

Sanskrit Loan-Words in Indonesian

*An annotated check-list of words from Sanskrit in
Indonesian and Traditional Malay*

NUSA

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EDITORIAL

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SANSKRIT LOAN-WORDS IN INDONESIAN

**An annotated check-list of words from Sanskrit in
Indonesian and Traditional Malay**

Edited by

J.G. de Casparis

1977

**Badan Penyelenggara Seri *NUSA*
Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya
Jakarta**

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General Editor's Preface

The Indonesian Etymological Project

The Indonesian Etymological Project was established at the time of the XXIXth International Congress of Orientalists which was held in Paris in 1973. The founding Committee consisted of Dr. Lombard, Prof. Santa Maria, and Russell Jones. The project was joined by others, notably Professor de Casparis; and in 1977 Dr. C.D. Grijns joined the Committee.

The agreed aim was the investigation of the lexicon, literary and colloquial, of modern Indonesian, and earlier forms in Malay, with the eventual aim of compiling an Indonesian etymological dictionary. A plan was agreed to divide up the work into sectors to be researched in the different centres. The scope of work of the various collaborators was originally as follows:

II Sanskrit and other Indian languages

III Arabic and Persian

IV Chinese and Japanese

V European languages

Prof. J.G. de Casparis

Dr. Russell Jones

Prof. Luigi Santa Maria

Dr. C.D. Grijns (with Prof. Luigi Santa Maria to work specifically on Portuguese loans).

Two check-lists have been published so far:

III. 1978. *Arabic Loan-Words in Indonesian. A check-list of words of Arabic and Persian origin in Bahasa Indonesia and Traditional Malay, in the Reformed Spelling.* (London: Indonesian Etymological Project/Paris: Archipel) [compiled by Russell Jones]

V. 1983. *European Loan-Words in Indonesian. A check-list of words of European origin in Bahasa Indonesia and Traditional Malay.* (Leiden: Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde/Indonesian Etymological Project) [compiled by C.D. Grijns, J.W. de Vries & L. Santa Maria].

A further check-list is on the way, with the provisional title:

IV. *Chinese loan-words in Malay and Indonesian;* [prepared by Russell Jones, utilising material provide by Prof. Luigi Santa Maria and Prof. Kong Yuan Zhi]; it is awaiting publication by the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

In addition, a list of the relatively small number of loan-words from Japanese is being prepared separately by Prof. Masanori Sato in collaboration with Dr. Grijns.

It is planned that on completion the four check-lists will be absorbed into an Indonesian Etymological Dictionary to be published after 1997.

Sanskrit Loan-words

Finally, we come to the present study: *Sanskrit Loan-words in Indonesian;* prepared by Prof. J.G. de Casparis.

Readers familiar with the word-lists published earlier by this Project will notice that for the Sanskrit loans an additional column has been added, column 5, which gives a brief English translation of the Sanskrit word in column 4.

Furthermore the reader will see at once that here we have much more than a simple word-list. Prof. de Casparis' erudition is evident both in the list itself, and in the notes. His familiarity with Sanskrit and Old Indonesian (in the widest sense) texts, including inscriptions, enables him to write with unrivalled authority on the subject.

The Gonda-Fonds

In his Introduction, Professor de Casparis tells something of the contributions of others, such as Dr. Marrison and Dr. Labrousse, to this work. Furthermore, in recent years the Indonesian Etymological Project has received valuable financial support from the Gonda-Fonds. No investigator of the process of word-borrowing in the Indonesian region can fail to acknowledge the service that this great scholar has rendered to such research. But, as will be seen from Professor de Casparis' Introduction, it is above all in the Sanskrit sphere that the late Professor J. Gonda made his outstandingly brilliant contribution. It is a great pleasure to acknowledge this practical help in the name of an outstanding scholar.

1996

Russel Jones

CHECKLIST OF WORDS FROM SANSKRIT

In presenting this provisional list of modern Indonesian words based on Sanskrit prototypes I may call attention to the following points.

Unlike the loan words from Arabic, Persian, Chinese and Western languages most of those of Sanskrit origin were incorporated into Malay/Indonesian at an early stage. Already the early Old Malay inscriptions of the empire of Sriwijaya (seventh century A.D.) are full of words of Sanskrit origin, many of which were treated as Austronesian words, e.g. as far as the use of affixes is concerned. It is therefore likely that such words had already been part of the language since long before, possibly for several centuries. In fact, Sanskrit inscriptions in the Indonesian archipelago appeared as early as the fourth or fifth century A.D., not in Sumatra but in other parts of the Archipelago and the Malay Peninsula. As there were certainly well organized states in Sumatra before the foundation of Sriwijaya (such as 'Kan-to-li', known from the Chinese records, which may be located in the area which later became the centre of Sriwijaya), the use of Sanskrit for official and religious purposes may go back to the fifth century A.D. or earlier. Since that time the inclusion into the local languages of many Sanskrit terms may have started.

In the course of the centuries such words naturally underwent changes in form and/or meaning, as a consequence of which their Indian origin is sometimes difficult to establish and not rarely uncertain. In cases of doubt it is necessary to consider the different arguments in favour of Indian origin. Certain forms of adaptation are normal. Thus, modern Indonesian, unlike Sanskrit and many other Indian languages, has no long vowels, no aspirates, no geminated consonants and few consonant clusters, so that the adaptation of Sanskrit words required substantial changes in form. Owing to the great differences between ancient Indian and Indonesian society the meaning of Sanskrit words was also subject to considerable change in the course of the centuries, sometimes already beginning at an early period.

An important consideration in all efforts to determine whether or not an Indonesian word is of Sanskrit origin — apart from its likeness in form and/or meaning — is its occurrence or otherwise in related Austronesian languages. Thus a common word like *balai*, 'building', has probably no relation with Sanskrit and cannot be traced back to *valabhi*, 'balcony', as suggested by M. M. Sharma, not only on account of the differences in form and meaning, but also because it occurs in many other Austronesian languages, such as *hale*, 'building', in Hawaiian.

On the other hand, a word like *cahaya*, 'light', can be traced back to Sanskrit *chāyā*, 'shade', despite differences in form and meaning, because (1) it has no corresponding forms in other Austronesian languages which have undergone hardly any Sanskrit influence and (2) the differences in form and meaning can be explained. Light and shade appear one another's precise opposites but, unlike other pairs of opposites, they nearly always occur together and shade in Indonesia is often a pleasant form of light. In addition, we find that Sanskrit aspirates are not always replaced by the corresponding unaspirated sounds but are, as it were, broken, in that they are represented by the unaspirated equivalent followed by an *h* in the next syllable (cf. Sanskrit *bhaya* and Indonesian *bahaya*). In the example of Indonesian *cahaya* there is therefore no reason to doubt the correctness of the proposed etymology.

Even if complete certainty is not always attainable, it appears that a reasonable degree of certitude can be achieved for the vast majority of words. There remain a small number of Indonesian words for which either the exact Sanskrit prototype or even its Indian origin is open to doubt. Thus, the common Indonesian word *jasa* , 'service, merit', may be traced back to Sanskrit *yaśas* , 'honour', etc. Initial *y* is rare in Indonesian and could therefore develop into *j* , as in *jantera (jentera)* , based on Sanskrit *yantra* , and final *s* could have been dropped, as in *tapa* , 'asceticism' from Sanskrit *tapas* in the same meaning. Neither change is, however, common. Derivation from Skr. *vyāsa* , 'arrangement' or even *abhyāsa* , 'exertion', though less likely, cannot be completely excluded.

There are a few words which may or may not be traced back to a Sanskrit prototype. One of these is the much discussed word *bujangga* or *pujangga* , 'scholar', etc. It is usually traced back to Sanskrit *bhujaga* , one of the common words for snake ('going in curves'). The change of meaning from snake to scholar may not seem obvious, but it is by no means impossible, as has been convincingly argued by Bosch. Gonda has, however, produced no less convincing arguments to consider the word a 'Sanskritization' of Austronesian *bujang* , 'unmarried youth'. The word could therefore be considered an equivalent of Sanskrit *brahmacārin* , 'student', especially of Vedic texts, and representing the first of the four stages of life (*caturāśrama*) which a brahmin is expected to go through. There are even other possibilities.

An even more difficult word is *kabayan* , 'village messenger or representative of a village'. In form it could be (Old) Javanese *baya* , 'fear, danger' (derived from Sanskrit *bhaya*), with the Javanese affixes *ka-* and *-an* , commonly used to form abstract nouns. But how can this lead to the meaning of 'village messenger', not usually a dangerous person? Other suggestions, such as those deriving *kabayan* from Sanskrit *vayas* , 'age', are even less convincing. The word occurs already in eleventh-century Old Javanese inscriptions in the form *kabayan* , i.e. without the *bha* , which suggests that the word was not felt as being of Sanskrit origin. Fortunately, the number of such riddles is quite small and future research may lead to a more satisfactory solution. At the present stage such uncertain etymologies are clearly marked with a question mark.

A particular type of words of Sanskrit origin is the considerable number of neologisms, mainly introduced into Indonesian by learned bodies such as language boards and special committees. In spite of the great differences in phonetic structure, Sanskrit words could be more easily adapted to Indonesian than e.g. those of Arabic or Western origin. Neologisms have been marked by an asterisk (*), placed in front of the words concerned. As may have been expected many, of these terms had a short life, but many others have taken root and now constitute a relatively small, but important, part of the modern vocabulary. They are found in different fields, but mainly in those of government administration, science and culture. They are often compounds of well-known words of Sanskrit origin, but used in new, special meanings. Thus, *prasangka* and *purbasangka* both mean 'prejudice', but are unattested in Sanskrit. They consist, however, of Sanskrit words, viz. *śaṅkā* , 'suspicion' and the prefix *pra-* , 'before, forward', or the adjective *purba* , 'earlier'. Possibly the use of *pra-* was influenced by that of *pre-* in the English equivalent, just as *prasejarah* means *prehistory* .

Most of these words are transparent and present no difficulties, but there are a few that do not seem to yield their secrets. An example is the triad *wisata*, *pariwisata* and *dharmawisata*. The first two are used as equivalent of 'tourism' (*Wisata* is also the name of a large hotel in Jakarta), the third for 'excursion', especially to cultural sites. The use of *dharma* as the beginning of a compound gives a clearly cultural tinge to the compound as a whole. This usage can be traced back to India, where *dharamsālā* is used for a pilgrims' dormitory. It even goes back to the inscriptions of King Aśoka in the third century B.C., where *dhammayāta*, corresponding to Sanskrit *dharmayātrā* indicates a (religious) pilgrimage. But what is the origin of *wisata*? It probably is an abbreviation of *pariwisata*, the most common Indonesian term to translate our word 'tourism', which may well be based on Sanskrit *pravāsita*, 'sent abroad' (see e.g. M.M. Sharma s.v. *pariwisata*). In any case, the term has become productive and has given rise not only to *dharmawisata*, mentioned above, but also to *wisatawan*, '(male) tourist' and *wisatawati*, 'female tourist.' This example also shows one of the advantages of such neologisms, as the terms also express the tourist's sex, which may be useful in modern society.

Finally I may briefly mention an entirely different problem facing the author of an etymological list or dictionary. Although probably most words of Sanskrit origin were adopted directly from Sanskrit by speakers of early Malay, there may be a considerable number which were incorporated into Malay through other Austronesian languages, such as Acehnese, Minangkabau and especially Javanese. As the Javanese language, in the wake of Javanese merchants, soldiers and officials, spread to vast areas of the archipelago and beyond, culminating in the large empire of Majapahit with its centre in eastern Java, it would naturally exert some influence on the numerous local languages from the Philippines to Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. As Old Javanese contained numerous Sanskrit words it is likely that this influence also included the use of many Sanskrit terms. Unfortunately the similarities in phonemic structure as between Javanese and Malay/Indonesian are such that it is in most cases impossible to decide whether Sanskrit words were introduced into Malay directly or via Javanese. In a few cases, however, this is possible, e.g. for words containing *w*, especially at their beginning. Thus, there can be little doubt that e.g. *wedana*, *wasta*, *kawi*, *wihara*, and *windu* came into Indonesian through Javanese. The same applies to such words as *pendopo*, *kromo*, and others denoting institutions which were long current in Java before they spread to other parts of the Archipelago, such as *bupati*, 'head of a large district' (*kabupaten*), *desa*, 'village', *mangkubumi* and *mangkunegara*, titles of princes in Central Java. These, however, are only the tip of an iceberg, the main part of which is invisible owing to the similarity in phonemic structure mentioned above. Sanskrit words incorporated into Malay/Indonesian via other Austronesian languages (Sundanese, Minangkabau, Acehnese etc.) are even more difficult to pinpoint.

