



PHONOLOGY OF THE URAK LAWOI' LANGUAGE : ADANG ISLAND

BY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vi
LIST OF CHARTS.....	ix
ABSTRACT	x
MAPS.....	xi
ILLUSTRATIONS.....	xiii
CHAPTER I	
INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Language Classification.....	1
1.2 Geographical Location.....	1
1.3 History.....	2
1.4 Scope of the Study.....	4
1.5 Objective of the Study.....	4
1.6 Benefits of the Study.....	5
1.7 Methods of the Study.....	5
1.8 Descriptive Approach.....	5
1.9 The Materials and their Source.....	6
1.10 About the Urak Lawoi' at Adang Island.....	7
1.11 Some Interesting Characteristics of Urak Lawoi'.....	10

CHAPTER 2	<u>PAGE</u>
PHONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS	
2.1 The Intonation Group.....	12
2.2 The Stress Group.....	17
2.3 The Syllable.....	34
2.4 The Phoneme.....	45
CHAPTER 3	
COMPARISON OF URAK LAWOI' AND MALAY PHONEMES.....	73
3.1 Comparison Between Urak Lawoi' and Malay Vowel Phonemes.....	74
3.2 Comparison between Urak Lawoi' and Malay Consonant Phonemes.....	77
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES.....	88
APPENDIX I	
SAMPLE TEXTS	89
APPENDIX II	
REFLECTION ON SOME SEMANTIC ASPECTS.....	95
APPENDIX III	
REDUPLICATION IN URAK LAWOI'	99
APPENDIX IV	
SWADESH 100-WORD LIST OF URAK LAWOI' AND STANDARD MALAY.....	101
APPENDIX V	
GLOSSARY.....	106
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	156

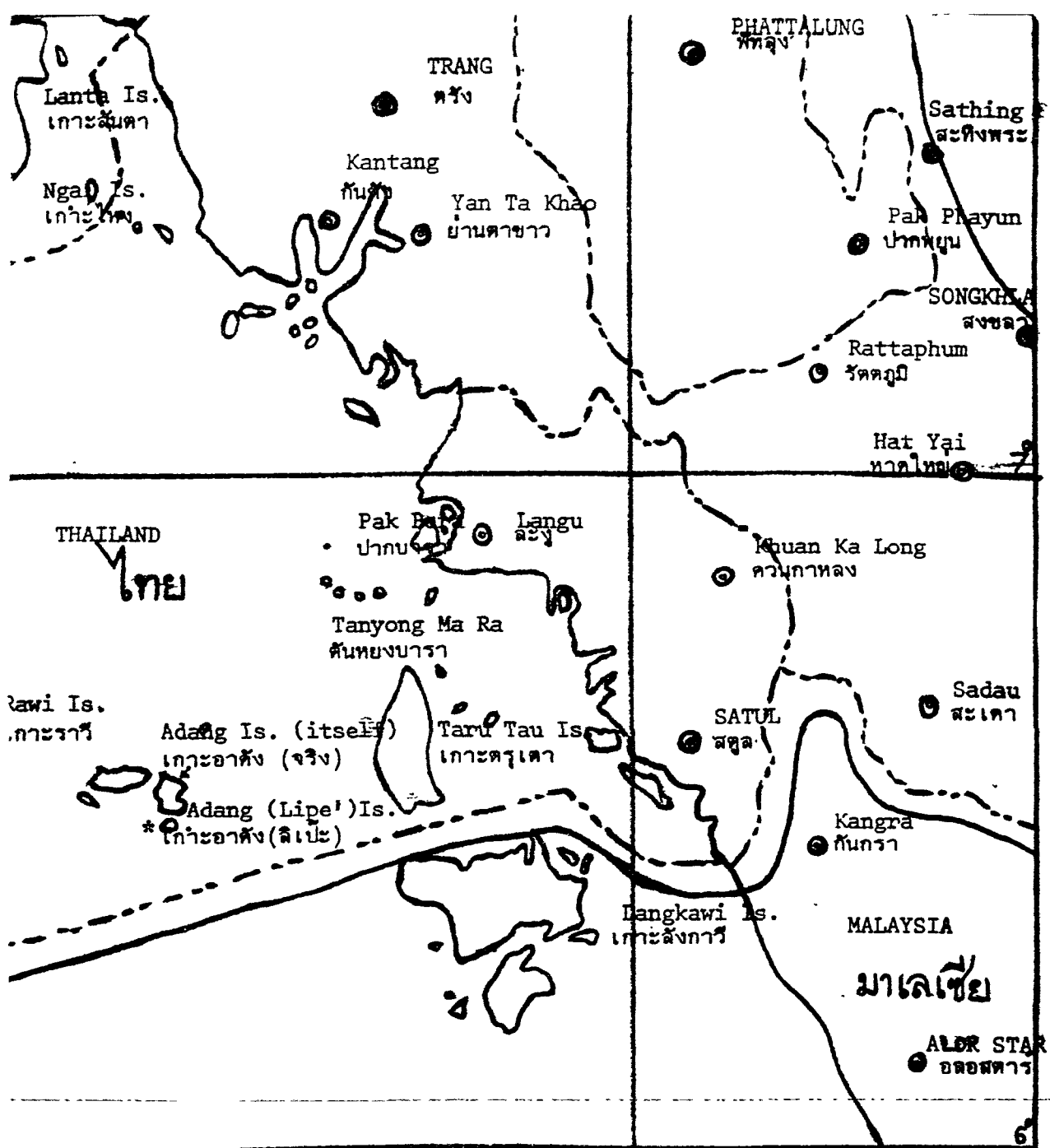
LIST OF CHARTS

	Page
PHONEME CHART.....	51
CHART OF VOWELS AND FINAL CONSONANTS COOCCURRENCES.....	71
CHART OF URAK LAWOI' INITIAL CONSONANTS.....	78
CHART OF STANDARD MALAY INITIAL CONSONANTS.....	78
CHART OF URAK LAWOI' FINAL CONSONANTS.....	83
CHART OF STANDARD MALAY FINAL CONSONANTS.....	83

Abstract

This thesis presents the results of a study of the Phonology of Urak Lawoi', a Malayo-Polynesian language spoken in Adang Island of Satul Province in Southern Thailand. The Urak Lawoi' phonemes consist of 19 consonant phonemes and 8 vowel phonemes. Besides the inventory of Urak Lawoi' phonemes, the phonetic characteristics and distribution of phonemes are stated. In addition, three patterns of syllables, six patterns of Stress Group and two types of intonation contours are also described. A comparison of Urak Lawoi' phonemes with those of Standard Malay, and a basic vocabulary taken from Swadesh 100-word list of these two languages shows obvious systematic correspondences.

Finally, with this suggestion that further study be made of Urak Lawoi' morphology and syntax especially study in Urak Lawoi' word classes. The accompanying glossary is presented as a preliminary tool.



Map of Adang* Island

Scale 1:1,000,000

----- Country Boundary

⊙ PROVINCE : จังหวัด

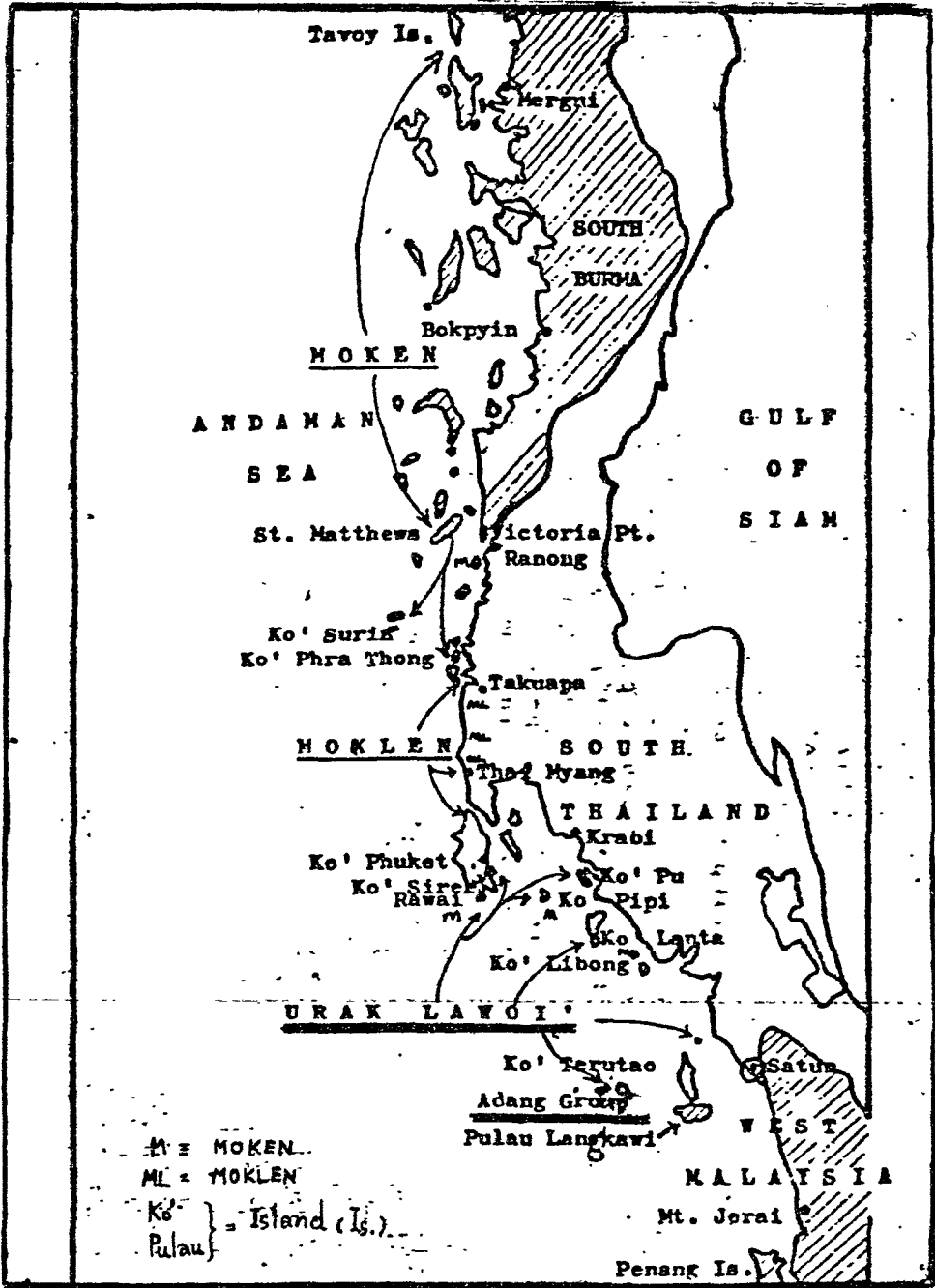
⊙ DISTRICT : อำเภอ

○ SUB DIVISION OF DISTRICT : ตำบล

----- Province Boundary

* The Island where research for this thesis was done

Map of Urak Lawoi' Dwellings*



*Taken from : Men of the Sea: Coastal Tribes of South Thailand's West Coast, Journal of the Siam Society. Vol 60. Jan, 1972.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Language Classification

Urak Lawoi' is a Malayo-Polynesian language classified by Hogan* as a member of the Malayan Subfamily of Dyen's Malayic Hessions. (Hogan, 1978) Using Dyen's lexicostatistical approach, Hogan found that the Swadesh 200-word list (Samarin, 1967:220) show 68.6 % of the words in Urak Lawoi' (Phuket Island) as being cognate with the common conversational equivalent in Malay. Further more 22.4 % of the Urak Lawoi' words have Malay cognates which are not necessarily the common conversational equivalent, leaving 8.9 % with no cognates immediately evident. (Hogan, 1978). In this study I found that the Swadesh 100-word list (Samarin, 1967:220) show 91 % of the words in Urak Lawoi' (Adang Island) as being cognate with Standard Malay.**

1.2 Geographical Location

~~The Urak Lawoi' language is spoken by about 3,000 animistic~~
tribes people of Malay-racial stock⁽¹⁾ in Southern Thailand living off the west coast of Southern Thailand from Phuket Island to the Islands of Adang in Satul Province. The Urak Lawoi' do not live together in

*DAVID, W. HOGAN was the first to study this language. He made a study of Urak Lawoi' at Phuket Province. His work appeared in print for the first time in Journal of the Siam Society, Jan. 1972. Vol 60

** See Appendix IV

(1) See Hogan, W. David : Men of the sea: Coastal Tribes of South Thailand's West Coast, Journal of the Siam Society, Jan. 1972

large settlements but prefer to live scattered through the islands along the west coast of Southern Thailand. In Satul Province they live in the Islands of Adang which are comprised of 24 islands. The most populated is Adang Island.⁽²⁾ In Krabi Province, they live in Lanta Island and Pipi Island. In Phuket they live in Sireh Island,⁽³⁾ Rawai Beach. They also live in Bangkli Beach of Pangnga Province.⁽⁴⁾ The places with few Urak Lawoi' speakers will not be mentioned here. All area where Urak Lawoi' language is spoken are shown on the map. This study presents the Urak Lawoi' Phonology of Adang Island.

1.3 History

The Urak Lawoi' speakers call themselves Urak Lawoi'. Their presence in Thailand is very obscure, and there is no written reference available on them. The only thing we can say for sure is that the present generation living in Thailand can account at least a four-generation period of time. This minority is considered of Thai citizenship since they live within Thai border and under Thai constitution, but the Thai people know very little about them or their language.

(2) Adang Island is not the real name of the island where this study was made. Its real name is Lipe' Island (in Thai) or Nipih Island (in Urak Lawoi'). Lipe' Island is a very small island located among the Islands of Adang. Adang Island itself is not densely populated but since its name has been given to the group of Islands, Lipe' which is the most densely one has become known as Adang. Therefore the term Adang Island in this thesis refers to Lipe' Island.

(3) The Urak Lawoi' language spoken in this island was first mentioned by David W. Hogan in Journal of the Siam Society Vol 60. January, 1972 and was described later in a M.A. thesis submitted to Srinakarintrwiroj University by Mr. Chantas Thongchuay in 1977.

(4) See ประเทือง เครือหงส์, ชวน้ำ, ชาวทะเลในเมืองไทย บรรณกิจ กรุงเทพฯ

The term Urak Lawoi' (means "sea people") seems quite strange to the Thai whereas the terms Chaw Nam or Chaw Le (Chaw Thale) are more familiar. In Thai, Chaw Nam refers to those living by water and Chaw Le to those living by sea.⁽⁵⁾ Both terms give the same impression to the Thai but only the latter is considered acceptable among the islanders. They do not like to be called /chaaw náam/ since this term has a negative connotation among them. They feel the word /náam/ 'water' is used to refer to "semen", and those who call them /chaaw náam/ intend to call them "natives of semen". (semen is equal to /náam ?à sù? cì? / in Thai) Because the term "Chaw Nam" brings uneasy feeling to the islanders, the neutral terms Chaw Le or Chaw Thale should be used.

Along the west coast of Thailand there are the Moken and the Moklen besides the Urak Lawoi'. The Moken have been described as minority of South Burma by White⁽⁶⁾ but little reference has been made to their presence in Thailand. (Hogan, 1972)

~~The Moklen who speak a variant dialect of Moken, appeared~~
in print for the first time in Christopher Court's article in January 1971 of Journal of the Siam Society (Hogan, 1972)

The Urak Lawoi' which is the largest group of these three tribes in Thailand appeared in print for the first time in Hogan's article in January 1972 of Journal of the Siam Society.

(5) In Thai, /chaaw/ means 'natives' ; /náam/ means 'water' /lee/ which is a shortened form of /tha lee/ means 'Sea'

(6) See White, Walter G., The Sea Gypsies of Malaya Seeley Service, London, 1922

The Urak Lawoi' language group is usually thought of as mixed together with the Moken as 'Sea Gypsies' but, in fact, the Urak Lawoi' should be considered a particular minority group because they have their own distinct language as well as their own customs and their own point of view of culture.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The term Urak Lawoi' in this study refers to the language and the islanders speaking the Urak Lawoi' language of Adang Island only.⁽⁷⁾ Other groups of Urak Lawoi' will be labelled with their particular area. The term Urak Lawoi' was selected from the name they use to identify themselves in their language instead of the Thai references, Chaw Nam and Chaw Le (Chaw Thale), in order to avoid confusion with the name of language and people. The reason for selecting this name is that neither terms (Thai references) can give a distinctive connotation to the tribe, namely: both Chaw Nam and Chaw Le can cover the Moken and the Moklen as well as the Urak Lawoi'. Therefore, the Phonology of the Urak Lawoi' in this thesis is the Phonology of the Urak Lawoi' language spoken in the Adang Island of Muang District, Satul Province.

1.5 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to describe the Urak Lawoi' Phonology. The glossary and the comparison of Urak Lawoi' and Malay Phonemes will also be mentioned for attesting the correspondences between these two languages.

(7) see also footnote (2)

1.6 Benefits of the Study

The benefit of the study is to provide available phonological data to scholars and others who are interested in this language. Besides this, the glossary of 1500 vocabulary items will be sufficient as a preliminary basis to study another aspect of the language such as Urak Lawoi' Syntax and Morphology.

1.7 Methods of the Study

1.7.1 Investigating the published and unpublished documents on the Urak Lawoi' language to get general idea about the language.

1.7.2 Gathering of data : The data on which this study is based consists of 1,500 vocabulary items and 100 sentences, most of which were transcribed from the tape-recorded vocabularies and texts of the main language assistant⁽⁸⁾ and some of which were promptly transcribed from everyday conversation of the islanders.

1.8 Descriptive Approach

The phonological approach in this thesis is that which sees the Phonology as a Hierarchy of Ranks. In this case we set up four Ranks: the Intonation Group, the Stress Group, the Syllable and the Phoneme. The units of each Rank have a structure stated in terms of units of the Rank below (except for the lowest, the Phoneme) and the function in structures of the Rank above (except

(8) The main language assistant for the study was Mrs. Boonterm (Naliteh) Suwankul, a 42-year-old housewife. She was born and raised in Lanta Island one of the large Urak Lawoi' settlements, Krabi Province until she was 18 years old. She married a Thai fisherman and come to live at Adang Island 24 years ago. Her mother tongue is Urak Lawoi', besides, she can speak Southern and Central Thai but Central Thai seems a little more difficult to her though she uses it with her husband.

for the highest, the Intonation Group) In the sections which follow we describe the Ranks in turn from highest to lowest.

1.9 The materials and their source

1.9.1 The materials used for this analysis of the Urak Lawoi' Phonology were transcribed from tape-recorded speech of Mrs. Boonterm (Naliteh) Suwankul⁽⁹⁾ of the village of Adang Island Muang District, Satul Province from January to February 1979. During that time I lived in the village carrying out linguistic field work.

1.9.2 The Adang Island village (Ban Ko' Adang) is a small village of 4 square kilometers, 85 to 90 kilometers from land. It takes 6 to 7 hours to reach the island by boat or it may take longer if there is a storm or strong winds. The Adang Island is accessible only by private fishing boats.

At the time of the study there were 617 inhabitants of the village. There is a primary school of 115 children and 5 teachers. The language of instruction is Standard Thai but most of the Urak Lawoi' pupils still have a rather poor understanding of it because they still use Urak Lawoi', their mother tongue, mostly, and the Thai teachers do not understand it. Therefore, the teachers are often laughed at and criticized in Urak Lawoi' whenever they turn away from the class. Standard Thai is spoken by the pupils only with their teachers. In addition, there is

(9) See also footnote (8)

a health office near the school which is under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother.

There is no Buddhist temple, Christian Church or Muslim Mosque. However, some religious evidences do exist, namely: a large Buddhist image and a graveyard which reveals some Islamic characteristics on the western part of the island.

1.10 About the Urak Lawoi' at Adang Island

The Urak Lawoi' live in the Adang Island itself, the Lipe' (Nipih) Island⁽¹⁰⁾ and the Rawi Island, all of which are members of the Islands of Adang. The most populated one is Lipe' Island which is known as Adang Island. Following are some information about the Urak Lawoi' at Adang.

House Patterns

The house of Urak Lawoi' are made of bamboo. The roof is made of palm leaves which is called /càak cam/ in Thai. Every house has two simple ladders of about 3-6 feet high; one in the front and the other in the back or on both sides of the house. However, some of the Urak Lawoi' have their house built in traditional Thai style, but neither type of house has toilet facilities.

