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

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For the help of the late Nai Wong and my other Urak Lawoi' informants, and for all the help and encouragement of my wife, Doreen, I give grateful thanks indeed.

David W. Hogan

Phuket, 13th March 1989
TRIBAL LOCATIONS ON THAILAND'S WEST COAST
## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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<td>AD</td>
<td>Adang or Southern dialect</td>
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<td>Adj</td>
<td>Adjunct slot in the verb phrase</td>
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<td>initial determiner particle</td>
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<td>incl</td>
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<td>nch</td>
<td>common noun, human</td>
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<td>nci</td>
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<td>npl</td>
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<td>npp</td>
<td>proper noun, personal</td>
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<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>simple or complex numeral, or a number plus a numerical classifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pn</td>
<td>pronouns of all classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pppn</td>
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<td>vaux</td>
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<td>vb</td>
<td>verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>vcop</td>
<td>copula verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpt</td>
<td>verbal particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsp</td>
<td>verb of saying or perceiving</td>
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<td>#</td>
<td>marker of elicited text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>marker of unacceptable text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>an item obligatorily present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>an item obligatorily absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>±</td>
<td>an optional item</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
<td>signals that the following syllable bears major stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'</td>
<td>signals that the following syllable bears minor stress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and scope of the study

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

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

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

1.2.1 Geographical

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

1.2.2 Historical

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

When Sopher published his study of "The Sea Nomads" in 1965, he referred only briefly to the "Orang Laut", quoting Annandale (Annandale and Robinson 1903) as having met them in the vicinity of Trang. He assumed the absence of further reference implied that they had virtually ceased to exist (Soper 1965:346). White (1922) and Bernatzik (1958) spoke of them as the Orang Lawta but regarded them as members of the Moken tribe who had intermarried with Malays and settled in this area.
There has been a tendency to confuse the Urak Lawoi' with the Moken. Lebar, Hickey and Musgrave grouped them together in their "Ethnic groups of mainland South-East Asia" (1964). The National Geographic Society map of "Peoples of mainland Southeast Asia" (Anonymous 1971), based on this publication, uses the name "Moken" to include both the Moken and Urak Lawoi' peoples.

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

1.2.3 Linguistic

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

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

```
Sea People Languages

   Moken Language

   Moklen dialect         Moken dialect

   Urak Lawoi' Language
```

Working on the hypothesis that Moken, Moklen and Urak Lawoi' may share the same proto-language, Sudarat Leerabhandh (1984) has used phonological comparison to reconstruct the parent
language, "Proto Orang-Laut". Her study clearly establishes that Moken-Moken and Urak Lawoi' have a common ancestry in the Austronesian family (Sudarat 1984:196-202). Her tree of the relationship between these three languages is similar to Sorat's tree above.

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

The cognate percentages reported by Sorat (1981:71-72), would seem to favour this possibility, as they indicate that Urak Lawoi' is the same language as Malay; that is, it is within the Proto Malayan Sub-family of Dyen's Proto Malayic Hesion (compare Hogan 1978:16). As the cognate ratio between Moken-Moken and Malay is only 44.51% to 45.60%, this would place Moken and Moklen in a similar category to Achinese, which has a percentage of 43.7% words cognate with Malay.
As Urak Lawoi' is so closely related to Malay, linguistic descriptions of that language have been consulted. Payne's "Basic syntactic structures in standard Malay" (1970), deals with Malay from the Morphology to the Sentence level, from a descriptive viewpoint. In "The morphology of Malay" (1974), Abdullah Hassan gives a comprehensive survey of the complex morphological structure of Malay. Descriptions of Thai have not proved so relevant, but are referred to when appropriate.

1.3 Theoretical framework adopted for the study

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

1.3.1 Basic data

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

1.3.2 Syntactic levels

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

1.3.3 Tagmemic units

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

While slots are normally filled by structures from the level immediately below, there are cases of "level skips", where a filler from a lower level construction fills a slot at a level higher than normal. There are instances of "layering", where a slot at one level is filled by a structure from the
same level. Then there are "loopbacks", here called "embedding" where a slot at a particular level is filled by a structure from a higher level (Cook 1969:31).

1.3.4 Tagmemic formulae

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 Methodology and phonemic alphabet

1.4.1 Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonemic Script</th>
<th>Computer Alphabet</th>
<th>Orthography</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>พ</td>
<td>/phrerngan/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>ท</td>
<td>/thok/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>ฃ</td>
<td>/bechi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>ฅ</td>
<td>/khru/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>ป</td>
<td>/pi/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Syllable-initially, all of the Thai letters have been used with their normal Thai pronunciation, except for <ะ>, <ี>, and <ุ>, which have been used to represent /j/, /g/, and /ŋ/ respectively. It will be noted that /n/, and /ŋ/ in the original phonemic alphabet have been changed to /ŋ/ and /ŋ/ in the computer alphabet. As described in Section 2.2.1.3.6 the initial glottal stop is not now regarded as phonemic, so it has been omitted from the computer alphabet column. However in the Thai orthography column the consonant <ก> has been left in this position as it occurs syllable-initially in syllables with no initial consonant.

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

| t  | t   | ต   | /tiga/ | 'three' |
| c  | c   | จ   | /ca/   | 'older sibling' |
| k  | k   | ฅ   | /kita/ | 'we (incl)' |
| ?  | ย   | /akēq/ | 'lift' |
| b  | บ   | /bini/ | 'wife' |
| d  | ด   | /diha/ | 'where' |
| j  | ฎ(ย) | /jadi/ | 'become' |
| g  | ภ   | /gati/ | 'in place of' |
| s  | ษ   | /sungoh/ | 'truly' |
| h  | ฮ   | /hitap/ | 'black' |
| m  | ฌ   | /mesiya/ | 'mankind' |
| n  | น   | /nam/ | 'six' |
| ŋ  | ง   | /nā/ | 'he' |
| η  | งง   | /nganga/ | 'gaping open' |
| l  | ฉ   | /lalu/ | 'pass' |
| w  | ว   | /waqtu/ | 'time' |
| r  | ฉ   | /rigaq/ | 'catch' |
| y  | ย   | /kayu/ | 'wood' |
### Syllable-final consonants

Fig. 2 (modified from 1976 Fig. 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonemic Script</th>
<th>Computer Alphabet</th>
<th>Orthography</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>บ</td>
<td>/kalap/ กลับ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>ต</td>
<td>/tuhat/ ตู่ัก</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>ฃ</td>
<td>/surac/ ซูรัจ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>ฅ</td>
<td>/barak/ บารัก</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i?</td>
<td>iq</td>
<td>Ҁ</td>
<td>/dumiq/ ดูมี่</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e?</td>
<td>éq</td>
<td>大大小</td>
<td>/capéq/ ขาแปะ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e'</td>
<td>ēq</td>
<td>大大小</td>
<td>/langēq/ ลางแง่</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a?</td>
<td>aq</td>
<td>小子</td>
<td>/kaq/ กะ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u?</td>
<td>uq</td>
<td>ฤ</td>
<td>/lekuq/ ลีกุ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o?</td>
<td>oq</td>
<td>โอ-ฤ</td>
<td>/likoq/ ลิโคะ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɔ?</td>
<td>ɔq</td>
<td>โอ-ฤ</td>
<td>/liköq/ ลิโคะ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ษา</td>
<td>/atas/ อัตถะ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>ฮ</td>
<td>/belēh/ บิเล่ย</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>นม</td>
<td>/nam/ นั้ม</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>น</td>
<td>/jangan/ ฉ่าง</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>นิ้ง</td>
<td>/senang/ ซีนัง</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>ล(อ)</td>
<td>/ajal/ ฉันยิ้ม</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aw</td>
<td>aw</td>
<td>อะ-ว</td>
<td>/kaw/ เก้า</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ëw</td>
<td>ëw</td>
<td>เอ-ว</td>
<td>/betāw/ บีแว</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ay</td>
<td>ay</td>
<td>อ-ย</td>
<td>/ramay/ รามัย</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>öy</td>
<td>อย-ย</td>
<td>/höy/ ฮอย</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/c/ does not occur syllable-finally in Thai; where <界限> occurs in this position it is pronounced (t). Similarly /s/ and /h/ do not occur syllable-finally in Thai. In listing the final glottal, it is necessary to show the vowel which it follows, so as to show all the possible combinations. The same applies to syllables ending with /w/ and /y/. Syllables ending with final <界限> in Thai are pronounced with a final (n). To avoid this, UL syllables ending with /l/ were originally written with a final <界限>, as shown in brackets under the orthography. Later this was replaced with a final <界限>. This simplifies matters for speakers of PYP who pronounce this phoneme as /y/. 
For the speaker of POP, the circle above the `<$\check{y}$>` signals that the final consonant is /l/ not /y/. The speaker of the Adang dialect must read every syllable marked in this way as a final /er/.

**Vowels in open syllables**

Fig. 3 (modified from 1976 Fig. 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonemic Script</th>
<th>Computer Alphabet</th>
<th>Orthography</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>/ini/</td>
<td>'this'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ê</td>
<td>/ayê/</td>
<td>'water'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ê</td>
<td>ä</td>
<td>/cā/</td>
<td>'grandfather'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>/senang/</td>
<td>'comfortable'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>/raga/</td>
<td>'basket'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>/tungu/</td>
<td>'wait, watch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>/nori/</td>
<td>'lorry'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ö</td>
<td>ö</td>
<td>/bōya/</td>
<td>'stempiece'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vowels in closed syllables**

Fig. 4 (modified from 1976 Fig. 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phonemic Script</th>
<th>Computer Alphabet</th>
<th>Orthography</th>
<th>Normal Syllable</th>
<th>Syllable with final glottal</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>/asik/</td>
<td>autre</td>
<td>'other'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/bajiq/</td>
<td>quoë</td>
<td>'good'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ê</td>
<td>/angen/</td>
<td>arrange</td>
<td>'wind'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ä</td>
<td>/betaw/</td>
<td>bécé</td>
<td>'crippled'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ä</td>
<td>/langaq/</td>
<td>sauè</td>
<td>'type of shark'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ä</td>
<td>/langaq/</td>
<td>sauè</td>
<td>'sky'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>er</td>
<td>(in non-final syllable)</td>
<td>/permelaw/</td>
<td>'word'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/krerja/</td>
<td>'work'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/ger/</td>
<td>'query'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

In writing Urak Lawoi', tone, stress and intonation are not shown. The Thai method of writing without any space between words is not followed, as difficulties would be caused by the way in which UL final consonants differ from those in Thai. Brief spaces between words assist in identifying word boundaries, while a longer space is used to signal the end of a phrase or clause.
CHAPTER 2
PHONEME LEVEL

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

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

2.1 Outline of the syllable and word

2.1.1 Syllable structure

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

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

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

a. The minor syllable can commence with any consonant or zero but the pre-syllable never occurs without an initial consonant.

b. The minor syllable has all vowels, but with /i a u/ predominating and /e/ occurring only with final /r/, while the pre-syllable has only the vocalic transition /e/.

c. The minor syllable has a limited occurrence of final consonants with only seven consonants appearing in the data. The pre-syllable never has a final consonant.
The stresses that may occur on these syllable types are described in Section 2.3.3. while other points are described elsewhere in Section 2.3.

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

Major syllable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Example pronunciation</th>
<th>Example meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>/pi/</td>
<td>'to go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>/caq/</td>
<td>'that ...'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCV</td>
<td>/bri/</td>
<td>'to give'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCVC</td>
<td>/proc/</td>
<td>'stomach'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>/ba.u/</td>
<td>'smell'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC</td>
<td>/et/</td>
<td>'mother'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minor syllable (+ major syllable):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Example pronunciation</th>
<th>Example meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>/ka.nyaw/</td>
<td>'you' (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVC</td>
<td>/waq.tu/</td>
<td>'time'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCV</td>
<td>/pra.hu/</td>
<td>'boat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>/a.da/</td>
<td>'to have'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pre-syllable (+ major syllable):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>Example pronunciation</th>
<th>Example meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CV</td>
<td>/te.bak/</td>
<td>'to chop down'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCV</td>
<td>/phre.ngan/</td>
<td>'swordfish'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.1.2 Word structure

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Example pronunciation</th>
<th>Example meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major syllable only</td>
<td>/caq/</td>
<td>'that ...'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor + major</td>
<td>/ma.soq/</td>
<td>'enter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-syllable + major</td>
<td>/me.law/</td>
<td>'speak'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre- + pre- + major</td>
<td>/me.be.lēh/</td>
<td>'gets'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre- + minor + major</td>
<td>/te.la.ga/</td>
<td>'well'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Phonetic structure of the phoneme

2.2.1 Consonant phonemes

2.2.1.1 Phonemic chart of the consonants

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Labial</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Alveo-palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stops</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless aspirated</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless unaspirated</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricatives</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ny</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasals</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2.2.1.2 Frequency of occurrence of consonant phonemes

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

It will be noted that all consonants except /q/ occur syllable-initially, but only the phonemes /p k q m n ng r/ appear finally in initial syllables, while /p t c k q m n ng s h l r w y/ appear finally in the final syllable.
Table 2-2. Frequency of occurrence of consonant phonemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phoneme</th>
<th>Initial syllable</th>
<th>Final syllable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>initially</td>
<td>finally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zero</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ny</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1165</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.1.3 Problems of interpretation

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

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

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

Word with /br/ cluster:
/br/ 'to give'

Words with /ber-/ prefix:
/ingac/ 'to think'
/anaq/ 'child'

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

Aspirated voiceless stops have been interpreted as the phonemes /ph th ch kh/.

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

[phrAt] 'very'
[phreng An] 'swordfish'
[phreng Ay] 'Hai Island'
[phrer AK] 'stingray'
[khru] 'teacher' (TLW)
[khr3?] 'fate' (TLW)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[baju] 'shirt'  [kayu] 'wood'
[bajiq] 'good'  [aye] 'water'
[ajAl] 'teach'  [layAl] 'sail'

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

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

UL -  [atAih]  Malay - atas  'upon'
      [ratuih]  ratus  'hundred'
      [kremoih]  cemuaas  'dirty'
UL -  [patah]  Malay - patah  'break'
      [tedoh]  tedoh  'calm'
      [bunoh]  bunoh  'kill'
Syllable-final [-ih] has therefore been interpreted as a single phonetically complex phoneme, and as being the syllable-final allophone of /s/, which otherwise does not occur syllable-finally.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UL</th>
<th>Malay</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/tulēh/</td>
<td>tulis</td>
<td>'write'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/lebēh/</td>
<td>lebeh</td>
<td>'more'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/jenāh/</td>
<td>jenis</td>
<td>'kind'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UL</th>
<th>Malay:</th>
<th>Gloss:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prerleh</td>
<td>Perlis</td>
<td>Perlis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terbēq</td>
<td>terbit</td>
<td>'depart'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terbaq</td>
<td>terbang</td>
<td>'to fly'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crermēn</td>
<td>cermin</td>
<td>'glass'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certura</td>
<td>cerita</td>
<td>'fable'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kercac</td>
<td>cemuas</td>
<td>'crowded'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerrnem</td>
<td>mrrpu</td>
<td>'rabit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kermōs</td>
<td>kertas</td>
<td>'dirty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krertas</td>
<td>kertas</td>
<td>'paper'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UL</th>
<th>Malay:</th>
<th>Gloss:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prerciq</td>
<td>percit</td>
<td>'sprinkle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prerd</td>
<td>perdu</td>
<td>'base of tree'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jrermak</td>
<td>menyeberang</td>
<td>'cross over'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grerlik</td>
<td>giling</td>
<td>'roll along'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phrerlak</td>
<td>phrerlak</td>
<td>'stingray'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mrrpa</td>
<td>mrrpa</td>
<td>'Crab Island'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mrrka</td>
<td>mrrka</td>
<td>'seal'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>srbak</td>
<td>seberang</td>
<td>'other shore'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This [œœ] is interpreted phonemically as /er/ because (1) there is no long/short vowel contrast elsewhere in this language, (2) it fits the normal CV patterns, (3) it accounts for otherwise strange stress patterns. This is the same interpretation that has been generally accepted for the similar phenomenon in Malay. It should be noted that /e/ occurs in no other closed syllables in UL.

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

2.2.1.4 Consonantal descriptions and contrasts

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

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

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

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

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

The voiceless unaspirated stops contrast syllable-initially and finally:

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

The voiced stops contrast syllable-initially:

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

The voiceless aspirated stops contrast syllable-initially:

/ph/ /phrengan/ 'a kind of fish'
/th/ /bethol/ 'front room'
/ch/ | /bech/ | 'hate'
/kh/ | /khr/ | 'teacher' (TLW)

Other contrasts between the stops are as follows:

| /p/ | /b/ | /tep/ | 'place' | /ter/ | 'go out'
| /t/ | /d/ | /tal/ | 'sink' | /dal/ | 'deep'
| /c/ | /j/ | /car/ | 'tell' | /jad/ | 'become'
| /k/ | /g/ | /lak/ | 'husband' | /lagi/ | 'more'
| /k/ | /q/ | /say/ | 'love' | /syaq/ | 'wing'
| /c/ | /y/ | /sur/ | 'book' | /suray/ | 'comb'
| /q/ | /ø/ | /ak/ | 'lift' | /kaki/ | 'foot'

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

| /s/ | /sapa/ | 'who?' | /atas/ | 'upon'
| /h/ | /hap/ | 'anything' | /pata/ | 'break'

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

| /m/ | /mat/ | 'die' | /nam/ | 'six'
| /n/ | /nati/ | 'wait' | /jangan/ | 'don't'
| /ny/ | /nyawa/ | 'body' | /senang/ | 'contented'

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

| /w/ | /bawa/ | 'carry' | /nimaw/ | 'construct'
| /y/ | /kaya/ | 'rich' | /lamay/ | 'beckon'
| /l/ | /lalu/ | 'pass' | /lihel/ | 'neck'
| /r/ | /guru/ | 'teacher' ⁴ | /kaqgiter/ | 'doctor'

² /l/ and /r/ are not phonemic.
2.2.2 Vowel phonemes

2.2.2.1 Phonemic chart of the vowels

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

Table 2-3. Urak Lawoi' vowel phonemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Front Unrounded</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back Rounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>ä</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td>ø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2.2.2.2 Frequency of occurrence of vowel phonemes

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

Table 2-4. Frequency of occurrence of vowel phonemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllables</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th></th>
<th>Final</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phoneme</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Closed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ä</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>1103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ö</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>2465</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are three points of note:

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

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

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

2.2.2.3 Vocalic descriptions and contrasts and their interpretation

2.2.2.3.1 Front vowels:

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

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

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

/å/ [æ] a low close front unrounded vocoid, appearing in open and closed syllables: /cå/ 'grandfather'; /cicåq/ 'torn'.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High vowel:</th>
<th>Mid vowel:</th>
<th>Low vowel:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/kepiq/ 'squeeze'</td>
<td>/supëq/ 'rice bag'</td>
<td>/sepëq/ 'narrow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/dikiq/ 'little'</td>
<td>/sakëq/ 'sick'</td>
<td>/sikëq/ 'write'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/cebiq/ 'stumble'</td>
<td>/sabëq/ 'because'</td>
<td>/båq/ 'box'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/baliq/ 'return'</td>
<td>/belëq/ 'twist'</td>
<td>/pelëq/ 'strange'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/isi/ 'contents'</td>
<td>/misël/ 'even if'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pangin/ 'call'</td>
<td>/angën/ 'wind'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tirih/ 'leak'</td>
<td>/niëlëh/ 'trickles'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.2.3.2 Central vowels: /e/ [æ] is a mid open central unrounded vowel. It occurs as the brief transition vowel in pre-syllables: /tebak/ [tøabAk] 'to chop down'; /tegah [tøagÅh] 'to argue'. It also occurs before /h/ in stressed syllables and in some prefixes with the potential for stress (Section 2.2.1.3.12). Before /h/ it is phonetically a long mid close central unrounded vocoid: /ler/ [løa] an emphatic particle; /kaqgitër/ [kaqgitæa] 'so'; /tirerbak/ [tøabAk] 'to fly'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High vowels:</th>
<th>Mid vowels:</th>
<th>Low vowels:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/telul/ 'island name'</td>
<td>/telol/ 'egg'</td>
<td>/pethöl/ 'front room'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/lekuq/ 'bruised'</td>
<td>/likoq/ 'cover up'</td>
<td>/liköq/ 'swerve'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/celuq/ 'dip in'</td>
<td>/selaq/ 'insert'</td>
<td>/jelöq/ 'pound'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pethul/ 'spit'</td>
<td>/gutol/ 'thunder'</td>
<td>/pethöl/ 'front room'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/penun/ 'gather'</td>
<td>/timon/ 'float'</td>
<td>/timön/ 'cucumber'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/pruc/ 'scatter'</td>
<td>/proc/ 'stomach'</td>
<td>/röc/ 'reach'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Abdullah (1974:9, 18) lists the three diphthongs of Bahasa Malaysia as [aw], [ay] and [oy], spelled as <au>, <ai> and <oi> in that language. He lists <ia> <iu> <ai> <au> <ui> and <ua> as vowel sequences with each vowel syllabic, but sometimes separated by a semi-vowel. His three diphthongs are treated as VC combinations in UL: /aw/ /ay/ and /öy/: /pulaw/ 'island', /patay/ 'beach', /höy/ 'have not'. Of his six vowel sequences the two with an initial /i/ occur in UL with the semi-vowel /y/ inserted to make /iya/ and /iyə/: /semiya/ 'man', /hiyu/ 'shark'. The two with an initial /u/ have the semi-vowel /w/ inserted to make /uwi/ and /uwa/: /buwih/ 'pass by', /buiu/ 'cloth', /buωi/ 'behave', /pulaw/ 'island', /patay/ 'beach', /höy/ 'have not'.
/buwac/ 'do, make'. There is one anomalous word /deniya/ 'world' which phonetically follows the Thai pattern as [denia] but is written phonemically as /iya/.

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

Therefore UL is regarded as having no vowel diphthongs.

2.3 Suprasegmental features

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

2.3.1 Tone

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

2.3.2 Intonation

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

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

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

/bikas/
get up
'Get up!'

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

this child/children you qpt
‘Is this your child (children)?’

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

POPr: /urak déq sagol ter, nya turot caw pi qaTokkha dah/
men in junk spt, they descend row go to Phuket ppt
‘The men in the junk got into their boat and rowed to Phuket’

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

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

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

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

sekali,baliq ter, róc-kag duwa ratus lebēh: hurak
once returned spt as-much-as two hundred over lobsters
‘Once they returned with as many as over 200 lobsters’
Here the Parenthesis recapitulates the subject of their catch, which had been omitted from the sentence because of the highlighting of the very large size of the catch on that occasion.

\[
\text{ikat dëq lawoc ter, amët belëh pi makat; sabëq kami fish at sea spt, take get go eat; because we}
\]

\[
\text{naq bri hidoq: semuha urak hajaq will give live: all men destitute 'The fish in the sea, we catch them and eat them, because we have to live, we who are so destitute.'}
\]

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

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

### 2.3.3 Stress

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

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

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

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

\[
/\text{adapermelaw}/ - ['a.d-a pə.m."ləw"ba.nyəq] 'has many words'
   - ['a.d-a 'pəə.mə."ləw] 'has a word'
\]
In this example besides the variations in the first syllable of /permelaw/ it will be noted that the medial pre-syllable has zero transition in the first example and normal transition in the second example.

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

Word type:

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<td>Major + Minor</td>
<td>&quot;ma'ta&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'eye'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;a'ri&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'day'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-syllable + Major</td>
<td>[bə&quot;sAl]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'large'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor + Pre-syllable + Major</td>
<td>['pœma&quot;lAw]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'word'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>['ma'ta&quot;a'ri]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>'sun'</td>
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<td></td>
<td>['si&quot;pa'ku]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>'nail'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduplication</td>
<td>[&quot;sAlba&quot;sAl]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'important'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>['ta&quot;ma'ta']</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'policeman'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

When the penultimate syllable commences with a nasal consonant and the last syllable with a semi-vowel /w/ or /y/, there is nasalisation of both syllables. The degree of nasalisation varies from one word to another and from one informant to another. With some informants it may cause the semi-vowel to change to a nasal at the same point of articulation. Some typical words are:
There are two mono-syllabic words with strong nasalisation: /ah/ [ēh] 'have a bowel motion', /as/ [Xih] 'on the point of death'.

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

2.4 Function of the phoneme in the syllable

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

2.4.1 Final syllables

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

Once again it will be noted how few occurrences of the aspirated voiceless stops there are. Another notable factor is the predominance of /a/ as the vowel in the final syllable. The vowel /e/ has only five occurrences in these 1300 POP words. If the same words in the AD dialect were analysed, it is estimated there would be 59 words with /er/ in the final syllable.
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The frequency of occurrence of vowels and final consonants in final syllables is set out in Table 2-6.

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<td>59</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Totals         | 146| 96| 44| 5 | 635| 98| 200| 76| 1300  |

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial consonant</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>æ</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>ö</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zero</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ny</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consonants /ph th ch kh w y/ occur only rarely. Vowels /ë ä o ö/ seldom occur in minor syllables and never in pre-syllables. The vowel /e/ comprises 20% of the total, of which 229 occur in pre-syllables and 28 in minor syllables. Syllables with other vowels are minor syllables (Section 2.1.1).

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Consonant</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>ë</th>
<th>ä</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>ö</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

2.4.3 Tri-syllabic words

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial consonant</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

/biyasa/ 'accustomed to'
/piqisaq/ 'leaf rolled for a cigarette'
/phahadak/ 'a spirit festival'
/kaqhami/ 'how?'
/duhulu/ 'before'
/suwara/ 'voice'
Pre + major + minor 52 words, e.g.:

/teinga/ 'ear'
/kedumana/ 'a compass'
/kemudi/ 'stern'
/kemuwak/ 'pandanus'
/kemulu/ 'a chief'

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

/jelepo/ 'to sleep face down'
/kedemana/ 'Lord Buddha'
/kelekn/ 'things'
/semenaga/ 'spirit'
/selesay/ 'finalised'

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

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

UL: Malay cognate:

/kaqarni/ bagairnana 'how?'
/kaqgini/ bagini 'in this way, so'
/kaqgiter/ bagitu 'in that way, thus'

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

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

2.5.1 Consonant clusters

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adang</th>
<th>Malay</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plita</td>
<td>pelita</td>
<td>'lamp'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tlinga</td>
<td>teinga</td>
<td>'ear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claka</td>
<td>celaka</td>
<td>'curse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klinong</td>
<td>kelapa</td>
<td>'shade, screen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klamé</td>
<td>kerbau</td>
<td>'coconut'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krebaw</td>
<td></td>
<td>'buffalo'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malay Word</td>
<td>English Meaning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blakak</td>
<td>'behind'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berakaw</td>
<td>'scream'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glawaq</td>
<td>'spider'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melopac</td>
<td>'jump'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mlynuy</td>
<td>'bedbug'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mplupac</td>
<td>'jump'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mrap</td>
<td>'gourd'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seluway</td>
<td>'trousers'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serawa</td>
<td>'sweets'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serai</td>
<td>'lemon grass'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuasa</td>
<td>'attempt'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

The words [brekaw] and [krebaw] in the AD dialect are words with the vocoid cluster [;:x) as described in Section 2.2.1.3.12. In POP they are written phonemically as /brerkaw/ and /krebaw/.

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

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

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

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

### 2.5.2 Lateral [I]

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POP:</th>
<th>PYP:</th>
<th>AD:</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[lihÎ£]</td>
<td>[lihe]</td>
<td>[lihe]</td>
<td>'neck'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[bÎ©sÎ£y]</td>
<td>[bÎ©say]</td>
<td>[bÎ©sao]</td>
<td>'large'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[jahuy]</td>
<td>[jahuy]</td>
<td>[jahao]</td>
<td>'flare up'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[tuhoy]</td>
<td>[tuhoy]</td>
<td>[tuhao]</td>
<td>'dried'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[bumoy]</td>
<td>[bumpoy]</td>
<td>[bumpao]</td>
<td>'doctor'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.5.3 Semivowel [r]

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POP:</th>
<th>PYP:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/sëirpaq/</td>
<td>[səəpəq]</td>
<td>'almost'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/kaqgiter/</td>
<td>[kæqgite]</td>
<td>'so'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/tær/</td>
<td>[tæə ~ te]</td>
<td>syntactic particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ler/</td>
<td>[læə]</td>
<td>emphatic particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/gær/</td>
<td>[gæə]</td>
<td>interrogative particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/næmber/</td>
<td>[næmbəə]</td>
<td>'number' (ELW)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5.4 Vowel phonemes

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

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

The phonetic details of the AD back vowels are similar to those of the POP dialect, but Amon's analysis of them into phonemes differs from my analysis of POP. She groups [u] and [u] as the two allophones of /u/, with [u] in open syllables, and [u] in closed syllables; then she describes [o] as the only member of the /o/ phoneme, occurring only in closed syllables (Amon 1979:53-54). In contrast with this, I analyse [u] as the sole member of the /u/ phoneme occurring in both open and closed syllables, while [u] and [o] are the allophones of /o/ occurring in closed and open syllables respectively. Some of the contrasts on which this analysis was based are listed in Section 2.2.2.3.3. These contrasting analyses could reflect differences between the two dialects, or could be a matter of difference of interpretation. Literature published by me using a Thai orthography based on my interpretation has been read by speakers of POP and PYP without any difficulty or comment. It has not been possible to check this spelling with speakers of the AD dialect.
CHAPTER 3
WORD LEVEL

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

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

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

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

3.1 Structure of the word

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

3.1.1 Words without affixation

In the UL texts which provide the data for this thesis, the vast majority of words do not have any affix. There are only 441 occurrences of words with obvious prefixes. This does not include words where the prefix /meN-/ has been abbreviated by the omission of the <me>, as described in Section 3.1.2.4.1.
Words consisting of a stem only may have one, two or three syllables. A sample of 1425 words analysed showed that the majority were bi-syllabic, being 81.7% of the total, while only 9.5% were mono-syllabic, and 8.8% were tri-syllabic.

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

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

3.1.2 Words with affixation

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

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

3.1.2.1 Verbal prefixes

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

3.1.2.1.1 Prefix /meN-/ 

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stative (describing a state or practice):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>klerja (vac)</td>
<td>'to work'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prak (nn)</td>
<td>'war'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siyak (nn)</td>
<td>'daylight'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ados (exc)</td>
<td>'cry of pain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berklerja</td>
<td>'to be working'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berprak</td>
<td>'to be fighting'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bersiyak</td>
<td>'to do something through the night'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berados</td>
<td>'to be crying in pain'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akēq (vac)</td>
<td>'to lift'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berakēq</td>
<td>'to move one's residence'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possessive (state of possessing, using or wearing the objects denoted by the noun):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bini (nn)</td>
<td>'wife'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berkudēn</td>
<td>'to have scabies'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reciprocal (reciprocal action):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tumoh (vac)</td>
<td>'to box'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bertumoh</td>
<td>'to be boxing together'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Repetitive (repetitive action):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ramay (vaj)</td>
<td>'fun, crowded'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gelaq (vac)</td>
<td>'to laugh'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beramay</td>
<td>'to be having fun together'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bergelaq</td>
<td>'to be laughing'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anaq (nn)</td>
<td>'child'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berubac</td>
<td>'to treat by witchcraft'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Causative (causing the action to occur):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pi (vac)</td>
<td>'to go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makat (vac)</td>
<td>'to feed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timon (vac)</td>
<td>'to float'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berpi</td>
<td>'to cause to go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bermakat</td>
<td>'to give food to'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bertimon</td>
<td>'to refloat (a sunken vessel)'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>letak (vac)</td>
<td>'to lie down'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ketap (vac)</td>
<td>'to reap'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hutak (nn)</td>
<td>'a debt'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terletak</td>
<td>'lying sprawled out'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terketap</td>
<td>'reaped'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terhutak</td>
<td>'to be in debt'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.1.2.2 Nominal prefixes

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

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

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

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

sakeq 'to be sick'  penyakeq 'illness'
takoc 'to be afraid'  penakoc 'fearful'

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

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

3.1.2.3 Miscellaneous prefixes

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

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

berlol 'to starve'  siyaq kerberlol mati 'ready to starve to death'
betol 'to tease'  nya usiq kerbetol 'he plays teasingly'
belakak 'behind'  nya ingac naq buwac kerbelakak kaq Yesu. He intends to betray Jesus' (Mark 14:10)
3.1.2.3.3 There is a prefix /se-/ which basically means 'one', being an allomorph of /sa/ 'one'. It occurs prefixed to many words with this numerical meaning, but it also acts as a prefix to a noun with the meaning 'the whole of'. So /mata/ means 'eye', but /se-mata/ means 'with the whole eye', i.e. 'wholeheartedly', which functions as an adverb.

Functioning numerically:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Functioning as an adverb:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ikol</td>
<td>'a tail'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se-ikol</td>
<td>'one tail'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawat</td>
<td>'a group'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se-kawat</td>
<td>'altogether'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mata</td>
<td>'an eye'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se-mata</td>
<td>'wholeheartedly'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.2.4 Morphophonemic variations

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem initial C</th>
<th>Becomes Nasal C</th>
<th>Verb and gloss</th>
<th>With /meN-/ prefix</th>
<th>With /peN-/ prefix</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p, b</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>bawa 'to carry'</td>
<td>memawa</td>
<td>penyuroh</td>
<td>'to summon'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>suroh 'send'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'messenger'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>takoc 'to fear'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'is afraid'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t, d</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>didēh 'to boil'</td>
<td>menidēh</td>
<td>penakoc</td>
<td>'fearful'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>curi 'to steal'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'boil'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>jelōq 'to pound'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>'a thief'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c, j, s</td>
<td>ny</td>
<td>segat 'be lazy'</td>
<td>menyegat</td>
<td>penyuri</td>
<td>'is lazy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kilas 'windlass'</td>
<td>mengilas</td>
<td>penyełōq</td>
<td>'haul in'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>gatōq 'to hit'</td>
<td>mengatōq</td>
<td></td>
<td>'hits'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some exceptions to this pattern have been noted: /jadi/ 'to become' becomes /mejadi/ instead of */menyadi/; /jaga/ 'to guard' becomes /mejaga/ instead of */menyaga/; /belēh/ 'to get' becomes /mebelēh/ instead of */memelēh/; /gatōq/ 'to hit' becomes /penyatōq/ 'a hammer'. Possibly this indicates that the present UL /meN-/ and /peN-/ prefixes incorporate what were originally two different prefixes with different morphophonemic patterns.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lihac</td>
<td>'to see'</td>
<td>plihac</td>
<td>'to be revealed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lepas</td>
<td>'to be free'</td>
<td>plepas</td>
<td>'to free'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lekac</td>
<td>'to kindle'</td>
<td>plekac</td>
<td>'to be kindled'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

3.1.3 Reduplicated words

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

3.1.3.1 Full reduplication

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dikiq</td>
<td>'a little'</td>
<td>dikiq-dikiq</td>
<td>'a little'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bidik</td>
<td>'besides'</td>
<td>bidik-bidik</td>
<td>'nearby'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lama</td>
<td>'long (of time)'</td>
<td>lama-lama</td>
<td>'for a long time'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What appears to be full reduplication of action verbs occurs in the Head Verb slot of the verb phrase and is interpreted as a head verb repeated for emphasis:
There are some cases of full reduplication of a noun with a verbal prefix /ber-/ prefixed to the reduplication to make a verbal adjective:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Word</th>
<th>Full Reduplication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guru</td>
<td>berguru-guru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kudēn</td>
<td>berkudēn-kudēn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Word</th>
<th>Full Reduplication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buwac</td>
<td>buwac-berbuwac</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are isolated cases of the reduplication of a noun to make an indefinite plural, as is done in Malay, and the reduplication of an indefinite pronoun for intensification:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Word</th>
<th>Full Reduplication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kawat</td>
<td>kawat-kawat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nama</td>
<td>nama-nama</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.3.2 Partial reduplication

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Word</th>
<th>Full Reduplication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bini</td>
<td>nibini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laki</td>
<td>kilaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pisak</td>
<td>sak-pisak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mata</td>
<td>ta-mata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Word</th>
<th>Full Reduplication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unol</td>
<td>nol-unol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belēh</td>
<td>lēh-belēh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaqhami</td>
<td>ham-i-kaqhami</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The noun /duweq/ 'money' is partially reduplicated with a /ber-/ prefix inserted before the second part of the reduplication: /wēq-berduweq/. This seems to mean a variety of financial transactions.
3.1.3.3 Rhyming reduplication

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(stem uncertain)</th>
<th>câq-berâq</th>
<th>'scattered everywhere'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brani</td>
<td>'brave'</td>
<td>beni-brani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girâq</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>gâq-girâq</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

3.1.4 Compound words

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General + specific
kapan Matang 'ship Matang'
    anak kuli 'son + coolie'    =    'coolie'
    prahu pukac 'boat + net'    =    'trawler'

Related words
laki bini 'husband + wife'    =    'married couple'

Title + name
nabi Noh 'prophet Noah'

Noun + verb
urak penyuri 'man thief'    =    'thief'

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

3.2.1 Determination of word classes

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

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

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

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

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

In contrast to these three major word classes is the word class of functors, which includes all particles, and all words not included in the three major word classes. Functors are largely function-specific with a comparatively small inventory of items in each sub-class, so that the total number of different functors in my concordance of approximately 1000 words is only 159, not
including exclamations or Malay loan-words. With the exception of the sub-classes of classifiers and exclamations, the words in each sub-class constitute a closed class, with no apparent possibility of expansion. Further, these words occur in text much more frequently than words of the three major classes. For instance there are only seven UL personal pronouns, as listed in Section 3.2.2.4.1, but those seven words occur 1424 times in the 2555 clauses of my corpus.

