LOM — INDONESIAN — ENGLISH &
ENGLISH — LOM WORDLISTS

by
OLAF H. SMEDAL
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EDITORIAL

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Information for librarians: The outside front covers of volumes 1 through 5 were, also bibliographically, the title page. Beginning with volume 6, the front cover is no longer the title page.

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Source: Map 38, Sumatra, Insular South-East Asia by S.A. Wurm et al. (eds.)
By way of justification for having spent part of my time in the field collecting data on the Lom vernacular (and even more time on tabulating these data into vocabularies) I shall quote two sources:

"Ob die 'Orang Lom', die vielfach als 'ursprüngliche Bevölkerung' Bangkas bezeichnet werden, mit Orang Sekah identisch sind bzw. sich aus ihnen entwickelten, ist nicht klar. Die wenigen Vertreter, die sich heute noch zu diesem Volke zählen, sprechen das 'Lom', einen noch nicht erforschten malaiischen Dialekt."

(Helbig, 1940:140, emphasis mine.)

"Geographically speaking, the islands East of Sumatra may be divided into three groups. From North to South these are firstly the islands close to the shore of the main island, viz. Rupat, Bengkalis, Padang, Rangsang and Tebingtinggi; secondly the Riau-Lingga archipelago, and thirdly Bangka and Belitung (Billiton).

"It is beyond doubt that in general the same Malay prevails - with perhaps some local peculiarities - which is also spoken in the main part of the Eastern lowlands of Sumatra and which is mostly called Riau Malay. On some points of the East coast of Sumatra (...) and on the island of Rangsang there are settlements of groups of Orang Laut whose language differs considerably from Riau Malay, as is clearly evident from the text which Kähler noted down on Rangsang. Their language does not agree either with the language of the folk-tales published in 1881 by Riedel and originally recorded on Belitung among people whom Riedel calls Orang Lawoet or Orang Sekah. It seems that the language of the Rangsang Orang Laut is also spoken in the vicinity of Singapore.

"That still in the second half of the nineteenth century a language was spoken on Bangka which can not be considered as a dialect of Malay is apparent from an anonymous article in the journal of the Batavia society of 1862. It concerns the Lom or Belom and it contains only a few linguistic data (a number of isolated words) on the language spoken in the districts Muntok, Belinyu and Sungailiat. One remark in an article by Teysmann indicates the identity of this language with Maporese which K. F. Holle in 1899 localized in this same district of Belinyu on his provisional linguistic map. Moreover, it is not impossible that during the course of the period between 1862 and 1889 the language of these Orang Mapor or Orang Lom was pushed back by Riau Malay from the districts Muntok and Sungailiat. Esser's linguistic map likewise indicates the presence of Lom in the district of Belinyu only.

(Voorhoeve, P.: 1955:23-24.)

The suggestion made by Teysmann and Esser's indication (quoted by Voorhoeve in the preceding paragraph) that the Lom and Mapor languages are in fact one and the same can, in my view, be sustained. Orang Lom and
Orang Mapor are two terms for the same group—and language—in the district Belinyu. Scant evidence, however, indicates that at one time more than one location/ethnic group/language may have been called 'Lom'—but here one must bear in mind that this may very well be a generic term designating a group (or the language of a group) which has yet to embrace one of the world religions, viz. Islam.

According to the anonymous author of the 1862 article the Lom language, formerly little understood by the Bangka Malays, is slowly getting lost through mingling. He gives a few examples of what is left of 'pure' Lom, or Mapurese, as he calls it:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mapurese</th>
<th>Standard Malay/Indonesian (SM/I)</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) itik</td>
<td>ini</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) ne</td>
<td>tida</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) nidi</td>
<td>tida ada</td>
<td>there is no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) mgrata</td>
<td>tida mau</td>
<td>(I don't want)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) kessen</td>
<td>kamari</td>
<td>hither</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) seisesikh</td>
<td>siapa</td>
<td>who?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) ome</td>
<td>ladang</td>
<td>swidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) bedjil</td>
<td>bedjalan</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) antjik</td>
<td>andjing</td>
<td>dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) babik</td>
<td>babin</td>
<td>pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) kajik</td>
<td>kajoe</td>
<td>tree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In fact, most of these words are neither foreign to the Malays of Bangka nor particular to the Lom. In (1) the author appears to confuse the SM/I words /ini/ (this) with /itu/ (that). The Lom version of /itu/ (which I transcribe as /itek/) exemplifies the Lom phonetic practice of transforming a SM/I final /u/ to (open /e/) /ek/ (i.e./+glottal stop/). So, too, in (11) above: SM/I /kayu/ becomes Lom /kayek/. The Lom word for SM/I /ini/, by the way, is /nen/. Similarly (9) where /asek/, (and not /antjik/, as the author wrongly asserts) is used for /dog/ is a distortion not of /anjing/ but of /asu/. Concerning (2) the author's record of Lom usage corresponds to my own, though I would say that /dek/ is far more commonly used for SM/I /tidak/ than is /nék/. On (3) the author and I agree completely. As it happens this is one of the few Lom words generally known by Bangka Malays in adjoining areas, often used by them in order to illustrate the 'sound' of the Lom language, as is (4) which I transcribe as /ngeratak/. (5) is inaccurate as regards the present Lom, at least, and the term they use is more different from rather than similar to the present SM/: Lom: /kemék/ vs. SM/I /kesini/ (alt. /kemari/). (6) represents the only puzzle among the terms listed. I never heard it used and my informants denied any familiarity with it. (7) above is not a Lom-specific term for swidden, but a dialect form of /huma/, widely used in Indonesian, though of Javanese origin and illustrates two other Lom phonetic practices: the initial /h/ (of the SM/I word) is dropped and the final /a/ is turned into a closed /e/ (I transcribe this as /umé/). (8) resembles closely what I report: Lom /bejelen/ for SM/I /berjalán/. (10), particularly its final phoneme, represents a transcriptional problem which I shall discuss below.

In 1960 Kähler finally published his awaited material based on his pre-WW II fieldwork from the islands east of Sumatra. 8) His wordlists of five Malay dialects served as my main inspiration when I collected my own. Another work I had with me in the field was an article by de Nooij. 9) I have checked each item in the wordlists of both authors with Lom speakers (but not marked them off, however).

Because I am unqualified as a linguist myself I have not attempted to interpret the data which follow. Neither have I attempted to juxtapose the Lom vocabulary to the Riau Malay mentioned by Voorhoeve. What I have done, is to construct two vocabularies.

In the first of these, which is a three-language one, I have placed the Lom words (sometimes expressions) alphabetized in the first and left-
most column, the SM/I equivalents in the second, and the English glosses in the third. In the second vocabulary, which includes only the English and the Lom entries, the English glosses are alphabetized in the left column and the Lom words in the right.

Originally I had intended to give some additional cultural or linguistic information in footnotes, but for technical reasons this turned out to be impossible. I could have gathered all the notes at the end of each vocabulary, but for practical reasons I decided against this. Instead I have placed the contents of the intended footnotes in parentheses immediately subsequent to the entries proper. At least now the information is where it is supposed to be. More often than not these 'informational parentheses' are in the English entries which sometimes, therefore, become rather lengthy.

I should perhaps make it clear that the second vocabulary is not a separate work intended for Lom speakers wishing to learn English. It is merely a re-ordering of the first vocabulary and contains nothing new in the way of information. Thus, when I refer to the first, second, etc. term/concept/word I am concerned with the entries in the Lom column.

Some words (e.g. Lom /dalem/) have been entered more than once when they appear to be homonyms, or, if not true homonyms, have meanings sufficiently diverse or derivative to justify separate English glosses.

Words immediately succeeded by an asterisk (*) have been obtained from the funeral speech which, as regards certain words (e.g. numerals) is closer to SM/I than is the Lom vernacular.

After the two main vocabularies follows a comparative 200-words list for five dialects on Bangka, of which Lom is one. While such a list has severe limitations it may serve as a point of reference for possible future study on Bangka Malay. I should mention that the other dialects are all spoken in the northern and north-western part of the island.

NOTE ON PRONUNCIATION AND TRANSCRIPTION

VOWELS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unrounded</th>
<th>Rounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Front</td>
<td>Central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>é (10)</td>
<td>é</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of interest here is that /ε/ tends to be pronounced towards the back when pronounced together with a final glottal stop (/−ek/).

DIPHTHONGS

/oi/: ngoboi (an adjective based on a loanword, and the only example)
/ai/: ngenaik, tai't, sungai
/ei/: apel't, babei't; bei't (occurs only as final vowel-sound and only, apparently, as a part (or variant) of the /i't/, i.e. the final pre-palatalised glottal stop (see below)
/u/ : duit; dui; ('u' is pronounced more centrally in these two cases), ntuit; nyemui't; besemui't
/au/: tauke: (possibly of Chinese origin); daun; prau
### CONSONANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bilabial</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stop</strong></td>
<td>Voiced</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.-less</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>c, 't</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fricative</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nasal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glide</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lateral, trill</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>l, r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTEWORTHY CONSONANT CLUSTERS

/\ngk\/: nangkak; ngurongk; ngkaben (cfr. 'thing(s)')

/\mk\/: mkarong

/\gng\/: pelubagng

/\dn\/: tengilidn

/\n(t)\/: semon(t)

Here I have attempted to indicate that the /n/ is pronounced briefly, immediately to be succeeded by a glottal stop of some kind (see below).

Lom words have been written mainly according to present-day SM/I conventions (the so-called 'ejaan baru'). I.e. the letter /c/ is used in place of the former /tʃ/ to represent the palatal not unlike /ch/ in the English word /chair/ but more accurately as /tʃ/ (e.g. /tʃɛŋ/); /u/ is used in place of the former /oe/ to represent the /o/ sound in the English /woman/ etc.

The glottal stop is represented by a /ʔ/, which as a rule occurs in SM/I only as a final phoneme (a Lom exception to this rule is encountered in /toklok/ where each /k/ is a glottal stop; elsewhere the /k/ is velar). These conventions are used in most modern SM/I dictionaries and it seems unnecessary to dwell further on them here.

In a few instances I have deviated from official standards:

1. Final /h/ in SM/I is softly aspirated. The Lom omit final /h/ and in its place turn the preceding vowel into a long one which has been transcribed as /ː/ (color). This, I believe, is a common trait in several Malay dialects, a case in point being Betawi (Jakarta Malay). Vowel-lengthening occurs not exclusively as final phonemes, however (cfr. /amiːk/; /berengakː/; /buːk/; /jaːiː/; /sikiːt/; /tiːnok/).

2. Most SM/I words with a final /i/ are by Lom speakers pronounced as /iːt/, (e.g. /agiːt/) where the /t/ is, as it were, a pre-palatalised glottal. What I mean by this is that the /t/ is arrived at after a brief palatal glide (/y/); the /ː/, importantly, does not indicate a glottal stop. (Cfr. 3. below.) I have been much in doubt as to how best to transcribe this particular phoneme, or phoneme cluster. One solution considered was to transcribe it as /c/. As students of Bahasa Indonesia know, this was formerly transcribed as /tʃ/, reflecting the compound nature of the phoneme. But in the case of /tʃ/ the palatalisation (and the expulsion of air) signified by the /ʃ/ occurs after the /t/. While in
modern Indonesian /c/ is employed the pronunciation is, of course, identical, and to transcribe the Lom phoneme under discussion as /c/ would therefore be misleading. Another solution was to transcribe it as /t'/, but again: since the Lom palatalisation occurs prior to the (glottal) /t/ this seemed to miss the point. A third solution was to superscript a miniaturized /y/ in front of the /t/ thus: /agiyt/. While this is a fairly accurate depiction of the phoneme I decided against it for typographical reasons (although I have employed the device a few times in the brief comparative wordlist of Bangkanese dialects succeeding the two main wordlists). I have, then, transcribed the latter phoneme as /'t/ (e.g. SM/I /lagi; Lom /agi/)'. Others may or may not agree with my transcription, but at any rate I hope to have explained the nature of the phoneme well enough for them to suggest alternative renditions.

3. A further concern has been how to transcribe final stop consonants - this relates directly to point 2 above. Since, and I should like to stress this point, all stop consonants are implosive they do, when in a final position, acquire a quality which is difficult to distinguish from the 'true' glottal stop. Moreover, I am fairly certain that the 'glottal' aspect of these consonants really is produced in the glottis. Without claiming to have researched the matter exhaustively I tentatively suggest that these phonemes comprise a special group which may perhaps be called 'implicit glottals', or else 'pseudo glottals'. By this I mean that when the final stop consonant of one word is the same as the initial consonant of a succeeding one these are separated by audible glottal movement but the position of lips and tongue is unchanged. To illustrate: in the clause 'map pelanok' (which can be translated as 'there are/were no mousedeer') there is an audible glottal stop after the first word but the lips stay closed across the word boundary. On the other hand, in the name 'Mak Per' the ('true' glottal stop) /k/ is separated from and audibly succeeded by the /p/. It may be of interest to note that the Lom glottal stops ('pseudo' or not) do not include a release of the breath after the vocal cords have been closed. These deliberations are especially pertinent as regards final /'t/ (which thus becomes something like a 'pre-palatalised pseudo-glottal'): when a word with an initial /t/ succeeds it the implosion or 'pseudo' glottal stop is audible but the tongue remains in position to utter the initial /t/.

4. A particular difficulty is represented by /s/ which by some Lom speakers is pronounced as a dental fricative (lispéd /s/); by others like an /h/. I have decided not to reflect this when I compiled the vocabularies, partly because, as I said, it is not a universal Lom phonetic trait, and partly because the practice tends to cease when speakers are asked to pronounce each word separately and repeatedly. Native speakers possibly consider it slovenly.

It remains to state that a wordlist like this begs to be corrected. I have tried to ensure that every word in the transcribed and translated texts which follow appears in the vocabulary and I have double-checked each entry, but mistakes are intrinsic to this particular type of foraging. It is my hope, nevertheless, that the vocabularies, together with the accompanying texts, will be of use to present and future students of Austronesian languages.

NOTES

1) The data were gathered on a fieldwork in Indonesia 1983-84 partly financed by NAVF (the Norwegian Council for the Sciences) and sponsored in Indonesia by LIPI (Lembaga Ilmu dan Pengetahuan Indonesia) and Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang, Sumatra. While in the field I received a grant from SIAS (the Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies, Copenhagen). I am grateful to these institutions and to the numerous informants - in Lom
villages and elsewhere - for their assistance. I should also like to thank University Lecturer Finngeir Hiorth and Professor of Linguistics Even Hovdaugen, both at the University of Oslo, for having read through the manuscript and made vital suggestions. A previous 'final draft' was thoroughly examined by the linguist Otto Chr. Dahl, whose extensive comments have greatly benefited this version.

2) K. Helbig, 1940, "Die Insel Bangka", in Deutsche Geographische Blatter XLIII (iii-iv), Bremen.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abek</td>
<td>abu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abel</td>
<td>tidak berasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aben</td>
<td>sangat; sekali; benar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abeng</td>
<td>keponakan</td>
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<tr>
<td>aber!</td>
<td>aduh!</td>
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<td>abi-abis</td>
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<td>abis</td>
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<td>adé; adi*</td>
<td>aça</td>
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<td>adek/ kakak tiri;t</td>
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<td>adéla:</td>
<td>adalah</td>
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<td>adé</td>
<td>adat</td>
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<td>agem (ngagem)</td>
<td>dendam</td>
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<td>ager</td>
<td>semoga</td>
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<td>agi't adé la:</td>
<td>saja; cuma; hanya</td>
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<td>agi't, ai't</td>
<td>lagi; masih; ...pun</td>
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<tr>
<td>ama(g)ng</td>
<td>luas meregangkan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambin</td>
<td>membawa; mengambil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambin*</td>
<td>mengambil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amén</td>
<td>balai-balai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am:i:k (dami:k, ngami:k)</td>
<td>mengambil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ancok</td>
<td>basah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ane:</td>
<td>aneh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anengk</td>
<td>anak</td>
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<tr>
<td>anengk ajér</td>
<td>anak yatim piatu</td>
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<td>anak kembar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anengk tué</td>
<td>arak sulung</td>
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<td>ange(n)t</td>
<td>panas; hangat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angén</td>
<td>angin</td>
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<tr>
<td>anggong</td>
<td>membawa; mengambil</td>
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<tr>
<td>angse</td>
<td>balok melintang; bendul; palang; rasuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anok; anok nén</td>
<td>anu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antek</td>
<td>hantu</td>
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<tr>
<td>anting-anting</td>
<td>anting-anting; subang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anyot</td>
<td>alir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aok</td>
<td>ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apa ... apa</td>
<td>atau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apa?</td>
<td>apa?</td>
</tr>
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<td>apei't</td>
<td>api</td>
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<td>paru-paru</td>
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<td>apor-apor</td>
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<td>harga</td>
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<td>ari't</td>
<td>hari</td>
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<td>asap</td>
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<td>asek</td>
<td>anjing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atap</td>
<td>atap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ati't</td>
<td>hati (limpa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayak</td>
<td>kakak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayem daré:</td>
<td>anak ayam (betina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayem jangér</td>
<td>anak ayam (jantan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayuk</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayun</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B

<p>| babei't | babi | pig |
| babei't rimék | babi hutan; celeng | pig (bearded -); Sus barbatus, Muller |
| badén | badan | body |
| badi't | kudung; encot | crippled; lame |
| bagan | - | scaffclld for nocturnal fishing |
| bajagng | bayi; orok | baby (term for babies under six months of age, or toothless) |
| bajek | baju | shirt |
| bading | bading | squirrel |
| bakek | bakau | mangrove |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bakel</th>
<th>rencana</th>
<th>plan; design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bakol</td>
<td>bakul</td>
<td>basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balai</td>
<td>paruh</td>
<td>trunk (facial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balai*</td>
<td>balai</td>
<td>pavillion; communal gathering hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balek*</td>
<td>kembali</td>
<td>return (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bali't</td>
<td>kembali</td>
<td>return (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banci kayek</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>hatchet-like tool designed similarly to a small hoe, used to plane and smoothen wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandel</td>
<td>nakal</td>
<td>naughty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banér</td>
<td>banir</td>
<td>root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bang</td>
<td>di; pada</td>
<td>at; by (additional meanings of 'bang': towards; near; over at; in the; during)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bang nun</td>
<td>di sana; di situ</td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bangkai't</td>
<td>mayat; bangkai</td>
<td>corpse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banglo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lottery ticket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bangon</td>
<td>bangun</td>
<td>wake up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bangsa</td>
<td>bangsa</td>
<td>tribe; ethnic group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bantel</td>
<td>bantal</td>
<td>pillow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bantot</td>
<td>bosan</td>
<td>boring; to be bored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banyangk</td>
<td>banyak</td>
<td>much; many; a lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>rack/stand (e.g. for drying fish, squid, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baiang</td>
<td>barang</td>
<td>thing(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barangkali't</td>
<td>barangkali</td>
<td>perhaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>béré apei't</td>
<td>bara api</td>
<td>cinders; embers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barek</td>
<td>baru</td>
<td>then ('sudé...barek': 'when...then'); new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baret</td>
<td>barat</td>
<td>west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baret dayé</td>
<td>barat daya</td>
<td>south-west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baridñ</td>
<td>baring</td>
<td>lie (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barkong; ('bang rekong')</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>by (at) the throat (neck)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basa:</td>
<td>basah</td>
<td>wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>retribution for transgressing food prohibitions (and other prohibitions) (thus: 'basak kejawak'; carbuncle caused by eating iguana which one has sworn ('pesumpa: ') not to harm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bategng</td>
<td>kayu; pohon</td>
<td>tree; numeral coefficient for long, cylindrical objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bategng kosét</td>
<td>korek api</td>
<td>match-stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bategng seguntagng*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>log, stripped of its top and branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batek</td>
<td>batu</td>
<td>rock; stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batek asa:</td>
<td>batu pengasah</td>
<td>whetstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batek kecit</td>
<td>kerikil</td>
<td>pebble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bateri</td>
<td>lampu senter: kilat</td>
<td>torch; flashlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bates</td>
<td>batas</td>
<td>border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batin</td>
<td>batin</td>
<td>tribal head (cfr. 'kepala kampung')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batok</td>
<td>batuk</td>
<td>cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bau tengi:k</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>rancid smeli (of old coconut)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baur</td>
<td>juran</td>
<td>fishing-rod</td>
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<tr>
<td>bawang</td>
<td>bawang</td>
<td>onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bawé:</td>
<td>rendah</td>
<td>lcw; below; beneath; 'rder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bawé: uma:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>space under the house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bayé</td>
<td>buaya</td>
<td>crocodile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beakok-akok</td>
<td>mengaku; -i; ngakok</td>
<td>admit; confess; proclaim; recognize publicly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beberapapé</td>
<td>beberapapa</td>
<td>some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bebiko</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>scallop (river -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bebué:</td>
<td>terbush</td>
<td>fruit (to carry -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>becampak</td>
<td>bertari; joget</td>
<td>dance (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>becek</td>
<td>tanah liat; pekat; lempung</td>
<td>clay</td>
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<tr>
<td>bedayong</td>
<td>mengotori; berkayuh</td>
<td>row (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedidi*</td>
<td>mendidih; merebus</td>
<td>boiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedinagnng</td>
<td>nyanyi</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bediri't</td>
<td>berdiri</td>
<td>stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
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<tr>
<td>begadu:</td>
<td>bergaduh</td>
<td>speak loudly; quarrel</td>
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<tr>
<td>beganjél</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>common work in a field for half a day</td>
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<tr>
<td>begawi:</td>
<td>bekerja</td>
<td>work (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begeger</td>
<td>bergoyang</td>
<td>shake; sway (tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begerak; 'jén begerak parebut itek'</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>leave; 'don't leave those things' (e.g. plates etc. after eating)</td>
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<tr>
<td>begerek</td>
<td>bergerak</td>
<td>move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begerujuk</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>common work in a field for half a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begésa:</td>
<td>ngobrol</td>
<td>chat (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bei't</td>
<td>baik</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bejagur</td>
<td>bertinju</td>
<td>box; fight (vb.) physically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bejeledn</td>
<td>berjalan</td>
<td>walk (vb.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>bejeledn-la:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>wander about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bek!</td>
<td>sunggun!</td>
<td>indeed!; final emphasis of statement (e.g. 'Aok, bek!' 'Nidi, bek!')</td>
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<tr>
<td>bekas</td>
<td>tekas</td>
<td>footprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bekek</td>
<td>kamu; engkau; beliau</td>
<td>you; yours (corresponding to 'beliau', i.e. to persons of higher age and/or social status)</td>
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<tr>
<td>bekelai't</td>
<td>berkelahi</td>
<td>quarrel (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bekelanjagng</td>
<td>telanjang</td>
<td>naked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bekelilidľ</td>
<td>berkeliling</td>
<td>go about; turn around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bekero:</td>
<td>mendengkur</td>
<td>snore (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bekratos</td>
<td>berbisik</td>
<td>whisper</td>
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<tr>
<td>belacan</td>
<td>terasi</td>
<td>shrimp/fish-paste (a much used condiment for which Bangka is famous. It consists of the catches from the push-nets ('sungkor'): primarily small fish and Crustacea/Malacos-traca (cfr. Burkhill, 1966: 1036))</td>
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<tr>
<td>belagak</td>
<td>menyombongkan diri</td>
<td>boast (vb.)</td>
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<td>belagu</td>
<td>nyanyi</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belakegng</td>
<td>belakang</td>
<td>back (of one's body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td></td>
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<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>belapis*</td>
<td>layer</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>belapun</td>
<td>hunt (vb.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berlawan</td>
<td>adversary (to be -)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>berlayar</td>
<td>sail (vb.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pecah</td>
<td>broken</td>
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<tr>
<td>kupu-kupu</td>
<td>butterfly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>belimbing</td>
<td>starfruit (Averrhoa carambola Linn.?))</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>berbelit; berkéluk</td>
<td>bent; curved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panau</td>
<td>tinea versicolor (a skin affliction)</td>
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<td>melubangi</td>
<td>make a hole (vb.) (cfr. 'tebok')</td>
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<tr>
<td>berlubang</td>
<td>hollow</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>berbeda</td>
<td>differ (vb.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binatang</td>
<td>animal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benci</td>
<td>hate; detest; dislike</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betul; benar</td>
<td>correct; right; true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bodoh; dogol</td>
<td>stupid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bengkak</td>
<td>swollen (cfr. 'swell')</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bengkel</td>
<td>get something stuck in one's throat (e.g. a fish-bone)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bengkél</td>
<td>workshop; mechanic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bəni:</td>
<td>numeral coefficient for rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beradik</td>
<td>sibling(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beram(b)ak</td>
<td>visit someone else's house, spending one or more nights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beranak</td>
<td>birth (to give -)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berani</td>
<td>courageous (nasalized 'i')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berapa?</td>
<td>how many?; how much?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memburu</td>
<td>hunt (vb.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kabut</td>
<td>fog; (foggy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mampir</td>
<td>visit (vb.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berkelahi; guam; pertengkaran</td>
<td>quarrel (vb.)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>kartu domino</td>
<td>domino</td>
<td></td>
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<td>berenang</td>
<td>berenang</td>
<td>swim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berenggak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>flies' eggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berentam</td>
<td>bermusuhan</td>
<td>enmity (to be at - with); hostile (to be - towards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berenti't</td>
<td>berhenti</td>
<td>stop; cease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berès</td>
<td>beras</td>
<td>rice (pounded)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berét</td>
<td>berat</td>
<td>heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berirang</td>
<td>belerang</td>
<td>sulphur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beritang</td>
<td>memberitahu(ka); memerintahkan; pesan</td>
<td>inform; instruct; tell (cfr. 'order')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bertin</td>
<td>berlomba; bersaing</td>
<td>compete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bertingong</td>
<td>mengingking</td>
<td>sit in 'lotus position'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beruang</td>
<td>beruang</td>
<td>bear (zoo.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besak</td>
<td>besar</td>
<td>big; large; great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besao:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>reciprocal and indebted work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besék</td>
<td>besar</td>
<td>big; large; great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beselulor</td>
<td>be(r)liur</td>
<td>drivel; slaver (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besemilak</td>
<td>duduk bersila</td>
<td>sit w/crossed legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besemui't</td>
<td>bersembunyi</td>
<td>hide oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besemui't</td>
<td>menakuti</td>
<td>frighten; scare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besesa:</td>
<td>mencuci; membasuh</td>
<td>wash (- dishes, floor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besi't</td>
<td>besi</td>
<td>iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besok-sok</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>cfr. 'sok'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besuson*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pile up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betanyak</td>
<td>bertanya</td>
<td>ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betari</td>
<td>bertari; joget</td>
<td>dance (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betelisi't</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>discreet or secret inquiry about a third person present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betelok</td>
<td>bertelur</td>
<td>eggs (to lay -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betelungket</td>
<td>membimbit(?)</td>
<td>carry (in one's down-hanging hands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beteradak</td>
<td>ngobrol</td>
<td>chat (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beterak</td>
<td>banyak</td>
<td>many; a large number (e.g. of fruit; implying fertile soil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betét</td>
<td>pelanting</td>
<td>slingshot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betian</td>
<td>bunting; hamil; mengandung</td>
<td>pregnant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betidfi</td>
<td>beting; gosong</td>
<td>sandbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betik</td>
<td>timun</td>
<td>cucumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betis</td>
<td>betis</td>
<td>calf (of leg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betok</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>log falling down when a 'trip-branch' (cfr. 'pasabet') releases it, possibly also the name for that kind of trap itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betulagng</td>
<td>kulit</td>
<td>shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betunang</td>
<td>mengasih; mencintai</td>
<td>love (someone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betungkat</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>stand with one leg angled onto the other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakei't</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sebategng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beuka:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi't</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bibek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bibik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bidagng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bidang ketam</td>
<td></td>
<td>design on the sides of the concrete/wooden grave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bidudarit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bijur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilong*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bingkong</td>
<td>bongkok</td>
<td>crooked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bingong</td>
<td>bingung; kacau</td>
<td>bewildered; confused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binning</td>
<td>isteri; bini</td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bintang</td>
<td>bintang</td>
<td>star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bintang parak pari</td>
<td>bintang pari</td>
<td>Southern Cross (stellar constellation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birak</td>
<td>berak</td>
<td>defecate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birak bocor</td>
<td>mencirit</td>
<td>diarrhea (to have -) (lit. 'leak shit')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birés, (pe-)</td>
<td>ipar</td>
<td>spouse's sibling's spouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biri't</td>
<td>kemaren dulu</td>
<td>day before yesterday (preceded by 'bang kiun biri't')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birim karong</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>scab in scalp (of a small child; regarded as natural and supposed to disappear by itself by the time the child reaches two years of age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biru</td>
<td>biru</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bisa</td>
<td>bisa; dapat</td>
<td>able (be -) (cfr. 'pacak') (this is not a Lom word, but it is well known and therefore often used when communicating with outsiders. Note, incidentally, that 'bisa' is not changed according to Lom phonological practice ('a' turning into 'é'); the SM/I pronunciation is retained as if to indicate its status as a loanword; whereas 'bisé' ('powerful'; SM/I 'bisa') is a proper Lom word)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bisé</td>
<td>bisa</td>
<td>dangerous; powerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bisek</td>
<td>bisu</td>
<td>mute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bisén</td>
<td>besan</td>
<td>parent-in-law (the reciprocal -) (term of reference)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biskum</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>serving-bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bisol</td>
<td>bisul</td>
<td>hoil (m.); carounicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biuma:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>space under the house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blukar</td>
<td>belukar</td>
<td>secondary forest; brushwood (the Lom reserve this word for 'secondary forest succeeding a first-time swidden in primeval forest'. See also 'delés', 'rimék', and 'temarun')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bongsu</td>
<td>bungsu</td>
<td>child (youngest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>botol</td>
<td>botol</td>
<td>bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bu:k</td>
<td>nasi</td>
<td>rice (boiled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bu:k ancok</td>
<td>bubur</td>
<td>rice porridge (a rather dry and thick one)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bu:k keridā (m.) mata susu</td>
<td>nipple (of a man's breast) (lit. 'dry rice')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
buang | buang; (mem-) | throw away
bubek | bubu | ruse; tunnel-net
bubong | bubung | ridge purlin (also: metaphor for 'house'; 'hamlet')
bubur | bubur | rice porridge
budong | - | coconut shell w/small hole, used to carry water in (cfr. 'waterpitcher'); ('takok budong' means to strike the 'budong' with a stick as one leads the funeral procession)
budu: | bodoh; dogol | stupid
bué: | buah | fruit
bué: | buah | numeral coefficient for large objects and fruit
bué: kelapo | buah kelapa | coconut
buék kemék: | menyampaikan | őring here; come here
bujang | bujang | bachelor
bukak; mukak | membuka | open (vb.);
bukét | bukit | hill
bukor kemujé:* | - | small plaited container from grass (e.g. for tobacco, betel); 'bukor' means literally: 'small grain'; 'ujé' is a species of grass. Possibly: Plumeria acutifolia, Poir., called 'bunga kemoja' in Java (cfr. Funeral Speech, note 5)
bulek | bulu (- roma) | body hair
bulek | bulu | hair (feather)
bulek alis | alis | eyebrow
bulek maté: | bulu mata | eyelash
bulén | bulan | moon; month
bulét | bulat | round (cylindrical)
buli: | boleh | may
buli't | - | rice-grain
bulu | bambu | bamboo
bungé | bunga | flower
buntek | gembung | swell (vb.) (cfr. 'swollen')
buntér | buntar | round (spherical)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word 1</th>
<th>Word 2</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buri</td>
<td>buritan</td>
<td>stern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burogng</td>
<td>burung</td>
<td>bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burok</td>
<td>buruk; jelek</td>
<td>ugly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burok</td>
<td>buruk; bobrok</td>
<td>bad; inferior quality; almost broken, dilapidated (cfr. 'ugly')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burong antek</td>
<td>burung hantu</td>
<td>owl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burung daré:</td>
<td>merpati</td>
<td>pigeon; dove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busok</td>
<td>busuk; kempuh; apak</td>
<td>spoilt, rotten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busok anyér</td>
<td></td>
<td>faunal food not to be eaten while learning certain spells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butak</td>
<td>botak; gundul</td>
<td>bald</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buté</td>
<td>buta</td>
<td>blind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulér</td>
<td>butir</td>
<td>numeral coefficient for small, grainlike objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butu rekong</td>
<td>lekua</td>
<td>Adam's apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buyong</td>
<td>sumbang; muhrim</td>
<td>incest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabang</td>
<td>cabang</td>
<td>branch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabi:k</td>
<td>cabai</td>
<td>chili-pepper; red Spanish pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabi:k cungak</td>
<td>kecil-kecil cabai rawit</td>
<td>small, but hot (idiom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabut</td>
<td>mencabut</td>
<td>extract; take out; pull out (cfr. 'nyabut')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cacer</td>
<td>cacar</td>
<td>smallpox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cadang</td>
<td>pelias</td>
<td>protection (against extranormal events) (cfr. 'sara')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caku</td>
<td>kendi</td>
<td>jug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calok</td>
<td></td>
<td>condiment paste (made from shrimp, salt, 'arak', and sugar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>campa</td>
<td>tawar</td>
<td>neutralize(d), render ineffective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancong</td>
<td>tombak</td>
<td>spear (wide-bladed hunting-spear)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancong</td>
<td></td>
<td>knife (6-8 cm. blade)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
candang | condong | bow; incline; lean over; (e.g. a tree)
cangkék | - | bag (made from plastic/rattan)
capidñ | perji; pukas; puki | female genitals; vagina (SM/I 'caping' means 'metal cover for key hole, pubic region'; 'chastity belt')
cawat | aurat; kemaluan | genitals
cecak | cecak | gecko
cecal | - | spicy dip made from 'cekor' (Kaempferia galanga, Linn.), 'asam Jawa' (a sour tamarind relish), garlic, shallots, and salt
cemaké: | bergurau | joke (vb.); jest
cengkék | klawar; klaver | club (of playing-cards)
céré | cara | manner; way; style
cerék (?) | merah | red
cerité | ceritera | story; history
cermén | cermin | mirror (n.)
céwék | perempuan | woman
céwok | laki | man; male
cincén | cincin | ring (finger-)
cipik | tempurung | coconut shell (half); (in Helinyu: 'batok')
cok | tetek | breast
cuban | - | tool for making fishing-nets
cubé | mencoba | attempt; try
cubik | pinggan | dish; plate (small)
cubit | piring kecil | saucer
cucek | cucu | grandchild
cucor | serong; miring | slanting; sloping (slightly)
cucuk | membersil; tersembul | protrude
cucung | cucu | grandchild
cué (de-); cucé-cucét | mencakar | claw (vb.) someone or something; wriggle (reduplication signifies intensity)
cuk cik | supit; penyepit | chopsticks (a Chinese term?)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cuko</td>
<td>hog (domesticated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cukup</td>
<td>enough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culung</td>
<td>rattan container for bringing live pigs to the market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuma</td>
<td>sow (domesticated)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cundong*</td>
<td>bow; incline; lean over; (e.g. a tree)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuntang</td>
<td>tin; can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuntu:</td>
<td>example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cupé</td>
<td>inharmonious; discordant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cupidn</td>
<td>earlobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cupong*</td>
<td>leafless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cutik</td>
<td>drum stick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D**