(10) See footnote (2)

Economy

The Urak Lawoi' economy depends on fishing and gathering sea products. In the past they were independent in their occupations of fishing and gathering sea products (e.g. shellfish, oyster, etc.) Nowadays, though, their main job is diving to get illegally dynamited fish for the Chinese middlemen. Only a few of them are independent in earning their living. Most of them depend on the Chinese middlemen.

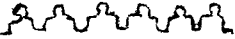
Customs and Religion-

The Urak Lawoi' have many customs and religious practices which parallel those of the Malay folk religion. (Hogan:1972) At Adang Island I found many interesting traces of Islam evident. The following are what I observed and heard.

Wedding : An Urak Lawoi' wedding shows that it can be traced back to the Islamic Period. A Thai Muslim schoolteacher, "Ahmad Leekhaw", insisted that every step in Urak Lawoi' and Islamic weddings is alike except for the typical Thai manner of paying obeisance (/r̀ap/) which the bride and groom do to their relatives at the end of the ceremony.

Naming : Many old Urak Lawoi' have Islamic names e.g. Munah, Nimah, Aminah etc. This indicates that the Urak Lawoi' have been influenced by Islam.

Eating : Most Urak Lawoi' always use their hands instead of spoons in eating. This frequently occurs in Thai Muslim households too. (This characteristic can be found also in other Thai households.)

Boat Floating Festival : Every sixth and eleventh month (by Thai reckoning) of the year, on the day of full moon, the Urak Lawoi' have a spirit festival, "Boat Floating Day". They believe that the boat that will be sailed, "Prahu Placak", will take all the bad luck and sickness away from the village if it does not return to the island. But if the boat returns to its point of origin after floating, all sorts of bad things will come to the island. Before the boat is set afloat, many things are put into the boat e.g. finger nails, popped rice, money, hair, sweets, betel leaves, areca nuts, matches, firewood, and human-like sculptures. They believe that the human-like sculptures (carved clusters representing individual families),  will be happy after releasing all which is bad through the "Prahu Placak".

The most interesting event in this festival is after building the boat when the Islamic-like prayer is said while the boat is being carried from the building site to the specific place in front of the seven wooden crosses which have been pitched near the shore. When the high tide comes the boat will float off away from the island. One of the witchdoctors, To' Mayom, told me that he did "Slawai'" which is closely related to "Slawat", the Islamic prayer.

It seem very strange that though many interesting traces of Islamic tradition exist in their life, the Urak Lawoi' today are not aware that they are descendants of Islamic ancestors. They don't know even a little information about their parents' religion. They seem to have no knowledge of their origin; they cannot remember their exact age or their children's age.⁽¹¹⁾

They not only seem to ignore their origin and religion but also do some things which are against the rigid Islamic laws e.g. alcoholic consumption and spirit worship. It has been, sarcastically, said that almost all the Urak Lawoi' wash their face with alcohol every morning. This metaphor refers to the habit of most of the Urak Lawoi' drinking alcohol from morning till night, especially in the Boat Floating Festival, when they drink all day long for 3 days and do nothing else.

1.11 Some interesting Characteristics of Urak Lawoi'

The Urak Lawoi' men are excellent divers, swimmers, and boat builders while Urak Lawoi' women are skillful at weaving baskets and mats. (This is true only with the elderly women. The younger generation of girls lacks this ability)

(11) This may be due to their illiteracy but the main cause is probably due to the difficult accessibility of their island. Owing to the distance from land and the only means to reach the island being by fishing boats, they do not have the motivation or convenience to go to make Birth certificates for their children. As a result most school children have the same birthday i.e. January the first.

Most Urak Lawoi' married women do not like to wear blouses unless they have special occasions e.g. go to the city, have a ceremony or festival. They prefer wearing only skirtlike dress (sarong) which covers their breasts. This is the most common way of dressing for the married women. The unmarried ones still wear blouses as their upper garment.

Another interesting characteristic is that of the Urak Lawoi' men. With a few exceptions, Urak Lawoi' men are afraid of their wives. It is said that though they have to go fishing or diving for fish in order to earn their living, they have to come back early to prepare the meal for their family.

CHAPTER 2

Phonological Analysis

2.1 The Intonation Group

2.1.1 The Intonation group is defined as the unit of the highest rank of phonology as here presented, and therefore has no storable function. Its structure is stated in terms of Stress Group.

2.1.2 Within the intonation group there are two types of intonation contours: i.e. Falling Contour and Rising Contour. Both types are typically characterized by the pitch on the last syllable of the group, the remaining syllables being a non-contrastive Pre-contour.

2.1.2.1 The Falling Contour: This is used for ordinary statements (word, phrase or sentence) and commands. It is phonetically characterized by the falling of the pitch of the last syllable to a lower level, resulting in a falling tone. The following are some examples of this type. (marked with a slope line ↘)

Statements:

ku na? pi rumah kaw

I will go house you

"I will go to your house"

~~ku pi lali kupi lomari~~

I go buy coffee yesterday

"I went to buy coffee yesterday"

~~na sayak kaw~~

he, she love you

"He (she) loves you"

~~amet~~

take final particle-like word

"Take it" (This statement is said while giving
someone something)

~~ych~~

go

"Let's go"

Commands:

~~yān na? lupa~~

do not will forget

"Don't forget!"

~~səŋa? səŋa? kaŋaw~~

quiet quiet you(pl)

"Keep quiet!"

~~pī~~

go

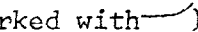
"Go!"

~~bikaik~~

get up

"Get up!"

Note. Certain statements, however, take the rising intonation pattern. These are generally a nature of either requiring intensification by using a final particle-like word which functions as an intensifier or medial words or phrases of the narrative-type utterance. (see 2.1.2.2)

2.1.2.2 The Rising Contour: ~~This is~~ used for questions, both polar questions and content questions, and also for certain intensifying statements and medial statements of narrative-type utterances. It is phonetically characterized by the rising of the pitch of the last syllable to a higher level, resulting in a rising tone. The following are some examples of this type: (marked with )

Questions:

~~pī~~ ka? dī ha

go to where

"Where (will) you go?" or "Where are you going?"

~~baju~~ ?ini brapa bai?

blouse this how much baht

"How much does this blouse cost?"

kaw na? bali? dah go

you will return already, question marker
go back done

"Will you go back?"

Sapa

who

"Who is it?"

ini nana? kaw go

this child, you q.m.*
children

"Is this your child (children)?"

Statements: Generally, statements should take the falling contour as their common contour but there are two certain types of statements that bear the rising contour. They are intensifying statements (end with final particle-like words which function as an intensifier e.g. [nɔ], [tə], [lɛ]) and medial statements of narrating utterances. Therefore it occurs in 2.1.2.2 instead of 2.1.2.1. The following are some examples of this type:

2.1.2.2.1 Intensifying Statements

na bejani ca? na? ?amet kaw te

3rd.sing.pr.p promise that.. will take you Fp-1-I*

"It is you that he promised to marry"

* = question marker

* final partical-like word (functions as an intensifier)

səmiya ʔini bəkacaʔ lalu
 person this beautiful Fp-1-I

"This person is very very beautiful"

muʔupay tə
 lie (untrue) Fp-1-I

"you (really) told a lie"

maʔ ku pi pəkət nɔ
 mother I go market Fp-1-I

"Mother, I will go to the city"

2.1.2.2.2 Medial Statements of narrative utterances

kəmarɪ ku pi roʔriən, pi roʔriən dah* ku baca
 yesterday I go school; go school already; I read

"Yesterday I went to school. (I) went to school already. I read

suraiʔ baca suraiʔ dah* ku makat nasi
 book ; read book already; I eat rice ;

(a) book read (a) book already I ate rice

makat nasi sudah dah* ku pi ʔusiʔ yaŋan
 eat rice finish already ; I go play with

Finished eating rice already I went to play with

kawat ku:

friend I

my friend"

Free translation Yesterday I went to school, after that

I read a book. Then I ate (rice).

After finishing a meal I went to play with my friend.

Note The syllables marked with* indicate the rising contour
of medial statements.

2.1.3 In phonemic writing we may indicate the Rising Contour Group by punctuating with a Question mark (?) finally, and mark the Falling Contour with a final period (.) as shown in the following examples.

rəmay dah gə ?

tired already q.m.*

" Are you tired? "

tet lagi .

not more, again

" Not yet. "

2.2 The Stress Group (The Phonological Word)...

2.2.1 The Stress Group (Phonological Word) is defined as the rank whose units have a structure described in terms of Syllables and which function in the Intonation Group.

2.2.2 The Stress Group may have from one to three syllables, and in the data coincides with the Grammatical Word. The Stress Group must have one stressed syllable as the nucleus and may optionally have one or two preceding it as periphery.

*question marker

Stress in Urak Lawoi' is predictable. Its predictability is shown by its occurrence within the phonological word as follows.

In monosyllabic words, stress is actually on the peak of that syllable.

Examples

['yeʔ]	"Grandmother"
['puaʔ]	"Group of people"
['ca]	"kinterm indicating elderly brother or sister"
['caɲ]	"remember"
['trak]	"name of Trang Province"

In disyllabic words, stress predictably occurs corresponding to the structure of the word as follows.

In disyllabic words of which a presyllable⁽¹⁾ is the first syllable, stress is on the last syllable.

Examples:

[kə 'nʌʔ]	"gum"
[bə 'naŋ]	"thread"
[pə 'gAk]	"to hold"
[pə 'ju]	"turtle"
[ta 'puk]	"flour"

¹*see section 2.3.2.3

In disyllabic words of which a minor syllable⁽²⁾ is the first syllable, stress is on both syllables: primary stress on the last syllable and secondary stress on the first syllable.

Examples:

[,ka'cak]	"bean"
[,hi'tap]	"black"
[,tu'hət]	"owner, boss"
[,pʌŋ'nu]	"slingshort"
[,pi'pi]	"cheek"

In trisyllabic words, stress is on the second and the last syllable, namely: primary stress on the last syllable, secondary stress on the second syllable and the first syllable is unstressed if the order of the syllables in the word is a pre-syllable, a minor syllable and a major syllable respectively.

Examples:

[pə ,ŋa'cuʔ]	"utensils for splitting areca nut"
[sə ,pu'luh]	"ten"
[pə ,na'nat]	"toilet"
[tə ,pu'rək]	"husk"
[mə ,na'ŋuʔ]	"drowsy, to doze"

If the order of syllables in trisyllabic words is two presyllables, and a major syllable there will be only one stress on the last syllable.

(2) see section 2.3.2.2

Examples:

[pəmə'chi] "medicine which causes people hate
each other"
[bədə'nʌŋ] "to swim"
[səkɾəmɔih] "dirty"

If the order of syllables in trisyllabic words is two minor syllables and a major syllable there will be secondary stress on the first and the second syllable and primary stress on the last syllable.

Examples:

[,tʌk ,bi'tʌk] "starfish"
[,tə ,mɑ'tɑ] "policeman"
[,di ,blɑ'di] "relatives"

Though stress predictably occurs more than one time in certain disyllabic and trisyllabic words, it should be concluded that the words in Urak Lawoi' bear only one heavy stress, i.e. on the peak of monosyllabic words and on the last syllable of disyllabic and trisyllabic words.

In actual high speed utterances, the secondary stress may be dropped, leaving only one primary stress as concluded above.

Since Stress is predictable, its marker should be left out in phonemic writing.

Examples:

/ca/ "kinterm indicating elderly brother
or sister"
/pipi/ "cheek"
/pənarat/ "toilet"

2.2.3 According to their different syllable components, Stress Group in Urak Lawoi' can be classified into 6 types as follows.

2.2.3.1 type I major syllable⁽³⁾ only

Examples:

['ku]	"I"
['hɔy]	"not have, not"
['tʌŋ]	"money"
['koy]	"sweets"
[pi]	"go"

2.2.3.2 type II; pre-syllable + major syllable

Examples:

[bə'dʌʔ]	"face powder"
[sə'lʌʔ]	"greedy"
[kə'tʌp]	"crab"
[də'pa]	"a linear measure equivalent to two meters"
[jə'mu]	"to be bored"

2.2.3.3 type III; minor syllable + major syllable

[₁ ma'ta]	"eye"
[₁ ri'bu]	"thousand"
[₁ ti'kək]	"the master of a (Chinese) sailing vessel"
[₁ ci'yup]	"to kiss, to smell"
[₁ ka'yit]	"cloth"

(3) see section 2.3.2.1

2.2.3.4 type IV ; presyllable + presyllable + major syllable

Examples:

[tə sə'mʌp]	"violently head-first"
[bə sə'bʌy]	"to wear a skirt-like dress covering breasts"
[pə ɲə'mə]	"clothesline"
[tə k'hə'niʔ]	"to choke" (from fish bone)
[sə krə'mɔih]	"dirty"

2.2.3.5 type ; presyllable + minor syllable + major syllable

Examples:

[sə ,ku'pʌt]	"card"
[bə ,na'tʌk]	"animal"
[bə ,ka'taʔ]	"frog"
[sə ,na'pʌk]	"gun"

2.2.3.6 type VI ; minor syllable + minor syllable + major syllable

Examples:

[,kʌn ,tu'kʌn]	"pumpkin"
[,ta ,ma'ta]	"policeman"
[,nɔy ,ʔa'nɔy]	"termite"
[,tʌk ,bi'tʌk]	"star fish"
[,di ,bla'di]	"relatives"

2.2.4 Word boundaries should be marked by leaving spaces between stress group.

Examples:

kaw na? pi diha

you will go where

"Where will you go?"

kami na? pi roŋrian

I will go school

"I'll go to school"

2.2.5 Pitch in Urak Lawoi' is conditioned by the structure of the stress group. There are three different pitches i.e. high pitch, mid pitch and low pitch and they are predictable.

2.2.5.1 High pitch: High pitch occurs in the following syllable types.

High pitch occurs in monosyllabic words which consist of:

a) central vowel [ʌ], diphthong [ia] plus final stop [p]

or [k]

Examples:

[cʌp] "remember"

[jʌp] "clock, hour, beat, plate"

[siap] "Siamese"

[siak] "daytime"

[liak] "wound"

b) back vowel [o] plus final stop [t]

Examples:

[hlot]	"next, front"
[k ^h ot]	"hammer"
[pot]	"too, also, so"

In disyllabic words high pitch occurs in the major syllables which consist of

a) front vowel [ɪ], [i] central vowel [ʌ] or back vowel [u] plus final stop [p], [t] or [k].

Examples:

[kirɔp]	"to send"
[gəŋɪp]	"eyebrow"
[malʌp]	"night, dark"
[ciyɔp]	"to smell, to kiss"
[ciɪt]	"finger ring"
[patɪt]	"abscess"
[jalʌt]	"walk, path"
[rumɔt]	"to light fire"
[bidɔk]	"edge"
[gulɪk]	"to lie down"
[piŋʌk]	"waist"
[bralɔk]	"to call"



b) front vowel [ʌ], [ɪ] and [ɛ] central vowel [ʌ] and back vowel [ʊ] plus glottal stop [ʔ]

Examples:

[ʔitʌʔ]	"duck"
[sakɪʔ]	"painful, sick"
[cəɛʔ]	"be ashamed"
[nanʌʔ]	"offspring, child, children"
[masʊʔ]	"to enter"

c) central vowel [ʌ], back vowel [ʊ] and [ɔ] plus final stop [-iʔ]

Examples:

[rupuiʔ]	"grass"
[garɔiʔ]	"to grate"
[dapʌiʔ]	"to meet"

In the trisyllabic Stress Group, high pitch occurs in the major syllables which consist of

a) front vowel [ʌ] central vowel [ʌ] back vowel [ʊ] plus final stop [t] and [k]

Examples:

[pəŋac k]	"button"
[kəparʊk]	"skink"
[sənʌpʌk]	"gun"
[bəsʌlʌt]	"to change" (dress)
[bətahʌt]	"be patient, starve"
[mənʊrʊt]	"to go down, descend"

000141

b) central vowel [ʌ] plus final stop [p]

Examples:

[təsəməp]	"violently head-first"
[səmələp]	"overnight"

c) front vowel [ɪ], [e]: central vowel [ʌ] back vowel [ʊ]
plus glottal stop [ʔ]

Examples:

[pəməcʰʔ]	"temple" (body part)
[pəɲələʔ]	"bashful"
[bəkacʰʔ]	"beautiful"
[məɲəŋʊʔ]	"to doze, drowsy"

d) Central vowel [ʌ] back vowel [ʊ] or [ɔ] plus final stop
[-iʔ] = -/c/

Examples:

[kətibʌiʔ]	"flea"
[bəsũŋuiʔ]	"complain"
[məɲarɔiʔ]	"utensil for grating coconut"

2.2.5.2 Mid pitch: Mid pitch occurs on the following
syllable types:

In monosyllabic words, mid pitch occurs with the words
which consist of

a) front vowel [i] and [ɛ] central vowel [a] and back vowel [u] with no final consonant.

Examples:

[ku]	"I"
[cɛ]	"grandfather"
[pi]	"go"
[ma]	"kinterm for a younger brother of one's mother"

b) front vowel [ʌ] central vowel [ɔ] plus final nasal [m] and [ŋ]

Examples:

[tʌŋ]	"bucket"
[tɔŋ]	"money"
[nɔm]	"six"

c) front vowel [ɪ], central vowel [ʌ], back vowel [o] and [ɔ] plus glottal fricative [h]

Examples:

[sʌh]	"clear"
[dʌh]	"done, already"
[ʔɪh]	"feces"
[nɪh]	"only if"
[grʊh]	"luck"
[yoh]	"Let's (go)"
[boh]	"to fill, to pour"

d) central vowel [ʌ], back vowel [ʊ], [o] and [ɔ] plus semivowel [y]

Examples:

[srʌy]	"lemongrass"
[mʌy]	"kinterm for a younger sister of one's mother"
[thuy]	"to spit"
[koy]	"sweets"
[hoy]	"not have"

e) central vowel [ʌ] plus semivowel [w]

Examples:

[kʌw]	"you" (sing)
[p ^h ʌw]	"to brew"
[jɾʌw]	"clear" (water)

In disyllabic words, mid pitch occurs on both syllables and with every type of disyllabic word except words in which major syllables consist of final [p], [t], [-iʔ], [k] and [ʔ]. The following are examples of the disyllabic stress groups which bear mid pitch:

a) Stress Groups with open major syllable

Examples:

[pədu]	"gall bladder"
[rəti]	"understand"
[bəsɿ]	"large, great"
[puji]	"to praise"
[pitu]	"door"
[təŋɛ]	"beansprout"

b) Stress Groups with close major syllables which consist of front vowel [ʌ], central vowel [ɐ] and back vowel [ɔ] plus final nasal [ŋ]

Examples:

[bimʌŋ]	"to carry with fingers"
[sɛlɔŋ]	"tea"
[pinaŋ]	"areca nut"

c) Stress Groups with close major syllables which consist of central vowel [ɐ] plus final nasal [m] and [n]

Examples:

[tanɐm]	"to plant, to bury"
[ɲamɐn]	"delicious"
[rɛnɐm]	"a kind of animal"
[lɛŋɐn]	"arm"

d) Stress Groups with close major syllable which consist of central vowel [ɐ] plus final semivowels [y] and [w]

Examples:

[garɐw]	"hoarse"
[laŋɐw]	"fly"
[misɐy]	"mustache"
[dawɐy]	"wire"

e) Stress Groups with close major syllables which consist of front vowel [ʌ], [ɪ], central vowel [ʌ], back vowel [ʊ] and [ɔ] plus glottal fricative [h]

Examples:

[tɪrʌh]	"to leak"
[bətʌh]	"calf"
[bənɪh]	"relatives"
[kasɪh]	"love"
[supʌh]	"to swear"
[rumʌh]	"house"
[yawʌh]	"far"
[pənɔh]	"full"
[rumɔh]	"language, homeland"

In trisyllabic Stress groups mid pitch occurs on every syllable and with every type of trisyllabic word except the word in which major syllables consist of final [p], [t], [-iʔ], [k] and [ʔ]

The following are examples of the trisyllabic stress group which bear mid pitch:

a) Stress Groups with open major syllable

Examples:

[pəgari]	"to see"
[kəmuru]	"be jealous"
[pəjara]	"prison"
[tamata]	"policeman"
[nibini]	"woman"

b) Stress Groups with close major syllable

Examples:

[bəseɪv]	"to wear a skirt-like dress covering breasts"
[tɔɪkətɔɪ]	"uvular"
[nɔɪ ^ə aɪnɔɪ]	"termite"

c) Stress Groups with a close major syllable consisting of front vowel [ɪ], central vowel [ʌ] and back vowel [o] plus nasal [n]

Examples:

[mɛŋgərɪn]	"to fish"
[pɛŋgəpʌn]	"fist"
[mɛsətɒn]	"gun"

d) Stress Groups with close major syllables which consist of central vowel [ʌ] plus nasal [ŋ]

Examples:	[bətʌŋgɪŋ]	"to engage"
	[bədənʌŋ]	"to swim"
	[pətɪmʌŋ]	"to weigh"

e) Stress Groups with close major syllables which consist of front vowel [ɪ] and [ɪ], central vowel [ʌ] and back vowel [u] plus glottal fricative [h]

Examples:

[pəmanʌh]	"arrow, bullet"
[mənikʌh]	"to marry"
[pəmitʰh]	"trap" (for big animal)
[mənilʰh]	"to flow"
[pəŋaŋuʰh]	"paddle"

f) Stress Groups with close, major syllables which consist of central vowel [ʌ], back vowel [ʊ] and [ɔ] plus [-ih]

Examples:

[səbəlʌih]	"eleven"
[səkɾəmɔih]	"dirty"
[səjuruʰih]	"a moment"
[səratuʰih]	"one hundred"
[tətumɔih]	"to tumble about"
[pəŋipʌih]	"broom"

2.2.5.3 Low pitch: Low pitch occurs on the syllable types as follows.

In monosyllabic words, low pitch occurs in the words which consist of:

- a) central vowel [ʌ] plus glottal stop [ʔ]

Examples:

[nʌʔ]	"will, wish, of..."
[kʌʔ]	"to, if"
[cʌʔ]	"that..."

b) front vowel [i], or [ɛ] and back vowel [u] or [o] plus glottal stop [ʔ]

Examples:

[muʔ]	'hat'
[buʔ]	"hair"
[koʔ]	"prenoun particle"
[woʔ]	"place"
[sriʔ]	"having a higher opinion by oneself's ability than is justified"
[diʔ]	"at"
[k ^h ɛʔ]	"to choke" (from fish bone)
[yɛʔ]	"grandmother"

c) back vowel [o] plus [iʔ] or [k]

Examples:

[roiʔ]	"to reach, to arrive"
[srok]	"to filter"

d) back vowel [o] plus stop [k]

Examples:

[srok]	"to drain off water after the rice in the pot is boiled"
[nok]	"which"
[sok]	"each"

e) diphthongs [ia] and [ua] plus glottal stop [ʔ]

Examples:

[riaʔ]	"much, many"
[puaʔ]	"group of people"
[ɲuaʔ]	"to yawn"

Since pitch is predictable, it is not necessary to write any pitch mark; on syllables in phonemic writing.

