A Malay-English Vocabulary

Containing 6500 Malay Words or Phrases with their English equivalents, together with

AN APPENDIX

Of Household, Nautical and Medical Terms, etc., etc.

BY

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etc., etc.

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1902.
This Vocabulary has been prepared for use in connection with my "Practical Malay Grammar." It was originally intended to incorporate with the Grammar an English-Malay and a Malay-English Vocabulary, each containing some three or four thousand words, but in view of the fact that most people require a vocabulary containing as large a number of words as possible and are subjected to much disappointment and annoyance when they find that their vocabulary does not contain just the very words which they require, it has been thought better to publish the vocabularies separately and to make them as complete as is consistent with the low price at which such works are expected to sell.

The list of words which is here offered to the public contains over six thousand words and phrases. In such a list it is of course impossible to include all the Malay words which may be met with in even a very limited range of Malay reading, and the student will no doubt meet with some expressions in conversation with Malays which will not be found in this vocabulary. Great care, however, has been taken in the selection of the words, and it is hoped that very few which are in common use or are likely to be needed by the student in the first two or three years of his study of the language have been omitted.

In this vocabulary, as in the "Practical Malay Grammar," the Malay words are printed in roman letters only. Comparatively few Europeans make any serious attempt to learn the Arabic character, and those who do will no doubt require a dictionary rather than a vocabulary. The omission of the Arabic characters has enabled the printers to put out this work in a very compact form and at a cost considerably below what it would otherwise have been.

The great defect of Malay vocabularies printed in the Roman character has always been the great difficulty of finding many of the words owing to variations of spelling. This has been particularly the case in regard to the romanization of the short vowel sound, which even in the same work has been represented by different letters in different words, according to the derivation of the word or the fancy of the author, so that in many cases the student has had to hunt for a word in two or three different places before he has been able to find it. This difficulty has been obviated in this work by the adoption of the same system of romanization which has been used in my Grammar and in all the other Malay publications of the American Mission Press. Its peculiar feature is the entire omission of the short vowel.
makes it just as easy to find a word containing the short vowel as it is in a Malay dictionary printed in the Arabic character, for instead of having to look up such a word as *neclayla* or *psaka* under two or three different vowels, the student will be able to find it at once from the sound. It is believed that this will be found to be a very great advantage.

The introduction should be carefully studied by those who desire to make an intelligent use of this vocabulary. Part of the introduction has been reproduced from the Grammar, but there will also be found a large amount of entirely new matter explaining the use of prefixes and suffixes, the accentuation of Malay words, and the use and pronunciation of foreign words, etc. The student should not fail to make the fullest use of the Grammar, not only on account of the importance of thoroughly understanding the grammatical construction of the language, but also because he will otherwise be unable to profit by the frequent references made in the vocabulary to the numbers of the paragraphs in the Grammar, where fuller information will be found in regard to the use of certain words than could be given in a vocabulary.

Derived words will only be found under their roots. Owing to the immense number and variety of the derived forms in the Malay language, this is the only arrangement which is at all satisfactory, and has been adopted in all dictionaries and in one or two vocabularies. At first the student will no doubt have some difficulty in finding out what is the root of some of the derivatives, and it will be necessary for him to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the use of prefixes and affixes; this, however, will be found to be a blessing in disguise, for it is impossible to read or speak the Malay language intelligently without a thorough understanding of the derived forms.

An appendix containing lists of English words with their Malay equivalents has been added. The vocabulary itself contains many similar lists; for instance a list of the different classes of workmen will be found under *tukang*, a list of the classifiers or numeral coefficients under *s-* , cloths under *kaan*, stones under *batu*, etc. The lists of nautical terms and diseases should be of special use to sailors and doctors respectively, and housekeepers will find a very complete list of foods and household terms.

In the preparation of this vocabulary I am particularly indebted to Favre’s Malay-French Dictionary and to Klinkert’s Malay-Dutch Pocket Dictionary. When in doubt as to the precise meaning of a word I have occasionally referred to Wilkinson’s Dictionary, Part I, but as the second part has not yet been published this work has only been referred to in regard to such words as come in the first half of the Malay alphabet. My list of words has been compared with other vocabularies in order to ensure that no important word has been omitted. Several alterations and additions have been made at the suggestion of Dr. Luering, and my thanks are due to him for the valuable assistance which he has rendered me by reading and criticizing the manuscript previous to publication.
Every effort has been made to ensure the utmost accuracy in this vocabulary, but it is hardly possible in the first edition of such a work to prevent errors creeping in, especially so in view of the fact that the latter half of the work was prepared on the eve of my departure for Europe, so that the printing had to be done before the work was completed. A short list of addenda and corrigenda will be found on page xii, and it is recommended that each of these be written in in its proper place. Further corrections, or suggestions for the improvement of a future edition, will be welcomed by the publishers.

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Singapore, June, 1902.
INTRODUCTION.

The Vowels.

The five vowels have the continental sounds:—

\[ a \] as in father. \[ o \] as in hole.
\[ e \] as the ey in they. \[ u \] as in rude.
\[ i \] as in ravine.

In open syllables these vowel sounds have always a greater degree of intensity than in closed syllables.

In addition to the above there is in Malay, as in nearly all Oriental languages, another simple vowel sound which is often called the short vowel sound. In the different systems of romanizing, this short vowel sound has been variously represented by \[ a, \ddot{a}, e, \ddot{e}, i, \ddot{i}, u, \ddot{u} \]; but all these different methods of representing this vowel sound are open to the great objection that they mislead Europeans and even natives into giving it an incorrect pronunciation, and in a dictionary they have the additional disadvantage of giving rise to so much diversity and uncertainty in the spelling of words containing the short vowel that prolonged search is often necessary before it can be discovered which of these vowels has been used by the lexicographer to represent the short vowel in the particular word which is being sought for. Experience has shown that the best way to spell words containing the short vowel with a view to helping the student to a correct pronunciation, is to omit the vowel altogether, and it is believed that the omission of the vowel will obviate the difficulty of finding such words in the vocabulary. The exact sound of the short vowel should be learnt if possible from a Malay: it is almost identical with the half-vowel sound in the first syllable of such words as “machine” and “balloon.”

When two vowels come together, both must be sounded, but the first must be run into the second: thus \[ au \] has very nearly the sound of \[ ow \] in “cow,” as \[ pisau, nau \]; and \[ ai \] has almost the sound of the English \[ i \] in “ice,” as \[ sungai, pakai \].

Consonants.

The consonants in Malay are pronounced as in English, except that the \[ r \] should always be sounded much more clearly and with more of a ring than in English. The consonant \[ ng \] represents a single sound in Malay, and should be pronounced like the \[ ng \] in “singer,” never as in “single;” the latter sound is represented in Malay by \[ n_g \]; thus the
two sounds are found in the words: si-tqa and sitg-loil. The letter " in Malay when it occurs at the end of a word is not sounded like the English " but the syllable in which it occurs must be pronounced very short indeed, and the breath drawn in so as to produce the shortening of the sound. The apostrophe at the end of a syllable indicates a similar abrupt sound. Final " has also the effect of shortening the last syllable, but not more than half as much as final ".

In the transliteration of the purely Arabic letters no distinction has been made between ص and ج; ح and خ; or ق and ك. The other Arabic letters have been transliterated as follows:—ث, خ, ك, ج, ظ, ذ, ش, ض, دل, ط, ف.

The nasal letter 'ain خ which changes its sound according to the vowel written with it, is represented by a rough breathing (') placed before the vowel. The purely Arabic letters given above are very generally mispronounced by Malays, ظ being pronounced as z, ث as s, and sometimes ج as p, and ج as j. Such words are given in the vocabulary under both letters in order to make it easy for the student to find them; thus idhin will also be found under izin, and thalaiha under sulaga.

Orthographic Signs.

As already stated, the inverted comma represents the Arabic nasal letter 'ain. It is placed before the vowel which has the nasal sound, as in the words 'alam, 'ilmu, m'alin, do'a.

The apostrophe represents the Arabic sign hamzah، both at the end of a word as described above and also in the middle of a word between two vowels, where it indicates that the vowels must be pronounced separately; this is also the case where the short vowel sound is followed by another vowel, as in the words sisi, katus, t'akan, the hamzah being used in such cases in the Malay character. The apostrophe is further used to indicate an initial short vowel before the consonants م and ن, as in the words 'mus, 'ntah, 'nyan, etc.

The hyphen is used in this Vocabulary to show the division of the words into syllables, except where the division is marked by an apostrophe or an inverted comma or by the mark ' which shows where the accent falls, as described below. In ordinary writing the hyphen should only be used where a word is reduplicated, or to separate from the words to which they are attached those prefixes, suffixes and other particles which do not form an integral part of the word itself; these are: the preposition ك, the abbreviated numeral س, the passive prefix دی, the pronominal suffixes -ل, -م, and -ی, and the particles -لای, -که, -نای, -لای. The preposition دی is distinguished from the passive prefix دی- by the absence of the hyphen.
References to the Grammar.

Words which are followed by numerals in parentheses are referred to in the "Practical Malay Grammar" in the paragraphs of which the numbers are given, where in every case some further explanation of such words will be found. By this means the Vocabulary becomes to some extent an index to the Grammar, and in regard to the use of certain words the student is enabled to obtain a large amount of information which could not possibly be looked for in a Vocabulary.

Root Words and their Derivatives.

In the Malay language a very large number of words are derived from root words by the addition of prefixes or suffixes. Sometimes several prefixes and suffixes are attached to the same word, and there is so much variety in their use that it would be extremely cumbersome to insert all such derived words in alphabetical order as separate words. The plan which is followed in this vocabulary is that which has been adopted in all Malay dictionaries, namely to put all derived words under the head of roots from which they are derived.

Some prefixes and suffixes are only used to form nouns, and others are used with verbs. The former are:

Prefix $p$, which denotes the agent.
Prefix $p$ and suffix $au$, forming abstract nouns from verbs.
Prefix $per$ and suffix $au$, forming verbal nouns from verbs.
Prefix $k$ and suffix $au$, forming nouns from adjectives and nouns.
Suffix $au$ forming nouns from verbs, and usually expressing the thing which is affected by the action.

The verbal forms are:
Prefix $ber$, which forms present participles with intransitive verbs.
Prefix $ter$, which forms past participles.
Prefix $di-$, which forms the passive voice.
Prefix $m$, used with transitive verbs.
Suffixes $kan$ and $i$, which form transitive verbs.

In this vocabulary the derivatives will be found in the following order: (1) compound words and phrases formed with the simple root in combination with other words; (2) the verbal derivatives; (3) derived nouns. Only those derivatives are given which are in ordinary use; the fact that any particular derived form is not found in the vocabulary must not be taken as an indication that it cannot be used.

In the case of words which are essentially verbs or can be used as verbs in the root form, the derivative formed with the prefix $ber$ or $m$, as the case may be, is given immediately after the root. Where the prefix $ber$ is thus given it may be taken to indicate that the verb is intransitive, and where the prefix is $m$ that the verb is transitive; in the latter case one of the suffixes $kan$ or $i$ is sometimes given to show
which of these forms is most commonly used: in some cases either may be used. Some roots may be used either transitively or intransitively, in which case the derivatives with ber and m are both given. It must be understood that the prefix m can always be used with derivative verbs formed with the suffix kau or i; this being the case it has not been thought necessary to give the derivative formed with m as a distinct form of the word.

In derived words formed with the prefixes ber, ter, per, di-, and k, the first syllable of the root undergoes no change, and the word can therefore usually be discovered without any difficulty, but with the prefixes m and p the root in many cases changes its form. A reference to the following list of changes will usually enable the student to decide what the root is:

If the root commences with:
- l, m, n, or r, it undergoes no change;
- b, the prefix becomes mm or pm, as buka, mmbuka;
- p, the prefix becomes mn or pm, and the initial p of the root is elided, as putus, mputus;
- d or j, the prefix becomes mn or pm, as dapat, mndapat;
- t or ch, the prefix becomes mn or pm and the initial t or ch of the root is elided, as taroh, mtaroh;
- g or h or a vowel, the prefix becomes mg or pq, as gali, mnggali;
- k, the prefix becomes mg or pq and the initial k of the root is elided, as karang, mkarang;
- s and sometimes ch, the prefix becomes mg or pq and the initial s or ch of the root is elided, as suroh, mnyuroh.

The chief difficulty in discovering the root arises when the root commences with p, t, or k, from the fact that when the initial letter has been elided there is no means of knowing what that letter may have been; thus the root of mmutus might be either mutus or putus, and that of mmaroh and mkarang might be either naroh or taroh, or karang or arang respectively. When in doubt the student must look for both forms. Thus with derivatives commencing with mg, the root should first be sought for under the more common letter s and then under ch, those commencing with mn should be looked for first under t and then under n, those commencing mm under p or m, and those commencing mg under k or under the vowel which follows the mg. Similarly of course with derivatives formed with p in its various forms.

**Words of Foreign Origin.**

The Malays have a remarkable aptitude for adopting foreign words, which in most cases become assimilated to the Malay style of pronunciation, the spelling being sometimes changed to suit the new pronunciation. It is important that the student should know the source from which such foreign words have come in order that he may be able to discriminate between synonymous words and decide which should be used in conversation with the various nationalities with whom Malay is spoken. Thus one would not hesitate to use words
of Chinese origin in speaking with the Baba Chinese, or to use Javanese words in conversation with persons who come from the Dutch Indies, whereas one should avoid words of Arabic or Persian origin except when speaking with educated Malays. It should be remembered, however, that some foreign words have become so thoroughly incorporated in the language as to be well understood by all, as for instance such words as waktu, kamar, siwa, bunin, fikir, takat, etc. A large number of English, Portuguese and Dutch words, however, though well understood in the Settlements, are practically unknown to natives living in the interior, so that it is necessary to exercise some discretion in the use of such words.

Spelling of Foreign Words.

Malay lexicographers have usually romanized words of foreign origin in harmony with the spelling of the language from which such words are derived rather than with the way in which they are pronounced by Malays. This plan of having a different system for romanizing foreign words causes great confusion in a vocabulary and has been avoided as far as possible in this work. Such words will be found spelt phonetically according to the Malay pronunciation. Thus Sanskrit and Arabic words which are pronounced by Malays with the short vowel sound are so spelt in this vocabulary, whereas most lexicographers who use e for the short vowel have spelt such words with a, i, or u, as tantra, nischaya, and pusaka, which are here spelt tatra, nischaya and pusaka. The former arrangement, though perhaps scientifically correct, presents such unnecessary difficulties to the unsophisticated mind that a consistent system of phonetic spelling appears preferable. Again it may be more accurate to write kalimat shahadat, but as the Malays always say klimat shahadat it would be misleading to spell otherwise.

Accent in Root Words.

In order that one may pronounce correctly, it is just as important to know on which syllable the stress should be laid as it is to have every word spelt phonetically. A novel feature of this vocabulary is that the stress on each word is shown by means of an accent, in the same way as is done in Webster's Dictionary. It will be noticed that in root words the accent usually falls on the penultimate. When the vowel of the penultimate is short, however, the accent very frequently falls on the last syllable. In some two-syllable words there is an almost equal stress on the two syllables, and in such cases the accent depends a great deal upon the position of the word in the sentence. For instance when the words ting, turun or tahan come at the end of a sentence the accent falls on the last syllable, but when placed elsewhere in the sentence there is some uncertainty as to the accent, though it generally seems to be on the penultimate. Words of Arabic origin are often accentuated by the Malays in a manner different from the Arabs. In this vocabulary no attempt has been made to indicate
the original Arabic pronunciation; the aim has been to accentuate every word in the way in which it is ordinarily pronounced by Malays in the colloquial language.

**Accent in Derivatives.**

Many authorities on the Malay language have maintained that in derivatives the accent moves forward on the addition of a suffix from the penultimate of the root to the penultimate of the derived word. The Dutch scholar van der Wall was the first to controvert this theory, which is also opposed by the grammarian Gerth van Wijk, and is undoubtedly incorrect. As a rule the accent in derivatives remains on the same syllable on which it stood in the root, the principal exceptions being word ending in any, in which the accent falls on the penultimate of the derivative on the addition of the suffix an. Those who wish to see the arguments on both sides of this question will find it fully discussed in a paper on “The Evolution of Malay Spelling,” in No. 36 of the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, published as a separate paper by the American Mission Press.

In regard to the division of the syllables it will be found that on the addition of a suffix commencing with a vowel the final consonant of the root is carried forward to commence the new syllable. The Malays invariably divide the syllables in this way, each syllable being begun with a consonant wherever it is possible. The same thing is done when a prefix ending in a consonant comes before a root commencing with a vowel, as m-nga-ku from ngy and aku.

**Synonyms.**

Another special feature of this vocabulary is that synonyms or words of cognate meaning and sometimes those of exactly opposite meaning, are referred to in the case of a very large proportion of the words. This is intended to open up a very wide field of study to those who wish to make a careful comparison of the precise meanings of Malay words, and who desire to be able to discriminate between words of nearly similar meaning. The advanced student is strongly recommended to make such words a special study.
Abbreviations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. D.</td>
<td>anno domini, in the year of our Lord.</td>
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<tr>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>adjective.</td>
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<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb.</td>
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<td>Ar.</td>
<td>Arabic.</td>
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<td>Chin.</td>
<td>Chinese.</td>
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<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>conjunction.</td>
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<td>D.</td>
<td>Dutch.</td>
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<td>e. g.</td>
<td>for example.</td>
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<td>Eng.</td>
<td>English.</td>
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<td>fig.</td>
<td>figuratively.</td>
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<td>Gr.</td>
<td>Greek.</td>
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<td>Hind.</td>
<td>Hindustani.</td>
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<td>impers.</td>
<td>impersonal.</td>
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<td>intrans.</td>
<td>intransitive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jav.</td>
<td>Javanese.</td>
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<td>lit.</td>
<td>literally.</td>
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<td>N.</td>
<td>North.</td>
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<td>Neth.</td>
<td>Netherlands.</td>
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<td>num. coeff.</td>
<td>numeral coefficient</td>
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<td>Pers.</td>
<td>Persian.</td>
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<td>Port.</td>
<td>Portuguese.</td>
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<td>prep.</td>
<td>preposition.</td>
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<td>q. v.</td>
<td>which see.</td>
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<td>Sk.</td>
<td>Sanskrit.</td>
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<td>Tam.</td>
<td>Tamil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>trans.</td>
<td>transitive.</td>
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<td>X.</td>
<td>used only in Christian literature or among native Christians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>paragraph 20 of the “Practical Malay Grammar.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Addenda and Corrigenda.

Page 8. Layer bulu agam. For “sprit sail,” read “latteen sail.”

9. For Bu’la tu-ta’ra read Ba’la tu’t-ra.

27. Before Derma insert, Der’ji (Hind.), an Indian tailor.

28. Before Dkat insert, Dirzi, see derji.

48. Before Jbang insert, Jazm’ (Ar.), an orthographical sign indicating that the consonant over which it is placed closes the syllable and has no vowel sound; see baris.

78. Before Mtrai insert, Ms’ti (Jav.), certain, must = psti, q.v.

78. Before Muat insert, Mu’a’laf (Ar.), proselyte, convert. Cf. murtad.
Malay-English Vocabulary

A

A'bad (Ar.), that which has no end, an eternal future; see azul.

A-bah-a'bah (Jav.), harness.

A'bang, elder brother.

A'ban-ta'ra (Sk.), herald; see bantara.

Abok, see habok.

A'bu, ashes.

A'char, messenger, envoy.

A'chap, plunged deeply into water, or (a weapon) into the body.

A'char (Pers.), pickles.

A'cheh, a kind of leech: Acheen.

A'chu, m-ngu'chu, to threaten, brandish, feint, pretend.

A'chu-an, mould, matrix, plan, model.

A'chum, m-ngu'chum, to stir up hatred, irritate.

A'da (45, 50-54), to exist, be, be present, take place.

A'da-kan, to bring into existence, cause, make, invent, produce.

K'a'da'an, existence, condition, characteristics.

A'da-nya, a word used to emphasize the close of a sentence.

A'da-pun (133), a punctuation word.

A'dab (Ar.), politeness, courtesy.

A'darg, m-yu'dun, to lie in wait for, lie in ambush.

A'das ma'nis, aniseed.

A'das p-das', cumin.

'A'dat (Ar.), custom, habit.

Ku'raj 'a'dat, uncouth, rude.

A'dek, younger brother or sister.

A'dek ber-a'dek, to be brothers and sisters.

'A'dil (Ar.), just, fair.

K'a'dil-lan, justice.

A-din'da, younger brother or sister (court language).

A'di-pati (Sk.), a Javanese title.

A'di-ra'ja, di-ra'ja (Sk.), a Malay title.

A'do-hi', alas.

A'don, m-yu'don, to knead, make dough.

A'du, ber-a'du, to sleep (court language).

Per-a'du-an (124), bed, bedroom, sleeping place (court language).

A'du, m-yu'dun, -kan, to cause a fight, a contest or a dispute, make a complaint.

P'y-a'du-an (124), complaint, accusation.

'A'fi-at (Ar.), good health.

A'fi-un (Ar.), opium.

A'gak, to guess, conjecture, estimate.
A'ga'ma (Sk.), a religion. Also pronounced igama and nyama.

A-gu'ma Is'lam, the Mohammedan religion.

A'gong (Jav.), great, in certain phrases, as:

Ti'ang d'gong, mainmast.

A'gar, in order that, so that.

A'gar ja'gyn, lest.

A-gar-a'gar, a seaweed from which jelly is made.

A'gas, sandfly.

A'had (Ar., first), Sunday; usually ha'ri a'had; see hari.

A'hal, ah'lu (Ar.), people.

Ah'lu 'n-nu'jum, astrologers.

Ah'li (Ar.), familiar with, accustomed to.

Ah'mak (Ar.), foolish, stupid.

Ah'wal, or a'hu-al or ih'wal (Ar.), plural of hal, q.v.

'A''ib (Ar.), disgrace, shame; disgraceful, despicable.

'A''ib-kan, to despise.

'A-jai''ib (Ar.), wonder, marvel; wonderful, marvellous.

A'jak, m-nga'jok, to persuade, incite, invite, urge a person to accompany one.

A'jal (Ar.), destiny, term of life.

A'jar, m-nga'jar, -kan, -i, to teach, preach (X.).

B-la'jar, to learn.

P-la'ja-ran (122), lesson, the thing taught.

P-nga'jar (121), a teacher, preacher (X.).

P-nga'ja-ran (123), instruction, doctrine.

A'ji, m-nga'ji (103), to read, learn to read, especially the Koran.

A'jok, m-nga'jok, to mimic, ridicule.

'A'kal (Ar.), understanding, intelligence, reason; the mind.

Ber'a'kal (114), intelligent, intellectual, sensible.

A'kan (45, 148, 150), to, for, in order to, shall, will.

Tu'a'kan, will not, it cannot be that—.

A'ka-ninm' (Ar.), persons of the Trinity (X.); plural of uknum.

A'kar, root; a generic term for climbing plants. See also banir, jagkar, tunjaj.

Akh'bar (Ar.), plural of khabar, news, a newspaper.

A'khir (Ar.), the end, the last; last, final.

A'khir-nya, the end of it, at last.

A'khi-rat (Ar.), the future life, eternity.

Dun'ia a'khi-rat, in this world and the next, for all time.

Ak-sa'ra (Sk.), a letter (of the alphabet). See huruf.

A'ku (6, 7), I, me.

M-nga'ku, -i (103), to confess, avow, guarantee, undertake to do a thing.

P-nga'ku-an, confession, creed (X.).

A'lah, to lose in a conflict, suffer defeat; also kalah.

A'lah-kan, to defeat, subdue.

'A-la'i-hi' (Ar.), unto him.

'A'lam (Ar.), the universe, the world.

'A'lam bar-zakh', Hades, the abode of departed spirits.

'A-la'mat (Ar.), sign, token, mark, emblem, symbol, address of a letter.
A'larq, transverse, across.
A-lu'rgan, bar, sand bank at the mouth of a river.
P'alang, crossbar, transverse beam.
Cf. malang.
A'larq, usually a-lang-a'lang, k-pa'-lang or a'lang k-pa'lang, insignificant, of slight extent or degree, of no account.
A'lang-kah, is it a small thing? an emphatic interrogation, as a'lang-kah ba'ik, would it not be good?
A'lap, m-ya'lap, to gather fruit by cutting with a knife on the end of a pole. Usually jolok.
A'las (164), that which is placed under anything, lining, foundation.
A'las-kan, to line, put something under.
A'lat, apparatus, instruments, equipment, weapons.
A'leb, ber-a'leh, to change one's position, move (intrans.).
A'leh-kan, to remove, shift.
A-li-ali, a sling.
'A'lim (Ar.), learned, scholarly, well-informed.
A'liir, m-ya'liir, to flow (as water).
Al-ku'dus (Ar.), the holy.
Roh' Al-ku'dus, the Holy Ghost.
Al'lah (Ar.), God.
Al-ma'ri (Port.), an almeirah, wardrobe.
Al-ma'seh (Ar.), the Messiah, Christ.
Al'pa (Sk.), neglect. Usually l'pa.
Al'pa-kan, to neglect.
A'lub, m-ya'lu-kan and m-ya-lya-ya'-lu-kan, to go to meet or receive a person.
A'lu (Jav.), a pestle for husking rice; usually antun.
A'lu'n, large waves, a swell; see ombak and glombang.
A-lun-a'lun (Jav.), courtyard, open space before a house. Usually hluman.
A'kur, a channel, groove, watercourse.
A'lu-ruan, canal, ditch.
Sa'lu-ruan, gutter, watercourse.
Al'wat (Ar.), aloes-wood; usually gharu.
'A'mal (Ar.), deed, action; good works, meritorious action.
A'man (Ar.), peace, security.
A-ma'nat (Ar.), trustworthy; fidelity, trust, trustee. Sometimes pronounced umanat.
A-ma'nat-kan, to entrust.
A'marg, m-ya'marg, to threaten. Usually ogot.
A-ma'rah, anger; see marah.
A-mas', gold; see 'mas.
A'mat, very.
M-ya-mat-a'mati, to give special attention to, watch very closely.
Am'bang, the upper and lower beams of a door frame. Cf. jnang.
'A'mbar (Ar.), amber.
Am'bil, m-ya-ambil (53), to take, fetch.
Am'bil a'gin = ma'kan a'gin, to go for an airing or pleasure excursion.
M-yaambil ha'ti orang, to gain people's affections.
Am'bin, a scarf or band for securing burdens carried on the back.
Am'bo-i, oh! exclamation of astonishment.

Am'bol, m-gam'bo', to rebound. Cf. anakal.

Am-bong-am'borg, a plant, the pith of which is used for lamp wicks.

Ambun, see 'mbun.

A'min (Ar.), amen: true, faithful.

A'mir (Ar.), chief, commander.

A'mok, m-ngomok, a frenzied assault; to attack furiously, "run amuck."

Am'pat, or 'm'-pat (29-35), four.
Am'pat b-las', fourteen.
Am'pat per-s-qi' or am'pat per-su'qi', square.
Am'pat pu'loh, forty.
K'am'pat, all four.
S-per-am'pat, a quarter.
Yang k'am'pat, the fourth.

Am'pu (124), m-gam'-pu, to hold in the hands, govern, rule over, support, sustain.

Am'pun, m-gam'-pun, -kan, -i, pardon, forgiveness; to forgive, pardon.
Am'pu-nan, forgiveness.

Am-pu'ya, to possess, own.
Pu'ya (12, 14, 15, 24), the possessive particle.
Mm-pu-nya'i, to possess, own.

A-nai-a'nai, the white ant.

A'nak, child, the smaller part of a thing, the young of animals and plants.
A'nak A'dam, children of Adam, the human race.
A'nak as'kat, adopted child.
A'nak a'yam, chicken.
A'nak a'yer, a small stream.

A'nak bi'ni, family.
A'nak bong'su, youngest child.
A'nak bi'ah, the dependants of a Malay chief.
A'nak chu'chu, descendants.
A'nak da'ra, virgin.
A'nak da'yong, oarsman, rower.
A'nak km'bar, twins.
A'nak kn'chi, key.
A'nak la-ki-la'ki, boy.
A'nak li'dah, the uvula.
A'nak neg'ri, native of a country.
A'nak pu'nah, arrow.
A'nak pi'a'tu, orphan.
A'nak p-ru'da, boatmen, sailors.
A'nak p-re'mpu-an, girl.
A'nak ru'ja, prince.
A'nak ro'da, spokes of a wheel.
A'nak sau-dra, nephew, niece.
A'nak su'long, first-born.
A'nak su'ngai, tributary stream.
A'nak ten'yga, steps of a ladder.
A'nak ti'ri, step-child.
A'nak to'gal, only child.
A'nak ya'tim, an orphan.

Ber-a'nak, to have children, to bear children.
Ber-a'nak-kan (117), to bring forth, to beget.
Per-a'na-kun, native, native born.
A'nak ka'nak, infant.


A-nam' or 'nam', six. For derived forms see amput.

Ananas, see nanas.

An'bi-a (Ar.), prophets; plural of nabi.

An'chak, a plate or basket of bamboo in which offerings to the spirits are placed.
Bu-ang' an'chak, to put out offerings.

An'dam, m-rgan'dam (Pers.), to dress, arrange (hair); fringe.

An-de'ka (Jav.), you, pronoun of the 2nd person, used in addressing superiors.

A-rgan-a'rgan, thoughts, meditations, unsatisfied desires.

A-rgan-a'rgan ho'ti, conscience (X.).

A-lang'gal, light, buoyant, high in the water (of a ship).

A-lang'gok, m-ang'gok, to nod or bow the head.

A-lang'gor, the grape vine.

A-lang-go'ta (Sk.), a member, limb, part of the body.

A-lang'grek, orchid.

A-lang'in, wind.

Am'bil a-lang'in, see ambil.

Di a'lus a-lang'in, windward, western lands.

Di ba'reah a-lang'in, leeward, Malayan lands.

Ma'kan a-lang'in, see ambil.

Ma'ta a-lang'in, the points of the compass.

A-lang'in-kan, to dry in the air.

A-lang'ka (Sk.), a figure, arithmetical symbol.

A-lang'ka di'a, the figure two, sign of reduplication.

A-lang-ka'ra (Sk.), perverse, violent.

A-lang-ka'sa (Sk.), the sky, the heavens.

A-lang'kat, m-lang'kat, -kan (55, 63), to lift up, raise.

A-lang'kat a'nak, to adopt a child.

A'nak a-lang'kat, adopted child.

Ber-lang'kat, to depart.

A-lang'ka-tan, expedition, fleet of ships, caravan.

M-lang'kat, to die (court language).

P-lang'kat, stage, platform, tier, rank, position.

A-lang'kau or 'ng'kau (6, 8, 10), thou, thee, you.

A-lang'kop, tweezers, small pincers.

A-lang'kut, m-lang'kut, to fetch and carry, carry piece by piece.

A-lang'sa (Sk.), goose.

A-lang-ia'ya (Sk.), tyranny; see anyiya.

A-lang'ka (Sk.), of various sorts, all kinds of; also aneka.

A-lang'jal, m-lang'jal, to resist penetration, resist or throw back a weapon, cause to rebound.

Cf. ambol

A-lang'ing, dog.

A-lang'jong, a raised hall or verandah, cabins in the poop of a ship.

M-lang'jong la-lang-la'yung, to throw a kite up in the air.

A-lang'jur, m-lang'mjur, to project, stand out, precede.

P-lang'mjur, one who precedes, a guide.

A-lang'tan, pestle of a mortar.

A-lang-ta'ra (Sk.), between, among; an interval of time or space.

P-lang-ta'ra, a go-between, mediator (X.).

S-lang-ta'ra, while, whilst, during.

A-lang-te'ro (Port.), the whole, all, entire.

A-lang-ting-an'ting, ear-drops.

A-lang'tlas or at'las (Ar.), satin.

A-lang'tok, m-lang'tok (103), to doze, sleep.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malay-English Vocabulary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>An'tok</strong>, ber-an'tok, to collide, strike against.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ba'tu ter-an'tok</strong>, stumbling block (X).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A'nu</strong>, a certain (person or place).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A-nu'g-rah</strong> (Sk.), favour, grace, the gift of a superior to an inferior. Sometimes mg'rah.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A-nu'g-rah-kan</strong> (149), to give (to inferiors), bestow a favour.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A'yam</strong>, m-ng'a'yam, to plait, interlace (as basket work). Cf. slampet.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>An-ya'ya</strong> (Sk.), tyranny, persecution, oppression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A-nu'g-rah-kan</strong>, to persecute, oppress, injure.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A'nyut</strong>, drifting; see hanyut.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A'pa</strong> (18, 19), what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A-pa-a'pa</strong>, whatever.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A-pa-bi'lu</strong>, when.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A-pa ja'sal</strong>, why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A-pa gu'na</strong>, what is the use?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A-pa ma'cham</strong> (19), what kind of?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A-pa s-bah',</strong> why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ba-ranq-a'pa</strong>, whatever.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ti-da'k a'pa</strong>, it is nothing, never mind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B-b-ra'pa</strong>, some, several; however much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B-ra'pa</strong>, how much, how many, however much or many (indefinite number).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S-b-ra'pa</strong>, as many as, as much as.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B-ta'pa</strong>, how? why?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>K-na'pa</strong>, why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M-ng'a'pa</strong>, why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P-ng'a'pa-kan</strong>, to do something to a person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Si-a'pa</strong> (18, 19), who?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ba'ranq si-a'pa</strong>, whoever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A'pam</strong> (Tam.), a thin cake made with flour.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A'pi</strong>, fire.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A-pi-a'pi</strong>, the generic name for several kinds of trees.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ba'ranq a'pi</strong>, embers.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bu'nga a'pi</strong>, sparks, fireworks.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gu'noq a'pi</strong>, volcano.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>K-a'pal a'pi</strong>, steamship.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>K'a'yu a'pi</strong>, firewood.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>K-re'ta a'pi</strong>, locomotive engine, railway.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>P-re'ok a'pi</strong>, bomb.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Di-ma'kan a'pi</strong>, consumed by fire.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A'pil</strong>, m-ng'a'pil, to press, nip, squeeze.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ber-a'pil</strong>, close together, in pairs.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>P-ng'a'pil</strong>, a pinch of anything (as snuff).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A'pi-tan</strong>, a press for printing, or for extracting the juice of sugar-cane, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A'pi-un</strong>, opium; see afiun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A'porg</strong>, driftwood; to drift.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A'ra</strong>, trees of the genus fig.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>'A'rab</strong> (Ar.), Arabic, Arabian.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A'rah</strong>, towards, in the direction of.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A'raIg</strong>, charcoal.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A'rang</strong> ba'tu, coal.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A'rang di mu'ka</strong>, disgrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B-ma'q a'rang</strong>, chalk line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K'a'yu a'rang</strong>, ebony.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
'A'rash (Ar.), throne (of God); see arsh.

'A'rif (Ar.), intelligent, well-informed, cultured.

Ar'ki-an (133), then, thereupon. Also arakian.

A'ron, m-nga'rony, to wade, ford a river, cross a sea or strait.

'Arsh' (Ar.), throne (of God).

Ar'ta (Sk.), property; see herta.

Ar'ti or er'ti (Sk.), meaning, signification.

Ar'ti-nya, that is to say.

M-ger'ti (103), to understand, comprehend.

M-ger'ti-kan, to explain, give the meaning.

P-ger'ti-an, understanding, intellect, intelligence, sense.

A'rus, current, tide; see harus.

Ar'wah (Ar.), plural of roh, the spirits of the dead, feasts in honour of the dead.

A-sa' or sa', one; see satu.

Datu lam s-pul'oh a-sa', one in ten, a tithe.

A'sa-kan, to unite, make one.

A'fa (Sk.), hope.

Pu'tus a'sa, hopeless.

A'sah, m-nga'sah, to grind, whet, sharpen.

Ba'tu a'sah, whetstone.

A'sak, m-nga'sak, to fill tightly (as a bag), ram in, press (as in a crowd).

A'sal (Ar.), origin.

A'sal-nusul, descent, origin, genealogy.

A'sam, acid, sour; also musam.

Limaun a'sam, the lime fruit.

A'sap, smoke.

'A'shik (Ar.), in love, enamoured; love, passion.

A'sin (adj.), salt, saline; also musin.

A'sing, separate, apart, distinct, foreign, private.

O'rang a'sing, a stranger.

Nge'ri a'sing, a foreign country.

A'sing-kan, to separate, set apart.

A'soh, m-nga'soh, to nurse, take care of children.

P-nga'soh, a nurse.

A'su, dog, in the expression gi'gi a'su, canine teeth.

A'sut, m-nga'sut, to incite, stir up, instigate.

A'su-tau, instigation.

A'tap, thatch, usually of palm leaves; hence any roof covering.

A'tap gin'ting, a tile roof.

A'tas, on (27), above, over, against (150).

Di a'tas a'ryn, windward, western lands.

A'tau (Sk. atawa), or.

At'las (Ar.), satin.

A'tla-mat (Ar.), greatness, power; great, mighty.

A'tur, m-nga'tur, -kan, to arrange, put in order.

A'tu-ran (125), arrangement.

A'um, m-nga'u'm, roar (of a tiger).

A'ur, several kinds of large bamboos.

A'wak, thou, you.

A'wal (Ar.), first; commencement, beginning.

A'wan, cloud.

A'yah, father. Usually bapu.

A'yah-nda, father (court style).
A' yak, m-yq 'yak, sieve: to sift.

A' yam, a generic name for fowls.
- A' yam b-lau'da, a turkey.
- A' yam hnu'tan, jungle fowl.
- A' yam i'tek, poultry.
- A' yam jwntan, cock.
- A' yam ku-biri, a capon.
- A' yam mu-ti-ar'a, guinea fowl.
- A' yam sa' bong, a lighting cock.
- A' nak a' yam, chicken.

Gom-bu'la a' yam, one who tends poultry.

La' yer bu'la a' yam, spirit sail.

A' ya-pan, food, eatables (court language).

A' yat (Ar.), verse of the Koran, or of the Bible (X.).

A' yer, water, liquid, juice.
- A' yer ang'gor, wine.
- A' yer ba'ti', a flood, inundation.
- A' yer b-kn', a' yer ba'tu', ice.
- A' yer di'deh, whey.
- A' yer gu'la, molasses, sirup.
- A' yer kun'ji, gruel, rice water.
- A' yer k-ras', spirituous liquors.
- A' yer ma'du, honey.
- A' yer man'di, bathing water.
- A' yer ma's', gilding.
- A' yer ma'ta, tears.
- A' yer ma'war, rose water.
- A' yer na'm, drinking water.
- A' yer na'ka, complexion, expression of the face.
- A' yer pa'sang, flood tide.
- A' yer sm-bah'yang, water for religious ablutions.
- A' yer su-rut', ebb tide.
- A' yer ta'war, fresh water.
- A' yer teh', tea.
- A' yer te'jun, waterfall.

Bu-ang' a' yer, to ease oneself; see buang.

Ma'ta a' yer, spring.

Tu'nah a' yer, one's native land.

A' yun, ber-a' yun, to swing, rock, oscillate.

A' yu-nun, a rocking cradle, swing.

A' zal (Ar.), that which had no beginning, an eternal past. Cf. abad.

'A' zi-mat (Ar.), charm, spell, amulet.

B

Bab' (Ar.), chapter.

Ba'ba, foreigners born in Malaya, especially Chinese.

Ba'bi, pig.

Bu'bi hui'tan, wild pig.

Gi'la bu'bi, epilepsy.

Ba'cha, mm-bu'cha, to read.

Ba' chang, the horse mango.

Ba' dak, the rhinoceros.

Ba' dam (Pers.), the almond.

Ba' dan (Ar.), the human body.

Ba' gai, kind, sort.

Ber-ba-gai-ba'gai (115), pl-ba'gui, ba-gai-ba'gui, of various kinds.

S-ba'gai, the same kind, even as, like.

Bagaimana, see bagimana.

Ba' ghal (Ar.), mule.

Ba'gi, to, for, towards.

Bagitu, see bgitu.

Ba' gus, beautiful, fine, nice.

Bah', flood, inundation; see a yer.

Bah'ya or ba'hi-a (Sk.), danger, peril. Also ma'ra bah'ya.
Bah'kan or beh'kan, yea, moreover.

Bah't-ra (Sk.), state barge; ark (X.).

Ba'hu, shoulder.

Bah'wa (Sk.) (138), a punctuation word; see bluwa.

Bai-du'ri (Sk.), certain precious stones,—opals, cat's eyes, etc. Cf. manikam.

Ba'ik, good, well.

Ba-ik-bai'ik, be careful.

Ba'ik...bu'ik..., both...and...

Ba'ik-lah, all right.

Ba'ik pa'rus, handsome.

Ja'ga bu-ik-bu'ik, be careful.

Kh'a'bar ba'ik, lit., good news, a reply to salutation; see khabar.

Mm-bai'ki (103), to mend.

K-ba'ik-kan, goodness.

Bait' (Ar.), house, in certain phrases, as:

Ba'itu 'l-mu-kadis, Jerusalem.

Ba'ja, manure.

Mm-ba'ja, to manure.

Ba'ja (Sk.), steel.

B-si' ba'ja, steel.

Ba'jak, plough. Cf. tyygala.

Maa ta ba'jak, ploughshare.

Ta'ng'kai ba'jak, handle of a plough.

Ba'jik, only found in its derivative:

K-ba'ji-kan, virtue, good deeds, welfare, advantage.

Ba'ju, coat, jacket. Cf. jubah.

Ba'ju du'lam, underwear, vest.

Ba'ju ran'tai, coat of mail.

Ba'ju zi'rah, coat of mail.

Ba'ka (Ar.), eternal, imperishable, as opposed to fana, perishable. Cf. kkul.

Ba'kar, mm-ba'kar, -kan, to burn, roast. Cf. hagnus.

Ba'kar b-si', to make iron hot.

Ter-ba'kar, burnt.

Ba'kau, mangrove.

Ba'ki (Ar.), surplus, remainder, cash balance.

Ba'korg, lily.

Bak'sis (Pers.), present.

Bak'ti (Sk.), loyalty, loyal service, devotion.

Ber-bak'ti, devout, loyal.

K-bak'ti-an, loyalty, devotion.

Ba'kul, basket. Cf. kranjang and raga.

Ba'la (Sk.), soldiers, an army.

Ba'la tu'la'ra, an army.

Ba'lai, a hall, the roof resting on pillars, and not enclosed by walls; a police station (Penang and Perak).

Ba'lai-rong' or ba'lai ru'ang, a king's hall of assembly.

Ba'lap (D.), a beam, baulk.

Ba'lang, a long-necked bottle.

Ba'lar, whiteness of the skin, as of an albino.

Ba'las, mm-ba'las, -kan, to send a reply, recompense (good or evil), return, revenge, re- ward.

Ba'las du'dam, to revenge oneself.

Ba'las su'rat, to answer a letter.

Ba'la-san and pm-ba'la-san, reward, requital, revenge.

Ba'laau, a timber tree.

Baldu, see bludu.

Ba'leek, ber-ba'leek, to turn (163), return. Cf. kmbali.

* 2
Ba'lek sa'kit, relapse.
Pu'tar ba'lek; shuffling, prevarication.
Ba'lek-kan, to turn round or upside down, upset.
Ba'leigh (Ar.), adult, at the age of puberty; also 'a'kal ba'leigh.
Ba'lu, widow, widower; usually janda. Cf. bujang.
Ba'lut, mm-ba'lut, to wrap, bandage. Cf. barut and bhat.
Bam'bu, the bamboo; see bulul and auw.
Ba'mi (Chin.), Chinese vermicelli with meat and vegetables.
Ban'chi, poll-tax, census.
Ban'dar (Pers.), a seaport town. Shah-ban'dar, harbour-master.
Ban-dar'sah (Ar.), a village mosque; see mandursah. Cf. surau.
Ban'ding, a match, counterpart, peer, compeer; to compare; also bandigkan.
Ba'ngat, quick, rapid, hurried. Cf. lkus, dras, leju and pantas.
Ba'ngat-kan, to hurry a person, or work.
Ba'ngau, stork, heron.
Ba'ng'kai, carcase, corpse. Cf. mayat.
Ba'ng'kit, ber-ba'ng'kit, to rise (to a standing posture or as dust), rise from the dead (X.).
Ba'ng'kit-kan, to raise up, rouse up.
K-ba'ng'ki-tan, resurrection (X.).
Ba'ng'ku (Port.), a bench, stool.
Ba'ng'sa (Sk.), a race, nation, people, caste, good breeding.
Ba'ng-sa'wan (Sk.), noble, of good birth.
Ba'ng'sal, shed.

Ban'sal ku'da, stable.
Ban'g'sat, vagabond, tramp, pauper.
Ban'g'si, flute, flagiolet.
Ba'ng'un, to arise, awake. Cf. jaga and slar.
Ba'ng'un-kan, to arouse, erect, build.
Ba'ng'yu-nan, building, erection.
Ba'ni (Ar.), sons, people; see bni.
Ba'ni-an (Hind.), a Hindu trader.
Ba'ni-an, a shirt.
Ba'nir, projections at the base of certain trees which extend to the ground like buttresses.
Ban'tah (149), ber-ban'tah, to dispute, argue, quarrel. Per-ban'ta-han, dispute, quarrel.
Ban'tai, mm-ban'tai, to slaughter.
Ban'tal, pillow, cushion. Ti'kar ban'tal, bedding (of a native).
Ban'tara (Sk.), herald, an officer of court.
Ban'ting, mm-ban'ting, -kan, to beat together, dash down; to beat as clothes on a stone in washing them; to toss about in bed as in delirium.
Ban'ting k-pa'la, to rack one's brains.
Ban'ting tu'lany, to exert oneself.
Ban'tu, mm-ban'tu, to help, aid, assist. Cf. tolorg.
Ban'tun, mm-ban'tun, to tear up by the roots, pull up, pull out. Cf. chabot.
Ba'ryak, much, many, very; quantity (36, Note).
Ba'ryak o'rang, many people.
O'rang ba'ryak, the people, the populace, a crowd.
S-ba'ayak, so many, as many.
K-ba'ya-kan, the majority, the major part; common, ordinary.

Ba'pa, father. Cf. ayah.
Ba'pa sau-da'ra, paternal uncle.
Ba'pa ti'ri, step father.
Ma' ba'pa or i'bu ba'pa, parents.

Bap'tis and bap'ti-san, baptism, (X.).
Bap'tis-kan, to baptize (X.).

Ba'ra and ba'ra u'pi, embers, live coals.

Ba'rah, abscess, ulcer, tumour. Cf. bisul and jrawat.

Ba'rang, things, goods, personal property, baggage. Also barang-barang.
Ba'rang a'pa (20), whatever, anything.
Ba'rang bi'la, whenever.
Ba'rang di ma'na, wherever.
Ba'rang-ka'li, perhaps.
Ba'rang k-ma'na, whithersoever.
Ba'rang si'a'pa (20), whoever, anyone.
Ba'rang s-su-a'tu, whatever.
Ba'rang yang', whatever.
S-ba'rang, any, anything.

Ba'rat, west.
Ba'rat da'ya, south-west.
Ba'rat la'ut, north-west.
S-sul' ba'rat, altogether astray.

Ba'ring, ber-ba'ring, to lie down.
Ba'ring-kan, to lay down.

Ba'ris, a line or row, a line of soldiers, hence drill; vowel points.
Ba'ris di a'tas, the Arabic vowel sign fathah = a.
Ba'ris di ba'waah, the Arabic vowel sign kasra = i.

Ba'ris di ba'da-pan, the Arabic vowel sign dammah = u.
Ba'ris ma'ti, or tа'inda ma'ti, the sign jazm, q. v.

Barus, see kapur.

Ba'rut, mm-barut, a bandage or bodice worn by native children; to bandage a wound.

Bar-zakh' and 'a'dum bar-zakh', Hades, the place of departed spirits.

Ba'sah, wet, moist.
Ba'sah-kan, to wet.
Ku'in ba'sa-han, bathing cloth.

Ba'si, mouldy, stale.

Ba'soh, mm-ba'soh, -kan, to wash.

Ba'ta and ba'tu ba'ta, a brick.

Ba'targ, trunk or stem (of trees and plants); numeral coefficient of long cylindrical objects (83, 84).

Ba'targ d'yer, watercourse, main stream of a district.