daeé       | dada                                                                    |
<p>| daging keridň | tara-tara; sala'; dendeng                                               |
| dak dé       | tidak (tak) ada                                                         |
| dak dé deberi | tidak diberi                                                           |
| dakal        | cfr. 'akal'                                                             |
| dakol        | carry a child on one's back                                             |
| dalong       | pot (metal) for cooking rice                                            |
| demengk      | blowgun; blowpipe (in Pangkal Beras, West Bangka: 'tulop')               |
| damer        | resin                                                                   |
| damidň       | carry on one's hips                                                     |
| damidň       | carry in carrying cloth; carry on one's back with straps over one's shoulders |
| dang         | while; in the process of                                                |
| danor        | liquid exuding from putrefying cadaver                                 |
| dansanak anjing | half sibling (same father)                                              |
| dansanak kandung | half sibling (same mother)                                             |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dapet</td>
<td>get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dara:</td>
<td>blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daret</td>
<td>inland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dari't</td>
<td>from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dasén</td>
<td>salt (to - fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dategng</td>
<td>arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datang</td>
<td>come (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daun; umut</td>
<td>leaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dayung</td>
<td>oar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>at; by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de adep</td>
<td>in front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de bawé: kolong</td>
<td>space under the house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de detes</td>
<td>on top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de pucok</td>
<td>on top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de tutek</td>
<td>on top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dé</td>
<td>available (to be -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debetok</td>
<td>make a log-trap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debu</td>
<td>dust (n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debuék</td>
<td>bring; take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedak*</td>
<td>crowd (large -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dédék</td>
<td>not present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedelem</td>
<td>within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedené</td>
<td>fine (n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dediang, (meniang, tediang)</td>
<td>heat, warm up (soften) by fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degawi:</td>
<td>bother; mess with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degedes</td>
<td>chased (to be -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degenggem</td>
<td>carry something hidden in one's closed hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dék</td>
<td>not; no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dék ... agi't</td>
<td>not anymore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dék apé-apé</td>
<td>healthy, well; never mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dék berapé</td>
<td>inconsiderable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dék berenyap  enggan  reluctant
dék perna:  tidak pernah  never
dék  langit-langit  ceiling
dekerapat  ditutup  covered
dekirak  memeras  wring (vb.) (e.g. clothes); squeeze
delem  dalam  in; inside
delém  kamar; bilik  room
delem  banjir  flood, inundation; deep (of water)
deles  -  secondary forest, fallow for at least two decades
delibes; ngelibes  merampat (?)  beat; clobber; hit (w/rattan or a cudgel)
demané  di mana?  where?
dempak  mamah  chew (vb.)
dén  dahan  twig
deneŋ  -  cfr. 'enep'
dengan*  dengan  with
denié  dunia; bumi  world
depak  depa  fathom
depegang  -  carry in one's closed hand
deperek  deperek  wring (vb.) (e.g. clothes); squeeze
depikol  mengusung  carry on one's shoulders with others
deraké*  kasihan  compassion; mercy; pity
dereben asek  kurungan anjing  dog-cage
deres  deras  fast
dés  sampai  until; reaching
dés kén  sampai sekarang  until now; till this time
desebut  disebut  called (to be -)
desibut  -  cfr. 'sibut'
detimpo  -  set (off) a (certain) time
detutor atap*  penuturan atap  outer edge of palm-leaf roof
di't mané?  dari mana?  where from?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>di't</td>
<td>dari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dicangking</td>
<td>membimbit(?) carry (in one's down-hanging hands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dilék</td>
<td>nanti soon; in a moment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dilék lok!</td>
<td>nanti dulu! just a minute!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dinding tulak</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diwi:k; diwi:k ko</td>
<td>saya sendiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donpé</td>
<td>kartu permainan playing-cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dua*</td>
<td>dua two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dudi't</td>
<td>belakang behind (adj.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dudok</td>
<td>duduk sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dué</td>
<td>dua two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dué belés</td>
<td>dua belas twelve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dué polo:</td>
<td>dua puluh twenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dué ratos</td>
<td>dua ratus two thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dui</td>
<td>dua two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duit</td>
<td>uang money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dukek</td>
<td>duku Lansium domesticum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dukon</td>
<td>dukun medicine man; shaman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dukon berane:</td>
<td>bidan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dulang</td>
<td>- wooden tray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dulat</td>
<td>kutuk (?) curse (n.) (more severe than 'keparat', uncurable by spells)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dulu</td>
<td>dulu previous; first ('lok' is the preferred term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duma:</td>
<td>di rumah at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dunang</td>
<td>tombak spear (with two barbs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durin</td>
<td>durian durian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dusé:</td>
<td>dosa sin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empat*</td>
<td>empat four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enam*</td>
<td>enam six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enep (d-)</td>
<td>intip; intai peep at; sneak up on; spy on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
gaget  gagap  stutter

gajé  gajah  elephant

galur idong  -  furrow in the faces of humans between nose and mouth, the absence of which indicates that the 'person' in front of you is in fact a transformed 'phantom crocodile' ('siluman')

gamen  gegaman  weapon

gamir  gambir  Uncaria gambir

gantang  gantang  measure of weight (3.125 kg.)

garagng  serambi  verandah

gardu pendidikan  rumah sekolah  schoolhouse (lit. 'education building', this is not an indigenous term but one which was used by the authorities in order to surpass the Jom prohibition against building schools on their land)

garpu  garpu  fork:

gasak!  -  help yourself!; enjoy yourself!; dig in!

gasing  gasing  spinning-top

gawi:  kerja  work (n.)

gayal  sampai capai dan bosan  sick and tired of (to be -)

gayung kelapa  mayang kelapa(?)  coconut (unripe), hard to the touch

gé:  juga; pula; sangat; sekali; benar  also; as well; too; verily; indeed; extremely; most; very

gebong  kampung; dusun  village (the best translation of 'gebong' is probably 'hamlet')

gedis  gadis  girl

gazalé pelakat  gala-gala  pitch; tarry mass ('perakat' in SM/I means 'glue')

gegesi't  gusi  gum (in the mouth)

gelabar  dongeng  fabrications; rumours

gelang  gelang  bracelet

gelé:  memasang; menggosok  apply; rub on
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>geleger</td>
<td>guntur; petir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gelegr</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>gelek</td>
<td>sering</td>
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<tr>
<td>gelek (de-)</td>
<td>meletakkan; memasang; membubuh; menaruhkan; taruh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geli't</td>
<td>gelitik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geli(b)mak</td>
<td>riak</td>
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<tr>
<td>geligit</td>
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<td>gelik</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>gelu(b)mbagng</td>
<td>gelombang; ombak</td>
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<tr>
<td>gelugut</td>
<td>demam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gelulak</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>gelunogng</td>
<td>gelendong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gemongk</td>
<td>gemuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gendagng</td>
<td>gendang; dol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gendang dikir</td>
<td>rebana</td>
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<td>gerabek</td>
<td>laba-laba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gerabek lutogng</td>
<td>laba-laba(?) (beracun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gerebm</td>
<td>garam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gerém (gerim)</td>
<td>rahang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goret</td>
<td>daun telinga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gerim (?)</td>
<td>taring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gernak</td>
<td>peti mayat; petimati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gerobok</td>
<td>gerobok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geté:</td>
<td>getah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gigi't</td>
<td>gigi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gilé</td>
<td>gila</td>
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<tr>
<td>ginangk</td>
<td>jinak</td>
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<tr>
<td>goblok</td>
<td>bodoh; dogol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granggudn</td>
<td>awan; mega</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thunder</td>
<td>crossbeam for floor</td>
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<tr>
<td>often</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put; place; lay</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ticklish</td>
<td>ripples (cfr. 'jén beriak')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bamboo</td>
<td>(small)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doesn't pay attention; doesn't listen (about a child)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>wave</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fever</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>over (past) the edge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reel; spool</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fat (n. &amp; adj.; n. also used for 'fertilizer')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drum (n.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>tambourine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spider</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>spider (poisonous -) (nests in the ground) (Lampropelma sp.?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auricle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tusk (of boar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffin</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cupboard/ container (for vegetables and other foods; up to 1 cubic meter)</td>
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<tr>
<td>plant-sap (sticky -); resin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tooth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>crazy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>tame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stupid</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>cloud</td>
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<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>gudék</td>
<td>gudik</td>
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<tr>
<td>gulé</td>
<td>gula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gunong</td>
<td>gunung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guntur</td>
<td>guntur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gurék</td>
<td>ingin; hendak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gurék</td>
<td>suka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guring</td>
<td>goreng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guyur!</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **gudék**: scabies
- **gulé**: sugar
- **gunong**: mountain
- **guntur**: thunder ('guntur' means the sound only; when no lightning can be seen)
- **gurék**: wish (vb.)
- **gurék**: like (vb.)
- **guring**: fry
- **guyur!**: help yourself!; enjoy yourself!; dig in!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>hak</td>
<td>hak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halal</td>
<td>halal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hibur</td>
<td>hadiah penghibur-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huli!</td>
<td>biarlah!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **hak**: authority; right; law (n.)
- **halal**: permitted food (in the Islamic sense)
- **hibur**: consolation prize (in lottery)
- **huli!**: that will do!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idogng</td>
<td>hidung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idup</td>
<td>hidup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igé:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igék</td>
<td>sangat; sekali; benar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igi:k; bigi:k; sigi:k</td>
<td>biji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igik</td>
<td>biji; bibit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ijak</td>
<td>hijau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikadh</td>
<td>ikan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **idogng**: nose
- **idup**: live (vb.); alive
- **igé:** past puberty; sexually aware
- **igék**: extremely; most; very ('igék' can also be used to negate a (positive or negative) statement as in the following example: 'La: abis gulé? Dék adé agi', igék' (Is the sugar sold out? There is nothing left, igék) which means that there is still sugar for sale)
- **igi:k; bigi:k; sigi:k**: numeral coefficient for small, grainlike objects
- **igik**: seed
- **ijek**: green
- **ikadh**: fish
| ikadn belut | ikan belut | eel (Monopterus albus) |
| ikadn daret | ikan air tawar (?) | freshwater fish |
| iko(k) | ekor | numeral coefficient for animals and parts of animal and human bodies |
| ikot; d- | mengikuti; ikut | follow (vb.) |
| imusi | geram; berang | furious |
| iné | seperti; menyerupai (rupa); mirip | resemble; appear to be |
| inénén | inilah | exactly!; that's why |
| ingan | ringan | light (of weight) |
| ingén | ingin | wish (vb.) |
| ingkat | mengikat | tie (vb.) |
| ini* | ini | this |
| intai't (ng-) | intip; intai | peep at; sneak up on; spy on |
| intan | mutiara; manik-manik | pearl (in SM/I 'intan' means 'diamond'. Possibly the Lom do not differentiate between the two) |
| ipar | ipar | brother- (sister-) in-law |
| iri dengki | dengki | jealousy; envy (primarily material -); instigating actions to prevent others' access to coveted items unobtainable by oneself |
| isang-isang | kegemaran | hobby |
| isi't | isi; daging | flesh; meat |
| isi't belikal | ginja; buah pinggang | kidney |
| isi't lulong | pantat (bokong) | buttock |
| isok | besok | tomorrow (cfr. 'lusé') |
| itak | biasa; jamak | ordinary; as usual (cfr. 'mengk' and 'tuman': older terms) |
| itek | itu | that |
| item | hitam | black |