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

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

3.2.2 Description of the word classes

3.2.2.1 Noun word class

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

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

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

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

3.2.2.2 Verb word class

The verbs (vb) function in the head slot of the verb phrase, and are identified as verbs by the particles associated with them. There are five auxiliary particles which immediately precede the verb: /phakhac/ and /khac/ 'collectively'; /naq/ expressing future or intention, similar to the English 'will', /tengah/ 'in the middle of' and /ada/ 'in the state of'. The first two are always
auxiliary particles so give an infallible indication that the following word is a verb. /naq/ has a homonym /naq/ 'of', a particle indicating possession, so the meaning of a phrase has to be known to determine which meaning of /naq/ is relevant; e.g. /laki naq ku/ 'husband of mine' as against /laki naq pi/ 'husband will go'. The word /tengah/ only occasionally functions as an auxiliary particle. It more commonly occurs as a preposition, /tengah/ 'in the middle of'; e.g. /dēq tengah lawoc/ 'in the middle of the sea', as against /nya tengah tinoq/ 'he is sleeping'. /ada/ normally occurs as an action verb meaning 'have, be at, exist' and followed by a noun. Its occurrence as an auxiliary particle is rare. So these five particles will identify the following word as a verb, provided the meaning is appropriate. In the following examples the particle and verb are highlighted.

kunya phakhac lari
they together run
'They are running'

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

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

nya suka naq budö
'He likes to be stupid'

nya tengah terbèq dēq lubak
'He is coming out of the hole'

ada dudoq pēq itu lama-lama
'He stayed there a long while'

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

3.2.2.2.1 Action and adjectival verbs (vac and vaj)

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

vaci:    nya tengah tinoq
'He is sleeping'
3.2.2.2.2 Copulative verb (vcop)

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

vcop:  nya jadi kaka ku
he is brother mine
'He is my brother'

nya jadi bercac
she became bedbug
'She became a bedbug'
setengah mejadi tupay
'Some became squirrels.'

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

vcop (with verb omitted):

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.2.3 Adverb word class

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>avt</th>
<th>nya pi kemari</th>
<th>avl</th>
<th>nya pi jawoh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'He went yesterday'</td>
<td>'He went far'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>avm</th>
<th>nya pi cepac</th>
<th>ave</th>
<th>ada banyaq</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'He went quickly'</td>
<td>There were many'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A limited number of adverbs also appear between the subject and the predicate, and have been interpreted as filling an adjunct slot which is the first slot in the pre-nuclear periphery of the verb phrase (Section 4.1.2.2.2).

\[
\text{nya curi amët barak itu pi} \\
\text{he secretly took goods that go} \\
\text{'He secretly took the goods away'} \\
\text{nya gasaq ikac kuni} \\
\text{He vigorously tied sack} \\
\text{'He vigorously tied the sack'}
\]

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

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

### 3.2.2.4 Functor word class

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

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

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

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

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

\[
\text{ku naq pi kaq lawoc} \\
\text{'I will go to sea'}
\]
Here the functor word /ku/ is a pronoun referring to the speaker. The functor /naq/ is a verbal particle signalling futurity or intention. The particle /kaq/ is a preposition signalling 'motion towards'. The two particles cannot stand alone, but the functor word /ku/ can stand alone as the answer to a question, with the verb inserted optionally.

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

A similar pattern is seen with an auxiliary verb functor:

Question: kaw belēh pi ger?
   'Can you go?'
Answer: belēh
       'I can'

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

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

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

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

**Personal pronouns (ppn):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st (excl)</td>
<td>ku</td>
<td>kami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st (incl)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>kaw</td>
<td>kanyaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>nya</td>
<td>kunya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>banyaq</td>
<td>'many'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dikiq</td>
<td>'a little'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nama</td>
<td>'anything'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semuha</td>
<td>'all'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sik-masik</td>
<td>'each one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilak</td>
<td>'each'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lumöh</td>
<td>'group'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rata</td>
<td>'every'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>setengah</td>
<td>'some'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apa</td>
<td>'what? whatever' (MLW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nama</td>
<td>'what? whatever'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sapa</td>
<td>'who? whoever'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

`itu jalat pi neraka`
'That is the road to hell'

`singi caq ....`
'The one just mentioned said ....'

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

`nanaq nu adi bermarah`
'The younger child is coming'

### 3.2.2.4.2 Classifiers (cl)

These are words which function as the filler of the head slot in the noun phrase, or which combine with a numeral to fill one of the quantifier slots in that phrase (Section 4.1.1.2, 4.1.1.3). There are two sub-classes, the numerical classifier (cln) and the metric classifier (clm).
The numerical classifier (cln) is used for a wide range of nouns which sometimes have little apparent connection between them. Metric numerical classifiers (clm) are various units of weight, volume, length, time, et cetera, which function with related nouns. As described in Section 3.2.2.1, some nouns use a repetition of themselves as a self-classifier, and some have no classifier at all. In Urak Lawoi' the use of these classifiers is decreasing, compared with their use in Malay and Thai. Some representative classifiers are as follows, with their literal meaning as shown:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clm:</th>
<th>Meaning:</th>
<th>Example:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>batén</td>
<td>'a dipper'</td>
<td>ayé sa batén 'water one dipper'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calok</td>
<td>'a milk tin'</td>
<td>ayé sa calok 'water a tinfu'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depa</td>
<td>'a fathom'</td>
<td>lima belas depa 'fifteen fathoms'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilo</td>
<td>'a kilogram'</td>
<td>bras lima kilo 'rice five kilograms'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

kita duwa urak
'we two persons'

lumōh duwa urak
group two persons
'two persons'

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

buwah se-biji
fruit one seed
'one fruit'

crana tiga biji
trays three seeds
'three trays'

se-ratus duwa puloh nam
'three trays'

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Action Verb</th>
<th>Auxiliary Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ada vac</td>
<td>'is, has, exist'</td>
<td>'be in a state of'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belēh</td>
<td>'get, obtain'</td>
<td>'be able'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biyal</td>
<td>'let go'</td>
<td>'allow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biyas</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>'be able'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bri</td>
<td>'give'</td>
<td>'allow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jadi</td>
<td>'become'</td>
<td>'happen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khanaq</td>
<td>'wish'</td>
<td>'intend to'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kena</td>
<td>'touch, experience'</td>
<td>'must'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patoc</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>'be appropriate'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rasa</td>
<td>'feel'</td>
<td>'be able'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.sudah</td>
<td>'finish'</td>
<td>past tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suka</td>
<td>'like'</td>
<td>'like to'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timaw</td>
<td>'not want'</td>
<td>'not want to'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

/bōh/ is equivalent to 'right' in English in both these contexts. It is an exhortation to do something in which the speaker will not participate:
In exhortation:  bōh, bri kaw amēt ler
right, let you (sg) take ept
'Right, you take it.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In exhortation:  joh, bri kita pi tulok
right, let us go help
'Come, let us go and help.'

In exhortation:  jangan bri kita pi soq itu
don't let us go there.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In command:  jangan naq pi lah
don't will go ept
'Please, don't go.'
In answer: er; ada bras genaq dah
  yes, have rice enough vpt
  'Yes, there's enough rice.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

  tingan nanaq tēt belēh
  leave children not can
  'I can't leave the children.'

/hoy tēt/ 'not, have not' is a more emphatic negative than /tēt/, and precedes the verb in the same way.
Before vac: hoy têt baliq lagi
has not return yet
'He has not yet returned.'

Before vaj: hoy têt senang pot
is not well spt
'He is not at all well.'

Before vcop: buwah nya hoy têt jadi ler
fruit it has-not become ept
'It has not yet borne fruit.'

Before vaux: hoy têt belēh naq taroh ter
has not able to place spt
'He has not been able to place it.'

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

hoy ayē
is not water
'There is no water.'

hoy nama naq makat
is not anything to eat
'There is nothing to eat.'

hya bukat urak soq ini
he not man side this
'He is not a man from here.'

bukat nu mudah ter
not what is easy spt
'It is not something easy.'

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

As vac: ku timaw laki ulal kaqqini
I not-want husband snake like-this
'I don't want a snake as a husband.'

As vaux: nya timaw naq tinoq
he not-want to sleep
'He does not want to sleep.'
3.2.2.4.7 Noun phrase particles: There are four types of particle in the noun phrase: the determiner particle (dpt), the syntactic particle (spt), the emphatic particle (ept), and the initial determiner particle (dpti). The last-named appears in the initial marker of noun phrase type NPb (Section 4.1.1.3), while the first three may appear finally in any noun phrase, subject to the restrictions on the determiner particle set out in the sub-section on determiner particles below. When two or three of these particles occur phrase-finally, they occur in the order (dpt + spt + ept). The syntactic particle /pot/ always occurs alone. The syntactic and emphatic particles may also function in the clause-final Coda (Section 4.1.4).

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{NP}_a &= \pm \text{Qn1}: \pm \text{H}: \pm \text{Mod}: \pm \text{Pos}: \pm \text{Mf}: (\pm \text{dpt} \pm \text{spt} \pm \text{ept}) \\
\text{NP}_b &= \pm \text{Mi}: \text{dpti} + \pm \text{H}: \pm \text{Mod}: \pm \text{Pos}: \pm \text{Mf}: (\pm \text{dpt} \pm \text{spt} \pm \text{ept})
\end{align*}
\]

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

- rumah besal ini
  - house big this
  - 'this big house'
- rumah besal itu
  - house big that
  - 'that big house'
- rumah besal ni
  - house big this
  - 'this big house (not that one)'
- hurak singi
  - lobster just-now
  - 'the lobster just mentioned'

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

Both /ter/ and /pot/ frequently occur at the end of a noun phrase in the subject position, if the subject is brief or mono-syllabic. In this position Malay students have called it a balance word; e.g. Winstedt describes Malay <pun>, the cognate of /pot/, as "an enclitic (not often to be translated) emphasizing the word before it or to balance the sentence." (Winstedt 1972:281).
When there is a listing of a group of nouns or noun phrases, /ter/ is sometimes used to mark them off from one another. /ter/ is also used phrase-finally to mark the end of a topic, or to mark the end of a phrase brought to the front of a clause for emphasis.

In the noun phrase:  
nyā ter, ayē  
it spt water  
'It is water.'

prahu besal itu ter, prahu kami  
boat large that spt boat ours  
'That large boat is ours.'

taw itu ter, Hitam  
place that spt, Hitam  
'At that place Hitam lives.'

prahu pot, naq karap  
boat spt, will capsize  
'The boat will capsize.'

nya pot, daqhani  
he spt, woke-up  
'He woke up.'

Listing:  
beqaq cicēt ter, jap tangan ter, ratay mas ter, ...  
like rings spt, watches spt, chains gold spt, ...  
'things such as rings, watches and gold chains ...'

Topic final:  
kunya urak nyalap ter, kunya amēt pi ikac  
they men diving spt, they bring go tie  
'The divers bring it and tie it.'

Inversion:  
koq nibini ter, kunya upah  
the women spt, they employ  
'The women are the ones they employ.'

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

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

Clause final:  
kaq kaw melaw kaqhami pot, ku timaw  
if you say whatever spt, I don't-want  
Whatever you say, I won't agree.'
kunya naq menikah ter, kunya buwac crana duhulu
they will marry spt, they make wedding-trays first
'When there is a wedding, they first prepare the trays of wedding gifts.'

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

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

Causal clause and result:

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

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

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

Linking parallel clauses:

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

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

In noun phrase:

kita duwa urak ler
we two persons ept
kanyaw ler
you ept
certa itu ler
story that ept
kunya ter ler
they spt ept
koq kilaki ter ler
the men spt ept
paq dëq jakmiq êq
father of Jakmiq ept

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

In clause coda: nya buwac ler, buwac nasi bri
he made ept, made rice for
'He did it, he cooked rice for them.'
u nu phakhac dudoq menyengôq ler
who together stay watching ept
'...the ones who stayed and watched ...'

After verb: ada ler ulal ter
is ept snake spt
'There is a snake.'

nya lamac ler naq suq dah
he is-slow ept to finish vpt
'He is very slow to finish it.'

After adverb: kunya pi kaqqiter ler dah
they go like-that ept vpt
'They just went like that.'

nya dudoq jawoh ler dëq nangri dah
he lived far ept from city vpt
'He lived very far from the city.'

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

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

**Initial marker:** koq nanaq kita
the children (of us)
koq nibini ter
the women spt
koq semiya dëq lawoc
the men at sea
koq lumöh urak lawoc
the group Sea People

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

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

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

\[
\text{Pre-nuclear periphery} \quad \text{Nucleus} \quad \text{Post-nuclear periphery}
\]
\[
\text{VPac} = \pm \text{Adj:mpt} \pm \text{Maux:vaux} \pm \text{Aux:apt} \pm \text{HV:vac} \pm \text{Faux:vpt}
\]

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

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

bac:
\[
\text{nya bac timaw naq tinoq}
\]
he mpt not-want to sleep
'He just did not want to sleep.'

pah:
\[
\text{nya pah lapal dah ler}
\]
he very hungry vpt ept
'He was very hungry indeed.'

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particle:</th>
<th>Indicating:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bri:</td>
<td>benefactive action on behalf of another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buwak (dah)</td>
<td>finality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dah</td>
<td>past or decisive action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habih (dah)</td>
<td>completed action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lepas (dah)</td>
<td>freedom from an undesirable state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suc (dah)</td>
<td>finished action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sudah (dah)</td>
<td>finished action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the following illustrations the verb phrase is highlighted:

bri: nya naq buka bri
he will open for
'He will open it for them.'

nya buwac ler; buwac nasi bri
he made ept, made rice for
'He did it, he cooked rice for them.'

buwak: nya pi buwak
he went finally
'He went and did not come back.'

nya turot cāw pi kaq tōkkha buwak dah
he descended row go to Phuket finally vpt
'They got into their boat and rowed to Phuket.'
dah:  
ho\text{y}  ikat  dah  
are-no  fish  vpt  
'There are no more fish.'

kanyaw ho\text{y}  semengac,  kanyaw  ke\text{n}a  mati  dah  
you  have-no  spirit,  you  must  die  vpt  
'If you have no spirit, you must certainly die.'

ho\text{y}  t\text{\`e}t  pi  p\text{\`e}q  diha  dah  
did  not  go  place  wherever  vpt  
'He did not go anywhere at all.'

nya  
 tahu  r\`oc  kaq  nanggr\`i  dah  ler  
he  knew  reach  to  town  vpt  ept  
'It was known right to the town.'

habih:  
nya  telat  habih  dah  
he  swallowed  completely  vpt  
'He swallowed it completely.'

lepas:  
baya\text{l}  hutak  habih  lepas  dah  
paid  debt  completely  freed  vpt  
'He paid off the debt completely.'

(Here /habih/ is interpreted as an adverb.)

suc:  
buwac  suc  dah  ter  
did  finished  vpt  spt  
'We finished it.'

sudah:  
kunya  melaw  giter  sudah  dah  
they  spoke  like  that  finish  vpt  
'They finished speaking like that.'

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

- bekaq  'like'  sama  'with'
- jangan  'with'  taq\`eq  'since'
- naq  'of'  tedaq  'until'
- rupa  'like'  yu  'until'

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

- b\`eq  'location at' (with allomorphs /p\`eq/ and /p\`aq/)
- d\`eq  'location at'
Prepositions which may occur alone or following one of the prepositional particles are represented by the following:

- 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Equivalent</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bawah</td>
<td>dēq bawah</td>
<td>'below'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bidik</td>
<td>dēq bidik</td>
<td>'besides, near'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blakak</td>
<td>dēq belakak</td>
<td>'behind; later'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helot</td>
<td>soq helot</td>
<td>'in front; before'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atas</td>
<td>soq atas</td>
<td>'above, on top of'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Some typical conjunctions are as follows:

### Coordinating conjunctions (cc):

**Logical sequence:**

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

**Adversative:**

- bukat 'but not'
- tapi 'but'

**Temporal sequence:**

- baru 'then'
- lalu 'later'
- semēn 'at the same time'

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

- payah juga ter, bukat nu muda ter
difficult also spt, not that which (is) easy spt
  'It is quite difficult, not easy at all.'
Baru belēh makat, baru belēh senang
then can eat, then get comfortable
"Then they can eat and be comfortable."

Subordinating conjunctions (cs):

**Cause:**
- krema 'because'
- sabēq 'because'

**Conditional:**
- adu 'if'
- kalaw 'if (MLW)'  
  - misēl (caq) 'even though'

**Temporal:**
- dah 'after'
- kala 'when'
- masa 'when'
- tana 'while'

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

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

Final subordinating conjunctions (csf):
- bri 'so that'
- caq 'that ...'

*yu* 'until'

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

Relative pronoun (rpn):
- nu 'who, which, what'

*jangan turoc kawat nu berduwah*
*don't follow friend who lucky*
'Don't follow the example of your lucky friend (your luck may be different).'*
3.2.2.4.11 **Interrogative particle (qpt):** There is only one particle in this class, the interrogative /ger/, which occurs at the end of a yes/no question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>belēh pi kaq lawoc ger?</th>
<th>belēh juga</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>can go to sea qpt</td>
<td>can also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Can you go to sea?'</td>
<td>'Yes, I can.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunoq ku ger têt?</td>
<td>timaw tunoq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bow-to me or not?</td>
<td>don't -want bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Will you bow down to me or not?'</td>
<td>'We won't bow down.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>èq</th>
<th>hay</th>
<th>hoc</th>
<th>o</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>äq</td>
<td>er</td>
<td>he</td>
<td>hu</td>
<td>oc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>hé</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>oh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aw</td>
<td>hā</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>oy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ē</td>
<td>hāq</td>
<td>ho</td>
<td>ngan</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**ados-adoy:** This is an exclamation of pain or distress, which always commences with a single utterance of /ados/ followed by a continual repetition of /adoy/. When prefixed by /ber-/ it becomes the verb /berados/, meaning to be uttering this cry of pain.

**anu:** = 'What is it?', an expression used as the speaker gropes for the word he wants. If he knows the listener knows what he means, the word /anu/ may be inserted in place of the missing word, with no attempt for the right word.

**bisemilah:** This is a Muslim expletive, meaning 'in the name of Allah'. It is not in general use among the UL.

**lah:** This is a Muslim expletive, being an abbreviation of the name of <Allah> 'God'. It is in common use among the UL.

**loh:** A common expletive, possibly a variant of /lah/.

**nama:** The UL word for 'what', sometimes used as an exclamation while the speaker tries to think of the right word.
tahu: The word /tahu/ 'know' is used idiomatically with the negative meaning 'I don't know'. The same idiom occurs in colloquial Malay.

nya marāh pēq diha? tahu
he come place where? 'Know!'
Where does he come from? 'I don't know.'

toq: This is a Buddhist expletive, being derived from the Thai word for Buddha.

3.2.3 Application of these word classes

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

bri: action verb 'give':
ku bri nasi kaq nya
'I gave rice to him.'

modal auxiliary 'allow, let':
kunya bri dudoq
they let live
'They let them live there.'

response particle 'let':
bri hatu tēt gadoh ni ler
let spirits not trouble spt ept
'May the spirits not trouble us.'

subordinating conjunction 'so that':
naq usiq rungēk bri lihac
will play ronggeng so-that see
'We will dance the ronggeng dance so that the spirits may see us.'

verbal particle 'on behalf of someone'
nya naq buka bri
he will open for
'He will open it for them.'

lepas: action verb 'to be set free from, to escape'
tōkkhē kira lepas hutak
towkay reckons free-from debt
'The employer reckons them free from debt.'
prepositional particle 'after'

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

plepas: action verb 'set free'

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

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

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

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

koq nanaq semay ini, kunya menyegat pi rongrian. kaqgiter, et déq nya
the children age this, they are-lazy go school. so, mother of them

gatōq gatōq, "Segat naq pi, suka naq budō." déq blakak ter, baru pi belajal.
beat beat, "Lazy to go, likes to be-stupid." At later spt, then go study.

belajal belēh panay dah, belēh terbēq, bri senang-hati. tēt belēh terbēq,
Study can be-wise vpt, can go-out, so-that heart-at-rest. Not can go-out,

senang bēq diha?
rest place where?

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>koq</td>
<td>initial determiner particle</td>
<td>'the'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nanaq</td>
<td>common noun, human</td>
<td>'children'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semay</td>
<td>common noun, inanimate (TLW)</td>
<td>'period, age'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ini</td>
<td>determiner particle</td>
<td>'this'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kunya</td>
<td>personal pronoun</td>
<td>'they'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menyegat</td>
<td>adjectival verb + prefix</td>
<td>'are lazy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi</td>
<td>action verb</td>
<td>'go'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rongrian</td>
<td>common noun, inanimate (TLW)</td>
<td>'school'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaqgiter</td>
<td>coordinate conjunction</td>
<td>'so'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ét</td>
<td>common noun, human</td>
<td>'mother'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>déq</td>
<td>prepositional particle</td>
<td>'of, at'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nya</td>
<td>personal pronoun</td>
<td>'he, she, it'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatóq</td>
<td>action verb</td>
<td>'hit, beat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>segat</td>
<td>adjectival verb as auxiliary verb</td>
<td>'lazy'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naq</td>
<td>auxiliary particle</td>
<td>'will'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suka</td>
<td>action verb as auxiliary verb</td>
<td>'like'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>budō</td>
<td>adjectival verb</td>
<td>'to be stupid'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blakak</td>
<td>common noun, inanimate</td>
<td>'back'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ter</td>
<td>syntactic particle</td>
<td>(Phrase final)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baru</td>
<td>coordinate conjunction</td>
<td>'then'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belajal</td>
<td>action verb</td>
<td>'study'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belēh</td>
<td>action verb as auxiliary verb</td>
<td>'can'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panay</td>
<td>adjectival verb</td>
<td>'to be wise'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dah</td>
<td>verbal particle</td>
<td>past tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terbēq</td>
<td>action verb</td>
<td>'to go out'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bri</td>
<td>final subordinating conjunction</td>
<td>'so that'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senang-hati</td>
<td>adjectival verb</td>
<td>'heart at rest'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tēt</td>
<td>negative response</td>
<td>'not'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senang</td>
<td>adjectival verb</td>
<td>'to be at rest'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bēq</td>
<td>common noun, inanimate</td>
<td>'place'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diha</td>
<td>interrogative adverb</td>
<td>'where?'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 4

PHRASE LEVEL

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

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

4.1 Types of phrase structure

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

4.1.1 Noun phrase

4.1.1.1 Types of noun phrase

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase Type</th>
<th>Pre-nuclear Type</th>
<th>Nucleus Type</th>
<th>Post-nuclear Periphery Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPa</td>
<td>- ±</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>± ± ± ±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>num ipn</td>
<td>vaj nn num</td>
<td>(±dpt ±spt ±ept)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vac ppn ipn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NP PP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clnu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPb</td>
<td>+ -</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>± ± - ±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dpti -</td>
<td>vaj nn -</td>
<td>(±dpt ±spt ±ept)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pn</td>
<td>vac ppn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PP PP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NP Clnu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

- nn symbol for nouns collectively, including -
- nab abstract noun
- nca common noun, animate
- nch common noun, human
- nci common noun, inanimate
- pn symbol for pronouns collectively, including -
- dpn demonstrative pronoun
- qpn interrogative pronoun
- rpn relative pronoun
- num numeral; i.e. simple or complex number, or a number plus a numerical classifier
The following restrictions apply to these two formulae:

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

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

### 4.1.1.2 NPa noun phrase

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

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

#### 4.1.1.2.1 Head slot (H:).

In its simplest form NPa may consist of the head slot only, filled by a noun, a noun cluster, coordinated nouns, a pronoun, a classifier or a relative clause.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NPa = H:nn</th>
<th>NPa = H:ncl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brutat 'tiger'</td>
<td>kapan matang 'ship Matang'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPa = H:nco</td>
<td>NPa = H:pn + Mf:ept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laki bini 'husband wife'</td>
<td>nya ler 'he ept'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NPa = H:dpn + Mf:spt
itu ter
'that spt'
NPa = H:Clnu
nu besal ter
'who (is) large spt'

4.1.1.2 Pre-head quantifier slot (Qn1:).
This is an optional slot which may be filled by a numeral or an indefinite pronoun.
NPa = Qn1:ipn + H:cl
tujoh urak
'seven men'
NPa = Qn1:ipn + H:nn
banyaq lagu
'many matters'

4.1.1.3 Modifier slot (Mod:).
This is an optional post-nuclear slot which may be filled by a verbal adjective, an action verb acting as an adjective, a prepositional phrase, a noun phrase or a relative clause.
NPa = H:nn + Mod:vaj
urak tuha
'men old'
NPa = H:nn + Mod:PP + Mf:ept
ikat déq lawoc ler
'fish at sea ept'
NPa = H:nn + Mod:Clnu + Mf:dpt
nanaq nu adi singi
child who younger just now
'the younger child just mentioned'

4.1.1.4 Possessor slot (Pos:).
This is the second optional slot after the nucleus. It may be filled by a noun, a pronoun, or a prepositional phrase.
NPa = H:nn + Pos:nn
prahu semiya
'boat (of) man'
NPa = H:nn + Pos:PP
bini naq ku
'wife of mine'
(Note the different preposition used for a blood relation.)
4.1.1.2.5 Post-head quantifier slot (Qn2:). This is the third optional slot after the nucleus. It may be filled by a numeral or an indefinite pronoun.

\[
\text{NPa} = H:nn + Qn2:num  \\
\text{nanaq} \quad \text{duwa urak}  \\
\text{'children two persons'}
\]

\[
\text{NPa} = H:nn + Qn2:ipn  \\
\text{minyaq} \quad \text{banyaq}  \\
\text{'oil much'}
\]

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

\[
\text{NPa} = H:nn + Mf:dpt  \\
\text{buwah} \quad \text{ini}  \\
\text{'fruit this'}
\]

\[
\text{NPa} = H:ncl + Mf:(dpt + spt)  \\
\text{inok} \quad \text{gasi} \quad \text{ini} \quad \text{ter}  \\
\text{mother giant this spt}
\]

\[
\text{NPa} = H:pn + Qn2:num + Mf:(spt + ept)  \\
\text{kami} \quad \text{duwa urak} \quad \text{ter} \quad \text{ler}  \\
\text{'we two persons spt ept'}
\]

\[
\text{NPa} = H:nn + Mf:(dpt + ept)  \\
\text{semiya} \quad \text{ini} \quad \text{ler}  \\
\text{'man this ept'}
\]

\[
\text{NPa} = H:nn + Pos:nn + Mf:(dpt + spt + ept)  \\
\text{jajac} \quad \text{kawat} \quad \text{singi} \quad \text{ter} \quad \text{ler}  \\
\text{'example friend just now spt ept'}
\]

4.1.1.3 NPb noun phrase

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

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

\[
\text{NPb} = Mi:dpti + H:nn  \\
\text{koq ijen}  \\
\text{'the engine'}
\]

\[
\text{NPb} = Mi:dpti + H:pn + Mf:dpt  \\
\text{koq lumöh} \quad \text{kami ni}  \\
\text{the group we this}  \\
\text{'this group of us'}
\]
4.1.2 Verb phrase

4.1.2.1 Types of verb phrase

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

Table 4-2. Structure of the verb phrase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase type</th>
<th>Pre-nuclear Periphery</th>
<th>Nucleus</th>
<th>Post-nuclear Periphery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adj:</td>
<td>HV:</td>
<td>Int:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maux:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Faux:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aux:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPac</td>
<td>± ± ±</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>- ±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>avm vaux apt mpt neg</td>
<td>vac(1-4)</td>
<td>vpt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPst</td>
<td>± ± ±</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>± ±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>avm vaux apt neg</td>
<td>vaj</td>
<td>avc vpt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VPeq</td>
<td>± - -</td>
<td>±</td>
<td>- ±</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neg</td>
<td>vcop</td>
<td>vpt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

vac(1-4) action verb with one to four elements
vaj adjectival verb
vaux auxiliary verb
vcop copula verb
vpt verbal particle
apt auxiliary particle
mpt modal particle
The following restrictions apply to these three formulae:

1. In VPac, the apt in the Aux: slot are the five auxiliary particles described in Section 3.2.2.4.8: /naq/ futurity or intention; /phakhac/ and /khac/ collectively; /tengah/ continuous action and /ada/ a continuing state. In VPst, /tengah/ does not occur.

2. In VPeq, the only vcop in the HV: slot is the verb /jadi/ 'to be, become', and its inflected form /mejadi/.

3. In VPac, the vpt in the Faux: slot are the seven verbal particles described in Section 3.2.2.4.8: /bri/ benefactive action, /buwak (dah)/ final action, /dah/ past or decisive action, /habih (dah)/ completed action, /lepas (dah)/ freeing action, /suc (dah)/ finished action, /sudah (dah)/ finished action. In VPst and VPeq, vpt is restricted to /dah/ only.

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

1. The head verb of VPac may be one to four action verbs, while the head verb of VPst and VPeq may only be one vaj or vcop respectively.

2. VPac has an optional Adjunct slot initially in its pre-nuclear periphery with fillers avm, avt, mpt, and neg, while VPst has the fillers avm, avt and neg and VPeq has only the filler neg in this slot.

3. The Auxiliary slot in VPac has five potential fillers, but VPst has only four fillers for this slot, and VPeq has none.

4. The Final Auxiliary slot in VPac has seven potential fillers, but that in VPst and VPeq has only one filler.

5. VPst has the optional Intensifier slot filled by an adverb of extent, which does not occur in VPac or VPeq.

6. VPeq contrasts with the other two verb phrases in that its nuclear Head Verb is optional, and its only peripheral elements are the optional Adj: slot with filler neg, and the optional Faux: slot with the single filler /dah/.

7. The Modal Auxiliary slot in VPac may have either vaux or vaj as fillers, while in VPst it may only have vaux. It does not occur in VPeq.

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

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

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

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{HV:vac} \]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{urak} & \quad \text{tuha} \quad \text{ler} \quad \text{juwan} \quad \text{kopi} \\
\text{man} & \quad \text{old} \quad \text{ept} \quad \text{sell} \quad \text{coffee} \\
\text{'}Amazing, an old man sells coffee.' \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ku} & \quad \text{dudoq} \quad \text{dēq} \quad \text{terbak} \\
\text{I} & \quad \text{live} \quad \text{at} \quad \text{Terbak} \\
\text{'}I lived at Terbak.' \\
\end{align*}
\]

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

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{HV:vac}(2) \]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{nya} & \quad \text{turoc} \quad \text{marāh} \quad \text{kaq} \quad \text{rumah} \\
\text{he} & \quad \text{follow} \quad \text{come} \quad \text{to} \quad \text{house} \\
\text{'}He followed them to the house.' \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{HV:vac}(2) + \text{Faux:vpt} \]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{pangōq} & \quad \text{nganga} \quad \text{dah} \quad \text{muloc} \\
\text{rose-up} & \quad \text{open} \quad \text{vpt} \quad \text{mouth} \\
\text{'}The snake rose up, opening its mouth.' \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{HV:vac}(3) \]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kaqgiter} & \quad \text{nya} \quad \text{turot} \quad \text{marāh} \quad \text{dudoq} \quad \text{dēq} \quad \text{hati} \quad \text{kita} \\
\text{so} & \quad \text{he} \quad \text{descends} \quad \text{comes} \quad \text{dwell} \quad \text{in} \quad \text{heart} \quad \text{ours} \\
\text{'}So he comes down to dwell in our heart.' \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{HV:vac}(4) + \text{Faux:vpt} \]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ku} & \quad \text{amēt} \quad \text{marāh} \quad \text{atac} \quad \text{bri} \quad \text{kaq} \quad \text{kaw} \quad \text{dah} \\
\text{I} & \quad \text{take} \quad \text{come} \quad \text{send} \quad \text{give} \quad \text{to} \quad \text{you} \quad \text{vpt} \\
\text{'}I brought it and sent it to you.' \\
\end{align*}
\]

These clusters of verbs act as one unit, describing the same action and sharing the same subject. So in the first example above /turoc/ and /marāh/ share the same subject, but /turoc/ is a transitive verb 'follow' with the object /kunya/ 'them' deleted, while /marāh/ 'come' is an intransitive verb followed by the location adjunct /kaq rumah/ 'to the house'. In this way the action is broken down
into its component parts, listed in chronological order. Where, in the last example, English would say 'I sent it to you', UL says 'I take-come-send-give it to you'.

In my earlier article on UL syntax (1978:22), I gave a tentative formula for this verb cluster as -

±Pre-verb +Head Verb ±Post-verb

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

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

VPac = HV:vac(1 - 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{HV: vac(2)} \]

\[ \text{ku timaw timaw laki ulal kaqgini} \]
I don't-want don't-want husband snake like-this
'I absolutely do not want a snake as husband like this.'

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{HV: vac(3)} \]

\[ \text{nya marāh bersawoc bersawoc pulak} \]
he came praying praying again
'He kept on praying earnestly.'

\[ \text{kaqgiter nibini gasi marāh marāh marāh} \]
so female giant come come come
'So the female giant kept right on coming.'

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

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{Adj:avm + HV: vac(2)} \]

\[ \text{nya curi lari pi kaq langāq} \]
he secretly ran go to heaven
'He secretly escaped to heaven.'

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{Adj:mpt + Maux:vaux + Aux:apt + HV: vac} \]

\[ \text{nya bac timaw naq tinoq} \]
she (reproof) not-want to sleep
'She just did not want to go to sleep.'

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{Adj:neg + HV: vac} \]

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

\[ \text{hoy tēt baliq lagi} \]
has not return yet
'He has not yet returned.'
4.1.2.2.3 Modal auxiliary slot. The Maux: slot occurs optionally as the second slot in the pre-nuclear periphery of the Action Verb Phrase, or the Stative Verb Phrase. It may be filled with a verbal auxiliary (vaux) in both these phrases or by a verbal adjective (vaj) in the Action Verb Phrase.

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{Maux:vaux} + \text{HV:vac} \]

baru kita belēh makat sama
'Then we can eat together.'

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{Maux:vaux} + \text{HV:vac}(2) \]

kita kena pi mengayēn
'We must go fishing.'

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{Maux:vaux} + \text{Aux:apt} + \text{HV:vac} \]

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

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{Maux:vaj} + \text{Aux:apt} + \text{HV:vac} \]

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

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

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{Aux:apt} + \text{HV:vac} \]

ku naq makat nasi
'I will eat rice.'

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{Aux:apt} + \text{HV:vac}(2) \]

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

\[ \text{VPac} = \text{Aux:apt} + \text{HV:vac} \]

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

nya tengah tinoq ni
'He is sleeping now.'
VPst = Aux:apt + HV:vaj

kita  ada bajiq
'We are well.'

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

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

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

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

VPac = HV:vac + Faux:vpt

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

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

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

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

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

VPac = HV:vac + Faux:vpt

nya amēt bini dah
he take wife vpt
'He took a wife.'
4.1.2.3 Stative verb phrase

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

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

\[ \text{VPst} = \text{HV:}vaj + \text{Faux:vpt} \]

\[ \text{semiya itu sakēq dah} \]

'That man is sick.'

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

\[ \text{VPst} = \text{Adj:neg} + \text{HV:vaj} \]

\[ \text{koq nanaq tēt senang-nyawa ter} \]

'The children are unwell.'
hoy tet senang pot
is not well spt
'He is not well.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VPst = Aux:apt + HV:vaj

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

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

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

\[ \text{VPst} = \text{HV:vaj} + \text{Int:ave} \]

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

\[ \text{VPst} = \text{Aux:apt} + \text{HV:vaj} + \text{Int:ave} + \text{Faux:vpt} \]

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

\[ \text{VPst} = \text{HV:vaj} + \text{Int:ave} \]

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

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

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

4.1.2.4 **Equative verb phrase**

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

\[ \text{VPeq} = \text{HV:vcop} \]

nya jadi bercac
'She became a bedbug.'

\[ \text{VPeq} = \text{Adj:neg} + \text{HV:vcop (inverted)} \]

buwah nya hoy têt jadi ler
fruit it not become ept
'It has not yet borne fruit.'
VPeq = HV:vcorp + Faux:vpt
ari lima-belas jadi ari phahadak dah
day fifteen is day protection vpt
'The fifteenth day (of the lunar month) is the day of the spirit festival.'
VPeq = zero (copula verb omitted)
ari naq belajak ter, ari pac-belas
day to send-ship spt, day fourteen
'The 14th day is the day to despatch the spirit boat.'