Examples:

/ku/	"I"
/kupi/	"coffee"
/dahani/	"to wake up"

2.2.6 Timing: Timing or duration is predictable in the language. The nuclear syllable (major syllable) duration is longer than that of the peripheral syllable (minor and pre syllables). The duration of minor syllable is longer than that of the pre syllable.

2.3 The Syllable

2.3.1. The Syllable is defined as the rank whose units have a structure described in terms of Phonemes, and which functions in the Stress-Group.

2.3.2. The Structure of the syllable is described in terms of a nucleus formed by a vowel (V) and a periphery formed by one to three consonants(C).

There are three types of Syllables, i.e. the Major Syllable, the Minor Syllable and the Pre-Syllable, as follows.

2.3.2.1 The Major Syllable The Major Syllable is defined as any syllable which may immediately precede pause. Its occurrence is obligatory. Every word must have one major syllable. It always takes primary stress.

There are four different structures of the Major syllable, as follows:

2.3.2.1.1 CV : /ku/ [ku] "I"
/sa/ [sa] "one"
/pitu/ [pitu] "door"

2.3.2.1.2 CVC : /pa?/ [pΔ?] "father"
/cap/ [cap] "remember"
/kapan/ [kapan] "boat"
/puhot/ [puhot] "tree"
- - - /pəŋacik/ [pəŋacik] "button"- - -
/təsipa?/ [təsipΔ?] "to stumble over,
to kick accidentally"

2.3.2.1.3 CCV : /bri/ [bri] "to give"
/naŋgri/ [naŋgri] "city"

2.3.2.1.4 CCVC : /gruh/ [gruh] "luck"
/crah/ [crah] "to be light, bright"
/trak/ [trah] "The name of Trang Province"

The four structures of the Major Syllables may be reduced to two patterns, (C)CV and (C)CVC

2.3.2.2 The Minor Syllable The Minor Syllable is defined as any syllable which can never immediately precede pause and takes secondary stress. Its occurrence is optional. Each Stress-Group may or may not have a minor syllable as its member. If the minor syllable occurs in the Stress-Group it always precedes the major syllable. The vowels that occur in minor syllable are /i/, /ə/, /a/, /u/, /o/ and /ɔ/ with a high proportion of /i/, /a/ and /u/

There are three different structures of the minor syllable, as follows.

2.3.2.2.1 CV : /kupi/ [,ku'pi] "coffee"

/badat/ [,ba'dat] "body"

/bitak/ [,bi'tak] "star"

2.3.2.2.2 CCV : /plita/ [,pli'ta] "lamp"

..... /mliṅay/ [,mli'ṅay] "a kind of fruit"

/tlipak/ [,tli'pak] "water leech"

2.3.2.2.3 CVC : /ṅgri/ [,ṅgri] "city"

/paṅnu/ [,paṅ'nu] "slingshot"

/baksa/ [,bak'sa] "ancestor, race"

/bok brok/ [,bok'brok] "Adam's apple"

/pa? hṅa/ [,pa'hṅa] "early evening"

The occurrence of CVC as minor syllable is rare. In this study it occurs less than 10 times in 1500 vocabulary items. The three structures of the minor syllable may be reduced to two patterns.

(C)CV and CVC

2.3.2.3 The Pre-Syllable The Pre-Syllable is defined as any syllable which can never immediately precede pause and takes no stress. Its occurrence is optional. Every stress-Group (except monosyllabic Stress-Group) may have one or two pre-syllables preceding major syllable or minor syllable or may not have pre-syllable at all. The vowels that occur in pre-syllable are /i/, /ə/ and /a/ with a high proportion of /ə/.

There is only one syllable pattern of this type i.e. (C)CV. The (C)CV of the pre-syllable is distinguished from the (C)CV of the minor syllable by its vowel quality and its stress. The pre-syllable often has an open vocalic transition and is always unstressed whereas the minor syllable has a clear vowel and takes secondary stress.

Examples:

/bəsi/ [bə'si]	"iron"
/gəlaʔ/[gə'laʔ]	"to laugh"
/səpaʔ/[sə'paʔ]	"nearly"
/bahati/[ba,ha'ti]	"worried"
/dahani/[da,ha'ni]	"to wake"
/bi,hi'mac/[bi,hi'maiʔ]	"to think seriously"

Following are generalities concerning consonants and vowels occurrences in these three types of syllable:

1. Consonant clusters cannot occur syllable finally.
2. In the major syllable, the initial consonant position is comprised of all consonant phonemes. (see p.51)
3. The major syllable finals consist of all consonant phonemes except /b/, /d/, /j/, /g/, /ŋ/, /l/ and /r/.
4. The major syllable vowels consist of all vowel phonemes. (see p.51)

A high proportion of vowels in the major syllables are /i/, /a/ and /u/, and there is no occurrence of /o/ and /ə/ in open major syllables and close major syllables respectively.

5. The minor syllable initials consist of all the consonants except the clusters /th, ch, kh, hn, hn and hl/.
6. If there are final consonants in minor syllables, they are /k/, /ʔ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ and /y/. A high proportion of minor syllables are open syllables.
7. The minor syllable vowels consist of all vowel phonemes except /ɛ/ and /ə/ with a high proportion of /i/, /a/ and /u/
8. The pre-syllable consonants consist of all consonants except /ʔ/, /h/ and /w/.
9. The most common vowel in the pre-syllable is /ə/, although a few occurrences of /i/ and /a/ have been noted.

2.3.3 Problems of Interpretation

On the basis of these (C)CV and (C)CVC patterns the initial and final semivowels are interpreted as consonant phonemes.

Examples:

- [yεʔ] "grandfather" is interpreted as /yεʔ/ not /iεʔ/
- [srɔy] "lemongrass" is interpreted as /srɔy/ not /srɔi/
- [wa] "kinterm for elder brother or sister of one's parents" is interpreted as /wa/ not /ua/
- [miaw] "cat" is interpreted as /mi^aw/ not /mi^au/

In like manner, both [-ih] and [-iʔ] in syllable final position are interpreted as one consonant phoneme, i.e. /s/ and /c/ respectively, not consonant clusters.

Examples:

- [maih] "gold" is interpreted as /mas/
- [ʔataih] "on, above" is interpreted as /ʔatas/
- [paiʔ] "four" is interpreted as /pac/
- [takoiʔ] "afraid" is interpreted as /takoc/

Voiceless aspirated stops are interpreted as clusters of voiceless stops (/p/, /t/, /c/ and /k/) plus glottal fricative /h/ because they are parallel to the following pattern of /p/, /t/, /c/, /k/ and other stops plus /lateral /l/ and flap /r/.

Examples:

- [p^haw] "to brew" is interpreted as /phaw/
[t^hok] "bag, pocket, box" is interpreted as /thok/
[bæc^hi] "to hate" is interpreted as /bæchi/
[muk^ha] "face" is interpreted as /mukha/

On the basis of (C)CV and (C)CVC patterns the following sequences of sounds are interpreted as consonant clusters: [pr], [pl], [tr], [tl], [cr], [cl], [kr], [kl], [br], [bl], [dr], [jr], [gr], [gl], [sr], [sl], [mr], [ml], [hn], [hn] and [hl].

- ['prak] "to sow" is interpreted as /prak/ (CCVC)
[plita] "lamp" is interpreted as /plita/ (CCV)
['truk] "egg plant" is interpreted as /truk/ (CCVC)
[tli'ŋa] "ear" is interpreted as /tliŋa/ (CCV)
[cri'kan] "curled" is interpreted as /crikan/ (CCV)
[claka] "curse word" is interpreted as /claka/ (CCV)
[kruh] "turbid" is interpreted as /kruh/ (CCVC)
[kli'noŋ] "to shade, to screen" is interpreted as /klinoŋ/
(CCV)
*[kwa'sa] "to try, to attempt" is interpreted as /kwasa/ (CCV)
['bri] "to give" is interpreted as /bri/ (CCV)
[bla'du] "to stop, to rest" is interpreted as /bladu/ (CCV)
['draih] "swift" (water) is interpreted as /dras/ (CCVC)
[jrə'ŋaw] "limpid" is interpreted as /jrəŋaw/ (CCV)

* this word is the only one example of this, kw, consonant clusters

- ['gruh] (bad) luck" is interpreted as /gruh/ (CCVC)
[,gla'wΛ²] "spider" is interpreted as /glawΛ²/ (CCV)
[,sra'wa] "sweets" is interpreted as /srawa/ (CCV)
[,slu'wə] "trousers" is interpreted as /sluwə/ (CCV)
['mrΛp] "to hatch" is interpreted as /mrΛp/ (CCVC)
[,mlu'pΛi²] "to jump" is interpreted as /mlupac/ (CCV)
['hna²] "to hide" is interpreted as /hna²/ (CCVC)
[,pa²!hna] "early evening" is interpreted as /pa² hna/ (CCV)
['hlot] "next, front" is interpreted as /hlot/ (CCVC)

All glided vowels in the language i.e. [ia] and [ua] are interpreted as one vowel /i^a/ and /u^a/ respectively.

Examples:

- ['kiat] "here" is interpreted as /ki^at/ (CVC)
['buak] "to throw away" is interpreted as /bu^ak/ (CVC)
['siak] "daytime" is interpreted as /si^ak/ (CVC)
['buai²] "to do" is interpreted as /bu^ac/ (CVC)

Note: On studying the Urak Lawoi' phonemic systems, I found only few aspirated stops occur in the language. This resulted in interpreting those aspirated stops (p^h, t^h, c^h and k^h) as consonant clusters as mentioned above. The reason for such interpretation is its parallelism to the pattern of stops plus a lateral /l/ or a flap /r/. In addition, I also found some non suspicious consonant clusters evident with only one or two examples for one clusters i.e.

/kwasa/ "to try, to attempt"
/hnus/ [hnuih] "cuttlefish"
/hnaʔ/ "to hide"
/paʔhna/ "early evening"
/hlot/ "next, front"

Therefore such consonant clusters are not considered the member of the inventory of Urak Lawoi' phonemes.

2.3.4 There are two main classes of syllables in terms of their function in the Stress-Group.

2.3.4.1 The Nuclear Syllable: This functions as the nucleus of the Stress-Group. The Syllable of this class is comprised of only the Major Syllable which takes primary stress. It always occupies the ultimate Syllable of the Stress Group.

Examples:

['ku] "I"
..['tʌŋ] "money"
[,kita]"we"
[,la'pʌt] "eight"

2.3.4.2 The Peripheral Syllable: This functions as periphery in the Stress-Group. The syllables of this class consist of the minor syllable, which takes secondary stress, and the unstressed Pre-Syllable. The Minor Syllable always occupies the first syllable of the disyllabic Stress-Group and the penultimate syllable of the trisyllabic Stress-Group

(See Sec. 2.2.3.3 and 2.2.3.5) or the first and the penultimate syllable of the trisyllabic Stress-Group (See sec. 2.2.3.6) The Pre-Syllable always occupies the first syllable of disyllabic and trisyllabic Stress-Group types, (See sec, 2.2.3.2 and 2.2.3.5) as well as the first syllable and the penultimate syllable of trisyllabic Stress-Group. (See sec, 2.2.3.4)

Examples:

[r^ə'da] "calm"
[k^ə'lɒp] "dark"
[s^ə'ra'tʊɪh] "one hundred"
[s^ə'kr^ə'mɔ:ʒɪ] "dirty"
[m^ə'ŋə'tʌɪ?] "have convulsions"

2.2.5 The nuclear Syllable duration is longer than the peripheral one and the clarity of vowel in the nuclear syllable is stronger than that of the periphery. The peripheral vowel cannot be heard clearly unless we ask the language helper to slow down his speech, whereas the nuclear vowel is absolutely clear at any speed of speech.

In addition, it has been noticed that the length of a particular vowel is longer in open syllables than in close syllables.

Examples:

- /a/ in /mita/ is longer than /a/ in /hitap/
- /u/ in /baju/ is longer than /u/ in /rumut/
- /i/ in /kali/ is longer than /i/ in /habih/

2.3.6 The syllable boundaries will be marked by a low dot between syllables.

Examples:

/ba.tan/ "pillow"

/ha.rak/ "charcoal"

/sə.mi.ya/ "person"

/pə.ŋi.pas/ "broom"

2.4 The Phoneme

2.4.1 The phoneme is defined as the rank whose units function in the syllable. It is the lowest rank of the hierarchy and thus has no stable structure, but the phonetic forms of the Phonemes may be described (See 2.4.5)

2.4.2 There are two major classes of Phonemes according to their function in the syllable: Consonant and Vowel (see 2.3.2 above)

2.4.2.1 The Vowels: These function as syllable nucleus. In this language there is no contrast between short and long vowels. Therefore length of vowel is not phonemic.

The vowel phonemes are /i/, /e/, /ɛ/, /ə/, /a/, /u/, /o/ and /ɔ/.

2.4.2.2 The Consonants: These function as syllable periphery. There is no contrast between short and long consonants. Therefore length of consonants is not phonemic.

The consonant phonemes are /p/, /t/, /c/, /k/, /ʔ/, /b/, /d/, /j/, /g/, /s/, /h/, /m/, /n/, /ɲ/, /l/, /r/, /w/, and /y/.

2.4.3 Phoneme Distribution

Urak Lawci' Stress Groups are made up of a major syllable which may be preceded by an unstressed pre-syllable, a secondary stressed minor syllable, two pre-syllables, two minor syllables or both pre-syllable and minor syllable (see also 2.2.3)

2.4.3.1 Pre-Syllables have the pattern $C^1(C^2)V$

2.4.3.1.1 Vowels (V) occurring in the pre-syllable are /i/, /ə/ and /a/ with /ə/ occurring frequently.

2.4.3.1.2 The consonant position in the pre syllable is C^1, C^2

2.4.3.1.2.1 C^1 is filled by all consonants except /ʔ/, /h/ and /w/

Examples of C^1V :	<u>k</u> əməʔ/	"sponge"
	/t <u>ə</u> gə/	"thirsty"
	/b <u>i</u> himəʔ/	"think"
	/b <u>a</u> haru/	"new, just"

2.4.3.1.2.2 C^2 is filled by r when C^1 is filled by /t/, /c/, /k/, /j/, /g/, /s/ and /m/

C^2 is filled by r or l when C^1 is filled by /p/ and /b/

Examples of C^1C^2V :	<u>t</u> rəbək/	"to fly"
	/c <u>r</u> əlɪk/	"clean"
	/k <u>r</u> ətəs/	"paper"
	/g <u>r</u> ətəp/	"to bawl"
	/s <u>r</u> əmə/	"a cold"
	/m <u>r</u> əŋuh/	"to snore"
	/p <u>r</u> əciʔ/	"to sprinkle"
	/pl <u>ə</u> pəs/	"to release"

<u>/brəbuc/</u>	"to grab"
<u>/bləməh/</u>	"glossy"
<u>/jɾəŋaw/</u>	"clear" (of liquid)

As further vocabulary is acquired probably C^2 can be filled by r and l when /p/, /t/, /c/, /k/, /j/, /g/, /s/ and /m/ act as C^1 .

2.4.3.2 Minor syllables have the pattern $C^3V(C^6)$ and $C^4(C^5)V(C^6)$
(see also 2.3.2.2)

2.4.3.2.1 Vowel occurring in the minor syllable
are /i/, /e/, /a/, /u/, /o/ and /ɔ/ with
a high proportion of /i/, /a/ and /u/; /o/
never occurs in the pattern C^3V and $C^4(C^5)V$

2.4.3.2.2 C^3 The minor-syllable-initial position
may be filled by any consonant
 C^4 cluster-initial position can be filled
by /p/, /t/, /c/, /k/, /b/, /j/, /g/, /s/
and /m/
 C^5 cluster-second position can be filled
by /l/ or /r/ if C^4 is filled by /p/, /t/,
/c/, /k/, /b/, /j/, /g/, /s/ and /m/
 C^5 cluster-second position can be filled
by /h/ if (C^4) is filled by /p/, /t/,
/c/ and /k/
 C^6 The Minor syllable-final position can
be filled by /k/, /ʔ/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ and

/y/. Actually, a high proportion of minor syllables are open syllables.