**J**

ja:i | jahi | ginger |
ja(d)no | janda | widow(er)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Malay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>become; 'that is to say'; 'well'</td>
<td>menjadi; jadi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maize</td>
<td>jagung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net</td>
<td>jala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugenia</td>
<td>jambu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>era; time</td>
<td>jaman (zaman)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin</td>
<td>dagu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root</td>
<td>jangkar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net</td>
<td>jaring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cast-net (used by three persons)</td>
<td>jaridu pinggir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needie</td>
<td>jarum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall (- off; - down)</td>
<td>jatuh; meluruh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>jauh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>millet</td>
<td>sekoi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trap for birds made from palmleaf ribs (now rarely in use, and solely for 'burung perit')</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evil; bad</td>
<td>jahat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road; main</td>
<td>jalan; - besar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detour (n.) (lit. 'curved way')</td>
<td>jalan memutar; belokan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>step by step; take the first step</td>
<td>jelegu jelegang*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spur (of a cock)</td>
<td>taji; jalu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desire; longing</td>
<td>rindu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illicit sexual relations</td>
<td>jemengk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don't!</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keep quiet! (said to a noisy child)</td>
<td>jen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don't try!; it's too difficult!</td>
<td>jen beriak!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get lost!; beat it!</td>
<td>jen detemeng!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knee</td>
<td>jengku</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart</td>
<td>jentong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge (n.)</td>
<td>jeramé</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jambatan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jeram(t)</td>
<td>jerami</td>
<td>paddy stalks (dried)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeremon</td>
<td>jerumun</td>
<td>lair of (wild) pigs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jéri</td>
<td>sesak napas</td>
<td>out of breath ('jéri' means the kind of breathing problem one has when &quot;cat's hairs enter one's body&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jéri't</td>
<td>jari</td>
<td>finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jéri't antek</td>
<td>jari tengah</td>
<td>finger (middle -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jéri't kakei't</td>
<td>jari kaki</td>
<td>toe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jéri't manis</td>
<td>jari manis</td>
<td>finger (ring-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jérijak</td>
<td>dinding</td>
<td>wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jerok</td>
<td>jeruk</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jièt</td>
<td>buruk; bobrok</td>
<td>bad; inferior quality; almost broken, dilapidated (cfr. 'ugly')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jim'ét</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>magical spell said for oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jine(n)t</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>deceased person (daily discourse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>judi; rirap* (?)</td>
<td>judi</td>
<td>gamble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jodu:</td>
<td>jodoh</td>
<td>match (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jujul</td>
<td>bawasir; puru sembelit (p. sembilik)</td>
<td>hemorrhoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jukong</td>
<td>perahu lesung</td>
<td>canoe; dugout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>julidn</td>
<td>jüing</td>
<td>cross-eyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>julok</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>fetch down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>julong kali't</td>
<td>pertama kali</td>
<td>first time (the -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jumpong</td>
<td>sunat</td>
<td>circumcision (in the Islamic sense; cfr. 'incision'; 'sepeî')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jungok</td>
<td>paruh; jungur</td>
<td>beak</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**K**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka</td>
<td>bukan</td>
<td>not; no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kabelek</td>
<td>subur</td>
<td>fertile (of soil)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaben</td>
<td>dengan</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaben; kaben-ikak</td>
<td>kamu; engkau beliau</td>
<td>you; yours (used for second person plural: 'kalian')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>kabet</td>
<td>numeral coefficient for bundles (e.g. firewood)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kacé melor*</td>
<td>round mirror; (but cfr. Funeral Speech, note 6, for alternative)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaceng</td>
<td>bean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaco:</td>
<td>mirror (n.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadang-ka\dang</td>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kadep</td>
<td>future (in the -) ('ke + adep'); in front</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaén; kain*</td>
<td>cloth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kak</td>
<td>measure of area (100 square meters)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakak</td>
<td>placenta; sibling (elder) ('kakak' also used for elder, male cousins)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakei't</td>
<td>foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakgat</td>
<td>sibling (eldest)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kala:</td>
<td>lose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalak</td>
<td>pulley block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kali't</td>
<td>time (as in 'three times')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalok</td>
<td>if</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalot</td>
<td>busy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kambing</td>
<td>goat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamidñ</td>
<td>we (excl.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamkai</td>
<td>insufficient; inadequate (a Chinese term?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kampong</td>
<td>village</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan</td>
<td>not; no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kancil</td>
<td>mousedeer (Tragulus ravus; Moschus javanicus)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kandang</td>
<td>trap w/trapdoor for wild pig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kandung</td>
<td>uterus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanen</td>
<td>right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapak</td>
<td>axe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapes</td>
<td>cotton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kapok</td>
<td>chalk; (edible) lime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>karaj</td>
<td>pig</td>
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<tr>
<td>karang</td>
<td>coral(-reef)</td>
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<td>karem</td>
<td>capsize</td>
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<td>karét</td>
<td>latex</td>
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<tr>
<td>karognga</td>
<td>sack</td>
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<tr>
<td>karori't</td>
<td>scream</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasek</td>
<td>rafter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kasur</td>
<td>mattress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katé</td>
<td>say</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>katis</td>
<td>papaya (Carica papaya, Linn.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawa:</td>
<td>boiler; large pan; crater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawan</td>
<td>guest; friend; companion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawén</td>
<td>married</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kavé; kayo</td>
<td>rich</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kayek</td>
<td>wood; tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kayek apei't</td>
<td>firewood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke</td>
<td>and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke ...</td>
<td>to ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>ke mané?</td>
<td>where to?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kebet</td>
<td>bundle (n.) (e.g. of firewood)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kebiyék</td>
<td>asleep (of limbs)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kobu:</td>
<td>water-buffalo</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kebun</td>
<td>garden; plantation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kebut</td>
<td>fog; (foggy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kecacer!</td>
<td>damn!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kecacidñi</td>
<td>worm</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kecakal</td>
<td>pig (bearded -); Sus barbatus, Müller</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kecengkign</td>
<td>scorpion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kecit</td>
<td>small</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kecukupak lutot/</td>
<td>tempurung lutut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lutos</td>
<td>kneecap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kodahang;</td>
<td>tortoise (freshwater -), the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mencimong</td>
<td>former may reach 50 kg, the</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>latter (considered a variety of</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kedadak</td>
<td>the former 3 kg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kedangkel</td>
<td>fruitstem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kededep</td>
<td>speak in one's sleep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kedét</td>
<td>forehead</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kegembung</td>
<td>oblong pillow ('Dutch wife')</td>
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<tr>
<td>kejawak</td>
<td>iguana (Monitor lizard), Varanus salvator (Laur.) Cantor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kejulong</td>
<td>infertile hen's egg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kék</td>
<td>with</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kekedut kelukup maté</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kekerok</td>
<td>sandfly; midge; gnat</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kekulat</td>
<td>mushroom; mould; fungus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kekuré</td>
<td>tortoise (land-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keladi’t</td>
<td>taro (Colocasia esculentum, Schott; C. antiquorum, Schott; Ridley (cfr. Burkill, 1966: 647-50))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelak</td>
<td>soon; in a moment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kelam</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelam (ponari’t la: kelam)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kelamit</td>
<td>bat (zoo.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kelamu</td>
<td>mosquito net</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelapo</td>
<td>coconut palm</td>
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<tr>
<td>kelekak</td>
<td>garden/ field long disused (usually marked and recognized as such by a fruit-tree (e.g. durian)</td>
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<tr>
<td>kelihat</td>
<td>see; look at</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kelimpat</td>
<td>firefly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kelinang</td>
<td>cockroach</td>
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<tr>
<td>kelingkidû</td>
<td>finger (little -); toe (little -)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keluang keluét</td>
<td>flying fox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
keluar  terbit  rise (of sun)
keluar  keluar  come out; exit (vb.) (cfr. 'cabut')
kelu̱t′  -  fruit of Zalacca conferta, Griff. (Cfr. Burkill, 1966: 2324)
kelukup matě:  pelupuk mata  eyelid
kemagng  kembang  bloom (n.)
kema̱t′  sihir  magical control over the will of others
kemam  lembab  damp; moist
kemanengk  keponakan  nephew; niece (not gender specific)
kemarekg  musim kemarau; musim panas  dry season
kemari̱t′  kemaren  yesterday
kemēk  kemari; ke sini  here to; hither
kemi:  kencing, berkemih; air kecil  urinate; urine
kempok  -  tasty?; filling? (said about excellent cassava) (SM/I 'kempuh' means 'spoiled', 'gone bad')
kemudi̱t′  daun dayung; kemudi; celaga  rudder
kemunting*  kemunting  shrub (with edible fruits), the flowers of which are used during the incision ceremony, Rhodomyrtus tomentosa, Wight; (cfr. Burkill, 1966: 1937)
kemurēt  cemburu  jealous
kēn  kini  now
kenal  kenal  know; be acquainted with
kencang  kencang  tight
kenē  kena  hit (vb.); be afflicted with
kenimp  -  ear-pendant used by maidens
kenteng (ngenteng)  sebut (menyebut); bilang  mention; say
kentot  kentut  break wind; fart
kenudok  kemunting  shrub (cfr. 'kemunting')
kenyang  kenyang  full
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kepak</td>
<td>sayap; kepak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kepala kampung</td>
<td>kepala kampung; tribal head (the Lom have never had one, to my knowledge); village headman (presently a civil servant referred to as 'kepala kampung', or simply by name. 'Raje' and 'batin' are former titles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kepalé</td>
<td>kepala</td>
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<tr>
<td>kapanok</td>
<td>mendesak; force someone; &quot;grill&quot; someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keparat</td>
<td>kutuk (?); curse (n.) (more severe than 'tula:', but still curable by spells)</td>
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<tr>
<td>kepayel</td>
<td>-; hard times (a general problem; cfr. 'sengkél')</td>
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<tr>
<td>kepét (de-)</td>
<td>mengepit; carry under one's shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kepigng</td>
<td>-; numeral coefficient for planks and boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kepiles</td>
<td>tidak sadar; pingsan; unconscious; fainted 'also used for exhaustion, e.g. when having worked hard under the blazing sun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kepon</td>
<td>-; danger which is run by someone declining offers (e.g. of coffee) by fellow villagers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kepupong</td>
<td>tidak sadar; pingsan; unconscious; fainted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerabu</td>
<td>-; ear-pendant used by widows, divorcees, and &quot;women above forty&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerak</td>
<td>kera; monkey (Macacus fascicularis)</td>
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<tr>
<td>keramat*</td>
<td>keramat; suci; holy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerampak</td>
<td>sampah; garbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerang</td>
<td>gertak (meng-); menggeram; snarl; growl (vb.) (&quot;kerang&quot; is also used about an angry look)</td>
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<tr>
<td>kerang</td>
<td>kerang; mussle; cliam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keras</td>
<td>keras; hard; stiff</td>
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<tr>
<td>kerbau*</td>
<td>kerbau; water-buffalo</td>
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<tr>
<td>keré·</td>
<td>mengukur; ukurannya; measure (vb.); 'it measures'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keredak</td>
<td>denyut nadi; pulse (heartbeat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerekaː; de-; ngerekaː</td>
<td>menggigit; bite (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keret (de-)</td>
<td>memotong; cut (vb.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
keridn
keririt
kerné
kerong
kerontong
kesak
kesedek
keselep
kesidak aik
kesitek
ketagi, menagi
ketam
ketam
kctavé
ketempo urang maling
ketes-ketes
ketiak
ketikos
ketukek
ketukok
ketulangng
ketungau
kiaré
kidigng
kijang
kilat
kili:k
kilong
kering
riang-riang; jengkering
karena
berlingkung
-
-
tersedu
-
meneguk air
ke situ
ketagihan, kecanduan
kepiting; ketam
panén
tertawa
tertangkap basah
rapi-rapi
ketiak
kejang
merpati
tengkuk
-
tungau
kayu ara
-
kijang
kilat
hilir
-
dry (adj.)
cricket
because
surrounding (n.); area
basket (container) to be carried on one's back
half-pounded rice
hiccup
pathological fainting of children
swallow the wrong way; choke
over there (place specified)
addicted (to be - to)
crab
harvest (n.)
laugh (vb.)
catch s.o., red-handed (litt. 'come upon/meet a person stealing')
close onto each other
armpit
cramped (of limbs)
pigeon; dove
neck
get something stuck in one's throat (e.g. a fish-bone)
louse (red l.) (Ixioidae)
Ficus (cfr. Burkhill, 1966: 1017 ff.)
basket (tied around the waist to put 'padi't in as it is hand-picked)
deer (Cervus muntjac)
lightning
downstream
trap w/hole in roof, used with live bait
kimak - scallop (sea -)
kincing penci(?) pot (metal) for cooking rice
kini kini now
kiré kira-kira circa; about
kiri't kiri left
kisa: kisah story; tale
kité kita we (incl.)
kiter pusing dizzy
kitok kotek; ekor tail
kiun di sana; di sebelah sana over there; yonder (place not specified)
ko saya; aku I
ko dék kawé: saya tidak mau I don't want (used in connection with actions such as 'gawi:' (work) and 'jeledn' (go)); cfr. 'ko ngeratak
ko kumé saya (pergi) ke ladang I (am going) to the rice field ('ko ke umé')
ko ngeratak saya tidak mau I don't want (used with the verb 'makedn' (eat); possibly also with names of food (i.e. nouns))
kompo pompa pump
komucak memperbaiki repair
kosong kosong empty
kuas menguapkan evaporate; disappear (e.g. scent of aloe-wood if not kept in container)
kuat kuat strong
kubér sempat opportunity; time (for something)
kubur kubur grave
kucing kucing cat
kudak? apabila?; kapan? when?
kudé.-kudé: balok melintang; bendul; rasuk crossbeam
kudil - spoon for serving rice
kudis kudis scabies
kujur  tombak  spear (wide-bladed hunting-spear)
kukek  cagar; kuku  claw (n.); nail (of finger; foot)
kulét padi't  sekam; roman  rice-chaff
kulét  kulit  skin
kulét kayek  kulit kayu  bark (of tree)
kulop  kulup  nipper
kulot  kuno  ancient
kumangng  -  cfr. 'nuk kumangng'
kumis  kumis  moustache
kumpol  berkumpul  congregate; gather; meet
kungkong  kalung  necklace
kuniñ  kuning  yellow
kuno:  kuno  ancient
kunyét  kunyit  turmeric
kurang  kurang  less
kurap  kurap  ringworm
kurok  gurok(?)  cut (vb.) the throat of an animal
kurong  kekurongan  enclosure for animals
kuros  kurus  slim, skinny; infertile (of soil)
kursi*  kursi  chair
kusok  memasang; menggosok  apply; rub on
kutek  kutu  louse; flea
kuteng (ng-)  memotong  cut (vb.)
kvtil cuk  mata susu  nipole (of a woman's breast)
kutok  kusta  leprosy
kwalik  wok  frying-pan (Chinese style)
kwanci  panci(?)  pot (metal) for cooking rice

L

la:  telah  already
la: telah already
la: besak prot bunting; hamil; mengandung pregnant (lit. 'already big belly')
la: kelalon telah lewat (mengenai waktu) too late
la: pasang air pasang tide (high); the high tide mark rises for seven days ('nyurong'), descends for four days ('ngurang') and stays low for three days ('tarek'). The last day of the 'nyurong' period is called 'bubong' (lit. 'ridge purlin'). The entire period of 14 days is called 'sikok aik'. The one day in the year when the high tide reaches higher than any other is called 'kepalé bubong', this is said to take place on the fifth day of the fifth month according to the Chinese calendar.

labek labu pumpkin
labek item scekop spade (of playing-cards)
labek mira: hart heart (of playing-cards)
lagu lagu song
lai't helai numeral coefficient for flat, thin objects (e.g. sheets)
lakei't suami; laki husband; man; male
lalang* lalang speargrass (Imperata cylindrica)
lalap rawa swamp
lalap besak danau lake
lam - basket (large double - for bicycles and motor-cycles)
laman halaman yard (front -; back -)
lambok - bowsprit
lamé lama long ago (of -); old (of things); long lasting
lamé-lamé lama-lama at last; little by little
lamengk dingin cold
lamengk sakti ill; sick (also: feeling when having eaten something too fatty)
lamet-lamet pelan-pelan slow(ly)
lampu
lanak
lanep
lang
langeng
langéngt
langkung
languk
lanjogng
lanjogng memen;
lanjogng menang
lantai't
laot
lap
lapedn
laper
lapok
lapon
lap-sap
lari't
lasap
latar
lauk
lawan
lawang angén
lawang; lawang lantek*
layar
layek*
le(b)mé:

lamp
porcupine
sharp
disappear; gone (be - ); be lost
predatory bird
bluebottle fly; fly (n.)
sky
day labourer
conceited
basket (large - ) (for the contents of the 'kidigng')
basket (large - ) for seed-rice
floor
sea
run (vb.)
eight
hungry
mushroom; mould; fungus
trap (vertically set wire-, esp. for mousedeer)
dirty
run (vb.)
dirty
flat; level
side-dish
deny, refuse; fight, quarrel
window; peephole
door (the latter term means 'a door which must be forced open by a stick': in former times doors were not hinged and thus had to be pried open by using a lever)
sail (n.)
wither; fade
valley

39
lebem! aih! auch!
leber libur(an) free (e.g. from obligations); spare time
lebi: lebih more
lejok sudut corner
lekar lekar plaided mat (small, to place under a hot pot or pan)
lekas lekas; cepat fast
leket lekat stuck (to be -)
lema: lemah; lembut; lunak soft; supple
lema;; lemas lemah; lemas light; soft; weak
lempat melempar(kan) throw (vb.)
lempus hilang disappear; gone (be -); be lost
lemu: tenaga strength; energy
lepas lepas free (e.g. from a trap)
lesong lesung rice mortar
leti: letih tired; exhausted
leti'k lintah water leech
liang ganggang laut; kemumu sea-weed
lias liar wild
libér lebar wide; broad
licek tanah liat; pekat; lempung clay
licén licin slippery; smooth
lidé: lidah tongue
lier licin slippery; smooth
lima*; lime' lima five
ingkang prot usus; tali perut gut
linglung tua bangka senile (in Belinyu: 'nyanyok')
lipan lipan centipede (Scolopendra sp.)
lipér leper; ceper flat (of plates)
liyét liat tough (of meat)
lok dulu previous; first
lok la: nté, ko you first, I (go) behind
dudi'nt dululah kamu, saya di belakang
luan  haluan  bow (of ship)
luas  luas meregangkan  expansive; extensive; wide
lubagng  lubang  hole
lubang idong  rongga hidung  nostril
luér  luar; bahagian luar  outside; out there; outer side
luké  luka  wound
lulong  jubur  anus
lum  belum  not yet
lum kenal  perawan; endrayén  virgin (cfr. 'rebun')
lumogng  -  deep (of plate)
lumot  lumut  moss
lumpat  lari  run (vb.)
lupak (ke-)  lupa  forget
lusé:  lusa  day after tomorrow (the day following 'lusé:' is called 'isok tulat' which is followed by 'isok nanat'; 'isok ninit' and 'isok nunut')
lutogng  lutung  monkey (Semnopithecus? or Presbytes?)
lutos, lutot  lutut  knee
lain  lain  different; other

M
ma'ap  ma'af; ma'ap  forgiveness; pardon; excuse; apology; (I am) sorry
mabok  mabuk  drunk; intoxicated
macadn  macan; harimau  tiger
macal  nakal  naughty
macem  macam  kind (n.); sort; manner; type; model
macem mané?  bagaimana?  how?
macol; cakar  menetak; menajak  hoe (vb.)
madé:  kasi tahu  let know
madek  madu  honey
madek  lebah  bee
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mahal</th>
<th>mahal</th>
<th>expensive</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>main</td>
<td>bermain</td>
<td>play (i.e. a game)</td>
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<tr>
<td>main-main</td>
<td>mampir</td>
<td>visit (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mair</td>
<td>membayar</td>
<td>pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mak</td>
<td>ibu</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mak</td>
<td>bapak</td>
<td>father (former term)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mak ja(d)no; mak ramang</td>
<td>janda</td>
<td>divorced man</td>
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<td>mak sabong</td>
<td>ayam jantan/ jagut</td>
<td>rooster</td>
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<tr>
<td>makedn (de-)</td>
<td>makan; minum</td>
<td>eat; drink (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mal</td>
<td>susah; payah</td>
<td>difficult; hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malak</td>
<td>bosan</td>
<td>boring; to be bored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamam</td>
<td>malam</td>
<td>night; evening</td>
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<tr>
<td>lamam niduk ben</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>night before funeral ceremony proper (during which one must be calm and avoid anger)</td>
</tr>
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<td>malek</td>
<td>malu</td>
<td>shy; ashamed (to be -)</td>
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<td>maler</td>
<td>masih</td>
<td>still</td>
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<tr>
<td>maling</td>
<td>mencuri</td>
<td>steal</td>
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<td>mamek</td>
<td>bau</td>
<td>smell (n.)</td>
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<td>mamek busok</td>
<td>verbau</td>
<td>stink (vb.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mampér</td>
<td>mampir</td>
<td>visit (vb.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mampu</td>
<td>mampu</td>
<td>manage (vb.); capable of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mancét</td>
<td>manciit (?)</td>
<td>squirrel</td>
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<tr>
<td>mancing</td>
<td>mancing</td>
<td>fish (w/hook)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mancok</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>eating-bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mané?</td>
<td>mana?</td>
<td>which (one)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mang; amang</td>
<td>paman</td>
<td>uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manggangng</td>
<td>memanggang</td>
<td>grill (vb.)</td>
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<td>manis</td>
<td>manis</td>
<td>sweet</td>
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<tr>
<td>mantagng</td>
<td>sombong; congkak</td>
<td>conceited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mantak</td>
<td>mentah</td>
<td>uncooked</td>
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<tr>
<td>mantét (p-)</td>
<td>merobek</td>
<td>tear (tr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manyagng</td>
<td>rusa</td>
<td>deer (Cervus)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
map
tidak ada
unavailable; sold out; used up; nonexistent

mara:
marah
angry

mas
mas
gold

mas kawén
mas kawin
bridewealth

masak
masak
cook (vb.)

masam
asam
sour

masek
masak; matang
ripe

masén
masin
salty, saline; effective (about spells)

maso:
mencuci; membasuh
wash (- dishes/ floor)

masok
matahari terbenam
set (vb.) (of sun)

mata:
mematahkan
smash; break (tr.)

maté
-
numeral coefficient for (wire)-traps

maté ari¹'t
matahari
sun (presently used term) (cfr. 'menagng ari¹'t')

maté:
mata
eye

maté:
mata; anak panah
arrow

maté: aik
mata air
spring

matei¹'t
mati
die

matei¹'t mantak
penyakit ayan;
pitam babi
epilepsy(?)

mayang
bayang-bayang
shadow

mayong
melunakkan;
mengempukkan
soften, almost to the point of melting

mecimogng
-
play with water

meir niat
sesajén
sacrifice

melak
pasti
certain(ly)

melamun
mempertimbangkan;
menung (me-kan; ter-)
ponder; meditate; sit alone making plans with a content feeling

melé:
belah; (mem-)
split (vb.)

melé: (debelé:)
memecahkan
break (vb.)

melenting
penyakit campak
measles

meles
-
slow to catch (about fire)

meli¹'t
membeli
buy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>melikat</td>
<td>deceased person (respectful discourse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melintang</td>
<td>width of foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melubagng</td>
<td>bee (wild)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memales</td>
<td>repay; revenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memandin*</td>
<td>bathing-place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memang</td>
<td>of course; certainly; obviously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mempungagng</td>
<td>brackish water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td>if (an example of use: 'Men ko adé duit, mengk; men nidi, ngak.'; 'If I have money, I want to; if not, I don't.')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menagng ari't; menençngng ari'l; menentagng ari't</td>
<td>sun (earlier versions, in chronological order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menai</td>
<td>sayang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menang</td>
<td>unfortunate(ly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menantek</td>
<td>win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menanur</td>
<td>child-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mencak</td>
<td>sow (plant seedlings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mencari</td>
<td>martial art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menei burong</td>
<td>seek; look for (rarely used except with strangers; cfr. 'ngesai't')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menék-nék</td>
<td>catch birds using sticky material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menela:</td>
<td>not ever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menenteng</td>
<td>d-ride; abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meneyang*</td>
<td>eye ('menenteng' is a respectful form. The root word is 'lentang' ('regarding'). In another part of Bangka (Pangkalniur) the respectful form is 'penentang', which in SM/I means 'opponent', 'opposition')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mengalo</td>
<td>deceased person (respectful discourse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cassava (Burkill (1966: 1437) refers to Blagden and Skeat (1906, vol. 2:762) who record that the term 'Ubi benggala' ('Bengal yam') has been abbreviated among 'the Pagan races of the Malay peninsula' to 'ngala' or 'gala')</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mengami:k  mengambil  fetch (- s.t. from a distance)
mengen -  sense of disability to grasp it all, knowing that much still slips away; memory of a first love which was never reciprocated ('nostalgia')
mengenang pikir  think; figure
mengeris -  Ctenoloptron parvifolius (?) (a tree) (cfr. Burkill, 1966:705)
mengi sesak napas  cut of breath
mengk biasa; jamak  ordinary; as usual (cfr. 'tuman' and 'itak': more recent terms)
mengké: maka  so (as follows); consequently; in order to; so as to; that is why
mengkek gembung  swell (vb.) (cfr. 'swollen')
mengkel -  sense of loss or bitterness when, in spite of sufficient abilities and resources to reach a goal, one is hampered by a sudden obstacle ('frustration')
(jato: -)  
mengkok kura  milt
mengkuang mengkuang  Pandanus atrocarpus
mengkumuk berkumur  rinse one's mouth
meni: menabur  sow (any kind of seeds)
meni't mandi  bath (intr.)
menjelak -  open eyes (e.g. of puppies)
mensén besan  parents-in-law (the reciprocal -) (term of address)
mentaré batas  border
mentinak perempuan  woman
mentinggidiñ sombong; congkak  conceited
mentong; depentong mementung  beat; clobber; hit (w/a cudgel or a piece of wood)
mentué mertua; mentua  parents-in-law
menyagé berjaga  watch (vb.); guard
menyarum* menjarum  needle-like
menyawé: bernapas  breathe
menyawé: besak berkeluh  sigh (vb.)
menyu jogng kepala

head (a respectful form, the root word of which is 'ujung'; 'top'; 'far end'; 'summit'. In another part of Bangka (Pangkalniur) the respectful form is 'pejunjong'. In SM/I 'menunjung' means 'to carry something on one's head'.

merarat miskin poor
merasé merasa feel
merenyam mengcap smack
meri ... ke ... to ...
meri:k memberi; kasih give
meri:k ancak membuang ancak offerings (make -); sacrifice (vb.) (- to evil spirits)
meruros jalan memintas; jalan pendek shortcut (n.)
merusak merobohkan tear down
mesé perburuan game (hunted animal); thing(s); meaning (lit. 'aim'; 'intention' (SM/I 'maksud'); e.g. 'apé mesé?': 'what's that?')

does not seem to be complete.

mesegi't persegi square
mesejit* masjid mosque
méskén miskin poor
miak -
miang gatal itch (vb.)
 migé awan; mega cloud ('large, white cloud')
mikol memikul carry on one's shoulder
mimpi't mimpi dream (n.)
mintak minta ask for
mintas (tepintas) lewat past; beyond (in the spatial sense)

minyak minyak oil
minyem meminjamkan, meminjami; meminjam lend; borrow
miong tun; miong ban - rowlock (Chinese (Hakka/Kek) terms. The former is made from wood, the latter from rope)
miongki -
imira; mirak* merah tool for making fishing-nets
red
ming; miring | serong; miring | askew; slanting
misak | menggunting | cut (vb.) (about cloth)
mkarong | bengkarung; mengkarung | lizard; skink
mpak-mpak | - | jaw-muscle; biting ability
mpat | empat | four
mu: bu:k | masak nasi | cook rice
mu(d)n | embun | dew
mucap | berbicara; bercakap | speak; talk
mudék | muda | young
mudér | - | death (by natural death (i.e. death without slaughter) of animal)
muék | membawa; mengambil | bring; take
muék bu:k | bekal | provisions
muét | memasang | light (vb.) (- a fire)
muét: debuét | membuat; bikin | make; build (vb.)
muké | muka | face (n.)
mulai; mulai-mulai | mulai | begin
mulot | mulut | mouth
mungkin | mungkin | possible
muno: | membunuh | kill
munat | sampai capai dan bosan | sick and tired of (to be -)
mura: | murah | cheap; inexpensive
musél | - | inexplicable, but effective (an example of something being 'musél' is the indigenous massage against the common cold)
musin | berguling | roll (vb.)
musing | pusing | turn (vb.)
muso: | musuh | enemy
muta: | muntah | vomit
muti | berpuasa | fast (vb.)
mutik | memetik | pick (vb.)
mutong | memotong | cut (vb.)
<p>| nalegng | lalang | speargrass (Imperata cylindrica) |
| nali't | memintal | twine (vb.) |
| nam | enam | six |
| namak | masuk | enter |
| namé | nama | name |
| namek kubur | - | funeral ceremony proper |
| nampan | pinggan | dish; plate (large) |
| namper | menamparkan | beat; hit w/hand |
| nampi:k | hampir | almost |
| nampi:k | dekat | near; next to; by |
| nana | danur | liquid exuding from putrefying cadaver |
| nana: | nanah | pus |
| nana:s | nanas | pineapple |
| nanem | menanam | plant (vb.) |
| nangis | menangis; merata | cry; lament |
| nangkat | tegak bulu roma | goosebump |
| nangkel; (di)angkel | menjampi | magical spell (to say a -) |
| ndék ngerawat! | biarlah! | that will do! |
| nebagng | menebang | fell (vb.) (<em>e.g.</em> tree*) |
| nebas | tebas; menebas | clear a swidden |
| nei't | tidak (tak) ada | not present |
| néd | tidak, tak, nggak | not; no |
| nék ngetap | tidak usah lagi | pointless |
| nela: | menghina(ken) | humiliate; disdain |
| nelos | mengelupas | peel (vb.) (<em>of one's skin</em>) |
| nemen | sangat | severely |
| nén | ini | this |
| nenger (me-) | mendengar | hear (vb.) |
| mengk | mau; hendak | want (vb.); wish; to be going to |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Indonesian</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>finish (something)</td>
<td>menghabiskan</td>
<td>nengk abis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cool (to - oneself)</td>
<td>kedinginan</td>
<td>nengk berangén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miserly; stingy</td>
<td>kikir</td>
<td>nengk desimpan teros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marry</td>
<td>nikah</td>
<td>nengk kawén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grow thin</td>
<td>berkurus</td>
<td>nengk kuros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how?</td>
<td>bagaimana?</td>
<td>nengk mané?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bath (tr.)</td>
<td>memandikan</td>
<td>nengk meni't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load (tr.)</td>
<td>memuatkan</td>
<td>nengk muét</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erect (vb.); raise (a house)</td>
<td>mendirikan; membuat</td>
<td>nengk muét</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so (as said or demonstrated)</td>
<td>begitu</td>
<td>nengk nén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ascend; rise; step up</td>
<td>naik</td>
<td>nengk ngenaik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continue</td>
<td>melanjut; melanjutkan; meneruskan</td>
<td>nengk teros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thread made from pineapple leaves</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nes nanas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wash clothes</td>
<td>mencuci; membasuh</td>
<td>nesa; kaén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>injure; wound</td>
<td>melukai</td>
<td>netak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and; together; with (abbreviation of 'dengan')</td>
<td>dan; bersama; dengan</td>
<td>ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathological fainting of children</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ngajét</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not; no</td>
<td>tidak, tak, nggak</td>
<td>ngak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refuse (- to receive something)</td>
<td>enggan</td>
<td>n³ak ngami:k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dig</td>
<td>menggali</td>
<td>ngalik, mengali't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fit (vb.)</td>
<td>cocok; pas</td>
<td>ngam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jump off; jump down; rainwater flowing down from cliffs</td>
<td>terjun</td>
<td>ngamangng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from in front (used exclusively in magical spells)</td>
<td>dari depan</td>
<td>ngamét</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take; pick up</td>
<td>mengambil; mengangkat</td>
<td>ngami:k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forgive</td>
<td>mengampuni</td>
<td>ngampon*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breakfast (vb.)</td>
<td>sarapan</td>
<td>ngangup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead; accompany; bring (- someone)</td>
<td>menemani; mengantar; menyertai</td>
<td>ngantak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
nganyem  menganyam; memintal  plait
ngapé?  mengapa?  why?
ngarak  dari belakang  from behind (used exclusively in magical spells)
ngaret  gaut  scratch w/claws
ngasa:  mengasah  sharpen
ngasa: gigi't  mengikir gigi; mengasah gigi  file (to - teeth)
ngatap  menggaruk  scratch (vb.)
ngawén  -  marry (to have one's daughter -)
ngé  dan  and
ngebang nyé belapon  waktu dia pergi berlapun  when he goes hunting
ngebet, dekebet  mengikat  tie (vb.)
ngecok  menyusui  suckle
ngedit  mencubit  pinch (vb.)
ngelagak  bercéwékan  gc looking for girls
ngelap  kotor  dirty
ngelawan  enggan  refuse; contradict
ngelayar  -  too ripe (of rice)
ngelegak  mendidih; merebus  boiling
ngelepas  meletakkan; memasang; membubuh; menaruhkan; taruh  put; place; lay
ngelibong  pondong(?)  protective screen for young plants
ngolikép  -  narrow escape (make a -)
ngelisép  -  pass someone or something very close
ngeludé:  meludah  spit (vb.)
ngemak  ibu  mother (used for animals)
ngembér  menemani; mengantar; menyeftai  lead; accompany; bring (-someone)
ngemejer  bergetar  shiver from cold
ngempak  makan sirih  chew betel
ngemudik  mengemudikan  steer
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>ngen</td>
<td>dengan; dan (abbreviation of 'dengan'); and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngenaik</td>
<td>menaik;iki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngenaik daret</td>
<td>naik darat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngendintos</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngeneng</td>
<td>mengingatkan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngengong</td>
<td>melihat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngenuk</td>
<td>ibu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nænyot</td>
<td>mengisap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngerabak</td>
<td>meraba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngeracau</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngeradek</td>
<td>banyak sekali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngerama:</td>
<td>meraba-raba; memeluk sambil membelai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngerangkong</td>
<td>merayap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngeranyét</td>
<td>bormongkök; mendirikan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngerapi:k</td>
<td>bohong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngeredang</td>
<td>tempayan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngeregak</td>
<td>serdawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngeregat</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngeregek, tegeregek</td>
<td>mengejek(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngerti't</td>
<td>mengeriti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngesai't</td>
<td>mencari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngesai't mamek</td>
<td>menghidu; mencium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngesai't kutek</td>
<td>mencari kutu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngetam</td>
<td>memanén</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngetap</td>
<td>gatal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngiao</td>
<td>ngiau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngilek</td>
<td>ngilu; godik, gondong, beguk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngingap</td>
<td>mendarat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

