A MALAY–ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BY

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(Straits Settlements Civil Service).

PART I.
(ALIF TO ZA.)

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# Malay-English Dictionary

The letter *alif*; the alphabetical symbol for the number *i* in the *abjad*, q. v.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>aba</em></td>
<td>I. Glow, warmth, C. and S.; (Kedah) behaba, v. haba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. The smallest imaginable atom; C. and S. (=q. hama?)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III. Also <em>abah</em>, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ibâ’</em></td>
<td>Arab. Refusal; rejection; disobedience; unwillingness.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ibtida’</em></td>
<td>Arab. Beginning; commencement; exordium.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>abtar</em></td>
<td>Arab. Curtailed; docked; shortened in the tail.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><em>abjad</em></td>
<td>[Arab.: a composite word made up of the first four letters of the alphabet arranged in their ancient order.] The alphabet following the old order of the letters—an order still observed in Hebrew; the numerical alphabet, each letter having a successive numerical value, viz.:—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>abad</em></td>
<td>Arab. Eternity; the endless future. Daripada azal datang kapada abad: from the endless past to the endless future; Bust. Sal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><em>abadî’</em></td>
<td>Arab. Eternal; everlasting.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><em>abadiyyat</em></td>
<td>Arab. Eternity.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>abar</em></td>
<td>Mengabar: to check or restrain anything in motion; Kl.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>abor</em></td>
<td>Mengabor: to lavish; to waste; to be prodigal in expenditure; cf. ambor and tabor.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><em>ibrahim</em></td>
<td>Arab. Abraham.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>abras</em></td>
<td>Arab. Leprous.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>abarak</em></td>
<td>Arab. Mica.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>abus</em></td>
<td>I. A small coin; the tenth portion of a timah or kepeng; Kl. Also <em>habus</em>.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II. (Kedah.) The name of a tree (unidentified).</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>abis</em></td>
<td>Better <em>habis</em>, q. v.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ab’ad</em></td>
<td>Arab. More remote; far distant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{ABANG}</td>
<td>\textbf{UTARA}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>\textbf{abang.}</td>
<td>\begin{itemize}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abok.}</td>
<td>Dust, chaff, powder; = \textit{habok}, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abélor.}</td>
<td>[Pers. بُلْر.] Crystal; clear white of the eyes; (Kedah) piebald, of a horse; the name of a medicinal shrub, = \textit{lala pahit}; Kl. Also \textit{habélor}, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abilah.}</td>
<td>Pers. Chicken-pox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{iblis.}</td>
<td>Arab. Satan; the arch-fiend; a spirit of evil. \textit{Adat iblis}: evil customs; laws inspired by the spirit of evil; Ht. Abd., 415. \textit{Iblis laut dan iblis darat}: sea-devils and land-devils; Muj. 84. \textit{Ntschaya jatoh-lah aku ka-dalam kéluboran jélantek iblís}: I should certainly have tumbled into the pitfalls of Satan; Ht. Abd., 448.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{ébam.}</td>
<td>See \textit{bam}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{ibn.}</td>
<td>Arab. Child; son; descendant. \textit{Ibnus-sulí}: &quot;a son of the road,&quot;—i.e., a traveller; a wayfarer. Between two proper names, the form \textit{bin} is used—i.e., \textit{Mat bin Déris}: \textit{Mat}, the son of Déris. Cf. \textit{banú} and \textit{baní}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abentara.}</td>
<td>A herald; v. \textit{bentara}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abau.}</td>
<td>(Kedah.) A land tortoise common in marshy ground, and very destructive to \textit{padi}. Also \textit{abau kékura}; v. \textit{kura}. \textit{Main a.}: (Kedah) amor lesbicus; (Riau-Johor) main tampok labu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abu.}</td>
<td>I. Ash; cinders. \begin{itemize} \item \textit{Jikalau tuwan hêndak ka-Jambî}, Ambil che' Tahir juru batu-nya; \item \textit{Jikalau tuwan hêndâkkan kami}, Bakar-lah ayer ambiil abu-nya: if you desire to marry me, burn water and collect the ashes thereof,—a proverbial setting of an impossible task. \item Sudah jadi abu arang: it has long been dust and ashes (literally: cinders and charcoal); it is ancient history. Prov. \end{itemize}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abu.}</td>
<td>II. Arab. Father; owner; possessor. \textit{Abu bakr} (in Malay usually pronounced \textit{Abu bakar}, and often contracted to \textit{Bakar}): a proper name; &quot;the father of the maiden,&quot; the name of Muhammad's first successor, who was so called as the father of Ayesha, the only one of the Prophet's wives who was not a widow when he married her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{ububan.}</td>
<td>Jav. Bellows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abuwan.}</td>
<td>See \textit{abu} III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abawi.}</td>
<td>Arab. Fatherly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>\textbf{aboe.}</td>
<td>[Chin. a-poēh, a-pēh: uncle, elderly gentleman.] A respectful form of address when speaking to the headman of a Chinese village; the head of a gang of miners; a leading Chinaman on a country estate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abah.}</td>
<td>I. Sending on an errand; orders or directions regarding a journey; an order to go anywhere, as distinct from an order to do anything (\textit{kêrah}). II. \textit{Abah-ahah} : tackle, gear, harness; anything, the appearance of which is suggestive of tackle; the entrails of an animal. \textit{Abah-ahah têmm}: wearing gear. Also \textit{aba}. III. \textit{Abah-ahah} : a porch or verandah built under the projecting eaves of a house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abi.}</td>
<td>Arab. To disregard a command. \textit{Mêngabi}: to disobey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abid.}</td>
<td>Arab. Eternial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abiadl.}</td>
<td>Arab. White.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{abaimana.}</td>
<td>[Cf. Hind. \textit{apamanya}: disgraced?] The lower orifices of the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textbf{utara.}</td>
<td>[Skr. \textit{uttara}.] The North. \begin{itemize} \item \textit{U. têpat}: due North. \item \textit{U. barat laut}: North-North-West. \item \textit{U. timor laut}: North-North-East. \item \textit{Musim u.}: the period of the year during which the prevailing winds are northerly; the North-East Monsoon. \end{itemize}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### utama

**utama.** I. [Skr. uttama.] Supreme excellence; superiority. Ṭeraṭama maṭi dāṅgān yang bāṅtī daripada hido̍p dāṅgān numa yang jarat: far better die with credit than live in disgrace; Ht. Abd., 295. **Yang tērataut Gēbērōn:** H. E. the Governor. Also written A I. q. v.

II. [Skr. atma.] **Utama jiwa** (a corruption of atma jiwa): life; the breath or spirit of life. Maka ājā-nāb-thāh pērkataan Bēṭara Guru mēnialahan Bēṭara Indāra turun bērsama sama dāṅgān ḏāngaw Narada mēmbawa aye̍r utama jiwa akan mēnghidēkhan Sang Ranjuna— the story relates how Bēṭara Guru (Sīva) ordered the Holy Indra and the Blessed Narada to descend (to earth) bearing the water of life for the revivification of Arjuna; Ht. Sg. Samb. **Utama jiwa** is also used as a term of endearment.

See also **atāl**

| **anāb** | Arab. To weaken; to enervate. |
| **itbāb** | Arab. | |
| **itihād** | Arab. Union; concord. |
| **aṭar.** | [Arab. عطر] Scent; fragrance; aroma. |
| Minyāk a. : otto of roses. |
| **aṭur.** | Order, arrangement; setting in order. |
| Di-aṭur-nya mēriām bērkēlēting : cannon were set all round it. |
| Hārān sa-kali di-dalam hati, Mēriām aṭur, pērāng la-fādi : it is a most surprising thing; the cannon are in readiness but no fighting ever takes place!— a proverb ridiculing empty boasts. |
| Aṭurān : the order in which anything is disposed; the method of arrangement. Pērāturān : id. |
| Aṭuri; aṭurān; mēngātur and mēngāturān : to set in order; to dispose or arrange anything methodically. |
| Bēṭurān : in order; arranged. |


In many Malay idioms aṭas is used in the sense of “according to,” “relating to,” “with reference to,” i.e., in the sense of interrelation without the special meaning of super-position. Mēngērāl ału aṭas pānērajan yang sadikīt ini : to assist me as regards this little matter. Aṭas bērērāpa sēbāb : for many reasons. Aṭas undang-undang : according to the laws. Ḟīremdīn aṭas līdah : to speak by the tongue (of another)—of God’s utterances by the lips of his Prophets. Aṭas also occurs in the sense of “against”; Ht. Zaly., 21.

**Atus.** (Kedah.) Rinsing or filtering (a liquid) through anything; usually tāpis.

**Aṭiṇāṇã.** Pers. Fiery; glowing.

**Aṭiśāf.** Arab. Description; quality.

**Aṭiśāl.** Arab. To be interconnected.

**Aṭiśālkan.** to reach; to attain to; = sampaikan.

**Aṭong.** The motion of a boat on the water when the tendency to drift is impeded (but not altogether prevented) by an anchor with a short cable or by any similar means. Cf. apong and kauténg. Udang a. : a lobster; Kl.

**Aṭiṭāk.** Arab. Concord; harmony.

**Aṭap.** I. A roof; roofing—especially (but not necessarily) a roof of leaves in contradiction to one of tiles or shingles. Aṭap-nya dāṅgāpā samālād yang hījaus : it was roofed with green emerald. Rumah aṭap : a house made of roofing, i.e., of palm leaves dried and worked in a certain way.

A. ayan : a corrugated iron roof.

A. batu : a tiled roof.

A. bintang-bintang : a roof with many holes in it.

A. gēnting : = a. batu.

A. gajah mēnyās : a roofed (but not walled) passage connecting a kitchen or outhouse with the main building.

A. limas : v. limas.

A. rungkuh : a roof with overhanging eaves.

Bēṅgkawān a. : the lath passing through a piece of Malay thatching; the numeral coefficient of pieces of thatching.

Chuchor a. : (1) also chuchovan a.; the runnels on a roof between the rows of tiles; (2) the name given to a medicinal drug.

Katau a. : the rafters on which a Malay roof rests.

II. Ṭeṇatap : a rough lean-to or shed; properly ṭēṇatau, q. v. See Ht. Best., 71.

**Aṭal.** A medicinal drug of a hard, stone-like character; Kl. = aṭal?

**Aṭama.** Skr. The ancient and literary form of a word now pronounced utama, v. अता 1
### Ajar

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Instruction; teaching.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajaran: instruction.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajar and mengajari: to instruct (any one).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajarkan, memengajarkan and mengajarkan: to teach (any subject).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bélar: to learn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mengajar: to teach; to be engaged in teaching.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pélajaran: teaching; instruction; the subject taught.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pengajar: a teacher; an instructor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pélóg tuboh mengajar diri: hug your body and lecture yourself; ponder on your own folly; Prov. J. S. A. S., I., 95.</td>
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### Ajak

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<tr>
<td>Inviation; suasion to the performance of anything.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Di-ajak-nya masok wédok: he invited him to come in and sit down; Ht. Abd., 310.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ajak-lah Jenohati bersama-sama: invite Yajnowati as well; Ht. Sg. Samb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cf. also Sej. Mal., 104.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bérajak (Ht. P. J. P.) and ménjagak (Ht. Ind. Jaya): to invite.</td>
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### Ajak

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<tr>
<td>Mimcricy, imitation; ridicule by mimicry; &quot;taking off&quot; a person; ridiculing a person's mannerisms.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ménjagok: to mimic; to ridicule by mimicry.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terlalu banyak yang ménásut dan yang mén-ajok: there were very many people ridiculing him and taking him off; Ht. Koris.</td>
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### Ajal

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<tr>
<td>Arab. Appointed time; term; destiny; the predestined period of death.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dari sëbëb bélüm sampai ajal-nya bélüm-lah iya mati: as his hour had not yet come he did not then perish; Ht. Abd., 69.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ham-pir-lah sampai ajal-ku akan mati: my predestined time of death is drawing nigh; Sej. Mal., 71.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wangkang bërpintu ténpat; Kì-émpat-émët ëntë-ha-laut; Anak dagang ménchari ténpat, Ajal di-tunda mólük'u '-mút: the stranger seeks a habitation, but his fate is in tow of the Angel of Death; Pel. Abd., 115.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The form is also found in this sense; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 17.</td>
<td></td>
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### Aja

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Arab. Skr. The ancient and literary form of a word now pronounced utáma, v. lat. aml. II.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ancient and literary form.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This word is sometimes used as a proper name.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better hāti, q. v.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab. Affirmation; to affirm; Majm, al-Ahk., 410.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-athar: the traditional sayings of the Prophet.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Arab. To hear (and fulfil) a prayer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab. The hearing of prayer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arab. Kindhearted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arab. Kindheartedness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arab. Wages (of a coolie); daily payment of iyarat, q. v.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab. Diploma; certificate; the certificate of competency given by a teacher to a pupil; a licence to practice; leave; permission.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diplom; certificate; the certificate of competency given by a teacher to a pupil; a licence to practice; leave; permission.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab. Damson-plums.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Better dû, q. v.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Arab. Compulsion.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ajla.</strong> Arab. Clear; convincing—as a proof.</td>
<td><strong>achu.</strong> (Kedah.) A small leech, larger than a <em>pachat</em> but smaller than a <em>lintah.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>iğma'.</strong> Arab. To come together; a gathering or meeting; Majm. al-Ahk., r2.</td>
<td><strong>achita.</strong> A kind of rice; Kl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>iğma'ın.</strong> [Arab. Plur. of <em>iğma</em>.] All; altogether; Ht. Zaly., r4.</td>
<td>II. (Kedah.) A sink; a gutter; a rubbish hole; a drain; a puddle; any place into which slopes are emptied or dirt is thrown. Kain <em>dalam achar:</em> <em>kutsī</em> chuchi <em>diya hendak</em> <em>ka-longhang juga:</em> a garment thrown away in the sink; you may pick it up and clean it, but it will always find its way to the drain in the end; (irrecoverable); Prov. <em>Acharan:</em> id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ajaran.</strong> To press out; to squeeze out. Cf. <em>rejan.</em> Kl.</td>
<td><strong>achang.</strong> A messenger; an informer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ajaran.</strong> Widest from the mark; last in the race; worst in the competition.</td>
<td><strong>achap.</strong> I. Deeply immersed or stuck in anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ajaran.</strong> [Arab., the plural of <em>jins</em>; varieties, sorts; v. <em>jenis</em>.] <em>Tulīfatul-'aynd:</em> a gift of various articles; a miscellaneous gift—a common expression in epistolary language—a survival of the period when gifts invariably accompanied letters.</td>
<td>II. <em>Achaph-achap:</em> swiftly; speedily; Kl. = (Kedah) <em>chap-chap.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ajaran.</strong> [Kawi.] <em>Aji:</em> a kind of rice; <em>aju:</em> the king; sacred person of the sovereign. Sang <em>aju Bērunai:</em> the ruler of Brunai; Sej. Mal., 155.</td>
<td><strong>achum.</strong> Stirring up anger by tale-bearing; repeating to one person what another person has said about him; Ht. Best., 42.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ajaran.</strong> Paku <em>aju:</em> coco.</td>
<td><em>Achuman:</em> a cause of such irritation; the malicious stirring up of enmity; Sh. Bid., 131.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ajaran.</strong> Sang <em>aju:</em> the king; the sacred person of the sovereign. Sang <em>aju Bērunai:</em> the ruler of Brunai; Sej. Mal., 155.</td>
<td><em>Mengachum:</em> to libel; to excite enmity by slander. <em>Di-chari bichara mengachum anak-ku:</em> a pretext was sought to slander my child; Ht. Best., 56.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ajaran.</strong> <em>Tuwanlu aji makhtola:</em> my lord, the reigning king; Ht. Koris.</td>
<td><strong>achan.</strong> I. Interfering with a person's movements by continually getting in his way, either intentionally, by way of teasing him, or unintentionally, as sometimes happens when two people coming from different directions meet each other and both move aside in the same direction. <em>Achan hantu:</em> obstruction in the latter sense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The word <em>ajaran</em> is used in literary but not in colloquial Malay.</td>
<td>II. To attract small deer by imitating certain sounds. Cf. <em>tekut.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. <em>Mengaji:</em> to study—especially in the sense of religious study; to read; to read religious books. <em>Mengaji batang:</em> v. <em>batang.</em></td>
<td><strong>achu.</strong> Menacing, but not carrying out one's threat; a threatening gesture not followed by attack; an act such as lifting a stick but not striking, or shaking one's fist without further action. <em>Di-genggam-nya tangan-nya di-achuhan-nya di-muka tuwan itu:</em> he closed his fist and shook it before that gentleman's face; Ht. Abd., 250.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pengajian:</em> the ability to read; the knowledge acquired by study.</td>
<td>The word is also used of a blow being actually attempted or a lunge being unsuccessfully made. *Maka tangan-nya ṭērkētār-Ṭēr duwa tiga kali di-achu-nya tiyada <em>dapat di-tsakam-nya:</em> his hand shook, and though he made two or three lunges he did not succeed in stabbing him; Ht. Verb. Jay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Jav. A secret magic formula.</td>
<td><em>Achewan:</em> a matrix; a mould; a model; Ht. Abd., 234.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Jav. Price, value.</td>
<td><em>Achawān:</em> a matrix; a mould; a model; Ht. Abd., 234.</td>
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<tr>
<td>V. Hind. An interjection used to call or bespeak the attention of a person with whom one is familiar.</td>
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<td>ACHAH</td>
<td>AKHIR</td>
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<td><strong>ahmar.</strong> Arab. Red; Ht. Zaly., 16; Arabian Nights, 43.</td>
<td><strong>akhir-nya:</strong> in the end; ultimately; the end of anything. <em>Akhir-nya</em> iya hingga di-bela-kang kurbau: it finally perches on the buffalo’s back; Ht. Abd., 115. <em>Daripada awal hingga akhir-nya:</em> from first to finish; from first to last. <em>Akhir zamán, or akhir dan zamán:</em> for ever and ever; to the end of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ahmak.</strong> Arab. Foolish; stupid; ignorant; easily angered; Ht. Abd., 280; Sej. Mal., 79; Ht. Kal. Dam., 77.</td>
<td><strong>akhir:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AKHIRAT</strong></td>
<td><strong>ADEK</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>akhirat.</strong> Arab. The future life; eternity; the day of judgment. *Dari dunia sampai ka-*akhirat: from worldly to heavenly life; from our days on earth to those in heaven.</td>
<td><strong>adiraja.</strong> See adi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhir.</strong></td>
<td><strong>adris.</strong> Arab. A proper name; Enoch. <em>Nabū Idrīs: Enoch.</em>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhirat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>adas.</strong> Adas manis: aniseed (<em>Illicium anisatum</em>); Kam. Kech., q.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhir.</strong></td>
<td><strong>A. pédas:</strong> fennel; <em>Foeniculum vulgare.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhir.</strong></td>
<td><strong>adang.</strong> I. Obstruction; barring a passage; lying in wait in an ambush to stop the progress of an enemy; intercepting a blow struck. <em>Hamba adang di-luat: I will waylay him; Ht. Sri. Rama.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhirat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Batu a.:</strong> wall-like masses of rock impeding operations in alluvial mining. <strong>Mengadang:</strong> to intercept; to stop; to oppose a barrier to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhirat.</strong></td>
<td>To <em>Laksamana mimerentah laul, Mengadang musoh orang jahat:</em> the Dato Laksamana rules the sea, guarding us against foes and the wicked; <em>J. I. A., Vol. I., 150.</em> <strong>Mengadangkan:</strong> to interpose (anything) as a barrier or defence; Ht. Sh. Kub. <strong>Pengadang:</strong> anything interposed as a protection; <em>e.g.,</em> a shield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhirat.</strong></td>
<td><em>Sudah bervunyi gendang parang,</em> <strong>Tentara laskar ka-luwar ka-padang,</strong> <strong>Pédang lembing tombak bendorang,</strong> <strong>Perisai ménjadí guna pengadang:</strong> when the drum of battle beats, when the armies appear on the field with swords, spears and pikes of state, then shields become useful for warding off (blows). <strong>Cf. s’hat, gêdang,</strong> etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhirat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>II. Adang-adang:</strong> sometimes; at times. Better kadang-kadang, q. v. <strong>III. Mengadang-adang:</strong> to shake grain on a winnowing pan; <em>Kl.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhirat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>ading.</strong> Younger brother or sister; Sh. Panj. Sg. Usually <em>adek</em> or <em>adinda.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhirat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>adap.</strong> See hadap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhirat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>ädip.</strong> I. A kind of tambourine. Also <em>adap.</em> Kl. <strong>II. (Siam?)</strong> A long knife or sword. Better <em>dap,</em> q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhirat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>adipati.</strong> See adi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhirat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>adak.</strong> See téradak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>akhirat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>adek.</strong> Younger brother or sister; a term of endearment used by an older to a slightly younger person, especially by a husband to a wife. <strong>Adek béradek:</strong> brothers and sisters. <strong>Di-pandang orang saperti adek béradek ada-nya:</strong> so</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adab.** Arab. Refinement of manners; courtesy; politeness. *Dégan adab:* courteously. *Bulék adab* and *biadab,* q. v.: discourtesy; rudeness. **udara.** See *udarâ.* **adar.** I. Aged; advanced in years; Marsd., Cr., R. v. E. Also *udar.* **II. To sleep at a friend’s house; = tandang or bérijandang.* |
| **udara.** *[Skr. adhara.]* The atmosphere; the air; the folds of air round the earth. *Bwong yang di-udara:* the birds of the air. *Ménun-chikan udâra:* to clear the atmosphere. Also pronounced *udâra.* **udana.** *Séri udana:* a Kedah title of distinction.
staking their hills and plains on the result; 
Ht. Sh. Kub. Maka sigala anak raja-raja 
tupun sabalihan mengadu-lah khasakian-nya: 
all the princes tested their supernatural powers 
one against the other; Ht. P. J. P.

Adukan and mengadukan: to institute a 
contest; to get up a fight; to institute legal 
proceedings; to refer one's case to the 
judgment of a Court or individual.

Barang apa salah istiri-ku itu aku adukan 
kapada-nya: whenever my wife was guilty 
of any fault, I referred the matter to him. 
Mengadukan hál: to lay one's case (before 
anyone).

Aduwan: a lawsuit. Pingaduwan: a com-
plaint; a judicial information; the laying of 
one's case before a Court.

II. Béradu: to sleep; to be asleep—in Court 
language. Raja béradu: the name of a well 
known Malay tune.

Péraduwan: a couch or sleeping place; 
41, 106; etc.

Gēta péraduwan: a sleeping platform. Bilek 
Péraduwan: a bedroom.

أدوري

Adi. [Skr. adhi.] Excellent; eminent; sur-
passing; an expression much used as a prefix 
to exalted titles, and usually contracted to di. 
Adhi tuwan arvingun émas tempawan agong 
adhi raina bêkacha: alas, my lady, my love, my 
fair one, perfect and excelling (in beauty), my 
gem of purity! Ht. Sh. Pēndekār adhi: a 
warrior of surpassing skill; a champion; a 
pahalawan; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 6. Adi is often 
used by itself in this latter sense; Sh. Panj. 
Sg.; Ht. Koris; Ht. Hamza, 37.

Adīraja: majestic.

Adiraja: altogether royal; royal both de jure 
and de facto—used of a reigning sovereign 
who has obtained the throne by inheritance. 
This word, usually in the contracted form 
diraja, serves as a component of many Malay 
titles and dignities. Ángkatun raja diraja: 
a hearse for dead sovereigns. Dato' sēri nara 
diraja, dato' sēri amar diraja: Malay titles of 
distinction.

Adîpati (sometimes contracted to dipati): 
a Javanese expression of distinction; a com-
ponent part of many Javanese titles, e. g., 
pangeran adîpati, raden mas adîpati, etc.

Adiwarna: excellent in colour; glowing 
or beautiful in tints.

أدن

Adam. Arāb. Also Nabl Adam and Nabl 
Allah Adam: Adam; the common ancestor of 
mankind. Adam bérnama Nīr Hayyatī: Adam 
known as the Light of Life; Sh. I. M. P., 4. 
Anak Adam or bāni Adam: the descendants 
of Adam; mankind.

Kūlit adam: the peculiar light-coloured base 
of the nail; the nail before discoloration 
through exposure. According to native 
tradition this represents the complexion of 
Adam before the Fall.

أدق

Adok. (Batavian and Sumatran Malay; occa-
sionally heard in the Peninsula.) Stirring up; 
thoroughly mixing; stirring about. Champhor 
adok: mixing and stirring up—i. e., the 
blending of various ingredients. Achar champhor 
adok: mixed pickles.

أدكار

Adikara. See adi.

أدم

Adon. I. Fastidiousness or care in adorning 
one's self; finery or neatness in dress.

Bēradon: to be careful about dress; to be 
a dandy.

Adonkan pelopeat: to dress a bridegroom.

II. Mégadon: to knead.

Adonan: dough.

Cf. adok.

أدن

Adinda. A derivative of adek, q. v.; a term 
of endearment, having the same meaning as 
adek, but not its associations of familiarity; 
a vocative implying respect as well as 
fraternal affection. For similar derivatives, 
cf. anakanda from anak; ayahanda from ayah, etc.

أدو

Adud I. Contention; contest; competition; 
reference to a tribunal or to arbitration. 
Méngadu: to contend; to compete. M. biri-
biri: to make rams fight; Ht. Sh. Mard. 
M. têntêra: to make armies fight; Ht. Isk. 
Dz., 7. Ada yang mengadu bêrbau lam-bu-nya 
bêrloreh kan gunom padang-nya: some started 
contests between their buffaloes and bulls 
far as could be seen they behaved to each 
other as brothers. Méngahu adek bêradek: 
(literally) to accept as a brother or sister; a 
friendly termination of a closer relationship or 
a limit to possible relations. Also ambil akan 
saudara.

Adek kâkak: relatives; immediate relatives.

Adek sa-pupa: a younger first cousin.

Adek duwa pupa: a younger second cousin.

The word adek is, however, often used of a 
cousin without any closer definition of the 
relationship.

Bintang tiga bêradek: a constellation of three 
stars.

The form adinda is more respectful than adek.

The form ading is also met with.

أدوه

Adohi, or aduhai. An exclamation of pain, 
sorrow or regret; alas, oh; Ht. Gul. Bak., 8, 
etc.

Pêgâng adohi, bâka ambobi: you seize it with 
a cry of pain, you open it with one of 
astonishment; a riddle descriptive of a durian.

أدو

Adoh or aduh. Better adohi, q. v.

أدي

Adi. [Skr. adhi.] Excellent; eminent; sur-
passing; an expression much used as a prefix 
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADIB</th>
<th>ARAS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>idzkar.</strong> Arab. Remembrance, especially of the name of God and constant repetition of it.</td>
<td><strong>arbáb.</strong> [Arab. Plur. of rab́b.] Lords; masters.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>adzlak.</strong> Arab. Eloquent; incisive in argument.</td>
<td><strong>érbab.</strong> See hérbab and rébab.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>idzin.</strong> Permission. Méninta idzin: to request permission. Ménberi idzin (Ht. Abd., 60, 347) or idzinkan (Sh. Lamp., 27; Sh. Abd. Mk., 4, 27): to grant permission.</td>
<td><strong>arba‘á.</strong> Arab. Four. Hari arba‘á: the fourth day, Wednesday; usually corrupted in form to hari rabu. Malam arba‘á: Tuesday evening, or Tuesday night; Ht. Abd., 422.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ara.</strong> I. A generic name applied to various species of <em>ficus</em>, and to some trees resembling the <em>ficus</em>.</td>
<td><strong>arta.</strong> [Skr. arta.] Property; wealth; Ht. Isk. Dz. = hértá, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ménanti ara ta‘bérgetah: to wait for the fig-tree to lose its sap—an endless waiting; Prov. J.S.A.S., XXIV., 118. Hutan kayu ara: a &quot;fig-tree&quot; debt, i.e. a debt never paid,—being paid when the fig-tree loses its sap.</td>
<td><strong>arit.</strong> = rat and hérat, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. akar: <em>ficus</em> binnendyki.</td>
<td><strong>értawan.</strong> [Skr. the adjective of <em>arta.</em>] Wealthy; = hértawan, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. batu: <em>ficus</em> miquelii.</td>
<td><strong>artal.</strong> Saffron. Also <em>hartal.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. buloh: <em>ficus</em> villosa.</td>
<td><strong>érti.</strong> Meaning; signification. See hérti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. gajah: <em>ficus</em> dubia.</td>
<td><strong>arjuna.</strong> Skr. The third of the Pandawa brothers. Usually Rajuna or Ranjuna, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. jangkang: <em>cynoccephalus</em> amanuss.</td>
<td><strong>archa.</strong> [Skr. archá.] An image; a fresco or carving representing some religious or historical event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. jélohe: <em>ficus</em> altissima and <em>ficus</em> diversifolia.</td>
<td><strong>arham.</strong> Arab. Most merciful; most compassionate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. kēhul: <em>ficus</em> microstoma.</td>
<td><strong>érdá.</strong> Better réda, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. kélalawar: <em>ficus</em> globosa.</td>
<td><strong>urdi or ordi.</strong> Eur. Order; instructions; directions; command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. kubang: = a. kuwap.</td>
<td><strong>aziz.</strong> Arab. The cedar or pine tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. kubong: <em>ficus</em> annulata.</td>
<td><strong>arabs.</strong> I. Rising to; up to; to a level with. Ménargas: to rise to a line with; to rise to the apparent level of. Naik ka-uda ra sampai pégiri ménargas awan: rising in the air till he was in a line with the clouds—i.e., in a line between the spectator's eye and the clouds; Ht. Mar. Mah.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. kuwap: <em>ficus</em> dubia.</td>
<td>Ménargas awan is also used of the sunset glow seeming to &quot;lift up&quot; the sky. Jingga fén-garas (Ht. Mas. Édan.): the colour of a garment, may possibly be used of this golden yellow glow.</td>
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<td>A. lampong: = a. batu.</td>
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<td>A. lidah rimau: <em>ficus</em> pisifera.</td>
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<td>A. lutm: <em>croton caudatus</em>.</td>
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<td>A. nasi: <em>ficus</em> glabella.</td>
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<td>A. paya: <em>ficus</em> globosa.</td>
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<td>A. perak: <em>ficus</em> alba reinwardtii.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. tampok pinang or a. tando: <em>ficus</em> indica.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A. tanah: <em>euphorbia</em> pilulifera.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Akar a.: <em>aristolochia</em> roxburghiana.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ara api, a. siyalang, a. punai</em> (unidentified).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Arába.</strong> Arab. Will; intention; decree—used especially of the decrees of the Almighty. Mélakukan irádat-nya: to work His will—of God; Sej. Mal., 119. Dén gan irádat málikul-jabár: by the will of the Almighty Lord; by the will of God; Sh. Dag., 7.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. [Arab. حرس.] An expression in chess; "guard your queen"; "the queen is 'en prise'";—only used, however, when the queen is threatened by the knight.

III. (Kedah.) Connection; v. iras.

ارس. I. [Arab. حارث.] A husbandman.

II. [Arab. عرف.] Wise.

III. The sap or gum of plants; the soft portion of the trunk. Saperti umpama gajah memamah aris; batik di-tuk: like the case of an elephant which eats up the sap of a plantation and is only fit to be tied up; Ht. Ism. Yat., 1. Cf. eriyas.

IV. A rope sewn round the margin of a sail to give it strength; a bolt-rope.

V. Eng. Arrest.

ارسال. Arab. Apostleship; mission.

ارشاد. Arab. Religious direction or guidance. Arshadakalah: may God lead you on the right path; adieu; good-bye.

ارغن. [Eng. organ.] A concertina; an accordion. Also أرغن.

ارغ. I. Charcoal; charcoal dust. Membakar a.: to burn charcoal. Sudah jadi abu arang: it has become cinders and charcoal; it is an old and forgotten story; Prov.

Putus bêngang, bulah di-hubong;
Patah arang, sudah sa-hali:
a broken thread may be joined again; a broken piece of charcoal is broken for ever; there are quarrels that can be settled and others that rankle for ever; Prov.

A. batu: coal.
A. di-muka: disgrace; defilement; v. infra.
A. kayu: charcoal, when special definition is required, e.g., arang kayu jati: charcoal made from teak, etc.
A. para or a. para-para: soot.
A. pétyok: soot on pots and pans which have been placed directly on the fire.

Bêngang a.: a carpenter's line made with a piece of charcoal.
Kayu a.: ebony.

The smearing of charcoal dust on the face is a metaphorical description of extreme defilement or insult, and occurs in many idioms, e.g., jika tiyada tëraçu arang di-muka, dari hidop baik-lah mati: if a disgrace is not wiped out, better die than live; Prov. J.S.A.S., III., 32. Hapuñan apa-lah arang di-muka kita ini: wipe away somehow this disgrace which has been put upon me; Ht. Hg. Tuah, 51.

Bintang di-langit dapat di-bilang,
Tidak sêdar muha-nya arang:

they can count the stars in the heavens but fail to perceive a smut on their faces—i.e., their knowledge may be greater but their sense of shame is dulled; Marsd. Gr., 211; cf. also Sh. Put. Ak., 26; Ht. Abd., 396; etc.

The form harang also occurs.

II. Arang-arang: the ring to which the stays of a ship are fastened.

ارغ. I. Foul-smelling—as a urinal.

II. The small piece of worked steel at the top of the blade of a kris. This piece, though forming part of the blade rather than of the handle, corresponds in some respects to the guard on a foil.

III. Urang-arongan: the name of a plant (unidentified) in use in the Malay pharmacopeia.

IV. A snare for catching small game by means of a noose. A. chuachak: this snare, if the noose is on the ground. A. têrbang: this snare, if the noose is suspended in the air.

ارغ. I. Wading; pushing through water; fording. This word implies that the progress is made across the river or sea and not merely by wading along near one bank.


Pisau raut dalam kuwali
Hendak meraut bingkai talam;
Di-têngah arongan lautan Bali,
Ada-hakah bulah di-layarkan malam:
in the midst of the deep seas by Bali, dare any person sail by night? Pel. Abd., 113.

Mêngarong: to ford; to wade across; to traverse the deep; to cross the sea; (by metaphor) to cross a sea of forest.


Mêngarong is also used of tramping about in water or any other liquid; = mérandok. Saperti gajah mêngarong minyak: like an elephant pressing out oil; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Mêngarong darah: to wade through blood; a metaphorical expression for great slaughter; Ht. Raj. Kh., 18, 24. Bêyar mati mêngarong darah: may I die wading through blood (as a man running amok).

The form harong is also found.

II. Slender, slight; = ramping. Kl.
### Ėrang

**érang.** Mêngérang: to groan with pain.

Kèna sèngat sèmbilang karang,
Siyang malam duduk mèngérang:

if you are stung by the sèmbilang karang (a fish), day and night you will be sitting and groaning.

The form bérang is also found.

**éreng.** The vulture; a bird known in the northern Malay States only. Ada bangkai ada-lah êrêng: where there is a carcase there will also be vultures; Prov.

Also bérang, reng, and nökrêng.

**arip.** I. Jav. Sleepy; weighed down by sleep. Arip sangat mata kakandu: my eyes are heavy with sleep; Ht. Koris.

II. [Arab. عَرَف.] Knowing; wise.

**arpus.** [Derivation?] Catgut; the material of which fiddle strings are made.


II. Processional progress; bearing or marching in procession; carrying about in triumph. Di-ărak-lah di-atas kérêta: he was borne in procession on a carriage.

Ârak-ărakan: processional. Gèndang arak-ărakan: a drum used in processions; a drum of a portable character; Sh. Shri Ben., 87.

Bèrarak: following one after another as in a procession. Safèrti awan bèrarak: like driving clouds; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 38. Bèrarak-ărakan: in continual succession; = bèrarak, but more frequentative.

Mèngarâk: to walk in a procession; to walk after anything at a regular interval as in a procession. Safèrti binlang timor mèngarâk akan siyang: as the evening star follows upon daylight; Ht. Sh. Kub. Mèngarâk naga: to go in procession bearing an artificial dragon—of a Chinese procession; Sh. Jub. Mal., 12. Sèkrang adinda baginda kendak mèngarâk kapada Indèra Nata: now the Queen will go in procession to (the house of) Indra Nata; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Pèrarak (Sh. Panj. Sg.) and pèrarak: a processional car or emblem. Mâka pèrarak tuh-pun mèngarâk sendiri-nya bérjâlan: the processional car travelled automatically along with the procession; Ht. Sh. Kub. Sëgala bunyi-bunyian yang di-atas pèrarak tuh-pun di-şalu orang: all the musical instruments on the processional car were beaten by the band; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pèrarak bérjântéra: a processional car, the top or cupola of which revolves horizontally round a pivot; Sh. Put. Ak., 13; Sh. Bid., 84. Cars of this description are occasionally seen in kudu processions in Singapore.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ėrang.</th>
<th>ARAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ėrang.</td>
<td>arik. Arab. Sleeplessness; insomnia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arik.</td>
<td>arok. A sort of war-dance, said to be of Bugis origin, and danced as an act of fealty or homage before a reigning sovereign. Mèng-arak : to dance this dance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arik.</td>
<td>arka. Arab. Weak; enfeebled.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arik.</td>
<td>arakiyan. Furthermore; moreover; thus; then.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arik.</td>
<td>arga. Skr. Price; value; = héra, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arik.</td>
<td>organ. Eng. A concertina; an accordian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arak.</td>
<td>aral. [Arab. عَرَق. ] An obstacle; a misfortune; a difficulty which stands in the way of progress. Sëwu tuhun dàrah wàlènyang: there is absolutely no obstacle across the path; Sh. Bid., 120. Jihulan tiyada aral gendala: if there is no unfortunate obstacle; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aral.</td>
<td>urlit. An ear pendant with a metallic tassel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aral.</td>
<td>orlong. A land measurement; = 20 jumbas (linear) or 400 jumbas (square measurement). A square orlong is about 1(\frac{1}{4}) acre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aral.</td>
<td>Also (Kedah) relong.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aral.</td>
<td>arlop. A nautical term; orlop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aral.</td>
<td>aram. I. Suspicion; feelings of watchful mistrust or hostility.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aram.</td>
<td>Bula tuhun tèrang; Bula tuhun tèrang tèmaram; Hantu bérjalan laki-hiu; Jangan tuwu di-aram-aram; Sèhaya tidak lama di-sini: do not look upon me with suspicion; I do not intend to stay here long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aram.</td>
<td>II. Aram-tèmaram: dimmed in lustre; half lustrous only—as a clouded moon. Bula tuhun aram-tèmaram safèrti bélas akan orang yang bér-chêraî: the moon's face was clouded as though in pity at the parting (of the lovers); Ht. Perb. Jay. The forms tèrang-tèmaram and tèrang tèmaram are also found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aram.</td>
<td>III. Aram-aram: a temporary and easily moveable light lean-to, such as is used by a road coolie for protection against the sun while doing his work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aram.</td>
<td>IV. Mèngaram : = mèngérang; v. next word.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
éram. Crouching; brooding; sitting crouched down on the ground; sitting on eggs—of a fowl. Mëngëram: to sit; to crouch. Saptùr harimau mëngëram bangkai ruba-nya: like a tiger crouching over a carcase; Ht. Sh. Kub.

In many cases the word has also the sense of growling or murmuring; cf. érang. Pujok sambil mëngëram: murmuring endearments; Ht. Perb. Jay.

The forms ram and mëngaram also occur.

armada. Port. A fleet.

aran. A night line for catching fish.

aron. To rub pulut rice into coco-nut milk until the oil of the latter comes out and is mixed with the rice.

Aronan: the mixture so prepared.

Cf. adon, of which aron is probably only a variant used in a special sense.

urna. Better warña, q. v.


The word is also applied to a guinea-pig.

ariningsun. (Jav.) My younger sister—an expression used as a term of endearment in addressing a wife or mistress; = adinda, but confined to romances and poetry of Javanese origin and to a few pantuns; see Sh. Ik. Trub., 9; Sh. A. R. S. J., 7; Sh. Bid., 70; Ht. Sg. Samb., etc.

The word is often pronounced arya-ningsun, or arya-ingsun in pantuns, and is sometimes contracted to insun, or ingsun.

aru. Better haru, q. v.

ar. Agitation, stirring up; better haru, q. v.

éru. The casuarina; casuarina equisetifolia. Also called éru laut.

Éru bukit: a tree found on mountains of some considerable elevation, dacrydium elatum. This tree resembles the casuarina. The form ru also occurs.

arwa. A saw-edged knife said to be of Indian origin.


Arwad is specially used with reference to these feasts in honour of the dead; rüh, the singular, is used of the soul of a man when there is no feast in question. For the use of arwad and rüh in the sense of vital principle, see s. v. sëmangat.

aruda. Port. Common rue; ruda graveolens.

aruwan. Ikan aruwan: a freshwater fish; ophioccephalus punctatus.

A. tasek: a salt-water fish; elacate nigra.

Also haruwan and ruwan. V. haru.

aroh. Also ara (Arab. عرف) Direction; course; the quarter towards which anything faces; direction or instruction regarding a route. Tiyada siapa kétahuwe arah tuman itu: no one knew the direction in which the garden lay; Ht. Gul. Bak., 24. Rumah-nya arah sa-bëlah laut: his house faced the sea; Ht. Abd., 194.

Sa-këtuling arah: on all sides.

Tiyada kétahuwe arah: not knowing one's position; not knowing whether one is standing on one's head or on one's heels; Sh. Pr. Turk., 12; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 15; Sh. Ik. Trub., 19.


ari. I. Day; = hari, q. v.

II. Ari-ari: the pubes; the extreme lower portion of the abdomen; Ht. Abd., 302.

III. Këlit ari: the epidermis; the thin outer skin which if scratched does not bleed or give pain.

IV. Ular ari: a very venomous sea-snake; Kl. [= ular tampong (or têdong) matalhiri?] Rentup ular ari: a plant; erycibe angulata. Also tampong ari.


VI. Arab. Manger, stable; peg or rope for tethering a horse; halter.

VII. Bantal suu ari: a square low cushion with a stiff border. Also bantal suawari.

ari. I. (Achin.) A measure of capacity = 2 chupah, q. v.

II. Aret-jëmarai: (Selangor) hanging loose = (Kedah) jëwar-jëmarai. Cf. bërjari-jari, urai and dérai.
**ARYA**

**arya.** I. [Skr. arya.] A title borne by members of the Kshatriya princely or warrior caste in ancient Java.

II. *arya-ningsun:* younger sister or brother; a common corruption of *ariningusun,* q. v.

Also *arya-ningsun.*

**urita.** [Skr. urīta.] Story, news; = *warta.* *Maka urita-nya baginda bēristērīkān putēri bongsu kuman:* the story runs that the king married the youngest princess; *Cr. Gr., 56.*

**āris.** The soft inner portion of the trunk of a *pitsang* tree. Cf. *aris.*

The form *riyas* occurs.

**āringan.** Light in weight; = *ringan,* q. v.

**arīningsun.** Jav. Younger brother or sister; v. *arīningsun.*

**azād.** Pers. Faultless; healthy; wiry.

**izālat.** Arab. Conclusion; making an end of something.

**azal.** Arab. Time without beginning; the endless past; infinity—with reference to the past rather than to the future; *Tām. Perm., 14.*

_Daripada azal datang hapada abad:* from the endless past to the endless future; *Bust. Sal.*

**azali.** Arab. The adjective of *azal,* q. v.; *Ht. Kal. Dam., 344.*

**azhar.** Arab. Resplendent. *Al-masjīd *la-* azhar:* the shining mosque—the name given to the great mosque at Cairo to which an important theological school or university is attached.

**as.** Arab. Myrtle.

**is.** An exclamation of hostility or aversion.

Also *his.*

**asa.** I. [Skr. āsā.] Hope.

_Putus a:* loss of hope; despair; *Ht. Gul. Bak., 60, 77.* *Hilang a:* id. *Putuskan a:* to destroy hope; to deprive a person of hope.

II. *Pokok asa:* mint (the plant); *Kl.*

**āsa.** One; unity—usually met with colloquially in the contracted form *sa.*

_Kēsa:* (rare) the first; Sh. Raj. Haji; = *yang pērtama.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ISTIJĀBAT</strong></th>
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</table>
| Mēngēsakan: to unify; to make or declare one. *Ēri-nya tauḥīd mēngēsakan Tuḥān:* the meaning of the word *tauḥīd* is to represent God as One, i.e., to declare that there is no God but Allah; *Sh. Ungg. Ber., 14.*

_Mēngēsakan Allah ta’āla:* to acknowledge the unity of God; *Ht. Mar. Mah.*

**usaha.** [Skr. utsāha.] Diligence; usually *usahā,* q. v.

**asahan.** I. *Kain asahan:* a native cloth fabric.

II. A large plate or dish; *Kedah and Ht. Hamza, 51:* (sēgala asahan dan mangkok pēng-gan.)

**asta.** Better *hasta,* q. v.

**asut.** [Arab. asūd:* causing discord.*] Incitement; egging on; persuasion to evil.

_Asutan:* incitement; urging on. *Tambahkan pulu dengān asutan tuwan puṭēri Ḫātifah ītū:* especially as the Princess Ḫātifah was egging him on; *Ht. Koris.*

_Mēngasut:* to egg on; to urge by evil counsels; *Sh. Ul., 11,* *Ht. Koris,* *Ht. Abd., 172.* Also *hasut.*

**ustādz.** Pers. Lord, master.

**astaka.** A temporary throne used at a coronation, *Cr., Pijn.*; a portico, a porch, *Kl.*

The word occurs, *Sej. Mal., 98,* but the meaning is not clear from the context.

**astana or istana.** [Skr. asthana,* a residence.*] A prince’s residence; a palace.

_Bēristana:* to reside—of a prince; cf. *bērsēmā-yam.* _Tiyada patek bēri bēristana lain:* I will not permit you to reside elsewhere; *Ht. Koris, 42.*

_Is istana:* the inmates of a palace generally; the women, children and servants, resident in a palace.

**istibāhat.** Arab. Permission, license.

**istibrā.** Arab. Purification, healing, affranchisement; *Majm. al-Ahk., 299.*

**istikbrak.** Silk, satin; *Ht. Muḥd. Hanaf., 63,* *Mith. Šar., 71.*

**istiktnā.** Arab. Exception, distinction; *Majm. al-Ahk., 108.*

_Mēngištītnākan:* to make an exception, to distinguish between (Majm. al-Ahk., 418, 422); to treat with distinction.

The word *istina* is a corruption of the above.

**istikjābat.** Arab. Hearing of a prayer; answer to prayer.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>ISTIHŁAF</strong></th>
<th><strong>ISTIMEWA</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>istihläf.</strong> Arab. Imposition of an oath.</td>
<td><strong>isti‘ānat.</strong> Arab. Request for assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sembahyang i.</em>: a prayer to be delivered from besetting sins.</td>
<td><strong>isti‘lā.</strong> Arab. Being at its zenith, or near it (of the sun).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>istikhläf.</strong> Arab. To appoint as one’s successor; to declare Caliph.</td>
<td><strong>isti’māl.</strong> Arab. Use, employment, service; Majm. al-Ahk., 141.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>istirāhat.</strong> Arab. Repose; rest; peace; tranquility; Ht. Zay., 16.</td>
<td><strong>istiţhrāk.</strong> Arab. Exaggeration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>istīrī.</strong> [Skr. sūr.] Wife; the wife of a man of rank or distinction; wife (in a more respectful sense than bīnī). <em>Datang-lah tuwan R. ku-Melaka sūrā dengan istīrī-nya:</em> Mr. R. came to Malacca with his lady.</td>
<td><strong>istiţhūfār.</strong> Arab. Asking forgiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>istiţwā.</strong> Arab. Acceptance.</td>
<td><strong>istiţhūfr.</strong> Arab. Requesting forgiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>istiţzūlā.</strong> Arab. Excessive, more than due.</td>
<td><strong>istiţhūrī.</strong> Arab. By mutual consent or agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>istiţwāh.</strong> Arab. To accept at one’s own peril.</td>
<td><strong>istiţhūrī.</strong> Arab. By mutual consent or agreement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>istiţzūlah.</strong> Arab. To do an kindness (or other service) in secret.</td>
<td><strong>istiţhūzīn.</strong> Arab. Expiration; the duration of a term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>istiţwāhā.</strong> Arab. The act of receiving, accepting.</td>
<td><strong>istiţhūzīn.</strong> Arab. Expiration; the duration of a term.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>istiţzūlāh.</strong> Arab. The act of receiving, accepting.</td>
<td><strong>istiţhūzīn.</strong> Arab. Expiration; the duration of a term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>istiţwāhār.</strong> Arab. Declaration; assurance; Majm. al-Ahk., 407, 409.</td>
<td><strong>istiţhūzīn.</strong> Arab. Expiration; the duration of a term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sumpah i.</em>: an oath to reveal the truth; Majm. al-Ahk., 392.</td>
<td><strong>istiţhūzīn.</strong> Arab. Expiration; the duration of a term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>istiţwād.</strong> Arab. Custom; customary institutions. <em>Menggunakan istiţwād nabhah kērājaan:</em> to control the customary observance of the Court; Sej. Mal., 87.</td>
<td><strong>astiţhūzīn.</strong> Arab. Expiration; the duration of a term.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Samut surai dengan istiţwād kērājaan:</em> to receive a letter with the honours due to a royal message; Sej. Mal., 36; see also Marsd. Gr., 139.</td>
<td><strong>astiţhūzīn.</strong> Arab. Expiration; the duration of a term.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>istiţwāt.</strong> Arab. Refuge; taking refuge in God by pronouncing the formula:</td>
<td><strong>astiţhūzīn.</strong> Arab. Expiration; the duration of a term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṣūrīyā ḥaqqī min al-sūrāt al-rājim</td>
<td><strong>astiţhūzīn.</strong> Arab. Expiration; the duration of a term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>istiţwārat.</strong> Arab. Quotation; metaphor.</td>
<td><strong>astiţhūzīn.</strong> Arab. Expiration; the duration of a term.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ISTINJÀ’**

Ablutions prescribed by Muhammadan law; cleansing from defilement; the washing of the *abainama*; Sh. Ul., 26. *Membuangan istinjâ’ kâhil*: to perform the prescribed ablutions after passing urine; Ht. Jay. Asm.

**ISTICHAL**

Arab. The beginning of light (as after the new moon); the exordium of a speech.

**ASTEDIN**

(Akr. An abbreviation of *Hastinapura*.) Hastinapura; the name of an ancient Indian State celebrated in the Mahabharata.

**ISTINJÀ’**

A colloquial corruption of the Arabic *istithãtd*, q. v.; exception, drawing a distinction.

**ISHIK**

Arab. Isaac; a proper name often met with, and usually pronounced Isahak or abbreviated to Sahãk.


**ASAD**

Arab. A lion—but sometimes used by Malays in the sense of tiger. *Asad pahalawan*: (Sh. Lail. Mejn., 3.) the lion champion—a name applied to Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad. *Asad érti-nya harimau*: an asad by which is meant a tiger; Hay. Haiw.

**ISIRAR**

Arab. To hide.

**ISIRAF**

Arab. To squander.

**ASRAFIL**

Arab. The name of the greatest of the Archangels. *Mala’ikat yang mënèngung urat bumi Asrafîl nama-nya*: the angel who guards the sinews of the earth, Asrafîl by name; Ht. Muhb. Hanaf., 46. *Asrafîl* is represented as the angel whose duty it will be to blow the Last Trump on the Day of Judgment; Ht. Raj. Kh., 6; Mith. Sar., 39. In the Bustanu’s-salatin he is represented as having been created before the other archangels (Gabriel, Michael and Azrael) though not before Light or the Heavens.

**ASPÁFÍN**

Arab. Seraphim.

**ISTAMBUL**

[Arab. and Turkish; a corruption of the Greek *eis tin polin*; modern Greek: ‘*símboli*’] Istanbul, Constantinople; Ht. Nap., 23.

**ASING**

Separate character or existence; severance; other; other than; distinct; foreign. *Orang asing*: another person; a different person altogether.

**ISKANDAR**


*Hikdàyat Iskandar džul-karnain*: the story of Alexander the Great (literally the two-horned); an ancient Malay work containing the legends connected with the name of Alexander the Great. Alexander the Greatis believed to have been the ancestor of the royal line of Sang Séperba; see the first chapter of the *Sejarah Melayu*. 

**ÁSANG**

(Onom.) *Ménésang*: to blow the nose (in the native way); Kl. Also (Kedah) *sing*, (Riau-Johor) *señ* and *nërë*.

In Brunei ásang means the gills of a fish; = isang or insang.

**ÁSÁF**

Arab. Low, abject, inferior. *Asfal’s-safílin*: “the lowest of the low,” a name given to the inmates of the lowest hell and sometimes to that hell itself; Ht. Raj. Sul., 2.

**ÁSÁP**

Smoke; vapour; steam. *Asap aphi*: smoke. *A, keménènyen*: incense; the fumes of incense. *Kapal a*: a steam-boat = kapal aphi, which is the more common form. *Kérla a* = *kérla aphi*: a steam locomotive.

*Asapi*: to burn anything for the sake of the smoke; to burn (incense); Ht. Gul. Bak., 44, 54.

*Asapkan*: to fumigate; Mujr., 20.

*Bérasap*: to be smoking—as embers; to be covered with vapour—as a mountain summit; Sej. Mal., 25. *Bintang bérasap*: a comet; also *bintang bérekör*.

*Pérasap* and *bérasap*: a censer; Cr. Gr., 43; J. I. A., Vol. I., 321.

**ISPANYOL**

[Spanish: *Español.*] Spanish.

**ÁSÉK**

Insertion by pressure; pressing in—as additional articles are pressed into a box when packing; stamped down upon; anything so inserted. *Tanah di-asék*: earth pressed upon any surface to fill up interstices; Ht. Abd., 64; Pol. Abd., 85; Ht. ‘Al., 31.

Also ések; cf. dések.

**ÁSÉK**

Unregulated and inconstant behaviour, unmethodical manner of life—such as that of a man who has no interests beyond the present, and who acts as the humour takes him.

**ÁSÉK**

(Kedah.) Masked dancers; the dancers better known by their Javanese name *topeng*. 

**ASKANDER**


*Hikdàyat Iskandar džul-karnain*: the story of Alexander the Great (literally the two-horned); an ancient Malay work containing the legends connected with the name of Alexander the Great. Alexander the Great is believed to have been the ancestor of the royal line of Sang Séperba; see the first chapter of the *Sejarah Melayu*. 

**ÁSÉNG**

Separate character or existence; severance; other; other than; distinct; foreign. *Orang asing*: another person; a different person altogether.

iskolah. [Port. escola.] School.

islám. Arab. Submission to the will of God; recognition of God; belief in God; the world of believers. Maka kata Indéra Jaya: hamba béranya pula apa értí-nya islám? Maka sahut mali’kat itu ya-itu menunjong ségala itiñah Allah subúhna hu wa-ta’ala : then said Indra Jaya: “I would further enquire the meaning of the word Islam.” The angel replied: “It is obedience to all the decrees of God, (praise be to Him), the Most High”; Ht. Sh. Mard.


Islámkan (Sej. Mal., 67) and ménɡiselákan (Ht. Jaya: Lengg.: Ht. Mar. Mah.); to bring into submission to God; to convert to Muhamadanism.

islámi. Arab. Faithful; orthodox; Muhamadan; Sh. I. M. P., 18.

asm. Acidity; sourness; a generic name given to a number of acid fruits or preparations.

A. akar: a plant, rowea fulgens.
A. gelugor: an orange acid fruit, garcinia atroviridis.
A. jawa: the tamarind, tamarindus indicus.
A. jawa antan: a common tree, pilhecolobium contortum.
A. kélubi: a thorny palm with a very acid fruit, salacia conferta. Also called a. paya.
A. lohan puteh: an epiphytic plant, medinilla hasseltii.
A. paya = a. kélubi.
A. susor: a herbaceous hibiscus, hibiscus suratensis.
A. têbing darat: a common climbing aroid, anadendron montanum.
A. têbing paya: a climbing aroid, raphidophora lobbia.
A. tikus: a small terrestrial aroid, chamaeduron griffithii.
Akar asam riyang: a common wild vine, cissus hastatus.
Pêhasam: a preserve of fish.
Masam: sour—especially when referring to sourness of look.
Laksana asam dêngan garam: like acids and salt; an appropriate combination; e.g.:—
Bérkuda lagi berlêmbu
Orang bêlayar takut karam;
Orang muda bêluru bérêmu,
Laksana asam dêngan garam:

when young people (of opposite sexes) meet, it is like acidity mixing with salt (they become friendly at once); Ht. Ind. Nata.

ism. Arab. Name.
Bismi’llahi: in the name of God. Bismi’llahi ‘r-rahmânî ‘r-rahîmî: a common exordium for books, “in the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.”

asma’. [Arab. The plural of ism.] Names—with special reference to the names by which Allah is glorified; Ht. Ind. Nata; Múj., 71.

asmara. I. [Skr. smara.] Love; the passion of one sex for another; the God of Love, Kama. Badan-nya kuruș rupe asmara: his frame was slender like that of Love; Sh. Laili Mejn., 32. Edan asmara: madly in love, Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 4; = edan kêsmaran, which is grammatically more correct.

Asmara is also used in the sense of sexual intercourse; e.g., orang yang asmara di-dalam pèradawan; Ht. Perb. Jay.


asin. Saltiness.
Masin: salt. Ayer masin: salt as opposed to fresh water.
Cf. tasek and têrasa.

asnád. Arab. Props; supports; authorities in support of a contention.

asnén. Better ithnain, q. v.

aso. Gigi asu: the canine teeth; also gigi siyong and gigi anjing.

Asu is a common Indonesian word for dog and is so understood in some Malay dialects such as that of Sarawak, but not in those of the Peninsula.

asah. Grinding down, sharpening or whetting. Bêrasah gigt: with teeth filed.

A. rêpang: of teeth, to be filed down to the level of the gum.
A. papat: of teeth, to be filed to a common level.
A. sayap kumbang: of teeth, to be filed across the centre in front, so as to give them a concave appearance, and to be then stained black.
Batu a.: a whetstone; also batu pêngasah.

Asahkan: to whet; to grind down medicines; (in a few cases) to polish.

II. Kain asahan: a kind of native cambric; see asahán I.

III. Pinggan asahan: a large platter; see asahán II.
asah. I. Nursing; attendance on a child or young girl.

Mengasah: to nurse.
Pengasah: a nurse; an attendant. Inang p.: a lady in waiting on a princess. Pehghulu p.: a duenna; a nurse; the principal lady in waiting; Ht. Sg. Samb. Maha muntëri hulu-balang yang ada berañah laki-laki dan fèrêmpuwan kèsèmwa-sama di-bawà fèrêmymbahan anak-nya itu kapada baginda akan jadi pengasah Putèra Jaya Pati: all the civil and military officers who had sons and daughters entrusted them to the king to serve as attendants on the prince Jaya Pati; Ht. P. J. P.

Di-asoh shetan, or di-asoh hantu: spirit possession, causing a person to be unconscious of his surroundings but not otherwise harming him; cf. rasok.

II. Asoh-asoh: an edible saltwater fish; letkirinus nebulousus.


Usahakan and mengusahakan: to do (anything) diligently. Usahakan diri: to diligently apply oneself to anything; to set oneself to anything.

Berasaha: industrious; diligent. Also and or-nya.

asai. A fruit weevil; = kasai, q. v.

usiya. [Skr. áyusahaan.] The period of life; the period through which one has lived; the age of a man. Lima bhás tahan usiya-nya: he was fifteen years of age.

ishárat. Arab. Sign, signal.

Islamírakan and mumbírë ishárat: to signal; to make a sign. Di-iskháratkan-nya kapada buching itu: she made a sign to the cat; Ht. Gul. Bak., 19; cf. also Sej. Mal., 8; Ht. Abd., 253.

ishtíghál. Arab. Occupation, employment, work.

ishrák. Arab. The rising of the sun.

ishrák. Arab. To take as a partner in business; Majm. al-Ahk., 31.

isháár. Arab. The marks of a sacrificial animal; to inform, announce.

ishmám. Arab. Whispering.

isahadá. Arab. To pronounce the Muhammadian confession of faith, the shahadat; Arabian Nights, 383.

asoh. Arab. Genuine, legitimate.

asfar. Arab. Yellow, cream-coloured; a term applied by Arabs to the colour of Europeans.


asal. [Arab. asl.] Root; origin; material; ancestry; the very beginning of anything. The word is also sometimes used in the sense of a proviso upon which a statement depends. Asal-nya iya orang Kèdah: he is a Kedah man by descent. Ada-Ρun gøre ya itu asal-nya gøreja Portugis: the church in question was originally a Portuguese church. Tërâ-nya pérkataan dan asal-nya: the meaning of words and their derivations.

Asal kapas mênjjadi bènang; Asal bènang mênjjadi kain; Sudah lépas jangan di-bènang, Sudah mênjjadi orang lai; originally cotton, it is turned into thread; originally thread, it is turned into cloth; your lover has left you;—do not regret him, he is no longer the man that you loved (literally, he is changed into a different person); Prov.

Raja bérasal: a sovereign by birth; a prince by descent—in contradistinction to one by creation or conquest. Hilang asal dëngan muliya: the loss of ancestral dignity and eminence; Ht. Raj. Haji, 182.

Asal usál: the beginning of anything; its history. Asal usál Penghulu Nanning: the history of the chiefs of Nanning.

Asal is also used in the sense: “if,” “provided that.” Asal nyawa-nya têlëpas: provided his life is spared. Jika ala hina dan bodoh sahalepun asal ada bêrêhûta nêchâya inti-lah pandai dan tér-muliya: be he mean and dull, he will be called learned and eminent provided he has money. Biyar lambat asal sêlamat: be slow if you will, provided you arrive safely;—i. e., slow and sure; Prov.

Anak bérok di-têpi pantai
Masok ka-bêndang makan padi;
Biyar burok kain di-pakat,
Asal pandai mangambil hati:
let him wear worn clothes, if he will, provided he has skill in winning affection. Usál mênun-jok-kan asal: manners show descent; v. usál. Asaikan: provided that.

asali. [Arab. asl.] Well born; = bérasal.


asam. Arab. Deaf.


**Usul**

- **usul.** [Arab. Plural of اصل, q. v.] Beginnings; origin; the early causes which ultimately led to anything. *Usul* is also used to describe a man’s air, manner or behaviour.

- **Asal usul:** early history; ancestry; origin. *Asal usul Penghulu Nanning:* the early history of the chiefs of Nanning.

- **Usul jijak:** a man’s gait or manner of bearing himself as he walks. *Usul sifat:* a man’s look. *Usul meneunjukkan asal:* a man’s appearance betrays his origin; manners show the man; Prov. *Pakaiyan-nya saperti daruwsh akan tetapi usul-nya itu hamba lihat saperti orang besar-besar:* he is dressed as a beggar, but his manners resemble those of a distinguished man; Ht. Gul. Bdk.

- **Asil.** Arab. Rooted, of noble birth, of noble race (as a horse).

- **idalat.** Arab. To join, add, connect.

- **idalbat.** Arab. The vowelling of a word, the adding of vowel points.

- **idrāb.** Arab. To recant, revoke.

- **idllāl.** Arab. To seduce; to lead astray.

- **idlrar.** Arab. Compulsion.

- **atbat.** Arab. Caskets; the plural of طنح, q. v.

- **itbat.** Arab. To cover.

- **itlak.** Arab. Generalization; being frequently accepted; Majm. al-Ahk., 33. *Menguasakan:* to generalize; Majm. al-Ahk., 34, 114, 415.

- **Atlas.** Arab. Satin; Ht. Abd., 85, 354. Usually *kain entelas.*

- **itahur.** Arab. Purification.

- **itihar.** Arab. To reveal.

- **i'tibār.** Arab. To take as model or pattern; *i'tibārkan:* id.; Majm. al-Ahk., 17.

- **Abutbar.** Arab. Reflexion, consideration.

- **i'tidāl.** Arab. In proportion, proportionately.

- **i'tizal.** Arab. Abdication from the throne.

**Ang**

- **i'tikād.** Arab. Confidence, trust, faith. *Bēri'i'tikādkan:* to propose to do; Arabian Nights, 306. *I'tikādkan:* to will; Maj., 64.

- **Aitikaf.** Arab. To proceed to do carefully and with constant application.

- **i'timād.** Arab. To trust in; to rely upon.

- **i'tiyād.** Arab. Custom.

- **a'dād.** Arab. Numbers, enumeration; the plural of عدد.

- **i'dād.** Arab. Included in (a number).

- **i'dzār.** Arab. Circumcision.

- **i'trāb.** Arab. To speak (Arabic) idiomatically.

- **a'raf.** Arab. The Muhammadan purgatory.

- **i'sār.** Arab. To dun for payment.

- **atlam.** Arab. Great, strong, powerful, mighty.

- **i'lāf.** Arab. To abstain from unchastity; Majm. al-Ahk., 258.

- **a'lān.** Arab. Advertisement; to give notice.

- **a'lam.** Arab. Knowing more. *Wa'i'alamu'lam:* God knoweth more; God knows best; a common termination to Malay speculative passages.

- **a'la.** Arab. Higher, nobler.

- **a'am.** Arab. Universal; general.

- **a'dzu.** Arab. I take my refuge. *Na'dduz:* we take our refuge. *Na'ddz bi'llahi:* we take our refuge in God.

- **a'ūr.** Arab. One-eyed.

- **ighathat.** Arab. Help, assistance, aid.

- **ighhashiyat.** Arab. Covering.

- **aghaf.** Arab. The uncircumcised; plur. of منغل, [Mal. kulp].

**Ang**

I. A titular prefix to the names of men; better hang, q. v.

II. (Menangkabau) You, thou; = (Riau, Johor) engkau and (Kedah) hang.
ing. Jay. A prefix having the sense of “of,” or “for.” Radin galoh ing Bali: the princess of Bali; Ht. Sh.


When the preceding word ends with a vowel, ing is changed into nong; but this rule would not be strictly adhered to by Malays ignorant of Javanese.

ong. The Sanskrit and Buddhist Om, a word of mysterious import sometimes used by Malay pawns in their incantations; v. kong, which is the more usual form.


angit. Better hangit, q. v.

angut. Mouthing one's words; indistinct, though loud, speech.

Also ngut-ngut; cf. sungut.

angut. Day dreaming—as a man under the influence of opium.

angor. Jav. Better; rather; it were better = rēmak. Also anggor, q. v.

àngor. Êngor-engor: a saltwater fish; macro-nes bleekeri.

angrawan. A name given to several trees, hopea mengarawan, h. tierrei and h. intermedia. Also mērawan and anggerawan.


angus. Burning, scorching; better hangus, q. v.

angsana. The name of a tree, pterocarpus indicus; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Sri Bun. Also sēna, q. v.

angstrom. Gradual pushing; quietly thrusting off; gentle propulsion—such as that given to a boat by a light breeze. Cf. kesut, esut and angsur.

angsar. Better angsur, q. v.

angsur. Progress by short stages; payment by small instalments; mounting up a little at a time, as a bill; Sh. Peng., 9. Cf. kesut, engsur and esut.

ingsang. The gills of a fish; = isang, q. v., and (Brunai) Isang.

engsel. [Dutch, hengsel.] A hinge. Also ensel.
ANGKAT

angkat. Lifting up on high; elevation; raising; bringing up. Di-angkat menjadi Sultan: raised to the dignity of Sultan. Di-angkat-nya tangan-nya: he lifted up his hand. Angkat kaki: (vulgar) to abscend. Anak angkat: an adopted child.

Angkat-angkat: the carriage, shape or gait of a person or animal; cf. bangun.

Angkatan: an expedition; the entire party making up an expedition; a squadron of ships; a caravan. A. raja diraja: the hearse used at the funeral of a reigning sovereign.

Angkahan: to lift (anything) up.

Bérdangkat: to go on a journey—of a prince; to be borne anywhere; to go (in the Court language). Gendérang bérdangkat: the drum beaten to announce a raja’s departure; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Mangkat: to die (of rajas).

Mengangkat: to bear aloft; to raise; to lift. Mengangkat duwa puloh kati: to lift twenty catties. M. sempah: to raise one’s hands in respectful salutation.

Pangkat: rank; dignity. Cf. anghit, and angkut.

angkit. Raising; lifting; = angkat, but limited to the lifting of objects of light weight or to movements (such as raising the eyebrows) which are not intended to be of long duration.

Bélat angkit-angkut: chicks; = bidai; see s. v. bélat.

angkut. Moving, raising or lifting when the action is piecemeal or gradual. Mengangkut sarang: to build a nest (the materials for which are brought together by degrees). M. ayar: to carry up water from a well one or two bucketfuls at a time. M. dagangan: to load or unload cargo.

Angkut-angkut: the mason bee.

Angkut is also used of removing or pricking an ulcer or blister (Pijn., s. v. anghit); see, however, angkup.

angkit. Coming back to a position one has previously left, raising a question already settled, applying for the return of something given away (e.g., for the return of a present), bringing up old grievances again, harping on an old subject.


ingkar. [Arab. أنكر] Breaking a pledge; violating a promise; falsifying what one has previously said; Sh. Ul., 14. Cf. mungkirt.

ungkor. Bérungkor-ungkoran: retreating in various directions; scattering.

UNGKAP

angkéroh. Hastily, hurriedly; also gopeh-gapah; v. gopeh, Kl.

ungkas. A bird; usually unggas, q. v.

ongkos. [Dutch, onkosten.] Expenses; charges; outlay—an expression used by Javanese in the Straits in the special sense of the cost of a passage to their homes.

angkang. Raising, lifting; = angkat; Kl.

engkang. Holding the feet wide apart: Kl. = kangkang; q. v.

Cf. also hengkang.


angkap. I. To alight,—as a bird; cf. hinggap.

II. Bérangkap-rangkap: in turns, in a dance; v. anggap.

angkup. Forceps; pincers; nippers; the act of catching anything with a pair of forceps or pincers. Angkup bési: steel pincers for pulling out hair. Mengangkupan kari: to nip with the fore-finger and thumb. Terangkup-angkup: opening and shutting like a pair of pincers; opening and shutting the mouth; v. unghap.

Cf. angkut.

ëngkap. Ëngkap-ëngkip: lifting and lowering, rising and falling. Ëngkap-ëngkip bagai rumput téngah jalan: up and down like grass in the middle of the road (trodden under foot and then springing up again)—of an invalid who will neither die nor get well; Prov., J. S. A. S., III. 20. Also (Province Wellesley) unghok-ungkap sapéri rumput téngah jalan; and (Kedah) ëntak-ëntek sapéri sambau di-pintu kandang.

ëngkip. See ëngkap.

ungkap. I. Gaping, exposing a large orifice; the cover placed over a furnace to turn back the flames and increase the heat; opening and shutting the mouth. Unghkap-ungkap: the gasping or hard breathing of a dying man; the gasping of fish out of water.

Mengunghkap: to open and shut the mouth without utterance; to make unsuccessful attempts to speak—as a man in a state of collapse in illness.

Têrungkap-ungkap: gasping, panting.

II. (Kedah.) Ungkók-ungkap: up and down, rising and falling; = ëngkap-ëngkip.
**ÉNGKAK**

1. A kind of tart or sweet meat; Kl.
2. A collar; C. and S.
3. (Kedah) Téngkak-éngkak: ridiculous familiarity; foolish play, as when two children make faces at one another.

**angkok.** The figure-head of a native canoe (holek).

**óngkak.** The name given to two posts in the bows of a boat to which the cable is secured.

**ungkil.** The application of slight leverage in order to move a heavy thing a little way; cf. chungki.


**éngkau.** You; thou; the pronoun of the second person when addressing persons of little importance. Béréngkau: to make use of the word éngkau; to speak as one would speak to inferiors. Orang yang bérkhabar itupun bukan-nya si-éngkau si-aku (Ht. Abd., 433): the man who gave the news was no person whom you could address without ceremony (lit. using words like éngkau and aku).

The word éngkau is almost universal in the above sense in literature, but is rare in colloquial language. The form kau is in use in Southern Malay States, the word hang in Kedah, Penang and parts of Perak, and the word ang among Menangkabau Malays. Many paraphrases are also in use; cf. awak, dikau, kamu, kau, hang, etc.

**éngku.** A Malay title, applied [Riau] to the children of princes of the highest rank (téngku) by wives of inferior position; the second grade of royalty; the title given to a raja di-gélar or high officer of State not of royal birth but of princely rank, and to his sons.

In Kedah the title is not used. In the Ht. Sri Rama, the title is given to Laksamana, Rama’s younger brother, presumably by confusion between his name and the title to which his name is now applied.

**angkusa.** [Skr. angkosa.] The “ankus”; the goad carried by the mahout on an elephant; v. kosa.

**ángkoh.** Proud; haughty; Ht. Kal. Dam., 280.

2. Êngkah-éngkah: half ripe; insufficiently done; Kl.

**ungkai.** Ménungkai: to unloose; to unbind; Kl.,(Kedah) mérungkai.

**ángga.** I. The tine of a deer. Ménrangga tandók: with branching horns; cf. also ché-ringgasah and chérangabah.
2. (Selangor.) Hope, expectation, thought, suspicion; = angka, q. v.
3. An elephant; Kl.

**ingga.** As far as, boundary, limitation; = hingga, q. v. Cf. pérunggan (pér-hingga-an) and énggat.

**ánggara.** [Skr. anjángkara.] Sétuwa anggara or (etymologically better) satwa anggara: “wild beast,” a fabulous monster often mentioned in romances as the kén'daraan or steed of a hero; v. Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng., Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Par. Pg. The form satwa angkara also occurs: Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Koris, etc.

Karu a.: wild uproar; = hurang anghara; v. angkara.

**ánggit.** Fastening; joining together. Rotan pánganggit atap: a piece of rattan used for joining ataps together. Rotan anggit: the rattan binding outside the drum—in contradistinction to the rattan ring (rotan sedak rébana) which is inside the drum.

**ánggut.** Rocking; dipping—of the bows of a boat; = anggok, q. v. Also pronounced hingga and énggut.

**énggat.** Limit, boundary; as far as. Ênggat in: as far as this. Cf. ungg, and hingga.

**unggat.** Rising to a stiffly erect position.

**Térunggat:** stiffly erect; also térchugat and térchégat.

**unggit.** Unggang-unggit: Rocking or see-saw motion as that of a rocking chair; = ungan-ungkit, or chungan-unggit; cf. anggit, anggok and anggol.

**ánggar.** Reckoning, calculation.

A. pélayaran: the navigation of a vessel; Arabian Nights, 310. Patéh van suah taku anggaran: I can make calculations: I can measure, survey, or navigate; Sh. Sh. Al., 27. Ménbuvat anggaran: to take one’s bearings, to find one out one’s position; Ht. Jay. Asm.

Anggaran bürüng: the stand quarters of a bird; a branch or twig on which a bird is calculated to be likely to set; a good place for a snare or bird-lime.
ANGGOR

I. Transplanting. Di-angjak layu di-anggor mati: move it and it withers, transplant it and it perishes; a hopeless case. Prov.


III. Better; rather; it were better; rémok. Jikalau beta hendiç di-hérikan kapada hantu itu anggor-lah beta mati: if it is desired to bestow me upon that evil spirit, rather let me die; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Daripada sa-lahu sa-déndam ini Anggor-lah hilang sa-kali kali: rather than (ligner on in) this plight and with these longings, it were better to die for good and all; Ht. Koris. Anggor-lah bujung sampai ka-mati: may I remain unmarried till death; Sh. Sh. Al.

IV. Mínganggor: to do nothing; to loiter; Sh. Bid. (Leyden edition), 333.

ANGGOK


II. (Kedah.) Running as fast as one can; bolting; tearing away; cf. runngas and rëntas. The form hunggas also occurs.

anggis. Míngunggis: to gnaw; to nibble at anything.

anggong. Mínganggong: to lift up; to raise up; Kl., P.

ánggang. The hornbill; the rhinoceros bird, buceros. E. pápan: a species of buceros; buceros rhinoceroides.

Énggang lalu rantiung patah: the hornbill flies past and the branch is broken; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 88, describing a coincidence which is set down to design.

Anggang apa kapada énggang? What is one hornbill to another?—a proverbial equivalent for orang apa kapada orang: what is one man to another? What does it matter what happens to strangers?—See s. v. orange.

unggang. Unggang-unggit: see-saw motion; v. unnggit.

anggap. A challenge at any game; an invitation to anyone to join in a game or take it up in his turn; the passing on of the duty of performing—as when a singer, having finished his song, calls upon one of his audience to sing. Satélah sudah anak raja kéduwa ménari maka lalu di-anggakhan-nya kapada Anzêrang Pëdrana Johan: when the two princes had finished dancing, they called upon Anzêrag Përdana Johan (to dance); Ht. Koris.

Bërênggag-anggapon: by challenges, by turns; Arabian Nights, 346. See s. v. angkap.

II. The name of a bird (unidentified).

anggok or (Kedah) énggok. A nod; a rapid inclination of the head and neck without bowing the shoulders. The word is also applied to the movement of a boat’s bows in a heavy sea (Ht. Jah., 40), but anggok and ambol are more correctly used in this sense. Maka yu-\[\text{pun} \text{ménbêri tâle} \text{ki} \text{kanan} \text{di-anggok-nya këpala} \text{;} \text{he greeted them in his turn, nodding his head to the right and to the left;} \text{Ht. Abd., 109.}

Anggok bûkàng guiling ya: a nod means no, and a turn of the head means yes—a reversal of the ordinary meaning of these signs. Prov.; cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 89.

Mènganggôk: to nod; Ht. Sh.

Tërênggok-anggok: labouring heavily,—of the bows of a ship; pitching, in contradistinction to rolling (linggang).

Cf. anggut, anggol, ambol, etc.
| ŋōnggak. | (Kedah.) A sort of basket for holding ēmbing (a preparation of rice). |
| ŋōnggok. | (Kedah.) Ēnggok-ěnggal: swaying heavily; v. anggok, and onggok. |
| ońggok. | I. The name of an animal (unidentified).  
| | II. Bīrōnggok-ōnggok: in groups; in scattered parties—used of a crowd divided over an open space.  
| | III. Onggok-ōnggal: swaying forwards slightly to one side and then slightly to the other, as the gait of an old man or of a tiger. Also (Kedah) ěnggok-ěnggal; cf. anggok. |
| ănggal. | Lightly laden—of a ship with light cargo or in ballast; light in weight, light (of sickness).  
| Ánggalan țepahu or mēnganggalkan țepahu: to lighten the cargo of a ship. |
| ănggol. | Lifting at the bows; lifting up the bowed head; an upward motion of the head; the raising of the horns by a bull which has been standing with lowered head. Cf. anggok and ambol. |
| ēnggal. | (Kedah.) Ēnggok-ēnggal: swaying, rolling from side to side; v. ēnggok and ēnggok. |
| ēnggil. | Ēnggil-bērēnggil: uneven, jagged, saw-edged, as a piece of timber badly planed or as land covered with small boulders. Tulang rusok bērēnggilan: his ribs protruded. Cf. ringgil. |
| onggal. | (Riau, Johor.) Onggok-ōnggal: swaying; = (Kedah) ēnggok-ēnggal; see last word. |
| unggal. | Sole, single, unity; = tùngal. Pak unggal: an only brother of one’s father or mother; an only uncle. |
| anggūn. | Fastidious; affected in one’s manner or dress; dandified; dudish; Ht. Jah., 28, 45.  
| | Kachak a.: (Kedah) id. |
| ēnggān. | I. Objection; dislike; refusal of permission; hindrance; unwillingness. Ēnggān bērēchérai ēnggān gusti: unwillingness to leave his lady; inability to withdraw from her side; Sh. Sri Bun., 92. Ēnggān-lah ini mēmpērēlanjuhan kesah: I am unwilling to spin out this story; Ht. Gul. Bak., 81. Hamba pun ēnggān-lah sēra anakanda itu bērēchérai: I am unwilling to play with the princess; Ht. Hamza, 15.  
| | II. Tērēnggān: (Kedah) stopped; limited; from ēnggā? |
| unggun. | Banking (a fire); the material put on a fire to bank it; Ht. Abd., 386.  
| | Unngunan: soft wood or pith, or any material used in banking fires. |
| anggātā. | [Skr. angga-ūtha or anggōtha.] Divisions of the human body; members; limbs. Sēgala anggātā or sakhāliyan anggōtā: all the divisions of the body; the whole body—the seat of sensations such as terror or weariness which seem to affect the whole body, in contradistinction to others, like malice and suspicion, which influence thought alone. Cf. hati. |
| ēnggāh. | (Batavia.) No; not. Cf. ēnggān. |
| ēngghīth. | Jav. Yes. |
| anggāi. | I. A sign; = ishdrat, but used in high-flown language only.  
| | II. Interwoven silk and gold thread; C. and S. |
| anggōlōn. | [Chin. ēnggōlōn.] A pavilion; a summer-house. |
| anglo. | [Chin. hang-lō.] A brazier. |
| ēnggān. | Usually ēnggān-ēnggān: thoughts; ideas; the mind as the seat of sensations—such as hope, intention, or desire. Tiyađa lai ēnggān-lah ēnggān-ēnggān-nya saya-lah paras Bahram itu: she thought of nothing (lit. there was nothing in her thoughts) but the beauty of Bahram; Ht. Gul. Bak. 140. Chita dan ēnggān-ēnggān-kū xagāt-lah tama’ hēndak mēndapati lebēh daripada yang sa-patut-nya: = my wishes and hopes were eagerly centred upon obtaining more than what was fair; Ht. Abd., 281. Sīti ēnggān-lah ēnggān-ēnggān: you, my lady, are always in my thoughts; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 8.  
<p>| | Ēnggān-ēnggān hāti: conscience; Arabian Nights, 453. |</p>
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<th><strong>ANGIN</strong></th>
<th><strong>AF'AL</strong></th>
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| **angin.** Wind; breeze; current of air; (by metaphor) emptiness, windiness, nonsense.  
*Bähriyup-lah angin yang lēmah lēmbut*: a gentle breeze was blowing.  
*Baring dimana di-tyup angin di-sana-lah iva chondong*: in whatever direction the wind may be blowing, in that direction will he bow; Ht. Abd., 262.  
*Tae-sèhab kérana angin pokoh kayu mahu-kah bērgyang*: if there is no wind will the trees quiver? — there is no smoke without fire; Prov.  
A. angin: a kind of Jew’s harp.  
A. barat: a westerly wind.  
A. bidai: a steady wind.  
A. darat: a breeze from the shore.  
A. ekor duyong: a variable wind; a wind that seems to blow from two quarters.  
A. gila: a very uncertain wind.  
A. gunong-gunongan: a violent squall.  
A. haluwan: a head wind.  
A. kēlambu mēnanggul: a north wind.  
A. kincang kēlat: a good breeze, steady and strong. Also called a. chēkang kēlat and a. tēngang kēlat.  
A. mēmbakat or a. mēntēbing: a gathering wind.  
A. mēnimbah ruwang: = a. timba ruwang.  
A. puting bēliyong: a whirlwind.  
A. sakal: a contrary breeze.  
A. salah: an unfavourable wind.  
A. slēmbu: an eddying wind which whirls about the dust.  
A. sëndalu: a moderate breeze.  
A. sorong buritan: a wind right abaft.  
A. tēmbang buritan: a wind on the quarter.  
A. tēmbang haluwan: a wind before the beam.  
A. tēnggara mandi: a strong N.E. wind which blows spray about.  
A. tikus: the change of monsoon; the variable winds at the change of monsoon.  
A. timba ruwang: a wind abaft.  
A. tumbo kōrong: a wind not quite abaft.  
Ambil a.: to go for an airing or constitutional.  
Chakah a.: empty vapourings; nonsense; mere talk. Also lahi angin.  
Dawa balak a.: the name of a plant, *mollotus cochinchinensis*.  
Di-atas a.: a geographical expression including all the countries from which trading ships were borne to Malaya in the South-West monsoon (i.e., from India, Arabia, Africa and the Persian Gulf) in the days when ships sailed in one monsoon and returned with the next.  

**Di-bawah a.** : the converse of *di-atas a.*: Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, the East coast of the Bay of Bengal and the countries to the East of Malaya.  
*Kayu kēpiyatu a.* : the name of a tree (unidentified).  
*Kēpala a.* : a flighty person; flightiness.  
*Kēreta a.* (Straits): a switchback railway.  
Makan a.: to catch the breeze; to draw well—of a sail; (Straits) to go for a walk or on a pleasure excursion.  
*Mata a.* : the quarter from which the wind is blowing.  
*Mēnjarin a.* : waste of time; “fishing and catching wind.”  
*Perchaya a.* : vain expectations or hope.  
*Pēnyakit a.* : a generic name for diseases which are hard to diagnose or describe.  
*Pohon a., pohon a. ribut and pokoh a.* : a black squall-bearing cloud; a storm-cloud; a squall.  
*Angkahan*: to air.  
*Balai pērangin or balai pēranginan*: a kiosque; a pavilion in a breezy spot. *Pērangin* is also used of a weather-cock.  
*Tempat pērangin or pēranginan*: a verandah or any place for enjoying fresh air (Ht. Ism. Yat., 30); the organs of respiration.  

**ēngah.** I. (Onom.) Short sharp breathing; panting, puffing. *Mēngēngah-ēngah* or *mēngah*: to pant.  
Also *ngah*.  

II. Intermediate, half (in certain expressions only); = ngah, q. v.  

**ēngeh.** (Onom.) Short quick breathing; shorter, quicker and less loud breathing than that translated by *ēngah*; the sound of a nose being blown.  

**ifitāḥ.** Arab. To begin, to commence.  

**iftirās.** Arab. To expand, to spread (intransitive.)  

**ufti.** [Skr. *utpati.*] Tribute,—a common mispronunciation for *upēlī*, q. v.  

**āfrak.** Arab. White (as the colour of a fighting-cock.)  


**āfsun.** Pers. Sorcery, witchcraft, evil by sorcery.  


**āfāl.** Arab. Manners, ways, character; Ht. Ism. Yat., 66; the plural of * fils* q. v.
**afik.** Arab. Territory, estate.

**afiatun.** Arab. Plato.

**affendi.** Turk. An honorific expression used in addressing Turkish gentlemen of good social position but destitute of any official title.

**afyun.** Arab. Opium; v. v.

**Af.** apa. An idiomatic word giving a sense of doubt, indefiniteness or interrogation to the expression in which it occurs; how; why; somehow; whatever; somewhat. *Diya orang apa?* What is he? What is he a man of? *Apa-apa:* whatever; any . . . whatever; anything; any. *Jikalau ada apa-apa gadoh:* if there is any disturbance.

*Apa-bila:* when, whenever.  
*Apa-lagi:* how much more; what then?

*Apa-lah:* in some degree, small or great;—an idiomatic expression corresponding in some respects to our “please,” “as you please,” “if you please,” “to any extent that may please you.” *Halaukan apa-lah anak bêđêbêh ini dari pada tanah ayer beta:* please drive away this ill-starred child of mine from my dominions. *Khabarî apa-lah:* tell me something, if possible.

*Apa-tah:* what.  
*Barang-apa:* whatever. *Barang-apa bêlanja:* whatever expenses may arise.

*Bêrapa or bêbêrapa:* how much; how many; some quantity; some. *Bêbêrapa orang:* (1) how many people? (2) people in (indefinite) numbers; a number of people. *Sa-bêrapa:* as much as; as many as.

*Mêngapa:* why; wherefore; the reason why.  
*Tiyada mëngapa:* no matter.

*Si-apa:* who.  
*Pengapakan:* to make something of; to pay attention to.

**upama.** [Skr. upâma.] Example; also umpama, q. v.

Also written *ôrama.*

**upaya.** [Skr. upâya.] Means; the means by which anything is done; resources for doing anything; *Ht. Ism. Yat., 80. Daya upaya:* stratagem or means; means of all sorts; skill or resource; any way whatever for effecting an object; *Ht. Abd., 5, 219; Ht. Gul. Bak., 30. Tiyada daya upaya:* resourceless; moneyless; helpless.

**apabila.** When, whenever; v. apa and bila.

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**afêt.** apit. Pressure between two surfaces; being caught, wedged, pressed or squeezed between two separate objects, as a sheet of paper in a printing press. Cf. sêpit and këpit, which refer to pressure between two connected objects, as between the arm and the side, or as in the hinges of a door.

*Apit-apit:* a snare for mice; *Ht. Abd., 207.*  
*Apit lemâng:* (1) the planks (one on each side) nearest the keel in a Malay boat; (2) a trusted friend or supporter.

*Pulut apit:* (Johor) a cake of pressed pulut flour.

*Apitan:* a printing press; *Ht. Abd., 167, 168.*

*Bêrapit:* forming a press; pressed up one against another. *Bukit bêrapit:* two connected hills; the point of junction between two hills which serves as a pass between them. *Kajang bêrapit:* two kajang mats set in position next to one another. *Payong bêrapit:* state umbrellas borne along side by side so as to form a sort of double umbrella; *Sej. Mal., 93, 122.* *Bintang bêrapit:* double stars.

*Mêngapit:* to press between two surfaces; to squeeze; *Sh. Sg. Kanch., 12.* *Mêngapitkan:* id.

*Pêngapit:* a supporter (when two supporters are employed, one on each side of the person they assist); one of the two supporters of a bridegroom (cf. sêch gënggam) or bride (Ht. Jay. Am.); one of the two seconds of a warrior-champion (Ht. Sri Rama); a sugar-mill.

*Têrapit:* pressed in between; wedged in between; intercalary.

**upêti.** [Skr. upâti.] Tribute; the fixed contribution paid by a subject State to the ruling power, as distinct from mere ceremonial presents admitting inferiority of power but not vassalage. *Bahawu negêri Makkah îtu mêmêri upêti ka-negêri Yaman:* Mecca sent tribute to Yemen; *Ht. Hamza, 25; Di-puâ-nîa upêti nêgêri:* he asked for tribute; *Ht. Isk. Dz.* *Mêmêrimbaupêti:* to receive tribute; *Ht. Sh. Kub. Mêmêrimbaupêti:* to pay tribute; *Ht. Koris.*

**upachara.** [Skr. upachâra.] Token of honour; symbol of rank or respect. *Pancha upachara:* a golden sprig presented by the bridegroom to the bride; *Ht. Sh. Kub.*

**upaduta.** Skr. The second member of an embassy; a secretary of legation. Also paduta and pêduta.

**apas.** Handsome; well or effectively dressed; presenting a consistently favourable appearance. Also *hapus.*
apus. 1. Obliteration; effacement; expunging or blotting out. Jika banyah hujan habis apus tanaman-nya: if there is much rain, all that he planted will be washed away; Ht. Best., 26.

A. *tuwa* (Kedah) the removal of displeasure; satisfaction.

Apisukan and *mengapisukan* : to efface; to wash out; to wash away. Apusukan *apa-lah arang di-muka kita ini* : wash away in some measure the ignominy which has been put upon me (lit., the soot on my face); Ht. Hg. Tuw., 51.

Also *hapus*. Cf. *mampus*?

II. *Ayer apus* : water beyond one's depth.

apong. Drifting; floating; being borne along by tides, waves or currents; driftwood; flotsam. *Laksana apong di-pérmian gélong-bang* : like driftwood, the sport of the waves; a creature of circumstance; Prov. Sh. Laili Mejin., 18.

Tanjong Katong jauh ka-laut
Tampah dari Bélakang Mati;
Laksana apong di-téngah laut
Di-pukul ombak jatok ka-tépi:
like driftwood on the sea, which the force of the waves drives ashore; a proverbial pantun with the same meaning. (A creature of circumstance.)

*Apong-apong pérahun* : another name for the *amban*, q.v.

*Térapong-apong* : drifting or floating about (frequentative); Sh. Lamp., 9.

Cf. *along*, *ampong* and *telampong*.

apak. Jav. Foul (of odour); fetid.

apek. I. Neat, spruce, smart; Cr., Kl., Pijn.
The form *kapek* occurs; Ht. Nakh. Muda, 36.

II. *Opak-apek* or *upak-apek* : backwards and forwards, in the expression *chakap opak-apek* (Kedah) tale-bearing, mischief-making by repeating to a person an involuntary remarks made about him by another; (Selangor) inconsistent talk; the talk of dotage; the talk of a man who is all praise one day and all blame the next.

Cf. *dolak-dalek* and *lopak-lapek*.

apakala. When, whenever; v. *apa* and *kala*.

apil. *Api*lan: a bulwark or protection for the gun detachment on a piratical Malay *pérahun*; a moveable wooden shield with a hole through the centre through which the muzzle of the gun projected. This gun-shield was only put on when the ship went into action. *Dengan tiga buwah pérahun ménjunjong api*lan: with three ships carrying gun-shields; Ht. Raj. Don., 71. See also Pel. Abd., 47.

*Sunting api*lan: the name given to two *lelas* or light guns standing on the gun-shield of a heavy gun.


A. *jambul* and *a. balek* : varieties of this cake.

apum. A cake of dough somewhat resembling an *apam*, but not prepared in the same way. *Bélif télor mémbugat apum*:

*Champhor dèngan sakar putis*;
*Kêna tèrèghèk bétul halhàm*;
*Kalau tu-lépas nyawa habis*:

buy eggs to make an *apum* and mix them with white sugar. *Putis* is only a Penang (occasional) pronunciation of *puteh*.

apai. I. A Malay curried dish; Kl., Pijn.


api. Fire, a light. *Mémbugat a.*: to carry a light. *Tampah api di-Tanjong Tuwan* : the light is seen on Cape Rachado, *Bakar ta'-bérapii* : to burn without fire; to feign love with a view to exciting it; Prov. *Api di-dalam sékam* : fire in chaff; hidden fires working though unseen; still waters that run deep; Prov. *Api këchil baik padam* : put out a fire while it is yet small (when big it may master you); nip dangers in the bud; Prov. See Ht. Hamza, 36.

*Api-api* : (1) a firefly, Cr.; (2) a generic name for many trees such as *lumnitzera coccinea* and *avicennia*, and for some mistletoes, e.g., *loranthus* and *viscum*. *Api-api hulat* : *memecylon cernulatum*. *Api-api jantan* : *loranthus amplexicaulis*. *Daun aru api* : a medicinal plant (unidentified).

*Asap a.*: smoke.

*Bara a.*: glowing embers.

*Batu a.*: a flint; (by metaphor) a mischief-maker.

*Bénalu a.*; *këmëndalu a.*; *mëndalu a.* and *dëdalu a.*: various local names for some parasitic creepers with red flowers, *loranthus crassus* and *loranthus ferrugineus*.

*Bung a.*: sparks; fireworks.

*Kapal a.*: a steamer.

*Kayu a.*: firewood.

*Këret a.*: a steam locomotive; a railway or steam tramway.

*Laut a.*: the sea of fire; hell.

*Périyôk a.*: a bomb; a shell.

*Puntong a.*: the charred end of a torch; a half-burnt torch or piece of stick.

*Bérapii* : fiery; flaming; fiery red. *Gungong bérapi* : a volcano. The word *mérapi*, a variant of *bérapi*, is also used in this last sense. *Marah-nya bérapi-api* : flaming with anger; (literally) in flaming wrath.
apyûn. [Arab. afyûn.] Opium.

Pêti a.: a chest of opium.

ikám. Arab. The second (and last) call to prayer.

iktibás. Arab. Quotation, quoting the words of others.

akrâb. Arab. Near, intimate; Panch., 39.

ikrár. Arab. Confirmation, affirmation, acknowledgment of a deed, promise or agreement; promise, confession; Arabian Nights, 77.

Ikrârkan: to avow, to acknowledge; Ht. Raj. Sul., 16.

The form ikrâl is occasionally found; Ht. Sri Rama; Sh. Sri Bun., 89.

aksara. [Skr. akshâra.] Letter, alphabetical symbol.


Masjid aksa: the further temple, i.e., Jerusalem.

akhirâb. Arab. To turn about.

akhirim. Arab. Climate, region, zone.

iknâ': Arab. To satisfy.


akû. I, the first person singular; see _descriptor.

akas. [Skr. ákáša.] The air, the atmosphere; also angkasa, q. v.

akbar. Arab. Greatest; greater; extremely great. Allahu akbar: God is greatest; God is most great.

akat. (Arab. ānd, to conclude a bargain.) The transaction or putting through of any business. Akat nikâh: to arrange a marriage; to put through preliminary negotiations.

Akat barang: to deal in goods; to trade.

AKMAL

akit. Better. עֲבֵנִי, q. v.

iktífa. Arab. To be settled, done or satisfied.

akar. A root; the fibres of a root; a generic name for scandent or creeping plants. Tyiđa rotan akar pun bërguna: if you cannot get a rattan, any creeper will do; you must put up with what you can get; half a loaf is better than no bread; Prov., Ht. Abd., 378.

Akal akar: the cunning of the creeper (which adapts itself to circumstances); Prov.

A. bahar: (literally) the sea-root; the name given to a marine animal which is dried and used as a talisman.

A. batu: a climber, byttneria maingayi.

A. china: limacia oblonga and tâniôchîana griffithii.

A. chirît murat: glycosmis sapindoïdes.

A. nyiôr: a sweetmeat.

A. wangî: the kushus grass, andrópogon muricatus.

Harimau akar: the largest species of wild cat found in the Peninsula.

Musaŋ a.: a species of polecat.


akhirám. Arab. Honouring; respect; reverence.

akhiram. Arab. Generous; large-hearted.

akhir. Arab. Generous.

aks. I. Full of life; nimbleness; grace; Sej. Mal., 260; Sh. Bid. (Leyden), 473; Ht. Ism. Yat., 45.

Balêk a.: (Kedah) to come to life again.

See also s. v. agus.

II. [Skr. ákáša.] The air, the atmosphere: Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895.

aksus. [Skr. angkosa.] The “ankus” or goad used by a mahout; better angkusa and kosa. Also bêsí kùwasa.

akek. [Arab. عَقَيْن.] Agate, cornelian, coral.

Siput a.: a shell; helix richmondiana.

Agan. Approach to; motion towards; to; in the direction of. Buduk yang agan mengaji: a boy who is going to begin to study. Surat yang agan di-kirimkan: a letter which is going to be sent. Tanam lalang la'-akan tumboh pada: if you plant weeds you won't get pada; you can't get figs from thistles; Prov.

Akandaku: me; to me. Akandiyah: him; to him.

Akan-akan: approach to (especially in the sense of resemblance); approximate resemblance. Tabiat-nya akan-akan manuaya: his ways resembled those of a man. Sa-akan and sa-akan-akan: almost exactly like; close resemblance.

Bérakan: alike. Jiwa hrdawa sudah bérakan: the two lives were as one; cf. béragan, s. v. agan.

Mengakan: to treat in the same way; Sej. Mal., 29.

Aku. The pronoun of the first person in familiar language; I; me; myself; acknowledged; admission; recognition as one's own; taking the responsibility for anything upon oneself. Orang yang bérkhabar itu pun bukan-nya si-ängkau si-aku: the man who brought the news was not a person who could be treated with scant ceremony (i. e., with whom such expressions as aku and ēngkau could be used); Ht. Abd., 433. Cf. sēhaya, hamba, gowa, beta, kita, kami, sēnda, àmman, baya, dēngan and ãn.

Aku sēmuwa or aku sakhaliyan: we all.

Akuwai and mångkau: to admit; to acknowledged; to recognize or accept as one's own; to admit or accept responsibility for. Dari pada hari ini hamba akwai anak-lah akan orang muda: henceforward I accept (adopt) this young man as my son. Di-mana-lah bélah sēhaya dapat orang mångkau: where can I get a person to stand security? Ht. Abd., 244. Tiyada aku mångkau akan dërì-ku pandai: I do not pose as a learned man; I do not admit myself to be learned. Béraku-akuwan hédah mångkâh Jaya Asmara: all undertaking to capture Jaya Asmara; Ht. Jay. Asm.

Also ku, q. v.

Aki. To' ahi: (Perak) grandfather; (Kedah) to 'uan.


Agut. Burong agut or burong agut-agut or burong gut-gut: the name of a sea-bird (unidentified).

Agus. I. Jav. Fair, handsome; = bagus.

In many cases, owing to the conditions of Malay orthography, it is difficult to say whether agus or agas III. is meant; see Sh. Sg. Kanch., 6; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 8.

II. Eng. August; the month of August.

Agung. Jav. Great; mighty; powerful; dignified, stately. The word is also used of ladies, apparently with the mere meaning of beautiful. Bukan-nya orang něgěri agung tiyada-lah tahu akan chara bhēsā 'adat orang agong-agong: he is not a native of a great city, he does not understand the ways and manners of the great; Ht. Sh.


Agung 'alâm: a ruler of the world; a prince of the earth; Ht. Koris.

A. něgěri: the lord of the country; the king.

Balairong agung: the great hall of audience; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Délima yang agong: lit., the great pomegranate—a simile for a woman's breast; Sh. Peng., 2.

Layar a.: the mainsail.

Měmbawa a.: to attain the full bloom of beauty—of a girl.

Měriyam a.: a double cannon; guns mounted in pairs.

Pasiban a.: the great gangway of a palace; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Tiyang a.: the mainmast; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 6.

Tukang a.: the chief petty officer in a native bérhu; J.S.A.S., III., 64.

Tupang a.: the standing jib.
**Agak**

- **agak.** Conjecture; the making of statements which are intended to approximate to the truth as far as possible; estimating; judging. The word is also applied to feints which look like blows but are not really so.

- **Agak-agak or Agak-nya:** approximately; so far as one can guess; presumably; perhaps. *Penjelasan dwda agak-nya datang kamar* the incarnation of some deity has presumably come here; Ht. Gul. Bak., 14.

- **Agak gerangan:** by any chance; apparently; *= agak-agak-nya.*

- **Mengarah agak-agak:** to believe in rumours; Arabian Nights, 121.


- **agal.** (Kedah.) The name given to a species of tortoise (unidentified).

- **agam.** (Achin.) Male, masculine, manly; in the Straits the word is sometimes used with the meaning "tall."

- **Terlatu agam tuboh-nya:** he was a man of very lofty stature; Ht. Best., 33.

- **Besar agam tinggi sa-perunjong**

  - **Kura laksa sa-macham patong:** big, tall, some seven feet high, and looking like a carved image.

- **igama or ugama.** [Skr. agáma.] Religion, faith; v. *igami.*

- **agan.** Mati beragan: death without sign of death; death which resembles life. Cf. akan.

  - **Apa putih di-tempah laut?**

  - **Ubor-ubor mati beragan:**

    - **What is that patch of white in the sea? It is a large jellyfish, dead, but in appearance alive.**

    - **Biyar di-sini mati beragan:** here may I lay me down and die (of grief); Sh. Lail. Mejn., 29.

- **agah.** Crowing of a baby; chuckling; teasing by mimicking sounds rather than actions; the chuckling of a child in its sleep (said to be due to the influence of the urs spirits).

- **ageh.** A share by calculation or agreement; the arrangement of shares; the share agreed to—in contradistinction to the act of subdividing (*békagii*) and to the share actually paid out after allotment (*untoh*).

- **ugahari.** Fairness; evenness; equality; moderation. Also gahari. *Saibling yang uga- hari:* a friend of rank the same as your own; Sh. Nas., 10, Sh. I. M. P., 6, Ht. Isk. Dz. *Nuracha timbang an biyar-lah ughari:* let your balance be true, i.e., of even weight. *Mālik ughari:* the prince of princely birth; Sh. Sh. "Al., 22.

  - The form *ugahara* occurs; Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895.

**Elat**

- **al.** Arab. "The"; the definite article. *Al-mahām:* the late, the late deceased.

  - The alif is often elided in pronunciation by coalescence with the final vowel of the preceding word, while the lam is often given a sound in harmony with the initial consonant of the following word. Thus *bustānū-ul-bā’īhin* would be pronounced *bustānū-‘s-salāfin*; and *bustānū-ul-salāfin* becomes *bustānū-‘s-salāfin*; see notes on Arabic orthography and grammar in the Appendices.

- **ala.** Direction; = hala, q. v.

- **alāt.** Arab. Appurtenances; the plural of *alāt,* q. v.

- **alang.** A kind of sword; also called *halang* and *lamang.*

- **alaman.** A lawn or open space in front of a house or palace; also *halaman* and *laman.*

- **ilanun.** The name of a piratical people from Mindanao. Also *lanun.*

- **ilāh.** Arab. A god.

- **ilahat.** Arab. Godhead, divinity, divine nature.

- **alabangka.** [Port. alavanca.] A crowbar; Ht. Abd., 63.

- **alat.** [Arab. ل.; plural *alān.*] Instruments; appurtenances. *Alat kēraja-an:* regalia; the appurtenances of royalty. *A. ṣeragam* and *a. sēnja:* military equipment.

  - *Alatan* and *kealat:* furniture; stores.

  - *Alati:* to deck; to furnish; to provide the necessary stores, fittings or articles of adornment for anything.


- **alit.** Colouring the edge of anything—used especially of women touching up the eyelids with a black cosmetic preparation (*gērang*) with a view to giving greater lustre to the white of the eye; Sh. Put. Ak., 15; Ht. Sh.

  - *Talit a.:* a rattan cord used in pegging tops, one end of this cord being fastened to the top which is to be pegged at and the other end being held under the foot of the player.

- **ēlat.** (Singapore.) Alternate, intervening.

  - *Élāt sa-pintu:* a door off; with one door intervening; at intervals of one intervening door; every alternate door; = *selang* sa-pintu. Usually *lat.*
ELUT [ 30 ]

Alang. I. Position at right angles to anything; cross; across.


A. muka: a gangway or space across the ship in front of the nakshoda's cabin in a native pérahu; J. S. A. S., III., 70.

Alangan: a bank across the mouth of a river; a river-bar; shallows or obstructions generally (in nautical language).

Buntut a.: a kind of scimitar with a point turning out at right angles to the blade.

Mengalang-ngalang: to obstruct; to worry; to cross; to injure by interference; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Cf. palang, malang and galang.

II. Of little extent or account; in slight degree; in small measure. Bijaksana-nya bukan alang-alang: his wisdom was by no means to be despised.

Alang-kah: "is it a small thing that?"; "is it to a small extent that?"—a semi-sarcastic interrogative which enhances the force of a statement. Apa denggan ayer alang-kah bedanya: between fire and water is there but little difference? Ht. Kal. Dam., 87. Alang-kah bésar hata-mu: are you but slightly puffed up with self-importance?

A. képalang: an intensive of alang;=alang-alang: contemptible; of little account.

Alang-alang is also used sometimes idiomatically in the sense of "at all." Alang-alang bordéwat bath hitam sakali: if it is to be inked at all let it be blacked thoroughly—if you do a thing at all, do it well; Prov., Ht. Koris.
ALANG [ 31 ]

alap. [Skr. alpa: little, mean.] Carelessness, negligence, treating as of little account. 
*fangan-lah alpa kapada barang sawatui*; do not be negligent in any respect; do not neglect anything; Ht. Sg. Samb. Also lêpa.

alperes. [Port. alperes.] A petty officer; a constable. *A. batu* and *a. jawa*: names of fish.

alek. *Olaq-alek*: backwards and forwards, one way and the other. *Châkap olaq-alek*: inconsistent talk; self-contradictory stories. Cf. bolak-balek, ulang-aling, dolak-dalek, etc.

élok. The curves or windings in the blades of some varieties of *kéris*; also *lok*, q.v. Cf. *élong*, *télók*, etc.

alkari. [Port. lacre.] Sealing-wax; also called (Kedah) *malu gari*; v. *émabalau*

alku. A pimp; a "*pinang muda*”; see Ht. Kal. Dam., 55; Pel. Abd., 81.

alkonya. [Port. aleunha.] A surname.

algoja. [Port. algos.] An executioner.

alilintar. *A* thunderbolt; also *halilintar* and *haliñtar*, q.v.

Allah. (Arab.: from *الَّلَهُ*, God; with the article *ال* prefixed: “the one true God.”) The name of God. Allah. *Bi'smu'llah*: in the name of Allah. *Dengan tañdîr Allah*: by the decree of God.

alin. The name of a medicinal drug.

almari. Port. A wardrobe; a cupboard; Ht. Abd., 125, 283.


alan. *Alan-alan*: a jester; a buffoon; a clown.
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<th>ALUN</th>
<th>ALAI</th>
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<tr>
<td>alun. 1. Ground-swell; a long low rolling of the sea, as distinct from waves covered with foam (ombak) or waves immediately after the cessation of the wind (gelombang).&lt;br&gt;Maka laut itu pun beralah-lah saperti gunong: the sea was covered with rolling waves moutains high; Ht. Par. Put.&lt;br&gt;Mengalun: to roll, of the sea. Saperti mengalu bunyi rayat: the sound of his army was as the roar of the swelling sea; Ht. Mar. Mah.&lt;br&gt;II. Alun-alun: (Jav.) an open space, in front of a Javanese palace, used for parades, processions and military exercises; the enclosure in which the palace buildings are contained. The word is confined to tales from the Javanese; Sh. Panj. Sg., Ht. Sh., etc. In Borneo (Brunai) the word is used of a path.&lt;br&gt;III. Alun-alun: (Onom.) the booming of a gong.</td>
<td>Alahan or beralahan: a dried-up river-bed.&lt;br&gt;Alahkan, mengalak and mengalakkan: to vanish; to conquer; to bring to submission; to overcome the resistance of (anything).&lt;br&gt;Beralahan: to be getting the worst of a fight. Bérapanah-panahan kedawanya swatu pun tiyada beralahan: they kept shooting arrows at one another without either side getting the worst of the encounter in any respect; Ht. Sg. Samb.&lt;br&gt;Alah is used of loss in gambling. Jangan bagai orang bérjudi, alah kénadak ménbalas, ménang kénadak lagi: don't be like the gambler who, if he loses, wants his revenge, and, if he wins, longs for more; do not start in any evil course in which reformation is difficult; Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 33. But tewas is often used in speaking of games, and alah of war; main yang mama kain tevas dan pérparangan yang mana kita alah: in what game were we ever beaten, in what war were we ever defeated? Ht. Mar. Mahaw.</td>
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<tr>
<td>alau. I. Burong alau: a bird (unidentified).&lt;br&gt;II. Driving away; also halau, q. v.</td>
<td>aleh. Change of position, alteration of place; moving, shifting. Di-aleh-nya hubungan-nya: he altered the connection between them; Ht. Abd., 185.&lt;br&gt;Nalik bukit, turun bukit,&lt;br&gt;Jumpa apa pan sa-képing,&lt;br&gt;Hendak aleh tiyada beraleh:&lt;br&gt;we go uphill and downhill and come to a plank, but when we want to move it it will not be moved (the tongue); riddle.&lt;br&gt;Aleh-aleh: suddenly; all of a sudden;=tiba-tiba.&lt;br&gt;Aleh haluwan, or a. iawan: to turn from one tack to another.&lt;br&gt;Beraleh: to move; to change position. Bitang beraleh: a meteor; Ht. Koris. Beraleh hari: the day moved on; i.e., it became late. Timor beraleh sa-bèlah barat: when the East shifts to the west; the Greek Calends; Prov.&lt;br&gt;Mengalah: to shift, to move. M. silita: to shift one's sitting position; to move one's seat; Sh. Abd. Mk., 7.</td>
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<tr>
<td>alwá. [Arab. حلوة.] A sweetmeat; a generic name for fruits preserved in sugar; see halwa.</td>
<td>eléh. Mengèleh: to observe, to notice; Kl. See kéleh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alah. Being worsted; getting the worst of a conflict or competition; being defeated. Alah-lah raja Kidahindi itu uler raja Iskandar: King Kidahindi was defeated by King Alexander; Sej. Mal., 6.&lt;br&gt;Alah bisa uler biyasa: theory is beaten by practice; Prov. Allah sabong ménang sorak: beaten in the light, but beating the victor in crowing over it; Prov.&lt;br&gt;Malu alah: unwillingness to seem afraid of anyone; the feeling which prompts an inferior to vindicate his independence by unnecessarily doing things which are distasteful to his superior.</td>
<td>ilahi. Arab. Divine. Ya ilahi: oh God! oh divine One!</td>
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<tr>
<td>alai. I. A tree (parkia sumatraana; Pijn.)</td>
<td>alai. I. A tree (parkia sumatraana; Pijn.)&lt;br&gt;II. Confusion; better halai, q. v.</td>
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</table>
Ali


The word *ali-ali* is used of (1) the usual sling (as the word is understood in Europe); (2) a peculiar native weapon partly made of wood; (3) a stone to which a string is attached, the string and stone being cast away together. This last weapon is also known as *ali-ali béruntai*.

ILA. Arab. To; up to; as far as.

Aliya. Ginger; better *haliya*, q. v.


Aleja. A kind of cloth; also *kaleja*, q. v.

Alipan. A centipede; also *lipas* and *halipas*, q. v.

Alimun. Invisibility; Cr.

Um. Generalization, including all; also *awam*, q. v.

Umm. Arab. Mother. *Ummu'l-buldán*: "mother of the provinces"; the chief town or capital. *Ummu'l-kurán*: the "mother of the Koran"; the name of the first chapter of the Koran.

Ama. A very small insect; a sort of flea. *Ama melayang*: a gnat; (Kedah) a symbol for the smallest imaginable atom. Also *hama*. Pronounced *amma*.

Amma. [Arab.: concerning.] A word used by Malays as an Arabic equivalent for *ada-pun* in the expression *ama ba'adu* for *ada-pun kemudian daripada itu*.

Ama. Mother; v. *mak*.


Imarat. Arab. Command, rule, government.

Emarah. Anger, wrath; usually *marah*, q. v.

Imalat. Arab. The joining of two letters or words in pronunciation, as when *bi isni Allah* is pronounced *bismilla*.

Imam. Arab. An "Imam" or president of a Malay mosque; a religious leader.

Imámát. Arab. The position of an Imam; the presidency of a mosque.


Embanch. A fruit, the horse-mango, *mangifera fatida*; also called bachang, *membanch*, and machang.


Embarang or *émbarong*. An artificial embankment. Also *émbaru*.

Embar. An artificial embankment; Ht. Abd., 58. Also *émbarang* and *émbarong*.

Pokok *émbaru*: a plant; *hibiscus tiliaeus*; also called *baru-baru* and *bèbaru*.

Embalau. Lac, (sometimes) solder, sealing-wax; the material used for making fast the haft of a blade in the handle. *Membalau*: the process of so fixing the haft in the handle. Also (Kedah) *malau*.

Malau gari: (Kedah) sealing-wax; v. *alkari*.

Ambat. I. To pursue; better *hambat*, q. v.

II. The breadth of a sail as measured by the bolt-rod.

Embat. A long, swishing stroke; striking with a long, flexible switch or any similar instrument. *Kèna émbat*: to be whipped.

Émbut. I. *Mengèmbut*: (Kedah) to swim with a peculiar swishing side-stroke; cf. *émbat*.

II. *Mengèmbut-émbut*: the throbbing of the fontanel; cf. *émbok*, II.

Émbut. I. The soft heart of the upper portion of a palm tree. This heart is eaten as a vegetable; see Ht. Abd., 415; Ht. Si. Misk., 6. *Mengumbut*: to take out the marrow of the palm cabbage; (by metaphor) to get at the bottom of anything; M. nyawa: to scoop out the life-spirit; to kill. *Chari umbut kènà buku*: to look for the soft heart and come across a gnarled knot; to be taken in; Prov.

Ambar. I. [Arab. ابنار: ambergris.] A generic name given to a number of viscous substances used in the Malay pharmacopoeia.

A. banga: a white gutta-like substance found in ponds and believed to be emitted by fish. A. darah and a. tuah: similar substances. The food consumed by the fish is believed to be responsible for the varieties in these substances.

A. ikan: a viscous substance found floating in the sea and believed to be the product of fish which have consumed the sap of the paun janggi. This material is supposed to have strong medicinal properties.

A. orang: mucus from the mouth of a dead man.

II. Insipidity; tastelessness; flat; vapid; loss of savour.

Ambor. Strewing, scattering; also (better) hambor, q. v.

Amburak. A species of sea-gull.


Also hambus. Cf. umbas.

Ambas. Likeness, close resemblance. Embas tuaf: like a squirrel.


Better hembas, q. v.

Ambas. The air round or appertaining to anything; circumambient atmosphere; the air round a sick man which he is supposed to infect, and within the limits of such infection; the current of air caused by a passing object.

Kena imbasun hantu: to be infected by a passing spirit of disease without being actually attacked by the spirit itself.

Ambas. Flight; a hasty or precipitate retreat from any place. Mengumbas: to "make oneself scarce"; to abscond.

Ambang. The cross-beam over a door; the lintel; lying or resting in mid-air or between two supports.

Pintu a.: a light door (consisting of a wooden framework with cloth panels) such as is found in European houses in the East. If this door does not touch the ground it is a pintu a.; if it does, it is called pintu kambi.

Ambang-ambangan: the soarking of the sun just above the horizon; the moment the whole body of the sun comes into view; "wishing" at this moment (which is believed to be very propitious); formula uttered by pawangs to the rising sun. Chiula ambang-ambangan: longing wishes; Sh. Ikr. Trub., tii.

Ambang: (of a boat) to moor a boat in mid-stream or away from the shore; cf. umbang.

Mengaambang: to rest upon its pinions, of a bird; to float in the air above the horizon, of the sun or moon. Menentang bagi bulan mengambang: to gaze at the moon as it hangs suspended in space; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 2.

Ambong. I. A kind of knapsack; a basket held on the back by four strings, one passing over the head (tali kepala), one over each shoulder (tali bahu) and one attached to the bottom of the basket (tali emban).

II. The lifting of the waves, surging up.

Mengaambong: to swell or surge up; to rise up in the air, of a heavy body; to throw itself up preparatory to diving, of an alligator; (by metaphor) to boast.

III. Ambong-ambong: a sea-shore shrub, seavola koei; Tr., 203.

Ambong-ambong laut: a shrub, premna cordifolia.

Ambong-ambong puteh: a tree, callicarpa arborea.

Ambong bukit: a small herb, ebermaiera griffithiana.

The pith of the ambong-ambong is used for making lamp-wicks and artificial flowers.

IV. Ambong-ambong: blocks of wood forming part of the framework of the battery in a Malay piratical pERAHA. These blocks support the base of the benteng, q. v.

Embong. (Kedah.) Kayu perembong: a thwart, a crossbeam; rembat, q. v. Cf. ambang.

Embong. A familiar appellation (timang-timangan) sometimes given to the eldest of a Malay family.

Embong and imbang. Embong-embong or imbang-imbang: hovering about, haunting, "hanging about" a house, as a thief who wishes to study it preparatory to an attempt upon it. Di-imbang hantu: to be intermittently attacked by a spirit of disease, to have a spirit of disease hovering about one; to be subject to relapses of a complaint.

Embeng. Mengembeng: to sway the body slightly to the side; also (better) mengeleng; v. ebeng.


Ombang. I. Colossal, imposing. Naga u.: a dragon figure-head to a ship; a huge sea-dragon; v. naga.

II. Mengumbang: (of a ship) to lie moored between two cables, one attached to the shore, the other to an anchored buoy; cf. ambang.
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<tr>
<th>ఆమ్బిక్</th>
<th>AMBIK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ambik. A colloquial form of the word ambil, to take.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėmbak. An idiomatic word expressing the number of occasions on which a thing is done; case; instance; time. Sa-ēmbak: once. Duwa Ėmbak: on two occasions; in two cases; twice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėmbek. I. (Onom.) The bleating of a sheep or goat. Mēngēmbeķ: to bleat. Masok kā-dalam kandang kambing mēngēmbeķ masok kā-dalam kandang kērbau mēnguwaķ: to bleat on entering a sheep-fold, to bellow on entering a buffalo-pen—to adapt oneself to one’s surroundings; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 77. Also bēk and dēbēk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėmbek. II. Mēngēmbeķ: to give slightly—as a floor; to bend downwards; Kl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėmbok. I. Jav. Mother; a respectful designation for aged ladies. Di-sambat Ėmbok lau di-riba-nya: his mother picked him up and placed him on her lap; Ht. A. R. S. J., 14. Kapada sēgala kakang Ėmbok: (literally) to all elder sisters and mothers; to all ladies, whether slightly or much older than oneself; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 18. Ėmbok ayyu: &quot;Fair mother,&quot; a very respectful way of addressing an old lady; Ht. Sh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėmbok Ėmbok: the throbbing of the fontanel or of a boil when &quot;ripe.&quot; Mēngēmbeķ: to throb; also mēngēmbut.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėmbek. A tent-flap; a sun-sail on a verandah.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėmbak. A wave, a billow. Ombak-ōmbak: the name given to the eaves of a Malay deck when carved into a wavy pattern and extending down over the side of a ship. Bērombaķ: to roll in waves; to surge. Rayat bērombaķ bagai sēgara: the troops surged on like an ocean; Sh. Panj. Sg. O. bērsabong: waves which strike each other; choppy seas. O. bunga lepang: &quot;white horses&quot;; waves crested with foam. Bawa’ ombak: the last gasp of a dying man. Mēnguwaķ bagai orang ombak: gasping like a man at the point of death (a proverbial description of a man to whom all movement seems a painful exertion); J. S. A. S., II., 159. Mabok o.: sea-sick; Ht. Ganj. Mar., 23.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėmbal. II. A thick plain rug used as a mattress; cf. pērmadani, hamparan, and Ėmbeķ.</td>
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<tr>
<th>ఎమ్బాన్</th>
<th>ĖMBAN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ėambil. I. Taking over; receiving into one’s possession; taking and retaining—as distinct from merely moving or lifting up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėambil. A. aṅīn: taking the air; going for a walk for pleasure.</td>
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<td>Ėambil. A. pēdoman: to make a course (for a certain point of the compass).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėmgbambil: to take and keep; to receive and harbour; to take over. Ingegree īmiş datanglah mēngambil sēgērī Milaka dari tangan Holanda: the English came to receive possession of Malacca from the hands of the Dutch. M. akan mēnāntu: to receive as a son-in-law; to marry one’s daughter to. M. siput: to gather shells. M. di-hati: to take to heart (of a grudge); to harbour feelings of resentment (against anyone).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėambil. I. Tanah Ėambil: (Perak) ore-bearing drift; J. S. A. S., XVI., 311.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėambil. Ėmbul. Rebounding, bounding back by the force of elasticity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėmgbambil: to spring back, as the side of an india-rubber ball when pressed; to rebound. Maka lēmbing titu mēngambil jatoh ka-tanah: the spear bounced back and fell to earth; Sej. Mal., 128. Mēngambil-Ćambil: to keep on rebounding; to keep bubbling (used of the bubbles continuously coming to the surface after some object has been immersed in water).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėambil. Ėmbil. Not quite dry, still damp (of an object having been wet and not yet being quite dry); cf. lēmblil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėambil. Ėmblil. Roundish, but not globular (as the turned leg of a table).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėmbil. Ėmban. A contrivance to increase the carrying power of a boat; bundles of bamboos lashed to the side of a boat to increase its buoyancy. Also tēlampong ēdah and ēdang.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėambil. Ėmbin. A scarf worn swung over the shoulder to support a burden on the back; carrying a child in this manner; Sh. Panj. Sg. Ėmbin: a sort of light knapsack for carrying food. Mēngambil: to carry in a scarf swung over the back.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėambil. Ėbon. Amboyna.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ėambil. Ėbbon. A rope or band enabling a porter to secure a heavy burden borne on the back, several bands being so used; cf. Ėbin, which is a simpler contrivance for a light weight borne simply slung over the shoulder; see also Ėbon.</td>
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**Émbun**

- **Émbun.** Dew. *Émbun di-hujong rumput*: a dew-drop at the extremity of a blade of grass—a symbol of transience.
  
  - *Permata jatoh di-rumput,*
  - *Jatoh di-rumput gilang;*
  - *Kaseh ēmpama ēmbun di-hujong rumput,*
  - *Datang matalah nescaya hilang:*

  a gem fallen on the grass, though fallen on the grass retains its lustre; but love is like dew on a blade of grass, which dies away on the rising of the sun.

  *Ā. āsāp:* haze.

  *Ā. bētina:* slight dewy moisture or damp—in contradistinction to 'dew in large drops.

  *Ā. jantān:* dew in large drops—such as the dew that collects on the leaves of certain palms.

  *Bērèmbun:* to be falling—of dew; to be covered with dew.

  *Kering ē.:* when the dew dries up, *i.e.*, at about 8 a.m., a primitive method of reckoning time.

  *Mēstika ē.:* a talisman believed to solidify dew; *Sh. Sh. Al.*, 2.

  *Émbun is sometimes used of vapour generally.*

  - *Jērangkan atas api sampai ēmbun:* dry it over the fire till it steams—as a wet cloth; *Muj.*, 49.

  *Mēngēnbun:* to fall in thin drops, of spray.

- **Amban.** *Amban tali:* a kind of sling. Also *humban*.

- **Ambu.** *Ambu-ambu:* the name of a large deep-sea fish. When preserved, this fish is known as *ikan kembal mas*.

- **Émbolong.** The name of a plant (*Ht. Ind. Nata*). Also *mēmbolong*.

- **Ambohi.** An exclamation of astonishment.

  - *Pēgang adoh, buka ambohī:* you grasp it with a cry of pain, you open it with one of astonishment—a riddle descriptive of a durian, the thorns of which make it difficult to hold, and the smell of which startles the opener.

- **Émbuwai.** A maid of honour; a damsels in waiting at a Court.

- **Émbeh.** I. A pet name (*timang-timangan*) for girls.

  - **II.** Appearance, looks, features.

- **Émboh.** Willingness (in certain expressions only).

  - *Ta'-ēmboh:* unwillingness, an expression equivalent to a refusal; "no"; "I won't."
  - *Hidōp sāgan māti ta'-ēmboh:* taking no pains to live but declining to die; a proverbial expression describing a very idle man.

  *Émboh-ēmbohan:* although; admitting that . . . yet; an equivalent of *sunggoh-pun*.

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**Amat**

- **Imboh.** A small sum or contribution to complete the amount required; making up the required amount; adding the balance; *Majm. Al-Ahk.*, 37.

- **Omboh.** The piston of a Malay bellows, especially the lower plate of it.

- **Ambai.** I. *A fish-trap like a jērēnāl.*

  - **II. Ambat-ambai:* a plant (unidentified).

- **Ambai.** Dangling; hanging down loosely.

  - *Pāpan ambai-ambai:* the eaves of a Malay deck-house when carved in a wavy pattern; cf. *ombak*.

  - *Tali ambai:* a rope, one end of which is intended to be thrown to people on shore when a boat or launch comes up to a jetty.

  *Bērumbai tangan:* to swing the arm.

  *Bērumbai-rumbaiyan:* (frequentative) hanging down loosely; *Sh. Ch. Ber.*, 5.

  *Bērumbai-rumbaiyan muiyaya:* with a hanging fringe of pearls; *Ht. Jaya Lengg.*; *Sh. Bid.*, 13; *Ht. Ind. Nata*.

  *Bērumbai-rumbai is also used of falling tears;* *Sh. Sing. Terb.*, 48.

  Cf. *jērumbai*.

- **Amat.** Very; exceedingly; surpassingly; exceptional character. *Kēsakhan yang amat sangat:* exceptionally great rejoicings; extreme pleasure. *Tuhan yang amat mēhīhād dan amat mēnāngā:* God who is all-seeing and all-hearing; *Ht. Abd.*, 411.

  *Amāti, amat-amati and mēmēramat-amatī:* to devote extreme attention to anything; to look extremely closely and long at anything.

  *Di-pēramat-amati-nya pēruwatan balai itu:* he carefully examined the construction of the hall; *Ht. Šg. Samb.*

  *Tēramat:* surpassing—an intensive of *amat.*
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<tr>
<th><strong>ÉMAT</strong></th>
<th><strong>AMPUT</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>amat.</strong> [Pers. mat.] Mate, checkmate; also (better) <em>mat</em>, q. v.</td>
<td>É. tempawan: hammered gold, the colour of which is a simile for a much admired complexion; a term of endearment meaning &quot;my fair one.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ammat.</strong> Arab. Multitude, people.</td>
<td>É. tuwa: deep yellow gold; gold of superior quality; gold with not more than one-tenth of alloy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Banyaklah ummat bérkurabahiru</em>: great was the uproar made by the crowd; <em>Sh. Lamp.</em>, 5.</td>
<td>É. tuli: gold thread. <em>Kain émas tuli</em>: cloth interwoven with threads of gold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sapérti nabi kasehkan ummat</em> as the Prophet loved the multitude; as Muhammad loved mankind; a proverbial expression betokening passionate affection.</td>
<td>É. urai: gold dust.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>imtithál.</strong> Arab. Obedience, servility.</td>
<td>Anak é.: a born slave.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>imtihan.</strong> Arab. To examine, to test.</td>
<td>Ayer é.: gilding; gold paint; <em>Ht. Zaly.</em>, r.8.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>amthál.</strong> Arab. Instances, examples, illustrations; the plural of مثال, q. v.</td>
<td>Bénang é.: gold thread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>amar.</strong> Arab. Order, command, edict; decree, especially a decree of God. <em>Amar dan nahi</em>: God's commands and his prohibitions; <em>Ht. Isk. Dz.</em>. <em>Wajib ménghikukan amar, wajib meninggalkan nahi</em>: it is right to obey the law; it is right to discard the illegal; <em>Sh. I.M.P.</em>, 2.</td>
<td>Burong é.: a bird, <em>pericerosulus ardens</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Dato' sérí amar diraja</em>: a Johor title given to the Sultan's secretary; cf. <em>jadi amar akan sígala isi istana</em>: it became a law for all the inmates of the palace; <em>Ht. Ism. Yat.</em>, 109.</td>
<td>Dawat é.: gold paint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>amra.</strong> Hind. A fruit; the hog-plum, <em>spondias mangifera</em>. <em>Amra janggan sangat kédudong</em>: do not mistake a hog-plum for a kédudong; do not take the wild hog-plum for its cultivated variety; all is not gold that glitters; Prov.</td>
<td>*Galiyán é.: a gold mine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>amris.</strong> [Arab. محم: to walk with head erect?]</td>
<td><em>Kéliyán é.: a gold mine; also galiyán é.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Urat amris</em>: the muscles at the side of the neck; also <em>mérish</em>. <em>Alah mânu bêrütbang cúngan chungkîl amris akan pênbayar-nya</em>: he will accept defeat in a matter of business (lit., weighing), but will not offer his neck to be pierced (in satisfaction of the debt); he admits a debt but will not pay it; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 21.</td>
<td>Mélanda é. and mériyau é.: to wash for gold in alluvial deposits.</td>
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<td><strong>amris.</strong> [Arab. محم: to walk with head erect?]</td>
<td>*Pandai é.: a goldsmith.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Urat amris</em>: the muscles at the side of the neck; also <em>mérish</em>. <em>Alah mânu bêrütbang cúngan chungkîl amris akan pênbayar-nya</em>: he will accept defeat in a matter of business (lit., weighing), but will not offer his neck to be pierced (in satisfaction of the debt); he admits a debt but will not pay it; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 21.</td>
<td>Têlerang é.: a gold reef.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>amris.</strong> [Arab. محم: to walk with head erect?]</td>
<td>Tukang é.: a goldsmith. <em>Also pandai é.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Urat amris</em>: the muscles at the side of the neck; also <em>mérish</em>. <em>Alah mânu bêrütbang cúngan chungkîl amris akan pênbayar-nya</em>: he will accept defeat in a matter of business (lit., weighing), but will not offer his neck to be pierced (in satisfaction of the debt); he admits a debt but will not pay it; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 21.</td>
<td>Ké-émasan or kémasan: golden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>amris.</strong> [Arab. محم: to walk with head erect?]</td>
<td>Also mas, which is the more common form in colloquial language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>asam.</strong> I. Tourmaline, wolfram.</td>
<td>II. A weight; one-sixteenth of a bongkal or tabih.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>asam.</strong> I. Tourmaline, wolfram.</td>
<td>III. A Javanese title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>asam.</strong> I. Tourmaline, wolfram.</td>
<td><strong>Amang.</strong> I. Tourmaline, wolfram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>asam.</strong> I. Tourmaline, wolfram.</td>
<td>II. <strong>Méngamang</strong>: to menace; to threaten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>asam.</strong> I. Tourmaline, wolfram.</td>
<td><strong>Umpama</strong>, or <strong>émpama.</strong> [Skr. upáma.] Likeness; similarity, resemblance; a similar case; an example or instance. <em>Umpama-nya</em>: for instance. <em>Sapérti umpama</em>: as for example. <em>Sa-umpama tanah yang tiyada bérbaja lagi</em>: like worn-out soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>asam.</strong> I. Tourmaline, wolfram.</td>
<td><em>Umpamaan</em>: a proverb; a parable; a metaphorical example or story to illustrate any point; also <em>pérumpanamaan</em>. <em>Térkénangan bénar-lah umpamaan Mélau</em>: recollecting the truth of the Malay proverb . . . ; <em>Ht. Abd.</em>, 115.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>asam.</strong> I. Tourmaline, wolfram.</td>
<td><em>Umpamakan</em>: to compare; to institute a comparison. <em>Ku umpamakan dêngan sa-pohun hayu yang amat rendang di-têngah padang</em>: I compare him to a very unbramgeous tree in the midst of an open plain; <em>Ht. Abd.</em>, 295, 497.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>amits.</strong> Fish-scented; also <em>hamis.</em></td>
<td><strong>Ampit.</strong> Anak <em>ampit</em>: (Kedah) a fish; better known as <em>ikan pêlaga.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sémas.</strong> I. Gold, golden; a term of endearment.</td>
<td><strong>Amput.</strong> (Coarse.) The coupling of animals, sexual connection; also <em>hamput.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sémas.</strong> I. Gold, golden; a term of endearment.</td>
<td><em>É. bérbuku</em>: gold in nuggets. A nugget is <em>kétul émas</em> and <em>jongkong émas.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sémas.</strong> I. Gold, golden; a term of endearment.</td>
<td><em>É. kartis</em>: gold paper; gold leaf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sémas.</strong> I. Gold, golden; a term of endearment.</td>
<td><em>É. mérak</em>: red gold; a term of endearment; cf. <em>émas têmpawan.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sémas.</strong> I. Gold, golden; a term of endearment.</td>
<td><em>É. muda</em>: pale gold; inferior gold; gold with two or three tenths of alloy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sémas.</strong> I. Gold, golden; a term of endearment.</td>
<td><em>É. putech</em>: platina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sémas.</strong> I. Gold, golden; a term of endearment.</td>
<td><em>É. sa-pohun mutu</em>: 24-carat gold, pure gold.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
empat. Four. Hari empat: (Straits Settlements) the fourth day of the week (commencing with Monday); Thursday. Empat pésagi or ê. péségi: square. Bulan empat sa-nama: a name given to the four months: jumadü'l-awwal, jumadü'l-akhir, rabi'L-awwal and rabi'l-akhir.

Bérempat: to make four; to have three companions. Pérgi bérempat pulang bériga: he went with three companions and returned with two; (or) they were four when they left and three when they returned.

Ké-empat: the four; the group of four. Bér-muwafakat ké-empat-nya: the four came to an agreement.

Ké-empat-empat: all four.

Yang ké-empat: the fourth. Langit yang ké-empat: the fourth heaven.

impit. Wedging or squeezing in between; better himpiti, q. v.

umpat. Abuse, evil-speaking, cursing; also upat. Di-umpati uleh martha-itu ahandaku sēbah baks dāngan orang puteh: they abused me because I was on good terms with Europeans.

Umpati (Sh. Panj. Sg.), mengumpat (Ht. Abd., 183), and mengumpatkan (Sh. Dag., 12): to abuse, to revile, to curse.

empedal. The gizzard; also pédal and kempedal, q. v.

empedu. Gall, bile, the gall-bladder; Mj., 46; also kempedu, q. v.

ampar. (Of carpets, rugs, etc.) Spreading, expansion, the act of spreading out; v. hammer.

ampir. Near, nearly, almost; v. hampir.


ampis or empis. A. musang or ê. musang: (i) the name given to concurrent rows of stakes placed so as to guide a polecat into a trap; (ii) the name of a plant (unidentified).

ampas. Dashing or flinging down; better hempas, q. v.

ampang. Easy, light; usually gampang, q. v.

### AMPUL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ampul</strong></td>
<td>Mengampul: to swell out; to blow oneself out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>empul</strong></td>
<td>Mengempul: to beat about without making any real headway—as a ship in an unfavourable wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>umpil</strong></td>
<td>Mengumpil: to apply leverage by putting the point of a stick under anything and then pressing up that point; to lever up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>empelas</strong></td>
<td>A generic name for a number of plants; see s. v. mempelas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>empelam</strong></td>
<td>[Skr. phalam.] The Indian mango, mangifera indica; also mempelaam, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ampun</strong></td>
<td>Forgiveness; pardon. Meminta a.: to beg for forgiveness. Ampun tuawanku, béribu-ribu ampun: pardon, my lord, a thousand pardons!—a common exordium to a petition to a raja by way of depreciating any possible cause of annoyance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>unpan</strong></td>
<td>Bait, fodder, food to attract animals. Di-tabor-nya unpan padi di-dalam jaring itu: he scattered padi within the snares to serve as bait; HT. Kal. Dam., 166. Umpan habis, ikan tā’-dapat: his bait was eaten and the fish was not caught; he miscalculated, he was “sold,”—a proverb, of which another version is: Pelabor habis, Palembang tā’-alih, (thebesiegers’) stores were exhausted and Palembang was still uncaptured.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Matı ikan karēna unpan: fish perish through bait (and men are tempted by women to ruin); Prov. e.g. —

Kalıp bēlayar dari Arakan,
Ambil gaji jadi jémudı;
Matı ikan karēna unpan,
Matı sēhaya karēna budi:
fish perish through bait, I perish by her charms.

U. pisau: “bait for the knife,” cattle for slaughter; a man who must be killed to satisfy a vendetta; see HT. Jah., 5.

U. tēkak: an appetizer.

### AMPAI

The word pérëmpuwan (a woman) has been derived, according to Von de Wall, from ampu. Klinkert, who discards this derivation, gives, however, tēngku ampuwan (the title of a raja’s principal wife) as a derivative of ampu. Both these etymologies seem doubtful. The word puwan (an oval bowl of metal for betel-chewing requisites) has also been derived from ampu, the full form being given as ampulkan; cf. puwan.

Ampu is also used of a man drinking by catching in his mouth water falling from a pipe or conduit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>empu</strong></td>
<td>I. A head-dress worn as a symbol of rank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>empur</strong></td>
<td>A Javanese title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>empulor</strong></td>
<td>A plant, better known as mempulor, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ampuwan</strong></td>
<td>Tēngku ampuwan: the designation of a raja’s principal wife if of royal birth. To’ puwan: the principal wife of a Malay dignitary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>empuwan</strong></td>
<td>An oval tray for carrying betel-chewing requisites; usually puwan, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>empoyan</strong></td>
<td>A fishing-reel (not used with a rod); also tēmpoyan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>empunya</strong></td>
<td>Possession; also punya. Yang empunya: the possessor. Mempunyaı: to possess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>empunya</strong></td>
<td>Yaq empunya cheritrea ini: the author of this tale—the usual expression by which a Malay writer speaks of himself.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Straits Settlements the word punya is often used in forming a genitive, e.g., aku punya, my; diya punya, his. It is also used to connect an adjective with the substantive to which it refers, e.g., baik punya orang: a good man. These forms are literal translations of Chinese idioms and are not good Malay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>empoh</strong></td>
<td>Overflowing. Rébus ta’-empoh: boiling but not spilling, a proverbial expression descriptive of a man who can run into danger without suffering for it; going near the fire without being singed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>empohan</strong></td>
<td>A flood caused by the swelling of a river till it overflows its banks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ampai</strong></td>
<td>Hanging and waving loosely; suspended loosely; a waving motion of the arms as when a man is treading water; extension, withdrawal, and extension again; cf. chapi, apai, sampaı, sēlampaı, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ampai-ampai: the stinging jellyfish, so called because of its long waving feelers.

**Ampaiyan kain**: a clothes-line or clothes-rail. **Ampaikan**: to hang out (clothes or similar objects); to lay grass over a batas.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>antara.</strong></td>
<td><strong>[Skr. antâra.]</strong> Space between; intermediate; position between; lapse of time between; interval. Di-dalam antara sadiketi hari: in the space of a few days. Di-antara marika-itu tioga bêhagiañgan orang Islam: three-quarters of them (lit in the interval of them, among them) were Muhammadans. Ingat antara béjum kena: think before you encounter—i.e., look before you leap; Prov., J.S.A.S., III, 21. Kaseh sayang yang tiyada bérance antara lagi: love that is not between boundaries; love that is boundless; Ht. Korís. Bêlantara is sometimes confused by Malays with bérance; see Sh. Bid., 318. (Leyd.) Péntaran: the interval between, the space between; Bust. Sal. Samantara: while; from sama and antara; v. sêntara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>anteh.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Elephants:</strong> A swelling of one or both of the lower limbs accompanied by ulceration at the ankle. Sa-orang tuwa lagî: antut kudawa kahi-nya: an old man with both legs swollen by elephantiasis; Sej. Mal., 128. Harapkan si-untut mënggamit kain koyak di-upahkan: trust the man who has elephantiasis (to do anything); you must pay him even to put his fingers through a torn garment; lazy as a sufferer from elephantiasis; Prov., J. S. A. S., III, 32. Lain yang bengkak maka yang bêrnamah lain; yang antut lain yang mëngesul lain: the gathering is in one place, the oozing of matter from another; the elephantiasis is on one leg and the shrivelled flesh on the other; one man commits the offence and another is punished for it; Prov., Ht. Korís.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ANTAR**

**antar.** I. Sending, transmission; usually hantar, q. v.

II. Antar-anter: a pestle, a pounder of any sort, a ramrod; cf. pelantak.

**antisab.** Arab. Family connection, descent, relationship.

**intisâb.** Arab. Propaganda, dissemination of doctrine.

**antang.** The pestle of a mortar; Cr.

**anting.** Pendent, hanging down and swinging. Anting-anting: ear pendants; Ht. Hamz., I; Ht. Sh.

Ontang-anting or untang-anting: loosely hanging, pendulous—of many objects of unequal length.

Burong anting-anting: a bird with long tail feathers; a sort of small racquet-tailed crow.

**antang.** I. Facing towards; also tang and têntang, q. v.

II. Setting down; to put down; = liîat.

III. Ta'êntang: carelessness, indifference to one's surroundings; shamelessness; recklessness in a warrior; an equivalent of ta'-endah.

**entang.** Light, easy; Kam. Kech., 8; a Javanese equivalent of ringan.

**ontang and untang.** Pendulous, swaying; v. anting.

**unting.** A small skein of thread, string or silk; a single tassel; a bunch of padi stalks taken from the nursery with a view to manuring and transplanting; the unit of measurement for string, tape, thread, etc.

Tali unting-unting: a string stretched across any surface in order to make a straight line; a line such as labourers use in cutting a ditch or drain; a string between two pegs—such as is used to assist in marking out the lines of a tennis-court.

**untong.** Profit; advantage; gain—especially gain as the result of ordinary foresight and not of mere good luck; the lot awarded to men; fate; natural destiny. Untong sabut timbul, untong batu tênggelam: it is the natural destiny of coco-nut husk to float and of stone to go to the bottom; J.S.A.S., XI., 35; Ht. Raj. Don., 12; Prov. (meaning that it is useless to strive against fate). Untong ada tuwaç tidak: he makes a profit but has no luck—i.e., he gets only ordinary returns for his investments; Prov. Apa buleb buwat, sudah untong nañõ, demêh-bêntak lah sudah tañêh Allah melambah atas hambå-nya: what can we do? It is fate and destiny: thus has God worked His will upon us, his slaves; Marsd. Gr., 144.

Bayan Lôpas, Têlok Jêlulong
Tiga dengan Batu Lançang;
Tarek napa$tèrkënhangkun untong
Untong tida$ sa-rupa orang:
breathe a sigh lamenting your fate; the ways of fate are not those of a man; Prov.

Mëndapat untong: to derive profit (from a commercial transaction); to get a return on money laid out; Ht. Abd., 91.

Këntuntungan: fate, destiny, profit; Sh. B. A. M., II.

**antap.** Heavy for its size; closely compressed; specific gravity; compactness. Also hantap.

**antup.** Jav. The sting of an insect; cf. têngat.

**intip.** Jav. Peering; spying out; cf. hintai.

**antak.** Tapping the ground with the front part of the foot, the heel remaining stationary; cf. gèntak, gèntan, etc.

**antok.** I. Mèngantok: to be sleepy; to be drowsy. Mata mèngantok: id. Orang mèngantok di-sorongkan bantul: to push a pillow under a drowsy man; to increase inclination in a man already yielding to it; Prov., Ht. Abd., 4.

II. Collision; the forcible contact of two bodies. Bèranto$k: in collision; to be in collision; to collide or knock against. Ada yang bèranto$k këpala sama sêndiri-nya: some kept knocking their heads against each other; Ht. Sh. Kub. Maka bèranto$k-ah lunas kàpal itu dengan karang: the keel of the ship struck against the reef; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Sàpèrî pinggan dengan manglo$k
Salah sadikî hënda$ bèranto$k:
like a cup and saucer which, on the slightest shake, knock against each other; readiness to quarrel among near relations; Prov. J. S. A. S., XI., 64.

Gigi bèranto$k: chattering teeth.

Tèranto$k: having collided. Sudah tèranto$k bëharn têngadal: to look up after the collision (to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen); Prov.
**entak.** Holding and ramming down, as when pounding with a heavy mortar; beating down (the earth) with a pounder, as a cookie engaged in the construction of a road; cf. *untak*.

*Entak anti:* unconscious movements; convulsive struggles.

*Entak anti lala bélaleh,*
*Bagaì chaching képasan,*
*Bagaì runpat di-téngah jalan,*
*Bagaì sambal di-pintu kandang:*

convulsive movements, meaningless cries, (the life of) a worm that is scalced, the (life of) grass in a thoroughfare, the life of sawbak grass at the gate of a cattle-pen; Prov.

The forms *hentak-kanti* and *untak-anti* are sometimes heard.

**entek.** *Mengentek:* to winnow rice, giving a little side jerk every now and then to separate the light from the heavy grains or the chaff from the grain; to shake the bustle in walking—of women.

**untak.** *Untak-anti:* convulsive movement; v. *entak*.

**untok.** A share, an allotted share, a dividend, a share by actual division; cf. *ageh,* and *béhagi*.

**antakésoma.** [Skr.; see *anta* and *késoma.*] Flowery; the name given to a Malay dish of *ubi kéledeh.* *Baju antakésoma:* a coat of many colours; Ht. Sh. Kub.

**antil.** *Untal-antil:* swaying loosely; v. *untal*.

**antul.** *Mengantul:* to be driven back, to fall to the ground after striking against a solid surface, as when a stone is hurled against a wall.

**untal.** I. Sweeping in with both arms; as much as a man can cover in his embrace; an armful.

II. *Untal-antil:* swaying loosely of short pendant objects; cf. *untal-anting* and *kuntal-kantil*.

**until.** I. A small quantity; as much as one can roll up between the finger and thumb or in the palm of the hand; a small ball or pill. *Di-ambil-nya lanah liyat sadkit,* *di-until-until-nya:* he took a little clay and rolled it up into a ball.

II. *Menguntil:* to sway about, of a short pendant object; cf. *until* and *antil,* of which this word is a variant.

**éntelas.** [Arab. اطلس.] *Kain éntelas:* satin; Sh. Bid., 26, Ht. Koris, etc.

**ántan.** The pestle or pounding-stick of a Malay mortar. *Antás patah lesong hitang:* if the pounding-stick be broken, the mortar will be lost; Prov.

**ántun.** Attentiveness to clothing; care in dressing; coxcombry. *Sadikí hérja banyák bérantun:* he devotes little time to work and much to dressing.

**ántan.** A diamond; a term of endearment as being a precious thing. *Intan dan bérantian:* diamonds and brilliants. *Bértatahkan intán:* set with diamonds.

**ántui.** A tree-name; *drepananthus.*

A. *hitam:* *drepananthus prominésus.*

A. *puteh:* *drepananthus cauliflorus.*

**ántah.** The husk; the outer skin of grain; the sheath in which the edible portion of grain is enclosed. *Béras basah, di-tampi ta'-bérlayang,* *di-indang ta'-bérantah,* *hujiong-nya tiyada di-suud uleh itek:* if you winnow wet rice the chaff won't fly; if you sift it, grain and husk won't separate; last of all, even ducks will not touch it—utterly useless or worthless; Prov. J. S. A. S., XI., 133. *Lak-sana antah démukul, lapar sangat bénar bér-guna:* like husk and rice dust, which is only useful when one is very hungry; Prov.

**ánteh.** *Menganteh:* to spin, to make thread. *Rahat menganteh bénang:* a distaff.

**élantah.** A word expressive of doubt, interrogation or ignorance; perhaps; I do not know; how can I tell? *Jawâb-ku: éntah-lah, tuwan:* I replied: I do not know, sir.

Éntah bértému éntahkan tidak: perhaps we shall meet, perhaps not; Ht. Koris. *Éntahkan kuti,* *éntahkan isi:* perhaps the skin, perhaps the flesh; Sh. Ik. Trub., 19. *Éntahkan salah,* *éntahkan kena:* whether perhaps we miss or whether we hit; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 8. See also *tah*.

**élenteh.** An equivalent for *puteh* when used as a name (*timang-timang*); more usually *teh*.

**éntihã.** Arab. End, termination; Fut. Sh., 581; Mj., 7. *Éntihã l'kalâm:* finis.

**anti.** *Entak-anti* or *untak-anti:* convulsive tapping or movement; v. *entak*.

**énti.** A name given to several Malay culinary preparations; for instance, scraped coco-nut mixed with sugar and fried in a pan. *I. hudging:* *énti* of prawns; scraped coco-nut and prawns.

*Puchok pauh bérulam pauh,*
*Pétag peÂtag kachau inti;*
*Saying séhaya bérkasah pauh*
*Pétag pétag hanchor hati:*

a shoot of the *pauh* with the cooked *pauh* fruit stirred up in the evening to make *énti*; alas, I love the absent: evening by evening my heart is oppressed.
INTAI

intai. Peering, peeping; better hintai, q. v.

untai. Hanging down loosely; dangling; cf. juntaI, runtaI, umbai, etc.

antero. (Port. enteiro.) Complete; entire—used to describe the whole of a district administered from any place. A. Kétang: the Klang district (as distinguished from the village of Klang).

téntimun. A generic name for gourds and cucumbers; see timun and méntimun.

anja. A nautical term; the halyards; the name given to several ropes in the rigging of a ship.

inja. Sawan inja: the name of a disease, also known (Kedah) as savan lénja.

énjut. Ménjéjut: to tug as a fish tugs at a line; cf. dényut and nyut.

anjar. Arab. An anchor.

anjir. Pers. The common fig.

anjor, or anjur. Ménjanjor: to project; to stretch out. Bétíng-nya ménjanjor ka-téngah laud: its banks stretched out seawards; Pel. Abd., 13.

Pénganjor: a projection; the leader of a procession; the officer who bears the sword of state before a rajá; the leading man of a marching army; Ht. Isk. Dz. Tanak p.: a promontory. Bintang p.: the morning star as the forerunner of the day.

Cf. unjor, tanjong, anjorg, and (perhaps) joran.

unjor. Stretching out, projection.

Unjorkan: to project. Unjorkan kaki: to stretch out the leg.

Bétíum dudoč bélnjor dahulu: to stretch out one's legs before sitting down; to show undue familiarity or impertinence; Prov.

Also hunjor; séptérí batang pisang bérhunjor; like projecting pisang stems; Ht. Sh. Mard.

anjérar. (Kawi.) Dissemination; spread; pervading—as an odour pervades the air; Ht. Mas. Ed.

Also jérar.

anjang. I. Also panjang, q. v., and jang. A familiar name (timang-timangan) often given to the fourth or fifth child in a family.


UNJANG

anjing. A dog; dog, as a term of abuse; in proverbs, a dog as a type of an unclean beast.

Séptérí anjing déngan kuching: like cat and dog; quarrelsome; Prov. Séptérí anjing gonggong bangkai: like a dog with a dead body in its mouth; snarling and ill-tempered; Prov. Anjing ulang bangkai: a dog going back to his carcasse; a man returning to his filthy habits; Prov. Anjing ményalak bukit mahu-kah runtoh: if a dog barks at a hill, will the hill crumble? If a pauper threatens a prince will the prince tremble? Prov. Sapuloh jang datang, anjing bérhewat ekor juga: even if ten ships come, the dogs use no loin cloth but their tails; a great event to the great may be of no importance to their inferiors; Prov. Anjing hyada chawat ekor: the dogs will not trouble to lower their tails; even the dogs will not look at her (an complimentary remark about a lady's charms); Prov. Puluk anjing ta'-pandang mata tuwan-nya: to hit a dog without watching his master's eye; a rash act; Prov. Bangsa anjing kalau biyasa makan tahi, ta'-mahan pun chiyun ada juga: dogs that eat filth smell of filth even when they have not just eaten it; Prov.

Anjing-anjing: the muscle of the calf of the leg. Anjing-anjing pérahu: small nooses at the bottom of a boat's stays; also the stick at the end of the rope opposite the chachi.

A. ayer: an otter, Intra vulgaris; better bérang-bérang or ménbérang.

A. bértinggong: a peculiar shape of hook so called from its straight shaft and the sharp angle at its base when it twists up towards the barb.

A. hütan: the wild dog; canis rutilans.

A. pérburosuan: a hunting-dog.

A. tanah: an insect.

Anak a.: (1) the lower end of the muscle of the calf; the part of the back of the leg between the calf and the tenon achíllis; (2) a puppy.

Gigí a.: the canine teeth; also gigí siyong and gigí asu.

Gombala a.: a dog keeper. Also péran a.

Kutí a.: a tick.

Pérán a.: see gombala a.

Puki a.: a plant; cynomorium caudíflora.

anjong. A native balcony; a kind of upper chamber projecting from the main apartments and used as a sitting and reception room. The word is also used of a cabin in a Malay vessel. Sílakú náit ká-anjông: a please step upstairs (to the verandah); Sh. Abd. Mk. The word also occurs: Ht. Gul. Bak., 147; Ht. Koris; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 9; Sh. Si Lemb.; etc.

unjang. Better runjang, q. v.

II. *Sa-penunjong*: a measure of depth; a depth such that a man's fingers when held high above his head can just reach the surface, his feet being on the bottom; cf. *sa-penunjok tangan*: as high as a man can reach with his fingers. See also *runjong*.

*Galak penunjong*: a long pole for use in deep water.

injap. The spikes (turning inwards) at the mouth of a fish-trap (*bubu*). These spikes allow a fish to enter but make it difficult for the fish to get out. Also (Kedah) *unjap*.

Bulan terang angin pun sedap; Bunga keduduk di dalam bendang; Tuwan sudah terkena injap; Buah dudu, jiwa kau hilang: you, sir, have been caught in a snare; the trap remains there and your life will be lost.

unjap. V. *injap*.

anjak. Slight alteration in position; shifting (anything) from one place to another close by. *Fethawi guru-nu fangan di-anjak*: do not depart from the counsel of your teachers; Sh. Jub. Mal., 15. Cf. *inchat* and *anggor*.

unjok. Pushing forward anything; handing anything; giving out anything; cf. *anjok* and *unjor*, which are used of a long body being projected forward (as when a man stretches out an arm or leg), while *unjok* is used of any object being picked up and held out—as when a man takes a coin from his pocket and holds it out.

Unjokan dan mengunjokkan: to lift up; to hold out; to thrust out. *Ku unjokan satu rupiah ka-tangan-nya*: I thrust a rupee into his hand. *Sa-orang pun tiyada beraani mengunjokkan tangan kapada-nya*: not a soul dared raise a hand against him.

Also pronounced (Kedah) *enjak*; cf. *unjok* and *tunjak*. See also *unjong*, II.


anjal. *Menganjal*: to spring back to its former shape—of an elastic or flexible material when tension is suddenly removed.

enjal. The act of sitting back suddenly; coming down violently on one's seat; forced down on one's chair—as a restless child is made to sit down by an angry mother. Also *hénjal*.

injil. I. A hair pin, a hair ornament. *Dibubok-nya injil-injil intan di-karang*: she placed (in her hair) ornaments set with diamonds; Ht. Mas. Ed.


enjelai. A plant, coix *lachryma jobi*; also *jelai*, q. v.

unjam. Thrusting anything perpendicularly into the earth: thrusting or forcing down anything with a rush and not by mere pressure. *Maka Maharaja Antaboga pun mengunjamkan ekor-nya ka-langah padang itu*: the Maharaja Antaboga (the great Serpent) drove his tail into the plain; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Also *unjam*, *unjam* and *unjam*.


unjun. I. A short sharp tug; a sudden pull at anything.

II. *Mengunjun*: to keep slowly lifting and lowering a live bait (in fishing with a rod) in order to attract and deceive the fish. Cf. *unjat*.

enjenir. Eng. An engineer—usually of a mechanical or civil engineer, but applied in the *Hikayat Abdullah* to the Royal Engineer Officer in charge of the Public Works Department.

injeh. An expression used as a pronoun of the second person in respectfully addressing one’s elders; Kl.


anjiman. Eng. *An East Indian*: a large transport or trading vessel belonging to the East India Company. Also *angjiman*.

Kapal anjiman dari Eropah
Lalu singkah ka-Surabaya;
Jangan abang sangat bersumpah,
Bukan-nya sifatka tidak perkhaya:

an Indianman from Europe sailed on and touched at Surabaya; Sh. Pant. Shl., 4.

enchut. *Ènchang-enchut*: awry; see *enchang*.

inchit. Departure; exit; to quit; to clear out—generally used as a somewhat rude imperative to an intruder or enemy. *Orang muda inchit-inchit takat kena senu*: young man, depart, depart; beware lest you be deceived; Ht. Ahm. Md., 64. *Suroh raja kamn itu inchit dari negeri ini*: order that king of yours to quit this country; Ht. Ind. Meng. Also *hinchit*. 
**INCHUT**

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<td>inchut</td>
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**inchut.** A slight change of position—as when a book is turned over and twisted round while still generally retaining its place relative to surrounding objects; a change of attitude rather than of situation; a slight movement—as when a number of people on a bench make room for another; a readjustment or rearrangement rather than a complete redistribution of places.

*Inchang-inchut:* awry. V. *enchang,* III.

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**unchat.** Lifting and lowering.

*Mëngunchat-unchat:* to raise and lower a dead bait in fishing with a rod, cf. *unjun*; to raise and lower a *nihat* leaf so as to frighten fish and drive them in a certain direction; cf. *oja.*

*Unchang-unchit:* by fits and starts; driblets; instalments; small quantities at a time; at intervals.

*Bayar u.:* payment by instalments.

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**anchar.** Jav. The upas or poison tree of *Java*; *antiaris toxica.*

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**encher.** Watery; containing a large proportion of liquid—used of viscous substances. Cf. *chayer* and *lécher.*

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**inchar.** A drill bore.

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**anchong.** A glazed earthenware pot or jar with an overlapping cover.

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**ŋchang.** I. *Mëngŋchang:* to weld or fasten tightly together; to hammer together. Cf. *kënhang.*

- Also *kënhang.*

  II. *Enchang-ŋchang:* continuous jumping up and down—an expression applied especially to a punishment for naughty children who are made to hold the right ear with the left hand and the left ear with the right hand and then jump up and down till permitted to stop.

  Also *kënhang* and *ŋchal.*

- III. *Enchang-ŋchal* and *enchang-UNCHIT:* crooked; awry; C. and S. = *inchang-UNCHIT.** KL.

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**ŋchang.** *Inchang-inchut:* awry; v. *inchut* and *ŋchang III.*

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**unchang.** I. A kind of money-bag or travelling-bag for valuables; a purse rather larger than a *êkënëndë*; a case for the spurs of a fighting-cock.

- II. *Unchang-UNCHIT:* by instalments; by fits and starts; by driblets; see *unchit.*

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**ENCHE'**

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**anchak.** A basket for offerings to evil spirits. It is generally a shallow, loosely-plaited basket, and is either hung from a tree (*anchak bingkas*) if the offerings are intended for wood demons, or buried in the ground (*anchak lunas*) if the *hantu* tamah are to be conciliated.

C. and S. give *anchak pëlanus,* which may be an equivalent of the second term given above. The word *anchak* is Dayak for basket; but the practice of making these offerings is in force among the Siamese of the north of the Malay Peninsula, and both the forms *a. bingkas* and *a. lunas* have Siamese equivalents. The offerings are of the nature of food.

*Buwangkan anchak përanus hantu,* *Sërbë jinis makanan-nya itu:* give away an *anchak* to propitiate the spirits; let all sorts of food be included in it; (from a Pantun).

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**anchok.** The pairing of animals. The word is also used (coarsely) of sexual connection generally; cf. *ayoL.*

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**ŋnchek.** An honorific appellation for men of respectable birth; see *ŋchek.*

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**anchal.** To pretend; C. and S.

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**ŋnchal.** I. *Eンchal-ŋchal:* jumping a naughty child up and down by pulling his ears; also *enchang-ŋchang* and *kënhal-kënhal:* v. *enchang,* II.

- II. (Selangor.) *Enchal-ŋchal:* of little account or importance; an equivalent of *alang kêpalang.*

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**inchil** or *enchel.* Hair ornaments; KL, HT. Sh.; also *injil,* q. v.

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**anchu.** I. A large navigable raft of bamboo; also *lançhor,* q. v.

- II. The crossbeams to which the loose strips of *nibong* forming a Malay flooring are attached.

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**unchui.** [Chin. hun-ohhh.] A tobacco pipe.

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**anchai.** I. Letting go; loosening the hold. *Anchait-anchaitan:* to let go.

- II. Broken, shivered to pieces; irreparably smashed; KL, Pijn.

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<tr>
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**ŋnche'.** A word used as a respectful mode of address for Malays of good birth but not entitled to any distinctive title. It is also used as a honorific before the names of such persons. The form *che' is more commonly used in this latter sense. *Bëtbëksa dëngan orang, ŋnche' dëngan ŋnche', tuwan dëngan tuwan:* he observed the rules of politeness, addressing as *ŋnche' those who had a claim to be so addressed and as *tuwan* those who had a right to the title; HT. Abd., 86.

anakhoda. [Pers. ناخودا.] A captain of a Persian or Arab trading ship; more usually nahkoda, q. v.

anda. Skr. The musk glands or receptacles of musk in the civet cat; musk. A. musang: id.; but the word is also applied to a rough coop for keeping civet cats; cf. sangkar musang, which is a rather more elaborate coop.

Anda sëturi: a sweetmeat; an equivalent of anda kësturi.

onda. Mother; a variant of bonda, q. v.

ändala. A tree (unidentified). Ada bërdiri di-bawah ändala buwah-nya sëdang mërbëkah: he was standing below an ändala tree, the fruit of which was bursting with ripeness; Ht. Perb. Jay.

ändar. [Arab. هندر ] Mati andar: (Riau, Johor) death without outward and visible cause; death by murder when the murderers are never found or brought to justice; also (Selangor) mati modar.

ändor. A buffalo sleigh; also anor.

ändar. Movement round; better idar, q. v.

ändor. Motion backwards; retreat; withdrawal. Undor-lah aku: I withdrew. Undorkan and mëngundorkan: to cause to recede or retire; to force to withdraw; to send away; to dismiss.

Mëngundor and munxor (Sh. Panj., Sg.): to withdraw; to retreat. Bëndor: id.

Kain puteh koya di-tënhah
Pakayian anak dato' Pënghulu;
Kalau bëkëkshë jadi fitnah,
Baik-lah sëhaya bëndor dahu:
if to love is to incur betrayal, it were well that I withdrew in time.


I. bayu: a strong wind; a gale.

I. bongus: the title of a minister next in rank to the têmënggong; Kl.

I. giri: the name of an important Malay state in Sumatra (East coast).

I. lajåsana: the name of a shrub.

I. pura: the name of a town on the West coast of Sumatra.

Këndëraan (Cr. Gr., 33; Ht. Sg. Samb.) and këyangan i. (Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1893): the heaven of Indra.

Mëngindëra: royal; Sh. A. R. S. J., 9.

Pulau i.: a name for Riau; Sh. Nasih., 18.

Sëri indëra pura: a name for Siak.

II. Pancâ indëra: the five senses—sight, smell, touch, hearing and taste; see the Ht. Ism. Yat., 160, et. seq.

III. Këndëra and këndëraan: a steed; a mount. Common corrupted forms of the words këndara and këndaraan, respectively.

Mëngîndërai: to ride; = mëngëndaraï, v. këndara.

ändërik or andërik. A pitfall for catching elephants; Ht. Raj. Pas.

ändas. A block with a flat surface, used to increase the effect of a blow. Cf. landas.

ändas. Jav. The head. Mëngëndas: to dash (somebody's) head against a stone. Cf. andas.

ändasëturi. [Skr. v. anda and kësturi.] The name of a sweet made by enfolding in pastry the scraped pulp of a coco-nut mixed with sugar and fried in a pan. Also called (Kedah) gandasëturi.

ändang. I. A kind of torch of dry leaves.

II. A spot; a birth-mark; C. and S.

III. Andang-andang: the yards of a ship or boat. Mëngënhigap di-atas andang-andang kapal: to perch upon the yards of a ship,—of a bird; Pel. Abd., 126.

ändang. The dracoena of gardens, cordyline terminalis. A. hijau and a. merah: varieties of this flower.

ändëng. Commiseration; consolation—used only of soothing children.

ändëng. The cocoon of a silk-worm; C. and S. [indong ?]
**INDANG**

**indang.** A sidelong shake or jerk in winnowing *jadi* or in working with a small pestle and mortar, the object of this jerk (in conjunction with the winnowing motion) being to separate light and heavy particles or grains.

**indong.** Mother; Ht. Hg. Twu., 15. The word is somewhat rare in this literal sense, but is common in the figurative expression: *indong mutiyara:* mother-of-pearl; Ht. Kal. Dam., 100; cf. also *endong.*

**inding.** Watching anything; keeping an eye on anything, as an inquisitive child.

**undang.** I. *Undang-undang:* laws, ordinances; written or codified as distinct from customary law; Ht. Abd., 86.

II. *Undang-undang:* the window (*tingkap*) of the sleeping chamber.

**ėndap.** I. Crouching—especially for spying; the attitude of a man who watches others while keeping his body concealed by crouching down; lurking. *Mėngėndap:* to spy, to lurk. *Tėrįhat ulė̄ istérį-nya kaki suwami-nya men-ğėndap diya itu:* the wife noticed her husband's feet as he crouched watching her; Ht. Kal. Dam., 224. *Tėrėndap-ėndap dan menįntai-ngintai:* crouching and peeping; Ht. Gh.

II. *Ėndap-ėndap:* a hantu *jadi-jadiyan,* (v. *jadi*) i.e., a spirit, man or animal, into which some other being has been supernaturally transformed.

**andak.** I. A name often given to one of the younger children (fourth or fifth) in a family; an equivalent of *pandak,* short.

*Mėngandakkan layar:* to reef a sail.

II. *Andak-andak:* sometimes = *kadang-kadang*; Kl.

**andok.** Support by means of a sling; better *andok,* q. v.

**ėndak.** Wish, will; usually *hėndak,* q. v.

**ėndok.** A pet name or familiar appellation applied by the mistress of a house to children and dependents other than paid servants; also (Kėdah) *indok,* q. v.

**indek.** Leverage by pressure with the foot; usually *hindek,* q. v.

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**ÉNĐÈLAS**


*Pėrindō'un* or *pėrindūn:* all one mother's children; family; a brood; a hatch; cf. *ėndok.*

**undak.** *Męngundak:* not to make headway, as a ship trying to beat against a contrary wind. *Pęngundak:* obstructive; *laut pęngundak:* a choppy sea with contrary winds.

**andok.** I. *Undok-undok:* the "sea horse"; a kind of fish.

II. *Undok-andal:* in swift succession—of work.

**andal.** I. *Undok-andal:* in swift succession—of work.

II. Trusty, reliable; v. *handal.*

**andul.** (Kawi.) A flowering creeper; Kl.

**ėndal.** I. Crushing in, stuffing in; an equivalent of *asak,* q. v.

II. *Męngėndal:* to walk with head and shoulders back and breast and stomach forward.

**ėndal.** A peculiar gesture in dancing; a sweep of the right arm suggesting that something is being thrown away. *Męmbawang endel:* to give this sweep of the arm.

Also *hendel.* Cf. limbai, lambei and tari.

**ėndul.** A sling support; a hammock, a cradle swung from the roof; a sling for an injured arm. *Kain ėndul tangan:* a sling (in the last sense). *Di-gantong atas ėndul-nya ya'nil buwainya:* to be hung on the hammock, that is to say, the swinging-cradle; Maj., 78. *Iya pun undor-lah beraslindong di-balē ėndul:* he withdrew and hid himself behind the cradle; Ht. Sg. Samb.

*Naik ėndul tangan di-ayun,*
*Takut putus tali pęngubong;*
*Lęmbu dogol jangan di-balun,*
*Kałan di-ándok jatok tėrįjōŋkongk:#*

when you get into the hammock do not swing it for fear its fastenings break; when a bullock is hornless do not whip it; should it butt you, you will be flung on your back.

**undil.** A money-box; also *pėti mati.*

**ėndelas.** A harmless snake (unidentified).
**andam.** Pers. Dressing the hair above the forehead; shaving the edge of the hair or beard so as to make it follow a regular curve or line. The word is especially applied to the peculiar arrangement of the bride's hair over her forehead. *Bagai anak dara mahok andam:* like a maiden overcome by the dressing of her hair; a proverbial expression which may be interpreted as a maiden suffused in blushes, or, in an uncomplimentary sense, as a maiden too eager to be married. *Ambil pényukor yang tajam andam janggu sandagar itu:* take a sharp razor and dress the beard of that merchant; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Dahi-nya rata bagai bérandam:* her eyebrows were as regular as if their edges had been shaved; Sh. Jur. Bud., 17.

*Bérandam surai:* shaved (along the edge) and dressed (of the toilet of a bride or bridgroom). *Singgoh-pun iya bërístéri banyak bélim pérnah bérandam surai iya bérístérikan adinda baginda pérmaisuri indéra itu béhara-lah iya kéndak bérandam surai karéna sudah sampai sapérti kékéndak-nya:* although he has often married his hair has never been dressed as that of a bridgroom, but now that he is marrying Her Majesty the principal queen he wishes his hair formally dressed, since he has attained the fulfilment of his wishes; Ht. Koris.

**Ondeh**-**ondeh.** Ondeh-ondeh: a sweetmeat; see s. v. onde.

**Endah.** Beauty; worth; fairness; attractiveness; importance. *Pakaiyan yang endah endah:* beautiful clothes. *Endah khabar dari rupa:* its description is fairer than its appearance; things do not come up to expectations; Prov., Ht. Abd., 114, 432.

*Kalau tuwan périgi ka-Kéda*  
Singgah mandi dalam paya;  
*Bérata kuwat bérata gagah*  
Apa endah kaptideséhaya:  
whatever his strength, whatever his valour, of what importance are they to me?

**Endahkan, mengendahkan and mengendahkan:** to consider (anything) important; to attach importance to; to care about. *Tiyada juga adinda itu endahkan diya mélainkan tuwanu juga di-mata-mata-nya:* the princess, your love, cares nought for him (her husband); it is Your Highness who is ever before her eyes; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Sakaliyan itu tiyada ku endahkan:* I paid no attention to any of those things; Ht. Abd., 146.
andeka or andika. Descent, hereditary dignity. Sa-andika: of similar birth, of equal rank. Kéna andika Dato' Pénghulu: to incur the divine vengeance attendant on any outrage to hereditary rank. Cf. di-timpa daulat; daulat used of rajas only, and andika of orang hésar-hésar.

Andika is also used as a mere title, its special significance being lost, and as a form of address to the nobly born. A. maharaja: the title of the head of a suku or tribe in Malacca; Ht. Abd., 399. Singa raja andika: the lion, the noble king; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 7. Manu titiah andika penara patek jinjong: what our lord tells us, we will carry out; what you command, we, your servants, obey; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

anor. A buffalo sleigh; a light framework (without wheels) drawn by a buffalo and used for conveying grain over the padi fields. Also andor.

insán. Arab. Man; mortal man, when spoken of in contradistinction to a jin or pérí or other being of a less permissible order. Hai insán: Oh, mortal! (used by a raḵṣasa to a man); Ht. Sh. Mard. Hanya-lah insán clok di-mata: only a mortal man is pleasing in her (a fairy's) eyes; Ht. GuL Bák., 75. Hai raḵṣasa, bukanan pintu; insán hénḍak lahu: Oh, spirit of evil, open thou the gate, a man wishes to enter, (from an incantation). Béhara-lah insán ménjádi jinhar: then first is man formed in the embryo; Sh. I.M.P., 3.


ansor. Progress by short stages; better angsur, q. v.

insang. The gills of a fish; also insang and isang, q. v.

ensel. [Dutch: hengsel.] A hinge; also engsel.

inshá. Arab. Inshá'llah: if God wills; God willing; please God; Ht. Abd., 146.

ansár. [Arab.; plural of انسار. ] Helpers; the Prophet's principal friends and disciples.

insáf. Arab. Justice, equity, sympathy. 'Aḍil insáf: justice and equity. Insáf-lah hati-hu sébah méléhakhan hál démikiyán tú: my heart bled to see such a state of things; Ht. Abd., 90. Insáfkan: to meditate; to think upon; Ht. Abd., 96; Sh. Sing. Terb., 4.

in'am. Arab. Favour, benefit.

anang. A vocative form of the word anak, q. v.; my child.

aning. Aning-aning: a large kind of wasp, green, very venomous and bigger than a hornet. Cf. uning, which is not identical.

êning. Clearness, limpidity; more commonly hêning, q. v.

ênong. I. A title; a low grade of princely rank; usually nong, q. v.

II. A variant of anang: "my child."

ansfas. Arab. Valuable, precious.

anak. Offspring; issue; a child; the young —of an animal; the natives—of a place; the relationship of a component part to the whole, or of an accessory to the principal object.

Kécil-kécil anak harimau: though small, yet the cub of a tiger; though young, he will grow into something great; Prov., J.S.A.S., II., 149. Kecek anak Melaka; biwal anak Ménangkabau; tìpí anak Rémbar; bida'ah anak Teréngganu; sombong anak Pahang: wheelers are the men of Malacca, exaggregators those of Ménangkabau; cheats those of Rémbar; liars those of Teréngganu; arrogant those of Pahang; Prov., J.S.A.S., XXIV., 115.

Anak kuchen jahat, títi dérhaka: if the key is bad, the box turns traitor; if the husband is bad the wife is unfaithful; Prov., C. and S. Tatang di-anak lidah: to support on the uvula; a practical impossibility, Prov. Sayang anak báda tampo cehuch kunun béda raya: it is unfortunate that the child should be a tapis, and the grandchild a royal rhinoceros; a proverbial expression reflecting on any one's paternity.

A. kuda bldu kasap: literally, a colt with a rough coat, but really an equivalent for the expression: modal laba senuwa rásap: capital, profits, all is lost.

A. anakán: a puppet; an image.

A. anghat: a child by adoption.

A. anjing: (1) a puppy; (2) the lower part of the muscle of the calf.

A. ayam: (1) a musical instrument; (2) a chicken.

A. ayer: a brook; a rivulet.

A. banderek: (Jav.) a bastard.

A. bini: family; wife and family.

A. buwah: the people under the charge of a Malay chief when spoken of in relation to him; also children in general.

A. buwangan: a foundling; a child abandoned by his parents; a term of reproach; Sh. Panj. Sg.

A. chuču: descendants.

A. dagang: a foreigner.

A. dara: a maiden.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malay</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. <em>dayong</em> : a rower; an oarsman.</td>
<td>A. <em>tunggal</em> : an only child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. <em>gampang</em> : an illegitimate child of doubtful paternity.</td>
<td><em>Pagar</em> a. : the palissading leading up to a <em>kedah</em> or elephant corral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. <em>gēnta</em> : the clapper of a bell.</td>
<td><em>Bēranāk</em> : to be possessed of a child; to bear a child. <em>Upah bēranāk</em> (also <em>upah bidan</em>) : the midwife's fee for a confinement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. <em>gobēk</em> : a betel-nut pounder.</td>
<td><em>Bēranāk</em> bērbinī di-Mēlaka : to settle at Malacca; to marry and found a family there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. <em>gugor</em> : a miscarriage; the issue of a miscarriage.</td>
<td><em>Bēranāk</em> an : <em>bēranāk</em> a kan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. <em>kēti</em> : a kind of ball used in Malay games; Ht. Raj. Kh., 18.</td>
<td><em>Jawi pēranāka</em> : Malay by place of birth (as distinct from Malays by race)—the name by which Indian Muhammadans born in the Straits speak of themselves; v. also <em>jawī</em> pēkan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. <em>mas</em> : a child born in slavery; a slave by birth.</td>
<td>anakda. A respectful form of the word anak, q. v. : one who is well born; a noble child; Cr. Gr., 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. <em>mata</em> : the image reflected in the pupil of the eye.</td>
<td>Also anakanda and ananda.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| A. *meja* : a drawer in a table; also *lachī*. | anakanda. A respectful (and sometimes endearing) form of the word anak, q. v., one who is well born, a noble child. *
| A. *murid* : a pupil; Ht. Abd., 19. | Anakanda iwan puteri : your Highness's daughter, the princess. Cf. anakda, adinda, ayahanda, kakanda, etc. |
| A. *orang* : other people's children—in contradistinction to one's own; a girl other than a relation. | inkār. Arab. Denial, to deny; Panch., 29; Sh. Nasih., 14. |
| Pura pura mēnchari ayam, *Ekor mata-nya di-anak orang* : he pretends to be looking for fowls, but the corner of his eye is on the girls. | inkar and inkir. [Arab, *inkār*.] Denial; v. Also *inkar*. |
| A. *panah* : an arrow. | Anugerah, and anugerah. [Skr. anu-grāha.] Favour; kindness—applied to a gift made by a *raja* to a subject, or by a superior to an inferior, or to the mercies of God. *Dengan anugerah Allah* : by the mercy of God. |
| A. *pērahu* : a sailor; Ht. Si Misk., 55. | Anugerahan or mēnugerahan : to bestow a gift on (anyone); Ht. Abd., 373, 465, Sej. Mal., 9, 10, Ht. Ind. Nata, Ht. Iṣm. Yāt., etc. Also *nugrah*. |
| A. *pīnak* : descendants, family. | Ėnal. [Dutch: *knal.*] A wad. Also *nal*. |
| A. *punggū* : a foundling. | Anugerah, and anugerah. [Skr. anu-grāha.] Favour; kindness—applied to a gift made by a *raja* to a subject, or by a superior to an inferior, or to the mercies of God. *Dengan anugerah Allah* : by the mercy of God. |
### INULANGAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ألغض</td>
<td><strong>inulangan.</strong> [Kawi?] A flag or ensign; Ht. Koris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم</td>
<td><strong>Anam.</strong> Annam, the Annamite country; Ht. Abd., 226.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم</td>
<td><strong>énam.</strong> Six. <strong>Ké-énam:</strong> all six. <strong>Yang ké-énam:</strong> the sixth. <strong>Bérénam:</strong> with five others; making six in all. <strong>Bintang tujoh tìnggal énam:</strong> of the seven stars but six remain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم</td>
<td><strong>ènom.</strong> Jav. Young, youthful; a complimentary epithet in romances and poetry. <strong>Bagus ènom:</strong> handsome and young; Ht. Sh. Enom bujangga: young and unmarried; Ht. Koris. <strong>Di-iringkan anak muntiri yang ènom-ènom sama sa-baya:</strong> followed by sons of high officers of state, all young and similar in build; Ht. Ind. Meng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أن</td>
<td><strong>anun.</strong> (Kedah.) So-and-so; v. anu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أند</td>
<td><strong>ananda.</strong> A respectful and endearing form of the word <strong>anak,</strong> son; a variant of <strong>anakanda,</strong> q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنو</td>
<td><strong>anu.</strong> Such-and-such; so-and-so; certain, in the expression: a “certain” person. <strong>Si-anu di-kampong anu:</strong> so-and-so, of such-and-such a village; Ht. Abd., 157.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In formulæ where the name of the person has to be filled in by the person using the formula **anu** or **si-anu** is used where we should leave a blank space; tiyada buluh **si-anu ini sir bérahi pada laki-laki yang lain:** nor shall it be possible for [so-and-so] to fall in love with any other man—(from a do'dé pengaseh or love charm). |

In Penang and Kedah, **anun,** **denu,** and **deni** are used with the meaning “so-and-so.” |
| أنو | **énau.** A palm, arenga saccharifera. Also **nau.** |
| أي | **anai.** Anai-anai: the white ant; termes. Buat juga di-timbun anai-anai: a hillock even can be heaped up by white ants—perseverance can effect great things; Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 25. |
| أي | **ani.** A technical term used in weaving; the arrangement of threads upon which the pattern depends. **Anah a., bélara a.** and **tapak a.** : the pegs, the lathe, and the blocks, respectively, used in the arrangement of the pattern. **Méngani:** to arrange the pattern. |
| أي | **aniyaya.** [Skr. *anyýya.*] Oppression; tyranny; injustice; cruelty from the strong to the weak. **Kéna aniyyaya:** to be wronged. **Aniyayakan, ménganiyaya, ménaniyayai and ménganiyayakan:** to injure; to oppress. |
| أبخ | **ênibong.** The nìbong palm; see **nibong.** |
| أبكس | **aneka.** [Skr. *anéka.*] Kinds, species. **Bér-bagai aneka:** of various kinds. **Srêba aneka:** of all sorts;—often pronounced **srêba neka.** The form **anega** also occurs. |

### UBAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ابكسن</td>
<td><strong>inikan.</strong> A contraction or variant of <strong>ini akan:</strong> v. <strong>ini</strong> and akun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أبكسن</td>
<td><strong>anega.</strong> [Skr. <em>anéka.</em>] Kinds, species. Ht. Best., 67; see s. v. aneka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أبخن</td>
<td><strong>ènyak.</strong> Stamping down with the feet; pounding down. Also <strong>hènyak</strong> and <strong>rènyak,</strong> q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أبخن</td>
<td><strong>ènyah.</strong> Moving off; quitting; rapid departure; “be off!” “go!” Also <strong>nyah.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أو</td>
<td><strong>au.</strong> An exclamation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>او</td>
<td><strong>awa. I.</strong> Ava, the capital of Burma.</td>
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<tr>
<td>او</td>
<td><strong>I. Pinang awa:</strong> betel-nut prepared by having the top sliced off and the rest split into four portions and dried in the sun; v. <strong>pinang.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>او</td>
<td><strong>uwa.</strong> A form of <strong>towa</strong> sometimes occurring in titles and terms of relationship. <strong>Pa’wa:</strong> an uncle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>او</td>
<td><strong>uba.</strong> A sago vat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>أو</td>
<td><strong>ubat.</strong> A drug, a medicine, a chemical compound; a magical potion, philtre or mixture of drugs. <strong>U. chacking:</strong> a remedy for intestinal worms. <strong>U. sakit kâpa:</strong> a remedy for headache; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أو</td>
<td><strong>U. bédil:</strong> gunpowder. <strong>U. basah:</strong> wet gunpowder, lies that won’t go off; a story that won’t go down; Prov. <strong>U. guna:</strong> a love potion; a philtre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أو</td>
<td><strong>Tukang u.:</strong> a vendor of magical simples; a druggist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أو</td>
<td><strong>Ubati-subatan:</strong> drugs generally; all kinds of drugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أو</td>
<td><strong>Ubati:</strong> to apply medicine; to bring a remedy, to treat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أو</td>
<td><strong>Jika lambat tuwan ibati,</strong> Tentu-lah adinda fanâ dan mati: if you are slow about bringing the remedy, then surely I, your love, will fade away and perish; Ht. Gul. Bak., 76.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أو</td>
<td><strong>Mèngubat:</strong> to treat; Ht. Abd., 303. <strong>Mèngubati:</strong> id.; Ht. Abd., 157, 211, 296; Ht., Jay. Lenn.: Sh. May., 2; Sh. Dag., 12. <strong>Pèngubat:</strong> a cure, a remedy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أو</td>
<td><strong>Nobat bérbunyi dinihari</strong> Akun pengulati Maharaja péri; Sharbat di-minum bukan-nya khyiđit Sa-kingga pèngubat hati bérahi: the royal drums beat at break of day to soothe the slumbers of the prince of the fairies; the wine that you drink is not intoxicating and will go far to cure the love sorrows of your heart; Ht. P. J. P. [but a nearly similar Pantun taken from the Ht. Isma Yatim is given by Crawford].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBOR</td>
<td>OTAR</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>obor.</strong></td>
<td>Jav. A torch.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>obar.</strong></td>
<td>Becoming loose spontaneously—as when a roll of cloth slightly opens out on the retaining pressure being removed; looseness, laxity in coils or folds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bëruhar hati:* to open one's heart; to speak from the heart; Arabian Nights, 339.

**OBOR**

- **ubor.** A descriptive epithet given to objects with a hanging fringe round the edge. *Ubor-ubor*: a large jelly-fish with a domed head and a short fringe (of feelers?) round the side of this dome-shaped head. *Baju ubor*: a Malay *baju* or jacket with a sort of collar or neck-piece hanging over it from the neck aperture; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Payong ubor-ubor*: a state umbrella with a short hanging fringe of tassels all round it; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Gh., Ht. Bakht., 14.

*Burong tiyong, bulu bërbabor,*

*Hingga pëdi juntai këmuning bërdahau;*

*Tuwan émpasa payong ubor-ubor*

*Bëruhumbi-ruhumbi tram këmuningan:*

you, sir, are like a state umbrella, (gorgeous) with its fringe of yellow tassels.

**ubang.** *Mëngubang:* to cut a rough curved groove in a log at a point where another log is to lie across it, the cutting being intended to allow the two logs to be fitted together. If the cutting is angular, it is called *takok*; cf. also *kuku bajang.*

**ubang.** Union, conjunction; more usually *hubang,* q. v.

**obel.** Meat stewed so long that the liquid is lost by evaporation.

**uban.** Grey—of the hair of the head; the loss of colour in the hair through age. *Bunbut-nya suhud pëtëh 'uleh uban*: his hair was white with years; Ht. Si Misk., 84. *U. tahi harimanu:* the colour of the hair when there is a large preponderance of either white or black. *Mënahankan u.*: to prevent the hair turning grey; Muj., 50. *Pipit u.* or *chiyak u.*: the white-headed munia, *amanina maka.*

*Bëruhan: grey; old and grey—applied to a man.*

*Dari mëda samata bëruhan:* from youth to grey hairs; from youth to age; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Samata bëruhan, sërta bongkok:* till one is grey and bent with years; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 4.

**ubin.** I. *Batu u.:* a floor-tile; also (in the Straits) hard granitic stone used in metalling roads. Cf. *jubin* and *rubin.*

II. A screw-driver, Kl.

**ubun.** *Ubun-ubun:* the crown of the head; the fontanel. *Datang-lah mëmbawu ayer mara dan narawastu ka-pada ubun-ubun Indra Lana këduwa *laki* istëri:* they came bringing rosewater and spikenard to anoint the heads of Indra Lana and his queen; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Ada suwatu 'alâmka-pada ubun-ubun-nya sapérti këndil yang têpasing:* there was a mark on the crown of his head resembling a lighted torch; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

**ubah.** Change by alteration rather than by substitution; modification; cf. *tukar.* *Tiyada-lah di-ubah-ubah lagi 'uleh twan F., akan 'ddat dan undang-undang:* Mr. F. made no further alterations in the Common or in the Statute Law.

*Bërubuh:* (intransitive) to change; to alter.


*Kënhuhau and përhuhau:* change; alteration. *Mëngubah and mëngubahau:* (transitive) to change; to alter.

**ubi.** A generic name for yams and tuberous roots.

*U. bënggala:* the common potato, *solanum tuberosum.*

*U. karu:* tapioca, *manihot utilissima.*

*U. këleta:* v. *këleti.*

*U. këledek:* v. *këledek.*

*U. nasi:* the commonest yam, *dioscorea alata.*

*U. pasir:* *dioscorea pentaphylla.*

*'Abal u.:* a potato-like intelligence; an intelligence which develops unremarked; feelings that grow profounder with years. *Ada ubi ada batas:* where yams are grown, banks will be made; a metaphorical equivalent for *ada hari buleh batas,* a day will come when you can pay him out.

**awat.** (Kedah, Penang and P. W.) A common colloquial interrogative; why, wherefore, how.

**uwet.** The use of a paddle as a lever to bring a boat's head round; to turn a boat by pressing the blade of the paddle outwards; cf. *kabir.* *Uwet* is also used of a shield being used to push aside a blow.

**auta.** [Hind.?] False, lying.

**otar or utar.** *Otar-otar or utar-utar:* a round buckler of wood or of wickerwork covered with buffalo-hide. It differs from a *périssai* in that it is hung with bells. It is often mentioned in literature; Ht. Mar. Mah., Ht. Isk. Dz., Ht. Si Misk., 12, etc.
utas. I. A coil; a skin; a measure for string, thread, netting, etc.; a numerical coefficient in speaking of quantities of thread; a single thread. Di-buka-nya sa-utas maneh-maneh daripada leher-nya: he removed a string of corals from his neck; Ht. Gh.

II. Skilled labour; craftsmanship; a craftsman. Ségala pandai dan utas: all the smiths and craftsmen; Ht. Ism. Yat., 78. Utas périgi: a well-digger; Ht. Best., 80. Di-rapat utha ségala utas-utas sapérti rapatan pérahu: it was put together by the artificers as a vessel is built; Ht. Isk. Dzul. Hikáyat utas ménenggar katal istéri-nya: the story of the craftsman who listened to the words of his wife; Ht. Kal. Dam., 222.

Lihat-lah utha paduka adinda pandai utas orang Java: ada-kah di-Singapura utas yang pandai demikian ini: behold, my royal brother, the skill and craftsmanship of the men of Java; is there at Singapore any such skill as this? Sej. Mal., 52.

Utas: labour; craftsmen generally; Ht. Best., 16, 81.

otak. Brains; the brain—considered anatomically and not as the seat of intelligence. Térpanchor otak-nya: his brains were dashed out; Ht. Kal. Dam., 422.

O. tulang: the marrow.

Otel-otak: the name of a Malay dish; fish and vegetables cooked in nipah-leaf.

Otang. Debt; usually hutang, q. v.

Ujang. Utterance; speech; saying. Maka ujar-nya: he (or they) said; Ht. Kal. Dam., 15. Maka ujar orang kafał itu kimi périgi dengán sabda rasul'llah: the men in the ship answered: "We go in accordance with the Prophet's words"; Sej. Mal., 133.

Olang. Point, extremity; usually hujong, q. v.

Olang. A lofty jungle climber, willoughbeia coriacea.

Olang. Rain; usually hujan, q. v.

Ojah. Repeated questioning, enquiry, cross-examination.

UI. Test examination. Bawa-lah kita uji; come, let us test it. Batu u.: a touchstone; Ht. Abd., 4.

Bunga mëmpélas di-tépi párigi,
Mari di-punggit Dato' Penghulu;
Jangan chaap kéras sa-kali,
Kalau ta'ujj, butel-kah tahu:
do not be over strong in your language: if you have not tested it, how can you tell?

Uchap. Utterance; speech—used especially of prayers, thanks, or utterances of grief or joy, and not of ordinary conversational speech. Mënguchap: to utter; Ht. Abd., 217, 281.

Ochok. Mischievous-making; the exciting of enmity by tale-bearing; teasing or exciting by words.

Tarek danyang biyar pérakan,
Tahut pútas tali tajok;
Orang bér'akul ségan bér'lawan,
Jangan-lah achum, jangan-lah ochok:
when you row, do it slowly, for fear that the thole-strap may give way; men who are wise are slow to excite enmity; never tease by gesture, never tease by words.

Uchul. Jav. Loose; let loose; liberated.

Uda. A familiar name (timang-timangan) given to the fourth or fifth child in a family;=muda. The form da also occurs.

Ada. [Skr. adhara.] The atmosphere; v.

Adara. To smoke tobacco or chandu;=isap.
udang. A generic name for lobsters, prawns and shrimps; v. hudang.

udap. (Daik.) Udap-adapan: ingredients of all sorts that go to make up a salad: a kind of salad of miscellaneous fruits and vegetables; = rojak (when made up only).

udip. The name of a fish; a small parang-parang.

udek. (Rare.) The upper waters of a river.

udam. Dulled; faded (of colouring); dimmed (in brilliancy). Akan chêlana pedita pan utensil karêna sinar muka Putera Jaya Pati: the brilliancy of the lamps was dimmed by the glow on the face of the Prince Jaya Pati; Ht. P. J. P. Also (Kedah) hudam. Cf. muram.

udoh. Foul; ugly; hideous; objectionable; obscene; a name sometimes given to a child to avert ill-luck.

\[ \text{Anak beroq di-buay rendang,} \\
\text{Turnu mandi di-dalam paya;} \\
\text{Udoh beroq di-mata orang,} \\
\text{Chanteke manis di-mata sêhaya:} \]

ugly and worn, in the eyes of others, she is fair and gentle in my eyes.

Also (Kedah) kudoh.

udi. Jav. Hind, posterior, subsequent; cf. mudek, udek, kemudi, kemudian, uri, burit, etc.

udi. Orang udai or orang hudai: the name of an aboriginal tribe in the Malay Peninsula.

awar. A pestilence; an epidemic; a murrain. Also (Kedah) hawar.

aur. A generic name given to a number of bamboos; a bamboo. Bagai aur di-takeh song-sang: like pulling bamboos the wrong way (against the branches); want of tact and management; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 57. Pada teêhala rebong iyada di-patalah, kutika sudah mengjadi aur apa guna-nya: if you do not break it while it is a shoot, of what use will it be for food when it is a grown bamboo; education must be begun young; Prov., Ht. Abd., 477. J. S. A. S., XI., 69.

A. gading: bambusa vulgaris.

Rumput a.: a common weed, commelina nudiflora.

ora. Jav. No; not.

ur. Urur-urur: public announcement; proclaiming "from the house-tops"—used of informal announcements such as those of men who stand in the middle of a frequented place and shout out their wishes or grievances for the information of the public. Also war-war.

ura. Bérura-ura: to discuss a proposal; to talk over a plan; to consider the arguments for and against any action before any decision is arrived at. Ura-ura akan béturunag: the discussions relating to a betrothal; Sh. Ul., 8. Sa-têhah sudah bérura-ura: when the discussion was over; Sh. Abd. Mk., 87. Jangan kau bérura-ura akan mendatangi diya: do not discuss the question of attacking him; Ht. Isk. Dz.

urut. I. A nerve; a vein; a sinew; a root-fibre; a measure for thread and string; Ht. Abd., 103, 382. Malâikat yang mêméngang urat bumi, Asrâfîl nama-nya: the angel who guards the sinews of the earth is named Asrafîl; Ht. Muhd. Hanaf., 46.

U. amris, or u. mèreh, or u. mèris: the muscles of the neck; v. amris.

U. bãdînuyt, u. bêdînuyt, and u. nadi: the pulse.

U. bêlîkat: the dorsal muscles. U. bêlîkat panjang: a man with long dorsal muscles; a man who is fond of being on his back; a lazybones.

U. gatal: a medicinal drug (unidentified).

U. tanah: a large worm; typhlops.

U. tutup bumi: a plant, better known as daun tutup bumi.

Salah u.: a strained sinew; Pel. Abd., 92. Sireh têmu urat: a drug or simple (unidentified).


Gila urat: lascivously inclined; also gatal.

urut. Mata-urut: (Penang) sleepiness. Also (Kedah) mata wrip; cf. wrip and wrip.

urut. Massage; rubbing the hands over a sinew or limb; rubbing the chest and breast. Ekor anjing béberapâ puu di-urut akandiyâ iyada juga bêlî: you may rub a dog's tail as much as you like, but you won't make it straight; Prov., Ht. Kal. Dam., 77. Mêngurut or (frequentative) mêmêngurut: to rub with the hands; to massage—either medicinally as one rubs a lotion on the body (Muj., 87), or to give a pleasurable sensation (Ht. Koris., Ht. Mas. Ed., Ht. Ind. Meng., Sh. Lail. Mejn., 20), or to give suppleness to a warrior's limbs (Ht. Hg. Tuah., 71).

Janggut di-urut: a forked beard; a sign of courage affected by Malay warriors who can succeed in growing a beard.

Urut is also used of removing the grains of padi by pulling the stalk through the hands.

The form hurut is common.

urus. I. (Kedah.) Rubbing = gosok, in meaning, but more refined in use. Cf. urap and urut.

orang. A human being; a man or woman; people generally, especially in the sense of other people; a numerical coefficient for human beings. O. Melayu: a Malay. O. China: a Chinaman. Kata o.: people say; it is said.

O. banyak: the multitude; the people.

O. besar: the notables of a place.

O. hutan: a wild tribesman; a jungle-dweller.

O. liyar: id.—with special reference to the wild aboriginal tribes of Pahang.

O. kaya: (1) a rich man; (2) a title borne by certain Malay chiefs; v. kaya.

O. orangau mata: the pupil of the eye; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 33.

O. tua: an old man; the headmen of a Malay village; the head of a family; the parents. Orang tua bujang dau orang tua gadis: the parents of the bridegroom and bride; (Laws of Palembang.)

Anak o.: other people's children, especially their daughters. Apa k hendak perbuat-lah, anak orang k u ambil juga: do what you will, I will off the girl just the same; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12.

Jalan-jalan sa-panjang jalan,
Singgah menyinggah di-pagar orang;
Pura-pura membaci ayan,
Ekor mata-nya di-anak orang:

travelling, travelling the length of the road, stopping and stopping at every man’s compound, he pretends to be looking for a fowl, but he keeps the corner of his eye on the girls.

Negerei o.: foreign countries—in contradistinction to one's own land. Hujan mas perak di-negerei orang, hujan kiris lemberg di-negerei sendiri: it rains silver and gold abroad, it rains daggers and spears at home; better poverty at home than wealth in exile; Prov.


uro. Oro-oro: a peculiar kind of a rattle; a number of perforated objects strung on a stick so as to rattle when the stick is shaken.

urai. Loosing; unwinding; undoing. Mengurap: to unfasten a knot; to unloose; to disentangle; to unfold; to unwind coils—as a snake; to roll away from the vicinity of anything—as a restless sleeper; (by metaphor) to gradually withdraw from a contract or business; to “wriggle out of an agreement.” Sahérti sawa mengurap lengkah: as the python unwinds its coils (i.e., very slowly)—a proverbial metaphor for idleness or sluggishness. Ségau mengurap lengkah: extreme sluggishness. Cf. rongkal and urai.


uring. The little projections or curve at the centre of the upper lip.

urang. Crowding; also hurong, q. v.
aus. I. Worn out by friction; reduction by wear and tear—used, for instance, of a knife worn down by continual grinding. *Ma[a mata tombak itu-fun habis aus saperti chungkil gigit*: the head of the spear was worn away till it was like a toothpick; *Ht*. Hamz., 58. Also *haus*.

II. *Mengaus*: to refine (*metals*); *Cr.*: *v.* d. *W*.

III. *Thirst*; = *haus*, *q.* *v*.

awas. I. Sharp sight; keen sight—used especially of the sight of a medium put under mesmeric influence by a Malay sorcerer in order to discover the whereabouts of stolen goods or of the thief.

*Mengawasi*: to look sharply and carefully at anything; *Ht*. Zaly., 29.

 Cf. *lawas*, *awah* and *lauhas*.

II. (Kedah.) Culinary mixing; the making of a sort of *olla podrida* or hotch-potch of many ingredients; the preparation of a fresh dish by cooking up the fragments left over at previous meals.

usat. A salt-water fish (*unidentified*).

*Ular lêdong* *n.*: a snake, *simoses octolineatus*.

usir. Pursuit; following up; coming up to the attack. *Di-usir-nya hantu itu lalu di-tangkap-nya*: he pursued the evil spirit and captured it; *Sej.* *Mal.*, 56.

*Berusiran* and *berusir-usiran*: pressing on to the light; pushing on the contest.

*Mengusir*: to press on; to pursue; to rush on to contest after contest.

user. Movement alongside of anything, pressing past; better *susor*, *q.* *v*.

usir. Withered; dried up; shrivelled up internally—as grain which has been kept too long. The word is used of articles of which the outer husk or covering remains and the inner portion, though existent, is worthless; cf. *kosong*. *Runah usang*: an abandoned house, the contents of which are in ruins, as distinct from a house which is merely empty.

usong. Carrying between two or more by the use of a pole, as a litter is carried. *Shamsu'd-din di-usong kombali*: Shamsuddin was carried back in a litter; *Sh*. *Abd*. *Mk.*, 66. *Usongan*: a litter; *Ht*. *Sg*. *Samb.*, *Ht*. *Abd.*, 422; *Sej* *Mal.*, 95.

*Kasihankan raja di-atas usongan*: to pity the prince in his litter; misplaced compassion; *Prov.*, *v.* *J.S.A.S.*, XXIV., 113.

*Minguusong*: to carry in a litter.


usap. Plating; covering with any adhesive substance by smearing that substance on the thing to be plated, in contradistinction to plating an article by dipping it into the composition with which it is intended to be covered; cf. *chelap*. The word is also used of drying up by superimposing a dry body on a wet surface. *Di-usap-nya ayer mata dengen satu-tangan*: she dried her tears with her handkerchief; *Sh*. *Panj*. *Sg*.


usek. Teasing, worrying; annoying; vexing by unpleasant questions. *Datang orang mengusik kita*: people came and bothered us; *Pel*. *Abd*., 72.

usah. I. Need; necessity; advantage. *Tá'-usah*: it is unnecessary; there is need; needless; a polite way of saying “don’t.” *Tá'-usah surat kita ménibéri*: we need give no letter.

*Ana*h bérók bésar lêngan
*Masók ka-béndang makan pàdi:
*Kalau hasêh alang-alang*
*Biyar tá'-usah sa-kali-kali.*

If your love is in love in moderation, I would rather you did not love me at all.

*Usahkan*: so far from......; = *jaungankan*. *v*. *Jangan*. *Makin lama usahkan makin pandai makin pula bodoh ada-nya*: as time went on, so far from becoming wiser he became more and more of a fool; *Ht*. *Abd*., 475.

II. *Rumput usah*: a medicinal herb.

usahaan. [Skr. *utsaha*.] Diligence; *v*. *lama*.

usai. I. Arrangement, settling. *Sudah usai-kah*: has the thing been settled; is it done; cf. *asi*, *achi* and *sélasi*.

*Usakan*: to arrange; to put in order; to bind up, of the hair.

II. [Chin. *c'-sái*: black dirt.]*Opium dross; better *tahi ehandu*.

awang. I. A youth; a young fellow; a familiar name (*timang-timangan*) often given to an elder son; a common mode of addressing a young man whose name is unknown to the speaker. *Awang dan dayang*: youths and maidens—a common way of addressing a youthful audience, corresponding to the "*virginibus puerosque*" of *Horace*; see Sh. *May*., 2, Sh. *Dag*., 2, 4.

Among the Mantras, the use of *awang* and *dayang* in speaking in the third person of youths and maidens is still in existence, but among the Malays the word *awang* has become obsolete, except as a name and as a vocative.

*Mâ'-awang* and *pa'-awang*: names by which a husband and wife address each other with endearing reference to their eldest boy; "mother of my child," "father of my child."
**ÉWANG**

*Awang* is also the name often given to the comic man or clown of a *ma'ayong* performance.

II. *Awang-awang* or *awang-awangjan* : the lower heavens; the airy regions intermediate between the earth and the sky, but not actually touching either. Bérjalan di-awang-awang or *méngawang* : to tread the upper air; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Sh. Kub.

ograms. My lord is exalted above the regions of the air, and his form is as that of a spirit of the clouds. Cf. rawang, kérawang, etc.

**AWAK**

1. *Méngupah* : to stir up a smouldering heap of chaff or dry grass, in order to prevent the inner portion remaining unconsumed when the outer portion burns itself out. In the case of a wood fire, the expression *bongkar* is used.

II. A kind of thin crisp cake.

III. *Upah-ampah* : inconsistent and immoderate in praise and blame, as a man who is all compliment regarding any person on one day and launches into violent abuse of the same person on the next day.

Polishing; burnishing; bringing out the lustre of anything. The word is used especially of gems and precious metals. *Ténapam* : polished; burned; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sej. Mal., 28.

2. *Upau*. [Chin. hó-pau.] A small satchel or purse. Also *lupau* and *opau*.

Payment for service rendered; fee; wage; bribe—as distinct from rent, interest or payment for articles received. *Di-bayar upau sa-orang sa-rupiyah* : he paid them a rupee each for their services. *Makan u.* : to take bribes; Ht. Hamz., 59.

U. *bérwaw* or *u. bidan* : the fee paid to a midwife for her services.

*Upakkan, méngupah* and *méngupahkan* : to engage (a man) on payment of a fee or of wages.

in, or on, receipt of payment for service. *Ada yang tiyuda bérwaw méno-long séhaja* : some gave their services as unpaid assistants; Ht. Abd., 423.

The tough flower-sheaths of the *pinang* and *nibong* palms, often prepared for use as temporary buckets or coverings of a temporary character; a sheath or covering; Sh. Pr. Ach., 12. *Kéris silam upeh* : a variety of the *kéris*; v. *kéris*. *Luruh upeh pérjgam datang* : when the flower sheaths fall the pigeons come; a proverbial equivalent for the corresponding rhyme, *suroh puteh hitam datang*, when you ask for white, black turns up; to get, not what one bargained for, but still something almost equally good; to ask for a blonde and get a brunette; Prov., see s. v. *hitam*.

Body; person; self; contents; cargo; an expression used as a respectful pronoun of the second person, especially by the Malays of Johore. *Bétul juga awak bésabédë* : truly, indeed, have you spoken; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 24. *Awak pérahu* : the contents of a ship, whether (according to the context) with reference to the sailors or to the cargo.

*Akbar-nya lašansa sa-bu-wah bahëvë* *Di-awak-nya sarât lažatan mutâyâra*:

Its news-sheets are like a vessel loaded to the full with diamonds and pearls; Bint. Timor, 16 Jan., 1895.
uwak. I. (Onom.) Mēnguwak : to bellow; to low. Used of a buffalo or crocodile. Masok ka-dalam kandang kambing mēnguwak, masok ka-dalam kandang kērbau mēnguwak: to bloat when one enters a sheep-fold and bellow when one enters a buffalo-pen; to do at Rome as the Romans do; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 77; cf. also Ht. Raj. Don., 14.

The word is pronounced with a nasal intonation, mēngwawak, imitative of the sound it defines.

II. Old, elder; better wwa and tuwa, q. v.

III. Uwak-uwak: a monkey, the “waw-waw,” hylobates lar and leuciscus.

uwok. (Onom.) Mēnguwok: to make a gurgling noise in the throat, as a man about to be sea-sick.

uwak. A familiar name (timang-timangan) occasionally used when addressing children.

ukir. Adornment by cutting figures in wood or metal; incised patterns; the making of such patterns.

Sudah di-tēbang, mari di-ukir,
Di-ukir dengan pisau Walt;
Abang sa-orang tiyada-lah mungkhir,
Tinggal-lah tuwan, abang kombali:
when you have felled the log cut patterns in it, cut the patterns with a small jack-knife; your lover, when alone, will not be false to his word; await him, my lady, your lover will return; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 16.

Ukiran: pattern incision; the pattern incised; Sh. Sri Bun., 84.


ukor. Measurement; linear measurement. Mēngukor: to measure (the length of anything). *Hmā mēngkor barang apa-apa yang jauh-jauh: the art of measuring distant objects; the surveyor’s art; Ht. Abd., 390.

ukas. A name given to several shells, double, shallow and peculiar in shape. U. kēris: a variety of this shell shaped exactly like a kēris sheath; māleus.

Main u.: (Kedah) a game played with two balls and three holes in the ground.

ukup. Perfuming (garments) by laying them over a dome-shaped framework of rattan, incense or fragrant wood being burnt inside the frame. Cf. sērehup, tangshup, etc.

Ayuy u. and minyak uku : (Sh. Panj. Sg.): perfume; perfumed liquids.

Pinang uku: betel-nut dried and perfumed.


AWAL

Ukup is sometimes used of burning incense or perfuming without using the special process referred to above; e. g.:

Bērahmana dewa sakti,
Malii di-ukup dengan dupa:
Brahma is a mighty god; come and burn incense before him;—from a Pantun.

okah or okah. [Arab. ]<sup>٨</sup> A hookah; a hubble-bubble. Also ogah.

ugut. The inspiration of awe or alarm; the rousing of terror; cowing; frightening; menacing.

Punggok bērjērang ungas dewata
Pērang dēngan si-rajawali;
Bēsi būro hōkā di-buat sēnjata,
Ugut sēhāja ta'-apa jadi:
rotten iron, when worked into weapons, may rouse terror but can do no more; Prov.

ogak. Ogak-ogak: a jester, a wit, a practical joker; the name given to a sea-bird. Cf. olok-olok, which also means a jester and is a name given to another bird.

Olok-olok burong di-laut,
Ogak-ogak burong di-bukit;
Rupa elok bagai di-rant,
Akān pēnawar hati yang sakti:
the “jester” is a sea-bird, the “joker” a bird of the hills.

ogok. I. Extreme niggardliness; avarice; stinginess.

II. (Kedah.) A plan (such as that of a house); a design submitted for approval before a work is begun.

ogam. Pēngogam mayang: a pointed instrument used in getting nipah spirit (nira). Also (Klinkert) a dance (of spirit mediums) from which certain omens are drawn.

Pēngogam sampah: a kind of broom made of coco-nut leaves.

ogah. I. Mēngogah: to shake a loose object (such as a loose stake or tooth) with a view to its ultimate extraction; Kl. = honggar, q. v.

II. (Arab. ٨) through the Hindustani?)
A hookah; a hubble-bubble; Sh. Abd. Mk., 25. Also ukah.

awal. [Arab. awal.] First; foremost; beginning. Daritpada awal-nya datang kapada akhir-nya: from the beginning to the end. Pada awal-nya: at first. Awal musim: the beginning of the monsoon. A. ṣiyama: (Kedah) the commencement of the wet season. Jumāda'l-awal: the name of a month, so called from its having been the beginning of the dry season. Rabī'u'l-awal: the first spring month; the name of a Muhammadan month.
**ULAT**

A generic name for a number of worms.

- **U. bulu**: a hairy caterpillar.
- **U. pinang**: a "betel-nut worm"; a small maggot whose mode of locomotion is a series of leaps. *Terlonchat-lonchat bagai ulat pinang*:
  - hopping about like a betel-nut worm; a restless person; Prov.
- **U. sentadu**: another species of caterpillar.
- **U. sutera**: the silk worm.
- **Tahi u.**: a variant of *ulat*, the day after the day after to-morrow; the third day hence; the day on which maggots begin to appear in filth.
- **Jengkau u.**: the form taken by fingers when so shaped that they appear to turn up at the tips and down at the centre.
- **Korek lobang ulat**: to dig up worm holes; to seek a quarrel; Prov.
- The form *hulat* also occurs.

- **ulit.** Lulling, crooning or singing to sleep.
  - *Di-pangku dan di-ulit-nya*:
  - holding her on his lap and singing her to sleep; Ht. Sh. Kub.

- **Ulitii**: (intransitive) to be singing with a view to sending anyone to sleep; to be singing a lullaby; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 10; Ht. Gult. Bak., 87. *Menguliti*; id.; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 23. *Béruliti*; id.; Arabian Nights, 71.

- **ULITkan**: (transitive) to lull to sleep; Ht. P.J.P. *Menguliti* and *mengulitkan*; id. *Bér-mpiti akan Sang Samba mengulitkan diya*:
  - she dreamed that Sang Samba was lulling her to sleep; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Lagi menguliti Si-Jebat tidor*:
  - still singing Si-Jebat to sleep; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 79.

- **Penguliti**: a lullaby; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. P.J.P.

- **ular.** A snake, a generic name for snakes; e.g., *u. sawa*: a python; *u. télong sendok*: a cobra; *u. télong abu*: a hamadryad; *u. lidi*:
  - a very thin small snake, a type of the insignificant. *Bisar ular mati dan hayu tiyada palah*:
  - let the snake perish and the stick remain unbroken; destroy the evil without injuring yourself; Prov., Ht. Gult. Bak., 67. *Saperiti ular kena palu rupa-nya*:
  - like a snake after being struck (writhing in impotent pain and wrath); Prov., Ht. Ábd., 204. *Laksana ular kena bedal*; id. *Jikatu ular ménysor akar, buluh-hak hilang bisa-nya*:
  - if a snake pushes under a creeper will it lose its venom? Will a powerful man lose his power if he does a humble act? Prov., Ht. Ábd., 79. *Gajah di-télan ular lidi*:
  - an elephant swallowed by the most insignificant of snakes; the great overtake by the mean or the weak; Prov., Ht. Ahm. Md., 70. *Pérémwean itu langkah ular tiyada lèpas*:
  - if that woman treads on a snake she will not escape, i.e. her beauty will not save her; a very ugly woman; Prov.

- **U. damu**: (1) (Kedah) a horse-headed spirit snake; (2) (Kedah and Perak) a rainbow; (= (Riau, Johor) *pélangi*).
- **U. naga**: a dragon.
- **U.-ular**: a pennon, a streamer.

**ULAP**

- **Buloh u.**: a bamboo (unidentified).
- **Tulang u.**: a species of rattan.

  - Two snakes, the *ular tiek* and *ular chintamani*, are also symbolical of good fortune (the former in riches, the latter in love) and are lucky finds; v. *chintamani*.

- **ular.** Letting go, slacking; better *hulor*, q. v.

- **ulas.** Covering; wrapping—as the ornamental covering of a cushion; the folds (of ornamental cloth) used for hiding woodwork in the decorations used at a wedding; the duriyan or nangka stones covered with the edible flesh of the fruit.

- **Ulasan**: the covering (of a cushion); Sej. Mal., 91.

- **oleng.** The rocking of a boat as caused by people moving in it from side to side, and not by the force of the waves; cf. *guling*.

- **Olen-oleng**: a sort of roller round which are entwined the rudderropes or tillerropes of a Malay sailing ship. The ropes being wound in opposite directions, the turning of this roller winds up one rope and lets out the other, thereby turning the helm.

- **olong.** *Baiduri olong*:
  - the yellow opal.

- **ulang.** I. Repetition; frequency.
  - *U. aling*:
  - repeatedly going and returning; repeatedly doing and undoing. *Tun Omar pun pęngi-lah dengan sa-buwah pérahunya ulang aling*:
  - Tun Omar kept continually going backwards and forwards (patrolling) with his one ship; Sej. Mal., 115.

- **Ulang-ulangi**: to repeat (of visits); to go frequently; to keep going to any spot. *Ku ulang-ulangi kubor-nya pada tiyap-tiyap hari*:
  - I visited her grave regularly every day; Ht. Ábd., 437.

- **Ulangkan**: to repeat (any act).

  - *Bérulang* and *bérulang-ulang*:
  - frequently; repeatedly; to go again; to continue any course of conduct. *Adapun anjing itu jikala di-pakul sa-kali-bun bérulang-ulang juga itu kapada témpat yang banyak tulang itu*:
  - even if you beat a dog for it, he will continue to frequent the spot where there are plenty of bones to be found; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 32. *Anjing bérulang bangkit*:
  - a dog returning to the carcasse; a man relapsing into filthy tastes; Prov.

- **II. Ulang-ulang**: an ornament of flowers in a woman's head-dress.

- **ulang.** Jav. *Ulong-ulong*:
  - the sparrow-hawk; cf. lang.

- **ulap.** *Ulap-ulap*:
  - *keladi* broth—a preparation made of coco-nut milk and *keladi* (*colocasia antiquorum*)
olak. An eddy, ripple or agitation on the surface of the water, such agitation not being caused by the movement of any body on that surface; a round whirling movement: a wooden revolving reel used in spinning; a deceptive movement.

Bagai ikan lampam di-olak jamban, or bagai kangkong di-olak jamban: a proverb descriptive of a person swollen out with dirty pride or flourishing on filth.

Dari Pélak langsang Kélantau
Mengada paja tinggi birdaulat;
Bérolah ayer, ku-sangka ikan,
Pukat ku laboh, ikan ta'-dapat:

the water was agitated, I suspected a fish, I cast down my net and caught nothing at all.

Olak-alek: backwards and forwards; whirling first in one direction and then in another.

Chakap bérolah-alek: inconsistent talk.

Sadikit chakap bérolah-alek;
Pusing putar tutor kata-nya:
however brief his talk, it is equivocating; all that he says only wiggles round the truth.

Mengolak: to equivocate: Sh. Panj. Sg.

olak. Lulling to sleep; a variant of ulit, q. v.


Olo̱k-olok: a jester: the name of a bird; see s. v. oga̱sk.

II. A form of chain-stitch.

ulam. Vegetable condiments eaten with rice; vegetable accessories to a dish. Puchoh di-
dichina (or di-chita), ulam mèndutang: just as you want young bamboo shoots (to eat) the vegetables turn up; to get not exactly what one wants or what one bargained for, but still something which will meet the case; Prov., Sh. Lail. Mejn., 17; J. S. A. S., II., 148; cf. s. v. upeh. Upas bérulam rachu: (one poison eaten with another poison for flavouring), or gadong kèchubong bérulam kanja (intoxicant drugs flavoured with Indian hemp): piling Pelion upon Ossa; injury upon injury; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 43, 38, and Ht. Mas. Ed. Ulam mènchari sambal: the vegetables go after the pickles, an inversion of the usual order of things, as vegetables are taken first and pickles added to flavour them; see sambal (which is not literally pickle); Prov.

The word ulam is applied to fruits (pètai, machang, jèring, etc.) eaten with sambals; see J. S. A. S., II., 148; Pel. Abd., 37.

The form hulam often occurs.

ulan. I. Ulam tampala: a circular ornament worn in the hair of a bride; Kl.

II. (Kedah.) Delightful; pleasant or enjoyable in the extreme.
**Uleh**

**uloh.** By means of; through the medium of; owing to. *Jatok ha-dalam sungai uloh mabok-nya:* fell into the river owing to his being drunk. *Uleh-nya:* by him. *Di-berbewe ulleh-nya:* made by him; it was made by him.

_Berbuleh:* to obtain. *Ada-pun aban what baginda itu sukar-lah berbuleh diya:* the medicine for His Majesty is most difficult to obtain; *Ht. Gul. Bak,* 5.

_Perbuleh:* to have obtained; to own or possess.

_Perbulehan:* that which has been obtained; one's acquisition.

_Buleh:* (to be able to) is a derivative of *uleh*; v. *buleh.*

**aula.** Arab. Cleverer, wiser.

**ulai.** The name of an edible salt-water shell-fish.

**uli.** I. Kneading; squeezing down— as distinct from merely stirring dough. *Ulian:* a kind of cake.

Also (*Kedah*) *huli.*

II. *Uli-ali:* the loading of a (muzzle loading) cannon; ramming down the charge.

Also (*Kedah*) *huli.*

**auliya'.** Arab. Saints; friends of God; the plural of *wailli,* q. v. The word is, however, often used in Malay as a singular; a saint; a friend of God.

_Datang-lah auiliya' dari Maghribi,*

_Behrenti di-ramah Siti 'Arabi:*

there came a holy man from Morocco, who stayed at the Arabian lady's house; *Sh. Ul.* 3.

**awom.** (Onom.) A sound such as that made by a crowd of people; a low deep sound such as the moaning of a mourner when the first paroxysm of weeping is over; the growling of a tiger, or of a lion (*singa*); *Ht. Jay. Asm.* *Tuwan la'ksana rimau garang, mengaum sêhaja tâ-makan orang:* you, Sir, resemble a fierce tiger which only growls and does not eat men; your bark is worse than your bite; *Prov.*

**omong.** I. A mark placed by a man at a spot where he proposes to erect fishing-stakes; *Sh. Lamp.*, 6.

11. *Mengomong:* to meet or crowd together.

III. Idle, empty, (of talk); idle gossip. *Mengomong:* to gossip.

**awung.** *Umang-umang or umang-umang bang-kai:* a hermit-crab; a kind of small crab which takes up its quarters in shells; a term of derision applied to a man decked out in borrowed plumes.

*Kalau tuwan tidor di-bantai (bantai, Pg.)*

_Rasa tiyada mahu lena;*

_Tuwan la'ksana umang-umang bangkai,*

*Kulit orang kata sendiri punya.*

**Awan**

you, Sir, are like a hermit crab, claiming another man's skin as your own. *Sarang uman di-masoki ketam menyadi umang-umang:* a shell with a crab in it is called an *umang-umang;* the same thing in different circumstances has different names; *Prov.*

**awom.** Obscure, complicated. *Pékérian Lela têralu uman:* this lady's business is most involved; *Sh. Ul.*, 18. *Umam lagi surat itu:* this letter is very difficult to understand; *Ht. Best.*, 30.

**umon.** *Méngumon:* to protract any story; to keep harping on the same string; to keep repeating oneself. *Umam-umon:* a bore; monotonous repetition.

**awan.** A cloud; the clouds generally; tracery or design; patterns of a cloud-like or wavy appearance. *Bérhajo sutére awan-nya jijiga:* wearing a coat of silk with an orange-coloured pattern on it; *Sh. Bid.*, 26.

The principal art patterns described as *awan* are as follows:

-A. *bêlanda:* pictorial foliage; foliation in art.
-A. *bérjentéra:* the circle in art; *Ht. P. J. P.*
-A. *bérilapi:* work in folds of material, one showing through the cuttings in the other.
-A. *bérilêp:* interwoven tracery in art.
-A. *bijî timun:* the lozenge pattern.
-A. *china:* the Greek fret.
-A. *dêndan:* plaited ornament; the plait in art.
-A. *fîcca:* a mixed treatment; foliation combined with other forms of decorative art.
-A. *puchok rébang:* chevrons, in art.
-A. *sîlinphat:* scroll fret; *Sh. Pant. Shl.*, 2; *Ht. Koris.*
-A. *télêpoh:* marquetry (in geometrical patterns only).

The following terms are applied to the nature of the work:

-A. *kêrawang:* fret work; cutting through the material; *Sh. Pant. Shl.*, 10.
-A. *têngêlêm:* incised work.
-A. *tînhîl:* carving in relief.

The following terms are applied to clouds and sometimes to patterns imitating cloud forms:

-A. *bakat kuning:* clouds tinged with yellow.
-A. *bakat merah:* clouds tinged with red.
-A. *mêga bêraraq:* fleecy clouds.
-A. *mêngandong hujan:* a black rain-cloud.
-A. *pêngaraq angin:* white clouds driving across the sky and presaging wind.
-A. *pêngaraq hujan:* black gathering clouds presaging a storm of rain.

_Bêrawan:* (1) having a pattern (in contradiction to plain); (2) rising to the clouds; in the clouds; see *mêrawan* and *mêngawan,* infra.

Mambang di-awan: the name of a peculiar race of spirits—the personification of natural phenomena such as certain forms of the evening glow or patches of luminous haze. These spirits are believed to adversely affect the fortunes of people who see them.

Mengawan: to soar. Gunong itu jikalau dipandang mengawan-awan tinggi-nya gunong itu: if one looked at the mountain, it seemed to soar into the very clouds; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Bunga di-bawa mengawan: the flower was borne aloft; Ht. Gul. Bak., 50.

Mari di-bunuh Indera bangsawan, Di-main anak deuwa udara; Tinggal-lah tuwan, abang mengawan, Tinggal-lah jangan berhati lara: stay, lady, your lover will be soaring away from you; stay, and do not be depressed (at his absence); Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 16.

Mérawan: in the clouds. Tinggi mérawan or tinggi bérawan: rising to the clouds.

Uwan. A Malay title in common use in the Northern Malay States. It is borne by the immediate descendants of Malay titled dignitaries (orang bégélar) if those descendants have no right to any higher title. The title itself is cognate to the word tuwan. Cf. tengku and éngku; see also métégat.

This word is usually shortened to wan.

Onar. [Pers. هَنَّر] Shame; disgrace; see honar.

Onís. Pallor, want of colour in the face. Muka-nya puchat onís: his face was extremely pale; Ht. Perb. Wij. Sayang muka yang manis jadi onís: it were a pity that that sweet face should lose its colour; Ht. Perb. Jay.

Unus. Unsheathing; better kunus, q. v.

Oneng. Remote descendants, descendants in the fifth, sixth, or seventh generation. Mákáhur-lah warta ka-oneng-oneng: its fame will endure for generations; the news of it will be known to our remote descendants; Sh. Panj. Sg.

The exact sequence and number of the names of the generations is a point on which it is impossible to find consistency. The following are given: (1) anak, (2) chuchu, (3) chichit, (4) piyut, (5) oneng-oneng; or (1) anak, (2) chuchu, (3) chichit, (4) piyut, (5) piyat, (6) oneng-oneng; or (1) anak, (2) chuchu, (3) chichit, (4) chuwel, (5) gamit, (6) piyut, (7) oneng-oneng. Some of these are probably fanciful variants of others.

Unap. Mégunap: to go alone or unaccompanied; Kl.

Onak. Barb-like thorns; thorns which do not project at right angles to the twig on which they are found; the long thorny trailers of the rattan; thorns which turn back at the point and from which it is hard to extricate oneself; cf. durí (thorns projecting at right angles); and onák (the hard barb-like projections on the back of certain fish of the ray type). Onak dan akar ménghail sakaliyán: the thorns and climbers kept catching them all (and impeding progress); Sh. Lamp., 37. Mati těrkatan onák dan durí: dead and ensnared in thorns and prickles; death,—lost in the forest; Ht. Gul. Bak., 30. Kíchíl anak: hájar onák: when young, your child; when old, a thorn in your side; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 149.

Onam or unam. An edible shell-fish, a species of nurex. Sarang unam di-masokí kélam menjadi umang-umang: when a crab gets into an umam's shell the result is the animal known as the umang-umang; the same thing in different circumstances has different names; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 54.

The name unam is also given to the onyx.

One. One-one: a Malay sweetmeat.

Unai. Soft, moist and odorous. Minyák unai: a perfumed grease smeared behind the ear. Unai is also applied to the droppings of fowls.

Awah. Clear, of the vision; clear-sighted; Kl. Cf. awas, lawas and lawah.

Uweh. A word used as a familiar pronoun of the second person between husband and wife and between intimate friends. Also weh.

Ui. [Chin. hái.] Earthenware.

Uyong. Shaking, swaying; see huyong.

Onyak. Shaking as a tooth or loose paling. Onyak-ányak: id. (frequentative); dawdling or loitering over one's work; cf. ungah-angah.

Onyok. Mégonyok: to press forward; to push on; Kl.

Ah. An exclamation of pain; an interjection expressive of anguish.

Eh. An exclamation of wonderment and sometimes of dissent: "what!"

Oh. An interjection expressive of sudden re-collection; "oh! I have it."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AYAT</th>
<th>AHL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ebek.</td>
<td>ahl. [Arab. adj. of ahl, q. v.] Versed in; experienced in; an adept in. Ahol dalam pén-gaiyían Kurún: versed in the reading of the Korán. This word is sometimes used in Malay where only would be used in Arabic. Ahol istéñi-nya: his wife's relatives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ebam.</td>
<td>ihmal. Arab. To omit, to neglect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebom.</td>
<td>aho. An interjection of summons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebis.</td>
<td>ai, or e. An interjection expressive of eagerness, especially of eager approval. Ai kélagi-lagi, sapréñi Bélanda minta tanah: yes, more, more, as a Dutchman says when applying for land; “the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much;” Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 20.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebis.</td>
<td>iya. The pronoun of the third person; he; she; it; they; them; him; it is so; yes. Datang-lah iya: he, she, it, or they came. Iya-kah atau tidak: yes or no. Ménjyakan: to say yes; to admit; Ht. Abd., 123.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebis.</td>
<td>ayapan. Dressed meat; cooked victuals; food—in refined language only and confined in use to the food prepared for a raja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebis.</td>
<td>ayyán. [Arab. plur. of yaum, day.] Days.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ebis.</td>
<td>iba. [Arab. حب, hibba, love.] Yearning; love, regret, passionate longing. Puchok paku di-pérbuwat tinba; Térbang bangau dari sa-bérang; Tídak kuwasaw ménanggong iba, Dudo kérnangau sa-orang-orang: I am powerless to restrain my passion; I sit day-dreaming in loneliness; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebis.</td>
<td>ibar. Ibar-ibar: a small river dug out with very little freeboard.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ebis.</td>
<td>ibor. Consolation; usually hibor, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebis.</td>
<td>ibus. A species of palm (hibor, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ayat.</td>
<td>ahl. Arab.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
idar or edar. Change of position; revolution; circulation; rotation; movement.

Idari and mengidari: to wander round or about any place; to travel about. Habis-lah di-idari béréhun-puluh ngéngi: he travelled over scores (lit. tens) of states; Ht. Gul. Bak., 51.

Idarkan, mampéridarkan and mengidarkan: to send round; to pass round; to hand about. Maka baginda pun mengidarkan puwan-nya sêraya bérítah makan-lah sîreh sauðarg: the prince passed round his sîreh-tray, saying: "Take some sîreh, merchant;" Ht. Bakt., 20.