Before presenting this checklist it is proper to emphasize that this is not the first attempt at registering words of Sanskrit origin. The great Hendrik Kern, founder of Indology in the Netherlands, whose knowledge of Old Javanese and Malay equalled his incomparable mastery of Sanskrit, laid the firm basis of this field of research. As could have been expected, however, much of his work which was written nearly a century ago (in some cases over a century ago!) is now out of date. The real basis of the present work is, however, Gonda's *Sanskrit in Indonesia*, second edition of 1973. The present list would have been almost

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considered, either Skr. *udaya*, 'rise, success' or Sanskrit *hdaya*, 'heart'. Both are possible, but neither is plausible for semantic reasons. Gonda and Sharma opted for the latter, the present author considers the former more likely, since the heart is not usually considered a source of strength in Indonesia. Moreover, the loss of the first syllable is easier to understand in the case of an initial vowel losing its identity if it is the second part of a compound (such as *sarvodaya*, which would be read as *sarwo-daya* in (Old) Javanese with its predominantly disyllabic word structure) than in that of a full syllable. Yet, the choice between such alternatives necessarily remains conjectural.

When going through this list there are two points of particular interest. First, it is clear that words of Sanskrit origin are quite numerous in Indonesian; second, these words can be classified into three groups. The first group, which has received particular attention is that of the 'learned' words, belonging to the literary, religious and bureaucratic vocabularies. This is not unexpected, for these are fields of culture where borrowings are found, or predominate, in many other languages. The second group is more surprising as it consists of many common words in every-day use. The reader will find examples on any page. Most of these are not felt or treated as words of foreign origin, since they correspond, both phonologically and morphologically, to Indonesian words. Thus, *kata*, 'word' etc., derived from Sanskrit *kath*, 'story', is structurally indistinguishable from purely Austronesian words like *mata* or *kita*. It also serves as the base for a large number of derivatives, such as *perkataan*: 'word', *katanya*: 'according to him or her', *berkata*: 'speak', *mengatakan*: 'say', *memperkatakan*: 'discuss', the passives *dikatakan* and *terkatakan* and several others. It is striking that, among this group, there are also many functional words such as prepositions and conjunctions, including *(ke)pada*: 'towards, at', *antara*: 'between', *di muka*: 'before', *guna*: 'for', *karena*: 'because', *bahwa*: 'that', *tetapi*: 'but', *seperti*, 'like' and others.

The third group of words derived from Sanskrit is that of the neologisms. As Sanskrit words are more easily adaptable to the phonemic system of Indonesian than e.g. those from Arabic or from Western languages, they were introduced in considerable numbers by the language boards. Many of these took roots and have become part of the every-day vocabulary. Only those that are in common use in Indonesian are mentioned in the list. They include words like *mahasiswa*: '(university) student', *beasiswa*: 'scholarship', *kotapraja*: 'municipality' etc.

Maha, 'great', can be prefixed to many, also purely Austronesian words; the same applies to Sanskrit prefixes such as *pra*, 'earlier', used in the same way as English *pre*-; thus, *prasejarah* corresponds to 'prehistory', *prasangka*, 'prejudice' and *nir*-, 'without', in words such as *nirair*, 'without water', *nirbangun*, 'amorphous', etc.

The research on the topic of words of Indian, chiefly Sanskrit, origin in Indonesian was started in 1977 as a constituent of the Etymological Project of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. The General Editor of this project, Dr. R.A. Jones, proposed to me to deal with the Sanskrit and other Indian elements in the Indonesian vocabulary. In this connexion he handed me a copy of a stencilled and unpublished paper by D.J.N. Lee submitted to the University of Sydney in 1962, entitled *A vocabulary of Sanskrit words in Malay and Javanese*. Although my own views do not always agree with those expressed in this work, I feel that this vocabulary has been very useful in the preparation of the present work.

In principle, the vocabulary presented in this list is based on W.J.S. Poerwadarminta's *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia*, 2nd ed., Jakarta 1954. At an early stage I marked all words of possibly Indian origin. Each of these were subsequently typed on separate cards, whereas Dr. G.E. Marrison arranged for them to be typed on to a widely spaced list and gave me much valuable advice. At a later stage I co-operated with Dr. P. Labrousse, who regularly sent me lists of presumed Sanskrit words during the preparation of his valuable Indonesian dictionary (*Indonésien Français, Dictionnaire Général*, Association Archipel, Paris 1984), in which brief etymological notes on non-Austronesian words were included.

In the early 80ies I received important assistance from Ms Dra A.C. Lanzing, who prepared a first copy of the present list on her word processor and corrected various inconsistencies. In the last stage of preparation of this publication I have been fortunate in being able to utilize A. Teeuw, *Indonesisch-Nederlands Woordenboek*, met medewerking van I. Supriyanto, Teuku Iskandar en H. Vrugink, Dordrecht 1990, and was thus able to include a few more recent neologisms based on Sanskrit terms.

Among the numerous neologisms based on borrowings from Sanskrit, some of which probably ephemeral, a choice had to be made. Thus, many technical terms, confined to certain disciplines, have been excluded, as well as those marked archaic or regional. Wherever the Sanskrit etymon is established without any reasonable doubt, no further particulars, other than the Sanskrit word and its place in Monier Williams' *Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, are given. In other cases, where there may be a shadow of doubt, a reference to Gonda's *Sanskrit in Indonesia*, 2nd edition, is added with the capital G. followed by the page number in Gonda's work. In a few rare cases other references are given instead. The use of the question mark (?) is confined to quite uncertain etymologies. Wherever desirable, notes are added to defend the proposed etymology. Even so, there remain quite a few etymologies that may be contested by other scholars. Despite all the work that has been achieved to date it is clear that much more research is needed before greater certainty can be attained.

In presenting this list the author wishes to acknowledge the help and encouragement received from many friends and colleagues. In this context I owe a particular debt of gratitude to Dr. C. D. Grijns who not only encouraged me in difficult periods when I considered leaving the Project but also gave me much valuable advice.

Finally, I may briefly mention the following works:

1. Lohuizen-de Leeuw, J. E., 'De Betekenis van het Sanskrit voor de Indische Archipel', *Cultureel Indië* 6, 1944: 66-84.
2. Sarkar, H.B., 'The Language and Literature of Ancient Indonesia and Malaysia', *Journal of Indian History* 44, pt 3, no. 132: 647-680.
3. Edi Sedyawati, Ellya Iswati, Kuspartyati Boedhijono and Dyah Widjajanti D., *Kosakata Bahasa Sanskerta dalam Bahasa Melayu Masa Kini*, Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Jakarta 1994.

4. Spitzbardt, H., 'Sanskrit Loan Words in the Bahasa Indonesia', *Linguistik und Informationsverarbeitung*, 1970: 62-79.

5. Spitzbardt, H., 'The Lexical and Morphological Impact of Sanskrit on Modern Indonesian', *Asian and African Studies* 9, 1973: 97-113.

Leiden, 25 October, 1996

J.G. de Casparis

Note:

Column	1	gives the Indonesian word;
Column	2	gives its English meaning (briefly);
Column	3	gives the page and column reference to M. Monier-Williams, <i>A Sanskrit-English Dictionary</i> , Oxford, 1909;
Column	4	gives the presumed Sanskrit prototype.
Column	5	gives the English translation (briefly) of the latter.

The system of transcription of Sanskrit is based on the of Monier-Williams, except for the use of the circumflex (^) on long vowels due to internal *sandhi*. For Indonesian the official spelling is followed. Only in rare cases where misunderstanding or ambiguity could arise the ẽ has been used for the pēpēt.

Please note the following symbols and abbreviations:

* before an Indonesian word indicates a neologism;

[--/Skr] indicates an Indonesian compound in which the first part is Austronesian, but the second Sanskrit, whereas [Skr/--] is used for a compound in which only the first is Sanskrit. [Skr/Skr] is used in the rare cases, where both parts of the compound are of Sanskrit origin but the compound is unknown in Sanskrit or unattested in the main dictionaries. Similar symbols are used for other hybrid compounds such as [Ar/Skr], first part Arabic, second part Sanskrit in origin. Other abbreviations are Tam and Pkr for Tamil and Prakrit respectively.

SANSKRIT LOAN-WORDS IN INDONESIAN

A

abrak	mica	79.3	abhra(ka)	id
acara	program, agenda	131.3	ācāra	tradition [G. 185]
adakala	sometimes	277.1	kāla	time [—/Skr]
adi	beginning	136.3	ādi	id.
*adicita	ideology	136.3	ādi	beginning +
		395.3	citta	thought
adikara	(having) authority	20.3	adhikāra	authority
adikodrat	supernatural	136.3	ādi	beginning [Skr/Ar]
*adikuasa	superpower	136.3	ādi	power [see kuasa]
		929.2	vaśa	beginning +
*adimarga	boulevard	136.3	ādi	road
		812.2	mārga	beginning +
adiningrat	first of the world	136.3	ādi	first [Skr/—]
			(title)	
adipati	governor	21.21	adhipati	king
adiraja	royal by descent	21.3	adhirāja	king or
		137.1	ādirāja	first king
adiratna	jewel, beautiful	136.3	ādi	first +
	woman	864.2	ratna	jewel
adiwarna	glowing with colour	20.2	adhi	above +
		924.2	varṇa	colour
agama	religion	129.3	āgama	doctrine, inspired (religious) text, especially in Saivism
aja	only		see s.v. saja.	
a(ng)kasa	sky	126.3	ākāśa	id.
akhirulkata	conclusion	247.1	kathā	story [Ar/Skr]
aksara	letter	3.2	akṣara	id.
alpa	negligence	95.2	alpa	little
ama	together		see s.v. sama.	
ambeg para-	concentrate on	588.3	paramārtha	highest truth
	maarta		essentials	
amerta	nectar	82.2	amṛta	id.
amra	mango	147.3	āmra	id.
ancala	mountain	8.3	acala	id.
anda	musk gland	11.1	aṇḍa	egg, musk bag
andaka	banteng (bos Sundaicus)	526.3	Nandaka	name of a bull

Andoman	Hanuman	1288.1	Hanumān	id.
anduwan	foot chain	44.3	andu	id.
aneka	all kinds of	42.2	aneka	id.
anekaragam	various kinds	42.2	aneka	several +
		872.1	rāga	mode [via Tam?]
anekawarna	multi-coloured	42.2	anekavarṇa	id.
anggota	member	7.3	aṅga	limb, member ₁
angka	number, figure	7.1	aṅka	id.
angkara	insolence, cruel	124.2	ahamkāra	self-consciousness, pride
angkasa			see s.v. akasa	
angkus	elephant-goad	7.2	ankuśa	id.
angsa (gangsa)	goose	1286.1	haṁsa	id.
angsana	Pterocarpus Indica (tree)	118.3	āsana	Terminalia Tomen Indica (tree)
angsoka	Saraca India	113.3	aśoka	Asoka (tree)
aniaya	violation	46.1	anyāya	id.
anjangkarya	working visit	133.3	?ajñākārya	executing an order ₂
antah-berantah	dreamland	42.3	anta	?limit ₃
*antakusuma	cloth made from several pieces	42.3	anta	limit +
		298.1	kusuma	flower
antar	inter- (prefix)	43.2	antar	id.
antara	(in) between	43.3	antara	id.
antarabangsa	international	43.3	antara	between
		910.1	vaṁśa	nation
antariksa	sky	44.1	antarīkṣa	id.
*antariksawan	astronaut	44.1	antarīkṣavant	sky + poss. suffix (Skr)
anugerah	(royal) favour	32.1	anugraha	id.
*anumerta	postumous	31.1	anu	after +
		827.2	mṛta	dead ₄
apabila	when	1018.2	velā	time [—/Skr]
apakala	when	278.1	kāla	time [—/Skr]
apsari	nymph	59.3	apsaras	id.
arca	image	9.1	arcā	id.
aria	a high title	152.1	ārya	nobleman
arta (harta)	property	90.2	artha	id.
artawan (h-)	rich	91.1	arthavān	id.
arti	meaning	90.2	artha	id.
asa	hope	157.1	āśā	id.
asmara	love	1272.1	smara	id.
aso (meng-)	rest	159.2	āśvāsa	taking a breath
asrama	hostel	158.2	āśrama	hermitage
asri	charming	1098.2	śrī	beauty (with Indone- sian prefix a-)

1. asta	cubit	1294.3	hasta	hand, measure of length from elbow to tip of middle finger
2. asta	eight	116.2	aṣṭa	id.
astagina	eightfold	116.2	aṣṭaguna	id.
astaka	octagonal bench	117.2	aṣṭaka	eightfold
astakona	octagon	116.2	aṣṭakoṇa	id.
astana (istana)	palace	116.2	āsthāna	audience hall
asusila	immoral	1237.2	suśīla	virtuous (with Skr prefix <i>a-</i>)
atau (atawa)	or	17.3	athavā	id.