Ba'targ hi'loq, the bridge of the nose.

Ba'targ ku'yu, trunk of a tree.

Ba'targ le'hir, the neck.

Ba'ta'ra (Sk.), a title given to Hindu gods.

Ba'tas, ridges, banks round wet rice fields, hence boundaries; also batasan.

Ba'tek (Jav.), cotton prints or hand painted cloths.

Ba'til, a small metal bowl or drinking cup.

Ba'tin, a title of Malay chiefs.

Ba'tin (Ar.), concealed, inward, esoteric, as opposed to tla'hir, outward.

Ba'tok, cough.
Ba'tok k-ring', consumption.
**Ba’tu**, stone, rock, milestone, and hence a mile.

*Ba’tu d’pi*, flint.

*Ba’tu a’sah*, whetstone.

*Ba’tu ba’ta*, brick.

*Ba’tu b-ra’ni*, loadstone.

*Ba’tu b-si’*, granite, or any hard rock. Cf. *batu ubin*.

*Ba’tu da’ching*, the weight of a steelyard.

*Ba’tu g’li’ng*, a stone roller for grinding curry stuff.

*Ba’tu k-pa’lu*, the crown of the head, the cranium.

*Ba’tu k’a’rug*, coral, coral reef.

*Ba’tu k’i’sa-run*, millstone.

*Ba’tu k-li’kir*, gravel.

*Ba’tu k-r’sek*, gravel, finer than the above.

*Ba’tu l’i’chin*, pebbles.

*Ba’tu M-la’ka*, flooring tiles. Cf. *batu rubin* and *batu ubin*.

*Ba’tu ru’bin*, flooring tiles.

*Ba’tu ter-an’tok*, stumbling block (X.).

*Ba’tu u’bin*, flooring tiles; (in Singapore) granite. Cf. *rubin*.

*Ba’tu u’ji*, touchstone.

*A’yer ba’tu*, ice.

*Chap’ ba’tu*, lithography.

*Gu’la ba’tu*, loaf sugar.

*Ju’ru ba’tu*, the second mate of a vessel.

*Ru’wa’ba’tu*, a brick house.

*Tu’kang ba’tu*, mason, bricklayer.

**Bau’**, odour, smell, fragrance.

*Ba’u’ ba’sok*, a bad smell.

*Ber-bau’*, having a smell, odorous.

*Ba’u’nu’an*, incense, perfumes.

**Ba’ur**, mixed, confused, in disorder.

*Cham’pur ba’ur*, in confusion.

**Ba’wa**, *mun-ba’wa*(55), to convey, carry, take, bring.

*Ba’wa d’ri’,* to take oneself off.

*Ba’wa i’man*, to embrace the faith, become a Mohammedan.

*Ba’wa ja’lan*, to lead the way.

*Ba’wa l’ri’,* to run away with.

*Ba’wa ma’sok*, to take in, introduce.

*Ba’wa mu’lud*, to talk scandal, gossip.

*Ba’wa per’gi’,* to take away.

**Ba’wah**, below, under.

*De’ri ba’wah*, from below.

*Di ba’wah*, below.

*Di ba’wah a’rin*, leeward, Malayans lands.

*K-ba’wah*, to the lower side.

**Ba’warg**, onion.

**Ba’yan**, a kind of parroquet.

**Ba’yarg**, shadow, image.

**Ba’yer**, *mm-ba’yer*, to pay.

*Ba’yer ni’at*, to pay a vow.

*Ba’ya-ran*, a payment.

**B-bal’**, ignorant, stupid.

**B-bat’**, to wrap round, bind round with cloth, etc. Cf. *batut* and *burut*.

**B-b-ra’pa**, some, a certain quantity; however much; see *apu*.

**B-dak’**, a cosmetic made of rice flour, toilet powder.

**B-da’ki**, to powder.

**B-dal’**, to beat violently with a stick; to eat to excess. Cf. *gasak*.

**B-d-bah’** (Pers.), ill-omened, accursed, wretched.

**B-dil’**, firearms.

*O’bat b-dil’*, gunpowder.

**Be’a**, cowrie shells; taxes, customs.
Be'bas or bi'bas, free, having liberty. Cf. merdeka.
Be'bas-kan, to set free, liberate.
K-be'ba-san, liberty, freedom.

Be'chak, puddle, muddy or swampy place.

Be'da or be'dha (Sk.), difference, distinction.
Be'da-kan, to distinguish, discriminate.

Behkan, see bahkan.
Be'la, human sacrifice, suttee; vengeance.

Tun'tut be'la, to seek vengeance.

Be'lok, to luff, tack (in sailing).
Be'lot, treachery; to be a traitor.
Pun-be'lot, a traitor.

Berg'kang, see begkok.
Berg'kok, crooked, bent.
Beng'kang be'ng'kok, zig-zag.

Be'ngong or be'ngong, confused (of the mind), disconcerted, stupid.

Ben'teng, fort, stockade. Cf. kubu.

Be'rak, to ease oneself; see buang ayer.

Beranda, see brandu.

Be'rang, furious, wild with rage.

Ber-ha'la, an idol.
Ra' che'ha'la, a heathen temple.

Beringin, see brigin.

Ber'kas, a faggot, a bundle of things tied together.

Ber'kat (Ar.), blessing, benediction, good influence.

Ber-ka'ti, to bless.

Ber'ma (Sk.), the Hindu god Brahma; also brahma.

Ber'man (Sk.), a brahmin; also brahman.

Ber-nang', to swim; see ruang.

Ber-ni'a'ga, to trade; see bniaga.

Berok, see brok.

Ber-o'leh, to possess, own; see oleh.

Ber'seh, clean. Cf. suchi.

Ber'seh-kan, to clean.

Ber'sin, sneezing; to sneeze.

Be'sok, to-morrow; see esok.

Be'ta (Hind.), slave, servant.

B-gi-ma'na, how, in what way?

B-gin'da (Sk.), a title given to kings and princes, and used as a pronoun of the 2nd or 3rd person.

B-gi'ni, thus, so, like this.

B-gi'tu, thus, so, like that.

B-ha'gi, num-b-ha'gi, -kan (149), a division, share, part; to share, divide.

B-ha'gi-an, a share.

B-ha'gi'a (Sk.), good fortune, blessing; blessed, happy; also berbhagia.

B-ha'na (Sk.), sound of voices, noise.

B-ha'ra (Sk.), a measure of weight.

To'la k b-ha'ra, ballast.

B-ha'ru (161), new, recent; newly, lately, just, then and not till then.

B-ha'sa (Sk.), language, good manners, politeness.
Ju'lan b-ha'sa, idiom.
Ju'rul b-ha'sa, interpreter.
Ku'reny b-ha'sa, impolite.

Bhatra, see bahtra.
B-ha'wa (138) (Sk.), a punctuation word, generally introducing a quotation. Also bahwa.

B-ha'ya (Sk.), danger; see bahya.

Bi-a'dab (Pers.), rude, disrespectful.

Bi'ak, prolific, fertile.

Bi'ar, -kan, to allow, permit; sometimes used almost in the sense of although (let it be), as, biar lambat pun jadi juga, though it be a long time it will do.

Bi-ar-bi'ar, intestinal worms.

Bi-a'sa (Sk.), accustomed, experienced, intimate, usual.

Bi-a'sa-kan d'ri, to accustom oneself, practise.

Bi-a'wak, the iguana or monitor lizard.

Bi-bas, see bebas.

Bi'bi (Hind.), lady, aunt; title of Hindu women.

Bi'bir, the lips, edge or rim of anything.

Bi'bir cha'tcan, the edge of a cup.

Bi'bir ma'ta, eyelids.

Bi'bir mülut, the lips.

Bi'bit, mun-bi'bit, to carry or pick up with the tips of the fingers.

Bi-cha'ra, deliberation, discussion, discourse, conversation, advice, opinion, legal proceedings, court of justice.

Ber-bi-cha'ra, to discuss, consult.

Bi-cha'ra-kan, to advise.

Bi-da-da'ri (Sk.), nymphs in Hindu mythology, houris.

Bi'dai, hanging screens or blinds made of split rattan or bamboo.

Bi'dak, a pawn in the game of chess; see chatur.

Bi'dan (Sk.), midwife. Cf. dukun.

Bi'dang, broad, extensive; numeral coefficient of sails, mats, etc. (84).

Bi-du-an'da, body guard, royal messenger.

Bi'dur, an ingot or block of tin.

Bi'jak (Sk.), learned, clever, skilful.

Bi-jak-sa'na (Sk.), intelligent, skilful, discreet.

Bi'jeh, tin ore.

Bi'ji, a seed, grain; numeral coefficient of small objects (83, 84).

Bi'ji ma'ta, eyeballs.

Bi'kin, to make, do. Cf. bunt.

Bi'la, when, when?

A-pu-bi'la, when.

Bi'lah (83, 84), numeral coefficient of knives, swords, needles, etc.

Bi'lal (Ar.), the man who calls to prayer, the muezzin.

Bilalang, see blalang.

Bi'lang, mun-bi'lang, to count, recount, reckon, tell, say.

Bi'lang-kan, to reckon, consider, account.

Bi-la'rgan, reckoning, number.

Bi'lek, room.

Bi'fur, scar, mark of a blow, weal.

Bi-ma-sak' ti (Sk.), the milky way.

Bim'bang, anxious, uncertain, vacillating, irresolute.

Bi-na'sa (Sk.), ruin, destruction; to go to ruin.

Bi-na'sa-kan, to destroy.

Bi-na'tang, animal.

Bi'nakis, a gift, a present sent with a letter.
Bi'org, confused, disconcerted, stupid.

Bi'ni, wife. Cf. istrī.
A'nak bi'ni, wife and family.
Ber-bi'ni, to have a wife, be married (of the man).
Ber-bi'ni-kan, to take to wife.

Bin'tang, star; also a decoration.
Bin'tang ber-ō'sap, comet.
Bin'tang ber-e'kor, comet.
Bin'tang ber-i'dar, planet.
Bin'tang p-tang' or bin'tang ba'vat, Venus as an evening star.
Bin'tang t'mor or bin'tang ba'bi, Venus as a morning star.

Bin-ta'ngor, the name of a tree; see bintangor.

Bi-o'la (Port.), violin.

Bi'ras, brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Bi-ri-bi'ri (Hind.), sheep. Cf. domba and kumbirg.

Bi'ru, blue.

Bi'sa, poison; poisonous, painful.
Bi'sa (Jav.), able, capable.

Bi'sek, ber-bi'sek, to whisper.

Bi'sing, chattering, or any unpleasant noise of that kind.

Bis'nu (Sk.), the Hindu god Vishnu.

Bi'su, dumb. Cf. klu.

Bi'sul, a boil, abscess. Cf. jrawat and barah.

B-kal', supplies for a journey, especially food, provisions.

B-kas', mark or impression left by any body or action; vessel in which anything is contained.
B-kas' ka'ki, footprint.
B-kas' ta'ryan, handwriting, signature.

B-kas' tu'boh, that which has touched the body, clothes presented as a token of affection.

B-ku', congealed, coagulated, frozen.

B-la' (Ar.), affliction, calamity, misfortune.
B-la', mm-b-la', to nurture, support, bring up children. Cf. pihavara.

B-la'chan, a composition of dried fish and prawns used to season curries.

B-la'chu, unbleached calico.

B-lah', mm-b-lah', to split, cleave, divide, cut in two lengthwise.
S-b-lah' or sb'lah, one side of that which is divided, hence one side of anything.

Sb'lah ka'nan, the right side.
Sb'lah ki'ri, the left side.
Sb'lah ma'la, one eye.
Sb'lah si'ni, this side.

Often = the other side, as:
Sb'lah gu'nong, the other side of the mountain.
Sb'lah m-nyb'lah or k-du'a b-lah', both sides.
Sb'lah-kan, to lay aside, separate.

B-la'jar, to learn; see ajar.

B-la'ka, altogether, entirely, quite.

B-la'karg, the back, the posterior; behind, hereafter, afterwards.
B-la'ka-ngi and b-la'kang-kan, to turn one's back on.

B-la'la'i, the trunk of an elephant, the proboscis of insects.

B-la'larg, grasshoppers, locusts and crickets.
B-lan' da, Dutch; a corruption of Hollander; also wolanda.

B-larg', piebald, variegated, spotted, striped.

B-la' nga, an earthenware pot used for cooking.

B-lan' ja, expenses, cost of anything, allowance to meet expenses, hence salary.

B-lan' ja-kan, to expend.

B-lan' ta' ra, wild, waste places, as:

Hu' tan b-lan-ta' ra, the jungle.
Rim' ba b-lan-ta' ra, the wilds of the forest.

B-las' (30), a word which forms the numerals from eleven to nineteen, similar to the English "teen.”

B-las', pity, sympathy, compassion.

B-las'kan, to arouse sympathy or to have pity on.

B-lat’, network of rattans laced together, used with fishing stakes; hence fishing stakes or fish traps.

B-la' yer, to sail; see bayer.

B-le' rang, brimstone, sulphur.

B-le' tiran, to babble, chatter; see letir.

Bli', to buy, purchase.

Pm-b-li', that which buys, the price or the buyer.

Jn'al b-li', to trade, buy and sell.

B-li' an, a timber tree.

B-li' kat, the shoulder blade.

B-li' org, the large Malay axe.

Cf. kapak and patil.

A'ngin pu'ting b-li' org, waterspout.

B-lit’, a coil, a turn; a necklace or a bandage; to encircle (as a snake).

B-lu’du (Port.), velvet; also pronounced bal' du.

B-lu' kar, underwood, jungle cut down and grown up again, scrub. Cf. hutan and rimba.

B-lu’lar, untanned or raw hides; callus, callosity of the skin.

B-lum' (72), not yet; this word sometimes has only the force of a simple negative.

B-lum' kah' win, unmarried.

B-lum' la' gigi, not yet.

B-lum' ma' sak, unripe or insufficiently cooked.

B-lum' per' nah, never yet.

S-b-lum', before (conj.).

B-lung' gu, fetters, shackles.

B-narg', thread.

B-narg' urang, chalk line.

B-nar', true, right, just, good.

B-nar' kan, to confirm, authorise, approve, justify.

K-b-na' ran, accuracy, truth, verification, righteousness.

S-b-nar' nyu, truly, verily.

B-na' ra, a washerman; usually dobi.

B-na'targ', animal; see binatory.

Bn-cha' na (Sk.), trouble, injury, harm.

Bn'chi, nun-bn'chi, to hate.

Bn' da, a thing, an article or object, especially valuables.

Her' ta bn' da, property, especially household property.

Ma' ta bn' da, jewellery.

Bn-da-ha' ra (Sk.), the title of the highest official in a Malay State, originally meaning treasurer.

Per-bn-da-ha' ra'an, treasury.
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Bn-da-ha’ri (Sk.), treasury officers.

Bn’dang, fields (either irrigated or dry). Cf. kuma, ladang and sawah.

Bn-de’ra (Port.), flag.

Ti-ang’ bn-de’ra, flagstaff.

Bn’dol, the beams on which the walls of a native house rest.

Bn’dol pin’tu, threshold.

B-neph’, seed, grain.

Bn’ga’la, Bengal.

Bn’ga’li, a Bengalee.

B-ngis’, cruel; cruelty.

Bn’g’kak, a swelling; swollen.

Bn’g’ku-arg, the screw-pine, from the leaves of which kajangs are made, see kajang; also mykmyang.

B’ni or ba’ni (Ar.), sons.

B’ni Is’rāel, the children of Israel.

Bn-ia’ga (Sk.), trade, commerce; to trade; also mniaga and ber-niaga.

Bn’targ, mnu-bn’tang, to spread out, lay out (as a mat or cloth). Cf. hampar.

Bn-tangor, the name of several trees.

Bn’tar, in its derivative:

S-bn’ter, a moment, an instant.

Bn’tok, curved; numeral coefficient of rings, fishhooks, etc.

B-nu’a, a large region or country, continent.

O’rang b-nu’a, aborigines.

Bo’chor, leaky.

Mu’lat bo’chor, tell-tale, blab.

Bo’doh, foolish, stupid.

K-bo’do-han, stupidity.

Bo’hong, false, untrue; a lie or falsehood.

Bo’khor, a metal basin.

Bo’la (Port.), a ball, billiards, football.

Bo’leh, able, can, may, could, might. See oleh.

Bo’lu (Port.), sponge cake; also buah halu.

Bom’ (Eng. and D.), a boom, the pole or shafts of a carriage.

Bomb’ba (Port.), pump, fire-engine.

Bo’mo and bo’mor, a native doctor. Cf. dukun and doktor.

Bun’da, mother (court style); a contraction from i-bu-n’da.

Borg’kar, mm-borg’kar, to pull up (as an anchor).

Borg’kar su’ah, to weigh anchor.

Borg’kok, hunchbacked, bent (as an old man).

Borg’su, youngest child, last born; also anak borg’su.

Bo’peng, pockmarked.

Bo’rongo, wholesale, outright, en masse.

Bo’ros, extravagant; prodigal; also burs.

Bo’ta (Sk.), a goblin, demon.

Bo’tak, bald, premature or un-natural baldness owing to disease. Cf. gundol.

Bo’tol (Eur.), bottle.

Bo’ya (Port.), a buoy.

B-ra’hi, sexual passion.

B-rah’ma, the Hindu god Brah-ma; usually berma.

B-rah’man (Sk.), a brahmin; usually berman.

Brai, see chrai-brai.

B-rand’ah (Port.), verandah.
**B-ra'gan,** chestnut.

**B-ra'ni,** brave, daring, courageous; to dare to, have the courage to.

*Bu'tu b-ra'ni,* loadstone.

*B-si' b-ra'ni,* magnet.

*B-ra'ni-kan di'ri,* to make bold, encourage oneself.

**B-ra'pa,** how much? how many? also used as a contraction for *bbrapa;* see *apa.*

*B-ra'pa ba'nyak,* how many?

*B-ra'pa her'ga,* how much (price)?

*B-ra'pa ka'li,* how often.

*B-ra'pa la'na,* how long.

*B-ra'pa pu'loh,* how many tens.

*S-b-ra'pa,* as much as, as many as.

**B-ras'**, husked rice. Cf. *padi* and *nasi.*

*B-ras' ber'teh,* rice roasted in the husk.

*B-ras' ku'nyit,* rice stained with saffron.

*B-ras' pu'lot,* glutinous rice.

**B-rat'**, heavy, difficult, important; weight (36, Note).

*B-rat'kan di a'tas o'rang,* to lay the responsibility on a person.

**B-ri',** nm-*b-ri', -kan (78, 149), to give, grant, concede, allow, permit.

*B-ri' ha'ti,* to encourage.

*B-ri' i'ngat,* to remind, caution.

*B-ri' i-sha'rat,* to make a sign.

*B-ri' i'zin,* to give permission or leave.

*B-ri' ma'kan,* to feed.

*B-ri' ma'sok,* to let in.

*B-ri' su'k'asi,* to witness, testify.

*B-ri' sa-k'un,* to salute.

*B-ri' tu'hu,* to inform, tell.

*B-ri' tu'kot,* to frighten.

*Pm-b-ra'ni,* a gift, present.

**B-ri'gin,** the waringin tree.

**B-rin'jal** (Port.), a vegetable = *trong,* q. v.

**B-ri'ta,** news, information = *water*.

**B-rok'**, baboon.

**B-ro'ti,** a lath.

**B-ru'ang,** a bear.

**B-ru'nai,** a State in N. Borneo, whence the whole island is so named.

**B-rus'** (Eng.), brush.

**B-sar'**, big, large; size (36, Note).

*Ha'ri b-sar',* festival, holiday.

*Ha'ii b-sar',* proud.

*O'rang b-sar',* chief, headman.

*Tu'an b-sar',* the senior in office.

**B-sar'kan,** to enlarge, exalt, magnify.

*K-b-sar'an,* grandeur, greatness.

*Pa'kai-an k-b-sar'an,* uniform.

**B-ser'ta,** together with; see *serta.*

**B-si'**, iron.

**B-si' ba'ja,** steel.

**B-si' b-ra'ni,** magnet.

**B-si' ku'da,** a horseshoe.

*Bu'tu b-si',* granite.

*Tu'hi b-si',* rust.

*Tu'kan b-si',* blacksmith.

**B-sa'ti (Sk.),** polite, accomplished, well-bred.

**B-ta'pa,** how; see *apa.*

**B-ti'na** (87), female (of animals).

**B-ting'**, sandbank. Cf. *tbig.*

**B-tis'**, the lower leg.

*Bu'ah b-tis' and jun'tong b-tis',* the calf of the leg.
B-tul', correct, true, accurate, straight, erect, real, genuine. Cf. burus.

B-tul'kan, to straighten, repair.

Bu'ah, fruit; numeral coefficient of houses, ships, towns, etc. (83, 84).

Bu'ah b-tis', the calf of the leg.

Bu'ah cha'tur, chessmen.

Bu'ah lu'ti-ku, my treasure, a term of endearment.

Buah lu'mu, see bolu.

Bu'ah pa'lu, nutmeg.

Bu'ah ping'ong, the kidneys.

Bu'ah p-lir', the testes.

Bu'ah tiu-bu'gur, weights.

A'nak bu'ah, the dependents of a Malay chief.

Bu'ai, to rock, swing (as acradle). Cf. ayun.

Bu'ai'an, a cradle, hammock.

Bu'ang', mm-bu'ang', -kan, to throw away, get rid of, waste.

Bu'ang' an'chak, to put out offerings to the spirits; see anchak.

Bu'ang' a'yer, and bu'ang' a'yer b-sur', to ease oneself.

Bu'ang' a'yer da'rah, dysentery.

Bu'ang' a'yer k-chil', to urinate.

Bu'ang' bi'ni, to put away one's wife.

Bu'ang' j-gus, to blow one's nose.

Bu'ang' wu'di, to cast lots.

Bu'ang' way', to waste money.

Sa'kit bu'ang' -bu'ang' a'yer, diarrhoea.

Bu'as, wild, fierce, ferocious (of animals).

Bu'at, ber-bu'at, mm-bu'at (100), to do, make, cause.

Bu'at-bu'at, to pretend.

Bu'at re'yan, frivolous.

Bu'a-tan, manufacture.

Bu'a-tan l-ro'pah, European make.

Per-bu'a-tan, deed, act, action.

Bu-a'ya, crocodile.

Bu'boh, mm-bu'boh, to put, place, lay. Cf. itak and turok.

Bu'boh, wood-maggots, weevils.

Bu'boh, mm-bu'bol, to make or mend nets.

Bubong, see bumbong.

Bu'bor, gruel, broth.

Bu'bu, a fish-trap of rattan.

Bu'dak, child, boy or girl.

Bu'di (Sk.), wisdom, prudence.

Bu'di bi-chu'ru, wise discretion.

Bu'di b-ha'sa, tact and politeness.

'A'kal bu'di, intelligence.

Ber-bu'di, wise, prudent.

Bu-di'man (Sk.), wise.

Bu'eh, foam, scum, froth.

Bu'gis, a Malayan race inhabiting the island of Celebes.

Bu'jarg, unmarried, single, a bachelor or widow. Cf. janda.

Bu'jok, mm-bu'jok, to coax, entice, persuade; also pu'jok.

Buk, see buku.

Bu'ka, mm-bu'ka, to open, uncover.

Bu'ka ja'lan, to lay out a road.

Bu'ka ka'lin, to take off clothes.

Bu'ka k-dai', to set up a shop.

Bu'ka la'yer, unfurl sails.

Bu'ka pu-alsu, to break off or cease fasting.

Bu'ka rah'isi'a, to reveal a secret.

Bu'ka to'pi, to raise or take off one's hat.

Bu'kan (69, 79), not, is not, are not.
Bu-kan-bu'kan, non-existent, of no account.

Bu'kit, a hill. Cf. chongkat.
Ká'ki bu'kit, the foot of a hill.
O'rang bu'kit, wild tribes.

Bu'ku, joints (as of the fingers), knots in wood, lumps.

Bu'ku (Eng.), a book. Also buk.

Bulan, the moon; a month.

Bul'an da'ing and bu'lan d-jan', next month.

Bul'an d-bu'lu, and bu'lan be'lu, last month.

Bul'an g-lap', when the moon is invisible.

Bul'an per-na'ma, full moon.

Bul'an tim'bul, new moon.
Bul'an t-rang', moonlight.

Bulang, mm-bu'lang, to wrap or wind anything round with cloth. Cf. bbat and balut.

Bulat, round, spherical, cylindrical.

Bu-lat-bu'lat, entirely.

D'ngan s-bu-lat-bu'lat hâ'ti, with the whole heart.

Bu-li-bu'li, a small, long-necked bottle.

Bu'loh, bamboo, of many kinds. Cf. aur and bambu.

Bu'loh ba'ingsi, the Malay flute.

Bu'loh p-rin'lu, æolian pipe.

Bu'lu, feathers, down, wool, hair of the body. Cf. rombot and roma.

Bu'lu k-ning', eyebrows.

Bu'lu la'n'dak, the quills on a porcupine; when removed from the animal they are called du'ri la'n'dak.

Bu'lu ma'ta, eyelashes.

Bu'lu ro'ma, hairs on the human body.

Bu'lu tyg'kok, the mane (of a horse).

Lu'yer bu'lu a'yan, the Malay latteen sail.

U'lat bu'lu, hairy caterpillar.

Bum'borg, the ridge of a roof, a roof; usually bum-bo'gan, sometimes bu'bong and imbongan.

Bu'mi (Sk.), the earth, the ground.

Bun'dar, a ring or circle drawn with a pen.

Bu'nga, flower; also ornamental designs.

Bu'nga d'pi, sparks, fireworks.

Bu'nga chug'keh, cloves.

Bu'nga ka'rang, sponge; also bu-mut karing.

Bu'nga pala, mace.

Bu'nga wang', interest on money.

Bu'ngar, in the phrase:

Bu'ah bu'nga-ran, first-fruits.

Burg'kus, a parcel, bundle.

Burg'kus-kan, to wrap up.

Buni, see sambuni.

Bu'noh, mm-bu'noh, to kill, murder.

Pm-bu'noh, murderer.

Per-bu'no-han (124), place of execution.

Pm-bu'no-han (124), murder.

Bun'ting, pregnant. Cf. hmiil.

Bun'tut, the posterior, the buttocks, the end, the tail, the last. Cf. pantat.

Bu'nyi, sound, noise.

Bu'nyi su'rat, the contents of a letter.

Ber-bu'nyi, to sound, make a noise.

Bu-nyi-bu'nyi-an, music.

Bu'ri-tan, stern of a ship.
Bu'rok (163), rotten, worn out, decayed, bad (of vegetable substances and manufactured articles). Cf. hanu.

Bu'rong, bird.
Bu'rong han'tu, owl.
Bu'rong on'ta, ostrich.

Bu'ru, mu-bu'ru, to hunt, chase.
Bu'ru pm-bu'ru, hunter.
Han'tu pm-bu'ru, “the headless huntsman.”

Bu'rus, extravagant; see boros.

Bu'rut, hernia, rupture.

Bu'sar, a bow, an arc of a circle, an instrument for cleaning raw cotton. Cf. punah.

Bu'sok (163), putrid, rotten, decomposed, bad smelling, foul.
Bu bu'sok, a bad smell.
Na'ma bu'sok, a bad reputation.

Bu'sut, ant-hill.

Bu'ta, blind.
Bu'ta-ta'li, blind and deaf, hence used of doing things blindly or recklessly.

Bu'ta (Sk.), an evil spirit, demon; also bota.

Bu'tir, a grain, small particle; numeral coefficient of gems (83, 84).

Bu'yorg, a water jar, smaller than tampayan, q.v.

C.

Cha'bai (Sk.), the chili, capsicum; also lada China.

Cha'barg, main branch of a tree, bifurcation; forked. Cf. du-han and charang.

Cha'bok (Pers.), a whip.

Cha'bol, licentious; outrageous behaviour.

Cha'bot, mu-chau'bot (146), to pull out, pull up, uproot, extract. draw a weapon (cf. hnnu); in Perak chubot means also the royalty on tin. Cf. bantun.

Cha'chak, to thrust into the ground (as a pole).

Cha'char, small pox.
Cha'char d'yer, chicken pox.
Ta'nun cha'char, to vaccinate.

Cha'chat, blemish, spot, stain, defect. Cf. chlo.

Cha'ching, a worm.

Cha'hy'a (Sk.), light, luminosity. Cf. sinar.

Ber-chah'ya, luminous; to shine.

Cha'ir, thin (of fluids), liquid; as opposed to pkt, thick, glutinous.

Cha'kap, ber-chau'kap, to speak; (in some parts of Malaya) to profess one's ability to do a thing, be capable of. Cf. tutor.

Per cha'ka-pun, speech, oration, phrase.

Cha'kar, to scratch (as a bird).

Cha'm'kan, to recognize, observe, take note of.

Cha'm'pak, mu-cham'pak, -kan, to throw, throw down, throw away. Cf. hsiung and hmpas.

Champing, see chaompg.

Cha'mpur, mu-cham'pur, -kan (149), to mix, mingle.
Cham'pur bu'ur, in confusion.

Cha'mti, see chuuti.

Cha'nai, to polish (metals).

Cha'nang, a gong.

Cha'ndu, opium prepared for smoking. Cf. apiu and matlat.

Chang'gong, awkward, incongruous. Cf. janggal.
Chatg'kat, a hill; usually bukit.
Chatg'kol, a large hoe used for digging.
Chan'tek, pretty.
Chap', a seal, stamp; to print; also chapkan and chitak.
Chap' ba'tu, lithography.
Tu'kang chap', printer.
Cha'pai, mu-chapai, to seize, take hold of.
Cha'pe (Jav.), weary; usually pmat.
Cha'pek, halting, limping. Cf. tempang and penchang.
Cha'ra (Sk.), manner, style, custom.
Cha'ra Ch'ina, in Chinese style.
Cha'rang, a small branch, twig. Cf. chabang and dahau.
Cha'rek, mu-charek, -kan, to tear, rend. Cf. koyak.
Cha'ri, mu-chari (Sk.) (146), to seek, look for.
Cha'ri'akal, to devise means.
Cha'ri mana, to get a living.
Pu-chap'ri-an, livelihood.
Cha'rut, mu-charut, to use obscene language.
Chat', paint.
Tu'kang chat', painter.
Cha'tur (Sk.), the game of chess; also main gajah, q.v. The pieces used are called raja, untri, gajah, kuda, tir, and bidal.
Bu'ah chat', chessmen.
Pa'pan chatur, chess board.
Cha'wan (Chin.), cup, bowl. Cf. mangkok and piala.
Cha'warg, a branch = chabang.
Cha'wat, loin-cloth.

Ch'dra (Sk.), opposition, defect; against.
Che' = inche', q.v.
Che'bok, a piece of coco-nut shell, used for ladling water. Cf. guyog.
Checher, see chicher.
Che'dok, mu-che'dok, to ladle.
Cheh', tush; exclamation of disgust or scorn.
Che'pir, a metal tray or saucer.
Cher'cha, mu-cher'cha, to abuse, insult.
Cher'dek, cunning, shrewd, clever, sharp.
Cheret, see chirit.
Cherewet, see chrewet.
Cherita, see chirta.
Cher'mat, careful, frugal, economical.
Cher'min, mirror, looking glass, pane of glass. Cf. kachua.
Cher'min mut'a, spectacles.
Cher'min mu'ka, looking glass.
Cher'p-lai (Tam.), mongoose.
Cher'pu (Tam.), sandals. Cf. trompah.
Chert-ra, cher't-ra-kun (Sk. charita), a narrative, tale; to narrate; also chitra and chrita.
Che'tek, shallow. Cf. tohor.
Chi'chak, the common house lizard. Cf. ttek.
Chi'chir, to spill, drop out in small quantities, dribble. Cf. chuchor.
Chi'chit, great-grandchild.
Chi'na, China, Chinese.
La'du Chi'na, the chili, red pepper.
Chin'chang, to chop up, mince.
Chin'chin, a ring.
Chin'chu (Chin.), a supercargo.
Chin’ta (Sk.), sadness, solicitude, heartache, love.
Ber-chin’ta-kan, to mourn for.
Per-chin’ta’an, sorrowing, mourning.
Chi’rit, diarrhoea; usually buang-buang ayer.
Chi’rit da’rah, dysentery.
Chi’rit bin’tang, meteor.
Chi’ta (Sk.), feelings, sensations, emotions.
Du-ka-chi’ta, sorrow.
Su-ka-chi’ta, joy.
Chi’ta (Hind.), print, printed calico, chintz.
Chi’tak, to print; usually chap.
Chi-um’, mu-chi-um’, to smell, kiss.
Ch-kar’ (Hind.), hard over (of a helm or rudder).
Ch-kek’, to throttle, strangle.
Ch-kra’wa’la (Sk.), the firmament.
Ch-lah’, crack, crevice, fissure.
Ch-la’ka, misfortune, calamity, unlucky; an imprecation.
Ch-la’na, trowsers; usually sluar.
Ch-lek’, open (of the eyes).
Ch-lek’kan ma’ta, to open the eyes.
Ch-lop’, mu-ch-lop’, to dip into, soak, steep, dye.
Ch-lor’, to scald, immerse in hot water or oil.
Ch-lor’ a’yam, to dip a fowl in hot water before plucking it.
Ch-mar’, dirty. Cf. kotor.
Chm-bu’ru, jealousy.
Chm-bu’ru-an, jealous.
Chm-pa’ka (Sk.), a tree with sweet-scented flowers.
Chm’p-dak, a fruit similar to the jack-fruit, but smaller.
Ch’m-ti (Tam.), a whip. Cf. chabok.
Chuchang, see chinchang.
Chn-da’na (Sk.), sandalwood.
Chn-da’wan, mushroom, fungus.
Ch-marg’, and ter-ch-ngang’, amazed, astonished.
Chng’keh, the clove tree.
Bu’naa chng’keh, cloves.
Chng’k-ram, earnest money.
Cho’ba, mu-cho’ba, to try, attempt; also used in giving orders in the same way as the English word “please” (157).
Cho’ba’i, to tempt.
Per-cho’ba’an, temptation.
Cho’ki or chu’ki, the Malay game of draughts; also dum, q. v.
Cho’kin (Chin.), bathing cloth. Cf. basahan.
Chok’mar, a battle axe or club.
Chom’parg, in the phrase:
Chompong-champong, ragged.
Chon’d-rong and chon’dong, slanting, out of the perpendicular. Cf. mering and seriy.
Chong’kak, pride; proud. Cf. sombang.
Chong’kak, cowrie shells; also a game played with shells on a board containing 18 holes.
Chon’to, pattern, sample.
Cho'ra, the colour or pattern of a print or sarong.
Cho'ri, streaked, striped, stained.
Cho'rong, a pipe, lamp chimney.
Ch-pat', quick, quickly. Cf. bar-ryat, dras, ikas, laju.
Ch-piau (Port.), a hat, cap. Cf. topi and songkok.
Ch-rai', ber-ch-rai' (149), to part from, separate from.
Ber-ch-rai' d'yan bi'ni, divorced.
Ch-rai'kam, to separate, detach.
Ch-re'wet, importunate.
Ch-ri' (Sk.), a tale, story. Cf. chertra.
Ch-ru'tu (Tam.), cigar.
Chtra = chrita and chertra.
Ch'tri (Hind.), an awning.
Chu'a'cha, clear sky, fine weather.
Chu'bit, to pinch.
Chu'chi, to clean. Cf. suchi.
Chuchok, to stab, pierce, poke, push in, push through. Cf. taka.
Chu'chok a'tap, to stitch a tops with rattan.
Chu'chok song'gol, hairpin.
Chu'chor, to flow, trickle (as water, tears, etc.).
Chu'chu, grandchild.
A'nak chu'chhu, descendants.
Chu'ka (Sk.), vinegar.
Chu'kai, tax.
Chu'kai k-pa'la, poll tax.
Chu'kai piu'tu, house assessment.
Chuki, see choli.
Chu'kop, enough, sufficient, complete. Cf. pada.

Chu'kor, to shave.
Tw'kang chu'kor, a barber.
Pi'san chu'kor, a razor.

Chu'la (Sk.), the horn of the rhinoceros and of some fabulous animals.

Chu'ma, only. Cf. saluja and hanya.
Per-chu'ma and chu-ma-chu'ma, in vain, to no purpose, for nothing, gratis.

Churg'kil, to pick with a pointed instrument.
Churg'kil gi'gi, tooth-pick.

Chu'pak, a measure of capacity.

Chu'rah, mu-chu'rah, to pour out, spill. Cf. tumpah and tuang.

Chu'ram, steep, precipitous, sloping (as the side of a hill).

Chu'ri, mu-chu'ri, to steal.
Chu-ri-chu'ri, secretly, stealthily.
Pu-chu'ri, a thief.

Chu'ti (Hind.), leave of absence.

Chu'pa (Sk.), vinegar.
Chu'kai, tax.
Chu'kop, enough, sufficient, complete. Cf. pada.

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Chu-ri-chu'ri, secretly, stealthily.
Pu-chu'ri, a thief.

Chu'ti (Hind.), leave of absence.

D.

Da'ching, a steelyard.
Ba'tu da'ching, the weight of a steelyard.
Da'da, the breast, the chest.
Tam'par da'da, to beat the breast.
Da'deh (Sk.), curdled milk.
A'yer da'deh, whey.
Da'du (Port.), dice.
Daftar (Pers.), a list, inventory, register, index, table of contents.
Da'gang, foreign; a foreigner; also o'rang da'gang.
Da-ga'gang, merchandise.
Da'ging, the flesh of living bodies or fruits. also dead meat.
Da'ging ba'bi, pork.
Da'gig da'rah, blood relationship.
Da'gig kam'bing or da'gig bi-ri-bi'ri, mutton.
Da'gig bim'bu, beef.
Da'gu, the chin.
Dahaga, see dhaga.
Da'hak, phlegm.
Daham, see dham.
Da'han, the smaller branches of a tree. Cf. chabang, charang and chawang.
Da'hi, the forehead.
Dah'shat (Ar.), terrified; terrible; terror. B-ri' dah'shat, to cause terror.
Da'ing, dried fish; also ikan kring.
Da'i'rah (Ar. circuit), district, neighbourhood. Cf. jajahan.
Da'kap, ber-da'kap and mn-da'kap, to embrace. Cf. plok.
Da'ki, dirt on the skin.
Da'ki, usually in the form mn-da'ki, to ascend, climb a (hill).
Dak-si'na (Sk.), south; usually slatan.
Da'lam (27), in, inside; while. whilst, during.
Da'lam an-ta'ra t'u, in the meanwhile.
Da'lam ber-k'a-ta-k'a'tu, while speaking.
Ba'ju da'lam, vest, underclothing.
Dérî da'lam, from within.
Di da'lam, in, inside.
K-da'lam, into.
Ma'sok k-da'lam, to go in; to go into a king's palace (court language).
O'rang da'lam, royal household.

Da'lam (36, Note), deep; depth.
Da-li'ma (Sk.), the pomegranate. Da'mi (D.), the game of draughts. Cf. choki.
Da'mai, peace, concord. Cf. sjahtra and sntusa.
Ber-da'mai, at peace.
Da'mai-kan and ber-da'mai-kan to pacify, reconcile.
Per-da'mai-an, reconciliation, atonement.
Da'mar, resin: hence a torch. Da'mar ba'tu, common resin.
Da'mar la'nt, a timber tree. Da'mar ma'tu ku'ching, a fine kind of resin.
Da'mdam, see dndam.
Damp'ar, terdampar, aground, stranded. Cf. karam.
Damp'ing, ber-damp'ing, near by, close to.
Dan, and. Cf. pun.
Da'nau, a small lake. Cf. tasek.
Da'pat, mn-da'pat (45, 55), to find, obtain, get, be able.
Tu'da'pat ti-â'da, it cannot but be, it must.
Da'pa-ti, to find, obtain, get.
Da'pat-kan, to come up to or reach a person, meet.
Pn-da'pa-tan, earnings.
Da'pur, cooking place, kitchen, stove, oven.
Dar' (Ar.), abode, dwelling; only used in such phrases as:
Da'ru 's-sa-lam', the abode of peace.
Da'ra (Sk.), usually anak da'ra, a virgin.
Da'rah, blood.
Chi'rit da'rah, dysentery.
Ta-han' da'rah, to stop bleeding, staunch.
Tu'pat tu'm'pah da'rah, birthplace.
Da'gig da'rah, blood relationship.
Ma'bol da'rah, faint through loss of blood.
Bun'arg a'yer da'rah, dysentery.
Da'rat, dry land, land as opposed to water.
Ber-ja'lan da'rat, to go by land or inland.
Na'ik k-da'rat, or tu'rum da'rat, to land, disembark.
Darji, see derji.
Da'targ (62), to come. Cf. mari and sampai.
Bu'lan da'targ, next month.
Yang a'kan da'targ, future.
Ber-da'targ sni'bah, to come and address a superior.
Da'ta-ni, to attack.
Da'targ-kun, to bring to pass, bring about, cause.
K-da'ta-unan, arrival, coming; attacked (by sickness, etc.).
Da'tar, flat, level; usually rata.
Da'tok or da'to', grandfather; a title of Malay chiefs. This word is used by Chinese to denote their gods = Chinese kong.
Da'tok ne'nek, ancestors.
Dau'lat (Ar.), power, state, majesty; hail!.
Dau'lat tu'un-ku, your majesty.
Da'un, a leaf, blade of grass.
Da'un ka'yu, the leaf of a tree.
Da'un teh', tea-leaves.
Da'un t-l'inga, the lobe of the ear.
D'a'wa (Ar.), a prosecution, lawsuit.
Mu-d'a'wa and d'a'wa-kun, to prosecute.
Da'wai, wire. Cf. kawat.
Da'wat (Ar.), ink. Cf. tinta.
Tu'pat da'wat, inkpot.
Da'ya (Sk.), means, resource, plan; also in a bad sense, trick, stratagem.
T'pu da'ya, trickery, deceit.
Da'ya u-paya, resources, means of doing things.
Per-da'ya-kun, to deceive, dupe, outwit.
Da'ya, in its derivatives:
Ba'rat da'ya, southwest.
S-li'rum da'ya, south-southwest.
Da'yaik, the inhabitants of the interior of Borneo.
Da'yang, a girl, a maid-servant at court; used as a form of address in speaking to a girl.
Da'yor, an oar.
A'nak da'yor, oarsman, rower.
Ber-da'yor, to row, use an oar.
D-bar', ber-d-bar', to palpitate, beat (of the heart).
D-bu', dust: see lhu and bahok.
Dekar, see dikar.
Den'derg, dried meat.
De'ret, a row, series.
Ber-de'ret, in a row.
Der-ha'ka (Sk.), rebellion, treason; to rebel; also mnderhaka.
Der-ham' (Ar.), a small silver coin.
De'ri or da'ri (27), from (usually of places).
De'ri a'tus, from above, above.
De'ri ba'wah, from below.
De'ri da'lam, from within.
De'ri-hul', about, concerning.
De'ri lu'ar, from outside.
De'ri ma'na, whence?
De'ri-pa'da, from (of persons), on account of (150), owing to (140), than (89, 90) ; ba'ik de'ri-pa'da or l'beh ba'ik de'ri-pa'da, better than.
De'ri sa'da, thence.
De'ri s-bab', on account of.
De'ri s'ilu, thence.
Der'ma (Sk.), almsgiving, alms; usually salkah.
Der-ma'wan (Sk.), charitable, beneficent.
De'sa (Sk.), a district, territory, country.
De'wa and de-wa'ta (Sk.), the gods of Hindu mythology.
De'wan (Pers.), hall of justice, law court.
De-wa'sa (Sk.), time, period; usually zaman or masa.
De'wi (Sk.), goddess; fem. of de'wa.
D-gil', obstinate.
D-ha'ga, thirst.
Ber-dh'a'ga, thirsty.
D-ham', a slight cough made to attract attention or to clear the throat.
Ber-dh'am', to cough as described above.
Dhat' or zat (Ar.), substance, essence.
Zul'A'llah or dha-tu'Allah, the divine essence or nature.
Dho'bi, washerman; see dobi; also bawara.

D-hu'lu, previous, former; before (adv.); see hulu.
D-hu'lu ka'la, formerly, in olden times.
D-hu'lu de'ri-pa'da, before (prep.).
Nan'ti d-hu'lu, wait a moment.
Sa'bar d-hu'lu, please be patient.
Z'man d-hu'lu, olden times.
D-hu'lu-i, to precede, go before.
D-hu'lu-kan, to prefer, put first.
Di (105), a particle prefixed to verbs to form the passive.
Di (26, 27), at, in.
D'ia (6, 9, 13, 15), he, she, it, they, him, her, them; also ia.
D'i a'rvay, they (colloquial, not found in Malay writings).
D'i a'ruya, his, hers, theirs.
Di-am', ber-di-am', silent, quiet; to be silent, be quiet, dwell, live. Cf. tiggal and dudok.
Di-am-di-am', quietly, secretly.
Ber-di-am' di'ri, to keep silence.
Di-a'mi, to inhabit.
Di-am'kan, to silence, put to silence.
K-di-d'man, habitation, dwelling place.
Di'anj, a candle. Cf. bilin.
Ka'ki di'anj, a candlestick.
Di'arg, mni-d'arg, to toast, warm at an open fire. Cf. panyam.
Ber-d'arg and ber-d'arg di'ri, to warm oneself at a fire.
Di'dal (Port.), thimble; also tial.
Di'ideh, mni-di'deh, to boil, bubble.
A'yer di'deh, the water in which rice has been boiled.
Di'kar, mni-di'kar, to fence; also dekar.
Di'kau, thee, phonetic form orgkau, chiefly used after words ending in n.
Dikit, see sdikit.
Di'na (Sk.), poor, unfortunate.
Hi'na di'na, the poor and lowly, the common people.
Di'nar (Ar.), a coin, usually of gold.
Din'ding, a partition, interior wall of a house.
Di'gin, cold, cool. Cf. sjuk.
Di-ni-ha'ri, early dawn, twilight.
Diraja, see adiraja.
Dirham, see derham.
Di'ri (22-24), self, oneself; also sn-di'ri.
Ba'wa di'ri, to take oneself off.
Ber-di'am' di'ri, to keep silence.
Da'lam di'ri, inwardly, in one's heart.
Min'tu di'ri, to excuse oneself, take leave.
S'o'rang di'ri, alone, by oneself.
Ku-di'ri, self.
Sn-di'ri, self.
Sa'ama sn-di'ri-ya, among themselves.
Ber-di'ri, standing erect; to stand, Di'ri-kan, to erect, construct, establish.
Ber-di'ri-kan, to erect.
Di'rus, mn-di'rus, to sprinkle; also diris; usually perchek.
D-kat', close, near, nearly, almost; also d-kat' d'rgan, and d-kat' k-pa'du. Cf. hampir.
D-ku'ti, to approach.
Dla'if(Ar.), weak, feeble, infirm; usually lmah.
Dlam'mah (Ar.), the vowel point corresponding to o and u; see baris.
D-la'pan, eight; also pronounced lapan. (For derived forms see ampat.)
D-li'ma, pomegranate; see dalima.
D-mam', fever.
D-mam' k-pi-a'lu, typhoid.
D-mam' ku'ra, intermittent fever.
Dm'dam, rancour, animosity; see dndam.
D'mi or da'mi, when, as, at the time when; by (in oaths).
Dm'ki-an or d-mi-ki'an (148), thus, in this manner, in that manner.
Dm'ki-an in'i, in this manner.
Dm'ki-an s'tu, in that manner.
Dm'ki-an ju'ga (162 a), just in that way.
Dn'da (~k.), a fine, mulct.
K'nu dn'da, to incur a fine.
Dn'dam, desires, longings; also in a bad sense, a desire for vengeance.
Ba'las dn'dam, to revenge oneself.
M-ni'roh dn'dam, to harbour revenge, bear malice; see dngki.
Rin'du dn'dam, anxious longings.
D'rgan, with, together with, and.
D'rgan dm'ki-an, that being the case.
D'rgan hi'dop-nya, alive.
D'rgan k-dar'-nya, proportionately.
D'rgan ni'ma Al'lah, in the name of God.
D'rgan p-ren'tah, by order.
D'rgan s-by'kap-nya, fully equipped, complete.
D'rgan s'o'rang di'ri, alone.
D'yan ti-a'du, without.
Ber-ch-rum d'rgan, to separate from.
Ser'ta d'yan, together with.