Bêridar: revolving; to be in movement or revolution. Bintang b.: a wandering star; a planet.

Pêridaran: revolution; change. P. dunya: the chances and changes of mortal life; the changes brought about by time. Sa-lama ada pêridaran chakéravala ya-itu mata-hari dan bülán: so long as the revolution of the firmament continues, that is, as long as the sun and moon revolve—a favourite expression for eternity in the language of epistolary correspondence.

The form idar also occurs; Ht. Ism. Yat., 65; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

idong. Nose; better hidong, q. v.

idap. The protraction of illness, sorrow or pining; lingering on in sickness. Idapan: id.


edan. Jav. Mad; madness; = gila. In Malay, however, the word is purely literary and is almost always confined to the meaning of love-madness.


The form edan amsâra also occurs; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 4.

edah. Speaking from a distance; conversing when separated by a fairly considerable gap; the talk of persons who are not close to one another—as when a person at the window of a house talks to a man in the street, or as when a man in a ship accosts a passing boat.
Ayer or ayer. Water; a liquid; juice; sap; liquid; secretions of all sorts. Ada ayer ada-laik ikan: where water is there will fish also be found; Prov. J. S. A. S., I, 90.

Satârti orang mënswangkan sa-chawan ayer tawar ka-dalam laut: like a man pouring a cup of fresh water into the sea (with a view to making it drinkable)—a hopelessly inadequate performance; Prov., Ht. Abd., 357.

Ayer pun ada pasang surut: even water has its high and low tides; if the sea level changes, how much more must a man's circumstances change; Prov. Mandi ombak, mandi angin; këroh ayer, ayer laut: when the sea is breaking in waves and is stirred up by wind, it seems to be made of dirty water; when a wife wastes in folly the money which her husband works hard to obtain it seems to others that he is working for a foolish end; Prov. Bakar-lak ayer ambil abu-nya: burn water and collect its ashes; do the impossible; Prov.

A. angor or a. buwah angor: wine.
A. anjing: (Johor) a plant, homalium fatidum.
A. atas: water power when used to throw earth into the sluicing races.
A. ayer: a plant, Cr.; a fish, C. and S.
A. bah: a flood; water flowing into the padi fields.
A. bakat: a whirlpool.
A. balek daun: tide beginning to turn.
A. basoh tangan: water for washing one's hands in—a metaphorical expression signifying that anything is absolutely in one's power; v. basoh.
A. batu and a. bëku: ice.
A. bëkal: water taken for use on a journey; a store of water.
A. bëna: a tidal bore.
A. bërolaêk: an eddy.
A. êmas: gold paint.
A. gula: syrup; eau sucrée; cf. a. sëtrup.
A. hëndayong: water taken from the roof of the mouth (used in incantations).
A. hidong: water from the nostrils.
A. këras: strong spirits.
A. laut: sea-water.
A. lëbah and a. madu: honey.
A. lyor: saliva.
A. loloêk: (Selangor) eddying water; also a. bërolaêk.
A. madu: honey.
A. manî: semen.
A. musin: salt water.
A. mata: tears.
A. matî: dead low water.
A. mëngorang: tide beginning to fall.
A. minum: drinking-water.

A. muka: the general look of the face. Aku binasakan ayer muka-nya: I will spoil his happy look; Ht. Hamz., 44.
A. pasang: the rising tide. A. pasang këling: the highest tide in the year.
A. pëloh: perspiration; sweat.
A. përekat: gum; glue.
A. rabong: the tide at its highest.
A. sebaêk: a flood; v. sebaêk.
A. sëmbahyang: water used in a mosque.
A. simbar: rough water caused by tides meeting.
A. soft: liqueur.
A. sorong buïk: tide on the turn.
A. surut: a falling tide; the ebb.
A. ssu: milk.
A. tawar: fresh water.
A. teh: tea.
A. ëngah tumpah: half ebb.
A. tërjun: a waterfall.
A. ukup: perfumed water.
A. naêk a.: a small stream or spring.
Batang a.: a river.
Bunga a.: the name of a fish. Cr.
Buwah a.: to ease oneself. Buwah a. këchil or buwâng a. sëni: to make water.
Gayong a.: a spoon.
Juling a.: a slight cast in the eye.
Limbangan a.: a tidal race.
Maât a.: a spring.
Pintu a.: a water-gate.
Sawah a.: surf or breakers on a sunken rock.
Tali a.: a stream for irrigating padi-fields.
Tanah a.: territories.
Tikas a.: high-water mark.
Bërayor: (1) to be covered with water; e. g., tanah b.: land suitable for padi cultivation; a padi swamp; (2) to make water—used of sufferers from incontinence of urine; (3) to be possessed of water; to have water; to secrete any fluid; e. g., tib-hu tiyada bërayor susu: my mother had no milk (to suckle her child); Ht. Abd., 18.

Këyèran: to admit water; to leak—of a vessel. Kënaksan itu-pun këyèran: the ship leaked; Sej. Mal., 46.

Ira. Ira-ira: a fish (unidentified).

Irâma. I. A measure in music; Kl.
II. Payong irâma: a state umbrella; v. laj and la'ni.


The form heret occurs.

erut. Twisted; bent; turned; awry. Erut hyong hidong-nya ka-kiri: the point of his nose turned towards the left; Ht. Kal. Dam., 153.

Erang-erut: twisted; crooked; awry.

Also (Kedah) herot and herut; Sh. Dag., 16.

iras. Resemblance, connection, family likeness. Sadikü tıdak iras-nya baginda: the king had no relatives; Sh. Put. Ak., 30.

Kéris ganja iras: a kéris, the blade proper of which is in one piece with the aring; Ht. Raj. Don., 13.

Perăh ganja iras: a boat, of which the parts known as the tutup maka and the buwaya-buwaya are in one piece.

Also (Kedah) aras.

irang. I. Jav. Black, dark blue, dark red; Kl., Pjn.

II. Erang-erut: twisted, crooked, awry; see erut.

erong. I. A small Chinese porcelain cup; also called a chawan garam.

II. Erong-erong: the holes through which water is discharged into the sea from the scuppers of a ship.

III. To move a thing so as to leave it in a slanting or irregular position, as compared with other objects in the same row.

Pahat erong: a chisel with a blade which is set so as to cut objects somewhat at an angle.

Cf. erang, erut and serong.

iring. Succession in space, not in time; following one behind another; continuous following; procession behind.

Iringan: following in succession; the space immediately behind anything; the people immediately following anyone in a procession.

Di-bawa-nya duduk ka-sa-belah iringan kananya: he (the raja) conducted him to a place on the right-hand side of the procession immediately behind the raja; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Beriring-iringan: in long procession.

Iringkan and mengiringkan: to follow (anyone) in procession.

Mengiring and mengiringi: to walk in procession; to be in a line with. Ada yang mengiring jalan: some (houses) were parallel to the road; Pel. Abd., 34.

Pëngiring: an attendant; a follower; one of the suite of a raja. Duwa bélas hechí pëngiring baginda: twelve schooners formed the raja’s suite (when he went on a naval expedition); Sh. Abd. Mk., 19.

erap or irap. Resemblance; similarity. Banyak irap sandar hamba: my brothers are very much alike; Ht. Best., 70. Irap-irap: very much alike; = sa-akan-akan.

irup. (Onom.) Swallowing by applying the lips to the edge of a bowl or spoon and sucking up its contents; the noise of so doing.

Also kirup.

erak. Edging away slightly; moving quietly from the vicinity of anything.

erek, and irek. The process of stamping on padi when the tuwei (or tuwai) has been used and the stalks are, therefore, too short for threshing.

Irekkan and mëngirek: to stamp on padi in this way instead of threshing it.

Bakul irek: a sort of sieve with broad bands and narrow interstices.

Also (Kedah) hirek.

ayerloji. Eur. A watch, a clock; also orloji and horloji.

iram. I. Change of colour—such as that on the face of a man who is put to shame.

II. Iram, iram-iram and irama: the fringe of tassels hanging round the edge of a state umbrella (payong ubor-ubor); v. ubor.

Tèrkhèmbang-lah payong iram-iram kuning: the yellow fringed umbrellas of state were all opened out; Ht. Koris.

Bunga iram or bunga iram-iram: a flowering aquatic plant; Ht. Ism. Yat., 186.

 erau and irau. Condolence; visits of sympathy and proffers of assistance in laying out the body on the occasion of a death.

Also (Kedah) herau.

Eropah. Europe; European.

iri. Iri hati: spite, malice; better hiri, q. v.

esut. Gentle propulsion; quietly pushing away. Also ensut, q. v.

isang. The gills of a fish. Also ingsang and insang.

Pokok isang: the name of a tree (unidentified).

Rumput isang hili: the name of a grass (unidentified).
### ISAP

**isap.** (Onom.) Sucking; drawing in one’s breath; sucking at a pipe; smoking. *Isap chandu*: opium smoking.

Mengisap: to suck; to smoke. *Duduk mengisap jari*: to sit sucking one’s thumbs; Ht. Koris.

**isak and esak.** (Onom.) Sobbing; the sound of a sob; sneezing; asthma. *Mengisak-langkan isak atau batok*: to cure asthma or colds; Muj., 69.

*Terasak-isakan*: continuous sobbing; Cr. Gr., 43; Sh. Abd. Mk., 73, 114.

**esek.** A disease causing the skin to become dry and scaly.

**esok.** To-morrow; the following day. *Esok lusa*: to-morrow or the day after.

*Kesokan hari*: the morrow.

Also (Kedah) *isok*; (S.S.) *besok* and *bisok*.

**isin.** Jav. Shame; = *maln*.

**isi.** Contents; that which is contained in anything; that which goes to fill anything; the act of filling, stuffing or loading. *Di-isinya sapatang*: he loaded the gun. *I. ngeri*: the inhabitants of a town. *I. dunya*: the world; the people who inhabit the earth. *I. hutan*: wild animals in general. *I. istana*: the people who have quarters in the palace; the Court. *I. surat*: the contents of a letter. *I. kahwin*: the settlements on a bride.

Bagai kuku dengan isi: like the nail and the quick—so attached that separation is extremely painful; Prov., Ht. Sh. Mard., J.S.A.S., II., 143. *Isi lama dapat ka-orang, tulang buku pulang ka-kita*: the flesh and the fat go to others; the bones and feathers to us; we get all the kicks and others get the half-pence; Prov.

Isikan, mengisi and menganikan: to fill; to load; to fill up; to stuff—as one stuffs a bird.

*Bérisi*: having or acquiring contents; full, as distinct from empty; (by metaphor) intelligence, as distinct from empty-headedness. *Bukan-nya diyan penggali bérkarat, melainkan diyan ubi ada-nya bérisi*: his was not the silence of a pick which gets rusty (from disuse) but the silence of a potato which gets fuller of meal (as time goes on); Ht. Abd., 263.

**ayang.** Ayang-ayang: the name of a medicinal shrub.

**iyang.** Divinity; v. yang.

**iyong.** A colloquial term used in driving buffaloes into a pen, fowls into a fowl-house, etc.; to so drive animals into a confined space.

### INGAU

**inga.** Inga-nga: abstracted; absent-mindedness. Also (Kedah) *ingau-nga*

**ingat.** Attention; recollection; the concentrations of one’s thoughts upon any circumstance. *Sa-telah ingat-lah iya akan diri-nya*: when he recalled his own existence (when he became conscious after a swoon); Ht. Sg. Samb.

*Ingat-ingat*: attention; attention!

*Ingatan*: presence of mind; attention to one’s surroundings—the converse of carelesslessness, inattentiveness and absent-mindedness. *Menaroh ingatan*: to pay attention; to bear in mind. *Ingatan* is sometimes used in the sense of “opinion,” “idea”; Arabian Nights, 54.


*Ingatkan*: to call to mind (anything); Ht. Abd., 171. *Meningatkannya*: id.; Ht. Abd., 188; Ht. Sg. Samb.


**engar** and **ingar.** Brawling; the creation of noisy disturbance. *Jangan kita ingar-ingar*: kalau gendala naga besar gerangan itu: let us make no noise; it may be the talisman of some great dragon; Sej. Mal., 28. *Jika barang siala tentera daw ingar di-suruh-nya hukumkan pada orang itu*: he ordered any one who laughed or made a noise to be punished; Ht., P. J. P., 11.

*Ingar-langar*: a general disturbance; mixed clamour; an intensive of *ingar*; Sh. Ul., 20; Ht. Best.

*Meningari*: to disturb a person by making a noise; Ht. Kal. Dam., 359.

Also *hingar* and *hengar*.

**engus** and **ingus.** Mucus, matter running from the nose; better *hengus* and *hingus*, q. v.

**ingin.** Intense or passionate desire for anything; lust; longing. *Ingin hendak belajar*: the lust of learning. *Jangan kamu ingin akan istiri orang*: lust not after the wives of others; Sej. Mal., 71.

*Bukan kendi sa-barang kendi, Kendi bérisi jarun wilanda; Bukan ingin sa-barang ingin, Ingin dari darah wilanda*: my passion is no common passion; it is the passion that runs in the blood of a Dutchman.

*Kéinginan*: the sensation of intense desire; Ht. Kal. Dam., 36.

**ingau.** Semi-consciousness of one’s surroundings; the mental condition of a man who is dozing. *Teringau-nga*: half awake, half asleep. Cf. *ingga*. 
ingu. Asafoetida; better inggu, q. v.

ayap. Ayapan, victuals; v. ayakan.

ipar. Brothership or sistership by marriage; the relationship of a man to his brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

ipong. The name of a short green snake; J. I. A., I., 257.

epek. A stick used in the construction of a betel.

epok. A small bag or receptacle for the various utensils required for betel-chewing.

Epok-epok: a small cake or tart.

ipil. The name of a tree (unidentified).

epeh. (Penang.) Chattering; inability to hold one's tongue. Orang e.: a chatterbox.

ipoh. The poison tree, anchar-tree or upas-tree of Java, antirius toxicaria; vegetable poison in general; the poison used by Sakais for their darts; see Ht. Abd., 382, 387, 388, 390.

Akar i.: a large climber, styrchnos tiente.

Akar ipoh puteh: a common climber, ran cheria griffithi.

Gélah i.: the juice of the poison tree; vegetable poison ready for use.

ayak. I. Sifting; the process of passing through a sieve.

Ayakan: a sieve.

Méngayak: to sift; to pass (anything) through a sieve.

II. Ayak-ayak: a species of spider.

ayok. (Coarse.) Sexual connection: = anchok and ayut, q. v.

ikut. Following (in point of space, not time); succeeding; coming after.

ikut puyoh: literally, "the pursuit of the quail"; hide and seek.

ikut dan mengikut: to follow. Ménghikut jalan: to follow along a road; to pursue any course.

Maka di-ikut uleh Béndahara Paduka Raja sampai ka-Singapura: he was followed by the Béndahara Paduka Raja as far as Singapore; Sej. Mal., 116.

Cf. ekor, siku, bélituk, etc.

ekor. The tail, point or end of anything; a numeral coefficient used with the names of living creatures—such as fish, birds, animals, and (rarely and contemptuously) human beings. Ekor burung: a bird's tail. Sa-ekor burong: a bird.

E. angin: the common plantain, plantago asiatica.

E. bélangkas: (1) the tail of the king-crab (a cross-section of which is triangular and serves as a simile for many similarly shaped objects); (2) a small shrub, gnetum brunoni a- n; (3) a descriptive metaphor for hairpins (chuchok sanggul).

E. kuching: the name given to two small plants with close spikes of flowers suggesting a cat's tail, dyso phylla auricularia and uraria crinita. Rumput e. kuching: a brush-like grass, perotis latifolia.

E. kuda: a common weed, vernonia cinerea.

E. kudi: the last (or worst) of the lot; C. and S.

E. lipas: (lit.) cockroaches' tails; the name given to little tufts of hair on the neck.

E. lotong: a kind of swivel gun.

E. nata: the corner of the eye.

E. pari: a ray's tail—resembling the ekor bélangkas, q. v.

E. pipi: the lower portion of the cheek.

E. pipit: small tufts of hair hanging down in front of the ear; love-locks.

E. pulau: the point of a riverine island which is furthest downstream. Also bunut pulau.

E. sunting: the stalk of a flower, when the flower is worn on the ear and the stalk is hidden behind the ear.


E. tupai = e. kuching.

Bérekor-ekor: following, one holding on behind the other—as children in some games.

Bintang bërekor: a comet.

Cf. ikut.
ikal. Waviness of the hair, curly. *Rambutan* ikal: his (or her) hair was wavy (as a mark of beauty); Ht. Sri Rama; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Kal. Dum., 142; Sh. Abd. Mk., 38; Sh. Bid., 20.

ikan. Fish; a generic name for fish—e.g., i. todak: the saw-fish; i. belalang: the flying-fish; i. paus: the whale; i. hitam: the blackfish, *stromateus niger* etc.; Mêmanching i., mênangai i.: to catch fish; to fish (according to the method adopted).

Ada ayer ada-lah ikan: where water is there will fish also be; there is no smoke without fire; Prov. Udang hêndañ kata ka-ikan: the lobster wanted to abuse the fish for being dirty; the pot wished to call the kettle black; Prov. Sinar ikan di-dalam ayer, aku tahu jantan betina-nya: let a fish but flash (its scales) in the water and I shall know its sex; I know you so well that I can read your motives in anything you do; Prov. Labasana terong bêntung ikan kering: like the brinjal’s betrothal to the dried fish (the two first coming across each other in the saucepan); companions in misery; Prov. Ikan gantong kuching tunggu: the fish hanging and the cat watching; unsatisfied craving; a tantalizing sight; Prov.

Ikan bèrgaram: fish preserved in brine without their scales or entrails.

Ikan-ikan: the log. Mênbuwung ikan-ikan: to heave the log.

Nyawa-nyawa ikan: the life of a fish out of water; gasping for breath and nearly dead; Ht. Abd., 66; Sh. Lamp., 12.


igal. Spreading the tail—of a peacock; the display of its beauty by the male bird when showing off to the female before mating. Used of turkeys, peacocks, pheasants, pigeons, etc. Mirak mênigal: the peacock spreading its tail; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Ism. Yat.; Sh. Sri Bun., 86; etc.; a favourite design in ancient jewellery; Ht. Koris.

Mêrañ mênigal di-hutan: a peacock spreading its tail in the jungle—displaying its beauties where there is no one to admire them; “wasting its sweetness on the desert air”; Prov., J. S. A. S., 1, 89.

igau. Wanderings in sleep or delirium; movements under the influence of dreams; nightmare; somnambulism.


Mêngigau: to rave; to be delirious.

Têrigau-igau: delirious.

igu. The yoke; a yoke for oxen; see gu.

eghah. To walk with a waddling or affected gait; Bust. Sal.; also (Penang) egæh.
**AYAM**

A. ayam. A generic name for fowls; a cock, a hen. In Pantuns ayam stands for the mistress in contradistinction to *iteh*, the lover.

A. ta'-bérùb or anak ayam kéhilangan ibu: a motherless chicken; a chicken that has lost its mother—a metaphorical description of a man who has lost his head. A. hitam têbang malam: a black fowl flying at night—not easily visible; a proverbial expression for a fact that is not easily grasped. A. putek têbang siyang: a white fowl flying by daylight; a self-evident fact; Prov. Batik-lah jadi ayam bêtina supaya selamat: play the hen for once for the sake of peace; Prov. Ayam putek lompat pagar: a white fowl jumping a fence; a metaphor for spitting. Bagai ayam kena tungau: like a fowl worried by insects; a symbol for restlessness; also bagai têbasvan dalam tukil; bagai keli kena katók; Prov. Ayam-ayam: (1) a water-hen; rallina fasciata; (2) a musical instrument used at a mà-yong.

A. bandong: two chickens from one egg; C. and S.

A. bangkas: a white fowl with some black feathers; C. and S. A. bangkas kubong: a fowl with yellow feathers and feet.


A. bèlorong or a. bèlorang: a fowl with white legs.

A. bèroga: a jungle fowl. Also (Pahang) a. burga and (Kedah) a. hutan.

A. biring: a fowl with a yellow beak and yellow legs, reputed invincible in cock-fighting; v. biring. A. biring tea and a. biring sangka naning: varieties of this fowl.


A. bulu ara: a fowl with red and black feathers.

A. bulu balek: a fowl with unnaturally ruffled feathers.

A. buga = a. bèroga.

A. dênâk: (properly) a decoy fowl. Also (sometimes) a jungle fowl; = a. bèroga.

A. dogil: = a. bogil.

A. hitam sêlasah: a fowl black to the bones.

A. hutan: the jungle fowl; (Ht. Perb. Jaya); = a. bèroga.

A. itêk: poultry generally.


A. kasi: a capon.

A. katek: a diminutive species of fowl; a kind of bantam.

A. kêmêrî: a capon; = a. kasi.

A. kêmantana: a white fowl; C. and S.

A. kochi: a Cochin China fowl.

A. mandul: a fowl which does not lay.

A. mêluoh: a moulting fowl.

A. mêmëram: a fowl sitting on eggs.

**İMÂN**

A. mutiyara: a guinea-fowl.

A. pêmikat: a decoy fowl. Also a. pêmikat dênâk.

A. naik sarang: a descriptive equivalent for 6 p.m. Also mëngantok ayam and rabun ayam.

A. panggang: a spatch-cock roasted. A. panggang pêrênggi and a. pêranggang: a fowl of the right age for eating; C. and S.

A. pêpêk: a cock with feathers like a hen.

A. rinting batu: a speckled white and red fowl; C. and S.

A. rinting chêmpaka: a fowl with black flesh.

A. salongan: a fighting-cock.

A. sêlasah: a fowl black to the bones; also a. hitam sêlasah.

A. têdong: a big black fowl.

A. têrâna: a young cock; a cock at a good age for cooking.

A. togil = a. bogil.

Bolong a.: the comb of a cock.

Binching a.: fastening a knot (in coils).

Buta a.: indistinctness of vision at night.

Châkar a.: (1) the scratchings of fowls—a simile for bad hand-writing; (2) a dish of uto kéledêk, tépong jawi, etc.

Chênonot a. and pêchonot a.: that part of the fowl known as the pope's nose.

Gêlanggang a.: a cock-pit.

Gêmbala a.: a man who looks after fowls; a poultry-rearer.

Jangkir a.: the hind claw of a fowl; C. and S.

Juwara a.: the trainer of a fighting-cock.

Lau a.: (Kedah) a hen-house.

Layar bulu a.: a peculiar sail intermediate between a lug and a latteen sail.

Piyal a.: the gills of a cock; C. and S.

Pupoh a.: cock-fighting without artificial spurs.

Rêban a.: (Riau, Johor) a hen-house; = lau a.

Sangkâh a.: a single fowl's nest.

Sangkar a.: a coop.

Susok a.: the natural spurs of a fighting-cock.

ayam. Mêngayum: to lend money at interest for gambling or any other bad object, Pijn.; to keep bad company, Kl.

imân. Arab. Creed; belief; religion; the True Faith (unless otherwise specified). T. orang China: the Chinese religion.

Mêmbawa l.: to accept the True Faith; to become a Muhammadan; Ht. Isk. Dz. Maha Raja Kidahindi-pun mêmêbawa imân-lah jadi Islâm: King Kidahindi accepted the faith and became a Moslem; Sej. Mal., 6. Bawa imân kapada Allâh: place your belief in God; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Btrimân: believing; possessed of belief.

Hati yang b.: a believing heart.
imul. Officious intrusion or questioning; importuning. Mengeimul: to officiously beg for anything day after day; to pay continual visits where one's company is not desired; to importune.

Also (Kedah) hemul.

ayan. [Eng. iron.] Corrugated iron; galvanized tinned iron, as used for roofing.

ayun. Swaying; swinging; rocking. Laksana bahéra di-ayun gelombang: like a vessel tossed by the waves; Sh. Bur. Nuri, i.

Ayun-ayunan: a cradle; a swing; a hammock.

Bérayun and mengayun: (intransitive) to swing; to rock. Matakah bérayun: the sun is beginning to swing down, i.e., at about 4 p.m., when the shadows begin, to rapidly lengthen; Ht. Sri Rama. Ayun témayun: (Selangor) id.; the sun hovering on the verge of decline; about 4 p.m.

Orang ménanggok ikan sipat,
Dapat sa-ekor di-sawah putih;
Terlépas kiri kanan ta'-dapat;
Tolak tangga bérayun kaki;
he gave up the left, and failed to get the right;
he kicked away the ladder and was left dangling in the air—a proverb applied to a man who falls between two stools or gets nothing by aiming at too much.

Mengayun lenggang: swaying about; reeling as a drunken man; Ht. Ind. Meng.

ini. This. I. juga: this very. I. pula: this also; this as well.

Sini (= sa-ini): this place; here. Di-sini: in this place.

Ini is sometimes used to give more precision to any expression. Aku ini: I myself. Sékaran: ini: this very time.

inas. I. Pékong inas: a malignant ulcer on the shoulders; a carbuncle; = pépah and pényaikat raja.

II. A bamboo contrivance to make a kite give out a humming sound when flown.

Inas is also the name of a lofty mountain in Perak and of a State in the Negri Sembilan.

inang. Female attendant on a young princess; nurse; chamber-woman. Mak inang: id. Pénghulu inang: the principal duenna to a young princess; the lady controller of her household.


Inang or mak inang is also the descriptive epithet given to one of the four players at a ma'yong, i.e.: ma'yong, pa'yong, mek sénî, and péran, or ma'yong, pa'yong, inang and péngasoh, the inang being the attendant on the princess (ma'yong) and the péngasoh on the prince (pa'yong).

inangda. See inang.

enak. Pleasantness; the giving of enjoyment to the senses. Daging di-makan enak: delicious meat; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 13; cf. Ht. Kal. Dam., 185, 301. Tidor enak: pleasant sleep; Sh. Dag., 6. Jika tawan sudikan kani sunggok enak kita bérduwa: if my lord is pleased with me the pleasure will truly be shared by both; Ht. Ind. Nat.

inin = ini. v. in.

inu. Jav. Princely— a word confined in use to Javanese titles and names. Raden Inu Kértapati: the name of the hero known as Síri Pánu or Síra Pánu.

inai. [Arab. حن. ] Henna; the name of a shrub yielding a red dye; lawsonia alba. The name is applied to the dye as well as to the plant. Térbandang-lah uleh putéri akan jari tangan dan kaki baginda itu merah dengan inai: the princess saw that the fingers and toes of the monarch were red with henna; Ht. Gul. Bak., 127.

1. batu: a pink balsam, impaticus griffithii.

I. paya: the water balsam, hydrocera triflora.

Malam i.: the first night of the proper wedding festivities among Malays: the night on which the hands of the bride are dyed with henna.

Siput i.: the name of a shell, mitra episcopalis.

iní. This; see in.

ayo. Jav. An interjection of welcome; a salutation; oh.

ayu. Jav. Fair, handsome; a complimentary descriptive epithet applied to Javanese heroes and heroines. Raden a.: the queen; (literally) the fair princess. Sápirti sawara orang yang ayu i. smu ménanggo istérí-nya: like the voice of a fair young man making love to his wife; Ht. Sh. Embok a. or mak ayu: a complimentary form of address when addressing aged ladies: “fair mother.”

Mak ayu, baik imípi-nya: Mímpi ménanggoi tangan baju;
Poko̱k kayu sama tinggi-nya
Itu mana angin mak lai iu:
the good old lady is enjoying pleasant dreams; she dreams she is cutting out a sleeve.
iyau. (Onom.) Mēngiyau: to mow, of a cat.

iyu. A dog-fish, a shark; also hiyu and yu, q. v.


ayûb. Arab. The patriarch Job.

ayuta. Million; v. juta.

ayah. Father; sire; uncle—a more respectful expression than bāpa, and one invariably used when speaking of the father of a prince. A. bona: father and mother; parents. Ayahanda: an even more respectful equivalent of bāpa.

ayoh. An interjection expressive of distress or sorrow.

Ayoh Allah! apa-kan jadi; Malam bēriyaga siyang bērkubu: woe is me, oh God! how can it end?—this watching all night and mantling forts all day; Sh. Raj. Huj., 182.

babit. The introduction of third parties into a dispute in which they are not directly concerned; dragging in the names of innocent persons into a case, or the involving of a family in the fault of one of its members.

babad. I. Jav. A chronicle; a history; a historical record.

II. Jav. To fell.

babar. Expansion; the opening out or unfurling of any article with a large surface; the spreading out of a sail. Kēluwang-di-babar: a bat with its wings stretched to their full expansion; Sh. Abd. Mk., 29. Ikan di-kolam sudah-lah babar: the fish in the pond have scattered in all directions, i.e., from being a compact shoal they have spread over a large surface in their flight; Sh. Ik. Trub., 8. Karang tērbabar: widespread reefs; Fel. Abd., 110.

Babar is also used of a play being long dragged out, “dragging its weary length along.” Cf. babor.

babat. A match, one of a pair or set. Sababat: exactly similar to; forming a match or set.

Also babak and babah.

Hêndaḥ bērkaḥabat
Chari sana babah:
when you make a friend, seek one of your own class; Prov.
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<th>babas. Driven right out of one's course, whether by wind or by tides and currents when becalmed; cf. biyas (which means that the course is merely deflected). Hujan babas: a threatening rainstorm which is dispersed or driven in another direction by a change of wind; (also) the rainy intervals between the monsoons.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Babang. Increase in size; enlargement, especially of wounds; widening. Lagi kehili ta'-maku di-ubat, sudah terbabang bēhara manuh, di-ubat: while the wound was small, they would not apply medicine to it; now that it is gaping wide, they want to apply remedies; —of a person allowed to grow up vicious; Prov.</td>
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<td>Babap. See babak I., and babat.</td>
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<td>Babak. I. One of a set or series. Sa-babak: forming one of a set or series; similarity. Also babat and babap. II. To staunch; to prevent the free flow of any liquid.</td>
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<td>Babok. Dull, dense, thick-headed; also dungu.</td>
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<td>Babil. Wrangling, altercation, dispute; a wordy war. Orang yang hambah lawan bērabal sēharang tadi Penghulu Iblis: he with whom I had that dispute a moment ago was the Penghulu Iblis (a prince of the devils); Ht. Mar. Mah. Pērababilan: an altercation; Ht. Mar. Mah.</td>
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<td>Baban and babun. A burden; better bēban, q. v.</td>
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<td>Babu. I. Jav. A nurse; a Javanese ayah. II. Hind. A generic name given to Indians from Lower Bengal or Bombay.</td>
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<td>Babah. A &quot;baba&quot;; a name of uncertain derivation applied to Europeans and Eurasians when born in the Straits, and especially used to distinguish between Straits-born and immigrant Chinese males. In Java the word appears to be sometimes honorific. Maka kata-ku: babah, di-mana-kah tēmpat-nya orang-orang itu diyam: then said I, &quot;Baba, where do those people live?&quot; Ht. Abd., 306. Sēgula raja-raja dan nyonyah-nyonyah dan babah-babah dan nonah-nonah sakalay-an duduk-lah: then the rajahs and the ladies, gentlemen and girls all took their seats; Ht. Ind. Nat.</td>
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<td>Babi. The generic name of the hog; &quot;pig,&quot; as a term of abuse; &quot;pig,&quot; as an emblem of all that is filthy. Anjing gālah, babi bēran: the dogs are the challengers but the pigs have the courage; one side is &quot;bluffing&quot; but the other means business; Prov. Jangan-lah babi rasa gulai: do not let a pig have cooked meats to eat; do not let the mean acquire a taste for what is too good for them; Prov.</td>
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<td>B. baran: a wild pig infesting low, swampy jungle.</td>
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<td>B. buta: recklessness, blind daring. Mēmbabi bata: to act recklessly; to behave in a foolishly headstrong way.</td>
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<td>B. dutong: a dugong.</td>
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<td>B. hulak: a jungle pig; sus vitatus or sus verrucosus.</td>
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<td>B. kurus: a tree (trigonochlamys griffithii) also known as pawi hijang.</td>
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<td>B. nangul or b. nangu: a wild pig of small size and gregarious habits. Muntah b. nangul: an earthworm.</td>
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<td>B. rantai or b. bēranta: a fabulous boar, the tushes of which are believed to be connected by a chain of two or three links, rendering the animal invulnerable. Bēsi rantai babi: iron obtained from such a chain; iron of magic potency.</td>
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<td>B. rusa: the name of an animal peculiar to the fauna of Celebes and its adjacent islands; babirusa alfurus.</td>
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<td>B. tanah: a species of wild pig; sus vitatus.</td>
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<td>B. tunggal: a solitary boar of savage habits.</td>
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<td>Bērangan b.: a generic name for oaktrees; v. bērang.</td>
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<td>Bintang b.: the planet Venus, as an evening star.</td>
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<td>Bulu b.: (1) the bristles of a pig; (2) a searchin with poisonous spikes.</td>
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<td>Burong b.: the adjutant bird; leptoptilus javanicus.</td>
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<td>Buwah b.: a fruit (cryptomeria paniculata or cryptomeria pubescens).</td>
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<td>Chanar b.: a plant.</td>
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<td>Gila b.: epilepsy: also sawan b.</td>
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<td>Kachang b.: a bean.</td>
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<td>Kutu b.: a bug.</td>
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<td>Rotan bulu b.: a kind of rattan.</td>
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<td>Rumput taki b.: a small flowering shrub (also called dawn susu bāb).</td>
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<td>Sawan b.: epilepsy; also gila b.</td>
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<td>Sīput b.: a large white shell.</td>
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<td>Tapah b.: (Singapore) the plant known as &quot;tapah Sulaimān&quot;; (Riau) a creeper.</td>
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<td>BATIR</td>
<td>BATIL</td>
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<td><strong>batir.</strong> Batir-batir: golden decoration on the tuli-tuli of a kēris, KL.; the golden band used for fastening the kēris scabbard to the belt, C. and S.</td>
<td><strong>batak.</strong> I. The name of an Indonesian race inhabiting the central portion of the northern part of Sumatra. Mēmbatak: to rob, to plunder.</td>
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<td><strong>bator.</strong> A passage, a corridor; C. and S.</td>
<td>II. Mēmbatak: to wander about from place to place as a vagabond; to wander about doing odd jobs and not keeping constantly to any one form of work; to keep staying away from its proper abode, of a fowl that will not stick to its roost but keeps going elsewhere.</td>
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<td><strong>batas.</strong> A little dyke separating padi fields or vegetable beds; a partition of heaped-up earth which serves as a pathway when the fields are inundated. Batasan: (Singapore) a boundary.</td>
<td>III. Millet; better mēnjelai and jelai.</td>
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<td>Ada ubi ada batas: where you have potatoes, you have also dykes; a rhyming equivalent for ada hari buleh balas; see balas.</td>
<td><strong>batek.</strong> [Jav. bētēk, painting.] A descriptive name given to certain Javanese cloth fabrics, the patterns of which are painted on the cloth. Kain b.: a Javanese painted sarong, Sapu-tangan b.: a kerchief of Javanese painted cloth. Punggan b.: crockery of painted design. Bēridun b.: to weave cloth with a view to making these painted fabrics; HT. Sh. Kub.</td>
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<td><strong>batang.</strong> A stem; a tree trunk; a handle; a descriptive prefix or numeral coefficient of long, narrow, cylindrical objects such as trees, logs, spears, cigars, fingers, torches, pens, pencils, blow-pipes, etc.; a dead body (v. infra).</td>
<td>The principal varieties of these fabrics are: b. kērēsek, b. lasun, b. bētāv, b. surabaya, b. suēva, b. pādag, and b. bang. Ėmpama batek lasun, makin basoh běrtambah bau: like the fabric batek lasun, the more you wash it the more fragrant it becomes; improving with time; Prov.</td>
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<td>B. hidong: the bridge of the nose. Lūdah ka-langī timpa batang hidong sēndiri: to spit at the sky and get the saliva falling back on one's own nose; Prov.</td>
<td>Batang b.: a long glandular abscess.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. joran: a fishing-rod.</td>
<td>Tēnggtrī b.: a species of fish with a long and somewhat cylindrical body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. kāyu: a tree-trunk.</td>
<td>Sudah mēnjadi batang: a polite way of saying &quot;he is dead.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. lēngan: the arm.</td>
<td>Apa batang-nya: what is its stem? An idiomatic way of enquiring after the origin or cause of anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. pēngayoh: the handle of a paddle; the cylindrical (as opposed to the flat) end.</td>
<td>Batanggan: or b. mēlintang: a tree-trunk fallen or laid across a stream.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>barah b.</strong> : a long glandular abscess.</td>
<td>Mēmbatang: (1) to obstruct by lying across a channel (e.g., of a sandbank); (2) to read the Koran without stopping to spell out the words (cf. mēngjea from ēja); to read fluently. Also mēngju batang.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tēnggtrī b.: a species of fish with a long and somewhat cylindrical body.</td>
<td><strong>bata.</strong> I. A coco-nut shell; the skull. B. kēpala: the skull; often written batu kēpala.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>batok.</strong> I. Jav. batok, painting.] A descriptive name given to certain Javanese cloth fabrics, the patterns of which are painted on the cloth. Kain b.: a Javanese painted sarong, Sapu-tangan b.: a kerchief of Javanese painted cloth. Punggan b.: crockery of painted design. Bēridun b.: to weave cloth with a view to making these painted fabrics; HT. Sh. Kub.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. joran: a fishing-rod.</td>
<td>II. A cold; a cough. Batoğ ēn ērēsin: coughing and sneezing; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 18; HT. Gh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. lēngan: the arm.</td>
<td>B. bēridun-āhun: a chronic cough.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. pēngayoh: the handle of a paddle; the cylindrical (as opposed to the flat) end.</td>
<td>B. darah: a cough accompanied by spitting of blood.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. tuboh: the body.</td>
<td>B. ērēsin: a dry phthisical cough; consumption; HT. Abd., 179.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tēnggtrī b.: a species of fish with a long and somewhat cylindrical body.</td>
<td>B. sīsēk: whooping cough, in children.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. pēngayoh: the handle of a paddle; the cylindrical (as opposed to the flat) end.</td>
<td>B. tērōk: a cough accompanied by much loss of phlegm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. tuboh: the body.</td>
<td><strong>batel.</strong> A fruit, mangifera ēntida; KL, Pijn., C. and S.</td>
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<td><strong>batel.</strong> A fruit, mangifera ēntida; KL, Pijn., C. and S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. kāki: the leg.</td>
<td><strong>batil.</strong> A metallic cup or small bowl, usually resting on a saucer (cheper) made of the same material; Sej. Mal., 125; HT. Mash., 37. B. bēlānja: an ornamental or presentation bowl containing valuables. B. lauk: the larger kind of batil. Sampan batil: a short and very beamy gampan; Sej. Mal., 50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. lēngan: the arm.</td>
<td>Pungkor b.: the ring at the bottom of a metal bowl or cup. Kāki b.: the saucer on which a batil rests. Luksa b: the saucer on which a batil rests. Rēla b: a bōtle di-hubong tampong: like a vessel of brass, the cracks in which are not to be patched over; a proverbial expression used of men who bear grudges persistently.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batin</td>
<td>Batu</td>
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| **Batin.** A native headman; a chief of higher rank than a penghulu but not equal to an Orang Kayan; the chief of a tribe of aborigines or Orang Laut. B. Singapura: the head of the Orang Laut in Singapore; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 6. Bérhipun-lah batin sémblan suku: the headmen of the nine tribes assembled; Pel. Abd., 111. Cf. jénang.  
Ikan b.: a large marine fish (unidentified). | **B. giling:** a stone roller for crushing curry stuff.  
**B. jangka:** a short sounding-line for boats.  
**B. jémala:** = b. képala, q. v.  
**B. johor:** [Arab. jauhar] a kind of dull diamond like, but not identical with, b. bulang.  
**B. kail:** the lead of a fishing line; the weight to make a line sink. Also b. ladong.  
**B. karang:** coral rock; reef-formations; (also) galena ore.  
**B. kawi:** manganese; (also) cinnabar.  
**B. kênkir:** coarse sand.  
**B. képala:** the crown of the head; the cranium; see batoč. This word is often used as a term of endearment.  
**B. képala tiyang:** the rest in which the foot of a mast is placed.  
**B. kérilik:** crushed metal for roads.  
**B. lada:** gravel.  
**B. ladong: = b. kail.**  
**B. las:** the stone (in its rough state) from which whetstones are made; emery.  
**B. líchin:** smooth pebbles; stones smoothed by the action of water.  
**B. lintar:** fossil stone implements; also b. halintar, and b. petir.  
**B. marmar:** marble.  
**B. mas hurong:** iron pyrites.  
**B. mêlaka:** diamonds (the suit in playing cards); floor tiles, paving stones.  
**B. merah:** laterite rock.  
**B. nilam:** sapphire.  
**B. pasir:** sandstone.  
**B. pénghasah:** a smooth whetstone.  
**B. penah:** silver ore.  
**B. petir:** a cubical foundation stone.  
**B. petir:** v. b. lintar.  
**B. puwalam:** alabaster.  
**B. rohak:** debris, masses of broken rock after a landslip or cataclysm; see also infra.  
**B. sauk:** a native anchor: the stone in a native anchor.  
**B. sempadan:** a boundary stone.  
**B. tagar:** a meteoric stone; also (according to Malay belief) a stone which shoots up through the ground as by volcanic action.  
**B. têlerang:** gold-reef; quartz.  
**B. timbangan:** weights used in a balance.  
**B. timbul:** pumice-stone.  
**B. ubin:** also jüdin and rubin; floor tiles.  
**B. uji:** touchstone.  
**B. ular:** (1) the bezoar stone believed by Malays to be used by a snake and to possess luminous qualities; (2) a black stone which is said to have talismanic properties antidotal to snake bite.  
Akar b.: a climbing plant; **byttneria maingayi.**  
Ayer b.: ice. |

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<th>BATIN</th>
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| **Batun.** Stone; a rock; a massive solid object like a stone; a pebble; a gem; a milestone; a mile; an anchor; a numeral co-efficient for teeth. | **B. arang:** coal. Also arang b.  
**B. asah:** a stone on which medicines are pounded or ground down; cf. b. pénghasah and b. chanai.  
**B. bata:** a brick.  
**B. bêlenda:** crystal.  
**B. bêrani:** also bêsî bêrani: the load-stone; the magnet.  
**B. bêrsarang:** perforated limestone rocks in the orifices of which edible bird's nests are found.  
**B. bêsi:** granite rock; any hard rock.  
**B. bulang:** a kind of dull diamond of little value; cf. b. johor.  
**B. buyong:** coins used by a pawang in an incantation.  
**B. chanai:** a round grindstone for sharpening knives.  
**B. chêrêmîn:** mica.  
**B. daching:** the weight used in a daching balance.  
**B. dapor:** the stones on which a saucepan rests; cf. also tünang and batu tungku.  
**B. duga:** a plummet; a sounding lead. Also pêndânga and pêlûga.  
**B. gêliga:** a bezoar-stone.  
**B. gêmala:** a talismanic stone; a gem possessing magical properties. |
Batu. A gambler.

Batoh. A gambler.

Batim. Indissoluble blending or union. Sāhaya dēngan diya sa-bati: he and I are one in interest—you cannot injure one without affecting the other.

Baja. I. [Skr. wajra.] Steel; also the process of making steel; tempering; improving; manuring.
   Anāk raja musēk ka-Daik, Masōk ka-tanun mandi di-kolam; Kala rāja bāja yang bāh, Sadiktī di-chānā mēndajī tajām: if the tempering is well done from the first, a little whetting will restore its sharpness.
   Tuwaan laksana barang bārba, Sakatiyā bēsī mēndajī guna: you, Sir, are like good tempering which renders all iron valuable; “whatever you touch turns into gold”; Prov.
   Tanah yang tiyada bārba lāgu: unmanured land; Ht. Abd., 475. Kadōk kōna bāja: coarse sīrē when manured; ill weeds grow apace; Prov.
   Bajakan: to manure pādi shoots by dipping them in manure on taking them out of the nursery and keeping them in the manure for two days before transplanting them.

II. An oily preparation made by burning coco-nut shell and used for staining the teeth. Membakar b.: to burn coco-nut shell for making this stuff; Ht. Mas. Ed.

III. A plough; better bajak, q. v.

Bajang. An evil spirit generated by the blood shed in childbirth. This spirit can be used as a familiar spirit. Memaroh b.: to keep such a familiar spirit in one’s service. Gelang b.: an armlet worn by a child as a protection against the influence of these evil spirits.
   Tapak bajang and kuku bajang: a peculiar pattern; a trapeze, the base of which is shorter than the opposite side; projecting pieces of wood in this shape which are intended to fit into corresponding notches in another plank and so join the two planks together more firmly. Baju b.: a sort of swallow-tailed bajau or coat; Sej. Mal., 390.

Bajing. Jav. A squirrel; properly tupai, q. v.

Bajak. I. (Riau, Johor) A plough; = (Redah) tenggala.
   Mata b.: the ploughshare.
   Tiyang b.: the shank.
   Sungkal b.: the board of a ploughshare.


Bajau. I. The name of an Indonesian race of sea-gypsies; a semi-piratical race residing on the E. and N. coast of Borneo and W. coast of Celebes.
   Kurong b.: a cabin with an entrance from above, and not, as is often the case with Malay ships, opening into the well of the ship.

II. (Singapore) Speed, rapidity of work.

Baju. An outer garment for the upper part of the body; a coat.

B. angggērka: a long overcoat or surcoat; Ht. Abd., 419.

B.-baju: a fern (unidentified); J. S. A. S., III., 108.

B. bajang: a kind of swallow-tailed coat; Sej. Mal., 390.

B. bēlah or b. bēlah dada: a bajau which is open in front.
B. hujan: a mackintosh; a rain-coat.
B. jubbah: v. jubbah.
B. kanji pērak: a singlet of foreign make.
B. katakh: a kind of native-made singlet.
B. kot: (Eng. coat) an English-made coat.
B. kurong: the ordinary Malay upper garment, a baju closed up in front with only a small opening below the neck to permit of the head passing through; Kam. Keckh., 11.
B. mēnkat: a coat with an ornamental collar, worn at weddings.
B. panas: an overcoat.
B. pērak sa-bēlah: a double-breasted baju.
B. pērak ēnam: a coat made with six seams running down its body.
B. pokok: a kind of b. kotong worn in war.
B. rantai: a coat of chain mail. Pēnrikam b. rantai: a long heavy pike intended to pierce through a coat of mail.
B. sēroja: a coat with a quilted collar; Sej. Mal., 390.
B. sika: a Bugis baju with tight sleeves slit at the ends.
B. tanggong: a buttonless baju.
B. tēkwa: a long, tight, sleeveless coat, said to be of Bugis origin; Ht. Sh. Kub.
B. tēratat: a coat similar to b. sēroja; Ht. Sh. Kub.
B. top: a loose baju with very loose sleeves; a baju worn by women only.
B. ubor: a coat with a hanging collar; Ht. Ind. Meng.
Kain b.: sarong and baju; clothes generally.
Kanching b.: a native button.
Kēek b.: a piece of cloth let in under the arm-pits.
Pērak b.: the pieces of cloth let into the side of a Malay baju to allow it to hang properly.
Saku b.: the pocket of a coat.
Tangan b.: the sleeve of a coat; also lēn-gan b.

bajj. A small thin wedge; a wedge-shaped piece of wood thrust into a gap to prevent anything shaking, e.g., as when a mast-rest is too wide for a mast and anything is driven in to keep it tight. Baji dahkan membēlah dahkan: a wedge made of a branch splits a tree branch; an inferior profiting at his superior's cost; an inferior being employed to ruin his master; Prov.

Pokok ara ada di-ulu,
Tēbang orang mēmbuwat rakit;
Kēra bērmain baji hayu,
Baji tērchang sukhor tērsept;

when a monkey plays with a wooden wedge, the wedge gets pulled out and his tail gets jammed in; don't meddle with what you do not understand; Prov.
Baji-baji: a saltwater fish shaped something like a wedge; platyecephalus macracanthus.
B. bēlah: a wedge for splitting open anything.
B. rāpat: a wedge for filling up an interstice and so tightening anything.
BADAR

badar. A species of edible freshwater fish; v. بدر

badus. (Penang.) A pimp; more usually بادو.

badang. A large round bamboo tray or sieve used either for sifting grain or for supporting objects put out to dry; cf. nyiru.

badong. I. A fish (unidentified).
   II. Jav. A sort of gorget or breastplate worn by a child.

badak. A generic name for the rhinoceros.
   B. api: a savage legendary rhinoceros, sometimes described as being hairy and red, sometimes as having a luminous horn.
   B. gajah: the one-horned (Javan) rhinoceros; rhinoceros javanicus.
   B. himpit: (Kedah) a small tapir.
   B. kérbau: the two-horned (Sumatran) rhinoceros; rhinoceros sumatranus.
   B. raya: a large rhinoceros; a rhinoceros of the largest type.
   B. tampong: (Kedah) a tapir; = (Riau, Johor) lénoh.
   B. tunang: the rhinoceros, so called from its three toes.
   B. ubi: another name for the b. gajah.
   Lidah b.: a climbing aroid; pothius latifolius.
   Sumbu b.: the horn of a rhinoceros.
   Sayang anak badak tampong,
   Chuchu kunun badał raya;
   Kanał-kanał yang di-dukong
   Si-api tula bapa diya?

III. A squall, a sudden gust of wind attributed to the agency of the spirits of the sea; cf. badi.

badi. I. A nervous fit; sudden and inexplicable fits of trembling, attributed by Malays to supernatural agency; the sense of being haunted; the infection of a disease; panic fear; the ill-luck of a place. Kéna b.: to be seized with sudden fear. Ménbawang b.: to drive away the evil influences which haunt a spot. Also bahadi; cf. J. I. A., I., 316, 321.

II. (Penang and Kedah.) A small knife or sickle used in badi harvesting.

bara. I. Live coals; red-hot cinders. B. api: id. Jangan di-genggam bara, rasa hangat di-tépasakan: do not grasp live embers: you will drop them on feeling the heat; do not fight against the inevitable; you will only suffer for it; Prov., Marśd. Gr., 210; Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895.; Ht. Sg. Samb. Genggam bara api biyar jadi arang: if you grasp live coals, grasp them till they become mere charcoal; if you undertake a desperate enterprise, throw yourself desperately into it; half measures are useless in a great crisis; Prov. 
   Lípan b.: a very venomous red centipede.
   II. Tolâk bara: ballast, Ht. Abd., 65; see běhara.
   III. Sara-bará: tosipy-turvy; helter-skelter; Sh. Sing. Terb., 9, 49; Sh. Komp. Boy., 2; Ht. Abd., 64, 135. Chakar b.: scratched all over; better chakar baler.
   IV. [Hind. bára.] Great, large (in nautical terms only used by lascars on European types of ships).

barat. West; the West. B. laut: the N. W. B. têpat: due west. B. daya: S. W. 
   Sokong b.: to move a house so as to make it face west (towards Mecca). 
   Sésat b.: confused; muddled; Sh. K. G. T. 9; Ht. Ind. Meng.
   Ikan barat-barat: the name of an edible sea-water fish, triacanthus strigilifer; Sh. Ik. Trub., 7, 19.
   Timor bérâleh sa-bélâk barat: the East turning West; tosipy-turvidom; the reversal of nature’s rules; the Greek calends; Prov.

barat. The act of bandaging; a wrapper, a bandage. Di-amblî-nya kain lalu di-barat-nya pada mata luka: he took a piece of cloth and wrapped it round the mouth of the wound; Ht. H.G. Taw., 95.
   Barut is also used for a kind of bodice worn by a child when he is some months old; cf. bëdong. B. këreta and b. guantong: children’s clothes. B. panjang: a bandage worn by a woman after childbirth.

Budał bërîmpin këna bëdong
   Bësar sa-dikih mëmakai barut:
   a child in swaddling clothes wears the bëdong, but when a little bigger he puts on the barut; (from a Pantun).
baris.  I.  A line; a row; a file of soldiers; a diacritical mark.
   B. bujor: formation in column (of men).
   B. di-atas, b. di-bawah, and b. di-hadapan: the Malay names for the
      Arabic vowel marks, fatthah, kasr and dammah; Ht. Abd., 145.
   B. laksamana: the double triangle (in art).
   B. mati: the diacritical mark, known in
      Arabic as jazm.
   B. sipahi: a line of soldiers. Barisan sér-
      Bérjalan bérbaris-baris: to walk side by side—
      as opposed to bérjalan bérbuntut-buntut, to walk in Indian file.
   II. Baris-baris: small flying insects; = bari-
      bari, q. v.

baru.  The name of a Sumatran port. Kā- 
      por b.: camphor.
      Pokok b.: a tree; garcinia, sp.

barang.  Indefiniteness; anything of an
   indefinite character; things in general; articles
   with the idea of indefiniteness attaching to
   them; anything; any.
   B. apa: anything whatever; anything that.
   B. kala-mu: anything that you may say;
   any words of yours.
   B. di-mana: anywhere; in any place.
   B. bila: whenever. B. ka-mana: anywhere;
   to any place. Barang énam tujoh puloh orang: some 60 or 70 men.
   B.-barang: (1) goods; property in general;
   (2) ordinary; common. Bukan barang-barang
      elo-k-nya: her beauty was no ordinary beauty.
      Barang, at the beginning of a long sentence,
      gives to that sentence the meaning of the
      expression of a hope or wish. Barang di-péli-
      harakan Allah daripada sägala marabéhaya:
      may God preserve it (my city of Malacca)
      from all perils! Ht. Abd., 6.
      Sa-barang: whatever.
      Potong kayu di-tépi paya,
      Budak-budak mémotong rotan;
      Tuwean ta'-tahu, di-kati sêhaya,
      Sa-barang këhënda këhaya tuรุกเทน
      you do not know that I yield to every
      inclination which may arise in my heart.

barong.  I. A booth; a stall; Sej. Mal.,
   144, 33; a building of a less temporary
   character than a pondok, but not intended for
   permanent residence; a term used (as being
   more polite than pondok) for a temporary
   house occupied by a raja, or, in affected
   humility, by a raja when speaking of his
   dwelling.

Barong is also used of the sheds erected
by strolling players or dancers. Sana-laah
orang main barongan: there are people
   giving a performance in those booths; Sh.
   Panj. Sg.
      Pokok b.: a tree, cleocarpus robustus.

11. With, together with; Cr.
11. (Dutch.) Baron. B. laksamana: the lords
   admiral; Pijn.

IV. A dent in a chain of hills allowing of a
   pass; a road between hills as distinct from
   a road on the flat (lorong). Bérbarong:
   dented, of a range of hills.

barek. Veined; variegated in shade; marks
   of the same colour but of a different shade
   visible in paper or cloth under certain con-
   ditions of light,—as the water mark in paper
   or as certain patterns in silk.
      Pokok b.: a shrub: antidema leucoelades.

barok.  The name of a tribe of Orang Laut.

baran.  I. Low swampy jungle. Babi b.: the
   wild pigs infesting marshes.
   II. Baran-baran: also bëharan: a shell
   (unidentified).

baru.  I. Barau-barau: a singing bird; Ht.
   Raj. Sul., 1; (unidentified).
   II. Ikan baru-barau: a fish, priacanthus
   blockii. Also sébarau, and bëharau.

baru.  I. A sea-shore tree, the wood of
   which is used for various small articles and
   the bast as fibre; hibiscus tiliaceus; Sh. Lamp.,
   43.
   B. China: the common wormwood: artémisia
   vulgaris.
   B. gunong: a tree (paritium simile, according
   to Crauford).
   B. landač: an ornamental shrub: hibiscus
   mutabilis.
   B. laut: the common baru; hibiscus tiliaceus;
   also guettarda spectosa.
   Ikan bunga b., or ikan daun b.: an edible
   saltwater fish (unidentified).
   II. New; see bëharu.
<table>
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<th>BARAH</th>
<th>BASOH</th>
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| **bara**. Boil; abscess; ulcer; tumour.  
B. *batang*: a long glandular tumour.  
B. *batu*: a hard roundish boil or tumour which does not break.  
B. *tempang*: a large internal abscess.  
B. *gajah*: an eruption of small internal abscesses.  
B. *képala bérweng*: an abscess under the armpit.  
B. *képala karima*: an abscess or gathering under the ankle bone.  
B. *kundor boro*: an abscess above the knee, the inflammation of which extends past the knee to the calf.  
B. *nangka*: an abscess on the calf.  
B. *raja*: a malignant tumour.  
B. *sisek*: a kind of boil resulting in a scaly eruption.  
B. *sisip*: a liver abscess bursting into the lung.  
B. *ular*: a long bubonic inflammation. |
| **basau**. I. Hard to the teeth when, to be good, it should be soft (as an underdone potato).  
II. Anemic; C. and S. = *basal*. |
| **baroh**. Land low-lying as compared with the position of the speaker; land below one; relatively low-lying land; the sea, the sea-coast, relative to people living a little inland; the lower slopes of a hill relative to the upper. |
| **basah**. I. Wet, steeped in water, saturated with moisture. *Ta'-payah basah kaki tangan*: it is not difficult to get one's hands and feet wet; it is not difficult to be generous with the money of others; Prov. *Sadikii hujan banyak yang basah*: a little rain but many wetted; much cry and little wool; Prov. *Karam bérweng basah sa-orang*: two men are wrecked, but only one gets wet; two men embark on an enterprise and one monopolizes the results; Prov. *Berás basah*: wet rice; rice that will fetch nothing; worthless talk; Prov. *Ubat basah*: wet gunpowder; powder that will not go off; a story that "won't wash"; Prov. *Kendam ta'-basah*: steeped in water, it will not get wet; you may try to get blood out of a stone but you will get none; a description of a miser; Prov.  
B. *huyup*: wringing wet; Pel. Abd., 128.  
Basahan, *kain basah*, or *kain basahan*: bathing clothes; cheap or old garments fit only for wear in the bath. *Kain basah kering dipinggang*: bathing garments allowed to dry on the person; the poverty of a man who has to use the same clothes in and out of the bath; Prov. *Kain jadi basah*: clothes reduced to use at the bathing place; a descent in the social scale; Prov.  
*Di-atur pula dengan kuris*,  
*Tempat makan bawah bawahkan*,  
*Laksana bunga jadi peraaksi*,  
*Sa-umpana kain jadi basahan*:  
as flowers reduced to making scent, as clothes reduced to use in the bath; with beauty gone and utility alone remaining; Prov., Sh. Pant. Shl., 2.  
Basahkan: to wet.  
II. An expression used in cockfighting when a cock has wounded another, or of a winner in gambling when he has "bled" his opponent freely. *Basah-lah aku sa-kali ini*: I have won all I wanted this time.  
III. Gently, lightly; see bebas II. |
| **barai**. An edible saltwater shell-fish (unidentified). |
| **basi**. I. *Bari-bari*: small flies which are very fond of fruit. *Tuboh-nya kechil saperti bari-bari*: a body small as that of a fruit-fly; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 28.  
II. Arab. The Creator, God. *Firmán bari*: the Creator's command; Sh. Lail.  
Mejn., 51. *Ya bari*: Oh God, the Creator! Muf., 16.  
III. Pers. A complimentary epithet; excellent, noble; see behari.  
IV. A moveable hatch or planking in a Malay boat. |
| **basong**. I. Pointed excrescences from the roots of certain trees like the *bérweng* and *pérépat*. Also bangsong.  
II. A cylindrical envelope of bark for raw sago; cf. *lampa*, q. v. Also bangsong.  
III. Half seasoned; hard outside and soft within, of wood.  
IV. *Buwal basong*: empty chatter; C. and S.  
V. A set of twenty-four; a double dozen; a collective equal to two dozen. |
| **basal**. A kind of yellowish swelling following certain diseases; jaundice. This word is used as an equivalent of the Arabic *brun* (jaundice) in the Hay. Haiw.  
B. *api*: erysipelas. |
basi. I. An allowance over and above the calculated amount; a small extra allowance to allow for contingencies or to keep on the safe side in matters of expenditure.

II. Mustiness, staleness, as the result of anything being kept too long. Ayer liyor basi: the dried matter about the mouth on rising in the morning. Nası gulai pun hendák bası: the curry and the rice are spoiling; Ht. Best. Kétupat yang sudah bası: a kétupat (Malay dish) kept too long; Ht. Si. Misk., 5.

báshah. [Pers. badshah, through Turkish. ] A Turkish pasha; Pel. Abd., 149.

bátal. Arab. Idle; vain, useless; Sh. Ul., 6; Ht. Gh.


bághi. Arab. Tyrant, rebel.

bangat. Speed; rapidity; extreme speed; stronger than lékas. Mérancang kolam jangang-lah bangat: do not be too quick over sharpening your pen; Sh. Nasih., 5. Jika tuwanan hendák bangat-bangat sémboh: if you, my Lord, desire to be healed with the maximum of speed; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Bangat amat suchi: extreme cleanliness; the maximum of cleanliness; Sej. Mal., 57.

Bangat-bangat: very extreme rapidity; an intensive of bangat; Ht. Isk. Dz.

bangar. I. Putrid, of long stagnant water; foul, in the extreme, of the smell of decaying matter.

II. Ingar bangar: great uproar; Sh. Ul., 20. Also engar b. and hengar b.; Ht. Best. See ingar, of which it is a variant for intensive formation.

bangun. I. The act of rising to an upright position; the position risen to; the form of anything rising or sloping upwards, such as the shape of a skull (Ht. Mash., 20), or house, or the formation of written characters; the carriage or bearing of a man. Terlalu takut bangun-nya: he bears himself like a man in great fear; Ht. Best. Akan orang muda ini bukan sa-barang orang bangunan-nya: as for this young man his bearing is not that of an ordinary man; Ht. Fg. Ptg. Jatoh b.: falling and rising; stumbling along.

B.-bangun: shape, form; the carriage of a person; Ht. Abd., 237.

B. bangunan (1) a fortified turret, battlements; (sometimes mémbangun) a crow's nest in a stockade; Sej. Mal., 15; Pel. Abd., 56; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Koris; (2) a scaffolding of any sort; a grand stand; Ht. Nak. Muda, 58.

Bangunkan: to raise; to make a person rise (from a couch); to erect a house. Mémbangunkan: id., Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Mémbangun: (1) to rise, to get up; (2) a crow's nest; (3) an indemnity for a murder; pecuniary damages or blood money, supposed to bring the murdered man to life again so far as his relatives are concerned; cf. dýyat.

II. Bangun-bangun: a shrub rather like a croton.

bangau. I. A large white bird like a stork; [ciconia capellata, Cr.; bubulcus coronandus, C. and S.]. Bérāpa-kah tinggi-nya tēbang, bangau itu akhir-nya iya hingga di-bilakang kērēba jaga: however high the bangau may fly, it ends by alighting on the buffalo's back; if a man's tastes are low he will end by returning to them; Prov., Ht. Abd., 115. Bangau mēlēngong di-lēpī kolam, tu-tut ayer kēring: while the stork dozes by the brink of the pool, the water suddenly dries up (a riddle descriptive of a lamp). Mak bangau, mak bangau, mēngapa kau kērus? Bagaimana tākērus, ikan ta'-timbul: mother stork, mother stork, how come you to be so thin? How can I help being thin when the fish will not rise to the surface?

II. The curved piece of wood fixed to the bow of a Malay sailing boat on which the spars rest when not in use, C. and S.; possibly from I. Cf. tēnayu.

bangai. The abandonment of a work begun; the leaving undone of a work that should be done. Akan pékērējan sudah tēbangai: as for the work, it has been left undone; Sh. Ik. Trub., 20.

bapa. Father (familiar and less respectful than ayah).

Kēchil jangan di-sangka anak, bēsar jangan di-sangka bapa: don't imagine him your child when he is young, nor fancy him a father when he grows old; don't bring up a tiger-cub or adopt a son of vicious parents; your kindly feelings will not be reciprocated; Prov. Saudara sa-bu sa-bapa: a full brother.

B. angkat: an adoptive father.

B. bongsu: one's youngest uncle; usually pak su.

B. mēntuwu or b. mēntuwa: father-in-law.

B. muda: an uncle junior in age to one's father; usually pak uda.
**BAPANG**

B. randok: (Kedah) a nickname for the tiger.  
B. saudara: an uncle.  
B. tengan: an uncle intermediate in age between two others; usually pak ngah.  
B. tiri: stepfather.  
B. tunggal: an only uncle.  
B. tuwa: an eldest uncle; usually pak uwa or pak wa.  

**BAKAL**

bakar. Burning; exposure to the direct action of fire; roasting, cooking over a fire.  
Bakar ta'–bér philanthropy: burning without flame; simulating love without feeling it; Prov. Bakar tiyada hangu: burnt without being consumed; punished without being reformed; not learning wisdom from experience; Prov. Bakar ta'–bérbau: burning without smell; telling the truth but not being believed; Prov. Bakarkan, and membakar: to burn; to roast.  
Terbakar: burnt. Orang terbakar: men whose houses have been burnt; men burnt out (of their homes).  

aka. Burnt; consumed.  

bakir. 1. Turned (of milk and other liquids).  
2. To settle in a place and seek a peaceful existence; C. and S.  

bakong. A large white flowered lily-like plant, erinum asiaticum; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 7.  
B. ayer, b. pantai, or bunga rasu b., or b. swasasa: a common jungle-plant; susum asthelmicum. The name b. ayer is also applied to a small aroid; chamoecladon angustifolium.  

bakap. A fish (unidentified) resembling the ikan bajok or ikan haruwan, but of a darker colour.  

bakat, bakang. Father, my father; a form of bapa confined to literature and only used when speaking of, or to, one’s own father.  

bakup. Swollen up, as the eyes or lips after a fight; closed by inflammation; swollen with weeping, of the eye.  
Orang itu kena tumbok  
Béngkah bakup bibir mata: that man has received a heavy blow; his eyelids are swollen and closed up.  

bakak. Kain b.: a kind of cloth used for women’s head dresses.  

bakak. A pepper; piper chaba.  

bakok. Stupid, inattentive, senseless, unaware of danger. Orang b.: a half-witted or stupid fellow. Burong b.: a nickname or descriptive name of a species of wood-pigeon which is easily snared.  

bakal. I. Descent; hereditary social position as opposed to hereditary qualities; cf. baka. Bakal lašamana: descendants of a lašamana; a family which has supplied a lašamana to the State. Sanak-nyu dan sanak yang bakal laši-nya: her family and her husband’s family; Laws of Palembang; Simb. Ch., 13. Milahat bakal menantu-nya: seeing his son-in-law’s relatives; Ht. Mas. Ed.  

II. [Jav. a word giving a future sense to its context.] Intended for; about to be turned into.  
B. rumah: material collected for house building.
**BAKUL**

| bakam. | A ruby; Kl., C. and S. Cf. nakam and dalima.
| bakau. | A name applied to mangrove trees, chiefly *rhizophora*: mangrove swamps; swampy mangrove-covered coast.

**Tampak api di-Tanjong Tuwan**

*Kwella Linggi bakau-nya rendah:

we see the light on Cape Rachado and the low-lying mangrove swamps at the mouth of the Linggi river. *Pokan boy b.*: a mangrove tree; Sej. Mal., 116.

*B. puteh: bruguiera caryophylloides.

Hutan b.: a mangrove swamp.

*Ular b.*: a very venomous snake.

**bakai.** *Mandi b.*: (Kedah) washing in fresh water after first washing in salt; the washing of a dead body from the waist downwards.

**bagor.** I. Big; of exceptional height and breadth; tall for his age, as a boy.

II. To scrape the sand on a river sandbank into an enclosure with a low surrounding embankment in which small fish are held captive; C. and S.

**bagas.** Continuous, as a gale of wind.

**bagus.** I. Handsome, pretty, fine; whether of a man's appearance or of that of an inanimate object. *Rumah b.*: fine house. *Kota sa-bagus ini*: so fine a fort. Bukanu-nya dari sibab bagus rupe-nya: not because his presence was handsome; Ht. Abd., 271.

II. Jav. A title of distinction. Also agus.

**bagong.** Clumsy, awkward, especially of the build of a boat; cf. bagor and bagal.

**bagok.** I. A medium-sized marine fish (unidentified).

II. The name of a monkey; v. bangkok.

**bagal.** I. Awkward, too tall, too big. *Ayam b.*: a fighting-cock which is too strong for another and which is therefore not to be pitted against it; a cock not permitted to fight because of its known strength. Cf. bageng and bagor.

II. The peduncle of a coco-nut; R. v. E.

**bagan.** A platform raised on posts; anything of the nature of such a platform, whether a landing-stage, or a watch-house, or a mere scaffolding for drying fish; the framework in the early stages of housebuilding. In Kedah and P. W. bagan is the most common name for a landing-place; = pangkalan, elsewhere.

**BALA**

| bagau. | A plant, *xyris indica*: a herb with grassy leaves and yellow flowers.
| bagu. | A plant (*gnetum gnomon*?)

Batu-batu: a partition of a fruit; a slice or natural sub-division of a fruit; cf. ulas.

**bagai.** Kind, variety, species; (better sa-bagai) identical with, forming one species with, similar to. *Perrnata semblian bagai*: gems of nine varieties. Bagai chaching kepanasan: like a scalded worm; writhing in helpless agony; = sapérti: chaching kepanasan. In Kedah and Penang bagai is colloquially used where sapérti would be used in Malacca and Singapore.

Bagai-bagai: sorts, kinds, species.

Bagaikan: as if to; = bagai akan. *Rasa-nya arwad-ku bagaikan hilang*: feeling as if consciousness was about to leave me; Ht. Abd., 364.


Pélbagai: sorts, kinds, species; = bagai-bagai.

*Sa-bagai*: see above. *Sa-bagaiyran*: thus, so, in this manner; Panch., 53.

Bagini and bagiti, which are sometimes given as abbreviations of bagai ini and bagai itu, are probably only variants of *ba'i-* and *ba'ai-*.

**bagi.** Giving, allotment; division; see bêhagi. *Tkun b. b.*: a fish, *platycephalus tuberculatus*.

**bala.** I. [Skr. bālā.] Soldiery, an army. *Bala tuntara*: an army, troops considered collectively; (pronounced bala-tùntara).

II. Pers. Above,—in the expression bala-bâlâ, the Persian equivalent of the Malay di-ras angin; see angin.


*Bala dan aniyaya*: misfortune and oppression; Ht. Abd., 12.

Bala bēchchana: misfortune and disaster.

*Tołak bala*: a sacrifice or other offering to remove a calamity by propitiating the evil spirits causing it. *Bikan-bakin tusam putēri raja hendak bēwat tołak bala mālēpakan daripada bēhaya nēgēri*: is not the king going to make of the princess a propitiatory offering to remove the calamities of the nation? Ht. Best. *Ayer tołak b.*: sacrificial water, holy water, water to drive away evil influence; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43.
**BALUT**

I. Swollen, of the eyes; inflamed with weeping. *Sayang mata yang manis mēn-
jadi balut*: it were a pity that sweet eyes should be dulled with weeping; *Ht. Sg. Samb. Mata-nya balut bīkas mēnangis*: her eyes were inflamed—the sign that she had been weeping; *Sh. Abd. Mk., 15; Sh. Bid., 87.*

*Mēmbalutkan*: to give a dull inflamed appearance to the eye; *Ht. Gul. Bak., 18, 79.*

II. Enveloping in an outer cover; coating anything; covering anything in an outer wrapper of a different material. *Di-balut-nya surat dengan kain kuning*: he wrapped up the letter in yellow cloth; *Ht. Abd., 129.*

*B. rokoḳ*: to roll up a cigarette. *B. kētupat*: the wrapper of the *kētupat*.

*Cf. palut and barut.*

**bilar.** Arab. In truth, verily; v. *bār*.

**balālik.** Arab. Albino whiteness; unnatural whiteness; white patches on the skin of a naturally dark man; the whiteness of a buffalo. *Kērbau b.*: a white or pink buffalo; *Ht. Mar. Mah.*

*Balar puteh atau hitam*: white or black patchy discoloration of the skin; *Hay. Haiw.* *Balar* is used of the colour of the skin, *pasāk* of the eyes.

II. *Chakar balar*: scratched all over; see *chakar.*

**balor.** I. Hard skin; dry and stiff flesh of any sort whether in the form of jerked meat or unattended hide or hard leathery portions of the skin rendered so by continual friction: = *bēlulang.* *Bangsa balor liyat*: a slippery thick-skinned race; a lazy customer whom stirring up will not render industrious; *Prov.*

II. [Pers. *bāl.*] Crystal; see *habēlōr* and *abēlōr.*

**balas.** I. Sending back anything in the nature of a return, requital or reply; avenging an injury; recompensing a good deed; answering a letter.

*Ada hujan, ada ṣanas,*
*Ada hari bulah balas:*

*rain there is; there is also fine weather; a day will come when retribution is possible; bide your time; Prov. J. S. A. S., I, 85.*

*Jangan bagai orang bējūdi,*
*Ahah kēndak mēmbalas, mēnang kēn-
dak lagi:*

*do not be like a gambler who, when he loses, wants his revenge, and when he wins wants to go on; be moderate, do not become a slave to your pursuits; Prov., J. S. A. S., III, 33.*

**BALANG**

*Tahu balas guna-nya*: he knows how to bide his time and avenge an injury; *Prov.*

*Kaseh bunga emplas*
*Tumbuh di-kolam di-sisi-nya;*
*Kaseh sahbabat tiyada tērbalas*
*Sa-timbang 'alam dengan isi-nya:*

the love of my friend is beyond requital were you even to set in the balance against it the world and all that therein is; *Bint. Tim., 27 Feb., 1895.*


*Balasi*: to requite, to reply to, to repay an injury; *Ht. Gul. Bak., 25, 26.*

*Mēmbalas*: to send back; to give (something) in reply, repayment, or requital. *M. tabēk*: to return a salutation. *M. surat*: to reply to a letter. *M. kaseh*: to return or requite affection.

*Mēmbalaskan*: to give back (something) in return; *Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 4; Cr. Gr., 37; Ht. Gul. Bak., 126.*


**bālīgh.** Arab. Adult; marriageable; come to years of discretion. *'Akal bālīgh*: the knowledge that comes with sexual maturity. *Hujātu'l-bālīghah*: mature desires; *Sej. Mal.*, 150. *Ada yang tēngah naik ada yang sudah sampat 'umur-nya bālīgh*: some were half-grown, some were adults; *Ht. Abd.*, 268.

**balāng.** I. A flask or bottle with a thick body and a long narrow neck; a kind of ever. *Ayer mawar sa-balang*: a flask of rose-water; *Sh. Pr. Ach., 10.* *Lūksana ayer di-dalam-nya balang*: like water in its ever; *Sh. Bur. Nuri, 15.* *Pēchah balang di-timpa balang*: the ever broke when struck by another; *Ht. Koris.*

II. *Pēraku balang or sampah balang*: a vessel with a high freeboard, two masts and four oars,—used by pirates.

III. *A missile; the act of throwing. Di-
lembar-nya dēng-an-nya balang*: pelting him with missiles; *Sh. Pr. Turki, 12.* *Tērlalu dēras balang-nya sapērī balang-balang*: his onset was most rapid, like the rush of a projectile; *Ht. Hg. Tuw., 85.* *Cf. hēmbalang.*

IV. *Balang-balang*: a grasshopper; an equivalent of *bēlulang,* q. v.

V. *Balang-balang*: the mesh of a net, if medium-sized. *Cf. torang.*

VI. [Jav. *walang.*] Mournfulness, melancholy; *Ht. Sh. Kub.*

VII. *Mēmbalang-balang*: to paddle with short quick strokes. Also *mēmbalang-balang.*
**BALING**

**baleng.** Revolution; moving round a centre; hurling with a twist.

*Balong b.*: chain shot; a missile consisting of two bullets united by a chain.


*Balingkan*: to hurl down, e.g., from a throne; Ht. Mash., 54; to hurl with a rotary movement; cf. *balang*. Owing to the absence of vowel points it is not always easy to see whether this word or *balang III* is meant; cf. Ht. Hamz., 88.

**balong.** The comb of a cock. *B. ayam*: id.; (also) the name of a shrub or small tree; *anti-desma ghoesemilla*, in Penang, and *xerospernum wallichianum*, in Pahang.

*B. ayam batu*: the name of a herb; *pentaphragma begoniaefolium*.

*B. batu*: a hard small stiff comb without gills.

*B. hijau*: a large tree; *epiphyrum malayanus*.

*B. kérang*: a comb with three gills.

*B. kúlit*: patches of bark not adhering very closely to the main trunk of a tree; folds of bark—a feature believed to be most unlucky, and to attract the lightning. Bagaimana johun ta‘tumbang di-panah haliintar sèbab balong kúlit ada di-balang-nya: how can the tree avoid falling under the thunderbolt since it has folds of bark upon its trunk; how can a man born unlucky escape misfortunes; Prov.

*B. limau sa-ulas*: a curved comb without gills.

*B. mèrga*: a rose comb; C. and S.

*B. sa-lapis*: a long thin single comb.

*B. séraga*: a full comb.

*B. sireh sa-kápor*: a comb in three separate folds, side by side, the central being the largest.

*B. sísir*: a comb something like the *b. batu*, but with short gills.

*Buwang b.*: (Johor) circumcision.

11. *Balong bidài*: an evil spirit supposed to live in rivers and to have the form of an open mat in which it envelopes and drowns its victims, C. and S.; the name of a long, thin, very venomous sea-snake, also known as *ular gulong bidái* and *ular balam bidái*, see bidái.

**balak.** 1. The short hair of an animal.

11. [Arab. ﷲ.] Misfortune, calamity; see *bala*.

111. [Dutch *bak*.] A beam, a joist, a rafter; Ht. Abd., 28, 93.

**balek.** The reverse of anything; the hinder portion of anything; position at the back; movement back in the direction from which one came. *Di-balek bukit itu*: behind that hill. *Dudok-lah nakhódà itu mènanti-nanti sampai tengah hari lalu iya pulang-lah mahan kêmudían*.

iya balek*: the captain sat waiting there till midday, then he went home for his dinner and returned again afterwards; Ht. Abd., 43. Pulang means return to one’s starting-point, home or place of origin, balek return to a place already visited but not a point of original departure.

B. *adâb*: disrespect; ill-mannered; the reverse of *adâb*, respect.

B. *adap*: a climbing shrub; *aussenda variolata*. *Akar b. adap*: a raspberry; *rubus glomeratus*.

B. *angin*: a common tree; *mallotus cochinchinensis*. B. *angin bukit*: a shrub; *croton sublyratus*. B. *angin laut*: a shrub; *callicarpa lanata*. B. *angin butèh*: a large tree; *macaranga papuifolia*.

B. bélah: upside down; the lower above.

B. *dau*: a plant (unidentified). *Ayer b. dau*: dead low water the day before the new moon.

B. *juru*: the ceremony of shaving a child’s head at the purification of the mother.

B. *kéràk*: to return to the dregs; to remarry a fully divorced wife.

B. *kuning*: a shrub; *mallotus macrostachyum*.

B. *kwung*: to hang head downwards, as an acrobat from a trapeze.

B. *mata*: conjuring. *Orang b. mata*: a conjurer. Also *silat mata*.

B. *sakít*: a relapse.

Bolàk *b.*: going and returning; backwards and forwards.

*Bulu b.*: the description given of a fowl which appears to have its feathers turned the wrong way.

*Chakap bër-balek-balek*: transposition of the syllables in speech.

*Tonggang b.*: heels over head; standing on one’s head.

*Balekkan*: to turn anything round, back or upside down. *Mëmbalekkan*: id. *Tiyang rumah-nya di-balekkan ka-atas*: the pillars of his house were turned upside down; Ht. Abd., 251. *Maha iya-pun mëmbalekkan képala-nya ka-belakang*: he turned his head to the rear; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

*Bërbalek*: (1) to return; *hujan bërbalek ka-langit*: the rain returning to the sky; raining from earth to sky; a fabulous or impossible contingency; Prov.; (2) to make a return, to requite; Ht. Abd., 15.

*Tërbalek*: reversed, returned.

**balok.** 1. [Port. *felucca*] A small sailing craft, a felucca.

11. [Dutch *bak*.] A beam, a joist; see *balak*, III.

111. *Mëmbalok*: to “string” for choice of positions at the game called “main buah kéras”; C. and S.
**BIL'LAHI**

bi'l'lahi. Arab. By God, in the name of God.


   II. Dawn b.: a weed, *pouzolzia pentandra*.

III. *Ular* b. *bidai*: a very venomous sea-snake, better *ular balong* *bidai* or *ular gulung* *bidai*.

IV. Dimly visible. *Tampak balam balam*: visible as a distant haze; hazy as distant mountains.

V. *Membalam-balam*: to paddle with short quick strokes, as men in a Malay boat race; see also *balang*, V.

balun. I. To beat with a rattan. *Kena balun*: to be thrashed.

   Lembu dogol jangan di-balun,
   Kalau di-tandok jahat terjeronhong:
   do not thrash a bullock because it is hornless, if it butts you you will fall sprawling down.

Naga b.: a fabulous species of dragon believed by Malays to kill its enemies by striking them with its tail. *Naga b.* is also the name given to a disease of the stomach.

II. Returning to a consciousness of one's terrestrial surroundings after inspired raptures or spirit possession.

III. *B. hijau*: a name given to a number of meliacious trees; e.g. *dysoxylon cauliflorum*; and *aglaia minutiflora*.

balau. I. A large tree producing a good timber much in use. Also *ömhalu*.

   B. *bêti*: a large tree; *swintonia schwenkii*.

   B. *batu*; *b. bunga*; and *b. telor*: unidentified varieties.

II. *Membalau*: to pare off the thorns from a durian.

**BALAI**

balai. I. An open building: a hall with a roof but open at the sides; a public hall, as opposed to a residential building; a pavilion: a marquee or temporary structure for the entertainment of guests at a wedding; (sometimes) a caravanserai; (Penang) a police-station.

   Balai-balai: a model of a house; a spirit-house used as an *anchâk* or receptacle for offerings to spirits.

   B. *bandong*: a double balai; a building containing two halls or courts of justice communicating with each other; Sh. Panj. Sg.

   B. *bayu*: a kiosk; Ht. Koris; also *b. pêrangin*.

   B. *dêrma*: a hall of charity; a kind of alms-house; Ht. Mash.

   B. *gambang*: a floating pleasure-house; a sort of flower-boat.

   B. *genden*: a sort of bandstand; a place reserved for the court musicians.

   B. *kêmbang*: a *raja*'s pleasure-house; Sh. Bid., 84; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Par. Ptg.

   B. *limas*: a balai-balai with a roof of the shape known as *limas*, q. v.

   B. *lintang*: or b. *mêlintang*: a hall facing the fort; Sh. Bid., 89.

   B. *madat*: a sort of watchhouse.


   B. *pandau* and b. *têngah*: halls (exact character unknown); Ht. Mas. Ed.

   B. *pênghadapan*: a hall of audience.

   B. *pêrangin*: an open summer-house.

   B. *rong* or b. *ruwau*: the hall of general assembly in a palace.

   *'Adat b.*: the observances at state receptions.

   Gantong *di-balai*: the ceremonial hanging of curtains round the *sêri balai*; C. and S.

   Pêbalaiyan: (1) = balai-balai; (2) a seat; Ht. Koris.

   Pênghulu *b.*: the master of ceremonies at a general audience.

   Sêri b.: the raised platform in the centre of the *raja*'s audience hall; a place reserved for the very highest officers of state; Sej. Mal., 92.

   II. Caressing, fondling; better *bêlai*, q. v.

   III. *Halai-balai*: utter confusion; confusing; an insensitive of *halai*. *'Imu dan 'aêkal di-balai-balai*: mixing up knowledge and wisdom; of confused intellect; an inaccurate habit of mind; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 2.

   *'Imu dan 'aêkal di-balailai-balai*

   *Itu-lah tanda orang yang balai*: inaccuracy of knowledge and unsteadiness of thought are the signs of a man having an idle disposition; Prov.

   *Pêkêrjauan raja di-balai-balai*: allowing state business to be confused by neglect; Sh. Nas., 6.

IV. *Ikan b.*: a fish (unidentified).

V. *Pokoê b.*: a large shrub; *aruidium pinnatifidum*.
bali. I. The name of an important island of the Sunda group.

II. (Chin. bá-li.) The cabin of a junk. Bilek pérváli: a small cabin-like room; Sh. Peng., i.

bami. [Chin. bah-mí*] A dish of vermicelli, pork, and prawns.

banat. I. Mémbanat : to strike; to beat; to drub.

II. Wild, forest-covered; thick, of a forest. Rimbá yang b.: the wilds of the limitless forest; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 27; = rimbá bélêntara, (Kawi) wánantará.

III. See Bant.

banar. Sínar banar: shining, brilliant, bright; an intensive of sínar, q. v.

banir. I. The buttress-like projections at the base of the trunks of certain trees; these projections, if large, serve on an emergency as a shelter from driving rain.

Chéráh b.: the distance between two of these projections.

Isang b.: the highest point at which one of these projections joins the tree.

II. A division of a net,—twelve of these making up one atas, q. v.

banang. Large (of its kind); a word limited in use to certain expressions: dùka banang (the large duku fruit), siput b. (a shell, un-identified), puput b. (the large puput fish), and jolong-jolong b. (the large jolong-jolong or saw-fish).

baning. The tortoise known as testudo emys.

bau. Smell, odour, scent. Jauh bau bunga; dékát bau táhí: at a distance it smells like a flower, at close quarters it stinks like night-soil; a thing that is fair to look at but becomes repulsive on closer acquaintance; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 48. Bérbáu dawa: smelling of two things; an appearance which though innocent enough in itself suggests that its wearer has been up to mischief; Prov. Bakar ta'-bérbáu: burning without odour; telling the truth without being believed; Prov. Harum bau-nya: it smells sweet. Bu不知 bau-nya: it stinks. Tiyada bérbáu: scentless. Mándapat b.: to get wind of anything; to scent, as a wild animal scents its prey.


bawar or baur. The indiscriminate mixing up of things which should be kept in order; confusion. Champor b.: hopelessly mixed up or confused; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Sh. Kub. Also champor gaul.

bawat. I. Inclination downwards, drooping. Mata b.: drooping eyelids; sleepiness. Tali b.: the braces of a ship, Pijn., C. and S.

II. Payong b.: (Jav.) an umbrella used as a symbol of rank by Javanese princes, and members of the highest nobility; Ht. Mas. Ed. The form payong pawat also occurs.

bawur or baur. A freshwater fish (bagrus sp.). Rumput janggut b.: a common sedge, maricous umbellatus.

II. Curved like a plantain or chairback; i.e., concave on one side, convex on the other.
bawang. An onion or leek; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 82; Maj., 23, 27.
B. benggala, or b. bombe: imported onions.
B. chinense: garlic; allium sativum.
B. hutan: a plant; crinum asiaticum; (in Borneo) scorodocarpus bornensis.
B. kochii: a leek; allium porum.
B. merah: the local onion; allium cepa.
B. puteh: = b. chinense.
Karang damu b.: a species of coral.
Rumpat b.: a sedge; timbristylis asperrima.
Siput b.: a shell; bulla ampulla.

bauk. Covered with hair, of the part of the head under the chin and jawbone; bearded under the chin and behind the jaw; a tuft of feathers under the beak, in a bird.
Chambang b.: a full beard; bearded on the face and neck.

bawal. The pomfret, stromateus sp.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 19. The natives recognize several varieties, notably: b. cheremin, b. hitam, b. ketevas, or b. ketevas; and b. kuning.
Also bawal ntu and bolu.

bawa. Position under; below; the lower side or portion of anything. Ka-bawah: downwards; moving to a position below anything. Di-bawah: below.
Di-bawah angin: v. angin.
Di-bawah duli; di-bawah kaus; or di-bawah cherépu (or ka-bawah; etc.): humble expressions which really signify that a subject's position is on a level with the dust below his sovereign's foot, but which have come to mean "Majesty," as a royal title.
Baris di-bawah: the vowel point known as kasrah.

bah. A league; a pact; a conspiracy—in a bad sense.

bahir. I. A weight; v. békha.
II. [Arab بغرة.] The sea; v. غرة.

bahasa. I. To knock up against, to be brought to a stop by. Térbahas ka-atas apongan: he fell up against some driftwood.
II. [Arab بحاس.] Debate, discussion.

bahan. I. Division, appointing; C. and S.
II. The hot glow of fire; Sh. K. G. T., 9. Tiyada térbahan panas bahan apit: unable to withstand the heat and glow of the fire; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.

baham. Chewing or masticating in the closed mouth as a tiger is believed to chew earth (Ht. Abd., 216); chewing powdery substances which would not remain in the mouth unless closed; (coarse) to eat, to gorge.
Babi tunggal masok ka-huma,
Makan padi habis di-baham;
Sénjata di-bawah bukan-nya choma;
Gigi-nya mampul, siyong-nya lajam:
the lunar boar enters the padi-field and chews or after chewing it well; the weapons it wears are not empty show, its teeth are smooth and its tusks are sharp. Empama puchok dan umbut, tiyada lauk békharu di-baham: like the young shoots and the soft heart of trees which are only eaten when curry is not available; things which are only acceptable to the poor and starving; Prov.

bahan. A lump of wood chopped off a log or plank (if sawn off, the word reja is used); the act of splitting a tree into boards; striking heavily with both hands (Arabian Nights, 57) or right and left; giving a sound thrashing or drubbing. Bésar kayu, bésar bahan-nya: when a tree is great, its pieces are great; when a large property is shared, each share is a large property in itself; if a man is great, his dependents are great personages also; Prov.
Ikan bahan-bahan: a freshwater fish (unidentified).

bahu. I. The shoulder. Bérahe bérat mata méndandang, bérat lagi bahu méndikul: however heavy a weight may seem to the eye, it is heavier still to the shoulder; a sympathizer's sorrow is less than the sufferer's pain; Prov. Tangan méndikul, bahu méndikul: while the hand helps, the shoulder carries; fully occupied, taking full advantage of every resource; Prov. Lëngang-nya kena luka dari siku-nya sampat ka-bahu-nya: his arm was wounded from elbow to shoulder; Bint. Tim., 23 Feb., 1895. Di-gantong-nya di-bahu-nya: he hung it from his shoulder. Térchabul-lah sëndë bahu-nya: he strained the muscles of his shoulder; Ht. Abd., 253.

B. wayang: sloping shoulders; Sh. Bid., 21.
Layar b.: a topsail.
Sa-bahu: belonging to the same coop, set or brood. Sa-bahuwán: id.

Ranjuna sustré bahu: the Arjuna Sastra Bahu, a famous Kawi and Javanese romance; Ht. Mas. Ed.

III. A Dutch boëw: a measure of superficies in use in the Netherlands Indies.
bayam. A name given to several plants used as spinach.

B. badağ: a low jungle shrub:  *psychotria* malayana.

B. bêrid: a plant: *amaranthus retroflexus*.

B. duri: a good spinach: *amaranthus spinosus*.

B. ekor kuching: the cockscomb of gardens; *celosia cristata*.

B. hutan = b. duri.

B. merah: the red-leaved spinach; *amaranthus gaegicus*.

B. monyet: a white spinach; *amaranthus viridis*.

B. pasir: a spinach; *amaranthus sessilis*.

B. puteh = b. monyet.

B. rusu: an amaranth: *cyathula prostrata*.

B. sêlash: an amaranth: *a. caudatus*.

baya. Size; form.  *Sa-baya*: equality in size and shape; resemblance in figure and build.  *Anak raja-raja menteri yang sama sa-baya dengan anakanda*: sons of princes and ministers about the same size as this prince, my son—to be his playmate.  *Ht. Koris*.

Di-panggil-nya dayang empat sa-baya: she summoned four maidens of honour like herself in age and size; Sh. Bid., 13.  *K têm-nya sa-baya sama muda*: all five were of one size and shape and of the same age; Ht. Best.

II. [Skr. bhâyâ]. Danger; better bêhaya, q.v.

bayar. Payment; the act of paying.  *Hutang émas dapat di-bayar hutang budi di-bawa mati*: a debt of money may be paid, a debt of kindness is a debt through life; Prov., Ht. Abd., 179.

*Mêmâyâr*: to pay; Ht. Abd., 57; Ht. Gul. Bak., 10, etc.


bayor. A medium or large tree with small leaves buff-coloured beneath; *pteropspermum jackianum*.

B. bêtîna: a small tree, *sterculia jackiana*.

B. jantan: a large tree, *pteropspermum diversifolium*.

B. laut: a seashore tree, *heritiera littoralis*.

bayas. A common palm, resembling the *nibong*; *oneosperma horrida*.

B. bêtîna: a small erect jungle palm; *ptnanga scorochinii*.

bayang. Vague outline or shadow; vaguely defined,—as an image reflected on glass (H. Abd., 402), or on a photographic negative (Ht. Abd., 453), or even as outlined on an intervening surface, as a woman’s figure is traceable against her dress (Ht. Ind. Jaya), or as the passage of a piece of food can be followed by the expansion of the throat, Ht. Gul. Bak.

Kurus kering saperti bayang,
*Si-apa pun tidak mènaroh sayang:* thin and dried up like a shadow, not a soul will feel the slightest love for her; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 151.

*Buntar bayang-bayang*: rounded; round with quivering edge; Ht. Raj. Don., 8; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 12.

*Bèrbayang*: in shadowy form or outline.

*Tanjong Padang tampa*bèrbayang: Tanjong Padang appears outlined in shadow; Sh. Ik. Trub., 7.  *Bèrbayang di-mata*: to have always before the mind’s eye; Arabian Nights, 398.

*Bèrbayang*: imaged vaguely, shadowed forth.

*Tu-pan* bèrbayang di-hati beta: your image is always in my heart; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 20.

*Bèrbayang-bayang kapada-nya mata*: pictured before the mind’s eye; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12.

bayong. I. (Johor.) A tree (unidentified).

II.  *Bayong-bayong*: a scarecrow.

III. To throw; C. and S., Favre,—through Sej. Mal., 211?

IV.  *Pisau bayong*: a kind of knife, Kl.; said to be a *pisau wali*.

bayak. Bulkiness which extends to interference with locomotion; extreme corpulence; obesity in a man, unwieldy fat in an animal.

Pèrâhu b.: a boat of unwieldy beam.
Bayan: A parakeet, a small parrot-like bird (Psittacus oscellus, Cr.) which, from its power to speak, plays a great part in Malay romances. Di-permain-nya saperti duwa ekor bayan tahu bërkat-kata: she made them play together as if they were two parrots that could speak; Ht. Gul. Bak., 43. See also the story of Darmadewa and Darmadi in the Ht. Sg. Samba (Malay Fourth Reader, p. 20).

Bēbang: The name of a collection of tales adapted from the Persian tuti-named or Hindustani tota-kahani.

Bayan-bayan: a fish (unidentified).


Bayu is also used as an adjective merely expressing divinity or divine origin after the names of fabulous monsters, e.g., gēroda b. (Ht. Sh. Kub.), pēlala b. (Ht. Koris), etc.

II. A humble expression of submission or service; a slave; an equivalent of hamba. Hēndak mina perkandah hā-bawānah dalī tuwangkha akan jādi bayu ḫapkā ḫadāka anākāda tuwān pūsāri: I wish to submit myself to Your Majesty that I may become the humble servant of Her Highness, the Princess your daughter; a proposal of marriage; Ht. Koris. Orang istana menjadi bayu, orang balai menjadi ūngkak: courtiers becoming slaves, magnates of the audience halls becoming the retainers of others; Ht. Sh. Kub. Dāngaran jāga sambah-nya bayu: listen, nevertheless, to the words of your slave (to my words), Ht. Ind. Meng. See also Sh. Pant. Shl., 1.

III. Half stale; between staleness and freshness.

IV. (Johor.) A tree (unidentified).

Bayu. Plurality of wives; the possession of more than one wife (not necessarily illegal); also sexual intercourse, Majm. al-Ahk., 274.

Banyar. I. Evil odour; unpleasant in smell; cf. bachin and bangar, which express worse odour.

II. A squall; C. and S.


Memēlanyakan: to increase the number of; to augment; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Abd., 97, 316. Banyak-banyak: to overcome by force of numbers; to crush by numerical advantage; Ht. Sg. Samb. Memēlanyakan-banyak: id.

Bayu. Fermented coconut water, used in the process of dyeing silk.

Bēbaran. A shell (unidentified); see baran.

Bēbarau. A fish, priacanthus blochii; also barau-barau and sēba-barau.

Bēbari. The fruit fly; better harihari; see hari.

Bēbaka. See baka.

Bēbat. Wrapping round; enfolded in cloth; girdling.

Bēbatan: to gird, to enfold or enwind. Bēbatan ūnggān choba-lah ūngkau: try to gird up your loins; Sh. Lail Mejn., 6.

Pērēbēbat: enfolded, girdled, girt round. Di-dalam rahmat Tuhan pērēbēbat: wrapped up in the mercy of God; Sh. Lail Mejn., 56. Bēbat is also used of a road being closed to traffic by a trench or barricade; Pel. Abd., 60.

Bēbēram. (Kedah.) A kind of fish-trap, used for catching small freshwater fish in swamped padi-fields and little streams.

Bēbang. A stoppage of the anus or uterus; inability to get through anything, as when a man tries to get his arm through too tight a sleeve. Anāk kēbēbang: (by metaphor) a child cursed from his birth; a child whose very birth was attended with trouble.
| **bēbal** | Stupid, doltish, slow of apprehension. Orang yang bēbal yang tiyada bērubu uji di-taŋgan-nya: men of dull intellect who have not the touchstone (of good judgment) in their possession; Ht. Abd., 4. |
| **bēban** | A burden; a load. Mēnchari bēban: to go in search of (other people's) burdens; to put oneself to needless trouble; Prov. Tiyada bēban bātu di-galas: having no burden he shoulders a stone; needless trouble; going out of one's way to make work; Prov. |
| **bēbota** | A plant, cerbera tallom, or c. lactaria. Also buta-buta; see buta. |
| **bēboreh** | A yellow ointment for the body; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Ht. Ind. Nata; also boreh-boreh, see boreh. |
| **bēbuli** | A flask. Also buli-buli. |
| **bēbereh** | A bird; a species of flycatcher. Orang jawa saperi bēbereh makan tuma: the Javanese are like flycatchers, they eat insects; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 46. Also bereh-berenh. |
| **bēbiri** | Kambing bēbiri: a sheep, better biri biri; v. biri. |
| **bētari** | A grass sometimes cultivated for its grain; sorghum saccharatum. |
| **butala** | [Skr. bhūtālā.] The earth. Also butal. |
| **bētawi** | Batavia. Bēlat b.: a variety of the bēlat fish-trap; see bēlat. |
| **bētut** | The name of an edible saltwater fish. |
| **bētus** | Ripped open; split open under a strain; yielding to pressure, of a seam. Cf. tēlas, vēlas, gēntas, etc. |
| **bētis** | The leg; that portion of a lower limb which lies between the knee and ankle. Di-bēhagi bētis hēnda kaha: give them a leg and they will want the thigh; give them an inch and they will want an ell; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 99. Bētis bagai bunting pādi: a leg like pādi in the ear; the Malay idea of a beautiful leg; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Jay. Lengg., etc. Jantong b.: the calf of the leg. Tulang b.: the shin bone. Bētis is also used of the flank of an army; Ht. Fut. Sh., 159. |
| **bēting** | I. A long narrow stretch of sandbank or mudbank near the bar of a river. Di-tulisi-nya bātu-bātu dan bēting-bēting dan alor-alor itu: they marked on it (the chart) the rocks and banks and channels; Ht. Abd., 359. B. bētunior: a long bank. Cf. tēbing. II. Mēmbēting: to dart along the surface of the water (without leaping), of a swarm of fish. |
| **bētong** | I. Large (in certain expressions only). Bēlah b.: a long rent down the centre of a piece of cloth or paper. Buloh b.: the largest variety of bamboo; Ht. Mar. Mah. See buloh. Rumput b.: a kind of grass used as a medicinal herb. Katak b. and kodok b.: a frog with a deep note. Tēbu b.: the largest variety of sugar-cane cultivated in Malaya. Bagai-mana harī ta'-hujan katak bētong di-dalam tēla ga bērteriyak sēlatau: how can the day be anything but rainy when the bull frogs keep continually croaking? Prov. II. The floodgates of a dam; C. and S. |
| **bētap** | (Kedah.) To move without progress; to beat about against a wind without making any real headway; to change one's attitude without moving one's seat. Cf. ēmpul. |
| **bētak** | I. Bētak-bētak: a skin disease. Also bētak-bētak. II. Jurū bētak: a caretaker; Pijn. |
bētok. I. Burnt by acids or chemicals; Kl.

 II. The name of a fish; Pel. Abd., 49, 132; J. S. A. S., VIII., 131.

bētu. Accuracy; correctness; directness; the true or direct way of doing anything; straight; erect; right; as it should be; rightly. Mēnulis Kūran dengan bētul-nya: to write the Koran accurately. Bongkoth bharu bētu: a humpbacked man just become erect; a beggar on horseback; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92.

Bētulkan and mēmbētulkan: to put right; to straighten.

Bērbētul: in proper condition; with accuracy.

bētutu. I. An edible freshwater fish.

 II. (Malacca.) A small tree; eurya acuminata.

bētah. I. Recovered from an illness, restored to health. Hati di-dalam duka ta' bētah: to be unable to recover from one's sorrow; to be broken-hearted and get no better; Sh. Sh. Al., 20.

 II. The name of a tree; Kl.

bēti. Bēti-bēti: a tree; eugenia zeylanica.

bētēka. [Arab. بيتة.] A plant, citrullus edulis.

bētina. Female, of animals, and sometimes (colloquially) of human beings. Sa-pasang, sa-ekor jantan sa-ekor bētina: a pair, one male and one female; Ht. Abd., 90.

Bērkitat ikan di-dalam ayer aku tahu jantan bētina-nya: let a fish but flash its scales in the water and I will tell you whether it is a male or a female; I know the man (or matter) so well that the least clue reveals the rest; Prov. See J. S. A. S., I., 93, and Ht. Koris.

Bah b.: a heavy freshet succeeding a first and slighter flood; C. and S.

Kasau b.: the larger rafters.

Kētam b.: a plane.

bējana. [Skr. bājana.] A vat; a large basin or bowl used for mixing or working up ingredients; a basin to work in, as distinct from a mere receptacle for a liquid; Mūj., 4, 18; Sh. Dag., 2; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Cr. Gr., 79; Ht. Best.

Also bajan and bējanah.

Also bējanah. See bējana.

bējana. See bējana.

bujangga. I. [Skr. bujānga.] A dweller in solitary places; a hermit; a solitary being, half dragon, half man. Maha bērāpa lama-nya Shah Kubad pun bērētnu dengan lima orang bujānga...Maha bujānga kēlima itu-pun mēlayang bernambang-rambang di-tēngah lēsak itu: some time afterwards Shah Kubad came across five bujānggas; and the five bujānggas flew soaring about the centre of the lake.1 Jogī bērāmnānā pērējāngga: Yogis, Brahmins, and hermits; Ht. Mas. Ed.


III. A kind of puff made of pulut rice and eaten with syrup.

bijaksana. [Skr. vihāksana.] Common sense; practical wisdom; sensible, sound in one's views; prudent, often with a sense of chastity; (less commonly) skilful, having a mastery of any art. Tērālu bijaksana kāpada hāl mēmanan: a master of the archer's art; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Also bijāk laksana.

bichara. [Skr. vīchāra.] Consultation; deliberation; discussion; the facts of a case; the history of any business; talk; discourse; conversation, speech or language; (Straits Settlements) a legal proceeding; a case in the civil or criminal courts. Hīlāng budi bichara: loss of prudence and reflection—as in the case of a man inflamed by love or passion. Mālūm-lah tuwan bichara mēmpī tītu: you, Sir, know the story of that dream; Ht. Gūl. Bāk., 113. Māha fikir rāja tu bēnār-lah bichara laksamana: and the king reflected: "what the laksamana says is true: " Ht. Ind. Nāta. Bagaimana bichara anāk-ku: what is your opinion, my son? Ht. Sh. Kub. Rūmān poleis ya-itu tēmpāt bichara: a police-court, that is to say, a court of justice; Ht. Abd., 226.

Sa-bichara: similarity of terms or conditions. Jikalai mēnang hambā sa-bichara hambā-lah: if I win it be the same with me; let me have the same terms if I am successful; Ht. Isk. Dzul.

Bērbichara: engaged in the discussion of any matter.

Mēmbicharakan: to discuss, to thrash out by discussion.

Tērbichara: argued out.

bēchak. I. Indistinct in colouring.

 II. Slush, muddiness; better bechak, q. v.

1 Ht. Sh. Kub., 175; note the use of orang as the numeral coefficient of the word, these bujānggas being the children of the king of the mountains, raja guawng baginda raja mēlā tēdēra di-asun. In the same passage they are spoken of as bujāng.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>béchok</td>
<td>An edible saltwater fish, <em>julis lunaris</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>bahath.</td>
<td>Arab. Debate, discussion; = bahas, II; q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td>bakhiyah.</td>
<td>Pers. Embroidery; to embroider; see békia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>badá’.</td>
<td>Arab. Commencement, beginning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>bédara.</td>
<td>[Skr. <em>badara</em>.] A name given to several trees with plum-like fruits; Sh. Ch. Ber., 5; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Koris; Sej. Mal., 19, Kam. Kech., 8, etc. <em>B. china</em>: the jujube; <em>zizyphus jujuba</em>. <em>B. hutan</em>: a climbing shrub; <em>strychnos sp.</em> near pubescens. <em>B. laut</em>: a sea-shore shrub; <em>ximenia americana</em>. <em>Akar b. laut</em>: a thorny seashore shrub; <em>randia fasciculata</em>. <em>B. pahit</em>: a shrub with bitter bark; <em>eurycoma latifolia</em>. <em>Buwah b.</em>: is also the name given to a sweet-meat made of <em>têpong pulut</em> and eggs, and served up with sugar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>bidar.</td>
<td>Arab. The full moon. <em>Chêhaya kamur lailatu’l-badar</em>: the brightness of the moon on a bright moonlight night; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 35. <em>Laksana pungkok bérâshikan badar</em>: like the owl in love with the moon; Sh. Sh., Al., 35. <em>Badar</em> is also the name of a plain in Arabia where a great victory was won by Muhammad. <em>Batu b.</em>: a stone from this field of battle polished and set as a gem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>bidâ’ah.</td>
<td>[Arab. <em>bid’ah</em>.] Heretical; lying; deceiving; Sh. Ib., 3, 10; Sh. Dag., 16; Ht. Raj. Sul., 8. <em>Bida’ah anâk Térênggânu</em>: the people of Trengganu are liars; Prov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bédong.</td>
<td>Swathing, swaddling (Ht. Gh., Ht. Best.); a swaddling cloth; a swathing band for a newly-born or extremely young infant; a wrapper worn round the waist during the first few months of a child’s life, the <em>barut</em> being worn afterwards. <em>B. lilit</em>: a swaddling cloth with a long tape or string at the end to fasten it with. <em>B. lipat</em>: a long swaddling cloth without a tape, worn like a cummerbund. <em>Tali b.</em>: id.; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
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</table>
**Bêdok**

bêdok. A kind of big drum made out of a hollowed section of a tree trunk and used to beat the watches on, to call people to prayer, to give a warning or alarm, and for other similar but non-musical purposes.

Sometimes known as ēndang raya, and (Province Wellesley) gedok.

bêdal. A blow with a smooth rod or rattan, a blow which leaves a mark but does not cut the flesh. Laãsana ular kãna bêdal: like a switched snake (with its back broken); a proverbial description of impotent struggling.

Têrângkah-rangkah kanan kiri
Laãsana ular kãna bêdal (bêdai);
Hajat gagaã nak jadi nuri
Ta'-sêdar divi-nya makan bangkai:

writhing about to the right and left like a snake when struck with a switch; the crow would like to be a parrot but does not realize that it is only fit to eat carrion. Bêdal in Kedah would be pronounced bêdai; hence the apparently faulty rhyme.

Orang jahat kãna bêdal,
Lêbam sehaja tiyada pêchah:

the wicked man has had his beating; he is black and blue, but his skin is unbroken.

Mêmêdal: to switch, to administer such blows.

bêdil. The use of firearms; a firearm. Ubat b.: gunpowder. Mêmasang b.: to let off firearms; Ht. Abd., 73. Layar di-pasang, bêdil gêmuroh: the sails have been set, the parting shots have thundered; Cr. Gr., 60.

badan. Arab. The human body; the body in contradistinction to the soul.

Bêrcherai-lah nyawa daripada badan: the soul has been severed from the body; Ht. Abd., 23. Rosã badan karêna penyakit, rosã bangsa karêna laku: disease ruins the body, conduct ruins inherited virtues; Prov., Ht. Ind. Jaya.

bêdan. Reddish itchy spots on the body; a minute pustule not as large as a pimple or mosquito bite, nor as the result of prickly heat; cf. bêniat and roman pânas or tahi pânas.

bêduri. I. [Skr. wûdûrya.] A precious stone, an opal; better baiduri, q. v.

II. A war-vessel; one of the various types of piratical craft used by Malays; Ht. Raj. Don., 11.

bêduli. A freshwater fish; (unidentified); Ht. Abd., 110. Also bêlukang.

**Bêrata**

biduwana. I. A royal messenger; an orderly; a pursuivant under the control of the bêntara. Biduwana kêchil atau suroh-suruh-karâ raja: pages or royal messengers; Sej. Mal., 87. Baginda-pan bêntiâah kapada sa-orang biduwana mêmâhakan dêmîkian: the sovereign gave the following order to one of his messengers; Ht. Bakht., 23; cf. biduwana.

II. The name of certain tribes (suku) in the Peninsula; Ht. Abd., 396.

badwi or baduwi. Arab. A Bedouin; a wandering nomad of the desert; a bad character, a scoundrel, Ht. Mash. Also bêdawî, q. v.

bêdiya. A spangle; Cr.; C. and S.

bidiyadari. [Skr. wîdiyâdâri.] A heavenly nymph; v. bidadari.

bêdini. [Arab.] Possessed of wisdom; wise; prudent; sagacious; the adjective of budi; Ht. Abd., 16. 454. Hikâyat Bayan Budiman: the Malay version of the Tuti-nameh or parrot tales; v. bayan. Hikâyat Raja Budiman: the story of the Wisc Raja; a Malay pênglipor lara tale.

bor. I. [Dutch boor.] A bore; a common auger.

II. (Onom.) The sound of anything falling into water; cf. chêbor, débor, and lêbor. Also bnur.

bêra. Flushed, swollen in the face, whether from shame or from pain; a face-ache, neuralgia; slightly spott (of food). Also bêrak.


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**BÉRANGAN**

1. Realgar.

   B. puteh: white arsenical oxyde.

II. The chestnut; castanopsis.

   B. antan: quercus odocarpa.

   B. bābi: oaks generally, but more particularly applied to quercus lamponga, and q. rassa.

   B. bābi hutan: quercus encleisocarpa.

   B. duri: a chestnut; castanopsis javanica.

   B. gajah: a chestnut; castanopsis sp.?

   B. pādi: an oak; quercus spicata.

   B. pāpas: castanopsis hulletti.

**BÉRANGI.** Pérahu b.: A Malay piratical craft with a peculiar boarding-bridge and grappling-irons in the bows.

**BÉRAPA.** In some quantity; to some indefinite but appreciable extent; (with a certain interrogative intonation) how much. Maka bērapa lama-nya: after some time. See apa.

**BŪRĀK.** Arab. The legendary animal on which Muhammad is believed to have ridden to heaven; see برق.

**BĒRĀKH.** Proud, haughty, self-important; Kl. v. akah.

**BĒRĀGAN.** Mati bēragan: death without trace of injury or of the change from life to death; dead, but exactly retaining the look of life, as insects destroyed by chemical exhalations; v. akan.

**BĒRĀGI.** Burong b.: the name of a bright-plumaged bird, the painted snipe; Muj., 60. Also burong mēragi; v. rāgi.

**BĪRAMA.** An elephant; Ht. Koris (where the word is made to rhyme with lama); = biram, q. v.

**BĒRAMIN.** Bakul b.: a peculiar globular basket or coop hung from the roof to protect its contents from rats.

**BĒRĀNI.** Boldness; pluck; bravery; daring and impetuous courage. Tiyada bēran iya pulang: he had not the courage to return. 'Alāmat bērani; or tanda b.: a sign of courage. Malu bērani, mati takuh: ready to risk shame but not life; a coward, Prov. Orang yang bērani-bērani: a very daring man. Di-bērani-bērani kan hati-nya: he mustered up his courage; he nerv ed himself up; Sej. Mal., 56.

Bukan di-pandang bēsar and tinggi,
Daripada hati juga bērani:

it is not to be seen in build and in height, courage comes from the heart alone; Sh. Pr. Ach., 15.

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**BÉRTEH**

Batu b.; or bēs b.: the loadstone; magnetic iron. Also batu bēmbērani.

B. lalat: Parthian courage; the pluck of a man who flees but is ever ready to turn on his foe. Also lari lalat.

Cf. sēmbērani.

**BĒRAHI.** Love; in love. 'Aṣlīk b.: the passion of love. Chinta b. and dēdam b.: the longings of love; desire. Maka bāginda pun bērahi akan sa-orang dayang-dayang: the prince fell in love with a Court damsels; Sej. Mal., 76.

Bērahikan: (1) = bērahi akan: to be in love with another, Ht. Gul. Bak., 101, 116; (2) to cause another to love you.

See also rahi.

**BĒRBANA.** A tabor or tambourine; usually rēbana, q. v.

**BĒREBAT.** A tree, sonneratia acida; better known as pērēpat, q. v.

**BĒRAT.** Heaviness; weight; the sensation of weight as an impediment to motion; crushed down by weight; heavy; (by metaphor) difficult, troublesome, interfering with progress. Ringan inlang bērat bērat: light bones make a heavy stomach; activity leads to a good meal; energy leads to success, Prov. Bērapa bērat maha mūndandang bērat lagi bahu mēnikul: however heavy a weight may seem to the eye, it is heavier still to the shoulder; a sympathizer's sorrow is less than a sufferer's pain; Prov.

Kēpala-nya bērat: he was dull-witted or slow-witted. Hukuman-nya bērat kapada orang mis-kin, dan ringan kapada orang kaya: his sentences were heavy for the poor and light for the rich; Ht. Abd., 291.

Kēbēratan: pregnancy; Sh. Bid., 3; Sh. Abd. Mk., 74; Ht. Sh., 203. Also burēn; the burden of royalty; Mahk. Raj., 81.

Mīmēbatī: to charge (in court); Majm. al-Ahkh., 123.

Mīmēbatikan: to burden; to hinder; to interfere with the progress of anything; Ht. Abd., 23.

Pēmēbat: anything that interferes with or prevents; a hindrance; a preventive talisman. Tuwan putēri Khatīfah mēnbubokhan tuwan putēri Sēri Udana pēmēbat supaya jangan jadi bērsuramikan Koris Mēngindera: the Princess Khatifah had laid a preventive charm upon the Princess Sri Udana to prevent her marrying Koris Mengindera; Ht. Koris.

**BĒRTAM.** A kind of palm; eugieissona tristis.


The signs of the Zodiac play a considerable part in Malayo-Arabic divination and are popularly known as the bintang duwa bélas or "twelve stars," though properly constellations; see bintang.

bérchat. A fish (unidentified); C. and S.

bérdus. Breadth round the waist; prominence of the stomach—stronger than bunchit, q. v.

bordu. [Port. bordo.] Gunwale (of a ship); (sometimes) the hatches over a ship's hold.

barzak. Arab. 'Alam barzak: the other world; Hades.

béras. (1) Rice, husked but uncooked; cf. padi, and nasi; (2) a measure for diamonds, (the weight of a grain of rice)\(^1\) Tikus jatoh ka-dalam gédong béras: a mouse fallen into a granary; great good luck; Prov., Ht. Abd., 10. Taroh béras di-dalam padi: put your rice in padi; an injunction to secrecy; Prov., J.S.A.S., I., 88. Béras basah: wet rice; worthless rice; a symbol for useless lies or a story that will not "go down"; Prov.

B. bèrlo: toasted rice; v. rítèh and bèrloh.

B. bungá nyior: the grain contained in the flower of the coconut.

B. bungá pinang: the grain in the flower of the areca-nut; also b. mayang pinang. Used at a raja's funeral.

B. kunyet: rice stained with saffron—much used in wedding and other ceremonies.

B. játas: (coll.) all kinds of rice and stores of grain. Cf. lauk-paut.

Bélalang b.: a species of grasshopper (unidentified); Ht. Raj. Don., 56.

béris. Eng. The bridge of a ship.


bérsat. Gone astray—of food which gets into the wind-pipe. Cf. sásat.

bérsit. Sudden appearance, sudden projection into view; = bérsil, q. v.

bérsut. A sudden scowl, as the result of an unpleasant thought rising in the mind.

\(^1\) Cf. the following Pantuns:

Ché Ali péghi ka-Longga
Kína angin gilombang béras;
Kalau tawon biyasa bérmysanga,
Bérýa béras satu bèrñas?

Kayoh péhráh dari jangghat,
Srisa sampai bérars di-ihat,
Kalau nan taku timbangin iñan
Lopan béras satu bèrñas.

bérsil. Sudden appearance; suddenly issuing into full view, as a snake emerging from a hole or as a ship from behind a cape. Cf. jéngol.


bérséh or bérséh. Clean; free from impurities; cleanliness, the state of being clean. Mémérséhkan: to cleanse; to rid of impurities; Sh. Lamp., 15.

barás. Arab. Leprosy.

bérang. I. (Daik.) Bérang-bérang: an otter, lutra vulgaris. Also (Riau) bérang, and (Kedah) mémérang or mérang.

II. Buloh bérang: a bamboo, dendrocalamus strictus.

béreng. Béreng-béréng: (Onom.) A species of gong; a Chinese musical instrument; Ht. Abd., 313.

bérenga. Larvae of insects to be found in or on decayed animal matter. Maká bérêng-pun puteh mémáut sa-génap badan-nya: maggots—larvae shewed up white over all his body; Ht. Raj. Don., 53. See also rénga.


bérgos. Jav. Moustache; = misat, q. v.

bérgés. To excite or rouse to courage; to hearten up with heating food or strong liquor or martial music; see rongsang.

bérgesel. [Dutch hengsel.] A hinge, e.g., of a door; a joint—as between bones; hinged; see engsel.


bérgénggil. Or bérgéngau. A musical instrument, a wind instrument. Di-iyip orang-lah náfi rái dan bérengo: the state clarions and bugles were blown; Ht. Isk. Dz.
berak. I. The suction of mud and similar substances. Térberak: sucked under, as a man in a quicksand.

II. Facial inflammation; see bera.

berek. (Kedah.) Béberék: to chatter, to talk long-windedly and nonsensically.


Sérak b.; or b. mênghantar hâšîl: figurative expressions for the mumps.

Tabong b.: a plant ( nepenthès, sp.).


burka. Arab. A veil worn by women on and after the pilgrimage to Mecca. Often corrupted to bérôk or bérôko or mérôk.

bérûndan. Pers. The festivities preceding the fast of Ramazan.


bérûk. [Arab. barakat.] The blessing of God; blessedness; blessing—in the sense that the favour of God rests on anything, making it a source of happiness to others. Di-tarôh-nya nama anak-nya itu Shàikh 'Abdul'âdî darî sê- buh mênghanîbur bérûk nàma bapa-nya: he gave his son the name of Shaikh Abdulkader that the boy might receive the blessing of God which rested on his father's name; Ht. Abd., 7. Dêngan kasîhan Allah sêrîa dêngan bérûk guru-ku: by the favour of God and his blessing on my teacher; Ht. Abd., 52. Dêngan bérûk is also used with the meaning of "in virtue of."

The word bérûk is also used of the presents of food to be taken home given by a host to his departing guests at a funeral or wedding feast. If the host is of royal rank, however, the word di-bérûk is used.

bérûkas. A tied bundle; a number of articles united into a parcel by having a cord passed round them; tying up. Sâpértî tandok di-bérûkas: like horns tied together in a bundle; a story the details of which will not hold together; Prov. Têlah térbérûkas itu laut jalau têrguling-guling: after they had been tied up, they kept rolling out; Ht. Sg. Samb.

bérûk. Di-tûbâs-nya sa-orang sa-bérûkas: they cut down a bundle each (of undergrowth); Ht. Abd., 107.

bérûk. Sampan bérûk: a boat divided into watertight compartments by planking stretching across the boat up to or near the gunwale; see kong.

bérûk. Burong bérûk: (Riau, Johor) the common snipe. Also (Kedah) burong têtirok.

bérûk. I. [Arab bérûk.] A veil worn by female hajis; also bérôk and mérôk.

II. (Malacca.) A large wild pigeon.

bérûk. borga or burga. Ayam b.: the jungle fowl; also ayam bérôga and ayam hutan.

bérôk. [Arab bérûk.] A veil worn by women on and after the pilgrimage to Mecca; also bérûk and mérôk.


bérâm. I. The generic name for fermented liquors made from rice or other grain; rice-spirit; Ht. Ind. Meng., 139.

II. A fish-trap for use in the flooded padi-fields and small country streams; also bêbêram.


Kutika b.: one of the Kutika Lima or Five Ominous Times; the period of the day preceded over by the god Brahma.

II. Redness—associated with the colour of blood. Tanda b.: redness caused by suffusion of blood. Orang b.: a tattooed person; (from bérâma III.)

III. Burma. Orang b.: a Burmese.

bérêmbang. A tree growing on the seashore bearing a sour round fruit; sonneratia acida. This tree is constantly alluded to in pantuns, e.g., Sh. Pant. Shl., 5; Ht. Sh. Kub. (in five places), etc.


Akar b.: a climbing plant, taniochîana griffithii.

bérômpong. Globular expansion; conical shaped; funnel shaped; v. rombong.

bérêmban. Cross-laths in a fence; Kl., Pijn.; see rémban.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bērēmi</th>
<th>Bērahmana</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bērēmi. A small scented herb, the native &quot;water-cress&quot;; herpestes monniera. B. hutan: limnophila conferta.</td>
<td>bērudu. A tadpole; also rēmudu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bēranta. I. A river boat rowed by means of long sweeps or oars. II. [Skr. anta.] Bēranta indēra: of divine nature, divine; bēranta loka: earthly; see anta. III. [Skr. bhārata.] Bēranta yuda: the name by which the Bharata Yuddha is known to educated Malays.</td>
<td>bēruwas. I. A strong scented shrub or tree; premna cordifolia. Also bēbuwas and buwas-buwas. II. Ikan b.: a fish (unidentified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bērinda. The sum total; the full number; the entire household; Kl., Pij.</td>
<td>bēruka, bēroga or biruga. Ayam b.: the jungle-fowl. Also ayam borg; ayam hutan; and ayam déna. Ayam bēruka itu halau di-bēri makan di-pinggan mas sahali-pun ka-hutan juga pērgi-nya: even if you offer a jungle-cock food from a golden plate he will fly off to the jungle; irreclaimable; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 89.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bērandang. I. To light up, at night; to throw light on the scene; to extemporize a torch to light the way; cf. andang. II. Bare, exposed, C. and S; plain, visible, Kl.</td>
<td>bērunai. Brunei; Borneo. Pērahu b.: a Brunei ship. Orang b.: a native of Brunei.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bērandal. I. Jav. A robber; a brigand. II. A heavy curved sword of Banjermasin make.</td>
<td>bērohi or bērowi. (Riau.) Arrowroot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bērēnas. Promising fine growth or development; growing up finely as young shoots; rapidly developing, as an eruption of small-pox pustules; inflated to the utmost extent, as a bladder, or as the cheeks.</td>
<td>bērēhān. Arab. Demonstration, proof; Sh. I. M. P., 4, 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bērēnas. Eng. Varnish; European or Chinese varnish; cf. sampang. Sapu bērēnas: varnishing.</td>
<td>bērēhamma or bērahama. [Skr. Brahma.] Brahma, the great Indian divinity, who, however, plays a subordinate part in Malay romances as compared with Siva. Bēhāra bērēhamma: the great God Brahma; Ht. Sg. Samb.; also bēhāra bērēma. See bērēma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bērēnang. To swim; v. rēnang.</td>
<td>bērahmana, bērāhman or bērēhamman. [Skr. brahma.] A Brahmin; an ascetic; a priest of a heathen divinity; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 15; Ht. Gul. Bak., 119; etc.</td>
</tr>
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<td>bērēniyaga. [Skr. bānīyā. To trade; v. bēniyaga.</td>
<td>Bērahman Jakēn, bērēhman Jakētun, Bērōha kēras di-puchoq aphi; Chukup hari bilangan tahun, Bēlah dada-nya bēhāru mati:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bēroti. Laths, in a lattice or in any similar construction; laths constituting a framework on which anything is nailed. Also bēloit.</td>
<td>bērohi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>būlāj. Arab. Castles, signs of the Zodiac, Mahk. Raj., 161; Ht. Put. Sh., 59; the plural of bēj, q.v.</td>
<td>bērēhāna, bērēhāna or bērēham.</td>
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<tr>
<td>bērochi. The adjectival form of Broach, the name of a town in India from which a certain cloth fabric is exported. Sarvōd b.: trowsers made of this cloth; Ht. Ind. Nata.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BÉRAI</strong></td>
<td><strong>BISMI</strong></td>
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| the Brahmin Ṣahēni, the Brahmin Jakēṭun underwent severe penance in the darting points of flame, and when the days and years (of his penance) were accomplished, his heart broke and then only he died. In some cases the name Bērāhana is given to the God Brahma or even to a great divinity (bētāra) generally. | bēsur. I. A sudden contraction of the brows; =bēsur, q. v.  
II. To strike; J. S. A. S., VIII., 127. |
| bērai. Chērai-bērai: Scattered in small parties; broken into small detachments, as a defeated army; see chērai. | bēsari. Well-bred; mannerly; polite; accomplished. Mūda bēsari: young and well-bred; Cr. Gr., 50; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 18. |
| bērī. I. Bestowal; the act of granting or giving; letting allowing. Di-bērī-nya-lah tāzin: he gave them permission. Di-bērī tāhu: he let (them) know; he gave information. Di-bērī-nya orang masōk: he allowed people to come in. Bērīyan: gift, dowry; see infra. | bostān or bustān. Pers. A pleasure garden; = taman. Bustānu l-ārījn: the garden of the learned—the name of a book. Bustānu 'l-kāštīn: the garden of scribes—the name of a treatise on letter-writing. Bustānu 's-salātīn: the name of a well-known Malay classic. The above-mentioned names are hybrid, bostān, though Persian, being admitted into the Arabic language and pronounced bustān. Di-būwat bostān tempat bēruka: he made a garden, a place for enjoying himself; Sh. Sh. Al., 38. |
| bērīgān. Daun bērīgān: a plant; archytea vahit; better daun riyan-riyan; see riyan. | bēsar. Large; great in size; bulky; greatness without reference to moral qualities.  
Orang b.: a headman; a chief. Tūvan b.: the head of an office; v. tuwan. Bāja-hu itū bēsar-lah dalam nēgēri Mēlaka: my father grew up (spent his boyhood) at Malacca; Ht. Abd., 8. Maha bēsar: most great; very great; Cr. Gr., 64; Ht. Abd., 12, 405.  
B. hātu: presumption; pride of place or purse; Ht. Abd., 39; Cr. Gr., 63; Ht. Gulk. Bak., 149.  
Kībēsarkan: (1) greatness of station, rank or position; (Ht. Abd., 400); a distinguished honour; (Ht. Abd., 461); the emblems of rank, such as the regalia of a king or the insignia of a sorcerer (pawang). Bintang k.: the star of a knighthly order.  
(2) Pride, presumption; Ht. Abd., 115, 259, 270.  
Mēmōbēsarkan: to exult; to aggrandize; to augment; to enlarge. M. dūri: to talk big; to boast; Ht. Abd., 96, 114, 143, etc.  
Pēmōbēsar: an enlarger; Muj., 71. |
| bērīgān. The waringin tree; ficus benjamina; Ht. Jaya. Lengg.: Ht. Sg. Samb., etc. Aka b.: ficus pisifera. | bēsing. I. (Onom.) The sound of a projectile whizzing through the air; to hurl a stone from a sling.  
II. Full of food, having eaten one’s fill; Pijn. |
| bērīyang. Daun bērīyang: a plant; archytea vahit; better daun riyan-riyan; see riyan. | bīskut. A biscuit. Sa-bījī b.: one biscuit; Ht. Abd., 304. |
| bēringin. The waringin tree; ficus benjamina; Ht. Jaya. Lengg.; Ht. Sg. Samb., etc. Aka b.: ficus pisifera. | bīsmi. Arab. In the name of; by the name of; v. bi.  
Bī'smi'llahī: in the name of God. Bī'smi'llahī'r-rahmāni'r-rahimī: in the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate; the common exordium to a Malay written document or story. |
<p>| bīsūnā. [Skr. bhusana.] Raiment, clothing; ornamental dress. | bīsūrī. [Port. vice-rey.] Viceroy. |</p>
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<tr>
<th><strong>BISMIL</strong></th>
<th><strong>BANGSA</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bismil.</strong> Arab. Kurán bismil: a Koran so copied that every juz covers the same amount of space.</td>
<td><strong>batrík.</strong> Arab. Patrician, patriarch; Ht. Fut. Sh., 14.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bi'smi'llahi.</strong> In the name of God; v. bismi.</td>
<td><strong>butum.</strong> Arab. The terebinth tree.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>busanda.</strong> Old; stricken in years.</td>
<td><strong>batan.</strong> Arab. Belly, interior, hidden.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>biso.</strong> [Skr. wishnu.]. The great Hindu divinity Vishnu, the Preserver. Sang Yang Biso, Béta Biso, Dewa Yang Maha-Biso, and Béta Yang Maha-Biso: id. Kutika Biso: one of the divisions of the Kutika Lima.</td>
<td><strong>ba'th.</strong> Arab. Membatalkan: to send.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bési.</strong> Iron.</td>
<td><strong>ba'd.</strong> Arab. Certain (in the expression: a certain person); some one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. khésáni: Khorassan iron; fabulous iron deemed to possess almost magic powers.</td>
<td><strong>bang.</strong> I. [Pers. بانک.] Also ébang. The call to prayer by means of the big drum (bédök); Sh. Ibl., 5; Sh. Lamp., 5; Sh. Abd. Mk., 77; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 77.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. lantai: plate iron; iron planking.</td>
<td>II. Red. Baték b.: a pattern of sarong in which red predominates; Pel. Abd., 59, 71. Cf. bangbang, mambang, ébang, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. lantang: iron in long thin strips.</td>
<td><strong>bung</strong> and <strong>bong.</strong> Onom. A deep booming sound; cf. débung and lëbung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. mawas: rude iron used by wild aboriginal tribes.</td>
<td><strong>bangbang.</strong> Red; cf. bang and ébang. Bér-payong kartás bangbang was: with a red umbrella embroidered with gold; Ht. Sh., 148. Ketara bangbang wetaun: the Eastern glow was seen; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. rantai babi: v. babi.</td>
<td><strong>bengis.</strong> Cruelty; heartlessness; cruel; callous; indifferent to the sufferings of others. Tér-lalu bengis laku-nya dengan tiyada ménarak kasisan: their behaviour was most heartless, and they had not the least pity; Ht. Abd., 268. Kébengisan and pëmbëngisan: callous cruelty; Ht. Gal. Bak., 14, 27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batu b.: granite, or any similar hard rock.</td>
<td><strong>bésikor.</strong> An edible saltwater fish (bésiko, Kl.; bésikau, Pijn.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandai b.: a blacksmith.</td>
<td><strong>bishárat.</strong> Arab. Good news.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tahi b.: rust.</td>
<td><strong>bas.</strong> Arab. The sense of seeing, conspicuousness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tukang b.: a blacksmith; = pandai b.</td>
<td><strong>basir.</strong> Arab. Clear-sighted, bright, sharp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>boseta.</strong> Port. A basket; Pel. Abd., 150.</td>
<td><strong>batal.</strong> Arab. Vain, useless. Membatalkan: to nullify, to render useless; to futilize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bosét.</strong> Arab. Homogeneous throughout; consisting of one element only.</td>
<td><strong>batáláha.</strong> Arab. Vanity, uselessness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangsawan</td>
<td>Bengkalai</td>
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<td>bangsawan. [Skr., the adjective of wansa; v. bangsa.] Of good birth; of noble descent (Sej. Mal., 36); a term of endearment (Ht. Ind. Meng.); a kind of native comic opera; a theatrical performance by natives on the lines of a European opera; descended from (Sej. Mal., 57).</td>
<td>II. Too small, too tight, of clothes which have been outgrown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bangsat. The position of a rogue or vagabond; a tramp, a pauper; without visible means of sustenance.</td>
<td>Bengong. Confused; absence of mind; loss of presence of mind under excitement. B. alang: id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anak raja bérjalan sésat, Mati ikan di-atas karang; Sékaya wiskin lagi pun bangsat Tidak layak kapada orang:</td>
<td>Benggap. Artificial and temporary dullness of hearing, as when a piece of cotton-wool is put in the ear; dull, of the ring of a coin when the metal is bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am poor and a vagabond; I am no fit companion for others.</td>
<td>Bengkek. A catch in one's breath; a constant break in respiration as the result of illness or weakness but not of physical exertion; asthma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bangsong. Pointed exccrrences from the roots of certain trees, such as the bérémbang or pérépat. Also basong.</td>
<td>Bengka. Kweh b.: a Malay cake made of flour, coconut milk, eggs and palm sugar. B. kuku, b. pulut, and lempting b.: varieties of this cake.</td>
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<td>bangsal. A shed; an easily erected and easily removable structure of wood or atap, intended for use as a shop or as a stable, or as a residence for a gang of coolies, or for any similar purpose; Ht. Abd., 311.</td>
<td>Bengkar. Hudang bengkar: a large species of prawn. Also hudang mënghara and hudang kara.</td>
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<tr>
<td>bengas. Youngest born; the youngest member of a family whether male (Ht. Abd., 14) or female (Sej. Mal., 99). Hiyas b.: a very local shower. Gérham b.: a wisdom tooth. Pak b.; and mák b.: (youngest uncle and aunt respectively) are usually contracted to pak su, and mák su. Bongsu, as a name given to the youngest member of a family, is often transformed to busu.</td>
<td>II. Left unfinished; abandoned while still unfinished; a vulgar variant of bengkalai.</td>
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<tr>
<td>bengsai. Much decayed; barely holding together—of wood, as in the case of an old fallen tree trunk in the forest or of a stranded and abandoned hulk on a reef. Padi b.: padi of which the husk is not entirely removed.</td>
<td>Bengkarong. A generic name for skinks; the common skink, mabuia multifasciata. Also mëngharong. Patakan b.: cramp; an attack of cramp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bengsi. The name of a Malay musical instrument; a kind of flute or flagelet of bamboo; Sej. Mal., 144; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Raja Sul., 6; Sh. Sri Bun., 3, 74; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 5; Sh. Abd. Mk., 86; Sh. May., 14; etc. Buloh b.: id.; Ht. Raj. Don., 8.</td>
<td>Bengkasa. A kind of fish; Kl., Pijn., C. and S. [ménghasar?]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bengkalai. The abandonment of a work while it is still unfinished. Tinggal b.: to remain unfinished; Ht. Koris. | II. A trap; Kl., Pijn., C. and S. [jérat bingkas?]
| Sa-bérang Pérai tanah yang rata, Buleh bérjalan sa-kénéndak kali; Bengkalai téringgal janggal di-mata Pantang tu kang péstadahan kabahagi: it has remained unfinished, offending the eye, the maker being forbidden to complete and deliver it. Also mënghalai. | Bengkalis. An edible freshwater fish. Also mënghalais. |
bëngkawang. A fern; gleichenia linearis; also gleichenia hermannii.

bëngkawan. A kind of lath used in thatching; the lath used as a measure or numeral coefficient for counting ataps. Tëlak bulok akan bëngkawan: cut down bamboo to make atap laths; Ht. P. J. P. Atap sa-bëngkawan: a strip of thatching. Naik di-bumbong atas bëngkawan: to climb to the ridge pole over the ataps; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 5. Also mëngkawan.

bëngkayang. Glutted with food; gorged; stuffed.

bangkit. Rising; the act of rising, either literally or metaphorically, as of a man rising from the dead or of feelings surging up in the heart. B. bërdiri: to rise to an erect position. Bërbangkit-lah ke-ta-kutan: a panic arose. Di-bangkitkan Allah daripada-nya mati: may God raise him from the dead; Sh. May., 18.

Hantu b.: a sheeted ghost; = hantu bëngkis, q. v.

Kuweh b.: a cake made of arrow-root, flour, eggs, white sugar, and suet, cooked in a mould.

bangkut. Stunted in growth; insufficiently developed in some respects. Tandok b.: with a stunted horn,—used to describe a buffalo one of whose horns is stunted as compared with the other. Sëmambu b.: a Malacca cane one of the joints of which is dwarfed as compared with the others; a stick with two joints very close together (a peculiarity believed to bring good luck). Nyior b.: a coco-nut tree part of which is stunted.

bangkar. Toughness, hardness,—applied to durians and jack-fruits, the flesh of which will not ripen into softness; stiff, of a dead body; the rigor mortis.

Also mangkar.

bangkir. Bongkar bangkir: continually raising, heaping one thing over another; a frequentative of bongkar, q. v.

bëngkar. Spontaneous opening, usually by the force of elasticity when pressure is removed, as in the case of a spring uncoiling itself; or as the folds of a parcel sometimes rise on the string being cut; or, again, under the influence of heat, as grain does when boiled.

bëngkar. Heaving up, raising anything heavy from a lower to a higher level; digging up; the turning up of soil in padi-planting. B. kota: the digging up of a fort, the destruction of a fort; Sh. Panj. Sg. B. kah: id., e.g., by blowing up the foundations; Ht. Abd., 67, 470. Bongkar dari dalam tapa-nya: to rise from a state of complete mental abstraction; Ht. Ind. Meng. B. lari: (slang) to get up and run; to make a bolt of it; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Mari di-tareh dëngan-nya akar,
Akar bërikat di-tëpö-nya bukit;
Dë-dalum hati chiinta bërlengkar,
Jëka di-bongkar târlulu sakit: come and tear it out root and all, though its root be fixed to the edge of the hill; love is coiled around my heart and painful indeed would it be to root it up; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12.

Mëmbongkar: to haul up or heave up. M. sauk: to haul up the anchor. M. bukit: to dig up a hillock.

Bongkarkan: to have anything pulled up and removed.

Tërbongkar: heaved away; hauled up.

Bongkar-bangkir: (1) turning everything in a room topsy-turvy; (2) the recalling of past favours by way of a reproach to a faithless friend.

B. karang: the name of a fabulous skate which could carry away reefs in its mouth.

bëngkerang. A tree (a species of garcinia?); also called mëngkerang.

Rumpat lidah bëngkerang: (Sungai Ujong) a grass; fuirena glomerata.

bangkas. A certain pattern (yellow flecked with black) of plumage in a fighting-cock.

bangkas. I. Springing up, rising up; recovery; elasticity; rapidity of recovery. Jërat b.: a snare that has been sprung but has caught nothing. Tiypa b.: he has no recuperative power, of a man who is always getting relapses of illness. B. bangus: to spring up.

Yang hëndak ka-darat laitu bërlbangkas,
Hëndak bërla-talan sigëra lekas:
those who wished to go ashore sprang bangkas, wishing to proceed with as much speed as possible; Sh. Lamp., 42.

II. A technical term used in weaving; the exhibition of the pattern on a stick with the silk threads in various colours rolled round it.

bangkis. I. A present accompanying a letter; a complimentary gift or offering sent by one raja to another; a present sent—as distinct from one presented by the giver in person; Sej. Mal., 52, 150; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 72.


II. Bungkus-bangkis: all kinds of parcels—an alliterative collective of bungkus, q. v.
bongkas or bungkas. The rise of the lower portion of anything from a nearly horizontal to a vertical position; e.g., the rise of the root fibres on a tree being blown down, or the rise of the buried end of a stake on the stake being borne over by the current.

bungkus. The rolling up or folding up of anything into a parcel, package or bale; a packet, a bundle.

Bungkus: a package. Membungkus: to make up a parcel.

Bungkus bungkus: all kinds of parcels.

Hantu b.: a ghost which returns in its corporeal form, and wearing grave-clothes, to revisit its old home or haunts; Ht. Abd., 154. This ghost is so called because it is believed to be fettered by the bands round the grave clothes, and to progress by rolling along the ground like a bundle of bones. Also called hantu bangkit, hantu golek, and hantu kochong.

Tēpong b.: a cake made of tēpong jawi, coconut milk and inti.

bangkang. I. Wide apart; stretching out in opposite directions.

Kala b.: the large black forest scorpion.

Kēlam b.: a species of crab.

Tandok b.: horns which do not curve in towards each other; horns the points of which are very wide apart.

II. Jav. Contradiction; verbal opposition; unwillingness to acquiesce in what others say.

III. Left unfinished; neglected before completion—of a work. Bangkang is less refined than bēngkalai but less coarse than bēngkarāk.


bangking. To fall, as a spear that has missed its mark; C. and S.

bangkong. Parang b.: a Bugis parang; a short, broad-bladed knife.

bengkang. I. B. bengkang; zigzagging; crooked; Ht. Abd., 4, 204, 336. B. bengkong: id.

II. Too small for the purpose for which it was constructed—of an aperture.

III. A cake or sweetmeat made of tēpong jawi, coconut milk, sugar, etc. Also bengkang and bekang.

bengkeng. Peevishness; irritability; snapiness. Anak sēndiri di-sayang; anak tiri di- bengkeng; one’s own child is loved; one’s step-child is snapped at; Prov.

Bengkengi: to be angry or peevish with; to snap out angrily at a person; Ht. Si Misk., 80.

bengkong. I. The tissue between the leaves and stem of the sago palm.


III. A girdle; a kind of long cummerbund; Sh. Laili Mejn., 26; J. S. A. S., VIII., 114.

bingkang. A cake; = bengkang III, q. v.

bongkang. Stretched out to its full length and breadth; spread out to its full extent, as distinct from being huddled up—of a corpse. Cf. bongkeng.

bongkeng. Lying forward, face downwards, with knees drawn up—of a dead body, especially of a floating corpse. Cf. bongkang.

bengkong. I. B. kayu: a large parasitic growth on the trunk of a tree.

II. A soft cake wrapped in plantain leaves; Bint. Tim., 6 March, 1893.

bengkongkong. A saltwater fish, chrysophrys calamara. Also bēkukong.

bēngkak. Inflammation; a swelling; swollen. Lain bēngkak lain mēnana: the abscess was one thing, the running quite another; he aimed at one thing and got something quite different; Prov., Ht. Si Misk., 141.

B. bākup: swollen—of the eyelids; a black eye.

B. bēngkil: swollen all over; covered with contusions and swellings, as a boy’s face after a fight; Ht. Abd., 25, 342; Pel. Abd., 43; Ht. Mar. Mah., 56.

bengkok. Crooked; bent; not straight. Jang-an-lah tawwan-tawwan pēkān kalau tēbu itu bengkok mantsan itu-pun bengkok juga: don’t imagine, gentlemen, because a sugar-cane is crooked that sweets must also be crooked in shape; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 97.

Bengkang b.: zig-zag; not in a straight line; Ht. Abd., 4, 336.

bongkak. Arrogance; pride; self-assertiveness; overbearing behaviour. Pēkataan b.: overbearing language; Sh. Bid., 115. Terlalu bongkak teandok jēnaka: this tricky mousedeer is too arrogant altogether; Sh. Sg. Ranch., 18.

bongko. Bent; bowed, as an old man; humpbacked; curvature of the spine; a stoop, either as the result of age or of excessive sedentary work. Béruban sérta bongko: grey and bowed with years; Sh. Unng. Bers. 4. Bongko bēharta bētu: a humpback who has just become erect; a beggar on horseback; a man who is suddenly raised to a higher position for which he is entirely unprepared; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92. Di-mana kayu bongko di-sana lah hēnda mēniti: wherever a branch is conveniently crooked, there will the traversing be; a pigeon is made to be plucked; Prov. Orang tuaa bongko bawu tambah ramūn: an old humpback with a tasselled lance; a lobster. Orang tuaa bongko pokah bajū bēsi: an old humpback with a coat of mail; a tortoise.

B. udang: a slight stoop in a young man; the scholar's stoop.

B. kēdek: or b. tērēdek: a stoop, accompanied by a prominent stomach.

Timun b.: a kind of pumpkin.

Mēmbongko: to stoop; (by metaphor) to humble oneself.

bangkal. I. A large tree; enolophon parvifolius; [nauclea orientalis, Pijn.] Also b. paya.

B. bukit: a tree with greenish white flowers; mastixia junghuhniana.

II. Pēmbangkal: a village headman; an inferior Javanese title; Ht. Sh.; also pēmbakal.

bēngkil. Projecting above the natural surface, as a boil or swelling.

Bēngkē b.: covered with bumps of all sorts and sizes; v. bēngka.

Cf. bēnjol, bēnjul, bongkol, ēnggil, ringgi, etc.

bongkol. A dome-shaped protuberance; the hump on a camel or on an Indian bullock; a swelling of larger size than that described by bēngkil, q. v. Also bonggol.

bongkal or bongkal. I. A measure of weight (832 grains); especially for precious metals; a tahil or 16 mayam, or, approximately, 1½ oz. Bērbongkal-bongkal ēmas: bongkals of gold, i. e., comparatively large quantities of gold; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 11.

II. A common jungle tree; randia arisophylla.

bongkam or bungkam. A drug or talisman to silence a hostile witness by making him tongue-tied when he tries to give evidence against one. ‘Azimat pēmbongkam: id. Also bukam.

The ‘Azimat pēmbongkam consists of four talismans tied together by an arrangement of strings so that one is worn on the chest, one on the back and one at each side. The strings pass over the shoulder and form a St. Andrew's cross over the chest and back.

bangku. [Port. banco.] A bench; a stool (Sej. Mal., 109); a seat or stool without arms or back. The word is also used of the long chair or couch of an European (Ht. Abd., 124, 206), and of the rack in a torture chamber (Ht. Abd., 61). Sa-bua b.: a bench.

Pokok b.: a tree, eugenia maingayi.

bēngku. A generic name for a number of trees, esp. morinda tinctoria; Ht. Ind. Meng. See mēngku.

bēngkuwuang. The common screw-pine, pandanus acrocarpus. See mēngkuwuang.

bangkulan. [Jav. western, from kulun, west.] Bencoolen. Corrupted usually to (Riau) bangkulu, (Johor) bēngkul, and (Singapore) bangkahulu.

bangkulu or bēngkul. Bencoolen;:=bangkulan, q. v.

bēngkuwuang. The largest variety of dwarf deer; tragulus nago; Ht. Abd., 88.

bangkah. A single black mark put on the forehead of a young child to protect it from evil spirits; the caste mark on a Hindoo. Cf. pangkah.

bengkah. A vigorous blow with a stick or anything of the same character, which is relinquished as the blow is struck; to strike and let go your weapon; to strike one top with another.

bungkah. A piece; a block.

bangkahulu. (Singapore.) A corruption by erroneous etymology of bangkulan, q. v.

bangkai. A carcase; the dead body of an animal. Anjing ulang bangkai: the dog going back to the consumption of its carcase; a man relating to filthy tastes; Prov. Umang-umang bangkai: a hermit crab; a small crab taking up its quarters in the shell of a dead shellfish; a man decked out in borrowed plumes; Prov. See umang.

Anjing bērēulek bangkai: a dog that has got hold of a dead body; a snarling and jealous person; Prov. Anjing gunggong bangkai: id.

Bangkai is used, contemptuously and coarsely to, of the dead body of a man. Takukan hantu pēlokan bangkai: to hug the corpse for fear of a ghost; out of the frying-pan into the fire; Prov.

Kēmbang b.: a flower; amorphophallus variabilis.

Sēnggugut b.: a disease of women; v. sēnggugut.

*Thus, in the Hidhāyi Sang Samba, the dead bodies of Arjuna and his comrades are spoken of by his friends as mayat, while the term bangkai is applied to the corpses of their toes.*
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<tr>
<th><strong>BINGKAI</strong></th>
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| **bengkal.** Lower Bengal;— but often loosely applied to the whole of the Calcutta Presidency; Ht. Abd., 387. *Tawauh besar jendral Bengkala*: the Governor-General of India.  
*Ubi b.*: imported potatoes. *Pisang b.*: a kind of banana. |
| **benggal.** Bengalee; appertaining to Bengal; the adjective of *Benggala*, q. v.; Ht. Abd., 113. |
| **benggali.** A slight bump or protuberance on the forehead or elsewhere. *Benggal-benggali*: covered with small bumps and swellings, as a boy after a fight. |
| **benggel.** A large swelling, bump or protuberance; cf. *benggal* and *benggali*. |
| **bonggol.** A dome-shaped protuberance such as the hump on a camel’s back; see *bongkol*. |
| **banggi.** I. Jav. Treason; treachery: = *dharma*.  
II. [Chin. *bān*-jī.] A kind of lattice work or balustrading of glazed earthenware on windows, doors, balconies, etc. Also *bandsi*. |
| **bengal.** Temporary dullness of hearing, as when water gets into the ears. Cf. *bengap*, and *bengang* I. |
| **bangèla.** Eng. Rumah bangèla; or rumah bangèlo: a bungalow; a one-storied building with a verandah. |
| **bangelas.** Unpartitioned—of an interior; empty, as a house the interior of which is not divided into rooms; giving an open unobstructed view. |
| **bangelo.** Rumah bangelo: a bungalow; = *bangèla*, q. v. |
| **bunglei or bongelai.** A ginger, used in medicine; *zingiber cassumunar*. |
| **bengan.** I. Stretching one’s body to its full height when sitting, so as to look over an intervening obstacle; holding one’s head up; (by metaphor) stuck up, conceited.  
II. [Penang.] Short of breath, as the result of exercise; also *mengah*, q. v. |
| **bengah.** (Kedah.) To hiss, of a cat. |
| **bafta.** Pers. A kind of calico. |
| **bap.** (Onom.) A dull sound, such as that of a man falling on sand or mud. Cf. *dēbap*, *dzēbap*, *gēbap*. |
| **bupati.** [Jav. from Skr.] A very exalted Javanese distinction; (literally) a “lord of the land”; a great noble. |
| **bupala.** [Skr. *bhupāla.*] Prince. *Ariya bupala* and *indōra bupala*: legendary ministers of Sang Nila Utama in the *Sejarah Melayu*. |
| **bak.** I. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that of a slap on the shoulder.  
II. An abnormal rise of water-level caused by a river in flood meeting a strong tide and heavy sea; a periodical drift in the sea caused by the monsoon. Cf. *bah* and *sēbah*. |
| **bok.** I. Jav. Also *bok ayu*: a title given to an old lady when addressing her; = *emboh*, mother.  
II. (Kedah.) A fishing-rod.  
III. A kind of carpet. |
| **buk.** I. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that of a coco-nut falling on soft or muddy ground.  
II. Eur. Book. Also *buku*. |
*Baka itu hérti-nya jwva*,  
*Hérti-nya kēkal kēdāan-nya*:  as for the meaning of *baka*, it means eternal existence; Sh. I. M. P., 12. |
| **bukbak.** (Onom.) The sound of a heavy fall broken from time to time; the sound of a loudly beating heart; going “pit-a-pat.” Also *buk bap*, and *dük bap*. |
| **bakti.** [Skr. *bhakti.*] Loyalty,—especially to God; the reverence and love of a man for his Creator, or of a subject for the person of his sovereign. *Bērēsuwat baṅtē*: to act loyally.  

*Bawa bêluwmam, bersama bokcha,*
*Bértandang desa sa-bêlah barat:* take up your bag, take up your wallet, and set out wandering towards the West.

bakdul. [Hind.?] A bearing-rein.

bêkarah. Arab. One head of cattle; one animal.

bakal. Arab. Greens; vegetables.


bakiyah. Arab. Balance; surplus.

bêkatul. A kind of broth, Kl.; (Riau and Kedah) *bubor katul.*

bêkarat. Arab. Virginity, maidenhood.

bêkakak. A bird (unidentified); Sh. Ch. Ber., 10.

bêkahak. The ejection of phlegm from the throat; v. *kahak.*

bêkat. Tightly filled up; closed up so as almost to exclude air; stuffed up, as a box which contains as much as good packing can compress into it. *Pêlok bêkat:* full to tightness, as the neck of a bottle into which a cork has been pressed. Also *petak.*


bêkas. The impression left by any body or action; the trace or mark of anything; the vessel or wrapper in which anything has been or is usually placed. *Mata-nya balut bêkas mênangis:* her eyes were inflamed—the sign that she had been weeping; Sh. Bîd., 87. *Di-pinta suwatu bêkas hêndak di-buboh ayer:* asked for a vessel to put water in; Ht. Best.

*B. bau-bauwan:* a scent-bottle; a vessel for perfumes; Ht. Ism. Yat., 161.

*B. pinang:* the bowl containing the requisites for betel-chewing.

B. tangan: (1) handwriting; (2) the effect of a blow with the hand. *Jurutulis yang baik bêkas tangan-nya mênulis:* a writer whose handwriting was good; Ht. Abd., 85. *Tahan-lah bêkas tangan-ku baik-baik:* do your best to resist the force of my blow; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 60; cf. also Ht. Hamz., 52.

B. ta'âp gajah: the footprints of an elephant; Ht. Ind. Nata.

B. tuboh: a garment,—garments being often exchanged as keepsakes by Malay lovers; Ht. Koris.

*Dari pékan, lalu bêlaboroh,
Lalu bérhêndi di-kédai Jawa;
Mèmohunkan kain yang bêkas tuboh*
*Ganti iwuwan dêngan-nya nyawa:*

I ask for a garment which you have worn that it may take the place of my lover and my life; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 16.

*Bêkas* is used in Nederlands India in the sense of "formerly," "late," "ex"; *bêkas pênghulu:* formerly a *pênghulu.* *Têmpat bêkas mahañgatî:* the old site of the palace; the site where the palace had stood; Ht. Al., 40.

*Kêbêkasam:* the (painful) results of something; the traces left by a foolish act.

bêkang. Unbent; opened out—as a hook made of bad steel which gives and allows the fish to escape; cf. *bangkang.*

bêkak. The pairing or coupling of animals; v. *bêka* and *baka.*

bêkal. I. Materials for consumption or use on a journey, whether actual food (Ht. Abd., 292; Sh. A. R. S. J., 3; Sh. Lamp., 28; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 3; Ht. Ism. Yat., 49; Sh. Put. Akal., 19) or money (Ht. Abd., 12; Ht. Kâl. Dâm., 407) or clothes (Ht. Kâl. Dâm., 407) or weapons (Sh. Lail. Mejn., 26) or even (rarely) the actual steed or conveyance (Ht. Gul. Bâk., 46).

*Bêkalan:* id.; Sh. Bîd., 53; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8; Ht. Abd., 102.


II. *Përbêkal* or *pëmêbêkal:* (Jav.) a village official. 'Adat p.: village law; Ht. Ism. Yat., 49.

bêkil. An edible saltwater fish.

bêkam. A light red discoloration as the result of a blow, cf. *biram;* the mark left by the pressure of a fairly sharp instrument upon the flesh, provided the skin is not broken; cupping; blood-letting; the opening of a vein.
békū. Congealed, frozen—as water; coagulated, as blood. Ayer b.: ice. Hampir-lah sudah békū gérangan ayer mata patek: my tears are nearly coagulated; Ht. Sh. The word is also used of the traditional Nile turning to blood or coagulating; Myth. Sar., 52.

*Békū didalam hati*: an unpleasant sensation; an anxious feeling; one's heart running cold; one's heart standing still; Ht. Abd., 184; Ht. Koris.

*Hujan b.*: hail; Tam. Perm., 27.

békukong. A saltwater fish; chrysophrys calamara; also běngkongkong.

békinya. *Jahit b.*: a kind of double-stitch; v. kiya.


bégawan. [Skr. bagāwan.] Blessed; fortunate—a title given to certain minor divinities or major heroes of Hindu mythology; a title inferior to *Bēlatra* but greater than *Sang*, and used rather with reference to power than to merit.

Sēri Bégawan: the title given in ancient Java to an abdicating prince; Sh. Panj. Sg.

bégahak. A fish (unidentified); J. S. A. S., VIII., 120.

bégar. [Arab. بَعْجَرْ] Hardness owing to being plucked too early—of a fruit; hard; as a bad potato that won't soften when boiled, as certain leaves that do not lose their stiffness when exposed to the action of hot water. Cf. ganyut. In Kedah the word is used, by metaphor, in the sense of a hard prawn.

bégok. A swelling on the neck; a kind of goitre.

bagaimana. How; in what way; v. bagai.

baginda. [Skr. bahagyianda: the fortunate; cf. bēhagiya.] A title given in romantic literature to princes, whether reigning themselves or merely members of reigning families, and in religious literature to the first four caliphs, especially Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law. Colloquially, the title is usually given to a ruler by conquest as distinct from a ruler by right of birth. The title is also given to the gods of the old Hindu mythology, and to the Prophet. *Baginda rasil Allāh*: the Prophet of God, Muhammad; Ht. Raj. Kh., 4.

bagi. To; giving to; see bēkī.

*1 E.g., in the Ht. Sg. Samba the title of Bégawan is given to certain evil spirits (Raksasa) in the service of Bkauma, as well as to celestial divinities like Narada.*
bélachak. I. (Kedah.) Ikan bélachak: a fish (unidentified). B. minyak: a variety of this fish.

II. Common, because plentiful; C. and S.


Saperti héra kena bélachan: like a monkey smeared with shrimp-paste; digity; Prov.

bélachu. Unbleached cotton cloth; also kain mentah. B. kélarai, and b. minyak: varieties of unbleached cloth.


According to C. and S. the term would seem to be also applied to a small dagger which can be secreted in the hair.

béladu. (Kedah.) Burong béladu: a bird (unidentified); = (Riau, Johor) burong béléd: q. v.

bélaram. [Arab. balgham.] (Kedah.) Phlegm, mucus; v. پسماند.

bélasah. I. Repeated blows with a rattle; the bastinado.

II. A river fish-trap used in Kedah.

balághat. Arab. Eloquence, rhetoric.

bélanga. A large unglazed earthenware cooking vessel; a chatty; Ht. Koris, Ht. Abd., 104, 132, etc.

Dayong tudung b.: long sweeps with round blades such as are occasionally used by Tamil longkah men.

bulangan. A thorny shrub; gmelina villosa and canthium horridum; v. bulang.


bélakang. The back; the posterior; the rear; the hinder portion; (by metaphor) the future; posterity.

B. tangan: the back of the hand.

Buwa ng b.: to run away; Ht. Mar. Mah.


Tulang bélakang: the backbone; the dorsal vertebrae.

bélaking. Eng. Blacking; tar; coal tar;MJU., 35. Also (Riau) bélangkin, and bélakin, Kl.

bélakin. Eng. Blacking; = bélaking, q. v.

bélál. Arab. A muezzin, a caller to prayer—so called from the name of the first man who performed this duty in the days of the Prophet. In Java, the word modin (properly مودین) is used.

bélalang. A generic name for crickets, grasshoppers, locusts, et hoc genus omne. The following varieties are recognised: b. kéras (Ht. Raj. Don., 56), b. chéngkadoık, b. daun, b. gambar, b. gok, b. hantu, b. jamban, b. jaron, b. jangkong, b. kénmahang, b. kanyet, b. ménérong, b. mupor, b. padi, b. patong, b. pikat, b. polong, b. ranting (phasma gigas), b. sakachong, b. sirih, and many others.

Bélalang tlah menjadi lang: grasshoppers have become kites; the mean have become great; Prov. Di-témphat tiyada lang katu bélalang aku-lah lang: in a place where no hawk is, the grasshopper will say: "I am a hawk;" a triton among minnows; Prov.

Gigi b.: black teeth.

Ikan b.: a fish, exoccetus mento.

Mata b.: prominent eyes.

Paha b.: the thigh of a grasshopper, a simile for a much admired curve of a thigh.

Paël b.: a mythical personage famed for the good luck which saved him from the scrapes his folly kept getting him into. Mujor paël b.: the devil's own luck.

Pétai b.: trees with red curled pods; pitécelobium microcarpum, and pitécelobium angulatum.

bélalak. To have the peculiar staring look common to people with diseases of the eye; to have a fixed gaze or look about the eyes.

bélalah. Given up to gluttony. Stronger than bélahap, q. v.

bélalai. The trunk or proboscis of an elephant. Bélalai-nya saperti képala ular kénik mémagut: its trunk was as the head of a snake when about to strike; Ht. Sg. Samb.
**bēlanak**. A saltwater fish, _mugil cannesius_, of which the following are names of varieties: _b._ _angin_, _b._ _bahau_, _b._ _jumpul_, _b._ _kamok_, _b._ _kēdēra_, _b._ _puteh_, and _b._ _rapang_.

*Mata b._ the core of a pattern of lines on the cushion of a finger. *Pasat b._ id.

**bēlawä.** A kind of large sword; V. d. W.

**bēlahak.** To make a noise in one's throat when eating; to cough up but not eject from the mouth.

**bēlēbat.** I. A cake made of tapioca and rolled in banana leaf. Also _kuweh lēpat_ and _kuweh bēlēpat_.

II. Striking (in contradistinction to thrusting in fencing); single-stick play as opposed to fencing with foils. Also _bēlabat_.

**bēlēbas.** A small smooth lath laid horizontally across the frame of an _atap_ wall to serve as a support for the _atap_; the horizontal as opposed to the perpendicular portions of a framework, cf. _jērējak_; a portion of a Malay loom used to connect pieces of cloth; a ruler, an instrument for ruling lines.

**bēlēbau.** The administration of a switching by a man standing up to a man lying down flat on the ground; belabouring.

**bulbul.** Pers. The Indian nightingale; Bost. Sal.

In Kedah this name is given to an imaginary bird believed to reside in the stomach of a crocodile.

**bēlat.** Any sort of net with long narrow interstices formed by tying together rattans or long laths; chicks; the peculiar nets used with fishing stakes; (by extension) fishing stakes or traps for fish, generally consisting of a framework forming a series of enclosures (_kurong_) into which the fish wander, being led or driven from one into another by means of rows of stakes leading to the trap until they are practically confined in the last enclosure and are caught by raising a net (_dawn_) lying on the bottom of the enclosure. The _bēlat_ or net proper is placed round the framework. _Sapērī ikan dalam bēlat_: like a fish in a trap; "in a hole," "up a tree"; *Prov._

*B. unghit-anghtit: chicks = _bidai_.

_B. bētawi_: a fish-trap with three or five enclosures (_kurong_), the netting being strong and intended for large fish, while the trap itself is an outshore one.

_B. jērēmal_: (Kedah) a fish-trap in the shape of a square, one side being left open to face the ebb tide. Fish are attracted into it by expanding rows of stakes which direct the course of the fish into the trap. In Riau and Johor this trap is known by the name _tinas._

**bēlät.** Formation into coils; the coil of a snake (_Ht. Sg. Samb._; Cr. Gr., 78; _Ht. Koris_), or of an elephant's trunk (_Ht. Abd., 75; _Ht. Ind. Jaya_), or of anything of a sinuous and flexible character, as a necklace (Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Nata) or as a shawl wrapped round the neck (_Sh. Ibl., 12_), or as a lasso enfolding an enemy (Ht. Sg. Samb.), or as the winding appearance of some rivers (_Ht. Mar. Mah._). _Sā-bēlät_: a coil. _Bērantai tjoh bēlät_: in a chain of seven coils, _Ht. Ind. Nata_. _Sapērī ilār bēbēlät-bēlät lāhi-nya_: like a snake when coiled up; a simile for an angry man.

_Mēnbēlät_: to coil round.

**bēlut.** An eel. _Ikan b._: id; _Sh. Ik. Trub._, 7. _Sapērī bēlut pulang ka-lumpor_: like an eel returning to his mud; a man who goes out to seek his fortune and returns home as poor as when he started; *Prov._. _J. S. A. S., II_, 141. _Bēlut jatoh ka-lumpor_: an eel dropped into mud; a man who has been dropped on his feet; a lucky drop into one's own element; *Prov._. _Bagai bēlut di-kētil ekor_: like an eel when its tail has been nipped; off like lightning; *Prov._. _Ht. Raj. Don., 10_.

_Jahit tulang b._: herring-boning (in sewing).

**balchī.** _Nēgēri balchī_: Beluchistan; _Ht. Kal. Dam._, 338.

**balakh.** Arab. Haughty; supercilious.

**bald.** Arab. A city, a town.

**bēlēda.** A sweet broth; a sweet gruel.

**buldān.** Arab. Cities, towns; the plural of _bald_, a city.
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>bélêdu</strong></th>
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| **bélêdu.** I. [Port. veludo.] Velvet. Also bélêdu, and (Kedah) kain baldu.  
II. **Bulang bélêdu**: a bird (unidentified); Sh. Bur. Pungg., 6; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 3; Sh. Bid., 49.  
Also (Kedah) bulang bélêdu. | **balagh.** Arab. To reach a certain point; a mark in a book where one stops reading.  
**balgham.** Arab. Phlegm, mucus; Muj., 50. Also (Kedah) bélâram. |
| **bélêdoh.** Térbélêdoh: (Kedah) presenting a large appearance; filling up the landscape; looming large; = (Riau, Johor) térbélêdoh. | **bélang.** Spotted; variegated; mottled; piebald; striped; alternation of colour. **Harimau ménunjojkan bélang-nya**: a tiger showing his stripes; a man revealing his true character; J. S. A. S., XI., 66.  
Kuda b.: (Singapore) a piebald horse; (Penang) a zebra, as known through travelling circuses.  
B. bérinteč: spotted as a leopard; spotted in very small spots.  
B. chéčač: spotted, as the greyish-coloured wild cat. **Sipah bélang chéčač**: a kind of shell covered with spots; terebra mascaria.  
B. kassau: striped, as a tiger.  
B. tèhawan: marked by rings, as the skin of certain leopards.  
Sakit b.: a disease in which white blotches are produced on the skin.  
Cf. bélâ and pélâng. |
| **bélâ.** A bucket with a handle; a horse-bucket. | **bélâ.** (Kedah.) Tall for his age, of a boy; over-rapidly developed, of a tree or fruit. Also mélâng.  
II. (Kedah.) **Bélâh bélâng**: the name given to a bird (unidentified) or insect (C. and S.) the note of which is heard at night and is believed to be supernatural; v. bélâh. |
| **bélâ.** Skr. The name of the father of Krishna (in the Ht. Sg. Samba). | **bélâ.** Jav. Broken pottery; an equivalent of témbekar, q. v. |
| **bélâ.** Négéri b.: the Maldives; Ht. Mar. Mah. | **bélâ.** I. Insipid; that has lost its taste.  
II. Sticky, of the body after bathing in salt water. |
| **bélâ.** I. Mischievous—of children; constantly playing truant; uncertain; unreliable.  
II. **Mèmbélâl**: to creep everywhere in great numbers, as ants. | **bélâ.** I. (Kedah.) Tall for his age, of a boy; over-rapidly developed, of a tree or fruit. Also mélâng.  
II. (Kedah.) **Bélâh bélâng**: the name given to a bird (unidentified) or insect (C. and S.) the note of which is heard at night and is believed to be supernatural; v. bélâh. |
| **bélâ.** I. Pity, mercy, sympathy; b. hâti: softening of the heart; kindly sentiments. **B. kâsâhn**: pity.  
Mèmbélâshàn hâti: to allay hard-heartedness; to arouse feelings of pity; to sympathize. **Bagai-bagai chumbwau yang mèmbélâshàn hâti**: varied endearments to arouse sympathy; Ht. Sg. Samb.  
II. A word used in the formation of the numerals from eleven to nineteen inclusive; e.g., sa-bélâs: eleven; duwea bélâs: twelve; tîga bélâs: thirteen; etc. | **bélâ.** I. (Kedah.) Tall for his age, of a boy; over-rapidly developed, of a tree or fruit. Also mélâng.  
II. (Kedah.) **Bélâh bélâng**: the name given to a bird (unidentified) or insect (C. and S.) the note of which is heard at night and is believed to be supernatural; v. bélâh. |
| **bélâ.** Free to go in and out; unobstructed; loose, of the base of a pillar or mast. | **bélâ.** I. Insipid; that has lost its taste.  
II. Sticky, of the body after bathing in salt water. |
| **bélâ.** Port. A clothes-bag. Also bolsâ. | **bélâ.** Exposure of the inside of the lower eyelid—as the result of ophthalmic disease. Also bélâset, and pélâset. |
| **bélâsân.** Arab. Balm; especially “balm of Judah”; balsam. Also **bélâsân.** | **bélâsân.** A fabric of mixed silk and cotton; a kind of cloth made at Palembang. Also longsin. |
| **bélâsêt.** (Onom.) The sound of a switching; to switch; a switching described by its sound. Cf. bélâshân, and bélâsah. | **bélâsêt.** Inseparably attached; fastened; joined; linked together. |
| **bélâsak.** (Port. bolsa.) A clothes-bag. Also bolsâ. | **bélâsak.** The name of an edible salt-water fish (unidentified). **B. pasir**; **b. paya**;  
**b. pisang**: varieties of this fish. |
| **bélâsâm.** Arab. Balm, especially “balm of Judah”; balsam; see **bélâsân.** | |
bélangkas. I. The king-crab; limulus moluccanus. Bagai keriwo dengan bélangkas: like the king-crab and its mate; a symbol for affection; Prov.

Buntut b.: a nickname given to the lower portion of the head-dress of Malay and Baba women.

Ekor b.: the tail of the king-crab; a descriptive name given to three-sided blades or pins. Di-mana-kah datap ekor bélangkas: where did you get those hairpins? (chuchuk sanggul). Dusan ekor b.: a herb; guetum brunonianum.
Pétang ekor b.: a three-sided rapier.

Télor b.: the eggs of the king-crab. Bunga télor b.: a plant; sida carpinifolia and masa ramentacea.

Yu bélangkas: a shark, so called from the shape of its tail.

bélengkong. Pétang b.: a sword of very flexible steel; a sword that will bend till point and handle meet; v. lengkong.

bélengkang. I. A large river boat much used at Pontianak.

II. Harness for draft cattle.

bélengkeng. A kind of small edible snail.

bélangkin. Eng. Blackling, tar; = bélaking, q. v.


bélak. Mottled, as the grain of certain woods; spotted (with large spots), as opposed to merely dotted with points of a different colour (barek, q. v.); white spots on the human body, = sopak, q. v. Cf. belang.

bélak. Eng. A large pulley; a block.

bélak. Eng. A large pulley; a block.

bélom. I. Bélom api: a piece of wood kept burning (where matches are not available) to supply a light whenever required.

II. (Onom.) Chélum bélom: tramping in and out; familiarity; making oneself at home in a house.

III. Bélom-bélom: dusky; gloom; twilight.


Bélum is often used as a mere negative, especially in reply to a question. Bélum chukup: insufficient.


balmar. A certain tool used by a brazier when turning the pot on a sort of lathe.

bilamana. Whenever, at whatever time; v. bila.

bélambang or (Kedah) bélambang. A truss; a soft cord for binding up a sheaf of anything; a rough lath or unplanned plank.

bélambiling. Ridged longitudinally; the shape of an object which has long ridges running from one end to the other; a name given (owing to their appearance) to a well known fruit, averrhoa bilimbí, and to the leathery turtle, dermochelys coriacea.

B. bulok: another name for the fruit, averrhoa bilimbí.

B. bési, b. bulat, b. hutan, b. kéris, b. kéra, b. penjuru, b. pépit: names for a tree with dark red acid fruits; connarópsis monophylla.

B. kënmbola, b. manis, b. batu: names for the fruit, averrhoa carambola.

Akar b.: a climbing plant with lilac flowers and scarlet and black peas.

bélombang. The swell of the sea; = gélombang, q. v.

bélumpai. Not yet, not yet arrived; an abbreviation of bélum sampai.

bélémak. A kind of owl with a mournful note. Šuvara-nya mānangis saperti kook bélémak: her voice was plaintive like the owl’s note; Ht. Sg. Samb.

bélin. A species of very small edible eel.

bélantar. [Kawi: wavantar.] The jungle.

Hutan b.: a boundless waste of forest; the jungle; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 6, 8, 30. Rimba b.: id.

béluntas. A sea-shore shrub with lilac flowers; pluchea indica, or conyza indica. Also b. paya.

B. bukit: a large tree with small deep green leaves; erythroxylon burmanicum.

B. padé: (Malacca) a small shrub with large pale violet or white flowers; citória cajanaefolia.
bélenting. Stretched or expanded to breaking or bursting point; v. bérting.

bélantek. A kind of spring-gun or trap for large animals; also (Kedah) bélantek.  
B. ēmbat: (Johor) a spring seizing the victim by the leg.  
B. pangkong: a spring-trap striking an animal on the head.  
B. parap; or b. parak: a spring-trap with an arrow or javelin.  
B. pant: another form of trap using a javelin or arrow.  
B. sembat: a spring-trap like the b. ēmbat, but violently upsetting an animal besides seizing its leg.  
Bintang b.: a constellation—the Hyades.

bélontok. An edible sea-water fish, gobius viridipunctatus.

bélontuk. Orang tuwa bélontuk: an old man with young ways. Also orang tuwa suntok and orang tuwa lontuk.

bélantan. A club, baton, or cudgel; a shillelagh; a stick increasing in thickness the further it extends from the handle; cf. antan.

bélintan. (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified).

bélintah. Rice half cooked, half raw; = jémeltah or biji limau.

bélanja. Cost of sustenance; allowance for expenditure; salary; expenses. Bélanja pāda sa-bulan sa-rbū tiga ratus ringgit: an allowance of $1,300 per mensem; Ht. Abd., 330.  
Bélanjakan and mémélanjakan: to expend, to disburse.

bélunjor. To stretch oneself, to extend the limbs; v. měunjor.

bélínjau. (Kedah.) A tree yielding an edible fruit (unidentified).

bélanda. Dutch. Bélanda minta tanah: a Dutchman asking for land; a hard bargainer; Prov.  
Awan b.: pictorial or carved foliage; foliation in art.  
Ayam b.: a turkey; Ht. Sh. Kub.  
Ayer b.: mineral water.  
Batu b.: crystal; paste (for artificial diamonds.) Dahu lu'lu' intan sēkarang jādi batu bélanda: formerly diamond, now paste; a fall in the social scale; Prov.  
Durian b.: the soursop, anona muricata.  
Kartās b.: European-made paper.  
Kuching b.: a rabbit.  
Nēgri b.: Holland.  
Orang b.: a Dutchman.  
Also holanda, wilanda, wolandā and bélantuwi.

béländong. I. A bird (unidentified).  
II. Too big; loosely hanging on the body—of clothes.

bélenset. Exposure of the inner portion of the eyelid; also bélenset, q. v.

bélau. I. An edible saltwater fish (unidentified).  
II. Bélau-bélau: blinking—as the eyes when affected by too great brilliancy; trying to the eyes—of certain wavy patterns of ribbed silk. Cf. bülau and télau.  
III. [Dutch błaauw.] Blue.

bélu. I. Jav. Bélu-bélai: to chatter; to converse.  
II. Bélau-bélau: with reddish or bluish spots on the body, from sudden cold or after immersion in very cold water.

bélubor. A place partitioned off from the rest of a room for use as a rice bin or store; a locker in the bows of a boat; the Malay equivalent for a gabin; a kind of limekiln; a large earthenware jar used as a measure of capacity or for storing padi.  
Cf. labor.

béloti. A lath; v. běroti.

bélodok. Projecting, prominent—of the eyes.  
Ikan b.: the name given to a fish with very prominent eyes; platyglossus sp.

bélodak. A venomous snake (unidentified), Kl., Pjñ.

béludal. A sweetmeat; a kind of apam made without eggs; v. apam.

béludu. Velvet = bélēdu, I., q. v.

béludoh. (Riau, Johor.) Térbeludok: looming large before the eye, prominent, filling up the landscape; = (Kedah) tēbélēdu.

bélû. Pers. Rock crystal. Also habēlur and abēlûr, q. v.

bélurerti. [Port. bélurere.] Bulwark; rampart, fortified wall; Sh. Panj. Sg.

béluwas. A fish (unidentified), Kl.

bélusok. A snake-like fish (unidentified).

bélûgh. Arab. Full age, majority, being of age.
bēlu kar. I. Secondary jungle; scrub; Ht. Abd., 78; Ht. Sg. Samba.
B. muda: scrub of from 3 to 10 years’ growth.
B. tua : scrub of over 10 years’ growth.
II. A kind of fish-trap used in rivers.

bēlu kang. An edible saltwater fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 11.

bēlu kap. A mangrove; rhizophora mucronata.

bēlu lat. I. A sweet made of young kabong fruit and sugar.
II. Burdened with fruit; thickly covered with fruit—of a tree.

bēlu lang. A skin, a pelt dried in the sun but not preserved in any more careful way; patches of hardened skin on a bullock's neck as the result of the pressure of the yoke,—or on the shoulders of a carrier who uses a carrying pole. Bēlu lang kēring: a dry hide; a synonym for a miser; Prov. Pēmidang bēlu lang: the frame on which a skin is stretched for drying.

bēlu oang. A ship used by Macassar traders.

bēlu luk or bēlu lok. Fallen in quantities (of fruit) Č. and S.; v. bēlu lat.

bēlu wam. A kind of scrip or wallet used by Buddhist priests; a large sack of leather or cloth such as is carried by a Buddhist priest to stow away offerings of food made him by his co-religionists.

Tuwam di-layor di-puchok aṭi,
Hēndāh tuwam bētu psat;
Bawa bēluwam, menjadi sami,
Pukaiyān kuning, masok di-wat:
take a bag for offerings, make yourself a Buddhist priest, and in your yellow robe enter the Watt (Siamese temple).

bēlu oan or bal oan. (Properly) the frame of the howdah; v. bal o. Tali bēlu oan: the strap passing under the neck of the elephant and securing the howdah against slipping back, tali rēnu being the belly-band and tali rēngga, the crupper.


bēlu. I. Splitting, cleaving; division into two portions; cloven; divided. Bagai pīnang di-bēlu dūwa: like an areca-nut split in two; as like as two peas; Prov. Bēlu dada lihat hati: (ironically) cleave my breast and look at my heart; I can do no more to convince you; Prov.

B. bēlu: a long rent down the centre of a piece of cloth.

Bēlu kar. I. Secondary jungle; scrub; Ht. Abd., 78; Ht. Sg. Samba.
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bēlu lat. I. A sweet made of young kabong fruit and sugar.
II. Burdened with fruit; thickly covered with fruit—of a tree.

bēlu lang. A skin, a pelt dried in the sun but not preserved in any more careful way; patches of hardened skin on a bullock's neck as the result of the pressure of the yoke,—or on the shoulders of a carrier who uses a carrying pole. Bēlu lang kēring: a dry hide; a synonym for a miser; Prov. Pēmidang bēlu lang: the frame on which a skin is stretched for drying.

bēlu oang. A ship used by Macassar traders.

bēlu oan or bal oan. (Properly) the frame of the howdah; v. bal o. Tali bēlu oan: the strap passing under the neck of the elephant and securing the howdah against slipping back, tali rēnu being the belly-band and tali rēngga, the crupper.


bēlu. I. Splitting, cleaving; division into two portions; cloven; divided. Bagai pīnang di-bēlu dūwa: like an areca-nut split in two; as like as two peas; Prov. Bēlu dada lihat hati: (ironically) cleave my breast and look at my heart; I can do no more to convince you; Prov.

B. bēlu: a long rent down the centre of a piece of cloth.
### Bélėbar

**bélėbar.** An edible fruit (unidentified). Also bélėwar.

### Bélisah

**bélisah.** Fidget; restlessness; continual movement—of a man who cannot keep still even when seated.

### Bélīyong

**bélīyong.** A hatchet; a kind of axe the blade of which is fastened to the handle in a peculiar way. The handle is curved and bends back near the blade, while the tang of the rums rests in a cleft of the handle to which it is tied by a number of string warpings. Bawa-lah uleh-mu bélīyong ini ke Majapahit pérzénbahankan kapada sandara kita: take this hatchet to Majapahit and present it to our brother (the Sovereign); Sej. Mal., 53. Habis kapak bérangti bélīyong: when the axe is worn out, a hatchet appears to replace it; a thing arriving in the nick of time; Prov., Ht. Ind. Meng. Kapak menyélam bélīyong: the axe diving after the hatchet (both remaining at the bottom); throwing good money after bad; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 61.

### Bélīyak

**bélīyak.** Turning up or exposing the whites of the eyes—as a man in the agonies of being choked; fixed in direction but starting out of the head, of the eyes. Mata-nya pun di-bélīyak-bélīyak-an-nya: he made his eyes staring and prominent; Ht. Hamza, 47. Maka Dewa Perkasa pun bérīyak bélīyak-an dan tērjulor lidak-nya: Dewa Perkasa’s eyes started out of his head and his tongue out of his mouth (as he was throttled); Ht. Sh. Kub.

### Bélīkat

**bélīkat.** The scapula; the shoulder blade; Ht. Abd., 407; Ht. Sg. Samb. Di-ambl nyawa uleh malaikat, Kalawar daripada pehak bélīkat: when the soul is taken by the angels, it leaves (the body) by the way of the shoulder blade; Sh. May., 3. Urat b.: the dorsal muscles. Urat b. pan-jang: a lazy man.

### Bélīkas

**bélīkas.** A roll of silk or cotton thread.

### Bélīko

**bélīko.** [Chin. bélī-kō.] A sort of glutinous inspissated syrup.

### Bélīku

**bélīku.** A sharp bend in a river’s course. Cf. bīku, sīku, bélīdok, etc.

### Bélīkeh

**bélīkeh.** (Kedah.) Smearred, dirty—of the face after eating; = (Riau, Jobot), bérīkeh.

### Bélīlu

**bélīlu.** Jav. The wax gourd, benincasa cerifera. Also khandor.
béliyan. I. The “Billian” tree; the well-known Borneo iron wood; *eusideroxylon swatangeri.*

B. *wangi:* a tree; *dichosips obovata.*

II. The name given to a class of women who exercise evil spirits by dancing and incantations; female *shamans.*

*Hantu b.:* (or simply *béliyan:* the spirits exercised by these females, especially the “tiger-spirit.” These spirits are probably Sakai spirits.

III. A brilliant; also *bérliyan,* q. v.

béliyau. An appellation given to persons whom one does not wish to name for fear of the name attracting attention to what is being said,—e.g., when one is speaking of a tiger in the jungle or of a prince in his own dominions.

bèlewar. A tree (unidentified); also *bèlébar.*

baliyah. Arab. Proof, trial, hardship.

bam. I. Arab. Bass; a bass voice; the deeper sounding side of a drum. Also *śam.*

II. Cross-tree; the cross-beam of a rudder or of some oars; a “knee” used in ship building; the bar of a bullock-cart; the thwart which supports the masts; the hole through that thwart.

*Patah kêmudi dêngan bâm-nya:* the rudder is gone and so is its cross-piece; the game is up; Prov., Ht. Ism. Yat., 79.

III. To sleep—in the language of the nursery. *Pêrgi bâm:* go to bed—said to a child.

bêm. To puff out the cheeks.


*Jib büm:* the jib boom. *Pélanjib büm:* the flying jib boom.

The boom at the base of the mainmast of a cutter or sailing boat is properly *fêkâki layar.*

bomba. Port. A pump; the hose of a fire-engine; a fire-engine; Ht. Abd., 459.

*Juru bôma kain:* a laundry man; a “dhoby;” Muj., 46.

bémbaran. A kind of litter or sedan; Kl.

bémbayang. Buntar *bémbayang:* rounded; roundish with quivering or wavy edge; Ht. Raj. Don., 22; better *buntar bayang-bayang.*

bëmbet, or *bimbët.* The act of carrying, with the hand and arm hanging down, as one carries a hand bag; carrying a bag; carrying a pig by the tail; Sh. Jub. Mal., 9.

bëmbam. I. The process of roasting in hot ashes. *Dî-bëmbam bûkan têrong:* not a brinjal which you can roast in ashes; you cannot do anything; powerless; Prov.

II. A tree; *mangifera laipan,* C. and S.

III. A freshwater fish; = *fênaram,* C. and S.

B. ayer: (Selangor) a tree; clinogyne dichotoma.

B. kēlichap: (Selangor) a name given to a few shrubby plants including clinogyne grandis, and clinogyne dichotoma.

Buku b.: the knots of the bēmban tree, a descriptive name given to the knots which serve as buttons on a Chinese garment.


II. A freshwater fish; = bēmbam, III.

III. A conical shaped fish-trap; C. and S.

bambun. A small animal (unidentified) said to be something like a weasel or ferret; a name sometimes given to the (imported) mongoose.

bumbun. A hut of twigs in which a hunter or trapper hides himself while decoying game by whistling.

bambu. The bamboo; the Malacca cane; better buloh sēmbānu (si-bambu); Ht. Abd., 268, 316, 317, 382; Sh. Lamp., 17. Sēnāpang bamba: a bamboo gun barrel; a threat which frightens no one; Prov.

bumb. Jav. Mixed drugs or spices; Pel. Abd., 44; = rěmpah.

bome. Bombay;—a place associated in the native mind with penal transportation. Mēm-buwung ka-nēgērī Bombe: to transport; to criminally banish; Ht. Abd., 369. Mēm-buwungkan ka-nēgērī Bombe: id., Ht. Abd., 401. Pērgi Bombe sa-bēlah sana nēgērī: he went to Bombay or to some place in that direction; he was banished (to the Seychelles).

Bawang Bombe: large imported onions.

bomantara. (Kawi.) The firmament; the vault of heaven.

ben. I. Eng. Band; a band of musicians.

II. To' ben: (Kedah) an old humbug or joker; an old man who is always playing the clown.

bin. Arab. Abbreviation of ibn, son. Mat Salleh bin Mat Tahir: Mat Salleh, the son of Mat Tahir. ‘Abdullah bin ‘Abdulkadir: Abdullah, the son of Abdulkader.

bun. I. Dutch. A large metal pail, with a cover, for sīreh leaves.

II. Arabic. The coffee bean.

III. Pantun sa-tali bun: a string of pantuns. Tali bun: a sort of ode of which all the lines rhyme together.

bēna. A tidal bore; a tidal wave.

bēna'. Arab. Building, edifice; Majm. Al-Ahk., 74.

banāt. I. Hind. Woollen cloth; broad cloth. ‘Aiνul bandat: a hybrid expression; the name of a very valuable cloth in romances; Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Gul. Bak., 69, etc.;—often corrupted in colloquial form to ināl banāt.

II. [Arab. Plur. of bint.] Daughters.

binatang. An animal; living beings generally, exclusive of men; a term of abuse, when applied to men. Binatang yang liyar, or b. yang buwas: wild beasts; Bost. Sal. Binatang-binatang liyar saρērti burong aya randomness dan rusa: wild animals like jungle fowl and deer; Ht. Abd., 88. Binatang yang jınak: domestic animals; Bost. Sal.

Cf. banat and bēlantara.


Mēm-bēnara: to wash (clothes); Majm. Al-Ahk., 141, 142.

II. [Arab. mānārah.] A minaret.

binasa. [Skr. winasya.] Ruin; destruction; bringing to naught;—whether of physical deterioration, moral fall, or financial ruin. Ikut hali mati, ikut rasa bina: to give way to one's desires is death, to give way to one's passions is destruction; Prov. Kota Mēlahu habu-λah binasa: the Fort of Malacca was utterly destroyed; Ht. Abd., 67.


Kēbinasaan: ruin, destruction.

bēnalu. A common half-climbing shrub with red berries, occurring usually on the seacoast; henslovia lobbiana.

B. āpī: loranthus crassus; a mistletoe believed to consume the plant on which it grows.

Also dalu, mendalu, nalu (Ht. Koris), kēmēndalu, and bēnda.lu.


bēnta. Ulceration on the upper lip; a small pimple or boil on the upper lip.
**bantara** or **béstara.** [Skr. awántara.] A herald; a marshal of the court; a bearer of the state weapons.

B. kanan; b. kiri; b. dalam; b. luwar: marshals of the court with certain specified duties.

Béstara ṇmat puloh bérdiri di-hítapakan balai akan menyugong titah raja dan menyanpaikan sémbah sakingan orang ka-bawah duli bagiinda: forty béstaras stood on the threshold of the court ready to carry out the sovereign's behests and to convey the petitions of all to His Majesty; Sej. Mal., 87.

**béstangor.** The name given to a number of medium or large trees of the calophyllum class.

B. batu; or b. besar: calophyllum pulcherri-

mum.

B. bunga: c. inophyllum.

B. buntu: c. spectabile.

B. merah: c. wállichianum.

B. rémba: c. macrocarpum.

**béstala.** [Skr. bhútala.] The earth.

**béstawas.** Akar b.: a climbing plant (un-

identified).

**bántat.** The posterior, the anus; usually pánat, q. v.

**bántut.** Prevention; frustration; rendering abortive; the nipping of anything in the bud; preventing a boil coming to a head or driving in an eruption; stopping any disease before it has run its regular course. Supaya bántut pekékrjaan puéri; this matter relating to the princess has been brought to nothing; Sh. Ul., 32.

Membántutukan: to frustrate; Arabian Nights, 131.

**bántat or bintit.** A small swelling, pimple or pustule, such as the result of a mosquito or gnat bite. Cf. bintil.

**bántat.** The petrifaction of animal or vegetable substances; stones found in the bodies of animals and (sometimes but not always) deemed to be possessed of talismanic properties. Bántat gémalá: a bezoar stone of this character when possessed of talismanic properties. Bántat kéndak fádi gémalá: the bezoar wants to become a talisman; legitimate and praiseworthy ambition; Prov.

Tuwan ḋìmpama bántat gémalá,
Jatoh dì-mana tiyada chéla:
you, Sir, are like a lucky bezoar which escapes injury wherever it falls; Prov.

**bántut.** The posterior—of men and animals, Sej. Mal., 93; (rarer) the stern of a ship.

B. kéris: the small ferrule at the bottom of a kéris sheath.

Bérjalan bérbántut-bántut: to walk in Indian file; Pel. Abd., 43, 76.


**bántor.** I. Bowing, bending, giving; also lénor, q. v.

II. A small trap or net for catching crabs.

**bántar.** Dome shaped, or (more correctly) the shape of a very oblate hemispheroid; also bundar.

Bántar-bincikut: prominent, projecting—of the forehead.

Bántar bayang-bayang or bántar bembayang: roughly elliptical or rounded with wavy edges; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 12; Ht. Raj. Don., 8, 22.

Bántar is also used of a beard being clipped into roundness, Mahk. Raj., 167; and of roundness generally. Adapan sélah matahari itu sénitiyasa bántar kérama yia sénitiyasa sujúd: the cause of the sun's roundness is that he is eternally bowing (before the Throne of God), Bost. Sal.

**bántor.** Sated, glutted with food.

**bénas.** Tearing up and dashing down; cf. bánting.

Di-bénas-nya sa-bwuah bukit kapada hulu-

balang dewa: he dashed down a hill upon the soldiers of the God; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Bénası: to tear up and dash down; Ht. Sh. Kub.

**bénas.** Tripping up an opponent in wrestling.

Bérbenes: to lock shins; to wrestle leg against leg; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 36. Also bentehe.

**bántang.** Bunting b.: very heavy with child; in the last month of pregnancy; v. bánting. Also bánting sarat.

**bántang.** A wild ox, bos sondeicus; Sh. Jub.

Mal., 15.
banting. I. Membanting: to take up and dash down; to knock two things one against the other. *Maka bantang-lah Nyai Ramiah sambil membanting-banting kaki teraya berpantun:* Nyai Ramidah laughed and struck her feet together, and then uttered a pantun; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Saperti ombah membanting diri-nya:* as waves beating against one another; useless or ineffectual rage; Prov. *Banting* is also used to describe the process of threshing *padi* by beating the grain against the sides of a box.

II. A native sailing-vessel with two masts.

III. Assistance to complete anything; cooperation; taking in hand for another, undertaking for another;—a stronger expression than *bantu*.

IV. A dock.

bentang. Extension; spreading out over anything.

*Męja bęatur di-tęngah majlis*

*Majlis di-bentang hamparan sakhlat:* the table is spread in the midst of the hall of meeting, the hall that is covered with carpets of rich thick cloth; Sh. Pant. Shl.


*Terbentang:* spread out. *Saperti tikar sudah terbentang:* like a mat which has been spread out; Sh. May., 17.

benteng. A fort; a battery; a redoubt; Sh. Fr. Turki, 8.

B. *sasaran:* a target.

*Benteng* is also used of the permanent breastwork over which a cannon is fired on a ship, the moveable gun-shield being *apılan*.

bintang. A star; a heavenly body; a constellation; the star of an order of knighthood.

B. *babı:* Venus.

B. *barat:* Venus, as an evening star.

B. *bělante:* the Hyades.

B. *běrapit:* a double star.

B. *běrasap:* a comet; also b. *běrekor*.

B. *běridar:* a planet; a wandering star.

B. *duwa bèlas:* the signs of the Zodiac.

B. *kała:* Scorpio.

B. *kěbı̄saran:* the star of an order of knighthood; Sh. Pr. Ach., 7.

B. *kětika:* the Pleiads.

B. *mayang:* Virgo.

B. *siyang:* the morning star.

B. temabor: the Milky Way.

B. *timor:* Venus as the morning star.

B. *tujoh:* the Pleiads.

*Bintang tujoh tinggal ěnām,*

*Jatoh sa-biţi di-Manjapahit:* of the seven stars but six remain, a star is fallen in Majapahit; the lost Pleiad.

*Bintang* is also used as a descriptive prefix to the Arabic names of planets, stars, and constellations; e.g., *bintang musktar:* Jupiter; *bintang al-asad:* the constellation Leo.

*Harimau b.:* the common leopard; *felis pardinus*.

*Raja b.*: the ruling heavenly bodies; i.e., the sun, the moon, and the five planets known to the ancients (exclusive of the earth).

*Siput b.:* a species of shell.

*Bêrbintang-bintang:* (applied to a roof) full of holes, cracks and crevices which let in daylight, giving the roof the appearance of a starry sky; Ht. Ind. Meng.

*Bintang bintangan:* id.

*Bintang merah or bintang kuning* is the name given to a climber with red star-like flowers, *mussoenda variabilis*.

bintong. A tree (unidentified) with a useful bark.

bintong. A star (unidentified) with a useful bark.

buntang. I. Staring, starting out of the head, as the eyes of a dying or choking man.

*Maka raksasa itu-pun terbuntang-lah mata-nya ka-atas saperti orang henda mampus:* the raksasa’s eyes turned up and grew fixed like the look of a man about to die; Ht. Ind. Meng.

*Mata-nya terbuntang iyada terkèlîp:* his eyes grew fixed; they did not blink at all; Ht. Sh., 13.

II. A putrid carcase floating in the sea.

III. A weaver’s rod.

IV. The red long-nosed monkey of Borneo, as distinct from the white [*khalásı*].

bunting. Pregnant; with child—an expression applied to animals and women of the lower ranks, but not as polite as *hamil* or *mėngandong*.

B. *bantang:* advanced pregnancy.

B. *bėrbau:* a long pregnancy; a ten months’ pregnancy.

B. *padi:* the early stages of the grain in ear,—the delicate curve of the ears of *padi* at this time being a simile for an extremely beautiful calf (of the leg); Ht. Sg. Samba; Ht. Jay. Lengg., etc.

B. *pėlandok:* the appearance of the mouse deer in pregnancy—a descriptive expression for the moon at its ninth day.
**BENTOK**

*B. sarat*: pregnancy in its most advanced stage; Ht. Abd., 267. Also *b. bantang*.

*B. télinga*: a swelling in the ear.

*Mandi b.*: to ceremonially wash the abdomen in pregnancy; Ht. Raj. Don., 6. Also *mandi nyai*.

*Bunting* is also used in the sense of *satus*, Majm. al-Ahk., 418, or unborn child, Majm. al-Ahk., 205.

*Mémbuntingkan*: to be pregnant with. Tatkala aku mémbuntingkan éngkau: when I was pregnant with you (a mother speaking to her child); Ht. Ind. Nata.

**bentok.** Curving; curved—of a long hard substance; a numeral coefficient of curved objects such as rings, spurs, fish-hooks, etc.

*Saperti taji di-bentok*: like the curved artificial spur (of the fighting-cock),—a simile for a beautiful eyebrow; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Sa-puloh bentok chin chin*: ten rings; Sej. Mal., 153.


**bintak.** Pérahu *b.*: the name of a type of vessel used by pirates. Kl.

**bintek.** Binték-binték kulit*: very small dark heat spots; see *bintat* and *bintiL*.

**buntak.** Short, stumpy,—of things broad in proportion to their height or length; beamy, of a ship.

Cf. *buntal* and *buntar*.

**bantak.** A cushion; a native pillow.

*B. sérila*: *b. susu ari* or *b. suwari*; *b. susun*; *b. kopek*; *b. pélók*; *b. guling*; *b. kembong*; *b. sandar*: varieties of pillows.

*Bérbantak lengan* or *bérbantak lengan*: to use the arm as a pillow,—an expression applied either with a meaning of extreme confidence or affection, to lovers sleeping on each other’s arms (Ht. Koris), or, ironically, to extreme poverty and destitution when a man has nothing but his arm to use as a pillow (Cr. Gr., 80; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 8; Sh. Ul., 36). *Bérítkarkan a pa bérbantak lengan*: with fire for a sleeping mat and snakes for a pillow,—an expression descriptive of the condition of the wicked in a future life; Ht. Kal. Dam., 77.

*Bantal* is also used as a measure for thread; v. *tukal*.

*Bantal-bantak*: a patch of rainbow when that patch is near the apex of the arch and looks like a horizontal band of light; cf. *tunggul-tunggul*.

Salah *b.*: a wry neck; a stiff neck in the morning.

**BENTURONG**

*bintal, bintil* and *bintul*. A stye in the eye; a pustule; a pimple.

Cf. *binteke* and *bintul*.

**buntal.** Ball like; blown up; expanded like a bladder; shaped like a sphere or spheroid.

Ikan *b.*: the name of a fish; *ostracium cubicum*. Cf. *buntar*. Bagai buntal kembong: like a blown out *buntal*-fish; big outside but empty inside; a metaphor for showy emptiness; Prov.

**buntul.** A clothes-bag; cf. *bolak*.

**buntul.** The ring on a kérís sheath.

**bantan.** TérendaK bantán: a conical sun hat; v. *térendaK*.

**bantun.** 1. Uprooting; tearing up foundations and all; extracting anything violently without severing it from any substances that may adhere to it and have to be torn away. *Di-bantun-nya anák panah*: he plucked out the arrow (from his breast); Ht. Sg. Samb. *Di-bantun-nya sa-pohon hayu*: he uprooted a tree; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Rasa-nya hati bagai di-bantun*: she (the chémákala flower) felt as if her heart had been torn out; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 24.

11. The name of a large shrub with bright green leaves and white flowers; *symplocos rubiginosa*.

*B. kitam*: *épitirinus malaccensis*.

*Bantuan*: a small tree; *aporosa nigricans*.

**bentan.** A relapse; a return of sickness when a convalescent is guilty of some act of imprudence. *Maka pánsan-lah aku sébab bentian télalu kérás*: I fainted, as the returning pain was very severe; Ht. Abd., 446.

**bentan and bintan.** A tree; *cerbera odorallum*. *Pulau b.*: the island on which Riau is situated.

**bantu.** Help, assistance, succour. *Raja-raja pun banyak datang akan bantu baginda itu*: many princes came to the aid of the sovereign; Ht. Sg. Samb.

*Mémbantu*: to aid, to assist; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Cf. *bantang*.

**bantu.** Stopped, blocked,—of a road, river, or watercourse; the closing of anything by filling it up; full up, as a man after a heavy meal.

**benturong.** A kind of weasel, *arctitis binturong*. 
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<tr>
<th><strong>BANTAH</strong></th>
<th><strong>BUNCHIT</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bantah.</strong> alteration; the interchange of quarrelsome language; angry words.</td>
<td><strong>benjil.</strong> bumpy, of the forehead; covered with small inflamed bruises and bumps. Cf. benjol, bujal, binchul, bengkah, tonjol, and jojol.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bantahan:</strong> quarrelsome. Bantahan sangat engkau ini: you are exceptionally quarrelsome; Ht. Bakht., 85.</td>
<td><strong>benjol.</strong> a single slight swelling on the forehead, more severe than binchul, but not as serious as tonjol or jojol. Cf. also bengkah, bujal, and benjil.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bantahi:</strong> to raise objections; to find fault; Ht. Abd., 150, 181.</td>
<td><strong>bonjol.</strong> Projection outward. Cf. benjol, bujal, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Berbantah-bantah:</strong> engaged in disputes, constantly arguing; Ht. Abd., 257, 440.</td>
<td><strong>banji.</strong> [Chin. bân-fî.] A kind of lattice-work or balustrading of porcelain on windows, doors, balconies, etc. Also banggi.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Perbantahan:</strong> an altercation; Ht. Abd., 151, 161, 182. Apa-tah perbantahan tadi dengan naga itu: what were you quarrelling about just now with the dragon? Ht. Pg. Pg.</td>
<td><strong>binjai.</strong> a common fruit-tree; mangifera cesia.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>benteh.</strong> tripping up an opponent in wrestling; locking shins. Also bentes.</td>
<td><strong>bênchana.</strong> [Skr. wançhana.] mischief-making, trouble,—especially in the sense of trouble caused by tale-bearing or slander; Ht. Abd., 6, 36, 78, etc. Diya-ah punca bênchana ini: he is the fag end of this trouble; he it is who has got us into this mess; Bint. Tim., 22 Feb., 1895. Sayang nuri, burong nuri, Mati di-panah raja dewana; Kita bermam sama sendiri, Orang yang mana bawa bênchana: we were jesting one with another; who then, has spread this slander about us? Mêmbêcñhana: to slander; to get (a person) into trouble; Ht. Ind. Nata. Pêmbêcñhana: trouble created by slander; Ht. Ind. Nata.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pêmbentehan:</strong> the lower portion of the leg; the part of the leg just above the ankle.</td>
<td><strong>bêncchuta.</strong> i. (Batav.) Futilizing, rendering abortive; = bantul, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bante.</strong> Lying; resting; at rest—as a man outstretched on a couch, or as a boat drawn up on the beach.</td>
<td><strong>II.</strong> [Arab. بنت.] Daughter of; v. بنت.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bantai.</strong> the cutting up or quartering of an animal after it has been slaughtered. Bantai goreng: a dish; a preparation of beef and spices. Mêmbantai: to cut up a slaughtered animal. Pêmbantai: a butcher.</td>
<td><strong>banjar.</strong> a row, a rank, a file. Also banjir.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bênti.</strong> ii. [Arab. بنت] daughter of; v. بنت.</td>
<td><strong>banjar.</strong> a row, a rank, a file. Also banjir.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>banjir.</strong> i. jav. a flood; cf. the name Banjir masin.</td>
<td><strong>Bêrbanjar:</strong> to arrange in rows. Kamu banjaran empat lima banjar: do you arrange them in rows, say four or five rows; Ht. Isk. Dz. Taman banjaran sari: a Javanese garden of the Hesperides; the abode of nymphs, and pleasure house of Batara Guru; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>II.</strong> a row, a line; an equivalent of banjar, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>Bêrbunjil.</strong> swollen, blown out, distended,—of the stomach. Pêrût bunjil lama-lama menjadi busong: a swollen stomach which will ultimately become a dropscial one; a little neglect which will ultimately lead to seriousness results; Prov. Laksana banjil kambong: like the blown out banjil fish, with a distended stomach but nothing inside; Dead Sea fruit; fair promise but little performance; empty show; Prov.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bênjor.</strong> smooth and straight; also kênjor and gênjar.</td>
<td><strong>bunchit.</strong> a slight swelling on the face as the result of a blow; = binchul, and benjol.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>bunchit.</strong> swollen, blown out, distended,—of the stomach. Pêrût bunchit lama-lama menjadi busong: a swollen stomach which will ultimately become a dropscial one; a little neglect which will ultimately lead to seriousness results; Prov. Laksana bunchit kambong: like the blown out bunchit fish, with a distended stomach but nothing inside; Dead Sea fruit; fair promise but little performance; empty show; Prov.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BUNCHIS</strong></td>
<td><strong>BÊNDÉRANG</strong></td>
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<td><strong>bunchis.</strong> [Dutch <em>boontjes.</em>] Lentils, pease; used of French beans; Malay Phys., 165.</td>
<td><strong>bonda.</strong> I. Mother (in polite and Court diction); = ibu’nda. <em>Ayah bonda:</em> parents. <em>Ayahanda bonda:</em> id. <em>Bonda Sultan:</em> the Sultan’s mother; Sej. Mal., 102.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>banchang.</strong> I. <em>Mêmbanchang:</em> to hinder; to prevent; Kl.</td>
<td>II. The name of a tree; <em>artocarpus rubescens,</em> P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. To chatter; to prattle; Kl., = <em>mêran-chang.</em></td>
<td><strong>bêndari.</strong> [Hind. <em>bhândari.</em>] A sea-cook.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>benchang.</strong> To scull.</td>
<td><strong>bêndala.</strong> [Port. <em>bandalã.</em>] A bandolier.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>binchang.</strong> <em>Binchang ayam:</em> the name of a peculiar knot or fastening of great strength; the string is wrapped in coils round the object it is secured to.</td>
<td><strong>bêndalu.</strong> A shrub, <em>henslovia lobbiana.</em> See <em>bênala.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>binchul.</strong> A slight inflammation on the forehead; see <em>benjol.</em></td>
<td><strong>bêndawat.</strong> A stay of cordage; lashings; Ht. Raj. Don., 16.</td>
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<td><strong>bonchol.</strong> A knob-like protuberance. Cf. <em>bonjol,</em> <em>bijjal,</em> <em>benjol</em> and <em>benjil.</em></td>
<td><strong>bandut.</strong> To bind; to fasten; to bind up anything that is cracked or split; the piece of metal which fastens the base of a blade to the blade itself in certain Malay weapons; C. and S. Cf. <em>bêndawat.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>banchau.</strong> (Singapore.) Mixing, kneading; cf. <em>banchoh</em> and <em>kachau.</em></td>
<td><strong>bandar.</strong> I. Pers. A trading town; an emporium; a port on a sea or river. <em>Shah-bandar:</em> a harbour master; an officer of high rank who acts as a sort of superintendent of trade and <em>prætor</em> <em>peregrinus.</em> <em>Kawan b.</em>: the officers under the <em>Shah-bandar.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>banchoh.</strong> Mixing; kneading.</td>
<td>II. A watercourse. <em>Gunung <em>padang</em> taseh bandaran:</em> mountains and plains; lakes and watercourses; Ht. Ind. Meng. <em>Bandar a.:</em> (Malacca) the little watercourses through the <em>padi-fields.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>bencah.</strong> Very moist or damp; damp or slushy ground; a morass. Cf. <em>bechah.</em></td>
<td><strong>bêndir.</strong> A kind of gong used by criers to call attention; Ht. Sh. Also <em>bênde.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>banchi.</strong> I. A toll; a census; an enumeration <em>per capita;</em> a poll-tax.</td>
<td><strong>bundar.</strong> Rounded, roundish, globular; a common description of a beautiful breast; Sh. Panj. Sg., Ht. Ind. Jaya. This word is a Javanese variant of <em>buntar,</em> q. v.</td>
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<td>II. (Tamil.) A species of adze.</td>
<td><strong>bandarsah.</strong> [Arab. A corruption, through the intermediate form <em>mandarasah,</em> of the word <em>madrasah.</em>] A private chapel or mosque; Ht. Abd., 229; Ht. Sh. Mard. The word is also used of a religious school attached to such a mosque.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bêncchi.</strong> Hatred; to hate. <em>Bêncchi dan marah dan dêngki:</em> hatred and anger and spite. <em>Bêncchi kan;</em> and <em>mêmbêncchi kan:</em> to hate; (more rarely) to make some one else hate. <em>Orang yang di-bêncchi kan-nya di-bêrcakan-nya:</em> he was oppressive to those whom he hated; Ht. Abd., 476. <em>Bêncchi kan siawu pada sayaka perêmpuan yang lain:</em> make So-and-so hate all women but myself; cf. <em>pêmbêncchi,</em> infra.</td>
<td><strong>bêndêrang.</strong> I. <em>Tombak b.;</em> or <em>lambeng b.;</em> a spear with a tuft of horsehair attached to it; a spear of state.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Kêbêncchi kan:</em> a cause or source of hatred, a thing detested.</td>
<td><em>B. kanan,</em> and <em>b. kiri:</em> the appellations of the officers (subordinate to the <em>bêntara</em>) who bear these spears of state; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 31. <em>Pêmbawu b.:</em> a state spear-bearer; Sh. Ik. Trub., 19.</td>
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<td><em>Pêmbêncchi:</em> a drug or charm to excite hatred in the breast of anyone against a third party. <em>Di-hêri-nya sanata sireh pêmbêncchi sypaya Koris Mengindra bêncchi kan tunaning-nya:</em> she gave him (Koris Mengindra) charmed <em>sireh</em> to eat, so that he might hate his betrothed; Ht. Koris.</td>
<td>II. All-pervading,—of brilliant light. <em>Terang bêndêrang:</em> all-pervading brightness; light that reveals all; Ht. Abd., 363; Sh. Fr. Turki, 14.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bengérong</td>
<td>Bende</td>
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<td><strong>bendérong.</strong> The passages connecting one hall of state with another. Balairong bendérong sa-ribu: a group of a thousand audience halls—a figure of speech for a huge palace; Ht. Koris., 3; Ht. Ind. Meng., 132. Also bandong.</td>
<td><em>B. madu manchong</em>: a cross-beam which has its corner cut off at an angle of 45 degrees so as to enable it to join on to another cross-beam similarly shaped, but at right angles to it in general direction. <em>Paś si-bendul</em>: a fool; Kl.</td>
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<td><em>bandang. Ikan bandang</em>: a fish (unidentified); Sk. Ik. Trub., 19.</td>
<td><strong>bandela or bändela.</strong> Eur. A bale; a bundle; Ht. Abd., 343; the largest measure in estimating amounts of thread, cf. <em>tuhal</em>: a piece of cloth used for making a bundle; a wrapper.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>bandong. I.</em> A pair; a couple; a connecting link constituting two objects a pair. <em>Sahērtī tēlōr duwa sa-bandong, pēchah satu pēchah kēduwa</em>: like two yokes in one shell; break one, and both are broken; Prov. <em>Balai b.</em>: a double hall in a palace; two connected halls; Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. <em>balai bendérong</em>. <em>Pērāhu b.</em>: a boat for river travelling. <em>Rumah sa-bandong</em>: connected houses.</td>
<td><strong>bandan. I.</strong> Metallic taste; Kl.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>II.</em> A cock; Ht. Koris., Ht. Ind. Meng.; = <em>mandong.</em></td>
<td><strong>II.</strong> The island of Banda in the Moluccas. *<em>III. Ikan bandan</em>: a fish; <em>chrysocephalus hasta.</em></td>
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<td><em>bendang. An irrigated rice-field.</em> In Malacca the term is applied to many holdings or sawahs; v. sawah. In Kedah the word sawah is practically unknown and bendang is used in all cases. <em>Tanah b.</em>: (Kedah) padī land. <em>Kērīja b.</em>: padī planting. <em>B. bakau</em>: the padī-fields nearest the fringe of mangrove by the sea.</td>
<td><strong>bandōru.</strong> (Singapore.) [Hind. <em>bandhūwan.</em>] A convict—applied to the old Indian convicts only.</td>
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<td><em>bendong. A dam; a dyke.</em></td>
<td><strong>bendeh.</strong> (Singapore.) To sell; from Jav. <em>bende?</em></td>
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<td><em>bundong. A form of cattle disease, Kl.; = gondong?</em></td>
<td><strong>bendahara.</strong> [Skr. <em>bandahāra.</em>] The title of a very high official in a Malay state—usually the highest in power outside the royal family; theoretically, the Treasurer. <em>Datōk Bendahara mēmērentak nēgēri.</em> <em>Laksamana mēmērentak laut:</em> the Dato Bendahara rules the land, and the Laksamana rules the sea; J. I. A., Vol. I., p. 150. <em>Datōk Bendahara Pahang</em>: the Bendahara of Pahang;—the old title of the ruler of Pahang who was theoretically bendahara to the old line of Malay Sultans who ruled in the Lingga Archipelago; Ht. Abd., 456. <em>Pērbendaharan</em>: a treasury; Sej. Mal., 10. Cf. <em>bendahari.</em> The Queen (of a pack of cards) is sometimes called the <em>bendahara</em> by Malays; see also <em>munteri.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>bondok. A goitre; better <em>bēgōk.</em></em></td>
<td><strong>bende.</strong> Jav. A small gong, Ht. Sg. Samb. Also <em>bendir.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>bandul. Eng. The pendulum of a clock.</em></td>
<td><strong>bandul.</strong> (Singapore.) A bangle. <em>Bandul:</em> a bangle; <em>bandul:</em> a pair; <em>banduli:</em> a bangle with a small round handle.</td>
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</table>
bendi. [Hind. bandi.] A kind of chaise or carriage on two wheels, Kl. Kereta b.: (Johor) any two-wheeled vehicle; (in India) a "bandy."

bendi. [Hind. bhindi.] Sayor bendi: the okra or beni fruit; "ladies' fingers." Hibiscus esculentus. Also kachang b., and kachang lendr.

bandeya. Port. A presentation tray.


bendika. The influence of somebody's thoughts or words on another in his absence, either prejudicially or beneficially; the curse or blessing of the absent.

bénar. True; good; just; right; accurate. Benar-lah umpingan Melayu: the Malay proverb is true; Ht. Abd.

Bénarkan: to confirm; to acknowledge the accuracy or correctness of. Membénarkan: id. Maka kita pun benarkan-lah suruh masok kadalam sungai: we confirmed it, instructing him to enter the river; Marsd. Gr., 139.

Kébénaran: truth, verification, accuracy.

bénang. Thread; a thread-like line. Mén-derikkan bénang basah: to make a wet thread stand on end; a proverbial impossibility. Putus bénang bileh 2i-hubong; jatah arang sudah sa-kalt: a broken thread may be united; a broken piece of charcoal is broken permanently; there are some offences which can be forgotten, and others which rankle for ever; Prov. Sudah terkachakkan bénang arang hitam-lah tapak: step on a line of charcoal and it will blacken your foot; you cannot touch pitch without being defiled; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 145.

B. arang: a line drawn by carpenters to guide their work.

B. mas: gold thread.

B. raja: a rainbow.

Kain bénang bola: a cloth resembling the kain pelekat.

béning. Clear, limpid; = hénig.

bénak. I. Dull; slow of apprehension.

II. Marrow; brains.

bénam. (Riau, Johor, Kedah.) Buried in sand or mud; suffocated by immersion in sand or mud; (Pahang) immersion in water. Hantu orang mati tèrbénam: the ghost of a drowned man.

Bénam is also used in the sense of implanting in the heart; Panch., 106.
buwaya. (Riau, Johor.) A crocodile. *Ajat buwaya bêrenang:* to teach a crocodile how to swim; to instruct those already wiser than oneself; Prov. *Ta'akan buwaya ménolakkan bangkai:* a crocodile will not push away a carcase; a man does not lose an opportunity of gratifying a favourite vice; Prov., cf. J.S.A.S., I., 89. *Bawa lari dari mulut buwaya masok kamulul harimau:* to escape from the jaws of the crocodile only to fall into those of the tiger; Prov. In the Kadah the word is pronounced *boya.*

*Buwaya-buwaya:* the hole in which a mast is set; the truck of a mast.

*B. jolong-jolong:* (Riau, Johor) the gavial. *tomisomata schlepei:* also (Perak) *b. jênjulong,* and (Kedah) *b. nyênyulong.*

*B. katak:* the marsh crocodile, *crocodilus palustris.*

*B. labu* and *b. têmbaga:* names given to the ordinary crocodile, *crocodilus porosus,* according to its shape or colour.

*Burong b.:* a bird of the king-fisher type; *aledo leucocephala.*

*Lidah b.*: an aloe; the *aloe ferox.*

The crocodile itself is believed by Malays to have no tongue.

In the Northern states certain tin currency tokens are also known by the name "*boya.""

bubok. I. A wood-maggot; a weevil.

*Di-makan b.:* worm-eaten, of wood or *padi:* Ht. Koris, Sh. Ik. Trub., 3.

*Bérisi b.:* full of weevils, of a dead tree; Ht. Ind. Meng.

*Bubul b.:* a skin disease affecting the feet.

*Puna b.:* a skin disease affecting the whole body.

II. Boiling, the water being boiled with the food (in contradistinction to boiling by immersion in boiling water as an egg is boiled); = *rébus,* q. v. *Di-bubok yaâni di-rébus:* cooked by the process called *bubok* or, in other words, boiled; Muf., 48.

bubul. I. The repairing of nets.

*Mêmbubul jala:* to repair a net.

*Pukat térubul:* patched nets; Sh. Ik. Ter., 12.

II. A skin disease on the feet. *B. sarang:* *b. malai;* *b. susu ayam,* and *b. bubok:* varieties of this disease.

bubu. A large conical rattan fish-trap; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Sapéris bujok lápas dari bubu:* like a *bujok* fish just escaped from a trap (off in a moment); Prov.

*Bubu dudok jiwa-kau hilang:* the trap remains as before and your life is lost; if you attack one much stronger than yourself, you do him no injury and you suffer yourself; Prov.

*B. chatoêk:* a trap entered from the side.

*B. diyam:* a trap with leaves inside it.

*B. dudok:* the *bubu* when used in flooded fields.

*B. kelong:* a *bubu* for very small fish.

*B. tidor:* a *bubu* for use in rivers.

buboh. The act of putting or depositing anything in a position in which it is intended to remain permanently, as paint is laid on a wall, or as a signature is affixed to a document.

*Mêmbubok* and *mêmbubokhan:* to attach; to affix; to permanently set down. *Mêmbubok chap:* to affix a seal.

buta. I. Blindness; blind.

*Harapkan anak, mata buta sa-bélok:* to trust one's child is blindness in one eye, to trust a stranger is blindness in both; Prov.

*Buta bêhaur chêlekh:* a blind man who has just opened his eyes; a man suddenly promoted to a position for which he is unfit. *Orang buta dafat tungkat, di-pukul buta tuli:* a blind man given a stick hits right and left with it; don't entrust dangerous weapons to people who do not understand using them; Prov.

bubos. Leaky through having a big hole in the bottom (stronger than *bochor,* q. v.);—used of a vessel, but also (coarsely) of a man suffering from looseness of the bowels.

bubus. I. Absolutely hairless—through disease; temporary and unnatural hairlessness. Cf. *botaêk.*

II. To fly in swarms—as flying ants; C. and S.

bubong. Swelling up, rising up in the form of a ridge or cone; usually *bumbung,* q. v.
B. butar : blindness, there being a white film over the eye.
B. ayam : difficulty of sight at dusk; myopia confined to periods of gloom.
B. čáleč : blindness when the eyes are open and handsome.
B. chemer : blindness accompanied by partial closing of the eye-lids.
B. keseq : = b. ćećah.
B. larangan : permanent myopia.
B. ćećah : blindness when the eyeball is destroyed.
B. ragi : extreme myopia, when objects look like vague shadows.
B. ragi : washed out, of a pattern.
B. sêpet : blindness when the eyelids are kept permanently closed.
B. têkâlenet : blindness, with the eye injured and projecting.
Pêrigi b. : a well without water.
Wang b. : wasted money.
Mènbuta : (1) to blind, Ht. Gul. Bak., 105; (2) to sleep, expressed coarsely.
Mërbuta : (or simply buta) silent of the letter ɓ, i.e. ɓ instead of ɓ. But this expression is sometimes used of a letter having the central portion filled up instead of being left open. Èmpat paloh ńu rîf mim denga tiyada buta ċarîf-ma : forty mins written so as not to cover the centre of the initial loop of the letter; Muj., 25.

II. Skr. An ogre; a goblin; a man-eating demon:—practically identical with a raKṣasa ; Ht. Abd., 154; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. A. R. S. J., 9; Cr. Gr., 55. Sometimes pronounced bauta.


Buta-buta darat ; alstonia macrophylla.

IV. China buta : [Skr.—but fancifully connected with buta I. by indecently minded Malays.] The name given to the muhalił, a temporary or intermediate husband, married to a fully divorced woman whom her former spouse wishes to remarry—such a remarriage being only permissible after an intermediate marriage with a third party; Ht. Sg. Samba, 80.

butal. [Skr. bhûtā.] The earth.

butir. A grain; a particle; an idiomatic numeral coefficient for small round objects such as gems (Bint. Tim., 23 Jan., 1895); slugs, (Ht. Abd., 69), etc.

butor. Kachang b.: a cultivated bean with winged pods; psophocarpus tetragonolobus; Ht. Sh. Also kachang botol, and kachang koter.

butang. Eur. A button; a knot used as a button; = kaching baju.
Sa-perangguwan b.: a set of buttons or studs.
Rumput b.: a name given to two plants: eriocaulon sexangulare, and rhynchospora wallichiana.
Akar butang bunga : a climber; lettsoma maingayi.

botak. I. Baldness at the back of the head; a bald patch on the crown of the head. Cf. bubus.

Hela rabut tarek sentak,
Rambut panjang mënjudi botak:
pull and clutch, tug and pluck, and the long-haired one will soon be bald.

II. Jav. Extremely turbid, of water; cf. kéroh and bukat.


II. Kachang botol: a cultivated bean, psophocarpus tetragonolobus; also kachang koter and kachang botol.

botan. The rose peony.

butun. A plant; barringtonia, sp.

butu. (Coarse.) The penis; also butoh, q. v.

butine. A grain, a particle; Muj., 89; better butir, q. v.

butohe. (Coarse.) The penis.

*Bojot* (in Pahang) is also used of the slipping of the string on a top; C. and S.

bujor. 1. Extension of length relative to breadth—in curved figures. *Bujor laiu lintang patal*: the straight get through, those which fall athwart it are broken (and get through in pieces); all is fish that comes to his net. *Bujor bulat*: elliptical. *B. tîlor*: oval. *Lintang b.*: diagonal; *Cr. Gr.*, 63; *Pel. Abd.*, 127; *Sh. Sri Bun.*, 4. *B. song-sang*: a figure something like two ellipses with their major axes at right angles to each other.

*Muka b.*: oval, as opposed to round faced; *Ht. Ind. Meng.*. *Kupa b.*: id. *Ht. Sh. Kub.*

*B. sîrh*: a plant something like the *sîrh* vine; shaped like the leaf of this plant.

*Palas b.*: (1) a kind of tree; (2) the fore-mast platform.

*Bér-bujor jari*: to spread out the hands, the finger of one resting against the corresponding finger in the other; *Sh. Peng.*, 23.

II. Unlucky; see *mujor*.

bujang. [Skr. *bhûjânga*.] The single, as opposed to the married state; a person not actually in the state of matrimony; an unmarried, divorced or widowed person. *Mûn-ga-pa tiyada kahwin, korang baik tinggal bujang*: why don't you marry? It is not well to remain a bachelor; *Ht. Abd.*, 175. *Bukan-kah hilang kërajaan-mu dan bini-mu tinggal bujang*: will not your empire perish and your wife be widowed? *Ht. Ind. Jaya*.

*Kalau ta'-dapat bagai di-hati,*

*Biyar bujang sampai ka-mati*:

if one cannot win one's heart's desire it were well to remain unmarried till death; *Prov*.

*B. bêla anak*: a widower with a daughter.

*B. serong*: a bachelor in name only.

*B. talang*: a childless widower; a lonely bachelor.

*Balai pêrbujangasi*: a caravanserai or rest-house for passing strangers (according to *Pijn*-appel). *Pêbujangan*: a bridal bed, a state bed (according to Klinkert). Neither translation meets all cases and the expression is not in colloquial use. It occurs: (balai pêbujangan.) *Ht. Koris*; (têntao-nya pêbujangan raja) *Ht. Jay. Lengg.*; (lancheang mas pêbujangan) *Sej. Mal.*, 38; (bêrmain pêbujangan) *Ht. Ism. Yat.*, 56.

bujing. A tree (unidentified).

bujok. I. Coaxing; wheedling; calming; allaying annoyance or irritation with tender language; soothing;—of a lover assuring his mistress of his affection (*Ht. Abd.*), or of a person calming a crying child (*Ht. Abd.*), or of an old nurse soothing an excited girl (*Ht. *Sg.* *Samb.*).

*Mêm-bujok*: to calm, to soothe, to allay exaction or distress; *Marsd. Gr.*, 209; *Ht. Gul. Bak.*, 129, 130.

Also *pujok*.

II. A large *arunaw* fish; a mudfish of relatively large size, *Sh. Ik. Trub.*; *bonjol*.

bochong. An earthenware vessel shaped something like an hour-glass, *i.e.* narrow in the centre.

*B. tîlor buwâya*: a variety of this vessel; a bottle with a rounded bottom, so that it does not easily stand erect.

bochak. Mouldy, decayed, rotten; *Kl*.

bochok. A sort of awning suspended over a child's cradle; *Pijn*.

buchuk. I. A protuberance or knot on an old tree trunk; *cf. buhu*.

II. *Ikan buchuk*: a fish, *scolopsis ciliatus*.

buchu. A slight projection or projecting point; a corner or angle. *Pada tiyap-tiyap satu buchu satu papan*: a plank at each corner; *Muj.*, 18.

bochah. Jav. A boy or girl; = *budak*, *q. v*.

**BUDAK**

**budak.** A boy; a young lad or girl; — more than a mere child but not yet marriageable. *Budak-budak penerimaan: girls. Engkau budak-budak: you are only a boy. Aku bukan budak-budak makan pisang: I am not a banana-eating boy; I am not to be taken in; Prov.*

*Budak raja:* (Pahang) the retinue of a raja.

*Kébudak-budakan:* sexual immaturity; sexual ignorance; — *e. g.* of an immature boy, Ht. Sh., or of a girl who, though married, takes no pleasure in her husband’s caresses, Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Ht. Perp. Jay.

**budok.** Tertiary syphilis; advanced stages of leprosy.

**bodu.** Small fish pickled in brine with their scales and entrails. *Kalau ku buka témpanyan bodu, bêharu di-tahu:* if I open the pickle jar people will know its contents; *if I reveal this secret, people will know your character (used of unsavoury revelations);* Prov.

**bodoh.** Stupid; dullwitted; dull in intelligence or understanding.

*Yu b.:* a species of shark which allows itself to be caught very easily.

*Kébodohan:* dullness of wit; stupidity.

**bodi.** [Skr. bodhi.] *Dawn bodi:* the leaves of the Peepul tree (Ficus religiosa); a pattern much used in fringes and ornamental flowers; Ht. Koris., Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Pg. Ptg. Also budi.

**budi.** 1. [Skr. buddhi.] Wisdom; understanding; disposition; turn of mind; discretion. *'Akal b. or b. bichara:* id. *Hilang b.:* the loss of discretion; the throwing of prudence to the winds under the influence of overmastering passion. *Hutang mas buluh di-bayar, hutang budi di-bawa mati:* a debt of money may be paid, a debt of kindness endures till death; Prov. *Matu ikan kérana unguan, matu sãhaya kérana budi:* fish perish through bait; I perish through your graciousness.

*Korang b.:* want of discretion.

*Bérbudi:* discreet; prudent.

II. See bodi, supra.

**bora or bura.** Forcibly spitting out, ejecting, or throwing. *Térsilah sadhik têrkéna bura:* make a slight mistake and you will be pilloried for it; Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895. *Sudah bura:* (Singapore) he has been kicked out; he has absconded. *Membura:* to bombard, to pelt.

*Ulár na ga bura:* (Kedah) a snake believed to poison by spitting out its venom on its assailants; (= Riau, Johor) ulár mura. This snake may be náti spadatrix, but was identified by Malays in my presence as lachesis purpureomaculatus.

**borak**

**borit.** The posterior of men and animals; the stern; the fundament. *Tidah kétahawan képala dan borit:* he could not make out head from tail; he could not tell the top from the bottom; Sh. Panj. 5g.

*Boritan:* the stern of a ship. *Bérgilir kapuritan:* to wear ship; J. S. A. S., XI., 41.

*Memborit:* to commit an unnatural offence.

*Semborit:* sodomy.

**borus.** Hydrocele; Muj., 65, 70.

**boros.** 1. A tree with edible fruit; Kl.; = astlonia macrophylla?

II. A fragrant cosmetic; the process of rubbing this cosmetic on the body; = børèh?

III. Giving out, letting go, playing out rope; (by metaphor) profuse, prodigal, extravagant. *Orang yang borus tiyuna mêmileh, yang mana téríntas sémewa di-bélí:* a prodigal knows no discrimination; he buys everything he comes across; (from a Pantun.) Cf. borong.

**burus.** Withered; dried up — of trees.

**borang.** Jav. A caltrop; = ranjau, q. v.

**boreng.** *Pinang boreng:* a palm, *pinanga Malaya.*

*Pinang boreng padi:* *pinanga disticha.*

**borong.** Wholesale; by the gross.

*Memborong:* or mêmblí borong: to buy up wholesale, to create a “corner”; to buy for a monopoly; to make a bargain by hiring or renting a boat or any other property for any length of time.

**burong.** The generic name for birds; cf. unggas.

*B. dewata:* the bird of paradise. *B. gêreja:* the house sparrow. *B. hantu:* an owl.