with (abbreviation of 'dengan'); and
climb
go ashore
cut w/machete in a sawing manner
remember
see; look at
mother (used for animals)
suck
feel for
nonsense
large amount
grope; caress (vb.)
crawl; creep
project; protrude
lie (speak falsely) (often used exclamatory: 'nonsense!', or 'bullshit!') (cfr. SM/I 'rapik': 'to talk rot')
water-container; water-vessel
belch; burp
drink greedily
laugh at someone
understand
seek; look for
smell; sniff (vb.)
louse (vb.)
harvest (vb.)
ity (vb.)
miaw
feeling in teeth after having eaten something sour; go to the bone; goitre
land (vb.)
ngirim
slurp
suck
count (vb.)
thing(s)
yawn (vb.)
naked (an adjective formed from the noun 'koboi' (cowboy))
whimper(ing) (e.g. of puppies; metaphorically e.g. of a disappointed suitor)
flatter (paradoxically, 'mengolok' in SM/I means 'to ridicule; to mock')
curl up
speak; talk
punish
deceive
nod (vb.)
peel (vb.)
brood; hatch
dirty
not present
grandmother
only; merely
moon's dark spots
stab (vb.); thrust (cfr. 'tikem')
comb (vb.)
shoot (vb.) (with weapon)
play with small children, lifting them up, shaking them etc.
float (vb.)
chop (food) w/machete
contradict; dispute
lead (by the hand)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>nipa:</td>
<td>nipah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nipes</td>
<td>tipis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nipu</td>
<td>sihir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nisep (tisep)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nitit</td>
<td>mengimbangkan: meniti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niup</td>
<td>meniup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nol: nol-nol</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nta:</td>
<td>entah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nté</td>
<td>kamu; engkau; beliau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntuit</td>
<td>babi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nugél padi't</td>
<td>menabui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nugel</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuk</td>
<td>ibu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuk; nuk capid̄n</td>
<td>keléntit; itil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuk ja(d)no; nuk ramang</td>
<td>janda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuk kakei't</td>
<td>ibu kaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuk kicat</td>
<td>lipas; cunguk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuk kumāng</td>
<td>kumbang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuk tangen</td>
<td>ibu jari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuk tiri't</td>
<td>ibu tiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuk trok</td>
<td>ayam betina; induk ayam; babon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numok</td>
<td>menumbuk; mengirik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numpang</td>
<td>menumpang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rundek kotor</td>
<td>haid; kain kotor/cemar; datang bulan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuneng</td>
<td>membakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nunggudn</td>
<td>menunggu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- nipa palm
- thin
- magical control over the will of others
- repair or finish plaited straw mats, containers etc.
- balance (vb.)
- blow (vb.)
- playing, dangling (of tongue)
- I don't know
- you; yours (corresponding to 'engkau', i.e. to persons of the same or lower age and/or social status)
- pig
- sow (rice in holes)
- chop (e.g. wood, rattan) w/machete
- mother (used for animals)
- clitoris
- divorced woman
- toe (big -)
- cockroach
- bumble-bee
- thumb
- step-mother
- hen
- pound (vb.) rice; thresh
- lie on; sit; place oneself (e.g. 'lie/sit on eggs')
- menstruation
- burn (vb.) (- something)
- wait for someone
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Malay</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>squat</td>
<td>berjongkok; mencangkung; merungguh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass; hand over; hold out</td>
<td>mengunjuk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocturnal fishing from boat, using lamp (verb-construct of 'squid': turak)</td>
<td>nurak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adhere to; follow</td>
<td>menganut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call; summon (vb.)</td>
<td>panggil (meω-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box; fight (vb.) physically</td>
<td>bertinju</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>submerge in water (cfr. terjun' (SM/I &amp; Lom))</td>
<td>tercabur di air; terjun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come out; pop out; exit (vb.) (cfr. 'cabut')</td>
<td>keluar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guard (vb.)</td>
<td>menjaga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sew</td>
<td>menjahit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flame</td>
<td>api; nyala; seri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bark (vb.); yelp</td>
<td>menyelak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wasp</td>
<td>kerawai; naning; penyengat; tabuhan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tasty; delicious</td>
<td>enak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mix (vb.)</td>
<td>campur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocturnal fishing from boat, using flashlight</td>
<td>nyanjuk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask</td>
<td>bertan;a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recline (one's body)</td>
<td>bersandar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw net over someone</td>
<td>nyarok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suffix referring to something mentioned previously</td>
<td>nya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it; she; he; they</td>
<td>dia; ia; mereka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass; cross (vb.)</td>
<td>melewati, melalui; menyebang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wasp</td>
<td>kerawai; naning; penyengat; tabuhan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illicit sexual relations</td>
<td>nyélewéng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come here (vb., not imperative)</td>
<td>datang ke sini</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry (vb.) in the sun</td>
<td>menjemur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hidden</td>
<td>sembunyi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyeraé</td>
<td>memerintahkan; memesan; mengatur; menyuruh</td>
<td>order (vb.) (cfr. 'inform')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyerité</td>
<td></td>
<td>tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyingkir</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>move just a little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyiret</td>
<td>mengikat; menyirat</td>
<td>knit (net)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyisér</td>
<td>menggiling</td>
<td>grind (rice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyogok</td>
<td>menyuapi</td>
<td>bribe (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyoro:</td>
<td>memerintahkan; memesan; mengatur; menyuruh</td>
<td>order (vb.) (cfr. 'inform')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyuél</td>
<td>menjual</td>
<td>sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyujogng</td>
<td>menjunjung(?)</td>
<td>carry on one's head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyurok*</td>
<td>lewat</td>
<td>past; beyond (in the spatial sense); also 'bow under'; 'walk below'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyutong</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nocturnal fishing from boat, using lamp (verb-construct of 'squid': 'sutong')</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| O           |                                           |                          |
| olé:        | oleh                                      | by                       |
| ongkos      | ongkos                                    | expenses                 |

| p            |                                           |                          |
| pacak        | bisa; dapat                               | able (be -)              |
| pacékeliik  | -                                         | hard times (a general problem; cfr. 'sengkél') |
| pacet        | pacat                                     | leech                    |
| pacol        | cangkul                                   | hoe (n.)                 |
| padé         | pada                                      | at; by                   |
| padé: (madé:) | memberitahu(kan) memerintahkan; pesan    | inform; instruct; tell (cfr. order) |
| padem        | padam                                     | die out (of fire)        |
| padeng       | padang                                    | heath; field             |
| padi'ít      | padi                                      | rice plant (the varieties of hill rice are: 'p. balok' of |
paét  

pahit  
bitter (of taste)

pagel  

menangis; meratap  
cry; lament

pager  

pagar  
fence

pagi't  

pagi  
morning

pagi'it nén  

pagi ini  
morning (this -)

pai kité ...  

ayuh kita ...; mari kita ...  
let us ...

paing  

taring; saing  
eyetooth

pak  

bapak  
father (present term)

pak angkuk  

wali laki-laki  
seorang bayi  
godfather (an inaccurate gloss of the Lom term)

pakai; makai  

pakai; memakai  
use (vb.)

pakai't  

pakaian  
clothing

paku  

naku  
nail (iron -)

palet  

pelir  
penis

paling  

paling  
extremely; most; very

palogng  

-  
box (wooden -) (storage place for 'padi', contains about 3 sackfulls)

pamili  

famili  
kin; relative

pana:  

panah  
bow (to shoot with)

pancong*  

memancung(?)  
clear (vb.): strip (- forest)

panden  

panden  
screw-pine (Pandanus)

panduk  

unggun  
wood-stack; pile of wood

panek  

pendek  
short

pangak;  

tempayang  
water-container; water-vessel

p. jelaik  

('pangak jelaik' is large, made from stone; usually placed near or in rivulet )

pangkal  

pelabuhan  
port

pangkat (ngenaiik  

pangkat (naik  
dignity; rank; position (get

pangkat)  
pangkat)  
promoted)

pantai't  

pantai  
beach
pantér, (se-) pantaran age-group
panyagng panjang long
papen papan plank
parangng parang machete
parangng be'ulek - machete w/wooden handle
parangng kaét sabit sickle (n.)
parangng lingkogng - machete w.o./iron handle
parangng putigng - machete before wooden handle is mounted
paré parancah; pegantungan scaffold/ shelf for kitchen utensils.
paré alagng para-para scaffold/ shelf above hearth ('paré alagng' is also the term for a loftlike construction sufficiently large to sleep on)
parebut barang thing(s)
parei't parau hoarse (adj.)
pari't (ikan) pari ray (genus of fish: Trygon, Cuv.)
pasal semula in the beginning; to begin with; originally
pasar pasar market
pasél; 'ko dék - bother; 'I don't bother to do it'
pasél'
pasèr pasir sand
pasok* masuk enter
payeng bahu shoulder
pebulé pembohong liar
pebulék (bulék) bohong lie (speak falsely) (often used exclamatory: 'nonsense!', or 'bullshit!')
peca: (te-) pecah broken
pecenei nakal naughty
pedang parang panjang machete (long -)
pedare: - spirit of deceased human; discarnate being
pedek empedu gall
pedes pedas hot (spicy)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pedi:</th>
<th>pedih</th>
<th>smarting; sharp pain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pedurin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>term of reference between ex-spouse and new spouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pegang</td>
<td>pegang</td>
<td>hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pegei't, pegi</td>
<td>pergi</td>
<td>go; walk (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pejato</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>trap for freshwater tortoises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pejem maté:</td>
<td>memejamkan mata</td>
<td>close (one's eyes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pekak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>at the point which; so that; when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pekakas</td>
<td>barang</td>
<td>thing(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pekaré</td>
<td>perkara</td>
<td>business; matter; concerning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pekasi:k</td>
<td>bersin</td>
<td>sneeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pekatak</td>
<td>katak</td>
<td>frog; toad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelabu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>trap (k.o.) (now rarely in use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelalang*</td>
<td></td>
<td>mixed growth (speargrass and trees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelanok</td>
<td>pelanduk; kancil</td>
<td>mousedeer; chevrotain (Tragulus ravus; Moschus javanicus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelem</td>
<td>mangga</td>
<td>mango (Mangofera indica, Linn.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelepa: rebang</td>
<td>ambang pintu</td>
<td>threshold (cfr. 'rapak')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peli; pelik</td>
<td>pelir</td>
<td>penis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelicu</td>
<td>pelat; bahasa daerah</td>
<td>dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelipis</td>
<td>pipi</td>
<td>cheek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelite</td>
<td>pelita</td>
<td>lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pело:</td>
<td>peluh; keringat</td>
<td>sweat; perspiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peltok</td>
<td>suluh</td>
<td>torch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelubagng</td>
<td>lubang perangkap</td>
<td>pitfall</td>
</tr>
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<td>pewain</td>
<td>perjinaan</td>
<td>adultery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pemakedn</td>
<td>makanan</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pemandangnya bagus</td>
<td>bagus; (molek)</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penaber</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>guardian of traditions, 'the healer', 'the holder' of disease (a former institutionalized role)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penakak</td>
<td>malas</td>
<td>lazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penakot</td>
<td>kecut; penakut</td>
<td>coward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pendat</td>
<td>penat</td>
<td>fatigued; tired</td>
</tr>
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<td>------------</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penenger</td>
<td>kuping; telinga</td>
<td>ear (a respectful form. In SM/I 'pendenggar' means 'hearer', 'listener'; 'hearing')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penepak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>trap (k.o.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penet</td>
<td>capai</td>
<td>tired; exhausted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penetak umé:</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mark (vb.) the borders of a rice field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pengabis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>term for a sound uttered to finish a statement (e.g. 'm-hm')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pengel</td>
<td>memotong</td>
<td>cut (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pengeram*</td>
<td>mempertimbangkan; menung (me-kan; ter-)</td>
<td>ponder; meditate; sit alone making plans with a content feeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pengingkol</td>
<td>giling</td>
<td>turning bar (used at 'bagan': to hoist and lower net)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penimék</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>guardian of traditions, 'the water drawer', 'the holder' of water (a former institutionalized role)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penitit</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>guardian of traditions, 'the balancer', 'holder' of the world, the ground and mankind (a former institutionalized role)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peno:</td>
<td>penuh</td>
<td>filled; full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen;aber</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ghost; spectre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penyaoak</td>
<td>nyiru</td>
<td>winnow; sieve (for rice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pepat*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>shoots growing out of old tree-stumps (possibly 'perapat' (Sonneratis alba Smits); for context, see Funeral Speech)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perangkep</td>
<td>perangkap</td>
<td>trap (cage-like)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perangkep batas</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>trap; suspended cage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peregék</td>
<td>geraham</td>
<td>molar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peri</td>
<td>memerintahkan; memesan; mengatur; menyuruh</td>
<td>order (vb.) (cfr. 'inform')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pesumpa:</td>
<td>bersumpah</td>
<td>sworn (used particularly in connection with abstaining from the consumption of certain animals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petang</td>
<td>sore; petang</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petér</td>
<td>petir</td>
<td>thunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peti</td>
<td>peti</td>
<td>chest (large box)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petlut</td>
<td>pot(e)lot</td>
<td>pencil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piaré</td>
<td>pelihara; piara</td>
<td>breed; rear (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picét</td>
<td>picit</td>
<td>press together (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pikér (de-)</td>
<td>pikir</td>
<td>think; figure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinang</td>
<td>pinang</td>
<td>areca nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pincat</td>
<td>serong; miring</td>
<td>askew (of a volume)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pingong</td>
<td>bodoh; dogol</td>
<td>stupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pintang</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>bag from plaited grass containing seed-rice, carried as one is sowing; or cooked rice to be eaten while one is away from home ('lunch box')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pintér</td>
<td>pintar; pandai</td>
<td>clever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinyogng</td>
<td>sudut</td>
<td>corner ('pinyogng' is also the term for the four angled logs on top of the 'bagan', and the eight protruding parts of concrete on top of a grave)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinyok</td>
<td>penyu</td>
<td>sea tortoise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pirak</td>
<td>perak</td>
<td>silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piridñ</td>
<td>piring</td>
<td>plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pisang</td>
<td>pisang</td>
<td>banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pisok</td>
<td>nisau</td>
<td>knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pocok alang</td>
<td>loteng</td>
<td>attic; garret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polos</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>of one colour: plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pon</td>
<td>pohon; dasar</td>
<td>tree; base, bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ponari't</td>
<td>mega mendung</td>
<td>cloud ('low raincloud')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prang</td>
<td>perang</td>
<td>war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prau</td>
<td>perahu</td>
<td>boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prigi; kambang</td>
<td>perigi</td>
<td>well (n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prot</td>
<td>perut</td>
<td>belly; stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pucok</td>
<td>teratas</td>
<td>topmost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pucok</td>
<td>pucuk</td>
<td>sprout (n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pudeng</td>
<td>mengasihi, mencintai; rindu</td>
<td>love (someone); desire; longing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pukang
pukét
pukol (de-)
pukol; mentong
pulak
pulau
pulé; pulak
pulir

pun
punai
punggogng
punok
puntong
purek
pusat
pus-temus
puter
puti:
puting panok
putos
puyo:

paha
pukat
memukul
menepak; menumbuk
pula
pulau
pula
-

pun
punai
punggung
pondok
-
puru
pusat
-
putar
putih
pentung; tongkat
putus
puyuh

thigh
dragnet
beat; hit
beat; hit
take one's turn
island
also; as well; too
black magic through which the victim's head is locked in a sideways position (considered fatal if not cured by accomplished shaman)
also; even; however; yet; too (as intensification and contrast)
pigeon (small wild -) (nasalized 'ai')
back (of one's body)
hut
smouldering piece of wood
yaws (frambesia tropica)
navel
burst out; break out
turn (vo.)
white
club; cudgel
severe(d); tear/torn off
quail

R

radang
radék

haus
-

thirsty
disease induced by taboo faunal food (induced by 'ikadn kaisan', 'ikadn lugang', 'ikadn tunjang', 'ikadn selangat', and 'ayem utan'. No protective measures can be taken except avoidance. No stigma attached to it. Possibly equivalent to allergy.)
ragék  raga  basket
rajé    raja  tribal head (cfr. 'kepala kampung')
rajin   rajar  diligent; industrious
rakét   rakit  raft
rambang(?) bujang  bachelor
rampé:  -  termite (?)
ramping ramping  slim ('ramping' means, more precisely, 'slim waisted')
rampun batang, tangkai  stick, stalk, stem, a length of (?)
ramut   rambutan  rambutan
ramut   rambut  hair (of head)
rancong rancing  sharp point
rangkak biji; bibit  seed
rangkep seluruh; segala macam  all; every kind
ranyek ranjau  man-trap
rapak   pelepah  stem (of plant)
raré    royal  prodigal; big spender
raté    rata; datar; pipih  even; flat; level
rebang pintu  door
rebén   kekurongan  enclosure for animals
rebun   rebung; perawan, endrayén bamboo shoot; virgin
rediké  -  subsistence; livelihood
reget s切断*  -  area of land of heath quality (i.e. inferior for cultivation), sparsely forested with trees smaller than in 'delés'
rekong kerongkongan; leher  gullet; windpipe; throat
remié(n)gk rumpun rumbia  sago palm
remis  remis  mussle (species of -)
rempa:  wabah  epidemic
rengént nyamuk; rengit  mosquito
renjak  ramah-tamah  amiable, jovial; talkative
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>repas</td>
<td>snare (horizontally placed, 'springloaded' with a bent stick); post partum period (44/45 days after the birth of a girl/boy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repot</td>
<td>memberitahu(ka); memerintahkan; pesan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ribut</td>
<td>angin ribut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rikin</td>
<td>pikir</td>
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<tr>
<td>rimé:k</td>
<td>rimba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rintis</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riyek*</td>
<td>kegégéran</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roh Kuasé</td>
<td>Tuhan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ruas</td>
<td>ruas</td>
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<tr>
<td>rubuk</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rugi't</td>
<td>rugi</td>
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<td>ruman</td>
<td>roman</td>
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<tr>
<td>rumpot</td>
<td>rumput</td>
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<tr>
<td>runcip</td>
<td>luncip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>runcong</td>
<td>kaping; telinga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>runé(n)t</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>runggun</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>runguk</td>
<td>udur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rupang jaridn</td>
<td>mata jaring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruros</td>
<td>lurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saang</td>
<td>lada; sahang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabar</td>
<td>sabar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>saben</td>
<td>biasanya (usually)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabok</td>
<td>emban (carrying cloth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabur</td>
<td>sabur (blurred; dim (of vision))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saguk</td>
<td>sago (sago flour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sakét</td>
<td>sikit (ill; sick)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sakét prot</td>
<td>sikit perut (stomach-ache)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sakét tulang</td>
<td>sengal; encok (rheumatism (lt. 'bone sick'))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sala</td>
<td>salah (mistake; wrong)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samé</td>
<td>dengan (with)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samé</td>
<td>sama (sama dengan) (same (the same as))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samé-samé</td>
<td>bersama (together)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sampai't</td>
<td>sampai, tiba (arrive; until; reaching)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sampen</td>
<td>perahu (boat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanak</td>
<td>sanak (kin; relative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sangkacéu, sangkacil</td>
<td>pelanduk; kancil (mousedeer; chevrotain (Tragulus ravus; Moschus javanicus))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sangkayat</td>
<td>ceritera dongeng; ceritera jin (fairy-tale)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sangker</td>
<td>- (enclosure for poultry (small, like a basket))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sani</td>
<td>di sini (here)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sani (de-)</td>
<td>di sana; di situ (there)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanur (salnur ?)</td>
<td>- (menstruation blood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sao</td>
<td>sauh (anchor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sapé?</td>
<td>siapa? (who?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sapek; penyapek</td>
<td>sapu (wipe (vb.))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarak</td>
<td>bercerai (divorce (vb.))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarang</td>
<td>kotak (case; box (small -))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarat</td>
<td>- (protective magical spell (cfr. 'cadang'))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saregng</td>
<td>sarang (nest (of birds, bees))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sareng mambagng</td>
<td>jaring laba-laba (spider-web)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarong</td>
<td>cawat; sarung (loincloth (cfr. 'genitals'); dress (sarong))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satu*</td>
<td>satu (one)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sauki</td>
<td>nyiru; vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sayor</td>
<td>sayur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se (segunong-gunong; seutan-utan)</td>
<td>prefix (indicating generality?) (e.g. 'in the mountains'; 'in the forests')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sebasing-basing</td>
<td>serampangan; random (at -); haphazardly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sebèb</td>
<td>sebab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sebelé</td>
<td>sebelah; ke arah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sebelés</td>
<td>sebelas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sevut</td>
<td>istilah; concept; term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sedang</td>
<td>sedang; while; in the process of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sedeka kubur</td>
<td>kenduri; religious memorial banquet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>segak</td>
<td>menakuti; frighten; scare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>segalé:</td>
<td>segala; semua; all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seger</td>
<td>enak; tasty; delicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sekaput</td>
<td>di mana mau; wherever one likes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sekarang</td>
<td>sekarang; now ('kén' is most commonly used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sekepok</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selam</td>
<td>Islam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selampet</td>
<td>mencari hantu; divine for a spectre/spirit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selatan</td>
<td>selatan; south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selebi:</td>
<td>selebih-lebih; most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selupat</td>
<td>awan; mega; cloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semången(t)</td>
<td>semangat; spirit (soul)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semé</td>
<td>ingus; air hidung; snot; mucus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semilé?</td>
<td>apabila?; kapan?; when?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semilén</td>
<td>sembilan; nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semilén belés</td>
<td>sembilan belas; nineteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semon(t)</td>
<td>semut; ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sempét</td>
<td>sempit; narrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semuak</td>
<td>jerawat; pimple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
semué | sama sekali | absolutely
sén (de-) | dì sini | here
sengajé | saja; cuma; hanya | only; merely
sengat | sengat | poisonous sting (e.g. of wasp)
sengkél | sial | bad luck; difficulty succeeding at anything (as an individual problem; cfr. 'kepayel' and 'pacékelik')
sepan panyang | celana | trousers
sepantér | pantaran | age group; generational level
sepeladé | - | biting ants
sepét | - | incision (removal of prepuce; the Lom do not practise regular circumcision)
sepi't | diam; sepi; sunyi | silent
sepin | kedempong; pundi-pundi | small plaited container from grass for tobacco (cfr. Burkill 1966: 1674 for the SM/I term)
sepolo: | sepuluuh | ten
serang | mengusir; mengemudi; sopir | drive (vb.)
seranyék* | - | spiked fish-fin (cfr. SM/I 'ranjau': 'sharp things of different forms')
seratos | seratus | hundred
serebek | - | burnt-out log
serempanang | tombak | spear (three-pronged, with four barbs)
seri't nén | hari ini | today
seribu | seribu | thousand
scrining | serong; miring | askew; slanting
seruang | jejak; bekas | track (animal -)
setar | destar | head cloth
setebér | - | at the point which; so that; when
setipak* | balai-balai | sleeping-platform; resting-bench
setugel-setugel | lowongan | gap; hiatus (in story)
siang | siang | day(light)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sibut (desibut, nyibut)</td>
<td>copulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sidi</td>
<td>culprit (n.); (esp. mischievous spirit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siding</td>
<td>snare (vertically placed, 'springloaded' with a bent stick); lasso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sigong</td>
<td>elbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikél</td>
<td>ankle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siket</td>
<td>comb (n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siki:t</td>
<td>little (a -); few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikok</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikok ko</td>
<td>I myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikok nyé</td>
<td>only; merely ('only you')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simpak</td>
<td>underwear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simpang</td>
<td>crossing (n.); junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singkol</td>
<td>incest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinter</td>
<td>torch; flashlight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinto</td>
<td>horizontal wall-beam; also used for the horizontal logs at the 'baga:'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sipot</td>
<td>snail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sirang; sirong</td>
<td>change direction of horizontal body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sirén (nyirén)</td>
<td>inform; instruct; tell (cfr. 'order')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sirí:</td>
<td>betel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sirik</td>
<td>superstitious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sirinding</td>
<td>lie on one's side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sirong</td>
<td>askew (e.g. of a mat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sisék</td>
<td>remainder; rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sitek (de-)</td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siium</td>
<td>kiss (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siyat</td>
<td>invisible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sok  hasta  cubit (distance from elbow to fingertip (18 - 22 inches); 'several cubits' is expressed as 'besok-sok')

stré  sutera  silk

suar  seluar; celana dalam  underwear

suar -  honey-'trap'

suaré  suara  voice

sudé:  sudah  when; already

sudek  senduk  spoon

suka*; suké  suka  like (vb.)