B

baca	read	912.3	vacas or vaca	speech, singing speaking ₅
		912.2		
bada (tak berbada)	speak	939.3	vāda	speaking of
bagai(kan)	like	751.2	bhāga	share [Skr/--]
bagi	part, for	751.3	bhāgī (kṛ)	(to) divide
bagia			see s.v.	bahagia
ba(ha)gian	part	752.1	bhāgya	part, good fortune
baginda	Majesty	752.1	bhāgya	part, good fortune + Austronesian suffix -(n)da
bahagia	happy	752.1	bhāgya	part, good fortune
bahar(a)	load (200 kg)	753.1	bhāra	load, weight
bahasa	language	755.3	bhāṣā	id.
bahaya	danger	747.1	bhaya	fear, danger
bahna	because.	949.2	vāhana or bhāna	vehicle ₆ appearance
		751.1		
bahtera	ship	933.3	vahitra	id.
bahu	arm, shoulder	730.2	bāhu	arm
bahureksa	arm, ornament	730.3	bāhurakṣa	armour for the upper arm
bahwa	that (conj.)	754.1	bhāva	being, state [G.494] ₇
bahwasanya	that (conj.)	754.1	bhāva	being, state + ?
baiduri	opal (gem)	1021.2	vaidūrya	cat's eye (gem)
bakti	homage, loyalty	743.1	bhakti	devotion
balatentera	army	722.3	bala	force +
		436.1	tantra	model, row
bangsa	nation	910.1	vaṃśa	tribe, nation

bangsawan	noble	910.1	vaṃśa	tribe, nation + Skr suffix <i>-vant</i>
bangsi	flute	910.3	vaṃśi	id.
basa		see s.v.	bahasa	
basa-basi	good manners	755.3	bhāṣābhāṣin	using (good) language [compound not attested in Skr]
basmi	destroy	750.3	bhasmī-(kr)	reduce to ashes
batara	god, lord	745.2	bhaṭṭāra	id. ₈
batari	goddess		Skr fem, of batara, apparently not attested in Skr.	
bausastra	dictionary	726.1	bahuśāstra (-ja)	(who knows) many books, prob reinterpreted as 'books of many (words)'
baureksa		see s.v.	bahureksa	
1. baya	age	920.2	vayas	id.
2. baya	danger	see s.v.	bahaya	
bayangkara	guard	747.1	bhayaṃkara	causing fear [via Jav?]
bayu	wind	942.2	vāyu	id.
bea (biaya)	expense, coats	1032.3	vyaya	loss, expense
*beasiswa	scholarship	1032.2	vyaya	expense + pupil
beda	difference	1077.1	śiṣya	split, difference
beduri		766.1	bheda	
begawan	holy	see	baiduri	
(begawan)		743.3	bhagavān	id.
bejana	vessel	752.1	bhājana	id.
1. bela	follow in death	1018.2	velā	time, death
2. bela	defend	1018.2	velā	time, death ₉
belaka	merely	729.2	bālaka	young [G. 274]
belanja	expense	RDS 60	valañja	that which is spent [Sinh?] ₁₀
belantara	jungle	918.2	vanāntara	(interior of a) forest
*belasungkawa	condolence	1018.2	velā	time, death [Skr/--]? ₁₁
belia	young	729.3	bālya	childhood
bena	extraordinary	757.1	bhinna	split, distinct
bencana	calamity	914.2	vāñcana	deception
benda	object	752.2	bhāṇḍa	goods

bendahara	treasurer	752.3	bhāṇḍāgāra	treasure
bendoro	treasurer			Javanized form of preceding entry
(se)bentar	at once	?107.1	avāntara	in between ₁₂
bentara			see bintara	
berahi	passionate love	928.3	virahin	separated from one's beloved [G. 262]
berahmana	brahmin	742.1	brāhmaṇa	id.
beraja	falling star	983.1	virāja	shinning
berhala	image of a god	745.2	bhaṭṭāra	lord [via Prk] ₁₃
berida	old	1010.2	vṛddha	id.
berita	news	1009.2	vṛtta	event [cf. warta]
*beritawan	journalist	1009.2	vṛtta	event + Skr suffic <i>vant</i> [cf. wartawan]
bestari	clever	1001.3	vistārin	extending ₁₄
beti	evidence	1029.3	vyakti	visible appearance
biaya		see bea		
biara	monastery	1003.3	vihāra	id.
biarawan	monk	1003.3	vihāra	monastery + Skr suffic <i>-vant</i>
biarawati	nun			Skr fem. of preceding entry
biasa	common	76.3	abhyāsa	habit
bicara	speak	958.2	vicāra	discussion
bidadari	nymph	964.1	vidyādhari	id.
bidan	midwife	864.3	vidvān	nom. masc. of Skr vidvant, wise ₁₅
bidara	Zizyphus Jujuba (tree)	719.3	badara	id.
biduan	singer	?964.3	vidvān	wise ₁₆
bijak	clever	958.2	vicakṣaṇa	clever ₁₇
bijaksana	clever	958.2	vicakṣaṇa	id.
biji	seed	732.3	bīja	id.
biksu	Buddhist monk	756.3	bhikṣu	id.
biku	Buddhist monk	756.3	bhikṣu	id. [via Prk] ₁₈
bila	when	1018.2	velā	time, end
bilamana	when?	1018.2	velā	time, end [Skr/--]
bimasakti	the Milky Way	758.1	bhīma	terrific, name of an epic hero +
		1044.2	śakti	power ₁₉
*binaraga	physical exercise	872.1	rāga	passion [Ar/Skr]
binasa	destroyed	969.3	vināśa	destruction
bindu	eight-year cycle	?731.2	bindhu	drop

bintara	non-commissioned officer	75.3	abhyantara	interior, middle
birahi			see berahi	
1. bisa	poison	995.2	viṣa	id.
2. bisa	to be able	995.2	viṣa	as 1. bisa ₂₀
braja	weapon	913.1	vraja	thunderbolt
brotowali	tree (Menispermum crispum)	1009.3	vṛttaphala	name of several kinds of tree
buana	world	760.3	bhuvana	id.
budaya	culture	733.3	buddhi	mind +
		?186.1	udaya	rise ₂₁
budi	intelligence	733.3	buddhi	mind
budidaya	culture		budaya	
			see	
budiman	wise	734.1	buddhimān	id.
			(nom. of buddhimant)	
bujangga	scholar	?759.2	bhujanga	snake ₂₂
bukti	proof.	759.3	bhukti	enjoyment ₂₃
bumi	earth	763.1	bhūmi	id.
bumiputra	native	763.2	bhūmiputra	id.
bupati	'regent'	761.2	bhūpati	king
busana	beatiful clothes	764.2	bhūṣaṇa	ornament
C				
cabai	lombok	391.2	cavi	Piper Chaba ₂₄
cahaya	light	406.1	chāyā	shade
cakra	discus	380.3	cakra	id.
cakrawala	horizon	381.2	cakravāla	mythical mountain bordering the earth (Purānas)
candi	ancient Hindu or Buddhist monument	383.2	Caṇḍi	name of Durgā
candra	moon	386.3	candra	id.
candramawa	mysthical cat	386.3	candra	moon + ? ₂₅
candrasengkala	chronogram in words or pictures	386.3	śakakāla	moon + year of the Saka era ₂₆
		1045.3		
cara	way, manner	131.3	ācāra	conduct ₂₇
cari	look for	393.3	cāri (n)	moving around
1. catur	four	384.1	catur	id.

2. catur	chess	384.1	caturaṅga	id.
*caturangkap	fourfold	384.1	catur	four [Skr/--]
*caturkembar	quadruplets	384.1	catur	four [Skr/--]
cedera	quarrel, dispute	406.3	chidra	cleft
cela	defect	405.3	chala	fraud ₂₈
celaka	mishap	405.3	chalaka	delusive
celana	trousers	391.2	calanaka	short petticoat [or rather from Hindi?]
1. cemara	Casuarina (tree)	393.1	cāmara	chowrie [G.150]
2. cemara	tail of a yak (fan)	388.2	cāmara	id.
cempaka	Michelia Champaka (tree)	388.3	campaka	id.
cempala	rash	388.2	capala	moving to and fro
cena	scar	399.2	cihna	sign, mark
cenangga	deformity		chinna	torn +
		406.3	aṅga	limb [Skr/Skr]
		7.3		
1. cencala	flycatcher (bird)	382.2	cañcala	moving to and fro
2. cencala	rash	382.2	cañcala	moving to and fro
cendala	low, outcaste	383.3	caṇḍāla	id.
cendana	sandel-wood	386.2	candana	id. cendekia
	clever	392.1	Cāṇakya	name of a shrewd minister
cendera	sweetheart	386.3	candra	moon
cenderasa	magic sword	387.3	candrahāsa	Ravana's sword
cenderawasih	bird of paradise		candra	moon +
		386.3	vāsi(n)	living [Skr/Skr]
		947.3		
cengkerama	chit-chat	382.3	caṅkrama	gallery around temple etc.
cengkerawak	bulbul (bird)	381.2	cakravāka	Anas Asarca
cerana	sirih-dish	389.2	carāṇa	foot etc. ₂₉
cerca	abuse, insult	390.2	carc- (root)	to abuse
ceria	pure, spell	390.1	caryā	due observance ₃₀
cerita	story	389.1	carita	id.
ceritera	story	390.1	caritra	deeds
cernah	digested	422.1	jīrṇa	old, digested
cinabuta	intermediary	399.2	cihnabhūta	become a mark ₃₁
cinta	love	398.1	cintā	thought, care
cipta	create	395.3	citta	thought
cita-cita	ideal	395.3	citta	thought
citra	picture	396.1	citra	multi-coloured
cuci	wash	1081.1	śuci	clean [cf. suci]
cuka	vinegar	399.3	cukra	id.

cula	horn	401.2	cūlā (cūdā)	crest
curiga	suspect	407.2	churikā	knife [via Prk]

D

dadih	curd	468.1	dadhi	id.
dahaga	thirst	477.2	dāha	burning ₃₂
daksina	south	455.2	dakṣiṇa	id.
*daluwarsa	obsolescent	926.3	varṣa	year [--/Skr]
dana	gift, fund	474.1	dāna	gift
*danasiswa	scholarship	474.1	dāna	gift +
		1077.1	śiṣya	pupil
danta	ivory	468.2	dantra	id.
darma	duty [cf. derma]	510.3	dharma	law, duty
*darmabakti	sacred duty		dharma	law, duty +
		510.3	bhakti	devotion
		743.1		
*darmasiswa	scholarship		dharma	law, duty +
		510.3	śiṣya	pupil
		1077.1	[cf. beasiswa, danasiswa]	
*darmawanita	(office for) women's affairs		dharma	law, duty +
		510.3	vanitā	wife, woman
		918.3		
*darmawisata	excursion (to cultural object)	510.3	dharma	law, duty +
				? ₃₃
daru-daru	Urandra Corniculata (tree)	476.1	dāru	wood [G. 321]
daya	power	186.1	?udaya	rise, success
delima	pomegrenate	476.3	dālima	id. [G. 322]
denda	fine	466.2	daṇḍa	punishment
dendam	resentment	466.2	daṇḍa	punishment ₃₄
derita	suffer	515.2	dhārita	held, tolerated
derma	donation	510.3	dharma	id. [G. passim]
dermaga	platform	812.2	mārga	road [--/Skr]
desa	village	496.2	deśa	region
dewa	god	492.2	deva	id.
dewadaru	deodar (tree)	492.3	devadāru	id.
dewasa	time, adult	478.3	divasa	day
dewata	deity	495.3	devatā	id.
dewi	goddess	496.1	devī	id.
digjaya	invincible	480.1	digjaya	world conquest

dina(-hina)	miserable	480.3	dīna hīna	miserable [+ abandoned] [Skr/Skr]
		1296.2		
dirgahayu	long live!	482.3	dīrghāyus	long-living
dirgantara	space	480.1	digantara	id.
dorna	agitator	503.1	Drona	Drona (name of the teacher of the Kauravas)
dosa	sin	498.2	dosa	id.
duka	sorrow	483.2	duhkha	id.
*dukacerita	sad story		duhkha	sorrow +
	483.2	carita	story	
		389.3		
*dukacita	sorrow		duhkha	sorrow +
		483.2	citta	thought ₃₅
		395.3		
* dukanestapa	grief		duhkha	sorrow +
		483.2	manastapa	anguish
		784.1		
duli	dust	518.3	dhūli	id.
dupa	incense	517.3	dhūpa	id.
durhaka	traitor	502.3	drohaka	id.
durjana	criminal	485.2	durjana	evil person
dursila	wicked	483.1	duhsīla	ill-behaved
dusta	lie	483.3	dusta	wicked
duta	envoy	489.1	dūta	id.
dwi-	two, double	504.3	dvi-	id. (in comp.)
*dwibahasa	bilingual		dvi-	two +
		504.	bhāsā	language
		755.3		
*dwifungsi	dual function	504.3	dvi-	two [Skr/--]
*dwiganda	duplicate		dvi-	two +
		504.3	ganda	cheek
		344.1		
*dwilomba	double match	504.3	dvi-	two [Skr/--]
*dwipekan	fortnightly	504.3	dvi-	two [Skr/--]
*dwitunggal	two in one	504.3	dvi-	two [Skr/--]
dwiwarna	two-coloured	505.3	dvivarna	id.