*Borong is used for the penis in the Naning districts of Malacca and in the Negri Sembilan, and its use in those states should be abandoned and unggas employed.

*Ringgit b.:* the Mexican dollar.

**borak.** 1. Inadhesive, loose — of tobacco. Also bêborak.

borek. Spotted; speckled with fairly large spots; cf. rintek. Ayam b.: a speckled fowl. Bapa borek anak-nya tenu bérintek: given that the father is spotted, the son will at least be speckled; like father like son; a son will have his father's qualities in some slight degree at the very least; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 93.

burok. Rottenness; old, worn out, decayed, worthless, bad—of vegetable substances and manufactured goods, but not of decomposing animal matter; cf. busek. Rumah sudah burok: the house is in a ruinous state; Ht. Abd., 176. Pada siyay hari-nya di-dirikan orang kota itu, serta mulam burok: in the day time men built the fort, and at night it fell into decay; Sej. Mal., 86.

Burok siku: rottenness of the elbow; a description of a man who gives a thing and then always reverts to the subject of his generosity.

Nama b.: a bad name; Ht. Abd., 151. Bérbuat b.: to behave badly; to bring disgrace or discredit upon any one; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Burokhan: to wear out, to cause to become worn or rotten.

Di-tanah Riau baju di-pakai,
Di-tanah Jawa baju di-burokkan:
in Riau the coat was worn, and Java saw the coat worn out.

Burok is used also of a bad pronunciation; Pel. Abd., 76.

bura. Ar. A yellow ointment for the body; also boreh-boreh and bëboreh.


II. Jav. The back, the rear, behind, after, the hinderpart. Duduk di-buri: sitting in the stern; Sh. Panj. Sg. Paduka Mahadewi mëngiring di-buri: the princess Mahadewi brought up the rear; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Cf. uri, buri, udi, mudek, etc.

boria. Hind. A topical song; a favourite form of entertainment during the Muharram at Penang.


bosa. Tali b.: a rope attached to a ship's cable to stop it when sufficiently run out. Also tali kap.

busut. Foam, froth; better buweh.


Busut juga di-timbu anai-anai: even mounds are piled up by white ants; great things may be achieved by perseverance; J. S. A. S., III., 25. Cf. pongsu.

bosor. Greed, gluttony.

busar or busor. A bow; the curve of a bow; the bow-like instrument for cleaning cotton; a portion of a Malay kite. Mënarek b.: to draw a bow; Ht. Mar. Mah. Mëngënah aña bana kàpada busar: to fit the arrow to the bow; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Bagai basar Ranjúna: like the bow of Arjuna—a simile for a deliberately rounded arm; Ht. Koris. Sàpërti kàpàs di-busor: like cotton after cleaning; pure white; Ht. Sh.

Bosor dëngong: a humming-piece in a kite.
Busong. A swelling of the abdomen from disease; a dropical inflammation; ascites, dropsy. 


B. lues: a large sandbank,—more considerable than beting; Ht. Abd., 216.

Busok. I. The spontaneous decomposition of organic matter; organic decay; fetid, stinking, foul; (by metaphor) low, vile, mean,—of a man’s actions, thoughts or reputation. Membalakaraan daripada busok: to preserve (anything) from organic decay, e.g. by placing it in spirits of wine; Ht. Abd., 284. Bau yang b.: a foul smell; Ht. Abd., 370. Hati b.: low principles; bad character.

Jangat jangat daun māngkuwang,
Jangat jangat batang ijok;
Ingat ingat zaman sīkarang
Mulan-nya manis hati-nya busok:
take care, take care, the present age has a tongue of sweetness and a heart of corruption.

Bērbusok: to be guilty of vile conduct towards any one; Ht. Gul. Bak., 65.

Kēbusokan: foolishness; Sh. Peng., 19.

II. A weight for gold; [ = 2 candareens?]

Bosan. Satiety which goes to the point of loathing; nauseated with anything.

Busi. [Hind. bhūsi.] Rice bran; chaff.

Bŭg. The act of discarding, throwing or flinging away; casting away; rejecting altogether; dismissing or repudiating; banishment; putting to death; getting rid of altogether. Bŭwang bunga ka-jirat: to waste flowers on a tomb; Prov.

B. arang di-muka: wiping away an insult; removing a disgrace.


B. ayer nanah: id.

B. baka: wasting one’s heritage of good qualities; showing oneself unworthy of one’s descent; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Pel. Abd., 49.


B. bidaŋ: giving the odds of a pawn at chess.

B. diri: (1) suicide; (2) emigrating in search of a livelihood; self-banishment; Sej. Mal., 100; Sh. Bid., 19; Ht. Koris.

B. nyawa: the sacrifice of one’s life in any cause; readiness to so sacrifice one’s life; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21, 22; Ht. Abd., 320.

B. endel or b. hendel: to give an outward sweep of the arm.

Bunga. A generic name for flowers and objects of a gay or variegated appearance; the pattern on anything; the product of money; in pantuns, the mistress, the love of the humming-bee (kumbang) for the flower corresponding to the Persian fable of the nightingale and the rose.

Kumbang tidah sa-ekor, bunga tidah sa-kaki: there is more than one humming-bee, and more than one flower; there are lots of good fish in the sea (from the point of view of an otherwise disappointed one); Prov.

Bunga yang haram itu ada juga duri-nya: even that fair flower has thorns; even a king has enemies; Prov.; Ht. Hamz., 9. Būwang bunga ka-jirat: to cast flowers on a grave; to waste good material; Prov. Bunga yang layu balek kēmbang: a faded flower in bloom again; an old man playing the dude; Prov. Laksana kēra dapat bunga: like a monkey that has got hold of a flower; pearls before swine; Prov. Bunga di-sunting ārdh di sepāk būwang: the flower is worn, the stem is cast away; the daughter is favoured, the mother treated with contempt; Prov.

Buniak-lah bunga kēmbang di-kībun, Sa-langkai sēhaja mēmbuwang gil: many are the flowers which blossom in the garden, but one flower alone maddens my heart with love; a sentiment often occurring in this or a similar form in Malay love pantuns.

B. api: fireworks; sparks.

B. ayer: the name of fish.

B. ayer mawar: the rose; Sh. B. A. M., 1. Also bunga mawar.

B. karang: a coralline sponge; Sej. Mal., 45.
B. *kuku*: the lighter portion of the fingernail; the base of the nail. Also *kulit adam*.

B. *lalang*: the blossom on lalang grass; Ht. Sg. Samb.

B. *lawang*: the clove spice; Muj., 87.

B. *mas*: the tribute of golden leaves and flowers sent to Bangkok triennially by certain Malay Rajas.

B. *mawar*: the rose; Ht. Gul. Bak., 82. Also *bunga ayer mawar*.

B. *pasang*: the first of the tidal flood.

B. *rampat*: mixed flowers; a collection of fragrant flower petals, often artificially scented, for scattering about at festivals; Ht. Abd., 423.

B. *silaseh*: drunk, and rollicking.

B. *télor*: red eggs given to guests at weddings.

B. *wang*: interest on capital; Ht. Abd., 406, 429.

B. *api-api*: b. süroja; b. kunyet; and b. nanas: patterns of artificial flowers of gold and silver leaf scattered at festivals; v. *ambor-ambor*.

Sénggugut b.: a disease of women.

*Bérbungakan*: to bear flowers; to bear a pattern.

**bongor.** A tree, *lagerstroemia regina*.

**bungar.** I. Prime; the earliest of anything; the first born; the first fruits. *Bungaran*: id., Sh. Panj. Sg. *Buwah bungaran*: the first crop of fruit on a young tree.

II. (Johor.) Prime; v. *bungak*.

**bongak or bungak.** Pride, superciliousness, haughtiness; Sh. Panj. Sg.; = *bongkah*. Also *bungar*.

**bongok.** Heavy build; a clumsy look about anything.

**bupati.** [Skr. through Javanese.] A lord of the land; a very exalted dignitary, Sh. Panj. Sg.; also *bupati*.

**bupala.** [Skr. *bhupala*.] Prince; v. *bala*.

**bopeng.** Pockmarked. Also *mopeng*.

**buwak.** I. Bubbling up, as water in a spring; coming out in drops, as blood on a scratch; shooting up all round, as fire round a saucepan. Cf. *buwak*.

II. A kind of frog; J. S. A. S., viii., 108.

**buka.** Opening; opening up or opening out; the removal of a veil or covering; exposure by such removal.

*Membuka*: to open; to reveal; to remove a covering. *B. rahasiya*: to reveal a secret. *B. chapiyu*: to remove one's cap; to take a cap off. *B. layar*: to open out the sails. *B. pèti*: to open a box. *B. tirai*: to draw aside a curtain.

*Membukakan*: = *membuka*.

Térbuka*: opened; exposed; revealed. *Tangai b.*: open-handed. *Mahin jauh makini térbuka*: the further you went the more it opened out, i.e. the wider it became.

**bokot and bukut.** *Membokot*: to ensnroud; to cover up everything; to veil; = *bérslubong*.

**bukat.** Troubled; disturbed (of water).

**bukit.** A hill; a mountain of moderate elevation (a lofty mountain being *gunong*). *Orang bukit*: aboriginal tribes. *Bukit pèkan*: wild tribes of the market; a nickname given to Tamils in Pahang owing to the limited costume of the coolie. *Anjing menyalakan*, *bukit mahu-kah runtuh*: if dogs bark at a mountain, will the mountain crumble to pieces; the great can neglect the menaces of the insignificant; Prov. *Bukit jadi paya, paya jadi bukit*: hills become marshes, marshes hills; the great reduced to poverty, the poor exalted to wealth; Prov.

* B. *bérapi*: two peaks connected at their base.

*Anak b.*: a hillock.

*Kaki b.*: the foot of a hill.

*Kémonchak b.*: the summit of a hill.

*Péminggang b.*: the side of a hill.

*Pènara b.*: the level ridge sometimes met with at the top of a range of hills.

**bokor.** A metal bowl or bason with a broad flat brim like a soup-plate; Ht. Jaya. Lengg., 15; Ht. Ind. Meng., 60; Sh. Pant. Shl., 11.

**bokong.** Worn the wrong way; front and behind interchanged. *Baju b.*: a child's *baju* opening and fastening at the back.

**bokop.** Swollen up, as the eye after a fight; closed, by inflammation. Also *bakuq*, q. v.

**bukak.** To open; = *buka*, q. v.

**bukai.** Mixed, of two colours; matted, as a beard; Mahk. Raj., 167.

**bukal.** [Arab. *bkal*.] Mixed, of two colours; matted, as a beard. Also *bongkap*, q. v.

**bukam.** To silence a hostile witness by a drug or talisman. Also *bongkap*, q. v.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUKAN</th>
<th>BOLOT</th>
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<tr>
<td>Che Dolah mudeh ményangong Singgah ka-hulus ka-Bandar Pèkan; Ayoh Allah! tiyada tèrtanggong, Masok Nuraka tèmpat yang bakan: Oh God, it is not to be borne, the thought of entering Hell, the place of annihilation.</td>
<td><strong>bogot.</strong> Horrid, ugly. Hitam b.: horribly black—applied to Papuans.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>buku.</strong> I. Knotted; intertwined; interlacing; a knot; the joint where two bodies or sections of a body meet; a measure for lumpy bodies; (by metaphor) the sting of any remark, or the worthless or objectionable part of anything. Charì umbut kena buku: to look for a soft sprout and come across a hard knot; to look out for easy success and meet disaster; Prov. Javan santot pêleh-nya takut tuwan kena buku buluh: do not pick and choose too carefully or you may chance to get a knotty bit; le mieux est l’ennemi du bien: Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 97. Pileh-pileh ruwas, térpileh pada buku: to pick and choose over the space between the joints and be ultimately forced to take the worthless bamboo joint itself; do not be too particular; Prov. Bèrjampa buku dengun ruwas: you may come across the hard joints while studying the soft spaces between; id.; Prov. Orang berètmu buku: men who do not hit it off; men who cannot meet together without stumbling upon something to quarrel about; Prov. Buku di-dalam hati, or buku di-dalam pèrut: a knotty point in the feelings; a thorn in the side. Sièperti si-buku gëharu: like a knot of fragrant wood (which is only fragrant when burnt), like a man who only shows his good qualities in times of adversity; Prov. B. bëtèn: a knot used by Chinese as a button; a knot of many strands. B. jari: the knuckles of the fingers. B. kahi: the knuckles of the toes. B. lali: the outer projecting portion of the ankle bone. B. lima: the knuckles of the hand. Garam sa-buku: a hard lump of salt, (by metaphor) a diamond ear-pendant in one large piece. Nasi sa-buku: a clotted lump of rice, the grains sticking to one another; Sh. A. R. S. J., 8. Bérbuku: clotted, in lumps. Dúnya sêmpana báyang-báyang bérbuku: the world is like a nebula of many nuclei; Sh. Nas., 17. Térbuku: hardened with knots, saddened by unfortunate experiences; Sh. Put. Ak., 38. II. Also buk. A book.</td>
<td><strong>bugis.</strong> The name of a bold and enterprising race in Celebes; Ht. Abd., 12, 60, 267. Kain b.: a peculiar glistening silk cloth made in Celebes; Ht. Abd., 431. <strong>bogang.</strong> Tèlènjang bogang: stark naked; Sh. Panj. Sg.: also têlènjang bugil and têlènjang balat. <strong>bogel or bugil.</strong> Tèlènjang b.: stark naked. Also têlènjang bugang and têlènjang balat. Ayan b.: a fowl without feathers. <strong>bogam.</strong> I. Pieces of gold or silver leaf on a tajök. II. Great; = bësar. <strong>bogi.</strong> Eng. A buggy; a hooded vehicle; Ht. Abd., 234. <strong>buwal.</strong> Bubbling up, as water, when gaseous particles rise to the surface; cf. buwa's; (by metaphor) exaggerated language. Buwal anak Mènangkaban: the men of Menangkaban are great at talking; Prov. Cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 115. <strong>bola.</strong> Port. A ball; a billiard ball; a tennis or cricket ball; any balls used in games. Main b.: (literally) to play at ball, used of tennis, billiards, cricket and football. Kain bënang b.: a kind of kain pélekat: a cloth fabric. <strong>bolot or bulut.</strong> A hasty and careless wrapping up or rolling up of a parcel; to cover a thing hastily in a roll of cloth or paper. Maka anak-nya itu di-bolot-bolot-nya, dengan dawn kayu atau kult-kult kayu: their children they carelessly wrap up in leaves or bark (for swaddling clothes); Ht. Abd., 386.</td>
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B. *gēlaq*: the period when the moon is not visible; Ht. Abd., 248.

B. *fēnma*: the full moon; Ht. Abd., 222.

B. sa-bēlah *kēndor*: half moon.


Bintang kapit b.: a bright star when nearly occulted by the moon.

Empat bēlas hari b.: the moon at its full; a simile for a beautiful face; the 14th day of the month; Ht. Abd., 222.

'Gēhanab.: an eclipse of the moon; also *bulan* di-makan raha.

Nyior di-mahan b.: a coco-nut without or with little flesh and water.

Sa-hari *bulan*: the first day of the month; the one-day old moon, a simile for a beautiful eyebrow; Ht. GUL. Bak.

Siput b.: a shell, *natica* petiveriana, or *helix* ovum.

The following names are colloquially used in connection with the months, the cumbrous Arabic names being practically confined to writings:—

B. *empat* sa-nama: the four months *rabi‘i-l-awwal*, *rabi‘i-l-akhir*, *jumādī-l-awwal* and *jumādī-l-akhir*.

B. hari raya *bēsir*: the month *du‘l-hijjah*.

B. hari raya *kēchil*: the month *shawwal*.

B. maulād: properly the month *rabi‘i-l-auwal*, but often a name given to all the four months “bulan empat sa-nama.”

B. *mē‘erat*: the month *rajab*.

B. *nahas*: the month *safar*.

B. *pawasa*: the fasting month *ramadlān*.

B. *ruwah* (awāh): the month *sha‘ban*.

B. *sura*: the month *muḥarram*; also called *pēnchēraiyan* tahan.

B. *tērapit*: the month *du‘l-haidah*.

bolu. [Port. *bolo*.] A kind of cake; sponge-cake. B. *koja* (or *kēmaja*); *b. lapis*; *b. rēndang*; and *b. pērēnggi*: varieties of this cake. Also *buwa* ulu, and *balu*.

buļel. To have anything in one’s power; to be able; can, may.


Cf. *bēruleh*; v. *uleh*.

buloh. The generic name for the bamboo; *bambusa*.

B. *kēchong*: (Riau, Johor) neck feathers on a fighting cock, rather above the neck feathers known as *bulu suwa*; see infra.

B. *kēning*: the eyebrows; Sej. Mal., 114.

B. *landak*: the quills on a porcupine.

B. *lau*: (Riau, Johor) the long tail feathers of a cock; the coarser feathers in a duck’s tail; = (Kedah) *b. lela*.

B. *lela*: (Kedah) the long tail feathers; = (Riau, Johor) *b. lau*.

B. *liyang romana*: the fine hairs on the body; Ht. Sh. Kub.

B. *mauta*: the eyelashes; Sej. Mal., 114.

B. *pahat*: the down on a boy’s face precedent to the growth of the beard.

B. *pēlēpis*: the thin hair on the right and left of the neck.

B. *rambat*: the feathers on the right and left of a cock’s tail; the finer feathers on the tail of a duck or fowl.

B. *romana*: the delicate hairs on the skin of the human body; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Also *b. liyang romana*.

B. *sēmbong*: (Kedah) neck feathers; = (Riau, Johor) *b. suwa*.

B. *suwa*: (Riau, Johor) the feathers on a fighting cock’s neck; the feathers which seem to stand on end when a cock gets excited; = (Kedah) *b. sēmbong*.

B. *tēngkē*: the mane.

B. *ulat*: a small hairy herb; *sonerila* sp.

Ayam bulu balek: a fowl, the feathers of which are turned the wrong way and give a woolly look to the bird.

Chapuyu *bērbulu*: a plumed hat or helmet; Ht. Abd., 223.

Hati *bērbulu*: rising wrath.

Kachang b.: a bean; *tephrosia hookeriana*.

Kērang b.: a kind of shell.

Ulat b.: a hairy caterpillar known to cause ulcers wherever it touches the human body.

buluk. Hair; plumage; the hairy, woolly, or feathery tegument of animals; the hair on the human body, but not that on the head. *Isi lemah dafat* ha-orang; *tulang bulu pulang* ha-kiita: the flesh and fat (of the fowl) go to others, the bones and feathers come to us; we get the kicks and others the half-pence; Prov. *Bulu ekhor sa-lai* pni tiyada tērēbab: not one hair of his tail was pulled out; Ht. Sg. Samb.


B. *ayer laut*: blue feathers on a fowl.

*Bulu bulu*: a plant; *diospyros argentea*. 
BULAI  [ 134 ]  BUNI

B. minyak : oxytenanthera sinuata.
B. padi : schizostachyum aciculare.
B. pelang : gigantochloa verrai.
B. raya : gigantochloa scortechinii.
B. têbêrâ : v. têbêrâ.
B. têmiyang : bambusa urayi.
B. têmpat : dendrocalamus strictus.
B. têleng : gigantochloa heterostachya.
B. têleng minyak : gigantochloa latissicula.
B. têlor : schizostachyum solingeria.

The word buloh is also used to describe instruments the frame of which is made out of a tube of bamboo. B. bangsi : the Malay flute; Ht. Raj. Don., 8; see bangsi. B. périndu : the Malay Æolian harp, an instrument made of a tube of bamboo open throughout but with a string drawn across one end of it. There are, however, other varieties of this instrument; see Pavre, Vol. II., p. 230. Sâflî buloh périndu di-iyûp agin tatâla dinharî : like the Æolian harp when the breeze of sunrise blows; a simile for a sweet plaintive voice; Cr. Gr., 78; but see also Ht. Gul. Bak., 11; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 11, etc.

Sa-perdù buloh : a clump of bamboo. Têbas buloh sa-perdù : to cut down a clump of bamboo; to destroy a whole family; Prov.

bulai. I. Albino.

II. The trunk of an elephant; J. I. A., i., 313; = bêtalai.

buli. Buli-buli : a bottle, a flask, a small glass receptacle, e.g. for ink.

Nyawa sa-buli : one and the same flask of life, a name taken from the native traditions regarding the origin of the Northern Principalities of the Peninsula.

 ámb. I. Arab. Owl.

II. See ꞌámáb.

bomor. A sorcerer; a witch-doctor; a wizard. Also bomo, q. v.

bomo. A person who practises the healing art by utilizing sorcery; a witch-doctor; a wizard generally, a man who claims to be able to discover stolen property for the rightful owner, etc. The word is very common in Penang and Kedah, and is used especially of Siamese, Chinese and Tamil doctors, but not usually of Malays. Bomo tabîb, or tabîb bomo : doctors generally; doctors of all sorts; Ht. Gul. Bak., 5; Muj., q. Patut-patut orang sakit méncharî bomo, in-kan pûla bomo méncharî orang sakit : it is right enough that a sick man should send for a doctor; but here we have a doctor sending for a sick man; a proverbial description of improper conduct as when a woman runs after a man; or of a dependent who does not wait to be asked before he volunteers a suggestion.

buni. [Skr. bhûmi.] The earth. Bumi dan langit : heaven and earth. Ménghilingi b. : to circumnavigate the earth. Kejadian yang di-udara dan dari bumi atau dari laut : creatures in the air above or from the earth beneath or from the sea; Ht. Abd., 88. Bagai bumi dengan langit : as (remote as) the earth from the sky; as wide apart as heaven and earth. Laut mana ta-bérômbah bumi yang mana ta-têmpa hujan : what sea has no waves, where is the land where rain never falls; it is a long lane that has no turning; Prov. Biyar péhah pérud buloe mérêkah : though my body be rent, and the earth split open (I will not do it); a strong expression of determination. Sa-bésar-bésar bumi abu tampar ta,kâna : however big the world may be I always seem to miss it when I try to strike it; however easy a thing may seem, I always seem to make a mess of it; Prov. Nikäh mahara bumi : to wed the Earth-prince; to die; Prov.

Mangku-bumi : a regent : a prime minister; Cr. Gr., 64.

Dau matutup b.: a weed; elephantopus scaber.

Tujoh pêlala b.: the seven folds of the earth. These are described in the Bustanu' s-salatin, Bk. I.

buna. A saltwater fish; Kl.

bunut or bonot. I. Bunut paya : a plant; pfierandra carrulescens.

II. Hujan b.: very heavy rain.

bunoh. Slaying; killing; the destruction of life; (by metaphor) ending anything. Hantu mati di-bunoh : the ghost of; a murdered man, —a vindictive spirit; Ht. Abd., 86. Mati di-bunoh is also used as a term of abuse. Mërak mati di-bunoh ini : this peacock destined to come to a bad end; this gallows-bird of a peacock; Ht. Ism. Yat., 160.

Mêmôbunoh : to kill; to murder; to execute; to put an end to. B. pérkataan orang : to put an end to a heated argument, to stop angry words; Ht. Abd., 86.

Bérbunoh-bunohan : engaged in mutual slaughter, as two battling armies; Ht. Abd., 193, 202.

Pêmbunoh : a slayer; Sh. Ibl., 12.

Pembunohan : slaughter; Sej. Mal., 81.

buny. Concealment; hiding; v. sêmâbunyi, and bunyan.

II. A tree with small acid red fruits; antidesma buni.
**BOYAS**

**Buwah**

A generic name for fruits; a spherical or nearly spherical object; a descriptive prefix to the names of a more or less spherical appearance; a numerical coefficient prefixed to words signifying towns, countries, lakes, ships, bowls, fruits, eggs, baskets, shields, buildings, mountains, books, watches, doors, boxes, teeth, carriages, cavities, stones, plates, etc.

1. *bidara*: (1) A name given to a number of fruits, see s. v. *bidara*; (2) a sweetmeat made of *tepung palut* and eggs, and served up with sugar.

2. *béras*: a plant; *chatasia curviflora*.

3. *butang*: a shrub; *morinda umbellata*.

4. *chator*: the pieces, at chess.

5. *chuk*: draughts.

6. *hati*: the heart,—either literally (Muj., 61); or as a term of endearment; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

7. *keras*: a kind of nut; *aleurites moluccana*.

8. *kéras laui*: a large sea-shore tree; *herlandia sonora*.

9. *khulći*: Adam's apple (in the throat); (literally) the fruit of Paradise.

10. *mélaka*: (1) a fruit (*phyllanthus pectinatus*); (2) used as a simile for a bullet, C. and S.; (3) a sweetmeat made of *tepung palut* and cocoa-nut sugar.

11. *molong*: a sweetmeat.


13. *pantan*: the buttocks.


15. *pínggang*: the kidneys.

16. *sémangat*: special *padî*-stalks cut with great ceremony so as to pacify and retain the *sémangat*; see *sémangat*.

17. *sulè*: Adam's apple. Also *b. khulći* and *halâkâm*.


Several Malay games being played by children using the hard fruit of various plants, the word *buwah* has often the special sense of 'ball' in such games. *Main buwah kéras*: to play a game in which the *buwah kéras* fruit is used as a ball. *Main buwah gorah, main buwah sinto*: similar games.

19. *Anak b.:* an expression denoting the persons to whom a chief stands in *loco parentis*; his vassals; the people whom he represents or looks after; Ht. Abd., 60, 228.

**Buwah-buwaahan**: fruits generally.

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**Buweh** or *bueh*. Foam; surf; scum; froth; spume. *Hanyut buweh dari hulu sungai Pélambang itu têralu bêar*: a huge mass of foam came drifting down from the upper waters of the Palembang river; Sej. Mal., 35.

**Bohong**. Lying; a lie; fiction; untruth. *Sakaliyan itu bohong so-mu-tu*: all that is altogether false. *Buda-k-budak têralu bohong*: boys much given to lying. *Surat bohong*: a forged letter; Ht. Abd., 271.

**Pêmbohongkan**: to represent a man as a liar, or a thing as a lie; Ht. Abd., 355.

**Pêmbohong**: a liar; Ht. Abd., 131, 314; Sh. Ul., 16.

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**Bohok**. (Penang.) A muddy pool; a puddle.

**Buwai**. Swaying; swinging; the motion of a pendulum. *Buwaiyan*: a cradle; a kind of hammock for a child; Sh. Lamp., 47; a pendulum, Phys., 39. *Buwaiyan pûn di-gon-chang, anâh pûn di-châlê*: to rock the cradle and pinch the child; to do an ill turn under cover of a good action; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 43.

**Bêr-bûwai**: to swing, to swing from, to swing under; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14; Sh. Put. Ak., 30.

**Boya**. 1. Loose; inadhesive—as tobacco, Kl.; cf. *boyak, boraô*, and *bêborâk*.

2. (Kedah) (1) a crocodile; (2) an old tin coin: = (Riau, Johor) *buwaya*, q. v.


**Boyor** or *buuyut*. I. Flabibess, of flesh. *Pêru boyor*: flabby obesity; a stomach which shakes or quivers as a man moves.

II. A remote ancestor; an ancestor in the fifth or sixth generation. Also *moyot*.

**Boyas**. Extreme obesity; Kl. Cf. *boyot*, I.
buyong. I. A water vessel; a pitcher with a wide mouth and narrow neck; Ht. Abd., 292; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Best.

Tulang kilek buyong: the crest of the ilium.

II. A boy, a youth, a servant—when it is desired to avoid mentioning their names.

Si-buyong: the boy; that boy.

III. Tonggeng-buyong: aslant; sloping; leaning to one side; askew.

boyak. I. Tasteless, odourless, weak—as spoil tobacco, Kl.

II. Very much opened out, as the ribs of a beamy shallow boat.

boyan. The Island of Bawean. Orang b.: a Boyanese.

bonyor. Soft, sappy,—of fruit: tender—of meat.

bunyi. I. The impression made by words or sounds upon the ear or mind; sound, meaning, accent; intonation. Sawara-nya guruh laga kebat bunyi-nya: he had a hoarse voice and harsh intonation; Ht. Abd., 328. Sa-puchok surat demikiyan bunyi-nya: a letter to the following effect; Ht. Gul. Bak., 36.

Koyak ta'-börbunyi: being torn without a sound; telling the truth without being believed; Prov.

B. këridek: when the mole-cricket is heard; about 5 p.m. or 5.30 p.m.

Bunyi-bunyiyan: strains of music.

Bërbunyi: to sound, to sing (of birds).

Mëmbunyikan: to pronounce, to enunciare; Ht. Abd., 19.

II. See sëmbunyi.

bêhara. [Skr. bhara.] Load, weight, burden; a somewhat indefinite measure of weight varying from 400 to 600 lbs. avoidupois. Tolaê bêhara: ballast. See Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., Vol. I., p. 276 (396—560 lbs.), and cf. with Sej. Mal., 301, 302, where the word is used of only ten catties or about 14 lbs.


Bêharu-lah iya datang: he has just come; then only he came.

Also baru.


Añak China bërtimbang madat,
Dari Mengkasar langsang ka-Dêli;
Hidôp di-sunya kita bër'âdat,
Bêhasa tidak bêrujval bëli:

as long as we live let us be courteous; manners are not for purchase or sale. Bêhasa mënunjôkka bangsa: manners reveal descent; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 54. Tuenaw-mu itu tìyada tahu bëhasa: your master has no breeding; Ht. Sh. Mard. Guru dari pada bêhasa: a teacher of language. Apa bêhasa anañ galoh inî? What means the behaviour of this princess? Why does the princess behave in this way? Ht. Mas. Ed.

Budi bêhasa: good taste and courtesy; tact and breeding.

falan b.: idiom.

furu b.: an interpreter.

Korang b.: discourteous, lacking in manners.

Bërbêhasa: polite.


Përbêhasan: way, manner of speaking; Arabian Nights, 402.

II. Skr.? Softly, lightly, slightly,—an attenuative which softens or tones down the force of the preceding word. Sëpûhi-sëpûhi b.: softly blowing—of the wind. Matahari pun suram bêhasa (Ht. Sh. Kub.), or redup- redup bêhasa (Ht. Sh. Kub.): the sun was slightly overcast. Mënganûktok-unganûktok bêhasa: gently nodding; Ht. Sh. Kub. Gila bêhasa: slightly mad, eccentric; Sej. Mal. Rambahunya buosut-buosut bêhasa: his hair was somewhat matted; Ht. Mas. Ed., 6r.

bēhala. [Arab. بلا.] Calamity; Sh. Lamp., 1, 14. Better bala, q. v.

bēhana. Noise, especially the confused murmur of many voices.

Bunyī bēhana anak panah: the whizzing of arrows; Ht. Hg. Samb. Gēmurah-lah bēhana bala bērjalan: the sound of the army marching was like that of thunder; Cr. Gr., 13.

Mēngambori b.: (lit.: to allow one's cries to flow forth) to weep—expressed in very courtly language; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 32. Mēngambor b.: id., Sh. Sh. Al., 2.


Akhaban nan lašana sa-buwah bahtēra Di-awk-nya sarat intan mitiayava:
a newspaper is like a vessel deep-laden with diamonds and gems; Bint. Tim., 16 Jan., 1895.

Bāṭēra is also used with special reference to Noah's Ark.


bēhak. Arab. Scabby, leprous.


bēhagiyā. [Skr. bhāgya.] Fortune; blessed; a blessing. Mēndabat bēhagiyā tāl: to obtain that blessing; Ht. Abd., 468. Bēr-bēhagiyā-nda: the blessed one, = baginda, q. v. Hambak Allah yang bēhagiyā: the blessed servants of God; the saved, in contradistinction to the lost subjects of God (hambak Allah yang cēlaka); Bost. Sal.

bāhwa. [Skr. bāwa: the existence of anything.] A word used at the opening of a sentence in the same way as adafruit, and alkīṣah, with the meaning: "the story is," "the facts are." Bahwa sa-sunggoh-nya: in very truth; verily, verily.


bēhina. [Pers.: best.] Good, excellent; Sh. Yat. Nast., 158; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 294. Tiyada bēhina: not to trouble oneself, not to care or take to heart.

Mēmbēhinakan: to pay attention to, to care about.

Also bina and bena.

bē'. Turk. A bey; a minor Turkish dignitary.

bēya or biya. I. Tolls; duties; taxes—especially Customs dues; Ht. Ism. Yat., 99; Majm. al-Ahk., 395. Biyan-biyan; bēbiyan; or bēbiyan: a Custom house.

II.

III. Daun biya: a plant, mitragyne speciosa.

bīadab or biyadab. [Pers. privative be, adab; Arab. and Pers.: respect.] Disrespect; wanting in respect; unmannerly. Biyadab sa-kati: most disrespectful; Ht. Hamz., 42. Hēndā bi-kata kita biyadab: they will say we are unmannerly; Ht. Best.

bīyas. [Skr. abhyāsa.] Acquaintance with a person, object, or process; knowing any one; accustomed to doing anything. Sāyid Yasin tēlah biyāsā dēngan aku: Said Yasin had made my acquaintance. Mōndā biyāsa-lah tāngā-kul mēnēgān kālam: my hand became accustomed to holding a pen.

Alāh bīsa uleh biyasa: mere theoretical knowledge yields to actual experience; Prov.

Biyasakan: to accustom (oneself) to anything; to practise, to exercise. Jāngan ṭbāhu biyāsakan mēnētul malakā: do not get into the habit of writing at night; Ht. Abd., 39. Mēmbiyasakan: id., Ht. Abd., 164.


In Kedah this word is pronounced bāyapēri.

bīyān. Arab. Clear, plain, visible, obvious.

Mēmbīyānakan: to make clear, to explain, to elucidate, to render obvious.

Tērībīyān-lah nyata: quite clear, obvious, plain.

bīyawas. Jambu biyawas: the guava; = jambu biji.
biyawak. The "iguana" or monitor, Sej. Mal., 86. Also (Kedah) bewah. In proverbs the monitor is a typical unclean beast. Męndukong biyawak hidong: to fondle a live monitor; to take an unclean beast into one's arms; Prov.

Niat hati nak jelok gunong,
Sudah bężfelok bewah chéla ka:
It was my wish to embrace a mountain and I found a dirty monitor in my arms; I expected honour and only found disgrace; Prov. Be-wah kudong måsok kampong: a short monitor entering a village; a man falling among enemies; Prov. Lidah b.: a monitor's (forked) tongue; deceptive, double-faced; Prov.

B. pasir: a species of monitor; hydrosaurus bivittatus.
B. punggor: a short, thick, monitor-lizard; hydrosaurus salvator.

Other varieties recognized by Malays are b. pürü, b. gabók, b. tikus, b. tembaga and b. kudong.
Pürü b.: a jungle fruit (unidentified).
Męmbiyawak: to lie on the stomach; to crawl as a lizard.

biyawan. An edible freshwater fish (unidentified).

biyaya. [Skr. vyāya.] Cost; expense; property for expending; capital. Bilek itu bérisi héría akan biyaya patek: the room is full of property to meet my expenses; Ht. Mash., 53. Jiska bérilébah-bélahan pun héría-nya tıyada di-biyayakan-nya pada diri-nya dan pada akhirat: even if the wealth was greater it could not be expended both on selfish interests and in the interests of eternity; Ht. Kal. Dam., 31.

bebet or bibit. Carriage in the hand; the lifting of light objects with the fingers; Sej. Mal., 153. Also bibit.

bibir. The lip, or lip-like edge of anything. Bibir-nya nipis: he had thin lips. Bibir-nya yang di-atas itu ménongkát hidong-nya: his upper lip served as a prop to his nose. Bibir-nya tēbal: he was thick-lipped.
B. chawan: the edge of a tea-cup.
B. juwah: a hanging lower lip.
B. mata: the fringe of the eyelid.
B. mélezek: a very open lower lip, a lower lip which exposes the teeth when the mouth is at rest.
B. mulut: the lips. Tanam tēlu di-bibir mulut: to plant sugar-cane on the lips; to cultivate a plausible manner concealing a false heart; Prov., J. S. A. S., 1., 94.
B. tangan: the side of the hand; the further side from the thumb. Also témbering tangan.
Bibiran: a talkative person; a babbler.
Alor bibir: the hollow between the nostril and the centre of the upper lip. Also lórah hidong.

bebas. Freedom; liberty from restraint, freedom to be familiar; license. Bebas sāparity orang dalam rumah-nya: as free as if he was in his own house. Orang China Tien-te-hoe itu térilalu bebas-nya: the Chinese of the Heaven and Earth Society took great liberties (i.e. violated the law in the most daring way); Ht. Abd., 325. Bebas-lah nya masok kahawar istima raja: he was free to go in and out of the raja's palace; Ht. Gh. Męnjadı bebas-lah hamba raja di-dalam négéri: the raja's followers did what they pleased in the State; Pel. Abd., 22. Kıtőbebasan: liberty from restraint; Ht. Abd., 258.

Chakar b.: a plant; cotedon lamata?

beban. Wicked, disobedient; obstinately disobedient.
Buda nakal sangat beban,
Tıyada sa-kali ménengar chākap:
the stupid boy is most disobedient; he pays no attention to anything that is said to him.

bibi. Hind. Mistress, lady,—a title given to Hindoo females by Malays; an aunt, especially a younger sister of a parent; (by euphemism) a mistress of a brothel; Ht. Kal. Dam., 62.

bait. I. Arab. House, seat, dwelling. Baitu'lah: the House of God. Baitu'l-mal: literally, the Exchequer, the Treasury, but used more frequently in the sense of an Escheat, or of property reverting to the Crown.


biyut. Biyang-biyut: zigzag, extending in different directions.

beta. Hind. Slave, servant; an expression used as a pronoun of the first person by rajas and people of rank when addressing equals; Ht. Kal. Dam., 239. Šahābat beta: my friend; an expression used by West Coast rajas to describe an equal when addressing him; = šahābat kita, on the East Coast.

Męmbeta: to use the word beta in one's speech. See also beti.

Ikan betek-betek: a fish (unidentified).
betti. I. [Hind. Feminine of beta, q. v.]
Female slaves; maids in attendance on a princess; female servants in a court. *Betti-betti pedisar:* a retinue of attendant damsels. Sometimes corrupted to *binti.*

II. [Skr. vitti.] Tanda betti: = corpus delicti.


bijak. [Skr. An abbreviation of म्यष्णि bijak-sana, q. v.] Wisdom; prudence; sage, cautious, learned.

Sungkoh-jun bijak orang sékarang, 'Timu-nya banyak panah-nya korang: although the present generation is learned, it knows very much and understands very little; Marsd. Gr., 211.


bijil. (Jav. wijil.) Bijil pasiban: galleries in a Javanese palace or hall of audience; Ht. Mas. Ed.

bijan. Jav. The name of a plant; *sesamum indicum;* = (Malay) teng. Ménabor bijan katasik: to sow sesame-seed on a lake; to waste sweetness on the desert-air; Prov.

bijeh. Tin dust; tin obtained by washing; alluvial tin.

B. bayam: fine light-coloured tin dust.
B. kachang: coarse gravel-like particles of tin.
B. sélashe: deep black fine tin dust.
Batu b.: galena.
Siput bijeh laut: a small marine shell (unidentified).

biji. A seed; a grain; a pip; a particle; a descriptive prefix or numeral coefficient used with the names of small objects,—sometimes interchangeable with *buwak,* or *butir.* *Sa-biji duriyan: = sa-buawak duriyan;* a durian; Ht. Abd., 413. *Duawa biji péluru:* Ht. Abd., 69; or duawa butir péluru: two pellets or slugs. *Sabiji anak panah:* an arrow; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Duwa biji jari:* two fingers; Ht. Hamz., 54. *Duwa biji nesan:* two tombstones; Sh. May., 6.

B. kélénjor: (Riau, Johor) the lymphatic glands; also (Kedah) b. kélénjer.

B. limau, or limau bér-bijii: an expression used to describe bad rice, many grains of which remain hard in a dish of boiled rice.

B. mata: eye-ball (Ht. Abd., 30, 77);,—used sometimes as a term of endearment; the apple of one’s eye; Ht. Gal. Bak., 43.

B. nangka: (1) pips of the jack-fruit; (2) a small gimlet. *Than biji nangka:* the name of a fish. *Tíhus biji nangka:* a kind of fieldmouse.

B. ratah: tears, lamentations; Ht. Sh. Also b. sabok and b. sabah.

B. timun: pips of gourds and melons; a symbol descriptive of the lozenge pattern. *Ritaik b. timun:* the peculiar lozenge-shaped pattern sometimes formed by the lines on the inner side of the joints of the finger.

Biji is sometimes used with the meaning testes.

bechang. *Bechang-bechok:* the sound of angry voices in altercation.

bechak. Muddy, soft, sloppy, slushy,—of the ground; a swampy place; the muddy part of the road; Ht. Abd., 237, 335, 410; Pel. Abd., 33; Sh. Sing. Terb., 49. *Tida'h hujan lagi bechak inkan pula:* muddy enough even when it is not raining, and now we have it raining as well; bad enough at any time, but now worse than ever; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 95.

bechek. Jav. Slushy, muddy, a puddle; used in Johor with the meaning of pounding, mincing, mixing or otherwise softening food for an infant to eat.

bechok. I. *Bechang-bechok:* the sound of angry voices in altercation.

II. *Ikan bechok:* a fish, *novacula ruja.*

bichu. A screw jack.


Pérbedaan: difference, distinction; Pel. Abd.


II. An abbreviation of the word *bidādāri,* a nymph of Indra’s heaven; Ht. Ind. Meng., 8.

III. A damsels about the court (panggoh, inah, dan bida); Sh. Sh. Al., 30.

bedar. A one-masted ship used as a state *péruhku.*

bidor. A slab of tin weighing about 2½ lbs.; a rough mass of smelted tin.

bidas. A blow given by an elastic or flexible body when tension is suddenly removed. *Jérat bidas:* a snare, in which the victim’s movements release a spring which, in its turn, tightens a noose.

*Kayu pémbidas:* the stakes used to close up the entrance to an elephant trap.
**BIDANG** [140] **BIYAR**

**bidang.** 1. Spacious; spreading; broad; extensive; covering a wide surface; a descriptive prefix or numeral coefficient before the names of objects such as sails, mats, awnings, etc., which cover a large surface when spread out. *Dada-nya bidang:* broad-chested; *Ht. Abd., 86, 328; Ht. Sg. Samb. Kub.; Sh. Bid., 21; Sh. Ik. Ter., 2; Ht. Sh. Bahu-nya bidang: broad-shouldered; *Ht. Raj., 4; 8. Sa-bidang kajang:* a *kajang*, or awning of *méngkuwung* leaf; *Pel. Abd., 8.*

*Pémbidang* or (more usually) *pémidang:* a frame on which cloth is stretched for embroidery.

II. A palm cabbage; palm shoots; coco-nut cabbage.

**bedak.** Division into shares; partition into equal parts.

**bedek.** *Mënbëdeck:* to look at anything through one eye only, the other being closed, as when a man aims a gun or looks through a telescope; to aim. *Kita bérkëlip sama sama bedek:* we blinked, closing our eyes together; *Sh. Fanj. Sg.*

**bidak.** [Arab. يديك.] A pawn at chess. *Buwang b.:* giving the odds of a pawn.

**bidok.** 1. A small fishing boat able to carry five or six men; *Sh. Si Lemb.*

*Kütu b.:* the small beetles that infest the lockers and lower timbers of ill-kept boats.

II. A protuberance of skin on the necks or under the ears or eyes of animals, if such a protuberance is not the result of disease but is congenital.

**bidal.** 1. [Port. *dedal.*] A thimble. Also *didal, lidal* and *saron gari.* In *Kedah saron gari* only. In *Selangor lidal.*

II. A proverbial saying; a dictum of some wise man of the past which has been handed down from generation to generation.

**bidan.** [Skr. *vidān.]* A midwife; *Sej. Mal., 64; Jilalan béranañ jikat kata bidan: in a confinement it is well to obey the midwife; when in difficulties, listen to the voice of experience; *Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 103. Béranañ tijada bérbidan:* to be confined without a midwife; painful folly; *Prov., Ht. Gul. Bak., 30.*

*Balas b.:* a festival or reception held forty days after the birth of a child.

*Pënbimpah b.:* the retaining fee given to a midwife to secure the use of her services when required.

*Upah b.:* the fee paid to a midwife for her services. Also *upah béranañ.*


*B. bëtu:* an opal the lustre of which varies in intensity and colour as the position of the gem is changed.

*B. bulan:* an opal of which the centre of lustre seems fixed.

*B. olong:* a yellow opal.

*B. pandan:* a sea-green stone. *Chongkañ b.:* a shell; *cypræa capit serpentis.*

**bidai.** 1. A long narrow strip of rattan such as is used in making mats or native blinds; "chicks," blinds. *Përmàsuri pun mënbëkañ bidai:* the queen lifted up the blinds; *Ht. Koris.* *Bidai pànchalogam:* blinds where beads and narrow cylinders of many-coloured glass take the place of strips of rattan; *Ht. Ind. Meng.*

*Balong b.:* an evil spirit supposed to live in rivers and to have the form of an open mat in which it envelopes and drowns its victims; C. and S.

*Ulvar b., ular balong b., ular balam b., or ular gulong b.:* the name of a very venomous thin and long sea-snake. *Ulbar bidai datang mëmbëlit dayong sëgala raja-raja:* the sea-snakes came and wound round the oars of the princes; *Ht. Koris.*

*Bërbidai-bidai:* in long thin stripes, as the livid marks on a boy's back after a severe caning.

II. A hurricane, = *badai;* *Pijn.*

III. The goal or "house" in some games played by Malay children.

**bedza.** [Skr. *bédha.*] Differentiation, distinguishing between; *v.* *beda.*

**bira.** A name given to a number of aroids; better *birah,* q. v.

**biyar.** 1. Permitting; allowing; letting; not hindering. The word is also used idiomatically in the sense of "may," "no matter if." *Biyar putek tiñlang jangan puteh mata:* no matter though you die, do not allow yourself to be put to shame; *Prov.* *Biyar borok kais di-pakat asal pandai mëngambil hati:* let him wear old clothes if he chooses, so long as he is skilful in winning the hearts of men; *Prov.*

*Biyarkan:* to permit, to allow. *Di-biyrakan-nya barang bëhëndak-nya:* anything he wished was allowed him; *Ht. Abd., 477.*

II. *Chaching biyar-biyr:* intestinal worms. *Biyar-biyr naik ka-mata:* the worms get at last to the eyes; a play on the word *biyar,* to allow; *i.e.* allow one thing and allow another and you are ruined in the end; *Prov., see J. S. A. S., XXIV., 100.*
beret. Protracted, dragging on unfinished—of work; constant of the flow of anything, seemingly interminable; Sh. Panj. Sg. 191 (ayer kencing-nya beret-beret).

birat. A scar, on the mouth; traces of itch or eczema round the mouth; cf. farut.

beras or biras. The connection between men who have married sisters or between women who have married brothers;—a connection by marriage only.

berang. Anger; wrath; incensed; angered; furious; the rise of passion. Hti. b.: angry feelings; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 16; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 14; Ht. Koris.

Kalau ku turut hati yang berang,
Nama yang baik jadi binsas:

if I give way to my angry feelings, my good name will perish for ever.


biring. A disease of the eyes; a running of matter or blood sometimes involving loss of hair on the lower eyelid.

I. Light red or yellowish, as a fighting-cock of this colour.

Héndák puchok, puchok-lah jéring.
Jéring ta'-biyasa puchok di-dahan;
Héndák kuko, kuko-lah biring,
Biring ta'-biyasa kalah di-median:

if you wish to crow, crow then, my fighting-cock, my fighting-cock that knows not defeat on the plain (pit).

Biring sangka nading: a variety of this colour in a fighting-cock.

bairup. [Eng. buoy-rope.] A buoy or life belt; a watermark.

birc. (Coarse.) To ease oneself; = buwang ayer béas. Ht. Sg. Samb; Sh. Lamp., 26; Ht. Abd., 269; J. S. A. S., iii., 30.

berek. Berek-berek, or báberek: a species of fly-catcher, a bird associated in Malay superstition with the Wild Huntsman of the forests (Hantu Pemburu); J. I. A., i., 307.

beram. A dark colour; black, or dark red, Sh. Bid., 36;—the colour of the old Malacca fort, according to the Hikayat Koris.


biramani. A string of corals; Kl.

birau. Kachau-birau: an intensive of kachau, (confusion); extreme complication or confusion; tosey-turvy; higgledy-piggledy.


Bungah cémpekha b.: the Frangipani, plumeria acutifolia; C. and S.


Bérung biru laut: the name of a bird of the snipe family: límosa melanura, Cr.; limosa agogoehala, C. and S.

B. lóbam: deep purple—as the weals on a boy's body after a thrashing; Ht. Abd., 158.

Kédíbiru-biruw: bluishness; Ht. Abd., 126.

II. Haru biru: uproar; confused noise, meaningless noise, words without sense. Bésar-lah haru-biru: great was the uproar; Ht. Abd., 248; Sej. Mal., 90. Búkan-lah dari-pada orang haru-biru: he is not one of the noisy class of individuals; Ht. Best.

Méngharn biru: to make a confused babel of words—as a number of people all talking at once.

Also biru-biru; Sh. Lamp., 5.

III. Bériru-biru: artificial folds in clothing; Sej. Mal., 95.

birah. A name applied to various aroids, chiefly wild.

B. ayer: aglaemena marantifolium.

B. hutan: cyrtosperna lasioides.

B. kéchil: typhoonium divaricatum.

B. kéjadi: colocasia antiquorum.

bireh. A fence, an enclosure, the parapet round a palace roof, the gunwale of a ship; Sej. Mal., 163, 164. Also bira, Ht. Hg. Tuw. 92.

birai. See bireh.


II. Pénjak biri-biri: beri-beri. This word is, however, only known through the English, and only understood in the Settlements.
bizurai. [Port. vice-rey.] Viceroy.

biyas. Blown somewhat out of one’s course; borne by stress of weather, tides, or currents, to a place above or below the point intended to be gained. Tun Talani pun biyas ka-Bēr
nai: Tun Talani was borne (by stress of weather) to Brunei; Sej. Mal., 155.

Hujan b.: a shower which is blown past one; to one’s right or left,—as opposed to a storm blown back or dispersed.


bīsa. 1. [Skr. visha.] Venom; blood poison; venom such as that of a snake, scorpion, hornet or bee; blood poison, as the ipek on an arrow: the poison from a suppurating wound or boil which causes its pain in the tissue. Ulār menyusor ahar buleh-kah hilang biśa-nya: if a snake rushes under a creeper will he lose his venom? Does a great man lose his power by assuming humility to serve his selfish ends? Prov., Ht. Abd., 79. Pisau sēnjalta tiyada bīsa, bīsa lagi mulut manusiya: knives and weapons are not poisonous as the mouth of a man can be; Prov.

Kēbisāna: the existence of venom, poisonous or venomous qualities. Maka uleh kēbisān jari-nya itu tiyada-lah dapat bagiarda bēradu: owing to the pain of blood poison in his finger, the King was unable to sleep; Ht. Gul. Bak., 11.

II. (Batavia.) Ability to do anything: = buleh. This word is only known in the Peninsula through the proverb: alah bīsa uleh biyasa: mere knowledge how to do a thing cannot compete with practice in doing it; practice is better than theory.

bīsat. (Penang.) Tiyada bīsat: not to care; = tiyada endah.

beser. Incontinence, consequent on disease, of any urinary or other secretion; incontinence of urine; spermatorrhœa.

bising. Incessant chatter; babbling, worrying with continual talk.

Mēmēbisēngān: to drive a person distracted with chatter, to take (any subject) as a subject of chatter; Sh. Ul., 32.

besok and bisok. To-morrow; v. esok.


Daun lēnggundi di-dalam jērami
Mari di-pētekh di-dalam pēraku;
Apa di-sēmbunyikan kapada kami.
Mēski bērbisek sēhaya pun tahu:

why are you trying to keep it secret from me? Though you talk in whispers, I will come to know; Sh. B. A. M., 5.


Bisēkān: to whisper (anything); Ht. Abd., 190; Ht. Bakt., 22.


besan. The relationship between persons whose children have intermarried. Bērbesan: to establish or enjoy such a relationship. Mari-lah kita bērbesan, anak-mu akan bini anak-

bisu. Dumbness; dumb, mute. Di-buwat-nya
diri bīsai tiyada tahū bērkata-kata: he pretended to be dumb and unable to speak; Ht. Abd., 321. Bīsai sāpērī guntor mēmbēlaq bumi: dumb like the noise of thunder crashing through the earth; (by metaphor) the noise made by a dumb man trying in vain to speak.

Sēgau b.: very indistinct utterance; talking through the nose and almost unintelligibly; Sej. Mal., 134.

bīsai. Well dressed or got up in every detail; everything appropriate; consistent excellence in appearance. 'Ulāmā bīsai: the dandified old priest; Sh. Ul., 6. Sāpērī bīsai mānak sā-
pinggan: like dandies eating out of the same plate; a highly appropriate and successful combination; Prov.

bīsai. [Hind. bīsai, (fem.); cf. Skr. visha, poisonous, synphilitic.] Improper behaviour or bearing: immodest (though not necessarily unchaste) conduct; a term of abuse applied to courtseans.

Bīsai chēlāka: a wretched strumpet; Ht. Best. Anak itēk, anak angsa,
Bagi pādi hēnda ka-dēdēk:
Bīsai kutoq bīsai chēlāka
Bagi lāhi hēnda ka-hēndāk:
give rice to ducklings or goslings and they will be wanting bran; give a husband to a wretched strumpet and she will be wanting a paramour; Prov.

Bērbesikān: to accuse of immodesty; to represent (anyone) as unchaste; Sh. Peng., 9.
### Baidl

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baidl.</td>
<td>Arab. Whiteness, albumen, egg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>bai'.</td>
<td>Arab. Trade, traffic; Majm. al-Ahk., 12, 21, 40.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biyang. I.</td>
<td>Mother; dam—of animals. B. tangan : the thumb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>Ikan biyang-biyang : a fish (unidentified); Sh. 1k. Ter., 7, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Biyang-biyut : zigzag. Also piyang-piyut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bengut.</td>
<td>Twisted, awry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bingit.</td>
<td>A feeling of ill-defined uneasiness; a sensation of impending illness; to be out of sorts, to be not quite oneself.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bingar. I.</td>
<td>Siput b. : a shell; voluta diadema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>Growling; = bingas, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bingas.</td>
<td>Menacing, growling, working itself up to spring or charge—of a wild animal; cf. bengis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bingong.</td>
<td>Dullness; confusion of mind; not to have one's wits about one,—the converse of cherdak; temporary dullness of intellect, as when one is dazed by unexpected occurrences and loses one's presence of mind. Bingong ta'-dapat di-njar, cherdak ta'-dapat di-ikut : in his dullness he is not to be taught, in his shrewdness he is not to be followed; incorrigible when dull, and an unsafe guide when shrewd; Prov. Cherdak makan si-bingong : the wise devour the dull; the fittest survive; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 34. Bingong sajdi budak : taken aback like a child; Sh. Dag., 11. Bingong hyuda bérakal : dullness from want of intelligence; Sh. 1k. Trub., 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bepa.</td>
<td>Chin. A cake made of rice and sugar. Also bepang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biyak. I.</td>
<td>Increase of numbers as the result of reproduction; fruitful, prolific—of animals. Sakaliyan-nya menjadi biyak : they all multiplied; Pel. Abd., 93.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daun b., or pokok b. : (Kedah and Perak) a plant, mitragyna speciosa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mémamah b. : to chew the cud.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Begak

**beka.** 1. Bérbeka : to talk over anything; to discuss any subject; to gossip. Sá-kari-hari dudo bérbeka : sitting and gossiping day after day; Sh. Pant. Shl., 1. Télah sudah bérbeka : when they had discussed it; Ht. Best.  

II. Kuweh beka : a native-made pastry; = kuweh bingha. Also bika.  

III. Pokok beka : (Kedah) a tree, parkia roxburghii. Keris buwah b. : a kérís, the point of which is rounded off like a table knife,—so called from its resemblance to the lower end of the fruit of this tree, elsewhere known as pétauai.  

**bikir.** [Arab. كَرِيهَةٌ ] Virginity; v. كَرِيَ .  

**bekang,** or **bikang.** A cake; a small pie, Sej. Mal., 82; = bingka and beka, II?  

**biken.** [Singapore and Penang.] To do; to make; = buwat; Ht. Abd., 346.  


II. A zigzag pattern; carved with a toothed edge like a saw; cf. bengkok, iktul, sikia, etc. Péti b. : a box with a carved edge; Ht. Sh.  

**bega.** Aiming by pointing a javelin or spear at another and swaying it backwards and forwards before hurling it; holding a fighting-cock, moving it towards its antagonist and then drawing it back by way of exciting it; Ht. Raj. Don., 62.  

Buwah rémbega di-buwak dulang  
Rama rama tèrbang ka-Jawa;  
Adék mémbeha, abang mèmbulang,  
Sama-sama mémbeha ngunya :  

the younger holds the bird, the elder fastens the spurs on it, and together they risk their lives.  

Bega is also used of holding an animal’s throat to the knife.  

**begap.** Robust; firm set; strongly built; Kl.  

**begak.** Foppish; dressed up to the nines. Mémbeha : to play the dandy or dude.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BELEG</th>
<th>BELEK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beka. Atonement by blood; blood-offering; sacrifice (especially suicide) by way of propitiation or revenge; suttee. Kalau orang membunoh hamba raja tujob orang akan beka-nya: if a man kills a retainer of the prince, seven lives are taken in return; Pel. Abd., 22.</td>
<td>II. Blear-eyed; watery-eyed; a running in the eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jangan-lah tuwan mengikut beka karéna tiyada 'ddal orang përawan bela: do not commit suttee; it is not customary for maidens to sacrifice themselves in that way; Ht. Sh.</td>
<td>III. To take up a good position in a game; to find a good foothold for striking at a ball.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bila. I. Time; a period of time. Apa b.: at what time; when (interrogative). Barang b.: at whatever time; whenever. Bila-bila: the times when; the dates of; Ht. Abd., 880.</td>
<td>bilang. Reckoning; numbering; telling; enumeration; recounting. Bintang di-langit dapat di-bilang: they can number the stars in the sky; Marsd. Gr., 211.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Orang b.: the name of an aboriginal tribe of the Malay Peninsula; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also wila.</td>
<td>Bilangan: (1) enumeration, method of reckoning (Ht. Abd., 384); (2) a complete period or term; the allotted span of life. Also, ajal bilangan. Belum sampai kapada bilangan-nya akan mati: the fated term had not yet been arrived at for his death; Ht. Sg. Samb. Yang bilangan: one who must be reckoned with; a person of importance; = tèrbilang, Ht. Sh. Kub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belut. Desertion to the enemy. Hamba ada belut dari dalam kota: I am working in your interests from within the fort (in a traitor's letter to the enemy); Sej. Mal., 84. Takut kapitan China itu belut: fear lest the headman of the Chinese should go over to the enemy; Pel. Abd., 64. Kéris b.: a bent crooked kéris. Cf. belok.</td>
<td>Bilangan: to make a count; to hold a census; to work out a total; to number; Ht. Sh. Membilangan: id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilar. The infirmity of a man who cannot see things as well if ahead of him as by a sidelong glance; a form of bad sight.</td>
<td>Bilangan: to take account of; to consider; Ht. Abd. Membilangan: id. Tiyada membilangan lawan-nya: (literally) to take no account of enemies; recklessness; a spirit of recklessness; Ht. Sg. Samb; Cr. Gr., 78.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilor. A blue streak or stripe on the flesh; a weal; the result of a blow from a rattan; Ht. Abd., 24.</td>
<td>Membilang: to count; to enumerate; to number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilas. I. A sort of second washing; washing in fresh or scented water after a thorough bath in inferior water. Sa-‘ilah suháh bér’isram maka di-bilas-nya pula denggan ayer maswar: when he had washed himself, he bathed himself afresh in rose water; Ht. Ind. Meng.</td>
<td>Membilang-balangan: to keep continually counting, as a devotee fumbles the beads of his rosary or as an astrologer keeps working out his calculations; Ht. Gul. Bak., 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tèrbilang: famous; of account; well known; Ht. Abd., 47, 52, 153.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belak. To open out folds or creases, to hold them open—so that they would close again if the hold was removed—as distinct from smoothing them out.</td>
<td>belak. The close ocular examination of anything held in the hand near the eye—as a watchmaker looks at the works of a watch. Cf. titel, which refers to careful survey from a greater distance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
belok. To luff, luffing up; (by metaphor) to turn, to go off in another direction, (sometimes) to desert. Di-belokkan perahu-nya: they luffed up; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 4. Belokkan kapal itu ka-kiri: turn the vessel to the left; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Kaluâ bêlayar jangan bêrbelok,
Kaluâ bêrbelok patah iyang-nya;
Orang muda jangan di-pêlok,
Kaluâ di-pêlok patah pinggang-nya:
when you sail do not go luffing up, if you luff up the mast may give way; if she is young do not embrace her, if you embrace her her waist may give way.

Bagaimana tidak ku belok,
Batu bêrêndam sa-bêlah kiri;
Bagaimana tidak-ku pêlok,
Sudah-ku ñendiâm sa-lama ini:
how can I avoid luffing when a sunken rock lies there on my left; how can I help embracing her when I have been pining for her for so long.

Belok is used of a boat or native perahu luffing; the word in use among lascars is gos. To give a boat way is turut. To desert is properly belut, but belok is used in the Sh. Raj. Haji, the two words being probably connected.

bilak. A tree, eagle marmelos.


bilau. Kachau-bilau: topsy-turvy, higgledy-piggledy; an intensive of kachau, q. v. Also kachau birau.

beloh. (Riau.) Stupid; = bodoh.

bilih. A thin strip of bamboo; a large splint; a descriptive prefix or numeral coefficient of narrow blade-like objects such as knives, chisels, swords, daggers, hatchets, needles, teeth, etc.

bilai. A weal; usually bilor, q. v.

bima. [Skr. bhîma.] Sang-Bima: Bhima, the name of one of the Pandawas or heroes of the Mahabharata; the brother of Arjuna and Darmawangsa; the Sanskrit Hercules; Ht. Sg. Samb. Bima sañshi: the Milky Way; Cr.


bina or bina. [Pers. behiâna: best.] Membenaikan: to care or trouble oneself about anything; to take to heart; = endahkan. See 2. Tiyada bêlaña bina kapadasu: it is of no importance to me; Ht. Sri Rama. Tiyada iya pêr-bina kata tuwan puteri: he paid no attention to the princess's words; Ht. Sri Rama. Rindu-ku sangat terlalu bina: my longing was very intense; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 12.

Bunga chêmpaka jêmabangan china,
Mari di-bungkus dengan kårôs;
Sanggoh tuwan bina ta'-bina,
Tuwan di-hati hårâm ta'-lépas:
whether you care or whether you do not care, your image can never leave my heart; Sh. Pant. Shi., 3.

bini. Wife—less respectful than isteri. Anak bini: children and wife; wife and family; family.

Bêr-bini: to be possessed of a wife; to be married—of a man.

Apa guna bêrbini chanteñ
Kaluâ tidak dengan budi-nya:
of what use is it to have a pretty wife if there is no virtue in her? Ht. Abd., 97. 'Abdu'llâdîr itu ada bêrbini: Abdulkader was married.

Bêrbînikan: to be married to. Bêrbînikan bidadari: to be married to a nymph of heaven; Ht. Sg. Samb. Bêrbînikan anak pérdana munîeri: to marry a daughter of the Prime Minister; Sh. Abd. Mk., 84.


bewak. (Kedah.) The monitor lizard; = (Riau, Johor) biyawaq, q. v.

biyuku. A species of tortoise; J. S. A. S., viii., 120, 130. Mata b.: (by metaphor) longing looking loves, sheep's eyes.

biyola. [Port. viola.] A viol, a violin, a fiddle; Ht. Abd., 293, 462. Apa lauk nasi rêndam?
Saylor pêlola dinikari.
Apa-lah ubat hati yang dêndam?
Gesek biyola tarekân nyanyi:
what is the cure for despairing love? The music of the viol and the notes of a song; Prov., Ht. Gh. Halawun képala biyola: fiddle-bows in a ship.

béhaush or bihaush. Pers. Unconscious; in a swoon.

Ubât b.: a stupefying drug. Usually biyus, q. v.

benut. See benug.

bbenek. Soft by overboiling, of rice.

benyai. See benyai.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TA</th>
<th>TĀBŪT</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ت The letter tā: the alphabetical symbol for the number 400 in the Ābjad, q. v.</td>
<td>ت The name of a square-sail; the second sail (measuring from the top of the mast); the sail under the top-gallant sail. Bara tabor: this sail, if on the mainmast of a full-rigged ship. Tabor dol: this sail, if on the foremost. Kēlēmi tabor: this sail, if on the hindmast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ت a. A negative prefix; v. tā I.</td>
<td>ت II. The name of a square-sail; the second sail (measuring from the top of the mast); the sail under the top-gallant sail. Bara tabor: this sail, if on the mainmast of a full-rigged ship. Tabor dol: this sail, if on the foremost. Kēlēmi tabor: this sail, if on the hindmast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ت a. 1. Also tā', a particle expressive of negation; no, not (when used in combination with other words. Cf. tīdāk.</td>
<td>ت II. The name of the letter tā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مahu tā'-mahu: willy-nilly. Ta'-usah: there is no need; it is unnecessary. Ta'-dāpat-tiyada, or tādāpatiyada: there is no alternative; it is unavoidable; must.</td>
<td>تاً تب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تब The Ark of the Covenant; a Kling idol; see tabot.</td>
<td>تب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تب Wall hangings: curtains hung against a wall for ornamental purposes; Sej. Mal., 91, 96; Sh. Sri Bun., 15; Sh. Ul., 30; Ht. Abd., 177, etc.</td>
<td>تب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ت تأب The act of distributing or spreading small particles or objects over a surface; scattered, as seed when sown on the ground, (Muj., 91) or as stars cast upon a passing hero, (Ht. SG. Samb.), or as the stars are scattered over the sky, (Ht. Abd., 295). Tabor bijan ka-lasek: to sow sesamum seed on a lake; to waste sweetness on the desert air; Prov. Nātik kuda tabor bunga: to mount and horse and scatter flowers; to scrape a coconut (bukor nyior). Tanah puteh bēneh hitam, Tabor dēnang tangan, Kutīb dēnang mulu: on a white ground, using black seed, to sow with the hand and to harvest with the mouth; to write a letter.</td>
<td>تأب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taborkan: to have anything scattered; to scatter. Mēnaborkan: id.</td>
<td>Tأب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mēnabor: to scatter; to perform the act of scattering; to sow. Bērtaboran: scattered, spread over. Da-gangan bērtaboran di-tēngah jalan: goods were scattered in the middle of the road; Ht. Abd., 115. Tēmabor: scattered, dispersed. Bintang tēmabor: a constellation; the Milky Way.</td>
<td>تأب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cf. hambor, chamor, etc.</td>
<td>Cf. kēlēmi tabor, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تب Tabot. [Arab. تأب ترب تب ل. ] The Ark of the Covenant; a Kling idol; see tabot.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>تب Tabot. [Arab. تأب ترب تب ل. ] A box, a casket (Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sri Rama; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kib.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 67, etc.); the name given to presents of food given to departing guests at a wedding or funeral feast when the host is a raja. Cf. bērkut, q. v.</td>
<td>تب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تب Tabek. Greeting, salutation. Mēnbēri tabek: to greet, to courteously salute or recognize. Minta tabek: to respectfully excuse oneself, to apologize in advance for any offence that may be committed in ignorance, or for any unintentional breach of etiquette.</td>
<td>تب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تب Tabal. I. A native game, something like the English game of draughts.</td>
<td>تب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. [Arab. تأب ترب تب ل. ] A kettledrum used at coronations and other great state ceremonies; v. تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
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<tr>
<td>تب Taban. I. A tree yielding a variety of gutta, dichopsis gutta. T. merah: id. Gētah t.: gutta percha.</td>
<td>تب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Tēmpeyan taban: a large jar for storing drinking water for household use.</td>
<td>تأب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تب Tabun. Mēnabun: to rise in columns, of smoke; Kl.</td>
<td>تب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تب Tabot. Arab. The Ark of the Covenant; (Penang only) a Hindu image or processional emblem, == (Singapore) kudu. Bagai tābūt kēlēng; di-lawar hilat, di-dalam bērongga: like a Kling idol, shining without but empty inside; a whitened sepulchre; all is not gold that glitters; Prov.</td>
<td>تب تأب ترب تب ل.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TABAH**

**tabah.** I. A hand's breadth—used as a linear measure. *T. empat jari;* the hand's breadth minus the thumb. 
Cf. *tēmpāp, tēlēmpāp,* and *pēlēmpāp.*

II. Firm, steadfast; Kl.

III. (Sungei Ujong.) A small tree, *timonius jambosella.*

**taboh.** I. A long cylindrical drum, so placed that both ends can be beaten simultaneously, Ht. Raj. Sul., 11; the act of drumming with a stick on each side of the drum. *Tabohkan:* to beat (a drum); Ht. Koris.

II. *Tabuhan* or *tabohan:* a hornet. *Pasir itu-pan menjadi taboh-tabohan:* the sand was turned into hornets; Ht. Sh. Kub. The same form occurs in the Sh. Panj. Sg., Ht. Ahm. Md., 61, and Ht. Koris, but *tēbuwan* is more usual in colloquial language; v. *ta'abid.*

III. Ken *tabohan:* the name of the heroine of the Shair Ken Tabohan or Shair Raden Munteri, a poem based upon a Panji Tale. The forms *tabuhan* and *tambohan* also occur.

**ta'abid.** Arab. Eternal. *At-ta'abid:* the perpetual; eternity.

**tatang.** The act of carrying or supporting anything on the upturned palm of one's hand or on any similar flat or slightly concave surface. *Tatang di-anak lidad:* carrying on the tongue; a practical impossibility; Prov. Mēntatang: to carry or support in this way. 
*Sapērti mēntatang minyah yang pēnoh:* like carrying a palm-full of oil (a process necessitating great care to avoid loss by spilling); a proverbial description of assiduous attention paid by a husband to a wife; Ht. Abd., 18; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Koris; Sh. Abd. Mk., 22, etc. *Di-tatang pēmrasisi siyang dan malam:* he watched over his Queen day and night; Ht. Best., 18.

**tateng.** The act of carrying or supporting anything at the end of the outstretched arm.

**tatap.** I. Careful visual examination; the act of looking over anything with a view to finding flaws or deficiencies, if any; watching, looking out.
*Beratah* or *mēnatas:* to watch, to gaze attentively at anything, to keep a look-out. *Sēhan lihat orang di-atas hubu itu beratah:* I saw men on the look-out on the fort; *Pel. Abd., 56.* *Temat mēnatas:* a watch-tower; Sh. Sri Bun., 84.

II. (Kedah.) *Mēnatas:* to intone a story usually to the accompaniment of a musical instrument as is done by Malay rhapsodists. *Pēnatas:* a professional reader of stories.

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**TAJAK**

**tatal.** A shaving; the long paper-like strips of wood removed by a plane. *T. halas:* id. *Sa-keping t.:* a single shaving; Sej. Mal., 52.

**tatu.** Jav. Wounding; a flesh-wound, especially on the head.

**tatah.** [Jav. *tatah:* Malay *pahat.*] The process of sinking foreign bodies into any substance; inlaying (on metal); sticking almonds into a cake, or raisins into a heap of rice. *Bēratah or bētatahkan:* inlaid. *Bēsi bērtatah-kan emas pēnata:* iron inlaid with gold and gems, Sej. Mal., 25. Cf. also Sej. Mal., 9, 10; Ht. Koris; Cr. Gr., 42; Ht. Gul. Bak., 40, 41; Sh. Pant. Shl., 13, etc.

**tateh.** Tottering; weakness of gait; the stumbling walk of a very young child. *Bēr-jalan dengan bētateh-tateh:* to walk unsteadily, as a child; to toddle along.

**taj.** Arab. Crown. *Tāju's-salāṭin:* the Diadem of Emperors,—the name of a Malay book, also known as the *Mahkota Sēgala Rajajia,* *Tāju 's-nalūk:* the Diadem of Kings, the name given to a book on Divination, Medicine, and other kindred subjects.

**tajor.** Extension in horizontal direction and conical shape; stretching out as a long reed which tapers away to a point, or as two long lines of fishing-stakes which converge towards the trap.

Pēnajor: converging rows of fishing-stakes; a row of fishing-stakes if forming one of a pair arranged on the principle of a funnel. Cf. *anjor, tanjung, tajoh,* etc.

**tajang.** Forcing down the foot or heel; stamping (but not a mere stamp of anger or vexation); better *terajang,* q. v.

**tajong.** A silk cloth of Bugis make; Kl. (=*kain jong?*)

**tajak.** A long sharp scythe used for clearing the ground of weeds prior to *padi*-planting; the process of cutting away the weeds.

*T. babor:* a very heavy broad-bladed scythe.

*T. giling, t. kēchar,* and *t. kaut:* three different processes of preparing land for *padi* planting in Kedah. In the first, the grass is left on the ground and is mixed up with the earth by passing a sort of roller (*pēnggiling*) over it. In the second, the grass is collected in heaps and allowed to rot. In the third, the grass is spread on the dyke or *batas* round the field.
### Tajok

Tajok. Anything sticking up; anything of the nature or appearance of an aigrette; a tuft of flowers contained in a sheath which is fixed in the head-dress. Sungkoh-nya tajok itu di dastar juga tempat-nya: surely the turban is the proper place for the aigrette; Ht. Gul. Bak., 133.


**T. pérah**: sticks something like elongated thole-pins stuck in the sides of a Malay boat and used for many purposes, e.g. to support a native awning or a temporary bulwark or freeboard (rubing); the prop of a thole-pin.

**Kong t.**: a thole-pin proper.

**Tali t.**: the strap of the thole.

Cf. tajor, tanjong, anor, etc.

### Tadi

Tad. Lately; just a moment ago; immediately precedent or past—of an occurrence.


*Tuwán-tuwán yang tésëbut nama-nama-nya di-atas tadi*: the gentlemen whose names have been just above mentioned; Ht. Abd., 47.

Also *tehadi*.

### Tara

Tara. 1. Equality of altitude; evenness, giving a level surface; (by metaphor) equality of rank.

*Sa-tara*: on a level with, on an equality with. *Dudok sa-tara Sési Nara diraja*: to sit (in the hall of audience) on a level with Sri Nara Diraja (a high officer of state); Sej. Mal., 112. *Chiuchin intan duwa sa-tara*: a ring set with two diamonds which match each other; Sh. Peng., 3.


*Pénara bukit*: the ridge of a hill; the level or comparatively level crown of a range of hills.

II. *Jav*. Clear, visible; v. *kitara*.

III. *Tara para*: soot; *Muj.*, 86; usually *arang para*.

### Tarang

TARING

Taring. That portion of the tusk of an animal (other than an elephant) which is visible by its projection out of the mouth—as distinct from the entire tusk (siyong, q. v.); visible tusks, as distinct from mere long teeth; tusks on the lower jaw.

Di-chuchok hidong denggan taring-nya; he (the boar) pierced the (lion’s) nose with its tusks; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 22. Taring-nya daripada khèrsami: his tusks were of Khorasan iron; Ht. Sh. Kub. Panjang siyong tambah taring: with long canines appearing like tusks. Jadi-lah sa-skor babi tunggal tèratal bèsar panjang-lah maka iya bèrtaring duwa bèrstiyongan: he became a lone boar of great size and length, tusked with two long canine teeth; Ht. Mar. Mah. Taring and siyong are often used indiscriminately; v. siyong.

T. pèlandok: a plant, dioëpyros hirusta.

Gigi t.: the canine teeth. Also gigi siyong and gigi asu.

Misai bèrtaring: a moustache curled up ferociously on each side.

Misai bèrtaring bagai ānglima,
Sa-bulun sa-kali ta’-bunoh orang:
his moustache curls up like that of a chieftain, but not once in a month does he ever kill a man; fierce-looking but harmless; Prov.

tarong. (Nom.) Resounding deep; resonance; the sound of thunder or of many bands. Tarong mènarong buniy gèmèlàn: the sound of the gamelan was heard booming (in the distance); Sh. Panj. Sg.

tarok. The act of drawing towards oneself, or of pulling anything after oneself. Tærk muka duwa bèlás: to pull a long face.

Mènarek: to draw, to pull, to draw in. Mènarek napas panjang: to draw in a long breath; to sigh. M. naynyi: to prolong a note; to sing.

Mènarekkan: to cause a thing to be drawn towards oneself, i.e. to attract. M. kèbayikan atau mènolakkan kèjahatan: to attract good or ward off evil; Mjù, 3.

Pènarek: a drawer, a puller. Kuda pènarek rata itu: the horse that draws that chariot; Ht. Sg. Samb.

tarok. Young sprouts, young shoots of anything. Tarok anggor: vine shoots; Ht. Sg. Samb. Mèmakan tarok kayu: to live on young shoots—as an outcast of the jungle; Ht. Abd., 201. Tèlinga sapèrti tarok anggo sa: an ear like the young shoot of the anggo—a mark of beauty; Sh. Ik. Trub., 2. Dan tarok sègala hayu-kayuwan yang muda muda itu-pun tèrampas sapèrti orang mânggèlu-ngèlukan Sang Samba laku-nya: the young shoots on the trees swayed downwards as though they were people welcoming Sang Samba; Ht. Sg. Samb.

TAROH

taram. Gloomy, of a night when there is a moon but when the sky is overcast; gloom as opposed to deep darkness; obscured, of the light of the moon and stars. Taram tènarm: id.; also tèrang tènarm and tèrang tènarmang.

tarum. The indigo plant (indigofera tinctoria, L.). T. daun halaus and t. daun lebar: varieties of this plant.

Akar t.: a climbing plant (marsdenia tinctoria, Br.).

Harimau t.: a large black panther.

Ular t.: an edible snake (unidentified).

taru. (Nom?) Bèrtaru: to sound, of the nafîr; Ht. Best. Cf. taring.

tarah. Rough-hewing; chopping a log or any other block into a rough semblance of what is intended to be its final shape. Bukan pàpan hèndak tarah: it is not a plank to be rough hewn, a proverbial equivalent for the expression bukan makan muntahkan darah: it is not eating, it is over-eating.

Mènarah: to rough-hew. Maka di-titahkan ulèh baginda pandais itu mènarah rambat budak itu: the king ordered the carpenter to Hew off the hair of the boy (as an exhibition of his skill); Sej. Mal., 53.

taro. Retaining in one’s possession; depositing, receiving, keeping, or setting down in a place of safety; harbouring; staking, stakes in gambling. Di-taroh-nya akandia di-dalam istana: he kept him as an inmate of the palace. Mènbèsarkan taroh-nya: to increase one’s stakes; Ht. Koris.

Bèrtaro: having stakes on deposit; to stake. Mari-laah kita bèrtaro, siapa alah ambì subang-nya: come, let us stake; let the earrings of the loser be taken in forfeit; Ht. Ism. Yat., 76.

TAROHkan: to put aside a thing for a certain purpose; to keep a thing anywhere. Mènarohe

kan: id.; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Mènarohe: to preserve, keep, entertain or retain; to harbour feelings of rancour or affection. M. pèrah: to keep a boat. M. èmpot orang mata-mata: to have four policemen in one’s service. M. kahsin: to entertain sentiments of pity; to be merciful. M. ânggi: to bear a grudge. M. rahasias: to keep a secret. Tèmpot mènarohe aro: a place for keeping spirits.


Pètarohekan: to entrust, to confide; Ht. Ind. Jaya;—especially in the expression pètarohekan diri: to entrust one’s fortunes to another’s keeping; to put oneself into another person’s hands; Sh. Abd. Mk., 41. Pètarohekan: id.; Ht. Koris.
tari. Dancing—often used generically, but sometimes confined to dancing by men only, especially at the berehiniati feasts, and sometimes to dancing in the sense of swaying the arms and not to dancing by leaping upon on one's feet (to which the term landak is applied); cf. joget, ronggeng, gamboh, tandak, and topeng. Bajumana bunyi gendang bagitu-lah tari-nya: as the drumming goes, so goes the dancing; as a man sows so shall he reap; Prov.

Mēnawang tari: to dance with abandon.
Mēnari: to dance. Tari mēnari: continuous and collective dancing.

tārīkh. Arab. Date, era. Tārīkh masjīh: the Christian era; A.D. Sahingga kābāda tārīkh ṭēnghabīsan kītīb ini: up to the date of the completion of this book.

Bērārīkh: dated.
Tārīkhkan: to write the annals of; Ht. Zaly., 40.
Mēntārīkhkan: to date; Majm. al-Ahk., 414.

tasak. A drug for stopping bleeding; the process of stopping bleeding. Mēnsaṣak: to stop bleeding; Phys., 37.

tasek. A lake, a mere—but probably originally the sea, and still used with that meaning in the expression pasat tasek: the navel, or centre of the ocean (Ht. Raj. Don., 31), and possibly in the proverb mēnbhor bijan ka-tasek: to sow sesamum on the sea (or lake); to cast pearls before swine. Tasek hijau tāmpat datok-nya: his (the dragon's) ancestors came from the Green Ocean; Ht. Pg. Ptg. Ada sa-buwah tasek tērlalu liuwas sa-pērti laut rūpa-nya: there was a lake of great size, looking like the sea; Sej. Mal., 25.

Tasek-tasek: a plant, adenosma capitatum.

tasai. (Malacca.) A tree, cupania lessertiāna.

tangir. A tree (unidentified); Kl. (= tēngar?)

tangas. The process of forcing perspiration by the use of a vapour or hot air bath; fumigation, steaming, heating; Muf., 59.


Tangisi: to weep; to shed tears. Mēnangis: id.

Tangiskan and mēnangiskan: to weep for (anyone), to mourn for (anyone) with tears.

Kasehkan anak tangis-tangiskan;
Kasehkan bini tinggal-tinggalkan:
to love one's children one must sometimes weep for them; to love one's wife one must leave her now and then; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 153.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TĀFATAH</th>
<th>TAKAT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>tāfatah.</strong> Pers. Taffeta; Kl.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tapa.</strong> I. Ascetic devotion; the lonely and severe physical penance and mental concentration practised by Hindu ascetics to win supernatural power. Tērālu kēras tapa-nya: the austerities undergone by him were exceedingly severe; Ht. Sg. Samb. Sa-tahum sa-kali bongkar dari dalam tapa-nya: once a year only did he suspend his austerities; Ht. Ind. Meng. Berbuwat t.: to practise penance; Ht. Kal. Dam., 305. Bērtpa: id.; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Sg. Samb., etc.</td>
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<td>II. Ikan tapa: a fish (unidentified); also tapah, q. v.</td>
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<td>III. Tapa-tapa: pieces of fish dried and salted in the sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tapis.</strong> I. Filtration; the process of passing a liquid through a cloth or other medium for removing particles of matter; Mj., 63. II. (Johor.) A kind of tree; the Ceylon iron-wood, mesua ferrea. III. Warding off; = tepis, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tapang.</strong> I. A tree, artocarpus gomeziana; also known as tampang, q. v. II. (Kedah.) Winding coloured ribbons round a garment (especially the wedding garments of a bride) so as to give a great variety to the pattern; a form of adornment.</td>
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<td><strong>tapon.</strong> (Bugis.) Baju t.: a long close-fitting baju worn on state occasions.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tapak.</strong> The palm (of the hand); the sole (of the foot). Bēkhas tapak gajah: an elephant’s footprints; Ht. Ind. Nata, 35. Sudah tēr-kachakkan bēnang arang hitam-lah tapah: you cannot tread on a carpenter’s line (drawn with a piece of charcoal) without getting the sole of your foot black; you cannot touch pitch without being defiled; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 145. Sa-tapah pun abang tiyada undor: I will not retreat one single step; Ht. Ind. Meng. T. babi: = t. leman, q. v. T. burong: a name given to some kinds of weeds, e. g., aneilema nudiforum, and mollugo stricta. T. harinau, or t. rimau: a kind of shrub, trevelia sundaita. T. ilet: a herb, floscopa scandens. T. hadam, or t. kaki: the sole of the foot; a footprint.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T. kēbaun</strong>: a kind of shrub, clerodendron villosum. T. kuda: the goat’s foot convolvulus, ipomea pes-cafra. T. leman, or t. Sulaiman: the seal of Solomon; the pentacle; a star fish with five points, a creeper with leaves something like a pentacle. Taṇāk babi: id., (in last sense only). T. rusa: a climbing plant, lettsomia peguensis, Clarke. T. tāngau: the palm of the hand; that portion of the palm at the base of the fingers; a signature. Tēlāpah and tēlāpakan: the sole of the foot. Duli tēlāpakan: (literally) the dust beneath the sole of a Sultan’s foot; a royal title, by a figure of speech, implying that the subject is only fit to address the dust below a Sultan’s feet; cf. ka-bawak dul, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tapok.</strong> I. (Trengganu.) To hide. II. The scab of a healing sore or boil; the shutter over the mouths of some kinds of shells; the remains of the pistil in some fruits as in mangoes, pumpkins, etc. Cf. tampok. Bērtaṇo-taṇo: much pitted with small-pox, in contradistinction to being lightly marked (bakat). In Penang bērtaṇo is used as a term of abuse meaning very filthy, covered with many coats of dirt, without special reference to small-pox.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tapah.</strong> Ikan tapah: a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 14. Also tapa, q. v.</td>
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<td><strong>tapeh.</strong> Drawers worn by Javanese women; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 293; Ht. Perb. Jay.; Ht. Sh. The system of folding the sarong followed by Malay women, not men. Bērtaṇo: to fold the sarong in this way.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tapai.</strong> I. A preparation of steamed pulaři rice fermented with ragi, q. v. Rosāk tapai karēna ragi: the cake may be spoilt by the yeast; an honourable name may be lost by a trifling act of misconduct; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 53. Aρaλ t.: an intoxicating liquor prepared from tapai with which water has been mixed and allowed to settle for a few days. Bēran t.: id.; Ht. Ind. Meng. Tapai is also used of the earth mould employed by braziers in their work. II. (Riau.) Kuching tapai: a rabbit.</td>
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<td><strong>tapi.</strong> (Skr. tathdi.) But; on the other hand; better tētapi, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>takat.</strong> I. A slight scar or trace of an old wound; cf. bakat. II. As far as, up to. Takat pīnggang: up to the waist. Takat lutut: up to the knee.</td>
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TAKUT

**takut.** Fear. *Takut hantu pelok bangai*: to hug a corpse for fear of its ghost; out of the frying-pan into the fire; Prov.


*Ketakutan*: fear, panic, alarm; a source of fear; Ht. Abd., 4, 62, 82, 119, etc.

*Pénakut*: a coward; cowardice. *Tabi* *at marika-itu pénakut*: their manner was that of cowards; Ht. Abd., 227. *Ménaroh pénakut*: to harbour feelings of cowardice; Ht. Sh. Mard., 119.

**takar.** A kind of earthenware vessel with a narrow neck (J. S. A. S., II., 146; Ht. Abd., 292, 303); sometimes used as a measure of capacity, Sh. Jur. Bud., 10.

*Pantat t.*: the bottom of this vessel.

**takor.** A bird, the Malayan barbet, *mega-lama versicolor*.

**takong.** Keeping any liquid so as to allow it to ferment; exposing anything to fermentation. *Minyak takong*: crude oil; oil fermented but not refined. *Susu di-takong*: milk kept to be curdled.

*Takong* is also used of driftwood in a stream collecting in some bay or backwater, or of rain water and refuse washed down by it collecting in a puddle.

**takak.** I. *Kain takak*, or *kain bértakak*: a sarong made up of two pieces to be sewn together, as opposed to a sarong consisting of a single piece of cloth (*kain sa-serang*).

II. *Takak-takok*: jagged, uneven; *v. takok*.

**takaf.** A cleft; the dent left by a single cut from an axe or chopper, no material being lost; a chip, a slight cut.

**takok.** A notch; notched; a kind of foot-rest cut into a coco-nut tree to facilitate climbing; (in carpentering) the cutting of a groove into which something else is to fit; (in tree-felling) preparation for felling by making two cuttings, one being higher than the other and on the opposite side of the tree.

*T. takok*: uneven; in notches or ridges, as hair badly cut; *v. also* takok and takah.

*Képala pénakok*: the cleft at the head of a screw.

**takal.** (Eng.: tackle.) A small pulley.

**takan.** A future negative, "there will not be"; = *ta'-akan*.

**takah.** (Kedah.) A notch cut into a tree to facilitate climbing; = *(Riau, Johor) takoq* q. v. *Takoh-takah*: notched, jagged; = *takoh-takah*.

**takoh.** See takah.

**takai.** *Bértéku-takai*: (Kedah) to stick assiduously to anything; to diligently do.

**taki.** *Ménaki*: to dispute; Kl.; (Penang) to agree upon anything; = *bérjanji*.

**tagar.** I. A peal of thunder. *Saôperti tagar bunyi-nya*: its sound was like that of thunder —a common simile for the shouting of an army; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Juh. Mal., 11, etc. *Bagai tagar di Pulau Sëmbilan*: like thunder off the Pulau Sëmbilan (islands); a metaphor for a terrific noise.

*Bértagar*: to peal, to sound like thunder; Ht. Best.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. *Stiffness; hardness of heart; usually* q. v.

**tagor.** A deep muffled sound; a sound such as that of distant thunder, or of thunder when one's ears are closed with wool.

**tagak.** (Kedah.) *Kérja törtagã–tagã*: work that is being continually left off on one pretext or another; = *(Riau, Johor) kérja törtagã–agã*.

*Térbang sa–ekor burong gagak*, *Hinggap di-kampung pohon rumiyyah; Kérja jangan törtagã–tagã*, *Putus harap törtanggoni anyiyya*: never procrastinate in your work or your hopes will be lost under the weight of misfortunes.

**tagal.** Stones driven on the beach after a violent storm; Kl.

**tagil.** The natural spur of a cock, Kl. Also *tégil*.

**tagan.** The stakes in a sweep; the amount contributed by each staker to make up a pool, as distinct from an individual bet.

*Kapitan dengan juragan*, *Batang sélaseh abang panggalkan; Përmata intan di-jadikan tagan*, *Kétokashe tidak abang tinggalkan*: pearls and diamonds have been staked away, but my love I will never abandon; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14.
tageh. Dunning, pressing; the pressure put on a man by a craving such as that for opium or drink. Kētageh: the craving of a man for some indulgence to which he has long given way. Ketageh madat: the craving for opium; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Chandu chēlaka jangan di-tubi, Tulang rusok bagai sēligi, Sahābat rēnggang, saudara bēnchi, Datang ketageh, hēndak mēnchuri: do not give yourself up to the curse of opium or your ribs will stand out like wooden stakes, your friends will leave you, your brothers detest you, and when the craving seizes you you will become a thief (to gratify it).

tagai. (Kedah.) Tērtagai-tagai: continually putting off (a creditor).

tala. I. In harmony, in harmonious response one to another, as a band taking up a tune begun by another; at intervals, of a melody rising and dying away in harmonious regularity. Cf. talu. Kētuwa phēk bērta-bēlta: each side replying to the other (of the bands of opposing armies); Sh. Pr. Turk., 5.

II. A padlock.

talar. (Riau.) Permitting; letting; allowing, bījār; (Kedah) throwing open to the public, allowing unobstructed passage to all.

talang. I. A kind of freshwater fish.

II. (Jav. and Sund.) A water-pipe; a gutter; salorān, q. v.

III. Orang talang: (Indragiri) a name given to certain wild tribes of Sumatra.

IV. A bawd, Kl.; cf. jalang.

V. Bujang talang: a bachelor or childless widower: a man living alone in a state of celibacy.

talak. (Arab. طلق.) Divorce; letters of separation; Bērcharī ūkuā bērta, bērnīkū ūkuā bērhuāl: divorced without formality, married without a registar; a casual liaison; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 99.

Mēnalte: to give a woman her second and third talak so as to complete the divorce and make it practically irrevocable; (by metaphor) to give way and give all, to let a child eat its fill after giving way to the child a little at a time.

talak. Mēnalte: to take light refreshment, Kl.

talam. A wooden or brazen tray or platter without feet; Sej. Mal., 159; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 86, etc. Talam diuwa mūka: a tray with two faces to it; a tray which can be used upside down as well as otherwise; treacherous, double-faced; Prov. Saga di-atas talam: a pea on a platter; uncertain or wavering conduct.

talan. The name of a shrub, saraca triandra. T. kuyet: a small tree, saraca caudiflora. Rumpul t.: a kind of weed, adenosma capitatum.

talun. I. Resounding; replying; re-echoing; returning sound for sound; cf. talu and talai.

II. Pisang talun: a large kind of banana.


talai. Negligence or forgetfulness in work; dawdling; careless labour; cf. talai.

tali. A rope; a cord; anything of a cordlike character or appearance; a money value representing about an eighth of a riyal or ancient dollar of 60 cents; 3 wanggs being one talai, 2 talai one sunk, 2 sunk one jampal, 2 jampal, one riyal. Sa-talai ting angaa jaga: a tali is three wangs all the same; six of one, half a dozen of the other; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 55. Birangtong tidak bērta: suspended with no rope to support one, a description of the magic power of a divinity, and used ironically of a woman who has no visible means of sustenance.

T. ayer: a groove in a column or pillar; a channel or canal for conveying away accumulated water. Mōnt̕ēn̕a, tali ayer sungai bēsar: to repair the (irrigation) canals connected with the main river; Ht. Mar. Mah.

T. bēlehan: the strap passing under the neck of an elephant and preventing the howdah from slipping back.

T. duga: a sounding line.

T. harus: the thin line of driftwood which sometimes marks the flow of a current.

T. kāng: the reins; also t. tom.

T. kanjung: a nickname for a man who is soft-spoken but hopelessly unreliable.

T. kūlit: a strap.

T. leher: a necklace, a string of beads round the neck.

T. liyyong: a sort of sash for carrying a kēris; (Bugis) londo batong.

T. pērambat: the rope attaching the rudder to the tiyang goyang.

T. pēnggang: a girdle, a waistband.

T. pisang: dried strips of pisang skin.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TAMAN</strong></th>
<th><strong>TANAH</strong></th>
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</table>
| *T. pusat*: the umbilical cord.  
*T. rëngga*: the belly-band in an elephant's harness.  
*T. rënu*: the crupper in an elephant's harness.  
*T.-tali*: a plant (unidentified).  
*T.-tëmal*: cordage.  
*T. lôm*: the reins.  
*T. tunda*, or *t. umbài*: a tow-rope.  
*Bërtali-tali*: in a long line, as a string of carriages; *J. I. A.*, Vol. I., p. 82.  
*Sëku dën tali*: fourths and eighths; small coin generally; *Sh. Uningg. Bers.*, 4.  
*Pantun sa-tali bun*: (1) a string of pantuns; (2) a species of metrical composition, the rhyme of which is the same throughout. |
| **تامان** | **تاناه** |
| *تامأر. [Arab. نُؤِر ] Tamar hindi*: tamarind; v. نُؤِر . |
| **تامَن** | **تمان.** A garden; a pleasance; a park. 
*T. mëhbbat*: the garden of love.  
*T. pëng-sikan*: id.  
*Sakaliyan bëring-iringan sa-përti bunga këmbang sa-tëman*: one following behind the other in succession like a garden of flowers in full bloom; *Cr. Gr.*, 78.  
*Chëchin konang-konang sa-tëman*: a ring with a large stone set in a circle of small gems; *Ht. Mas. Ed.*; also *chëchin konang-konang sa-këbu*.  
*Naga sa-tëman*: the name of a pattern in embroidery; *Ht. Ind. Meng.*.  
*Rumpat tëman*: a small sedge; *cyperus pumilus.* |
| **تامٌن** | **تَانَام.** Earth; ground; a land; a country;  
*Tanah Jawa*: Java.  
*Tanah Naning*: the Naning territory.  
*Di-labor-nyå tanah*: he scattered earth.  
*Sa-potong tanah*: a piece of land.  
*Bukan tanah mëndjadi padi*,  
Kalau jadi hëmpa layang;  
Bukan bangsa mënanam budi,  
Kalau tanah choma terbuwam: it is not earth that padi can be grown from; if you grow padi it will be worthless chaff: he is not the kind of man in whom wisdom can be planted; if you plant wisdom, it will only be wasted on him; a proverbial pantun, the first line of which is often quoted by itself with the meaning of the four.  
*Tëtoh buloh mëmbuwat tanah*,  
Hëndah panah kuda bëllari;  
Minta laut mëndjadi tanah,  
Bëharu sëhaya përgi mari : pray that the sea may be turned into land that I may be able to cross backwards and forwards; a proverbial expression signifying that the natural obstacles to anything are insuperable. |
| **تامو.** The entertainment of guests; =*jamu*; but sometimes (Riau) limited to the entertainment of a single guest, as distinct to that of many. |
| **تامَه** | **تَامَه.** Affability; courteous address; =*ra- 
mah*, q. v.  
*Ranah dan tanah*: geniality and courtesy. |
| **تامأر** | **تَأْر.** Noise, disturbance, clamour; =*tënar*, q. v. |
| **تَأَنُغ.** Supporting on the palm of the hand; =*tëlang*, q. v. |
T. négara: countries and towns; territories.
T. rang: fallow land; padi land with the dykes and irrigation canals ready, but un- cleared of weeds, and therefore not ready for planting; v. rang.
T. rap: land ready for padi-planting; land cleared of weeds and ploughed; earth pressed down or pounded so down as to fill a hole tightly or to form a road; powder for drying ink.
Ikan t.: a kind of edible freshwater fish.
Sukat t.: land-measuring; surveying.
Urut t.: a large worm, typhlops.
Tanah, as a measure of length, is approximately five or six feet (1 dépa); Ht. Abd., 388.

Tani. I. To lower (the sail).
II. [Tam. těni, a porch or tanni, water?] Pintu tani: the outer gate of a palace; Sej. Mal., 195.
III. Jav. To plant; Kl.

Tawar. I. Tastelessness; flavourlessness; the absence of any distinctive characteristics; insipidity; characterless, as a poisonous substance deprived of its injurious properties, or as a disease when the virus has gone and only the weakness remains. Orang yang kenyang kalau di-jamu laku yang sédap di-kata tawar: feed a full man and he will pronounce your best dishes flavourless: Prov.

Hari sélasa kakanda bélayar,
Haluwan ménjuzu ka-bandar Acheh;
Bisa dan naboák habislah tawar,
Ménjuzar chumbu dari kékaseh.

I, your lover, sail on Tuesday, and my pow will be heading for the port of Acheen; but the poison and sickness (of parting) are stripped of their sting as I listen to my beloved’s endearments; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8.

Tawar mawar, and t. ambar: the intensive of tawar.

T. sélusoh: a charm to expedite delivery and remove the pains of child-birth.
Ayer t.: fresh (as opposed to salt) water. Ménawangan sa-chawan ayer tawar ka-dalaman laut: to pour a cup of fresh water into the sea (to make it fresh); ridiculously inadequate effort; Prov.

Ikan t.: a fish (unidentified).
Tépong t.: a preparation of rice flour and (sometimes scented) water; a yellow flour used at incantations.
Tawari: to meet a charm with a counter-charm or poison with an antidote; to futilize; Ht. Gulg. Bak., 122. Ménawarkan: id.; Muj., 57.

Dawn sétawar: a name given to several shrubs, costus speciosus, L., and torrestia, spp. Sétawar gajah, or sétawar bétina: forrestia mollis. Sétawar hulan or sétawar jantan: forrestia grijithii.

II. Bargaining; the beating down of a price. Tawar-ménawar: haggling over a price; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8. Di-tawar-nya pula pada sa-kor lima dweti: he made a further offer of five cents a-piece for them; Ht. Abd., 207. Lagi morah lagi di-tawar: the more the price is lowered, the more does bargaining go on; give in an inch and the other side will want an ell; Prov.

II. Tawasan: (Riau) the general appearance of a man; the general effect produced by his looks and bearing.

Tawang. Pénat tawang: useless labour; efforts that end in nothing; wasted energy.

Taung. A whirlwind on shore; a dust eddy; —as distinct from a waterspout at sea (puting bélíyong, q. v.)

Tawak. I. Tawak-tawak: a kind of small gong-like instrument used for summoning people to a meeting, or for signalling at sea.
II. Laughter; v. tawa.
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>TAWAN</strong></th>
<th><strong>TAHI</strong></th>
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<td><strong>TAWAN</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tawan.</strong> Capture by war or robbery; enslavement by capture.</td>
<td>you may set your snare but the bird will not enter it, the bird is accustomed to be fed from the hand; love is to be won by kindness, not by cunning or force; Prov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mewawaw and mewawankan:</strong> to take (anyone) captive; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 20. <em>Sakaliyan kafir iba mewawaw:</em> he took all the infidels captive; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 3.</td>
<td><strong>tahun.</strong> Knowledge; the possession of information regarding anything, <em>Dengan sa-lamu:</em> with my knowledge. <em>Banyak-lah tahu dari pada ta-lahu:</em> he knew rather more than he did not know.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tertawan:</strong> led captive; taken prisoner; enslaved. <em>Swami hamba sudah tertawan:</em> my husband has been taken in war; Sh. Abd. Mk., 76.</td>
<td><strong>Tahun:</strong> the new year. <em>Bulan penchiraiyan tahun:</em> a popular name for the Muharram. Usually pronounced taun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tawon.</strong> Jav. The honey-bee;=lebah.</td>
<td><strong>Tahar.</strong> (Nautical.) Keeping to a course in spite of contrary winds; not returning to one’s anchorage when the weather is bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tahang.</strong> I. A ravine; a gorge; a gully; Kl. II. (Chin.) A tub; a bath-tub; Kl.</td>
<td><strong>Tahang.</strong> A. A ravine; a gorge; a gulley; Kl. B. A tub; a bath-tub; Kl.</td>
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<td><strong>tabil.</strong> A measure of weight; a tael; a sixteenth part of a kati, or, approximately, 1 1/2 oz.</td>
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<td><strong>Tahan.</strong> I. Restraint; resistance; holding out against; an opposing force. <em>Jika di-tahan pun patek jalani juga:</em> even if you resist me, I shall go just the same.</td>
<td><strong>Tahan:</strong> I. Restraint; resistance; holding out against; an opposing force. <em>Jika di-tahani:</em> even if you resist me, I shall go just the same.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T. golek:</strong> wasted effort, wasted energy.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>T. tampang:</strong> supporting on a sheet or plank resting underneath.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>T. tuwak:</strong> wearing the sarong in so negligent a manner as to allow too much exposure.</td>
<td><strong>T. tuwak:</strong> wearing the sarong in so negligent a manner as to allow too much exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tahani and mewahani:</strong> to put a check upon; to keep (anything) back; to keep at a thing; to restrain, resist, or hold out against. <em>Mewahani pala:</em> to bear up under a blow; to survive a blow; Ht. Sg. Samb. <em>Tahani khehanda:</em> to prevent the gratification of a wish; to restrain a person’s desires; Sej. Mal., 75. <em>Ayer matanya tiyada dapat di-tahani-nya lagi:</em> he could not longer keep back his tears; Cr. Gr., 78.</td>
<td><strong>Tahani and mewahani:</strong> to put a check upon; to keep (anything) back; to keep at a thing; to restrain, resist, or hold out against. <em>Mewahani pala:</em> to bear up under a blow; to survive a blow; Ht. Sg. Samb. <em>Tahani khehanda:</em> to prevent the gratification of a wish; to restrain a person’s desires; Sej. Mal., 75. <em>Ayer matanya tiyada dapat di-tahani-nya lagi:</em> he could not longer keep back his tears; Cr. Gr., 78.</td>
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<td><strong>Bertahahan-tahan:</strong> retardation; to retard.</td>
<td><strong>Bertahahan-tahan:</strong> retardation; to retard.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nyior tahan kukan:</strong> a young coco-nut at the stage immediately preceding the period when, on shaking the coco-nut, the liquid may be heard inside.</td>
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<td><strong>II.</strong> The setting of traps for fish, birds, etc. <strong>Mwahana:</strong> to set (such a trap); Sej. Mal., 55, 64. <strong>Tahan rachek burong ta-masok:</strong></td>
<td><strong>II.</strong> The setting of traps for fish, birds, etc. <strong>Mwahana:</strong> to set (such a trap); Sej. Mal., 55, 64. <strong>Tahan rachek burong ta-masok:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Burong biyasa mahan di-tangan:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TANYA</strong></td>
<td><strong>TEBING</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>T. babi, or rumput t. babi : a kind of weed, vernonea cinerea.</td>
<td>tēberau. A name given to several of the larger grasses, chiefly scharcum arundinaceum, scharcum ridleyi, and thysonolana acarifera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. bēsi : rust.</td>
<td>tēberau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. bintang : small caterpillars.</td>
<td>tēba. (Onom.) The felling of undergrowth or of low secondary jungle, as distinct from the cutting down of large trees. Tēbas buloh sa-pērā : to cut down a clump of bamboos; to destroy a whole family, or to marry several sisters; Prov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. burong : a kind of plant.</td>
<td>Di-tēbas-nya sēma-samum : he cleared the ground of undergrowth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. gērgaji : sawdust.</td>
<td>Tēbasan : to have secondary growth cleared away; to remove undergrowth. Mēnēbas : to cut down undergrowth. M. jalan yang sēma-sēma : to clear roads that have become overgrown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. harns : driftwood borne by the current.</td>
<td>Mēnēbas mēnēbang : to clear land of all forest growths; to prepare land for planting; Sej. Mal., 55. Mēnēbang mēnēbas : id.; Ht. Abd., 367.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. kahwah : coffee dregs.</td>
<td>tēbus. Redemption from slavery, from mortgage, or from a pawnbroker’s possession; release from the power of another person. Gēdong tērādad sa-hingga tiyada dāpat di-tēbus jadi di-lēng : stores so heavily mortgaged that they could not be redeemed and had to be sold by auction; Bint. Tim., 23 Feb., 1895.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. mata : mucus about the eye.</td>
<td>tēbing. (Kedah.) Teasing; irritation; worrying. Janggan di-tēbing = janggan di-amati.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. minyāk : refuse in making oil.</td>
<td>tēbing. The raised bank of a river; the dyke raised at the side of a cutting by the earth thrown out in excavation; a sand bank. Di-tēbing parit itu bērkētin gdi-tanam-nya pokok sēna : senna trees were planted round the banks of the moat; Ht. Abd., 58. Tēbing rumoh : the sunken bank upon which the pahang janggi grows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. panas : prickly heat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. pānyakah : an eruption consequent on illness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. tēlinga : wax in the ear.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. tikus : a kind of cake.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. udang-udang : the discharges in dysentery complaints.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. ular : the rough ends of silk threads on the surface of silk cloth of native make.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>T. uli : a term of abuse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buwatt t. : a metaphor for getting into debt.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Uban t. harinau : grey hair where either the white or the black hairs have a great preponderance in numbers.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ular t. kērbau : a snake (unidentified).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tabi is often pronounced tai, colloquially, and to in compounds, e. g., te-angin, te-ul, te-ayam.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TANA.</strong> Enquiry; questioning.</td>
<td><strong>TUBING</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bērtanya : to enquire. Bērtanyakan : = bērtanya aken : to enquire after.</td>
<td><strong>tēberau.</strong> A name given to several of the larger grasses, chiefly scharcum arundinaceum, scharcum ridleyi, and thysonolana acarifera.</td>
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<td>Bērtanyai : to make an enquiry; to put a question.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mēnanyai and mēnanyakan : to ask about (anything).</td>
<td><strong>Di-tēbas-nya sēma-samum :</strong> he cleared the ground of undergrowth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sena pērtanya : to obtain from a person a revelation of what he desires to hide; Muj., 76.</td>
<td><strong>Tēbasan:</strong> to have secondary growth cleared away; to remove undergrowth. Mēnēbas : to cut down undergrowth. M. jalan yang sēma-sēma : to clear roads that have become overgrown.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tabāk.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Di-tēba :</strong> teing; tobacco; an axe; any instrument for felling large trees; Sh. Sri Bun., 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tēbakank.</strong> A fish; also tēmbakang, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>tēbing.</strong> (Kedah.) Teasing; irritation; worrying. Janggan di-tēbing = janggan di-amati.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tēbat.</strong> Drawing a barrier across anything; damming a river; closing a thoroughfare to traffic; barricading. Mēnēbat : to dam.</td>
<td><strong>tēbing.</strong> The raised bank of a river; the dyke raised at the side of a cutting by the earth thrown out in excavation; a sand bank. Di-tēbing parit itu bērkētin gdi-tanam-nya pokok sēna : senna trees were planted round the banks of the moat; Ht. Abd., 58. Tēbing rumoh : the sunken bank upon which the pahang janggi grows.</td>
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<td><strong>tēbera.</strong> (Johor.) A kind of fish; v. tēmba and kēdēra.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tēbok. Boring; the making of a cylindrical hole in any substance; sinking the shaft of a mine; digging a well; making a hole in the earth, as a rat or mole. Nyior di-tēbok tupat or mumbang di-tēbok tupat: a coco-nut bored by a squirrel; a metaphor for a ruined girl; Prov. T. lēsong: the groove of the lēsong hindek.
Bērtēbok: bored, with a hole or perforation through it.
Tēbok is also used of the joints on a dragon's tail. Tujoh-bēlas tēbok ekor-nya daripada pēr-mata: seventeen joints in his tail each of gems; Ht. Sg. Samb. Gēmirlapān tēbok-tēbok ekor-nya: the joints in his tail glittered; Ht. Sh. Kub.

tēbal. Comparative thickness; relative depth;—of materials such as paper, cloth, or planks, or as the skin, or as a wall.
Muka tēbal: brazen-faced.
T. hati: hard-heartedness.
Dawn sētēbal: the name of a plant, fugra racemosa, or marlea nobilis.
A kar sētēbal: a wax flower, hoya coronaria.

tabigh. Arab. To come to maturity.

tēban. A plant; see taban.

tēbu. I. The sugar-cane (Saccharum officinarum)—of which the Malays recognize many varieties, e. g., t. batang boyam, t. bētong, t. gading, t. gagan, t. kapor, t. lanjong, t. madu, t. lanjong hilam, t. tēbu and t. tēlor. Dapat tēbu tēbah: to find a fallen sugar-cane; to find a sugar-cane ready cut for you; extreme good luck, Prov. Tēbu masok mulut gajah: sugar-cane entering the elephant's mouth (and not at all likely to come out again); running to certain destruction; Prov. Tanam tēbu di-bibir mulut: to plant sugar-cane on the lips (of an elephant); to place anything in a position very dangerous to its continued existence; Prov.
Ular katang tēbu: the banded viper, bungarus fasciatus. Ular tuntong tēbu: id. Ular tuntong tēbu laut: a name sometimes given to the many families of fasciate sea-snakes (e. g., distira stokesii) which haunt the Malayan seas.

II. V. Tēbun.

tēbuwan. A hornet. Also tabohan; v. taboh; but tēbuwan is the common colloquial form. Sarang tēbuwan jangan di-jolok: do not poke up a hornet's nest; let sleeping dogs lie; Prov. Tēbuwan mēminang anak lēlaha: the hornet is asking for the daughter of the spider in marriage; an inappropriate alliance; Prov. Bagai tēbuwan dalam tukil: like a hornet in a bamboo vessel for liquid; buzzing about in impotent efforts to get out; frantic struggling; Prov.

tabohan or tēbuhan. See tabok and tēbuwan.

tēbah. Beating (on a flat surface); beating the breast in grief or anger; striking the surface of the water to frighten fish into going in a certain direction; beating carpets to get out the dust, or mosquito curtains to drive away mosquitoes. Tēbah dada: to beat the breast in vexation or anger; Sh. Bid., 3; Sh. Sri Bun., 3; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 24; Sh. Panj. Sg.

tētan. A riddle descriptive of a lamp going out by consuming the oil.

tētabas. A bridal ornament; Kl.

tētapi. [Skr. tathāpi.] But, however, still, nevertheless.

tētas. Broken, cut open or slit open from within; forced open from the inner side as when the point of a knife is inserted into anything and the blade is then forced up. Maka Indōra Lana itu-pan kaluwar-lah dari-pada pērut rakasas itu di-tētas-nya dēngan kērīs-nya: then Indra Lana issued forth from the stomach of the evil spirit, having cut his way out with his kēris; Ht. Ind. Nata.
Mēnētas: to force open from within; to be hatched, of an egg; Sh. Pant. Shl., 9; Sh. B. A. M., 2. Cf. rētas, gentas, bētas, etc.

tētap. I. Permanency; fixity (e. g., of tenure or residence); the feeling of security or confidence; firmly established; definitely decided. Satēlah tētap bichara itu: when that matter was settled. Supaya ku tinggal tētap di-Singapura: that I might take up my residence permanently at Singapore. Ku banding-bandingkan sa-hingga tētap-lah pada pikiran-ku: I made comparison after comparison until I arrived at a definite conclusion.
Kētētapān: security, certainty, permanence, confidence; Sh. Abd. Mk., 97.
Mēnētētapān: to ensure permanency; to give definiteness or security; Sh. Abd. Mk., 112; Sej. Mal., 68. Pērētētapān: id.; Ht. Abus., 24.
Pērētētap: confident, assured; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. The removal of moisture or dampness from a surface by the application of cloth, blotting-paper or any other substance which sucks it up.
Kain tētap tubuh: a towel to suck up moisture and so dry the body; a towel applied to and not rubbed over the body.
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<tr>
<td><strong>tētak.</strong> Hewing; hacking; slashing; a blow with a cutting instrument such as a sword.</td>
<td><strong>tajwid.</strong> Arab. Saying or doing what is right; grammatical. <em>Hukum tajwid:</em> the laws of correct enunciation (in reading Arabic); Ht. Abd., 51, 150.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bībērāpa kamī tētak kamī tikam tiyada juga iya māli:</em> slash at him, stab him as we might, he would not die; Sej. Mal., 43. <em>Tētak ayer mahu-kah pults:</em> if you hew water, will you cut it to pieces? Prov.</td>
<td><strong>taḥrif.</strong> Arab. An anagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Laksana golok guyu.</em> Tētak ta’-makan, juwal ta’-laku:* like a wooden chopper which makes no impression if you hew with it and fetches nothing if you try to sell it; worthless; Prov.</td>
<td><strong>taḥaffudd.</strong> Arab. <em>Lūḥu’-t-taḥaffud:</em> the Table of Fate; Bust. Sal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tētākkān and mēnētākkān:</strong> to use (any sharp instrument) for cutting; to cut with (anything); Ht. Abd., 106; Sh. Pr. Ach., 11; Sh. Abd. Mk., 51. Bērtētākkān: id., Sej. Mal., 17; Ht. Ind. Jaya.</td>
<td><strong>tuḥfat.</strong> Arab. Present; favour; tribute; anything rare or beautiful, and so worthy of presentation. <em>Tuḥfatu'l ajuhs:</em> a gift of miscellaneous—a favourite expression in epistolary Malay for describing a letter, and (perhaps) the gifts (<em>bingkisan</em>) which used to accompany a letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mēnētāk: to give a cutting blow; Sej. Mal., 83; Ht. Sg. Samb. Tētāk-mēnētāk: to slash at each other; to interchange cuts as men fighting with cutlasses; Sh. Pr. Ach., 13. Tangan mēnētāk bahu mēnēkāl: while the hand hews the shoulder carries; energy, wasting no time; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 94.</td>
<td><strong>taḥallīl.</strong> Arab. To legalize the re-marriage of fully divorced persons by using the individual colloquially called the <em>china buta</em>, i.e., a person who marries a divorced woman only to divorce her the next morning and so to supply the legal requirement of an intermediate marriage to enable her to re-marry her original husband; to legalize generally; to render lawful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tētukala, tatkala</strong> or <strong>tētkala.</strong> [Skr. tātkāla.] The time that; at the time that; when. <em>Pada tētukala itu:</em> at that time; v. kala.</td>
<td><strong>takht.</strong> [Pers. tāḥt.] A throne. <em>Takhtā kērajan:</em> a royal throne; the throne of sovereignty. Bērtakhtā: properly, to sit enthroned, but also used of residence in a general sense when speaking of a prince; Ht. Gul. Bak., 117.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tētēgok.</strong> A bird, the <em>punggok</em>, q. v.; a name given to the punggok in Patani and occasionally in Kedah and Perak. <em>Sābārti tētēgok di-rumah tinggal:</em> like a night-bird in a deserted house; absolute solitude or loneliness; Prov., J.S.A.S., II., 141.</td>
<td><em>Sa-šēnāp nēgori dān takhtā:</em> every state and throne; every country (by metaphor); Sh. Nas., 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tētal. Close together, of threads or thread-like parallel objects; without wide interstices; close as the pattern of a cloth;—the converse of <em>jarang</em>, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>takhayyul.</strong> Arab. To imagine, to fancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Kuwech tētal</em> (Riau) a kind of cake; (=Johor) <em>palut apit,</em> and (Kedah) <em>palut tētal.</em> It is made of cooked <em>palut</em> with coco-nut milk, sugar and eggs.</td>
<td><strong>tadbir.</strong> Arab. Government. <em>Mēntadbirkan pērēntah:</em> to administer the Government, to command; Sej. Mal., 351.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tētampan.</strong> A napkin or kerchief of silk cloth worn over the left shoulder in the presence of a prince by certain court officials; see <em>tampan.</em></td>
<td><strong>tēdas.</strong> A small projecting ring round a column or pillar as distinct from a groove let into a pillar (<em>tali ayer</em>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tētuban.</strong> See <em>tuban.</em></td>
<td><strong>tēdūn.</strong> A swelling at the back of the neck in contradistinction to a goitre or swelling under the chin or on the throat. <em>Ular l.</em>: a generic name for snakes with expanding hoods or (occasionally) of hoodless snakes which resemble hooded ones in some particular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tētungap.</strong> (Kedah.) A preparation of salted fish.</td>
<td><em>Ular tēdong abu:</em> (Malacca, Riau and Johor) the hamadryad; = (Kedah) <em>ular tēdong sēla.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tētuka.</strong> A small ray-like fish; see <em>tuka.</em></td>
<td><em>Ular tēdong liyar:</em> a rat-snake with a long thin tail with which it lashes furiously at assailants. This snake is therefore believed to sting with its tail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tīthlith.</strong> Arab. The Trinity.</td>
<td><em>Ular tēdong matahari:</em> a name given sometimes (Singapore) to the yellow cobra and sometimes to a snake with a bright red tip to its tail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tajalli.</strong> Arab. Revealed, clear, revelation, vision; Sh. I.M.P., 3; =<em>myata.</em></td>
<td><strong>taḥţīb.</strong> Arab.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
tédoh. The stilling of storm and rain; lulled, calmed, quieted, stillled—of atmospheric disturbances but not of the waves. Tédoh-lah hujan: the rain ceased; Sh. Abd. Mk., 21. Ribiut itu-pan tédoh-lah: the storm abated; Sej. Mal., 46. Bébéraña bésar angin pun di-situ tédoh juga: however violently the wind may be blowing anywhere, it will abate at that very spot; there is an end to everything; Prov.

Bértédoh: to take shelter (e.g. under a tree); Ht. Sri Rama; Ht. Abd., 197; Arabian Nights, 66.

Kumbang bértédoh: the name given to a mole on the neck under the chin—believed to be a sign of good luck.

tenaza. Arab. A licence; a permit; a passport.

tar. I. Eur. Tar; also tîr. II. Kuweh tar: a cake, made of sugar, suet, flour, eggs and coco-nut, and baked in a mould.


téra. The royal seal, stamp, or impression. Mététâi: to stamp, to seal. Di-palukan mététâi uih Raja Iskandar: they struck the (coin) with the seal of King Alexander; Ht. Isk. Dz. Bélum mététâ: it is still unstamped as a letter still lacking an official seal, or as a block of tin before it has received the “chop” which enables it to pass as coin [in Trengganu].

térabar. (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified).

térabong. The rustling of feathers customary with turkeys, etc.

TÉRAPANG

térang. A metal covering for the lower portion of a kēris; a kēris furnished with a sheath of this description; Sh. Peng., 3; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43; Sh. Put. Ak., 4; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 360.
Ikan 1.: (Kedah) a fish (unidentified).

térakel. A plant (unidentified); J. I. A., 1, 255.

téraling. I. A bird something like a parrot; also known as sērindit gajah.
II. A wood used in house-building, tarretia simplicifolia.

téranas. Firm sea-bottom; good holding-ground for anchors; good anchorage (sand and rock mixed); — also known (Kedah) as pasir bēlanak.

térawang. Reaching neither to the top nor to the bottom; suspended in mid-air like the baitul-muḥaddas or legendary Jerusalem; with bare patches; interspersed with open spaces, as a jungle of unequal density; a pattern in perforation.
Cf. awang and kērawang.

tarāwih. Arab. Sēmbahyang tarāwih: the twenty-two genuflections after the last prayer of Ramadan.

tērbit or tērbel. Issue; exit from; motion out of; appearance after concealment; rise into prominence. Matahari tērbit: the rising sun; Sej. Mal., 5. Tērbit-lah bulan pērnama: the full moon rose; Ht. Abd., 222. Angin yang tērbit dari dalam taman muḥabbat: a breeze which takes its rise in the garden of love; Ht. Abd., 222. Dada-nya mēnokai tērbit sahpiri buntun mēlāti: her breast began to swell like the blossom of the mēlāti; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87. Masok hutan tērbit rimba, masok padang tērbit padang: entering the forest, then issuing from the jungle; entering on plains and leaving them again,—of a traveller; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Tērbut. A heavy wooden bolt or nail used in ship-building.

Tērebis. Fallen away at the side or along part of its surface, as a sandbank part of which has fallen into the stream; slipping away down a slope, as a man who loses his footing.
Also čērebis.

Tērbus. [Arab. tarbūsh.] A fez.

Tērbang. I. Flying; flight; to fly.

TÉRJUN

Pagi bēlum tērbang lalat: in the morning before the flies are astir, i.e., before sunrise.

Bētērbugan: flying about as birds (Ht. Sg. Samb.), or as stones after an explosion (Ht. Abd., 64, 66, 470).

Tērbangkan: to carry off (any one) by flight; to fly away with any person or thing; Ht. Gul. Bak., 109, 118; Panch., 35.

II. A tambourine; = rēbana, q. v.

Tēril. A kind of cross-bow throwing a stone instead of an arrow; a species of catapult based upon the principle of the bow.

Tērbul. An edible freshwater fish; Pel. Abd., 132.

Tērbit. Arab. Turpentine.

Tērat. (Kedah.) A boundary.

Tērtawa. To laugh; v. tawa.

Tērtib or tartib. Arab. Order; rank; fitness of precedence. Mūnjar darīpāda adab dan tartib: to teach proper respect and behaviour; to teach a child to show respect to his elders and to keep his proper place; Ht. Abd., 477. Tartib sēmbahyang: the order of prayer; ritual; Sej. Mal., 90.

Tērējang. V. tērajang, and rèjang.


Tērējal. The flapping of a kite consequent on an unsatisfactory adjustment of the string joining the extremities of its body (tēraju, q.v.).

Tērjamān. Arab. A dragoman; an interpreter.


Tērjun. Rapid and almost precipitate descent; leaping down; jumping down. Tērjun dari atas kuda: to leap off a horse. Tērjun dari janela: to let oneself drop from a window. Tērjun ka-dalam sungai: to leap into a river, as a diver or as a fugitive.

Tērjunak: to let anything down; to drop (transitive). Mēntērjunakan anjing ka-dalam sungai: to let a dog drop into the water; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 27.

Mēntērjunn: to let oneself drop down anything; to drop (intransitive).
Teras. The heart or core of trees; the hardest part of a tree. *Péti iya bértras dalam-nya:* it must have a solid heart; it must have a core; Ht. Abd., 4. *Di-mana-kah bértras kayu mahang:* where will you find a mahang tree with a hard core; do not expect impossibilities; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV, 104. Teras térerjam gubal melayang: the core is fixed firmly in the ground, the light wood which surrounds it is blown away; the rich are difficult to move, the poor are ruined by the first breath of ill-fortune; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV, 102. Péttras: (Kedah) pride, arrogance.

térus. Right through; in a direct line through or across any space. *Ada satu pintu, dari situ buluh bérjan las térus sampai ka-sungai:* there is a gate through which one can go straight through to the river. *Baju sákiti ini-pun térus:* the coat of broadcloth was also pierced right through. *Térus mata:* eyesight that can pierce through solid objects, Ht. Ind. Meng; second sight, Ht. Best.

Térus-métérus tiyada cawang-nya: perfectly straight, without branching off; Sh. Sri Bun., 77.

Térusán: a canal or channel forming a short cut between two reaches of a river or between a reach of a river and the sea.

Ménérusí: to penetrate straight through to anything, as an arrow piercing to the heart; Ht. Gul. Bak., 146.

térsu. An edible saltwater fish (unidentified); Kl.


tarai. A kind of acacia, the gum of which is used for blackening the teeth.

turis. (Tamil.) Vitriol; sulphate of copper. Also térusí.

térang. Clearness; brightness; offering no obstacle to the sight of the eye or of the mind. *T. hatt:* clear-sightedness, intelligence, quickness of apprehension.

T. bétérang: shining brightness; unusual brightness; illumination.

T. chuwacha: clear brightness as that of an unclouded day.

T. tanah: the clearing of land.

Ményanon di-téngah-téngah térang: to rob in broad daylight; to plunder without any attempt at concealment.

Térangkan: to clear, e.g., to clear land for a building site; Ht. Abd., 255.

Kiráng: clearness; obviousness; brilliancy. Dérang k.: clearly; obviously—or brilliantly, as lightning flashing in the sky; Sh., A. R. S. J., 6.

Ménérangkan: to light up; to brighten, as the sun illuminates the mountains; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Ménérangí: id., Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Sh. Bid., 83, 128.

Pénérang: anything that brightens or clears.

*Azimát pénérang hatt:* a charm to brighten the intellect; Muj., 89. Also simply pénérang hatt; Muj., 37.

térong. I. A kind of vegetable; the brinjal or *solanum.* Bagai térong bérnumang tkan kéri: like the brinjal's engagement to the dry fish (which it first meets in the saucepan); involuntary association in misfortune; Prov.

T. asau; t. bélanda; t. pérat: names given to the *solanum aculeatissimum.*

T. kuman: (Langkawi) the name of a climbing plant, eyeset arnotti.

T. méranti: *solanum nigrum.*

T. pípit: the name given to two shrubs, *solanum tovarum* and *solanum verbascifolium.* The latter is also sometimes called térong raya and térong rimbang. *T. pípit* is also the name of a Kedah hero.

T. pungah: a name sometimes given to *stramonium.*

T. tikus: *solanum sarmentosum.*

Other species unidentifed: t. biru, t. dada ruwang, t. hijau, t. kämun, t. pahit, and t. ungu.

II. Harimau térong kasau: (Kedah) the royal tiger; also torang kasau or torang kasau.

III. The word of command to make an elephant kneel; also dérun and térum.

térungket. The name given by lascars to certain square sails between the lowest yard and the deck. *T. dal:* the lowest square-sail on the foremost. *T. suwai:* the foresail.

térungko. [Port. tronco.] A prison; a lock-up; a cell.


térungkera. [Port. tranqueira.] A stockade; a palissade; the name given to a part of the town of Malacca.

térup. I. A hollow moulding or formation; a cutting on a kérís; the actual use of type in printing; impression with type.


II. A kind of tree, *artocarpus kunstleri,* the bark of which is used by Sakais for clothing; Ht. Abd., 382. *Dauit térup:* a leaf of this tree; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 5, 7; Ht. Gh.

térup. I. Main térup: a card game, played with European cards.

II. [Eng. troopt.] A trooper, a cavalry soldier. *Kuda térup:* a troop horse; a war horse; a charger.
térpa or tèrepa. A leap forward; a hasty movement forward, as when an angry man moves impulsively to strike. Di-térēpa-nya akan penceran itu: he sprang at the Chief; Ht. Abd., 125. Sa-mata duwa mata anak tangga di-térēpa-nya uleh Hang Késturi: Hang Kasturi sprang up one or two steps of a ladder; Sej. Mal., 159.

The form tēngkēpa occurs for mēnēpa; Ht. Isk. Dz.

tērp. [Eng. tarpaulin.] The apron on a coach-box; the tarpaulin on a ship.

tērpul. 1. The coach-box; the driver's seat in a carriage, Kl.=tērpal?

II. (Rau.) A large single jet of smoke; the rise of such a jet: e.g., after a cannon has been fired. Cf. képul.

tarfin. [Arab. tarbantin; Eng. turpentine.] Turpentine. Minyak tarfin i.d. A dapun minyak tararin itu diya-nya dalang dari Eropah, bau-nya tērēlam kēras, guna-nya orang buwai champor-champor chat supaya buleh lékas kēring: turpentine comes from Europe, its smell is strong, and it is used to mix with paint to cause the paint to dry quickly.

térak. 1. A kind of nest made by a fowl to lay her eggs in—as distinct from a spot solely selected for the purpose (pētarangan, from tarang, q. v.).

II. Tin refuse, after smelting.

III. Pēnoh térak: absolutely full, full to the brim. Eloh térak: perfectly beautiful.

tērek. 1. Extreme; excessive; to the full; to the uttermost. Pānas térēk: extreme heat; Ht. Koris:=pānas kēras, Di-isi-nya mēryam tērēlam térēk: he loaded the cannon with a very heavy charge; Sh. Abd. Mk., 23.

Tēngah hari térēk: a hot midday, Ht. Sh. Di-tērēk-nya uleh sēgala muntēri: he was pressed by all the ministers; Ht. Best.:=di-kēras-nya uleh sēgala muntēri.

II. Burong térēk chanai: a bird, the Indian oriole, oriolus indicus.

tēro. 1. (Nom.) The sound of tearing linen or breaking rope.

II. Severe, e.g., of illness, or of a beating.

tērka. [Skr. tarka.] Guess-work. Tērka térki, or (more commonly) tēka-terki: riddle, conundrum. Also (Kedah) kētki.

Mēnērka: to guess.


tērkap or tērkap. (Nom.) Catching by putting a convex body over anything; e.g., catching a fly by putting a glass over it; cf. sērkap, tēkap, sērkap and tērkap.

tērkup or tērkur. (Nom.) = tērkap, q. v., (when the sound of the catching is duller).

Tērkur is also used of the butting of rams. Sapērī biri-biri yang amat galak bètērkur: like threatening rams when they butt; Ht. Isk. Dz.

tērkul. A carbine, of Turkish make, with a barrel which is rifled inside and octagonal outside; a rifle generally; Ht. Koris; Ht. Gh. Sēnaphang t. : a rifle; Pel. Abd., 58.

tērkam. The act of springing; the leap of a wild animal upon its prey; also used, by metaphor, to describe the rush of a lover to meet his mistress after a long separation; Ht. Gul. Bak., 99. Sapērī suga hēndak mēnērkam: like a lion about to spring; a simile for an eager warrior; Ht. Sg. Samb. Dīmi tērkam-dang uleh kuching, di-tērkam-nya akan tikas itu: when the cat saw it she sprang on the mouse; Ht. Gul. Bak., 12.

tērki. Tērka- tērki: riddle, conundrum; v. térka.

turki. Turkish. Orang t.: a Turk. Nēgēri t.: Turkey. Raja t.: the ruler of the Turks; Ht. Kal. Dam., 437. Shā 'ēr tērang turki: the Poem of the Turkish War,—the title of a poem dealing with the last Russo-Turkish War. Bunga t.: the pink or carnation.

tēral. Insistence; verbal pressure; to importune; to urge on labourers to work (by words, not by blows).

tērum. 1. A parcel of gunpowder put into a cannon; a sort of cartridge. Cf. petērum.

II. (Kedah.) A word of command given to elephants to make them sit down. Also (Tronggann) tērong; and tērum. Gajah tērum tēngah rumah: an elephant sitting down in the middle of a room; a mosque curtain. (Riddle.)

tērmasa. [Pers. tamaša.] A show; a spectacular festival; the sights of a place; any event worth seeing; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Meng. Also (Kedah) tēm̄asa.

tērumba or tēromba. A pedigree; a family tree.

tērumbu. A reef or rock, visible at low tide but covered at high water.


Siput t.: a shell, triton variegatus.
têrompak. Wooden clogs, with a knob or handle to be caught between the big toe and the toe next to it; Kam. Kech., 11.
Also têrompah.

têrompah. Clogs; v. têrompâk. Ikan t. : a fish (unidentified); KL.

têrêmal. A plant, myristica colletiana.

têran. I. Straining, in easing oneself; the motions in childbirth.
II. To make a cake so that the raisins will be found at or near the top.

têrêntang. A large forest tree, camptosperma auriculata. T. bukit : a shrub, alophylus cobbe.
Other unidentified varieties: t. batu, t. bayu, t. burong, t. dayang and t. tangam.

têruntum. A sea-shore shrub, agicera majus; a small tree?
Têruntum, batang têruntum, Poku-nya rendang larayn kera;
Bukan-nya kunram sa-barang kunram,
Kunram itu datang dari udra:
the têruntum, the trunk of the têruntum, a tree
with low branches about which the monkeys run;
this blossom is no common blossom, it
is a blossom which has descended from the heavens;
Ht. Ind. Meng.

têrendak. A kind of sun-hat of conical shape worn by both Chinese and Malays; Ht. Koris;
Sh. Raj. Haji, 182; Sh. Sri Bun., 29.
T. bentan, t. bentan or t. melau: a sun-hat of a perfectly conical shape, the slope of which
is in a straight line.
T. china: a sun-hat the slope of which curves
inwards.
Siput t.: a shell, phorus solaris.

têrêngang. A water vessel, usually of earthenware, but sometimes adorned with silver;
a kind of decanter; Pel. Abd., 69; Ht. Sh. Kub.
Sapu tangan t.: a kind of cloth or doyley upon
which the têrêngang is placed.
Saperti ayar dalam têrêngang: like water in a
decanter, i. e., settled down; Prov., Ht. Gh.,
J. S. A. S., XI., 48.

têrênak. Continuous residence in one place.
Orang t.: aborigines.

têrênah. I. Unprecedented; unusual; phenomenal; an expression applied derisively to a
man or woman tricked out in unusual finery.
Si-têrênah: a fool, a vain fool; a term of
abuse; Sh. Peng., 9.
II. The name of a parasitic insect infesting
coco-nuts.


têrêning. (Penang.) A padi-store; a granary.

têrubok. A fish, clupea hauagurta; Kam.
Kech., 6; Ht. Koris, etc. Ikan t.: id. Shôriv
The t. of the têrubok, a kind of caviare.
T. sa-kampoh: (1) a piece of caviare; (2) a
descriptive name given to a Malay weapon.

têrubul. A tree, ixora grandifolia.

têrusi. [Tamil.] Vitriol; sulphuric acid. Also lurai.

têrawangsa. A Javanese musical instrument
something like the Malay kêchâpi.

têropong. A tube; any tubular instrument;
the tube containing the lens of a camera; Ht.
Abd., 452; a telescope; Sh. Put. Ak., 13.
Akbar uan laksana têropong nêgora: a news-
paper is a national telescope; Bint. Tim., 16
Jan., 1895.
T. api: (Riau, Johor) a kind of bellows; =
(Bencoolen) semponong api; also (Johor) siyong
api, and (Kedah) simply têropong.
T. tuma: a microscope; KL.
Mênêropong: to look through a telescope; to
search (the horizon) with a telescope; Sh. Pr.
Ach., 17; Sh. Abd. Mk., 25.

têrona. [Skr. têrûna.] Arrived at sexual
maturity but not having had sexual connection
(of the male); (sometimes) a bachelor gener-
ally.
Anak têrûna: an unpolluted youth. Di-
mamah banyak anak têrûna, anak péranan jan ada
di-sana: wherever our youths may be gathered
together, there, too, our maidens will also be
found; Marsd. Gr., 211.
Ayam t.: a cockerel.
Muda t.: a mere youth; a youth barely
arrived at maturity; a stripling.
Banyak Bêlanda mati dan faná,
Di-bunoh uleh muda têrûna:
many Dutchmen died and perished, slain by
the merest striplings of soldiers; Sh. Pr.
Ach., 17.

Têrûna is used once of a woman, the Princess
Chandra Kirana (in the Shair Panji Samerang)
who is described as putêri têrûna, but this
probably refers to her disguise as a young
warrior.

têruwu. [Port. coelho.] Têruwu China:
a rabbit; Muij., 50.

têrai. A tree (unidentified).
**TÉRI**  [165]  **TA'ÁLA**

**TÉRI**


II. (Johor)=tēra, q. v. *Châp di-tērikan:* sealed, of the Sultan's letters. *Mētēri:* to seal.

III. (Johor.) *Ikan tēri:* a fish resembling the *sêlengat.* Also *ikan tiram.*

**TÉRIBA.** *A kar tēribā:* a medicinal root, *rhina-canthus communis:* Kl.

**TÉRITIP.** A small sea-slug which eats into piles and ships' bottoms.

**TÉRITÈK.** I. A wood used for making oars; Kl.

II. Continuous dropping; dripping; the frequentative of *tītek,* q. v.


II. Continuous passage or traffic over a narrow plank bridge, or log; the frequentative of *tīti,* q. v.

**TÉRIPANG.** Bêche-de-mer, *holothuria edulis:* a kind of sea-worm much prized as a delicacy. Cf. *gamat* and *tabī-labi.*

*T. butoh kēling* and *t. kolong:* varieties of this sea-worm.

*Ikan t.:* a fish, *saurus indicus.*

**TÉRİYAK.** A cry; a shout; an exclamation in a very loud tone of voice.

Berteriâyak: to cry; to call out to a man at a distance; to shout out a word of command.

Berteriâyakkan: = berteriâyak akan.

**TÉRIGU.** [Port. *trigo.*] Flour, wheaten flour.

**TÉRIMA.** Reception; acceptance; receipt into one's possession.

*T. kāsh:* the acknowledgement of the receipt of a favour; thank you; thanks. *T. shukār:* id.

*Mētērima:* to receive; to obtain; to acquire by acceptance.

Penērimaun or pētērimaun: receipt; the thing received; the act of reception.

*Tērima* is also sometimes used in the sense of contact.

*Kāki sa-belah ta-tērima bunin:* one foot does not touch the ground.

*Bagini baju, bagitu baju,*

*Baju shaya panjang lima;*

*Bagini malu, bagitu malu,*

*Apa datang shaya tērima:*

this means shame and that means shame; whatever comes, it is I who must bear it.

**TÉRIYUJONG.** A trident; *Cr.* Gr., 64. *V. tēri* and *ujong* or *hujong.*

**TÉRHIJONG.** A trident; also *tēri*; q. v.

**TAS.** I. (Onom.) A rustling sound; cf. *dētas.*

II. A tree, *kurrimia panniculata.* The *kayu tas* is believed by Malays to frighten away tigers.

**TIS.** I. (Onom.) A rustling sound rather sharper to the ear than that of *tas,* q. v.

II. A condiment used like *bēlachan.*


**TAS.** (Onom.) A sound like that of a small pistol or revolver shot or of crackers.

**TASBIH.** Arab. A rosary; a string of prayer-beads; *Sh.* Ul., 11; *Sh.* Lamp., 23. *Buwah t.:* prayer-beads. *Mēnguchap t.:* to utter prayers while telling one's beads; *Ht.* Kal. Dam., 427; *Bust.* Sal. *Dawn t.:* a plant; *canna indica,* Pijn.

**TASLIM.** Arab. Salvation, self-abandonment to God, resting in the peace of God. *Maka kata Indārā Jāya:* ya tuwānku, chērītērā-lah hamba-mu daripada taslim itu. *Maka kata marika itu:* hai inān yang budīman, adapun akan *ēri-nya taslim itu* mēnyērakkan nyawa-nya kapada Allah; *Indra Jaya* said: "Oh, my masters, tell me about that word *taslim.*" And they (the angels) answered: "Man of wisdom, the meaning of *taslim* is the surrender of one's life to God" (martyrdom); *Ht.* Sh. Mard.

**TASHDID.** Arab. The diacritical mark indicating that the letter over which it is placed is doubled.

**TASHRIKH.** Arab. *īlmu tashrikh:* the Science of Anatomy.

**TASHWISH.** Arab. Confusion; *Ht.* Kal. Dam., 83.


**TASRIF.** Arab. To be at the disposal of. *Mēntasrīfkan:* to dispose of; *Majm.* al-Ahk., 13.

**TA'ĀLA.** Arab. He is lifted up on high; he is exalted. *Allah ta'āla:* God Most High; *Ht.* Abd., 5, etc.
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<td>تَبِير</td>
<td>Ta'bir. Arab. Elucidation; explanation; interpretation—especially of dreams; Sh. Sri Bun., 24; Ht. Gul. Bak., 113, 114; Sh. Tab. Mimpi, 6. <em>Baginda siu tahu akan ta'bir mimpi-nya:</em> the king knew the interpretation of his dream; Ht. Ind. Jaya. <em>Sha'ir ta'bir mimpi:</em> the name of a poem published in Singapore dealing with the meaning of dreams. Ta'birkan and menta'bir-kan: to interpret; to give the meaning of a dream; Sh. Tab. Mimpi, 1, 6; Ht. Kal. Dam., 327.</td>
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<td>ทง</td>
<td>Ting. (Onom.) A chinking sound; a ringing sound rather clearer than that expressed by tang. Cf. tang, lêting, dilêting, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ทง</td>
<td>Tong. I. [Dutch ton.] A tun; a wooden tub; a barrel; Ht. Abd., 115. II. (Onom.) Deep metallic resonance, e.g., such as the sound of a gong. Cf. kêng, kentong, lêng, kelêng, tang, etc.</td>
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<td>تَغَادَاه</td>
<td>Tengadah. Upward; facing, pointing or looking upwards. <em>Tun-dok tengadah:</em> looking first down and then up, as a poet in difficulties about a rhyme, or a writer in search of a happy turn of expression. <em>Sudah têrântok,bêhara tengadah:</em> to look up after a collision; to close the stable door after the horse has been stolen; Prov.</td>
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<td>تين</td>
<td>Tingting. I. Hopping. <em>Chiyâk tingting:</em> the name of a Malay tune. II. Taut, tightly stretched.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ทง</td>
<td>Tongtong. I. A kind of hollow wooden tube, struck with a knocker and sounding a deep note—used to give an alarm; cf. tong. II. A turtle better known as tuntong, q. v. III. <em>Buwah tongtongan:</em> a fruit (unidentified, but apparently resembling that of the bêrangan padi). <em>Aku pikir buwah tongtongan,</em> <em>Tiyada ku tahu bêrangan padi;</em> <em>Aku pikir anak junjongan,</em> <em>Tiyada ku tahu anak anjing babi:</em> I thought it the longtongan fruit and it was the fruit of the bêrangan padi [<em>quercus spicata;</em> —a proverbial equivalent for the last two lines of the pantun: I thought him a dear son of mine and he proved the son of the vilest parents (dogs and pigs).</td>
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<tr>
<td>ทง</td>
<td>Têngar. A kind of tree (mangrove); <em>ceriops candolleana.</em> H. hutan: a tree with very conspicuous fruits, <em>terrostroemia penangiana.</em> T. bêlukar: a tree, <em>elaoacarpus paniculatus.</em> The têngar tree is constantly mentioned in pantuns, especially as a rhyme for dêngar; Ht. P. J. P., Ht. Koris., etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ทง</td>
<td>Tangsi. I. (Riau.) A barrack canteen; barracks generally. II. [Chin. thàng-sì, “worm-silk.”] A strong, gut made from the caterpillar (called ping-thàng in Chinese) and used for fastening the fish-hook to the line. <em>Tali tangsi:</em> id.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ทุก</td>
<td>Têngsi. [Chin. thung-si.] A soup spoon.</td>
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<td>ทุก</td>
<td>Têngek. Rancid, of oil.</td>
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těngkada. I. A kind of worm or caterpillar, which hangs from the roof suspended by a thread, like a spider.

těngkarap. Deposed, of a prince, Kl.; (Riau, Johor) těngkarap. (Eng. bankrupt).

těngkalan. A small rice-store or granary on posts, Kl.

těngkalong. I. A variant of the word těnggalong, q. v.; a species of musang or civet-cat; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12.

II. To hurl a heavy mass with violence.

těngkalak. I. A pyramidal fish-trap, narrower but longer than the lukah.

II. (Johor.) Abandoned, left unfinished (of work); = těngkalat, q. v.

těngkalok. Unripe but edible, of fruit.

těngkawang. A tree yielding minyak kawang; diplocnemia sebifera, Pierre. It is a Borneo tree. Also sěngkawang.

těngkayong. (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified). Also (Riau, Johor) těnggayong.

těngkat. A level deck or flooring; floors taken as a measure of the height of a house, or decks as a measure of the size of a ship; a “standard” at a school. Těngkat pěradawan: the raised boarding on which a Malay sleeping-mat is laid; Ht. Koris. Sampai-lah kapada těngkat yang kětujo: he reached the seventh storey; Ht. Ind. Meng. Kapal tiga těngkat: a three-decker; Kl. Běntongkat-těngkat: (built) in storeys or in several rows one above the other as the parts of a dovecote are built; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14.

těngkat. Propping; supporting; sustaining; a prop; a crutch; a walking-stick. Yang těmbang běntongkat, yang běna běrpimpih: the halt propped on crutches, the blind led by the hand. Supēriri orang buła kehilangan těngkat: like a blind man who has lost his stick, i.e., in difficulties. Prov.

T. baginda: a shrub, eurycoma latifolia.
T. kětiyak: a crutch.
T. latut: the attitude of a man stooping and resting his hands on his knees.

T. těngkat kajang: the wooden supports which raise the kajang awning in a boat to the required height.
Pokok t. ali: a tree, grevia umbellata.
Rumput t. ali: a grass, panicum sarmentosum.
Běntongkatan: to rest on, to be supported by; Ht. Isk. Dz.

TONGKES


Těngkat is used of a prop from underneath, as distinct from a buttress; cf. sōkong, sagang, etc.

těngkir. I. A cup; also changkir, q. v.

II. To sew a piece of cloth on another; to sew a patch on.


Těngkari: to stir up to a dispute; to excite to anger; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 19.

Pětěngkaran: an altercation, a dispute.

těngkir. Squatting, perched (of a bird); = tengger, q. v.


těngkas. Parrying; warding off a blow by interposing a weapon. Tiyada dąbat di-těngkas-nya: he could not manage to parry it (the blow); Ht. Sg. Samb.

Měnangkis: to guard; to parry; to stand on the defensive when fencing. Maka Sang Bayu Nafiri janganan měnangkis běruhah pun tiyada daripada těmpat budak-nya: Sang Bayu Nafiri, so far from guarding, actually did not even stir from the position which he had taken up; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Těngkisan: to get (a blow) parried; to guard against a blow; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb. Měnangkisan: id.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Abd. Mk., 64, etc.

Běrtěngkis-tanggis: fencing; guarding (of more than one combatant); Ht. Sg. Samb.

těngkis. Unequal in size to its fellow; shrunken; insufficiently developed, of a leg.

těngkas. Nası těngkas: a dish of white rice surrounded by coloured rice.

těngkis. I. An edible saltwater fish, Kl.


těngkes. A tree used for firewood; J.S.A.S., VIII, 131.
### Tongkis

**Tongkis.** (Johor.) A kind of two-handed basket used for carrying rubbish; = *pengkis* (Riau).

**Tungkis.** I. Fallen deep into anything; embedded in anything, as a man who has fallen into deep mud; also, by metaphor, of a person “over head and ears” in work. *Tungkis latus:* id. (intensive); Sh. Kamp. Boy., 7.

In Kedah *tongkos lomos* and *tongkas lomos.*

II. A kind of cake, Kl. (*tepong tungkis*)

**Tengkang.** The space between the eyes.


**Tongkang.** I. A kind of lighter or cargo-boat; Ht. Abd., 284; Sej. Mal., 54.

*T. belat:* the large boat used by the constructors of fishing-stakes for driving in the piles (turnus) of a fish-trap.

II. *Émas tongkang:* a mixture of gold and copper.

**Tongkeng.** I. The rump. *Tulang t.*: the lower extremity of the backbone.

II. Tonkin. *Bunga t.*: a climbing plant; the Tonkin creeper, *Pergularia minor.* Also known as *bunga siyan.*

*Main t.*: a card-game.

III. (Kedah.) Altercation; = *tengkeng*; q. v.

**Tongkong.** A rectangular lump of wood cut off from the main block in carpentering; cf. *tongkol.*

**Tangkap.** Seizure; capture; arrest; getting possession of; gripping; clasping in the closed hand.

*Tangkapan*: toils; captivity; arrest. *Saporri harimau lèpas tangkapan:* like a tiger escaped from the toils,—a simile for a fierce and eager warrior; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd. Mk.

*Tangkapán* and *mènangkapán:* to effect the capture of anything.

*Mènangkap:* to seize; to grip; to capture.

*Tèrtangkap:* captured.

*Sa-pènangkap:* a measure of length; a cubit (*hèsta*) less the difference in length between the open outstretched hand and the closed fist.

**Tàngkup.** Capture in the mouth or in a hollow between the hands; capture by dropping the hand on any flat surface—as a fly may sometimes be caught on a table; closure or confinement under a cover.

*T. bèlakang:* a portion of the planking in a boat, the plank to which the rudder is attached.

### Tongkak

**Tongkak.** The prow-piece of a boat, the plank running up the stem.

**Bòrtangkap:** to close, to fold up—of one flat object falling on another. *Tangan bòrtangkap:* a malformation in the hand caused by the existence on it of two thumbs adhering to each other, giving it the appearance of a folded pair of hands.

**Tingkap.** The long low horizontal barred window usual in Malay houses; Sej. Mal., 81; Sh. Pant. Shl., 2; Sh. Bah. Sing., 4.

*T. ibu rumah:* a long side window.

*T. magon:* a lofty ventilating air-passage or window in a royal dwelling or house of some pretensions.

*T. panjang:* the long window on the front verandah (srambah jatok) of a Malay house; Sh. Ul., 28.

*T. pènanggah:* the window of the kitchen in a large house.

*T. pèrangin:* a lofty window (for ventilation only) in any house, near the ridge-pole.

*T. tèla:* the window of the tèla, q. v.

**Tungkap.** I. Tongue-tied, dumbfounded—as a man whose nerve abandons him when about to speak; silent through nervousness, as a false witness who is afraid to utter his prepared story and does not know what else to say; moving the lips but uttering no sound, as a camel; gasping, as a fish out of water. Cf. *ungkap.*

II. A peep-hole.

**Tèngkok.** The neck; the back of the neck.

*Tèrtanam bingga tèngkèk:* buried neck-deep; Ht. Sg. Samb.

*Alor t.*: (Riau, Johor) the hollow at the back of the neck; also (Kedah) *lobang t.*

*Mata punat tèngkèk:* the part of the neck just under the hair.

*T. bèwak:* a creeper, *fagacea racemosa.*

*T. bèwak hitam:* a climbing fig, *Ficus aurantiaca.*

**Tèngkèk.** A peculiar way of notching a tree (previous to felling) so as to determine the way it will fall; cutting two notches on opposite sides, one of these cuttings penetrating directly towards the heart of the tree, the other and higher one sloping downwards so that the two lines of penetration meet at one point. *Mènangkèk:* to fell a tree in this way; to cut the higher of these notches.

**Tèngkol.** *Pènèngkèk:* (Kedah) a moveable fastening or ferrule (*tèmin*) on a kérís sheath, knife, or spear.

**Tungkak.** Jav. The heel;= *tumit.*
**TANGKAL**

| **tangkal** | Protective; of a spell or charm; a protective charm. *'Azimat tangkal*: a protective talisman of any sort; Sh. Put. Ak., 27. *'Azimat tangkal sawan kanak-kanak*: a talisman against convulsions; Muj., 75. |
| **tangkil** | The adaptation of two surfaces to one another; to put one surface on another with a view to their being united, *e.g.*, as a stamp-collector arranges a stamp on its allotted space. If the two surfaces are of equal size, the word used is tengel. Also sangkil. |
| **tangkul** | A large net spread horizontally on the bottom and raised by a winch so as to catch fish that may be passing over it. |
| **tengkel** | I. The superposition of an equal surface on another, as when a stamp is gummed on the space allotted to it; v. tanghil.  
II. A small round projectile; a slug. |
| **tingkal** | [Skr. tangka.] Borax, solder. |
| **tingkil** | I. (Kedah.) A bunch, a cluster, the point round which a cluster of fruit is concentrated.  
*Busuah kélubi, asam paya,  
Kalau bérbawah bértingkil-tingkil;  
Orang ta'-sudi, apa-kan daya?  
Jangan di-buwat muka gödubil :*  
the kélubi and asam paya (plants), when they bear fruit, bear fruit in clusters.  
II. A grudge; ill-feeling, anger, hostility.  
*Bértingkil hati*: to harbour resentment. |
| **tongkol** | A round or knob-like (as distinct from a rectangular) lump of wood hewn off the main block in carpentering; a mass or lump of any material.  
*Emas t. : nugget gold; gold in nuggets.  
Sampan t. : a short beamy Chinese sampan.  
Cf. rongkol, which is applied to a composite mass or bundle of separate articles, while tongkol refers to a homogeneous and united mass. |
| **tengkam** | I. A weight; = 6 kupang. Kl.  
II. (Johor.) The loops attaching at short intervals a cord to a sail when that cord is used as a trimming to the sail.  
Also chéngkam. |
| **tongkan** | (Singapore.) A movable hatch in the bows of a Malay boat; = (Kedah) tangkup haluwan. |

**TONGKAH**

| **tengku** | Prince; a title given (at Riau) only to persons of full royal rank, both on the father's and mother's side; cf. ēngku, raja and nong.  
*Tengku bésar*, and *t. muda*: titles sometimes given to the heir apparent. |
| **tungku** | Three stones supplying a sort of rest for a saucepan; hearth-stones in native methods of cookery. |
| **tēngkorak** | The skull; the cranium; a skull;  
Ht. Hamz., 17. *Ada-lah běrługulan bératus-ratus tēngkorak manusiya*: there were hundreds of human skulls rolling about; Ht. Abd., 204.  
*Ringgit t. : (Riau) the 2½ guilder piece; also (Singapore) ringgit képala*. |
| **tēngkolok** | A peculiar form of head-dress; a kerchief fastened in a certain way upon the head; a head wrapper; Muj., 38; Sej. Mal., 97; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 37. |
| **tēngkulun** | A tree with edible fruit (unidentified). |
| **tēngkuyong** | I. A shell, *cypraea*, sp.  
II. Sago-bark. |
| **tēngkoh** | [Chin.?] A form of prepared opium; opium dross prepared for re-smoking. |
| **tēngkah** | Modes; tones in music; conduct; manner; behaviour.  
*T. laku*: general behaviour; conduct.  
*T. laku-nya sahért orang China*: his ways were those of a Chinaman.  
*Di-palti-nya bértingkah-kan ragam manusiya*: he struck up a tune in the style of earthly music; Ht. Gul. Bak., 112. |
| **tēngkah** | I. Passage over mud or over swampy ground by using planks or by any similar means.  
*Papu tongkah*: the name given to a peculiar sledge-like arrangement or plank with which a shell-gatherer makes his way over a mud-flat.  
*Mênongkah*: to make one's way over muddy ground by stepping on planks, palm-branches, etc., laid down as a path.  
II. The lengthening of a garment by sewing on an additional piece, at the top.  
*Sah-waw di-tēngkah*: trowsers to which a piece has been added at the top causing them to reach well up the body.  
*Laksana kain sa-lerang, suhat di-tēngkah bēharu di-pakak*: like a single piece of cloth which can only be used if a second is added to it; incomplete; v. lerang.  
III. (Singapore.) Argument; obstinate denial; cantankerousness.  
IV. The Chinese name of the principal town in the island of Junk Ceylon, the centre of a great tin-mining industry.  
*Relau tongkah*: a furnace for tin-smelting. |
**TANGKAI**

**tangkai.** The stem of a flower or fruit; the haulm or stalk. *T. hali:* stalk of the heart; a term of endearment; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 13; also (in its literal sense) the connection of the heart with the arterial system; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

In the case of composite flowers, **tangkai** is used of the stalk at the base of each portion, and **kaki** of the stalk on which all rest. *Tiga tangkai sa-kaki:* three on a stalk; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

**tangki.** Eng. The water tanks on a ship. Also *tanggi.*

**têngkerong.** A fish (unidentified). Also known as *kerong-kerong.*

**têngkelang.** (Johor.) A mill-wheel; a mill; usually kelang, q. v.

**tangga.** A ladder; a staircase. *Tolak tangga baryan haki:* to push away the ladder (by which one has risen) and to be left with one’s feet dangling in the air; to fall between two stools; Prov. *T. tênggait:* a light portable ladder used for tree climbing.

**têg sêgi.** A bamboo ladder used for climbing very lofty trees.

**têng sulor batang.** A kind of ladder permanently attached to a tree.

*Anak t.:* a step, a rung of the ladder. *Tiga mata anak t.:* three rungs of the ladder; Sêj. Mal., 141. Cf. also Ht. Bakht., 49.

*Rêta tangga mas:* the lines running across the fingers at the joints.

*Rumah t.:* a homestead; a home; Ht. Abd., 216.

*Bêrlangga-tangga:* at fifth or sixth hand; passing from one individual to another through a whole chain of intermediate owners.

**tênggara.** South-East; the South-East.

*Angin t.:* a S. E. wind. *T. mandi:* a strong wind from the S. E.; Ht. Abd., 126; Pel. Abd., 115. *T. têpat:* exactly S. E.


**tênggarun.** A silk kain têpas. Also *tekarun* and *tegarun.*

**tênggala.** [Skr. *langgala.*] A plough.

*Toleth t.:* the forenoon; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 14. *Toleth w.:* 8 or 9 a.m. *Toleh tênggala tuha:* 10 or 11 a.m.

*Mênênggala:* to plough; Ht. Jah., 5.

**tênggalong.** (Riau, Johor.) A kind of civet-cat; viverra tangalunga; also (Kedah) *têng-kalang* and *musang tênggalong.*

*Pagar tênggalong:* the rail round the stern gallery (dandan, q. v.) of a ship.

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**TINGGONG**

**tênggayong.** (Riau, Johor.) A tree (unidentified); see *tênggayong.*

**tênggayun.** A tree (unidentified), Kl.; also (Riau, Johor) *tênggayong* and (Kedah) *têng-gayong.*

**tênggat.** I. To hinder; to obstruct; Kl.

II. Limit. *Dari tênggat ini ka tênggat itu:* from this limit to that. Also *tênggat.*

*Cf. hingga.*

**tênggit or tênggit.** Moving the posterior parts backwards, thrusting them out; the motion of thrusting them out—as distinct from their being merely prominent (*tonggek,* q. v.).

*Tonggang t.:* v. *tonggang.*

**tênggar.** Undertaking (a duty) successfully; putting it through; managing it. *Buleh tanggar alau tidak:* can you manage this or not?

**têngger.** Squatting; sitting with bent lower limbs on a confined spot, like a bird on a twig. *Bêrtengger:* to be squatted; to squat, like a frog upon a pillow (Ht. Ind. Jaya); or like a monkey on its bearer’s shoulders (Ht. Ind. Jaya); to be perched, as a bird on the roof-tree of a palace (Ht. Kal. Dam., 294).

**tênggang.** Propping up, buttressing, supporting; = *sagang,* q. v.

**tênggong.** Supporting on the shoulders, bearing up a heavy weight by supporting it from below; bearing up under difficulty or calamity.

*Tanggongan:* a burden; a weight; the thing supported.

*Tanggongkan* and *mênganggongkan:* to hold a thing up; to support a burden. *Mênganggon:* id. *Mênganggon kêmalsawan:* to reach the age of knowledge (of a girl); Ht. Best.

*Têrlanggon:* borne; supported; Sh. Pant. Shl., 4.

**tênggong.** I. Equally divided, of a burden; share and share alike.

II. *Tênggang-tênggoh:* limited in time; a time limit for the performance of any work.

**tingging.** A fish (unidentified).

**tinggong.** Squatted; a squatting attitude, sitting on one’s heels. *Têrtinggong saphri kodok dalam lobang:* squatting like a toad in a hole. *Tênggong* is not used of birds sitting on a branch, but is confined to squatting on a flat surface without any lack of room.

*Anjing bêrtênggong:* the name given to a peculiar form of fish-hook, the shaft of which is very straight at first and turns away at the base at a very sharp angle instead of by a gradual curve.

Tonggang is used by metaphor of the sun topping the mountains; Ht. Sh.

II. Upside down; turned upside down; turning upside down.
T. balek; upside down; standing on its head.
T. longgang: sprawling head over heels.
T. tonggit: bowing in front and sticking out behind, as a man bowing in prayer.
Cf. also tuwang, for which tonggang is sometimes used. Tonggang arāk: the pouring out of spirit, the bottle having to be turned down for the purpose.

Orang lēnas baik di-tonggang,
Ayer kalwaw ikut mulul:
when a man is half drowned, hold him up by the heels and the water will run out of his mouth.

tonggeng or tungging. I. Lifting the posterior, raising the posterior, as in leap-frog. T. buyong: turning the posterior towards one side or the other; cf. tonggeng and tènggek.

II. The fourth day hence; the day after that known as tulat.

tonggong. Heaped up, distribution in heaps; more usually tonggok, q. v.

tanggak. Bērtanggak-tanggak: being continually put off, of a work; subject to continual interruptions. Also bērta'-taga'-taga'k.

tanggok. A dome-shaped rattan basket used as a trap for small fish and shrimps; a shrimp-trap shaped something like a hen-coop. Sapērti hudang dalam tanggok: like prawns in a trap; in difficulties; Prov., J.S.A.S., XXIV., 94. Hēndak bērtanggok kapada ikan, sudah tèrtanggok kapada batang: to put the trap down on a fish and to find oneself catching a tree trunk; to be sold; Prov.
T. ayer: a curious kind of water-wheel used in irrigating padi-fields.
Mēnanggok: to catch fish or prawns by means of the tanggok.

tēnggak. (Kedah.) Certain, sure, definite; =litup.

tēnggok. I. Tossing rice on a badang or on the hand.

II. To shake the posterior; to move the buttocks from side to side; cf. tonggit and tonggeng.
tinggal. Remaining over; remaining behind; remaining or surviving when other persons or things have gone; left behind; abandoned; continuous residence. Padari itu tinggal saorang tiada bercakapan: the missionary was left alone without a companion; Ht. Abd., 319. Banyak yang mati sadihat yang tinggal: many died, few only survived; Sh. Pr. Ach., 21. Biaya tinggal di-atas tohun kayu: accustomed to living on trees; Ht. Abd., 388.

Tinggal nadi: with one's pulse only left; stripped of all except life; Prov. Tinggal kehlopa salah: with the sheath of the salak fruit only left; left with nothing but the clothing one is wearing; Prov.


Ketinggalan: severance by absence; abandonment; Sh. Lamp., 43.


tunggal. Unity; sole; single; unique; solitary; the one. Anak t.: an only child. Babi t.: a solitary boar; Ht. Sg. Samb. Gajah t.: a rogue elephant.

Bersanah t.: moored on one cable only; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 40.

Berdiri haki t.: standing on one leg; Ht. Sh. Kub.

San yang t.: the one and only God; the Supreme Divine Essence; an equivalent for Allah in Javanese attempts to reconcile Muhammadan and Hindu religious ideas; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Besi t.: a kind of iron endowed with unique qualities. Shatlam Si-lam Tunggal: the name of an evil spirit. Hikmat Siyamang Tunggal: the name of a wonder-working charm.

Pa'tunggal: an only uncle. Mat'unggal: an only aunt.

Berdilan tunggal-tunggal: to travel in single file; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

tunggil. Tunggil-langgang: (Kedah) sprawling head over heels; also longgang langgang.

tunggal. 1. A stump of a tree; the part left standing after the trunk has been sawn through; Ht. Gul. Bak., 27; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Best. Tunggal terbakar di-tengah huma: a black tree stump in a field of standing padi: a black man in gorgeous garments, Prov. Tunggal hayau kalau terbakar di-tengah jyak, jangkan manusya: even a tree stump can be beautified if you plane and smooth it; how much more then can a man be beautified (by apparel); Prov.

Tunggal-tunggal or (colloquially) tānggul: an upstanding stump of a rainbow, deemed by Malays to be portentous of evil; Ht. Nak. Muda, 11; Sh. Si Lemb., 38.

Tunggal-tunggal angin: a weathercock or vane.

Tunggal is also used as a numeral coefficient for boat-planks, and for standards, and (by extension) means a standard, flag, or banner. T. panji-panji: the flags and pennons of an army; Sej. Mal., 17; Ht. Ind. Jaya, etc. T. bértilis si-raja walli: a banner bearing the image of a falcon on it; Sh. Sri Bun., 14.

III. Peninggul: a massive but movable block of wood to which elephants and buffaloes are sometimes tethered to interfere with the rapidity of their movements and so prevent their escaping. Dénak peninggul: a decoy bird attached to anything with a string.

IV. The making of an indemnity or propitiatory offering by the vanquished to the victor. Peninggul: a propitiatory offering.

Kalau tidak peninggul di-bëri-nya,
Langgar-lah ngeri hongkong kota-nya: if he gives no propitiatory offering, attack his city and overthrow his citadel; Sh. Panj. Sg. maka Bétara Indéra mënbeëri peninggul Nila Utama dan Sakarba dengan sa-puloh orang bidadar: Indra gave as a peace offering (to Boma) Nila Utama and Sakarba with ten other nephews of heaven; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Meninggul: to give such an offering; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; = mënbeëri peninggul.

Menunggalkan: to give (anything) by way of propitiation; Sh. Panj. Sg.

V. Peninggul: a sentry; a watchman at a palace gate; a care-taker; Ht. Sg. Samb.

tenggélong. (Kedah.) An evil spirit of the male sex represented as having only a head with entrails hanging from it, and as flying through the air; (=Riau, Johor) penanggalan (from tunggal, q. v.).

tenggelam. Submersion; sinking; disappearance from the surface. Untong batu tènggelam: it is the lot of a stone to sink; it is no use fighting against natural laws; Prov. Suratan-nya timbul tènggelam: the written characters on it were partly visible, partly effaced; Ht. Abd., 237, 238. Matahari tènggelam: sunset; Bint. Tim., 6 March, 1893. Leher-nya tènggelam uleb sëbët tambun-nya: his neck was lost to view because of his corpulence; Ht. Abd., 328.

Tenggelamkan: to submerge; Ht. Sg. Samb.
tanggam. A groove at the end of a beam or plank cut to allow of its being more firmly joined to another beam. *Takok tanggam*: id.

*Tanggam*: is also used metaphorically of uniting by friendship or by any other bond.


tënggan. Rolls of fat; folds of flesh, for instance, in the arms of a fat child; also *sënggan*.

tënggu. Watching; custodianship; the duties of a watchman.


*Bërtënggu*: to be on the watch; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sh. Sri Bun., 30.

*Pënggu*: a watchman; a care-taker. *Pënggu pintu*: a porter; a guardian of the gate; Sej. Mal., 9t.

tënggulong. A kind of millipede which rolls itself up into a ball when touched. Also *sënggulong*.

tëngguli. A tree, *cassia fistula*; Kl.


*tënggah*. Postponement; putting off. *Sëhaya ta'-buleh bëri tënggah*: I can allow no further postponement; Ht. Abd., 243.

*Bërënggah*: to postpone; to grant an extension of time; Ht. Bakhht., 34.


tënggi. Eng. Tank, the water-tanks on a ship. Also *tëngki*.

tënggi. Height; altitude; lofty, as a hill; tall, as a man. Also (by metaphor) exalted in position or rank; lofty in manner; advanced in learning or skill. *Mahatinggi*: very lofty; exalted; the Most High.

*Tënggi*: pride; enlarged ideas of one's own importance and of the respect due to one.

*Juru t*: (1) the captain of the fore-top; the petty officer in charge of the sails and rigging; (2) the professional climber after edible bird's nests.

*Tënggikan*: to raise; to exalt.

*Pëtinggi*: a collector of customs dues.


*T. batang*: (Pel. Abd., 28), *t. tohok*, and *t. tundu* or *t. tudun*: varieties of this fish.

tënggiling. The name of a kind of ant-eater; *manis javanica*.

*Atap batu siseh tënggiling*: tile roofing.

*tënglong* and *tëngleng*. [Chin. *teng-lêng*] A large Chinese lantern; Sh. Sri Bun., 14, 29; Sh. Bid., 8; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Abd., 245, 247; Cr. Gr., 46, 78, etc.

*T. bërtënglëng*: a revolving Chinese lantern.

tëngah. Midst; middle; the half; the centre (in position); during (in point of time). T. mënggajar: whilst teaching. *T. harti*: midday.


tëngoh. *Mëntëngoh*: (Onom.) to low, of oxen.


tafsir. Arab. Explanation, commentary (especially of the Koran); Ht. Jay. Lengg.

*Tafsîr*: to comment on, to give a running explanation of the text; Ht. Abus., 10.


Often pronounced *tëfekor*.

tëf. I. (Onom.) A sound such as that of two books falling one on another; cf. *lettup*.

II. *Main t*: a Chinese game; Kl.

III. A vessel with very bluff bows; Pel. Abd., 118; (Province Wellesley) a sugar-cane boat with angular instead of curved bows.

*Top Koch* and *Top Ko:hat*: varieties of native vessels.

IV. *Ikan top-top*: (Riau) a fish (unidentified).

V. An exclamation equivalent to the English expression *’Talk of the devil’*—used when the person spoken of unexpectedly appears.


VII. *Layar top*: a native lug-sail with a long yard.
| tēparam. | A band worn round the forehead; Kl. |
| tēpakan. | (Kedah.) A large jar such as a Siamese or Shanghai jar; better tēmpayan, q.v. |
| tēpat. | Exactly; full; due (in expressions like "due" North).  
Barat t.: due West.  
Pēnoh t.: exactly full.  
Bērōtpat jang-i: to carry out one's promise.  
Kala tidak di-pāg-ang-nya,  
Jang-i tidak di-tēpat-nya: he does not keep to his word or carry out his promises; J. S. A. S., II., 152.  
Pērahu bērtambatān dagang bērōtpatān: where the ships are moored and the goods in safety, a proverbial definition of a good commercial emporium.  
Mēnētpat-i: to assure, to secure; Ht. Ind. Nata. |
| tēptibau. | A bird (unidentified); Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.). 1. |
| tēpērliing. | A bird, caloris chalybeius; also chēmpērliing and pērliing, q.v. |
| tēpas. | I. Brimful; full up, of the hold of a ship, but not overfull; cf. sarat and tēpat.  
II. Ėmpat tēpas dunya: the four quarters of the Earth; = Ėmpat pēnjuru 'ālam; Kl. |
| tēpis. | Striking aside; pushing aside with the hand; warding off by striking aside; cf. tang-kis.  
Tēpis mēnēpis tanghis mēnangkhis: to fence, both guarding and striking aside.  
| tēpus. | A name given to a number of wild gingers. |
| topsil or tapsil. | Eng. Topsail; Pel. Abd., 105. |
| tēpong. | (Riau.) A tree (unidentified). |
| tēpong. | Flour; meal; floury; mealy; any substance of the character or appearance of flour; a generic name for a large number of cakes somewhat resembling shortbread.  
T. bēras: rice-meal.  
T. bungkus: a cake made of tēpong jawi, coconut milk and initi.  
T. gamp: wheaten flour. |
| tēpām. | Laying the palm of the hand on anything or passing over anything with the hand in order to discover its form by the sense of touch, as when children play blindman's buff and the name of any one caught has to be guessed; lying down flat on one's stomach; stretched out face downwards; cf. tiyarap. |
tēpu. Full to the brim; full, as the sails of a boat; under full sail, of a boat.

tēpi. Edge; border; margin; brink. T. laut: the sea-shore. Kain ta-bērēpi: a cloth without border; a seamless garment; a man who tells the truth but cannot get believed; Prov. Bērēpikan: seamed; Arabian Nights, 378.

Mēnēpi: to step to the edge, to move aside (e.g., to avoid a shot); Pel. Abd., 53.

tapekong. [Chin. toa-pē-kong: great paternal ancestor?] A Chinese joss; the picture of the Earth-spirit in the entrance hall of a Chinese house; a kēramat spirit. Rumah t.: a joss-house; a Chinese temple to the Earth-spirit.

Also to' pekong and dato' pekong.

tak. (Onom.) A sound such as that of a rap, or of a cracking piece of wood; cf. kētaq and gēlētaq.

tek or tik. I. (Onom.) A sound such as that of the trickling of water or of the ticking of a clock. Cf. ʻitek and taq.

II. (Penang.) An exclamation of peevish dissatisfaction.

tok or tuk. (Onom.) A sound; = taq, q. v., but duller.

takbir. Arab. To bury.

tokchan. (Penang.) Blind-man's buff; also main china buta.

Budaq budaq bermain tokchan,
Ambil kain tutup mata:

the children are playing blind-man's buff; they have taken a cloth and bandaged the eyes (of one of their number).

takdir. Arab. Will; decree—especially of the decrees of Providence. Dēngan takdir Allah; or dengan taqdir tilahi: by the decree of God.

Tanglong hanyut dari hulu,
Lantai balai di-belah-belah;
Menanggong sahit tidak bermalu,
Sudah dengan takdir Allah:

there is no shame in suffering from illness; illness comes by God's decree; Sh. Sri Bun., 29.

T. kēmālangan: misfortune.

Takdirkan (Sh. Abd. Mk., 85) and mēntakdirkan: (used in speaking of God only) to decree the existence of. Tuhan yang mēntakdirkan igama islam dan igama masīḥī itu: God who willed the existence of the religion of Muhammad and of that of Christ; Ht. Abd., 466.

takdis. Arab. To sanctify; sanctification.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TÊKANG</strong></th>
<th><strong>TÊGAP</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>têkang.</strong> The wooden barriers or walls placed inside a well to prevent the earth falling in; cross-beams in a Malay boat to strengthen the structure, cf. čekang; the poles which keep the mouth of a net (pukat) open.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>têkap.</strong> Resting the inside of the hand on anything; slight pressure with the flat of the hand, the thumb being lowered slightly so as to allow of a slight hollow between the centre of the hand and the surface on which the hand rests. Di-têkap-nya mulut kakanda; she put her hand upon herlover's mouth; Ht. Koris. Bërêkêp muka dêngan sâpa-taangan; covering the face with her kerchief; Sh. Panj. Sg. Kartâs t.: blotting-paper.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>têkup.</strong> Covering with the hand, catching by covering with the hand; cf. čêkup, tangkup, etc.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **têkak.** I. The space between the palate and the tongue; the hollow in the fore part of the mouth. Anâh têkâ : the uvula.  
II. Obstinacy.  
III. See têka. |  |
| **têkek.** I. A drug used in dyeing.  
II. Obstinacy; argumentativeness; unwillingness to accept statements made by others.  
III. (Onom.) Argumentative disposition. Better too'kek. |  |
| **têkok.** I. A fish (unidentified).  
II. (Singapore.) Guess! v. têka and aga. |  |
| **taklif.** Arab. To burden with. |  |
| **têkam.** A tree (unidentified); Kl. |  |
| **têkan.** Pressure with the flat of the hand or leg—more forcible than têkap, q. v.; pressure to test strength (Sej. Mal., 61) or to obtain a moulding or impression. Yang ada mêm-buwa têpong lêmbek-lêmbek di-têkan-nya di-batu tê: some brought soft dough and pressed it upon the stone (to obtain an impression of the characters carved on it); Ht. Abd., 237. |  |
| **têkun.** Assiduity; perseverance; keeping to anything. Maka adâ-lah kira-kira dala-han sêmbilan bulan aku bërêkun mândajji: I kept to my studies for some eight or nine months; Ht. Abd., 30.  
Also (Kedah) têku. |  |
| **têku.** (Kedah.) Assiduity, perseverance; = têkun, q. v. Têku-takat: (intensive) keeping assiduously at any work. |  |
| **têkuwa or têkwa.** Baju têkuwa: a kind of long sleeveless baju worn by women; Ht. Sh. Kub. |  |
| **têkah.** A species of long-tailed monkey, Sw.; (Klua, Johor) kêkah. |  |
| **têkoh.** (Kedah.) Time, period; = masa. Têkoh mâna: when. Têkoh-têkoh: at times; = kâ-dang-kâ-dang. |  |
| **têki.** I. Rumpat t.: a grass, kyllinga monocephala.  
II. Têka-têki, or têka'-têki, or hêki: a riddle, a conundrum; guessing. |  |
| **têgarun.** A kind of silk kain lêpas. Also têkarun and tênggarum. |  |
| **têgar.** Stiffness; inflexibility of temper; unbending; unswerving, either of a man or of a road which does not avoid difficulties.  
| **têgor.** Address; greeting; salutation. Maka sigêra-lah di-têgor uler baginda mari-lah anâh-ku tuwan dudok: he was promptly greeted by the king (with the words): “Come, my son, be seated, Sir”; Ht. Sg. Samb.  
T. safa: courtesy of address; tact in opening a conversation; Ht. Abd., 134, 204; Ht. Bakht., 14.  
Têgor kan: to address any one regarding any point; to draw a man’s attention to anything. Barang safa mênêgor salah bâchan-mu itu dapaiyada di-têgor-nya: if any one hears you make a mistake in your reading he will certainly draw your attention to it; Ht. Abd., 32. Mênêgor kan: id.; Ht. Abd., 417.  
Kêtêgoran: addressing; accosting; the act of speaking to. Kêna kêtêgoran hantu: to be plagued by a ghost; to be haunted. |  |
| **tagêrak.** Pers. Hail; hailstorm. |  |
| **têgang.** Tautness; stretched to the full; at its full span; stretch, as a sail; cf. rêgang, čêkang, têkang, etc. Kêndor bêrlitit-litang, têgang bêrjela-jela: the loose vibrates with a twang, the tight hangs loose; black is white and white black; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 151. |  |
| **têgap.** Stiffly erect, bolt upright; têgâk, q. v. |  |
Haluan t.: square bows, in a ship.

tégok. I. Gulping; a gulp. Sa-tégok: as much as a man can swallow at a gulp; a mouthful; Bost. Sal.; Ht. Si Misk., 42; Ht. Hamza., 72.
   II. Unwilling, hostile; objection to. Men- tégok: to object; Ht. Zal'y., 7.

tégal. Cause; = karêna or sêhab. Tégal apa: why; wherefore.

tégil. Jav. The natural spur of a fighting-cock; also tagil.

tégun. I. A tree from the wood of which oars are made; Kl.
   II. The attitude of expectation struck by a pawang when he awaits the spirit’s descent; stark, immovable; cf. témegun.
Bulu t.: (Kedah) the mane of a horse; the bristles on the neck of a wild pig, etc.

téghah. Hindrance; prohibition.
Téghahkan or meméghahkan: to prohibit; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ābd., 162, 259, etc.; to hinder; Arabian Nights, 69. Di-téghahkan bér- sénjala: the wearing of arms was prohibited; Ht. Ābd., 440. Itu-lah di-suroh téghahkan: he ordered it to be prohibited; Ht. P. J. P.
T. larang: prohibitions generally. Men-sérentahkan téghah larang ségala jin pérí: to rule and control all the jins and fairies; Ht. Best.
Téghah is also used of the thing prohibited, the unlawful. Menjauhakkan téghah: keep all that is unlawful away from yourself; Sh. I. M. P., 2.

tégoh. Stiff; firm; fast; tight, as a knot; strongly built, as a fort; well kept or rigidly adhered to, as a promise. Tiyada tégoh satiya- nya: he is not very firm in his loyalty. Di- tikal-nya tégoh-tégoh: he tied it very tightly.
Bértégoh-tégokkan janji: to make a mutual promise or agreement; Ht. Ābd., 100, 129.
Menéghokkan: to confirm; to strengthen; to encourage; to bear up; to reassure.

tol or tul. Eur. A thole pin.

telega. A portion of a Malay house, the part between the front building and the kitchen; a space (sometimes open above) connecting the constituent parts of a Malay house. Tingkap t.: the window of this portion.

tálan. Manner, behaviour, ways.

téladan or tuladan. Model; example; copy; representation to be imitated.

télapak. Duli télapakan: (beneath) the dust under the soles of your feet,—a humble way of describing one’s own position to a raja, and often used as a mode of address to princes. Ku-bawah duli télapakan huwan-ku: id.—less elliptically expressed.
A derivative of tapak, q. v.

Télaga ménchâri timba: the well goes in search of the bucket; a woman making love to a man; Prov.
Pérgi di-kata télaga
Témjat budâk bérulang mandi;
Mas ârañ ada bérhèrøga,
Budi béhasa sukar di-chari:
a well is called “télaga,” a place where children go bathe; gold and silver have their price, but kindness and courtesy are hard to find.

tilawat. Arab. The reading of the Koran.

télayan. A fish-seller; Ht. Ābd., 68, 87, 401. Also nálayan.

télut. I. Knee; = lutut. Bértélut: on one’s knees; kneeling; to kneel; Ht. Best.; Ht. Hamza, 20. Sambili bértélut di-tikam-nya: as he knelt down he was stabbed; Ht. Ābd., 246.
Jalan bértélut: to walk on one’s shins and knees. Maka ségala muntèri dan hububalang tîpùn bértélut ménjinjing duli: all the ministers and captains bent the knee and did homage; Ht. Bakhît., 14.
II. Penetration, = térut; v. lut. Ta’-télut: it does not (or did not) penetrate—of a weapon. Jikalal sa-tawan pun turun kujan tiyada akan télut ku-dalam-nya: were it to rain for a year the rain would not soak into it; Ht. Ābd., 94.

teílor. Egg; an egg; fish roe. Télór di-hujong tandok: an egg balanced on the tip of a horn; a man or thing in a very critical position; Prov.
T. asin: salted eggs; preserved eggs.
T. ayam: a fowl’s egg.
T. bélangkas: a plant, sída carpinifolia, and masa ramentacea.
T. bawaya: a crocodile’s egg; v. bochong.
T. ikan: a grass, panicum radicans, L.
T. merah: (by reference to the red eggs given to guests at weddings) virginity. Kutub t.: (Penang) to collect wedding eggs,—used to describe a man who lives on his daughter’s earnings by prostitution.
T. tērubok: a kind of caviare or sambal made of the roe of the tērubok.
Buloh t.: a bamboo; schizostachyum zollingeri.
Bunga t.: the red eggs given to guests at weddings.
Kueh t.: a cake made of pulut, rice and eggs, baked in a mould and soaked in oil.
Pulut t.: a kind of padi.
Akar t. bujok: a plant, agelasia vestita.


tēlangkup. Upside down; turned upside down, of a cup or bowl; v. tangkup.

tēlengkah. Diversity of character; inequality of size; possessed of different peculiarities; cf. tingkah.

tēlangkai. The middleman or mutual friend who acts as a go-between in arranging a marriage.

tēlap. I. Penetration; incision; wounding, of a weapon. Sēngaja ta-tēlap: the weapon has failed to wound. Tyada tēlap pada hubok raja Pētukal: it did not wound the body of Raja Pētukal; Ht. Raj. Don., 29.
Cf. lat and tēlut.
II. A small insect or animal of the bubok class.
III. Harimau tēlap: (Kedah) a spotted tree leopard.

tēlépa. A small receptacle for cosmetics or sireh; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 42; Ht. Hamz., 94. Also cēlépa.

tēlepok. Figured; adorned with an impressed pattern. Sabu tangan t.: a figured kerchief; Ht. Abd., 419. Kain t.: a figured sarong.
As a pattern tēlepok is used of emblemata or marquetry (in geometrical figures only).
Tēlepokkand: to figure; to impress a pattern on thick cloth or paper; Ht. Koris. Mēnēlepok: id.

tēlok. I. A bay; a bight; a curve in the coast line forming a bay. T. rantau: windings and reaches in a river—an expression used to signify territory generally; Sej. Mal., 109; Ht. Abd., 224.
Usually tēlut, q. v.

tōk. [Dutch tolk.] An interpreter; v. tōnl.

talki. Arab. To meet on the road, to go to meet.

talkin. Arab. "Instruction"—the name given to a prayer or formula recited at a burial; Ht. Abd., 424; Sh. May., 6.

tēlēkong. A praying veil used by Muhamman women; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Sh. UL, 6.

tēlēkap. To brush away a fly or any similar approaching object; cf. tēkap.

tēlēkan. The posture of a man, either sitting or standing, who leans upon his outstretched arm; resting one's body upon one's arm; Sh. Sri Bun., 13; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 26, 28; Sh. Panj. Sg. Bertēlēkan di-rībaan Radin Galoh: resting his arms on the princess's lap; Ht. Mas. Ed.
Cf. tēkan and tēku.

tēlēku. The posture of a man who sits or stands with his elbows forward and at rest on anything. Bertēlēku di-atas rībaan istēri-nya: resting his elbows upon his wife's lap; Ht. Ind. Meng.

tēlampong. Driftwood; cf. pēlampong and apong.

tēlēmpap. Laying the hand flat on anything; a hand's breadth; a hand's breadth used as a standard of measurement. Also pēlēmpap.
In Johor, pēlēmpap is used of a hand's breadth exclusive of the thumb.

tēlan. The act or process of swallowing. Bulan itu di-tēlan ular: the moon has been swallowed by a snake. Sa-ekor chacking mēnēlan naga: a worm has swallowed a dragon; an improper conquest of the great by the mean; Prov., Ht. Abd., 408. Tēlankan: to get a thing swallowed; to swallow (anything); Muj., 26.
Pērēlan: a draught; a potion; a thing to swallow; Muj., 63.
Ikan tēlan rumput: a fish, pimelepterus cineras.
Ular pēnēlan: (Borneo) a name given to the python.

tēlēntar. Stretched, extended; = tērēntar; v. hatchar.

tēlanjor. Projecting; cf. anjor.
**TELANJANG**

**têlanjang.** Nude; naked; stripped. **Têlanjangi:** to strip naked; Sej. Mal., 159.

**têlau.** Patchy, of light or colouring. **Bértêlau-têlau sa*pérti paunis di-bélukar:** in patches, like light shining through secondary jungle; Prov.

**têlu.** I. Three (in certain expressions only). **Buwah kéras têlu:** a kind of fruit with three stones. **Buwah sa*alak têlu:** another kind of fruit also with three stones.

**têlajen.** The cleaning-frame used by a native coppersmith.

**têluh.** I. A preterite; a word giving a past tense to the expression in which it occurs. **Maka têlah di-lihat oleh Sang Bayu Na*piri paunah-nya teusus maka ti-a-pun térâlau marah:** when Sang Bayu Nafiri saw that his arrow had failed to reach its mark, he became very angry; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

**têlah.** Being past or over; after. **Sá*têlah bêbârapa lama-nya:** after some time; some time having elapsed.

**têledor.** (Riau.) Sleepy, sleepy-head, lazy-bones; a term of abuse applied to idle and careless house-servants.

**têlerang.** Emas têlerang: reef-gold; gold bearing reefs; out-cropping gold; cf. lerang. **Batu t.:** quartz.

**têlinga.** The ear of a man or of an animal; the handle of a vessel. **Têlinga-nya lehar alânaman banyak pênsêngaran:** his ear was broad—a sign of acute hearing; Ht. Abd., 86. **Mabok tahi têlinga:** excited by endearing words. **Yang têlinga lembut ya-itu-lah orang hêndak pulas:** the man with a soft ear is the man whose ear will be twisted; a fool invites plundering; Prov.

**TÊMARAM**

**T. bêdi:** the pan of a gun.

**T. gajah:** the name of a fish.

**T. kéra:** a plant, henslowia lobbianna.

**T. kérbau bubu:** an orchid, vanilla griffithii.

**Anak t.:** the tympanum; Panch., 11.

**Chuping t.:** the lobe of the ear.

**Dawin t.:** the frame of the ear; the visible outer portion of the ear as distinct from the organs of hearing inside the aperture.

**Pohun t.:** the ear where it joins the head; Ht. Hamz., 89.

**Lobang t.:** the aperture of the ear.

**Akar t. tikus:** a plant, desmodium heterophyllum.

**Korek t. buwaya:** a small animal (unidentified).

**têlepo****k or têlipok.** The lotus; also têratai, q. v.

**Têlinga-nya bagai têlepo****k layu:** her ear was like a shrunked lotus flower; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Sh. Kub.

**têmaram.** Half-gloom; obscurity, such as exists when a full moon is overcast.

**Bulan têram, têrang têmaram.**

**Hantu bêrjalan lahi bini:** when the moon is bright, but the sky overcast, the ghosts go about in family parties.

**Bintang t.:** the stars being obscured by haze; Ht. Ism. Yat., 73. **Bulau pun aram têmaram sa*pérti bélas akan orang yang bêr-chêrai:** the moon was overcast as though in sorrow for those about to part; Ht. Perf. Jay.

têmbaki. A flying lizard (unidentified); Kl.

têmbaga. [Skr. têmavaka.] Copper; brass; a name given to pure copper and to a number of its alloys.
T. kuning: brass polished to shine like gold.
T. merah: dull red brass.
T. pêrunggu: gun metal.
T. putih: nickel.
T. suwasa: copper mixed with gold.
Bunga t.: a kind of flower, crinum asiaticum.
Also called bungu t. suwasa.
Buwaya t.: a kind of crocodile with copper coloured scales.
Kupang t.: copper ten-cent pieces—a colloquial expression to describe empty boasts that deceive no one.
Rumput t.: a kind of grass, ischasmum muticum.
Kêlêmbagaan: brazen character. Supaya jangan kêlêmbagaan nji: so that it should not turn out to be brass (false) on its being tested with the touchstone; Sh. Jub. Mal., 16.

têtambat. Tying up; fastening up; tethering. Saêqrôti rsa këna têtambat: like a tethered deer; helpless; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 142. Di-têmbat tidak bêrêlati: united, yet without a bond; living together, yet not married; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 105.
Tambati: to fasten; Sej. Mal., 176.
Tambathan: to have (an animal or thing) fastened or tied up; Ht. Abd., 30, 75, 296; Sej. Mal., 63, 149, etc. Menambathan: id.; Sej. Mal., 149; Ht. Ism. Yad., 185.
Bêrtambatan: able to be tied up, having fastenings. Pêrah bêrtambatan dagang bêrêpatan: where vessels can be moored and goods enjoy security; a proverbial description of a good trading resort.
Pênambat: a tether, a fastening; Sh. Dag., 12; Arabian Nights, 83.
Pêrtambatan: the act or process of tying or tethering. Tali pêrtambatan kati mansuyia: a cord for attaching to oneself the hearts of men; Ht. Abd., 79.
Têrtambat: fastened; tied up; tethered; hobbled; Ht. Abd., 357.

nêmar. Black, inferior in quality, e. g., of rice; Kl.

tambor or têmbur. Eur. Drum; drumming; Sh. Si Lemb., 53; Ht. Fut. Sh., 37; Bint. Tim., 13 March, 1895, etc.

nêmar. (Batav.) A large carp = (Johor) têbêra. Also kêdêra, q.v.
### TÊMBÉREH

**têmêrehe.** A large edible saltwater fish, *otolithus punctatus.*

**têmêreng.** (Onom.) A musical instrument; a small ringing gong. Also bêreng-bêreng.

**tambus.** *Orang tambus:* a tribe of the orang laut of the Riau Archipelago.

**têmbus.** Right through; penetrated: perforated through and through. *Gowa itupun têmbus-lak ka-lunaw:* the cave extended right through to the other side; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

* Timbas mênêmbus: through and through.

**Bagai kaya têmbong di-têbok kumbang têmbus-mênêmbus:** like light wood which the beetles bore through and through; lacking in firmness; Prov.

**timbus.** The filling up of a hole; the covering up of anything so as to cause it to disappear from view. *Sungai t.:* a river the mouth of which is blocked up by sand-dunes.

* Timbusi:* to fill up, e.g., a grave; Ht. Gh.

**tumbas.** To the very uttermost; to the last morcel; to the bitter end. Stronger than habis, q.v.

**têmêcesu.** A tree, *fagraea fragrans.*

*T. jantu:* id., *polysoma mutabile.*

*T. jaya:* id., *alstonia macrophylla.*

* Teras t.:* the heart of the têmbesu (by metaphor) hard-hearted.

Also têmbusu.

### TAMBAK

**têmbong.** I. A kind of quarter-staff about six feet long. *T. kêmboja:* a shorter variety. Tambah têmbong saperti cêmâhup tumbok di-têngah padang; the spears and staves were like love-grass growing in a field; Ht. Sh.

II. *Bôr†êmbong:* to obstruct the passage of, to get in the way of.

**timbang.** Weighing; estimating the weight of anything; considering the pros and cons of a question; the weighing of the good and evil in the soul's account on the Day of Judgment.

*Batu timbanggan:* weights; measures of weight.

Timbangkan and mênimbangkan: to have the weight of anything taken; Ht. Abd., 369. Mênimbang: to weigh; Ht. Gul. Bak., 105; to balance himself gracefully, of a man's walk; Ht. Sh.


Timbang-timbangan is used for timang-timangan; Ht. Pg. Put.: v. timang.

**tombong.** I. (1) The seed-bud in a coconut shell. *T. nyior:* id.; (2) a disease in the course of which clotted matter is ejected through the vagina; (3) the moveable bottom of the goêk tube.

*T. damar: damar embers. Ikan t. damar:* a fish (unidentified).

Also (Kedah) tombong.

II. Arrogance, pride, superciliousness.


Also tambong and sambong.

**tumbang.** Falling over; tumbling down—of heavy massive objects only. *Punggor tumbang bêlatok mêmanggang mati:* the dead tree falls, and the wood-peckers living on it perish in the fall; the fall of a great man ruins his dependants; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 69.

Mêmanggang: to knock over; to fell; *M. kêmâh têmbang:* to fell cattle, to have cattle slaughtered for a feast; Ht. Koris.

**têmâp.** (Kedah) An incantation inflicting an enemy with disease (dropsy).

**tambak.** Reclamation (of land) by filling or banking; levelling land by filling up hollows with earth brought from without. *Gwong mas tambak bôrâta:* a mountain of gold banked up with gems; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Jalan t.: a made road; a raised causeway running through padi-fields.

Mêmânbâk: to reclaim low-lying land by filling it up; Ht. Abd., 235; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 379.

*T. bukit:* a plant, *veronica cinerea.*
tembak. Shooting; firing shots; letting off firearms. 

Mésembak: to shoot; to fire shots. M. bérturut-turut tiga kali: to fire three volleys in succession; a feu de joie.

T. gawar or t. kawar: to fire into the air at night by way of frightening away thieves and bad characters from the house; v. kawar.

tembok. A close shot; near the bull’s-eye in shooting; striking the edge of the hole in playing marbles.

tembok. I. Perforated; rent; torn, of clothes; rotten or hollow, of the teeth; eaten through in places, of a floor at which the white ants have been at work; corroded by rust; Arabian Nights, 102.

II. Big, of the minds veneris; v. tèmbam.

tembok. I. A stone or brick wall; a solid wall of masonry as distinct from a mere screen or partition.

Kaki t.: the foundations of a house. Sàperti kuching di-atas tembok: like a cat on a wall; uncertain or hesitating in one’s movements; Prov.

II. Mènembok: to prevent hot water boiling over by stirring it up and destroying the bubbles; to cool a liquid by pouring it from one cup into another.

tembok. (Riau, Johor.) A downward blow with the flat of the fist such as would be given by a woman or an unskilful boxer; = (Kedah) rimbók; cf. tembok and tinju.

tombak. A heavy lance or spear; a pike; as a measure of length, the equivalent of two dépa. Orang tuaa bongkok pakai tombák rambu: an old humpback with a fringed lance; a riddling description of the lobster.

T. kérajan: the spears of state borne before a Malay prince; Sej. Mal., 126.

T. pingauina: another kind of state spear; a halberd.

T. rambu: a state spear with a hanging fringe under the spear head.

T. sayang: a kind of gaff used to closehaul the sail of a boat when required.

T. šénangin: a kind of harpoon for spearing the šénangin fish.

Tombák and ménombák: to spear; Sej. Mal., 142.

tumbok. I. A heavy pounding blow with the side of the fist; the giving of such a blow.

Di-tumbok-nya arang: he pounded down charcoal to dust; Sh. Sri Bûn., 28.

T. lada: a small dagger or knife.

T. rusok: (literally) pounding in the ribs; (by metaphor) a quiet bribe.

Mènembok: to give a pounding blow; to pound. M. dada: to beat one’s breasts with one’s fists; Sh. Bid., 40; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Pènembok tèmbaga: a knuckle-duster.

II. Ikan tumbok: an edible marine fish (unidentified). T. banir: a variety of this fish.

tambal. Jav. Plastering, pasting; = tampal, q. v.

tambul. I. Refreshments, especially (but not necessarily) drinks. Mèngèwàrèkèm tambul lalu di-minum: refreshments were brought out and were partaken of; Sh. Ul., 18.

II. Bèhosa tambul: Tamil, the Tamil language; Ht. Abd., 166.

III. Bèrtambul: to act. Mènambulakan: to perform, as an actor. Pènambul: an actor or juggler.

tembel. A stye in the eye.

timbal. Equilibrium, balancing.


timbul. The act of rising to the surface; emerging after submersion; appearance or re-appearance after concealment. Untong sabul timbul, untong batu tènggelam: it is the lot of a husk to float, it is the lot of a stone to sink; men are not born the same, and grumbling at one’s lot is useless; Prov. Dapàt Karun timbul: to find Korah (famous among Muhammadans for his wealth) floating on the water; to stumble on extreme good luck; Prov.

T. tènggelam: floating and sinking; appearing and disappearing, as the half effaced lettering on an ancient inscription.

Bukan t.: the new moon; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Gambar t.: a statue; Ht. Abd., 59.

### tombol.

The knob on a door or gong; Kl.; v. tonjol.

*Ikan tombol mas* is a fish, thynnus thunniina.

### témblélang.

Rottenness—of an egg, the unsoundness of an egg which won’t hatch when its companion eggs do, but applied by metaphor to unsoundness of character. *Nampak témblélang-nya*; he has shown himself a bad egg; he displays the cloven hoof.

### témbéliyong.

A shell; better known as *puting béliyong*, q. v.

### témbam.

Prominent (of the mon veneris): cf. témbook.

### tamban.

A generic name given to a number of fish of the sardine type.

### tambun.

Plump; sleek. *Tuboh-nya makin sa-hari makin tambun*; he became plumper as days went on; Ht. Abd., 328. *Jika hendiak akan tambun badan kita*; if we desire to put on flesh; Muj., 65.

In Kedah *tambun* is used in the sense of piling up (see timbun), and *témbo* in the sense of plumpness.

### témbo.

Puffy, prominent and soft—of the cheeks; also = témbook, q. v.

### témbo.

Plumpness; v. tambun.

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### Timbukan.

*Timbukan* bénar salah paten: to bring out my innocence or guilt in this matter; Ht. Best.

*Ber-timbukan*: floating on the surface here and there as fish poisoned by tuba root.

*Ténimbulkan*: to bring to eminence or prominence. *Anak-ku sa-orang-lah kéluk yang ténimbulkan nama ayahanda*; my only son, who might have brought lustre on his father’s name; Ht. Sg. Samb.

*Pénimbul*: that which causes rise or emergence. P. *raksa*: that which causes quicksilver to rush to a point; the name of a magic art which is believed to have the effect of causing mercury (when injected under the skin) to rush to any point where a weapon may afterwards strike the skin,—the mercury stopping the force of a blow and so giving invulnerability; Muj., 66. *Kébal p.*: invulnerability, caused by this charm; Sh. Abd. Mk., 4. *Dóa p.*: the charms the recitation of which produces this invulnerability.

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### Timbunan.

*Timbunan* addition to length or height; lengthening, *e.g.*, as the lengthening of a pair of trowsers by the addition of a patch of cloth at the extremities, or as an increase, by building, to the freeboard of a boat.

*Papan* t.: (Penang) one of the loftier planks placed horizontally in the construction of a boat, = (Singapore) *papan tmapit*.

*Pérahuk* t.: a boat to which additional freeboard has been given.

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### Témboosu.

A tree, *fragraea fragrans*; also témboosu, q. v.

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### Témboor.

A metal bowl. Also *bor*, q. v.

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### Témëbuok.

A knob, a hard projection; those portions of the ribs of a *pérahuk jalor* which are allowed to project above the gunwale so as to allow of planking being afterwards added if more freeboard is found necessary.

*T. tangan*: the hard knuckle-like projection at the wrist joint.

Cf. *buku*.

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### Témbook.

The crop of a bird; the first stomach of a ruminant. *Asal bërssi témbook sèñang mat*: only fill his crop and he is quite happy; Prov.

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### Témbooni.

The caul; the covering of a child when born. *T. këchil*: the placenta.
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<th>TAMBAH</th>
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| **tambah.** Addition; continuation; increase by continuation. *Nasi tambah:* a second helping of rice—rice passed round in the middle of a meal, to allow persons who have begun by not taking enough to replenish their plates. *Buwat nasi tambah:* (by metaphor) to have concubines as well as wives: J.S.A.S., III., 26. **Tamahan pula and bértambahan pula:** furthermore; the more. *Imán khatib lagi bérdoa,*  
Bértambahan pula kita yang jahil: when even priests and deacons sin, much more then must we, the ignorant laity. Prov. **Tamabah:** to make an addition to anything; Ht. Abd., 45, 209. *Minambah:* id.; Ht. Abd., 232; Ht. Gul. Bak., 6. **Ménambah:** to increase; Ht. Abd., 183, 186. *Minambahkan:* id. *Menambahkan pénagahbuwan:* to increase knowledge; Ht. Abd., 261. **Penambahan:** an addition; a continuation; an appendix. *Sha’r* penambahan: a poem added as a sort of postscript; a poetic address not read with the rest but added afterwards; Sh. Jub. Mal., 15.  

**tamboh** or **tambu.** *Ken Tambohan,* or *Ken Tambahan:* the name of the heroine of the poem known as the Sha’ir ken Tabohan (or Tambuhan), or Sha’ir Raden Muntëri.  

**tumboh.** Sprouting up; growing up; springing up—of plants; bursting out—of eruptive diseases. *Ta’-tumboh, mahu-kañ melát: if (a plant) does not grow will it creep along the ground; if a thing is not true will it be repeated (ta’-sunggoh, orang ta’-kata):* there is no smoke without fire; Prov. 

**Tumbohahan:** young plants; sprouts. *Tumbohtumbohan:* (1) plants generally; vegetable growths of all sorts; Ht. Abd., 104; (2) = kétumbohan, q. v. infra. 

*Bértumboh:* (1) to sprout up; (2) to be vaccinated. *Barang di-mana di-tanam nès-chañá bértumboh-lah tua:* wherever the plant is planted, there too will it certainly grow up; Prov., Ht. Abd., 377. 

**Pennyabit kétumbohan** (Ht. Abd., 358); or *tumboh-tumbohan* (Muj., 70); small-pox. *Tanam kétumbohan:* vaccination; Ht. Abd., 358. 

The small-pox eruption has different descriptive names according to the appearance of the pustules. The principal names are: kétumbohan jintan, k. kétumbar, k. jagong, (all light eruptions), and k. lakom, k. tapak kucing, k. ekor musang, k. kacha pełeh, k. kacha merah, k. kacha kila, k. buwak bérëmbang, and k. duri nangha (several forms). The last is believed to work mainly under the surface and to be almost invariably fatal.  

**tambi.** (Tamil=younger brother.) A form of address often used in speaking to young Klings; (Straits Settlements) an errand boy; a messenger; a Kling generally.  

**témbeak.** An elbow thrust, an outward dig at a man or object by one’s side in contradistinction to a backward thrust with the elbow at some one behind (sigong).  

**témberang.** The stays or ropes which keep the mast of a boat firmly in position; Sh. Sri Bun., 9, 22, 46, 47. *T. lenggang:* stays from the mast to the nearest points of the gunwale. *T. turut:* stays fastened to the gunwale behind the mast so as to protect it against a forward strain. *Kapal mas sa-buwah dengan sakalân pérkakas-nya sa-pèrti ténberang dan tiyang dan kêmudi:* a golden ship with all its fittings such as stays and masts and rudder; Ht. Bakht., 39. *Putsu-lah témberang di-téngah laut:* the stays gave way while we were at sea; Pel. Abd., 10. 

Langit bérëmberang, bumi bérëklikir: (the skies as stays with the earth as their mast-ring) or langit bérëklikir bumi bérëmberang: (the heavens as the mast-ring and the earth as its stays): an equivalent for the correspondent expression: salâh-salâh šikir menjadí hambah orang; confusion of thought makes one of the slave of others; Prov., Sh. Lail. Mejn., 48; J. S. A. S., XI., 75.  

**témbereng or témbering.** A bit; a section of anything; a curved or sharp edge. *T. ta’jum:* a sector (in geometry). *T. panjang:* a zone. 

T. ta’jum: the outer edge of the hand, the side further from the thumb. *T. kàki:* the corresponding portion of the foot.  

**témberak.** A tree (unidentified); KL.  

**témberok.** Potsherds, broken earthenware; usually témbekar, q. v.  

**témbekar or tém bikini.** Glazed earthenware, porcelain, potsherds; bits of glazed earthenware; fragments of pottery ware; broken crockery. *Di-surat ‘azimát un tåpada témbekar périyok yang béhara béhara péchah:* this charm is to be written on a fragment of a newly-broken cooking-pot; Muj., 72. *Dari-pada témbekar juga péruwàtan-nya:* made of porcelain; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Di-mana pinggun péchah di-situ-lah témbekar tinggal:* where the plates are broken, there the broken fragments remain; Prov. *Di-tåleh bélah di-palu bélah,* témbekar juga akan jadi-nya: split when tapped, and split when struck, it must become broken pottery in any case; defeat must be accepted when it is inevitable; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 34. 

TÉMBIKA

témbikai. A water melon, *citrullus edulis*. Also (Kedah) témbihai; (Riau, Johor) mén-dikai, kêméndikai, and ménédikai and (Putani) timun témbikai.

témblang. A kind of spade; Kl., (quoting from Abdullah's dictionary).

témbelok and témblök. A kind of edible marine worm which eats into wood exposed to the action of sea water. *Kulit témblök*; the shell of this worm. *Akku méméngang kapak dan bélíyang sa-bílang hari mémblah témblök sa-panjang bakau*; I take a hatchet and chopper daily to break the shells of the témbelok worms along the mangroves; Ht. Koris. *Térlatu sangat nyaman rasa-nya témblök bakau kunun nana-nya*; its taste is very delicious and known as the témblök bakau; Ht. Koris.

tammat. [Arab. نته ] End; termination. *Makat tammat-lah kitab itu kémudiyan di-molai pula méngaji kitab*; one book finished, the study of another commenced; Ht. Abd., 53. *Tammatul-kalan*; the end of writing; an expression corresponding to our "finis" at the end of a book; Marsd. Gr., 141.

Tammathan; to bring to an end; to terminate; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 37; Sh. Bah. Sing., 8.

témot, or témut. Témot-mot; quivering, shaking, used of the throbbing on the head of a very young child and of the unsteady gait of extreme age.

témétu. A tree (unidentified); Kl.

tamthil. Arab. Likeness; example; simile; Sh. Abd. Mk., 21; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 17; Ht. Ind. Nata, etc.

tamjid. Arab. Glorification, praise.

tamar. Arab. Tamar hindi: tamarind; Muj., 49, 57.

témas. I. (Johor.) Alarm, panic; = chémas, q. v.

II. (Riau.) A form of poulticing, by applying hot ashes to the affected part;—rather less forcible than démah, q. v.

téménggong. The title of an exalted Malay official ranking next to the bédahara at Riau; Ht. Abd., 197, 421; Ht. Sh., etc.

T. mélela, or t. di-téngah hampong: (Kedah) a name given to a plant, the gandarusa.

TÉMPAUS

témpe. Fabrication by hammering; working in metal by means of the hammer. *Putak kuning saperti émas témpanan*; light yellow like beaten gold; (light yellow being the complexion most admired by Malay poets); Cr. Gr., 79. Émas témpanan: a term of endearment; an equivalent of putak kuning: my fair one; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 28; Cr. Gr., 43.

Témpanus; worked, wrought (of a garment), Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 284.

timpa. Dropping down upon; falling down upon, of substances falling through space and not merely stumbling or falling over. *Ada lima témpe orang telah mai di-timpa batu kata itu*; four or five men perished struck by falling fragments of the fort; Ht. Abd., 66. *Laut mana t'a-bérombak, lumun mana t'a-timpa hujan*; what sea has no waves, on what part of the earth does rain never fall? it is a long lane that has no turning; Prov. *Ludah kala-ingit timpa bating hidong sëndiri*; if you spit at heaven the saliva will fall on your own nose; a dirty article often injures its perpetrator more than any one else; Prov. Lagi jatoh di-timpa tangga; he falls and the ladder falls on him as well; misfortune on misfortune; Prov.

*T. rasa or t. pérasan*; to bear the brunt, to incur the evil consequences (where another gets the pleasure). *Mata mémandang apa kédah sakit; bahu yang mémikul timpa pérasan*; what does it matter to the eye that sees it, it is the shoulder that carries it which has to bear the burden; Prov. *Permaiuru riya bérévur-apurakan, lipas di-dinding timpa pérasan*; when a queen perfumes herself at her toilet, it is the poor cockroaches on the wall who suffer the consequences (by being killed); Prov.

Ménimpa: to strike in one's fall; to fall upon. *Kiyu, hayu, ménanga kau basah?—Bagaimana ta'-basah, hujan ménimpa aku*? Wood, wood, how comes it that you are wet?—How can I avoid being wet when the rain keeps dropping on me?

Di-timpa daulat; crushed by the royal power (of dead kings)—used of the curse which a prince’s ancestors are believed still to keep hanging over a degenerate descendant. *Di-timpa kéramat*; crushed by the curse of a saint, e. g., as a man who is punished by the unseen powers for sacrilege; Ht. Gul. Bak., 33.

témpeak. A sudden hop or spring made by a pélandok before it fights—allowing Malays to bet which of two pélandok will be first to hop.

Ikan t.; a fish (unidentified), Kl.

témpaus. Ikémpeus: a whale. Also pás.

Pokok t.; (Kedah) a tree yielding a white sap (unidentified).
TEMPAWAN

tempawan. Hammered, beaten; v. tempa.

tempayak. The larvae of bees, wasps or ants.

tempayan. (Riau, Johor.) A large earthenware jar, such as a Siamese or Shanghai jar. Sa-biji t.: one of these jars; Ht. Mar. Mah. Minyak babi sa-tempayak: a jar of lard; Sej. Mal., 153. Kalau ku buka tempayan budu bêharu tahu: if I open the jar of pickled fish every one will then know its contents (by their vile smell); if I reveal these facts, every one will know your bad character; Prov. Jangan di-dengar guruh di-langit, ayer tempayan adinda charakan: do not empty out the water-jars on hearing the thunder roll; do not count on rain till it comes or on your chickens till they are hatched; Prov., Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 20. Pechah buyong tempayan ada: if the buyong (a jar) is broken, the tempayan (another kind of jar) remains; if one girl leaves you, many remain to be wooed; Prov. T. lapah gajah: a tempayan jar, if cylindrical in shape, and even in width throughout.

T. telor bawaya: such a jar if it bulks out in the centre and is narrower at the top and bottom.

Also (Kedah) tempayau.

tempat. Place; the place where anything is stored, or is to be found, or is habitually occurring. T. mengaji: a school. T. dawat: an inkstand. T. sirih: a sirih box. T. kedudak Têmenggong: the Têmenggong’s residence.


tumpat. Stopped up; filled up—usually of a hollow. Pênoh tumpat strambi: the verandah was choked up (with people); Sh. Peng., 14. Tumpat tiyada bêrsêla lagi: full without a gap anywhere; Sej. Mal., 152. Tumpat-lah padang: the plain was covered (with them); Ht. Sh. Kub.

T. tumpu: quite full, choked up, an intensifier of tumpat. Pênoh t.: id.; Ht. Koris. Mênumpat: to fill up; to stop a gap—e. g., as a man stops up a hole in the wall by filling it with clay or plaster; Ht. Kal. Dam., 377.

tampar. A slap; a forcible blow with the flat of the hand—stronger than têpok (which is not a blow given with intent to hurt).


T. nyamok: the place where one slaps at mosquitoes, the shoulder blade; Ht. Abd., 61.


TAMPANG

tempor. Scattered, lost through leakage; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also tempêras, and tempuras.

tempêras. Spread or scattered about; lost through a hole or crack, as when rice is carried in a leaky sack. Also tempuras, and tomper.

temperau. Angry replies; surly answers; Kl.

tempas. 1. The lopping off of a slight projection, as one cuts off the stumps of old branches from a stick, or chops off the side of a coco-nut preparatory to drinking its contents.

II. Blowing in, of wind entering a house.

timpas. Ebb-tide; the withdrawal of water by a tide. T. pêrban: the stage of the tide at which it is nearly but not quite run out. T. pêrnam: low tide at full moon; extreme low tide. Saperti pasir di-têp pantai, ayer timpas bûleh di-hêhagikan: like the beach, which can be divided at low tide only; decision requires prolonged observation; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 63.

Surui refers to the tidal outflow, timpas to the state of low water.

timpus. Disproportionate narrowness in some particular, as in the case of a boat with little beam though great draught, or of a man with broad chest and narrow hips.

tumpas. Through; utterly; head over heels, of a fall. Jatoh t.: falling over and over, as a man struck down by a massive object, Sh. Raj. Hajî., 185; come hopelessly to grief, as a business house that has failed with no assets and great liabilities.

tampang. I. Flat. Pênamang: the flat side of anything; Sej. Mal., 189.

II. A tree, artocarpus gomezia. T. burong: id., fucus vasculosa.

III. Cutting and fastening up, as Malay doctors cut and fasten the umbilical cord, or as the arteries are fastened up after an amputation, or of a small bunch of padi being fastened up for manuring after it is taken from the nursery.

IV. A coin or tin token. Sa-tampang jong-kong: a hollow tin token used as a coin in Trengganu and other East Coast States. Sa-tampang roman: a block of similar shape but not hollow. Ènum bêlas tampang sa-ringgit: sixteen tampang go to a dollar; Pel. Abd., 17.
### Tampong

1. Patching—when an old suit is patched with new cloth so that the patch is very visible; replacing part of the planking of the floor with new wood; a patch of unusual colouring on the face due to a burn or any similar cause; cf. tampal and tampok.

_Tujoh gudang yang ada tampong:_ seven godowns which had patches on them (had been patched up).

_T. běsi:_ a plant, _callicarpa longifolia._

_T. běsi puteh:_ a plant, _callicarpa cana._

_T. hari:_ the name of a venomous snake.

_Akar t. hari:_ a climbing shrub, _erycibe angulata._

_Badak t.:_ (Kedah) a tapir; (= Riau, Johor) tenok. _Sayang anak badak tampong chuchu kunun badak raya:_ it is a pity that the child should be a tapir and the grandchild a royal rhinoceros;—a reflection upon a man’s parenty; Prov.

_Ikan t.:_ a kind of fish with piebald markings; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 9.

_Lembu t.:_ an ox with a large patch of colour on it other than its usual tint.

_Bērtampong:_ marked with a patch of darker or lighter colouring, as the skin after an eruption or other similar cause; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43.

II. Catching anything before it falls to earth, as boys playing try to catch a ball thrown from hand to hand, or as one might try to catch a falling fruit to prevent its being injured by the fall. _Tahan t.:_ id.

_Luroh buwah di-tahan tampong._

_Jafot tērlita tu yada merekah:_ when a fruit falls intercept its fall; it will fall gently and will not be spilt in its fall.

### Tempang or Timpang

_Chronic lameness; permanently maimed in the lower limbs; halt; limping._ Tempang-tempang bērjalan: to go limping; Ht. Abd., 67, 353, 462, etc.

_Tempang sa-bélah:_ lame in one foot; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 24. _Orang buta dan chapek dan herut tempang:_ the blind, the halt and the twisted; Ht. Pg. Ptg. _Orang tempang jangan di-jafat, tngat-ingat hari kēlakang:_ do not mimic the man who is lame; remember the future before you; Prov.

### Tēmpong or Tēmpōng

_Kērang tēmpōng:_ the mushroom coral.

### Tumpang

1. Throwing at a mark, as distinct from merely throwing away or throwing for the sake of seeing how far a thing will go. _Sapērti tempong menyu jih:_ like throwing at a target (of a man who goes straight to the point); Prov. J. S. A. S., XI., 59.

II. A push at right angles; pushing off, as one pushes off a boat from the bank when it approaches too near it when poling up or down stream.
têmpêk. A cheer; a loud shout; a shout of menace; the cries of an army on achieving some success. T. sorak: id., Sej. Mal., 15; Ht. Sg. Samb., etc. Harimau bértêmpêk, tantalikan orang: a tiger that menaces but does not eat men; his bark is worse than his bite; Prov.

tompek. A kind of thick cake of sago; Kl. In Kedah, sa-tompek is used for a small quantity; = sa-dilit.

tompok. A small heap; distribution in small heaps; cf. timbuun and longgok.

tâmpal. plastering; pasting; posting up; sticking adhesive material on anything as plaster is put on a sore, (Muj., 81); or as a notice is posted up on a wall, (Ht. Abd., 276); or as cementing is put into the leaking seams of an old boat.

dau si bêtî: a medicinal herb. Also dau sulap.

Tampalkan: to stick on; to paste on; to make a plaster of; Ht. Abd., 226.

Tampal is also used of patching, (Sh. Jur. Bud., 26) when a new piece of cloth is sewn over an old perforated one, the piece not being removed; superimposition, not substitution; cf. tampung.

tampil. Advance—especially in the sense of one or more warriors leaving the ranks and charging the enemy; Ht. Sg. Samb., Sej. Mal., 15; or of one man coming forward out of a group; Ht. Gul. Bak., 104.


tumpul. Bluntness; loss of sharpness; blunt as the blade of any instrument or weapon such as a knife or chopper; (by metaphor) dull, silly, Ht. Jah., 10; Arabian Nights, 54. Usûhakan tajam makin tumpul: so far from getting sharp, it became blunter; Ht. Abd., 483. Parang ta-lahu di-tumpul-nya: the chopper does not know its own bluntness; that man does not know his own deficiencies; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 54.

têmpêlak. tweeting a person with opinions or conduct which the issue has shown to be mistaken; teasing a person after the event.

Mênêmpêlak: to twit in this way.

Thus, when Abdullah learnt English, expecting the knowledge to be profitable, and the English left Malacca, his friends twitted him (têmpêlak) with his mistake; Ht. Abd., 191. But when the English resumed possession of Malacca, it was Abdullah's turn to twit his friends; Ht. Abd., 272. Têmpêlak does not refer to teasing in any other sense.

tampan. I. Handsome; appropriate; prosperous, fortunate (Sh. St. Lemb., 6); brilliantly effective; gorgeous in appearance as an officer in dress uniform (Ht. Abd., 223); or as a king in his royal robes (Sh. Lail. Mejn., 9). Tiyada-lah tampan menjadi padêri: he did not seem to suit his holy office; Ht. Abd., 371.


Tampan-tampan: (Riau) a napkin or shoulder cloth usually of yellow silk, worn by court officials at a state audience; usually têtampan, q. v.

II. The act of stopping a rolling ball with one's foot; barring the passage to a rolling or moving object. Kubu di-hadapan menjadikan tampan: the stockade in front serves to bar the passage (to the cannon-balls).

tampin. A kind of parcel made of leaves and used for holding sago. Sagu t.: pearl sago; Pel. Abd., 78.

tâmpun. (Pahang) Folding together, coming together in a bunch; cf. chanting.

Tampun is used of a handkerchief being folded so that its corners meet in a point. Chantum or chênntum of its being folded and tied below the corners, the corners being then allowed to hang loose.

tampu. The breadth of the hand used as a measure of length, Kl.; v. pëlemãp, têlemãp and têmãp.

tempo. Port. Time, especially in the sense of a further allowance of time for a payment or for the performance of any work. Minta t.: to ask for an extension of time.

Tempokan: to postpone, to allow time; Majm. al-Ahk., 13.

tumpu. pressure on some particular spot; the centre of effort; a firm footing on anything. Mêlonpat bêratampu: to jump with one effort (used of standing jumps only, not of a running jump). Bodoh orang Mêngêng-kaub yang tiyada mênêmpu laut: stupid are the men of Mêngêng-kaub who have no footing on the sea; Prov.

Bértampu: to have a footing or fixed rest anywhere with a view to making an effort. Bértampu-lah gunung yang bêsaar bêsaar: he firmly propped himself against some mighty mountains; Ht. Sg. Samb. Bértampu is also used of the midwife resting her feet against the patient's body while performing her duties, cf. Sej. Mal., 64.

Têmpat tumpuwan: the place for "taking off" in jumping; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 58.

Tumpu-tumpuwan: a boundary.

têmpuwa. The weaver bird; Pel. Abd., 94. Ikan t.: a freshwater fish, barbus apogon.
TÉMPURAS

-tempuras. Lost or scattered about by leakage; see tempéras.

témporong or tempurong. A piece of coco-nut shell with the fibrous husk adhering to it; a shell like covering such as the orinum; (rarely) to rub with a fibrous bit of coco-nut shell. Kalah di-bawah tempurong: a frog beneath a coco-nut shell—i.e., in a world of its own in which it is the most important figure; narrow-minded conceit; Prov., Ht. Abd., 469, 486; Pel. Abd., 24; Ht. Ind. Meng.; J.S.A.S., XXIV., 110. Suroh tempurong mulut: order his mouth to be rubbed with coco-nut husk; Ht. Best.

T. képala: the skull and scalp.

T. lutut: the knee cap; the fore part of the knee.

T. rabãh: the body of a viol; the hollow drum-like portion of the musical instrument of the guitar and violin type; Ht. Sri Rama.

Sisek: the logger head turtle; thalassochelys caretta.

témporok. A piece of coco-nut used in playing certain children's games: better porok, q. v.

Cf. tempurong.

témpolong. A spittoon; Kl.

témpuling. A sort of trident for spearing certain fish as the térubok. The three points are barbed, the inner being rather shorter than the outer and being barbed on both sides, while the outer points are barbed on the outer side only.

Térubok kéna tempuling,

Siyakap datang bértanya,

Didalam telok ayer-nya hating,

Siapa chakap mandi di-sana:

the térubok fish was speared, and the siyakap came to make enquiries after it.

témponek. A plant; the monkey-jack, artocarpus rigida. Also tempunai.


trémpui. A preserve made of salted durian; Pel. Abd., 37.

TAMPI

-témpah. Engagement in advance; the securing of any person's services by the payment of an advance—more especially applied to securing the services of a midwife, but also applied to the engagement of a dancing girl or to a contract for making a kéris.

Pénémpah bidan: the fee paid in advance to a midwife.

-témpoh. A charge; a violent onslaught; the collision of a rapidly moving body with a relatively stationary one. Ménémpoh: to charge, to assault, to storm. Raja Chulan menémpoh dengan gajah-nya hda-dalam ra'íyyat raja Suran: Raja Chulan charged on his elephant into the midst of the troops of Raja Suran; Sej. Mal., 18. Bertémpoh-témpohan sama témiri-nya: charging each other alternately; Ht. Sh.

-témpoh. The attitude of sitting on the ground with the two legs turned to the right and bent back under the body while the left hand rests on the floor; sitting as a Malay woman sits.

Bértémpoh: in this attitude; to sit in this attitude; J. I. A., I., 330; Ht. Koris. Bértémpoh rapat: id., with the feet brought close in; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 10; Sh. Ul., 8. Bertémpoh; id., frequentative—of many people sitting in this way; Sh. Sh. Bun., 30. Makan bertémpoh lutut témiri: to eat when sitting in an attitude having the knee of one leg raised and the other leg stretched out; Sh. Panj. Sg.

-témpah. Spilling; spilt; poured out—not necessarily in any great quantity but rather more than the spilling expressed by titék. Biyar titék jangan témpah: let a little drop, don't go pouring it out; do things gradually; violence often defeats its own ends; Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 25. Sadhik titaék di-béiri témpah: he did not allow any of it to be spilt; Sh. Abd. Mk., 22.

T. ruwah: poured out in masses; thrown out; jerked out carelessly anywhere, as distinct from a careful discharge or removal; Pel. Abd., 155.

Témpah aku t. darah: my birth-place; Ht. Abd., 12.

témpyak. The process of winnowing by tossing up and down; separating the chaff and rice by a jerky upward motion; cf. tinting and índang.


Kalau padi kata padi; Jangan súhaya tértampi-témpi;
Kalau padi, kata jadi;
Jangan súhaya ténameti-námi:
if it is padi, say it is padi; do not let me continue winnowing; if it is so, say it is so, do not keep me waiting and waiting.
### Tempe

**Tempe.** Jav. A kind of dish; beans prepared in a certain way.

**Tempedak.** (A term of abuse.) Filthy, loathsome.

**Tempiyar.** Bertempiyar: scattering in all directions, as a flock of chickens or a crowd of men on the approach of danger; Put. Sh., 85. Bertempiyaran ing di-dalam hutan: scattered about the forest; Sh. Sh. Al., 38.

**Temperas.** A kind of black insect or bug, found in the jungle, and the bite of which causes a slight swelling; cf. tungau.

**Tempiyas.** Beating in, of rain; coming in through an open window or other aperture; cf. biyas or piyas.

**Tempeleng.** A box on the ears; a violent blow with the open hand; cf. têpañ, lêpau and tapar.

**Tempinis.** I. The name of a tree yielding a hard durable wood, *sloetia sideroxylon*. Slight variations or states of the plant are known as *t. merah*, *t. kerong*, *t. puteh* and *t. hitam*.

This wood is a proverbial simile for hardiness. Sa-kêchil-kêchil kuay tempinis, beras-nya lahan bêrpuñok lahan: however small a tempinis tree may be, its body lasts for tens of years.

In Kedah the word is pronounced *lampinis*.

II. *Ikan tempinis*: an edible salt-water fish.

**Tempinah.** The water-balsam, *hydrocera triflora*.

**Tempung.** An expectant attitude; Sh. Pr. Ach., 18; cf. lêgan.

**Temguan.** An expectant attitude; Sh. Pr. Ach., 18; cf. lêgan.

**Teman.** The accompaniment of a superior; attendance on one higher in position or rank—in contradistinction to *kawan*, which means attendance on an equal. *Teman-nya sa-orang*: one of his attendants; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Usahalah teman di-mandi pagi*: you need not attend me to my morning bath (to a man who overhears his flattery); Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 22.


**Témân.** An immovable iron joint, ferrule or fastening uniting a knife blade to its handle or a spear-head to its shaft; also a ferrule at the base of the sheath.

If this fastening is of rattan, *simpai* is used; if it is movable, *penongko*.

*Pokôk t.*: (Kedah) a thorny shrub, *balanostelhus ilicifolius*.

### Témurun

**Témurun.** *Turun témurun*: descent, pedigree or lineage—of persons; traditional character—of customs. *Sultan yang berasal lagi turun témurun daripada asal*: a sultan by birth and the descendant of a line of born sultans; Ht. Abd., 409. *Raja China turun témurun datang skarang ini*: a Chinese emperor whose descendants are Chinese emperors to this day; Sej. Mal., 37. *Turun témurun asal bêrâra*: descended from ancestors who were entitled to the *nobat* (the kettle drum of royalty) from the first; Sh. A.R.S. J., 6.
Temukut. (Kedah.) Fine rice dust; dust obtained when the rice is winnowed. Also demukut, temukut, and melukut.

Temukus. Cubebs. Also kemukus, and lada berokor.

Temolok. (Kedah.) The crop of a bird, the first stomach of a ruminant. Better tembolok, q. v.

Temoleh. A fresh-water fish (unidentified).

Temah. The application of a poultice of hot ashes; better demah. See also temas.


Temiyang. A liana, lettsomia penguensis; J. I. A., I., 313.

Orang temiyang: a tribe of orang laut.

Tamyl. Arab. To be undecided, to hesitate.

Temilang. A plant, aglaia odoratissima.

Tan. [Hind. thán.] A place for tying up an animal. T. kuda: a stable; = bangsal kuda.

Tun. A title of distinction which seems to have been of general use formerly but is now (Riau) only applied to a princess's foster child.

Tanbur. Port. A drum; Ht. Abd., 192, 193, 313. Also tambur, q. v.

Tanbiyat. Arab. Prophecy; the position of a prophet. Cf. nabí.

Ténat. Desperate; dangerous, of a wound or illness; dead-tired, of weariness; cf. ténat.

Tinta. Port. Ink. Also dawat.

Téntapan. (Kedah.) A shoulder cloth. Also tèntapem, tètampen, and tampan-tampan.

Tèntawan. Akar t.: a water-producing vine, conocephalus suaveolens.

Tèntayu. [Skr. jatayu, a mythical bird.] The name given in Kedah to a peculiar bird-shaped boat's figurehead, and (by extension) to a special variety of three-masted pérahu. Cf. jéntayu.

Tentut. Following on any one's steps; following up keenly; demanding, intently seeking after. T. 'imu: the pursuit of knowledge. T. kémaluwan: to sue for damages for slander.


Bérténtang: vis-à-vis; opposite; Sh. Bur. Punggg., 8; Sh. Ik. Trub., 11. B. dengen: facing; opposite to; Ht. Abd., 239, 337, 377; Sh. Ul.