4.1.2.5 **Verbs of saying and perceiving (vsp)**

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

VPac = HV:vsp

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

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

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

VPac = Aux:apt + HV:vsp

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

4.1.2.6 **Possible passive construction**

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

VPac = HV:vac

kena besi tajap; luka
contact iron sharp; wounded
'We contact sharp iron which wounds us.'
VPac = HV:vac + Faux:vpt

kena  dah
contact vpt
'That is correct.'

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

kami kena pi mengayên
'We must go fishing.'

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

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

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

bena té têt kena  rigaq dah; baru naq caréq
matter not experience arrest vpt; now will tell
'Now I will tell the story of not being arrested.'

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

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

bena nu tamata rigaq dah; ...
matter which policeman arrest vpt

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. The auxiliary particle /tengahl/ describes a continuous action, generally in the present.

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

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

```
kita ada bajiq
'We are well.'
```

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

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

nya tet belēh makat nama
it had-not got eat anything
'It (the snake) had not eaten anything.'
```

4.1.3 Prepositional phrase

The Prepositional Phrase (PP) is a relator-axis phrase which acts as the filler of various adjunct slots at Clause Level. It may also be layered to fill the Modifier or Possessor slot in the noun phrase. It has either a single preposition or two related prepositions acting as the relator, preceding a noun or noun substitute acting as the axis of the phrase. The formula for this phrase is as follows:
As explained in Section 3.2.2.4.9, the Relator slot may be filled by either ppt or prep standing alone, or by the ppt + prep combination.

\[
PP = + \text{Rel: ppt} \quad + \text{Ax: NP} \\
\quad \text{prep} \\
\quad \text{ppt} + \text{prep}
\]

Here Rel: = Relator \quad Ax: = Axis

NP = Noun Phrase (which includes nn and pn)

ppt \quad \text{preposition particle}
prep \quad \text{specific preposition}
nn \quad \text{symbol for nouns collectively, as in Section 4.1.1.1}
pn \quad \text{symbol for pronouns collectively, as in 4.1.1.1}

4.1.4 Coda

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

a. The verbal particle (vpt), as described in Section 3.2.2.4.8. Syntactically, these are fillers of the Faux: slot in the verbal phrase (Section 4.1.2.2.5), but phonologically they are located as the first component of the Coda slot at Clause Level.
b. The syntactic particle (spt), as described in Section 3.2.2.4.7. It functions in the Coda of a clause to show the relationship of that clause to the other clauses in the sentence.

c. The emphatic particle (ept), as described in Section 3.2.2.4.7. It serves to give emphasis to the clause as a whole.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Co:</th>
<th>± vpt</th>
<th>± spt</th>
<th>± ept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bri</td>
<td>benefactory</td>
<td>ter comma</td>
<td>er emphasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buwak (dah)</td>
<td>final</td>
<td>pot comma</td>
<td>éq ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dah</td>
<td>past, decisive</td>
<td>ni 'like this'</td>
<td>lah ditto (MLW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habih (dah)</td>
<td>completed</td>
<td>singi 'like that'</td>
<td>ler ditto (strong)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lepas (dah)</td>
<td>freed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suc (dah)</td>
<td>finished</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sudah (dah)</td>
<td>finished</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following examples illustrate the occurrence of the Coda:

Co: (vpt + ept)

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

Co:spt

kanyaw krerja déq lawoc ni; beléh senang dah
you work at sea like-this; can be-at-ease vpt
'When you work at sea like this, you can be at ease.'

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

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

krerja lagu déq lawoc ni, beléh senang
work matter at sea this, get satisfaction
'When we work at sea like this, we are satisfied.'

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

Co:ept

kami naq pi soq itu ler
we want to go place that ept
'We want to go there.'
4.2 Classes of phrase function

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

4.2.1 Function of the noun phrase

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

Subj:NP

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

Obj:NP

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

Comp:NP

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

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

Mod:NP

koq nanaq semay ini
the children age this
'Present-day children.'
The Noun Phrase may skip Clause Level and function as the filler of the Topic (Top:) or Parenthetical slots (Paren:) at Sentence Level:

Top:NP

lumōh semiya ini, kunya marāh dēq jirac dah
group men this, they come from cemetery vpt
'This group of men came from the cemetery.'

Paren:NP

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

4.2.2 Function of the verb phrase

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

Pred:VPac

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

Pred:VPst

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

Pred:VPeq

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

4.2.3 Function of the prepositional phrase

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

Loc:PP

nya pi kaq raway
'He went to Rawai.'
The Prepositional Phrase may also function as filler of the Mod: or Pos: slots in the Noun Phrase:

**Mod:**
- ikat *dēq* lawoc ler
  'There are fish in the sea.'

**Pos:**
- bini *naq* ku
  'my wife'

### 4.2.4 Function of the Coda

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

Co:spt
sudah menyuken  ter; pi naq juwan
finish scrape-out spt; go to sell
'We have scraped out the shells and will go and sell (the shellfish).'</n
Co:ept
amēt marāh timaw  ler
take come construct ept
'We bring the wood and build (the boat).'</n
Co:(vpt + spt + ept)
buwac  rumah balay jadi tuhat kami  dah  ter  ler
make house shrine become god ours vpt spt ept
'We made a shrine house to become our god.'
OR  'We made a shrine house for our god.'
NOTES

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

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

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

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

3. The phoneme /j/ would be written /dj/ in the International Phonetic Alphabet.

4. UL has both the Thai loan word /khrul/ and their own word /guru/ meaning 'teacher'. These are both in general use, but /khrul/ would tend to be used in referring to a government school teacher, while /guru/ would be used more in reference to a teacher of mystic arts, such as a shaman who passes on his ability to someone else.

5. This sentence and that in the following example refer to the spirit festival which the UL people celebrate twice a year at the change of the monsoonal season. In Koq Sireh village this festival commences with /ari meli/ 'buying days', from the eleventh to the thirteenth day of the rising moon, when they buy supplies and liquor, and clothes and toys for the children. The fourteenth day is /ari belajak/ when they release the spirit boat they have built for the occasion. It is made in the likeness of an ancient galley, and loaded with various offerings from every house in the village. They take it and release it out of sea, to bear away all their bad luck for the new monsoon season just commencing. Then the fifteenth day is /ari phahadak/ 'protection day', when they plant seven crosses made from bush timber along the beach to prevent the bad luck from coming back to trouble them. The whole season is celebrated with dancing and drinking. They are very insistent that the perpetuation of this festival is essential to their survival as 'Sea People'. The precise observances vary from village to village, depending on the senior witchdoctor of the village.
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This dictionary is prepared as a supplement to "Basic Structures of Urak Lawoi", which describes the phonemes, words and phrases of Urak Lawoi', with emphasis on the Phuket Old People dialect.

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

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

The information listed in this dictionary comprises the following fields:

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

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

Under the heading of "related words", alternative spellings are shown in the form "see -----" where that spelling is the preferred usage, and in the form "also -----" where either spelling is correct. All possible spelling variations are not included as there are minor dialectal differences between villages and even between individuals in the same village. Details of some of the
variations are described in Notes on Pronunciation. Also under the heading "related words", stem words are followed by a list of the various affixed forms of that stem. Where an entry of a prefixed word experiences morphophonemic variation which makes the original stem uncertain, then the stem word is listed as a "related word". All possible forms are not included as some of the prefixes are very productive.

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

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

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

DAVID W. HOGAN

Phuket, Thailand.
19th December, 1986
NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION

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

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

1. Initial /p t c k/ are unaspirated stops similar to the second occurrence of /p t ch k/ in the English words 'paper', 'title', 'churches' and 'kicker', while /ph th ch kh/ are aspirated stops similar to the first occurrence of /p t ch k/ in those words. Syllable-finally /p t c k/ are unreleased stops.

2. The glottal stop /q/ is not a phoneme syllable-initially but occurs syllable-finally. Where a syllable ending with a vowel is followed by another commencing with a vowel, the vowel sequence is separated by a fullstop.

3. Syllable-final /ç/ is phonetically [ç] while syllable-final /s/ is phonetically [J].

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

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

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

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**DICTIONARY ABBREVIATIONS**

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<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
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<td>voc</td>
<td>vocative</td>
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<tr>
<td>incl</td>
<td>pronoun which includes the personal addressed</td>
<td>vpt</td>
<td>verbal particle</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vsp</td>
<td>verb of saying or perceiving</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
URAK LAWOI'-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

a exc exclamation
abol vact swear, curse; see also supah
abu vact lower
acop vsp incite (to evil)
beracop
ada1 vcop be
Ada koq barak There are the goods.
Ada ler koq raja There is the king.
ada2 vact have, be at, exist
Nya ada nanaq radara He has a
daughter.
Nya ada dëq atas dah He was above.
Asan nya ada dëq lirak Satak His
origin was at the place Satak.
ada3 apt in a state of
Ada dudoq peq itu lama-lama He had
been living there for a long while.
adi nchO younger sibling; cf. miq voc
adi-bradi relations; also dibradi
ados exc cry of pain or distress
ados-adoy repeated cry of pain or distress.
(When repeated more than once, 'ados'
occurs the first time only, with 'adoy' for
each subsequent repetition).
adoy exc cry of pain or distress; see ados
adu1 vsp accuse
pasan kena adu accusation
adu caq nya batah accused
him of being stubborn
adu têt kena lagu unjust accusation
adu2 cs if
Adu nya bercaya, nya pi soq jalat
sepaq singi If he believes, he goes by
this narrow road.
a.ëq nchO mother (normally ét)
agah vact mock
agah gelaq laugh at
agöq nci locket
ajal vact teach; belajal
ajaq vsp invite, tempt; berajaq, me.ajaq
ajök vact criticise
akal nci runner, root
akal bahal marine growth used for
decorative purposes
akan vaj wise, intelligent
ba.akan, berakan
berakan self-willed (of a naughty child)
akëq vact lift, erect, carry (with the hand);
berakëq
akëq asan pronounce a curse
akëq bubu raise a fish trap
akëq sawoh raise the anchor
akëq tangan wave the hand (in greeting)
akoc vact carry, lift up (a quantity);
berakoc
aku ppnM I
alëh vact turn something; change; beralëh
alu vaci howl (of animals)
amac ave extremely
amët vact take
amët marâh bring
amët mukha seek the respect of others
amët pi take away
amët salah catch in a fault
ampher nci T district
amu vact rob
anamay npl T Government health clinic
anaq nca young of animal; beranaq;
occasionally used for children, but 'nanaq'
is normal word for children.
bela cucu anaq care for young relations
anaq bras small portions of rice (used in
ceremony)
anaq buwah employees
anaq kuci key
angaw vact reach out
angén nci wind, air
   angén bernyawa air to breathe
   angén kurak wind abates
   angén tegal strong wind
   angén tudoh wind drops
   ijén angén air compressor
   jadi angén feel faint
   regu angén blow (human)
angén barac daya southern wind (dangerous)
angén jarop panaq south-west wind
angén selat south-east wind. These three southern winds all produce large seas but 'barac daya' the southerly wind produces larger and more dangerous waves
angoq vact nod, greet
   angoq pala nod head in assent
angun nci grape
   ayé angun wine, grape juice
anoy see 'noy-anoy' white ants
anu exc interjection (referring to something unknown or forgotten)
anyam vact weave, bind (e.g. a bamboo floor with cord)
apa ipn M anything
apal vact spread out (planks, slats, etc.)
   apal latay lay a slat floor
   apal lepac spread out a sleeping mat
   apal papat lay a plank floor
   rumah prabok apal flat-roofed house
api nci fire; berapi
   api neraka hell
   api rontri projector lamp
   api suwal projector lamp
   lungoq api large blaze
   tali api radio aerial
   tanah piyoh api gunpowder
apoh vact flood
   ayé apoh flood waters
apok nch father
apot vsp M forgive
apu vact carry in the hands (in front); see junyok
araq nci whisky, spirits
   makat araq drink spirits
ari nci day
   ari pelacak day of spirit festival for floating spirit boat (see appendix)
   ari phahadak day of spirit festival for planting crosses (see appendix)
bilak ari every day
krerja déq ari work in the heat
mata ari sun
sa-ari-ari each day
ari-ari avt daily, every day
ri ari daily
ari ter nci that day (just before)
arök nci open sea, ocean
asah vact sharpen
asan1 nab origin, beginning
   usoq asan origin, source
asan2 nab vsp curse, wish
   asan belèh dikiq banyaq pot jadi
       Hope to get little or much, even, it will do
   asan jadi sungoh Hope it will surely happen
   asan mati "Let him die!"
asan menyari mudah, baliq naq
tabol bras kunyāq Hope to find it easily, on returning will sprinkle yellow rice
asan tét belèh, naq tabol bras
kunyāq Hope he does not get anything, (then) I will sprinkle yellow rice
nya akéq asan jaq He pronounced a curse that....
asan3 vact implore, beg
asan1 vaj bitter
asan2 nci tamarind tree
   asap kelubi kind of plant
   asap kumal kind of palm
   asap telinga kerbaw kind of fruit
   ayé asap orange drink
asap limaw nipih limes
asap limaw manèh orange
asap limaw hurak pomelo
asaq  nci  smoke
asën  nci  tax
   pungóc  asën  collect  taxes
tepac  pungóc  asën  tax  office
ask  vaj  other
   ask  déq  kawat  different  from  others
nanaq  askik-asik  other  children
taqasik  oneself
asu  nca  dog
   lulu  asu  'dog's  meat',  calf  of  the  leg
atac  vact  send;  accompany
   atac  hatu  go  in  a  funeral  procession
atas  prep  on,  above,  in
   atas  kranyak  on  the  box
   atas  rumah  in  the  house
déq  atas  prahu  on  the  boat
langaq  déq  atas  sky  above
   ruwak  atas  mataari  inside  room
awac  nci  oar;  berawac
awaq  npl  Burma,  Burmese
   sami  awaq  Burmese  priest
aya  nca  female  (animal)
ayaq  vact  jerk  a  fishing  line
ayë  nci  water
ayë  asap  orange  drink
ayë  batu  ice
ayë  buu  perfume
ayë  belay  water  bubbling  up
ayë  besal  spring  tide
ayë  brernäh  water  bubbling
ayë  dada  mother's  milk
ayë  dras  turbulent  water
ayë  hoy  dras  water,  not  turbulent
ayë  krik  low  tide
ayë  lemu  incantations  (see  appendix)
ayë  liyol  spittle
ayë  mata  tears
ayë  mati  neap  tide
ayë  menidêh  boiling  water
ayë  minâq  soft  drink

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

B
bâq¹  nci  box,  bag  (for  clothes,  etc.)
bâq²  nca  goat
ba.ados  vact  making  sounds  of  distress;
   also  berados
ba.ajaq  vact  invite
ba.akan  vact  clever,  wise
ba.aq  vaj  damp
babi  nca  pig
bac  nciT  baht
baca  vact  read,  recite
baca  ayë  lemu  make  incantations
badaq  nca  rhinoceros
badat  nci  corpse,  spirit  of  the  dead
baday  see  cay-baday  scattered
bagat  pulaw  npl  village  on  Lanta  Island
bahamac  vact  receive;  hamac
bahana  vaci  roar  (of  sea)
bahati  vaj  sorrowful
bahaya  nca  crocodile
bahoq  vact  cut  down,  slash
bahu  nci  shoulder
baji  nci  wedge  (wood  or  iron)
bajiq  vaj  good,  well
   bajiq  sesungoh  truly  good
   jiq-bajiq  avm  well
bajiq-bajiq  vaj  reconciled
bajiq-hati  vaj  good  hearted
bajiq-tepac vaj righteous
baju nci coat, blouse
baju koc long outer garment
baju teban pullover
bakon nci rice sack (large)
baksas nch race, nationality
   baksas urak lawoc Urak Lawoi' race
   urak luwal baksas foreigner
baksac vaci wander
balac nci mooring
balak see hulu-balak royal official
balas vac repay
balay nci royal residence
balay datoq spirit house
baliq vac return
baloc vact roll up
balol nci weal from beating, jellyfish wound
bangac vaj quick
   ngac-bangac avm quickly
bangköq npl Bangkok
banyaq ipn much, many
   sebanyaq-banyaq great quantity
   semiya banyaq-banyaq crowd
   dikiq banyaq little or much
banyaq dēq kawat more than others
banyaq lagi more
banyaq sungoh very many
banyaq terlalu exceedingly many
banyaq-banyaq ave much
bapa nca male animal
baq npt particle of request
baqbuq karak type of fish
barac nci west
barac daya south
barah vaj swollen
barak nci goods, belongings
   sebarak goods
   bena barak goods of all kinds
   barak makat food
   barak matay jewellery
   barak têt guna evil behaviour
   bari vaj sour, spoiled (food)
   baroc nci scar
   baru¹ vaj new
   baru² cc then
   basa nab manners, language
   budi basa gracious, courteous
   höy basa no manners
basah vaj wet
basan vaj swollen, oedema
basoh vact wash, cleanse
batah vaj stubborn, naughty
batak¹ nci pole
batak² cln classifier (for long objects)
batan nci pillow
batèn nci bowl
batèn piraq silver cup
batoq vaci cough
batu nci rock, stone
batu gilik millstone
batu gudap coral
ba.u nci smell
   ayê ba.u perfume
ba.u busoq bad smell
bawa vact carry, bring
bawa marah bring
bawa pi take
bawah prep below
bawoq nci beard, side-whiskers
baya nci level, square
   sama baya equal
   sebaya equal to
bayaq nci shadow
bayal vact pay
bechi vact hate
bedukak nca catfish (shallow water)
begacaq vaj pretty, handsome
begu avm in pairs
begupok vaci go in groups
bejâq vaj cold, cool; berjâq jâq-bejâq evening
bekaq prep like, according to
bekaq caq csf as if
bekas1 nci trace, impression
  bekas jari fingerprint
  bekas kaki footprint
bekas2 vaj leftover, left behind
bekataq nca frog
bela vact care for, heal, rule over; berbela
belacak nci ship festival; see pelacak
belacat nci fishpaste; also blacat
belaga vact collide, fight (animals); also blaga
belah1 vact split in two, operate on
belah2 nci side
  duwa belah sungay two sides of a river
  sebelah se-urak one on each side
belajal vact study; also blajal
belakak nci back, behind; see blakak
belalok vsp call; see blalok
belanga nci frying pan
belanga besi frying pan
belanga tanah earthen ricepot
belanya nci living expenses
belas num -teen
  sebelas eleven
  duwa belas twelve
belatoq nca woodpecker; also blatoq
belëh1 vact get, obtain; mebelëh, berbelëh
belëh2 vaux be able to
  berbelëh ler well able to
belêq vact twist (rope, etc.)
belekac api light a fire; also plekac api
beli vact buy
belibas vact O serve
belihac vaci revealed; see plihac
belikal vaci squat (man or animal); coil (snake)
belirak nci sulphur
belitak vaj crossed; see plitak
  kayu belitak see plitak
beloc nca eel
belumäq babi balloon
belumok nci funnel, exhaust pipe; also blumok
belumus vact cover head with a blanket
bemanêh nci sweet potato
  benâh nci seed, offspring
bena nci thing, matter
bena barak goods of all kinds
benak nci wet rice field
benal vact entrust to someone, permit
benang nci thread, cotton
benang lôq string made of cotton (used for takan)
benang nyahêq cotton
benasa vaj broken, spoilt
benatak nca animal
beni-brani vaj bold
benuwa nci world, country
ber nci T lottery ticket
  usiq ber playing the lottery
beracop vac inciting
berados vac making sounds of distress; also baADOS
beradu stop; see bradu
berajaq vact invite; also ba.AJAQ
berakan vac intelligent, self-willed (of a naughty child); akan
berakëq vac lifting
berakoc vact lifting, carrying; akoc
beralēh vac turning (oneself); also bralēh
beramay vac keeping festival, having fun; also bramay
beranaq vac having young; also branaq
asu beranaq pregnant dog
telol beranaq egg with chicken
berapas vaj grasping; rapas
berapi vac burning
beratac vac accompany (someone or something)
berawac vac rowing; awac
berbac vac wrap around
berbagat vac stay temporarily
berbaliq vac take back
berbasa vaj well-behaved
berbaya{k}-berbaya{k} vsp see as shadows
berbejaq vaj feeling cool
berbelə vact care for, heal, rule over
berbelah vaj dumb and simple
berbelēh vac able to; belēh
berbikas vact raise up
berbina vac taking a wife
berbradu vac stopping
berbuwac vac making
bercahi vac mixing
bercat vact arrange
bercaya vact believe
berdabu vaj dim (of sight)
berdahaq nci corner
berdapac vac meeting with
berdenang vaci swim
berdepa vaj with arms outstretched; depa
berdiak vact warm oneself
berdiri vac stand; diri
berdusa vaj sinful
berg see brerga value
berganyaq vaci moving; ganyaq
bergarap vac salted
bergari vact see
bergelaq vaci laughing
berguna vaj useful
hōy tēt berguna useless, evil
berguru vaj expert, learned (especially in
magic art)
berhagēt nci share; hagiq (see phahagēt)
berhidoq vac living
berhimac vsp think about, be concerned
about
berhimac nyawa taqasik be selfish
berhun vaci partnering
beringac vac considering
beringōq vac shake, tremble
tanah beringōq earthquake
berinok vaj infected
berisi vac containing
berjadi vac make, create, be born
berjahul vaci blazing up
berjakal nci foundation, origin
berjalat vac walking; jalat
berjanyi vsp promise (to)
berjula nci violin
berkaw vaci scream; see brerkaw
berkac vaj alight
berkah vact quarrel
berkali avt sometimes
berkata vac M saying
berikhanaq vac desire, need; khanaq
berkira vac discuss together
berkoq vact assemble; see brerkoq
berkraq vac stick together, adhere, fasten
on, set in (stone)
berkrerja vac working
berkudēn vac itching with skin disease
berkuraq vac covered with a skin disease
berkutök-kutök ave in long lengths
berlaboh vact anchor
berlalok vsp call; also blalok
berlarak vsp forbid; also blarak
berlari vact running; also blari
berlawat vact oppose, resist; also blawat
berlayal vact sailing; also blayal
berlayout vact swing
berlihac-lac vact looking around
berliyak vaj wounded
berluma vact racing
bermāh vaj clean (of the body)
bermakat vact give food to
bermalu vact curse
bermarāh vact bring, cause to come
bermāsaq vact cook, ripen, dry out
bermelaw vact speaking
bermōq vact push into, invade
(undergrowth, etc.)
bermun vaci meet together, gather together
bermuy nci trunk (of elephant)
bernāk vact embrace
bernama vact named
bernanaq vact having a child
bernati vact waiting
berngaw-berngaw vaj flashing
bernikah vaj married
bernīyac vaci carry out a vow
bernyala vact flaming
bernyanyāq vact cause to ascend, raise up
bernyanyi vact singing
bernyawa vact breathing
bernyawa besal sighing
berniyawa vact renting; siwa
berpakay vact wear (clothes)
berpatak vact observe food restrictions (see appendix); patak
berpati nca dove
berpatot vact chant, mourn
berpecah vact breaking up
berpi vact take, cause to go
berprak vact fighting
berprangay vaj orderly, good housekeeper
berproc vact conceive, be pregnant; proc
bersama vact going together
bersama-hati united
bersanal vact depending on, leaning on
bersapoc vaci wrapped around
bersatu avt in one case
bersawoc vsp pray, vow
bersaya vact shining
berseri vaj outstanding, beautiful, well-dressed
bajiq berseri be handsome
pakay berseri be outstanding
bersiyak vact lasting until daylight
bersiyaq vact prepare
bersudu vact stir
bersupah vact swearing
bersura vaj shining steadily (a star)
bersuraq vact shouting
bertahat vact abstain from
bertahu see bitahu tell, inform
bertamah vact increase
bertaroh see usiq bertaroh play dice
bertelak vajT miscellaneous
bertengan vsp boast
bertihac nci echo
bertimon vact refloating
bertudoh-tudoh vact blaming each other
bertulok vact help
bertulok-tulok vact helping one another
bertunang  
\textit{vaj} engaged

bertungu  
\textit{vact} watching on guard

bertupah  
\textit{vact} spill

berturot  
\textit{vact} lowering (a person)

bertuwah  
\textit{vaj} lucky, fortunate

berubac  
\textit{vact} chant charms, apply medicine;  
\textit{ubac brubac}  
dët berubac shaman's candle  
\textit{urak berubac} shaman

berubah  
\textit{vact} moving (something)

besal  
\textit{vaj} great, large  
dumiq besal little and big  
\textit{urak sal-besal} important man

besal dah grown up

besal marâh grow old

besi  
\textit{nci} iron  
\textit{(be)sipaku} iron nail

besi brani magnet

besi garöc pronged scraper

besi giya gearwheel

besing  
\textit{nch} Moken people

betäw  
\textit{nca} spotted shark

betih  
\textit{nci} calf of leg, lower leg

betoq  
\textit{nci} prow of boat

bibas  
\textit{vact} serve

bibel  
\textit{nci} lips

bibri  
\textit{npl} Pee Pee Island, Krabi province

bicok-bicok  
\textit{vaj} uneven, unequal-sided

bida\textsuperscript{1}  
\textit{prep} for  
\textit{hagig ku setengah bida urak sakêq}  
give me some for the sick person

bida\textsuperscript{2}  
\textit{csf} so that  
\textit{hagiq ku setengah bida ku na makat}  
give me some so that I will eat

bidak  
\textit{cln} classifier for sheets of matting

bidat  
\textit{nch} local midwife

bidik  
\textit{prep} beside

bidik prahu  
\textit{nci} side beam of boat

bidik-bidik  
\textit{avl} close by

bihak  
\textit{avr} dawn

bijéh  
\textit{nci} tin ore

bijî\textsuperscript{1}  
\textit{nci} seed

bijî kemangi variety of sweet basil

bijî leba sweet basil

bijî selasé holy basil (\textit{ocium sanctum})

bijî\textsuperscript{2}  
\textit{cln} classifier for small objects

bikas  
\textit{vac} rise up;  
\textit{berbikas}

bikuy  
\textit{nci} kind of tree

bilah  
\textit{nci} kind of wood (used as uprights in  
Moken boats)

bilak  
\textit{ipn} every

bilak ari every day

bilak waqtu all the time

bilakäl  
\textit{nch} ancestors (see appendix)

bilas  
\textit{vaci} squint

biming  
\textit{vact} carry at side (arm extended)

bini  
\textit{nch} wife

\textit{laki bini} married couple

bisa  
\textit{nci} venom, pain

bisemilah  
\textit{exc M} 'in the name of Allah'

bisiq  
\textit{vsp} whisper

bitahu  
\textit{vsp} tell, inform

bitak  
\textit{nci} star

bitak bata yay North Star

bitak brasaq shooting star

biyal  
\textit{vact} let go, release  
\textit{biyal ler} Let it go! Don't worry!

biyas\textsuperscript{1}  
\textit{vaux} able to  
\textit{höy têt biyas} cannot do it

biyas\textsuperscript{2}  
\textit{nab} ability  
\textit{beqaq biyas naq kanyaw} according to  
your ability

biyasa  
\textit{vaux} accustomed to, habitually

biyok  
\textit{nca} winged insect, beetle

biyok gajah elephant beetle

biyok krerbaw buffalo beetle (edible)

biyok théq-théq winged insect
blacat nci fishpaste; also belacat
blaga vact collide; also belaga
blajal vaci learn; also belajal
blakak1 nci back; also belakak
blakak2 prep behind
  ari blakak on a later day
  déq blakak later
  soq blakak behind
blakak itu later
blakak kaki top of foot
blakak satak seaward side of Lanta Island
blalok vsp call; also berlalok
blanga nci frypan; also belanga
blarak vsp forbid; also berlarak
blari vac running; also berlari
blatoq nca woodpecker; also belatoq
blawat vac oppose, resist; also berlawat
blayal vac sailing; also berlayal
blumok nci funnel, exhaust pipe; also belumok
bōh1 vact place, put on
bōh2 res invitation to act, "Right"; bōh implies that the speaker will not participate in the proposed action; cf. joh
bökbrōk nci Adam's apple, windpipe
bōlā nci T tin dredge
bōm vact E dynamite (fish)
bōplaw avm T in vain
bōrānq nci E boring for tin samples
bōya nci stem piece of boat
bōya kemudi stern piece
bon-srerbon vaj overcast
boq1 nci hair
boq2 exc surprise!
bot nab merit
  tehabot make merit
  urak bot man with merit
brac vaj heavy
  kerja brac work hard
bradu vact stop, stay
bradu remay vaci rest
brakēq vact move (a house); akēq
brakoc vact carry; akoc
brala nch idol
  braala taken sacred objects
bralalah vact surrender, admit defeat; also beralah
bralēh vact turn, change; alēh
bralēh-hati repent
bramay vact having fun; ramay
brana1 nci long drum
brana2 vact dance with drum
branaq vact give birth
brani vaj bold
  besi brani magnet
  nibrani bold
brapa1 qpn how many?
brapa2 ipn much
brapa3 ave very
  tēt brapa lama not very old
bras nci husked rice
  tapih bras déq nyiru winnow rice with basket
  jroh bras pound rice
bras kunyāq yellow rice (often used in witchcraft; see tabol)
bras payah rice scarce
brasa vact feel; rasa
brawac vact row (a boat); awac
brerba vaj bushy; reba
brerbiq vact blow
brerda vact slow down (a motor, etc.)
brerga nci value; rega
brergōq nci throat
brerkaw vac scream
brerkāw vaci scream
brerkoq vact assemble
brernāh vaj bubbling up
brersēt vaci sneeze
bri\textsuperscript{1} \textit{vact} give
bri\textsuperscript{2} \textit{vaux} allow, let
bri\textsuperscript{3} \textit{res} let
bri\textsuperscript{4} \textit{csf} so that
bri\textsuperscript{5} \textit{vpt} on their behalf
bring\textit{ac vsp} consider, remember, remind; ing\textit{ac}
bring\textit{og} \textit{vac} shake, tremble
bro\textit{q nca} short-tailed monkey
brub\textit{ac vact} chant charms, apply medicine (see appendix); \textit{ubac}
brub\textit{ah vac} change of heart; \textit{ubah}
brul\textit{ak nci} hide, skin
brut\textit{at nca} tiger
brut\textit{at basa balol} tiger
brut\textit{at basa tebaw} leopard
brut\textit{at bitik} leopard
brut\textit{at hitap} black leopard
bruwak \textit{nca} bear
bub\textit{ön} \textit{nca} kind of tree
bubol \textit{nca} rice gruel
\textit{aye bubol} rice water
\textit{nasi bubol} boiled rice gruel
bubon \textit{vact} mend (net, etc.)
bubon \textit{pukac} mend fish net
bubo\textit{q nca} woodworm (eats dry timber)
bubot \textit{nca} fontanelle
bubu \textit{nca} fish trap
buco\textit{q nci} summit, sprout
bucoq \textit{ lubaq} type of green vegetable
budi-basa \textit{vaj} polite, well-mannered
budö \textit{vaj} stupid
bugih \textit{ppp} Buginese (race of people from Celebes)
buhol \textit{nca} mud
buka \textit{vact} open
\textit{melaw buka} speak openly
buka lukak open out a dugout hull
bukan \textit{npl} village in Krabi province
bukat \textit{neg} no, on the contrary
bukat \textit{ger} Isn't it true?
bukëq \textit{nca} mountain, hill
bukoq \textit{vaj} stooped
buku \textit{nca} knuckle
bukus \textit{nca} parcel
bul-ubul \textit{nca} white jellyfish
bulac \textit{vaj} round
\textit{pala bulac} round head on a Thai letter
\textit{soq bawah bulac} stroke below head (on Thai letter)
bulac panyak elliptical
bulak kaq \textit{ëh} have diarrhoea
bulat \textit{nca} moon, month
\textit{se.ari bulat} (timon) new moon, first day of waxing moon
\textit{lapat ari bulat timon} first quarter moon
\textit{bulat penöh} full moon
\textit{lapat ari bulat turot} last quarter moon
\textit{bulat turot lapat kelap} last quarter moon