D'gar, m'-n'gar, to hear, listen.
D'gar-kan, to listen to.
K-d'gu-ran, it was heard (impers.).
P-n'ga-ran, the sense of hearing.

Drg'ki, envy, malice.
M-n'roh d'g'ki, to bear malice.

Drg'kur, ber-drg'kur, to snore.
D-rgong', ber-d-rgong', to buzz, hum.

D'gu or du'gu, stupid, dull-witted; usually bodoh.

Do'a (Ar.), prayer.
Ba'cha do'a, to read prayers.
Min'ta do'a, to pray.
Ber-do'a, to pray.
Do'a-kan, to pray for.

Do'bi (Hind. dhobi), a washerman, Cf. lmaru.

Do'dol, a kind of sweetmeats.

Dok'tor (Eur.), a doctor, one who practises western medicine. Cf. bomo and dukun.

A'nak dom'ba, a lamb.
A'nak Dom'ba Al'lah, the Lamb of God (X.).

Do'sa (Sk.), a crime, an offence; sin.
Ber-do'sa, to commit an offence, be guilty of a crime or sin; sinful.

Dosin, see dusin.

D'pa, a fathom.

D-pan', in front of; see hadap.

D-ram', m'n-d-ram', to kneel (of elephants and camels).
D-ram'kan, to cause to kneel.


D-ras', rapid, swift. Cf. laju, pantas, lkas and bangat.

D-ri'ta, m'n-d-ri'ta (Sk.), to withstand, bear, endure. Cf. tahan.
Ti'a'da ter-d-ri'ta, unendurable, unbearable.

D-ru', m'n-d-ru', to roar (as the noise of waves or many voices).

Ds'tar (Pers.), turban, headcloth.

Du'a, two. (For the usual derived forms see umput.)
Du-a-d'a, both.
Du'at'ga, two or three.
Ber-du'a and ber-du-a-d'a, in pairs.
Du'a-kan, to make two.

Du'do'a, second, duplicate.

Du'dok, to sit down, sit, remain, dwell.

Du'dok ber-si'la, to sit with legs crossed like a tailor.
Du'dok d'gan, to be married to.
Si'l'a du'dok, please be seated.
Du'do-ki, to sit on, inhabit.
Du'dok-kan, to seat (a person).
K-du'do-kan, seat, place of abode.

Du'ga, m'n-d'u'ga, to find out the depth, sound, probe, fathom.
Ba'lu du'ga, sounding lead. Cf. prum.
Ta'li du'ga, lead-line.

Du'it (D.), a copper coin; in Singapore = 1 cent, in Penang = 1 cent.

Du'ka (Sk.), grief, sorrow, sadness; also du-ka-chi'ta.
Ber-du'ka and ber-du-ka-chi'ta, to be sad, grieve.

Du'kong, m'n-du'kong, to carry a person or a child, usually on the back or hip, sometimes in the arms.
**Duku**, the name of a fruit.

**Du'kun**, a native doctor, midwife. Cf. doktor and bomo.

**Du'lang**, a salver or tray, usually of wood; smaller than the talam.

**Dulapan**, see dlapan.

**Du'li** (Sk.), dust; a form of address to kings, as bu'li b-yin-da, bu'li yang di-per-tu'an, your or his majesty; see junjung.

**Dun'ia** (Ar.), the inhabited world. 
*Her'ta dun'ia*, worldly goods.
*I'si dun'ia*, the inhabitants of the earth.

**Naf'su dun'ia**, worldly lusts.

**Per-i'du-rul dun'ia**, a cycle, period of time.

**Dun'ia a'khi-rat**, in this world and the next, for all time.

**Du'pa** (Sk.), incense.

**Du'ri**, a thorn, spine. 
*Du'ri lan'dak*, porcupines’ quills. Cf. bu'li landak.

**Ber-du'ri**, thorny.

**Du'ri-an**, the name of a fruit, the durian.

**Du'sin** (Eng. and D.), dozen: also lusin.

**Dus'ta** (Sk.), false, mendacious, untrue.

**Sal'isi dus'ta**, a false witness.

**Du'sun**, a village; the country as opposed to the town.

**E'kor** (84), tail; numerical coefficient of animals.

**E'kor ma'ta**, the corner of the eye.

**Bin'tang ber-e'kor**, comet.

**E'la** (Port.), an ell, a yard.

**E'lak**, m-ye'lak, to dodge, avoid a blow, evade an order.

‘Elmu, see ’ilmun.

**E'lok**, beautiful, handsome, pleasant, excellent.

**K'e'lo-kan**, beauty, excellence.

**E'nak** (Jav.), pleasant, nice, agreeable to the senses; usually slap.

**Eng'sil** (D.), hinges.

**Erti**, see arti.

**E'sok**, to-morrow; also besok.

**K'e'so-kan h'ari-ya**, the next day.

**F.**

**Fa'gal** or **fi'il** (Ar.), act, deed. action.

**Fa-ham** (Ar.), understanding; knowledge; acquainted with; often pronounced p-ham.

**Sa'lah fa-ham**, misunderstood.

**M-fa-ham**, to be informed about, know, understand.

**Fa'i'dah** (Ar.), profit, advantage, benefit.

**Ber-fa'i'dah**, useful, advantageous.

**Fa'jar** (Ar.), dawn. Cf. dinihari.

**Fa'kat** (Ar.), to confer, deliberate, agree; also muafakat.

**S-fa'kat**, in agreement, in collusion.

**Ber-fa'kat**, to be in agreement.

**Fa'kir** (Ar.), a religious mendicant, beggar; poor.

**Falsu**, see falsu.
Fa'na (Ar.), mortal, perishable, transitory; as opposed to bāka, imperishable.

Far'si (Ar.), a Persian.

Fa'sal (Ar.), chapter, section; about, concerning, with regard to.

A'pa 'ja'sat, why?

Fa'sik (Ar.), immoral, depraved, wicked.

Fat'hah (Ar.), the vowel point corresponding to a; see baris.

Fa'ti-hah (Ar.), the first chapter of the Koran.

F-dlu'li (Ar.), to trouble oneself, concern oneself, care about; usually pronounced p-llu'li.

F-dlu'li-kan, to care for, take trouble about.

Fer'dlu (Ar. apportioned), religious duty; usually pronounced per'lu, q.v.

Feringi, see fringi.

Fham, see jaham.

Fihak, see pihak.

Fi'il, see ja'at.

Fi'kir, ber-ji'kir (Ar.), to think, ponder, meditate.

Fi'kir-kan, to reflect upon.

Fi'ki-kan, thoughts, ideas, opinions.

Fi-ra'sat (Ar.), the art of physiognomy; also il'mu ji-ri'sat.

Fir'daus (Ar.), Paradise, the Garden of Eden.

Fir'man (Ar.), decree, command of God or of a sultan.

B-jir'man, to decree, command, say (of God or a sultan).

Fit'nah (Ar.), calumny, slander.

Fit'nah-kan, to calumniate.

F-ring'gi (Ar.), European.

G.

Ga'dai, pawn, mortgage.

Pa'jak ga'dai, pawnbroker's farm or monopoly.

Ta'bus ga'dai, to redeem a pledge, take out of pawn.

Ga'dai-kan, to mortgage, pawn.

Ga'ding, elephant's tusk; ivory; also the ribs of a boat.

Ga'doh, disturbance, uproar, noise; also per-ga'do-kan.

Ga'gah, strong, powerful; force, strength. Cf. kuat.

Ga'ga-hi, to compel, force. Cf. paksu.

Ga'gak, a crow.

Ga'gap, to stammer, stutter.

Gah', fame, renown, glory; also megah, q.v.

Ga-ha'ru or g-ha'ru, aloes-wood.

Ga'jah (Sk.), an elephant.

Ber-ma'in ga'jah = ber-ma'in cha'tur, to play chess; see cha'tur.

Ga'ji (Eur.), wages, salary. Cf. upah.

O'rang ga'ji, a hired man, servant.

Ma'kan ga'ji, to receive wages or a salary.

Ga-la-ga'la, pitch used for caulking boats.

Ga'lah, a long thin pole such as is used on native boats for poling or mooring them.

Ga'la'k, fierce, savage.

Ga'la'k-kan, to stir up (as flame or passion), excite.

Ga'larg, mg-ga'lary, to prop up, shore up; also kalay.

Ga'li, mg-ga'li, to dig.

PY-ga'li, spade, pick-axe.

Ga'li-en, a mine; also k-li'an.
Ga’mak, \textit{mg-ga’mak}, to draw a dagger or sword partly out of the sheath, so as to threaten an adversary.

Gam’bang, a musical instrument.

Gam’bar, a picture, portrait, pictorial representation.

Tu’lis gam’bar, to draw a picture.

Gam’bir, the name of a plant, gambier.

Gam’parg (Jav.), easy; usually snarg or mudah.

Ga’nas, fierce, ferocious, violent.

Gan’da, fold, in the expressions:
\begin{itemize}
\item S-pu’loh gan’da, ten-fold.
\item S-ra’-tus gan’da, a hundred-fold.
\item S-kali gan’da, or gan’da, two-fold.
\end{itemize}
Du’a kali gan’da, twice as much again.

Ber-gan’da-gan’da, manifold.

Gan’dom (Pers.), wheat; also terigu.

Gam’gang, ber-gang’gang, to warm oneself at a fire. Cf. ding.

Mg-gang’gang, to warm or dry over a fire.

Gam’gu, impatient importunate, interfering, meddlesome; to be in a hurry.

Gan’ja, the Indian hemp, from which an intoxicating drug is made.

Gan’jal, a wedge or “liner” inserted in frames or bearings to tighten them up; the spaces used with type to separate the words.

Gan’jil, odd, uneven (of numbers). Cf. quap, even.

Gan’targ, a measure of capacity (see end of Grammar).

Gan’ti, substitute, successor; in place of, instead of.

Ber-gan-ti-gan’ti, in turn, successively. Cf. gilir.

Gan’ti-kan, to succeed, take the place of a person.

Gan’tong, ber-gan’tong and \textit{mg-gan’tong-kan}, to hang, suspend; to rely upon.

Ga’yut, hard, not mealy after cooking (of bad potatoes).

Ga’ram, salt.

Tu’pat ga’ram, salt cellar.

Ga’ra-mi, to salt, cure.

Ga’rang, fierce, savage, furious Cf. guanas.

Ga’rau, loud, deep, hoarse (of sounds).

Gar’ham, a double tooth, grinder: the jaw bone. Cf. giyi.

Ga’ris, a scratch, score, groove. incised mark = goris.

Mg-ga’ris, to score, make a scratch.

Ga’rok, \textit{mg-ga’rok}, to scratch, scrape.

Png-ga’rok, scraper, rake, currycomb.

Ga’rut, a scratch. Cf. garis.

Ga’sak, \textit{mg-ga’sak}, to beat, strike with a stick. Cf. bdal.

Ga’sing, a child’s top.

Ma’in ga’sing, to play tops.

Ga’tal, itchy, itching; the itch; also lascivious.

Ga’yong, a ladle made out of a coco-nut shell. Cf. chebok, which has no handle.

G-dong’, storehouse, barn. Cf. gudlung.

Ge’lek, \textit{mg-gel’ek}, to roll with a roller or rolling pin; to be run over by the wheels of a carriage. Cf. gilir.
Ger'bang, the gate of a fortress, town or castle; also pin'tu ger'bang.

Ger'bang, mg-g'ern'bang, to let down the hair in disorder.

Ge'rek, mg-ge'rek, to bore, drill. Png-ge'rek, a drill.

Ger-ga'ji (Sk.), saw.

Ger-ga'si, a fabulous race of giants.

Gerhana, see grahana.

Ger'tak, mg-g'er'tak, to stamp, strike with the feet (as a person urging on a horse), strike weapons together in order to intimidate.

Ge'sek, mg-ge'sek, to rub, cause friction (usually of rough things). Cf. gesel, gesir and gosok.

Ge'sek bi-ol'a, to play the fiddle. Png-ge'sek, the fiddle bow.

Ge'sel, mg-ge'sel, to rub together.

Ge'sir, mg-ge'sir, to rub between the palms of the hands.

G-gak', in the phrase:
G-gak' gm-pi'ta, a loud confused noise.

G-gap' = ggak, q.v.

G-gat', a bookworm: the larva of the moth which destroys clothing.

Gha'ib (Ar.), to disappear.

Gha'rib (Ar.), foreign, strange.

G-ha'ru, aloes-wood.

Gi', ghee, clarified beef fat, used by natives of India; also mi-nyak sapi.

Gi'gi, a tooth. Cf. garham.

Gi'gi a'su, canine teeth.

Gi'gi s-r'i', the front teeth.

Cha'bot gi'gi, to draw a tooth.

Chung'kil gi'gi, tooth-pick.

Gi'git, mg-g'igi, to bite.

Gi'la, mad, insane, idiotic.

Gi'la ba'bi, epilepsy.

Gi'larg, gi'lang-g-mil'ang, shining, glittering. Cf. kilat.

Gi'ling, mg-g'il'ing, to roll (between rollers as in a roller mill), roll up (as sails), grind (as with curry stone and roller). Cf. gelek and gulung.

Bu'tu gi'ilung, stone for grinding curry stuff.

Gi'li (115), alternation, change, turn, relieving guard.

Ber-gi'li, alternately, in succession, in turn. Cf. ganti.

Gi'li-ran, turn, change of guard.

Gin'ting, a roofing tile.

A'pap gin'ting, a tile roof.

G-lak', in the phrase:
Ter-ta'wa g-lak' g-lak', to laugh uproariously.

G-lam', the name of a tree, the bark of which is used for caulking boats.

G-larg', bracelet, anklet.

G-larg' ku'li, anklets.

G-larg' tu'yan, bracelets.


G-lap' gu-li'ta, pitch dark.

Bu'lan g-lap', the time when the moon is invisible.

Ma-ta-ma'ta g-lap', detective.

G-lar', mg-g-lar', to confer a title or surname.

Ber-g-lar', having a title or surname.

G-lar' ran, surname, title.

G-las' (Eur.), drinking glass.
G-li', ticklish, excitable, unable to control oneself.
G-lin'chir, *mg-g-lin'chir*, to slip, slide.
G-lo'joh, greedy, gluttonous.
G-lom'bang, large waves, breakers. Cf. *ombak* and *alun*.
G-lu'mang, *mg-g-lu'mang*, to wallow in mud; smeared with mud. Cf. *lumor*.
Gmala, see *kmala*.
G-mar', pleased, glad, joyful; joy.
Ber-g-mar', to rejoice.
K-g-mar'an, that which gives pleasure; enjoyment, rejoicing.
Gmntar, see *gntar*.
Gm'pa, shaking, quaking, especially of earthquakes.
Gm'pa bu'ni, earthquake.
Gm'par, tumult, uproar, riot.
Gm-pi'ta (Sk.), loud, roaring (of noises); usually in the phrase:
G-gap' gm-pi'ta or g-qak' gm-pi'ta, a loud confused noise.
G-mok', fat, corpulent, stout. Cf. tambon.
G-m-rn'chiIg, clattering, clanking.
Gmtar, see *gntar*.
Gmuroh, see *guroh*.
S-g-nap', the whole, all.
S-g-nap' dun'ia, the whole world.
S-g-nap' ha'ri, the whole day.
S-ri'bu g-nap', exactly a thousand.
G-na'pi, to complete, accomplish, consummate.

**Gn'darg**, a long cylindrical shaped drum; also *gndrang*.
Gn'd-rang, a large drum; see *gnd朗*.
Gng'gam, the closed hand, fist.
S-gng'gam, a handful.
Gng'ga-man, the grasp.
Gn'ta (Sk.), a bell; usually *locheng*.
Gn'tar and *g-mn'tar*, to tremble, especially with fear; also *q'tar* and *g-m'tar*.
Goa' (Chin.) (10), I, me.; only used by Chinese.
Go'a and go'ha, a cave.
Go'choh, *mg-go'choh*, to strike with the fist. Cf. *tumbok*.
Ber-go'choh, fighting with the fists, boxing.
Go'lek, *ber-go'lek*, to turn or roll backwards and forwards (as a fowl on a spit, or a boat rolling). Cf. *gulig*, *giling* and *gelek*.
Go'lek-kan, to roll or turn anything backwards and forwards.
Go'lok, a certain kind of sword.
Gom-ba'la (Sk.), a shepherd, herdsman; a pastor (X.).
Gom-ba'la a'yan, one who tends poultry.
Gom-bala-kan, to herd, tend animals.
Gon'chang, *mg-gon'chang*, -kan, to shake with more or less rapidity or violence. Cf. *goyang*.
Ber-gon'chang, trembling, shaking (intrans.).
Gon'dah, uneasy, anxious.
Pa'sang gon'dah, neap tide.
Gon'dok, goitre.
Gondol, see *gundol*.
Gorg', a gong.
Goni, see guni.

Go'poh, haste, hurry; hasty. Cf. bungat.

Go'poh-go'poh, hastily.

Go'ring, to fry in fat, broil, grill. Cf. sndang.

Go'ris, a scratch, score, groove; incised mark = garis.

Go'sok, mg-go'sok (86), to rub with the idea of cleaning or polishing. Cf. gesek.

Go'yang, ber-go'yang, to shake, swing to and fro as the branches of a tree, oscillate. Cf. gonyang.

Go'yang-kun' and mg-go'yang, to shake (trans.), agitate.

G-ra-ha'na (Sk.), eclipse; also gerhana.

G-ra-k', ber-g-ra', to move, stir (intrans.).

Ter-g-ra', moved.

Ter-g-ra' ha'ti-ya, his heart was moved.

G-ra'k'kan, to move, put in motion.

G-ra'k'kan k-pel'au, to nod the head.

G-ram', anger; angry. Cf. murah and yusar.

G-ra'ngan, pray, prithee (in questions). Cf. kira-nya.

G-re'ja (Port.), a church building.


G-ri'sek, mg-g-ri'sek, to make a rustling or crackling noise (as silk or tinsel).

G-ru'da (Sk.), a fabulous bird; also gurda.

G'tah, the gum which exudes from trees, birdlme.

G'tah per'cha, gutta percha.

G'tah kam-bo'ja, gamboge.

G'tar, to tremble; usually gu'tar or g-nun'tar, sometimes g-n'tar.

Gu'ber-nur (Eur.), governor; also pmrentah.

Gu'dang, a warehouse, store, shop. Cf. gdong.

Gu'gur, to fall (of small light things); also sometimes with the idea of a premature or unnatural fall, as of falling stars, fruit falling from a tree, hair from the head, a premature birth, etc. Cf. luruh.

Gu'gur a'nak-nya, to miscarry.

Gu'gur-kan, to cause to fall in the manner described above.

Gu'la (Sk.), sugar. Cf. tubu.

Gu'la ba'tu, sugar candy.

Gu'la hi'tam, brown sugar.

Gu'la M-la'ka, sugar made from the coco-nut tree; sometimes gu'la hi'tam.

Gu'la pa'sir, granulated or moist sugar.

Gu'lai, curry.

Gu-li'ga (Sk.), the bezoar stone.

Gu'lina'ka (Sk.), the bezoar stone.

Gu'ling, ber-gu'ling, to roll; usually to roll along as a wheel; to roll oneself on the ground. Cf. golek, giling and gelel.

Mg-gu'ling and gu'ling-kan', to roll anything along.

Gu-li'ta, dark; usually g-lap' gu-li'ta, pitch dark.

Gu'long, mg-gu'long, to roll up (as a mat, sail, sheets of paper, etc.); a roll made in this way. Cf. giling.

Gu'mol, ber-gu'mol, to wrestle. Cf. gusti.

Gump'al, a clod, lump (as in dough), clot of blood. Cf. buku.

Ber-gump'al, clotted, lumpy.
**Gu’na (Sk.), use, utility; magic.**
*Ap'na gu’na? what is the use?*
*O'but gu’na, a charm.*
*Ber-gu’na, useful.*
*Gu’na-kan, to use, make use of.*

**Gun’deke, concubine.**

**Gun’dol, bald, bare headed, bare of leaves (as trees).** Cf. *botak.*

**Gu’nì (Hind.), a sack made of jute.** Cf. *karung.*
*Ka’in gu’nì, sack cloth.** Cf. *kadut.*

**Gu’norg, a mountain.**
*Gu’norg ber-ap’i, a volcano.*
*Ka’ki gu’norg, the foot of the mountain.*
*K-mu’chak gu’norg, the top of a mountain.*

**Gun’ting, scissors, shears.**
*Mug-gun’ting and gun’ting-kan, to cut with scissors, shear.*

**Gun’tor, thunder; usually gurah.**

**Gu’rau, ber-gu’ran, to jest.** Cf. *sindir and jnaka.*

**Gurda,** see *gruda.*

**Gu-rin’dam (Tam.), rhyming proverbs.**

**Gu’roh, thunder, also similar loud noises.** Cf. *guntor.*

**Gu’ru (Sk.), a teacher, schoolmaster, clergyman (X.).** Cf. *pajajar, pandita and padri.*
*Ber-gu’ru k-pa’da, to have as one’s teacher, learn from.*

**Gus’, in the phrase:**
*S-kal’i gu’s’, all at once; all at the same time.*

**Gu’sar, angry: to be angry.** Cf. *marah and gram.*
*Gu’sa-ri, to be angry at or with.*

**Gu’si, the gums.**

**Gus’ti (Pers.), ber-gus’ti, to wrestle.** Cf. *gumol.*

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**H**

**Ha’bis (75, 76), finished, completed, exhausted, extinct; utterly, entirely, completely; also in this sense s-habis-habis.** Cf. *sudah and jius.*

**Ha’bis bi-na’sa, entirely destroyed.**

**B-lum’ ha’bis, not yet finished.**

**Su’daah ha’bis, finished.**

**Ha’bis-kan, to finish, complete, terminate.**

**Puj-ka’bi-san, the end, termination.**

**Ha’b’lur (Pers.), crystal.**

**Ha’bok, dust.** Cf. *lbu and dbu.*

**Ha’bshi (Ar.), Abyssinian, Ethiopian.**

**Ha’bu, ashes; see *abu.***

**Had’ (Ar.), limit, boundary; until.** Cf. *batas and priygan.*

**Ha’dap, *nag-ka’dap, -i, to face, stand before or in the presence of, interview a person.**

**Ha’dap-kan, to bring or place before a person, introduce.**

**Ha’da-pan and di ha’da-pan, before, in front of, in presence of; contracted to *d-pan’.***

**Ba’ris di ha’da-pan or ba’ris d-pan’, the vowel sign corresponding to o and u; see *baris.***

**Ha’di-ah (Ar.), presented, offered; a gift, present.** Cf. *pribri-an and anugrah.*

**Ha’dith or ha’dis (Ar.), the Mohammedan traditions.**

**Ha’dhir (Ar.), present, arrived; prepared, ready.**
Ha'llir-kan, to bring or place before a person, introduce = hadapkan.

Ha'dl-rat (Ar.), presence; lordship, majesty.

Ha'bat or he'bat (Ar.), dread, awe; terrible, awe-inspiring. Cf. dahshat.

Hai'ran (Ar.) (148), astonished; to wonder; wonderful. Cf. 'aja'ib.

Ha'jat (Ar.), need, necessity; the wants of nature.

Ber-ha'jat, needing, requiring; to require.

Ha'ji (Ar.), a pilgrim, one who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Nu'ik ha'jii, to perform the pilgrimage, become a haji.

Hak' (Ar.), truth, right; due, claim; just, true. Cf. buar.

Amb'il hak' o'rang la'in, to usurp another's rights.

Ti'-adu d'gen hak'-nya, unjustly.

Ha'kim (Ar.), a judge.

Hal' (Ar.), state, condition, circumstance.

Hal' il'wal, circumstances and conditions.

De'ri-hal', about, concerning.

Ha'li (Ar.), lawful, legitimate, allowable: as opposed to harum, unlawful.

Ha'li-kun, to permit, declare lawful.

Ha'la(u, mg-ha'la(u, -kan, to drive away.

Ha'li-a, ginger.

Ha'li-lintar, a stroke of lightning, thunderbolt; also halalintar.

Ha'li'pan or li'pan, a large centipede; see hilipan.

Ha'lus, fine, thin, delicate, refined. Cf. nipis and tipis.

Ha'luw (Ar.), sweets, pastry, confectionery.

Ham'ba, slave; used as a pronoun of the 1st person in addressing superiors. Cf. suhja.

Ham'ba Al'lah, a poor wretch.

Ham'ba ra'ja, a king's servants or retainers.

Tu'an ham'ba, sir; used as a pronoun of the 2nd person in addressing superiors.

Per-ham'ba-kan, to enslave.

Per-ham'ba-kan di'ri, to submit oneself.

Per-ham'ba'an, slavery, servitude.

Ham'bat, mg-ham'bat, to pursue, chase. Cf. kjar.

Ham'bat ha'ti o'rang, to seek to win people's affections.

Ham'bur, mg-ham'bur, -kum,- to scatter (as rice, pearls, money, etc., at festivals and ceremonies). Cf. tabur.

Ha'mil (Ar.), pregnant. Cf. bun ting.

Hampa, see hmpa.

Ham'par, mg-ham'par, -i, -kan, to spread out (as mats, carpets, grain, etc.). Cf. bun ting.

Ham'pa-ran, a carpet.

Ham'pa-ran batu, pavement.

Ham'pas, refuse, residue.

Ham'pas sa'Yl(, sago refuse.

Ham'pir, mg-ham'pir, near, nearly, almost; to approach, draw near. Cf. dikat.

Ham'pi-ri, to draw near to, approach a thing.

Ham'zah (Ar.), an orthographical sign, used to introduce a
syllable commencing with a vowel.

**Han'chur**, **myg-han'chur**, -kan, to crush, reduce to powder, dissolve in liquids, decompose; also metaphorically of the heart. Cf. *rmok*:

**Han'dai**, companion, comrade, friend. Cf. *taulan*, *sahabat* and *kawan*.

**Han'dai taul'an**, friends and companions.

**Handak**, see *hndak*.

**Ha'rgat**, hot (fire heat); also of anger. Cf. *panas*.

**Ha'ryat-kan**, to heat.

**Ha'ryus**, to burn, be burnt, consumed or scorched. Cf. *bakar*, which means to apply heat to, without necessarily consuming, as in heating iron.

**Ha'ryus-kan**, to burn up, consume.

**Han'tam or hn'tam**, to throw, strike.

**Han'tar**, **myg-han'tar**, -kan, to convey, escort; also to send in charge of another. Cf. *bawa*, *iring* and *kirim*.

**Ter-han'tar**, laid down, stretched out on a bed or on the ground, as a sick or sleeping person or a corpse.

**Han'tu**, a ghost; evil spirits supposed to haunt certain places. Cf. *jin* and *ifrit*.

**Bu'roq han'tu**, the owl.

**Ja'ri han'tu**, the middle finger.

**Ha'ya**, only, merely, except, but. Cf. *chuma*, *mlainkan* and *sahaja*.

**Ha'yir**, a fishy smell; fetid, rank.

**Ha'yut**, ber-ha'yut, to drift, float on the water.

**O'rang ha'yut**, a vagabond.

**Ha'pus**, **myg-ha'pus**, to obliterate, efface, rub out, wash out.

**Hara**, see *hnrn hara*.

**Ha'ram** (Ar.), forbidden, prohibited, unlawful; sacred, hallowed. Cf. *halal*.

**Ha'ram-kan**, to prohibit, declare illegal.

**Ha'rap** (148), hope, trust, confidence; to hope, trust.

**Ha'rap-kan**, to trust in, rely upon.

**Har'dek**, **myg-har'dek**, to threaten, scold. Cf. *trkg*.

**Ha'ri** (Sk.), day of 24 hours. Cf. *stang*.

**Ha'ri b-sar',** festival, holiday.

**Ha'ri bu'lan**, date.

**Ha'ri hujun**, a rainy day or rainy weather.

**Ha'ri ki-a'mat**, the day of judgment.

**Ha'ri ra'ja**, festival.

**Di-ni-ha'ri**, early dawn.

**E'sok ha'ri**, tomorrow.

**I'ni ha'ri**, today.

**Ma-tu-ha'ri**, the sun.

**Pa'gi ha'ri = pa'gi**, morning.

**P-tang' ha'ri = p-tng'**, afternoon.

**S-ha-ri-ha'ri**, daily, every day.

**S-pun'jang ha'ri**, all day long.

**Tyah ha'ri**, midday.

**Ha'ri a'had**, or ha'ri ming'go, Sunday.

**Ha'ri is'nin**, or ha'ri sa'tu, Monday.

**Ha'ri s-la'sa**, or ha'ri du'a, Tuesday.

**Ha'ri r'bu**, or ha'ri t'ga, Wednesday.

**Ha'ri kh'Aris**, or ha'ri 'm'pat, Thursday.

**Ha'ri j'ma'at**, or ha'ri li'ma, Friday.
Hari sabtu, or hari a-nam', Saturday.
Ha-ri'mau or h-ri'mau, a tiger.
Ha-ri'mau akar, a large wild cat.
Ha-ri'mau duhan, tree leopard.
Harom, fragrant, sweet-smelling; a sweet smell. Cf. wang.
Haru, meaning haru, to stir, disturb, agitate, trouble; especially of demoniacal possession.
Haru-buru, confusion, disorder.
Harus, necessary, obligatory, proper; it behoves, ought, should. Cf. patut.
Harus, stream, current, the movement of water.
Hasil (Ar.), outcome, product, profit, revenue; to have a result or outcome.
Hasil-kan, to produce, achieve, accomplish.
Has'ta (Sk.), a cubit.
Ha'ta (133), a punctuation word.
Ha'ti, the liver; the heart as the seat of the passions (the organ which circulates the blood is jantong); fig., the centre of things.
Ha'ti b-sar, proud.
Ha'ti panas, hot temper.
Ha'ti pu'teh, a clear conscience.
Ambil ha'ti, to win the affections.
Agan-agan ha'ti, conscience (X.).
B-ri' ha'ti, to encourage, indulge.
Bulah ha'ti-ku, my treasure, a term of endearment.
Dorgan s-bu-lat-bulat ha'ti, with one's whole heart.
Hulu ha'ti, the pit of the stomach.
Iri ha'ti, hatred, malevolence.
K-chil' ha'ti, spiteful, having a grudge against a person.
Ma'ta ha'ti, spiritual perception.
Sikhit ha'ti, offended, angry with a person.
Tar'war ha'ti, discouraged.
Per-ha'ti-kan, to take to heart, pay attention to, examine closely.
Ha'us, thirst; thirsty; worn out by friction or rust (of metals). Cf. dhaga and burok.
Ha'wa (Ar.), air, atmosphere, climate. Cf. udara.
Ha'wa (Ar.), love, passion, desire; usually brahi.
Ha'wa naj'su, carnal desires.
Ha'yat (Ar.), life, vitality, the vital spark. Cf. hidop.
S-ba'gi ada hay'at, while I yet live.
Ber-ha'yat, having life.
Hebat, see haibat.
Hei' (132), an interjection; oh!
He'ja (Ar.), meaning he'ja, spelling, orthography; to spell; also eja.
He'la, meaning he'la, -kan, to drag, draw. Cf. tarek.
He'la'k, meaning he'la'k, to dodge, evade; also elak.
He'la'kan, to ward off, parry.
Hen'ti, chiefly found in its derivatives:
Ber-hen'ti, to stop, stay, cease, rest.
Ti-da'na ber-hen'ti, incessantly.
Ber-hen'ti-kan l'lah, to rest after fatigue.
Per-hen'ti-kan, rest, resting place.
Herde', see harde'.
Her'ga (Sk.), value, price.
Her'ga ma'ti, fixed price.
Her'ga ma'roh, a low price.
B-ra'pa her'ga? what price?
Tu'roh her'ga, to fix the price.
Ber-her'ga or b-her'ga, valuable.

Her'ta (Sk.), property, goods.
Her'ta bu'ida, valuables, goods and chattels.
Her'ta dun'ia, worldly goods.

Hi'as, ber-hi'as, ornamented, decorated.
Mng-hi'as and hi'a-si, to adorn, ornament, decorate, fit out, prepare.
Per-hi'a-san, ornamentation, attire, trappings.

Hi'bur, mng-hi'bur, -kan, to comfort, console.
Png-hi'bur, a person or thing which gives consolation or solace; the Comforter (X.).
Png-hi'bu-ran, comfort, consolation.

Hi'darg, mng-hi'darg, to serve food.
Hi-da'yan, a course (at a meal).
M'kan s-hi-da'yan, to eat of the same course, eat together.

Hi'dong, nose, snout. Cf. muncung.
Bu'targa hi'dong, the bridge of the nose.
Lo'bang hi'dong, nostrils.

Hi'dop, alive, living; fresh as opposed to dried, preserved or canned; to live, have life. Cf. hayat.
Hi'dop pu'la, restored to life.
D'yan hi'dop-ya, alive.
I'kan hi'dop, fresh fish; as opposed to ik'an kring, dried fish.
La'gi hi'dop, still alive.
S'-munur hi'dop, all one's life.

Su'su hi'dop, fresh milk as opposed to tinned milk.
Hi'do-pi and hi'dop-kan, to preserve a person's life, restore life.
K-hi'do-pan, means of livelihood.

Hi'jau, green.

Hij'rat (Ar.), the Hegira, the Mohammedan era.

Hi-kayat (Ar.), narrative, story, history. Cf. chertra.

Hik'mat (Ar.), wisdom, knowledge, science, medicine; hence supernatural power, magic.

Hi'larg, lost; to be lost, disappear, die.
Hi'larg-kan, to cause to disappear; obliterate, destroy.
K-hi-la'yan, having incurred loss, deprived of, bereft of; as o'rang k-hi-la'yan pi'san, a man who has lost his knife.

Hi'lar, mng-hi'lar, the lower reaches of a river; to go down stream, descend a river; as opposed to unulek, to go up stream. Cf. hulu.

Him'mat (Ar.), purpose, intention; diligence, effort; aspiration.

Him'pon, ber-him'pon, to assemble, gather together. Cf. kumpol and krumun.

Him'pon-kan, to bring together, collect, cause to assemble.

Per-him'pon-un, an assemblage, assembly, congregation, church in a local sense (X.).

Hi'na (Sk.), low, base, mean, despicable; lowly.

Hi'na di'na, the poor and lowly, the common people.

Hi'na-kan, to despise, disdain, humiliate.
Hi'na-kan di'ri, to abase or humiliate oneself.
K-hi'na'an, degradation, ignominy.
Hinai, see inai.
Hindi, usually neg'ri hin'di, India, Hindustan.
Hindu, usually neg'ri hindu, a Hindu.
Hing'ga, until, as far as; limit. Cf. sampai.
S-hing'ga, until, as far as, to such an extent that—
Per-hing'ga'an, limit, boundary, frontier; contracted to p-ring'ga-
gan.
Hing'gap, to alight or perch upon anything, as birds or insects.
Hin'tai, neg'ri hin'tai, -kan, to spy, peep at; see intai.
Hiri, see iri.
Hiris, neg'ri hiris, to slice, cut line, hash.
Hisab (Ar.), counting, calculation; usually hitong.
Hisab-kan, to count, reckon.
Ter-hisab-kan, capable of enumeration.
Ti'ala ter-hisab-kan ba'nyak-ya, innumerable.
Hisap, neg'ri hisap, to suck, draw into the mouth or nostrils.
Hisap chun'du and hisap ma'dat, to smoke opium.
Hisap ro'tok, to smoke the native cigarette.
Hitam, black.
Hitam ma'nis, brown.
Hitong, neg'ri hitong, -kan, to count, reckon, calculate. Cf. bilang.
H-lai' or lai' (84), numeral coefficient of thin or flat objects.
S-h-lai' ker'tas, a sheet of paper.

S-h-lai' s-ping'yang, with only the clothes one has on.
Bu'ju s-h-lai', one coat.
H-la'man, courtyard in front of a palace or other building.
Hlang, see lang.
H-li'pan or li'pan, a large centipede.
H-lu'an, the front or front part of anything, especially of boats.
Hm'bus, neg-hm'bus, to blow, breathe out with the mouth; also used of the wind. Cf. tiop.
Hm'bus-kan, to blow away.
Hm'pa, empty; empty husks of rice. Cf. kosong and skan.
Hm'pa tu'yan-ya, with empty hands.
Pu'di hm'pa or hm'pa, husks of rice in which the grain has never formed.
Hm'pas, neg-hm'pas, -kan, to throw or dash down. Cf. champak.
Hm'p-du, gall, bile.
Hn'dak, desire, wish; to wish, intend; an auxiliary verb expressing the future (43). Cf. man.
Hn'dak-lah, placed before a verb to express the imperative.
Hn'dak-kan, to desire a thing.
K-hn'dak or ka-han'dak, will, desire, wish.
Ber-ka-han'dak, to desire, wish, want.
K-hn-dal'ki or ka-han-dal'ki, to desire.
H-ning', clear, pure, transparent (of liquids and of the heart). Cf. jerneh.
Hntam, to throw, strike; also hantam.
Hnti, see henti.
Hn-ti'mun, cucumber; see timun.
Ho'bat, usually ho'ba-tan, sorcery, magic. Cf. obat.
O'rang ho'ba-tan, a sorcerer.
Hor-lo'ji (Port. and D.), a clock. watch; usually jam.
Hor'mat (Ar.), reverence, respect.
B-ri hor'mat, to pay respect, to honour.
Hor-mu'ti, to honour, respect.
Hrimau, see harimau.
Hsta, see hasta.
Hu'a (Ar.), he; used in the Leidekker version of the Bible as a translation of Jehovah.
Hu-ba'ya, entirely.
Hu-ba'ya-hu-ba'ya, above all things.
Hu'borg, ber-hu'borg, united, joined; the union of families, villages, etc., as well as of tangible things. Cf. samborg.
Mg-hu'borg and hu'borg-kan, to join, unite.
Hu'bo-yan, lengthening piece, hyphen; sequel of a book.
Hu'dang or u'dang, prawn, shrimp.
Hu'dang ga'lah, lobster.
Bu'vang ra'ja hu'dang, the king-fisher.
Hu'jan, rain.
Hu'jan ba'tu, hail.
Hu'jan l-bat', heavy rain.
Hu'jan man tu'rum, rain is coming.
Hu'jan pa'nas, rain during sunshine.
Hu'jan rin-tek-rin'tek, light rain, drizzle.
Ha'ri hu'jan, a rainy day, or rainy weather.
Hu'ja-ni, to rain upon.

Hu'jat, mg-hu'jat, blasphemy libel; to speak evil of, calumniate, libel, blaspheme.
Hu'jorg, end, extremity.
Hu'jorg ta'nah, cape, point of land, peninsula.
Hu-ka'ma (Ar.), learned men.
Hu'kum (Ar.), judgment, sentence; decree, law, command; rule, jurisdiction.
Hu'kum is'lam, the laws of Islam.
Hu'kum yang 'a'dil, just rule.
B-ri' hu'kum, to give an order.
Ja'toh-kan hu'kum di a'tas o'rang, to condemn.
K'na hu'kum, to suffer punishment.
Pt'us-kan hu'kum, to pronounce sentence.
S-pu'loh hu'kum Al'lah, the Ten Commandments (X.).
Hu'kum-kan, to judge, sentence, punish.
Hu'ku-mun, punishment.
Hulat, see ulat.
Hu'lor, mg-hu'lor, -kan, to extend, stretch out, hold out (as the hand); pay out, lower away (as ropes). Cf. ujok.
Hu'lu, the head, the upper part or source of a thing, the hilt of a sword or dagger, the upper reaches of a river, the interior of a country. Cf. kpala, udek and hilir.
Hu-lu-ba'lang, commander of a large body of soldiers, officer.
Hu'lu ha'iti, the pit of the stomach
Hu'lu k-ris', the hilt of a kris.
Dhulu or dahulu, see dhulu.
O'rang hu'lu, people of the interior.
Pn-hu'lu, a chieftain, headman.
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Py-hu'lu kam'pong, the headman of a village.
Py-hu'lu ka'val, the commander of a guard.
Py-hu'lu mejid, the headman of a mosque.

Hulubalang, see huln.

Hu'ma, cultivated land, dry rice fields = budang; as opposed to sawah, wet rice fields. Cf. budang, which is applied both to dry and irrigated fields.
Ber-hu'ma, to cultivate such fields.
Per-hu'ma'an, cultivated land, the crops raised.

Hu'nus, mag-hu'nus, to draw a weapon from its sheath, unsheath; also chabot.

Hu'ruf (Ar.), letters of the alphabet.

Hu-ru-ha'ra, disorder, disturbance, tumult, riot.

Hu'tan, jungle, forest, wild uncultivated country. Cf. blukar and rimba.
Hu'tan b-tan-ta'ra, wild jungle.
Hu'tan rim'ba, forest or primeval jungle.
A'yan hu'tan, jungle fowl.
Bu'bi hu'tan, wild pig.
O'rang hu'tan, wild men of the jungle.
Pi'sang hu'tan, wild banana.

Hu'tang, debt, loan; owing, due.
Bu'ger hu'tang, to pay a debt.
B-ri' hu'tang, to lend, loan.
Ber-hu'tang, in debt.
Pi-hu'tang, credit.

I'a, he, she, it, they; also dia.
I'a'i'tu (17), that, that one; that is to say, namely.

I'a'i'ni (17), this, this one.

'I-ba'dat (Ar.), worship, adoration, piety, devotion. Cf. sribhatyay.

'I-ba'rat (Ar.), metaphor, figure: explanation, interpretation. Cf. kias.

Amb'il 'i-bu'rat, to use a metaphor.

Iblis (Ar.), the devil, Satan. Cf. shaitan.

Ib'ni, ib'nu or bin' (Ar.), son; usually anak.

I'bol, a kind of palm tree.

'Ib-ra'ni (Ar.), Hebrew.

'Ibu, mother. Cf. mak and indok.
I'bu ba'pa, parents.
I'bu ju'ri, thumb.
I'bu ka'ki, great toe.
S-i'bu s-ba'pa, of the same father and mother.

I'dah, bridal present.

I'dap, chronic disease.

I'dar, ber-i'dar, to revolve, go round in a circle. (cf. pusuk.

Bin'tang ber-i'dar, a planet.
I'dar-kan and per-i'dar-kan, to pass or send round, especially of food.
Per-i'da-ran, revolution.
Per-i'da-ran dun'ia, a cycle, period of time.

I'ddah (Ar., number), the number of days or fixed time that a woman may not marry after divorce or the death of her husband.

I'dhin (Ar.), permission, leave; usually pronounced i'zin.
B-ri' i'zin, to give leave or permission.
Min'ta i'zin, to ask leave, or permission.
‘If’rit (Ar.), demon, evil spirit.  
Cf. jin and hantu.

I’gal, m-ngi’gal, to strut (of male birds).

Igama, see agama.

I’gau, m-ngi’gau, to walk in one’s sleep, to have bad dreams.

Ih’wal (Ar.), plural of hal, q.v.

I’kal, curly (of hair). Cf. kretig.

I’kan, fish.

I’kan k-ring’, dried fish. Cf. da’ing.

Ny’a’w i’kan, more dead than alive.

I’kat, m-ngi’kat, -kan, a bundle:  
to tie, fasten. Cf. berkas.

I’kat ping’gag, belt.

I’kat p-rig’gi, the masonry with which a well is lined.

I’kat ru’mah, to build a house (of brick or masonry).

I’kat-tan, fastenings.

Ikh’las (Ar.), sincerity; sincere; also ekhlas.

Ikh’ti-ar (Ar.), choice, decision, opinion.

Ik’rar (Ar.), fixed, settled. Cf. krar.

I’kat, m-ngi’kat, to follow, imitate, obey. Cf. turut.

Ber-i-kut-i’kat, in succession.

I’Ilah (Ar.), God, a god.

I-la’hi (Ar.), divine; my God.

I’ham (Ar.), divine inspiration.

I’ham-kan, to impart divine inspiration.

I’li-hah’ (Ar.), gods; plural of ilah.

‘I’l’mu (Ar.), knowledge, scholarship, science.

Ber-i’l’mu, learned, scholarly.

I’man (Ar.), priest.

I’mam b-sar’, high priest (X.).

I’man (Ar.), belief, faith, creed, religion; the Mohammedan faith.

Bul’wa i’man, to embrace the faith, become a Mohammedan.

Im’pet, m-ngi’m’pet, to press, squeeze. Cf. apit, tkan, tindeh.

I’na!, henna, a red dye.

I’narg, nurse; also i-mag’da (court language). Cf. asoh.

In-che”, a title equivalent to the English Mr.; also ’n-che” and che”.

In’chi (Eng.), an inch.

In’dah, beautiful, attractive, important, valuable, precious; also in-dah-in’dah.

In’dah-kan, to value, pay attention to, care about.

In’dok and in’dorg, mother; chiefly used in the phrases:

In’dok ma’dun, honeycomb.

In’dok mu-ti-a’ra, mother of pearl.

In’dok su’t-ra, cocoon of the silkworm.

In’d-ra (Sk.), the name of a Hindu deity.

K’in’d-la’an, the heaven of Indra. This word is often confused with kndara’an, q.v.

I’gar, noise, clamour.

I’gat, m-ngi’gat, to remember, think, pay attention, heed.

I’gat-i’gat, take care, be cautious.

B-rig’gat, to remind, caution.

I’gat-kan, to remind a person.

I’ga-tan, attention, thoughts.

Per-i’gat-tan, a reminder, memento.

Ing’ris (Eur.), English.
I'xgin (148), to desire, covet. Cf. 
K'ir'gi-nan, desires, longings.

I'gus, mucus from the nose.
Bu-og' i'gus, to blow one's nose.

I'ni (16), this, these.
I'ni ha'ri, today.
I'ni ja'ga, this very thing; at
this very time, just now.
A'ku i'ni, I (emphatic).
S-la'rang i'ni, just now.
Si'ni and di si'ni, here.

In'jak, m-yin'jak, to tread on.
Cf. pijak and irek.

In'jil (Ar.), Gospel, the New Testa-

In'jin (Eng.), engine, machine.
Cf. intra and psawat.

In'saf (Ar.), justice, equity, fair-

In'san (Ar.), man, mankind; usu-

In'sha' Allah (Ar.), please God,
God willing; also insha'llah.

In'tai, m-yin'tai, -kan, to spy,
peep at, watch for, peep into;
also hintai.

In'tan, diamond.

I'par, brother-in-law, sister-in-

I'poh, the upas tree; the poison
made from that and other trees
for poisoning darts.

I-ra'dat (Ar.), the will or decrees
of God.

'Trak (Ar.), Mesopotamia.

I'rek, m-mgi'rek, to step on, tramp
on. Cf. injak and pijak.

I'ri, i'ri ha'ti, hatred, malevolence.

I'ring, m-mgi'ring, to accompany,
escort. Cf. hantar.

I-ro'pah, Europe.

I'sha (Ar., evening), one of the
lima waktu, or five periods of
prayer; also 3n-bal'iyang i'sha.

I-sha'rat (Ar.), a signal, sign.
Cf. tanda.
I-sha'rat-kan, and b-ri' i-sha'rat,
to make a sign. Cf. lambai.

I'si, contents.
I'si dun'ia, the inhabitants of the
world, the whole world.
I'si kah'win, dowry.
I'si ki'tab, contents of a book.
I'si neg'ri, inhabitants of a city.
I'si p-rot', intestines.
I'si ru'mah, family, household.

Ber-i'si, containing; to contain.
Cf. muat.
I'si-kan and m-ngi'si, to fill, load.

Islam (Ar.), Mohammedan.

A-gu'ma Is'lam, the Mohammedan
religion.
Ma'sok is'lam, to become a Mo-
hammedan.

Is'lam-kan, to make a person a
Mohammedan.

Isnin, see ithna'a.

Is-ta'na (Sk.), palace; also astana.

Is-tang'gi (Sk.), incense.

Is-ti-'a'dat (Ar.), custom.

Is-ti-me'wa, especially.

Is-ting'gar (Port.), a gum of a
very ancient pattern.

Is't-ri (Sk.), wife (more respect-
ful than bini).

Ber-is't-ri, to have a wife, be
married.

Ber-is't-ri-kan, to take to wife,
marry a woman.

I'tek, duck.

I'tek a'yam, poultry.

Ith'nain, is'inin or s-nin' (Ar.,
second). Monday; usually ha'ri
is' nin.
I'tu (16), that, those. 
Si'tu and di si'tu, there.