E

eka	one	227.3	eka	id.
*ekabahasa	unilingual		eka	one +
		227.3	bhāsā	language
		775.3		

ekamatra	one-dimensional	229.1 ekamāntra	id.
ekāsila	single principle	229.3 ekaśīla	of the same nature
embara	wandering	83.2 digambara	(Jain) wandering mendicant
erti	meaning	90.2 artha	id.
esa	one, only	171.1 īśa	lord, iva

G

gada	club	344.2 gada	id.
gaharu	fragrant wood	4.3 agharu	id.
gajah	elephant	342.1 gaja (nom. gajah)	id.
gala	resin	350.3 gala	id.
galuh	gem	351.1 galu (L)	(sort of) gem.
ganda	double	344.1 ?ganda	cheek ₃₆
gandapura	plant (Abelmoschus Moschatus)	gaṇḍha	fragrance +
		345.1 ?pūra	
		641.3	
gandaria	plant (Boeia Macrophylla)	345.1 ?gandha?	fragrance + ?
gandarusā	plant (Justicia Gendarussa)	345.1 ?gandha	fragrance [Skr/—]
gandastori	kind of sweet	345.1 gandha	fragrance [Skr/—]
gandasuli	plant (Hedichium sp.)	345.1 gandha	fragrance [Skr/—]
gandola	Basella rubra	344.2 gaṇḍola	raw sugar
gangsa	bronze	241.1 kaṃsa	brass [G. 382]
gapura	gateway	365.3 gopura	id.
garuda	eagle	348.3 garuḍa	id.
gatra	syntagma	352.1 gātra	limb
gembala	shepherd	365.2 gopāla	id.
gembira	cheerful	346.3 gambhīra	deep [G. 320, 552, 630] ₃₇
gempa	earthquake	252.3 kampa	id. via Prk?
gempita	noisy	252.3 kampita	trembling
gendala	obstacle	249.3 ?kandala	portent ₃₈
gandewa	bow	353.2 gaṇḍīva	Arjuna's bow [G. 88]
gendi	water-pitcher	289.3 kuṇḍi	id. (cf. kundi)
genta	bell	375.3 ghaṇṭā	id.
gergaji	saw	318.3 krakaca	id.
gerhana	eclipse	372.2 grahaṇa	id.
giri	mountain	355.2 giri	id.
gita	song	356.1 gīta	id.
gua	cave	360.2 guha	id.
gula	sugar	360.1 gula	id.

gulana	melancholy	374.3	glāna	wearied
guna	utility	357.1	guṇa	quality, use
gunawan	virtuous	357.3	guṇavān	id.
guru	teacher	359.2	guru	id.
gusti	lord	367.2	?goṣṭhī	assembly, guild ₃₉

H

harga	price	89.3	arḡha	value, price ₄₀
harta	property	90.2	artha	object, property etc.
hartawan	rich	91.1	arthavān	id.
hasta	cubit	1294.3	hasta	hand, arm
hatta	then	17.3	atha	id. [G. 379]
hina	low, despicable	1296.2	hīna	id.
hina-dina	miserable	1296.2	hīna	low +
		480.3	ḍīna	wretched

I

1. Indera	Indra (god)	166.1	Indra	id.
2. indera	(the five) senses	167.2	indriya	id. cf. panca-indera
inderi(y)a	as above, s.v. 2. indera			
inggu	asafoetida (plant)	1298.1	hiṅgu	id. [G. 139]
irama	rhythm	982.2	virama	pause, ceasura (in verse)
istana	palace	161.2	āsthāna	place in the interior of a palace [G. 119]
istanggi	incense	117.1	aṣṭāṅga	consisting of eight parts [G. 95]
isteri	wife	1260.3	strī	woman
istimewa	special	159.3	āstām eva	thus be it! [G. 632]

J

jaga	awake, guard	471.1	jagarti	be awake, but via Prakrit, cf. Beng. jaga
jagabaya	village guard	471.	jaga	(as above) +
		747.1		bhaya fear, danger
jaksa	prosecutor	23.1	adhyaksa	superintendent
jala	casting net	419.3	jala	id.
jambu	tree (Eugenia)	412.2	jambu	id.

jampi	incantation	412.1 japa	id. [G. 307]
janda	widow	?864.2 raṇḍa	id. [G. 277]
jantera	(spinning) wheel	see s.v. jēntera	
jasa	service	1035.2 vyāsa	diffusion etc. or
		848.2 yaśas	glory or
		76.3 abhyāsa	exertion
jatayu	eagle	409.2 Jaṭāyu	name of vulture in
			the Ramayana
jati	tree (Tectonia	418.1 jāti	tree (Jasminum
	grandis)		grandiflorum)
jatmika	respectful	23.2 adhyātmika	internal, relating to
			the soul
jaya	victorious	412.3 jaya	victory
jelata	common	?410.2 janatā	community ₄₁
jelita	lovely	897.3 lalita	id.
jelma	incarnation	411.3 janma	birth
jempana	palanquin	412.3 jampana	sedan chair
jenggala	desert	409.3 jaṅgala	jungle
jenitri	tree (Elaeocarpus	343.3 ?gaṇitrikā	rosary
	Ganitrus)		
jentera	(spinning) wheel	845.3 yantra	instrument
jiwa	(personal) soul	422.2 jīva	id.
ju(w)ita	sweet	423.2 jīvita	life ₄₂
jumantara	firmament	1041.2 vyomāntara	id.
juta	million	86.1 ayuta	ten thousand
jutawan	very rich	86.1 ayuta	ten thousand +
		-vant	(poss. suffix)

K

kabayan	village messenger	747.1 ?bhaya	fear, danger ₄₃
kabupaten	district (under a bupati,		
	q.v.)		
kaca	glass, page	268.2 kāca	glass
kacapuri	main building of palace	kāca	glass +
		635.3 purī	palace
kacamata	spectacles	268.2 kāca	glass [Skr/—]
kala	time, death	278,1 kāla	id.
kalakian	at that time	278.1 kāla	time [Skr/—]
kalakini	now	278.1 kāla	time [Skr/—]
kalalampau	in the past	278.1 kāla	time [Skr/—]
kalau	if	278.1 kāla	time [Skr/—]
kali	time(s)	278.1 kāla	time [Skr/—]

kama	love, desire	271.3	kāma	id.
kangsa	brass	241.1	kaṃsa	id.; cf. OJ. gangsa
kanta	lens	1243.2	(sūrya)kānta	sun-crystal
kapas	cotton	258.1	karpāsa	id. [G. 60]
karena (kerana)	because	274.2	kāraṇa	cause
karma	karma	258.3	karma(n)	id.
karsa	intention	?127.3	ākaraṣa	attraction ₄₄
kartika	Pleiades	304.3	kṛttikā	id.
karunia (kurnia)	mercy	275.1	kāruṇya	compassion
karya	achievement	276.1	kārya	duty, work; cf. kerja
kasai	ointment	265.3	kaṣāya	astringent, ointment
kasatmata	concrete	1180.1	saṃmata	agreed
kasturi	musk flower (k.o. hibiscus)	266.2	kastūrī	musk
kata	word	247.1	kathā	story
kaulanegara	(state) subject	525.1	nagara	state [—/Skr]
kawi	literary Javanese	264.2	kavi	poet
kecapi	id. (a musical instrument)	243.1	kacchapi	id.
kelahi	quarrel	261.1	kalaha	id.
kelesa	indolent	324.1	kleśa	defilement
Keling	Indian	262.1	Kālinga	inhabitant of Kalinga, south Orissa, India
keluarga	family		kula	family +
		294.2	varga	group ₄₅
		923.3		
kemala	bezoar	?252.1	kamala	lotus, pale-red [cf. G. 555]
kemboja	tree (Plumeria Acuminata)	274.1	kamboja	id.
kencana	gold	268.2	kāñcana	id.
kendi (gendi)	water-pitcher	289.3	kuṇḍa	id.
kepala	head	250.2	kapāla	cup, skull
kerama	misfortune	258.2	karma(n)	morally qualified act ₄₆
kerana	because	see s.v.	karena	
keranda	coffin	254.2	kaṛaṇḍa	basket, box
kerja	work (to be carried out)	276.1	kārya	id., duty
kesturi		see s.v.	kasturi	
kesuma	flower	298.1	kusuma	id. (cf. kusuma)
kesumba	dark red	298.2	kusumbha	safflower, saffron
keti	a hundred thousand	312.3	koṭi	id.

ketika	moment, when	375.3	ghaṭikā	hour (24 minutes)
ketola	plant (Luffa cylindrica)	579.2	patola	id.
kian	as much (many) as	283.3	kiyan(t)	how much?
kirana	ray	283.3	kirāṇa	id.
kosa	storehouse		kośa	id.
		314.1		
kosakata	vocabulary	314.1	kośa	storehouse +
		247.1	kathā	story
kota	town	312.2	kuṭa	stronghold
*kotamadya	municipality		kuṭa	stronghold +
		312.2	madhya	middle
		781.3		
*kotapraja	borough		kuṭa	stronghold +
		312.2	prajā	subjects
		658.2		
krida	action, sport	321.3	krīḍā	play
kromo	polite language	319.3	krama	order (via Javanese)
k(e)satria	warrior, knight	325.2	kṣatriya	id.
kuasa	power	929.2	vaśa	id. [—/Skr] ₄₇
kumba	pot	293.1	kumbha	id.
kungkuma	saffron	287.3	kuṅkuma	id.
kunci	key	287.3	kuñcikā	id. ₄₈
kusa	elephant goad	7.2.	aṅkuśa	id.
kusta	leprosy	297.3	kuṣṭha	id.
kusuma	flower	298.1	kusuma	id. (cf. kesuma)

L

laba	profit	897.1	lābha	id.
labu	gourd	94.3	alabū	id. [G. 322]
laksa	ten thousand	891.3	lakṣa	id.
laksamana	admiral	892.2	Lakṣmaṇa	name of Rāma's younger brother [G. 507]
lata	creeper	895.3	latā	id.
*lataboga	herbivore		latā	creeper +
		859.3	bhoga	enjoyment
		767.2		
lawang	cinnamon	898.3	lavaṅga	clove ₄₉
lela	smart, elegant	903.2	līlā	play ₅₀
lena	(sleep) soundly	903.2	līna	lying, vanished ₅₁
lencana	badge	900.1	lāñcana	id.

lengkara	ornament	94.2	alamkāra	id.
lepa	plaster	902.3	lepa	id.
lingga	lingga (symbol of Śiva)	901.2	liṅga	id.
loba	greedy	905.1	lobha	greed
loka	world	906.1	loka	id.
*lokakarya	working group		loka	world +
		906.1	kārya	task
		276.1		
lokawisata	tourist object		loka	world +
		906.1	pravāsita	sent abroad
		591.2		

M

madu	honey, co-wife	779.2	madhu	honey
madukara	bee	779.3	madhukara	id.
madya	intermediary	781.2	madhya	middle
maha	great (in compounds)	794.3	mahā-	id.
mahadewa	supreme god, iva	796.2	mahādeva	id.
mahadewi	supreme goddess	796.2	mahādevī	id.
mahaduta	ambassador	796.2	mahādūta	id.
mahaesa	all-mighty		mahā-	great +
		794.3	īśa	lord
		71.1		
mahaguru	professor	795.2	mahāguru	id. ₅₂
mahakuasa	all-mighty	794.3	mahā-	great +
			kuasa	[see above]
mahaluas	very wide	794.3	mahā-	great [Skr/—]
mahamulya	highly respected		mahā-	great +
		794.3	mūlya	precious
		827.2		
maharaja	king	799.3	mahārāja	id.
maharajalela	rage		mahārāja	king +
		799.3	līlā	play
		903.2		
maharani	queen	799.3	mahārajñi	id.
*mahasiswa	(male) student		mahā-	great +
		794.3	śiṣya	student
		1077.1		
*mahasiswi	(female) student		mahā-	great +
		794.3	śiṣya	student
		1077.1		
*mahatahu	omniscient	794.3	maḥā-	great [Skr/—]

*mahatinggi	very high	794.3	mahā-	great [Skr/—]
mahesa	buffalo	803.1	mahiṣa	id.
mahkota	crown	771.3	makuṭa	id. ⁵³
makara	elephant-fish	771.2	makara	id.
mala	stain. dirt	792.1	mala	id. ⁵⁴
malabau	malodorous	792.1	mala	stain [Skr/—]
malagizi	malnutrition	792.1	mala	stain, dirt +
			gizi	nutrition [Skr/Ar]
malakarsa	bad intention		mala	stain, dirt +
		792.1	karṣa	drawing
		259.3		
malakelola	bad management	792.1	mala	stain [Skr/—]
malanasib	bad fortune	792.1	mala	stain +
			nasib	fate [Skr/Ar]
malapetaka	calamity		mala	stain, +
		792.1	pātaka	sin, calamity/
		616.3		
malatingkah	bad-mannered	792.1	mala	stain [Skr/—]
manakala	when	277.1	kāla	time [—/Skr]
manasuka	voluntary	1220.1	sukha	pleasure [—Skr]
manca	foreign	575.3	pañca	five (cf. next entry) ⁵⁵
mancanegara	foreign country		pañca	five +
		575.3	nagara	country
		525.1		
mandala	zone, region	775.3	maṇḍala	id.
mandalika	Artocarpus rigida (tree)	806.3	maṇḍalika	id.
mandraguna	invulnerable		mandra	pleasant +
		787.3	guṇa	quality
		357.1		
mangkubuana	world ruler [title of princes in Central Java]	760.3	bhuvana	world [—/Skr]
mangkubumi	world ruler [name of princes in Central Java]	763.1	bhūmi	earth [—/Skr]
mangsa	season	805.1	māsa	month
mangsi	ink	793.3	maṣi	id.
mani	sperma	774.3	maṇi	jewel ⁵⁶
manikam	jewel	774.3	maṇi	id. [via Tam]
mantera	spell	785.3	mantra	id.
mantri	supervisor	786.3	mantrin	counsellor [cf. menteri]
manusia	man(kind)	810.2	manuṣya	id.