\textit{bulat putus} last day of waning moon
buloh \textit{nca} bamboo
buloh menupéq blowpipe
buloh petök bamboo blowpipe
bulu \textit{nca} body hair, fur, feathers
bulu babi type of starfish
bulu daga short beard
bulu lanaq quills of a porcupine
bulus \textit{nca} spear, arrow
bumi \textit{nca} ground
bumok (PYP) see blumok funnel, exhaust pipe
bumö\textit{l nch} doctor, shaman
bumö\textit{l berguru} practitioner of white magic (U.L.)
bumö\textit{l hatu} sorcerer, witchdoctor (U.L.)
bumö\textit{l lihac groh} fortune-teller (Thai)
bumö\textit{l lihac khröq} medium (Thai)
bunën *npl* village on Lanta Island
bunga *nci* flower, interest on a loan; berbunga
bungi *nci* noise (of engines, etc.); berbungi
peti berbungi *nci* gramophone
buni *vact* hide (something)
bunōh *vact* kill
naq bunōh kaq... intending to kill...
bunōh *vact* commit suicide
buran *vaj* ancient
buriq *vaci* make a noise (human)
burok *nca* bird
burok ak.ak crow
burok cepelik crow pheasant
burok cicang seagull
burok ciyaq sparrow
burok denak crow
burok hatu owl
burok meraq peacock
burok mrrerboq pigeon (small)
burok pati dove
burok tutru pigeon (large)
buroq *vaj* worn out, rotten (meat, fish, etc.)
bus *nab* sound signifying rapid removal of offending spirit
busoq *vaj* rotten, smelly (animal matter)
busu *vaj* last, youngest child
buta *vaj* blind
kudën buta *vact* skin irritation
butik *npl* village on Lanta Island
butoc *nci* female sexual organs
butoc tahi anus
buwac *vact* do, make; berbuwac
buwac dop *vact* carry out a custom
buwac kawat take advantage of someone
buwac nama Why? perbuwac actions
buwac rubiru *vaci* behave in objectionable or disgusting way
buwac-berbuwac acting repeatedly
buwah¹ *cln* classifier for large objects
buwah² *nci* fruit
buwah gula football
buwah hawa Adam's apple
buwah lebac many fruit on tree
buwah pupol berry-like fruit
buwah sipol kind of fruit
buwah telipoq lotus flower
buwak¹ *vpt* decisive or final action
buwak² *vact* discard; terbuwak
buwak lawoc throw into the sea
buwih *vact* pass by
buyok *nci* water jar

C

cā *nch* grandfather
cāq-birāq *avm* scattered
cāw *vact* row a boat (facing forward)
ca *nch voc* older brother
cabak *nci* forked stick, step on Moken boat
kayu cabak forked piece of wood
cac *nci* paint
cacaq *vact* insert
cacaw *vaj* unsettled, disturbed, confused
caciq kemudi *nci* tiller (of sailing ship)
caciq layal *nci* boom (of sailing ship)
cadak *vaux/vsp* hope
    cadak naq belēh hope to get
    belēh cadak nya naq bri can hope he will give
cadok *nci* corner
cagu *nca* caterpillar
cahi *vact* mix; bercahi
cakōq *vact* hook, encircle with arm;
menyakō
penyaköq hooked stick (e.g. for catching lobsters)
cakös vact carry on back
cakon nci hoe
cakon jari pronged hoe
calok nci tin (for dipping out water)
camal nca seagull
cangah vact go against, toss
cangah angen go against the wind
cangah dras go against the current
cangah umaq go against the waves
cangaq nci Moken boat
cap vact remember
capah temaga metal tray
capaq nci chickenpox
capēq vaj lame
capēq-capēq avm limping
capol vact mix
caq1 csf that
   jadi caq means that
   krana caq because that
caq2 vsp say
caqcaq nca house lizard, gecko
caqcik nca intestinal parasites
cara nci style
carēq vsp tell; (me)nyarēq
cawak nci foundation post
cawak gatok internal upright in house
cawak seri chief foundation post
cawbaw nch T bridegroom
cawmuang nch T governor
cawsaw nch T bride
caya believe; see bercaya
cay-baday avm scattered
cēti nch Indian moneylender
cebiq vaci stumble
cebuq vact dip out (water)
cehāq vaci keel over
cekāq vact strangle
cekāq lihēl stick in the throat
celāq vaj ashamed
celah nci cleft, opportunity
celah bukēq valley
celah jari kaki space between the toes
celaka vaj cursed
celōl vact water, pour on (e.g. flowers)
celuq vact dip, dye
celuq-celaq avm scattered haphazardly
cepac vaj quick
cepac-cepac avm quickly
cerkōq vaci capsize; see crerkōq
cermēn nci glass, mirror; see crermēn
certa nci fable, story; see creta
cerupi nci T engine grease
chiq exc V ejaculation
chiya vact treat (to food or drink)
Chumphōn npl Chumphon, S. Thailand
cicāq1 nch great-grandchild
cicāq2 vaj torn
cicak vact chop up small, lop off
cicang nca small type of fish
cicēt nci ring
cihāq vaj tilted (objects)
cikak vaj taut
cikaq vaj hold between thumb and finger
cikaq pingak hands on hips (sign of the boss)
cikōc vact bend (a limb or finger)
cilōk npl Chalong, locality on Phuket Island
cina npl China
cipak vact turn aside
cipak tiga crossroads
ciyop vact kiss
cōc vact T park (vehicle or boat)
coq nci T cup

crah¹ nci light
   crah pagi in the morning

crah² ave completely

crana nci betel nut tray (wedding gift)

crerkaq vact throttle

crerköq vact overturn
   crerköq terletak capsized and righted
   karap cerköq capsized and sunk

crermên nci glass, mirror

crermên mata spectacles

crermên nyelap diving goggles

crerta¹ nci fable, story

crerta² vsp tell a story or fable

cröy vaj flat, tasteless, brackish
   ayê cröy brackish water
   gulay cröy curry lacking flavouring

croh vact pound rice

cubuk nci crown, dancer's headdress

cucoh vact light (cigarette, lamp, etc.)

cucoq vact thread (a needle)

cucoq sangon hair pin to fasten bun (also
   used to clean ears)

cucu nch grandchild

cudék nca small grey scorpion (found in
   house)

cukën vact scrape out

cukhon nca kind of shellfish

cukol vact shave

cukuk vact push

culas nca kind of fish

culat vact tear; terculat

curi¹ vact steal; menyuri, penyuri

curi² avm secretly

cutëk vact decorate, daub, smear

cuto nab example

cutot vact lead (e.g. a blind person)

cuwäq vact pinch

D

dabu vaj grey; berdabu

dada nci breast
   ayê dada mother's milk

dadak vact grill, barbecue

daga vaj thirsty; also dehaga

dagik npl island name

dagu nci chin, angle at bottom of prow of
   boat

dah¹ vpt finality

dah² cs when

dahani vaci recover consciousness, wake
   up; see dehani

dahaq dada centre of chest

dahat nci branch

dak-kadak avt sometimes

dakdak nci motorcycle

daki vaj dirty, sweaty

dalap¹ prep in

dalap² vaj deep
   kelekaq dalap internal organs

damaq nci dart (for blowpipe)

dangaw nci shelter (as guard post in rice
   field)

dap nci decorations

dapac vact meet; berdapac

dapik vaj near

dapik-dapik avl close by

daqaq vaci belch, burp

daqaw npl village on Lanta Island

daqwa nci court case

dara cs when (when unexpectedly late)
   dara nya naq marëh kita penac naq
   nati When will he ever come, we are tired
   to wait
darah *nci* blood
urac darah blood vessels
dat *vaj* in time
dat waqtu in time
tet dat not enough time
tet dat nama not long at all, soon
datak *vaci* come from
datdat *avt* immediately
datoq *nch* tutelary spirit (see appendix)
balay datoq spirit shrine
rumah datoq spirit shrine
daw *nci* place
daw bermun meeting place
daw diha where
daw ini here
daw itu there
daw penyelöq mortar; jelöq
daway *nci* wire
dawot *nci* leaf
deq *ppt* at, from, than, of (blood relations only)
det *nci* candle
degak *vaci* sway in walking
dehaga *vaj* thirsty
dehani *vaci* wake up
deki *vaj* be jealous of
delaq *avt* ever
tet delaq never
demam *nci* fever
demiq *vaj* little; also dumiq
demiq-demiq *avm* little
demiq-hati offended, angry
demiq-töc very small
denak *nca* crow
dengal *vact* hear
deniya *nci* world
depa *nci* fathom
padepa *avm* with hands stretched out
deriyat *nci* durian
dibradi *nch* close relations; adi
diha¹ *avq* where? which?
  nu diha which?
pêq diha where?
pì diha Where are you going?
watu diha when?
diha² *ipn* anywhere, whichever
dikiq *vaj* small
dikiq-dikiq *avm* just a little
dikiq-töc very few
dining *nci* wall of house
diri *vaci* stand up; berdiri
döq *nci E* dock
dop *nci* custom
doq-redop *avm* overcast
deq *voc* Father! (adoptive)
dras¹ *vaj* turbulent; increasing
  ayê dras water turbulent
  dras.... dras .... more .... more ....
  dras berlarak dras pi the more he forbade the more he went
dras² *nci* current (ocean)
dudoq *vaci* sit; pedudoq
dudoq berhimac sit meditating
dudoq bersila sit cross-legged
dudoq bertingok squat
dudoq bringac sit meditating
dudoq dëq api give birth; sit by fire after childbirth (see appendix)
dudoq hirik sit with legs at side
dudoq mujol sit with legs straight out
dudu *nci* view
duhulu *avt* before, former
duhulu nutu ancient times
duli *nci* business, concern; berduli
tët berduli not concerned with
dulu see duhulu before
dumiq *vaj* little; see demiq
duri nci thorns
dusa nab sin; berdusa
prangay dusa sinful habits
duthuq vact T despise
duwa num two
duwa-belas num twelve
duwa-kali ave twice
duwa-puloh num twenty
duwéq nci money
suroh duwéq use money
ulol duwéq spend or dispense money
wéq-berduwéq financial success
duyok nca sea cow

gagah¹ vaj essential
gagah² vaux must
gagiq vaci sob
gajah nca elephant
gajah mina sea elephant
gaji¹ nci wages
gaji buta nci pension
gaji² nci/vact saw
gak-pegak avm holding
galak vact move boat on rollers
kayu galak roller
galaq vaux desire for
galik vaj unstable (of a boat)
galoq-galoq vaj rising up (of big wave)
gamal nci picture, image, brand
gamen nci turmeric, an ingredient used in making betel nut for chewing and for medicinal purposes. Other ingredients are kapoy, ubac jawa, pinang, sirèh
gamöc vact scratch (in fighting or by a cat)
gangu avm urgently, in a hurry
gangu naq pi diha, têt tahu He is in a hurry to go somewhere, I don't know where.
ganya nci marijuana
ganyaq vaci move, remove; berganyaq
gaq vaci have room
têt gaq there's no room
garāh vact write, draw a line, strike a match; mengarāh match
garap nci salt; bergarap
garaw vaj hoarse
gari¹ nci wrist chains, handcuffs
gari² see; see bergari
garöc vact scrape; mengaröc mengaröc coconut scraper
garu vact scratch
gasaq avm vigorously, extremely
nya gasaq ikat guni He vigorously tied up the sack.
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gasaq menyesan  very sorry

gasaq terkejuc  very startled

gasat nci  wide-mouthed water jar

gasi nch  giant

gatan vaci  itch

gati prep instead of

gatok vact  suspend, hang (from above)

cawak gatok  internal upright in a house

gabal nci  blanket

geladaq nci  roof inside deckhouse

gelagaq vaci  retch

gelak nci  bracelet, bangle

gelap nci  kind of bark, used as caulking
between lengths of kumal  in Moken boats

gelaq vaci  laugh; bergelaq
agah gelaq  laugh at

gelaq-gelaq avm  smiling

gelawaq nci  spider

geli vaj  ticklish

gelumak nci  large waves

genäq-genäq avm  unevenly (of cutting
hair)

genaq vaj  enough, complete
beleh tet genaq makat  get not enough
to eat

genaq dah  That’s enough

gengap vact  clasp, clutch

gengęp nci  eyebrows

gening nci  forehead

ger1 vpt  interrogative pt

ger2 cc  or

gerlik vact  roll (an object); see grerlik

gerneq nci  beads; see grerneq

getah nci  sap, rubber

getik nci  groove, pass between hills

gi.aq nci  cymbals

gigēq vact  bite

gigi nci  teeth

gila vaj  mad

gila babi  epilepsy

gilik1 vact  turn a millstone
pi gilik tepok  go and mill flour

gilik2 nci  millstone
batu gilik  millstone

gini so; see kaqqini

ginyēh vact  brush, rub, scrub, crush (an
ant underfoot)

ginyēh lumōc  rub off marine growth

gipagi avt  in the morning

gisāq vact  play a violin

giter so; see kaqgiter

giya nci E  gear wheel

giyō vact T  reap (rice, with knife - long
stalks)

graq vact  arouse

grercuk vaj  splashing, stirred up (of water)

grerlik vact  roll (an object)

greńak nci  double-ended drum

greńeq nci  beads

groh nab  fate

grumong vac  act as a mob

grusol vaci  slip, slide off; also gusol

gudap nci  coral

gugol vaci  fall

guha nci  cave

gulāk vaci  lie down

gulay nci  curry

gulēng nci  tinned milk

guna nci  use; berguna

guni nci  sack

guni kiyap  cloth (used as caulking)

gunōng nci M  mountain

gunol nci  species of marrow

gupok nci  group

gupol vaj  hasty, impetuous
gurah *vact* excrete

guri *nci* earthen water jar (small-mouthed)

gurök *vaci* drop (of leaves, coconuts, teeth, etc.)

guru *nch* teacher; berguru

gusol *vaci* slide; see grusol

gutik¹ *nci* scissors

gutik² *vact* cut with scissors

gutol *nci* thunder

gutu *nca* lice

**H**

hā *vact* T lead in procession

hā hatu hold funeral procession

hā prahu procession of spirit boat

ha *exc* exclamation

habih¹ *vaci* complete, cease

habih dah, ari phahadak ter the day of protection is completed

habih (ber)nyawa cease breathing (die)

ṭet delaq habih never finished

habih² *avm* completely

habih kelap completely dark

suka tēt habih did not like at all

habih³ *vpt* completed action

bungóc padi habih dah gather rice completely

habu *nci* ashes, dust

hac *nci* line (drawn or scribbled)

hacol *vaj* reach

hadac *nci* custom, tradition, age

hadak¹ *npl* Adang Island (Setun province)

hadak² *vact* protect against evil

phahadak, phehadak

kayēt hadak white cloth worn on body or placed over door for protection from evil

kayu hadak the wood that protects; see kayu phehadak

hadap *nch* Adam; also Adap

hadaq *vact* reach; mehadaq

hagiq *vact* share, divide, give; berhagiq, phahagēt, phahagiq

haja¹ *vsp* pretend

haja buwac akan naq musal pretend to behave angry

haja buwac tēt tahu nay marāh

Pretend you do not know master has come

haja² *nab* nature, disposition, prone to, state

haja banyaq muloc tends to exaggerate

haja batah disobedient

haja kira tēt bajiq nature thinks no good

haja ladac me.upay nature often lies

haja melaw besal tends to exaggerate

haja me.upay nature deceptive

haja naq jalat usiq likes to go walking

haja naq semiya rajēt nature industrious

haja nya sumōk nature he cheats (a rogue)

haja penyegat nature lazy

hajaq *vaj* depressed, poverty-stricken, difficult; berhajaq, bahajaq

hajaq amac very difficult

hajaq troq real problem, real distress

berhajaq poverty-stricken

jalat itu naq bahajaq ter that path is difficult

urak hajaq poor man

yu hajaq habih until funds are used up

haji *nch* hadji (been to Mecca, so regarded by UL as a sami priest

halay *vact* give freely

hōy tēt halay bri did not deliberately give it

halu *nci* pestle

halu tutoq padi rice pestle

haluba *vaj* covetous, greedy

halus *vaj* fine, soft, crushed

jelōq sebarak bri halus pound the goods until fine

suwara halus soft voice

halus-halus *avm* finely, in detail

hamac *vact* receive; berhamac, bahamac, mehamac

hani-kahami *avm* however it may be

hamōn *vaci* O change
hamok *avm* resounding; *(me)*hamok

**hamac** *vaci* hot; **berhamac, pehamac**

**hangac nyawa** greatly distressed

**hasti hangac** disturbed

**hangös vact** scorch in fire, blister

**hangös kena api** scorched with the fire

**nasi hangös** scorched rice

**hanyā vaj** fishy smell, stinking

**hanyōc vaci** float, drift on surface

**hapa¹ *avm*** altogether, completely

**hapa déq nyawa** all over the body

**pelaq berapi hapa** caught fire, burnt completely

**semuha tuhat buwac bri hapa** God did absolutely everything

**hapa² *ipn*** anything at all

**phakhac bōh hapa** together put anything at all

**hapas kelamēl** coconut husk

**hapēq vact** press, squeeze, hold, clip;

**pehapēq**

**hapot maq** *exc V* swear word

**harak nci** charcoal

**haraq vaci** hope

**haru vact** stir

**hata cs** because, when

**hataq nci** leaf roof

**tulak hataq** sheet of leaf roofing

**hati nci** heart, soul, liver

**benasa-hati** dissatisfied

**berhati** have sorrow, anguish

**bersama-hati** united

**demiq-hati** sad, angry

**gadom-hati** disturbed, confused

**ikac déq hati** tie it to your heart

**jawoh-hati** very sorry

**ketuh-ketuh déq hati** sound of heart pounding

**lekac déq hati** fix in your heart

**makat-hati** hold a grudge, hate secretly

**masoq déq hati** understand

**parēq-hati** repent

**pelaq-hati** astonished

**peli-hati** joyful

**risaw-hati** annoyed

**sakēq-hati** jealous, at enmity

**sama-hati mita** to ask unitedly

**semaq-hati** annoyed

**senang-hati** heart at rest

**suka-hati** glad

**susah-hati** heart at rest

**taroh-hati** trust

**tedus-hati** offended

**hati bajiq** happy disposition

**hati beni-brani** bold

**hati cacaw** erratic, unstable

**hati hangac** stirred up

**hati hitap** evil heart

**hati kras** hard-hearted

**hati phal-phal** overwhelmed with fear

**hati têt tuhēq** heart not zealous

**hati tepac** upright

**hantu nch** spirit, evil spirit, corpse

**bernamaq hantu** protect against spirits

**hantu litas** an evil spirit darting in front of a man

**hantu rasoq** possessed with a spirit

**hantu sitat** satan

**tanam hantu** bury a corpse

**hawar npp** *Eve*

**siti hawar** Lady *Eve* (M)

**hawal¹ vaci** spread (disease)

**hawal² *nci*** epidemic

**hawal penyakēq** epidemic

**hayap nca** fowl

**hayap sabok** fighting cock

**hayok vaci** walk like a drunk

**he *exc*** exclamation

**helak nca** eagle, hawk, kite; also *lak*

**helōt nci,i/prep** front (of)

**mingu helōt** next week

**soq helōt** in front, in the future

**helus vaci** pass clear of

**hempas vaci** throw down violently

**henaq *avm*** secretly

**heng *exc*** exclamation

**hentaq vaci** begin
henus *nci* squid
henya *nci* early evening; *senya*
hibot *vaci* meet, live together, stay together
hidak *nci* food prepared as an offering
hidok *nci* nose
hidoq *vaci* live; *berhidoq*
  hidoq *paréq* return to life
  lada hidoq fresh peppers
  wayak *gelaq hidoq* moving pictures
hijaw *vaj* green, blue
hilak *vaci* lose, disappear
  hilak *pi dah* disappeared
hipęq *vaj* beside
hirat *vaj* astonished
hirik¹ *avm* sideways
  dudoq hirik sit with feet to one side
hirik² *vaci* sleep on side
hitap *vaj* black
hiyu *nci* shark
hiyu besal whale
hoc *exc* exclamation
hörnda *nci E* Honda engine
hőy *neg* no, not, have not
  hőy *dah* it was gone
  hőy *lalu* none at all
  hőy sungoh definitely not
  hőy tét *nya naq proh dah* He will never drive (them) away
  hőy tét *terpakay* he is worthless
ho *avl* there, over there
hoc *exc* exclamation
hoy *exc* exclamation
hu *avl* over there
hubok *vact* extend, lengthen; *berhubok*

**hujat** *nci* rain
  hujat *batu* hail
  hujat *pac-prac* rain sprinkling
  hujat *ruraq-ruraq* rain (falling lightly)
  hujok cape; see *ujok*

**hukop** *vact* command, punish, have power over
  bri hukop atas *deniya* give power over all the world
  krac hukop pass judgment
  urak hukop judge

hulac *nci* caterpillar (small), worm
hulu *nci* handle (of broom, etc.), pestle
hulu-balak royal messenger
hurak *nci* prawn, lobster
huroq *vact* change, exchange (money)

**hutak** *nci* debt
  mita *naq hutak* ask for a loan
  padap hutak settle a debt

**hutat** *nci* jungle
  babi hutat wild pig

**huwac** *nci* fever

**huwac capaq** chicken pox

**huwac ketal** malaria

**huwac srerma** cold

**huwéq** *nci* thrust a paddle outwards

**huwi** *nci* rattan, with

**huwiq** *exc* exclamation

**huwis** *nci* smell

I

i.äk *nci* vulture

ijen *nci E* engine

ijen angën air compressor

ijen kikih dentist's drill

ijen tengaq inboard engine

ijen tuwin outboard engine

ikac *vact* tie (up)
  ikac ler *déq hati* Tie it to your heart!
  nu ikac kaya *déq hati* he who ties riches to his heart

ikac padi bundle of paddy

ikat *nci* fish

ikat *bergarap* salted fish
ikat culas  kind of swordfish
ikat lieť  fish without scales
ikat mehumoc  kind of fish
ikat pari sengac  manta ray (with poisonous sting)
ikat salay  smoked fish
ikat tuhol  dried fish
ikat tuhoq  swordfish
ikoc vac M  follow
   ikoc suka  as you like
ikol1  nci  tail
ikol2  cln  classifier (for animals, birds and marine life)
ilik vac  shake
   ilk pala  shake the head (negative)
imaq  nci  disease of testicles
ingac vsp  think of, reckon, consider;
   beringac
   bri ingac  remember
ingac caq naq pi  think (that) will go
ingac naq bunôh  thinks to kill
ingac têt belêh  can't think of it
ngac-ingac  concerned
ingôq vaci  shake; beringôq
ingôq-bringôq vac  shake, wave
   (something to and fro)
iní1  dpt/dpn  this
   taq déq ini  from now
iní2  cs  now
   ini paq pi dah  Now father has gone.
inok  nca  principle, mother (of animal),
   germ
inyang  nch  great-grandparent
ipak  nci  lobster-spear (two-pronged)
ipay  vaj  in-law (of brother or sister)
irêq vac  tow, lead
    urak irêq cawbaw  man who leads the groom at wedding
iriq vac  sluice
isák vac  move (something a little distance)
isák dikiq  move along (as in a bus)
isak nci  gills
isak berdarah  V  female genitals
isak ka.u  npl  Sangkao village, Lanta Island
isaq vac  smoke, suck; me.isaq, pi.isaq
   isaq ayê asap  drink orange juice
isëq nci V  female genitals
isêt vaci  be furious
isi  nci  contents, nature, inner meaning;
   berisi
isuc vac  erase, rub on
   isuc têt trerbêq  cannot rub out
   isuc ubac  apply ointment
isuc mukha  wipe the face
itali  npl  Italy
itat  nci  diamonds
it.erri  npl  Italy
iti  nci  filling, topping (in cakes, etc.)
itîq nca  duck
itîq jawa  goose
itîq rasa  goose
itôk vaci  meditate
itu  dpt/dpn  that
   itu ler  that's it!
   itu pot  even that
iya voc  little girl

J
jâq-bejâq avr  evening
jabac vac  clasp (hand)
jadî1 vcop  be, become; berjådi
   berjådi  makes, creates
jadî2 vaux  happen
jadî3 cc  and so
jadî-caq cc  means that
jadî dah  That's enough!
jaga vac  guard
jahac vaj  evil
jahanan nam nab danger, perishing
macap naq jahanam dangerous
jahèq vaci sew; (me)nyahèq
jahul vaci blaze up
jajac nci example
jakal nci roots
jakok nci corn
jal-lajal vaj sloping
jala¹ vaci lower into water, fish with net;
(me)nyala, (pe)nyala
jala² nci casting net
penyala casting net
semiya penyala net fisherman
jalak nch prostitute
jalat¹ vaci walk, travel; berjalat
jalat² nci road, path
jamat nci bridge, wharf
jamöng nci torch (made of bamboo or
coconut fronds)
jamöng suloh ikat torch to attract fish
jamu nci cashew nut
jamu burok nci type of fruit
jamu kelik nci guava
jana vaj widowed
kilaki jana widower
nibini jana widow
jangan¹ res do not
jangan naq... don’t ... (mild)
jangan² prep with, and
jangan ... jangan ... both ... and ...
jangöng vaci rock, see-saw
jangoc nci beard
janu nci opium
janyi vsp promise; berjanyi
jap nci plate, clock, hour
jap tangan wristwatch
jarak vaj infrequent, far apart
jari nci finger; berjari
jakon (ber)jari pronged hoe
jari kaki toe
jarop nci needle
jawa nci tamarind
jawoh vaj distant
jawoh-hati dismayed
jawoh jangan far from
jawol vaj arched
jekan nci span
jelik vaci look askance, look away from
jetöq vaci pound (curry ingredients, etc.);
penyélöq (daw)penyélöq stone mortar
jeluk vaci poke eye
jema nca mite found under nesting hen
jemöl vaci dry, expose
jemöl angën dry in the wind
jemöl ari dry in the sun
jemu vaj bored, tired of, saturated
jenäh nci kind
jenäh-jenäh various
jenah¹ vaci conquer
jenah² vaux in the habit of (doing something
not approved)
amèt jenah refuse to give up or give in
jengöq vaci peer at, look at, visit;
(me)nyengöq
jepuc vaci snatch away
jeray npļ Mt. Jerai (near Penang)
jerikan vaj curly (of hair)
jerlepok vaci sleep face down
jernäh vaj clear (water)
jetiq vaci flick finger against thumb
jilac vaci lick
jurac nci cemetery
joc nci E jute; also jut
joh res Come! okay (implies speaker will participate)
jok-jok vaci stumble forward
jrerma k vac cross over (river, etc.)
juga avm too, also
juju-caq cs as if
jukok nci boat (short and wide-beamed, e.g. Buginese ship)
julok vac gather, pick (fruit with container on end of long pole)
juloq vac clean the ear (with feather or tool)
junyok vac lift, carry, hold (above head)
jurus avt presently
jut nci E jute; also joc
jutö vaj destined (marriage partner)
juwan vac sell

K
käkêp nci T torch
käq-lagi avt in a moment
käq-ukäq avm uneven
käqkäq nci fan, propellor
kabök nca kind of shellfish
kaboc nci fog, mist
kabol awoc kind of shrub
kabu nci kapok
kaca nci phial, jar
kacak nci bean, nut
kacak cepac frilly bean
kacak panyak long bean
minyaq kakac bean oil
kacaq vac tread on, stamp on
kacik vac nail
kakik tikaq bolt the window
kaciq vac cut (betel nut), grind (teeth);
pengaciq
kadak see dak-kadak sometimes
kaka nch older sibling
kaki nci foot
kala cs whenever, if
kala vac when?
kalan npl village name
kalap nci pencil
kalaw cs M if
kalëh vaci turn; also alëh, beralëh
kalëk vac carry at side (arm bent)
kali vac times (in compounds)
berkali sometimes
duwa kali twice
sekali once
kali vac dig
kamëk nca sheep
kami ppn we (excl.)
kana rusa nci medicinal plant
kanak nci enclosure
kanal vac carry on a pole
menganal a load (amount carried on one pole)
kanan nci right side
kanok vac carry in a fold, pregnant
menganok conceive
kanok nci fold of cloth at waist
kantukan nci pumpkin
kanyaw ppn you (pl)
kapä vaj flat, empty, collapsed, paralysed
kapan nci ship
kapan cekaq dredge, grab style
kapan trerbak aeroplane
kapaq nci axe
kapas nci cottonwool
kapkrap nci seaweed that floats
kapol nci lime
kapol mirah lime (used with betel nut)
kaptat nch E captain
kapus vac shut, close
kaq vac to
lihac kaq duwëq think only of money
nya timaw jadi kaq semiya duhulu
he feared to be like the olden men
plihac kaq kami revealed to us, seen by us
serupa kaq similar to
kaq ... kaq ... either ... or ...

kaq2 cs if
serupa kaq as if
kaqbi nci classifier for lengths of wood
kaqgini1 cc so
kaqgini2 avm like this
kaqgiter1 cc so, then
kaqgiter2 avm like that

kaqhami1 avq how?
kaqhami2 avm in whatever way
hami-kaqhami however it may be

kaqpada prep M to
karac nci rust; berkarac
karah nca hawksbill turtle

ekarak nci reef
karap vaci capsize, turn over (boat or 4-wheeled vehicle)
karak nci sack, sack-like bag
kasal vaj rough, coarse
kasēh vact love illicitly, commit adultery
kasi vact castrate

kata vsp M speak
kataq vact carry (underarm)
katak vact prohibit, restrain, forbid
katēh nci trigger

kathāk vaj pregnant (animal); berkathāk
katōq vact hit; (me)ngatōq

tu. nca kind of fish
kaw ppn you (sg)
kawat nch friend, group of; berkawat-kawat swarming

kawat belēh bersama bajiq a close friend
kawat burok flock of birds
kaw.i nci T chair; also kō.i

kawoc vact scoop up

kaya vaj rich

kayēn nci fishing line; mengayēn
kayēq vact hook (with fishhook, etc.)
kayēt nci cloth, clothes

kayēt berlubak sarong
kayēt ketak curtain

kayēt mengetak curtain
kayēt pōc-pōc cloth wrapped round baby

kayoh vact paddle; (me)ngayoh, pengayoh

Kayu nci wood, tree
puhot kayu tree
tukak kayu carpenter

kayu api firewood

kayu phehadak wood of protection
(wooden crosses planted on the beach to protect the village)

kayu plitak cross, crucifix

kayu riyok kind of reed

kebah vaci (fever) abates

kebaq vaj bathed in perspiration

kebas vaj numb, stiff

kebik cln classifier for sheets of rubber, etc.
and planks of wood

kebok nci ridge

kebot nci garden

kebuk vaj bulging, puffed up

kebusâq vaj constipated

kacak vact plug, patch temporarily

kecap npl Jum Island, Krabi

kecay vact scatter
cay-baday scattered widely

kecubuk nci crown

kedah npl Malay state of Kedah

keday nci shop

kedemay nci Lord Buddha

keduman nci compass

kedumaq nci Thai drum
kedunot nci olive
deduwa num pair, second
kejaq vaj firm, rigid
kejawaq nca monitor lizard
kejawaq kret black monitor lizard
kelac nci sheet (of sailing boat)
kelacuq nab confusion, turmoil
keladi npl island south of Surin Island
kelagi avt in a moment; see käqlagi
kelamēl nci coconut
puhot kelamēl coconut tree
sapuc kelamēl coconut husks
kelamēl hijaw green coconut
kelamēl masaq hitap ripe coconut
kelamēl muda young coconut
kelamēl mumak smaller young coconut
(water but no flesh)
kelaq nci darkness
kelawal nca bats (small)
kelekaq nci things, ingredients
kelekaq dalap internal organs
kelekaq nu ba.u sweetsmelling spices
kelik nch Tamil
kelilik avl around
kelilik2 prep round
kelimac vact save, use sparingly, preserve
kelinöng avm sheltering
kelubak nci kind of tree
kelubi nci kind of plant; see asap kelubi
kelukuy nci kind of tree
kemak vaci blossom; (me)ngemak
kemak2 nci puffed rice
kemal nch twins
kemari avt yesterday
kemari isa day before yesterday

kemas vaj secure
ikac bri kemas tie up securely
permelaw kemas sure word
kemas-kemas avm securely
kemat1 vact fold the arms
kemat2 avm pressed together
kemēh vact urinate
kemēn vaj still, motionless, quiet
kemēn-kemēn avm quietly
kemenan nch Thai headman
kemiyan nci benzoin incense
kemōn nch nephew, niece
kemōn anaq descendants
kemōq nci bubbles, froth
kemōq ayē nci sponge
kemok vaj swollen, distended
kemubok nci roof
kemudi nci rudder, helm
pegak kemudi hold the helm
kemuk vaj stopped up, constipated
kemulu nch O village leader
kemuru vaj jealous
kemus vaj holed (of plank, etc.)
kemuwak nci pandanus palm frond
kemuwang nci cloud
kena1 vact touch, experience
kena dah That's correct
kena2 vaux must
kening nci forehead
kenira nci flag
kenuri nci spirit feast
kenuri prahu feast eaten in boat (see appendix)
kenyang vaj satisfied
kenyiq nci gums (in mouth)
kepāw vsp shout out (so as to frighten)
kepala nci head, leader; see pala
kepan vac clench fist
keparok nca skink
kepiq vact squeeze, grasp, massage, oppress
kepiyah nch hadji's white headdress
kepuh vac blow spirit away
kerban vact M sacrifice (Muslim word)
kerbaw nca water buffalo; see krerbaw
kerbelakak vac betray
kerbelol vact starving; belol
kerbetol vact teasing, playing about; betol
   nya usiq kerbetol, nya me.upay kaggiter he was teasing playfully, he was deceiving like that
kerbi npl Krabi town; see krerbi
kercac vaj crowded; see krercac
kerja vac/nab work; see krerja
kerlebeh nab transgression
   semiya buwac kerlebeh transgressor
kerlok nca kind of spirit
kermēh vaci urinate
kermōs vaj dirty; see krermōs
kernāq nci dots, dashes
kernam nca rabbit; see krernam
kertaq ave almost (strike, fall, etc.); see krertaq
kertas nci paper; see krertas
kertoc vaci pass wind
ketāq nci spray-screen
ketāq2 nci armpit
ketac vact pull, extract; (me)ngetac, terngetac
   mengetac having an epileptic fit
   terngetac convulsed
ketak1 nci screen
ketak2 vact block
ketal vac shake, tremble
   huwac ketal malaria
ketap1 nca crab
ketap2 vact plane (wood)
ketap3 vact reap; ngetap
ketaq vact overtake
   melaw tēt ketaq habih not finished speaking
   nya pi tēt ketaq He didn't go in time.
ketawaq nci gong
kethāl vaj vibrating, distorted (sound)
kethōq vact knock, pound (with knuckles)
ketibac nca tick
ketika nci auspicious time
ketōc nci food scraps
ketoc vaci pass wind
keto1 nci lump
keto2 cln classifier for lumps
keto-keto avm billowing (clouds of smoke)
ketuh-ketuh avm On heart beating irregularly
ketuha nch elder
keyaq vaj teeth strong
khāq vact choke on a fishbone
khac see phakhac together
khanaq1 vsp purpose; berkhanaq
   lagu berkhanaq needs, wants
khanaq2 vaux intend to
khōn have food stuck in throat
khroq nab T fate
   bumōl lihac khrōq shaman
khru nch T teacher
ki.as vact mock
   melaw ki.as speak in a proverb
kicōh vact swindle
kikay vact scratch, sweep
   mengikay, pengikay
   pengikay broom, rake
kikih vact scrape
kilac nci lightning
kilaki nch man, male
kilaki jana widower
kilang nci dredge
kilas nci windlass; (me)ngilas mengilas haul in (with a windlass)
kilo nci kilogramme
kimaq exc V curse
kipaq nci place where wood splintered
kipas vac sweep away, refuse, brush off pengipas broom, fan, propeller
kira vsp think, reckon; berkira temus kira think through to a decision
kira-kira prep about
kiri nci left side
kirip vact entrust kirip déq entrust to
kita ppm we (incl)
kiwèq vaj crooked, aslant
kiyak nca small deer (with small horns)
kiyat avl here
kiyuh avl there
klakhèk nca hornbill
kō.i nci chair
köq-krāq nci dice
köq-krōq vaj On breakable (bamboo, wood), crunchy
ko nci E goal (in football)
kok nci ribs of boat
kopi nci coffee
koq¹ nci yoke, bow, arch
koq² dpti the (often indicating plurality)
koq kepala kira group of headmen
koq kiqdikiq just a little (rice, water, money); dikiq
koq-čerkoq avm upturned
kroh vaj brackish, murky
kra nca long-tailed monkey; see also broq short-tailed monkey; maqwa gibbon
krabu nci Thai salad

krac¹ vac cut off; berkrac, terkrac
krac hukop pass judgment
krac kulèq sulāw circumcise
krac² cln piece (cloth, etc.)
krachak nca barnacle
krala vsp recognise; berkrala
kramac nci sacred shrine, spirit of shrine (see appendix)
krana cs because, for the purpose of
krana ini therefore
krana itu therefore
krani nch M clerk
kranyak nci crate
krąq vact stick together; berkraq
kras vaj hard, powerful
hati kras persistent
hukop kras severe punishment
melaw kras speak authoritatively
kras-hati obstinate
krat nci fireplace
ruwak krat kitchen
kraway nca octopus
krerbaw nca water buffalo
krerbi npl Krabi
krercac vaj crowded; berkrercac
krerja vac/nab work; berkrerja
krermöś vaj dirty; terkrermöś
krerna cs because, for the purpose of; see krana
krernam nca rabbit
krertāq ave almost (fall)
krertas nci paper
krertas rupeq sandpaper
krih nci kris
krik vaj dry (land); terkrik ayē krik low tide
berkrik beach a vessel
terkrik dah stranded
krita-api nci railway
kröt vac *twine around, embrace; berkröt
ku *ppn I
kubak *nci *lake, pond
kucay vac *bother
kuci *nci *lock
    anaq kuci *key
kuda *nci *horse
kudēn *nci *scabies; berkudēn
kudēn *butha *itchy skin disease
kudēn buta *itchy skin disease
kudok vact *shave
kuku *nci *nail, claw