sukup  lipas; cunguk  cockroach

sula:  sulah  balding

sulidũ  suling  flute

sulur  sulur  liana

sumpét  pundi-pundi; uncang; epok  bag (plaited -)

sungai  sungai  river

sungkur  sungkor  push-net (for small fish and shrimp)

supor  gembur  loose; sandy

surat pelusu; KTP  surat keterangan diri  identity card

surong  dorong  push (vb.)

susu  susu  milk

suti -  as one; essentially one

suyak  bakul; keranjang; raga  basket

swat  sebentar  moment (a)

T

tabak  gaharu; garu  aloe-wood; eagle-wood; agila wood (Aquilaria malaccensis) (according to Burkill (1966: 200, 1117) the chief source of aloe-wood in Sumatra, Java, and Borneo is Gonystylus bancanus, Baill. He suggests that 'tabak' (used by Sakai
tabun  tawon  wasp

tadi't  tadi  just now; just mentioned

tahun*  tahun  year

tai't  tahi  excrements

tai't bilong  tahi telinga/kuping  earwax

tai't ulas  -  stools of newborn babies

takok  cocok; pas  fit (vb.)
takot  takut  timid; afraid
talam  rét; wajik  diamond (of playing-cards)
tali't  tali  rope
tali't bangkeng  -  knotted bark-rope, charmed, used around the waist of a woman post partum in order that her uterus and waist contract

tali't pusat  tali pusat  umbilical cord
tali't ruko:  godek; cambang  whiskers
tali't terap  tali terap  bark-rope
tam(b)é; (n-)  tambah (men-); tokok (men-)  add; replenish; fill up
tana:  tanah  ground; land; soil
tana: raté  tanah datar  plain (n.)
tanen  tandan  bunch (n.)
tangék  tangga  stairs; ladder
tangcn  tangan  hand; paw
tangkai't  tangkai; kuntum  rice stalk (dry); numeral coefficient for flowers
tangkap  tangkap (menangkap(i))  arrest; catch
tangkap rau  gerhana matahari; - bulan  eclipse, solar; - lunar (I was told (perhaps erroneously) that 'rau' means 'sin' - thus in both instances sun and moon are 'caught sinning'. However, Skeat (1965:11) explains that 'rahu' (from Sanskrit) means 'dragon'. I assume that Skeat is correct on this point and merely note that the word may
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Malay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have acquired a different meaning among the Lom, although I have not recorded use of the word in any other context.)</td>
<td>net (sunk horizontally) used at 'bagan'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>torch; flashlight</td>
<td>horn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask</td>
<td>cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>pull (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put; place; lay</td>
<td>feel if something (e.g. edge of knife) is sharp; question (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merchant; trader; middleman</td>
<td>pierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugar-cane</td>
<td>thick (of materials)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net (used at sea for tuna, spanish mackerel etc.)</td>
<td>shrimp-net (used from boat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standing net (with rocks at the bottom and floats at the top)</td>
<td>hollow out (vb.) (cfr. 'belubagang')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cobra (Common Black -) Naja naja L.</td>
<td>roll over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collapsed (e.g. about a house)</td>
<td>swallow (vb.); gulp down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tight</td>
<td>awake (to be -)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pole; stake; pole-like</td>
<td>ruse; tunnel-net</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tekantak</td>
<td>tergelincir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekap; nekap</td>
<td>menutup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekelét</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekepél</td>
<td>sepasang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekerapat</td>
<td>berangsur sembuh (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekulok</td>
<td>destar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekurok</td>
<td>kulit (- kerang; - kekure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekurok bidang</td>
<td>caping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telapak</td>
<td>cakar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telapak kakei’t</td>
<td>telapak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telapak tangan</td>
<td>telapak tangan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telekak</td>
<td>langit-langit; rongga mulut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telentang</td>
<td>telentang</td>
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<tr>
<td>telok</td>
<td>teluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telok</td>
<td>telur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telok cecék</td>
<td>kelenjar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telok kutek</td>
<td>telur kutu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telok pelik</td>
<td>buah pelir; biji kemaluan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temagé</td>
<td>tembaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temaku</td>
<td>tembakau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temarun</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temiang*</td>
<td>temiang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tempat</td>
<td>tempat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tempc; be--; nempo</td>
<td>bertemu; ketemu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tempuling</td>
<td>tombak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temun</td>
<td>bertemu; ketemu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- slip (vb.)
- close (vb.)
- mercy (the pro forma asking for - prior to doing something shady)
- couple
- heal (e.g. of a wound)
- head cloth
- shell (cockle-; 'turtle-)
- chastity belt (made from coconut shells, formerly used by prepubescent girls)
- paw (n.)
- sole of foot
- hand (palm of -)
- palate; mouth cavity
- lie on one's back
- bay
- egg
- gland
- louse-egg
- testicle
- copper
- tobacco
- secondary forest (a sub-category of 'delos'. Succeeded by a numeral indicating the number of times the plot is remembered to having been used as 'umé'.)
- bamboo (Schizotachyum blumei)
- place (n.)
- find; meet; reach (vb.)
- spear (with one barb)
- find; meet; reach (vb.)
<p>| temus       | menembus; -i | break through; penetrate |
| tengah      | tengah       | middle; centre           |
| tenggilidān | teggiling    | anteater                 |
| tengong     | melihat      | see; look at             |
| tentar pacol| -            | hoe-handle (from wood)   |
| tenur       | longgar      | loose; slack             |
| tepak       | -            | length of foot           |
| tepelasat   | -            | disappear quickly when frightened |
| tepilti't   | -            | disappear quickly when frightened |
| tepi't      | tepi         | shore                    |
| terangng    | terang       | bright                   |
| terajagng (de-) | tendang | step (vb.); kick; step through |
| terap       | telukup; tiarap | lie on one's stomach   |
| terap       | anak kecil yang baru belajar berjalan | toddler |
| teras       | teras; tengkorak | pith; wood-kernel; cranium; skull |
| terbang     | terbang      | fly (vb.)                |
| teri't      | terikat; erat | tight                   |
| terimak     | terima       | receive (cfr. 'refuse')  |
| terjun      | -            | rainwater flowing down from cliffs |
| terkucong numbek* | - | earthen ant's nest |
| teros       | terus        | through, straight on; direct; unqualified |
| tersenyum   | tersenyum    | smile                    |
| tes         | -            | close (up -)             |
| tes-netes   | -            | close to each other (of people) |
| tesera:     | -            | as you like it; whatever you like |
| tetak       | -            | cut w/machete            |
| ti:nok      | mengantuk    | sleepy                   |
| tian kebu:  | -            | pregnant for more than 9 months (lit. 'water-buffalo belly') |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tiang</td>
<td>pole; post; pillar; also used about the primary 'legs' of the 'bagan'; mast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiduk</td>
<td>sleep (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiga*</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tigé</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tigé belés</td>
<td>thirteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tigé polo</td>
<td>thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tikem</td>
<td>throw away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tikem (nikem)</td>
<td>throw (vb.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiker</td>
<td>mat (of plaited straw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tikos; t. berekang</td>
<td>mouse ('t. berekang' is a largish species; 't. munok' is 'fieldmouse')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t. munok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tilér</td>
<td>crazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tilong</td>
<td>too ripe (of fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tilor</td>
<td>speech-impediment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timor</td>
<td>east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timpak</td>
<td>plate, plaited from 'mengku-ang'-leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timpo</td>
<td>time; period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timul</td>
<td>rise (of sun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tingi't</td>
<td>tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tingok</td>
<td>flute (made from 'resam' or rice stalk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tipis</td>
<td>shallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tirok</td>
<td>spear (without barbs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiup</td>
<td>extinguish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tok</td>
<td>chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tok kecit</td>
<td>foot-stool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toklok</td>
<td>container for 'parangng' ('machete-sheath'), carried on one's hip, made from wood or rattan. NOTE: each 'k' is pronounced as a glottal stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toko</td>
<td>shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tompong</td>
<td>coconut seed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
topan

toran
cumi-cumi; sotong

tuan
tuan
sir (term of address to Euro-American males)

tudong-
kettle-lid

tué	tua
old (of persons)

tuğél
tugal
digging-stick

tujek; tujuh
tujuh
seven

tujul
puncak; ujung
peak; summit

tuker
tukar
barter; exchange
																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
tulagng
tulang
bone

tulagn ng belakang


tulagn ng betis
tulang betis
tibia

tulagn ng maung
lengan atas
upper arm


tulagn ng rusok
tulang rusuk
rib (n.)

tuli't
tuli
def

tumak
tuma
lice; flea

tuman
biasa; jamak
ordinary; as usual

tumbu:
tumbuh
grow

tumengk
ke udik; ke hulu
upstream; upper course of river

tumpol
tumpul; majal
blunt; dull

tunen⁶ (de-)
-
heat by fire

tunggék
tungku; perapian
ear

tunggul
batang kayu
log

tungit-tungit
tunggit; tunggik; tungging
bend forwards; put one's behind out

tungkat
tongkat
stick (walking -)

tungkidŋ
tongkeng
coccyx; tailbone
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>term</th>
<th>meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tunjang</td>
<td>supporting 'leg' for 'bagan'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunyagng</td>
<td>tumit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunyok</td>
<td>jari telunjuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tupai't</td>
<td>tupai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turon</td>
<td>turun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tutap</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tēg</td>
<td>tahu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubén</td>
<td>uban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubét</td>
<td>obat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubor</td>
<td>suluh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udang</td>
<td>udang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udur</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ujén</td>
<td>hujan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ujén lebet</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ujong (dujong)</td>
<td>ujung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ular</td>
<td>ular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ular sabék</td>
<td>ular sawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulek</td>
<td>ke udik; ke hulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulek parangng</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulek-ulek tangen</td>
<td>pergelangan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulet</td>
<td>ulat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulet bulek(?)</td>
<td>ulat bulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uma:</td>
<td>rumah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umai</td>
<td>guna-guna, ilmu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umat</td>
<td>umat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umé:</td>
<td>huma; ladang; gaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umpan</td>
<td>umpan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncui</td>
<td>pipa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubén</td>
<td>hair (grey)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubét</td>
<td>medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubor</td>
<td>torch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udang</td>
<td>shrimp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udur</td>
<td>totally exhausted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ujén</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ujén lebet</td>
<td>rain (heavy -); raining cats and dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ujong (dujong)</td>
<td>end; top (from the end)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ular</td>
<td>snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ular sabék</td>
<td>python</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulek</td>
<td>upstream; upper course of river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulek parangng</td>
<td>machete-handle (from wood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulek-ulek tangen</td>
<td>wrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulet</td>
<td>worm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulet bulek(?)</td>
<td>larva; caterpillar; grass-worm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uma:</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umai</td>
<td>magic; -al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umat</td>
<td>human beings; people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umé:</td>
<td>rice field (dry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>umpan</td>
<td>bait (n.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncui</td>
<td>pipe (a Chinese (Hakka/Kek) word)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
uneng  duri           thorn
untong  untung       profit
upa (ng-: d-) menggaji pay someone; employ
urang  orang        human (n.)
Urang Kuase Tuhan      God
urang tua orang tua    the oldest
urat urat             sinew
urat tangen garis telapak hand (lines of -)
usang moyang/ buyut laki-laki great grandfather
uSEM ujen musim hujan rainy season
ususer ubun-ubun       fontanel; crown of head
utak otak             brain
utan hutan            forest
utang utang           debt
utas lewat            past; beyond (in the spatial sense)
UWA tana: tanah pekat; tanah liat clay (dirt) floor
uyap -               freshwater shrimp

W
wak bibi            aunt: father (former term)
watare: utara       north
wayat riwayat       story; tale
wit rotan          rattan; wicker
wit semat -         rattan, prepared and ready to use

Y
yang yang           which; who (pron.)
yang meri yang bersama; yang datang who is/was with; who came (too)
yek hiu             shark
able (be -) (cfr. 'pacak') (this is not a Lom word but it is well known and therefore often used when communicating with outsiders. Note, incidentally, that 'bisa' is not changed according to Lom phonological practice ('a' turning into 'e'); the SM/I pronunciation is retained as if to indicate its status as a loanword; whereas 'bisé' ('powerful'; SM/I 'bisa') is a proper Lom word)

able (be -)
absolutely
Adam's apple
add; replenish; fill up
addicted (to he - to)
adhere to; follow
admit; confess; proclaim; recognize publicly
adultery
adversary (to be -)
afternoon
age group; generational level
agreed!; done!
alas!; oh dear!
all ('sum total' or 'total amount')
all; every kind
almost
aloewood; eagle-wood; agila wood (Aquilaria malaccensis) (according to Burkill (1966:200, 1117) the chief source of aloe-wood in Sumatra, Java, and Borneo is Conystylus bancanus, Baill. He suggests that 'tabak' (used by the Sakai (Besisi) in Malaysia) is a corruption of 'kalambak', the Portuguese name for the best kind of aloe-wood (ibid.:203))

already
also; as well; too
also; as well; too; verily; indeed
also; even; however; yet; too (as intensification and contrast)
amiable, jovial; talkative
anchor
ancient
and
angry
animal
ankle
ant
anteater
anus
apply; rub on
area of land of heath quality (i.e. inferior for cultivation), sparsely forested with trees smaller than in 'deles'
areca nut
arengpalm
armpit
arrest; catch
arrive
arrow
arrow-poison
articulation, section of plant (e.g. bamboo, sugar cane)
as it happens
as one, essentially one
as you like it; whatever you like
ascend; rise; step up
ash
ashamed (to be -); shy
ask
ask for

gé:
pun
renjak
sao:
kulot; kuno:
ngé; ke; ng; ngen
mara:
benaiagnng
siké:
sëwont(t)
tengilidn
lulong
gelé; kusok
reget sebanter*
pinnng
-
ketiak
tangkap
sampai‘t; dategng
maté:
-
ruas
adéla:
suti
tesera:
nengk ngenaik
abek
malek
tanyak; betanyak; nyanyak
mintak
askew (e.g. of a mat)
askew (of a volume)
askew; slanting
asleep (of limbs)
at; by; next to; up to
at; by (additional meanings of 'bang':
towards; near; over &t; in th3; during)
at home
at last; little by little
at the point which; so that; when
attempt; try
attic; garret
auch!
aunt
auricle
authority; right: law (n.)
available (to be -)
awake (to be -)
axe

sicong
pincat
miring; serining
kebiyék
sebelé
de; padé; bang
duma:
lamé-lamé
peka; setebér
cubé
pocok alang
lebem!
wak
geret
hak
adé; adi*; dé
tejagé
kapak

B

baby (term for babies under six months of age, or toothless)
bajagng

bachelor

bujagng; rambang(?)

back (of one's body)

belakegng; pungzogng

bad; inferior quality; almost broken, dilapidated (cfr. 'ugly')

jiét; burok

bad luck; difficulty succeeding at anything (as an individual problem; cfr. 'kepawel' and 'pacékelik')

sengkél

bag (plaied -)

sumpét

bag from plaied grass containing seed-rice, carried as one is sowing; or cooked rice to be eaten while one is away from home ('lunch box')

bag (made from plastic/rattan)

cangkék

bait (n.)

umpan
balance (vb.)
bald
balding
bamboo
bamboo (Schizotachyum Blumei)
bamboo (small)
bamboo shoot (cfr. 'lum kenal')
banana
bark (vb.); yelp
bark (of tree)
bark-rope
barred from (to be -)
barter; exchange
base, bottom
basket
basket (container) to be carried on one's back
basket (large -) for seed-rice
basket (large -) (for the contents of the 'kidigng')
basket (large double - for bicycle and motorcycles)
basket (tied around the waist to put 'padi't' in as it is hand-picked)
bat (zoo.)
bath (intr.)
bath (tr.)
bathing-place
bay
beach
beak
bean
bear (zoo.)
beat; clobber; hit (w/a cudgel or a piece of wood)
nitit
butak
sula:
bulu
temiang*
egeligit
re bun
pisang
nyalek
kulèt kayek	
tali't terap
dak dé deberi
tuker
pon
ragèk; bakol; suyak
kerontong
lanjogng meni;:
lanjogng menang
lanjogng
lam
kidigng
kelamit
meni't
nengk meni't
memandin*
telok
pantai't
jungok
kaceng
beru angular
mentong; depentong
beat; clobber; hit (w/rattan or a cudgel)
dilibes; ngelibes

beat; hit
pukol (de-); mentong

beat; hit (w/hand)
namper

beautiful
pemandangnya bagus

because
sebèb; kerné

become; 'that is to say'; 'well'
jadi't

bee (wild)
melubagng

bee
madek

begin
mulai; mulai-mulai

behind (adj.)
dudi't

belch; burp
ngeregak

belly; stomach
prot

below; beneath; under
bawé:

bend forwards; put one's behind out
tungit-tungit

bent; curved
belit

betel
siri:

bewildered; confused
bingong

big; large; great
besak; besék

bird
burogng

birth (to give -)
beranengk

bite (vb.)
kereka; de-; ngereka:

biting ants
sepeladé

bitter (of taste)
paét

black
item

black magic through which the victim's head
pulir

is locked in a sideways position (considered

fatal if not cured by accomplished shaman)

blind
buté

blood
dara:

bloom (n.)
kemagng

blow (vb.)
niup

blowgun; blowpipe (in Pangkal Beras, West
damengk

Bangka: tulop')
biru
bluebottle fly  
blunt; dull  
blurred; dim (of vision)  
boast (vb.)  
boat  
body  
body hair  
boil (n.); carbuncle  
boil(ing)  
boiler; large pan; crater  
bone  
border  
border of ricefield, marked by cuts in trees at chest-height  
boring; to be bored  
borrow  
bother; 'I don't bother to do it'  
bother; mess with  
bottle  
bow (to shoot with)  
bow (of ship)  
bow; incline; lean over; (e.g. a tree)  
bowsprit  
box (wooden -) (storage place for 'padi', contains about 3 sackfuls)  
box; fight (vb.) physically  
bracelet  
brackish water  
brain  
branch  
breadfruit  
break (vb.)  
break through; penetrate  
break wind; fart  
langeng  
tumpol  
sabur  
selagak  
sampen; prau  
badén  
bulek  
bisol  
galegak; bedidi*  
kawa:  
tulagng  
bates; mentaré  
rintis  
malak; tantot  
imyem  
pasél; 'ko dék pásél'  
degawi:  
botol  
paka:  
luan  
cundong*; candang  
lambok  
palogng  
nyabong*; bejagur  
gelang  
mempungagng  
utak  
cabang  
nangkak  
melé: (debelé:)  
temus  
kentot
breakfast (vb.)
breast
breathe
breed; rear (vb.)
bribe (vb.)
bridewealth
bridge (n.)
bright
bring; take

bring here; come here
broken
brood; hatch
brother- (sister-) in-law
build (vb)
bumble-bee
bunch (n.)
bundle (n.) (e.g. of firewood)
burn (vb.) (- something)
burnt-out log
burst out; break out
business; matter; concerning
busy
but
butterfly
buttock
buy
by
by/at the throat (neck)

C
calf (of leg)
call; summon (vb.)

ngangup
cok
menyawé:
piaré
nyogok
mas kawén
jeramé
terang
ambin; muék; anggong:
deuek
buék kemék
belé:; peca: (te-)
ngurongk
ipar
muété; debuét
nuk kumangng
tuko (?); tanen
kebet
nuneng
serebek
pus-temus
pekaré
kalot
tapi't
belemangng
isi't lulong
meli't
olé:
barkong; ('bang rekong')

betis
nuwé:k (nge-)
called (to be -)  
desebut  
canoe; dugout  
jukong  
cape  
tanyong  
capsize  
karem  
caress (vb.) (cfr. 'grop')  
gererama:  
carry (in one's down-hanging hands)  
dicangking; betelungket  
carry a child on one's back  
dakol  
carry in one's closed hand  
depepegang  
carry on one's back with straps over one's shoulders; carry in carrying cloth  
damidn.  
carry on one's head  
nyujogng  
carry on one's hips  
damidn  
carry on one's shoulder  
mikol  
carry on one's shoulders with others  
depikol  
carry something hidden in one's closed hand  
degenggem  
carry under one's shoulder  
kepet (de-)  
carrying cloth  
sabok  
case; box (small -)  
sarang  
cassava (Burkill 1966:1437) refers to Blagder and Skeat (1906, vol. 2:762) who record that the term 'Ubi benggala' ('Bengal yam') has been abbreviated among "the Pagan races of the Malay peninsula" to 'ngala' or 'gala')  
mengalo  
cast-net (used by three persons)  
jaridn pinggir  
cat  
kucing  
cat-fish (Macrones nemurus, Cuv. and Val., cfr. Burkill, 1966:1409)  
baong*  
catch birds using sticky material  
menei burong  
catch s.o. red-handed (lit. 'come upon/ meet a person stealing')  
ketempo urang maling  
ceiling  
deek  
centipede (Scolopendra sp.)  
lipan  
certain(ly)  
melak  
chair  
kursi*; tok  
chalk; (edible) lime  
kapok  
change direction of horizontal body  
sirang; sirong
charcoal
chased (to be -)
chastity belt (made from coconut shells, formerly used by pre-pubescent girls)
chat (vb.)
cheap; inexpensive
cheek
chest (anat.)
chest (large box)
chew (vb.)
chew betel
chick (fem.)
chick (masc.)
chicken
child
child (eldest)
child (youngest)
child-in-law
chili-pepper; red Spanish pepper
chin
chop (e.g. wood, rattan) w/machete
chop (food) w/machete
chopsticks (a Chinese term?)
cinders; embers
circa; about
circumcision (in the Islamic sense, cfr. 'incision'; 'sepel')
clamour
claw (n.)
claw (vb.) someone or something; wriggle (reduplication signifies intensity)
clay
clay (dirt) floor
clear (vb.); strip (- forest)
clear a swidden  
clever; smart; resourceful  
climb  
clitoris  
close (up -)  
close (one's eyes)  
close (vb.)  
close onto each other  
close to each other (of people)  
cloth  
clothing  
cloud  
cloud ('large, white cloud')  
cloud ('low raincloud')  
club; cudgel  
club (of playing-cards)  
club for pounding rice  
cobra (Common Black -) Naja naja L.  
coccyx; tailbone  
cock's comb  
cockroach  
coconut  
coconut (unripe), hard to the touch  
coconut palm  
coconut seed  
coconut shell (half); (in Belinyu: 'batok')  
coconut shell w/small hole, used to carry water in (cfr. 'water-pitcher'); ('takok budong' means to strike the 'budong' with a stick as one leads the funeral procession)  
coffin  
cold  
cold (to have a -)  
collapsed (e.g. about a house)  

gernak  
lamengk  
beukka:  
tegerubut  
nebems  
pinter; akal (dakal)  
ngenaik  
nuk; nuk capidn  
tes  
pejem maté:  
tekap; nukap  
ketes-ketes  
tes-netes  
kain*; kaén  
pakai't  
granggudn; selupat  
migé  
ponari't  
puting panok  
cengké  
alek  
tedongar  
tungkidn  
bilong  
nuk kicat; sukup; kelinang  
tuá: kelapo  
gayung kelapo  
kelapo  
tombong  
cipik  
budong
comb (vb.)
comb (n.)
come (vb.)
come here (vb.; not imperative)
come out; exit (vb.) (cfr. 'cabut')
come out; pop out; exit (vb.) (cfr. 'cabut')
common work in a field for half a day
compassion; mercy; pity
compete
conceited
concept; term
condiment paste (made from shrimp, salt, 'arak', and sugar)
congregate; gather; meet
consolation prize (in lottery)
container for 'parang' ('machete-sheath'), carried on one's hip, made from wood or rattan. NOTE: each 'k' is pronounced as a glottal stop
continue
contradict; dispute
cook (vb.)
cook rice
cool (to - oneself)
copper
copulate
coral(-reef)
corner ('pinyong' is also the term for the four angled logs on top of the 'bagan', and the eight protruding parts of concrete on top of a grave)
corpse
correct; right; true
cotton
cough
count (vb.)
couple

niket
siket
dategng
nyemék
keluar
nyabut (tecabut)
begetrjuk; beganjél
deraké*
bentin
mentinggidh; languk; mantagn
sebut
calok
kumpol
hibur
toklok
nengk teros
nir.gkc:
masak
mu: bu:k
nengk berangén
temagé
sibut (desibut, nyibut)
karang
pinyogn; lejok
bangkait't
benèr
kapes
batok
ngitong
tekepél
courageous (nasalized 'i')
cousin, (female first -) older than ego
covered
coward
crab
crammed (of limbs)
cranium; skull
crawl; creep
crazy
crescent moon
cricket
crippled
crocodile
crooked
crossbeam
crossbeam for floor
cross-eyed
crossing (n.); junction
crow
crowd (large -)
cry; lament

Ctenolophon parvifolus (?) (a tree) (cfr. Burkill, 1960:705)
cubit (distance from elbow to finger-tip (18-22 inches); 'several cubits' is expressed as 'besok-sok')
cucumber
culprit (n.); (esp. mischievous spirit)
cupboard/ container (for vegetables and other foods; up to 1 cubic meter)
curious; strange
curl up
curse (n.) (more severe than 'keparat', uncurable by spells)
curse (n.) (more severe than 'tula:', but still curable by spells)

berani
ayuk
dekerapat
penakot
ketam
ketikos
teras
ngerangkong
gilé; tilér
anengk bulén
keririt
badi't
bayé
binkok
kudé:-kudé:, angse
gelegér
julidñ
simpang
-
dedak*
nangis; pagel
mengeris
sok
betik
sidi
gerobok
ane:
ngolong
dulat
keparat
curse (n.) (mild, may be cured by spells)  
tula:
custom; tradition  
adé:
cut (vb.)  
 enraged; mutong; keret (de-); pengel; kuteng (ng-)
cut (vb.) (about cloth)  
misak
cut (vb.) the throat of an animal  
kurok
cut w/machete  
tetak
cut w/machete in a sawing manner  
ngendintos