Examples of Minor syllables:

/m <u>ita</u> /	"to ask for"
/p <u>ru</u> lu/	"bullet, arrow"
/n <u>a</u> ma/	"name, what"
/n <u>o</u> y ʔan <u>o</u> y/	"termite"
/n <u>a</u> mbot/	"number"
/k <u>a</u> ntukan/	"pumpkin"
/p <u>a</u> ʔh <u>ŋ</u> a/	"early evening"
/b <u>a</u> ksa/	"race, group of people"
/p <u>a</u> ŋnu/	"slingshot"
/t <u>r</u> alu/	"very"
/s <u>i</u> taʔ/	"to draw", "to pull"
/k <u>a</u> mi/	"I"
/l <u>u</u> lu/	"flesh, meat"
./r <u>e</u> ʔg <u>i</u> reʔ/	"bicycle"

2.4.3.3 The Major syllable has the pattern $C^7V(C^{10})$ and $C^8(C^9)V(C^{10})$

2.4.3.3.1 Vowels (V) occurring in the major syllable are /i/, /e/, /ɛ/, /ə/, /a/, /u/, /o/ and /ɔ/ with a high proportion of /i/, /a/, and /u/

/ə/ never occurs in the C^7VC^{10} and
 $C^8(C^9)VC^{10}$ patterns

/o/ never occurs in the C^7V and $C^8(C^9)V$
patterns

- 2.4.3.3.2 C^7 The major syllable initial position can
be filled by all consonants.
- C^8 cluster initial position can be filled by
/p/, /t/, /c/, /k/, /b/, /d/, /j/, /g/, /s/,
/h/ and /m/
- C^9 can be filled by /h/, /r/ and /l/ if C^8 is
filled by /p/, /t/, /c/ and /k/
- C^9 can be filled by /r/ or /l/ if C^8 is
filled by /b/, /d/, /g/, /s/ and /m/
- C^9 can be filled by /n/, /ŋ/, and /l/ if C^8
is filled by /h/
- C^{10} word final position can be filled by
all single consonants except /b/, /d/, /j/,
/g/, /ŋ/, /r/ and /l/

Examples: of Major Syllables:

/t <u>ap</u> aʔ/	"sole"
/r <u>at</u> a/	"throughout"
/b <u>ac</u> a/	"to read"
/k <u>ak</u> i/	"foot"
/ʔ <u>u</u> ʔ/	"to drink"

/gib <u>a</u> k/	"to talk"
/dak ka <u>dak</u> /	"perhaps"
/ba <u>ji</u> ʔ/	"good, beautiful"
/la <u>g</u> u/	"story"
/na <u>s</u> i/	"cooked rice"
/ <u>ta</u> hi/	"feces"
/ku <u>m</u> u/	"to keep in the mouth"
/tu <u>n</u> u/	"to burn"
/ta <u>n</u> a/	"to ask"
/ti <u>n</u> i/	"high, tall"
/ta <u>l</u> i/	"rope, string"
/hu <u>w</u> i/	"rattan"
/di <u>n</u> i/	"to stand"
/ka <u>y</u> a/	"rich, wealthy"

2.4.4 Phoneme Charts

2.4.4.1 The Vowel Chart

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e	ə	o
Low	ɛ	a	ɔ
Diphthongs	ia		ua

2.4.4.2 The Consonant Chart

	Labial	Alveolar	Alveo-Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops					
vl.	p	t	c	k	ʔ
vd.	b	d	j	g	
Fricatives		s			h
Nasals	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Lateral		l			
Flap		r			
Semivowels	w		y		

2.4.5 Formational Statements

2.4.5.1 The Vowels

2.4.5.1.1 The Vowel Phonemes

/i/ represents [i] and [ɨ]

[i] is a high close front unrounded vowel. It occurs in open syllables: /ʔari/ "day", /kuci/ "key" /mati/ "to die".

[ɨ] is a lower high open front unrounded vowel. It occurs in closed syllables: /bukɨʔ / [bukɨʔ] "hill" /ʔusiʔ/ [ʔusɨʔ] "to play" /gagɨʔ/ [gagɨʔ] "to sob"

/e/ represents [ɛ] and [e]

[e] is a mid open front unrounded vowel. It occurs in open syllables: /bibe/ [bibe] "lips" /ʔure/ [ʔure] "to pour" /lihe/ [lihe] "neck"

[ɛ] is a lower mid close front unrounded vowel. It occurs in close syllables: /sakeʔ / [sakɛʔ] "sick, painful, to feel pain", /yaheʔ/ [yahɛʔ] "to sew" (clothes) /ʔakeʔ / [ʔakɛʔ] "to lift"

/ɛ/ represents [ɛ]

[ɛ] is a low half close front unrounded vowel. It occurs in both open and close syllable: /ce/

[cɛ] "grandfather" /tɔk.kɛ/ [tɔk.kɛ] "gecko"
/kɯŋɛʔ/ [kɯŋɛʔ] "turmeric" /cɛlɛʔ/ [cɛlɛʔ] "to be
shy" /ʔulɛ/ [ʔulɛ] "to disgorge"

/ə/ represents [ə] and [ɻ]

[ə] is a lower mid open central unrounded vowel.
It occurs in pre-syllables: /bəjɛʔ/ [bəjɛʔ] "to be
cold, 'cool'," /təgah/ [təgah] "to argue" /pəbəjɛʔ/
[pəbəjɛʔ] "to cause something cool"

[ɻ] is a mid close back central unrounded vowel.
It occurs in open major syllables: /bəsə/ [bəsɻ]
"large, great" /tələ/ [tələ] "egg, testis" /bumə/
[bumɻ] "doctor"

/a/ represents [a] and [ʌ]

[a] is a low open back - central unrounded vowel.
It occurs in open syllables: /mata/ [mata] "eye" ;
/pādi/ [pādi] "paddy" /tiga/ [tiga] "three"

[ʌ] is a lower low open back - central unrounded
vowel. It occurs in close syllables: /larak/ [larak]
"to forbid" /tamah/ [tamah] "to add" /nangri/ [nangri]
"city"

/u/ represents [u] and [ʊ]

[u] is a high close back rounded vowel. It occurs
in open syllables: /gutu/ [gutu] "lice" /təbu/ [təbu]
"sugar cane", /kayu/ [kayu] "wood"

[u] is a lower high close back rounded vowel. It occurs in close syllables: /ciyup/ [ciyup] "to kiss, to smell", /hiduk/ [hiduk] "nose", /siyun/ [siyun] "whistle"

/o/ represents [o]

[o] is a mid close back rounded vowel. It occurs in close syllables only: /thok/ [t^hok] "bag, pocket, box" /nok/ [nok] "which" /hlot/ [hlot] "front, next" /bok brok/ [bok brok] "Adam's apple"

/ɔ/ represents [ɔ]

[ɔ] is a low half close back rounded vowel. It occurs in both open and close syllables: /tigɔ/ [tigɔ] "kettle" /rɔc/ [rɔi?] "to reach" /hɔy/ [hɔy] "not have, not"

2.4.5.1.2 The Vowel Contrasts

/ə/ - /i/

/bəə/	"large, great"
/bəsi/	"iron"
/kasə/	"rude"
kasi/	"to castrate"

/i/ - /u/

/tinu?/	"to sleep"
/tunu?/	"to stoop"
/hati/	"liver, heart, mind"
/hatu/	"ghost"

/i/ - /a/

/lipə/	"to throw"
/lapə/	"to desire, to be hungry"
/gagi?/	"to sob"
/gaga?/	"to stammer"
/buŋi/	"sound, noise"
/buŋa/	"flower"

/a/ -/e/

/bəlah/	"to split"
/bəleh/	"can, to be able"
/ʔupah/	"to hire, to employ"
/ʔupeh/	"utensils for dipping water from a well"

/ɛ/ - /a/

/səpɛʔ/	"tight, crowded"
/səpaʔ/	"nearly"
/kətɛʔ/	"armpit"
/kətaʔ/	"to be on time"

/u/ - /a/

/mutah/	"to vomit"
/matah/	"raw"
/basuh/	"to wash"
... /basah/ "wet" ...
/musit/	"season"
/masit/	"salty"
/kayu/	"wood"
/kaya/	"rich"

/ɔ/ - /a/

/rumɔh/	"language, homeland"
/rumah/	"house"
/tigɔ/	"kettle"
/tiga/	"three"

/ə/ - /u/

/jəmə/	"to dry"
/jəmu/	"to be tired"
/habə/	"news"
/habu/	"dust, ashes"

/e/ - /o/

/nek/	"to hold (a baby)"
/nok/	"which"
/ʔisek/	"to budge"
/sok/	"each"

/o/ - /ɔ/

/kəmoʔ/	"bubble"
/kəmoʔ/	"sponge"
/soʔ/	"side"
/soʔ/	"lung"
/ʔiŋoʔ/	"to fidget"
/ʔiŋɔʔ/	"to swing"

/i^a/ - /ɔ/

/ri ^a ʔ/	"plenty, lots"
/sarɔʔ/	"hut"
/si ^a ʔ/	"to prepare"
/sɔʔ/	"lung"

/u^a/ - /a/

/pu ^a ʔ/	"group of people"
/paʔ/	"father"
/ŋu ^a ʔ/	"to yawn"
/səŋaʔ/	"calm, quiet"

/a/ - /ə/

/hata/	"occasion"
/hatə/	"to arrange"
/təga/	"thirsty"
/təgə/	"hard"

2.4.5.2 The Consonants

2.4.5.2.1 The Consonant Phonemes

/p/ represents [p], a voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop. It occurs syllable initially and finally. In syllable final position it is unreleased.[-p̚]

/pinaŋ/ [pinaŋ] "areca palm"

/pəkat/ [pəkat] "market"

/hitap/ [hitap̚] "black"

/cap/ [cap̚] "remember"

/t/ represents [t] a voiceless unaspirated apicoalveolar stop. It occurs syllable initially and syllable finally. In syllable final position it is unreleased.

[t̚]

/mati/ [mati] "die"

/tuha/ [tuha] "old"

/?ikat/ [ʔikat̚] "fish"

...../kawat/ [kawat̚] "friend"

/c/ represents [c] and [-iʔ]

[c] is a voiceless alveo-palatal stop. It occurs syllable initially.

/ca/ [ca] "kinterm for elder person"

/ce/ [ce] "grandfather"

[-iʔ] occurs syllable finally

/roc/ [roiʔ] "reach"

/pac/ [paiʔ] "four"

/k/ represents [k], a voiceless unaspirated dorso-velar stop. It occurs syllable initially and finally.

In syllable final position it is unreleased. [k̚]

/koy/ [koy] "sweets"

/klame/ [klame] "coconut"

/sayak/ [sayak̚] "love"

/bidik/ [bidik̚] "near"

/?/ represents [ʔ], a voiceless glottal stop. It occurs syllable initially and finally.

/?ari/ [ʔari] "day"

/?ini/ [ʔini] "this, now, here"

/kapaʔ/ [kapaʔ] "axe"

/sitaʔ/ [sitaʔ] "to draw"

/b/ represents [b], a voiced bilabial stop. It occurs syllable initially only.

/babi/ [babi] "pig"

/bena/ [bena] "thing"

/buʔ/ [buʔ] "hair"

/d/ represents [d], a voiced apico-alveolar stop. It occurs syllable initially only.

/dulu/ [dulu] "before"

/dada/ [dada] "breast"

/hiduʔ/ [hiduʔ] "alive"

/j/ represents [j], a voiced alveo-palatal affricate.

It occurs syllable initially only.

/jari/	[jari]	"finger"
/hijaw/	[hijaw]	"green"
/jəmu/	[jəmu]	"to be tired"

/g/ represents [g], a voiced dorso-velar stop. It occurs syllable initially only.

/gigi/	[gigi]	"teeth"
/gana/	[gana]	"cannabis"
/toge/	[toge]	"beansprout"

/s/ represents [s] and [-ih]

[s] is a voiceless lamino-alveolar fricative. It occurs syllable initially

/sa/	[sa]	"one"
/ʔasu/	[ʔasu]	"dog"

[-ih] occurs syllable finally only after /a,u,ɔ, and o/
(It should be noted that this final /s/ does not occur after /ə,i,e and ε/)

/mas/	[maih]	"gold"
/səkrəmɔs/	[səkrəmɔih]	"dirty"
/tikus/	[tikuih]	"rat"
/krakos/	[krakoih]	"hard"

/h/ represents [h], a voiceless glottal fricative. It occurs syllable initially and finally

/haru/ [haru]	"to stir, to mix"
/mahan/ [mahan]	"expensive"
/boh/ [boh]	"to put, to fill"
/nanah/ [nanah]	"pus"
/gareh/ [garɪh]	"draw, write"
/habih/ [habɪh]	"end, completely"
/jawuh/ [jawuh]	"far"

/m/ represents [m], a voiced bilabial nasal. It occurs syllable initially and finally but the occurrence of the final /m/ is not much.

/mareh/ [marɪh]	"come"
/mita/ [mita]	"ask for"
/nam/ [nam]	"six"
/ʔaɲam/ [ʔaɲam]	"weave"

/n/ represents [n], a voiced apico-alveolar nasal. It occurs syllable initially and finally but the occurrence of the final /n/ is not much.

/kanak/ [kanak]	"cage"
/naʔ/ [naʔ]	"of..., will"
/batan/ [batan]	"pillow"
/timon/ [timon]	"a kind of vegetable"

/ɲ/ represents [ɲ], a voiced alveo-palatal nasal. It occurs syllable initially only.

/ɲaɲeʔ/ [ɲaɲeʔ]	"to rise, climb"
/mluɲu/ [mluɲu]	"a kind of fruit"
/baɲaʔ/ [baɲaʔ]	"much, many"

/ŋ/ represents [ŋ], a voiced dorso-velar nasal. It occurs syllable initially and finally but the occurrence of the final /ŋ/ is not much.

/laŋaw/	[laŋaw]	"fly"
/ŋatuʔ/	[ŋatuʔ]	"sleepy"
/pətiməŋ/	[pətiməŋ]	"to weigh"
/sənaŋ/	[sənaŋ]	"easy"

/l/ represents [l], a voiced apico-alveolar lateral. It occurs syllable initially only.

/lulu/	[lulu]	"flesh, meat"
/libuli/	[libuli]	"bottle"
/lada/	[lada]	"chili"
/cələʔ/	[cələʔ]	"to be shy"
/cələ/	[cələ]	"to water"
/ləluʔ/	[ləluʔ]	"to be blistered"

/w/ represents [w], a voiced bilabial semi-vowel. It occurs syllable initially and finally.

/waʔtu/	[wəʔtu]	"time"
/lawuʔ/	[lawuʔ]	"fish"
/kaw/	[kaw]	"you"
/miaw/	[miaw]	"cat"

/r/ represents [ɽ], a voiced retroflex flap. It occurs syllable initially only.

/kira/ [kiɾa]	"to calculate, to think"
/kiri/ [kiɾi]	"left"
/haru/ [haɾu]	"to stir"

/y/ represents [y], a voiced Alveo-Palatal semivowel.

It occurs syllable initially and finally.

/yala/ [yala]	"fishnet"
/yoh/ [yoh]	"go" (Let's go)
/kəday/ [kəɗay]	"shop"
/suɳay/ [suɳay]	"river, canal"

2.4.5.2.2 The Consonant Contrasts

/p/, /m/

/lapə/	"desire, hungry"
/lamə/	"sheet" (Classifier)
/pipi/	"cheek"
/mipi/	"to dream"

.....
/b/, /w/

/hubi/	"yams"
/huwi/	"rattan"

/ɾ/, /l/

/ragi/	"yeast"
/lagi/	"more"
/jirac/ [jiɾaɪ?]	"graveyard"
/jilac/ [jiɾaɪ?]	"to lick"

	/haru/	"to stir"
	/halu/	"pestle"
	/tarap/	"to have malice"
	/talap/	"tray, to sink"
/?/, /h/		
	/nana?/	"children, offspring"
	/nanah/	"pus"
	/ləma?/	"fat"
	/ləmah/	"soft"
/d/, /s/,		
	/sudu/	"spoon"
	/susu/	"milk"
	/?adu/	"to inform against"
	/?asu/	"dog"
/c/, /l/		
	/capə/	"to mix"
	/lapə/	"to desire, hungry"
/k/, /ʔ/		
	/kapə/	"lime"
	/?apə/	"to lay"

/c/, /hn/

/ca²/ "that..."

/hna²/ "to hide"

/p/, /hl/

/pot/ "also, too, even, so"

/hlot/ "next, front"

/t/, /k/, /n/

/mati/ "to die"

/maki/ "to curse"

/mani/ "to bathe"

/t/, /s/, /r/

/nati/ "to wait"

/nasi/ "cooked rice"

/nari/ "to dance"

/k/, /b/, /l/

/buku/ "node, nod"

/bubu/ "fish trap"

/bulu/ "pubic hair"

/k/, /n/, /ŋ/

/tuku/ "stove"

/tunu/ "to burn"

/tuŋu/ "to watch, to wait"

/t/, /k/, /n/

/patay/	"beach"
/pakay/	"to wear"
/panay/	"clever"

/k/, /m/, /l/

/ʔukə/	"to measure"
/ʔumə/	"age"
/ʔulə/	"snake"

/p/, /ŋ/, /w/

/lupe/	"mud"
/luŋə/	"loose"
/luwə/	"out, wide"

/p/, /b/, /w/

/lapat/	"eight"
/labat/	"to encircle"
/lawat/	"to fight"

/b/, /j/, /m/

/hubat/	"white hair"
/hujat/	"rain"
/humat/	"run quickly"

/p/, /j/, /m/

/sapa/	"who"
/saja/	"only"
/sama/	"with"

/kh/, /d/, /l/

/mukha/	"face"
/muda/	"young"
/mula/	"firstly"

/ch/, /s/, /l/

/bæchi/	"to hate"
/bæsi/	"iron"
/bæli/	"to buy"

/d/, /g/, /ŋ/, /r/

/padi/	- "paddy" - -
/pagi/	"morning"
/pani/	"flag"
/pari/	"a kind of fish (rays)"

/t/, /j/, /h/, /w/

/batu/	"rock"
/baju/	"blouse, shirt"
/bahu/	"shoulder"
/bawu/	"fragrant, odour"

/k/, /g/, /l/, /y/

/laku/	"good, easy"
/lagu/	"story"
/lalu/	"to pass"
/layu/	"faded"

/c/, /k/, /l/, /y/

/kaca/	"tile"
/kaka/	"elder sister"
/kala/	"when"
/kaya/	"rich, wealthy"

/k/, /c/, /m/, /n/

/mukə/	"dawn"
/musə/	"angry"
/mumə/	"dandruff"
/mupə/	"to stretch, stretched"

/p/, /m/, /ŋ/, /y/

/lapə/	"desire, hungry"
/lamə/	"sheet" (Classifier)
/laŋə/	"to collide with"
/layə/	"a sail"

/th/, /s/, /n/, /l/

/thok/	"bag, pocket, box"
/sok/	"each"
/nok/	"which"
/lok/	"to try"

/p/, /t/, /j/, /m/, /l/

/hapa/	"all over"
/hata/	"as soon as"
/haja/	"to bully"
/hama/	"hammer"
/hala/	"bad luck"

/t/, /b/, /j/, /g/, /s/

/rata/	"throughout"
/raba/	"to feel"
/raja/	"King"
/raga/	"basket"
/rasa/	"intensifier, taste"

/c/, /s/, /m/, /p/, /w/, /hɲ/

/ca/	"kinterm for elder person"
/sa/	"one"
/ma/	"kinterm for younger brothers of one's mother"
/pa/	"third person pronoun, Yes"
/wa/	"kinterm for one's parent's elder sibling"
/pa [?] .hɲa/	"early evening"

Chart of Vowels and Final Consonants Cooccurrences

	p	t	c [-i [?]]	k	ʔ	s [-ih]	m	n	ŋ	w	y	h	#
i	/	/	.	/	/	.	/	/	/	2	.	/	/
e	/	/	.	/	/	.	/	/	/	*	.	/	/
ɛ	.	.	.	/	/	/	.	/	/
ə	/
a	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
u	/	/	/	/	/	/	*	/	*	.	/	/	/
o	/	/	/	/	/	/	.	/	/	.	/	/	.
ɔ	/	*	/	/	/	/	2	/	/	.	/	/	/
i ^a	/	/	.	/	/	.	/	/	.	/	.	.	/
u ^a	.	.	.	/	/	/	/

. = Systematic non occurrence

/ = occurring

* = nonoccurring

From the chart it is shown that:

Not all the 10 vowel phonemes occur in every environment.

All vowels except /ɛ/, /ə/ and /uə/ can occur before /p/

All vowels except /ɛ/, /ə/, /ɔ/ and /uə/ can occur before /t/

Only /a/, /u/, /o/ and /ɔ/ can occur before /c/

All vowel except /ə/ can occur before /k/ and /ʔ/

Only /a/, /u/, /o/, /ɔ/ and /uə/ can occur before /s/

Only /i/, /e/, /a/, /ɔ/ and /iə/ can occur before /m/

All vowels except /i/, /ɛ/, /ə/ and /uə/ can occur before /n/

Only /i/, /e/, /a/, /o/ and /ɔ/ can occur before /ŋ/

Only /i/, /ɛ/, /a/ and /iə/ can occur before /w/

Only /a/, /u/, /o/ and /ɔ/ can occur before /y/

All vowels except /i/, /iə/ and /uə/ can occur before /h/

All vowels except /o/ can occur before silence

CHAPTER 3

Comparison of Urak Lawoi' and Malay Phonemes

A comparison of the Urak Lawoi' (UL) and Malay phonemes is considered feasible as both are Malayo-Polynesian languages.⁽¹⁾ Since both are languages of the same family, viewing the correspondence of their phonemes might be of interest.

The Standard Malay (SM) was selected as representative of various dialects of Malay, e.g. Johor, Perak, Penang, Kedah, Negeri Sembilan, Kelantan and Sarawak, etc., and as the reference point of the comparison. However, some phonological similarities between Urak Lawoi' and other dialects of Malay may also be mentioned.