Ménintang: to face. Tiyada-lah sapa dapat ménintang baginda: no one could bring himself to face the prince; Ht. Gil. Bak., 68. Bérafa sakit mata ménintang, sakiti lagi bahu mémikut: however painful it may seem to the eye that sees it, the shoulder that has to bear it feels it more; Prov.

ten. Téntang. A window, the hinges of the shutters of which are fastened horizontally; Sh. Si Lemb.

ten. Tinting. Winnowing with a swaying motion so as to separate the wheat from the chaff; (by metaphor) purifying by any process of selection. Laksona mas béharu di-tinting: like newly purified gold, i.e., like gold dust shaken (on a rëbana) to separate the good from the bad; a simile for purity and excellence.

ten. Tuntong. I. The extreme point of anything, e. g., of a kérís.

II. Pényu tuntong or tuntong: a turtle, callagur picta; J. S. A. S., VIII., 120.

III. Rapping a thing on the ground after turning it upside down so as to knock out anything that may be adhering to the side, as a man raps a tobacco-pipe bowl to get rid of the ashes; holding a child by the feet and shaking him head downwards, by way of a punishment.

ten. Téntampan. (Kedah.) A shoulder-cloth; also tètampen, tèntapan, and tampan-tampan.

ten. Tantang. Bunga t.: a wild ginger, amomum xanthophlebium.

ten. Tuntun. I. Leading; conducting; guidance by means of some connecting link, as when a horse is led by a halter and a child by the hand. Orang bata bértuntun tongkat: a blind man led by his stick. Batu t.: the lead on a fishing line; also batu ladong.

Ménuntun: to lead; to conduct—literally with a rope or by the hand, but also figuratively in a wider sense, e. g., ménuntun dèngan baht paras-nya: to lead by the power of beauty; Ht. Jay. Lengg. Ménuntun tali: to lead (goats) with a string; Ht. Hamz., 4.
tēntu. Definiteness; positiveness; certainty; certain as opposed to doubtful; definite as opposed to vague. Khabar yang tēntu: definite news; certain intelligence, as opposed to vague rumour.

Tēntukan and mēntēntukan: to define; to lay down clearly; to fix, e.g., to appoint a day for any work, (Ht. Abd., 462); or to fix the amount of an allowance or salary, (Ht. Abd., 225, 232); or to define the terms of an agreement, (Ht. Ind. Jaya); or to find out definitely in what language an inscription is written, (Ht. Abd., 237).


Tērēntu: absolutely certain; accepted as certain; unquestioned; Ht. Abd., 119.

tēntuban. See tuban.

tēnturun. (Riau.) A small animal, like a civet cat; arcticis binturong. Also bēnturong.

tēntulang. T. merah: a plant, garcinia eugeniifolia.

tanti. “Wait a moment,” an expression used by a slow walker to one ahead of him. The forms nanti and mēnanti are in more general use, v. nanti.

tanjong. A cape; a head-land, a promontory. Bunga t.: a flower, anomum xanthophlebium.

tunjung. (Riau, Johor, Kedah.) The tap root; that portion of the root which goes straight down into the ground, as distinct from branching roots such as those of the mangrove (jangkar, q. v.) ; (Malacca) raised above the surface; exposed as the roots of the bakau or as hoof-marks, J.S.A.S., VIII., 128.


II. (Johor.) A sireh or pepper vine prop; (Riau) tunjong q. v.

tanjak. Projection upwards; point upwards; sticking up as the point of a Bugis head-dress. Layar t.: a triangular sail, the base of which runs along the deck and the vertex of which is aloft.

Lobang t.: the orifice through which molten metal is poured into a mould, the word tanjak being used of the small projection or tag formed by the metal in the orifice itself.

Bērtanjak haki: standing on tiptoe.

Tanjak is also used of the vertex of a triangular sail rising as the wind drops, the swelling of the sail tending to lower it; and of the raising of the peculiar rattan net (daun) at the bottom of a fish trap. Layar tērtanjak, angin-nya mētī: the sail is sticking up, and the wind filling it has died away; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Cf. anjor, anjong, tanjong, tajoq, unjok, tunjok, etc.

tunjok. Indication; pointing out.


Tēnunjok, and jari tēnunjok: the index finger.

Cf. anjor, anjong, tajoq, unjok, belunjor, tanjak, tonjol, etc.

tanjol. A contrivance something like a fishing rod and line, but with a noose instead of a hook at the end of the line. When a snake (or whatever else it is desired to catch) is passing through the noose, a sudden jerk of the rod tightens the noose and secures the animal, at the same time keeping him at a distance.

tonjol. A considerable protuberance or bump on the forehead (such as would be caused by a carbuncle), as distinct from a slight swelling such as would be caused by a blow (v. benjol) or from a naturally prominent conformation of the forehead.

tunjal. A thrust downwards to give impetus to an upward motion, as in the case of a diver stamping on the bottom of the sea to accelerate his rise to the surface, or of a horse pressing the ground with his hind feet when leaping forward. Tunjal is also used of a dig in the ribs or any thrust intended to be felt but not intended to hurt or leave a mark.

tanjan. A tree (unidentified) resembling the kēranji, q. v.; Kl.

tanju. A bracket-lamp; a wall-lamp; a street lamp on a bracket projecting from a wall, as distinct from a street standard lamp; Ht. Koris.; Ht. Ind. Meng.
tandus. Barrenness; treelessness, of land; waste, abandoned.


tendu. The cracking of a flea on the thumb-nail.

Mēndas: to kill a small insect such as a tuma (Pel. Abd., 32) or a flea (Ht. St. Misk., 51) on the thumb-nail.

Cf. tendas.

tendag. Wandering about in search of any person or thing; visiting; travelling. Orang tendang desa: a wanderer; a vagrant; a vagabond; a man who has left his country to wander in search of a livelihood; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Ind. Jaya. Bertandang desa: to wander about as a vagrant; Sh. Sri Bun., 34.

Tikam t.: death by a javelin or thrown spear—a form of execution considered degrading as being the death of a hunted beast.


Tandang is also used in the extended sense of visiting and associating with or competing with. Tiyada-lah pérnah orang kē-inđeraan pérgi ka-dalam dunya bertandang-lendang dengan orang dunya: the Sons of Heaven have never yet descended to earth to compete with the Sons of Earth; Ht. Pg. Ptg. The word is also used of a football team visiting another club to play a match; Bint. Tim.

tanding. A subdivision; one of several equal portions; a "lot," of land; a "portion," of food; measuring out equal sides or portions. Tidak sa-tanding, tidak sa-sanding: not equal in size, nor equal in quality. Gambah sama tandingan: dancing girls perfectly matched; Sh. Panj. Sg. Sa-lélah bertanding-nya daripada kédawa pahab: when two equal sides had been selected; Ht. Sh. Mard.

tendang. Kicking out; drawing up the foot as far as it will go and kicking out. Bunja di-pêtah però di-tendang: the flower is plucked, the stalk thrown away; the daughter is cherished, the mother left to starve; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92. Cf. terrajang, sepak, singkor, kidang and éntah.

T. ka-bélakang: kicking out behind, as a horse. T. tumit: stamping down violently with the heel.

Bértumbok bértendang: with cuffs and kicks; Ht. Abd., 94.
Tondong: to kick; Ht. Abd., 28. Ménendang kan: id. *fikalau* patek laki-laki *nichay a patek sendiri* ménendang kan *muka-nya* muntéri tu: if I were a man I would assuredly kick that minister's face; Ht. Bahkt., 74. Ménendang kan *kétawa bélak kaki*: to kick out with both feet; Ht. Jaya, Y. Pénendang: a stretcher in a Malay boat.

Tanduk. Banishment; driving away with ignominy; hounding out. Cf. *tandang* in the expression *tikam tandang*. Di-tandong uler *ségula marika-tu* akan raja: they all drove the prince out of the country; Ht. Gh.

Tandak. Dancing by movements of the lower limbs in contradistinction to dancing by swaying the body and arms (*tari*); Javanese dancing; Sh. Put. Akal, 11; Sh. Abd. Mk., 9; Ht. Ind. Meng.


Tandok. Horn; the horn of an animal—except in cases where it is endowed with magical properties, cf. *chuda* and *sumbu*; goring with the horns; butting. *Matì di-tandok uler kérbaub jalang itu*: he died gored by the wild buffalo; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Bagai tandok bérindai gading*: like horn in ivory mountings; a worthless thing in a valuable frame; Prov. *Télôr di-huyong tandok*: an egg at the point of a horn; in a critical position; Prov., Ht. Abd., 422. *Bagai tandok di-bérkas*: like horns tied up in a bale (which will not hold together owing to the peculiar shape of the horns); a story the details of which will not harmonize; Prov. *Jangan huvat kérbaub tandok panjang*: do not play the long-horned buffalo; do not be quarrelsome; Prov.

*T. baung*: (Kedah) props used in shallow water to keep a boat from rolling: =-(Riau, Johor) *sembela*, q. v.

Tandok-tandok: a climber with curiously shaped flowers, *strophanthus dichotomus*.

*Béranda*: horned. Kuching béranda: when cats have horns; the Greek calends; Prov.

Ménandok: to gore; to butt. *Saperti kérbaub ménandok anak*: as a buffalo butter its calf, *i. e.*, with the flat of the horn so as not to hurt it; a mother's severity; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 108. *Lémbo tandok panjang isyida ménandok pun di-hatu orang juga tiya ménandok*: when an ox has long horns he may not butt, but everyone will say that he butts; appearances often hang a man; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 135.

Tandok is also used to describe the act or result of tying a growing branch to its parent branch so as to prevent its breaking under its own weight.

Tindeh. Pricking through (a thin surface); making a hole through, used of boring the ears, etc.

Tandok. The bowing of the head; a downcast, respectful, or submissive attitude. *T. ménendah*: to bow in salutation. *T. diyam*: to look down and be silent, *e. g.*, after a rebuke. *T. tędah*: looking down and then looking up; the attitude of a man in the throes of composition. *T. khdmat*: bowing in submission; Arabian Nights, 16.


Pénandok or *ilmu pénando*: a charm for procuring submissiveness in others; Ht. Abd., 154; J. I. A., 1, 311; in Riau, confined to obtaining the submission of one's wife, but this limitation is not universal. *Aziim pénando musoh*: a talisman to reduce one's enemies to submission.

Tandil. Tam. A tindal; the head-man of a gang of road-coolies or field-labourers; a petty officer on a ship receiving his orders from the *serang*. *Tandil pérvi bérkérab*: the head labourer went to call the people to work; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 9.

Tandam. (Johor.) The solder used in working in gold or brass; better (Riau) *pandam*.

Tandan. A cluster (Ht. Koris); the stalk common to a cluster of fruit such as bananas which grow together—the stalk joining each separate banana to the *tandun* being *tangkat*, q. v.

Tandun. Zamán *tandun*: the immemorial past; the beginnings of time; when the world was young.

Tandun. Lying loosely one on the other, as a pile of books or other articles of a similar character. *Sa-tandun*: a number of articles so piled up but not sorted relative to one another; cf. *susun* and *tindeh*.

Tandun. The *mons veneris*; (sometimes) the *mons veneris* and *labia majora*.

Tandu. A kind of hammock-litter borne by two persons. *Tawan puteri itu di-usong di-dalam tandu-nya*: the princess was borne in her litter; Ht. Gh.

Tindeh. Lying one over the other; placing a limb over another; position over. Maka uler *Bándérang di-tindeh-nya* paha Budang dengan *paha-nya*: Bándérang laid his thigh under Ba- dang's—to see whether he could throw him, at wrestling; Sej. Mal., 61. *Tindeh-ménindeh*: to press by crowding; to fall one over the other in confusion or disarray; Pel. Abd., 32. *Di-tindeh yang bérat, di-lilit yang panjang*: borne down by the heavy, enfolded in the coils of the long,—illustrative of the powerlessness of the poor; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 35. *Yang bégah di-sokong, yang rébah di-tindeh*: what is firm is propped up, what is fallen is pressed down; money begets money, and poverty pauperism; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 47.
Tindéhkan: to superimpose a weight; to crush under a superincumbent mass. Di-
tindéhkan-nya dengen bukit Mënggërda itu: he crushed him under the weight of Mount Mënggërda; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Bërtindéh: one lying on the other, as bodies on a battle field. Bërtindéh-tindéh: id., frequentative; Ht. Abd., 373. Bërtindéh bang-
kai: body lying on body, as after a fight, (Sh. Raj. Haji, 185), but especially used by lovers promising to die with each other; Sh. Pant. Shl., 7, 12.

Bërtindéh is also used in a coarse sense, e.g., ambil katak yang bërbini sidang bërtindéh-
tindéh.

tënar. A row that all can hear; bawling a thing from the house-tops; washing one's dirty linen in public.

Hëndak di-puluangkan sëgalë makhär;
Jangan-lah lagi mëmbuwat tënar:
all your money will be returned to you; but don't go on proclaiming your grievances to the world at large; Sh. Peng., 22. Cf. also Sh. Peng., 6; Sh. Pr. Turki, 12.

Tanzil. Arab. Sending down; revelation; the revelation made by God to man in the Koran.

Tëng. Calm; smooth; still, of the surface of the water; cf. têdoh and sënang. Jikalau ayer tënang jangan di-sangka tiyada bawaya:
if the water is still do not think that there are necessarily no alligators; Prov., J.S.A.S., XI., 34.

Tëngnong. Abstraction; being plunged in thought; cf. mënnong, and rëngong.

Pëtëngong: (Singapore) a fortune teller.

tanaffus. Arab. Jauhar tanaffus: the essence of breathing life; the spirit of animal life; Sh. I. M. P., 15.

tënok. (Johor, Malacca.) The tapir, tapius indicus; also (Kedah) bâda kampong.

tëno. A small tree, myristica laurina.

tënun. Weaving; the art or process of weaving.


Bërtënuunn: to weave; Ht. Sh. Kub.

tëntënn. Arab. Furnace; oven; bakery.

tëniring. A tree (unidentified); Kl.

tënnëARTH. To touch or poke with the finger.

tu. A colloquial abbreviation for itu; v. 

Tu. A colloquial abbreviation for datok, q. v.; grandfather, old man.

To' aki: (Perak) grandfather.

To' alang: v. tuwala.

To' nèh: great-grandfather.

To' nyang: great-great-grandfather.

To' wan: (Kedah) grandfather.

tu. Old; matured; age; seniority.

Orang t.: (1) an old man, (2) the head of the family; the father; a village patriarch; an adult, in contradistinction to a child, or one of the older as opposed to the younger generation. Orang tuwa bëngkok pakai baju bëst: a humpbacked old man in a coat of mail; a tortoise.

Orang tuwa chatok: an old man in his dogate.

Orang tuwa datok: an old man of position and rank.

Orang tuwa kuto: an old rascal; Ht. Best.

Orang tuwa lunto: a broken down old man.

Orang tuwa sunto: an old man who apes youthful ways.

Tolest tënggala tuwa: v. toleh.


Pak tuwa: an uncle older than one's father; Sh. Sri Bun., 57. Also pak awa and pak wa.

Bëpa tuwa: id., Sej. Mal., 90.

Mërtëwa and mëntëwa: father-in-law.

Tuwa after the names of colours gives the meaning of " deep," " dark," to those colours. Merah t.: deep dark red. Hitam-nya tuwa: it was of a deep black; Ht. Sh. Kub. After the names of minerals, tuwa means purity from alloy.

The form tuha also occurs.

Tawârud. Arab. Correspondence.

Tawârang. A drought (lasting longer than a këmaran).

Tawârikh. Arab. Dates, epochs; the plural of târikh, q. v.


Towâkang. [Chin. toâ-khang.] A person puffed up with self-conceit; arrogance, vanity, superciliousness.

Tuwala. [Port. toalha.] A serviette; a nap-

kin; a towel. T. mandi: a towel.
tuwalang. (Perak and Kedah Malay.) A name given generically to large trees on which the wild bees make their nests; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 6; (Riau, Johor) siyalang.

Bertuwalang: to swarm; (of bees). Also to' alang.

tuba. The name of a plant with a root possessing stupefying qualities, and much used in fishing, derris elliptica. Maka sahaliyan ikan itu bertimbunan saperti ikan kena tuba: then all the fish came floating to the surface like fish affected by the tuba root; Ht. Jay. Lengg. Mati di-tuba: poisoned by tuba; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12. Tuba binasa ikan ta'-dapat: the tuba was spoilt and no fish were got; a proverbial description of money spent uselessly.


tubir. The edge of the sea or of a river; the margin of a lake; the brink, provided the gradient into the sea or river be great, though not perpendicular.

tubing. (Singapore.) Aslant = (Riau, Johor, Kedah) tuding, q. v.

tobak. (Riau, Johor.) Cut square; cutting the nail so as to give it a straight instead of the usual curved edge; also (Kedah) tekobak.

tubok. A wooden lance for spearing teripang.

tubul. A freshwater fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 12.

tuban. Tuban-tuban: (Johor) the discharge immediately preceding delivery at child-birth; also (Riau) tekuban, (Singapore) ketuban, and (Kedah) tentuban.

tubin. I. Four days hence; the fourth day from this; Kl.

II. *Tubin* a freshwater fish (unidentified).

tobah. *Mencobah*: to tear out plants by the roots; Kl.

tuho. *Mencoba*: to tear out plants by the roots; Kl.

Tuho. The body—in the anatomical sense only and not as considered in contradistinction to the soul (v. badan), nor yet in the sense of a dead body (v. bangkai); the seat of physical sensations. Tuboh-nya sederhana: he was of medium build. Tuboh-nya makin sahri makin-lah tambun: he became fatter daily.

Bekas t.: a garment that has been in actual use—often given by Malays as a pledge of affection.

Memblok t.: to cross the arms over the chest.

Sasa-tuboh: sexual connection; carnal knowledge.

Tuho is sometimes used in the sense of “in person.” Tuasen tuboh datang: come in person.

tubi. Devotion to anything; putting one's heart and soul into any work; doing anything with all one's might. Chendu chelaka jangan di-tubi: do not give yourself up to accursed opium. Maka uleh Hang Jebat di-pertubi-tubinya tiham: Hang Jebat worked himself up to strike; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 84.

tuwat. I. (Kedah.) A fishing mark; a stake or bamboo used as a mark to indicate a good spot for line-fishing.

II. Kétuwat: a pimple; a small excrescence or wart of the same colour as the surrounding flesh.

tüt. Arab. A mulberry tree.

tutut. (Johor.) A bird (unidentified) resembling a mérébék.

Tuuter. I. Utterance; pronunciation; a formula for utterance; actual speech; spoken —(as distinct from written) language. Tutor dan kata haru-biru: his utterance and his language were confused; Sh. Nasih., 9. Tutur sa-patah: a word, a saying.


II. Tutoran atap, petutoran atap, or penu- toran atap: the lowest row of atap in a roof, the eaves. Also chuchoran atap.

tutup. Covering; a cover; the closing up or filling up of a blow body, as distinct from the enclosing of a body in a hollow (v. tuwong). Laksana chembul dengan tutup-nya: like a casket and its cover; exactly fitting each other; Prov., Sh. Pant. Shl., 14. Lobang yang tèrsebut itu di-surow-nya tutup: he ordered the aperture in question to be closed; Ht. Abd., 64. Sa-tahun tutup: a whole year, a full year.


Térutup: closed; shut; Ht. Abd., 73.
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<tr>
<th><strong>TOKOK</strong></th>
<th><strong>TUONG</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>totok.</strong> I. (Jav.) A species of shell-fish; Kl.</td>
<td><strong>Męnuju:</strong> to point towards; to make for; to practise the form of sorcery described above. <strong>Męnuju orang sampai mati:</strong> to inflict &quot;tuju&quot;-spells on a man till he dies; Ht. Abd., 390. Bahwa tiyap-tiyap perkataan itu męnuju ya kapada tujuwan-nya: every word of his went straight to its mark; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895. <strong>Pęnuju:</strong> a row of fishing-stakes leading directly to a fish-trap (used in the belat kembang); cf. pęnaor (s. v. tajor) a row of stakes similarly stretching out from a fish-trap but not at right angles to its entrance (used in the belat bariul).</td>
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<td>II. Full-blooded; pure-blooded. <strong>Belanda t.:</strong> a Dutchman pur sang. China t.: a China-born Chinese in contradistinction to a Baba. The expression also occurs without any special meaning in a proverbial rhyme descriptive of a passionately jealous man: <strong>China totok, lawang lavi, Chabut golok, tikam bini.</strong></td>
<td><strong>tujah.</strong> Thrusting, stabbing, when the weapon is held in both hands, the hands being raised, arms bent, and elbows lowered. <strong>tujoh.</strong> Seven. <strong>Biuntuang t.:</strong> the Seven Stars, the Pleiads. <strong>Kuiska t.:</strong> the Seven Ominous Times, the week or division of time presided over (as in the Latin calendar) by the great heavenly bodies: viz., the Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn.</td>
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<td>III. (Onom.) A bamboo sounding-block. Also Lo'lo'.</td>
<td><strong>tauchang.</strong> [Chin. thau-taung] A queue; a pigtail (as worn by Chinese only); cf. fangbul.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tutul.</strong> Jav. Spot; spotted. <strong>Machan t.:</strong> the leopard; (in pure Malay) harinau biniang. <strong>Bulok t.:</strong> (Kedah) the spotted bamboo; a kind of bamboo obtained from Java and used in the construction of musical instruments; (Riau, Johor) bulok karah.</td>
<td><strong>tauhid.</strong> Arab. The avowal of the Unity of God. <strong>Hérti-nya tauhid męntesahan Tuhan:</strong> the meaning of tauhid is to declare God One; Sh. Ung. Bers., 14. <strong>Menauhidkan:</strong> to recognize as One (Arabian Nights, 384); to recognize as one's duty (Arabian Nights, 47); to decide upon a course (Arabian Nights, 58, 323).</td>
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<td><strong>tutu.</strong> Dęngong t.: the sound made by a humming kite (simbang).</td>
<td><strong>tudong.</strong> A veil, a hollow cover, the veiling, enclosing, or shutting in of a solid object with a surrounding cover of any sort, as distinct from the closing of an aperture. Cf. tutup. <strong>Bagai chépu dengaung tudong-nya:</strong> like a box and its cover; a symbol for perfect harmony; Prov. <strong>T. hidang:</strong> a plate cover, a small dish-cover. <strong>T. saji:</strong> a large dish-cover. <strong>Tudongan saji:</strong> id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 5. <strong>Dayong tudong biłangga:</strong> long sweeps with round blades. <strong>Sipat tudong:</strong> a shell, trochus pyramis. <strong>Tudongan:</strong> a veil or covering of any sort; a shroud over a dead body; Ht. Sg. Samb. <strong>Tudongi:</strong> to enshroud. <strong>Bunga pun sa'dang kembang béréhokan di-atas mëyul Sang Ranjuna sa'pérti di-tuđongi dengan kain yang inif ketek renja-nya:</strong> Bowers in full bloom were falling over the body of Arjuna to enshroud it as it were with a white garment; Ht. Sg. Samb.</td>
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<td><strong>tutoh.</strong> Lopping off the branches of a tree from the main trunk after felling, or in some cases preparatory to felling. <strong>Męnung:</strong> to lop off branches from a tree; Ht. Gh., 75; Sh. Pant. Shl., 5; Sh. Ch. Ber., 7.</td>
<td><strong>tojoh.</strong> I. <strong>Męnojoh:</strong> to squat with the heels close together and the toes turned out; Kl. <strong>II.</strong> A temporary support or prop, as distinct from a permanent buttress (sokong, q. v.). <strong>Pęnojoh kaki:</strong> a foot-rest; a foot-stool.</td>
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**TUDING**

**tudung.** Indirectness; indirect; at an angle—the converse of tēpat: q. v.; a “pulling” stroke or blow, as distinct from a straight drive. Menju t.: (in playing with coins) to aim at the edge instead of the centre—so as to drive your opponent’s coin into the hole while keeping your own outside. Asah t.: whetting the edge of a knife at an angle—and so spoiling its fineness. Tudingkan sauh: to bring a ship over its anchor—so as to haul up the anchor the more easily.

**todak.** (Riau, Johor). A fish with a sword-like projection under the mouth; a kind of small saw-fish or sword-fish; belone strongyurus. This fish, according to legend, once took the offensive against mankind and was only defeated by a child’s stratagem; v. Sej. Mal., 82.

Also (Kedah) chēnhodaḵ.

**todoh** or **tudoh.** Accusation (especially but not necessarily false accusation). Tiyada bērsalahan todoh-nya: his accusation was fully borne out; Ht. Best. Menōdo: to bring a charge against (a person); to accuse, to slander; Ht. Abd., 402; Ht. Gh.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 145.

**tuwar.** I. A signal-light; the lifting of a torch or lamp by way of a signal; signalling by means of lights.

II. A fish-trap for the ikan aruwan. Bagai aruwan di-dalam tuwar: like the aruwan fish in a fish-trap; a symbol for hopeless struggling; Prov., J.S.A.S., XXIV., 94.


**turut.** Following—in the sense of succession or imitation, but not in the sense of literally pursuing a person walking in front; sequence, in point of time; following advice or instructions; following the best of one’s inclinations; giving a boat way in contradistinction to luffing; to follow suit. Orang memhērī tahu pun iya tiyada mau turut: even if people let him know he will not follow their advice; Ht. Abd., 262. Bērsēnā bērturut, harap ada pērkhaya tidak: to commission a man and yet accompany him, to expect something of him and yet not trust him; Prov.

Main t.: a card-game.

Turutan: an example; a thing to be followed or imitated; Ht. Abd., 96.

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**TORAK**


Turukan, and mēnurukan: to take anything as an example to be followed; to give way to. Mēnurukan hāti mati, mēnurukan rasa binasa: to give way to one’s inclinations means death; to give way to one’s passions means ruin; Prov. Mēnurukan kapal: to steer a ship; Ht. Jab., 43.

Bērturut-turut: successively; in sequence; Cr. Gr., 57; Ht. Abd., 109, 205. Sa-turut: in concord.

Cf. ikut and tunut.

**turas.** Filtration; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 276. Penurut: a kind of rough filter used in the native dyeing processes.

**turis.** To scratch a line (intentionally) along anything, as one draws a line on the sand. Ambil ayan itu di-turis paha-nya: take the fowl and scratch a line along its thigh; Muj., 62.

**turus.** Erect; straight; straight and strong—as a tree or pillar; anything that is firmly erect such as the main piles of an ampong, the heavy piles of a fish-trap, or the columns which support a building. Turus nēgēri: a pillar of the state; Sh. Bid., 73; Sh. Abd. Mk., 26; Sej. Mal., 135. Choba choba mēnuan mambang jika hidop turus nēgēri: try, try to plant a young coco-nut, should it grow up it may be a pillar of the state; a difficult task may often fail, but when it succeeds the results are proportionately great; Prov., J.S.A.S., III., 34. Šābērtī turus di-tēngah padang rupā-nya: like a pillar on a plain; a conspicuous and noble looking object; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Mēnurut: to rise in pillar-form, as smoke on a still day.

**torang.** I. The knot at the corner of a mesh.

II. Harimau turang kasau: (Kedah) a royal tiger, a tiger of the largest size; Ht. Mar. Mah.; also harimau tērong kasau.

**torap.** Covering; plastering; lining; giving a surface (of a different material) to anything—as a coat is lined, or as a table is covered with green baize.

**toror.** I. That portion of the rakat through which the threads pass in the process of weaving. Anak t.: the spool in weaving. Batang t.: the rod of the spool.

II. A kind of trident, somewhat larger than the sērampang; Kl.

III. Ubi t.: a kind of potato. Kweeĥ t.: a cake. Ikan gēlana t.: a variety of the gēlana fish, q. v.
TOREK

torek. A disease of the ears; a running at the ears.

tawarrak. Arab. Leaning on one side to rest oneself; lying on the side; Sh. Panj. Sg.

turun. Descent; passage from a higher position to a lower, whether literal, as in the case of rainfall, or figurative, as in the case of loss of rank; descent from generation to generation; travelling to the sea from a place situated inland, or sailing from a place which is situated "di-atas angin" to a place situated "di-bawah angin." V. angin.

Turunan and keturunan: descent; origin. Keturunan orang Bugis: a Bugis by descent. Turun témurun: descent—but used frequently in the sense of a line of ancestors; a pedigree; v. témurun.

Turunkan and menurunkan: to lower, in point of position; to abase, in point of rank. Turunkan senapang or menurunkan senapang: to lower arms, i.e., to bring muskets to the third position in presenting arms: Ht. Abd., 109. Turunkan bander: to haul down a flag. Menurunkan raja-raja dari atas kéra-jaan-nya: to remove sovereigns from their thrones; to abase the mighty from their seat.

turau. A fencing for the protection of plants; Kl.

toro. (Batavia.) Baju toro: a long baju reaching to the foot, worn by male servants.

turu. Jav. To sleep.

torah. A kind of harpoon, Kl.; v. torak.

torih. A deep indentation or scratch (deeper than turis, q. v.).


II. (Skr. kasthuri.) Musk. Tikus turi: the musk rat; v. késturi.

tuwas. The application of leverage whether in house building to raise heavy weights, or as a form of torture for nearly breaking a man’s limbs, or in a large fish-trap for raising the net at the bottom; (Riau, Johor—by extension) a large deep-water fish-trap, the Kedah jérêmal. In Kedah the word is also used as a slang expression meaning to run away, to bolt, to abscond.

tuwis. To separate two hard bodies with a lever, Kl.; v. tuwas.

tusuk. Penetration with a thin instrument, e.g., the driving in of a nail; v. also chuchok.
tukas. I. The bringing of a charge of adultery or fornication against a person, whether that charge be true or false.  
*Ménahak*: to bring such a charge; Sh. Peng., 8.

II. Palm (unidentified) the soft pith of which is used as tinder.  
*Rabok t.*: the tinder so obtained.

tokus.  

Angin *tukus*: the name given to the first squalls from the N. E. after the cessation of the S. W. monsoon; Kl. *angin tikus?*

tokong. I. A large treeless rock or small treeless rocky island, as opposed to an island with vegetation.  *Tokong pulau*: rocks and islands; islands generally; Ht. Abd., 198; Ht. Koris.  

*layang-layang t.*: the swallow or martin which constructs the well-known edible bird's nest. Also *burong tokong*.

II. The shaving of a woman's head either in disease or as a mark of disgrace.

III. (Chin.) A Chinese temple; cf. *topek*, which, however, is the "joss" itself, as distinct from the joss-house (*tokong*), though etymologically the same.

IV.  *T. bulu*: a weed with small lilac flowers, *hedyotis vestita*.

tukang. A skilled workman; a mechanic; an artificer; cf. *pandai* and *juru*.

*T. agong*: the chief petty officer in a *pérahu*.

*T. bési*: a blacksmith.

*T. chap*: a printer.

*T. kayu*: a carpenter.

*T. kukus nasi*: a cook; Ht. Ind. Nata. Also *t. masab*, and *juru masab*.

*T. mas*: a goldsmith.

*T. petak*: the officer in charge of the hold and of the loading of a native *pérahu*.

*T. roti*: a baker; Ht. Hamz., 2.

*T. sēpatu*: a cobbler.

*T. tēmbaga*: a coppersmith.

*T. tilek*: a fortune-teller.

*T. ubat*: a preparer of magical simples; a philtre maker.

*Ménjādi tukang*: to become a skilled workman; Ht. Abd., 140.

*Ménunjohekān tēkukang-nya*: to display his skill as a craftsman, Ht. Koris.

*Ménunjāng*: to construct; to make anything requiring mechanical skill; Sej. Mal., 34.

tokak. I. A kind of ulcer on the shin, rather more serious than *kudis*, q. v., but less serious than *pékong*, q. v.

II. The name of an edible salt-water fish.
### Tawakkul

Arab. Surrender to God's will; trust in God. *Maha tawakkul-lah abu ka'ada Allah:* I resigned myself to God's will; *Ht. Abd.,* 308.

*Tawakkul ka'ada ilahi rabb:* trusting in the Lord God; *Sh. Sri Ben.,* 7.

Untong *t.:* at a risk, at a venture.

*Bertawakkul:* resigned, resignation; often corrupted in form to *batu 'atak.*

### Tukal

I. A measure for thread; about 16 *riyan,* a *riyan* being a small parcel of skeins (*uniting;* a parcel of some 16 or 20 *tukal* constitutes a *bantul;* while about 40 bantal make up a *banjel* or bale. *Bantul sa-tukal:* a parcel of skeins; *Sh. Panj.* *Sg.*

II. The mark left on the skin by the pressure of a comparatively blunt point which does not actually break the skin.

III. A pointed stick used in *ladang* cultivation; better *tugal,* q. v.

### Tukil

I. A plant (unidentified); *J. I. A.,* 1, 255.

II. (Kedah.) A vessel for carrying liquid; a vessel made of a joint of bamboo and used as a receptacle for *nira* or milk; a sort of bamboo money box made of a joint of bamboo closed at each extremity but slit at the centre so as to allow of money being dropped into it. *Cf. (Riau, Johor) tabong.* *Bagai tawakul dalam tukil:* (buzzing) like a hornet in a bamboo vessel (from which it cannot get out), a simile for a man with a nasal intonation or for fussy and useless effort; *Prov.*
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<tr>
<th><strong>TOGEL</strong></th>
<th><strong>TULANG</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>togel</strong></td>
<td>Togel. Tailless; stumpy behind, as a horse whose tail has been docked, or as a fowl whose tail-feathers have been pulled out. Ayam togel sa-ekor: a tailless fowl; Ht. Raj. Don., 49.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tugal</strong></td>
<td>A pointed stick used for making holes in the ground to receive the seed in ladang or dry padi cultivation; the process of making such holes. Asal engkau tugal, ada-lah bencu: if you make holes for planting, the seed will be there for you to plant; if you give cause for offence, others will be ready to be offended; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 89.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **togan** | I. To break a contract of service, as a sailor before the expiry of the term of engagement; Kl.  
II. To aim at something (as in certain games). |
| **tauge** | [Chin. ta-gé.] A vegetable; bean sprouts. Anting-anting tauge: ear-pendants worn by Chinese and Malay maidens. |
| **tuwal** | A short stump of wood cut off from the main piece. |
| **tuwil** | A lever for slightly moving or raising a heavy mass. If for lifting the mass into the air, tuwas, q. v. |
| **taulat** | Taualat. [Arab. تَلَةَ ] Injury, calamity, a calamity brought on by a malediction; v. tulah. |
| **tulat** | The third day hence; the day after the day after to-morrow. |
| **tulis** | Writing; painting; the representation of characters, figures or patterns upon any surface by means of paint, dye or ink—as distinct from carving, inlaying or engraving. Laksana gambar bitches di-tulis: like a newly painted picture; Cr. Gr., 31.  
Juru t.: a writer; a scribe; a clerk.  
Tulisen: writing; handwriting; anything written. Rupa tulisan-mu sahérti chakar ayam: your handwriting resembles the scratching of a fowl; Ht. Abd., 39.  
Tulisen: to write down (anything); to paint, Ht. Abd., 21. Menulisken: id.  
Bértulis: inscribed with painted characters or figures. Tunggul bértulis si-rajawali: a banner with the device of a falcon painted on it; Sh. Sri Ben., 14.  
Menulis: to write (intransitive). Tulis m.: writing generally; the art of writing. |
| **tlus** | Tulus. Sincerity; genuineness; earnestness; straightforward and friendly feeling. Tulis ithiles: sincerity and candour—a favourite expression to describe the feelings inspiring a Malay letter; Ht. Abd., 199, 222, 466. |
| **tolong** | Tolong or tulong. Help; assistance; aid. Sometimes [in the Straits Settlements] with the additional meaning of favour or mercy. Tolong anjing di-sépit: to help a dog that has got jammed; to nurse a viper; Prov.  
Tolongi and ménolongi: to bring assistance to; to aid. M. Maharaja Boma: to come up to the aid of Maharaja Boma; Ht. Sg. Samb.  
Ménolong: to aid; to assist; Ht. Abd., 458.  
Pénolong: a helper; Ht. Abd., 96. |
| **tulang** | Tulang. A bone; a portion of the framework of anything. Ringan tulang bérat pérut: light bones make a heavy belly; industry leads to good feeding; Prov. Lidah-nya tidak bértulang: his tongue has no bone in it; he speaks without thinking, no attention should be paid to his words; Prov. Tunggal tulang dangan kilit: skin and bone only were left; Ht. Isk. Dz. Jsl. Imanah dapat ka-orang, tulang bulu pulang ka-kita: the flesh and fat go to others, the bones and feathers come to us; others get the half-pence and we get the kicks; Prov. Biyar pech tulang, jangan pech mata: let your bones whiten but not your eyes; better death than shame; Prov.  
T. ayer: a groove in a column; a runnel.  
Also tali ayer.  
T. bélakang: the dorsal vertebrae.  
T. bélitak: the shoulder-bone.  
T. bélut: a cross-stitch, any cross-woven pattern.  
T. bukit: a scandent shrub, derris thyrsiflora.  
T. bumbong: the ridge-pole in a house.  
T. chaping: the xiphoid process. Also tulang ulu hati, and tulang sudu hati.  
T. daun: the line running down the centre of a leaf.  
T. daing: a tree, milletia albo-purpurea.  
T. dayong: the scalpula or shoulder-blade.  
T. hutan: a scandent shrub, maca ramentacea.  
T. kéring: the tibia or shin-bone.  
T. kilek buyong: the crest of the ilium.  
T. muda: a rib. Also t. rusok.  
T. padang: a climbing shrub, connarus gibbosus and c. grandis.  
T. papan: the lumbar vertebrae.  
T. papan pada: the sternum or breast-bone.  
T. pérahu: the ribs of a boat.  
T. pungkor or t. punggur: the pubic bones.  
T. rawan: the breast-bone in an animal.  
T. rimau ménangis: the manubrium.  
T. rusok: the ribs. Also t. muda.  
T. sélangka: the collar-bone. |
Tolak

The act of repelling or pushing back; keeping anything at a distance; pushing away. Tolak tangga beraun haki: push away the ladder and your feet remain dangling in the air; don’t despise the means by which you have risen, and do not abandon them too soon; Prov. Marah jangan di-pukat, raazi jangan di-tolak: do not net anger, do not repel your daily bread; do not quarrel with your best interests; Prov.

T. bara or t. bêhara: ballast.

T. bêlak or t. balâ: a propitiatory offering against evil; a system of insurance by sacrifice to evil spirits. Tuwan puteri itu raja bendaâk bawa tolak balâ melapaskan daripada bêhaya ngeri: the King wished to use his daughter as a propitiatory offering to save the land from calamity; Ht. Best. Ayer tolak balâ: sacrificial or holy water; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43.

Tolakkan: mêlolaâk; and mênolâkan: to push away from one; to keep anything off. Memarekan këbajikan atau mênolâkan këjahan: to draw prosperity towards one or keep reverses off one; Muj., 3. Ada-kah busuya mênolâkan bangkat: does a crocodile keep a carcase at a distance? Prov., J.S.A.S., I., 89.

Rimau kena pênjarâ Pêlandok këchîl mênolâkan mara: the tiger was in captivity when a little mouse-deer removed the danger to him; a small helper may often be vital assistance to a great man; Prov. Sêperti selodang mênolâkan mayang: as the palm sheath shoots forth its flower; self-revelation; J. S. A. S., XI., 63.

Pênolak: a thing which serves to keep something else off. Âzîmat pênolak këjahanat orang: a charm to keep off the evil of any sorcery that may be brought into action against one; Muj., 81.

Tuli

II. [Dutch tolk.] An interpreter.

III. A tree with edible fruit,—the Javanese gayam; inacarpus edulis.


Tolo. I. Impulsiveness and inconstancy; the character of a man who for the moment believes and acts upon anything said to him.

II. The (Chinese) headman of a gambier plantation.

Toloh or Tuleh. A side-look, a backward or sidelong momentary glance,—by turning the head without moving the body. Mênoleh: to give such a look. Mênoleh ka-bêlakang: to look back; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pêrtolehan: turning. Pêrtolehan hari: the turning-points of the sun’s course, the period at which the sun appears to descend vertically (about 3 or 4 p.m.) or to desist from ascending vertically (about 8 or 9 a.m.); Ht. Isk. Dz. Toleh tênggala: id.; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 14. Toleh tênggala muda: 7 or 8 a.m. Toleh tênggala tiwa: 9 or 10 a.m.

Tula. [Arab. ] Injury; misfortune; a calamity consequent upon a curse or sacrifice. Tuwan-ku ini tula ulah Raja Melaka bêrkirîm sembah itu: this curse has fallen on your Majesty because of the King of Malacca’s submissive letter; Sej., Mal., 157. Tulah ñêtek mênjadi batu: the curse on me has taken the form of my being turned to stone; Sh. Sri Ben., 56.


Tuli. I. Deafness; deaf. Buta t.: blind and deaf. Mênukul orang buta tuli: (1) to afflict a man with blindness and deafness; (2) to hit blindly right and left. Orang buta dapat tongkat di-pukat buta tuli: when a blind man gets a stick he hits right and left; do not give weapons to those unfit to use them; Prov. Tuli ñêtek têlinga segala yang menêngarkan: the ears of all who heard it were deafened; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Mênulikan: to deafen; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also tuliâk; Ht. Raj. Kh., 25.

Pipit t.: the common sparrow; J. S. A. S., II., 148.
II. Tuli-tuli: the threads attaching a certain kind of keris-sheath to the belt. Mas tuli: gold thread. Mas tuli: a heavy cloth woven with lines of gold thread.

tuwam. The application of a hot dry poultice—such as a heated stone or a bag of hot ashes—to a diseased part; Ht. Abd., 20.

tuma. A parasitic insect; a parasite of the fowl; a kind of louse that does not bite like a flea. Kerama wijat mawi tuma: the tuma suffers on account of the flea; avoid bad company—the flea and this louse being friends, the agile flea does the mischief and escapes, leaving the tuma to bear the consequences; Prov. Orang jawa beberek makan tuma: the Javanese are like insectivorous birds; they eat lice; Prov., J.S.A.S., III, 46. Takukhan tuma di-buwangan batin dari badan: to strip off one's clothes for fear of the fleas; to submit to a great evil for fear of a lesser; Prov., J.S.A.S., XI, 45. Saherit ayam kena tuma: like a flex-stered fowl; a symbol for a fidgety person; Prov. Menindas tuma: to kill lice; Pel. Abd., 32.

Di-manakan tuma hidop-nya pula, Jika ta' manakan di atas kepala: how is a louse to live if it is not to forage on our heads? Prov., Sh. Panj. Sg.

Dada t.: a descriptive epithet to objects (such as a roof) the angle of which is very obtuse or the curvature of which is very gradual.

tumit. The heel of the foot. Tumit-nya bagai tekor-nya burong: her heel was like a bird's egg—a shape much admired (Sh. I.k. Trub., 3); other admired shapes being: tumit-nya saheriti pauh di-larek: like a rounded pauh fruit (Ht. Jay. Lengg.); and tumit-nya bagai lengkuas muda: like the young lengkuas fruit (Ht. Koris).

T. tangan: the portion of the hand nearest the centre of the wrist.

T. tiyang: the truck of a mast.

tumis. Cooking by frying in oil with onions; seasoning a dish.

tumus or tomos. Falling forwards on the face, as distinct from falling on the face and chest, (jermus). Rebah têrtomos: to fall sprawling forward.

tomong. A sort of short thick cannon mounted like a lela; a native mortar or howitzer.

tumang. A short peg or stake driven into the ground like a tent-peg and used to fasten a buffalo to, or for any similar purpose; a wooden rest for a saucepan; Sej. Mal., III.

Menunangkan: to tie up; to expose a fettered man to die; Ht. Perf. Jay.

tuman or tuman. A freshwater fish, ophioccephalus striatus; Sh. I.k. Trub., 14; Sh. Pant. Sbl., 10; Pel. Abd., 49. Bagai toman makan anak-nya: like the toman which eats its young; used in speaking of a woman of whose children for some reason or another do not live long; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 95.

tumu. A kind of tree which grows by the sea side, didymocarpus crinitus; Sej. Mal., 116.

tuna. [Skr. tuna.] A wound, a poetical equivalent for luka. Hati-nya tuna: his feelings were wounded; Sh. Panj. Sg. Untong yang tuna: evil fortune; Sh. Panj. Sg.

tuwan. Master; lord; lady—an honorific title applied to Europeans (men only) generally, to Malay men and women of a certain rank, to satyids and sharifahs and to hajis of either sex.

T. besar: the chief—a term used in speaking of the head of a department or firm in which more than one European is employed.

T. puteri: the princess.

Bertuwan: to have a master; to be employed under some one. Bertuankan: to serve; to accept service under; to enter the service of. Maka sa-orang lagi bêrka: dara pada aku bertuankan Maharaja Boma itu sawi kalu kahk aku bertuankan Sang Samba ini: then said another: rather than accept the Maharaja Boma as my Lord, I would a thousand times be the servant of Sang Samba; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Tuwan-ku: My Lord; a title usually confined to the sovereign. Yang di-bertuwan or yauntuan: the ruler; the king or prince of a Malay State.


tunas. A young shoot or sprout from a tree-trunk; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Cr. Gr., 68. Bértunas: to sprout. Héndak bértunas sudah di-pêtek, lama-lama mati-lah pokoê: if you keep continually breaking off growing twigs to get fresh sprouts, you will end by killing the tree; over-eagerness often defeats its own ends; Prov.

T. padi: blades that shoot up in the stubble after the padi has been harvested.


Peluru tunang: magic shot which never fails to hit the mark; Pel. Abd., III, 114. Also peluru jampi pënuang.


Përtunangan: betrothal, the betrothed; Ht. Ind. Nata.
**TUNAK**

**tunak.** Steadily attached; firmly fixed to a place. *Hambo dan sêhaya sêmwa-nya tunak:* his slaves and dependents were all attached to him; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 12.

**tunam.** The match applied to a cannon to fire it off. *Dî-pêgang tunam di-tjanggan:* he had the match in his hand; Pel. Abd., 45. *Sudah di-iss di-bakar tunam:* when it was loaded they lit the fuse; Sh. Abd. Mk., 23. *Mênbakar tunam:* to light a fuse; Ht. Best.

In Riau and Johor the word is also used of any torch which gives light when well shaken; cf. andang.

**tuon.** Burning up, consumption by fire; usually tunu, q. v.

**tuon.** The consumption or destruction of anything by fire—as distinct from burning in the sense of merely being on fire; the burning of incense; the final burning of jungle, the burning which consumes the charred sticks and stumps left over from previous burnings. *Di-tunu api di-wing unuh-nya:* the walls of his house were destroyed by fire; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 3.


*Têrtunu:* burnt up, consumed by fire. *Sang Kenchana pun tiyada-lah sempat lagi lari-lari têrtunu ka-dalam api itu:* Sang Kenchana could not succeed in escaping from it and was burnt to ashes in its flames; Ht. Sg. Samb.


*Tuânakan hajat or Mênuanakan hajat:* to accomplish or realize one's desires; Mj., 3, 12, 30. *Mênuanakan hurmat:* to give guarantees of respect (by a valuable present); Ht. Raj. Sul., 18.

**tunu.** [Skr. *tuna.*] Wound, wounded; Sh. Panj. Sg.;—a variant for tunu, q. v.

**tuha.** Age, old; better tuwa, q. v.

**tuwa.** Luck; good fortune—in that things left to chance turn out well. *Bêrtuwa:* lucky; luck-bringing—as an amulet is supposed to bring luck, or as certain coins are believed to be lucky coins; Ht. Abd., 58, 78, 496. *Sudah dêfet gading bêrtuwa, tandok tiyada bêrguna lagi:* now that he has got luck-bringing ivory, common horn is of no use to him; now that he is wealthy, the simple joys of his poverty please him no more; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., XI., 56. *Untong ada tuwa tidah:* he gets profit but makes no lucky strokes; Prov.

**tuwi.** I. A shell-fish (unidentified); Kl.

II. The name of a tree, *ixonanthus icosandra.* *T. kurus:* id. *aquilaria malaccensis.*

III. Keeping the feet in hot water by way of medical treatment.

IV. A Chinese game; Kl.

V. = IV? The holding of a sweep, or making of a pool at any game—the winner to take all.

VI. A false start in a race; a misdeal or anything which causes a stake to be again played for.

**tuhor.** Shallowness—as opposed to depth. *Ayer sungai-nya tuhur:* the river was shallow; Sej. Mal., 118. *Tokorakan ayer laut:* to make the sea shallow; to dry up the sea; Ht. Kal. Dam., 114. *Bagai anak sêpat ka-tuhur:* like a *sêpat* fish in the shallows; a simile for vain struggles for freedom; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 94.

*Kapor t.*: lime used in building—as opposed to lime used in sireh-chewing.

**tuhok.** I. The name of a fish; a kind of medium-sized *tunggir.* *Pari t.*: a kind of ray. *Bintang t.* or *bintang pari:* the constellation of the Southern Cross.

II. A barbed javelin with a rope attached to it; a harpoon used for catching the dugong. *Tikam t.*: a downward cast with a spear or javelin.

**tuhel.** An iron hammer, Kl.; cf. tukul.

**tuhon.** God; the Lord. *Tuhan Allah:* the Lord God. *Tuhan yang esa:* the One God. *Tuhan-ku:* my Lord God. *Allah ta'ala sa-bênar-nya Tuhan, Nabi Muhammad pênghu lam:* Allah most High is verily God, the Prophet Muhammad is the chief of us all.

*Perëhwanan:* to accept as God; to worship; Ht. Isk. Dz.

**tuwai.** The reaping of *padi* with a small knife instead of with a reaping-hook; the peculiar knife used for this purpose. *Padi itu di-tuwai uleh Wan Empok dan Wan Melini:* the *padi* was harvested by Wan Empok and Wan Melini; Sej. Mal., 30.

*Tuwai-lah padi antara masah,*

*Esok jangan layu-layawan;*

[Intai-lah kami antara sambak,*

*Esok jangan rinu-tingunwahan*:

harvest the *padi* while it is ripe, let it not wither by your waiting till the morrow; look well on me while I can be seen, let me not be longed for on the morrow;—a proverbial pantun advising people to make hay while the sun shines.

**tuwi.** I. A shell-fish (unidentified); Kl.
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<th><strong>TOYA</strong></th>
<th><strong>TEBAR</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>toya.</strong> Physical weakness; the converse of <strong>kwarat.</strong></td>
<td><strong>tiyarap.</strong> The posture of a man lying flat on the ground on his face, chest and stomach; the position of a boat when laid on the shore, bottom upwards, for caulking or repairs. <strong>Biyar tersengkit jangan tèriyarap:</strong> let it heel over but do not let it be overturned; do not over do things; Prov. <strong>Terlestant bérís ayer, tèrtiyarap bérís tanah:</strong> turned up, filled with water; turned down, filled with earth;—the fate of a piece of coco-nut shell (<strong>témprong</strong>) and, by metaphor, of a man under a curse; J. S. A. S., XI., 46.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>toyah.</strong> A thrusting-pole used in fighting; a spear without a point.</td>
<td><strong>tiyaram.</strong> Pëniyaram: a cooling lotion; Ht. Raj. Pasai, 79, 80; better <strong>pënjarum</strong> from <strong>jaram,</strong> q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>toyoh.</strong> (Singapore.) A large shrub, <em>gonio- Caryum longiscemosum.</em></td>
<td><strong>tiba.</strong> I. Sudden arrival or occurrence; newly arrived; an unexpected development; the arrival of a ship at an unexpected time; the sudden “landing” of a blow on any part of the body; Ht. Abd., 5, 44, 55. <strong>Tiba-tiba:</strong> suddenly; unexpectedly. <em>Sama tiba kédawun- nya itu:</em> both simultaneously fell to blows; Ht. Sh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tonyoh.</strong> Thrusting or once rubbing any material held in the hand at or over another’s face, as a boy might take mud in his hand and dirty another boy’s face with it; thrusting with the fingers held out and pressed one against the other.</td>
<td><strong>tiharap.</strong> The posture of a man lying on his stomach; see <strong>tiyarap.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tah.</strong> An interrogative suffix. <em>Ini-tah gambaran-nya:</em> is this his portrait? Cf. <strong>entah.</strong></td>
<td><strong>tibar</strong> or <strong>tibar.</strong> The act of scattering or dispersing any substance such as grain or dust by throwing it away with a sweeping round-arm motion—as distinct from dropping it particle by particle (<strong>ambor</strong>), or letting it fall a little at a time (<strong>labor</strong>), or dispersing it by throwing it up into the air with an under-hand jerk to disperse it; to cast a net so as to cause its folds to spread out and envelope fish. <strong>Champak tebar sa-panjang jalan:</strong> scattered all along the road; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 25. <strong>Bërtabor tebar:</strong> scattered about helter-skelter in confusion; Sh. Kamb. Boy., 6.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>III.</strong> Pëlah samprir: (in Javanese tales) a present; a gift. <em>Mënbawa pëlah samprir:</em> to bring offerings to a <em>rija;</em> Ht. Mas. Ed. See also <strong>tiban.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tahani.</strong> (Skr.?; ) Greatness, awe, majesty, grandeur, dignity. <strong>Bërthahana:</strong> to sit in greatness, to be—present—of a rajà.</td>
<td><strong>tebar layar</strong> or <strong>tebar layar:</strong> that portion of the wall at each end of a Malay house which shuts in the space between the two slopes of the roof; the triangular pieces of wall which have the ends of the ridge-pole as their vertices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Abang përgi tidak-kan lama:</em></td>
<td><strong>Mënebar:</strong> to scatter (as above described); Sh. Dag., 11.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ada untong datang bërthahana:</em> your lover goes, but not for long; if fortunate he will soon rejoin you again; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 31.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Telah surat samprài ka-sana,</em> <em>Sërtâ di-bacha Sultan yang ghâna:</em> <em>Raja Hindi 'akal sëmpëra</em> <em>Mahu-lah iya sama bërthahana:</em> a letter came there (to Constantinople), and the mighty Sultan read it; an Indian prince of sound wisdom wished also to join (the Sultan); Sh. Pr. Turk., 7.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bërwat tahana:</strong> to threaten; Ht. Best. <strong>Tudor kata-nya pun térilalu tahana dahashat hâti:</strong> his words were very terrible, striking the heart with panic; Ht. Best.</td>
<td><strong>tahli.</strong> Arab. The repetition of the La <em>ilaha</em> as a form of praising God; praise.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>tabyd or tiyada.</strong> Not to be; is not. The form <strong>&quot;tada&quot;</strong> is often used colloquially. Cf. <strong>tidaq.</strong></td>
<td><strong>taidan.</strong> <strong>Mëhbar:</strong> to scatter (as above described); Sh. Dag., 11.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**tebeng.** Vertically spread out as a protection against sun or rain, of mats, kajang, etc.; holding out, as a shopkeeper holds out a cloth to display its pattern. **Membengkan:** to spread out. **Membengkan dada:** to expose the breast in fighting; Sh. Panj. Sg.

**tebak.** A heavy cutting or chopping blow. **Sa-tebak:** a piece of wood or other material chopped off by a couple of blows struck at such angles as to cut into one another.

**tebok.** A heavy thrusting blow with the flat of the fist; a thrust aimed low down; a blow below the belt.

**tiban or teban.** Stakes in gambling, the actual money deposited; Ht. Raj. Don., 6. **Ta'-bértépat janji, ta'-bértiban tarok:** he who does not keep his appointment and who does not deposit his stakes; J. S. A. S., III., 30. **Tiban sampir:** offerings to a raja; Sh. Panj. Sg.; also **petiban sampir,** v. *tiba,* III.

**titar and titir.** A swift rattling movement, such as that of a man beating a drum. **Ménitir gendang:** to beat a drum; Sej. Mal., 102. **Téritir nobat:** the royal kettle-drum was beaten; Ht. Best. **Mata kétir:** the name given to a small gathering under the base of the nail or anywhere near the spot where rapping with the back of the finger would be likely to effect the skin.

**titis.** A drop; dripping; rather smaller drops or less frequently falling than those expressed by the word titék, q. v.; the dripping of sticky substances. **Bagasikan titis madu sågara:** like the dropping of an ocean of sweetness; Sh. Panj. Sg.

**tetek.** The breast of a suckling woman (Sh. A. K. S. J., 3), or of an animal suckling its young. **Mémbéri t.:** to suckle.

**teitek.** I. A drop; a liquid particle; a dot. **Sa-titek émbun:** a drop of dew. **Takah teitek lu lu lumpak:** he feared it would drip and he spilt it all; he destroyed all in guarding against a small danger; Prov. **Sèhak nila sa-titek rosok susu sa-bélanga:** a single drop of indigo spoils a saucepan of milk; a small injury defaces an object of great value; Prov., Ht. Abd., 132.

**Telor teitek dari Senggora,**
**Pandán térêtek di-langkahii;**
**Darah-nya teitek di-Singapura,**
**Badan-nya têrêntan di-Langkawi:**

his blood was shed at Singapore but his body lies at Langkawi; Sej. Mal., 82. **Titekkan:** to drop; to let fall in drops; Sej. Mal., 131.

**Mènelek:** to fall in drops. **Titek** is also used of the falling of ashes at the Krakatoa eruption; Sh. Lamp., 36.

II. A blow; a heavy racking blow in the torture chamber; Ht. Abd., 61, 117; the beating of gold.

**tetel.** Remains of meat (such as the sinews, soft cartilage, etc.), consumed by poor people who can afford no better.

**titah.** A prince's word; a prince's saying (which has the force of a command); the instructions of a ruler. **Titah Sultán baik-lah tuwan:** the Sultan said: "Very well, Sir"; Ht. Abd., 330. **Membiri t.:** (in speaking of sultans) to give instructions; Ht. Abd., 71. **Bértitah:** (of a raja) with words; in words; to say. **B. ménjukor:** to give verbal orders; Ht. Gul. Bak., 48. **Titahkan:** to instruct; to order; Sej. Mal., 6; Ht. Sg. Samb.

In Johor and Riau the use of the word titah is confined to the utterances of a raja borgèlar.

**tete.** Watching for a favourable opportunity to begin the fight; watching his chance, as a wrestler or as a fighting-cock.

**titi.** Passage along a narrow footway, such as the trunk of a fallen tree or the branch of a living one. In Penang it is incorrectly used for jambatán, a bridge.

**Tititian:** a small and narrow footway; a plank laid across a ditch or a log across a river. **T. siratu l'-mistakin:** the razor-edged bridge over which the true believer passes into heaven; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 2. **Tititian** is also used in the Mahk. Raj. for the steed on the back of which a river is crossed.

**Ménitì:** to make one's way over such a passage. **Sáfértì longon ménitì dahan kayu:** like a monkey moving along a branch; a proverbial simile for a narrow-minded man whose attention is confined to his immediate surroundings. **Di-mana kayu bongkok di-situ-lah bëndak ménitì:** where the wood is knotted, there will people place their feet; a fool invites plunder; Prov. **Térititì-titi:** in Indian file; in a long row, one behind the other.

**teja.** [Skr. = glow.] Rain clouds glowing in the sun's rays; the glow of a stormy sunset. **T. kuisin:** such a sunset when it gives a yellow tinge to men and natural objects—a portent believed to be extremely unlucky; Ht. Sg. Samb. **Pokok teja:** the name of a tree the foliage of which seems to stretch in horizontal patches, and which, therefore, is believed to resemble sunset clouds.

**tijak.** Stepping, setting down the foot; more usually **pìjak,** q. v.
**TIJAH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tijah. A woman’s name; an abbreviation of Khatijah, q. v.</th>
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<tr>
<th>teji. [Pers. تْزَی .] Kuda teji: a Pegasus, a winged horse; Ht. Si Misk., 95. Also techi and tezi.</th>
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|---|

| Tidar. Sleep. T. ลำบ: deep sleep. Tęmat t.: a bed. Tikar t.: a sleeping-mat. Sı-tidar di-makan si-jaga: the slumberers are the prey of the wakful; Prov. |
| Ktitudon: sleep; Ht. Kg. Samb. |

| Tikak. No; not. Colloquially usually in the sense of “no”; in literature often in the sense of “not,” “there is not” = tiyada. In the common talk of the people it is often abbreviated to “daa.” |
| Daripada chęmpędak baık nangka, daripada ti-dak baık ada: a nangka is better than a chęmpędak; something is better than nothing at all; half a loaf is better than no bread; Prov. |
| Di-pędıddak: denied. Maka tıdd ak baginda di-pędıddak-nya laki-laki kita uleh Bęlara Majapahit; then said the king: “The existence of manliness in us is denied by the Ruler of Majapahit”; Sej. Mal., 53. |

| Tir. The rock or castle in chess. |

| Tiras. I. (Johor.) A pillow border. |
| II. A frayed piece of cloth; ravelled thread; Kl. |

| Tiras. Oozing out; dripping—as a saturated cloth on which moisture collects in drops and falls. Ayer di-gęnggam tiyada tırıs: water grasped by him never escapes through his fingers; an incredibly avaricious man; Prov. J. Š. A. S., XI., 37. |

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**TIYANG**

| Hujan turun lętųp-lętųp, Habis tırıs sęgala atąp: the rain is falling, tapping, tapping, and all the roof is leaking and dripping. |

| Tirus. Thin and tapering to a point. |
| Padi menırıs: the ear of padi in its first stage of growth when the grain is still enwrapped in leaf. |

| Terap. Prostration; a variant of tiyarap, q. v. |

| Tirot. (Kedah, Province Wellesley and Penang.) Burong t.: the snipe; (Riau, Johor, Malacca) burong bérkek. Also (Kedah) burong tırıro. Tirot is also (Kedah) the name given to a lance for spearing fish. Męniro: to spear. |

| II. Ikan t.: a fish resembling the sęlangat. |

| Tiru. The following of a mode or copy; imitation; copying. |
| Tiruwan: a model or example for imitation; Ht. Abd., 48, 341. |
| Męnırı: to copy; to imitate; Ht. Abd., 51, 294. |

| Tairu. Tam. Curdled—as milk kept for a night; curds; cf. dadeh. |


| Tirı. “Step”—in the expressions: bąpa t.: step-father; ęmañ t.: step-mother; anañ t.: step-child. |
| Apa sakıt bęrbıni janda? Anañ tırı bulęıh sırıh: what is the objection to marrying a widow? You will have a step-child to run on your errands; Prov. |


| Tais. Arab. An old and rank he-goat; = kambah randoł. |

| Tisek. (Johor.) To sew up a rent. |

| Tesi. [Chin. té-sř.] A teaspoon of porcelain. |

| Tiyang. A pillar; a mast; a post; a vertical support. Lancharan bętiyang tıga: a three-masted vessel. Layar tımpa tıyang: the sail knocks down the mast; one’s friends bring about one’s downfall; Prov. |
T. agong: the mainmast.
T. bandera: a flagstaff.
T. daka: supports for the plank which closes the niche in which the body rests in a Malay grave.
T. goyang: a projecting post at the stern of a boat, the post being used for securing a peculiar kind of rudder (kemudi sepak).
T. ibu rumah: the pillars at the junction of a Malay verandah (serambi jatoh) with the main building.
T. pagar: the posts of a fence.
T. serambi jatoh: the outer pillars or posts supporting a Malay verandah.
T. siri: the central pillars of a Malay house. Tumit t.: the truck of the mast.

ティヨン

ティヨン The Javanese minah, eulales javanensis: a black bird with yellow wings which has some power of imitating speech, and so plays a considerable part in Malay stories; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Gul. Bak., 85, etc.
The principal varieties are: t. batu, t. bêla-chen, and t. emas.

ティゴク

ティゴク Peering at, looking at, seeing. In "Bazaar" Malay this word is used for lihat. Mentengkô: to peer at, to see.

ティイパ

Sa-tiyap: all, every. Tuwan bersukaan sa-tiyap wabtu: you are seeking pleasure at all times; Ht. Gul. Bak., 128.
II. [Chin?] A small bundle of Chinese drugs; a dose made up in paper.

ティイプ

Tiyupkan: to blow (with the mouth) upon or into anything; Muj., 9, 68. Mêniyup and méniyupkan: id.

テペ

テペ A metal saucer; Ht. Koris; a variant of the more usual form cheper, q. v.

ティピス

ティピス Thin; delicate; Sh. Sri Ben., 87. Usually nipis, q. v.

テパク

テパク A long rectangular casket or box; a receptacle for sireh; a state betel casket; Sej. Mal., 127, 147. These boxes are now made at Palembang.
Pembawa t.: a betel-box carrier; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6; Ht. Gh.

テペク

テペク Plastering; the laying on of any soft clammy material. Rambut-nya bértépek-tepek dengan tanah dan getah kayu: his hair was plastered with mud and tree sap; Ht. Abd., 382.

テポク

テポク Lameness due to malformation or chronic disease of the leg, and not to its loss by amputation or to a temporary injury.

ティピク

ティピク Deception; fraud; swindling by false pretences. Bohang dan tipu: lies and misrepresentations. Tipu anah Rembau: swindlers are the men of Rembau; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 115.

テペホ

テペホ [Chin. teh pô] A game of chance.

ティカ

ティカ A reel of thread; winding thread.

ティカラ

T. bêråbit: a mat with turned down embroidered borders.
T. juçok: a mat made of the young shoots of the nipah.
T. sita: a mat with a gold-embroidered centre.
T. tidor: a sleeping-mat.

ブテヒカラン to use as a mat, to lie or sleep on. Brêthikaran afi: to sleep on fire (descriptive of the fate of the wicked); Ht. Kal. Dam., 77. Brêthikaran buni, bêrsllimukan langît, bêrsllukon bulan: to have the earth for a sleeping-mat, the sky for a sheet and the moon for a torch; homeless; the fate of a poor wanderer; Ht. Sh.

ティカス

ティカス I. Traces left by water after its withdrawal; the line of seaweed and driftwood left on the beach showing the extreme limit reached by the preceding tide.
II. The roar of a lion; Kl.

ティクス

ティクス A generic name for rats and mice. Tikus jatoh ka-dalam gedong beras, or (Kedah) tikus jatoh ka-dalam jélapang: a mouse that has fallen into a barn; a man that has fallen into his element; Prov. Rumah terbahar, tikus habis kaluwaw: the house was burnt and all the rats escaped; the money was spent and the object was not attained; Prov. Labu di-kêrebab tikus: a pumpkin bored by a rat; a girl who has been seduced and is no longer sought in marriage; Prov.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>tikal</th>
<th>TIKAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. ambang bulan: a large rat, believed only to come out on moonlight nights.</td>
<td>T. busok, t. turi and t. kósturi: the musk-rat, corsira vulgaris; also in (Java) chenchorot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. tanah: the field mouse, mus decumanus.</td>
<td>T. monok: a large variety of the field mouse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angin t.: uncertain winds at the change of monsoon.</td>
<td>Gigi t.: small regular front teeth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kikir ekor t.: a round file.</td>
<td>Kwech t.: also tah t.: a kind of cake; Ht. Abd., 10, 207. Tah t. is also sometimes a nickname given to mustard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobang t.: the cavity or niche in which a body is laid in a Malay grave.</td>
<td>(\text{Kayu tiga sa-kambu:} ) a kind of Malay three-card-trick played by professional gamblers.</td>
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<tr>
<th>teluk</th>
<th>TILU</th>
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<tr>
<td>tikam. I. A kind of cake; Kl.</td>
<td>Rumput tiga sari: a common sedge, cyperus compressus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. A weight serving as a unit of coinage in Siam; a “tikal.”</td>
<td>tigi. A plant, a kind of rhododendron. Also měntigi, q. v.</td>
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<th>tilam.</th>
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<th>tilek. Observation; careful ocular examination or notice—as distinct from a mere casual look; looking at anything with a purpose, usually with the idea of prophecy or second sight.</th>
<th>tiga. A ball of opium prepared for a pipe, enough for one pipeful.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tikam: Stabbing; wounding with the point, as opposed to wounding with the blade of a weapon; penetration by a splinter or anything with a sharp point. Di-tikam duri: pierced with thorns. Mati kena t.: death from a stab or spear thrust. Tikam baju rangat: the name given to a long heavy pike against a thrust from which a coat of mail is not proof.</td>
<td>Tikam: a pointed weapon; Sh. I. M. P., 13.</td>
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<td>Tikamkan: to drive (a pointed weapon) into anything. Yang bérêmbeng bérëtikamkan lém-beng-nya: those who were armed with spears drove their spears (into the enemy); Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sej. Mal., 17.</td>
<td>Ra'ipyat përtikaman: soldiers under arms; Pel. Abd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mënìkam: to stab; to pierce. T. mënìkam (Cr. Gr., 57); and bérëtikam-tikaman (Ht. Sg. Samb.): fighting spear with spear, thrust with thrust—reciprocal and frequentative.</td>
<td>Tikam is also used (Straits Settlements) to describe the drawing of a wakah lottery. T. kaki hong: id.</td>
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<td>Pëntikam: a pointed weapon; Sh. I. M. P., 13.</td>
<td>(\text{Tukang tilek:} ) (Singapore) a professional fortune-teller.</td>
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<td>(\text{Tilam:} ) A sleeping mattrass; Sej. Mal., 91. 120. Tilaman: id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 11. (\text{Jatoh di-atas tilam:} ) to fall on a mattrass; to get a rich wife; Prov.</td>
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<td>(\text{Susor t.:} ) the name given to a rich coverlet on a bridal bed. Also susor gervai.</td>
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<tr>
<th>tilan or telan</th>
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<th>telu</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. A small river fish something like an eel; Sh. 1k. Trub., 9.</td>
<td>(\text{To’ Pulau Lidi,} )</td>
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<td>Gulai ikan telan:</td>
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<td>Dato’ tidah gigi,</td>
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<td>Gonyeh-gonyeh tilan:</td>
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<td>the chief of Pulau Lidi cooked a tilan fish; the old man had no teeth, so he mouthed and swallowed it—a proverbial rhyme ridiculing the toothless.</td>
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<td>II. A disease in very young children.</td>
<td>tlan</td>
<td>An insect like a bug, but winged.</td>
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</table>
timor. The East. T. laut: North-East. T. tenggara, or menenggara: East-South-East. T. padang: South-East. Bintang t.: the Star of the East; Lucifer; Venus as a Morning Star.

timang. To throw a child up in the air and catch him as he falls—gently, by way of amusing him. Timang-timangan: a nurseling; a pet name given to a child in his babyhood; a nursery name which often clings to him in future years; a title by which a prince or princess is familiarly known as distinct from his or her full official designation. Wah anak-ku dan bawab hati-ku, timang-timangan-ku: oh, my child, the apple of my heart, the nurserling I have played with; Ht. Ind. Nata. Maka anakanda baginda pun di-namai ileh baginda Putera Jaya Pati timang-timangan Putera Jaya Indera: the king named the prince his son Putera Jaya Pati but called him familiarly Putera Jaya Indera; Ht. P. J. P.

Menimang: to balance in the air, as a warrior balances a spear before hurling it or a club before striking with it; Sh. Panj. Sg.

The most common pet-names or nursery designations known as timang-timangan are: Long, Awang, Ang, Ngah, Panjang, Anjang or Jang, Pandak or Anda, Puteh or Teh, Hitam or Tam, Kecil or Chi, Bongsu, etc.

timun. A gourd; a pumpkin; a cucumber. Ikan timun-timun: a fish, lutianus lineolatus.


Bagai timun dendang, di-luwar merah di-dalam pahit: like the wild pumpkin, red outside and bitter inside; fair seeming but disappointing on closer acquaintance; Prov. Biji t.: pumpkin seeds, a simile for a lozenge-shaped or nearly lozenge-shaped pattern. Reta biji t.: the lines on the hand at the finger joints.

tiyum. The name of an island off the East coast of the Peninsula.

The letter jem; the fifth letter of the Malay alphabet; the symbol for the number 3 in the Abjad, q. v.

jabat. The act of grasping, taking or holding in the hand.

**Jabatan**: (1) the sense of touch; (2) duty, occupation; profession. *Masing-masing dengan jabatan berbunat kērja* : each laboured at his own line of work; Sh. Bah. Sing., 6. Cf. also Sh. Nas., 6, and Ht. Best. For this form, but jawatan is more common, see s. v. jawat.

*Bērjabat tangan and mēnjabat tangan*: to clasp the hand (of another man, in salutation) whether applied to the European practice of shaking hands (Ht. Abd., 197); or to the native form of greeting; (Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Gul. Bak., 134). *Bērjabat salam* is also used—in the former sense only.

*Ménjabat pēkērjiaan*: to carry out one’s work; to perform one’s duties; Sh. Nas., 6. Cf. jawat and jambat.

jabor. (Riau.) Utter mixture; extreme confusion; very much mixed up; cf. *jabu* and champer.

jabu. (Kedah.) Rising in clouds; pouring forth in quantities—of dust and light particles of matter, e. g., when the wind blows down a dusty street, or when carpets are beaten, or clothes brushed. *Pēluwā bērjabu*: gunpowder smoke rising in volumes, as after continuous volley firing; cf. *abu* and champer.

jatoh. Accidental falling; to fall; to befall; to occur; to descend by chance upon a place. *Jatoh bangun*: falling and rising; stumbling along. *J. sakit*: falling ill. *J. dalam pērniyaguan*: failure in business. *Sa-e-kor tikus yang jatoh ka-dalam gedong bēras*: a mouse that has stumbled into a rice-store; in one’s element; in luck; Prov., Ht. Abd., 44. *Bīlayar dari Ruku jatoh ka-hujong tanah Balang*: sailing from Ruku, he was borne over to Cape Balang; Sej. Mal., 41. *Jatoh hati akan pērēm-pērēm*: to fall in love with a woman; Ht. Zāly., 27. *Jatoh di-atas tilam*: to fall on a mattrass; to be fortunate enough to get a rich wife; Prov.

*Jatohkan and mēnjatohkan*: to let anything fall; to drop anything. *Mēnjatohkan dīrī*: to let oneself sink down anywhere, e. g., on the floor (Ht. P. J. P.), or on a person’s lap; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 126.


*Sērambi jatoh*: a sort of verandah attached to a Malay house, so called because the floor of this verandah is rather lower than the flooring of the main portion of the house. *Tiayang sērambi jatoh*: the pillars supporting this verandah on its outer side.


*Kumbing j.*: a goat, in contradistinction to *kumbing biri-biri*, a sheep; Sh. Si Lemb., 27.

*Ku sangkakan daging yang jati*,

*Rupa-nya daging bērchamper harām*:

I thought it true (lawful) meat, it seems to be meat mixed up with unclean food; Ht. Koris.

*Sā-jatī*: quite pure, altogether real. *Bukan laki-laki sa-jatī*: he is no true man in all respects; Sh. Panj. Sg.


jaja. Hawking goods for sale; offering them for sale from door to door, as distinct from selling them in a regular shop. *Bērjaja*: to be a hawker. *Orang yang bērkēdai dan bērjaja*: shop-keepers and hawkers; Pel. Abd., 36. *Yang bērjaja mēnjunjong bakul-nya*: the hawkers carried their baskets on their heads; Ht. Ind. Meng.

*Mēnjaja*: to hawk goods about. *M. bērtēriyāh*: to hawk goods about, crying out their character so as to inform housewives; Ht. Abd., 434.


Also jajah.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>JAJAT</strong></th>
<th><strong>JARING</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>jajat.</strong> Imitation; mimicry; teasing or annoyance by mimicking some defect, cf. chachat; (rare) the counterfeit of coin.</td>
<td><em>Ada</em>pan perasaan patek bukan ular isi hutan, nagâ jadi-jadiyan ruya tuwanku: in my humble opinion, it is no common snake of the jungle, it is a dragon of supernatural origin, Your Highness! Ht. Ind. Jaya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Orang</em> tembang jangan di-jajat, Inget ingat hari bêlakang; <em>Rumah</em> buruk di-saçu chat, Bunga layu sa-mola kembang: do not mimic the man who limps; remember, remember the days that are coming; he is a new house that is painted afresh, he is a faded bud which is blooming again; the last two lines describing an old dandy.</td>
<td><em>Jadikan</em> and <em>menjadikan</em>: to create; to make. <em>Di-jadikan</em> akan, anada khatib: they appointed him khatib (of their mosque). <em>Perêmpuan</em> di-jadikan-nya laki-laki: he turned women into men; Ht. Gul. Bak., 58.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>jajar.</strong> A row or line; drawn up in a row or line—of articles like staves, palings, posts and masts, or of ships drawn up so that their masts suggest a fence. <em>Karang</em> têrajjar: a reef; a row of jagged rocks; a line of breakers; Pel. Abd., 110. Cf. <em>janjar</em> and banjar.</td>
<td>Kêpala j.: butter; the result of churning milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>jas.</strong> Abrasion, scratching; usually jéjas, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>jars.</strong> I. A creel; a kind of basket of coarsely plaited bamboo for carrying rice. <em>Jaras</em> kata-nya raga <em>jarang</em>: the creel says that the basket (raga) is coarsely plaited; the pot called the kettle black; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 97.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>jahah.</strong> I. Hawking about, selling from door to door; usually jaja, q. v.</td>
<td>II. A bunch or handful of any objects when the objects themselves are not held in the hand, but their stalls or loose ends are. <em>Orang</em> China <em>sa-jarass</em>: a bunch of Chinese—as when a Malay policeman holds a number of Chinese by the pigtail. <em>Bulu-nya</em> endah bagai di-jarass: its plumage was as lovely as if it had been specially arranged; Sh. Bur. Pung., 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>jahà.</strong> Ginger; Muj., 54. Better jàhi. q. v.</td>
<td><strong>jaras.</strong> II. A sieve or sifter plaited with wide interstices. Cf. <em>jaras</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>jadà.</strong> [Pers. zadah.] Born, son of,—but always used in a bad sense either as an abbreviation of <em>haram</em>—zadá (bastard) or as a descriptive epithet for evil spirits, the children of evil. <em>Hit raksa</em> bukakan pintu, hai pada bukakan kunchi-nu, insân kenhát lahu: Spirit of Evil, open the gate; oh, misbegotten one, open your lock; a man wishes to pass the portals; (from an invocation).</td>
<td><strong>jarang.</strong> Scarcity; scarce; in small quantity; occurring at rare intervals; separated by wide intervals of time, or by wide interstices of space. <em>Jarang</em>—jarang-lah kita mênêngar khabar-khabar pêrompuk tiu hampir kamari: it was only on very rare occasions that we heard reports of pirates being in our vicinity; Ht. Abd., 464. <em>Ayaikan</em> jarang: a sieve or sifter plaited with wide interstices. Cf. <em>jaras</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>jadàm.</strong> A kind of extract of aloes used in native medicine; a very bitter draught.</td>
<td><em>Jarang</em> gigi: the name of a fish.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>jadi.</strong> Generation; coming into existence; becoming. <em>Aku-fun</em> jadi-lah: I came into being; I was born; Ht. Abd., 15. <em>Saudara</em> sa-jalan sa-jadi: twin brothers; Ht. Sh. Kub. <em>Ayer</em> madu jadi daripada lèbah: honey is created by bees; Ht. Abd., 25. <strong>jadi</strong> is also used idiomatically of a thing turning out satisfactorily or leading to anything or being sufficient to effect the desired object. <em>Jikalau</em> buluh mênêmbaca Kurân séhaja jadi-lah: if he could only read the Koran it was all that was wanted; Ht. Abd., 26. Kalau têyada jadi sa-barang kërja ta-jadi: if you have no rice, all you try will lead to nothing; if you are weak, it is best to put up with an injury; J. S. A. S., III., 37. <strong>jadi-jadiyan</strong>: supernatural creation; generated by magic art; a ghostly being. <em>Timu jadi-jadiyan</em>: the Black Art; Ht. Mar. Mah. <strong>jarang</strong>—jarang-lah kita mênêngar khabar-khabar pêrompuk tiu hampir kamari: it was only on very rare occasions that we heard reports of pirates being in our vicinity; Ht. Abd., 464. <em>Ayaikan</em> jarang: a sieve or sifter plaited with wide interstices. Cf. <em>jaras</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>jadám.</strong></td>
<td><strong>jaring.</strong> A large net; network; nets for catching relatively large fish such as the <em>tàngri</em>, <em>tamban</em>, <em>rapang</em> and <em>kèdera</em>, or for catching animals and birds on land. <em>Jaring-jaring</em>—trelis-work; timbers carried lengthwise on the bottom of a boat, cf. <em>jala-jala</em> and <em>mata punai</em>. <em>Jaring-jaring</em> payong: the spikes holding an umbrella open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>jadi.</strong></td>
<td>Mênjaring: to fish with these nets; Ht. Gh. Mênjaring angin: to catch air in one’s net; to waste one’s time and trouble; Prov.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
jaraq. I. Intervening space; the existence of an interstice or separation; the distance between two objects, whether considerable—as between two ships at sea two miles apart; Pel. Abd., 140—or slight—as between two stakes in a fence; Ht. Abd., 72. Bér-jaraq: at a distance; to move away to a distance; Sh. Bur. Pung., 2. Jaraq daripada naga: to keep at a distance from a dragon; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

II. The name of a number of plants, but especially applied to the castor oil plant, ricinus communis.

J. bêlanda: the purging nut, jatropha curcas.

J. gajah: a small tree, mallotus subpellatus. Also called j. hutan.

J. laut: a bush, leea sambricina.

J. pipit: a plant, cleistothus levis.

Minyak j.: castor oil; Muj., 48.

Padang j.: a desolate place; a place where the castor oil plant grows to the detriment of other vegetation. Padang jaraq padang têkukor: id.

jaram. I. A cooling lotion for the head; the washing of the head in order to cool it during an attack of fever or of any other disease.

Ménjaram: to feel cool; to cool. Rasa-nya hati jilu ménjaram: her heart felt sad and cold; Sh. Panj. Sg. The form pênjaram, a cooling lotion, also occurs; Ht. Raj. Pasai; v. pêyaram.

II. A waterfall; rapids in a stream; Ht. Ind. Meng. Better jéram.

jarum. A needle; any needle-like instrument.

J. galah: a long needle of the ordinary pattern.

J. jâm: the hands of a watch.

J. jarum: the needle of a balance.

J. jêlujor: a coarsely made needle for sewing canvas or other rough work. J. jait goni: id., if bent.

J. kait and j. mérenda: a knitting needle; a needle for embroidery.

J. layar: a coarse needle; = j. jêlujor.

J. pênhêkat: the largest kind of needle of the ordinary pattern.

J. pêngiyaya: a needle used for hemming.


Lobang j.: the eye of the needle; Ht. Gul. Bak., 63.

Tiga bilah j.: three needles; cf. Sej. Mal., 20.

Ménjarum: finely sprouting up—of the first shoots of pâdi; assuming a needle-like form; to insinuate oneself into anything.

Cf. (Jav.) dom: a needle; (Malay) pêdoman: a compass.

jari. Finger; digit; the breadth of a finger used as a linear measure.

J. hantu: the middle finger.

J. kaki: the toes.

J. kêlingking: the little finger.

J. manis: the ring finger; v. manis.

J. têlunjok: the index finger.

Anak j.: a finger; the fingers; Muj., 5.

Buku j.: the knuckles.

Chêlah j.: the cleft between two fingers.

Ibu j.: the thumb.

Ménjâmbah sa-puloh jari: to lay both hands together in worship or greeting; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 288.


Sarong j.: a thimble.

Bérjari-jari: in long, narrow, projecting and moving tongues or branches, as a fire shooting out in tongues of flame; Sh. K. G. T., 19; or as the long roots of the kiyambang swaying in the water.

járiyah. I. Arab. A slave girl; a bought concubine; cf. gundék.

II. Arab. Ever-flowing. ‘Amal jâriyah: ever-flowing grace—the deserts of a man who has done a charitable work of a lasting character, such as the endowment of a school or mosque—as distinct from an act of kindness with transient results; Pel. Abd., 137.

jasa. Skr. Deserving work; deserts; duty in the best sense; faithful service in the interests of another.

jast. [Arab. جسد.] Body; the material and visible body in contradistinction to the soul; see جسد .

jangat. I. The process of splitting rattans, etc., by transfusing them with a knife (pointing in the same direction as the rattan) and then drawing the rattan away so that the edge of the knife, following the grain of the wood, splits it.

Pisau penjangat: the knife used in this process.

II. Perèkât j.: glue. Kéruput j.: bits of skin (beef) thoroughly boiled and dried, and fried with oil.

jangak. Indiscriminate in sexual connection; coarse immorality; low profligacy. Pen-jangak: (Kedah) an incorrigible thief.

jangan. A word expressive of prohibition or prevention; a prohibitive. Jangan-lah: do not. Supaya jangan: that it may not; that it might not; lest.

Jangan-kan: so far from; not to mention. Jangan-kan hendak di-beli orang jikalau di-pinta-nya sêhaja ku bérikan choma-choma: so far from wanting men to buy it, I would give it gratis on application; Ht. Abd., 38. Jangan is sometimes used in the sense of jangan-kan; Cr. Gr., 55.

jaka. I. The exact moment. Also pêjaka. Cf. jangka.

II. Jav. Young and unmarried. Also jangka and jingga.

III. (Kedah.) A peculiar way of hitting or shooting hard fruit (buwah kêras) in certain games; pressing with the cushion of the forefinger.

jakas. A kind of mëngkawang from which coarse mats are made; J. S. A. S., VIII., 130.

jakun. A Jacoon; a member of one of the aboriginal tribes of the Peninsula; a wild man of the jungle; Ht. Abd., 381, 388.


jangalan: to wake up (any one); to rouse to wakefulness.

Bërgaga: to be awake. Tidor siyang bërgaga malam: to sleep by day and be awake at night; descriptive of a bad character; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 156.

Bërjaga-jaga: to keep open house day and night—an expression serving to describe the round of festivities which precede a great event such as a marriage or coronation; Sej. Mal., 135, etc.

Mënjaga: to keep watch; to do sentry duty, Ht. Abd., 57, 69.


Mënjarakan: to awaken; Ht. Ind. Jaya; to be on one's guard in fencing; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Penjagaan: watching; a place at or under watch or guard; Ht. Ind. Nata.
Pascal

II. Menjakong: to appear; to rise above the surface—used of the first appearance of any growth or eruption, e.g., of the first sprouts of a crop of *padi*; the first pustules in smallpox; the development of the breasts in a woman, etc.

jalak. I. A black fighting-cock with white markings.

II. Wanton, licentious; Sh. Si Lemb., 9. Cf. jaling.

III. Jalak *pahang*; a plain built boat with a deck completely covering it but for a narrow slit across the deck amidships.


*Ubi jalar*: the name of a creeping plant.

jalor. A broad stripe of colour; broad stripes of the same colour separated by narrow lines—as in the patterns of some club-colours; a strip of *padi* field as marked by the rows of stalks; a descriptive name given to a peculiar long ribbed river-boat; Ht. Abd., 482; Pel. Abd., 112. *Bérjalar-jalor*: in stripes, striped. *Cf. lajor.*

*Jalor sérémPu*: a peculiar smoothed dug-out.

jalis. Arab. Sitting; a comrade, a companion. *Sa-jalis*: in company; Sh. Ibl., 1.

jalang. Wildness; irregular, disorderly and unrestrained conduct.

*Kérba j.*: a wild buffalo; Sej. Mal., 120; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

*Kuching j.*: a cat that prowls about the tiles by night.

*Perémpuan j.*: a harlot; a prostitute; Ht. Abd., 23.

*Rumah orang j.*: a brothel; Sh. Ibl., 11.

jalang. I. A large net; better *jaring*, q. v.

II. *Jolang-jaling*: in confusion; in a tangle; better *cholong-chaling*.

jaling. I. A large net; better *jaring*, q. v.

II. Jalang-jaling: in confusion; in a tangle; better cholong-chaling.
jalu. I. The natural spur of a fighting-cock; cf. susoh (the word in more general use), and taji (the artificial spur).

_Itkan jalu:_ a fish, _lutianus_, sp.

jalai. An edible salt-water fish; Kl.=jelal?

jali. I. [Arab. tajallî.] _Tajalî:_ bright; evident; clear; obvious; v. _tajalî._


jalinus. Arab. Galenus.

jamar. _Burong jamar:_ a common species of sea-bird; _Sh._ Üngg. Bers., 28; _Sh._ A. R. S. J., 14. Also _jêmar, chêmar_, chamar and _chêmcha-mar._

jama' or jami'. Arab. General, chief; especially used of mosques.

jamang. I. Jav. A gold or silver ornamental plate worn on the forehead. _Di-lita-ha-kunynya jamang ka-atas ulu adinda baginda:_ he set this ornament upon the head of her Majesty his Queen; _Ht._ Sh. The word also occurs; _Ht._ Ind. Nata, _Ht._ Mas Ed., and _Ht._ Perb. Jay.

The form _jêjamang_ also occurs in the _Ht._ Mas Edan.

II. (Kedah.) Whiskers, hair extending past the ears; also _chambang_, q. v.

jamang. (Kedah.) A rough kind of improvised torch made of dry palm-leaves fastened together; = (Riau, Johor) _andang_, q. v.

jaman. Age, period; a colloquial corruption of (Arab.) _zan gun_, q. v.

jamin. [Arab. _plas ; through Hindustani._] Bail; security; guarantee. _Orang j._: a bailor.

jamu. I. The act of entertainment; the reception and entertainment of a guest: a guest. _Tawan-hamba jamu hamba:_ you, Sir, are my guest; _Ht._ Kal. Dam., 234.

_Orang yang kényang kalau di-jamu,
Lauk yang sêdang di-hata tawar:_

entertain a full man and he will call your best dishes tasteless; _Prov_. _Kérana dagang itu jamu pada nêgrê orang:_ for a stranger is a guest in the land of others; _Ht._ Ism. Yat., 13.

_Hantu jamuwan:_ a kept ghost, a familiar spirit.

_Mênjamu:_ to entertain; _Ht._ Abd., 177; _Ht._ Jay. Lengg. _Jamu mênjamu:_ the interchange of hospitalities.

_jamah. Physical contact or handling; actual even though temporary possession, especially in the sense of use and property; _Ht._ Abd., 364; _Sh._ K. G. T., 27; or of sexual connection with a woman; _Sej._ Mal., 31; _Ht._ Sg. Samb., etc.

_Jamah-jamahan:_ an occasional concubine of a prince.

_Mênjamah wadon:_ to have carnal knowledge of a woman; _Ht._ Sh.

jana. I. _Skr._ _Jana bijana:_ birth-place; _Ht._ Raj. Pasai.

II. _Juru jana:_ (Kedah) treachery, wickedness, scoundrelism; a colloquial variant of _durjana_ (Skr. _durjâna_), q. v.

jânab. Arab. Side.

janas. (Johor.) A celestial being; a kind of spirit.

jâncat. Radiation from a common centre; rays or lines departing from a common centre, as the lines on the Japanese naval flag: a sea-urchin. _Ringgit j._: the Mexican dollar, so called from its representation of the rising sun.

jani. Numbness; partial or total insensibility in disease.

jau. _Pénjau:_ a sort of coop used for scooping up fish from a trap.

jawa. _Java_; _Javanese_. _Tanah j._: _Java_. _Chabai j._: a kind of pepper, _piper longum_. _Asam j._: tamarind. _Randa j._: millet. _Tem-bakan j._: _Javanese-grown_ tobacco, much used by natives. _Awan j._: the name given to a mixed art pattern, showing a treatment of flowers; foliation, etc. _J. sêjok:_ a name sometimes given to a _keris_ handle.

jawab. Answer; response; more correctly (Arab.) _jawib_.

jawat. The act of grasping, taking or holding in the hand; tenure, hold; _jabat_, q. v. _Jabat_ is, however, more common in the sense of physical grasp and _jawat_ in the sense of tenure of office.

_Jawatan:_ an office, a duty, a position held by any one; _Ht._ Abd., 3; _Sej._ Mal., 95. _Pénjawatan:_ id.; _Ht._ Koris.
JAWI

Jaya. 1. [The Arabic adjectival form of Jawa.] Malay; appertaining to the Malay peoples and countries. Huruf jawi: the Malayo-Arabic written characters.

Jawi. I. A small tortoise; J. S. A. S., VIII., 120.

Jauh. Distance; distant; far. Dari jawh: from afar. Jauh-lah malam: the night was far spent; Ht. Gulg. Bak., 11.


Pəjauh: anything to serve to keep any particular object at a distance, e.g., 'usmat ñəjauh jin dan shaitan: a talisman to keep off evil spirits; Muj., 78.

Jawi. I. [The Arabic adjectival form of Jawa.] Malay; appertaining to the Malay peoples and countries. Huruf jawi: the Malayo-Arabic written characters.

Jawi. II. Jawi: a large fig tree with small leaves, ficus rhododendrifolia; Ht. Abd., 241; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 44. Also known as jəjawi and ara jəjawi.

Jawi. III. Jav. An ox or cow; Panch., 63.

Jawi. IV. Pədawi: a kind of pədəti.

Tuwan kətəm pədəti pulut,
Səkaya kətəm pədawi jawi,
Tuwan bərkata sədəp pulut,
Səkaya mənəngər sakit hatti:
you are reaping pulut rice, I am reaping jawi rice; you are speaking in soft words, I listen with rising anger.


Jahat. Wickedness; evil; immoralty; wicked.


Orang penjahit: a tailor; Ht. Al., 2.
jāir. Arab. Tyrannical, lawless.

jālz. Arab. Legal, proper.

Jayeng. [Jav. jaya-ing: the victor.] Jayeng sēṭēru: ability to conquer enemies; Cr. Gr., 47; Sh. Panj. Sg. Mēncokoba jayeng sēṭēru: to test one's conquering skill; Ht. Sh. Mēnun-jokkan jayeng sēṭēru: to display one's conquering skill; Ht. Sh. Mēnokojan jayeng sēṭēru; to display one's conquering skill; Ht. Sh.

Gagah pērawira jayeng sēṭēru,
Tiyyada makan pērambut sēnjata;
Sa-lurah tanah Java, sa-dairah tanah Melayu,
Musoh ta'-bérani bērtēntang mata:
valiant, heroic, superior to all foes, no weapon can wound his charmed body; throughout the divisions of Java, through all the territories of Malaya, no enemy dares meet him face to face.

Jayeng sēṭēru is also used as the name of an ornament or ornamental pattern; Ht. Mas Ed.


jabrā'il. Arab. The Archangel Gabriel.

jēbang. A long oblong-shaped shield, the frame of which is of wood covered with a surface of leather; Sej. Mal., 158.

jēbong. An edible salt-water fish, balistes, sp.

jēbak. A snare for birds.

Budak-budak tahan jēbak,
Dapat sa-ekor mērebah jambul:
the boys set a snare and caught a tufted mērebah bird.
jédá. [Arab. جديه] Pause, break, intermission. Also jedi.

jidár. Arab. The "walls" within which type is confined; the lines which appear round a page of printed matter in some books; lines ruled round a letter. Also جدير.

jadwal or jidwal. Arab. A schedule, a statement in tabular form; a table—in the sense of mathematical, astronomical or statistical tables. Surat jadwal: id.; Muj., 23.

judeh. Arab. Jedah, the port of Mecca. Also called pangkalan juddah.


jir. (Riau, Johor.) Aim, target, butt. Also jih.

jéra. Warned by experience; frightened off (anything). Tiya da jéra: he has not yet learnt by experience; he has not taken his lessons to heart,—used of a man who again commits a blunder for which he has paid heavily before.

jérahun. (Kedah.) Heaped up together in great swelling masses, as coal under a shed; also (Riau, Johor) jérémun.

jéraibi. Hanging down in tatters; cf. jéram-bai.

jéradek. The name of a cake; Kl.

jéragan. A plant much used by native medicine-men, acorus calamus.


jéragan or juriğan. (From juri agong?): the skipper of a native jérah, as distinct from the captain of an Arab trading ship (nakhoda, q. v.), or of a European-built vessel (kapitan, q. v.); Sh. Lamp., 9; Sh. Pant. Shl., 4. Shaiir jéragan Budiman: the name of a poem.

jéragah. (Kedah) Spiky, antlered, branching out in all directions; also (Riau, Johor) chéranagah.

jéragah. A plant also known as sélaseh padang; Kl.

jéramah. Seizure; grip with claws and teeth—as a tiger seizes its prey, or as Malay women when fighting scratch and bite each other; seizure with both hands or in every possible way. Di-jéramah-nya akan dayang itu rébah téréntang: she clawed hold of the girl and rolled over on the ground with her; Ht. Best.

Ménjéramah: to seize in this way; Ht. Best.

jérami. The dry stubble left in the field after harvest; the dried stumps of the crop; an expression of constant occurrence in erotic pantuns, e. g., Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Koris; Sh. Peng., 5; Sh. Ch. Ber., 11; Sh. B. A. M., 5; etc.

Jérami is also used to describe the uneatable parts of the nangka and chémpédak fruit between the edible pods.


jéraus. Quick in one’s movements; sprightly.

jérahap. To fall to the ground on one’s face and with outstretched arms.

jérahat. Definitely and permanently abandoned while still incomplete—as a work; given up as a bad job.

jérait. Interlinked; joined together permanently as the links of a chain—in contradistinction to being merely hooked or coupled together when the coupling need simply be undone; cf. kait.

jérab. Arab. Itch; seabies.

jéria. Ménjéra: to lay a ship on its side, e. g., for caulking or painting; Kl.

jérebak. Ménjérebak: to permeate (a house)—of a smell; to pervade everything. Also ménýerbak.

jérebu. Laut j.: the open sea; the sea out of sight of land.

Orang bélayar laut jérebu,
Putus tali sampan tunda-nya;
Niyat di-hati kęnda bértémun;
Adek di-kawal ayah bonda-nya.

a man was sailing on the open sea, when the painter of his dinghy gave way; it is my heartfelt wish that we may meet, but my love is watched by her father and mother.

jére. A running-noose; a snare based on the principle of the running-noose. Tahan jére sorong képala: to set a noose trap and then stick one’s head into it; to be hoist with one’s own petard; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 101. Pelándok-lah mélupakakan jére télapi jére tiya da mélupakan pelándok; the dwarf-deer may forget the snare but the snare will not forget the dwarf-deer; a man may neglect natural laws but they will not spare him; Prov., Ht. Abd., 451. Jére sa-rentang: a running-noose set as a snare; a snare; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 17.

J. bidas: a snare for birds.


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<th>JÉRIT</th>
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**J. ęmbat:** a snare which combines the principle of the noose and spring; a wire spring snare.

**J. kawat:** = j. ęmbat; Ht. Ind. Nata.

**J. tanjol:** a noose-snare for crabs.

**Memusang j. or ménahan j.:** to set snares.

**Ménérat:** to catch with a noose, to trap by means of noose-snares; Sej. Mal., 25.

**Jérat** is also used to describe the lasso used in war by heroes of romance; Ht. Hamz., 64.


**Bérjératan:** crying out; shrieking—of many persons; Sh. K. G. T., 3, 5.

2. The painful sensation caused by a morsel of food getting into the windpipe.

**jérut.** Drawing a slip-knot or noose; closing a bag the mouth of which is closed by a string being drawn through an aperture.

**jirir.** Arab. Olives; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

**jéréjak.** Thin perpendicular laths holding together the atap or kajang portions of a wall in a native house of the poorest type; plain wooden bars in a window. Iron bars are known (Straits Settlements) as rel (rail) jéréjak.

**jérang.** The act or process of warming anything at a fire. *Jérangkah:* to do this act; Ht. Koris.; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Sh. Llamp., 17; Mju., 47, 49.

**jéring.** A medium-sized tree with brown curled pods exhaling a nauseous odour, *pithecolobium lobatum*; Ht. Abd., 241; Pel. Abd., 37.

- J. balat: *pithecolobium fasciculatum.*
- J. moyet: *pithecolobium clypearia.*
- J. tupa: *pithecolobium microcarpum.*

**Bértangkai jéring:** (Kedah) to play the fool.

**jérong.** A kind of large man-eating shark; the largest shark known to the Malays; the ground shark; Sh. Ik. Trub., 4. *Sha'ir anak raja di-sambar jérong:* the title of a Malay poem relating the adventures of a Malay prince who was swallowed by a shark and afterwards escaped out of its dead body.

**jérongkis.** Aslant; gradually becoming up-rooted—of the buried end of a pile or stake not sufficiently imbedded into the ground to resist the leverage pressure exercised by the current on the upper portion of the stake.

**jérengkong.** The attitude of an animal lying on its back with its paws in the air. *Lalu jatoh térjérengkang kahi ęmbat:* then it fell over, paws in the air; Ht. Sg. Samb.; cf. chérengkah, chéranchang, jérakah, jérengkah, etc.

**jérengkong.** 1. Knocked over; knocked on one's back; knocked into the position described by the word jérengkang, q. v.

2. Stumbling along; falling and rising.

- **jérengkau.** Curving downwards, hanging in a curve as branches hanging over a river or as hair hanging over the face. *Mérengkau* and ménerjérengkau: to hang in this way.

**jérengkah.** Projecting upwards; sticking up into the air as the spikes of a caltrop; Ht. P. J. P.

**jérengkah.** Pendulous and large with milk, of the breasts or udders. *Mérengkah* and ménejérengkah: to be in this condition.

**jérengkah.** Irregular, uneven, jagged, of a mouthful of teeth. Cf. jongkah, jérengkah, jérengkang, etc.

**jérap.** Filtration or permeation through any substance; saturation till drops collect and fall.

- *Sorong kayu nasi di-tanak,*
- *Marti tanak, tēpi kawala;*
- *Rěndam sawu dalam mnyaka,*
- *Sudah ménejérap bēhara mnyala:* steep a wick in oil; when saturated it will begin to burn.

**jérepa.** (Riau, Johor.) *Ménjérepa:* to fall over; also (Kedah) ménejérempah.

**jérok.** A generic name for fruits of the citron class (usually *limau*); a kind of pickle made by salting these acid fruits—but not using vinegar (see *achar*); pickling in salt and water; the name given to the conduct of a man who keeps his wife locked up in his house; Ht. Koris.


**jérekat.** (Riau, Johor.) Unripe betel-nut; (Kedah) *pinang kachat.*

**jérekah.** Angry or threatening movements or gestures; menace by gesture rather than by words; (by metaphor) severe cross-examination.
jérêloq. (Kedah.) Mangkok jérêloq: a deep cup; also (Riau, Johor) mangkok jêloq.

jérâm. I. Rapids in a stream; Ht. Ind. Meng.
   II. Jéram-jéram: an oil-cake; Kl.

jérêmba. A sudden and unexpected encounter; suddenly coming face to face with a wild animal or anything of a similar character.

jérêmbet. United, interlinked; cf. jérâit and jérêpet.

jérêmbang. A kind of marine will-o'-thewisp; an ignis fatuus on the sea, believed by Malays to be an evil spirit.

jérêmbong. A sort of permanent awning or deckhouse in a native sailing boat; see jérubong.

jérêmbat. Ménjérêmbat: to fall to the ground into a sitting posture, the legs being stretched out their full length.

jérêmun. (Riau, Johor.) Heaped up altogether; collected into one great heap, as coal in a shed; also (Kedah) jérubun.

jérumbun. (Riau, Johor.) The lair of a wild boar. Also (Kedah) jérûmun.

jérûmbah. A kind of scaffolding or unrailed verandah outside a Malay house and used for keeping jars of water, washing plates, and similar purposes; (sometimes) a scaffolding projecting beyond the deck of a ship; cf. dandan.

jérûmbai. Dangling; see jérumbai, but with the sense of ugliness, as in the case of tatters dangling from a garment.

jérûmbai. The dangling of a fringe of long tassels—the frequentative of jumbai, q. v.; cf. rumbai, jérambai and jérâbai.

jérûmbang. Support by short props or buttresses (sagang), short thick pieces of wood placed so as to keep a boat in an upright position when drawn up on the beach. Patah tongkat bérjérêmbang: when the prop goes, to use buttresses; when one line of defence is gone, to fall back on another; to never give in; Prov.; cf. J.S.A.S., XXIV., 111. Tongkat refers only to props rising vertically from below; jérêmbang, like sokong and sagang, to angular side supports or buttresses.

Bérjérêmbang is also used by metaphor in the sense of walking on all fours, and can be so translated in the proverb quoted above.

jérûmal. A palissading of bamboos used as a fish-trap; Ht. Abd., 72, 229. Bélât j.: a deep-sea fish-trap, an out-shore bélât.


jérûmang. The vegetable product known as "dragon's blood"; Ht. Abd., 354.

jérûneh or jérûneh. Cleanness; limpidity of water; transparency; purity; (used by metaphor) sincerity of heart; frankness. Ayer-ayâ bérjérûneh: its water was extremely limpid; Ht. P.J.P. Buwang-kan ayer yang kéroh ménğambil ayer yang jérûneh: to throw away dirty water and take clean; to turn over a new leaf; Prov. Muku yang jérûneh: a placid, contented face.

jérûni. Pintu jérûni or pintu dêrûni: half-doors, small screen-like doors not entirely closing a passage but permitting ventilation while ensuring privacy.

jérûau. Deep dark red.

jérûbong or jérôbong. An awning of matting which covers goods which cannot be stowed away in the hold.

j. bajau: fixed awnings on each side of a vessel but not extending across the centre; cf. jubong, jrumbong, bumbong, etc.

jérûojal. Half issuing forth through an aperture; emerging as a bird's head from between the bars of a cage, or as a snake's head from a hole. Also mérôjal and bêrôjal.

jérûju. A shrub with white or blue flowers and holly-like leaves, acanthus ebracteatus; Ht. Abd., 155, 203, 286.

jérûpeh. Ménjérûpeh: (Kedah) to add to the height of anything, to increase height, to add a patch or layer to the top of anything.

jérûkup. Joining boughs; over arching—as trees which form an avenue; cf. rungkup.

jérûmat. The process of closing a rent by darning.

jérûmus. A sprawling posture after a fall on one's face. Jatoh tërjérûmus: to fall sprawling into this attitude; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 16.

jérûmun. (Kedah.) The lair of a wild boar; also (Riau, Johor) jérûbun. The word is also applied to describe a peculiar hiding-place used by trappers or hunters to conceal themselves from their prey.

jérôhok. Stumbling into a hole concealed by deep grass.

jérôh. Plentiful—for a crop; numerous—of cases of illness during an epidemic.
jereh. I. Worn out and dispirited; mental depression consequent on physical fatigue. Lihat-lah hamba ini berriri dengan suatu kaki membenti naungi kabada sakalihan yang lelah jereh: look at me (a tree) standing on one leg to give shade to all who are weary and worn out; Ht. Gul. Bak., 26.

II. Pain caused by a piece of food remaining in the windpipe. Stronger than jérir, q. v.

III. Brought to reason; taught to obey, of an obstinate man.

jereh. Very steep and sloping, of a declivity, and especially of the slope of a roof.

jérefak. Complete abandonment—of any work. Térjerfahak: given up as a bad job; altogether abandoned; cf. hengkalal.

jerai. Gunong jérai: Kedah Peak, the name of a mountain visible from Penang and said to be called jérai because of its height (gunong jérai, kérana sękhab tinggi-nya; Ht. Mar. Mah.)

jeriyat. A contrivance like a stick with long trailers hanging from it—used to frighten shrimps and make them leap into a boat; cf. jari.

jeréfig. Grinning. Also jéringai.

jeréfau. A plant, acorus calamus; better jéragu, q. v.

jeréfigi. Grinning. Also jéringing.

jerépet. United; interlinked or adhering one to another, of two long objects which are so joined together that one can move more or less freely independently of the other, e. g., as two links of a chain; cf. jéreket and jérirat.

jeréket. United; adhering one to another—of two long objects which are so connected that they cannot acquire apart together; cf. jérepet and jérirat.

This word is also used to describe a peculiar dish made of slices of the pisang cooked and stuck together with syrup.

jerian. Laths of split nibong; Kl.

jeriyyah. I. A slave girl; better (Arab.) jériyah, I., q. v.

II. Ever-flowing grace, charity; better (Arab.) jériyah, II., q. v.

juz. Arab. A section of the Koran; Ht. Abd., 21, 22.

jazâ'. Arab. Reward, recompense.

jazm. Arab. Cutting off; amputation; the name given to a diacritical mark signifyin the consonant ends abruptly, i. e., that it is not followed by a vowel.

jazirah. Arab. An island.

justa. [Skr. dusta.] Falsehood, false; better dusta, q. v.

justar. [Pers. dastar.] A turban; better dastar, q. v.

justisiya. [Port. justicia.] Justice; court of justice; Ht. Abd., 34.

jasad. Arab. Body; the material visible body in contradistinction to the soul or spirit of life. Béréhrai-lah nyawa déngan-nya jasad: the soul is severed from its body; Sh. May., 3. Jasad-nya tidak kěhěndakan makan; his body has lost all desire of food; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 29.


jism. Arab. Body; substance; bulk; mass.

jismâni. Arab. Body, bodily. Tuna-lah 'akal, lémah jismâni: with tired (wounded) thought and weary body; Sh. Panj. Sg. Sa-lêngkâh jismâmâni: the whole body; Sh. Panj. Sg.

jing. A native game; Kl.

jong. I. Junk; a large Chinese or native sea-going sailing ship. Sa-ratus buwah jong: a hundred junks. Jong jéreh yu yang kěh-nyang: when the junk is wrecked, the sharks get their fill; it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 5; cf. J. S. A. S., 1, 98.

II. A land measure in use in Java.

III. Kain jong sarat: the name of a broad-cloth heavily embroidered with gold, so called either from the pattern or as an abbreviation of hujong sarat.

jongjang. (Kedah.) Shameless (of women only).

jengok. Watching or seeing anything by looking through a lattice, crevice or keyhole, keeping oneself unseen all the time; spying upon anything. Ku jengok-lah ka-dalam bang-sal tu: I peered into the shed; Ht. Abd., 311.

Menjengok: to peer; to peep; to spy through anything; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122. Képala tu tinbul ménjengok-jengok di-ayer tu: his head came to the surface and kept peering along the water; Ht. Jay. Asm.
**JANGKA**

**JANGKA.** I. A pair of compasses (for measuring); the exact measurement; the exact quantity of space allowed for any purpose after verification by actual measurement. *Enam puluh koyan muwat di-jangka* : sixty koyans capacity by actual measurement—of a ship; Sh. Peng., 13. *Sa-telah sampai-lah jangka-nya* : when the exact limits measured off (for excavation purposes) had been reached; Ht. Abd., 64. *Bagas di-jangka* : as if it had been exactly measured off; Ht. Raj. Don., 44. *Korang dari jangka* : below the average.

*Jangka* is used of any instrument or method of exact measurement; for instance, in slitting *mengkawang* the *jangka* is a piece of wood with 4 or 5 points according to the number of strips required.

II. (Probably identical with I.) The time; the proper time; the fixed or appointed time. *Apa-lila malam sampai-lah jangka* : when it was night and the time had come; Sh. Put. Ak., 26.

III. Youthful, unmarried. Also *jaka* and *jangga*.

**JANGKAT.** A shallow, a mud-bank; usually *changkat*, q. v.

**JANGKIT.** I. Dissemination without visible and tangible connection; spreading as an epidemic disease or as a fire which spreads by unseen channels. *Sopak keda chelaka ini, entahkan jangkit akan aku pula* : this miserable skin-diseased wretch, who knows,—perhaps he may infect me too; Ht. Best. *Sakti benderangkit* : infectious sickness.

*Meningkit* : to spread by leaps and bounds; to burst out in different and apparently unconnected spots.

*Orang China berkata api datang dari langit, Sêbab itu-lah iya bêrjangkit-jangkit* :

the Chinese said that the fire had come down from heaven, and that it thus came to pass that it broke out here and there; Sh. K. G. T., 14.

II. Pierced by a barred point or thorn, but not necessarily held back by it.

*Padi putut di-dalam bendang, Banyak rumput dengan jerami; Mulut kita di-swatap pisang, Buntut kita di-jangkit dari* :

bananas are thrust into our mouths, and thorns into our backs; to do a bad turn under cover of a good one; Prov. *Jangkit* is also used to describe the process of attaching the bait to the hook.

**JÖNGKET.** Walking on one's heels; motion or action on one end only, the other end being raised aloft; cf. *jongkit*. *Meningket* : to walk on one's heels. *Meningket jari* : to eat using one's index finger and thumb only, the other three fingers being affectedly extended to invite attention to their beauty. *Rambut mœngjengkat* : hair that insists on rising; a fringe (handam, q. v.) that will not be waxed down to adhere to the forehead—a sign believed unfavourable to a girl's past chastity; Sh. Peng., 4.

**JONGKET.** Walking on tiptoe by preference and without pain, as a Malay whose heel has got dirty and who wishes to avoid soiling a mat over which he is walking.

**JONGKOT or JINGKAT.** Walking painfully on tiptoe or on the side of one's foot, as the result of a wound in the foot.

**JONGKAT.** *Jongkat-jongkit* : unsteady, see-sawing; v. *jongkit*.

**JONGKIT.** The rise of the tail, point or hinder extremity of anything by a sort of see-saw motion; tilted up at the tip. *Anjing di-têpok kepala menjengkit ekor* : put a dog on the head and up goes his tail; show attention to a brute and he will require you with an insult; Prov. *Lantai pêkâh terjongkit* : a floor of loose planks which rise and fall when trodden on; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 10.

*Jongkang-jongkit* : swaying, unsteady, see-sawing (as the planks in a loose or bad floor); Ht. Ind. Meng. *Jongkang-jongkitan* : id.; Pel. Abd., 89. *Jongkat-jongkit* : id.


II. Spreading above ground, of the roots of a tree; exposed altogether as the roots of the mangrove, as opposed to the form taken by roots such as those of some trees which run half buried along the surface of the soil, or as others such as those of the areca-nut palm which, though exposed, grow in a solid cluster and enclose no air space.

**JINGKIR.** A platform on which a recently-confined woman is laid by Malay midwives in order that she may be warmed by a fire lit underneath; v. *diyang*.

**JONGKAR.** Projecting; sticking out; causing a prominence, as a kâris in a bundle of shorter objects.

*Jjongkir* : sticking out in various directions —as a number of swords and daggers stuck in a man's belt.

**JONGKIR.** *Jongkar-jongkir* : bristling with points, sticking out in different directions (of points); v. *jongkar*.

**JANGKARAYU.** A bird (unidentified). *Jangkarayu hunun mœngatur sarang* : the *jangkarayu* is said to be building its nest; Sh. Bur. Pung., 4.

**JÖNGKÉRING.** A malignant eruptive disease.
JENGKEREK

jengkerek. A species of cricket; usually chengkerek, q. v.

jangkang. I. A kind of crab, Kl. = bangkang?

II. Wide open, of the arms; wide apart, of the legs; cf. hangkang. Jatoh ka-bumi pula tdrjangkang: he fell to earth with his legs gaping apart; Sh. Panj. Sg.

III. A generic name given to a number of trees.


jangking. Jangkang-jangking: the irregular projection and withdrawal of points in all directions; the rise and fall of picks where coolies are working without keeping time.

jangkang. The position of a body extended on its back with limbs projecting upwards—especially of dead insects.

jangkang. The extension of a leg, as when a mother takes the foot of a sitting child and makes the child stretch out the limb (to be cleaned).

jengkeng or jengking. Kala jengkeng: the common house scorpion, so called from the way it strikes at its foes.

jangkeng. I. Moving about quietly on tiptoe.

II. A large Patani junk.

jangkol. I. The lifting of a pick or of any similar instrument over the shoulder point upwards, preparatory to striking.

J. jangking: the irregular rise and fall of picks—as when a number of labourers are working together.

jangkong. I. A small boat; a short jalor; a sort of dinghy towed behind a ship; Sej. Mal., 54. Sampan j. : id.; Sh. Pant. Shl., 6. Besar ulat di-pokok kayu; Anak bilanda main terepong; Besar daulat raja Melaw; Kapal di-laut di-tunda jangkong: dignified indeed are our Malay princes, seagoing ships towed along by dinghies; a sarcasm on a Malay Prince who, when independent, is the slave of parasites, and when protected is powerless before the British Resident; Prov.

JENGKAU

II. Sa-tampang jongkong: a peculiar token of exchange made of tin, and so called if hollowed out; v. tampang.

jongkok. I. The act of stooping forward to pick up anything.

II. Jav. To squat; Kl.


jengkal. The span between the extremity of the thumb and that of the middle finger, when held apart as widely as possible, and used as a measure of distance; Ht. Abdr., 28, 387, 431; Sh. Peng., 14; to grasp between the finger and thumb. Di-jengkalkan uleh Amir Hamza rusok Kusham dengan duwa biji jari-nya: the Amir Hamza seized the side of Kusham between his fingers; Ht. Hamz., 54. Chakapan sa-jengkal di-bawa satu benda: give him three inches of words and he will carry off a cubit; give him the least opportunity for scandalous talk and he will take your whole character away; Prov.

J. telunjuk: the span between the extremities of the thumb and index finger.

J. kelengkeng and j. jari manis: the span between the extremities of the thumb and of the little finger, and finger next to it, respectively.

Sa-jengkal menyisih ka-sa-belah: the span between the tips of two adjoining fingers held as far apart as possible; Sej. Mal., 18.

J. ketok: a measure of length; the span between the tip of the thumb and the central joint of the finger when the finger is bent for rapping.

Menjengkal muka: (literally) to measure one’s face; (by metaphor) to pass the time, to get rid of ennui by watching other people’s work without taking part in it. Also mendiru diensi atau mendiru diensei.

jengkol. I. A tree (unidentified); Kl.

II. A measure of length; the span between the tip of the outstretched thumb and that of the bent finger; cf. jengkal and jengkal ketok.

jangkol. A tin coin used in Trengganu. It is coined by individual officers who enjoy the profit on the coinage as a reward or in payment of service.

jangku. The chin; a Javanese variant of dagu, continually occurring in the Sh. Panj. Sg.

jangkau. The act of picking or plucking anything over one’s head—in contradistinction to snatching or pulling down; rising or raising the hand to grasp something above; the peculiar action of a leech (pachat) when it rises to grasp the passer-by.

J. ulat: a descriptive name given to fingers which, when outstretched, rise slightly at the tips.
jangkuchi. A singing bird (unidentified); Kl.

jangkolet. Tilted over to one’s side, as a man’s head when he falls asleep on a chair; falling over sideways, as a man who loses his balance, or as a boat thrown on her beam-ends by a squall.

jangkah. The act of stepping over a small obstruction such as a log or ditch; motion over anything that cannot be crossed in one’s stride or without an effort (jangkah), but not high or broad enough to necessitate actual jumping (lompat).


jangkah. Projecting; sticking out at the point, of a tooth. Jéngkah: irregular; uneven; jagged, of a mouthful of teeth.

jangki. I. A kind of basket or wicker knapsack used in the jungle for carrying provisions.

II. [Pers. زنجي] African, Ethiopian; more commonly janggi or sanggi, q. v.


II. Youthful, unmarried; Ht. Koris. Also jaka.


janggala. [Skr. janggala.] Wild; appertaining to the jungle. Borak j.: a fabulous monster; Ht. Ind. Meng. Hantu j.: (Johor) a wood-demon. Also jengala.

janggut. Hair along the edge of the lower jawbone, but not under the chin and jawbone (cf. buah), nor immediately under the lower lip (cf. kemis); a beard, in a limited sense. Sudah bérjanggut tiyada bérjubbab: he has the beard but not the robe (of a priest); he is not all that he professes to be; J. S. A. S., XI., 56. Lagi lèbat lagi bérjanggut: he is not only a priest, he wears the beard of one.

J. ‘ali: a grass, panicum sarmentosum.
J. buak: a full beard.
J. buuang: a common sedge, mariscus umbellatus.
J. béramus: a matted beard.

janggi

J. di-hurut: a beard worked into one or more points; a forked or pointed beard.
J. duyong: an edible sea-slug.
J. kili: a tree, gynotroches axillaris.
J. monyet: a kind of fine seaweed.
J. rimau: a small plant, polygonum pedunculare.
J. tali tudong: a long narrow beard running along the edge of the lower jaw.

Ihan kurau janggut: a fish, polycnemus tetradactylus.

jangget. To hop; Kl.

jangger. I. Jav. The comb of a cock; Mui., 48.

II. (Kedah.) A sleeping platform; = gerai.

janggar. Projecting; usually jangkar, q. v.

janggus. (Kedah.) The cashew, anacardium occidentale. Also (Singapore) gajus, (Malacca) jambu golok, and (Acheen) jambu bérsin and jambu biji.

janggang. Slender; the equivalent of ramping in meaning, but less refined in use.

janggal. Inharmonious; unsuitable; jarring upon the ear as a bad rhyme or false note; offending the sight as an inappropriate combination of colours; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Nas., 18; Sh. Sg. Ranch., 1.

janggal. J. jenggol: uneven; all ups and downs; all notches—as a piece of wood; knotty; gnarled—as a tree trunk.

janggol. See janggal.


janggawari. [Skr. jagatwari.] The Great Ocean; see jangga.

janggi. I. [Pers. zangi.] African; Ethiopian; negro; connected with the East coast of Africa; an adjective expressive of remote or fabulous origin.

Pauh j.: a tree believed to grow on a sunken bank (têbing runtuh) in the centre of the ocean (apusat tasek) and to be guarded by dragons, possibly a tradition of the cocos maldiva; Ht. Raj. Don., 31. Béruek pauh j.: a fruit, the shell of which is used as a beggar’s bowl by Hindu mendicants and which, from its shape, is sometimes quoted as a simile for a young girl’s breasts; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Chëndana j.: red, as opposed to yellow, sandalwood.
**JÉNGOL**

*Pénavar j.* : a kind of vegetable with a hairy shell used as a medicine. Also zanggi.

II. [Pers. and Hind.] Warlike; warrior-like.

Mélihat anghkatañ jelandoñ janggi,
Ramai ta'-buleh berkata lagi:

to see the army of the warrior mouse-deer, in number exceeding all description; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 32.

**JÉLADAN**

**jéngol.** The projection above water of anything that is usually hidden under the surface, as, for instance, the sudden emerging of a crocodile’s snout.

**jěngela.** [Skr. janggāla.] Wild; untamed; see jėnggala and jěnggela.

**jap.** United—of many items necessary to make up a whole; come together; collected together. *Sudah jap:* it has come together; = *sudah jadi,* when applied to a meeting where a large attendance of people is necessary.

*Sa-jap-jap:* everywhere; in every direction or in every place.

**jupara.** A port of Java.

**jépit.** Ménjépit: to nip, to catch between pincers; better ménjépit from stěpit, q. v.

**jéput.** The grip between the finger and thumb; better jémput, q. v.

**jé pang.** Sea-weed jelly; the jelly made from agar-agar or janggut digyong.

**jépun.** [Chin. jît-piûn.] Japan.

**jaksa.** [Skr. adiakṣa.] A local headman in certain districts of South-East Sumatra; Sh. Lamp., 32; a minor dignitary in the train of a Javanese prince—in Panjti romances, e. g., Sh. Panj. Sg. The form rijåkṣa also occurs in MSS., but is obsolete colloquially.

**jika.** If; also چک, and, in old MSS., *jaka.*

**jikalau.** If; a compound of *jika,* if, and the Arabic *lau,* which also means “if.” Often contracted to *kalau.*

**jakéni.** See چکوئی.

**jika.** See چک.

**jégit.** (Kedah.) Tërjégit: bolt upright, stiffly erect. Also (Riau, Johor) chégit.
jēlangak. Holding one’s head aloft or thrown back, as a man watching a bird. Also jēlongak.

jēlapang. (Kedah.) A small padi-store or granary raised on posts.

jēlagā. (Kedah.) Soot; smoke-stains; fine cinders adhering to a torch. Also (Riau, Johor) chēlagā.

Tēngah tēlagā, kēliling pagar,
Dalam kolam pohum bunga;  
Sēhaya ūnpama jēlagā dama,
Hendak di-tuwam bēharu bārguna:
I am like the cinders of a resinous torch, only useful when people are ill (literally: for fomentation); see tuwam.

jalāl. Arab. Greatness; majesty.

jalālah. Arab. Lāfodī jalālah: the recitation of the titles or attributes of the Almighty; Sh. I. M. F.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

jēlanak. Advancing under cover; wriggling through long grass, as a hunter who wishes to approach his prey unobserved; surreptitious progress, as that of a swimmer who ducks or dives when he thinks he is otherwise likely to be observed.

jēlēbut. I. A fez-rest.

II. Eng. A jolly-boat; better jali-but.

jēlēbu. I. (Onom.) The sound of a heavy body falling into the sea; Sh. Pr. Turk., 9.

II. The name of a State in the Nēgēri Sambilan.


jēlar. Stretched out at full length; extended, of a long bodied animal, such as a snake; cf. jalar.

jēlir. Mēnēlir: to project (the tongue); Ht. Sh. Kub. Cf. julor and jalar.

jēlaradi. Lapis lazuli; Ht. Sh. Kub.; better lāzuwardi or lājuwardi.

jēlas. Clearing up; elucidation; settlement (especially the settlement of accounts); clear; plain; obvious. Jēlas tidak būhē di-sēmbunyi: the obvious cannot be concealed; Prov. Dalam su-hari būhē jēlas ini pēkērajaan: in a day this business can be settled; Pel. Abd., 83. Mēmanbāng jēlas: to see plainly; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 36.

jēling. A long languishing look; a sidelong glance over the shoulder; the language of the eyes. Di-jēling-nya dēngān eko rama Sang Samba: she gave Sang Samba a look out of the corner of her eye; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mēnējēling: to cast a side glance at any one; to give any one a significant look. Apa-kah hērti ēnkū mēnējēling aiku: what is the meaning of the glance which you have given me? Ht. Sg. Samb.

jēlungkap. Mēnējēlungkap: to spring up, of anything let loose suddenly after being fastened down.

jēlēpang. Slashing across the face with a sword; cross cuts.

jēlēpak. I. (Onom.) The sound of a flat object such as a book falling on its flat surface. Jēlepak-jēlepak: falling backwards in a sitting posture; Arabian Nights, 103.

II. Putēh mēnēlepak: (Riau) snow-white. Also puteh mēlepak.

jēlepok. (Onom.) A dull deadened sound such as that of the fall of a heavy body on a soft surface; v. jēlepāk.

jēlak. Satiety; having had too much of a good thing; glutted; tired of food or flattery. Jēmu-jēlak: id. Jēmu-jēlak mēnēdēngarkan pujok chumbeuwan raja-raja sakalyau itu: weary of listening to the flattery and soft speeches of all those princes; Ht. Koris. Laksana makanan sudah tērjēlak: like food when satiety has been reached; Sh. Put. Ak., 37.

jēlek. (Batav.) Fair; soft; pleasant; agreeable; Ht. Ind. Nata.

jēlok. Deep, of anything of the shape of a bowl. Mangkōk j.: (Riau, Johor) a deep cup, such as a coffee cup—as opposed to a cup with a broad surface and little depth, such as is often used for tea; also (Kedah) mangkōk jērēlok.

II. Mēnējēlok: (Riau) to surprise in warfare; to spy out one’s opportunity for a sudden and unexpected attack.

jēlum. The act of wetting, washing or moistening, by dropping or pouring water upon anything, as opposed to wetting by immersion in water; washing the arms or body (but not the head), as distinct from bathing.
**Jélêma**

jélêma. (Skr. janna.) Incarnation; the assumption of human form; a man. Mënjélêma : to be incarnated, of a divinity assuming human form, as when Vishnu in the Hikáyat Sang Samba becomes incarnate in Krishna; to be born again, according to the doctrine of metempsychosis, as when Darmadewi becomes re-incarnated in Yajnawati, (Ht. Sg. Samb.); (less correctly) to be transformed into a man, as when Chandra Kirana under the curse of Kala is turned into a male warrior for seven years and wanders over the earth as Panji Samerang.

Dewa sañi bulan pérna,  
Bërgërang dénga mambang di-awan;  
Jikalau mati balek mënjélêma,  
Tuwan-ku juga patek përtuwàn :  
were I to die and be re-incarnated, I would again take thee for my Lord; Ht. Koris.  
Lañsamaana bérjñanam sëlañeh,  
Bënak bërduri jatoh ka-huma;  
Bagai-mana tiad-kang kaseh,  
Sama sa-bangsa, sama mënjélêma :  
how could they do aught but love each other, they come of the same race and were re-incarnated together; Ht. Ind. Meng.  
Pënjélênanaa : an incarnation or re-incarnation; the form assumed by anyone after death or transformation. Entah-pun pënjélênaaa dewa-dëwa gérangan : can this then be the form of some divinity incarnate? Ht. Gul. Bãk., 68.

jélimpat. A digression or break on one’s journey. Mënjélimpat : to break one’s journey.

jélêmphah. Mënjélêmphah : to rot in large quantity—of fruit on a tree.

jélan. (Kedah.) Tërjélan : darting out, slipping out, of the tongue; = jëlir.

jéluntings. I. A large tree; better jéluntong, q. v.  
II. A black monkey; usually lotong and jéluntings, q. v.  
III. A skin eruption; measles or chickenpox. Also chacar jéluntings.

jélantek. The Java sparrow; more usually jëlatek.

jélantah. Unequally and insufficiently cooked, as food which is underdone on one side. Cf. mëntah.


jéluwat. A significant look out of the corner of the eye (jëling) if accompanied by other signs or motions; an intensive of jëling.

**Jélínap**

jélutong. I. A big tree which yields an inferior India rubber, dyera maingayi and dyera costulata.  
J. bëdak : tabernaemontana corymbosa.  
J. laut : (Sing.) a small milky plant growing on the seashore, euphorbia aito.  
J. pipit : dyera costulata.  
II. A black species of monkey; more commonly known as lotong.  
Mënjélutong : (Penang) to “monkey around,” a slang expression describing a man “on the loose.”

jélujor. Loose sewing; temporary stitching; tacking; as when a coat is stitched up to try the fit before being finally sewn up.

jélöjoh. Gluttonous. Also gëlöjoh.

jélurai. The name of a cake. Also jëla wraí.

jéluwang. Thin Chinese paper; kite paper; tissue paper.

jélôngak. Holding one’s head aloft; also jélangk, q. v.

jéluwak. The sound made by a person preparatory to expectorating.

jélah. Clear; unobstructed—of the view; distinct, of colouring.

jélai. I. A kind of millet, aphania paucijuga. Also hënëjái, jëjái, mënëjái and këdëjái.  
II. Jëna jëlai : a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 14.

jali. Arab. Clear; conspicuous: = nyata. Tërjali : recognized; accepted; Sh. Sri ben., 78. This form is, however, really a variant of the Arabic tajali, a derivative of jalt.

jélit. Neat; pretty; graceful; slender; usually in the compound form julai-julita.

jélígar. Mënjélígar : not to take seriously to heart; to half remember, half forget.

jélípok. (Onom.) The sound of a fall of a soft flat article upon a soft surface; flopping.

jálil. Arab. Illustrious; noble; great; distinguished.

jélínap. I. Mënjélínap : to shoot ahead— as a horse or boat in a race; to overshoot the mark—as a needle which makes too long a stitch.  
II. Prying about another person’s property, of an inquisitive visitor.
II. Whisks; usually chambang, q. v.

jambak. A (double) handful; the contents of the two hands held together.

jembak. Térjembak-jémbak: flapping up and down on the shoulders—as a child's locks when the child is running.

jambul. A tuft of hair or feathers rising from the crown of the head as the tuft of a cockatoo or the queue of a Chinaman, provided that tuft is smoothed, plaited or regular; Sh. Ch. Ber., 5; Ht. Sh. Mérébáh j.: the name of a bird with a tuft or crest.
Jambul is also used of the tassel of a fez.
J. mérāh: a plant, selaginella atroviridis.

jambil. The dew-lap; also gēlambir.


jambu. Skr. A generic name for a number of fruits of the rose-apple class; Ht. Ism. Yat., 110; Sej. Mal., 69; Muj., 53, 64.
J. ayer chili patek: eugenia caryophyilla.
J. ayer hutan: eugenia macrocarpa and eugenia densiflora.
J. ayer laut: eugenia grandis.
J. baging: a shrub with fruits somewhat resembling a small rose-apple, memecylon heteropleurum.
J. batu hutan: a wild tree gardenia, gardenia tubifera.
J. biji: the guava, psidium guava; (Acheen) the cashew.
J. bol: eugenia malaccensis.
J. bunti: eugenia macrocarpa.
J. dulek: messua lepidotota.
J. golok: = j. monyet.
J. mawar: eugenia jambos.
J. monyet: the cashew, anacardium occidentale.
Also gajus and janggu.
J. pēnawar: = j. ayer.
J. susu: = j. bol.
J. tērong: = j. monyet.

jambuwa. The shaddock; Kl.
jumbai. Pendent, dangling. Cf. umbai or rumbai.


jéméti. (Province Wellesley.) A whip; better chéméti, q. v. From the Tamil.

jamjam. Water; = ayer, but in highly refined language.


J. mas: gold paint; gilding; Ht. Sh. Kub.; = ayer mas.


jumjumah. Arab. Skull; cranium.

jémor. Drying by exposure to the sun's rays.

Orang orang Mêlaka pun keltèringan saperti ikan yang kena jémor: the people of Malacca became as dried up (poor) as fish parched by the sun; Ht. Abd., 216.

Jémorkau: to have a thing dried; Ht. Abd., 20.

Mêjémor: to put out anything (e.g., nets or clothes) to dry; Ht. Koris.

jémérud. [Arab. zamrud. ] Emerald; better zamrud, q. v.

jémérêlang. (Kedah.) Glittering, radiant, sparkling; (Riau, Johor) chémérêlang.


Masjid yang bêrjumâat: a mosque at which a general Friday service is held; a public mosque—as opposed to a private chapel; Pel. Abd., 138.

Jumâat: is also used of meeting in sexual intercourse; Bost. Sal.; Ht. Zaly., 6; = jímâ'd.

jumpa. Encountering; coming across; meeting. Bérjumpa: to meet; Ht. Abd., 82, 92, 178. Cf. têmu which refers to exact co-incidence, while jumpa only refers to meeting by approximation.


jêmput. The grip between finger and thumb; the act of so gripping; the amount so gripped; a polite invitation. Sa-jêmput: as much as a man can grip between his thumb and index finger, used as a measure of quantity.

Jêmput-jêmput: a kind of cake.


jampang. Easy, light, of little account; cf. gampang.

jumpong. Ikan jumpong: a fish (unidentified).


II. Interruption; replying to a question addressed to some one else; joining in a conversation without being addressed. Dî-jumpongkan-nya kata-nya: he took up the conversation; Ht. Koris. Also samपok.

jampal. A weight of gold or other metal; a coin of varying value (at Riau = 30 c.); Sh. Ch. Ber., 4.

jêmpol. I. A fruit (unidentified).

II. Jav. The cushion of the thumb; cf. jêmput.

III. A State in the Negri Sembilan.

jumput. A fish (unidentified); Ht. Abd., 58; Pel. Abd., 90.


jêmêki. [Hind. chamki.] A spangle.

jêmêkiyan. A shrub the fruit of which is used as an aperient. Also chêmêkiyan and chêmêngkiyan.

jumlah. Arab. The sum total of a column of figures; Ht. Abd., 19, 265.

jumantara. Jav. The firmament.


jêmùju. Caraway-seed; Muj., 47, 59, 65.

jêmùdi. (Penang.) A steersman; the man at the rudder; (Riau, Johor) juru mudi.
jemuwas. Smeared; dirtied; defiled with daubs of dirt.

jemuwan. Shameless and open villainy, a term of reproach addressed to a very naughty boy, or of abuse when speaking of men who rob in broad daylight.

jemah. Proximate; very near this time. Pagi j.; this very morning. Besok j.; the morrow of this very day. Kilak j.; almost at once; only just now; Ht. Kal. Dan., 423.

jumhur. Arab. The righteous; the learned in God's way; Sh. Ul., 13.

jamil. Arab. Beautiful; elegant; handsome; splendid.

jin. I. [Arab. jinn.] A spirit; a wonder-working genius; (usually, but not necessarily) an evil spirit. Ingīris ini bētul jin: these English are really geni—i.e., wonder-working spirits; Ht. Abd., 108. Mānuruk jin: to keep a spirit in one's service; to have a 'genius' as a slave; Ht. Abd., 72.

Jin Bētrāhil: a spirit invoked by the Malays and worshipped by the Mantras.

Jin islam: a spirit of evil proclivities, but outwardly conforming to the Muhammadan religion.

Jin kāfir: an evil spirit that refuses to acknowledge God in any way.

Jin lihtsan: a restless ever-wandering spirit that haunts groves in the evening; the feminine of mambang kuning. It is supposed to roughly resemble the human form but to dart about like a will-o'-the-wisp. It can be made a familiar spirit.

Jin naftī; or sangyang naftī: the head of all evil spirits—according to some magic incantations; the chief Afrīt?

J. panah ranjuna: a meteoric flaming apparition which is believed to rise high in the air like a rocket and then swoop unerringly on its victim.

J. pēmunggang gunong: an invisible barking spirit.

See also tēnggēlong or pēnggangalan (s. v. tanggal), hantu, bajang, polong, pēlāst, poncyana-nak, langswuir, and mambang.


III. [Hind. sin.] A saddle; cf. selā and pēlana.

jūn. Jav. A large round earthenware vessel with a narrow neck.

janāb. Arab. A title of honour; Your Excellency.

JANTONG

Bërjëntëra: wheeled; circling; wavy motion—as that of the rays of the moon reflected on the sea, or as the glitter of a diamond. Paranah bërjëntëra: a wheeled carriage; Sh. Pet. Ak., 13.; a processional car with a revolving lantern top such as is sometimes seen in processions in the Straits Settlements. Pisawat bërjëntëra: engines; machinery. Tanglong bërjëntëra: a revolving lantern. Suh-bang bërjëntëra: revolving ear-pendants.

JANTONG

Jintan. Caraway-seed, carum carvi.
J. hitam: black cumin; the seeds of nigella sativa; Maj., 47; Kam. Kech., 9.
J. manis: anise seed, pimpinella anisum.
J. puteh: cumin seed, cuminum cyminum.
J. ayer: a tree (unidentified); Ht. Sh. Kub.

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JINTAN

Jintek. A jerk with the finger and thumb by way of propulsion (as when a boy shoots a marble at another), and in contradistinction to a mere snap of the fingers for the sake of the noise (pëtëk, q. v.) or to the spinning of a coin (pëting, q. v.) or to propulsion by placing the index finger behind the middle finger and then jerking it forward (bidas, q. v).
Jintek is also used of a jerky action or method of propulsion. Ka-sana-sini bërjëntëk-jintek: wriggling about here and there; Sh. Panj. Sg. Ulat pun jintek-mënjenjëk: the worms, too, were throwing themselves about; Ht. Raj. Don., 52.

JINTEK

Jintek. Jintek-jintek: (Riau, Johor) the larve of the mosquito; (Kedah) jëjintek.

JANTAN

Jantan. Male, of men and animals; masculine. Berkilat ikan di-dalam ayer abu tahu jantan bëtïna-nya: let a fish but flash its scales in the water and I can say whether it is a male or a female; I know you so well that the least act on your part reveals your intentions; Prov., Ht. Koris, and J. S. A. S., I., 93.
Anak j.: a man, a man of masculine virtues.
Busut j.: an ant hill coming more or less to a point; Ht. Abd., 385.
Embut j.: dew in big heavy drops; a heavy early fall of dew.
Këtam j.: a plane.
Mëlor j.: a jasmine bud when closed and coming to a point, a simile for a lovely nose; Ht. Jay. Lengg.
Pahat j.: a narrow deep chisel.
Pasir garam j.: coarse sand, gravel.

JENJENG

Bërjëntan: to have sexual intercourse; Ht. Sri Rama. Main bërjëntan: (Patani) to commit an unnatural offence; = mëmburit.

Jenjeng

Jintan. Caraway-seed, carum carvi.
J. hitam: black cumin; the seeds of nigella sativa; Maj., 47; Kam. Kech., 9.
J. manis: anise seed, pimpinella anisum.
J. puteh: cumin seed, cuminum cyminum.
J. ayer: a tree (unidentified); Ht. Sh. Kub.

JINTEH

Jintek. J. merah: trees with edible fruits and green or white flowers, baccaurea wallichii and b. griffithii.
J. puteh: a plant, urophyllum, sp.
Akar j.: a climbing plant, melodorum pisocarpum.

JINTEK

Jintai. Loose waving suspension; hanging down loosely; dangling of the feet, or of tresses of hair, (Ht. Gul. Bak., 138) or of the beard (Sh. Ibl., 1). Dudo bërjantai: to sit with one's feet dangling in the air; Sh. Bid., 4. Dudo bërjantai kata: id.; Ht. Koris. Tërjantai: let down loosely, allowed to hang loose.

Dum këra bërjantai: a name given to dried pisang leaves.

JENJAL

Jenjala. [Skr. chanchala.] Loose-tongued.

JENJAR

Jenjet or jinjit. Pulling out, drawing out—when the material so pulled gives way for a time owing to looseness or elasticity but does not sever itself from the rest, as when one pulls up the skin with a pinch or as when the ears are pulled. Cf. jonjet.

JONJOT OR JUNJUT

Picking out, as a man picks out lint or cotton wool or oakum or any material of a similar character. Sa-jonjet: as much cotton or lint or oakum as can be pulled out at one time; a pinch of anything. Cf. jenjet and jinjut.

JENJAR

Jenjar. A row or line of people so arranged because of equality of rank; cf. banjar and baris.

JENJEN OR JINJING

The carrying or lifting of a burden of little weight, such as can be easily supported by the hand or fingers alone. Ringan sama menjenjen, bërât sama mënmikul: light things should be carried together, heavy weights be supported together; share and share alike, for better or for worse; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 137.

In Kedah, jinjing is applied to carrying anything hung over the forearm as a man carries a waterproof.
### JINJANG [234]

**jinjjang.** I. Narrow and tapering but not too long; graceful—of the neck. *Leher-nya jinjjang:* his (or her) neck was narrow and tapering—a mark of beauty; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Abd., 56; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Sh. Bur. Pung, 8; Sh. Bid., 21. By extension, the word is used with the meaning “neck” itself; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. Walking or dancing on tip-toe. *Ada yang bermain jinjjang,* ada yang bermain joget: some danced the jinjjang, some the joget; Ht. Sh. Mard.

III. A spirit’s residence with or attachment to a man. *Jinjangan raja:* the Raja’s spirit-doc tor or medicine man; a man who keeps familiar spirits and uses them in the Sultan’s interest. *Hantu ta-bérjinja:* a spirit that has not definitely attached itself to any pewang or medicine man.

*Gula batu isi kérunjang,**
*Mari taroh dalam kédaai;*
*Laksana hantu ta-bérjinja,*
*Hanyut sa-génah sa-rata pánai:*
like a ghost that is out of employment, floating (disconsolate) from shore to shore.

**junjang.** A measure of superfi cies; the jong.

**junjong.** The supporting of a burden on the head either for carriage (as a hawk er carries his basket), or as a mark of submission (as a Malay places his raja’s foot on his head in doing homage), or even as a sword or club is balanced over the head to give greater sweep to a blow. *Kérja raja di-junjong kérja kita di-kílek:* when the raja’s burden is on a man’s head, his own little burden may be under his arm; when working for Government we may often do ourselves a good turn; J. S. A. S., II., 152. *Choñmar-nya di-junjong junjong-nya maka la lu di-palukan-nya ka-pada: Shah Kubd: he balanced his mace over his head and then struck fiercely at Shah Kubd; Ht. Sh. Kub.

**Junjongan:** that which is borne on the head; the sovereignty or lordship of another; one’s lord; Sej. Mal., 88; Ht. Muhd. Hanaf., 75; a term of endearment; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8. *j. tlu:* id.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6.

*Mênjunjong: to bear on or above the head—
in any of the above senses. M. chérépu:**

### JÉNDALA

**Mênjunjongkan** = *mênjunjong akan.*

**Térjunjong:** supported on the head; Ht. Abd., 179; Ht. Gul. Bak., 52, 103.

**Junjong sîreh,** or simply *junjong:* a stake on which a climbing plant or vine is trailed; a support for the sîreh or pepper vine; Ht. Raj. Don., 38. *Sîreh naik, junjong patah:* as the vine is growing up its prop gives way, the loss of a bread-winner when most needed; J. S. A. S., II., 144. *Kadôk hêndak naik junjong:* the kadôk plant wishes to climb the sîreh stake, (the kadôk being a plant like the sîreh in appearance but without its qualities); the goose fancies herself a swan; Prov.

**jinjal.** Hardship. *Mêndatangkan j.:* to bring hardship (but not necessarily injustice) upon another.

**janji.** Agreement; contract; conditions of a bargain; contract time; the allotted span of life. *Sudah sampai janji-nya:* the time allowed him is over; his term (of life) has expired; Ht. Abd., 358. *Mênégang janji:* to observe one’s promises. *Tuhan yang têlah bérjanji barang siapa yang mêminta iya akan mêmédat:* God who has covenanted that whosoever asketh shall also obtain; Ht. Abd., 5.

*Buwah jëring di-atas para,*
*Di-ambil bndaâ samblî bêrlèlari;* Kéring laut tanah Mêlaka
Bêharu kita mungkir janji:
when the sea is dry round the land of Malacca then and then first will we break our word.

**Janjiyan or péjjanjiyan:** an agreement; a covenant; a contract. *Pudus p.:* the termination of a contract; Ht. Gul. Bak., 60. *Sudah sampai janjiyan:* = *sudah sampai janji-nya:* Sh. Abd. Mk., 94.

**janda.** I. A woman who has lost her husband by death or divorce; the widowed state.

**Janda dàn dara:** unprotected females; widows, divorcées and maidens; Sh. Lamp., 8. *Janda bêlum bêrlèlaki:* a widow who has never been married; a girl who has been seduced and abandoned; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 144. *Janda bêlum bêrsu warai:* id.; Ht. Raj. Bak., 35.

*Nakî ka-bukit mêméblî lada,*
*Lada sa-bijî di-bêlak tuhoj;* *Apa sahit bêrbîni janda?*
*Anaâ tiri bulih suroh:*
where is the disadvantage in marrying a woman previously married? You will have a stepchild to run on your errands; Prov.

II. Trace or mark left by anything; = bekas.

JÊNDÉRA

| jêndera. | (Penang.) Sound asleep; better chêndêra, q. v. |
| jêndol or jêndul. | Projecting; prominent of the forehead and frontal bone. |
| jêndela. | [Port. janela.] Window; Sh. Sh. Al., 22. Also jênela, q. v. |
| jënëral. | Eur. Governor-general, general; also jêndëral. |
| jênis or jinis. | [Arab. jinis.] Genus; species; kind; sort; variety. Sêrba jinis or bêrbagai jinis: various kinds. Bêrjënis-jinis: in all varieties; of all kinds. Tiyada bêrjënis: confused; overcome; excited; = tiyada bêrkâta-huwan. |
| jêng. | Prop, support, aid, coadjutor; an assistant in an office, a second-in-command or deputy. Among the Orang Laut, an officer immediately subordinate in rank to a Batin. In Bencoolen, a sort of master of ceremonies at a wedding, a friend who assists the master of the house in attending to the guests. Khalıfah sâgala jêng-nya: head of all his assistants; Ht. Sh. Kub. Jêngan dan Batin: jêngans and batins, i.e. assistantchiefs and chiefs of aboriginal tribes (Sêmang and Pangan); Ht. Koris. Bak imémbuwat wakil ménngganti, Tuwan-ku jêngánhkan satu dépâti: you will do well to appoint a deputy; your Highness might nominate some noble (adîpáti) as your vice-gerent; Sh. Panj. Sg. |
| jêna. | A short space of time; a pause. Also jênak. |
| jênak. | A short space of time; a pause. Also jêng. |
| junnûn. | Arab. Religious frenzy; spirit-possession. |
| jenh. | One's fill—in the way of eating; sufficiency of food. Makan jenh: to eat one's fill; cf. tênôh. |

JUTA

| jênela. | [Port. janela.] A window of the European type; Ht. Abd., 118, 138. Also jêndela. The window in a native house is tingkat. |
| jënu. | Still, yet, nevertheless; a variant of juga, q. v. |
| jawara. | I. The trainer of a fighting cock; the man who takes charge of a fighting cock, holding it in his hand before the fight, fastening on the spurs, and urging it on to the combat. Bujang jawara: id. Bûkan-nya jawara pàudai bêstari, Mënbolang taaji tîdak di-pàlajari, Sêlalu këchundang nyam sëndiri: he is not a trainer of experience and fame, he has not even learnt to fasten on the spurs, and the fowl he attends to is always the vanquished one; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 25. Jawara is also used (Riau, Johor) of a procurer. II. Ikan jawara: the name of an edible freshwater fish; Pel. Abd., 49; Sh. Ik. Trub., 15. |
| jawana. | The name of a Javanese port near Samarang; Ht. Koris. |
| jëwâhir. | Arab. Jewels, gems; the plural of janhár, q. v. |
| jëbor. | [Arab. dubur.] The anus. |
| jëbong. | A fixed awning of matting or bamboo over a native vessel. Also jërobong, q. v. |
| jëbin. | I. Jav. Floor tiles; v. nbin, and rubin. II. Përâhu jëbin: a heavy sea-boat, the word jëbin being, strictly speaking, applied to its prow-piece. |
| jëbah. | [Arab. jê.] A long overcoat or surtoutt worn by a haji; v. jëbbah. |
jotor. A medicinal drug (unidentified).

jujat. [Arab. yâjûja.] Mulut j.: a slanderer.

jujut or jojot. Picking or pulling out by a long sustained effort, drawing out; cf. jujot.

jujor. I. Wang jujor: the money paid to the parents of a bride to reimburse them for her bringing up; Simp. Ch., 13.

II. Bērjujoran: sticking out; projecting—as pistols from a girdle; Sh. Abd. Mk., 26.

jugh. To support on the head; — a variant of junjong, q. v.

jogel. A bundle of cross-pointed stakes used in making barriers or chevaux-de-frise across a river. These bundles are fastened at intervals to a pole (rembat) and present their points to a boat coming up or down river.

Jogel also means sticking out, projecting, as the points of such chevaux-de-frise; cf. jujor, II.

jujoh. Unbroken succession; continuity; continuous; without interruption, as the flow of water in a stream, or the dropping of rain from the eaves during a violent shower.

jujii. A species of green pigeon; Kl.

judas. A traitor; treacherous; false.

jodo. A pair; a couple; a match; forming a pair or couple. Tēlah di-hantarkan Allah jodo-nya: God hath sent him his counterpart; Ht. Gul. Bak., 37. Sudah tērswat jodo-nya tuwean: she has been written (on the Tablet of Fate) as your counterpart, Sir; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Jodowan: match; counterpart; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 13.

Jodokan: to match. Di-jodokan Allah sapērti suzu dēngan shukar: God hath fitted them one for another as sugar mixes with milk; Ht. Abd., 458.

Pērang bērjodo: an even battle; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 34.

Also jodoh.

jodoh. Counterpart; better jodo, q. v.

judah. [Arab. juddah.] Jeddah; see جده .


JORONG

Jangan bagai orang bērjudi, alah kēndaḥ balas, mēnang kēndaḥ lagî: don't be like a gambler, who if he loses wants his revenge, and if he wins wishes to go on playing; Prov.; J. S. A. S., III., 33.

juwar. Kayu j.: a kind of ebony; Kl.

jurit. [Jav. = war.] Pēnjurit or pērajurit: a warrior; a plunderer; a soldier of fortune. Lihat-lah pēnjurit Darawatī ini bērāmi iya masok ka-dalam istana-ku ini: see, then, these plunderers of Darawati have dared to even enter my palace; Ht. Sg. Samb.


jurus. I. A pause; a very brief interval of time—such as that which elapses between the moment of dropping a stone into a deep well and that of hearing the splash on its reaching the water; Ht. Abd., 59. Sa-jurus lama-nya: for a second or two.

II. Dragging; pulling; hustling. Bērjurus-jurus bērtarek-tarakan: hustling and pulling each other; Ht. Kal. Dam., 418.

III. Pouring a continuous stream of water over anything—as when a bather empties a bucket over himself; cf. dirus and jirus.

IV. Straight, direct; usually lurus, q. v.

jorang. A narrow channel; a gully; a small stream or watercourse. Menjurong j.: to wade through a watercourse; Ht. Sh. Mata ayer tiga j.: three rivulets flowing from streams; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mētaluwi j.: to cross a stream; Sh. Panj. Sg.

joreng. A shred or small piece of anything; a bit torn off the corner. Tanah sa-joreng: a small patch of padi land shut in by jungle.


II. A section, a division, a corner. Sudah tērbēlah sa-jorong: a section of it (the pomegranate) had been torn open; Ht. Best. Cf. joreng and juru in pēnjuru.

III. A cylindrical funnel or tube. Mēnuntun bagai di-jorong: following in rigid succession as if they were being poured down a funnel; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also chorong.
### JOROK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jorok</th>
<th>Jori. [Hind. A pair; a couple.] A pair,— in the sense of a carriage and pair only. <em>Naik jori</em>: to go out for a drive in a carriage and pair; Sh. Pr. Ach., 2.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>joram or juram.</td>
<td>jauza. Arab. The constellation Orion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A fishing-rod. In Kedah the word is also applied to the peculiar branches to which red eggs are attached and which are presented to guests at weddings.</td>
<td>jowee. [Chin. <em>jiau-se.</em>] Silk of a shiny pattern.</td>
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### JUWAK

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<td>jurai. Hanging down loosely, of thread-like bodies when in large quantities; forming a loose fringe; cf. juntas and urai. <em>Berjuwangan</em> jormata sembilan bagai: with a fringe of nine varieties of gems; Ht. Ind. Meng.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Sa-jurai: a strip, a small portion of; a row of <em>padi</em>-stalks in a <em>padi</em>-field.</td>
<td>juwak. 1. A retainer of a <em>raja</em>; Sh. Sh. Al., 6. Also <em>budak raja</em>. The word is also used of attendants generally, <em>e.g.</em>, in a shop; Sh. Sh. Al., 31.</td>
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**II.** The act of stretching out anything as far as it will go, or as far as the arm will reach. *Juwakkan layar*: to spread a sail to the breeze. |

**III.** Exciting a cock to make him fight. |

**IV.** To meet at a corner, of people coming from different but not diametrically opposite directions.
jokong. A dinghy;—a variant of jongkong, q.v.

juga. An idiomatic expression signifying that a reservation is attached to an admission made; and yet; all the same; nevertheless; certainly...yet; for all that. Bukan-bah intan itu-pun swaeatu batu juga ada-nya: is not a diamond a stone for all that? i.e., given that a diamond is a diamond, it does not cease to be a stone; Ht. Abd., 38. Mahu ta’-mahu naik juga: whether they liked it or no, up they went all the same; Ht. Abd., 205.


jogar. (Kedah.) A game something like draughts; (Riau, Johor) chokar.

jogan. Pers. A state halberd or metallic ensign; a standard with metallic emblems but without a flag; cf. the Latin signum. Ada-pun jogan di-hadaapan raja: the jogan is borne before a prince; Sej. Mal., 96. Bertarding-dering bëhana këgëntar jogan: the ensigns (borne along) gave forth a ringing noise; Ht. Koris. Segala raja-raja pun mërebabkan jogan-nya dan mulitit panj-panj dan mëngunchup jayong-nya: all the princes had their ensigns grounded, their pennons furled and their state umbrellas closed; Ht. Koris. Also chogan q.v.


jugi. I. (Singapore.) Male child-dancers.

II. (Riau, Johor.) A filthy kind of love-philter.

julor. The projection or emergence of a long body; the darting out of the tongue of a snake or lizard; the act of projection as opposed to the possession of a projecting snout or other prominence.

Bërjulor-juloran: darting out and then receding—of the appearance of pennons in an unsteady breeze; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Julorkan: to cause to emerge; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Koris.

Mënjulor: to dart out, dart up, dart forward as a tongue of flame; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 3; or as the tongue of a snake, or as a crocodile; Ht. Best.

Terjulor: hung out; drawn out—of the tongue of a corpse; Sh. May., 21; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Cf. hulor, julat, julang, jilat, etc.

julang. Lifting up aloft; lifting up in the hands; carrying on the shoulders; lifting up as a prince is borne up on the shoulders of his vasals at his installation (a practice confined to princes of Bugis descent), or as a passenger is carried ashore by his crew. Jikalau bënar ëngkau di-julang, jikalau salah ëngkau di-salang: if true, you will be exalted (as a prince), if false, you will be put to death (as a criminal); Ht. Raj. Sul., 8. Tangan di-julang: with hands lifted up on high; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 24; Sh. Pr. Ach., 5.

Julangan: a seat on the shoulders; the place on which one is borne, i.e., the shoulders; Ht. Koris. Pënjulangkan: id.; Ht. Koris.

Julangkan: to raise aloft, to lift up. Sëmbah di-julangkan: to raise one's folded hands in homage; Sh. Panj. Sg.


Mënjulang: to lift up aloft; to carry on the shoulders; to toss up, as a bull raises an enemy on its horns; to dart up, as a tongue of flame; Ht. Abd., 364; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 2; Sh. K. G. T., 4.

juling. A cast in the eye; a squint; Sej. Mal., 114; Ht. Abd., 328.

J. ayer: a slight, but still noticeable, cast; Ht. Abd., 86.

J. bëhasa: a very slight cast, barely perceptible when looking straight ahead.

J. bërtangkap: a cast such as that the lines of vision of the two eyes tend to meet and cross each other.

julon or julong. The first fruits of anything; the early gusts of a periodical wind; the projecting prow, snout or end of anything. Ikan julong-julong: (Riau, Johor) a fish resembling a toda; a sort of saw-fish. Also (Kedah) ikan nyënjulong and (Perak) jënjulong.

Buwa ya julong-julong: (Riau, Johor) the gavial, tomistoma schlegeli. Also (Kedah) boya nyënjulong and (Perak) boya jënjulong.

Përahe jënjulong, or nyënjulong: (Kedah) a long narrow boat with a long pointed bow.
Mériyam jolong-jolong: a long cannon narrowing near its mouth. Also jënajulong and nyényulong.
Jolong-jolong: a shrub the leaves of which can be used for wrapping opium, agrostostachys longifolia.
Jolong-jolong bukit: a shrub with white flowers, psychotria stipulacea.
Jolong-jolong jantan: a small shrub with large leaves and white flowers, webera grandi-folia.
Rumpat jolong-jolong: a sedge, setaria glauca.

**Julek.** Wrapped in a single petal, as a very young bud appears to be; Pel. Abd., 114; Ht. Ind. Meng.

**Jolok.** Thrusting with a stick at anything placed above one's head; an upward thrust with a stick; stirring up a wasp's nest or hornet's nest; poking the branches of a tree with a long pole in order to knock down some fruit; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 10; Sh. Pant. Shl., 13. **Sarang tēbwan jangan di-jolok:** do not stir up a hornets' nest; let sleeping dogs lie; Prov.

**Burong anak j.:** a bird of the sandpiper class. **Burong ibu j.:** id., but a larger variety.

**Julai.** Hanging down to an unwonted extent, of a branch heavily laden with fruit; the pendulous end of a long branch. **Kér̄a lotong tēr̄alu makan, tupai di-julai timpa pērasan:** when the monkeys eat too much, the squirrels on the hanging branches have to suffer for it; Prov.

**Juli.** A hammock; a kind of swinging litter of cloth.

**Juwandang.** **Bujang j.:** the name of a fortune-bringing spirit; the patron of gambling and cock-fighting; Kl.

**Juam.** Swift downwards motion, head foremost, as the action of a man diving into the sea, or as the swoop of a kite.

**Juawah.** A contemptuous curl of the lower lip. **Mulut yang juawah:** a coarse-tongued vulgar person; Cf. juwah.

**Juweh.** A slight downward curl—of the lower lip.

**Jauhar.** Arab. A gem, a jewel; Muj., 33; the essence or spirit of life; the embryo; Sh. I. M. P., 3, 5. **Jauhar tanaffus:** the spirit of breathing life; Sh. I. M. P., 15. **Jauhar mustika raun perēmpuan:** thou jewel, thou talisman, thou queen among women; Sh. Panj. Sg.
jilat. [Arab. جلطة ?] A Chinese or other non-Muhammadan grave. *Buwang bunga ka-jirat* : to waste flowers on a heathen grave; to waste sweetness on desert air; Prov.

jirus. Besprinkling; better *dirus*.

jirak. A common little tree in secondary jungle, *eurya acuminata*.

jirai. Sa-jirai: a strip, a small quantity; of the same strip or quantity; similar in kind.

jel. Eng. A gaol; a prison.


jilat. Licking; licking up—as a dog laps up his food, or (by metaphor) as a tongue of fire consumes anything. *Jīka tuwanku hēndaṅ bangat-bangat sēmboh jilat-lah gēnāla di-kērong-kongan langit-langit hamba ini*: if you, my Lord, desire an immediate recovery, lick the bezoar stone in the roof of my mouth; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; *Sudah lūdah lalu di-jilat*: to spit and then lick up one’s own spit; very dirty conduct, used especially of the act of a donor who wants a gift back, or of a man who, having divorced his wife, consents to receive her back by the medium of a *mukālīt*; Prov.; J. S. A. S., II., 140. *Tiyaḍa tējilat uleḥ anjing, tiyaḍa tēsudu uleḥ iṅel*: the dogs won’t lick it up, the ducks will not spoon it up with their bills; a thing which even unclean feeders turn up their noses at; an utterly vile thing; Prov.; J. S. A. S., XI., 56. *Mēnjilat*: to lick up; to lap up; to consume, of a tongue of flame. *Maka āpī itu-pun padamlah sēndiri-nya tiyaḍa dāpat mēnjilat Bētara Kēsna*: then the fire went out of its own accord, having failed to consume the great God Krishna; Ht. Sg. Samb.

jilat. Book-binding, a volume;—a colloquial variant of (Arab.) جلط، q. v.

jilak. The store room in the bows of a native sailing vessel.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jîm</th>
<th>Chabir</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jîmat. I. [Arab. 'azîmat.] An amulet; a talisman.</td>
<td>Përjînak: taught; tamed—as a bird; Sh. Bid., 73, 93.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. [Arab. himmat, q. v.] Thrift; economy; financial prudence.</td>
<td>jiwa. Skr. Life: the spirit of life; the soul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inçat antara bêlum kênâ.</td>
<td>jiwa hînântang: the lives of animals; Ht. Abd., 83. Sêrhakan jiwa: to surrender one's life; to give up one's life. Bûrthar jiwa dêngan sêmandugat: to give up one's soul to save one's life; a bad exchange; Ht. Sh. Kub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jîneg. Tameness; familiarity; the loss of fear or shyness by familiarity; the acquisition of boldness as the result of impunity. Jînâk hâtî: accustomed; familiarized. Pêrompâk sapêrti anâk ayan jînâk-nya: the pirates took as many liberties as chickens; Ht. Abd., 213, 217. Kuda itu têlah jînâk: the horse had been broken in; Ht. Hamz., 23.</td>
<td>Utama jiwa: (properly atma jiwa) the breath of life; life, as a term of endearment. Ayer utama jiwa: the water of life; Ht. Sg. Samb.: cf. nyawa and sêmandugat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jîâ. The name of the letter چ.</td>
<td>chabir. I. Cowardice; pusillanimitv; fainthearted; dastardly; the reproach of cowardice. Cheh! chabar-nya sêgalâ orang mudah ini: Oh! the cowardice of all these young men! Sej. Mal. Kata-nya jangak-lah kâkanda mênongol beta, nêchaya kâkanda-lah mênberi 'ab mulu nama beta di-têngah medan pêrêngangan dan kâkanda-lah mênberi chabir gâgah kèsakityan beta: he said: My brother, do not help me or you will certainly put my name to open shame on the battlefield and turn my renown for valour and skill into notoriety for cowardice; Ht. Sh. Kub. Kata-nya tuwaanku pun térlalu amat menchabarkan anâk raja itu; sêkarang datang-lah tya ka-mart karêna tya mulu di-hata dêmiñikan. Maka tuwaan pûtri pun tértawa: it (the parrot) said: Your Highness has been taunting this prince too much with want of spirit; he is now coming here in very shame at your words. Then the princess laughed; Ht. Ind. Meng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>châ. The name of the letter چ.</td>
<td>Su-bagai bukan laki-laki sa-jati, Térlalu chabir râja pêkêriti: not like one of a true manly spirit, his disposition seemed rather disposed to cowardice; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chabut. Removal by drawing out; the act of pulling out or plucking out (as a man pulls out a splinter or thorn in the flesh), but not of angrily tearing out (rabut); eradication; removal from a post; the cashiering or dismissal of an officer; the dislocation of a bone; Ht. Abd., 253; the gouging out of an eye; Ht. Abd., 77; the unsheathing of a weapon; Ht. Abd., 192, 253 (but hunus is better); a rajâ's commission or royalty on produce—as on tin in Perak. Main chabut: a game played with English cards, the distinguishing feature of which is that only one card is drawn at a time from the pack or pool. Chabut lari (or simply chabut): a slang expression signifying hasty flight; to clear out of a place. Ch. kékili: (slang) stark naked. Chabut lidah mati: (slang) you may be silent but I will put you to shame; holding your tongue will avail you nothing. Mênchabut: to pull out; to draw out; to extract; to unsheath, to draw off. Mênchabut chinchin daripada jari tuwan puteri: to draw the ring off the princess's finger; Ht. Par. Ptg.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>chabir. II. A kind of rake; C. and S.</td>
<td>Térlalu chabar râja pêkêriti: not like one of a true manly spirit, his disposition seemed rather disposed to cowardice; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Térchabut: drawn out, extracted; naked, of a sword or dagger.</td>
<td>chabir. Tearing, torn; an equivalent of chabek or charek, q. v., but with a frequentative meaning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CHABANG**

chabang. Branching into two or more points; forked as the tongue of a snake; the primary boughs or main branches of a tree; a kind of forked spear used as a weapon in war; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Mar. Mah.: division into peaks—of the summit of a mountain; division into branches—of the course of a river. Bési tiqa chabang: a trident; a triple fork; Ht. Abd., 310. Lidah bérchabang bagai biyawañ: a tongue forked like that of a monitor lizard; insincere; treacherous; Prov.

Ch. pérahu: the inner angles at the bow and stern of a native boat. Ch. buwuya: id. at the bottom of the boat.

Chabang is also the name given to a nopper placed on the nostrils of a buffalo calf to prevent its sucking. The word is also applied to a wing of a palace.

chabak. I. [Hind. id.] A goat-sucker, caprimulgus affinis.

II. A wound left by a piece of flesh having been torn or bitten off the body; cf. chabek.

chabek. The act of tearing; torn; rent; the rent left by a piece of paper or cloth being torn off the edge of a larger piece. Sa-chabek: a tatter. Chobak-chabek: tattered and torn; in rags. Di-chabek-chabèkkan-nya kain itu sa-dikir-diikir di-sabor-nya: he tore the cloth into shreds and scattered the fragments here and there on the ground; Ht. Mar. Mah. Cf. chabak, charek, chubir, robák, rabek, chobañ and rabañ.

chabok. I. Phagedena of the leg; festering ulceration of the lower limb; Ht. Raj. Don., 52.

II. Pers. A whip.

III. A fish (unidentified).

IV. A scarf worn by men; better sabok.

chabul. Offensive; unseemly or tactless language; loud behaviour; unseemly presumption; obscene conduct; rape; Sh. Bid. (Leyd.), 332. Ch. di-laut: remarks mal à propos; unlucky words which bring down a storm by offending the spirits of the sea. Ch. di-lutan: unlucky remarks made in the jungle. Gong ch.: a gong beaten to command silence. Pékèrgaya ch.: insulting and indecent conduct—such as that of drunken sailors to women; Ht. Abd., 82. Bérbunew chabul di-dalam istana: to outrage the palace—i. e., by forcing a way in and violating the inmates; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 32. Ménchabul istana: id.; Ht. Hamz., 67.


**CHACHA**

Ménchabuli: to behave in an outrageous way; to use objectionable language; to commit rape; Sh. Bid., 57, 81.

chabai. [Skr. chawî, chawya, chawika.] Long pepper, piper longum.

Ch. hutan: a wild pepper, piper carinum.

Ch. pintal or ch. tali: the capsules used in native medicine; helicteres isora.

Siapa makan chabai iya-lah mèrassa-lah ñédas: whoever eats pepper will also feel his mouth smarting; a man cannot evade the consequences of his own acts; J. S. A. S., II, 140.

chabi. I. A shell-fish (unidentified), C. and S.

II. [Hind. charbi.] Grease for lubricating machinery or brass work. Also chérébi and charbi.

chatur or chator. [Skr. chaturanga.] Chess, the game of chess.


Bówah ch.: chessmen.

Lök ch. or pápan ch.: a chess-board; Ht. Gul. Bak., 11.

Tapañ ch.: chequered.

chatang. [Chin. chhá-thang.] A rattan basket with a lining inside used as a kind of tea cosy.

chatok. I. The blow of a pick (Pel. Abd., 70), or of any similar instrument having a pointed blade at right angles to the stock or handle; the peck of a bird, when the peck is horizontal and not vertical.

II. Sitting bolt upright except that the head is slightly bent forward—as a man listening to movements about his house at night.

III. A measure something like a tablespoonful; an eighth of a chupañ measured by the use of a coco-nut scoop or spoon.

chatu. Meting out (money, rations, etc.), in small amounts at a time; doling out; putting on a niggardly allowance (of a husband who does not treat his wife generously).

chach. I. A kind of broth or soup the component parts of which have been cooked—as opposed to a kind of soup made of uncooked materials floating in vinegar, oil, etc., (chendol). Also cachar and cachah.

II. Abasing; bringing to submission; a charm to bring about subjection; cf. pømundøk from tundøk, q. v.
### CHACHTH

**chachat.** A flaw; a defect; a small imperfection which detracts from what would otherwise be a perfect whole; the point in which anything falls short of the ideal.

*Ch. chäḍēra* (Ht. Gul. Bak., 44; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 38), or simply *chachat*: a slight injury which makes a person or object differ, however infinitesimally, from its, her or its condition before the injury occurred. *Dibawa ulech Koris Mëngindëra kaluwar dari padang api itu, suwatu pun tiyada apa chachat-nya:* she was born from the burning plain by Koris Mengindra without the slightest trace of injury—or, more idiomatically, without a hair of the head being injured; Ht. Koris.

**chachar.** I. An eruptive disease; a skin eruption, such as measles, chicken-pox or small-pox; cf. *këttambohan*, from *tamboh*, q. v. *Ch. ayer*: a light eruption such as chicken-pox.

II. *Mëchachar*: to dash about wildly from side to side, as a fugitive who loses his presence of mind from fear of his pursuer.

III. Abasing; a charm for bringing to submission; also *chacha* and *chachah*.

**chachang.** *Ch. layar*: an aquatic herb with blue flowers, *monochoria hastafolia*.

**chaching.** A worm; an earthworm; the generic name for worms. *Këna chaching*: to suffer from worms in the intestines. *Së-chëk* *chaching mënelan naga*: a worm has swallowed a dragon; an unequal marriage, or improper triumph of the mean over the great; Prov., Ht. Abd., 408. *Chaching menjadì* *silar naga*: a worm has become a dragon; a man of low position and intelligence suddenly attaining a position of importance; a beggar on horseback; Prov., Ht. Abd., 4. *Saperti* *chaching këna ayer panas*: like a scalded worm; writhing under misfortune; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 60.

*Ch. așal*: an intestinal worm the issue of which from the body is believed to forebode death.

*Ch. bësar*: a large white worm occasionally passed in stools.

*Ch. gëlæng-gëlæng*: a large red worm which is believed to make a noise like a cricket.

*Ch. kërawit* or *ch. kërawit*: intestinal worms in children.

*Ch. minyaḥ*: cheese mites.

*Ch. piśha*: the tapeworm.

*Ch. rambu*: worms in ulcers; maggots in sores.

*Ch. roman, ch. rumi* and *ch. susu*: different forms of intestinal worms.

**chchap.** A wash to make the hair glossy; a hair-restorer.

### CHADAR

**chachak.** I. The act of fixing or planting anything in the ground or in a hole or rest so as to give it an upright or erect position. *Di-chachak-nya kayu kiri kanan kandang itu rapat-rapat*: they planted rows of stakes to the right and left of the enclosure, each stake being close to the next; Ht. Abd., 72. *Tërci-\(\text{chachak}\) hagat lëmbeng tërgadai*: stuck up straight like a spear in pawn,—of a man looking uncomfortable and out of touch with those around him; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 28. *Masok tërci-\(\text{chachak}\), chabut tërkulai*: rigid when you put it on, loose when you take it off (a coat); Riddle.

*Ranjau ch.*: bamboo splinters or spikes used in a pitfall to injure or kill any animal caught in it.

*Chachak lari*: (slang) hasty secret flight; the disappearance of a defaulter. Cf. *chabut lari*, which, however, does not convey the idea of secrecy.

II. *Bu\(\text{rong}\)* *chachak*: the name of a very small bird; C. and S.

**chachil.** Small, relatively to the purpose or object for which anything is intended, as a horse which, however much above the average height, is smaller than another horse with which it is intended to be driven in double harness; too small.

**chachau.** Confusion, as the result of bad management on one’s own part; throwing one’s work into disorder by bad management; muddled; confused in one’s acts or language; cf. *kachau* (which refers to one’s work being confused by another person’s interference).

*Penchachau*: a charm or incantation for making a man give confused or contradictory evidence in a Court of Justice.

**chachal.** I. The pricking of a pattern, e.g., on bread, pastry or fruit; design by puncture or tattooing—as distinct from painting or carving. *Bërci-\(\text{chachal}\)*: tattooed; Pel. Abd., 24. Cf. *chachak*.

II. A charm to bring about submission; see *chacha* I.

III. Jav. Enumeration; census.

IV. Jav. Chopping, mincing; Ht. Sh.

**chachi.** *Kayu ch.:* a small piece of wood fitting into a loop at the outer extremity of the boom and used when it is desired to roll up the sail on the boom. *Tali pënci-\(\text{chachi}\)*: the rope forming this loop; a loop at the point where the sail meets the outer extremity of the boom. Also *achi-achi*.

**chadar.** [Hind. *chadder*; Pers. *chadir*.] A veil, rug or shawl made of some coarse material. *Puttrī* *tu mënahai chadar*: maka tiyada-lah mëdah (*mëlihat muka-nya*): the princess wore a shawl and it was not easy (to see her face); Ht. Al., 13.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CHADANG</strong></th>
<th><strong>CHANGAK</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>chadang.</strong> Reliance, whether on an object or on a person; a stand-by in case of emergency; a reserve fund to meet any sudden demand. Ada-pun naga ini di-pérhewatan baginda di-chadangkan puteri baginda itu bersamami: the king had this (golden) dragon constructed with a view to its being used in the event of his daughter's marriage; Ht. Koris.</td>
<td><strong>Charok-charok</strong>: tattered, frayed; torn in many places; Ht. Kal, Dam., 101. <strong>Chorah-charoh</strong>: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Térang bulan térang ka-paya  
Budak-budak bérmaín rahi!  
Chadang jangan kapada sánhaya  
Jauh bédá bukan saditík: do not rely upon me as a stand-by; I am far from being one, very far indeed. | **Sa-charoh**: a rent; a piece torn off the edge of any material. **Sireh sa-charah**: a quid of sireh leaf; Sej. Mal., 101. |
| **chadak.** (Selangor.) Sloping, of masts. | **Charonchek-charonchek**: to tear any material, to rend; Ht. Abd., 279. **Mencharok-charok**: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub. |
| **chadi.** The outriggers of a native boat; Kl., C. and S. | **Mencharok-charok**: to tear to pieces, to tear up (a letter); Ht. Ind. Nata. **Mencharonchek-charonchek**: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb. |
| **chara.** Manner; custom; wise; after the manner of. **Ménakah chara jogi**: to dress as a yogi; to put on the dress of a mendicant ascetic. **Di-petakakan-lah Abdul'-ku'dir itu chara pérémpanan**: they dressed Abdulkader in women's clothes; Ht. Abd., 404. **Di-masak chara Keling**: cooked in Tamil style; Ht. Abd., 177. **Bértaynaya chara China**: to ask a question in Chinese; Ht. Abd., 310. **Ubat chara Wolanda**: Dutch medicine; Sh. Pant. Shl., 11. | **charom.** I. (Riau.) A kind of solder. |
| Charit. **Méncharit**: to neigh; better ménjérit, v. jérit. | II. Earnest-money, money paid in advance. **Bécharam**: to raise money by contributions. |
| **charut.** I. Foul, low, obscene, of language. *Jangan di-chuchok orang yang latah di-sumpah charut béréngkarut*: do not stir up a victim of latah, he will revile you in the filthiest way. **Ménsummah charut-marut**: to use all sorts of obscene oaths; Sh. Panj. Sg. **Méncharut**: to use filthy language. | **charum.** Gluttonous; a variant of charok. III. |
| II. A grass-cutting knife; Kl., v. chéru. | **chari.** Search, seeking. Also chéhari. **Charikána**: to institute a search for anything; Ht. Abd., 477; Ht. Ind. Jaya. **Méncharikan**: id., Ht. Abd., 20, 88, 395. **Ménchari**: to seek. **M. radzki**: to seek a livelihood. **M. ikhtiyir**: to try to make up one's mind what course to follow. **Orang m.**: (Penang) a prostitute. **Pénchariyan**: a source of livelihood; a means of earning a livelihood; Ht. Abd., 215, 216. |
| **charung.** The minor (tertiary) boughs and branches of a tree—the principal boughs being chabang and the secondary boughs dahan; the branches from which the leaf-bearing twigs directly grow; the spiky small branches which remain when a tree is stripped of leaves. **Béréchcharangan samérit charung kayu mati**: with points projecting in every direction like the dry branches of a dead tree; Pel. Abd., 50. | **changit.** Changak-changit: restless upward and downward movements of the head; v. chongak. |
| **charup.** **Méncharup**: to lap up; better mén-chorup, from chérup, q. v. | **changap.** A notch at the top of a pillar; a notch cut at the end of a pole to receive a small piece of wood at right angles to it. |
| **charup.** Changak-changip: panting, short of breath. | **changak.** Looking round hastily when startled; casting frightened looks to right and left as a nervous man or as a timid child in the dark. **Giling lérisek atas bata**: Hénádak gulai siput téréti; **Tékérésé buniy di-changak rata**: Takut béréya di-dalam sulip: at the least sound he looks on every side of him, he fears danger where none is. |
CHANGOK

Orang hutan masok ka-négéri,  
Pèrah changak kanau kiri:
when jungle dwellers enter a village they cast  
frightened glances to right and left of them.

chango.k. Sitting with a curving neck—of  
the attitude of a hawk on a bough.

chapa. I. A plant, the leaves of which are  
used in medicine, blumea balansifera; Ht.  
Koris.
II. The name of a game played by two  
persons. Three holes are made in a row  
along the ground and two balls are used.

chapar. A wooden wash-tub; better chapah,  
q. v.

chapang. Wide, expanding—of buffalo horns  
which do not curve quickly.

chapung or chapeng. A metal plate or  
tablet worn by very young female children  
to conceal the nudifies (also tampok ch.);  
the iron moveable cover of a keyhole; the  
moveable covers of the lockers in the bows  
and stern of a boat.

Tulang ch.: the xiphoïd process; also tulang  
ulu harti and tulang sudu harti.

chapak. I. Negligence; inattention; under-  
estimating the importance of anything;  
slighting; contempt; inattention as the result  
of ignorance as well as of deliberate purpose.  
Di-changak sangat sudah-lah dada kélihatan:  
she paid no attention to the fact that her  
boism was exposed (not knowing that there  
were male spectators present); Ht. Ind.  
Meng.

Sa-orang dagang sangat bongka-knya  
Négéri kita di-pérchapak-knya:
stranger, puffed up with conceit, has treated  
this, our city, with disdain; Sh. Peng., 7.
Abang, vech! jangan chapak pérmutuh: oh,  
my brother, do not contemnuously make  
light of it; Sh. Sh. Al., 43.
II. Ancestors in the sixth generation; Kl.

chapak. I. Limping gait; halting as the  
result either of a strain, sore or permanent  
malformation; paralyzed, of the lower limbs.  
Rusa yang chapak: a limping deer; Ht. Kal.  
Dam. Orang buta dan chapak: the blind and  
the halt; Ht. Pg. Pg.
Ch. riyo: lame as the result of a broken  
bone which has not set properly; Sej. Mal.,  
134. Also (Kedah) ch. ruwai.
II. [Jav. and Sund.] Tired; worn; weary.

chapok. (Vulgar.) A certain very gross  
insult; a form of obscene conduct indulged  
in by an angry woman to express extreme  
contempt for any person or object.
**CHAKERA**

1. *Menchakar:* (1) to scratch—as an angry woman; (2) by metaphor, to make love in its initial stages; bowing and scraping and trying to attract attention, likened by Malays to a fowl scratching up the ground.

2. *Penchakar,* or *pényakar:* a rake.

**chakera.** [Skr. chakrā.] A discus or wheel; v. *chēkā.

**chakus.** *Menchakus:* to carry a burden slung from a stick resting on the shoulder.

**chakang.** Stretched out in the shape of a small arc of a very large circle, as the horns of some buffaloes, or as the claws of an angry crab, or as a log of wood or plank which does not curve sufficiently to allow of its being used as the rib of a boat; cf. *chēkang* and *chapang.

**chakap.** Able; competent; ability; to guarantee the ability of accomplishing anything—hence, to undertake, and (most common) to talk. *Chakap-nya pun bērlēbeh-lēbehān:* their talk is self-praise; Ht. Abd., 4.

*Tērlangsong pērāhu, bulēh balek;* Tērlangsong chakap, ta’-buleh balek:
a ship once launched may return (to the building yard), but a word once uttered cannot be recalled; Prov.

*Ch. angin:* empty boasting.

*Chakaphan:* to utter; to undertake.

*Bērchakap:* to be talking; to be engaged in conversation.

*Pērchakahan:* words, utterances.

**chakup.** Catching in the open mouth as a dog catches a piece of biscuit thrown to it; cf. *chēkup* and *tangkup.

**chakok.** I. Slight (as opposed to deep) notches or indentations in the bark or trunk of a tree; cf. *takoķ.

II. (Kedah.) Curving; a blow given at a curve, e. g., with a gaff or hoe. *Golok ch.*: a curved chopper. *Laksana binatang gajah, mati di-chakok bēri kuwasa:* like an elephant, killed by a blow from the ankus; (Pantun).

**chakah.** Wide, of an angle; forming an obtuse or very open angle, as a man's legs when he is taking long strides or as the blade of a *changkut* when it slopes forward and forms an obtuse angle with the handle. Cf. *chakang* and *kopit.

**chagut.** A single peck of a fowl; a single tug of a fish at a line.

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**CHALAK**

**chagar.** I. Relying, trusting; a stand-by, (cf. *chadang*); (Malacca) a form of mortgage by which the mortgagee is put in possession of landed property and receives the rents in lieu of interest on the sum lent.

II. A rapid.

**chagak.** The mounting of a *lela* or swivel-gun; the swivel or elevating rod upon which a gun of this sort rests; Pel. Abd., 7, 69; Ht. Raj. Don., 16.

**chagu.** A disease of the toes.

**chalat.** To draw the skin forward preparatory to circumcision.

**chalit.** The act of smearing or smudging, either by dipping one's finger in dirt or ink and passing it over anything of the nature of cloth or paper, or by passing the finger over a drop of moist dirt or ink on paper and so causing it to spread; cf. *palit.*

'Sudah rēgang jangan di-lilit
Takut pulus tali puncha;
Hurif vēngang dawat tērchalit
Tulisan changkis susah membacha:
with the letters wide apart, with the ink all smudged, with the writing all uneven it is difficult to read.

*Pērchalit:* a kind of chisel for smearing solder on metal work.

**chalal.** A long scratch on the skin; a linear scratch. *Bērchalal:* scratched. *Cholarrchalal:* cross scratches or cuts made in bleeding or for opening up a boil or abscess.

**chalus.** Slipped off; loosened, of string.

**chalang.** *Pēchalang:* a Bugis *pērāhu* with a double rudder; J. S. A. S., XI, 75.

**chaling.** I. *Cholang-chaling:* in confusion or disorder; in a tangle—as nets after rough usage, or as a skein of thread. *Cholak-chaling:* id. *Mulut cholang-chaling:* confusion of speech.

II. A tusk,—a variant of *taring,* q. v.; Cr.

III. A fence with prickly sides; C. and S.

**chalong.** I. A small ladle used for oil.

II. (Riau.) *Limau chalong:* a lime-fruit (unidentified).

III. *Pisau chalong:* a small knife like a pisau wali.

**chalak.** I. Affectionate; conceited talk; an affected manner or bearing.

II. Likely to take place;—*akan jadi.*
CHALOK

chalok. I. A relish or sambal made of small prawns. Also chënaloh and mâchalo.h.
II. A chopper with a curved point used for cutting down brushwood.
III. To rebound out of a hole in which it is intended to remain—of coins or marbles in children's games.

chalam. To argue; to discuss; C. and S.

chalu. [Hind. chalo.] Begone! be off! a colloquial expression used in the Settlements to order a person off the premises. In Penang the word is also used in the sense of a steamer being on a certain run. Chalu Déli: the Deli run.

chamar. A sea-bird (unidentified). Also called chëmarr and chënhamar.

chamor. (Kedah.) The act of scattering or sowing grain or any similar material by using a swift round-arm motion and jerk—as opposed to dropping it in small quantities here and there (tabor, q. v.), or throwing it forwards and upwards (ambor, q. v.). Cf. also simbor.

chamang. (Kedah.) The ferrule at the base of a këris sheath when that ferrule is made of gold or silver.

chameng. A shield; Ht. Sh.:-a variant of the more common form, tameng, q. v.

chamin. Chamin-chamin: a small tree with green acid fruits used in curries, cicca acidissima.

chamau. A kind of tree; a generic name for tree-dracenas, such as d. maingayi and d. angustifolia. Also called chëkmnau.

chana. A big tree with masses of white flowers, partnarium griffithianum;=chunar?

chunar. A generic name for the trees known as smilax.
Ch. babi: smilax repanda, Cr.
Ch. bohor: smilax leucophylla, Cr.

chonang. I. A kind of gong; the ordinary gong without the hemispherical knob in the centre and with a shallow rim. Bawa chonang taroh buwat apa: you are carrying the gong, why keep it to yourself; you have important information, why make a mystery of it? Prov.
Chanangkan: to proclaim by beat of gong; to make a fact known by means of a public crier using a gong to call the people together; Ht. Abd., 252; Ht. Bakh., 71.
II. Two pieces of bamboo from which are suspended the cords which support the lease of a loom; C. and S.

CHANG

III. The name of a game the principal feature of which consists in striking a short piece of stick lying on the ground and then striking it again on its leaping up under the influence of the first blow.

chanu. A tin kettle or boiler; Kl.

chanai. A whetstone; a smooth roller intended to give a flat surface, e. g., a roller used in making pastry; the process of smoothing or polishing by means of a wheel or roller, as a knife is sharpened on a grindstone. Këris bëharu di-chanai: a newly-sharpened këris. Sëpërë di-chanai ruha-nya: smooth as though it had been artificially polished; Ht. Sh. Pandai ch.: a man who wastes other people's money; Prov.

Papan ch.: a kind of smooth hollow cylinder with a slit in it used as a sort of gong or sounding-board for calling people together. Tërech ch.: a bird, oriolus indicus.

chawat. A loin cloth such as that worn by a Tamil coolie; a garment (such as that of a Sakai) hanging down loosely from the waist so as to conceal the private parts; any vesture, even of an elaborate character, which is passed between the limbs and fastened at the waist on either side—as in the case of the Siamese dress. Sa-paliq këpal datang anjing bërcawat ekor juga: half a score of ships may come but the dogs will wear no loin cloth but their tails; the fortunes of his masters little affect the miserable lot of a slave; Prov., J. S. A. S., II, 143. Anjing tiyada bërcawat ekor is also used in a contemptuous sense; "even a dog pays no attention to him," "even a dog will not look at her."

Ch. këret: a garment for children in arms.

Këmudi ch.: a rudder on European lines in contradistinction to one consisting of an oar (këmudi sëpok) at the stern.

Bërcwawat tunggal: wearing only a single loin-cloth; Ht. Hamz., 77.

chawas. An oar used on a river raft; C. and S.

chawis. Jav. Ready, prepared. Sëgala këlëngkapam itu-pun chawis-lah sudah: all the equipment had been got ready; Ht. Mas Ed.

chawis. Jav. Ready, prepared. Sëgala këlëngkapam itu-pun chawis-lah sudah: all the equipment had been got ready; Ht. Mas Ed.

chaung. I. Sunken, of the cheeks, as the result of loss of teeth; cf. chaus.
II. A species of timber, J. S. A. S., VIII., 131.
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<tr>
<th>CHAWANG</th>
<th>CHITARASA</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>chawang.</strong> A branching-off; dividing into two or going off at an angle; the primary branches of a tree; forked. <em>Térus melétris tiyada chawang-nya:</em> going straight to the point, not going off at a tangent; straight not forked; Sh. Sri Bun., 77. <em>Hinggap di-chawang pohon gtharu:</em> perched on the branch of a sandalwood tree; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 15. <em>Ta-téntu chawang chakap:</em> you cannot tell what direction his talk will take. See also chabang, of which this word is a variant.</td>
<td><strong>chëbis.</strong> A tatter. <em>Sa-chëbis:</em> a small piece; a rag of anything; cf. <em>chabir.</em></td>
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<td><strong>chawak.</strong> I. A dimple.</td>
<td><strong>chëbak.</strong> I. Excavating; digging by stripping the earth with a heavy sidelong blow.</td>
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<td>II. A leash.</td>
<td>II. <em>Chëbak-chëbok:</em> (Onom.) The sound of a man trampling through a muddy place.</td>
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<td><strong>chaul.</strong> <em>Kain chaul:</em> a shawl with a fringe; a cummerbund with a fringe at the end; Ht. Ind. Jaya.</td>
<td><strong>chëbek.</strong> Pouting; to pout; v. chëbil and chëbati.</td>
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<td><strong>chawan.</strong> [Chin. chhë-oän? a teacup.] A small cup or bowl of porcelain; a cup without a handle. <em>Memwanangan sa-chawan aye r tawar dalam laut:</em> to pour a teacup of fresh water into the sea (with the idea of removing its saltness); a useless attempt; Prov., Ht. Abd., 337. <em>Ch. pinang:</em> a small metal cup used for putting areca-nut into and so called because of its shape being like that of a Chinese tea-cup.</td>
<td><strong>chëbok.</strong> See chëbak.</td>
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<td><strong>chawi.</strong> I. (Johor, Riau.) The bolt which is put into the axe of a wheel to prevent its getting loose; (Singapore and Hindustani) chabi.</td>
<td><strong>chëbil.</strong> (Singapore.) To pout. Also chëhek-chëbati.</td>
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<td>II. (Johor.) The name of a kind of swift with a forked tail. Also chëchawi and chën-chawi.</td>
<td><strong>chëban.</strong> A kind of casuarina; Kl., Pijn.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>chahar.</strong> Purging; diarrhoea; watery stools; fluidity of the feaces.</td>
<td><strong>chëk.</strong> [Chin. chhëhat.] Paint; oil paint. <em>Chat biru:</em> blue paint; woad; Ht. Abd., 481. <em>Sapu chat:</em> the act or art of painting; painting. <em>Rumah bëharu di-sapu chat:</em> a newly-painted house; a proverbial description of an old dandy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chaing.</strong> Picked to pieces—of cloth; sliced to pieces, of meat; hashed; minced.</td>
<td><strong>chëk.</strong> A kind of command used to an elephant to make him approach or sidle up to anything.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>chayu.</strong> A state mattress or divan cushion. Usually chiyu, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>chut.</strong> (Kedah.) A word enjoining silence; an interjection meaning “diyam.”</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>chëbor.</strong> (Onom.) The sound of a heavy body falling into water; the sound of a plunge; a plunge. <em>Mëñchëborkan diri:</em> to plunge into anything—as a scorpion is said to plunge into surrounding fire; Ht. Sg. Samb.; or as a suicide (by buttee) casts herself into the flames; Ht. Sg. Samb. <em>Maka gunong itu pun térchëbor-lah ka-têngah laut:</em> the mountain fell heavily into the sea; Ht. Ind. Jaya. <em>Jangan térchëbor ka-dalam api nuraka:</em> do not let yourself be hurled into the fires of Hell; Ht. Best. Cf. also Sh. Lail. Mejn., 54.</td>
<td><strong>chëta.</strong> I. [Skr. chita or chinta.] Feeling, emotion. Also chita and chinta, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>chëber.</strong> (Onom.) The sound of a heavy body falling into water; the sound of a plunge; a plunge. <em>Mëñchëborkan diri:</em> to plunge into anything—as a scorpion is said to plunge into surrounding fire; Ht. Sg. Samb.; or as a suicide (by buttee) casts herself into the flames; Ht. Sg. Samb. <em>Maka gunong itu pun térchëbor-lah ka-têngah laut:</em> the mountain fell heavily into the sea; Ht. Ind. Jaya. <em>Jangan térchëbor ka-dalam api nuraka:</em> do not let yourself be hurled into the fires of Hell; Ht. Best. Cf. also Sh. Lail. Mejn., 54.</td>
<td>II. [Cf. Hind. chhënta.] Chintz, cotton prints; Ht. Abd., 104, 231, 354; Ht. Sh. Kub. Also chita and kain chita.</td>
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<td><strong>chëtra.</strong> I. [Skr. charitra.] A story, a tale, a narrative. Better chëritëra, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>chëtra.</strong> I. [Skr. charitira.] A kind of umbrella or sun-shade with a hanging fringe. This umbrella is borne over the head of a prince, and is an emblem of rank.</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. [Skr. chhëtra.] A kind of umbrella or sun-shade with a hanging fringe. This umbrella is borne over the head of a prince, and is an emblem of rank.</td>
<td><em>Raja Acheh bërpayong pawat,</em> <em>Payong chëtra raja di-Juddah:</em> the kings of Acheen use the <em>payong pawat,</em> and those at Jedda the <em>payong chëtra;</em> Sh. Bar. Nuri, 30.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The <em>payong pawat</em> (or bawat) is a small umbrella carried in the train of a prince and not borne over his head.</td>
<td><strong>chitarasa.</strong> [Skr. chhitarasa.] Taste; pleasant taste; deliciousness.</td>
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chêtréaya. [Skr. ksatriya.] A warrior, a member of the princely or warrior caste; Ht. Pg. Ptg. Usually chêtréya.

chêtréi. I. [Skr. chhatra; Hind. chhattiri.] A tent or awning, a canopy, the awning of a boat.
   II. = chêtréiya, q. v.

chêtréiya. [Skr. ksatriya.] A kshatriya; a man of the princely or warrior caste; a warrior; Sej. Mal., 36, 94; Ht. Sh. Kub.

chêtas. (Onom.) A sound such as that made in lighting a match by friction.

chêtus. (Onom.) = chêtas, but duller. Chêtas aṭi: to strike a light.

   II. A kind of small chopper like a bèliyong.


chêchawî. A bird of the swift type, with a long forked tail; also chêchawî and chawî.

chêchap. The tasting of a liquid by dipping one's finger into it and then applying the finger to the lips.

chêchak. I. The common house-lizard. Also chêchak. Sabhêti chêchak makau kapor: like a lizard eats lime (the lime used in betel-chewing); with delight; with avidity; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 60.
   Ch. kubin: the flying-lizard.
   Ch. tôke: the gekko or gecko.
   Kêpala ch.: the lizard's head, a name given to the shoulder or corner of the kêsir blade near the handle.
   II. Kuching chêchak: a cat with spotted or striped markings of black on a dark grey skin; cf. rêchak and chêrêchak. Harimau bêlang chêchak: a leopard with very small and numerous spots. Siŋut bêlang chêchak: a shell, terebra mascaraa.

chuchunda. A respectful or endearing form of chuchhi, grandson.

chêchah. I. The act of steeping a pen in ink; sticking (anything) in liquid and then withdrawing it. Also chêchah.
   II. Sa-chêchah: a moment; = sa-bêntar.

chidéra. I. (Skr. chhidra: flaw.) Flaw; defect; fault; a deficiency; faulty. Mêdântag-kan chidéra bagai dri-nya: to injure one's reputation; to do anything which injures one's reputation; Ht. Abd., 477.
   Chachat ch.: a slight flaw which makes anything fall short of perfection; an injury which detracts, in however small a degree, from the condition of any article; v. chachat.
   II. Sleepy; deep, of sleep. Better chêndéra.

chêdas. To smooth an irregular twist or plait by passing a rattan over it.

chêding. Relatively thin; thin and out of condition—as a boy who does not put on flesh in proportion to his growth in other respects.

chêdok. Hollow; sunken, of the cheeks and eyes.

   II. (Onom.) The sound made by the contact of cold water with a heated surface.

chor. (Onom.) The sound of rushing water or of grain pouring out of a sack.

chêrabah. Ugly (used of children only).

chêratok. The frequentative of chhatok: sitting or squatting in a row, as birds on a twig or telegraph wire. Pênat-lah suđah dukok chêratok: I am tired of squatting in line; Sh. A. R. S., J., 5; cf. also Sh. Put. Ak., 23.

chêrachap. Malay castanets consisting of two bamboos which are beaten against each other; Sej. Mal., 144; Sh. Sri Ben., 74; Ht. Ind. Nata, etc.

chêrachak. Sticking upwards in points;—the frequentative of chachak. Mênchêrachak: to appear in points above the ground—of a crop's first appearance; cf. mâñjurum from jarnu.

chêrápong. Foaming, whitening (of driftwood); Ht. Raj. Don., 11.

chêrakin. A sort of medicine chest or tray with compartments for the different drugs.

chêramah. Talkativeness; v. ramah.
cherana. [Skr. charana.] A kind of bowl or deep salver in which are placed the various vessels containing the various requisites for betel-chewing.

Ménoryongkan cherana: to pass round the betel-nut tray.

Sireh sa-cherana: a sircb-bowl; a bowlful of betel-chewing requisites.

Békas pinang is the word most commonly used in colloquial language, but cherana is the literary word; Ht. Abd., 30, 416; Ht. P.J.P.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Raj. Haji, 184; Sh. Sri Ben., 25; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 23, etc.

cherani. A rich kind of cloth or muslin used for bed-curtains; Sh. Panj. Sg.

cherawat. [Skr. chakrawat.] An arrow of fire; Kl., Pijn.

cherébis. Slipping over the edge of anything—as a man falls from a slippery log when he walks too close to the edge of it.

charbi or cherébi. [Hind. charbi.] Grease used for cleaning or lubricating machinery or brass-work.

cherat. I. A plug-hole; a hole made to allow of the passage of liquid on a plug being withdrawn.

II. (Riau.) The chiri or coronation formula; v. chiri.

chérir. I. (Onom.) A sharp shrill cry or shriek; cf. jerti.

II. (Onom.) Squirtng out (used especially of fecal matter). Chérir-chérir: id.,—intensi-fied.

cheré. I. Held fast down; tightly compressed; compression as on the neck of a man hanged (but kujit is more correct in this special sense); the compression caused by the tight garments; fastening, tying.

II. A cheroot. Also cherétu and szerétu.

III. Méncheré: (Trengganu) to cut with the sickle; = (Riau, Johor) ménryab. Pisan pénccheré: a sickle.

IV. See cherir, II.

cheritéra. [Skr. charitā.] A tale, a narrative. Tuwan yang enpunya cheritéra ini: the author of this tale; the editorial "we."


The forms cherita and cherita also occur.


The form chérécha also occurs.

cheréchap. I. Springing on the surface of the water, as prawns or small fish.

II. Chéréchap-chéréchap: (Onom.) The sound of people masticating.

cheréchup. See chéréchap, II.

cheréchak. I. Slightly pock-marked (much pock-marked being mopeng). Mukha-nya cheréchak térlalu ramah: his face was dotted with many slight pock-marks; Sh. Peng., 18.


cheridawan. I. (Riau.) The noise of many people calling to each other; the sound of many children crying; the cries of fowls or animals, if loud and numerous; vocal (as distinct from instrumental) sounds or music.

II. (Kedah.) A tree the sap of which is used as an eye-medicine.

cherédas. I. (Kedah.) A whip used for flogging buffaloes.

II. Foolish or misplaced cunning; crafti-ness which overreaches itself.

cherédé or cherédék. Intelligence; quick-ness of apprehension; brightness of intellect; quick-witted—the converse of bodoh (heavy-witted). Yang ménatasangku cherédek bagi orang yang ménbachá diya: sharpening the wits of all who read it; Ht. Abd., 427.

cherér. Handsome, fine; usually bagus.

cherang. I. A part of the forest where the foliage overhead is less dense than usual and allows more light to penetrate, cf. téng; a clearing. Pelandok di-chérang rimba; a dwarf-deer in a clearing; a proverbial simile for a bewildered person; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 96.

Pergi ka-kampong potong tuba,
Hénda tóba anak ikan,
Punggoé bérbanítú di-chéráng rimba
Gila chérécha purnama bulan.

the note of the punggoé is heard in the thinner parts of the forest when it is infatuated with the brilliancy of the full moon.

II. Chérang-cherang: (Onom.) The sound of ornaments such as brass bracelets or anklets knocking against one another as their wearer moves.

cherong. See cherang, II.

cheranggha or cherangghah. Branching in all directions into points—as the horns of a deer of many tine.
chĕrup. I. (Nom.) The sound of a number of connected bodies—such as the links (of a chain) running over or down any surface.

II. (Nom.) The sound of an animal lapping up water. The word is also applied to the sound of Chinese swallowing hot broth.

chĕrēpa. I. Greeting a person at the entrance of a house; rushing forward to greet him; cf. tĕrēpa.

II. A receptacle for betel and for any small articles. Also chĕlēpa.


The word is also used metaphorically (cf. Kaua and duli) to signify royal power or majesty by suggesting the relative position of a sovereign and of the subject beneath his feet. Surat dari bawah chĕrēpu raja langit datang ka-atas mahkota raja Melaka: a letter from (below the shoes of) the King of Heaven to (above the crown of) the King of Malacca—a form of words claiming suzerainty or great superiority for the Emperor of China over the ruler of Malacca; Sej. Mal., 151. Sembah-ku ka-bawah chĕrēpu baginda: I pay my respects to the dust beneath Your Majesty's feet; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Mĕnunjong ch.: to do obeisance to, to do homage to, to obey; Ht. Gul. Bak., 72, = mĕnunjong duli.

chĕrēphoh. A salt-water fish (unidentified); Kl.

chĕrok. I. Any hollow space comparatively hidden away—as the space under a table or under an almeiráh or between two boxes placed fairly close to one another; a hidden nook; a cranny; an out-of-the-way corner; a valley or hollow between two adjacent spurs of a mountain.

Ch. mĕnchĕrok or ch. mĕnyĕrok: to search every nook and corner; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 4. Tĕrbuwaang ka-chĕrok: thrown away in a nook or corner. Mĕngaleh kain payah jaga ka-chĕrok, mĕngaleh chakab di-mata-mata sehaya: to change one's clothes one must take the trouble of going into a hidden corner, but to break one's word needs no concealment; J. S. A. S., II., 160.

Ch. bĕlakang: the corner, at the stern of a boat.

Ch. dapor: the corner of the kitchen where firewood, brooms and dirty utensils are kept. Pĕrgi duduk ka-chĕrok dapor: go and sit where the dirty things are kept; = an insult.

Ch. gunong: a hollow or depression between two spurs of a mountain.

Ch. linewah or ch. haluwah: the corner in the bows of a boat or ship.

II. A bamboo funnel used in milking.

chĕrēgas. Reliable for rapidity and excellence of work—as a workman; trustworthy—of a man who does not take advantage of want of supervision; sturdiness—in a child; hard and resisting (of a child's limbs when pressed) in contradistinction to limtness and flabbiness in a weak child.

chĕrēlang. I. Glittering; the radiation of light; better chĕmĕrlang, q. v.

II. Wide open and rolling—of the eyes; the expression assumed by a Kling when he wishes to frighten a child; cf. tĕrbělıyak, which is applied to a fixed stare of the widely opened eyes.

chĕrēmat. Care; attention; delicacy of touch in work; neat in one's labours or dress; Ht. Gul. Bak., 117; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 44.

chĕrēmak. To charm; to cast a spell over anyone; Kl.

chĕrēmin or chĕrmin. Mirror; looking-glass.

Ch. mata: the pupil of the eye; an eye-glass; spectacles; Ht. Si Misk., 62.

Ch. tĕrōpong: the lens of a telescope; Ht. Abd., 432.

Ikan ch.: a fish (unidentified); Pel. Abd., 142.


chĕrēna. [Skr. churna.] Assimilated; digested, of food.

chĕranchang. Fixed; resting, or lying with the blade, point or sharp side turned upwards—e. g., of pieces of glass on the top of a prison wall, or as caltrops; Ht. Abd., 58, 344; Pel. Abd., 58.

chĕru. (Nom.) A sound such as that of heavy rain or of water falling into water, or of much paddling, or of rice pouring on a mat.

chĕroboh. Coarse; rough; vulgar; boorish; improper; indeclicet; immodest in word or action.

Ka-sana ka-mari linggar dan rĕmpoh.

Apa yang kĕna habis-lah roboh;

Sadikht marah hĕndak mĕnĕluhph;

Inti-lah pĕrbuwaan sangat chĕroboh:

to go rushing and upsetting on this side and that, to knock over all which happens to come in your way; to wish to crush anything on the least provocation—all this is the coarsest roughness of conduct; Sh. Nas., 9.
chērubah. A weapon (unidentified but still remembered by name in Kedah); Ht. Mar. Mah.

chērotok. Bērcherotok: to squat in a row, as disciples at their master's feet; Sh. Ul., 10. Usually chērotok, p. v.

chērutu. Cigar; cheroott. Minum ch.: to smoke; Ht. Abd., 133. Also chērut and sērutu.

chēruchup. A burr; a kind of love grass. Lēmbing saperti chērchup: spears (sticking up in all directions) like love grass.

chērochok. I. The frequentative of chuchok; sticking out horizontally—of spears and points generally; cf. chērachak.

II. A noisy instrument consisting of a bunch of oyster shells shaken together and used to drive fish into going in the desired direction.

chērorot. The musk rat; better chēnchurut and tikus turi or tikus kēsturi.

chērah. I. Clearness; transparency, as the result of there being nothing to impede the view; emptiness. Tiyada bērāhēni chērah chuwach sa阶层ti siyang: it did not cease to be as bright as day; Ht. Mar. Mah. Chēhaya-nya chērah: it was of transparent brilliancy—if of a gem of very pure water; Sh. Sri Ben., 87. Chērach lajang: blank and empty; Ht. Mar. Mah. Tērang-lah kalbu abang dan chērah-lah dūrja kahanda: my (lit. your brother's) mind is at rest, and my countenance is brightened—(literally) free of anxious expression; Ht. Sh. Kub. Fajal chēreh: the day broke, the dawn appeared; Ht. Sh. Mard. Chērah mata hati: the eye of the heart ceased to be dimmed; anxious feelings and doubts were driven away; Ht. Best.

II. Chērah purut: looseness of the bowels; violent diarrhoea.

chēreh. The fragments or rubbish left over after work; Kl., Pijn.

chēroh. A second pounding for whitening rice.

chērai. Separation; severance; divorce. Jika tiyada kutil nēschaya chērai-lah tulang-nya: were not for the skin his bones would have fallen to pieces; Cr. Gr., 33. Kurān itu di-turun-nya bērcherai-chērai: the Koran descended in separate portions; Mith. Sar., 19.

Ch. bērai: scattered in all directions—as a beaten army; Sej. Mal., 18; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Nata, etc.

Bērcherai dēgan: to separate from; to leave; to divorce; Ht. Abd., 9, 133, 261. Bērcherai daripada: id.; Ht. Abd., 23, 163.

Mēnchēraiakan: to separate (any person or object from any other person or object); Ht. Abd., 448; Sh. Pant. Shil., 13.

Pērcheraiyan: the state of separation; severance.

Tuwan kaseh, sēhaya pun kaseh. Naṣib mēnchēnawā pērcheraiyan:
you love and I love, but our fates have decreed our separation; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Bulān pērcheraiyan lahun: a popular name for the month Mūharram.

chēri. I. A fruit (unidentified); Kl.


chēriya. I. Cleared; brightened, of the countenance; restored, of the temper.

II. [Skr. charya.] Fidelity.

chērita. I. [Skr. charitā.] A story; a tale; a narrative; a colloquial variant of chēritā, q. v.

II. Kēris chērita: a kēris of Javanese make. Its blade has nine or more curves (loki) in it.

III. A kar chērita: a medicinal herb.

chērīga. I. Always on one's guard; watchfulness, of a man who never allows himself to be taken in.

II. [Skr. chhurika.] A cutlass, a broad-bladed short sword or dagger.

chērewet. Fussiness, as that of a man who worries his servants about small matters and is never quite satisfied.

chis. An interjection expressive of somewhat contemptuous denial, = chēh, in meaning, but more vulgar in application.

chus. I. See chas.

II. An interjection imperatively enjoining silence; shut up!—used to inferiors only.

chang. I. Carrying on the back as practised by children playing at horses; sitting astride.

II. A shrill treble. Better mēnggēranchāng.

III. [Chin. tsang-] Kuweh chang: a Chinese cake.

IV. [Chin. tsan.] A square net on a bamboo frame; it is lifted out of the water to catch fish.

V. (Kedah.) The panniers on an elephant.

VI. Rapid sentry-go; walking up and down quickly.
### Cheng

**Cheng** or **ching.**

I. (Onom.) A sharp ringing sound; the chink of falling coins; cf. *detching.*

II. (Riau.) *Ching-ching:* a noise for calling a cat.

III. *Ching-ching:* a musical instrument.

IV. *Ching-ching:* the name of a dance.

**Chengcheng** or **chingching.**

I. See **ching** II, III and IV.

II. Tucking up, rolling up, as one tucks up one's sleeves before setting to work; Sh. Panj. Sg. More commonly *sengseng,* q. v.

**Changrait.** Ill-starred; an unlucky part; the foreskin. *Ménhuwang* ch.: to drive away ill luck; circumcision.

**Chénggis.** A repulsive odour about food; a smell which destroys appetite; a sulky or hard look about the face. Cf. *bengis.*

**Chénggang.** Astonishment; bewilderment at an unexpected occurrence.

*Térchénggang:* bewildered; dazed; Ht. Abd., 52, 54.

*Bérchénggang-chénggangan:* in astonishment—of a number or crowd; Sh. Bur. Pung., 8; Sh. Sri Ben., 44.

**Chéngong.** Looking fixedly at anything, gazing in open-mouthed astonishment.

**Chéngap.** Catching in the mouth; seizing with the jaws, as a tiger or alligator seizes its prey; puffing; panting; gasping for breath, as a fish out of water.

**Chóngpoh.** [Chin. tsóng-phó'.] A cook. Also *chompoh.*

**Chéngkarok.** (Riau, Johor.) A kind of cake made of boiled rice eaten with coco-nut and sugar.

**Chéngkala.** (Johor.) When, whenever; = mana-kala.

**Chéngkalak.** Cast aside unfinished, as a work which shows no likelihood of turning out successful; cast aside in a tangle or muddle. Also *chongkang bélalak* and *songwang kélalak.*

**Chéngkat.**

I. A shallow such as is caused by a mud bank in a river or along the coast.

II. Low; gently rising, of ground; a low hillock. *Changkat sama di-daki:* we have climbed the hill together; we have been companions in difficulty; Prov. *Changkat dan gunung:* hills and mountains; Ht. Raj. Don., 50.

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### Changkong

**Changkira.** I. A small glass cup of Arabian design; Muj., 64; Kam. Kech., 10.

II. See *changkar.*

**Chéngkor.** A medicinal herb (*hampferia galanga?*) Also *chékor,* q. v.

**Chongkar.** *Chongkor-changkir:* of all sizes and shapes, as the component parts of a heap of firewood.

**Chéngkéra.** An unnatural (hollow and dark) appearance of the eyes, as when a man suffers from sleeplessness.

**Chéngkérama.** [Skr. *changkrama.*] Spreading over a large area, as news. Also *chéng-kérama,* q. v.

**Chéngkéret.** A cricket; Ht. Ind. Meng. Better *chéngkêrek,* q. v.

**Chéngkéreng.** I. A tree with orange-coloured flowers, *erythrina stricta.*

*Rumput* ch.: a common weedy herb with small white flowers, *heliotis glabra.*

II. An abscess of a fatal or dangerous character.

**Chéngkerek.** A species of cricket; Ht. Sh.

*Béradau* ch.: to make these crickets fight.

**Chéngkéram.** Earnest-money.


**Chéngkéran.** A portable stove of earthenware.

**Changkis.** (Penang.) Uneven, of handwriting; = *changkès,* q. v.

**Changkeng.** Lifting by or with the elbows or upper arm, as a boy is sometimes lifted off his legs; the name given to a rope for giving the required angle to the yard of a cutter sail.

**Changkong.** Sitting on the ground with one's feet drawn close to the body and one's knees in the air.

*Ch.* *bérongkat dagu:* to so sit with one's knees supporting one's chin.

*Ch.* *pélok lutut:* to so sit with one's arms round one's knees.
CHENGKANG

chengkang. I. Wakeful; sleepless, of eyes that will not close although their possessor desires to sleep.

II. Barring the passage, as a man standing with a hand on each door post; = sängkang, except that sängkang is used of inanimate objects, and chengkang of living beings.

III. The posture of a man who claps his hands against his sides, thumb foremost; cf. bérélékan and (Bencoolen) bérélékan.

Bérchêngkang pinggang: with their waists held fast together,—used of two opposing warriors who fasten themselves together so that one or other must die, being unable to escape; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub. The form bérchêngkak pinggang is, however, more common.

chengkang. See chêngkong.

chengkong. I. Hollow; sunken, of the eyes and face generally. Pípi-nya chêngkong sấdikín: his cheeks were somewhat sunken; Ht. Abd., 86. Kurns-kurns dêngan tubôh, chêngkong dêngan muku: thin in body, hollow-looking in face; Ht. Abd., 37.

Ch. leher: the hollow at the base of the neck just above the chest.

Ch. mângkong: very hollow; in many hollows, of a very emaciated countenance.

II. Chêngkong-chêngkeng: eternally snarling and fighting, of dogs.

chêngkeng. Chêngkang kâléla: topsy-turvy, at sixes and sevens; muddled up, of a work which has been mismanaged so as to necessitate its abandonment. Also songsang kâléla and chêngkâla.

chêngkeng. Sticking out in all directions, as the points of caltrop, or as the weapons of armed men grappling with each other and rolling on the ground; Ht. Sh.

chêngkup. Scooping off food into one’s mouth with the palm of one’s hand; eating by using the palm instead of the fingers; cf. tangkup.

chêngkuk. A kind of crook; a pole with an iron hook at the end. Ch. báší: an iron crook for managing elephants; Pel. Abd., 70. Bérchêngkuk: crooked.

II. A flower (unidentified) dried and used as a medicine.

III. A native method of grafting trees.

IV. A Chinese lamp made of tin.

V. Inaccurate talk, as when a man uses technical expressions which he does not understand; talking ignorantly.

CHONGKEŁANG

chengkok. (Penang,) Twisted; zigzag; bent. Chengkok-béledok: very zigzag. Cf. bengkok, bêku, and chêngkoko.

chengkek or chingkek. Thin in the centre, thick at the extremities—of pillars, pieces of wood, etc.

chongkak. I. Pride; haughtiness; arrogant; contemptuous. Sêjata iâ mêndatangan chongkak dan kêbêçaran dan malas: (the wearing of) weapons gives rise to a proud, domineering and idle character; Ht. Abd., 259. Cf. bongkak.

II. A generic name for the class of shells cypraa.

Ch. baiduri: cypraea caput serpentis.

Ch. Kédah: cypraea mauritiana.

Ch. panjang: cypraea testudinaria.

Ch. puteh: ovulum ovum.

Ch. batek and ch. telor: unidentified species of cypraea.

Main chongkak: a game played with these shells. Papan ch.: the board used in this game,—a long oval board with a number of holes scooped in it to receive the shells.


changkul. A native pick or hoe; Ht. Abd., 63, 181.


chungkil. The use of a pointed instrument for probing and extracting foreign bodies from anything—eg., as one uses a toothpick; the process being to drive the instrument under the foreign body and then to apply leverage upward. Di-suruh chungkil kédewa bélah nata-nya: he ordered the man’s eyes to be gouged out; Ht. Kal. Dam., 379.


chêngkêla. [Skr. janggâla.] Wild, appertaining to the forest; a wild beast; Ht. Koris. Better jênggala.

chêngkêling. Intertwined; interlaced; hooking one into another—especially of the fingers when the bent forefinger of one hand is hooked on the bent forefinger of the other; crossed, of the arms or legs. Cf. sêngkêling and sêngkêlit.

chêngkêlang. Jav. To gallop.
chêngkam. Gripping (a broad object) between finger and thumb.

Ch. kéra: a strong fastening by repeatedly passing a piece of string across both diagonals of the junction of two laths or posts at right angles to each other.

Pêngchêngkam: the knots in a mattrass; the fastenings which pass through a mattrass at regular intervals to maintain an even thickness throughout.

chêngkau. Reaching forward and grasping, clutching at (anything); also chêkau, q. v.


II. Bêrêngkurai: breaking up into fragments; crumbling to pieces. Cf. urai.

chêngkuwas. (Johor.) Unkempt and uncared for hair on the face; a scruffy pair of whiskers.

chêngkolog. The withdrawal of a small quantity of anything from a large reserve of the same; drawing on a banking account or on a deposit—as opposed to the withdrawal of the whole deposit (borong).


chêngkeh. The clove spice, Eugenia caryophylla; Mui., 47. Bwah chêngkeh: a clove.

chêngkeh. (Kedah.) Walking on the side of one's foot. Bêrêjalan chêngkeh kwap: to walk gingerly along, as a man suffering from a sore on his foot.

chongkah. Sticking out; sticking up—of a point; uneven; out of line. Ch. mangkah: sticking out in all directions; in disorder as a house out of repair; Pel. Abd., 34. Ch. chongkeh: id.

chêngki. [Chin.] A run of luck in business or gambling; an attempt to win luck by exposing the symbols of a wah-zech lottery at a karamat in the hope that the presiding spirit will leave some mark upon the lucky number.

chêngkelat. Dirty, unwashed,—especially of the abaimana. Also sêngkelat.

chêngkeleng. [Eng. shilling.] A 20-cent piece. The word "shilling," (pronounced as in English) is, however, more commonly used.

chêngkah. A birth-deformity or disfigurement. Also chêngnga, q. v.

chonggit or chunggit. Hopping, standing on one leg; see-sawing or jerky progress. Têrênggit-chonggit: hopping about; moving about in short quick jumps. Laksana kédidi, di-mana pandai têrênggit-chunggit: like a sandpiper, which goes hopping about wherever it can find a beach; all is fish that comes to his net; Prov. Chonggang-chênggit: v. chonggang.

chênggong. I. Awkwardness in appearance; want of harmony; incongruity; looking out of place. Ch. bêkataan or ch. jalan bêhâsa: clumsy speech; the use of colloquialisms when attempting literary effect; bathos; Ht. Abd., 6, 450. Pêrêngwuam China itu sa-bêntar di-Melaka sa-bêntar di-Sêlat tiyadalah menjandi chênggong lagi: that Chinese women should be at Malacca one day and at Singapore almost immediately after, no longer suggested any impropriety; Ht. Abd., 281.


III. A snag, a sharp projecting stake or bough which prevents hasty or careless approach. Saperti kéra dapat chênggong: like a monkey which has struck a snag; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 96.

chênggong. Squatting with one's head between one's knees with nothing to do or to attend to. Also tinggong.

chonggang or chunggang. Ch. chonggit: an up and down motion such as the motion of a sandpiper's tail as it walks about on a mudbank, or of a man climbing a hill, as he appears sometimes bowed, sometimes erect, sometimes on all fours; the appearance of a Chinaman cowtowing before an idol, etc. Also chonggang-chênggek. Cf. longgang.

chênggek. See chonggang.

chênggek. Bêrênggek: to perch; better bêrênggek.

chênggah. A forked stick or prop; a pole with an artificial or natural fork at one end—used by Malays propelling a boat up river by pushing against tree-boughs; the peculiar fork used for pinning anokers to a wall. Bêrênggah: to pole up river in the manner above described. Cf. chênggang.

chênggeh. (Kedah.) Affected; dandified.

chênggah. Sticking out unevenly, out of line. Better chongkah, q. v.
**CHANGGAI**

**CHENG**

**CHENG**

**CHAP**

I. [Cf. Hind. chhap: id.] A seal; a printing-block; a die; a branding-iron (Ht. Abd., 61); anything used for marking by impression. The word téra is, however, used of the impression on coin and sometimes of the raja's seal, while chhap is confined to stamping with colour or ink. This rule is not universal, chhap being used even of the impression on gold coins (mohur) in the Hindyut Béstannamum.


Mêngêchâpkan: to publish; to have a book printed; Ht. Abd., 445.

II. A measurement of thickness; as much as can be enclosed between the thumb and index-finger of one hand when applied to the thumb and index-finger of the other; a small bundle of padi stalks for transplanting. Sa-châp tangan: id.; = (Sumatran) sa-chakap tangan and (Batak) tiyop.

III. Châp-chup: (Onom.) the sound of people eating soft food or of fish splashing about on the surface of the water.

**CHÉPU**

IV. Châp-chup: (Onom.? ) the name of a small bird; C. and S.

V. Châp-chup: viscous; half solid, half liquid.

VI. Châp-chup: (Hind.) an interjection enjoining silence.

VII. Châp-chup: (Onom.) native castanets; better chêtrâchâp, q. v.

Chop or chup. I. An exclamation in a game when a player wishes to recall a false move or play a stroke over again before the chance of doing so is irrevocably gone.

II. Blowing, puffing out; better tûyûp, and tûyû. Chup-chup: the musical instrument better known as sérûnat.

III. (Kedah.) A kind of spade. Also (Trengganu) chôk.

IV. Chup-chup: (Onom.) the sound of people eating soft food or of fish splashing on the surface of the water.

V. Chup-chup: (Hind.) an interjection enjoining silence.

Chapat. Speed; rapidity of movement; speedy; quickly; Ht. Abd., 120.

Chap-chap. V. chap, IV.

Chap-chup. V. chap, III.

Chup-chap. V. chap, VI.

Chêpréup. (Onom.) The sound of a man walking through deep mud or deep wet sand.

Chêpok. I. (Onom.) The sound given out when water is struck by anything with a flat surface, such as a plank or the flat of the hand. Cf. têpok.

II. (Kedah.) A tobacco-pouch.

Chêpêlok. (Onom.) The sound of a man sinking in deep mud; the placing of the wax in the mould (achuwan) used by a brazier.

Chêpu. I. A flat round box of wood in which toilet requisites are kept; Ht. Gh.; Sh. Pant. Shl., 13. Bagai chêpu dêngan tutuq-nya: like a box and its cover (fitting each perfectly); Prov., also known in the form bagai chêmbul dêngan tutuq-nya.

II. Puting chêpu-chêpu: the foot of the mast.

III. Chêpu-chêpu: a small white bird (unidentified).
**CHÉPUWA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جفأ</td>
<td>chépuwa. A blush of shame, consequent on being detected in some discreditable position; a guilty look, such as that worn by one man on meeting another after breaking a promise made to that other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حنف</td>
<td>chépah. Chépah-chépoh: walking up and down—as a sentry, or as a man waiting for a friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حف</td>
<td>chépoh. See chépah.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| حف | chak. I. (Onom.) The sound of a smack of the lips. Chak-chok: the sound of people eating; cf. chap-chup.  
II. A small bird like a sparrow; better chiyak, q. v. |
| حف | chek. A prefix to a man’s or woman’s name signifying that he or she is of good parentage but not entitled to any hereditary designation. Also čuček. |
| حف | chik. An abbreviation of kícil when used as a name. |
| جر | chok. I. (Trengganu.) A spade; −chop, q. v.  
II. [Eng. chalk.] A chalk-mark placed on a piece of rotten timber in a flooring or on the hull of a ship to indicate that the plank or timber in question must be renewed.  
III. Chak-chok: (Onom.) The sound of people eating; cf. chap-chup.  
IV. Chok-chit: (Onom.) the twittering of birds.  
V. Burong chok tanah: (Penang) the name of a bird (unidentified). |
| جر | choklat. [Eur.] Chocolate. Also called (Riau) kahwah holanda. |
| جر | čekalang. A small variety of monkey with a long tail. |
| جر | čekit. I. To pick up and eat small morsels of food; to pick away the gills of a fish.  
II. A dispute, a quarrel; C. and S. |
| جر | čekut. To pick up anything, using the thumb and the tips of three fingers only. |

**CHÈKAP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جكر</td>
<td>chèkar. [Hind. chèkar.] The (steering) wheel turned to its extreme capacity; hard a-port or hard a-starboard, of the wheel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| جكر | chèkor. I. A medicinal herb (kałāpferia golaniga’), a very low shrub. Angin yang mèn-chabùl chèkor di-padang: a wind which tore up the shrubs on the lawn;—a proverbial metaphor for an extraordinarily violent wind. Mènmanjat pokoh chèkor baleh jatoh mati: even when you climb a shrub you may fall and kill yourself; nothing is too small to be absolutely negligeable; Prov.  
As a medicinal shrub, chèkor is usually mentioned in conjunction with jèrangau (acorus calamus). Chèkor jèrangau bèlum habis lágis: he has not yet finished with childrens’ drugs; he is still a child; Prov.  
Hairàn sunggoh zamán sèkarang,  
Anàh sudah ta’-kenal ibu,  
Chèkor jèrangau bèlum hilang,  
Hajat-nya hèndak bèrbini dahulu:  
wonderful indeed is the present age, children while still unable to recognize their mothers, and before the medicines for their child-complaints are put away, are already contemplating matrimony! Prov.  
Chèkor and jèrangau are also the names given to companion fairies (peri) in the Hikayat Bestamman.  
II. A button-hook. |
| جكر | chakèra. [Skr. chakra.] A wheel; a circle; a kind of discus used as a missile by heroes of romance; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Sri Rama.  
Sa-hagai hujaun panah dan chakèra; like a rain of arrow and war-quotis; Sh. Panj. Sg.  
Chakèra-wala: the circle of the heavens; the horizon; the firmament; Ht. Abd., 450.  
Ada-pun nègèri-ku itu di-bawak chakèra-wala: my country is somewhere below the firmament of heaven,—an answer intended to convey nothing; Ht. Gul. Bak., 123.  
Chakèrawala mahiti-ku bèlum juga hangun: my loved one’s orb has not yet risen; my love is not here; Ht. Koris. |
| جكر | chakèrawala. See Čeka. |
| جكر | čekang. Tight; compressed tightly; tightly stretched; the appearance of a tight-fitting garment; cf. tégang.  
Ch. mata: the space between the eyes.  
Rangak čekang: a shell, pteroceras chiragra. |
| جكر | čekap. I. Skilful, ready, expert; skill.  
Harap ka-nulut, bísar čekap:  
Kirja sucuatu ta’-buleh čekap:  
if you trust his words, he will undertake much; but he is quite unable to do anything at all.  
II. A cylindrical hen-coop.  
III. Chèkup-čekap: (Onom.) the splashing of fish. |
CHÉKUP

chêkup. I. Covering with the hand or enclosing in the hollow between the two hands; cf. langkup, which refers to catching under a cup or any similar concavity.

II. Chêkup-chêkup: (Onom.) the sound made by fish splashing on the beach or in very shallow water.

chêkak. I. The amount that can be enclosed in a circle formed by the thumb and forefinger. Pinggang-nya buluh di-chêkak: her waist can be girdled by the finger and thumb, an exaggerated description of a very small waist.

Sa-chêkak: a small portion; as much as can be girdled by the finger and thumb—a measurement of the thickness of saplings; Sh. Bid., 135.

Berchêkak pinggang: an expression used of two warriors who fasten on each other so that one or the other must perish; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 15; etc. The forms berchêkak pinggang and berchêkal pinggang are also used in this sense. Berchêkak pinggang also means “with the arms akimbo.” Cf. chêkak.

II. Reliable; trustworthy, of a workman.

III. Proximity; the space between two objects close to one another.

chêkek. I. Seizure and pressure with the finger and thumb, or with the hollow of the hand; garotting; hand-pressure causing the sides of the windpipe to meet.

Menchêkek leher: to garotte; to seize a man by the throat; Sh. Peng., 15; Ht. Kal. Dam., 373. Di-langkup-nya halākun inang itu di-chêkek-nya lalu iya mati: he seized the old woman’s throat and throttled her, and she died; Ht. Hamz., 99.

Mati têrêchêkek: death by choking.

II. See chêkôk.

chêkôk. I. Chêkôk-chêkek: the gasping of a drowning man.

II. To force a child to eat; to force food or medicine down a child’s throat.

III. Chêkôk-chêkek: fighting, of women only.

IV. A forked stick placed over a calf’s mouth and used as a muzzle to prevent the calf sucking.

chêkal. I. Strength, toughness, ability to withstand.

II. Berchêkal pinggang: to fasten themselves together (of fighting warriors) so that one or other must perish; Sh. Panj. Sg. (p.p. 98, 101, 239 of my MS.) More commonly berchêkal pinggang.

CHÉLADANG

chêkam. I. The sewing of a mattress in various places so as to prevent the stuffing accumulating in any one portion.