kulēq *nci *skin (of animal), fruit peel
kuli *nch C *labourer, sailor
kumal *nci *zalacca palm, light wood used for
    Moken kabangs and U.L. spirit boat
    asap kumal *boat made of zalacca palm
    prahu kumal *boat made of zalacca palm
kumul vact *gargle
kuning vaj *yellow
kunya *ppn *they (not neuter)
kunyāq *nci *cummin
    bras kunyāq *yellow rice; significant in
    some spirit ceremonies; see bras and
    asan.
kunyēm vaci *smile
kupi *coffee; see kopi
kura *nci *turtle (land)
kurak¹ *ave few
kurak² vaci *lessen
kuraq *nci *scaly skin disease
kurus vaj *lean, thin
kusoc vaj *tangled
kutēq vact *collect (taxes, small items)
kutōk¹ vact *cut into sections
kutōk² cln *classifier (for lengths of wood,
    pipes, etc.)
kuwasa vact *try to, attempt to
    nya berkuwasa sungoh He tried with
    all his might.

L
lah *ave *only, just
lah sa *only one
lah sekali *only once
läq¹ vac *flash
läq² exc T *emphatic
law-law *nci *shell, shellfish (small kind,
    found on beach)
labat vact *touch shoulder, embrace neck
    jalat labat *to walk together with arms
    around each other's necks
lac vac Ab see; lihac
lac-lac vac *looking; lihac
lachal vact *slide
lada *nci *peppers
lada hidoq *fresh peppers
lada mati *dried peppers
lada tuhol *dried peppers
ladac vaux *habitually, by practice or nature
    nibini ladac *woman with compulsive
    behaviour pattern
    nya ladac makat nasi tengah ari *He
    is in the habit of eating rice in the middle of
    the day
ladan npl *Saladan village, Lanta Island
ladok¹ vact *collide, strike (e.g. boat on
    rocks)
ladok² *nci *large weight (used with nets and
    fish traps)
l.a.ēl vaj *slimy; berla.ēl
lagala *nci *compound used as caulking
lagi¹ cc *also
lagi² avm *at all, again, also, still
    mudah lagi *easier
    payah lagi *harder
lagi-lagi avt *again
lagu nci story, subject, ceremony
  lagu serupa másq selap circumcision (polite)
lah ept M emphasiser
lahõq nci dimples
lahõq2 vaj dented, sunken, depressed (as in oedema)
lahok nci kind of shrub with large leaves
lahtala nci M God (Muslim)
lajaq vac move fast (of a boat, vehicle or man)
  jalat tegal urac lajaq nya ter He is a strong walker, he walks fast.
lak nca hawk, eagle, kite
  lak jawa (white) Javanese kite
  lak pi.api (reddish) Brahmin kite
lak-ngatöc npl village on Jum Island
lakah1 nci step
lakah2 vac step over, melakah
  tuhoq lakah stretch out a pace (e.g. baby learning to walk)
lakah-lakah vaj abbreviated
lakgelak nca millipede
laki nch husband
laki-ayë nca dragonfly
laki-bini nch married couple
lalak nci lalang grass
lalu1 vact pass by; selalu, terlalu
lalu2 cs then
lalu3 ave at all
  höy lalu none at all
lalu4 vaux proceeded to
lama avt long, former (time)
lama-lama ave for a long time
lamac vaj slow
lamac-lamac avm slowly
lamal cln classifier (for leaves and pieces of paper or cloth)
laman nci area around a house
lamay vact beckon (towards or away)
lamok vaci soar, go far (of a sound);
  melamok
lamula1 vaj first, original
lamula2 avt originally
  lamula nutu in the very beginning
  lamula ter in the beginning
lamung vact throw upwards
lanaq nca porcupine, hedgehog
langā vac wash hair
  agal langā vine used for washing hair
  langā pala wash the head
langāq nci sky, heaven
langal vact hit, collide
  langal batu hit a rock
  langal karak hit a reef at low tide
langaw nca housefly
langela nca scorpion
langoh vact look up
lapal vaj hungry
  lapal nasi hungry for rice
lapat num eight
lapat-belas eighteen
lapat-puloh eighty
lapih1 nci layer, deck (in a ship)
lapih2 cln classifier (for objects in layers)
lapoh nci long robe
laqāw npl Hey Island, near Phuket
laqulaq nca bats (large)
larak vsp forbid; berlarak
lari vaci run; berlari
  berluma berlari run in a race
  semiya lari fugitive
latah vaj ticklish
latap vact trample on, stamp on
latay nci floor, deck (of split bamboo)
  apal latay lay a slat floor
lathaq1 npl Surin Island
lathaq2 vact drive a pile
latöy nci rock seaweed
lawat \textit{vact} endure, oppose, fight against; berlawat

lawoc \textit{n ci} sea
    \textit{buwak kaq lawoc} spirit offering thrown out to sea to heal a sick person
    \textit{kabu lawoc} kind of shrub
    \textit{lumoh lawoc} "Sea People", the "Urak Lawoi"

lawoq \textit{n ci} cooked food eaten with rice (usually fish)

layal \textit{vaci} sail; berlayal
    \textit{kayet layal} sail (of a boat)

layal hatu rainbow

layol \textit{vact} singe, warm with flame

layu \textit{vaci} shrivel

layu tuhol dried up; see krik dry land

lēh-belēh \textit{avm} as much as possible

lebac \textit{vaj} plentiful, abundant, productive

lebay \textit{n ch} Muslim imam (lower status than hadji)

lebēh \textit{ave} more, greater; melebēh
    \textit{lebēh dēq kawat} more than others
    \textit{lebēh dēq makat, lebēh dēq suroh}
    enough to eat and use
    \textit{naq lebēh} wants to excel
    \textit{nasi lebēh} left-over rice

lecah \textit{vaj} muddy (ground)

leca \textit{vaj} wide, broad, improving (health), healed
    \textit{ada leca dikiq dah} a little better

legeta \textit{n ci} noggin, small cross timber

lejak \textit{vact} reach out (the hand)

lekac\textsuperscript{1} \textit{vact} kindle; plekac

lekac\textsuperscript{2} \textit{vact} attached to, addicted to
    \textit{taroh lekac dēq hati} be convinced of
    \textit{lekac dēq lihel} fishbone stuck in throat

lekac araq addicted to alcohol

lekac ganya addicted to marijuana

lekac janu addicted to opium

lekap \textit{vact} break, snap (a rigid or brittle object)

lekuq \textit{vaj} bruised
    \textit{barah lekuq} swollen and bruised

lemah \textit{vaj} soft, weak

lemah-hati \textit{vaj} soft hearted

lemah-lemah \textit{vaj} soft and spongy

lemaq \textit{vaj} fat, succulent

lemas \textit{vaci} sink

lemas mati drowned

lemu \textit{n ca} cow
    \textit{ayē lemu} incantation, magic art
    \textit{buwac-berbuwac ayē lemu} keep making incantations

lengañ \textit{vaci} vanish, disappear

lengan \textit{n ci} arm (shoulder to wrist)

lepa \textit{vact} forget oneself, ignore, be unaware of
    \textit{nya lepa nyawa taqasik} he forgets himself (as someone presuming upon another)

lepāq \textit{vact} break into pieces (soft object)

lepac \textit{n ci} sleeping mat

lepah \textit{vact} collapse, fall down

lepas\textsuperscript{1} \textit{vact} free, delivered; melepas,
    \textit{plepas}
    \textit{lagu lepas} freedom
    \textit{lepas dah} Delivered! (of a baby)
    \textit{lepas dēq} freed from

lepas\textsuperscript{2} \texttt{prep} after
    \textit{banyaq tahot lepas marah dah} after many years had passed
    \textit{lepas itu} after that

ler \textit{ept} emphatic particle

lesok \textit{n ci} mortar (wooden, for pounding rice)

lesok batu penyeloq stone mortar (for making curry, etc.)

letak \textit{vaci} lay down (face upward); terletak

letēh \textit{vaj} weak, worn out, weary

letoq \textit{n ci} blister

li.ang \textit{n ci} \textit{T} feast
    \textit{makat li.ang} have a feast
libal vaj wide (of goods, boat, etc.)
libuli nci bottle
licét vaj slippery, smooth
lidah nci tongue
    lidah tegal slow to learn
ligac vact turn
ligac mata dizzy
lihac vact look at, see; lac, melihac, plihac
    bri lihac show
    bumöl lihac kröq shaman
    lac see
    lac-lac looking
    lihac kaq duwèq covetous
    lihac ketika use enchantments
    plihac reveal, manifest
lihac-lijhac vact watch out
lihèl nci neck
likal vact twist, coil together
likök-likök avm zigzag
liköq vaci turn, swerve
likoq vact wind (rope, cloth, etc.)
lima num five
limaw nci citrus fruit
    asap limaw hurak pomelo
    asap limaw manèh orange
    asap limaw nipih limes
    limaw nachuq limes
lina vaci sleep
lingak vac roll (of a boat); rinse (articles)
linöng vaci shelter, hide
    nöng-klinöng in hiding
    linöng angèn protected from the wind
linoh nci shade, shelter
lipa nci internal organ
lipac vact fold
lipal vact throw, toss
lipas nca insect
lipas kelik cockroach
lipat nca centipede
lirah nca locality
lisoh vaci pant, gasp
litah nca leech
litah bahaya kind of sea horse
litas vact pass by quickly, dash past;
    melitas
liya nci ginger
liyac vaj sticky (ground, rice, curry, etc.)
liyak nci wound, sore
liyal vaj wild, untamed
liyol nci spittle
    ayè liyol spittle
lökbelök vaj growing bigger (child, animal, etc.)
löklihac vact test, try out
löl nci harpoon
lömong nci large pond (as tin mine pool)
lötëng nci C upper storey
lobong nci Moken spirit shrine (usually a carved square pole)
lok-lok nci improvised wheeled toy
    gäq-giräq lok-lok old wheel used as a toy
lubak nci hole, grave
lubak jarop eye of a needle
lubak ku意思n ci drain hole (in ribs of boat)
lubak möngmöng bunghole of a boat
lubak pahëq exhaust pipe of steam engine
lubak pusac prahu hole for draining boat
lubaq pahëq bitter leafy vegetable
lubuq para npl village on Lanta Island
lucuh vaj tapered
luka nci wound
lukak nci hull
lulu nci flesh, meat
    lulu asu "dog's meat", calf of leg
lumac vaj very fine, very small
    jëloq bri lumac pound until crushed
lumöc nci marine growth
  ginyeq lumöc rub marine growth off
  boat's hull
lumöh ipn group
lumol vact wipe on
lunak nci lake
  lunak api lake of fire
lunas nci keel of boat
lungoq nci heap, pile
  lungoq api fire heap
lupa vact forget
lupac vaci jump; melupac
lupaq nci shallow hole
  jalat berlupaq road holed
lupol vaj muddy
lurök nci channel of water (on beach), five
  minutes of time
  tiga lurök three intervals on a watch =
  15 minutes
lutoc nci knee
  tuku lutoc kneel
lutoq nci water blisters; see letoq
luwak vaj T government
luwal nci outside
  luwal baksa foreign
luwaq nci strait

M
mäng-ngemäng vsp ask from each other
ma nch uncle (younger brother of parent); see wa
mabok npl Yao Island (Phangnga province)
mabok besal Big Yao Island
mabok demiq Small Yao Island
maboq vaj drunken, poisoned (by mouth)
maboq araq drunk with spirits
maboq kapan seasick
maboq setri carsick
macal nci perspiration
macap nci kind, species
macap beqaq just like
macap naq almost
macap naq mati dangerous
macap-macap different kinds
mahan vaj expensive
mahpagi nci tomorrow
mahpagi isa day after tomorrow
makan vact caulk a boat
makat vact eat
  barak makat food
  bermakat to give food to
  hatu makat nanaq child dies as a result
  of sorcery
  kapan makat ayë ship draws water
  pemakat food
  makat li.ang feast
  makat upah work for wages
makay vact use (in a bad sense)
  makay ayë lemu use witchcraft for sick
  person
  makay hatu use an evil spirit (sorcery)
  urak makay sorcerer (malevolent)
maki vact curse
makooq nci bowl
malaq vaj mean, stingy
malap nci night
  malap senya last night
  soq malap at night
malaw nci beeswax, sealing wax
maloma nca porpoise
malu vsp curse
mamöng nca large kind of fish
mamon vaci talk or walk in sleep
manay nab idea
  nga buwac manay taqaq, nga
  buwac kerlebëh He did according to his
  own thoughts. He exceeded (instructions).
  nga manay bri kaq kwak bokat
  barak taqaq He of himself gave it to
  his friend, not his own goods (something
  of importance belonging to someone else).
mayan sediri by own cleverness
manay taqasik  follow own choice
manēh vaj  sweet
  bemanēh  sweet potato
mani vaci  bathe
manoq vact  forge through undergrowth;
  ranoq
manyac nci M  corpse
manyak-rōc avt  forever
  melaw manyak-rōc  speaks ceaselessly
maq nch  mother
maq dēq ku  my mother
maq metuha  mother-in-law
maqah ncb M  pardon
maqalac nci  uniform, bridal costume,
  special dress (of royalty)
maqpaq mother and father
maqplap nci mango
maqwa nca  gibbon; see kra
marāh vaci  come; bermarāh, mēh(Ab)
  bermarāh  to bring with
  besal marāh  grow big
  jadi marāh  happened
  taqdeq itu marāh  since then
marama nca  butterfly
mari vaci M  come
mas nci  gold
masa cs  when
masap vaj  bitter
masaq vaj  cooked, ripe
  bermasaq  ripen, cook, dry out
masēt vaj  brackish, salty
masoq vact  enter
masoq dēq hati  understand
masoq selap  enter Islam, be circumcised
mata nci  eye
  ayē mata  tears
  mata mirah  eyes red (through intoxication)
  semata  single-minded, wholehearted
  tamata  policeman
mata ayē  spring (of water)
mata.ari nci  sun
  atas mata.ari  east
  bawah mata.ari  west
  ruwak atas mata.ari  front room (facing east)
matah vaj  half-cooked, unripe
matang nci  S.S.Matang (formerly on regular run from Penang to Phuket and Rangoon)
mathu nca  bee
mati vaci  die
  ayē mati  'dead water' (neap tides)
  lada mati  dried peppers
mawa vact  call a witch doctor; bernawa
mawōs vact  spring out of water. (Many speakers give the last syllable strong nasalisation).
  ayē mawōs  water from a spring
may nch  aunt (younger sister of parent; see wa)
mēh  Ab  see marāh  come
me.ajaq vact  provoke, tease (by touching);
  ajaq
mebelēh vact  gets; belēh
medaq nci  semi-cooked rice
medoq vact  place in ship or boat; pedoq
megal vaj  powerful, invulnerable
megak vact  hold, drive (vehicle or boat);
  pegak
megali nch  Sikhs, Punjabis (night watchmen)
mehadaq vaci  approach
mehamac1 vact  receives, welcomes;
  hamac
mehamac2 nch  mankind-only in umac-
  mehamac
mehamok vaci  resound; hamok
me.isaq1 vact  smokes (tobacco)
me.isaq2 nci  cigarette (factory made)
mejadi vcop  becomes; jadi
mejaga \textit{vact} guards, watches over
mejah \textit{vsp} criticise, rebuke
melagöt \textit{vact} pitch (of a ship)
melakah \textit{vaci} steps out
melamok \textit{vaci} soar, carry far; lamok
melatik \textit{vact} throw out, throw away
melaw \textit{vsp} speak
berrmelaw
permelaw make a speech
permelaw word
permelaw kemas sure word
melaw kip as deny, refuse
melaw panaq-panaq abbreviate
melaw sikac speak briefly
melaya \textit{npl} Malaya; also melayu
melawak \textit{vact} float, fly
melaya \textit{np/} Malaya; also melayu
melebeh \textit{vac} exceed; lebeh
melengung \textit{avm} perplexed
melepas \textit{vac} free, give birth to; lepas
meli \textit{vac} buy; beli Occurs only in \textit{ari}
melebêh \textit{vac} exceed; lebêh
melengung \textit{avm} perplexed
meli.aw\textsuperscript{1} \textit{vaj} infected
meli.aw\textsuperscript{2} \textit{vact T} turn aside
melihac \textit{vact} sees
melitak \textit{vact} steer parallel to waves, reach
melitas \textit{vact} pass, cut across path of
melupac \textit{vaci} leaps
memawa \textit{vact} summon (a witch doctor)
memela \textit{vsp} murmur, complain
memukóq \textit{vaci} crow (of a cock); mukóq
menakoc \textit{vaci} fears; takoc
menangâh \textit{vaci} cries; nangâh
menangâh raquq cry together
menanya \textit{vsp} asks, enquires; tanya
menari \textit{vsp} dances
menatak see benatak animal
menataq \textit{vact} consider
menati \textit{vact} waits; nati
menatu \textit{nch} son-in-law, daughter-in-law
menelag \textit{vaci} follow a roundabout course
menga \textit{vsp} greet
mengacik \textit{nch} button; also pengacik
mengaciq \textit{nch} cutters (for betel nut)
menganok \textit{vact} conceive; kanok
mengarâh \textit{nch} match; garâh
mengaróc \textit{nch} coconut scraper; garóc
mengasaq \textit{vac} stick to (body); gasaq
mengasaq daki dirt sticking to body
mengasaq sabot soap sticking to body
mengatôq \textit{vac} hit, crack open; katôq
mengatôq \textit{vac} sleepy; ngatoq
mengayén \textit{vac} fish with a line; kayén
mengayoh \textit{nch} paddle; also kayoh, penganyoh
mengêp \textit{vac} chew betel nut; ngêp
mengelaq \textit{vact} avoid
mengelok \textit{vaci} sleep in late; ngelok
mengetên \textit{vact} nibble (fish)
mengikay \textit{vact} sweep
mengilas \textit{vac} haul in (with a windlass); kilas
mengukol \textit{vact} shave; kukol
mengutêq \textit{vact} collect, gather (money, small items); kütêq
menidas \textit{vact} pass (going in opposite direction)
menidêh \textit{vaj} boiling
menikah \textit{vact} marries
menilêh \textit{vaci} seep out, flow out; nilêh
meningan \textit{vac O} die; tingan
meningay \textit{vact} listens, obeys; dengal, ningay
meniyac \textit{vaci} carry out a vow
menulêh \textit{vact} writes; tulêh
menulok vac help; tulok
menunoq vac bow down to; tunoq
menunyoq vsp boast; tunyoq
menupak vac stay or travel with, be possessed with evil spirit; tunpak
takoc ada menupak ter afraid you have an evil spirit
menutoq vac pound (rice); tutoq
menuwa see benuwa world
menyaga vac observe, obey
menyahêq vac sews; jahêq
menyala vaci blazes; nyala
menyangah vac pitch, go against waves
menyani vaci sings; nyanyi
menyarêq vsp tells; carêq
menyari vac seeks; sari
menyawa vaci breathes; nyawa
menyawa besal sigh
menyawa sepuc-sepuc gasping for breath
menyegat vaj lazy; segat
menyekaq vac fish (with big hook)
menyelap vaci dives; selap, nyelap
menyemah vaci worships; semah
menyengöq vac looks at, visits; jengöq
menyesan vsp feels sorry for; sesan
menyukên vaci scrapes out; cukên
menyuri vaci steals; curi
menyuroh vsp commands; suroh
me.oc vaci praise, flatter
mepök vaci decamp (temporarily, after argument)
meraba vaci groove
merakaq vaci creep, crawl
merap vaci hatch
meraq nca peacock
merayu vaci groan
merigaq vaci catches
meriyap npl island near Surin Island
meriyan vaci purr, growl
merka nci seal; see mrerka
merpu npl Crab Island; see mrerpu
mesat vaci commands; pesat
mesing vaci dredge
mesiya nch O mankind; see semiya
umac-mesiya mankind
mesoq vaci observe, spy
urak mesoq spy, informer
metat vaci arrange, adorn
metuha nch in-law
maq metuha mother-in-law
paq metuha father-in-law
metul vaci tease playfully
me.ugas vaci lever off
me.upay vac lie, deceive
mi.aw nca cat
milêh vaci pregnant
mina see gajah mina sea elephant
minëq nci E minute
mingu nci week
ari mingu Sunday
minyap vaci borrow
bri minyap lend
minyaq nci oil
miq voc younger sibling
miqdemiq ipn small amount (cloth); demiq
mirah vaj red
misay nci moustache
misël cs even though
misël-caq even if
mita vsp ask for, request
marâh mita come and ask (engagement)
mita naq hutak ask for a loan
sama hati mita unitedly ask
miya vaci look for (something or someone)
möhun nci cigarette (factory made)
me.isaq möhun smoke a cigarette
mökên nci Moken tribe
môngmông nci bunghole
moq nci hat
mot nci dew
mrerka nci seal, mark of rank
mrerpu npl Crab Island
muda vaj young, light in colour
urak muda young people from 12-15 up
mudah vaj/am easy, easily
mudah lagi easier
mudah berlawat quarrelsome, argumentative
muji vact praise; puji
mujoq vact comfort, relieve; pujoq
mukac vac fish with a net; pukac
mukal avt early dawn
mukha nci face
bri mukha kaq show respect to
muköq vaci crow (of a cock); memuköq
mula nci beginning
mula-mula avt in the beginning
muloc nci mouth, voice
haja banyac muloc lit. 'nature many mouths', i.e. tends to speak too much, to exaggerate
meningay muloc bini listens to wife's voice, i.e. henpecked
munën nci piano, organ
mungay nci edible tree bean
mungöc vact collect, gather; pungöc
munyang nch great-great-grandparent
murah vaj cheap
murëq nch disciple
musal vaj angry
musal-musal avm at enmity
musët nci season
musët-musët avt forever
mutuboc nci E motorboat

N
nähsa only one; see läh
nabi nch M prophet
nabi musa M prophet Moses
nabi noh M prophet Noah
nachuq nci chilli sauce; limaw nachuq limes
nachuq renak fried chilli sauce
naga nca serpent
nakaq nci T diving mask, engine cover
nam num six
nama1 nci name; bernama
nama2 qpn what? why?
   buwac nama why?
nama3 ipn what, anything
   höy nama of no importance
   höy têt nama It does not matter
   têt dat nama not long at all
   têt nama It does not matter
nama jenâh anything at all
nama-sama anything at all
namber nab E number
nanah nci pus
nanaq nch child; see also bernanaq have a child, be pregnant; anaq young of animal
nanaq bay cry-baby
nanaq busu youngest child
nanaq kemal twins
nanaq kilaki son
nanaq nibini daughter
nanaq radara unmarried daughter
nanaq tungan only child
nangâh cry; see menangâh
nanggri nci country, city, area
nanggri hatu place of the dead
nangnas nci pineapple
naq¹ ppt of
naq² apt will
jangan naq ... don’t ...(mild imperative)
tengah naq in the process of
naq² csf for (the purpose of)
pi naq mengayën ter go to catch fish
naqbranaq nch whole family; see dibradi close relations; adi brothers and sisters
naqsu nci sexual desire (limited use)
nasi nci cooked rice, food; see beras husked rice; padi unhusked rice
nasi bubol rice gruel
nasi puloc sticky rice
nati vac wait; menati, bernati nati duhulu wait a while nati sac wait a moment
nay nch T master
nayröy nch T officer
nēk vac carry (child on hip); bernēk nēn nch T junior Buddhist monk, novice
neraka npl hell; also nöraka
ngac-bangac avm quickly; bangac
ngac-ingac vaj concerned; ingac
ngaciq¹ nci betel nut cutter; menaciq, pengaciq
ngaciq² vact cut with betel nut cutter
ngan exc exclamation
nganal nci carrying pole
nganga vac gape open
nganok vac conceive; kanok
nganyōq nci bamboo
nganyoh nci paddle; kayoh, (me)ngayoh, (pe)ngayoh
ngapō vac clutch, adhere to, possess (of a spirit)
ngarōc vac scrape; garōc
ngasaq vac scrub oneself
ngatōc vaci perch on
ngatoq vac be sleepy; mengatoq
ngēp vac chew betel nut; mengēp
ngemāng vac beg
ngenyah vaci make sea trip
ngetāq vaci twinkle
ngetāq sebelah wink
ngetāq-ngetāq vaj twinkling, blinking
ngetac vaci convulsed; ketac
ngetal vaci shake, shiver, have convulsions
ngitāq vact collect; mengitāq
ngng ejac Ah!
ngumol vac rinse (in mouth)
ngusōc vaci propel oneself while sitting (as a paralytic); mengusōc
ngutal vact kick
nguwaq vaci yawn
ni dptspitdpn this; ini
nibini nch woman nanaq nibini girl, daughter
nibini jalak prostitute
nibini jana widow
nibini radara young unmarried woman
nibrani avm bold; see brani
nidēh vaj boiling; menidēh
nikah vac marry, menikah, bernikah
nilēh vaci seep out, flow out; menilēh
nimaw vact construct; also timaw
nināq nch great-grandparent, ancestor
ningay vaci listen; see meningay
nipih vaj thin
pulaw nipih island in Adang group, Satun province
nipon npp Japan; also yepun
nitay avt earlier (before time of speaking) pagi nitay this morning
niyac vac vow; berniyac plepas niyac discharge a vow
nō vpt final particle used with mild imperative or expecting agreement; also sac but not er or ler
nōl-anōl nca white ants
nōngklinōng avm sheltering; see linōng
nōraka npl hell; also neraka
nora nci traditional manohra dance
   pala balay nora leader of the manohra team (see appendix)
nora miyok manohra dance variant
nori nci E lorry
nu rpn who, which
   nu-sa ... nu-sa ... the one ... the other ...
   nu-caq that which
   nu-sa the one, the other
nuba vact poison; tuba
nujop nch astrologer, wise man (often at royal court)

nulēh vact writes; menulēh, tulēh
nulēk vact exert oneself
nulok vact helps; menulok, tulok
nunang nci custard apple
nupak stay with, travel with; tupak

nutu nci olden times
   duhulu nutu in the beginning
   lagu nutu ancient story
   lamula nutu in the beginning
   sekala nutu in ancient times
   taqdeq nutu since olden times
   urak tuha nutu very old man

nya rpn he, she, it
   nya dah That's right.

nyala vaci blaze; bernyala
   penyala flame
nyaman vaj tasty
nyamōq nca mosquito
nyang nch great-grandparent
   inyang great-grandparent
   munyang great-great-grandparent
nyang-munyang nch ancestors

nyanyāq vact ascend, get on;
   bernyanyāq
   nyanyāq kaq san take to court
nyanyi vact sing; bernyanyi, menyanyi
nyanyoq vaci senile
nyapak vact paint; sapak
nyapēq1 vact look sideways, draw near
   (people or ships)
nyapēq2 avl side by side, beside
nyarēq vsp tell; carēq
nyari tadah seek an opportunity (tadah does not occur alone)

nyawa nci body, self; menyawa
   bernyawa breathe
   bernyawa besal sigh
   habih (ber)nyawa die
   hapa dēq nyawa all over the body
   tēt senang nyawa not well
   yöm nyawa mati gave himself to die

nyawa taqasik oneself
nyelak vact open eyes
nyelap vaci dive; selap
nyemuh vaci bark (of a dog)
nying brerbiq vact blow by blocking one nostril

nyiru nci shallow winnowing basket
nyuloh nci head of penis
nyuroh vsp send; suroh
nyuroq vact go underneath (see appendix)
nyuwang vaci fish with rod

O
   o exc exclamation, Oh!
   ō exc exclamation
   öy exc exclamation
   oc exc exclamation, Oy!
   oh exc exclamation, Oh!
   oq vact drink
P

pac¹ num four
pac sagi four-sided, square
pac sagi nu panyak rectangular
pac-belas num fourteen
pac-puloh num forty
pac² mpt (meaning uncertain)
pac³ nci Ab place; tepac
pac-prac vact sow (seeds)
pada ppt M at, from
padaq nci dagger
padak nci field (for sports, etc.)
padak tanah desert
padap vact put out
padap api put out a fire
padap hutak settle a debt
padat vaj fitting
padi nci unhusked rice; see also nasi cooked rice, bras husked rice
croh padi pounding with flat end of pestle
halu tutoq padi pestle for pounding rice
hujok padi pounding with sharp end of pestle
lesok padi wooden mortar for pounding rice
menutoq padi pound rice
padi puloc sticky rice (uncooked)
pagal nci fence
pagi nci morning
gipagi in the morning
mahpagi tomorrow
mahpagi isa day after tomorrow
pagi nitay avt this morning
pah ejac amazement, dismay
paha nci upper leg, hip
pahac nci/vact chisel
pahadak nab protection; see phehadak
pahap vaj fluent
pahēq¹ vaj bitter (to taste)
pahēq² nci pipe, tube, drill for boring
pajaq vact reserve
pajaq sarak burok contract to collect birds' nests
pajaq ikat fish market
pakac vac agree; berpakac
pakan vact hammer caulking between the planks; see also makan to caulk a boat; lagala, compound used as caulking
pakan vact use, wear
terpakay useful
tët terpakay worthless
paku nci kind of fruit
pala¹ cln classifier for books
pala² nci head
angoq pala nod the head (assent)
ilik pala shake the head (dissent)
kepala leader
pala balay nora leader of manohra group
pala bubu entrance to fish trap
pala hatu skull
pala tupoq village leader
palah nch race, tribe, group
palah mökën Moken race
palah siyap Thai race
palu vact beat (a drum)
pam nci El vact pump
panah¹ nci bow
panah² vact shoot (an arrow)
panaq vaj short
panaq-panaq avm in short bursts
panat npl Kaew Island, Phuket province
panaw nci skin disease
panay vaj clever
panay mìta hujat able to control rain
pangin vsp summon
pangóq vact raise up (e.g. head of snake)
panton nci E pontoon
panyak vaj long
melaw panyak speak at length
papat nci plank
   apal papat lay a plank floor
papat kemus plank holed
papat rihan railing on top of boat's side
   planking
papat toq ncl table
paq1 nch father
   paq berhidoq adoptive father
   paq metuha father-in-law
   paq tiri stepfather
paq2 mpt particle indicating censure
paqanaq nci anchor ring
   tali paqanaq string loosely tying anchor
   rope to ring
paqsena nci evening
paqtajay npl Bua Island south of Surin
   Island
paqtapaq nci shoes
para nci grid or platform for smoking or
   drying fish
   lubuq para village on Lanta Island
parah nch many
parak nci jungle knife, scythe
   hulu parak knife handle
parêq vact return, come back
parêq-hati vaci repent
pari nca stingray
pari sengac nca manta ray
pas vac Ab set free; see plepas
pasak1 vaj tide coming in
pasak2 vact install (engine, etc.)
pasan nci story, subject
pasan kena adu accusation
pasan nama why?
pasoq nci group
pasu nci basin
patac nci buttocks, stern (of boat or ship)
patah1 vaj broken, snapped
patah2 cln classifier for words or phrases
patak vaj forbidden (by tribal tradition) (see
   appendix); berpatak
patak nutu ancient customs
patay nci beach
patay raja npl Sri Raya town, Lanta Island
patêt nci boil, pustule
pathaq vact pound (pile driver)
patoc vaj appropriate
patoq vact peck, strike (of a snake)
patot vsp chant, mourn
pay-apay nca jellyfish with sting
paya vaj flat, level (of a place or area)
payah1 vaj difficult, serious
   payah lagi déq harder than
payah2 vaux take trouble to ...
   têt payah takoc no need to be afraid
payok nci umbrella, shade
payoq nci propeller of boat
pêq1 nci place
pêq2 ppt at, on, from
   pêq dalap inside
   pêq diha where?
   pêq itu there
   pêq ini here
pêq buraw Tepaw Island, Phuket province
pêtburi npl Petburi city
pebuwac nci action; see perbuwac
pecah vaj broken, split (of wood, crockery,
   etc.); berpecah
   pecah kepala broken head
pecah-belah avm scattered, divided
pedak nci sword
pedas vaj hot, peppery
pedêh vaci smart (of eyes or a wound)
pedoq vact transport, convey (people or
   goods)
medoq place goods in ship or vehicle
pedudoq nci seat; dudoq
   pedudoq naq raja king's throne
pegak *vact* hold  
gak-pegak holding  
megak holds  
urak pegak kemudi steersman  
urak pegak setri driver of a car

pegu *vaj* coupled, paired

pehadak *nab* protection; see phehadak

pehagiq *vac* divide, share; hagiq

pehangac heated up; hangac

pehangac-hati flaming anger

pehapiq *nci* peg; hapiq

pehapiq sisé hair-slide

pe.isaq *nci* leaf cigarette; see pi.isaq

pejac *nca* bedbugs

pejal *vact* temper (iron)

pejap *vact* shut eyes

pejara *nci* jail

perjula *nci* violin; also berjula

pekat *npl* name of area in Phuket town

pekui *nci* kind of tree

pelaq *vaj* strange, amazing

pelaq-pelaq *avm* amazed

pelaboh *nci* anchorage

pelacak *nci* ship festival; also belacak; (see appendix, ari pelacak)

pelah *vact* catch fire  
rumah pelah house on fire

pelah hangós burnt

pelanoq *nca* mousedeer; see planoq

pelat *avm* slowly, gradually

pelat-pelat *avm* gradually

pelat kurak pelat kurak gradually less and less

pelatal *nci* floor, platform

pelay *vaj* splashing up

pelima *nch* O captain (of boat)

pelita *nci* lamp  
ubac pelita kākēp torch batteries

pelitak crossed; see plitak

peloh *vaci* perspire; berpeloh

berpeloh nyawa covered with sweat  
trerbëq peloh sweating

pelos *vaci* burn  
terpelos burnt

pemesat *nci* command; see permesat

pemilok *vaci* drift

pemun *vact* collect, store away; see bermun

penac *vaj* tired

penakoc *vaj* fearful; takoc

pengacik *nci* button; also mengacik

penganyoh *nci* paddle; kayoh; see mengayoh

pengikay *nci* broom; kikay

pengipas *nci* fan, propeller (of ship); kipas

pening pala dizzy

peninoq *nci* bed; tinoq

penoh *vaj* full

penoh kecac full, cramped

penulēh *nci* something written; tulēh

penyāq *vact* put on (clothes)

penyakēq *nci* illness; sakēq

penyakēq karak obstruction in urethra

penyakēq rubehiru leprosy

penyakōq *nci* hooked stick (as boathook, lobster hook, etc.)

penyala *vac* flame; nyala

penyamun *nci* robber; samun

penyarat *nci* toilet

penyawōq *nci* scoop-net

penyawoq *nci* scoop-net; sawoq

penyegat *vaj* lazy; segat

penyelōq *nci* mortar of stone (for curry ingredients); jelōq

penyengac *nci* sting, itch; sengac
penyu *nci* turtle
penyudah *vaj* last (in time or place); *sudah*
penyudöq *nci* shovel
penyuri *nch* thief; *curi urak penyuri* thief
penyuroh *nch* messenger, servant; *suroh*
pepaq *vact* chew
pepu *vaj* fine (in texture)
   *jelöq pepu* pound until fine
perbuwac *nci* acts or things done; *buwac*
pergi *vaci M* go
perkat *vact* compel; see *prerkat*
perlëh *npl* Perlis state, Malaysia; see *prerlëh*
permelaw *nci* word, speech; *melaw*
permesat *nci* command; *pesat*
permun *vact* collect; see *pemun*
permana *nci* indications, bearings; *tana*
pesaka *nci* inheritance
pesat *vsp* command, order; *bersat*,
   *(m)e mesat, permesat*
pesuc *vaj* accomplished, finished (as in
   *buwac pesuc*)
   *ku naq gagh buwac pesuc aq* I will
certainly finish the task (answering an
exhortation to finish task)
petat *vact* arrange, prepare, mend
petay *nci* tree bean
pethööl *nci* verandah
pethuy *vact* spit out (with force)
peti *nci* box
   peti (ber)bungi grampophone
   jarop peti berbungi grampophone
   needle
petiq *vact* flick finger with other hand
petöök *vact* touch (purposely, with hand)
petok *npl* village on Peepee Island, Krabi province
phahadak *nab* protection; also *phehadak*
   phahagët *nci* share; *hagiq*
   phahagiq *vact* divide, share; *hagiq*
   phahala *nci* good deeds
   phakhac *apt* collective action;
      *berphakhac, khac*
   phakhac marah prachum together
came to the meeting
   pharaq *nch* slave, agent
      *Noh ter, nya pharaq Tuhat* Noah was
      God's agent
   phehadak *nab* protection; also *phahadak*
      (see appendix, *ari phahadak*)
   phiraw *vact* tack (of sailing boat)
   phaq *nci On* bang (sound of a shot)
   phrat¹ *nci* wooden mask worn by male
dancers in manohra dance
   phrat² *ave* very
      *phrat banyaq phrat banyaq* more and
      more
   phrengan *nci* swordfish
   phrengay *npl* Hai Island (near Lanta Island)
   phrerdap *npl* morning star
   phrerlap *nci* evening star (not called a
      *bitak*)
   phru *avm* acting as a group
   phunyay *nci T* headman
   phuq-phuq *vaj* dropping
   pi *vact* go
      *berpi* lead
   picok *vact* steer boat at angle to waves and
      wind
   pi.isaq *nci* leaf cigarette; also *pe.isaq*
      baloc pi.isaq roll a cigarette
      cucoh pi.isaq light a cigarette
      dawot pi.isaq leaf for cigarette; *isaq*
   pik *nci* sticky rice preparation, fried and
      pounded
   piköq *vaj* curved, bent
   pilëh *vac* choose, select; *memilëh
pinang \textit{nci} areca nut

pingak \textit{nci} waist
tali pingak belt

pingay \textit{npl} island name

pinyäq \textit{vact} crush

pipēh \textit{vact} squashed, shrivelled

pi \textit{nci} cheek

piraq \textit{nci} silver

pirik \textit{nci} plate

pisak \textit{nci} banana
sak-pisak rubbing strake (on boat)
serawa pisak banana biscuit