Most of the reference data about the Standard Malay and its various dialects used in this chapter were taken from "The Phonological Diversity of the Malay Dialects", by Asmah Haji Omar. (1977)

The comparison of Urak Lawoi' and Malay Phonemes is divided into two series: i.e. Comparison between Urak Lawoi' and Malay vowel Phonemes, and Comparison between Urak Lawoi' and Malay Consonant Phonemes.

(1) The Urak Lawoi' language was first studied by David W. Hogan, a linguist missionary working in Phuket Province, Southern Thailand. He mentioned in "Aspects of Urak Lawoi' Syntax in comparison with Malay and Thai", his unpublished article that... "Urak Lawoi' may be regarded as on the fringe of being a dialect of Malay, and definitely belonging to the Malayan Subfamily of Dyen's Malayic Hesiions"

3.1 Comparison between Urak Lawoi' and Malay Vowel Phonemes.

3.1.1 The vowel phonemes of Urak Lawoi' are /i/, /e/, /ɛ/, /ə/, /a/, /u/, /o/ and /ɔ/

3.1.2 The vowel phonemes of Standard Malay are /i/, /e/, /ə/, /a/, /u/ and /o/

It can be seen from the above that although the inventory of vowel phonemes in Urak Lawoi' is not identical with that of the Standard Malay the degree of similarity is markedly high. The difference is realised in an addition of two vowel phonemes /ɛ/ and /ɔ/ in Urak Lawoi'. On the other hand, the vowel system of Urak Lawoi' is identical with that of Perak, Kedah, Penang, Negeri Sembilan and Sarawak dialects. (2)

The following are examples of Urak Lawoi' words in comparison with those of Standard Malay to attest vowel correspondences between these two related languages. The examples will be written in phonemic script.

.....

Standard Malay /i/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /i/, /e/ and /ɛ/ e.g. SM	UL	
/kali/	/kali/	"time, occasion"
/bədiri/	/bədiri/	"to stand"
/habis/	/habih/	"finished, completely, end"

(2) See Asmah Haji Omar, The Phonological Diversity of the Malay Dialects, (1977) p 18.

SM	UL	
/mən <u>ɪ</u> s/	/man <u>ɛ</u> h/	"sweet" (of sugar)
/b <u>ɪ</u> b <u>ɪ</u> r/	/b <u>ɪ</u> b <u>ɛ</u> /	"lip"
/bat <u>ɪ</u> ?/	/bat <u>ɛ</u> ?/	"Javanese patterned cloth"
/laŋ <u>ɪ</u> t/	/laŋ <u>ɛ</u> ?/	"sky"
/səmp <u>ɪ</u> t/	/səp <u>ɛ</u> ?/	"narrow"

Standard Malay /ə/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /ə/, and /a/ ⁽³⁾

e.g.

SM	UL	
/l <u>ə</u> mbu/	/l <u>ɛ</u> mu/	"cow"
/b <u>ə</u> li/	/b <u>ɛ</u> li/	"to buy"
/g <u>ə</u> li/	/g <u>ɛ</u> li/	"ticklish, amused"
/k <u>ə</u> na/	/k <u>ɛ</u> na/	"contact, touch, experience, correct, must"
/n <u>ə</u> m <u>ə</u> /	/n <u>ɛ</u> ma/	"name"
/k <u>ɪ</u> t <u>ə</u> /	/k <u>ɪ</u> t <u>ɛ</u> /	"we"
/bac <u>ə</u> /	/bac <u>ɛ</u> /	"to read"

(3) This is true only in the "Schwa-variety" which refers (by Asmah Haji Omar in "The Phonological Diversity of the Malay Dialects") to Standard Malay in Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Malaka, Johor, Penang, Kalantan and Trengganu that the "Schwa variety" was named to one of the two varieties accepted as the norms for good language usage. It concerns the pronunciation of the orthographical "a" and the orthographical "r", both in the word final position. The orthographical "a" is pronounced [ə] and the orthographical "r" is realised as silence shwa-variety but the orthographical "a" and "r" are pronounced as the low central vowel [a] and the alveolar trill [r] respectively in the a-variety. The a-variety prevails as Standard language in certain states in Peninsular Malaysia as well as in the Malaysian states in Borneo viz Sabah and Sarawak.

Standard Malay /a/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /a/ and /ə/
e.g.

SM	UL	
/mata ⁽⁴⁾ /	/mata/	"eye"
/nanti/	/nati/	"to wait"
/baju/	/baju/	"coat, upper garment"
/besar/	/basə/	"large, great"
/belajar/	/blaje/	"to learn"
/dengar/	/dəŋə/	"to listen, to hear"

Standard Malay /u/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /u/, /ə/ and /ɔ/ e.g.

SM	UL	
/kuku/	/kuku/	"nail"
/lalu/	/lalu/	"to pass, after"
/hantu/	/hatu/	"ghost"

/telur/	/tələ/	"egg, testis" (only UL.)
/gugur/	/gugə/	"to drop, to fall"

SM	UL	
/bunuh/	/bunɔh/	"to kill"
/penuh/	/pənɔh/	"full"
/namuk/	/namɔʔ/	"mosquito"

(4) in the "a-variety" (see also footnote 2.)

Standard Malay /o/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /u/

SM	UL	
/d <u>o</u> s <u>a</u> /	/d <u>u</u> s <u>a</u> /	"sin"
/k <u>o</u> p <u>i</u> /	/k <u>u</u> p <u>i</u> /	"coffee"
/t <u>o</u> l <u>a</u> ?/	/t <u>u</u> l <u>a</u> ?/	"to push"

3.2 Comparison between Urak Lawoi' and Malay Consonant Phonemes

3.2.1 The consonant phonemes of Urak Lawoi' are: /p/, /t/, /c/, /k/, /ʔ/, /b/, /d/, /j/, /g/, /s/, /h/, /m/, /n/, /ɲ/, /l/, /r/, /w/ and /y/

3.2.2 The consonant phonemes of Standard Malay are: /p/, /t/, /c/, /k/, /ʔ/, /b/, /d/, /j/, /ɔ/, /s/, /z/, /h/, /m/, /n/, /ɲ/, /l/, /r/, /w/ and /y/

It can be seen from the above that though the inventory of consonant phonemes in Urak Lawoi' is not identical with that of the Standard Malay, the degree of similarity is very high. The difference is realized in an addition of only one consonant phoneme, /z/, which is a loan phoneme taken initially from Arabic but later reinforced by the influx of loan words coming from English in which this phoneme forms a component. (5)

(5) for the more detail about loan phonemes in Malay see Asmah, Haji. Omar, "The Phonological Diversity of the Malay Dialects (Dewan Bahasa Dan Pustaka) 1977. p.6

Urak Lawoi' Initial Consonants

		Labial	Alveo- lar	Pala- tal	Dorsal	Glottal
Stops	vl.	p	t	c	k	ʔ
	vd.	b	d		g	
Affricate				j		
Fricatives			s	.		h
Nasals		m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Lateral			l			
Flap			r			
Semivowel		w		y		

Standard Malay Initial Consonants

		Labial	Alveo- lar	Pala- tal	Dorsal	Glottal
Stops	vl.	p	t	.	k	ʔ
	vd.	b	d		g	
Affricates	vl.			c		
	vd.			j		
Fricatives	vl.		s			h
	vd.		z			
Nasals		m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Lateral			l			
Trill			r			
Semivowel		w		y		

Without taking /z/, a loan phoneme, into consideration every consonant phoneme of Standard Malay except /c/ and /r/ has the same manner of articulation as Urak Lawoi' consonant phonemes.

The following are examples of Urak Lawoi' words as compared with those of Standard Malay to attest consonant correspondences between these two related languages. Besides the examples, some distributional features of the phonemes will be mentioned. The examples will be written in phonemic script. The phonetic transcription will also be cited when necessary.

3.2.3 Comparison of Initial Consonants

Standard Malay /p/, /t/, /c/, /k/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /p/, /t/, /c/ and /k/ respectively.

Examples:

SM	UL	
/p ₁ agi/	/p ₁ agi/	"morning"
/lu ₁ pa/	/lu ₁ pa/	"to forget"
/ta ₁ nah/	/ta ₁ nah/	"earth, soil"
/ba ₁ tu/	/ba ₁ tu/	"stone"
/ci ₁ caŋ/	/ci ₁ caŋ/	"to chop, to mince"

SM	UL	
/c <u>u</u> ri/	/c <u>u</u> ri/	"to steal"
/k <u>a</u> sut/	/k <u>a</u> suc/	"shoes"
/k <u>i</u> ra/	/k <u>i</u> ra/	"to think"

Standard Malay /b/, /d/, /j/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /b/, /d/, and /j/ respectively.

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/b <u>a</u> suh/	/b <u>a</u> suh/	"to clean with water"
	/mab <u>u</u> k/	/mab <u>u</u> ?/	"intoxicated"
	/d <u>a</u> d <u>a</u> /	/d <u>a</u> d <u>a</u> /	"chest, breast"
	/p <u>a</u> daŋ/	/p <u>a</u> dak/	"plain, playing field"
	/j <u>a</u> ri/	/j <u>a</u> ri/	"finger"
	/pu <u>j</u> i/	/pu <u>j</u> i/	"to praise"

Standard Malay /g/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /g/

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/g <u>a</u> jah/	/g <u>a</u> jah/	"elephant"
	/g <u>i</u> g <u>i</u> /	/g <u>i</u> g <u>i</u> /	"tooth"

Standard Malay /ʔ/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /ʔ/

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/ʔ <u>a</u> da/	/ʔ <u>a</u> da/	"be present, exist, possess"
	/ʔ <u>o</u> raŋ/	/ʔ <u>u</u> rak/	"human being, person"

Standard Malay /s/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /s/

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/s <u>i</u> sir/	/s <u>i</u> se/	"comb, to comb"
	/s <u>u</u> du/	/s <u>u</u> du/	"spoon"

Standard Malay /h/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /h/ and /ʔ/

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/h <u>i</u> du <u>ŋ</u> /	/h <u>i</u> du <u>k</u> /	"nose"
	/t <u>a</u> h <u>u</u> /	/t <u>a</u> h <u>u</u> /	"to know, to understand"
	/h <u>a</u> ri/	/ʔ <u>a</u> ri/	"day"
	/h <u>i</u> sap/	/ʔ <u>i</u> saʔ/	"to suck"

Standard Malay /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ and /ŋ/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ and /ŋ/ respectively

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/m <u>a</u> ta/	/m <u>a</u> ta/	"eye"
	/s <u>a</u> ma/	/s <u>a</u> ma/	"alike, equal, together"
	/n <u>a</u> nah/	/n <u>a</u> nah/	"pus"
	/n <u>a</u> si/	/n <u>a</u> si/	"cooked rice"
	/m <u>a</u> ŋ <u>a</u> ni/	/m <u>a</u> ŋ <u>a</u> ni/	"to sing"
	/ŋ <u>a</u> man/	/ŋ <u>a</u> man/	"delicious, pleasant"
	/ŋ <u>a</u> ŋ <u>a</u> /	/ŋ <u>a</u> ŋ <u>a</u> /	"to open, agape (the mouth)"
	/t <u>e</u> ŋ <u>a</u> h/	/t <u>e</u> ŋ <u>a</u> h/	"middle; function word for continuous action"

Standard Malay /l/ and /r/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi'
/l/ and /r/ respectively

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/l <u>a</u> ma/	/l <u>a</u> ma/	"long (of time)"
	/ma <u>l</u> am/	/ma <u>l</u> ap/	"dark, night"
	/r <u>a</u> jin/	/r <u>a</u> jit/	"diligent"
	/ba <u>r</u> at/	/ba <u>r</u> ac/[barai?]	"west"

Standard Malay /w/, /y/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /w/
and /y/ respectively

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/w <u>a</u> ?tu/	/w <u>a</u> ?tu/	"time, opportunity"
	/ba <u>w</u> a/	/ba <u>w</u> a/	"to bring, to carry"
	/ka <u>y</u> a/	/ka <u>y</u> a/	"rich, wealthy"
	/ka <u>y</u> u/	/ka <u>y</u> u/	"wood"

Urak Lawoi' Final Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Alveo-Palatal	Dorsal	Glottal
Stops	p	t	c	k	ʔ
Fricatives		s			h
Nasals	m	n		ŋ	

Standard Malay Final Consonants

	Labial	Alveolar	Dorsal	Glottal
Stops	p	t		ʔ
Fricatives		s		h
Nasals	m	n	ŋ	
Lateral		l		
Trill		r		

The comparison between consonant clusters will not be mentioned in this study since there is no obvious correspondence

3.2.4 Comparison of Final Consonants

In standard Malay and the various dialects /k/, /p/, /c/, /j/, /b/, /d/, /g/ cannot occur in final position.⁽⁶⁾ In addition, au [aw], ai [ay], oi [oy] are interpreted as diphthongs⁽⁷⁾ so /w/ and /y/ can no longer be considered as final consonants. Therefore the final consonants in Standard Malay⁽⁸⁾ are: /p/, /t/, /ʔ/, /s/, /h/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /l/ and /r/ and the final consonants in Urak Lawoi' are: /p/, /t/, /c/, /k/, /ʔ/, /s/, /h/, /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/ as shown in page 83 -:

Standard Malay -/p/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' -/ʔ/

Examples:

SM	UL	
/gənap/	/gənaʔ/	"complete, full, enough"
/asap/	/ʔasaʔ/	"smoke, steam"

Standard Malay -/t/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' -/c/ and -/ʔʔ/

Examples:

SM	UL	
/dapat/[dapat]	/dapac/[dapaiʔ]	"to meet"
/kasut/[kasut]	/kasuc/[kasuiʔ]	"shoes"
/bukit/	/bukeʔ/	"hill"
/sakit/	/sakeʔ/	"ache, ill"

(6) See Asmah, Haji. Omar "The Phonological Diversity of the Malay Dialects" Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 1977 p.6

(7) Haji Abdul Rahman Bin Yusop; Collin's Malay Gem Dictionary, p.xi

(8) This refers to final consonant of pure Standard Malay not including final consonant of loan words.

Standard Malay /ʔ/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' /ʔ/

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/batuʔ/	/batuʔ/	"cough"
	/tuʔnuʔ/	/tuʔnuʔ/	"to point out, suggest"

Standard Malay -/s/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' -/s/ [-ih]

when it occurs after central and back vowel and corresponds to Urak Lawoi' -/h/ [h] when it occurs after front vowel

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/mas/[mas]	/mas/[masih]	"gold"
	/ʔatas/[ʔatas]	/ʔatas/[ʔataih]	"on, above"
	/rəbus/[rəbus]	/rəbus/[rəbusih]	"bcil"
	/haqus/[haqus]	/haqos/[haqosih]	"burn up"
	/jənis/	/jənsih/	"kind, type"
	/tulis/	/tuleh/	"to write"

Standard Malay -/h/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' -/h/

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/rumah/	/rumah/	"house"
	/kasih/	/kaseh/	"to love"
	/bunuh/	/bunch/	"to kill"

Standard Malay -/m/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' -/m/* and

-/p/**

* This occurs less frequently
 ** This occurs more frequently

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/nam/	/nam/	"six"
	/ʔanam/	/ʔanam/	"to weave"
	/masam/	/masap/	"sour"
	/hitam/	/hitap/	"black"

Standard Malay -/n/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' -/n/* and -/t/**

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/laman/	/laman/	"courtyard"
	/ɲaman/	/ɲaman/	"pleasant, delicious"
	/lapan/	/lapat/	"eight"
	/tukun/	/tukot/	"submerged reef"

Standard Malay -/ŋ/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' -/ŋ/* and -/k/**

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/kuniŋ/	/kuniŋ/	"yellow"
	/tunaŋ/	/tunaŋ/	"to engage"
	/baraŋ/	/barak/	"thing"
	/buruŋ/	/buruk/	"bird"

Standard Malay -/l/ corresponds to Urak Lawoi' -/n/ and -/y/

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/kapal/	/kapan/	"ship"
	/timbul/	/timon/	"to rise" (to the surface of water)

* This occurs less frequently
** This occurs more frequently

SM	UL	
/asal/	/ʔasan/	"so long as"
/təbal/	/təban/	"thick"
/pukul/	/pukuy/	"to hit, beat, o'clock"

Besides the correspondences mentioned above there is an interesting characteristic concerning word final position in Standard Malay and Urak Lawoi'. That is, the final "r" in Standard Malay undergoes the process of phoneme loss and the vowel preceeding it changes to /ə/

Examples:	SM	UL	
	/bəsar/	/bəse/	"large, great"
	/laŋgar/	/laŋe/	"collide"
	/tegar/	/tege/	"hard"
	/tawar/	/tawe/	"insipid"

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

- Conclusions:
1. Urak Lawoi' phonemes consist of 19 consonant phonemes and 8 vowel phonemes.
 2. There are two types of Intonation Contour, three types of syllable as well as six types of Stress Group in Urak Lawoi'.
 3. Urak Lawoi' and Malay Phonemes have quite high similarities.

Suggestions for Further Studies:

1. Since the studies of Urak Lawoi' Syntax and Morphology at Adang Island has not been made yet, the studies of these two aspects is suggested.
2. As being an isolated Thai island near Malay border, the sociocultural influence of Malay and Thai in this minority group is of interest.
3. During the period of carrying out the linguistic field work at the island, I found many interesting functions of word in the language. Therefore the studying of Urak Lawoi' word classes is considered a worthwhile study.

APPENDIX I

SAMPLE TEXTS

1.	pulaw	hadak	ni	ʔasan	pulaw	sitahabidah
	island	Adang	this	originally	island	King Sitahabidah
	pulaw	nipih	ni	pulaw	raja	sitahabidah
	island	Lipeʔ	this	island	King	Sitahabidah
	juga.	paʔ	sitahabidah	nama	raja	
	also	father	King Sitahabidah	name	King	
	prəsi .	dah gitə	pulaw hadak	ni	kuna	
	Presi	then	island Adang	this	they	
	braluk	pulaw	pliji	bukat	pulaw	hadak
	call	island	Pliji	not	island	Adang
	tapi	rumoh	kita	timon		
	but	homeland	we	emerge; rise (to the surface of water)		
	marih.	tet	caʔ	siap . . .	tet . . .	-caʔ . . .
	come	not	that..	Siamese	not	that..
	rumoh	kita	tet	caʔ	ʔurak	puteh
	language	we	not	that..	person	white
	tet	caʔ	moken .	tapi	kalaw	məlayu
	not	that	Moken	but	if	Malayu
	kuna	braluk	pulaw	pliji.	lepas	ʔitu
	they	call	island	Pliji	pass	that

pulaw	hadak	pənama	pulaw	pliŋi
island	Adand	to name	island	Pliŋi

Free Translation (Folk tale about the name of the Island)

Originally Adang island was the island of King Sitahabidah. Lipe' island was also his. King Presi was the father of King Sitahabidah. They call Adang Island Pliŋi Island, not Adang Island as at present. Our island (Urak Lawoi' island) emerged and was called Pliŋi Island. At that time, no matter what tribes are, Thai, Urak Lawoi', White people or Moken, all called Adang Island by the Malayu (Malay) term, Pliŋi Island.

2. bikas	pagi	pagi.	pi	bəsugi .
get up	morning	morning	go	wash face
gijeh	gigi.	pi	bəsugi	sudah.
brush	teeth	go	wash face	finish
bəh	bəda? .	sise	pala .	lepas
fill	face powder	comb	head	pass
?itu	dudu?	dudu?	basuh	ko?
that	sit	sit	wash	pre-noun particle
jap.	təŋa?	nasi.	nasi	masa?
plate	set up	rice	rice	ripe, cooked
dah.	buac	gulay	sudah	dah.
already	make	curry	finish	already

makat	nasi.	makat	nasi	sudah
eat	rice	eat	rice	finish
dah.	dudu?	pulak.	cahi	təpuk
already	sit	more, again	knead	flour
buəc	koy.			
make	sweets			

Free Translation (Daily activity)

I got up early in the morning, went to wash my face, brushed my teeth then made up my face with face powder and combed my hair. After the rice was cooked I made curry and had my meal. I sat and rested again. Then I kneaded flour for making sweets.