II. (Kedah.) A peculiar instrument used for making holes in hard ground with a view to padi planting.

III. Sakit chêkam: a festering sore caused by a foreign body getting under a toe or finger nail.

chêkau. Stretching out the hand with a view to drawing something towards one; reaching out for anything.

chêku. The act of pressing a sharp point or edge (as the edge of a thumb-nail) into anything.

chakawari. (Riau, Johor.) Ancestors in the generation anterior to moyut; ancestors in the fifth generation, i.e. bapa, nenek, moyang, moyut, chakawari.

chêkah. Split open; broken open, by outside pressure, as a mangosteen is opened—in contradistinction to cutting open or tearing open. Cf. chêkêh.

chêkêh = chêkah, but confined in use to light pressures and small fractures. Têrêchêkeh: slightly cracked or opened by pressure.

chêki. [Chin. tsâp jî ki.] “Chicky” cards; small Chinese playing-cards.

chêgat. (Kedah.) Têrêchêgat: bolt upright, stiffly erect; (Riau, Johor) chêgâk.

chêgar. I. A rapid; rushing water over a rocky bottom.

II. To discuss; C. and S.

chêgak. (Riau, Johor.) Firmly erect; rising to an erect position; (Kedah) têrêchêgat.

chêgok. A draught; a gulp; as much as a man can swallow at a gulp. Minum sa-chêgok: to swallow a mouthful of anything; = minum sa-lêgôk.

chêla. Censure; blame; fault-finding. Puji dan chêla: praise and blame. Chêla menchêla: to keep uttering censures; to abuse; Marsd. Gr., 211. Jikalatu hidop dengan nama kêchêlaan apo-tah guna-nya: if I am to live on with a bad name, of what advantage will life be to me? Ht. Ind. Nata.

chêlatu. The flying ant; better kêlêkatu, q. v.

chêladang. (Penang.) A square padi basket.
chēlarō. (Kedah.) In disorder, in confusion. 
Kērja chēlarō: uncertain and bad work.

chēlari or chēlarai. Kain chēlari: a thin fabric of shining silk cloth with gold thread; 

chēlapak. (Riau.) Resting on the fork; the 
posture of a man riding or sitting astride 
on a wall; the angle at the ridge pole of a 
roof. Maha baginda Mani Ferendam pun 
jatoh-lah ka-dalam ayer tēchēlapak pada bēlakang 
tkan alu-alu: King Mani Ferendam fell into 
the sea, falling astride upon the back of an 
alu-alu fish; Sej. Mal., 100.

chēlapēk. A preparation of dry fish and 
herbs.

chēlapah. Soiling by the tread; fouling 
anything with dirty boots. Also (by metaphor) 
dishonouring; Sh. Put. Ak., 32.

chēlapeta. Delirious, raving; C. and S.

chēlaka. Ill-starred; bringing bad luck; an 
affliction. Orang ch.: a scoundrel. Ch. 
chēlakap: the curse of piracy. Yang tēralu 
bēsah chēlaka ku-lihat, emak-nyai di-jwawalan-nya 
kapada orang lain dan asak-nya kapada orang 
lain: the most infamous thing seen by me 
was the fact that they (the slave dealers) 
would sell a mother to one person and her 
children to another; Ht. Abd., 268.

Hujan ini hujan chēlaka, 
Tētanaman tidak-kan jadi; 
Muda ini muda chēlaka, 
Bērtunangan tidak-kan jadi: 
this rain is a rain which brings bad luck, 
things that are planted on the strength of it 
come to no good; this youth is a youth whom 
misfortune pursues, all his engagements come 
to nothing.

Chēlaka is also used to describe lost souls in 
contradistinction to the blessed (bērbahagya); 

chēlaga. I. (Riau, Johor.) Soot; fine 
cinders adhering to a torch; (Kedah) jēlaga. 
II. Ch. kēnudi: the bar of a rudder to 
which the tiller-ropes are attached; the tiller.

chēlana. Trowsers loose above but closing 
tight round the calf; Kam. Kech., II. 
Mēyengseng ch.: to tuck up one’s trowsers; 
Sh. Panj. Sg.

chēlōbor. (Nom.) The sound of a massive 
body falling into water. Cf. lēbor.

chēlēbok. (Nom.) The sound of a small 
heavy body (such as a bullet) falling into 
water.

chēlarō. Immersion in boiling liquid, espe-
cially with the idea of removing roughnesses, 
or as a fowl is immersed in hot water to get 
rid of its feathers; the ordeal by immersion 
in boiling liquid; boiling by immersion 
in boiling water, as an egg is boiled—as distinct 
from boiling by placing any article of food in 
cold water and then heating it with the water 
(rebus). Kēsah daun pīnōpin; kalau kēsah daun 
lahu bulih di-chēlarō: the pīnōpin leaf is (always) 
rough, but the pumpkin leaf if rough can be 
boiled smooth to the touch; a rough stranger 
will always be considered rough; but if a 
friend be rough, his rudeness will be smoothed 
over; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 38.

chēlas. See chēlarō.

chēlis. Chopping into small pieces as fire-
wood is sometimes chopped to make it the 
more combustible.

chēlūs. Chēlus-chēlas or chēlās-chēlūs: (Nom.) 
coming in and out; the sound of a man con-
stantly coming in and out; free; familiar. 
Cf. chēlani-chēlūn. Chēlus is also used to 
signify that a ring slips on and off easily; 
easy-fitting, comfortable.

chēlang. I. Mata-nya mencēlang: (Riau) 
fixed and open, of the eyes of a dead man, 
supposed to be ominous.

II. Chēlōng-chēlang: v. chēlōng, I and II.

chēlōng. I. Chēlōng-chēlang: (Nom.) the 
sound of a bell ringing at short intervals.

II. Chēlōng-chēlang: glittering; = chēmērē-
lang, q. v.

III. The mouthpiece of a sumpitau; Kl., 
Pijn.

IV. A contrivance of wood and rattan used 
in catching elephants.

chēlēngap. Open-mouthed; gaping; ajar.

chēlēngkang. Chēlēngkang-chēlēngkōk: mo-
tion in curves or waves; motion in round-
about ways towards any spot. Cf. chēlēngkōk, 
lēngkōk, bēngkōk and bēngkōk. Bērəchēlēng-
kang-bēngkōk: motion towards a spot, partly 
in waves or curves and partly zigzag or
angular.

chēlēngkōk. Motion in a curve; cf. bēngkōk, 
which refers to rectilinear angles.

Chēlēngkang ch.: v. chēlēngkang.

chēlap. Chēlōp-chēlap: (Nom.) the sound 
of footsteps in very shallow water, or splash-
through mud.
chêlup. I. The act of steeping or soaking any porous substance in a liquid or viscous medium, as a piece of bread can be steeped in gravy, or as cotton wool is steeped in medicine, or as leather is soaked in hot water to soften it, or as brass is placed in a solution of gold for plating, or as cloth is soaked in dye. *Di-chêlup merah puteh dan hitam:* dyed red, white or black; Ht. Abd., 104.

Chêlupkan: to steep; to dye, to saturate; Ht. Abd., 301. Mêchêlupkan: id.; Sej. Mal., 41.


II. Chêlup-chêlup: (Onom.) the sound of footsteps in mud or very shallow water.

chêlêpa. (Kedah.) A round tin or box for tobacco or sireh.

chêlêpak. Position atop or astride of anything. Usually chêlêpak, q. v.

chêlêpek. (Onom.) The sound of a viscous substance coming in contact with a solid surface, as, for instance, when a wall is splashed by mud thrown up by the wheels of a passing carriage.

chêlêpok: (Onom.) = chêlêpek, q. v., but louder—e. g., as when a mass of mud falls on the ground.

chêlêpoh. Roasting on the fire itself; cooking in hot embers.


chêlêk. The act of lifting the eyelid; the opening of the eye; seeing. *Pêjam ch.* or *kêjam ch.:* to open and shut the eyes rapidly.

Hosein ta'-buleh chêlêk mata: rain so heavy that one cannot see anything. *Si-buta bêharu chêlêk:* Mr. Blindman who has just opened his eyes; a parvenu who does not know how to behave in his newly acquired position; a beggar on horseback; Prov. J. S. A.S., I., 92, XXIV., 97.

chêlêkuti. (Patan.) Betel-nut scissors; usually kachip or kêlati; also (Pahang) a cake.

chêlaguri. A shrub also known as *sêlêguri* or *china guri.*

chêlam. Chêlam-chêlam or chêlum-chêlam: (Onom.) the sound of a man tramping through shallow water, or stamping up and down stairs. *Naik turun chêlum-chêlam:* to go stamping up and down stairs—as a man making himself thoroughly at home; extreme familiarity; Sh. Peng., 2.

chêlum. See chêlam.

chêlêmpong. I. (Onom.) The name of a Javanese musical instrument which has ten or fifteen wire strings and is played like a harp; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 335; Ht. Sh.; Sej. Mal., 144. *Bêrêchêlêmpong:* to play on this instrument; Ht. Mas Ed.

II. (Onom.) The sound of tom-tomming.

III. (Onom.) The sound of a heavy body falling into water; = (Jav.) *chemplung.*

chêlampus. (Riau.) Talkative, babbling; inability to hold one's tongue. Also chêlupor or chêlupar, q. v.

chêloteth. Laughing; talking; joking; protracted and continuous interchanging of remarks.

chêlupar. (Frequentative of chêlup, q. v.) Babbling; continually talking; breaking into the conversation of others; Ht. Koris; Sh. I.I. Trub., 12. *Mulut chêlupar tiyada-lah diyam:* his tongue wags on and will not be still; Sh. Ul., 7. Also (Singapore) *chêlupor:* (Riau) chêlupus; (Kedah) jêlabas.

chêlulut. A bird something like a snipe; Kl., Pijn.

chêlumis. Weak; sickly; pining.

chêlah. Cleaving; a split; a cleft; a fissure; a break; a gap; a crack.

Ch. batu: a gap between two boulders; Sh. Raj. Hujj., 186; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 204.

Ch. dingding: a crevice in a wall; Sh. Peng., 14.

Ch. gîgi: the space between two adjoining teeth; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Ch. gunung: a guilty or ravine; Ht. Gul. Bak., 9, 105.

Ch. jari: the space between two fingers; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Ch. kaukang: the fork; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also ch. kêlêngkang.

Ch. kêmamawan: the line between the testes.

chêleh. Idle; lazy; sluggish—not quite as strong in censure as chulas.

chêlîchi. I. Covetous; mean; rapacious.

II. Jaran chêlîchi: (Kedah) a pin.

III. Insufferably talkative,—used of Klings.
chêledang. Chêledang chèledôk: a loose, swaggering, rolling gait, such as that affected by abandoned women. Cf. lênggâng-lênggôk.

chêledôk. See chêledang.

chêlepek. Rolling up paper at the corner or edge. Cf. lipat.

chûlika or chêleka. I. A quid of betel-leaf after it is ejected from the mouth.

II. A flower (unidentified).

chêlekeh. Dirt about the mouth after eating.

chêleko. A bastion, a caponière; C. and S.

châm. Recognition by sight; retention in memory by the impression made upon the visual powers.

Châmkan: to identify by appearance; to recognize the signs or symptoms of anything. Pandai châmkan bila ribut dan tofam bândak datang: quick at recognizing the signs of an approaching gale or storm. Maka jikalau tiyada salah paham-ku yang telah ku châmkan bawah 'alâm perêmpanan yang dêntikyan itu-lah tanda bër'âkal: if my experience from past observation is not at fault, the characteristics of such a woman are evidence of her being intelligent; Ht. Abd., 96. Cf. also Sh. Lail. Mejn., 38.

chum. A grimace made by filling out the lips with air.

chêmara. [Skr. châmâra: a yak-tail, used to brush away flies or as an ensign.] An ornamental tuft or pendant of horse-hair under the blade of a spear. Ch. tomhak: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb., 12; Sej. Mal., 17.

Chêmara is also used of a chignon or of false hair generally. Di-taroh-nya bunga dan chêmara itu di-atas bantal: she laid the flower and the chignon on a pillow; Ht. Ism. Yat., 28. Pécha di-ambil akan chêmara: taking a piece of cloth for use as false hair—i.e., by putting it in the centre of a mass of real hair so as to increase the size of the mass; Ht. Jay. Lengg. Ch. mêmdusta: cloth cut up into slips and wound into a queue; (also) the hairy portion of maize; Mju., 53.

Kayu ch. or ch. laut: a tree, casuarina. Usually pokôk èru.

Kachang ch.: the longest variety of bean.

chambar. Chambaran: an open hall in a prince's dwelling; Kl.

chambang. Whiskers; hair extending past the ears.


chömôbl. The knob on a door.

chêmôbu. A large chêpu or box of brass. Cf. chêmôbul.

chumbu. Coaxing, love-making, verbal endearments; persuasion by the use of affectionate language.

Chumbuan: loving words; coaxing language. Dêngan bagai-bagai chumbuan yang mêmélaskan hati: with all kinds of loving expressions to soften her heart; Ht. Sg. Samb.


chêmôburu. Jealousy (in the sense of suspicion); suspicion. Chêmôburuan: id. Putéri sangat chêmôburuan: a princess of a very jealous disposition; Sh. Bid., 21. Chêmôburuan-nya barangkali orang mélârikan chakai: fear lest any one should escape the payment of customs dues; Pel. Abd., 153. Chêmôburuan barangkali orang Temenggong juga mëntan Raja Farquhar: suspicion that one of the Temenggong's men might possibly have stabbed Governor Farquhar; Ht. Abd., 249.

chëmbah. Sprouting, putting forth shoots; C. and S.

chêmât. I. The process of attaching things together by pinning them together or by passing a thin stick through both—as when atap roofing is made.

II. Towing. Tali péchêmât: a tow-rope. Saah ch.: an anchor thrown ashore to enable a boat to be hauled against a swift current.

III. A kind of black glazed earthenware pot.


1 In one passage only:

Kênhang folah bunga sena
Bunga chêmêpati di-dalam chêmôl;
Sulah folah tider di-tanah,
Tanaah Milaka apa di-tunggu?

Sh. Raja Haji.


chamdek. (Penang.) To insinuate blame or reproach; to censure or punish indirectly.

chermar. I. Pollution; foulness; dirt; impurity; defilement either literally or metaphorically, as the defilement of a sea by pirates; Marsid. Gr., 141. Bërchermar kahi: (literally) to dirty one's feet; (by metaphor) to take vigorous action; to act with energy; Ht. Sri Rama; Ht. Sh. Kub. Bërchermar duli: id.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 19.


chëmerëkap. Coarse; inferior—of workmanship.

chëmerëlang. Dazzling with radiance; glittering; shining; glowing. Api-nya chëmerëlang tiyada buluh mënmbuka wata: the fire glowed so brilliantly that you could not open your eyes towards it; Ht. Abd., 364; see also Sh. Sg. Kanch., 2; Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. chërelang.

chëmerëling. A radiance somewhat less in degree than that expressed by chëmerëlang, q.v.

chëmas. Anxiety; an anxious feeling consequent on a dangerous or critical position—such as the feeling of a child in the dark, or of a sailor in a storm. Ch. hati: id.; Ht. Sh. Mard. Mënaroh ch.: to feel nervous or anxious; Sh. Bid., 6. Pisau raut luku-nya mas, Chandong bërhulë sëndiri-nya; Di-tëngah laut jangau-lah chëmas, Ombë bërpalu sama sëndiri-nya: do not be seized with panic in the middle of the ocean; the waves may be fighting, but it is with one another; Pel. Abd., 108.

chëmus. (Kedah.) Strong disgust or nausea as the result of satiety; an expression stronger than jëmu, q.v.

chëméngkiyan. A plant used as a medicinal drug. Also chëmëngkiyan and jëmëngkiyan.


chëmpana. I. A litter; Ht. Koris; Sh. Sri Bun., 84. Better jëmpana, q. v.

II. (Penang.) The name of a plant the leaves of which are broad and smooth like those of the tërûp.

chëmpedâk. A well known native fruit, artocarpus polyphema. Daripada chëmpedâk baik nangka; Daripada tedäk baik ada. a nangka is better than a chëmpedâk; and something is better than nothing at all; half a loaf is better than no bread; Prov., Ht. Abd., 370.

Sa-kali-kali tiyada ku sangka Tahâh chëmpedâk tumboh nangka: never, never would I have imagined that by planting a chëmpedâk, a nangka would grow up,—a proverbial expression of astonishment at a child not taking after his parents. Ch. ayer: artocarpus maingayi.

Ch. bantul; ch. baroh; ch. mambong: unidentifed varieties of the chëmpedâk.

chëppor. The act of mixing or mingling; mixed.

Ch. bâvre: in utter confusion; utterly mixed up, of things that should be in order—used of routed soldiery, etc.; Sej. Mal., 17; Ht. Ind. Nata. Also ch. gawul; Ht. Raj. Kh., 51; Ht. Al., 2; Ht. Sh. Mard. Champorau: things mixed up; components of a mixture. Pëmganau Mëlayu aja-aja champorau-nya: what are the ingredients in the various Malay cakes? Ht. Abd., 391. Champorau: to mix up; to mingle (transitive); Ht. Abd., 388; Muj., 70.


Tërchampor: mixed; mingled with.
CHÉMPÉRA

chêmêra. (Kedah.) Broken; scattered—as a defeated army.

chêmêrdek. A medicinal shrub (unidentified).

chêmêrling. A kind of starling. *Mata ch.*: starling's eyes,—a simile for very red eyes. Also *phêrling.

chêmêrai. A generic name given to a number of sea-shore shrubs, notably *champercia griffithii* and *cansiera rheeditii.*

*Ch. batu*: *gompandra lanceolata.*

*Ch. dadeh*: (Malacca) a common jungle shrub with white flowers and yellow or orange berries.

chêmparingat. *Daun ch.*: a medicinal herb. Also called *daun tamparingat.

chompis. Injured by the loss of a corner or projection, as a statue with the nose knocked off, or as a table with a corner chipped off.

champang. Rowing from the bows of a boat; paddling at the extreme fore part of a boat.

champing. See champang.

champong. Shattered at a single stroke or blow; shattered as a tree when struck by lightning.

chêmping. *Sa-chêmping*: a bit; a morsel, but used of somewhat smaller morsels than *kêping*; *sa-têbis* being the smallest morsel of all.

chêmpong. I. (Onom.) The sound of a round heavy massive body falling into water.

II. Carrying between both arms, as a man may carry a large bundle of firewood, lifting between the arms; lifting bodily as a mother lifts up her child.

chompang or chumpang. *Chompang-champing*: tattered at the edge; torn at the edge—of a garment; Pel. Abd., 89.

chêmpak. I. The act of throwing (anything) by an underhand motion using either one or both hands. *Ch. buawang*: throwing away in this manner; a javelin intended to be definitely cast away on the first occasion of its use; Pel. Abd., 31.

*Chêmpakah*: to discard; to cast away, as one casts away the end of a cigar when done with; Ht. Abd., 133; or as a fleeing warrior gets rid of his impedimenta; Sej. Mal., 111.

CHÊMUWAS

Mênhêmpak and mênhêmpakan: to cast out; to throw out, as one casts out a net or anchor into the sea; Muj., 35; Sej. Mal., 159; Sh. A. R. S. J., 9.

Têrêmpak: cast out; thrown away; cast away; Ht. Abd., 48, 253; Pel. Abd., 110; Sh. Raj. Hajî, 186.

II. A skin eruption. Also chêmêra.

chêmpak. See champak, II.

chêmpêlong. I. (Onom.) The sound of a heavy mass falling into the water; the Bataivan form of the word *chêlêmpong.*

II. Jav. A native boat with a lofty curving prow and stern.

III. (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified).

chêmpêlek. A game played with coins; heads or tails.

champêlu. (Kedah.) A *sîrh*- receptacle.

champin. (Penang.) A technical fault such as the use of bad material which detracts from the real value, though not from the appearance, of any work.

chêmpah. Insipid; tasteless.

chompoh. [Chin. *tsêng-phô*.] A cook; Kl.

champai. Mênhêmpai or mênhêmpakanai: to attain to, to grasp; to seize. Si-chabil kêndaêk mênhêmpai bulan, or si-chabal kêndaêk mênhêmpakanai bulan: the low swaggerer who wanted to seize the moon; Ht. Perb. Jaya;—cf. *chapai* and *sampai*.

The form *champai* also occurs; Muj., 3, 13.

chêmak. I. A whip; Kl.

II. (Trengganu.) Much; continual.

chêmok. I. A pod.

II. (Kedah.) To quarrel.

chêmêkiyan. (Riau, Johor.) A plant used as an aperient. Also (Kedah) *chêmêngkiyan.*

chêmêmar. (Kedah.) A tree, also known as *kêmatu*; Muj., 53.

chêmêndari. A tree (unidentified); Kl.

chêmuchup. Love grass; burrs; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Also (Penang) *lêmuhnt.

chêmowas. Dirt on the face after a meal; dirty. Cf. *lêmuwas,* and *chêmewis.*
**CHÉMDÎU**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جنديو</td>
<td>Nervous, self-conscious, timid and retiring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جمسم</td>
<td>Dirty, of the mouth; also chêmewas and lênuwas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chan.**

1. [Chin. şádn.] A conical basket used by Chinese in their festival of the seventh month.

2. (Riau.) A kind of tar made of camphor, castor-oil and resin, and used for stopping leaks.

**Chun.** [Chin. chhîn.] A tenth of a Chinese foot; a Chinese inch.

**China.** [Skr. chihna.] A mark; a token; a sign; cf. china, I., and chena.

**Cheniga.** [Perak.] A peculiar flying bug emitting a bad smell. Also (Kedah) jênangau.

**Chinta.** [Skr. chint.] Care; trouble; longing; the sensation of loving desire or of regret for the dead and departed. Ch. bêrah: the longings of love.

**Bérchinta:** to be in love.

**Bérchintakan:** to love; to mourn for. Baginda tîyada nobat tujoh hari bérchintakan Bénadhara: the prince would not permit the royal drums to be beaten for seven days during which time he mourned for the Bénadhara; Sej. Mal., 107.

**Mêchinta:** (1) to love, (2) to call into existence by will-power; = ménchita, v. chita. Maka raja indêra pun mênchinta zanggi têrlalu bêsar-nya: then the King conjured up a negro of enormous size; Ht. Ind. Meng. Cf. also Ht. Jay. Lengg. The form mênchinta also occurs; Sh. Panj. Sg.

**Pêrchintaan:** sorrow; regret for a beloved object; Ht. Abd., 3, 221, 292, etc.

**Chêntadu.** (Kedah.) A plant (unidentified). Also sênikadu.

**Chêntayu.** [Skr. jatayu.] A fabulous bird, which is supposed to be eternally calling for rain. Usually jêntayu, q. v.

**Chîntes.** Severance by a single blow of a sharp instrument; lopping off; pruning. Di-chîntas lehor panggal dwîva: the neck was cut through at a blow; Ht. P. J. P.

**Chânting.** I. A bamboo cup or pail used for drawing water from a ship's water tanks; it has a flexible rattan rope attached to it. Cf. gayong and chêntong.

II. A stone attached to an anchor if it fails to hold. Also anting-anting.

**Chêntong.** I. A crest running along the back of the neck; a tuft of feathers which can be made to stand erect. Cf. jambul, which refers to a fixed tuft only.

**Chîntem.** A kind of ladle consisting of a cup of bamboo with a handle rising vertically upwards—in contradistinction to one with a horizontal handle (gayong), or with a flexible rattan attached to it (chanting).

**Chinteng.** [Chin.: Fukien: chhin-teng; Cantonese: ts'un-teng.] A revenue officer; an employee of the Opium and Spirit Farm; a "chanting."

**Chonteng or chunting.** The act of smear- ing by passing a substance, which leaves a smear or mark behind it, over any surface. Sakaliyan-nya bêrchuntîng-chuntîng muka-nya hi-tam: all had their faces smeared with blacking—as gang-robbers; Ht. Abd., 319. Muka bêrchuntîng arang: a face blackened with charcoal—a metaphorical expression signifying that a man has had an unpardonable insult put on him; Sh. Put. Ak., 26.

**Chintapuri.** A kind of cloth; Ht. Sh. Kub.

**Chanteq.** Pretty; neat; nicely got up, of a person; well groomed, of a horse. Bërsikat bërmûnyak bûrcântek-chanteq: combed and oiled and neatly turned out; Sh. A. R. S. J., 5.

Apa gina bêrkain bâteq,
Kalau lajak dêngan suî-nya?
Apa gina bêrbini chanteq,
Kalau lajak dêngan bêdi-nya?

of what use is it to wear a Javanese sarong if that sarong is not clean? What is the good of being married to a pretty woman if that woman has no chastity?

**Chantum or chënûntum.** Folding together; bringing together; coming together, used of the folding of a bundle when the corners and edges are gathered into the hand and the rest of the outer covering hangs as a loose sack.

Charek-charek bulu ayam lama-lama iya bêrchnûntum pula: you may tear a fowl's feathers apart but they will grow together again; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 103.

**Chintamani.** A short gold-yellow snake the finding of which is believed to augur good luck in love; Sh. Peng., 5.

Buwah këdundong masâk bërkwâh,
Makan di-atas bêrmudâni;
Twean bërmuntung lagi bêrkwâh,
Sa-bagai ular chintamani:

you, Sir, bring fortune and good luck, as does the snake, the chintamani.

This word is of common occurrence in incantations.

**Chontoh.** A specimen; a model or sample for copying—as distinct from a design or plan; Sh. Sri Ben., 9.

**Chincha.** Kain chincha dêwati: the name given to a cloth mentioned Sh. Sri Ben., 53.
CHÈNCHALA

chêńchala. (Kedah.) A bird better known elsewhere by the name murai gila.

chêńchalok. A relish (sambal) made of small prawns (udang képai.)

chêńchawan. A part of the anatomy of the knee; the hollow in which the joint rests.

Minya ch.: the oily matter in the patella or knee-pan.

chêńchawi. I. (Johor.) A bird; a kind of swift with a long forked tail. Also chèńchawi.

II. A bridal garment; Ht. Ind. Meng.

chângchang. Culminating in a point; rising to a point—as certain forms of native headdress (Ht. Abd., 231), or as a dog's tail.

Lada ch.: a kind of red pepper.

Layer ch.: a triangular sail.

chêńchang or chinchang. The act of cutting anything with a slicing blow; chopping; slashing at anything. Masing-masing menikam dan mëñchënihang mayat: each and all stabbed or slashed the corpse; Ht. Abd., 248. Ayer di-chënihang tiyada putus: you may slash at water but you will not cut it in two; Prov.


chenchang. Running away as fast as its legs can carry it, of a scared child or frightened dog.


Ch. bëñlah rotan: a ring with a convex outer surface and a smooth inner surface.

Ch. bëñfëñ: a ring with two stones.

Ch. bëñdu: a ring with one stone.

Ch. bënga nyëor: a ring of open chain work.

Ch. chëñp: a seal ring.

Ch. ikat balai: a ring set with a square flat stone.

Ch. ikat Bëñlanda or ch. ikat Eroññah: a ring with a stone set in open filigree work so as to permit of the sides being seen.

Ch. këñraññ: a sovereign's signet ring; the seal of state.

Ch. këñla: a plain gold ring with a round surface.

Ch. konang-konang sa-këñban: a ring with a large stone set in a circlet of small gems.

Ch. konang-konang sa-tëmnë: id.; Ht. Mas Ed.

Ch. limasan: a ring set with one stone the surface of which is cut like a pyramidal roof.

Ch. mëñhär: = ch. këñraññ.

Ch. mëñtëñg: a ring set with three stones.

CHANDA

Ch. pachat këñnyang: a ring of uneven width used to protect the finger when using the këris.

Ch. pachat bëtarn: a ring that takes to pieces; a puzzle ring. Also ch. pachat susah and ch. ikat susah.

Ch. peler têñ, ch. pêlêññ and ch. pintal tiga: a ring of three strands.

Ch. sekñ (shake-hands): a ring with clasped hands in gold on it.

Ch. landa: a betrothal ring.

Ch. takañ gajah: (1) a massive iron mooring ring on a wharf for the use of ships, (2) a ring with a large octagonal face.

Ch. utas: a ring set with four (or more) stones in a row.

Ch. waññ: a talismanic ring with the horoscope engraved on it.

Liñyang ch.: the hollow enclosed by a ring; Ht. Hamz., 32.

Si-kundung dapat chinchin: a maimed man who has found a ring, a proverbial description of a man who has precious opportunities which he is unable to use.


chinchu. [Chin.: tsáñ-tsú.] The supercargo of a Chinese-owned ship; the owner's representative; Pel. Abd., 24; Ht. Gh.

chêñchôdak. (Kedah.) The name of the well-known saw-fish or small sword-fish:(Riau, Johor) toñá, q. v.

Singapura di-langgar chëñchôdak,

Orang këñkëh hatang ñisang;

Orang tuña gila ka-budåñ,

Bagai bulan di-bëgar bintang:

Singapore was attacked by the sword-fish, and the people made a fence of banana-stems.

chenchurut. The musk-rat, usually tikus turi, or tikus këñsturi.

chanda. I. The strip of wood at the stern to which the rudder is attached.

II. Ta'-chanda: to care nothing for, to set at nought, to despise; Sh. Bah. Sing., 7; = ta'-endah.

III. [Skr.: chhandå.] Chanda pëti: a secretaire; a casket or box with a secret drawer or receptacle; Ht. Ism. Yat., 16. The word is also applied (Riau, Johor) to the brass mountings which are occasionally put on a box to strengthen it.

IV. A short stabbing spear or javelin. Also chandaka.

V. Sportiveness, amusement, mutual jesting; Bint. Tim., 13 March, 1895;—a variant of sënda, q.v.

VI. Si-chanda-kiya mana: what slanderer, what mischief-maker; v. chandakiya.
Ch. karang: the branched fungi known in England as witches' butter, clavaria, various species. Also applied to Stereum hirsutum.

Ch. merah = Ch. boireg.

Ch. rambut ali: a very common plant with hair-like stems running over dead leaves, marasmius gondipes.

Ch. si-mangkok: a small cup-shaped fungus growing on wood, cyathula, sp.

Ch. telukong: a white fungus with a beautiful white lacework veil hanging from the upper part; dictyophora campanulata.

Ch. tilinga kera: a brown woody fungus, polystictus xerampelis.

Ch. tilinga tiyong: a bright orange red fungus; agaricus, sp.

Ch. tumpong kela: a yellow ball-shaped fungus, scleroterma flavo-crocatum.

Other unidentified varieties are: Ch. kulat pongsu, ch. puteh mata, ch. tekukor, and ch. biring.


chandat. A kind of hook with several unbarred points used (chandat chari-chari) for fishing up sunken cables, or (chandat so-tong) for catching cuttle-fish.

chandit. The extremity of a native anchor to which the cable is not directly attached. 
Tali ch.: a loop at this end of the anchor through which the cable passes.

chêndor = chêndéra, II and III, q. v.

chêndéra. I. [Skr. chandra, the moon.] The name given to an inferior race of divinities like the Indras, Mambangs, Peris, etc. ‘Adat ch.: the customs of these divinities; Ht. Gul. Bak., 24, 104. Muda ch.: young and fair like one of these divinities; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. Deep, of sleep; = nyêdar.

Sre'k sa-kapor di-mahan kera,
Pekan podak di-dalam pérahu;
Di-bawa tidor tiyada chêndëra,
Makan ta'chêndëk, tidor ta'mahu :
she is carried to bed but she will not sleep; she is unwilling to eat and unwilling to slumber; Ht. Koris.

III. Chêndëra mata: a present; a gift to an equal; Marsd. Gr., 137.

chandarasa. [Skr. chandaraha.] The sword of Rawana.

chêndërus. (Penang.) The removal of evil odour from oil; anything put into oil to remove its strong smell.
**CHÉNDAK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chandak. I.</th>
<th>Jav. To stab with a short heavy spear; a javelin; a short lance.</th>
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<tr>
<td>chandek. I.</td>
<td>Parasitic growths under the fork of a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chandeki.</td>
<td>A regular and recognized concubine—as distinct from an inferior wife (gundeek) or from a casual and temporary mistress (jamah-jamahan) of a Malay raja; Ht. Ism. Yat., 169.</td>
</tr>
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**CHANDAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chandal. I.</th>
<th>Difficult; =suak; Kl., Pijn.</th>
</tr>
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**CHÉNĐÉRASARI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>chéndérasari. [From chandra and sari?]</th>
<th>A bird (unidentified); Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 23.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chéndérasuri. [Skr. from chandra and surya?]</td>
<td>The name of a tree (gondasul?) ; Ht. Kal. Dam., 70.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chéndéron or chondérong.</td>
<td>A leaning or inclination to a side. Pohun bidara ch.: a bidara tree that is not erect, that inclines in one direction; Ht. Hamz., 19. Ch. hati: mental leanings, inclinations or desires; Ht. Isk. Dz. Also chondong, q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chéndéru.</td>
<td>A tree with golden yellow flowers, diplauhere bancaha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chéndérawasa.</td>
<td>See chéndérawaseh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chéndérawaseh. [Skr. chandra-wansa?]</td>
<td>The bird of paradise; the most beautiful of birds; Ht. Pg, Ptg.; Sh. Bur. Pung., 3; Sh. Ikk. Trub., 13; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 6; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 5; a metaphor for the most beautiful of women. Shob karuna chéndérawaseh mérak mas sēhaya lēpas-kān: (lit.) for the sake of the bird of paradise I left the golden peacock; (metaphorically) I abandoned a beautiful woman for the sake of the fairest woman of all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chéndérawangsa.</td>
<td>See chéndérawaseh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>chéndérawangseh.</td>
<td>See chéndérawaseh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chéndérai.</td>
<td>A generic name given to several plants, viz.:—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. gayah</td>
<td>croton argyrous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. paya</td>
<td>greweia migueliana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch. rimba</td>
<td>greweia fihrocarpa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akar ch.</td>
<td>greweia umbellata.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
chendol. A kind of thin broth with cooked cakes of flour floating in it.


II. Chandu pèti: a secretaire, a box with secret compartments in it; better chanda pèti, s. v. chanda.

chënduwai. Elopement, abduction for immoral purposes,—used especially of the enticement of women by magic arts as practised by the Sakais. Bërchënduwai: to seduce to illicit intercourse; to persuade to or arrange for illicit relations.

chëndai. Brightly marked; gay—of colouring; gay patterns in cloth; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 40; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Bid., 123, etc.

Ch. bèludu: velvet dyed with a bright pattern.

Ch. bètina: a brightly coloured but delicate pattern of cloth such as that worn by Court damsels as a scarf (zélendang). Also ch. sari: Ht. Ind. Nata.

Ch. jantu: cloth of a bright large pattern such as may be worn as a sash or belt.

Ch. sari: v. ch. bètina.

Ular sawa ch.: a brightly marked python, python reticulatus.

Tapak ch.: patches or checks of a variegated pattern of bright colours; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Matì bërhapan ch.: lit. to die in a shroud of bright colours,—an idiomatic expression describing a liaison between a man and a woman who is in rank far above him; cf. J. S. A. S., II., 157; Sh. Pant. Shl., 6.

chandi. I. A monument; a mausoleum; a memorial; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Panj. Sg. Tiyang ch.: a memorial pillar,—such as one erected to commemorate the visit of some great dignity to a relatively unimportant place, or some similarly rare event.

II. Restive, of a horse; forward, of a woman.

chènong. A fixed steady gaze at anything; an abstracted look; =mènong, q. v.

chènangkas. A species of heavy sword or chopper used as a weapon; Pel. Abd., 41; Sh. Lamp., 34.

chènangga. I. [Skr. chënhangga.] A natural malformation or deformity; a birth-mark.

II. (Kedah.) The suite of a raja.

chènaka. Tulang chënaka: the collar-bone; C. and S.

chènok. Minyak chënok: (Kedah) a vegetable obtained from the tree dîplocnemium sebifera: (Riau, Johor) minyak kawang or têngkawang.

chènigara. (Kawi.) Bunga chënigara: a white flower (unidentified); Ht. Sh.

chènorom or chënoram. (Kedah.) A declivity; very sloping ground; an almost precipitous incline; cf. churam.

Tiergi rëndah naïk bakut, Tanah chënoram bërcampor batu; Mêlayu péchâyana hantu pelëst, Bonom jampi di-pëkul pënyåpu: ascending that hill means rising and descending, the ground is steep and besprinkled with cliffs.

chènonot. I. (Kedah.) The extremity of the back-bone; (Riau, Johor) tulang tongkeng.

II. (Riau.) Sucking at the breast.

chènonok. (Trengganu.) The breast-bone of a sheep or ox; cf. chënonot.

chènela. [Port.: chënela.] A slipper.

chio. See choche.

chu. I. [Chin.: chiu.] Arrack.

II. (Kedah.) Youngest uncle; (Singapore) pà' su, (Riau) pà' su or pà' chu, (Johor) pà' busu, (Bencoolen) pà' umber;—all variants of bapa bongsu.

chuwa. Not pleasing, unsatisfactory, unfortunate; Sh. Panj. Sg.

chuwacha. [Skr. svachchha.] The cleanness of the atmosphere; clear; transparent; pellucid—of the atmosphere. Ch. baik: fine bright weather; Ht. Abd., 453. Chërah ch.: id.; Ht. Mar. Mah. Tèrang chuwacha: id. Tèrang chuwacha mënjadî këlam kubat: the brightness of the day was turned to gloom,—a common description of a fierce battle with clouds of arrows darkening the sun.
<table>
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<th>CHUWALI</th>
<th>CHUTI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>chuwali.</strong> (Kawi.) Excepting; saving; exclusive of; making exceptions; with some exceptions. <em>Kichwali</em> : id.—the usual form; Ht. Abd., 4, 24, 139; Marsd. Gr., 211. Pel. Abd., 101; J. I. A., I., 82. <em>Kichwali khabanyakan</em> : many; most, but I make exceptions. Tabe kichwali : saving your presence; saving the presence of some of you; present company always excepted. <em>Euc</em> 'Ali orang <em>Semarang</em> Singgah bérulam pucho kikatapang; Tabe kuchwali muda sikarang Mulut-nya manis lidah bêrêchabang : saving your presence, the young men of to-day have honeyed mouths and serpent-tongues, i.e., are pleasant-spoken but insincere.</td>
<td><strong>chobar.</strong> Torn; rent down the middle. <em>Chobar-chabir</em> : tattered and torn; cf. chabir, chobak, chabêk, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chuwani.</strong> A kind of cloth; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
<td><strong>chobis.</strong> A long chip knocked off the edge of anything, e.g., a splinter from the edge of a table.</td>
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<tr>
<td>In colloquial language, choba is used in the sense of &quot;just,&quot; &quot;please,&quot; &quot;kindly.&quot; Choba tanya kâpâda guru-nya itu : just ask that teacher of their’s; Ht. Abd., 94. Choba-la tuwan sendiri kérî bandingkan tulisan sêkay itu dengan hitab Kâmîs itu : will you kindly compare what I have written with (the spelling adopted in) that dictionary; Ht. Abd., 151.</td>
<td><strong>chobek.</strong> I. A pinch, in the sense of a pinch of snuff or of tobacco, or as a small quantity of food picked up between the finger and thumb and put into the mouth to test the taste; cf. chibit. II. An earthenware saucer for sambal.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>chubat.</strong> Pinching; pressure between finger and thumb. Di-chubat paha kanan, kiri pun sahit juga : the right thigh is pinched and the left also feels the pain; punish one member of a family and the others will also suffer; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 98. Buwayai pun di-gouchang anak pun di-chubit ; to rock the cradle while pinching the child; to do a bad turn under cover of a kindness; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 43. <em>Mêchubat</em> or mênubat (Ht. Ind. Nata) : to pinch. Chubit is confined in use to a pinch, holding a fair amount of flesh, not merely nipping a little flesh, whether between finger and thumb (gêtîl) or between the thumb and finger-nails (sêkès), nor is it used of mere painless pressure as in massage (pichit), nor of a pinch which includes a simultaneous pull (chêngkam) or twist (piyât). Cf. also chobêk, sêpit, gêtu, képit, tindas, pêjam and apit.</td>
<td><strong>chotet.</strong> The projection of the extreme point only; sticking out the end or tip.</td>
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<tr>
<td>**chuboi.**一首</td>
<td><strong>chutap.</strong> A shiny black waist-buckle.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>chotet.</strong> Sa-chotek : a small portion, a crumb or infinitesimal fragment. Kérja bêrêchôtek-chotek : to work in driblets.</td>
<td><strong>chotok.</strong> I. The small comb or fleshy protuberance found on the upper part of the beak where the beak begins to project from the skull. II. Projecting above the surface, of a low flat rock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chotam.</strong> An amalgam of iron, gold and silver.</td>
<td><strong>chutam.</strong> [Hind. chhuteti.] Leave; leave of absence.</td>
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</table>
CHODAK

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Ch. mata sêluwang: blinding by magical devices, in the process of which the magician pokes out the eye of a sêluwang fish; blindness accompanied by no signs of disease, and attributed by Malays to magic arts.

Ch. sênjata: the leader of a charge, the warrior placed in the extreme van to strike the first blow; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Also simply chuchok; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Chuchokkan: to pierce; to perforate—e. g., to pin down entomological specimens in a collection; Ht. Abd., 88.

Bôrchuchok-chuchok: in strings; strung together—as jasmine buds in a native garland; Pel. Abd., 79.

Mênchuchok: to pierce, to perforate, to dig sharp points into anything. Mênchuchok: id. Mênchuchok di-dalam itu hâtî: sharp shooting pains in the liver—the result of indigestion. Têlumjok mênchuchok mata: the forefinger pokes up the eye; a man who injures himself or is his own enemy; Prov.

Mênchuchokkan: to use anything for piercing; to pierce with (anything). Naga itu-pun mênchuchokkan ekor-nya: the dragon stabbed him with his tail; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Têrchuchok: pierced. Sadikît salah mélângkah têrchuchok di-haki: if you made a false step, you got your foot pierced (of a way beset with pitfalls); Ht. Abd., 342.

II. Teasing. Also chuchok, q. v.


chuchoh. I. Setting anything alight; putting fire to anything. Ch. mëriyam: firing a cannon by the application of a match to the touch-hole; Pel. Abd., 57. Di-chuchoh orang-lah sumbu itu sërta bêrlar-lah orang selnuawai-nya: some one lit the fuse and then all ran away; Ht. Abd., 66.

Pënyuchoh: (Kedah) a mischief-maker; also known as batu api.

II. Teasing; verbal annoyance.

choche. (Onom.) The sound of Chinese talking; the general impression left on the Malay ear by Chinese speech. Cf. kasrans and gêrlô-gêrlâk.

This word is pronounced through the nose, e. g., cho chê.

chuchi. The act of cleansing—in contradistinction to the state of cleanliness (suchi.) Bôrchuchi: to cleanse.

Kêtam ch.: a plane.

chodak. Mênchodak: to hold the head aloft, of a swimming snake. Cf. todak and chênchôdak.
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<tr>
<th>CHUPING</th>
<th>CHUWAR</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>chorek.</strong> The long narrow lines marking the grain of certain woods; long parallel lines in a pattern.</td>
<td><strong>chupar.</strong> Garrulous, of a chattering busybody; unable to hold one's tongue. Also chétupar, chélupor, and chélampus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>choram or churam.</strong> (Riau, Johor.) Extremely sloping; a sharp declivity; an almost precipitous incline; cf. chénoram. Tébing sungai itu térabah amat tinggi dan churam-nya: the bank of the river was very high and steep; Ht. Al., 42.</td>
<td><strong>chongak.</strong> Turned upwards—of the face; lifted up—as the head of a buffalo when it sniffs the air; J. S. A. S., II., 159; pointing up—of the beak of a bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>churah or chorah.</strong> Emptying out; poured out to the last drop or grain—as rice from a sack or water from a bottle. Churahkhan: to empty out; Pel. Abd., 128. Harapkan guntor di-langit ayer di-tempayan di-churahkhan: trusting to the sound of an approaching thunder-storm to empty out the water in one's storing jar; to count one's chickens before they are hatched; J. S. A. S., XI., 80; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 20.</td>
<td><strong>chungap.</strong> Chungap-changip: panting; short of breath.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>churat.</strong> Gushing out with violence—of any liquid. Ch. bintang: a falling star; also cherat bintang. Ch. mérepet: nonsensical gush.</td>
<td><strong>choreng.</strong> Streaked with vertical streaks, as a man upon whom paint or mud has fallen. Ch.-moreng: streaked in all directions, vertically and otherwise—as a mud-stained man who has repeatedly changed his position and has so allowed the mud to flow in various directions; Ht. Abd., 24.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>choror or chorut.</strong> I. Bringing up the rear; being the last to arrive. Pénchorot: one that is always last—as a horse or boat which never does well at racing; the last; a laggard.</td>
<td><strong>chorong or churong.</strong> I. A receptacle for sīrek, a tray or platter not resting on legs like a chérana; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Ind. Nata. Also jorong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. A cylindrical funnel such as is used for pouring oil or any other liquid through a narrow orifice; the chimney of a lamp; the passage through which water is allowed to escape from the scuppers of a ship.</td>
<td>II. A prevailing background; the general colouring of a sarong; the general impression left upon the eye as regards its colour. Sèri Perak lama ta-bérchorak: the glory of Perak has long had its colour washed out—an epigram on the fate of the “Sèri Perak” newspaper; Bint. Timor, 23 February, 1895.</td>
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<td><strong>chorak or churak.</strong> I. The prevailing background; the general colouring of a sarong; the general impression left upon the eye as regards its colour. Sèri Perak lama ta-bérchorak: the glory of Perak has long had its colour washed out—an epigram on the fate of the “Sèri Perak” newspaper; Bint. Timor, 23 February, 1895.</td>
<td>II. Chorak-charek: tattered and torn; Ht. Ind. Nata. Cf. chobak-chabek.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
chupak. I. A measure of capacity; = 4 gantang; half a cocoanut shell used as a measure of capacity. Sa-chupak tin tiyada-lah buluh menjadi sa-gantang; a chupak cannot become a gantang; you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; Prov., Ht. Abd., 279. Lenggoch lenggang bagai chupak hanyut; rocking to and fro like a floating cocoanut shell; proverbial description of loose conduct; J. S. A. S., II., 156.

II. A fruit something like a mangosteen.

III. The bowl or hollow of the mortar of a lesong hindek; the bowl of an opium pipe.

chupul. Too short for the purpose for which a thing is needed—as a rope's end which is insufficient for fastening a necessary knot.

chupun. (Singapore.) The truck of a mast; also chupu-chupu.

chupu. I. Chupu-chupu; the truck of a mast; the hole in which a mast rests; the lintel of a door. Puting chupu-chupu: the foot of a mast; that portion of the mast which is cut square to fit into the truck.

II. A box for cosmetics; a casket; Pel. Abd., 44. Usually chêpu, q. v.

chuwak. A decoy elephant.

choweok. A soup-plate or bowl of Chinese make.


choket. The abstraction of a very small quantity; pilfering a little at a time. Di-bukanya chêpu sige ra di-choket: the box was opened and a little of its contents promptly abstracted; Sh. Panj. Sg.


chukor. Shaving; the removal of hair with a razor. Rambut-ku têrlelu panjang; dari Singapura sampai Mêlaka tiyada bêrchunkor: my hair was quite long; it had been left unshaven from Singapore to my arrival at Malacca; Ht. Abd., 477.


chupak Completion; sufficiency; bringing anything to completion. Chupak sa-ratus hari: a full hundred days. Chupak hari bilangan: the roll of days is complete; the appointed time is fully over; Ht. Abd., 119. Ch. têngkap: furnished sufficiently; fully equipped.

chokok. The cry of a lastah subject when excited.

chukin. A short bathing cloth in use among Chinese coolies; Ht. Gh.


chukah. Chukah-makeh: (Kedah) irregular in shape, uneven in arrangement. Also chongkah-changkeh and chongkah-mangkeh.

chukai. Toll; tax; impost; dues of all sorts levied by Government; Ht. Abd., 209, 241; Pel. Abd., 109.

Timbang ch.: the payment of customs duties. Melarikan ch.: to evade the payment of customs dues; Pel. Abd., 153.

choki, or chuki. A game somewhat resembling the European game of draughts.

Bwah ch.: draughtsmen; the pieces at this game.

Pafan ch.: a board for playing this game; Sej. Mal., 99.

Bêrmain ch.: to play the native game of draughts; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Mas Ed.

chugat. Têrchugat: (Kedah) stiffly erect. Also têrchêgak, and (Riau, Johor) têrchêgak and têglek.

chogan. Pers. A state ensign; better jogan, q. v. Chogan is, however, commonly used of a sign or portent in the heavens.


chuwal. Cloth, especially silk-cloth, in the first stage of manufacture.
chula. [Skr. chūḍā.] A horn or hornlike animal substance possessing magical or mystical properties; Sej. Mal., '14; the horn of a dragon; the dried penis of a squirrel, believed to be a charm inspiring virility in its possessor. Bērhulu-chula (Sej. Mal., 134); or bērhalukan chula (Ht. Hg. Twu., 40): a kēris with a handle of magic horn. Kēris landaiyan chula: a kēris with a large handle and with a sharp point—called after the hornlike projection on a lobster's head; Ht. Ind. Nata. Maka burlong pipiti hingga di-atas chula naga Antaboga: the sparrow settled on the horn of the dragon Antaboga; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Chula is sometimes used of a mountain peak.

cholat. A dig with the elbow, or with the hand; cf. cholet.

cholat. To dig with the finger, to poke with a pointed stick or instrument = cholek, but somewhat rougher or coarser in use.

cholas. Inert; sluggish; slow; idle; used of extreme lassiness, and stronger than malas, q. v.

Hairūn memandang gajah mina, 
Tēnpat bēriyam dalam laut;
Chulas malas mēnjadi hina,
Tali mēnila mēnjadi sabut:

the idle and lazy one comes to disgrace; the rope of hemp becomes one of fibre—(the last line being a proverbial definition of a social fall or degradation).

cholang or chulang. Cholang-chaling: in confusion; in a tangle. Also choak-chaling.

chalong. Jav. To steal.


cholek. The process of poking out anything; removal by the use of a pointed instrument; rubbing the point of anything against a substance; digging out with a point—as when one removes a thorn by cutting it out at the point of a lancet, or as one scrapes out festering matter from a boil, or as a climber gets out an edible bird's nest from a hole in the rock by the use of a stick.

Mēncholek: to poke out, dig out, prise out, or scrape out with a pointed instrument; Ht. Gh. Mēncholek kapor: to scrape up a little lime (by the use of the finger nail) in order to season the sirēk leaf.

Pēncholek api: a lucifer match (ignited by the friction of its point against a flat surface).

cholok. A fuse made by wringing or twisting a piece of cloth into a roughly cylindrical shape and then steeping it in oil; Mūj., 10.

chulek. (Kedah.) The cry of a night-bird which is believed, when heard, to be ominous of thieves or fire about the house.

chulim. [Hind. chilam?] A pipeful of tobacco or opium. Pēnchulim: the iron for scraping out the opium dregs.


choli. [Hind.: id.] A tight-fitting native corset or bodice worn next to the skin; Ht. Gul. Bak., 105.

chuliya. A "Chuliah"; an Indian from the Madras Presidency; the name by which Tamils are known to the natives of Northern India.

chom. Vain; useless; idle; uselessness. Sēnjata di-bawa bukan choma: the weapons he bears are not borne for nothing (of a boar's tusks).


Pērchoma: vainly, uselessly; choma-choma. Mati pērchoma: to die uselessly.

chumut. Smeread; defiled with dirt; cf. chomor and lomor.

chomor. Smeread; dirtied, but not quite so dirty as lomor, q. v.

chomek. I. Chomek-chomek: a sepa or cuttle-fish with a long body.

II. The hair under the lower lip; Kl.


II. Babbling; chattering—of the tongue; unable to hold one's tongue—of a person.

Gajah munil nudek ka-hulu,
Kesah pērmata datang bērtalu;
Lidah yang chomil sudah-lah kēlu,
Bērkatā-kata tiyada-lah la lu:

the babbling tongue is silenced (in death); and words no longer find their utterance.

chonet. A slight projection of the point of anything.

chunda or chuwendra. Grandchild; Ht. Koris. See chuatu.
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<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>جبنم</td>
<td>CHUNAM. Long thin pincers for extracting wax from the ear or for working in jewellery; the match-holder of a matchlock.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جوري</td>
<td>CHUWAI. Of little consideration; of small account; holding in small esteem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جون</td>
<td>CHUNYA. [Chin.? ] A kind of flat-bottomed lighter in use at Batavia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جهارى</td>
<td>CHEHARI. Search, seeking for or after; v. chari.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جهابى</td>
<td>CHEHAYA. [Skr. chhāyā.] Brilliancy; lustre; splendour; light; the glow of beauty; the brightness of the eyes. Ch. mata-ku: light of my eyes—a term of endearment. Ini-lah gambaran chehaya mata bata: this is the portrait of my darling (lit. the light of my eyes); Ht. Gul. Bak., 43; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 5. Cf. chis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جيل</td>
<td>CHEBOL. A dwarf; Ht. Mas Ed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جوتا</td>
<td>CHETA. or menchitakan: to fix one's mind upon any object with a view to calling that object into existence—a power ascribed to heroes of Malayo-Indian romances. Iya terlalu sahi dan barang yang di-chita jadi: he was a man of great magical power; all that he willed, he could create at will; Ht. Jay. Lengg. Sa-barang yang di-chita semuwa-nya menyadai: id.; Ht. Ind. Jaya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جيتا</td>
<td>Menchita or menchitakan: to fix one's mind upon any object with a view to calling that object into existence. Maha Sari Hanuman pun menchita segala hubulabel kera itu: Sri Hanuman called up all his warriors by his power of will; Ht. Sg. Samb. Baginda pun menchitakan pahlawan kë-emphat; dengan sa-këtiika itu juga pahlawan kë-emphat pun datang dudo mën-ymbah: the prince conjured up the four champions by his will-power; in a moment they were before him saluting him; Ht. Koris.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جيما</td>
<td>In a number of cases this will-power was only exercised by centering one's thoughts on a talisman or personality, the magic power being centred in the talisman or delegated by the personality. Di-chita-nya nama guru-nya Begawan Narada: he invoked his master, the Blessed Narada, by his force of will; Ht. P. J. P. Menchita gëmalah hikmat: to centre one's thoughts on a talisman with a view to working a miracle; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Ind. Jaya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جيما</td>
<td>The form chinta is also found in this sense.</td>
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<tr>
<td>جيت</td>
<td>CHETAK. The work of a composer; the wooden cases from which a composer sets the type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جيت</td>
<td>CHETEK. Shallow. Ayer-nya ch.: its waters were shallow; Pel. Abd., 148. 'Iunu-nya ch.: his learning was shallow; Ht. Abd., 37.</td>
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<tr>
<td>chetok</td>
<td>chingam</td>
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</table>
| **chetok.** I. (Singapore and Bencoolen.) The beak of a bird. Cf. paroh.  
II. Chetokan: a chisel-holder or chisel rest shaped something like a button-hook and used by braziers. | **chedok.** The act of scooping up or raising; the use of any vessel or spade-like instrument for bringing up loose material or water from below; cf. chebok. *Ikan itupun di-chedok orang-lah:* fish could be simply caught up with the water; i.e., you had only to lower a bucket and haul up the fish they were so numerous and sluggish; Ht. Abd., 230.  
**CHEDOK** is also used (Selangor) for “diamonds” (the suit in playing cards). |
| cheti. Tam. A money-lender, a chitty. Better *chiti,* q.v. | **chiyar.** (Onom.) Loud crying such as that of a very young child when it cannot get milk; squalling. *Anak-ku yang bekarn jadi itu menganis têrchiyar-chiayar lapar susu:* my newly-born child kept crying and squalling, wanting milk; Ht. Abd., 448.  
Pronounced *chi ar.* Cf. chiyaK. |
| chichit. I. (Onom.) A squeaking sound, such as that made by young birds or mice; the creaking noise of a hinge that wants oiling; the trickling sound made by water passing along the side of a boat.  
II. Great-grandchild; Ht. Abd., 465; Sh. Jub. Mal., 6, 9; Ht. Koris. | **cheret** or **chirit.** Severe diarrhoea; fluidity of the feces; looseness of the bowels.  
**Ch. beret:** to flow in a continuous stream, to flow continuously; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Tércheret-cheret:* id.  
**Ch. bintang:** a meteor; a falling or shooting star.  
**Ch. budâk:** a plant, *croton argyratus.*  
**Ch. hutan:** a common jungle shrub, *clerodendron reflexum.*  
**Ch. murat:** a plant, *glycosmis sapindoides.* |
| **chicher or chichir.** Dropping in small quantities; dripping; dropping away by degrees; loss in driblets or small quantities at a time; loss by leakage. *Bërcherenan:* falling in small quantities at a time; Ht. Si Misk., 48. *Yang di-kêjar tiyada datang yang di-handong* (or *kendong*) *bërcherenan:* what he pursued, he failed to catch; and what he had, he lost by leakage; a man sacrificing the substance for the shadow; Prov., Pel. Abd., 20; J. S. A. S., XI, 82.  
*Checherkan:* to allow small quantities of anything to drop upon anything else; Sh. May., 5. | **cherek.** I. A kettle; a metal vessel for boiling water; a vessel for carrying water; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3. *Munchong ch.,* or (Singapore and Batavia) *chorot ch.:* the spout of a kettle.  
| chichap. Tasting a liquid by dipping a finger into it and applying the finger to the lips; better *chéchap,* q.v. | **cheri.** A peculiar gong-like instrument; a gong, the sides of which do not stand out at right angles to the base but slope inwards. |
| chichak. The common house-lizard; better *chitchak,* q.v. | **chiri.** I. [Skr. *charya:* fidelity.] The coronation formula; a ceremonial address (not in Malay and not understood) read at the installation of a Malay prince; Sej. Mal., 94. The words are in one of the Indian languages, probably Pali, but the formula is too corrupt for positive identification. The words are given in the J. S. A. S.  
II. [Skr.: id.] Flaw; injury.  
III. A hair-pin; Kl. |
| chichik. A feeling of repulsion for a dirty or loathsome object; a feeling of loathing rather than contempt.  
*Orang miskin jangan di-chichik,*  
*Kêbésaran ta'-buleh di-bawa mati:*  
do not look on the poor with loathing; worldly greatness does not endure after death. | **chias.** (Penang.) Fidgety; restless behaviour; impatience (in a bad sense); swagger. |
| chicheh. (Vulgar.) The penis (of a child).  
Also *checheh.* | **chengeng.** Whining continuously, of young children. |
<p>| chichah. Steeping—as food is steeped in gravy. <em>Di-ambil kalam di-chochah-nya dawat:</em> he took a pen and steeped it in ink; Sh. Lamp., 1. | <strong>chingam.</strong> A bush growing on the sea-shore, <em>scyphiphora hydrophylacea.</em> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHIYAP</th>
<th>CHINA</th>
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</table>
| **chiyap.** I. (Onom.) The sound of the twittering of young birds.  
II. *Sa-chiyyap:* the amount that can be enclosed between the thumb and forefinger; usually *chah,* q. v. | **chegak.** Reviving one’s drooping spirits; cheering up, as a convalescent; cf. *segak.* |
| **chiyap.** I. *Ch. tambilok:* a bladder made by blowing out a fowl’s crop—used as a plaything by Malay children. Cf. *tiyap.*  
II. A kind of small ear; Cr., C. and S. | **chela.** I. A fruit (unidentified); Sh. Sg. Ranch., 9, 12.  
II. (Riau.) Dirt, ordure, filth, mucus; commonly *tahi.* |
| **chipuk.** A fine Indian cambric; Kl. | **chilawagi.** Ancestors in the fifth generation; Kl. |
| **chipan.** A battle-axe; Ht. Mar. Mah. | **chelangi.** A kind of cloth imported from Southern India. |
| **chepeh.** Soft and pendent, of buffalo horns. | **chili.** Spanish pepper; chillies; Sh. Jub. Mal., 8. |
| **chepeh.** A club-foot; a natural twist of the foot to one side. |  |
| **chipai.** A monkey (*sempnopithecus malalophas*); in Sumatra: *simpati.* |  |
II. *Chyiay tingting:* hopping—in games or for the sake of amusement.  
III. (Onom.) *Chiyak-miyak:* the sound (Riau, Johor) of the twittering of birds, or (Kedah) of the continuous crying of young children. In this latter sense the word also occurs: Sh. Lamp., 26. Cf. *chiyar.*  
The word is pronounced nasally: *chiv ak.* | **chium.** A kiss; kissing; sniffing with the nose; smelling. *Di-chiyum-nya muka:* he kissed her face.  
*Ménchiyum:* to smell; to kiss—the native form of kissing being a kind of sniff with the nose.  
*Iya tiyada buleh ménchiyum bau diriyan:* he (Sir S. Raffles) could not stand the smell of durians; Ht. Abd., 92.  
*Laksanana bermian raga,*  
*Méngarák tésénuyum so-keti hërça;*  
*Adinda-ku laksana buiga chémpara,*  
*Mánu dí-chiyum bértambah dêhaga:* my love is like the *chémpara* flower, the more you smell (kiss) it, the more you thirst for its fragrance; Ht. Sh. Kub.  
| **chika.** A severe attack of colic or choleraic diarrhoea occurring at night. | **chemer.** Extremely dim-sighted; nearly blind; the sight of a man who has only one eye and that eye short-sighted. |
| **chikar.** I. A wheel (Cr.); a magic car (Kl.); v. *chaker.*  
II. The steering-wheel on a ship, Sw.; v. *chëkhar.* | **chena.** [Skr. *chiha?*] Scarred; marked by his adversary; war-worn; marked by previous defeats—of a fighting-cock; cf. *chinna,* *china,* II; and *chundang.* |
| **chikel or chilik.** I. Stingy; mean; avaricious; extreme avarice; cf. *kikir.* *Chikil bér-habís lopok bértédoh:* the extreme of avarice is to leave the mildew undisturbed; Prov., J. S. A. S., 1, 98.  
II. A short pike or spear, imported from Java. | **china.** I. Chinese. *Négéri China:* China.  
*Apit ch.*: the name of an instrument for punishing boys at school—described in the *Hikdat ʿAbdullah;* Ht. Abd., 28.  
*Awan ch.*: the Greek fret, in art.  
*Buloh ch.*: the hedge bamboo, *bambusa nana.* |
### CHIYAU

- Bunga ch.: a flower; the name given to cultivated varieties of the *ixora*, and (sometimes) to *gardenia*; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 21.
- Lada ch.: a kind of pepper, *piper chaba*; Ht. Abd., 29, 39, 385.

### HÂKIM

- III. (Penang.) Disarrangement of the dress, such as leads to exposure of the person. *Kain têrchiyau*: a *sarong* disarranged or improperly worn.
- IV. A vessel for boiling water.

#### chiyu

- II. [Chin. *chiu.*] Spirituous liquor.

#### chewe

- A term by which animals are spoken of at sea if the mention of their real names is deemed unlucky.

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**ح**

- The letter ُحُدْ; the seventh letter of the Malay Alphabet; the symbol for the number 8 in the *Abjad*, q. v.
- **حُمْ.** The name of the letter ُحُدْ.

- **حَاجٌ.** Arab. A pilgrim to Mecca; a title given to people who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca. *Naik ُحُمْ*: to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca; v. *حَاجَ."

- **حَاجِبٌ.** Arab. Chamberlain, door-keeper, attendant.

- **حَاجَةٌ.** Wish, desire, intention, hope. *حَاجَةٌ*: to desire (anything); Sh. B. A. M., 11. *حَاجَةٌ*: id.; Sh. Lamp., 45.

- **حَاجرٌ.** Arab. A bath-keeper, a barber in his surgical capacity of a cupper; Ht. Kal. Dam., 56.

- **حَادِثٌ.** Arab. New, recent, happening for the first time.

- **حَرٌ.** Arab. Warm.

- **حَارِثٌ.** Arab. A cultivator, a peasant.

- **حَارَّ.** Arab. "Guard," "protect your queen, the queen is en prise,"—a term used in chess. Also *aras*.

- **حَاسِدٌ.** Arab. Envious, an envier.

- **حَاسٌ.** Arab. *حَاسِلٌ* : except, God forbid.

- **حَاسِلٌ.** Arab. Outcome, profit, return, revenue, sum realized. *مَنْبَعَرََ: to pay land-rent to Government.

- **حَادِلِرٌ.** Arab. Present; before the eyes; at hand; ready.

- **حَافِظٌ.** Arab. God the Guardian; one who knows the whole *Kurâan* by heart.

- **حَقَّ.** Pronounced ُحَقَّ (th as in this) and *hasir*.

- **حَفْفٌ.** Arab. A judge. *تَوْأَمَحَ: a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, in contradistinction to a magistrate.
**Hål**

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<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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**Hámil.** Arab. Pregnant; an equivalent of *bunting* but more respectful in use.

**Habsih.** Arab. Abyssinian, negro. *Sa-orang habsih:* a negro.

**Hubbah.** Arab. Love.

**Habib.** Arab. A dear friend. *Habibullah:* the dear friend of God, Muhammad.

**Hatta.** [Arab.?] So that, well then, next; —an expression of very common use in opening sentences or paragraphs.

**Hajji.** Arab. The Haj or pilgrimage to Mecca. *Naik ḫ.:* to go on the pilgrimage to Mecca; Ht. Kal. Dam., 231. Usually pronounced *ḥaḍji* and confused with Ḥājas.

**Hijab.** Arab. Curtain, veil, partition; Bust. Sal.

**Hajar.** Arab. Stone. *Ḥajarul-l-aswad:* the famous Black Stone at Mecca.

**Hujjat.** Arab. Demonstration, proof, certificate.

**Hijjah.** Arab. *Dzā'ī-hijjah:* the name of the Muhammadan month, the last of the year.

**Hadith.** Arab. The traditional sayings and doings of Muhammad; Ht. Kal. Dam., 95.

**Harārat.** Arab. Warmth, heat.

**Harām.** Arab. Forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illegitimate; a strong negative. *Ḥalāl dan harām menjadi satu:* lawful and unlawful are left undistinguished; religious restrictions are forgotten; Sh. Lamp., 15. *Dari kēpala tuwan-hamba hingga kapada dada tuwan-hamba itu juga harām-lah kapada hamba:* from the crown of your head to your breast, you are sacred (forbidden) to me; Ht. Kal. Dam., 234.

*Sudah di-kētahui dagang yang harām,*

*Mén-gaqa pada maka di-makan:*

he knew it was forbidden meat, why then did he consume it; he knew she was betrothed to another, why then did he carry her off; Ht. Koris.

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**HASHARÂT**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
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| *Mérpati béranaq tunggal,* Telor ayam di-dalam péti; Tuwan-lah kaseh pénycudah kēkal, Pada yang laîn harām di-hati:* you are my love, completely and ever; no other can ever find room in my heart.

*Harām-zādah:* a bastard, a child not born of lawful wedlock; a term of abuse; Sh. Pr. Ach., 15.

*Harām* as a strong negative not only denies that a thing has occurred or is likely to occur, but denies the very possibility of its occurrence. *Tidor malam harām ta'-nyēdår:* he could not possibly sleep soundly at night; he could sleep but by no possibility could he sleep soundly; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 32.

*Harām sa-sa'at sēhaya ta'-lūpa,* *Abang di-taroh di-dalam-nya hati:* not for one moment can I forget you; your image is always preserved in my heart; Sh. Pant. Shl., 5.

*Habis pēluru dengan-nya ubat,* *Sa-ekor burong harām ta'-da'pāt:* shot and gunpowder all came to an end, but not one bird could he manage to get.

Often pronounced *ḥārām*.

Cf. *ḥalāl* (حَالَ) which is the converse of *harām*.

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**Haraf.** Arab. A letter, an alphabetical symbol;—the singular of حروف letters, which is the commoner word.


**Huruf.** Arab. Letters of the alphabet;—the plural of حرف, but often used as a singular; a letter, an alphabetical symbol.

**Hisáb.** Arab. Calculation; reckoning; addition, totalling.

**Hasad.** Arab. Envy, grudge.

**Hasarat.** Arab. Lust, desire, longing; Ht. Kal. Dam., 142.

*Ményampaikan hasarat:* to realize one's desires; Sh. B. A. M., 2.


Pronounced *ḥasarat*.

**Hasud.** Arab. Envious, jealous.

**Hasharat.** Arab. Insects; creeping things.
HADLRAT [ 279 ]

HAUSALAT

Lagi lēbai lagi bēranggut,
Naik ka-balai tērīnggut-hīnggut,
Sēhaja Pa' Lēbai buta pērut,
Hārām hālāl buhoh di-nūlūt:

he is not only a Lēbai, he wears the very beard
of one and walks into the mosque with a consequent
swagger. But our Father
Lēbai suffers from short-sightedness of stomach
and swallows indiscriminately things lawful
and unclean.

Cf. Ḥām.

ḥalāf. Arab. A ring, a round clamp, a
buckle, an anklet or bracelet.

ḥalkum. Arab. Throat, gullet. Often pro-
nounced ḥalkum.

ḥalwān. Arab. Honorarium, present.

ḥalwā. Arab. Sugared confectionery,—a
generic name given by Malys to preserves
in syrup. H. pāla: nutmeg jam, or nutmogs
in syrup.

ḥamām. Arab. A Turkish bath, a bathing
house.

ḥamd. Arab. Praise. Al-ḥamdul-illahi:
Praise be to God.

ḥamik. Arab. Weak of intellect, dull.

ḥamīd. Arab. Praised, belauded. ‘Abdul-
ḥamīd: the servant of the All-praised; the
servant of God;—a Muhammadan proper
name.

ḥina. Arab. The Henna plant; usually
inai, q. v.

ḥanafi. Arab. A Hanifite, a member of the
Hanifite sect or party.

ḥawādith. Arab. The traditional sayings
of the Prophet; the plural of ḥadīb, q. v.

ḥawārī. Arab. A true friend, a helper; one
of the twelve Apostles.

ḥawālat. Arab. A deposit, an instalment,
a payment on account.

ḥawwar. Arab. The poplar.

ḥausalat. Arab. The crop of a bird.
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<th>HAULD</th>
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<th>KHABAR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حي</td>
<td>hai. Arab. Living, to live, to be alive.</td>
<td>حيلة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حیران</td>
<td>hairān. Arab. Astonishment. Ḥ. akan diri-nya: stupefied with astonishment.</td>
<td>حيواني</td>
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**خ**

The letter khā; the eighth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the symbol for the number 600 in the Abjad, q. v.

| ح | The name of the letter خ. |
| خاص | The plural form خاطر khatārīr is, however, more commonly used in this sense. |
| خالص | Pure, unmixed, sincere, clean, upright. |
| خالي | Empty, void, solitary; an equivalent of sunyi, q. v. |
| خامس | Fifth. Cf. khamīs. |
| خانه | Pers. A house, a dwelling. |
| خباز | Arab. A baker. |

**خبار**

Arab. News, tidings. Ṭaṣa khabar: what news; how are you?—a common salutation. Endah khabar dari rupa: the report is finer than the reality; the thing does not come up to expectations; reality does not equal hope; Prov.

Khabarkan diri-nya: to be conscious;—usually in the negative form tiyada khabarkan diri-nya: to be unconscious, to be unable to give an account of oneself. Ku baha satu mantēra, nēshaya tiyada-lah orang khabarkan diri-nya, dan pintu rumah terbuka dengan mantēra-ku itu: I will recite an incantation and, for certain, the people will lose consciousness and the door of the house will be opened by the formula; Ht. Kal. Dam., 18.
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<th><strong>KHABÛLI</strong></th>
<th><strong>KHUWÂTIR</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>khatam. Arab. A signet-ring; the end.</td>
<td>khalâshi. A sailor. Also këlasi, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khidmat. Arab. Service, reverence, obedience.</td>
<td>khilaf. Arab. A contradictory or false statement; a mistake, a blunder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kharâb. Arab. Devastation, ruin, annihilation.</td>
<td>khalâyak. [Arab. khâlâ'îk.] The natural world, the world of creation and created things; men; Ht. Sh. Kub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kharbuk. Arab. Hellebore.</td>
<td>khla't. Arab. To repudiate a wife, renouncing her dowry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khurûj. Arab. To come to light.</td>
<td>khalifah. Arab. A Caliph or Vicegerent of God upon Earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khâsam. Arab. A foe, an enemy, a hostile or opposing faction.</td>
<td>khâmir. Arab. Wine; any fermented or intoxicating drink.</td>
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<tr>
<td>khidlr. Arab. The name of a Prophet believed by Muhammadans to be gifted with Immortality; Enoch, Elias. It is this prophet who figures as the companion of Alexander the Great in the legends of the Sejarah Malayu.</td>
<td>khimmir. Arab. A drunkard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khâtisah. A rich cloth mentioned in romances but not known to the Malays of the present day; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 78.</td>
<td>khânjîr. Pers. A cutlass, a chopper, a heavy cutting knife; Ht. Kal. Dam., 22.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khwâjah. [Pers. and Arab.] A title given to respectable Indian merchants (in some romances only); Ht. Kal. Dam., 159. Also khojâh.</td>
<td>khwâtîr. See kætar .</td>
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<tr>
<td>KHÔJAH</td>
<td>DATONG</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>khâyâl.</strong> Arab. A vision.</td>
<td><strong>khair.</strong> Arab. Good, excellent, better.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>khâyâll or khîyâll.</strong> Arab. Intoxicated, entranced, overcome by the influence of spirituous liquor or love-potions or maddening draughts or opium; Ht. Kal. Dam., 234.</td>
<td><strong>khaimah.</strong> Arab. A tent, a small hut. Bârkhaîmâh: to encamp; Ht. Sh. Kub. Mênghampar kh.: to pitch tents; Ht. Koris.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>D</th>
<th>D ābat. [Arab. دانة.] A slowly-moving animal; a beast of burden.</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D ābus. A peculiar puncher; a broad round shaft of wood with a small spike set like a spear head in the centre of it. The shaft being so much broader than the spike, a stab from this instrument can only penetrate to the depth of the spike itself and so cause a comparatively superficial wound. This instrument is used by self-punishing devotees especially in Acheen. Bâsî d.: id.; Ht. Gh. Bânuain d.: to stab oneself with this weapon in a state of religious frenzy; Ht. Raj. Don., 6.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D ālip.</td>
<td>D abang. Mândabong: to file the teeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D atar.</td>
<td>D abar. Smooth, even, level; = rata and natar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D ātang.</td>
<td>D atang. Approach; coming; motion towards the speaker or person or place alluded to. Dârîpada Allah dan râsûl dâtang-nya: it comes (to us) from God and from His Prophet; Ht. Abd., 18. Dâtângkan: to bring; to bring on; to cause anything to come; to bring about; Sh. Uî., 33. Mânâtângkan: id. M. fîkîrân: to invite reflection; Ht. Abd., 53. M. sâmbah: to bring a message; to convey a message to any one; Ht. Raj. Sul., 1. Kêdâtângan: the approach or coming of anything; arrival. K. maut: the coming of Death; Ht. Abd., 300. Mêndatangî: to attack; to come up against a place or person. M. ke-indêraan: to attack the Heaven of Indra; Ht. Sg. Samb. M. nêgêri Irâk: to attack Irak; Ht. Ind. Nata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D ātong.</td>
<td>D ânang. Grandfather; my grandfather; an expression used in speaking of or to one’s grandfather. Cf. hâpang, kakang, anang, datok, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
datok. Grandfather; a honorific title used in addressing an old man; a title of distinction; a Chinese "joss" or idol; the spirit of a kramat or shrine when accepted as an orthodox Muhammadan saint and not as a guardian evil spirit (pungguyu). Datok neneh: ancestors. Datok Bendahara Pahang: the Lord Treasurer of Pahang, the Ruler of Pahang. Datok penganiyaya: the Lord of Misrule, the Oppressor; Ht. Gul. Bak., 27. Di-terbunat uler marai-itu sawatun datok: maka bersumpahlah masing-masing di-hadapan datok itu: they (the members of a Chinese Secret Society) had made a joss; and each of them took the oath in the presence of that joss; Ht. Abd., 429.

datiya. [Skr. datiya.] A Titan; a giant.

dati. (Kedah.) Bastions or turrets at the corners of a fort.

daching or dacheng. A weighing balance or, rather, steel-yard of Chinese origin; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., 1, 275. Batu d. or mata d.: the weight attached to the steel-yard. Rangkek mata d.: a shell (conus miliaris) so called from its conical shape suggesting the weight on a steel-yard.

D. The breast; the chest; in some cases, the seat of feeling; = hati. Dada-nya bidang: broad-chested; Ht. Abd., 328; Sh. Bld., 21. Dada-nya pun ménolai tóribit sa philanthun mélati: her breasts began to swell like the blossom of the melati; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87. Ménolok d.: to beat the breast.

D. génuoh: nervousness of speech; uncertain and broken utterance.

D. kura: a large shrub with pinkish flowers, fagrea morindafolia.

D. lang: hawk-chested; forming a very acute angle; a hut with a ridge pole and very steeply sloping sides; J. S. A. S., VIII, 105.

D. ruwan: "the breast of the ruwan fish," — a name given to a plant: ostodes macrophylla in Malacca and boschia griffithii in Johor.

D. tuma: "Ioue breast"; — the converse of d. lang; extremely obtuse angled.

Baju d. burong: a peculiar obsolete form of dress; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Berperang bérada: to fight in the open; to fight without being under cover, in contradistinction to the usual Malay practice of fighting in stockades. Berperang ménada: id.; Pel. Abd., 83.

Kalang nada: beams lashed across a ship like outriggers to enable her to carry more cargo.

Tulang papan nada: the sternum or breast-bone.

dadar. I. A thin pancake or omelet.

II. Ménadar: to distribute charity; to serve out rations to the poor.

dadong. I. (Kedah.) A crooning song of young children.

II. (Riau, Johor.) Exposure for fermentation.


dadak. Chékek kédadok: (Riau, Johor) heavy vomiting; violent sickness, usually invoked as a curse upon a scoundrel and not often actually occurring. The expression occurs in many forms, e. g., chékek kédada (in Kedah), and mutuhkan darah.

dadok. Ménadadok: to beg, to solicit alms.

dadu. I. [Port. dado.] A die; dice. Bermain d.: to play with dice.


III. Dóduk bàrdadu: (Riau, Johor) to talk far into the night; to gossip; to chatter.

IV. Séri dadu: [Port. soldado.] A soldier; a variant of sédadu, q. v.

dadah. I. A kind of native medicine chest or receptacle for drugs.

II. See dadak.


dara. [Skr. adara?] Unmarried; virgin; maidenhood; the hymen; a maiden; a girl; an unmarried daughter in a family. Maha Indéra Shadhan pun menanggil dara kidhwáa: Indra Shadhan summoned the two girls; Ht. Koris. Bini dan dara: the married and the unmarried; Sh. Sri Ben., 78. Janda dan dara: husbandless women; widows, divorcées, and maidens; Sh. Lamp., 8.
### DARAT

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<th><strong>DAPA</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anak d. : a virgin, a maiden. Anak dara sudah bercaki : a married maiden; a girl seduced; Prov. Anak dara swining : a girl of seven or so. Anak dara sedang : a girl of eleven or twelve.</td>
<td>darai. (Kedah.) Sexual impotence in the male.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayam d. : a fowl that has not begun to lay eggs.</td>
<td>dasa. [Skr.?] Ten. Sa-dasa : a group of ten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burong d. : the dove; better known as merpati; Ht. Kal. Dam., 184.</td>
<td>dasar. Material prepared to be put together for use but not yet actually put together, as a book-cover before being bound on a book, or as the parts of a house or boat not yet set up; the predominant element or ingredient in the composition of anything; the groundwork of a design. Dasar bichara : the essence of an affair or story; Sh. Panj. Sg. Mwyah tangis duung itsu dasar-nya : oil of dugong's tears was the prevailing ingredient (in a philtre); Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dara dang : a Court damsel, a maid of honour.</td>
<td>dasarata. Skr. A proper name; the name of the father of the hero Rama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilang d. : rupture of the hymen; Sh. Peng., 6.</td>
<td>dasau. A vessel for water. This vessel is made of coco-nut shell; C. and S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokok d. : a tree that has not yet borne fruit.</td>
<td>dasi. Butang dasi : collar-studs; Bint. Tim., 22 February, 1895.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunggoh bersubang tidak bér dara : adorned with the ear-studs of maidenhood, but not with maidenhood; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 144.</td>
<td>dangak. Mendangak : to hold the head back; C. and S. Cf. dongoak and dangok.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>darat.</strong> Land; dry land in contradistinction to water; the interior, as opposed to the coast. Naik ka-darat : landing.</td>
<td>dangok. Mendangok, or (Kedah) dudok tédangok : to sit with the head staring forward; to have the head thrust forward and the chin resting on the hand; to be aground,—of a boat, the bows of which alone are high on a reef, the stern being in deep water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daratan : dry land. Maka ayer laut itu-pun kering lah menjadi daratan : the sea dried up, leaving dry land in its place; Ht. Ind. Jaya.</td>
<td>dangau. A temporary raised hut, lean-to or shelter, built in the padi-fields or for camping in the jungle. Sa-btmaah d. : one of these jungle-shelters; Ht. Raj. Don., 80.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendarat : to make for the interior, to go inland; Sej. Mal., 120.</td>
<td>Pergi ka-béndang memanekh ikan, Turun hujan, naik ka-dangau; Énché térhimpit dalam sakítan, Hidóp sëgan mati ta-mahu : he went out fishing in the padi-fields; the rain came on and he climbed up into the shelter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendarat : a hawser; Sh. Nasih., 12; Cr. Gr., 40.</td>
<td>dangai. I. A sweetmeat made of rice, sugar and coco-nut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>daru.</strong> Pokok daru-daru : [Skr. dewa-daru] a kind of pine-tree (unidentified). Also dewa-daru and dežaru.</td>
<td>II. An expletive or expression of enquiry at the end of a sentence; C. and S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daging darah : flesh and blood, blood relationship; Ht. Abd., 338.</td>
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</tbody>
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dapat. Acquisition; success in effecting or obtaining anything. Hutan was dapat dibayar, hutan bukit di-bawa mati: a debt of money may be paid, a debt of kindness lasts to death; Prov. Lepas puteh hitam ta'-dapat: he resigned the white and failed to black; he fell between two stools; Prov. Hampir-hampir dapat Melaika uleh-nya: he nearly got possession of Malacca. Isti lèmah dapat ka-orang, tulang buku pulang ka-kita: the flesh and the fat go to others, the bones and the feathers are left for us; we get the kicks and others the half-pence; Prov. Tiyada dapat di-buwat-nya dalam gilap: it could not be managed under cover of night. Dapat-lah aku bêhasa itu: I mastered that language; Ht. Abd., 40.

Ta'-dapat-tyiada, or tada-patiyada: it is impossible otherwise; it must be; must. Unjokkan surat ini; tada-patiyada di-tolong-nya: show this letter and you will be certain to be helped; Ht. Abd., 100.

Dapat: to obtain, to get, to acquire. Mêndapat: id. M. sakit: to fall ill. M. ban: to get wind of; to get on the scent of anything; Ht. Abd., 78.

Kêdapat-an: the acquisition of anything; the thing acquired. K. budi: the acquisition of knowledge. Sêhab budi bilih kêdapat-an: by means of kindness, profit accrues to us; Prov.

Mêndapat-an: to meet; to obtain an interview with. Pergi-lah aku mêndapat-an orang itu: I went to meet that man; Ht. Abd., 267.

Pêndapat or pêndapat-an: acquisition generally; profit; receipts, salary; advantage; a judicial finding or decision. Stapa yang menang itu-lah tuwan-ku ambiil akan menyantu, demikian pendapat pakek ini: receive as your son-in-law the man who proves the winner, that is my opinion, my lord; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Mêncari pendapat yang sempurna: to seek that which is truly profitable; to seek true wisdom; Ht. Raj. Sul., 18. Sêgala pendapat-an-ku: all my earnings; Ht. Abd., 279.

Bangsal di-hulu kêrapatan;
Sayang duriyan gugur bangsa-nya;
Sêsal dahulu pêndapat-an;
Sêsal kêmudiyan,—apa guna-nya?
repenance in time is profit; repentance afterwards—of what use can it be?


dapor. I. A Malay kitchen; the cooking place in an ordinary native dwelling-house. Di-chari sampai ka-dalam-dalam rumah dan dapor-dapor: they sought for him in the very recesses of the house and even in the kitchens; Ht. Abd., 246.


II. [Connected with I.? ] Dapor-dapor sawu: the outer portion of the breast; the edge of the breast; Sej. Mal. 139. Dapor-dapor kabor: the grave mound, in contradistinction to the head-stone (nesan). Galang d.: the wooden sides of the grave-mound. Dapor-dapor is also used of the pan of a gun.

In all these expressions dapor seems to have the sense of "outer portion" and is probably connected with the idea of the native kitchen as an outer appendage of the dwelling-house.

dapan. In front, before; better di-hadapan; v. hadap.

daka. The wooden supports on which rests the plank hiding away the body in a Malay grave. When the body is laid in a niche at the side of the grave proper, the daka rest, at an angle, against the walls of the grave and the plank is laid on them so as to shut off the niche (lobang tikus). The grave is then filled up. When the body is laid in a cutting (liyang lâhad) along the bottom of the grave proper, the daka are laid over the cutting and the coffin lid is laid on them. The coffin itself is not buried.


This word is also used in the sense of "arrogance." Chakaâ-nya ângkau bêrdakar-dakar: your speech is most arrogant; Sh. Abd.; Mk., 26.

dakap. Embracing; straining or drawing to one's breast. Di-dakap-nya: in his embrace; Ht. Kg. Samb. Tiwân dakap sehaya, sêhaya dakap tuwan; tiyada mokk saiyang, ta-sekah hali tiwan: you embrace me, I embrace you; but no love is felt and no pleasure given;—a riddle, the answer to which is: "a door."

Bêrdakap: to clasp together; to embrace. B. tubeh: to hug oneself; Ht. Kg. Samb. B. tangan: to clasp one's hands.

Bêrdakap-dakapan: to interchange embraces; Ht. Ind. Jaya.


daku. I, me; the first person singular especially when following words ending in the letter n; e.g., kan, akan, dan dêngan. Akan daku: to me; = akan aku.

da’kai. (Kedah.) Perhaps; is it not so; may it not be so—an idiomatic expression of suggestion. Cf. dangai.
daki. 1. Filth; dirty secretions in the hair or nails; dirt on the body. Têpok nyamok menjadi daki: slap a mosquito and it will adhere as dirt to your body; Ht. Ind. Nata. Membuang d.: to wash away dirt; to clean one's body; Ht. Abd., 389.

II. Ascent, climbing up. Changkat sama di-daki, lorah sama di-turun: together have we climbed the hill, together have we descended to the valley; we have been comrades in good and ill; Protv., J. S. A. S., II., 162.


daga. Mendaga: to exert oneself; to work against a current; to walk up hill; "up-hill work."

dagang. A foreigner; a stranger; a man from a distant country, especially a travelling trader in contradistinction to a resident merchant or buyer of imports (sandagar); trading. Péraha d.: a trading-vessel; Ht. Abd., 11.

Anak d.: a stranger. Hamba ini dagang dengan sa-orang diri: I am a lonely stranger; Ht. Pg. Pg. Laki pulang kelaparan, dagang lalu di-tanangkan: her husband may go back hungry, but she will cook for a passing stranger; her charity does not begin at home; Prov. D. sénteri: the stranger as an object of pity or charity; the poor stranger; Ht. Gul. Bâk., 17.

Dagangan: merchandise; Ht. Abd., 8, 95, 191, 269, etc.


Dewa melengok di-atas pâti,
Paksi længkap târbang ka-biram;
Ku sangkakan daging yang jati,
Ruwa-nya daging bercamâp horam : I thought it good honest flesh; it seems to be flesh that is partly forbidden food; Ht. Koris.


D. kain: the material of a textile fabric.

dagok. Hantu dagok: clouds on the horizon when of very quaint or changing form,—assumed by Malays to be evil spirits (hantu orang mati di-bunoh). See also J. I. A., I., 307.

dagan or dagun. Ubi d.: a jungle yam (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 255.

dagu. The human chin; (by extension) the corner or "chin" of certain instruments such as the patil and beliyong; that portion of the kris which forms the lower and broader end of the gunja. Bibir yang di-bawa ini menolak dagu-nya: his lower lip pressed against his chin; Ht. Gul. Bâk., 89.

D. renga: the loops at the end of an elephant's panniers, fastening the panniers together.

dal. The name of the letter د.

dala. A tree (unidentified); C. and S.

dalang. The story teller in a puppet show; the man who relates the tale while illustrating his narrative by the action of the puppets. In the case of Javanese tales written expressly for the stage, "dalang" appears in the sense of "the author" or of the editorial "we." Demikiyan-lah hishtah-nya yang di-chêrirakan uler dalang yang bêr-bânaw thôh akan hikâyat ini: such is the tale as told by me, who am now wearied with recounting it; Ht. Sg. Samb. Maka dalang itu-fun bêrwayang-lah lakon Pandawa Jaya: the story-teller played the story of the Victorious Sons of Pandu; Ht. Mas Ed. Dalang yang empunya lelakon: the narrator of this tale; Ht. Sh.

dalong. 1. A war-song of the Orang Laut Sêkanok.

II. A large platter or tray for feeding people in large numbers. Têmbaga dalang: a large brass tray on a pedestal.

dalèk. Dodak-dalèk: uncertain, untrustworthy, wavering, shilly-shallying.

dalâm. 1. Depth, deep. Têrlamu dalam ayer-nya: its waters were very deep. Bêbêrapa dalam ayer-nya: how deep are its waters?

Mëndâlamkan: to deepen; Ht. Koris.

II. Interior, inside; in, while, during. Disi-nya dalam kapas ka-dalam-nya: he filled it with cotton wool. Di-dalam pêrentah orang: in the power of others. Di-dalam itu: while that was going on, then. Masaq di- luwar mëndah di-dalam: ripe on the outside, raw inside; a glittering fraud; Prov. Di- luwar kitâ, di-dalam bèrongna: shining outside and hollow inside:—a proverb with the same meaning. Di-dalam hati: silently to oneself; in one's heart. Kata di-dalam hati: to say to oneself.

III. [Jav. dalâm.] Princely dwelling. Court. Bêhâsa d.: the Court language. Orang d.: a servant of the Court, a Courtier, the holder of a Court office; Pel. Abd., 22. Dato' bèntara dalâm: a kind of Malay Aide-de-Camp; (in Johor) the title of the Minister for the Interior or Home Secretary. Bidak d.: the youths and girls about a Malay Court.

dalu. A mistletoe; v. dêdalu.

dalâle. Subterfuge, quibble. Maka kata sa-orang kita sakaîyan dalâle sa-dikî: then said one of them: let us equivocate a little; Ht. Hg. Tw., 45.
**DAMAR**

_Berdaleh_: to equivocate, to quibble, to evade the point of a question, to beat about the bush; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 37; Ht. Gul. Bak., 21. _Berdaleh-daleh_: id. Hukum-nya tidak berdaleh-daleh: her (the Queen's) law allows of no quibbling; Sh. Jub. Mal., 8.


_D. batu_: common resin; resin found in lumps at the roots of certain trees.

_D. daging_: a red soft damar.

_D. hitam_: the resin of balaucarpus penangianus.

_D. laut_: a valuable resinous tree, shorea utilis.

_D. laut dam bésar_: id., shorea glanca.

_D. mata kucing_: the best kind of resin known to the Malays; Maj., 51. It is produced by the trees hopaea globosa and pachycarpus wallichii.

_D. minyak_: a turpentine from the tree dammara orientalis.

_Jélaga d.:_ the soot on a torch, the refuse of burnt resinous wood, used by Malays as a sort of poultice or fomentation (tuwam).

**damak.** The dart of a blow-pipe. _Di-ambil damak itu di-bubuhkan-nya ipoh_: he took the dart and put poison on it; Ht. Abd., 391. _Lengkap dengan damak dan upas-nya_: fully equipped with darts and poison; Ht. Koris.

_Tabong d.:_ the quiver used with these darts.

**damal.** (Riau, Johor.) Slow to move, difficult to sail or row, of a boat.

**daman.** I. The sheet of a large sail. This word is used by the rather cosmopolitan Malay lascars; the word for the sheet of a small Malay boat is _tali kétal_.

II. _Burong daman_: a bird (species unidentified); Pel. Abd., 113.

**damah.** (Kedah.) Repulsively dirty; disgusting; the sensation of disgust.

**damai.** Settlement, peace; arrival at a good understanding; Ht. Abd., 194.

_Damaikan_: to bring to a good understanding; to effect a settlement. _Maka sambil-nya: suwara orang bérkélahi taki-binti telah sudah patek damaikan_: he said: there was the sound of a man and his wife quarrelling, and I effect-ed concord between them; Ht. Kal. Dam., 23.

_Baik-lah tuwan-hamba damaikan, Dengan kambing ménjadi kawan_: you, my Lord, had better make peace and become the friend of the goat; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 16.

**dama.** Settlement, peace; _berdama_: to be at peace. _Bérpéran pun tiyada_, _bérdama pun tiyada_: they were not at war, not yet were they at peace; Ht. Sh. Kub. _Bérkélahi pun tiyada_, _bérdama pun tiyada_: id.; Sej. Mal., 126.

_Pérdamaikan_: to bring about a settlement; to reconcile; Mnj., 86.

_Pérdamaian_: a settlement, a peace, an agreement; Sh. Ul., 27.

**dan.** I. And, furthermore.

II. Ability or time to manage anything. _Ta'-dan_: it cannot be managed impossible; we can't do it in the time. _Ta'-dan gésék biyola hédak ménari dahulu_: before we have time to tune up the violins, he wants to start dancing; Prov.

III. (Naning.) Your servant, I.

**dana.** [Skr. dóna.] Gift, charity, alms. _Mérapu d.:_ to go a-begging; to wander about in search of alms.

**danor.** Putrid fluid exuding from a dead body; a putrefying corpse. _Bukun-nya pola babi makan danor nekék wayang 었던 yang mài_: not a pig to drink the putrid fluids from your ancestors' bodies; Ht. Sh. Cf. also Sh. Lail. Mejn., 29.

**danau.** (Riau, Johor.) A mere, a pool, a tarn, a lake. _Péri hál bésar danau itu: _ regarding the size of that lake; Ht. Kal. Dam., 72. _Jika ada padang yang luas di-jalani menjadi danau daripada kényahan tantera yang bér-jalan itu_: if they traversed a wide plain it was (tramped) turned into a lake owing to the numbers of the soldiers marching over it; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

In Kedah the word is pronounced _danu_. In Selangor the word is used of treacherous marshy ground; cf. _lanan_.

_Ular d._: (Province Wellesley) a rainbow; (Riau, Johor) a name sometimes given to the water-python, _ular sawa rénda_: (Kedah) a horse-headed spirit-snake.

**dangi.** Speckled;—a dialectic variant of _dandi_, q. v.

**dawat.** [Aráb. داوة.] Ink. _D. émas_: gold coloured writing fluid. _Témput d._: an inkstand. _D. wáréna-wáréna_: inks of various colours; Ht. Abd., 31. _Bérdawa biyar-lah hitam_: if you are smeared with ink, you may as well be quite black; in for a penny, in for a pound; Prov.

**daud.** Arab. David.

**daup.** Broad, puffed out and sullen or heavy looking,—of the face; beany and heavy, of a boat. _Perahu daup-daup, or dédaup_: a large heavy type of boat used on the East Coast.
Dau. A leaf; a blade of grass; a descriptiv
term for the leaf-like portion of many
instruments, e. g., for the pan of a balance,
or the blade of an oar; one, of a pack of
cards. Dau dapat di-layang, gêlah jatoh ka-
perdu juga: a leaf may be borne away by
the wind, guuta drops at the foot of its parent
tree; some bonds are transient, some are
more lasting; Prov. Tiyadaan angin beriyup
manaikan dau kayu bêrgirak: if the breeze
does not blow, how are the leaves to quiver;
there is no smoke without fire; Prov.
D. balêk hadap: leaves, which are white
behind; the leaves of the looking glass tree?
D. bêlat: the rattan network at the bottom
of a fish-trap. This network can be hauled up.
D. bodi: a fringe-pattern in imitation of the
leaves of the bodi-tree.
D. chêki: “chicky” cards.
D. dayong: the blade of an oar.
D. jala: the mesh of a net; C. and S.
D. kayu: the leaf of a tree.
D. lontar: a leaf of the lontar-palm or native
papyrus,—formerly used as a sheet of paper
would be used; Ht. Sg. Samb.
D. meja: the top of a table.
D. nêrachâ: the plate or pan of a balance;
D. pelita: the saucer of a lamp.
D. pêngnyoh: the blade of a paddle.
D. pinu: the body of a door.
D. teh: tea, tea-leaves.
D. têlinga: the lobe of the ear.
D. têrûp: European playing-cards.
Harimau balan d.: (Kedah) a small tiger.
Ayê balêk d.: the turn of the tide; the
moment when the incoming tide is felt in a
river.
Durian d.: a wild durian with long spikes.
Bêrdaunkan: to bear leaves. Padi-nya bêr-
baruakan émas dan bêrdaunkan pêrak: the padi
bore fruit of gold and leaves of silver; Sej.
Mal., 28.
Mêndaun kayu: “as the leaves” of the forest;
—as a simile for immense multitude, such as
that of an army; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.
Pakaiyan anâk raja Mêlayu,
Têrbang nuri dari udara;
Bêchchâ banyaêk mêndaun-kayu
Hati yang bimbang tiyada térkira:
though slanders be many as the leaves of the
forest, a loving heart takes no account of
them; Sh. Pant. Shl., 5.
Dâwai. Thick metallic thread, wire. Em-
pama ayakan dâwai: like a sieve (which only
allows fine stuff to pass through it); a refining
medium; Prov.
D. gelang: very coarse thick wire.
Dâhak. Phlegm, pus, mucus from the throat;
Sh. Tab. Mimp, 8.
### Dairah

**Dairah.** Arab. District; the outlying or country tracts in a State. 

Nigeria Singapura sérta dairah télôk rantau jajahan-nya: the town of Singapore with its outlying country tracts, its shores and its dependencies; Ht. Abd., 224.

### Daibah

**Daibah.** Dber

### Dubor

**Linggisah d.** : the long pole elevated above the side of a boat and made fast to the thole-pins.

**Paut d.** : to pull an oar, C. and S.

**Sorong d.** : to back water. There is also a tune of this name played to accompany battle-scenes in a wayang.

**Tarek d.** : (Penang) to pull an oar.

**Tulang d.** : the scapula or shoulder-blade.

**Bërdayang :** to row; Ht. Abd., 221, 287.

**Mëndayongkan :** to propel by rowing; Ht. Abd., 113.

**Orang pëdayang :** an oarsman; Ht. Raj. Don., 72.

### Dayak

**Dayak.** Orang dayak: the name given by Malays to the non-Malay inhabitants of Borneo.

### Daim

**Daim.** Arab. Eternal, enduring.

### Dayu

**Dayu.** A crooning sound; a low moaning, rumbling or humming sound; the crooning of a nurse to a child; the rumbling of thunder in the distance.


**Mëndayonkan :** to lull to sleep or to quiet; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 5.

### Dayah

**Dayah.** Pers. A wetnurse.

### Dobba'

**Dobba.** Arab. A gourd, a cucumber, a pumpkin.

### Dibaj

**Dibaj.** Pers. A brocade or flowered cloth. 

Kain yang bernama dibaj: the cloth called dibaj; Ht. Isk. Dz.

### Dêbar

**Dêbar.** The beating or throbbing of the heart, —especially in reference to the influence of great fear or excitement. Bërdêbar-dêbar-lah rasa hâti-nya: he felt his heart throb violently: Ht. Gul. Bak., 49; cf. also Ht. Abd., 36, 45, 282, etc.

### Dëbor or Dëbur

**Dëbor or Dëbur.** Onom. The sound of a heavy mass falling into deep water, or any similar sound. Cf. lebor and chëbor.

### Dubor

**Dubor.** [Arab. dubur.] The buttocks. Also (more commonly) jëbor.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Débas</th>
<th>Dénap</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Débas.</strong> (Onom.) The sound made by a current of air from a bellows; cf. débus.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Débus.</strong> (Onom.) The sound of a bird flying through the air; the sound of a strong wind blowing through a belt of trees. Cf. débas.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Débong.</strong> I. (Onom.) The sound of a blow on a big drum, or any similar sound. II. (Riau, Johor.) A sirih-pouch made of pandanus or loituar leaf.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Débap.</strong> (Onom.) The noise of a fruit falling on soft ground, or of a book falling on its flat side. Bérđébap : to fall, making this sound.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Débop or Débup.</strong> (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by débap but duller in intensity. Also débok and débuk.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Débak.</strong> (Onom.) A “slapping” sound; the sound of the hand clapping a soft sound-deadening surface.</td>
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<td><strong>Débek.</strong> I. (Onom.) The sound of a thin flat object falling on a soft surface. Cf. débak and débok. II. (Perak.) The bleating of goats. Masok kawan kambing bédébeč : to bleat when you enter the company of goats; to do in Rome as the Romans do; Prov., Ht. Raj. Don., 14. Cf. ēmbéč.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Débok or Débuk.</strong> (Onom.) A sound such as that of fruit falling on soft ground; cf. débak and débop.</td>
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<td><strong>Débum.</strong> (Onom.) The sound of a heavy “booming” fall. Diya-pun bérđebum téřjún ka-bawah : he fell thundering down.</td>
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<td><strong>Débu.</strong> Dust, haze; Muj., 35; Kam. Kech., 6; — a variant of lēbu; cf. abu and kabōk. D. dulu : a royal title; Ht. Ind. Meng.; the equivalent of lēbu duli, q. v. Laut bérđebu : sea so far from land that the coast appears as a mere shadowy line on the horizon; cf. jérēb.</td>
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<td><strong>Dédas.</strong> (Onom.) The cracking of dry leaves or crisp paper; the cracking of egg shells; cf. tētas.</td>
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<td><strong>Dént.</strong> (Penang.) The twanging of a tightly-stretched string when made to quiver. Usually lēting, q. v.</td>
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<td><strong>Détek.</strong> (Onom.) The sound of cracking timber.</td>
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<td><strong>Détya.</strong> [Skr. dātya.] A Titan; see dali.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Déjāl.</strong> Arab. Lying, a false and lying spirit; the false Messiah; Antichrist; (by extension of meaning) false, foolish and senseless, of conduct; deception by practical jokers. Dīngan dajjāl muka-nu s-ra-ba, Ėnggah-lah Ihlās! your face is that of the Arch-Deceiver; you are the Spirit of Evil himself! Sh. Ish., 1. Amat dajjāl sungkoh akan fe’el-nya: he was of a most lying disposition; Ht. Raj. Sul., 17. Pērka-taun dajjāl tidak mēngērê : unable to see through deceptive words; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
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<td><strong>Déchit.</strong> (Onom.) A twittering or squeaking sound; the cries of mice or swallows. Sērta lalu kuching, tiňus tidak bérđečit lági : when the cat passes, the mice stop squeaking; Prov. This word is often made intensely onomatopoic, and is pronounced (Riau) chint, (Kedah) lēchînt, (Province Wellesley) lēchien, etc.</td>
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<td><strong>Déchor.</strong> (Onom.) The noise made by a jet of water spouting out of a tap. Cf. panchor, etc.</td>
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<td><strong>Déching.</strong> (Onom.) The chinking or clinking of small coin.</td>
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<td><strong>Déchah.</strong> (Rompin and Endau in Pahang.) You, thou; C. and S.</td>
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<td><strong>Dakhil.</strong> Arab. Ingrained; innate; trusty.</td>
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<td><strong>Dadaru.</strong> See daru and dewadaru.</td>
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<td><strong>Dadalu.</strong> A generic name for parasites of the mistletoe class. The forms of this word are very numerous: (Kedah) nēnalu, (Province Wellesley) dalu and dēndalu, (Riau, Johor) bēndalu, (Pahang) dēdalu, (Trengganu) gēnalu, (Orang laut) mēnalu; also bēnalu, bīndalu, and kēmnēlalu.</td>
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<td><strong>Dadar.</strong> A touch of fever; a feverish and low state of health without marked illness.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dédas.</strong> (Onom.) A rattling or crackling noise; cf. dētas, tētas, etc.</td>
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</table>
| **Déداف.** 1. The name given to a number of large trees (with scarlet flowers); erythrina indica, erythrina stricta, and others; Muj., 88; Ht. Koris; Sh. B. A. M., 12; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3. These trees are principally used as pepper supports. Lakṣana bunga dēdap; sungkoh merah bērbau tīdaḥ : like the dēdap flowers, crimson but scentless; fair but useless; Prov. D. laut : the plant hibiscus tilicaceus. Also baru laut. Akar d. : a large climber with great masses of orange flowers; bauhinia integrifolia.
D. waugi, d. minyak, d. chucho: unidentified varieties of the dėdaq.

II. A small shield or buckler; better dadap.

dėdaq. I. Bran; padi husk broken up and mixed with broken padi (given as food to ducks, etc.). Bagi padi, hėndaq ka-dėdaq: give him padi and he longs for bran; give him honest food and he longs for the filth who is accustomed to— a proverbial expression also used to describe irreclaimably low tastes and conduct such as that of a fallen woman who after being honestly married returns to her evil ways.

II. Méndėdaq: to crowd; to press on in large numbers. Méndërů méndėdaq: id. (intensified); Ht. Raj. Don., 47.

dėdam. (Kedah.) Bėdėdam: to crowd or meet together.
Bėdėdam kapal di-Tanjong
Tampah dari Pulau Jērējak;
Rindu dėndam sangat tārtanggong,
Hēndaq tangis, bukan budak:
the ships seem to crowd the port of Penang when viewed from Pulau Jērējak.

dėdau. (Riau, Johor.) Méndėdau: to shriek, to cry out at the top of one's voice.

dėdah. Open, exposed, standing open or exposed; indecent exposure through carelessness in lying down; naked and on one's back. Dūdok tērēdah: id.

dėdai. Bėrdėdai-dėdai: in a long crowded disorderly line, as the flight of a beaten army along a pass. Bėrdjian bėrdėdai-dėdai: to march in long disorderly array; Sh. Pr. Ach., 6, 21.


Dari is also used where a prepositional comparison would be used in English. Endah khabar dari rupa: repute is fairer than appearance; things seldom come up to expectation; Prov., Ht. Abqd., 114.

The prepositional character of dari (which in Malay always precedes the word to which it relates and is therefore of the nature of a prefix) leaves the vowels in the word dari unaccented; e.g., dari-situ, dari-sini, etc. The vowels in dari are therefore always short.


dēran. [Skr. dharana.] Guilty.

dērawa or dirawa. [Skr. drāwa.] Syrup. Guda d.: id., a simile for extreme sweetness; Ht. Mas Ed. This word is usually pronounced di-rāwa by a mistaken etymology.

dērot or dērūt. (Onom.) A dull scraping sound; the noise of the dragging of an anchor or similar object over dry rocks; the cracking and falling in of a river-bank.


In Kedah the form juru-jana occurs. Haung ini bēsar juru-jana: you are a great mischief-maker; you are a treacherous friend.

darjah or darjat. [Arab. ḍirajah.] Grade, rank; symbol of rank; scale. Di-kaluar kan-nya darjat-nya ka-atas baju-nya: he placed the tokens of his rank outside his coat (so that they might be seen); Ht. Abus., 19.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DARJI</th>
<th>DÉRUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>darji or dërjî. [Hind. and Pers.] A tailor; a &quot;dursee.&quot;</td>
<td>dërâk. (Onom.) A cracking sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dardär. Arab. The elm.</td>
<td>dërêk. (Onom.) A sound of tearing as when linen is torn or ripped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darzi. [Hind. and Pers.] A tailor; a &quot;dursee.&quot; Also dërjî.</td>
<td>dërok and dërûk. (Onom.) A cracking sound rather duller in intensity than that expressed by the word dërâk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dûrâng. (Onom.) A clanking sound; a sound as of metal falling on stone; the sound of a gong striking the hours; Sh. Dag., 1; Sh. Sri Ben., 31; the sound of pieces of jewelry striking against another; Sh. Lamp., 11; Sh. Peng., 12. Bërdûrâng-dûrâng and bërdûrâng-dûrâng: id.; repeated; the dingdong sound of a bell.</td>
<td>dërèl. A salvo, a platoon-fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dûrâng.</td>
<td>dërélus. (Kedah.) Rotting to pieces,—of woodwork or atap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dûrâng.</td>
<td>dûram. II. Dëram-dûram: a small cake of sugar and flour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dûrâng.</td>
<td>dûram. III. Eng. A drum.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dûrâng.</td>
<td>dûram. I. (Onom.) The sound of a tree falling. Dërum-dûram bagai hayu tumbang: rumbling down like rumbling trees. The word is also used of an animal's growl; Ht. Abd., 77. Cf. dëram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dûrap. (Onom.) A cracking or rapping sound; the noise of small firearms; the sound made by oars.</td>
<td>dûram. II. (Riau, Johor.) The word of command to make an elephant or camel kneel down so as to enable the rider to mount; also (Kedah) dërum. Dërumkan: to make (an elephant) kneel in this way: Sej. Mal., 90, 93, 105.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dûrap. Tarek dayong bërdûrap-dûrap, Hëndak mëlawan sampan kota; Sëhaya lâkshana bungâ dëdâp, Sunggoh merah bërbau tidak : pull the oars rap after rap, when you race the heavy sampans. Bërdëntum bëdil yang bësar, bërdûrap bëdil yang këcil: the heavy guns boomed, the light ones rattled; Ht. Raj. Don., 16.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ E.g., in the panutan:
Buysï ërombit tumbar dëram, Buysï bërgam bërdûra-dûra; Datang pëltëst di-tengah malam, Di-sëmboh lada, pëluh pënyapu.
Dérmawuán: charitable.

II. The word dérma is also of constant occurrence in proper names of Sanskrit origin, e.g., Dérmawangsa (the name for Yudhisthira in the Malayo-Javanese versions of the Mahabharata), Dérmabaya, Dérmadewa (the creation of Vishnu in the Hikayat Sing Sambu), Dérmadewa (the creation of Brahma, and wife of Dérmadewa), etc. Sikap-nya tiyada bérlawan sápérti Sang Dérmadewa tétēkala turun dari kēyangan démsélēkan rupa-nyā: his appearance was peerless, it was as that of Sang Dérmadewa when he descended from heaven; Cr. Gr., 78.

dérmawan. [Skr. dharmawāna.] Charitable, kindly; the adjective of dérma, q. v.

dérmawon.

dérémem. Bédrémem: (Kedah) dirty-faced;—a term of abuse.

dérin. (Onom?) The trumpeting of an elephant,—a local (Perak?) variant of déring, q. v. Masōk di-dalam kawān gajah mèndérin: to trumpet when in the society of elephants; to do at Rome as the Romans do; Prov., Ht. Raj. Don., 14.

dérni or dérēni. The sill or threshold of a door.

dérnau. I. (Onom.) The sound of an approaching shower of rain; the sound of rushing waters.

II. Bérnau: to plant padi by co-operative labour.

dérnu. (Onom.) A roar as of a storm or of a crowd or of an inundation. Mèndérnu: to roar, as people all rushing in one direction; Ht. Abd., 117; Ht. Gul. Bak., 52; or as a storm; Ht. Abd., 363; or as water rushing into a hollow; Bint. Tim., 22 February, 1895.

darwi. Crumbling, falling to pieces. Also pérri, rēpī, etc.


nya sápérti darwish akan tēlāpi usīl-nyā itu hamba lihat sápérti orang bēsār-bēsār: his
clothes are those of a beggar, but from his bearing I can see that he is a man of high
rank; Ht. Gul. Bak., 121.

The word is variously pronounced durhaka, dèrhaka, durahka, dèraka and dèrahka.


At the present time the term dèrham is applied to gold Turkish coins often worn as charms or ornaments and prized because of their origin; e. g.:—

Bulan tērang tēnah malam,
Chēhu-nya nuroman tēnggēlam timbal,
Tuwan laksana horang dèrham
Sēdiya ada suvatan Istāmbul:
you, Sir, are like the dirham pieces which are all marked with Turkish characters; you have the hall-mark of greatness on you.

dari. See در.

drai. I. (Onom.) A clattering sound such as that of rain upon a window-pane.

II. Bèrdrai-dèrai: in Indian file; one after another in long procession—used of the fall of flower blossoms; Ht. Koris; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 5; and of the flight of certain birds. Cf. dèdai.


dèrit. [Skr. dhṛta.] Mèndèrita: to stand, to put up with, to support. Tiyada mèndèrita lagī: to be unable to hold out any longer; Ht. Sg. Samb. Tiyada tèrdèrita: insupportable; Ht. Gul. Bak., 29.

Mènggis Panjī tiyada dèrita,
Hingga guggorān ayer mata;
Kèpāda Galoh diya-lah chèrīta
Sēbāb tuwan kakanda bērchīna:
Panji could no longer restrain himself from weeping; his tears came raining down at last, while to the Princess he related how he, her lover, had pined for her throughout.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>DURIAS</strong></th>
<th><strong>DANG</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DURIAS. A rich, heavy, flowered counterpane, used as the lower covering of a bridal-bed.</td>
<td><strong>désok</strong> and <strong>désuk</strong>. (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by the word <strong>désok</strong> but deeper and duller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dérísip.</strong> (Kedah.) Blindness unaccompanied by loss of the eyeball. <em>Buta</em> d.: id.</td>
<td><strong>désau.</strong> (Onom.) A hissing noise; the swish of falling bamboos; the rush of water through vegetation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>duriyan.</strong> A <em>durian</em>; the well-known fruit of that name; v. <em>duri</em>.</td>
<td><strong>désah.</strong> (Onom.) The swish of falling rain through a leafy covering. Cf. <strong>désau.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dás.</strong> A shot from a gun; the sound of a shot. <em>Kaja ini datang bérapa das tembakk?</em> When this prince arrives, how many &quot;guns&quot; are we to give him?</td>
<td><strong>do'a</strong> or <strong>du'a.</strong> Arab. Prayer; the invocation of God for a definite object; a charm or magical formula for effecting anything. <em>Du'a sélamat</em>: prayers for safety or prosperity; <em>Ht. Abd.</em>, 51. <em>Dénqan 'akal sáhaya</em>, <em>bukak-nya dengan ubat atau hikmat atau du'a ada-nya</em>: by genius alone, not by philtres or magic or formulae; <em>Ht. Abd.</em>, 76.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dustá.</strong> Skr. Lying, to lie; falsehood. <em>Amat sakali</em> d.: extremely untrue; extremely addicted to falsehood; Cr. Gr., 77.</td>
<td>D. <em>pématah lidah</em>: a charm to silence one's enemies; J. I. A., I., 314.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bérjówat</em> d.: to deceive; to tell a lie to; Ht. Gul. Bak., 47. <em>Bérjósta</em>: id., Ht. Gul. Bak., 117. <em>Míndlusta</em>: to bear a false appearance, to give the name of a liar to anyone; Ht. Abd., 183. <em>Chémara m.</em>: a false chignon; a piece of cloth put into the hair to swell it out.</td>
<td>D. <em>pénindang</em>: charms or invocations for defence against sorcery or evil spirits or wild animals; J. I. A., I., 314.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dastá or déstár.</strong> [Pers. <em>dastár.</em>] A head-cloth, a turban, a kerchief; a fillet worn by a bridegroom. <em>Bérjósta</em>: to be wearing a turban or kerchief; Sej. Mal., 105. <em>Míng</em> <em>kémipaskhan</em> d.: to throw off one's turban; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 32.</td>
<td><em>Bérjúd</em>: to pray. <em>Ménjúd</em>: id. The form <em>médúd</em> also occurs: <em>Muj.</em>, 16. This word is usually pronounced <em>do'a.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This word is limited in use to unstarched or soft head coverings. If the kerchief is starched or stiffened so as to give it a peaked or other shape, <em>téngálok</em> is used.</td>
<td><strong>da'wá.</strong> Arab. A lawsuit; prosecution in Court. <em>Kéná da'wá</em>: to be sued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dastór. Layar dastór</em>: a studding-sail; Pel. Abd., 120.</td>
<td><em>Da'wákán</em>: to prosecute, to sue, to bring a suit against. <em>Ménjáwa</em>: id., Ht. Abd., 150. <em>Mési</em> <em>sampaï bérjówah</em> <em>tyjáda-láh buleh</em> <em>di-da'wákán</em> <em>diya</em> <em>karëna</em> <em>iya</em> <em>méngjájor</em> <em>báik</em>: if he drew blood even, no suit could be brought against him, for he was teaching on right lines; Ht. Abd., 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>désar.</strong> (Onom.) <em>Bérjóar</em>: to creak as doors or windows; to hiss, as water on a hot surface or rushing down the sides of an <em>atap</em> roof.</td>
<td><em>Pérjáwaan</em>: a suit; Ht. Abd., 243; Ht. Gul. Bak., 27.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>désir.</strong> (Onom.) The hiss of water evaporating on sudden contact with great heat; cf. <strong>désar.</strong></td>
<td><em>Térjáwa</em>: sued, brought to account in Court; Ht. Gul. Bak., 157.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>désor</strong> and <strong>désur.</strong> A sound similar to that expressed by <strong>désar</strong> but duller in intensity.</td>
<td><strong>da'wa</strong> or <strong>da'wi.</strong> Arab. <em>Law-suit</em>; a variant of <strong>da'wa</strong> v. <em>Tiyjáda-láh buleh sa-orang ménjáwa atu ménjáwi atus bëchhara ini</em>: no one can bring a suit of any sort or kind in this matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dasarat.</strong> See <strong>dasaratas.</strong></td>
<td><strong>dang.</strong> A title given in old romances to ladies and maids of honour about the Court. <em>Di-ringkán</em> <strong>dang</strong> dayang beti <em>fërwi</em> anak dara-dara sakaliyan: followed by the ladies and maids of honour, the girl-slaves, the whole Court and the young girls attached to it; Ht. Koris. The word also occurs as a prefix to the names of such ladies (e. g., <em>Dang Judah</em> in the Ht. Koris and <em>Dang Merdu</em>, Ht. Ism. Yat., 55), and also as a prefix to the names of fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>désing.</strong> (Onom.) The singing or whistling of the wind or of an arrow flying through the air.</td>
<td><strong>désok</strong> and <strong>désuk.</strong> (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by the word <strong>désok</strong> but deeper and duller in intensity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>désak.</strong> (Onom.) A crackling sound such as that of paper being crumpled up.</td>
<td><strong>désak</strong> and <strong>désuk.</strong> (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by the word <strong>désok</strong> but deeper and duller in intensity.</td>
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</table>
**DENGUT**


2. The throbbing of a gathering, abscess, or boil. Better *dennut*.

**DANGDANG.** (Kedah.) A large copper bowl or boiler; (Riau, Johor) *dandang*, q. v.

**DENGAR.** The sense of hearing; listening to, hearing. *Di-dengar-nya* : in his hearing; he heard. *Choba d.* : please listen; hark! *Dengar-lah* : listen to, hearken to!

*Dengan di-dengar guruh di-langit,*

Ayer tennhayan adinda churakkan:
do not, on hearing thunder in the sky, empty out the water contained in your jars; do not count on rain till it comes down; Prov.


*Kedengaran* : the act of listening to; the state or condition of being listened to; Ht. Abd., 59, 63, 312, etc.

*Penenggar* : the sense or power of hearing. *Siapa membebi penenggar telinga-mu* : who gave your ear the power of hearing? Sh. Ibl., 4.

*Penengaran* : the act, power, or sense of hearing. *Telinga-nya lebar 'alamat banyak penengaran* : his ear was broad—a sign of quickness of hearing; Ht. Abd., 86. *Barang penengaran senda* : anything heard by me; Sej. Mal., 98. The form *pendedaran* also occurs: Sh. Ul., 5.

*Terdengar* : heard, listened to, met with by the sense of hearing; Ht. Abd., 71.

**DENGUS.** *Mendidungus* : to snort, to sniff audibly.

**DANGAR.** (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified); Ht. Mar. Mah. This tree grows in nipah swamps, and its soft pith is edible.

**DENGONG.** (Nom.) A humming sound; the humming of the strings of an Aeolian harp, or of a humble bee; the twang of a bow-string; droning or buzzing in the ears; the hum of an approaching storm.

*Hati-nya sangat bersayu sayu,*

*Saperti dengong bercampur bayu* :
hers heart was mournful, mournful,—as a humming sound wafted by the breeze; Cr. Gr., 62. *D. di-dalam telinga* : buzzing or humming in the ears; Muj., 50.

Busor d. and inas d. : two contrivances to make a kite hum.

**DENGAK.** I. Askew, awry; Pijn., Kl.

II. *Duduk terdengak-dengak* : (Riau, Johor) to sit with head pushed forward or staring forward; cf. *dongak* and *dangak*.

**DENGEK.** I. (Nom.) The sound of a blow when 'dulled by contact with a soft surface; Kl., Pijn.

II. See *dengok*, II.

**DENGOK.** I. (Nom.) A sound similar to that expressed by *dengek*, but duller in intensity.

II. *Terdengok* : squat-like, of the neck; the lowering of the chin and head so as to give the neck a broad bull-like appearance. *Terdengok-dengok* : the appearance of the neck when a man is engaged in eating.

**DANGKAR.** I. (Riau, Daik.) Obstinate in malpractice; a variant of *dakar*, q. v.

II. *Dongkor-dangkor* : bundling out; turning out bag and baggage,—used of a person being banished at very short notice by a prince's orders.

**DENGKOR.** (Riau, Johor.) Snoring; heavy breathing in one's sleep. In Kedah: *melengkor.*


**DONGKOR.** *Dongkor-dangkor* : bag and baggage,—in the sense of being bundled out bag and baggage, as a banished man.

**DONGAKAR.** [Dutch: dommekracht.] A screw-jack.

**DINGKIS.** An edible salt-water fish (unidentified).

**DANGKING.** See *dongkang*.

**DENGKANG.** (Riau, Johor.) Loudness of laughter; the sound of loud laughter. *Nahoda teriawa berduangkang-dengkang* : the skipper burst into roars of laughter; Sh. Peng., 14.

**DENGKONG.** (Nom?) The sound of a distant barking.
DONGKANG

1. Dongkang. Dongkang-dangkang (Kedah): skin and bone; projecting, of the bones under the skin; angular, of the bodily frame when its angularities are due to emaciation.

2. Dongkap. Folding in one's arms, embracing; a variant of dakap, q. v.


4. Dengkol. A variant of dongkol, q. v.

5. Dongkol. (Riau, Johor.) Curved or turning downwards, of the horns of a bullock or the guard (ganja) of a kéris; squat and deformed; rolled up on itself. In Kedah: dogol. Dongkol-dongkol: a convulsive disease, in children.

6. Dengkel or dingkil. I. (Riau, Johor.) Shrivelled up internally, of fruit; wanting in pulp; with a dry core or heart.

7. Dengki. Aversion; spite; envious hatred; the hostility of jealousy. Tiyada aku menstru dēngki, sāgala berkalan ini walaub dēngki atau kēndak menstru dēngki orang: I do not say all this out of jealous anger or to bring others into contempt; Ht. Abd., 115. Mēnāroh d.: to nurse a grudge against a person. Bērasa d.: to feel spiteful.

8. Dengnang. I. With, together with, accompanied by, along with, in conjunction with, in accordance with; and. This word is often used where “in,” “on,” or “by” would be used in English, i. e., when those prepositions are expressive of manner rather than of location. Bērsūmpah dēngnang nama Nābī Allah Sulaiman: to swear in the name of the Prophet Solomon; to swear by Solomon; Ht. Gul. Bak., 33. Bōrdīrī dēngnang suwatu kāki: standing on one leg. Dēngnang sūrohan raja: in accordance with the prince's order; Ht. Abd., 199. Māsin-māsin dēngnang kēndakān: every man as he pleased; Ht. Abd., 19. Dēngnang bēhāsa Jawa in Javanese.


II. Bōrdēnggu: to draw in one's breath; to hold one's breath. Bōrdēnggu safrēri hariānu kēndak mēnērkam laku-nāya: drawing in his breath like a tiger about to spring; Ht. Sh. Kub.

DOKTOR


4. Dap. I. A kind of tambourine. Also ędap.

II. A sort of sword, or long knife with a long blade and a bamboo hilt. The hilt is covered with skate skin.

5. Dēpa. I. A measure of length; the span of a man's body and out-stretched arms measuring from fingertips to fingertips; the Malay fathom; Ht. Abd., 28, 56. Cf. dēpang.


7. Dēpir. See dēmpir.

8. Dēpang. To stretch out the arms at right angles to the body; the cruciform position; to lay one body across another at right angles; to rub a file up and down the blade of a kéris at right angles to it. Tangan di-dēpang kānān dan kīri: his arms were stretched out right and left; Sh. Jur. Bud., 14. Cf. dēpa.


10. Dēpun. The lining of a garment.


12. Dak. I. Buwāt duk: to affect not to be looking when one is looking; affected indifference. Also buwāt đuk.

II. (Kedah.) No;—an abbreviation of tīdāk, q. v.

13. Dek. I. Younger brother or sister,—a colloquial variant of adek, q. v.

II. (Perak.) By, with; C. and S.


II. See đuk.

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<tr>
<th>DAKSINA</th>
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<th>DÊLAH</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>daksina.</strong> [Skr. <em>daksina.</em>] The South; Cr. Hist. I. A., I., 316. <em>Dari daksina ka-paksina, or dari daksina datang ka-paksina:</em> from South to North; from one end of the world to the other; Sh. Jub. Mal., 14; Sej. Mal., 8; Ht. Isk. Dz. <em>Maka kelihatan dari sabêlah daksina duli bérbangkit ka-adara:</em> on the South, the dust could be seen rising in clouds to the sky; Ht. Koris. This word is only literary; <em>sêlata</em> is colloquial.</td>
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</table>

**dakik.** Arab. Indivisible; too fine for division.  
**dek.** Eng. Deck.  
**dukkân.** Arab. A shop; Sh. Pr. Ach., 19, 21; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 11; Ht. Sh.  
**dékât.** Proximity, nearness; near. *Sunggoh dékat pandang sêndiri ta-buleh:* although close enough, you can never see it yourself;—a riddle describing the ear. *Dékat ka-adara:* near the shore.  
**Dékati:** to approach, to go close to; Ht. Abd., 404. *Mendékati:* id., Sej. Mal., 158; Ht. Abd., 67; Sh. Abd. Mk., 75.  
**Bérdékat-dékatua:** close to one another (of several villages); Sh. Lamp., 41.  
*Mendékathakan:* to bring close; Ht. Koris.  
**dékut.** Onom. The cooing note employed by bird-catchers to snare a species of pigeon. *Punai d.*: the bird so caught. *Buluh d.*: the bamboo instrument used to create this note.  
**dékus.** (Onom.) The blowing of a porpoise. Pronounced dékos.  
**dékong.** (Onom.) The sound of a gong.  
**dékap.** *Mendékap:* to embrace, to enfold in one’s arms; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *dakap,* q. v.  
**dékak.** (Onom.) The sound of laughter;—a variant of *dékah,* q. v.  
**dékam.** The crouching of a beast of prey when gathering itself together for a spring.  
**dékân.** The bamboo-rat; *rhizomys sumanatensis*; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 94.  
**dékunchi.** A plant, better known as *ïmu kunchi*; Muj., 47.  
**dékah.** (Onom.) The sound of loud laughter. *Têrtawa bérdékah:* to laugh loudly, to roar with laughter; Sh. Sri Ben., 82. *Têrtawa bérdékah-dékah:* id.,—but of more prolonged laughter; Sh. Ik. Ter., 12; Sh. Ul., 18.  

**dêgar.** I. *Chakap bêrdêgar-dêgar:* tall talk, vain boasting.  
II. (Onom.) The reverberating roar of a thunder-clap or cannon shot. *Bunyi-nya bêrdêgar-dêgar:* its noise went on reverberating; Ht. Sg. Samb.  

**dêgap.** I. *Bêrdêgap-dêgap:* to heave quickly, of the breast, especially when under the influence of sudden and violent emotion.  
II. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that of two books or planks striking each other.  
**dêgup.** (Onom.) A sound similar to that expressed by *dêgap,* II, but duller.  
**dêgak.** *Dégooh-dêgak:* (Onom.) a sound such as that of a man gulping down water.  
**dêgok.** See *dêgaâh.*  
**dêgil.** Obstincity; stiff-necked, pig-headed, unwilling to listen to good advice.  
**dêgam.** (Onom.) A booming sound; a heavy thumping sound. *Dêgum-dêgam:* id., frequentative, as the sound of heavy footfalls.  
**dil.** The noise made by the explosion of gunpowder; Pijn. Said to be root of *bêdil.*  
**dêlaki.** (Kedah.) Male; a variant of *laki-laki,* v. *laki.*  
**duli.** See *dowli.*  
**dulapan or dêlapan.** Eight; a contraction of *duwa-lapan,* two (fingers) turned down. Often contracted colloquially to *lapan.*  
**dalâl.** Arab. Agent, broker, go-between.  
**dulâdul.** Arab. The name of the horse of Ali.  
**dêlînggam.** [Tamil?] Red-lead, vermillion;—a contraction of *sêdêlînggam,* q. v.  
**dêlah.** An edible salt-water fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 15.
**DALİL**

**dālil.** Arab. The elucidation of the Koran; the commentaries on the text; Sh. Ibl., 9; Sh. I. M. P., 3. *Bērddālīl*: to explain the Koran; Sh. Ul., 26.

**dēlima or dalima.** [Skr. *dālima.*] A generic name for pomegranate trees. 

*D. mērēkō*: a pomegranate bursting with maturity and showing its ruby-like interior,—a common metaphor for red lines (e. g., of blood) on a light ground; Ht. GuL. Bak., 83, 87, 147.

*Ht. yang aγong*: the great pomegranate,—a simile for the breast; Sh. Peng., 2.


**dam.** I. (Nom.) A sound such as that of a drum being beaten. *Dum-dam*: id.

II. [Dutch: *dam.*] Draughts; the game of draughts; Ht. Abd., 355. *Dam-dam*: (Riau, Johor) chequered, of a pattern.

III. [Arab. *damm*?] A penalty, a punishment. *Kēna* d.: to be punished—used especially of Hajis being refused permission to reside in Mecca.

IV. A whiff, when smoking Indian hemp.

**dum.** I. (Nom.) *Dum-dam*: the sound of a drum being beaten.

II. A tree (the date tree?); Pel. Abd., 150.

**dēmi.** See *di*.

**damba.** Fondness for; longing for or desire for (in a good sense); a wish to possess a thing not yet obtained; laudable desire or ambition. Cf. *fana*, to covet (in a bad sense).

**domba.** [Pers. *dunbah.*] A sheep.

**dēmbai.** (Selangor.) *BērjalaD bērđēmbai-dēmbat*: to walk in a loose slouching or careless manner,—used by angry parents to reprove a child for slovenly ways.

**dēmit.** Small child, young. *Daripada dēmit sampai aγong*: from childhood to maturity; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 43.

This word is commonly used by a *pawang* or other medicine man when speaking of the patient in his incantations.

**damdam.** I. Spite, grudge; hostile remembrance.

II. (Riau, Johor.) Chequered—of a pattern. See *dam*.

**DEMPAK**

**dēmpang.** A district headman, a chief. This title is not in common use in the Peninsula but is common in Muntok, Palembang, Banjermasin and Kotaringin. In literature it occurs as the title of the ruler of Palembang before royalty was introduced; Sej. Mal., 37; and it is also common in Javanese tales in its Javanese sense of a petty chieftain; Ht. Mas Ed.; Ht. Sh.; Sh. Lamp., 35. In Malacca it is used of a chief *pēnghulu* or senior mūkīm headman; but its use in this sense is artificial, the word having been imported by the government to mark a distinction between senior and inferior headmen.

The word is derived from the Indonesian *ama*, father; and is connected with *rama*, q. v.

**dēmap.** Gluttonous, glutony.

**dēmpat.** Opposite to, over against; C. and S.

**dēmpet.** Squeezed tightly together; v. *dempak*.

**dompat.** *Bērdompat*: clustering together; Kl.; v. *dempak*.


This word is also used of a crocodile lying on a mud-bank.

**dēmpir.** (Riau, Johor.) Cracked-sounding, like a broken gong. Also (Kedah) *dēpir*.

**dēmap.** Juxtaposition; close proximity, contiguity, contact. *Damping hamba kapada raja Singa itu*: to attach oneself to the King of Beasts, the Lion; Ht. Kal. Dam., 38.

*Patau sa-kali di-buwat damping*: Di-bēlakang twuanku jadi pēngiring; it is right indeed that you should attach him to yourself and let him follow in Your Highness's train; Sh. Bid., 21.

*Bērdamping*: to be close by, to be next to one; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8; to sing in succession, to take up the previously-sung *pantun* and reply to it,—of singers in rotation.

**dēmpang.** I. Hollow-sounding, resonant. *Chakap bērdempang-dēmpang*: loud but empty talk, boasting; Sh. Nas., 11.

II. Going across to, touching at,—of a ship. *Sa-tēlah dēmpang bahēra kapada pulau*: when the ship stopped at the island; Ht. Hamz., 81. Cf. *ampang* and *dempar*.

**dēmpak.** Broad in proportion to its length or height; rather beamy, of a boat.
Dempok. A fruit like the mangosteen (unidentified).

Dempok. Approach, coming together; proximity.

Dompak. Coming together in a cluster. Bérdompak: to be clustered together,—of houses in the same kampung or within a common fence.


dempol. Tow for caulking boats.

demikiyán. In this way; thus. See démi and kiyan.


démuikut. (Kedah.) Broken pieces of husked rice. Laksana démukut: like broken husked rice,—only useful to a man in extremities of hunger; Prov. Also démukut; (Riau, Johor) mélikut, (Kotaringin) kémukut, etc.

démah. The application of a warm dry body or poultice to a diseased part; warming or fomenting medicinally. Hot kitchen stones (batu tungku) and dry poultices of leaves (gandarsa) or hot ashes are used for these fomentations.

démi. By, with; on, one; a preposition expressive of immediate succession and almost of coincidence. Sa-orang démí sa-orang: one by one. Démí bérbunyi genta itu: on the bell ringing; when the bell rang; Ht. Gul. Bak., 10. Démí aku tèrpañang bapa-ku itu maka lari-lah aku: when I saw my father, I used to run away; Ht. Abd., 44.

Démí is also used in imprecations with the meaning “by.” Démí dewata muliya raya: by the illustrious and great God; Ht. Gul. Bak., 27. Démí Allah: by God; by Allah; Sh. Sri Ben., 56.

Démikiyán: so, thus, in this way. Dí-katang-nya démikiyán démikiyán: he said such and such things. Sa-démikiyán: such, so much. Sa-démikiyán baik rasa-nya: so pleasant to the taste. Also written dəm.

danaw. [Skr. dana.] A giant; a gigantic evil spirit.


dénting. A variant of déting and léting, q. v.

dentam. (Onom.) A heavy slaming sound; the sound of a tree falling. Dëntam-dentum: id., but frequentative and expressive of variation in the depth of sound of the reports. Dëntam-dentum, id.

dentum. (Onom.) A deep booming sound; the boom of a cannon. Bérdentum hëdil yang bersar, bérderap berél yang këchil: the heavy guns boomed out, the small arms rattled away; Ht. Raj. Don., 16. Dëntum-dentum, or dëntam dëntum: see dentam.

déning. (Onom.) The chinking of small coin.


dêndalu. A misletoe; v. dêdalu, and dalu.

dandéng. (Riau, Johor.) A large copper boiler or vessel; also (Kedah) dângdâng.

dângdâng. I. The Malayan crow; Ht. Kal. Dam., 66; J. S. A. S., III., 87, VIII., 131. The word is used in many proverbs as a variant of gagád, dângdâng being the commoner word for crow in Kedah. Bajai dângdâng gunggong tèlor: like a crow carrying off an egg; blacker or uglier by contrast,—a proverbial expression descriptive of an ugly woman in fine clothes. Dângdâng pulang kænegérí Kéling, përgi hitam bañeh hitam: the crow flew back to India, black it went and black it returned; a fool may travel, and return as dull as when he started; Prov.

II. Mëntimun dângdâng, or pëdângdâng: a bitter inedible gourd. Laksana timun dângdâng: like this gourd,—fair outside but bitter inside; apples of Sodom; Prov.

III. The Spanish fly; an insect used as a drug by Malays.
**DENDANG**

**dendang.** The droning chorus of a Malay song. *Mina-nuk yanyi bér-dendang-dendang:* to lengthen out a song in long droning chorus; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 6. *Orang bér-dendang:* a singer; a man singing from lightness of spirits; (by extension) a man who feels happy.

**dendang. I.** Jerked meat; strips of meat dried in the sun.

**II.** *Dendengkan:* (Riau) to hold up a piece of paper to the light in order to examine its texture. Cf. *dinding.*

**dinding.** A screen, an inner wall or partition in a house; to screen. *Dinding-nya kajang:* its inner walls were of kajang matting; Ht. Abd., 224. *Dinding ada, bumpong tidak:* with walls but no roof; (by metaphor) coated, but hatless.

*Dindingan:* serving as a screen or partition.

**Papan d.:** the partition planks; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 8. *Kain d.:* a screen used at the bathing ceremony in a Malay wedding; Sh. Sri Ben., 50.

*Dindingkan:* to screen off; Ht. Abd., 350. *Mén-dindingkan:* id.; also, to shelter, to protect. *Mén-dindingkan diya daripada kena mala:* to protect him from the evil eye; Mju., 32.

*Pén-dinding:* a screen or protection; protective. *Do'd p.:* prayers or invocations protective against evil spirits and sorcerers; J. I. A., I., 309.

**dondang.** (Onom.) A lullaby, a song to a child; the crooning of such a song; the lullaby to send the Princess to sleep, in a *ma'yong,* q. v.; (by extension) the swinging cradle in which a child is rocked and lulled to sleep. *Tali d.:* the ropes of this swinging cradle; Sh. Sri Ben., 60. *Kain d.:* the cloth laid in the swing of this cradle. *Kain don-dangan:* id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 52.

**dén-dam.** Longing, pining for; the longing of appetite, love or hatred; lust, malice.


*Déndamkan:* to long for.

*Bér-dén-dam:* to harbour feelings of hostility; Ht. Abd., 253.

**dandán.** I. The projecting balconies or platforms in some types of native vessels. *D. haluwan:* the prow platform; Sh. Sri Ben., 11.

**II.** Also *dén-dan,* q. v.

**danisuwara.** [Skr. *dhanéswara:* lord of the kingdom.] A name given to the God Kuwera.
**DÉNNYUT**

**dénnyut.** (Riau, Johor.) The throbbing of a boil, of the pulse, or of the fontanel; throbbing, generally; (Kedah) rénnuyut.


Duwaduwa: two, pairs, couples, in pairs. *Di-keluwarakan-nya duwa-duwa budak itu, diadu-nya* : he brought the boys out in pairs and made them fight; *Ht. Abd.*, 80.


Ménduwaakan: to make two of anything, to represent as two. *M. laki* : to commit bigamy (of a woman); to take a second husband when married already; *Sh. May.*, 20. *M. Allah* : to represent Allah as more than one; to become or be a worshippers of many Gods; *Ht. Abd.*, 16; *Ht. Mar. Mah.*; *Sh. Unng. Bers.*, 10.

Pédwua: a fellow or match; *Cr. Gr.*, 39. *P. apit lempang* : the plank next above the *apit lempang* in the construction of a Malay boat.

**DUDÖK**

**Sa-duwit di-bélah tajok**: to divide a rupee into seven amounts; an impossible task; *Prov.*

As a weight, 2½ *duwit* go to the saga.

**doja.** (Penang.) A mosque servant; better *naja*, q. v.


11. *Mindodot* : (Riau, Johor) to smoke opium in whiffs; to suck at the pipe.

**dudor.** A plant (unidentified). Its leaves are used by Chinese for feeding pigs. This tree is often mentioned in pantuns.

Pokož dudor dalam riulba ;
Pokož sêna turun pongan ;
Tuwan tidor bérbantal riha ,
Lena mëngulit di-atus pangku : the dudor-tree is found in the jungle, the senna on descending the hillock; sleep, my lord, with my lap for a pillow, lulled to sound slumber as you lie on my breast.

**dodos or dudus.** *Mindudus* : to increase the size of a hole by cutting away the sides, v. d. W.; (Riau, Johor) to smooth the planks in boat-making.

**Dudöq**

**dudok.** Sitting, to sit; to live, to continue or keep doing something; situation, position.

*Masing-masing menyembah dan dudok mëngadap diya* : every one saluted and sat facing him; *Ht. Abd.*, 406. *Bêlum dudok bêlunjar dahulu* : to stretch oneself before sitting down; to become familiar before one has become a friend; to take liberties; *Prov.* *Bêlum pérnah di-dêngar rahasa dudok bérsema-nama manusiya* : it has been hitherto unheard of that an ogre should live together with a man; *Ht. Gul. Bak.*, 34. *Adâ-pun tanah itu dudok-nya di-hadapun dêngan rumah tempat bérhala china* : the land was situated opposite the Chinese joss-house; *Ht. Abd.*, 350.

*Dudökkahan* : to seat. *Di-dudökkahan ule tuwan Raffles akandia di-têngah* : Mr. Raffles made him sit in the middle; *Ht. Abd.*, 223. This word is especially used in romances of the bridegroom being conducted to a seat by the side of the bride; *Sej. Mal.*, 37; *Cr. Gr.*, 32. *Mindudökkahan* : id., *Ht. Ind. Nata.*

*Këddokahan* : seat, sitting, situation, place or condition of sitting; station, position, life.

*Tempat këddokahan Temenggong* : the Temenggong's residence; *Ht. Abd.*, 254. *Këddökkahan ku itu mënjadi sêra salah* : my position was very confusing; my situation gave rise to misunderstanding; *Ht. Abd.*, 43.

*Tërdökkahan* : seated; *Ht. Abd.*, 364. *Lalu jatok têrdökkahan kaluwar-lah apâ darîjâda tubulanya* : he fell into a sitting posture and fire darted out of his body; *Ht. Sg. Samb.*

Colloquially, the abbreviation form 'dök' is often used.

**dawâ.** Arab. Round, circular, a whirlpool; the name of the Temple at Mecca.

**dawas.** See diwas.

**dawâm.** Arab. Eternity.

**dowa.** See diwan.

**dowi.** See diwani.

**dobi.** [Hind. *dobi*.] A washerman, a "dhoby;" *Ht. Abd.*, 169, 310, 322, 323. Also (in literature) *juru bomba kain*.

**duta.** [Skr. *duta*.] A messenger, an envoy.

**duwit.** [Dutch: *duit*.] A cent, a doit; money in general. Formerly a *duwit* was 1/60 of a guilder; now it is a name given (in Penang) to a cent of the British dollar, (in Singapore) to 1/4 cent. *Duwit sen* : small currency, fractional to the dollar; *J. I. A.*, I., 82. In Singapore *sen* is used for a cent, and *duwit* is often used in the sense of money generally. *Tiyada memãeri kita duwit* : he gave us no money. *Banyah-lah yang bérduwit* : many had money; *Ht. Abd.*, 354.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Malay Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>A sweet meat made of rice-flour molasses and fruit such as coco-nut or durian.</td>
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<td>Daur</td>
<td>Arab. Cycle; cyclus; period of time. Daur khechi: the cycle known to the Javanese as windu. D. bésar: a cycle of 120 years.</td>
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**Dodol**

Dodol. *Kueh dodol:* a sweet meat made of rice-flour molasses and fruit such as coco-nut or durian.

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**Dunung**

Dunung. A tree growing near the sea.

King d.: a generic name given to fish with venomous dorsal fin-spikes; Pel. Abd., 142.

*Durian:* the "thorny fruit," the name given to the well-known fruit, the "durian."

**Dorieys.** A flowered cloth, v. *dris.*

**Dosa.** [Skr. dōsa.] Sin; offence against divine law, religion, or morality, but not necessarily human law. *Barang di-ampun Allah kira-nya akan ségala dosa-nya:* may God forgive all her sins! Ht. Abd., 15.

*Léhah hujan dari hulu,*

*Anak rusa mandi tégadah;* Jangan tuwan bérsumphah dahulu,

*Ingat dosa kápada Allah:* do not be too quick about taking that oath, think of the offence you are committing against God.

**Dosen** or *dusin.* Eng. Dozen. Also (Riau) *loosen,* *losen.* This word is especially used of a dozen strokes with the rattan.

**Dosun.** A village, a hamlet, an orchard. *D. manggis:* a grove of mangosteen trees; Ht. Abd., 415. *Képala:* a village headman. *Sawatū guk kium ya-itu sawatū kampong yang bérnama dosun chu-bú orang-nya démpat puloh orang:* a parish, that is to say, a collection of houses known as a "dosun" and containing at least 40 residents; Ht. Mar. Mah.

**Pendusun:** a name given to an aboriginal tribe mentioned along with the *Sénang* and *Pangun* in the Ht. Koris.

**Dusi.** (Riau, Johor.) *Méndusi:* to be eternally crying, of very young children.

**Dongeng.** I. Jav. A narrative or tale which is chanted by the reciter.

II. *Méndongeng:* to worry, to importune,—of children worrying their parents till they get what they want.

**Dongak.** *Méndongak:* to look with head raised and pushed forward. The word is also used of the appearance of a man's head when he is up to his neck in water and raises his chin to keep his mouth as high as possible, or of the peculiar attitude of a buffalo when it seems to be sniffing after an enemy. Cf. *chongak.*

**Dongok.** Disproportionately broad; uncouth; ugly proportions. The word is especially applied to the figure of a man on whom no clothes look well.

**Dewangga.** See *dewangga.*
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<th>DUNGU</th>
<th>DULAPAN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>dungu.</strong> Dull, stupid, muddle-headed; Ht. Kal. Dam., 24, 277;—a variant of dengu, q. v.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
  *Duka-chita:* sorrowful feelings, sorrow, grief; Cr. Gr., 64. Bértukar-lah duka-chita-nya itu dengah *suka-chita:* sorrow was changed into joy; Ht. Abd., 222. 
  *Kédukaan:* sorrow; Sej. Mal., 136; Sh. Ibl., 6. |
| **do’kat.** Eng. Dogcart. |
| **dokit.** Dogit. |
| **dukat.** [Dutch: *dukaat.*] A ducat. |
| **dukis.** A flower (unidentified); Ht. Hamz., 65. |
| **dukong.** The act of carrying a heavy living body,—especially to carry pick-a-back. *Sijéra di-sambut uteh baginda di-dukong-nya dan di-chiyun-nya salahluh tubuh anakanda itu:* the prince promptly took up his child and bore her off, covering her with kisses; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Kulai-balai bagai sendok di-dukong:* swinging about carelessly like a spoon borne swung over the back,—a proverbial expression of ridicule applied to the swagger of fast Malays; J. S. A. S., II., 151. 
  *Gigi bérdukong:* two teeth, one behind the other. 
  *Dukongan or kain dukongan:* anything used for supporting a child or other burden borne on the back; Ht. Koris. The simple dukong also occurs in this sense; Ht. Raj. Don., 60; Ht. Sri Rama. 
  *Ménudukong:* to bear on the back; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. A. R. S. J., 8. *M. biyawak hidop:* to carry off a live monitor-lizard; to cherish a foul beast by mistake for one’s child; Prov. |
<p>| <strong>dokok.</strong> (Riau, Johor.) <em>Kuweh dokok-dokok,</em> or (Kedah) <em>kuweh dokok tuili:</em> a cake of rice-flour, coco-nut rapsings, sugar and banana wrapped up in banana leaves and boiled. |
| <strong>dukan.</strong> Better <em>dukkán.</em> See <em>dakan.</em> |
| <strong>dukan.</strong> A native doctor; (sometimes) female doctor in contradistinction to a male (<em>bonnor</em>). In Kedah, the word <em>dukan</em> is not known, <em>bonnor</em> being always used. |
| <strong>dulapan.</strong> Eight; the number eight; see <em>dellan.</em> |</p>
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<th><strong>DOYAN</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>daulat</strong> or <strong>dolat.</strong> [Arab. <strong>دُوَّلَت</strong>] Majesty; the peculiar sanctity which invests the office of a king and carries with it responsibilities as well as privileges; the mysterious kingly power which is believed by Malays not to die with a king but to endure for the protection of a noble successor or for the punishment of an unworthy one. <strong>Daulat tuwan-ku:</strong> Your Majesty!—a phrase used in opening an address to a ruling sovereign; Sej. Mal., 114; Ht. Kal. Dam., 356; Ht. Pg. Ptg; and also as an expression of homage at a coronation, the expression being used by the whole assembly immediately after the actual investiture. <strong>Daulat tuwan-ku, bertambah-tambah kira-nya daulat Shah ‘Alam:</strong> Hail, Your Majesty! May Your Majesty's glory go on increasing! <strong>Di-timpa daulat:</strong> struck down or afflicted by the mysterious power of departed Majesty; Pel. Abd., 23. <strong>Daulat in this sense is confused by Malays with taulah or tulah, q. v.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>dulang</strong>. A large low-rimmed platter or tray, a stand for plates and dishes, a pan; Sej. Mal., 159; Ht. Ind. Meng. <strong>Penganan sa-du-lang:</strong> a tray of cakes; Ht. Abd., 30. <strong>Bukan dulang sa-barang dulang,</strong> <strong>Dulang di-beli dari Jawa:</strong> <strong>Bukan orang sa-barang orang,</strong> <strong>Orang di-beli dengan nyawa:</strong> this tray is no common tray, it is a tray that has been bought in Java; this person is no common person, but a person worth possessing at the cost of one's life; Ht. Jaya Lengg. <strong>Lain dulang, lain kaki;</strong> <strong>Lain orang, lain hati:</strong> different trays have different stands, different people different hearts; Prov.: C. and S. <strong>Mengata ka-dulang paku serepek:</strong> the chipped nail abuses the tray,—an equivalent for the rhyme: <strong>mengata ka-orang sëndirî yang lëbeh:</strong> to reproach others, and be more so yourself; the pot called the kettle black; Prov. <strong>D. alas:</strong> a wooden platter resembling the plates on which bread is handed round in European countries. <strong>Pendulang mas:</strong> a large wooden platter used by miners in washing for gold.</td>
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<td><strong>dolak.</strong> <strong>Dolak-dalëk:</strong> uncertain, untrustworthy, wavering, shilly-shallying.</td>
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<td><strong>daulat</strong>. See <strong>daulat</strong>.</td>
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<td><strong>dolah.</strong> A colloquial or familiar abbreviation of the well-known name 'Abdu'llah.</td>
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<td><strong>duli.</strong> [Skr. <strong>dvitiya.</strong>] Dust; the dust beneath the sole of a Prince's foot; (by extension of meaning) the Prince, the Sovereign, Your Majesty. The last meaning is due to the fact that the position of a subject is likened to the dust below a Prince's feet and that the subject must therefore address his words and lay his petitions before that dust. <strong>Lëbu duli pun bérbangkit ka-udara:</strong> the dust rose to the skies; Sej. Mal., 17; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb. <strong>Hanchoor liloh sëgalalu tulang-nya menyadi duli:</strong> all his bones were crushed to powder; Ht. Sg. Samb. <strong>Duli yang di-përtauwa:</strong> Your Majesty. <strong>Kabawah duli:</strong> id. <strong>D. paduka, d. bélapakan, d. baginda,</strong> and <strong>duli tuwan-ku:</strong> id. The word <strong>duli</strong> is used with the meaning “feet” in the expression <strong>mata duli,</strong> the ankle, occurring in the Ht. Ind. Meng. and again in the Ht. Koris. <strong>Birduli:</strong> to create a dust; (by extension) to move, used of the movements of the stars; Sh. Bur. Pung., 17. In Kedah the word is pronounced <strong>dëli.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>domok.</strong> (Kedah.) Short and stout.</td>
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<td><strong>domol.</strong> (Kedah.) The snout of a pig; snout-like; = (Riau, Johor) <em>munchong.</em></td>
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<td><strong>doman.</strong> I. [Jav. don, a needle; cf. <em>jarum.</em>] <strong>Pédoman,</strong> or <strong>pédoman:</strong> the mariner's compass. II. <strong>Hantu doman:</strong> (Kedah) an evil spirit described as having the face of a horse and the body of a man; a survival of the Hanuman legend.</td>
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<td><strong>domah.</strong> <strong>Pêndonah:</strong> (Kedah) a present; (Riau, Johor) <em>pênomah.</em></td>
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<td><strong>duwai.</strong> A brother-in-law or sister-in-law. Usually <em>ipar duwai.</em></td>
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<td><strong>donah.</strong> <strong>Barong donah:</strong> (Kedah) a bird resembling the <em>sëpah putëri;</em> (unidentified). According to Kl. and Pijn., a decoy-bird; = <em>denak.</em></td>
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<td><strong>doniya.</strong> [Port. <em>donha.</em>] A Portuguese lady. <strong>Kala pérmaisuri ka-pada sêgalalu para patëri dan doniya sakalayun:</strong> the Queen said to all the princesses and ladies; Ht. Koris. <strong>Maka doniya sakalayun pun têsënmynum:</strong> all the ladies smiled; ibid.</td>
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<td><strong>duyong.</strong> I. The dugong; <em>halicore dugong.</em> <strong>Minyak ayer mata duyong:</strong> the “tears of the dugong,” a much prized love-charm among Malays, said to be obtained from the female dugong weeping for her young when she is caught. <strong>Minyak tangis duyong:</strong> id.; Sh. Panj. Sg. II. <strong>Mënduyong,</strong> or <strong>mëndoyong:</strong> to totter, when about to fall, of a tree; to hover, of a bird about to perch.</td>
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<td><strong>doyon.</strong> (Vulg.) Liking, caring. <strong>Aku ta'doyan:</strong> I don't want him; I have no inclination that way.</td>
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<td><strong>DUYUN</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>duyun</strong></td>
<td>Pressing forward, crowding forward.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>dah.</strong></td>
<td>An abbreviation of <em>sudah</em>, q. v.; done, finished.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>doh.</strong></td>
<td>An interjection used to call a dog to one's side.</td>
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</table>
II. *Musang didis:* an unidentified species of civet-cat. |
| **déhagi.** I. Extremely covetous; extreme greed. | **didek.** Bringing up from extreme youth to maturity; fostering carefully. This word is used especially of men bringing up young animals the mothers of which die.  
*Bëryam pinggok, aym ku didek,*  
*Tërbang ku-ladang makan padi;*  
*Barang yung buruk jangan di-belek,*  
*Sílap mata têrêna mèmbêli:*  
this pinggok fowl, this fowl I myself brought up, has flown to the padi-field and is eating the grain! |
| **dëhana.** *(Kedah.)* *Mëndëhána:* to beg, to importune for gifts; (also) to give. *Cf. dana.* | **dideh.** The boiling or effervescence of liquids. *Mëndideh:* to boil up, *J. A.* I., I. 316. The form *mëndideh* is common (Kedah); *cf. also* *Muj.*, 47. In Kedah *mëndideh* is used of boiling and *dideh* of skimming off the thick upper surface of a liquid. |
| **dahashat.** Arab. Consternation, panic-fear, excited alarm, terror. *Makin-lah dahashat orang:* the panic became greater; *Ht. Abd.* 82, 322. *Mëmbëri d.:* to rouse or excite panic, to instil fear, to terrify. | **didí.** An exclamation for calling ducks. Also *rirri.* |
| **déhem or dëhem.** Hum, h'm; a noise made to attract the attention of one person without its being marked by others. *Jëling dan déhem:* sidelong looks and hums and hints; *Sh. Sri Ben.* 50. *Bërdëhem-dëhem:* to “hum and haw” by way of inviting attention; *Ht. Mas Ed.* See also *dám.* |
| **dëhlu or dëhlu.** Before. *Zamán dëhlu kala:* the Past, the Ages of Antiquity; *Ht. Abd.* 378. *'Adat dëhlu kala:* ancient customs; *Ht. Abd.* 35.  
*Dëhluluwi:* to anticipate,—especially of a warrior being too quick for another; *Ht. Sg. Samb.*  
*Bërdëhlu-dëhluluwan:* pressing on, one before the other; *Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sej. Mal.* 120.  
*Cf. hulu.* | **deret.** A row, a long line. *Bërdëret-derët:* in rows, in long lines,—as people fleeing from a stricken city. |
| **diya.** He, him, she, it, they; the third personal pronouns when following a word ending in *نا.* *Akan-diya:* him, to him; *= akun iya.* This form is also used when the pronoun is emphatic. | **diri.** I. Self. *Diri-ku:* I myself; *Ht. Abd.* 3, 4.  
Diri-nu:* you yourselves. *Diri-nya:* himself, herself, itself, themselves. The word *diri* is also occasionally used as a pronoun of the second person. *Hai saudara-ku, diri dëpanggit uleh Shaikh bandar ka-rumah-nya:* my brother, you are summoned by the Shaikh of the city to his house; *Ht. Pg. Ptg.*  
*Di-dalam d.:* to oneself; mentally. *Bërkata di-dalam diri:* to say to oneself. |
Membawa d.: to run away; to remove to; Ht. Abd., 256, 329, 334.
Membesarkan d.: to boast.
Membuang d.: to commit suicide; (also) to cast oneself down, e.g., at somebody's feet.
Menyarahkan d.: to abandon oneself to anything, to surrender oneself; Ht. Abd., 406. Sa-bagai ona menyerahkan diri: as the camel abandons itself to its master's will, — a simile for absolute submission; Sh. Raj. Haji, 183.
Minta d.: to ask permission to depart.
Sa-orang d.: alone, in solitude.
Sendiri: self, oneself. Membuat pandai sendiri sendiri sêhaja: to make oneself out to be clever; Ht. Abd., 45.
II. Erection; an erect attitude.
Pêrdirian: erection; Muj., 28.
Têrdiri: left in an erect position, erected. Bandera inggâris têrdiri di-halawen: the English flag was hoisted at her bows; Ht. Abd., 113.

Desa. [Skr. dêsha.] Region, country, plain. Pêrgi ka-desa: to go to the country; Cr. Gr., 50. Pêrbuatan orang desa hindil: made by people from the land of India; of Indian make; Sh. Sri Ben., 13. Sa-desa nêgêri: every country and town, everywhere; e.g.:—
Jikalau di-banding sa-desa nêgêri,
Sa-orang tiyada banding-nya puteri:
if you compare the princess everywhere, you will not find her equal anywhere; Sh. Bid., 10. Mênda sa-desa nêgêri: id., Sh. Bid., 94.
Bêzi sêmbilan d.: iron obtained from nine states (and supposed to possess magical properties); Pel. Abd., 70.

Diyang. Warming at the fire, toasting. Berdiyang: to heat by close proximity to the fire, as, for instance, in the peculiar remedies prescribed after a confinement. Mendiyangkan: to heat, to toast.

dìgin. Cold; absolute chilliness, in contradistinction to relative coolness. Sêjok d.: pleasant coolness; Ht. Abd., 217, 473. Nasi ta'-dìgin pinggan ta'-rêtak: the rice is not cold and the plate is not cracked,—a rhyming equivalent for ūngkau ta'-ingin aku ta'-hênda: you do not want me and I have no desire for you.
Diyîngikan: to chill, to bestow cold or coolness; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 1.
Kedingin: shivering; afflicted with cold. Maka Maharaja Dêrma dengan sêgala rayat-nya pun kedingin-lah, gêméntar sêgala tudoh-nya: the Maharaja Dêrma and all his followers were struck with cold and shivered all over their bodies; Ht. Sg. Samb.
Pêndîgin: the cooler, the bringer of cool (i. e., pleasant) feelings,—used of the mercy of God; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 10.
Si-dìgin, or sêdîgin: a plant; cotyledon laniata?


dekar. Pêndekar: a leader of the van; a master of fence; a champion.
Misai di-pênthak, janggut di-hurut. Mênuñôk pêndekar tanda bêrâni: he curls up his moustachios and forks his beard to show himself to be a champion and to typify his pluck. Saperti pêndekar mengeverkkan hulu bêrâni: like a tried warrior shaking the handle of his dagger; Ht. Ism. Yat., 45.

dikir. [Arab. ﺪﮐر.] Bérîdikir: to sing verses, to recite verses; Sej. Mal., 117. Pêdikir: dancing girls about a Court; girls who dance and sing, accompanying their movements with blows on native tambourines (reghans).

dikau. A variant of ūngkau, the second personal pronoun,—used by Kuantan or Kampar Malays, and occasionally after words ending in .

diyam. I. Silence, being silent. Ada-pun diyam tuwaan Raffles itu terlebih dahuri pada kita dudo dôh bêrîkhir: the silence of Mr. Raffles was more valuable than our sitting and thinking. Diyam-lah iya tiyada menjauhâ: he was silent and answered nothing. Bukan-nya diyam pênggali bêrêkar melainkan diyam ubi ada-nya bêrâni: it was not the silence of the pick which only rusts, but the silence of the potato which swells in its contents,—rest which recuperates, not inactivity which injures; Prov., Ht. Abd., 263.
Diyam-diyam: silently, in silence; secretly; Ht. Abd., 172.


Pendiyan : silent, by character; given to silence; Ht. Abd., 78. Orang yang pendiyan saperiti laku pandita : silent men, as men of wisdom are silent; Ht. Koris.

Pendiyanman : to bear or put up with anything in silence; Ht. Gul. Bak., 64.

Terdian : silent, saying nothing. Terdianlah iya sa-jurus pandang : he was silent for a space; Ht. Abd., 199.

II. Residence, abode, remaining. Maha diyam-lah tuwan Raffles itu di-Melaka: Mr. Raffles took up his quarters at Malacca; he made Malacca his residence; Ht. Abd., 84.


Kediyanman : abode, residence. Tempat k.: place of abode; home; place of residence; Ht. Abd., 16, 389.

daiman. Eng. The suit “diamonds” in cards.

din. Arab. Faith, the True Faith; true religion. The word occurs in many Muhammadan names, e.g., Nuru’d-din: Light of the Faith; Shamsul’d-din: Sun of the Faith; etc. Din is often used as a colloquial abbreviation for these names.

diyan. A candle. Sinar d.: the light of the candle; Cr. Gr., 78; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Lilin d.: the wax of a candle; Muj., 45.

Kahi d.: a candle-stick. Burong kahi d.: a bird like the sandpiper but larger and with long bright red legs.


denu. (Penang.) So-and-so, what’s-his-name; a certain person; = ann. Also deni.

dinah. (Riau, Daik.) An evil spirit of disease. It is said to cause diseases in the feet.

deni. (Penang.) So-and-so, what’s-his-name; a certain person; = ann. From diya ini?

dini. 1. See dinihari.

II. Rotan d.: a climbing plant (unidentified).

dewa. [Skr. dēwa.] A God, a “deva” or minor Sanskrit deity. In Malayo-Javanese literature it occurs (1) as the distinctive title of certain minor heroes of mythology—such heroes being of supernatural origin as Darmadowa in the Ht. Sg. Samb.; (2) as the name given to a whole class of minor divinities unspecified by name, but corresponding more or less to the dryads, satyrs, nymphs, and minor supernatural beings of the Greek mythology; (3) as a title assumed by members of the highest caste in Hindoo Java and still borne by the “Dewa Agong” or Chief Ruler in Bali and by the Balinese priests. Cf. dewi.


1 It is mentioned, for rhyme only, in a well-known quatrains:

Titâk rotan dini,
Rígâng suanggai su;
Tawan ’nak bêbëlini,
Bayer hatang dahulu.
### Dīwān

| diwān | Pers. A divan; a bench of magistrates, a Court of Justice or Council of Administration; Sh. Pr. Turki., 8. |

| dewana | A coined complimentary epithet meaning either “royal” (from diwān) or “divine” (from dewa); e. g., Mejnum dewana: Sh. Lail. Mejn., 26. |

| dewani or diwani | Pers., adj. of diwan.] Appertaining to a board of Government or Justice; a coin coming from the royal mint. Dinār dirham dewani: dinars, dirhams and dewanis; gold, silver and copper coins; Ht. Koris. |

| jīka di-bawa ha-sana-sini, |
| Tiyada-lah laku satu dewani: |
| even if you take it about everywhere, you will find it won’t fetch a single cent; Sh. Nas., 9. |

### Dzail

| dayūth | Arab. A cuckold; (by extension) a man who does not resent his wife’s infidelity, an abject coward. Dayūthkan: to call a man a mean coward. Colloquially, dayus. |

| dewadaru | [Skr., déwa and dáru: tree of the Gods.] A tree (unidentified); also called dëdaru, and dáru-dáru. |


| dewoi | [Skr. dēw.] A goddess; the feminine of dewa, q. v. |

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The letter dzāl; the tenth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the symbol for the number 700 in the abjad, q. v.


| dzāl | The name of the letter ذ. |

| dzābah | Arab. To slaughter; to kill; to sacrifice animals. |

| dzarrat | Arab. An atom, a particle. |

| dzakar | Arab. The male organ of generation (when mentioned, as a scientific term and not vulgarly); e. g., in the Mujarbat. |

| dzikir | Arab. Chanting the praise of God, singing. Ada pula sa-chor bērōk pandai bēr-dzikir: there was also a baboon, which was clever at singing; Ht. Koris. Membawa dzikir: to lead the intoning of the prayers; Sh. Lamp., 17. Cf. dikir. |

| dzail | Arab. Tail, skirt or lowest part of anything. |
The letter rá: the eleventh letter of the Malay Alphabet; the alphabetical symbol for the number 200 in the abjad, q. v.

 rá. The name of the letter र.

raba. I. Groeping or feeling about for anything with the hands; search by feeling rather than by sight—as when a man searches for something in his pocket; passing the hands over anything; handling; fondling; caressing; feeling one's way about—as a man in a dark room, or as a blind man rapping the ground with his stick. Di-raba-nya saluroh tuboh burong itu: he passed his hands all over the body of the bird; Ht. Gul. Bak., 148. Di-raba baginda kēpala istēri: the king fondled his queen's head; Sh. Bid., 4.

Mēraba: to grope; to fondle; to feel about for anything; (by metaphor) to be confused or bewildered. Orang yang démikiyan itu mēraba ka-sana ka-mari pērghaya itu pērghaya ini: such men are simply groping about hither and thither, believing first this thing and then that; Ht. Abd., 159.

Mēraba-raba: = mēraba, but frequentative.

Tēraba-raba: jerky; confused; and inconsequent action; bewildered behaviour. Di-sirau-nya api itu tēraba-raba: he kept turning on the water first on one part of the fire then on another—of a fireman who had lost his presence of mind; Sh. Sing. Terb., 14.

II. Ikan raba: a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 18.

Rabat. I. A gash; a rent at the edge. The word is used especially of torn flesh or injuries caused by a tearing or drawing stroke with a sharp pointed instrument. Bihir rabat: a hare-lip. Robat-rabit: tattered; = robak-rabek.

Mērabit: to give a tearing blow. Tēlinga yang rabit di-pasang subang: on the torn ear an earring is fastened (increasing the disfigurement by contrast)—a proverbial expression signifying that honours do not sit well on an unworthy recipient.

Cf. robak, rabek, rabut, chabek, chabit and chabut.

II. Mērabit: to extend the scope of an accusation; to involve others in a charge when those others were not originally accused; to drag third parties into a case. Cf. habit and rawit.


Rabut. Tearing out; pulling out; dragging out or away from its proper place; tugging out. Di-rabut ianaya: dragged away by a crocodile—of a living and struggling victim. Dalam hati-nya bagai di-rabut: she felt as if her heart was being torn out; Sh. Bid., 71. Santub lali pérambut, biyar putus jangan rabut: take the gut of the line, sever it, but do not tear it in two—a proverb deprecating rough or violent action, the results of which are never so satisfactory as those of deliberate conduct.

Mērabut: to tear out. Mēnchahar mērabut bérunggoh havi: scratching and tearing each other to their heart's content—of two women fighting; Sh. Bid., 24. Mērabut janggut: to tear the beard out by the roots; Ht. Best. Mērabut-rabut rambut: to tear hair out; Ht. Isk. Dz. Cf. ragut.

Rabong. The covering of plank or thatch which makes the ridge of a roof waterproof; the double row of atap which covers the interstice over a ridge pole on a roof.

Chēlakār r.: the lower row of atap in a rabong.

Chuchok r.: the nail-like fastenings of the rabong; wooden spikes pinning the pieces of thatch together.

The rabong being the highest part of a house, the word is also used in the sense of high or full. Pasang r.: spring tides. Ayer r., and ayer nātī mērabong: id. Cha-kāpar r.: big talk; boasting. Sa-gantang r.: a full gantang measure.

Pērabong and pēraban: the ridge covering; = rabong.

Rabak. Gashed; rent; torn; a tearing blow across the centre of any soft material. Di-chēnchāng-nya akan Sayid Yasin itu tiba pada mutu-nya rabak samai ka-lēlōng-nya: he slashed at Sayid Yasin, and the blow landed on his mouth and tore him to the ear; Ht. Abd., 247.

Rabek. Robak-rabek: tattered and torn,—of cloth, mats, etc. Cf. chobak-chabek, rabit, etc.

Rabok. Tinder; touchwood; a soft dusty material found in the bamboo and used as tinder; burnt paper; tobacco ash; adhesive as distinct from mere loose ash. Cf. abok.
Raban. *Mèraban*: (Riau, Johor) to use words in a wrong sense; to speak loosely or incorrectly; to read a text wrongly (Kedah) to walk unevenly; to keep moving from one side of the road to another—as a drunken man.

Rabun. I. [Menangk. *mèrabun*: to smoke; to fumigate, with the idea that the devil will be blinded by the smoke and will leave a newly-born child alone.] Fumigation; a drug for fumigation; Sh. Dag., 5. *Raban ayam*: the time when fowls are dim-sighted; evenfall—about 6 p.m. *Buta r.*: extreme dim-sightedness; myopia or disease which makes objects appear like vaguely defined shadows before the eye.

*Mèrabun*: to smoke; to fumigate—whether by way of driving away mosquitoes or for medicinal purposes, or to baffle spirits of disease. *Rabukan*: to burn (a drug) for the purpose of fumigating anything; Hay. Haiw., 8. Cf. *abu*.

II. (Kedah.) *Mèrabun*: to pile branches of trees, etc., on a muddy spot to allow travellers to cross it dryshod.

Rabu. I. The lungs. *Kèmbang r.* or *r. kembang*: inflation of the lungs; exhilaration; the feeling that one is bursting with joy.

II. [Arab. *ru'ya*] *Hari rabu*: Wednesday.

Rabah. A bird (unidentified) also known as *murai rimba*.

Rata. I. (i.) Level; evenness; flatness of surface. *Ada-pan bato-batu itu tèrlalu lichin dèngan rata-nya saèrèti dè-ketam rupà-nya*: the stones were extremely slippery and smooth and looked as if they had been planed; Ht. Abd., 56.

*Sama rata*: sameness of level; a footing of equality.

*Ratak* and *mèratakan*: to smooth; to plane down to a level; to obtain a level surface. *Aku ratak*an-lah kèra bintang kèchil ini dèngan bumi*: I will level this monkey, this insignificant beast, with the ground; Ht. Sg. Samb.

(ii.) The level of the ground or of the sea; position on that level; the prostrate position. *Jatok*lah *rata ka-bumi*: he fell flat on the ground.

(iii.) Bringing everything to the same level; completing; equalizing by completion. *Maka rata-lah suhà gèlala raja-raja Mèlau di-kirim-nya surat*: he had sent letters to every one of the Malay princes; the sending of letters to Malay princes was completed by all uniformly having received letters; Ht. Abd., 98. *Rata sudah abang mènhari*: I have looked for you everywhere; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 15.


*Sa-rata*: all over. *Sa-rata tuboh*: all over the body; the entire body.


III. *Rata-rata*: swarms of small winged insects.

Ràtib. [Arab.: enduring; steadfast.] The constant repetition of the name of Allah (or of one of the attributes by which He is known) by way of invocation or thanksgiving.

*Ràtib-nya itu tiyada bérhenti, mènuji kàpada rabbî'izzati*: their invocations were unceasing, in honour to the Lord of all Honour; Sh. Pr. Ach., 13.

*R. saman*: the *ràtib* when uttered in unison by many persons standing in rows; Sh. Pr. Ach., 11; Sh. Lamp., 5; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 5.

*R. bang*: a processional *ràtib*; a procession of persons constantly repeating the call to prayer through the streets in times of pestilence or national disaster; Sh. Lamp., 5.

The utterance of the *ràtib* formula is usually accompanied by a swaying motion of the body, whence the word is sometimes used figuratively with the meaning of shaking or quivering. *Rumah sudah ràtib*: the house is saying its prayers,—an expression applied to a shaky house in a gale of wind.


*Rèmpah r.*: "the hundred ingredients," a medicine given to women after childbirth.

II. A technical term in the game of *porok*; a winning coup or stroke.

III. *Mèràtus*: to twitter continuously (of a *mèrèbok* bird).

Ràtong. (Singapore.) A disease; phagedena or ulceration of the nose from syphilis or lupus; *(Riau, Johor) réstong,* and (Kedah, Penang) *rasdong.*
ratap. 1. Prolonged wailing or lamentation when such lamentation takes the form of definite utterances rather than of meaningless sounds; passionate exclamations of sorrow and grief as distinct from mere weeping (tangis). Iya ratap bērbagai-bagai ratapnya: they mourned, uttering all kinds of cries; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Ratatapan: to mourn (transitive); to bewail, to mourn over; Sh. A. R. S. J., 8, 27. Mēratapkan: id.; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 46.


II. Mēratap: (Penang) to have one's fingers loaded with rings.

ratin. [Dutch ruiten.] Diamonds (in playing cards). Also daiman, retin, retin and batu melaka.

ratu. Jav. A title given in Java to persons of either sex when of direct royal descent. The title is not used colloquially by Malays when speaking of their own princes, but it occurs in literature, and is sometimes applied to foreign rulers, especially queens, to avoid the technical associations attending the use of a Malay title. Ratu Majapahit itu berasar: the Prince of Majapahit is a mighty sovereign; Sej. Mal., 39. Baginda ratu: Her Majesty the Queen,—a title applied to the (Circassian) Sultana of Johor, Bint. Tim., 23 January, 1895. Istērī-nya bērnama Ratu Mas: his wife (a Javanese) was named Ratu Mas; Ht. Abd., 60,—but Ratu Mas properly speaking is a title, not a name.

R. pērēmpuwan: queen among women,—a term of endearment, Sh. Panj. Sg. Sang ratu: the King, the Sovereign.

Pararatu: the grade of princes; the assembly of princes; Ht. Sh. Ratu Mēlayu: the Malay ruler; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 35. This title, though applied to a Malay prince, is only so applied by a perversion of history, some Javanese legends having been appropriated by the Malays as their own. The real Ratu Mēlayu was Sēri Panji, who was so called for victories over the Malays, cf. the title Scipio Africanus.

Ratu is connected etymologically with datok, q. v.

ratah. Plain, by itself—used of food when eaten without the usual rice or vegetables. Mēratah: to eat food without rice. Bahwa nasi pērsanapun itu tayaka-lak di-nakapun-nya gila-gila dengan ratah ikan juga: the rice that was laid before them they did not eat, absorbed as they were in eating the fish by itself; Ht. Bakh., 61.

rati. (From hati.) Rati-rati: dreams at night based on the events of the day. Mēratikan: to recall to memory; =mēmpērhatikan.

raja. 1. Skr. Prince; king; ruler; the "king" in the game of chess; a name applied generally to all persons of princely rank whether reigning sovereigns or not. At Kau the title of raja is also given in a limited technical sense to princes of direct royal descent if below the rank of engku and above that of nong, these grades turning upon intermarriages with women who are not of princely rank. The word raja is also sometimes applied to European Governors; cf. Ht. Abd., 10, 11. Bagai raja dengan munteri: like a king and his minister,—in harmony; Prov. Kēra r.: work for one's prince; work for which one gets nothing; Prov.

Raja bērasal or r. asali: a prince by descent.

R. bītlang: the principal heavenly bodies.

R. di-gēlar: a raja by virtue of office and not by descent.


R. hayu, hayu r. or hayu dulaŋ: a tree, cassia fistula.

R. muda: the second prince in a Malay State; the heir apparent to the throne.


R. pērēmpuwan: a queen.

R. sarî or r. sa-hari: the bridegroom.

R. udang: the name of a bird.

Anak r.: a prince.

Budak r.: (Pahang and Northern Malay States) the attendants at a Court; courtiers; young men in attendance at a Court.

Hamba r.: servants or menials about a Court.

Pinang r.: the red-stemmed palm, cyrtostachys lacca.

Pisang r.: a large variety of a banana.

Sênymum r.: a hypocritical smile.

Bēraja: possessing a ruler.

Bērajakan: to be ruled by; to have (anyone) for a ruler. Mērasai pahit bērajakan Holanda itu: to taste the bitterness of Dutch rule.

Kērajakan: rule; government; empire. Takhtā kērajakan: a throne of sovereignty.

Alat kērajakan or pērhakas kērajakan: the insignia of State.

Mērajakan: to make (anyone) a raja; to raise to the throne or to royal rank; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Koris.

Raja can also be used metaphorically; tawan-ku raja sēgalu pērēmpuwan: my lady is a queen among women; Ht. Koris.

11. (Connected with I?) Pēnyakit raja: a malignant ulcer on the neck or shoulders, believed by Malays to particularly affect princes; Mju., 58.
III. *Raja-wali*: a falcon; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 16; Sh. Sri Ben., 14; Ht. Jay. Lengg., etc. The name is, however, given somewhat indefinitely to any large birds mentioned in fable or romance.

_Hari-hari masok ka-hutan,_
_Potong rumpit di-tépi périgi;_
_'Ashik punggok kápada bulan,
_Bulan di-kawal raja-wali;_

the owl was in love with the moon, but the moon was guarded by the eagle,—a proverbial quatrain describing the position of a man in love with the wife of one stronger than himself.

**Rajut.** Knitting; working worsted or netting; making (as distinct from repairing) worsted work; covering anything with successive folds of twine or string; Muj., 63; Pel. Abd., 94; Ht. Ind. Meng.

In Kedah, the use of _rajut_ is confined to making net-work; _rajup_ and _radup_ are used of knitting.

**Rajang.** A pointed crowbar; an iron spike.

**Rajep.** Knitting; worsted work; v. rajut.

**Rajok.** Sulking; sullen behaviour; fretting.

_Mérajok_: to sulphur; to be out of temper.
_Mérajok pada orang yang sayang_: to sulphur with one who loves you (in which case sulking is profitable as something may be done to console you); Prov. _Jangan-lah kira-nya tuwan mérajok_: do not be out of temper with me; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 29.

_Mérajokkan_: (transitive) to be out of temper with; to sulphur with. _Mérajokkan ayer dînuwang_: to be out of temper with water in the hold (waste of time when action is necessary); Prov.

_Pérajok_: a person of sullen temperament; Ht. Koris; Sh. Bid., 51.

**Rajin.** Frequency; assiduity in doing anything; diligence; application. _Rajin-rajin bérבעwat jahat_: diligence in doing evil. _Rajin dengan usaha_: assiduity and application. Mákín-lah bértambah-tambah rajin-ku mênulits itu_: I applied myself to writing with even more diligence than before; Ht. Abd., 39.

_Ta'-rajin di-buwat_: it is not generally done.

**Rad.** (Kedah.) Knitting, worsted work; v. rajut.

**Radak.** Thrusting upwards; a thrust from below; a treacherous blow such as that of an assassin who stands under a house and drives his weapon through the flooring, selecting the spot where his victim is likely to be lying. _Di-radak-nya kaki Hang Jébat_: he thrust at the legs of Hang Jébat; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 85; cf. also Ht. Kal. Dam., 223.

_Siâp cikâp këna radak;_
_Hilang jëwa pêrchoma sëhaja:_

a blundering remark may give you a spear-thrust, and your life may be lost for a worthless trifle; Prov.
Radak: a sort of pike for getting edible birds' nests out of the cavities in which they are found.

Sakit meradak-radak: shooting pains in the region of the liver.

Radak is also used as a slang term signifying hasty and gluttonous eating; gussling.

Rođok, lantak, chēkē and other words are used in the same way.

Radai. I. The carpet over which the bride walks at her ceremonial entry into the bridegroom's house; a carpet used at a funeral, the funeral procession passing over it. Also peradai.

II. [Singapore, Bencoolen.] Mēradai; to go round begging; to beg from door to door.

Rās. I. Arab. Head.

II. Hind. Reins.

Rasa. I. Taste; flavour; perception; the sense of taste; internal sensation. Anggota yang lasa mēndjadi laci rasa: the numbed limbs regain their sense of feeling; Muji, 59. Mēnurukan hati mati, mēnurukan rasa bimasa: to give way to one's moods is death, to give way to one's senses is ruin; Prov. Sampai hati sampai rasa: to have the heart to do anything; Ht. Raj. Don., 9; usually as an interrogative "have you the heart, have you the feelings?"

Sa-tangkai padi, sa-tangkai lada,
Sayang sēlasē sehaya pangggalkan;
Sampai hati, sampai rasa,
Tēngah kaseh tuwan tinggalkan:

have you the heart, have you the feelings, to leave me while I love you still?

R. hāti: mental sensation; perception.
Rasa-nya: (used as a clause by itself) it seems; it appears; as it were. Bagitu-lah rasa-nya: so it seems.

Salam sēmbah batang sēlasē;
Sayang kēmuning bērēkē barān;
Sunggō-ṣum bēharu kita bērēkaseh,
Rasa-nya sudah bēribu tahan:

although our love for each other is recent, it is felt as the love of some thousands of years.

Chinta rasa: (lit.) the perception of feeling =rasa, but intensive.

Putus rasa: the severance of the bond of sympathy; forgetfulness; indifference. Su-paya jangan putus rasa akan anak-nyā: that he might not forget his love for his child.

Sa-raṣa: similarity or community of sensation; resemblance in feeling or taste. Sa-rasa nyawu pulang ka-badān: feeling as though the soul was returning to the body; Ht. Gul. Bak., 67. Tiya-ad sa-raṣa: dissimilar, incongruous, not harmonious, unsatisfactory. Minum aye sa-raṣa duri: to drink water and find it taste as thorns; to want anything and go unsatisfied; Prov.

Timbang rasa: the doing of a kindness; charity; favour; the earning of gratitude.

Timpa r.: to bear the brunt of anything; to stand the consequences. Timpa ṭerasa: id. Mata mēmandang apa nak sakil?—bahu yang mēnikut timpa rasa: what does the eye which looks on suffer? It is the shoulder lifting the burden that has to bear the brunt; Prov. See timpa.

Rasai, mērasa and mērasai: to feel.

Bērasa: feeling (the participle); on feeling. Sapēri mēmēnggag bara bērasa panas di-lēpasān: as in grasping a live coal, on feeling it burn one lets it go; Prov.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pēngērasa and pērasa: the sense of perception. Pada pērasan-ku: according to my sense of perception; it seems to me.

Pēraskan and mēmpēraskan: to perceive (anything); to feel.

Rasak. Pēnōh mērasak: (Kedah) chockfull; from asak, q. v. Cf. pēnōh sēsak.


Mērasok: (of evil spirits) to attack a man; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 34; Ht. Abd., 157.

II. Wooden cross beams from pillar to pillar in the construction of a native house. Cf. gēlēgar.

III. (Riau.) Sa rasok: of one size or fit; equally suited, used of persons whom the same suit of clothes will fit.

Rasamala. A tree (altingiana) yielding a perfumed gum; Ht. Jay. Lengg. Also raḵsamala.
**rasau.** I. A screw pine, *pandanus russow.*

II. *Merasau:* (Onom.) to make a swishing noise,—of branches sweeping about the roof of a house.

III. *Merasau:* to talk nonsense,—of an eccentric or crazy person; cf. *rachaun* and *richau.*

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**rangar.** A generic name for certain shells with long spike-like projections. Also *rangak.*

*R. bétul:* *pteroceras lamakis.*
*R. chêkang:* *pteroceras chiragra.*

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**rango.** The presence of air bubbles in molten metal; failure to cast metallic objects owing to the presence of such bubbles; spilt, of metal work; (by metaphor) spilt, of any object.

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**rangup.** Crisp and brittle, as dry leaves or as a biscuit; dry and cracking, of grains of *padi* after sufficient exposure to heat.

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**rangak.** A shell—a variant of *rangar,* q. v.

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**rangum.** Snatching wildly; snatching right and left.

*Bêhagiyan bétul, jangan rangum;* 
*Mênpadi tana* ñëngan haloba:
let the sharing be fair, don't snatch away your share; you will become grasping and covetous if you do.

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**rangin.** I. A large tree, *cryptocarya casia.*

II. = *rangin,* q. v.

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**rangoi.** (Kedah.) *Mêrangoi:* to scrape the thorns off a piece of *nibong.*

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**rangah.** Haughty; supercilious; pride. *Mêrangah:* to swagger.

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**rangai.** I. Obstinate or chronic,—of a disease which is in no way dangerous to life and interferes with comfort rather than with health.

II. *Mêrangai:* to forage; to rummage about in a house—as thieves in search of conveniently portable booty, or as a *raja* looking round a house for something to appropriate as a gift from the owner.

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**rapat.** Close connection; contiguity; contact; touching; brought into contact; fitted; closely fitting; (by metaphor) intimacy, friendship, close alliance. *Sahabat yang rapat:* intimate friends. *Kayu-kayu itu di-chachak ka-dalam tanah rapat-rapat:* the stakes were driven into the ground quite close one to another; Ht. Abd., 72. *Kerapatian:* (Siak) the members of a man's family; his near relations considered collectively.

*Baji rapat:* a wedge put into an interstice to tighten up things and render them firmer, and not for splitting them apart.

*Mêrapat:* to fit one thing on another; to work as a fitter or joiner. *M. kêmudi:* to fix the rudder on a boat. *Orang Jawa pândâi mërapat:* the Javanese make good carpenters; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

*Përapat:* that which brings together; the indented line along the side of a boat; the seams or interstices between the planks. *Përapatan:* id.

*Kétam përapat:* a plane.

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**rapus.** I. (Kedah.) Peevish, fretful. Also *rambus.*

II. (Kedah.) *Mêrapus:* to tie the legs of a buffalo or other animal together so as to throw the animal down and slaughter it; also (Riau, Johor) *rembus.*

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**rapang.** A fish, like a large *ikan bélakak*; Pel. Abd., 7; Ht. Gh.

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**rapek.** (Riau, Johor.) *Mêrapek:* to talk nonsense; = (Kedah) *mêrepet.* Cf. *opak-apek*; s. v. *apek.*

*Roþêk-rapek:* v. *ropak.*

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**rapu.** (Kedah.) *Mêrapu:* to pick up odds and ends; to collect rags and other ill-considered trifles by way of earning a livelihood; (sometimes) to steal small things, to pilfer. *Mêrapu* dana (often simply *mêrapu*): to beg.

*Orang boros lêkas habis,* 
*Lama lama tinggal mërapu:* a spendthrift soon loses his substance, and in the long run comes to beggary.

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**rapah.** *Mêrapah:* to walk without consideration of the injury one is causing others,—as when an inconsiderate man tramps on a valuable carpet with dirty boots or walks over growing crops without picking his way carefully; to walk over fallen trunks in the jungle. *Di-rapah-nya ulêh hulabalang raja itu:* the warriors marched over it; Ht. Isk. Dz.

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**rapeh.** I. (Riau, Johor.) Bringing close; drawing in; bringing into one's own proximity; pulling in; (Kedah) *rampis.* *Rapehkam:* to haul in (anything) towards oneself—as when a man draws in the sail by the sheet, or pulls a branch of a tree closer to himself so as to pluck the fruit on it the more easily.

II. Crumbling; v. *rapoh* and *rêpêh.*
rapoh. Brittleness; fragility; crumbling; frail; easily broken up, as wood which has become rotten or worm-eaten, or as iron after long exposure to rust. *Rapoh mulut*: inability to control one’s tongue,—used of a man who at the least provocation bursts into bad language or reveals secrets confided to him. *Bèrnyawa rapoh*: frail tenure of life, such as that of a man in a delicate state of health.

*Iluh pèrapoh*: a charm to affect a rival’s weapons or tools with brittleness; a charm such as would be used to make an enemy’s *kèris* break in a battle, or to make his car break in a rowing race.

rapai. *Mèrapai*: to be constantly fumbling about with one’s hand; cf. *chàpai* and *apai*.

*Tangan mèrapai sapèrti lipas hudong (or sapèrti udang dalam tanggok)*: his hand is as restless as a cockroach (or as a shrimp in a basket-trap); proverbial expressions descriptive of a man who cannot be still.

The form *mèngèrapai* is usually found in a transitive sense, but *mèrapai* also occurs as an active verb meaning to fiddle or play with; Sh. Peng., 2.

raka. Fragility; brittleness as the result of visible injuries but not of rotten materials; fragile, as a vase that has been cracked in several places and necessitates care in handling.

Cf. *rapoh*.

rakat. I. [Arab. راًکت.] The bowing of the body in prayer; v. *rakat*at.

II. Hind. A scarlet pea with a black speck—used as a weight for gold. Also *bawha saga*, q. v.

III. A theatrical performance (obsolete); Sej. Mal., 144.

rakit. Arrangement one by another; laying things in order side by side for the purpose of construction; a simple construction such as a raft; the earliest rough preparation for building a house.

Barang pèkèrjaan jangan di-rakit,
Kèjahañan banyak bukan sadik!

Do not make arrangements for any undertaking, it will end in disaster in no slight degree; Sh. Rej., 5.

*Rakit-rakit dari Indèragiri,*
Mènỳèhèràng hèndak ku-puluh Jawa;
Kalau tuwan mènyèrahkan diri
Nanti esok kakanda bawa:

The rafts from Indragiri crossed over on their way to the island of Java; Ht. Ind. Nata.

This verb is very common in pantuns, e. g. Ht. Ind. Nata (four times); Ht. Sh. Kub. (twice); Ht. Koris (twice), etc.

**RAGA**

*Bèrakit*: side by side; arranged parallel to each other. *Tulang-pun tampa bèrakit-rakit*: the bones (ribs) appeared each parallel to the rest; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 22. *Tikar bèrakit*: a double mat; a mat of two folds.

*Sa-rakit*: a pair of layers or slices. *Sireh sa-rakit*: two sireh leaves, one arranged on the other for consumption.

rakut. Imposture; deception; snare; = *karut*, q. v. *Pusing putar pandar mèrakut*: twisting and turning, skilled in deceiving. *'Akål laba-laba, di-gawa boroè sukà mèrakut*: the mind of a spider which likes to weave its snares in a decaying hollow; Prov.

rakus. Greed; gluttony. Also *ragus*.


II. *Chukup rakap*: fully equipped = *chukup lèngkap* and *chukup rangkap*.

III. Creeping at a snail’s pace; slow progress; spreading as a creeper.

*Sireh kèrapak*: the small upper sprouts of the sireh.

*Mèrapak*: to creep; to crawl—as a plant; (by metaphor) to crawl from door to door—as a beggar. *Orang hina mèrapak*: a miserable crawling beggar; Sh. Put. Ak., 32. *Mèngaji sapèrti orang mèrapak*: to read like a crawler; to slowly move from word to word; Sh. Ul., 4. Cf. *rakah* and *rangkah*.

rakak. Crawling = *rangka* and *rakah*, q. v.


rakan. Companionship; association; a friend, companion or partner. *Uleh suka bermain-main sama rakan-nya*: because he liked to play with his companions; Ht. Best.

*Rakanan*: a partner in business; Ht. Abd., 243; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895.

*Bèrakan-rakan*: in parties or groups = *bèr-kawan-kawan*.


II. *Bèrakah*: proud; self-important = *sombong*.

raga. I. A coarsely-plaited basket of bamboo or rattan; a kind of creel with wide interstices. *Rambut-nya sapèrti raga* or *rambut-nya bagai raga*: coarse matted hair; Ht. Abd., 382; Ht. Gul. Bak., 89; Sej. Mal., 55. *Jaris kata-nya raga jarang*: the creel said that the raga had wide interstices; the pot called the kettle black; Prov., J. S. A. S., 1., 97.
RAGUT

R. lu: a coarsely-plaited basket used for storing padi.

R. suduk: a rough creel for spooning padi into a tub or on to a mat.

Balong r.: a full crested comb. Also balong stara.


II. Jav. The body—in contradistinction to the soul (sokna). Tértawan-lah badan jiwé raga: my body is enslaved, my very life and body; Sh. Panj. Sg.

III. Display; showing off. Méraga: to show off (fine clothes or curios); to invite admiration. Péraga: a dandy, a man who is always aiming at display.


ragas. The act of seizing and pulling but not actually tearing out; cf. rágut and rabut. Kéná raga kayá: to rub past the point of a stick.

Méragas: to clutch and pull; to seize and pull; to pull things about—as is done by a revenue officer searching for contraband goods; to seize the rung of a ladder and pull oneself up to it. M. rambut: to pull a woman's hair so as to spoil the dressing but not so violently as to tear the hair out of the scalp. Ada yang di-ragas rambut marika: some had their hair pulled about; Sh. Panj. Sg.

ragus. Greed, gluttnony. Maka denggan rágus-nya kuching itu tiyada tahu ménahan loba: the cat's greed was such that he could not control his desires; Ht. Kal. Dam., 185. Also rakus.

ragug. The act of scaling a wall or climbing a tree; climbing by stretching out one's arms and pulling oneself up, as opposed to climbing by walking up a declivity. Tángga kendaq méragang kota: scaling ladders; Ht. Mar. Mahaw.

ragong. Téragong-ragong: knocking one against another, of heavy bodies suspended by narrow stalks or necks; swaying one against another, as mangosteen on a string.

ragup. Catching; carrying off; snatching away. Tángkal kanaq-kanaq jangan di-ragup uleh shaitán: an amulet to prevent children becoming the prey of evil spirits; Muj., 84.

ragam. Hind. Modes in music; modulation; melody; variety of sound; (by metaphor) variety of colouring, nature, or temperature.

Bunya r.: an air; a melody; a tune. R. manásia: an earthly, as distinct from a celestial, melody. Bunga lawang tiga rágam: three varieties of cloves; Muj., 87.

Bérbanyak rágam: many-sided in character or temperament, either in a bad sense (capricious) or in a good sense (possessed of varied accomplishments). Bányak orang bérbanyak rágam-nya: there are as many natures as there are men; no two men have absolutely the same disposition; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 77.

Méragam: to sound; to give out a varying sound—as a voice broken with sobbing, Ht. Sh. Kub.; or as the song of a bird, Sh. A. R. S. J., 4; or even as a creaking rudder, Sh. Sri Ben., 22.

Paşpa-rágam: of varied colouring or sound; varied; Ht. Gul. Bak., 40.

ragum. A kind of vice or clip worked with a screw; an instrument in use among copper-smiths. Tándok r.: (Kedah) horns meeting at their extremities, horns which curve so as to meet each other.

ragu. Confusion; uncertainty; variation; “chopping and changing”; the character of a man who is everything in turn and nothing long.

ragah. Bérragah-ragah: “daring” each other to advance; defying or exciting each other to fight—as two enemies working up their temper before beginning the attack. Cf. rakah.

ragi. Any essence or material inserted into a preparation with a view to improving it—as yeast is put into dough or alloy into metal; yeast; leaven; alloy; any compound to produce fermentation.

Tépong kena rágj: dough meets yeast—a proverbial expression signifying that things are taking the most promising turn; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 14. Koská tapat kena rágj: the cake may be spoilt by the yeast; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 53.

Ragi is also used (when speaking of the manufacture of cloth) to describe the colours arranged on a web to serve as a model or basis for the pattern. Bérragi: with a coloured pattern. buta rágj: with the pattern washed out.

Di-témun kain denggan kapas,
Bérmacham-macham wáréna rágj;
Pérahu lílin layar kartás,
Bérani ku langgar laután aňt:
cloth is woven out of cotton, varied are the colours of its pattern.

Mérági: to work colours into a fabric.

Burung mérági: the painter or painted snipe.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Malay</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ralat.</td>
<td>[Arab. التل] Error, miscalculation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ralip. I.</td>
<td>Sleepy; tired of playing.—of a child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ralat. II.</td>
<td>Habitual practice; custom; habit. Ralip-nya pakai hitam: he habitually wears black.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rama. I.</td>
<td>Skr. श्री Rama: Rama, the hero of the Hindi epic called after him the Ramayana; one of the incarnations of Vishnu. Hikāyat Śrī Rama: the Malay version of the Ramayana. The word Rama-yana itself occurs (in the expression gērangṣeng lēlakon ramayana); Ht. Perb. Jaya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rama. II.</td>
<td>Rama rama: a butterfly. Šapēti rama-rama yang tiyada bērįjaįk di-humi: like a butterfly which never sets foot on the ground—a proverbial simile for a proud man who considers himself superior to the weaknesses of ordinary mortals. The Malays have few names for the numerous species of butterflies known in Malay, and the names given are only roughly descriptive; e. g., r. r. pateh, r. r. kēlabu, r. r. bintang, r. r. choreng, r. r. kuda, and r. r. padi.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ringgit rama-rama</td>
<td>the Mexican dollar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rama. III.</td>
<td>Jav. Father. The use of this word is confined to some literary works and, colloquially, in Kotaringin, to describing the prince; cf. dēmaŋ (Batak damang) which has identically this meaning. Rama aji: princely father—an expression often used in romances from the Javanese as an equivalent for ayahanda; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Mas Ed.; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ramas.</td>
<td>Repeated pressure between the fingers and the flat of the hand; an action of the hand similar to kneading; a kind of massage. Di-ambil-nya tanah latu di-ramas-nya ĭndak mēnumpt labong gēdōŋ ĭtu: he took earth and kneaded it up so as to fill up the hole in the treasury; Ht. Kal. Dam., 377. Nasi yang di-ramas-nya ĭtu: the rice which has been pressed (into a compact mass); Ht. Pg. Ptg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ramus</td>
<td>Hair on the cheeks; hairiness on the face beyond the usual limits of the beard. Bēramus: with hair extending over the cheeks; covered with hair, of the face; extending over the cheeks, of a beard. Buwang ramus: to get rid of hair from the cheeks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>rameng.</td>
<td>A plant (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 259.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ramal. I.</td>
<td>[Arab. رمال.] Soothsaying from figures drawn on sand; horoscope; hourglass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ramal. II.</td>
<td>[Hind. and Pers. رمال.] Scarf; handkerchief. Sigēra di-sapu-nya dengan ramal-nya: he wiped it off rapidly with his handkerchief; Ht. Koris. Mēnyantapkan ramal kapada bahu kirti: to smear a scarf thrown over the left shoulder; Ht. Koris. The word also occurs: Ht. Ind. Meng. (twice).</td>
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<tr>
<td>ramun.</td>
<td>A tree with a sub-acid fruit; J. I. A., I., 259; J. S. A. S., III., 97.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ramu.</td>
<td>The collection of odds and ends; miscellaneous gathering or picking up; gathering pieces of fallen wood for burning. Mēramu: to collect odds and ends. M. rumah: to collect materials for use in the construction of a house. M. kayuwan: to gather firewood; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 40. Naik ka-darav mēramu sapterī pēnyambar barang yang bērtēnu: landing and laying hands on everything as though they were robbers; Ht. Abd., 415. Mēmbuwar rumah dalam rumah, mēramu dalam badan: what builds a house within a house, and collects the materials for it from its own body?—a riddle, to which the answer is “a spider;” Favre. Pēramu kayu: a firewood collector; a wood picker; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 38.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ramah.</td>
<td>Familiarity; effusive or studied friendliness; the attempt to get into another’s good graces whether sincere (as a husband’s attentions to a newly-married wife), Ht. Gh.; or forced (as the studied courtesies of diplomacy), Ht. Abd., 460; or merely impertinent (as when a man addresses another without an introduction), Sh. Peng., 18. M. ramah pēranget or r. lidah, effusive in manner or speech; familiarity. Pērēmpwan ĭtu rumah mulut-nya: that woman has a too familiar tongue; Ht. Ism. Yat., 154. Tētawon ramah: to laugh unrestrainedly; Ht. Ism. Yat., 34.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ramah.</td>
<td>Bijaramah: to vie in friendliness—as two merchants trying to negotiate a bargain; Sh. Peng., 16. Bijaramah-ramahana: interchanging friendly overtures—of two people whose interest it is to be friendly; Ht. Abd., 40, 460. Mēramah-ramahana: to pay attentions to; to make love to. Pēramah or p. mulut: over-familiarity; impertinent familiarity.</td>
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</table>
ramai. Crowded; populous; numerously attended, of a gathering; successful or enjoyable, of festivities in which a large number of persons take part. 

Rama-lah sadah negeri Singapura: the town of Singapore had become a much-frequented resort; Ht. Abd., 275. 

Rama tosuka-sukaan: general festivities; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Maka tete-kala itu raja benua China tengah rama:: at that moment the Emperor of China was in the midst of a general audience; Ht. Mar. Mah. 

Man-dong pun sadah bermukok rama:: the cocks were generally crowing; the cocks were everywhere crowing; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Bera-mai-ramaian: in large numbers; with a large following. 

Sang Nila Utama henda fergi bera-mai-ramaian ka-Tanjong Bemban: Sang Nila Utama was about to go with a large following (of pleasure-seekers) to Tanjong Bemban; Sej. Mal., 44.

Mera-mainakan and merama-ramaikan: to give population and prosperity to a place; to cause a festival to be numerously attended. Ini-lah raja yang tiyada tahu meramaikan dunya-nya: here is a king who has failed to give prosperity to his world; Ht. Kal. Dam., 302.

In one passage di-rama-rama-nya has the meaning of di-banyak-banyak-nya, or "being overborne by numbers"; Ht. Sh. Mard.

rami. The Rhea or China grass, a well-known plant from the fibre of which tow, ropes, etc., are made, bahneria nivea.

R. betina: a small tree, macaranga lowii.

R. hutan and r. bukit: names given to several fibre-yielding plants, ficus chartacea, alchornea villosa, etc.

The word is common in pantuns as a mechanical rhyme for kanti; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21; Ht. Koris, etc.

rana. I. Mera or rana merana: to pine away; to become weak and weaker—as the result of unhappiness or of lingering disease.

Sakit merana: wasting or lingering disease; Ht. Abd., 176. 

Fikiran merana: gradual diminution of the powers of thought; loss of intellect; Sh. Lump., 25. 

Badan merana karana diya: it is on his account that my body is wasting away; I am pining for him; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 11.

II. [Skr. rana.] A field of battle.

III. [Skr. ratna.] A princess. Also ratna and rana. See rana.

IV. [Skr. ratna.] A gem. See rana.

V. Pêta rana or kola rana: the bridal dais; v. pêtarana.

ranap. I. (Riau, Johor.) 

Meraemat: to crush to pieces, of hard substances such as brickwork, pottery, sealing wax, etc., which crumble under great pressure.

II. Just visible on the surface, of a thing that has been laid low as opposed to a thing which is just visible on springing up.

Mera-mat: to be laid low, as padi knocked down by heavy floods, or as a house blown down by a hurricane.

ranak. A tremulous and rapid succession of low notes in playing a musical instrument; variation of note to a swift tremolo or succession of low notes. Bera-nanka: to play in this manner.

ranum. Maturity, of fruit; full ripeness; ripe but not overripe nor merely just ripe. 

Lakanu bunak yang magak ranum: like a fruit in the richness of its maturity; Sh. Ik. Trub., 3.

ranu. I. A stagnant pool or abandoned well; cf. danau.

II. A wooden scaffolding used in breaking in a newly-caught elephant.

raneh. A plant, lycopodium planum; Favre.

rani. I. Hind. The feminine of raja,—applied to the wife of an Administrator; Sh. Jub. Mal., 11.

II. [Arab ghann, sound.] Tune; air; melody. Rani gambus: a form of melody; a tune to which Arabic words are sung.

rawa. I. A bird something like a dove or pigeon, columba littoralis; Sh. Sri Ben., 11; Sh. Ch. Ber., 3; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 3.

II. A round-topped tree with thick-set, glossy, dark-green leaves; it yields an edible fruit and good wood; Ht. Koris; J. S. A. S., III., 98, and VIII., 131.

III. Marshy ground.

IV. Kain rawa: (Riau, Johor) a sack-cloth or coarse material worn by female mourners at a Chinese funeral; (Singapore) kain kadut.

The word rawa is also used of a kind of shrimp-net made of this stuff.

V. The name of a Mandeling district in Sumatra.

rawat. I. Jav. Mera-watai: to supervise; look over; inspect; to visit on inspection duty = melawat. Ng-rawat: id.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. Mera-wat: to resume one's former shape, after transformation. The word is used of a god resuming his divine shape after visiting the earth, or a man who has been turned into an animal resuming human form when the spell has been removed. 

Maka Béttara Indra mera-wat-lah; maka Béggawan Narada pun datang-lah menyiramkan ayer utama jiwa itu kapa da mayat ségalá raja-raja: the great god Indra resumed his divine shape while the Blessed Narada came and sprinkled the water of life over the dead bodies of the princes; Ht. Sg. Samb. 

Maka Dewi Durga Késoma pun rawat-lah... kombali menyjadi dewa: the Goddess Dewa Késoma resumed her divinity and reverted to the form of a Goddess; Ht. Mas Ed.
This word is literary; but the form rawat is known colloquially in the sense of a jadi-jadikam resuming human form.

**rawit.** I. Extending a slander so as to involve persons not originally mentioned; involving additional persons in a false charge; cf. babit and rabit.

II. (Singapore.) Slightly torn; = rabit.

III. Chabai rawit: a capsicum, capsicum fastigiatum. Also known as lada kerawit and lada changan.

**raut.** Smoothing; cutting off the asperities of anything. Pisau rawa: a knife with a curved blade used for this purpose; Ht. Bakhth., 51; J. I. A., L. 321; Sh. Ik. Trub., 13; Sh. Pant. Shl., 11, 12. Pisau rawa bengkok bulah bétul: a crooked knife may be straightened, a crooked character cannot be made straight; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 108.

**rawang.** I. A hole or orifice permitting the sight to penetrate to regions behind—such as a gap in a hedge or a blank space in a row of trees.

Kerawang: fret-work; open work; carving, the designs of which are cut right through the wood.

II. A swamp.

III. The name of a plant (unidentified).

IV. The ceremonial washing of a corpse. Mèrawang: to wash the body for burial.

**raung.** (Onom.) A prolonged deep-sounding cry of pain—as distinct from shrieking or broken sobs; a roar of agony. Ségala raung dan ratap manusiya: all the cries and lamentations of men; Ht. Abd., 411.

Mèraung: to cry out in pain. Suswa-ra-nya mèraung saperti bunyi suswa anjing: his voice as he cried out in pain was as the cry of a dog; Ht. Kal. Dam., 255. Sambil mèraung mênýêru akan suswani-nya: and she cried out in agony and called upon her husband (to help her); Ht. Best.

**raup.** As much as a man can hold in the hollow formed by putting his hands together; the act of setting the hands together so as to form a kind of scoop for raising water to the mouth or for any similar purpose; the hollow so formed; the action of a cat or feline beast of prey when it turns its front paws inwards so as to prevent its prey escaping; in a man, the deformity of feet which turn inward. In one case the word is used of catching the spirit of life (stumugat), and gathering it between the two hands; Ht. Raj. Don., 55.

Mèrāu: to scoop up with both hands; to hold between the hands. Intan hampir bérāu: diamonds almost in double handfuls.

**rawak.** I. Tumbak rawak: (Riau, Johor) firing in the air; = (Kedah) tumbak gawar.

II. Gula di-rāwak: a colloquial variant of gula dèrawa; v. dèrawa.

**raum.** I. Onom. A deep crooning or moaning sound made by the voice, whether in lamentation or otherwise. Mèrawung-raum: to croon; to give a soft soothing tone to the voice (of a man making love to a frightened girl); Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. Rapacity. Mèrawung: to want the whole of anything; to be rapacious in one's demands.

**raun.** Eng. Police or military rounds.

**rawan.** I. Emotion—especially the emotions roused by music; the tenderness of love; deep feelings of pleasure or sorrow. Mèmbéri rawan: to move; to rouse emotion; Ht. Sg. Samb. Tèratalu rawan hati-nya: he was much moved; Ht. Sg. Samb. Bèrtambah rawan: to increase emotion; to rouse the feelings to a higher pitch; J. I. A., III., 448. Jangan bërhati rawan: do not give way to your feelings; Sh. Abd. Mk., 20.

Mèrawung: to charm; to stir the emotions; to be moved; Sh. Bur. Fungg., 41; Ht. Sh. Kub. Mèrawung-rawan: id. (intensive); Sh. Peng., 41; Sh. Sg. Ben., 41.

II. Tulang rawan: (Riau, Johor) the sternum or breast bone; (Kedah) tulang papan.

III. A numeral coefficient for articles made of cordage or string, such as nets.

IV. Mèrawung: to, or in, the clouds, an equivalent of bérwan, from axan, q. v.; — in the expression tinggi mèrawung: soaring to the clouds.

V. Nasi rawan: (Singapore) a dish where the rice and other ingredients are served up mixed and not separately as is usually the case.

VI. Pasir rawan: (Kedah) sand in shining stretches; sandy soil unbroken by scrub or other vegetation.

**rauw.** See rauhu.

**rawah.** I. A partnership where one partner supplies his labour and another supplies the capital; the financing of an undertaking on the condition that one receives a share of the profits and not merely a fixed rate of interest.

II. A fen; = rawang and rawa.

**rawi.** I. Skr. Rawi strengga: “ray of the sun,” a name given to Sri Panji to match that of his betrothed, Chandra Kirana, or “brightness of the moon.”

II. Arab. A narrator; a story-teller; an equivalent of yahbhu-bikāyta or orang yang ēnpunya cériléra ini, when used as the editorial “we,” “the writer;” Sej. Mal., 98; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 35.
rawai. I. A contrivance for catching fish. This contrivance consists of a number of unbaited sharp hooks hanging very close to one another and catching any fish which attempts to pass among them.

Mērawai: to catch fish in this way.

II. Mērawai: (Penang) to go begging from door to door; (Singapore) mēradai.

rahat. I. A native loom; a machine worked by hand for making sarongs and other native fabrics.

II. (Malacca and Selangor.) Gugar rahat: a general fall (of durians); a sudden and extensive (or untimely) fall, of fruit from a tree; Ht. Abd., 444.

rahang. I. The jaw. Tulang rahang: the jawbone.

II. Mērahang: to smell foully: to be filthy, of a stench.

rahap. I. Kain rahap: an outer covering or pall thrown over a corpse at a funeral but not buried with it.

II. Falling in (of a house); coming down on its foundations,—as opposed to falling to one side or another; tumbled down (of a roof).

rahap. [Arab. غاب ] Disappearance. Sudah rahap: it has vanished.

rahu. Skr. A monstrous serpent or dragon which (according to native belief) is ever seeking to swallow the moon. Bulan di-makan rahu: the moon being eaten by the dragon; an eclipse, of the moon; Ht. Abd., 356. This belief in the cause of eclipses is borrowed from the ancient Indians; the story of the fate of this dragon and of its hostility to the moon is given in the Mahabharata.

rahi. Passion; love. Mēndanggong r.: to be in love; Sh. Ch. Ber., 6. The correct form is bērahi or birahi, = Jav. wirahi; the form rahi occurs as the result of a mistaken belief that bērahi is a derivative with bēr-, and not a primitive form.

raja. Great, solemn, magnificent—used in certain idioms only.

Badak r.: the largest variety of rhinoceros. Bulan pērama r.: the full moon at its brightest; Ht. Sri Rama.

Bunga r.: the name of a flower; the cultivated hibiscus; Ht. Abd., 313.


Dewata muliya r.: the great and mighty Divinity; God, in ancient romances; the Gods generally; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gulk. Bak., 27; Ht. Mas Ed.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Gendang r.: the big drum in a royal band, the drum of assembly used for calling the ryots together; Sej. Mal., 102; Ht. Raj. Sul., 10. This name is also sometimes given to the bōdō or drum for calling the people to Mosque. Gendang raya bungai dēras, ta-tahu diri-nya bōrongga: the big drum beats quickly, it does not realize its own emptiness; a fool talks loudly and does not see what a fool he is making of himself; Prov. Gong r.: a large gong; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Gunong r.: a name often given to lofty peaks, e. g., to the highest peak in the Langkawi Islands.


Hantu r.: an evil spirit (of varying appearance) believed to be the offspring of a human being and a demon. This spirit is believed to live in incest with its mother and to betray any wizard who employs it.

Ikan r.: a leviathan; Ht. Raj. Don., 35.


Jambu r.: a large jambu fruit.

Pisang r.: a large variety of banana.


Suka r.: a high festival; Sh. Sing. Terb., 23. Also suka raya (which is the more usual colloquial form).

Tanah r.: the main; the continent; the mainland.

rais. To sweep off as one sweeps crumbs off a table.

Rayang. Dizziness; light-headedness; the condition of a man who, after a blow on the head, walks along swaying from side to side, but is not absolutely incapacitated; swaying or bowing; Ht. Raj. Don., 17. Also gērayang.

Rayap. I. Crawling, creeping, of insects.

Mērayap: to creep,—of an insect or plant; Ht. Abd., 88.


II. (Batav. and Jav., but understood in Riau and Jobor.) The white ant, termes. Also sēnut puteh and anai-anai.

Rayap. = rahap and ghaib, q. v.

Rayau. Mērayau: to take a wrong path or a path other than the one originally intended; to wander off at a tangent; to travel without method or design.
RAYU

rayu. Influence on the feelings; wooing; coaxing; the rousing of emotion; to touch the heart; touching of music; plaintive. Télah di-rinoh rayu: coaxed and persuaded. Bérbagai-bagai-ßah di-pujok dan di-rayu uleh puteri Chandrawati: he was coaxed and wooed by the princess Chandrawati in many ways; Ht. Gul. Bak., 130. Nafiri négara bunyi-nya rayu: the strains of the flutes and drums were affecting; Sh. Bid., 128.

Mérayu: to entice; to influence (the feelings). Mérayu khat or mérayu jive: to affect—as strains of music influence the feelings; Ht. Ind. Meng.

raih. Drawing towards oneself; taking—in contradistinction to giving.

Pékérjan tolak raih: (a phrase to which several meanings are attached, literally “give and take;”) the chaffering of two merchants in the market, the buyer taking and the seller giving the article; the work of a man who earns money by buying produce cheaply in the country and carrying it itself to market to sell at current rates; the work of a boatman, since it consists of eternally drawing an oar towards himself and then pushing it away from himself again. Malang tâ'â-buleh di-tolak, mujor tâ'-buleh di-rais: bad luck cannot be pushed away, good luck cannot be drawn to one; Prov.

rayah. I. Weak from old age; Kl., v. d. W. II. To rob; to plunder; to confiscate; Kl., Cr., F.

raanyau. Méranyau: (Riau, Trengganu) to cleanse a well by stirring up and imparting a circular motion to the water and so cleaning the well-wall, the dirty water being rapidly emptied out afterwards, and the well left to gradually refill.

raanyah. Méranyah: to pick small pieces of food here and there out of the dishes, as an unmannerly man who will not wait for a plate before helping himself.

rabb. Arab. Master; lord. The word of common occurrence in compound expressions descriptive of the attributes of God. In invocations the term râbb is used; v. râbi.

Rabb-ul-âlamin: the Lord of all Worlds; God; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Rabbu'l-izzâti: the Lord of Honour; God; Sh. Rej., 1; Sh. Ik. Trub., 16; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 6.

Rabbu'l-ghasîr: the Lord Almighty; God; Ht. Kal. Dam., 394.

reba. Branches or faggots left on the ground when a path is cut through the jungle, or when a tree is felled; fallen wood or timber; the French abattis.

RÉBUT

ribâ. Arab. Usury; v. rîba.

rabàb. Arab. A native fiddle or viol. Also arbab and harbab.

Rabàb di-tarek uleh biduwan, Akan ñêngulit raja bérâdu: the singer was playing the viol to lull the raja to sleep; Ht. P. J. P.

Têmpurong r.: the drum of a fiddle; the shell. Di-ambih-nya têngkorak-nya di-perbawat têmpurong rabâb: he took the man's skull and made of it the drum of a fiddle; Ht. Sri Rama.

rêbana. A musical instrument something like a tambourine or tabor. Memukul r.: to play the tambourine; Sh. Peng., 5. Memâlu r.: id.; Sh. Sing. Terb., 8. The Malay tambourine is plain and has no bells or other jingling contrivances attached to it.

rabbâna. [Arab. rubbâna.] Lordly; possessing lordship; divine. Tuhaan rubbâna: God; the Lord God; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 39.


rêbab. See rabbâ.

rêbat. Closing to traffic; closing or shutting off by means of any obstacle, as vehicular traffic is stopped by a barricade drawn across a road, or as a gate is closed by branches being nailed across it, or as climbing a tree is rendered impossible by fastening thorns round the trunk. Maka uleh si-chêlahâ itu di-ambih-nya segala duri di-rêbat-nya pohon ara itu: the rascal collected all the thorns he could get and fastened them round the tree (so as to prevent his wife descending from her position on the tree); Ht. Mash., 35.

Mêrêbat: to close any passage by the use of an obstruction; to stop traffic.

rêbut. Snatching; rending or tearing away; plundering; struggling for the possession of anything.


rēbas. I. Ruined; fallen into ruins, of a house or fence, but not of anything except wooden erections.

II. Rēbus-rēbas : (Nom.) V. rēbus.

rēbus. I. Boiling with the water, as distinct from boiling the water first and immersing the thing to be boiled in the heated water; boiling, as a fowl is boiled and not as an egg is boiled.


II. Rēbus-rēbas : (Nom.) the sound of rushing air. Also kērēbus-kērēbas.

rēbong. The young shoot of the bamboo, usually edible. Pantang akan buah jantong sīlīgālā haiwān dan rēbong : one is forbidden to eat the heart of any animal or the shoot of a bamboo; Mj., 60. Pada tēlēkālā rēbōng ti-yada di-patalah maka kēsika sudah mēnyādi jur apa-kah guna-nya : if you do not break it off as a young shoot, of what use will it be to try to break it as a bamboo? —a proverb signifying that if bad habits are not corrected in the boy they will be incorrigible in the adult; Ht. Abd., 477; J. S. A. S., XI., 68.

Puchok r. : chevrons in succession; a sort of herring-bone pattern in art.

rēbak. Large, of the figures on any pattern; spreading; loud, of sounds which can be heard some way off; extending, of a disease or discoloration of the skin. Mērebāk : to spread—of a perfume.

rēbok. Mērebok : to fester—of a sore.

rēban. I. (Riau, Johor.) The empty space below a house when used as a fowl-house; a fowl-house generally; = (Kedah) lau. Ayam itek sunyī di-rēban : the poultry are left by themselves in the fowl-house; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. Falling into ruins, falling to pieces—of a ruined house; cf. rēbu and rēbah.

rēbah. The act of falling; a fall when the result of one's own act or condition, or of external pressure; falling, as opposed to dropping, casting, or throwing down. Rēbah pengsan : falling as the result of giddiness or faintness; falling in a faint. Rēbah rēmphah : stumbling and falling; falling and endeavouring to recover oneself only to fall again. Rēbah rēmphah bungun lari juga : stumbling and falling and picking oneself up to start running again; stumbling progress; Ht. Mar. Mah. Sokong mēmāwā rebah : the support causes the fall; to put one's trust in a real enemy; Prov. Diptī tēbu rēbah : to find the sugar-cane ready fallen for us; extreme luck; Prov.

Rēbahkan and mērebahkan : to give a downward motion to. Mērebahkan airī : to throw oneself down (on the ground or on any one's lap); Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Nata. Mērebahkan tombāk : to ground arms, i.e., pikes; Ht. Sg. Samb. Mērebahkan jogan : to lower the standards; Ht. Koris.


rabi'. [Arab.: spring; verdure.] Rabīl'al-awwal and rabbīl'ahīr : the names of two months in the Muhammadan calendar.

rat. I. Constriction; pressure all round; reduction to small compass. Tanāh r. : earth that has been wetted and firmly stamped down—as opposed to loose earth. Sa-gengan r. : a firm handful; as much as one can hold in the tightly-closed hand.

Che' Hawa bērjalan malam,
Malam orang bērjanaik sulong;
Enche' ta'-tahu sawa rēndam
Di-rat harinai malai tērjung-

you do not know the water python; a tiger will perish if wrapped in the pressure of its coils.

Mēngērat : to apply pressure round a body.

II. (Kawi.) The world. Jaya ning-rat : victorious in the land; a title of honour in Javanese romances.

rot or rut. I. Capability; endurance; = lara. Tiyada rot : inability to stand (anything); = ta'-lara.

II. Pressure; squeezing; crushing; the application of pressure nearly all round an object, but not all round.

Di-jawat uthā na'ah pēdana,
Bērnama Radin Ratna Sari;
Hati-kū rot bagaikan fanā,
Mīnārō dēndōm sa-hari-hari : my heart is crushed to the point of breaking, enduring this longing for days after days; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8.

rēta. [Skr. artha.] Property, wealth; a variant of kērta, q. v.

rētas. Breaking or giving way under slight pressure; the breaking of an old piece of string or of a seam in an old suit of clothes. Mērētas : to open an old seam by gentle blows with the edge of a knife, the worn thread offering little resistance.

Also (Kedah) rētas. Cf. tētas (which refers to splitting or breaking when there is no inherent weakness in the material broken) and putus.
rētak. A small crack (as shown by a mere line) in contradistinction to a rift or crevice however small (rēkah); the cracks or lines on the porcelain surface of a plate after exposure to heat; the lines on the fingers. Rētak mēnchari bēlah: the crack awaits the fissure—a proverbial expression corresponding to the English “the rift within the lute.” Rētak mēnanti pēkah; another form of the same proverb.

Nasi ta'-dingin, pinggan ta'-rētak; Engkau ta'-ingin, aku ta'-hēndak:

if the rice is not cold, the plate is not cracked; if you have no desire for me, I feel no inclination for you; a proverbial expression, the first line of which is often used for the second, as a proposal to amicably break off a liaison when the passion has cooled down on both sides.

Siput rētak sa-rēbū (also simply siput and rētak tangan): the narrow lines or markings on the hand; the lines which serve the purposes of the teller of fortunes by palmistry.

R. biji timun: these lines when they meet at the extremities and enclose a lozenge-shaped centre.

R. tangga mas: lines across the fingers at the joints,—when those lines are of different lengths.

R. tēmbuku jari: parallel lines at the knuckles when they stretch right across the fingers.

Rētak is sometimes used of the deep furrows or wrinkles on the forehead, and of the lines between the folds on the neck, but kētak (Riau, Johor) is more correct in this sense.

rētak. Mērētak: to sit and look on when one ought to be joining in the work; to avoid one’s share of duty; to leave everything to one’s partners and associates; Kl., v. d. W.

rētakā. Arab. Mulier coeunti impervia.

rețal. Saffron. Also hartaž.

rēțin. [Dutch ruïlen.] Diamonds (the suit in playing cards). Also ratin and retin.


The variants ra'na and raṅna also occur.

rētak. I. Mērētak: to form little watery vesicles, as certain festering sores and eruptions on the skin.

II. A cracking sound; the roll of musketry when one gun goes off immediately after another; the sound of Chinese crackers.

III. Mērētak: to jump up and down; to fidget. Udang mērētak dalam tanggok: prawns leaping in a basket-trap,—a simile for restlessness; Prov.

Bēras bērētak: parched rice; rice cooked in a certain way which causes the grains to leap up and down.

rijāl. [Arab. plur. of rājut, a man.] Men. Rijāl-ḡhāb: the hidden guardians of human destinies; Sh. Rej., 5. Kētahwui ulē-mu bahwa-sanya rijāl-ḡhāb itu auliya' yang tērēmbunyi atas bumi; adakah marika-stu mēnēgang dunya dan mēnēthara dunya dan manusiya darjada kēna mara-bahira jin dan lain-nya: know ye that the Rijāl-ḡhāb are the hidden vicegerents of God upon earth; they control the world and protect it and its inhabitants from perils, from evil spirits and similar evils.¹

rajab. Arab. The name of one of the months in the Muhammadan calendar.

ruju'. Arab. Return; v. rojok.

rejang. I. An astrological term; the name of a series of symbols (one for each day of the month) which are supposed to represent the influences affecting the fortunes of the day. Kētika r.: time according to the rejang; lucky and unlucky days according to this system of fortune telling. Sha'ir r.: the name of a poem dealing with this system of telling fortunes.

II. A spring forward.

Sa-rejang kuda bērāli: as much as a horse can cover at a gallop—a common expression for a short distance. Sa-rejang kuda bērāli, sa-yujana mata mēmandang, sa-lelah buring tērbang, sa-eloēk mahan pēluru mēriyam: as far as a horse can gallop, as far as the eye can clearly see, as far as a bird can fly without weariness, as far as a cannon-ball can effectively carry;—expressions representing a distance of one, two or three miles or thereabouts.

III. A tree, acronychia laurifolia or alstonia scholaris.

IV. The name of some districts and tribes in southern Sumatra.

rējok. Leaping by crouching down and then springing up; leaping without the impetus acquired by a run; a standing jump in contradistinction to a running jump; a spring such as that of a cat or tiger; a leap into the air such as that of a bird, which springs up against the wind before beginning to fly.

Mērējok: to spring or leap in this way; to jump from a confined place (especially of jumping out of a boat).

¹ Taken from a printed work (on divination) the name of which was concealed from the writer of this dictionary.
**Rijaksa**

1. [Skr. adi-aksa.] A Javanese title; Ht. Sh. The usual form of this word is jhaksa, q. v.


**Rējēki.** [Arab. رُقَ.) Daily bread; a colloquial variant of the form rēzhēli, q. v.

**Rējul.** Mērējul: (Kedah) to project, of the head first appearing out of an orifice; (Riau, Johor) mēnjērojol.

**Rējam.** [Arab. rajam, the punishment of stoning.] The punishment of stoning, which consisted in partially burying an adulterous woman in a pit and casting stones at her till she was crushed or suffocated under their weight. Colloquially, the word means to throw (among the Malays of Riau and Johor), and to thrust down and suffocate under water or mud (among the Malays of Kedah).

Di-rabut buwaya, masok ka-loboh,
Rējam di-sëlüt jadi sērebok:
carried off by a crocodile, thrust into its hole, suffocated in mud and crushed to a pulp.

In Menangkabau rajam is used of punishment by putting a man in a barrel studded with nails and rolling the barrel along. This meaning appears in a passage: rējam di-tikam sēl duri: being pricked to death by thorns; Ht. Best.

**Rējan.** Pain in evacuations; painful straining when easing oneself; a disease in fowls, one of the symptoms of which is the pain which the fowls appear to suffer in their evacuations; dysentery; Hay. Haiw.

Batok r.: whooping-cough.

**Rajuna.** [Skr. arjuna.] The name of a hero of the Mahabharata; usually ranjuna, q. v.

**Rējah.** Walking in front of people when etiquette demands that one should pass behind. Pērējah: an unmannery fellow who walks about a room without paying any regard to the convenience of people present.

**Rēchana.** [Skr. rachana.] Tale; narrative; usually rēchana, q. v.

**Rēchup.** Appearance above the surface, of the hair of the head a day or two after shaving, or of small fish when skimming along the surface of the water, or of plants when the first sprouts appear.

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**Rahîm**

**Rēchak.** Rēchak-rēchak: slight pockmarks or pimples on the face; speckles, as contrasted with deeply-marked spots. Also okērēchak.

Cf. rēchēk.

**Rēchek.** Slight splashes or stains, when dashed up by a blow on a viscous or fluid substance; drops of mud or water such as strike bystanders when a carriage passes along a muddy street, or when a man falls into the water.

Mērēchek: to splash; to send drops flying in all directions; to show drops of water as if one had been splashed (of a face just bursting into perspiration). Jāmjam mērēchek: standing drops of perspiration (expressed in high-flown language); Sh. Bur. Pungg. Pēloh mērēchek: id. (but in less refined diction); Ht. Ind. Meng. Datang-lah sēgala bini raja-raja tuo jiloh puloh yang tuwa-tuwa mērēchek Kubād Lela Indēra dan tuwan puteri dengan ayer masawar: there came seventy aged wives of princes who splashed rose-water over Kubad Lela Indra and over the princess; Ht. Sh. Kub. Sa-ekor kērbau mēmāwaum lambor, habis mērēchek sa-rata-rata: one buffalo was covered with mud and he has bespattered every thing; one sinner may corrupt a whole crowd; Prov.

Pērēchek and tērēchek: splashed; dotted; spotted. Di-tēpok ayer di-ālalang, tērēchek muka sendiri juga: slap the water in a vessel and you will only get your own face splashed—a proverbial expression signifying that injuries to one’s relatives often recall on the perpetrator; J. S. A. S., XI, 52. Kain di-tērēchek ayer mas: cloth splashed with gold; Ht. Abd., 12.

**Rahil.** Arab. A Koran stand or native lectern. Usually pronounced rēhal.

**Rahmān.** Arab. Merciful; compassionate.

Ar-rähmān: the merciful; the all-merciful; God. Bi'smi' l-lahi' r-raḥmāni' r-rāhîmi: in the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

**Rahmā.** Arab. Mercy. Mudah-mudahan di-turunkan Allah hujan rahmat-nya dan ampu-nnya: may God allow the rain of his mercy and forgiveness to descend (upon her); Ht. Abd., 19.