pisaw \textit{nci} knife

pitu \textit{nci} door
bukus pitu open the door
kapus pitu shut the door
tudok pitu shut the door

piyoq \textit{nci} saucepan
tanah piyoq api gunpowder
tapoq piyoq saucepan lid

piyoq nasi rice saucepan

piyoq tanah earthen saucepan

planok \textit{nca} mouse deer; also \textit{pelanoq}

plepas \textit{vact} set free; lepas
plepas niyac discharge a vow

plihac \textit{vact} reveal, manifest; lihac

plikac \textit{vact} igniting

plitak \textit{vaj} crossed (as two pieces of wood)
kayu plitak cross, crucifix

pōc-pōc \textit{vaj} wrapped around
kayēt pōc-pōc cloth wrapped around baby

pok \textit{nci Ab} cake; see \textit{tepok}

pot \textit{spt} particle showing mild emphasis
itu pot That's it!

pot belēh It will do.

prabok \textit{nci} peaked roof, ridge capping (on house or coffin)

prahu \textit{nci} boat

prahu kumal boat built from zalacca palm

prahu lunas boat of dugout type

prahu pelacak boat for spirit festival

prahu timaw boat built of planks

prak\textsuperscript{1} \textit{nci} war; berprak

prak\textsuperscript{2} \textit{vact} toss, scatter, sow

prakay \textit{vaj} coupled together

prangay\textsuperscript{1} \textit{nab} disposition

prangay\textsuperscript{2} \textit{avm} by nature

prangay kita buwac taq.asik tēt belēh By nature we cannot do it ourselves

praqchum \textit{nci T} meeting

prasoh \textit{nch} servant, slave

prerciq \textit{vact} flick, sprinkle (water, as in sprinkling a corpse or sprinkling perfumed water on friends)

prerdo \textit{nci} trunk of tree or plant

prerkat\textsuperscript{1} \textit{vact} compel

prerkat\textsuperscript{2} \textit{vact} persist in

nya prerkat makat He persisted in eating.

prerkoq \textit{vact} bring together, combine

prerleh \textit{npl} Perlis state, Malaysia

prerlok \textit{nci} hole, crevice, opportunity

pring-pring \textit{nci} long Mon drum

prōs \textit{nci} joist

proc \textit{nci} stomach, abdomen
berproc be pregnant

proh \textit{vact} drive out

prulu \textit{nci} arrow, bullet

prutoh \textit{vact} demolish, knock down; \textit{rutoh}

pucoq \textit{nci} top, tip (of tree, shrub)

puhot\textsuperscript{1} \textit{ncl} classifier (for trees)

puhot\textsuperscript{2} \textit{nci} tree

puhot asap jawa tamarind tree

puhot kayu tree

puhot kelamēl coconut tree
puji vact praise; (me)muji
pujoq vact comfort; (me)mujoq
pukac nci net (large)
  irêq pukac draw a net, trawl
  jahêq pukac sew up a net
mukac fish with a net
mukac yepun fish with Japanese-type net
telapok pukac float on a net
pukol nci hour, time
  pukol brapa What time is it?
  pukol tiga three o'clock
pulak ave again, further
  pulak dah ter nama once again
pulas¹ vact revolve, turn, screw (on its axis)
  pulas papat twist a plank
  pulas tali spin a rope (before throwing)
pulas² vsp deny
pulaw nci island
  pulaw bunga Dokmai Island
  pulaw dagik island in Satun province
  pulaw denak island in Ranong province
  pulaw gajah Elephant Island
  pulaw hujok island near Raya Island, Phuket province
  pulaw kecap Jum Island, Krabi
  pulaw keladi island near Surin Island
  pulaw krêt Green Island
  pulaw lathaq Surin Island
  pulaw meriyap island near Surin Island
  pulaw merrupu Crab Island, Krabi province
  pulaw paqtajay Bua Island
  pulaw phrengay Hay Island, near Lanta Island
  pulaw pingay island name
  pulaw satak Lanta Island
  pulaw semilat Sembilan Islands
  pulaw trupak island name
puleh vact anoint, wash (boats and nets)
puloc nci sticky rice (cooked)
  puloc kunyâq glutinous rice with cummin
puloh num tens
  sepuloh ten
  lima puloh fifty
pungôc vact reap, gather (large items);
  (me)mungôc
pungôc taroh store (rice, etc.)
pupang nci crab trap
pupoh vaj taboo (see appendix)
pupot nca worm used for bait
pusac nci navel
putêh vaj white
putiq nci small coconut
putus vaj cut off, lacking
puwha vaj ripe, fully cooked
puwaq vaci overflow
puwas vaj satisfied (of smoking cigarettes, etc.)
puy-pruy vac sprinkle, sow (by sprinkling)
puyoh nca quail

R
räq-giräq cukuk small push-cart
raba vact grope; meraba
racot vact poison
  ubac racot poison
radara nch young woman, virgin
raga nci basket
ragi nci colouring, yeast, additive
  roti hoy ragi unleavened bread
rahoq vact scoop up (goods)
rahu npp mythical giant (who tries to consume sun/moon in an eclipse)
rahura avm T extravagantly
raja nch king, official
  pedudoq naq raja king's throne
rajêt vaj diligent, industrious
rakaq vaci crawl, creep; merakaq
ramay vaj fun, crowded; beramay
  beramay celebrate together, have fun together, festival
  ramay-ramay avm happily
ramin vaj jute, linen
tali ramin jute thread
ramoc nci rambutan
rangok nca long-legged waterbird
rangwan nci T reward, payment
ranoq vact forge into (jungle, etc.);
branoq, manoq
ra.op nab nice smell (as of food, flowers, scent)
rac1 vaj close together
rac2 avm constantly
rapah nci rubbish
rapas vaj rubbish; berapas
raq-raq On sound of fish on surface
raquq1 vaj noisy (as of many speaking together)
raquq2 avm together (many people)
menangah raquq cry together
raquq-raquq avm together
rasa1 vsp feel; berasa, brasa, merasa
berasa bejâq feel cold
berasa terjihat juga feel pity
rasa2 vaux be able (usually negative)
têt rasa makat nasi unable to eat rice
têt rasa pi not able to go
rasoq vact addicted, possess (of spirits)
merasoq possess, indwell
rasoq hatu demon possessed
rasoq kaq araq addicted to drink
rasoq kaq nibini womaniser
rata ipn every, all
rata deniya all the world
rata semiya every man
rata-rata ipn everywhere
semiya rata-rata people everywhere
tuhat rata-rata Lord of all
ratay nci chain
ratay lihel neck chain
ratay mas gold necklace
ratik nci twig, stem
ratus num hundred
seratus one hundred
duwa ratus two hundred
rawac vac row (facing the stern); berawac
rawak nci space
rawak bukel valley
raway npl Rawai village, Phuket
rawoc vact whittle
reba nci small branch
reba kayu small branch of tree
rebah vaci fall over (person, bicycle, tree)
rebok nci bamboo shoots (for cooking)
reboq nci seed pearls
rebus vact boil
reda vaj diminished, reduced (water, wind, rain, etc.)
redop vaj dull, overcast
 dop-redop overcast
regang nci accordion
rega nci price, value; brerga
regac vact summarise
regak vact pull
regak berbikas pull to an upright position
regu vac blow (breathe)
rema avm together
remak1 vaj straight (of line or road);
fulfilled, faithful
tinyung remak look straight ahead
 tuhat nu remak God who is faithful
remak2 prep opposite
remay vaj feel faint or weak
renah vaj low
renah déq lower than
renak vact fry
nachuq renak fried chilli sauce
nasi renak fried rice
renap vac soak, dip in, sit in water
rengak vact separate (of companions or goods)
rengap nci small reaping knife
renok npl Renong town
renyas vac bounce
repēh vaj chipped
repēq vact whip, beat
repoh vact chop, hack (with axe)
eröc prep reached to
resaq vact rub gently, stroke
retaq1 vaj cracked
retaq2 vaux about to
rethöc vact raise a diver
ri.ari avt daily
riba vact carry in arms, nurse (on lap)
ribal vact exchange, change (objects)
ribas nch royal servant
riboe nci storm, strong wind
ribadi relations; see dibradi
ribu num thousand
riciq vact split, cut across (waves)
ricok nci clasp-knife
rigaq vact catch, arrest; merigaq
  segu rigaq ciyup a couple snatch a kiss
rihan ave light (in weight)
ringeq nci Malay dollar
rinyiq ave very small, tiny
risaw vaj annoyed
risaw-hati vaj angry
ritih vac rain sprinkling
riwak vact hurl, cast, fling
riway vact swing
  jalat riway walk with swinging arms
  riway tangan swing arms
riyok nci freshwater reed
röc vact reach; reröc
  manyak-röc forever
  naq röc will happen
  reröc reached to
  röc dah Arrived! (greeting)
röc-kaq prep as many as, reaching to
röntri nci electricity
  api röntri electric light bulb
  tali api röntri electric powerline
rönya vaux let go, Never mind (it)!
rongräm nci T hotel
rongrian nci T school
rongyaban npl T hospital
roti nci bread
rubehiru vaj dirty, objectionable; also rubiru
rubiru vaj dirty, objectionable; also rubehiru
rumah nci house
rumah berkira meeting room
rumah datoq spirit house
rumah kramac spirit house
rumah pelēt witchdoctor's spirit house
rumah praqchum meeting room
rumah sarōq temporary hut
rumot vact kindle, blow on (fire)
rumot api light a fire, build a fire
rungēk nci Malay-type dance
rupa1 nci fashion, kind
rupa2 prep like
rupoc nci grass
ruraq-ruraq avm On sound of light rain
ruru vaci flow in quantity
  ayē berlari ruru the water runs in quantity
rusa nca deer
  kana rusa kind of leaf used in medicine
rusoq nci side
  tulak rusoq rib
rutoh vaci collapse (of house, mast)
  prutoh demolish, wreck, break off
ruwak nci room
  ruwak atas mata.ari inside room
  (facing east)
ruwaq-ruwaq nca tadpole
S

sälöng nci Ceylon tea
sa¹ num one; also saq, se
sa² ave only
sa.at nci medicine for fontanelle of baby
sabac nch friend
sabal vact stop a fight
sabêq cs because
sabêq-nama why?
sabok nabi contest
sabot nci soap
sabrasa ave sufficient, just a little
sac¹ avt presently, sometimes
sac ... sac ... sometimes ... sometimes
sac-sac avt often, in a moment
sac² vpt final particle used with mild
imperative; see nó
sadap npl Maprau Island, Phuket
sagak vact intervene (in a fight)
sagi nci angle, corner (of table)
sagol nci junk
sah vaj clear (of speech or sight)
saja avm M only
mati saja die pointlessly
sak-pisak nci rubbing strake (on boat)
sakêq vaj sick, sore; penyakêq
lawat sakêq endure sickness
sakêq bisa extreme pain, pain of infected
wound
sakêq demam sick of fever
sakêq pala headache
sakêq-hati jealous
sakoc vaci hang on (wall, etc.)
sal-besal vaj great, important
salah¹ nab fault
akêq salah forgive a wrong
amêt salah find fault
salah² vaj wrong, at fault

salah lagu wrong behaviour
salah urac twisted sinew
salah-hati vaj annoyed
salay vact roast, barbecue
salay ari vaci dry in sun, sunbathe
salêt vact change; menyalêt
ulal menyalêt snake changes its skin
sama ava together; bersama
sama-hati mita ask unitedly
sama-sama ava together with
sami nch priest
sami awaq Burmese priest
sami hutat hermit
samoc vact receive, welcome
samoq nci dinghy
samun vact rob; (me)nyamun,
penyamun
san nci T court
sanal vact rely on, lean on
sanga nci forked support used in boats
sangon nci hairbun (female)
sangoq vact receive, admit
sa.ôp vaj warm
sapa¹ qpn who?
sapa² ipn anyone, whoever
sapak vact wipe, paint; menyapak,
penyapak
sapat nci small dinghy with square bows
sapoc¹ vact wrap around; bersapoc
sapoc² nci husks
sapoc kelamêl coconut husks
saq¹ num one
saq² vactO reached to
saqdi nabi mystic word; see sidi
saqsí nch witness
sarac vaj overloaded (boat)
sarac naq talap almost sinking
sarak nci nest
sari vact seek; (me)nyari
sarōq nci temporary hut
sarop nci skin of snake
    buwak sarop (snake) sloughs its skin
sasa avm one by one
sasac vact examine, inspect; menyasac
satak npl Lanta Island, Krabi province
satat nci coconut milk
satu num M one; bersatu
sawa nca python
sawoc see bersawoc pray
sawoh nci anchor
    akēq sawoh raise the anchor
    bōh sawoh place the anchor
    jala sawoh throw out the anchor
    sitaq sawoh pull in the anchor
    tabol sawoh throw out the anchor
    turot sawoh lower the anchor
sawoq vact scoop (in water)
saya vaj bright; bersaya
sayac vact slice off
sayak vact love
sayaq nci wings, stabilising fins
sayman nci T cord for drawing in fishing net
    se- num one; also sa, saq
se.ari one day
sebanyaq-banyaq ave as much as possible
sebarak nca goods
sebaya avm equally
sebelah one side
sebelas num eleven
sebilat see semilat nine
seboc vsp be called, utter
sebul vact spray (see appendix)
sebuwah one body
secalok one tinfoil
sedagah nch Sikh
sedal vsp be aware of
sedal caq be aware that
sedekah nci M Muslim gifts to the poor
segat vaj lazy; (me)nyegat, penyegat
segengap one handful
segiwak-segiwak avm back and forth as a drunk (of walking)
segoq vact leap on
segu one pair
se.ikol one (tail) (= one creature)
sejurus avt presently
sekac vact block, obstruct
sekac penyakēq protect from disease
sekali avt once
sekali dikiq little at a time
sekawat avm as a group
seketon cln large piece
sekrac one portion
sekuna nci E old sailing vessel (used as model for spirit boat)
selāq vact attach to
selagu another matter
selalu ave very much, always
selama-ini avt at this time
selamac nab blessing
    bri selamac give thanks, bless
selap vact immerse; (me)nyelap
selaq vaci faint
selaqsa ten thousand
selatat nci south-east
selesay vaj completed (court-case or prison term)
seloq vact reach into
selunay nci trumpet
seluni vaci hide (person, animal)
seluwal nci trousers
semah vact worship, offer to; (me)nyemah
semak kajak mat roofing
semak layal mat sail
semanyak-röc avt forever
semaq vaj disorderly, untidy, cluttered
semata avm wholeheartedly
semay nci T age
semayak nci Muslim time of prayer
seménc cc at the same time
semekét vaj O poor
semengac avm spirit
semengac déq pala crown of the head
semilat num nine
semiya nch man
semiya berkaséh adulterer
semiya berkira committee men
semiya kaq kita man like us
semiya menurot medium (demon possessed)
semiya pakay ayë lemu witchdoctor
semiya penyala net fisherman
semóc nca ant
semóc krenrnga red ants
semoh vaj healed
semuha ipn all, altogether
senan vact support, steady
kayu senan prahu wooden supports
steading a boat hauled up to be mended
senang vaj happy, contented
senang-hati vaj content, peaceful of heart
tét senang nyawa unwell
senapak nci gun, rifle, cannon
senasi vac eat together
pi usiq senasi have a meal together
senata nci weapons
sengac1 vaj poison, sting; penyengac
pari sengac poisonous manta ray
sipoc sengac cone shellfish (poisonous)
sengac2 vact restrain
sengaja vaux act in pretence
nya sengaja nan pi he pretended to go
sengan pala have headache
sengaq vaj quietly
sengaq-sengaq avm quietly
sengaraq vsa cry out
sening nci kind of fruit
senoq1 nci serving spoon
ulal tedok senoq cobra
senoq2 vact spoon out (curry, soup, etc.)
senoq besi nci frying ladle
senya nci late afternoon; also henya
malap senya last night
sepa nci seed of a vine
usiq sepa game played with seeds
sepäq vaj narrow
sepac num group of four
sepap npl Sepum village, Phuket Island
sepaq see srepaq almost
sepring nci E spring
sepuc vaj inept, inefficient
sepuc-sepuc avm with difficulty
menyawa sepuc-sepuc gasping for breath
sepuloh num ten
serapak nci spear (3-pronged)
seratus num one hundred
serbak avl other side (of river, etc.); see srepbak
seri vaj outstanding; berseri
seribu num one thousand
serma nci cold; see srepma
serpaq ave almost; see srepqaq
serupa prep like, the same
serupa jangan same as
serupa kaq similar to, as if
sesac vaj astray
sesan see menyesan feel sorry for
sesungoh ave truly
setana cs when, as
setang nci T Thai coin
setat vact E start (engine)
setengah1 ipn some
setengah2 vaj half
setenö̈s ave in sections
setepac one place
setipäq ctn piece, slice
seton nci revolver, pistol
setri nci vehicle
setru nci T enemy
setukan nci E socks
se.umö̈l avl lifelong; umö̈l
se.urak one person
si.ap vaj Thai
sibal vact sprinkle (with the hand)
sidéq nci piece of bamboo (used in looking for lice)
sidi vaj superhuman, miraculous
  permelaw sidi superhumanly powerful word
  urak sidi someone with superhuman powers
sidö̈q vact lean against
sik-masik ave each one
sikac vaj not long enough
sikën gigi have severe toothache
siku nci elbow, corner
silaq vact look for lice
simö̈y vaj dirty, overcast
simö̈y-simö̈y vaj dirty, overcast
singa nca lion
singah vact turn aside, stop at
singi1 dpt just now
singi2 dpn matter just mentioned
sipaku nci nail
sipaq vact kick
  buwah sipaq takraw ball
  usiq sipaq play takraw
sipaq sila kick with sole of foot
sipay vact twist together, plait
sipoc nca shell
siräq1 vaci turn around (with hand held up as in Manohra)
siräq2 vact approach a superior
sirac vact lash, tie down
sirëh nci betel leaf
sisën nab bad luck
sisiq nci fish scales, turtle shell
sita nci horizontal supports inside boat
sitaq vact haul
sitaq rupa take a photo
sitat nch Satan
siti nch M lady
siti hawa M Lady Eve
siwa vact hire, rent; bernyiwa
siyak nci light, daylight; bersiyak
  soq siyak daytime
  yu bersiyak until daylight
siyak malap day and night
siyaq vact prepare; bersiyaq
siyok nci horn (of animal); PYP also use of
elephant's tusk; see gadik
siyon vact whistle a tune
siyon déq muloc whistle call (not UL practice)
sön nci pus, core of a boil
söping nci Chinese tin mine
soq nci lung
soh vsp Ab request, command (contraction of suroh)
sok ipn each
  sok semacap one of each kind
sok-sok vaci stumble
soksai ipn one of each
soq1 nci area
soq2 ppt location at or beside
srerbak avl other side (of river, etc.)
srerban nci hadji’s turban
srerbat nci hadji’s turban
srerkoq1 vaci pounce on
srerkoq2 nci wicker pen (placed over fighting cocks)
srerma nci cold
srerpaq ave almost
srertak avt all the time, continuously
sröq vact digest, taste
su-asu nci cowrie shell
su-asu bertelak patterned cowrie shell
subak1 nci portion of flesh on shellfish
subak2 nci earrings
suc1 vact finish
suc2 vpt finished action
sudah1 vaci finish; penyudah
sudah2 vaux finish
sudah3 vpt finished
sudōq vact scoop out, excavate
sudu nci spoon
sugël vaj hanging down
suka1 vact like
suka2 vaux like to
suka têt habih did not like it much
suka-hati vaj happy, pleased
sulaw nci penis
  kulë brulak deq sulaw foreskin
sulap vact gobble up (persons only)
sulok vaj eldest (child)
sumak vact nuzzle
sumök vaj self-assertive, ruthless
sumu nci wick
sunay see selunay wind instrument
sungay nci river
sungay batu gorge
sungay brana npl village on Pu Island
sungoh vaj true
  sesungoh truly
sungoh-sungoh ave truly
  melaw sungoh-sungoh enter into agreement together
supah vsp curse, swear, take oath;
  bersupah
supat nci playing cards
supaw nci steamed fish curry
supëq1 vact blow, puff
  buloh penyupëq blowpipe
supëq2 nci small rice bag
surac nci book, letter
suraq vsp shout; bersuraq
suraw nci mosque
suray nci comb
suroc vaci fall (tide)
  ayë suroc tide is falling
suroh vsp send, use; (me)nyuroh,
  penyuroh
  lebëh deq suroh more than enough
suroh duwëq banyaq spend much money
susah vaj trouble
susah-hati vaj sad
susoc vaj thin
sutoq vact gobble
suwa vact contact, meet
suwa mukha meet someone
  timaw bri suwa mukha not want to see their face
suwac vact throw out, splash
suwal vaci shine
api suwal projection lamp
suwara nci voice, sound

T

täk vact carve
tabëq vact rub on
tabol vact toss, sling (with sideways arm motion)
tabot vaci make merit; see tehbot
tadah nab opportunity
tagat nci capital, cash on hand
tagèh vact crave (satisfaction for an addiction)
tahat vac suffer; bertahat
batu tahat stone used as a wedge
kayu tahat wooden fulcrum for bending a plank
tahi nci excrement, dung
tahot nci year
tahu vsp know; bertahu
bri tahu tell, inform; see bitahu
tajap vaj sharp
takan nci charm string (sign of vow) (see appendix)
takay nci ear (of grain)
takay padi ears of rice
takoc vact fear; (me)nakoc, penakoc
taksal nci swamp tree
talak nca large kind of fish
talap vac sink; (me)nalap
tali nci rope
tali api radio aerial
tali api röntri electric power line
tali graq telephone, telegram
tali kayèn fishing line
tali pingak belt
tamäq nci heavy kitchen chopper
tamâq cina Chinese chopper
tamâq st.lap Thai chopper
tamah vac add to; bertamah
tamak nci fare (on vehicle or vessel)
tamata nch police
tamot vact fill in (earth)
tana1 nci mark, symbol, bearings; pertana
tana2 cs when, just as
tana berbihak first glimmer of dawn
tana crah when it was light
tana-bajiq just then
tana-tana avt whenever
tanah nci ground, dirt
kayu tanah wood planted in the ground
tanah bringôq earthquake
tanah liyac clay
tanah piyoq api gunpowder
tanam vact plant, bury; (me)nanam
tanam hatu bury a corpse
tang nci T money
tanga nci ladder, stair, boom of a dredge
tangan nci hand
jap tangan wristwatch
kaki tangan feet and hands
tangcaw nci crowbar
tangok vact carry on shoulder
tanoq nci horn of animal
tanya vsp enquire; bertanya, (me)nanya
tanyok nci promontory
ta.öq nci poultice
tapâq vact stick on
tapal vact slap face
tapaq nci palm of hand, sole of foot, footprint
tapaq kaki sole of foot
tapaq tangan palm of hand
tapën vact spread (disease)
tapi cc but
tapi-caq cc however
tapih vact toss, bounce, winnow
tapō npl village on Lanta Island
tapoq1 nci lid, stopper, cork
tapoq penutok covering lid
tapoq2 vact close
taqarah vaj dirty, objectionable
taqasik ipn oneself
    hidoq taqasik have life of one's own
    kita taqasik we ourselves
    nyawa taqasik himself
taqaw npl Hey Island, Phuket
taqdeq prep ever since, right from
    taqdeq itu marāh ever since then
    taqdeq nutu since olden times
taqēm nca sea urchin
tara nci north
tarik nci tusk of wild pig
tariq vact drag, draw up (boat)
taroh1 vact place
    taroh déq hati remember something
    usiq bertaroh gamble
taroh2 vpt completed action (of a temporary nature)
taroh-hati vact trust
taroq nci vegetable
taroq kakok convulvulus
tawal1 vac bargain
tawal2 vaj tasteless, fresh
tēng nci tin (up to 4-gallon size)
tēp nci E tape recorder
tēq-jetēq avm limplying (of walking)
tēt neg no, not
    suka tēt habih did not like it much
    tēt (ber)guna evil, wicked
    tēt brapa not many
    tēt cadak naq hidoq no hope to live
    tēt caq no matter what
    tēt dat nama not long at all
    tēt sedal not conscious
    tēt senang nyawa not well at all
    tēt terpakay worthless, useless
    tēt tetu arah uncertain
tebak vact chop down
teban vaj thick
tebas vact slash down
tebik nci slope
tebōq vact cut a hole
tebu nci sugarcane
teburok nci flesh of coconut
tebus vact ransom; menebus, penebus
tedaq prep until; also terdaq
tedaq rōc until
tedōh vaj calm (sea, wind)
tedok-senoq cobra
tedus vact stumble
tedus-hati offended
tegah vact argue, quarrel; bertegah
tegal vaj strong
    angēn tegal strong wind
    umaq tegal heavy sea
    wayak gelaq tegal slide show
tegal urac strong (in body)
tegal-hati vaj stubborn, obstinate
tegala vact plough
tegoh vaj lasting (of rope, cloth)
tehabot vact make merit; also tabot
tekat vact press, choke, strain (wood), oppress
tekōs nci boundary
telāl vaci shine; bertelāl
teladoq nci thole (of rowing boat)
telaga nci well
telanyak vaj naked
telapok nci float, buoy, weight
telapok ikuwa weight (on fishing line)
telat vact swallow
telinga nci ear
telol nci egg, testicle

teloq nci bay

telul npl Lone Island (near Phuket)

temaq vaci bow down, bend over

temesu nci kind of (heavy) wood

temiloq nca marine worm

temirak nci guy-ropes (of mast)

temoq nci ant mound

temuuk nci ankle

temus vaci pierce

temus kira think through to a decision

tenak npl island in Burma

tenang vaj calm (sea)

tengah1 prep middle of
tengah ari midday
tengah malap midnight

tengah2 cs while

tengah3 apt in the process of
tengah naq in the process of
tengah-tengah avl in the middle
tengaq vaci cook, place

tenōng vaci aim at, steer for
tenōng dēq tana to aim at a mark
tepac naq tenōng place to aim at

tenōs nci joint, verse

tenōs-tenōs ave in sections

tepac1 nci place
tepac dudoq seat
tepac linōng hiding place
tepac rata flat place
tepac tanah block of ground
tepac tinoq bed

tepac2 vaj straight, upright
bajiq tepac righteous
hati tepac upright heart

tepēq vsp shout angrily

tepēt nci port

tepok nci cake, flour

tepoq vact slap, clap (hands)
ūmaq tepoq prahu waves slapping

against boat
See also tapal slap the face

ter spt syntactic particle

terajak vact kick with soles of feet

terbēq vac depart, issue out of; see trerbēq

terbēt npl place with a shrine
ujok terbēt datoq name of cape

terbrengaq vaci stumble backwards

terbuwak vac thrown away; buwak

tercihat vaci pity

terdaq prep until; also tedaq

tergāq vaci choke

tergamam vaj startled out of one's wits

tergamaq vaux not wishing to

tergulāk vaj lying prostrate

derhutak vac in debt; hutak

teringi nci creeper with small berries

teritēq nca oyster

terjot vaci jump down

terkejuc vaj startled

terketap vac reaped; ketap

terkimaq exc V swear word
hapot maq terkimaq swear word

terlalu ave very, exceedingly

terletak vac lying face up

termika nci pearl

ternama vac named; nama

terngetac vaj convulsed; ketac

terpakay vaj useful
hōy tēt terpakay worthless
nu terpakay important

terpeliq vaci slip off, slip over, dislocate (bone)

terpelos vaj burnt; pelos

terpido nci torpedo

terpiyok nci tornado, waterspout

terubuk nca flying ants; see trubuk
tetq vaj stable (boat)
tetas vac T cut (a rope)
tetu vaj sure
        kira tetu decide
thanqay nci T painkiller
thaqbian nci T register
thaqhian nch T soldier
thok nci T container, bag
        thok kaye water drum
        thok baju shirt pocket
        thok plâtik plastic bag
thuraq nci T business
tibuk nci charm (protecting fruit on a tree)
tiga num three
tiga-belas num thirteen
tiga-puloh num thirty
tihak nci pole, mast
tihak kapan mast of ship
tikâq1 nci E ticket
tikâq2 vac write, inscribe; also sikâq
tikah vsp answer
tikah parêq answer back
tikap vac stab; (me)nkap
tikaq nci window
tikôk nci O steersman, extra payment (for
        steersman)
tikus nca mouse, rat
tikus urak putêh white mouse
tilat nci beam
tiliq vac turn aside, avoid
tima vacT bail out (water)
timah nci iron
timang vacT weigh, ballast, balance
timang-hati vaj considerate
timaq vacT shoot
timaw1 vaux not want
timaw2 vacT construct; see nimaw
timol nci east
timôn nci cucumber
timôn kayu nci papaya
timôn malikay melon
timon vacT float; bertimon
tinas vacT squash a flea
tingan vacT leave, abandon; meniingan
tingi vaj tall, high
tinoq vacT lie down (to sleep)
tinyung vacT gaze
tinyung remak look straight ahead
ti.o nci T trip
tiâq cîn classifier (for slices of fish)
tiqaq nci bag
tipu vacT deceive; (me)nipu
tiquîq nca mosquito larva
tirih vaj holed, leaking
tiroq nci fish spear
titiq vacT drip; (me)nitiq
tiyoq vacT blow (a wind instrument)
tôc ave tiny piece
demiq tôc very small
dikiq tôc very few
tôk nci cubit
tôkkê nch towkay (Chinese middle-man)
tôkkha npl Phuket town
tôklông vacT decide
tôq-utôq avm limping
tôtô vacT pass to another
        penyakêq tôtô infectious disease
tôyketôy nci uvula
tolaq bala rite to avert calamity (see
        appendix)
topi nci Muslim skull cap
toq1 nci T table; see papat toq
toq² nch Muslim elder
  toq adap Adam
  toq ji nch hadji
  toq ninēq ancestors
toq³ exc Muslim expletive
toqkōk nci Chinese temple
toqsāq nch Muslim imam (higher status than hadji)
tras nci crossbeam
trebkāk vaci fly
trebrēq vac depart, issue out of
  isuc tēt trebrēq rubbed but not erased
trerjot vac jump down
tripak nca sea slug
trōk nci eggplant, brinjal
trōk mirah nci tomato
trōk pulaw piṇang type of berry
troq ave truly
troq-troq very
trubuk nca flying ants; also terubuk
trubuq nca kind of fish
trupuk nci telescope
tu.at nch M master
tuba¹ nci poisonous plant
tuba² vact poison (fish, etc.); (me)nuba
tuboq vact chisel out
tudōh¹ vact blame, accuse; bertudoh-tudoh
tudōh² vac prophesy, forecast
tudok vact shut, cover
tudok dusa cover sin
tudok nyawa cover the body
tuha vaj old
tuha muda old and young
tuhat nch God, owner
  tuhat berhidoq God who gives life
  tuhat besal God
  tuhat besal dēq atas God
tuhat dēq atas God
tuhat rumah owner of a house
tuhat tanah spirit of a place, landowner
tuhēq vact zealous for, serve
  hati tēt tuhēq heart not right
tuhol vaj dried
  lada tuhol dried peppers
  layu tuhol dried up
  ikat tuhol dried fish
  cf. krik dry land
tuhoq vact stretch out, toss, cast (spear)
  ikat tuhoq swordfish
tuhoq lakah stretch a pace (child learning to walk)
tujuh num seven
tuju vact flick
tuju usiq sepala game played with seed pods
tukac nci walking stick, rod
tukak¹ nci barge
tukak² nch craftsman
tuku¹ nci hearthstone
tuku² vact bend (at joint)
tulāc avt second day after tomorrow
tulak nci bone
tulak hataq bundle of roofing
tulak pala skull
tulak rusūq rib
tulaq vact push, hand over (possessions)
tulēh vact write; (me)nulēh, penulēh
tuli vaj deaf
tulok vact help; (me)nulok, bertulok
tumoq vact punch
tumoloc nca fish used for bait
tuna¹ vact connect, attach (one boat to another for towing)
tuna² nca eel (salt water)
tunang nch fiancee; bertunang
tunas nci sprout, shoot

tungan nch only child

tunging vaci lie on face (with knees drawn up)

tungon nci tree stump, offering to spirit of rice

tungu vact guard, wait; bertungu

tungu lihac vact oversee

tunog vac bend over, bow down before; (me)nunog

tun vact burn, burn up, heat with open flame
tunu hatu cremate a corpse

tunyoq vact point

tupah vaci overflow, spill

tupak vact take advantage of, stay or travel with; (me)nupak

tupay nca squirrel

tupay tanah ground squirrel

tupon nci piece of wood or metal used to clean the ear

tupon vaj blunt

tupoq nci village, locality
    pada tupoq village leader(s)
tupoq yuban Ko’ Sireh village, Phuket

tupoq lama home town

tupok tupoq villagers

turoc vact follow; (me)nuroc, berturoc

tuort vac descend; (me)nurot, bertuort

tuort-menurot descending, descendants

tutoh vaci fall (of rain)

tutoq vact pound; see jelöq and padi
    menutoq padi pound rice
    halu tutoq padi pestle for pounding rice

tutot vact clasp, lead (by holding upper arm)

tuwah nab luck

tuwas nci artificial reef (to attract fish)

tuwon vact lever

u exc exclamation

ubac nci medicine; brubac, berubac
    sumäq ubac medicine eaten with betel nut

ubac gurah laxative

ubac jawa tobacco

ubac pelita kákëp torch batteries

ubac tuna poison for killing fish

ubah vact move; berubah

ubat nci grey hairs

ucaq vsp scold, declare

udoh vaj ugly, untidy

ugay vact fix, remove, take off (clothes)

ujak nch little boy (voc.), man's name

uj ak nci end, cape
    pulaw ujok island near Raya Island, Phuket province
  ujok jala end of the road
  ujok terbët datoq name of a cape
  ujok petok village on Peepee Island, Krabi province

ukël vact pierce, drill hole, bore

ukol vact measure (distance)

ula vact dribble, stick out tongue

ulak avt frequently

ulal nca snake

ulal caqick intestinal worms

ulal tedok senoq cobra

uliq vact lever along (a heavy article)

umac nch O man

umac-mehamac nch M mankind

umac-mesiya nch mankind

umaq nci wave

umaq gal-oq-gal-oq waves rolling high

umaq memecah waves breaking

umööl nci age
    habih umöl die

umu vact suck (in mouth)
ungäh avt frequently
ungäh-ungäh avm repeatedly
unol vaci retreat, reverse, withdraw
   nol-unol withdrawing
unyoq vact distribute
upac vsp slander
upah vact hire (a person)
   rega upah daily wage
upat nci bait
upat patay sand worm
upay vsp deceive; me.upay
upoh vact draw (water, from well)
urā vact pour out
urac nci sinews, threads, strength
   ijēn lima urac five-horse power engine
   semiya höy urac man with no strength
urac darah blood vessels
urak nch man, person who is not Urak
   Lawoi'
   urak berubac witchdoctor (white magic)
   urak bot man with merit
   urak kerja ayē angun butcher
   urak kerja buwac roti baker
   urak maboq darah person who cannot
      bear to see blood
   urak makay sorcerer (black magic) (see
      appendix)
   urak penyamun robber
   urak penyuri thief
   urak sal-besal great man, important
      man
   urak salah criminal
us nci vapour, steam
usēl vact chase
usiq vact play
usiq aba gamble
usiq ber play the lottery
usiq bertaroh play dice
usiq samoc play knucklebones
usiq supat play cards
usōc vact rub, stroke
usok vact carry (by two men on shoulders)
usoc vact rub, stroke
usoq-asan origin; asan
utoq nca catfish (deep water)
utal nca camel
utōq vaci limp
utoq-utoq avm limping
tōq-utoq limping
utok nci profit
uy nci withe
uyāq nca cicada

W
wa nch uncle, aunt (older sibling of parent)
   see may, ma
wac1 avt straightaway
wac2 nci T Buddhist temple
waling vact E weld
waqtu1 cs when
waqtu2 nci time
   bilak waqtu all the time
   rōc waqtu dah the time has come
waqtu ini now
waqtu itu then
waqtu malap at night
waw nci T kite
wayak nci theatre
   wayak kulēq shadow play
   wayak gelaq film show
   wayak gelaq hidoq moving pictures
   wayak gelaq mati still pictures, slides
   wayak gelaq tegal still pictures, slides
wēq-berduwēq nci financial success;
duwēq
   nya buwac wēq-berduwēq ler dēq
   kawat dēq tupoq He had financial
      success more than others in the village
withayuq nci T radio
woy exc exclamation of surprise
Y

ya res yes
yāq nch grandmother
yakal nci root; see jakal
yak-layak nca swallow
yamōng nci torch; see jamōng
yanah nca kind of fish
yang nch great-grandparent (maternal, paternal)
yang-munyang nch ancestors

yepun npp Japan; also nipun
yingkali nch T prostitute
yiplaq vaci gamble, cast lots
yiw npp Jew
yōm vaux T willing to
  yōm nyawa mati give himself to die
yu csf until, even till
yu-caq until that
yuban npl Laem Tukae village, Ko' Sireh, Phuket
ENGLISH - URAK LAWOI' FINDERLIST

A
abandon tingan
abates kebah
abbreviate melaw panaq-panaq
abbreviated lakah-lakah
abdomen proc
ability biyas2
able to belēh2, berbelēh, biyas1, rasa
able to control rain panay mita hujat
about kira-kira
about to retaq2
above atas
abstain from bertahat
abundant lebae
accompany atac, beratac
accomplished pesue
according to bekaq
accordion regāng
accusation pasan kena adu
accuse adu1, tudoh1
accustomed to biyasa
act as a mob grumōng
act in pretence sengaja