D

damn!  
kecacer!
damp; moist  
kemam
dance (vb.)  
betari; becampak
danger which is run by someone declining offers  
(e.g. of coffee) by fellow villagers  
kepon
dangerous; powerful  
bisé
dark  
kelam
day  
arí't
day after tomorrow (the day following 'lude';  
is called 'isok tulat' which is followed by  
'isok nanat'; 'isok ninit' and 'isok nunut')  
lusé:
day before yesterday (preceded by 'bang kiun  
biri't')

day labourer  
langkung
day(light)  
siang
dead (by natural death (i.e. death without  
slaughter) of animal)  
mudér
deaf  
tuli't
debt  
utang
deceased person (daily discourse)  
jine(n)t
deceased person (respectful discourse)  
melikat; meneyang*
deceive  
ngulok
deep (of plate)  
lumogng
deer (Cervus)  
menyagng
deer (Cervus muntjac)  
kijang
defecate

demon

deny; refuse

deride; abuse

design on the sides of the concrete/wooden grave

desire; longing

detour (n.) (lit. 'curved way')

dew

dialect

diamond (of playing-cards)

diarrhea (to have -) (lit. 'leak shit')

die

die out (of fire)

differ (vb.)

different; other

difficult; hard

dig

digging-stick

dignity; rank; position (get promoted)

diligent; industrious

dirty

disappear; gone (be -); be lost

disappear quickly when frightened

disclose or secret inquiry about a third person present

disease induced by taboo faunal food (induced by 'ikadn kaisan', 'ikadn tugang', 'ikadn tunjang', 'ikadn selangat', and 'ayem utan'. No protective measures can be taken except avoidance. No stigma attached to it. Possibly equivalent to allergy.)

dish; plate (large)

dish; plate (small)

divination; trance

birak

antek

lawan

menela;

bidang ketam

pudeng; jemengk

jeledn belit

mu(d)n

pelicu

talam

birak bocor

matei't

padem

belæin

læin

mal

ngalik, mengali't

tugél

pangkat (ngenaik pangkat)

rajin

ngelap; lap-sap; lasap; ngusok

lang; lempus

tepelasat; tepelti't

betelisi't

radék

nampan

cubik

biang
divine for a spectre/ spirit

divorce (vb.)

divorced man

divorced woman

dizzy

doesn't pay attention; doesn't listen (about a child)

dog

dog-cage

domino

don't!

don't try!; it's too difficult!

door

door (the latter term means 'a door which must be forced open by a stick'; in former times doors were not hinged and thus had to be pried open by using a lever)

downstream

dragnet

dream (n.)

dress (sarong)

drink (vb.)

drink greedily

drive (vb.)

drivel; slaver (vb.)

drum (n.)

drum stick

drunk; intoxicated

dry (adj.)

dry (vb.) in the sun

dry season

duck (n.)
durian

dust (n.)

selampet

sarak

mak ja(d)no; mak ramang

nuk ja(d)no; nuk ramang

kiter

gelik

asek

dereben asek

beregap

jén!

jén detemeng!

rebang

lawang; lawang lantek*

kili:k

pukét

mimpi't

sarong

maken

ngeregat

serang

beselulor

gendagng

cutik

mabok

keridēn

nyémor

kemaregk

bibek

durin

debu; abok

91
ear

ear (a respectful form. In SM/I 'pendengar' means 'hearer', 'listener'; 'hearing')

earlobe

ear-pendant used by maidens

ear-pendant used by widows, divorcees, and 'women above forty')

earring

earthen ant's nest

earthquake

earwax

east

eat

eating-bowl

eclipse, solar; -: lunar (I was told (perhaps erroneously) that 'rau' means 'sin' - thus in both instances sun and moon are 'caught sinning'. However, Skeat (1965:11) explains that 'rahu' (from Sanskrit) means 'dragon'. I assume that Skeat is correct on this point and merely note that the word may have acquired a different meaning among the Lom, although I have not recorded use of the word in any other context.)

eel (Monopterus albus)

effective (about spells)

egg

eggs (to lay -)

eight

ebow

elephant

eleven

emphasising suffix

empty

enclosure for animals

enclosure for poultry (small, like a basket)

bilong; runcong (rancong)

penenger

cupidn

kenimp

kerabu

anting-anting

terkucong numbek*

-

tai't bilong

timor

makedn (de-)
mancok

tangkap rau

ikadn belut

masén

telok

betelok

lapedn

sigong

gajé

sebelés

la:
kosong

kurong; rebén

sangker
end; top (from the end)

enemy

enmity (to be at - with); hostile (to be - towards)

enough

enter

epidemic

epilepsy(?)
era; time

erect (vb.); raise (a house)

Eugenia

evaporate; disappear (e.g. scent of aloe-wood if not kept in container)
even; flat

evil; bad

exactly!; that's why

example

excrements

expansive; extensive; wide

expenses

expensive

extinguish

extract; take out; pull out (cfr. 'nyabut')

extremely; most; very

extremely; most; very ('igék' can also be used to negate a (positive or negative) statement as in the following example: 'La: abis gulé? Dék adé agi't, igék' (Is the sugar sold out? There is nothing left, igék) which means that there is still sugar for sale)

eye

eye ('menenteng' is a respectful form. The root word is 'tentang' ('regarding'). In another part of Bangka (Pargkalniur) the respectful form is 'penentang', which in SM/I means 'opponent'; 'opposition')

eyebrow

eyelash
eyelid

eyetooth

F

fabrications; rumours
face (n.)
fairy-tale
fall (- off; - down)
far
fast
fast (vb.)
fat (n. & adj.; n. also used for 'fertilizer')
father (former terms)
father (present term)
fathom
fatigued; tired
faunal food not to be eaten while learning certain spells
feel
feel for
feel if something (e.g. edge of knife) is sharp; question (vb.)
feeling in teeth after having eaten something sour; go to the bone
fell (vb.) (e.g. trees)
female genitals; vagina (SM/I 'caping' means 'metal cover for key hole, pubic region'; 'chastity belt')
fence
fertile (of soil)
fetch
fetch (- s.t. from a distance)
fetch down
fever

gelabar
muké
sangkayat
jato:
jau:
deres; lekas
muti
gemongk
wak; mak
pak
depak
pendat
busok anyér
merasé
ngerabak
tatap (de-, (me)natap)
gigilek
nebagng
capidän
pager
kabek
ambil*; amik (dami:k, ngami:k)
mengami:k
julok
gelugug
Ficus (cfr. Burkhill, 1966:1017 ff.)  
kiaré

fight (vb.) (cock-)  
-

fight; quarrel  
lawan

file (to - teeth)  
ngasa: gigi 't

filled; full  
peno:

dedené  
temun; tempo; be-; nempo

find; meet; reach (vb.)  
jeri 't

fine (n.)  
kelingkidā

finger  
jeri 't antek

finger (little -)  
jeri 't manis

finger (middle -)  
nengk abis

finger (ring-)  
abis

finish (something)  
abis

finished  
abi-abis

finished completely; over and finished with  
apei 't

fire  
kelimpat

firefly  
kayek apei 't

firewood  
julong kali 't

first time (the -)  
ikiadn

fish  
mancing

fish (w/hook)  
baur

fishing-rod  
takok; ngam

fit (vb.)  
lima*; limé

five  
nyalé apei 't

flame  
raté; latar

flat; level  
lipér

flat (of plates)  
ngolok

flatter (paradoxically, 'mengolok' in SM/I means 'to ridicule; to mock')  
isī 't

flesh; meat  
berenga:k

flies' eggs  
nimul

float (vb.)  
delem

flood, inundation; deep (of water)  
lantai 't

floor
flow (vb.)
flower
flute
flute (made from 'resam' or rice stalk)
fly (n.)
fly (vb.)
fighting fox
fog; (foggy)
follow (vb.)
fontanel; crown of head
food
foot
footprint
foot-stool
force someone; "grill" someone
forefinger
forehead
forest
forget
forgive
forgiveness; pardon; excuse; apology; (I am) sorry
fork
four
free (e.g. from a trap)
free (e.g. from obligations); spare time
fresh water
freshwater fish
freshwater shrimp
frighten; scare
frog; toad
from

anyot
bungé
sulidn
tingok
langeng
terbang
keluang keluét
kebut; berasep; kelam
(ponari't la: kelam)
ikot; d-
ususer
pemakedn
kakei't
bekas
tok kecit
kepanok
tunyok
kedét
utan
lupak (ke-)
ngampon*
ma'ap
garpu
empat*; mpat
lepas
leber
aik tabar
ikadn daret
uyap
segak; besemui't
pekatak
di't; dari't
from behind (used exclusively in magical spells)

from in front (used exclusively in magical spells)

fruit

fruit (to carry -)

fruit of Zalacca conferta, Griff. (Cfr. Burkill, 1966:2324)

fruitstem

fry

frying-pan (Chinese style)

full

funeral ceremony proper

furious

furrow in the faces of humans between nose and mouth, the absence of 'cicū' indicates that the 'person' in front of you is in fact a transformed 'phantom crocodile' ('siluman')

future (in the -) ('ke + adep')

G

gall

gamble

game (hunted animal); thing(s); meaning (lit. 'aim'; 'intention' (SM/I 'maksud'); e.g. 'apé mesé?: 'what's that?')

gap; hiatus (in story)

garbage

garden; plantation

garden/ field long disused (usually marked and recognized as such by a fruit-tree (e.g. durian)

gecko

genitals

get

get lost!; beat it!

get something stuck in one's throat (e.g. a fishbone)

ghost; spectre

ngarāk

ngamét

bué:

bebeuè:

kelubi't

kedangkel

guring

kwali̓k

kenyang

namek kubur

imusi

galur idong

kadep

pedek

judi; ri̓rap* (?)

mesé

setugel-setugel

kerampak

kebun

kelekek

cečak

cawat

dapet

jén ngaru:

ketulagngng; bengkel

penyaber
ginger
girl
give
gland
go; walk (vb.)
go about; turn around
go ashore
go looking for girls
goat
God
godfather (an inaccurate gloss of the Lom term)
goitre
gold
good
goosebump
grandchild
grandfather
grandmother
grandparents
grass
grasshopper
grave
great grandfather
green
grill (vb.)
grind (rice)
grope
ground; land; soil
grow
grow thin
grudge; hate; grievance
guard (vb.)

ja:i
gedis
meri:k
telok cecek
pegi; pegei't
bekelilidñ
ngenai k dare t
ngelagak
kan boring
Roh Kuasè; Urang Kuasè
påk angkuk
ngilek
mas
bei't
nangkat
cucek; cucung
aki
nik
-
rumpot
ajong
kubur
usang
i jek
manggagnè
nyisèr
ngerama:
tana:
tumbu:
nengk kuros
agem (ngagem)
nyagè
guardian of traditions, 'the balancer', 'holder' of the world, the ground and mankind (a former institutionalized role)

penitit

 guardian of traditions, 'the healer', 'the holder' of disease (a former institutionalized role)

penaber

 guardian of traditions, 'the water drawer', 'the holder' of water (a former institutionalized role)

penimék

guest; friend; companion

kawan

gullet; windpipe

rekong

gum (in the mouth)

gegesi't

gut

lingkang prot

H

haemmoroid

jujul

hair (feather)

bulek

hair (grey)

ubér

hair (of head)

ramut

half sibling (same father)

dansanak anjing

half sibling (same mother)

dansanak kandung

half-pounded rice

kesak

hamur

tukol

hand; paw

tangen

hand (lines of -)

urat tangen

hand (palm of -)

telapak tangen

hard; stiff

keras

hard times (a general problem; cfr. 'sengkél';)

kepayel; pacékelik

harm people through the use of magic

runggun

harvest (n.)

ketam

harvest (vb.)

ngetam

hatchet-like tool designed similarly to a small hoe, used to plane and smoothen wood

banci kayek

hate; detest; dislike

benci

he

nyé

head cloth

setar; tekulok
head

head (a respectful form, the root word of which is 'ujung'; 'top'; 'far end'; 'summit'. In another part of Bangka (Pangkalniru) the respectful form is 'pejunjong'. In SM/I 'menunjung' means 'to carry something on one's head'.

heal (e.g. of a wound)

healthy, well; never mind

hear (vb.)

heart

heart (of playing-cards)

hearth

heat, warm up (soften) by fire

heat by fire

heath; field

heavy

heel

help yourself!; enjoy yourself!; dig in!

hen

here

here to; hithe:

heron

hiccup

hidden

hide oneself

hill

hit (vb.); be afflicted with

hoarse (adj.)

hobby

hoe (n.)

hoe (vb.)

hoe-handle (from wood)

hog (domesticated)

hold

100
hole
hollow
hollow out (vb.) (cfr. 'belubangng')
holy
honey
honey-'trap'
hopefully
horizontal wall- beam; also used for the horizontal logs at the 'bagan'
horn
hornbill
hot (of temperature)
hot (spicy)
house
how?
how many?; how much?
human (n.)
human beings; people
humiliate; disdain
hundred
hungry
hunt (vb.)
hurricane
husband
hut

lubangng
belubang
tebok (de-)
keramat*
madek
suar
ager
sinto
tanok
-
ange(n)t
pedes
uma:
macem mané?; nengk mané?
berapé?
urang
umat
nela:
saraté
laper
berasek; belapon
topan
lakei't
punok

I

I

I (am going) to the rice field ('ko ke umé')

I don't know

I don't want (used in connection with actions such as 'gawi:' (work) and 'jeledn' (go)); cfr. 'ko ngeratak'

ko
ko kumé
nta:
ko dék kawé:
I don't want (used with the verb 'makan' (eat); possibly also with names of food (i.e. nouns))

I myself

identity card

if

if (an example of use: 'Men ko adé duuit, nengk; men nidi, ngak.'; 'If I have money, I want to; if not, I don't.')

iguana (monitor lizard), Varanus salvator (Laur.) Cantor

ill; sick

ill; sick (also: feeling when having eaten something too fatty)

illicit sexual relations

in

in front

in the beginning; to begin with; originally

incest

incision (removal of prepuce; the Lom do not practise regular circumcision)

inconsiderable

indeed!; final emphasis of statement (e.g. 'Aok, bek!' 'Nide, bek!')

inexplicable, but effective (an example of something being 'musél' is the indigenous massage against the common cold)

infertile hen's egg

inform; instruct; tell (cfr. 'order')

inharmonious; discordant

irjure; wound

inland

inside

insufficient; inadequate (a Chinese term?)

invisible

iron

Islam

ko ngeratak

sikok ko; diwi:k; diwi:k ko

surat pelusu; KTP kalok

men

kejawak

sa:két

lamengk

jemongk; nyéléwéng

delem

de adep; kadep

pasal

singkol; buyong

sepét

dék berapé

bek!

musél

kejulong

sirén (nyirén); padé: (made:); repot; berit-ag

cupé

netak

daret

delem

kamkai

siyat

besi't

Selam

102
island
it
itch (vb.)

J

jaw
jaw-muscle; biting ability
jealous
jealousy; envy (primarily material -); instigating actions to prevent others' access to coveted items unobtainable by oneself
joke (vb.); jest
jug
jump off; jump down
just a minute!
just row; just mentioned

K

keep quiet! (said to a noisy child)
kettle-lid
kidney
hill
kin; relative
kind (n.); sort; manner; type; model
kiss (vb.)
knee
kneecap
knife
knife (6-8 cm. blade)
knit (net)
knotted bark-rope, charmed, used around the waist of a woman post partum in order that her uterus and waist contract
know; be acquainted with
know; be aware of

pulau
nye
miang; ngetap
gerém (gerim)
mpak-mpak
kemurét
iri dengki
cemaké:
caku
ngamagnng
dilék lok!
tədi't

jén beriak!
tudong
isi't belikat
muno:
sanak; pamili
macam
sium
lutos; lutot; jengku
kecupak lutot/lutos
pisok
cancong
nyiret
tali't bangkeng
kenal
təŋ
lair of (wild) pigs
lake
lame
lamp
land (vb.)
Lansium domesticum
large amount
larva; caterpillar; grass-worm
latex
laugh (vb.)
laugh at someone
layer
lazy
lead; accompany: bring (- someone)
lead (by the hand)
leaf
leafless
leave; 'don't leave those things' (e.g. plates etc. after eating)
leech
left
lend
length of foot
leprosy
less
let know
let us ...
liana
liar
lie (speak falsely) (often used exclamatory: 'nonsense!', or 'bullshit!') (cfr. SM/I 'rapik': 'to talk rot')
lie (vb.)
jeremon
lalap besak
badi't
pelita; lampu
ngingap
dukek
ngeradek
ulet bilek(?)
karét
ketawé
ngeregek, tegeregek
belapis*
pena'ak
ngantak; ngembér
nintén
daun; umut
cupong*
begerak; 'jén begerak parebut itek'
pacet
kiri't.
minyem
tepak
kutok
kurang
madé:
pai kité ...
sulur; aker
pebulé
ngerapi:k; pebulék (bulék)
baridn
lie on; sit; place oneself (e.g. 'lie/sit on eggs')
numpang

lie on one's back
telentang

lie on one's side
sirinding

lie on one's stomach
terap

light (vb.) (- a fire)
uéét

light (of weight)
ingan

light; soft; weak
lema:

lightning
kilat

like (vb.)
gurék; suka*; suké

lip
bibik

liquid exuding from putrefying cadaver
danor; nana

little (a -); few
siki:t

l've (vb.); alive
idup

live with one's spouse in the house of one's parents or parents-in-law (there is no linguistic differentiation, therefore, between viri- and uxorilocality)
sekepok

liver
ati't

lizard; skink
mkarong

load (tr.)
nengk "méét

log
tunggul

log falling down when a 'trip-branch' (cfr. 'pasabel') releases it, possibly also the name for that kind of trap itself
bełok

log, stripped of its top and branches
bategng seguntagng*

loincloth (cfr. 'genitals')
sarong

long
panyagng

long ago (of -); long lasting
lamé

lontar palm
-

loose; sandy
supor

loose; slack
tenur

lose
kala:

loss
rugi't

lottery ticket
banglo

louse (vb.)
ngesai't kutek
louse; flea
louse (red 1.) (Ixidoidae)
louse-egg
love (someone)
low
lung

\[M\]
machete
machete (long -)
machete before wooden handle is mounted
machete w/o/iron handle
machete w/wooden handle
machete-handle (from wood)
magic; -al
magical control over the will of others
magical spell (to say a -)
magical spell said for oneself
maize
make
make a hole (vb.) (cfr. 'tebok')
make a log-trap
man; male
manage (vb.); capable of
mango (Mangofera indica, Linn.)
mangrove
manner; way; style
man-trap
many; a large number (e.g. of fruit; implying fertile soil)
mark (vb.) the borders of a rice field
marked; mutilated; (e.g. as a result of a bite)
market

kutek; tumak
ketungau
telok kutek
pudeng; betunang
bawé:
apok

parangng
pedang
parangng putignng
parangng lingkogng
parangng be'ulek
ulek parangng
aiik'limo; umai
kema't't; nipu
nançkel; (di)tangkel
jimét
jagong
muét; debau't
belubagng (de-)
debetok
céwok; lakei't
mampu
pelem
bakek
céré
ranyek
beterak
penetak umé:
runé(n)t
pasar
married
marry
marry (to have one's daughter -)
martial art
mast
mat (of plaited straw)
match (vb.)
match-stick
mattress
may
measles
measure(vb.); 'it measures'
measure of area (100 square meters)
measure of weight (3.125 kg.)
meat (dried)
medicine
medicine man; shaman
menstruation
menstruation blood
mention; say
merchant; trader; middleman
mercy (the pro forma asking for - prior to doing something shady)
mesh (of net)
miaow
middle; centre
midwife
milk
millet
milt
mirror (n.)
miserly; stingy
mistake; wrong
kawén
nengk kawén
ngawén
mencak
tiang
tiker
judu:
bategng kosét
kasor
buli;; bi't
melenting
keré:
kak
gartang
daging keridn
ubét
dukon
nundek kotor
sanur (salnur?)
kenteng (ngenteng)
tauké:
tekelét
rupang jaridn
ngiao
tenga:
dukon beranengk
susu
jawék
mengkok
kaco;; cermén
nengk desimpan teros
sala:
mix (vb.)
mixed growth (speargrass and trees)
molar
moment (a)
money
monkey (Macacus fascicularis)
monkey (Semnopithecus? or Presbytes?)
moon; month
moon's dark spots
more
morning
morning (this -)
mosque
mosquito
mosquito net
moss
most
mother
mother (used for animals)
mountain
mouse ('t. berekang' is a largish species; 't. munok' is 'field-mouse')
mousedeer; chevrotain (Tragulus ravus; Moschus javanicus)
moustache
mouth
mouth cavity
move
move just a little
much; many; a lot
mushroom; mould; fungus
mussle (species of -)
mussle; clam

nyampok
pelalang*
peregék
swat
duit
kerak
lutogng
bulén
Nik Ungkok
lebi:
pagi't
pagi't nén
mesejit*
rengént
kelamu
lumot
selebi:
mak
ngenuk; ngemak; nuk
gunong
tikos; t. berekang;
t. munok
kancil; pelanok;
sangkancil; sangkacil;
sangkacen
kumis
mulot
telekak
begerek
nyingkir
banyangk
lapok; kekulat
remis
kerang
mute

N

nail (iron -)
nail (of finger; foot)
naked (the latter term an adjective formed from the noun 'koboi' (cowboy))
name
narrow
narrow escape (make a-)
aughty
navel
near; next to; by
neck
necklace
needle
needle-like
nephew
nephew; niece (not gender specific)
nest (of birds, bees)
net (fishing -)
net (fishing -; used at sea for tuna, spanish mackerel etc.)
net (sunk horizontally) used at 'bagan'
neutralize(d), render ineffective
never
new
night; evening
night before funeral ceremony proper (during which one must be calm and avoid anger)
nine
nineteen
nipa palm

bisek

paku
kukek
bekelanjagng; ngoboi
namé
sempét
ngelikép
macal; bandel; pecenei
pusat
nampi:k
ketukok
kungkong
jarum
menyarum*
abeng
kemánengk
sarengng
jaridñ; jaridñ manjang; jálé
tebik
tangkol; waring
campa
dék perna:
barek
malam
malam niduk ben
semilén
semilén belés
nipa:
nipple (of a man's breast) (lit. 'dry rice')
nipple (of a woman's breast)
nighttime fishing from boat, using flashlight
nighttime fishing from boat, using lamp
(verb-construct of 'squid': 'sutong')
nighttime fishing from boat, using lamp
(verb-construct of 'squid': 'turak')
nod (vb.)
nonsense
north
nose
nostril
not; no
not anymore
not ever
not present
not yet
now ('kén' is most commonly used)
numb (esp. of tongue, e.g. after having chewed betel)
numeral coefficient for animals and parts of animal and human bodies
numeral coefficient for bundles (e.g. firewood)
numeral coefficient for fields and gardens
numeral coefficient for flat, thin objects (e.g. sheets)
numeral coefficient for flowers
numeral coefficient for large objects and fruit
numeral coefficient for long, cylindrical objects
numeral coefficient for planks and boards
numeral coefficient for rice
numeral coefficient for small, grain-like objects
numeral coefficient for (wire)traps

kulop
bu:k keridn (m.)
kutil cok
nyanjuk
nyutong
nurak
ngungek
ngeracau
wataré:
idogng
lubang idong
kan; ka; ngak; dék; něk
dék ... agi't
menék-něk
ócócék; dak dé; ne'i't;
nidi
lum
kén; kini*; sekarang
abel
iko(k)
kabet
bidagng
lai't
tangkai't
bué:
bategng
kepigng
beni:
igi:k; bigi:k; sigi:k;
butér
maté
oar
oblong pillow ('Dutch wife')
of course; certainly; obviously
of one colour; plain
offerings (make -); sacrifice (vb.) (- to evil spirits)
often
oil
old (of objects)
old (of persons)
on top
one
onion
only: merely
only; merely ('only you')
open (vb.)
open eyes (e.g. of puppies)
opportunity; time (for something)
or
orange
order (vb.) (cfr. 'inform')
ordinary; as usual ('mengk' and 'tuman' are older terms)
origin
orphan (about the mythical ancestor of the Lom, Aki Antek)
out of breath
out of breath ('jeri' means the kind of breathing problem one has when "cat's hairs enter one's body")
outer edge of palm-leaf roof
outer side; outside; out there
over there (place specified)
over (past) the edge
over there; yonder (place not specified)
owl
gelulak
kiun
burong antek

p

paddy stalks (dried)
jelamin(')

palate
telekak

palm wine
-

Pandanus atrocarpus
menkuang

papaya (Carica papaya, Linn.)
katis

parents-in-law
mentu'

parents-in-law (the reciprocal -) (term of address)
mensén

parents-in-law (the reciprocal -) (term of reference)
bisén

parrot
-

pass; cross (vb.)
nyeberang

pass; hand over; hold out
nunyok

pass someone or something very close.
ngelisép

past; beyond (in the spatial sense)
utas; mintas (tepintas)

past; beyond (in the spatial sense); also 'bow under'; 'walk below'
nyurok*

past puberty; sexually aware
igé:

pathological fainting of children
ngajét; keselep

patience; patient
sabar

pavillion; communal gathering hall
balai*

telapak

paw (n.)
mair

pay
upa (ng-; d-)

pay someone; employ
tujul

peak; summit

pearl (in SM.I 'intan' means 'diamond'. Possibly the Lom do not differentiate between the two)
intan

pebble
batek kecit

peel (vb.)
ngupak

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peel (vb.) (of one's skin)
peep at; sneak up on; spy on
pencil
penis
pepper
perhaps
permitted food (in the Islamic sense)
pick (vb.)
pick up
pierce
pig
pig (bearded -); Sus barbatus, Muller
pigeon; dove
pigeon (small wild -). (nasalized 'ai')
pile up
pillow
pimple
pinch (vb.)
pineapple
pipe (a Chinese (Hakka/Kek) word)
pitch; tarry mass ('perakat' in SM/I means 'glue')
pitfall
pith; wood-kernel
place (n.)
placenta
plain (n.)
plait
plaited mat (small, to place under a hot pot or pan)
plan; design
plank
plant (vb.)
plant-sap (sticky -); resin

nelos
intai't (ng-); enep (d-)
pelut
palet; peli; pelik
saang
barangkali't
halal
mutik
ngami:k
tebalang
ntuit; karaj; babei't.
kecakal; babei't rimék
ketukek; burung daré:
punai
besuson*
bantel
semuak
ngedit
nanas
uncui
gegalé pelakat
pelubagng
teras
tempat
kakak
tana: raté
nganyem
lekar
bakel
papen
nanem
geté:
plate
plate, plaited from 'mengkuang'-leaves
play (i.e. a game)
play with small children, lifting them up, shaking them etc.
play with water
playing, dangling (of tongue)
playing-cards
pointless
poisonous sting (e.g. of wasp)
pole; post; pillar; also used about the primary 'legs' of the 'bagan'
pole; stake; pole-like
ponder; meditate; sit alone making plans with a content feeling
poor
porcupine
port
possible
post partum period (44/45 days after the birth of a girl/boy)
pot (metal) for cooking rice
pound (vb.) rice
predatory bird
prefix (indicating generality ?) (e.g. 'in the mountains'; 'in the forests')
pregnant (the latter term meaning lit. 'already big belly')
pregnant for more than 9 months (lit. 'water-buffalo belly')
press together (vb.)
previous; first ('lok' is the preferred term)
price
primeval forest; jungle ('rimék tabun' is the most ancient and inaccessible, then follows 'rimék berés' and 'rimék juér')
prodigal; big spender
piridh
timpak
main
nimang (detimang)
mecimogng
nol; nol-nol
donpé
nék ngetap
sengat
tiang
tejalar
melamun; pengeram*
merarat; méskén
lanak
pangkal
mungkin
repas
kwanci; kincing; dalong
numok
lang
se (seguncng-gunong; seutan-utan)
betian: la: besak prot
tian kebu:
picét
dulu; lok
argé
rimék
raré
project; protrude
protection (against extranormal events) (cfr. 'sarát')
protective screen for young plants
protective magical spell (cfr. 'cadáng')
protrude
provisions
pull (vb.)
pulley block
pulse (heartbeat)
pump
pumpkin
punish
pus
push (vb.)
push-net (for small fish and shrimp)
put; place; lay
python

Q
quail
quarrel (vb.)
quiver (n.)