Izin, see idhin.

**J**

Ja'bat, *mu-jābat*, to touch, grasp, lay hold of.

*Ber-jābat tā'īgan*, to grasp the hand or to shake hands.

Ja'di, *mu-jādi*, to come into existence, be born, become, happen, take place, come to pass, be sufficient or satisfactory.

*Ja'di-kan*, to create, cause.

K-ja'di-an, creation, birth.

*Ja-di-ja'di-an*, a supernatural being.

Ja'ga (Sk.), to be awake, watch, guard, take care. Cf. *bu'gaun, sda'ar and tūngu*.

*Ja'ga bu-ik-bā'ik*, be careful.

*O'rāng ja'ga*, a watchman.

Ja'gong, maize, Indian corn.

Ja-hat', wicked, evil, bad, vicious.

*Bu'at ja-hat',* to commit fornication; also *zina*.

*Ku'da ja-hat',* a vicious horse.

*Si-ja-hat',* the evil one, the devil.

*Ja-hat'kan*, to defame.

*K-ja-hat'tan*, wickedness.

Ja'hil, (Ar.), ignorant; usually *bōl* or bodōh.

Ja'hit, *mu-ja'hit*, to sew.

Jahudi, see Yahudi.

Ja’ja, *mu-ja’ja*, to hawk goods for sale, sell on the streets, peddle.

Ja’jah, only found in its derivative:


**Ja’kun**, a hill tribe of the Malay Peninsula.

Ja’la (Sk.), casting net.

*Ja-la’ja’la*, trellis work.

*Te’bar ja’la*, to throw a casting net.

*Mu-ja’la*, to fish with a casting net.

Ja’lan (49), road, path, way, method; means: to walk, move forward, go on.

*Ja’lan b-ha’sa*, idiom.

*Ja’lan ra’ya*, main road.

*Bū’wa ja’lan*, to lead the way.

*Bū’ka ja’lan*, to lay out a road.

*Dī ṭiğah ja’lan*, in the middle of the road; during a journey.

*Senn-pang ja’lan*, cross roads.

*S-pang’ja’lan*, all the way.

*Ber-ja’lan*, to walk, travel, go a journey.

*Ber-ja’lan da’rat*, to go overland.

*Ber-ja’lan d-hū’tu*, to go ahead.

*Ber-ja’lan-ja’lan*, to walk about.

*Ber-ja’lan kā’ki*, to go on foot.

Ja’la-ni (99), to traverse.

*Ja’lan-kan* (99), to cause to walk, set in motion.

*Ja’lan-kan in’jin*, to start an engine.

*Ja’lan-kan ku’dā*, to walk a horse.

*Ja’lan-kan p-kēr’ja’an*, to manage a business.

*Per-ja’la-nan*, a journey, voyage.

Ja’laq, wild, runaway. Cf. liaw.

*Kēr’bun ja’laq*, a runaway buffalo.

*P-rem’pū-an ja’laq*, a loose woman.

Ja’lar, *mu-ja’lar*, to crawl, creep (as snakes, etc.); to creep, climb (as plants). Cf. rayap.

Ja’lama, see jelma.

Ja’lur, a small canoe, a dug-out.
Ja'lur, stripes of different colours.

Jam' (Pers.), a clock or watch; an hour.

Ja'mah, mu-jam'ah, to touch.

Jam'ban, a latrine.

Jam'bang, a flower pot; usually jam'bang. Cf. pasu.

Jam'bu (Sk.), the generic name of a number of fruits.

Jan'bu bi'ji, the guava.

Ja'min (Hind.), bail, security.

O'rang ja'min, one who stands bail.

Ja'mu, mu-jamu, a guest; to entertain at a feast.

Per-ja'mu-an, a feast.

Jan'da, widow, widower; man or woman separated from his or her consort. Cf. bal'ang and bajuang.

Ja'ng'an (73), do not, lest.

S-pa'ya ja'ng'an, lest; also a'gar ja'ng'an.

Ja'ng'an-kan, far from, not only, not merely.

Ja'ng'gal, awkward, unsuitable, badly arranged, not sounding right, discordant. Cf. chang-gog.

Ja'ng'got, beard.

Ja'ng'kar, rootlets hanging down from the branches of banyan and other trees. Cf. akar, banir and tunjang.

Ja'ng'kit, mu-jang'kit and ber-jang'kit, infectious; to spread, be catching or infectious (of a disease or a conflagration). Cf. rayap.

Jan'ji, promise, agreement, contract.

Min'ta jan'ji, to request the fulfilment of a promise.

O'bah-kan jan'ji, to break one's promises.

Sam'pai-kan jan'ji, to perform one's promises.

Ber-jan'ji, to promise, make an agreement.

Per-jan'ji-an, an agreement, contract.

Jan'tan (87), male (usually of animals). Cf. laki-laki.

Jan'tong, the heart (anatomically), cf. huti; also that which resembles the shape of the heart, as

Jan'tong b-tis', the calf of the leg.

Jan'tong pi'sang, the knob at the end of the banana blossom.

Ja'rang, the castor oil plant.

Mi'nyak ja'rang, castor oil.

Ja'rang, interval, distance between two objects. Cf. jawaq.

Ja'rang-kan, to place at intervals.

Ja'rang, seldom, rare, scarce, at wide intervals, far apart.

Ja'rang-kan, to space out, place at wide or wider intervals.

Ja'ri, the fingers, a measure = the width of a finger.

Ja'ri hantu, the middle finger.

Ja'ri k'li', the toes.

Ja'ri k-lu'k'ing, the little finger.

Ja'ri mu'nis, the third finger.

Ja'ri t-lu'jok, the first finger.

I'bu ja'ri, the thumb.

Ja'reng, a large fishing net, a trammel, a net for catching birds or animals.

Ja'rom, a needle.

Ja'rom chu'chok, bodkin.

Lo'bang ja'rom, the eye of a needle.

Ja'sa (Sk.), useful service, credit for services rendered, merit.
Ber-bu'at ja'sa, to do meritorious service.
Ber-o'leh ja'sa, to get credit for good work.
Ja'ti (Sk.), true, real; usually btul or sunggoh.
Ka'yu ja'ti, teak.
O'rang Ma-lai'yu ja'ti, a real Malay.
Ja'toh, to fall, become bankrupt. For other words meaning fall see Grammar § 163.
Ja'toh sa'kit, to fall ill.
Ja'toh-kan, to let fall, drop.
Ja'toh-kan hul'kum di a'tas o'rang, to condemn.
Ja'u'h, distant, far, afar; distance. Ja-u'uh-ja'u'h, a long way off, far apart.
Ja'u'h ma'lam far into the night, late at night.
De'ri ja'u'h, from afar, far off.
Ja'u'h-kan, to remove to a distance, avert.
Ja'u-ha'ri (Pers.), a jeweller.
Ja'wa, Java; usually tu'nah Ja'wa.
Ja'wab (Ar.), mu-ja'wab, a reply, an answer; to answer. Cf. sahut.
Ja'wat and ja'wa-tan, office, post, duty, employment.
Ja'wi, an Arabic derivative of Jawa, meaning Javanese, and hence Malay.
Ja'wi p-kan = Ja'wi per-a'na-kan, of Malay blood, applied to persons of mixed Indian and Malay blood.
Hu'rif Ja'wi, the Malay character.
Ja'ya (Sk.), victory.
J-bang', a large shield.
J-bat' (Ar.), musk, civet.

Mu'sang j-bat', the civet cat.
Jel' (Eng.), prison, gaol. Cf. penjar.
Jel'ma or jal'ma (Sk.), incarnation.
Mu-jel'ma, to be incarnate, take a human or other form.
Jeram, see jram.
Jeraug, see jraug.
Jerat, see jrat.
Jerawat, see jrawat.
Jer'man (Eng.), German.
Jer'neh, clear, transparent (of liquids); also metaphorically, sincere, upright. Cf. hriag.
Jerok, see jrok.
Jerumat, see jrumat.
Jerumus, see jrumus.
J-hen'nam (Ar.), hell. Cf. uraka.
Jib'ra'il (Ar.), Gabriel.
Ji'ka, if, in case, supposing that, provided that; also jikulan and kalau.
Ji-kalau, if, in case, supposing that, provided that.
Ji-kalau ki'ra-nya, if perchance.
Ji-kalau s-ku'li-pun, even if.
Ji-kalau ti-da, unless.
Ji'lat, mu-jilat, to lick, lap (as a dog, or as flames).
Ji-lid' (Ar.), leather, binding; volume.
Ji-mat (Ar.), a corruption of 'uzimat, q.v.
Jin' (Ar.), a spirit; usually an evil spirit, demon. Cf. hantu and 'ifrit.
Jin'ak, tame, docile, domesticated, bold, familiar.
Jin'ak-kan, to tame, render docile.
Jin'tan, caraway seed.
Jin'tan ma'nis, aniseed.
Ji'wa (Sk.), the soul. Cf. smangat.

J'jak, ber-j'jak, footsteps, footprints; to step, tread. Cf. pijak.

J-las' (Ar.), settled, arranged (as accounts or other business). Cf. sudah and habis.

J-las'kan, to settle, arrange.

J-la'targ, the nettle.

Jlid, see jilid.

J'ma'ah' (Ar.), a society, company. Cf. kongsi.

J'ma'at' or ju'ma'at' (Ar., assembly), Friday, the day of congregation.

Ha'ri j'ma'at', Friday.

S-j'ma'at', a week.

Jm-ba'tan, a bridge, pier, wharf.

Jm'lah (Ar.), total, sum; also jum'lah.

Jm'lah-kan, to add up.

J'mor, mn-j'mor, -kan, to dry in the sun. Cf. anyinkan.

Jm'pot, mn-jm'pot, -kan, to invite; also to hold between the finger and thumb. Cf. sita.

Jm'po-tan, invitation.

O'rag jm'po-tan, guest. Cf. jama.

J-mu', satiated, satisfied, wearied, nauseated. Cf. kungyang and puas.

J-na'ka, joke, pun; facetious. Cf. guran and sindir.

J-na'ng', the side posts of a door or window, or of the frame of a screen or partition. Cf. ambang.

Tu'top j-na'ng', the upper post of a screen or partition.

Jn-de'la (Port.), window; also j-nel'la. Cf. tingkap.

Jng'kal, the span as a measure of length.

J-nis' (Ar.), sort, kind, species. Cf. macham and bayai.

Ber-j-nis'-j-nis' (115), all sorts.

Jn't-ra (Sk.), a wheel, machinery, an engine. Cf. peawut and injin.

Ber-jn't-ra, having wheels or machinery, revolving.

Jo'do, pair, couple, mate, fellow. Cf. kmbar, pasang and jori.

Jo'do-kan, to mate.

Jo'get, dance, dancing. Cf. tari.

Jo'hor, the name of a country at the south end of the Malay Peninsula.

Jo'lok, nn-jolok, to gather fruit off a tree by means of a long pole.

Jong'kok, ber-jong'kok, to squat, sit on one's haunches.

Jo'ri (Ilind.), a pair (used of horses only). Cf. pasang.

J-pun', Japan, Japanese.

J-ram', rapids in a river.

J-ra'mi, straw, hay, the fibrous parts of certain fruits.

J-rang', mn-j-rang', -kan, to heat over a fire. Cf. diang and pung-gong.

J-rat', mn-j-rat', -kan, a noose or snare; to snare.

J-rawat', pimples on the face. Cf. bisul.

J-rit', mn-j-rit', to scream, cry out as in fear (of men and certain animals).

J-rok' (Jav.), generic name for oranges, limes, etc.; usually limau. Also a preserve or pickle made from these fruits.

J-ru'mat, darning.

J-ru'mus, prostrate, flat on one's face. Cf. tiharap.
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Ter-j-rumus, fallen flat on one's face.

Jua, see juna.

Ju'al, mu-ju'al, -kun, to sell.
Ber-ju'al (100), selling, engaged in the sale of.
Ber-ju'al-b li', buying and selling.

Ju'arg, ber-ju'arg, to fight (of elephants and dragons).

Ju'bah (Ar.), tunic, a long outer garment worn by Arabs, and by Malays on special occasions.

Ju'di (Sk.), gambling.
Ma'in ju'di, to gamble.

Ju'ga (162), likewise, just, nevertheless, merely; also jua.
Ba'ik ju'ga, pretty good, just as well.
B-qi'tu ju'ga, just like that.
Dm'ki-an ju'ga, just in that way.
I'ni ju'ga, just now.
Sa'ma ju'ga, this very thing, just the same.

Ju'larg, mu-ju'lang, to raise up above the head, bear aloft in the hands; carry astride on the shoulders, toss (as a bull).

Ju'ling, squint; cross-eyed.

Ju'lor, mu-ju'lor, to stretch out, put out, extend (the limbs, tongue, etc.). Cf. unjor.

Juma'at, see juma'at.

Jumlah, see jumlah.

Jum'pa, ber-jun'pa, to meet, come across a person. Cf. tum.

Ju'ngor, snout, beak (of some animals and birds). Cf. mun-chong.

Jun'jorg, mu-jun'jorg, to carry on the head, place on the head in token of submission, hence:

Jun'jorg du'li, lit., to put the dust of a king's feet on one's head, to do obeisance.

Jun'jorg t'jah, to obey a king's command.

Jun'jo-yun, the person to whom one does obeisance, lord; used in Malay writings of Mohammed.

Jun'tai, ber-jun'tai, hanging down loosely (of the legs, clothes, etc.).

Ju'ru, a skilled workman, an expert; in the following expressions:

Ju'ru b-ha'sa, an interpreter.

Ju'ru ba'tu, second mate on a vessel.

Ju'ru kum'chi, turnkey, steward.

Ju'ru mas'ak, a cook.

Ju'ru mu'di, steersman, quartermaster.

Ju'ru s-ha'mat, Saviour (X.).

Ju'ru tu'lis, a clerk, secretary.

Pu-ju'ru, a corner, angle.

Ju'r us, a brief interval of time.
S-ju'r us la'ma-nya, for a moment.

Ju'ta (Sk.) (33), a million.

Juz' (Ar.), one of the 30 portions into which the Koran is divided.

K.

K, a prefix used in forming the ordinal numbers (34), and certain derived nouns (126-128).

K- (27), to (usually of places).

K'a'tas, on to, upwards.

K-da'lam, into.

K-na'na, whither, where?

K-na'ri, hither.

K-pa'da, to (usually of persons).
K-al-'na, thither, there.

K'a'bah (Ar.), the name of the sanctuary in the great mosque at Mecca, the temple at Mecca; the temple at Jerusalem.

Kabar, see khabar.

K'a'bol (Ar.), assenting, content; to assent, accept, agree.

K'a'bol-kan, to approve a thing.

K'a'borg, a measure of length for cloth: a length of white cotton material, folded and laid on the shoulder as a sign of mourning. Cf. kudut.

Per-k'a-bo-yan, mourning.

K'a'bot, mist, obscurity; obscure, dim, dark. Cf. kabur.

K'san' kabot, pitch dark.

K'a'bu-ka'bu, raw cotton = kapok, q.v.

K'a'bur, dim (of light or of the eyesight). Cf. kabot.

K'a'cha (Sk.), glass (the material of that name). Cf. chermin and glass.

K'a'chang, beans, peas.

K'a'chau, m-yu'chau, confused; to confuse, disturb, stir, put into disorder, perplex. Cf. haru and kochak.

Ter-k'a'chau, disturbed, disarranged.

K'a'chip, scissors used for cutting up betel nut.

K'a'darg, usually ter-k'a'darg or ka'darg-ka'darg, sometimes.

Kadar, see kadar.

K'a'dli (Ar.), judge, magistrate, marriage registrar; usually hakim.

K'a'dut, a material of a more open texture than kain guni, used in mourning by Chinese, and for sails. Cf. gun and kabong.

K'a'fan (Ar.), shroud; usually ka'in k'a'fan.

K'a'fan-kan and k'a'fan-ni, to en-shroud, wrap a body for burial.

K'a'f'lah (Ar.), caravan.

K'a'fir (Ar.), unbeliever, infidel.

Kah (56 - 60), an interrogative suffix.

Kahandak (126), see hadak.

Kah'wah (Ar.), coffee; usually kopi.

Kah'win, ber-kah'win, marriage; to marry. Cf. nikah.

I'si kah'win, dowry paid to the father of a bride.

Kah'win-kan, to give in marriage.

K'a'il, m-ya'il, fishing line; to fish with a line.

Mal'ta k'a'il, fish-hook.

T'o'li k'a'il, fishing-line.

P-ya'il, a fisherman (who uses the line).

K'a'in, cloth, any textile fabric; a cloth, especially the Malay sarong, q.v.

K'a'in ba'ju, "sarong" and coat, one's clothing.

K'a'in ba'sa-han, bathing cloth.

K'a'in ba'tek, Javanese cotton prints.

K'a'in b'a'chau, unbleached calico.

K'a'in ba'rok, rags.

K'a'in gu'ni, sackcloth. Cf. kudut.

K'a'in ha'las, fine material.

K'a'in ha'fa'a, a fine linen cloth, muslin.

K'a'in ka'dut, a coarse material used for mourning by Chinese.

K'a'in ka'fan, shroud.
Ku' in ku'far, coarse material.  
Ku' in k'a'ma'san, material woven or embroidered with gold.  
Ku' in suk' lat, woollen cloth.  
Ku' in s-h-la'i, one "sarong."  
Ku' in s-k'a'yu, a roll of cloth.  
Ku' in su't-ra, silk.  
Bu'ka ku' in, to undress. Cf. tangyal.

Ku' it, m-ya' it, a hook; to hook.

Kajang, mats made by stitching together the leaves of the screw-pine, and used to afford shelter from rain on boats, carts, etc. Cf. bgkwang.

Ka'kak, elder sister; sometimes elder brother, which is usually abang. Cf. adek and tachi.

Kakanda, see kkandu.

Ka-ka-tu'a, cockatoo; pincers.

Ka'ki foot, leg, base, pedestal.  
Ka' ki bu'kit, the foot of a hill.  
Ka' ki dian, candlestick.  
Ka' ki gu'now, the foot of a mountain.  
Ka' ki la'gik, the horizon.  
Ka' ki tem' bo'k, foundations of a wall.  
Bi-nu'tang ber-ka'ki am' pat, quadruped.

B-kus' ka'ki, foot print.

Ja'lan ka'ki, to go on foot.

Ma'tu ka'ki, the ankles.

Ka' ku, stiff, unbending.

Ka' la (Sk.), time; usually in the phrases given below. Cf. waktu, masa, zman and kali.  
A' da ka'la, sometimes.  
A' pa ka'la, when. Cf. apabila.  
D-hu'la ka'lu, formerly, in olden times.  
S-d' a ka'lu, always, usually.

Ka'lah, to lose in a conflict, suffer defeat; also alah. Cf. munay.  
A'lah-kan, to defeat.

Ka'la-jing'king, scorpion.

Ka'lam (Ar.), a pen.

Ka'lang, m-ya'lang, to prop up (as a ship on a beach); also gulang.

Ka'la' u (141, 142) = ji'ku and ji-. ka'luw, if.

Ka-la'ku-ka'luw, perchance, perhaps, on the chance that, in case that.

Kal'dai, ass, donkey.

Kal'i, a time or occasion.

Bu'rang-ka'li, perhaps.

B-ra'pa ka'li, how often.

K-du' a ka'li-nyu, the second time.

S-ka'li, once; also see skali-kali.

S-ka'li yus', all at once, all at the same time.

S-ka-li-ka'li, altogether, entirely; sometimes abbreviated to skali meaning, quite, very (92, 94).

S-ka'li pun' (144), even.

S-k-li'an, see sklian.

Kalimah, see klimah.

Kam'bing, goat.

Kam'bing raun'dok, he-goat.

Kam'bing bi-ri-bi'ri, sheep. Cf. domba.

Kambli, see kmbl.

Kam-bo'ja (Sk.), the name of a tree with sweet scented flowers.

(f'tah kam-bo'ja, gamboge.

Ka'mi (7), we, us (excluding the person or persons spoken to). Cf. kita.

Kam'pong, ber-kam'pong, to assemble; an assembly of houses, a village, quarter or ward in
a town, the grounds round a house. Cf. himpon and dusun.
Kampong-kan, to collect, cause to assemble.
Ka'mu (6), you (usually plural); when used as a possessive pronoun often contracted to -mu (18).
Ka'mus (Ar.), dictionary.
Ka-nak-ka'nak, infant, small child.
Ka'nan, right; as opposed to kiri, left.
Sb'lah ka'nan, the right side.
Ta'yan ka'nan, the right hand.
Kan'ching, a button, bolt, bar to fasten a door.
Kan'dang, an enclosure for cattle, stall, sheepfold, stable. Cf. bargsal.
Kan'das and ter-kan'das, aground, stranded. Cf. dampar.
Kan'dil (Ar.), lantern, lamp. Cf. plita and tanglong.
Kan'dong, m-yan'dong, to conceive, bear children.
Kan-du'ri (Pers.), a feast held annually at which prayers for the dead are said; hence any feast. Cf. jamu.
Kang' and k-kang', a horse's bit. Cf. lagam.
Ta'li kang', bridle.
Kang'kong, the name of a vegetable.
Kan'ji, meal or flour boiled to the consistency of porridge. Cf. bubur and suji.
A'yer kan'ji, gruel.
Ka'pak, axe. Cf. bloog.
Ka'pal, ship, vessel. Cf. prahu.
Ka'pal a'pi, steamship.

Ka'pal la'yer, sailing ship.
Ka'pal p-ray', warship.
Na'ik ka'pal, to board a ship from a boat.
Tu'run ka'pal, to go on board a ship from a pier or wharf.
Kapan, see kafan.
Ka'pan (Jav.), when; usually bila.
Ka'par, ber-ka'pa-ran, spread out in disorder, scattered.
Ka'par-kan, to scatter.
Ka'pas, raw cotton. Cf. kapok and kahu-kahu.
Ka'pi-tan (Port.), captain. Cf. nakhoda.
Ka'pok, raw cotton. Cf. kapas and kahu-kahu.
Ka'pur, lime; mortar, plaster.
Ka'pur ba'rus, camphor.
Ka'pur b-lan'du, chalk, crayons.
Ka'pur hit'am, Portland cement.
Ka'pur ma'ti, slaked lime.
Ka'pur to-hor', quick-lime.
Sa'pu ka'pur, to whitewash. Cf. labur.
Ka'ram, destruction, especially shipwreck; to founder; sometimes used as an imprecation. Cf. dampar and kandos.
Karana, see kerna.
Ka'rang, coral reef, coral rock: tin-bearing rock.
Ba'lu ka'rang, coral, coral rock.
Bu'nya ka'rang, sponge. Cf. mumut.
Ka'rang, m-ya'rang, to arrange, set in order (as flowers in a bouquet); to compose (of written compositions).
Ka-va'yan, a written composition, the setting of jewels, a wreath or nosegay of flowers.
Karar, see kkr.

Ka'rat, rust. Cf. bsi.

Ber-ka'rat, rusty.

Ka'rong, a rough sack, usually of matting or other coarse material. Cf. guni.

Karunia, see kurnia.

Kasad, see ksad.

Kasap, rough to the touch.

Ka'sar, coarse, rough, rude, impolite.

Ka'seh (148), love, affection, favour; to love; (in the colloquial of the Settlements) to give (79).

Balas ka'seh, to return a favour.

Min'tu ka'seh, to ask a favour.

T-ri'ma ka'seh (160), to thank. Cf. shukur.

Ka' se-hi, to love.

Ka'se-han, pity, compassion. Cf. sayang.

Ka-se ha'ni and ka-se han'kan, to have pity or mercy upon a person.

P-ga'seh-han, affection.

K-ka'seh-ku (126), my beloved, my friend.

Ka'si (in the colloquial of the Settlements), to give; see kaseh.

Ka'sim (Ar.), mutilated, castrated. Cf. kmbiri.

Ka'sra (Ar.), the vowel sign corresponding to i; see baris.

Kas-tu'ri (Sk.), musk. Cf. jhat.

Ka'sut, shoes. Cf. spatu.

Ka'ta (149), ber-ka'ta, to say, speak. Cf. chakap, bilay and tutor.

Ka'ta-nya, he said; saying.

S-pa'tah ka'ta, one word.

Ka'ta-kan, to say or tell a thing.

Per-ka'ta'an, a word, sentence.

Ka'tak, frog. Cf. kodok.

Ka'tak pu'ru, toad.

K'a'ti, a measure of weight = 1 1/3 lbs.

K'a'tib (Ar.), scribe.

Ka'til, bedstead. Cf. tempat-tidor, pnts and peradnan.

Katong, a sea turtle.

Ka'top, m-ya'top, to shut, close. Cf. tutop.

Kau', thou; an abbreviation of angkan.

Kaul' (Ar.), word, sentence, saying.

Kaum' (Ar.), a people, race, tribe, nation. Cf. bangsa.

Kaum' k-lur'ga, household, family, all one's relations.

Kaus' (Ar., shoes), in the phrase: K-bu'wah kaus', an honorific title of princes, having reference to the ancient custom of placing the head beneath a king's feet in token of submission. Cf. junjung.

Ka'wal, guard, watch. Cf. jaga.

Phg-hu'lu ka'wal, the commander of a guard.

Ber-ka'wal, to keep watch.

Ka'wan, comrade, companion; herd, flock, company. Cf. tunan, handai, taulan and sahabat.

Ka'wat, wire; telegram. Cf. dawai.

Kawin, see kahnin.

Ka'ya, rich.

O'rang ka'ya, a title of Malay chiefs.

K-ka'ya'an, riches.
Ka-ya'ngan (Jav.), the heaven of Hindu mythology; see yany. Cf. shorga and indra.

Ka'yoh, m-nga'yoh, a paddle; to paddle a boat.
P-nga'yoh, a paddle.

Ka'yu, wood, a tree, a log; numerical coefficient of rolls of cloth or other material (83).

K'a'yu a'pi, firewood.
K'a'yu a'rang, ebony.
K'a'yu ma'nis, cinnamon.

Ba'tang ka'yu, the trunk of a tree.
Bu'ah ka'yu, the fruit of a tree.
Da'un ka'yu, the leaves of a tree.
Po'hon ka'yu, a tree.

Kbajikan, see bajik.

K-bal', rendered invulnerable (by magic).

K-bas', to shake in order to remove dust or dirt. Cf. gong-chang.

K-ba'ya (Pers), a jacket worn by women.

Kbiri, see kmbiri.

K-bun', garden, plantation, orchard.

Tu'kang k-bun', gardener.
Ber-k-bun', to be a planter.

K-chil', small, little; sometimes pronounced k-chi".

K-chil de-ri-pa'da, smaller than.
K-chil' ha'ti, spiteful, having a grudge against a person.
A'nak k-chil', an infant.
De'ri k-chil', from childhood.
Tu'fan k-chil', junior in office, master's son.

K-chap', m-ng-chap', to taste.

K-cha'pi (Sk.), a lyre, harp.

K-chu-a'li, especially, particularly. Cf. istimewa.

K-chup', a kiss. Cf. chium.


Bu'ka k-dai', to set up a shop.
Ber-k-dai', to keep a shop.
O'rang ber-k-dai', shopkeeper.

K-dal', a skin disease causing white patches on the hands and feet, sometimes described as a form of leprosy. Cf. kusta.

K-dar' and ka'dar (Ar.), quantity, measure, proportion, extent, amount.

D'yan k-dar'-nya, proportionately.
S-k-dar', in proportion to, to the extent of.

K-dut', a wrinkle, crease. Cf. kchut and krut.

Ke'chi (Eng., ketch), a small sailing vessel.

Ke'ju (Port.), cheese.

Ke'long, fishing-stakes; see also blat.

Ker'bau, buffalo.

Ker'ja (Sk.), work, employment, business, festivities.

B-ker'ja, to work, be engaged in business or in festivities.

Ker'ja-kan, to carry out, accomplish, execute; to hold festivities or perform ceremonies for a person (as marriage, circumcision or a funeral); to murder by command of a raja, execute.

P-ker'ja'an, work, occupation, action.

Ker'ling, m-ger'ling, to look out of the corners of the eyes, give a sidelong glance.
Ker'na (Sk. karana) (140), because, for, owing to. Cf. shab.
Ker'sek, coarse sand; also krisek. Cf. pasir.
Ker'tas (Ar.), paper.
Ker'tas km-bay', blotting paper.
Ke'sah (Ar.), tale, story, narrative.
Al-ke'sah (133), a punctuation word.
Kha'bar (Ar.) (155, 159), news, tidings, information, knowledge of fact. Cf. brita and werta.
Kha'bar a'gin, unreliable information, false rumours.
Kha'bar ba'ik, good news.
A'pa kha'bar, what is the news? the usual Malay salutation, the reply to which is, khabar ba'ik.
Surat hha'bar, newspaper. Cf. akhbar.
Ti-a'da kha'bar a'kan d'iri-nya, in a state of unconsciousness.
Kha'bar-kan, to relate, narrate, inform. Cf. bri tahu.

Kha'dim (Ar.), servant, attendant.
Kha-la'si (Pers.), sailor.
Kha-li'fah (Ar.), successor, caliph.
Kha'lik (Ar.), creator.
Kha'mir (Ar.), yeast, leaven; fermented, leavened.
Kha'mis (Ar., fifth), Thursday; usually hari khamis.
Khanduri, see kandhuri.
Kha'si-at (Ar.), virtue, energy, power to produce certain results (as drugs, etc.).
Kha't (Ar.), handwriting; also hkas tangan.

Kha'tam (Ar.), end; finished, ended, concluded.
Kha'tam-kan, to finish, conclude (of persons who have just learned to read the Koran).
Kha'tan (Ar.), circumcision; usually sunat.
Kha'tan-kan, to circumcise.
Kha'tib (Ar.), preacher, the person who reads the khutbah in a mosque.
Khe'mah (Ar.), tent, tabernacle.
Khi-a'nat (Ar.), treachery, perfidy.
Khid'mat (Ar.), service.
Khi'laf (Ar.), contradiction, error, mistake.
Khi-za'nat (Ar.), treasury, treasure house.
Khu-a'tir (Ar.), anxiety, apprehension, anxious thought.
Khur'ima (Pers.), dates.
Khut'bah (Ar.), discourse, sermon read in mosques on Friday.
Ki-a'mat (Ar.), resurrection; usually khungkitan.
Ha'ri ki-u'mat, the resurrection day.
Ki'an, thus, so, found chiefly in its derivatives:
Ar'ki-an (133), then.
Dn'ki-an, thus.
K-la'l'i-an (133), moreover.
S-h'an, so much, so many.
Ki'as (Ar.), comparison, analogy, syllogism, example. Cf. 'ibarat.
Ki'bar, to flutter in the air (as a flag).
Ki'bas, m-ni'bas, to swing to and fro (trans.). Cf. goyang.
**MALAY-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.**

Da'yong ki'bas, a two-bladed paddle.

**Ki'balah** (Ar., facing, opposite to), the direction in which Mohammedans face when praying.

**Ki'chu**, *m-ni'chu*, to deceive, cheat; usually *tipu*.

**Ki'dal**, left-handed.

**Ki'jang**, a small deer. Cf. *p'an-dok* and *rusa*.

**Ki'kir**, a file, rasp; stingy, mean.

**Ki'kis**, *m-ni'kis*, to scrape, scratch. Cf. *garok* and *garis*.

**Ki'lat**, lightning; brilliancy; glittering, shining. Cf. *ptir* and *gilarg*.


**Kim'kha** (Pers.), damask.

**Ki'pas**, a fan.

**Ki'ra**, *m-ni'ra*, to reckon, calculate, guess, think, suppose. Cf. *hitorg* and *bilmg*.

**Ki-ra-ki'ra**, accounts, calculations; about, nearly, more or less. Cf. *lbeh-kurarq*.

**Ki'ra-nya**, pray, prithee (in prayers or requests); perchance, in the phrase *jikalun kira-nya*, if perchance.

**Kir'bat** (Ar.), water-skin. Cf. *kudi*.

**Ki'ri**, left, as opposed to *kanan*, right.

*Si'lah ki'ri*, the left side.

*Ta'yan ki'ri*, the left hand.


**Ki'ri-man**, the thing sent.

*Su'rat ki'ri-man*, a letter.

**Ki'sar**, *m-ni'sar*, to turn, cause to revolve horizontally, as a millstone. Cf. *putar* and *pusig*.

**Bo'tu ki'sa-ran**, a millstone. Cf. *giling*.

**Ber-ki'sar**, to revolve.

**Ki-si-ki'si**, trellis-work.

**Kis'mat** (Ar.), fate.

**Kis'mis** (Pers.), raisins.

**Ki'ta** (6), we, us (including the person or persons spoken to). Cf. *kami*.

**Ki'tab** (Ar.), a book, especially religious works.


**K-jam'**, *m-ni-jam'*, to close the eyes; also *pjam*.

**K-jap'**, a wink, the blinking of the eyes. Cf. *klip*.

*S-k-jap'*, an instant.

**K'jar**, *m-ni'jar*, to pursue, chase. Cf. *hambat*.

**K-ji'**, base, vile, mean, despicable. Cf. *hina*.

**K-ji'kan**, to despise, slight.

**K-jot'**, to be startled, start.

**Te-r-k-jot'**, startled.

**K-jot'kan**, to startle, arouse from sleep.

**K-kal'**, durable, permanent, continual, eternal. Cf. *baka* and *lama*.

**K-kal'kan**, to perpetuate.

**K-kanda**, elder brother or sister (court language).

**K-kang'** and **kang'**, a horse's bit. Cf. *lagam*.

*Ta'li k-kang'*, bridle.

**Kkaseh**, see *kaseh*.

**K-la'bu**, grey.
K-la'di, the yam: also n'bi k-la'di. Cf. kledek.

K-la'hi, ber-k-la'hi, to fight, quarrel.
Per-k-la'hi-an, quarrel, fight.

K-lak', a particle expressing the future tense, sometimes used in conjunction with akan, q.v.

K-la'ki-an (133), a punctuation word; see kian.

K-lam', dark; darkness. Cf. glap.
K-lam' ka'bot, thick darkness.

K-lam'bu, mosquito net.

K-la'pa (Jav.) = Malay nyim', the coco-nut tree.
A'ger k-la'pa, the milk of the coco-nut.
Bu'ah k-la'pa, a coco-nut.
I'si k-lu'pu, the meat or nutty part of the coco-nut.
P'o'hon k-la'pa, the coco-nut tree.
Sa'but k-la'pa, the husk of the coco-nut.
San'tan k-la'pa, the juice extracted from the nutty part.

K-la'war, a bat. Cf. kluang.

K-le'dek, the sweet potato; this is considered a very inferior root as an article of food by the natives, who therefore use this word as an opprobrious epithet; as in the phrase loyer kledek, a second-rate lawyer.

K-le'wang, a short, heavy sword.


K-li'ling, round about, around.
Ber-k-li'ling, surrounding, around.

K-lim', hem, seam.

K-li'mah (Ar.), word, speech, saying, sentence.
K-li'mah sha-la'dat, the Mohammad profession of faith.

K-ling', neg'ri k-ling' (Sk.), the eastern coast of British India.
K-ling' Is'lam, a Mahommedan Tamil.

O'rang K-ling', the natives of that part of India, especially the Telugus and Tamils.

K-ling'king and ja'ri k-ling'king, the little finger.
K-ling'king ka'ki, the little toe.

K-lip', ber-k-lip', to blink the eyes. Cf. kjam and kjap.
K-lip'-k-lip', firefly.
S-k-lip' ma'ta, the twinkling of an eye.

K-li'ru, deception, error, mistake, misconception; muddled.

Kl-ma'rin d-hu'lu, the day before yesterday.

K-loh', m-ny-loh', a sigh; to sigh.
K-loh' k-sah', sighing and moaning. Cf. ra'wg.

K-lo'pak, the lid of the eye, sheath of buds.

K-lo'pak ma'ta, eyelid.

K-lu', dumb, speechless; also bisu.

K-lu'arg, a very large bat, the vampire.

Kluar, see lnar.

K-lu-ar'ga, see klurga.

K-lu'borg, ber-k-lu'borg, to envelop, cover up (as with a cloth).

K-lum'pok, a group of persons. Cf. tumpok.
K-lur'ga (Sk.), relationship, related to, a relative.
Kaum k-lur'ga, relations, family.

K-ma'la, mythical jewels supposed to have magic qualities.

K-ma'rau, dry, without water.
Mn'sim k-ma'ran, the dry season.

K-mas', ber-k-mas', to pack up one's effects for a voyage.
K-mas'kan, to pack things up.

Km-bal'li, again, over again, back again; to return. Cf. balek and pulang.
Km-bal'li k-rah'mat A'llah, to die.
Km-bal'li-kan, to restore, give back, return.

Km-barg', ber-km-barg', to spread, spread out, expand, open (as liquids in absorbent material, a dry sponge when soaked in water, or a flower from the bud).
Ker'tas km-barg', blotting paper. Km-barg'kan, to spread out (as a bird spreads its wings.)

Km-bar', ber-km-bar', twins; in pairs, in triplets.
A'nak km-bar', twins.
Tal'i km-bar ti'ga, a threefold cord.
Km-bi'ri, to pair with or against (in single combat).

Km-bi'ri and k-bi'ri, mutilated, castrated. Cf. kasim.
A'yan km-bi'ri, a capon.

Km-bli, baize, rough woollen material such as blankets are made of.

Km-bo'ja (Sk.), the name of a tree with sweet-scented flowers; also kamboja.

Km'di-an, afterwards.

Km'di-an de-ri-pa'da, after (prep.). Cf. lpas.
Km'di-an dr-ri-pa'da i'tu, after that.

K-me'ja (Port.), shirt.

K'mn-yan, benzoin, used as incense by the Malays.

K-mu'di, rudder.
Ju-ru-mu'di, steersman; quartermaster.

K-mun'chak, top, apex, summit (of masts, roofs, hills, etc.).

K-mun'ning, a tree with wood similar to boxwood, bearing sweet-scented flowers.

K'na, m-ng'na (77), to hit a mark, get, incur, as in the following phrases:
K'na du'da, to be fined.
K'na fit'nah, to be slandered.
K'na hu'jan, to get wet in the rain.
K'na hu'kum, to get punished.
K'na lu'ka, to get a wound.
K'na ma'lu, to be disgraced.
K'na pu'kol, to get beaten.
K'na ru'qi, to incur loss.
K'na su'kit, to fall sick.
K'na sek'sa, to get punished.
K'na ti'kan, to be stabbed.

K'na-k'an, to apply, put on (as clothes, plasters or anything externally applied).

K-nal' (62), m-ng-nal', -i, to know a person, be acquainted with, recognise. Cf. tahn.

K-na'lan, an acquaintance, a person with whom one is acquainted.

K-nan', ber-k-nan', pleased, satisfied, satisfactory, agreeable.
Per-k-nan'kan, to satisfy, please (a person).

K-nang', m-ny-nang', -kan, to call to mind, recall, remember. Cf. ingat.

K-na'pa, why? see apa.

K-n chang', stretched tight, stiff. Cf. trek.

A'min ky-chang', a stiff breeze.

K'n ching', to urinate.

K'n da'ra, m-nyu-da'ra, -i, to ride on a horse or other animal. Cf. naik and tunggang.

K'n da'ra'an, mount, riding horse or other animal. Often misspelt k'indra'an; see indra.

K'n di (Sk.), a small earthenware jar for carrying water in.

K'n di b-lil lang, water skin.

Kndiri, see diri.

Kn'dur, slack (of ropes, etc.).

K'n'dur-kan, to slack up, lower away (ropes).

K-ning', the brow.

Bu'lu k-ning', the eyebrows.

K-ni'sah (Ar.), church, synagogue; usually greja.

K-n yang', satiated, satisfied with food. Cf. jmu and puas.

K-n yang'kan, to satiate.

K'n tal, thick, glutinous (of fluids); as opposed to cha'ir, q.v. Cf. pkat.

K'o'bis, cabbage.

K'o'chak, ber-kochak; to be in a state of agitation (of fluids or of the mind). Cf. kachan.

K'o'chek, pocket.

K'o'di, a score.

K'o'dok, a frog, a toad. Cf. katak.

K'o'dong, maimed.

Kok', a yoke.

K'o'lam (Sk.), lake, pond. Cf. danau and tasek.

K'o'lek, the Malay canoe, propelled by paddles and sails and carrying one or more men.

Komp'a-ni, the old East India Company, hence the local Government in the Straits.

Kong'si (Chin.), a society, association, company. Cf. jma'ah and skatu.

Ko'nun, it is said, it is reported; probably, possibly.

Ko'pi, coffee.

Ko-pi'ah, cap. Cf. ohpian and songkok.

Ko'r'an' (Ar.), the Koran, the sacred book of the Moham medans.

Ko'ran (Ar.), offering, sacrifice, victim.

Ko'rek, m-nyo'rek, to scrape, scratch or dig with a sharp instrument. Cf. gerek.

Ko'song, empty, hollow. Cf. hmpa.

P-ro't ko'song, starving, famished.

Ru'mah ko'song, an uninhabited house.

Tu'nah ko'song, uncultivated land.

Ko'song-kan, to empty.

Ko'ta (Sk.), a fort, fortress, fortified town. Cf. kuhan and benteng.

Ko'tak, compartments or divisions in a box or drawer.

Sam'pan ko'tak, a small Chinese boat with lockers in the stern.

Ko'tor, dirty, filthy. Cf. cmarr.

Ko'tor-kan, to dirty, soil.
Ko'yak, m-yo'yak, -kan, to tear, rend. Cf. charhek.

Ko'yan, a measure of capacity = 40 pikuls; see end of Grammar.

K-pada, see k-.


K-pa'la (Sk.), head, chief, headman, top. Cf. halin.

K-pa'la su'rat, the heading of a letter.

K-pa'la su'su, cream.

Ban'ting k-pa'la, to rack one's brains.

Batu k-pa'la, the crown of the head, the cranium.

Chu'kai k-pa'la, poll-tax.

P-nig' k-pa'la, giddiness.

Sa'kit k-pa'la, headache.

Kpalang, see alang.

K-pi-ala', in the phrase:

D-man' k-pi-ala', typhoid fever.

K-ping', a piece; numerical coefficient of thin flat things (84). Cf. krat.

K-pit', m-ng-pit', to carry under the arm.

K-piting', a certain kind of crab.

K-pok', a box made of thin material such as cardboard.

K-pong', m-ng-pong', to surround, encompass, besiege. Cf. kililing.

K-ra', a long-tailed monkey.

K-ra'bu, ear ornaments of the shape of buttons. Cf. anting-anting.

K-rah', m-ng-rah', -kan, to muster, send orders for levies to prepare or assemble for an expedition.

K-rak', the burnt crust which adheres to the pot or pan when slightly overcooked.


K-rak' ni'si, rice which adheres to the pot after boiling.

K-ra'mat (Ar.), marvel, prodigy: worthy of veneration; especially tombs of saints or remarkable persons, trees, or other natural objects, to which votive offerings are made.

K-ran'da (Sk.), coffin; also long.

K-ra'ni, clerk.

K-ran'jang, a large basket, crate. Cf. bakul.

K-ran'ji, a timber tree.

K-rap', often, frequently; also k-rap' ka'li.

K-rar' and ka'rar (Ar.), settled, fixed, established.

K-ras', hard, stiff, severe, difficult.

K-ras' ha'ti, hard hearted.

K-ras' k-pa'la, obstinate.

K-ras' prentah-nya, he rules with severity.

A'yn k-ras', a strong wind.

A'yer k-ras', spirituous liquors.

Pu'kol k-ras', to strike hard.

K-ra'si, to force, compel. Cf. gagahi.

K-ras'kan, to increase the severity or intensity of a thing.

K-k-ras'kan, hardness, compulsion.

K-rat', m-ng-rat', -kan, to cut, cut off, amputate. Cf. pyggal.

S-k-rat', a piece, a part.

K-rat' tan, a piece cut off.

K-ra'wang, open work such as carving, crochet or lace.

K-re'ta (Port.), carriage, cart.

K-re'ta a'pi, railway, tram.

K-re'ta Hong-kong', jinrikisha.

K-re'ta lmb'bu, bullock cart.

K-re'ta pos', mail cart.
K-re'lu se'wa, a hackney carriage, gharry.
Na'ik k-re'la, to ride in a carriage.
K-re'ting, curly (of hair). Cf. ikal.
K-ri'au, to scream (Penang).
K-ring', dry.
Bal'ok k-ring', consumption.
I'kan k-ring', dried fish. Cf. daging.
K-k-ring'an, dried up.
K-ris', the Malay dagger or creese.
Hulun k-ris', the hilt of a kris.
Hu'nus k-ris', to draw the kris from the sheath.
Mala'k k-ris', the blade of a kris.
Sarong k-ris', the sheath of a kris.
Krisek, see kersek.
Kriting, see kretig.
K-ring'ga, a very large red ant.
K-roh', muddy, thick, dirty (of liquids or colours).
K-ron'chotg, bangles with tinkling bells attached.
K-ron'kong, the throat, windpipe. Cf. lehir.
K-ru'mun, ber-k-ru'mun, to assemble, come together, swarm, throng. Cf. himpon and kumpol.
K-ru'sang, brooch.
Krusi, see kurusi.
K-sad' and ka'sad (Ar.), intention, aim, object, purpose. Cf. kahandak.
Ksah, see kloh.
K-tam', a crab. Cf. kpiting.
K-tam', a small knife with which rice is harvested; a carpenter's plane.
K-ta'pang, the Indian almond tree.
K-ti' (Sk.) (33), one hundred thousand.
K-ti'ak, armpit.
K-ti'ka (Sk.), time, period, moment; also kutika.
K-ti'ka yang bu'ik, a favourable time.
Pa'da k-ti'ka i'tu, at that time.
S-ki'ka la'ma-nya, a moment, a short time.
K-tok', m-ny-tok' (146), to knock, rap. Cf. tpok.
P-n-g-tok', a knocker, mallet, gavel.
K-to'pong, helmet.
Ku' (13), possessive pronoun of the first person; also used as an abbreviation of aku when immediately preceding a verb of which it is the subject.
Ku-ah', gravy, sauce.
Ku-a'la, the mouth of a river where it enters the sea or flows into another river.
Ku-a'li, a cooking pot or pan, of iron or earthenware. Cf. priok.
Ku-a'sa (Sk.), power, strength, authority, attorney. Cf. knat.
B-ri' ku-a'sa, to empower, authorise.
Ma'lu ku-a'sa, almighty.
Su'rat ku-a'sa, power of attorney.
Ku-at' (Ar.), strength, force, power; strong. Cf. kuasa.
Ku-at'kan, to strengthen.
K-ku-a'tan, strength.
Kuatir, see khuatir.
Ku'bu, a rampart, parapet, earthwork, stockade, fort. Cf. benteng and kota.
Ku'bur (Ar.), tomb, sepulchre.
Ku'bur-kan, to bury, inter. Cf. tanam.
P-ku'bu-kan, cemetery, burial ground.

Ku'ching, cat.
Ku'ching ku'tan, wild cat.
A'nak ku'ching, kitten.

Ku'da, a horse; the trusses supporting a roof; one of the pieces in the game of chess; see chatur.
Ku'da ju-hut', a vicious horse.
Ku'da k-chi', pony.
Ku'-da-ku'da, tressles.
Ku'da p-nu'kot, a timid horse.
Bang' sal ku'da, stable.
B-a'i ku'da, horse shoes.
Na'ik ku'da, to ride on horseback.
Pa'kai-an ku'da, harness.
Tu'g'gang ku'da, to ride on horseback.

Ku'dis, mange.
Ku'd-rat (Ar.), might, power; generally used of God. Cf. kuasa.

Ku'dus (Ar.), holy. Cf. alku'dus.
Ku'dus-kan, to consecrate.

Ku'-eh', cakes, confectionary, puddings.

Ku'-is', to kick aside, move with the foot.
Ku'ki (Eng.), cook. Cf. masak.

Ku'koh, firm, strong.
Ku'koh-kan, to fortify.

Ku'kok, the crowing of a cock.
Ber-ku'kok, to crow.

Ku'ku, finger-nail, toe-nail, claw, hoof.

Ku'lap, hanging loose like a broken arm.

Ku'lat, mushroom, fungus. Cf. chundawan.

Ku'li, labourer, coolie.