acting as a group phru
acting repeatedly buwac-berbuwac
acts perbuwac
Adam hadap, toq adap
Adam's apple bökbrök buwah hawa
Adang Island hadak1

add to tamah
addicted rasoq
addicted to lekac2
additive ragi
adhere berkraq
adhere to ngapō
admit sangoq
admit defeat bralah
adoptive father paq berhidoq
adorn metat
adulterer semiya berkaseh
aeroplane kapan trerbak
after lepas2
after that lepas itu
again lagi2, lagi-lagi, pulak
age hadac, semay, umöl
agent pharaq
agree pakac
aim at tenōng
air angēn
air compressor ijēn angēn
alight berkac
all rata, semuha
all the time bilak waqtu, srertak
allow bri2
almost krertāq, macap naq, serpaq, srerpaq
also juga, lagi1, lagi2
altogether hapa1, semuha
always selalu

161
amazed pelāq-hati
amazement particle pah
amazing pelāq
amputee kudok
ancestors bilakāl, ninēq, nyang-munyang, toq ninēq, yang-munyang
anchor berlaboh, sawoh
anchor ring paqanaq
anchorage pelaboh
ancient buran
ancient customs patak nutu
ancient times duhulu nutu
and jangan²
angle sagi
angle at bottom of prow of boat dagu
angry demiq-hati, musal, risaw-hati
animal benatak
ankle temuku
annoyed risaw, salah-hati
anoint pulēh
another matter selagu
answer tikah
answer back tikah parēq
ant semōc
ant mound temoq
anus butoc tahi
anyone sapa²
anything apa, nama³
anything at all hapa², nama jenāh, nama-nama
anywhere diha²
apply medicine berubac, brubac
approach mehadaq
approach a superior sirāq²
appropriate patoc
arch koq¹
arched jawol
area nanggri, soq¹
area around a house laman
areca nut pinang
argue tegah
argumentative mudah berlawat
arm lengan
armpit ketāq²
around kelilik¹
arouse graq
arrange bercat, metat, petat
arrest rigaq
arrow bulus, prulu
artificial reef tuwas
as setana
as a group sekawat
as if beqaq caq, jujuc caq, serupa kaq
as many as röc-kaq
as much as possible lēh-belēh, sebanyaq-banyaq
ascend nyanyāq
ashamed celāq
ashes habu
ask menanya
ask for mita
ask for a loan mita naq hutak
ask from each other mäng-ngemäng
ask unitedly sama-hati mita
aslant kiwēq
assemble berkoq, brerkoq
astonished hirat
astray sesac
astrologer nujop
at déq¹, pada, pêq²
at all lagi², lalu³
at enmity musal-musal
at fault salah²
at night waqtu malap
at the same time semën
at this time selama-ini
attach tuna¹
attach to selāq
attached to lekac²
attempt to kuwasa
aunt may, wa
auspicious time ketika
avoid mengelaq, tiliq
awake dahani
aware of sedal
aware that sedal caq
axe kapaq

bait upat
Bak Jok village near Takuapa kalan
baker urak krerja buwac roti
balance timang
ballast timang
balloon belumäq babi
bamboo buloh, nganyöq
bamboo shoots rebok, buloh petök
banana pisak
bang phoq
Bangkok bangköq
bangle gelak
barbecue dadak, salay
bargain tawal¹
barge tukak¹
bark gelap
bark (of dog) nyemuh
barnacle krachak
basin pasu
basket raga
bathe mani
bathed in perspiration kebaq
bat kelawal, laqulaq
bay teloq
be jadi¹, ada¹
be able rasa²
be at ada²
beach patay
beads gernëq, grernëq
beam tilat
bean kacak
bear bruwak
beard bawoq, jangoc
bearings permana, tana¹
beat palu, repēq
beautiful berseri
because hata, krana, krerna, sabēq
beckon lamay
become jadi¹, mejadi
bed peninoq, tepac tinoq
bedbug pejac
bee mathu
beeswax malaw
beetle biyok
before duhulu
beg ngemâng, asan³
begin hentaq
beginning asan¹, mula
behave in objectionable way buwac rubiru
behind belakak, blakak²
belch daqaq
believe bercaya
belongings barak
below bawah
belt tali pingak
bend tuku²
bend a limb or finger cikōc
bend over temaq, tinoq
bent pikōq
benzoin incense kemiyan
berry, kind of trōk pulaw pinang
berry-like fruit buwah pupol
beside bidik, hipēq, nyapēq²
betel leaf sirēh
betel nut cutter ngaciq¹
betel nut tray crana
betray kerbelakak
big besal
Big Yao Island mabok besal
billo wing (clouds of smoke) keton-keton
bind anyam
bird burok
bite gigēq
bitter asap¹, masap, pahēq¹
bitter leafy vegetable lubaq pahēq
black hitap
black leopard brutat hitap
blame tudoh¹
blaming each other bertudoh-tudoh
blanket gebal
blaze nyala, menyala
blaze up jahul, berjahul
blessing selamac
blind buta
blinking ngetāq-ngetāq
blister hangös, letoq
block ketak², sekac
block of ground tepac tanah
blood darah
blood vessels urac darah
blossom kemak¹
blouse baju
blow brerbiq, regu, supēq¹, tiyoq
blow by blocking one nostril nying brerbiq
blow on rumot
blow spirit away kepuh
blowpipe buloh menupëq
blue hijaw
blunt tupon
boast bertengangan, menunyoq
boat prahu, jukök
boat built from zalacca palm prahu kumal
boat built of planks prahu timaw
boat for spirit festival prahu pelacak
boat of dugout type prahu lunas
body nyawa
body hair bulu
boil patêt, rebus
boiling menidëh, nidëh
boiling water ayë menidëh
bold brani, beni-brani, hati beni brani
bone tulak
book surac
boom caciq layal
boom of a dredge tanga
bore ukël
bored jemu
boring for tin samples böräng
born berjadi
borrow minyap
bother kucay
bottle libuli
bounce renyas, tapih
boundary tekös
bow koq¹, panah¹
bow down temaq
bow down before tunoq, menunoq
bowl batën, makoq
box bâq¹, peti
bracelet gelak
brackish cröy, kroh, masët
branch dahat, reba
brand gamal
bread roti
break lekap
break into pieces lepäq
break up berpecah
breakable (bamboo, wood) köq-kroq
breast dada
breathes menyawa
breathing beryawa
bridal costume maqalac
bride cawsaw
bridegroom cawbaw
bridge jamat
bright saya
bring amët marah, bawa, bawa marah, bermaräh
bring together prerkoq
brinjal trök
broad lega
broken benasa, patah¹, pecah
broom pengikay
bruised lekuq
brush ginyëh
brush off kipas
Bua Island paqtajay
bubbles kemöq
bubbling up brenäh
Buddhist temple wac²
buffalo beetle biyok krerbaw
Buginese bugih
build a fire rumot api
bulging kebuk
bullet prulu
bundle of rice padi ikac padi
bundle of roofing tulak hataq
bunghole möngmöng, lubak möngmöng
buoy telapok
Burma awaq
Burmese awaq
Burmese priest sami awaq
burn pelos, tunu
burn up tunu
burning berapi
burnt pelah hangös, terpelos
burp daqaq
bury tanam
bury a corpse tanam hatu
bushy brerba
business duli, thuraq
but tapi
butler urak krerja ayé angun
butterfly marama
buttocks patac
button mengacik, pengacik
buy beli, meli
by own cleverness manay sediri

cake tepok
calf of leg betih
call belalok, berlalok, blalok
call a witchdoctor mawa
called seboc
calm sengaq, tedoh, tenang
calm water ayé sengaq
camel utal
candle dêt
cannon senapak
cape ujok
capital tagat
capsize cerköq, karap
captain kaptat, pelima
care for bela, berbela
carry akéq, bawa, berakoc, brakoc, katąq
carry at side biming, kalék
carry far melamok
carry in a fold kanok¹
carry in arms nėk, riba
carry in the hands apu
carry on a pole kanal
carry on back cakös
carry on head junyok
carry on shoulder tangok, usok
carry out a vow berniyac, meniyac
carrying pole nganal
carsick maboq setri
carve täk
cashew nut jamu
cast riwak, tuhoq
cast lots  yiplaq
casting net  jala\(^2\)
castrate  kasi
cat mi.aw
catch  rigaq, merigaq
catch fire  pelah
catch in a fault  amēt salah
caterpillar (small)  hulac
caterpillar (large)  cagu
catfish  bedukak, utāq
caulk a boat  makan
cause to ascend  bernyanyāq
cause to come  bermarāh
cause to go  berpi
cave  guha
cease  habih\(^1\)
cemetery  jirac
centipede  lipat
centre of chest  dahaq dada
ceremony  lagu
Ceylon tea  sālōng
chain  ratay
chair  kaw.i, kō.i
Chalong (locality in Phuket)  cilök
change  alēh, bralēh, hamōn, huroq, ribal, salēt
change of heart  brubah
channel of water (on beach)  lurōk
chant  patot, berpatot
chant charms  berubac, brubac
charcoal  harak
charm  tibuk
charm string  takan
chase  usēl
cheap  murah
cheek  pipi
chest  dahaq dada
chew  pepaq
chew betel nut  mengēp, ngēp
chickenpox  capaq, huwac capaq
chief foundation post  cawak seri
child  nanaq
chilli sauce  nachuq
chin  dagu
China  cina
Chinese chopper  tamāq cina
Chinese temple  toqkök
Chinese tin mine  sōpōng
chipped  repēh
chisel  pahac
chisel out  tuboq
choke  tekat, tergāq
choke on a fishbone  khāq
choose  pilēh
chop  repoh
chop down  tebak
chop up small  cicak
chopper, Chinese  tamāq cina
chopper, Thai  tamāq siyap
Chumphon, South Thailand  chumphōn
church  daw bermun
cicada  uyāq
cigarette  me.isaq\(^2\), mōhun
circumcise  krac kulē sulāw
circumcised masoq selap
circumcision lagu serupa masoq selap
citrus fruit limaw
city nanggri
clap tepoq
clasp gengap, jabac, tutot
clasp-knife ricok
classifiers
   animals ikol\(^2\)
   books pala\(^1\)
   humans urak
   large objects buwah\(^1\)
   leaves and pieces of paper or cloth lamal
   lengths of wood kaqbik
   lengths of wood, pipes, etc. kutök\(^2\)
   long objects batak\(^2\)
   lumps keton\(^2\)
   objects in layers lapih\(^2\)
   sheets of matting bidak
   sheets of rubber, etc. and planks of wood kebik
   slices of fish tipaq
   small objects biji\(^2\)
   trees puhot\(^1\)
   words or phrases patah\(^2\)
claw kuku
clay tanah liyac
clean (of the body) bermāh
clean the ear juloq
cleanse basoh
clear jernāh, sah
cleft celah
clench fist kepan
clerk krani
clever ba.akan, panay
clip hapēq
clock jap
close kapus, tapoq\(^2\)
close by bidik-bidik, dapik-dapik
close friend kawat belēh bersama bajiq
close relations dibradi
close together rapbradi
cloth kayēt, guni ki yap
cloth wrapped around baby kayēt pōc-pōc
clothes kayēt
cloud kemuwang
cloudy simōy-simōy
clutch gengap, ngapo
cluttered samaq
coarse kasal
coat baju
cobra tedok-senoq, ulal tedok senoq
cockroach lipas kelik
coconut kelamēl
coconut husk hapas kelamēl, sapoc kelamēl
coconut meat teburok
coconut milk satat
coconut scraper mengarōc
coconut tree puhot kelamēl
coconut, green kelamēl hijaw
coconut, ripe kelamēl masaq hitap
coconut, small and young kelamēl mumak
coconut, young kelamēl muda
coffee kopi
coil together likal, belikal
cold bejāq, huwac serma, serma, serma
collapse lepah, rutoh
collapsed kapä
collect kuteq, menguteq, mungóc, ngitäq, pemun
collective action phakhac
collide belaga, blaga, ladok¹, langal
colouring ragi
comb suray
combine prerkoq
Come! joh
come marañh, mari, bermarañh
come back parëq
come from datak
comfort mujoq, pujoq
command hukop, pesat, mesat, pemesat, permesat, suroh, menyuroh
commit adultery kasèh
commit suicide bunöh diri
committee men semiya berkira
compass keduman
compel perkat, prerkat¹
complain memela
complete genaq, habih¹
completed selesay
completed action habih³, taroh²
completely crah², habih², hapa¹
compound used as caulking lagala
conceive berproc, menganok, nganok
concern duli
concerned ngac-ingac
concerned about berhimac
confused cacaw
confusion kelacuq
connect tuna¹
conquer jenah¹
consider ingac, bringac, beringac, menataq
considerate timang-hati
constantly rapac²
constipated kebusäq, kemuk
construct timaw², nimaw
contact suwa
container thok
containing berisi
content senang-hati
contented senang
contents isi
contest sabok
continuously srertak
convey people or goods pedoq
convulsed ngetac, terngetac
convulvulus taroq kakok
cook bermasaq, tengaq
cooked masaq
cooked food eaten with rice lawoq
cooked rice nasi
cool bejàq
coral gudap, batu gudap
cord for drawing in fishing net sayman
core of a boil sön
cork tapoq¹
corn jakok
corner berdahaq, cadok, sagi, siku
corpse badat, hatu, manyac
cotton benang nyahèq
cottonwool kapas
cough batoq
country nanggri, benuwa
coupled pegu
coupled together prakay
court san
court case daqwa
cover tudok
cover head with a blanket belumus
cover sin tudok dusa
cover the body tudok nyawa
covered with a skin disease berkuraq
covering lid tapoq penutok
covetous haluba
cow lemu
cowrie shell su-asu
crab ketap
Crab Island merpu, mrerpu
crab trap pupang
crack open mengatöq
cracked retaq
craftsman tukak
cramped penöh kecac
crate kranyak
crave tagëh
crawl rakaq, merakaq
create berjadi
creep rakaq, merakaq
creeper with small berries teringi
crevise prerlok
criminal urak salah
criticise ajök, mejah
crocodile bahaya
crooked kiwëq
cross kayu plitak
cross over jrermak
crossbeam tras
crossed belitak, plitak
crossroads cipak tiga
crow burok ak.ak, denak, burok denak, muköq, memuköq
crow pheasant burok cepelik
crowbar tangcaw
crowded kercac, kercac, ramay
crown cubuk, kecubuk
crown of the head semengac dëq pala
crucifix kayu plitak
crunchy köq-kröq
crush pinyäq
crush underfoot ginyëh
crushed halus
cry menangäh
cry of pain or distress ados
cry out sengaraq
cry-baby nanaq bay
cry together menangäh raquq
cubit tök
cucumber tim ön
cummin kunyäq
cup côq
curly jerikan
current dras
curry gulay
curse abol, asan, bermalu, kimaq, maki, malu, supah
cursed celaka
curtain kayêt ketak, kayêt mengetak
curved pikôq
custard apple nunang
custom dop, hadac
cut kaciq, tetas
cut a hole teboq
cut across path of melitas
cut across (waves) riciq
cut down bahoq
cut into sections kutök¹
cut off krac¹, putus
cut with betel nut cutter ngaciq²
cut with scissors gutik²
cutters mengaciq
cymbals gi.aq

debt hutak
decamp mepök
deceive tipu, upay, me.upay
decide töklöng
decisive or final action buwak¹
deck lapih¹, latay
declare ucaq
deer rusa
defecate éh
delivered lepas¹
demolish prutoh
demon possessed rasoq hatu
dented lahöq²
dentist's drill ijen kikih
deny melaw kipas, pulas²
depart terbëq, trerbëq
depend on bersanal
depressed hajaq, lahöq²
descend turot
descendants kemôn anaq, turot-menurot
descending turot-menurot
desert padak tanah
desire berkhanaq
detailed halus-halus
dew mot
diamonds itat
diarrhoea bulak kaq éh
did not like it much suka têt habih
die mati, menising
different kinds macap-macap
difficult hajaq, payah¹
digest sröq
diligent rajët
dim berdabu
diminished reda
dimples lahöq\(^1\)
dinghy samoq
dinghy with square bows sapat
dip in renap
dirt tanah
dirty ruehi, rubiru, simöy, simöy-simöy, taqarah
disappear hilak, lengäq
discard buwak\(^2\)
discharge a vow plepas niyac
disciple muröq
discuss together berkira
disease of testicles imaq
dislocate (bone) terpelöq
dismay pah
disorderly semaq
disposition haja\(^2\), prangay\(^1\)
distant jawoh
distribute unyoq
district amphër
dive menyelap, nyelap
divide hagiq, pehagiq, phahagiq
divided pecah-belah
diving mask nakaq
dizzy pening pala, ligac mata
do buwac
doctor bumöl
dog asu
Don't worry! biyal
door pitu
dove berpati, burok pati
drag tariq
dragonfly laki-ayë
drain hole lubak kumak
draw upoh
draw near nyapëq\(^1\)
draw up tariq
dredge mesing
dribble ulä
dried tuhol
dried fish ikat tuhol
dried peppers lada mati, lada tuhol
dried up layu tuhol
drift pemilok
drift on surface hanyoc
drill for boring pahëq\(^2\)
drill hole ukël
drink oq
drip titiq
drive megak
drive a pile lathaq\(^2\)
drive out proh
dropping phuq-phuq
drown lemas mati
drum brana\(^1\), grernak, pring-pring
drunk maboq
drunk with spirits maboq araq
dry jemöl
dry in sun jemöl ari, salay ari
dry out bermasaq
duck itiq
dull redop
dumb and simple berbelah
dung tahi
dust habu
dynamite böm

each sok
each one sik-masik
eagle helak, lak
ear takay, telinga
earlier nitay
early evening henya
earrings subak²
ears of rice takay padi
earthen rice pot belanga tanah
earthquake tanah bringöq
easily mudah
east timöl
easy mudah
eat makat
eat together senasi
echo bertihac
eel beloc, tuna²
egg telol
eggplant trök
eight lapat
eighteen lapat-belas
eighty lapat-puloh
elbow siku
eldest sulok
electric powerline tali api röntri
electricity röntri
elephant gajah
elephant beetle biyok gajah
eleven sebelas
elliptical bulac panyak
embrace bernäk
embrace neck labat
emphasizer er², ler
employees anaq buwah
end ujok
endure lawat
enemy setru
engaged bertunang
engine ijën
engine cover nakaq
enquire tanya, menanya
enter masoq
enter Islam masoq selap
entrance to fish trap pala bubu
entrust to benal, kirip
epidemic hawal², hawal penyakēq
equally sebaya
erase isuc
erect akēq
erratic hati cacaw
Eve hawa
even if misēl-caq
even though misēl
even till yu
ever since taqdēq
every bilak, rata
every day bilak ari, ari-ari
everywhere rata-rata
everil behaviour barak tēt guna
everil heart hati hitap
everil spirit hatu
examine sasac
excavate sudōq
exceed melebeh
exceeding many banyaq terlalu
exceedingly terlalu
exchange huroq, ribal
excrement tahi
exert oneself nulēk
exhaust pipe blumok, lubak pahēq
exist ada²
expensive mahan
expert berguru
expose jemöl
extend hubok
extra payment (for steersman) tikök
extravagantly rahura
extreme pain sakēq bisa
extremely amac
eye mata
eye of a needle lubak jarop
eyebrow gengēp
fall gugol, suroc, tutoh
fall down lepah
fall over rebah
falling tide ayē suroc
fan pengipas
fare tamak
fashion rupa¹
fasten on berkraq
fat lemaq
father apok, paq¹
father-in-law paq metuha
fault salah¹
fear takoc, menakoc
fearful penakoc
feast li.ang, makat li.ang
feathers bulu
feel brasa, rasa
feel cool berbejāq
feel faint or weak remay
feel sorry for menyesan
female aya
female genitals butoc, isak berdarah, isēq
fence pagal
fever huwac
fiancée tunang
field padak
fight belaga, berprak
fight against lawat
fighting cock hayap sabok
fill in tamot
filling iti
financial success wēq-berduwēq
fine halus, pepu
finely halus-halus
fingerprint bekas jari
finish suc1, sudah1, sudah2
finished pesuc, sudah3
finished action suc2
fire api
fire heap lungoq api
first lamula1
first glimmer of dawn tana berbihak
fish ikat
fish market pajaq ikat
fishpaste blacat
fish scales sisiq
fish spear tiroq
fish trap bubu
fish used for bait tumuloc
fish with a line mengayen
fish with a net mukac, menyala
fish with large hook menyekaq
fish with rod nyuwang
fish without scales ikat licot
fish, kind of baqbuq karak, ikat mehumoc, mamong, talak, trubuq, yanah
fishing line tali kayen
fishy smell hanyä
fitting padat
five lima
five minutes of time lurok
fix ugay
flag kenira
flame nyala, bernyala, penyala
flaming anger pehangac-hati
flash laq1
flashy berngaw-berngaw
flat paya
flat place tepac rata
flatter me.oc
flesh lulu
flick prerciq, tuju
flick finger with other hand petiq
fling riwak
float hanyoc, melayak, telapok, timon
flood apoh
floor pelatal, latay
flour tepok
flow in quantity ruru
flow out nilèh, menilèh
flower bunga
fluent pahap
fly terbak, melayak
flying ants terubuk, trubuk
fold lipac
follow ikoc, turoc
follow a roundabout course meneloq
follow own choice manay taqasik
fontanelle bubot
food barak makat, nasi
food prepared as an offering hidak
football buwah gula
footprint bekas kaki
for bida1, naq3
for a long time lama-lama
for ever manyak-röc, musêt-musêt
forbid larak, berlarak, blarak
forbidden patak
forever semanyak-rök
forge into ranoq
forge through undergrowth manoq
forget lupa
forget oneself lepa
forgive apot
forked support used in boats sanga
former lama
fortunate bertuwah
fortune-teller bumöl lihac groh
forty pac-puloh
foundation berjakal
four pac¹
four-sided pac sagi
fourteen pac-belas
fowl hayap
free lepas¹, melepas
freed from lepas dëq
frequently ulak
fresh tawal²
fresh peppers lada hidoq
freshwater reed riyok
friend sabac
frog bekataq
from pëq², pada
front helöt
fruit buwah²
fruit, kind of buwah sipol, sening
fry renak
frying ladle senoq besi

fryingpan belanga, belanga besi, blanga
fulfilled remak¹
full penöh, penöh kecac
fully cooked puwah
fun ramay
fun together beramay, bramay
funnel blumok, bumok
fur bulu
furious isët
further pulak

gamble usiq aba, yiplaq
gape open nganga
gasp lisoh
gasping for breath menyawa sepuc-sepuc
gather pungöc, mengutëq, mungöc
gaze tinyung
gearwheel besi giya
germ inok
get belëh¹, mebelëh
get on nyanyäq
gibbon maqwa
gills isak
ginger liya
give bri¹, hagiq
give birth to melepas
give food to bermakat
give freely halay
give birth branaq
 glutinous rice with cummin puloc kunyäq
go pi, pergi
go against cangah, menyangah
go back berbaliq
go far lamok
go in groups begupok
go to windward bitas
go together bersama
go underneath nyuroq
goat båq²
gobble sutoq
gobble up sulap
God tuhat, tuhat besal, tuhat besal déq atas, tuhat déq atas, lahtala
gold mas
good bajiq
good deeds phahala
good housekeeper berprangay
good-hearted bajiq-hati
goods barak, sebarak
goods of all kinds bena barak
goose itiq jawa
gorge sungay batu
government luwak
Government health clinic anamay
gradually pelat, pelat-pelat
grandfather cā
grandmother yāq
grape angun
grasping rapas, berapas
grass rupoc
grave lubak
great besal, sal-besal
great man urak sal-besal
great-grandparent inyang, nināq, nyang, yang
great-great-grandparent munyang
greater lebēh
greedy haluba
green hijaw
green vegetable, type of bucoq lubaq
greet angoq, menga
grey hairs ubat
groan merayu
grope raba, meraba
ground tanah, bumi
ground squirrel tupay tanah
group palah, pasoq
group of four sepac
grow old besal marah
-growing bigger lökbelök
growl meriyan
grown up besal dah
guard jaga, mejaga, tungu
gun senapak
gunpowder tanah piyoq api
guy-ropes temirak

H
habitually biyasa, jenah²
habitually, by practice or nature ladae
hack repoh
hadji haji, toq ji
hadji's head covering srerbat, srerban
hadji's white headdress kepiyah
Hai Island  phrengay
hail hujat batu
hair boq¹
hair-slide pehapêq sisê
hair bun sangon
hairpin to fasten bun  cucoq sangon
half setengah²
half-cooked matah
hammer caulking between the planks  pakan
hammock ayut
hand tangan
hand over  tulaq
handcuffs gari
handle (of broom, etc.) hulu
handsome begacaq
hang gatok
hang on sakoc
hanging down  sugêl
happen jadi²
happily ramay-ramay
happy senang, suka-hati
happy disposition  hati bajiq
hard kras
hard-hearted  hati kras
harpoon löl
has, have ada²
hasty gupol
hat moq
hatch merap
hate bechi
haul sitaq
haul in mengilas
have ada²
have convulsions ngetal
have not höy
have power over  hukop
have room gaq
have to  gadoh²
having a child  bernanaq
having young  beranaq
hawk helak, helak pi.api, lak
hawksbill turtle  karah
he nya
head pala², kepala
head of penis  nyuloh
headache sakêq pala, sengan pala
headman phunyay
heal bela, berbela
healed lega, semoh
heap lungoq
hear dengal
heart hati
heart beating irregularly  ketuh-ketuh
heart not zealous  hati têt tuhêq
hearthstone tuku¹
heat with open flame  tunu
heated up  pehangac
heaven langäq
heavy brac
heavy kitchen chopper  tamäq
hedgehog lanaq
heel tumäq
hell neraka, nöraka
helm kemudi
help tulok, bertulok, menulok, nulok
helping one another bertulok-tulok
here kiyat, daw ini
hermit sami hutat
Hey Island, near Phuket laqaw
hide brulak, buni, linöng, seluni
hiding place tepac linöng
high tingu
high tide ayë penöh
hill bukëq
hip paha
hire siwa, upah
hit katöq, langal, mengatöq
hoarse garaw
hoe cakon
hold hapëq, junyok, pegak
hold between thumb and finger cikaq
holding gak-pegak
hole lubak, prerlök
hole for draining boat lubak pusac prahu
holed kemus, tirih
holy basil biji selasë
Honda engine hönda
hook caköq, kayöq
hooked stick penyaköq
hope cadak, haraq
horizontal supports inside boat sita
horn siyok
horn of animal tanoq
hornbill klakhëk
horse kuda
hospital rongyaban
hot hangac
hot, peppery pedas
hotel rongräm
hour jap, pukol
house rumah
house lizard caqcaq
housefly langaw
how? kaqhami
how many? brapa
however tapi-caq
however it may be hami-kaqhami
howl alu
hull lukak
hundred ratus
hungry lapal
hurl riwak
hurriedly gangu
husband laki
husked rice beras
husks sapoc

I
I ku, aku
ice ayë batu
idea manay
idol brala
if adu, kala, kalaw, kaq
igniting plikac
ignore lepa
illness penyakëq
image gamal
immediately datdat
immerse selap
impetuous gupol
implore asan³
important sal-besal
important man urak sal-besal
impression bekas¹
improving (health) lega
improvised wheeled toy lok-lok
in atas, dalap¹
in a moment käq-lagi, kelagi, sac-sac
in a state of ada³
in debt terhutak
in sections setenős, tenős-tenős
in the beginning mula-mula
in the middle tengah-tengah
in the morning crah pagi, gipagi
In the name of Allah bisernilah
in the process of tengah³, tengah naq
in time dat
in vain böplaw
in whatever way kaqhami²
in-law ipay, metuha
inboard engine ijên tengaq
incantations ayê lemu
incanting baca ayê lemu
incite acop, beracop
increase bertamah
increasing dras¹
Indian moneylender cêti
indications pernana
industrious rajêt
inefficient sepuc
inept sepuc
infected berinok, meli.aw¹
inform bitahu
infrequent jarak
ingredients kelekaq
inheritance pesaka
inner meaning isi
inscribe tıkaq¹
insect lipas
insert cacaq
inside pêq dalap
inspect sasac
install pasak²
instead of gati
intelligent akan, berakan
intend to khanaq²
intercept bitas
interest on a loan bunga
interjection anu
intermittent bursts panaq-panaq
internal organs kelekaq dalap, lipa
internal upright in house cawak gatok
intervene sagak
intestinal parasites caqcik, ulal caqcik
invade (undergrowth, etc.) bermöq
invitation to act böh²
invite ajaq, ba.ajaq, berajaq
invulnerable megah
iron besi, timah, ayên
is, are ada¹
island pulaw
island in Burma  tenak
island near Renong  pingay
island near Surin Island  meriyap
island south of Surin Island  keladi
Isn't it true?  bukat ger
issue out of  terbêq, trerbêq
it nya
Italy  itali
itch  gatan, penyengac
itching with skin disease  berkudēn
itchy skin disease  kudēn buta

J

jail  pejara
Japan  nipon, yepun
jar  kaca
jealous  deki, kemuru, sakēq-hati
jellyfish with sting  pay-apay
jellyfish wound  baloh
jerk a fishing line  ayaq
Jew  yiw
jewellery  barak matay
joint  tenōs
joist  prōs
Jum Island, Krabi  kecap
jump  lupac
jump down  terjot, trerjot
jungle  hutat
jungle knife  parak
junior Buddhist monk  nēn
junk  sagol
just lāh

just a little  dikiq-dikiq, koq kiqdikiq, sabrasa
just as  tana²
just like  macap bekaq
just now  singi¹
just then  tana-bajiq
jute  joc, jut, ramin

K

Kaew Island, Phuket province  panat
kapok  kabu
keel of boat  lunas
keel over  cehāq
keeping festival  beramay
key  anaq kuci
kick  ngutal, sipaq
kick with sole of foot  sipaq sila, terajak
kill  bunōh
kilogramme  kilo
kind  jenāh, macap, rupa¹
kindle  lekac¹, rumot
king  raja
kiss  ciyop
kite  waw, lak, helak
knee  lutoc
knife  pisaw
knock  kethōq
knock down  prutoh
know  tahu
knuckle  buku
Krabi town kerbi, krerbi
kris krih

L
labourer kuli
lacking putus
ladder tanga
lady siti
Lady Eve siti hawa
Laem Tukae village, Ko’ Sireh, Phuket yuban
lake kubak, lunak
lalang grass lalak
lame capēq
lamp pelita
landowner tuhat tanah
language basa
Lanta Island, Krabi province satak
large besal
large pond lōmong
large waves gelumak
large weight ladok²
lash sirac
last busu, penyudah
last night malap senya
lasting tegoh
lasting until daylight bersiyak
late afternoon senya
later blakak itu
laugh gelaq, bergelaq
laxative ubac gurah
lay down letak
layer lapih¹
lazy segat, menyegat, penyegat
lead cutot, irēq, tutot
lead in procession hā
leader kepala
leader of manohra group pala balay nora
leaf dawot
leaf cigarette pe.isaq, pi.isaq
leaf roof hataq
leaking tirih
lean kurus
lean against sidōq
lean on sanal, bersanal
leap melupac
leap on segoq
learn blajal
learned berguru
leave tingan
leech litah
left behind bekas²
left side kiri
leftover bekas²
lengthen hubok
leopard brutat basa tebaw, brutat bitik
leprosy penyakēq rubehiru
lessen kurak²
let bri², bri³
let go rōnya, biyal
letter surac
level baya
lever tuwin
lever along ulik
lice gutu
lick jilac
lid tapoq
lie me.upay
lie down gulāk, tinoq
lie face up terletak
lie on face tunging
lie prostrate tergulāk
lifelong se.umöl
lift akēq, berakēq, berakoc, juni yok
lift up akoc
light crāh, cucoh, rihan, siyak
light a fire belekac api, rumot api
light in colour muda
lightning kilac
like bekaq, rupa2, serupa, suka1
like that kaqqiter2
like this kaqqini2
like to suka2
lime kapol, kapol mirah
limes limaw nachuq, asap limaw nipih
limp utōq
limping capēq-capēq, tōq-utōq, utōq-utōq
limpingly tēq-jetēq
line hac
linen ramin
lion singa
lips bibēl
listen ningay, meningay
little demiq, dumiq, demiq-demiq
little at a time sekali dikiq
little boy ujak

little girl iya
live hidoq
live together hibot
liver hati
living berhidoq
living expenses belanya
lobster hurak
lobster-spear ipak
local midwife bidat
locality lirah, tupoq
location at or beside soq2
lock kuci
locket agōq
Lone Island (near Phuket) telul
long lama, panyak
long bean kakac panyak
long lengths berkutōk-kutōk
long outer garments baju koc
long robe lapoh
long-legged waterbird rangok
long-tailed monkey kra
look askance jelik
look at lihac, jengōq, menyengōq
look away from jelik
look for miya
look for lice silaq
look sideways nyapēq
look straight ahead tinyung remak
look up langoh
looking lac-lac
looking around berlihac-lac
lop off cicak
Lord Buddha kedemay
lorry nori
lose hilak
lottery ticket ber
lotus flower buwah telipoq
love sayak
love illicitly kasēh
low renah
low tide ayē krik
lower abu
lower into water jala
lower leg betih
lowering (a person) berturot
luck tuwah, bertuwah
lump keton
lung sōq

male animal bapa
man kilaki, semiya, umac, urak
man like us semiya kaq kita
man with merit urak bot
mango maqplap
manifest plihac
mankind mesiya, umac-mehamac
manners basa
manohra dance nora
manohra dance variant nora miyok
manta ray ikat pari sengac
many banyaq, parah
many fruit on tree buwah lebac
Maprau Island, Phuket sadap
marijuana ganya
marine growth on hull of vessel lumōc
marine growth, decorative akal bahal
marine worm temiloq
mark tana
mark of rank mrerka
married bernikah
married couple laki-bini
marry nikah, menikah
marrow, kind of gunol
massage kepiq
Malay state of Kedah kedah
mast tihak
mast of ship tihak kapan
master nay, tu.at
mat roofing semak kajak
mat sail semak layal
mat, sleeping lepac
match mengaräh
matter bena
matter just mentioned singi²
mean malāq
means that jadi-caq
measure ukol
meat lulu
medicine ubac
medicinal plant kana rusa
medicine for fontanelle of baby sa.at
meditate itök
medium bumöl lihac khrōq, semiya menurot
meet dapac, hibot, suwa
meet someone suwa mukha
meet together bermun
meeting place praqchum, daw bermun
meeting room rumah berkira
meeting with berdapac
melon timön malikay
mend bubon, petat
mend fish net bubon pukac
merit bot
messenger penyuroh
metal tray capah temaga
middle of tengah¹
millipede lakgelak
millstone gilik², batu gilik
minute minēq
miraculous sidi
mirror cermên, crermên
miscellaneous bertelak
mist kaboc
mite found under nesting hen jema
mix cahi, capol, bercahi
mock agah, ki.as
Moken boat cangaq¹
Moken people besing
Moken spirit shrine lobong
Moken tribe mökēn
money duwēq, tang
monitor lizard kejawaq
monitor lizard, black kejawaq kret
month bulat
Mook Island near Kantang dagik
moon bulat
mooring balac
more banyaq lagi, lebēh
more than others banyaq dēq kawat
morning pagi
morning star pherdap
mortar lesok, lesok batu penyelōq, daw penyelōq
mortar of stone penyelōq
mosque suraw
mosquito nyamōq
mosquito larva tiqutiq
mother maq, a.eq, ēt
mother and father ēt-apok, maqpaq
mother (of animal) inok
mother-in-law maq metuha
mother's milk ayē dada
motionless kemēn
motorcycle dakdak
motor boat mutuboc
mountain: bukēq, gunōng
mourn: patot, berpatot
mouse: tikus
mouse deer: planoq, pelanoq
moustache: misay
mouth: muloc
move: brakēq, ganyaq, isāk, ubah
move along: isāk dikiq
move fast: lajaq
move from place to place: cāqbirāq
move on rollers: galak
moving: berganyaq, berubah
Mt. Jerai, near Penang: jeray
much: banyaq, banyaq-banyaq, brapa²
mud: buhol
muddy: lecah, lupol
murry: kroh
murmur: memela
Muslim expletive: toq³
Muslim elder: toq²
Muslim gifts to the poor: sedekah
Muslim imam: lebay, toqsāq
Muslim skull cap: topi
Muslim time of prayer: semayak
must: gadoh², gagah², kena²
mythical giant: rahu

named: bernama, ternama
narrow: sepāq
nationality: baksa
nature: haja², isi, prangay²
naughty: batah
navel: pusac
neap tide: ayē mati
near: dapik
neck: lihēl
need: berkhanaq
needle: jarop
nephew: kemōn
nest: sarak
net: jala, pukac
net fisherman: semiya penyala
Never mind!: rōnya
new: baru¹
nibble: mengetēn
nice smell: ra.op
niece: kemōn
night: malap
nine: semilat
no: bukat, höy, tēt
nod: angoq
noggin: legeta
noise: bungi
noisy: buriq, raquq¹
north: tara
North Star: bitak bata yay
nose: hidok
not long enough: sikac
not want: timaw¹

name of locality in Phuket town: pekat

N
nail: kacik, kuku, sipaku
naked: telanyak
name: nama¹

name of locality in Phuket town: pekat
not wishing to tergamaq
not höy, têt
novice nên
now ini², waqtu ini
numb kebas
number namber
nurse riba
nut kacak
nuzzle sumak

okay joh
old tuha
old and young tuha muda
old sailing vessel sekuna
olden times nutu
older sibling kaka, ca
olive kedunot
on atas, pêq²
on the contrary bukat
on their behalf bri⁵
once bersatu, sekali
one sa¹, saq¹, satu, se-
one body sebuwah
one by one sasa
one day se.ari
one handful segengap
one hundred segengap
one hundred seratus
one of each soksa
one pair segu
one person se.urak
one place setepac
one portion sekrac
one side sebelah
one thousand seribu
one tinful secalok
oneself nyawa taqasik, taqasik
only läh, sa², saja
only child tungan, nanaq tungan
only one nähsa
open buka
open eyes nyelak
open out a dugout hull buka lukak
open sea arök
operate on belah\(^1\)
opium janu
opportunity celah, prerlök, tadah
oppose lawat, berlawat, blawat
opposite remak\(^2\)
oppress kepiq, tekat
or ger\(^2\)
orange asap limaw manëh
orange drink ayë asap
order pesat
orderly berprangay
organ munën
origin asan\(^1\), berjakal, usoq-asan
original lamula\(^1\)
originally lamula\(^2\)
other asik
other side serbak, srerbak
outboard engine ijën tuwin
outside luwal
outstanding seri, berseri
over there ho, hu, kiyuh
overcast redop, simöy, bon-serbon, dop-redop
overflow tupah, puwaq
overloaded sarac
oversee tungu lihac
overtake ketaq
overturn crerköq
overwhelmed with fear hati phal-phal
owl burok hatu
owner tuhat

owner of a house tuhat rumah
oyster teritéq

\[ P \]
paddle kayoh, mengayoh, ngayoh, pengayoh
pain bisa