3. Conversational Texts

1. pi (ka?) diha "Where will you go?"
go to where
2. pi məŋənən "Go fishing"
go to fish
3. pi juan sipoc "Go to sell shellfish"
go sell shellfish
4. kaw pənama nama "What is your name?"
you to name what

5. ku pənama mi'daŋ "My name is Mi'dang"
I to name Mi'dang
6. lapə nasi dah ge "Are you hungry" ?
desire, cooked already question
hungry rice word
7. tet lagi "Not yet."
not more, again
8. nimah ada gə "Is Nimah at home?"
Nimah exist, question
have word
9. həy "No, she is not at home"
not have
10. ini baju sapa "Whose is this blouse?"
this blouse who
11. na? ku "It's mine"
of I
12. nibini ?itu bəkaca? lalu
woman, that beautiful intensifier
girl
"That girl is very very beautiful."
13. jap taŋan ini brapa bac[bai?]
clock hand this how much Baht
"How much is this watch?"
14. tiga ratus [ratuih] "It costs three hundreds Baht."
three hundred

15. ku suka makat naqnas [naqnah]

I like eat pineapple

"I like to eat pineapple."

16. ku briṅac [briṅai?] ka? kaw "I think of you"

I think to you

17. mah pagi mareh cəpac cəpac nə

tomorrow come quickly quickly intensifier

"(Please) come early tomorrow."

18. səmiya ?itu ma bu? dah

person, that be drunk already
human being

"That man has been drunk already."

19. ha nana? ?itu kəna hiyu taka?

Oh child(ren) that must, shark bite
correct,
touch

"Oh that child was bitten by a shark."

20. ari ?ini ku na? pi to?k^ha

day this I will go Phuket

"Today I will go to Phuket"

21. pi jaṅan sapa "Whom do you go with?"

go with who

22. mi? de? kaw "(I'll go with) your younger sister."

younger of,at you
sister

23. kaw bədənəŋ bəleh gə "Can you swim?"
You swim be able, question
obtain word

24. Tet "No, I can't"
not

25. bəleh "Yes, I can"
be able, obtain

26. rumah ko? təm jawuh gə
house pre-noun Term far question
particle word

"Is Term's house far from here?"

27. To jawuh tə "Oh! it is very very far from here."
Oh far intensifier

28. kita bəgibak masama "We are talking."
we talk together

29. bali? dāh "Will you go back?"
go back already

30. ?ə (ku) na? pi təŋa? nasi
yes I will go set rice
"Yes, I will go to cook rice prepare the meal."

APPENDIX II

REFLECTION ON SOME SEMANTIC ASPECTS

In the study of phonemic systems of Urak Lawoi', It has been noticed that Urak Lawoi' (UL) and Thai (TH) have some semantic aspects related with each other. Following are examples and explanations of such phenomena.

1. There is a group of UL. words that can cover two meanings of TH. words which often occur together.

Examples: UL: /sake?/

can cover both

TH: /cèp/ "painful" and /pùay/ "sick" which often occur together as:

UL: /ku sake? kaki/

I painful foot

"I feel pain in my foot"

UL: /nana? . . . ku . . . sake? . . . tiga . . . ?ari . . . dah/ . . .

child(ren) I sick three day already

"My child(ren) has(have) been sick for three days"

TH: /chán mây yàak cèp khây dâay pùay læey/

I not want painful fever can,be able sick Intensifier

"I really don't want to be sick"

UL: /pruc/ can cover both TH: /thóon/ "belly" and

/sây/ "intestine" which often occur together as:

UL: yaŋan na? kato? de? pruc ku
don't wish,will hit at belly I
"Don't hit my belly"

UL: ku timaw makat pruc hayap
I not eat intestine hen
"I do not eat hen's intestine"

TH: wan níi thóoŋ sây man pàn.pùen phí? kon
day this belly intestine it agitated strange
"Today I felt agitated in (my) belly"

UL: /baji?/ can cover both TH: /dii/ "good" and /ŋaam/
"beautiful" which often occur together as:

UL: rata səmiya suka na? jadi ?urak baji?
all,throughout person like wish, will become person good
"Everybody would like to be a good person"

UL: ɲa tuleh surac baji? tə.
she,he,they write book beautiful Intensifier
"She writes beautifully"

TH: khǒo hây phóp tǎæ sìn thfi dii ɲaam
ask for give meet but thing which good beautiful
ta lǒot pii
throughout year
"Wish you to meet only good things throughout the year"

The examples below will mention only Urak Lawoi' and Thai corresponding words. The text examples will be dropped

UL: /tanam/ can cover both TH: /plùuk/ 'to plant' and /fǎŋ/ 'to bury'

UL: /səpɛʔ/ can cover both /kháp/ 'tight' and /khəp/ 'narrow' in Thai.

UL: /jalat/ can cover both /dæŋ/ 'walk' and /thaŋ/ 'path, way' in Thai.

UL: /malap/ can cover both /mɔut/ 'dark' and /khâm/ 'night fall' in Thai.

UL: /bladu/ can cover both /yùt/ 'stop' and /phák/ 'to rest' in Thai.

UL: /tɔpuʔ/ can cover both /chíi/ 'to point' and /nəʔ/ 'to suggest' in Thai.

UL: /kəna/ can cover both /thùuk/ 'correct, experience' and /tɕɔŋ/ 'touch, must' in Thai.

UL: /gareh/ can cover both /khít/ 'draw' (a line) and /khǎn/ 'write' in Thai.

2. There is a group of compound words in Urak Lawoi' and Thai that has meaning and form related with each other

Examples:

The compound words for "to request" in Urak Lawoi' and Thai are /mita tuluk/ and /khǒc chŭay/* respectively

Both /mita/ and /khǒc/ mean 'to ask for'; both /tuluk/ and /chŭay/ mean 'to help'

The compound word for "strong" in Urak Lawoi' and Thai are /təgə ʔurac/ and /khǎŋ ræŋ/ respectively.

Both /təgə/ and /khǎŋ/ mean "hard"; both /ʔurac/ and /ræŋ/ mean "strength, power"

The compound word for "the most fatty portion of coconut cream" in UL. and Thai are /pala satat/ and /hŭə kàʔthíʔ/ respectively.

Both /pala/ and /hŭə/ mean "head"; both /satat/ and /kàʔ thíʔ/ mean "coconut cream"

The compound word for "please" in Urak Lawoi' and Thai are /ʔamet hati/ and /ʔaw cay/ respectively.

Both /ʔamet/ and /ʔaw/ mean "take, get"; both /hati/ and /cay/ mean "mind"

* this form is used in the southern dialect; in central Thai they say /khǒc rǒcŋ/ /khǒc/ means "to ask for" /rǒcŋ/ means "to cry"

APPENDIX III

REDUPLICATION IN URAK LAWOI'

Reduplication in Urak Lawoi' may be classified **into 2** forms;

1. Repetition of the whole original word
2. Repetition of the final syllable of the original word

Examples of form 1:

/pagi-pagi/ "early in the morning" ; /pagi/ "morning"

/buac-buac/ "pretend"; /buac/ "to do, to make"

/tiŋi-tiŋi/ "high, tall or very high, very tall"; /tiŋi/
"high, tall"

/dapik-dapik/ "very close"; /dapik/ "near, close by"

/hidu[?]-hidu[?]/ "(fruit) very fresh"; /hidu[?]/ "fresh, alive, live"

Examples of form 2:

/kəntukan/ "pumpkin"

/bə[?]əbə/ "jellyfish"

/pah-rəpah/ "spice"

/jak-bujak/ "young boy"

/təy-kətəy/ "uvular"

/radara/ "young girl"

/sik-rəsik/ "hot"

/dibladi/ "relatives"

/nəy-[?]əny/ "termite"

/ribari/ "cockroach"

/ta-mata/ "policeman" (/mata/ "eye")
/tak-bitak/ "starfish" (/bitak/ "star")
/kilaki/ "man" (/laki/ "husband")
/nibini/ "woman" (/bini/ "wife")
/laŋε²/ "sky" (/ŋε²-laŋε²/ "palate")
/damuda/ "very young, very fresh" (/muda/ "young, fresh")

APPENDIX IV

LEXICOSTATISTIC WORD LIST

Following is a list of Urak Lawoi' and Standard Malay* basic vocabulary which are based on the Swadesh 100 word list.** The purpose of presenting them is to show how closely-related these two languages are:

English	Standard Malay	Urak Lawoi'
I	/ʔaku/	/ku/
thou	/ʔəŋkaw/	/kaw/
we	/kita/	/kita/
this	/ʔini/	/ʔini/
that	/ʔitu/	/ʔitu/
Who?	/siapa/	/sapa/
What?	/ʔapa/	/nama/
not	/tidaʔ/	/tet/
all	/səmu/	/səmuha/
many	/banaʔ/	/banaʔ/
one	/satu/	/sa/
two	/dua/	/duwa/

* Taken from Collins Malay Gem Dictionary by Haji Abdul Rahman Bin Yusop. Revised Edition, 1975.

** See Samarin, J. William, Field Linguistics: A Guide to Linguistic Field Work, Holt, Rinchart and Winston, New York p. 220

English	Standard Malay	Urak Lawoi'
big	/bəsar/	/bəse/
long	/panjaŋ/	/paŋak/
small	(of quantity)/sədikit/	/dikiʔ/
woman	/pərəmpuan/	/nibini/
man	/laki laki/	/kilaki/
person	/ʔoraŋ/	/ʔurak/
fish	/ʔikan/	/ʔikat/
bird	/buruŋ/	/buruk/
dog	/ʔanjiŋ/	/ʔasu/
louse	/kutu/	/gutu/
tree	/puhon/	/puhot/
seed	/biji/	/biji/
leaf	/daun/	/dawot/
root	/ʔakar/	/ʔakə/
bark	/kulit kayu/	/kuleʔkayu/
skin	/kulit/	/kuleʔ/
flesh	/dagiŋ/	/lulu/
blood	/darah/	/darah/
bone	/tulaŋ/	/tulak/
grease	/mijaʔ/	/mijaʔ/
egg	/təluŋ/	/tələ/
horn	/tanduʔ/	/tanuʔ/
tail	/ʔekor/	/ʔikə/

English	Standard Malay	Urak Lawoi'
feather	/bulu buruŋ/	/bulu buruk/
hair	/rambut/	/buʔ/
head	/kəpala/	/pala/
ear	/təliŋa/	/tliŋa/
eye	/mata/	/mata/
nose	/hiduŋ/	/hiduk/
mouth	/mulut/	/muluiʔ/
tooth	/gigi/	/gigi/
tongue	/lidah/	/lidah/
fingernail	/kuku/	/kuku/
foot	/kaki/	/kaki/
knee	/lutut/	/lutuiʔ/
hand	/taŋan/	/taŋan/
belly	/pərut/	/pruiʔ/
neck	/bata leher/	/lihe/
breasts	/dada/	/dada/
heart	/jantuŋ/	/jatuk/
liver	/hati/	/hati/
drink	/minum/	/ʔuʔ/
eat	/makan/	/makat/
bite	/gigit/	/gigiʔ/
see	/lihat/	/lihaiʔ/
hear	/dəŋar/	/dəŋə/
know	/tahu/	/tahu/
sleep	/tidur/	/tinuʔ/
die	/mati/	/mati/
kill	/bunuh/	/bunoh/

English	Standard Malay	Urak Lawoi'
swim	/bəreŋaŋ/	/bədeŋaŋ/
fly	/tərbəŋaŋ/	/trəbək/
walk	/jalana/	/jalat/
come	/dataŋ/	/datak/
lie	/tidur/	/tinuʔ/
sit	/duduʔ/	/duduʔ/
stand	/bərdiri/	/bədiri/
give	/bəri/	/bri/
say	/kata-kata/	/məlaw/
sun	/mata hari/	/mata ʔari/
moon	/bulan/	/bulat/
star	/bintaŋ/	/bitak/
water	/ʔair/	/ʔaye/
rain	/hujan/	/hujat/
stone	/batu/	/batu/
... sand ...	/pasir/	/tanah/
earth	/tanah/	/tanah/
cloud	/ʔawan/	/kəmuəŋ/
smoke	/ʔasap/	/ʔasaʔ/
fire	/ʔapi/	/ʔapi/
ash	/ʔabu/	/habu/
burn	/tunu/	/tunu/
path	/jalana/	/jalat/
mountain	/bukit/	/bukeʔ/
red	/merah/	/mirah/
green	/hijaw/	/hijaw/

English	Standard Malay	Urak Lawoi'
yellow	/kuniŋ/	/kuniŋ/
white	/putih/	/puteh/
black	/hitam/	/hitap/
night	/malam/	/malap/
hot	/haŋat/	/haŋaiʔ/
cold	/sejuk/	/bejeʔ/
full	/penuh/	/penoh/
new	/baharu/	/baharu/
good	/baiʔ/	/bajiʔ/
round	/bulat/	/bulaiʔ/
dry	/keriŋ/	/krik/
name	/nama/	/nama/

APPENDIX V

GLOSSARY

pi	"to go"	puti?	"small green fruit"
pitu	"door"	puteh	"white"
pici?	"to squeeze (a lime)"	pucu?	"shoot (of plants)"
piko?	"to crook, crooked, bended"	pucai?	"pale"
pi.ʔisa?	"nipa palm leaf"	pukuy	"to hit, beat", o'clock"
pi.ʔi.ri?	"shallow basket used as a sieve or strainer."	pukai? *	"cast net, fish net"
pisak	"banana"	puji	"to praise"
pisaw	"knife"	pusa	"a kind of fruit"
pisaw pəŋuke	"razor"	puŋah	"to transfer, to carry"
pinak	"to steam (fish)"	puruk klame	"coconut shell"
pinaŋ	"areca nut"	pule	"to mold"
pine?	"distorted"	pulak	"more, again"
pira?	"silver"	pulaih *	"a kind of plant"
pileh	"to choose"	pulaw	"island"
piyu?	"pot"	puhot	"tree"
		puhot klame	"coconut tree"
		puwaih	"clear"

* Word with final -/c/ and -/s/ will be written in their phonetic forms i.e. [-iʔ] and [-ih] respectively.

pua?	"race, group of people"	pədaih	"hot" (taste of food)
pəpadap	"to extinguish"	pəjap mata	"close one's eyes"
pətimaŋ	"to weigh"	pəjai?	"bed bug"
pətat	"to arrange, to repair"	pəjara	"prison"
pətakoi?	"to scare"	pəgəna?	"completely, fully"
pətay	"a kind of plant"	pəgak	"to hold"
pəcaya	"to believe"	pəgari	"to see"
pəcah	"to break, to smash"	pəsət	"to order"
pəkat	"market"	pəmitih	"a trap"
pəkasap	"to pickle"	pəmici?	"temple (body part)"
pəthuy	"to spit"	pəmupu? hayap	"a cock's comb"
pəbəje?	"make something cold"	pəməlaw	"a word, a speech"
pəbəla	"to bring up"	pəmaki	"to curse"
pədu	"gall bladder"	pəmanah	"arrow, bullet"
pədeh	"to smart"	pənuduk	"a cover"
pədu?	"to load" on (a truck, a ship, a train)	pənai?	"to be tired, to be exhausted"
		pəpu	"turtle"
		pəpuri	"thief"

pəŋuleh	"pencil"	pəŋarəi? klame	"an utensil for grating coconut"
pəŋaka?	"handful, fist"	pəluh	"sweat"
pəŋəmə	"a clothesline"	pəle	"male sex organ"
pəŋələ?	"shy, timid"	pələ?	"strange"
pəŋe?	"to wear"	pəlay	"to melt"
pəŋake?	"a disease, sickness"	pəlah (fire)	"to burn"
pəŋamun	"a robber"	pot	"even, also, so"
pəŋarat	"the toilet"	papat	"plank"
pəŋipaih	"a broom"	papat pədudu?	"stool"
pəŋicoh	"tricky"	papat pəŋanai?	"a chopping block"
pəŋineh gigi	"toothbrush"	papat tu?	"table"
pəŋapan	"fist"	pətet	"abscess"
pəŋatak	"curtain"	patu?	"to bite" (use for bird, hen, snake etc.)
pəŋacik	"button"	patak	"to hold to a taboo"
pəŋaci?	"a tool for splitting betel nut"	patay	"beach"
pəŋaruh	"paddle"	patah	"to break"
pəŋareh	"match"		

pai?	"four, at, place"	panay	"clever"
pai? diha	"where"	panah	"shoot with any weapon but a gun"
pai? rapai?	"always"		
pakay	"to wear"	panak	"long"
pa? ?ay	"scar"	panu	"slingshot"
pa? metuha	"father in law"	pari	"ray, skate"
patha?	"to knock, to drive (a nail)"	pare?	"in return, return"
pakhai?	"together"	para?	"big knife"
padi	"paddy"	palu	"beat (a drum)"
padi puloi?	"paddy of glutinous rice"	pala	"head, *cl. of book"
padi suruh	"paddy of non glutinous rice"	pala kræli?	"bald head"
		pala ?aye	"water surface"
pagi	"morning"	pala hatu	"hornet"
pagi nitay	"this morning"	pa yuk	"umbrella"
pagə	"fence"	payah	"difficult"
pasa?	"language"	pahe?	"bitter"
pasan	"affair"	pah rəpah	"a kind of spices"
pana?	"short"		

* means classifier

paha	"thigh"	tipu	"to soothe"
pahai?	"chisel"	tipa?	"can, tin"
pahai? besi	"cold chisel"	tikuhi	"rat"
pətoŋ	"to tailor, to make a dress"	tikap	"to stab, to bet"
prutuh	"to demolish"	tika?	"window"
prui?	"belly, intestine"	tiko	"kettle"
prulu	"arrow"	tiko	"the master of a fishing boat"
pruh	"to chase"	tiga	"three"
prəci?	"to sprinkle"	tiga bəlah	"thirteen"
prəleh	"Perlis State" (Kuala Perlis)	tiga ratuhi	"three hundreds"
prak	"to sow"	timon	"to emerge"
pra? dada	"Chest"	tima?	"to shoot with a gun"
pranu?	"a kind of animal"	timah	"zinc"
prahat	"to walk stealthily"	timo	"east"
plita	"lamp"	timon kayu	"papaya"
pləpaih	"to release"	timon mlikay	"water melon"
plate dudu?	"veranda"	tinu?	"sleep"
placak	"the name of a festival floating"	tinu? səmalap	"sleep overnight"

tiñeh	"to point out"	tukai ? lutui ?	"to kneel"
tiñ	"big bucket"	tuko ?	"malleolus" (body part)
tiñi	"tall, high"	tuduk	"to cover, close"
tiñan	"leave, desert"	tuduh	"to foretell, to accuse"
tiñ takay	"utensil for fetching water"	tujuh	"seven"
tirih	"leak"	tume ?	"heel"
tiru ?	"a kind of weapon, to stab"	tumu ?	"to box"
tihak	"post"	tumon kayu	"a stump of trees"
tiyo ?	"to blow"	tumuh	"to sprout"
tupu ?	"village"	tumuh klame	"coconut shoot"
tupon	"blunt"	tunu	"to burn" (something)
tupay	"squirrel"	tunu ?	"to stoop, to bend"
tupai ?	"a kind of sweets"	tunang	"fiance"
tupah	"to tumble"	tupu ?	"to point, to teach"
tutu ?	"to pulverize"	tunin	"the second day after the day after tomorrow"
tutih	"to fall (of rain)"		
tuku	"a stove"		

tugu	"to watch, to wait"	təpuk	"flour"
tugə?	"to sit"	təpə? tanan	"to clap"
turut	"to descend, to come down"	təpuih	"mole"
turui?	"to follow"	təpuruk	"coconut shell"
tuleh	"to write"	təpət	"as a matter of fact"
tuluk	"to help"	təpai?	"straight, place"
tulai?	"the day after tomorrow"	tətu	"sure"
tulak	"bone"	tətumoih	"to tumble"
tulak krik	"tibia bone"	təcukhi?	"to tip"
tulak muda	"ribs"	təkəjuj?	"to be startled"
tula?	"push"	tə.khə.ni?	"to choke"
tuhu?	"to throw"	təbu	"sugar cane"
tuhə	"dry"	təbu?	"to pierce, to puncture"
tuha	"old"	təbaih	"to cut down" (trees)
tuhət	"owner, boss"	təbləŋa?	"extend neck (accidentally)"
tet	"not, no"	təgure?	"to pick (the ear)"
tə	"like that"		