R
rack/stand (e.g. for drying fish, squid, etc.)
raft
'after
rain
'rain (heavy -); raining cats and dogs
rainbow
rainwater flowing down from cliffs

nerganyét
cadang
ngelibong
sarát
cucuk
muék bu:k
tari't
kalak
keredak
kompo
labek
ngukum
nana:
surong
sungkur
tarok; gelék (de-);
nglepas
ular sabék
puyo:
berebur; bekelait'
-
barak
rakét
kasek
ujén
ujén lebet
bidudarit
ngamagngr; terjun
rainy season
rambutan
rancid smell (of old coconut)
random (at - ); haphazardly
rattan, prepared and ready to use
rattan; wicker
rattan container for bringing live pigs to the market
ray (genus of fish: Trygon, Cuv.)
receive (cfr. 'refuse')
reciprocal and indebted work
recline (one's body)
reclining wall
red
reel; spool
refuse; contradict
refuse (- to receive something)
religious memorial banquet
reluctant
remainder; rest
remember
repair
repair or finish plaited straw mats, containers etc.
repay; revenge
resemble; appear to be
resin
retribution for transgressing food-prohibitions (and other prohibitions) (thus: 'basak kejawak'; carbuncle caused by eating iguana which one has sworn ('pesumpa:') not to harm)
return (vb.)
rheumatism (lit. 'bone sick')
rib (n.)

usem ujén
ramut
bau tengi:k
sebasing-basing
wit semat
wit
culung
pari't
terimak
besao:
yanyér
dinding tulak
cerék (?); mira; mirak*
gelunogng
ngelawar
ngak ngami:k
sedéka kubur
dék berenyap
sisék
ngeneng
komucak
nisép (tísép)
memales
iné
damer
basak
bali't; balek*
sakét tulagng
tulagng rusok
rice (boiled)
rice (pounded)
rice field
rice mortar
rice plant (the varieties of hill rice are: 'p. balok' of which there are two kinds: 'hitam' and 'putih'; 'p. hutan'; 'p. mayang'; 'p. rum'; 'p. ketan' or 'p. pulot' of which there are two kinds: 'hitam' and 'putih'
rice porridge
rice porridge (a rather dry and thick one)
rice stalk (dry)
rice-chaff
rice-grain
rice-harvest knife
rich
ridge purlin (also: metaphor for 'house'; 'hamlet')
right
ring (finger-)
ringworm
rinse one's mouth
ripe
ripples (cfr. 'jén beriak')
rise (of sun)
river
road; main -
rock; stone
roll (vb.)
roll over
roofing ('thatched roof')
room
rooster
root
rope
bu:k
berés
umé:
lesong
padi't
bubur
bu:k ancok
tangkai't
ruman; kulét padi't
buli't
-
kayo; ka'vé
bubong
kanen
cincén
kurap
mengkumuk
masek
gelí(b)mak
timul; keluar
sungai
jeledn; - lén
batek
musin
tegelimpang
atap
delem
mak sabong
aker; banér; jangker
tali't
round (cylindrical)
round (spherical)
round mirror; (but cfr. Funeral Speech, note 6, for alternative)
row (vb.)
rowlock (Chinese (Hakka/Kek) terms. The former is made from wood, the latter from rope)
rudder
run (vb.)
ruse; tunnel-net

S

sack
sacrifice
sago flour
sago palm
sail (n.)
sail (vb.)
salt
salt (to - fruit)
salty, saline
same (the same as)
sand
sandbank
sandfly; midge; gnat
saucer
say
scab in scalp (of a small child; regarded as natural and supposed to disappear by itself by the time the child reaches two years of age)
scabies
scaffold for nocturnal fishing
scaffold/shelf above hearth ('paré alagng' is also the term for a loft-like construction sufficiently large to sleep on)

bulét
buntér
kacé melor*
bedayong
miong tun; miong ban
kemudi't
lumpat; lari't; lap
bubek; tekalak
karogng
meir niat
saguk
remié(ng)k
layar
belayar
gerebm
dasén
masén
samé
pasèr
betidā
apor-apor; kekerok
cubit
katé
birim karong
gudék; kudis
bagan
paré alagng
scaffold/shelf for kitchen utensils  paré
scallops (river -) bebiko
scallops (sea -) kimak
scar alét
schoolhouse (lit. 'education building', this is not an indigenous term but one which was used by the authorities in order to surpass the Lom prohibition against building schools on their land) gardu pendidikan
scorpion kecengkigng
scratch (vb.) ngatap
scratch w/claws ngaret
scream karorir't
screw-pine (Pandanus) panden
sea laot
sea tortoise pinyok
sea-weed liang
secondary forest (a sub-category of 'delés'. Succeeded by a numeral indicating the number of times the plot is remembered to having been used as 'umé'.) temarun
secondary forest; brushwood (the Lom reserve this word for 'secondary forest succeeding a first-time swidden in primeval forest'. See also 'delés', 'rimék', and 'temarun') blukar
secondary forest, fallow for at least two decades delés
see; look at kelihat; ngengong; tengong
seed rangkak; igik
seek; look for ngesa'i't
seek; look for (rarely used except with strangers; cfr. 'ngesai't') mencari
sell nyuél
send ngirém
senile (in Belinyu: 'nyanyok' linglung
sense of disability to grasp it all, knowing that much still slips away; memory of a first love which was never reciprocated ('nostalgia') mengen
sense of loss or bitterness when, in spite of sufficient abilities and resources to reach a goal, one is hampered by a sudden obstacle ('frustration')

serving-bowl
set (off) a (certain) time
set (vb.) (of sun)
seven
severe(d); tear/torn off
severe(ly)
sew
shadow
shake; sway (tr.)
shallow
shark
sharp
sharp point
sharpen
she
shell
shell (cockle-; turtle-)
shirt
shirt, tied in the back (formerly used by prepubescent girls)
shiver from cold
shoot (vb.) (with weapon)
shoots growing out of old tree-stumps (possibly 'perapat' (Sonneratis alba Smith); for context, see Funeral Speech)
shop
shore
short
shortcut (n.)
shoulder
shrimp
mengkel (jato: -)
biskum
detimpo
masok
tujek; tuju:
putos
nemen'
yait
mayang
begeger
tipis
yek
lanep
rancang; runcip
ngasa:
nyé
betulagng
tekurok (+ species)
bajek
tutap
ngemejer
nimak
pepat2
toko
tepi't
panek
jeledn mutong; meruros
payeng
udang

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shrimp/fish-paste (a much used condiment for which Bangka is famous. It consists of the catches from the push-nets ('sungkor'): primarily small fish and Crustacea/Malacostraca (cfr. Burkill, 1966:1036)

shrimp-net (used from boat)

shrub (cfr. 'kemunting')

shrub (with edible fruits), the flowers of which are used during the incision ceremony, Rhodomyrtus tomentosa, Wight; (cfr. Burkill, 1966:1937)

sibling(s)

sibling (elder) ('kakak' also used for elder, male cousins)

sibling (eldest)

sibling (younger) (also used for younger cousins of either sex)

sick and tired of (to be -)

sickle (n.)

sickly; feeble

side-dish

sigh (vb.)

silent

silk

silver

sin

sinew

sing

sir (term of address to Euro-American males)

sit

sit in 'lotus position'

sit w/crossed legs

six

skin

sky

slanting; sloping (slightly)

sleep (vb.)

belacan

tebik kantong

kenudok

kemunting*

beradek

kakak; ayak

kakgat

adek

muntat; gayal

paragng kaét

runguk

lauk

menyawé: besak

sepi't

stré'

pirak

dusé:

urat

belagu; bedinagnng

tuan

dudok

bertingognng

besemilak

enam*; nam

kulèt

langéngt

cucor

tiduk

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sleeping-platform; resting-bench
sleepy
slim ('ramping' means, more precisely, 'slim waisted')
slim, skinny; infertile (of soil)
slingshot
slip (vb.)
slippery; smooth
slow(ly)
slow to catch (about fire)
slurp
smack
small
small, but hot (idiom)
small plaited container from grass for tobacco
small plaited container from grass (e.g. for tobacco, betel); 'bukor' means literally: 'small grain'; 'ujê' is a species of grass. Possibly: Plumeria acutifolia, Poir., called 'bunga kemoja' in Java (cfr. Funeral Speech, note 5)
smallpox
smarting; sharp pain
smash; break (tr.)
smell (n.)
smell; sniff (vb.)
smile
smoke (n.)
smouldering piece of wood
snail
snake
snare (horizontally placed, 'spring-loaded' with a bent stick)
snare (vertically placed, 'spring-loaded' with a bent stick); lasso
snarl; growl (vb.) ('kerang' is also used about an angry look)
sneeze
snore (vb.)
snot: mucus
snout
so (as follows); consequently; in order to;
so as to; that is why
so (as said or demonstrated)
so-and-so; whosit
soft; supple
soften, almost to the point of melting
sole of foot
solid (of needle, i.e. not hollow)
some
sometimes
song
soon; in a moment
sour
south
Southern Cross (stellar constellation)
south-west
sow (any kind of seeds)
sow (domesticated)
sow (plant seedlings)
sow (rice in holes)
space under the house
spade (of playing-cards)
speak; talk
speak in one's sleep
speak loudly; quarrel
spear (three-pronged, with four barbs)
spear (wide-bladed hunting-spear)
spear (wide-bladed hunting-spear)
spear (with one barb)
spear (with two barbs)
spear (without barbs)
speargrass (Imperata cylindrica)
speech-impediment
spicy dip made from 'cekor' (Kaempferia galanga, Linn.), 'asam Jawa' (a sour tamarind relish), garlic, shallots, and salt
spider
spider (poisonous -) (nests in the ground) (Lampropelma sp.?)
spider-web
spiked fish-fin (cfr. SM/I 'ranjau': 'sharp things of different forms')
spine
spinning-top
spirit (soul)
spirit of deceased human; discarnate being
spit (n.)
spit (vb.)
split (vb.)
spoilt, rotten
spoon
spoon for serving rice
spouse's sibling's spouse
spring
sprout (n.)
spur (of a cock)
square
squat
squid
squirrel
stab (vb.); thrust (cfr. 'tikem')
stairs; ladder
stand
dunang
tirok
nalegn; lalang*
tilor
cecal
gerabek
gerabek lutogng
sareng mambagng
seranyék*
tulagng belakegng; t. punggogng
gasing
semangen(t)
pedaré:
aio:k (aik yok)
ngeludé:
melé:
apek; busok
sudek
kudil
birés, (pe-)
maté: aik
pucok
jelek
mesegi't
nunyogng
torak
bajing; mancét; tupai't
nikem
tangék
bediri't
stand with one leg angled onto the other

standing net (with rocks at the bottom and floats at the top)

star

starfruit (Averrhoa carambola Linn.(?))

steal

steer

stem (of plant)

step; kick (vb.); step through

step by step; take the first step

step down; descend

step sibling

step-mother

stern

stick, stalk, stem, a length of (?)

stick (walking -)

still

still; even

sink (vb.)

stomach-ache

stools of newborn babies

stop; cease

storm

story; history

story; tale

straight

strength; energy

strong

stuck (to be -)

stupid

stutter

submerge in water (cfr. 'terjun' (SM/I & Lom))

betungkat kakei't

sebategng

tebik renam

bintang

belimbidān

maling

ngemudik

rapak

terajagn (de-)

jelegu jelegang*

turon

adek/kakak tiri't

nuk tiri't

buri

rampun

tungkat

maler

ai'i; agi't

mamek busok

sakēt prot

tai't ulas

berenti't

ribut

cerité

kisa;; wayat

ruros

lemu:

kuat

leket

tukok; pingong; goblok;
bengel; budu:

gaget

nyabur
subsistence; livelihood

suck

suckle

suffix referring to something mentioned previously

sugar

sugar-cane

sulphur

sun (presently used term)

sun (earlier versions, in chronological order)

superstitious

supporting 'leg' for 'bagan'

surrounding (n.); area

swallow (vb.): gulp down

swallow the wrong way; choke

swamp

sweat; perspiration

sweet

sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas)

swell (vb.) (cfr. 'swollen')

swim

swing a baby to sleep (while in a 'carung' fastened in the ceiling)

swollen (cfr. 'swell')

sworn (used particularly in connection with abstaining from the consumption of certain animals)

T

tail

take

take one's turn

tall

tambourine

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tame

taro (Colocasia esculentum, Schott; C. antiquorum, Schott; Ridley (cfr. Burkhill, 1966:647-50))

tasty; delicious

tasty?; filling? (said about excellent cassava) (SM/I 'kempuh' means 'spoiled', 'gone bad')

tear (n.)

tear (tr.)

tear down

tell

ten

term for a sound uttered to finish a statement (e.g. "m-hm")

term of reference between ex-spouse and new spouse

termite (?)

testicle

that

that will do!

the eldest

then ('sudé ... barek': 'when ... then')

there

they

thick (of materials)

thigh

thin

thing(s)

think; figure

thirsty

thirteen

thirty

this

thorn

ginangk

keladi't

nyamen; seger

kempok

aik maté

mantét (p-)

merusak

nyerité

sepolo:

pengabis

pedurin

rampé:

telok pelik

itek

ndék ngerawat! huli!

urang tué

barek

sitek (de-); sani (de-); bang nun

nyé

tebel

nukang

nipis

ngkaben; pekakas; parebut; barang

mengenang; rikin; pikér (de-)

radang

tigé belés

tigé polo

ini*; nén

uneng
thousand
thread made from pineapple leaves
three
thresh
threshold (cfr. 'rapak')
throat
through, straight on; direct; unqualified
throw (vb.)
throw away
throw net over someone
thumb
thunder ('guntur' means the sound only; when no lightning can be seen)
tibia
tic
ticklish
tide (low) (see 'tide (high)' or 'la: pasang' for more details on tides)

tide (high); the high tide mark rises for seven days ('nyurong'), descends for four days ('ngurang') and stays low for three days ('tarek'). The last day of the 'nyurong' period is called 'bubong' (lit. 'ridge purlin'). The entire period of 14 days is called 'sikok aik'. The one day in the year when the high tide reaches higher than any other is called 'kepalé bubong', this is said to take place on the fifth day of the fifth month according to the Chinese calendar.

tie (vb.)
tiger
tight
time; period
time (as in 'three times')
timid; afraid
tin; can
tinea versicolor (a skin affliction)
tired; exhausted
to ...
tobacco
today
toddler
toe
toe (big -)
toe (little -)
together
tomorrow (cfr. 'luse')
tonguc
too late
too much (esp. about food eaten)
too ripe (of fruit)
too ripe (of rice)
tool for making fishing-nets
tooth
topmost
torch
torch; flashlight
tortoise (freshwater -), the former may reach 50 kg, the latter (considered a variety of the former) 3 kg
tortoise (land-)
tot
totally exhausted
tough (of meat)
track (animal -)
trap (cage-like)
trap (k.o.)
trap (k.o.) (now rarely in use)
trap; cone-shaped (for squirrels and mice)
trap; suspended cage
trap for birds made from palmleaf ribs (now rarely in use, and solely for 'burung perit')
trap for freshwater tortoises
temaku
teri't nén
terap
jeri't kakei't
nuk kakei't
kelingkidō
samé-samé; ng
isok
lidé:
la: kelalon
kedadak
tilong
ngelayar
cuban; miongki
gig'i't
pucok
peltok; ubor
tanjuk; bateri; sinter
kedabang; mencimong
kekuré
miak
udur
liyét
seruang
perangkep
penepak
pelabu
rubuk
perangkep bentas
jebak
pejato
trap (vertically set wire-, esp. for mousedeer)
trap w/hole in roof, used with live bait
trap w/trapdoor for wild pig
tree
tribal head (the Lom have never had one, to my knowledge; cfr. 'kepala kampung')
tribe; ethnic group
trousers
trunk (facial)
turmeric
turn (vb.)
turning bar (used at 'bagan': to hoist and lower net)
tusk (of boar)
twelve
twenty
twig
twine (vb.)
twins
two
two thousand

U
ugly
umbilical cord
unavailable: sold out; used up; non-existent
Uncaria gambir
uncle
unconscious; fainted
unconscious; fainted (also used for exhaustion, e.g. when having worked hard under the blazing sun)
uncooked
understand

lapon
kilong
kandang
pon; bategng; kayek
batin; rajé
bangsa
sepan ganyang
balai
kunyét
puter; musing
pengingkol
gerim (?)
dué belés
dué polo:
dén
nali't
anengk kember
dua*; dui; dué
dué ratos

burok
tali't pusat
map
gamir
mang; amang
kepupong
kepiles
mantak
ngerti't
underwear
unfortunate(ly)
until; reaching
until now; till this time
upper arm
upstream; upper course of river
urinate
urine
use (vb.)
usually
uterus

V

valley
vegetables
verandah
village
village (the best translation of 'gebong' is probably 'hamlet')

village headman (presently a civil servant. 'Rajé' and 'batin' (cfr.) are former titles)

virgin
visit (vb.)

visit someone else's house, spending one or more nights
voicc
vomit

W

wait for someone
wake up
walk (vb.)
wall

simpak; suar
menai
sampai't; dés
dés kén
tulangng maung
ulek; alor; tumengk
kemi:
kemi:
pakai; makai
saben
kandung

le(b)mé:
sayor
garagang
kampong
gebong
kepala kampung
rebun; lum kenal
main-main; berayau; mampér
öreram(b)ak
suaré
muta:
nunggudn
bangon
bejaledn
jerijak
wander about
want (vb.); wish; to be going to
war
wash (- dishes, floor)
wash clothes
wasp
watch (vb.); guard
water
water leech
water-buffalo
water-container; water-vessel ('pangak jelaik' is large, made from stone; usually placed near or in rivulet.)
water-pitcher (cfr. 'budong')
wave
we (incl.)
we (excl.)
weak
weapon
well (n.)
west
wet
what?
when
when he goes hunting
when?
where?
where from?
where to?
wherever one likes
whetstone
which (one)?
which (pron.)

bejeledn-la:-bejeledn
nengk
prang
besesa; maso:
nesa: kaēn
tabun; nyamber; nyelamber
menyagé
aik
leti'k
kebu; kerbau*
geradang; pangak; p. jelaik
-
gelu(b)mbagng
kitē'
kamidē
lemas
gamen
prigi; kaΔoang
baret
basə; ancok
apē?
sudē:
gebang nyē belope
semilē;? kudak?
aemanē?
di't manē?
ke manē?
sekaput
batek asa:
manē?
yang
while; in the process of
whimper(ing) (e.g. of puppies; metaphorically e.g. of a disappointed suitor)
whiskers
whisper
white
who is/was with; who came (too)
who?
why?
wide; broad
widow(er)
width of foot
wife
wild
win
wind
window; peephole
wing
winnow; sieve (for rice)
wine (vb.)
wish (vb.)
with
with (abbreviation of 'dengan')
wither; fade
within
woman
wood
wooden tray
wood-stack; pile of wood
work (n.)
work (vb.)
workshop; mechanic
world
sedang; dang
ngok-ngak
tali‘t ruko:
beckraos
puti:
yang meri
sapé?
gape?
libér
ja(d)no
melintang
binning
lias
menang
angèn
lawang angèn
kepak
penyaok; sauki
sapek; penyapek
gurék; ingèn
dengan*; samé; kék; kaben
ng; ngen
layek*
dedelem
céwék; mentinak
kayek
dulang
PENDUK
GAWI:
BEGAWI:
BÉNGKÉL
denié
worm
wound
wring (vb.) (e.g. clothes); squeeze
wrist

ulet; kecadin
luké
deperek; dekirak
ulek-ulek tangen

Y
yard (front -; back -)
yawn (vb.)
yaws (frambesia tropica)
year
yellow
yes
yesterday

you; yours (corresponding to SM/I 'beliau',
i.e. to persons of higher age and/or social status)

you; yours (corresponding to SM/I 'engkau',
i.e. to persons of the same or lower age
and/or social status)

you; yours (used for second person plural: SM/I 'kalian')

you 'first, I (go) behind
young

laman
ngoap
purek
taon; tahun*
kuniñ
aok
kemari't
bekek
nté
kaben; kaben-ikak
lok la: nté, ko dudi't
mudék
COMPARATIVE WORDLIST OF FIVE DIALECTS
ON BANGKA

NOTE ON TRANSCRIPTION

The 200-word list used below is the so-called Swadesh list which was found in Samarin (1973:220)\textsuperscript{1}.

I shall adhere to the same conventions as those I have used in the main vocabularies. But in addition there are two transcriptional devices which I have decided to adopt here:

1. Underlined /h/: this is pronounced like the sixth letter in the Arabic alphabet: an unvoiced pharyngeal fricative formed entirely without velar vibration.

2. Superscripted vowel (e.g. e\textsuperscript{e}): In all but a few cases this succeeds a vowel and what I have attempted to indicate by this is that the preceding vowel rolls off, as it were, into the superscripted one, but not for long enough to warrant a 'full size' letter. The first occurrence of this is the Terap pronunciation of /because/. When, however, the superscripted vowel succeeds a consonant it always precedes another vowel, and this indicates that the 'full sized' vowel is arrived at from the brief starting-point of the superscripted one. The first occurrence of this is the Kacung pronunciation of /egg/.
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<th>JERING</th>
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NOTES


2) 'pedang' means 'kitchen'.

3) 'die' also means 'here'; 'diuk' means 'there'.

4) This word has two additional meanings among the Pelaik: 1: 'rebate' (e.g. if one is buying wholesale), 2: 'work done on contract'.

5) To be bitten by a snake.

6) Cfr. also the main wordlist.

7) Among the Lom, 'ayak' is used for elder sisters; 'kakak' for elder brothers (and elder, male cousins); 'kakgat' for eldest sibling regardless
of sex. Among the Terap, 'ayak' is used for eldest sibling; 'akiek' for the next eldest sibling. Among the Kacung, 'ayak tua' is used for eldest brother; 'ayuk tua' for eldest sister.

8) Burning a second time: 'mandok'.

9) 'Temau' means 'extremely cold'.

10) Cfr. also the main vocabulary for a plethora of Lom words meaning 'to cut'.

11) According to informants this is a Sundanese word.

12) The latter term means 'old man'.

13) Unclear water: 'keroh'.

14) Unclear water: 'krok'.

15) With reference to animals.

16) With reference to humans.

17) The final 'i' is here pronounced somewhere between an 'i' and an 'é'.

18) Used about still water.

19) Among the Pelaik 'isik' means for example the stem of a plant as it is planted.

20) It is possible that a misunderstanding has occurred here: in daily SM/I 'main' also means 'to visit'.

21) 'to itch': 'ngetap'.

22) Cfr. 'brother'.

23) Cfr. 'tirok' in the Lom - English vocabulary.

24) To pierce with a drilling movement (e.g. when using a gimlet).

25) Cfr. 'sun' in the main vocabulary.

26) The former means 'to throw over one's head', the latter term 'to throw back-handedly'.