Ku'lit, skin, leather, bark, shell.
Ku'lit ku'yu, the bark of a tree.
Ku'lit ma'nis, cinnamon.
Ku'lit t-lor', eggshell.
Ku'li-ti, to skin, flay. Cf. kupa.

Ku'lon, to suck or move about in the mouth (as lozenges or sweetmeats).

Ku'lop (Ar.), foreskin; uncircumcised.

Kul'zum (Ar.), in the phrase:
La'ut Kul'zum, the Red Sea.

Ku'man, a small parasitic insect.

Kum'bang, a beetle, humble bee.

Ku'mis (Jav.), moustache. Cf. misai.

Kumpol, m-ngum'pol. -kan, to gather together, collect. Cf. himpon and kuman.

Ber-kumpol, to assemble, meet, convene.

Per-kumpol-kan, assembly, crowd.

Kun'chi (Sk.), lock, key.

Kun'chi mag'ga, padlock.
A'nak kun'chi, key.
I'bu kun'chi, lock.
Ju-ru-kun'chi, steward.
Lo'bang kun'chi, keyhole.
Ter-kun'chi, locked.
Kun'chi-kan, to lock.

Kun'chop, shut up, folded up, not yet opened (of flowers and buds). Cf. kumbang.

Kun'dai, chignon, the hair of the head twisted into a knob at the back.

Ku'ning, yellow.

Kun'pil, saffron.
B-ras' kun'git, rice stained with saffron.

**Kun'yong**, in the form:

*S-kun'yong-kun'yong*, suddenly, unexpectedly.

**Kun'tum** or **ku'tum**, a bud; numerical coefficient of flowerers (84).

**Kunun**, see *konun*.

**Ku'parg**, a measure of weight for gold; (Penang) a coin = 10 cents.

**Ku'pang**, a kind of shellfish, a bivalve.

**Ku'chup**, a kiss; also *kchup*. Cf. *chium*.

**Ku'pas**, *m-nu'pas*, to peel, skin (fruits or animals). Cf. *kili*.

**Ku'ping** (Jav.), ear; usually *tliya*.

**Ku-pu-ku'pu**, butterfly.

**Ku-ra-ku'ra**, tortoise.

*Ku-ra-ku'ra ka'ki*, the instep.

**Ku'ra**, the spleen.

D-mam' ku'ra, typhoid fever.

**Kur'an**, see *kor'an*.

**Ku'rang** (39, 90), less, lacking, insufficient.

*Ku'rang 'a'dat*, ill-mannered, rude.

*Ku'rang 'a'jar*, ill-mannered, rude.

*Ku'rang 'a'kal*, stupid, idiotic.

*Ku'rang ba'ik*, inferior, bad.

*Ku'rang ba-ha'sa*, impolite.

*Ku'rang bi-adza*, unaccustomed.

*Ku'rang hor'mat*, disrespectful.

*Ku'rang ja'ga*, careless.

*Ku'rang ku-at*, too weak, not strong enough.

*Ku'rang per-ch'a'ga*, suspicious.

*Ku'rang p-rek'sa*, I don't know.

*Ku'rang ta'jam*, blunt.

*S-ku-rang-ku'rang*, at least.

**Ku'rang-kau**, to reduce, diminish.

*K-ku-ru'dan*, lacking, in want of: want, deficiency.

**Ku'rap**, ringworm.

**Kurban**, see *korban*.

**Kur'ni-a** (Sk.) (149), favour, grace, a gift from God or a king. Cf. *anugrah*.

*Kur'ni-a-kan*, to give (as a king or God).

**Ku'rong**, *m-ru'rong*, an enclosure, enclosed place, cabin, prison; to enclose, imprison.


**Kursang**, see *kursay*.

**Kur'si** or **k-ru'si** (Ar.), a chair, throne. Cf. *takhta*.

**Ku'rus**, thin, lean.

**Kus'ta** (Sk.), leprosy.

**Ku'sut**, tangled, in disorder, in confusion.

**Kutika**, see *kitka*.

**Ku'tip**, *m-ngu'tip*, to pick up, gather up.

**Ku'tok**, *m-ngu'tok*, -kan, -i, a curse; to curse.

**Kutom**, see *kmutom*.

**Ku'tu**, a louse.

*Ku'tu an'jiy*, a flea.

*Ku'tu bu'sok*, a bed-bug.

*Ku'tu lm'bu*, a tick.

**L.**

**La'ba** (Sk.), gain, profit.

**La-ba-la'ba**, spider.

**La'boh**, *m-la'boh*, -kan, to hang down, let down (as clothes, curtains, nets, anchors, etc.).

*Ber-la'boh*, to anchor.

**La'bo-han**, anchorage.
La'bu, pumpkin, gourd.
La'bur, in its derivative:
P-la'bur, rations, supplies served out.
La'da, pepper.
La' da mē'rah, red pepper, cayenne pepper. Cf. chahui.
La' da pu' teh, white pepper.
La' da chā'nu, the chili, red pepper. Cf. chahui.
La'darg, cultivated fields, dry rice fields, as opposed to su-wah, q.v. Cf. budug and huma.
La'ga, ber-la'ga, to collide, strike together (of large bodies, as animals fighting).
La'gam, a horse's bit. Cf. karg.
La'gi (40,89), more, still, yet, again.
La'gi hi'dop, still alive.
La'gi s-kā'li, once more.
A'pa la'gi, what else, how much the more.
B-lum' la'gi, not yet.
B-ra'pa la'gi, how many more.
S-la'gi, as long as, while.
S-dā'kit la'gi, a little more.
La'gu, tune.
Lah' (3 b), an expletive suffix which is usually joined to the verb or some emphatic word in a sentence.
La'in, other, different; exclusive of; difference.
M-la'in-kan, but, on the contrary, on the other hand. Cf. haya.
Ber-la'in-an, diverse, differing from.
La'ju, rapid, moving swiftly (as boats, carriages, etc.). Cf. drah.
La'ki, husband.
La'ki bi'nī, husband and wife.
La-ki-la'ki (87), male, masculine
Cf. jautan.
Ber-la'ki, having a husband, married (of women).
Ber-la'ki-kan, to marry, be married to (of women).
Lak'sa (Sk.) (33), ten thousand.
Lak-sa-ma'na (Sk.), admiral.
Lak-sa'na (Sk.), like, resembling.
La'ku, ber-la'ku, action, conduct, style, manner of doing a thing; to take place, happen, occur, pass current.
S-la'ku ē'ni, in this manner, thus.
La'ku-kan, to bring to pass, execute, carry out.
La'ku-kan di'ri, to behave oneself, comport oneself, act.
K-la'ku-an, behaviour, action.
La'la'i, a state of semi-consciousness; hence, listness, careless, negligent.
Ter-la'la'i, in a semi-conscious state.
La'la'i-kan, to neglect, disregard.
La'laru, the common house-fly.
La'lu, to pass, be past; past, ago, after that, then (138).
La'lu la'laru, to pass and repass.
La'lat, the common house-fly.
La'lu la'lat, moles, freckles.
La'lu, to pass, be past; past, ago, after that, then (138).
La'lu la'laru, to pass and repass.
A'da tī'ya lā'lu, three days ago.
Ber-jal'lan la'lu, to pass by.
Pa'kol tī'ya lā'lu, past three o'clock.
S-la'lu, always.
Tā'hun la'lu, last year.
Ter-la'lu, very, extremely.
La'lu-i, to pass by a thing, go past, overlook, disregard.

La'ma, long (of time), length of time, duration, old, former, ancient. Cf. tua.

Lu-ma-la'ma, after some time, finally.

La'ma su'dah, a long time ago.

Bi'ni la'ma, a former wife.

B-ra'pu la'ma, how long?

P'd'kaai-an la'ma, old clothes.

S-la'ma, as soon as, while.

S-la-ma-la'ma-nya, for ever.

S-tu'kun la'ma-ya, for a year, a year's duration.

Lam'bai, m-lam'bai, -kan, to wave.

Lam'bai-kan tu'gan, to make a sign by waving the hand. Cf. isharat.

Lam'bat, slow, tardy, dilatory, late, too late. Cf. leihah.

Lam'bat-kan, to retard.

Lam'borg, m-lam'borg, to toss in the air, bound up and down.

Lamin, see plamin.

Lampau, m-lam'pau, exceeding, beyond, excessive; to exceed, go beyond.

Ter-lam'pau, excessively, too much, very.

Lampin, swaddling-clothes; also kain lampin.

Lampu (Eng.), lamp. Cf. plita.

La'mun, in case, in the event of, if.

La'mun ja'rgan, for fear that, lest.

La'nat (Ar.), curse, imprecation, damnation. Cf. sampah and kutok.

La'nat-kan, to curse.

Lan'char, rapid, fluent (especially of speech). Cf. paseh.

B'cha lan'char, to read fluently.

Lan'chong, false, counterfeit.

Lan'dak, the porcupine.

Bu'lu lan'dak, the quills of the porcupine; when removed from the animal they are known as dari landak.

Lan'das, in its derived form:

Lan'das-san, an anvil.

Lang', a generic name for birds of the hawk tribe.

Lang'gar, m-lang'gar, to attack, assail, assault, contend against, violate a command. Cf. laway.

Lang'gar 'adat, to violate a custom.

Lang'gar b-hu'sa, to transgress the rules of etiquette.

Lang'gar lu'kun, to violate the law.

La'ngir, m-la'ngir, -i. cosmetics used in bathing; to use such cosmetics in bathing.

La'ngit, the sky, heavens.

La'ngit-la'ngit, ceiling, the roof of the mouth.

La'ki la'ngit, the horizon.

Lang'kah, m-lang'kah, -i, a pace, a step; to step, step over.

Langkap, see lykap.

Lang'sat, the name of an edible fruit.

Lang'sorg, outright, for good and all; also sometimes = la-lu. especially in Penang and Perak.

La'nu, long (of time or of a story), of long duration, protracted. Cf. lama and pan-jang.

La'nu-kan, to prolong.
Lan’tai, floor, also the laths (usually of the nibong palm) of which Malays make their floors.

Pa’pan lan’tai, floor boards.

Lan’tak, m-lan’tak, to drive in, ram.

Lan’tas (Jav.), thereupon, then = Malay la’ta.

Lan’tek, m-lan’tek, to install, invest, inaugurate (princes and high officials).

Lapan, see dlepan.

La’rang, broad, extensive, spacious, wide. Cf. lebar and luas.

La’par, ber-la’par, hunger; to be hungry.

K-la’pa-ran, famine.

La’pis, fold, layer (84).

Ba’ju du’a la’pis, two coats worn one over the other.

Pi’n’tu tu’joh la’pis, seven doors or gates in succession.

La’rang, m-la’rang, -kan, to forbid, prohibit. Cf. tqah and pantang.

La-ra’n’gan, contraband, that which is tabooed or prohibited.

La’rat, m-la’rat, to spread, extend; to drift (of clouds, ships when their anchors drag, etc.).

La’ri, ber-la’ri, to run, run away, flee, escape.

Ba’wa la’ri, to run away with.

La’ri-kan, to cause to run, run away with, run off with, kidnap.

P-la’ri, fugitive, runaway.

P-la’ri-an, escape.

Lash’kar (Pers.), soldier, army; sailor. Cf. soldado and khalasi.

La’ta (Sk.), m-la’ta, to creep, crawl (of plants and animals).

La’bah, a nervous affection, the symptoms of which are somewhat similar to the effects of hypnotism.

La’uk, the food which is eaten with rice whether meat, fish or vegetables.

La’ut, the sea.

Lai’ut d’pi, hell.

Ba’rat la’ut, north-west.

Ta’mor la’ut, north-east.

La’u’tan, the ocean.

La’wan, ber-la’wan, adversary, rival; to contend, strive, compete. Cf. langgar.

M-la’wan, to oppose, resist, withstand; opposed to, against.

La’wat, m-la’wat, to visit.

La’yak (Ar.), worthy, fit, proper.

La’yan, m-la’yan, -i, to serve one over the other. wait upon, minister to.

P-la’yan, a servant.

La’yang, m-la’yang, to soar, hover.

La-yang-la’yang, a kite.

M-la’ya’n’gan, a swallow.

La’yang-la’n’gan to throw a kite up in the air.

La’yang-kan su’rat, a poetic expression for sending a letter.

La’yek, a sail.

Bu’ka la’yek, to set a sail.

I’kat la’yek, to furl sail.

B-la’yek (98), to sail, set sail, start on a voyage.

La’yek-kan, to sail (a vessel).

P-la’yek-an, voyage.

La’yul, withered; to wither, fade.

La’zat (Ar.), pleasure, delight, enjoyment (of a sensual kind); pleasant to the senses.
L'bah, bee.

Sul'rang l'bah, honeycomb, a bee's nest.

L-bam', discoloured, as the result of a bruise.

Bi'ru l-bam', black and blue.

L-bat', thick, dense, heavy (as foliage, insects or rain). Cf. rendang.

L'beh (89), more, more than; surplus. Cf. lugri.

L'beh d-hu'l, previously.

L'beh ku'rang, more or less. Cf. kira-kira.

Ter-l'beh (93, 94), most, very.

L'beh-kan, to make more of, aggrandize, consider of more importance.

K-l'be-han, excess, superiority.

L-bu', dust. Cf. dhu and habok.

L-bur', nl-bur', to melt or fuse metals, smelt.

Le'bar, wide, broad; breadth (36, Note). Cf. lipang and luas.

Le'hir, neck, throat (external). Cf. krongkong.

Ba'tang le'hir, the neck.

Ch-kek le'hir, to throttle.

P-lok le'hir, to embrace.

Po'tong le'hir, to cut the throat.

Le'kor, a word which may be used to form the numerals from twenty-one to twenty-nine. Cf. blas.

Du'a le'kor, twenty-two.

S-le'kor, twenty-one.

Le'leh, m-le'lei, to flow, run (as liquids). Cf. linang and alir.

Le'long (Port.), auction.

Le'long-kan, to sell by auction.

Lem'bak, m-lem'bak, overflowing; to overflow.

Lem'pah, m-lem'pah, abounding, abundant, plentiful; to abound.

Lem'pah-kan, to give liberally, lavish.

K-lem'pa-han, abundance.

Lem'par, m-lem'par, to throw, fling. Cf. lontar.

Le'ngah, m-le'nyah, indolent; to loiter, delay. Cf. lambat.

Leng'kar, m-le'ngkar, a coil (of rope or a snake); to coil.

Le'reng, kreta le'reng, a bicycle.

Le'tir, b-le'tir, to babble, chatter.

Le'wat (Jav.), past = lulu; too late.

Li'ang, a hole; usually lobay.

Li'ar, wild (of animals) as opposed to tame; cf. buas, which means wild in the sense of ferocious.

Li'at, pliable, plastic, flexible, supple.

Tu'nah li'at, clay.

Li'chin, smooth, slippery.

Ba'tu li'chin, pebbles.

Lidah, the tongue; pronunciation.

Li'dah api, flames.

A'nak li'dah, the uvula.

Pa'seh li'dah, eloquent.

Pi'tah li'dah, eloquent.

Li'di, the midrib of a leaf of the coco-nut palm.

Li'hat, m-li'hat (149), to look, see, perceive. Cf. pandang, tenguok and nampak.

Li'ha-ti, to look at, view.

K-li-ha'tan, it was seen, there was seen (impers.).

Pig-li'ha-tan, the sense of sight: a vision, a thing seen.

Li'lin, wax; a candle.
Li’lit, *m-li’lit*, to twine, entwine (as a creeper).

Li’mah, five. (For derived forms see *ampat*.)

Li’ma wak’tu, the five stated periods of prayers; see *waktu*.

Pilima, see *pilima*.

Li’mau, the generic name for oranges, limes and similar fruits. Cf. *jrok*.

Li’mau b-sai’ and li’mau jan’bu-a, the pumelo.

Li’mau ma’nis, the orange.

Li’mau m’pis, the lime.

Li’nang, *ber-li’nang*, flowing; to flow (of tears). Cf. *teleh* and *alir*.

Lin’dong, *m-lin’dong*, -kan, to shelter, cover, screen, protect.

Ber-lin’dong, sheltered, sheltering oneself.

Per-lin’do-man, shelter, that which affords a covering; privy, latrine.

Lin’targ’, *m-lin’targ*, across, transverse; to go across, traverse, pass over. Cf. *lintas*.


Lin’tas, *m-lin’tas*, to pass through, cross, penetrate (through a tract of country, or of weapons through the body). Cf. *lintang*.

Li’pan, a large centipede—*klipan*.

Li’pas, cockroach.

Li’pat, *m-li’pat*, a fold; to fold, double, turn down. Cf. *lapis*.

Li’pat lu’tut, to bend the knees.

Ber-li’pat, folded.

L-kas’, quick, rapid; quickly, immediately. Cf. *bargat*, *dras*, *laju* and *pantas*.

L-kas’kan, to hasten, expedite.

L-kat’, *m-li’kat’* (149), to stick, adhere; to be fixed upon (of the eyes).

L-kat’kan, to cause to adhere, affix. Cf. *kna* and *tampal*.

L-kok’, dent, indentation, hollow, cavity; dented, depressed, stove in.

L’lah, labour, exertion, exhaustion, fatigue; weary, exhausted, tired. Cf. *tet* and *pna*.

Ber-henti-kan l’lah, to rest after fatigue.

Ber-l’lah, to exert oneself.

L-lap’, deep (of sleep). Cf. *yadar*.

Ti’dor l-lap’, to sleep heavily.

L-mah, weak, powerless, deficient of strength. Cf. *teh*.

L-mah lu’bot, gentle, mild, meek.

K-l’ma-han, weakness, debility.


L-mas’, smothered, suffocated.

Ma’ti l-mas’, to die of suffocation or drowning.

L-mas’kan, to smother, suffocate.

Lm’bah, a valley, a depression.

Lm’bap, moist, damp.

Lm’bek, soft, flabby, yielding to the touch. Cf. *lmbot*.

Lm’biIg, a spear, lighter than the tombak. Cf. *sligi*.

Lm’bot, soft, pliant, gentle, tender. Cf. *lmbot*.

Lm’bot-kan, to soften, appease.

Lm’bu, the ox. Cf. *sapi*.

Lm’bu b-t’na, cow.

Lm’bu ja’ntan, bull.

A’nak lm’bu, calf.
Lm'poh, paralyzed. Cf. tepok.
Ln'dir, slimy; slime, phlegm, mucus.
L'gan, the arm. Cf. tang'an.
Lg'kap, equipped, fitted out, supplied or furnished with a necessary outfit.
S-bg'kap, a complete outfit.
Ber-bg'kap, to prepare oneself, hold oneself in readiness.
Lg'kap-kan, to fit out, equip, prepare.
K-bg-ka'pan, equipment, expedition, fleet.
Lg'kong, an arch, dome, semicircle.
Ln-ryap', to disappear, vanish.
Ln-ryap'kan, to cause to disappear, make away with.
Lo'ba (Sk.), covetousness, cupidity. Cf. tnc'a.
Lo'bang, a hole. Cf. liang.
Lo'bang hi'dlong, the nostrils.
Lo'bang ja'rom, the eye of a needle.
Lo'bang kun'chi, keyhole.
Ber-lo'bang, perforated, having holes in it.
Lobok, see lubok.
Lo'cherg (Chin.), a bell. Cf. yunta.
Lochot, see lucut.
Loh' (Ar.), slate; also papan loh.
Lom'pat, m-lom'pat, to jump, leap, spring, bound.
Lom'pa-ti, to jump on.
Lo', coffin.
Lo'gar, loose, slack, loose fitting.
Lo'gang, drain, sewer.
Lon'tar, m-lon'tar, -kan, to throw, fling. Cf. lempar.
Lo'rong, a street, lane, alley. Cf. jalan.
Losin, see dusin.
Lotar, see lontar.
Lo'teng (Chin.), upper story; upstairs. Cf. tingkat.
Lpa, see alpa.
L-pas', free, disengaged, let loose, released, acquitted, exempt; after, on the conclusion or expiration of some event. Cf. lucut.
L-pas' de-ri-pa'da hu'tang, free from debt.
L-pas' ma'kan, after eating.
L-pas's tu'sa tu'sa, one thing after another.
L-pas' ti'ga hu'ri, after three days.
S'o'rang l-pas' s'o'rang, one after another.
Ber-l-pas', to escape.
L-pas'kan, to set free, deliver, release, let go.
K-l-pas'san, deliverance.
L-sorg', a mortar in which rice is pounded in order to remove the husk. Cf. antan.
L-tak', m-l-tak', -kan, to put down, lay down; to lay down or prescribe laws or commands; to impose penalties. Cf. buboh and taroh.
Ter-l-tak', laid down, placed, prescribed.
L-teh', weak, feeble, infirm, languid. Cf. lna'ah.
L-top', m-l-top' (103), to explode, detonate.
Lu' (Chin.) (10), you; used only in addressing Chinese.
Lu'ar, out, outside, external.
De'ri lu'ar, from outside
Di lu'ar, outside.

K-lu'ar, to the exterior, out; to go out, come out, issue (49, 146).

K-lu'ar-kan, to send out, put out, put forth (as fruit), expel, publish (books).

K-lu'a-ri, to go out to meet.

K-lu'a-ran, extraneous, foreign, alien.

Lu'as, extensive, vast, spacious. Cf. lebar and kupang.

Lu'as-kan, to extend, enlarge.

K-lu'a-san, wide extent, range, latitude, freedom.

Lu'bok, a pool, a deep place in a river or in the sea.

Lu'chut, escaped, liberated, disengaged, unfastened.

Lu'dah, ber-lu'dah, saliva, spittle; to spit. Lu'da-hi, to spit at, spit upon.

P-lu'da-kan, spittoon.

Lu'ka, wound; wounded.

K'na lu'ka, to receive a wound. Lu'ka-kan, to wound.

Lu'kah, a fish trap in the form of a basket.

Lu'loh, pulverised. Cf. lumut.

Lu'lus, admitted, allowed, conceded, complied with.

Lu'lus-kan, to comply with, grant, permit.

Lu'mat, pulverised. Cf. lulok and serbok.

Lum'ba, ber-lum'ba, to compete, vie with, race. Cf. lawan.

Lum'ba ku'da, horse race.

Lu'mor, smeared, daubed.

Lumpoh, see lumpok.

Lum'pur, mud. Cf. bechak.

Lu'mut, moss, mould, fungus, seaweed.

Lu'mut ka'raŋ, sponge.

Lu'nas, keel.

Lunggu, see blunggu.

Lunjur, see wujur.

Lu'pa, m-lu'pa, -kan (148), to forget.

Lu'put, to escape, slip away from. Cf. lucut.

Lu'roh, to fall (of dead leaves, ripe fruit, hair, etc.) Cf. gugor.

S-lu'roh, see sluroh.

Lu'rus, straight, true, sincere. Cf. btul.

Lu'rus-kan, to straighten.

Lu'sa, the day after to-morrow. Cf. tulat.

Lutar, = lontar, q.v.

Lu'tut, the knee.

Lu'pat lu'tut, to bend the knee.

Ber-lu'tut, to kneel. Cf. tlut.

M

Ma'af (Ar.), pardon, forgiveness. Cf. ampun.

Min'ta ma'af, to ask pardon.

Ma'af-kan, to pardon, forgive.

Ma'bok, intoxicated, stupefied, drunk.

Ma'bok da'rah, faint through loss of blood.

Ma'bok la'ut, sea-sick.

Ma'cham, kind, sort, method, manner. Cf. bagai and jinis.

Ma'cham - ma'cham, of various kinds, all sorts.

A'pa ma'cham (18, 19), what kind of?

Ma'dat, opium prepared for smoking. Cf. apiun and chandu.

Hi'sap ma'dat, to smoke opium.

Ma'du (Sk.), honey.
Ma'k kan, m-ma'kan, to eat. consume, corrode, absorb.
Ma'kan a'gin, to go for an airing or pleasure excursion.
Ma'kan chan'du, to take opium, smoke opium.
Ma'kan d'a'lam, to penetrate (as rust, acids or sharp things).
Ma'kan ga'ji, to receive a salary, have regular employment.
Ma'kan hak' o'rang, to rob a person of his rights, do an injustice.
Ma'kan m'nam, to eat and drink.
Ma'kan na'si, to take a meal.
Ma'kan pa'gi, breakfast.
Ma'kan ra'chun, to take poison, be poisoned.
Ma'kan ro'kok, to smoke the native cigarette.
Ma'kan s-hi-da'gan, to eat together.
Ma'kan su-ap', to take a bribe.
Ma'kan su'm'pah, to break one's oath, perjure oneself.
B-ri' ma'kan, to feed.
Cha'ri ma'kan, to get a living.
Di-ma'kan api, consumed by fire.
Ha'bis ma'kan, after eating.
Ma'ka-nun, food.

Makh'lok (Ar.), creature, created being. (cf. jadi).
Ma'ki, m-ma'ki, abuse, scolding, vituperation; to abuse, revile, call names. (cf. niasta).
Ma'kin (95), more, the more. (cf. mungkin and mingkin).
Ma'kin... ma'kin..., the more... the more...
S-ma'kin, by so much the more.
Ma'ko'ta (Sk.), crown.
Ma'kus'ud (Ar.), aim, object, purpose: sense, meaning. (cf. himalak and mawu.)
Ma'lam, night; the Malays reckon the day to begin at 6 p.m., so the night belongs to the following day, and therefore malam aluul is Saturday night, not Sunday night.

Ma'lam ha'ri, night time.

Ma'lam s-kau'ang, ma'lam ini or ma'lam da'ta'g, to-night.

Ma'lam to'di, last night.

Ja'nh ma'lam, late at night.

S-ma'lam, last night.

Si'aq' ma'lam, day and night.

T'nyah ma'lam, midnight.

Ber-ma'lam, to pass the night.

Ma'lang, unfortunate, wretched.

Un'tong yang ma'lang, bad fortune.

O'rag ma'lang, a wretched fellow.

Ma'las, lazy, idle.

Malayu, see Mlayu.

Ma-li'gai (Tam.), palace; usually istana.

M'alim (Ar.), teacher, instructor, pilot, guide, mate on a ship.

Ma'lu, shame, disgrace; ashamed, bashful, modest.

B-rir ma'lu, to cause shame or disgrace to a person.

K'na ma'lu, to be disgraced.

K-ma'lu-un, shame, disgrace; the private parts.

M'alum (Ar.), known, notorious.

B-rir m'alum, to make known.

M'alum-kan, to inform, make known. Cf. bri tahu.

Ma'mah, to chew, masticate. Cf. bulom.

Ma'mak, uncle, aunt.

Mambarg, certain supernatural beings, spirits.

Mampus, dead; usually mati.

M'a'mur (Ar.), populous, thickly inhabited.

M'a'na (Ar.), sense, meaning, signification. Cf. arti.

M'a'na (18, 19), where? which? also (as an abbreviation of byimana) how?

M'a'na bo'leh, how is it possible?

M'a'na su'ka, whichever you like.

Ba'rang di ma'na, wherever.

Ba'rang k-ma'na whithersoever.

B-gi-ma'na, how? in what way?

De-ri-ma'na, whence?

Di ma'na, where?

Di ma-na-ma'na, everywhere.

K-ma'na, whither?

O'rag ma'na, which man?

M'a'na-kan, an abbreviation of byimana akan, how will? how can? how could?

Man-darsah (Ar.), a village mosque; koran schod; also bandarsah. Cf. surau.

Man'di, to bathe, take a bath.

A'yer man'di, bathing water.

Tu'pat man'di, bathroom.

Man'di-kan, to bathe a person, give a person a bath.

Man'dul, barren.

Man'dur (Port.), an overseer.

Ma-nek-ma'nek, beads.

Marg'ga, the mango.

Kun'chi marg'ga, a padlock.

Marg'gis, the mangusteen.

Marg'kat, dead; to die (of kings and princes).

Margkin = makin, q.v.

Mang'kok, cup, bowl, basin. Cf. chuwan and bokor.
MARG'KU-BU'MI, prime minister.
Cf. mutri.

MA-NI'KAM (Sk.), precious stones, rubies, carbuncles.

MA-NIS, sweet, gentle, soft, amiable.

HI'TAM MA-NIS, brown.

JA'RI MA-NIS, the fourth finger.

KULIT MA-NIS, cinnamon.

LAMAU MA-NIS, orange.

MA-NI-SAN, sweets, sweetmeats.

MA-NU-SIA (Sk.), mankind, man as distinguished from other beings, the human race. Cf. orang.

MA'RA (Sk.), injury, harm, misfortune.

MA'RA BAH'YA or MER-BAH'YA, danger, peril.

MA'RAH and A-MA'RAH, anger; angry. Cf. murka, gusar and gran.

MAR'HUM (Ar.), the late, the deceased (usually of kings).

MA'RI, hither, come, come here; (Penang) to come. Cf. datang and sampai.

K-MA'RI, hither.

MARKAH, see merkah.

MAR'MUR (Ar.), marble. Cf. pualam.

'MAS', gold.

'MAS' KAH'WIN, dowry.

'MAS' LAN'CHONG, spurious gold.

'MAS' U'RAI, gold dust.

AGER 'MAS', gilding.

KEETAS 'MAS', gold leaf.

'MASI', to bribe.

K'MU'SAN, gilt.

KA'IN K'MU'SAN, material embroidered or woven with gold.

MA'SA, usually MA-SA-KAN, how can it be? how could it be?

MA'SA (Sk.), time, period, epoch. Cf. waktu and zaman.

TERMASA, see termasa.

MA'SAK, ripe, cooked: to cook (86), smelt. Cf. tanak.

B-LUM'MA'SAK, unripe.

Ju-RU-MA'SAK, cook.

MA'SAM, acid, sour; also ASAM.

MA'SAM MU'KA, scowling, frowning, long-faced, sour.

MA'SEH, still. Cf. lagi.

MASEH, see almaseh.

MASEHI, see msahi.

MASH'GHUL (Ar.), troubled, disturbed in mind.

MASH-HUR' (Ar.), well-known, celebrated, famous.

MASH-HUR'KAN, to make known, publish, divulge.

MASH'RIK (Ar.), the sunrising, the East; usually timor.

MA'SIN, salt, saline (adj.); also ASIN. Cf. garam.

MA-SING-MA'SING, each, every. Cf. tiap.

MA'SIR (Ar.), Egypt.

MA'SOK, m-masok (49), to enter, go in, penetrate.

MA'SOK ISLAM, to become a Mohammedan.

MA'SOK KRISTIN, to become a Christian.

MA'SOK MU'INT, to interrupt, interfere.

MA'SOK TAN'GAN, to interfere.

BA'WA MA'SOK, to take in, introduce.

BRI' MA'SOK, to let in.

MA-TA-HARI MA'SOK, sunset, the West.
Ma' in ma'ta, to make eyes at a person.
P-jam' ma'ta, to close the eyes.
S-ma-ta ma'ta, altogether, entirely.
Sb'lah ma'ta, one eye.
S-k-lep' ma'ta, the twinkling of an eye.
Te'lang ma'ta, right in one's eyes.

Ma-ta-ha'ri, the sun; see mata.

Ma'ti, dead; to die; a fixture, fixed. Cf. mampus.
Ma'ti di-bu'noh, assassinated, executed.
Ma'ti la'par, died of starvation.
Ma'ti l-mas', suffocated, drowned.
Ma'ti pu'chok, impotent.
A'gin ma'ti, the wind has died away.
Bu'ris ma'ti, see baris.
G-ran' ma'ti, freehold.
Her'gu ma'ti, fixed price.
I'kat ma'ti, to tie with a knot that will not slip.
Ja'ri ma'ti, the middle finger.
Ma-ta-ha'ri ma'ti, the West.
O'rang ma'ti, a corpse.
S-pa'roh ma'ti, half dead.
Tin'da ma'ti, see baris.
Ma'ti-kan, to kill.
K-na'ti-an, death, decease.

Ma'tros (D.), sailor. Cf. pruhn.

Mau' (45), to wish, desire; also as an auxiliary verb, will, shall, would, should. Cf. hndok.
Mau',... mau',... either... or...
Mau' ta'mau', whether willing or not, nolens volens.
A'pa mau'? what do you want.

Maut' (Ar.), death. Cf. muti.
'A'lam mau', hades; also 'alam barzakh.
Ma'war (Pers.), rose.
A'yer ma'war, rose water.
Bu'ya a'yer ma'war, the rose.
Ma'was, the "orang utang."
Ma'yag, the spathe or sheath covering a cluster of flowers on palm trees. Cf. klopa.
Mayas = mawas, q.v.
Ma'yat (Ar.), corpse, dead body (of human beings). Cf. bangkai.
Ma'yong, a Malay theatrical performance. Cf. waying.
Mazmur, see mzmur.
‘M’bek, to bleat (of sheep and goats).
‘M’boh, to be willing, agree.
‘M’boh-n’bo-han, although.
‘M’bun, dew.
Medan, see maidan.
Me’ja (Port.), a table.
Ja’ga me’ja, to wait at table.
Tu’roh me’ja, to lay the table.
Mem’ (Eng.), madam, Mrs., lady. Cf. nonya.
Me’marg, already, in the same condition as before, always, invariably, naturally, of course.
Me’rah, red.
Me’rah mi’da, pale red.
Me’rah t-lor’, the yoke of an egg.
Me’rah tu’a, deep red.
Ki’da me’rah, a bay horse.
Merak, see mrak.
Mer’bau, a timber tree.
Mer’chun, fire crackers, fireworks. Cf. ptas.
Mer-d-he’ka (Jav.), freed from slavery, manumitted, free. Cf. bebas.
Mer’du (Sk.), soft, gentle, sweet (of sounds). Cf. manis.
Mer-gas-tu’a (Sk. mrga satwa), wild animals.
Me’ring, slanting, oblique. Cf. chrontroy and seroy.
Mer’kah (Eur.), the marks on a lead line, a soldier’s badges of rank.
Mer-pa’ti, pigeon, dove. Cf. punai and tsukur.
Mer-ta’bat (Ar.), high position, rank, station. Cf. pangkat.
Mesal, see mithal.
Me’wah, abundant. Cf. lempah.
K-me’wa-han, abundance.
M-gah’, fame, glory.
M-gah’kun di’ri, to boast, exalt oneself.
Mhal, see mhal.
Mil’ (Eng.), mile.
Mi’lek (Ar.), property, possessions.
Mim’pi, a dream.
Ber-min’pi, to dream.
Minarah, see mnrk.
Min’bar (Ar.), the pulpit in a mosque; also pronounced minbar.
Ming’go (Port. domingo, lord).
Hari minggo, the Lord’s day, Sunday. Hence minggo has come to mean a week. Cf. ahad.
Mingkin, see makin.
Mi’nit (Eng.), minute.
Min’ta, m-min’ta (86 b, 157), to request, ask for; also pinta.
Min’ta d’mun, to seek for peace.
Min’ta am’pnn, to ask for forgiveness.
Min’ta di’ri, to excuse oneself, take leave. Cf. mohan.
MIN'TA do'r'a, to pray.
MIN'TA Jang'ji, to request the fulfilment of a promise.
MIN'TA ku'sek, to ask a favour.
MIN'TA mu't'af, to beg pardon.
MIN'TA pin'jam, to borrow.
MIN'TA s'd-kah', to beg, ask for alms.
MIN'NUM, m-mi'num, to drink.
A'Yer mi'num, drinking water.
P-mi'num, a drinker, drunkard.
Cf. mabok.
MIN'nu-man, beverage.
MI'YAK, oil, grease (animal or vegetable).
Cf. lnak.
MI'YAK ba'bi, lard.
MI'YAK bua-bua'an, perfumed ointment.
MI'YAK ja'ra'k, castor oil.
MI'YAK k-la'pa, coco-nut oil.
MI'YAK sa'pi, beef fat.
MI'YAK tan'ah, mineral oil.
MI'YAK tar', tar.
MI'YU-KI, to oil, anoint.
MI'SAI, moustache.
Cf. kumis.
MI'SJID, see msjid.
MISKI, see miski.
MI'SKIN (Ar.), poor.
Cf. papa.
MI'THAL (Ar.), resemblance, similarity; simile, metaphor, type; also pronounced mesal.
MJLIS, see majlis.
M-LA'XI-KAT (Ar.), angel.
M-LAINKAN, see lain.
M-LA'KA, a tree with edible fruit; the town of Malacca.
BA'TU M-LA'KA, flooring tiles.
M-LA'YU, Malay.
B-LA'sa M-l'a'yu, the Malay language.
TA'NAH M-LA'YU, Malaya.

MM'P-LAI (Tam.), bridegroom; sometimes bride. Cf. pungunin.
M-NA', in the phrases:
DN'yan ti-a' da s-m-na'-m-na', without cause.
TI-a' da t-per-m-na''i, incalculable.
Cf. kira.
MNASK, see mnayik.
M-NARG', victorious; to win, gain the victory. Cf. alah.
M-NARG'KAN, to cause to win, give the victory to.
K-m-na'yan, victory.
M-NANTU, son-in-law, daughter-in-law.
M-NA'RAB (Ar.), a tower, minaret.
M-NG'PA, why; see apa.
MNGKUANG, see ngkuung.
MNAGA, see ninga.
MN'TAH, unripe, uncooked, raw.
Cf. muda.
MN-TE'GA (Port.), butter.
MN'T-RI (Sk.), minister, statesman; one of the pieces in the game of chess; see chatur.
PER-D'A'NA mnt-ri, prime minister.
MO'DAL (Tam.), invested funds, capital.
Cf. pokok.
MOHON, see pohon.
MO'LEK, beautiful, lovely.
MO'YANG, great-grandfather, ancestor.
Cf. nenek.
NE'NEK MO'YANG, ancestors.
'M'PARG, to bar, stop, check, dam.
'MPAT, see ampat.
'M'PING, green rice roasted and crushed.
'M'POK, mealy, soft (of cooked vegetables), tender (of flesh).
Maputya, see amputya.
M-rak', a peacock.
M-ri'am, a canon; ordnance.
M-ri'ka, persons, people (only used in writings).
M-ri'ku 'itu, they, them.
M-ri'nyu (Port.), police inspector.
M-si'hi and ma'se-hi' (Ar.), Christian, of or belonging to the Messiah; also Kristin.
O'rang m-si'hi, Christians.
Tə'rikh m-si'hi and ta'huu m-si'hi, the year of the Christian era, A.D.
Ms'jid (Ar.), mosque. Cf. surau and mandarsah.
Ms'ki (Port.), although, notwithstanding. Cf. sungyok.
Mstahil, see mustahil.
Mt'rai, seal, stamp. Cf. chap.
Mt'rai-kan, to seal, stamp.
Mu (13), an abbreviation of the 2nd personal pronoun kau; when affixed to a noun it has the force of a possessive pronoun.
Mu-a-fa'kat, ber-mu-a-fa'kat (Ar.), agreement; to agree, unite, consult together. Cf. fakat, which is generally used in a bad sense.
Mu'at, to contain. Cf. isi.
Mu'at-kan, and m-mu'at, to stow (cargo), put things into a box, cart or ship. Cf. isi.
Mu'a-tan, cargo, load.
Mu'da, young, immature, unripe; pale (of colours). Cf. untah.
La'gi mu'da, still young.
Me'rah mu'da, pale red.
O'rang mu'da, a youth.
Mu'dah, easy. Cf. snang.

Mu'dah-kan, to esteem lightly, despise.
Mu-dah-mu'da-kan, perchance, if possible.
Mu'dek, to ascend a river, go up stream; also udek. Cf. hilir and hulu.
Mudi, see kmudi.
Mu-ga-mu'ga (Jav.), oh that! would that!
M'u-ji'zat (Ar.), miracle, wonder.
Mu'j-lis (Ar.), beautiful.
Mu'ka, face.
Mu'ka a'yer, the surface of the water.
Mu'ka ma'nis, a pleasant expression of face.
Mu'ka ma'san, scowling, frowning, long faced.
Mu'ka pa'pan, impertinent.
Mu'ka sa'rat, a page of a book.
Mu'ka t-bal', shameless, brazen-faced.
A'ray di mu'ka, disgrace.
A'yer mu'ka, complexion.
Cher'min mu'ka, looking-glass.
Di mu'ka, in the fore part (of a ship).
Di mu'ka pin'tu, in front of the door, at the door.

Mu'kah, paramour; adultery.
Ber-mu'kah, to commit adultery.
Mu'kim (Ar.), a district. Cf. desa.

Mu'la (Sk.), beginning, origin, cause.
Mu-la-mu'la, at first, first of all.
Ber-mu'la and s-ber-mu'la (133), punctuation words.
S-mu'la, as at first, as before, over again.
Mu'ta'ri. to begin.

Per-mu'ld'an, beginning, commencement.

Mu-li'a (Sk.), glorious, illustrious, honorable, magnificent.

Mu-li'a-kan, to honour, glorify.

K-mu-li'd'an, glory, splendour.

Mu'lu't, mouth.

Mu'lu't bo'chor, tell-tale, blab.

Mu'lu't ko'tor, foul-mouthed.

Mu'lu't ma'nis, smooth tongued, plausible.

Bu'wa mu'lu't, to talk scandal, gossip.

Bi'bir mu'lu't, the lips.

Ni'da'ya-kan mu'lu't, to open the mouth.

Mu'min (Ar.), believer. Cf. imin.

O'rang mu'min, the faithful.

Mu-nafik (Ar.), hypocrite; hypocritical. Cf. pura-pura.

Mun'chorg, prominent, projecting (of the nose, lips, etc.); snout. Cf. jugor.

Mun'kir (Ar.), to disavow, disown, renounce, retract, deny. Cf. sognkal.

Mun'iyit and mu'iyit, monkey.

Mun'shi (Ar., author), a teacher of languages. Cf. guru.

Mun'tah, m-mun'tah, -kan, vomit; to vomit.

Mu'rah, generous, liberal, benevolent; cheap.

K-mu'ra-han, generosity, liberality.

Mu'rid (Ar.), pupil, scholar, disciple.

Mur'ka (Sk.), angry; wrath (of kings or of God). Cf. morah.

Mur'ka'i, to be angry with.

Mu'rong, melancholy, sad.

Mur'tad (Ar.), apostate, pervert, renegade. Cf. mu'alaf.

Mu'sang, a species of civet cat.

Mu'sang j-db', polecat, civet cat.

Mu-sha-wa'rat, consultation, conference.

Ber-mu-sha-wa'rat, to hold a consultation, deliberate, confer.

Mu'sim (Ar.), season of the year, monsoon.

Mu'sim bu'ah, the fruit season.

Mu'sim d'inin, the cold weather.

Mu'sim hu'jan, the rainy season.

Mu'sim k-ma'rau, the dry season.

Mu'sim pu'nas, the hot season.

Mu'soh, enemy of one's country, common enemy, as opposed to estru, a personal enemy.

Mus-tahil (Ar.), impossible.

Mu-ti'a'ra, a pearl.

A'yan mu-ti'a'ra, guinea fowl.

In'kok mu-ti'a'ra, mother-of-pearl.

Mu'tu, the degree of purity of gold.

'Mas' s-ru'loh mu'tu, pure gold.

Mz'mur and maz'mur (Ar.), a psalm. Cf. zahur.

N

Na'bi (Ar.), a prophet.

Na'bu-at (Ar.), prophecy; properly nabuat. Cf. nabi.

Ber-na'bu-at, to prophecy.

Na'di (Sk.), the pulse.

Na'fas (Ar.), breath, respiration.

Ber-na'fas, having breath or life. Cf. yawa.

Na-fi'ri (Pers.), trumpet.
Naf’su (Ar.), desire, appetite, passion.
    Na’fwa naf’su, sensual desires.
    Naf’su du’ni-a, worldly desires or lusts.
Na’ga (Sk.), dragon, fabulous serpent.
Nah’ (132), there; also = lah.
Na’hu (Ar.), grammar.
Na’ik, to go up, come up, ascend, rise, mount. Cf. daki.
    Na’ik da’rat, to go ashore.
    Na’ik ha’ji, to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca.
    Na’ik her’ga, to rise in price.
    Na’ik ka’pal, to go on board a ship from a boat. Cf. turun.
    Na’ik k-réta, to ride in a carriage.
    Na’ik ku’da, to mount a horse; on horseback.
    Na’ik mu’p-lai, to be a bridegroom.
    Na’ik pung’kat, to rise in rank.
    Na’ik p-ra’hu, to go on board a vessel.
    Na’ik sal’si, to become a witness.
    Na’ik tu-run, to go up and down (as a road in hilly country).
    Na’i-ki, to mount upon, get up on, climb on to.
    Na’ik-kan, to raise, elevate. cause to ascend.
    K-na’i-kan, that on which one mounts, a horse, elephant, carriage or ship.
Na’jis (Ar.), ceremonially unclean.
    Na’jis-kan, to defile.
Na’kal, naughty.
Na’khoda (Pers.), the captain of a ship. Cf. kapitan.
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Na’kal, naughty.
Na’khoda (Pers.), the captain of a ship. Cf. kapitan.
Na'wo-nyi, to overshadow, shelter.

'Nche', see inche'.

'Ndah, see indah.

Neg'ri (Sk.), country, state, territory, city, town. Cf. tanah, buna and bandar.

Neg'ri d'zidg, a foreign country.

Neg'ri o'rang, a country other than one's own.

A'nak neg'ri, native of a place.

A'nak neg'ri, inhabitants of a town or country.

K-pa'la neg'ri, the capital of a country.

Ne'nek, grandfather, grandmother. Cf. datok.

Ne'nek mo'yang, ancestors.

Datok ne'nek, ancestors.

Nga'nga and ter-nga'nga, open (of the mouth or a door).

Nga'nga-kan mu'lut, to open the mouth.

Nga'um m-nga'um, to roar (of tigers).

Ng'gan, to object, refuse, be unwilling.

Ng'gan-kan, to refuse or reject a thing.

Ng'garg, the hornbill or rhinoceros bird.

Ngilu, see nilu.

'Ngkau, see ngkau.

Ng-ri', to shiver, shudder; terrible, horrible.

Ni'at (Ar.), intention, purpose, resolution, vow.

Ba'yer ni'at, to pay a vow.

Ber-ni'at, to intend, make a resolution or vow.

Ni'borg, a palm, the wood of which is very hard and durable.

Ni'kah (Ar.), marriage; to marry. Cf. kilwin.

Ni'kah-kan, to unite in marriage.

Ni'la (Sk.), indigo.

Ni'lai, m-ni'lai, -kan, valuation; to value.

Ni'lam (Tam.), the sapphire.

Ni'mat (Ar.), favour, benefit, grace; pleasure, enjoyment, delicacies.

Ni'pah, a palm-like plant which grows in marshy land.

Ni'pis, thin (as opposed to t-bal', thick). Cf. tipis and halus.

Nischaya, see nischaya.

Ni'shan (Pers.), gravestone, monument;

Ni'sta, m-nis'ta, -kan, abuse, invective; to abuse, insult.

N-la'yan (Sk.), fisherman.

Nntiase, see nntiase.

No'bat or nau'bat (Ar.), a large drum used only by reigning princes.

Noktah, see nuktah.

Nom'bor (Eng.), number.

Nonah, see noyah.

No'ryah, married woman, Mrs. (in the Straits used only of Chinese women; in the Dutch Indies, nyo'rah = married woman, whether European or Chinese, and nonah = a young unmarried woman).

N-ra'cha (Sk.), a balance, scales. Cf. daching and timbang.

N-ra'ka (Sk.), hell. Cf. jhenum.

Ns-ch'aya (Sk.) (138), certainly. Cf. tntu.

'N'tah, it is doubtful, it is unknown, I don't know.

'N'tah...d'tan..., whether... or...
'N'tak, to bump.
Nubuat, see nabuat.
Nugraha, see anugrah.
Nu'jum (Ar., stars), astrology; also 'ilmu 'n-nujum.
Ah'lu 'n-nujum, astrologers.
Nuk'tah (Ar.), vowel points, diacritical marks. Cf. barjs.
Nur' (Ar.), light.
Nu'ri, parrotet.
Nya'dar, deep, profound (of sleep). Cf. llap.
Nyah', go away! be gone! to go away.
Nyah'kan, to send away, drive away.
Nyala, m-nyala, flame; to blaze.
Ber-nya'la, flaming, blazing.
Nyala-kan, to cause to blaze up. Cf. galak.
Nyaman, health; healthy, in good health. Cf. sihat.
Nyamok, mosquito.
Nyanyi, m-nyanyi, to sing.
Nyanyi-an, song.
Nyaring, loud, shrill (of sounds).
Su-dra yang nyaring, a loud voice.
Nyaring-kan su-dra, to raise the voice.
Nyaris, almost, nearly. Cf. hampir.
Nya'ta, plain, evident, clear, manifest. Cf. trang.
Nya-ta-nya'ta, openly.
D'yun nya'ta-nya, openly.
Nya'ta-kan, to make manifest, expose, reveal, explain, prove.
K-nya'ta'an, explanation, proof, manifestation, revelation.
Nyawa, life, the vital principle. Cf. hayat and jiwa.