təgə	"hard"	təgah malap	"late at night"
təgə ʔurai?	"strong"	tərejot	"to jump"
təgə hati	"obstinate"	tələ	"egg, testis"
təga	"thirsty"	təlu?	"gulf, bay"
təgala bənak	"plough rice field"	təlat	"to swallow"
təgah	"to argue, to contradict"	təlot	"to turn inside out"
təgrəlik	"roll spontaneously"	təlah	"to predict"
təsipa?	"to stumble, to trip over"	to? de?	"a kind of vegetable"
təsəmap	"trip over violently"	təpi	"but"
təmu?	"ant-hill"	təpih	"to winnow"
təmuih	"through"	təpə	"to hit with the palm"
təмага	"copper"	təpə?	"to cover, to seal"
tənan	"calm"	təpə? tanan	"palm" (body part)
təna?	"to set up"	təpə? kaki	"sole of foot"
tənan	"curse word"	təko?	"fear, afraid of"
tənah	"middle; function word for continuous action; somewhat"	təko?	"testis"

taka?	"(shark) bite"	tanah	"soil, earth, sand"
takan	"a kind of talisman"	tapa	"to ask"
tak.bi.tak	"star fish"	taṅ	"money"
taji	"a spur" (of a cock)	taṅuk	"to carry on the shoulder"
tajap	"sharp" (as knife)	taṅa	"house ladder"
tajak	"to shove away with the foot"	taṅan	"hand"
tageh	"to crave, to lust"	taru?	"vegetable"
tahot	"year"	taruh	"to keep, to put, to place" (something)
tame?	"a big knife"	tara	"north"
tamata	"policeman"	tarap	"to have malice"
tamah	"to increase, to add"	tarah	"to sharpen"
tanu?	"horn, to gore"	tali	"rope, string"
tana	"congenital skin mark"	tali pinak	"belt"
tana pabaji?	"just at the right time"	tali ?urai?	"gut"
tanam	"to plant, to grow, to bury"	talap	"tray, to sink"
		tahu	"to know"

tahi	"excrement"	tliŋa	"ear"
tahat	"to endure, to bear"	tliŋa tuli	"deaf"
tahat hati	"to refrain, to restrain oneself"	tlaga	"a well"
tawə	"insipid"	tləŋək	"to strip"
tawaih	"alum"	cicit	"ring"
təy.kə.təy	"uvula"	ciceʔ	"great grandson, great grand daughter"
təʔ.kha	"the name of Phuket Island"	ciceʔ	"to be torn"
təge	"bean sprout"	cicak	"to chop, to mince, to hack"
truk	"eggplant"		
truk pulaw pinəŋ	"a kind of eggplant"	cireʔ	"to devour" (vulgar speech)
truʔ	"loud, much, strong"	cirəiʔ	"to shrink"
trəbiʔ	"to go out, to leave, to exit"	ciyup	"to kiss, to smell"
trətək	"to turn face up"	cihat	"to sympathize with"
trəbak	"to fly"	cupaʔ	"a measure of capacity for rice"
tralu	"too much, over much, very"	cucu	"grandchild"

cucu?	"to stab, to skewer"	cuwa?	"to be dented (of mouth)"
cucuh	"to light"	cəpai?	"quick"
cucə	"a kind of sweets"	cəta	"fable, tale, to tell a story"
cukin	"to lever up, to pry"	cəke?	"to strangle"
cuka	"a kind of sauce"	cəkak	"(a rope) tight"
cuphə?	"to jump"	cəka?	"to eat (rice) with the fingers"
cukhi?	"to dig, to lever up"	cəko?	"to bend, to be crooked"
cube?	"to hold with thumb and index finger"	cəkhut	"a specific word for evening time"
cumu?	"to pile, a pile"	cəbu?	"to dip up"
curi...	"to steal"	cəgok	"to crave, to lust"
curi?	"to slit, to cut, to rip"	cəru?	"a kind of fish"
cule?	"to pry, to prise open"	cəlik	"clean"
culat	"to tear"	cəlu?	"to immerse, to dip into"
cuhok	"to be nicked, to be dented"	cələ	"to water"
cuwe?	"to pinch"	cələ?	"to be ashamed, to be shy"

cəlakə	"wicked, bad"	cə?.ca?	"lizard"
cəlah	"spare time"	canu	"opium"
cot	"until"	care?	"to tell"
cε	"grandfather"	cahi	"to knead, to press"
cεp	"put food into one's mouth"	cawa?	"to answer"
cε?	"slushy, muddy"	crətə	"tale, tell a tale"
ca	"a kinterm indicating elderly person, older sibling"	crəmen	"glass"
cap	"remember, recognize"	crana pinaŋ	"The bowl with betels and, arecas, carry to the bride's home as a troth"
capə	"to mix"		
capah	"a basin"	crəh	"to be lighted, light"
catok pisak	"the inflorescence of a banana plant"	crəw	"watery"
caca?	"to build, to pitch"	kipaih	"to sweep"
cakun	"to dig"	kita	"we, us"
caka?	"be capable of"	kikih	"to scrape, to grate"
cakəih	"to put one leg across"	kikay	"to sweep" (any place except in
ca?.cik	"intestinal worm"		

ki.ʔaih	"to jeer"	kuden	"scabies"
kisə	"to mill"	kuda	"a horse"
kimaʔ	("an obscene word")	kusəʔ	"to peel"
kiri		kumu	"to keep something in the mouth"
kirip	"to send, to despatch"	kumə	"a kind of wood use for building the festival boat"
kira	"to think, to calculate"	kuniŋ	"yellow"
kilik	"to go around"	kunə	"green gourd"
kilaiʔ	"lightning"	kupəʔ	"turmeric"
kiyuh	"over there"	kupəm	"to smile"
kiweʔ	"wry"	kupa	"they"
kiat	"here"	kuruih	"thin" (of body)
kuteʔ	"to pick"	kuraʔ	"ringworm"
kuci	"a key"	kuleʔ	"(fruit) peel"
kucay	"to scare"	kuleʔ kayu	"bark"
kuku	"finger nail"	kuleʔ ʔari	"skin"
kukuih	"to steam"	kuleʔ mata	"eyelid"
kukə	"to shave off"	kulaiʔ	"mushroom"

kə?.lagi	"a moment, a while"	kəta?	"to be on time, in time"
kəpi?	"to squeeze, to press, to massage"	kətaih	"paper"
		kəcai?	"crowded, to plug"
kəpuh	"to blow"		
		kəbut	"garden"
kəpan	"a fist"		
		kəbaih	"to feel numb"
kəparuk	"a skink"		
		kədak	"to bend, to twist"
kəpala	"the chief, the head"		
		kəday	"a shop"
kəpəw	"to bawl"		
		kəji? mata	"to blink"
kəpə?	"to pick (fruit) (flower)"	kəja?	"clear"
kə.ti.bai?	"a flea"	kəmubuk	"roof"
.....			
kətih	"to flutter"	kəmudi mutu	"a steerman"
kətə	"to shiver"	kəmuru	"be jealous of"
kətoi?	"to pass wind"	kəmuha	"all over"
kəte?	"armpit"	kəmuaŋ	"cloud"
kətap	"a crab"	kəmo?	"(soap) bubble"
kətai?	"to pull out, to pluck"	kəmen	"calm, quiet"

kəmat	"to fold one's arms across his chest"	kəŋi?	"gum"
		kəŋaŋ	"be satiated"
kəmak	"popped rice"	kələk	"to annoy"
kəmak ɲaŋa	"to have the creeps"	kələp	"dark"
		kələi?	"astringent"
kəma?	"to swell"	ko?	"pre-noun element"
kəməri	"yesterday"		
kəmə?	"sponge"	koy	"sweets"
kəməŋ	"a nephew or a niece"	koy lipek	"a kind of Chinese sweets"
kəməih	"dirty"	kapik	"cl* for a plank"
kəniŋ	"forehead"	kapə	"lime for eating with betel"
kəne	"slack, to be lax"	kapa?	"axe"
kəna	"correct, touch, must, element used in passive constructions"	kapaih	"cotton wool"
		kanan	"engine boat"
		kanan prak	"a war ship"
kəna hati	"to be satisfactory, pleasing"	kanan trəbak	"aeroplane"

* cl. = Classifier.

kata?	"frog"	kasui?	"shoe"
kato?	"hit"	kaseh	"to love"
kaca	"tile"	kase	"rough"
kacak	"bean"	kami	"I, we"
kaca?	"beautiful, to step on"	kamek	"goat"
kakuk	"a kind of vegetable"	kanə	"to carry two loads suspended from the ends of a pole across the shoulder"
kaka	"kinterm for one who is elder"	kanak	"a cage, a pen"
kaka nibini	"elder sister"	kanak ?iti?	"duck's pen"
kaka kilaki	"elder brother"	kanak hayap	"chicken's coop"
ka?	"to, if"	kanan	"right" (side)
ka? gite	"like that"	kana hami	"how"
ka? gini	"like this"	kantukan	"pumpkin"
kabu	"kapok"	kapaw	"you" (plural)
kabui?	"cloud"	karai?	"rust"
kasi	"to castrate"	karah	"the hawksbill turtle"

kali	"time, occasion"	kaya	"rich, wealthy"
kala	"when"	kahek	"flat, atrophied"
kala ?ari tə	"in the old days"	kaw	"you (singular)"
		kawui?	"to dip up"
kala dulu	"in former time"	kawat	"friend"
kala duhulu nutu	"ancient time"	ko. ?e	"chair"
kala nutu	"ancient time"	krik	"dry"
kalaw	"if"	kruh	"turbid"
kayu	"wood"	kreta ?api	"train"
kayu kumə	"a kind of wood uses for making the festival boat"	krətaih	"paper"
		krəka?	"ingredients for making a curry"
kayuh	"to paddle"		
kayet	"cloth"	krəbaw	"buffalo"
kayet panak	"a loincloth for bathing without a bathroom" (only used by men)	krəja	"work, to work"
		krəmak	"butterfly"
		krai?	"to cut"
kayet buru?	"rags"	krat	"stove"
kayet sarup kaki	"socks"		

krakoih	"hard"	?ikat	"fish"
kraih	"fierce"	?ikat pari	"rays"
krahak	"expectorate"	?ikat tuna	"marine eel"
krot	"embrace"	?ikat bəlui?	"eel"
krɔ?	"crisp"	?ikat masit	"dried salted fish"
kli.nɔŋ	"to shade, to screen, to obstruct one's view"	?ikai?	"to tie"
kladi /	"taro roots"	?ijen	"engine"
klaga?	"to be seasick"	?isui?	"to scrub, to rub"
klame	"coconut"	?isek	"to budge, to move"
klala	"to be acquainted with"	?ise?	"vagina"
klawə.	"bat"	?isa?	"to suck"
kwasa	"to try, to attempt"	?ini	"this, here, now"
?i.ti?	"duck"	?inuk tajan	"thumb"
?iti? yawa	"goose"	?inuk kaki	"big toe"
?itat	"diamond"	?inuk hayap	"hen"
?ikə	"tail, *cl. for animal"	?inə	"to move slightly"

*cl. = classifier

?iŋo?	"to jidget"	?ugai	"to take off" (clothes)
?iŋo?	"to swing (a hammock)"	?u?	"to drink"
?iri?	"to tug, to drag"	?usi?	"to play"
?upeh	"utensils for dipping water from a well"	?usuk	"to carry by two persons, using a long stick"
?upat	"bait"	?use	"to chase"
?upah	"to hire, to employ"	?umə	"age"
?utok	"profit"	?uma?	"wave"
?utaih	"*cl. for a necklace"	?ure	"to pour"
?ucuy	"pipe"	?urai?	"sinew"
?uca?	"to admonish, curse"	?urak	"human being, person"
?ukə	"to measure"	?urak puteh	"White people"
?ubai?	"medicine, tobacco"	?urak cina	"Chineseman"
		?urak siap	"Siamese"
?ubai? take?	"battery"	?urak lawoi'	"Sea people"
?ubah	"return"	?ule	"to disgorge"

*cl. = classifier

ʔule lidah	"to stick out" (the tongue)	ʔakha	"to think, to guess"
ʔule	"snake"	ʔasik	"other"
ʔule tanah	"earthworm"	ʔadi	"kin term for one who is younger"
ʔule caʔ.cik	"intestinal worm"		
ʔule gələk	"millipede"	ʔadi kilaki	"younger brother"
ʔeh	"go to stool"	ʔadi nibini	"younger sister"
ʔapi	"fire"	ʔadu	"to inform against"
ʔapə	"to lay"	ʔada	"be present, exist, to have"
ʔapo	"to weave"	ʔajə	"to teach"
ʔataiʔ	"to send"	ʔasu	"dog"
ʔataih	"on"	ʔasaʔ ʔapi	"smoke"
ʔacup	"to instigate"		
ʔacoiʔ	"sexual intercourse"	ʔasan	"originally, so long as"
ʔakeʔ	"to lift"	ʔasah	"to whet"
ʔakə	"rcot"	ʔasah pisaw	"blade"
ʔakə bəhə	"coralline"	ʔamet	"take"
ʔakoiʔ	"to carry"	ʔanaʔ	"off spring, young of an animal"

?ana?	patəŋ	"doll"	?aye	"water"
?ana?	paluk	"a small boat"	?aye pasak	"high tide"
?ana?	tini	"step-child"	?aye payaw	"brackish water"
?ana?	kuli	"coolie"	?aye talap	"flood"
?ana?	suluk	"first child"	?aye kəməh	"urine"
?ana?	rayai?	"followers"	?aye ?ikat	"fish sauce"
?anam		"to weave"	?aye ?ubai?	"holy water"
?anən	—	"wind"	?aye ?apuh	"flood"
?anaw		"to reach out"	?aye batu	"ice"
?ari		"day"	?aye surui?	"low tide"
?ari tə		"in former times"	?aye liyə	"saliva"
...?ari ?ini	...	"today"	?ayeh	"ice"
?ari lamula		"first day"	?aya	"female (of animal)"
?ara?		"liquor"	?awai?	"to row"
?aleh		"to turn over"	pha.pə?	"to pinch, hair pin"
?alah		"to lose"		
?ayut		"a cradle"	phagi?	"to share"

phara?	"servant"	bini	"wife"
phaw	"to brew"	bilak	"count"
thok	"box, bag, purse, pocket"	bilak ?ani	"everyday, all day"
		biyə	"don't worry"
khɛ?	"to choke from fish bone"	bihimai?	"to think" (seriously)
khot	"hammer"	bupi	"to lead (to ruin)"
bitak	"star"	butui?	"female sex organ"
bikaih	"get up"	butui? tahi	"anus"
bibe	"lip"	buci?la?	"to turn a sommersalt"
bidik	"edge"	buke?	"hill, mountain"
bidat	"mid wife"	buku	"node, a hitch"
bidak	"*cl. of mat"	bukuih	"to wrap, a package"
biji	"seed, *cl. of fruit"	buka	"to open"
		bukat	"not"
bisa	"venom"	bubu	"a fish trap"
bimiɣ	"to carry with fingers"	bubə	"rice gruel"

*cl. = classifier

budo	"stupid"	bulu luma	"body hair"
busu?	"to give off a bad odor"	buluh	"bamboo"
bume	"doctor, witchdoctor"	bulat	"moon, month"
bunch	"to kill"	bulat pənh	"full moon"
buŋi	"noise, sound"	bulat ?ini	"this month"
buŋa	"flower"	bulat hlot	"next month"
buŋa-garak	"coral"	bulai?	"round"
buŋa mələ	"jasmine"	buai?	"do, make"
buri?	"loud, noisy"	buak	"throw away"
buruk	"bird"	buah	"fruit"
buruk pati	"pigeon"	buah driat	"durian"
buruk bukak	"teal"	buah macak	"mango"
buru?	"decayed, rotten"	buah maneh	"mangosteen"
bulu	"pubic hair"	buah naka	"jackfruit"
bulu gəŋep	"eye brow"	buah naŋnaih	"pineapple"
bulu mata	"eye lash"	buah ramoi?	"rambutan"
		buah limuih	"sapodilla"

buah limaw	"lemon"	bəkataʔ	"frog"
buah limaw maneh	"orange"	bəkacaʔ	"beautiful"
bəpulaih	"to deny"	bəkayuh	"to row"
bəpruiʔ	"pregnant"	bəkaʔ	"look like"
bətiŋan	"to separate, to leave"	bəlah	"to separate, to split"
bətih	"calf"	bəklahi	"to argue, to quarrel"
bətumuh	"to sprout"	bəklala	"to know"
bətumuʔ	"to box each other"	bəʔəbə	"jelly fish"
bətunaŋ	"to engage"	bəʔaʔ	"mud, humid"
bətə	"be assertive"	bəʔaya	"to persuade"
-- bətəgah.	-- "to quarrel".	bəchi	-- "to hate".
bətahu	"to tell"	bəbela	"to cure, to bring up"
bətahat	"to starve, be patient"	bədiri	"to stand"
bəkira	"to think, to calculate"	bədənaŋ	"to swim"
bəkapok	"to marry"	bədəpaiʔ	"meet each other"

bədaʔ	"face powder"	bəsuraʔ	"to shout"
bəjula	"violin"	bəsə	"large, great"
bəjeʔ	"cool, cold"	bəsagi	"rugged"
bəjana	"become widow"	bəsalit	"to change" (dress)
bəjani	"to promise"	bəsalay	"to roast over an open fire"
bəgibak	"to talk with each other"	bəmareh	"to bring" (someone)
bəgu	"friend"	bəmalu	"to curse"
bəgutu	"to have lice"	bəniʔaiʔ	"to vow"
bəgari	"to see"	bənua	"earth"
bəsi	"iron"	bəneh	"relative"
bəsi paku	"nail"	bəne	"to allow, permit"
bəsidoʔ	"to lean"	bəna	"thing"
bəsimoy	"dirty"	bənatak	"animal"
bəsupah	"to swear"	bənak	"rice field"
bəsugi	"to wash one's face"	bənasa	"to spend"
bəsuguiʔ	"to complain"	bənanaʔ	"to deliver"

bənaŋa'	"to breathe"	baten	"bowl, small basin"
bərapa	"how much"	bata	"cement, lime"
bəli	"buy"	batak	"*cl. for cigarette, pencil"
bəla	"to cure, to bring up"	batan	"pillow"
bəlah	"to split"	batan kalak	"a long pillow"
bəleh	"to obtain, can, be able"	batah	"obstinate"
bəhati	"to be worried"	bai?	"Baht"
bəhagi?	"to share"	baca	"to read"
bəhaya	"crocodile"	baksa	"race, ancestors, people"
bok brok	"Adam's apple"	ba?	"give back"
bu?	"hair"	babi	"pig"
bu? crikən	"curled hair"	babi hutat	"wild boar"
bu? mujə	"straight hair"	badat	"body, corps"
bapa	"male (animal)"	baji?	"good, beautiful"
batu	"rock"	baju	"blouse, upper garment"
batu?	"to cough"		