pain of infected wound sakëq bisa
painkiller thancay
paint cac, nyapak, sapak
pair begu, keduwa
paired pegu
palm of hand tapaq tangan, tapaq
pandanus palm frond kemuwak
pant lisoh
papaya timön kayu
paper kertas, krertas
paralysed kapä
parcel bukus
pardon maqah
park cöc
particle showing mild emphasis pot
particle, emphatic läq\(^2\), lah, ler
particle, interrogative ger\(^1\)
particle, mild imperative nö, sac\(^2\)
partnering berhun
pass melitas, menidas
pass between hills getik
pass by buwih, lalu\(^1\)
pass by quickly litas
pass clear of helus
pass judgment krac hukop
pass to another tötö
pass wind ketoc, kertoc
patch temporarily kecac
path jalat^2
patterned cowrie shell su-asu bertelak
pawn gaday
pay bayal
payment rangwan
peaceful of heart senang-hati
peacock burok meraq, meraq
peaked roof prabok
pearl termika
peck patoq
Pee Pee Island, Krabi province bibri
peer at jengöq
peg pehapëq
pencil kalap
penis suläw
pension gaji buta
peppers lada
perch on ngatöc
perishing jahanam
Perlis state, Malaysia perlëh, prerëlëh
permit benal
perplexed melengung
persist in prerkat^2
person who cannot bear to see blood urak maboq darah
person who is not Urak Lawoi' urak
perspiration macal
perspire peloh
pestle halu, hulu
Petburi city pëtburi
phial kaca
Phuket town tökkha
piano munën
pick julok
picture gamal
piece krac^2, setipäq
piece of bamboo sidëq
piece of wood or metal used to clean the ear tupön
pierce temus, ukël
pig babi
pigeon burok mrerboq, burok tutru
pile lungoq
pillow batan
pinch cuwäq
pineapple nangnas
pipe pahëq^2
pistol seton
pitch melagöt, menyangah
pity tercihat
place böh¹, pac^3, pëq¹, taroh¹, daw, tengaq, tepac^1
place in ship or boat medoq
place of the dead nanggri hatu
place where wood splintered kipaq
place with a shrine terbêt
plait sipay
plane ketap^2
plank papat
plank holed papat kemus
plant tanam
plant, kind of kelubi
plastic bag thok plätik
plate jap, pirik
platform pelatal
platform for smoking or drying fish para
play usiq
play a violin gisäq
play cards usiq supat
play dice usiq bertaroh
play knucklebones usiq samoc
play the lottery usiq ber
playing about kerbetol
playing cards supat
pleased suka-hati
plentiful lebac
plough tegala
plug kecac
point tunyoq
poison nuba, racot, sengac¹, tuba²
poison for killing fish ubac tuna
poisoned maboq
poisonous plant tuba¹
poke eye jeluk
pole batak¹, tihak
police tamata
polite budi-basa
pomelo asap limaw hurak
pond kubak
pontoon panton
poor semekêt
porcupine lanaq
porpoise maloma
port tepêt, terpêt
possessed with evil spirit menupak, ngapö, rasoq
poultice ta.öq
pounce on srerkoq¹
pound pathaq, jelöq, menutoq, tutoq
pound rice croh
pound (with knuckles) kethöq
pour on celöl
pour out urä
poverty-stricken hajaq
powerful kras, megah
practitioner of white magic bumöl berguru
praise me.oc, muji, puji
prawn hurak
pray bersawoc
pregnant berproc, kanok¹, milëh
pregnant (animal) kathäk
prepare siyaq, bersiyaq, petat
presently jurus, sac¹, sejurus
preserve kelimac
press hapēq, tekat
pressed together kemat²
pretend haja¹
pretty begacaq
price rega
priest sami
principle inok
proceeded to lalu⁴
productive lebac
profit utok
prohibit katak
promise janyi, berjanyi
promontory tanyok
prone to haja
pronged hoe cakon jari
pronged scraper besi garóć
propel oneself while sitting ngusóć, mengusóć
propeller of boat payoq
propeller of ship pengipas
propellor of plane käqkäq
prophesy, forecast tudoh
prophet nabi
prophet Moses nabi musa
prophet Noah nabi noh
prostitute jalak, nibini jalak, yingkali
protect against evil hadak
protect from disease sekac penyakēq
protected from wind linöng angēn
protection pehadak, phahadak, phehadak
provoke me.ajaq
prow of boat betoq
puff supēq
puffed rice kemak
puffed up kebuk
pull ketac, regak
pull to an upright position regak berbikas
pullover baju teban
pump pam
pumpkin kantukan
punch tumoq
punish hukop
Punjabi megali
purpose khanaq
purr meriyan
pus nanah, sön
push cukuk, tulaq
push into bermōq
push-cart, small rāq-girāq cukuk
pustule patēt
put on böh, penyāq
put out padap
python sawa

Q
quail puyoh
quarrel berkahi, tegah
quarrelsome mudah berlawat
quick bangac, cepac
quickly cepac-cepac, ngac-bangac
quiet kemēn, sengaq
quietly kemēn-kemēn, sengaq-sengaq
quills of a porcupine bulu lanaq

R
rabbit kernam, krernam
race baksa, palah
racing berluma
radio withayuq
radio aerial tali api
railing on top edge of boat's hull papat rihan
railway krita-api
rain hujat
rain, gentle hujat ruraq-ruraq
rain, sprinkling hujat pac-prac, ritih
rainbow layal hatu
raise a diver rethòc
raise up berbikas, bernyanyàq, pangòq
rambutan ramoc
ransom tebus
rat tikus
rattan huwi
Rawai village, Phuket raway
reach hadaq, melitak, ròc
reach into seloq
reach out angaw, lejak
reached to reròc, saq²
reaching to ròc-kaq
read baca
reap pungòc, giyo, ketap³
reaped terketap
rebuke mejah
receive hamac, samoc, sangoq, bahamac, mehamac
recite baca
reckon ingac, kira
recognise krala
reconciled bajiq-bajiq
recover consciousness dahani
rectangular pac sagi nu panyak
red mirah
red ants semòc krernga
reduced reda
reed, kind of kau riyok
reef karak
refloating bertimon
refuse kipas, melaw kipas
register thaqbian
relations adi-bradi
release biyal, plepas
relieve mujoq
rely on sanal
remember bringac, cap
remind bringac
remove ganyaq, ugay
Renong, south Thailand renök
rent siwa, bernyiwa
repair petat, ugay
repay balas
repeated cry of pain or distress ados-adoy
repeatedly ungàh-ungàh
repent brälèh-hati, parèq-hati
request mita, soh
reserve pajaq
resist berlawat, blawat
resound hamok, mehamok
rest bradu remay
restrain katak, sengac²
retch gelagaq
retreat unol
return baliq, parèq
reveal plihac, belihac
revenge balas
reverse unol
revolve pulas
revolver seton
reward rangwan
rhinoceros  badaq
rib  tulak rusooq
ribs of boat  kok
rice bag, small  supéq²
rice gruel  bubol, nasi bubol
rice sack  bakon
rice saucepan  piyoq nasi
rice scarce  bras payah
rice, cooked  nasi
rice, husked  bras
rice, unhusked  padi
rich  kaya
ridge  kebok
ridge capping  prabok
rifle  senapak
right from  taqdéq
right side  kana
Right!  boh²
righteous  baiq-tepac
rigid  kejaq
ring  cicét
rinse  lingak, ngumol
ripe  masaq, puwah
ripen  bermasaq
rise  bikas
rising tide  ayé pasak
rising up  galoo-galoq
rite to avert bad luck  tolaq bala
river  sungay
road  jalat²
roar  bahana
roast  salay
rob  samun, amu
robber  penyamun, urak penyamun
rock  batu, jangóng
rock seaweed  latöy
rod  tukac
roll  gerlik, grerlik
roll (of a boat)  lingak
roll up  baloc
roller  kayu galak
roof  kemubok
roof inside deckhouse  geladaq
room  ruwak
root  akal, yakal, jakal
rope  tali
rotten  buroq, busoq, gaböq
rough  kasal
round  bulac, kelilik²
row  berawac, brawac, rawac
row a boat  caw
royal messenger  hulu-balak
royal residence  balay
royal servant  ribas
rub  ginyëh, usöc
rub gently  resaq
rub off marine growth  ginyëh lumac
rub on  isuc, tabëq
rubber  getah
rubbing strake  sak-pisak
rubbish  rapah
rudder  kemudi
rule over  bela, berbela
run  lari, berlari, blari
runner akal
rust karac
ruthless sumök

S
S.S. Matang matang
sack guni, karok
sack-like bag karok
sacred shrine kramac
sacrifice kerban
sad susah-hati
sail layal, berlayal, blayal
sailor kuli
Saladan village, Lanta Island ladan
salt garap
salted bergarap
salted fish ikat bergarap
salty masêt
same serupa
same as serupa jangan
sandpaper krertas rupeq
Sangkao village, Lanta Island isak ka.u
sap getah
sarong kayet berlubak
Satan sitat
satisfied kenyang, puwas
saturated jemu
saucepan piyoq
saucepan, earthen piyoq tanah
save kelimac
saw gaji²
say caq², berkata

scabies kudën
scaly skin disease kuraq
scar baroc
scatter kecay, prak²
scattered cäq-biräq, cay-baday, pecah-belah
scattered haphazardly celuq-celaq
school rongrian
scissors gutik¹
scold ucaq
scoop sawoq
scoop out sudöq
scoop up kawoc, rahoq
scoop-net penyawöq, penyawoq
scorch in fire hangös
corpion langela
scorpion, small and grey cudëk
scrape garöc, kikih, ngaröc
scrape out cukën, menyukën
scratch gamöc, garu, kikay
scream berkäw, brerkäw
screen ketak¹
screw pulas¹
scrub ginyëh
scrub oneself ngasaq
scythe parak
sea lawoc
sea cow duyok
sea elephant gajah mina
sea horse, kind of litah bahaya
sea slug tripak
sea urchin taqëm
seagull burok cicang, camal
seal merka, mrerka
sealing wax malaw
seasick maboq kapan
season musët
seat pedudoq, tepac dudoq
seaward side of Lanta Island blakak satak
seaweed that floats kapkrap
seaweed, edible variety ga.aga
second keduwa
second day after tomorrow tulac
secretly curi², henaq
secure kemas
securely kemas-kemas
see bergari, lihac, lac, melihac
see as shadows berbayak-berbayak
see-saw jangöng
seed benäh, biji¹
seed of a vine sepa
seed pearls reboq
seek sari, menyari
seek an opportunity nyari tadah
seek the respect of others amët mukha
seep out nilëh, menilëh
select pilëh
self nyawa
self-assertive sumök
self-willed (of a naughty child) berakan
selfish berhimac nyawa taqasik
sell juwan
semi-cooked rice medaq
send atac, suroh, nyuroh
senile nyanyoq
separate rengak
Sepum village, Phuket Island sepap
serious payah¹
serpent naga
servant penyuroh, prasoh
serve tuhëq, belibas, bibas
serving spoon senoq¹
set free plepas
set in berkraq
settle a debt padap hutak
seven tujoh
sew jahëq, menyahëq
sexual desire naqusu
shade linoh, payok
shadow bayak
shake beringöq, bringöq, ilik, ketal, ngetal
shallow hole lupaq
shallow winnowing basket nyiru
shaman bumöl
share hagiq, pehagiq, phahagiq, berhagët, phahagët
shark hiyu
sharp tajap
sharpen asah
shave cukol, kukol, mengukol
she nya
sheep kamëk
sheet (of a sailing boat) kelac
shell sipoc
shell, kind of cukhon, kabök, lëw-lëw
shelter dangaw, linöng
sheltering kelingöng, nöngkelinöng
shine bersaya, suwal, teläl
shine steadily bersura
ship kapan
ship festival belacak, pelacak
shirt pocket thok baju
shiver ngetal
shoe paqtapaq
shoot panah², timaq, tunas
shooting star bitak brasaq
shop keday
short panaq
short beard bulu daga
short-tailed monkey broq
shoulder bahu
shout suraq, bersuraq
shout angrily tepēq
shout out kepaw
shovel penyudōq
shrivel layu
shrivelled pipēh
shrub with large leaves lahok
shrub, kind of kabol lawoc
shut kapus, tudok
shut eyes pejap
shuttle bubon
sick sakēq
sick of fever sakēq demam
side belah², rusoq
side by side nyapēq²
side beam of boat bidik prahu
sideways hirik¹

side whiskers bawoq
sigh menyawa besal, bernyawa besal
Sikh megali, sedagah
silver piraq
silver cup batên piraq
similar to serupa kaq
sin dusa
sinews urac
sinful berdusa
sing nyanyi, menyanyi, bernyanyi
singe layol
sink lemas, talap
sit dudoq
sit by fire after childbirth dudoq dēq api
sit crosslegged dudoq bersila
sit in water renap
sit meditating dudoq berhimac, dudoq bringac
sit with legs at side dudoq hirik
sit with legs straight out dudoq mujol
six nam
skin brulak, kulēq
skin disease panaw
skin of snake sarop
skink keparok
skull pala hatu, tulak pala
sky langāq
slander upac
slap tepoq
slap face tapal
slash bahoq
slash down tebas
slave prasoh, pharaq
sleep lina
sleep face down jerlepök
sleep in late mengelok
sleep on side hirik²
sleeping mat lepac
sleepy mengatoq, ngatoq
slice tipäq
slice off sayac
slide gusol, lachal
slide off grusol
slimy la.ël
sling taboy
slip grusol
slip off terpeliq
slip over terpeliq
slippery licët
slope tebik
sloping jal-la jal
slow lamac
slow down brerda
slow to learn lidah tegal
slowly lamac-lamac, pelat
sluice iriq
small dikiq
small amount miqdemiq, miqdumiq
small coconut putiq
small cross timber legeta
small deer kiyak
small portions of rice anaq bras
small reaping knife rengap
Small Yao Island mabok demiq
smart pedëh
smashed hacol
smear cutëk
smell ba.u, huwis
smelly busoq
smile kunyëm
smiling gelaq-gelaq
smoke asaq, isaq, me.isaq¹
smoked fish ikat salay
smooth licët
snake ulal
snap lekal
snapped patah¹
snatch away jepuc
sneeze brersët
so jadi³, kaqgini¹, kaqgiter¹
so that bida², bri⁴
soak renap
soap sabot
soar lamok, melamok
sob gagiq
socks setukin
soft halus, lemah
soft and spongy lemah-lemah
soft drink ayë minäq
soft-hearted lemah-hati
soldier thaqhan
sole of foot tapaq, tapaq kaki
some setengah¹
something written penulëh
sometimes berkali, dak-kadak, sac¹
son nanaq kilaki
son-in-law menatu
sorcerer bumöl hatu, urak makay
sore sakêq, liyak
sorrowful bahati
sorry gasaq menyesan
soul hati
sound suwara
sound of fish on surface raq-raq
sound of light rain ruraq-ruraq
sound of rapid removal of offending spirit bus
sour bari
south barac daya
south-east selatat
south-east wind angên selatat
southern wind angên barac daya
south-west wind angên jarop panaq
sow pac-prac, prak², puy-pruy
space between the toes celah jari kaki
space rawak
span jekan
sparrow burok ciyaq
speak melaw, bermelaw, kata
speak briefly melaw sikac
spear serapak, bulus
special dress maqalac
species macap
spectacles crermên mata
speech permelaw
spider gelawaq
spill tupah, bertupah
spin a rope pulas tali

spirit hatu, kerlok, semengac
spirit feast kenuri
spirit festival pahadak
spirit house balay datoq, rumah datoq
spirit of a place tuhat tanah
spirit of shrine kramac
spirit of the dead badat
spirits araq
spit out pethuy
spittle ayê liyol, liyol
splash suwac, grercuk
splashing up pelay
split pecah, riciq
split in two belah¹
spoiled bari
spoilt benasa
sponge kemôq ayê
spoon sudu
spoon out senoq²
spotted shark betåw
spray sebul
spray-screen ketåq¹
spread tapên
spread disease hawal¹
spread out apal
spring mata ayê, sepring
spring out of water mawös
spring tide ayê besal
sprinkle prerciq, puy-pruy, sibal
sprout bucoq, tumoh, tunas
spy mesoq
square baya, pac sagi
squash a flea tinas
squashed pipēh
squat belikal, dudoq bertingok
squeeze hapēq, kepiq
squid henus
squint bilas
squirrel tupay
Sri Raya town, Lanta Island patay raja
stab tikap
stabilising fins sayaq
stable tetaq
stair tanga
stamp on kacaq, latap
stand diri, berdiri
star bitak
starfish, type of bulu babi
start setat
startled terkejuc, gasaq terkejuc
startled out of one's wits tergamam
starving kerbelol
state haja²
stay bradu
stay or travel with tupak, menupak
stay temporarily berbagat
stay together hibot
stay with nupak
steady senan
steal curi¹, menyuri
steam us
steamed fish curry supaw
steer boat at angle to waves and wind picok
steer for tenōng
steer parallel to waves melitak
steersman tikök
stem ratik
stempiece of boat böya
step lakah¹
step on Moken boat cabak
step over lakah²
stepfather paq tiri
steps out melakah
stern patac
stempiece böya kemudi
stick on tapiq
stick out tongue ulä
stick to mengasaq
stick together kraq, berkraq
sticky liyac
sticky rice nasi puloc, padi puloc, puloc
sticky rice preparation, fried and pounded pik
stiff kebas
still kemēn, lagi²
sting sengac¹, penyengac
stingray pari, phrerlak
stingy malaq
stinking hanyä
stir bersudu, haru
stirred up grercuk, hati hangac
stomach proc
stone batu
stone mortar lesok batu penyelöq
stooped bukoq
stop bradu, berbradu
stop a fight sabal
stop at singah
stopped up kemuk
stopper tapoq¹
store pungöc taroh
story certa, crerta¹, pasan
straight remak¹, tepac²
straightaway wac¹
strain (wood) tekat
strength urac
stretch a pace tuhoq lakah
stretch out tuhoq
strike ladok¹, patoq
strike a match garäh
string made of cotton benang löq
stroke resaq, usöc
strong tegal urac, tegal
strong wind riboc
stubborn batah, tegal-hati
study belajal
stumble cebiq, sok-sok, tedus
stumble backwards terbrengaq
stumble forward jok-jok
stupid budö
taste cara
subject lagu, pasan
succulent lemaq
suck isaq, umu

suffer tahat
sufficient sabrasa
sugarcane tebu
sulphur belirak
summarise regac
summit bucoq
summon memawa, pangin
sun mata.ari
sunbathe salay ari
sunken lahöq²
superhuman sidi
support senan
sure tetu
Surin Island lathaq¹
surprise! boq²
surrender bralah
suspend gatok
swallow telat, yak-layak
swamp tree taksal
sway in walking degak
swear abol, supah, bersupah
swear word hapot maq, terkimaq
sweaty daki
sweep kikay, mengikay
sweep away kipas
sweet manëh
sweet basil biji leba, biji kemangi
sweet potato bemanëh
sweetsmelling spices kelekaq nu ba.u
swerve liköq
swim berdenang
swindle kicöh
swing  ayut, berlayut, riway
swing arms  riway tangan
swollen  barah, basan, kemok
sword  pedak
swordfish  iktuhoq, iktulas, phrengan
symbol  tana
syntactic particle  ter

table  toq

table  papat toq
taboo  pupoh
tack  phiraw
tadpole  ruwaq-ruwaq
tail  ikol

take  amët, bawa pi, berpi
take a photo  sitaq rupa
take advantage of  tupaq
take away  amët pi
take back  berbaliq
take oath  supah

take off (clothes)  ugay
take trouble to  payah

taking a wife  berbini
talk or walk in sleep  mamon
tall  tingi
tamarind  jawa
tamarind tree  asap, puhot asap jawa
Tamil  kelik
tangled  kusoc
tape recorder  tęp
tapered  lucuh
taste  sröq
tasteless  cröy, tawal

tasty  nyaman
taut  cikak
tax  asën
teach  ajal
teacher  guru, khru
tear  culat
tears  ayê mata
tease  meajaq
tease playfully  metul
teasing  kerbetol
teen  belas
teeth  gigi

teeth strong  keyaq
telegram  tali graq
telephone  tali graq
telescope  trupuk
tell  bitahu, carëq, nyarëq, menyarëq
tell a story or fable  crerta

temper  pejal
temporary hut  saröq, rumah saröq
tempt  ajaq
ten  sepuloh
ten thousand  selaqsa
tens  puloh

Tepaw Island  pëq buraw
test  löklihac
testicle  telol
Thai  si.ap
Thai chopper  tamäq si.ap
Thai coin  setang
Thai drum kedumaq
Thai headman kemenan
Thai salad krabu
than deq1
that caq1, itu
that day ari ter
that which nu-caq
That's correct! kena dah
That's enough! genaq dah, jadi dah
the koq2
theatre wayak
then baru2, kaqgiter1, lalu2, waqitu itu
there daw itu, ho, kiyuh
therefore krana ini, krana itu
they kunya
thick teban
thief penyuri, urak penyuri
thin kurus, nipih, susoc
thing bena
things kelekaq
things done perbuwac
think kira
think about berhimac
think of ingac
think through to a decision temus kira
thirsty daga, dehaga
thirteen tiga-belas
thirty tiga-puloh
this ini1, ni
this morning pagi nitay
thole teladoq
thorns duri

thousand ribu
thread benang, cuoq, urac
threaten angaq
three tiga
throat brergöq
throttle crerkäq
throw lipal, melatik
throw down violently hempas
throw into the sea buwak lawoc
throw out suwac, melatik
throw upwards lamung
thrown away terbuwak
thrust a paddle outwards huwëq
thunder gutol
tick ketibac
ticket tikäq1
ticklish geli, latah
tide coming in pasak1
tie ikac
tie down sirac
tiger brutat, brutat basa balol
tiller caciq kemudi
tilted cihäq
time pukol, waqtu
times kali1
tin calok, têng
tin dredge bölä
tin ore bijëh
tinned milk gulëng
tiny rinyiq
tiny piece töc
tip pucoq
tired penac
tired of jemu
to kaq¹, kaqpadą
tobacco ubac jawa
toe jari kaki
together sama, raquq²
together with sama-sama
toilet penyarat
tomato trö̽k mirah
tomorrow mahpagi	
tongue lidah
too juga
toothache, severe sikên gigi
top pucoq
top of foot blakak kaki
topping iti
torch damal, jamöŋ, kää̆p, yamöŋ	
torch batteries ubac pelita kää̆p
torch to attract fish jamöŋ suloh ikat
torn cicäq²
tornado terpiyok
torpedo terpido
toss cangah, lipal, prak², taboy, tapih, tuhoq
touch kena¹, petö̆q
touch shoulder labat
tow ireq
towkay tö̊kkë
trace bekas¹
tradition hadac
traditional manohra dance nora
trample on latap
transgression kerlebëh
transport (people and goods) pedoq
travel jalat¹
travel with nupak
tread on kacaq
treat chiya
tree kayu, puhot², puhot kayu
tree bean petay
tree bean, edible mungay
tree stump tungon
tree, kind of bikuy, kelubak, kelukuy	
tremble beringö̆q, bringö̆q, ketal
tribe palah
trigger katë̆h
trip ti.o
trouble gadoh¹, susah
troubled gadoh-gadoh	
troubled in heart gadoh-hati
trousers seluwal
true sungoh
truly troq, sesungoh, sungoh-sungoh
truly good bajiq sesungoh
trumpet selunay
trunk bermuy
trunk of tree or plant prerdu
trust taroh-hati
try out lö̆̊klihac
try to kuwasa
tube pahëq²
turbulent dras¹
turbulent water ayë dras
turmeric gamën
turmoil kelacuq
turn beralēh, bralēh, ligac kalēh, pulas
turn a millstone gilīk¹
turn around sirāq¹
turn aside cipak, meli.āw², singah, tiliq
turn over karap
turn something alēh
turtle kura, penyu
turtle shell sisiq
tusk of wild pig tarik
tutelary spirit datoq
twelve duwa-belas
twenty duwa-puloh
twice duwa-kali
twig ratik
twine around krōt
tinkle ngetāq
twinkling ngetāq-ngetāq
twins kemal, nanaq kemal
twist belēq, likal, pulas
twist together sipay
twisted sinew salah urac
two duwa

uniform maqalac
united bersama-hati
unmarried daughter nanaq radara
unripe matah
unsettled cacaw
unstable galik, hati cacaw
untamed liyal
untidy semaq, udoh
until tedaq, terdaq, tedaq rōc, yu
until that yu-caq
upper leg paha
upper storey lōtēng
upright tepac², hati tepac
upturned koq-crerkoq
Urak Lawoi’ race baksa urak lawoc
urgently gangu
urinate kemēh, kermēh
use guna, makay, pakay, suroh
use an evil spirit makay hatu
use sparingly kelīmac
use witchcraft for sick person makay ayē lemu
useful berguna, terpakay
utter seboc
uvula töyketōy

Valley celah bukeq, rawak bukeq
Value rega, brerga
Vanish lengāq
Vapour us
Various jenāh-jenāh
vegetable  taroq
vehicle  setri
venom  bisa
verandah  pethöl
verse  tenös
very  brapa³, phrat², terlalu, troq-troq
very few  dikiq-töc
very fine  lumac
very many  banyaq sunghoh
very much  selalu
very small  demiq-töc, lumac, rinyiq, töc
vibrating  kethäl
view  dudu
vigorously  gasaq
village  tupoq
village in Krabi province  bukan
village leader  kemulu, pala tupoq
village on Jum Island  lak-ngatöc
villages on Lanta Island  bagat pulaw, bunën, butik, daqaw, lubuq para, tapö
village on Peepee Island, Krabi  petok
village on Pu Island  sungay brana
violin  berjula, pejula.
virgin  radara
visit  jengöq, menyengöq
voice  muloc, suwara
vow  bersawoc, niyac
vulture  i.äk

W
wages  gaji¹
waist  pingak

wait  nati, menati, tungu
wait a moment  nati sac
wait a while  nati duhulu
waiting  bernati
wake up  dehani
walk  jalat¹
walk like a drunk  hayok
walking  berjalat
walking-stick  tukac
wall of house  dining
wander  baksac
war  prak¹
warm  sa.öp
warm oneself  berdi.ak
warm with flame  layoy
wash  basoh, pulëh
wash hair  langä
wash the head  langä pala
watch out  lihac-lihac
watches over  mejaga
watching on guard  bertungu
water  ayë, celöl
water blisters  lutoq
water bubbling  ayë brernäh, ayë belay
water buffalo  kerbaw, krerbaw
water drum  thok ayë
water jar  buyok
water jar, wide-mouthed  gasat
water not turbulent  ayë höy dras
waterspout  terpiyok
wave  ingöq-bringöq
wave the hand  akëq tangan
waves umaq
waves breaking umaq memecah
waves rolling high umaq galoq-galoq
we kami, kita
weak lemah, leteh
weal from beating balol
weapons senata
wear pakay, berpakay
weary letëh
weave anyam
wedge baji
week mingu
weigh timang
weight telapok, telapok ikuwa
welcome samoc, mehamac
weld waling
well bajiq, telaga
well-behaved berbasa
well-dressed berseri
well-mannered budi-basa
west barac
wet basah
wet rice field benak
whale hiyu besal
wharf jamat
what nama³
what? nama²
wheel gäq-giräq
when? kala²
when dah², dara, hata, masa, setana, tana², waqtu
when it was light tana crah
whenever kala¹, tana-tana
where daw diha
where? diha¹
which nu
which? diha¹
whichever diha²
while tengah²
whip repëq
whisky araq
whisper bisiq
whistle a tune siyon
whistle call siyon dëq muloc
white putëh
white ants nöl-anöl
white jellyfish bul-ubul
white mouse tikus urak putëh
whittle rawoc
who nu
who? sapa¹
whoever sapa²
whole family naqbranaq
wholeheartedly semata
why? nama², pasan nama, sabëq-nama
wick sumu
wicker pen srerkoq²
wide lega, libal
widow nibini jana
widowed jana
widower kilaki jana
wife bini
wild liyal
will naq²
willing to yöm
wind angën, likoq
windlass kilas
window tikaq
windpipe bökbök
winged insect biyok, biyok théq-théq
wings sayaq
wink ngetäq sebelah
winnow tapih
wipe sapak
wipe on lumol
wipe the face isuc mukha
wire daway
wise akan, ba.akan
wise man nujop
wish asan²
witchdoctor bumöl hatu, semiya pakay ayë lemu, urak berubac
witchdoctor's spirit house rumah pelet
with jangan²
with arms outstretched berdepa
with difficulty sepuc-sepuc
withdraw unol
withe huwi, uy
witness saqsi
woman nibini
woman, young unmarried nibini radara
wood kayu
wood of protection kayu phehadak
wood, kind of bilah, temesu
woodpecker blatoq
wooden mask phrat¹
woodworm buboq
word permelaw
work kerja, krerja
work for wages makat upah
working berkrerja
world deniya, benuwa
worm hulac, temiloq, upat patay
worm used for bait pupot
worn out buroq, letēh
worship semah, menyemah
wound luka, liyak
wounded berliyak
wrap around berbac, sapoc¹
wrapped around bersapoc, pōcpōc
wrist chains gari
wristwatch jap tangan
write garäh, tikäq², tulēh, menulēh, nulēh
wrong salah²
wrong behaviour salah lagu

Y

Yao Island mabok
yawn nguwaq
year tahot
yeast ragi
yellow kuning
yellow rice bras kunyäq
yes er¹, ya
yesterday kemari
yoke koq¹
you kanyaw, kaw
young muda
young of animal  anaq
young woman  radara
younger sibling  adi, miq
youngest child  busu, nanaq busu

Z
zalacca palm  kumal
zealous for  tuhēq
zigzag  likök-likök
APENDIX

ari pelacak  day of spirit festival for floating spirit boat:  This is a festival celebrated twice a year when a special boat is made and floated out to sea to take away any bad luck which might trouble the village in the monsoonal season then starting.

ari phahadak  day of spirit festival for planting crosses:  This festival is linked with /ari pelacak/ when seven crosses are planted along the beach in front of the village to prevent any bad luck from coming to trouble the village in the new monsoon season.  These two festivals are referred to in footnote 5 of the grammatical study.

ayë lemu incantations:  This is the general word used for anything connected with the Urak Lawoi' system of witchcraft.

bilakāl  ancestors:  This refers to the ancestral spirits, both of remote ancestors and also of older people who have died recently.  If their descendants do not pay due respect to them they may inflict illness or some other calamity on the family.  The person afflicted then seeks a witchdoctor, /bumöl ayë lemu/, who consults with the spirits to ascertain which ancestor has been offended and what must be done to appease him.  This may involve a feast, a drinking party, a ceremonial dance or some other performance.

brubac  chant charms, apply medicine:  /brubac/ refers to the practice of /ayë lemu/ 'witchcraft' by a /bumöl/ 'a shaman'.  There are many variations of this, but one common form is where the shaman stands or sits beside the afflicted person, murmurs an incantation into his folded hands, then passes his hands from head to foot over the patient three times, at the same time spraying him /sebul/, with spittle or with air from his mouth.  On the completion of the third pass the shaman uses a motion of his hand to cast the offending spirit out to sea, /buwak kaq lawoc/.  As stated under /pupoh/ 'taboo' care must then be taken that no salt water shall enter the house, permitting the spirit to return.

datoq  tutelary spirit:  /datoq/ are legendary persons with mystic powers, located in a particular area.  They are benevolent, unlike the /hatu/, and may be prayed to in times of need, with special offerings, but not with blood sacrifices.  The /datoq/ is worshipped more than God because God is remote above, while the datoq is nearby to guard the village.

dudoq dēq api  give birth, sit by fire after childbirth:  'sitting by the fire' is a custom followed after childbirth, usually for seven days, but formerly for fifteen days.  This is not /patak/ 'tradition' or /ayë lemu/ 'witchcraft', but /bri nya tuhol - bri nya krik/ 'so she will be dry'.  Often a hearthstone, /batu tuku/, or piece of iron is heated and wrapped in cloth and used as a hot-water bottle.  It is felt necessary to keep the mother warm to hasten her recovery.  In some cases they use the root of a shrub in /ayë lemu/ 'witchcraft'.  The person who is /berguru/ 'skilled in witchcraft' asks the /tuhat tanah/ 'lord of the ground' for the root /jakal kayu/.  It is pulled up, cut into thin slices and mixed with betel nut.  A charm is then murmured over the mixture and the mother chews it.
Kenuri prahu feast eaten in boat: This is a feast shared with the spirit of the boat to seek her cooperation for the fishing season ahead. This is apparently a Thai belief as there is no UL word for the spirit and she is called by the Thai name /mā yaa naang/. The men let off crackers and put garlands on the prow of the boat. Thai people avoid treading on the prow, for fear of offending the spirit.

Kramac sacred shrine, spirit of shrine: /kramac/ is a sacred shrine, supposed to be possessed of mystic powers. It is occupied by a spirit who was once a tiger, a crocodile, a snake, or one of the remote ancestors. It has magic powers, can see man and be angry with him. It can be propitiated with incantations, offerings, etc. It is usually located on a cape, in a tree or in the /balay tupoq/, the shrine occupied by the guardian spirit of a village.

Nora traditional manohra dance: The Urak Lawoi' manohra /nora/ is a traditional dance learned from the ancestors, which involves dancing and singing the ancient tribal legends. The leader /pala balay nora/ sings a portion of the legend and the group of singers repeat it as a refrain /menuroc/. This is accompanied by men drumming on the /bring-bring/ drum. If they drum on the /gernat/ drum, it is then called the /nora miyok/. The dancers are usually women, but if any men join in they wear a wooden mask. Sometimes the manohra is performed to carry out a vow made to the spirits, in which case the shaman opens the ceremony /buka balay/ by inviting the ancestral spirits to come and watch. At other times the manohra may be performed without carrying out a vow, but it is still commenced by a spirit ceremony where the shaman calls on the ancestors. Formerly there was a man called Sitan at Yuban village who was the teacher of the manohra skills but he died 40-50 years ago. Now the manohra is dying out as the young people are not interested in hearing or performing it.

Nyuroq go underneath: At an UL funeral when the coffin is taken from the house to go to the cemetery it is held up while the female relatives and children go underneath it three times. No-one seems able to give a reason for this practice.

Patak forbidden by tribal tradition, also berpatak: /berpatak/ is not /ayē lemu/ 'witchcraft', but includes prohibitions such as:

1. Abstinence from certain foods for medical reasons, such as to hasten recovery from fever or illness.
2. Newly-wed couples must live for three days in the house of the marriage ceremony, must abstain from work and from sleep by day.
3. The mother with a newborn child has severe restrictions as to what she may eat. This is not /ayē lemu/ but /timaw bri salah makat/ 'don't want to eat the wrong things'. She may eat /ikat salay/ 'fried fish', /ikat jujon karap/ 'fish dipped in salt', /ikat rebus/ 'fish boiled with salt', and may /oq ayē hangac/ 'drink hot water'. This was the ancient custom but many modern mothers have discarded this custom and eat more nutritious food. The period used to be fifteen days but now is more often seven days, the time when they are sitting by the fire. Tradition says that failure to observe this will cause /darah nyanyaq bri nya mati/ 'the blood will rise so that they die'. See /dudoq déq api/.

Pupoh taboo: This includes household goods used in a witchdoctor's ceremony which are then taboo and set aside not to be used for three days. Also after a witchdoctor's ceremony when the spirit has been cast out to sea /buwak kaq lawoc/, no salt water must enter the house.
Anyone who has been to sea must wash his feet in fresh water before entering the house to keep the spirit from returning.

sebul spray: This word is used for the various ways in which spraying is carried out, but it also refers to the action of the shaman when he is using witchcraft to help someone who is ill, etc. As part of the ceremony, described under /brubac/, he sprays the patient with air or with spittle from his mouth.

takan string around waist, wrist, upper arm or neck: This is the sign of a vow but opinions are divided as to whether it is /ayë lemu/ or not. In some cases it is a sign that some relative or close friend has in effect adopted a child to save it from an illness. In this case the person who puts on the string is called /paq berhidoq/ 'father who gives life' or /maq berhidoq/ 'mother who gives life'. In some cases the string may have a tube with writing in it from a Thai or Malay witchdoctor.

tolaq bala rite to avert calamity: This is a ceremony to avert calamity similar to the /pelajak/ ceremony referred to above. In some villages it is performed twice a year at the change of the season, in others it is only performed when a special need is felt for it. Originally it was a solemn rite with no dancing, singing, drinking, smoking or loud talking but it is now more of a festive occasion, with heavy drinking and dancing.

urak makay sorcerer: An /urak makay/ is a sorcerer, suspected of using black magic, /makay hatu/, to bring illness or other trouble to someone else, either to improve his own spiritual wellbeing, or else so that the afflicted person will have to seek his help to enable his recovery. The sorcerer is greatly feared in comparison with the /bumöl/, who is respected as someone who uses white magic to help those in need.