Nyawa i'kan, more dead than alive.
Bu-arj' nya'wa, to risk one's life.
Ber-nya'wa, having life, living.
Nyilu, the sensation of having the teeth set on edge; also nyilu.
Nyiru, an instrument used for winnowing rice and other grains.
Nyur, the coco-nut palm. Cf. klopa.
Bu'ah nyiru, the coco-nut.
Nyonyah, see nonyah.

O.
O'bah, to change, alter (intrans.).
Cf. aleh and tukar.
O'bah-kan and m-go'bah, to change, make different, alter.
O'bah-kan jan'ji, to break a promise.
O'bat, medicine.
O'bat b-dil', gunpowder.
O'bat gu'na, charm, magic. Cf. hobatan and sihir.
K-dai' o'bat, dispensary.
Tu'kang o'bat, apothecary, druggist.
O'ba-ti, to cure.
O'doh, ugly.
O'fis (Eng.), office. Cf. gudang.
Ogot, see ugot.
Olah, manner, way.
S'o'lah and s'ola'h-o'lah, as if.
O'leh, by, through, by means of.
Ber-oleh, to possess, own, obtain possession of.
Ber-oleh ja'sa, to get credit for a good work.
Ber-oleh per-min'ta'an, to obtain a request.
Bo'leh (45), able, can, may, might.
Per-o'le-han, the thing obtained, acquisition.
O-lok-o'lok, to mock, jest, jeer at.
Om'bak, wave, billow. Cf. alun and glombang.
O'nak, the spines of the rattan palms. Cf. duri.
Org'gas, bird; usually bu'rong.
Org'ka, a species of monkey, the wali-wah.
Org'kos (D.), expenses; usually blanja.
On'ta, camel.
Bu'rong on'ta, ostrich.
O'rang (84, 154), a person, individual, man, people, persons. Cf. manusia, which means man as distinguished from other beings.
O'rang a'nu, a certain man.
O'rang a'sing, a stranger.
O'rang ba'nyak, the people, the populace, a crowd.
O'rang b-nu'a, aborigines.
O'rang b-sar', chief, headman.
O'rang bu'kit, wild tribes.
O'rang da'yang, a foreigner.
O'rang da'lam, royal household.
O'rang du'sun, a man from the country.
O'rang gaji, a hired man, servant.
O'rang gi'ta, lunatic.
O'rang hu'lu, people of the interior.
O'rang hu'tan, wild man of the jungle, uncouth fellow.
O'rang Islam, a Mohammedan.
O'rang ja'ga, a watchman.
O'rang ja'min, one who stands bail.
O'rang ka'jir, unbelievers (non-Mohammedans), a term of opprobrium.
O'rang ka'ya, rich man; a title of Malay chiefs.
O'rang k-ba'ya-kan, the common people, the majority.
O'rang ku'lit hitam, dark-skinned races.
O'rang la'ut, sea-faring men, a tribe of Malays.
O'rang li'ar, wild tribes.
O'rang nu'na, which man? who?
O'rang mu'ti, a corpse. Cf. mayat.
O'rang mu'da, young man, youth.
O'rang nu'min, the faithful, believers.
O'rang pen'dek, a short person.
O'rang pu'teh, white-skinned races, Europeans.
O'rang Sa'kai, an aboriginal tribe of the Malay Peninsula.
O'rang sa'lah, convict, prisoner.
O'rang s-kam'pong, neighbours.
O'rang S-ra'ni, Eurasian. Cf. nsrani.
O'rang t'iguah, middle-man, mediator.
O'rang tu'a, old man, father, parents.
O'rang u'pa-han, day labourer, hired-man.
Bu'nyak o'rang, many persons.
Bu'kan ba-rang-ba'rang o'rang, no ordinary man, a remarkable person.
Her'ta o'rang, another person's property.
Ka'ta o'rang, it is said. Cf. konon.
Neg'ri o'rang, a country other than one's own.
S'o'rang, a person, someone.
S'o'rang a'kan s'o'rang, with one another.
S'0'rang di'ri, alone.
S'0'rang du'a, one or two persons.
S'0'rang l'pas s'0'rang, one after another.
S'0'rang s'0'rang, one at a time.
Bu'rang s'0'rang, whoever.
O'tak, brain.
O'tak tu'lang, marrow.

Pa', father. Cf. bapa and ayah.
Pa'chat, the small jungle leech.
Pa'chu, m-ma'chu, a spur, goad; to spur on, urge on.
Pa'da, sufficient, satisfactory. Cf. chukop.
Pa'da, at, on, to, according to.
Deri-pada, see deri.
K-pa'da, to (usually of persons).
Pa'dam, extinguished, put out (of fire and anger).
Pa'dam-kan, to extinguish.
Pa'dan, proper, fit, adapted, suited to. Cf. patut and layak.
Pa'dang, a plain, open country, as distinguished from jungle.
Pa'di, the rice plant: rice in the husk. Cf. bras and nasi.
Pa'di la'dang, rice grown in dry fields.
Pa'di sa'rah, rice grown in irrigated fields.
Tum'bo'k pa'di, to pound rice in a mortar to remove the husk.
Pa'd-ri (Port.), a priest, used of the Protestant clergy as well as of the Roman Catholics. Cf. guru and pandita.
Pakat, see fakat.
Pak'la, m-mak'sa (Sk.), to compel, force. Cf. gagah.
Pa'ku, a nail, spike.
Pak'lu s-k-rup', screw.
Pal', in the phrase: Ber-pal-pal', tacking, beating to windward.
Pa'la (Sk., fruit), the nutmeg tree.
Bu'ah pa'la, the nutmeg.
Bu'rga pa'la, mace.
Pa'larg, cross-bar, transverse beam; see alarg. Cf. lintang.
Pa'ling (Jav.), very, exceedingly, most (used with adjectives to form the superlative degree).
Pa'ling, ber-pa'ling, to turn the head or the whole body.
Pa'ling-kan, to turn (trans.).
Pa'long, trough, manger; also palu-ryan.
Pa'lu (Port.), false, spurious.
Pa'lu, m-malu, to strike, beat (with a stick); also used of striking certain musical instruments, and of the chastening of God. Cf. gasal and bial.
Pa'nah, m-ma'nah, a bow (the weapon of that name); to shoot with the bow. Cf. busar.
A'nak pa'nah, arrow.
Pa'nas, heat, warmth, sunshine; hot, warm (of temperature or anger, but not hot of spices, which is pdas). Cf. hangat.
Pa'nas ha'ti, anger.
Pa'nas t-rek', extremely hot (of the weather).
Hu'jan pa'nas, rain during sunshine.
Mu'sim pa'nas, the hot season.
Pan'charg, a stake driven in to tie a boat to, a pile. Cf. galah.
Pan'char, m-man'char, to shoot out, spurt out (as liquids, rays of light, etc). Cf. pan'chur.
Pan'ching, m-man'ching (Jav.), to fish with the line; = Malay koi'dil.
Pan'chorg, the extremity of a garment; to cut off the end of anything, cut off the head. Cf. pyggal.

Pan'chur, to spurt out horizontally or downwards. Cf. pan'char.
Pan'chu-ran, gutter, water-pipe, eaves' trough. Cf. saluran.
Pan'chut, to spurt upwards (of liquids).
Pan'dai (146), skilful, expert, clever; a skilled workman. Cf. bijak.
Pan'dai b-si', blacksmith; usually tudung bsi.
K-pa'n'dai-an, skill, proficiency, ability.
Pandak, see pendek.
Pan'dan, the screw-pine. Cf. bukuang.
Pan'dang, m-man'dang (149), to look, look at, behold, gaze at. Cf. lihat and tengok.
P-man-da'ryan, sight, view.
Pan-di'ta (Sk.), scholar, learned man; (in Neth. India) protestant clergyman. Cf. 'alim.
Panggal, see pyggal.
Panggil, m-ma'ggi, to call, send for, call by name, invite.
Pang'gong, a stage, platform.
Ru'mah pang'gong, a house built on poles.
Pang'kal, the basal end of a thing, as the trunk of a tree, the haft of a weapon, etc.
Pang'kal hi'dong, the bridge of the nose.
Pang'kal pa'ha, the hip.
Pang'ka-tan, landing place.
Pang'kat, stage, platform, tier; rank, position; see angkat.
MALAY-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

Pang'ku, m-mang'ku, the lap; to carry on the lap or bosom, or in the arms; to hold supreme authority, govern in place of another.

Pang'ku-an, the lap or bosom.

Mang'ku bu'mi, prime minister.

Panglima, see pnylima.

Pan'jang (36, Note), long; length (both of time and distance). Cf. lanjut and lama.

Pan'jang ha'ti, patient, forbearing.

Pan'jang li'dah, talkative, garrulous.

Pan'jang pen'dek, of unequal lengths.

S-pan'jang ha'ri, all day long.

S-pan'jang ja'lan, all the way.

Pan'jang-ku, to lengthen, prolong.

Pan'jat, m-man'jat, to climb, climb up.

Pan'ji, banner. Cf. twggul.

Pan'tai, shore, beach, bank (of the sea or of a river).

Pan'tang, m-man'tang, -kan, prohibited, tabooed; to prohibit, abstain from. Cf. larang and tgah.

Pan'tas, agile, nimble, smart, quick.

Pan'tat, the base, lower or hinder part of a thing; the buttocks. Cf. puygorg and buntut.

Pan'tun, rhyming verses of four lines. Cf. gurindam and stoka.

Ber-pan'tun, to improvise or recite pantuns.

Pa'pa (Sk.), poor, in want, necessitous. Cf. miskin.

Pa'pan, plank, board.

Pa'pan cha'tur, chessboard.

Pa'pan cho'ki, a draughtboard.

Pa'pan lan'tai, floor boards.

Pa'pan loh', a slate.

Mu'ka pa'pan, impertinent.

Ru'mah pa'pan, a house built of planks.

Pa'rang, m-ma'rang, a chopping knife; to cut with such a knife or a sword. Cf. ttak.

I'kan pa'rang, a very bony fish shaped like a sword.

Pa'ras, the face, countenance.

Pa'rau, hoarse. Cf. garau.

Pa-rau-pa'rau, the lungs.

Pa'rit, a trench, ditch, channel.

Paroh, see sparoh.

Pa'roh, beak, bill (of birds). Cf. pagut and patok.

Parsi, see Farsi.

Pa'rut, a scar. Cf. bilur.

Pa'rut, to rasp, grate.

Pa'ru-tan, a rasp; a board on which coco-nut is grated.

Pa'sak, a spike, wooden peg.

Pa'sang, m-ma'sang, to fit together, set, fix, fasten, adjust (as in putting up machinery, harnessing horses, setting traps, etc.); to set fire to, light a fire, discharge firearms; flood tide. Cf. rakit and susun.

Pa'sang a'pi, to light a fire.

Pa'sang b-dil', to fire a shot.

Pa'sang gon'dah, neap tide.

Pa'sang j-rad', to set a snare.

Pa'sang p-li'ta, to light a lamp.

Pa'sang p-noh', high tide.

Pa'sang t-li'nya, to prick up the ears.

A'yer pa'sang, flood tide.

Sa'pa'sang, a pair.

Pa'san (Pers.), market. Cf. pkan.
MALAY-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

Pa'seh (Ar.), eloquent, in speech; also fusch. Cf. pitah.
Pa'sir, sand. Cf. kersek.
Gula pa'sir, granulated or moist sugar.
Pa'sok, in its derivative:
Pa'so-kan, a troop, company or regiment of soldiers.
Pa'song, the stocks, handcuffs. Cf. blunggu.
Ru'mah pa'song, lock-up, police station. Cf. balai.
Pasti, see psti.
Pa'su, earthenware bowl, basin, flower-pot. Cf. margkok and jambang.
Pa'tah, m-ma'tah, -kan, to break, break across, snap (as long, brittle things). Cf. pchah and putus.
Pa'tah ping'gang, to “break one’s back” (carrying heavy burdens, e.g., a child).
Pa'tah p-rang', to break (of a line of battle).
Pa'tah sa'yap, to break a wing.
Pa'tah tu'lang, to break a bone.
Spa'tah ka'ra, one word.
Pa'teh (Jav.), a title given to prime ministers.
Pa'tek, slave; I, me (used in addressing a king). Cf. hamba.
Pa'til, the small Malay adze.
Pa'tlot (D.), lead pencil.
Pa'tok, m-mo'tok, to peck, bite (of birds and snakes). Cf. pagut.
Pa'torg, a statue, image.
Pa't-rom, cartridge.
Pa'tut, right, proper, fit, suitable, adapted; ought (45). Cf. hurus.
Pa'tut d'yan, adapted to. Cf. pualan.
Pa'tut-kan, to adapt, harmonize.
Pa'u', a measure of capacity (see end of Grammar).
Pa'us, the whale.
Pa'ut, ber-pa'ut, to hold fast, exert oneself.
Pa'war, medicine-man, sorcerer, guide, pilot.
Pa'ya, marsh, swamp, bog.
Pa'yar, to cruise.
Pa'yorg, umbrella.
Pa'yorg ker'tas, a Chinese umbrella.
P'chah, m-m'chah, to break in pieces, fracture, shatter, break up; to break up or disperse (of a body of troops or a crowd). Cf. patah and putus.
P'chah kha'bar, the news spread.
P-chat', m-m-chat', to depose, dethrone, reduce from a higher to a lower rank.
Ter-p-chat', deposed.
P-dang', sword.
Cha'tbot p-dang', to draw a sword.
Hu'rus p-dang', to draw a sword.
Sa'rong p-dang', scabbard.
P-das', pungent, hot.
P-da'ti (Jav.), cart, waggon. Cf. kreta.
P-deh', pain; to smart, be sore (as a wound or the heart). Cf. bisa.
P-do'man (Jav.), compass.
Ma'ra p-do'man, the divisions on the compass card.
P-du'ka (Sk., shoes), a title of Malay princes. Cf. kans.
Pduli, see fiduli.
Pe'lat, lisping, inarticulate speech. Cf. telur.

Pen'chang, lame. Cf. tempang chapek.

Pen'dek, short, low in stature; also pandak.

Peng'san, a swoon, fainting fit; to faint. Cf. pitam.

Pe'rak, silver.

Pe'rang, brown, reddish-brown.

Pe'ba (Sk.), pe'ba ku'a, ancient, in former times.

Per'cha, in the phrases:

G'tah per'cha, gutta percha.

Pu'lan per'cha, Sumatra.

Per-cha'ya (Sk.), to believe, trust. Cf. iman and harap.

Per-cha'ya'i, to trust (a person), have faith in.

K-per-cha'ya'an, trustworthy.

Per'chek, to sprinkle; see rchek.

Perchuma, see chuma.

Per-da'na, in the phrase:

Per-da'na mu't-ri, prime minister.

Per'gi (49), to go, go away, depart. Cf. jalan.

Per'gi ba'lek, there and back, to and fro.

Ba'wa per'gi, to take away.

Per-is-te'wa (Sk.), in the phrase:

S-ku'li per-is-te'wa, it once happened, once upon a time; often pronounced s-ku'li per-s-tu'a.

Per-ka'kas, tools, utensils, instruments. Cf. alat.

Per-ka'kas k-ra'ja'an, royal insignia.

Per-ka'kas ru'mah, furniture.

Per-ka'ra (Sk.), thing, article, affair, subject. Cf. barang.

Per-ka'sa (Sk.), brave, valiant; usually bruni.

Per'kat, mucilage, paste. Cf. lkat.

Per-la-han', per-la-han'-lu-han', p-la-han'-p-la-han' and p-lan'-p-lan', slowly, softly, gently. Cf. lambat.

Per'lu (Ar. jerdlu), obligatory (as a religious duty).

Per-ma-da'ni, carpet. Cf. ti-kar.

Per'mai, beautiful, lovely. Cf. elok.

Per-mai-su'ri (Sk.), queen; also raja prempuan.

Per-ma'ta (Sk.), precious stone, jewel. Cf. manikam.

B-per-ma'ta, jewelled, set with precious stones. Cf. tatah.

Per'nah, ever.

B-lum' per'nah, never yet, never.

Ti-a'da per'nah, never.

Per-na'ma (Sk.), full (of the moon).

Bu'lan per-na'ma, full moon.

Persagi, see sgi.

Perstua, see peristewa.

Per-ta'ma (34) (Sk.), first; also yang pertama.

Per-ta'ma-ta'ma, firstly, first of all, in the first place. Cf. mulu.

Per-wi'ra (Sk.), heroic.

Petah, see pitah.

P-gang', m-m-gang', to hold, take hold of, grasp, keep, control. Cf. pant.

P-gang' a'dat, to observe a custom.

P-gang' k-mu'di, to steer.

P-gang' p-ren'tah, to hold authority.
Pin'dah, ber-pin'dah, to move from one place to another, migrate, move house. Cf. aleh.
Pin'dah-kan, to remove a thing, transport, transplant.
Ping'gan, a large plate, a dish. Cf. piring.
Ping'gang, the waist.
Bu'ah ping'gang, the kidneys.
L'kat ping'gang, belt, girdle.
Ping'gir (Jav.), edge, border, shore. Cf. tpi.
Pin'jam, m-min'jam (149), to borrow.
B-ri' pin'jam, to lend.
Min'tu pin'jam, to borrow.
Pin'jam-kan, to lend (a thing).
Pin'ta, m-min'ta, to request, ask; see mina.
Pin'tal, m-min'tal, to spin thread. Cf. rahat.
Pin'tas, m-min'tas, to make a short cut, cut across. Cf. rntas.
Pin'tu, door, gate.
Pin'tu ger'bang, the gate of a fort or city.
Pin'tu pa'qar, a gate in a fence.
Bu'dol pin'tu, threshold.
Chu'kai pin'tu, house assessment.
J-nang' pin'tu, door posts.
P-nang'gu pin'tu, door-keeper.
Pi'pa (Port.), a barrel.
Pi'peh, flat, smooth.
Pi'pi, the cheeks.
Pi'pis, m-mi'pis, to bray or grind on a stone, as spices. Cf. yiling.
Pi'pit, a generic name for birds of the sparrow tribe.
Pi’ring, plate, saucer (smaller than pinggan).

Pi’sarg, banana, plantain.

Pi’sau (Chin.), knife.

Pi’sau chu’kor, razor.

Pi’sau lipat, a pocket knife.

Pi’sau ru’ut, a small knife used for cleaning rattans.

Ma’ta pi’sau, the edge or blade of a knife.

Pi’ta (Port.), ribbon, tape.

Pi’tah, usually pi’tah lidah, eloquent. Cf. paseh.

Pi’tam, giddiness, swoon, fit. Cf. pegson.

Pi’tis, a very small native coin of tin or copper.

Pi’ut, great-great grandchild.

P-jam’, m-m-jam’, to close (of the eyes); also kjam.

P-kak’, deaf; usually tuli.

P-kakas, see perkakas.

P-kan’, market; also pasar.

P-kat’, thick, glutinous (of fluids) = knal. Cf. cha’ir.

P-ker’ti (Sk.), nature, disposition, character, conduct. Cf. prangai and tabi’at.

Plahan, see perlahan.

P-la’min and p-la’mi-nan, the bridal bed, or sleeping place set apart for a newly married couple.

P-lan’-p-plan’, slowly; see perlahan.

P-la’na, saddle.

P-la’dok, the mouse-deer. Cf. rusa and kijang.

P-la’ngi, rainbow.

P-la’ning, ter-p-la’ning, stretched out, sprawling. Cf. jrumus.

Plbagai, see bagai.

P-lek’, strange, uncommon.

P-le’kat, a certain kind of serong made in British India.

P-li-ha’ra, mm-li-ha’ra-kan (Sk.), to take care of, protect, keep (86), preserve, nourish, maintain, bring up (as children): in Neth. India piara. Cf. bla.

Ter-p-li-ha’ra, kept, preserved.

P-li’pis, the temples.

P-li’ta (Pers.), lamp. Cf. lampu.

Pa’dan p-li’ta, to put out a lamp.

Pa’sarg p-li’ta, to light a lamp.

P-loh’, ber-p-loh’, sweat, perspiration; to perspire.

P-lok’, m-m-lok’, to embrace, hug. Cf. dakap.

P-lok’ le’hir, to embrace.

Ber-p-lok’ tu’boh, to fold the arms.

P’l-pah’, the branch of a palm-tree.

P-lu’ru (Port.), bullet.

P-nat’ (146), tired, weary. Cf. llah and ltek.

Pndita, see pandita.

P-nga’nun, cakes, confectionery. Cf. kueh.

P-nga’tin (Jav.), bride, bridegroom. Cf. mmpilai.

P-nga’ran (Jav.), a title of princes of high rank.

Prg’gal, m-myg’gal, -kan, to cut off, cut through, sever, amputate. Cf. krat.

Prg-li’ma, a military officer.


P-ni’ti (Port.), pin.

Pn-ja’ra (Sk.), prison, gaol. Cf. jel.
Ter-pn-ja'ra, imprisoned.

Pn-ja'ra-kan, to imprison.

Pn-ju'ru, a corner, an angle.

Cf. sempang.

P-noh', full.

P-noh' s-sak', brim-full.

P-no'li, to fill up, make full. Cf. isi and muat.

Pn'tas, the raised platform in native houses on which they sit and sleep. Cf. ktil.

P-nyu', sea-turtle. Cf. katong.

Po'hon, tree; origin, beginning.

Pn'hon ka'yu, a tree.

Po'hon, m-mo'hon, -kan, to request, ask for, beg, beseech.

Mo'hon, ber-mo'hon, to ask leave to go, excuse oneself, take leave.

Po kok, plant, tree; origin, source; capital, principal. Cf. modal.

Po'lis (Eng.), police.

Po'long, a kind of evil spirit, demon. Cf. hantu and jin.

Pondok, hut, small house, shed. Cf. bangsal.

Pontianak, see puntianuk.

Pos' (Eng.), post, mail.

Po'tong, m-mo'tong, to cut, cut off, deduct; to kill animals for food. Cf. krat and smbleh.

Po'tong le'hir, to cut the throat.

P-rah', m-m-rah', to press or squeeze out (as the juice of fruits).

P-ra'hu, a native vessel, boat.

A'nak p-ra'hu, sailor, boatman.

Nu'iik p-ra'hu, to go on board a vessel.

P-ran', to keep fruits so that they may ripen after being taken from the tree.

P-rang', ber-p-rang', war, battle: to fight, be at war.

P-rang' sa-bil', holy war (against unbelievers).

I'kat p-rang', to form a line of battle.

Kap'al p-rang', warship.

Pa'tah p-rang' and p'chah prang, to break (of a line of battle), break the ranks.

P-ra'ngai, character, disposition, nature. Cf. pkeri and tabi'at.

P-rang'kap, trap. Cf. jrat and serkap.

P-ran'iat, in its derivative:

Ter-p-ran'iat, startled. Cf. kjut.

P-ra'wan, a young girl, virgin. Cf. dara.

P-rek'sa, m-m-rek'sa (Sk.), to examine, investigate, inquire; inquiry, investigation. Cf. slidek.

Ku'rang p-rek'sa, I don't know.

P-rem'pu-an, woman; feminine. female (87). Cf. btina.

P-rem'puan jan'da, a widow.

A'nak p-rempu-an, a girl.

P-ren'tah, m-m-ren'tah, -kan, order, command, authority; to command, rule, rule over, govern.

D'gyan p-ren'tah, by order.

P-gang' p-ren'tah, to hold authority.

P-m-ren'tah, governor.

P-ri' (Pers.), fairy.

P-ri', manner, style, way, condition. Cf. hal.

P-ri' hal', condition, circumstances.

P-ri'gi, a well.

I'kat p-ri'gi, the masonry with which a well is lined.
**P-ri'ok**, cooking pot (of earthenware or metal). Cf. *kuali* and *blanga*.

P-ri'ok a'pi, bombshell.

P-ri'sai, a shield.

P-rot', the abdomen, intestines (stomach, bowels or womb).

P-rot' ko'song, starving, famished.

I'si p-rot', the intestines.

P-rum' (Eur.), a sounding lead. Cf. *duga*.

P-sa'ka (Sk.), inheritance, heirloom; also *pusaku*.

P-sa'ka'i, to inherit.

P-san', *m-m-san', -kan, -i, order, command, commission; to command, give an order or commission. Cf. *hukum*.

Ber-p-san', to give orders.

P-sa'van', order, command, commission.

P-sa'wat, a machine, machinery. Cf. *infin* and *jatra*.

P-sok', a hole or perforation (as in clothes or pots and pans); punctured, perforated.

P-sok'kan, to make a hole in a thing, puncture.

Pstaka, see *pustaka*.

Ps'ti (Jav.), certain, sure, of course = Malay *tutu*.

P'ta, map, plan, delineation, sketch.

P-tang', afternoon; also *ptang* hari.

P-tas', fire crackers. Cf. *merchum*.

P-tek', *m-m-tek', to pluck (as flowers, fruits, etc.); to strike the strings of a harp.

P-ti', box. Cf. *kpop*.

P-ti' b-si', iron safe.

P-tir', a peel of thunder. Cf. *guroh* and *kilat*.

Ptra, see *putra*.

P-t-ra'na, a ceremonial seat or throne used by princes.

P't-ri, solder.

Pu-alam (Tam.), marble. Cf. *marmur*.

Pu'an, a metal tray for betel-nut.

Pu-as', satisfied, content, satisfied. Cf. *jmu* and *kuang*.

Pu-as'kan, to satisfy.

Pu-a'sa (Sk.), fast, fasting.

Bu'ka pu-a'sa, to cease fasting.

Ber-pu-a'sa, fasting; to fast.

Pu'chat, pale (of colours and the complexion).

Pu'chok, a shoot, sprout; numerical coefficient of letters and firearms (84).

Pu'ja (Sk.), to perform religious ceremonies (only used of Hindu rites).

Pu'ji, *m-mu'ji* (Sk.), praise, commendation; to praise, laud, glorify.

Pu'ji-an, words of praise or commendation.

Pu-ji-pu'ji-an, the complimentary introduction to a Malay letter.

Pujok, *m-mu'jok*, to coax, entice, persuade; also *bujok*.

Pu'kat, *m-mu'kat*, a seine net; to fish with the seine net.

Pu'kol, *m-mu'kol*, to strike, hit beat, knock; also used of the hours in reckoning time. Cf. *palu*, *gasak*, *bdal*.

Pu'kol b-ra'pa (37), what time is it?
Pu'kol du'a, two o'clock.
Pu'kol ka'vat, to telegraph.

Pu'la, again, moreover, in addition, over again.
Pu'larg (49), to return, go back to the place a person or thing came from, go home. Cf. balek and kmbali.
Pu'lang-kan, to return, send back, restore.

Pu'las, m-mu'las, to wring, twist.
Pu-la'san, an edible fruit, similar to the rambutan.
Pu'lau, an island.
Pu'leh, recovered, restored, re-established.
Pu'loh, a numeral which forms the multiples of ten; in speaking of indefinite numbers this word is used as we say "dozens" or "scores."

Bu'a pu'loh, twenty.
S-pu'loh, ten.
Bu'lam s-pu'loh a'sa, one in ten, a tithe.
Pu'lut, glutinous rice; also bras pulut.

Pu', also, and, even. Cf. dan.
A'da pun (133), a punctuation word.
Ms'ki pun, although.
S-kali pun (144), even.
So'rang pun ti-a'da, no one.
Sung'goh pun (144), although.
Pu'nai, a species of wild pigeon.

Pu'ncha, the corner of a cloth or garment, end of a rope. Cf. panchong.
Pu'nchak, top, point, summit; usually kmanchak.

Pu-di-pun'di, purse, money-bag.

Pung'gah, m-mung'gah, to unload, discharge cargo.
Pung'gok, an owl.
Pung'gong, the back or hind part of a thing, the back of a knife, the buttocks. Cf. bun-tut and pantat.
Pung'gut, m-mun'gut, to pick up, take up, gather, glean.
Pung'gut chu'kui, to collect taxes.

Pun-ti-an'ak, a kind of evil spirit.
Pun'tong, a half-burnt log or stick, the stump of a cigar.
Pun'ya (12, 14, 15, 24) the possessive particle. Cf. ampunya.
Pun'pu, a degree of relationship.
Sau-da'ra s-pu'pu', first cousins.
Sau-da'ra du'a pu'pu', second cousins.

Pu'put, to blow, make a blast of air. Cf. hmbus and tiop.
Pu'pu-tan, bellows.
Pu-ra-pu'ra, in pretence, pretending, feigning, sham, hypocritical.

Pu'ru, sore, ulcer. Cf. bisul and barah.
Ka'tak pu'ru', a toad.

Pusaka, see psala.
Pusar, to cause to revolve horizontally.

Pu'sa-ran a'gin, whirlwind.
Pu'sat, the navel; the centre of a thing.

Pu'sing, ber-pu'sing, to revolve, turn round (intrans.). Cf. idar.
Pu'sing k-pa'la, giddy, confused. Cf. pniy and biyong.
Pu'sing-kun, to cause to revolve.

Pus-ta'ka (Sk.), a book of charms or magic formulae.
Pu'tar, m-mu'tar, to turn, cause to revolve. Cf. kisar and pulsing.
Pu'tar ba'lek, sickle, vacillating, capricious.
Pu'ta-ran, windlass, capstan.
Pu'teh, white.
Pu'teh t-lor', the white of an egg.
Pu'ti pu'teh, a clear conscience.
G'rag pu'teh, European.
Pu'teh-kan, to bleach.
Pu'ting, the pointed end of anything made to fit into a hole; a plug.
Pu'ting h-li'0ng, water-spout.
Pu't-ra (88) (Sk.), son (of a king), prince.
Pu't-ri (88) (Sk.), daughter (of a king), princess.
Pu'tus, m-mu'tus, -kan, broken by tension (as ropes), broken off, discontinued, ceased, finished, ended; to break by tension, end, conclude.
Pu'tus a'su, without hope, in despair.
Pu'tus bi-cha'ru, to end a consultation by coming to a decision.
Pu'tus harap=putus asu.
Pu'tus hu'kum, to pass judgment, pronounce sentence.
Pu'tus ya'wa, to die.
Ti-a' da ber-k-pu'tu-san, without interruption, without ceasing, without end.
Pu'yoh, quail.

R.
Ra'ba, m-ra'ba, to feel, touch, fumble, grope.
Rab'bi (Ar.), my Lord, Lord.
Ra'boke, tinder, touchwood.

Ra'chun, poison. Cf. bisa.
K'na ra'chun, to be poisoned.
Ma'kan ra'chun, to take poison.
Ra'dak, m-ra'dak, -kan, to thrust, poke (as with a spear).
Ra'e'eh, m-ra'e'eh, to draw towards oneself; to cut with a sickle or a knife with the edge towards one. Cf. ra'ut.
Ra'ga, a roughly made basket: the Malay football. Cf. kun-jang.
Sé'pak ra'ga, to play the Malay game of football.
Ra'gam, kinds, varieties (especially of colours and sounds).
Ra'gi, leaven, yeast. Cf. khanir.
Ra'harg, the jaws.
Ra'hat, a machine for spinning thread. Cf. pintal.
Ra'him (Ar.), womb. Cf. prot.
Ra'him (Ar.), merciful, pitiful, compassionate. Cf. murah.
Rah'man (Ar.), ar-rah-man, The Merciful.
Rah'mat (Ar.), mercy, compassion, pity; grace, favour. Cf. kaseh.
Rah'si-a (Sk.), secret; a secret; sometimes pronounced ruhsia. Cf. sambuni.
Bu'ka rah'si-a, to reveal a secret.
Ta'roh rah'si-a and sim'pan rah'-si-a, to keep a secret.
Ra'ja (Sk.), king, prince; one of the pieces in the game of chess; see chatur.
Ra'ja mu'da, the heir to the throne.
Ra'ja p-ren'pu-an, queen. Cf. permaisuri.
A'nak ra'ja, prince.
Bu'roy, the sinuosities of a river or coast line.
Bu'roy, the sinuosities of a river or coast line.
Ham'ba ra'ja, a king's servants or retainers.
Ma-ha-ra'ja, a great king, a Malay title.
Ber-ra'ja, having a king, governed by a king.
Ra'ja-kan, to proclaim or make a person king.
K-ra'ja'an, kingdom.
Ber-k-ra'ja'an, reigning, having a kingdom.
Ra'jin, diligent, industrious. Cf. usaha.
Ra'jok, m-ra'jok, sullen, surly, sulky; to be sulky, be ill-tempered.
Ra-k'ah' (Ar.), prostration, genuflexion; the series of postures used by the Mohammedans in prayer.
Ra'kit, a raft; to fit together in an orderly arrangement. Cf. pasang and susun.
Rakna, see ratna.
Rak'sa, mercury, quicksilver.
Rak-sa'sa (Sk.), a kind of evil spirit, a giant. Cf. geryasi.
Ra'mah, familiar, intimate.
Ber-ra'mah-ra'ma-han, having friendly or intimate relations.
Ra'mai, crowded.
Ra'mas, m-ra'mas, to knead.
Ram'bai, an edible fruit.
Ram'bot, the hair of the head, the mane of horses. Cf. bulu and roma.
Ram'bu-tan, an edible fruit. Cf. pulasan.
Ram'dlan (Ar.), the Mohammedan fasting month.
Ra'ni, the Indian flax.
Ram'pas, m-ram'pas, to pillage, plunder, loot. Cf. rompak.
Ram'pa-san, pillage, booty.
Ranchana, see ranchana.
Ran'chong, m-ram'chong, to cut to a point (as a pen).
Rang'ka, skeleton, framework.
Ran'jau, a caltrop, pointed stakes so placed as to impede an enemy.
Ran'tai, a chain.
Bu'ju ran'tai, coat of mail. Cf. zirah.
Ran'tau, the sinuosities of a river or coast line.
Ran'ting, leafless twigs. Cf. charung.
Ra'num, overripe.
Ra'oorg, m-ra'oorg, to groan, moan, roar (as in pain). Cf. kloh.
Ra'pat, m-ra'pat, close to, in contact with, touching; to be near or in contact. Cf. rggang.
Ra'pat-kan, to put close together, join.
Ra'poh, fragile, brittle.
Ra'sa, m-ra'sa (Sk.), feeling, sensation, taste; to feel, taste. Ra'sa ha'ti, the feelings.
Ra'sa-nya, it seems, it appears. S-ra'sa, as if.
Ra'sa'i, to feel, experience, undergo, endure, suffer.
Per-ra'sa'an, the feelings, perceptions.
Ra'sok, m-ra'sok, to attack, possess (of evil spirits). Cf. haru.
Ra'sok, beam. Cf. balak.
Ra'sul (Ar.), apostle.
Ra'ta (Sk.), a chariot.
Ra'ta, flat, level, even; all over, everywhere. Cf. datar.
Cha'ri ra'ta, to search everywhere.
Sa'ma ra'ta, on the same level.
Ra'ta-kan, to level, make flat or smooth.
Ra'tap, m-ra'tap, to wail.
Ra'tna (Sk.), jewel, princess; sometimes rakna.
Ra'tu (Jav.), king, prince.
Ra'tus, hundred.
Du'a ra'tus, two hundred.
S-ra'tus, one hundred.
Ber-ra'tus-ra'tus, hundreds.
Ra'ut, m-ra'ut, to whittle, cut with a small knife (with the edge away from the body). Cf. ra'eh.
Ra'u-tan, rattan; usually rotan.
Ra'wan, emotion, rapture: moved. Cf. pilu.
Ra'wi (Ar.), historian.
Ra'ya, great; only used in such phrases as:
Ha'ri ra'ya, festival.
I'kan ra'ya, the whale. Cf. paus.
Ja'lan ra'ya, high road, main road.
Ra'yap, m-ra'yap, to crawl, creep (of insects and plants): to spread (as a disease). Cf. jalar and jamkit.
Ra'yat (Ar.), subjects, the common people; soldiers of the rank and file.
R-bab' (Ar.), the native violin. Cf. biola.
R'bah, to fall (of the human body, trees, etc.) Cf. tumbang.
R'ban, a fowl-house.
R-ba'na, a native drum which is struck with the hand. Cf. gendrang.
R-bot', m-r-bot', -kan, to snatch, seize, seize upon.
R'bus, boiled; to boil. Cf. dideh.
R'chek, m-r'chek, sprinkled, spattered; to sprinkle; also p-r'chek or pcr'chek. Cf. rujis and siram.
R-dop', cloudy, overcast, obscured.
Re'al (Port.), dollar; usually rig-git.
Re'dla (Ar.), satisfied, content, willing. Cf. knan and sudi.
Re'mah, crumbs, the fragments of food that remain on the table or floor after eating and are thrown away; as opposed to sisa, which is the food left over and saved for others to eat or for a future occasion.
Ren'dang, leafy, having thick foliage. Cf. lbat.
Re'ngan, light (in weight), easy, unimportant, slight (of pain or sickness).
Bu'at re'ngan, frivolous.
Re'ngan-kan, to alleviate, lighten; to make light of.
Re'ngek, m-re'ngek, to tease, worry.
Reg'kas, short, abbreviated (especially of narratives). Cf. pendek and sengkat.
Reg'kas-kan, to abbreviate.
R-gang', stretched tight (as ropes). Cf. rntang.
R-gang'kan, to stretch, make tight.
Ri-arg-ri'arg, the cicada.
Ri'ba, m-ri'ba, the lap; to hold on the lap; nurse. Cf. panyku.
Ri'ba'an, the lap.
Ri'ba (Ar.), usury, interest.
Ri'bot, a tempest of wind or thunder.
Tu'run ri'bot, a storm came up.
Ri'bu, thousand.
Du'a ri'bu, two thousand.
S-ri'bu, a thousand.
Ber-ri'bu-ri'bu, thousands.
Rimau, see harimau.
Rim'ba, primeval forest. Cf. hutan and blukar.
Rim'ba b-lan-ta'ra, the wilds of the forest.
Rin'du, longing desire (especially of love); to long for. Cf. ingin and pilu.
Rin'du du'dam, anxious longings.
Bu'loh p-rin'du, a bamboo so cut as to produce plaintive sounds when exposed to the wind.
Ri-gan, see vegan
Ri'git, dollar.
Ri'git bu'rong, Mexican dollar.
Rin'tek, small spots, speckles.
Hu'jan rin-tek-rin'tek, light rain, drizzle.
Ri'oh, a loud noise; loud; also ri'oh rndah.
Ri-wa'yat (Ar.), story, narrative. Cf. bikayat and cherita.
R-mok', m-r-mok', -kan, to crush, break to pieces. Cf. hanchur.
Rn-pah-rm'pah, spices.
Rn-nang', ber-r-nang' and ber-nang', to swim.
Rn-cha'na (Sk.), an essay, narrative.
Rn-cha'na-kan, to narrate.
Rn'dah, low (in elevation), humble. Cf. hina.
Ri'oh ndah, see ri'oh.
Rn'dah-kan, to abase, humiliate.
Rn'dam, m-rn'dam, -kan, to soak, wet by immersion in water.
Rn'darg, m-rn'darg, to fry, bake. Cf. goring.
Rn'gang, m-rn'gang, -kan, apart, separated, ajar; to separate, place things at a distance from each other. Cf. jarak.
Rn'jis, m-rn'jis, -kan, to sprinkle Cf. rchek and siram.
R-nong', m-r-nong', to gaze, look intently at.
Rn'tak, m-rn'tak, to jerk, tug (as a dog on a chain). Cf. sn'ak.
Rn'tang, m-rn'tang, -kan, to stretch out (as ropes, nets, etc.). Cf. rgay.
Rn'tas, m-rn'tas, to make a short cut, cut across. Cf. pintas.
Ro'boh, to fall (of large bodies, as houses, etc.). Cf. runtoh and rbah.
Ro'boh-kan, to pull down (as buildings). Cf. rombak.
Ro'da (Port.), wheel. Cf. jutra and lereng.
A'nak ro'da, the spokes of a wheel.
Bi'ng'kai ro'da, the felloes of a wheel.
Gigi roda = anak roda.
Roh' (Ar.), the spirit, soul, life. Cf. arwah and smangat.
Roh' Al-ku'dus, the Holy Spirit.
Roh' Al'lah, the Spirit of God (believed by the Mohammedans to be Jesus).
Ber-roh' = beryava, having life.
Ro-ha'ni, spiritual.
Ro'kok, the native cigarette. Cf. chrun.
Hi'sap ro'kok and ma'kan ro'kok, to smoke tobacco.
Ro'ma (Sk.), the hair of the body, as opposed to rambot — the hair of the head. Cf. bulu. Bu'tu ro'ma, the hair on the human body.

Rom'bak, m-rom'bak, to destroy, demolish, pull down. Cf. roboh and runtoh.

Rom'pak, m-rom'pak, to plunder, commit piracy. Cf. rampas.

P-rom'pak, a pirate.

Ron'derg, m-ron'derg, to cogitate, think over a thing, meditate upon; also runding. Cf. fikir.

Rong, see rwong.

Rong'kong, the throat; usually krongkong.

Ro'sak, m-ro'sak, -kan, damaged, injured; to injure, damage, spoil, ruin.

Ro'tan, rattan. Cf. ra'ut.

Bo'ti (Hind.), bread. Tu'kang ro'ti, baker.

R-sak', the generic name of several timber trees.

R'tak, cracked; fine cracks in porcelain.

Rti = arti, q. v.

Ru'arg, space, open space; especially the bilge of boats, and the space between the posts on which the Malay houses are built.

A'yer ru'arg, bilge water.

Bu'lai ru'arg, balai-rong', a king's hall of assembly.

Tim'ba ru'arg, to bale out bilge water.

Ru'as, the length between the joints of bamboo or sugar cane, or between the joints of the arms and legs.

Ru'bin, ba'tu ru'bin, flooring tiles; see batu and ubin.

Ruboh, see roboh.

Ru'gi, loss (especially financial loss), damage; to incur loss. Cf. buchana.

K'na ru'gi, to incur loss.

K-ru'gi-an, loss, damage; having incurred loss.

Ru'gul, m-ru'gul, rape; to rape.

Ru'kun (Ar., pillar) the chief rules or duties of the Mohammedan religion; also rukun ayama.

Ru'mah, a house.

Ru'mah d'pi, lighthouse.

Ru'mah d'tap, a thatched house.

Ru'mah ba'tu, a house built of masonry.

Ru'mah ber-hal'a, heathen temple.

Ru'mah k'o'song, an uninhabited house.

Ru'mah mu'nyit, a sentry box.

Ru'mah pa'pan, a house built of planks.

Ru'mah pa'song, a police station.

Ru'mah tang'ga, home, household.

'I' si ru'mah, family, household.

Ser'ba ru'mah, furniture.

Rum'bai, fringe, tassel.

Rum'bi-a, the sago palm. Cf. sangu.

Rump'un, a tuft (of grass), clump (of bamboo).

Rump'ut, grass.

Rump'ut k-riq', hay.

Runding, see ron'derg.

Run'toh, to fall (of large objects such as houses and mountains). Cf. roboh.

Run'toh-kan, to demolish, pull down (masonry). Cf. rombak.

Ru'pa (Sk.), appearance, shape, form.
Ru'pa-nyu, apparently, it seems, it appears. Cf. nampak.
S-r'pa, similar, like.
Ru-pi'ah, the Dutch florin or guilder; the Indian rupee.
Ru-pi'ah B-lau'da, guilder.
Ru-pi'ah Bug-ga'la, rupee.
Ru'sa, deer, stag. Cf. kijang and plandok.
Ru'sok, the side.
Tu'lang ru'sok, the ribs.
Rz'ki (Ar.), nourishment, food. Cf. makan.

S.

S-, an abbreviated form of asa or satu, one, a; one and the same. the same, similar. When used as a numeral, S- is usually followed by one of a large number of words known as "numeral coefficients" or "classifiers" (88, 84).
S'a-kan-a'kan, as if, as it were.
S-ba'gai, the same kind, even as, like.
S-ba-ik-bu'ik-ya, just as well.
S-hang'sa, of the same race.
S-ba'nyak, so many, as many, as much.
S-ba'pa, having the same father.
S-ba'raq, any, anything.
S-ba'raq (84), a, one; num. coeff. of trees and cylindrical objects.
S-ba-gi-ma'ma, as, just as.
S-ba-ha'gi, a part.
S-bi'ji (84), a, one; num. coeff. of small objects.
S-bi'tah (84), a, one; num. coeff. of knives.
S-bi'tang, each, every.
S-bi'tah or sb'tah, one side, the other side of, beyond.
S-b-las', eleven.
S-b-liit' (83), one turn or coil.
S-b-lam', before (conj.).
S-b-nar'-uya, truly, verily.
S-bn'tar, a moment, an instant.
S-bn'tok (83), a, one; num. coeff. of rings.
S-bo-leh-bo'leh, to the best of one's ability.
S-b-ra'pa, as much as, as many as.
S-b-sar', as large as.
S-bu'ah (84), a, one; num coeff. of houses, ships, towns, etc.
S-bu'lan, a month.
S-bu-lat-bu'lat, the whole, all.
S-bu'tir (83), a, one; num. coeff. of small round objects.
S-chu'kop, sufficient.
S-dikit, see slikit.
S'e'kor (84), a, one; num. coeff. of animals.
S-fu'kat, in agreement, in collusion.
S-g-nap', the whole, all.
S-ha-bis-ha'bis, completely, utterly.
S-ha-ri-hu'ri, daily, every day.
S-ha'hur'us-nya, properly, necessarily.
S-hing'yu, until, as far as.
S-h-lai' (84), a, one; num. coeff. of thin flat objects.
S-i'bu s-bu'pa, of the same father and mother.
S-i'si du'ni-a, the whole world.
S-ja'lan, the same road.
S-ju'uh, as far as.
S-j'macat, a week.
S-ju'rus la'ma-nya, for a moment.
S-ka'li, once; entirely, quite, very (92, 94).
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s-kal'i gus', all at once.
s-kal'i pun (144), even.
s-kun'pung, of the same village.
s-kapur (83), a, one; num. coeff. of quids of betel nut.
s-kayu (83), a, one; num. coeff. of rolls of cloth.
s-k-dar', in proportion to, to the extent of.
s-kim, so much, so many.
s-k'ra-nya, perchance.
s-k'lip' ma'ta, the twinkling of an eye.
s-kodi, a score, twenty.
s-k-ping' (84), a, one; num. coeff. of things cut in blocks or slices.
s-k-rat', a piece, a part.
s-k-ti'ka, a moment.
s-ku-rang-kuk'rang, at least.
s-l'yi, as long as, while.
s-luk'sa, ten thousand.
s-lo'ku unit, in this manner, thus.
s-lo'tu, always.
s-la'ma, as long as, while.
s-lam, last night.
s-ta'ama, altogether.
s-ma'ma, in the phrase: ti-3'da s-ma'ma, without cause.
s-ma'la, as before, over again.
s-nil'ri, belonging to the same city.
s-lah-olah, as if.
s-orange, a person, someone.
s-orange a'kun s-orange, with one another.

s-orange divi, alone.
s-orange du'a, one or two persons.
s-orange l-pas' s-orange, one after another.
s-orange sa-haj'a, alone.
s-orange s-orange, one at a time.
s-pakat, see s-fakat.
s-panjay hari', the whole day.
s-panjay jalan, all the way.
s-poroh, see sparoh.
s-pasang, a pair.
s-patah kata, one word.
s-patut-nya, properly, becomingly.
s-pin'tu (84), a, one; num. coeff. of houses built in rows.
s-noh'-noh', fully, completely.
s-tong, a piece, a slice.
s-puchok (83), a, one; num. coeff. of letters and firearms.
s-puloh, ten.
s-pu'pu, of the first degree of relationship, as, first cousins.
s-va'sa, as if.
s-vatu, a hundred.
s-va'wan (83), a, one; num. coeff. of nets.
sribu, a thousand.
s-ru'as (83), a length between joints.
s-rupa, similar, like.
s-sat', an instant.
s-su-ap', a mouthful.
s-su-a'tu, some, any.
s-sul'ku, a quarter.
s-tahu, cognizant, privy to.
s-tang'ga (84), a, one; num. coeff. of houses.
s-ta'ra, of the same rank.
s-t'lah, after that, when.
s-t'gah, a half.
s-tu'ju, with the same purpose.
Sa'at (Ar.), moment, instant.
Cf. bntar.
S-su'at, an instant.