27) Cfr. the main vocabulary for more terms.
FOUR LOM TEXTS
FUNERAL SPEECH

Initial part

I lu, I su, kerbau balek asal
(invocation) water-buffalo returns (to its) origin

setipak keramat tana: Mekka
resting- bench holy soil Mecca

bangon melikat jaman ini
wake up the deceased this era

bangon melikat jaman dulu
wake up the deceased earlier eras

bangon melikat sejaman jaman
wake up the deceased any/ all (?) eras

Kini ko bangon melikat .......... Now I wake up the deceased ........ (name of deceased)

Main part

nyabut dék lawang lantek
exit from door bolted\(^1\)

bejalen ke baret dayé
walk to south-west

ambin lapat tuju: butér
fetch packs of glutinous rice seven pieces

kepét ayem sikok
carry under arm chicken one

berés segantang
uncooked rice 3.125 kg

aik madek sebotol
honey-water one bottle

Nek Igé, Akik Nunggak Nangkér\(^2\)
Grandma", Grandpa"

Nek Ige bejalen dulu
walks in front

Akik Nunggak Nangkér bejalen dudi't
walks behind

jeleguk jegelang nitit batangng jangkang
step by step balance log k.o. tree growing in muddy soil

nyurok dén kiaré cupong
bow down under twig species of Ficus leafless
nyeberang telimpok layek
pass k.o. tree withered

nyeberang padeng kemunting
pass field k.o. grass (Rhodomyrtus tomentosa)

nyeberang padeng lalang
pass field speargrass

abis padeng lalang nempo: simpang empat
after field speargrass reach crossing four

jalen kiri't jén dikot
road to the left don't follow

sepeladé sebidang umé:
biting ants field dry rice

ke kanen jén dikot
to the right don't follow

seruung manyang balek ke denié
track deer return to the world

sanak kité dék banya(ng)k agi't
kin our not many left

abis itek nempo: blukar setahun
after that reach secondary forest one year old

abis blukar setahun nempo: blukar dua tahun
after secondary forest one year old reach secondary forest two years old

abis blukar dua tahun nempo: blukar
after secondary forest two years old reach secondary forest

tiga tahun
three years old

abis blukar tiga tahun nempo: blukar
after secondary forest three years old reach secondary forest

empat tahun
four years old

abis blukar empat tahun nempo: blukar
after secondary forest four years old reach secondary forest

lima tahun
five years old

abis blukar lima tahun nempo: blukar
after secondary forest five years old reach secondary forest

enam tahun
six years old

abis blukar enam tahun nempo: blukar
after secondary forest six years old reach secondary forest

tuju: tahun
seven years old

abis blukar tuju: tahun nempo: delés pelalang
after secondary forest seven years old reach field of speargrass and trees
nempo: utan dang pancong
reach forest (in the process of) being cleared

nempo: utan dang
reach forest (in the process of growing)

pepat
fresh shoots out of old tree-stumps

nempo: rimék mudék
reach jungle young

nempo: rimék tué
reach jungle old

nempo: reget sebantér
reach forest field-like

nempo: padeng Mak Ukup
reach field " "

nempo: padeng Mak Asar
reach field Macassar (name of town)

desitekla: tempat riyeck dedak suka ramai
that (is) (a) place (of) clamour (of a) large crowd liking fun

tempat urang main rirap
place (with) people play k.o. gambling

tempat judi, nyabong, mencak
place (of) gambling, fighting, martial art

dek kanen balai besak
to the right communal house large

tempat urang main gong, gendagng, campak, tari
place (with) people play gong, drum, dance, dance

abis itek nempo: de kiri’t dukek manis
after that reach to the left dukeu sweet

dek kanen durin besak
to the right durian large

abis itek nempo: batagng seguntang
after that reach log lying on the ground without top or roots

debawi: kawa: bedidi
under (it) boiler seething

di pon: batagng urang ngampon dusé denié
at (the) base (of the) log people forgive sins world

dujong batagng urang ngampon dusé deraké denié
at (the) end (of the) log people forgive sins mercy world

abis itek nempo: kelekak luas
after that reach old garden large

abis kelekak luas nempo: uma: Aki Ali
after old garden large reach house (of) Grandpa Ali

Aki Ali nidi duma:
Grandpa Ali is not at home
Nik Ali adi duma:
Grandma Ali is at home

penyaok burok dujong pantai't
sieve battered at (the) far and (of the) beach

pisang kuros detutor atap 3
banana slender at the outer edge of the palm-leaf roof

tebek betong dekiri't jalen
sugar-cane (large variety) to the left (of the) road

tebek gelengang dekanen jalen
sugar-cane (variety) to the right (of the) road

tenga: pangak jelaik
in the middle (of the road ?) water-vessel

de ulek memandin
on the upper side bathing-place

tepintas aik
past (the) water

nempo: simpang empat
reach crossing four

kekiri't jén dikot; jalen seranyék baong
to the left don't follow; road spiked fish-fin k.o. freshwater fish

kekaran jén dikot; jaler kuma: urang Selam
to the right don't follow; road to (the) house (of) Muslims

abis itek nempo: padeng Mak Adis
after that reach field Mak Adis

abis padeng Mak Adis nempo: padeng Mak Ani
after field Mak Adis reach field Mak Ani

abis padeng Mak Ani nempo: uma: Nik Tepong Lais
after field Mak Ani reach house (of) Nik Tepong Lais (a ghost)

dupa urang dengan tebek tuju: ruas
(you are) paid (by) people with sugar-cane seven segments

nté jén berenti't
you don't stop

kalok nté berenti't lutot nté depaku orang dengan jarum bilong
if you stop knee your nailed (by) people with needle solid

bejalenla: nté kadep
walk on you forwards

ikot jalen sebelang ular
follow road k.o. snake 4

ikot jalen timor pasér puti:
follow road east sand white

dekiri't rumpot mirak mas
to the left grass red gold (unidentified)

abis itek nté tengongla: kadep adé uma: besak
after that you see in front of you there is house large
bird  red  gold  (unidentified)  on top  (of the) ridge purlin

small  plaited  container  (or  'flower of Cambodia')  in the yard

round  mirror  (or  k.o.  jasmine)  at  the top  (of the) stairs

closed  door-opening  cloth finest

open  door  that

you enter  into  (the) house  in  front  (of you)

sit thinking  you chair  Alla

mattress  magical  Fatima

intan  (cfr. Vocabulary)

resting-bench  pearl/diamond?  Mr Ali

open  mosquito-curtain  seven layers

oblong  pillows  seven piled up

that  is  the  place  (of)  ancestors  our

(ominous bird)

earthen wood  the  width  of a foot

earthen  ant's  nest

smoke  wood  stick  thin bamboo  leaning  towards  Melala  (south-west)

whoever  dies  becomes deceased

whoever  lives  wishes  (to become)  prosperous

one  two  three  four  five  six  seven
If the deceased is transformed into one of the three things listed above (bird, wood, or ant's nest), he or she will never reach "heaven" (irat).

**TRANSLATION**

**Initial part**

(Invocation)

The water-buffalo returns to its origin (which is?) a holy resting-bench on Mecca's soil.

Let the deceased of this era awaken. Let the deceased of earlier eras awaken. Let the deceased of all eras awaken. Now I awaken the deceased (name of the deceased).

**Main part**

Come out from the bolted door and walk towards the south-west. Fetch seven wrapped packs of glutinous rice and carry under your arm: one chicken, 3.125 kg uncooked rice, and one bottle of honey-water. Grandma Igé and Grandpa Nunggak Nagkér accompany you; Grandma Igé walks in front of you and Grandpa Nunggak Nagkér behind you.

Step carefully onto the jangkang-log and keep your balance as you walk the length of it. Bow down as you pass under the leafless twig of a Ficus-tree. Pass the withered telimpok-tree and two grassy fields. When you have passed the speargrass-field you will come to a junction. Don't you take the road to the left because it leads to a field full of biting ants. Don't take the road to the right, either; the deer-tracks will lead you back into the world.

There are not many left of our kin.

After that you will get to a field which has lain fallow for one year, then to a field which has lain fallow for two years, then to a field which has lain fallow for three years, then to a field which has lain fallow for four years, then to a field which has lain fallow for five years, then to a field which has lain fallow for six years, and then to a field which has lain fallow for seven years.

After the field which has lain fallow for seven years you will come to a field of speargrass and trees, then to a forest which is being cleared, then to a forest where fresh shoots are growing out of old tree-stumps. Further on you will come to a young primary forest, an old primary forest, and an open, field-like forest.

Then you come to the heaths of Mak Ukup and Mak Asar. The latter is a place with the clamour of a large, fun-lowing crowd engaged in various kinds of gambling, fighting, and martial arts. To the right there is a large communal hall where people play gongs and drums, sing and dance.

After that you will have a sweet-duku tree on your left and a durian-tree on your right. Then you come to a stripped log across a scorching boiler/crater. At the base of the log people forgive the sins of the world. At the end of it people forgive the sins of the world and give mercy.

Afterwards you come to a large, disused garden, and then to the house of Grandpa Ali. He is not at home, but Grandma Ali is.

At the far end of the beach there is a battered sieve, at the edge of the roof there is a slender banana-plant. Two kinds of sugar cane grow on either side of the road and in the middle of it there is a water-vessel. On the upper side there is a bathing-place and past the water there is a
junction. Don't take the road to the left; it is full of spiked fish-fins from the baong. Don't take the road to the right either; it leads to the house of the Muslims.

After that you come to the heaths of Mak Adis and Mak Ani and then to the house of Nik Tepong Lais. People will offer to pay you with seven segments of sugar-cane. But don't you stop; if you stop people will pierce your knees with solid needles. So just walk straight on. Follow the road of the striped snake; the road to the east across the white sand. On your left there is red-gold grass and on your right there is fresh grass growing.

After that you will see a large house in front of you. On top of the ridge purlin there is a red-gold bird, there is a bukor kemuje (8) in the yard, and a kacak melor (9) at the top of the stairs. The door-opening is closed with the finest cloth. Open the door and walk into the house in front of you. Sit down in Allah's chair and ponder. On your left there is Fatima's magical mattress. Sit down on the jewelled resting-bench and ponder. Draw aside the seven layers of mosquito-nets. There are seven oblong pillows in a pile.

That, then, is the place of our ancestors.

Don't you turn into an ominous bird! Don't you turn into wood! Don't you turn into an ant's nest! The smoke of a bamboo fire drifts towards Melala.

Whoever dies becomes 'the deceased' ('the late'). Whoever lives wants to become rich.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven.

NOTES

1) The 'lantek' (I was explained) is a stick used to close (and open?) doors with, probably similar to a bolt.

2) Each of them asks about the situation/state of the deceased, they are possibly the equivalent of "angels of death".

3) 'Detutor atap' may also be the name of a plant (Baecke frutescens, Linn.; cfr. Burkill 1966:285). Speculations arising from this possibility, however, are less likely to be promising than those in connection with 'bukor kemuje' (see below).

4) Possibly 'ular belang/welang' meaning 'striped/banded snake'. This should be taken with a pinch of salt, however, because contrary to Malay/Indonesian practice 'sebelang' in the text precedes the noun it is presumed to qualify.

5) Plumeria acutifolia, Poir. Plumeria, Linn. is a genus of shrubs and trees of the family Apocynaceae, native of tropical America. About P. acutifolia, called 'bunga kemoja' in Java, Burkill writes:

"In Malaysia the shrub has been adopted as a grave-yard plant ('pokok kubur'), from what date is not certain. It is, therefore, absent from Malay gardens.

"Raffles (...) and Crawfurd (...) mention this custom a century ago in Java, and Marsden wrote the same about Sumatra.

"Sometimes a plant stands on each side of the grave, but as a rule the Malays plant it in cemeteries without order. No doubt, one cause leading to its adoption is the ease with which cuttings strike.

(...) "The tree is sacred in India and Ceylon, where it is planted about temples." (Burkill 1966:1809, emphasis mine.)
6) Numerous entries in Burkill (1966) show that both 'kaca' and 'melor' are used in Malay for 'jasmine' or 'false jasmine', although no entries put the two words together.

7) Although different informants at different times agreed that 'Melalé' lies in a south-westerly direction (or, alternatively, that it is a metaphorical expression for this compass point) it should be pointed out that the cape of the landmass constituting the western part of Klabat Bay is called Tanjung Melala and that a hill, also named Melala, lies in the immediate vicinity. The distance from Pejam to Tanjung Melala is only some 20-odd kilometers on the map, but for various reasons it is not easily accessible.

8) Cfr. note 5

9) Cfr. note 6
Sangkacil itek cerité, itek cerité la: Jadi't macadn, gajé, datengg kemék Ke Bangka. 'Itek adé cerité. 'Itek ai't banyangk ko dapet. Ah. Dik gajé itek, (l) aok la:. Aok la:. Jadi't ... mucap segalé itek, jämén nik aki dulu.

Teros datengg ke Bangka, lamé-lamé jadi't anok nén mak kijang, manyang, babei't, eh, anok nén, pelanok; jadi't sudé: itek, itek adé cerité de Bangka. Sudé: itek, lamé-lamé, katé anok nén, katé gajé, ngé macadn tadi't, "ngesai't pemakedn". De Bangka banyangk benatagng nén, kan. Jadi't depiker olé: pelanok: "gajé ngé macadn dilék, makedn kité." (Itek cerité. 'Itek cerité de Bangka.)


Itek cerité Bangka. 'Itek adé nenger, itek agi't banyangk lupak. (Tapi') men nengk nén, tuan, sukat (0) nengk ngeneng, isok la: leber gawi: nengeng, itek cerité itek panyagng gé:, wayat aok sangkayat itek.


THE CLEVER MOUSEDDEER

The story about the mouseddeer(2), that story, indeed. Well, the tiger and the elephant came here. To Bangka. So the story goes. I still remember much of it. Ah. (...) yes, indeed. Yes, indeed. Well, all of them talked at the time of our ancestors.(3)

Having arrived to Bangka, after a long time, well, this kijang manyang, pig, eh, this, mouseddeer; well then, this is a story from Bangka. Then, little by little, said this, said the elephant to the tiger, "let's look for something to eat." There were many of those animals on Bangka, you know. So the mouseddeer thought, "before long the elephant and the tiger will eat us." (That's the story. That's a story from Bangka.)

So then, the thinking over and finished with, then the turtle came. As it happened the turtle was afraid of the tiger. (This is a long story, tuan.) The turtle, little by little, asked the one who was with, well, the kijang. I mean the kijang asked the manyang. Then the manyang went to the pig and asked him. That's how the story goes. There was no authority, says the story.

That's a Bangka story. I have heard it, I have forgotten much. (But it's like this, tuan, (...) I want to remember, I'm free tomorrow to remember, this story, this tale, is very long, yes.)

Well, then, after a while, the mouseddeer spoke: "What's the tiger's plan?" The tiger and the mouseddeer were adversaries. (Pelanok we say around here.) After they had been adversaries for a long time (the mouseddeer ?) asked, "how?" "Not like this," said the tiger. The tiger already wanted to eat the mouseddeer. It wanted to eat the mouseddeer, it wanted to eat the kijang manyang, pig; the tiger already wanted to eat them. You know the tiger wants to eat live things. The elephant eats grass. "Like this,

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Well, after that, then the mouse deer went to engage the bumblebee. You know the menegeris-root is wide. Menegeris is a hard wood. Around here we say menegeris. There is a big one next to the road. "Well, what are we going to do? The strongest will break through the menegeris-root" by stepping right through it. Well, then the mouse deer fetched the bumble-bee to hollow it out. (That's the way the story goes, that's the story of the tale. That's a story of animals.)


After that, when the bumble-bee had finished hollowing out, you know, the bumble-bee for its home, usually you know, often covers the hole. Then the, well, the elephant started to shake the menegeris-tree. It didn't break, that menegeris-tree! That root-thing didn't break when it was stepped on. After that the tiger took its turn, and however big its foot, it didn't penetrate it at all. Then the manyang didn't break through it. After him the kijang didn't break through it, the pig...


Then "I", said the mouse deer. (That's in the story.) Well, while a mouse deer's legs are slender, the thing had been made a hole in, had been hollowed out by the bumblebee. "Tek-tek" - it disappeared up to here. It was broken through past the knee, by that mouse deer. The menegeris-root. So then the mouse deer became batin, it was called batin padang. (8) It got promoted, yes. Ah... And they lost. The kijang lost, they lost every single one of them, they lost. The mouse deer won.
Sometime later the tiger wanted revenge, and he was hungry. He wanted to eat just a little bit. He wanted to eat the mousedeer from a little while back. Well, after that, "like this", said the tiger. According to the story he wanted to eat the mousedeer. Yes, Well, "like what?", said the mousedeer. "Like this, let's try this. If you are batin, batin padang, ([the mousedeer] was batin padang) what I say is let's compete catching, catch game; who gets the biggest gets the title". "For how long?" "For seven days." Ah. The stretch of time was set by the mousedeer and the tiger, and the tiger was hostile. The mousedeer wandered about in the mountains and the forest's. He came to a level rock, yes, and he looked over the sea. (You know a level rock is like this, the mountain sloped, oh.) He met the elephant. "Where are you going", said the elephant. "Looking for a catch", said the tiger. "Who gets the biggest catch gets the title." "Me, too," said the elephant. After that they climbed the mountain. They looked over the sea.

That rock, that level rock, started sloping. They went to sleep.

They went to sleep. "Mousedeer, headman mousedeer, you sleep below, okay?" "Okay," said the mousedeer. The elephant slept above. The rock looked like this, the house sloped like this. Well, the mousedeer was over there, the elephant was over there. While the elephant was fast asleep the mousedeer walked up there to the top.

They called each other brother-in-law. "Over there, brother-in-law, over there, brother-in-law!" Consequently he rolled past the edge and fell down breaking his head, he fell to the foot of the mountain. Bererop! ([11] Dead; he fell to the foot of the mountain. Well, then (the mousedeer) bit his ear. You know, the ear of an elephant measures several cubits. The mousedeer bit and bit the ear (of the elephant). That mousedeer is so strong, very strong, yes, spit was drivelling. (He has) just one eye-tooth, very strong.
Then he informed the tiger. "I caught something big! You caught anything yet or not?" "I haven't yet," said the tiger. He hadn't caught anything, everything had escaped, he had been stupid. Well, then, he lost and he saw the dead elephant. He had died as he rolled from that rock. (The tiger) looked at that mutilated ear bitten by the mouseldeer, that headman was strong, yes, that heath headman, that mouseldeer, he bit with power-full eye-teeth-one to the left, one to the right. (You know, two eyeteeth.) The eye-teeth of the mouseldeer are powervful, said with a mis-pronunciation. "Even though they're powervful," said the tiger, "it's nonsense, they're not that sharp, the eye-teeth of the mouseldeer. Powervful. These brothers-in-law went to sleep. They still recognized each other as brothers-in-law. They slept together.

That is a clever one. The mouseldeer is clever, so when it comes to hunting, don't mess with him! Well, then, when the tiger was fast asleep, (the mouseldeer) fetched some pitch. Well, that done, he heated it by the fire. Having warmed it up and softened it by the fire he applied it to the claws of the tiger. When he had put it on the claws of the tiger, then he heated it with a smouldering piece of wood and so, you know, the pitch started boiling on the claws so that they weren't sharp any more, yes extremely hot, oh, with the resin, oh, "damn!" the tiger screamed. It's a powerful paw, that big claw, well, then the mouseldeer said, "why did you question my eye-tooth?"

"I'm here, I'm here, I'm here, try to get over here, I bless it," pffi, spit, you know, hah! drivelling, hah! with the pitch put in spit, hah! sick. The mouseldeer said, "don't question my eye-tooth, it's powerful, that's why the elephant died a while ago." So, he is afraid until now. Until now the tiger is afraid. That is why the tiger is afraid. Perhaps people bring mouseldeer to Palembang because of that. The tiger and the elephant are afraid. (It's long, tuan, this one.)

Then, after that, the tiger had become afraid. Well, he went to the turtle. I mean that tiger wanted to eat it. You know, the tiger wanted to eat it. The turtle said, "very tiny." One turtle of that size isn't enough, hah! "Tomorrow I am going to lay eggs. When I have laid eggs I can call you." "Yes, brother-in-law," they called each other brother-in-law, well, fetching kelubi't well, seven bunches of kelubi't fruits, about this big, well, the turtle lay over them; the tiger ate the seven bunches of kelubi't fruits. That got him, o! Well, as he was chewing the turtle bit him while (the tiger had) this sour taste in his mouth, he had lost his strength, he couldn't bite properly, his tongue was just dangling, so zack, by the turtle. The tongue of the tiger was torn off — and the tiger died. (This story is like the one you told me earlier.)

After that, oh, came the anteater. You know, the anteater, when he is touched, you know, he curls up. He was met by the tiger, and as soon as he had been eaten by the tiger, oh, because the anteater had curled up (the tiger) chewed him lightly, chewed him lightly, then swallowed him. Though he had been swallowed into (the tiger's) stomach the anteater was not dead, it scratched. Having scratched, oh, he burst out from the stomach and ran, the anteater escaped. The tiger got scared, until now he has sworn not to harm the anteater. The tiger died; got afraid. He ran from Bangka. He has not been seen again till now. That was a story of animals. Now there is no more.
Agì't dapet; la: namak, o! Namak dés nén! Cuét-cuét mengké keluar dujong sani yang pelanok tadi't, mengké desibut binning rajé tadi't.

Nela!: Wak! Ah oh ah! Desibut pulak ah! Nén cabi:k cungak - ah! Cabi:k cungak! Wak, alos, pelanok yang nyibut binning rajé tadi't. "Nengk mané kité lekat sén?" Wak, di't jubur pulak pelanok!

Ah! Itek cerité urang, itek! Sangkayat dulu. Macam nén lagu.

Well, a woman, the king's wife, was softening straw by the fire, straw used for plaited mats, you know, they used sarung formerly - no underwear, no nothing - when leaning forwards her cunt was visible. Ah. The king's wife appeared to be ashamed. The mousedeer, that sangkacén, that's it, this story is about people too. Well, then (she got) angry, that king's wife. She fetched the straw-beating club and tried to clobber him. But she didn't hit the peeping eyes, the eyes of the mousedeer. That mousedeer was a male. Well, (he) escaped. That mousedeer. Then he was chased by the king's wife. Furious because of the humiliation of having had her cunt seen. Well then, (she) chased (the mousedeer). There was a hollow trunk like this, (which lay) broken in two, burnt by a fire. There was a big hole in that log. Ah! That mousedeer entered that. Entered the hole. Well, "Now what?", said the king's wife. "You try entering, too," said the mousedeer. She managed; she entered, oh! She entered up to here! She wriggled in order to get out the end of it like the mousedeer had, and so he screwed the king's wife.

Humiliated! Ah oh ah! And fucked too, ah! This small, hot thing - ah! Small but hot! Hah, tiny, the prick screwing that king's wife. Hah! "What are we going to do, stuck like this?" Hah, from behind as well, the mousedeer!

Ah! That's a story about people, that! An old tale. That's how the story goes. (17)

After a long time the king got angry. That's why, till this day, the mousedeer is eaten. Never, to begin with. Not, in the beginning, ever. My father told me. After that, you know, then he who screwed the king's wife got cunning. Well, even the dog, too, got cunning and made a log-trap.

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Well, he made the log-trap. After having made the log-trap the, whoosit, bumble-bee fetched spear-grass-flowers. Having the flowers he rubbed them into the eyes. The eyes of that mousedeer. In the old days that which was dead was not permissible to eat; 'self-dead' was not 'halal'. (20) Ahh!

(Here there's a hiatus.)

Well, when he got hit with the spear-grass-flowers flies-eggs developed in his eyes. Thrusting into the forest the mousedeer escaped, he was still alive. He even fitted the trap logs. You know, he didn't get them to the top. You know, they hit him at the neck. Ah! He ran to the forest. Suddenly there was a frog. There was a small frog. "Rrrt-rrrt." Well, next to those logs. The mousedeer didn't like that at all. (This story is a long one. but here there's a hiatus.)

Ah. Well then, the frog said "tak-rat-tak-rat. Let me try and cut the throat." Hah! The throat of the mousedeer, still alive, hah, the mousedeer went "kueeeek!" hah, cut-sawing with the machete. In pain, but still squeaking alive.

Well, until now the Muslims oh - the Muslims use this story - the Mapur don't have much like that. Well, what's dead is 'self-dead'. Oh. Well, until now what is still bleeding when it is cut is good to eat. That is a story of people still (living) next to animals. That's where it's finished. Finished.


(Itek setugel-setugel.)


Formerly, the dog could not eat the mousedeer. They talked! Always talked. Animals and people talked. The mousedeer and the dog talked. That dog had cubs by a burnt log. Well, it had its cubs there; the dog, three children, the dog had. Ah - they called each other in-laws too, the mousedeer and the dog. Well, then, this is a full story, the story of the dog eating the mousedeer. Like people a little while ago, people eat (the mousedeer) because he fucked the king's wife. Ha-ha! Well, then, certainly, when (you go) hunting, don't mess with him.

Well, it was like this, well, that dog was hunting, it wasn't given (food) by people, it searched the forest looking for food. Well, "where are you going, brother-in-law?" They called each other brother-in-law. "There's no-one here," said the cubs. The cubs of the dog were three, yes. "No-one at home," their mother, the mother of the dogs. She was hunting, looking for food.

These cubs had opened their eyes. But, they talked together. Well, this is how they were played with:

"Tikar muno, tikar blungkar kenong jurong, mira: sapet runcong bilong, mira: palet."

Hah, the dog sat down, hah, its penis came out, oh! Palet means penis (in the language of) people in former times. You know, in Dutch: "kundel", (24) in the fashion of us around here: 'peli', in the fashion of olden times: 'palet'. That is one and the same thing. Ha! Well, then came that mother, the mothei hither, you know, "there is a mousedeer." Well. "I don't know, bow?"

"Tikar muno, tikar blungkar kenong jurong, mira: sapet runcong bilong, mira: palet."

The penis of that dog. Hah, it popped out like a pole, that penis. Well, it was peeped at by
the mousedeer. In the morning the dog, oh — had played there with the cubs — "crack", by the dog. The head of the mousedeer broke into pieces. Eaten till now, eaten by the dog.

That was a story about animal(s) and dog(s). There are no stories about spirits. I haven't heard any.

NOTES TO THE THREE STORIES

1. I am uncertain of the meaning of 'dik'.

2. Chevrotain: Tragulus rarus; Moschus javanicus.

3. 'Nik aki': lit.: 'grandmother grandfather'.

4. Kind of deer (Cervus muntjac), here conceived of as a female animal: 'mak'.

5. Kind of deer (Cervus).

6. I am uncertain of the meaning of 'sukat', but it is possibly a variant pronunciation of 'suké' (SM/I: 'suka', to like).


8. 'Padang' (or 'padeng') means 'plain', 'steppe' or 'heath'.

9. Literally 'not want'. But here the meaning is synonymous to the Indonesian 'benci' meaning 'hate', 'dislike', 'even'venge'.

10. The narrator must mean the mouse-deer (cfr. next paragraph).

11. An imitation of the sound of a heavy animal falling.

12. This is an attempted parallel to 'bicé' which is a mis-pronunciation of the word 'bisé' (Indon. 'bisa') as the result of a speech-impediment.

13. I am not certain what this word means, but I believe that 'gegalé pelakat' is a tarry mass produced in the nest of a sort of wasp.

14. 'Kapi't': 'ke api't': to/towards the fire.

15. The narrator refers to the Norwegian folk-tale De tre bukkene Bruse which I had told him a little earlier.

16. Zalacca conferta, Griff.; its fruits are very sour. (Cfr. Burkhill, 1966:2324.)

17. 'Macam nén lagu' lit. means 'the song goes like this'.

18. SM/I: 'diakal'. As 'di-' is the passive prefix, this is a rather interesting use of the passive (cfr. 'akal').

19. 'Betok' is a log falling down when a 'trip-branch', 'pasabet', releases it, possibly also the name for that kind of trap itself.
20. Legally (in Islamic sense) permitted. Faunal food not slaughtered the prescribed way is not 'halal'.

21. Properly: 'bang rekong'; 'by (at) the throat (neck).

22. Referring to the previous story in which the storyteller left several lacunae.

23. The following is a nursery rhyme, the exact meaning of which my informants were unable to explain to me. The words they knew are the following: 'tikar = straw ma!' (NOTE: pronunciation here as in SM/I); mira = red; runconc = ear; bilong = ear; palet = penis.

24. I have not been able to verify if this is a word used by native Dutch speakers.

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