*cl. classifier

basah	"wet"	bawu?	"beard"
baja?	"to persuade"	bawa'	"to bring, lead"
basuh	"to clean with water"	bawak puteh	"garlic"
barai?	"quick"	bawak mirah	"onion"
bari	"to go sour"	bawah	"under"
barai?	"west"	bri	"to give"
barak	"thing"	bribay	"exchange"
barah	"to swell"	briyai?	"think of"
bali?	"to go back"	brutat	"tiger"
balay	"a small house- like hut for dead persons"	bruak	"bear"
bayə	"give in return"	brubai?	"say something like a prayer"
bayak	"shadow"	bruih	"to brush"
bahu	"shoulder"	brumah	"the floor under the house"
baho?	"to chop, to cut (tree)"	bruni	"to hide"
baharu	"new, just recently"	brəpak	"to fight in (war)"
bawu	"fragrant"	brəkew	"to scream"

bræbe?	"(nose) mucus"	brani	"to dare"
bræbui?	"to seize, to grab"	brana	"folk dance of Urak Lawoi"
bræbuih	"to boil"	brana?	"to deliver"
bræga?	"to quiver involuntarily"	braluk	"to call"
bræsit	"to sneeze"	braleh	"to turn over, to return"
bræsap naŋwa'	"to have the creeps"	bralak	"grasshopper"
brai?	"heavy"	blupa?	"rough"
brake?	"to move (to a new house)"	bluma	"to compete"
braih	"milled rice"	bløneh	"glossy"
braih pului?	"milled glutinous rice"	blacat	"paste of prawns"
		blakak	"back, rear"
		blakak taŋan	"dorsum of hand"
braih suŋuh	"nonglutinous variety of rice"	bladu	"stop, rest"
		blapa	"to spend" (money)
bramay	"amusing"	blapa	"pan"

blari	"to run"	duwa bəlah	"twelve"
bəh	"to add, to fill, to put into"	duwa brana?	"father and a child or mother and a child"
bəh bəlah	"mad"	det	"candle"
diki?	"small, few, little"	de?	"at"
dibladi	"relatives"	dəpa	"span of arms out stretched"
diniŋ	"wall, partition"	dəki	"to envy"
diri	"to stand"	də'a?	"toretch ^b "
duwa	"two"	dəmi?	"small"
dubi	"to iron, an iron"	dənia	"earth"
dudu?	"to sit, to stay"	dənək	"crow"
dusa	"sin"	dənəŋ	"to swim"
duri	"thorn"	dəŋə	"to listen to, to hear"
dulu	"before"	dəla?	"be accustomed to"
duwi?	"money"	dop	"tradition"
duwa puluh	"twenty"	dapik	"near"

dapai?	"to meet"	dahi	"forehead"
dat	"suddenly"	dahani	"to wake up"
datak	(come)"from"	dahat kayu	"a branch of tree"
daki	"gook"	dawot	"leaf"
daki pala	"scurf"	daway	"wire"
dak kadak	"perhaps"	draih	"(of a river) swift, strong"
dak dak	"motorcycle"	(sə)ji? ka?	"as if"
dathe	"shallow"	jirai?	"graveyard"
dada	"breast"	jilai?	"to lick"
dadak	"to grill"	judi	"card"
dagu	"chin"	juga	"also"
daga	"thirsty"	julu?	"to gather fruit from a tree by using a long stick"
dame	"torch"	juan	"to sell"
darah	"blood"	jəti?	"to flip"
dalap	"deep, in"	jəʔə	"sickly"
dah	"done, finished, ended, already"		

jəmu	"to be tired of"	jaqan	"with, by, don't, and"
jəmə	"to dry"	jari	"finger"
jəneh	"kind, sort"	jari tuṅu?	"index finger"
jənah	"to win"	jari klikik	"the little finger"
jəŋɔ?	"to poke"	jari maneh	"ring finger"
jəlik	"to look askance at"	jari hatu	"middle finger"
jələp	"to try, to taste"	jarup	"needle"
jap	"plate, clock, hour"	jarak	"apart, far off"
jap taṅan	"wrist watch"	jalat	"walk, path, way"
jak bujak	"a young man"	jalat pəni	"road"
jadi	"enough, become, to be"	jahe?	"to sew" (cloth)
jagok	"corn"	jahai?	"wicked"
jaga	"be careful"	jawuh	"far"
jamat	"bridge"	jawuh hati	"sad"
jana	"widow"	jrəŋaw	"turbid"
		jraw	"clear" (water)

jrawai?	"acne"	guri	"an earthen jar"
gibak	"to talk"	gure?	"to pick" (the ear)
gigi	"tooth"	gurok	"to drop off, to fall"
gigi grəhap	"the molars"		
gigi siyuk	"canine tooth"	guluk	"to roll up, to knot"
		gulek	"to lie down"
gigi?	"to bite"	gula	"sugar"
gise?	"to draw" (the bow of a fiddle)	gulay	"curry"
		guhe?	"rugged"
giñeh	"to brush, scrub"	guha	"cave"
gilik	"to roll"	gətah	"rubber"
gila	"mad, crazy"	gəbə	"blanket"
giwak	"to fling"	gəgah	"bank" (of the river)
gutik	"to cut, scissors"	gəsay	"rough"
gutu	"louse"	gəna?	"completely, enough"
gutə	"thunder"	gəŋep	"eye brows"
gugu	"a comrade"	gəlak	"bracelet"
gugə	"to fall (of the sun), to set"	gəla?	"to laugh"
		gəraih	"a glass"

gati	"in place of"	ganok	"a kind of sweets"
gatan	"to itch"	ganaih	"to be brassy, to crave"
ga?	"to have a capacity for"	garu	"to scrape, joss sticks"
gabɔ?	"to rot, decayed"	gareh	"to write"
gaduk	"a yam-like plant"	garap	"salt"
gaduh	"busy"	garak	"to crave, to be brassy, to lust"
gadaw	"insipid"	garaw	"hoarse"
gaji	"a saw, to saw"	garoi?	"to grate"
gaji bulat	"monthly salary"	gali	"to dig"
gajah	"elephant"	gala?	"to crave"
gagi?	"to sob"	galah	"a pole"
gaga?	"to stammer"	gawon	"to mold, to mix"
gasat	"an earthen jar"	grumɔŋ	"to throng"
gasa?	"to rub"	gruh	"luck"
game	"picture, sculpture"	grətap	"to scold"
gama?	"to guess, to plan"	grənak	"a double-headed drum"
gamoi?	"to claw, to scratch"		

grælik	"to roll"	sise	"comb"
gra?	"to wake someone up"	sise pala	"to comb"
glawa?	"spider"	simoy	"dirty"
sipoi?	"a shell"	siqi	"just now"
sipaku	"nail"	siqah	"to park, to moor"
sipa?	"kick"	sireh	"betel leaves"
sita?	"to draw"	sila?	"to turn over"
sita? rupa	"to take a photograph"	siyuk	"a canine tooth"
siku	"elbow"	siyun	"whistle"
sikuk	"to hurt by using elbow"	siak	"daytime"
siken	"to feel a sudden pang"	sia?	"to prepare"
sikai?	"to stand erect"	siwa	"to rent"
sisi?	"to remove the scale of a fish"	supah	"to swear"
sisi? ?ikat	"the scale of a fish"	supaw	"curried fish wrapped in banana leaves and steamed"
		suka	"to like"

suka hati	"to be glad"	suguh	"true"
su?	"side"	sugay	"river"
su? blakak	"in the rear, in the back"	suruh	"to order"
su? hlot	"in front of"	surai?	"book"
subak	"ear ring"	suluh	"to throw (a light)"
sudu	"spoon"	sulap	"to cram"
sudu jari	"fork"	suwai?	"to throw (water), to pour"
sudah	"done, finished, ended"	suwa?	"action of eating by using fingers"
sudo?	"to scoop"	səpuluh	"ten"
sugi	"to wash one's face"	səpe?	"tight"
susu	"milk"	səpe? kətap	"the claws of a crab"
susut	"to pile up"	səpa?	"nearly"
susah	"suffer"	səti	"car"
susah hati	"worry"	sətengah	"half"
sunī	"calm"	səkupat	"card"
sunə nata	"to stare"	səku?	"to cover"

səkai?	"to encircle, to forestall"	səmoí?	"ant"
səkrəmɔih	"dirty"	səma?	"untidy"
səbəlaih	"eleven"	səmah	"to salute by using two hands face together"
səba?	"to be puzzled"	səno?	"ladle"
sədu?	"to hiccup"	sənapak	"rifle"
sədə	"to wake up"	səna?	"tight, oppressed"
səji?	"as if"	sənaŋ	"easy"
səjuruɪh	"a moment"	səŋai?	"thorn (of fish)"
səgat	"lazy"	səŋa?	"calm, quiet"
səsik	"to roll up, to fold up"	səŋan pala	"dizzy"
səsai?	"to lose one's way"	səribu	"one thousand"
səmilat	"nine"	səratuɪh	"one hundred"
səmiya	"person"	sələ?	"to insert"
səmuh	"to heal"	səla?	"greedy"
səmuha	"all over"	sok	"each"
səməŋai?	"soul"	sələŋ	"tea"
səmata	"only"	sa	"one"

sapoi?	"to cover (with blanket)"	samun	"to rob"
sapa	"who"	samen	"simultaneously, at the same time"
satat	"coconut cream"	sama	"with, also"
satak	"the name of Lanta Island in Krabi Province"	sagun	"tied hair"
sai?	"jiffy"	sari	"to seek, to search for"
sai? sai?	"always"	sarak	"cage"
sakoi?	"to put across"	sarak glawa?	"spider net"
sake?	"pain, sick"	sarak mathu	"beehive"
sa ?op	"warm"	sarai?	"(of a boat) heavily loaded"
sabe?	"because"	sarə?	"hut"
sabe?nama	"why"	sa lagi	"one more"
sabut	"soap"	salay	"to roast over an open fire"
sabai?	"comrade"	salah	"false"
saja	"only, merely"	salah jalat	"to lose one's way"
sage?	"shore"	sayai?	"to slice"
sami	"monk"		

sayak	"to love"	sray	"lemongrass"
saya?	"wing"	srok	"to drain off water after the rice in the pot has come to the boil"
saya? ?ikat	"fin"		
sah	"clear"		
sawara	"voice, sound"	srok	"to filter"
so?	"lung"	sluwə	"trousers"
srupa	"look like, resemble"	slawai?	"Islamic-like prayer"
sruni	"hide"	hitap	"black, dirty"
srunay	"flute"	hiduk	"nose"
sre?	"to dread (to do something), to be afraid (esp. because of a previous bad experience)"	hidu?	"to live, alive, fresh"
srəma	"a cold"	hijaw	"green"
srapak	"a lance"	hirih	"a slump, a piece"
sra?	"to dry (rice) over a fire after having boiled it and drained off the water"	hiru?	"to sip"
		hiyu	"shark"
		hutat	"jungle"
		hubi	"a plant with edible tubers like potatoes"

hubi maneh	"potatoes"	hatə	"to arrange"
hubat	"silver gray hair"	hata	"just when, as soon as"
hubak	"to splice" (rope)	hata ini	"now, at present"
hujuk	"end"	hatu layə	"rainbow"
hujat	"rain"	hacə	"(of meat) to become tender"
hurak	"prawn"	habih	"done, finish, the end of"
hulu	"a handle"	habu	"ash, dust"
hulai?	"a maggot"	habə	"news"
huwi	"rattan"	hadak	"the name of Adang Island"
huai?	"sick"	haja	"to pretend"
hape?	"to nip, to clamp"	haja?	"suffer, poor"
hapa	"all together, whole"	hagi?	"to give"
hapa?	"bad smell"	hama	"hammer"
hapaih	"refuse"	hapai?	"to float"
hapaih təbu	"sugar cane remains"	hapaih	"hot"

haḡəih	"to burn, to be burnt"	misay	"moustache"
haru	"to stir"	miḡa?	"oil"
harak	"charcoal"	miḡa? klame	"coconut oil"
halu	"a pestle"	miḡa? gaih	"kerosine"
haluih	"powdered, fine"	mirah	"red"
hala	"luck"	miya	"to seek, to search for"
hayap	"hen"	miaw	"cat"
həy	"not have"	mupai?	"to pull out"
hnuih	"cuttle fish"	mutu	"ship"
hna?	"to steal a glance"	mutah	"to vomit"
hlot	"next, front"	mucay	"to scare"
mipi	"to dream"	mukə	"dawn"
miteh	"trap"	mukai?	"a purse net"
mita	"to ask for"	mukə?	"(of a cock) to crow"
mita tuluk	"to request"	mu?	"a hat"
mita bralah	"to apologize"	mu?u pai?	"to gossip"
mi?	"a kinterm for one who is younger"	mu? upay	"to tell a lie"

mukha	"face"	mənurui?	"to follow"
muda	"young, green"	mənideh	"to boil"
mudah	"prone to...."	mənima?	"to shoot"
mudah lupa	"forgetful, forget easily"	mənileh	"to flow"
musa	"angry, rage"	mənatu	"son in law or daughter in law"
mumə	"dandruff"	mənasa	"out of order, to spend"
muncy	"vagina"	mənapa	"to ask"
munch	"kill"	mənari	"to dance"
mupə	"stretch"	mənala?	"to bark"
muray	"a kind of bird"	mənuru?	"to thrust one's body under or into something"
mului?	"mouth"	mənəru?	"drowsy"
mula	"at first"	mənəsan	"to deplore"
mula mula	"at start, from the beginning"	məpamun	"to rob"
məpa?	"to chew"	məpapi	"to sing"
məcah	"to break"	məpəri	"to seek"
məbui?	"to grab"	məpəre?	"to tell"
məsəton	"a gun"	məpəcay	"to tease, to scare"
mənikah	"to marry"		

məŋugə	"to abort"	mata ʔari jəʔ bəjəʔ	"late afternoon"
məŋulay	"to make curry"	mata bilaih	"squint"
məŋəten	"to bite"	mata buta	"blind"
məŋətaiʔ	"to convulse"	matah	"raw, uncooked"
məŋəmāk	"to blossom"	macak	"mango"
məŋa	"to greet, to warn"	maki	"to curse"
məŋapən	"to fish"	makuʔ	"bowl"
məŋareh	"matches"	makat	"to eat"
məŋəŋɔiʔ	"utensils for grating"	maʔ	"mother"
məlaw	"to speak"	maʔ mətuha	"mother in law"
ma	"kinterm for one's mother's younger brother"	mathu	"bee"
mapeʔ	"hair pin"	mabuʔ	"to be drunk"
mati	"to die"	maih	"gold"
mata	"eye"	masuʔ	"come into, go into"
mata kayen	"fish hook"	masit	"salty"
mata ʔari	"sun"	masa	"to try" (food)
mata ʔari braleh	"afternoon"	masap	"sour"
		masaʔ	"ripe, cooked"
		masama	"together"

maso?	"to cram"	mrika?	"to bulge"
mamay	"to talk in one's sleep"	mrifat mathu	"honey"
mani	"to bathe"	mrəguh	"to snore"
maneh	"sweet"	mrəp	"to hatch"
maŋəih	"to burrow"	mrataw	"to be in a delirium"
mareh	"to come"	mraka?	"to crawl"
male?	"stingy"	mliŋay	"to listen"
malap	"night, dark"	mlupai?	"to jump"
malap ?ini	"tonight"	mlunu	"a kind of fruit"
malap sapa	"last night"	mlata?	"a snail, a leech"
malaw	"little basin"	mlawaih	"(of fruits) to go out of season"
may	"kinterm for one's mother's younger sister"	nipih	"(cf things) thin, the Urak Lawoi' name of Lipe' Island which is known as Adang Island"
mahan	"expensive"	nici?	"to chop"
mah pagi	"tomorrow"	nikah	"to marry"
mah pagi sa	"the day after tomorrow"	nibini	"woman"
məŋ məŋ	"children's breasts"		

nideh	"to boil"	nangeh	"to cry"
nupak	"to stay"	nambot	"number"
nunaŋ	"a kind of foot, sweetsop"	nangri	"city"
nek	"to hold a child"	nari	"to dance"
nati	"to wait"	nok	"which"
natu	"son or daughter in law"	nɔy? anɔy	"termite"
na?	"wish, of..."	niru	"winnowing basket"
nachu?	"Thai sauce" (always tastes hot)	nəmah	"to salute"
nasi	"cooked rice"	nərəlak mata	"open one's eyes"
nasi kuŋe?	"turmeric rice"	nələ?	"be ashamed"
nam	"six"	nələp ?aye	"to dive"
nana?	"offspring, children"	na	"yes, he, she, him, her, it"
nana? busu	"the last child"	naman	"delicious"
nana? bəkəmə	"twin"	namə?	"mosquito"
nana? suluk	"the first child"	napə?	"to rise, to ascend, to go up"
nanah	"pus"	naŋ	"great-grandparent"
		naŋa'	"body"

ḡare?	"to tell"	riba	"lap"
ḡah	"get away"	ribari	"a kind of insect"
ḡumu	"to suck"	ribay	"exchange"
ḡua?	"to yawn"	ridiw	"radio"
ḡe? laḡe?	"palate"	riga?	"catch"
ḡate? mata	"to blink"	rimak	"to be worry about"
ḡaci?	"to spurt"	rinuh	"shade"
ḡapo	"to enfold to encircle (one's neck)"	rihan	"soft, low (voice) gentle (manner)"
ḡatoi?	"(of flies) to beset"	ria?	"much, many"
ḡatu?	"sleepy"	rupui?	"grass"
ḡacik jarup	"safety pin"	rupa	"picture"
ḡanen	"to fish"	rutoh	"to break up"
ḡaga	"to open (mouth)"	rugi	"to lose, to suffer a loss"
ḡici?	"to split" (wood)	rusu?	"beside"
ḡibui?	"storm"	rumut	"light a fire"
ḡibeh	"dented"	rumah	"house"
		rumch	"language, homeland"

ruṅek	"a kind of folk dance"	rənak	"to fry"
ruak	"room"	rənah	"low"
reʔgireʔ	"bicycle"	roṅrian	"school"
rəpoh	"to hit"	rapoh	"to become tender"
rəti	"understand"	rapaiʔ	"close to"
rətaʔ	"nearly"	rapah	"garbage"
rəkay	"a kind of sea shell"	rata	"through out, all over"
rəbuk	"bamboo shoot"	rata səmiya	"every body"
rəbuih	"to boil"	ratay	"necklace, chain"
rəbah	"fall down"	racah	"to lever up"
rəda	"(of wind) calm"	raʔop	"fragrant"
rəgu	"to blow"	raba	"to feel"
rəgak	"to pull"	radara	"young girl"
rəsik	"hot" (feeling)	rajit	"diligent"
rəsaʔ	"to feel"	raja	"king"
rəmak	"at, place"	ragi	"yeast"
rəmay	"tired"	raga	"basket"
		rasa	"taste"

ramay	"amusing"	lisuh	"to pant"
ramoih	"to pick (vegetables)"	lima	"five"
rahu?	"to scoop"	limaw	"lemon"
rawui?	"to hew"	lina	"sleep"
rawa?	"to enfold"	liŋə	"worried"
roi?	"reach, arrive"	lilet	"bee's wax"
lipə	"to throw"	liak	"wound"
lipat	"a centipede"	lihe	"neck"
lipai?	"to fold"	lihai?	"see, look at"
lipaih	"a kind of insect, cockroach"	liwai?	"to twist"
		lupə	"mud"
litah	"a leech"	luka	"to wound, to cut"
licit	"slip, slippery"	lubak	"hole"
likeə	"to coil"	luba?	"a kind of vegetable"
liko?	"to turn (left, right)"	lumay	"powdered"
li?ai?	"tough, sticky"	luŋə	"loose" (coat)
libuli	"bottle"	luŋə?	"much, many"
ligai?	"to turn, to face"	lulu	"flesh, meat"

lulu ?asu	"calf"	ləmaʔ	"fat"
lulu hati	"liver"	ləmah	"soft"
luwə	"wide"	ləŋeʔ	"lose"
ləpa	"careless"	ləŋan	"arm"
ləpaiʔ	"mat"	ləluʔ	"be blistered"
ləpaih	"pass"	lapə	"desire, hungry"
ləpaih itu	"after that"	lapat	"eight"
lətiʔ	"bendable"	lapak	"clean, tidy, flat"
ləteh	"to be exhausted"	latap	"to crush with the foot"
ləkap	"pick (flower) fruit"	laki	"husband"
ləkaiʔ	"to stick, to adhere, to be attached to"	labat	"to embrace"
ləbeh	"more, exceed"	laboh	"long"
ləbaiʔ	"(of a tree, person) ladaiʔ prolific productive, fruitful"	lada	"chilly"
		lada hitap	"pepper"
ləga	"recover, wide"	lagi	"more"
ləmu	"cow"	lagu	"story, affair"

lamə	"sheet" (cl)	lawat	"to fight"
lama	"long of time"	wa	"kinterm for one's father's or mother's elder sister or elder brother"
laman	"court yard"		
lamai?	"slow, long (time)"	wa?tu	"time"
lamay	"to beckon"	wayak	"shadow of objects"
lapoi?	"to be slack"	wayak kule?	"shadow show"
laŋə	"collide"	wayak gəla?	"moving picture"
laŋe?	"sky"	wo?	"place"
laŋaw	"flies"	wo? ?itu	"there" (that place)
laŋəh	"to look up, to turn up (one's face)"	wo? ?ini	"here" (this place)
lari	"run, run away"	yuke?kaki	"to stand on one's toe"
larak	"forbid"	yujun	"to dip into"
lalu	"to pass; intensifier"	yupok	"to carry on the head"
layu	"faded, withered"	yələpək	"prone"
layə	"a sail"	yələ?	"to pound"
lawo?	"sea"	yoh	"Let's (go)"
lawo?	"fish"		

ye?	"grand mother"
yatuk	"heart"
yadi	"enough, become, to be"
yaṅan	"don't, with"
yarak	"far apart, be separated"
yala	"cast net"
yahe?	"to sew"

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