mara	danger	811.3	māra	death
marabahaya	danger		māra	death +
		811.3	bhaya	fear
		747.1		
marga	road, clan (Bat)	812.2	mārga	road
*margasatwa	fauna		mrga	deer, animal +
		828.2	sattva	creature
		1135.2		
masa	period	814.3	māsa	month
masakini	contemporary	814.3	māsa	month [Skr/--]
matra	dimension	804.3	mātra	measure
maya	illusion	811.1	māyā	id.
mayapada	imaginary world		māyā	illusion +
		811.1	pada	abode
		583.1		
mega	cloud	831.2	megha	id.
melaka	Phyllanthos emblica (tree)	813.3	malaka	name of various plants
melati	jasmine	814.1	mālāti	id.
mendera	Ficus benjamina (tree)	787.3	mandara	Erythrina Indica
menteri	minister	786.3	mantri(n)	counsellor
			[cf. mantri]	
merajalela	ravage		mahārāja	king +
		799.3	līlā	play
		903.2		
mercapada	mortal world		martya	mortal +
		791.1	pada	abode
		583.1		
merdeka	free	794.2	maharddhika	prosperous
merdu	soft, melodious	830.2	mṛdu	id.
merica	black pepper	790.1	maṛīca	id.
merpati	pigeon	620.3	parapati	id.
mesan	tombstone	803.1	mahiṣa	buffalo ₅₇
mesra	mixed	817.3	miśra	id.
mestika	bezoar	1269.3	sphaṭikā	crystal
meta	excited	777.3	matta	id.
mina	fish	818.3	mīna	id.
mintina	twins	816.3	mithuna	id.
mitra	friend	816.1	mitra	id.
mote	pearl	822.2	mutya	id. ₅₈
muka	front	819.3	mukha	id.
mula	beginning	826.2	mūla	root, beginning
mulai	(counting) from	826.2	mūla	root, beginning [+ suffix -i]

mulia	glorious	827.1 mūlya	value
*murba	proletarian	643.1 pūrva	earlier
murka	angry (applied to a king)	823.3 mūrkhā	fool
mute		see s.v. mote	
mutia		see s.v. mote	
mutiara	pearl string	821.2 muktāhāra	id.
mut(t)ika	pearl	812.2 muktikā	id. [via Prk]
N			
nada	tone	534.3 nāda	sound
nadi	puls	534.2 nādī	artery
naga	mythical cobra	532.3 nāga	id.
nama	name	536.2 nāma(n)	id.
*naradakwa	defendant	528.3 nara	man [Skr/Ar]
*narapidana	delinquent	528.3 nara	man +
		629.2 pīḍana	paining
negara	state	525.1 nagara	city, state
negeri	country	525.1 nagarī	id.
neraca	balance	537.2 nārāca	scale [G id.]
neraka	hell	529.3 naraka	id.
nestapa	sorrow	784.1 manastāpa	anguish
niaga	trade	939.2 vāṇijya	id. [via Prk]
nila	indigo	566.1 nīla	id.
nilakandi	azure, sapphire	566.1 nīla	black +
		?336.1 khaṇḍa	piece
nilam	sapphire	566.1 nīla	black [via Tam]
nira	water	566.1 nīra	id.
nirair	without water	539.2 nir	without [Skr/—]
nirakal	stupid	539.3 nir	without [Skr/Ar]
nirarti	meaningless	539.3 nirartha	id.
nirasa	tasteless	543.3 nīrasa	id.
nirbangun	amorphous	539.2 nir-	without [Skr/—]
nirbhaya	fearless	541.2 nirbhaya	id.
nirhawa	without air	539.2 nir-	without [Skr/—]
nirlaras	discordant	539.2 nir-	without [Skr/—]
nirmala	pure	641.3 nirmala	pure
nirwana	id.	557.3 nirvāṇa	id.
nirwarna	colourless	539.2 nir	without +
		924.2 varṇa	colour
niscaya	certainly	561.2 niścaya	id.
niskala	subtle	542.3 niṣkala	undivided ₆₁

nista	vile	248.3	kaniṣṭha	lowest ₆₂
nuraga	sympathy	37.2	anurāga	id.
nurbisa	antidote	995.2	viṣa	poison [—/Skr]
Nusantara	Indonesia	43.3	antara	interior [—/Skr]
nyana	suppose	426.1	jñāna	knowledge
nyata	true	552.1	niyata	certain

O

*olahraga	sport	872.1	rāga	delight [—/Skr]
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P

pabila	when	see s.v.	apabila	
pada	at, to	617.1	pāda	foot ₆₃
padam	lotus	584.2	padma	red lotus
padma	lotus	584.2	padma	red lotus
paduka	(Your) Majesty	618.1	pāduka	sandal ₆₄
pahala	award	716.2	phala	fruit
paksa	force	573.2	pakṣa	wing etc. [G. 556]
pakma	Rafflesia (flower)	?574.2	pakṣma(n)	eyelashes ₆₅
paksi	bird	574.2	pakṣi(n)	id.
paksina	north	?465.2	dakṣiṇa	south [G. 531] ₆₆
Pakubuana	title of kings in	760.3	bhuvana	world [—/Skr.]
Central Java				
pala	nutmeg	716.2	phala	fruit
palawija	second crop	716.2	phala	fruit +
		732.2	bīja	seed [Skr/Skr]
panca	five	575.3	pañca	id.
*pancadarma	five duties	575.3	pañca	five +
		510.3	dharma	duty
pancaindria	the five senses	578.2	pañcendriya	id.
pancaka	crematorium	773.3	mañcaka	platform
*pancakembar	quintuplets	575.3	pañca	five [Skr/-]
*pancalogam	alloy	575.3	pañca	five [Skr/Tam]
*pancalomba	pentathlon	575.3	pañca	five [Skr/—]
pancapersada	estrada	575.3	pañca	five +
		709.3	prāsāda	platform
pancaragam	diverse	575.3	pañca	five [Skr/Tam]
pancarangkap	fivefold	575.3	pañca	five [Skr/—]
pancaroba	changeable	575.3	pañca	five [Skr/—]?

Pancasila	id.	577.3	pañcasīla	five rules of behaviour (in Buddhism)
pancawarna	multi-coloured	557.2	pañcavarṇa	five-coloured
pancawarsa	quinquennium	577.2	pañcavarṣa	id.
pandai	clever	580.3	paṇḍita	learned [via Prakrit] ₆₇
pangestu	benediction	122.2	astu	thus be it!
panitera	secretary	396.2	citra	picture, mode of writing ₆₈
*panitia	committee	547.2	nitya	constant ₆₉
papa	miserable	618.2	pāpa	bad, wicked
*paramasastra	grammar	588.1	parama	highest +
		1069.1	śāstra	manual
paripurna	complete	597.2	paripūrṇa	id.
*pariwara	advertisement	601.2	parivāra	cover ₇₀
*pariwisata	tourism	591.2	pravasita	sent abroad ₇₁
pasamuan	reunion	1170.3	samūha	collection [—/Skr/—]
paseban	audience hall	1247.1	sevā	dwel [—/Skr/—] ₇₂
pawaka	fire	623.2	pāvaka	id.
pawana	wind	623.2	pavana	id.
pedati	ox-cart	584.1	padāti	foot-soldier [G. 575]
pelana	saddle	610.2	palyāṇa	id.
pelihara	look after	605.1	parihara	immunity
pencuri	thief	400.3	cora	id. [—/Skr]
pendekar	wrestler	?	----	---- ₇₅
pendeta	vicar	580.3	paṇḍita	scholar
pendopo	open hall	775.3	maṇḍapa	id. [via Jav.]
penjara	jail	575.2	pañjara	cage
perada	gold or silver foil	620.2	pārada	quicksilver
perbani	high tide	609.2	parva(n)	phases of the moon ₇₆
perbawa	authority	684.2	prabhāva	id.
percaya	trust	673.2	pratyaya	id.
perdana	prime minister	680.3	pradhāna	principal
perdata	civil (law)	?693	pradatta	offered ₇₇
peribahasa	proverb	598.1	paribhāṣā	rule, maxim
periksa	examine	605.3	parīkṣā	examination
*peristiwa	event	699.1	prastāva	occasion
perkara	affair	653.3	prakāra	manner
perkasa	courageous	653.1	prakāśa	bright
perkosa	rape	---	see s.v. kuasa with prefix per- (via Jav.?)	
perlina	disappeared	690.1	pralīna	id.
permaisuri	queen	588.3	parameśvarī	id.

permana	quantity	685.3	pramāṇa	measure
persada	garden	709.3	prāsāda	platform ₇₈
pertama	first	678.3	prathama	id.
pertiwi	earth	647.1	pṛthivī	id.
perwira	brave, officer	693.1	pravīra	hero
pesanggrahan	resthouse	1129.2	saṃgraha	assembling [—/Skr/—]
pestaka	book of prophecies	640.3	pustaka	book
peta	map	579.1	paṭa	cloth
petaka	misfortune	616.3	pāṭaka	crime, sin
petala	layer	616.3	pātāla	(the seven strata of) hell
petola	silk sash	579.2	paṭola	kind of cloth
piara	look after	see s.v.	pelihara	
pidana	penal (law)	629.2	pīḍana	oppression
*p(em)irsa	viewer (TV)	605.3	prekṣā	examination
*pirsawan	viewer (TV)	605.3	prekṣā	examination + Sanskrit suffix -v n (-vant)
pitaya	trust	673.3	pratyaya	id.
pra-	prior, pre-	652.2	pra-	id.
prabu	king	652.2	prabhu	id.
prahara	tornado	701.2	prahāra	stroke, blow
praja	area of jurisdiction	658.2	prajā	subjects of a king or a state
prameswari	queen	see	permaisuri	
*pramuniaga	saleswoman	639.2	banyāga	trader [—/Skr]
*pramuwisata	guide	see	wisata	[—/Skr]
prasangka	prejudice	652.2	pra-	pre- +
prasasti	charter	1047.1	śaṅkā	care, suspicion
prawacana	preface	695.1	praśasti	eulogy
pria	gentleman	690.2	pravacana	announcement
*pribumi	indigenous	710.1	priya	dear
puasa	fast	763.1	bhumi	land [—/Skr]
puja	worship	206.3	upavāsa	id. [via Prk]
pujangga	(trad.)scholar	641.1	pūjā	id.
puji	worship	?759.2	bhujāṅga	snake ₇₉
pulasari	liane	641.1	puja	worship ₈₀
punggawa	commander	?716.2	phala	fruit +
pura	city, kraton	1208.1	sāra	essence [G. 328]
purba	former	630.3	pumgava	chief
purbakala	ancient time	635.2	pura	city
*purbasangka	prejudice	643.1	pūrva	id.
		643.1	pūrvakāla	id.
		643.1	pūrva	earlier +

puri	palace	1047.1 śāṅkā	suspicion
purnama	full moon	635.3 purī	city ₈₁
*purnawirawan	veteran	642.2 pūrṇamā	id.
		642.1 pūrṇa	full +
		1005.2 vīra	hero + Skr suffix -vān (-vant)
purwa	former	643.1 pūrva	id. ₈₂
purwakanti	assonance	643.1 pūrva	former +
		270.3 kānti	charm
puspa	flower	639.2 puṣpa	id.
pusparagam	multi-coloured	639.2 puṣpa	flower+
		872.1 rāga	colour ₈₃
pustaka	book	640.3 pustaka	id.
putra	son	632.3 putra	id.
putri	daughter	632.3 putrī	id.