Pulang ka-raḥmat Allah or kombali ka-raḥmat Allah: to return to the mercy of God; a refined way of saying “to die;” Ht. Abd., 12.

Cf. rahmān, rahîm and marḥâm.

**Rahim.** Arab. Merciful; compassionate.

Rahîm-nya a'kan budak itu: he was merciful to the boy; he showed kindness to the boy. Ya ghafî‘ur’-raḥîm: oh Merciful God—a common heading to letters. Ar-raḥîm: the merciful; the all-compassionate; God.

Cf. rahmān, rahmat and mar’ham.
rūkh. Arab. A fabulous bird of monstrous size, the "Roc" of the Arabian Nights; the castle or "rook" in playing chess.

räda. Abating; lessening; reduction; diminution,—used especially of the calming of winds and waves or of a nuisance being abated. Räda-lah sadakat itikus itu: the rat-nuisance became somewhat less; Ht. Abd., 207. Räda-lah orang mengamok dan membanus dan meroompak: amoks, murders and robberies became fewer in number; Ht. Abd., 370.

redas. Blindly pushing on in a certain direction regardless of all obstructions; swerving neither to the right nor to the left, but keeping on a certain course; making a "bee line" for any other place or object; travelling across country as the crow flies; charging the enemy with blind impetuosity.

rēdang. I. A tree with wide leaves and fine branches (unidentified); J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.

II. Tepid; between hot and cold; Kl.

redap. I. A small drum beaten with the hands; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 79; a sort of tambourine smaller than the rēbana.

II. Mēredap: (Riau, Johor) springing up plentifully, of prickly heat and other skin eruptions, the feature of which is a large number of pustules; (Kedah) to spread under the flesh; to eat away inwardly, as an abscess which gives no outward sign of the injury it is working within.

redup. Dimmed, obscured, of the rays of the sun; overcast; gloomy weather. Terang chweacu menyari rēdūp: the brightness (of day) has been changed into gloom; Ht. Abd., 392. Matahari pun rēdūp-rēdūp bēhas: the sun was slightly clouded over; Ht. Sh. Kub. Hari ini patut-lah rēdūp atau pana hēras: today should be either very overcast or very hot, (a remarkable day one way or the other); a proverbial expression of ridicule to a man who unexpectedly appears in gorgeous raiment.

redok. Mēredok: to warn a child off any course of conduct by means of threats of punishment; to frighten a child into good behaviour.

redam. 1. (Onom.) A rumbling or strumming sound; the making of such a sound; strumming or drumming.

II. Faint visibility; the appearance presented by very distant objects. Dēngan sa-kētika kapat pun rēdam: in a moment the ship faded away in the distance; Sh. Abd. Mk., 28. Rēdam-redam ku sahka tamban: when it was faintly visible I took it for a tamban fish; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 18.

Mēredam: to appear faintly visible, as a ship fading away on the horizon; Ht. Raj. Don., 22.


redum. I. Closing (a road); drawing a barrier across a road closing it to traffic.

II. (Onom.) A sound such as that of a large and heavy body plunging into water; a deep plunging or booming sound. Cf. gērēdum, gērēdam, lēgum, lēgam, rēdam, etc.

III. (Kedah.) Obscurity, gloom; the darkness which precedes a storm. Datang-lah tōdōk rēdum dari sa-bēlah matahari hīdōp: a dark cloud began to gather on the East; Ht. Mar. Mah. The word rēdup is used in this sense in Riau and Johor; in Kedah both rēdup and rēdum are used.

redan. A tree, nephelium maingayi; J.S.A.S., VIII., 128; J. I. A., 1., 331 = rēdang?

rēda. I. Abatement, diminution; = rēda, q. v.

II. The cutting of a line or straight track through the jungle.

In Kedah rēdah is also applied to the case of a sapling being cut down to denote that the land is being cleared and so to claim prior occupation. Rēdah is used of the mark so made, and mārēdah of the act of cutting. As a slang expression it is also used in the sense of abscending, bolting or running away.

rēdeh. The transplanting of seedlings from the nursery to the padi-field.

radif. Arab. The burden of a song; the rhyme. Mēnchari radif tunāb tēngadah: seeking a rhyme, looking down and looking up; a description of the poet in difficulties; Sh. Lail. Mejū, 4.

rērak. Crumbling or falling to pieces—of hard, stiff or crusty materials and objects.

rēzeki. [Arab. rīzk.] Daily sustenance; source of livelihood; daily bread; lot or portion in life. Mēnchari r.: to seek one's livelihood—of a man; Ht. Abd., 368; to seek its daily food—of an animal; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Mēmbēri r.: to grant the means of living; to give the daily bread—of God. Sunggoğh-pun anāk raja bēnma puṭeri tētapi sudah-lah rēzeki orang yang kēchēl: although she was the daughter of a sovereign and bore the name of princess yet she fell to the lot of a man of no importance—said of a princess's mesalliance; Ht. Abd., 409.

Putus r.: loss of the means of livelihood.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>RAS</strong></th>
<th><strong>RASÛL</strong></th>
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| ras. I. [Hind. رأس.] The reins of a horse.  
II. (Onom.) A rustling sound. | رس. A generic name given to a number of trees producing a certain class of wood used for boat-building, shorea barbara, castanopsis nepheleoides, etc. Kayu رس: the wood yielded by these trees; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 20. |
| ris. I. The rope trimming round a sail; the bolt-rope.  
II. (Onom.) A rustling sound, rather sharper in tone than that expressed by ras. | رسک. Shrilness; piercing, as the cry of certain birds; sharp, of a note. مُنتری هِرْسَعُ السوارا-نیا مرِصَع: the minister cried out in a shrill voice; Sh. Bid., 56. |
| rus. (Onom.) A rustling sound, similar to that expressed by ras but duller. | رسک. Shrilness; piercing, as the cry of certain birds; sharp, of a note. مُنتری هِرْسَعُ السوارا-نیا مرِصَع: the minister cried out in a shrill voice; Sh. Bid., 56. |
| رِسَا The impulse of physical forces; natural internal motions such as those which impel man to rid himself of unassimilated matter after digestion, or as the impulse towards labour at the closing term of pregnancy. | بَسِ. |
**Rēnah**

**rēnah.** Restlessness; restless behaviour; fidgeting. *Mēmbuwaang* v.: to be restless.

**rēsī.** [Skr. rishi.] A “rishi”; a sage (in days when wisdom and sanctity were thought identical); a holy man; Ht. Mash., 78. *Maha-rēsī*: a great sage; a chief among holy sages. Also rēshi.

**rusiya.** [Skr. rahasya.] A secret. Usually rahasiya, q. v.

**rashwah.** [Arab. Rashid.] A present by way of a bribe to get a thing put through. *Rashwah dan sorong jangan di-tērima*: do not accept presents or quiet bribes; Sh. Nas., 5.

**rēshi.** [Skr. rishi.] A sage, a holy man. Usually rēsī, q. v.

**rushiya.** Eng. Russia; Sh. Pr. Turk., 2.

**rashid.** Arab. Orthodox; following the True Path.


*Rōbala*: to grant consent, Sh. Sri Ben., 58, 70. *Rōbalaan*: to consent to (anything), to submit cheerfully to; Sh. K. G. T., 26; Sh. Panj. Sg.

*Kalau ta'berlela, baik bērōbala-ridō*: if you have no guns you had better be lavish with professions of willingness; for the weak, submission is best; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 37.

*Rōbala* is usually pronounced *roba* or *rēla.*

**rōzwān.** Arab. The Angel Guardian of the Gate of Paradise. Usually pronounced *rōzwān.*

**rādiyā.** Arab. May (he) bestow favour,—in the expression *rādiyāllahu anhu*: “May God show him favour” a pious ejaculation used after mention of the names of any of the first four Caliphs or Companions of the Prophet; Sej. Mal., 66.

**ridlī.** Arab. Consenting; satisfied;—most frequently used, however, (in Malay) as an equivalent of *ridāla,* consent, approval. *Ridāla dan ridlī*, consent, approval; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 24. *Sudi dan ridlī*: id., Sh. Sri Ben., 38.

**ra'īyyat.** Arab. (1) Subjects, in contradistinction to rulers; the people, in contradistinction to the prince. *Raja atau ra'īyyat*: prince or subject. *Raja pandai mēmbuwaang hati ṣegala ra'īyyat*: a prince skilled in cultivating the love of his people; Ht. Abd., 290.

(2) (By an extension of the Arabic meaning.) The rank and file of an army, in contradistinction to the leaders; the crew of a ship. *Ra'īyyat yang datang itu sīmuwa-nya orang Jawa dan Madura*: the troops who came were all Javanese and Madurese; Ht. Abd., 194. *Mēnggulong layar ṣegala ra'īyyat*: all hands furled the sail; Sh. Sri Ben., 37.

(3) *Orang ra'īyyat*: the name given by Malays to certain aborigines living on the shores and islands of the Peninsula; Ht. Abd., 388. Also *ra'īyyat laut* and *orang laut.*

The word is usually pronounced *rayyat,* or *rayat.*

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**Rēngat**

**rang.** I. (Onom.) A sharp metallic sound; a clang. *Rong-rang*: the clanging of brass vessels. Cf. *derong, dērang, lērang, lērang chērang,* etc.

II. A model for exact copying, an article to be copied, and not a plan or design.

III. *Tanah rang*: a padi-field, banked and previously cultivated, but actually lying fallow; cf. *tanah rap.*

**reng.** I. (Onom.) A ringing sound, sharper than *rang,* q. v.

II. *Burong reng*: a species of vulture found in the Northern States only and not known in Riau and Johor. Also *lēreng* and *no'reng.*

III. Small laths used in fastening *atap.*

IV. Nerve, backbone,—in a metaphorical sense. *Ti'yada reng*: without backbone; without pluck or nerve or stiffness—used of a poor weak creature upon whom it is hopeless to rely. Connected with III?

**rong.** I. (Onom.) A clanging sound, deeper than *rang,* q. v.

II. *Balai rong*: the hall for the public in general; a hall of general audience to which anyone is admitted (= *balai rawang*) This compound is often pronounced as one word; *balerong.*

**rēnga.** The larvē of insects on decomposing animal matter. *Bērēnga*: that state of decomposition which immediately precedes the appearance of maggots.

**rengat.** Griping pain; colic; shooting pains as in toothache; (by extension) severe pain generally. *Rēngat hati*: anger, malice; Sh. Bid., 112; a stronger expression than *sakit hati.*
RENGIT

rëngit. A species of minute tick; a small insect pest.

rëngut. Mërëngut-rëngut: to murmur; to grumble; to keep growling or complaining.

rëngda. (Palembang.) A widow or divorced woman; Laws of Palembang, Simb., Ch., 13; =randa or janda, q. v.


rëngas. A tree yielding a fine red timber, but the juice of which is poisonous, melanorhaoa curtisi and gluta rëngas.

R. manok: a variety of this tree, melanorhaoa wallichii.

R. daun bësar: a large leaved wild nutmeg, myristica hookeriana.

Minyak kayu r.: varnish made from the juice of the rëngas.

rangsa. (Kedah.) A goose; = (Riau) angsa, q. v.

rëngsa. Obstinate—of a sore or skin disease which refuses to heal. Mërëngsa: to be obstinate; to refuse to heal, of a sore, ulcer or skin disease.

rëngus. Gruff or surly temper; an unpleasant manner. Mërëngus: to be surly. Përëngus: surly; gruff.

rëngsang. I. The rise of passion or desire for battle. Mërëngsang: to get excited in a quarrel, to become eager to fight. Përëngsang: a drug or stimulant to excite courage; “Dutch courage;” Sh. 1k. Trub., 8.


II. To scale a wall; also ranggal, q. v.

longseng. (Riau.) Peevishness; = (Johor, Kedah) rusing, q. v.

rëngang. (Kedah.) Throbbing pain in the head.

rëngap. (Onom.) 'The noise made in blowing out a candle or torch; a puff. Also ngap.

Këna r.: (Kedah) a term used by native sorcerers to express that a person's power of evil has been blown out and that he is silenced.

rëngka. The skeleton of a man or building; the framework of a kite, umbrella or Chinese lantern. Tinggal-lah rumah sapëri rëngka: the house remained (bare) as a skeleton; Sh. Jur. Bud., 8.

RONGKAS

Bërangka: serving as a framework, having a framework. Bësi yah bërangka bërkala: the iron which served as a framework for the idol; Ht. Isk. Dz.


Rëngka is used loosely with the meaning howdah in one passage: masokkan ka-dalam r.: to put into the howdah, Sh. A. R. S. J., 14.

The word rëngka is also used of the peculiar saddle used on buffaloes, and resembling somewhat in design the saddle on which a howdah rests.

rëngka. (Riau, Kedah.) The peculiar round framework in a sun-hat; the frame into which the head fits; (Johor) lekar tërendak.

rëngkat or rëngkat. Unevenness in walking caused by one leg being shorter than the other. Kaki r.: inequality of length or strength of leg, causing a man to walk in a halting manner.


rëngkas. (Riau, Johor.) Abbreviation; cutting short; brevity; conciseness. Di-sukai-nya bërkalaan rëngkas: he liked brevity in speech; Ht. Abad., 337.

Rengkasen: a summary; a short statement; Sh. Abd. Mk., 79.


Përëngkas: shortened; abbreviated; a shortener; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 9.

Also pronounced (Singapore) rëngkas, and (Selangor) rëngkas.

rëngkas. Taking to pieces with a view to removal; taking down or pulling down anything in a careful manner, not with a view to mere destruction, but with the idea of re-setting up or re-building. This word is not used of erections such as tents, which are intended to be easily removable, but of buildings such as native houses, which are primarily intended to remain in one spot though they can be taken away if circumstances necessitate such a course.
rangkang. A measure for the angle formed by the arm of a native anchor and the shaft of the same. The object of this is to secure that the anchor will get a proper hold of the sea-floor. Cf. chékang, chéka, renggang, etc.

rangkong. A squatting posture.

Merangkong: to squat.

rongkong or (Kedah) réngkong. The windpipe, the extreme inner portion of the mouth.

Kering-lah rongkong-nya: his throat was quite dry; Ht. Best.


rangkap. I. Pair; couple; set of two.


II. Complete; full; better tangkap or lêngkap.

III. Merangkap: (rare) to catch from below with the open hand. Perangkap: a pitfall. Cf. rangkap, rungkap, tangkap, slangkap, chëkup, sërekup, dækap, etc.

rangkup. The formation of a cavity between two sloping sides, as when (in building a house of bricks or cards) one lays two bricks or two cards against one another so that they may support one another, or as when a man puts his two hands together under a jet of water so as to form a channel for the water and to assist him in drinking it. Cf. rauh, where a man forms a bowl of his two hands and lifts up water from a pond; cf. also rungkap, rangkap and tangkap.

Rangkup is also used to describe a peculiar passing of the hands over the face in the performance of certain ceremonials rites by a pawang. In this case the hands form a ridge as described above.

rangkap. A snake (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 257.

rangkap. Merangkap: to speak in a surly tone.

rungkap. Mérungkap: Overarching, overspreading—used of a ridged roof opening out at a very considerable angle (wider than rangkap, q. v.).

Atap r.: a roof the eaves of which come down to the ground. Kajang r.: a kajang mat spread out as widely as it can stand so as to form a sort of roof.

Rumah rungkap, hujan tênpiyas;
Basah kuyâp kain sulêra;
Kalau janda, pandai bérkhiyas;
Terlibeh pada anak dara:

if the house has a low roof, the rain blows into it, and all your silks become wet through.

rangkap. Mérangkap: to walk on hands and knees; to crawl along; (by metaphor) to make slow progress; to stumble along. Mérangkap sapréi kâmat di-luka: to drag oneself along like a wounded crab; Sh. Si Ben., 82. Mérangkak-rangkak mènebecha: to stumble over a passage in reading; Ht. Abd., 141. Mèrang kak ménjulor: to crawl and wriggle, like a wounded centipede, or (by simile) of a trembling subject or captive approaching his sovereign's presence; Ht. Mar. Mah., Ht. Best. Mèrangkak hëndak bangun: to rise on one's hands and knees preparatory to getting up (of a fallen man); Ht. Sh. Kub.

Bèrkata bèrangkap-rangkap: to speak in a broken or halting voice; to stumble through one's speech, as a bad orator; Ht. Hamz., 68.

Tèrangkap-rangkap: making slow progress; crawling along.

rangkek. A generic name for conical shells, conus.

R. belang sawa: conus bandanus.
R. mata daching: conus mille-punctatus.
R. rinteč: conus capitaneus.
R. bukum, r. kuning and r. têmbelâng: other (unidentified) varieties of the conus.

rungkek. Curled up, bent or bowing under a burden. Also rungkek, q. v.

ringkek. The neighing of a horse; also mèngili.

rungkok. Mèrungkok: to sit bent forward and resting one's hands on one's knees; better (Riau, Johor) jèrungkok; cf. bongkok, kuku, etc.

rungkal. Tèrungkal: unloosed, come to pieces.

rungkol or rungkul. Sa-rungkol: a group formed by the connection of a number of smaller groups; a cluster of clusters; a bunch (e.g., of keys); a string (e.g., of horses or prisoners). Cf. rangkai, which is limited to a single cluster. Rungkol is used only when the connection between the composite parts is slight, e.g., as when bunches of fruit are tied together. When the composite parts form a compact mass by adhesion or otherwise, tongkol is used.

rangkum. Grasping (a number of relatively small objects) between both hands. Sa-rang-hum; as much as one can lift up between the hands. This word would be used of objects such as sticks which would be lifted up by pressure between the hands, and not of small granular objects such as would be scooped up in a hollow formed by putting the hands together. Cf. raup.

rängkam. A sea-weed; a growth found on coral reefs. Also (Johor, Kedah) r. karang, and (Riau) kerengkam.

rungkan. (Riau, Johor) Męringkau or mënjerungkau: to hang down over the face—of dishevelled hair; to hang over the bank of a stream, of foliage; (Selangor) mérunggau.

rungkah. (Selangor.) Tearing or rending open; a variant of rëkah and chëkah. Cf. réngkoh.

rêngkah. Expansion owing to increase of contents,—used of a sack swelling out as more is put into it, or of the breasts expanding when full of milk.

rêngkeh. (Riau, Johor,) Bowing or stooping or laboriously bearing up under a burden. Mërengkeh: to bow under a burden—as a porter carrying a very heavy weight, or as a tree when climbed by more men than it can fairly bear;=(Kedah) mërengkeh.

rêngkoh. Violence in pulling or twisting; the application of mere ill-regulated brute force to effect any object. Biyar chërimat jangan rëngkoh: do it neatly, don't do it with violence. Korang kërat rëngkoh yang lëbeh: the less we cut, the more we wrench apart; if we try to shirk necessary work, we save no labour in the long run and we derive less profit owing to the work being done worse; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 115.

Mërengkoh: to tug at anything, to pull violently, as an excited crew pulling at or wrenching off the oars; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 12. Cf. rénggut.

Rëngkoh and rëngkah, when applied to eating, suggest a man tearing at his food and therefore signify coarseness and greed; Sh. Maul. Nabi, 6.

rangkai. Strung or bound together so as to form a cluster; a cluster; a combination. Limau sa-rangkat: a string of limes.

Rangkaiyan: connection; stringing together. R. hurif: the combining of letters; the art of writing combinations of letters. R. perka tuan: the art of joining words together; syntax.

Rangkaikan and mërangkaikan: to tie, fasten or string together; to join (any objects) together. Di-rangkaikan-nya tali tauchang: they tied the men's pigtails together; Sh. Sing. Terb., 29.

Bërangkai-rangkai: in strings or clusters; Sh. K. G. T., 5; Sh. Sing. Terb., 27. Cf. rëngkoh.

rëngkai. Shrivelled up; thin, as a leaf becomes thin by loss of moisture.

rëngkiyang. A barn or store for padi; a granary. Also lëngkiyang and (Menangkabau) rëngkiyang.

rangga. I. Pointed projections; sticking up in points. Rusa bëranggaa: (rare) an antlered stag; (better) rusa chëranggah. Rënggu-rangga: sticking up in stiff curls or points, as the hair of a negro.

II. Jav. A title of inferior distinction (confined to Java and to romances translated or adapted from the Javanese); Ht. Sh.

rëngga. I. (Kedah.) The pack-saddle or panniers upon which the howdah proper rests:=(Riau, Johor) rëngka, q.v.

Tali rëngga: the crupper of an elephant.

II. Kërengga: the red ant.

rongga. Hole; cavity; hollow; the cavities in the body, especially those of the mouth and nostril; the hollow in an old tree; the holes in river banks.

Bëronggaa: hollow. Êmpama tabut Këling, luwar bërhikat dalam bëronggaa: like a Kling idol, with a glittering surface and a hollow inside; showy but comparatively worthless; Prov. Gëndang naka bënya dëras, la-tahu dirënya bëronggaa: the big drum beats fast, it does not realize its hollowness; a fool talks much, he does not realize that he is exposing his folly; Prov.

rënggut. Wrenching down or tearing away anything attached to something else.

Rënggutkana, mérënggut and mërëngguthkana: to tear (anything) down; to wrench (anything) out of or away from anything else. Maha uleh menyet tiu di-rëngguthkana-nya sarang tiu lalu di-koyak-koyakan-nya: the monkey tore down the nest (from its place in the tree) and then plucked it to pieces; Pel. Abd., 96. Sëgalu na’iyatat mërëngguthkana dayòng: the crew wrenched off the oars; Sh. Sri Ben., 48.

Rënggut is also used, by metaphor, of the injury to the feelings caused by severance from a beloved object; Sh. Sri Ben., 60.

Cf. rëngkoh.
**Ringgit**

| ringgit. Crenelation; milling; a jagged or serrated edge; milled money; the dollar; cf. riyal. |
| R. bésar: a Spanish dollar. |
| R. burong, r. janye and r. rama-rama: the Mexican dollar. |
| R. képala, or r. têngkorâ: the 2½ florin piece. |
| R. méryam: the so-called pillar dollar. |
| Bêringgit-ringgit: jagged; milled; serrated. |

**Ranggas.** With points projecting in all directions; anything that has many irregular projecting points; leafless and thorny clumps of fallen trees; branches, trees or undergrowth left on the ground after felling; dry, hard, spiky masses of fallen timber to which the spears and pikes of an army are often assimilated. *Tombêk lembeng sapéri ranggas*: the spears and pikes were like dry fallen timber; Sej. Mal., 158; Ht. Sh. *Iya ménît sa-gênâp ranggas*: he made his way over every mass of fallen wood; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Bêranggas-ränggas: spiky; projecting their points in every direction, as arrows or javelins when a man picks up several at a time without first arranging them.

Also ranga. Cf. rënggis.

**Rënggis.** Presenting few and small points—a diminutive of ranggas, q. v.; with few twigs and branches; thin, of a tree.

**Rënggong.** I. The first stages of crawling in a child; crawling a short space or two and then resting; dragging oneself along in short crawling stages, as a very young child or as a wounded man; cf. rangka, which is used of crawling proper.

II. Kail ranggong or kail bêranggong: a peculiar mode of fishing in which two short rods (with short lines attached to them) are fixed into the lead, thus forming a double line, the hooks of which are kept apart.

Ikan mëranggong: the fish are biting two at a time.

III. Burong ranggong: the name of a long-legged water-bird larger than the bangau; the nickname of a spindle-shanked person; cf. ranggong, II.

IV. Ranggong.

**Rënggang.** Wide separation; distance apart; leakiness; refusing to come together; (by metaphor) distant—of friends; cf. rapat, of which this word is the antithesis. *Sahabat yang rapat menjadi rënggang*: close friends become distant (when a man becomes poor); Prov. *Sêgala rapat-nya menjadi rënggang*: all that was watertight became leaky; Sh. Sri Ben., 8. *Di-chêlah dinding sa-jêngkâl rënggang*: at a crack in the wall a jêngkâl in width; Sh. Peng., 14.

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**Runggau.**

'Ibârat dawat dêngan ñartâs, 
Bila bulêh rënggau terêpes:
like ink upon paper, when can the two be sundered and part?—indissoluble connection; Prov.

Rënggangkan: to open out; to create a gap or orifice between two surfaces. R. pintu: to set a door ajar.

**Ronggang.** Wide apart, of the teeth. Gigi rënggang jarang-jarangan: with few teeth and those wide apart; Sh. Panj. Gg. Cf. rënggang, and rongkâ.

**Ronggeng.** Jav. Girls dancing certain Javanese dances. These dances are taken part in by girls in pairs, and not by girls in groups or independently of each other.

**Ranggak.** Hauling a boat ashore.

**Rënggek.** (Johor: from Boyanese?) A net; a variety of the pukat, q. v.

**Rënggek.** Mëringgek-rënggek: to be protracted; to drag on.

**Ronggok.** Bërronggok-ronggok: in clumps; in small clusters, groups or heaps. See onggok.

**Ranggol.** Mëranggol-ranggol: to dip (frequentative) of a boat’s bows;=bërranggol-anggol; from anggol, q. v.

**Ranggam.** A thorny shrub or small tree (unidentified) with a short stem like the salak (zalacca edulis) and leaves resembling those of the coco-palm.

**Rënggam.** (Kedah.) A kind of sickle. Bërheñîs r.: the name given to a day of rest in the midst of the semangat padi ceremonies; a day on which no ceremony or harvesting is put through.

**Ranggun.** Rangoon. Also ranggong.

**Runggun.** Mëranggun: to heap earth on a fire in order to preserve it;=bërranggun, from unggun, q. v.

**Rënggu.** Përëngguwan: a set of anything; a suit. Sa-përëngguwan pakaiyan: a set of clothes, Ht. Mas Ed. Sa-përëngguwan butâng: a set of (removable) buttons or studs.

**Ranggoi.** (Riau, Johor.) Mëranggoi: to scrape the thorns off a piece of nibong;=(Kedah) mëranggoi.

**Runggau.** Mëranggau: a Selangor variant of mërangkau; v. rungkau.
**runggu.** Runggu-rangga: projecting in many places; bristling with points; v. rangga.

**ranggah.** I. (Riau, Johor.) Mèranggah: to strip a tree of fruit; to pluck all the fruit, whether ripe or unripe, on a tree; (Kedah) merènggah.

II. (Riau, Selangor.) Mèranggah: to stab at a person standing overhead by thrusting a spear through the thin flooring of a Malay house;—a favourite method of assassination. Cf. radaç,—the more general term for thrusts of this sort.

**ranggi.** Spruceness; neatness; care or fastidiousness in dressing.

**ringgi.** A way of baking padi; grains of padi plucked and baked before they are fully ripe. Panggang péringgi: ready for baking in this way; an expression used to denote that padi has reached that stage in its development at which the grains begin to be edible.

**rénçau.** Perforation on a large scale; the existence or exposure of a large passage through anything. Pèrèncau: allowing passage or admittance, as a fowl-house when the door is opened, or a basket or saucepan when the cover is removed.

**rap.** I. (Onom.) A rapping sound; the sound of people stamping.

II. (From I.) An interjection used to keep time or set the time for any action; an adverb meaning that simultaneous action was taken. Rap sèmuwa-nya: together; all together—to set the time to soldiers marching.

III. Tanah rap: land cleared, weeded, banked and ready for cultivation; cf. rang.

**rup.** (Onom.) = rap, q. v., but duller.

**rupawan.** Handsome; well-made; possessed of beauty, Sh. I. M. P., 15;—the adjective of rupa, q. v.

**répot.** [Eng.: report.] A report made at a Police Station or to official authorities of any sort; to make such a report. Lalu bérjalan pèrgi-nya répot: then they set out to make their report; Sh. Lamp., 40.

**réput.** Crumbling at the touch; ready to fall to pieces as fallen logs in an extreme state of decay. Réput-réput (Riau) or réput réput (Kedah) falling to pieces at the least touch of the hand or at the least breath of wind—as the ash at the end of a cigar. Rumah yang réput: a house just about to fall to pieces; Sh. Pr. Ach., 17. Èmpama kayu burek; burek dè-panas, réput dè-hujan: like a rotten log, rotting in sunshine, crumbling under rain; a type of hopeless or irreparable decay; Prov.

**répas.** Fragile; crumbling up into fragments at the least pressure:—réput, except that réput refers to a more advanced stage of rottenness, fragility or decay. Bunga répas layu: a dry and withered flower; Ht. Sh. Mard.

**répis.** Crumbling or breaking off at the edge; falling away at the corners or edges. Sá-répis: a chip.

**ré pang.** Evenness, smoothness—when used of an edge being cut level, or of a number of separate bodies being cut or filed to the same height, but not of a solid surface being levelled. Thus rata would be used of ground being flat, but ré pang of a bamboo hedge being even in height.

Asah r.: filing the teeth away altogether, reducing them to the level of the gums or to some low continuous level.

Ré pang chuchor atap: (1) the cutting of the fringe of an atap roof so as to give it a smooth edge; (2) (Penang) a name given to a method of shaving the hair above the forehead of a bride so as to give the forehead a square appearance.

Muka ré pang gantang: (Kedah) square bows, in a ship: (Riau, Johor) halo wan tègak or halo wan réput.

Méré pang: to cut level or straight. Mé-ré pang gigi: to file the teeth so as to make them of the same height throughout; v. supra.

**répak.** I. (Riau, Johor.) Crumbling; better répas, q. v.

II. (Onom.) A noise such as that of a slap.

**répek and ré pok.** (Onom.) Variants of répak, according to the intensity of the sound; cf. pak, etc.

**répu.** (Riau, Johor.) Crumbling at the least breath of air; an intensive of réput, q. v.; (Kedah) péhu.

**répeh.** Gently picking or plucking as one plucks off the petals of a flower, or as one picks out one grain or one slice of a fruit.

Méré peh: to pluck a little of anything; to pluck a little at a time; to pick gently.

**répoh.** I. Overgrown; being overgrown—of a clearing. Répohan: a clearing when it begins to be overgrown but before the overgrowth is serious or can be called "secondary jungle" (bélukar).

II. Répoh-répoh: a padlock. Also (Riau) gépoh-gépoh.

**rupiya.** [Skr., through Hindustani.] A rupee; a guilder. R. saka: the Bengal coined rupee. Lèbeh bérkuwasa ubat itu-kah atau rupiya ini-kah: which is the mightier, that talisman or this rupee? Ht. Abd., 73.
rupiyah. See ṭalulādah.

 quán (Onom.) Crack!—the sound of a large branch or tree falling; the breaking of anything under a heavy strain or on the removal of its supports.

Ra-k-rāk or rok-rāk: the sound of anything crashing through the jungle.

Ras. (Onom.) A variant of raś, used especially of the sound of a drop of rain falling on an atap roof. Rek-rāk: drip-drip; the sound of continuous rain on an atap roof. V. raś.

Rok (Onom.) A variant of raś, q. v.

Raś. [Skr. raś] Mercury; quicksilver (a mineral which plays a considerable part in the Malay pharmacopeia; v. Muj., 62, 63, 66, 70, etc.).

Pūnimbūl raśa: the rising of mercury to the surface of the human body when struck by a weapon and so intercepting the weapon; a system of ensuring invulnerability, according to Malay belief, by small doses or subcutaneous injections of mercury; cf. kēbal.


Sa-tünghor korang 'aḥal dan bēhasa,
Tingkah dan laku bagai raśasa:
some are wanting in wisdom and manners, and their manners and customs are those of ogres; Sh. Nas., 9.

Raśamala. A tree (alt Stephanie) yielding a perfumed gum. Also rasamala.

Raśi. 1. Union; com mingling; a system of fortune-telling by the calculation of affinities; a method of finding out whether a proposed marriage is likely to be successful by adding the numerical values (according to the abjad) of the names of the bride and bridesgroom and so discovering whether they combine to form a lucky number or no. In some cases the total number formed by the values of the two names is divided by nine, and the results of the marriage are predicted according to the balance left over by the division. Di-raši uma-nya: their names were calculated out; Ht. Best.

Raškankan: to calculate such an affinity.

Mēvākṣi: to mingle; to be mixed with. Lilin di-raši dengān susu: wax mingled with milk, a simile for a much admired complexion; Ht. Gul. Bak., 50.

Sa-rukṣi: related by affinity, (hence) suited, capable of. Ibu baqa-nya tiyāda sa-rukṣi mān-tiharakan diyu: his parents were not capable of bringing him up; Ht. Abd. In this case the inability is suggested as inexplicable; the parents did not seem fated to bring up their children successfully. The form sa-rukṣi also occurs.

II. Yielding fragrance; the process of perfuming by putting fragrant herbs or flowers into anything so as to let them impart their fragrance to it. Munyak di-raṇā: perfumed oil; perfume made from flowers; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Bid., 66.

Mēvākṣi: to perfume. M. pāraduwan: to perfume a bed (by strewing flowers over it during the daytime); Ht. Sh. Kub.

Pēraṇā: any flower used for perfume; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub. Lākṣana bungā jadi pēraṇā: like a flower which can be only used for perfumery; a faded flower; one which has lost its beauty; Sh. Pant. Shl., 2.

Rakam. Arab. Writing; numerical signs; the pointing of a text.

Rakna. A gem, a princess; see ratna.


Rakāat. Arab. The bowing of the body in prayer. This incursion of the body from time to time serves as a measure of the duration of a prayer. Sēmbahyang īṇat rākāat: a prayer of length involving four genuflections (literally, incursions); Muj., 14. Sēmbahyang dūwa rākāat: a prayer only two genuflections in length; Ht. Abūs., 16.

Rēkam. Marah mērēkam: (Kedah) silent wrath; anger that is not expressed.

Rekāt. Similarity; resemblance; the formation of a match or pair. Kudā sa-rukān: horses forming a match or pair; horses matching each other. Cf. rukan.

Rukun. Arab. Column; pillar; support; fundamental basis or doctrine.

Bagitu-lah ‘iddat ḥukum Islam,
Pawasa siyang makan-nya malam:
such is the fundamental law of Islam, we must fast by day and eat only at night; Bint. Tim., 6th March, 1893.

Rukun is also used (by extension) of an important auxiliary or implement for anything else. Rukun pada Shaitān: auxiliaries to Satan; tools for the devil’s work; Ht. Mar. Mah.
| rėkah. | Splitting, cracking or bursting open. 
|--------|----------------------------------|
| mēränakah | to split; to crack; cracked. 
| dēlima mēränakah | a pomegranate with a cracked skin (displaying its luscious contents)—a simile for a rosy mouth. 
| fajar m. | daybreak. 
| rasok m. | cracked cross-beams in a house. 
| masah mēränakah-rėkah | ripe to bursting; Sh. Tab. 
| mōŋi, tē. sēdang mēränakah | just bursting, of fruit; Ht. Perb. Jaya. |
| rėgat. | Making a short cut; making a bee line for any place. |
| rėgang. | Stretching; straining to their full length; rackling. 
| mērėgang layar | to stretch, extend or boom out a sail. 
| bōŋkāk mērēgang | swollen and stiff, of the muscles of the neck; Sh. Peng., tē. |
| rē. | Eng. Railing; the bars of a window; iron (in contradistinction to wooden) bars. |
| rēlas. | The scraping off of skin or other surface matter by friction against a string or cord-like material such as a tree-branch. 
| mērēlas | to have skin scraped off in this way. 
| rēlas | is used especially of scraping lumps of dirt off any surface by pressing a piece of string or a pliable bit of rotau over that substance. 
| kēsō | would be used of rubbing dirt off the boots by passing the sole over a hard metal scraper; cf. also gesēk and kēsat. |
| rēlūs. | Tēpērēlūs | wide to the extent of causing the interior to be exposed, of a rent, passage, or cavity. 
| koyak tēpērēlūs | torn, of clothes, till the rent exposes the flesh. 
| rumah buroh, lantai jarang, 
| kalau tēpērēlūs malu ka-orang | your house is rotten, your floor-planks are few, if the holes expose the interior you will be shamed in the sight of men. |
| rēlang. | I. A flexible ring or circular band of cord or rattan; the collar of a dog, the thole-strap of an oar, or any similar object. |
| II. | Glitter, light-reflection; flashing. 
| tēpērēlang kīlāt ilu | the lightning flashed; Ht. Ism. Yat., tē. |
| rēlong. | I. A linear or square measure; an "orlong," or 1 1/2 acre. 
| II. Mērēlong | forming an arch or semi-circle; vaulted; dome-shaped. 
| mangkō | a finger glass. 
| cf. lōk, tēlōk, jēlōk, jērēlōk, etc. |
| rēlap. | A flash. 
| mērēlap | to flash. 
| mērēlap-ēlap | to glitter; also mēnggērēlap. 
| rēlau. | A smelting furnace. |
| rēlah. | The splitting of a seam; the ripping of clothes along a seam; a tear from end to end. 
| koyak rēlah | torn and ripped. |
| rēloh. | I. (Onom.) A grunting sound; the sound of a low snore, or snort of aversion. 
| buťa mērēloh | averse to the extent of preferring blindness to doing what is asked of him; extreme aversion. |
| II. | Mērēloh | to hack or saw at anything. |
| rēlai. | I. The name of a tree (unidentified) the gutta of which yields a good varnish. 
| II. | Spontaneous dissolution or falling to pieces; crumbling without the application of external agencies. 
| rēput rēlai | rotten and crumbling, as an old abandoned log crumbles to pieces in course of time. |
| ram. | I. Brooding; sitting on eggs; v. ěram. 
| II. (Onom.) A rumbling sound; also ěram, q. v. |
| III. Tingkap ram | venetian blinds. R. mati | louvres. |
| rum. | (Onom.) A rumbling sound,—deeper than that expressed by the word ram. |
| rēmaja. | Just ripening into full maturity; adolescent; the years when childhood merges into manhood or womanhood. 
| putēra rēmaja | a young prince; a prince before he is actually marriageable, but when he has reached an age at which his parents must begin to consider the question of his marriage; Sh. Nas., tē. Sh. Abd. Mk., tē. Putērī r. | a princess of corresponding age. 
| belum sāmpai r. | she is not yet even adolescent—the question of her marriage need not even be discussed; Sh. Bid., tē. Iyu rēmaja putēra 'amur-nya dwā bēlas takun | the prince was a lad of twelve; Ht. Ind. Jaya. 
<p>| sēdang rēmaja putēra | a prince just attaining the age at which his marriage might be discussed, i.e. about 12 years, according to Malay ideas; Ht. Pg. Ptg. |
| rūmmān. | Arab. The pomegranate; Muj., tē. 57 | an Arabic equivalent of buwāh dēlima. |
| rēmayong. | (Kedah.) A climbing plant; (Riau, Johor) lēmbarayong, q. v. |
| rēmba. | Jalan bērēmba-rēmba | travelling in pairs or in company; walking abreast. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIMBA</th>
<th>Rambang</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II. (Riau.) Rimba rumah: the plan or design on which a house is built; (Johor) pēta rumah.</td>
<td><strong>Rambuti:</strong> woolen cloth; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 52. <strong>Pērambut:</strong> the gut at the end of a line; the portion of the line near the hook.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Romba.</strong> I. A stake in the water; a mark placed by fishermen to guide them in the construction of fish-traps.</td>
<td><strong>Rimet.</strong> I. Kayu rembat: a cross bar; a transverse piece of wood; the bars across a fence or gate in contradistinction to the uprights (turan); the cross-bar in a cheval-de-frise; the long horizontal pole or piece of wood situated just above the gunwale of a boat and serving to secure the thole pin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. Romba or rembat. loose, as a bundle of stakes; disordered; disarranged.</td>
<td><strong>Rimat:</strong> to strengthen with a cross-beam; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rambaiyan or rembayan.</strong> Overgrown with hair (a term of derision applied to hairy people); Kl., v.d. W. See rambai.</td>
<td><strong>Rembat.</strong> Encumbrance; obstruction; anything which impedes or interferes with motion; (by metaphor) the possession of dependents or relatives when such possession deprives one of perfect liberty of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rambat.</strong> A sort of dais on which a raja or bridegroom takes his seat.</td>
<td><strong>Rembas.</strong> Utter disappearance or destruction; destroyed; ended. <em>Habis</em> r.: a stronger expression than habis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rambut.</strong> I. Hair; the hair of the head; long hair in contradistinction to a mere hairy or woolly covering of the skin (bulu). Rambut sama hitam, hati bérlain-lain: the hair may be equally black while the heart may differ greatly; don't judge by appearances; Prov. Bērgantong rambut sa-kélai: hanging from a single hair; in a precarious position; Prov. Jiwa bērgantong di-hujong rambut: my life hangs at the end of a hair; my life hangs by a single thread; Prov. Rambut panjang: long hair, worn by Bugis warriors as a mark of courage.</td>
<td><strong>Rembas.</strong> An agricultural instrument something like a bālieng.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apa guna kēpok di-ladang,</td>
<td><strong>Rambustan.</strong> The rambutan fruit, <em>nephelium lappanum</em>; Ht. Sh. Kub. (two places). The form rambutan is almost universal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalau tidak bérisi padi;</td>
<td><strong>Rambang.</strong> Extensive; wide; broad; covering a large surface; including many items or individuals. This word, however, conveys the idea of extent only in contradistinction to the idea of precision. <em>Jala</em> r.: a casting-net not specially adapted to any kind of fish but intended for a miscellaneous catch. <em>Lela</em> r.; a swivel gun with a bell mouth scattering its pellets in all directions. <em>Mata</em> r.: caprice—used of a child whose fancy is always wandering from one thing to another. <strong>Rambang-rambang</strong> fērgi ka-pērangan: to go to war for the sake of fighting only and not with a view to fighting any one in particular; Marsd. Mēlayang bērambang-rambang: flying about without holding on any particular course; circling in the air; Ht. Sh. Kub. Cf. ambang.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apa guna bērambut panjang</td>
<td><em>Merambang:</em> to talk or act loosely; to lack precision; cf. Sh. Nas., 18.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalau tidak bērisi mati: why have a store on your padi-field, if you don't fill it with padi? Why wear your hair long if you do not dare to face death?</td>
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<td>RÉMBANG</td>
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<td><strong>rêmbang.</strong> The meridian or zenith; the full brightness of the sun or moon. <em>Di-sinar matahari sêdang-nya rêmbang:</em> in the glow of the sun when at its meridian; Sh. Abd. Mk., 49. <em>Jikalau bulan sudah nan rêmbang:</em> if the moon is at its full; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 6. <em>Têngah hari</em> r.: broad noonday; Ht. Mar. Mah., 83.</td>
<td><strong>rêmuniya.</strong> (Riau, Johor.) A common fruit tree bearing very acid fruit, <em>bouea macrophylla</em>; (Kedah) <em>rumenîya</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>rombong.</strong> I. Piling or heaping up; rising in a heap. <em>Pênoh mîrombong:</em> full to the greatest extent—as a measure of grain which is not only full to the brim but of which the contents rise round the centre as high as gravity will permit. Cf. <em>bumbong</em>, and jêrumbong. II. A wickerwork receptacle for <em>padi</em>; a portable grain store; Sh. K. G. T., 15. Cf. <em>kêrubong</em> and <em>têrubong</em>.</td>
<td><strong>rêmbo.</strong> A State in the Negri Sembilan. <em>Gotôk r.</em>: a chopper of the Menangkabau type.</td>
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<td><strong>rimbok.</strong> (Kedah.) A blow with the inner side of the closed fist; a downward blow with the fist, the knuckles being kept uppermost; (Riau) <em>tîmbok</em>.</td>
<td><strong>rambu.</strong> I. A thick post, pillar or prop. <em>Rambu pêrahm:</em> two posts in the bows of a native vessel. II. <em>Rambu-rambu</em>: a hanging fringe; Ht. Sh. Kub. <em>Tömâk r.</em>: a pike with a hanging fringe under the spear-head. <em>Orang tuaa bongkôk pakaia tömâk rambu:</em> an old hunchback with a fringed pike,—a riddling description of a lobster. III. (Penang.) <em>Mêrambu:</em> to pick up odds and ends, to forage indiscriminately; (Riau, Johor) <em>mêramu</em>; v. <em>ramu</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>rimbong.</strong> Extending in every direction; spreading, as a creeper; (by metaphor) flourishing, as a green bay tree; prosperous. <em>Mêrambok:</em> to spread, of a creeper; to prosper, of a man.</td>
<td><strong>rëmbutan.</strong> The well-known fruit, <em>nephelium laëpahum</em>; v. <em>rambut</em>.</td>
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<td><strong>rimbak.</strong> Taking down; taking to pieces; unravelling; the destruction or dissolution of anything by removing or resolving the component parts. <em>Rombak römba:</em> loose as a bundle of stakes; disarranged. <em>Mêrombokâkan:</em> to unloose, to untie; e. g., to unloose bonds; Ht. Best. <em>Têrombok:</em> taken to pieces, of a piece of mechanism; undone, of a knot.</td>
<td><strong>rëmbut.</strong> Coarse hair or woolen cloth; v. <em>rambut</em>.</td>
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<td><strong>rimbok.</strong> (Kedah.) A blow with the inner side of the closed fist; a downward blow with the fist, the knuckles being kept uppermost; (Riau) <em>tîmbok</em>.</td>
<td><strong>rëmbugai.</strong> A plant, the &quot;horse-radish&quot; tree, <em>morina phrygosperma</em>. Also called (Riau) <em>lêmbugai</em> and (Kedah) <em>rémmunggi</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>rimbang.</strong> Tangled undergrowth or driftwood; the entanglement of roots, lianas, creepers, etc., considered as an obstruction to traffic.</td>
<td><strong>rëmbunai.</strong> A fair or medium size; the proper or average height and build; <em>= sêdêr-hana</em>. <em>Tîkus r.</em>: a species of mouse or rat; Sh. Sri. Ben., 8.</td>
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<td><strong>rumban.</strong> (Riau, Johor.) A barrier or obstacle thrown across a river, road or tidal way; the whole barrier, including uprights (turns) as well as cross-bars, in contradistinction to the cross-bars alone (rambut). Also (Selangor) <em>rêmban</em>.</td>
<td><strong>rêm.</strong> <strong>rambil.</strong> I. Moist, damp (not necessarily muddy), of ground. II. (Kedah.) Short, quick, chopping strokes such as are used to cut thin undergrowth or light branches. <em>Mêramerbok</em>; to chop anything with such short, quick strokes.</td>
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<td><strong>rumbant.</strong></td>
<td><strong>rêmbe.</strong> <strong>Bêrêmbehe</strong> or <em>mêrêmbehe</em>: to go on a trip or excursion with one's family; to pay a family visit to a friend's house or to a shrine.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>rumbun.</strong> Lofty and swelling; lofty and thick, as the sail of a ship or the foliage of a tree; cf. <em>rampâk</em> (broad and thick). <em>Têrlalu rimbun dawn-nya:</em> its foliage was dense and lofty; Ht. Koris.</td>
<td><strong>rêmbe.</strong> V. <em>rêmah</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>rumbun.</strong> <em>Mêrumbun apî:</em> to cause a fire to flare up; to pile wood on a fire so as to increase its size. Cf. <em>rombong</em>, <em>bumbong</em>, etc.</td>
<td><strong>rambil.</strong> I. A common fruit tree, <em>baccaraea motleyana</em>. R. <em>ayam</em> : baccaraea wallichii. Also <em>rûparia fasciculata</em> and <em>anisophylla disticha</em>. R. <em>bukit</em> : baccaraea brevipes.</td>
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</table>
RUMBAI

R. chuchut: (Malacca)aporosa aurea.
R. daun: galareia phlebocarpa and shorea acuminata.
R. pontiyanak: galareia affinis.
Akar rampai daun: aschynanthus radicans.

11. Bulu rampai: short feathers on either side of the tail of a fowl, the long tail feathers being bulu tela or bulu layi.
Rambaiyan: hairy; a nickname given to a very hairy man.

RUMBAI. Tassel; hanging tuft; pendant; cf. umb and jembrambil.
Berumbai and berumbai-rumbai: with pendants; edged with pendants, tassels or tufts.
Ayer mata berumbai-rumbai: teardrops hanging (from the eye-lid); Sh. Sing. Terb., 48.
Berumbaihan mutiyara: with pendant pearls; Sh. Bid., 13.
Bertumbai-rambaiyan: pendant; hanging; in suspension; Sh. Ch. Ber., 5.

RÉMBIYA. The sago-palm, sagus laxis.

RÉMBEGA. (Kedah.) A plant, calotropis procera; (Riau, Johor) rémbega.

RÉMUT. Mérmut: (Kedah) to pulsate; to beat, as an artery. Cf. témut.

RÉMUD. Eng. Ramrod; = pelantak.

RÉMIS. A species of shell-fish; a small and common shell; Ht. Abd., 88, 202, 284; Ht. Gh.

RAMSUM. [Dutch: rantsoen.] Rations; the common allowance of rice and provisions to an army or to a force of labourers; Sh. Lamp., 16. Pérénpuwan r.; filles publiques; prostitutes accompanying a Netherlands India army; female camp-followers. Ramsum is also often added to a woman's name with a very discreditable meaning.

RÊMADLÁN. Arab. The name of the ninth Muhammadan month; the fasting month; Ramazan,—more usually spoken of as bulan puwasa.

RéMANG. I. The comparative obscurity of a cloudy day; thick cloudy weather in the daytime. Mungubahkan rémang kapada rémang: to change gloom into the brightness of noonday; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895.
II. Fragility; brittleness; = rapoh.
III. Mérémang: to be stiffly erect, of hair which is cut too short or which requires oiling.

RÉMUNGAI. (Kedah.) The "horse-radish" tree, moringa pterygosperma; (Riau) rémpangai, (Singapore) rémbangai.

RAMPIS

RÉMPA. Mérémpa: to (literally) beat about the bush or jungle; to make one's way through scrub or forest where there is no path.

RÉMPAT. I. Sweeping about a long pole (or any similar object) so as to strike any one approaching within a certain radius; turning a hose in all directions so as to keep people at a distance; covering a certain radius or area with sweeping blows (and so defending oneself), as distinct from defending oneself by deliberate blows aimed at definite persons.
Mémaki mérampat papan: to launch out sweeping abuse; to abuse people generally, in contradistinction to abuse levelled at individuals.

II. Tali pérampat: the rope attaching a steering-paddle to the tiyang goyang.

RÉMPAT. (Riau.) Mérampat: to talk foolishly and lyingly; to tell lies which take no one in.

RÉMPAT. Blown aside by stress of weather,—used especially of a ship being driven on a lee shore.

RÉMPAT. Grass; a generic name for grasses.
Tënggi rumput dari hayu: grass higher than trees; a proverbial expression to describe an unnatural or impossible state of affairs.
Bagai ñmbun di-hujong rumput: like dew at the tip of a blade of grass; a proverbial symbol of transience.
Sayang ka-rumput, buwang padi;
Sayang ka-padi, buwang rumput:
if you want grass you must throw away padi,
if you want padi, you must throw away the grass;
Prov.
Mérumpat: to weed; to clear a plantation of weeds and grasses; Ht. Ind. Meng.

RÊMPS. Taking by force, carrying off by force, confiscation, plundering. Sënjata-nya di-rampas dan orang-nya di-hukum: the weapons were taken away and their owners punished; Ht. Abd., 256. Hukum dan rampas dan denda: punishments, confiscations, and fines; Ht. Abd., 216.
Rampasas: plunder taken in war; booty; Ht. Sg. Samb.
Mérampas: to forcibly seize, confiscate or carry off.
Térampas: seized, confiscated, carried off; Muj., 40.

RÊMPS. Mérampas: to speak foully or coarsely; to use bad or filthy language.

RÊMPIS. (Kedah.) Mérampis: to haul in the sail a little; to draw in the sheet; (Riau, Johor) mérâfêh.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>REMPUS</strong></th>
<th><strong>REMPÉNAI</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rempus or rimpus.</strong> Lifting up any object by clutching it with both hands and raising it; lifting up a person lying on the ground when that person is so picked up that the recumbent attitude is preserved. <strong>Mérempus:</strong> to lift up a person in this way; Ht. Raj. Don., 60.</td>
<td><strong>Rompon.</strong> Maimed or injured by the complete loss of a prominent feature such as a nose or an ear; the cutting off of such a feature. <em>Ada yang rompon hidong-nya:</em> some had lost their noses; Ht. Ind. Meng. <em>Kilihatan-lah gigi-nya yang rompon itu:</em> the cavities caused by broken teeth could be seen; his deficiencies in teeth were visible; Ht. Ind. Nata. <em>Maka bélalai gajiah itu-pun puius, rompon-lah nuka-nya:</em> the trunk of the elephant broke off and his face gaping open; Ht. Hamz., 73. <strong>Rompongkan, and merompongkan:</strong> to cut off or slit off a prominent feature; Ht. Kal. Dam., 404.</td>
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<td><strong>Rompis.</strong> Chipped at the tip or on the edge. <em>Télínga-mu ini suhad rompis-rompis békas kena sénjala orang:</em> this ear of yours has had a piece cut off, a sign that you have been wounded with some weapon; Ht. Gh.</td>
<td><strong>Rempak.</strong> Sa-rémpak: in time; in unison; in line. <em>Sa-ratus suwami dèngan istéri,</em> <em>Sa-rémpek ménari kanan dan kiri:</em> a hundred couples, husbands with wives, were dancing in unison to the right or the left; Bint. Tim., 23 January, 1805.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rampang.</strong> Inferior; lacking in juice, of the areca nut.</td>
<td><strong>Rempak.</strong> Split, on one side or other, but not down the centre; v. bélah.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ramping.</strong> 1. Slender, delicately and gracefully formed, especially of the waist. <em>Pinggang-nya ramping:</em> her waist was slender; Sh. Bid., 21; Ht. Gal. Bak., 105; Cr. Gr., 20; Ht. Abd. 86, etc. This expression occurs in almost every description of a Malay beauty, but it must not be taken to mean wasp-waisted or unnaturally slender (genting, q. v.). 2. <strong>Rompong-ramping:</strong> tattered and torn, of an atap wall or any similar object, but not of cloth (chompang-champing, q. v.) perforated by numerous holes, as a house after a bombardment; Pel. Abd., 56. <strong>Meramping:</strong> to be tattered at the edge, of a piece of matting.</td>
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<td><strong>Rempak.</strong> Split, on one side or other, but not down the centre; v. bélah.</td>
<td><strong>Rompak.</strong> Robbery; piracy; plunder; taking by force; theft accompanied with violence. This word is especially used of piracy. <strong>Dirompak Lanun:</strong> plundered by Lanun pirates; Sh. Peng., 13. <strong>Mérompak:</strong> to plunder; to commit piracy. <strong>Pérompak:</strong> a pirate. <em>Saarang p.</em>* a nest of pirates; Ht. Abd., 230. <strong>Pérompak darat dígêlar orang:</strong> men called them land pirates; Sh. Pr. Turk., 10.</td>
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<td><strong>Rempang.</strong> Sámpang bélasa: slightly lacking in brains; not having all one's wits; &quot;touched.&quot;</td>
<td><strong>Rompok.</strong> Bérompok: bordered or fringed with ornamental cloth, of a mat, etc., when such a border does not go round the mat but is confined to certain portions of it. See ompong.</td>
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<td><strong>Rempang.</strong> Stretching out in long streamers which do not adhere to each other. <em>Jari v.</em>* fingers or toes wide apart (especially in the latter sense).</td>
<td><strong>Rumpun.</strong> The stem of a grass; the shoots from a common root in any grass; a numeral coefficient for individual plants (grasses); Sh. Bur. Nuri, 20; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 45; Sh. Raj. Haji; Ht. Jay. Lengg. <em>Sa-rumpun sérâ:</em> a shoot of lemon grass. <em>Sa-rumpun buloh:</em> the shoots of bamboo springing from one common root.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rempang.</strong> The seizure in one hand of the forefoot or hindfeet of a small animal or of the feet of a fowl; tying the feet of a fowl together; pinioning a man's lower limbs. <em>Habis pihr, jangan bohong:</em> think it out and don't tell a lie; a wrong answer will see you in irons.</td>
<td><strong>Rempénaí.</strong> (Selangor, Malacca.) A tree (ardàsia coracta?). Also (Johor) pénai and (Riau) mèmeñaí.</td>
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<td><strong>Rempang.</strong> Rompong-ramping: tattered and torn; v. ramping, II.</td>
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<td><strong>Rempang or romping.</strong> Defective or maimed—used especially of a nose of which the lobe of a nostril has been cut or eaten away; a diminutive of rompong, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>Rumpun.</strong> The stem of a grass; the shoots from a common root in any grass; a numeral coefficient for individual plants (grasses); Sh. Bur. Nuri, 20; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 45; Sh. Raj. Haji; Ht. Jay. Lengg. <em>Sa-rumpun sérâ:</em> a shoot of lemon grass. <em>Sa-rumpun buloh:</em> the shoots of bamboo springing from one common root.</td>
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rampeh. (Kedah) Mérampeh: haul in the sheet a little; to pluck the end of a twig or branch; a variant of mérampis; (Riau, Johor) mérapeh.

rumpu. Mérumpu: to heap fuel on a fire to make it smoke heavily, especially by way of a practical joke.

rémpah. Drug; spice; ingredient; an item going to make up a medical prescription; the different spices required for flavouring a dish. Kédai Kéling ménjurual rémpah: a Kling “curry-stuff” shop; Sh. Sing. Terb., 13. Tiwi-lah rémpah-nya: the ingredients are as follows: the recipe or prescription is as follows. Ada-kah tuwan tuhan bagat-mana atau apa-apa rémpah-nya mémumuat ubat bédi: do you know, Sir, how or with what ingredients gunpowder is made? Pel. Abd., 82. R. ratus: the “hundred ingredients,” a medicine given to women after confinement.

rémpah. Rébah rémpah: stumbling and falling; the fall of a man who tries to recover his footing only to fall again; Sej. Mal., 45; Ht. Gul. Bak., 62; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Sri Ben., 82, etc.

rémepoh. Knocking over; upsetting. A stronger word than rémepoh, q. v. Mérémepoh: to knock against; to knock over; Sh. Sg. Rambah., 21; Sh. Nas., 9.

rémepoh. (Riau, Johor.) Lifting (a man) bodily; putting one’s arm round a man’s waist and raising him off the ground.

rampai. Miscellaneous; of a mixed character; variety. Bunga r.: a fragrant preparation made by cutting up pandanus leaves and mixing the shreds with the petals of flowers, with perfumes, etc. Ménýak r.: a fragrant oil made with various flowers. Pántun r.: a miscellaneous collection of disconnected pántuns. Pénganat r.: cakes of all sorts. Pikir r.: a band of perfume. Di-rampañi: to let your thoughts be too inconsequent; Sh. Put. Ak., 29.

Rampañi: to scatter (the bunga rampai); (by metaphor) to spread news, etc. Khabar di-rampañi: the news was spread; Sh. Ul., 66.

Mérampai: to cut up (the pandan leaves to make the bunga rampai); cf. lahsana mérampai si bunga pandan; Sh. Jub. Mal., 15.

rimpi. (Riau, Johor.) A preparation made by drying a banana in the sun, and so preserving and selling it; (Kedah) impi.

rémak. Liefer; better; it were better that. Rémak mati daripada hidup yang siya-siya ini: better death than a useless life like this; Ht. Gul. Bak., 6. Rémak-lah mati hari-rmá ta-lari: better die; never, never run away; Sh. Abd. Mk., 62.


rémmay. Arab. Geomancy; the science by which men professed to discover by figures drawn on sand the events which were about to occur. Ménubulang r.: to take a horoscope; Ht. Mash., 6, 33; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 9.

rémméni. (Kedah.) A fruit, boué macrophyilla; (Riau, Johor) rémbunyaya.

rémmud. (Kedah.) The tadpole; (Riau, Johor) berndu.

rémai. Fine or small; minute, as particles of sand or dust.

renta. Mérenta or mérenta-renta: to speak angrily or in high tones; Sh. Ul., 17.

renta. Tuwa renta: (Riau, Johor) old and weak; decrepit.

ronta. Méronta: to struggle to free oneself from any one’s grasp; to try to tear oneself loose, as a thief wishing to escape from the clutch of a policeman. Tuwan puteri pun menangis térálan sangat sereya méronta-ronta kéndak bérêpás dírí-nya: the princess wept copiously and struggled to free herself from his grasp; Ht. Ind. Meng. The word also occurs: Ht. Perb. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Peng., 17; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 13; Sh. A. R. S. J., 9, 25. The forms ronta and rontaix also occur.

rentut. Tali réntut: the belly-band in the trappings of an elephant.

réntaka. [Skr. kalantaka?] A small swivel gun; a small lela; Sh. Peng., 17; Sh. Sri Ben.

rantau. (Kedah.) Cutting a trace through the jungle; (Riau, Johor) réntas. q. v.

réntas. I. (Riau, Johor.) Cutting a trace; taking a short cut through the jungle. Réntas bérêntas: clearing a path through the forest. Mérêntas: to so clear a path.

Also (Kedah) rantas.

II. (Kedah.) Breaking by a jerk; (Riau, Johor) rantas, q. v.

III. Clearing a river bed of snags.

rintis. Cutting a thin line or trace through the jungle;—less than réntas, q. v.
rantas. Cutting across from point to point, taking the shortest line. Belayar méruntas sigala tanjong-tanjong: sailing from the extremity of one promontory direct to the extreme point of the next; Ht. Mar. Mah. Cf. lintas.

rantas. (Riau, Johor.) Breaking by a sudden pull or jerk, as one breaks a piece of string; (Kedah) rintas.

Méruntas: to so break (any string, cord, or cord-like material). M. tali: to snap a thread, to break a piece of string; Sh. Panj. Sg. (in three places).

rantang. I. A kind of basket or hamper for provisions; a covered basket of wicker-work. R. pinggan: a covered basket for carrying plates and dishes.

II. Penetrability to sight; leaflessness or thinness of foliage in a tree. R. mata mémantang: offering a clear view.

ranting. A twig; a small leafless branch; Ht. Abd., 26, 311, 409; Ht. Mash., 57. Enggang lalu ranting patah: the hornbill flies past as the branch breaks; a coincidence which seems more than a coincidence and casts suspicion on the bird; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 88.

Belalang ranting: a stick-insect; phasma gigas.

rintang. I. Stretched out; extended; cf. bintang. Bintang is used of mats, carpets, etc., lying open on the floor; rintang is used of an object being tied or held out or kept open by pressure, as nets are stretched along a tideway. Rintangkan: (transitive) to extend, to stretch out. Rintangkan tali: stretch out the cords; Ht. Isk. Dz. Mérèntangkan rantai: to stretch out a chain; Sej. Mal., 63.

Mérèntang: to stand extended or open; to stretch across anything, as clouds stretch across the sky; Sh. Sri Ben., 20; Sh. Iw. Trub., 12; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Rintang is also used as a classifier or numeral co-efficient for objects (such as field-nets) which are stretched out; Sh. Lail. Mej., 17.

Rintang is used again of the object for which nets and cords of this sort are stretched out, i.e., for interception or catching. Ta’akan rintang peluru di-lalang: a bullet is not to be stopped in long grass; Prov. Tidakkan térantang kérbau di-tandok-nya: a buffalo is not to be stopped at the point of its horns; Prov.

By the Dutch authorities, rintang is written rintang, as a variant of lintang.

II. A round, in the sense of cocks fighting a round or two but not fighting to a finish. Mari-lah kita rintang ayam: let us make these cocks fight a round or two; Ht. Raj. Don., 63.

rintong. Burnt to a cinder; scorched and black.

rintap. Pulling, hauling, tugging—as one hauls at a tug-of-war; cf. rentak.

rintak. Stamping the feet in anger; stamping a sulky refusal, like an angry child. Bérèntak sérnu méréntah dada: stamping the feet and beating the breast; Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. antak, ŋentak, etc.

rentak. Hauling at a rope (of which one end is fixed); tugging at a chain, as a dog when it is tied up and desires to get loose. Maka anjing itu-bun méréntak rantai itu lalu putus: the dog hauled at the chain and it broke; Sej. Mal., 141. Cf. rintap.


Ayam bérintek: a speckled fowl. Bāpa-nya bōk, anak-nya rintek: when the father is spotted the child is speckled; like father like son; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 93.

rontak. Struggling to get free, an effort to release oneself from the grasp of another. Mérontak: to struggle; Ht. Best. See ronta, which is the commoner form.

rantam. Subscription or contribution for a common object such as the purchase of a buffalo for slaughtering; a kind of joint-stock arrangement when the means of individuals are insufficient for any purpose.

rēntan. A weak state of health predisposing to disease; getting into a weak or unfit state such as may cause a slight injury to prove dangerous. R. hāt: a bad disposition towards anyone; a state of mind such as makes one prone to believe evil of another person, or to take offence readily at anything he does.

runtun. Dragging any person along by the hand; dragging anything along with a string; pulling a bell rope; hauling on a rope an end of which is fixed; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 8; Sh. K. G. T., 17. Cf. tuntun.

Pagar-pagar batang chabai,
Anāk sēmut dalam kēbun;
Ingat-ingat, ayuhai Pa Lēbai,
Māliki'll-nāīṭ hēndāṅ runtun:
remember, remember, my father Lebai, the Angel of Death will be hauling you off.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>RANTAU</th>
<th>RUNJUN</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>rantau</strong>. A reach, of a river; a long straight stretch of coast, in contradistinction to a curving shore (v. telok). Telok rauton: bays and reaches; the coast line generally; the whole country. Binatang di-hutan sênuwa di-ta’aluq, Gunong rinba rauton daw telok: he subjugated all the beasts of the jungle, in the mountains, forests, reaches and bays. Mêrántau: to wander from country to country; to emigrate in search of a livelihood; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 3; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 13.</td>
<td><strong>rênti.</strong> Stopping; cessation;=hênti. Cf. bêr-hênti, of which rênti is probably assumed to be the root. Bêrûnûyî tâbnur sa-dikitt ta’-rênti: the drumming never ceased for a moment; Sh. Fr. Ach., 11. Rêntikan: to terminate, to put a stop to, to stop. Di-rêntikan parang putang: he stopped the chopper-blade (which was automatically cutting off the heads of his enemies); Ht. Pg. Ptg. Baik bêrûniyaga atau bêrûrâng, Rêntikan dahu ina masa sêkarang: whether engaging in trade or in war, it is best not to go on at such a time as this; Sh. Rej., 6.</td>
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<td><strong>rontah.</strong> To struggle, to release oneself from the grasp of another;= rontal, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>ronti.</strong> Rontai and mêrontai-rontai: hanging loose; dangling; v. rontai. Sa-rontai is used as a numeral co-efficient for rontai.</td>
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<td><strong>rontoh.</strong> Falling down; tumbling to pieces—of a massive object such as a masonry building or as a mountain. Jikalau hêrapa banyak pun anjing mênayalâk, bukit bulah-kah rontoh: however many dogs may bark, is the hill likely to come tumbling down? Prov.; Ht. Abd., 175. Langit rontoh, bumi chayer: the sky falls and the earth is reduced to a pulp; a great man’s subordinates are ruined by his hand; Prov.; J. S. A. S., II., 156. Têbing r.: the “sunken bank,” a name given to a supposed Atlantis in the centre of the Great Ocean (pusat tasâk). This land was the abode of the Evil Spirits till it was engulfed and scattered its inhabitants over the seas and forests of the world. From this sunken land, the Pauh Janggi is supposed still to rear its branches above the surface of the sea. Rontohkan and mêrontohkan: to cause a heavy body to come crashing down; to pull down anything massive and heavy—such as a masonry pillar (Sh. K. G. T., 17), or house, Sh. Kamp. Boy., 7; Ht. Gul. Bak., 125. Kêrontohan: a heavy crashing fall; a collapse, Sh. Tab. Mimp., 16.</td>
<td><strong>rênjas.</strong> Mêrênjas, or (in less degree) mêrênjis: (Kedah) to be sulky, to go off or do anything angrily or in a sulky way; Ht. Best; (Riau) mêrêñnyah and mêrêñyeh.</td>
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<td><strong>rantai.</strong> A chain. R. buloh: a chain of bamboo cylinders with a string through them. Baju r.: a coat of mail, Sh. Panj. Sg. Babi r., or babi bêrantai: a wild pig believed by Malays to have a chain of two or three links connecting its tusks. This chain serves as a talisman rendering it invulnerable. Bêzi rautai babi: iron obtained from this chain, believed by Malays to be a mighty talisman of invulnerability for the lucky finder or purchaser. Tikam baju rautai: a heavy pike, intended to penetrate armour by the force of its momentum. Sêput r.: a long narrow shell. Rantai kaseh dan tulus mejera: the bonds of affection and deep-seated loyalty. Rantaikan: to chain; to put in chains. Bêrantai: in chains; wearing a chain. Kain b.: a kind of cloth with a pattern of gold thread; Ht. Ind. Meng. Bêrantai susun tujoh bilit: to wear a necklace of seven strings; Ht. Ind. Nata.</td>
<td><strong>rênjis.</strong> I. Rînjiskan and mêrânjiskan: to sprinkle; to dash a few drops of water over any one; Ht. Gul. Bak., 100; Ht. Sh. II. Mêrênjis: to be sulky; v. rênjas.</td>
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<td><strong>ranjang.</strong> A large bedstead or state bed; a double bed; Sh. K. G. T.; Sh. Sing. Terb.</td>
<td><strong>ranjang.</strong> Kêtam renjong: a large variety of crab; the king-crab?</td>
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<td><strong>renjong.</strong> Kêtam renjong: a large variety of crab; the king-crab?</td>
<td><strong>renjong.</strong> I. Mêrunjang: to thrust at anything we cannot see, as when a man drives a spear into a pool or cavity where he knows a fish to be although he cannot see it. II. A kind of crowbar.</td>
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<td><strong>runjang.</strong> Stamping or ramming down; (by metaphor) stuffing down food, guzzling. Cf. unjam.</td>
<td><strong>runjang.</strong> Bêrunjang or mêrunjong: to be piled up in a heap, as rice on a plate.</td>
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<td><strong>rênjak.</strong> Mêrênjak: to walk sprightly.</td>
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<td><strong>runjun.</strong> Mêrunjun: to fish with a live frog baited to a small line.</td>
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ranjau. A caltrop; a contrivance made of one or more sharp-pointed pieces of bamboo so placed or arranged as to injure a careless, unshod enemy; Ht. Abd., 58; Ht. Mar. Mah.

R. chachak: splinters driven into the ground pointing upwards so as to injure anything running against them or falling on them. These splinters are used in pitfalls or snares for wild animals.

R. mata parut: a caltrop consisting of a plank covered with spikes.

R. mata satu: a caltrop consisting of a small piece of planking with a single spike.

R. mata tiga: a caltrop with three spikes pointing in different directions so that when dropped on the ground one of the three spikes is sure to point upwards.

Méranjau: a form of coitus.

Péranjau: a thief who prowls about by day in search of easy opportunities for night-thefts.

runjau. Lankiness; disproportionately tall stature.

ranjuna. [Skr. Arjuna]. Arjuna; one of the Pandavas or heroes of the Mahabharata. Usually styled Sang Ranjuna, and also (but more rarely) Rajuna and Arjuna.

Ranjuna sútéra bahu: the Arjuna Sastra Bahn, or Arjuna Wiuwoho, a Kawi poem of very ancient date dealing with the adventures of Arjuna and certain Nymphs of Heaven; the story, or representations of the story, in that poem; Ht. Mas Ed.

Sang Ranjuna Tapa: (1) the image of Arjuna in the guise of a penitent, mentioned as a processional emblem in the Sha'ir Panji Samerang; (2) the name of the traitor who betrayed Singapore to the Javanees, according to the Sejarah Malayu. Ranjuna Tapa, sudah Sang Ranjuna di-goda bidadari kétunjah: Arjuna as the Ascetic, at the time when he was tempted by the Seven Nymphs of Heaven; Ht. Perb. Jaya; v. supra.

Langgan-nya saépti tusar Ranjuna: her arm was like the bow of Arjuna; a simile for a well-shaped and delicately curved arm.

Panah Ranjuna: the arrow of Arjuna (who was famous for his prowess with the bow); the name given by Malays to a meteor, believed by them to be an evil spirit. Jin panah Ranjuna: another and fuller name for this evil spirit.

Arjuna himself is mentioned as a type of manly beauty. Saépti Ranjuna rupa-nya: his beauty was as that of Arjuna; Ht. Ind. Nata.

rënchana. A narrative; a transcript; a tale of something which has occurred.


ronchet or runchit. Btrônochîr-ronchet or méronchet-ronchet: by degrees; in instalments; to give a little at a time; to dole out. See uchit.

ranchang. I. Pointing upwards; a name given to pointed stakes stuck in the ground pointing upwards; lined twigs or projecting pieces of bamboo for catching small birds.

II. (Onom.) A clanking or chinking sound.

ranchong. Cutting at an angle; cutting to a point; cf. mandong. Pêpat di-luwar ranchong di-dalam: flat outside and sharp within—of a person whose professions are fair but whose feelings are hostile; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 148. Gang r.: a sharp-pointed chisel used by braziers.

Mëranchong: to point (a pen); Sh. Nas., 5.

rëncchang. (Onom) A clanking or chinking noise. Also ranchang; cf. gërêncchang and gëmërêncchang.

rëncchong. (Onom.) A ringing sound.

renchong. A heavy sword or scimitar in use among the Achinese.

ranching. Sharpness such as that of the chisel—a variant of ranchong, q. v.

ranchap. I. Cutting or moulding anything to the same width throughout; giving a cylindrical shape to anything; masturbation.

II. To sharpen (weapons).

ranchak. Continuous and lively—used of music and dancing; gay frequency. Gamboh pun lëngah ranchak mëna: the dancing girls were in the midst of a lively dance; Ht. Kori.

rëchnak. A large kind of cauldron.

rinchek. A minute slice or section; chopping into small pieces; slicing. Rîchek-rîchek: minutely; in detail.

rënehem. Confusing the eye by minuteness and number; puzzling, as a number of small lines or similar objects appear to a man who wishes to count them by the eye only. Rëncham mata mëmandang: confusing to the eye.

ranchah. The cutting down of small trees or branches in the jungle in order to mark the course pursued and so to enable a man to retrace his steps or help his friends to find him.
rêndang. Baking or frying. Saga r.: pearl sago; Sej. Mal., 151. Pisang r.: baked or fried bananas. Panas tubuh bagai di-rêndang: a body as heated as if it was being baked; Sh. May., 2. Mata-nya merah seperti biji bijian sago di-rêndang: his eyes were as red as the fried seeds of the sago (adenanthera pavonina); Ht. Sh. Kub.


II. Mêrendang: (Kedah.) To chant an invocation in the spirit-language (bêhasa hauil); to sing a sort of ronic rhyme as is done by a medicine man to call down spirits to the bedside of his patient; (Riau, Johor) bêrendendeg and bêrondang.

III. (Kedah.) A narrow and almost flat "dug-out."

rendeng. (Riau, Johor.) Calculation by figures; accounts; bills = kira (which, however, is used in a wider sense). Hamba tidak bêrbaunak rendeng: I am not a man of intricate calculations; I am no deep schemer; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 23. Also (Kedah) rundiing.

Rondeng-mêrendeng: calculations generally; accounts. Di-tips orang akadinya dalam sukat dan timbang dan rendeng-mêrendeng: he was swindled in measures and weights and accounts; Ht. Abd., 484.

rending. See rendeng.

rundong. Living on a person without paying for one's sustenance; "cadging" or "sponging" on others. Di-rundong malang: to have evil fortune taking up her abode with one; to be persistently followed by ill-luck; to have bad luck living on one; Sh. Ul., 23; Ht. Kal. Dam., 366; Ht. Koris.

Sudah nañbî di-rundong malang, Padi di-tauan menjadi latang, Ayan di-kuring di-sambar lang, Balan di-sangkar jadi bêlalang: it is my lot to be dogged by ill-luck; the padi I plant becomes useless long grass; the fowls in my fowl-house are the prey of a hawk and the doves in my cages are transformed into locusts!

randok. 1. Shaggy and rank, of an old he-goat. 'Kambing r. = a he-goat; Sej. Mal., 47. Kambing pa' randok: (Penang) a hairy rank old goat; a nickname for an old and shameless profligate. Pa' randok: (Kedah) the old goat; a term by which a tiger is meant when speaking of a tiger in the jungle.
Rundok: Bowing, bending or lowering the head; = rundok, but less usual. Rundok rendah: low; bowed and low. Merundok ka-tanjong: to bend one's course to a point; to turn a boat's head to a point. M. petang: sinking to evening, of the orb of day; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 46.

Rendam. Immersion; submersion under water; soaking in water; living in the water.
Kikir pari, bétulang kéring,
Rendam tujoh hari tawasah:
a skate-skin grater, a dry hide (are things which) will not get wet though you keep them for days in the water; you cannot get blood from a stone or money from a miser; Prov.

Ular sawa r.: the water-python; the name given by Malays to the python (Python reticulatus) when it is found in or near water, and when its markings are not as bright in colouring as usual.
Rendamkan and mérrendamkan: to submerge; to immerse.
Bérrendam: to be immersed in any liquid; (by metaphor) to be bathed in tears; Sh. Bid., 30; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Rendu. I. The action of the arm in stirring up water or anything, when the arm is thrust into water and worked round and round so as to set the arm in rapid motion. Rundukan: to work up or mix anything by working the arm round and round in it; Sej. Mal., 122.

II. Jav. A tree (unidentified); Ht. Sh.

Rendu. Passionate and sustained desire; longing; the cravings of love. R. derrandam: id. Ménanggong r.: to suffer the pangs of separation from a beloved object.
Api-api di-pagar dusum,
Anaak raja bérmain dadu;
Ayuhai adinda, kirimkan rachun,
Tiyada kuwasa ménanggong rendu:
oh my love, send me some poison, I can no longer endure separation.

Rindukkan: to long for; to miss. Beta pun rindukkan anakand: I have been longing for my child; I have been missing my child greatly; Sh. Sri Ben., 81.
Kérinduan: love; longing.

Buloh périndu: (1) a sort of Jew's harp, an instrument giving out a plaintive note when worked by the breeze; (2) an instrument made of bamboo and used for imitating the notes of some birds. Suyara-nya Sang Sanma itu suapet buloh périndu: the voice of Sang Samba was (plaintive, soothing and sweet) as the sound of an Æolian harp; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Rendu. Rendu-randa: erratic; wandering about wherever the spirit moves one; v. randa.

Rendeh. See rendah.

Rendah. I. Lowliness; humility; a low position; limited height. Sa-buwah kapal rendah: a vessel low in the water; a vessel with very little freeboard.
Mérrendah: to take a humble tone; to abase or humble oneself; to assume a modest tone; to be modest; Sh. Bid., 112; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21. Merrendahkan diri; id.; Ht. Abd., 49, 421.
II. Riyoh-rendah: clamour; varying noise; all sorts of noises; Ht. Abd., 111, 210, 247; Sh. Peng., 13; Sh. Sing. Terb., 21.

Rendah. Rendah-randah: in disorder or confusion—of the hair, of clothes, etc. Cf. rendu-randa.

Rendi. Mérindaí: to step through water or long grass; to wade through shallow water.


Randini. A flower (unidentified).

Res. Padi bérénas: rapid and promising development, in padi; finely sprouting padi; v. bérénas.

Rensa. A variant of résa, q. v.


Rénang. Swimming; the art or act of swimming.
Rénangí: to swim in or across (any piece of water). Di-sungai mana gérangan tuwan rénangi: in what river by any chance may you be swimming? Ht. P. J. P.
rëñong. A fixed and steady look at anything; a searching look. Di-rëñong-nya: he looked hard at my hand. Sambil ku réñong-rëñong kubur-nya itu ku lihat anak-ku sahèrtì bërnati: as I gazed at the tomb I saw my child, as it were, at play; Ht. Abd., 437.

Mërëñong: to be looking hard or fixedly; to stare; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 35.

rënek. Fine, delicate, minute, of drops of rain or beads of perspiration.

rëñnyut. (Kedah.) The throbbing of a painful spot such as a boil; the quivering of the fontanel; (Riau, Johor) dënyut.

rëñnyak. The aggravation of a disease, wound or injury by further ill-treatment. Mërëñnyak: to wound a man in a place where he has been already wounded; to strike a man on a tender spot.

rëñnyok. Crushed; smashed to pieces; = rémkôk.

rëñnyam. A pricking or itching sensation in many places at once; the sensation experienced by a man suffering from prickly heat. Mërëñnyam: (Kedah) to experience this sensation; (Riau, Johor) mënggëréñnyam.

rëñyah. I. Bërnënyah or mërënyyah: to bestir oneself; to busy oneself about anything; to move from a spot where one is resting. Sëgan bërnënyah: slow to bestir himself; sluggish. Rënyah sangat ini: this is overwork; this is more work than I can stand.

II. (Riau.) Mërënyah: to be sulky,—a variant of mërënjas, v. q. v.

rëñyeh. I. Mërënyeh: (Riau) to be in all ill-humour; (Kedah) mërënjis; v. rényas.

II. A variant of rëñyai, q. v.

rëñyai. Thin and continuous, of a drizzling rain.

Huyan réñyai-rëñyai,
Pachat unik kaki;
Kërja lêngai-lêngai,
Lambat bulék laki:
when the rain is lasting and drizzling, the leeches climb up one’s legs.

ROBEK

rau. (Onom.) A sound such as that of rushing water. Cf. lërau and dërau.

ru. A tree, casuarina equisetifolia; Sh. K. G. T., 21. Also eru, q. v. R. bukî: dacyrium etulum.

ruwa. I. Loose; not compact.

II. The expansion of a hollow; a cavity which increases in size after the orifice has been entered. Mërëwa: to expand; to fill with air,—used of the expansion of a cobra’s hood under the influence of anger.

ruwàdat. Arab. Customary compliments; ceremonial etiquette.


riwâyat. Arab. Narrative; tale; narration. Pađa sawatu riwâyat darîpada dëras lompat tôdek itu datang ka-âlas ga-jah këna baju paduка: according to one account the sword fish leaped as high as the elephant owing to the impetus of their onset, and the prince’s garments was torn by them; Sej. Mal., 83.

Sîhâbû’-riwâyat: the narrator; the author; the editorial “we”: = yang împûnya chëritëra ini.

roba. Pancha-roba: varied; uncertain; capricious; of many moods. Angin pancha-roba: an uncertain wind; a constantly shifting wind. Chakâp pancha-roba: contradictory talk; saying first one thing and then another; inconsistency in conversation.

rubing. A temporary gunwale of some light material such as thatch; an improvised gunwale added to a boat to give it greater freeboard when heavily laden, or to keep out the spray.

In Kedah a mat is often laid down on the bottom and sides of a boat in order to serve as a sort of hold or receptacle for grain. In such cases the margin of matting allowed for folding over the grain is also called rubing.

rubong. See kërubong.

roba. Robak-rabeň: in tatters; tattered and torn—of thatch and wickerwork but not of cloth. Cf. robeň, and robek.

Rubak. Worn through; perforated; torn—of thatch, paper and wickerwork but not of cloth. Layar r.: a torn mat-sail. Pondok r.: a lean-to in bad repair. Tikar r.: a tattered mat.
roboh. I. (Onom.) The sound of liquid entering an empty bottle when it is suddenly thrust under water. Méroboh: to give out a dull bubbling sound, as a bottle does when the air is being slowly driven out by the incoming liquid. *Jatok méroboh ka-dalam ayrer*: (Kedah) to fall into the water and sink under the surface; (Riau, Johor) *mëggéröboh*.

II. Méroboh: to eat inwardly: to extend below the skin, of an abcess the progress of which makes no external sign. *Hatë m.*: anger, the expression of which is checked by fear; suppressed wrath making a man angrier by the very fact that he dare not relieve his feelings by expression.

ruban. *Ayer ruban*: the watery scum in the fabrication of coco-nut oil. Mëruban: to separate oil from its scum in purifying it.

rubin. *Batu rubin*: a floor-tile; *Ht. Abd.*, 118. Also *batu ubin* and *batu jubin*.


roboh. The fall of a heavy or massive body such as the gate of a castle; *Sej. Mal.*, 16; or as the tiled roof of a house; *Sh. K. G. T.*, 9; or as a fort or house; *Ht. Abd.*, 346; *Sej. Mal.*, 85; or as the largest trees of a forest; *Ht. Sg. Samb.*; *Ht. Ind. Nata*. *Roboh kola Mëlaka*: the fall of the (old) fort of Malacca; an event which seemed proverbially improbable to the Malays of the past and is mentioned in *pantins* as an emblem of the improbable, e.g., twice in the *Ht. Shah Kubad* and once in the *Ht. Indra Jaya*.

*Batu r.*: a landslip. *Mëmbatu r.*: an idiomatic expression for sensational festivity caused by the coincidence of several festive events. *Batu roboh sa-kali sëmûwa-nya kia kahwëlnkan*: let us make a great festival of it and celebrate all the marriages on the same day; *Ht. Mas Ed*. *Tërtawa sëpréti batu roboh*: uproarious laughter; *Ht. Best.*; *Ht. Mas Ed*. *Tërtawa mëmbatu roboh*: id.

Robokkan and mërobohkan: to demolish or overthrow (a heavy or massive object); to pull down (a house). Mërobohkan imán: to overthrow the True Faith.

*Santapan ana≠k raja di-Orfah,*
*Kiduwä dëgan raja Yaman:*
*Chëhaya-nya tërang, tëralu limkah,*
*Mërosahkan hati mërobohkan imán:* the light (of her beauty) is so radiant and limpid as to crush our hearts with longing and destroy our Faith in God; *Sh. Pant. Shl.*, 3.

ruwat. I. The fall of a tree or stake which is uprooted by the pressure of the wind or of any other force and is not broken.

*Bukan-nya patah, ruwat;*  
*Bukan-nya latah, di-buwat-buwat:*

it is not broken, it is only fallen; it is not hysteria; it is only pretense; *Prov.*

II. The resumption of human form by a *wehr-tiger* or hantu jadi-jadiyan. See s.v. *rawat*.

III. (Kedah) *Mëruwat*: to spread, of a sore or ulcer. Also *mëruwañ.*

ruwit. Bent down but not broken or severed as a branch which its own weight causes to trail on the ground. *Chasek ruwit*: lame with a twisted or bent shinbone; the lameness of a man whose broken leg has been set but not set properly; (Kedah) *chapek-ruwit*. *Sëruwit*: a harpoon; a barbed spear for spearing fish.

rotoñ. Mërotoñ: to mutter angrily; to growl; to express discontent in a low tone of voice.  
*Marañ mërotoñ*: to murmur angrily; *Sh. A. R.* *S. J.*, 5.

rotan. A generic name for rattans (= *rautan*); a name generally applied to plants belonging to the genera *calamus* and *demonorops* especially when those plants have an economic value. *Tiyada rotan abar pùn bërguna*: in the absence of a rattan any liana is useful; half a loaf is better than none; *Prov.*, *Ht. Abd.*, 175, 378. *Bagai rotan*: asal bërisang, *diya chuchoñ bëlañ*: like a rattan, so long as (a fish) has gills it will pass through them: absence of discrimination, "all is fish that comes into his net"; *Prov.* *Bëkses r.*: rattan marks on the back of a man or boy who has been flogged; *Ht. Abd.*, 334. *Bilär r.*: id.; *Ht. Abd.*, 24. *Gëlong r.*: a peculiar pattern of lines of the skin (e.g., in thumb marks) "loops" in contradistinction to "whorls"; a pattern suggesting a succession of parabolas with a common focus and axis.

The principal rattans are:

*R. bakau*: *demonorops propinquus*.

*R. batu*: *calamus insignis*.

*R. buwâ*: *demonorops histriux*.

*R. chuchor*: *calamus castaneus*.

*R. chuchor mâniyâ*: *demonorops callicarpus*.

*R. dahan*: *plectocomia giffithii*.

*R. dini*: *flagellaria indica*.

*R. gajah*: *myraclepis sertechinii*.

*R. gëtah*: *calamus didymophyllus*.

*R. gunong*: *calamus exilis*.

*R. jërënañ*: *demonorops draco*.

*R. këra*: *demonorops geniculatus*.

*R. kipas*: *ceratolobus kingianus*.

*R. kumbong*: *calamus ornatus*.

*R. lëlin*: *calamus javanensis*.

*R. machap*: *demonorops longipes*.

*R. musang*: *freycinetiæ angustifolia*.

*R. sâbun*: = *r. buwâ*.

*R. sëgâ båda*: *calamus ornatus*.

*R. sëmânb*: the Malacca cane, *calamus scipionum*.

*R. sëmù*: *korthalsia scaphilgera*. 
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<th><strong>ROTI</strong></th>
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* R. kirai: a prepared compound of flour and egg, looking something like macaroni.  
Tukang *r.: a baker; Ht. Hamz., 2. | **ruháni.** Arab. Spiritual, appertaining to light rather than to darkness. *Malaikat* *r.: an Angel of Light, Ht. Md. Hanaf., 84.  
*Munfi-ku ini rihání bukan-nya shafídán:* my dream is of God,—not sent by Satan; Ht. Hamz., 82. |
| **rojak.** I. The name given to a number of Malay dishes of the salad type. They are made of fruit, vegetables and other cold ingredients flavoured with vinegar, sauce and sambals.  
II. *Pérojak* *sirih*: (Kedah) a betel-nut pounder: (Riau, Johor) *pınumbok* *sirih.* | **ruhániyyat.** Arab. Spirituality, holiness; *Muj., 32.* |
| **rojok.** [Arab. رجوك.] Return. The word is, however, limited in use to the return of a husband to his divorced wife, or to the restoration of a friendship after a quarrel; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Mérojok:* to retrace one's steps; to return to one's divorced wife; to restore the status quo. | **roda.** Port. A wheel.  
*R. kacha:* a glass wheel.  
*R. lampong:* a paddle-wheel.  
*Kéréta empat* *r.:* a four-wheeled vehicle. |
| **rojol.** Emergence through a hole or orifice. *Mérojol:* (of a snake) to poke its head out of its hole; (of a bird) to stick its head out between the bars of a cage; (of a fish) to thrust itself partly through the meshes of a net. Also *mérjól,* and *ménjérojol.* | **rudus.** A weapon of the sword or hanger kind; a weapon in use on the West Coast of Sumatra and in Acheen, but not in the Malay Peninsula. |
| **rujah.** The act of stabbing or thrusting downwards through a fence or flooring. *Mé-rujah:* to stab in this way; to thrust a stick into water to frighten fish. | **rodong.** Doubtful; uncertain, regarding the road. *Sáfábát yang* *r.:* a road-side acquaintance; a companion picked up in the course of a journey.  
*Mérodong:* to wander about a place of the paths of which one is ignorant; to “explore.”  
*Jungun mérodong hutan duri:* don't go exploring a thorny jungle.  
*Térodong:* rushed against, in collision with. *Maka térodong kaki Radin Asmara Jaya pada balu itu lalu inka:* the feet of the Prince Asmara Jaya struck against the stone and were injured; Ht. Perb. Jaya. |
| **roji.** [Pers. and Hind. *róz,* “daily” the adj. of *róz,* a day.] Daily bread; daily rice; daily food. | **rodak.** (Onom.?) *Mérodak:* to make a rattling or clattering noise, as when hard substances are shaken in a wooden box or as when a dog runs up and down a wooden staircase, or as a bird struggling to get out of a cage or room. |
| **rojah.** Presenting a dirty appearance; looking dirty and untidy. | **rodok.** *Mérodok:* to thrust a sharp pointed weapon upwards; to stab from below; = *mérodak.* |
| **rochah.** The act of digging the point of a stick or weapon into any surface at various different points in that surface. | **rudul.** (Kedah.) Pendulousness of the upper eye-lid, e. g., in a sleepy man; (Riau, Johor) *rudu.* |
| **rochok.** The act of digging the point of a stick or weapon into any surface at various different points in that surface. | **rodan.** Severe and painful injury; injury in a delicate part or on a painful spot; (by metaphor) painful, of work. |
| **rōh or rūh.** (Arab. روح.) The spirit of life; the breath of life. Often used in Malay as an equivalent of *sêmangat,* q. v.  
*R. sêmangat:* id., Ht. Raj. Don., 55. *Sáperti tiyada bérōh rasa-nya:* feeling as though there was no life left in him; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Rōh mèlayang:* departing consciousness; Ht. Koris = *térbang sêmangat.*  
*Panggil rōh:* the “summoning of the spirit of life;” the name given to a number of formulae for recalling one's composure when faint with the shock of sudden excitement, and also to prayers for calling the spirit of life of another into one's keeping and so rendering that other subordinate to one's will; see *sêmangat.* | **rudau.** Luxuriance; springing up luxuriantly, of plants. |
| **rodi.** Eur. Order, instruction, direction, command; also *urdı.* | **rodor.** (Riau, Johor.) Heaviness or pendulousness of the upper eye-lid; (Kedah) *rudul,* q. v. |
ruwas. The space between two joints or knots; the space between the rings of certain plants such as the bamboo. Sa-ruwas jari: a joint of the finger; a piece of the finger containing a complete bone; a finger joint as a measure of length. R. buloh: sections of the bamboo from joint to joint; Ht. Abd., 387; Ht. Mar. Mah. R. bambu: id.; Sh. Lamp., 17. Pileh-pileh ruwas, têpêpleh pada buku: hesitate to choose between the spaces between the joints, and you will end by being left with the tough joint itself; be too particular and you will only be the worse off in the end; Prov. Bêrjumpa buku dêngan ruwas: to get the hard joint when looking for the soft spaces between; id.

Kaluwar bêrjalan hari malam,
Singgah di-kêdat beli bêras;
Sêhaya menênhari sa-rata 'êlan,
Bêrjumpa-la bah buku dêngan ruwas:
I have searched the whole world for what I wanted and have ended by getting the tough knot instead of the soft intermediate portion; I have searched the whole world for a wife; and, when I got her, she was not what I bargained for; Prov.

rusa. A generic name for deer other than the dwarf species (napoh, kijang, and pêlandok). Usually cervus unicolor.

R. bintang: the name given by Malays to some spotted deer (cervus axis) imported from India by Governor Phillips and afterwards let loose in the island of Penang. These animals multiplied for some time and became well known, but subsequently died out and are now only a tradition and a name.

R. danii, r. ijoê, r. lalang, r. selambar nibong, r. tarum and r. ubi: varieties of the common deer (cervus unicolor) differing in shade of colour or in size.

Babi r: the deer-hog, an animal peculiar to Celebes but well known by name to the Malays; babirusa alurus.

rusing. (Kedah.) Peevishness; grumpiness; (Riau, Johor) ronseng. Rusing is, however, the literary form; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 13; Sh. Rej., 8, 9.

Mêrusing: to be peevish; to be in a temper, as a man who has lost his money, Sh. Sing. Terb., 5; to brood over one's wrongs as a man about to run amuck; Ht. Mar. Mah.


Rusam. I. (Kedah.) A kind of revolving table or seat made to amuse children.

II. See rosan.

roson. (Riau, Johor.) A kind of loggia or porch made by extending the eaves of a palace so as to shelter some of the ground round it. This sheltered portion is then walled in and used as a waiting-room.

Also rusan; Kl.

rusoh. A row; a tumult; a disturbance; ariot. Jika ada rosuh sadibit neschaya têrkêjut iya dari pada tidor-nya: he would start up from sleep at the least disturbance; Ht. Kal. Dam., 181.

rusiya. See raïsiya.

ruwang. Hollow space, especially used to describe the well of a ship, and the space enclosed between any four contiguous posts ofa house. In this last sense it serves as a unit for calculating or describing the size of a house. Balai sëmbilan ruwang: a hall of seven pillar spaces, i.e., on 14 pillars; Sh. Bid., 84.

Mêrajok ayer di-ruwang: to get sulky with the water in the ship's well (useless waste of temper); Prov. Angin menimba r.: a breeze which empties the well (by sending the water to the side of the boat); a side wind; wind on the beam. Also angin timbang ruwang.

R. bêlakang: the hollow of the back.

R. duriyan: the cavity in which the durian stone lies.

R. susu: the hollow between the breasts.

Bêruwang: a bear—is possibly derived from the above. Balerong, a hall of audience—is possibly a compound of balai and ruwang; v. balai.

Mêruwang: to cleanse a dead body of filth.

'Timu fêruwang: a form of the black art; see fêruwang.
ruwing. A peculiar wheel or large winder used for spinning.

rungut, or rongot. Grumbling; murmuring. *Ada merongot ada tétawu*: some murmured, some laughed; Sh. Panj. Sg.


rongak. Broken by gaps; discontinuous. *Gigi r.*: gap-toothed. *Pagor r.*: a fence, some of the palings of which are missing.

rupa. [Skr. *rupa*.] Form; appearance; beauty; looks. *Rupa huruf*: the look of the letters. *Endak khobar dari rupa*: the description is fairer than the reality; the object does not come up to expectations; Prov., Ht. Abd., 114, 434.

Perongos: Form; appearance; beauty; looks. 

Sa-rupa*: of one appearance with; resembling; like.

Rupa-nya*: it appears, it seems (to the eyesight and not to mental perception or taste). Cf. rasa-nya.

Bérupa*: having the form of; in the form of.

Bérupa kéra*: in the form of a monkey.

Mérépukan*: to assume the form of (any person or thing). Mérépukan diri-nya sapérti rupa Bégawan Nara*: to assume the form of the Blessed Nara; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Menyérupan*: to assume a form similar to that of (any person or thing). Menyérupan diri-nya sapérti manusiya*: to assume a form like that of a man; Ht. Mash., 54.


ruwak. *Méruwak*: to boil up; to settle up; to show bubbles on the surface; to foam up or over as aerated water. *M. darah*: literally to boil over with blood; to foam with rage.

ropak. Disorderly plentitude. *Ropak-rapek*: topsy-turvy, as a lumber room full of many articles carelessly thrust into it.

Cf. opak-apek.

rupoh. *Mérupoh*: (Kedah) to be dulled, to sound dull,—of noises dulled by being in the next house.

rupiyah. See réhip.

ruwak. I. *Méruwak*: to spread, as the contents of an egg when the shell is broken.

II. *Burong ruwak-ruwak*: the name of a large bird something like a heron. The word occurs constantly in pantuns.

*Ruwak-ruwak di-Pasir Tuntong*

*Bérkurai-curui bulu dada-nya*

*Abang bérlolak béru tuhtong*

*Jatoh bérdeirai ayer mata-nya*

there was a heron at Pasir Tuntong (literally a beach where turtles come and lay); its breast-feathers had long marbled markings.

ruwek. *Chapél-ruwek*: (Kedah) lameness accompanied by the existence of a twisted or bent shin bone; v. ruwil.


rokam or rukam. A name given to a number of trees *flacourtia catalphracta*, and other species.

*R. hutan*: a shrub resembling the true rokam, *scoloria rhinauthera*.

The tree is often mentioned as a thorny tree in literature; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Koris; Sh. Pant. Shin., 14; Sh. Ch. Ber., 3.

*Kutup-kutup buwah ruwak*,

*Sám háké hémá duri*

*Apa nók takut jalan bértikam*?

*Sudah-láh 'ddá anár dálak*:

collect, collect the fruit of the *rukam*; your feet are sore through meeting its thorns.

ruku. 1. A generic name given to a number of plants.

*R. gajah*: (Sungei Ujong) *vernonia chinensis*.

*R. hutan*: (Penang) *adenosma captatum*.

*R. ruwu*: basil, *oeimum basilicum* and *oeimum album*.

R. jantan: hemigraphis confinis.

II. *Burong ruku*: a bird better known as *burong kaki diyani*.

ruka. Loss, injury in property; Sh. Rej., 9; a variant of rugi, q. v.

rokél. Rape. Mërogol*: to ravish; to violate (a woman). *Suhad di-rogel uladh paduka anakanda*: she has been ravished by the prince, your son; Ht. Mas Ed.


*Kérgiyan*: loss; cause of loss; injury to property.

*Mérgi*: to lose, to be suffering loss; Sh. Ibl., 10.

Also (but extremely rarely) *rugia*; Sh. Rej., 9.
rûm. [Arab. and Pers.] "Rome"; a geographical expression vaguely indicating (in Malay writings) the territories once comprised in the Roman Empire of the East, but applied indiscriminately to those territories whether under Macedonian, Roman or Turkish rule. Raja Rûm: the Ruler of the Levant; the Emperor of the East.

româ. [Skr. rôma.] The fine hairs growing on the body; the down on the skin. Bulu româ: the hairy tegument of animals such as the horse or monkey which cannot be said to be furred. Liyang r.: the pores.

Bulu liyang româ: the hair, pores, and down on the body; "every hair on the body" in expressions such as "every hair on his body stood on end;" Ht. Sh. Kub. Bulu româ bêdiri: the hair standing on end—a sign of extreme terror; Sh. Peng., 5. Liyang româ kaluwar pêlôk-nya: the pores gave out their perspiration; Ht. Hamz., 86; cf. also Ht. Hamz., 58. Sa-bêdat româ di-badan: as heavy as the down on the body (of no weight at all); Prov., Ht. Koris.

ruwam. A small pustule orimple affecting children; a kind of prickly heat. Mërwam: to be afflicted with this.


rumit. Slow; deliberate in one's work.

romok. Physical depression; the feeling and appearance of being out of sorts. Mëromok: to look and behave as if one were ill.

roman. 1. Appearance; shape; figure; look; the body (= româ-an ?). Sêjôk-nya masok sakalîyan roman: its coolness permeates the whole body. Dagangan bêrbagai roman: goods of various forms; miscellaneous merchandise; Sh. Jur. Bud., 22. Têrlalu endah di-pandang roman: her form was very fair to see; Sh. Bid., 9.

Përoman: general appearance. Lêmbut dengan lalu-lalu, lêmbut dengan përoman-nya: gentle in her manners and gentle in her looks.

II. Padi-stalks after the padi has been threshed off them; padi-straw; Muj., 53.

III. Tampang roman: the name given to an obsolete medium of exchange in the form of small solid tin blocks, like the jongkong, but not indented as the jongkong was; a solid jongkong.

rumah. A dwelling-house. Rumah bûrûk disübu chat: a rotten house painted up; an old dude; Prov. Rumah têrûhakar ëkhus habîs kalnuvar: the house was burnt and the mice got away; a man burnt down his house to get rid of the mice, and they all escaped; Prov.

R. atap: a thatch-house.
R. batu: a brick or stone house.
R. monyet: a sentry-box.
R. panjang: [Singapore] a house of ill-fame.
R. tangga: home; homestead. Mëninggal-kan anak bini-nya dan rumah tangga-nya: to leave their families and homes; Ht. Abd., 368.

Ibu r.: the main portion of a Malay house.
Isi r.: family and dependents; household.
Bêrunah: to set up a household of one's own; to marry; enter en menage. Patut suhad bêrunah: it is about time that she were married; Ht. Gul. Bark., 37.

rûmî. [Pers. and Arab.] Macedonian Byzantine; Turkish; the adjective of rûm, q. v.

ron. rûwan. I. The name of a fish. Also arûwan and harûwan, q. v.

II. See kërûwan.

rona. Colour;—an equivalent of warma, q. v. Laûsana kain pûteh, apa nàk rona bûleh bêlaka: like white cloth, which can be dyed any colour you like; Prov.

Pancharona: of several colours;—used especially of thread or string with different coloured strands.

runut. Mërunut: to worry a man to give anything.

ruwah. I. Mëruwah: to call a person from a distant spot by shouting. Ruwah përm-pawwan itu ka-mari: call that woman here; Marsd.

Kërûwah: as far as the sound of a cry can carry; Ht. Hamz., 35, 39, 84.

II. Poured out—of liquid or viscous substances, or of many articles being poured out en masse. Tumpah ruwah: id. (intensive); Pel. Abd., 155.

Ruwahkan: to pour out; to upset out; Ht. Mash., 64.

III. Bulân ruwah: [Arab. أرواح] a popular name for the month Sha'bân because of the arwâh festival held during that month.
ruwai. I. Weakness as the result of disproportionate length. Ruwai sangat orang itu: that man is too tall for his build. Tiyang itu ruwai: the pillar is too weak.

Ruwai is also used of any long thin body which is weak through thinness. Tali r.: a cord too weak to bear the strain put on it.

II. A bird (unidentified).

royat. I. Narrative; = riwdyat, q. v.


ruyong. The wood of palm-trees. Jikalau tidak di-pecah ruyong di-mana buluh mendapat sago: if you do not split the trunk of the palm how can you get at the sago?—there can be no omelette without the breaking of eggs; Prov.

Pagar r.: the name of a place in Sumatra; the seat of the old empire of Menangkabau.

ruyup. Heavy, of the eyelids; winking with sleepiness.

royak. Meroya'k: to spread, of an ulcer or skin disease; to extend; (by metaphor) to extend a story to unnecessary length.

royan. (Riau, Johor.) A disease following confinement; the protraction of the flow of blood; (Kedah) riyah.

ruyu. Clinging affection, such as that of a very young child for its mother. Meruyu: to cling to its mother, of a child.

ronyok. I. Destruction or injury to any hollow object or utensil by knocking in a side.

Meroiyok: to knock in the side of a tin pot or the top of a hat, etc.

II. Peronyok: to crumple up; see peronyok.

ronyeh. Indistinctness of utterance caused by loss of teeth and loss of memory.

Meroiyeh: to dote; to babble indistinctly and foolishly, of an old man.

rahasiya or rahiya. [Skr. rahasya.] A secret; anything of a confidential character. Ada-pun yang berbunuh rahasiya itu melainkan pada empat tinga dan duwa kelpa juga: that which is called a secret is a matter confined to four ears and two heads only; Ht. Kal. Dam., 200.

Membuka r. and membukakan r.: to reveal a secret (to a third party).

Membelah r.: to publish a secret; to make a public announcement of what was previously confidential; Ht. Hamz., 3.

menaroh r. and menyimpan r.: to keep a secret. Bahawa segala berempuan ikuadah itu menerah rahasuya: of a truth, no women know how to keep a secret; Ht. Kal. Dam., 204.

Rahasiyakan: to make a secret of (anything); to state (anything) in confidence; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Also rusiya.

rai. (onom.) A clattering sound such as that caused by the falling of a number of small objects; cf. derai and léri.


II. (Arab. رية) hypocrisy? Pride; conceit; an equivalent of takabbur or khabar.

Tababbur dan riya,
Jangan sa-kali:
Fulan yang riya-siya
dangan pedali:
never give way to vanity or arrogance; pay no heed to courses that lead to uselessness; Van Hoevell, Notes on the Ska'ir Bidasarî; Trans. Batav. Soc., Vol. XIX., p. 264.

ribi. I. Taking on one's lap or breast. Mérîba: to put on one's lap. M. anak: to take a child on one's lap; Ht. Jay. Lengg. Sswami-nya telah tiyada mérîba kelpa-nya: her husband was no longer supporting her head on his lap; Ht. Sg. Samb. Ribaa: the lap; the bosom.

II. [Arab. ربية] Usury; interest on money. Maka riba ganda bêrganda: to take a hundred per cent. interest; Ht. Mar. Mah.


rebak. A deep clean cut or wound; a straight rent in a garment. Merébak: to be clean, straight and closed, of a wound such as a razor cut, in contradistinction to a gaping or jagged wound.


II. Ribu-ribu: a plant, lygodium scandens.

rebeh. Injury on one side only; damaged on one flank but not on the other, as a house which has partially fallen in, or as a bird of which one pinion only is broken.
reja. Leavings; anything left over or cut off as useless. Reja-reja kain: scraps of cloth cut away in tailoring. Reja-reja ayan: the feet, feathers, etc., removed in dressing a fowl. Reja-reja nas: rice left over after preparing a meal. Sisa is, however, specially used of the leavings after a meal. When used of wood, reja means a bit of wood sawn off instead of one chopped off (bahan).

rejeh. Blood-shot; filled with mucus, of the eye.

richau. The indistinct utterance of a tongue as yet unaccustomed to speech; the speech of a very young child, or of a parrot or murai. Mérichau and mënggérichau: (of an infant or talking-bird) to speak.

richeh or recheh. I. Mérichéh: (Selangor) to shred; an equivalent of mënggiris.

II. Mérichéh: (Kedah) to giggle greatly when telling a story; to laugh at a joke while relating it, but before one actually reaches the point of the jest.

rij. Arab. Wind; Muj., 89.

reding. I. A kind of thick netting used for catching large ground game; Sej. Mal., 55.

II. Méreding: to just show anything above the surface—of a crocodile projecting any part of its body above the water, or of a fish just showing a fin. Also mënggré-ding.

ridan. A tree yielding a sour fruit, nephelium maingayi.

redi or ridi. I. A kind of hammock-litter; a sort of hammock slung from a pole which is borne on men's shoulders.

II. [Eng. ready.] Ready for issue or signature, of a legal document which only requires stamping or signing. A Singapore word.

III. Péridi: (Riau Johor.) Fertile, regularly bearing young (of animals or women).

riri. An exclamation for calling ducks. Also didi and di.

riyas. The soft trunk of trees such as the banana. Also rìyas. Bèrkotakan r. to make a fort of such soft trunks; Sej. Mal., 83.

risa. A wen, bump, or swelling, when more or less permanent and painless.

risek. The direct or indirect acquisition of confidential information regarding any matter before taking action. Mèřisek: to make private enquiries; (especially) to try, through third parties, to find out how a proposal of marriage is likely to be received before making that proposal.

Sudah bërpakat bëharu bëricek,
Orang mengëndap di-chëlah papan;
Dëngan pëlahan di-charì risek,
Rahaisyìa tërbëka di-tëngah jalan;
when you have concluded an agreement, then only whisper about it, for men may be listening at holes in the wall; while you are quietly setting enquiries on foot, your secret is blazed abroad in the midst of the street; “walls have ears;” Prov.

risau. Undisciplined; riotous; ill-regulated, of behaviour; noisy and lawless conduct; Sh. Bah. Sing., 7.

riyang. I. Backing water with a paddle or oar.

II. Excitement; the dizziness that comes from excitement; dizzy with pleasure. R. sëmangat: dizzy; giddy; Bint. Tim., 16 January, 1895; Ht. Ind. Meng.


riyong. A very tall grass, antistiria gigantea.

rengot or rengut. I. Mërengut: (Kedah) to grumble; to murmur.

II. The name of a large creeping aroid with huge leathery leaves, épitrennum giganteum.

rengas. A generic name for several trees yielding a fine red wood and a poisonous varnish. Usually pronounced réngas, q. v.

rengek. Continuous and importunate solicitation; the behaviour of a child which allows its mother no peace until its wishes have been complied with. Mërengék: to cry for anything; to whine for anything.

ringan. Light; easy to bear or carry; (by metaphor) unimportant; of little consideration. Hukumun-nya bërâl kapâda orang miskin
dan ringan kapâda orang kaya: his sentences were heavy for the poor and light for the wealthy; Ht. Abd., 291. Maka dëmikiyàn hâl-nya Sultân itu-pun pada pëmandang
sègalì orang putch tëralu ringan ada-nya: in this way the Sultan came to be a person of but little importance in the sight of Europeans; Ht. Abd., 336.

1 Literally: “crouching before the cracks in boarding.”
Rinoh. Rinoh-rayu: coaxing; cozening; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1893; an intensitive of rayu, q. v.

Riyal. [Port. real.] A coin, usually the Spanish dollar; at Riau, sixty cents of a dollar. Duluapan ratus riyal pada sa-bulan ya-itu sa-ribu ènam ratus riyyiyah banyak-nya: a sum of $800 a month, or 1,600 Rupees, its equivalent in value; Ht. Abd., 232.

The use of the descriptive word ringgit has now generally supplanted that of riyal in the Straits Settlements; but the word riyal is still common in Achin and occurs sometimes in proverbs and books. See J. S. A. S., III., 34; Sh. Dag., 2; Sh. Panj. Sg.; Ht. Raj. Don., 49; Ht. Si Misk., 84.

Rim. A waterfall or rapid; a swift current caused by a slope in the river bed or by a freshet.

Rimas. The sensation of being about to burst out into sweat; just breaking into perspiration. Tuboh kanu rimas rasa-nya: we feel warm to perspiring point; Ht. Koris. Pólòh-nya pun rimas-rimas béhása akan ménçgapuskan urap-urap-nya: there was a very slight perspiration, just enough to remove the perfumed face-powder; Ht. Sh.

Rimau. A tiger; a colloquial variant or abbreviation of harimau, q. v.

Rimah. Crumbs of bread left on the table at a meal; small particles of food scattered about the table or floor in the course of a meal.

Sisa rimah: the fragments after a meal; the food left in the plates (sisa) and that scattered outside the plates (rimah); Ht. Koris.

Rian. A measure of thread; a small parcel of skeins, the skein (uniting) being the minimum unit of measurement. Cf. tukal.

Renek. Tremulous—of the voice; the tremolo in music or singing.

Reneh. Mérénéh and ménnggérénéh: to bubble up slightly.

Rinah. Mérinah: to drip; to weep.

Rinak. A mat used in sago making.
riyau. I. The Dutch settlement known as "Rhio" or "Riau."

II. See keriayu.

riwasa. [Skr. divasa, a day.] Time, date. Better dewasa, q. v.

rewang. Mereuwang: to yaw, of a ship.

rewak. The possession of news; having something to say.

Kalau riyaq, riyaq dahuulu; Ténang-ténang kuwala Jambi; Kalau rewak, diyam dahuulu; Ténang-ténang kita perjadi:

if you have news, be silent about it first, for it is only in still waters that we can effect anything; Prov.

riyoh. 1. Noise; clamour. Tiyyada-lah ménèngar bunyi apa lain lagi mélainkan riyoh bunyi bélajar dan méngeji såhaja: nothing was to be heard except the clamour of learning and reading; Ht. Abd., 19.

Riyoh-riyoh: uproar; an intensive of riyoh.

II. Chahep-riyoh: lame as the result of a fracture, the bones not having afterwards set properly; Sej. Mal., 134; also chahep runi. Cf. riyok.

rinyau. A fish (unidentified).

renyeh. Mérenyeh: to speak indistinctly or disconnectedly.

renyok. See rënyok.

renyah. See rënyah.

renyai. See rënyai.

The letter zá; the twelfth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the alphabetical equivalent for the number 7 in the abjad, q. v.

za. The name of the letter ژ.


zawiyat. Arab. A small chapel; a private mosque where the Friday general congregational service is not held.

zāhid. Arab. A man who has given up the things of the world; an ascetic; a hermit. Ada sa-orang orang bértapa pérgi ménghadap sa-orang raja; maka di-béri-nya angérsah sa-watuu wakaiyàn yang muliya kapada zāhid itu: an anchorite went to see a prince, and the prince gave a robe of honour to that ascetic; Ht. Kal. Dam., 53.

zabad. Arab. Musk; usually jebat, q. v.

zabir. Arab. The Psalms of David.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZAMÂN</th>
<th>ZİRAH</th>
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| **zamán**. Arab. Age, time. *Akhir* z.: to the end of time, Eternity. *Akhir dan* z.: id. 
*Zamán bərzamán*: age after age; Ht. Pg. Ptg. |
| **ziyárat**. Arab. A pilgrim to a holy grave; a pilgrimage; a grave to which pilgrimages are made. 
Pirgi z.: to make a pilgrimage of this sort; to visit a keramat; Ht. Gh. *Bərzziyárah* id. 
| **zait**. Arab. The olive. Often called *buwah zaitun* or *zetun*; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3. |
| **zməz**. Arab. The Zemzem well at Mecca; the well which God created for Hagar and Ishmael. |
| **zaitun** or *zetun*. See zait. |
| **zir**. Pers. Below. *Zir-bad*: “below the wind,” to leeward; an equivalent of *di-bawah angin*; see angin. |
| **zirah**. Pers. A coat of mail; Ht. Koris. 
*Baju* z.: id., Ht. Abus., 7. 
| **zawādāh**. Pers. Cakes, baked sweetmeats; usually *juwadah*, q. v. |
| **żerūr**. Arab. The planet Venus; the heavenly body presiding over the fortunes of the sixth day of the week in the *kētika tujoh*. |
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BY

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HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND YOKOHAMA.
1902.
PART II.

The letter sin; the thirteenth letter of the Malay alphabet; the alphabetical equivalent for the number 60 in the Arabic, q. v.

sa. A prefix suggesting unity; one; a; forming or constituting one. In this last sense the word is used very idiomatically; e. g., sa-rupa: forming one in appearance, i. e., alike, similar; sa-rasa: one in taste, i. e., tasting like; sa-kecil ini: one in this small size, i. e., equally small; as small as this. By an extension of this meaning sa is often used in the sense of "all," i. e., all the items constituting one whole. Sa-unur-ku: in all my life; as long as I live, or as long as I have lived; — life being considered as one item made up of many years. Ku jawâb-lah dengan sa-tahu-ku: I answered with all my knowledge, i. e., to the best of my knowledge; Ht. Abd., 142.

The following examples will illustrate the use of sa as a comparative: Orang yang sa-elo-k ini: a man as handsome as this. Langit yang sa-besar itu: the sky which is so broad. Ada-kah sa-banyak bulu ayam jantan itu: are they as numerous as the feathers on that cock? In these examples the word sa suggests one-ness in quality, i. e., similarity.

The following examples illustrate the use of sa in the sense of completeness or entirety: Dengan sa-suchi-suchi hati-ku: with the purest of feelings. Sa-isi-isi négrî: all the inhabitants of the country. Hampir-hampir habis sa-Melaka: almost the whole of Malacca. Sa-panjang-panjang hutan: all the length of the forest.

As a numeral or indefinite article the word sa is generally used with a classifier or numeral coefficient. Sa-orang manusiya: a man. Sa-ekor kârbau: a buffalo; (literally) a tail of buffalo. Sa-batang pokok: a tree; (literally) a trunk of tree. Sa-buwaq négrî: a town; cf. buâq. There are, however, many exceptions, e. g., sa-hari: a day; sa-tahun, a year; sa-paroh: a half; etc.

The following idiomatic expressions with sa are used to express common ideas:

Sa-bélah: one side, on one side; in the direction of; towards; (literally) one in section with; e. g., sa-bélah utara: towards the North; sa-bélah Bombe: somewhere in the direction of Bombay; sa-bélah múnyêbélah: on both sides.

Sa-bélum: while as yet not; while . . . not; before; e. g., sa-bélum iya pergi: before he had started.

Sa-bêntar: one moment; at once; at the very moment.

Sa-hingga: until.

Sa-kali: at one time; all at one time; altogether.

Sa-kali-pin: although.

Sa-kiyan: this much; so; e. g., sa-kiyan lama: as long as this; so long.

Sa-lagi: while still.

Sa-mana-mana: in any way; tiyada sa-mana-mana: for no reason whatever.

Sa-mata-mata: clearly; obviously.

Sa-orang: one (man); alone.

Sa-orang-orang: quite alone.

Sa-sa-orang: each person.

Sa-suatu: each.

Sa-télah: when (a thing was) over; e. g., sa-télah iya pergi: when he had gone.

Sa-tuju: in harmony; harmonious.

The English word "like" is often translated by one of the idioms of this word sa. Sa-umpama: like, i. e., as a similar instance or example. Sa-rasa: like (in taste). Sa-macham, or sa-bagai: like (in kind). Sa-laku: like (in manner). Sa-rupa: like (in appearance).

saba. [Skr. sabdhá: house.] Association on familiar terms; frequenting, associating with. Ada suatu kolam yang tiyada di-saba orang: there was a mere which men did not frequent; Kl.
sabit. I. A native sickle.

Ményabît: to reap with a sickle.
Pényabît: a man who reaps with the sabit; also (Malacca) a stealer of heads; a murderer who obtains heads when wanted (according to Malay belief) by the P. W. D. for burying under the foundations of a bridge or building in order to propitiate evil spirits and avert ill luck.

II. [Arab. محت : certain, sure.] Certain revelation, certainty; revealed as true beyond the shadow of doubt.

sabut. The fibrous portion, wrapper, or shell of a fruit such as the coco-nut; coconut fibre. S. piâng: the fibrous skin of the areca-nut. Untong sabut timbul, untong batu ténggelam: it is the fate of fibre to float, it is the destiny of stones to sink; men are born different and it is useless to shut one's eyes to that fact; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 35; Ht. Raj. Don., 21.

Kulit s.: the fibrous shell of the coco-nut. Kapal sa-bésar itu menjadi kulit sabut di-téngah laut: so large a ship became as a mere coco-nut shell in the midst of the ocean; Pel. Abd., 131.

Tali s.: a rope of common coco-nut fibre; cheap cordage; Pel. Abd., 131; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12. Tali Ménila menjadi sabut: a rope of Manila hemp has become one of fibre; a proverbial expression describing a man who has come down in the world. Bagas parang buruk, tali sabut tiyada tégolak: like a worn-out chopper, which cannot even cut the commonest fibre-rope; Prov.

sabar. [Arab. صبر .] Patience; see صبر.

sabor. I. (Rian, Johor.) Intermingling; a confused mêlée; wild scurrying and confusion. Sabor sêgala anak dara-dara mêlihat laksmama bérdjakal: all the girls rushed wildly to see the Laksmama pass; Sej. Mal., 143. Sangat-lah sabor pêrêrangan: the fight had become a wild mêlée; Ht. Sh. Mard. Di-dalam sabor itu: in the crush or crowd; Sej. Mal., 146. Sabor-lah suwara yang bérdêriyâk tangis itu: the voices of those who were shrieking and weeping mingled into a confused uproar; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also (Redah) sambor.


II. Layar sabor: the top-gallant sail.

sabas. [Pers. shabash.] Bravo; excellent, capital.

sabang. A small triangular sail permanently attached to the mast, and rolled round the mast when not in use.

sabong. I. Cock-fighting. Alah sabong ménang sorâk: to lose the fight but win in crowing over it; not to know when one is beaten and to get credit even in defeat; Prov.

Sabongan: the process, sport, or art of cock-fighting. Ayam s.: a cock kept for fighting; Ht. Abd., 82. Kalah s.: to get the worse in a cock-fight; Sh. Ul., 36.

Ményabong: to engage in cock-fighting, whether of the cock itself (Ht. Abd., 272) or of its owner (Ht. Abd., 205). This word is also used to describe an uneasy sleeper kicking out with both feet simultaneously—a practice believed by Malays to be most unlucky.

Sabong is also used (less correctly) of the fighting of the kérédek or mole-cricket.

II. The flashing of forked lightning; lightning flashing from several quarters and in various directions; a thunderstorm all round one. Sabong-ményabong : id.; the intensive of sabong; Ht. Abd., 82; Sej. Mal., 146; Ht. Ism. Yat., 18; Ht. Sh. Kumb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb., etc. This use of sabong is sometimes explained as connected with sabong, I. Cf. sabor, I.

sabak. I. Mëratap bêrbijí sabak: to weep copiously; Ht. Abd., 438. The word is refined in use.

Ményabak: to weep; Ht. Best.

II. The boiling of palm-sap in sugar-making.

sabok. A peculiar kind of napkin or plaid worn hanging over the shoulder. Maka sigêرة-lah di-sapu-nya dengan puncha sabok-nya takut di-ketêkauwi uleh Dewi Tunjong Sari: he promptly wiped it away with his plaid fearing lest Tunjong Sari should notice it; Ht. Sg. Samb. This plaid was often highly ornamental and made of bright cloths such as kain chindai (Ht. Ind. Nata) or gerengseng sangupati (Ht. Sh.).

saban. [Jav. saben.] Every. Di-minum saban pagi: to be taken every morning (from a medical prescription).

sabun. [Arab. صبون .] Soap.

sabah. [Arab. shabah.] Resemblance; similarity.

sabi. [Pers. shabi.] Shirt; night-shirt.

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<tr>
<th><strong>SARU</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>satu.</td>
<td>Orang Lingga pērgi ka-Dēli, Singgah di-taman mētēh bunga; Tēmbaga di-sador tahan di-uj, Kēna bēlėrang tampa wārēnā: if you plate brass (with gold) it will stand some testing, but apply sulphur and it changes colour at once.</td>
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<td>satau : in one place, together, union; Sh. Bid., 102.</td>
<td>sādis. Arab. Sixth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mēnyatukan : to make one; to unite, especially of uniting in marriage; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 56.</td>
<td>sadang. Pīniu sadang-sading : a sort of screen or curtain door before the bridal couch (pēlamin).</td>
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<td>II.</td>
<td>sading. See sadang.</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Skr. satwa.] An animal; v. सत.</td>
<td>sadak. Sloping, of masts; inclining towards the stern.</td>
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<td>[Jav. sate.] Pieces of flesh or fish cooked on a skewer; kebabs.</td>
<td>sadau. I. Rowing with long sweeps.</td>
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<td>saja. Only: intentionally; a variant of sēhaja and sēngaja, q. v.</td>
<td>II. Mēnyadāu : to cut down a bee’s nest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>saja. [Arab. سمسم : rhyme, assonance.] Melodious harmony, cadence, rhyme. Sajak-na yā janggul bānyak la-kēnā : its assonance was inharmonious, many rhymes were faulty; Sh. Sing. Terb.</td>
<td>II. (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified).</td>
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<td>By extension, saja is used of harmonious action and of beauty generally. Sajak tari-nyā sēmwa-nyā kēnā : the time they kept in dancing was never at fault; Bint. Tim., 23 January, 1895. Tērīlalu manis sikap dan saja : very sweet was her form and harmonious her ways; Sh. Put. Ak., 33. Mēndapati istiri yang bersaja : to find a wife who suited him; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 5.</td>
<td>sadai. I. Stretched out at full-length; prone; extended. Used of a crocodile lying on a mud bank or of a canoe drawn up on the beach.</td>
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<td>saji. Ready prepared, served up; serving up; a dish with its contents still undivided among the guests. Tudong s. : a dish cover; a cylindrical cover placed over a dish to keep the food warm; Sh. Sri Ben., 29; Sh. K. G. T., 23; Sh. Raj. Haji, 186. Tudongan s. : id., Sh. Sri Ben., 5. Sa-tēlah sudah masak di-saji-nyā-iah nasi dan gulai itu lalu di-angkat-nya : after rice was cooked she dished it up and carried it off (to her guests); Ht. Mash., 64. Sajiyān : serving up; Sh. Panj. Sq.</td>
<td>II. Bērsadai : (Kedah) to rub oneself with perfumes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sādīr.</td>
<td>sadai. I. Stretched out at full-length; prone; extended. Used of a crocodile lying on a mud bank or of a canoe drawn up on the beach.</td>
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<td>[Pers. nushddīr.] Sal-ammonia; Pel. Abd., 82.</td>
<td>II. Bērsadai : (Kedah) to rub oneself with perfumes.</td>
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<td>sadar. Plating; a layer of shining metal over a dull surface. Sa-bagai sadar mēmīmbul sēnam : like plating when the interior begins to show; suspicious-looking; Prov. Laksana barang yang sadar : like plated ware (which cannot stand rough usage); Prov.</td>
<td>sar. I. Bērsa : to join in an undertaking already begun; to “chip in.”</td>
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sarut. Scraping against anything,—used of a carriage when its wheels scrape against a wall or against another carriage, and a mark is made.


Bērsarang-sarang: cob-webby; covered with the nests of insects, as an abandoned house; Sh. K. G. T., 16.

The word is also used in the names of several plants.

S. tupai: a little herb with pink flowers, anetela nudiflorum.

Akar s. punai: a climbing shrub; chailletia diflexifolia.

Rumput s. buwaya: a grass; panicum nodosum.

Rumput s. pīpīt: a rough grass common on roadsides; anthisitia argues.


II. Tight; stiff; better sēring, q. v.


S. jari: a thimble.

S. kāki: socks, stockings; Ht. Abd., 298.

S. tangan: gloves.


II. (Kedah.) A shroff; a money-changer.

III. A rash afflicting very young children.

sarip. [Arab. شريف] Noble,—a colloquial corruption of an Arabic title occasionally given to descendants of the Prophet.

saraq. I. A Malay dish of which the pumpkin (penēria) is the chief ingredient.

II. Parting, severance, separation.


sarok. Putting one's foot into anything; getting into a sarong feet foremost; stepping into a noose or trap of any sort. Gajah empat kahi lagi tērsarok inikan pula manusiya duwa kahi: a four-footed elephant occasionally gets his feet caught, and this is only a two-footed man; if the great sometimes suffer, how much more likely are the poor to do so; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 55. Cf. sadong.

sarum. Jav. A musical instrument. Mēmalu sarum: to play on this instrument; Ht. Mas Ed.

sarau. A silver chain sometimes attached to the foot of a tiyong or other pet bird.

sarau. I. A coarse basket or creel used by collectors of seaweed (agar-agar); Kl., v. d. W.

II. (Kedah.) The outer groove of a bone; an apparent groove between two parallel bones, e. g., along the tībia.

sari. I. Jav. A flower; the delicate portion of anything; the stamen in a flower; a word conveying generally a sense of delicacy or beauty to the expression in which it occurs; a common termination to the names of beautiful ladies, e. g., Tūnjong-sari, Bīda-sari, Paspa-sari, Chindai-sari: a delicate chindai, Ht. Ind. Nata. Sūtēra sari: fine silk; Ht. Sh. Kub. Pūtēri lela sari: a fair and beautiful princess; Sh. Bid., 23.
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<th><strong>SASA</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><em>Baujarau sari</em>: the Garden of the Nymphs; the Malayo-Javanese Eden or Garden of the Hesperides; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14.</td>
<td><strong>sangit.</strong> I. (Kedah.) Secret spite; a suppressed feeling of jealousy or hostility.</td>
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<td><em>Sanglir sari</em>: v. sanglir.</td>
<td>II. Foul smell. <em>Walang s.</em>: a foul-smelling insect which destroys <em>padi</em>-crops.</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. An abbreviation of sa-hari in the expression <em>raja sari</em>: the king of a day, the bridegroom.</td>
<td><strong>sangu.</strong> I. (Riau, Johor.) A superior kind of <em>agar-agar</em> (seaweed for jelly); = (Kedah) <em>sanggu</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sasa.</strong> [Skr. saha$ar$.] Strong, sturdy, of the body.</td>
<td>II. Jav. Provisions, stores. <em>Laksana bêlayar khabisan sangu</em>: like travelling when the provisions give out; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
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<td><strong>sasar.</strong> I. Confusion of mind; dazed. <em>Jangan-lah yourself. will do long the tiyada ini id.</em>, an idiot; Sh. Musim, 11. <em>Banyak mendapat sasap-sasap</em>. use a muddle-headed fool; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
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<td><strong>sasap.</strong> <em>Susup-sasap</em>: up and down, over and under,—used to describe a man or animal escaping from a burning house and seizing any means of getting out. <em>Bêlari susup-sasap</em>: to bolt wildly away; Sh. Sing., Terb., 61. <em>Maka tiku ilu-pun lari-lah susup-sasap tiyada bêrktahwan pêrgi-nya</em>: the mouse fled helter-skelter, not looking where he went; Ht. Gul. Bak., 22.</td>
<td><strong>sangai.</strong> A rough dish cover of <em>nipah</em> or <em>mengkuwang</em> leaves; cf. <em>tudung saji</em>, which is a similar cover made of or covered with cloth.</td>
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<td><strong>sakak.</strong> I. Wattles; wattled. <em>Pagar sakak</em>: a wattled fence.</td>
<td><strong>sáfr.</strong> Arab. A traveller; Muj., 8.</td>
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<td>II. <em>Orang sakak</em>: the “Sasak” or Muhammadan inhabitants of the island of Lombok. <em>Pulau s.</em>: Lombok.</td>
<td><strong>sáfl.</strong> Arab. Low, mean, vile. <em>Asfu</em>’<em>u’s-sáflin</em>: the vilest of the vile; the dwellers in the lowest hell; Ht. Raj. Sul., 2.</td>
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<td><strong>sá’át.</strong> Arab. Time, moment. <em>Pukul sa-puloh sa’at yang têntu</em>: at ten o’clock exactly; Bint. Tim., 23 January, 1895. <em>Dêngan sa-sá’at ini juga</em>: at this very moment; immediately. <em>Sa’at ini baik</em>: this hour is a lucky one; Sh. Rej., 10.</td>
<td><strong>saput.</strong> Covered, bedecked; a covering. <em>Sabuwah pulau têralu tinggi sêndîtiyasa bêrsap sapêrti di-saput êmbun rupa-nya</em>: an extremely lofty island eternally giving out vapour as though it was covered with dewy mist; Sej. Mal., 25. <em>Saput</em> is also used of the clouding over of the eye in cataract, and of the velvety covering on horns.</td>
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<td><strong>sanga.</strong> The scum or dross in smelting.</td>
<td><em>Mala bêrsaput korang mèlihak, Di-pukul pânas këlp-këlp</em>: eyes clouded over see very little; when the glare strikes them they see vaguely dazzling radiance.</td>
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<td><em>Musim ini musim kêmara</em>; <em>Banyak orang tangkap ikan</em>; <em>Jangan tuuan sangat terlampau</em>; <em>Méndapat semua ményéjal badan</em>: do not go too far in what you are doing, you will come to sorrow and bring pain upon yourself.</td>
<td><strong>safir.</strong> I. Eur. A sapper, an engineer. In the Hikayat Abdullah the term is applied to the keeper of the gaol at Malacca; Ht. Abd., 116.</td>
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sapau. A small hut or temporary dwelling of a more permanent character than pondok, which is merely a shelter for the night.


S. langan: a handkerchief; Ht. Abd., 33, 231, 282, 308, etc.

Sapukan: to sweep off, to wipe off, to pass over. Bunga itu di-sapakan-nya kapa pada mata baginda: he drew the flower over the king's eyes. Ménypa: to sweep. Ménypukan: to sweep away, to remove by wiping or sweeping. M. arang di-muka: to wipe away a disgrace; v. arang. The form mésapukan also occurs: Mųj., 9.

Pényapu: a sweeper, a broom. Riyoh réndah buni pényapu: uproarious was the sound of sweeping; Ht. Abd., 210. Pényapu di-iskat sutéra: a broom tied up in a stick; a beggar in finery; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 142. Pényapu péru: a somewhat vulgar expression or nickname for the youngest of a family. Pényapu sarap laman istana: a sweeper of the court in front of the palace; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. Sapu ringin: a game; Sej. Mal., 144.

Saph. Jav. To wean.


Saka. 1. Inheritance, ancestral property; an abbreviation of púsaka, q. v. Saka-baka: all that has come to one; all that one owes to one's ancestors.

II. Jav. The pillars on which a house rests. Di-tampan-nya saka pasiban bétara: he struck the pillars of the King's assembly galleries; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Sakat. I. Vexation, trouble, worry. Ménambah sakat: to increase the worry; Sh. Peng., 11.

II. A name applied to many epiphytes especially aroids and ferns.

saak. Disease, sickness; diseased. Mén-dapat s.: to fall ill.

S. bìtok kéring: consumption.

S. hati: evil feelings, anger, hostility, wrath, envy.

S. hidop: disease without visible cause, ascribed by Malays to the work of a pélisit or other evil spirit. Also pényakiti hidop.

S. payah: grievous sickness; serious illness.

Bérsakiti: to take trouble; to take pains over anything. Sêntosu kēhidojgan marika-itu tiyada dêngan bérsakiti-sakiti: a livelihood came easily to them, they had no pains to take (in winning it); Ht. Abd., 367.

Késakitan: disease; a state of pain, trouble or illness. Menjérét-leh iya sébab késakitan: he screamed out in pain; Ht. Abd., 316.


Ményakiti: id.; to cause to be sick or sorrowful. M. diri: to afflict oneself, to torture oneself; Sh. Sri Ben., 53. M. hati: to create or rouse anger in others; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Sri Ben., 94.


Pérsakiti: the cause of sickness, pain, or sorrow. Ménypa enggan bérsakiti akan hambamu dengan bald ini: why are you bringing affliction on your servant with this curse? Ht. Abus., 28.

Sakar. [Pers. شکر] Sugar. Also sagar and shakar.
**Sakal**

**sakal.** Striking, knocking against,—used especially of a contrary wind. *Turun-lah utara angin sakal:* an unfavourable wind blew down on us from the North; Pel. Abd., 11. *Angin pun têrâlau sakal, hampir-lah iya ménuyos pantat laut:* the wind was very unfavourable, it seemed almost to follow the very coast-line (which we were travelling up); Ht. Best. *Hurus-lah di-sakal ajaal-mu dengan sêndôk:* your mind wants beating up with a spoon; Ht. Gul. Bak., 28. *Kêna sakal:* to get a beating,—of a naughty boy.

**sakan.** (Kedah.) Big and strong, of houses, etc.; big and sturdy, of men.

**saku.** Eur. A small canvas bag, a small sack or satchel, a pocket. *Iya pun mëngetluwarkan satu rupiâyah êmas dari-dalam sakan:* he took out a gold coin from his pocket; Ht. Abd., 266.

**sakai.** Followers, retainers, dependents; a name also given to aboriginal tribes as being theoretically races subject to the Malays. *Kauu kélwawargya-nya dan waîyay sakai-nya:* his family and dependents; Pel. Abd., 21. *Pénghulu s.:* a chief of an aboriginal tribe; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Adapun Sakai itu ya-itu kédaan-nya saperti kami ini juga akan-làtapi marika-itu biyasa tinggal di-atas pohun kayu:* the Sakai aborigines are like us in race but they are in the habit of living on trees; Ht. Abd., 388.

The word also occurs, in the form saqai and with the meaning "dependents": Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Hamz., 67.

**saga.** Buwah saga: the Indian pea; the seeds of *adenanthera pavonina.* Biö saga: id.; (by metaphor) bloodshot, fiery of the eyes. *Mata-nya saperti buwah saga yang masah laku-nya:* his eyes were red as the ripe Indian pea; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Bagai saga di-atas talam:* like a pea on a platter; rushing from side to side at the least movement; uncertain and vacillating behaviour; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 108.

This pea was also used as a measure of weight for gold, and so, indirectly, for a coin or measure of exchange, the equivalent of that weight. *Suga Kêndiri:* id. *Suwatu saga mas qu nîyada ku lihat:* I have not seen the least fraction of a coin; Ht. Hamz., 11.

*Sayang périgi berwama têlagu,*
*Pagar di-ikat rotan sêga;*
*Mas tinggi naik hêrâga,*
*Di-ujii timbang lebêh sa-saga:*

high indeed is the rise in the value of this gold for, when tested and weighed, it is found to be a *saga* (a very small fraction indeed) more;—a proverbial pantun ridiculing fuss over trifling differences.

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**Salut**

**sagat.** To rasp a coco-nut.


Also sakar and shakar.

**sagor.** A dug-out. *Pérâhu sagor:* id.

**sagang.** Propping up or buttressing, used when the prop rises at an angle from the ground and does not come up vertically (*tongkat*).

*S. kota mara:* the peculiar props keeping the gun-shield in position.

**sagun.** [Jav. sagon from sagu.] A Malay delicacy made of rice-flour, rapped coco-nut, and salt. Also sagun-sagun.


II. *Sagu-sagu:* a sort of javelin used by the pirates in olden days.

**sagai.** I. Followers, dependents, retainers; Sh. Bid., 34, 133; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Ht. Hamz., 67;—a variant of sakai, q. v.

II. (Kedah.) A cake made of potato-flour, coco-nut and rice-flour.

**sagi.** See sêgi.

**sâl.** I. Pers. Year.


**SALOR**

**salor.** Saloran: a channel, a gutter. Cf. alor.

**salang.** 1. Execution by the kéris. A long kéris was pressed down through the hollow by the collar bone to the heart. *Mati di-salang* : a man destined to die at the executioner’s hands, a gallow’s-bird; a term of abuse; Sh. Peng., 9; Sh. A. R. S. J., 17.

II. A rattan sling for carrying a load.

III. To labour heavily, of a ship; v. d. W.

**salak.** I. A stemless thorny palm the brown scaly fruits of which are eaten by natives; salacca edulis. *Tinggal kélopak salak*: the wrapper of the salak only remains;—a proverbial expression to describe poverty which reduces a man to the possession of nothing but the clothes in which he stands. *Buwaş s.*: the fruit of the salak; Ht. Koris.

Other trees known by this name are:
- *S. bétul (salacca affinis)* and *s. rungum (salacca macrostachya)*

II. The barking of a dog. *Anjing salak ka-bukit, bukit mahu-kah runtoh*: if a dog barks at a hill, will the hill fall down? Prov.

*Ményaša*: to bark; Ht. Abd., 175; Sej. Mal., 65. *Bagai anjing ményaša di-pantat gajah*: like a dog barking behind an elephant; impotent threats; Prov.; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 92.

**salam.** A plant; *eugenia cymosa*?

**salin.** Change from one suit of clothes into another, or from one language into another; change of dress; change of food from one dish to another; change of the language in which a story is written (by interpretation) or of the book in which it is written (by copying); metamorphosis; change of medium. *Lain pula yang di-pinjam-nya di-suruh-nya salin*: others which he borrowed he ordered to be copied; Ht. Abd., 89. *Di-salin dari-pada běhasa Inggrís kapada běhasa Melayu*: translated from English into Malay; Ht. Abd., 443.

*Salingan*: translation; Ht. Abd., 183, 289.

*Saling*: to bestow garments upon any one, whether as an act of charity or as a robe of honour; Sh. Lall. Mejn., 57. *Persaling*: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sej. Mal., 6, 37, 93.

*Bérsaling*: (1) to be confined (of a woman); Ht. Abd., 17, 447; Ht. Gul. Bak., 58, 89, 153; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 10; (2) to change garments, to put on other garments; Ht. Ind. Jaya; (3) to change form by metamorphosis; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

*Ményaling*: to translate; Ht. Abd., 162, 164; to copy; Ht. Abd., 12, 85, 89. *Ményalingan*: to get a thing translated; Ht. Abd., 168.


**SALAH**

**sahah.** Fault, error, falling short, flaw, or discrepancy;—used for instance, (1) of a mistake such as a mistake in a boy’s lesson; (Ht. Abd., 22, 32, 35, 37) or an error of judgment (Ht. Abd., 96); (2) of a thing going wrong, as when of two surgical operations one turns out a failure; Ht. Abd., 299; (3) of a dictionary being inaccurate on a point; Ht. Abd., 150, 182; (4) of a fault in an anchorage leading to its being pronounced unsuitable for a harbour; Ht. Abd., 190; (5) of a slight defect impairing complete success; Ht. Abd., 163; (6) of a thing being morally wrong; Ht. Abd., 418, 434; (7) of a thing being out of place or out of joint, as a strained ankle; Pel. Abd., 92; (8) of a wind being unfavourable; Pel. Abd., 9; (9) of a false step being taken causing a fencer to slip; Ht. Sh. Kub.

*Bagai žnggang dèngan mangkok, Salah sadikht kénak béranak*: like a cup and plate which, on the slightest provocation, knock against each other; near relatives who are always falling out; Prov.; J. S. A. S., XI., 64.

*S. himmat*: the horns of a dilemma.

*S. kéna*: tactless words, inopportune and reckless remarks which hurt the feelings of others though not uttered in malice.

*S. sa-orang*: one or the other (person).

*S. suwatu*: one or the other (thing).

*S. urat*: a strain of a tendon or sinew.

*Orang s.*: the prisoner, the defendant.

*Sérba s.*: puzzled; on the horns of a dilemma; Ht. Abd., 198, 403, 405.

*Ta’-salah*: not differing from, not falling short of, identical with.

*Dèngan žbaginda ta’salah, Sájérti žnang muda di-bèlah*: in no way differing from the prince, as like him as one half of the *žnang* to the other; Sh. Put. Ak., 28.


*Salahkan*: to make out (something) to be a mistake; to count as an error; Ht. Abd., 39.

*Bérsalah*: (1) to contain mistakes, to be full of errors; Ht. Abd., 37, 185; (2) to be a criminal. *Orang yang bérzalah*: a criminal; Ht. Abd., 116, 251, 369.

*Bérsalah*: (1) to contain mistakes; Ht. Abd., 37; (2) to be different to, to fall short of; Ht. Abd., 125; Sej. Mal., 71; Ht. Mash., 63; (3) to be false to (a promise); Ht. Md. Hanaf., 8.

*Kélalahan*: (1) an error, a mistake (in a book or lesson); Ht. Abd., 6; (2) an offence against the moral code; a fault, crime, or sin; Ht. Abd., 28, 78, 183, 419.

Tersalah: at fault, in error; Ht. Abd., 339. 472.

saleh. I. Motion, approach, movement. S. kamari: to come. S. kumbali: to return.

Dang Lela ménýimpul tali,
Anak kéra tèrbang ka-awan;
Silakan twaukku saleh kumbali,
Paduka adinda chintakan twuan:
would that Your Highness would return (to your country); the princess, your wife, is pining for you; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. [Arab. السالم.] A well-known proper name.

sali. Strength, power. Sama s.: well-matched, of equal strength. Rawín s., or rawawa s.: a magic flying throne or chariot; Ht. Sh. Kub.

salai. Heating over the fire, smoking, exposure to heat but not to actual fire. The word is especially used of the heating of women after confinement by kindling a slow fire under the bed, a treatment that is supposed to accelerate convalescence. Salaiyan: the fire so kindled; the process of heating or smoking in this way.

Pinang muda jangan di-salai,
Jika di-salai isi-nya binasa;
Orang muda jangan di-lalai,
Jika di-lalai badan binasa:
do not smoke the young areca-nut; if you smoke it its contents will be spoilt; Ht. P. J. P.

Ményalai: to smoke; to cure by smoking.

Tersalai: smoked or roasted. Di-dalam nuraka endkau (or badan) tersalai: you will be smoked in Hell (for this); Sh. May., 10; Sh. Ung. Bers., 2.

sama. [Skr. sama.] Identity, sameness, similarity, parity; companionship. In “Bazaar Malay” the word is often used as a preposition meaning “to” or “with”; Ht. Abd., 346. Kata pípit lang buleh-kah sama: the sparrow said: “Can the hawk be my peer?” a proverb describing narrow conceit.

Pisang raya masak sêraya,
Pisang raya masak di-hujoy;
Orang saya sama saya,
Orang miskin ménmbawa untung:
let the rich go with wealth and let the poor put up with misfortune; let each man bear with what comes to him; Prov. Tiýaça da-hulu kêmudiyan mêlatínkan sama kaki huda-nya: none was before or after the rest, the feet of the horses all kept the same time; Ht. Abd., 102.


Samakan: to rank as equal; to allow parity of value to; to make oneself or another the equal of; Ht. Ind Jaya; Sej. Mal., 159.

Bèrsamaan: exactly similar. Ruña-nya hampir bèrsamaan: their appearance was almost identical; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Bèrsama-sama: along with, in the same place with, together with; Ht. Abd., 70.

Ményamaî: to come up to; to equal. Di-dunya tidak ményamaî tuwan: there is no one in the world to equal you; Ht. Gulu. Bak., 50. The Javanese form nyama also occurs in this sense. Sa-pulai alam tidak yang nyama: all round the world there is none to equal him; Sh. Panj. Sg.

samar. Concealment, incognito, giving oneself out to be or pretending to be what one is not; hiding one’s identity; pretence or feigning. Samar nuska: change of aspect; Ht. Abd., 245. Bulan pun sudah rëndah, samar-samar di-mërhcth gunung: the moon had sunk low and was disappearing behind the mountain peaks; Ht. Ind. Meng.


samir. The natural (undried) leaves of the nipah, used for partitions or for protection against rain; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 8; Sh. Panj. Sg. Samir ta-habis, kajang pula: you have not yet done with the fresh-leaf protection and here you come again for matting — a variant of the expression, bayar ta-habis hulang pula: you have not paid your debts and here you come borrowing again. S. ayer, and s. muwat: fresh nipah leaves on which cargo is laid to save it from getting wet.

samak. The process of tanning; a name given to a number of trees the bark of which is used for tanning. Pakayan-nya sapèrti di-samak ruña-nya ulëh darah tubol-nya: his clothes looked as if they had been tanned owing to the blood from his body; Ht. Gulu. Bak., 30.

Kulit lëmbu chélup samak,
Mari buwat tapak kasut;
Harta duña jangan tampät,
Kalau mati tidak di-tik: dip the leather in tanning; come and make it into boot-soles.
The following trees are known by this name:
S. bukit: eugenia papillosa;
S. darat: eugenia pyriforma;
S. jantan: pyrenaria acuminata;
S. paya: eugenia inophylla;
S. pulut: eugenia subdecussata;
S. sérai: glochidion nanogynum;
S. tæbærus: eugenia lepidocarpa.

saman. Eng. Summons. Kaluwar s.: to take out a summons against a person. Këna
s.: to be summoned. Mata-mata s.: a process-server.

samun. I. Robbery; theft with violence; forçible deprivation; Ht. Abd., 324, 325, 410.
II. Sëmák-samun: tangled growth on a path that has been neglected; much overgrown;
Ht. Abd., 344; Sh. Bid., 3.

sami. I. [Skr. swámi: lord; through Siamese?] A Buddhist priest.
Tuwam di-layor di-puchok api;
Hëndak tuwam hëntul pusat;
Bawa bèluxwam mënyâdi sami;
Pakaiyan kuning masok di-wat:
carry a bread-wallet, make yourself a bonze, put on the yellow robe and enter a Buddhist temple.
Hairän sa-kali di-hati-nya kami,
Mëlihatkan gandom berlangkai jërami;
Hilang-lah kuning, pakaiyan-nya sami;
Di-tëndang sëmut sengellah bumi:
it seems a most wonderful thing in my eyes that I should see wheat with stubble for its stalk, the royal yellow gone for the robe of a priest, the world itself askew because an ant has kicked it,—an ironical quatrain on the pro-Siamese policy of the Sultan of Kedah who allowed real encroachments on his independence for the sake of trifling honours and dignities.

II. Arab. High, noble, lofty, sublime.

sana. I. Yonder; the further, in contradistinction to the nearer; there. Di-sana: there,
yonder, in that place. Di-sabërrang s.: on the further bank, on the opposite shore;
II. The senna-tree; an abbreviation of angsana, q. v.

sanak. Kindred, blood-relations generally; the family to which a man belongs; a
collective of anak, q. v. Sanak saudara: id.; Sh. Jub. Mal., 8; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Tiyyada mën-

sawang. 1. (Kedah.) The cobwebs, dirt, etc., on a Malay ceiling.
II. A plant (unidentified). Its leaf is used as a remedy for skin-disease (kuraç).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAUK</th>
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| **sauk.** I. The process of lassoing; the actual throwing being called tebar and the lasso jerrated.  
II. A pot-lid. S. belanga; id. Ikan s. belanga: a descriptive name for a fish (unidentified).  
III. Scooping up with the hands.  
IV. (Onom.) Sighing, the sound of a man sighing. Dengan sau k tangis: with sighs and tears; Ht. Best. Sayup-sayuy bunyi sau k orang: low in the distance were heard the sighs of men; Ht. Gul. Bak., 91. The word also occurs; Ht. Gul. Bak., 16, 47, 82, 98, and in two other passages of the Ht. Best.  | **sawah.** Land naturally or artificially cultivated and used for padi-planting; wet padi-land; padi-fields. Yang ada berwang di-belinya saya k: those who had money bought padi-land; Ht. Abd., 367.  
S. bêncah: land naturally swampy.  
S. benda: a whole padi-field; a padi-swamp in its full extent.  |
S. bubi, or s. gila bubi: epilepsy.  
S. bangkai: apoplexy.  
Bato k s.: whooping cough, in children.  
Ibu s.: a peculiar boil or eruption of boils on a child's head.  
Mênoñakakan s.: to keep off fits, to ward off convulsions;—used of a charm or medicine.  | **sawai.** I. Burong sawai: a racquet-tailed bird (odiolius ?), also known as burong anting-anting.  
II. Bêrsawai: to chant magical hymns, to sing songs in the language of spirits,—used of magicians and persons possessed.  |
| **sauh.** I. A fruit tree; mimusops kauki.  
S. hutan: a large tree with deep green leaves, white flowers, and yellow plum-like fruits; parinarium griffithianum.  
S. menila: the chiku or sapodilla; atras sapota.  
II. An anchor. Mêmbongkar s.: to haul up the anchor; Ht. Abd., 133; cf. Sej. Mal., 76; Cr. Gr., 60. Champâk s.: casting anchor; Pel. Abd., 110.  
S. chêmat: an anchor thrown ashore for hauling on.  
S. jangkar: a heavy grapnel.  
S. larat: an anchor that is dragging.  
Lañsana bahtera sau k-nya larat, Êntah ka-timur, êntah ka-barat: like a ship that is dragging its anchor, and may be driven whether East or West;—used of a man who is the victim of circumstances against which he cannot make way; Prov.  
S. têrbang: a light grapnel at the end of a rope,—used for scaling a wall or any similar purpose; Ht. Hamz., 67.  
Batang s.: the shaft of an anchor.  
Batu s.: the stone in a Malay anchor.  
Kuku s.: the blade or barb in a Malay anchor.  
Ukoran s.: a method of measuring the proportions of an anchor (upon which its efficacy depends).  | **sahut.** Response, reply, answer. Maka sahut-ku daripada hidop yang dênikiyânt èrêlebêh batik-lah mati: I replied: better death than such a life as this; Ht. Abd., 41. Cf. also Ht. Abd., 79, 131, 161; Sej. Mal., 7, 9; Cr. Gr., 33.  
Sahut-sahutan: continuously replying one to another,—as guns in salutes, or as bands playing one after the other; Cr. Gr., 44. Bêrsahut-  
| **sahan.** [Arab, sahan.] An iron plate.  | **sahi.** Negligent; Kl., v. d. W.  |
| **sai.** A fish; a kind of ray (unidentified).  | **saya.** A colloquial abbreviation for sêhayat, q. v.  |
| **sayat.** Slicing away the surface of anything; taking off the skin; scratching off or rubbing off the outer surface; taking off a projecting extremity such as an ear or finger. Hêndâkah pula têlinga-nya ku saya t: do you want me also to slice off your ears; Ht. Kâl. Dam., 59. Bukan-nya mudah dagang di-sayat, bêrêkérai-lah badan dengan-nya nyawâ: it is not an easy thing to sever flesh and blood (near relations); it is as though the soul were parting from the body; Ht. Koris. Sahit kult-nya: to cut off the skin of anything; Ht. Best.  |

The forms sahit and sait also occur.

sáir. [Arab. شعر.] A poem; a variant of sha'ir, q. v.

sáyor. Vegetables in general; green food. Segala jenis sayor-sayor: all kinds of vegetables; Ht. Abd., 59. Sayor-mayor: id.; a hash of mixed vegetables; Sej. Mal., 121. Sayor-sayor on: id. - Laksana sayor-sayoran (tuyada lau kéh huémbérgu) : like vegetables which are useful only when you have no curried meat; like half a loaf which is useful when you have not more; Prov. Sayorkan: to cook as a vegetable; to serve up as a cooked vegetable; Sej. Mal., 153.


dían. sa-vayang. I. Regret, pity, sorrow for; the pity that is akin to love; pining with affection; affection generally. Kita mérasai sayang dan kaseh: we feel affection and love; Ht. Abd., 404. Akan-tétapi tétalu-lah sayang-nya kota sa-bagus ini di-binasakan dengan sa-béntar juga: but it was most pitiful that so splendid a fort should be destroyed in a moment; Ht. Abd., 65.

Laksana buwah képayang,
Di-makan matoh di-buwang sayang: like the fruit of the képayang which makes you ill if you eat it and which itself seems a pity to throw away; fair but false; Prov., Sh. Bur. Nuri, 32.

Ménaroh s.: to feel love, pity or affection; J. S. A. S., II., 151.

Sayangi: to feel love, pity or regret. Apa guna di-sayangi lagi: of what use is it to regret it; Ht. Koris.

Sayangkan: to regret, to love (transitive) = sayang akan. Så-hingga tiyada sayangkan nyawa dan saul: until he no longer cared for either soul or body; Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Gul. Bék., 8. Yang ada pulu sayangkan harta-nya: others there were who regretted their (lost) property; Sh. Sing. Terb., 51.

SAYANGKAN. Sayangkan kain buwangkan baju;
Sayangkan lain buwangkan aku:
if you love the sarong throw away the coat;
if you love another, send me away; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 143.

Pényang: one who loves,—used of a king who was a lover of his people, Ht. Jay. Lengg.

II. Tombak sayang: a kind of gaff used to keep the front of the sail from flapping.

Sáyong. Uneven cutting; an unequal division, as when a man splitting a rattan divides it into two portions of unequal width.

Sáyap. A pinion; a wing generally, whether the wing of a bird (Ht. Abd., 71, Sej. Mal., 152), or of a beetle (Ht. Kal. Dam., 101), or, by extension, the wing of an army; Ht. Si Misk., 125; the feather of an arrow; Ht. Hamz., 48.

S. layang: the extreme outer beam forming the slope of a roof.


Asah s. kumbang: a way of filing the teeth so as to make them resemble the wings of a flying beetle; filing the teeth narrow in the centre and staining them black.

Baju bérşayap: a coat with pendulous sleeves.

Anak kumbang térayap-rayap,
Di-ikat uleh anak Turki;
Héndák térayap tidak bérşayap,
Héndák hinggap tidak bérkahi:
the young bee is crawling and crawling but it is kept tied up by the young Turk; it would fly away but it has no wings, it would settle down but it has no feet;—a proverbial pantun descriptive of the helplessness of a lover who is prevented from meeting his beloved.

Sáyup. Just visible; faintly visible or audible; just coming within vision or hearing. Bunyi-nya guruh sayup-sayup basah antara ada dengan tiyada: the sound of thunder was heard indistinctly, half audible and half not; Ht. Sg. Samb. Swawa láksamana itu sayup di-dénar-nya: the voice of the Laksamana was just audible; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 79.

S. mata mémándang: as far as the eye can reach; so far that the eye can only faintly see anything; Pel. Abd., 13.

Banyak orang pukat téménong,
Sudah terdapat anak sambilang;
Tuwan di-atas kémonmakh gunong,
Alang-kah sayup mata mémándang:
you, Sir, are placed on the summit of a mountain: must not the eye see you but indistinctly? If a man is on a pinnacle of greatness, he will be but badly understood by those below him; Prov.

S. piyama: (Kedah) when the wet season is fading away; when the padi-season is far advanced and the rain comes less and less.
II. The sensation caused by an extremely acid taste; the quiver that runs through the body and sets the teeth on edge when a very sour fruit is bitten.

III. A sweeping blow with a long thin cane; Ht. Abd., 434.


sēbut. Saying, utterance, enunciation. Lidah-nya susah sēbut: his tongue found it difficult to pronounce (Malay); Ht. Abd., 45.

Sēbutan : the thing said; the tenour of what was said. Sēbut-sēbutan orang: common talk; Ht. Abd., 280.


sēbaw. Extremely fair or beautiful; beauteous, lovely.

sēbahan. Ikan sēbahan: a river fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 10.

sēbab. [Arab. sabab.] Cause, reason, originating force; because.


Apâ s.: why.

Dari s., and idâh s.: because; in that; by reason of.

Sêbahakan : to cause, to furnish a reason. Di-sêbahakan Allah aku-lah mēngajîr bêhasa Mēlayu: God caused me to become a teacher of Malay; Ht. Abd., 338.

Mēnyêstêbahakan : to cause, to bring about, to be the cause of. Sigêra-lah engkau mēnyêstêbahakan kapada Maharaja Johan Shah Pēri Sêria Indēra Jaya yang mēnyêstêbahakan engkau jadi ru-pa-mu yang dêmîkian ini: pay your respects speedily to the Maharaja Johan Shah Pri and to Indra Jaya who was the cause of your getting this form you now have; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

sēbatu. Arab. Rest; the Sabbath. Hari s.: the day of rest, the Sabbath, Saturday; Ht. Abd., 308.

sēbat. I. Choked, of the nostril; the sense of difficulty in breathing through the nose; cf. sambut.

Sabat. Arab. Seven.

Sêbong. A single ruweis (or division from knot to knot) of the bamboo.
S. hutau: a hairy shrub, lasianthus suppressus.


II. Difficulty or shortness of breath, especially in a person tired by violent exertion.

Sêbok. Mênyêbok: to pass between two rows; Kl.

Sêbek. The projection of the lips by a child about to cry; to purse up one's mouth for a good howl.

Sakap. (Kedah.) A howdah with a wooden floor to it.

Sêbekah. Ikan sêbekah: a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 12.


Bêrhati s.: mournful, sad; Sh. Ik. Trub., 18; Sh. Abd. Mk., 58.

Mênyêbal: to feel sorrowful.

Kalau tujok makin mênýebal;
Kalau marah béharu têrêwah:
if you coax him, he gets sadder; if you get angry with him, he begins to laugh; an eccentric person; Prov.

Sablas. Eleven; v. bèlas.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIT</th>
<th>SËTINJA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>sit.</strong> (Onom.) A swishing sound. Cf. lèsit.</td>
<td><strong>Sëtëruwan:</strong> one’s enemies generally: Sh. Tab. Mimp., 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sût.</strong> I. (Onom.) A sound as of rushing air or water. Cf. lèsul.</td>
<td><strong>Bërsëtëru:</strong> to be at enmity with, to be an enemy of; Ht. Abd., 315, 412. <strong>Dariçpada sahâbat dengan orang yang bodoh baik bërsëtëru dengan orang yang bëra’al:</strong> it is better to have a wise man for a foe than a fool for a friend; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 35.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. (Kedah.) The last one, the one at the “fag-end;” the one who brings up the extreme rear.</td>
<td><strong>Përsëtëruwan:</strong> enmity. <strong>Mëmbanyakkan përsëtëruwan:</strong> to multiply one’s enmities; Ht. Abd., 97.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sëtal.</strong> [Skr. hasta.] The Malay cubit; an abbreviation of hasta, q. v.</td>
<td>In Javanese romances sëtelu is often used in the wider sense of all foes. <strong>Jayeng sëtelu:</strong> victorious over one’s foes; v. jayeng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sëtabal.</strong> [Eur. constable?] A sort of quarter-master; Sh. Abd. Mk., 23.</td>
<td><strong>sëtëriya.</strong> [Skr. kshatriya.] A kshatriya, a member of the warrior or princely caste; Ht. Sh., Ht. Mas Ed. <strong>Para sëtëriya:</strong> the kshatriya caste generally; all the kshatriyas at court or in the kingdom; Ht. Mas Ed.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sëtak.</strong> A state entrance (porch or dais or steps) to a hall of audience; Ht. Koris (in four passages); cf. astaka.</td>
<td><strong>sëtëriman.</strong> Dutch? A petty officer on a ship; Sh. Abd. Mk., 42.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sëtawar.</strong> Herbs, the creeping stems of which are used in medicine, cf. tawar: costus speciosus, and forrestia spp.</td>
<td><strong>sëtëkong.</strong> Ikan sëtëkong: a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. gajah, or s. bëtina: forrestia mollis.</td>
<td><strong>sëtënggari or sëtinggar.</strong> [Port. espingarda.] An old-fashioned musket; Sh. Peng., 17; Sh. Sri Ben., 3; Sh. Abd. Mk., 23. Better istënggar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sëtar.</strong> A plant (unidentified). Alor s.: the capital of Kedah.</td>
<td><strong>sëtinggi.</strong> A reef in a sail. S. layar: id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. china, s. chang-hai (Shanghai), s. ja-jo-se (jiat-se) and s. lok-chun or s. lok-chuan: Chinese silks well known in the Straits.</td>
<td><strong>sëtal.</strong> Eur. Stall, stable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kain s. këling, and kain s. tanah hitam: silk cloths worn by Tamil immigrants.</td>
<td><strong>sëtul.</strong> A marine plant. enthatus acoroides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sëtërawan.</strong> [Skr. sastrawant.] One learned in the Sacred Books; (by extension) an astrologer, an astrological table. Better sëtërawan, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>sûtli.</strong> Coarse thread for sewing canvas.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sëtërong.</strong> Eng. Strong. In the sense of playing the professional strong man; muscularity.</td>
<td><strong>sëtëbun.</strong> A small tree, the wood of which is used for making sticks, baccaurea parvifolia.</td>
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<td>Tempang pandai hëndak sëtërong, Tiyada sëdar kaki-nya kudong: that cripple is clever at trying to be a Samson, but he does not realize that his feet are deformed; absurd ambitions; Prov.</td>
<td>S. bëtina: baccaurea wallichii.</td>
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<td><strong>sëtëru.</strong> A personal enemy; a man against whom one has a private feud, in contradistinction to a national foe (mosok). <strong>Dariçpada banyâk sëtëru baik bërbanyâk sahâbat:</strong> better many friends than many enemies; Sëj. Mal., 126.</td>
<td><strong>sëtpënn.</strong> (Selangor.) A plant, mallotus griffithianus.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sëtpënn.</strong></td>
<td><strong>sëtëjä.</strong> A colloquial abbreviation of istëjä, q. v.</td>
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sétu. I. A marine worm or snake; Kl., Pjn., v. d. W.

II. [Jav. estu.] Blessing, of a Hindu God or ascetic blessing a devotee or follower, or laying a transformation upon a person. Sétuwa: to bless. Maka Radin Galah pun di-sétuwa uleh Bétara Kala. Maka bérubah-lah rupa-nya sajé rupa laki-laki: the princess had the charm laid on her by the Great God Kala, and her form was changed and became as that of a man; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Maka di-sétuwa baginda sa-moga-noga Jayeng Késoma iyiya makan uleh sënjata: the Sovereign laid his blessing on Jayeng Késoma so that weapons should not penetrate his body; Ht. Mas Ed.

The other compounds of this word follow the Javanese more closely; e. g., méngréstuwé: to bless, to lay a charm on; Ht. Mas Ed. Pëngéstuwé: charmed, blessed; under the influence of a God's blessing or decree. Dewa pëngéstuwé: a God in human or other form, a God in metamorphosis; Sh. Panj. Sg. Pëngéstukara, or pëngéstukara: transformed; Ht. Mas Edan, Sh. Panj. Sg.: = pëngéstuwé.

The forms méréstoni and sëtoni or sëtuni also occur; Kl.

sétawa or satwa. [Skr. sattwa.] A wild beast. Mérgréstuwé: wild animals generally; = marga satwa. S. angkara: a savage monster, a fabulous beast often mentioned as the steed of a hero or God; Ht. Ind. Meng., Ht. Pg. Ptg., Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh. Kub. The form s. anggara also occurs in the same sense.

sétori. Eng. A long and involved story; a long-winded evasion or lie; a story invented to get others into trouble.

Damar di-choleék jangan sugi,
Kalau ménéik kéra tangan;
Jangan banyak buwat sétori
Kékak kita dapat kékewaan:
do not exaggerate the tale that you are bearing for perhaps we may then find ourselves worse off than before.

sétuka or sétoka. Ikan sétoka: a fish, a species of ray. Also toka-toka.

Niyat hati nak panching téménong,
Sudah térpancing ikan sétoka:
I hoped to catch a téménong fish and I found I had caught a sétoka; i. e., I thought I had married a pearl of a wife and I found I had caught a Tartar; Prov.


séti. Satin; Kl., v. d. W.
sêjak. Since; during the interval between this time and some past event. Also sêmêjak and sêndêjak.

sêjok. Coolness, cold; a pleasant lowering of the temperature. S. hât: calmness; freedom from care, to have a quiet heart; Ht. Abd., 79. Sêjok dingin sêlamat sêntosa: (literally) coolness, cold, peace and security; (by metaphor) freedom from cares, peace and security; Ht. Abd., 473; Sh. Sing. Terb., 63.

Jawa s.: a name occasionally given to the handle of a kéris.

Ményêjokkan: to give coolness to. M. hât: to calm or pacify; Ht. Ind. Nata.

sijil. [Arab. sijî.] A roll of parchment to write upon; a diploma; a brevet.

sujûd. Arab. Bowing the head to the earth in reverence. Sujûd-lah iya sampai ka-tunah kêpala-nya: he bowed until his head touched the earth; Ht. Abd., 314. Sêmâbak s.: bowing before a person and touching his hand with your head; Bint. Tim., 24 January, 1895.

Sujudan: the act of bowing in reverence and salutation; Sh. Panj. Sg.: = sujudan.

sajauhana. A variant of saujana, or sa-yojana; v. yojana.

sajahtéra. [Skr. jaitra.] Peace, tranquillity, ease. Sêlamat s.: id., intensified; peace and tranquillity. Satelah sêlamat dengan sajahtéra-nya daripada sêgala bêhaya bêrsalin: when she had passed in safety through all the dangers of child-birth and had been eased of her pain; Ht. Abd., 17.

sêcherek. Akar sêcherek: (Malacca) a plant; gnetum neglectum.

sêchîna. A variegated pattern of colouring in white or grey with black markings; Kl.

sêhir or seher. [Arab. sîhir.] 'Ilmu s.: the Black Art. 'Ilmu sîhir ya'ni 'ilmu ghâib: the art of sorcery, that is to say, the Secret Art; Ht. Mar. Mah.

sahal. [Arab. sahîl.] Ready money, cash down.

sâxîlat. A variant of sakhlât and sakhât, q. v.


sakhlât. [Pers. sâxîlat.] Broadcloth; Ht. Abd., 85, 231, 247, 273, etc.

sêdêrhana. [Skr. su and dharana.] The even mean, the proper average, neither too large nor too small. Tüboh-nya s.: his body was of medium size; he was of average height; Ht. Abd., 86. Cf. also Ht. Abd., 110, 328.

sakhi. Arab. Kind, mild, gentle, beneficent.

sadâb. Arab. Rue (the plant); ruta graveolens.

sudara. [Skr. sodâra.] Brother or sister; born of the same parents. Better saudara; v. Sodar.


sêdar. Consciousness, to be conscious of anything, to recover consciousness. Bêlum sêdar akan diri-nya dalam kêbodohan: unconscious that they were steeped in stupidity; Ht. Abd., 54. Aparela di-lihat uler Sultan akan wang itu bêharu-lah sêdar Sultan sêra menyalsal akan diri-nya: when the Sultan saw the money he came to his senses at last and repented of what he had done; Ht. Abd., 333.

Bintang di-langit dapat di-nilang,

Tiyyada sêdar jiwa pun hilang: they can count the stars in the heavens, but cannot see that their own faces are smudged; instructed but not educated; learned but not wise; Prov., Marsd. Gr., 211; cf. also J. S. A. S., XI., 42.

Ikan siyakâb dari Bangka,

Si-Tuwah mélarkan dulan;

Hêndaêk mëngambil negeri Melaka,

Tiyyada sêdar jiwa pun hilang: he wished to capture the town of Malacca and did not realize that he would only lose his life; Sh. Raj. Hajî.

Sêdar daripada biyus: to come to oneself after a spell of unconsciousness (produced by a stupefying drug); Ht. Hzm., 55. Sêdar daripada bêradu: to awake from sleep.


Ményêdkarakan: to awake, to rouse, to bring to consciousness; Ht. Abd., 24.


Tërêdar, and têrêdarakan: to be roused to consciousness; to be made conscious of anything. Maka Sang Samba pun têrêdar-lah akan suwara dwi/f anuwati itu: Sang Samba became conscious that it was the voice of Yajnauatî; Ht. Sg. Samb. Sadëkkit têrêdarakan adek dan kakak: she remembered her sisters and brothers for a space; Sh. Bid., 95.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SEDERI</th>
<th>SUDAH</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sədəri.</strong> (Kedah) Celery; (Riau, Johor) sələdəri, from (Dutch) selderij.</td>
<td><strong>sədəlinggam.</strong> [Tamil: sada linggam.] Vermilion; red-lead.</td>
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<td><strong>sadas.</strong> Arab. The sixth.</td>
<td><strong>sədan.</strong> A short catch of the breath or sob. Tərsədan-sədan: hiccupping or sobbing; Sh. Abd. Mk., 140. Cf. sədu.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sədəsər.</strong> Akr s.: a medicinal plant (unidentified).</td>
<td><strong>sədu.</strong> Hiccupping or sobbing; short broken sob. Badanpun kurus sa-laku sədu: his body was thin as though he was mourning; Sh. Sri Ben., 52.</td>
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<td><strong>sədəng.</strong> The proper size; neither too large nor too small; intermediate; during, while. Dudık sədəng, bərdiри sədəng: to sit is good, to stand is also good; any course is pleasant; Ht. Jay. Lengg. Bunga s.: a flower at its best; Ht. Koris. Sədəng bərkəta dəngən sa-orang kawən-nya: while talking to one of his friends; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122. Buwah-nya sədəng masak: its fruit was just ripening; Ht. Mash., 66. Sədəng and (more commonly) sədəngkan are also used idiomatically with the meaning “even though,” “although.” Maka patek pun matu pula sədəng iya pərəmpuan lağtə sətiya dəngən tuwasən-nya: yours servant was put to shame in that she, even though she was only a woman, was still faithful to her mistress; Cr. Gr., 52. Sədəngkan bina tənta lagi sa-kiyan iya bərkəseh-kəsehan əki bini istimewa pula kita manusiya: when even they, being mere beasts, showed such conjugal love how much more should we, being human beings, harbour affection; Ht. Abd., 90. Akar s.: a climber, parameria polynoea. Protok s.: a scanted shrub, salacia flavescens.</td>
<td><strong>sədəwayah.</strong> A medicinal plant (unidentified) the Balinese sidawayah.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sədək.</strong> I. A tree (unidentified).</td>
<td><strong>sədoh.</strong> Mənyədoh: to soak, to infuse in water, to prepare beverages such as coffee, tea, or cocoa.</td>
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<td>11. Tərsədək: to be afflicted with a kind of choking hiccup, as when a person drinks water hastily or carelessly and swallow too large a gulp.</td>
<td><strong>sudah.</strong> [Skr. visuddha?] Completion, accomplishment, termination, fulfillment, end; a word used also to express that a thing is over and done with. Sudah-lah kitəb itu: the book was completed; Ht. Abd., 39. Kalau ada orang banyah bəkerəja lekas sudah: if many work at it, it will soon be over; Ht. Abd., 256. Rumah sudah pahat bərbunyi: the house is built but the chisel is still heard; re-opening questions which have long ago been decided; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 137.</td>
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Sadiya

Sudah is also used in some expressions with the sense of “after.” Sudah sa-jam lama-nya: after an hour or so. Sudah itu: after that, next, then.

Sudahkan: to treat as past and over, to recognize as done with, to finish off.

Tempat ludah setaya ludahkan,
Makan sireh charak bercharek;
Yang sudah setaya sudahkan,
Kita mengaku adek beradek:
what is finished, I will definitely finish off;
let us be to each other in future as brother and sister; i.e., let us amicably terminate this connection of ours since each has last love for the other.

Bersudah: to have an end. Jangan bersudah:
never stop, do not put an end to the practice;
Bint. Tim., 8 January, 1895.


Menyudahi: to put an end to. Bétafa híd aku menyudahi akan anak raja-raja itu: how can I put an end to those princes; Ht. Ind. Nata, 205.

Pényudah: the winding up or culmination of anything; the last. Ini-lah penyudah bonda susak: this is the last time your mother gives you suck; Sh. Abd. Mk., 78. Ini-lah tuwan tabâr penyudah: this, sir, is the last interpretation I give you; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 17. Tuwan-lah sa-orang penyudah kaseh: in you alone my love finds finality, i.e., you are my dearest and will be my last.

Sadia or sèdiya. [Skr. sadhya?] Ready, prepared, in readiness. Békat bélayar sudah-lah sèdiya: the stores for the journey were all ready; Ht. Abd., 122.


In older writings sèdiya is used in the sense of “former,” “ancient,” “original.” Jangan di-ubah īdat yang sèdiya: don’t alter ancient customs; Ht. Koris. Lalu iya mémulangkan rupa-nya yang sèdiya itu: he then resumed his original form; Ht. Sg. Samb. Tuhan yang sèdiya: God who is from the Beginning; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Sèdiya-kala: (1) former time; (2) regular, customary, wont. Rupa-nya sèdiya-kala: his regular form, or his original form. Cf. sèdèkala.

Sèdingin. A common succulent herb, Bryophyllum calycinum.

Sadikit or sèdikit. A little; a small quantity; see dikit.

Sar. (Onom.) A hissing sound; the sound of rushing wind or rushing water.

II. A black compound for staining the teeth.

III. Pers. A species of linen or cotton cloth from the Coromandel Coast.

sésaréi. Hitting it off, suitable; v. rahsī.

sésirāt. Arab. Way, road, street.

sésarághan. Jav. A generic name for the trees better known to Malays as bérangan, q. v.

sésarápeh. To have a piece torn off or scratched off; to be grazed or injured by friction. Maša inya-pun luka-lah kēna sérāpeh batu itu: he was wounded, being scraped by the stone; Ht. Sh. Kub.


sésérāk. Bantal sērāk: a flat, square-sided State cushion.

sésérāma. [Skr. shrama?] In time, in measure. Gendang s.: a peculiar drum one side of which is beaten with a stick and the other with the hand.


sésérāna. I. [Skr. charana?] Fashion, style, beautiful effect. Sa-paras, sama sērāna: one in beauty, similar in style; Sh. Panj. Sg.


sésérānī. [Arab. ṣāraţ.] A Nazarene Christian; a name usually given to Roman Catholics and Portuguese. Igāma s.: the Catholic religion. Orang s.: a Catholic; a Eurasian.

Kēmēnnum s.: (Kedah) a name for the gutta of the ru'knā.

Rumpūt s.: the club-moss, lycoptodium cernuum.
| **sērbet** | sērat. | I. Jammed in an opening or interstice, held fast. Cf. *rat* and *jērat*. 
|           | II. (Kedah.) At once, immediately, without delay. |
| **sērbas** | sēret. | Combing out. |
| *Sērbas-sērbī* | sērot or *sērūt*. | I. (Onom.) A scraping sound. 
| (Kedah) all sorts and conditions of,—a variant of *sērbā sērbī*; v. *sērba*. | II. Motion rearwards, retreat, giving way. |
| Powder, dust, very fine powder. This word is used especially in the sense of a thing being crushed to the smallest of atoms. *Jādi sērbūk sakaliyan-nya:* they were all crushed to atoms; Ht. Mar. Mah. *S. kikir:* the filings in a brazier's work. | **sērja.** | A woollen cloth of some sort; serge? |
| See also *abok*, *rabok*, *abu*, etc. | **sērjan.** | Eng. Sergeant; J. I. A., I, 82. |
| **sērban.** | sērdadu. | (Riau, Johor.) A soldier, [Port. *soldado.*) Sh. Ik. Trub., 19; Sh. Lamp., 9; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also *soldadu*, and (Kedah) *sēri dadu*. |
| II. Numbed, insensible; loss of perception of pain. | *Beserban:* | also *sērbūk*: |
| **sērbo** or *sērēbu*. | sērēdang. | A tall fan-palm; *livistona cochin-chinensis*. |
| Impetuous onslaught, dashing forward, charging. *Sērbūni:* to attack, to storm; Sh. Abd. Mk., 110. | **sērdadak.** | Very fine dust such as collects on furniture which is not frequently dusted; the dust into which neglected articles crumble. |
| *Mēnēyērbukan dīri:* to throw oneself impetuously against the enemy's ranks; to charge. Sāma-sāma iya mēnēyērbukan dīri-nya di-dalam rayat jin: they hurled themselves together against the ranks of the evil spirits; Ht. Ind. Jaya. | *Layang-layang bērsarang di-guwa,* 
| | *Mari di-chōlēk dēnān pērādak;* 
| | *Kaseh dētāk ambīl pētūwa* 
| | *Lama-lama jādi sērdadak:* 
| | love that refuses to hearken to wise counsels sooner or later will turn into dirt. |
| *Sērbah-sērbeth:* shaking out the sarong, holding it out fan-wise and shaking it. | **sēreheh.** | *Tēsēreheh:* projecting of the stomach or chest when a man sits loosely down and does not hold himself stiffly erect. |
| **sēreb.** | sērēhe. | *Tēsēreheh:* |
| *Sērba-sērebī:* (Riau, Johor) a frequentative variant of *sērba*, q. v.; all sorts and conditions of, all kinds of; Ht. Abd., 216; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 2. Also (Kedah) *sērba-sērebī*. | **sērēheh.** | *Tēsēreheh:* |
| | **sērēh.** | *Tēsēreheh:* |
| **sērēta.** | *Sērēh.* | *Tēsēreheh:* |
| *Bēsērēta:* along with, together with, in company with. *B. dēnān:* id.; Ht. Abd., 125. | **sursar.** | Confusion of mind; muddled, dazed; v. *sasur*. |
| *Mēnyērtaī:* to co-operate with; to join with; to assist; Ht. Abd., 6, 129, 438, 460; Sej. Mal., 103. | **sērēsah.** | Rubbish, dung, manure, filth. Also *sērēsah.* |
| **sērtān.** | **sērsar.** | Rubbish, dung, manure, filth. Also *sērēsah.* |
| Arab. The sign Cancer in the Zodiac. | **sētān.** | Arab. The sign Cancer in the Zodiac. |
SÉRANG  [ 378 ]


Kēsērang-sēranggan: charging on both sides, a mêlée; Ht. Mas Ed.

Mēnyērang: to attack. Datang-lah todak mēnyērang Singapura: the saw-fish came to attack Singapore; Sej. Mal., 82.

II. A “sērang” or petty officer on a ship; Sh. Pr. Ach., 20.

III. Wavy and deceptive of colouring; charging hue according to the state of the light. Sērang-mēnyērang: id.

sēring. I. Stiff, of woven or twisted stuff; stiffly interwoven of silk thread; stiff of paper.

II. The feeling that one’s hair is standing on end; a peculiar rush of feeling through a startled person, causing “goose-flesh.” Sēring sēram: id., intensified.

III. The humming of a bee or insect. Sēring-lah tēriyak sēgala yang pēnakut sapērti rīyang-rīyang: the cries of all the cowards hummed like the sound of the cicadas; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Anāk China mēmotong kauy, Anāk Kēling běrjuwal vagi; Sēhaya ēmpama bongga yang layu, K Umbang tīyada běrsēring lagā: I am like a faded flower round which the bees will hum no more.

IV. Tali sēring: (Kedah) a string used in spinning a top.

V. [Jav. asēring.] Sēring kali: occasionally, frequently.

Sērangkak. A girdle of thorns put round the trunk of a tree to prevent thieves climbing it.

Sērngga. I. [Skr. sarangga.] An insect, a bee.

II. (Kawi.) The peak or horn of a mountain. Cf. chēranggah, etc.

III. Jav. A musical instrument, Ht. Koris. Also (Kedah) sērngga mangi.

IV. The name of a tree (unidentified).

Sērenga. [Kawi?] Rawi sērenga: “sun-beam,” a name sometimes given in romances to Panji to match that of his betrothed, Chandra-kirana, or “Light of the Moon.”

Sēranggong. Mēnyēranggong: to sit with one’s elbows on a table or to lean over a table while resting one’s elbows on it; to squat with one’s knees sticking out. Cf. ranggong.

Sēronggong. Cross-beams used in tin-mining.

Sērānggoh. Mēnyēranggoh: to sit with one’s chin resting one’s hands and one’s elbows wide apart; (sometimes) to stand with one’s hands resting on one’s knees; also (in this latter sense) tongkat lutut.

Sērēngam. Excess of anything usually found in small quantities and objectionable when found in larger; excess of hair all over the body or in the nostrils; an excessive amount of ants in sugar. Makan s.: gluttony, unmannerly haste in eating. Bērsērēngam: hairy, of a man.


Sērēpa or Sērpa. Blessing; a benediction or expression of goodwill. Dēnggā bērkat sērēpa istērti zhāk: by virtue of the blessing invoked by the hermit’s wife; Ht. Best. Sērēpa: to bless; Ht. Best.

Sērēpeh. Chipping, breaking off a piece from the main body: mēnggāta ka-dulang pāku sērēpeh: the clipped nail abuses the tray (for being clipped); the pot called the kettle black; a proverbial equivalent for its rhyming explanation: mēnggāta ka-orang sēndēri yang lēbeh: to abuse others for what one possesses in greater measure oneself.

Kalau tuwan mēnbang jati, Biyar sērēpeh, tunbang jangan; Kalau tuwan mēnchari ganti Biyar lēbeh, korang jangan:

if you, sir, are felling a tree-keek, lop it in strips, do not let it fall in a mass; if you wish to effect an exchange, exchange for more but never for less; Prov.

Also sērēpai.


Sērak. I. Mixed phlegm and saliva in the throat and chest; the effects of a bad cold; hoarseness. Sērak-lah suwara ‘abdī: the voices of the slaves became hoarse; Ht. Sh. Orang tērīwah pun sāmpai sērak-sērak: men laughed till they were hoarse; J. I. A., (1847). Bērētēryak-tērēyak sāmpai-lah sērak: shouting till they became hoarse; Sh. Sing. Terb., 34.

Būrōng sērak: a bird with a hoarse harsh cry; a kind of owl; Kl.

II. A little loose, of a fastening or winding.

**SÉREK**

| Page | 379 | **SÉRAM** |

I. To be frightened off; to give up a bad or risky practice in consequence of fright or warning. *Tel-a'akan serek luka makan di-tajah cok ka-bendang juga kita*: we must not be frightened away by wounds from the scythe, we must go to the *padi*-fields just the same to-morrow; the dangers attendant on earning a livelihood cannot frighten us away from earning one; Prov., see J. S. A. S., I., 96. *Supaya serek yang latin*: that the others may be frightened off; Ht. Best.

II. (Onom.) A sharp cracking sound. *Sèrak-sèrak*: the noise made by the cracking of the joints of the ankle or thumb.

III. (Kedah.) The stick on which a fishing line is wound.

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**sèrèk.** I. A measure of capacity representing about ten *gautang*.

II. (Onom.) A cracking sound, duller than *sèrrak* or *sèrèk*. *Sèrèk-sèrèk*: repeated cracking noises of varying intensity, *e.g.* heard either in the jungle when branches crack and fall under the force of the wind or when a number of people are cutting their way through the forest.

*Tèngah malam anjing ménulak,*  
*Sèrèk-sèrèk* dia-dalam hutan;  
*Sudah tinggal kelopak salah,*  
*Sa-saga barang tidak di-badan:*  

II. *Makan sèrèk*: (Kedah) to eat insufficient food, to ride somewhat hungry from a meal.

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**sèrèkap.** A cup-shaped fish-trap or hencoop. This trap has a handle to it and is used in very shallow water, being thrust down over a fish to prevent it escaping. As a coop it is placed over fowls which cannot escape from it until it is lifted up. *Tiyada dapat Bakhwali ini di-sèrèkap dengan sèrèkap jarang*: you won’t catch this girl. Bakuwali, with a trap that has interstices (she will always find a loop-hole for escape); Ht. Gul. Bak., 98.

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**sèrèkup.** Catching under a domed or cup-shaped surface; catching under a *sèrèkap*, *q. v.*; Ht. Gul. Bak., 98.

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**sèrèkah.** Split apart, of things naturally united; torn away, of a bough of a tree or any similar object, when not entirely disunited from its parent body.

---

**sèrèkai.** Rinsing out, wringing out, squeezing the liquid out of anything.

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**sorga or surga.** [Skr. *svarga.*] The heaven of Indra; heaven generally; the abode of the blessed. Also *shurga.*

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**SÉRAM.**

I. (Kedah.) Hasty, hurried, rough.

Kèrja sèregut jangan di-gagah,  
*Sèraul*-nya tidak dapat fâ'idah;  
‘Adât dunya tèlah sudah,  
Sa-orang makan nangka, sa-orang  

**kèna gêlah:**  

do not hurry on work that is being done hurriedly, you will only regret that you get no profit out of it; the way of the world has always been that one man eats the jackfruit and another gets smeared with its sap; Prov.

II. A game played by children.

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**sèregap.** *Mènỳèregap*: to attack suddenly and unexpectedly; to surprise by a sudden onslaught.

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**sèregam.** Standing out, in relief, conspicuous. This word is only used of an object being conspicuous among others of nearly similar appearance or color, *e.g.*, of a black cloud against a gloomy sky.

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**sèregah.** *Mènỳèregah*: to startle any one with a sudden sound or movement; Ht. Ind. Meng.

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**sèrul.** Loose, not sticking together, (of grains of boiled rice).

---

**sèrelang or sèreling.** A pit-fall, a trap on the principle of the pit-fall. *Kelâk tèrnasok di-dalam sèreling*: he perhaps will fall into the trap; Ht. Gul. Bak., 17. *Sèreling* in Kedah; *sèreling* in Riau and Johor.

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**sèrelum.** (Kedah.) Slipping bracelets over one’s hands on to one’s wrists; putting on a coat from below and thrusting one’s arms into the sleeves; slipping into a *sarong* by holding it over one’s head and dropping its folds round one, in contradistinction to stepping into it (*saroq*).

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**sèrelah.** White, glowing white. *Bulan pun tèribit tèserelah sapértî muha pèrémâpuwan yang bâk paras*: the moon rose glowing white like the face of a lovely woman.

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**sèram.** To stand on end, of the hair; to stiffen, of the muscles; to thrill, of the skin; —usually as the result of fear. *Di-tèngkok hamba pun sèram rasa-nya*: my neck feels stiff; Ht. Gh. *Tèrlalu sèram rasa-nya bulu romà-ku tèngkok-ku ini*: my hair and neck are quite stiff (with fright); Ht. Koris.

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1. Cf. also the *panun*:  

Sèrelah pithu bulan tèrang,  
Pèndedhâr bêngèlar ènténggong jakasa;  
Apa sàh sabalà màta mènàndung?  
Baku yang mènànggong mènàmpa rasa.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SÉRMANGIN</strong></th>
<th><strong>SÉRANDANG</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sérmangin.</strong> A musical instrument; Kl.; (Kedah) séraga mangi.</td>
<td>sérampin. I. The pith of the sago-palm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sérombong.</strong> A funnel, a hollow cylinder.</td>
<td>II. Pokok sérampin: (Kedah) a tree, unidentified.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sérombap.</strong> Projecting forward at the breast;</td>
<td>sérémpu. A long narrow log roughly hewn into the shape of a boat and affixed to the bottom of a sampan, in contradistinction to a regular keel (lunas) which is affixed to a tongkang, a péralu, or to a European boat.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jalor s.: an almost flat simple dug-out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Séromban.</strong> I. A game played by children.</td>
<td><strong>Surma.</strong> Pers. A collyrium made of antimony or ore of lead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. The name of the seat of Government of the Negri Sembilan; the capital of Sungei Ujong.</td>
<td><strong>Sérëna.</strong> (Penang.) Cursing, the imprecation of curses; a variant of sérënah, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Wearing a strong or waist-cloth of any sort high in front and low at the sides, so as to cover the breasts but not the shoulder-blades.</td>
<td><strong>Sérënta.</strong> Advertising a fact, publicly notifying anything; letting people know;—used especially of a man letting the people of his village know that he intends to kill a buffalo and is willing to sell its flesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sérombi.</strong> An outer gallery or verandah in a native house; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. P. J. P.; Sh. Ul., 19.</td>
<td><strong>Sérënta.</strong> With, along with, simultaneously with; a variant of sérta, q. v. This variant occurs in Java only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. jatoh: this verandah when its floor is on a lower level than the floor of the rest of the house.</td>
<td><strong>Séruntun.</strong> Akar séruntun: a medicinal plant (lepidagathis longifolia?); also called akar pularwali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pintu s.: the door connecting this verandah with the central portion of the house.</td>
<td><strong>Sérënjanga.</strong> Standing straight up, of a pole or mast; not inclining to any side; perfectly perpendicular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiyang s. jatoh: the outer pillars upon which the sérambi jatoh rests.</td>
<td><strong>Sérëunjonga.</strong> I. A wooden lance; Kl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sérampang.</strong> A trident for spearing fish; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 90.</td>
<td>II. Ménëwrungjong: (Kedah) to clutch at anything towards which one has to leap; to clutch, e. g., at boughs which are out of reach except by leaping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sérempak.</strong> I. Hasty and ill-considered of work; undertaken without sufficient thought and carried out without sufficient care.</td>
<td><strong>Sérändib.</strong> [Pers. surandib.] Ceylon; Ht. Gul. Bak., 116; Adam's Peak in Ceylon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isi béras dalam cheper, Jangan isi dalam chêpu; Kalau tidak habis pikir Kérja sérémpak kénâ tipu:</td>
<td>Also (in the first sense) pulau selan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>if you do not give full consideration to what you buy, you will be taken in with hasty and bad work.</td>
<td><strong>Sérëndit.</strong> A small green parrookeet; psittacus galgulas; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Raj. Haji; Sh. Uungg. Bers., 6; Sh. Sri Ben., 28.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Alike; equally suitable for; in harmony or similarity with; see rémpak.</td>
<td><strong>Sérëndang.</strong> I. A prop formed by two sticks fastened to one another near one extremity but having their other extremities wide apart; a sort of trestle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sérempok.</strong> Broken pottery in heaps or quantities.</td>
<td>II. The name of a tree, unidentified.</td>
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</table>
**Sérông**

1. (Riau, Johor.) Tripping or stumbling over; getting one's foot caught in a liana or hole and so stumbling; Ht. Abd., 79; Sej. Mal., 45; J. S. A. S., XI., 45. Cf. sandrung.

II. *Ikan sérông*: (Kedah) a fresh-water fish (unidentified). It is something like the sélangat.

**Séréndeng.** Heeling over on one side, of a boat; leaning to one side, of a basket. Cf. sendeng.

**Séréndung.** 1. A Javanese dish made of finely ground coco-nut and other minor ingredients.

II. *Akar séréndung*: a creeping plant, (*dioscorea laurifolia*)?

**Séréndah.** A name given to a special variety of banana and to a special variety of padi. Probably from réndah, low in height.

**Séréndai.** 1. An evil spirit, believed (Kedah) to haunt the deeper and broader reaches of rivers. According to Dutch authorities, a ghost attacking women in labour.

II. Animated, of the voice; Kl., v. d. W.; Pijn.

**Sérénap.** The name of a bird (unidentified).

**Saró.** Arab. The cypress-tree.

**Séró.** 1. Opened out, net-like, celluloid, of textile material; celluloid tissue in bones or in the horns of a deer.

II. Noisy, creating a disturbance; (by extension) accused.

III. *Akar séró*: a plant, *parameria glandulifera*.

*S. tipis*: a shrub with white flowers, *pavetta indica*.

**Sérú.** 1. Exclamation, calling out or shouting out, crying out to, appealing to, calling for. *Maka télinga Amir Husain di-sérú baginda rasul Allah denggan bang*: the Prophet of God shouted out the call to prayer in the ear of Amir Husain; Ht. Md. Hanafi, 77.


*Ményérú*: to cry out; Sh. Jub. Mal., 9; Sh. Ibl., 5.


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**Sério.** Grinding down, filing down (of precious stones); Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Sri Ben., 13, 61. Also *surdi*.

**Sério.** A splinter; Maxw.

**Sériote.** To creep for protection into a hole or under anything.

**Sérôk.** (Kedah and Penang.) Pleasant, agreeable.

**Sarwa.** See *ser* II.

**Sarwal.** Arab. Trowsers; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 78. The form *sélwar* is more commonly met with colloquially.

**Sérobeh.** Dishevelled, of the hair; disarrayed or disorderly, of clothing;—used especially to describe the appearance of a lunatic. *Maâ s.*: a nickname for eccentric or half-witted old women.

**Sérual.** A kind of harpoon with a single barb.


The word is also used descriptively of a peculiar garment (*baju s.*) and of a betel-nut tray.

**Sérioa.** A belt of thorns put round a tree to prevent fruit-thieves from climbing it. *Sapérti mémangat térhena síroda*: like climbing a tree and getting caught in the thorns; undertaking a thing and then finding oneself unable to escape from it; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 65.

Also *sérangkáh*.
sêrunai. [Pers. sêruni.] A native clarionet or trumpet; a musical instrument forming part of a royal band and often mentioned in romances; Sej. Mal., 93; Cr. Gr., 44; Cr. Hist. J. A., I. 334.

Rokok s.: a yellow-flowered plant found near the sea, wadella biïflora.


sêrah. Bestowal, surrender, handing over, yielding up, making over. Bahawa nêgêri Melaka ini tiâh di-sêrahkan oleh Sêri Maharaja Inggeris kapada Sêri Maharaja Holanda: this city of Malacca has been made over by H. M. the King of England to H. M. the King of Holland; Ht. Abd., 194. See also Ht. Abd., 192, 197, 209, in all of which cases sêrah is used of the restoration of Malacca to the Dutch.

Sêrah is also used of the charge of an office or house being temporarily handed over to another; Ht. Abd., 180, 446; and of a bride being given away or conveyed to her husband; Sej. Mal., 36; Ht. Gul. Bak., 44.

Sêrahkan diri: to submit to the control of another, to give oneself up absolutely to another. Mênyêrahkan diri: id.; Ht. Abd., 400, 460, 466. Sêri outa mênyêrahkan diri: as the camel gives himself (to the burden) - a type of absolute submission; Prov., Sh. Raj. Haji, 183; J. S. A. S., XI., 38.


Bêrsêrah: in a state of abandonment to the power of any person or thing; in a state of submission. Bêrsêrah bêrkânêndêk hâtî, kata bêrân tiyada bêrturun: in submission to his own desires,-give him true counsel and he will not follow it; when a man has set his heart on a thing and asks your advice, it is no use advising him against it; Prov. Kapada Allah bêrsêrah: in submission to God,—the motto of the present Sultanate of Johor. Kapada Tuhan anâk thu bêrsêrah: may my child be ever submissive to God; Sh. Nas., 14.

Têrsêrah: surrendered to, handed over to, under the control of; Ht. Abd., 198.

sêroh. Allayed or reduced, of inflammation; shrunk, of soil; J. S. A. S., III., 88.

sêrai. Citronella grass, andropogon schenanni-thus. Lampan sêrai dalam gulai tiwòt maung: if there is too much lemon-grass in the curry, it is sure to be nasty; if one element preponderates, the combination is sure to lead to disagreement; Prov. J. S. A. S., II., 155.

S. bukit: a tall sedge, gahnia javanica.

sêri. I. [Skr. shri.] Charm, glory, splendour; the pick or best part of anything; illustrious, splendid (used as an honorific); the Hindu divinity Shri. Ada-pun sêri nêgêri Melaka itu-lah kota itu: the Fort was the glory of Malacca; Ht. Abd., 65. Sêri istana: the Light of the Palace, a term of endearment used by a king to his queen; Sh. Bid., 5; Ht. Sh. Kub. Sêri mahaligai: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122. Sêri Kana'an: the Pride of Canaan; a name given to Joseph; Ht. Gul. Bak., 103.

(1.) As an honorific, sêri is used as a prefix to the office or title held by the person spoken of, e. g., Sêri Maharaja Inggeris, His Majesty the King of England; Sêri Bopati, His Lordship the Bopati; Sêri Paduka sahabat beta, our illustrious friend; etc.

(2.) As the pick or best part of anything, sêri is used in various expressions, e. g.:

S. balaî: the centre of the hall of audience; the focus of the assembly-room; Sej. Mal., 92; S. taman: the heart of a garden, the centre round which a garden is laid out; Sh. Bur. Fungg., 4.

Tiyyang s.: the central pillars round which a house is built up.


(4.) Sêri is also used of embryonic life; Sh. I. M. P., 5. Cf. jauhar and manikam.

(5.) As a Hindu deity, Sêri is referred to especially as the presiding genius of one of the Five Ominous Times (kîthka lima); Sh. Rej., 6, 9; Sh. Sri Ben., 44. She is also considered the protectress of the rice-crops and whose name occasionally occurs in formula connected with the simangat padi ceremonies.

(6.) The word also occurs in a number of names of plants, and idioms, e. g.:

S. gunong: distant mountains;
S. muka: the light of the countenance;
S. bumi: a little wild heliotrope, heliostropium indicum;
S. enggang: a plant, hyptis brevipes;
S. hutan: another name for hyptis brevipes;
S. kaya: the "bullock's heart" fruit, anona squamosa;
S. kaya bêlana: the soursop, anona muricata.

(7.) Also in the names of cakes; e. g.:
S. muka: a cake of jawi flour, and coco-nut milk;
Pulut s. kaya: a preparation of pulut rice.
(8.) *Seri* is also used of a game being drawn. *Seri-lah* : it is a drawn game.

(g.) *Berseri* : to light up, of the countenance; to be brightened, as a house is brightened by the presence of a good wife; Marsd. Gr., 210 ; to lose a look of discontent.

II. *Seri dadu* : (Kedah) a soldier; better *sordadu*, from Port. soldado.

**suriyani.** Pers. A Syrian; Syrian; Mj., 35.

**sériyawan.** Ulceration of the mouth and tongue in sprue and other diseases; Ht. Ind. Nata. Cf. *sérawan*.

**sériyat.** I. The cessation of a heavy downpour of rain; the intervals between very heavy showers.

II. Anemia; debility or wasting away in children when unaccompanied by actual disease.

**sériing.** I. A salt-water fish (unidentified).

II. The side of anything; the fringe of a wood or lawn.

**séningai.** *Ményéringai* : to distort the features, to make faces; to grin, of apes.

**sériyap.** (Kedah.) A bird with a long neck and brownish feathers (unidentified).

**sérikaya.** The "bullock's heart" fruit *anoma squamosa*; see *séri*.

**sérikat.** The joint earnings of husband and wife.

**sérigala.** I. A jackal.

II. *Daun sérigala* : a herb, hedyotis glabra.

**sériyan.** *Pokok sériyan* : a plant, kibara coriacea.

**sériyau.** The unpleasant feeling excited by certain scratching and other sounds which seem to set the teeth on edge.

**sériwa.** Part of the full title of the *Bendahara*, who is called *Bendahara sériwa raja*. Von de Wall derives the word from *séri*, lustre, and *wa*, the arm.

**sériwang.** *Daun sériwang* : a medicinal herb.

**sas.** The crupper, in harness.

**sésagun.** A cake of flour and coco-nut.

**sésawi.** *Bijí sésawi* : mustard seed; Mj., 49; J. S. A. S., XI., 63. Also *sawi-sawi*.

**sésat.** Straying from the right way or path; losing one's way; astray. *Ada-pun patéh ini orang sésat dan tiyada bêrkétahuan ka-mana pèrègiku* : I am a man who has lost his way and who does not know whether he is going; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Malu bértanya sésat jalan* : if you are ashamed to ask questions, you will only lose your way; certain things entail certain courses; Prov. *Sésat di-hujong jalan balek ka-pangkal jalan* : if you lose your way at the end of the road, return to your starting-point; Prov.

**Sésat barat** : confusedly, higgledy-piggledy; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. K. G. T., 9.


**sástera.** [Skr. *shástra*] Sacred books; (by extension) astrological tables, books of divination.


**sésar.** I. Pushing aside; shoving a thing away from its proper place. *Yang hidop sésar kan matî* : the living displace the dead (only themselves to die in their turn); Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 39.

II. *Sésaran or sasarán* : a target; from *sasar*?

III. A variant of *sasar*, I, q. v.

**sésap.** Supping up water,—used of animals drinking.


**sésak.** Close pressure, tightness, packing tightly. *Pênh sésak* : full to crowding; Cr. Gr., 42; Ht. Abd., 34, 113. *Sésak dada* : a feeling of pain or tightness about the heart; feeling as though one's heart would burst; Ht. Gul. Bak., 76, 129.

*Sésak* is also used by metaphor of narrow means or of a man being "being in a tight place;" Ht. Abd., 328, 329.

**sésékan.** A bird (unidentified); Kl.

**sésal.** Regret, sorrow, repentance. *Sésal dahuul fendapatan, sésal kêmudiyuan apa guwanya* : repentance in time is profit, but of what use is repentance when too late; Prov., Ht. Gh.; cf. also Ht. Abd., 132, 240, 334.
Séséma: to regret any one or anything; to treat as a matter of regret; Ht. Abd., 42, 67, 279.

Ményésal: to feel sorrow or regret; to be repentant. Jangan menyésal hari kemudiyan: do not give yourself cause for regret in future days; Ht. Koris; Sh. Sri Ben., 58.

séséma. [Sk. salema.] A cold in the head.

sésumpit. (Kedah.) A small purse or packet; (Riau, Johor) sumpit-sumpit.

sa-suwatu. Each one, every one; see suwatu.

sésorok. (Kedah.) An insect (unidentified) which destroys padi; (Riau, Johor) sorok-sorok.

susunan. See susun, II.

sésah. Striking or beating with a long thin flexible cane or rod; thrashing with a rattan; Ht. Abd., 80, 269, 410; beating wet clothes against a stone or other hard surface in laundry work.

susuhunan. Jav. The title borne by the ruler of Surakarta in Java. See susun, II.

satar. Arab. A writing, a stroke, a line; Sh. B. A. M., 8.


sng. I. A prefix (usually honorific) attached:

i. To the names of minor divinities, demi-gods, and heroes, such as Arjuna (Sang Ranjuna), Hanuman, Nila Utama, etc.

ii. (In the expression Sang yang only) to the names of major divinities, such as Sangyang Tunggal, "the One God"; Sangyang Guru, Siva; Sangyang Mahabishnu, Vishnu; Sangyang Késoma, the God of Love; Sangyang Kwasasa, the God of Sh. Panj. Šg.; Sangyang Bérhamma, Brahmin, etc. The form Sang-raja Guru also occurs for Siva; Ht. Ind. Meng.


Sengit: To the names of animals in fables, e.g., sang-kanchil, sang-nyamok, sang agas, sangharimau, sang-tupai, etc.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 8, 27; Ht. Raj. Don., 38. In the case of fish dang is used, but the prefix sang also occurs, e.g., sang-yun, the shark; Ht. Si Misk., 58.

I. Menyésang: (Onom.) To blow the nose; see érang. The forms sing and a still more onomatopoeic form, sîh, are also met with colloquially.

II. Mengésang: (Onom.) Blowing the nose; v. sang, II.


The word sêhaja (usually translated "only") is a connected form of the same root, and has really the same meaning.


Sengarat. A fish (unidentified) found in fresh-water ponds and swamps; J. S. A. S., VIII., 120.

Sengaring. I. The name of a tree (unidentified).

II. The name of a salt-water fish (unidentified).

Sengat. The sting of an insect. Di-sengat lipan yang garang: stung by a savage centipede; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 16. Di-sengat uleh nyamok: "stung" by a mosquito; Sh. Laili Mejn., 36. Sengat is not, however, usually applied to non-venomous bites or to mosquito bites.

Lembing sengat pari: a spear with three barbs, one behind the other.

Ményëngat: to sting; Sh. Bid., 112; Ht. Koris.

Pényëngat: a wasp; Sh. Pant. Shi., 5.

Sengit. I. Pungent and disagreeable, of odour. Ményëngitkan hidong: to curl up the nostrils at an offensive smell.

II. A species of fly or tick infesting buffaloes.
SANGSARA [385]


SANGKAT


Ményangka: to think (intransitive), to entertain suspicions, to be suspicious—but the word is sometimes used transitively; = ményangkakan.

Itu-lah orang 'akal-nya korang, Ményangka diri-nya pandai sa-orang: it is a man of low intelligence who fancies that he alone of men is learned; Sh. Nas., 9.

II. [Skr. shaunyka.] A triton-shell, chama gigas: a sort of conch shell used as a trumpet.

Sangka-kala: the last trump; the trumpet with which the Angel Israfil is expected to wake the dead on the Day of Judgment. The form sangakala is, however, more common colloquially.

sèngkarut. Bèrsèngkarut: interlaced, intertwined;—of lianas, roots, etc.; Ht. Abd., 344; heavily involved, of a man in debt; mixed, of language interspersed with terms of abuse.

sènggala. A variant of sèngkala, q. v.

sèngkanal. A flat slab of wood with a grinder of coco-nut shell. It is used for grinding up chillies in cookery. Saperti sèngkanal ta'-sudah: like an unfinished pounding-block,—a proverbial simile for an ugly face; Sh. Peng., 9; Sh. Put. Ak., 30.

sèngkamit. (Kedah.) The name of a tree (unidentified).

sèngkayan. A waterspout, resembling the ordinary waterspout (pating billyong) but rather longer in shape and swifter in rotation.

sangkut. Stopping, hindering, obstructing. Sanghutun di-dalam hati: a thing that sticks in the mind; a thing not easily forgotten; Ht. Abd., 459.


Pipit hendaå telan jagon, Tèlan ta'-lèpas, mati tèrsangkut: the sparrow wanted to swallow the maize, but he could not get the grain down and died choked; the man who attempts too much comes to grief; Prov.

sèngkat or singkat. Short to excess; too short; limited; succinct.
**SONGKET**

Singkat pada badan-nya: short of stature. 
Tangan-nya singkat: short in the arm; Ht. Abd., 337. 

*ikan s.*: a fresh-water fish (unidentified).

**SUNGKAP**

Menyungkor: to lower the head to earth, as a man prostrating himself very low (Sh. Abd. Mk., 13), or as a bull presenting his horns to his foe; Ht. Kal. Dam., 117.


Sengkang. Cross-bar, cross-beam, thwart, thwart, diameter; a short piece of wood used to keep the thole-pin in position; a stick fixed so as to keep the mouth of a dead snake or animal open. 
S. bérbajiang: a Maltese cross. 
S. pintu: a bolt, a cross-bar; Ht. Abd., 435.

Tersengkang: sticking across, as a fish bone sticks in the throat.

Pohon dudor di-tanah lendah, 
Sudah bértumun tiyada bérchabang; 
Bajor lalu, lintang patah, 
Jikalau di-tétian tiyada tersengkang: 
that which goes through lengthways passes through, that which goes through abeam gets broken (and pushed through); nothing that he swallows ever sticks in his throat;—all is fish that comes to his net; Prov.

Sengkang. Inequality of length in the lower limbs; unevenness of walk.

Tanah rata, tanah yang panaak; 
Kalau tinggi jadi pérmatang; 
Sakit anggota baik di-démah, 
Kiyat sa-bélah jalan ménynyangkang: 
if your leg is paining you will do well to foment it; stiffness in one leg will make you walk like a cripple.

Songkong. Propping up; a variant of sokong, q. v.

Sengkap. The opening, lifting or drawing apart of curtains, mosquito-nets, etc. 
Disingkap baginda tirai péraduwau: the King drew aside the curtains of the bed; Sh. Abd. Mk., 69.

Ménynyangkap: to open, lift up or draw aside a curtain; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Koris, Ht. P. J. P. 

Songkap. Torn or pulled apart, of objects that ought to adhere; pulled loose, of things that ought to be sticking tightly together; broken, but not completely severed.

Songkap sëñjata këna tangan, 
Përrang ménjadi sërra salah: 
the weapons are struck back so as to hurt the hands that grasped them, the battle becomes a mêlée in which no one knows what to do.

Kuku tersungkap: a finger-nail or toe-nail which has got torn from the quick.

Jalan gopoh, kaki têtadong, 
Kuku tersungkap këna batu: 
if you hurry too fast you will bruise your feet and tear your toe-nails against the stones.
**Sungkup**  
Covering under a hollow bowl or vessel.

**Sangkak**  
I. Obstruction, resistance, hindrance.  
Raja ʿādil, raja di-zembah;  
Raja taʿādil raja di-sangkak : a just prince is a prince to be revered, an unjust prince is a prince to be resisted; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 42.  
Sangkahi : to obstruct, to hinder, to resist. Pesan-ku jangan sangkahi : brother, do not resist my commands; Sh. Sri Ben., 55.  
Ilmu pényanghak : sorcery to prevent the accomplishment or occurrence of anything.  
II. Pesangkak : (Penang) a large cooking-pot of earthenware.

**Sengkak**  
The nausea which follows too generous a meal; an inclination to vomit.

**Songkok**  

**Sangkal**  
Disavowing, denying, refusing to acknowledge, affecting ignorance of.  
Yang di-į-haránkan anak-ku kērjkakan, Hadith nabi anak-ku sangkalkkan : my child, you are doing what God has declared unlawful, you are repudiating the traditions of our Prophet; Sh. Nas., 13.

**Sangkil**  
Immersion to the load-line of a ship; the achievement of anticipated results; the successful curing of a man by medicines of known efficacy.

**Sengkal**  
Thwart, cross-beam. Cf. sengkang.  
Sengkalan : a plank or flat piece of wood on which chillies are pounded; see sengkalan.

**Sengkil**  
Edge, brink. Dudoğ têrsêngkil : to sit on the very edge of anything.

**Sengkol**  
(Riau, Johor.) A pleasant feeling of coolness.

**Sengkol**  
Difficulty in swallowing, due to inflammation in the throat or any similar cause. Tali bêrsengkol : a twist or loop in a loose piece of string.

**Singkil**  
I. "On edge,"—the peculiar sensation experienced by the teeth when very acid food is eaten. S. gîgî : teeth on edge.  
II. Tali singkil : a cord to fasten up curtains.

**Sungkal**  
Ményungkal : to root up, to turn up as a ploughshare turns up the earth. Cf. ménchungkhi, from chungkil, q.v.  
S. bâjak : the ploughshare.


**Sengkèlat.** [Pers. سلاف.] Heavy broadcloth; a variant of sakhlat or saklät.

**Sengkèlit.**  
A peculiar strap worn on the feet and twisted round a tree so as to facilitate climbing.

**Sengkèlèlang.**  
I. Crossed, of the arms; a cross-beam or pole laid athwart a road. Cf. sêngkèng and sêngkèling.  
II. (Kedah.) A kind of itch or eczema affecting the testes.

**Sengkèling.**  
Crossing the legs, of a man lying on his back and laying one leg over another.  
Tidor jangan sengkèling kahi, Malangani siyal putus râkî, Hidop sa-bagai burong kâtî.  
Bârtilor di-pantai omân pêlîri : when you sleep, never cross your feet, bad is the luck which that habit brings you and you will find your daily bread exhausted; your life will be like that of the sandpiper which has to lay its eggs on the beach over which the waves will play.

**Sengkèlap.**  
Sudden and inexplicable disappearance of articles seen a moment before; sneak-thieving, petty theft.

**Songkom.**  
Nyangkom or ményongkom : to bury one's face in a mother's lap, of a weeping child or of a weeping girl burying her head on her arms; Sh. Panj. Sg.

**Sangkun.**  
Firm; steadfast; Kl.

**Sengkènit.**  
A tick, a louse.

**Sangku.**  
A large metal bowl or basin; Ht. Koris; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8; Sh. Bid., 46. Dinandikan-nya (or di-siraman-nya) di-dalam sangku nas : they washed him in a golden bath; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Mas Ed.
**Sengkuwang**

**sengkuwang.** The yam-bean, *pachyrhizus angulatus*. *Ubi s.*; the tuberous root of this plant, which is used medicinally. *Btihum tuwarang panjang buah sengkuwang sa-besar lbitis*: before the drought has lasted any time the yam-beans are as big as the calf of the leg; before any foundation has been given for report, exaggerated reports are flying about; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 99.

**sengkuwap.** A canopy; a dome-shaped canopy with a fringed edge suspended from the roof over a *raja* sitting in State.

**Sengke.** [Chin. sin-kheh.] A cookie fresh from China; (contemptuously) a new-comer of any sort.

**Sengketa.** Legal proceedings; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W., Marsd.

**Sengkelat.** With the dirt only half washed off; filthy, dirty. Used especially of careless performance of ablutions after evacuation.

**Sengkelang.** A slanting cross, an irregular cross; lines that do not harmonize; irregularity; (by extension) work that cannot be put straight, bad work.

**Sangga.** Bearing up, supporting, protecting, propping; a prop, a support. The word is also used of protecting oneself from a blow by seizing and holding up the arm striking it, and so (by metaphor) of being able to stand or support some danger or task.

*S. bunoh*: a charm against being killed in battle.

*S. layar*: small supports on the mast to hold the booms in position.

*S. lotong*: a name for the *pulasau* fruit, *nephelium mutabile*.

*S. mara*: a bar or projection on the blade of some weapons. *Galah sangga mara*: a boat hook.

*S. sangga*: officers attending a prince at his meals.

*Penyangga*: a prop, projection or support. *P. payong*: the catch on an umbrella. *P. sênapang*: a musket-rack.

**Singga.** Until; an abbreviation of sa-hingga.

**Sungga.** Jav. A spur, a goad. *Patahan sungga itu ménjadi sapérti sungga*: the broken ends of the weapons became like spurs; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Ményangga*: to spur on, to goad on,—used of love goading on a person; Sh. Panj. Sg.

**Senggar.** Attending to, looking after. *Dato' Sêri Senggar*: a Kedah title.

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**Senggama.** [Skr. sanggama.] Union, comingling, confederation.

**Senggayut.** *Bersenggayut*: dangling in the air, of a man supported by his hands only.

**Sanggat.** Running aground, of a boat.

**Sanggit.** I. Rubbing two hard bodies one against another; touching, of two surfaces such as the side of a ship and the wharf. *Ményanggit*: to touch, to rub against. *M. gigi*: to grind the teeth. Also *sengget*.

II. Jav. A court-damsel or maid of honour.

**Sengget.** A variant of *sanggit*, q. v.

**Senggut.** A sidelong blow with the horns; a sidelong blow against a gong in the *gamelan*; cf. *siku, sigong*, etc. *Jangan buwat kérban tandok panjang hendak sunggut ka-mana-mana*: do not play the long-horned buffalo, which goes butting everywhere; don't go about picking up quarrels; Prov.

**Senggat.** Until, as far as; = *singga* or sa-hingga.

**Senggut.** A variant of *songket*, q. v.

**Sanggar.** Jav. A small shrine or temple.


**Sanggérah.** I. [Port. sanggar. ] To bleed; to slaughter by bleeding to death.

II. *Péssanggérahan*: a rest house in Java, Sh. Panj. Sg.; = péssinggahan.

**Singgasana.** [Skr. sinhásana.] A throne; properly, the dais on which the throne is set. *Dudok di-atas singgasana kérajan di-atas pètènanga yané bértatalahan pèrmata*: sitting on the royal dais on a throne studded with gems; Sej. Mal., 125. As an emblem of royal power it is, however, often used where the figurative word "throne" would be used.

**Senggang.** Proping up; a variant of *sagang*, q. v.

**Singgang.** I. Fish cooked in salt; a dish of fish prepared in a certain way; Ht. Gh.

II. To squat down on one's haunches and then stand up again.
songgeng. I. Depicting; picturing flowers or other objects by way of ornament on a vase or other surface. Béongsonggeng ayer mas: with a pattern in gold paint; Ht. Sh.

II. Putting tobacco between the lips and teeth and working it up into a little quid.

sanggup. Acknowledging, accepting responsibility for; Ht. Best. Jikalau échê' anu lari atau tiyada sanggup mëmbayar wangi itu: if Mr. So-and-so runs away or no one accepts responsibility for the payment. Pat' sanggup: a man who acknowledges himself the father of a child conceived out of wedlock, e. g., a man who marries a woman already with child declaring the child to be his own.

sénggok. Nodding with sleep or weariness; waving the head from side to side.

Sénggokkan: to seize a boy or man by the scruff of the neck and knock his head against a wall or table. Di-péngang nya képala budak itu di-sénggok-sénggok di-tanah: he seized the boy's head and kept banging it on the floor; Ht. Best.

sanggul. The binding up or dressing of the hair; the coils or masses of plaited hair on a woman's head. S. téripas: dishevelled hair-coils; Sh. Peng., 15. Jika perempuanan ditarih pada bawah sanggul-nya: in the case of a woman, if (the charm is) placed under her head-dress; Múj., 39.

Mérob anggok-anggok
Anggok di-atas kota,
Bérgèrak hujong sanggul
Naik séri muka:
when the loose end of her braided hair trembles new beauties arise in her face; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., II., 48.

The different ways of arranging the hair have different names, e. g., sanggul lintang sangkut, s. lintang lipat pandan, s. bulat, s. kélong, etc.

Chuchok s. : hair-pins.

sénggul. A blow with the side of the head. Cf. sigong, siku, singgut, etc.

sanggam. Borrowing articles or implements for temporary use, in contradistinction to money loans.

sanggama. See sangga.

sénggok. A metal bowl with a rough milled edge.

sénggan. Until, as far as; a variant of séngga, sa-hingga, etc.

sanggu. (Kedah.) A fine kind of sea-weed (agar-agar) used in making jelly; (Riau, Johor) sangu.

sénggau. Rising on one's toes and clutching at anything (but not springing at it); quietly seizing; surreptitiously putting out one's hand and pilfering while the owner is looking the other way.

sénggugut. A discharge from the uterus; a generic name for a number of diseases in women classified according to the appearance of the discharge. S. bangkai, s. bunga, and s. kuli: varieties of this class of diseases.

sénggugu. A small prawn from which belachán is made.

sénggulung. A peculiar millipede that rolls itself up into a ball when touched.

sénggah. Touching at, stopping at; (of a ship) putting into a port on its way to another port; (of a man) to break a journey by stopping anywhere. Singgah-lah nya di-land Keling di-negiri Nagor: he broke his journey by residence in India at the town of Nagore; Ht. Abd., 7.

Singgah menyinggah: continually stopping at places, as a pedlar hawking goods from house to house.

Singgahi: to break a journey, to make a stop, to touch anywhere; Sh. Sri Ben., 35.

Pérsinggahan bumi: a measure of length often met with in old romances, possibly a parasang (Pers. farsang); Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Hamz., 58; Ht. Gul. Bak., 24, 65. Pérsinggahan is also used of a rest house or temporary place of abode on a journey; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Ht. Ind. Jaya. The kindred word pasang-gérahán is the Javanese and more common form of this word.

sénggahana. [Skr. sinhásana.] A royal dais; a variant of singgasana, q. v.

séngal. Rheumatic or gouty twinges of pain.

sanggir. Sanggir sari: a name given to a padi-spirit (possibly Séri), and (in old romances) used as a term of endearment; Ht. Mas Ed.


sanglong. Miscarriage, premature bearing, in animals; v. sanglok.

sanglok. (Kedah.) Premature bearing; miscarriage, in animals; = gugor, of human beings. Sanglong according to Maxwell. The k is pronounced.

sengau. I. A nasal intonation; talking through the nose.

II. Pecking at anything but failing to reach it, of a bird; darting towards some object but failing to reach it.

sengongot. A fresh-water fish (unidentified).

sangol or sangulun. Sacred headship, Godhead, divinity; a title equivalent to our "Sacred Majesty" as applied to earthly potentates; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 38; Sej. Mal., 53; Ht. Sh. See also s. v. sang.

sangyang. Holy God, a title given to major divinities such as Brahma, Vishnu and Siva; v. sang and yang.

safrah. Arab. A white tablecloth used at a funeral feast (khandari).

sap. A name given to a piece of cloth or cotton rag put into an ink pot. Also (Kedah) srap-beradis sap: a name sometimes given to blotting-paper.

sup. [Dutch. sop.] Soup; broth; Ht. Abd., 177; Ht. Ind. Nata.


separo. Jav. A half, half; = sa-paro.


supaya. In order that; = sa-supaya. Supaya tuwan tuah: that you may know. Katakan-lah supaya kita dengar: say it that we may hear.

sepat. I. Ikan sepat: a fresh-water fish, colera vulgaris. Bodoh bodoh sepat, nak makan paching mas: his folly is that of the sepat which likes to be caught on a golden hook; the folly of a toady who ruins himself in trying to mimic the great; Prov. This fish is mentioned: Ht. Abd., 313; Ht. Koris.

II. Bitter,—in one expression kachang sepat or kachang sepet, a species of bean; Mju., 47.

sepet. A variant of sepet or sipit, q. v.

sepet. Nipped, confined, squeezed between two surfaces. Kuweh sepet: a favourite wafer-like cake or biscuit much affected by Chinese. Tolong anjing di-sepet: to help a dog whose tail has got jammed (and who will probably bite you in his rage when released); to nurse a viper; Prov.

Bersipit: possessed of claws or nippers like a crab.

Tersipit: jammed, nipped. Bila tersipit chari kita: when he is in a tight place he looks us up; a friend who only makes use of us in difficulties and forgets us in prosperity; Prov. Kera bermain bajji kayu, bajji terhabul ekor tersipit: when monkeys play with a wooden wedge, the wedge gets pulled out and their tails get jammed in; Prov.

Penyipit: the tongs used by a brazier for getting the mould out of the furnace.

seput. Dull, of colours.


sepbpa. Sang sepbpa: the title of the mythical descendant of Alexander the Great who appeared on Mount Mahameru and founded the Malay Empire. This name and that of another (or possibly identical) hero of the same house, Nila Utama, are both names of heavenly nymphs, though sekerba is more common than sepbpa in this latter sense.

septri or septeri. Like, similar to, in accordance with, as regards, as for, with reference to. Septeri rubok dengan api: like touchwood and fire; Prov. Septeri kemblu dengan tuahe-nya: like a vessel and its cover (fitting each other exactly); Prov. In these and similar proverbs septeri is the commoner word in use in Singapore and Malacca and bagai in Penang. Ku perbuwat-lah septeri suroan bapa-ku: I did it in accordance with my father’s orders; Ht. Abd., 32. Maka septeri Sultan Husain Shah dan Temenggong tu sakali-kali tiyada-lah lagi bermakas: as for Sultan Husain Shah and the Temenggong, no power whatever was left them; Ht. Abd., 333.

Dengan septeri-nya: in the way it ought to be done; appropriately; in proper style; Sej. Mal., 39.

Saptikan: like, as though about to; = septeri akan.

seprei. [Dutch spre. ] Counterpane, coverlet.

sepan. Pokok sepan: a thorny tree with yellow flowers, the “sappan” tree; asalpinia sepan.

sepak. (Onom.) A blow with the flat of the hand, a slap, a blow with a racquet in tennis; Bint. Tm., 13 March,’95. Meyelepak: to slap; Ht. Mar. Mah.

sepik. The axle of a wheel; Kl.

sepol. Thrusting or throwing aside carelessly; putting away a napkin without folding it up; throwing down one’s clothes without arranging them tidily on a seat or table for further use.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>SÉPÉKU</th>
<th>SÉKATI</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sépêku.</strong> An epiphytic shrub, <em>heptapleurum vemulosum.</em></td>
<td><strong>sakti.</strong> [Skr. <em>shakti.</em>] Supernatural power; talismanic or wonder-working powers vested in an individual or in a weapon. <em>Dewa yang s.</em>: a wonder-working deity. <em>Anak panahe yang s.</em>: an arrow endowed with magical properties; Ht. Ind. Jaya.</td>
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<td><strong>sépam.</strong> A large wild mango with edible fruits, <em>mangifera maingayi.</em></td>
<td><strong>Saktikan:</strong> to endow with magical or supernatural power.</td>
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<td><strong>sépuluh.</strong> <em>Akar sépuluh:</em> a plant; <em>fagara racemosa,</em> or <em>ophioxylon serpentinum.</em></td>
<td><strong>Késaktiyan:</strong> the supernatural power possessed by an individual or weapon; the exercise of that power; an article invested with that power, a talisman. <em>Méngadu k.</em>: to contend, magic against magic. See Ht. Abd., 154; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Sg. Samb.; etc.</td>
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<td><em>S. bulan:</em> a hazel-worm or filbert-worm. <em>S. putéri:</em> a name given to a bird (unidentified) and also to a big timber tree, <em>pentacle triptera.</em> <em>S. raja:</em> a name sometimes given to the bird of paradise.</td>
<td><strong>saksama</strong> or <strong>seksama.</strong> [Skr. <em>ksama?</em>] Diligent enquiry, investigation. <em>Dèngan ‘adil dan morah dan seksama:</em> with justice, mercy and careful investigation; Sej. Mal., 106. <em>Mashkùr dèngan seksama:</em> famed for diligent search for the truth; Sh. Jub. Mal., 9.</td>
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<td><strong>sépoh.</strong> Giving a gloss to anything, polishing gold, glazing earthenware, enamelling. <em>Sástituição mar bêharu di-sépoh,</em> or <em>sástituição yang sudah têsépoh:</em> like polished gold, a smile for a beautiful white-yellow complexion; Ht. Koris; Ht. Mash., 34. <em>Hilang sépoh nampak sênum:</em> the gloss is gone and the black background is seen; a proverbial expression describing the self-revelation of a hypocrite in his true colours when time begins to show him up.</td>
<td><em>Hendak-lah anahanda jagakan nama Mëndirikan hâkh dèngan seksama:</em> may you, my son, guard your name and bring out the truth by careful enquiry; Sh. Nas., 4.</td>
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<td><strong>sépai.</strong> Scattered about, of the broken fragments of anything.</td>
<td><strong>saksi.</strong> [Skr. <em>sâksi.</em>] Witness, evidence. <em>Kérâna tiyada saksi yang mënumjokkan baik jakat atan salah bëhar-naya:</em> there was no evidence to show whether it was good or bad, true or false; Ht. Abd., 25.</td>
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<td><strong>sépi.</strong> Jav. Still, quiet, calm.</td>
<td><strong>séklat.</strong> Pers. Heavy fine broadcloth such as the cloth of which dress uniforms are made. Also <em>sákldt,</em> and <em>sákldt.</em></td>
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<td><strong>sépegoh or sépigh.</strong> A marine shell-fish yielding pearls of little value.</td>
<td><strong>sokma.</strong> [Skr. <em>sukma.</em>] The soul in contradiction to <em>raga,</em> the body, both, however, being used in the old Indian theological sense and not in the modern Muhammadan sense. <em>Sang yang sokma:</em> the Word-soul, the Universal soul from which individual souls derive their origin. <em>Sokma</em> also occurs as a mere complimentary epithet, e. g., <em>putéri sokma</em> (Ht. Gul. Bak.), <em>nusâm sokma</em> (Sh. Sri Ben., 47), etc.</td>
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<td><strong>sak.</strong> (Rian.) Pocket, from Dutch <em>sak,</em> (Straits Settlements) <em>sahu.</em></td>
<td><strong>sékati.</strong> A musical instrument (obsolete); Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sej. Mal., 144.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>sek, sik, sok.</strong> (Onom.) Rustling sounds of various intensity. <em>Sok-sík,</em> or <em>sok-selk:</em> to rustle.</td>
<td><strong>sém.</strong></td>
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</table>
**Sékatiutura**. Ular sékatiutura: a fabulous serpent of monstrous size, slain by Sang Sëpërba's sword Chwra Simandang Kin. This sword (with the notches resulting from this encounter) is often mentioned among the regalia of Mënangkabau.

sékara. A flower. Only used in very poetical language.

sékaran. Now, at this time. S. ini: at this very moment.