Sa'bar (Ar.), patience; patient, long-suffering.
Sa'bar d-ha'lu, please be patient.

Sa'bas (Pers.), good! well done! that will do!

Sab'da, ber-sab'da, command, order; to order, say, speak (of kings and prophets). Cf. litaq.

Sa'bit, a sort of sickle.

Sa'bok, a girdle. Cf. pinyang.

Sa'bon (Port.), soap.

Sa'borg, m-nya'borg, to fly at one another (as fighting cocks); to flash (as lightning); to conduct a cock-fight.
Sa'borg, m-nya'borg, flashing or dashing about.
A'yun sa'bo-yan, a fighting cock.

Sa'bot, fibrous material, such as the husk of the coco-nut or the stem of the banana.
Sa'bot k-la'pa, the husk of the coco-nut.

Sab'tu (Ar.), the Sabbath, Saturday; also hari sabtu.

Sa'dap, m-nya'dap, to draw the sap from the palm tree for making toddy; also sadap. Cf. tuak.
Pi'san sa'dap, a knife used for cutting the fruit stalk of the palm tree when drawing off the sap.
P-nya'dap, a toddy-maker.

Sadar, see sdar.

Sadop, see sadap.

Sa'f' (Ar.), row, line, rank. Cf. baris.
Ber-sa'f', in line, in battle array.

Sa'ga, a tree bearing red berries which are used in weighing gold.

Sagi, see sji.

Sa'gu, sago, the flour made from the rumbia or sago palm.
Sa'gu m'idaq, pearl sago.
Ham'pas sa'gu, sago refuse.

Sah (Ar.), true, authentic, valid, legalised, right, correct.

Sa-ha'bat (Ar.), friend, companion; also sobbat. Cf. hundai, kawan and tauulan.
Ber-sa-ha'bat, friendly; to be friends.

Per-sa-ha'ba-tan, fellowship.

Sa-ha'ja, only, merely. Cf. chuma and haya.

Sa'hib (Ar.), master, owner; usually tuun.
Sa-hi'bu 'l-ki-ka'ya, the author of a story.

Sa'hut, m-nya'hu, to answer, reply. Cf. jawab.

Sah'ya (Sk.) (6,7), slave, servant; used as a pronoun of the 1st person when addressing a superior, and amongst Europeans almost exclusively. Cf. hamba.

Sa'id, see sayyid.

Sa'is (Ar.), groom, coachman.

Saja, see sahaja.

Sa'ji, dish, course, prepared food.
Cf. hidur.
Tu'dong sa'ji, a dish cover.
Ber-sa'ji, to prepare food.
Sa'ji-un, prepared food, a course.

Sa'kai, followers, servants; aboriginal tribes of the Malay Peninsula. Cf. r'ayat, smuy and buna.

Sa'kal, contrary. foul (of the wind).
Sakh'lat (Pers.), woollen cloth; also saklat.

Sa'kit, ill, sick; sore, painful; illness, disease. Cf. ying' and bisa. For list of diseases see Appendix.

Sa'kit yi'yi, toothache.

Sa'kit ha'ti, offended, angry with a person.

Sa'kit k-palu, headache.

Sa'kit pa'yah, seriously ill.

Sa'kit p-rol', stomach ache.

Bal'ek sa'kit, relapse.

Ja'tah sa'kit, and k'nu sa'kit, to fall ill.

Sa'ki-ti, to cause pain, afflicted.

Cf. sekun.

P-yi'kit, illness, disease.

Saksi (Sk.), a witness.

Sa'ksi dus'tu, false witness.

Na'il sa'ksi, to bear witness.

Ber-sol'si, to bear witness, give evidence.

Sa'ksi-kan, to bear witness to a thing or person.

K-sak'si-an, evidence, testimony; also kta'qan.

Sakti (Sk.), supernatural power; possessed of supernatural power.

K-sakti-an, supernatural power.

Cf. hikmat.

Sa'ku (Port.), a bag, sack, pocket.

Cf. kurong and pundi.

Salah, fault, error, mistake; wrong, erroneous, guilty. Cf. sialap.

Salah d'yar, misunderstood; misapprehension.

Salah fa-ham', misunderstood, misconstrued.

Salah sa'lu, one of them, one of the two.

Salah u'rat, a sprain.

A'pa sa'lah, what is the matter?

O'ray sa'lah, a convict.

Ser'ba sa'lah, entirely wrong.

Ber-sa'lah, guilty.

Sa'la-hi, to find fault with.

Sa'lah-kan, to parry a blow.

K-sa'la-han, offence, crime.

Ber-sa'la-han, in error, differing from.

Salak, m-nga'la'k, to bark (as a dog).

Sa-lam' (Ar.), peace; greeting, salutation.

B-ri' sa-lam', to salute, greet.

'S-sa-lam' a-la'i-kum (159), peace be with you.

Salang, m-nga'la'ng, to execute by stabbing down from the shoulder to the heart with a kris.

Salasa, see thalatha.

Saleh (Ar.), pious, godly.

O'ray sa'leh, a saint.

Salib (Ar.), a cross.

Salib-kan, to crucify.

Salin, m-nga'lin, to change one thing for another (as clothes); to copy, transcribe, translate.

Cf. tiru and termah.

Ter-sa'lin, copied, transcribed, translated.

Ber-sal'in, to change one's clothes, bear children.

Per-sal'i-kan, a change of clothes (as a gift from a king).

Salju, see thalju.

Salut, ber-sa'lu't, envelope, wrapper; wrapped, covered, enveloped. Cf. balut.

Salu-ran, eaves-trough, gutter.

Cf. alur and punchur.

Sama (Sk.) (91), the same, equal, like, resembling: with: in the
Settlements samu is used colloquially in place of akan between a transitive verb and the direct object (150).

Sa'ma ba'n'ak, the same quantity.
Sa'ma b-sar', the same size.
Sa'ma d'yan, the same as.
Sa'ma j'n'ya, just the same.
Sa'ma ma-nu-si'a, fellowmen.
Sa'ma ra'ta, on the same level.
Sa-ma-sa'mu and ber-sa-ma-sa'mu, together.
Sa'ma su-di'ri-ya, among themselves.
Sa'ma t'gah, exactly in the middle.
Ti'da sa'ma-nya, he has no equal.

Sa'mak, m-ny'amak, to tan leather.
Sa'man (Eng.), summons: to summon, prosecute.
Sa'mar, m-nya'mar, to conceal, disguise, change one's form or appearance: also samarkan diri. Cf. jma.

Sam'bal, condiments eaten with curry and rice.
Sam'bar, m-nya'mbor, to pounce on and carry off (as birds of prey), seize. Cf. rampas.
Sam'bil, while, whilst, as, when.
Sam'borg, m-nya'mbong, to join, unite, append. Cf. hubong.
Sam-bo'gau, lengthening piece, hyphen: sequel of a book.
Sam'bot, m-nya'mbot, to receive in the hands, receive a guest, welcome. Cf. trima.

Sa'mon, m-nya'mon, to rob, especially highway robbery; to take by force. Cf. rbot, sambar, rampas, and rompak.
P-nya'mon, a robber.

Sam'pah, rubbish, refuse, dirt.

Sam'pai (62 b), to arrive, reach, come to, come: until: sufficient. Cf. datang and hingga.
Sam'pai k-kal', for ever.
Sam'pai n'imor, of full age.
Sam'pai-kan, to convey to, bring about, accomplish, perform.
Sam'pai-kan jan'ji, to perform one's promises.

Sam'pan (Chin.), a small boat.
Sam'pan ko'tal, the Chinese boat with lockers in the stern.
Sam'pan pu'kal, a long Malay boat carrying mast and sail.
Sam'pan pu'kal, a fishing boat carrying a seine net.
Sam'pan tan'bang, a ferry boat.

Sam'par, epidemic, plague.
Sa'na, there; also di sama.
Sa'na si'ni, here and there, on all sides.
De'ri sa'na, thence, from there.
K-sa'na, thither.
K-sa'na k-ma'ri, hither and thither, in all directions.

Sa'nak (Jav.), near relatives.
Sa'nak sau-da'ra, blood relations.

San'dar, m-nya'dar, to carry a thing slung over the shoulder with a strap or sash.
San'dar, m-nya'dar, -i, to prop up, support.
Ber-san'dar, to lean, lean against, recline.

Sa'rgat, very, exceedingly. Cf. amat.
K-sa'rga-tan, immensity, intensity.
Sang'gol, chignon, a knot of hair twisted up at the back of the head. Cf. kundai.
Chu'chok sang'kol, the native hair pin.
Sang’gop, to guarantee or profess to be able to do a thing, be competent.

Sang’ka (Sk.), a conjecture, supposition, idea; to think, imagine, suppose. Cf. fikir.

Sang’ka-kan, to imagine a thing, suppose.

Sang’kal, m-yang’kal, -i, to deny, disavow, disown. Cf. munkir.

Sang’kar and sang’ka-ran, a cage (as for birds).

Sang’kot, to stick, catch, hold fast.

Ter-sang’kot, caught, held fast.

San’tan, the juice extracted from the nutty part of the coco-nut. Cf. klapu.

San’tap, to eat or drink, or chew betel-nut (court language).

San’tap si’reh, to chew betel-nut (court language).

Sa’pi, the ox; usually lamun.

Mi’yak sa’pi, beef fat. Cf. yi.

Sa’pu, m-yu’dun (86 d), to sweep, brush; rub lightly. Cf. yosok.

Sa’pu chat’, to paint.

Sa’pu ka’pur, to whitenash. Cf. labur.

Sa’pu ta’yan, handkerchief.

P-yu’dun, a broom.

Sa’put, m-yu’dun, to cover (as clouds on a hill top).

Sa’rang, a nest.

Sa’rang la-ba-laba, a spider’s web.

Sa’rang t’bah, a bee’s nest.

Sa’rang ma’dun, honeycomb.

Sa’rat, full, heavily loaded.

Sa’ri, t’mah sa’ri, zinc.

Sa’rong, sheath, scabbard, case, cover; especially the skirt which is worn both by men and women. Cf. kain.

Sa’rong bau’tal, pillow case.

Sa’rong ja’ri, finger-stall, thimble.

Sa’rong ku’ki, socks, stockings.

Sa’rong k-ri’si, the sheath of the Malay dagger.

Sa’rong p-dang’, scabbard.

Sa’rong su’rat, an envelope.

Sa’rong ta’yan, glove.

Ka’in sa’rong, or simply sa’rong, the Malay skirt worn both by men and women; also kain.

Sas-t-ra’wan (Sk.), astrologer.

Sa’tu, a, one; also s-, asa and suatu.

Sa’tu pun ti’dak, not one.

Sa‘tu-su’tu, one by one.

La’yi sa’tu, one more.

L-pas’ sa’tu sa’tu, one after another.

Sa’lah sa’tu, one of them, one of the two.

Sau-da’gar (Pers.), a merchant, also su’d,a-yar. Cf. dayag.

Sau-da’ra (Sk.), brother, sister, near relative. Cf. abay, udek and bakak.

Sau-da’ra s-pu’pu, first cousins.

A’nak sau-da’ra, nephew, niece.

Ba’pa sau-da’ra, uncle.

Mak’ sau-da’ra, aunt.

Sa’nak sau-da’ra, near relations.

Ber-sau-da’ra, brothers, related.

Sa’uh, anchor, grapnel.

Sa’uh ter’bang, grapnel.

Bo’pah sa’uh, to weigh anchor.

La’boh-kan sa’uh and bu-laboh to anchor.

Sa’wah, an irrigated rice field.

Cf. buday, huma and lunday.

Sa’wi and s-sa’wi, mustard.

Sa’yang, pity, compassion; alas (132); to pity, be sorry for,
regret, be sparing of, be economical in regard to. Cf. kaseh and blas.

K‘asch sa‘yang, love and sympathy.

Sa‘yap, wing. Cf. kpak.

Sa‘yur, vegetables, herbs.

Sa-yur-sa‘yur-ruan, vegetables in general; also sa‘yur-ma‘yur.

Sayyid (Ar.), chief; a title given to the descendants of Mohammed.

S-bab’ (Ar.), cause, reason, motive; because, for. Cf. kerna.

S-bab’ itu, therefore.

A‘pa s-bab’, why?

De‘ri s-bab’ and o‘leh s-bab’, because of, on account of.

Ber-s-bab’, with a reason, for cause.

S-bab’-kan, to a reason, for cause.

S-bab’-kan, to prepare, make ready.

Mint’at s-bab’, to beg.

S-bab’-kan, to give in alms.

S-dal’a (Sk.), always, continually, usually. Cf. slulu, sntiasa and slia.


Sbok, see sibok.

Sek’sa (Sk.), punishment, ill-treatment, pain, suffering. Cf. sgsara.

K‘a sek’sa, to get punished.

Sek’sa-kan, to punish, inflict pain. Cf. hukum.

Sem’pare, m-nyem’pare, to deviate, diverge, branch off; cross roads, a branch road, a street corner.

Sendok, spoon. Cf. sulu.

Se’rget, leaning, out of the perpendicular. Cf. chondrong, mering and serong.

Se’pak, short, shortened. Cf. pendek and rangkas.

Se’pk, m-nyepak, to kick to the front with the upper part of the foot, as opposed to tuday, to kick backwards with the sole of the foot, and terujay, to kick downwards with the sole of the foot.

Se’pak ra’ya, to play the Malay game of football.
Ser'ba (Sk. sarva, all), utensils; furniture, gear. Cf. perkakas.
Ser'ba ka'pal, the tackle of a ship.
Ser'ba ru'mah, household furniture.
Ser'ba sīlah, altogether wrong.
Ser'ban (Pers.), a turban.
Ser'bok, powder.
Ser'bu, m-ner'bu, to rush at, spring upon, attack. Cf. terkam.
Se'ret (Jav.), to trail or drag along the ground.
Ser'kap, a trap. Cf. prangkap.
Se'rong, oblique, slanting. Cf. merit, seget and chrontroy.
Ser'ta, with, together with; when, as. Cf. d'gan and sama.
Ser'ta d'gan, together with.
B-ser'ta, with, accompanying.
Ser'ba-i (99), to accompany.
Ser'ta-kau, to unite.
Ser'wa (Sk. sarva), all, in the phrase: Tuhun serwa sklian 'alam, Lord of the whole universe; usually mispronounced siru. Cf. serba.
Setan, see shaitan.
Se'wa, m-ner'wa, rent, hire; to let, hire.
Se'wa ka'pal, passage money on a ship.
Se'wa ru'mah, the rent of a house.
K-re'ta se'rewa, hackney carriage.
S-ga'la (Sk.), all; sometimes used merely to indicate the plural number (82). Cf. smu and sklian.
S-gan', reluctant, averse to.
S-gar', refreshed, revived.
S-gi' or sa'gi', in its derivative:
Per-s-gi', sided, having sides or faces.
Am'pat per-s-gi', square.
Tiga per-s-gi', three sided, triangular.
Sg'ra (Sk.), speed, haste; quick, quickly. Cf. lhas and bugat.
Ber-sg'ra, to be quick, make haste.
Sy'ra-kan, to hasten, expedite.
Shah' (Pers.), emperor, king.
Sha-ha'dat (Ar.), confession of faith.
K-li'nah sha-ha'dat, the Mohammedan profession of faith.
Shah-ban'dar, harbour-master.
Sha'hid (Ar.), a witness, martyr
Sha'ir' (Ar.), barley.
Sha'ir (Ar.), a poem, poetry.
Shaitan (Ar.), Satan, the devil; a demon. Cf. iblis.
Shak' (Ar.), doubt, suspicion, mistrust. Cf. wasangku.
Sha'rat (Ar.), rule, regulation; condition, stipulation; contract, agreement.
Sha'ri'at (Ar.), law, divine law, statute.
Shekh' (Ar.), a chief.
Sher'bat (Ar.), lemonade.
Shor'ga (Sk.), heaven. Cf. langit, indra and kayangan.
Shu'kor (Ar.), thanksgiving, praise. Cf. kaseh and puji.
Si, a particle placed before proper names, nouns and adjectives, somewhat in the same way as the word Mr. in English, as in the following phrases:
Si-A'li, Mr. Ali.
Si-a'nu, Mr. So and so.
Si-a'pa, who?
Si'kat, a comb, a harrow; a bunch (of bananas). Cf. sisir.
Si'kat ram'bot, a hair comb.
Si'ku, the elbow; angle.
Si'la, ber-si'la (158), to sit with the legs crossed under one; to invite a person to sit down; to invite; also silakan.
Si'la da'dok, please sit down.
Si'la ma'sok, please come in.
Da'dok ber-si'la, to sit cross-legged.
Per-si'la-kan, to invite.
Si'lap, a mistake, error, oversight.
Si'lap ma'ta, sleight of hand.
Sim'pai, a circle, ring, hoop.
Sim'pan, m-nyi'mpan (86 c), to keep, preserve, take care of, save. Cf. plihura and taroh.
Sim'pol, a knot.
Sim'pol hi'dop, running knot, bow.
Sim'pol ma'ti, a knot that will not slip.
Ter-si-yum' sim'pol, a slight smile.
Si'nar, m-nyi'nar, a sunbeam, a ray of light; to shine. Cf. chahya.
Sim'dir, m-nyi'dir, to mock, jeer, rail at. Cf. olok.
Si'rga (Sk.), a lion.
Sing'gah, to call in at a place, visit, stay temporarily.
Sing-gah-sa'na (Sk.), throne. Cf. takhla.
Sgit, see serget.
Sing'kap, m-nyi'ng'kap, to turn back, turn up (as a curtain). Cf. sing'ing.
Sing’sing, m-nying’sing, to turn up, turn back, tuck up (as the trousers or the sleeves of a coat). Cf. singlap.

Si’ni, here; also di sini.
Sa’na si’ni, here and there, everywhere.
De’ri si’ni, from here, hence.
Si’pai (Pers.), a soldier, sepoy. Cf. soldado and lashkar.
Si’put, shell, shellfish.
Si’ram, m-ny’ram, to sprinkle, water (as flowers). Cf. perchek and rungis.
Ber-si’ram, to bathe (court language).
Si’reh, betel-pepper, a creeper, the leaves of which are chewed with betel-nut. Cf. pinang.
Si’reh s-ka’pur, one chew of betel-nut.
Ma’kan si’reh, to chew betel-nut.
Si’sa (Sk.), remains of a repast; see remah.
Si’sek, the scales of a fish or snake.
Si’sek p-yu’, tortoise-shell.
Si’si, the side; at the side, near by; usually di si’si.
Si’sip, m-ny’sip, to insert, slip in, thrust in.
Si’sir (Jav.), a comb = Malay sikat.
Si’ti (Ar.), a lady, Mrs.; used as a title of ladies of position.
Si’tu and di si’tu, there. Cf. sawa.
De’ri si’tu, thence.
K-si’tu, thither.
Si’ul, ber-s’ul, to whistle.
Si’uman, conscious, in possession of one’s mental faculties, recovered from a fainting fit. Cf. sikat.

S-jah’t-ra (Sk.), peace, tranquility. Cf. sultana and damai.
S-jar’ah (Ar.), genealogy, chronicles, annals.
K’na s-juk’, to catch a chill.
S-ka’li, very; see kuli.
S-kam’, chaff, the husks of padi. Cf. lmpa.
S-ka’rang, now.
S-ka’rang ini, just now.
Ma’lam s-ka’rang, to-night.
S-k-li’an, all. Cf. syalu and snoa.
S-ko’lah (Port.), school.
S-ko’lah a-ga’ma, Sunday-school (X.).
S-k-rup’ (Eng.), screw; also pa’I(-s-I.-rup’.
S-k’u’chi (D.), a small sailing boat.
S-ku’tu, associate, member of a society.
Ber-s-ku’tu, to be associated with.
Per-s-ku’tu-an, association, society. Cf. jina’ah and kongsi.
S-la’, empty space, space, room.
Ti-a’da ber-s-la’, there was no room.
S-la’darg, the wild ox.
S-lam’, m-ny-lam’, to dive, dive for.
S-la’mat (Ar.), health; safety, security; salvation (X.).
S-la’mat ja’lan (159), go in peace (the usual Malay salutation).
S-la’mat ting’gal, abide in peace.
Ju’ru s-la’mat, Saviour (X.).
S-la’mat-kun, to save, preserve from danger.
S-lam’pit, a plait, plaiting. Cf. anyam.
S-lang', interval of time or space.  
Cf. jaruk and antaru.

S-la'si (Sk.), basil, mint.

S-lat', strait, channel; the town of Singapore.

S-la'tan, the South.

S-lbi, see sulbi.

S-len'dang, a garment worn over one shoulder by Malay women.

S-li'dek, m-ny-lidek, to examine carefully; also sidek.  Cf. prekso.

S-li'gi, a javelin.  Cf. tombak and lmbing.

S-li'mut, a blanket or other bed covering.

S-li'mut-kan, to cover with a cloth.

S-li'seh, ber-s-li'seh, to differ, be at variance, quarrel.

Per-s-li'ese-han, dispute, quarrel.

S-lo'ka (Sk.), verses of poetry, couplets.  Cf. pantun and gu-rindam.

S-l-sai', m-ny-l-sai', -kan, to decide, settle, adjust.

S-l's-ma, catarrh, a cold in the head.

S-lu'ar (Ar.), trowsers.  Cf. chlana.

S-lu'roh, the whole, all (of superficial measure).

S-lu'roh neg'ri, the whole city or country.

S-lu'roh tu'hob, all over one's body.

S-mai', m-ny-mai', to sow seed in a nursery, from which the seedlings are afterwards to be planted out.

S-ma'an, a nursery for plants.


S-mam'bu, Malacca cane.

S-mang', aboriginal tribes of the Malay Peninsula.  Cf. sakui and bnya.

S-ma'rgat, the soul, life, the spirit of life, consciousness.  Cf. nyawa and roh.

Hi'lang s-ma'rgat, to lose consciousness.

S-mang'ka, water-melon.

S-man-ta'ra, while, during.  Cf. antara.

S-ma'yam, to sit in state (of kings).

Sm'bah, m-nym'bah, to worship, do homage to, make obeisance; to speak to a superior.  Cf. smbahyarg.

Sm'bah su'jud, to worship or do homage by prostrating oneself.

Ber-da'tang sm'bah, to come and address a superior.

Ki'rim sm'bah, to send a message of submission to a king.

Su'rat sm'bah, a letter of submission.

Per-sm'bah-kan, to make a present to a superior, to make an offering to God.

Per-sm'ba-han, a present to a superior, an offering or sacrifice to God.  Cf. korban.

Sm-bah'yarg, worship, religious ceremonies; to worship; derived from smbah, to worship, and Yang, God, q.v.

A'yer sm-bah'yarg, water for religious ablutions.

Ber-sm-bah'yarg, to worship.
Sm’bap, dropsy, dropsical swelling.

Sm’b-leh, m-yem’b-leh, to kill for food by cutting the throat (usually with religious ceremonies); to sacrifice. Cf. potong.

Sm-bilan, nine. (For derived forms see ampat.)

Sm-bi’lu, a splinter of bamboo used as a knife.


S-mer’bak, to pervade, be diffused (of odours).

S-mista (Sk.), all, the whole, in the phrase: smista ‘alam, the whole universe.

S-mo’a (Sk.), all. Cf. squla and sklian.

Sm’pat, leisure, time or opportunity or ability to do a thing.

Sm’pit, narrow. (Cf. pichet.)

Sm-pur’na (Sk.), perfect, complete.

Sm-pur’na-kan, to perfect, complete.

S-mu’, deceit, cheating.

S-mut’, an ant.

S-narg’ (146), ease, contentment; easy, contented, satisfied, comfortable. Cf. mudah.

S-narg’kan, to set at rest, set at ease.

K-s-na’ragan, ease, complacence, serenity.

S-na’parg (D.), a gun, rifle, firearms.

Sn’da, ber-sn’da, a joke, a jest; to jest. Cf. guran and jnaka.

Sn-da’wa (Sk.), saltpetre.

Sn’di (Sk.), the joints of the human body.

Sn-di’ri (22-24), self; see diri.

S-n’ga’ja, on purpose, intentionally.

S-ngal’, rheumatism.

S’ngat, m-ng’gat, the sting of an insect; to sting.

Sng-sa’ra (Sk.), suffering, pain, agony, torture. Cf. seksa. Sng-sa’ra-kan, to torture.


Snin, see ithmaim.

Sn-ja’ka’la (Sk.), eventide.

Sn-ja’ta, weapons, arms. Cf. alat.

Ber-sn-ja’ta, armed.

Sn-n’yap’, quiet, still, silent.

Sn-nyum’, usually ter-sn-nyum’, smiling; to smile. Ter-sn-nyum’ sim’pol, smiling quietly.

Sn’tak, m-nytak, to tug, jerk, snatch away. (Cf. rntak.

Sn-tau’sa (Sk.), security, safety, peace. Cf. sjahta.

Sn-ti-a’sa (Sk.), always, continually, incessantly; also sntiasu. Cf. slalu.

S-nu’noh, seemly, becoming.

So’bat, see suhabat.

So’korg, a prop, shore. Cf. kalang.


Som’borg, proud, arrogant. Cf. chongkak.

Song’kok, cap. Cf. kopiah and chpiau.

So’pak, a skin disease causing white patches on the hands and feet.
So'pan, polite, courteous, respectful: politeness.

So'rak, bér-so'rak, shouts of triumph or acclamation, war cry: to shout.

So're' (Jav.), afternoon = Malay ptang.

So'rong, m-ny'rong, to push along, shove.

So'tong, cuttlefish.

S-pang', sapan wood.

S-pa'rōh (Jav.), half, one half: a part, a portion, some. Cf. tyah. S-pa'rōh ha'bis, half finished. S-pa'rōh nā'ti, half dead.

S-pa'tu (Port.), shoe, boot. Cf. kastut.

S-pa'ya, in order that, so that. S-pa'ya ju'yan, lest.

S-per'ti, like, as, such as, as if. D'yan s-per'ti-ya, becomingly, befittingly.

S-pit', m-ny-pit', to nip, pinch.

S-pui-s-pui, light, gentle (of the wind).

S-rah', m-ny-rah', -kan, to hand over, deliver, intrust. S-rah'kan d'ri, to yield, surrender.

S-rai', lemon grass.

S-ram'bi, a porch.

S-ram', feverish.

S-ram'parg, a large fish-spear.

S-rang', m-ny-rang', to attack, assail, storm (cities or countries). Cf. langgar.

S-rang', head boatman.

S-ra'ni, Kurasaian: a corruption of masrani, q.v.

S-ra'ya, and.

S-ri' (Sk.), splendour, brightness, magnificence.

S'i'gi s-ri', the front teeth.

S-ri-gāla (Sk.), jackal.

Sru, see serva.

S-ru', m-ny-ru' and bér-s-ru', to call out, cry out.

S-ru'nai (Pers.), a kind of clarionet, giving a very shrill sound.

S-sah', m-ny-sah', to whip, flog (with a whip or rattan).

S-sak', tight, pinched, confined. Cf. pichek and sumpit.

S-sak' da'da, asthma.

P-noh' s-sak', check-full.

S-sal', m-ny-sal', remorse; to regret, repent. Cf. taubat.

S-sat', m-ny-sat', astray, in error: to stray, wander, err, go astray. Cf. haynut.

S-sat' ba'vat, altogether astray. S-sat'kan, to cause to err.

Stanggi, see istanggi.

S-ti'a (Sk.), fidelity, loyalty. Cf. bakti.

O'bah-kan s-ti'a-nya, to break faith.

Sum'pah s-ti'a, to swear loyalty.

S-ti-a'wan (Sk.), faithful, loyal.

Strā, see sutra.

S-t-ru' (Sk.), adversary, personal enemy, as opposed to musoh, the enemy of one's country.

Bér-s-t-ru', hostile, unfriendly.

Pér-s-t-ru'an, enmity, animosity.

Su'al (Ar.), a question. Cf. tanya.

Su'al ja'wab, interpellation, catechism.

Bér-su'al ja'wab, to catechize.

Su-am', lukewarm, tepid.

Su-am' (Sk.), husband (more respectful than lākī). Cf. istri.
Ber-su-a’ni, to have a husband, be married (of women).
Ber-su-a’mi-kan, to marry a husband.
Su-ap’, a mouthful, a bite (of food); a bribe.
Ru-su-ap’, to give a bribe
Ma’kan su-ap’, to receive a bribe.
Su-ap’kan, to feed by mouthfuls.
Su-a’ra (Sk.), the voice.
Su-a’ra yang ya’ring, a loud voice.
Nyaring-kan su-a’ra, to raise the voice.
Ber-su-a’ra, to utter a sound.
Su-a’sa (Sk.), an alloy of gold and copper.
Su-a’tu, a; also satu and s-
S-su-a’tu, something, anything.
S-gu’la s-su-a’tu, everything.
Ba’rang s-su-a’tu, whatever.
Su’barg, ear ornaments. Cf.
anting.
Sub-ha’na-hu (Ar.), to Him be praise; usually in the phrase:
Allah subhanahu wa tu’ala,
God, to Him be praise, and be He exalted.
Su’bur, healthy, luxuriant (of plants and sometimes of human beings).
Su’chi, clean, pure, holy. Cf.
chuichi, kudas and bersi.
Su’chi-kan, to clean, cleanse, purify.
K-su’chi-an, purity.
Sudagar, see saudagar.
Su’dah (41, 74-76), done, finished, completed; an auxiliary verb indicating past time (45-48): enough, sufficient, that will do. Cf. habis and jlas.
Su’ dah chu’kop, that is enough.
Su’ dah ha’bis, finished.
Su’ dah hilang, it is lost.
Su’dah la’ma, a long time ago.
Su’dah ma’lam, it is night already.
Su’dah tu’a, it is old.
Su’dah t’a’du, it is gone or disappeared.
B-lum’ su’dah, not yet finished.
La’ma su’dah, a long time ago, finished a long time.
Su’dah-kan, to terminate, bring to an end.
K-su’dah-kan, end, conclusion.
Ti’a da ber-l-su’dah-kan, without end, unending. Cf. puntu.
Sudara, see saudara.
Su’di, to be satisfied, agree, be willing. Cf. kran and reda.
Su’du, a spoon. Cf. sendok.
Su’gi, ber-su’gi, to brush the teeth.
Su’ji, (Sk). meal, grain.
Su’jud (Ar.), to prostrate oneself, bow down with the face to the earth (as in prayer).
Su’ka (Sk.), pleasure, joy; to rejoice, be glad, enjoy, like, wish. Cf. gmar.
Su’ka-chi’ta, joy, gladness.
Su’ka ha’ti, pleasure.
Ber-su’ka and ber-su-ka-su’ka, to rejoice, enjoy oneself.
Su’ka-kan, to please, satisfy.
K-su’ka’an, enjoyment, pleasure, desires, wishes.
Su’kar, difficult, not easy, irksome, arduous. Cf. susah.
K-su’ka-ran, trouble, affliction.
Su’kat, m-nyu’kat, to measure (capacity). Cf. nkor.
Su’ka-tan, a measure.
Su’ku (35), a quarter, fourth part; a tribe, branch of a family.
S-su’ku, a quarter.
Ti’ya su’ku, three-quarters.
Su'kun, the bread fruit.

Su'la (Sk.), a sharp stake on which formerly criminals were impaled; to impale: also sulakan.

Su'bi (Ar.), the backbone; the loins.

Su'ling, a flute, flageolet.

Su'lit, hidden, secret. Cf. rahsia and sumberi.

Su'loh, m-ynuloh, a torch; to show a light with a torch.

Su'long, first-born, eldest child: also anak sulong. Cf. hungsu.

Su'tan (Ar.), sultan, supreme ruler.

Su'lu, a spy.

Sum'bat, m-yumbat, a plug, cork, stopper: to plug, stop up. Cf. tumpat.

Sum'bing, a notch (as in the edge of a knife).

Bibir sum'bing, harelip.

Sum'boh, m-ynumboh, -kan, healed, recovered from sickness; to heal, cure.

Sum'bu, lampwick.

Sum'pah, ber-sum'pah, an oath. a curse; to swear, curse. Cf. kutok and fanat.

K'na sum'pah, to be cursed.

Ma'kan sum'pah, to perjure oneself.

Sum'pit and sum'pi-tan, the blow pipe.

Su'nat (Ar., tradition) m-yunnmat, -kan, circumcision: to circumcise. Cf. khatan.

Sun'dal, a prostitute.

Pur-su'nda-tan, fornication.

Su'ngai, a river.

A'nak su'ngai, a stream.

Sung'goh, true, real, genuine. Cf. buur and btul.

S-sung'goh-nya, truly.

Sung'goh pun, although. Cf. mski.

Ber-sung'goh-sung'goh, in earnest, with all one's might.

Sung'goh-kan, to verify, substantiate, corroborate.

Sung'kor, m-ynug'kor, to bend, bow down. Cf. tundok.

Ter-sung'kor, bowed down.

Sung'sang, backwards, upside down.

Su'ngut, ber-su'ngut, to grumble, murmur.

Sun'ting, flowers or ornaments worn in the hair or behind the ear.

Su'ni (Sk.), solitary, lonely, desolate, uninhabited, unfrequented, quiet, private.


Su'rat khitang, a bill.

Su'rat khabar, a newspaper.

Su'rat kiri-man, a letter.

Su'rat k-te-ranganan, certificate.

Su'rat ku-sa, a power of attorney.

Su'rat per-jawat-un, written agreement.

Su'rat talak, a letter of divorce.

Su'rat wa'si-un, a will.

Ba'bas su'rat, to answer a letter.

Ba'ni su'rat, the contents of a letter.

K-pa'ba su'rat, the heading of a letter.

Ma'ka su'rat, a page of a book.

Ter-su'rat, written.

Su'rav, a village mosque or prayer house. Cf. mandarsah.

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Su'roh, m-nu'roh, to order, command. Cf. lukan and pasan.
Su'roh-kan, to order, send a person.
P-nu'roh and p-su'roh, a message.
Su'ro-han, an envoy. Cf. ntus.
Surong, see sorong.
Su'rut, ebb tide: also ayer surut. Cf. pasang.
Su'sah, trouble, annoyance, worry, distress; troublesome, annoying, vexatious, difficult. Cf. sukar.
Su'sah-kan, to trouble, annoy, worry.
K-su'sah-han, annoyance, affliction, distress.
Su'su, the breasts: milk.
Ayer su'su, milk.
K-pa'la su'su, cream.
Ma'ta su'su, nipple.
Su'su'i, to give milk to nurse.
Su'sun, m-nyu'sun, to arrange in regular order, fit together, pile up. Cf. vakit.
Su'sur, m-nyu'sur, edge, margin; to go along the edge of anything, sail along the coast.
Su'toh (Ar.), the flat roof of a house.
Su't-ra (Sk.), silk.
B-nay' su't-ra, silk thread.
In'dok su't-ra, the cocoon of the silk worm.

T

Ta', not; a contraction from tidak: (63-73).
Ta'da or ta'da, is not, are not = tiada.
Ta'da'kan or ta'kan, will not, it cannot be that—.

Ta'ba'ik, not good, bad.
Ta'bo'leh, cannot, impossible.
Ta'da'pat, does not succeed, cannot.
Ta'da'pat ti-ada, it cannot but be, it must.
Ta'gu'na, useless.
Ta'ja'di, it did not come to pass, it will not do.
Ta'nam'pah, it is not seen.
Ta'suma, not the same, unlike.
Ta'n'sah, not necessary, never mind.

Ta'ala (Ar.), exalted; in the phrase: Allah ta'ala, God, exalted be He!

Ta'bal (Ar.), drum. Cf. gundang and rbana.
Ta'bal-kan, to announce by the beating of a drum.

Ta'bek, greeting, salutation (159). Cf. salam.

Ta'bi'at (Ar.), nature, disposition, character. Cf. pkerti and prangai.

Ta'bib (Ar.), doctor. Cf. lukan and doktor.

Ta'bir, curtain. Cf. tirai.

Ta'bir (Ar.), explanation, interpretation.
Ta'bir-kan, to explain, give the meaning of.

Ta'borg, a length of bamboo used to contain fluids.

Ta'bur, m-ua'bur, scatter, sow (as seed). Cf. hambur.
P-ua'bur, a sower; small shot.
Ber-ta'bu-ram, scattered, dispersed.

Ta'chi (Chin.), elder sister; usually kakuk.

Ta'dah, m-na'dah, to catch or hold in the open hands, or in a vessel (as liquids); to extend
the hands in such an attitude,
as in prayer. Cf. hulur
Ta’di, just now, just a moment
ago, lately. Cf. bharn.
Ta’di pa’gi, this morning.
Ma’lam ta’di, last night.
Tafsir (Ar.), a commentary (es-
specially on the Koran).
Tah, an interrogative particle =
ka'h.
Ta-han’, m-na-han’, -kun, to bear,
endure, withstand.
Ta-han’ da’rah, to stanch blood.
Ta-han’ naf’su, to restrain one’s
desires.
Ter-ta-han’, restrained, endured.
Ta’hi, excrement, refuse.
Ta’hi b-si’, rust.
Ta’hi ger-ga’gi, sawdust.
Ta’hi la’lat, moles, freckles.
Ta’hi t-ti’nga, earwax.
Ta’hil, a measure of weight; see
end of Grammar.
Ta’hu (62), to know, understand,
be accustomed. Cf. knal.
Ta’hu a’dat, to know how to be-
have, be polite.
Ta’hu ber-la-ta-kata, to be able
to speak (of children).
Ta’hu da’dok, to be able to sit up
(of children).
B-ri’ ta’hu, to make known, in-
form. Cf. khabar.
S-ta’hu, cognizant, privy to.
Si-sa’pa ta’hu, who knows, I don’t
know.
K-ta’hu-i, to know a thing, be
aware of.
K-ta’hu-an, known, that which is
known.
Ber-k-ta’hu-an, known, being
known.

Paq-ta’hu-an, knowledge, learn-
ing, information.
Ber-pa’ta’hu-an, to have know-
ledge, know.

Ta’hun, year.
Ta’hun h-hu’ru, the New Year.
Ta’hun da’tay, next year.
Ta’hun a-hu’ru, last year.
Ta’hun la’lu, last year.
Ta’hun M-si’hi, the year of the
Christian era, A.D.
Ta’hun yong da’tog, next year.
Ber-ta-hun-ta’hun, for years, year
after year.
S-ta’hu la’ma-nga, for a year.
M-na’hun, to stay a year in a
place.

Ta’jak, m-na’jak, a heavy cutting
instrument with a long handle
used for cutting down the
weeds in an irrigated rice
field: to cut down, weeds
with this instrument.

Ta’jam, sharp (of cutting instru-
ments and of the intellect).

Ta’jam, the artificial spur used
with fighting cocks.

Ta’jub (Ar.), astonished. Cf.
raja’ib.

Tak’dir (Ar.), ordained, decreed:
the will or decrees of God.
Tak’dir-kan, to decree, appoint,
predestinate.

Tak’hta (Ar.), throne. Cf. sing-
gabsa.

Ta’kot, fear; afraid, frightened;
to be afraid, fear. Cf. dhalshat
and k jot.
K-ta’ko-tan, afraid; fear, alarm.
B-ri’ ta’kot, to frighten.
To'ko-ti, to fear a person.

Talak (Ar.), divorce. Cf. chrai. Surat ta'la, a bill of divorce.

Talang, a large metal tray. Cf. dulang.

Talil, string, cord, rope.

Tam'bat, m-nam'bat, to tie, fasten, tie up (as animals and boats). Cf. ikat.

Tam'bi (Tam.), a form of address to Tamils; a messenger; a Tamil.

Tem'bon, fat, fleshy, corpulent. Cf. guok.

Tam'pak, to appear, be visible; also nampak. Cf. lihat.

Tam'pil, to go forward, advance, progress. Cf. majn. Tam'pil-kan, to cause to advance, move forward.

Tam-pu'i, a tree with an edible fruit.

Tam'nah, the ground, soil, land, a country. Cf. buun.

Tam'nah a'yer, one's native land.

Tam'nah Ja'wa, the island of Java.

Tam'nah lo'song, uncultivated land.
Tanak, m-munak, to boil, cook. Cf. rbus and masak.
J'lu'nu tanak, a cook.
Tanam, m-na'mam, to plant, bury.
Tanam cha'char, to vaccinate.
Tan'da, a mark, sign, token. Cf. isharat and 'alamat.
Tan'la mu'ti, the orthographical sign juzin; see baris.
Tan'la tan'an, signature.
Tan'da-kan, to signify, indicate, betoken.
Per-tan'la, an executioner.
Tan'dok, a horn. Cf. chula.
Tan'du, m-nan'du, a litter; to carry in a sedan chair or litter. Cf. usoy.
Tan'gan, the hand, the arm. Cf. byan.
Tan'gan ba'ju, the sleeve of a coat.
Tan'gan ka'nan, the right hand.
Tan'gan sib'lah, one hand.
B-kas'ta'gan, handwriting, signature. Cf. khat.
J'bat ta'gan, to shake hands.
Ku'ki ta'gan, hands and feet.
Lambai-kan ta'gan, to wave the hands.
Ma'sok ta'yan, to interfere.
Sul'pu ta'yan, handkerchief.
Tan'da ta'yan, signature.
Ta'pak ta'yan, the palm of the hand.
Un'jok ta'gan, to hold out the hand.
Ta'ya-ni, to handle, lay hands on, arrest.
Tang'ga, ladder, stairs, steps; numeral coefficient of native houses (84).
Tang'yu ba'tu, stone steps.
A'nak tang'ga, a step or rung of a ladder.
Na'ik tang'ya, to go upstairs.
Ru'mah tang'ya, home, homestead.
Tang'gal, m-nang'gal, -kan, to remove, take away, take off (as clothes, etc.).
Tang'goh, m-nang'goh, -kan, to postpone, adjourn, put off, defer.
Ber-tang'goh, to delay, wait, temporize.
Tang'gong, m-nang'gong, -kan, to support, bear, endure, guarantee. Cf. takan and jamin.
Tan'go'yan, a burden.
Ta'gis, m-ma'nis, weeping; to weep, cry, shed tears.
Ta'gis-kan and ta'gi-si, to weep for a person or thing.
Ta'gi-san, weeping.
Tang'kai, the stalk or stem of flowers or fruit. Cf. batan.
Tan'kai ba'jak, the handle of a plough.
Tang'kal, charm, amulet. Cf. 'azimat.
Tang'kap, m-nang'kap, to seize, catch, capture, arrest. Cf. tawan.
Tang'kas, agile, nimble. Cf. pantas.
Tang'kis, m-nang'kis, to parry, ward off a blow. Cf. helak.
Tang'long (Chin.), a Chinese lantern. Cf. kaulil.
Tan'jong, promontory, point of land, cape.
Ta'ya, ber-ta'nya, to ask questions, ask for information, inquire. Cf. minta, which means to ask for, request (86 b).
Ta'ya-kan and ber-ta'nya-kan, to ask concerning a thing, propound a question.
Ta'pa (Sk.), ber-ta'pa, penance, asceticism; to do penance, be an ascetic.
Per-ta'pa'um, an act of penance.
Ta'pak, the palm of the hand, sole of the foot; footprint = khus tapak.
Ta'pak la'ki, the sole of the foot.
Ta'pak ta'ragan, the palm of the hand.
Tapi, see tapi.
Ta'pis, m-nu'pis, to strain, filter. Ta'pi-san, a strainer, a filter.
Tar' and mi'yaqar tar' (Eng.), tar.
Ta'ra, level, of equal height; equality (of height or rank).
S-ta'ra, of the same rank.
Ta'rah, m-ru'rah, to rough hew timber.
Ta'rek, m-na'rek, to pull, draw, drag. Cf. hela.
Ta'rek a'pi, a lucifer match, also korek api.
Ta'rek na'fas, to draw a breath.
Ta'ri, m-na'ri, to dance. Cf. joget.
Ta'rikh (Ar.), date, era, epoch.
Ta'rikh hij'rah, the Hegira, the Mohammedan era.
Ta'rikh Mi'shi, the Christian era.
Ta'ring, tusk (of rodents and pigs). Cf. yading.
Ta'roh, m-na'roh (86 c.), to place, put, put away, keep, lay by. Cf. baboh, ltaq and simpan.
Ta'roh her'ga, to fix a price.
M-na'roh da'dam, to harbour revenge, bear malice.
M-na'roh dro'ki, to bear malice.
Ber-ta'roh, to bet, wager.
P-ta'roh, a trust, a thing entrusted to a person.
Ta'rok, a bud, sprout, young shoot.
Ta'sek, lake, inland sea. Cf. danau and kolam.
Tash'did (Ar.), an orthographical sign which indicates that the letter over which it is placed is doubled.
Ta'tah, to mount, set (as precious stones). Cf. permata.
Ta'tal, a shaving of wood.
Ta'tang, m-na'tang, to carry on the palms of the hands. Cf. tudah.
Ta'tlim (Ar.), respect, honour, reverence.
Tau'bat (Ar.), repentance, amendment of life: also tobat. Cf. ssal.
Ber-tau'bat, to repent.
Tau'chang (Chin.), a queue.
Tau'fan (Ar.), typhoon, storm; also tujan.
Taulan, companion, comrade, friend. Cf. handai, kawan and sahabat.
Tau'rit and tau'rat (Ar.), the law of Moses, the Old Testament, the Pentateuch.
Tawa, see tertiwa.
Ta'wan, m-na'wan, -i, to capture, make prisoner (in war or of robbers). Cf. taykap.
Ter-ta'wan, captured, made prisoner.
Ta'wa-man, made prisoner, a captive.

Ta'war, tasteless, insipid, fresh (of water); an antidote for poisons; to bargain, offer a lower price, beat down the price.
Ta'war bu'ti, discouraged.
Ta'war ipoh, an antidote for the Malay dart poison.
A'yer ta'war, fresh water (as opposed to salt).
T-poy' ta'war, meal used in Malay magic.
P-na'war, an antidote, cure or specific for a disease.

T-bal', thick, as opposed to nipis, thin.
Ma'ka t-bal', shameless, brazen-faced.

T-bang', m-n-bang', to cut down trees, fell. Cf. tbas.

T-bas', m-n-bas', to cut down underwood. Cf. ibang.

T'bing, a high bank of a river.

T-bu', sugar-cane. Cf. yula.

T'bus, m-n'bus, to redeem, buy back, ransom.
P-n'bus, Redeemer (X.).
T'bus-san, ransom.

T-doh', calm, tranquil; to abate (of storms).

T-dong', the generic name for cobras.

Te'bar, m-ne'bar, to scatter; to throw a casting net: see jala.

Teh' (Chin.), tea.

A'yer teh', tea (the beverage).
Da'nn teh', tea (the prepared leaves).

Telek, see tilek.

Te'lor, lisping, inarticulate speech. Cf. pelat.

Tem'bak, m-nem'bak, to shoot with fire arms, fire a gun. Cf. bdil.

Tem'bok, a wall. Cf. dinding.
Kak tem'bok, foundations. Cf. alas.

Tem'paing, lane, limping. Cf. penchang and chepok.

Temp'o (Port.), time, intermission, respite; in the time of, during the time that. Cf. waktu.

Ter'gok, m-ne'gok, to look at. Cf. lihat and pandang.

Ten'tang, a native shop window, hinged at the top and bottom.

Te'pok, paralysis of the legs. Cf. lupaoh.

Ter'bang, to fly.
Sa'uh ter'bang, grapnel.
Ter'bang-kan, to send flying (of the wind); to fly away with (as birds of prey).

Ter'bit, to arise, come up, spring up. Cf. naik.
'Mu-ta-ha'ri ter'bit, the sun rises.

Ter'j-mah' (Ar.), to translate: also ter'j-mah'kan.

Ter'jun, m-ner'jun, to plunge down, leap down.
Ter'jun-kan, to cast down, drop a thing down.

A'yer ter'jun, waterfall.

Ter'kam, to attack violently, rush at, spring at (as wild animals).