R

ragam	kind, colour	872.1 rāga	id. [via Tam] ₈₃
rahasia	secret	871.2 rahasya	id.
raja	king	872.3 rāja(n)	id.
rajaberana	treasure	874.3 rājābharāṇa	id.
rajakula	dynasty	872.3 rājakula	id.
rajalela	rage	872.3 rāja(n)	king +
		903.2 ṛlā	play ₈₄
rajawali	sparrow-hawk	861.1 rajjuvāla	kind of wild fowl
		[G. 146 & 441]	
raksa	mercury	869.3 rasa	id.
raksasa	giant, demon	871.3 rākṣasa	id.
raksi	perfume	?869.3 rasa	flavour
rana	suffering	?789.3 maraṇa	death
randa	widow	864.2 raṇḍa	cripple, widow
rani	queen	875.1 rajñi	id. [via Prk]
rasa	taste, feeling	869.3 rasa	id.
rasamala	Altingia excelsa	?870.1 rasamala	refuse of (tree) juices
rasi	constellation	879.1 rāśi	sign of the zodiac
rasian	dream	879.1 rāśi	sign of the zodiac [G. 151]
ratna	jewel	854.2 ratna	id.
rejasa	tin	563.2 rājasa	?id. [G. 328]
reka	fiction	887.1 rekhā	line ₈₅
rencana	plan	860.3 racana	id.
renjana	desire	863.3 rañjana	charming

resi	sage	226.3	ṛṣi	id.
restu	blessing	1216.2	siddhir astu	there be success!
roma	eiderdown	889.3	roma(n)	body hair
rona	colour,	924.2	varṇa	id. expression
rugī	loss	888.3	roga	disease
rupa	form	885.3	rūpa	id.
rupiah	guilder	886.3	rūpya	well-shaped, stamped

S

sabda	sound, word	1052.2	śabda	id.
sadaya	all	1167.2	samudaya	aggregate [G. 618]
sahaja	natural	1193.3	sahaja	id. [cf. saja]
sahaya	servant	1195.1	sahāya	companion [cf. saya]
saja	only	1193.3	sahaja	natural [G. 390]
1. saka	pillar	1062.3	śākhā	branch ₈₆
2. saka	aka era	1061.3	śaka	id.
sa-	with (prefix)	1111.2	sa-	id. ₈₇
saksama	accurate	1111.2	sa-	with (prefix)
		326.2	kṣama	patience
saksi	witness	1198.1	sākṣi(n)	id.
sakti	power	1044.2	śakti	id.
sama	equal	1152.1	sama	id.
samapta	ready	1161.1	samāpta	concluded ₈₈
sami	equally	1152.1	sama	equal ₈₉
samudra	ocean	1166.3	samudra	id.
sandi	secret code	1144.3	saṁdhi	id.
sandiwara	theatre	1144.3	?saṁdhi + ? ₉₀	
sangga	support	1132.3	saṅga	attachment
sanggamara	hook	1132.3	saṅga	attachment + ?
sangka	suppose	1047.1	śaṅkā	doubt, fear
sangkakala	conch	1047.2	śaṅkha	conch +
		?277.1	kāla	time ₉₁
sangkala	time	1061.1	śakakāla	date (in the Saka era)
sangsi	doubt	1117.3	saṁśaya	id.
sangskerta	Sanskrit	1120.3	saṁskṛta	id.
santri	pupil (of a Muslim college)	1069.3	śāstri(n)	scholar [G. 362 f.]
sapta	seven	1149.2	sapta	id.
*saptadarma	seven duties	1149.2	sapta	seven +
		510.3	dharma	duty
*saptamarga	soldier's oath	1149.2	sapta	seven +

sari	essence	812.2 mār̥ga 1208.1 sār̥a	road core, essence [G. 89 f.]
saripati	essence	1208.1 sār̥a 582.1 ?pati	essence + master
sarjana	scholar, M.A.	1135.1 sajjana	virtuous or wise man [G. 319]
sasakala	legend	1045.3 śakakāla	Śaka era [G. 366] ₉₂
sasian	pupil	1077.1 śiṣya	id. [G. 483]
sasmita	signal	1192.2 sasmita	smiling [G. 542]
*satyalancana	medal for loyalty	1135.3 satya 900.1 lāñchana	true + mark, token
sato	wild animal	1135.2 sattva	creature
satria	knight	325.2 kṣatriya	warrior
satron	act in a hostile manner	1051.1 śatru	enemy [via Jav. (suffix -an)]
satru	enemy	1051.1 śatru	id.
saudara	brother	1248.3 sodara	(half-)brother (same mother)
saya	I (polite)	1195.1 sahāya	companion, assistant
sayembara	competition	1278.2 svayaṃvara	choice by a girl of her future husband (often after a competition between suitors)
seba	appear before the king	1247.1 sevā	service
sederhana	simple	1202.2 sād̥hār̥aṇa	common
sedia	ready	1131.2 sajja	prepared [cf. G. 156, who rightly assumed influence from Skr. sād̥hya]
sediakala	formerly	1131.2 ?sajja 277.1 kāla	prepared + time ₉₃
segala	whole, all	1124.2 sakala	id. [via Tam., cf. G. 162].
segar	ocean	1198.2 sāgara	id.
segera	quick	1077.2 śīghra	id.
sejahtera	prosperous	?1202.1 sād̥hya	celestial beings ₉₄
sekali	once, very	?1124.2 sakala	once [G. 486] ₉₅
selendro	a musical scale	1090.1 Śailendra	name of a Javanese dynasty ₉₆
selenggara	organize	?1210.3 sāl̥am̥kāra	adorned ₉₇
selesma	flu	1104.2 śleṣma(n)	mucus [G. 157]
selira	body	1057.3 śarīra	id.
seloka	verse	1104.3 śloka	id.

semadi	meditation	1159.3	saṁādhi	id.
semaja	in fact	?1164.1	saṁaya	agreement ₉₈
semasa	during	814.3	māsa	month, time [—/Skr.]
semata(-mata)	only	?1152.2	saṁatā	equality [G. 489]
sembada	strongly built	1177.3	saṁbaddha	joined [G. 570]
sebrono	negligent	1179.3	saṁbhrama	haste, confusion[via Jav.; G. 320]
sementara	temporary	1154.2	samanantara	just following [G. 140]
semeṣṭa	all	1158.1	saṁasta	id.
sempanna	perfect	1172.1	saṁpanna	id.
sempurna	perfect	1173.2	saṁpūrṇa	id.
semeṣṭa	all	1170.3	saṁūha	multitude
semuka	(some-one with) the same face	819.3	mukha	face [—/Skr]
semula	original	826.2	mūla	root
seṁantiasa	always	547.3	nityaśas	id. [—/Skr]
seṁapati	army commander	1246.3	seṁapati	id.
sendawa	saltpetre	1248.3	saṁdhava	rock salt
sendi	joint, sinew	1144.3	saṁdhi	id.
seṁgama	coition	1128.3	saṁgama	id.
seṁkala			see saṁkala	
seṁkela	foot fetters	1087.1	śṛṅkhala	fetters [via Prk, G. 94 f.]
seṁketa	conflict	1126.3	saṁketa	id.
seṁsara	misery	1119.2	saṁsāra	transmigration
seṁja	sunset	1145.2	saṁdhya	id.
seṁjata	weapon	1111.3	saṁyatta	come into conflict [G. 523]
seṁtana	royal descendant	1142.1	saṁtāna	descendant
seṁtosa	tranquil	1142.2	saṁtoṣa	satisfaction
seṁagam	uniform	872.1	rāga	colour [via Tam] ₉₉
seṁangga	insect	?1208.3	sāraṅga	variegated ₁₀₀
seṁapah	malediction	1065.1	śāpa	curse [via Prk? G. 123]
seṁasi	harmonious	879.1	rāśi	heap [—/Skr; G. 151]
seṁati	cornac	1208.3	sāraṁhi	charioteer
seṁaya	whike	158.2	āśraya	support [G. 123]
seṁba	omni-	1184.3	sarva	all
*seṁbaneka	various	1184.3	sarva	all
		42.2	aneṁa	several
seṁi	splendour	1098.3	śṛī	id.
seṁibumi	heliotrope	1098.2	śṛī	splendour +

serigala	wolf	763.1	bhūmi	earth
seroja	lotus	1245.1	sṛgāla	jackal
serta	with, and	1183.1	saroja	id.
sertarasa	share someone's views	1209.3	sārtha	company [G. 109]
		1209.3	sārtha	company +
		869.3	rasa	taste, view
sesira	kind of tree	?1076.1	śīśira	cool
setanggi	incense	117.1	aṣṭāṅgi(n)	consisting of eight parts [G. 95]
seteru	enemy	1051.1	śatru	id.
setia	loyal	1135.1	satya	true, loyal
setu	benediction	122.2	astu	thus be it!
sewa	rent	1247.1	sevā	service
sida	an honorific	?1215.1	siddha	perfect [G. 117] ₁₀₂
siksa	torment	1070.1	śikṣā	punishment
silā	moral principle	1079.1	śīla	virtue
silā(h)kan	please!	1079.1	śīla	virtue ₁₀₃
singa	lion	1213.1	simha	id.
singgasana	throne	1213.3	simhāsana	lion throne
sirna	disappear	1078.3	śīrṇa	crushed
sisā	rest	1088.3	śeṣa	id.
siswa	pupil	1077.1	śiṣya	id.
sokoguru	central pillar	1062.2	śakhā	branch, doorpost +
		359.2	guru	heavy [via Jav]
sorga	heaven	1281.2	svarga	id. ₁₀₄
srikandi	ideal wife	1070.2	Sikhaṇḍin(i)	epic hero(ine)
*sripanggung	primadonna	1098.2	śrī	splendour [Skr/—]
stupa	id.	1260.1	stūpa	id.
suami	husband	1248.1	svāmi(n)	lord
suara	voice	1285.3	svara	sound
suargaloka	heaven	1281.3	svargaloka: id.	
suasa	gold alloy	?	[for possible etymology see G.136f] ₁₀₅	
suasana	atmosphere	?1233.1	suvasana	good dwelling or
		1284.2	svāsana	good seat ₁₀₆
suci	sacred	1081.1	śuci	pure [cf. cuci]
sudah	already	1082.1	śuddha	cleared, acquitted [G. 565] ₁₀₇
sudamala	Artemisia	1062.1	śuddha	cleared, pure +
		81.1	amala	spotless
sudi	well-disposed	1082.2	śuddhi	acquittal [G. 119]
sudra	id.	1085.3	śūdra	id.

sugi	tooth-pick	1241.1	śuci	needle ₁₀₈
suka	happy	1220.3	sukha	pleasure
sukacita	happy	1221.1	sukhacitta	id.
sukarela	voluntary	1220.3	sukha	pleasure [Skr/Ar]
sukaria	happy	1220.3	sukha	pleasure [Skr/—]
sukma	subtle	1240.3	sūkṣma	id.
sula	spike	1086.3	śūla	id.
sundari	tail of kite	1227.1	sundarī	beautiful girl ₁₀₉
sunyata	void	1085.2	śūnyatā	id.
sunyi	deserted	1085.1	śūnya	empty, void
supaya	in order that	215.2	upāya	means [—/Skr]
surya	sun	1243.1	sūrya	id.
suryakanta	magnifying glass	1243.2	sūryakānta	sun-crystal
susastra	literature	1219.3	su-	good +
		1069.1	śāstra	handbook ₁₁₀
susila	virtuous	1237.2	suśīla	id.
sutera	silk	1241.3	sūtra	thread
sutradara	stage-manager	1242.1	sūtradhāra	id.
suwita	devoted to	1247.1	sevitā	one who honours
swa-	self-	1275.1	sva-	id.
*swadaya	independence	1275.1	sva-	self- +
		?186.1	udaya	rising
*swadesi	autarky	1275.3	svadeśi(n)	(one's) own country
*swakarsa	spontaneous	1275.1	sva	self +
		259.3	karṣa	drawing
*swalayan	self-service		sva	self [Skr/-]
		1275.1		
swapraja	autonomous	1275.1	sva	self +
		658.2	prajā	subjects
*swasembada	selfsufficient	1275.1	sva	self +
		?1116.3	saṃvṛddha	thriving
*swasewaya	self-service	1275.1	sva	self- +
		1247.1	sevā	service
swasta	private	1277.1	svastha	relying on oneself
swatantra	independent	1275.3	svatantra	id.

T

tabik (tabe)	good-bye	326.2	kṣāntavya	pardon [G. 640]
tadi	a moment ago	434.3	tadā	then
tala	well-tuned	444.3	tāla	musical measure
tamera	charter	443.2	tāmra(pattra)	inscribed copper-plate
tapa	asceticism	437.1	tapas	id.

taruna	cadet	439.3	taruṇa	young
tata	rules	433.3	tata	order [G. 320]
tata bahasa	grammar		tata	order +
		433.3	bhāṣā	language
		755.3		
tata bentuk	morphology	433.3	tata	order [Skr/-]
tata buku	book-keeping	433.3	tata	order [Skr/—]
tata bunyi	phonology	433.3	tata	order [Skr/—]
tatkala	when	432.3	tatkāla	at that time
tega	indifferent	?456.3	tyāga	leaving
teja	sunset, aura	454.2	tejas	splendour
telaga	pond	432.2	taḍāga	id. ₁₁₁
tembaga	copper	443.1	tāmra	id. [via Prk]
tentara	army	436.2	tantra	id.
terka	guess	439.3	tarka	conjecture
teruna	young	439.3	taruṇa	id. [cf. taruna]
tetapi	but	433.3	tathāpi	nonetheless
tirta	(holy) water	499.1	tīrtha	bathing-place
titinada	note (music)	534.3	nāda	loud sound [—/Skr]
tiwikrama	transformation	460.2	trivikrama	(Viu's) three steps ₁₁₂
tri	three	457.3	tri	id.
*tribrata	three duties of the army		tri	
		457.3	vrata	vow
		1042.2		
*tribulan	trimester	457.3	tri	three [Skr/—]
*trimatra	tridimensional		tri	three +
		457.3	mātra	measure
		804.3		
trimurti	trinity	460.1	trimūrti	id.
*trisila	three virtues		tri	three +
		475.3	śīla	virtue
		1079.1		
*tritunggal	trinity	475.3	tri	three [Skr/—]
*triwindu	24 years		tri	three +
		457.3	bindu	drop ₁₁₃
		?731.2		
tuna	without (pref.)	?450.2	tunna	hurt, cut [G. 521]
*tunaaksara	illiterate	?450.2	tunna	hurt, cut ₁₁₄ +
		3.2	akṣara	syllable, letter
*tunabusana	undressed		tunna	hurt, cut +
		450.2	bhūṣaṇa	ornament
		764.2		
*tunakarya	unemployed		tunna	hurt, cut +
		450.2	kārya	work
		276.1		