Sékatan: a bar, an obstruction to traffic; Sh. Nas., 10.


Bilék bérékat: a room partitioned off from another.

II. A clod of soil turned over by the plough.

sékot or sékut. I. Narcotic compounds or charms used by thieves to facilitate their work by putting their victims to sleep.

II. Greedy, covetous.

sukachita. [Skr. sukha-chitta.] Joy; v. suka and chita.

sékédup. [Arab.?] The litter-like saddle on a camel's back.

sékédomba. A large marine fish, Kl.; a fresh-water fish (Kedah). Unidentified.

sékéduy. A generic name for a number of shrubs (e. g., marumia muscosa); Ht. Abd., 196. Also called sënduduq and (Kedah) kédudouq.

sikudidi. (Daik.) The common sandpiper; rhyacopila glaecola. Also këdidi.

sékur. Jav. A flower. Also (more poetically) sékara.

sukar. [Pers. shagar.] Sugar.

sakbarra or sékërba. I. [Skr. sagarbha.] Full brother.

II. [Skr. suprabhā.] One of the fairest nymphs of Heaven, mentioned as having been given to Bhauma by Indra in token of the former's victory over the Gods; Ht. Sg. Samb. By extension, her name, like that of her companion Nila Utama, has become a royal title in Sang Sëpërba, and is used in the sense of "king"; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 3, 28.

sékérstari. Eur. Secretary; Ht. Abd., 11.

sékérup. [Dutch: sekrof.] A screw; a screw-nail (not the screw of a ship); Ht. Abd., 301. Pénulas s.: a screw-driver.

seksa or siksa. See सनी.

saksi. See सनी.

sékop. [Dutch: schop.] A spade, a shovel.

sékul. A coco-nut shell (with a small aperture but no handle) used as a receptacle for liquids. Sa-telâh têbít-lah aher anngor itu maka di-taroh-nya dalam sêkul-nya: when the wine ran out, he collected it in his coco-nut flask; Ht. Hamz., 81.

sakaliyan or sêkêliyan. All; see kali.

sékam. Padi-husk, chaff. Sudah mënajadi sékam: he (or it) has become chaff, i. e., worthless; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 38.

Kalau ku simpan, jadi ma'nikam;
Kalau ku buka, jadi sékam:
kept, it is a jewel; shown, it is worthless chaff—a secret.

A pi di-dalam sêkam: fire in a heap of chaff; i. e., smouldering and outwardly invisible, but always there and ready to burst into flame at any moment; Prov.

sékanda. A flower; a variant of séganda, q. v.

sékandar. [Arab. iskandar.] Alexander; Sh. Sri Ben., 17.

sakinah. Arab. Calm, rest, peace.

sakutu or sükutu. Partnership; united; a mate, a partner. Tërikat têgol sakutu: joined in firm union; Sh. Panj. Sg. Përsakutu: a partnership; Ht. Abd., 314.


S. Melaka: a peculiar native vessel with a raised cabin and ports in its centre, a platform (dandan) at the bows, and a rudder of European type.

sékowik. (Bugis.) *Naga sékowik*: a talisman worn by women after childbirth. Also *sékowi*.


sékowi or sékewi. I. Italian millet, *panicum italicicum*.
II. See sékowik.

sikkah. Arab. The impression of the mint; the die giving a coin its claim to acceptance as a medium of exchange, the stamp of value. *Rupi*yah sikkah, the "síccá" rupee; *Ht.* Abd., 108. *Svarak nama rajá pada sikkah diram-nya*: to write the name of a prince upon the die of his coins; *Ht.* Isk. Dz.

sékah. Broken, but not altogether severed from the parent tree, of a branch or bough.

sukahati. Joy; *v.* suka and hati.

sékiki. *Ikan sékiki*: a fresh-water fish (unidentified); *Sh.* Ik. Trub., 18.

sakiyan. So much, so. *Sa-kiyan jauh*, so far. See *kiyan*.

sékkin or sikkin. [Arab. sikkín.] A knife; *Ht.* Sult. Ibr., 3; *Ht.* Kal. Dam., 245.


ségara. I. [Skr. ságara.] The ocean. *Gelombang di-léngah ségara*: the waves in the midst of the sea; *Bint. Tim.*, 14 March, 1895. *Ombak ségará terlalu bésar-nya*: the waves of the ocean were of enormous size; *Ht.* Sh. *Ségara kidul*: the Southern Ocean, the Indian Ocean, as viewed from Java; *Ht.* Mas Ed. *Ségara madu*: or *madu ségara*: an expression significant of great sweetness, but differently interpreted by Malay writers, some of whom take ségara to mean "ocean" and others "sugar." *Ségara madu pantai-nya gula*: an ocean of honey with a beach of sugar; *Sh.* Panj. Sg.


III. [Jav. sékar.] A flower; *Ht.* Sh., *Ht.* Mas Ed. Also *sékara*.

ségala. All. Usually spelt *sekala*, q. v.


ségera or sigéra. [Skr. shégara.] Speedily, quickly, without delay, promptly. *Barang suwatu pérbuwat-nya itu bérlandabat tiyada dengan sigéra*: everything he did was slow, it was not done promptly; *Ht.* Abd., 337. *Ségéra di-usir-nya*: he promptly chased him; *Ht.* Gul. Bak., 4. *Menyigékakan*: to hurry up, to expedite. *M. sémbo*: to expedite recovery; *Muj.*, 22.

ségarba. A variant of *sèrba*, q. v.

ségérup. All together, at once, in one motion, in harmony or unison.

ségak. Large, strong,—of a fire; *Kl.*, v.d.W., Pijn.

ségala. All. the whole, the entire. *S. tuboh*: the whole body; *Ht.* Sg. Samb. *Hikdárat ségala kéhidópan-ku*: the story of my whole life; *Ht.* Abd., 3.

From Tamil; *v.* d. T.


ségan. Slow to move, slow, idle. *Bércham àr duli janggan-lah ségan*: do not be slow about dirtying your feet; do not hesitate to walk for fear of dirtying your feet; *Sh.* Sg. Kanch., 19. *Ségan bérkayoh béralu hanyut*: if you are slow to paddle, your boat will be borne away by the current; *Prov.*. *Ségan bértsuih sésal jalan*: if you are slow to make enquiries you will only lose your way, *Prov.*. These proverbs also occur with the word *madu* taking the place of *ségan*.

Penýegán: sluggard. *Janggan di-béri iya-nya pénýegán*: do not allow him to be a sluggard; *Sh.* Nas., 8. The form *pénýegán* also occurs: *Ht.* Koris.

séguntang. The Sacred Mountain from which *Sang Sêrba* descended; a mountain in the interior of Palembang; *Sej.* Mal. Often called *séguntang* by Peninsular Malays.

séganda. [Skr. gandha: fragrance.] A name or introductory name ("the fragrant") given to a number of flowers, e.g., *séganda puri*, (Sh. Sri Ben., 25), *séganda mala* (*Ht.* Sri Rama). See ganda.

séguro. [Port. seguro.] Franked, free of postage,—of a letter.

ségah. An unpleasant feeling of inflation of the stomach; fullness after meals.
**SÉGI**

|———|———|———|———|———|
| Mēsēgi: (Kedah) square; four-sided, of a piece of land; | | |
| Sēgi is also used of a kind of scaling ladder formed by notches cut into a long log; Ht. Mar. Mah. | |
| The form sāgi also occurs. | | |

**SÉLAPUT**

|———|———|———|———|
| *Orang tuwa mēgāt sēlar*: *Tinggi dūdōk daripada bērdīrī*: the old man, the lord of the verandah, who is taller when sitting than when standing up; a dog; Prov. |

| sēlasar. | *Selasi*: The sweet basil; a variant of sēlasar, q. v. | | |
|———|———|———|———|
| sēlasah or sulasih. | [Skr. tulasi.] A kind of mint, basil, *ocynum basilicum*. | The word often occurs in pantuns as a mechanical rhyme for *kasah*: e.g., *J. I. A.*, 11.; Sh. Kub.; Ht. Māris; etc. | |
| Mabōk bunga sēlasah: an expression signifying that a person is very drunk indeed; but it is not clear whether it means that a person is as drunk as though he had been eating this mint, or whether he is so drunk as to sway from side to side as the flower of the sweet basil. | |
| The flower of the sweet basil can also be used as a complimentary simile: | |
| *Laṅkamana pērgi ka-Achek*, *Anāk China jādi utusan*; *Tuwan laṅkana bunga sēlasah*, *Bau-nya tidak birputusan*: you, Sir, are like the sweet basil which keeps its fragrance for ever; Ht. Ind. Jaya. | |
| *S. dandi*: a common little shrub with blue flowers, *stachytarpheta indica*. | |
| *S. hutan*: another plant, *hyptis suaveolens*. | |
sëlaka. I. A bamboo frame like an inverted basket used for smoking garments, etc., over a low fire of fragrant wood and so imparting a fragrance to the garments.

II. Jav. Silver. *Mas sëlaka:* gold and silver; Sh. Panj. Sg.


sélalu. Always; = sa-lalu.

salám. Arab. Peace; salutation. *As-salám 'alaikum:* peace be with you!

salámát or sélamát. Arab. Peace, security, safety. *Rajah pun salámat-lah sampai ka-Milaka:* the Governor reached Malacca safely; Ht. Abd., 78. *Salámát sampai:* may you arrive safely!—a courteous farewell wish to a traveller. *Salámát jalan:* bon voyage! *Salámát tinggal:* a farewell from a traveller to one who stays behind.


sélaya. A small pigeon or dove (unidentified).

sélayut. A scarecrow worked with strings, the movements of which frighten birds away. *Tai sélayut chiyak:* the string for working one of these scarecrows.

sélayer. A very large fish (unidentified).

sélayun. A scarecrow frightening birds by its noise rather than by its appearance and movements; cf. sélayut. It is worked by strings.

sélbó or sélèbú. *Laut salbó:* the Great Ocean, the Indian Ocean.

sélíbi. [Arab. سلبي] *Tulang sélíbi:* the coccyx.


By extension, sélát is a name often given to the Settlement of Singapore; Ht. Abd., 4, 215.

See also sélatan. Cf. sélá, sélang, chélah, etc.

sélít. I. Thrust, stuck or jammed between two surfaces,—as a pistol or dagger is stuck between belt and body; Ht. Koris.

*Térslít:* stuck or jammed between.

Mayat di-bawau ha-Tanjong Palas,
Lalu tésrlít di-chélah batu:
the body was borne to Tanjong Palas and then was thrust into a hole among the rocks; Sh. Raj. Haji, 186. *Térslít kaki:* to have one’s foot jammed in an orifice; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 21. *Térslít di-nggéri orang:* caught (i.e., "stranded") in a foreign country; Ht. P. J. P. *Térslít di-da'irah Kampong orang:* id., Ht. Sh. Kub. *Térslít* is sometimes used by itself in this sense.

Anak Kélung dalam masjid
Chuchi tangan dalam timba;
Sélhaya dagang lagi tésrlít,
Lagi térchampank di-hutan rimbá:
I am a stranger stranded and cast away in a desolate jungle.

II. [Dutch: besluit.] End, conclusion, close, termination.

III. *Sampan sélít:* a peculiar boat with a movable bulwark or side to it.

sélút. Soft, yielding, clammy, as mud; slush, mud with a large admixture of water. *Fýák sélút kaki téréñam:* if you tread on mud, your foot will be buried in it; if you tell a lying story, you will find it hard to keep consistent; Prov.

soldadu. [Port. soldado.] A soldier; Ht. Abd., 191. Also séródadu, and (Kedah) sérí dadú.

sélèndri. [Dutch: soldierij] Celery. Also sélédri and (Kedah) sédéri.

seldi. [Arab. سلدي] *Buwaah seldi:* Adam’s apple (in the throat). Literally: "the fruit of Paradise" or of Eden.


II. Creeping along the ground like a snake. *Ményèlär:* to so creep. *Ular tódong sélar:* (Kedah) the hamadryad, *naïa bungarun.* *Ikan s.:* a fish (unidentified).

silasari. *Baju silasari:* a coat of an unknown pattern mentioned in romances; Ht. Ind. Meng.

silisilat. Arab. Chain, pedigree, genealogical tree. *Ini-lah silisilat asal pénghulu Nanning:* this is the pedigree showing the descent of the rulers of Nanning; Ht. Abd. 395. *Nama-khu itu ada di-antara silisilat raja-raja:* my name is to be found in the genealogies of kings; Ht. Gul. Bak., 123.

In colloquial language this word is usually pronounced salsilah, or sila-silah, or (Kedah) sala silah.
sélasëma. A cold in the head; = sësëma, q. v.

sélësai. Settlement, termination, finish, winding up. Sudah sélësai daripada pëkhërjaan itu; when that business was finished; Ht. Abd., 333.

Sa-télah sélësai daripada aku bélajar mëngaji Kurân; when I had finished my study of the Koran; Ht. Abd., 52.

Sélësaikan : to settle, to wind up, to put an end to. Sélësaikan pëkhërjaan itu jangan lagi bérťanggoh-tangghoh; settle that business, do not go on postponing it; Ht. Abd., 256.

salasilah or silasila. [Arab. silsilat.] Pedigree, genealogy; see silsilat.

sultan. Arab. Sovereign, Sultan, Emperor; (properly) an independent sovereign recognizing no suzerain or paramount power; a title assumed by several native princes and recognized by Great Britain without regard to its meaning.

sultání. Arab. Appertaining to a Sultan; imperial. Roya s.: an imperial prince; Sh. Bid., 3. Rayat s.: subjects of the (Turkish) empire; Sh. Pr. Turki, 10.

sultánat. Arab. Sultanate, sovereignty, empire.

sélang. I. Placed at intervals; placed in alternation; having one between; an interval, an interstice; in the interim. Sélang tíga empat bulan lagi datang-lah pulu surat-surat; after an interval of three or four months, more letters arrived; Ht. Abd., 347. Sélang sa-pintu: every second door. Ítan di-sélang dëngan podí : diamonds alternating with small gems; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Sélang-sél: pointing alternately in one direction and in the other; e. g., as weapons arranged so that the point of one is just above the hilt of the next, and vice versa.

Sélangi : to alternate, to place in alternate places; Sh. Bid., 6.

Bérśélang : alternating, at intervals. Tidak bérśélang : without a break; Sh. Panj. Sg., Sh. Sri Ben., 47. Bérśélang-sélang hari: every alternate day or every second day; Ht. Abd., 168.

Cf. sëla, chëlah, sëlat, etc.

II. Sélangkán: although, even though, even when, Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Jaya; = sëdängkhan, which is the common form.


III. Eng. A sling used in loading cargo.

IV. Eng. Papan séling : (Province Wellesley) a ceiling.

sélëng. Angin sélëng bunçu : an eddy, a whirlwind; better angin sélëmbunçu.

sélængka. Tulang sélængka : the collar bone.

Këna s.: to be put to death by the kérës: to be executed in the manner known by the term sélæng.

sélængkar or sélængkar. I. Mënyélængkar: to search a man’s belongings for anything, e. g., for stolen property; to turn everything upside down in searching; Ht. Best.

II. Akar sélængkar: a climber (unidentified).

sélængkang or sélængkang. Debased, falsified (of metals); bad, of coin.

sélæp. Unconscious; loss of sensation; insensible. This insensibility is attributed by Malays to the influence of evil spirits. Also sèlip.

sèlip. (Penang.) A variant of sélit, q. v.

sélup. I. See sélap.

II. Eng. Sloop; Ht. Abd., 226.

sélëpa. A small receptacle for sireh or tobacco; Sh. Pant. Shî., 10; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 8. This receptacle is of metal. In Kedah, the whole set of sireh requisites would be called bëkas pënañg, the little metal boxes making up the set would be each known as sélëpa. The form chëlépa also occurs.

sélëpat. Smeared, daubed with matter or paint; stuck together, of the eyelids, by coagulated matter.


sélëak. I. The bolt fastening of a door; the stick holding the tajok in position in a boat; any sort of cross-bar holding two bodies apart. Cf. sëla, sëlat, sélæng, etc.

II. Insatiable; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

sëlök. Groping after something unseen, e. g., putting the hand into the pocket in search of money; Pel. Abd., 106. Alæng-alæng mânyéløk pëkasam biyar sampat ka-panghal lëngan: when you are groping with your hand into the fish-tub, you may as well thrust the arm in to the elbow; you may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 47.
**Séléguri**  
A shrub or small tree with yellow flowers; *clerodendron disparisfolium*.  
*S. padang*: a common small shrub found in open country; *sida rhombifolia*.  
*Akar s.*: a little creeping plant with small pink flowers; *desmodium paraisolium*.  
Also chéléguri, chinaguri, etc.

**Sélam.** Diving; the diver’s art. *Apa-bila diangkat kěpala-nya daripada sélam-nya*: when he lifted his head (above water) after his immersion; Ht. Gul. Bak., 89.  
*Juru s.*: a diver; Ht. Gh.  
*Sélamkan*: to immerse (a person) in water; to “duck” him; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sh. Bur. Pungg., 17.  
*Sambil ményelam sambil minum*: to dive and drink at the same time; to burn the candle at both ends; Prov., Ht. Abd., 146.

*Muka s.*: a brutal face; Ht. Koris.  
II. A lump of feecal matter.

**Sélambana.** *Ményélambana*: to lay to, of a ship.

**Sélambayong.** A projecting post or arm resting on the pillar at each end of the pentas in a princely dwelling and used for suspending ornaments from at great festivities; a similar projecting yard arm used for ornamental purposes on a state-ship or barge.

**Sélimbar.** A large wild gambier, *uncaria sclerophylla*.

**Sélumber.** Long nail-like thorns, as those on the nibong.  
*Ayer mati mémancing kurau*, Singgah di-bélitup kupit agar-agar;  
*Buta larang têrgagan-gagau*,  
*Jari hantu di-tikam sélumber*: the dim-sighted man went groping about until his middle-finger was pierced with nibong thorns; a man learns by experience but the lessons are painful; Prov.

**Sélumbu.** (Kedah.) The slough of a snake; (Riau, Johor) *selomo*, q.v.

**Sélèmbubu.** (Riau, Johor.) A whirlwind, an eddying wind; = (Kedah) *selong bubu*.

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**Sélampit.** I. (Kedah.) A travelling reciter of stories; a rhapsodist; (Riau, Johor) *pêng-tipor lâva*. *Sélampit* is properly the name of a mythical hero whose exploits are celebrated by these story-tellers and after whom they have therefore been named.  
II. A plait of rope or hair.


**Sélumpat.** Touchy, ill-tempered.


**Sélêmpang.** Cross-wise, cross-shaped; wearing in cross-shape.  
*Sélêmpangka*: to wear a garment (e.g., a sêlênda) cross-wise over the chest; Ht. Abd., 424.

**Sélêmpuri.** (Riau, Johor.) *Kain sélêmpuri*: Serampore-made cloth; (Kedah) *kain sîlampuri*.

**Sélêmpukau or Sîlampukau.** A bird (unidentified); Kl., Pjn., v. d. W. A plant (unidentified) (Kedah).

**Sélampai.** I. A fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 18.  
II. Wearing suspended over the shoulder. *Ményélampai*: to wear in this way; Sh. Sri Ben., 40; Sh. Bid., 86. Used especially of the way in which the têlêmpai is worn.  
Cf. sampai, apai, rapai, gêrapai, chapai, etc.

**Sélundat.** A salt-water fish (unidentified).

**Sélèndang.** A kind of shawl made of almost the same material as the sarong and worn by women over the head and hanging about the shoulders; Kam. Kech., r; Sh. Sing. Terb., 21; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Di-ambil pula sélèndang-nya sélùmbungkan diri-nya*: she took her shawl and covered her head (veiled herself in it); Bint. Tim., 22 February, 1895.

**Sélíndong.** Hiding, covering oneself by anything, placing oneself behind anything so as to conceal oneself.  
*Tinggi tinggi Bikut Gêdong*,  
*Tamâk dari Bayan Lépas*;  
*Jangan tawan nak sélíndong*,  
*Kêpala di-tuwah, kahi tu'-lêpas*: do not try to hide yourself, your head may be covered but your feet do not pass out of view; (do not play the ostrich which hides its head in the sand and imagines it cannot be seen). Cf. lindong.
sélubong. Veiling, covering; the material or veil used for covering. Menarék s. : to pull the veil over one's features, to veil oneself; Ht. Koris, Ind. Meng. Sélubongkan dirì : to veil oneself; Bint. Tim, 22 February, 1895. Bérslubong: veiled; under a veil; wearing a veil; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 61; Sh. Bid., 58.

sélodang or sélundang. The sheath or outer covering of any palm blossom or of a flower like the rose. S. mayang: id.; Sh. Bid., 6; Ht. Sh. Kub. Sapérti sélodang mënolakan mayang : as the palm sheath shoots forth its flower; to declare oneself, or (of a debutante) to burst on the world in her beauty; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 63. Sapérti mayang tanggal dari sélodangnya : like a flower fallen from its sheath; Ht. Sh. Kub.

séludip. The sheath or outer covering in which a young palm tree is enveloped at the commencement of its growth.

séludu. (Kedah.) A fish (unidentified).


séluro. (Kedah.) Farical, comical, droll; (Riau, Johor) séluroh.

séluroh. I. (Riau, Johor.) Comical, odd, farical, quaint, droll; (Kedah) séloro.

II. All, the whole of; see selerah.

séluroh. A kind of vermicelli.


1. This fish is mentioned in a well-known pantun:
   Ni yat kati mèngail sélud,  
   Gérut-gérut bérna mãh ñan,  
   Bukan madbah tinggal ña,  
   Sélub përut sihà bahan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SALETAR</strong></th>
<th><strong>SÉLEKOH</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>salutar, salitar or sélitar.</strong> All round; = sa-kéliling.</td>
<td><strong>sélisir.</strong> I. Walking round the edge or skirts of anything but keeping on the inside and not on the outside; walking round a ship; walking round a fenced-in field, keeping within the fence. <strong>Susir</strong> is to walk round outside. Cf. <strong>sisi</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anak chicha k lalu sa-malam,</td>
<td>II. (Kedah.) <strong>Lockers</strong> for clothing, in a boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mati di-panchong Pándekar Tandi;</td>
<td><strong>sélisek.</strong> The process of picking out fleas or lice from the hair; &quot;lousing&quot;; scratching, of birds. <strong>Saperti katu bulak di-sélisek</strong>; like catching a flea,—not as easy as it looks; Prov., cf. J.S.A.S., XI., 67. <strong>Tuwean, sélisek-lah kepala abang ini:</strong> will you kindly clean my head of lice; Ht. Koris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alang-kah gélap salutar ‘dłam,</td>
<td><strong>Ménýélisek:</strong> to &quot;louse,&quot; to clean the head of fleas; to preen; to pick or scratch its feathers, of a bird; Ht. Ind. Jaya.; Ht. Sh. Kub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apa sélub-nya hujan ta-jadi:</td>
<td><strong>sélisap.</strong> A salt-water fish (unidentified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is it not gloom spreading all over the earth,</td>
<td><strong>sélisah.</strong> Want of harmony, not hitting it off, not coming together properly; missing each other, of people who set out to find each other; disagreeing, of people discussing a question; to have a dispute or quarrel; to be out of joint, of a limb. <strong>Tiyya di-sulisek</strong> rayat séliséh: he did not like the people to quarrel, Sh. Peng., 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how does it come then that the rain does not fall?</td>
<td><strong>Béréliséh:</strong> to quarrel; Sh. Ibl., 10. <strong>Ménýéliséh:</strong> id., Sh. Peng., 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By extension s. ‘dłam has come to mean</td>
<td><strong>Péréliséhan:</strong> a quarrel, a dispute, a falling out. <strong>Tentukan p.:</strong> to set a dispute at rest; Ht. Abd., 196. <strong>Kerpadam p.:</strong> the quarrel was extinguished; Ht. Best.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;the universe&quot; and &quot;the ruler of the universe&quot; or &quot;the universal.&quot;</td>
<td><strong>suliyong.</strong> [Chin. chou-páî.] A Chinese card game; Sh. Sing. Terb., 48.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelám yang amat sélitar ‘dłam: darkness which was very universal, i.e.</td>
<td><strong>sélipar.</strong> Eng. Slipper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>very terrible; Ht. Best. S. ‘dłam is a title</td>
<td><strong>sélipang.</strong> Throwing over the shoulder, as a coolie throws an empty gunny-bag over his shoulder (sélipangkan goni); a kind of shoulder-cloth, bandolier or plaid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very commonly given to evil spirits in Black Art invocations and is especially the title of the Hantu Rayah. Orang s.: a Singapore tribe of Orang Laut.</td>
<td><strong>sélisak.</strong> Harping on one note; the prolongation of a note; a continued uniform sound, such as that of a steam-whistle. Cf. <strong>lyok.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sélider.</strong> Jav. Dissolute, negligent, slovenly.</td>
<td><strong>sélisak.</strong> I. A salt-water fish (unidentified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sélidir.</strong> A musical instrument; Ht. Sh. Mard.</td>
<td>II. The number 21; v. <strong>lekor.</strong> Better sálisak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sélidek.</strong> Making diligent search or enquiry; trying to find out intelligently; Sh. Bid., 20. Cf. <strong>sidek.</strong></td>
<td><strong>sélisak.</strong> (Kedah.) A change in direction, of the trend of a range of hills; a twist or turn; a bastion, in a fort; (Kedah) sa-lengkoh, a change of trend; tölengkoh, a bastion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sélirah or sélirah.</strong> (Kedah.) All round, all about, all over; an equivalent, in a general sense, of sallarah and sélitar.</td>
<td><strong>sélisap.</strong> A salt-water fish (unidentified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>séliri.</strong> A seat or stool mentioned in old romances only.</td>
<td><strong>sélisah.</strong> Want of harmony, not hitting it off, not coming together properly; missing each other, of people who set out to find each other; disagreeing, of people discussing a question; to have a dispute or quarrel; to be out of joint, of a limb. <strong>Tiyya di-sulisek</strong> rayat séliséh: he did not like the people to quarrel, Sh. Peng., 25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sélisa.</strong> Uncramped, freely open; &quot;space to breathe in.&quot; Used of a ship which has few passengers on some one trip, or of a hostess congratulating herself on returning to peace and quiet after the crowding of a festival.</td>
<td><strong>sélisak.</strong> I. A salt-water fish (unidentified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. The number 21; v. <strong>lekor.</strong> Better sálisak.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SÉLINGUT

1. Moving amongst each other in different directions, of people in a crowd; confused motion of the whole caused by independent action on the part of the items.

2. (Kedah.) A game played by children.

SÉLINGI

A light dart or javelin of wood; Ht. Abd., 312; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 5; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Sh. K. G. T., 23. This dart is used as a proverbial simile for long sharp slender bodies. *Datang-lah api itu saperti stiligi*; the fire came leaping out in darts; Sh. Sing. Terb., 29.

Chandu chélaka janggan di-tuli,
Tulang rusok saperti stiligi:
do not become devoted to accursed opium or your rib-bones will stand out like wooden darts.

S. tajam bértimeal: a dart pointed at both ends. S. tajam bértimeal, tidañ hujong pangkal mengena: a dart pointed at both ends, if one end does not get you the other end will; a double-edged policy or argument; Prov. This kind of dart is especially used with the air or floating line for crocodiles; the reptile, taking the bait, gets pierced with the stiligi.

Nyéligi: (Jav.) to use the néligi as a dart; Sh. Panj. Sg.

SULAIMÁN

Arab. A proper name, Solomon; often colloquially contracted to leman. Ta-pák S.: the pentacle; the 5-pointed star-fish; the seal of Solomon; the name of a plant. Nabi S.: the great Solomon.

SÉLIMUT

Sheeting; enfolding or enwinding; a shroud, a sheet, a covering for the body. Kain s.: a sheet, Ht. Abd., 486.


Sélimuti: to wrap up in a sheet, to tuck away in a bed; Sh. Bid., 77. Sélimuthan: to use as a sheet; Sh. Sri Ben., 15. Bér-sélimuthan: id. Bértískarkan bumi, bérslímut-kun langit, bersuluhok bulan: with the earth for a sleeping mat, the sky for a sheet, and the moon to light one to bed; the lot of the pauper; Prov., Ht. Sh.

SÉLINAP

The process of tearing off the skin of the bémhan in making atap-thatch; tearing off the skin of a fowl, feathers and all, to save oneself the trouble of plucking it.

SÉLEWENGET

A gossip, a busybody, a loiterer for the purpose of talking.

SOM

1. Akar som: a Chinese medicine used as a tonic to fatten and strengthen people.

2. A sweetmeat made of sugar, milk, flour and banana.


SÉMANGAT

IV. Buwat som: (Penang) to pull a long face; to look sulky.

V. A ship, of a type no longer known; Sej. Mal., 117.

SÁMÁ' Arab. Heaven; the firmament of heaven.


SÉMATA. [Skr. samat.] Likeness; just like; almost exactly. Often written sa-mata; v. mata.

SÉMAMA. But, only; a variant of záhaju, q. v.

SÉMARANG. Samarang, a well-known port in Java; Ht. Abd., 361.

SÉMANGAT. The spirit of physical life; vitality, in contradistinction to the immortal essence or soul (nyawa); the breath of life; health. Sémangat also survives as the old primitive form of the belief in the soul, which among the ancient Malays was believed to be a bird residing in the stomach. This theory survives in many old-world ceremonies; but sémangat, in this sense, should not be confused with the modern Muhammadan idea of the soul (which lives immortally in heaven) or with the old Malayo Hindu idea of the soul (which passed into other bodies). Ambí s.: to capture another person's (e.g. a girl's) sémangat, and so to render that person mentally captive to your will.

Arwáh s.: a synonym for sémangat, arwáh or rúh being the Arabic for spirit of life. Rúh s.: id.; Ht. Raj. Don., 55. Bértukar jiwa dengán sémangat: to exchange the soul for the spirit of life; a losing deal; Prov., Ht. Sh. Kub.

Buweh s.: special padi-stalks used as a sort of offering at the sémangat padi festivals in Kedah. Hílang s.: the loss of vitality; the loss of consciousness whether temporarily (Ht. Gul. Bak., 49) or permanently in death; e.g.: Jikalau suka málábahi sa'at. Akhir-nya datang hílang sémangat: 1

1 For the bird-like character of the sémangat see van der Toorn's article: "Het Animisme bij den Minangkabau der Pandangseche Bovenlanden," Bijdr. T. L. V., 1890, p. 53. See also Maxwell's articles in the Journal of the Straits Asiatic Society. The following charm given me by a Pawang in Province Wellesley distinctly speaks of the sémangat as a bird:

"Hai anak ahu, Dang Sëri Tuni? " Álam, bérarok bérungsi mari; ha-ahu, bérduhok bérbêhêk mari; ha-ahu, di-matáhok nah; di-matáhok jatok mari; ha-ahu, di-hulu di-hilir mari; ha-ahu, di-laut di-darast mari; ha-ahu. Mari, sémangat ayuh, mari ha ayuh. Mari, bérungsi ayuh, mari; ha-ayuh. Jangan jangan wu di-hili; hats. Jangan jangan wu di-hilir, rasa." This prayer is to call back the sémangat when the speaker is dazed. The bird is the pëngat.
SÉMANGU [ 401 ]

SUMBAT

even though you wish to lengthen your hours
(on earth), yet, in the end, the loss of life
must come; Sh. Nas., 15.

Korang s.: diminution of the spirit of life,
resulting in faintness and a general sense of

Kur s.: the expression used in addressing
the sémangat because of its bird-like character
or form; see kur. Kur s. is also used as a
term of endearment; “my life,” “my soul”; 
Sh. Sri Ben., 15; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 33; Sh. 
Bld., 7; Sh. Abd. Mk., 78; etc.

Térbang s.: the flight of the spirit of life
resulting in temporary loss of consciousness;

S. padi: vegetable life in the padi: the vital
essence to which offerings are made by padi-
planters to induce it not to leave their seed
and so render it unfertile at next year’s crop.
Kayu s. padi: a fine soft wood good for 
cabinet work.

Bérsemangat: full of physical life and vigour;
full of vitality. Tiyada bérsemangat: lassitude,
faintness; unconsciousness in a swoon or
fainting fit; Ht. Abd., 363; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Sh. 
Sing. Terb., 13. Hukum-nya inggérís yang 
bérsemangat: the Law of England is a living 
law; Sh. Jub. Mal., 8.

Sémangu. A tree (unidentified).

Sémangi. (Kedah.) A water-cress; (Riau,
Johor) semanggi.

Sémawang. (Kedah.) A tree, kayea ferru-
ginea; (Riau, Johor) sémawang.

Samawi. Arab. Heavenly, celestial.

Sémayam. Sitting enthroned; an expression
used either to describe the actual sitting
in state of a raja in the presence of his Court
(Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sh. Pant. Shl., 4), or, by
courtesy, as an equivalent of dudok (sitting,
dwelling, or residing), when speaking of a
prince; Ht. Abd., 46. Bérsemayam: to
sit enthroned, to dwell.

Sémawa. I. The island of Sumbawa.

II. (Kedah.) An informal invitation to
dinner; “pot-luck.”

Sémawang. (Riau, Johor.) A tree, kayea ferru-
ginea; (Kedah) sémawang.

Sambat. I. Splicing together; binding two
sticks together by laying them (over some part
of their length) side by side and winding a
string repeatedly round both.

II. Bérsembat: to ask for voluntary assist-
ance or co-operation.

Sambut. The reception, by a stationary
person or object of a person or object coming
to it, e. g., as a host receives a guest or as a
house receives its new occupants. Surat raja 
China itu di-sambut dengan isti’ādat bérjajaan:
The Emperor of China’s letter was received
with royal honours; Sej. Mal., 36. Tiyada 
harus orang yang di-sambut uleh orang lain
berjalaan dahulu, melainkan yang menyambut 
mémawa jalan: it is not fitting that the person
received (the guest) should walk in
front, but rather that the person receiving
(the host) should lead the way; Gr. Gr., 33.

Gigi s.: overlapping lower teeth,—an
expression used to describe the case of
persons born with the teeth of the lower jaw
shutting down outside the teeth of the upper
jaw, instead of the reverse which is usual.
This peculiarity is deemed a mark of
distinction, if not a beauty, by Malays.

Sambutan: junction.

Sambuti: to receive. Di-sambuti pula uleh
bélukar yang hérís bérbagai-bagai ular: he was
next received into a forest full of all kinds of

Bérsembutian: adjoining, in conjunction
with. Taman bérsembutian dúnug-nya balai:
a pleasure-ground with its own pavilion
attached to it; Sh. Sri Ben., 48. Bulan 
dúnug bintang bérsembut-sambutan: the
moon exchanging meetings (i. e., visits) with the

Ményambut: to receive. M. tangan: to
accept a proffered hand; Ht. Abd., 109.
Ményambukan: to receive; Sh. Abd. Mk.,
128.

Pényambut: a prop placed below a house
when the pillars or flooring-planks are weak
and further support is necessary.

Sémbat. Casting with a backward drawing
motion as one casts a casting-net to make it
spread.

Sembat or Simbat. I. A snare for rats and
mice; Ht. Abd., 207.

II. Ményambut: to whip something forcibly
up the sleeve.

Sumbat. Corking or stopping up, a cork, a
stopper; the closing of a hole or orifice.
Térsémnyum mulut di-sumbat: smiling with
the hand before the mouth; hidden mirth; Sh.
Peng., 4. Tértauwa mulut di-sumbat: laughing
in the same way; Sh. Abd. Mk., 26.

Sumbatkan: to put a stopper into anything,
to close up anything with a stopper. S. pado
lobang élinga: to put (something) into the
ear to close it to hearing; Ht. Koris.
sambor. I. Carrying off as a bird or beast of prey carries off its victim in its mouth or talons; pouncing and carrying off; seizing and carrying off; snatching and pulling away, as an angry mother seizes a naughty child and drags him away. Saperti anak ayam disambar lang: like a chicken carried off by a hawk. Di-sambar anjing uleh buaya: the dog was taken by the crocodile. Di-sambar jcrong: taken by a shark. Buwong terbang disambar tikan: a bird taken in its flight by a fish,—an improbable event; Prov.

Sambaran: a victim of a swoop; the prey carried off by a bird or beast,—but used especially as an insult implying that the person addressed is destined to be carried off by the devil; Sh. Peng., 9; Sh. Sri Ben., 82. Yu s.: a man-eating shark.

Ményambar: to swoop and carry off; to dart quickly; (of lightning) to flash across the sky. Saperti naga menyambar: as a dragon darts on its prey,—a type of rapid action; Ht. Sg. Samb. Kitat menyambar di-kaki awan: the lightning is flashing below the clouds. Sambar menyambar: to tear at each other, as birds of prey or fabulous monsters fighting in the air; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Kel. Dam., 251.

Penyambar: a snatcher, a thief, a plunderer; Sh. Sing. Terb., 11.

Sambar is also used of one or more persons being carried off by an angry God (Betarya Kala); Ht. Mas Ed.

II. Sambar-limor: a variant of sabor-limor; see sabor I. Also sambor-limor.

sambor. (Kedah.) Confused mêlée; wild scurrying and confusion; (Riau, Johor) sabor, q. v.

sëmbir. I. The edge or rim of a plate; the edge or outer portion if the inner part only is used.

II. To “show wrong,” of the compass.

sëmbor. Ejection from the mouth; the blowing out or spurtiong out of liquid from the mouth, as when a thirsty man unwilling to drink in the middle of a journey rinses his mouth with water and blows the water out instead of swallowing it; the forcible ejection of liquid (other than mere saliva) from the mouth, as in the case of certain venomous snakes (e.g. naia sputatrix) which are supposed to kill by squirting out venom; the spurtting out of fire or venom by a dragon (Ht. Ind. Jaya); the ceremonial spitting of a witch-doctor upon the diseased part of a patient’s body, or towards the four cardinal points to drive away evil spirits; the effusion of light over the sky at sunset; the radiating of light from a heavenly body. Saperti polong kena sëmbor: like an evil spirit bespattered with the witch-doctor’s saliva; frightened to death; Prov., J.S.A.S., XI., 64.

Sëmboran: (of a liquid) ejected so as to bespatter; Ht. Abd., 247; Sh. Sri Ben., 88.

sëmborerani. Kuda sëmborerani: a horse endowed with supernatural power such as that of flying; a Pegamus; Sej. Mal., 23; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 76; Ht. Sg. Samb. Bési bësëmborerani, or bési bèrani: magnetic iron. Derivation doubtful.

sëmbërup. A hexagonal sërh box; a set of sërh-chewing requisites complete in a hexagonal box.

sëmbërip. A brass tray or dish with a foot to it. This tray is used especially for holding the rice at a bridal feast.

sëmbûna. [Skr. swaruna.] Gold coloured; (Kedah) sëmbûswarna.

sëms. The name of a State on the coast of Borneo.


II. An abandoned nest of the honey-bee. Liùtin s.: wax found in such a nest; J. I. A., I., 308. The word is also used of empty insect cells of all sorts.

Lëbah bërtwealang di-pohan këriyang, Baik lèkas chari pawang; Lalai lëngai nanti têrbang, Mansuan ta'-dapat tiinggal sëmbang: the bees are swarming on the këriyang-tree, you will do well to fetch a pawang at once; if you loiter and are slow about it, all will fly away; you will not get the honey and will be left with the abandoned nest.
sambong. I. Joined on to; lashed to; union with, continuation or prolongation in a separate part. Ada sambongan-nya lagi: "to be continued in our next,"—the notice at the foot of a story appearing periodically in a newspaper; Bint. Tim., 23 January, 1895, et seq.

II. A hollow cylinder forming part of the apparatus for preparing rice-spirit.

sémong. A strongly scented herb producing the Ngai camphor of the Chinese and used by the Malays in native medicine; blumea balsamifera.

S. gajah: a village weed with mauve flowers, adeowtemma viscosum.

S. hutan: vernonia cinerea.

S. hutan jantan: clerodendrum deflexum.

simbang or sambang. I. A sea-bird, procellaria; Sh. Nas., 13; Sh. I. M. F., 16; Sh. Ungg. BERS., 4. Simbangsan: id. Lak-sana simbang: like a sea-gull (which flies backwards and forwards over the same stretch of sea); showing off; Prov.

II. False, untrustworthy, unreliable. Musim s.: the change of monsoon with its variable winds and uncertain weather.


sombong. Arrogance, self-assertion, haughtiness, insufferable pride, overbearing manner. Hendak sombong bêrbin banyah: if you wish to swagger, keep many wives; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 162. Sombong anak Pahang: arrogant are the natives of Pahang; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 115.

sumbang. Offending the sight or hearing; objectionable, revolting, improper; incestuous, of intercourse. Sambang di-mata salah di-hati: offending the sight, and known in one's conscience to be wrong. Manjadi sumbang piten choki ini: this draughts-board has become such as to offend our sense of beauty; Ht. Koris. Sêperti sumbang melangsi buyniya: like a shrill note in the wrong place is its sound; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Pokok sumbangsan: (in horticulture) a tree bearing two different flowers, e. g., after grafting.

sumbing. Notched, dented, jagged,—of the edge of a cutting instrument; a notch, a dent. Mata s.: a notched or dented edge to a blade. Chura Simandang Kini itu sumbing sa-ratus sambilan puloh banyah-nya: the sword Simandang Kini had one hundred and ninety dents in it (after the fight); Sej. Mal., 43.

Gelaâ s.: a sickly laugh.

sëmbep. Pipisémbép: (Kedah) hollow sunken cheeks.

sëmbëlît. I. Indigestion, costiveness, slughishness of the liver.

II. A purse; Kl., v. d. W.

sëmbëleh. To cut the throat of a man or animal; to kill by cutting the throat; to slaughter cattle, etc. Kamboh biri-biri di-sëmbëléh orang: lambs slaughtered by people; Sej. Mal., 34. Manusya di-sëmbëléh-nya di-hadañan bêrîkala-nya: they cut men's throats before the idol; Ht. Abd., 481. The word is also used of cutting the throat of a child; Ht. Hamz., 3, 5.


sêmbe and sëmbok. Sëmbok-sêmbe: hollow and sunken, of the cheeks and face. Also (Kedah) sêmbép.

simbak. An edible salt-water fish (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W.

simbok. I. A small wash-hand basin or finger bowl, of Bugis origin.

II. Akar simbokan: a medicinal drug, of unidentified character.

sambal. Spices and other condiments eaten with curry to heighten the flavour; Ht. Abd., 177; Ht. Koris. S. têrasi bêlachan: (dried prawns) used as a flavouring for curry; Sh. Panj. Sg. Ulam mënchari sambal: the curry-vegetables go to the spices; a reversal of the usual order of things; Prov.

sambil. With, together with, simultaneously with, and; an expression signifying that two events are going on at the same time. Sambil bêrniyaga sambil mëngejar orang-orang hulû itu: trading and teaching the people in that inland village at the same time; combining trading and teaching; Ht. Abd., 8. Sambil mënélam sambil mimin: diving and drinking; doing two things at a time, whether combining business with pleasure or "burning the candle at both ends"; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 67. Sambil mënélam sambil makan ayer: id.

sêmbul. Swelling or protruding above the surface; prominent, of the breasts. Used especially of the breasts rising above the këmban or fastening.

sambul. Jav. A casket or hamper with a lid. Sambul mënâpap tutup-nya: the box has found its cover; a proverbial description of wedded happiness or of a suitable partnership of any sort; J. S. A. S., XI., 66. See also chëmbul.

sëmbële. I. Indigestion, costiveness, slughishness of the liver.
Sębęlewa or sębęlewah. Half-hearted, of work.

sębam. Falling on one's face; the act of falling head foremost especially from a height. Sungkin s.: id. (intensified). Maka tuwan puteri pun tarsenyyum melihat kelakuan ségalu dayang-dayang itu, masing-masing dengan laku-nya; dan ada yang charek sèlendang-nya ada yang cahé kain-nya lájioh sungkor-sębam di-dalam kolam itu: the princess smiled to see the behaviour of her maidens, each acting in an original manner, some getting their scarves torn, others getting their skirts (sarong) torn, as they fell on their noses into the pond; Ht. Ind. Meng. Melihat budak-budak itu berbudi-reduhan bunga jatok sungkor-sębam, itu-pun tiyada di-pèrasakan-nya: to see the children snatching the flower from one another, and (in their excitement) falling on their faces without feeling the worse for it; Ht. Koris.

sambau. A grass, the grain of which is used, though rarely, for food. Bagai sambau di-tengah jalan: like grass in the middle of the road,—always trodden under and raising its head only to be trodden under again; an uncertain and hazardous existence; Prov.

sambu. I. A Wick, a fuse, a slow-match. Yang bilih di-pasang dengan tiyada bérsembu: that can be lit without lamp-wick (i.e. gas); Ht. Abd., 355. Di-masokkan-nya-lah félé wéb bedél itu séría di-bér-i-nya bérsembu: they put chests of powder into it and attached a slow-match to them; Ht. Abd., 64.

Apa guna pasang félita,
Jika tidak dengan sambu-nya?
Apa guna bérmaín mata
Kalau tidak dengan sunggoh-nya?

why light a lamp if it has no wick in it? why cast amorous glances if you mean nothing by them? Cr. Gr., 84.

S. kumpái: rush wicks laid in the grave with a dead body.
Lher bérsembu: a fringed collar.

II. Sambu bádak: the horn of a rhinoceros.

sémboja. Baulu sémója, or buwah utu s.: a cake like short-bread cut into a peculiar shape.

sémbrut. Sodomy.

sémbaruna. (Kedah.) Gold-coloured; (Riau, Johor) sémbruna; Skr. suwarna.

sémbovang. I. A pole stuck in the water and used as a mooring post for boats; a winning post on which the prize is placed.

II. An offering to evil spirits.

sémbrulu. Rough, of timber, as timber sawn but not yet planed or only roughly planed with a blunt instrument; (by extension) dull, of a man.

Anak s.: a very small fish (unidentified).

sémbruli. Rhinoceros-horn; see sambu, which is the usual form.

sémbruni. Hiding; a variant of sémbrunyi, q.v.


sémbrah. A salutation, a respectful address,—used of the speech of a subject to a raja, or of an inferior dignitary to a sovereign prince; a respectful offering; the actual act of salutation or homage consisting in raising the hands to the face. Démikiyun sémbrah-nya: he spoke as follows. Démé di-déngar uleh baginda akan sémbrah ahu'n-nýum: when the prince heard the words of the astrologer, Surat s.: a letter of submission offering or acknowledging homage or allegiance; Sej. Mal., 108. Ménbrawah sémbrah dari pada buwah-buwahan: to bring offerings of fruit; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Sémbrahkan: to convey (a message) to a prince; to represent (facts) to a prince; to give (something) to the prince as an offering; to give (a daughter) in marriage to a ruler of paramount power; Ht. Gul. Bak., 58. Pér-sémbrahkan: id.; Sej. Mal., 6; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 327. Ménþér-sémbrahkan: id.; Sej. Mal., 7; Ht. Mash., 72.

Ménýembah: to salute, to bow, to lift the hands to the face in token of respect—usually of salutations to idols or princes but even in some cases of any bow in token of respect, e.g., to the learning of a boy; Ht. Abd., 44. Tündok m., or sujúd m.: id. M. sa-puloh jari: to salute with closed hands, finger to finger: Sh. Bid., 73; Sh. Suri Ben., 88. M. bérhala: to worship an idol. M. máthahari: to worship the Sun; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 66. Sullivan M. S. tiyada mahu ménýembah ka-bénwau Siyam: Sultan M. S. did not wish to acknowledge the Suizerainty of Siam; Sej. Mal., 108.

**Sémat**. A long thin piece of wood or bamboo used as a sort of pin for piecing together *atap*.

*Patah s.:* a peculiar wooden bracelet.

*Ményemat*: to piece *atap* together.

*Pényemat*: anything serving to pin or piece together. *Jarum p.:* a pin.

*Térsêmat*: pinned together.

**Sémut**. An ant; the common small house-ant, as distinct from the white ant (*anai-anai*) or the red tree-ant (*kéringku*). *Rasa-nya sahâperti ditiggit sémut*: it felt like the bite of an ant; Ht. Abd., 301. *Mati sémut kena guila*: ants die in sugar; evil passions are killed by kindness; cf. J. S. A. S., II., 136.

*Sénut-senutan*: the sensation of "pins and needles" in the body.

**Sénéjana**. Moderate, average, mediocre.

**Sénejak**. Since; a derivative form of *sêjak*, q. v. Also sémeñjak.

**Sémár**. I. Jav. The name given to the comic character in a Javanese play; the humourist of a dramatized romance such as the *Sang Samba*. The introduction of this comical element is, however, an interpolation in the story to suit a modern audience, and does not occur in the *Bhuaun Kavya* or in older MSS. of the *Sang Samba*.

II. A piece placed on a carrying pole and lashed to it to strengthen it at a weak point.

III. As far as, up to, until. *Di-térbangkan ku-udara-nya sémar dengan awan hitjau*: (the God Sarma Dewa) flew off (with the prince) to his region of heaven, that is to say as far as the green sky (one of the 7 folds of heaven); Ht. Berm. Shahd.

**Sémérbak** or **Sémérbok**. Spreading diffusion,—used especially of the diffusion of perfume. *Dan sêgala bunga yang ixiadâ bêrbau pun sémérbak bau-nya*: even the scentless flowers spread a perfume; Ht. Ind. Meng. See also Sh. Bid., 80; Ht. Ism. Yat., 33.

**Sémérduata**. [Skr. and old Jav. *sumérduata*.] Very white, of the teeth. Usually in the form *asmara danta* by an incorrect etymology.
samista, sëmista or sëmësta. [Skr. samastá.] All, entire. *Tuhan 'dám s.: God of the whole Earth; Bint. Tim., 14 March, 1895. See also Ht. Kal. Dam., 137; Ht. Isk. Dz.; etc.


samsam. The name given to Siamese-speaking Muhammadans in Kedah and its neighbouring districts.

sumsum. [Jav. sungsum.] Marrow, pith. *Mësë-laëh sudah di-summum tulang: it has permeated to the very marrow of (my) bones; Sh. Panj. Sg.


sëmang. An aboriginal race in the Malay Peninsula; Ht. Koris; Ht. Mar. Mah. The term is sometimes confused by English writers to negrito aborigines in contradistinction to Indo-Chinese aborigines (*Sakai). This limitation is not, however, very strictly observed by Malays.

sëmangka. The Malay water-melon, *citrusullus edulis; Sh. Pant. Shl., 11. *Saga s.: water-melon pips; Ht. Raj. Don., 26. The word is, however, comparatively rare in the Straits, the usual terms for water-melon being (Kedah) têmbikai, (Riau, Johor) mënûkai and mënû-ëlikai.

sëmangkok. A plant, croton argyratus.

sëmëngah. Becoming, proper, decent. Ta'-sëmëngah: not nice to look at, improper.

sëmanggi. (Riau, Johor.) A kind of water-cress; (Kedah) sëmanggi.

S. gunong: a thin cake.

sëmep. (Kedah.) Secret grudging hate, silent hostility suppressed by fear.

sëmpada. Këtam sëmpada: a kind of crab.

sëmpadan. A boundary, especially a well-defined boundary such as a river, mountain, or fence. Tá'ul'-muläh sëmpad ka-šëmpadan nëgëri Bakuwali: T. arrived at the boundary of the State of Bakuwali; Ht. Gul. Bak., 29. The word is also used of the fence round a garden; ib., p. 34.

sëmpana. Fortunate, lucky, blessed; a name given to a peculiar kind of kéris; Ht. Hg. Tuv., 7; Sh. Pant. Shl., 5; Ht. Raj. Don., 13; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 10.

The word is also applied to a snake; *ulár sëmpana bërkëpala sëmpat, Ht. Sh. Kub. Also to a litter; = fêmpana. See sëmpëna.

sëmpat. Fixed time or opportunity for doing anything; ability to do anything owing to favourable circumstances, as distinct from ability in the sense of skill. *Aku tiyada sëmpat lari sudah têrákhar: I could not manage to run away and was burnt to death; Ht. Abd., 366. *Tiyada sëmpat kita dugok mânyëmbah: we could not manage to pay our respects (to the prince); Ht. Best.

sëmpit. Narrow; confined, of space; want of space. *Tëmpat këdukukan Temënggong têralu sëmpit: your residence, Temenggong, is too confined (for a man in your position); Ht. Abd., 254. *Kësëmpitan bëlanja: narrowness of means, poverty.

sëmpat. A salt-water fish (unidentified); Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

sëmpit. 1. The use of a blowpipe; a blowpipe.

Sëmpit tértëkëk di-bëwah johon: the blowpipe was lying under the tree; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 8. *Tiyada sëmpat di-sëmpit akândiyâ: he could not manage to shoot him; Ht. Abd., 388.

Sëmpit-sëmpit: the well-known fish that shoots water at small insects and knocks them into the river.

Sëmpitan: the blowpipe; Ht. Abd., 382, 390. Sangkor s.: a blowpipe with a sort of bayonet attached.

Sëmpitan: to kill with the blowpipe; Ht. Abd., 391.

Mënyumëmpit: to use the blowpipe, to shoot with the blowpipe; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 8.

II. A small sack or bag; Pel. Abd., 127; Sh. Lamp., 21; Ht. Hamz., 83. Also sëmpit-sëmpit, and sësëmpit.

Bantal s.: a cushion closed and plain on all sides.


S. hantu: a medicinal drug (unidentified).


II. The upper portion of a kéris-sheath; the part of the sheath which covers the ganja.

Sëmpirëna kéris: id.

III. Sëmëpnëna kain: (Batav.) A row of clothes-peg, a clothes-horse or rack; Ht. Koris.

sëmpir. *Mëraë spëp: a gallery on a native ship; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn. *Sëmpir is said to mean: "allowing the wings to hang down or droop."
**Simpor**

A generic name for a number of plants. The *simpor* proper is a large tree with large white flowers, *dillenia indica*. Also (Perak) *dichoposis* sp.

S. *ayr*: clesianthus bursutulus.
S. *bukit*: cryptocarya griffithiana.
S. *gajah*: randia anisophylla.
S. *hatan*, and *s. jantan*: wormia meliosmifolia.
S. *paya*: wormia pulchella.

**Semporna** or **sémpurna.** [Skr. *sampruna.*] Completion, fulfilment, realization, perfection.

S. *kelaamu-nya*: his knowledge is perfect.


**Sampang.** I. Paddling.

II. A Malay varnish. *Bésikat bérmiñyak sapèrti sampang*: combed and oiled as if he had been varnished (of a dandy); Sh. *Nas.*, 12.

**Samping.** A kind of drum mentioned (along with other musical instruments) as forming part of an ancient band; Ht. *Koris*.

**Sempang or Simbang.** Crossing; cutting across each other, of roads; a crossing, cross-roads; Ht. *Abd.*, 226, 278. S. *empat*: a crossing where two roads cut across each other. S. *tiga*: a crossing where one road meets and joins another. S. *lima, s. énam*, etc.: crossings according to the number of branches in different directions.

S. *sior*: zigzag; continually changing in direction, as the progress of a man crossing a swamp; Ht. *Abd.*, 308. Also *simbang* *sior*.

*Ménýmpang*: to turn off in another direction, of a man on a journey; Ht. *Koris*.

*Pérsempangan jalan*: cross-roads, the place of meeting of two roads; Ht. *P. J. P.* *Pérsempang-sembangan jalan*: id., but of more roads; Ht. *Mas Ed.* *Pérsempangan jalan Shurga dan Nura*: the place where the roads to Heaven and Hell meet; Ht. *Raj. Sul.*, 2.

**Sampak.** I. The metal ring or band at the base of the shaft of a weapon and serving to keep the haft (pating) from splitting the shaft; the horn joint placed at the top of the pounder (alu) in a betel-nut crusher (gobek) and connecting the handle with the iron chisel-shaped portion which cuts up the betel-nut. *Tombak chabang bérsumpak mas*: pronged spears with ferrules of gold (at the junction of the iron spearpoint and wooden shaft); Ht. *Mar. Mah*.

**Sempil.** The bast or husk of the lower portion of a palm-branch.

**Sempul.** A case, an envelope, a wrapper or covering of any sort, such as a pillow-case, a watch-cover; (sometimes) the caul in which a new-born child is born. *Sa-télah sudah surat itu di-sempul dengán kain kuning*: when the letter was wrapped up in an envelope of yellow cloth; Ht. *Abd.*, 274.

*Bésampul*: with a wrapper, envelope, or covering; Pel. *Abd.*, 55.

**Sempal.** Sticking out in part, partly projecting; the stage in the blossoming of the banana at which the *jantong* sticks out. *Pusat térsempal*: a projecting navel, (bujal being the special term for this). *Ménýempal*: to stick out.

**Simul.** I. A plant (unidentified).

II. *Main sampak*: heads or tails.

III. *Ménýampak*: to throw, to cast; Ht. *Mar. Mah.*: a Kedah word, derived apparently from *sampak* but really from *champak*.

IV. *Sala-war*: trousers worn by Malays in *padi*-fields and swamps.

**Sempok.** Intrusion, especially on other persons’ business; Sh. *Ul.*, 14. See *sempok*.

**Sempak.** Chipped, notched, injured at the edge.

**Sempok.** *Ménýempok*: (Riau, Johor) to thrust oneself up against a person, to put oneself in a man’s way either literally or metaphorically; to attack a person conversationally; (Kedah) to break in, unmasked upon a conversation; to thrust forward one’s opinion when no one asks for it. Also *sampok*, and *jampok*.

**Sempok.** Much injured at the edge; saw-edged, of a thing that ought to have a straight edge;—a stronger expression than *sémpak*.

**Sempok.** (Kedah.) A plant (the wild jasmine?).

**Sampil.** The bast or husk of the lower portion of a palm-branch.

**Sempal.** A case, an envelope, a wrapper or covering of any sort, such as a pillow-case, a watch-cover; (sometimes) the caul in which a new-born child is born. *Sa-télah sudah surat itu di-sempul dengán kain kuning*: when the letter was wrapped up in an envelope of yellow cloth; Ht. *Abd.*, 274.

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**Simul.** I. A plant (unidentified).


*Simplulan*: a tying together, a fastening. *Sa-télah tégoh janji simplulan*: when the tie of union had been firmly knit; Sh. *Panj. Sg*.

*Ménýimpul*: to tie, to fasten; Ht. *Ind. Meng.*
sampil. [Chin. sam-pán.] A small boat; a "sampan"; {Ht. Abd., 132, 482.}
S. cedok ikan: a boat, of fair size, in use with fishing-stakes; v. infra.
S. golek: (Penang) the common Chinese sampan plying in the harbours of the Straits.
S. katuk: (Singapore) the common Chinese sampan so called from peculiar lockers in the stern.
S. kudong: (Penang) a short beamy Chinese sampan.
S. mengail: (Penang) the small canoe-like boat (Singapore kolo) used by one or two persons to visit the fishing-stakes but not big enough for the regular fishing work for which the s. cedok ikan is used.
S. panjang: a long narrow swift Malay or Tamil boat used in Singapore harbour when speed is important.
S. pukat: a small canoe-like boat used with the pukat nets; {Pel. Abd., 3.}
S. slit: a peculiar small boat with a movable bulwark.
S. tambang: a boat plying for hire between ships and the shore; {Pel. Abd., 12.}
S. tunda: a boat of the dinghy type towed behind a small sailing vessel.

sämpah. Completion, accomplishment; entire, whole.

sampan. Jav. Corking, stopping up an orifice or aperture. Ménysuam têlega: to stop up the ears (with cotton wool); {Ht. Hamz., 91.}
sêmpélat. Dirty, soiled in patches.
sêmpélah. Useless, accursed, good for nothing. Anak s.: a bastard; a term of abuse.
sampan. The act of holding or retaining in one's possession; laying by, putting up, keeping in custody. S. di-hati: to bear in mind.
Simpahan: the act of possession; the thing possessed. Ada-pun manikam itu lama di-dalam simpahan raja: the gem was for a long time in the king's possession; {Ht. Mash., 26.}
See also {Ht. Gul. Bak., 50.}
Ménysimpan: to keep, to preserve. M. rahasaiya: to keep a secret; {Ht. Abd., 99.}
M. diri: to behave oneself; {Sh. Bid., 27.}
sêmpéna. A mark bringing good or bad luck; a lucky or unlucky saying, act or occurrence; = sëmpana, q. v.
samp. 1. Gradual decline, sinking emaciation, wasting away. Démam s.: id.
2. Ménysampu: to put a stop to a game that is going on.

sêmpuras. (Kedah.) Dirt on the face after eating; dirty or greasy with food. Muka sëmpuras taroh bêndak, hati syafa Hyadya ingen: put powder on an unwashed face, and who is there who will not lust after it?—appearances may take in anybody; {Prov.}

sêmpolong. 1. (Riau, Johor.) A mode of dressing the hair rather shorter than that known as sanggul.
11. (Kedah.) A disease, ascribed to "wind in the stomach."
sêmpah. Rubbish, dry dirt, the dregs of dirty water. Sampah masok mata sendiri: the dirt that is in one's own eye (in contradistinction to the mote in a brother's eye); {Prov. Lakàma sampah sa-lai (ayam ta-pato, têk ta'-sudu): like a piece of dirt (which fowls will not peck up and ducks will not scoop up); a type of ugly worthlessness; Prov. Sëpérti sampah di-kédat China: like filth in a Chinese shop; a type of abundance; Prov. Sampah itu ka-tépi juga: the scum always finds its way to the side; the poor always get the worst place; {Prov., see J. S. A. S., XI., 39.}
Sêpérti memandang sampah di-jalan: like seeing filth on the road; a suggestion of instinctive aversion; Prov. Di-ambl sampah di-buwatangan raban: he collected the rubbish and burnt it (to smoke the house); {Sh. Dag., 5.}
Rumah di-biyarkan sampah melata: to allow dust to spread all over the house; {Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 25.}
sêmpoh. A generic name for a number of plants also known as simper, q. v.
sompo. The act of carrying a person (e. g., a child) on the neck and shoulders.
sâmpâh. An oath; the swearing of an oath; the use of profane language. Dengan sampah dan ménakan darah: with oaths and blood-drinking. Ménbrèri s.: to administer the oath (to a witness).
Sêmpah-sámphah: the Malay "chameleons;" calotes versicolor and calotes cristatellus.
Bérsampah: to take an oath. Aku bérsampah dengan nama Allah: I swore by God's name.
Bérsampah dengan nama nabi Allah Sulaimân: with an oath in the name of God's Prophet Solomon.
Ménysupam: to swear, to use bad language; {Ht. Abd., 210; Sh. Bid., 79; Sh. Panj. Sg.}
sampai. I. As far as, up to; attainment to, reaching to, extending to. Ada yang tengah nash, ada yang sudah sampai 'umur-nya bâlih: some were half grown, others had reached complete maturity; {Ht. Abd., 285.}
Suda sampai janji-nya: he has reached the pre-ordained limit of his life. Sampai hati sampai rasa: have you the heart, have you the feel-ings (to do anything cruel); {Ht. Raj. Don.
Simpai. I. The act of fastening by means of a loop or anything passed round the thing to be fastened,—usually of rattan fastenings and not metal bands or ferrules (témín). S. pahat: a rattan fastening on a chisel handle. Rotan s.: the rattan principally used for these fastenings.

Sampaikan: (1) to reach to; even as far as; = sampai akan. Sampaikan panor—panor kéris itu—pun hendak di—kilatwai—nya: he wanted to make his knowledge extend even to such things as the markings on daggers. (2) To cause to extend to; to cause to reach; to convey. S. khabar: to convey news. Also menyampaikan.

Ta’—késampaianyau: not self-evident, not striking the eye,—of a thing that is, but does not appear to be.

See also sampai, II.

II. Hanging loosely over anything as a scarf or shawl; or as clothes hanging over a clothes-line.


Cf. zélampaí, chopái, ampái, apái, rapái, gerapái, etc. Sampái I. is only a special use of sampaí II., i.e., sa-ampái: as far as one can reach by groping, as far as the hand will go.

Sempura. A dish made of flour, salt, chillies, prawns, coconut, etc.

Sempiyong. (Kedah.) A small circular fish-trap of bamboo.

Sempilai. (Kedah.) A fish, also known as anak ampiit, or ikan pèlaga.


Sémélawan. A forest-tree (unidentified).


Sémambu. Rotan s.: the Malacca cane; calamus scipionum.

Sémpangkut: a Malacca cane the joints of which occur in two or more cases at exceptionally short intervals; this peculiarity is deemed to bring luck.

Sémampe. Loosely lashed together, of planks, sticks, etc.

Sémáj. A Malay proper name, an abbreviation of the full Arabic name 'Ulmán.

Sémáh. Tidak sémáh : without why or wherefore; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895. Often written tida khá sa—mana—mana, as though from mau.

Sémantara. While, during; for a time; temporary. Sémantara diá lagí kéchil ini: while still small; Ht. Abd., 260. Hái negéri Singa—pura ini sémantara sēhaja, tiyada akan kékal: the existence of this place, Singapore, is quite temporary, it cannot continue permanently; Ht. Abd., 217. From antara.

Sémantang. Although, admitting that, while; = sunggo—pun, Sémantang pun tiyada orang di—sini jangun—lah dichopak saŋat: although there are no people present do not be too careless (about exposing your person); Ht. Ind. Meng.


Sémantan. Nyior sémantan: a coconut at the stage in its growth when the water inside can just begin to be heard on the nut being shaken.

Sémanja. Intentionally; only; a connective form of sengaja and sēhaja.

Séménjana. Mediocre; a variant of séméjana.


Sémenda. The migration of a man from his own house to take up his residence with and unite his fortunes with those of, his wife’s family; the transference of a man’s service to his wife’s family on his marriage.

Sémendar. A salamander.

Séméndéra. A large species of ant.

sémunding. A large species of monkey; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

sémendal. Mica.

sému. Deceit by false pretences or appearance; deception by representing oneself as other than what one is.

Unggas bukan, chéntayu bukan,
Kíra-nya daun sélara tébu;
Acheh bukan, Mélanyu bukan,
Pandai-nya amat bérmain sému:
she is not of Achinese nor is she of Malay race, yet is she deeply versed in the arts of deceit; Mal. Misc., ii. Sému Mélanyu, Malay deceit, is proverbial.

Tér sému : deceived, taken in. *Sudah tésému di-téngah térang* : to be deceived by appearances in broad daylight; to be easily taken in; Ht. Koris; cf. also Sh. Bur. Nuri, 36. Térklau chérédekk orang Mélaka ini, iyada térému lilil kíla: these men of Malacca are very quickwitted, they have not been taken in by us at all; Sej. Mal., 147.

sémuwa. [Skr. samáha.] All, the whole, every one of. *Sémuwa-nya* : all of them. *Késémuwa-nya* : the whole lot of them; all of them.

sémuchup. Love grass; also (Kedah) témuchat, (Selangor) chémuchup.

sémudéra. [Skr. samudra.] The Ocean.

sémugut. A disease resulting in a discharge of matter through the ·vagina; more commonly sémugugut, q. v.

sémuum. Arab. The Simoom; the parching wind of the Arabian and African deserts.


sémiyang. A harpoon; Kl. = témiyang?

sémilir. Silir sémilir : waving, as the loose end of a garment (e. g., *puncha sabók*) when the owner moves; Ht. Sh.

sémilang. A fish with a poisonous fin; a variant of sémbilang.
sënta. (Riau, Johor.) The horizontal timbers of the framework of a boat; (Kedah) senta.

sent. I. See sënta, supra.

II. Refusal; Kl., v. d. W.

sëntada. I. A species of ant.

II. A tree resembling the yew, and common near the sea; podocarpus neglectus.

sëntado. I. A large green caterpillar.

II. A tree (unidentified). Also (Kedah) chëntadu.

sëntaka. A tree of the mëdang class; Kl., v. d. W.

sëntag. Akar sëntag: a medicinal herb (unidentified).

sëntana. Jav. Family; especially in the expression kula-sëntana, = kélwarga.

síntar. I. The blue-breasted banded rail; hypotenidia striata.

II. (Kedah.) Swift of movement, agile.


sëntong. A ring, a circle, a round bëlat (fish-trap). Kain s.: a sewn sarong, a sarong thus forming a complete circle in contradistinction to an unsewn sarong (kain dépas). Baju sëntong: a jacket (baju) that does not open the whole way down in front but has an opening through which the head can be passed.

Sëntong is also used of a kind of fence with a thread round it in which a buffalo is placed when its owner wishes to announce a challenge to another buffalo which has been victorious in a previous encounter.

sënteng or sënting. I. Short, of clothes or curtains. Sélwuar s.: short trowsers; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. (Riau, Johor.) A thin trowsers, placuna sela; (Kedah) sënting.

sënting. I. The wearing of flowers or other ornaments stuck in the hair or behind the ear; a flower or ornament so worn. Bunga di-sënting, përu di-sepak bëwang: he stuck the flower in his hair but cast away the stalk; he lavished gifts on the daughter but left her mother to die in penury; Prov. Bunga bungaan di-byawat sënting: they stuck flowers in their hair; Sej. Mal., 45.

sëntak. I. Mënyantak: to strike with the fist or knuckles.

II. The central line in some children’s games; the lines drawn on a playing court.

santok. A knock against; to knock against; Sh. Panj. Sg. Usually antok.

sëntak. I. A jerk, a sudden pull.


II. A salt-water fish (unidentified).

Tanam ubi di-balek bukit, Di-ambil uler anak pérdana; Lagi suka di-sënting sadikih, Sëndah lama tidâk bërguna:

he still likes to wear it sometimes, when it is old it will cease to be useful; (by metaphor) now she is young he loves her, when she is old he will cast her off; Prov., Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 12; cf. also J. S. A. S., III., 25.

S. apilan: light guns (lela) crowning the gun shield (apilán).

Suntingkan: to wear in the hair; (by metaphor) to “crop the flower in season”; Sh. Bur. Nur, 21. Persunting: wearing in the hair. Tiyana pérnah di-persunting tojok yang di-jembangan itu: he had never worn the tuft of flowers which were in that garden; i. e., he had never taken advantage of his rights over her; Ht. Gul. Bak., 37.

II. Sunting abu: a, Kedah variant of the word sëliyabu, a weapon with a three-sided blade. Sëliyabu is another Kedah variant of the same word. It is also the name of a snake.
SENTOK


sentok or suntok. Limitation of time, insufficiency of time. Sa-malam s.: all night, but that was not sufficient; Sh. Put. Ak., 23; Sh. Dag., 3. Hendañ ménjagi, sudah-lah sentok: I would like to learn, but have no time (or the time is past); Sh. Unggr. Bers., 4. Waktu van sentok, harám iwaya: the time is up and nothing is left us; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 49. Orang tuwa s.: an old man who apes young ways.

séntal. Ménéntal: to rub anything roughly and hard, with the side of the hand or with a piece of husk or with anything of a similar character.

séntil. Sticking anything in an opening so that it is partly inside and partly outside; sticking it in as far as it will go—used especially of a quid of tobacco. Cf. sémipal.

séntul. A well-known fruit-tree, sandoricum indicum; Pel. Abd., 78.

sintul. Pot-bellied, obese.

sintul. Short and thick; Pijn.

sanlan. The milk of the coco-nut; Sh. Peng., 2; J. S. A. S., II., 161. Sáférís sanlan: like coco-nut milk; a symbol for sweetness. Képalas s.: the best of the milk; the cream; (by metaphor) virginity. Sébab þulul sanlan binasa: for the þulul-rice, the coco-nut milk was spoilt, a rhyming equivalent for sébab mutul badan binasa: because of the mouth the body comes to grief; Prov. 1.


SÉNJOLONG

sentolar. To plait or twist a cord to make it thicker; to add a lash to a whip.

sentoh. Forcible contact, collision. Sénjata yang térsentóh sama-nya sénjata: weapons that came into contact with others (in fencing); Ht. Ind. Nata. Janganan di-makan ikan kalinya, di-sentóh-nya pan iwaya: so far from the fish taking his book, they did not even knock up against it; Ht. Bakht., 53.

suneh. Ménuneh: to chip, to cut off a small piece at a blow.

sunti. Bilimbing fruit (averrhoa bilimbi) preserved in salt as a sort of pickle.

Anañ dara s.: a girl of seven or eight years of age; (by extension) virgo intacta. Pérawan s.: id.; used in the sense of virgo intacta; Sh. Peng., 3.

suntiyabu. (Kedah.) A three-sided weapon; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also (Riau, Johor) sítiyabu.

séntiýasa or sëntiyasa. Always; eternally; from Skr. nityaśa; see nétiýasa or nontiyasa.


sénjata. [Skr. sàdýa ?] Instrument of warfare, weapon. Sénjata-nya pada sa-orang sa-pasang pístul: each man was armed with a pair of pistols; Ht. Abd., 106. Alat s.: equipment for warfare, armament.

sénging. A metal tray or rest for a glass.

sénjong. The scales; the bar of the scales in contradistinction to the pans.

sénjak. Since; a variant of séléja. See also sónénjak.

sénjakala. Evenfall; evening; v. sénja; from Skr. sanjá-kála.

sunjam. Head downwards. Térsunjam: held up by the heels, or fallen head foremost; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Jangan-lah kamu banyak gurindam; Sa-kali ini mati térsunjam: do not be over-humorous, for you are just about to die hung up by the heels (ignominiously); Sh. Sg. Kanch., 22.

sénjolong. With a long projecting snout,—a descriptive name given to the gavial (tomis-toma schlegelii), to some small sword-fish or saw-fish, and to a boat with a long, figure-head. Better jénjolong, or jolong-jolong.
sẹnjolek or sẹnjulek. A shell-fish (unidentified).

sẹnjoh. Elbowing a man away; elbowing off anything.


sẹndalu. Angin s.: a moderate breeze.

sẹndawa. [Skr. saindhawa.] Saltpetre. Tẹrẹn-nya sẹlẹ nla mẹnmbakar sẹndawa: it was as bright as if men had been burning saltpetre; Sh., K. G. T., 5.

sẹndat. Wedged in, nicked in; exactly filling up an interstice; Bint. Tim.

sẹndat. A flat armlet or bangle worn by women.

sẹndar. Leaning back, resting the back against anything. Bẹrsẹndar: to lean, to recline. Apa nama kaya ini tiẹmpati kita bẹrsẹndar: what is the name of this tree against which we have been reclining; Sej. Mal., 87.

Pẹrsẹndar: a thing that serves as a rest to recline against; serving as a rest. Bangku yang hitam di-pẹrsẹndar-nya: they used the black bench for his back-rest; Sh. Peng., 20.

Pẹnyrandar: (Singapore) the board against which a passenger in a sampam or other native boat rests his back; (Penang) papaŋ sẹndar.


Sẹndar is also used (by metaphor) of a man depositing security for himself.

sẹndar. Snoring (not as loud as the snoring expressed by dẹngkor but louder than that expressed by kẹrhọ).


sẹndẹrong. A marine mollusc (unidentified).

sẹndarmal. The tuberose; Kam. Kech., 9; usually sẹndal malam.

sẹndereh. (Kedah.) Rubbing or scraping past a surface.


sẹndug. Wearing anything in a band over the shoulder and round under the arm as the cordon of an order of knighthood is worn, or as a plaid or shouldecloth is worn, or as a gun is carried slung on a belt which passes over the shoulder and under the arm; anything worn in this way. Bẹrsẹndang: to wear such a ribbon or scarf; Ht. Ind. Nata.


sẹndug. I. Position adjacent; being placed next.

Bẹrsẹndang: to be next to one another, used especially of the bride and bridgroom sitting next to one another in full dress during one portion of the wedding festivities; Sh. Peng., 4, 21; Ht. Gal. Bak., 104. Malam bẹrsẹndang: the night on which this occurs and on which guests are admitted to see the bride.

Pẹrsẹndangkan, and mẹpẹrsẹndangkan: to set the bride and bridgroom next one another; Ht. Gal. Bak., 104, 154; Sh. Peng., 23.

II. A corner, a projection. Batu hitam ta-ẹrsẹndang: a black stone without projections; a thing difficult to deflate or injure; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 97.

sẹndug. I. Stumbling against, knocking against with one's feet. Tẹrsẹndang kẹniya kẹpada tiẹmpat aye rẹmbasoh kẹki tiẹmpat: his foot knocked up against the footbath of the princess; Ht. Sh. Kub., 169. Cf. sẹrẹndong.

II. Sẹndong serong: (Kedah) the name of a tree said to resemble the saga.

sẹndug. Fetters for a buffalo when milked; stakes to shut him in at night. S. gajah: a narrow pen for an elephant.
sendeng or sinding. Leaning or heeling over to one side; laid against anything at an angle, as a plate or anything similar when laid up against the wall. Cf. sürendeng. 

Bérsendengan: in an inclined position; lying at an angle against, as shields resting against a wall; Ht. Ind. Meng. 

Térsendeng-sendeng: leaning over first to one side and then to another; swaying. Térsendeng-sendeng bagai sëpat di-bawah mëngkuwang: swaying from side to side like the sëpat fish in the shade of the screw pine; a proverbial simile used to ridicule affected grace of motion; J. S. A. S., III., 27.

sondong. Stooping gait; walking with a stoop forwards; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

sundang. A broad short sword with a full-sized handle. 
S. bërlokh: the same with a wavy blade.

sindap. An erection of large black spots on the skin.

Sëpul s.: a shell, patella sp.  
Mënyendok: to spoon up, to eat with a spoon.  
Orang Benga mënggulai babi,  
Orang Siyau mënyendok-nya;  
Yang di-sangka tidak mënjadi  
Orang diyam pulà mëndapat-nya: a man of Bangka curried the pig, but it was a Siamese who spooned it into his mouth; the expected did not happen and the man who stirred not was the man who got it; fortune often comes to those who do not seek it and evades those who do; Prov., Sh. Peng., 24. 
Térsendok: spooned up. Nasi térsendok tidak térmakan: rice that enters the spoon does not always enter the mouth; there is many a slip ’twixt the cup and the lip; Prov., Sh. Ráj. Haji.

sëndal. I. Fixing by filling up interstices; making a shaky object firm by filling up the loose joints, by mortising, etc. II. Surreptitious theft; theft such as that committed by pickpockets. 

Sëndalkan: to steal surreptitiously. Maka tiolah Betara Majapahiti sëndalkan aku kéris Tan Biya Sura itu: the Prince of Majapahit said: quietly steal for me the kéris of Tan Biya Sura; Sej. Mal., 145. 
Kësëndalan: the act of surreptitious theft; its victim. Kësëndalan aku uleh Jawa ini: I have been robbed by this Javanese; Sej. Mal., 146.
sendiri. [415]  

sendi. Oneself; self. See diri.

senang. Comfort, ease, peace of mind, freedom from care and worry. Tiyada buluh senang, sa-hari-hari ada pēkērjaan: no peace was possible, I had to work every day; Ht. Abd., 36. Ini-lah kētika sēnang mēnipv dēnya: this is a time when it will be easy to deceive him; Sh. Sing. Terb., 23.

Kēsenangan: comfort, healthy or quiet feeling, convalescence after sickness; Ht. Abd., 10, 134, 163, etc.

senangan. A salt-water fish (unidentified).


senam. I. Bērēnām: to stretch oneself on waking,—used of men and also of animals such as the dog or the tiger.

II. The dark colour visible when plated ware is scratched; the background or inside when of less value and beauty than the outer surface. Namphak sēnam: the inside can be seen; used of a man “showing the cloven hoof,” or showing himself “in his true colours.” Prov.

Bintang tujoh tinggal čnam,
Jatoh sa-biji di-Majapahit;
Hilang sēpoh namphak čnam,
Bēharn ku tahu mas ta’-baik:
when the gloss went and the background was seen then first I knew how bad the gold was.

senamaki. The senna; cassia angustifolia. Better sēna makki; see s. v. sēna.

senantiyasa or sēnēntiyasa. Always, perpetually; see nētiyasa, from Skr. nityaśa.

senubal or sēnubul. A bird, not known at the present time but mentioned in literature; Ht. Kal. Dam., 215.

senone. Becoming, fitting, suitable. Sung-goh-pin iva raja ‘al-am ru-pa-nya tiyada sēnōnoh dan budi-nya pun tiyada sēnōnoh: he may be lord of the world but he neither looks it nor does he behave as befits his position; Ht. Sg. Samb. Ini-lah pērangat tiwanku tiyada sa-kali sēnēnoh: this behaviour, my lord, is most unbecoming; Ht. Koris.

senohong. A salt-water fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 10.

senuhun. A Javanese royal or divine title. Sang s.: id. Siapa sēnuhun yang bĕrsenwara ini: who is the monarch whose voice this is; Ht. Sh.


Ayer s.: Wine; Ht. Hamz., 2.

suni. Arab. Sunnite; belonging to the Sunnite sect of Muhammadans.

senein. [Arab. tilunain.] The second day of the week; Monday. Also sēnāyan.

senbar. The tingling feeling in the arm caused by a blow on the “funny-bone.”

senyor. [Port. senhor.] Sir; Mr.; a title given to Europeans in old romances. See sinyor.


II. Deep,—of sleep; = lēnyap. Nantikan ovang sudah sēnyaq tidor: waiting till people had gone to sleep; Ht. Ind. Meng.

senyak. Sunyi-sēnyaq: very silent or lonely; a variant of sunyi sēnyaq. See sēnyap.


Manis lagi sēnyum-nya tuwan,
Mēnbawa bērahi mata mēmandang:
sweet is your smile, inspiring love in the eyes that see it; Sh., B. A. M., 4.

Tērsēnyum; with a smile on the face, smiling. Masoh-lah dēngan tērsēnyum-sēnyum: he entered smiling; Ht. Abd., 45.

sēnyampang. Just when, exactly when.

sau. Onom. A rustling sound; the sound of the wind blowing through foliage.

su. Youngest; short for bongsu. Pa’ su: youngest uncle; father’s youngest brother; = hapa’ bongsu.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUWA</th>
<th>SUWIT</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>suwa.</strong> Bringing two objects close to one another; moving one object in the direction of another; projecting forward, prominence. Bagar anjing di-suwa anlan: like a dog when you poke a stick in his direction, a proverbial metaphor for growing wrath; J. S. A. S., III., 28.</td>
<td><strong>suwami.</strong> [Skr. suvām.] Husband; wedded lord. Bahwa sa-hars-nya-lah barang di-mana suwami-nya di-situ-lah istri-nya: verily, it is only fitting that wheresoever the husband is there the wife should also be; Ht. Abd., 250. This word is a more dignified or refined word than the commoner word “laki,” which also means husband.</td>
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<td><strong>suwat.</strong> One;—from Jav. sa-watu = Malay sa-batu, the word batau being used as a numeral co-efficient. Sa-suwa: each one; every one.</td>
<td><strong>sobat.</strong> Friend; a corruption of the Arabic sahābat, q. v.</td>
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<td><strong>suwaj.</strong> The breech of a flag.</td>
<td><strong>sobor.</strong> Rapid and healthy growth, of plants. <em>Tiyp-tiyah pohun itu sobor-sobor bālaka:</em> every plant was growing healthily; Pel. Abd., 78. See also Ht. Abd., 487; Pel. Abd., 14, 94.</td>
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<td><strong>suwara.</strong> [Skr. swāra.] Voice, vocal enunciation. Biduwan yang baik suwara-nya: a singer with a good voice. Ada pula ākāra jikalau di-kērāsakan suwara menjadi lain kērti-nya dan jikalau di-pēlāhanan jadi lain kērti-nya: there are also words which if uttered with emphasis have one meaning and if uttered softly have another meaning; Ht. Abd., 50. Suwara is used also of the vocal sounds made by animals such as elephants and horses; Ht. Koris.</td>
<td><strong>subang.</strong> A large ear-stud, worn especially by young girls. <em>Maka kata dayang-dayang: mari-lah kita bērtaroh stapa alah ambil subang-nya:</em> the girls say: come let us have a wager, let the loser have her ear-studs taken; Cr. Gr., 50; Ht. Ism. Yat. Senggok bērsuwa bātak bēr-dara: she is no maiden though she wears the ear-studs of a maiden;—a proverbial expression used as a reflection on a girl’s character; J. S. A. S., II., 144.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>suwari.</strong> 1. Burong suwari: the cassowary. Also kēsuwari. 2. <em>Bantal suwari:</em> a cube-shaped pillow used at the bērīnāt feasts.</td>
<td><strong>S. lontar:</strong> ear-studs in scroll pattern; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Kub. Sipul s.: a peculiar scroll-like shell; <em>solarium trochlearis.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>suwangā.</strong> An evil spirit; Kl.</td>
<td><strong>sobó.</strong> <em>Suir</em>: a small piece picked off, a nip or pinch of anything; the process of taking a nip or pinch. <em>Cf. chubit.</em></td>
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<td><strong>suwāk.</strong> [Skr. sewāka.] A place of refuge, a lodging. Orang bērsuwa: poor dependent relatives; people seeking a lodging with others; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 36.</td>
<td><strong>subal.</strong> Coarseness, roughness, unsatisfactory character; (Kedah) the feeling of shame experienced on meeting a person to whom promises have been made and not kept. Pukat s.: a peculiar kind of netting, with a narrow mesh and coarse string.</td>
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<td><strong>suwāl.</strong> Arab. Question, interrogation, enquiry. <em>S. jawwāb:</em> questions and answers; dialogue; Ht. Abd., 41. Bērsuwal: to question, to enquire; Ht. Abd., 53; Marsd. Gr., 211.</td>
<td><strong>subam.</strong> (Kedah.) Dull or dimmed, of metallic lustre.</td>
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<td><strong>suwāla.</strong> Jav. Resistance, opposition.</td>
<td><strong>suban.</strong> A splinter.</td>
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<td><strong>suwalap.</strong> A kind of boat; Kl.</td>
<td><strong>suwat.</strong> Whimsical; uncertain in temper; capricious.</td>
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<td><strong>siwalan.</strong> Jav. The fruit of the <em>lontar</em> palm.</td>
<td><strong>suwit.</strong> Whistling. <em>Bērsuwa:</em> to whistle.</td>
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</table>
sotong. Ikan sotong: the sepia or cuttle-fish; Pel. Abd., 127.

sutan. A Sumatran variant of the Arabic sultân, emperor or sultan.

sutoh. [Arab. ﺕﻮُهز. ] A flat roof; a terrace on the roof of a house. Maka sakahizayn-nya rumah-ruiah itu tiyada bergenting simuwâ-nya bersutoh: all the houses were without tiled roofs; they had terraces on the roof; Pel. Abd., 144.

soja or suja. To “kowtow,” used of China-

saujana. [Skr. yajñå.] Saujana mata mëman-

dang: as far as the eye can see (clearly),

sujut. Bowing or prostration in prayer; a corruption of the Arabic sujût, q. v.


sundip. A large wooden ladle for stirring up

sudar. Sticking out horizontally,—of plants which stretch over running water, etc.

sudang. The sheath or outer wrapper of a palm blossom; better sëlodang, q. v.

sudap. A weapon.

sudok or suduk. Shovelling up, ladling up;
a shovel, a spade, a duck’s bill (usually sudu in this last sense). Raga s.: a kind of creel or basket for scooping up padi and placing it in a tub or on a mat. Di-tikam-nya pula dengan sodok-nya: they dug at it with their spades; Ht. Sh.

sudu. A ladle, a spoon, the bill of a duck; ladling up, spooning up. A spoon of metal or earthenware is chamahat: of coconut shell, sudu. Ayam ta’-pato iñeh ta’-sudu: a thing that fowls will not peck at and ducks will not spoon up; a thing that no one wants; a very ugly woman; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., I., 90; cf. also J. S. A. S., XI., 56. Korang korang bubor lebeh lebeh sudu: the less broth, the more spoons; the less substance, the more fuss; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 74. The word also occurs; Sh. Peng., 11; Sh. Abd. Mk., 115; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub.

sudah. Completion, accomplishment; done, finished; See ﺔـﺪـ from Skr. vishuddha ?

sudi. 1. Satisfied, contented, pleased, ready; to be pleased, to like. Jikalau sudi: if you like; Sh. Nas., 18; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 21; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Sëgalang sudi mëmbaça kikheyat-

sudara or sudara. [Skr. sodara.] A brother or sister; (by extension) an intimate friend whom one calls brother or sister. Mëngambil akan s.: to adopt as a brother or sister; to decline a suit for marriage or break off a love-affair in a friendly way; also menga-
buku adeh-bêrâder. S. sa-ralans: a full brother or sister; Ht. Mas Ed.


Sudut. A corner, an out-of-the-way nook in a room or place; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

Suwar. A fire-signal, a torch or lantern used at night to convey a message.

Suwar. Hind. A pig, as a term of abuse.

Susur. I. [Skr. sura or swara.] Hero, God. 'Ab juga nuna-ku di-sébut orang béwura-sura dengan laki-laki: my name will be used as a term of disgrace among all who are heroes and true men; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. Bulan sura: a popular name for the month Muĥarram.

Sorong. Pushing forward under, shoving forward under; (by metaphor) a bribe. Datang pasang di-sorong üle h pasang, dan surut di-bawa surut: when the tide flowed in, he was pushed along by it; and when the tide ebbed out he was drawn along by it; Ht. Mar. Mah. Saperti géréjá duwa mata, tarek makan sorong makan: like a double-edged saw, it bites when pushed from you, it bites when drawn towards you; of a treacherous tongue; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 139. Tahan jérat sorong képala: to set a noose-trap and shove one's head into it; to be hoist with one's own petard; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 101. Hidong ta-maunang pípi téwósorong-sorong: the nose is not sharp-cut, yet the cheeks go pressing it forward—used of the courtship of an unwilling lover by a forward woman; Prov. Rashwah dan sorong jangan di-kirima: do not accept gratuities and bribes; Sh. Nas., 5.

Sorong dyong: (1) backing water, pressing the oar away from one; (2) the name of a well known Malay tune.

Sorongan: to shove forward under something else,—used of a man passing a tray of betel-nut to another, or of launching a boat by pressure from below; Sh. Bid., 18; Sh. Sri Ben., 13. Ménorong: id.; Sej. Mal., 58; Sh. Sri Ben., 32. Ménorongkan: id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 41, 91; Sh. Bid., 116; Sh. Bur. Nuri., 23; Sh. Put. Ak., 18; Sh. Sing. Terb., 30, etc. Sorongan is also used (Selangor) of alloying metal.

Sorak. Shouting, cheering, loud cries of triumph or pleasure. The word is used especially of the cheers of an army, but is applied (Bint. Tim., 1 March, 1895) to the delighted shouts of a crowd at a football match on seeing a man knocked head over heels. Biyar alah sabong asal ménang sorak: never mind being beaten in the fight if you win in crowing over it; never mind a defeat if you reap the consequences of victory; Prov., see J. S. A. S., III., 26.

Sorak: to cheer (a person); Ht. Sg. Samb. Sorakkan: id.; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Bersorak: to cheer, to raise a cheer; Ht. Abd., 205, 385, 400; used also of the shouting of beaters; Ht. Abd., 73.
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<th>SOROK</th>
<th>SUSOR</th>
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<tr>
<td>surai. The combing or dressing of the hair by the use of the hands; the separation of combatants in a battle; (by extension) the hair of a prince. <em>Orang yang bêbêrang itu-pun kétihan-lah bêrsurai dan bêrsurau</em>: the hair was taken to separate and to withdraw each to his own side; Ht. Mar. Mah. <em>Méngsurai kambat, sêdang bêrsurai</em>: to dress the hair while passing the fingers through it; Sh. Panj. Sg. <em>Surai-nya cêk</em>: with fine hair; Sh. Bur. Fungg., 8. <em>Sa-gënap surai di-tlu</em>: every hair on your head; Ht. Koris.</td>
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<td>Cf. <em>urai</em>.</td>
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<td>Susu. Reduction, diminution, decrease, thinning down. <em>Tubuh baginda susu</em>: the king became thinner; Ht. Koris. <em>Bulu-nya tiyada-lah susu</em>: its hair was in no way thinned down; it had as much fur as ever; Ht. Sh. Mard. <em>Makanan tiyada-lah susu</em>: the food remained undiminished in quantity; Ht. Best.</td>
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<td>suwasti. [Skr. <em>swasti</em>.] Fortune, prosperity, blessing.</td>
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<td>susor. The outer edge or border or skirts of anything; to skirt, to move along (but outside) the confines. <em>Di-susor runah</em>: (standing) by the house; Sh. Bid., 60. <em>Susor pantai</em>: a fish (unidentified); the edge of the beach; the brink of the sea; Sh. Ch. Ber., 5. <em>Susor daratan</em>: id.; Ht. Mar. Mah. <em>Susor têlinga</em>: the edge of the ear, the side of the ear; Ht. Mar. Mah. <em>Susor kada</em>: the limits or confines of a fort; Ht. Ind. Meng. In all these cases susor refers to the outer side; cf. <em>sélisir</em>.</td>
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<td>S. <em>gërai</em>: the lower counterpart or coverlet on a bridal bed.</td>
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<td>S. <em>tilam</em>: the outer coverlet on a bridal bed.</td>
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<td>Susorans tangga: a balustrade.</td>
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<td>Ular <em>ménysuor akar</em>: a snake creeping round (or under) a liana; a great man taking up a position of humility but not thereby losing his power to injure; Prov., Ht. Abd., 79.</td>
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<td><strong>SUSANG</strong></td>
<td><strong>SUSAH</strong></td>
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<td><strong>susang.</strong> A cross-tree used in furling the sails.</td>
<td><strong>Tersusun</strong>: heaped one over the other, as pillows and mattrasses on a bed; Sh. Peng., 4.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>susong.</strong> Dashing against anything; a variant of song-song, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>II. Susunan</strong>: (an abbreviation of the Javanese susuhunan) a Sultan or Emperor, a great native ruler. The word occurs often in pantuns as a term of affection for a lover or mistress. <em>Dewa susunan</em>: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>susup.</strong> Position under, or placing under,—used of a man putting a lever under a heavy mass so as to lift it up slightly or of a splinter under the finger nail of any foreign body which has got wedged in under another. <em>Kalau di-bawah melompat, kalau di-atas susup</em>: if below, to jump over it; if above, to creep under it.</td>
<td><strong>susu.</strong> The breast of a human being; milk (but ayer susu is more correct in this latter sense). <em>Di-béri-nya susu</em>: she gave the child her breast; Ht. Abd., 15, 386. <em>Sedah nita satilek rosok susu sa-bélanga</em>: a saucepan of milk is spoiled by a drop of indigo; a few minutes' mischief may undo a world of good; Prov., Ht. Abd., 132. <em>Saperti susu dengan shakar</em>: like milk and sugar (blending excellently); Prov.; Ht. Abd., 95; Ht. Perb. Jaya.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>susok.</strong> I. Driving a pointed thing into any surface; piercing, stabbing. <em>Sakit ménysok-susok</em>: piercing pains in the body. Usually <em>chuchok</em>.</td>
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<td>II. Clearing jungle for the first time; opening up a new country; founding a city; leading the way. <em>Bahuwa négèri Kashmir ini di-susok ulek sa-orang raja</em>: this city of Cashmere was founded by a prince; Ht. Isk. Dz. <em>Ménysok négèri</em>: to found a city; Ht. Isk. Dz.</td>
<td><strong>S. bundar</strong>: firm hemispherical breasts (admired by Malays); Ht. Ind. Jaya.</td>
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<td>IV. A loop, a buttonhole.</td>
<td><strong>S. rimau</strong>: the sclerium or resting stage of a fungus, <em>lentinus</em> sp.</td>
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<td><strong>susul.</strong> I. Following up; running up behind; pursuiga; Sh. Lamp., 46.</td>
<td><strong>Akar s. putéri</strong>: a plant, <em>ficus</em> sp.</td>
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<td>II. (Kedah.) Stiff; difficult to plane, of wood; difficult to comb, of the hair.</td>
<td><strong>Ayer s.</strong>: milk.</td>
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<td><strong>susun.</strong> I. Laying in sets or piles, one above the other; arrangement in rows, one above the other; arrangement in layers. <em>Bérantai susun</em>: with a necklace of several strings, one above the other and not interlaced; Ht. Ind. Nata.</td>
<td><strong>Dapor s.</strong>: the outer portion of the breast; that part of it which is not included in the nipple or in the dark ring round it.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Bérurasun</em>: in layers, in a pile; arranged in layers or strata. <em>Ramai bérurasun</em>: crowding in rows; crowding one over the other; Sh. Sri Ben., 34. <em>Mati-nya bérurasun-susun</em>: their dead lay in piles; Ht. Sg. Sambil.</td>
<td><strong>Hujong s.</strong>: the nipple generally; the “extremity of the breast.”</td>
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<td><em>Ménysun</em>: to found a city; Ht. Isk. Dz.</td>
<td><strong>Puting s.</strong>: the nipple proper.</td>
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<td><em>Ménysun</em>: to be suckled; to feed at the breast, of a child; Ht. Jay. Lengg; Ht. Koris.</td>
<td><strong>Tampok s.</strong>: the nipple and the dark ring round it.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>susun</strong>: Trouble, uneasiness, difficulty, labour, disquietude, anxiety. <em>Supaya tiýada aki susun bélajar</em>: so that I might not be put to the trouble of studying; Ht. Abd., 22. <em>Susah ménbétukan lidah</em>: it was difficult to keep his tongue right (to correct his pronunciation); Ht. Abd., 147.</td>
<td><strong>S. susunan</strong>: connection by nursing; foster-brotherhood or sisterhood. <em>Anak s.</em>: a foster-child. <em>Sudara s.</em>: a foster-brother or sister; Ht. Kal. Dam., 421.</td>
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<td><strong>susun</strong>: to suckle; to nurse at the breast; Sh. Bid., 5; Huy. Haiw. Susunan : id.; Sh. Sri Ben., 14; Sh. Abd. Mk., 78. <em>Anak di-pangku di-létakan, bérok di-hutan di-susukan</em>: she sets down the child in her lap in order to suckle a baboon from the jungle;—used to describe a person who does not realize that charity begins at home; Prov.</td>
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susuoh. A projecting spur or point; the (natural) spur of a fighting-cock; the bowsprit of a ship.

suwang. I. Light, easy; facility. Tali yang liga ténubaru itu la-suwang-suwang pusus: a rope of three strands is not easily broken; union is strength; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 45.

II. (Kedah.) The saddle joining an Outstanding mountain with the main range.


II. Whiskers, antennae, the long hairs or feelers near the nostrils of some animals.

songar or sungar. Jav. Affectation in dress or manner.

songel or sungil. Sticking out, projecting, -as the cheek when a quid of tobacco is in the mouth.


sungai. A river; a flowing stream of some size. Anak s.: the other side of the river. Périgi ka-sungai: a polite way of saying that a person is obeying a call of nature; Ht. Hamz., 2.

sofi or sufi. 'Ilmu sufi: Sufism; a Persian school of mysticism.

suwap. A mouthful; as much as the mouth will contain; the act of one person filling the mouth of another; carrying to another's mouth the titbits from one's own plate,—a native form of compliment; feeding a child; (by extension) a bribe. Saya-suwap duwau: a mouthful or two; Sh. Ul., 5. Mahi-kah engkan makan nasí barang sa-suwap: will you take a little food; Ht. Hg. Tsw. Menakan suwap: to take bribes; Ht. Abd., 291. Mutit di-suwap șpáng, dan pūntā di-kad onak: to put a banana into a man's mouth while pricking him behind with a thorn; to do a man a bad turn under cover of a good one; Prón., Ht. Abd., 255. Mutit di-suwap șpáng, buntut di-jangkit dari: id.

Suwapkan: to put (food) into a man's mouth; Ht. Abd., 386.


Ményuwap: to feed (a person); Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Koris.

sopak. Skin disease, psoriasis; a disease specially affecting the hands and feet and destroying their colour; Hay. Haiw., Ht. Best.

sopan. Respectful self-contained demeanour; modesty combined with dignity. Tiyada hambu pédult dan sopan akan rahasai: I neither trouble myself about that evil spirit nor have I the least respect for him; Ht. Sg. Samb. Laku-nya s.: modest in demeanour (of a lady); Sh. Sri Ben., 27.


sopoh. Ményopoh: to carry pick-a-back; to carry (a person) astride on one's back.

sopi. Ayer sopi: liqueur.

supai. [Pers. and Hind. sipâh.] A sepo; a soldier of a modern army; Ht. Abd., 40. Also sipâh.

suwak. An indentation, a slight hollow; the parting of the hair.


Sukai: to take pleasure in, to like, to take a fancy to, to love. Sukakan: id. Di-sukâna nya pérkataan rengkas: he liked brevity in speech; Ht. Abd., 337. Ini-lah pérênpuwan yang kakanda sukah: this is the woman I love; Ht. Ind. Jaya, see also Ht. Abd., 410. Tiyada di-sukakan rayat sêlitch: he did not like quarrels among the people; Sh. Peng., 25.

Bersuka: to feel pleasure; better bersuka hati. Bersuka riya: to enjoy themselves, of a party. Bersuka-sukaan: to take part in enjoyments.

Késukaan: pleasure, enjoyment, will. Gén-dang h.: the joy-gong; the gong beaten on festive occasions. Khabar h.: joyful news. Lya hendak mënghélawui apa-apâ késukaan orang Melayu: he wished to find out what the Malays liked; Ht. Abd., 95.


II. Jav. Ményukakan: to give; = membérikan.
sukat. I. The measurement of substance; the calculation of area or capacity. Orang sukat tanah; a land-surveyor. Sukatan dan timbangan: measures and weight; Ht. Abd., 484.

Bersukat darah: to measure the exact amount of a person's blood; to kill. Bersukat darah-lah bēhāru ku bēri: you must spill my blood to the very last drop before I give it.

Kalau bagungi hati ma'ainang,
Bersukat darah-lah bēhāru ku sēnang:
if such are your feelings, my duenna, I shall never feel at ease till the last drop of your blood has been spilt; Ht. Koris.

II. Provided that, supposing that, if. Maka sukat orang yang bērtuwah-lah maka buleh mendāfah bāhāya itu: if he is fortunate he may obtain that blessing; Ht. Abd., 486. Maka sukat patek ambil swawi-nya maka puwas rasa hati patek: if I could deprive her of her husband I should feel satisfied; Ht. Koris.

Lipat kain, lipat buaju,
Mari ku lipat di-dalam puwan;
Sukat ayer mënjadi batu
Bēhāru sēhaya lūpakan tuwan:
when water turns to stone, then only shall I forget you.

sukar. Difficult; hard to obtain or effect; arduous. Mahal di-bli sukar di-chari; dear to buy and troublesome to obtain; Ht. Abd., 132. Sukar-lah bērulē diya: it is difficult to get; Ht. Gul. Bak., 5. Fēnya kit tērlalu sukar: a very troublesome illness; a disease which it is very difficult to cure; Ht. Jay. Lengr.

Kēsukarān: difficulty, arduous character; obstinate character (of illness); financial straits; Múj., 39; Ht. Gul. Bak., 6.

sukor or sukur. [Arab. shakur.] Thanks; the expression of gratitude; see شكر.

sokong. 1. Propping up, buttressing; sustaining, supporting. Sokong mēnbawa rēbah: the prop brings about the fall of the house; the trusted one is the one who often betrays; Prov. Yang tēgāh di-sokong, yang rēbah di-tiindeh: what is firm is propped up, what is fallen is pressed down; money begets money; to him that hath, to him shall be given; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 41.

Layar s.: a stay-sail.

II. Smearing or blackening the face. Better sukom.

sokom or sukum. Smearing the face with paint or colouring. "Sukumān ka-nuka mayat kēduwa: to smear over the faces of the two dead bodies; Sh. Panj. Sg.

sugun. The bread fruit, artocarpus incisa: Sh. K. G. T., 4.

sugar. I. Mēnyugar: to pass the fingers through the hair.

II. [Pers. shakar, possibly confused with Eng. sugar.] Sugar. Sāfētī susu dēngan sugur: like milk and sugar; admirably harmonizing; Prov., Ht. Sh.

sogang. Palissades, fencing.

sogok. Mēnyogok: to sign to any one to do anything; to give a significant nod, wink, or look.

sugun. Forcing a person down by pulling his or her hair; forcing down with violence. Sugun hantu: disorderly, of hair which is too stiff to dress properly.

sogeh. I. Bungling, trying to do work to which one is not accustomed.

II. (Kedah.) Rubbing the teeth with tobacco. Cf. sugi.

sugi. Rubbing the point of a stick against something else; putting out a torch by rubbing its flaming end against a hard surface; scouring the teeth; scraping the tongue. Keyu s.: a stick used for scouring the teeth; Ht. Ism. Yat., 32; Ht. Sh. Kub. Damar di-sugi di-atas papan: the torch is extinguished by being rubbed upon the plank; Ht. Koris. Uvat s.: a name for the gandarusa (justicia gandarusa).
suwul. Bringing pressure to bear on anyone; working in opposition to him.


Orang yang sulit: a lonely person; Sh. Put. Ak., 15.

Mempelam de-tepi parit, Di-sambah ulah rajawali;
Tuwan manikam, dukod tersulit,
Belum tampa mentahirkan diri:
you are like a gem dwelling in obscurity, you still remain unseen and have not yet revealed yourself.
Also (Kedah) sulip.

sulor. I. Sticking up prominently; projecting perpendicularly. S. tùyng: topmast. S. batang: shoots or sprigs growing out of the trunk of a tree. S. bahong: a shoot of the lotus (opening out into the flower); Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 7.

II. Męnyulor: to creep along the ground, as a man approaching a prince; Ht. Best. Also menjulor; v. julor.

III. A spy, a scout. See suloh.

IV. Sulor-bulor: confused, inharmonious, and inappropriate,—of speech.


II. Drops of vapour; soot; anything left on a surface by smoke or steam.  Temu sulam: the little pan over the chimney of a lamp which collects the soot and so prevents the smoke spoiling the ceiling above.


sulip. (Kedah.) Hidden, out-of-the-way, obscure, little known; (Riau, Johor) sulit, q. v.

sulok. (Penang.) Willing, consenting, inclined to or for.

Dari Pertiok ka-pauh junggi,
Rama-rama di-puncha kain;
Tuwan ta-solok, sēhaya ta-sudi,
Sama-sama męnchari lain:
you have no desire for me, I have no pleasure in you, let us each then seek another lover.

sulok. Popish. Pęsolok: a dandy, a fop, a dudi.

sulok. Pęsolok, or pęnyolok: a present in the form of a contribution to a feast to which one is to be invited; a present made by many individuals and which is to be returned in kind to those individuals; a gift made, in a great measure, as a matter of business but with no binding agreement as to its return.


II. (Kedah.) The replacing of dead padishoots with fresh ones taken from the nursery.
suluh. A torch; a spy, a scout. Membawa suluh: to carry a torch; Ht. Abd., 322.


Bersuloh: to bear a torch, to have a torch. Bagdi bersuloh tungah hari: like using a torch in broad daylight; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 23. Lagi terang lagi bersuloh: it is not only daylight, but he has a torch as well; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 156. Sudah terang lagi bersuloh: id., Ht. Abd., 139.

Bersulohkan: to use (anything) as a torch to light one's way. Berlikarkan buni, berselinumun langit, bersulohkan bulan: using the earth as a sleeping-mat, the sky as a sheet, and the moon as a torch; a proverbial description of a homeless wanderer's lot; Ht. Sh.

Menyuloh: to use a torch, e.g., in spearing fish or burning out a horns' nest.

Enche' Mat membawa suloh, Hendak menyuloh sarang tebuwan; Sembah di-angkat jari sa-puloh, Mintu mati di-kaki tuwan:

Che' Mat was carrying a torch to burn out the nest of the horns.

In the sense of "a spy" or of "spying," suloh also occurs in literature. Datang suloh melihat negeri: a spy came to see the town; Ht. Sri Rama. Di-suluhkan ulah Bendahara Paduka Raja suloh Siyam itu: the Bendahara Paduka Raja ordered scouts to watch the Siamese; Sej. Mal., 115. Also Ht. Sh. Mard.; Ht. Hamz., 26; Ht. Isn. Yat., 57.

The forms sulu and sulor also occur.

suluk. I. The latter part of the word ganda-suli (the flowering plant Hedychium coronarium, Pijn.). The two portions of this word are often separated in poetry, the word being treated as a compound, e.g., bershata bungul ganda-nya suli: Sh., B. A. M., 3.


suwam. Lukewarm; not too hot nor too cold.

sum. Daun sum: a medicinal plant (unidentified) occasionally mentioned in Malay prescriptions. Suma is also the name of a fish; KL.


sunat. A corruption of (Arab.) suunat, q.v.

sonet or sunet. A tree yielding a good gutta; KL., v. d. W.;—also known in Redah. Possibly payena leiri.

sonak. The peculiar barb-like stings or hard projections on the tail of the ray (pari); the "thorns" on the "thorn-back" fish. Cf. onak.

sunan. [Jav. susunan.] A reigning prince or sultan. Also susunan, susuhan, and susuhunan.

sowah. [Chin. soah.] Over, done with, ended. Bêluum s.: it is not over; not yet.

suwah. To search by artificial light for anything.

suhun. Susuhan: a Javanese reigning Sultan or Susuhunan; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also susunan, susunan, and susuhunan.

suwai. I. Fitting, matching, exact adaptation. Sa-suwaï: an exact fit; an exact match or pair.

II. [Eng. sway, as a nautical term.] Tali suwaï: sway-rope; Pel. Abd., 115.

soyak. Tearing through; Ht. Sh. Kub.; better soyak, q. v.

soyak. Rendong from top to bottom, tearing to pieces, tearing from one end to another. Di-soyak-nya saperti orang menyoyak-kain yang boro: torn by him as one would tear up worn out clothes; Ht. Sh. Kub.1

Soyakkan: to tear or rend in this way; Ht. Mas Ed.

Also soyat. Cf. koyak.

sunyi. Lonely, solitary, desolately quiet; free from disturbance. Tempat yang s.: a lonely quiet place; Ht. Gul. Bak., 52. Iya suka tinggal di-tempat di-dalam sunyi: he liked to live in a place by himself where he was quiet; Ht. Abd., 86. Sunyi-lah lubobhan Melaka: the Malacca roadstead was deserted; Ht. Abd., 134. Tiyada sunyi aku daripada bersalai: I am not destitute of faults; Ht. Abd., 183.

1 In another passage of the same romance the same expression occurs: di-soyak-nya saperti orang miskarok kain yang boro.

Kīsūnnyīyan: loneliness, abandonment; Pel. Abd., 28.


sōh. I. Warmth of the body.

II. An exclamation to make buffaloes go to the left.


II. (Possibly connected with I.) Intentionally; of set purpose or intent; (modern) sēnγaja.

Charek baju raja
Di-lompati todak;
Bukan di-sēhaja
Sēbah ‘ašal budak:

the prince’s coat was torn by the leap of the saw-fish upon it: (the saw-fish was not vanquished) of set design, but by the clever suggestions of a child; Sej. Mal., 83. Tiyadalah di-sēnγaja: it was not done intentionally; Ht. Abus., 20.


sēharah. A rice-chest.


Usually pronounced sāh’ya. The word sēhaya is sometimes distinguished from hamba by being applied to slaves in domestic service only, who occupy a higher position than the thralls in the field.

sēhayan. A fabulous bird.

se. (Onom.) Blowing the nose. Pronounced se”. Also csang, sīh, etc.

Si. A prefix (usually half contemptuous or familiar) to the names of persons and of personified animals or things. Si-Pēnhūri; this Mr. Thie; Ht. Gd. Bak., 53. Si-Pēngail: this Fisher; Sej. Mal., 102. Si-Basir: one Basir (a slave); Ht. Abd., 157. Si-‘Abdullah: this Master Abdullah; Ht. Abd., 22. Si-ulur lidi: the snake lidi (a very small snake); Mr. Lidi, the snake; Ht. Abd., 433. Si-hijau: a name given to a kēris; Ht. Abd., 99.

Chaupandan, anah Bubanya, 
Hēnduk mēnyērang ku-Mēlaka;
Ada chinchin bērisi bangga,
Bunga bēlondong Si-Ayer Mata:

Chaupandan, the son of Bubanya, proposed to raid Malacca—there is a ring set full of flowers, but the flowers have been watered by the Lord of Tears (tears being personified); Sej. Mal., 117.

When applied to a person with a proper title of his own, si is an insult. Jangg-lah ēngkau mēnanggil Shah Kubād itu si si: do not speak of Shah Kubad by the designation "si"; Ht. Sh. Kub. Similarly in the Ht. Sg. Samba, the rivals Samba and Boma speak of each other as Sī-Boma and Sī-Samba respectively, in hostile depreciation, and the term is even applied to the God Siva himself in a moment of passion by Sēmār, the clown-follower of Samba, after Siva had refused to restore life to his master. Again, the term si is applied to officers whose honours have been taken away by degradation, e. g., Sī Tuwah, for Hang Tuwah, Si Jēbat for Hang Jēbat; Sej. Mal., 159; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 48.

Si-aku: see si-ēngkau, infra.

Si-anu: so-and-so. Bāpa-ku si-anu nama-nya 
Di-hampang anu: my father is named So-and-so; he resides at such-and-such a place; Ht. Abd., 157.

Si-āpa: who, what person, Mr. What?—the ordinary interrogative pronoun "who,” used in writing and conversation.


Si-ēngkau: a man whom one can address as ēngkau; a man of no importance; Ht. Abd., 139, 433. Similarly si-aku is a person to whom, in speaking of oneself, one can use the familiar personal pronoun aku instead of a more ceremonious term.

Si-ngah: a name (timang-timangan) sometimes given to the second child in a family. If a girl, her proper name is added.


II. Siya-siya: idle, useless, without result; uselessness. Wang yang tērēbuwāng dēngan siya-siya: money thrown away useless; Ht. Abd., 63. Siya-siya-lah ada-nya pēnūt lēlah-ku: my trouble and fatigue were in vain; Ht. Abd., 191.
**SAYÁRAT**

Mensiya-siyakan: to bring to nought, to cause to labour in vain. Allah ta'ala iya da mensiya-siyakan orang yang bermaksud khabitan. God Most High will not cause the doers of good to labour in vain; Ht. Kal. Dam., 398.

**SAYÁRAT**

Arab. A planet. *Bintang s.: id.*

**sýyasat.**

Arab. Chastisement, punishment. *Bakt juga di-kénakan siyasat kapaña sérigala itu:* it were well to inflict chastisement on the jackal; Ht. Kal. Dam., 308.

The word is also used in the sense of "government," or "control"; Ht. Abd., 132.

**siyá or siyá**. Who; from *si* and *ápa*, q. v. *Barang siápa:* whoever.

**siyákap.**

*Ikan siyákap:* a fish (*lates calcarifer*); Sh. Ik. Trub., 7; Ht. Abd., 58.

**siyalang.** (Riau, Johor.) The swarming of bees. *Bérísyalang:* to swarm. *Pokok siyalang:* a generic name for large trees in which bees build their nests, *e.g.* *koompássia parafsifolia.*

Also (Kedah) to'-alang or *tuwalang.*

**siyáman.** I. A black long-armed ape, *hylobates syndactylus*; Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 77. From *si-aman,* *aman* having apparently the meaning black.

II. Tourmaline or wolfram.

**siyámul.** An animal of the loris type, said to walk with its heels in advance of its toes.

**siyánum.** A freshwater fish (unidentified).

**sibábr.** I. A border to a richly-embroidered central piece of cloth; the outer portion of a table-cloth or other piece of embroidery when the embroidered work is confined to a central square.

II. Splashing up water; cf. *sibor.*

**sibóbr.** A sort of large ladle consisting of a piece of coco-nut shell and a wooden handle. The shell must, however, give a very open concave surface; if more than half the coco-nut shell be used so as to form a deep receptacle, the word gélok is used. Scooping up water with the hands is also called *sibor*; cf. *chebok.* *Ayer di-sibor denga tangan-nya:* he scooped up the water (to his mouth) using his hands to hold it; Ht. Best.

**sibég.** See *sibok.*

**sebéc.** See *sibok.*

**sebák.** *Sambú-sebák:* (Kedah) to snatch anything as one is passing by, theft by a person actually in motion or assault by such a person; (Riau, Johor) *sibang-sibok.*

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**SIDA**

**sebok** or **sibok.** I. Pressure of work or occupation; crowding; a "rush" of work; a "whirl" of amusements; Ht. Abd., 129.

II. *Sibang-sibok:* (Riau, Johor) snatching as one passes; doing something when in motion; the combination of motion and action. Also (Kedah) *sambú-sebák.*

III. *Penyebok:* a scoop, a sort of ladle or spoon; Ht. Best. Better: *pénchebok,* from *chebok,* q. v.

**sita.** I. Sodden, of cooked food.

II. [Skr. *sita.]* The name of the bride of *Séri Rama, Sita-devi:* id.

**siyát.** Tearing into strips, rending to strips (but not deliberate slicing or cutting into strips). Cf. *soyak* and *soyat.*

*Siyátkan:* to tear to shreds; Ht. Kal. Dam., 257.

**siyut.** I. (Onom.) The rapid emission of breath; whistling. Often pronounced *siyut.*

II. Singeing, of the hair; burning, as when a single mosquito is burnt by a candle-flame being placed under him.

**situ.** See *siter.*

**sitar.** [Hind. *silár.]* An Indian guitar with three strings.

**siting.** (Kedah.) A thin shell, *placuna sella*; (Riau, Johor) *sinting.*

**siták.** A bag or valise of a travelling prince.

**setan.** An evil spirit, a devil; a colloquial variant of the Arab. *şaytan.*

**sitín.** Eng. Satin.

**situn.** A pot of black glazed earthenware.

**situ.** There. *Di-situ:* in that place. *Ka-situ:* to that place, thither. *Dari situ:* from that place, thence.

**sáiyid.** Arab. Master, Lord; a title given to male descendants of the Prophet. *Máka da-náh saiyid itu kéturunan daripada Rasúlulláh:* a *Sáiyid* is a descendant of the Prophet of God; Pel. Abd., 18. The word is commonly known and written as "Syed."

**síd.**

**sida.** Castration; *(better sida-sida)* a eunuch; Sh. Sri Ben., 20. *Ményida:* to emasculate. *Sida-sida:* the eunuchs attached to a court,—often mentioned in lists of minor officials; Ht. Gul. Bak., 70; Ht. Hamz., 67; Sej. Mal., 34, 38; Sh. Bid., 84.
sidat. An armlet believed to possess talismanic properties.


II. That portion of the blade of a tool, knife, or weapon which shows the scratching of the grindstone; the edge as worn by sharpening.

III. Abating, of rain, when it changes from a violent storm of rain to a steady but not exceptional downpour; diminution, but not cessation.

diding. A sharp corner, e.g. of a plank; a fence used as a trap for deer; the edge of a patch of padi-land or jungle; walking along the edge.

dedak. The rattan ring or fastening round the Malay tambourine (rebana).

dedek. Investigation; examination of a question; thinking out. Cf. sēlīdek.

saiyidunā. Arab. Our Lord,—a title by which the Prophet and early Kaliphs are spoken of; Muj., 11.


Chandu-madat laḳsana bangkai,
Anak bini dāpat di-tinggal;
Ta'-dāpat kain jēmor sidai.
Di-sambar sēntap buloh pājak gadai:
the man of opium and chandu is dead before his time, he can be severed altogether from his family;—you cannot get your clothes dried when hung out before he carries them off and puts them in the pawnshop.

saiyidi. Arab. My Lord; my Lord God.

sira. I. Putting powder on a sticky surface, coating a cake with sugar, rolling a cake in sugar so as to get the sugar to adhere to it.

II. Jav. A Javanesse title of inferior rank. Hēndak ka-mana sira sakiṭiyān: where are all you gentlemen going to; Ht. Mas Ed. Sira Panji: the name really assumed by the hero commonly known as "Sri Panji."

III. A place where wild animals of the jungle go to drink without preying on each other.

1 Pronounced tingai in the Kedah dialect.


sirang. Wide-meshed, e.g., of baskets, nets, etc.; occurring at wide intervals. Bawāh s.: fruit when scarce on a tree.

serong. Out of the straight line, crooked, awry, at an angle. Bērijalan s.: to incline to the right or left in marching; Ht. Abd., 105. Kērēling s.: to cast a side glance. Kaim puncha s., or ikat puncha s.: a mode of fastening the sarong commonly used by women, who bring one side of the sarong round to the front and then so tie it up that it falls slantingly in front.

siring. An instrument something like a big tennis racket. It is used in catching shrimps. The fisherman holds it over the edge of the boat with one hand while, with the other, he punts the boat along hugging the shore. Shrimps coming in contact with the siring leap out of the water and fall into the boat. The word is used somewhat loosely for a net or trap: dēngan sa-bentar juga hamba masokkan pērbaruan itu dalam siring kita: in a moment I shall get the game to enter our net; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122.

Kain s.: sack-cloth. The siring proper is, however, made of fine rattan. Cf. rawa.
### Serap

**Serap.** I. Planking, like a very low dado, nailed along the base of a wall.

II. *Jalan serap*: a slight track beaten by the footsteps of occasional passers-by.

III. [Jav. *sesirep.*] A sleep-producing spell; Ht. Sh.

### Sirip

**Sirip.** The fin of a fish; overlapping, as the fin of the fish seems to cover the body. *Atap rumah itu berasirip sajepri sisik tenggiling*: the tiles of that roof over-lapped each other like the scales of the armadillo.

### Serak

**Serak.** Scattering or spreading about in disorder. *Serak-serakkan*: to scatter in disorder, to scatter (things of all sorts) about; Ht. Abd., 320.

### Serok

**Serok.** To threaten but shrink from carrying out one's threats; to bluff. Used of fighting-cocks which are very menacing in the hope that their opponents will not fight.

*Ada sa-ekor ayam katek*

*Ekor-nya panjang, bulu-nya bercak,*

*Bila berkukuk inya mennyerek*

*Di-sepak kawan jatoh taringek*:

there is a fowl of stumpy size with a long tail and spotted feathers; each time it crows it blusters, but when its friends hit it, it falls sprawling over and over.

### Serok

**Serok.** I. *Serokan*: a watercourse, a stream.

*Maka barang-dimana berterus serokan atau panchoran singgah inya membuah isteri-nya mandi*: wherever he came across a watercourse or stream he stopped and took his wife there to bathe; Ht. Sh. Kub.

II. A sort of fish-trap well-known in Netherlands India.

### Seram or Siram

**Seram** or **Siram.** Besprinkling, pouring water over; bathing (of princess). *Sajepri puchok yang layu di-siram hujan*: like a withered shoot, watered by the rain; Ht. Perb. Jaya.

*Siramkan*: to pour or scatter (a liquid); Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Ményiramkan*: id. *Maka Bigawan Narada pun datang-lah ményiramkan ayer utama jiwu itu kapada mayai séga-la raja-raja*: the Blessed Narada came to sprinkle the water of life over the bodies of all the princes; Ht. Sg. Samb.

*Bériram*: to bathe, of a prince or princess.

*Sa-telah sudah beriram*: when she (the Princess) had bathed; Ht. Gul. Bak., 74. Used also of a *God (Dewa)* bathing; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 15.

*Ményirami*: to besprinkle (an object) with any sort of liquid; Ht. Sh. Mard.

### Sisera

**Sisera.** The island of Ceram. *Pari s.*: a fish of the ray or skate class.

### Sisera

**Sisera.** A fish-trap; see *serok*.

### Sirah

**Sirah.** [Arab. سَيْر.] Tale, narrative.

### Sirih

**Sirih.** The betel-vine; *piper betle*.

*S. ayer*: *piper miniaturn*: a wild pepper.

*S. charang*: soft new shoots on the *sirih* vine.

*S. china*: a cultivated variety of *piper betle*.

*S. hako*: *piper longum*.

*S. kéra*kap*: coarse well-grown leaves from the *sirih* vine.

*S. mélayu*: a cultivated variety of *piper betle*.

*Junjong s.*: the pole or support of the *sirih* vine.


The use of *sirih* in the betrothal and wedding formalities gives rise to a number of expressions; e.g.:

*S. bérchakap*: the *sirih* sent to typify the formal proposal of marriage;

*S. méninang*: the *sirih* passing between the families to signify the formal acceptance.

*S. gênggâm*: (Kedah) the bridegroom's supporter or best man (if only one supporter is employed); (Riau, Johor, *s. létat*).

### Siraî

**Siraî.** In order of the hair. Cf. *surai*.

### Sisa

**Sisa.** [Skr. *shesha.*] What is left over, surplus, residue,—of a meal; the leavings of a dinner. *Iya makan sisa raja singa yuga*: he ate what King Lion left; Ht. Kal. Dam., 103. *Bagai péta sisa péngait*: like péta beans, the leavings of the cropping-hook; not worth taking away; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 23.

*S. nábî*: "the remains of the Prophet's meal," a name so given to a kind of sole, half of which is supposed to have been eaten and the other half thrown into the sea. This fish is also called *ikan sa-bélah*. 
### SIAP

#### Sisir

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<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Malay</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>siisir. A comb, a harrow, a toothed instrument of any sort when used as a comb; the fringe, of hair.</td>
<td>Senyisir: to harrow, to comb, to rake up; to rake up the fish which get caught in the extreme compartment of a fish-trap (bélat). Perahu m.: a boat used in fishing.</td>
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#### Sisip

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Malay</th>
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<tr>
<td>sisip. Insertion between two flat surfaces as one inserts a penknife between the leaves of a book. The word is especially used of weapons being kept stuck between the overlapping pieces of atap composing a Malay wall, or between the body and the belt.</td>
<td>Sisipkan: to so insert (anything); to keep (anything) inserted between two flat surfaces; Ht. Kal. Dam., 245. Ménisipkan: id.; Ht. Koris. Tersisip: stuck or inserted in this way; Ht. Kal. Dam., 41; Ht. Abd., 300, 310.</td>
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#### Sisiek

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>I. The scale of a fish, or of an armadillo, or (Ht. Sh. Kub.) of a dragon; the act of scraping off the scales of a fish or the thorns of a durian.</td>
<td>S. ikan: fishes’ scales; Sej. Mal., 55. Gigi-nya bérisesik-sisiek bérkikat: his teeth were like scales, glittering; Ht. Sg. Samb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sisil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Malay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turning up the edge or bottom of a sleeve or of the trowsers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sisêh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Malay</th>
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</table>

#### Sisi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Malay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The side, brink or edge of anything.</td>
<td>Di-sisi gêrèja: at the side of the church; Ht. Abd., 431. Di-sisi padèsi at the princess’s side; Sh. Bid., 52. Di-sisi kubor: at the edge of the grave; Sej. Mal., 80.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sisong

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Malay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Day, daylight.</td>
<td>Hari akad sisong hari: on Sunday during the day; Ht. Abd., 13. Ayam þun bérkukuk hampir-lah sisong: the cock crowed, the day was at hand; Ht. Abd., 262.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bulan késiyangan:** the moon in daylight, a symbol of pallor; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 106. |
siput. A generic name for shells and shellfish; the lines or markings on the hand. Many shells have also special names of their own, e. g., rangkek; those given here are names of shells which are known simply as siput with a descriptive attribute—

S. hawang : bulaa ampulla.
S. belang chechak : terebra mascaria.
S. bulan : helix ovum.
S. bulan puteh : natica manilla.
S. panjang : terebra maculata.
S. subang : solarium trochelear.
S. tudong : trochus pyramis.

Sepatuk siput : to collect shells, to pick up shell-fish ; Sej. Mal., 45.

In the sense of the lines of the hand, the siput or markings are used in divination. Siput retah sa-ribu : the lines on the fingers. Puungkor s. : the core of a whorl.

seper or sipir. [Dutch: sipier.] A cypher, cyphering; notation and numeration.

sepek. Kicking with the side of the foot; knocking out of the way with the foot. Kena s. : to be ignominiously kicked aside or discarded. Bingga di-suntung, perdu di-sepek buwang : the flower is worn; the stalk is kicked aside; the daughter is cherished for her beauty, the mother cast aside; a proverbial description of the conduct of a bad son-in-law.

S. lang : a patch of hair left after shaving a boy's head.

S. raga : the Malay football; a game of skill consisting a keeping a sort of rough ball of basket work in the air as long as possible, kicking it up again as it falls. See raga.

S. sila : kicking up with the inner side of the foot.

S. sinjor : kicking aside with the outer side of the foot.

Kemudi s. : a paddle-rudder (sometimes a double-rudder) of the native type in contradiction to a hinged rudder of the European type (kemudi chawat).


sipuwa. [Chin. su-py-foo.] An abacus.

sepeh. Littering about; dissipation over space. Tersipu : scattered or littered about.

sipai. [Pers. and Hind. sipah.] A sepoj, a soldier. Also sipai and sipahi, q. v.

sipi. Position off the centre; wide of the mark; hitting the edge or side instead of the centre; a side or portion of a piece of work when all is not finished.

siyak. I. The caretaker of a mosque; the man who sweeps out the mosque and keeps it clean generally. Tio siah : id. S. ayer : to pour out water.

II. A well-known Sumatran State.

III. Akar siyak : a slender climber with white flowers, physostelma wallichii.

Siyak-siyak jantan : danella eustolia.

Siyak-siyak rimba : mapania humilis.

sikat. A comb, a narrow; the process of harrowing or combing. Di-sikat ikeh permisuri indera uhu kakanda : the queen combed the head of her spouse; Ht. Koris.

Pinang sa-sikat, susu sa-belang, Tanda sa-fakat, makan sama-sama : a bunch of bananas, a pot of milk,—friendship is shown in sharing them; the fare may be humble, but to share it proves a kindly heart; Proc., J. S. A. S., III., 37.

Bersikat : combed, combing. Bersikat berkminyah : combed and oiled, of a dandy; Sh. Nas., 12. Ada yang tenagh bersikat tidur dengan sikat-nya : some who were combing themselves fell asleep comb in hand; Ht. Ind. Meng.

sikap. I. Pose, attitude, bearing. Sikap-nya tiyada berasal sa perti Sang Darmadewa tathaka turun dari kiyangan : his bearing was peerless, he was like the hero Darmadewa descending from Indra's heaven; Cr. Gr., 78. Sikap-nya sa perti mambang : his pose was like a fairy's; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

The form sigap is more common.


III. Lang sikap : a small hawk.

Sekak. See sikap, II.
| **siku.** The elbow; a sharp angle. Lengannya kēna luka dari siku-nya sampai ka-balun-nya: his arm had a wound stretching from the elbow to the shoulder; Bint. Tim., 23 February, 1895. Belanda tērpotong tangan dan siku: Dutchmen, with hands and forearms cut off; Sh. Pr. Ach., 14. |
| **S. jalan:** a sharp turn in the road. |
| **S. kēluwang:** festooning with coconut leaves; a pattern something like a succession of festoons, suggesting to Malays the peculiar appearance of a sleeping fruit-bat. |
| **Belat s.:** weighed down at the elbow—a proverbial description of a man who will never raise his arm to do honest work. Pakai gelang sampai siku: wearing bracelets up to the elbow; id., J. S. A. S., XI., 47. |
| Burok s.: “rotten-elbowed,”—of a man who gives a present and then asks for it back again; Prov. |
| **sekah.** I. Nimbleness, activity of body. Iya menari tēratalu sekah: he danced with great agility; Sh. Ik. Trub., 12. |
| II. [Arab. sīkāh.] The impression of the mint: the “guinea-stamp.” See . |
| **sekeh.** (Kedah.) Twisting, as one twists an ear; giving a twisting motion to the grip. |
| **sigar.** I. Kain sigar: a cloth folded round the head in a peculiar way and worn as a headdress by the bridegroom at a wedding. A similar headdress is worn by women when working in the padi-fields. |
| II. Jav. To split or divide in two; = bēlah. |
| **sigong.** A digging motion with the elbow. Menyigong: to dig in the ribs. Cf. ʻumbo, sihu, etc. |
| **sigap.** I. Bearing, pose; = sīkāp, q.v. The word is very common in describing the bearing of a hero or man of valour or even of a fabulous animal; Sej. Mal., 47, 84; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; etc. |
| II. Nyigap or mēnyigap: to set weapons in order; to have one’s arms ready for use; Sh. Panj. Sg. |
| **segak.** Gкопuously dressed; made up with paint and powder to conceal natural defects; dandified generally. |
| **segok.** Bad, of work; inharmonious work; work that offends the eye when completed. |
| **segel.** A Malay basket of rattan or wood to keep things or trapped animals in; J. S. A. S., VIII., 114. |
| **sigam.** (Onom.?) A dull thumping noise. |
**SAILÁN**

I. [Skr. shila: a stone.] **Batu médang sila:** a kind of gypsum used in Malay medicine. It is put in water and does not dissolve but is believed to convey medicinal properties to the water if kept long enough in it.

II. [Arab. shila.] **Sailan.** Pers. Ceylon. See selan.

**SEILAT.** Malay fencing; a kind of sword-dancing in imitation of fencing. **Silat dan tari:** fencing and dancing; Sh. Kamp. Boy.; 4.

**Selat:** to fence; Sh. Panj. Sg.

**Silir.** Silir-semilir: waving, as the loose end of a garment (puncha sabok) when the owner moves; Ht. Sh.

**Selang** or **silang.** Cross-wise; position at right angles. **S. empat:** a cross; the mark made by a man who cannot sign his name.

**Silas:** cutting at right angles; crossed, as fragments of weapons lying across each other after a fight; Sh. Sg. Kanch.; 33, 41; Sh. Bur. Pungg.; 16.

**Berselat:** marked with a cross, as the back of a man scarred with cross-blows; Ht. Abd.; 334.

**Selap.** I. Conjuring, sleight of hand. **S. mata:** id. **Bohong dan tipu dan silap mata:** lies, deceit and conjuring tricks; Ht. Abd.; 160. **Tukang silap mata:** a conjurer; Bint. Tim.; 4 April, 1895. **Also sulap mata.**

Awan bersilap: a peculiar ornamental floral pattern in which the tracery seems interwoven, the markings passing irregularly under and over each other so as to puzzle the eye when one attempts to follow out the pattern.

II. [Arab. khiláf.] **An error, a mistake.**

**Selak.** Lifting up a curtain or garment, removing a covering so as to cause exposure. **Di-selekaikan kain di-dada-nya perempuan itu:** he removed the garment from the woman's breast; Ht. Mar. Mah. **Kain terselak:** with the sarong pulled up or otherwise disarranged so as to expose too much of the person.

**Selam.** I. Gloom, darkness. **Pada sawatu silam:** one late evening, or early night; Ht. Gul. Bak.; 138. **Silam ta-lagi nampak-nya tèrang:** at nightfall when one could no longer see clearly; Sh. Panj. Sg.

**Tersilam:** overtaken by nightfall, benighted. **Orang dagang yang tersilam di-bandar tuwan:** a stranger benighted in your city; Ht. Koris.

II. **Kèris silam nègh:** one of the many patterns of the kèris, q. v.

III. **Silam bara:** [Skr. svayam-wara.] A contest for a bride, the winner of the contest obtaining her hand in marriage, the bride, however, adjudging the victory; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

**Selan.** [Pers. sailán.] Ceylon. **Batu s.:** the sapphire. **Bunga s.:** a flower (that of the ixoria?); Sh. Pant. Shl.; 14.

**SINAR.**

**Silau.** The dazzling of the eyes by glare. **S. ayer:** the radiation of light on moving water. Cf. kilau.

**Silu.** Shyness, retiring modesty. **Silu-siluwun:** id.,—of a smile suppressed by modesty (Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8), or of the demeanour of a girl in the presence of a young man (ib., p. 10).

**Silah.** Silah-silah: [Arab. salsilat.] Genealogical tree, pedigree, family records.

**Sileh.** Making good, replacing, repairing a loss.

**S. mata:** a gift for the eye only; a present made before others to deceive them but returned in secret afterwards; e.g., when a much larger marriage portion is publicly paid than is necessary, the balance being privately returned. The apparent magnitude of the marriage portion enhances the importance of the parties.

**Salah s.:** an apologetic expression, asking forgiveness in advance for faults of speech inadvertently committed.

**Siyan.** Siam; Ht. Abd.; 226; Sej. Mal.; 115; etc.

**Sim.** Jav. A tiger.

**Sem.** Unsuccessful, coming to nothing, fruitless, spoilt, a failure.

**Simun.** Kain simun: a flowered chintz from the Coromandel coast.

**Semah.** A propitiatory or expiatory offering to gods or evil spirits. **Jin yang korang semah:** an evil spirit, when offerings begin to run low; a starving ghost; Sh. Kumb. Chumb.; 22. **Tubolinya buwat semah negiri:** let his body be sacrificed for the city; Ht. Sh. Kub.

**Pinyemah:** a sacrifice, a sacrificial offering; Sh. Lail. Mejn.; 19.

**Sin.** Arab. The name of the letter ـ.

**Sın.** Here; this way; this direction. **Disini:** here, at this place. **Dari ısinı:** hence. **Ka-sini:** hither. **Disabiranı ısinı:** on this side of the river, on the nearer bank; Ht. Abd., 228.

Cf. ini.

**Sena.** [Skr. senā.] An army, infantry.

**Sina.** Arab. Sinai. **Jabal ısină:** Mt. Sinai.

**Sinar.** A ray of light. **Kena s. matahari:** to be struck by the sun's rays; Ht. Abd.; 113, 463.

**S. paras puteri:** the rays of the princess's loveliness; Ht. Gul. Bak.; 41.

**S. méninar:** to radiate light, to dazzle, to sparkle; Ht. Sh. **Méninar-nyinar:** id.; Ht. Koris.
SINARI: to be lit up by the rays of anything.  *Jalan-nya terang di-sinar bulan*: a road bright under the rays of the moon; *Sh*. Bid., 7.

Bersinar: to shine.  *Shamsu wa'l-kamar, Mati ta'b尔斯inar*: the "Sun and Moon" (newspaper) died before it shone; Bint. Tim., 23 February, 1895.

SINAI. See *Sena, sini*.

SEWA. Hire, hiring, engaging. *Ku pinjam atau ku sewa*: I either borrowed or hired; *Ht*. Abd., 138.

*Sewing*: obtaining on lease, leasing, engaging. *Rumah sewaan*: a house leased; a house held on leasehold tenure; a house intended to be let; *Ht*. Abd., 337, 457.

Ményewa: to hire, to engage on hire; *Sh*. Lamp., 27; *Pel*. Abd., 156.

SIYAU. Cooled down to a bearable temperature,—of hot water which has cooled down so that the hand can be immersed in it, or of a patient whose temperature is again normal.

SEWAL. Misfortune.

SIYAH. Bustling confusedly about, of a man who shows energy but cannot get what he wants. *Siyah-lahyah*: swaying, as a drunkard.

SIYAH. An interjection for driving away fowls.

SEHU. Smart, clever, skilled in any particular art.

SINYOR. [Port. *senhor*.] Sir, Mr.; a title given to Europeans in old romances, *e.g.*, in the *Ht*. Koris. *Sunggoh-kah kata sinyor itu*: is what that gentleman says correct; *Ht*. Koris. The word also occurs in the *Sh*. Si Lembari, applied to a Malacca Portuguese.

SANYA. Balwa sa-nya: verily, of a truth,—as an opening expression in a sentence; = *sa-sunggoh-nya*.

SHABASH. Pers. Excellent! Capital! An interjection of pleasure or satisfaction.

SHAIR. Arab. A poet.

SHAFII. Arab. The name of the founder of the Shafite sect; *Bust*. *Sal*.

SHAL. Pers. Shawl. *Di-lapis shal di-atas-nya*: with a shawl wrapped round him; *Sh*. *Panj* *Sg*.

SHAM. Arab. Syria.


SHAHID. Arab. A witness; a man who attests his faith by dying for it; a martyr. *Mati sh.*: martyrdom. Also *shahid*.

SHAJRAH. Arab. Pedigree, genealogical tree; v. sêjarah. *Shajrat-ul-wak*: a tree the leaves of which are living men; *Ht*. *Isk*. *Dz*.

SHARAB. Arab. Drink, strong drink, wine.

SHARBAT. Arab. Wine, sherbet, drink.

SHARAT. Arab. Article or clause in a contract; *Ht*. Ism. *Yat*, 8.

SHARA'. Arab. *Hukum shara'*: the Law of God; Muhammadan Law.


SHARIF. Arab. A title of nobility; noble.

SHARIF. Arab. Partner, associate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sharìkat</td>
<td>Arab. Partnership; association; society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàtar</td>
<td>Arab. Silk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàbàn</td>
<td>Arab. The name of the eighth month of the Muhammadan year. It is also known as the <em>bulan ruwah</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sha'ir</td>
<td>[Arab. شعر] Poetry, a poem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sha'iri</td>
<td>Arab. Poetic. <em>Abu sh.</em>: a father of Poetry; a great poet; Bint. Timor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shughul</td>
<td>Arab. Care, anxiety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shufā'at</td>
<td>Arab. Intercession; intervention; assistance by intervention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shafakat</td>
<td>Arab. Sympathy, fellow-feeling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shak</td>
<td>Arab. Doubt, suspicion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shakar</td>
<td>Pers. Sugar. <em>Sa'perti susn dengaun sh.</em>: like milk and sugar; harmoniously blending; Prov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shukūr</td>
<td>Arab. Thanks. <em>Bēriba sh.</em>: a thousand thanks; many thanks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shamsir</td>
<td>Pers. Sword, bayonet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shawal or shawwâl</td>
<td>Arab. The name of the tenth month of the Muhammadan year;—also known as <em>bulan hari raya kichil</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shàhàdân</td>
<td>Arab. Further, furthermore; the facts are as follows,—an expression often used for opening a paragraph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàhîr</td>
<td>Arab. The moon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàhmura</td>
<td>A weapon mentioned in the <em>Ht. Hamza</em>, p. 79.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàhwàt</td>
<td>Arab. Voluptuous sensation. <em>Menambahkan sh.</em>: to increase voluptuous feeling,—an expression often used in describing Aphrodisiacs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàhîd</td>
<td>Arab. A witness to the truth of the Faith, a martyr. <em>Mati sh.</em>: to die in a Holy War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàikh</td>
<td>Arab. A title of nobility. <em>Shaikh itu kéturunan daripada sahâbat—sahâbat rasîl Allah</em>: A Shaikh is a man who is descended from one of the Companions of the Prophet of God; <em>Pel. Abd.</em>, 18. <em>Shaikh</em> is often used for <em>shah</em>, q. v.; e. g.: <em>Hikâyat Shaikh Mardân</em>: a name often given to the <em>Ht. Shah Mardân</em>; <em>sháikh bândár</em>, = <em>shah bândár</em>; etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàitàn</td>
<td>Arab. Satan; a devil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shàitâni</td>
<td>Arab. Satanic; originating with, or connected with, the Devil; <em>Ht. Hamz.</em>, 82.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shìn</td>
<td>The name of the letter ش.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ص

The letter *sāt* or *sâd*; the fifteenth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the equivalent for the number 90 in the *abjad*, q. v.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sâbun</td>
<td>Arab. Soap; white, of crockery. <em>Orang s.</em>: an albino.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sât</td>
<td>The name of the letter ص.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sâhib</td>
<td>Arab. Lord, owner, possessor. <em>Sâhibul-hikâyat</em>: the writer, the author of the story; the first person singular when used by an author; = <em>tuwan yang èmpunya chèràta ini</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sâd</td>
<td>Arab. The name of the letter ص.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sâdik</td>
<td>Arab. Upright; worthy; true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Word</td>
<td>English Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>suboh. [Arab. șubh.]</td>
<td>The dawn. Sembahyang ș.: morning prayer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabar.</td>
<td>Arab. Patient, patience, forbearance. Sabar-lah dahulu: be patient awhile. Sabarkan: to bear with; to put up with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sah.</td>
<td>Arab. Approved, admissible; authentic; effective; an expression used in playing chess when check is given. See 하.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sahabat.</td>
<td>Arab. Friend. Bershahbat: to be friendly with. ș. beta, or ș. kiya: an expression used as a pronoun of the second person in epistolary correspondence between official equals. ș. rasal Allah: the Companions of the Prophet, i.e., Abû bakr, ș Omar, ș, All, etc.; Ht. Abus., 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suhbat.</td>
<td>Arab. Friendship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sihat.</td>
<td>Arab. Health, good condition, fitness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sadar.</td>
<td>Arab. Chest, breast; the fore-part or beginning of anything.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sadariyah.</td>
<td>Arab. A kind of vest worn by a haji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sedekah. [Arab. șadakat.]</td>
<td>Alms, voluntary acts of charity, gifts to devotees and religious mendicants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sadik.</td>
<td>Arab. Upright; true, of friendship; trusty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surahi.</td>
<td>Arab. A flask or decanter with a long neck and broad body; a vessel for rose-water. In Malay, often written سراحي.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sirat.</td>
<td>Sirațul-mustakîm: the Bridge over Hell; the razor-edged bridge over which the True Believer passes into Heaven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saraf. [Arab. șarf.]</td>
<td>Change, the changing of coin. șimnâ-șaraf: the art of inflection; grammar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sahir.</td>
<td>Arab. Small, of little importance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safar.</td>
<td>Arab. The name of the second month of the Muhammadan year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safat.</td>
<td>Arab. Attribute; quality pertaining; feature. See safat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safi.</td>
<td>Arab. Pure, clean, upright; (fem.) safiyah. صلي.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salawat. [Arab., plur. of șalâ.]</td>
<td>Prayers; the repeated invocation of God. Salawâthan: to pray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sala.</td>
<td>Sal' Allahu 'alaîhi wa-sallama: God give him peace!—an interjectional phrase used after the name of the Prophet. For brevity's sake the initial letters of the different words are often written instead of the full phrase, e.g. نع.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salib.</td>
<td>Arab. Cross; a crucifix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samim.</td>
<td>Arab. Pure, unalloyed, unmixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sawab.</td>
<td>Arab. The exact truth. Wa'llahu 'alam bi-s-sawab: God knoweth the exact truth,—a common termination to a statement of a case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suf.</td>
<td>Arab. Woollen cloth, camelot;—a cloth often mentioned in romances.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ض**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ض</td>
<td>The letter șîd or șidd; the sixteenth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the equivalent of the number 800 in the abjad, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ض</td>
<td>A name for the letter ș.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ض</td>
<td>A name for the letter ș.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ض</td>
<td>Arab. Hyena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ض</td>
<td>Arab. The forenoon. Usually pronounced by Malays șoha and șluha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ض</td>
<td>Arabic. To strike; to multiply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ض</td>
<td>Arab. Compulsion, force, necessity. Often corrupted by Malays to șerora.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ض</td>
<td>Arab. Weak, emaciated, frail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DLALÀLAT</strong></td>
<td><strong>TLOHOR</strong></td>
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<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dlalālat.</strong> Arab. Deception, misleading, leading astray.</td>
<td>written like a small wau, i.e. ٠; it represents the sound of a short u. Among Malays it is best known as the <em>baris di-hadapan</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dlammah.</strong> Arab. The name of a vowel point,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tā.</strong> The name of the letter ت.</td>
<td><strong>tabi'at.</strong> Arab. Natural disposition, character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tābak.</strong> Arab. A presentation-tray; a gift.</td>
<td><strong>tarafl.</strong> [Arab. <em>taraf.</em>] Border, edge, extremity, limit, frontier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tā'ān.</strong> Arab. A pestilence.</td>
<td><strong>tā'am.</strong> Arab. Food, meal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tā'at.</strong> Arab. Obedience, submissiveness, worship of God.</td>
<td><strong>tālak.</strong> Arab. Divorce, repudiation of a wife. <em>Surai</em>t.: a formal letter of divorce given by a man to a woman to define her position. The third <em>tālak</em> renders a divorce permanent, preventing remarriage except through the use of a <em>mușallil</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tāhir.</strong> Arab. Clean, pure, undefiled; a proper name.</td>
<td><strong>tama.</strong> Arab. Covetousness, greed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tāif.</strong> Arab. A patrol, a night-watch; circulating, going round.</td>
<td><strong>tawaf.</strong> Arab. Procession round, walking round,—used especially of the processions round the <em>Ka'bah</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tabal.</strong> Arab. A drum, a kettledrum used at the installation or coronation of a Malay ruler. <em>Tabalakan</em>: to instal as ruler; to proclaim ruler by beat of drum; to raise to the throne.</td>
<td><strong>tūba.</strong> Arab. Blessing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tabīb.</strong> Arab. A physician, a doctor. <em>Behasa t.:</em> medical diction.</td>
<td><strong>tufān.</strong> Arab. A tempest, a hurricane, a deluge. Usually pronounced <em>tufen</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tair.</strong> Arab. Bird; flying; levity of mind.</td>
<td><strong>taul.</strong> Arab. Enduring, lasting, long in duration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The letter ت; the seventeenth letter of the Malay alphabet; the equivalent for the number 9 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

The letter ١; the eighteenth letter of the Malay alphabet; the equivalent for the number 900 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

The shadow of God upon earth; a name given to great potentates, especially to the Sultan of Turkey. This title was, however, applied to Queen Victoria in the Diamond Jubilee Addresses.

Usually pronounced lhor and ḍhor.
The letter ‘ain; the nineteenth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the equivalent for the number 70 in the abjad, q.v.

‘abid. Arab. God-serving, good, virtuous.

‘adat. Arab. Custom; customary law; unwritten law; etiquette, the laws of courtesy or society. *Adat tahu ‘adat: not to be conversant with the manners of good society; to be boorish. ‘Adat sidiya kala: immemorial usage; old customs.

Anak china bertimbang madat
Dari menguras langsong ka-Deli;
Hidup din-dinya biyar bér‘adat;
Béhasa tidak di-juwat beli:
as long as we live let us be courteous, manners are not for purchase or sale.


‘ashik. Arab. In love; inflamed with love; amorous. ‘Ashik berahi: id.; the passion of love.


‘alam. Arab. The world, the Universe. Sháh ‘alam: ruler of the world; king of kings, as a title of respect in addressing a monarch. ‘Alam jagat: the Universe. Yang menjadikan ‘alam: who created the Universe; Creator of the world.


‘ali. Arab. High, exalted.

<p>| 'azal.     | Arab. 'azal. Dismissal, deposition; to dismiss. |
| 'azam.    | Arab. 'azam. Firm, resolution, resolve, design, plan. |
| 'izzat.   | Arab. Honour, majesty, dignity. |
| 'aziz.    | Arab. Powerful, mighty, honoured, beloved. |
| 'azmat.   | Arab. An amulet, a talisman, a spell, a written charm. |
| 'askar.   | Arab. Soldier, army. |
| 'ishá.    | Arab. The early part of the evening. Sembahyang 'ishá: early evening prayer. |
| 'ishk.    | Arab. Love; the passion of love. This word is often confused with its adjectival form 'āshik. |
| 'asabat.  | Arab. Hereditary portion, inheritance. |
| 'asar.    | Arab. The afternoon. Sembahyang 'āsar: the afternoon prayer. |
| 'afrit or 'ifrit. | Arab. An evil spirit. |
| 'ulāb.    | Arab. The eagle. |
| 'akik.    | Arab. The cornelian (stone). |
| 'akikat.  | Arab. Hair of the newborn. Hari bēr'akikat: the Feast of the Haircutting; the day when a child's head is shaved for the first time. |
| 'alā.     | Arab. High, exalted. |
| 'alāmat.  | Arab. Sign, signal, mark, token, device. Tanda 'a.: id. 'A. surat: the address on a letter. Mata 'a.: the bull's eye in a target; usually contracted to mata 'lamat. Bahuwa ini-lah 'alāmat surat datang: this is a sign: that the letter has arrived, i.e., I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. |
| 'alam.    | Arab. Standard, flag, banner. |
| 'ulama.   | Arab. The learned, the wise; the plural of 'ālim. |
| 'ilat.    | Arab. Disease, calamity, misfortune. |
| 'ala.     | Arab. On, upon, according to. 'Ala'ihi: to him, on him. 'Alaikum: to you; upon you. 'Ala kadhar-nya: within the limits of his power: to the extent of his ability. |
| 'ali.     | Arab. Champion; a proper name; the name of Muhammad's son-in-law. |
| 'alaikum. | Arab. Attached to, united to, with. Ass-salām 'alaikum: peace be with you! |
| 'alaihi.  | Arab. With him, on him. |
| 'umrah.   | Arab. A proper name; the name of the second of the Caliphs—Omar. |
| 'umur.    | I. Arab. Life, the duration of life, age. 'Umur-nya bāra'at tahun: how old is he? 'Umur-nya duwā' bāta takih: he is twelve years of age. Sa-umur hidōp: as long as (he) lives. Pēngha-bisan 'umur: the close of life. Panjang 'umur: length of life; long life. II. 'Umur maya: (Penang) cunning; the cunning of 'Umar Ummayya, the Ulysses of the Hikayat Hamzah. |
| 'umrah.   | [Arab. 'umrah.] The pilgrimage to Mecca when spoken of as an unfulfilled religious duty. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>'amal</em></td>
<td>Arab. A pious work or action; a good or deserving work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'inná'yát</td>
<td>Arab. Support, help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'anbar</td>
<td>Arab. Ambergris. See ambar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'inda</td>
<td>Arab. By.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' unsur</td>
<td>Arab. An element; one of the elemental substances of nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>'awan</em></td>
<td>Arab. Helper, assistant; the helpers of Muhammad; help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'arát</td>
<td>Arab. The pudendum muliebre. Also (less common) the membrum virile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'aiyár</td>
<td>Arab. A swindler, a cheat; Ht. Ism. Yat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'aib</td>
<td>Arab. A fault, a flaw, a defect, a vice, a source of shame. Membéri 'aib: to put to shame, to disgrace.</td>
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<td>'ain</td>
<td>1. Arab. The eye. [\text{Isa}.] 2. The name of the letter غ.</td>
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<td>Arab. Very forgiving, very merciful (of God). Yá ghafúr-r-ráhím: oh most forgiving and merciful one!—a common superscription to letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Arab. Error, mistake, oversight.</td>
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<td>Eur. A galley (ship).</td>
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<td>Eur. A galleass; a large galloon.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Arab. Rich, powerful. 'Abdu'l-ghání: the &quot;slave of the Almighty&quot;; a well-known Muhammadan name.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ghair</td>
<td>Arab. Ghair: but, = melainkan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghairat</td>
<td>Arab. Delight, rapture, fervour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ghilat</td>
<td>Arab. Making an unexpected predatory attack.</td>
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The letter ngá; the twenty-first letter of the Malay Alphabet; the equivalent for the number 4,000 in the abjad, q. v. | ngáx. The name of the letter غ. |

The letter ngá; the twenty-first letter of the Malay Alphabet; the equivalent for the number 4,000 in the abjad, q. v. | ngáx. The name of the letter غ. | ngadá. Męngada-ngada: to be boastful or puffed up with conceit; Sh. K. G. T., z. | ngadáh. Męngadáh: to look up; to face upwards. See tęngadah.
ngarong. MENGARONG: To growl, of a dog growing; to snarl. Cf. mėngarong.


ngangut. I. Doting, moping, pining; lack of spirit. Cf. ngaungat.
   II. Mėngangut: To mumble; Kl.

ngapa. Why, for what reason; = mėngapa. See apa.

ngalir. To flow; a variant of mėngalir. See s. v. alir.

ngali. An edible salt-water fish (unidentified).

ngaung. Mėngaung: (Onom.) to resound, to re-echo,—of a cavern.

ngut. Ngut-ngut: Moping; = ngaungat.

ngeras. Jav. Sour, rancid; (by metaphor) unpleasant generally, dirty, mean; Sh. Panj. Sg.


ngērong and ngēring. (Onom.) The sound of the crash of brass instruments, gongs, etc. Segala bunyi-bunyi yang di-atas pėraraukan itu-pun di-palu orang-lah ngērong-ngēring bunyi-nya: The instruments of music on the processional car struck up, making a ringing clanging noise; Ht. Sg. Samb.

   II. Fear, timidity; Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. ērun.

ngēri. Terrible; causing one to shudder; causing extreme fear; panic. Dahashat dawngēri: fear and panic; Bint. Timor, 14 March, 1805. Ngēri rasa-nya melihat diya: feeling panic-stricken at the sight; Ht. Best. Kēlakuwan-nya tērēlaug ngēri: their behaviour was one of extreme terror; Sh. Sing. Terb., 10.

ngēriyap. Mėngēriyap: To swarm. Cf. mēriyap, from riyap.
Få

The letter få; the twenty-second letter of the Malay Alphabet; the alphabetical symbol for the number 80 in the abjad, q.v.

Fā. The name of the letter ف.

fatihah. [Arab. fātihāt.] The first sura of the Koran.


fāsik. Arab. Wicked, worthless, bad, morally unsound.

fāl. Arab. Fore-token, omen, augury.

fā'īdah. [Arab. fā'īdat.] Utility, profit, advantage, gain.

fathah. [Arab. fāthāt.] The name of a vowel point (‘) usually known to Malays as the baris di-atas.

fitnah. [Arab. fitnāt.] Malice, slander, calumny, malicious report. Kēna f. : to be the victim of calumny.

fatwā. Arab. Legal decision, ruling, answer of a Mufti on a point of law. See pētewa.

fājur. Arab. Dawn, daybreak. F. mēnyeng-seng : the break of day ; the day “drawing up” the curtain of night from the sky.

fīrāsat. Arab. Countenance. ‘Ilmu fīrāsat : the art of telling character by the face. The word is, however, used loosely of a book of horoscopes; e.g., Ku līhāt di-dalam fīrāsat-ku : I have read in my horoscope works; Ht. Sh. Kub. See also Ht. Ism. Yat., 149. Often written fīrāshat.

fārādī. Arab. Observances; the plural of fāradī, q.v.

farīj. Arab. Puđendum. The word is used in Malay scientific books almost exclusively of the puđendum malisebr in contradistinction to dāsak, the membrum virile.

firdous. Pers. Paradise; the abode of the fairies (pērī).

fārsī. Arab. Persian; a variant of fārsī, q.v.

Farsānj. Pers. A farsang; a measure of length about equal to five miles.


firmān. Arab. Order, command; the commands of God; the word of God, as having the force of a command. Sapētī firmān Allah la'ala di-dalam Kurān : in accordance with the word of God (as revealed) in the Korān. Bēfārmān : to utter, to speak (of God speaking only).

furun. [Arab. furun.] Oven, furnace.


fasal. [Arab. fasal.] Paragraph, article, section, minor subdivision of a treatise or writing; cf. bīb. The word is also often used as an equivalent of sēbab, reason. Apa fasal? : why, how. F. itu : therefore, for that reason.

fasīh. Arab. Eloquent. Līdah-nya f. : he was eloquent; he had a persuasive tongue.

fasīhat. Arab. Eloquence, facility or readiness of speech.

fadīlāt. Arab. Caring for, being concerned about ;—usually corrupted to pēduli, q.v.


fitrat. Arab. Offerings of rice made to mosque officials after the bulan pūwasa or fasting month.

futūr. Arab. To observe the fast.

fa'āl. Arab. Deed, work, behaviour, conduct. Usually pronounced fē'āl. Fa'āl-nya sapētī pēnchori : he behaved as a thief; his conduct was like that of a thief.

fakat. Better muwafakat, q.v.


fakhī. Arab. Learned in the law; a man versed in the (Muhammadan) law, a doctor of law or theologian.

Fikir. [Arab. fikr.] Thought, thoughtful attention; see pīkīr.


falak. Arab. 'Ilmî' falak: astrology.

fanâ. Arab. Mortal, frail, corrupt; to perish. Mati dan fanâ: "died and perished"; a strong form of mati; Sh. Pr. Ach., 17.

fani. Arab. Perishable, mortal;—a poetic variant (Sh. Panj. Sg.) of fanâ.

fuwâd. Arab. Heart; the seat of the feelings; = hatî.

faham. Arab. Knowledge, skill, acquaintance with; to be versed in. Usually pronounced fuhâm.

fi. Arab. In, at; = (Malay) di. Tilî'illâh fi'l-îlam: Shadow of God upon (or in) earth.


patar. A wooden rasp.

pateri. Solder; the process of soldering metal work. Also pêcri.

pating. I. A stone-hewer's chisel. Also pahat pating.

Patang. II. A peg; a word used especially of the pegs driven into the trunk of a tree to assist climbing, and of the pegs fitting into the gunwale of a boat to support a temporary gunwale or rubing.


II. A fish (unidentified); J. S. A. S., III., 27. Patong-patong: an insect (unidentified). Mata patong: prominent eyes; also main bêlalang.

Patok. The pecking of birds; the bite of a snake, Ht. Kal. Dam., 100; the biting of fish at a bait, Sh. Dag., 3. Ayam ta'-patok, têk, ta'-sudu: the fowls will not peck at it, the ducks will not spoon it up; a thing so worthless that no one will look at it; Prov. Sâpêrti ayam patok anah-nya: as a fowl pecks at its chickens; in love not in anger; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 137. Mêmatoûk: to bite, of a snake; to peck, of a bird. Patok is also used (Ht. Sh. Mard.) of the bite of a wàlimana, q. v. Cl. pagat.

Patuk. I. Humble slave; a term of self-deprecation used as a pronoun of the first person by a subject when addressing a prince; Ht. Abd., 220.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 443</th>
<th>PATIL</th>
<th>PACHOK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

11. **Pényakí patek**: the name given to a skin disease, the symptoms of which are white spots appearing on the arms.

**patil.** I. A small adze for roughly planing what has been hewn by a heavy hatchet. *Patil tarah*: id.

II. The feeler or antenna of an insect.

**patam.** I. A tassel or pendant; also *pétam*, q.v.

II. Stopping up a hole (in brass work).

**patin.** An edible fresh-water fish (unidentified); Pel. Abd., 49.

**patah.** I. Fracture, breakage, snapping asunder. The word is used of the fracture of rigid objects which cannot be put together again and not of the breaking of string, etc. *Putus talu buluh di-hubong, patah arang sudah sakali*: a broken thread may be fastened again, a broken piece of charcoal is broken for ever; some quarrels may be made up but others make men irreconcilable; Prov. *Patah arang*: irreconcilable. *Biyar ular-nya mati dan kayu tiyada patah*: let the snake be killed without the stick being broken; do things as cheaply as possible; Prov., Ht. Gul. Bak., 67.

*P. bintang*: cracks in the feet; a disease affecting the inner side of the central portion of the sole of the foot.

*Kayu p. tulang*: a plant; *enphoria tirucalli*, or moesa ramentacea.

**Patakan**: a broken fragment, *e.g.*, of a weapon; Ht. Ind. Nata. *P. bengharong*: a name given to the sensation of cramp.

**Bépatah-patakan**: in fragments; Ht. Ind. Nata.

*Mématahkan*: to break to pieces; Sh. Bid., 57. *Malut manis mématahkan tulang*: gentle words lead to bones being broken; men are ruined by flattery; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 118.

**Patah** is used (by metaphor) of a line of battle being broken (*patah péngang*); Ht. Hamz., 25. It is also used as a numeral coefficient for words or sayings or pieces of advice or items of information. *Tutor sa-patah*: a single saying. *'Timu sa-patah tiyada di-dada*: without an atom of knowledge in the mind; Sh. Ul., 13.

*Sa-patah pun tiyada tuhu bérutor bésara inggérís*: he did not know a single word of English; Ht. Abd., 9. Hence, perhaps, *patah* II.

II. **Pénatah**: a piece of warning or advice. *Pépatah* and *pépatahan*: id. *Mengikut pénatáh orang tuwa-tuwa*: to follow the counsels of the aged; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 27. *Pada pépatahan orang tuwa-tuwa*: according to the warnings of experience (literally, of the old); Ht. Raj. Don., 3.

**patih.** [Skr. *pátiḥ*.] A minister; a title of exalted rank. Also *pati*, q.v.

**pajari.** [Arab. حجر] *Daybreak*; see *fajar*.

**pajak.** [Dutch *pacht*?] A farm or monopoly of a business or industry. *Pajak chandu*: the Opium Farm; Ht. Abd., 232. *Pajak gudat*: the Pawn-broking Farm; (by extension) a pawnbroker's shop.

*Pajak* is also used of a private individual letting out the profits of a business or estate for a fixed rent.

**pajan.** *Mimajan*: to expose oneself to the full violence of anything such as the wind or the heat of the sun; Kl., v.d. W.

**pajoh.** Gluttonous eating; guzzling.

**pachat.** The common (small) leech met with in jungles and swamps. *Pachat kénatah ménjati ular*: the leech wants to become a serpent; ill-regulated ambition; Prov. J. S. A. S., II., 148. *Saperti pachat mélopam*: like jumping leeches; blood-suckers, extortioners; Prov., Ht. Abd., 209.

**pachar.** I. A plant (unidentified).


III. A variant of *panchar*, q.v.

**pachang.** To bespeak a girl for a husband; to arrange a match before both the parties are of an age to be formally betrothed.


II. Accustomed to, experienced in, versed in. *Hidup ta-pachak mémlawa divi*: he is not accustomed to flee for his life (from battle); Sh. Panj. Sg.

**pachok.** [Penang.] Spitting, sticking a pointed bamboo through or into anything else; = *pachok*, but used with special reference to sharpened bamboo. *Hendak makan hati-mu di-pachok*: wishing to eat your heart roasted on a spit; Ht. Hamz., 6.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PACHAL</th>
<th>PADAN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>padat.</strong> Cramping; crushing into a small space; stuffing. Used of a box being crammed full of clothes or of a gluton cramming himself with food, or of any pressure to get a large quantity stuffed into a little space.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **pachol or pachul.** I. Squeezing out, pressing out; forcing out by pressure; expressing the seed from a fruit or matter from an abscess. *Sigēra di-korek-nya mata rangga tiu térpachul-lah kiduwa-nya:* he immediately dug into the eyes of the rangga (a petty official) and forced both of them out of their sockets; Ht. Sh.
| **padir.** (Kedah.) *Tiyada mēmadir:* to be profligate; to bring no useful result. |
| **pachau.** A talisman or charm hung on fruit-bearing trees and having the supposed effect of making the fruit disagree with any one who steals it.
| **padiri.** [Port. *padre.*] A priest, a clergyman; a word confined in use in the Straits Settlements to priests of the Christian religion. |
| **pachu.** Goading on, spurring on, or urging on (a horse) in any way. *Maka Putēra Jaya Pati pun naik-lah ka-atas kada tiu la lu di-pachu-nya:* the Prince Jaya Pati mounted the horse and then spurred it on; Ht. P. J. P.
| **padang.** A plain; a piece of relatively open ground; ground covered with shrubs and not with trees; the name of an important town in Sumatra. *Padang pērahu di-lautan, padang halī di-pēhiran:* the field for a ship is the ocean, the field for the heart is reflection; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 148. *Ada padang, ada belianang:* where there are plains, there will be grass-hoppers; where there is a settlement, there will be population; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 90. *Padang jarih padang teñkuk:* a plain where the castor oil plant grows and where the turtle doves dwell; a typically desolate place; Ht. Raj. Don., 66. |
| **pacholi.** A talisman or charm hung on fruit-bearing trees and having the supposed effect of making the fruit disagree with any one who steals it.
| **padong.** A short shoot or projection from the stem of a creeper. |
| **pachai.** Sandalwood dust or any fragrant compound sprinkled on a dead body in preparing it for the funeral.
| **padok.** I. A crease or starting line used in playing *porok* and other games.
| **pachau.** A talisman or charm hung on fruit-bearing trees and having the supposed effect of making the fruit disagree with any one who steals it.
| **paduka.** [Skr. *pāduka:* shoe.] A royal title derived from the fact that a subject addresses the feet of a *raja,* as it would be presumptuous to address the *raja* himself; cf. *duli.* *Sēri p.:* id. |
| **pachai.** Sandalwood dust or any fragrant compound sprinkled on a dead body in preparing it for the funeral.
| **padam.** I. Extinguishing; putting out a light, or (by metaphor) putting an end to feelings of love or hatred. *P. nyawa:* the extinction of the flame of life; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Sapērsi wayang képadaman damar ru-pa-nya:* like a theatre when the lights go out; a scene of confusion; Ht. Mas. Ed. |
| **pachai.** A talisman or charm hung on fruit-bearing trees and having the supposed effect of making the fruit disagree with any one who steals it.
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| **pachai.** A talisman or charm hung on fruit-bearing trees and having the supposed effect of making the fruit disagree with any one who steals it.
padau. Layar padau: a storm sail.

padu. Bērpadu: to sweep towards and past each other, as birds on the wing; Ht. Ind. Meng.
II. The process of hammering disconnected or loosely connected objects till they form a solid whole; welding together. Avang padu: solid coal.
III. The spleen; the gall-bladder; Sh. Panj. Sg. Better hēmpādū, q.v.

Padah. I. A presage, an omen.
II. Invitation. Mēnādah: to invite (used of subjects, not of princes).

Padi. Rice (oryza sativa) in the husk, both before and after threshing as well as in the different stages of its growth. When husked it is called bēras; when boiled nasi. Pagār makan padi: the fence eats up the padi; the precautions for diminishing loss create the loss; Prov. Taroh bēras dalam padi: placing rice in padi: keeping a thing secret; Prov. Kula tujuh padi sa-bārang kērija ta'jadi: without rice nothing can succeed; without capital, enterprise is doomed to failure; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 37. Rumput padi burong: a common grass, panicum colonum.
II. A diminutive used to define small varieties of fruit, e. g., lada padi, kēmpewong, padi, nuyor padi. Large varieties are called gajah.

Para. I. A shelf, rack or framework of any sort raised above the flooring; a raised inner apartment in a Malay house; Ht. Sh. Kub., Sh. Abd. Mk., 29. P. api: an open framework in the kitchen over the fire.
P. busing: an orifice made by projecting the upper portion of a house wall (tēhar layar) so as to make it extend over the lower.
Avang p. : soot.
III. Sentry-go Orang para: the sentry; the constable on duty at the door of a police-station.

Parit. I. A trench, a moat, a ditch, a canal cut for drainage purposes; (Penang) a drain, (=Singapore) longgang. Di-pērubu-nya parit: he cut a trench; Ht. Abd., 311.
II. To trip the anchor.

Parut. I. The scar left by a wound. Luka itu hilang, parut ada-kah hilang: wounds pass away, but does the scar pass away; a feud may be pacified, but its existence is never quite forgotten; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 155. Sēmboh dengan tiyada bērparut: to heal without leaving a scar; Ht. Gul. Bak., 86.
II. The process of rasping (coco-nuts). Mēnāruti: to rasp; Sh. Abd. Mk., 115.

Paras. I. The appearance or looks of a person. Paras-nya elok: he was of handsome appearance. Sīnār paras pēlēri: the lustre of the princess's beauty; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41. Mēnāruti awak pērubu-nya yang baik parut: to have a pretty daughter; Ht. Abd., 480.
II. Smooth: presenting an even surface; the process of removing asperities. Sābēri di-paras rupa-nya: looking as though it had been (artificially) trimmed smooth; Ht. Sh., Ht. Koris. Mēnāruti: to trim, to render smooth; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Paris. See parch.

Parang. I. A chopper, a knife used in felling; the process of using a chopper. Pisau duan parang itu tampil, maka mulut manusya tērēboh tafam ada-nya: knives and choppers are (relatively) blunt, sharper indeed is the human tongue; Prov., Ht. Abd., 210.
P. chandong: a cleaver, the handle of which is in one piece with the blade.
P. puting: a very sharp chopper. Hēndak kērija golok kēling, hēndak makau parang puting: a blunt chopper at work but a razor-edged cleaver at eating; an idle vagabond; Prov.
P. sari: a weapon mentioned in old romances; possibly parang sari, see parang. Maka ada parang sari su-bilah tujoel bēlas loy-nya: there was a parang sari with seventeen curves in its blade; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 73.
Parangkan: to cleave, to cut through; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 55. Mēmāruri: to cut at, to strike at.
II. Ikan parang-parang: the name of a well-known fish; Ht. P. J. P.; Ht. Abd., 210, 229. Gigi parang-parang: a double row of teeth; new teeth growing up before the old have fallen away; Pel. Abd., 67.
III. Sakit parang: a disease affecting the head and neck.

Paring. A plant, mimosa scadens; Kl.

Parong. Kēris parong: (Selangor) a kēris with a most exceptional number of twists (lokh) in its blade; cf. parang sari. Pokoh p. : a plant, dysoxylum caulisflorum.

Parap: the lower part of the fist.

11. [Vulgar.] To guzzle, to gorge.

parak. [Arab. فق: space between.] Separating; placing a barrier between; drawing a line between;—used especially of the separation of the sexes at wedding and other festivities.

parek I. Mëmarek: to stoke up a fire; KL, Pijn.

11. Porak-parek: helter-skelter, as the flight of a defeated army; Ht. Ism. Yat., 75; in confusion or disorder, of a house; Ht. Abd., 448.

parok. (Kedah.) A coco-nut rasp; = parut, II., q. v.

param. Param-param: a medicinal powder or ointment rubbed on a woman's body after confinement. Also called pêparam, or bidak panas.

parau. Harshness or hoarseness of the voice, as after much talking. Dan nyawa-ku jangan mërågam, mënjadi parau suawa yang mërdù: do not speak (sorrowfully), my soul; do not let your sweet voice become harsh with utterance; Ht. Sh. Kub. Cf. also Sh. Bid., 33.

paro. Sa-paro: a half. Also sa-paroh; v. paroh.

paru. I. Paru-paru: the lungs; (also) the gills of a fish. Also pêparu.


pareh. The dealing of cards, the throwing of dice; the casting of lots. Also (Selangor) paris.

paroh. I. The beak of a bird. Mënëmbah pula dengan paroh-nya dan kaki-nya: it made its salutation with its beak and talons (i.e. covering its beak with its talons); Ht. Mar. Mah.


11. Sa-paroh: one half; a portion approximately equal to one half. Hati-ku pun bérbalak, sa-paroh këndak jadi baik dan sa-paroh takut: my heart was split in two, half of it desiring a cure and the other half fearing (the remedy); Ht. Abd., 298.

pari. I. Ibun pari (or simply pari): the skate or ray. Mënìham p.: to spear the skate; Ht. Sh. Kub. Kikir p.: a skate-skin grater; a type of a skin-flint; see J. S. A. S., II., 150. Sëngat p.: the sting of the ray, marked by the existence of three barb-like points (sonak). Lëmbing sëngat p.: a spear with three barbs arranged one below the other. Buloh sëngat p.: a Malacca cane with a ridge somewhat resembling the tail of the ray. Siyang jadi yu, malan jadi pari: a shark by day, a skate by night; a sleeping-mat which is rolled up by day and spread out by night.

Bintang p.: the Southern Cross.

Panggang p.: (1) the cooking of the pari; (2) to sail before the wind with two triangular sails on the mast instead of one,—each sail being on a different side of the mast, the wind permitting it; (3) "under full sail," a description of a man or woman "sailing" down the street in gorgeous clothing.

Tëmpat bënaung p.: "the place where the Great Ray takes shelter;" Sh. I. M. P., 13. The Malays believe in the existence of a Leviathan ray which answers in many respects to our sea-serpent. It is believed to dwell under a gigantic sea-mushroom (chëndawan).

The principal varieties of the ray or skate recognized by Malays are: p. bëting, p. bilis, p. dëdap, p. lang, p. lumul, p. pâksa, p. pauh, and p. rimau.


Gula p.: sugar in minute grains, in contradistinction to lump sugar; Ht. Abd., 308.

Ibun p.: a kind of whiting.

Ibu p.: coarse-grained sand; Ht. Abd., 166.

Mas p.: gold dust; better mas wai.

Rumpit p.: a common weed; adenosemma viscosum.

Pasiran: the sands; the sandy portion of any place; Sh. Abd. Mk., 108.


P. anak: neap tide.

P. bah: unusual tidal flood causing inundation.

P. bësar: spring tide.

P. këchil: neap tide. Also p. anak.

P. këling: an exceptionally high spring tide.

P. përnama: tides at the full moon.

Bunga p.: the first of the flood.

Pënoh p.: full tide; the full rush of the tide.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PASONG</th>
<th>PAPAR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ayer pun ada pasang surut :</strong> even water flows and ebbs; fortune has its ups and downs, and nothing whatever is permanent. <em>Prov.</em></td>
<td><strong>pasal.</strong> I. A tree, <em>ardisia odontophylla</em>; J. I. A., I., 296.</td>
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<td>III. To set anything in working order; to put in motion or use; to light (a lamp); to fire (a gun); to set (a sail); to harness (a horse to a carriage); (in some games) to set down the stakes and await the throw of a die or the play of an adversary. <em>Ada yang bermain pasang bermata:</em> some played staking precious stones; <em>Ht.</em> Koris, <em>Ht.</em> Ind. Meng. <em>P. pelita:</em> to light a lamp. <em>P. meryam:</em> to fire a cannon. <em>P. siewara:</em> to shout, to hail; <em>Pel.</em> Abd., 115. <em>P. kereka:</em> to harness a horse to a carriage; <em>Ht.</em> Abd., 404. <em>P. bandera:</em> to hoist a flag; <em>Ht.</em> Abd., 112. <em>Memasang petas:</em> to fire crackers; <em>Ht.</em> Abd., 292, 293. <em>Memasang merduhin:</em> id.; <em>Ht.</em> Abd., 350.</td>
<td><strong>pasu.</strong> [Arab. <em>fasl.</em>] Subject, matter; v. <em>ملامح</em></td>
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<td>IV. <em>Sakit pasang-pasang:</em> hydrocele.</td>
<td><strong>pasah.</strong> [Arab. <em>fusil</em>] <em>Pasah nikah:</em> to dissolve a marriage.</td>
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<td><strong>pasah.</strong> [Arab. <em>fusil</em>] <em>Pasah nikah:</em> to dissolve a marriage.</td>
<td><strong>pasai.</strong> The name of an ancient Malay State in Sumatra.</td>
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<td><strong>pasang.</strong> Stocks; shackles on the feet; fetters.</td>
<td><strong>pangos.</strong> <em>Mengang:</em> to blow, to shout,—of fish and amphibians which come to the surface to breathe. Also (by onomatopoeia) <em>pop.</em></td>
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<td><em>Mäljatkan daripada pasang:</em> to release from the stocks; to release from confinement generally; <em>Sh.</em> May., 8. <em>Rumah p.</em>: (Singapore) a police-station, (Penang) a police-station. <em>Tiyada di-pasang:</em> unfettered; <em>Sej.</em> Mal., 121. <em>Pasongan:</em> fetters, stocks; <em>Sej.</em> Mal., III. <em>Memasang:</em> to put in the stocks, to fetter; <em>Ht.</em> Abd., 117. <strong>pangok.</strong> To raise the head only,—of a recumbent person.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pasak.</strong> I. A peg, nail or wedge; to fasten by driving in a peg, nail or wedge. <em>Pasahkan sepasat kuda:</em> to shoe a horse. <em>Tiyang longgar di-pasah bajji:</em> a loose mast fixed up with a wedge. <em>Pasak pérahu:</em> pegs used in the fastenings of a native boat.</td>
<td><strong>pangan.</strong> I. Extensive tracts of forest. <em>Orang p.</em>: &quot;jungle-dwellers,&quot; the name given to some aboriginal tribes mentioned along with the <em>sémand</em> in the <em>Ht.</em> Koris.</td>
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<td>II. <em>Pasak kéras-kéras:</em> a plant, <em>aglaia glabri-flora. Pasak lingga:</em> a generic name for several meliaceous trees, e. g., <em>dysoxylon acutangulum.</em></td>
<td>II. [Jav.: to eat.] <em>Pangangan</em> or (usually) <em>penganan:</em> cakes.</td>
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<td>III. <em>Orang pasak négéri:</em> aborigines, (from <em>pasak:</em> the inland portions of a country, <em>Marsd.</em>); = <em>orang ulu.</em></td>
<td><strong>papa.</strong> [Skr. <em>papā.</em>] Poverty; pennilessness. extreme destitution; poor. <em>Hamba nan papa bukan kétalang:</em> I am utterly destitute; <em>Sh.</em> Abd. Mk., 83.</td>
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<td>IV. <em>Mata pasak:</em> blue or grey eyes; the eyes of some cats; the eyes of an albino, (by extension) the eyes of a fair European.</td>
<td><em>Papa kélana:</em> a wandering pauper; a destitute traveller.</td>
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<td><strong>papat.</strong> To strike with a flat body (such as a board) upon a soft surface (such as sand).</td>
<td><em>Papa kérma:</em> a man reduced by accident to extreme want; <em>Ht.</em> Perb. Jaya.</td>
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<td><strong>papar.</strong> Flatness or smoothness or bluntness in contradistinction to sharpness; the back of a sword-blade as opposed to its edge; the flat of the horn as opposed to its point; the process of straightening or trimming the point of a pen so as to make it broader; filing the teeth to an uniform level. <em>Kérba munandoth ana-th-nya,</em> <em>dengan papar tidak dengan kuyong:</em> a buffalo butting its calf with the flat of its horns, not with their points; severity resulting from kindness, not from hostility; <em>Prov., J.</em> S. A. S.; XXIV., 108.</td>
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<td><em>Paparan:</em> the flat side or portion of anything. <em>P. parang:</em> the back of a chopper.</td>
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<td><strong>pasek.</strong> Wrong-headed; foolishly obstructive; naughty, of children; unwilling to listen to reason, of adults; <em>Sh.</em> Tab. Mimp., 2.</td>
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<td><strong>pasok.</strong> A troop, a body of men, a company. <em>Bérpasok-pasokan:</em> in bodies, in troops or companies; <em>Ht.</em> Sh. Kub. <em>Pasokan:</em> a company; a team or side, in games; a gun-crew, in artillery practice; <em>Ht.</em> Abd., 105.</td>
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**PAPAS**

papak. Removal, taking away,—used of taking down tents or kajang roofs; taking off one's clothes, stripping a tree of its fruit, and exorcising an evil spirit from the body of a person possessed. Papas kajang: the removal of kajang mats; Sh. Sri Ben., 90. Mëmapak khaimah: to take down tents; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Koris.

pa'pong. Këdidi pa'pong: (Kedah) a species of sandpiper.

**PAKU**

pa'puwi. [Chin.] A method of taking the auspices (practised in Chinese temples).

papah. To totter along painfully and with support as a sick man just risen from his bed or as a very old man; to support a tottering or wounded man; Ht. Abd., 247, 250.

paka. Puru paka: an eruptive disease of the feet.

pakat. [Arab. muwafa'kat.] Consultation, arrangement by conference; mutual decision; a deliberative meeting or society. Këtiga orang itu-pan sa-pakat-lah bichara-nya: the three came to a joint resolution; Ht. Ind. Nata. Nama pakatitu “Commerce Chamber” : the name of that association was “the Chamber of Commerce,” Ht. Abd., 427.

pakak. Ulun pakak: the name given in Singapore to some conical shells imported from Celebes as an article of commerce; conus miles, conus lithoglyphus, and others.

pakan. The process of caulking a boat, tub, barrel, or anything which has to be watertight and which is not in one piece.

pakan. I. The woof: that which is shot into the warp by means of the shuttle; the process of shooting or striking into the warp. Tirai yang bërpakan-kan émas curtains shot with gold; Ht. Ism. Yat., 29.

II. Invulnerability, when the imaginary result of magical drugs rather than of magical acts or formula; v. kébal.

III. Jav. To eat; the root of makan, q. v.

pakan. 1. The cross-piece in the mouth of a bucket; an interior prop or stay.

II. [Chin.: phak-hau?] A Chinese game of cards somewhat resembling ving-et-un.

paku. I. A spike, a nail. Mengata kandulang paku sërëfeh: “the chipped nail abides the tray;” a rhyming equivalent for “mengata ka-orang sëndiri yang lebëh: to abuse a person for what one possesses in a greater degree oneself; the pot is calling the kettle black; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 117. Puku-kan: to nail; Ht. Abd., 28. Tërpu-kan: nailed; firmly affixed to; Ht. Abd., 136.

II. A generic name for the fern, filex, and for plants resembling it.

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**PAKAI**

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<td>P. <em>tenggalong</em>: a gallery on the stern (<em>dandan</em>) of a ship.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bunga <em>p.</em>: the common lantana (flower); lantana <em>camera.</em></td>
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</table>

**pagan.** Solid, strongly built (of a ship); sturdy (of a man).

**pagu.** A ceiling. *Di-suroh-nya orang muda itu tidor di-atas pagu*: he ordered the youth to sleep in the loft; *Ht. Raj. Sul., 22.*

**pagi.** Morning; in the morning; early; to-morrow morning. *Pagi hari*: early. *Pagi dan pentang*: morning and evening.


P. *bukit*: *myristica crassa*, and *m. kunstleri.*

P. *hutu*: *myristica elliptica.*

P. *hutu bulu*: *myristica lowiana.*

P. *jantang puya*: *myristica ccrassifolia.*

Akar pala-pala: a climbing *fig*, *ficus aurantiaca.*

Halwa *p.*: nutmegs in syrup; *Ht. Abd., 303.*

II. *Pala-pala*: really; properly; thoroughly. *Pala-pala mandi biyar basah*: if you are going to bathe properly, you may as well wet yourself; you may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb; *Prov. Pala-pala aku hendak mati, biyar-lah aku mati bkerjaan chindai*: if I have got to die, let me die in a shroud of many colours; a variant of the same proverb; *J. S. A. S., II., 157.*

Sa-pala-pala: as much as possible; asthrroughly as possible.

**palat.** I. (Vulgar.) The penis.

II. An instrument for punishing school-boys; described *v. Ht. Abd., 28.*

**palit.** The act of smearing or smudging; = *chalit*, q.v., but rather less in degree.

*Mémalit*: to smudge or smear; *Sh. Ul., 13.*

*Térpalit*: smudged, smeared, stained.

*Kérbau sa-ehor mémwawa lumpor, kérbau sémwawa-nya pun térpalit-palit juga*: one buffalo is muddy and all his fellow buffaloes become smeared with mud; a scoundrel corrupts his friends; *Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 110.*

**palut.** Enwrapping; enfolding as a letter is enfolded in its envelope or a newspaper in its wrapper. *Cf. balut.*

**palar.** Covetousness; greedy, grasping, as a *raja* who expects rich presents.

**palas.** I. A generic name for the fan-palms known as liculas, the leaves of which are used by Malays as cigarette-wrappers and for other purposes.
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<th><strong>pala</strong></th>
<th><strong>PANAU</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pala</strong>. A hollow filled with stagnant water; pools of water left below high-water-mark by the receding tide; cavities on the sloping sides of a hill which remain filled with water after heavy rain. <em>Mahu éngku minum ayer pada pala bhukit ini:</em> do you wish to drink water from the pools on this hillside? <em>Ht.</em> Isk. Dz.</td>
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<td><strong>pamor.</strong> The veining or damascening of weapons; the watering on the blade of a kéris, a matter to which Malays attach very great importance. <em>Angin timor bétayar ka-Daik</em>; <em>Singgah di-kuwala kampong Che'Judah</em>; <em>Tuwan émpama pamor yang baik,</em> <em>Sukat di-simpan ménjadikan tuwah:</em> you, Sir, are like good damascening which, when possessed, brings its own owner great luck.</td>
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<td><strong>paman.</strong> Maternal uncle; a familiar form of address to men a good deal older than oneself. <em>Sh.</em> Lamp., 35. <em>Sa-orang paman pinjala:</em> an old fisherman; <em>Sh.</em> A. R. S. J., 12. <em>Adoh paman Sémår:</em> oh my uncle, Sémår; <em>Ht.</em> Sg. Samb. See also <em>Sej.</em> Mal., 133.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
| **pana.** See *pan*.
| **panir.** Pers. Cheese. |
| **panas.** Heat, warmth. *Sa-tahun panas, sa-wahar hujan basah sémåra:* hot weather may last a year, but when a day's rain comes it wets everything; a day's mischief may undo a year's work; *Prov.* *Hari ini patul-lah rédua atau panas kéras:* this day should be either gloomy or intolerably hot; this business will either make or mar me; *Prov.* |
| **panti:** excitement; feelings worked up to an intense pitch; *Sh.* Pr. Turk., 12. *Hujan p.:* rain when the sun is shining,—believed to bring luck. |
| **Panaskan:** to heat. *Képanasan:* heated, scalded. *Bagai chaching képanasan:* like a scalded worm; writing in agony; *Prov.* |
| **Panas** when used of magical practices signifies that they are extremely unholy. |
| **panus.** A candle-bracket. |
| **panau.** White spots; temporary discoloration of the skin. Several varieties are recognized: |
| *P. bési:* black hair-covered spots. |
| *P. bunga:* white spots or freckles. |
| *P. chanték:* beauty-spots; single freckles which bring out the merits of the complexion by contrast. |
| *P. méngharong:* white hair-covered spots. |
| *P. tshukor:* very small white spots. |
panah. A bow; the use of a bow; (better anak panah) an arrow.

Lang di-panah Sri Rama,
Di-panah dengâun panah yang saâki:
a hawk was shot by the great Rama, shot with
an arrow of magical power; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14. Ayer kolam itu di-panah mata-
harî bêrkilat-kilat rupa-nya : the water of the pond
glittered under the darting rays of the
sun; Ht. Sh. Di-panah matahari: "shot by
the darts of the sun" is also used to describe
sunstroke.

P. Ranjuna: the bow of Arjuna, a simile for a
beautifully shaped arm. Jin panah Ranjuna:
a meteor-like evil spirit, shooting through the
air like a rocket and then suddenly vanishing.

Panahan: the shooting of arrows; an arrow,
Ht. P. J. P.

Mémanah: to shoot with a bow; Ht. Gul.
Bak., 52.

pau]. To pull in towards one, to draw in
towards one, to haul in; to be drawn to any-
ingthing, to be attached or attracted or bound.
Ber sangkut p.: to be "tied" to a place by
obligations. Dayong di-pau: with oars backed
(backing water) Sh. A. R. S. J., 4.

Berpa: to cling to anything, as a drowning
man clinging to a plant (Sh. A. R. S. J., 10),
or as a struggling man clinging to his
opponent [Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 61.]

paus. The whale, balena. Also timpaus.
Berâpa besar than pau, tempuling juga mèng-
hilangkuan juwa: however big a whale may be, a
(small) harpoon can take away its life; small
apparent causes may have great effects; Prov.

Gigi p.: a kind of bone or ivory sometimes
used in making kérîs-handles.

paung. [Port. pao.] Bread, but especially
applied to Chinese bread or biscuits. Pisau p.: a
bread-knife. Also pau.

pawang. A sorcerer, a medicine-man, a prac-
titioner of the black art. A pawang is, however,
as a rule, less of a witch-doctor than of a
practitioner of some harmless art such as
hunting, agriculture or fishing, for the proper
success of which certain ceremonies (relics of an
older religion) are deemed necessary.1

1 See Skeat's "Malay Magic" for example of the way in
which magical rites are interwoven with the life of the
Malays. The following pantuns will give a fair idea of the
simple character of many a pawang's functions:—

Pawang jerëmal mudiyir datih
Toodok tangkh thang yang lahni;
Târihna kikuns ranun silatu,
Anghat dawun pawang ka-paëlu.
Bérilaiwai pula pawang bëlät,
Hîndah chêdô fîjôk di-rëwbat,
Moâsh phiyau phöh bëhât
Tûreikh tali bëharu di-anâhut.

pawah. I. Wage, pay, especially in the
sense of half profits being allowed as wages by
the employer to his servant. Upah dan pawah: wages
and commissions; Ht. Raj. Don., 38.

II. Rëmpah pawah: all kinds of spices or
curry-stuff. Also (Kedah) rëmpah pawah.
pawai. I. The suite or train of a raja; the followers in a bridal procession. Segala pawai pun bergi-lah mengemput surat; all the suite (of the prince) went to receive the letter; Ht. Ism. Yat., 94, 129. Maka di-atur orang-lah pawai kiri kanan bukan paternio; officers of the Court were drawn up to the right and left of the princess; Ht. P. J. P.


paha. The thigh of a man; the ham of an animal; a quarter or fourth part. Béri bētis hündak paha; give him the leg and he will want the thigh also; give him an inch and he will want an ell. Prov. P. bélala ng: the thigh of grass-hopper; a type of a beautiful thigh according to Malay ideas. Kédawa bélak paha; both thighs; Ht. Abd., 328.

Jantong p.: the fleshy part of the thigh.

Pangkal p.: the upper portion of the thigh.

pahat. A chisel; carving with a chisel. Laksana pahat dengan pênukul: like the chisel and the hammer; a man who will not work unless another forces him; Prov.

P. jantan: a chisel with a narrow but deep blade.

P. kuku: a gouge.

P. lebar: a chisel with a broad and shallow blade.

Bulu p.: the feathers of a half-fledged fowl.

Ulu p.: the handle of a chisel.

Térpahat: incised, cut into, carved into— as an inscription is carved on a stone tablet; Ht. Abd., 238.


pahut. See paut.

pahar. A large salver of metal, resting on a stand or on legs; Sh. Bid., 46. This large salver is used as a central rice-dish.

pahang. The name of a Malay state on the East coast of the Peninsula. Sombong anak Pahang: arrogant are the men of Pahang; Prov.

pahok. A valley, a stretch of comparatively low-lying ground.


pahay. I. The blade of a buffalo-plough.

II. (Penang.) A book used in working out omens and horoscopes.

paya. A swamp, a morass. Laksana ikan di-paya, Datang hëmaran kering-lah iya: like fish in a swamp which dries up when there is a drought; in a precarious position; Prov.

payar. Pérahu payar: a cruiser, a coast-guard ship, a light war-ship; Pel. Abd., 8; Ht. Abd., 12, 459.

pais. Fish cooked in pisang-leaves; fish with onion and ginger cooked in a wrapper of leaf.

payang. Sampan payang: a sea-going fishing-boat; a large boat for fishing in almost any weather. Pukat p.: (Kedah) id.

payang. An umbrella, a parasol, a sun-shade; shelter under an umbrella; (by extension) the head of a nail.


P. bérjapit: two small umbrellas borne side by side in the train of a prince; Sej. Mal., 93, 122.

P. bawat: a (Javanese) state umbrella; Ht. Mas. Ed.


Payongkan: to shelter under an umbrella; Ht. Sh. Kub. Mêmayongkan: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata. The umbrella being an appurtenance of Malay royalty, the word payong is used, by a complimentary metaphor, to signify “king” or “lord.”

Banyak muda sudah ku banding, Tuwan sa-orang payong négêri: many youths have I compared (with you), but you alone are king of this place (my heart).

pa'yong. The player of the male sentimental part in a ma'yong performance. See ma'yong.

paip. Eng. A tobacco or opium pipe.

payak. Bérpayak-payak: (Penang) in large (especially unnecessarily large) quantities.

payak. Brackish, of water; insipid, tasteless or tasting unpleasant; Pel. Abd., 147.

payau. Price, sale-price; precious. Mêmûtuskan p.: to pay the price, to settle the account; Pel. Abd., 109. Raja asal térpayau: a prince of high descent; Sh. Sri Ben., 86.

payuh. Price, sale-price; precious. Mêmûtuskan p.: to pay the price, to settle the account; Pel. Abd., 109. Raja asal térpayau: a prince of high descent; Sh. Sri Ben., 86.
PABEYAN


peta. I. [Skr. patta.] A sketch-plan; a design; a drawing; a portrait or pictured representation; to draw, delineate, or design. *Gambar itu bēharī dī-pēta:* that picture is newly drawn; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Pētakan: to make a picture or sketch-plan of anything. Di-dalam hati sudah di-pētakan: pictured in the heart; Sh. Lāil. Mejn., 33.

II. Pēta ra'na: see pēṭarana.

pētaram. A small kēris or knife; also pēṭaram, q. v.

pētaka. [Skr. pātaka.] Misfortune, calamity. Usually pēśaka, q. v.

pētali. A fold; a layer; a stratum;—used of the seven folds of heaven (tijoh pētala langit) and of the seven folds of the earth (tijoh pētala bumi). An account of these folds is found in the *Bustānu's-sālaftin*, Book 1.

pētaling. A tree yielding a good timber, ochnoslachys amantiaca.

P. ayer: a tree, pachynocarpus wallichii.

P. landok: a shrub, aporosa praineana.

pētani. The name of a state on the East coast of the Malay Peninsula; "Patanı."

pētir. A clap of thunder; thunder; Sej. Mal., 152; Ht. Abd., 363, 370. Bunyi p.: the sound of thunder.

Batu p.: fossil stone weapons. Also batu lintar.


Bērputēra: to be delivered of a son or daughter (of a queen); to be possessed of a son.

Empat b.: with three sons; Sh. A. R. S. J., B. empat: to have four sons. Bērputērahan: to give birth to a son or daughter (of a queen); Ht. Gul. Bak., 58.

Kēpētraan: the position of a prince.


pēṭerabang. An ornament mentioned in old romances.

pēṭerana. [Skr. prastārana: a cushioned seat.] A seat near the throne; a bench used by princes of the blood; the bench on which the bride and bridegroom sit in state at a wedding; Ht. Ind. Meng.

P. lawangan: the forehatch in a Malay ship.

This word is pronounced pēṭa ra'na in Kedah and is sometimes written pēṭara'na (Ht. Ind. Meng.) or pēṭarātana (Ht. Sh. Kub.).
played with the fingers. Bunga di-péték, pédu di-tétanang: the flower is gathered, the stalk thrown away; the daughter is loved while the mother is neglected; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92. Kuntum bétagu di-péték: a newly plucked blossom; Sh. Bid., 21.

Ménték: to pluck, to pick; to play a stringed instrument. M. bunga ayer masawar: to pick a rose; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 15.

Péték is also used with the special significations of (1) bleeding by opening a vein; (2) cracking the finger and thumb together; (3) the backward jerk or recoil of stretched elastic.

 Fetish pétam. A frontlet worn by a bride over her fringe of short hair (andam); the frontlet of a horse.


Fétamari. [Port.? A one-masted sailing vessel; Pel. Abd., 132.

Fétawa. [Arab. fatawa.] A legal decision or ruling; a statement made with authority; the advice of the experienced; Ht. Gul. Bak., 66. Also pétuwah.

Fétuwah. I. The name of a fish (unidentified). II. A tree, hibiscus floccosus.

Fétula. I. The name of a rich cloth. Bér-sabok p.: wearing a plaid of this rich cloth, Ht. Sh.

II. A generic name given to a number of pumpkins; a pumpkin; Ht. Gh. Also (Riau, Johor) kétola.


P. manis: luffa cylindrica.

P. ular: trichosanthes anguina.

Fétuwah. [Arab. fatawa: decision of a mufti on a point of law.] A precept, a formula; a traditional rule (e.g. in wood-craft or jungle-craft) such as is regularly followed though without knowledge of the reasons on which it is based; the advice of the experienced; the statements of those who know.

Fétai. I. A tree yielding a pod which is very offensive in smell; parika biglandulosa; Pel. Abd., 37. Bagai fétai sisa pénagai: like fétai beans, the leavings of the reaping-hook; not worth even picking up; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 23.

P. bélalang: pitéchælobium micropaprum.

P. laut: desmodium umbellatum.

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<tr>
<th><strong>PẸDADA</strong></th>
<th><strong>PẸRAWIS</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pędada. A name given to the berembang tree, sonneratia acida; Ht. Ind. Meng.</td>
<td>pędukang. Ikan pędukang: (Kedah) a fish somewhat resembling the ikan duri.</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. (Kedah) The plank protecting the body in a Malay grave. See daka.</td>
<td>pędoman. [Jav. dom, a needle; = jarum.] A compass; Ht. Abd., 184. 482. Bęlayar iıyada bępędoman: to sail without a compass; Ht. Ind. Nata. Also (Riau, Johor) pędoman, and (Kedah) pęnoman.</td>
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<td>III. A sort of gateway or lodge with seats such as is seen in the Straits at the entrance to gardens and grounds.</td>
<td>pędah. A hint, a suggestion, a premonition.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pędali. A plant (unidentified) of the waterlily type; Ht. Ism. Yat., 114.</td>
<td>pędeh. A smarting sensation; the smarting of the eyes in a glare or when a foreign body enters them; Pel. Abd., 16; smarting in the ears or in the stomach. Hati p.: (literally) a feeling of costiveness; (by metaphor) a sensation of anger. Rasa pęch chęping tłęga: do your ears smart; do you like the sound of what I am telling you? Prov.</td>
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<td>pędar. Strong and unpleasant, of taste; extreme acidity; extremely rancid. Cf. pędas.</td>
<td>pędewakan. A Bugis trading vessel.</td>
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<td>padęri. [Spanish padre.] A priest; a clergyman; Ht. Abd., 135. 174. 176.</td>
<td>pędiyah. [Arab. ędi.] A fine paid in atonement for some offence such as not observing a fast or not attending mosque with regularity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pędas. Biting, of taste; pungency. Sıapa makan chabat iya-lah nięsęsa pędas: whoever eats red pepper will find that it makes him smart; every man must bear the consequences of his own acts; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 140. This proverb is often used as an equivalent of our proverb “if the cap fits, wear it.”</td>
<td>pęrabu. The prince; a princely title occurring in romances taken from the Javanese. Also pęró.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pędap. Sucking up moisture,—used of a man drying a smooth surface by pressing his handkerchief on it, etc. Kętęs p.: blotting paper.</td>
<td>pęraju. Bunga pęraju: a flower (unidentified); Ht. Sh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>padęma. [Skr. padma.] The lotus; see pędam.</td>
<td>pırasat. The art of telling character by the face; Arab.: fırısat, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pęndęng. Gaię pęndęng: braid such as is used on soldiers’ uniforms.</td>
<td>pęrangai. Nature, disposition, innate character, Pęrangai-nya jahat: he was of an evil disposition. Tęląlu balık pęrangai dan bęlakwąwan: excellence of character and behaviour; Ht. Abd., 360.</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. A plant with pretty flowers; the oleander; Kl.</td>
<td>pęrawas. Ingredients, factors, materials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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1 Ikan pędukang berembang-kélang
   Akan-akan bagai ikan duri
   Janggu di-langkah hayu milenang
   Meira bısur duduh mınanti.
**PÉRAWAN**

**Faroan.** A maiden, a virgin, virginity. *Tiyada 'adat orang péravan bela:* it is not the custom that maidens should sacrifice themselves (on the funeral pile of men); *Ht. Sh. Térana mèlikat péravan:* a bachelor seeing a maiden; *Ht. Gúl Bak.,* 41.

The word anak dara is commoner in this sense.

**Faroahu.** A generic name for boats and ships; a vessel in general as opposed to one of any special type. At present a distinction is drawn between native-built vessels (pérahu) and ships of European types (*kapal*).

*Anak p., or anak p.:* the crew; *J. S. A. S.,* III., 65.

**Frb**

**Pèrb.** or purba. [Skr. párvā.] Ancient, former. *Pèrbā kali:* the days of old; *the past; Ht. Bakh.,* 83; *Sej. Mal.,* 51.

**Frbani.** Extreme, of the tide; high or low, of the tidal flow at its highest or lowest. *Ayer timpas p.:* high water.

**Frb.** Prince, king; a variant of pèrbu, q.v. *Bunga pérbu nègara,* a flower (unidentified); *Ht. Koris.*


**Fret.** I. Fetid, of smell.

II. A convulsive twitching or feeling about the body; a ticklish sensation (in a healing wound).

III. A bird (unidentified); *Ht. Ind. Nata.*

**Fret.** The stomach, the belly; (by extension) the uterus, *Ht. Best.*

*Bawa p.:* to "cadge" for a meal.

*Kirin p.:* to send a retaining fee (upah bidan) to a midwife when a woman is in the seventh month of her pregnancy.

*Pènya pu.:* a nickname given to the youngest of a family.


**Fretam.** [Skr. pradhamana.] First. *Yang pèrtama:* the first. *Sampai-lah tya kàpada pèrta ma têllara jàra Ískandar:* he reached the vanguard of King Alexander's army; *Ht. Isk. Dz.*

**Fretens or pèrtugis.** Portuguese. *Nègèri p.:* Portugal.

**Fretul.** Portuguese. *Kapitan portugol indèra:* the Portuguese royal commissioner; *Ht. Koris.*

**Fertulus.** A guide; *Maxw.*

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**PÉRAS**

**Perowi.** [Skr. prthëvi.] The earth; the name of the mother of Bhauma in the *Hikayat Sang Samba.* *Nàga p.:* the "Earthdragon"; the name of a formation in line of battle (*kitak farang*); *Ht. Ind. Meng.*

**Freg.** I. A rag, a piece of cloth. *Suwata pèrcha merah:* a red cloth; *Ht. Md. Hanaf.,* 75.

II. *Puluá pèrcha:* Sumatra.

**Fregchay.** To trust; to believe; to have confidence in. *Harap ada pèrcha haja:* to hope for something but not to expect it; *Prov.* *Jangga kita pèrcha ya ngémikyan:* let us not believe such things; *Ht. Abd.,* 17. *Pèrcha dèngun tiyada di-chôba:* belief without testing; *faith; Ht. Abd.,* 4. *P. angin:* belief that is not real belief; acceptance without comprehension.

*Kèpèrchaayyan:* trust, confidence. *Orang yang kèpèrchaayyan:* a man in a position of trust; a servant in whom implicit reliance is placed.

**Fregchit.** To gush or spring forth,—of water springing from a spout.

**Fregfree up.** Onom. To clap the hands by way of urging on any combat.

**Fregchech.** See ṭechch.

**Fregchau.** [Siam.: prá chau.] A Siamese royal title; the King of Siam, as occasionally described among Malays.

**Ferdana.** I. [Skr. pradhana.] *Pèrdana muntéri:* the chief minister; the prime minister.

II. Excellent, exquisite,—of the appearance (Ht. Ind. Meng.), or of the voice (Ht. Si Misk., 48).

**Ferdzr.** The base of a tree-trunk; the visible part of the root. *P. buloh bêlong:* the base of the giant bamboo; *Ht. Mar. Mah.* *P. nyior:* the visible part of a coco-nut root. *Bungan di-pétek, perdu di-têndang:* the flower is plucked, the root is kicked; ingratitude, especially that of a man who cherishes his wife but neglects her mother; *Prov.* *J. S. A. S.,* I., 92. *Dawn daptu di-layang, gélah jatoh ka-perdu juga:* a leaf may be borne away by the breeze but the tree-sap must fall near its foot; acquaintances may desert you but blood relations fall with you; *Prov.*

**Ferduli.** [Arab. fidilii.] To care, to be concerned about. Also pèduli.

**Ferdzh.** The handle of a chopper or hatchet. *Kèrawat p.:* the fastener of the blade to the handle.

**Feresa.** Onom. *Pèras-pèras:* the rustling sound of clothing when the wearer walks; the swish of garments.

*Pèras pèrus:* the sound of a man blowing his nose.
| **pérus** | **pérus**. I. Gruff, unfriendly.  
II. See péras. |
| **pérusadā** | **pérusadā.** Panca pérusadā: a decorated bathing place (usually of temporary construction) in which the ceremonial ablutions at the close of Malay wedding-festivities take place. |
| **pérṣētuwa** | **pérṣētuwa.** [Skr. ĺrṣatwā.] Sa-kāli pérṣētuwa: "Once upon a time"; a common commencement for stories. Pāda sa-kāli pérṣētuwa: id. |
| **pérṣanggarāhan** | **pérṣanggarāhan.** A rest-house for travellers (in Java), Ht. Mas Ed.; pérṣinggarāhan, from singgah, q. v. |
| **pérṣen** | **pérṣen.** I. Eng. Present, gift.  
II. Eng. Per cent. |
| **pērī** | **pērī.** Persian. Better fārsī. |
| **pērāng** | **pērāng.** War, battle; the line of battle. *Ikat p.:* the line of battle. *Imūn p.:* a leader in war. *Gēndang p.:* a war-drum. Bērērāng: to go to war; to fight; to be at war; Ht. Abd., 12, 98, 252; Sej. Mal., 144. Pēpērāngān: warfare; a state of war; Ht. Abd., 12. |
| **pērēng** | **pērēng.** A fetid smell such as that of a urinal. |
| **pērēnggūru** | **pērēnggūru.** Bell-metal. |
| **pērēnggi** | **pērēnggi.** [Pers. farangi.] A Frank, a European; (in the Sejarah Melayu) a Portuguese. *Kait p.:* a kind of herring-bone embroidery. |
| **pērēp** | **pērēp.** To fly at an enemy, of a fowl; (by extension of meaning) a pugnacious disposition on the part of a woman; anxiety to have the last word. |
| **pērēpātu** | **pērēpātu.** A tree (unidentified); Sh. Pant. Shl., 7.  
*P. bukit:* a tree, *cupania lessertiana.*  
The pērēpātu very closely resembles the bērēmbang (*sonneratia acida*). |
pêrgi. To go, to proceed. *Hendak-lah aku pêrgi ka-Riyau! I shall go to Riau. Bukan-nya baik bêlajari dari pada pêrgi dengan tiyada bêrfaîlah: it is not better to study than to go on in this profitless way;* Ht. Abd., 36.

Often pronounced *pêggi.*

pêrul. A Penang variant of *pêruwi,* q. v.

pêrlahan. Slowly, quietly, tranquilly. *Bérkata dengan p.: to speak quietly. Pêrlahan-pêrlahan, jangan gopoł-gopoł: quietly, quietly; do not do it hurriedly.* Bérgalan dengan pêrlahan: to walk slowly. *In "Bazaar" Malay the word is often pronounced "plan."

pêrelus. Stepping where the soil gives way under you or where a hole is unexpectedly met with; putting one's foot into bad places.

*Chachak sênjata panjang pended, Binatang têperlus mati têrsula:* stick weapons long and short (point upwards) on the ground and the beast will set foot on them and die impaled on their points.

pêrellang. Glitter, flashing, coruscating. See *relang,* and cf. *chenêrellang,* gemérêllang, etc.

pêrlak. A Malay state in Sumatra.

pêrlethêh. (Riau, Johor.) Dissolute; idle; debauched. Also (Kedah) *pêlente.*

pêrlu. [Arab. فرض] Necessary, compulsory, obligatory. Used of an injunction of religion being obligatory on all Muhammadans, and not merely inculcated as a merit.

pêrli. (Penang.) Shimming work; pretending to work but not really working.

pêram. I. *Mêmêram:* to coo, of doves; Kl. II. Storing fruit while still unripe with a view to its ripening while stored. *Buwar bêrêmabang masak ranum,* *Masak di-pêram dalam guwa,* *Kumbang lalu, bunga têsînnyum,* *Sa-ekor bêlalang tumpang têrîawa:* the *bêrêmabang* fruit has become fully ripe; it ripened while stored in the cave.

pêrum, or (Kedah) *pêrom.* The lead used for sounding. *Batu p.:* id. *Membuang p.:* to heave the lead.

*Burong gagak têrbang mênêrû,* *Singgah hinggap di-hutan tarum,* *Malim pêkah, kapitan bisa,* *Di-têngah laut di-buwang pêrum:* the mate is hard of hearing and the captain is dumb; the lead has been heaved in mid-ocean.

pêrmata. [Skr. *pàramàta ?] A gem, a precious stone. *Bérchinchin di-pêrmata intan:*

with a ring jewelled with a diamond; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Pêrmata jatok di-rampit giîang:* a gem fallen on the grass continues to glitter; true worth shines out in any surroundings; Prov., cf. s. v. *êmbun.* *Sûpêrîi chinîchin dêngan *pêrmata:* like a ring and its gem; harmonizing exactly; Prov., Ht. Abd., 96. *Bêpêrmata:* gemmed; studded with gems; Sej. Mal., 25.

pêrmatah. Rising ground in *padi-fields,* the remnants of old beaches or sandbanks which stretch at intervals across low-lying swamps near the sea. This high sandy soil serves to grow coco-nuts and to furnish dry building-land for workers in the adjoining *padi-fields.* Also (Kedah) *pêmatang.* From *batang,* q. v.

pêrmanå. [Skr. *pàramåna:* measure.] *Tyâda pêrmanåna* lagi banyak-nya: their numbers were beyond calculation,—a common description of an army in ancient Malay romances. Pronounced *têpêrmanåi.*

pêrmbut. Invulnerability against weapons. *P. sênjata:* id.

pêrdanåi. [Old Jav. *pàramânåi;* modern Jav.: *prang wedani.*] A rug for the floor,—in contradiction to a roll of carpeting (*hamâran* or matting (*tikar).*

pêrimpın. *Tali pêrimpın:* a rope in the rigging of a Malay boat; the bolt-ropé?

pêrmpuwan. A woman. See *êmîp.*


II. Fair, pretty, lovely, beautiful, *e.g.,* of beautiful cloth (Ht. Koris), or of a girl's tresses (Ht. Ind. Meng.), or even of a fine road (Ht. Mas Edan), or beautiful tank (Ht. Gul. Bak., 87).

pêrmisi. [Dutch: *permisse.*] A permit, a pass; Sh. Lamp., 44.

pêrmåisuri. [Skr. *pàrameswarî:*] A queen; the wife of a reigning sovereign. *P. indëra:* the principal wife of a sovereign; Ht. Ism. Yat. *P. kwin* (queen): the Queen; the title by which Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was generally known in the Straits.

pêra. A clown or comedian; the name given to the character in a *mâyong* theatrical performance who takes the comic part and acts as a sort of friend to the "jeune premier" (*pa'yong*) who takes the sentimental part. The *pêra* is sometimes known as the *awaung* from the name attached to his part.

pêrun. The final burning of felled vegetation on a clearing. The process is to fell jungle, then to burn as much as possible, then to
destroy by a second burning and clearing whatever, owing to the freshness of its wood, has survived the first burning.

Tebang kayu nak buwat huna,
Sudah di-bakar bēhari mēmērūn;
Kumbang mēlauy tiyada bērgūna,
Hilang sēri bungā di-kēbūn:
cut down the wood to make a paēdi-clearing, when you have burnt it, burn it once again.

In some cases (where the first burning has been very effective) pērun is used of merely removing the charred remnants and not re-burning them.

The word is also used of the soft calcined wood at the end of a half-burnt stump (puntong). Harimau puntong pērun: a variety (from its colour) of the black panther.

अनप्रान, or purnama. [Skr. pārnā.]
Full, of the moon. Bulan p.: the full moon.

Punggok bērbenyi di-chērang rimba,
Gila chēhaya purnama bulan:
the owl's note is sounded in the clearings of the forest as it maddens (with love) for the glowing beauty of the moon at its full.

Purnama is also used as a measure of time, e.g. sa-puloh p.: ten full moons hence; tiga p.: three full moons hence; Sh. Ul., t; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 15.


Mēmērentah: to rule; to order about; Ht. Abd., 176. Mērentah: to order about, of a queen ordering about her maids of honour; Sh. Panj. Sg.


प्राण, pēranja. A scaffolding in successive tiers, such as the succession of seats at a circus; galleries of seats one above the other. The word is also used of some forms of the dovecote.

प्राण, pēranjat. Tērpēranjat: startled, frightened, suddenly alarmed.

प्रांज, pērunjung. A measure of length; v. unjong.

प्रांचित, pēranchit and pēranchut. To fly in all directions, as the fragments of a stone when struck by a bullet or as the contents of a tub when the tub is emptied out with a strong jerk.

प्रांचित, pērinchit. A singing-bird (unidentified).


प्रांड, pēranda. See randa, and porah.

परिनद, pērindun. A brood; a hatch; all the children of a single mother; v. indok.


परहु kēkāl, laayar ka-tēngah,
Halunwe mēnuyu ka-Bukit Tambun;
Dari kēkāl sēhaya ta'-pēnah
Malam bērpanas, siyang bērembun:
from my childhood up I have never known sunshine by night or dew by day—an expression of wonder or doubt at an improbable story; Prov.

पर, pēni or pēnī. A large Chinese bowl of porcelain; it is used for preserving gold fish.

परवा, pērwara. [Skr. prawāra.] The suite of a queen; the ladies of the court considered collectively.

Sa-pērti bulan dēngān mātahari
Tuwan di-hādāh pēwara:
like the moon and the sun (a brilliant combination) is my lady with her court before her.

प्रोस, pērosok. To thrust into, to be thrust into; to thrust the foot into a hole. Barang-sā-pha mēnggāl lohang iya juga tērpērosok ka-dalam-
nya: whosoever diggeth a pit, shall also step into it; Ht. Abd., 177. Tērpērosok sam'āt ka-pha: sinking it into up to the thigh; Ht. Abd., 319.

प्रुस, pērusah. Headstrong, wilful, of wives; domineering, of men.

प्रुग, pēruwang. 'Ilmu pēruwang: a magic art by which a wizard (pandai pēruwang) can keep the water away from his head when he sinks into the sea, and can thus escape drowning.

Pēluw p.: a bullet of lead mixed with gold or silver which is destined to penetrate into the body of a man whose skin is impenetrable (kēbal), penetration taking place through the natural orifices of the body.

Pēruwang is also used of the cleansing of a dead body from impurities at the abainana and (according to Klinkert) of a cruel kind of torture, presumably that of "the growing bamboo," a form of impaling.

See also runwang, with which these words are probably connected.

फ्रोग्स, pērongos. Peevish, short tempered; see rongos.

άνθροπ, pērump. A plant, hemigyrosa longifolia.

φρού, pēruwan. The yard of a ship.
pérohong. Térpérohong: having a large hole in its side or bottom,—of a saucepan, jar, kettle, or vessel of any sort.

pérui. Crumbling, as a lump of earth when picked up; easily falling to pieces. Also (Penang) pérul, and (Kedah) pérus.

pérui. See pérui.

pérwira or pérawira. [Skr. pārāvīra.] A hero, a great warrior. Gagah p.: id. (emphasized).

péronyok. To crumble up, as paper is crumpled up in the hand. Térpéronyok: crumpled up into a ball or lump.


II. A tree; melotzia leptopoda, or elatariospernum tapos.


pereh. (Kedah) The straining pressure at childbirth.

pérai. I. Bérpérai-pérai: Scattering, of people; resolving itself into pieces, of a crumbling clod of earth or of a fungus; Sh. Pant. Shl., 6.


III. Turning right round from right to left or vice-versa. Mémbohuang p.: to tack; Pel. Abd., 117.


II. Eng. Free, gratuitous, without payment.

III. [Pers. pāri.] A fairy; a "peri." Jin pérī dewa mambang: a common expression in romances to signify fairies of all classes.

përiya. A cultivated pumpkin with a verbally bitter taste; momordica charantia. Ada-pan bawah përiya itu kalau di-temui dilatas batas sayu dan di-bajaya dengan madu lagi dilisir dengan manisan serta di-letakkan-nya dilatas tebu sa-halt-pan, apa-bila diya masah pahit juga: you may plant the bitter cucumber on a bed of sago and manure it with honey and water it with treacle and train it over sugar cane, but when cooked it will still be bitter; natural habits cannot be eradicated; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 89. Sudah tahu përiya pahit: "you knew it to be the bitter cucumber"; a proverbial reproof to a man who trusts a notorious scoundrel and then complains that his trust is misplaced.

Sudah tahu përiya pahit, Siapa suroh pëtek binga-nya; Sudah tahu diya ta'-baik Siapa suroh dari mola-nya: you knew it was the bitter cucumber; who told you to pluck its flower? You knew he was worthless, who then forced you from the first (to trust him)? Prov.

P. hutan: a wild vine, vitis mollissima.

përiyawa. An edible salt-water fish (unidentified).

përiyai. A lesser noble, a notable (in Java).

përidi. I. Prolific (of anything); fast-growing, of a creeper.

II. (Kedah.) Short and slight, of a man or woman.

përisai. A shield, a buckler; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Koris; Ht. P. J. P.; Sh. Bid., 54; etc.

përiyang. The proper moment for doing anything; the exact time at which padi-planting should commence; the auspicious moment; the tide in the affairs of men which when taken at its flood leads on to fortune.

përiyok. A cooking-pot of earthenware or metal in common use for cooking rice; Ht. Abd., 104, 205. Masah përiyok asing-lah kita: let us heat our saucepans separately; a proverbial suggestion of divorce.

P. api: a bomb-shell.

P. hëra: the pitcher plant, nepenthes.

përigi. (Riau, Johor.) A well, a spring; Ht. Abd., 201, 209. In Kedah télaga is the word in more common use in this sense. Përigi di-katakan télaga, Tempat budak bérulang mandi; Mas tinggi ada bëhrënga, Bud’ bëhasa sukar di-chari: a well is called "télaga,"—a place where children bathe.
F*sni pas. Eng. A “pass” for a theatrical performance; a permit.

posé. (Kedah.) The blowing of a porpoise; (Riau) kus. Pronounced pos.

posé. A roller or rod on which cloth is wound up as it is woven.

posé. A poetic variant of the word pasar (a market); Ht. Sh. Mard. See pasar.

poséka or pusaka. Heirloom, family or quasi-entailed property. ‘Adat p.: the Malay rules guiding the use of family property especially land. Hakk p.: family property. Kéris itu asal-nya pésaka juga: the kéris in question was originally an heirloom; Ht. Mar. Mah. Mérompak itu sudah pésaka-nya: piracy was an ancestral heritage with them; Ht. Abd., 234.

poséwat. An instrument, a machine; (by extension) the male organ of generation. Kuwasa p.: the force generated by a machine; Ht. Abd., 166.

posé. [Port. festa.] A festive gathering (used of Dutch gatherings); Sh. Pant. Shl., 4. P. dangsa or p. ménari: a ball; a dance.


poséka, pustaka, or (Kedah) pistaka. [Skr. pústaka: a book.] A book of divination or sorcery; magic practices generally; the black art; injury as the result of the black art. Démkñya-lah péstaka-nya kéris itu: such is the magic of that kéris; Ht. Mar. Mah. Kéras póstaka-nya daripada kamba: his magic is mightier than I; Ht. Sh. Kub. Malang p.: a curse inflicted by magic art; Ht. Gul. Bak., 89.

The word is also used and understood of the transformation effected by the supernatural power of an ancient divinity. Dewa Durga Késom a pun rawat-lah mola póstaka-nya kambal menjadi dewa: the god Durga Késom returned to the shape he possessed at the outset of his transformation and again became a god; Ht. Mas Ed.

Bala p.: the work of magic; evils brought on a man by the magic art of his enemies; cf. malang p., supra.

### Pesai

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<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pesai.</td>
<td>Bērpesai-pesai: crumbling away, as the lime on an old wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāsiban or (Kedah) pēsiban.</td>
<td>A broad gangway round the Sēri Balai; the place where the lesser chiefs sit. P. agong: (at Jugra) the raised dais in the Balai. Akan jamuwan orang yang datang, Di-luwat pintu ada pāsiban: to entertain all comers a platform has been placed outside the gates; Sh. Pant. Shl., 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāsir.</td>
<td>Jav. The shore, the beach; v. sīsir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēngapoh.</td>
<td>A small vane, pennon or weather-cock; Kl., Pijn. Layar p.: a topsail or topgallant sail; (Kedah) layar pengampoh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēnganann.</td>
<td>[Jav. pangan: to eat.] Delicacies, cakes, sweetmeats.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pēngat.</td>
<td>A sweetmeat made of fruit (labu, pisang, kēledek, etc.), cooked in coco-nut milk and sugar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pēngar.</td>
<td>Dull-witted, as a man after a heavy sleep induced by drugs; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēngēreh.</td>
<td>A fish-trap set down in deep water when the current is strong and taken up when the water is still. It resembles the lukah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pānγas.</td>
<td>A carpel or division of a durian; the natural “slice” of an orange; the natural division of any fruit. Sapērti durian mēmanojokkan pānγsanya: like the durian showing its carpels; revealing one’s true character; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI, 66. Bērpangsa-pangsa: in divisions, of a fruit; Ht. Koris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēngsētukara.</td>
<td>Transformed (by the decree of a divinity); Ht. Mas Edan, Sh. Panj. Sg. See sētu.</td>
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### Pangkeng

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pōngsu.</td>
<td>A hillock or mound; cf. busut. A distinction is sometimes drawn between pōngsu (a mound) and busut (an ant-hill), but is not always observed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāngsi.</td>
<td>I. The peg of a top. II. (Kedah.) Dull, of a sound which ought to be resonant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēnggap.</td>
<td>I. Covering up, sealing from intrusion; hermetically closing;—used especially of the process of salting and storing up fish in a tightly sealed jar where corruption cannot set in. By metaphor, the word is used of criminal breach of trust. II. Panting; to pant; from ngap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pōngpang.</td>
<td>(Kedah.) A fishing-boat of the sampan kodak type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēngkalann.</td>
<td>A landing stage; a place of embarkation. See pāngkat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāngkor.</td>
<td>A sort of pick or mattock for scraping sago out of the tree-trunk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēngkar.</td>
<td>Bow-legged.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pēngkor.</td>
<td>(Kedah). The stern, the posterior, the anus. Also punggor. P. siput: the heart of the whorl in finger impressions. Tulang p.: the pubic bones. Tulang papan p.: the lunular vertebrae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pēngkēras.</td>
<td>(Kedah.) A fee, a donation for services rendered; v. kēras. Also (Riau, Johor) pēngkera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pāngkas.</td>
<td>To cut off the top or extremities of anything; to crop the ends; to cut (of hair).</td>
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<tr>
<td>pōngkes or pōngkis.</td>
<td>A shallow rubbish-basket such as is used by scavenging coolies. Also tongkis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pāngkeng.</td>
<td>[Chin. pāng-keng.] A bedroom, a sleeping place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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1 Cf. the following pantun:

Kedaw tuwan mandi di-sungai,
Singgah minyak bauy gisam;
Sīhaya tēmpat si-anai-anai
Di-pōngsu bēruh tēmpat bēriyam.
PANGKONG

pangkong. To strike with a heavy stick; to pommel or pound.

pongak. A variant of pangkal; v. infra.

pangkal. The beginning, the commencement; the earliest stage or first portion of anything. Sisat di-hujung jalan beluk ka-pangkal jalan: if you miss your way at the last point of the road; start afresh at the first point of the road; starting afresh is often better than the attempt to otherwise remedy a blunder; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 144.

P. bahu: the shoulder.

P. buloh: the clump near the root of the bamboo; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 94.

P. lengan: the upper arm.

P. paha: the upper part of the thigh.

P. pokok: the visible root of a tree; the point where the tree begins to be visible above the ground.

Pangkalan or pungkalan: a landing-place; the point where a traveller leaves the sea or river for a land journey or vice-versa. Itu-lah pangkalan segala kapal-kapal: that (Jeddah) is the port of disembarkation for all ships; Pel. Abd., 155.

pangku. Breast, bosom; holding between breast and forearm; nurturing, fostering.

Petej jambu di-dalam paya,
Tanam pa6 di-dalam lobok;
Pena pangku letak di-riba,
Letak di-bantal takut merajok:
if you are tired of supporting (her head) let it rest on your lap; if you place it on the pillow there is the fear that she will be displeased.

Pangkuwan: the upper portion of the lap; the breast.

Memangku: (1) to hold on the breast, as a court servant holds the royal betel-box; Ht. Koris, Sh. Pant. Shl., 10; (2) to attend to the affairs of a country as regent (i.e., as a nurse, not as a mother), Sh. Abd. Mk., 31.

Pemangku: a regent, an acting or temporary ruler, Ht. Sh. P. raja: id.

pangkah. I. To peg a top.

II. Cruciform; the assumption of a cruciform shape; the sign of a cross; the cross mark placed on the forehead of a child or the bows of a ship to frighten away evil spirits; the caste-mark of a Hindu.

Memangkah: to flash out cross-wise, as the streaks of light from the sun and moon in certain states of the sky.

III. Hind. A punkah.

pungkah. A fragment, a large piece of anything. Usually pokah, or pukah, q. v.


PENGGA. A creeping herb much used in medicine, Hydrocotyle asiatica. Usually (in the Straits) pagenta, q. v.

penngawa or punggawa. [Skr. panga.]
An officer in charge of a district; Sh. Bid., 54; Ht. Mar. Mah.

panggar. A scaffolding for workmen; a framework giving a raised floor.


punggor. 1. A fallen tree, a dead trunk; a leafless or fallen trunk. Kayu punggor yang sudah mati: a dead tree-trunk, Ht. Gh. Tung-gul p.: id.; Ht. Best. Punggor rebah bélathok menumpang mati: when the tree-trunk falls, the woodpecker which lives in it perishes; the fall of a prince means the ruin of his followers; Prov.

II. A variant of pungkor, q. v.

panggang. I. Roasting; cooking by the direct action of fire; toasting. Bugai kuching dengan panggang: like the cat and the roast (not easily kept apart); Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 96. Sañèrii kuching makan panggang: like a cat eating the roast (excitedly and fiercely); Prov., Ht. Sh. Pulit p.: a sweetmeat prepared from pulut rice.

P. pari: “the roasting of the skate fish”: a descriptive name given to the appearance of the sail when set at right angles to the boat, e.g., when the breeze is right astern; (by metaphor) “under full sail,” of a dandy coming down the street in gorgeous raiment.

Pónggang: the roast.

II. Shut in, imprisoned,—of a piece in a game of chess or draughts.


pinggang. The waist; the central portion of a long body; amidships, in a vessel. Pinggang ramping: a slender waist; an attribute ascribed to most Malay heroines of romance. Ikat p., or tali p.: a girdle. Bérchek p.: to grip the waist in wrestling; see also chékal.