Ter'kas (Pers.), quiver.
Ter-ma'sa (Pers. tumusha), festivities, rejoicings; to make merry, rejoice.

Ter'pa, m-ner'pa, to spring forward, spring at. Cf. terkam.

Ter-ta'wa, to laugh.
   Ter-ta'wa-kan, to laugh at (146).

Ter'tib (Ar.), rank, station, order, arrangement.

Te'was (Jav.), defeated. Cf. alah.

T-gah', m-n-yah', to prevent, restrain, prohibit, hinder. Cf. brawny and pantag.

T-gaug', stretched tight. Cf. ryang.

T-gap', strong, muscular (of the body). Cf. kwat.

T-gar', stiff, fixed, unbending.
   T-gar' k-m'udi, steady! (of the helm).

T-goh', firm, steady, strong; secure, sure (as a promise). Cf. ttab.
   T-goh'kan, to strengthen, confirm.

T-gur', m-n-yur', -kan, to address, speak to, admonish, chide, rebuke. Cf. tyting and hudedk.

Tha-la'tha (Ar.), Tuesday; usually hari slasa.

Thal'ju (Ar.), snow.

Ti-a'da (63-71), is not, are not: a contraction of tidak ada (64): used as an auxiliary verb (45).
   Ti-a'da ada, there is not, there does not exist.
   Ti-a'da bo'leh, unable, cannot.
   Ti-a'da da'pat, cannot, does not succeed.
   Ti-a'da m-ya'pa = tidak apa, never mind, it does not matter.
   D'yan ti-a'da, without.
   Ti'a'da pat ti-a'da, it cannot but be, it must

Ti'ang, post, pillar, mast.
   Ti'ang d'yong, mainmast.
   Ti'ang ba'tu, brick pillar.
   Ti'ang ban-de'ra, flagstaff.
   Ka'pal ber-ti'ang ti'ya, a three-masted ship.

Ti-ap'-ti-ap', each, every. Cf. masing-masing.

Ti-a'rap, m-ni-a'rap, prone, face downwards; to lie face downwards, prostrate oneself. Cf. jumus and enjud.
   Ter-ti'a'rap, prostrated, prone.
   Ti-a'rap-kan, to lay a person face downwards.

Ti'ba, to arrive, reach a place. Cf. sampai.

Ti-ba-ti'ba, suddenly. Cf. kunnyong.

Ti'dak, no, not (63-73); contracted to ta', q.v. Cf. tiada.
   Ti'dak a'na, not present, absent.
   Ti'dak a'pa, never mind, it does not matter; also tiada mnyapa.
   Ti'dak-kan, to deny the existence of.
   Per-ti'dak-kan, to make nothing of, make light of, depreciate.

Ti'dor, ber-ti'dor, sleep, slumber; to sleep.
   Ti'dor l-lap', deep sleep; to sleep heavily. Cf. yudar.
   Ter-ti'dor, asleep.

Ti'ga, three. (For derived forms see ampat.)

Tiharap, see tiarap.

Ti'kam, m-na'kam, to stab, pierce, prick. Cf. chuchok.

Ti'kar, mat.
   Ti'kar ban'tal, bedding (of a native).

Ti'kus, rat, mouse.
Tilmam, a mattress.
Tillek, m-nil'lek, to look carefully, observe; to practise divination, prognosticate; also telek.
Cf. tuung.
Timah, tin and other similar metals. Cf. tin.
Timah hitam, lead.
Timah pu'teh, tin.
Timah su'ari, zinc.
Bijeh timah, alluvial tin ore.
Timang, m-nim'ang, to brandish in the air, toss up in the air (as weapons or children).
Timang kan, a pet name, nickname; a pet, a plaything.
Timba, m-nim'ba, a bucket, baler; to draw water with a bucket, bale out a boat.
Timba d'yer, to draw water.
Timba ru'ay, to bale out bilge water.
Timbal, to balance.
Ber-tim'ba-lau, balancing.
Timbang, m-nim'bang, to weigh, ponder, contemplate, think, meditate. Cf. jikir.
Timbang-kan, scales. Cf. nischa.
Bu'ah timbang-kan, weights.
Timbol, m-nim'bol, to float, come up to the surface of the water; rise (as the sun), spring up (as plants). Cf. terbit.
Timbon, m-nim'bon, to heap up, pile up.
Timbo-nau, a heap.
Timon, cucumber; also kutimon.
Timor, the East; east.
Timor la'nt, north-east.
Bin'tang timor, Venus as a morning star.
Timpa, m-nil'mpa, to fall on, strike by falling.
Tin (Eng.), tin plate. Cf. timah.
Tindal (Tam.), overseer of coolies.
Tindeh, m-nil'deh, to lay a weight on, press by laying something on. Cf. apit, impet and ton.
Tinggal, to remain; stay; dwell, live. Cf. 'diam.
S-la'mat ting'gal, good-bye (159).
M-nil'gal, to die.
Ting'gal-kan, to leave, abandon, omit, neglect.
P-nil'gal and s-p-nil'gal, departure, on or after the departure.
Tinggi, high, tall; height.
Ting'gi-kan, to raise up, exalt, elevate.
Tingkah, behaviour, conduct; also tingkah laku. Cf. pkeri and laku.
Tingkap, window (of native houses). Cf. julela.
Tingkat, a stage; numeral coefficient of the stories of a house or decks of a ship.
Cf. loteg.
Tinju, ber-tin'ju, to strike with the fist; boxing. Cf. tumbo and gochoh.
Tinta (Port.), ink. Cf. da'wat.
Tiop', ber-ti-op', to blow (of the wind or mouth). Cf. hubus and puput.
Ti-op'kan, to blow a thing (with the mouth).
Tipis, thin (as opposed to that, thick). Cf. hubus and nipis.
Tipu, m-nil'pu, deceit, fraud; to deceive, cheat.
Tipu da'ya, deception, trickery swindling.
T'lah, an auxiliary verb indicating the past tense, but only used in writings = sudah.

S-t'lah, when, after that—.

Tla'hir (Ar.), visible, manifest, outward, exoteric; as opposed to batin, inward, q.v.

Tla'lim (Ar.), tyrannical: tyranny.

T-lan', m-n-lan', to swallow.

T-lan'jar', naked, nude: also ber-t-lan'jar.

T-lan'jur, in the phrase:
Ka'ta sudah t-lan'jur, "the murder is out." Cf. anjur.

T-li'nga, the ear; the handle of a cup. Cf. kuping.
Da'un t-li'nga, the external ear.
Lo'bang t-li'nga, the orifice of the ear.
Pa'sang t-li'nga, to prick up the ears.

T'lok, bay, gulf.
T'lok ran'tan, the sea-board, the coast of a country.

T-lor', egg.
T-lor' a'yam, a fowl's egg
T-lor' a'sin, preserved eggs.
T-lor' i'kan, spawn, fish-roe.
Ku'lit t-lor', eggshell.
M'erah t-lor', the yolk of an egg.
Pn'tech t-lor', the white of an egg.
Ber-t-lor', to lay an egg.

T-lun'jok and ja'ri t-lun'jok, the forefinger. Cf. tunjok.

T-lut', ber-t-lut', to kneel, kneel down. Cf. lutut.

T-m'a' (Ar.), covetousness, avarice; to covet. Cf. loba.

T'man, companion, comrade. Cf. tanlan and kawan.
T'mun-kan, to accompany.

Tm-ba'ga (Sk.), brass, copper.
Tm-ba'ya k'ung, brass.
Tm-ba'ya me'roh, copper.
Tm-ba'ya su'a sa, an alloy of copper and gold.

Tm-ba'kau (Port.), tobacco.

Tm'bus, perforated, pierced. Cf. psok.

Tm-bu'su, a timber tree.

T-mng'gorg, a high office in a Malay State.

Tm'pa, m-mm'pa, to forge.

Tm'pat (135), place, locality; space, room.
Tm'pat da'wot, inkstand.
Tm'pat da'dok, seat, chair.
Tm'pat k-di-a man, place of abode.
Tm'pat mun'di, bathroom.
Tm'pat s'ireh, betel-nut tray.
Tm'pat t' dor, bed.
B-ri' t'mpat, to make room.

Tm-pa'yan, a large earthenware jar, larger than a buyong.

Tm'pek, a loud cry.
Tm'pek so'rok, loud cries, usually of soldiers fighting.

Tm-pic'nis, a timber tree.

Tm'p-lak, m-mm'p-lak, a mild reproof; to rebuke gently. Cf. tynur.

Tm'poh, m-mm'poh, to strike against, dash against, assault, storm (as waves striking anything, or an army attacking).

Tm-pu'rong, a piece of coco-nut shell; hence, the skull.

T-mu', ber-t-mu', to meet, come together. Cf. jumpa.
Per-t-mu'kan, to join together, unite.

T-nang', smooth, calm (of the surface of water).

Tn'dang, m-mm'dang, to kick backwards (as a horse), kick with the sole of the foot. Cf. sepak and trajang.

T-n ga'dah, m-m'ga'dah, to look up to the sky.

T'n'ghah (35), the middle; half; whilst, during. Cf. sparoh.
T'n'ghah du'a, one and a half.
T'n'ghah he'ri, mid-day.
T'n'ghah ja'lan, in the middle of the road; during a journey.
T'n'ghah me'kan, in the middle of a meal.
T'n'ghah me'lam, midnight.
T'n'ghah na'ik, when the sun is half way up, 9 a.m.
T'n'ghah ti'ga, two and a half.
T'n'ghah tu-rum', when the sun is half way down, 3 p.m.
O'rang t'n'ghah, middle man, mediator.
S-t'n'ghah, half, one half.
Sa'ma t'n'ghah, exactly in the middle.

Trg-gala (Sk.), a plough. Cf. bujak.

Trg-ga'ra, North-east.

Trg'g-lam', to sink.
Trg'g-lam'kan, to submerge.

Trg'kar, ber-trg'kar, to dispute, wrangle, quarrel. Cf. bantah.

Trg'king, m-mm'king, to reprove, scold. Cf. tynur and hardek.

Trg'kok, the back of the neck. Cf. lehir.
Bu'lu trg'kok, mane.

Trg-ko'ra, the skull, cranium.
**T-nong',** ber-t-nong', to practise divination. Cf. *tilek.*

**Tn'tang,** opposite to, facing; concerning, in regard to.

**Tn'tang ma'ta,** right in one's eyes.

**M-ni'lang,** to face, look directly at.

*Ber-tu-ta'yan d'yan,** opposite to.

**Tn't-ra** (Sk. *tantra*), army; also *bala tatra.*

**Tn'tu** (138), certain, sure. Cf. *uschaya* and *psti.*

**Ter-tn'tu,** settled, decided.

**Tn'tu-kan,** to decide, determine, settle.

*K-tn'tu-yan,* certainty.

**T-nun',** ber-t-nun', to weave.

**Tobat,** see *taubat.*

**To'dak,** sword-fish.

**Tofan,** see *taujan.*

**To'hor,** shallow. Cf. *chetek.*

**Tokek** = *tek,* q.v.

**To'lak,** m-no'lak, to push away, push back, repulse, reject. Cf. *sorong.*

**To'lak b-ha'ra,** ballast.

**To'leh,** m-no'lech, to look to one side, look back.

**To'long,** m-no'long, to help, assist. Cf. *bantu.*

*P-no'long,* assistant, helper.

*P-no'long bi-cha'ra,* advocate.

**To'lo-yan** and **per-to'lo-yan,** assistance.

**Tom'bak,** a spear. Cf. *limbing.*

**Ton'da,** m-nun'da, to tow (a ship or boat).

**Tong',** cask, barrel, tub, pail.

**Tong'kang,** a barge, lighter.

**Tong'kat,** a staff, stick, walking stick, prop.

**Tom'kat k-t'ak,** crutches.

**To'pi** (Hind.), a hat, especially sun hats. Cf. *chapian.*

**Bu'ka to'pi,** to take off one's hat.

**T-pat',** exactly.

**Bu'rat t-pat',** due west.

**Tpi,** edge, border, rim. Cf. *pinggir.*

**T'pok,** m-n'pok, to pat, strike with the palm of the hand. Cf. *tampar* and *kutok.*

**T'pok da'da,** to beat the breast.

**T'pok ta'ri,** to dance and clap the hands.

**T-pong',** flour.

**T-ra'jang,** to kick downwards with the sole of the foot. Cf. *sepak* and *inday.*


**Bu'lan t-rang',** moonlight.

**T-rang'kan,** to make clear, explain, prove, illuminate.

**T-ras',** the heart of timber, the hard wood at the centre of a tree.


**T-rek',** strong, excessive, as:

*I'kat t-rek',** to tie tightly.

*Pa'nas t-rek',** excessive heat.

**T-ri'ak,** ber-t-ri'ak, to shout, cry out, scream. Cf. *sru.*

**Tri'gu** (Port.), wheat. Cf. *gandum.*

**T-ri'ima,** m-n-ri'ima, to receive, accept, take. Cf. *sambot.*

**T-ri'ima kal'eh,** thank you (160).

**T-ri'parg,** biche de mer, edible sea slug.

**T-rom'pah,** wooden sandals, clogs. Cf. *cherpa.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malay Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T-rong',</td>
<td>the egg-plant,</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-ro'pong,</td>
<td>brinjal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-ru'na</td>
<td>young man, youth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-rus',</td>
<td>through, straight through,</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-rus' t-rang',</td>
<td>frankly, openly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ja'lan t-rus',</td>
<td>to go in a direct line.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-ru'isi,</td>
<td>to traverse, pass through.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-ru'sun,</td>
<td>a canal as a short cut between two rivers or two reaches of the same river.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-ru'si,</td>
<td>sulphuric acid, sulphate of copper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-tak',</td>
<td>m-n-tak', -kan, to chop, hack, give a cutting blow with a knife or sword. Cf. parang.</td>
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<td>T-tam'pan,</td>
<td>a cloth or kerchief worn on the left shoulder at ceremonies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-tap',</td>
<td>firm, steady, fixed, settled (in mind or in a place), permanent. Cf. tgo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-tap'kan,</td>
<td>to strengthen, confirm, settle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-ta'pi,</td>
<td>but, nevertheless; also tapi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T-tas',</td>
<td>to break open from within (as an egg when the chicken is hatched).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tt-kala (Sk.),</td>
<td>when, at the time when.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tu'a,</td>
<td>old (of age or of manufactured articles); deep (of colours).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'a mu'da,</td>
<td>old and young.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Me'rah tu'a,</td>
<td>deep red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'rang tu'a,</td>
<td>old people; parents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'ah,</td>
<td>good fortune, prosperity. Cf. untong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ber-tu'ah,</td>
<td>fortunate, lucky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'ai,</td>
<td>m-nu'ai, to reap, cut padi with a small knife called punai. Cf. ktam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu-a'la</td>
<td>(Port.), towel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'am,</td>
<td>hot fomentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'an,</td>
<td>master, owner; Mr., sir; you (6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'an b-sar',</td>
<td>the head of a firm, senior in office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu-an-ham'ba,</td>
<td>sir (in writings).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'an k-chil',</td>
<td>junior in office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'an ru'mah,</td>
<td>landlord of a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'an tu'nah,</td>
<td>landlord.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'an-ku,</td>
<td>my lord (used in addressing princes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yang di-per-tu'an,</td>
<td>his majesty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ber-tu'an-kan,</td>
<td>to serve a person, take a person as one's master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu-arg',</td>
<td>m-nu-arg', to pour, pour out. Cf. churah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'ba,</td>
<td>a plant the root of which is used to stupefy fish in a river in order to catch them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'bir,</td>
<td>a pit, hollow, deep place in the sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'boh,</td>
<td>the body. Cf. badan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-ka's tu'boh,</td>
<td>that which has touched the body, clothes presented as a token of affection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ber-p-lok' tu'boh,</td>
<td>to fold the arms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'doh,</td>
<td>m-nu'doh, to accuse, bring a charge against. Cf. da'awa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'do-han,</td>
<td>accusation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'dong,</td>
<td>m-nu'dong, to cover with a cloth, veil or other object. Cf. tutop and slimut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'dong k-pa la,</td>
<td>head-covering,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu'dong mu'ka,</td>
<td>veil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tu’dong sù’ji, dish cover.  
Tu’don-gyan, a lid or cover.

Tu’han, God, the Lord. Cf. Allah.  
K-tu’ha-nan, divinity.

Tu’joh, seven. (For derived forms see ampat).

Tu’ju, m-nu’ju (149), to aim, aim at, go in the direction of.  
S-tu’ju, with the same aim or purpose, in accord with, in keeping with.

Tu’kang, workman, artisan. Cf. jurn.

Tu’kang à’yer, water carrier.  
Tu’kang ba’tu, mason, bricklayer.  
Tu’kang b-si’, blacksmith.  
Tu’kang chap’, printer.  
Tu’kang chat’, painter.  
Tu’kang chu’kor, barber.  
Tu’kang jā’hit, tailor.  
Tu’kang ka’bun, shoemaker.  
Tu’kang ka’yu, carpenter.  
Tu’kang k-bun’, gardener.  
Tu’kang mas’, goldsmith.  
Tu’kang o’bat, apothecary, druggist.  
Tu’kang p-ri’ok b-la’ga, potter.  
Tu’kang ro’ti, baker.  
Tu’kang s-pa’tu, shoemaker.  
Tu’kang wong’, cashier.  
Bu’rang tu’kang, nightjar.

Tu’kar, m-nè’kar, to change one thing for another, exchange; barter. Cf. ganti and obab.  
Tu’kar wong’, to change money.

Tu’kol, a hammer; also tukol bsi. Cf. pekol.

Tu-la’dan, model, example. Cf. chonto.

Tu’lah (Ar.), misfortune as the result of a curse, calamity.

Tu’larga, bone.  
Tu’lang b-la’kang, backbone.  
Tu’lang k-ring’, shin bone.  
Tu’lang mu’du, cartilage.  
Tu’lang p-ru’hu, ribs of a boat.  
Tu’lang ru’sok, ribs.  
Ban’ting tu’lang, to exert oneself.  
O’tak tu’lang, marrow.

Tu’lat, three days hence. Cf. lasa.

Tu’len (Jav.). real, genuine = Malay swyooh and tuta.

Tu’li, deaf. Cf. pkal.: and buta.

Tu’lis, m-nul’sis, to write, draw, delineate. Cf. surat and ka-rang.

Tu’lis gam’bar, to draw a picture.  
Tu’lis m-nul’sis, writing, clerical work.  
Ju’ru tu’lis, secretary, clerk.  
Tu’li-san, writing, handwriting.

Tu’lus, sincere, honest, straightforward; also tulus ekhlas.  
Tu’lus hu’ti, sincere.

Tum’barg, to fall (of trees). Cf. rbah and roboh.

Tum’boh, ber-tum’boh, to grow, spring up, sprout. Cf. tunas.

Tum’boh-tum’bo-han, plants in general.  
K-tum’bo-han, small-pox. Cf. chachur.

Tum’bok, m-nun’bok, to strike with the end of a pole or with the fist; to pound in a mortar. Cf. tinju and gochoh.

Tum’bok l’i’du, the smallest kind of Malay dagger.  
Tum’bok pa’di, to husk rice by pounding in a mortar.
Tu'mit, the heel.
Tu'm'ah, m-nun'pah, -kan, to spill, pour out. Cf. churah.
Tu'm'ang, m-nun'pang, to lodge, sojourn, live temporarily as in a house or on a vessel.
Tu'm'ang-kan, to board a person in a house or on a vessel.
Ru'mah tum-pa'yan, an inn.
Tu'm'at, to stop up, plug. Cf. sumbat.
Tu'm'ok, a group of persons. Cf. klumpok.
Tu'm'ol, blunt. Cf. tajam.
Tu'nai and warg tu'nai, cash, ready money.
Tu'nang, ber-tu'nang, to betroth. Tu-na'yan, betrothed, fianceé.
Tu'nas, ber-tu'nas, a sprout; to sprout.
Tu'nok, m-nun'dok, to bow the head or body, make a bow, bend down. Cf. sugkor.
Tu'ng'gal, solitary, sole, only, unique.
A'nak tu'ng'gal, only child.
Tu'ng'gang, m-nung'gang, to ride (on horseback). Cf. kudara.
Tu'ng'gang long'gang, head over heels, headlong.
Tu'ng'gu, m-nung'gu, -i, to watch, guard, wait. Cf. jaga and nanti.
P-nung'gu, a watchman.
P-nung'gu pin'tu, a porter, gate-keeper.
P-nung'gu pn-ja'ra, prison warder.
Tu'ng'gul, a banner, flag. Cf. punji and buderu.
Tu'ng'gul, the stump of a tree.
Tu'nang, roots such as those of the mangrove, which shoot out from the stem. Cf. akar, banir and jagkar.
Tu'n'ok, m-nun'jok, -kan, to point, point out, indicate, show. Cf.unjok.
T-tun'jok, the forefinger.
Tu'n'jong, water-lily.
Tu'n'tut, m-nun'tut, to seek for, pursue, search after (especially knowledge, vengeance, etc.). Cf. chari.
Tu'n'tut bêla, to seek vengeance.
Tu'n'tut il'mu, to search for knowledge.
Tu'pai, squirrel.
Tu'run, m-nu'run, to descend (46 b), go down; to be descended from; to come up (of a storm of wind or rain).
Tu'run ka'pal, to go on board a ship from a pier or wharf. Cf. naik.
Tu'run k-da'rat or tu'run da'rat, to land, disembark.
Tu'run t-mu'run, in successive generations.
Hu'ju; mu' tu-run', rain is coming.
Na'ik tu-run', to go up and down (as a road in hilly country).
Tu'run-kan, to let down, lower.
K-tu'run-kan, generation, genealogy, descendants.
Tu'rut, m-mu'rut, to follow, succeed, imitate, obey, conform to. Cf. ikut.
Tu'rut p-ven'tah, to obey.
M-mu'rut, according to, as, like.
Ber-tu-rut-tu'rut, one after another, successively.
Tu'top, m-mu'top, -kan, to cover, close up, shut up. Cf. katop and tudog.
Tu' top j-nang', the upper post of a screen or partition.
Tu' top ti-arg', wall-plate.
Tu'to-pan, a cover.
Tu'tor, ber-tu'tor, to speak, talk. Cf. kata and chakap.

U

Ubah, see obah.
U'ban, grey hair: grey (of the hair).
U'bi, any tuberous root, especially the potato.
U'bi ng-ya'la, potato.
U'bi ka'yu, tapioca.
U'bi k-la'di, the yam.

U'bin and bu'tu u'bin, flooring tiles: (in Singapore) granite.
U-bun-u' bun, the crown of the head, the opening between the parts of the skull in young children, the fontanel.
U-bur-u' bur, jellyfish.
U'chap, m-ru'chap, to say, utter, pronounce (as prayers, thanksgivings, etc.). Cf. sbot.
U'dang, prawn, shrimp; also hidang, q.v.
U-da'ra, the air, atmosphere, sky. Cf. hawa.
U'dek, upper waters of a river, interior of a country. Cf. hulu and hilir.
Mu'dek, to ascend a river, go upstream.
U'got, m-nyu'got, to threaten.
U'jar, to say, speak.
U'ji, m-nyu'ji, to test, examine, assay (as metals). Ba'tu u'ji, touchstone.
U'kir, m-ru'kir, to engrave, carve.
U'kop, to perfume with incense.
U'kor, m-ru'kor, to measure (length). Cf. sukut.
K'dyu u'kor, rule, measure.
'U'lama (Ar.), learned men; plural of 'ulim.
U'lang, m-ru'lang, -i, to repeat, go or do repeatedly. U-la'gan, repetition; the chorus of a song.
U'lar, serpent, snake.
U lar na'yu, a dragon, fabulous serpent.
U'lat, maggot, worm. U'lat bu'lu bu'lu, hairy caterpillar.
Ulu, see hulu.
U'mat (Ar.), people, nation.
Umbi, roots above ground at the foot of a tree. Cf. akar.
Um'but, the soft edible heart at the top of a palm tree.
'U'mor (Ar.), life time, age, length of life. S'umor hi'dop, all one's life.
Um-pa'ma and u-pa'ma (Sk.), like, resembling. Um-pa'ma-nya, for instance.
Um-pa'ma, like, similar to. Um-pa'ma-kan, to compare, liken. Per-um-pa'ma'an, proverb, parable.
Um'pan, bait for a fishing line or a trap.
Um'pat, m-ru'pat, to slander, abuse, revile.
Un-dang-un'dang, laws, regulations.
Un' di, lot. Bu-ar' un'di, to cast lots.
Un'dor, to retire, go back, retreat.
Un'dor-kan, to withdraw, draw back.
Ung'ku, a title of Malay chiefs.  Cf. tungku.

U‘rgu, purple.

Un'jok, m-ryn'jok, -kan, to hold out anything in the hand, show to a person.  Cf. tunjok and hulor.

Un'jok-kan ta'rgan, to hold out the hand.

Un'jur and b-lun'jur, stretched out (of the legs).  Cf. julor.

Un'tong, profit, benefit, fortune, destiny.

Un'tong ba'ik, good fortune.

Un'tong ja-hut' and un'tong ma'larg, bad fortune.

Un'tut, elephantiasis.

U'pah, pay, wages.  Cf. gaji.  O'rang u'pa-han, hired man.

U'pam, m-ryn'pam, to polish, burnish.  Cf. chanai.

Ter-u'pam, polished.

Upama, see umpama.

Up'ti (Sk.), tribute.

U-pa'ya (Sk.), means, resources.

Da'ya u-pa'ya, resources, means of doing things.

U'peh, the flower sheath of certain palms, used to make buckets, etc.

U'rai, m-ngu'rai, to untie, undo, open.  Cf. buka.

'Mas' u'rai, gold dust.

U'rap, m-ngu'rapot, to rub with oil or cosmetics.

U'rat, nerve, vein, muscle, sinew.

U'rat da'rah, vein.

U'rat pu'teh, nerve.

Sa'lah u'rat, sprain.

U'rut, m-ngu'rut, to rub with the hands.

U'sah, need, necessity; to be necessary.  Cf. wajib.

Tu'u'sah, there is no need, never mind.

U'sa-ha (Sk.), diligence, continued effort.  Cf. raja.

Ber-u'sa-ha, diligent.

U'su-ha'kan di'ri, to be industrious, be diligent.

U'sek, m-ngu'sek, to annoy, vex, plague, worry.

U'si-a (Sk.), age, length of life.  Cf. umor.

U'sir, m-ngu'sir, to pursue, chase.  Cf. hambat.

U'song, m-ngu'song, to carry on a pole or litter or stretcher.  Cf. taudu.

U-tama (Sk.), excellent, best; also terutama.

U-ta'ra (Sk.), the North.

U-tar-utar, a small round shield.

U'tus, m-ngu'tus, to send an embassy.

U'tu-san, ambassador, envoy.

U-ap' or wap', steam, vapour.

W.

Wa'fat (Ar.), dead; usually mati.

Wa'hi (Ar.), revelation, vision; also wahu.

Wajib (Ar.), necessary, indispensable, obligatory.  Cf. usah.

Wah' (132), an exclamation of astonishment or disgust.

Wa'kaf (Ar.), endowment, bequest (for religious purposes).

Wa'kil (Ar.), agent, representative, manager, attorney.

 Wak'tu (Ar.), time, period; at the time when, while.  Cf. tempo.
Li'ma wak'tu, the five stated hours of prayer, namely, suboh, dloha, asar, maghrib and 'isha.

Wali (Ar.), governor.

Wang', money; in the native currency 1 wang = 10 duit.

Wang' 'mas', gold money.

Wang' ker'kus, paper money, notes.

Wang' tu'nai, ready money, cash.

Bu-ang' wang', to waste money.

Bu'nga wang', interest on money.

Cha'ri wang', to earn money.

Wargi (Jav.), sweet smelling, fragrant. Cf. harom.

Wap, see nap.

Warith and waris (Ar.), heir, inheritor.

Was-sang'ka (Sk.), doubts, uncertainty, anxiety, perplexity.

Was'i-at (Ar.), will, testament; also surat wasiat.

Was'was (Ar.), evil suggestion, temptation.

Wa'yang, a theatrical performance.

Ma'in wa'yang, to act in a theatre.

Ru'mah wa'yang, a theatre.

Wazir (Ar.), vizier, prime minister. Cf. mutri.

Werna (Sk.), colour.

Wer'ta (Sk.), news, information, report. Cf. brita and khabar.

Wer'ta-kan to report, inform of.

Wolanda, see blandu.

Wringin = brigin, q.v.

Ya'ani (Ar.), that is to say, that is. Cf. ia'itu.

Ya-hu'di (Ar.), Jew, Jewish; also Jahudi and Jaudi.

Ya'kin (Ar.), certainty, conviction, earnestness, eagerness, zeal.

Ya'kut (Pers.), hyacinths, rubies, and some other precious stones.

Yam-tu'an, a corruption of yang di-pertuan; see yarg.

Yang' (Jav.), God; found as a derivative in the words: Ka-ya'ngan, the heaven of Hindu mythology. Cf. shorga and indra.

Sun-bah'yang, worship; see sambah-yang.

Yang (20, 21) who, what, which; (34) used to form the ordinal numbers; (92, 93) used to form the superlative degree of adjectives.

Yang di-per-tu'an, his majesty.

Yang ma'ha mu-ti'a, his highness, his excellency.

Yatim (Ar.), orphaned; orphan; also anak yatim. Cf. piatu.

Yaum' (Ar.), day.

Yo-gi'a (Sk.), in the phrase: S-yo-gi'a-nya, it is seemly.

Z

Za'bur (Ar.), the book of Psalms, also kitab zubur. Cf. mazmur.

Zait' (Ar.), olive.

Za'man (Ar.), time, epoch, age. Cf. kala, masa and waktu.

Za'man ber-zu'man, for successive generations.
| **Za'man d-hu'lu**, in olden times. | **Zi'na**, ber-zi'na, adultery, fornication; to commit adultery. |
| **Za'man s-ka'rauj**, the present time. | **Zi'rah** and ba'ju zi'rah (Pers.), coat of mail. |
| **A'khir za'man**, the last time, the end of the ages. | **Zm'rud** (Pers.), an emerald. |
| **Zat**, see ðhat. | **Zu'fa** (Ar.), hyssop. |
APPENDIX.

The Numerals.

One, satu, s-.  
Two, dua.  
Three, tiga. 
Four, ampat. 
Five, lima.  
Six, anam.  
Seven, tujuh. 
Eight, delapan. 
Nine, sembilan. 
Ten, s-puloh. 
Eleven, s-blas.  
Twelve, dua blas. 
Thirteen, tiga blas. 
Twenty, dua puloh. 
Twenty-one, dua puloh satu or dua lekor. 
Twenty-two, dua puloh dua or dua lekor. 
Thirty, tiga puloh.  
Thirty-one, tiga puloh satu. 
One hundred, s-ratus.  
One hundred and one, s-ratus satu. 
One hundred and ten, s-ratus s-puloh. 
One hundred and twenty, s-ratus dua puloh. 
One thousand, s-ribu. 
Ten thousand, s-laksu. 
One hundred thousand, s-akti. 
One million, s-juta.

Colours.

Black, hitam.  
Blue, biru. 
Brown, hitam manis. 
Green, hijau. 
Grey, klabu. 

Pink, merah muda.  
Purple, ungu. 
Red, merah, merah taw. 
White, putih. 
Yellow, kuning.

Clothing and Household Affairs.

Accounts, kira-kira. 
Air, to, form, arginkan. 
Almeirah, almari. 
Bassin, magok, bokor. 
Basket, bakul. 
Bath-room, tnpat mandi. 
Bed, tempat tidur. 
Bed-room, bilek tidor. 
Bell, locheng. 
Belt, ikat pinggang. 
Bill, surat hutang. 
Blanket, simut. 
Book, buku.

Bottle, botol. 
Box, pti. 
Broom, pyapu. 
Brush, brus. 
Bucket (dipper), timbu. 
Bundle, bungkus. 
Button, kaching. 
Candle, lilin, dian. 
Candlestick, kaki lilin. 
Ceiling, langit-langit. 
Chair, kursi, krusi. 
Charcoal, anang kau. 
Chicks (sun-blinds), bidai.
Clean, bersih.
Clean, to, chuchi.
Clock, jam.
Cloth, kain.
Clothes, pakaian.
Coat, baju.
Comb, sikat rambut.
Cotton (thread), bung.
Cup, mangkok.
Cupboard, almari.
Curtain (mosquito), klambu.
Curtain (window), tirai.
Dish, pinggan.
Door, pintu.
Drain, longkang.
Drawer, laci.
Dry in the air, to, anginkan.
Dry in the sun, to, jinor.
Dust, habok.
Dust, to, sapu habok.
Eat, to, makan.
Envelope, sarung surat.
Extinguish, to, padam.
Family, isi rumah, kaum kuarga.
Firewood, kayu api.
Flannel, kain panas.
Flannel shirt, kemeja panas.
Floor, lantai.
Flower pot, pasu bunga.
Fold, to, lipat.
Food, makanan.
Fork, garpu.
Glass, glas.
Hammer, pinakol.
Handkerchief, sapu tangan.
Hat, topi.
Ink, tinta.
Iron, to, strika.
Kerosine, minyak banah.
Key, anak kunci.
Kitchen, dapur.
Knife, pisau.
Lamp, lampu, plita.
Lamp glass, chorong.
Lamp wick, sumbu.
Letter, surat.
Light a lamp, to, pasang lampu.
Lock, kunci.
Lock, to, kuncikan.
Long chair, kursi panjang.
Mat, tikar.
Matches, korek api, machis.
Mattress, tilam.
Measure, to (length), ukor.
Measure, to (capacity), sulat.
Medicine, obat.
Mirror, chermin muka.
Mosquito, nyamok.
Mosquito net, klambu.
Nail, paku.
Needle, jarom.
Newspaper, surat khabar.
Oil, minyak.
Padlock, kunci marga.
Paper, kertas.
Pail, tong.
Pay, to, bayer.
Picture, gambar.
Pillow, bantal.
Pillow case, sarung bantal.
Pin, pinit.
Plate, piring.
Pocket, korek.
Saucer, piring.
Scissors, gunting.
Screw, paku.
Sew, to, jahit.
Sheet, slimut.
Shirt, kemeja.
Shoes, kasut, spatu.
Singlet, baju dalam.
Soap, sabon.
Socks, sarung kaki.
Sofa, kauchi.
Spectacles, chermin mata.
Sponge, span, lumut karang.
Spoon, sendok, sudu.
Stairs, tangga.
Starch, kanji.
Stockings, sarung kaki.
Sweep, to, sapu, gosok.
Table, meja.
Table-cloth, kain meja.
Table, to lay the, taroh meja.
Table, to wait at, jagar meja.
Tailor (Chinese), tukang jahit.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tailor (Indian), dirzi.</th>
<th>Wall (partition), dinding.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teapot, tepot teh.</td>
<td>Wall (outside), tembok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thimble, didal.</td>
<td>Wash, to, chuhi, basoh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread, buang.</td>
<td>Washerman, dhobi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth-pick, korek gigi.</td>
<td>Wash-tub, toog kayu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towel, tuwah.</td>
<td>Watch, jam kehil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tray, dulag.</td>
<td>Weigh, to, timbang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trousers, suar.</td>
<td>White ant, smut putch, anai-anai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbrella, payong.</td>
<td>Wick, sambu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vest, baju dalam.</td>
<td>Window, judela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages, gaji.</td>
<td>Write, to, tulis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Foods and Cookery.**

| Almond, klapang.       | Fruit, buah.                  |
| Bake, to, panggang.    | Fry, to, goreng.              |
| Bamboo shoots, rhong.  | Ghee, minyak sapi, gi.        |
| Banana, pisang.        | Ginger, halia.                |
| Beans, kachang.        | Goose, aygsa.                 |
| Beef, dagi1g lmbu.    | Gravy, kuah.                  |
| Boil, to, rbus.        | Guava, jambu biji.            |
| Bread, roti.           | Heart, jantung.               |
| Bread fruit, sukun.    | Honey, ager madu.             |
| Brinjal, trong.        | Ice, ager batu.               |
| Butter, mtega.         | Ice cream, ais krim.          |
| Cabbage, kobis.        | Indian corn, jagong.          |
| Cake, kueh.            | Jack fruit, magka.            |
| Capon, ayam kumbiri.   | Kitchen, dapur.               |
| Cayenne pepper, lada merah. | Langsat, langsat.         |
| Charcoal, arang kayu.  | Lard, minyak babi.           |
| Cheese, keji.          | Leg, kaki.                    |
| Chicken, ayam kehil.   | Lemonade, ager manis.         |
| Chop. to, chinchang.   | Lime, limau asam, limau nipsis. |
| Chutney, chatni.       | Liver, huti.                  |
| Coco-nut, klapa.       | Lobster, budang gula.         |
| Coffee, kopi.          | Malacca syrup, gula hitam, gula Malaka. |
| Corn (Indian), jagor.  | Mango, magga.                 |
| Crab, ktm.             | Mangosteen, maggis.           |
| Cucumber, timon.       | Marrow, otak tulang.          |
| Curry, gulai, kari.    | Meat, dagi1g.                 |
| Custard apple, buah nonah. | Milk, susu.                  |
| Dates, khurma.         | Mushroom, chundawan.          |
| Duck, itek.            | Mustard, ssavi.               |
| Duku, duku.            | Mutton, dagi1g kambing.       |
| Durian, durian.        | Onion, bawang.                |
| Egg, tlor.             | Orange, limau manis.          |
| Fish, ikan.            | Oven, dapur.                  |
| Flour, tpong.          | Ox tail, ekor lmbu.           |
| Pudding, *kueh*. | Tea (infused), *ayer teh*. |
| Rice (in the husk), *padi*. | Turtle, *pyu*. |
| Rice (husked), *bras*. | Vegetables, *sayur*. |
| Rice (cooked), *nasi*. | Vinegar, *chuka*. |

**Horses and Carriages.**

| Bit, *lajam*. | Oil, *miyak*. |
| Brush, *brus*. | Pair (of horses) *jori*. |
| Drive, to, *pyang ras*. | Saddle, *plana*, *selu*. |
| Hoof, *kuku*. | Sweep, to, *sapan*. |
| Horse, *kuda*. | Swelling, *bigkak*. |
| Kick, to, *tuang* | Traces, *jut*. |
| Lame, *tempeng* | Vicious, *jahat*. |
| Lamp, *plita*, *lampu*. | Walk a horse, *jalankan kuda*. |
| Mane, *bulu* tngkok. | Wheel, *roda*. |
| Mare, *kuda* *bituna*. | Whip, *chabak*. |
| Medicine, *obat*. | |
## The Human Body

| Abdomen, prot. | Heel, tuntit. |
| Ankle, mata kaki | Joints, sudil. |
| Armpit, ktk. | Knee, lutut. |
| Artery, urat darah. | Leg, kaki. |
| Back, bahu. | Lip, bibir. |
| Beard, janggut. | Liver, hati. |
| Blood, darah. | Loins, yangkat paha. |
| Body, badan, tubuh. | Lungs, parau-parau. |
| Bone, tulang. | Moustache, musai, kumis. |
| Brains, otak. | Mouth, mulut. |
| Brow, kuning. | Nerves, urat puteh. |
| Cheek, pipi. | Nose, hidung. |
| Chest, dada. | Nostril, lobang hidung. |
| Chin, dagu. | Palm (of the hand), tapak tangan. |
| Ear, telinga. | Perspiration, ploh. |
| Elbow, siku. | Phlegm, dahak. |
| Eye, mata. | Pulse, nadi. |
| Eyeball, biji mata. | Shin, tulang kiri. |
| Eyebrow, bulu kiri. | Shoulder, bahu. |
| Eyelash, bulu mata. | Shoulder blade, blikat. |
| Eyelid, klopak mata. | Side, rusok. |
| Face, muka. | Skin, kulit. |
| Finger, jari. | Skull, tigkorak. |
| Finger nail, kuku jari. | Sole (of the foot), tapak kaki. |
| Flesh, daging. | Spittle, ludah. |
| Foot, kaki. | Tears, ayer-mata. |
| Forehead, dahi. | Thigh, paha. |
| Gums, gusi. | Throat (windpipe), kromkong. |
| Hair (of the body), bulu rambut. | Toe, jari kaki. |
| Hair (of the head), rambut. | Tongue, lidah. |
| Hand, tangan. | Tooth, gigi. |
| Head, kepal. | Vein, urat darah. |
| Heart, janget. | Waist, pinggang. |

## Diseases

| Abortion, buang amok. | Bleeding, kluar darah. |
| Abscess, barah. | Blindness, buta. |
| Ague, demam kurai. | Boil, bisul. |
| Amenorrhcea, berhenti darah. | Bronchitis, ssak bulu, lla. |
| Asthma, ssak lada, lla. | Bubo, mangga. |
| Atrophy, krus kring. | Burn, terbakar. |
| Baldness, botak, gundol. | Calculus, bulu-batuan. |
Cancer, puru.
Cataract, bulat.
Catarrh, slsmah.
Cholera, muntah berak.
Cold, slsmah.
Colic, mulas, chika.
Constipation, sbmit.
Consumption, batok kriy.
Convulsion, saucan.
Cough, batok.
Cramps, mulas.
Deafness, pkak, tuli.
Debility, klmah.
Diabetes, kuching manis.
Diarrhoea, buang-buang ayaer.
Diphtheria, srwawa.
Dislocation, pelchok.
Dropsy, smbap.
Dumb, bisu, klu.
Dysentery, buang ayaer darah.
Dysmenorrhoea, sygugot.
Dyspepsia, pyakit ta'hajam.
Elephantiasis, mntut.
Epidemic, sampar.
Epilepsy, gila.
Evacuate, to (the bowels), buang ayaer berak.
Exctracting teeth, chabot gigi.
Fever, dnam.
Fever and aigue, dnam kura.
Fever typhoid, dnam kpiu'un.
Flatulence, sudawa.
Fracture of bone, patah tulay.
Freckles, tahi laLAT.
Gonorrhoea, sakit knching.
Gravel, batu-batuan.
Harelip, bibir sumbing.
Headache, sakit kpedia.
Hemorrhage, kluar darah.
Hemorrhoids, bawasir, wasi{h.
Hiccough, sdu.
Humpbacked, bongkok.
Hydrocele, borot.
Impotence, matte puchok.
Indigestion, nakanan ta'hajam.
Inflammation, bngkak.
Insanity, gila.
Insomnia, ta'bolek tidor.
Intermittent fever, dnam kura.
Itch, kudis.
Jaundice, mmbang.
Leprosy, kusta.
Leuchorrhea, puteh-putehan.
Lumbago, sgai piggary.
Malaria, dnam.
Mania, gila.
Measles, champak.
Menses, datang bulan.
Miscarrriage, gugor anak.
Moles, tahi lafat.
Mumps, bngok.
Nausea, loyu.
Nerve, urat puteh.
Ophthalmia, sakit mata.
Palpitation, dbar.
Palsy, tepok.
Paralysis, tepok.
Phthisis, batok kriy.
Piles, bawasir, wasi{h.
Pleurisy, tikam-tikam.
Pox, small, chachar, ktumbohan.
Rheumatism, sgai, sLuclh.
Ringworm kuru.
Scurvy, saratan.
Semen, nni.
Small-pox, chachar, ktumbohan.
Sores, tokuk.
Sprain, salal urat.
Stomach-ache, sakit prot.
Sunstroke, punah mata-hari.
Syphilis, sakit prempuan.
Toothache, sakit gigi.
Tumour, bisul ta'hermutu.
Ulcer, puru.
Urine, ayeur kuching.
Vaccination, ta'am chachar.
Varicose veins, urat terkluar.
Vomiting, muntah.
Whooping cough, batok salak.
Worms, chaching.
Wounds, luka.
### Timbers in Local use.

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<td>Selangan batu, slayan batu</td>
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### Nautical Terms.

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<td>Bilge, ayer ruang</td>
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<td>Clear, trog</td>
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<td>Drift, to, hangut</td>
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<td>Float, to, timbol</td>
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<td>Foul, tersangkot</td>
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<td>Galley, dapur</td>
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<td>Halyards, signal, tali bndera</td>
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<td>Hard over, chkar</td>
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<td>Hawser, tali huar</td>
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<td>Heave up, to (windlass), abis</td>
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<td>Heave up, to (anchor), bongkar sa’uh</td>
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<td>Heave the lead, to huang duga or prm</td>
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<td>Knot, simpol</td>
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<td>Land, darut</td>
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<td>Lead line, tali duga or tali prm</td>
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<td>Leaky, bochor</td>
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<td>Leeward, di bawah angin</td>
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<td>Lighter, tokgang</td>
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<td>Lighthouse, rumah api</td>
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<td>Lighting, kit</td>
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<td>Lights, lampu, plita</td>
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<td>Lower away, to, ari</td>
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<td>Make fast, to, ikat</td>
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<td>Mud, lumpur</td>
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<td>Oar, dayog</td>
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<td>Port, kiri</td>
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<td>English</td>
<td>Bahasa Indonesia</td>
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<td>Pump, bomba.</td>
<td>Stern, huritan.</td>
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<td>Quartermaster, juru-mudi.</td>
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<td>Raft, rakit.</td>
<td>Strait, slat.</td>
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<td>Rain, hujan.</td>
<td>Supercargo, chinchu.</td>
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<td>Rain, heavy, hujan lebat.</td>
<td>Surf, pchakan ombak.</td>
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<td>Rain, light, hujan rintek-rintek.</td>
<td>Swell, alun.</td>
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<td>Rigging, tali-tauli.</td>
<td>Tacking, berpal-pal.</td>
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<td>Rock, batu.</td>
<td>Thunder, yuroh.</td>
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<td>Rope, tali.</td>
<td>Tow, to, tonga.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rudder, kmudi.</td>
<td>Twine, tali kchil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sail, layer.</td>
<td>Vessel European (kapal).</td>
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<td>Sailing ship, kapal layer.</td>
<td>Vessel (native), prahu.</td>
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<td>Sailor, khalasi, anak prahu.</td>
<td>Waterspout, puting bliong.</td>
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<td>Sand, pasir.</td>
<td>Wave, ombak, glombay.</td>
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<td>Sand-bank, bting.</td>
<td>Wind, angin.</td>
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<td>Sea, laut.</td>
<td>Windward, di atas angin.</td>
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<td>Sea-sick, mubok laut.</td>
<td>Wire rope, tali bsi, tali kawat.</td>
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<td>Shallow, tobor, chtek.</td>
<td>Wire, dawai.</td>
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<td>Shark, ikan gel.</td>
<td>Smokestack, chorong.</td>
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<td>Ship, kapal.</td>
<td>Splice, to, sambong.</td>
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<td>Shore, pantai, darat.</td>
<td>Starboard, kauan.</td>
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<td>Sink, to, tuhun.</td>
<td>Steady helm, tyer kmudi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slack away chain, to, aria rantai.</td>
<td>Steam, wip.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slack tide, uger tuay.</td>
<td>Steamer, kapal api.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steer, pyany kmudi.</td>
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The Countries of the World.

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<th>English</th>
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<td>Acheen, negri Aceh.</td>
<td>Holland, negri Blunda.</td>
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<td>Amboyna, pulan Ambun.</td>
<td>India, negri Hindi.</td>
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<td>America, negri Merikan.</td>
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<td>Australia, negri Strelia.</td>
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<td>Batavia, Bessi.</td>
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<td>Bengal, negri Buggula.</td>
<td>Malacca, Mlakn.</td>
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<td>Bombay, Bombl.</td>
<td>Malaya, tanah Mlayu.</td>
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<td>Persia, negri Farsi.</td>
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<td>Celebes, Slebes.</td>
<td>Portugal, negri Portugal.</td>
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<td>Ceylon, Selon.</td>
<td>Russia, negri Russia.</td>
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<td>China, negri China.</td>
<td>Siam, negri Siam.</td>
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<td>Egypt, negri Masir.</td>
<td>Singapore, Singapura and Slat.</td>
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<td>England, negri Inggris or Inglan.</td>
<td>Spain, negri Spayol.</td>
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<td>Europe, negri Irpanah.</td>
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<td>Greece, negri Grika.</td>
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The Points of the Compass.

| North, utura.    | South, slatan.          |
| North-east, timor bant. | South-west, barat daya. |
| East, timor.     | West, barat.          |
| South-east, bygara. | North-west, barat bant. |
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