*tunanetra	blind	450.2 568.3	tunna netra	hurt, cut + eye
*tunasusila	immoral	450.2 1237.2	tunna suśīla	hurt, cut + virtuous
*tunawicara	dumb	450.2 958.2	tunna vicāra	hurt, cut + reflection
*tunawisma	homeless	450.2 1019.1	tunna vėsma(n)	hurt, cut + home

U

udara	air	185.2	udāra	high
umpama	example	203.3	upamā	comparison
upacara	ceremony	197.2	upačara	id.
upaya	means	215.2	upāya	id.
upeti	tribute	180.3	utpatti	production
usaha	effort	182.1	utsāha	id.
usia	age	149.1	āyuṣya	longevity
utama	supreme	177.3	uttama	id.
1. utara	north	178.1	uttara	id.
2. utara	explain	178.1	uttara	reply

W

wacana	discussion	912.3	vacana	statement
walikota	mayor	288.1	kuta	fort [—/Skr]
wangsa	dynasty	910.1	vamsá	family
wanita	lady	918.3	vanita	woman
warga	member	923.3	varga	group
warga dunia	world citizen	923.3	varga	group [Skr/Ar]
*warga kota	townsman	923.3 288.1	varga kuta	group + fort
*warganagara	citizen	923.3 525.1	varga nagara	group + town
warna	colour	924.1	varṇa	id.
*warna nada	timbre		varṇa	colour +

		924.1	nāda	loud sound
		534.3		
*warna warta	various news		varṇa	colour +
		924.2	vr̥tta	event
		1009.2		
*warta	news	1009.2	vr̥tta	event
*wartawan	journalist	1009.2	vr̥tta	event +
			possessive suffix -vant.	
wasangka	suspicion	1047.1	sāṅkā	doubt [Ar/Skr] ₁₁₅
wedana	(former) district chief	916.2	vadana	speaking
			[via Javanese]	
wibawa	authority	978.2	vibhava	id.
wihara	monastery	1003.3	vihāra	id.
*wiharawan	monk	1003.3	vihāra Sanskrit	monastery +
			suffix -vant	
wijaya	victory	960.1	vijaya	id.
wijayakusuma	victory flower		vijaya	victory +
		960.1	kusuma	flower
		298.1		
wilmana	mythical bird	980.1	vimāna	aerial car
windu	eight-year period	?731.2	bindu (windu)	drop ₁₁₆
wineka	careful	987.3	viveka	distinction
wira	hero	1005.2	vīra	id.
*wiraswasta	manager	1005.2	vīra	hero +
		1277.1	svastha	independent
*wiracerita	epic	1005.2	vīra	hero +
		389.3	carita	deeds
wisata	tourism		see pariwisata	
wisma	hostel	1019.1	veśma(n)	dwelling
wisuda	enthronement	991.2	viśuddha	pure ₁₁₇
wiyata	education	?781.2	viyata	extended ₁₁₈
wreda	old	1010.2	vr̥ddha	id.
*wredatama	retired	1010.3	vr̥ddhatama	oldest
*winanayaka	hostess	? ?	₁₁₉	

Y

yayasan	foundation	848.2	yaśas	glory [G. 537]
yoga	id.	856.2	yoga	id.
yogya	proper	858.1	yogya	id.
yojana	field of vision	858.1	yojana	distance (about 9 miles?)
yuda	battle	854.3	yuddha	id.

NOTES*

1 Although Gonda did not doubt the connexion with Skr *aṅga*, he expressed no view as to the second part of the word. I may suggest that it is a Prākṛit form of Skr *bhūta*, 'becoming', suggesting that *aṅga* here does not indicate a 'natural' member, such as a part of the body, but someone having become a member by joining. The loss of intervocalic consonants is common in most Prakrits, though aspirates are usually reduced to *h*. [See R. Pischel, *A Grammar of the Prākṛit Languages*, English translation by Subhadra Jhā, 1981: 161, & 184]. This etymology remains, however, uncertain as long as the history of *anggota* is unknown.

2 Again an uncertain etymology. Derivation from Indon. *anjang*, 'visit', may seem preferable, but it is also possible that *ājñā* with its unusual consonant cluster for speakers of Indonesian languages was transformed to *anjang* by popular etymology.

3 Although there are other examples of the addition of a final *h* in words of Sanskrit origin (cf. **anugerah**, **cernah**, **gajah**, **silahkan** and perhaps one or two others), the derivation from Skr *anta* remains uncertain. Apparently the Indonesian meaning, suggesting ever-moving borders, may lead to the concept of an unattainable dreamland. The other possibility, deriving the word from *entah*, 'do not know', is even less likely.

4 Although this word is marked as a neologism, it should be added that *anumṛta* does exist in Sanskrit in its feminine form as *anumṛtā*, 'following her husband in death.'

5 In traditional Malay literature *baca* means 'read aloud', corresponding to Skr *vācayati*.

6 It is striking that most 'conjunctions' introducing dependent sentences in Indonesian are either Sanskrit or Arabic in origin (cf. **bahwa**, **karena**, **apabila**, **apakala**, **kalau**, **supaya**, *agar*, *walaupun* and others).

7 The derivation from Skr *bhāva* is phonetically unexceptionable and semantically not unlikely. Cf. G. 378-381 for the evolution of Skr aspirates in Indonesian. As to the semantic development one may compare sentences such as *Bahwa dia sakit, itu betul* (Labrousse s.v. **bahwa**). On the other hand, the origin of the second part of *bahwasanya* (next entry) is obscure.

8 Although *bhattāra* (with double) is common in Sanskrit I have found no examples of *bhattārī*, but *bhattārikā* is not rare. Indon. *batari* may therefore be based either on an unattested but possibly existing *bhattārī* or was formed in Indonesia by analogy with *deva*/*dev* etc.

* The bold printed words indicate entries in this checklist.

9 Cf. G. 370 for the semantic development of Skr *velā* from tide, time and death to 'follow in death'; the common meaning of 'defend' for (*mem*)*bela* may have developed from the idea of sacrificing one's life for someone or something.

10 See the detailed discussion by Gonda 80, who notes that the word 'has long been regarded as the only unaltered Pali word' in Indonesian languages, but also gives a reference to RDS s.v. *valañjeti*, where Sinhalese influence is suggested. Pāli influence is indeed unlikely for a word belonging to the commercial sphere, whereas Sihala merchants and craftsmen are known from Old Javanese inscriptions.

11 See note 9 above. The origin of the second part of the compound is unknown to me.

12 The word *bentar* is also known from the combination *candi bentar*, the split gateway of East Javanese and Balinese temples. As such a gate often constitutes an opening within the wall surrounding the temple(s) its derivation from *avāntara* seems plausible.

13 The form *bharāla* is already attested in a number of short inscriptions on Buddhist stone images from Cai Jago; see J.L.A. Brandes, *Tjañdi Djago*, The Hague-Jakarta 1904, Appendix I: 84-98.

14 In Buddhist Sanskrit texts one often finds *vistāreṇa*, 'in detail', following a general statement; see Edgerton, *Dictionary*, s.v.

15 Not mentioned by Gonda, who mentions, however, a number of other terms in Austronesian languages derived from Skr *vidvān* [G.96]. The use of the masculine form in this case is striking.

16 Again cf. G. 96. Since Old Javanese has *widu* or *bidu*, especially in the combination *widu manidung* (frequently found in inscriptions), the derivation from Skr *vidvān* is not certain.

17 It is curious that this abbreviated form *bijak* already occurs as early as the tenth century A.D. in Old Javanese inscriptions [see J.G. de Casparis 1988: 39-52, where *bijak* is, however, found as a proper name].

18 Presumably from the Pāli (or Prakrit) form *bhikkhu*, but probably via Old Javanese, where the similar form *wiku* is often found.

19 I have not found this compound in any Sanskrit text or dictionary.

20 For this curious change of meaning see G. 153 f. and *passim*.

21 See **budidaya**. As to modern Indonesian *daya*, it is unlikely to be Nusantara; see s.v. **daya**.

22 Few words have given rise to as much discussion as this one. The semantic development from 'snake' to 'scholar' is difficult to understand. In addition, it seems odd that just *bhujaṅga*, but not any of the other numerous Sanskrit words for 'snake', assumed this meaning of a (traditional) scholar. I am therefore in favour of Gonda's view (G. 557-561) that it is a Sanskritization of Nus. *bujang*, '(unmarried) young man', such as a student. There are parallels, such as *lavaga*, 'clove', also discussed by Gonda. It is interesting to add that also Skr *brahmacārin* is often associated with study and scholarship, just as our 'bachelor', which can be used as an academic degree. Yet, others, notably F.D.K. Bosch, have brought forward arguments that the change of meaning from 'snake' to 'scholar' is not as strange as it may appear and occurred already in India. Moreover, *bhujaṅga*, lit.: 'moving in curves', has also meanings other than 'snake' (see the references in G.).

23 Again a difficult word. Gonda (281-283) rightly argued that the semantic change can be understood only if we assume influence of Skr *vyakti*, 'manifestation, visible appearance' etc.

24 Although the Skr word is only known from dictionaries, some kind of relation between the two words is likely despite the difference of the final vowel. The word may well have passed through another Indian (or Southeast Asian) language before being adopted in Indonesian, or it may have travelled from Southeast Asia to India.

25 The second part of this compound is of uncertain origin and meaning.

26 Or from Skr *candra* and *saṃkāla*.

27 Cf. s.v. **acara**, which is, however, used in Indonesian in quite a different meaning.

28 Although the etymology of both *cela* and *celaka* seem unexceptionable as far as form is concerned, the differences in meaning raise serious doubt. All the derivatives of the root *chal* suggest fraud. With reference to *celaka* G. 101 is rightly sceptical, although the change of meaning can be explained. There are other possibilities, but they seem even less likely. Neither word seems Nusantara.

29 G. 94 compares Hindi *carṇā*.

30 For these words see also G. 150 f., who notes the different meanings in various Austro-nesian languages.

31 The word is probably influenced by popular etymology ('blind Chinese').

32 Although there is probably some relationship between *dahaga* and Skr *dāha*, the latter cannot have been the direct prototype. Gonda (399) is, however, not completely convincing in this case. Since its meaning suggests the possibility that this is one of the few words that may have been orally transmitted, one wonders whether the direct prototype of the Indonesian word was not a Prākṛit word corresponding to Skr *dāha*.

33 Cf. below s.v. **wisata**.

34 It is known from Old Javanese inscriptions that fines were the normal form of punishment in ancient Java, which in this respect was much more humane than contemporary Western society. It is curious that Skr *daṇḍa* has survived in two different forms in Indonesian: the direct derivative and the one adopted via Tamil.

35 It is difficult to decide whether modern Indonesian *dukacita* is a direct loan from Skr *duḥkhacitta* or a modern combination of two words of Skr origin, but quite common in Indonesian. The existence of words such as *dukacerita* may suggest the latter alternative.

36 In these compounds *-gaṇḍa* seems to replace *-guṇa* in Sanskrit (*dvi-guṇa*) etc.

37 For this curious semantic development see G. 552.

38 Again cf. G. 382.

39 This is a very difficult word. In modern Indonesian and Javanese it is used in the meaning 'Lord' or 'God', also as a part of court titles. In Bali, too, it is a title. On the other hand in Old Javanese inscriptions it is very frequently used to denote a function in the councils of semi-autonomous villages. In these councils, among the group of *rama māg(e)man*, 'village elders carrying out a function', one or more *gusti* are nearly always mentioned together with *kalang* at the beginning of the lists of members of the 'governing bodies' of villages. Since the word is clearly not Austronesian (the consonant cluster *-st-* and the absence of cognates in most languages other than Javanese, Balinese, Malay/Indonesian strongly suggest its non-Austronesian origin), Indian origin is likely. For this reason I proposed (1988: 58 f.) to connect it with Skr *goṣṭhi(-pati)*, the 'chief person or president of an assembly' (MW 367.2), but probably via a Prakrit or rather Middle Indian intermediate. As *goṣṭhi* the word already occurs in the second or first century B.C. inscriptions of Bhattiprolu in the Godavari delta of Andhra Pradesh; see D.C. Sircar, *Select Inscriptions*, Vol. I, 3rd ed., Delhi 1986: Nos. 94-97 (pp. 224-228), where the term apparently denotes members or chiefs of corporations. It is none the less striking that already at its earliest appearances in ninth-century Old Javanese inscriptions the word is found in the form it has kept through the ages. The semantic development from a modest village councillor to the supreme lord is another problem and one that cannot be discussed here. This is not the only word that underwent such important semantic change. Another example is **tani** (see s.v.).

40 For the metathesis of the aspiration, also in a few other words that follow (*harta*, *hatta*) see G. 379.

41 Although this etymology seems quite likely on semantic grounds (cf. the modern Indian use of (Hindi) *jan(a)tā*, e.g. in the well-known Janta express trains with only second-class carriages, there remains some doubt mainly on account of the *l* instead of Skr *n*. The

change is more difficult to account for than the kind of dissimilation mentioned in the next entry.

42 In this case it is not the form but the change of meaning that may raise some slight doubt as to the correctness of the proposed etymology. Cf., however, G. 261, discussing *asmara-jivita*.

43 The etymology of this well-known word, found already in Old Javanese inscriptions of the tenth century, has given rise to much vivid discussion (as, for instance, in the case of *bujangga*, see note 22 above). Like *gusti*, but unlike *thani*, Old Javanese *kabayan* is never spelt with an aspirate *bh* but the occasional spelling with a long *ā* in the final syllable may suggest that the word was felt as a derivative formed with the affixes *ka-* and *-an*. This leaves us with the base *bhaya*, 'fear, danger' or Skr *vayas*, 'age'. Neither is, however, completely satisfactory.

44 Cf. G. 492, who rightly considered another possibility by connecting the word with *ka-hara*, 'hope, expectation.'

45 For this well-known word also cf. G. 99 and elsewhere (see Index).

46 In India, too, *karma(n)*, though also applied to *punya*, often carries a pejorative connotation, too, since it is closely associated with *samsāra*.

47 This often used word in modern Indonesian is clearly a derivative of Skr. *vaśa*, preceded by the Austronesian prefix *ka-*, often used for the formation of passives. In this case the word probably passed through Old Javanese, where *ka-waśa* is common. The word is, however, no longer felt as a passive and forms such as *di-kuasai* are now common.

48 The form *kuñci* is not attested in Sanskrit dictionaries. The Indonesian word may go back to early Hindi, where it is common in this form.

49 On this word see Gonda, *Acta Orient.* X, 1932: 326-329. His view to the effect that *lawang* is an Austronesian word adopted in Sanskrit (and other Indian languages) seems plausible. In that case, the word should be omitted from the list of Sanskrit words in Indonesian. It is kept here only because there may be some slight doubt.

50 The Sanskrit word is sometimes associated with grace and elegance.

51 G. 370 raises some doubt about this etymology on account of the difference in meaning. One may wonder whether Indon. *lena* should not be traced back to Prākṛit (or Pāli) *lena*, corresponding to Skr *layana*, 'lying down.'

52 Instead of *mahaguru* modern Indonesian more often uses *gurubesar* [Skr/—].

- 53 G. 506 considers the insertion of *h* merely 'orthographical'; it may indicate that the vowel of the first syllable is not reduced to *e*.
- 54 It is likely that the frequent use of *mala* at the beginning of compounds has been influenced by that of *mal-* in English words (*malabau* = *malodorous*).
- 55 For these curious compounds with *pañca* (*mañca*) cf. G. 438 f. In this case the idea that 'four' constitutes a totality (*catur-diś*, 'the four main directions' etc.) may have entailed the concept of the fifth (country etc.) being outside the normal range.
- 56 The striking change in meaning may be due to Tāntrism, in particular to formulas such as the well-known *o mai padme hūm*.
- 57 For this difficult term, also spelt *maésan* cf. L.-C. Damais, 'Etudes javanaises. — I. 'Les tombes musulmanes datées de Trålâyâ', *B.E.F.E.O.* XLVIII, 1954 : 357-359.
- 58 The loss of *k* (cf. Skr *muktā*, see MW 820.3) may suggest Prākṛit or Tamil influence. The form *mutya* is known only from dictionaries. Cf. also s.v. **mute**, **mutia**, **mutiara** and **mut(t)ika** below.
- 59 Probably a fairly modern word, possibly introduced via Javanese. Cf. G. 464, who analyzes the corresponding Javanese term which, via the meaning 'former, first', became associated with original inhabitants pushed to subordinate positions by later immigrants (cf. *bh miputra*?). The meaning 'proletarian', best known from the old political party 'Partai Murba', may well have been introduced by left-wing politicians.
- 60 On this curious change of meaning cf. G. 536, who presupposes the 'general sense of deviating from the (or one's) usual behaviour.'
- 61 For the numerous connotations of *nikala* in Old (and later) Javanese see G. 531 f.
- 62 Presumably, *ka* was re-interpreted as the Austronesian prefix. The existence of Skr *niṣṭhā*, despite its completely different meaning, may have influenced the use of the shortened form, which also developed a pejorative connotation.
- 63 For the complicated semantic development of *pada* in Malay and Indonesian see G. 593.
- 64 This honorific term in Indonesian (as well as in Javanese etc.) may have developed from the idea that even addressing the king's feet was not sufficiently humble, so that his footwear, a little lower than his feet, was substituted. A further development in this direction was the use, in ancient Java, of the formula *lebu ning pāduka śrī mahārāja*, 'the dust of the sandals of His Majesty the King.'

65 This striking change of meaning is apparently due to the shape of the stamina of the beautiful flowers of this lotus.

66 For this puzzling word, strongly reminding us of Skr *dakṣiṇa*, 'south', see G. 531.

67 As a number of other words connected with metal work (*gusali*, *tembaga*, *kamsa*) *pandai*, too, probably comes from early Neo-Indian; see G. 170 f and De Casparis 1988: 61.

68 Cf. G. 631, who suggested that this may be based on an older Javanese derivative (*citralekha*, 'scribe', is common in Old Javanese inscriptions).

69 Again cf. G. 631.

70 Skr *parivāra* also means 'followers, dependents', but this does not explain the Indonesian meaning 'advertisement'. Could it be that the word got the meaning advertisement because the cover of many commodities contain advertisements?

71 This word, as well as *wisata*, *karyawisata* etc. are fairly recent neologisms not mentioned in the older Indonesian dictionaries. I have no data to determine when and where these words were first used, so that the etymology may not be quite certain. Since Skr *pravāsita* seems to be a plausible etymon for *pariwisata*, it is likely that the other words, including *wisata*, *dharmawisata* etc. are based on *pariwisata*.

72 G. 575 thinks that the striking change of meaning may be due to a 'misunderstanding of the well-known enumerations of the parts of an Indian army.'

73 G. 122 f. derives the word, however, from Skr *parigraha*, 'receiving' etc., but also assumes 'influence of Skt *parihāra*, 'handing over, immunity.' It is, however, quite unlikely that Skr *parigraha* should have developed into Indon. *pelihara*, whereas its derivation from *parihāra* raises no phonetical difficulty.

74 For an analysis of different derivatives of Skr *pāṇḍya* and *paṇḍita* see G. 170 f.

75 The Skr meaning of *parvan* has apparently been confined to the time of the conjunction of the moon and the sun, which is the time of high tide.

76 The semantic development leading to the present use of the term in law is by no means clear; the term is not used in its present Indonesian meaning in Indian lawbooks. In Old Javanese (see Zoetmulder-Robson, s.v.) *pradata* is used in the meaning of 'communication, explanation.' As the civil proceedings (as known from Old Javanese *jayapattras*) mainly consist of declarations and explanations by each of the litigating parties the use of a term signifying 'explanation' etc. in referring to civil law may not seem out of place.

77 Cf. s.v. **pariwisata**. As to the origin of *pramu-*, occurring in a number of neologisms to indicate persons carrying out some activity specified in the second part of the compound, I have no opinion.

78 G. 109 quotes Kern, who noted that the initial u of the Sanskrit and Pāli word *upavāsa* (a synonym of the more usual *uposatha*) has been lost in all the forms attested in Austronesian languages, which shows that these forms must go back to a (Prākṛit?) prototype which had already lost its initial vowel.

79 See note 22 above.

80 G. 427-430 has called attention to a considerable number of examples in Austronesian languages where final *-a* and *-ī* alternate. It is likely that such pairs go back to Skr *deva-devi*, *nagara-nagarī*, *pura-purī*, which spread also to purely Austronesian words such as *pemuda-pemudi*. *Pūjī* is not attested in Sanskrit.

81 Cf. the preceding note 80.

82 Cf. *purba* above. The Indonesian forms with *w* were probably introduced via Javanese.

83 Probably via Tamil *rāgam*, as in **anekaragam** above and **pancaragam** below.

84 I can offer no explanation for this curious change of meaning, which apparently testifies to a cynical attitude vis-a-vis royal power.

85 Cf. G., 115. The modern meaning of *reka* has probably developed from the meaning 'drawing' and later 'image.'

86 Cf. G. 312. The Skr word is also used for 'doorpost.'

87 The Indonesian prefix *sa-* (*se-*) is sometimes difficult to distinguish from Sanskrit *sa-*, meaning '(together) with', as in the next entry. The latter is, however, confined to words of Indian origin, but in a few cases, such as in *serupa*, 'similar', one may hesitate.

88 Probably via Javanese; see G. 512. The modern Indonesian meaning probably developed from the idea of all preparations being completed.

89 Cf. note 80 above.

90 The etymology of this common, but apparently modern, word is quite uncertain. More should be known of the history of this term before any etymology can be proposed.

91 The meaning of the latter part of the Indonesian word in this context is by no means clear; one could also think of Skr *kalā* (one of the 64 arts).

92 The meaning 'legend' has probably developed from that of story, and the latter again from that of an event dated back to a certain *Śaka* year; the form *sasa* for *śaka* is probably due to dissimilation. Presumably the word passed through Javanese before being adopted in Indonesian.

93 G. 432, discussing both *sajja* and *sādhya* as possible prototypes of **sedia(kāla)** rejects Dahl's view on *sādhya* in favour of *sajja*, but rightly also assumes some form of blending. A third form, viz. *sadākāla*, 'always' is also considered as a possible etymon of *sediakala*.

94 The absence of a clear Sanskrit prototype is probably the reason why Gonda has not included this word in his monumental *Sanskrit in Indonesia*. Some relation with Skr *sādhya* is, however, likely; the *h* of the Indonesian word may then be due to an attempt at rendering the aspirate of the Skr word (cf. *harta*, *harga*, *sederhana* etc.) — but what is the origin of the latter part of *sejahtera*?

95 Gonda's derivation from *sakala*, which normally means 'whole' or 'all' should probably be slightly modified by analyzing the word as the Austronesian prefix *sa-* ('one') and *kali* from Skr *kāla*, 'time'.

96 For *s(e)léndro* see J. Kunst, *Music in Java*, 3rd ed., 1973: 18 f.

97 Another word (see note 94 above and also 84) which is absent from Gonda's work, though its ultimate Skr origin can hardly be doubted. The *g* instead of *k* may, however, suggest that the word was perhaps introduced via Tamil, where derivatives of *alamkāra* are used in meanings which get very close to those of *selenggara*.

98 Neither the derivation from *samaya* nor that from *sam ja* is quite satisfactory for semantic reasons, but the former seems preferable.

99 Cf. s.v. **ragam**.

100 Quite uncertain.

101 G. 109 compares *sārthena*, 'in company with'.

102 It is striking that *sida* as an honorific 'article' occurs already in a ninth-century Old Malay inscription of Gandasuli (J. G. de Casparis, *Prasasti Indonesia I*, 1950: No. VI, passim). G. 483 f. was right in opposing the different view I presented six years later in *Prasasti Indonesia II*, 1956: 5 (note).

103 The original meaning of *sil(h)kan* is: '(you are) politely invited to'; as its base is *sila*, the *h* in the normal pronunciation of the word is an addition, as in *gajah* and a few other words (see note 3 above).

104 Owing to its religious connotation this word is sometimes wrongly regarded as of Arabic origin and spelt *syorga*.

105 Gonda's derivation from Skr *suṽāsa(s)*, though phonetically unexceptionable, seems semantically somewhat far-fetched, if not impossible. Precisely the opposite is the case with Van Ronkel's derivation from Tam *śoguśā*, which, as Gonda argued, creates phonetical problems.

106 The Skr origin of this common word is beyond doubt, but one may hesitate between *suvasana* and *su-āsana* as its possible origin. There are even other possibilities, such as *sva-āsana*, 'one's own seat', or even *su-vāsana*, 'good perfume'. Unfortunately, the history of this word is unknown.

107 Again an example of the preservation of an aspiration, which was moved to the end of the word.

108 The direct source of *suji* is probably Hindi *sūjī*, which in its turn can be traced back to Skr *s ci*; see G. 95.

109 Cf. G. 109, who mentions a number of derivatives from Skr *sundarī*.

110 The Indonesian word is used especially in its derivative *kesusastraan*.

111 The form with *l* instead of *d* suggests the probability that the word was introduced into Indonesian via Prākṛit or Tamil.

112 For this remarkable change of meaning see Hariani Santiko, *Bhatārī Durgā*, Ph.D. Thesis Fakultas Sastra Universitas Indonesia, Depok 1992: 148-154.

113 The use of *w* instead of *b* may indicate that this word was introduced via Javanese. The formal identity of the Indonesian (Javanese) and Sanskrit words suggests a close relationship, but the change in meaning from a 'drop' (and its associations) to an eight-year cycle is difficult to explain.

114 Gonda 521 mentions a number of compounds with *tun(n)na*, such as *tuna-śakti*, 'destitute of power', which are not mentioned in the well known Sanskrit dictionaries. As a prefix *tuna-* has (recently?) become productive (as also *pramu-*, *tata-*, *swa-* and a few others).

115 See s.v. **pariwisata**, which can be traced back to Skr *pravāsita*. As its first part *pari-* was felt as a prefix used in some Indonesian words without a clear difference in meaning from the un-prefixed term, e.g. in *purna* and *paripurna*, this part could be omitted.

116 Again an example of a close formal likeness but a sharp difference in meaning. One would have to know more of the history of the Indonesian word to be able to explain this difference.

117 A neologism of uncertain origin.

118 The *ya* of *winaya* probably disappeared as a consequence of dissimilation.

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