Kalau tiyado riyal di-linggang
Saudara yang rāpat ménjādī tēnggang:
if you have no money by your waist your nearest relatives will become distant to you; Prov.
**Punggong**

Sa-kélaí sa-pinggang: one garment to one waist; owning nothing but the clothes one is wearing; Ht. Abd., 365.

Péminggang: the midmost portion. Meríyam p.: the central battery in a Malay warship. Dayong p.: the central ears, the oars amidships; Ht. Raj. Don., 27. Jin péminggang gunong: an invisible spirit with a voice like the howling of a dog. Kain sa-kélaí péminggang habis: one sarong exhausts (the clothing of) the waist; extreme poverty; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 153; Cf. sa-kélaí sa-pinggang.

**Punggok**


I. Flat-bottomed; stumpy; tailless, or with only a short squat tail. Mulut panjang ekor punggok: with a long mouth and stumpy tail, a description of a snipe. Ayam p.: a fowl with a stumpy tail. Lang p.: a species of falcon.

Burong p.: a small owl which is proverbially represented as the lover of the moon and therefore as the type of despairing but passionate love; J. S. A. S., II., 138. Laksana punggok: merindukan bulan: like the owl moping for the moon; Prov.

II. Large and high, as an island conspicuous in the distance.

**Panggal**

Cutting or chopping through; severing. Panggalan: to cut through, to decapitate, to chop off the top of a branch; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14; Ht. Sh. Kub. Habis mati bérganggálan: they died decapitated; Ht. Sh. Kub. Panggal tiga: to cut into three pieces; Sej. Mal., 43.

**Panggil**

Summoning, calling; (occasionally) naming, entitling. Panggil orang itu kamari: call that person here. Kechil jangan di-panggil anak: when he is young do not call him your child; do not take liberties with those of higher rank even when opportunities for such liberties present themselves; Prov.


Panggilan: to have a man summoned; to send for. Di-panggilan-nya tuang China: he sent for Chinese workmen; Ht. Abd., 176.

Ménggil: (1) to call, to summon; Ht. Abd., 101, 250; (2) to invite; Ht. Abd., 142; (3) to name, to designate; Ht. Abd., 22.

**Punggol** or **Ponggol**

To hurl, to throw violently.

**Pinggan**

[Tamil?] A plate, a tray, a saucer. Di-mána pinggan péchah di-situ-lah témekar tinggal: where the plates are broken there will be the broken pieces of pottery remain; Prov. Pinggan mánghok: plates and cups; crockery generally; Ht. Abd., 354, 364.

**Pépat**

Panggau. A light raised framework on which fish is exposed to dry.

Pungghah. Unloading, discharging; removing goods from one place to another. Pungghah angkat: to pick up and remove; to shift or transport; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Punggal. (Kedah.) A stick used to throw at trees with the purpose of knocking down the fruit.


Pénglima or (Kedah) panglema. An executive in contradistinction to a presidential officer (pánghulu): a leader in war; an adjutant or aide-de-camp. P. bésar: a commander-in-chief. P. kanaan and p. kiri: officers commanding (titularly) the right and left wings of an army. P. pélang: a military chief.

Péngampoh. Layar penampoh; (Kedah) a topsail or top-gallant-sail; v. pénghapoh.

Péngantin. I. A bride, a bridegroom, a party to a marriage. Sénapang p.: a double-barrelled gun.

Méngantinkan: to marry; to set by the bride or bridegroom; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. The player of the viol (rígáh) in the band used at a theatrical performance (ma'yóng).

Péngulun. Lord; a variant of pénhulun, q. v.

Péngulu. A headman; v. ulu.

Péngawinan. Tombak pingawinan: a state lance (variety unidentified).

Pénghulu. A chief, a headman; v. ulu.

Pangeran. A Javanese title of very high rank; the equivalent of the Malay ténghu. P. adi-pati: id., Ht. Koris. Séri p.: id.; Ht. Sh. This title is used (of nobles generally) at Brunei, and occurs in Malay romances, but is not in use among the princely houses of the Malay Peninsula.

Pépatil. A carpenter’s tool of the hatchet type. Also patil.


Péparam. A cooling ointment.

Péparu. The lungs; better paru-paru.

Pépat. I. Smooth; offering no inequalities of surface, as wood when planed or as a liquid at rest.

II. A variant of pépak, II., q. v.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PÉPAK</th>
<th>PÉKEK</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| **pēpak.** I. Mastication, chewing.  
II. Complete; in full; fully attended.  
Pēpak di-hadap sīgala muntēri: fully attended in the presence of all his ministers; Ht. Ind. Meng.  
Sīdang pēpak di-hadap orang di-pasiban agong; while in full state with all the people in the great gallery before him; Ht. Sh.  
Pēnoh p.: quite full, “chock full.” | III. A pivot, an axis. P. bindu: (as a turner’s term) the pivot inserted in the block of wood set in the lathe; (as a knife grinder’s term) the iron pivot on which the whetstone revolves. Cf. ḫangi. |
| **papakērma.** Miserably poor; see papa. | **paksina.** Jav. The North. Dari daḥsina dalang ka-paksina: from the South to the North; from one end of the world (or country) to the other; Sej. Mal., 8. |
| **pēputut.** The disciple of a Hindu sage; Kl. | **pakma.** Bunga pakma: a flower [Skr. padma: the lotus?] |
| **pēpulut.** A plant, urena lobata. Also pulut-pulut. | **pēkacha.** Raṭna pēkacha: a term of endearment; = gem of purity? See kacha. |
| **pēpuwah.** Curly, woolly, or frizzled, as the hair of a Papuan. Orang p.: a Papuan. | **pēkasam.** A preparation of salt fish; it has a strong smell. Alang-alang mënēyolok pēkasam biyar sampai ka-pangkal lingga: if you are going to put your hand into the jar of salt fish, put it in up to the biceps; in for a penny, in for a pound; Prov., see J. S. A. S., III., 41.  
Pēkasamukan: to make into pēkasam; Ht. Bakhth., 51.  
Also pēkasam. The word is a derivative of asam. |
| **pēpisang.** A plant, polyclithia sp. Also pisans. | **pēkaka.** Burong pēkaka: the kingfisher. Also pēkaka. |
| **pak.** I. Onom. A clapping sound.  
II. Father (familiarly expressed); v. pa’.  
III. Eur. A pack, a bale, a packing-case.  
IV. [Dutch pacht.] A farm, a monopoly.  
Usually pajaḥ. | **pēkakas.** Contrivances, appliances, materials for doing anything. Also pērakas, q. v. |
| **pēk and pīk.** Onom. A sound such as that of a stick striking a flat piece of wood. | **pēkakak.** Burong pēkakak: the local kingfisher; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 6, 28. |
| **pok.** Onom. A dull clapping sound. Cf. pāb, tēpok, etc. | **pēkat.** Sticky, thick, of fluids; strong, of coffee. |
| **pokta.** See po’ta. | **pēkor.** Tērēkor: plunged in thought— a corruption of (Arab.) infakkur, q. v. |
| **paksas.** I. Force, compulsion; wilful action;  
II. Auspicious, favourable, lucky; good fortune; the proper moment for doing anything; a lucky find. Paksa tēkukor pādi rēbah: the pigeon’s opportunity is the fallen corn; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 37. Paksa bālam pādi rēbah: id. Angin dan paksā pun tērļalu bāk: the wind and the time were favourable; Ht. Isk. Dz. | **pēkērī.** [Skr. prakṛt.] Nature, disposition, character. Budi p.: id. (when speaking of a good disposition). |
II. A variant of paksas, II., q. v. Angin p.: a favourable wind; Ht. Hamz., 80. | **pēkōng.** A name for a class of foul smelling ulcers; cancerous growth. Busōh p.: foul-smelling in the extreme. |
<p>| <strong>pēkak.</strong> Hard of hearing. Tēlī pēkak tēlinga segala yang mēnēngar-kān dēyā: the ears of all who heard it were dull with deafness; Ht. Mar. Mah. | <strong>pēkop.</strong> See pēkōk. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PÉKOK</th>
<th>PÉLANGI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;pékok. Distorted, deformed, twisted (of the arm); Kl. v. d. W. In Kedah pékop is used of fingers which are malformed and seem to turn naturally downwards when at rest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| "pékkan. I. A market; a market-place; an emporium; Ht. Abd., 112.  
  Bukit p. : "hill tribes of the market"; Tamil cookies; see bukit.  
  II. Terpékkan: plunged in thought, silent meditatively; Ht. Sh.  
  Shaikh pun tundok malu-maluwan,  
  Karena mengangar dijam terpekan:  
  the Shaikh bowed his head in shame as he listened in meditative silence; Sh. UL., 26.  
  III. A variant of pakan, q. v.  |
| "pékkin. (Penang.) Thinking out a thing.  
  Bérapa jimat bérapa pékkin: however much you ponder, however much you work it out. Cf. pêkan II.  |
| "pakanira. Jav. A pronoun of the second person occurring in romances from the Javanese or in quoting conversations with Javanese; Sej. Mal., 145.  |
| "pêkau. A meaningless cry of excitement, as that of a frightened man; a yell; to scream out with fear (but not with pain or as a cry for aid).  |
| "pêkulun. Jav. A royal title met with in romances adapted from the Javanese; Ht. Mas Ed. Also pêgunun (Ht. Sh. Kub.), and pêgulun (Ht. Sh.).  |
| "pêgari. [Kedah.] Invisibility. Ilmu p.: the magic art of making oneself invisible.  |
| "pêgaga. A creeping herb much sought after for medicine, hydrocotyle asiatica. Also pêngaga.  
  P. têku or p. ular: a creeping plant with the habits of the hydrocotyle.  |
| "pêgawai. An officer in charge of anything, a superintendent, an overseer. P. mêsîd: the caretakers of the mosque.  
  P. pada istiri-nya: to take charge of his wife; Ht. Kal. Dam., 60.  
  Munîri pêgawai: state officers and officers in charge of districts.  |
| "pêganyah. (Kedah.) Never to change one’s clothes; a man who always wears the same suit.  |
| "pêgar. I. Burung pêgar: the fireback-pheasant, lohphura rufa, and euplocoma vieilloti. Also ayam pêgar.  
  II. To vibrate, to quiver.  |
| "pêgas. To beat with the wing, of a bird.  |
| "pêgang. To hold; grasp; control. Kata tidak di-pêgang-nya: he never keeps his promises; J. S. A. S., II., 152.  
  Di-pêgang-nya tangga puteri: she took the princess by the hand; Ht. Gul. Bak., 44.  
  Pêgang: hold, control, occupation, employment; Sej. Mal., 126.  
  Sa-kaliyan itu pêgangan Grand Jury: all such matters were within the province of work of the Grand Jury; Ht. Abd., 369.  
  Bêrêpêgang: attached to; adhering to; in the control of; Ht. Abd., 150.  
  Mêmêgang: to hold in the hand; to grasp; (by metaphor) to possess or control. M. janggut: to hold a beard in the hand; Ht. Abd., 310.  
  M. talî ton: to grasp the reins; Ht. Abd., 106.  
  M. kéraîan: to have the government of; Ht. Abd., 295.  
  M. pêkerjanya: to hold office of; to be in the employment of; Ht. Abd., 10, 11.  
  M. pênjara: to be in charge of a prison; Ht. Abd., 117.  |
| "pêgan and pêgun. Têrêpêgan or têrêpêgun: meditatively silent; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 23. Also pêkan, q.v.  |
  II. [Dutch: paal.] The Dutch "pole" as a measure of length; Sh. Lamp., 9; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 18.  |
| "pêlabor. See labor.  |
| "pêlata. Ikan pêlata: a small marine fish (unidentified).  |
| "pêlatut. An idler.  |
| "pêlatok. Burong pêlatok: the Malayan woodpecker. Also bêlatok. From patak.  |
| "pêlajau. Batang pêlajau: a plant (unidentified) yielding a milk-like liquid used for medicinal purposes.  |
| "pêlara. Fish preserved in an air-tight jar.  |
| "pulasan. A fruit closely resembling the rambutan, nephelium mutabile; Ht. Isk. Dz.  
  P. hutan: a tree, anthocephales cadamba.  |
| "pêlasah. (Kedah.) To borrow new things and return them to the owners when used up.  |
| "pêlasoh. A ne'er-do-weel; a worthless idler.  |
| "pêlangi. (Riau, Johor.) A rainbow (Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Ind. Meng.); a descriptive name given to patterns marked by streaks of bright colours (Ht. Bakht. 9, Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh. Kub.). In Kedah, a rainbow is called ular danu.  
  Pokok p.: a plant, a porosa microcalyx.  |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pelahah</th>
<th>Pelipisan</th>
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| **Pelalah.** A flooring or partition of split bamboos.  
*Pisau p.*: (Kedah) a knife used for scraping and cleaning hides. | **Pelar.** The male organs of generation.  
*Batang p.*: the penis.  
*Buah p.*: the testes.  
*P. ilek*: a screw.  
*P. kambing*: the fruit of the plant *heritiera littoralis*.  
*P. musang*: a shrub, *fagara auriculata*. |
| **Pela.** or **Pulaga.** *Buah p.*: the cardamom, *amomum cardamomum*; *Pel. Abd.*, 131; *Sh. Pant. Shl.*, 9.  
*Ikan p.*: a small fresh-water fish (unidentified). | **Pelas.** 1. To fasten together (in nautical language); to tie; = *hubong*.  
II. *Kena mempelas*: (Kedah) to be stripped of one’s property as a woman married to a husband who spends her money and divorces her when it is exhausted, or as a partner in business when his fellow partner spends the common funds and dissolves the partnership. From *mepelas*? |
| **Pela.** or **Pulasa.** A sleeping platform or large couch, *Ht. P. J. P.* Also *pulaman*, *Ht. Sh. Kub.* | **Pelasa.** or **Pulasa.** A medicinal shrub, *alaysia* sp. Also *mempelas* hari. |
*Berpelana*: saddled; e.g., *berpelinana mas*: with a golden saddle, *Ht. Sh.*  
*Alas p.*: a saddle-cloth; a numnah. | **Pelésat.** To fly off, as a ball struck at an angle by a stick,—a term used in playing *buwah kertas*. |
| **Pelan.** (Selangor.) A large tree, *terminaria* *feetdisima*. | **Pelésit.** *Belaclang pelésit*: a small cricket or grasshopper which enters houses at night and is believed to be the visible form of a powerful evil spirit. The spirit itself is said to be the creation of sorcerers who send it into houses to work their will. |
| **Pelewas.** *Akar pelawas*: a plant, *calycocercis floribanda*. | **Palsu.** [Port. falsa]. False, forged, counterfeit,—of money, bank-notes, etc. The word is also used (*lahi-lahi* *palsu*) of a woman in the garb of a man; *Sh. Panj. Sg.* |
| **Pelas.** A generic name given to a number of trees yielding a hard and good timber; *tristania* spp. | **Pelaslang.** Colouring when arranged in stripes.  
*Banderang* *belang tiga*: a tricolour. *Cf. pelangi* (a rainbow). |
| **Pelas.** (Ht.) Avaricious; of different kinds; all sorts of. *Cf. bagai*. | **Pelaslangkeng.** A “pelanquin” ; a covered carriage.  
*Kurong p.*: one form of the cabin in a native trading vessel. |
| **Pelahang.** Gaping wide open. | **Pelaslanggas.** A shelf where *padi* is stored. |
| **Pelahap.** A gluttonous eater; gluttonous. | **Pelaslinggam.** Marble or stone, the veining of which offers a contrast of colour with the rest. |
| **Pelahbagai.** Varied; of different kinds; all sorts of. *Cf. bagai*. | **Pelaslepah.** The branch-leaf of trees of the palm kind; the midrib of a palm-leaf.  
*Pelahpah buwah liroh, pelahpah atas jangan gela*: when the lower palm-leaf falls let not the upper palm-leaves laugh; when a man dies let not the survivors be amused, their turn will come; *Prov.*  
*Sapérti puchok dengah pelépah*: like the shoot and the leaf of the palm (which provide mutual support); a useful alliance; *Prov.*, *J. S. A. S.*, XI., 64. |
| **Pelahrai.** (Selangor.) | **Pelipisan.** The temples (of the forehead).  
| **Pelas.** (Ht.) Avaricious; of different kinds; all sorts of. *Cf. bagai*. | 1 *Pisas* tali *pamati* buku,  
Jangan *békagi* punca *bomok*:  
*Belas* hati *béra* *pin*,  
Terang *chowu* *muran* *bétang*. |
pêlur. (Kedah.) Failure; unsuccessful effort.

pêluru. [Port. pelouro.] Shot, bullets; Ht. Abd., 13, 298.

P. besi lantai: cylindrical shot.

P. bolang-baling: chain-shot.

P. jantong: bullets with a cylindrical body and rounded point.

Ta'-ampong pêluru di-lalang: bullets are not to be stopped in grass; do not resist the powerful with feeble weapons; Prov., J. S. A. S., 1, 96.
| पेरुवांग  | पेरुवांग. Still, calm,—of wind or weather.  
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>पेरुपोक</td>
<td>पेरुपोक mata : the eyelid. Also पेरुपोक mata.</td>
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<tr>
<td>पेरुपोह</td>
<td>To flatten out by scrubbing; to thoroughly thrash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेरुका</td>
<td>A Javanese musical instrument; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेरोनोक</td>
<td>To kill a fowl by breaking its neck with a backward jerk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेरोंहिङ</td>
<td>Gapping open, perforated by a huge hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेरेह</td>
<td>Sakit पेरेह : a disease (of the liver ?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेरिहारा</td>
<td>पेरिहारा. [Sk. parihara.] To cherish; to nurture; to bring up; to protect; to guard. Lidah mulut kēndak पेरिहारा : you should guard your tongue. Nama laki-laki ingkau पेरिहारा : preserve your reputation as men; Sh. Pr. Ach., 16. Bēsar di-dalam पेरिहाराan tuwan-ku : grown up under Your Majesty’s fostering care; Ht. Koris. Ėmpama orang mēmēlīharaan dirinya dalam sarang lebah : as a man protects himself in a bees’ nest; J. S. A. S., XI., 37. Also पीयारा.</td>
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<tr>
<td>पेरिलिता</td>
<td>पेरिलिता. [Pers. palīta.] A lamp. Pīkīr itu पेरिलिता hatti : thought is the lamp of the mind; Prov. Tampōk K. : the ring-like carving round the hook from which a hanging-lamp is suspended. P. ṭérpasang : a lighted lamp; Ht. Abd., 312.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेरेचोक</td>
<td>एक अस्ताक, असुर करार या राजा की गिलारी.</td>
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<tr>
<td>पेरेचेह</td>
<td>अपर्याय से लेकर ‘बटरिंग अप’ की एक बाँट; ‘लेंगिंग अप’ या ‘किंयोलिंग’ के तौर पर।</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेरीयास</td>
<td>A spell to make the enemy’s shots and blows miss one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेरिसा</td>
<td>Instructions for use, directions for use (of medicine).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेरिसेट</td>
<td>To roll a gummed piece of paper or cloth over any surface so as to stick it on that surface;—used of sticking baize on a table or paper on a wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेरिपिस</td>
<td>The temples of the forehead. Also पेरिपिसान.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पेरेकाट</td>
<td>Kain पेरेकाट : a cloth imported from India.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| पेरिमेनिय | पेरिमेनिय. A kar पेरिमेनिय : a medicinal plant (unidentified).|
| पेरिमांतांग | पेरिमांतांग. A stretch of high ground in padi-fields; also पेरिमांतांग, q.v.|
| पेरिमार | An instrument for scratching a line parallel to the edge of anything.|
| पेरिमालप | पेरिमालप. To reduce the size of a light in any way; to lower the light. Bēsar पेरिमालप kēchil पेरिमालप,  
Terang sangat habiskan minyak : large is the lamp and small the check on the light, it is too bright and wastes the oil.|
| पेरिमालम | पेरिमालम. To stop a crack or crevice by pushing cloth into it at the point of a knife.|
| पेरिमाली | पेरिमाली. Forbidden, tabooed; a prohibition. Pantang K. : id. The word is used of the numerous superstitions against doing certain things or eating certain food at specified times, lest such actions should bring bad luck.|
| पेरिपूमा | पेरिपूमा. [Dutch pomp.] A pump; a spout; a hose = bomba.|
| पेरिपांपांस | पेरिपांपांस. The name of a tree (unidentified).|
| पेरिपांपांग | पेरिपांपांग. Stretching out before the eye; plainly visible; visible even at a distance; Pel. Abd., 47.|
| पेरिपोम्प | पेरिपोम्प. I. A large floating fish-trap mainly of net. It is usually anchored in a tide-way. This method of fishing is much practised by Chinese fishermen in Province Wellesley.  
II. A tree-name (unidentified).  
III. A sheath for the protection of a fingernail that has been allowed to grow long.|
| पेरिपूम्पन | पेरिपूम्पन. A harmless sea-millipede three or four inches long. It is much used as bait for fish.|
| पेरिपिंपिन | पेरिपिंपिन. I. To lead by the hand. Mēmēpīpīn, and mēmēpīpīnkan : id. Mēmēpīpīkan tangen tuwan pātērī : leading the princess by the hand; Ht. Pg. Ptg.  
II. Daun pēmēpīpīn : A plant (unidentified) with a leaf proverbially unaffected by boiling; (by metaphor) an obstinate man; J. S. A. S., III., 38.|
| पेरिमेकिरान | पेरिमेकिरान. (Kedah.) A boundary, a frontier; a variant of पेरिमेकिरान.|
| पेरिमेनाक | पेरिमेनाक. A gold or silver joint or ferrule between the blade and handle of a kēris. Usually pēnongkōk or pēndongkōk. |
píntat. The base, the fundament, the posterior, the anus. Hitam bagai pantat belanga: black like the bottom of the saucepan; Prov., Ht. Best. Saperti anjing menyalak di-píntat gajah: like a dog barking behind an elephant; impotent abuse; Prov. Mulut bawa madu, pantat bawa sengat: a honeyed mouth and a sting behind; a false flatterer; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 79.


píntis. A slight smear; as much colouring matter as one can pick up on the finger-tip at one time; to pencil the eyebrows with colouring matter in order to improve their appearance, Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 25.

píntas. A sleeping platform; a raised flooring which serves as a sleeping place in a Malay dwelling.

Orang berdendang di-píntas-nya,
Orang beraja di-hati-nya:

a man sings on his own sleeping place and is king in his own heart; a man has only to be contented in order to be happy; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 22.


píntang. Forbidden, prohibited; to interdict, to abstain from. Hang Tuwah pun masak kélawar tiyada berpíntang lagi: Hang Tuwah was free to go in and out, no one forbidding him; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 21.

P. píntali: tabooed, things tabooed;—used especially of articles of food which an invalid may not eat or which people, for superstitious reasons, may not consume at certain times, e.g., during pregnancy. P. larangan: id., Sh. Lail. Mejn., 8.

píntang. Pontang-píntang: topsy-turvy, helter-skelter, spread about here and there.

pínting. Worth or soundness. Bangsa berpínting; of good descent on both sides. Muntiri píntingan: well-born officers of state; Sh. Pang. Sg.

píntong. To club or cudgel.

1 Cf. also the following description of a Malay beauty:

Anah rambut melilitah mili,
Ekor mata-nya baga di-tuis,
Chilak sini bélang di-píntis,
Chante di-banding di-dalam majis.
pantak. Forcing a stick into a hole, driving a nail into a wall, forcing a long body of any sort into a narrow aperture.

pantek. i. Striking together two hard substances such as flint and steel. Pantetèk api: a flint and steel for kindling a light.

pantok. The combing on a Malay half-decked boat.

pantul. Pantul balèk: to rebound, to bound back.

pintal. To twine, as in the process of making rope. Rumput dengan kembayan di-pintalkannya kaki gajah pun dapat di-jeratkan: even grass, if twined into rope in sufficient quantity, may go so far as to trap an elephant by the leg; Ht. Kal. Dam., 314.

puntal. To coil rope round the hand so as to get a good grip of it; to screw round the end of a piece of cloth as in wringing.


pantun. A simile, a proverbial saying; (by extension) a quatrain, the first line of which rhymes with the third and the second with the fourth. In Sumatra sa-pantun is used where saperti would be used in the Peninsula, and the word sa-pantun occurs in this sense in Sha'ir Jubli Melaka. In some romances (e.g., the Ht. Hg. Tuw., and Ht. Hamz.) the word pantun is used with the meaning of “proverbial saying” (umpamaan); in other romances it is confined in use to the well-known quatrains. The connection would appear to be in the use of proverbial sayings meaningless in themselves, but used as the equivalents of intelligible sayings rhyming with them; e.g., sudah gitaru chéndana pula being used for sudah tahu bertanya pula. The transition from “proverbs” of this sort (based on sound) to proverbial rhymes would be simple.

Pantunkan: to render proverbial; to make a pantun of; Sej. Mal., 82.

Berpantun: to utter a pantun. Berpantun-pantun: id. (frequentative); Ht. P. J. P.

pintau. I. Mímantau: to “look up” a person; to visit.

pintau. The name of a small bird (unidentified). Also pílau.

pintu. A door, a gate, an entrance. Di-nuka p.: at the entrance; in front of the door. Penuguk p.: a porter; Ht. Sg. Samb. Saú pintu kala u tiru tîp tîwul lagi tînubuk: shut one door and you will find ten others open; this is a thing which you cannot keep secret; Prov.

P. ambang: a light framework of wood covered with cloth used as a door when the real door is too heavy or clumsy for constant opening and shutting. It does not cover the whole doorway. See ambang.

P. ayer: a water gate; a sort of lock.

P. gêrêbang, or kêrêbang: a main gate or entrance; (by metaphor) toothless, of a man.

P. pandula: a long window reaching to the floor and partly closed by a balustrade.

P. kambo: a light door, like the p. ambang, but reaching to the floor.

P. lawang: a gate.


P. mati: a door permanently nailed up.

P. natang: (Kedah) a form of the p. malang.

P. saluh: a window in the centre of the wall of a palace.

P. stramb: a door leading from the verandah to the central room of a Malay house.

Jénang p.: the door-posts.

Pénèbus p.: a sort of fine paid by a bridegroom to the bride’s friends in order to secure admission to her house.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PANTAI</strong></th>
<th><strong>PENJURIT</strong></th>
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| **pantai.** A beach; the sea-shore. *Di-čép p.:* by the edge of the beach. *Oorang p.:* coast dwellers, as opposed to *orang darat*, dwellers in the interior. *Lobok jadi pantai, panjat jadi lobok:* the ocean hollows become beaches and beaches become hollows; a reversal of all things; Prov.  
*Bérpántaiakan:* having a beach of. *Lautan madu bérpántaiakan sagar:* an ocean of honey with a beach of sugar (a world of sweetness); Ht. Koris.  
*Pantai* is also used metaphorically of the edge of a forest (*pantai suwata hutan*); Ht. Gul. Bak., 82. | **ponjot or punjut.** To tie up the corners of a handkerchief or the loose ends of a piece of cloth so as to constitute a little sack; to fold up. |
| **punti.** | **panjar.** Earnest-money; = *chēngkēram.* |
| I. *Ikan punti-punti:* a fish (unidentified).  
II. *Buwaḥ punti:* a fruit (unidentified).  
III. *Ularpunti:* a snake; *bungaras fasciatus?* | **panjang.** Length; long; tall, of people.  
*Rumah p.:* (Singapore) a brothel,—from the name of the locality in which the prostitutes were originally located.  
*Sipat p.:* a shell (unidentified).  
*Tinkap p.:* the window running along the verandah (*sērumbi jatoh*) of a Malay house.  
*Bérpanjangan:* for a lengthy period; at great length. *Hati-ku rosak bérpanjangan:* my heart is broken for ages to come; Ht. Koris; cf. also Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 7.  
*Panjang* is also used as a familiar name (*timang-timangan*); v. *anjang.* It is given to the fourth or fifth child in a family. |
| **pontiyanak or puntiyanak.** An evil spirit believed to be created by the blood shed in child-birth if that blood is not carefully removed and buried. This spirit is believed to assume the form of a small child. The evil spirits known as *bajang, pataranggas,* and *pontiyanak,* though created by child-birth, are not the ghosts of either mother or child (who may both survive); the *langsweir,* however, pre-supposes the death of the woman and is a ghost proper. | **punjong.** An arch of lattice work for trailing plants to form an arbour. |
| **pēnjagap.** A Malay fighting vessel with peculiarly adorned bows. *P. kēpala kakatua,* and *p. pagar tēnggalong:* varieties of this kind of ship. | **panjak.** The man who plays the drum at a *ma'yong,* a drummer; a *gambar* player, Ht. Mas. Ed., Sh. Panj. Sg. (*gamelan di-palu uler panjang-nya*). |
| **pēnjara.** [Skr. *panjara.*] A prison. *Tērēpēnjara:* imprisoned. *Pēnjaraik:* to imprison; Ht. Abd., 214. *Mēnpēnjaraik:* id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 73. | **pinjul.** (Kedah.) To throw in one over and above the proper number; to give or count one too many. |
| **pēnjut.** I. Tipped with white, marked with a white spot (believed to be lucky). The word is used of dogs and buffaloes the tails of which are tipped with white, of a *kēris* with a lucky white mark on it, etc.; Ht. Sr. Rama (Maxw.), 11.  
II. *Seluwar panjang-panjang:* trousers tight at the ankles and wide above. | **pinjam.** Loan, lending. *Pinjaman:* a loan; Ht. Abd., 231. *Nēgōri dūnya inī nēgōri pinjaman:* the kingdoms of this world are only lent us for a time (they are not eternal like the kingdom of God); Ht. Hamz., 25. *Mīnta pinjam:* borrowing. *Bērī pinjam:* giving in loan. *Mēnēmīn:* to have in loan, i.e. to lend out (one's own money) or borrow (that of others) according to the context. *Mēnēmīn pēhētān bēhāsā lain-lain:* to borrow words from other languages; Ht. Abd., 344. |
| **pēnjat.** To climb (trees, trunks, ropes, masts, etc.). This word is not used of climbing hills or ladders (*nasik*), or scaling walls (*ragang*), or of passing from branch to branch of a tree (*mēnīti*). *Panjatan:* id. *Mēnēmēn:* id.; Ht. Abd., 28; Ht. Gul. Bak., 89. | **pēnjam.** To close the eyes; a variant of *pējam,* q. v. *Di-panjam kan matanya:* he closed his eyes; Ht. Ind. Meng. |
| **pēnjurb.** A warrior, a plunderer, a thief. See *jurb.* | **panju.** (Penang.) A handkerchief, towel or napkin. |
**PENJURU**

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| **pêncalok.** I. A preserve made of small prawns, salt, pepper, onions, etc. Also chêncalok.  
II. A thick brush such as is used for gumming or painting large surfaces. Cf. chalit and pálti. | **pêncanal.** A native sea-going vessel with a peculiar high stern and low bows. It is much used by Bugis traders. |
| **pêncalit.** To ooze out, to gush forth in a thin stream. Cf. panchal. | **pêncalit.** A stick used to extract the pounded areca-nut from the portable pounder (gebéh) used by old men. |
| **pêncalit.** To spout out with force and rapidity; to gush forth, of a liquid. Cf. panchar, panchor, and panchut. | **pêncalit.** See pancha. |
| **pêncalit or pîncalit.** See panchang. | **pêncalit.** Flowing of water through pipes or along conduits; to flow out of the end of a pipe. Panchoran: a conduit, Ht. Hamz., 5; better panchoran ayer. Panchor larangan: "the conduit which it was forbidden to approach," a name given to a spring at which princesses bathed: Ht. Abd., 199. |
| **pêncalit.** Fastening by constriction; tying a knot round an object; tying up by the use of an elastic band. | **pêncalit.** Of five colours,= pancha warina, see pancha. |
| **pêncalit.** See pancha. | **pêncalit.** Bagat panchang di-gonchang hanus: like a mooring-pile shaken by the current; vacillating; Prov. |
| **pêncalit.** Of five colours,= pancha warina, see pancha. | **pêncalit.** A long pole, a pile, a stake,—used especially of the stakes driven into the sea-bottom to serve as moorings for light boats. Bagat panchalok di-gonchang hanus: like a mooring-pile shaken by the current; vacillating; Prov. |
| **pêncalit.** Angling; fishing with hook and line; a line for fishing. P. ikan: to angle for fish. | **pêncalit.** A native sea-going vessel with a peculiar high stern and low bows. It is much used by Bugis traders. |
| **pêncalit.** The loose end or fag end of anything, such as a piece of rope or cloth; the pendant extremity of a scarf worn on the shoulder; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng. **Umpan habis, panching putus,**  
Puncha têrfâs daripada tangan: the bait is finished, the line is broken and the loose end of it has slipped from the hand;—everything has failed and no hope is left; Prov. |
| **pêncalit.** The loose end or fag end of anything, such as a piece of rope or cloth; the pendant extremity of a scarf worn on the shoulder; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng. **Umpan habis, panching putus,**  
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panchong. Cutting off a projection, lopping, beheading, cutting off a limb, mutilating. *Panchong-lah mulut-nya:* mutilate the mouth, i.e., cut out the tongue; Ht. Kal. Dam., 255.

Banya bélanda térkénà panchong, Sa-téngha térkrát tilinga dan hidong: many Dutch were mutilated, some had their ears and others their noses cut off; Sh. Par. Aeh., 17.


**penchang or pinchang.** *Pinchong-pinchut,* or (Kedah) *penchang-penchot:* zigzag, irregular.

*Pinchang-pinchut, kaki ayam,* 
Punor herat berjalan malam: zigzag, zigzag, like the feet of a fowl, crooked behind and choosing night for their walks,—a proverbial rhyme quoted against prostitutes.

**penchong.** Out of line, swerving from its proper direction or course; crooked, broken, discontinuous.

**panchapersada.** See pancha.


**pinchok.** A way of preparing sour fruits or vegetables for consumption; slicing and boiling them in syrup.

*Laksana nyior mumhoung di-buwat
Pinchok menghilangkan kelat:
like a young coco-nut which is made into *pinchok* to deprive it of its “bite”; Prov.

**ponchak or punchak.** Top, summit, crown; the end of a rope; the top of a Malay umbrella; the knob on a flagstaff. *P. gunong:* the crest of a mountain, Sh. Panj. Sh. See *kinchak* which is the (derivative) form in common use.

Also (Kedah) *pochak.

**pénchil.** Detaching; separation; severance of an individual or small body from the main body. *Térpénchil:* to get detached, to become severed (from the main body). *Térpénchil-lah raja daripada laskhar-nya:* the prince got separated from his army; Ht. Gh. *Barang yang térpénchil di-tangkap oleh harinasu:* whatever got separated was taken by tigers; Ht. Kal. Dam., 382.

**panchalogam.** An alloy of several metals; see pancha.

**panchawaréna.** Of several (nominally five) colours; see pancha.
pondong. 1. To carry in the folds of a scarf slung over the back.
2. A temporary shelter built by travellers who have to pass the night in the jungle. Cf. ‘pondok’.

punding. To twist or ravel up—of rope which has been held tight and is then relaxed so that it ravel up.

penderongkok. A metal ferrule between the blade and handle of a kérís; (Kedah) ‘pönongkok’.

penderap. 1. A plant (unidentified). Bérubah ruşa tunggal baginda letih lewu saperti penderap layu ruşa-nya: the bodily appearance of the prince was changed by weariness till he drooped like the faded penderap; Ht. Koris.
2. Ikan penderap: (Riau, Johor) fish preserved in salt.

pandak. Short (in certain expressions only, the usual word being ‘penderah’): a name (timang-timangan) given to the fifth or sixth child in a family. Kérís p.: a short kérís, Ht. Hg. Tuw., 38.

penderah. Short. Pédang penderah-penderah: a very short sword. Panjang p.: long and short; tall and short. Bérória panjang p.: to work irregularly; Ht. Abd., 96. The word ‘penderah’ would appear to be only a local (Straits) variant of ‘pandak’, but it is the common colloquial form.

pédok. A wrapping of thin metal round the lower part of the sheath of a kérís. Bérőpédok mas: with a wrapper of gold; Ht. Ind. Nata.

pondok. A shed, a lean-to, a temporary shelter (Ht. Abd., 201, 229); (Singapore) a sort of residential club-house for Boyanese. Jiwa tuwan sudi bérmaunq di-pédok aku: if you, Sir, care to take shelter in my humble hut; Ht. Ind. Nata. Kétapa p.: (Singapore) a Boyanese headman.

pandam. A goldsmith’s term describing the process of fixing a piece of jewellery in rosin so as to prevent it from moving when worked at.

pêndam. To bury. Bérahi-nya yang têrdam: buried feelings of love; Sh. Panj. Sg.

pandan. A generic name given to the smaller screw-pines (pandanaceae) the leaves of which are used in making mats.

P. biru: mapania hypolitoides.
P. duri: pandanus fascicularis.
P. rasa: pandanus rusow.
P. tikus: pandanus ovatus.

pandu. A guide, a pilot, the leader of a dance or first dancer.

pêndoman. A compass; see ‘pêdoman’.

pêdomah. See ‘pênomah’.

pindah. Transition; movement from one place to another; transference, translation. Pindah ka-remah: to move to a house; Ht. Abd., 194.

Pindahkan: to transfer; to take from one place to another; to translate. Pindahkan tulan-tulan orang mati: to transfer the bones of the dead (to a new tomb); Ht. Abd., 225.

Bérinda: to move (intransitive) from one place to another, especially of changing one’s abode. Bapà-ku pun bérinda-lah kak-remah lain: my father moved to another house; Ht. Abd., 22.

pandai. Skilled, able, learned, versed in; a skilled artificer, a mechanic; industrial art. Mênu ‘timu sa-hingga mérjád pandai: to seek knowledge till one becomes learned; Ht. Abd., 47. Jibalan pandat dan miliya tikapi tiyada bérharta néschaya térhina juga: though learned and illustrious, if he has no money, people will look down on him; Ht. Abd., 5. Membuwat pandai-pandai: to play the learned man; to swagger or pretend to know; Ht. Abd., 45.

P. kauy: a carpenter; Ht. Sh. Mard.
P. lukis: an engraver; Ht. Gul Bak., 100.
Képandaiyan: learning, knowledge, skill; Ht. Abd., 4, 22, 40, etc.


pêdiyât. An enclosure into which wild elephants are driven; a corral.


pêndekar. A warrior who fights in the van, a champion, a professional fighter; Sh. Abd. Mk., 4; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 25.
pénar. (Kedah.) Phosphorescent luminosity; v. pédar.


pensan. To faint; a variant (Riau) of pensan, q. v.

pêning. Dizziness as after a blow; faintness; a rush of blood to the head. P. képala or sakit p.: swimming in the head; vertigo; Ht. Abd., 280. Rasa p.: the sensation of giddiness.

pêngkok. A variant (Kedah) of pendongkok, q. v.

pênggir. The outskirts or outlying portions of an empire; the confines of a country; Ht. Mar. Mahaw.

pênakawan. The suite of a Javanese prince.

pênomah. Jav. A present made by a bridegroom to the bride's parents. Also raja pêno- mah and (Kedah) pêndomah. In Kedah these presents are brought separately and need not be returned, as the pêsołok presents must be in the form of return-presents of equal value.

pêno. Ever; a colloquial variant of pênah, q. v.


Dêngan sa-pênoh-pênoh: with all; with every; to the full extent of the contents of anything. Harap-lah aku dêngan sa-pênoh-pênoh harap akan Tuhann! I trust with the fullest confidence in God; I put all trust in God; Ht. Abd., 281.

Pênoh and mêmênoh; to fill up; (by metaphor) to complete, to accomplish, to fulfill. Sûpaya di-pênoh-nya akan kêhêndah kêkassh-ku itu: that He may grant fulfillment to the desire of my beloved friend; Ht. Abd., 15. Mêmênoh kolam dêngan ayer mawar: to fill a pond with rose-water; Ht. Gul. Bak., 64.


pêneram. A sweetmeat made of têpong jawi and sugar, cooked in coco-nut oil.

pênyet. Hidong pênyet: a flattened nose, a "pug" nose.

pênyut. Sucking at the breast, of children,—with reference to the peculiar sucking action of the cheeks.

pênyap. Hidden, vanished, lost, out of sight. Cf. lênyap.

pênyu. The green turtle, chelone mydas; Ht. Koris. Pênyu itu bertoî-toler bêrêba-ribu sa-orang pun tiyada taku: ayam bertoî-toler sa-biîjî bêchak sa-huwaî nêgêri: the turtle lays eggs by the thousand and no man knows of it; a fowl lays a single egg and the whole town is acquainted with the fact,—boasting is usually inversely proportionate to the value of the work done; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 70.

po. [Chin. pó.] Main po: a Chinese form of gambling. The po itself is a sort of brass box in which a die is concealed.

puwadai. [Tam. pùwapai.] Cloth laid down at a burial or wedding for the procession or guests to pass over; Ht. Raj. Don., 2.


puwaka. A spirit of the earth; a demon believed to dwell in a fixed spot or locality; a "genius loci"; Ht. Koris. Ayer bêrputar jangan chebôk, Puwaka bésar dûdôk mêmênggyu: do not take your water from an eddy, a mighty demon dwells there to guard it.

Che' Ayur orang mêtaka, Suntung bunga kuntum bêrêngkai; Kayu gêhuray kayu puwaka Sukat di-pu-ja bêhuray di-pakai: incense wood (aquilaria malacensis) is wood that is haunted; only by worshipping before it can you venture to put it into use.

puwalam. Tam. Marble.

po'ta. Matchless, excellent; also póka.


**putar.** I. Rotation, motion on an axis. 

II. *Akar putarwali:* (Jav. bratawali) a medicinal creeper, also known as *akar sèrunum.*

III. *Burong putar:* a kind of turtle-dove (unidentified).

**putus.** Severance, splitting or breaking of; (by metaphor) to settle, to put an end to. *Ayer di-chêhchang tiýaw putus:* water does not break in two under a cut; Prov. *Télak ayer manakan putus:* a variant of the same proverb). *Putus bêñang dapat di-khubong, putah arang sahâla:* a broken thread may be united by a knot, a piece of charcoal once broken is broken for ever; there are quarrels which can be settled and others which make reconciliation impossible; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 147. *P. bichara:* the settlement of a dispute; Ht. Raj. Don., 77. *P. muwañahak:* to come to a definite agreement; Ht. Raj. Don., 76. *P. rasu:* to exhaust one's supplies. *P. makan:* id. *P. asa:* hopeless. *P. nyawa:* to die. *P. hêrâ:* to pay a price, to settle a bill.


Cf. *potong* and *puntong.*


*Memotong:* to cut, to cut down or cut off. Cf. *puntong,* *putung,* and *putus.*

**puting.** The part of the blade which is buried in the handle; a pointed projection of any sort; a flag end or stump.

*P. bêliyong:* (1) that part of a native hatchet which is buried in the handle; (2) a whirlwind; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 4; Ht. Sh. Maru.

*P. cèhèn-cèhèn:* the pointed foot of a mast which is buried in the truck.

*P. damar:* the part of a torch which is held in the hand and is left unconsumed.

*P. susu:* the nipple of the breast.

**poteh.** White, whiteness; (also) a familiar name (timang-timangan) given to the sixth or seventh child in a family. *Puteh poteh udang képai:* hitam hitam gajah: one is white but it is the whiteness of a shrimp, the other is black but it is the blackness of an elephant; one is fair but it is an ugly fairness, the other is dark but it is a comely darkness; Prov.

*P. kuning:* "white yellow," — a much admired colour for a complexion, and a term of endearment, *= my fair one.*

*P. mata:* being put to shame; the shame-faced look on being "scored off"; Ht. Koris, Sh. Lamp., 34. *Putehkan mata:* to put to shame; Ht. Koris.

*Puteh mata si-burong tupa,*  
Kayu ara di-tunggu lang:  
the poor green pigeon has been badly sold, the fig-tree (he perches on) is being watched by a hawk; Sh. Peng., 5.

*P. mêlësh and p. puchat:* pale whiteness.

*P. tulang:* the whitening of bones; a metaphor for death. *Biyar puteh tulang jangan puteh mata:* "let your bones white rather than your eyes"; better death than dishonour; Prov. J. S. A. S., III., 26.

*Kayu p.:* kajeput.

*Orang p.:* a white man; a European and (especially) an Englishman.

*Puteh-putehan:* a disease of women; leucorrhoea?

*Mëmutëh:* to become white; Ht. Best.; Ht. Raj. Don., 11. *Mëmutëh bunga di-làmam kébun, sa-tangkai sêhaja yang menggila:* the flowers are all blossoming white in the garden, but one flower alone has power to make me distracted with love.

**potiya.** Chin. An overseer of labour.
**puja.** [Skr. pújá.] Prayer, adoration,—used of the rites performed before the old Hindu divinities, and of the rites still performed before spirits, haunted localities (v. puwar), etc. The word is also used of prayers uttered by divinities themselves over an object to effect its transformation, as in the story of the creation of Dérmadewa and Dérmadewi from buds of the nágasarí flower; Ht. Sg. Samb.


**pujat.** To strangle; Kl. A variant of kujut, q. v.

**pujok.** Coaxing, wheedling, flattery; v. bujok, of which it is a variant. Pujokkan: to coax, to flatter; Sh. Bid., 46. Ménmujok: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 101.

*Manis sunggoh tén sa-bérang,*
Dari akar sampai ka-puchok;
*Manis sunggoh mulut orang,*
Kéna tipu di-dalam pujok:
truly sweet is the sugar-cane of Province Wellesley, sweet from its root to its highest point; sweet indeed can the mouth of man be when we submit to being deceived by flattering words.

**puji.** Praise, laudation.

Puji-pujiyan: praises; the complimentary phrases at the commencement of a Malay letter (Ht. Abd., 124); songs of praise. Kitáb puji-pujiyan: a hymn book; Ht. Abd., 450.

Pujikan: to utter praise (to God); Ht. Gul. Bak., 75.

Ménmuji: to praise; to declare praiseworthy; to flatter; to compliment. *Tiyada ıyá mahu ménmuji tilisan-ku:* he did not wish to praise my handwriting; Ht. Abd., 39. Ménmuji diri: to praise oneself.

Térpuji: praised; complimented; well spoken of. *Supaya térpuji nama-nya kópada Kompént:* that his name might be in good odour with the Government; Ht. Abd., 330.

**puchat.** Pallor. *Maka jikalaan sélhaya ménchiriérakan sakaliyan-nya náschaya puchat-lah muko orang yang bérkuawit pérka yang dënikiyan:* were I to relate everything the faces of those who perpetrate these things would be pale indeed (with anger and shame); Pel. Abd., 124. *Péx: bloodless (of pallid cheeks);* Ht. Sh. Kub. Also *P. lásu;* Ht. Gul. Bak., 73, 78.

*P. manai:* pallor caused by inflammation; the colour of inflamed flesh.

*P. péng: pale red; the pallor of a dark skin in disease;* Sh. May., 5.

**puchang.** The areca palm, Kl. (quoting Sh. Ken. Tab.).


II. (Singapore.) An uncomplimentary nickname given to Chinese who have been converted to Muhammadanism.

**pochak.** A (Kedah) variant of pouchak, q. v.

**puchok.** I. A young shoot, a sprouting branch; the highest point of (a growing) tree; a numeral coefficient, v. infra. *Puchok di-chinta ulam ménêmábang:* to have a craving for young (bamboo) shoots just as the fruit arrives; to want something and get more than you hoped for; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 148. *Sapéró puchok yáng layù di-siram hújan:* (reviving) like a fading shoot when washed by the rain; Prov., Ht. Perb. Jaya.

*P. àpi:* the shooting points of flame in a fire.

*P. rébang:* (1) the edible young shoots of the bamboo; (2) a pattern, chevrons, herring-boning.

*Mati p.:* sexual impotence in the male.

*Tíkar p.: a mat made of young ménghuxuang shoots and of very superior quality.

*Ular p.:* a venomous snake; *lacésis sp.?* As a numeral coefficient the word *puchok* is used with words signifying firearms (Ht. Abd., 106) and letters (Ht. Abd., 102, 270; Ht. Gul. Bak., 36, 75).

II. A medicinal drug imported from China, the root of a plant of the radish type.

**pudat.** To stuff away anything carelessly into a drawer or bag; shoving a thing out of the way; full (of a dirty-clothes' basket, etc.).

**pudar.** Dim-looking, faded,—of the eyes. Used to describe the eyes of a sick or dying man when the brightness has left them. *Puchat p.:* pale in cheek and lustreless in eye.

**puding.** A common cultivated plant with variegated leaves; the garden croton, *codium variegatum.*


**podak,** or (Kedah) *pudak.* *Pandan p.:* the plant, *pandanus inermis;* Sh. Pant. Shl., 14; Sh. Raj. Haji.

**podi,** or (Kedah) *pudi.* Tam. The dust of gems; very small gems used in large numbers as a setting or to give a glittering appearance to a piece of jewellery; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 27; Sh. Srí Ben., 75. *Intan p.:* diamond dust; small diamonds used in quantities. *Páspa-podi:* small gems of different kinds set together; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Rempah p.:* a mixture of spices.

**puwar.** Pokok puwar, or *pokok puwar-puwar:* a plant, *anomum cardamomum.*
PURA

PUSAT. The navel, the centre.

P. belana[42]: the centre of a series of concentric ellipses, e.g., the centre of a whorl (in finger impressions) or the centre of the peculiar oval markings on a kériss.

P. bulat: the centre of a circle.

P. tasek: the centre of the ocean where the tree paun jangkit is believed to grow; Ht. Raj. Don., 31.

Tali p.: the umbilical cord. Méngrat p.: to sever the umbilical cord; Sh. Abd. Mk., 77. Potong p.: id.; Ht. Abd., 386.

pusar. A spiral or horizontal circular motion; cf. putar and pusing.

Pusaran ayer: a whirlpool or eddy.

Pusaran angin: a whirlwind.

P. képala: the centre of the parietal bone.

pusang. Pusang hati: confusion of thought; inability to think out anything.


In the towns of the Straits Settlements the word pusing is often used metaphorically to signify "deception" or "fraud."

puwu. I. Bérsusu-Pusu: surging to and fro, of a crowd of people.

II. A variant of pongsu, q. v.

puwu. Bulu Pusi: a kind of cotton wool of a yellowish colour, used by natives for dressing wounds.

pungut. Picking up from the ground; to gather, to collect. Ménémgut: id. Maka kétha duriygan gugor masing-masing pérghi ménéngut súa: when the durian fruit fell every one did nothing but pick them up; Ht. Abd., 414. Kiith-kithá di-pungut-nya daripada sa-génup ngéerti: he collected books from every country; Ht. Abd., 288. Api-bila di-likha di-suuroh-nya pungut: when he saw it he ordered them to pick it up; Ht. Abd., 204.

pungah. Arrogance; pride; to be puffed up with self-conceit. Istinewa pula Hang Jetab lahu-nya sa'erti anak raja-raja dengan pungah-nya iya akan isi istana inti: Hang Jetab above all behaves as if he was a prince from his arrogant manner towards the dwellers in this palace; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 43. Also Ht. Koris; Sh. Jur. Bud., 6.

Térong p.: stramonium.

puput. I. To blow; to sway anything (of the wind). Di-puput bayu: to be swayed backwards and forwards by the wind. Di-puput tujuan: blown away by a tempest; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 30. Bayu mana gérangan tuwan yang datang bérsiput inti: prithee, Sir, what puffs of wind has blown you hither? Marsd.

II. A salt-water fish (unidentified).

Bepupor to apply this powder to the face. Ada yang tngah berpupor ridon danang pupor-nya: some, while putting powder on their faces, fell asleep with the powder by them; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. The peculiar rotatory or rolling movement by which a fowl scoops out a sort of nest for itself in the dust or sand. Puporan ayam: the sitting-place so made.

pupus. Blighted, of plants; left desolate, of human beings. The word is used of plants which have perished to outward appearance, but the roots of which may have power to cause new plants to spring up in the place of the old. In the case of men, it applies to persons who have lost everything and seem irredeemably ruined, but who may nevertheless build up new fortunes for themselves.

pupok. The application of plasters and poultices to the body, and especially to the head; the poultices so applied. Jikalan kakanda sakti kelpa marli-lah beta bubok pupok: if my love has a headache, come, let me poultice it for him; Ht. Koris.

pupu. A grade or degree of relationship; a generation. Sa-pupu: belonging to the same grade of relationship, both being one generation off the original family. Saudara sa-pupu: first cousins. Saudara duwa pupu: second cousins; Ht. Koris.

pupoh. To fly at each other (of fighting cocks); to keep up a contest vigorously by attack as well as defence. The word is used of cocks fighting without artificial spurs and of men fighting with no weapons except those with which nature has provided them. Ayam pupoh, sabong ta' berta' taja: sham game-cocks that fight without spurs,—a proverb derisive of unarmed men; J. S. A. S., 111., 46.


puvak. An assembly, a troop, a gathering. Maha segala puwak masing-masing naik ka-atas bahitara-nya: the companies embarked each on its own ship; Ht. Hamz., 8r.

Berpuwak: to meet in a body, to be gathered in a troop (of animals, Ht. Best.).

The word is also used to express “family” in the widest sense, embracing all known relatives.

pukat. A seine-net, or drift-net; Sh. A. R. S. J., 3.

P. hanyut: a drift-net supported by floats. P. langkong: a seine-net. P. talang, P. keder, and P. siyakap: seine- or drift-nets named after the kinds of fish which they are specially adapted to catch.

Pukat di-darat: fishing ashore; a proverbial expression signifying to seek enemies and quarrels. P. berahi: the nets of love; Ht. Hamz., 66. Sampan p.: a fishing boat. Laka-sampan p.: like a fishing-boat (which is unable to put out far to sea); a proverbial simile for a man of limited resources.

Minukat to fish with the pukat; Ht. Bakht., 78; Sej. Mal., 120.

pukas. An exclamation of fear or surprise indulged in by women afflicted with latah. It would appear to suggest nakedness and to be connected possibly with pukang and puki. Berpukas, and bERPUKAS-pukasan: in a state of nudity. BERPUKAS ka-laut: (to plunge) naked into the sea; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 5.


pukang. The angle formed by the legs, the point where the legs meet, the perineum. Kain tlenger terbuka pukang: the sarong slipped down, causing exposure; Sh. Panj. Sg. Sela p.: the perineum; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Lintang p.: at an angle, forming an angle,—of straight bodies falling across each other, or of men falling with their legs wide apart; Ht. Abd., 325, 344. Poko p.: id.

Pukang is also used of a peculiar contrivance used as a hook for catching crocodiles. It is, however, not properly a hook, but a stick sharpened at both ends and hidden by the bait (usually a live animal) attached to it. The jaws of the crocodile when closing on the bait get caught on this stick to which a line (tali alir) is attached; v. alir.

pokok. A tree, a bush, a plant; the nucleus of a storm of wind or rain; the capital for working any industry or undertaking. P. kela: a coco-nut tree; Ht. Abd., 196.

P. angin: a gathering cloud presaging wind; Ht. Abd., 221.

P. hujan: a cloud presaging rain.

P. kayu: a tree.

P. ribut: a storm cloud.

Poko-nya: “its genesis was as follows”;—an expression used when describing the source or origin of any affair.


pukau. A narcotic used by thieves to drug their victims to sleep. Nyadar laksana těrkěna pukau: unconscious as though under the influence of this thieves’ narcotic; Sh. Lai. Mejn., 6.

Těrlangsong sějŏk badan-nya kětěp, Giři běránkō atas bawah; Kěnā pukau tiyāda sīdār, Ḥabīs lęnyāp hěrī rumah:

under the influence of this drug you are conscious of nothing, while the goods in your house disappear one and all.

pokah. To become bent; to give way; (Kedah) to be broken. Ḥuān biyār dapat sērampang jangān pokah: let the fish be caught without bending the spear-shaft; do not over-do things; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 90.

puki. (Coarse.) The pudendum muliebre, especially as a term of abuse, e. g., puki māk. P. anjing: a plant, cynometra cauliflora.

pokah. Restoration, renewal, complete repair. Sa-bīlah pēdāng yang sūdah tērpulas: a sword which had been restored; Ḥt. Isk. Dz.

pula. Also, likewise, too, again. Dēmīkiyan pula: and so again; and so once more. Lagi pula: moreover. Siyāfā pula: who then. Mēnga pula: why then.

puwal. To whirl about, to eddy; Kl., v. d. W., Pījn.

pulut. Adhesiveness, stickiness—a term applied to a number of glutinous plants and especially to soft rice and to cakes made of that soft rice. Tērpulas: adhering to, attached to; Sh. Panj. Sg. Sēbāb pulut sāntan bīnāsas: “because of the soft rice the coco-nut milk was spilt,” a rhyming equivalent for the saying: sēbāb mulut badan bīnāsas: because of the mouth the body is ruined; foolish words lead to destruction. Bukan pulaut hang nak polok: (Kedah) “I am not soft rice that you can swallow at a gulp”; I am willing to fight you.

Tuwan kētām pādī pulut, Sēhāya kētām pādī jawi; Tuwan kata sēdāp mulut, Sēhāya dēnāg sakit ḥātī:
you reap soft rice and I reap the hard, you can speak with kindness, but I must listen in wrath; Prov.

The following plants are known by the name pulat:

Pulut-pulut bukit: mallotus griffithianus.
Pulut-pulut hutan: mallotus porteriianus.
Pulut-pulut kēchīl: urenalobata.
Pulut-pulut pokok: chrysophyllum roxburghii.
Rumput pulat: fimbristylis astrotrima.
The following are some of the best known preparations of pulat rice:

P. inti: pulat cooked in a syrup of coco-nut milk, sugar and egg.
P. kachas: baked pulat, cooked in coco-nut milk and sugar.
P. lēmah: crushed rice in coco-nut milk as syrup.
P. panggang: crushed rice and coco-nut roasted in a wrapper of plantain-leaf.
P. sērihayā: crushed rice and coco-nut with a syrup of cinnamon and other spices and egg.
P. udang: rice and coco-nut, mixed with prawns, red-pepper and saffron, and wrapped in plantain-leaf.
The form pēpulat occurs (Kedah) for pulat-pulat.
puñang. Return to the original starting-post; restoration to the first owner. Tiyada di-lépas puñang: he was not allowed to go home (from school); Ht. Abd., 29. Pényakit-ku itu-pun puñang-lah saperti sadiya kala: my disease came back as severely as before; I had a relapse. Bérjalan puñang: to return; to go back.

Puñangkan and memulangkan: to return (transitive); to restore; to give back. Di-puñangkan-lah ulla bapa-ku akan ségala pérkakas-nya dan péti-péti tulis-nya kapada-ku: my father gave me back his appliances and writing-desks; Ht. Abd., 46.

puñak. Polak-palek: (Kedah) equivocation, inconsistency; = boloak-bake. ulla palar: (Kedah) equivocation, inconsistency; = boloak-bake.

polok. Swallowing a huge mouthful, taking a big bite at anything, carrying off the lion’s share, greedy behaviour. Bukan pulut hang nakh polok: (Kedah) I am not soft rice which you can swallow at a gulp; I am not so easily triumphed over as to give in to you.

Makanan sadikit banyak di-polok, Hudoh budi perangai-nya bervok: there is little food, but he insists on taking much; his character is ugly and his manners are coarse.

polulik. Equally strong, evenly matched; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

polan. [Arab بنغ ] Si-polan: so-and-so; = si-anu. Si-polan itu tiyada ménahut: so-and-so does not answer; Sh. May., 3.

pulan. Well cooked (of rice); crisp but neither too crisp nor soft.

Maak nasi puñan-puñan
Kasi mahak raja kita:
cook the rice crisp and nice, give it to our king to eat; Ht. Ind. Nata.

pulun. Gathering up in folds,—used especially of gathering up the sarong so that all the folds fall together in a bunch in front. Bérpuñan-
pulun: in folds.


Buntut pulau: the down-stream end of a riverine island.

Very large islands such as Java are called, as a rule, tanah not pulau.

II. Hind. Nasi pulau: a “pillau,” rice cooked in broth and mixed with raisins, meat, etc.

puleh. Return, revival, renewal, reaction. Badan-nya puñeh: his body returned to its original condition; he got well again; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 13. Puñang p.: to be restored to its original condition; Ht. Raj. Don., 57. Simpul p.: a fastening such as that of a shoe-lace which becomes undone without difficulty; Sh. Pant. Shl. 4.


pomang. The name of a wood (unidentified); J. S. A. S., VIII., 131.

pun. An inseparable particle suffixed to Malay words which it tends to emphasize. Itu-pun: that also. Sa-kali-pun: yet. Ada-
pun; furthermore there are.


II. Enche’ puwan: a title given to the wife of a high dignitary, and even (in the Hikayat Koris) to the queen herself (enche’ puwan þermatisri mahkota raja). Cf. ampuwan. To’ puwan: the principal wife of a Malay dignitary.

punat. The core of a boil.

Poko’ sétul di-tépi tèbing,
Buwah jatoh di-ayer tènang;
Bisul ménanah di-dalam daging
Kalhware puñat bërsaa sënang:

the boil is gathering matter in your flesh, but when the core is extracted you will feel all right again.

Budak p.: a worthless boy,—a term of abuse.

ponok. A fleshy hump or protuberance on the back of the neck or on the shoulders; the hump on an Indian ox.

ponu. Tam. A bridegroom.

poni. Tam. A tin spoon or ladle.

ponai. Burong punai: the green pigeon; osmoderon vernans.
puwah. Bérmwah : (Malacca) to perform certain old world ceremonies which are believed to have the effect of driving away evil spirits from a district and so bringing good crops.

puiw. Réput-puwi: crumbling to pieces, falling to bits; v. réput. Also réput pëhuwi.

pohok. Chin. Peppermint used medicinally.


11. Begging, requesting, asking for anything; (by special use) asking leave to depart, saying goodbye. Pohunkan: to ask or apply for anything. Ménóhunkan: id.; Ht. Abd., 448. Jikalau korang paham-mu pohunkan-lah kaptopa Tuhun: if your knowledge is insufficient pray to God (for more); Ht. Abd., 5. Ménóhunkan ampun: to beg pardon.

Bérmohun: to ask for leave to depart; to take one's departure. Bérmohun-lah kénah ka-rumah-nya: he took his leave intending to go home; Ht. Abd., 123. Cf. mohun.

puhi. Réput puhi: crumbling at a touch; v. réput. Also puwih, and pëhuwi.

poyang. A Sumatran word sometimes used with the meaning "ancestor " (= moyang) and sometimes with the meaning "magician" (= pawang).


Bintang poyuh bërlaga: "the fighting quails," —the name of a pair of stars (unidentified). Ikuh poyuh: the Malay "hide and seek."

punya. A variant of ènnunya, q. v.

pahâ. The thigh; v. qâ.

pëhâdû. (Kedah.) To care about; = pëhâdû.

FÉHAL PAYAMA


pëhana. [Arab. ?] (Kedah.) Perishing, coming to an end, being exhausted.

Apa sëbâh dengan kérâna
Barang ku-simpuh habis pëhana:
what is the cause and what the reason that all that I store up only perishes.

pëhil. To pinch, to nip between the forefinger and the thumb-nail.


pëi. Bèlum pëi: not yet; a contraction of bèlum sampat.

pî. Main pî: to gamble on credit, the results being marked down. Kèna pî dunu ringgit: to have lost two dollars in counters.

piyatu. Desolate, of a man or woman; left without relatives. Anak p.: an orphan. Dagang p.: a stranger, having no relatives in the town he resides in. Képiyatuwan-lah hamba tiyada bërsaudara: I am left desolate without brothers (or other near relatives); Ht. Kal. Dam., 154. Kêdawu kita sama piyatu: we are both alike orphaned; Ht. Sg. Samb.

piyara. To nurture, to bring up; a variant of pëlîhara, q. v.

piyariit. A harpoon with a double barb; Kl., Pijn, v. d. W.

piyagi. (Kedah.) To give a blow which is designedly weak; to strike, when the strength of the blow is measured so as not to do more than a certain amount of damage.

piyala. [Pers. piyalâ.] A small beaker, a cup or goblet. Sigera di-sambut uleh Putéra Jaya Pati akan piyala itu lalu di-minum-nya: the Prince Jaya Pati promptly picked up the goblet and drank it off; Ht. F. J. P. See also Ht. Hamz., 9.

piyalang. To give an order for purchase without actual payment; to buy on credit in the ordinary course of business.

piyalang. A small bird (unidentified); it is also known as sélinât gojah.

piyama. (Kedah.) The wet season; the rains during which padi-planting takes place. Awal p.: the first rains of the wet season. Sayup p.: the close of the wet season.


piyat. I. Twisted, oblique, out of line. Mêmiyat: to wrench, to give a twist or curve.
II. A remote descendant; the great grandson of a grandson; v. piyut.

piyut. A remote descendant; the grandson of a grandson. It is possible that the distinction sometimes drawn between piyut and piyat is simply due to piyut-piyat being originally a frequentative of piyut and not to their being etymologically distinct words.

petar or pitar. To train a gun on to anything, to take a true aim. Pandai pênétar: a certain shot; a man or boy who never misses what he shoots at.

pétor. [Port. feitor.] A “factor”; a man in charge of a factory in the old trading-factory days; a magisterial officer; Ht. Abd., 34.


pitis. A very small denomination of coin something like the Chinese cash. The coins were sometimes made of sheet lead or of tin and varied in value; 600 at Achin (in Marsden's time) were equivalent to one dollar, while Abdullah gives 3,840 tin pitis to the dollar; Pel. Abd., 37, 26. Pitis of gold and silver are also mentioned; Ht. Mas. Ed.

petak. A square compartment, a locker, the hold in a ship, a division of a padi-field, a room.

petek. Ikan petek-petek: an edible marine fish (unidentified). Layang-layang petek-petek: a kite so called from its imaginary resemblance to this fish; it somewhat resembles our European kites.

pitam. A rush of blood to the head causing dizziness.

Pëning këlam pusang këpala, Angin pitam naik ka-atas:
when your head whirls and your eyes darken with dizziness, a rush of blood is rising (to your head).


pijat. A biting louse, a bug, a flea. Also pijat-pijat. Sëbab pijat mati tuna: the harmless louse perishes because of the stinging one; avoid bad company if you wish to avoid being punished for what your friends do; Prov., see s. v. tuna.

Pijat bërsëru di-tëngah medan, Mëmgang tombak mëmintu lawan; Tërkëjar-lah singa di-dalam hutan, Gërdä lari ka-kahi awan: the flea was shouting on the battlefield grasping his lance and asking for a foe; so the lions were startled in the woods and the eagles flew to the foot of the clouds—a proverbial rhyme ridiculing absurd pretensions.

piar. I. A resinous substance (sandarac?) used by gold- and copper-smiths for their work.
II. Extreme heat, the glow of extreme heat or of fever.

pjak. Stepping upon, setting foot upon; treading under foot.


pichit. Pinching, pressing between finger and thumb. The pressure referred to does not imply pain, but only compression or contraction.

Pichitkan: to compress, to squeeze, to contract. Di-pichitkan baginda jari përmaisuri: the king squeezed his queen's finger; Ht. Koris. Pichitkan rakk: to limit a man's food; to shorten supplies.

Mënëichit: to compress, to squeeze, to pinch; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Koris; Sh. Abd. Mk., 88; = pichitan.

Këris pichit: a këris said to have been made by an artificer who had the power of compressing steel between his fingers. One of these weapons is said to be in the possession of the Sultan of Perak. Cf. jikalau bësi pun di-pichit-naa mënjadi lïsin: if he pressed iron between his fingers it became as wax; Ht. Sh. Mard.

pechak. Crushed flat or sunken in, of roundish objects; flattened in one spot as a rotten fruit.


pechun. Chin. The dragon-boat festival of the Chinese.

wichu. The trigger of a gun.
pedir. The name of a Sumatran district (on the Achehnese coast).

pedor. Lameness, the shin-bone being bent into a curve.

perus. Perang perus: very pale, very wan;—an intensive of perang, q.v.

piris. (Kedah.) To slice up; cf. hiris.


piring. Plate; saucer. Sa-buwah p.: a plate; Ht. Hamz., 51.

perap. To quicken the stroke when rowing.

perak. Silver. Mas dan perak: gold and silver. Duwa ruqiyah perak: two rupees in silver; Ht. Abd., 215. Perak is also the name of an important river and State in the Malay Peninsula.

pirek. To crush small; to grind anything to powder by stamping on or hammering it; to stamp on a fallen enemy.

pirau. (Kedah.) To turn round, describing a semicircle to the right or left; wheeling right about or left about.

pireh. (Kiau, Johor.) Worn out by a struggle or sustained effort; exhausted, of a fighting cock or fencer; unable to continue a struggle from exhaustion, not from injuries.

pirai. Pényakit piri; a rheumatic disease; rheumatic or gouty pains which seem to be seated in the bones.

piyas. A horizontal strip of matting; the strips of a münkawung sail, lerang being used of canvas sails. Cf. tımpiyas.

pesong. To alter the direction in which anything is going, e.g., as a billiard ball changes the line of its motion after concussion; to set a boat or ship on a different course. Terpesong-pesong: knocked out of one’s course by a collision.

pisang. A generic name for the banana (musa sapientum) of which many varieties are recognized; e.g., p. raja, p. lili, p. mas, p. abu, p. wangi, p. sun, p. hijau, etc. Aku bukan budak-budak makan pisang: I am not a banana-eating boy; I am not so easily taken in; Prov. Duwa butir p.: two bananas; Ht. Abd., 313. P. karok: the wild plantain, musa malaccensis. Pisang-pisang: (1) the line along the side of a Malay boat, this line not being painted, but nailed on; (2) a generic name given to a number of wild anonaceous plants, especially uvaria purpurea.

pesak. A gore, a piece of cloth let in under the arm in making a coat. Baju p.: a coat fitting fairly tightly at the shoulders, but falling in wide folds below. Baju p. layang: (Penang) a coat opening down in front; = baju belah dada. Baju p. sa-belah: a double-breasted baju. Baju p. inam: a coat with six of these gores sewn into it.

pisau. A generic name for knives of all sorts; Ht. Abd., 210, 300. Sa-belah pisau: a single knife; one knife; Ht. Abd., 308. P. chukor: a razor. Also p. penchukor, and p. pénnyukor. P. pénnyukor halus: (Penang) a very sharp razor; a man who quickly gets through any money or property that may be given him. P. daw padi: a lancet. P. lidah ayam lipat, or. lipat: a penknife, a folding or clasp-knife. P. lidah ayam: an office knife with a small blade which does not fold. P. mejia: (modern) a table knife. P. paung: (properly) a bread-knife; a knife with a turned handle and a heavy blade. P. penggiayau: (Kedah) a reaping-knife for padi. P. raut: a small knife for cutting off excrescences on a stick and giving the stick a smooth surface; v. raut. Mata p.: the blade of a knife. Punggong p.: the back or dull edge of the blade.

pesah or pisah. Putting asunder, divorcing, matrimonial separation, severance generally. Nyawa dan badan sa-rasa pisah: feeling as though the soul was being severed from the body; Sh. Panj. Sg. Ada-iah aku ini bêluam bernah bêpisah dengan engkau: I have never yet been separated from you; Ht. Ind. Nata. Cf. pisah.

penget. Confined to the house, kept under lock and key, not allowed any liberty, shut up (of a girl jealously guarded). Bérpenget: to be shut up in this way; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 65. Memenget: to keep (a girl or wife) under lock and key.

*Kunyet p.: a medicinal drug (unidentified) ¹; it is said to be used in decoctions for procuring invulnerability (kibbäl).

piyanggang. A large green bug destructive to vegetables and rice; Marsd., Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

piyanggu. A tree yielding a red fruit the size of a coffee berry, clerodendron nutans. This fruit is very astringent and is eaten with salt as a sambal; J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.

P. hutan: (Pahang) a plant, ficus consociata. P. jantang: a tree, pellacalyx saccardianus; also myristica ridleyana.

pingai. I. Faded, of colouring; dulled, of brilliancy; fallen off, in looks.

II. Burong pingai: a bird (unidentified) remarkable for the fact that the sémangat is believed to take its form. The word burong pingai is often used where sémangat is meant.

pingi. A plant name (unidentified).


pipit. Onom. The piping or twittering of small birds; (whence) a generic name for small twittering birds like sparrows and finches, cf. chiyak (which is the commoner form in Kedah). P. runnah: the common house sparrow. P. san: the white-headed Java sparrow. P. tul: a small pâdi-eating bird which is not easily scared and is called "the deaf sparrow," because noises alone will not drive it away. P. pisang: a small green finch.

Burong pipit sama ēnggang
Mana bulèh sama ërënggang:
a sparrow and a horn-bill, how can they fly together; like must consort with like; Prov. Pipit naa mèmèngang anak ēnggang: the sparrow wanted to ask the horn-bill's daughter in marriage; a ridiculous aspiration; Prov., v. supra.

Pipit tuli mahau béhrujun;
Di-halau, kain basah;
Ta'-di-halau, pâdi habis:
the deaf sparrows are eating (your pâdi) out in the rain; drive them away and you will get

¹ Kunyet penget, kunyet narangan,
Hindak di-gantong di-maha piñat;
Twau penget, twau larangan;
Hati ñhaya sa-bagai runtak.
Ht Ind. Nata.

piyanggang. A large green bug destructive to vegetables and rice; Marsd., Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

peker. Attention to; to attach importance to; not to be indifferent to. Isharáî yáng baik di-pekâ: a hint which it will be well to take; Sh. Dg., 8.
**pikat.** I. A horse fly, a sort of tick; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Mard.; Ht. Koris. *Sapereti* pikat kēhilangan mata: like a horse fly which has lost its eyes; blundering and uncertain in movements; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 64.


**pikir.** [Arab. نكر. ] To think; thought, mental consideration. *Maka pikir-ku*: I thought; my idea was; Ht. Abd., 147.


Bērpikir: to ponder; to meditate; to be plunged in thought. *Ada-pons diyam tuwan R. itu tērlēbah baik daripada kita didok bērpikir*: Mr. R.'s silent rest was more productive than our striving to think; Ht. Abd., 263.

Mēnikirkan: to deliberate upon; to consider mentally; to think out; Ht. Abd., 54. 233.

**pekong.** Chin. A joss; v. tapekong.

**pekak.** I. Chin. Aniseed.

II. Chin. A card-game.

**pikul.** To carry a heavy load; to bear on the shoulders; to lift from the shoulders; to weigh; a measure of weight approximately equal to 1331/2 pounds avoidipous. *Di-pikul-nya bērjalan*: he lifted it up and walked off with it.

Mēnākul: to bear on the shoulders, to carry (a heavy burden), to lift. *Tanggān mēnjak bahu mēnākul*: the hand chops while the shoulder lifts; energy that wastes no time or opportunity; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 94. Bērapa sakit mata mēnākun, sakit lagi bahu mēnākul: however it may pain the eye of the spectator, the man who bears the burden feels it more: Prov. Other variants of the same proverb are: *bērapa jauh mata mēnākun, jauh lagi bahu mēnākul* (i.e., the distance seems further to the weight-carrier than to the spectator), and (Kedah) *apa sakit mata mēnākun, bahu mēnānggang-lah yang mērasa* (there is no real pain in sympathy; the sufferer feels all there is).

**piku.** Mental confusion or dullness.

Terpikau-pikau: dazed, silly, not in full possession of one's senses; Sh. Pant. Shl., 11. Burong *pikau*: a bird so called because it makes no attempt to escape out of the way of men; cf. our "booby." It is the blue-breasted quail, *excofctoria chinensis.

**piku.** *Minyaq piku*: a resinous oil (unidentified); it is used medicinally by Malays.

**pegu.** Pegu, Lower Burmah. *Bēras p.*: rice from Burmah.

**piyal.** The wattles on the comb of a cock; also (Kedah) the name of a tree (unidentified).

**pelat or (Kedah) pelet.** Peculiarities of intonation; provincialism in accent; brogue; dialectic differences of intonation and even (by extension) in the use of words. *Pelat marika-itu hampir-hampir sapereti pelat Kedāh*: their pronunciation of the language resembled very closely the Kedah dialect.

Chakapan pelet orang Pētani, Mari ka-Tanjong hēndak mēmbēli; Bodoh korang palaun hēri; Kambēli di-kata pērmadani:

Patani men speak with a brogue of their own when they come to Penang to make their purchases; they are stupid and hardly know the proper meaning of words: when they want a blanket they talk of a floor rug.

**pelor.** (Kedah.) The leading ship in a line of battle. Cf. *pelau*. The *pelor* is a vessel which is given the lead because of its speed.

**pils.** A mark traced on the forehead usually for medicinal purposes or as a protection against spirits. *Sungkoh bērpis bikan-nya sakit*: though marked for illness yet not ill; Ht. Ind. Nata.

**pilus.** *Kuweh pilus*: a cake made of *pilul* rice and egg, cooked in oil, and eaten with a syrup of melted sugar.

*Akar p.*: (Kedah) a plant (unidentified).

**pelang.** A native galley or barge; Ht. Koris; Ht. Best.; Sh. Sri Ben., 83, 86; Sej. Mal., 45; J. S. A. S., III., 21; etc.

**pelong.** Bent, warped.

**pilin.** To twist, to entwine, to plait. *Di-buwat-kan tali di-pilikan*: he made rope by twisting it; Marsd. The word is used both of untwisting the strands of a rope and twisting them up.

**pilau.** A native vessel of a type now obsolete and not to be identified; a ship mentioned in the *Sejarah Melayu* and explained by some as a Chinese pronunciation of *perahu*. See, however, *pelor.*


*Muka-nya manis kēpilu-piluwan*:

*Sapereti bulan di-catu awan*: her countenance was sweet and tenderly compassionate, like the moon when the clouds are sweeping across her face; Cr. Gr., 32.
pileh. Choice, selection, discrimination. *Pileh* pileh ruwās, tērpileh pada buku: in discriminating between pieces (of sugar-cane between the joint) you may get left with the (inedible) joint itself; to be too particular often leads to one getting nothing; Prov. Hamba ini salah pāmīle: I have made a bad choice; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 8.


**pi.** [Tamil?] Pili ayer: a water-tap.

**pena.** Eur. A pen.

**pi.** Pina-pina: an edible plant, *plukenetia corniculata*. Siput pina-pina: a shell, the outer side of which is covered with spikes.

**pinis.** Eng. A pinnacle.

**pinang.** The areca-nut, *areca catechu*. Bagai pinang di-belah dwea: like a betel-nut cut in two (the two parts exactly fitting each other); a proverbial simile for a suitable combination. Bagai pinang muda di-belah dwea: like a young betel-nut cut in two; id., Ht. Mas Ed. By an extension of meaning to the person who brings young people of opposite sexes together, the expression pinang muda has an objectionable significance attached to it; Pel. Abd., 81; Ht. Kal. Dam., 55.

In compounds pinang may either refer to the various trees resembling the pinang palm, or to the various conditions of the nut and ways of preparing it for consumption. The following belong to the former category.


*P. kaki pelandok*: pinanga polymorpha.

*P. loyar*: a cudgel; it is obtained from a small tree, the root of which serves as a knob and the stem of which serves as a handle for the cudgel.

*P. raja*: the red stemmed palm, *cyrtostachys lacca*.

Rumput p.: a grass, *mariscus umbellatus*.

The following words have reference to the fruit of the areca-nut palm:

*P. awa*: betel-nut prepared for consumption by having the top sliced off and the rest divided into four parts and dried.

*P. jēraḥat*: (Riau, Johor) unripe betel-nut; also (Kedah) p. kachat.

*P. kula*: dried betel-nut.

*P. lechaḥ*: betel-nut when fresh and juicy.

*P. ukup*: betel-nut perfumed by incense-smoke.

Bēkas p.: a betel-nut box.

The use of the areca-nut as a ceremonial gift on the occasion of a formal proposal of marriage has led to the word pinang being used with the meaning "to ask in marriage." Mēninang: id. Bagai kapāḵ masūḵ mēninang: like an axe undertaking marriage negotiations,—a rough instrument being used for exceptionally delicate work; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 24. Tēbēan mēninang anak bēlabā: the hornet asking for the spider's daughter in marriage,—a ridiculously inappropriate request; Prov. Pipit nak mēninang anak enggang: the sparrow wishes to ask the horn-bill's daughter in marriage,—a similar proverb. Pēninangan: a formal proposal of marriage; Ht. Mar. Mah.

**pīnāk.** Anak pīnāk: descendants, family.

**piyutang.** See hutang.

**piyah.** A small coin, = 1 mayan. Cf. pīyāḵ.

**piyoh.** I. Tērpiyoh: knotted or twisted, of roots; involved, of a cause of dissenion.

II. Buwah piyoh: a fruit (unidentified); Pel. Abd., 78.

**pehak.** Side. P. kēpala: the side of the head.

Tēwān-hamba jamu hamba dan saudara hamba pada pehak iγama: you, Sir, are my guest and my brother on the side of our common religion; Ht. Kal. Dam., 234.

**pēnyēngat.** A wasp; from sēngat, q. v.

**pēnyu.** The green turtle, *chelone mydas*; see pēnyu.
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<th><strong>KAFILEH</strong></th>
<th><strong>KABUT</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Kiblat. Arab. The side towards which a Muhammadan turns in prayer; the direction in which Mecca lies.</td>
<td>kasad. [Arab. kašd.] Intention, purpose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karīb. Arab. Near; near and dear; an intimate friend or relative.</td>
<td>kaum. Arab. Family, people.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kasam. Arab. To divide; distribution.</td>
<td>kawi. Arab. Strong, of power.</td>
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The letter käf; the twenty-fifth letter of the Malay alphabet; the symbol for the number 20 in the abjad, q. v.

ka'. 1. Elder sister; a colloquial abbreviation for kakah, q. v.


kabat. Eng. A cupboard, an almeirah.

kabut. Cloudiness; mistiness; indistinctness.

fangan di-sésal gunong bělari, hilang kabut
KABIT

kabut. Dimness of vision as the result of age or infirmity, but not ordinary myopia; cf. kabut. Mengalir mata bérkabut kabor: tears flowed afresh, further obscuring the vision, Sh. May., 6. Menghilangkan kabor dan kélabu mata: to get rid of dimness of vision and discoloration of the eye; Maj., 51. Mata-nya itu-pun lagi kabor, bélum lagi bûkeh di-pandang-nya baik-baik: his eyes were still weak, it was still impossible to see clearly with them; Ht. Sl. Misk., 42.

kabir. The act of drawing anything towards oneself by means of a pole or paddle; working the paddle towards oneself so as to turn the boat. Cf. uvet.


kabong. I. The sugar palm, arenga saccharifera. Kalam k.: the ordinary Malay pen. Siput k.: a shell fish (unidentified).
III. A measure of cloth; = 4 késtā.
IV. (Kedah.) To bolt, to abscond,—as a slang expression.


Katup. Tightly closed, shut up, closed up. Katupkan: to close, as a door is closed (Ht. Abd., 80) or of a mouth being closed. Mengatupkan: id.; Ht. Jay. Lengg

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**katak.** A toad, a frog. *Sa-ekor katak di-bawah tempiring*: a frog beneath a coco-nut shell; a proverbial description of a narrow minded person; Ht. Abd., 459, 486; J. S. A. S., XI., 52; XXIV., 110. *Laksana katak, sadikit hujan banyak bermain*: like frogs who enjoy themselves immensely over very little rain; a man who makes a mountain out of a molehill; Prov.

How can I help calling down rain when the snake is wanting to eat me. 

**K. betong**: the bull-frog.

**K. lempang**: a frog, *oxyglossus lina* or *oxyglossus levis*.

**K. pisang**: a green variety of frog with great leaping powers, *rana erythraea* or *rhacophorus leucoamyla*.

**K. puru**: the common toad. *Masa-lah katak puru selalu bermukim, di-timpa hujan linching juga*: will the toad have always a rough skin or will his skin become slippery when the rain falls on it; will a man be always bad or will he not rather have occasional moments of goodness; Prov.

**K. unPan**: a small variety of frog used as bait by natives fishing in the padi fields.

**K. bertandoq, k. gendang, k. kemboong, k. kuweq, k. minyaq, and k. rendang**: other unidentified varieties of toads and frogs.

*Buwaya k.*: the marsh crocodile, *crocodileus palustris*. The name is, however, often given to short thick specimens of the more common crocodile, *crocodileus porosus*.

**Meryam k.**: a cannon when short in comparison with its calibre; a howitzer.

**Seda k.**: short quick breathing as the result of violent exertion.

**katok.** Rapping; knocking a hard substance against another; usually *ketoq*, q. v.

**katil.** Tam. A bedstead; a couch, bench, or resting-place; Ht. Ind. Nata.

**kati.** I. A “catty”; a local standard of measurement corresponding to our pound avoirdupois, but weighing about one-third more; Ht. Abd., 114, 473; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 275.

II. *Sa-kati-lina, or si-kati-lina*: (1) damages for injury done, blood money; (2) a plant, *aganosma marginata*.

**Si-kati-puna**: (1) the name of a great serpent slain by *Sang Sêphôra*; (2) a flower (unidentified).

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**kajang.** A kind of waterproof matting made of *pandan* or *mengkuwang* leaves and used as a protection against rain; the use of such a protection. *Sa-bidang k.*: a piece of this matting; Pel. Abd., 8. *Samir ta'-habis kajang pula*: you have not yet done with the fresh-leaf protection and here you come for matting; = *bayar ta'-habis hutang pula*: you have not paid your old debts and here you come borrowing again; Prov. *Papah k.*, to remove kajang tents; Sh. Sri Ben., 90.

**K. berapiti**: kajang mats fitted together so as to cover a larger space: kajang mats used for walls of roofing; Ht. Abd., 224.

**K. magon**: a permanent roof with a curved outline used to cover a portion of a native ship and to provide accommodation for its master; Pel. Abd., 112.

**K. rangkap**: two pieces of kajang matting set alongside one another and giving a double ridge to the roof.

**K. rungkap**: matting forming a sort of roof the eaves of which do not come quite to the ground.

**K. serong**: roofing used on a ship on the same lines as the *k. magon*, but angular instead of curved in outline (a cross-section being taken).

**Terkajang**: roofed, protected from the rain. *Batu di-pulau tidak terkajiang*: rocks on the islands need no protection against the rain; wealthy relatives need no support; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., 1., 96.

**kajai.** Tali kajai: a halter for a horse.

**kaji.** Reading the Scriptures (used as a root for *mengaji*, v. aij). *Sakaliyam perempuan harus-lah kaji*: all women should read the Koran; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 48.


In Batavia, and sometimes in Singapore, *kacha* is used where *chérêmis* would be used in the Riau, Johor and Kedah dialects. *K. mato*: spectacles; Kam. Kech., 7; *k. muka*: a looking-glass; Kam. Kech., 7.

**kachat.** (Kedah) *Pinang kachat*: betel-nut in an unripe state: (Riau, Johor) *pinang jêrekat*.

**kachit.** Betel-nut scissors; better *kachip*, q.v.

**kachir.** I. A short line used in fishing for the *ikan sêmbilang*; Kl.

II. *Siput kachir*: a shell, *voluta pulchra*.

III. Fussy behaviour; running hither and thither.
kachang. I. A generic name for beans. Kachang lupakan kulit: the bean forgets its pod; a proverbial expression applied to a nouveau riche, who forgets his humble extraction; J. S. A. S., II., 149.

K. baby: an irritant bean (unidentified).
K. beni: the okra or beni fruit, hibiscus esculentus.
K. botor: a cultivated bean, psophocarpus tetragonolobus. Also k. botol, and (Kedah) k. kotor.
K. buku: tephrosia hockeriana.
K. bunchis: French beans.
K. china: (Singapore) the pea-nut, arachis hypogea. Also applied to the haricot bean, phaseolus lunatus.
K. chincai: phaseolus mungo.
K. kacip: the pea-nut, arachis hypogea.
K. javanica: = k. china.
K. jepun: the soy bean, soya hispida.
K. jerejok: dolichos lablab; (Favre).
K. kachang: agelaea vestita? or canavalia virosa?
K. kara: dolichos lablab. Also k. kara-kara.
K. kayu: the Indian dall, cajan us indicus.
K. kayu b retina: desmodium polycarpum. K. kayu laut: pongamia glabra?
K. kulisah: (Kedah) psophocarpus tetragonolobus. Also k. koter.
K. kotak: cassia occidentalis.
K. lau: (Pahang) dioclea reflexa.
K. luli: a variety (unidentified), Mj., 48.
K. ménina: voandzeia subterranea.
K. menah: vigna katiang.
K. parang: canavalia ensiformis.
K. pendek: the French bean; phaseolus vulgaris. Also k. bunchis.
K. pudeh: peas, pisum sativum.
K. sepak: a bean (unidentified); Mj., 47.
K. setingding: Lima beans, phaseolus lunatus.
K. tauge: a black-seeded variety of vigna catiangan.
K. topai: pithecolobium fasciculatum.
II. Kachang-kachang: the name of a fish (unidentified); Pel. Abd., 30.


kachip. (Riau, Johor.) Betel-nut scissors; (Kedah) kélati.

kachak. I. Smart in appearance; looking well; Sh. Put. Ak., 33. Si-kachak: a dude, a dandy.

11. Stepping along on tiptoe; moving along quietly as a thief who wishes to escape observation; treading gingerly on anything. Mandi bérkachak di-atas ikan raya: bathing while keeping a foot on the great fish (for support), Ht. Raj. Don., 35. Sudah tèrkachak-khan bénang arang hitam-lah tapak: when you have stepped on a line drawn in charcoal the sole of your foot will be blackened; you cannot touch pitch without being defiled; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., II., 1145.


kachu. Terra Japonica, catechu.

kacheh. See kochah.

kachi. I. A fine fabric of cloth (obtained from Cutch in India?)
II. Ikan k.: a fish (unidentified).

kadut. A kind of coarse sackcloth regularly worn by Chinese women at funerals, and sometimes used for scaffolding (Sh. Panj. Sg.) and sail-cloth.

kadang. I. Kadang-kadang: on occasions, at intervals, at times, sometimes; Ht. Abd., 319. Also tèrkadang; Ht. Abd., 29, 49, 79, etc.; and tèrkadang-kadang; Ht. Abd., 41, 77.
II. Kadang-kadayan: the following of a Javanese prince; a Javanese prince's suite (in the language of old romances).

kadok. A plant, the leaves of which resemble those of the sireh vine; piper longum? or piper densum? Also siréh kadok. Kadok naik junjong: the kadok vine on a sireh prop; the worthless in the position of the worthy; a beggar on horseback; Prov. K. Kadok kina buma, or kadok kena ayer lahit: an ill weed manured (when it grows fast enough without it); assistance to the unworthy; Prov.

K. kutan: a jungle pepper, piper stylorum.

Pa' kadok: a nickname for a man who poses as learned when he really knows very little.

1. This proverb may be used either as a simile for the worthless and conceited or to rebuke presumption; e. g.:

- Ada sa-ehor buvon puchong,
  Lehler penang lahuma tèrhong;
- Tiyada tuan sëndiri kosing
  Sai-bagai kadok naik junjong;
- Orang ménja dalam tèlìk
  Dapat sa-ehor kuden getang;
- Ènchi' lahuma dawn kadok,
  Mana buièh naik junjong;
- Sa-lama tèlìk ménjadi tanjong,
  Buvon sëndiri ménjadi byong;
- Kadok henda naik junjong,
  Iteh tèrhukok hêndah èratura.
kadal. Jav. The grass lizard, *maduia*; Sh. Panj. Sg. Usually *bengkarong* or *mengkarong*.

**kara.** I. *Kachang kara*: a plant, *doliches lablab*. Also *kachang kara-kara*.

II. *Udang kara*: a large lobster;—from Skr. *māhāra*, Malay *mengkara*?

III. *Gendang kara*: (Riau) a drum beaten on one side only.

IV. *Akar kara-kara*: an Arab drug used medicinally; = *kachang kara*?

V. *Sa-batang kara*: alone, unaccompanied.

VI. A variant of *angkara*, q. v.

**karat.** I. Rust; (by metaphor) deterioration, depreciation as the result of the lapse of time. *Hati-lah takal-nya itu di-makan karat*: his intellect wasted away; his mind deteriorated; Ht. Abd., 483. *Karut di-hati*: malice, malicious feeling.

Jangan tarah karat di-hati:
if you are angry say so straight out, do not bear malice in your heart.

*Bīrkarat*: to rust; (by metaphor) to bear malice. *Bukan-nya diyam penggali bīrkarat*: his rest was not the rest of the spade which rusts; (deprecates when doing no work); Ht. Abd., 263. *Jangan bīrkarat aliyai siti*: lady, do not bear me a grudge; do not be secretly offended; Sh. Ul., 24.

II. The fighting of cats with claws or of crabs with pincers. *K. gigi*: to grind the teeth.

**karut.** Obvious nonsense; lying that is seen on the face of it to be lying; self-contradiction. *Sang-at-lah karut*: it is obviously absurd; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 4.

Che' Ali orang di-kota
Tunun ka-bendang kētam pādi;
Alang-kah karut twunan bērkat,
Bēlah dada bukan-kah mata?

is it not nonsense that you are now talking,—
if I open up your heart will it not mean death?

*Mepong karut*: very much pockmarked.

*Mungkarut*: to talk nonsense.

*Karut* is sometimes used with the meaning "a spider's web"; cf. *rakut*.

**karas.** *Karas-karas*: a species of cake or sweetmeat. Also *kēraran*.

**karang.** I. A reef, a coral bank, coralline sponge. *Kēna k.:* to run on a reef; Ht. Abd., 190.


*Karangkan*: to set in order, to arrange, to compose. *Mengangarkan*: id.

*Pengarang*: an author, a composer; Ht. Abd., 139.

*Tērkarang*: arranged, composed, put in order.

The word *karang* is also used (in romances from Javanese sources) of an ordered garden.* Kēraran*: id.; Ht. Mas. Ed. *Karang kešēriyan*: a garden for the ladies of the palace; the harem garden; Sh. Panj. Sg.

**karong.** A coarse sack made of matting and containing at least about 1/4 *gautang*, a smaller sack being known as *kaupit*. Maka kēratan mata tomba: itu di-angkat orang bērkarang-karong: men picked up the broken spearpoints by the sackful; Sej. Mal., 142. *Kain karong*: matwork sacking; sacking generally.

**karap.** A comb used in weaving.

**karip.** Sleepy; a (Javanese) variant of *ari*.

**karam.** I. Foundering, sinking; being buried in the waters; (by metaphor) ruin, destruction.

*Karam iya da bēayer*: to founder without water; ruin without apparent reason or as the result of accident; Prov. J. S. A. S., II., 192.

*Karam bērduwa basah sa-orang*: two men foundered, but one only got wet; two men undertook something in partnership, but one emerged with all the profit; Prov. Orang *karam di-laut, aku karam di-darar*: others founder at sea, I met destruction on land; Ht. Abd., 447.

*Pisau raut Maharaja Lela*.

*Pakaiyan anak raja di-Juddah*.

*Karam di-laut baleh di-limba*.

*Karam di-hati bilakan sudah*.
if you are swamped at sea you can bail the water out, but if you are wrecked in your affections when can you hope to get over it; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 153.


Karén. [Skr. kárāna.] Cause, reason; because. *Apa sēbab dengan karén* : for what cause or reason; why. *Karéna Allah* : God's will; God as the originating cause of anything. Usually pronounced kēna or kērana.

Karun. (Arab. kárūn.) Korah, known among Malays as a Cæsars.

Karuniya. [Skr. kárūnya.] Favour; kindness from a superior to an inferior; v. कृपा.

Kará. Stirring up, disturbing; splashing water with the feet; stirring up the oil when frying; drawing in a fishing line slightly so as to draw the attention of the fish to the bait.

Kar. Breaking into a conversation; interrupting. Cf. karu.


Karahan is also used to describe the appearance of the teeth when lumps of sireh or other foreign substances are adhering to them, and to describe the appearance of leaves when covered with the white spots of disease.


Karau. Stirring up cooked grain with a hot spoon so as to get it cooked evenly throughout.

Kari. I. Curry. The proper word for Malay curry is gulai.

II. Surplus, remainder; Kl., v. d. W.

Kasa. I. A kind of cloth; = χάρον.

II. The firmament; = ankgasa.


K. bēlulang: leathern shoes.

K. kayu: clogs.

K. pēlembang: a sort of clog with a projecting knob for seizure between the toes.


Tapak karahan: the sole, in a shoe.

Kasar. Roughness or coarseness (of manner, texture, or material); thickness; gruffness. *Kēlakwan karahan*: coarse boorish manners. *Kasar-nya sapērit iku kaki*: it (the fuse) was about as thick as a man's ankle; Ht. Abd., 64., *Dapat-lah ku turut-turut napa huruf sakhidashiti, tetapi dengan kasar-nya*: I managed to follow the lines of the written characters though only in a rough sort of way; Ht. Abd., 21.


Kasap. I. Rough to the touch, as coarse paper or coarse woollen material. Bulok karahan; and mēmēlas karahan: plants with rough leaves.

II. A sailor whose duty it is to look after the flags, cordage and lamps of a ship.

III. Nakhoda kasap, or anak nakhoda buloh karahan; or anak nakhoda buloh kasap: meaningless variants of a jingle suggesting *pengkal hilang hujung lesap*: the handle is gone and the point is lost; all is lost; all is up.

Kasip. The last of anything; the last rains of a wet season; the last gusts of a parting monsoon.

Kasek. See kasap.

Kasau. A rafter, a cross-beam; cf. rasok and gelligar. K. jantan: the main rafters. K. bētina: the minor rafters. Harimau bētina, or harimau torang karahan; or harimau tērōng: the royal tiger (from its stripes).

Kaseh or kahî. Affection, love, strong liking. *Mērajak pada yang kaseh*: be sulky with those who love you (for they only will stand it); Prov.

Tērima karahan: the receipt of kindness or favour; the acknowledgment of a favour; the usual Malay expression of thanks. Bērōbu-ribu tērima karahan: many thousands of thanks.

Kasehan: kindness, favour, mercy (especially in the sense of the pity or favour of one who is vested with power); a pity, an unfortunate thing. *Dengan kasehan Allah*: by the mercy of God. *Mēnarak kasehan*: to harbour feelings of pity; to feel pity; to be merciful. Gajah-gajah itu-pan kasehan sēnumu-nya kabis matti: unfortunately all the elephants died; Ht. Abd., 76.

Kasehan, or mēngasehan: (1) to feel pity; (2) to pity (transitive).

Kasehan karahan, or mēngasehan karahan: to treat as an object of pity; to pity. *Kasehan karahan raja bērōwong*: to pity the prince borne by in his litter; misplaced condolence; Prov.

Kaseh, or mēngaseh: to love; to feel love for any one.

Bērōkaseh-kasehan: in mutual love or affection; with love on both sides.

Mēngaseh: to fall in love with; Ht. P. J. P. Pēngaseh: a creator of love; love arousing. *Đođ pab*: formulate to win love or affection. Guna pab: love magic, love potions, any magical

1 Another variant of the second line is modal kabis laha kasap: the capital is gone and the profits have vanished.
Kasar. A cosmetic; Sh. Bid., 26, 46. In the Peninsula it is better known as bébak. K. hangat and k. sijoh: varieties of this cosmetic.

Kasi. I. (Singapore.) Give. Kasi sama sékaya: give me. This word (which is a “Bazaar” Malay word) is possibly a variant of kasih, in the sense of bestowal.

II. [Hind. خی] Castration, gelding. Ayam k.: a capon. Lembu k.: a bullock. Laksana lembu kasi: like a bullock (which threatens, but never charges); threats which mean nothing; Prov.

Kangor. Lang kangor: a (red) variety of hawk.

Kaf. The name of the letter ك.


Kafir. Arab. Infidel,—an adjectival form of kafir; Sh. Abd. Mk., 70.


Kapa. I. A sort of very temporary gunwale to tide over a passing difficulty; cf. rubing.

II. Nervous trembling; fits of shivering at night as the result of bad dreams. Tērkapa-kapa: id.; Ht. Best.

III. [Arab. kāf.] Complete, perfect; used of the impression of a seal in wax being perfect.

Kapit. I. Support between two; support on each side. This word is especially used of the “supporters” of a bridegroom, the “seconds” of a combatant in a duel, and other bestowers of moral support rather than actual assistance; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Koris; Sh. Bid., 119. Pengapit: a supporter, a second; Ht. Sri Rama. Cf. apit.

II. Pressure between two connected surfaces; a variant of képit, q. v.

Kapar. Lying about without order or method; scattered about here and there; lying in a careless or unstudied attitude.

Kaparan: to scatter about; Sej. Mal., 159.
KAPANG

kapang. I. Moving the arms and feet like a man treading water; Sh. Lamp., 20.

II. The teredo navalis, a marine worm which eats into ships' bottoms; Ht. Mar. Mah.

III. Matter adhering to the body of a newborn child; (by metaphor) covered with open sores.

kapong. Térkapong-kapong: moving up and down with the waves; = térépan-apong. See apong.

kapak. A native hatchet; an axe. Sa-bilah kapak: one axe. Kapak ménélān biliyōng: the axe has swallowed the hatchet; good money thrown after bad; Prov. Bagai kapak masok měmnuang: an axe conducting marriage negotiations; an inappropriately clumsy instrument for a delicate matter; Prov. Kapak naik pemiđangun: an axe on the embroidery frame; — a similar proverb; Pel. Abd., 44.

Bandera k.: a broad ensign in contradistinction to a pennon.

Gigi k.: large front teeth.

Ular k.: a very venomous vipersnake.

kapek. Kopak-kapek: very limp and pendulous, of the breasts; v. kopa and kophek.

kapok. I. Bérkapok: to enfold in the arms; to climb a tree while enfolding the trunk in the arms.

II. Jav. A tree cotton; the cotton of the tree eriodendron anfractusom. Better kahu-kahu.

kapal. Tam. A ship. Usually written kól, q. v.

kapil. Side by side; better képil, q. v.

kapan. I. [Arab. كفان.] A shroud; a winding-sheet. Charek k.: "tear the shroud," a nickname given to the back teeth of the crocodile from which there is no escape. Mati bérkapan chinani: to die in a shroud of many colours; to die for a girl of rank (for whom there is some credit in dying); Sh. Pant. Shl., 6.


II. (Batav.; sometimes heard in Singapore.) When; Kam. Kečh., 14; = bila.


kapai. Térkapai-kapai: idly flapping, as a flag in a very light breeze; nervously moving or twitching of the hands; to fondle or caress; Ht. Pg. Ptg. Térkapai-kapai: waving the arms, as a drowning woman struggling for life; Ht. Hamz., 73.

kapri. A pulley. It is used especially of the pulley upon which the mainsail of a boat is hoisted. Péchah kapri putin swati: the pulley breaks and down comes the tackle (a man's fall involves his dependents); Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 69.

kakas. Pérkasak: instrument, utensil, machine. P. rumah: household furniture. Also (Kedah) pékasak.


kakap. I. Ikan kakap: a fish, lates nobilis. Also siyakap.

II. A peculiarly built pleasure boat used by Malay princes; it has a high prow and a lofty stern, but a low freeboard at its waist. Péraku k.: id.; Ht. Raj. Don., 10. K. naga: a variety of this type of vessel; Ht. Abd., 220.

III. Mata kakap: a plug hole in the bottom of a boat which serves to let the water run out on the boat being hauled ashore.

IV. (Kedah.) Reconnoitring; spying out.

kakak. I. Elder brother or sister (but abang has practically superseded kakak in the former sense). Adek k.: younger and elder brothers and sisters; one's immediate relatives; Ht. Abd., 9, 32, 177. Bésar-nya hāi kakak: you are over-confident, my brother; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. Onom. The cackling of poultry.

Itêh màngakak malam jumā'at
Masok kampong Dewa Raja;
Apā di-khirin di-dalam surat?
Chēmbul bērīstī ayer mata:
the ducks were cackling on Thursday evening as they entered the compound of Dewa Raja.

III. Kakak tuwa: the cockatoo; v. kēkēnuwa.

kakek. Grandfather. Cf. aki. Kakek is not properly a Straits word, but is heard in Singapore through Borneo and Batavia Malays.

kaku. Hardness, stiffness, roughness; lockjaw. Ikan di-Singapura pada mata itu kaku dan kēras: Singapore fish was tough and hard in those days; Ht. Abd., 202.

K. mata: stiffness of the eyelids.

K. mulut: difficulty of speech.

kaki. Foot; the lowest part of anything such as the foot of a mountain; the part on which anything rests, as the foundations of a building; a foot, used as a measure of length; a numeral coefficient for flowers. K. gētu: the foot of a bed. K. bukit: the foot of a hill. K. hutan:
the edge of a forest. *K. tembok*: the foundations of a wall. *Terikat kaki tangan*: bound hand and foot. Akan membaosoh kaki tangan: to wash hands and feet with; an idiomatic expression signifying that a thing is one's absolute property; Ht. Abd., 397. Bunga bukan sa-kaki, kumbang bukan sa-ekor: flowers are not unique, nor is there only one bee (in the world); a proverbial expression based upon the metaphorical use of the bee and flower as a type of a lover and his mistress, and signifying that "there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it."

*K. hong*: a stake in a Wahweh lottery. *Tikam hong*: to stake in such a lottery.

*K. rambut*: the top of the back of the neck; the lowest point reached on the neck by the hair.

Burung k. *diyam*: a bird of the sandpiper class.

*Ibu k.:* the big toe.

*Jalan k.*: motion on the feet, walking. Yang kaya bérkérëta, yang miskin bérjalan kaki: the wealthy went in vehicles, the poor on foot; Ht. Abd., 626.

*Jari k.*: the toes.

*Mata k.*: the inner ankle bone.

*Pérélangan k.*: the ankle.

*Palar k.*: stockings, socks.

*Tapak k.*: the sole of the foot.

*Tembiring k.*: the outer edge of the foot.

*Péksa layar*: the boom of a mainsail.

**KALA**

1. *[Skr. ki.la.]* Time, epoch, period of time, age.

Barang-kala*: whenever; at whatever time. *Bila-kala* and mana-kala*: id.

Dahulu k.: zaman dahulu k.; périba k.; and zaman périba k.: the past; past ages.

Sédía k.: former time, formerly, time closely proceeding. *Sáférti sédía k.:* as before. *Kupu-nya sédía k.*: its former shape. Also sédía.*

*Senja-k.*: eventide, dusk.

Tatkala or tétèkala*: when; the time when; that time. *Pada tatkala itu*: at that time.


K. *bangkang*: the black forest scorpion; also kala-kala.

K. *jëngkang*: (Riau, Johor) the common house scorpion; also (Kedah) *lipit.*

K. *lipan*: the centipede. Better kalipan.

K. *mayar*: the luminous millipede. Better kelamayar.

Bintang k.: a star or constellation (unidentified); possibly Scorpio.*

111. *[Skr. ki.la.]* Betara Kala: Kala; Siva as the Destroyer, represented in old romances as a maleficient deity constantly transforming men into animals and otherwise effecting changes which lend sensation to the story.

**KALONG**

1. *Ikan kalah*: a fish (unidentified). Also called anak kalah.

11. *(Kedah.)* *Kalat nipah*: that portion of the nipah leaf which is worthless for use as a cigarette wrapper.

111. *(Kedah.)* Taï kalah*: dirt under the prepare.

**Kalut**

The protrusion of the tongue of a dying man: hanging down; exceptional extension. *Bucut k.*: to poke fun at a man; to make faces at him. *Kérja bérkalut*: plentiful and continuous work; work that allows no respite, but keeps coming in. *Datang-lah bérhai dëndam bérkalut*: love and passion came on ever increasing in quantity; Sk. Panj. Sg.

**Kalas**

1. The rattan thole fastening the oar to the thok-pin in boats of native, construction and local type.

11. *(Arab.)* *Habîs kalas*: quite finished, altogether gone; an intensive of habîs.

**Kalis**

Inadhesiveness; inability to permeate; irreceptiveness; impermanence; ineffectiveness.

This word is used of vapour on a metallic or glass surface; of medicine the effects of which quickly pass away; of love when lightly forgotten; etc. *Kalás buga† ayer di-dana kâlisi*: ineffective as water on a calladium leaf; rolling off like water on a duck's back; J. S. A. S., 11., 152. *Mënburî rindu dëndam tu-kâlis*: inspiring a love which does not quickly pass away; Sh. Panj. Sg.

**Kalang**

1. *Orang kalang*: a piratical tribe of the Orang Laut.

11. *(Kedah.)* *Kalang ayam*: a henroost.

111. *(Kedah.)* *Kalang dada*: giving additional buoyancy to a boat by lashing timbers to its sides.

**Kaling**

1. Tinned iron; work in what is generally known as tin. *Tukang k.*: a tinker.

11. *Kalang-kaling*: topsy-turvy, upside down; *(Kedah)* a name given to an animal of the loris kind which progresses along branches while hanging from them head downwards; *nycticebus tardigradus*

**Kalong**

1. A metallic collar worn as an ornament in the romantic ages; Ht. Sh. Kub.

11. A fruit-bat resembling the këlluang.

111. *Akâr kalong*: a common wild pepper, the leaves of which are sometimes consumed like stích leaves; *pipe rântum.*

*Akâr k. gajâh or akâr k. ulur*: a large climbing wild pepper used medicinally; *pipe ribesiovâes.*
kalam. I. [Arab. جلامل] A pen; v. جلم. II. Impurities removed from metals in the process of smelting; flaws in diamonds.

ta'kal. See jikalaun.

kalah. Defeat, being worsted; getting the worse of an encounter; cf. alah. Kalah jadi abu, meneang jadi arang: defeat means reduction to ashes, success means reduction to charcoal (Hobson's choice); Prov. Mengkalahkan: to defeat, to reduce to subjection; Muj., 7; better mengalahkan.

kalah. Shifting; change of position; = aleh, q. v. Bérkalah musim: the change of monsoon.

kala. I. A very venomous water insect, also known (Kedah) as the water hornet (tebuwan ayer).

kala. II. The scraping of pots and pans preparatory to replating or tinning.

kali. III. A species of fish-trap used only in fresh water.


kali. Baraun-kali: perhaps; on some possible occasion.

Sakali-kali: (1) once; (2) on one occasion, at one time, in one mass, altogether. Batik sakali: altogether good; very good; excellent. Habis sa-kali: altogether finished. Sa-kali-kali: an intensive of sa-kali; most exceedingly. Tiyada sa-kali-kali: by no possible means; in no possible way (a very strong negation). Sa-kali-pun: although, yet.

Sakaliyan: all.

kama. I. The last call to prayer; Arab. kama, q. v.

kamit. Komat-kamit: the movements of the mouth in speaking or eating; Ht. Abd., 104.


kamer. [Arab. خ./] Leaven.


kamu. You. Kamus sakaliyan: you all. Kamu is often contracted to mu.

kami. We (the speaker's party in contradistinction to the party addressed); we, in the sense of the French nous autres. Jikalaun kami kédwaa tinggalkan kapada-mu bëbërapa banyâk hëreta: if we two (your parents) were to leave you any quantity of property; Ht. Abd., 43. Kami is sometimes used as a pronoun of the first person singular; when so used it is more distant than abu.

Kalam tuwan mudek ka-Jambi Ambilikan sêhaya buwah dêlima; Jika tuwan kasehkan kami, Bawakan sêhaya përgi bersama:

if, my lord, you really love me, take me, your servant, along with you; Cr. Gr., 33.


kanang. The name of a tree (unidentified); Kl.

kanak. Kana-kana: a child, a very young boy or girl. Liukau lagi kana-kana: you are still a child. Cf. anak.

kanan. The name of a tree (unidentified); Kl.

kanan. The right, the right-hand side. Tangan k.: the right hand. Bêntara k.: the herald who stands on the raja’s right-hand side. Langkah k.: (literally) a step to the right; to turn up punctually.

Kanankan: to put on one's right-hand side; to keep on one's right; to pass to the left of. Maka-kami kanankan-lah Adan: we left Aden on our right; Pel. Abd., 141.
kaut. Scrapping towards oneself; peeling anything with the blade turned towards oneself; scraping or drawing in.

Mengaut: (Kedah) to heap up the mown grass on the dykes (batas) separating the padi-fields when those fields are being cleared for cultivation. Tajak kaut: the scythe-like implement with which this is done.

kawat. (Singapore from Batavian Malay.) Metallic thread; wire; copper wire; = dawakat. Baikut-lah kita ménbawat jéret kawat: well, let us make a running noose of wire; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Surat kawat: (rare) a telegram.

kawit. I. A fish (unidentified).

II. (Riau.) Family connection; the position of people who have common relatives, but are not themselves actually related by blood.

kawar. (Kedah.) A thief. Cf. gawar.

kaua. I. = kúr, q. v.

II. Eng. A couch, a sofa.

kaung. An edible fresh-water fish (unidentified); Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

kawang. Mínayak kawang: the fat of the tree diplocnemia sebifera. Also mínayak tengkawang and (Kedah) mínayak cénok.

kaup. Scrapping or drawing towards oneself; a variant of kaut, q. v.

kauf. = ful, q. v.


Kawai: a watch; a guard of watchmen; a patrol; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Bérkawai: on the watch; to be employed on sentry duty.

Mengawai: to watch. M. istana: to stand sentinel over a palace; Ht. Sg. Samb. M. daripada kéjakatan: to guard from evil; Múj., go.


kawan. A company; a party; one of a party in relation to the others; accompaniment; a companion; (by extension of meaning) a friend; "friend," as a term of address used somewhat condescendingly by a raja when addressing an old man, or familiarly by one old man when addressing another. K. gajah: a herd of elephants. K. kambing: a flock of goats. K. jalan: a roadside acquaintance. K. pérahuk: a shipmate. K. pényamun: a band of robbers.


Sa-kawan: one group; forming one group; together.

Patap k.: a plank on the side of a boat between the apit lempang and the pisang-pisang.


kawin. I. Kékawín: poetic narrative; v. kawi.

II. Tombok péngawíñan: a state pike, the blade of which is of a wavy pattern like the blades of certain forms of the kéris.

III. Marriage; v. kawtn.

kawah. A large iron cauldron for boiling sago or sugar; a cauldron generally; (by simile) the crater of a volcano; the vortex of a whirlpool. Lobok k.: the name given to an extinct crater in the Lingga archipelago.

Orang tuwa bongkok ménnggéliñak gadoh, Kéná sérêkôp di-béwah kawah: a humpbacked old man was starting a row when a cauldron was stuck as an extinguisher over him.


II. Red-brown. Batu kawi: manganes or cinnamon.

III. Bési kawi: an iron believed to possess supernatural hardness; cf. bési khétaní (Khorassan iron).

kawín. Pers. Marriage; wedding. Ênas k.: the mahr or dowry (in the Muhammadan sense); the settlements made by a bridegroom on a bride; Simb. Ch., 13; Pel. Abd., 131. Often written kahwin.

kahar. See نهار.

kahang. Strong-smelling, rancid. Also kohong.

kahin. Arab. A pagan priest or wizard.

kaya. I. Wealth; power. Buléh-lah kaya séguñá orang miskín dalam Mélaka: all the poor of Malacca will be able to become rich; Ht. Abd., 55.

Pisang raya masak sétaryá, Pisang raja masak di-hjóong; Orang kaya sama kaya, Orang miskín ménbawat untong:
the wealthy will consort with the wealthy, and the poor must bear their own hard lot; Prov.

Orang k.: (1) a rich man; (2) a Malay title given to a headman with delegated and not independent power; a vassal or tributary chief. Tuhan yang k.: God Almighty; Sh. Ibl. 1. Ilahi rabi yang amat k.: id.; Sh. Nas., 14. Kékayaan Tuhan: the Almighty Power of God; Ht. Gul Bak., 61.


Mengait: to catch with a barb or hook; Sh. Lamp., 37.

kais. Grabbing, clutching at; scratching up, as fowls scratch up the earth in search of worms.

kayap. A dangerous eruptive disease. K, apiti, K. ayér, k. bádák, k. barah, k. gajah, k. kalá, k. képala harimau, k. túnggal, and k. ular: varieties of this disease.

kail. I. Angling; fishing with a hook and line. Tali k.: a line. Mata k.: a hook. Kail sa-bentok, umpan-nya sa-ekor; sa-kali púthus sa-hari bérhanyut: one hook and one bait; one breakage and you waste the day in aimless drifting;—it is false economy to have no reserve for accidents; Prov. J. S. A. S., II., 152.

Mengail: to fish; Sej. Mal., 102; Ht. Abd., 229.


II. Kail-kail: a sore throat accompanied by pain in swallowing. Also sakit kéhail.

kayal. Intoxicated; a colloquial variant of (Arab.) خيال, q. v.

kayul. Spoilt by moisture and age of tobacco; Ht. Ind. Meng.

kain. Cloth; a garment; the garment known in the Straits as a sarong. Ta'-mahu kayak kulít, kayak kain mahu juga: he won't risk his skin, but he will risk his clothes; selfish half-heartedness; Prov. Kain ta'-bértépi: a garment without an edge to it; hypocritical unreason; Prov. Laksana kain púthek: like a white piece of cloth (which can be dyed any colour); a mind open to any influence; Prov. K. lama di-champa vàwung, kain bérharu pula di-charí:

he has thrown away his own clothes and is looking for new; he has discarded his wife and is on the look out for a new one; Prov. K. jamang émpat di-terék ka-atás ka-bawak ta'-sampat: a quilt four feet long, if you draw it up (to cover your chest) you are left uncovered below; unsatisfactory as a man who cannot be put on one duty without neglecting others; Prov.

K. baju: clothing generally.

K. basah or k. basahan: old sarongs used as bathing clothes.

K. bérté: painted sarongs of Javanese make.

K. béré: swaddling clothes.

K. bérantai: chain mail.

K. chita: flowered chintz.

Képala k.: a peculiar portion of a Malay sarong differing in pattern from the rest.

kayu. Wood, wooden; anything made of wood; if the context shows what the object is, e. g., mémangga: k. to climb a tree; di-palu nya dengan kayu: he struck him with a stick. Kayu is also used as a unit of measurement for cloth; a kayu being a roll of cloth of varying length.

K. apiti: firewood.

K. chagok: the forked rest of a swivel-gun.

K. géhara: a scented wood, aquilaria malaccensis.

K. gélam: see infra.


K. púthek: the cajeput oil tree, melaleuca leucodendron. Also k. gélam.

K. sémangat padi: (Kedah) a fine soft wood used for cabinet work.

K. tas: a wood believed to have the property of frightening away wild animals; the wood of Kurrinia punctulata.

K. tiga sa-kambu: a sort of native three card trick played with sticks of unequal length.

Akar k.: a creeping or climbing plant.

Ayer k.: wood and water; supplies for ships.

Batang k.: a log, a tree trunk.

Dauh k.: a leaf.

Kuilít k.: bark (of trees).

Pohon k., or pökök k.: a tree.

Kauy-kauyuwan: bits of wood; pieces of wood; all kinds of trees; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 23. Méramu kauyuwan: to pick up fallen pieces of wood in the jungle for use as firewood; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 49.

kauyu. 1. Inundation, when it covers places not usually reached by water and in contradistinction to the regular flooding of the padi fields in the wet season.

II. Dyak head-hunting; the cutting off of heads as trophies.

III. (Kedah) Noisy. Kayau mulut-nya: he is noisy in speech; = (Riau) riyoh mulut-nya.
kaib. (Penang.) The process of fishing out with a piece of wood anything fallen into dirt into which one does not like to thrust the hand. Cf. kais.

kayoh. Paddling; the use of the paddle. Bērkayoh: to paddle (intransitive). Malu bērkayoh pērahu hanyut: while you are ashamed to paddle the boat goes drifting down the stream; false modesty or procrastination only makes a difficulty worse; Prov. Kayohkan: to paddle (transitive); Ht. Hg. Tuw., 69.

Kēmayoh, or (more commonly) pēngayoh: a paddle; Ht. Raj. Don., 8. Apa gudohkan, pēngayoh sama di-langan pērahu sama, di-ayer: why should we dispute, we have the same paddle in hand and the same boat in the river; our interests are identical and the worst thing we can do is to oppose each other; Prov. J. S. A. S., III., 21. Awak menjambil pēngayoh, sēhaya sudah sampe sa-bērang: while you are getting hold of the paddle, I have got across the stream; a proverbial reproach to a dawdler; see J. S. A. S., XXIV., 114.


kēbabal. iThe young half-grown nangka or chempedak fruit.

kēbasi. A fish (unidentified).


kēbayan. I. Jav. An order; a village regulation; a village headman; Ht. Sh. Cf. kēbahai.

II. Nenek kēbayan: a sort of old granny or fairy godmother who plays a considerable part in Malay romances as the somewhat lax guardian of lovely princesses.


kēbar. Shaking a stick in water to frighten fish and drive them towards nets or fish-traps; cf. kēbar and gēmbor.

kēbor. (Johor.) To clean a well by stirring up the water and bringing the dirt to the surface.

kēbriyah. Arab. Greatness, haughtiness, pride.

kēbas. I. (Riau, Johor.) The act of shaking a cloth vigorously so as to shake out dust or water from it; (Kedah) kēbas.

II. Deadened, paralyzed; loss of sensation as the result of injury or disease. Di-kēbasan alek than itu tangkan-nya: his hand was paralyzed by the fish (a ray); Ht. Abd., 230.

III. Kēbas-kēbus: (Onom.) the sound given out by a new stiff sarong as its wearer bustles about a room. Also (frequentative) gēbus-gēbusăs.

kēbus. Kēbas-kēbus; see kēbas.

kēbek. Slightly awry, as a man's mouth when his tongue is against his cheek. Cf. chēbek and sēhek.

kēbok. I. (Kedah.) Assembly, meeting together; gathered in a group.

II. A hollow cylinder used in making laḵsa or kutu mayang.

kēbal. Impenetrability of the flesh; invulnerability.

K. daging: impenetrability confined to the flesh only, the skin remaining vulnerable.

K. katak puru: v. infra.

K. kultu nangka: invulnerability due to the hardness of the skin, the flesh remaining penetrable. Also k. nangka and k. katak puru.

K. minyak: invulnerability due not to the hardness but to the slipperiness of the skin which causes weapons to glide off it without doing harm.

K. nangka: v. supra.

K. pakan: invulnerability by the use of magical drugs orformulae which cause an opponent's weapons to miss their mark or break to pieces before contact with the flesh which otherwise remains vulnerable.

K. pēnimbul: invulnerability caused by something intercepting the blow beneath the epidermis. K. pēnimbul raḵa: invulnerability caused by the subcutaneous injection of quicksilver. This mercury is believed to be attracted instantaneously to any spot where iron or steel enters the body and to interpose a barrier to its further progress.

K. samput: the invulnerability obtained, according to Malay belief, by people who are born with a complete caul if that caul is preserved and eaten by them. The body is believed in such cases to be exempted not only from the possibility of injury during life but even from decay after death.

kēbil. The blinking of an absent-minded man; the far away look and sleepy movements of the eyes of a man who is wrapped in thought and pays no attention to his surroundings.
kēbun. A plantation or garden when properly fenced in and enclosed. Tukang k.: (Straits Settlements) a gardener. Bērkēbun.: to work in a garden; to be a gardener; Ht. Abd., 367.

Chin chin konang konang sa-kēbun.: a ring set with a large stone in a circle of smaller stones thus giving it a very glittering appearance; Ht. Koris.

kēbuli. [Pers. and Hind.; the adjective of Kabul in Afghanistan.] Nasī kēbuli.: rice cooked in the Afghan way; a rich preparation of rice. Also nasī minyak and nasī kēbuli.

kēbah. I. Breaking into perspiration; commencing to sweat profusely during fever,—considered a hopeful sign by Malays as indicating a lowering of the temperature of the body. Kēbah démam sēharang iya kêngga měngadaq.: his temperature is reduced and he is now going to the king's presence; Ht. Best.

II. (Riau, Johor.) Kēbah raqsa.: rubbing quicksilver into the skin (under the knee-joint in treating elephantiasis or over the lymphatic glands for hydrocele); Maj., 70. Also (Kedah) gosok raqsa.

kēbir. Arab. Great, mighty, powerful.

kēbirah. Castrated; an eunuch; Ht. Hamz., 67. Usually kēbir or kēmbari.

kēbirī. Geliding, castration. Ayam k.: a capon. Kuda k.: a gelding. Also kēmbiri.

kēsisat. Arab. Leap-year.

kut. (Penang.) Perhaps, possibly.

kēta. A couch; more commonly gēta, q.v.


kitābī. Arab. "Connected with the Scriptures," a name applied by Muhammadans to followers of religions which accept part at least of the books reverenced by the Muslim world as sacred, but which do not accept the Koran; Jews and Christians.


Bintang Timor gelaran Zuhrah, Pētang di-maṣhrīk iya kētara:

the Star of the East bears the name of Venus; it may be seen at evening in the Orient.

Kētaraan.: visibility; Ht. Kal. Dam., 381.

kētarap. A fish (unidentified).

kētapang. The Indian almond; terminalia catappa.

kētageh. Craving (for opium, tobacco, or drink); v. tageh.

kētanah. A tree (unidentified); it resembles the misōng.

kētaya. A kind of torch-holder consisting of a bamboo split at one extremity so as to permit of a torch being held there.

kētayap. (Kedah.) A little white skull-cap worn under a turban.

Kuwek k.: a sweetmeat made of flour, coconut milk, coco-nut sugar, etc.

kētat. Tight-fitting, close-fitting, of things which fit into orifices, e.g., of the cork in a bottle or of a mast in its truck. Pakaiyān k.: tights.

kētit. (Kedah.) Sa-kētit.: a pinch, a small quantity of anything.

kētur. I. Quivering or nervous tremors such as affect an extremely aged or weak man; the convulsive movements of a dying man or of a corpse immediately after death; shivering with cold. Tērētur-kētur.: id.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. Slightly rancid to the taste.

kētor. A spittoon as used by chewers of betel; a cuspidore or state spittoon borne as one of the appurtenances of royalty; Sej. Mal., 92; Ht. Koris.


kutēri. The cabin in an Arab trading vessel.

kētis. A sudden jerk with the finger, arm or leg; to fling off anything with a jerk; to jerk off. In Kedah, kētis is used of a jerk with the leg only.

kētang. I. Tightly closing round or over anything,—as the cover of a jam-pot is drawn tightly over the mouth to prevent the passage of air. Kētang ka-dada: drawn tight over the breast, of the sarong as worn by Malay women bathing or in the house. Cf. chēkang and tāgang.

II. Covered with a sticky substance, as the fingers after being dipped into syrup.
kéteng. That portion of the leg which covers the tendon Achilles. Urat k.: the tendon Achilles. Mengekéteng: to cut the tendon Achilles.

kétong. I. Onom. A sound such as that given out by a drum or hollow wooden block when struck violently.

II. Sèmut kétong: a venomous jungle ant.

III. (Kedah.) The stump left when a branch or limb is cut. K. ekor: the stump of a tail in a horse or dog. Mengekétong: to cut mengkuwang.

kétengkang. The hermit-crab; more commonly umang-umang.

kétangkai. A marine fish (unidentified).

kétengga. (Kedah). Kayu kétengga: a very beautiful wood; a kind of ebony.


kétip. I. The biting or stinging of a small insect other than a very venomous one; nipping or holding gently between the teeth (less than kétap, q.v.) as a man sometimes sucks or bites the point of a thumb or finger. Di-kétip nyamek: bitten by a mosquito. Di-kétip lintah: bitten by leeches. Di-kétip bèlut: bitten by an eel. Mengekétipkan jari: to bite one's finger; Sh. Jur. Bud., 35.

Main kétip-kétip sèmut: a game played by Malay children who place their hands one on each other, the upper hand pinching the lower which in its turn becomes the upper and pinches its former tormentor.

II. The name sometimes given (Singapore) to the smallest silver piece in actual currency.

kétak. I. (Onom.) A ticking sound, duller than kétel, but more distinct than kétok.

II. A crease in the folds of the skin; a furrow or wrinkle (more distinct than rétak, which is merely a line such as the lines on the hands or fingers). Leher-nya jinjang bérkétak tiga: her neck was tapering and contained three furrows (considered a good sign); Ht. Gh., Ht. Koris.

kétel. I. (Onom.) A ticking sound; cf. kétal.

II. (Riau, Johor.) The longest pair of legs in insects of the grass-hopper type; (Kedah) kétel.

kétok. I. (Onom.) A sound such as that of the rapping of knuckles on a wooden surface; tapping; the note of certain birds. Ayam bérkétok: the clucking of a hen after laying an egg. Mengekétok pintu: to rap at a door; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 83.

II. (Onom.) The name of a small bronze instrument of the gong type; Cr. Hist. Ind. Arch., I., 336.

III. A rice-chest; Kl.

kétique. (Kedah.) Riddling; = (Riau, Johor) teka'-teki.

kétégar. Obstinacy; innate wilfulness. Hatinya banyak kétégar: they were of a very determined disposition; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Ikat pagar tali akar,
Pagar rebah di-lépí périgi;
Orang kétégar jangan di-njar,
Pérangai ta'-buleh ubah lagi:
do not attempt to instruct the obstinate, their dispositions are beyond all change.

kétul. Pinching, nipping; pinching off; a pinch, a small portion of anything. Bagai bèlut di-kétul ekor: like an eel the tail of which has been nipped (off like lightning); Prov., Ht. Raj. Don., 10.

kétul. A piece; a clot; a hardish lump of anything; a lump made up of grains of rice adhering to one another; a lump (of dough); a loaf of bread; a clot (of blood); a thick piece (of firewood).

kétélum. [Tamil kolélum?] A bulwark, a bastion of a fort; Ht. Abd., 56.

kétam. I. A plane for smoothing wood; the process or act of planing. Ada-pun batubatu itu tèrassu lichin dengán rata-nya saperti di-kétam ruha-nya: the stones were very slippery and smooth as though they had been planed; Ht. Abd., 56. Tahu k.: shavings.

K. jantán, k. bétina, k. lis, k. cuchhí, k. pérapat: different native tools of the plane type.

II. The time of harvest; (sometimes) harvesting. Pingétáman: id.

Orang di-ladang mengétam padi,
Padi di-kétam di-makan pipit;
Abang di-taroh di-dalam-nya hati,
Ménoroh gondah bukan sadibii:
the men in the field were harvesting the padi, but the harvested padi was borne off by the birds.

III. A generic name for crabs. K. renjong, k. pasir, k. batu: varieties of the crab. Lumpor k.: mud full of crab-holes such as is often seen in mangrove swamps; Ht. Abd., 204, 228. Berarti bukan kétam: with pincers, yet not a crab. Mengeamitu k.: to go crab-catching; Sej. Mal., 45.

K. kémudi: a peculiar oval block with two holes in it used with the native rudder (kémudi sepak).

Koba k.: a triangular rent in a piece of cloth. Kétam is also used of a pinching grip when the whole hand is used.
**KETUMBIT**

1. A common white-flowered herb, *leucas seyalvica*, much used in the treatment of skin diseases. Also called *daun luka-luka*.

2. *K. jantum*: a groundsel with pink flowers; *emilia sonchifolia*.

3. *K. padang*: a weed; *blainvillea latifolia*.


4. *K. hutan*: (Malacca) a shrub with buff flowers; *sida carpinifolia*.

**KETIMBONG.** A variant of *ketimpong*, q. v.

**KETAMBOK.** A marine fish (unidentified).

**KETIMPONG.** (Onom.) The sound of people splashing about when bathing; the act of disporting oneself in the water; splashing one another (of bathers). Also (Kedah) *ketimpong*. *Manis bérkétimpong dán bérésang*: bathing, splashing about and swimming; *Ht. Ind. Meng.*

**KETIMPAL.** A disorderly or tangled heap, such as a mass of worms or maggots crawling over one another in decaying organic matter.

**KETAN.** (Batav.) *Dry pulut-rice*; Sh. Lamp., 18.


**KETO.** A head-dress or kerchief worn by ascetics in the old Hindu days.

**KETWAL.** Pers. *A police-officer; an officer of the town guard.*

**KETUBONG.** I. (Johor.) A boil under the armpit; = *susu kubong*.

II. The swarming and stinging of hornets; (by metaphor) mobbing. *Kena k.*: to be stung by hornets. *Sarang tēbusau jangan di-jolok, mati kena kétubong*: don’t stir up a hornet’s nest, you will only be stung to death; *Prov.*

**KETUWAT.** A large pendulous wart.

**KETUTU.** A plant (unidentified); Pel. *Abd.*, 111. Also *ketutoh*.

**KETUPAT.** *Pulut rice cooked in a wrapper of mempelas leaf*; *Ht. Si. Misk.*, 5; Sh. Lamp., 28; Ht. Sh.

**KETUPONG.** A stiff peaked or lofty head-dress; a helmet or shako; *Ht. Koris*; Ht. *Isk. Dz.*; Ht. Hamz., 26; Sh. Abd. *Mk.*, 18; Sh. Pr. *Ach.*, 19. Also (Riau) *kèkopong*.

*Ubi k.*: a long yam, also known as *ubi tiyang* and *ubi tèropong*.

**KETOLA.** A generic name for a number of pumpkins. *Buah k.*: a pumpkin, *Muj.*. 69. Also (Kedah) *pétola*.

*K. hutan*: *luffa acutangula*.

*K. manis*: a cultivated gourd; *luffa cylindrica*.

*K. ular*: a gourd; *trichosanthes anguina*.

*Akar k. hutan*: a plant, *aristolochia roxburgiana*.

**KETULUL.** A thieves’ confederate in a house; a guiding accomplice; a go-between; a pimp.

**KETUMANG.** Ikan *ketumang*: a fish (unidentified). Also (Kedah) *ikan tunam*. Possibly identical with the *tuman* (*ophiocephalus striatus*).

**KETUHAR.** An oven; a furnace; a kiln; *Kl.*, *Pijn.*, v. d. *W.*

**KETEHI.** See *kèth*; II.

**KETAI.** I. Spontaneous dissolution; crumbling to pieces on account of age as an old fallen tree.

II. *Anak ketai* = *anak ketti*; v. *ketti*, IV.


II. *Kèti-kèti*: a small venomous wasp; *Kl.*

III. A sweetmeat made of *bijan*; *Kl.*

IV. *Anak k.*: a metal ball used in playing some games, but most commonly occurring as a simple for heads rolling about on the battle field; *Ht. Ind. Meng.*; *Ht. Sh. Mard.*; *Ht. Hamz.*, 61; *Ht. Isk. Dz.*

**KETIBONG.** A variant of *ketimpong*, q. v.


**KETI.** A plant (unidentified).

**KETIRAH.** A plant with red leaves (unidentified); *Sej. Mál.*, 134.

**KETIYAP.** (Kedah.) A kind of false gunwale used on river boats to permit of additional passengers or cargo being taken in on emergencies. *Pèrahu k.*: a boat so fitted.

**KETIPOONG.** (Onom.) The sound of drumming; a small drum beaten with the hand; a cry to which Malay children beat time in certain games (the full cry is *ketumang kétipong*, or *kétipong pāk pong*).

**KETIYAK.** The arm-pit; *Ht. Abd.*, 382. *Tongkat k.*: a crutch.
kētiya or kūtika. [Skr. ghautika?] Moment; period of time; epoch; divisions of time with special reference to divination or astrology. K. tengah malam: the midnight hour. Pada kētiya itu: at that moment, at that period of time. Pada tīyap-tīyap masa dan kētiya: at all times and seasons; at every moment. Sa-kētiya: (1) a moment; the lapse of a moment; (2) at the same moment, while, simultaneously with.

K. langkah: “the proper time for setting out on journeys;” a very elaborate system of divination based upon two tables and a treatise.

K. lima: “the Five Ominous Times;” divination by dividing the month into periods of five days, and the days into five parts, and then working out the prevailing influence for the critical hour. The dominant influences in this case are the Hindu deities Maheswara (Siva), Vishnu, Sri, Brahma, and Kali, to each of whom a period is allotted.

K. tujoh: “the Seven Ominous Times;” a system of divination by dividing the calendar into periods of seven days and the day into seven parts, and then finding out the dominant influence for the critical period regarding which enquiry is being made. The dominant influences in this case are the Sun and Moon, and the planets Mercury, Mars, Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

kētiyal. Awkward or difficult to move, as a cork stuck too tightly in the mouth of a bottle.

kētela. Buwah kētela: a name sometimes given (at Penang) to the papaya fruit; v. bētek.

kētimang. See s. v. kētipong.


kētiyan. A plant (unidentified) yielding a species of gutta; J. I. A., I., 259.

kētiyau. A plant (unidentified) yielding an oil (minyak kētiyau).

kējat. Firmly or tightly fixed; immovably imbedded,—of a thing intended to be so fixed. Cf. kētiyal, which refers to tightness when such tightness is not desired. Kējat is also used (by metaphor) of a bargain being concluded, or of any arrangement being settled beyond the possibility of repudiation by either contracting party. Also (Kedah) kējap.

kējut. A feeling of sudden alarm on the occurrence of something unexpected; nervous shock; being startled or roused from sleep by external agency in contradistinction to spontaneous awakening. Di-kējutan orang akandaku daripada tidor-ku: men woke me from my sleep; Ht. Abd., 5. Tērkējut: startled, roused.

kējar. Pursuit; the following up of a fugitive; hotly pressing on any one’s track. Yang di-kējar tiyada dapaut: what he was in pursuit of he failed to get; Pel. Abd., 20.

Belanda pun sigira lari ka-laut
Di-kējar Acheh gēdubang bērcalabat:
the Dutchmen ran to the sea pursued by the Achehese with drawn broadswords; Sh. Pr. Ach., 12.

Mēngējari: to pursue, to run after. Mēngējari pērbruwan: to hunt game; Sh. Bid., 73.

kējor. Stiffness; inelasticity; stiff as a piece of stick that will not bend under pressure but will only break.

kējang. Stiffness, inelasticity,—of a living limb; stiff as a joint which cannot be bent without pain and the exercise of force; stiffening and stretching out the limbs, as is done when a man is yawning. Kaki-nya kēdwa bērkējang-kējang: stretching out both legs; Sh. Panj. Sg., 70.

Tērkējang-kokol: drawing up the limbs and then stretching them out, as a man in agony or as an animal struggling in the throes of death; Sh. Sg. Ranch., 39.

kējap. 1. The closing or partial closing of the eye. Sa-kējap mata: a very short time; as much time as it takes to close an eye. Cf. kējam and kējip.

II. (Kedah.) Firmly fixed; (Riau, Johor) kējat, q. v.


kējal. Stiffness, hardness of the flesh; = pējul, q. v.


Kējanukan, mēngējam and mēngējanukan: to close (the eye). Maka Sang-aji kula pun mēngējam mata-nya, sa-kētiwa juga ghaib iya daripada mata sēgala dewa-dewa: then His Majesty closed his eyes and in a moment he had vanished from before the eyes of all the Gods; Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. also Sh. Lamp., 20; Sh. Sing. Terb., 22.

kējan. Urging on, inciting, hurrying up, pressing for speed.

Ta-mahu bēwat, jangan bęrsungut,
Siapa gagah, siapa kējan?
Jahat malas suka bērkanuyut,
Makan jasa daripada kawun :
if you do not want to work do not grumble at your work, for who incites you to it, who is there pressing you on? It is only an idle scoundrel who likes to drift about living on the charity of his friends.
kējora. Bintang kējora: the morning star; Kl., v. d. W.

kējai. I. To stretch the limbs; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W. Cf. kējang. II. The halter of a horse. Also tali kajai.


Kēkējiyanu: infamy, discredit; Ht. Ind. Nata.

kēcha. To tear between the hands, to rend.

kēchapi. [Skr. kachchapi.] A lute with four strings; Cr. Gr., 82; Sh. Abd. Mk., 85.

Bwah k.: a sea bird (unidentified).

Bweah k.: the fruit of the plant sandoricum radiatum.

kēchut. I. Shrunken, shrivelled up, as the skin round a boil when the matter has run out, or as food when boiled, or as the hands after long immersion in water, or as withered leaves; Ht. Abd., 302; Sh. Jur. Bud., 39.

II. (Kedah.) A forked prop supporting a seat or rest to enable a man to fell a tree at some height above the ground.

kēchar. A shell (unidentified).

kēchor. A jar with a narrow mouth.

kēchong. Buluh kēchong: (Riau, Johor) neck-feathers on a fighting-cock.

kēchap. (Onom.) Tasting, smacking the lips after tasting; the “watering” of the mouth at the sight of a good dinner; the sound made by a lizard on a wall; the sound given out by the lips when sobbing. Bēhānu ahu kēchap akan ayer madu: then first I tasted the honey (of knowledge); Ht. Abd., 25.

Mēngēchap: to sob; Sh. Ken. Tab.

Chichāk di-dinding tērēchap-kēchap,
Tērbanchut mata pandang sēlalu:

the lizard on the wall keeps smacking its lips, projecting its eyes and eternally watching.


The name kēchubong is also applied to three more plants; viz.:—

K. puya: gardenia tentaculata.
K. rimba: randia macrophylla.
Akar k.: byttneria maingayi.

The word is also applied by metaphor to objects resembling the flower of the kēchubong in its expanding shape; e. g., mutu bērkēchubong: bell-mouthed, of a blunderbuss or trumpet. In the case of this weapon, however, a cross section of the mouth would show a polygonal rather than a round form.

II. (Kedah.) A helmet. Also kēchopong, and kētopong, q. v.

kachapuri. The midmost or inmost portion of anything; the capital of a column; the lower terrace on which a palace is built; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Durīyan k.: a durian which has a little flesh at its very centre.

kēchil. A common colloquial variant of kēchil, q. v.; small, little.

kēchil. Insignificance of size or station; inferiority of rank or position; childhood, in contradistinction to manhood. Iya mēmēlit-harakan aku daripada kēchil-kū: he brought me up from my youth upwards; Ht. Abd., 15. Kēchil-kēchil akan harimau: though small yet the cub of a tiger; though young now, he has a future before him; Prov.


Kēchil-kēchilan: extreme use; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 92.

Mēngēchilkan: to reduce in size. M. hāti: to give cause for resentment; Ht. Abd., 290.

Tērkēchil: very small, insignificant. Kēchil is also used as a familiar name (timang-timangan) for the eighth, ninth or tenth child in a family.

kēchambah. Germ; the seed-bud of anything; a shoot from plants in water; (Kedah) chambah.

kēchimpong. Splashing about in water; a variant of kēchimpong, q. v.

kēchundang. The vanquished; the relationship borne by the loser to the winner; see chundang.

kēchuwali. Excepting; v. chuwali.


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II. (Kedah.) A helmet. Also kēchopong, and kētopong, q. v.
KÉCHOPONG

III. Batu kéchubong: the amethyst, of which Malays recognize three varieties: k. kandau, k. nilam, and k. olong.

kéchopong. (Riau.) A helmet; also (Kedah) kéchubong, and (literary) kétopong, q. v.

kéchuwak. [Chin. ka-chook.] A cockroach; = lipas.

kéchah. See kéchah.

kéchoh. kéchoh-kéchoh: fussing about; fidgeting; perpetually on the move, of the limbs or of the tongue.

Dengan sa-kéchoh: (Kedah) at once, in an instant. kéchoh-kéchoh: extremely quickly.

kéchai. I. Rending to pieces, tearing to pieces. Cf. kécha.

II. A tree (unidentified). It has a thorny trunk.

kéchipong. To splash about when bathing; a variant of kétipong, q. v.

kéche. Injured, wronged, harmed; put to shame, disgraced. Jangan tuwan-ku nama kéche: do not permit any injury to your name, my lord; Sh. Sg. Kanchi, 29. Orang apa ka pada orang, diri juga yang kéche: what matter your misfortunes to another? You yourself will (alone) feel the injury; Prov.

kéd. A glazed earthenware vessel of Chinese make; Kl. See kédah, II.

kédadak. A violent diarrheaa; a choleraic attack. The word is, however, rarely understood in this sense, but survives in the expression chékek kédak: an imprecation calling down a miserable death of a somewhat indefinite character. Also chékek kédah, muntah kédarah and muntahkan darah.

kédadah. See kédah.


kédali. A variant of kéndali, q. v.

kédang. A large tree with medicinal properties; parkia roxburghii.


kédut. A crease, a fold, a wrinkle; cf. kéta. Kédut is especially applied to creases in a dress. Bérkédok-kédut: (Kedah) crumpled, of a dress.

kédit. A waistbelt; more usually kéndit or génit.

KÉDÉKENG


kédérang. A tree (unidentified).


kédangsa. Limau kédangsa: a cultivated form of the lime; citrus acida. Kuntum k.: the blossom of the lime; Ht. Koris.

kédengkang. (Onom.) The noise of a heavy blow on brass or wood.

kédengkeng. (Onom.) A sound somewhat sharper in tone than that defined by kédengkang, q. v.

kédengkong. (Onom.) A sound somewhat deeper in tone than that defined by kédengkang, q. v.

kédengkek. (Riau, Johor.) Extreme emaciation. Also (Kedah) géngkeng.

kédongkok. (Singapore.) The flowered metallic ring under the kéris handle and next the blade; (Riau, Johor) féndongkok, (Kedah) péngkok.

kédap. I. Tight; close; almost waterproof.

II. Sa-kédap: (Kedah) a handful,—used of a handful of padi-stalks held in the hand for beating against the side of a tub. III. (Kedah.) To scratch the head.

kédépong. I. Worm-eaten, of fruit. Better kédémpong, q. v.

II. (Onom.) The sound of thumping on a hollow surface.

kédák. I. Lintang-kédák: lying across each other confusedly; scattering in all directions.

II. Kédok-kédok or kéda-békda: (Onom.) a noise such as that of a bullock cart rolling along the road.

kédék. Slightly bent or curved; a slight curve. Dódok tékédék: sitting with shoulders bent; cf. kédu. Mata kédek, mata kail kédek, or (Kedah) mata tékédék: a peculiarly shaped fish-hook; a hook the shaft of which curves slightly backwards so as to bring the barb closer under the line.

kédok. I. See kédák, II.

II. A tree the leaves of which are chewed as sireh, Kl. = kado?

kédékeng. Extreme hardness; not easily broken up, of stone.
këdëkek. A greenish compound resembling salt. It is used medicinally.

këdëkai. A tree (unidentified) the fruit of which is used medicinally.

këdal. A disease causing discoloration of the skin; Muj., 69; Sej. Mal., 31, 157; Ht. Best. It is akin to sopak, but sopak refers to white discoloration and këdal to other colours of the disease.

K. anjing: coarse black patches of colour on the skin.
K. gajah: extensive discoloration of the skin.
K. tulah: discoloration of the skin as the result of a curse (usually for profanation).

këdul. A ball of wood, horn, or ivory used in playing certain Malay games.

këdélam. A drinking vessel with a narrow neck. Also këndélam.


këdampas or këdumpas. Orang tuwa këdampas: a term of abuse applied to a shameless old man. Also orang tuwa këdumpas.

këdémpong. I. Worm-eaten; internally rotten, of fruit.

Lâhsana buwah këdémpong;
Luwar bërisi, dalam kosong:

like rotten fruit; promising without but emptiness within; Prov.
Also (Penang) këdëpong.
II. (Onom.) A thumping sound. Also këdëpung.
III. A tobacco-pouch made of pandan leaves and used to give fragrance to tobacco.

këndongy, or (Kedah) këdundong. A generic name given to a number of trees mostly of the genus canarium; Sh. Pant. Shl., 8. Amra jangan sangka këdundong: do not mistake a hog-plum for a këdundong; all is not gold that resembles it; Prov.
K. bulan: canarium rufum.
K. bulan puteh: sanitaria fasciculata.
K. hutan: canarium nitidum.
K. matahari: canarium kadondon.
II. Ikan këndonong: a fish (unidentified).

këdau. Mingëdau: to cry out loudly for anything, e. g., for assistance.

këdn. The attitude of a man whose head is slightly bent forward and whose shoulders are slightly raised. Tërëkëd-terrêkëd: sitting in this attitude but with the body slightly bent; sitting like a writer at a desk.

këdok. (Kedah.) The name of a number of plants with showy pink flowers; melastoma polyanthum, and allied species; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 64; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. P. J. P. Also (Kiau, Johor) sënduëk, (Bencoolen) sëkënduëk, (Menangkabau) si-kënduduk.

këdah. I. Kedah, a state on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula. Better Tëndah.
II. Exposed; gaping open. Mangök k.: a bowl with a wide mouth. Tëdor tërkëdah: to sleep without proper covering.

këdai. A shop; a selling booth; a place where articles are exhibited for sale by retail in contradistinction to an office where mercantile business is transacted, but where the articles sold are not actually stored. Ada yang bërkëdai ada yang bërsandagar: some opened shops, some opened merchants’ offices; Ht. Abd., 215.

këdi. Congenital impotence: Ht. Sh.; Muj., 61. The word is applied also to hermaphroditism where the female organs are the more strongly developed.

këdidi. Burong këdidi: a snippet, a sand-piper; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 15; Sh. Pant. Shl., 9. Lâhsana këdidi, ka-mana pantai tërchunggit-chunggit: like a sand-piper which goes hopping about wherever it can find a beach; all is fish that comes to his net; Prov.

këdera. [Port. cadeira.] A stool.

këdiri. Self; v. diri. Also këndiri.

këdiyan. I. (Kedah.) Cheap, common, ordinary. Kain k.: common cheap cloth. Orang k.: one of the proletariat.
II. [Eng. accordian.] A concertina, an accordion.

këdewas. The name of a fish. Also bawal këdewas.

këdzaab. Arab. A liar.


kër. [Dutch kaart.] A chart, a map.

kur. A cry for calling fowls; (by extension) the cry by which the bird-like sëmangat is invited to approach or persuaded to remain still. Kur sëmangat has also become a term of endearment, the beloved one being addressed as the very life or soul of the lover; Sh. Bid., 7; Sh. Abd. Mk., 78.

See sëmangat. In Kedah kërn is the word used for calling fowls and kus for invoking the sëmangat.
KÉRA

kéra. The common long-tailed monkey (Macaca cynomolgus) of the Malay Peninsula; Ht. Abd., 90, 385, 387. Daus kéra beryunai: a name given to dry banana leaf. Genggam kéra: "a monkey's grip"; a very firm grip; Prov. Kéra dapat bunga: a monkey that has got a flower; pearls before swine; Prov. Akar periyoh kéra: a pitcher plant, nepenthes.

kérabat. Swarming up, climbing up, sticking to. That k. a fastening in several successive coils. Kura-kura pandai kérabat hayu: when tortoises learn to climb trees; when miracles take place; Prov.

kérabut. Swarming up, climbing up in large numbers; = kérabat, but exclusively frequentative.

kérabek. Kérobak-kérabek: plucked to pieces; cf. rabeak, kérobaek, etc.

kérabu. I. A flat round ear ornament; Kam. Kech., 11.
II. A tree; santolophyllum rutum or lophopetalum himbriatum; J. I. A., I. 259.
III. A sort of salad made of fish, prawns or sea-slugs and cucumber.

kératon. Jav. A palace, the home of a ratu (Ke-ratu-u); Ht. Mas Ed.

kérang. A variant of kérachang, q. v.

kérachang. Émas kérachang: tinsel, gold foil; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Ind. Meng. Kérachang according to Klinkert; also (Riau, Johor) kéruchang, (Kedah) géranchang.

kérachap. (Kedah.) A wooden musical instrument used in ménora performances; a bamboo or wooden tube beaten as a drum (not identical with chérachap, the Malay castanets).

kérachak. Ripples, cat's-paws on the water; the wake of a swiftly rowing boat. Also (Kedah) kelochak.

kérasak. Rubbish cast up by the sea.


kérapis. See kérapas.

kérapi. See kérapai.

kérapu. A marine fish (unidentified).

kérapai. I. Fumbling about with the arms; the frequentative of kapis, q. v. Cf. rapai, apai, térapi, chaftai, etc.
II. (Kedah.) A powder-flask; see kérépai.

KÉRAWAT

kérakap. Sireh kérakap: dry sireh leaves growing near the stem; the worst leaves of a sireh vine in contradistinction to sireh charang; the best. Mati laksa sireh kérakap: dead like old sireh leaf; Sh. Put. Ak., 32.

Kain berasuji di-atas atap,
Baju beribat chelana mérčehul;
Jikalau sudi tuwan-ku santap,
Sireh kérakap, tèmbakan-nya kayul:
if you wish, my lord, you may consume it, but the sireh is old and the tobacco spoilt by moisture; Ht. Ind. Meng.

kérakah. I. [Dutch: krawa?] A carrack; an old type of sailing ship.
II. (Kedah.) A long-armed monkey; (Riau, Johor) kérakah.

kéraki. [Tamil?] The blinds of a palanquin. Also kéréki.


kéramat or karamat. Arab. A saint, a holy place; a miracle-working place, shrine or person, especially when the miracles are due to the personal sanctity of a living or dead man. Kéramat yang hidap yang pérgi ka-Makkah dan ka-Madinah tiyap-tiyap hari: living saints who miraculously visited both Mecca and Medina daily; Ht. Raj. Sul., 13. Jika sunggoh mati Chau Pandan sunggoh-lah tuwan kéramat: if Chau Pandan is really dead then you are certainly a holy worker of miracles; Sej. Mal., 117.

Walti k. or dato̱k k.: the lord of a shrine; the saint buried in a wonder-working tomb; the individual whose holiness in life has invested any place with miracle-working power.

Di-tímpa k.: struck down by the miraculous power of a saint; slain by the unseen powers for sacrilege.

The name kéramat is given to many old trees, stones, etc., which are believed to be haunted by familiar spirits and which point rather to an older religion than Muhammadanism than to Muhammadan sainthood. The word is also applied to some animals, crocodiles, and other animals which are believed to possess a supernatural character.

kérana. Because; v. karēna.

kérani. [Hind. केरानी] A confidential clerk; a secretary; a clerk generally.

kérawat. A rattan brace or fastening with which the iron of an adze is made fast to the handle.

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1 An identical miracle is mentioned in the Hikayat Shah Mardan.
**Kéraut**. Chaching kéraut or chaching kéraut: intestinal worms.

**Kéraub**. Fret-work; open work; work, the pattern of which is cut right through any substance and not merely carved on it; Pel. Abd., 81; Sh. Pant. Shl., 10; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 6. Cf. rawang and awang.

**Kéraubak**. The red squirrel, sciurus bicolor. Also (Penang) tupai bèlang, and (Kedah) gérabač.

**Kéraubai**. A species of hornet or large wasp which makes its nest in the ground.

**Kérébat**. Enfolding in many folds, winding round; cf. kébat and kérébat.

**Kérébas**. Vigorously shaking; a frequentative of kéraus, q. v.


Also gérébang.

**Kérébong**. A granary or pudi-store. Also kerdolong.

**Kérébok**. Boring into, tapping;—used of a worm or squirrel boring into fruit. Nytor di-kérébok tupai: a coconut tapped by a squirrel; a girl that has been seduced; Prov. Tikus kérébok labn: a rat that has been gnawing into a pumpkin; a seduction; Prov.

**Kérén**. A buffalo. K. balar: a pink buffalo. K. dênah: a buffalo used to attract the other buffaloes into a pen. K. jalang: a wild buffalo; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Kéréta k.: a buffalo-cart. Pédati k.: id. (in old romances); Sej. Mal., 120. Jangun buwut kérén tandok panjang: don’t play the long-horned buffalo; don’t go seeking quarrerels; Prov. Ménolong kérén di-tangkak harınaus: to go to the assistance of a buffalo that is in the clutches of a tiger; a foolish enterprise; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 160. Kérén sakit suyi bérnale nama: the buffalo was ill, but the ox got the credit of it; one man often does the work and another gets the credit; Prov. Laksana kérén, di-mana runput hitan di-sana kérkan: like a buffalo which plunges into grass wherever it is greenest (pointing to water being at its roots); where the carcasse is there will the vulture rush; Prov. Sa-ekor kérén ménubawa luqfør habis méréchek sa-rata-rata: one buffalo is covered with mud and the whole place around is besprinkled with it; a bad member corrupts a whole society; Prov.

**Kért**. 1. Cutting off; severance; the part cut off or severed from the main body. Di-suruh-nya kért leher Saiyid ‘Ali Ismayam: he ordered the beheading of Sidi Ali Ismayam; Sej. Mal., 79. Sa-tángah itu képala di-kért: half of them were headless; Sh. Pr. Ach., 17.

**Kérta** or kért. 1. (Onom.) A scraping or scratching sound; cf. kéré and kérti.

**Kértah**. 1. (Onom.) A scraping or scratching sound. Kértah api: (Johor) matches; also (Riau) kérék api, (Singapore) kereài api, and (Kedah) goris api.

II. Kért-kerít: a creeper; Kl. Better gérít-gérít (willowbeta firma).

**Kértt**. 1. (Onom.) A harsh scraping sound.

II. Creasing up, crumpling up; frowning. Bérkata masam mënghérét: to speak with a sour and frowning countenance; Sh. Panj. Sg.

**Kort**. Eng. The Supreme Court, in contradistinction to a Police Court (polis); Ht. Abd., 111, 247.

**Kertas**. Paper; better (Arab.) قرناس, q. v.

**Kértás**. See Kértas.

**Kértés**. 1. Kértésus-kértésas. (Onom.) The sound of rain falling on paper; the sound of paper being crumpled up; etc.

II. (Riau, Johor.) The sensation of frequent tugs at a fishing-line; (Kedah) gérédus.

**Kértasiari**. Jav. The name of a flower; a name often given to heroines of Javanese romance.
KERETANG

keretang. I. A salt water fish (unidentified).
II. Smeared with dirt or filth which has been allowed to dry on the body; covered with itch or dirty sores.
III. (Onom.) A clanging sound.

kereting and keretong. (Onom.) The sound of metal being struck; clanging.

keretap. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that of a door being closed. Bérkeretap bunyi kunchi: the clattering of locks was heard; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 38.
Keretap-karetap bunyi di-tutup,
Kunchi pintu malam-malam;
Ayer laut hijau siapa chelup?
Duri di-hutan siapa pertajam:
clatter, clatter, goes the sound of closing up as we lock the doors every night. See also Ht. Kaj. Don., 12.

keretip and keretup. (Onom.) Clattering noises of varying sharpness; cf. karetap.

keretak. I. (Onom.) A sound such as that of grinding the teeth. Cf. karat, of which this is a frequentative.
II. [Jav. kretak.] A bridge. Also garetak.

keretak. (Onom.) A sound somewhat sharper than that described by karetak, q. v.

keretok. I. (Onom.) A sound somewhat duller than that expressed by karetak, q. v.
II. (Onom.) Rapping, tapping; a frequentative of kolt, q. v. Di-koretok-nya tongkat itu: he rapped away with his stick; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

keretau. I. A tree (unidentified).
II. A small insect destructive to cloth.
III. An evil spirit represented as having the head of a deer and the body of a pig.

keretik. A variant of ketha or kutika, q. v.

kerja. [Skr. karya?] Work, occupation, trade, business, profession; the working or bringing about of any result; the carrying out of orders or instructions received. Kerja raja: work for the prince; profitless labour; Prov. Kerra raja di-jungjung, kerja kita di-kikel: while bearing the prince's work on our heads we can still carry our own under our arms; we can often help ourselves while working for others; Prov. Hendak kerja golok keling, Hendak makan parang puting: he is the dullest of choppers when he has to work, and the sharpest of blades when it is a question of eating; Prov. Keraikan : to effect; to put through; to work out or carry out anything. Mengkerjaikan : id.
Pekerjaan: work; business or duty; occupation; employment.

KERAS

kerjang. I. Emas kerjang: tinsel, gold foil; v. kerchang.
II. Kicking out with the legs, as a man swimming. Térkerjang-kerjang: constantly kicking out; prancing, as a horse. Cf. réjang.

kerchut. A common sedge, the stem of which is used in mat-making; scirpus mucronatus.

kerchap. (Onom.) Striking two pieces of bamboo together by way of keeping time to music; J. S. A. S., I., 92; the noise so made. Kerchap-keréchap: the smacking of the lips in eating. Cf. kerchap and kéchap.

keréchap. See keréchap.

keréchan. I. (Onom.) The sound made by people splashing through shallow water.
II. (Kedah.) Stiffness of the limbs.
III. Knotted, not straight,—of a string which after having been long twisted retains a certain warp and does not readily straighten.

keréda. (Singapore.) A curry-comb.

kerédut. Wrinkled, rumpled, creased; the frequentative of kédut, q. v.

kerédak. (Vulgar.) Possessions, property.

kerédil. Below the average in size or height,—used of one article of a set or of one member of a family being less in size or stature than the rest.

kerédam. (Onom.) Keridum-kerédam: a sound like that of oars plunging in water (Sh. Abd. Mk., 28), or as that made by betel-nut consumers using the gobek or betel-nut pounder.

kerédum. See kerédam.

Akar kéras tulang: a medicinal drug (unidentified).
Buwah k.: the candle-nut, aleurites moluccanus. Buwah k. laut: a large sea-shore tree, hernandia sonora.
Kérasi: to press for anything; to bring pressure to bear; to exert oneself; Ht. Gul. Bak., 21, 66.
**KÉRIS**

Kēraskan: to increase the strength (of anything); to deepen (the voice); to intensify (sensation); Ht. Abd., 52. Mēngēraskan: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 59; Mūj., 52; Ht. Abd., 262.

Pēngērās: (1) a drug to intensify, harden, stiffen, or strengthen anything; Mūj., 51; (2) a fee, e.g., a retaining fee to a midwife, or to a theatrical (ma'yong) company, or to a pair of dancing girls, or to a sorcerer (pawang). Also (in this latter sense) pēngērās.

Kēris. The well-known Malayan dagger; the "kris" or "creese" made either with a straight or with a wavy blade. Sa-bilah k.: one kris.

K. alang: a straight kēris of medium length, i.e., shorter than k. ṭanjang and longer than k. ṭandah.

K. cērīta: a long kēris with some 17 or 19 curves (lok) in the blade. K. cērīta tambang sari: a long kēris with some 13 or 15 curves in the blade.

K. lenden, or k. lendayan: a long kēris with a sword-handle instead of the ordinary kēris handle.

K. mērubī: a kēris with a peculiarly shaped handle. This type of kēris is made in Patani.

K. ṭandah: a short straight kēris.

K. ṭanjang: a long straight kēris. This type of kēris was the one used at executions by the kēris.

K. pichit: a kēris believed to have been shaped by mere finger pressure; v. pichit.

K. sapukal: a broad short straight kēris intermediate in length between the k. ṭandah and k. alang.

K. sēmpa: the ordinary kēris with 3, 5, or 7 curves in the blade.

K. silam ube: a kēris resembling the k. sapukal, but having a narrower blade.

K. kēlamansī (Ht. Sh.); k. dahong ṭati (Ht. Sh.); k. mēlēla (Ht. Ind. Nata): unidentified varieties of the Javanese kēris.

The addition of ganja iras to any of the above names (e.g., k. sēmpa ganja iras, Ht. Raj. Don., 13) signifies that the blade and guard (ganja) of the kēris are in one piece. Buntut k.: the ferrule at the base of the kēris-sheath.

Pamor k.: the damascening of the kēris.

Sampīr k.: that portion of the kēris-sheath which covers the guard. It looks like a cross piece on the sheath proper.

Sarong k.: the kēris-sheath.

Usā k.: a shell (malleus) found in Celebes and resembling in form the sheath of a kēris.

Ulī k.: the handle of a kēris.

**KÉRING**

II. The puckering up of a child's face before it cries; crumpled up, of a piece of paper. Cf. kēresut.

Kēristam. An Indian cotton fabric; v. d. W.

Kēresang. 1. Dry and stiff, of the hair; dry and unfertile, of the soil; the stiffness of cloth when covered with congealed matter; unusual, unnatural or artificial stiffness in what is generally a soft material.

II. A brooch; better kērosang.

Kēresak. (Onom.) The noise made by dry leaves when stepped on.

Kēresak. (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by kēresak, but duller in tone.

Kēresul. (Kedah.) Coarse and stiff, of hair that is never oiled. Also (Singapore) kērusul.


K. unggūt, k. goyang, or k. malas: (Kedah) a rocking-chair.

Kēresai. Crispness, in cooked rice.


II. Rough earthenware of Chinese make.

III. Kērung-kērang: (Onom.) A clanging sound as of brass-ware falling on a stone surface; Sh. Peng., 17.

IV. Kērang-kurup: a species of sirah box; Kl.
KÉRONG

1. The red ant, the bite of which is very painful; Ht. Abd., 406; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Marsd. Gr., 210.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KÉRONG</th>
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<th>KÉRÈKUT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Batôk k.: consumption.</td>
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<td>kérap. Repetition, frequency. K. kai: frequently, repeatedly, often. Kérapi: to repeat; to keep repeating anything, e.g., doses of medicine; Muj., 51.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ikan k.: dried fish.</td>
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<td>kérapi:</td>
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<td>Kuweh k.: a cake made of egg and flour cooked in a flower-like mould.</td>
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<td>kérup. (Nom.) Méngeřip: to gnaw, as mice.</td>
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<td>Tulang k.: the shinbone or tibia.</td>
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<td>kérup. (Nom.) A sound such as that of a man munching crisp cakes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kèrhëngasang: dryness.</td>
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<td>karpus. [Port. capuz.] A long knitted cap worn by a child; a knitted cap similar to that sometimes worn by boys playing football.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kèrhëngasang: 1. A brazen vessel for oil and other liquids. Also gérengseng.</td>
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<td>kérëpas. 1. (Nom.) A rustling sound.</td>
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<td>II. The dregs of anything; sediment, such as is left in a cup of coffee or in an inkstand.</td>
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<td>III. Tèkèrëpas: (Kedah) startled; = tèrëjut.</td>
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<td>kérëpis and kérëpus. Variants of kérëpas. I.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kérëpak, kérëpek and kérëpok. The sound of anything cracking; the sound of a breaking branch or twig; cracking.</td>
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<td>kérëpoh. Ikan kérëpoh: a fish (unidentified).</td>
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<td>Kèrhëngkang: The fork; the point where the lower limbs meet; cf. khangkang.</td>
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<td>kérëpai. (Rian, Johor.) A powder flask, Ht. Abd., 106; = (Kedah) kérëpai.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kèrhëngkong. See kérëngkel.</td>
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<td>kérak. 1. The scorched pieces of food adhering to the sides of a saucepan. Kèras-kèras kérak, di-bubok ayer longkah jaga: however hard the saucepan refuse may be, it will soften when water is applied; however angry a true friend may be, a few kind words will restore harmony; Prov. Balek k.: to return for the refuse; a proverbial metaphor used of a man who remarries his divorced wife through the medium of a mukallit. Bérérèkak: covered with burnt food; a proverbial expression descriptive of a man who is very dirty, or, by metaphor, who has many debts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kèrhëngkel.</td>
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<td>II. (Nom.) A sound such as that of a man cracking nuts or hard biscuits with his teeth.</td>
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<td>kérëk. (Nom.) A sound similar to that described by kérak, II., but sharper in tone; the gnawing of a mouse; cf. kérëp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kèrhëngkel. Bérérèngkel: (Rian, Johor) to spread, of a skin-disease like puru or hurap. Also (Kedah) kérëngkel.</td>
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<td>kérëk. 1. (Nom.) A dull cracking or croaking sound; the croaking of a frog, Ht. Sg. Samb.; the gnawing of a large rat, cf. kérëp and kérëch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kèrhëngkam. (Rian.) A seaweed found on coral reefs. Also (Kedah) rëngkam karang.</td>
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<td>II. A curry-comb. Also kérëda.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kèrhëngkam. Kain kérëngkam: (Rian) an Indian cloth fabric; also kain kélengkam and kain kélengkang.</td>
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<td>III. Kèrho-kèroh: a card-game.</td>
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<td>Kèrhëngga.</td>
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<td>IV. (Singapore.) The fruit fly; more usually bari-bari.</td>
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<td>kérëkut. A chain for closing a door.</td>
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<td>kérëkut.</td>
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<td>Kurkur</td>
<td>Kérontang</td>
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<td><em>kurkur.</em> (Onom.) The note of the Malay turtle-dove (<em>tkukor</em>).</td>
<td><em>korma.</em> [Arab. <em>khurma.</em>] The date fruit; <em>Muj.,</em> 27. Better <em>khurma.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>kérékap.</em> (Onom.) <em>Kérékap-kérékap</em> : a cracking and crunching sound such as that made by a dog eating bones. Cf. <em>kéréka</em>.</td>
<td><em>kérambil.</em> (Menangkabau.) The coconut.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>kérékup.</em> I. See <em>kéréka.</em>&lt;br&gt;II. <em>Buwah kérékup</em> : the fruit of <em>allomorphia griffithii.</em></td>
<td>*kéramoلج. [Skr. <em>tarambija.</em>] A melon.</td>
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<td><em>kurkum.</em> Arab. Kurkuma; saffron.</td>
<td><em>kérémanka.</em> A plant; <em>dracena maingayi.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>kérékau.</em> Clawing; cf. <em>chékau</em> and <em>gérégan.</em></td>
<td><em>kérémpagi.</em> Tam. A razor-bowl.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>kérékah.</em> (Onom.) Crushing, gnawing (of a wild animal tearing its prey and crunching the bones); <em>Ht.</em> Kal. Dam., 217; <em>Ht.</em> Mar. Mah. Also <em>kéréka</em>, q. v.</td>
<td><em>kérémpang.</em> The fork; the point where the lower limbs meet the body.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>karki.</em> Arabic. The crane.</td>
<td><em>kérémak.</em> A generic name for a number of plants; e. g.—&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>K. lukit:</strong> <em>alternanthera sessilis.</em>&lt;br&gt;<strong>K. jantan:</strong> <em>euphorbia alba.</em>&lt;br&gt;<strong>K. rusa:</strong> <em>hygrophila silicifolia.</em>&lt;br&gt;<strong>K. susu:</strong> <em>euphorbia pillulifera.</em>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Akur k.:</strong> <em>uemia repens</em> and <em>ipomea angustifolia.</em></td>
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<td><em>kéréki.</em> Tam. The blinds of a palanquin.</td>
<td><em>kérémunting.</em> The rose-myrtle; <em>rhodomyrtus tomentosa; Ht.</em> Sh. Kub., <em>Ht.</em> Ind. <em>Jaya</em>; <em>Ht.</em> Abd., 196. Also <em>kmunting.</em>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Akur k.:</strong> <em>anpecticum divaricatum.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>kéréling</em> or <em>kérling.</em> A side-glance; a meaning look out of the corner of the eye. <em>Di-kéréling-nya dengan ekor mata-nya</em> : she looked at him out of the corner of her eye; <em>Ht.</em> Sg. Samb. <strong>Mengéréling</strong> : to give a side-glance; to cast sheep's eyes at a person; <em>Ht.</em> Sg. Samb.; <em>Sh.</em> Lut. Mejn., 8. <em>Mengérilingkan ekor mata</em> ; id.; <em>Ht.</em> Ind. <em>Nata.</em> <strong>Mengélring</strong> is also used of the twinkling of the stars; <em>Sh.</em> Dur. Pungg., 17.</td>
<td><em>kérémah.</em> <em>Siput</em> kérémah : a shell; <em>oliva subulata</em> and <em>oliva nobilis.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>kérélap</em> or <em>kérlap.</em> I. Glitter, glistening. <em>Mengérélap</em> : to glitter; <em>Ht.</em> Koris., <em>Ht.</em> Best. II. A momentary snooze; dropping off to sleep for a moment or two when sitting or lying down without the intention of seeking sleep.</td>
<td><em>kérémi.</em> I. (Johor.) <em>Chaking</em> kérémi : intestinal worms; also (Riau) <em>chaking kérémi.</em>&lt;br&gt;II. <em>Sayor kérémi</em> : wild herbs (unidentified).&lt;br&gt;III. (Singapore.) <em>Ikan kérémi</em> : the sucking-fish; = (Riau) <em>ikan gëmi,</em> (Kedah) <em>ikan gëdëmi.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>kérérip.</em> Flickering; <em>Ht.</em> Kal. Dam., 197; the frequentative of <em>kélip,</em> q. v.</td>
<td><em>kérán.</em> A small portable stove or brazier.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>karam.</em> Arabic. Nobility, magnanimity.</td>
<td><em>kérin.</em> The glass hangings of a chandelier.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>kéranta.</em> A species of worm (unidentified).</td>
<td><em>kérêntat.</em> Dwarfed, stunted.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>kérénting.</em> I. (Onom.) The chinking of the metal; the chinking of glass. II. Woolly, curly, of the hair. More usually <em>kéréting.</em></td>
<td><em>kérénteng</em> or <em>kérinteng.</em> Shell-fish dried for preservation.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>kéréntang.</em> Parched; extremely dry. <em>Këring k.</em> : id.</td>
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**KÉRUNTING**  [515]  **KÉrubut**

**Kéruntung.** A wooden clapper worn as a sort of bell by buffaloes.

**Kérunti or (Kedah) Kérunti.** I. Abundant; hanging down abundantly, of fruit on the branches of a tree.

II. (Kedah.) Patches of discoloration on the skin of the arm.

**Kéruntul.** Hanging down heavily as well as abundantly (of fruit on a bunch). Cf. Kérunti, I.

**Kéranjat.** Térkéranjat: startled; = térkéranjat. See Kéranjat.

**Kéranjang.** A coarse sack of bamboo; Ht. Abd., 369.

**Kéransi.** A generic name for a number of trees; Sh. Ix. Trub., 13; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 10; J. I. A., III., 448.


K. témbara: (Selangor) dialium platyscelatum. K. umbu: dialium patens.

Akar k.: hydnocarpus, sp. Asam k.: dialium indum.

**Kérénchat.** Dwarfed; of full age, but not of full size (of men and trees).

**Kéranchang.** Émas kéranchang: tinsel, gold foil. Also Kérachang.

**Kérénchung, Kérénchong, and Kérénchung.** (Onom.) Clinking, chinking, clanging or ringing sounds; metallic resonance.

**Kérénchong.** (Onom.) The triangle (musical instrument).

**Kérinching.** (Kedah.) Diminutive, slow of growth; short and thin for his age, of a boy.

**Kéranchang.** A variant of Kéranchang, and Kérachang, q. v.


II. The inner end of a fish-trap. Sapérti ikan dalam kéranchong: like a fish in the inmost part of a trap; hopelessly caught; Prov.

III. (Onom.) A bell, hung from the neck of a buffalo or bullock; a noisy clapper for frightening birds from a padi-field; a cage in which a dog is placed; the cage being then suspended from a tree for the night so that the howling of the dog may frighten away animals and birds.

**Kérongcho.** A fish (unidentified). Sapérti kérongcho dëngan bélangkas: like the king-crab and the kérongcho; a proverbial simile for affection.


Buwah k.: (Kedah) a fruit (unidentified).

**Kérongsang.** (Riau.) The native brooch; also kérongsang and kérongsoang.

**Kérnu.** [Port. corno.] A gun-powder horn.

**Kérénai.** Cutting or slicing into small pieces.

**Kérényya.** [Skr. kárinya.] Favour, kindness from a superior to an inferior; the favour or mercy of God or of a prince; a grant of a gift from a superior to an inferior. Jikalau ada kérényya inawunku: if Your Highness pleases. Siréh k.: virtue bestowed by a superior as a mark of favour on a subject; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Mángéréré:yut: to favour; to grant; to bestow upon a subject.

**Kérényyat.** (Onom.) Kérényyat-kérényyat: a sound such as the creaking of oars. Also kérényiyang-kérényiyut and kérényiyat-kérényiyut.

**Kérénnyat.** I. The knitting of the brows; a movement of the eyebrows not as the result of anger but as a signal.

II. Convulsive quivering; cf. Kérénnyat.

**Kérénnyut.** I. Nervous quivering of the body; palsied shaking; trembling in a greater degree than that described by Kérénnyat.

II. See Kérénnyat.

**Kérénnyeng.** Angry snarling.

**Kérénnyam.** Constant and irregular movement; the fidgets of a man suffering from the itch.

**Kérénnyau.** I. Harsh, grating, quarrelsome, querulous,—of the voice of a man of an ill-natured disposition.

II. Hairy, of the nostrils; with hair projecting from the cavity of the nose.

III. Extremely indecent and vulgar behaviour.

**Kérénnyeh.** Grinning; a grin of pleasure or satisfaction; the facial contortion of a man.

**Kér.** (Kedah.) A cry for calling fowls; see Kur.

**Kérubut.** I. A plant, thottea grandiflora.

II. A rush to a single spot (such as occurs when a man throws a coin into the centre of a crowd).

III. (Kedah.) A padi-barn.
kérubong. I. Jav. The gathering of people; the formation of a crowd; to crowd together; to meet together. Kérubongi and ménghérubongi : to mob; Ht. Ind. Nata. Cf. kérumin.

II. (Penang.) A padi-barn; a small store-house built of pandan leaves.

kérubak. I. Heavily pockmarked; pock-pitted; Kl. v. d. W., Pijn.

II. The cutting of a wide hole or aperture through a wall or partition, as when a house-breaker obtains ingress to a house; cf. kérébok, which refers to a small hole only.

III. Kérébok-kérébe : plucked or picked to pieces; cf. robak and rebe.

kérébek. Plucking out or picking out small pieces of anything; picking out the contents of anything a pinch at a time. Cf. robek, kérébak, kérébe, etc.

Kérébek-kélèbe : id., but frequentative.

kérébok. A provision-hammer.

kérébi. A species of wasp or hornet (according to Abdullah’s dictionary).

kéréb. A provision of something.

kéréwiti. I. Chaching kéréwiti : intestinal worms. Also chaching kéréwiti.

II. A movement of the tip of anything.—as, for instance, when a cat, otherwise at rest, sways the tip of its tail from side to side.

kérétot. Deeply furrowed, of the face. Cf. kérédut and kérétu.

kérétu. I. (Penang.) Assault by a gang; the attack of many persons upon one.

II. (Onom.) A cracking sound.

kérétu. Wrinckled, lined, of the face. Cf. kérétot (which is a stronger expression), kérédut, and kédut. Masakan kala kurasul saulala, dédicty, et démang hujan liuchin jega : will a toad be always rough to the touch? When it is rained upon it becomes slippery; Prov.

kéréchok. An instrument somewhat suggestive of a rattle; it serves to attract the parang-parang fish and is used for that purpose by fishermen.

kérédut. Wrinckled; a variant of kérédut.

kéréso, or kéréso. Very much entangled, a frequentative or intensifier of kusut, q.v.

kérések. (Onom.) The washing of rice in a saucepan; = kosek, but frequentative.

kérésoke. (Onom.) The rustling of dry leaves when a man walks over them; cf. kérések.

Kérésoul. (Singapore.) Coarse and stiff, of uncoiled hair; also (Kedah) kéréolu.

késosi or kérusi. [Arab. kursi.] A chair; v. kürsî.
kèrah. The calling together of people for any general service such as a corvée, or for mutual defence; summoning to a public assembly. Korang-korang di-kèrah lībeh-lēbeh iya hēndak datang: the fewer summoned together, the more are likely to come; Sej. Mal., 134.

Juru k.: an official subordinate of the batin or chief of a tribe of Orang Laut.
Mēngērahkan: to call (the people) together; to summon all alike; Sej. Mal., 83; Ht. Ind. Jaya.
Pēngèrah: he who (or that which) calls together a general assembly of the people. Gong p.: a gong used for this purpose; Ht. Sh.

kèreh. 1. Laborious, difficult; slowly progressing, owing to obstacles in the way.
   2. The chattering of monkeys.

kèroh. 1. Turbiditv, of liquid; disturbance causing a liquid to become foul. Ada-kah pērrnah tēla āg yang kēroh mēngail ayer-nya jērneh: is the flow of a turbid pool ever composed of limpid water; can you expect figs from thistles; Prov., Ht. Ind. Jaya.
K. kati: ill-temper, malicious feeling. Jērneh-kān kati, jangk-lah kēroh: purify your disposition, get rid of ill-feeling; Sh. Nas., II. Buwangkan ayer yang kēroh, mēngambil ayer yang jērneh: empty out the dirty water and get clean; a proverbial expression to the same effect.
   2. (Onom.) The sound of snoring; snoring; = dēngkor, but usually suggesting less harsh a sound. Naga itu-pun tīdor dan bunyi kēroh-nya sahērti pētir: the dragon was asleep and the sound of its snoring was as that of thunder; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

ekèrai. A sleeping platform: better gērai, q. v.

ekèri. A sort of sickle; a knife for cutting out weeds after the pādi has been planted.

kèriya. Knawh kēriya: a sweetmeat made of ubi kēladek, tēpong jawi, and sugar, cooked in oil and steeped in molasses.
koriya. A score; a measure of numeration occasionally used in commerce.
kēribas. To shake a fan or any flat thin body held in the hand; a frequentative of kibas, q. v.
   Cf. also kīpas.

kēriyat. Kēriyat-kēriyat: (Onom.) the sound of oars moving in their rowlocks or of a door creaking on its hinges. Also kēriyang-kēriyat.

kēriyut. See kēriyat.

kēreta. [Port. carreta.] A carriage, a cart; a vehicle generally.

K. angin: (Straits Settlements) a switchback railway.
K. āpi: a railway or steam tramway.
K. asap: a railway, Ht. Abd., 444; but k. āpi is the word in colloquial use.
K. becha: [Chin.: bē-chhia] a jinrikisha. Also (Singapore) k. hongkong.
K. bogi: a hooded vehicle; a victoria or a buggy; Ht. Abd., 234.
K. dokat: a dog-cart. Also k. lokat.
K. hantu: (Singapore) a motor-car; (elsewhere) a name sometimes given to a bicycle.
K. hongkong: (Singapore) a jinrikisha.
K. kērban: a buffalo-cart.
K. lēmbu: a bullock-cart.
K. lereng: a bicycle.
K. lokat: a dogcart; also k. dokat.
K. pēlangkeng: a palanquin, when the character of the vehicle is specified. Otherwise the expression k. sewa is used of palanquins serving as hackney carriages.
K. si-kērat: a shandydan as used in Province Wellesley, Perak, and the country districts of Penang.
K. sewa: a hackney carriage.
Barnt k.: a long wrapper worn by infants.
Ikan k.: a fish (nautilus pompilius, v. d. W.). According to description it should be an octopus.
Nāk k.: to go for a carriage drive; Ht. Abd., 94.
Pasang k.: to prepare a carriage for use; to harness horses to a carriage.
Su-buawak k.: one carriage.
Sewa k.: carriage or cart hire.
Bērkēreta: to be in a carriage.

kēretut. Uneven, of sewing; unequal and wavy.

kēring or kēring. Woolly or curly, of the hair; Ht. Mar. Mah.
kērichal. The slave of a pachal (himself a slave); the slave of the meanest of slaves, used as a term of extreme inferiority or self-abasement.

kēredak. Dry flaky dirt on the body; covered with caked filth; (by metaphor) smothered in debt.

kēridek. The mole-cricket, the note of which is heard in the jungle about sunset. Būnyi k.: when the mole-cricket is heard, i. e., about 5-30 p.m. Sabong k.: to make these mole-crickets light; an amusement among Malay boys.

kēresut or kērisut. Puckering the forehead.
**Kérising**

kérising. Just revealing the interior, as the mouth of a man when the lips are slightly parted permitting the teeth to be just seen, or as a durian when a crack just shows its contents.

kérisek. I. Sand, gravel; a variant of kérések, q. v.

II. A preparation of bananas.

kérisi. *Ikan kérisi*: a fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 19.

kérisc. A plant, archytes vahlitii. Also riyang-riyang.

kérivat. Wrinkling up or shrivelling round a central point (as the skin round an old boil or scar).

kéripes. Moving the fingers in search of anything; groping with the fingers only.

kérifik. A round flat cake of sago-meal and sugar.

kuripan. A state in Java; a kingdom which played a considerable part in Javanese history between 1000 and 1300 A. D.; the home of the hero Sri Panji or Sira Panji.

kérivok. (Onom.) The crowing of many cocks; a frequentative of kivoq, q. v.

kérifak. Completely closed up, of the hand; completely shrivelled up into scroll-shape, of the extremities of certain climbing plants. Cf. kérifak.

kérifak. The curving or warping of certain substances when exposed to the influence of great heat; the shrivelling up of paper when thrown into the fire; shrivelled up, curly, or hook-shaped, if loosely curling and not tightly closed. Orang k.: a miser (who cools round property and will not part with it); Prov.

kérikal. I. A large flat tray or salver; a tray such as would be supported by more than one person or by one person in both hands; Sej. Mal., 92, 159; Sh. Abd. Mk., 92; Ht. Ism. Yat., 76.

II. *Batu kérikal*: flint; Ht. Isk. Dz.

kérilak. *Kain kérilak*: a coarse fabric of linen from India; Sh. Bld., 89. Also kérilak.

karim. Arab. Merciful, generous. *Al-karim*: the All-Merciful; God.

kérinmut or kérinmut. The twitching or puckering of the face; to pucker up the face, Sh. Panj. Sg.

kérinun. *Pulau kérinun*: the “Carimons”; a group of islands not very far from Singapore.

**Késturi**

kérénah. I. Composed of many items; working at many things; miscellaneous (of work or material); possessed of an uncertain temper, capricious.

II. (Penang.) To unintentionally reveal a secret; “to let the cat out of the bag.”


kas. I. Kas-kus: (Onom.) the sound of Europeans talking to each other; the general impression left on a Malay ear by European speech. Cf. cho-che and gërok-gërok.

II. Eur. A packing-case.

III. (Riau.) Epaulets.

kus. I. A sound made to drive away a cat.

II. [Arab. kus.] (Vulgar.) The pudendum muliebre.

III. (Riau.) The blowing of a porpoise; (Kedah) pos.

IV. (Kedah.) The cry for calling the *sémangat*; *(Riau, Johor) kur.*

V. See kas, I.

kása. The first (from sa, q. v.): *pétama*, which is the commoner form.

késibukan. Better késimbukan, q. v.

késat. I. Roughness to the touch; unevenness of surface, coarseness of texture; (by extension) acidity which sets the teeth on edge. *Hulä dus késat*: fine and coarse (contrasted); Sh. Lamp., 19. *Késat dwañ pëmpin*: the roughness of the *pëmpin* leaf (which does not soften under the action of hot water); ingrained coarseness; Prov.

II. Wiping moisture off a smooth surface, as water is wiped off a table by means of a duster.

kustä. I. [Skr. kushta.] Leprous ulceration; leprosy.

K. bangau: leprosy with white ulcers.

K. bunga: leprosy showing itself in patchy discoloration of the skin.

K. du déyadang: leprosy with black ulcers.

K. limbang: leprosy causing the extremities to fall off.

K. pari: black swellings with knob-like projections on them.

II. [Port. casta.] Caste, race; descent.


K. hutan: a plant; *gomphandra lanceolata.*
KÉSTELA

Bunga k.: the scorpion orchid; renanthera moschifera.
Limau k.: the sour lime; citrus acida.
Tikus k.: the musk-rat; also tikus turi.

KÉSAR

Kastil.-the
the
Ht.-the
renanthera
K&SOMA

KÉSANG

Késar. (Kedah.) Dirt in the armpit.

KASRAH

Arab. A vowel point, Ht. Abd., 145; better known as the baris di-bawah.

KÉSANG

I. Sneezing; blowing one’s nose with the fingers. Also kéasing.
II. An animal very destructive to padi-crops; Muj., 91.

KÉSING

See kéang, I.

KÉSANGKA

A large earthenware pot.

KÉSIP

Lacking a kernel; pipeless, of fruit; lacking the edible portion; the sucking or mastication of a fruit so that the soft portion may be swallowed and the pip and skin ejected from the mouth.

KÉSUP

I. (Onom.) A sucking sound. Cf. késhup.
II. The attitude of a man who sits or stands with his head sunk down between his shoulders.

KÉSAK

I. (Onom.) Ménégak: to draw a deep breath; to sigh. Better késah, q. v. Cf. isah.
II. Shuffling on a bench; pushing one’s neighbour a little to the side (as when people on a bench wish to make room for a new comer).
III. See késo.

KÉSEK

Késék-késék: (Onom.) the sound of whispering; rustling; J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.

KÉSOK

Késok-késok: (Onom.) a sound such as that of paper being crumpled up.

KASKAS

A preserve of dates used either medicinally or as a condiment in preparing Arab dishes.

KASKUS

(Onom.) The sound of European speech; v. kas.

KESKE or KUKUS

(Onom.) The sound of whispering or rustling; = kések-késék.

KÉSKUL

Sec kések.

KÉSAL


KÉSARAN


KÉSUMBA

[Skr. kusumba.] A plant, the arnotto, bixa orellana; also cipriirns malayanus.
K. bukit: trichoserantum kurzii.
K. jantan: ostodes macrophylls.
Kèsamba is also the name given to a red dye made from this plant and so (by extension) means “red” or “dyed red.” Baju k.: a red coat; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Bid., 86. Layar k.: red sails. Ayer k.: red dye; Ht. Sh. Kdb. Laut k.: a red ocean; Ht. Sh. Mandarin.

Menceh sambar di-tumpahkan,
Puchok sawi-sawi muda: Di-Menangkabau baju di-sudahkan,
Di-Betawi bêharu di-kèsumba:

the coat was completed in Menangkabau, and in Batavia it was dyed red.

KÉSIMBUKAN

I. A medicinal plant; saprosma arboreum.
II. (Kedah.) A vessel for washing the hands; an ewer; a basin.

KÉSAMBI

A plant yielding a very hard wood (canarium secundum or antidema ghosembilla)?

KISMISS

Raisins, currants; better (Pers.) kishmesh, q. v.

KÉSÉNMAK

A dried fruit imported from China.

KÉSAN

An indentation in the skin as the result of the pressure of a hard pointed substance; a mark left on the skin without actually perforating it; the footprint of an animal.

KÉSNA


KÉSÚ

(Onom.) Késu-kési: the sound of whispering; = kések-késék.

KÉSUWARI

Burung késuwari: the cassowary; Ht. Abd., 77.

KÉSOMA


Anta-késoma: (1) flowery; (2) the name of a cake. Baju anta-késoma: a cake of many colours; Ht. Sh. Kdb.
Jayeng k. or jaya k.: a conqueror in love; a refined and complimentary equivalent for the expression “lady-killer.”
KESAH

késah. Késoh-késah: sighing; restlessness; incessant fidgetting; inability to rest as the result of anxiety; Ht. Abd., 15. Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. késah.

kèséh. I. The grinning of a monkey.
II. (Onom.) Heavy sibilant breathing. Késoh-készéh: id.

készéh. See készéh, II.

kési. I. Extreme pallor; usually kési, q. v.
II. (Onom.) Késu-kési: the sound of whispering.

késhtériya. [Skr. kshatriya.] A Kshatriya; a member of the princely or warrior caste.


kashmirí. [Pers. and Hind.] Cashmerian; appertaining to Cashmere. Sál k.: (properly) a Cashmere shawl; (usually) a woollen puggaree or turban cloth of Cashmere; Sh. Ul., 28.


káng. I. A large receptacle for water; a wide-mouthed tub.
III. Jav. Elder brother; an abbreviation for kángak, q. v.
IV. Kang Simun: Your Majesty; a Javanese title of exalted rank; Ht. Sg. Samb. (where it is applied to Bèlara guru).

keng. I. Tulang keng: A bone at the junction of the lower and upper jaw, which seems to move as the mouth is opened and closed.
II. The whining of dogs; better kénghéng. Cf. kong.

kóng. I. (Onom.) A deep metallic sound: the booming of a bell or gong.
II. The crooks, knees, or ribs of a boat; partitions across a boat.
III. (Onom.) The deep bay of a large dog. Better kôngkóng. Cf. keng.
IV. A shell; cassia cornuta.

KANGKONG

kangteng. [Dutch: kantine.] (Riau.) A canteen. Also kantin and kantin.

kangtin. See kangteng.


kangsor. Terkangsor: pushed a little aside; = térangsor.

kangsin. A mischief-maker.

kongsan. A coif, a hood, a covering for the head.

kongsi. [Chin. kong-si.] A partnership; an association of shareholders; a club; a Chinese secret society; a society of any sort.

kangka. [Chin. kăng-ka.] A gambier estate (in Johor); an association of Chinese workers constituting a gambier estate.

kingkit. A small species of lime-fruit. Also kingkip.

kangkang. Wide separation of the limbs; wide apart, as the legs when a man steps out; widely open as a door; the fork, the angle formed by the legs. K. kiyah: opening and closing the thighs, holding them apart and then bringing them together. Chélah k.: the perineum; the point of junction of the lower limbs; Ht. Mar. Mah. Bélat k.: a small stream fish-trap.

Mèngangkang: to separate the legs widely; to step out; to stride; to take long paces. Saudagar datang mèngangkang turnum: the merchant came along stepping with long strides; Sh. Peng., 14.

Tèrhängkáng: stretched out; extended widely apart, of the limbs; Sh. Sri Ben., 78; Sh. Pr. Āch., 11.

kangkong. A white or pink flowered convolvulus, cultivated and commonly used as a spinach; Ipomea aquatica; Sej. Mal., 153.
K. ayer: a marsh plant, floscopa scandens.
K. bnhit: a large climber, ipomea petala.
K. laut: a large pink-flowered convolvulus with digitate leaves; Ipomea angustifolia.
Akar k. gajah: vitis lanceolaria.
Sayor k.: the spinach obtained from this convolvulus.
kengkeng. The raising of a foot or paw off the ground; the lifting of one knee over the other.

kongkang. 1. The slow Malayan loris, commonly, but incorrectly called a sloth; *nycticebus tardigradus*; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 40. Also *kukang*.

II. *Mengongkang*: to club, to cudgel; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

III. Gnawing and sucking; consuming anything by biting at it and sucking or swallowing its juice, as a man consumes a sugar-cane.

kongkong. I. Any object suspended from the neck or hung round the neck for purposes other than those of adornment; objects such as the iron ring on a convict's neck or the block of wood hung from a buffalo's neck to impede his movements.

II. The deep-toned barking or baying of a dog; cf. *kong*. *Mengongkong*: to bay; to come barking up again after a repulse; (by metaphor) to repeat an offence after being warned against its repetition.

kingkap. *Kain kingkap*: a cloth fabric; also called *kimkha* and *kain kap*.

kingkip. A small lime; also called *kingkit*.

kongkol. [Dutch: *konkelen*] A verbal arrangement or agreement; talking over a matter.

kungkum. Elastic pressure round any object; shrinkage round anything,—used, for instance, of the pressure of an elastic band upon a roll of paper or of any similar pressure. *Mengungkum*: to close in upon, to press in upon. Cf. *muungkum*.

kongkiyak. A very large black biting ant.


kafan. Arab. A shroud; a winding-sheet; v. *kapun*.

kafi. Arab. Accomplished, complete.

kap. I. (Nautical.) To stop the running out of the cable; to fix the cable.

II. The roof of a palanquin; the hood of a carriage.

III. *Kain kap*: a cloth fabric; = *kimkha* and *kingkap*.


kop. I. A coal shovel.


III. A Siamese measure of value; a "tical" or about 60 cents.

IV. (Kedah.) *Bertemuk kop*: the completion of a cycle; the period from a certain day of a certain month to the same day in the following month, or from a certain hour to day to the same hour to-morrow.


képala. [Skr. *kapala*.] Head; (by metaphor) fountain; source; origin; leader or chief. *Tahan jérat sorong képala*: to set a snare and then stick one's head into it; to be hoist on one's own petard; Prov. *Tiyada képala ekor*: without head or tail; confused or unintelligible, of a story; Prov.

K. angin: foolish, frivolous, empty-headed.

K. halak: the angle of the shoulder.

K. bérat: heavy-witted.

K. chíchak: a corner in the guard (ganja) of a kérîs.

K. dasun: a village headman.

K. kain: a peculiar flowered portion of a Malay sarong.

K. kongsî: the head of a secret society.

K. lutut: the forepart of the knee.

K. ngîla: dizziness.

K. pérang: a leader in war.

K. përroupàk: a piratical chief.

K. pandok: (Singapore) the headman of a Boyanese society.

K. santan: the thickest part of the milk of a coconut; (by metaphor) virginity.

K. surat: the heading to a letter (usually consisting of two or three Arabic words expressive of sincerity or of trust in the Almighty).

K. susu: cream.

Batu k. or batok k.: the skull, the cranium, the head (when taken as a trophy) Sh. Panj. Sg.; (by extension) a term of endearment.
KÉPALANG

Godöq k.: the occipital bone.
Halwuan k. biyola: fiddle-bows, in a ship. 
Pusar k.: the centre of the parietal bone. 
Renggit k.: a Dutch 2½ guilder piece. 
Ringan k.: intelligence, quickness of apprehension. 
Sakit k.: headache.

Ular képala duwa: a peculiar blind-worm. 
Mengépalakan: to sit on the head of anything; to take the front place or head. M. gajah: to sit on an elephant’s head; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 93. M. rata: to take the foremost place in a chariot; Ht. Sg. Samb. M. pétali: to take the driver’s seat in a cart; Ht. Mas. Ed.

képala. Ordinary; not out of the common; unimportant. Bukan k.: extraordinary, important; Ht. Abd., 364; Cr. Gr., 45. Tiyada k.: id.; Cr. Gr., 56.


képaya. A large fish (unidentified).


Laksana buwah képayang, 
Di-makan mabok, di-buwang sayang:
like the fruit of the képayang which intoxicates you if you eat it and which you have not the heart to throw away; pretty but harmful; Prov. 
K. ayer: a shrub, gardenia tentaculata. 
Akar k.: (Pahang) hodgsonia heteroclia.

képit. 1. Pressure between two connected surfaces, as, for instance, between the arm and the side of the body. Cf. sépit, which refers to similar but tighter pressure, and apit, which refers to pressure between two unconnected surfaces. Mengépit: to hold or carry under the arm. M. sa-buwah kitâb: to carry a book in this way; Sh. Ul., 16.

II. A vessel like a buyang. It is especially used for perfuming liquids. Also kémpit.


kapada. To, towards; v. ka and pada.

képar. I. An edible fresh water fish (unidentified).

II. A curious stumpy palm, (unidentified); J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.

képer. A sudden jerk of the hand (intended to shake off any object adhering to the hand).


kapista. [Skr. papista.] Godless, wicked.

KAPAL


kipsiyau. [Chin.?] A coffee-pot.

képing. A bit, a piece, a morsel, a fragment; a classifier of morsels, especially of foliaceous objects such as sheets of paper. Kortás sa-képing: a piece of paper. Sa-képing papan: a piece of plank. Délapan képing ténhekar: eight broken pieces of pottery.

Képing is also the name given to a piece of money of very small value, such as a quarter cent.

Papan sa-képing: the plank used in the simplest form of burial when the body is laid in a hollow excavated in the side of the grave and the hollow is closed up with this single plank, after which the grave is filled up.

képong. Surrounding, fencing in, investing, besieging. The word is also used to describe the process of stopping up a part of a stream (bandar ayer) so as to let water into the padi fields. Hang Kesturi di-képong orang: Hang Kesturi was surrounded; Sej. Mal., 158. Di-suroh képong kota itu bérkéliling: he ordered the fort to be invested; Ht. Ind. Meng.

Berképong: to patrol round and round. Orang b.: the watch on a ship; J. S. A. S., III., 70. 
Méngépong: to surround, to besiege, to invest; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sej. Mal., 121, 158. 

képak. A wing, a pinion; the act of flapping the wing or pinion. Kéna-lah képak burong itu patah sa-bélah: the bird was struck on its wings and one pinion was broken; Ht. Guli. 

Pulau Jérképak téniangan Tamjong, 
Anak kélung pánggang pédman; 
Nyamok bérképak dunya bérchondong, 
Lautan kéring di-hisas kuman:
the mosquito flaps its wings and the world is knocked out of position; the ocean is dry having been drunk up by a gnat.

Pintu bérképak duwa: a folding door; a double door.

képok. A receptacle for storing rice. It is a large barrel or box.

Apa guna képok di-ladang 
Kulau tidáq hérisi padi: of what use is a rice-box in your padi-fields if you do not fill it with padi; do not keep things for show only; Prov.

kapal. Tam. A ship; a ship of Arab or European type in contradistinction to a local péruku. K. apí: a steamship. K. layar: a sailing vessel. K. péruku: a warship. Kapal péchah yu yang kényang: when a ship is
wrecked the sharks eat their fill; it is an ill
twind that blows nobody any good; Prov. 
Kapal satu nakhoda duwa: one ship with two 
captains; a lady with two lovers; Prov. In 
many pantuns the word kapal is used 
metaphorically for the lady.

KAPAL. A lump; a coagulated mass; a clotted 
bit. Hudang k.: a shrimp; J. S. A. S., 
III., 40. Puteh hudung k.: the whiteness of a 
(dirty) shrimp; a good feature vitiated by many 
bad ones; Prov. Also hudang kepai.

KAPI. Hard by; close together; side by side 
or in line. Gajah di-kapilkan: they drew up 
the elephants in line; Sej. Mal., 93, 130. 
Maha gajah permaisuri pun terkapil-lah di-balai 
itu: the queen's elephant drew up alongside 
the platform; Ht. Sh. Kub.

KAPI. Closely packed; pressed side by side 
lining crowds, or lumps, or clots. Sa-kapi: 
a measure of volume approximately equal to 
1 chupai. Berkapil-kapi: in huge volumes, as 
smoke rising out of a funnel; Ht. Abd., 61; 

KAPULAGA. A plant; anomum cardanomum. 
Also pelaga.

KPO. Hollow and drawn, of the face; 
sunken, of the checks. Also kempong and 
kempom.

KPO. Burung kapidang: a kind of 
thrush; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Sh. Panj. Sg.

KPO. Broth made from sago meal.

KPO. A fish; better puyu-puyu.

KPO. The Malay puyu-puyu. 
KPO. A flat broad sea-mussel; capsa; Ht. 
from Celebes, anadonta. K. kurap: another 
shell; capsa deforata.

KPO. Full, as the sails of a ship; bulging 
out with contents, of a bag or other receptacle.

KPO. Hudang kepai: (Kedah) a shrimp; 
(Riau, Johor) hudang kepai. Also hudang kepai.

KAPIALU. Demam kapiyalu: malarial fever; 
Ht. Abd., 362. Akar k.: a plant, gewea 
umbellata. Demam k. radang, and demam 
kapiyalu nyaman: malarial fever in different 
degrees (delirium and consciousness). 
Demam k. kedulangan: rheumatic fever.

KEPITING. An edible salt-water crab; Kam. 
Kech., 6.
kēkar. Minge-ker: to set objects further apart from each other; to separate objects.

kēkang. A bit or snaffle; the bridle (including the bit and the reins). Kēna k.: to be bitted. Talī k.: the reins.) Also kāng.

kēkal. Permanence; enduring, lasting, eternal. Akhīrat yāng k.: the future life which is eternal. Ḥāl nēgēri Singapura ini sēmēntara sēhaja tīyāda aken kēkal; the existence of Singapore as a settlement is temporary and is not likely to last; Ht. Abd., 217.

Kēkalkan: to perpetuate; to give permanence to. Barang di-kēkalkan uleh Dewata Mula-ya Kaya di-atas takhta kērajua: may the revered and mighty Divinity retain him for ever on the throne; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Kēkali and mēnegkali: (in medical prescriptions) to continue a treatment, to repeat it at regular intervals till the expiration of a fixed period or till permission is obtained for its discontinuance; Muj., 7, 15.

kakanda. Elder brother or sister;—a respectful and endearing form of kaka, q. v.

kēkandi. (Kedah.) A small purse or wallet; (Riau, Johor) kandi-kandi.

kēkau. Starting out of sleep in alarm; awaking in terror. Cf. igau.

kēkora or kēkura. (Kedah.) A tortoise; (Riau, Johor) kura-kura.

kēkoro. I. A marine insect; (an eye-fly according to Maxwell).

II. Repulsive, fierce, or savage looking. Also koro-koro.

kēkoleh. A Kedah cake; v. koleh.

kēkah. (Riau, Johor) A long-armed monkey; (Kedah) kēra-kēra.

kokila. [Skr. kokila.] The gracula religiosa; the bird most commonly known as tiyong or beyo.

kēkilī. (Kedah.) The nose-ring of a buffalo. Chabat kēkilī; to strip a buffalo even of its nose-ring; (by metaphor) stark naked.

kal. I. A measure of capacity; = \( \frac{1}{2} \) a chupāk. Sa-kal mana buleh jadi sa-chupāk: how can a kal become a chupāk; how can you expect a man of little intelligence to act as if he had much; Prov.

II. Kal-kal: a name given to the descendants of a bēntara kanaan.

kūl. (Riau, Johor) Main kū; a children's game in which one child has to try and catch others, the one caught taking the place of his captor and having to catch others in his turn.

kēlab. I. [Arab. khlābat.] Deception, beguiling.

II. Langkah kēlab: a step in dancing; Kl.

III. [Arab. ḥalā.] A seed, fēnum gracum; Muj., 48.

kēlabang. (Batak) The centipede; = halipan.

kēlabong. (Penang.) Mixed up, rummaged into confusion.


kēlabau. Ikan kēlabau: a fresh-water fish (unidentified).

kēlati. I. (Kedah.) Betel-nut scissors; (Riau, Johor) kachten, (Trengganu) chillēkatī.

II. (Kedah.) A forked stick used as a sort of rowlock; (Riau) kēlēti dayong.

kēladang. A tree (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 296.

kēladak. I. Dregs, at the bottom of any liquid; refuse, in a jug or vessel of any sort; the crust on the sides of a cooking-pot. K. pérut: (vulgar) a contemptuous nickname for the youngest of a family; also pēnya kāpī pérut.

II. (Kedah.) A locker in a boat.

kēladau. Watching or looking after anything; (Kedah) appropriating a find, the owner being unknown.


K. pāri: a thorny stemmed aroid growing in swamps; curiosperma lastiodes.

K. rimau: a common wild aroid with a mottled leaf stalk; colocasia longiloba.

K. tēlor: the common small kēladi, colocasia antiquorum.

kēlara. Ikan kēlara: a fish, said to be a young sēmbilang.

kēlarah. A maggot which eats into wood and fruit.

kēlarai. A peculiar diamond shaped pattern (in cloth, basket work, etc.).

II. Talking about the same person continually; harping on the same string.

kēlasa. I. A hard protuberant mass of flesh such as the hump of a camel.

II. A fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 2, 10, 15; also kēlesa.

III. (Jav.) A floor-mat. Also kēlasak.
### Kēlasak

**kēlasak.** I. (Riau, Johor.) A floor-mat; (Jav.) kēlasa; (Kedah) gēlasak.
II. A long light buckler of leather or wood, with a handle in the centre.

**kēlasi.** [Pers. خلائي] A sailor; (by extension) a Borneo monkey, *Hylabates lenticucus.*

**kēlangut.** Bērkēlangut: looking up with head and chin raised; = dōngāh, q. v.

**kēlapa.** The coco-nut. *Pohon k., or pokok k.: the coco-nut palm; Ht. Abd., 179, 196.*
*K. hijau*: a green coco-nut; Muj., 58.
In the Northern Malay States nyior is used of the fresh coco-nut, the word *kēlapa* being confined to the dried nut.
*K. laut*: a name sometimes given to the coco-de-mer or *pauh janggi.*

**kēlakar.** Joking, jesting.

**kēlalut.** Confused and twisted, of the tangled roots of a tree; hanging out and twisted, of the tongue. Cf. *kēlalut* and *kēlulut.*

**kēlalang.** An earthenware water-vessel; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.

**kēlalak.** (Kedah.) Chōngkang kēlalak: upside down, topsy-turvy; (Riau, Johor) songsang kēlak.

**kēlamin.** A married couple; man and wife; a household; a pair, male and female; Ht. Kal. Dam., 249; Ht. Bakht., 33.

**kēlana.** I. Wandering; a wanderer, a vagabond. *Kēlana yang hina ṭapa*: a miserable wandering wretch; Ht. Sh. Tawanan k.: a wandering slave; Sh. Panj. Sg. Ngēlana: to wander.
II. A Bugis title, given in Sungei Ujong to a ruling chief and at Riau to the heir of a ruling chief.

**kēlanet.** Opening out a seam; cutting small rents here and there along a seam so as to allow the garment to rip open at the least strain; picking out small pieces of anything.

**kēlawar.** I. The bat (animal). *Tahi k.: guano. Also kēlawar.
II. [Dutch: klaver.] Clubs, as a suit in playing cards.

**kēlahi.** [Skr. kalahi.] Fighting, disputing, quarreling.
*Bērkēlahi*: to be engaged in a quarrel, to quarrel. *B. di-dalam mimpî*: to fight in a dream (to take trouble for nothing); Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 93.
*Bērkēlahi pun tidaŋ,* bōrdamai pun tidaŋ: they were not at war yet a settlement had not been arrived at; Šej. Mal., 126.

**Perkhāliyan**: a dispute, a quarrel; Ht. Abd., 196, 369.

### Kēlat

**kēlayu.** A tree, *aricia litoralis.*

**kēlayak.** = *kakī, q. v.*

**kalb.** Arab. Dog. *Al-kalb*: the Dog-star; Sirius.

**kēlēbut.** (Riau, Johor.) A wooden rest for a fez: a wooden last for a shoe; a closely-fitting model for guidance in making a cap = (Kedah) jelēbt.

**kēlēbok.** (Onom.) The sound of a fruit falling on soft ground.

**kalbu.** Laut kalbu: the Persian Gulf.

**kēlēboran.** The deep; a sea of great depth. *Jika mékaluei padang menjadī kēlēboran*: if they traversed a plain it became a deep sea; Ht. Sh. Kub.

**kēl.** I. *Tahi k.: the sheet, the sheet of a boat in contradistinction to that of a larger vessel (daman). Angin kēchand kēl: a breeze which stiffens the sheet, a stiff breeze.

In Kedah kēl is used of fastening sheet-like objects together (as when a man connects three or four pieces of paper by running a pin through them). *Mêngēlātkan layar*: to reef a sail.
II. Acidity of taste; taste which sets the teeth on edge; J. S. A. S., II., 141; Ht. Ind. Meng.; J. I. A., I., 265.
III. A generic name applied to a number of trees, especially:
*K. api*: *eugenia filiformis.*
*K. asam*: *eugenia decussata*; also (Malacca) gordonia excelsa.
*K. bēltiyan*: = *k. api.*
*K. bēsar*: *eugenia pendens.*
*K. biru*: *planchandra caeruleascens.*
*K. bising*: *eugenia griffithii.*
*K. birov*: *eugenia macrocarpa.*
*K. hitum*: *etinophium parvifolius.*
*K. jambo*: = *k. birov.*
*K. jambo ayer*: *eugenia venulosa.*
*K. jantan*: *eugenia cynosa.*
*K. jolong pach*: *aphania pachujuga.*
*K. latis*: = *k. api.*
*K. layn hutan*: *parinarium nitidum.*
*K. layn laut*: (Singapore) erioglossum edule.
*K. mēnahun*: *kibessa simplex.*
*K. merah*: *eugenia lineata.*
kélit. A sudden movement out of the way; the avoidance of a blow by getting out of its course; “dodging” anything; avoiding being seen by hiding behind something whenever a person’s glance is wandering towards one. Cf. kêlip.

kélêtar. Quivering, shivering, trembling; a frequentative of kêtar, q. v. Also gélêtar.

kélêtang. (Onom.) A ringing sound such as that made by the fall of a metallic substance on the ground. Cf. kêling and kélêtong.

kélêting. (Onom.) A ringing or tinkling sound; cf. kêtêting.

kélêtong. (Onom.) A thumping sound; cf. kêtêtong.

kélêtak. (Onom.) The sound of continuous rapping; the frequentative of kêtaš, q. v.

kélêtek. (Onom.) The sound of continuous ticking.

kélêtok. (Onom.) The sound of repeated blows on a dull hard surface.

kalañjëngking. A scorpion; v. kala.

kélêchap. A bird (better known as the sèpah putèrì).

kélédut. Crumpled, ruffled, wrinkled (a frequentative of kêdut).

kélédu. [Port. caldo.] Chicken broth.

kaland. Tam. A donkey. Mëngajar kélâyî hëndåk di-jadikan kuda; to instruct a donkey with a view to making him a horse; to waste time on the impossible; Prov., Ht. Abd., 186.

kélar. A cut which does not altogether sever; a superficial cut, notch or dent; —applied especially to the peculiar transverse lines cut, by local fishmongers, in fish.

kélor. (Kedah.) Summoning by voice, calling; = pânggil.

kélas. (Riau, Johor.) Still, of water when the tide is about to turn; high water when the flow has ceased and the ebb has not yet commenced.

kélis. I. The avoidance of a blow by getting out of its way; = kêlit, q. v.

II. Winking, blinking. Usually kêlip.

kélus. I. (Riau, Johor.) An edible sea-worm like a small gamat.

II. A method of skinning animals in vogue among Tamils. The skin is cut across the body instead of along it and is removed in two pieces.

kélësa. A fresh water fish (unidentified). Also kêlasa.

kulasëntana. Jav. The family and dependents of a prince; the whole of a royal household. Cf. kêlunwarga (kula-warga).

kélang. I. “Klang,” the name of a district in Selangor and of a small township in that district. The name is, however, often applied to the whole state of Selangor.

II. (Kedah.) Kélang dara: the ring or fastening connecting a boom and the mast; = (Riau, Johor) kêlêndara.

III. Bunga kachang kélang: a flower (unidentified).

IV. A variant of sélang, q. v.; Maxw.

kélëng. “Kling;”—the name given in the Straits to all immigrants from the Coromandel coast. K. islâm: Muhammadans from the Coromandel coast. Nërëri k.: the Madras Presidency; the Coromandel coast.

Dayong k.: (Penang) the suit “spades” at cards.

Pasang k.: the highest tide of the year.

kélông. I. Curved, dome-shaped, arcing as the top of certain doors and windows; concave, as a soup-plate. K. dahi: with a forehead the hair of which approaches in form to a semicircle; a feature admired by Malays; Ht. Sri. Rama. Piwing k.: a soup-plate.

II. A shield made of wood and large enough to shelter the whole body. This type of shield was used by Ilanun pirates.

III. Tikam kélông: to turn on its keeper,—of an elephant.

kélënggar. (Riau, Johor.) Swooning, fainting, loss of consciousness.

kélëlingsir. Mëngëlingsir: to slip,—a verbal form of lënsir, q. v.

kélongsor. Mëngëlonsor: to slip or slide forward; cf. longsor.
kêlongsong. A leaf or leaf-like wrapper or covering; the tissue paper wrapper of a fax; the skin cast by a snake; the leaf enfolding maize; a leaf twisted up into a receptacle for water; the bark of some trees.

kêlangkeng. A fruit, the laichi; also called buwah lengkeng.

kêlongkang or kêlangkang. The point of junction of the lower limbs, the perineum. Cf. kangkang.

kêlongkang. I. (Singapore.) A cloth fabric; also keringkam.

II. (Riau, Johor.) A round iron ring from which anything is to be suspended; a key ring, = (Redah) gelang kunci.

kêlongkeng or kêlengking. I. A small pied hornbill; anthracoceros albinornis.

II. The little finger; Muj., 20, Ht. Sh. Kub. jarí k.: id. Kuirong k.; the inmost portion of a fish-trap.

kêlongkong. (Riau, Johor.) The shell of the coco-nut while still soft and edible; (Kedah) kelengkong. See nyior.

kêlêngkok. (Kedah.) The soft shell of the young coco-nut; v. kêlongkong.

kêlingkam. (Johor.) A cloth fabric; also kêlongkang, keringkam, and kérakam.

kêlíp. A twinkle; the appearance and disappearance of light; opening and closing, of the eye; the shimmer on water; the peculiar radiance of the stars. Kêlîp-kêlíp: (1) fireflies (owing to the peculiar appearance of a tree covered with them); (2) spangles. Kêlîp-kêlau: twinkling; a frequentative of kêlîp. Tèrkêlíp-kêlíp: opening and shutting the eyes; blinking, twinkling (of a light); Ht. Abd., 415, 419; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Ik. Trub.

kêlpat or (Kedah) kalpat. Caulking; filling up the seams of a boat with oakum.

kêlépet. Hanging down slackly; turned down; turning inwards, as the outer edge of the cartilage of the ear. Kêlépet-kêlépat: swaying slackly, as a broken branch.

kêlépir. (Singapore.) The testes; = (Riau, Johor) buwah pêler.

kêlépas. Eng. A pair of compasses; usually jangha.

kêlépak. (Onom.) The sound of continuous clapping.

kêlépek or kêlépok. (Onom.) Dull sounds; variants of kêlepah, q. v.

kêlépai. Hanging slightly down; broken and crooked but not absolutely pendulous,—of a branch half broken through and bent. Kêlépet-kêlépai: swaying slackly as a broken bough when shaken by the breeze.

kêlak. An idiomatic adverbial expression indicative of future possibility. Ulek pèrem-pèreman tua ini-lah kêlak hásil pékerjana-mu: you may perhaps be able to effect your object by means of this old woman; Ht. Gul. Bak., 16. Supeya rumah-mu kêlak bérseri i in order that your house may be brightened; Marsd. Gr., 210. Di-bélakang kêlak bérharu-lah engkau tahu: at some future date perhaps you will begin to understand; Ht. Abd., 42.

kêlek. A slight inclination, bend, or bow, with the upper portion of the body.

kêlok. A curve, an arch, a semicircle. Awan bérkêlok: a pattern in which the semicircle is the prevailing motif; Sh. Pant. Shl., 13. Bérkêlok-kêlok: in semicircles, of a fringe or border the edge of which is cut into a succession of semicircles. Bérkêlok paku: a way of dressing the hair.

Cf. lok, êlok, têlok, and kêlong.

kêlêkatu. The flying ant, the Malay equivalent for the proverbial moth which is attracted by flame and perishes in it. Sañérti kêlêkatu masak api tiyada tahakun mati laku-nya: as the ant flies into the flame, apparently unaware of impending death;—a simile often applied to a lover lured to destruction or misery by a woman; Ht. Ind. Meng., cf. also Ht. Gul. Bak., 75, 105.

Also kêlêkatî; Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh. Mard.

kêlékati. A variant of kêlêkatu, q. v.


kalakiyan or kêlêkiyan. Moreover; = kala and kiyen.

kalalaraw. A generic name for bats; Muj., 46; usually, in the Malay Peninsula, kêlawar.

kêlam. Darkness, gloom, obscurity; an obscurity, however, less profound than that expressed by the work gélap. Siyang chawacha mënjadi kêlam: the brightness of day was obscured; Cr. Gr., 44. Kêlam mata-nya dágen mënangis: with eyes obscured by tears; Ht. Best.

K. bâja: (Riau) from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

K. kâbat: the darkness caused by clouds of vapour, smoke, or dust; the gloom of battle; Ht. Abd., 113; Sej. Mal., 105.
**KELIM**

*Pening* k.: dizziness affecting the optic nerves.

*Kilam* is also used, by metaphor, of confusion of intellect or obscurity of thought; Ht. Gul. Bak., 64; Ht. Koris.

**kélím.** A small seam; hemming.

**kélum.** A curving pattern; arcs of a circle in succession. Cf. kélong, and kélók.

**kélémárin or kélmarín.** Yesterday; Ht. Abd., 37, 142. The forms kélémari and kélmarin also occur.

**kélémari.** A variant of kélémarin.

**kélémayar.** The luminous millipede.

Also (Kedah) guthumayar, and kala mayar.

**kélémayoh.** A creeper (unidentified).

**kélémbahang.** A wild aroid the leaves of which give an itching pain to the hand that grasps them. *Anak kélémbahang:* “child of itchiness,” a term of abuse addressed to a prolilagete.

**kélamb.** (Singapore.) The large fruit-bat commonly known as the flying-fox: *pterocarpus edulis*. Better kélémbang.

**kélamb.** A fresh-water fish; (unidentified).

**kélambir.** I. (Singapore.) The coco-nut palm; Maj., 86, 92. Better kélafá.

II. Soft and swaying; pendulous; (Riau) the dewlap; = (Kedah) gélamhir.

**kélambar.** Dimpled, wrinkled.

**kélambong.** Blown out, swollen with wind; a blister on the skin. Cf. kélambong.

**kélumbong.** (Kedah.) Veiling; covering the head or face with a cloth. *Di-kélumbong képala-nya:* with veiled head; Ht. Best. *Maka avan itu-pun di-kélumbongi-nya akan baginda rasul Allah:* the cloud veiled the Prophet of God; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 15. Also (Riau, Johor) selubong, and kélubong.

**kélémbak.** I. A fragrant wood (*radix rhei*?).

Often written *khalambak*.

II. A species of moth.

**kélambu.** A mosquitocurtain; Ht. Abd., 312; Sh. Bid., 46, 58.

**kélembubu.** *Angin kélembubu:* an eddy.

**kélémbuwai.** A small thin shell found in *padi* fields.

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**KELÉNTIT**

1. *Sang Kélémábi*: (Riau, Johor) a wizard of gigantic power who plays a considerable part in Malay folk tales; (Kedah) *Sang Gédémábi*; (Menangkabau) *Si-Kulambábi*.

II. A shell-fish; = *kélambuwait*, q. v.

**kalimat.** [Arab. *kalimat*] Word, speech, sentence. *Kalimatul shahadat:* the testification of faith; the statement of the creed of Islam.

**kélámpes.** [Jav. *lampes.*] A kind of fennel used medicinally.

**kélámpong.** Drifting about in water; tossed about by the waves; cf. *apong*.

**kélémping.** Flabby, as an empty stomach; pendulous, of the breasts.

**kélémpong.** (Singapore.) A condiment made of the entrails of fish; (Riau, Johor) *lupa-lupa*.

**kélomping.** 1. A tree, *buchania lucida*.

II. The broken egg-shell when the chicken has been hatched.

**kélumpang.** A cluster or group; = *kélompok*, q. v.

**kélompok.** A cluster; a collection of many objects in one place; a group; a crowd. *Sa-kélompok:* together; a group or cluster; Ht. Abd., 383. Cf. *tompok* and *kumpul*.

**kélamkari.** [Pers. *kélamkari*] A cloth; (also) the name of a flowering shrub (unidentified); Sh. Panj. Sg.

**kélémunting.** A (Riau) variant of *kémunting*, q. v.

**kélémmor or kélémumor.** (Riau.) A scaly eruption or rash on the head; scurf; dandruff.

**kélémoyang.** A name given to a number of plants, including *homoloma cärtuncëscens*, h. rostrata, and others.

*K. ayer*: *tacca cristata*.

*Akar k.: a climbing aroid, raphidophora minor*. *Rumpul k.: a grassy-leaved ginger, alpinia conchigera*.

**kélun.** Bérkélun: to rise in spirals, of smoke. Cf. kélong, kélók, etc.

**kélentit.** The clitoris.

*K. kéring* (1) a vulgar nickname for an old woman; (2) a plant, = *k. nyamok*.

*K. nyamok*: a plant, *decaspermum paniculatum*.

*K. putérí*: a cockle-shell, also known as *puting putérí*.

*Akar k. kéra*: a plant, *rourea rugosa*. 
kélingtang. (Onom.) A succession of heavy clanging sounds; heavy metal repeatedly striking against hard substances.

kélingtang. Buwah kélingtang: the horse radish (obtained from the plant moringa pterygosperma); Ht. Kal. Dam., 281.


kélingting. (Onom.) A sound such as that of repeated ringing.

kélingtong. (Onom.) A repeated booming sound.

kélingtong. (Onom.) An instrument beaten by Chinese peddlars to draw attention to their presence; (by extension) a pedlar. Also (Singapore) kélingtang.

kélingtong. I. A sort of noisy scarecrow; an instrument for frightening birds away from the padi fields.

II. See kélingtong.

kélantang. The name of a Malay State on the East Coast of the Peninsula.


kélinchir. Mégélinchir: to slip, to slide; = méngežélinchir. Cf. gélinchir, gélunchor, líchin, etc.

kélencehong. Motion such as that of a man threading his way through a crowd; the motion of one item among many when that item does not move uniformly with the rest.

kélinchichi. Akar kélinchichi: (Kedah) a creeping plant, guailandina bonduc; = (Riau, Johor) akar kélichi.


kélédara. (Riau, Johor.) The ring or fastening connecting a boom with the mast, Pel. Abd., 108; = (Kedah) kéling dara.

kélendidán. Strong sewing thread. Lulus kéndang lulus kéndidan: if cotton will go through, so will thread; if one man must put up with anything his equals must do the same: Prov., J. S. A. S., III, 39.

kélinsir. To slip; usually gélinisir, q. v.

kélensor. A variant of gélonor, q. v.

kélénong. (Onom.) A sound such as the booming of a gong.

kélénnyaar. Scratching: continuous scratching such as that excited by the itch.

kélau. Kélip-kélau: glistening, twinkling; appearing and disappearing as flashes of light on a moving surface such as that of the sea.


kéló. (Kedah, Trengganu.) To call; to summon; a variant of kélor, q. v.

kalaú. See kélor and kélaú.

kélúbor. A soft or muddy hole; a pit. Cf. kélobor.

kélúbong. Veiling; to veil; Ht. Kal. Dam., 239; Ht. Si. Misk., 45. Also kéumbong, q. v.

kélubí. Asam kéluibi: a plant; zalacca conferta.

kélotok. A variant of gélotok, q. v.

kélúcha. (Kedah.) A sweetmeat made of jawi flour, sugar and egg, and cooked in coconut oil.

kélúchak. Mégélúchak: to strip bark or skin off anything; = méngežélúchas.

kélúchah. (Kedah.) Broken, of water; choppy of a sea; v. kunchah, 11.


kélúwar. Motion outwards; = ka-lúwar; v. lúwar.

kélúrut. A disease; a gathering at the extremity of a finger.


kélúrok. Jav. The clucking of fowls.


kélósoak. Mégélósoak: to rub cloth against itself when washing it. Also méngežélósoak. Cf. gosok.

kélúwang. The large fruit-bat or "flying-fox," pterocarpus edulis; Sh. Abd. Mk., 29. Síhau: a very acute angle; an acute-angled pattern; Pel. Abd., 81.

kélúwangsa. [Skr. kula-wansa.] Family, kindred; = kélúwarga, and kula sínata.

kélúpor. The convulsive struggling and spasming of a fowl when being slaughtered. Mégélúpor: to sprawl and struggle in this way; Ht. Best. Also méngežélúpor, Ht. Raj. Don., 64; from gélpur, q. v.
kélupas. Mëngélupas: to keep peeling off; the frequentative of kúpas, q. v. The word is also used of a man wasting in disease; Ht. Hamz., 95.

kélopak. A sheath or covering of a leaf; a leafy wrapper; the calyx of a flower; Ht. Kal. Dam., 101.

K. janlong: the extremity of the flower of the banana.
K. mata: the eyelid; Sh. Ik. Trub., 21.
K. salaék: the calyx of the salaék flower. Tinggal kélopak salaék: only the calyx is left to the salaék; a proverbial expression signifying that a man owns nothing except the clothes he is wearing.

kéluwek. A plant, sterculia campanulata.

kélola. I. Management, superintendence; the putting through of work by a contractor.
II. Steel. Also kéluli.

kélulut. I. A small bee (trigona) which affects certain plants. Gétah k.: a sticky substance produced by this bee.


III. (Riau, Johor.) The mumbling of a dying man; the low unintelligible utterances of a man in extreme pain and weakness.

kélulus. A vessel of an obsolete type; a native ship occasionally mentioned in literature (e.g., Sej. Mal., 54) but not in modern use.

kéloloh. Rough, clumsy,—of work.

kéluli. Steel. Also kélola.

kéluna. A climber with large green berries; smítax megacarpá.

kélonet. Sa-kélonet: a little; = sa-dikit.

kéluweh. Mëngéluweh: to empty out anything; to let anything out by utilizing its weight, e.g., as men empty their pockets by turning them out and letting the contents fall on the floor, or as men throw a burden off the shoulder by tilting up the inner portion of the shoulder.

kéluyak. Torn and hanging; tattered; a frequentative of koyak, q. v.

kélleh. (Kedah.) To notice, to glance at anything. Ta'-kélleh muhù tengk: he wishes to see without glancing; he wants the results without the causes; Prov.

kéllo. Panting, deep breathing. K. késah: sighing and restless (used of the restless sighing of a lover); Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 15.
Mëngéllo: to draw a deep breath, to sigh; Ht. Koris; Sh. Sri Ben., 4.


kélí. A fish (unidentified); Sh. Ik. Trub., 12.
Kélí duwa sa-lebang: two kélí-fish in a single hole;—a proverbial expression signifying that a woman has two lovers; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 109.

kélíbat. I. A double paddle, also gélíbat. Aku nampak olak, kélíbat hang sudah ku tahun: on seeing the ripples I recognized (the work of) your paddle; I recognize your handiwork in this business; Prov.

II. An up and down curving motion such as the motion of a leach over the ground. Térkélíbat-kélíbat sahérti lintah lapar: wriggling forward as a hungry leach; a metaphor for a thief on the prowl; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 96.

III. Appearing at intervals, intermittently visible; occasional faint indications or glimpses of anything.

kélíbet. Mëngélíbet: to turn up the edge, tip, or fold of anything in order to see what lies underneath. Also kélébèh.

kélíbang. Dancing about, as a swarm of insects round a flame; irregular movement in swarms.

kélíbek. See kélíbet.

kélíting. Térkélíting-kélíting: shaking a door to see if it is locked, testing the condition of anything by moving it in contradistinction to merely feeling its surface (téraba-raba).

kélítah. Manner, idiosyncracy. Banyaék k.: capricious; Sh. A. R. S. J., 19; = banyaék ragam.

kélití. A Malay thole-pin.

kélíchu. Pilfering; theft or swindling by purloining a little at a time in the hope that it will not be missed.

kélícheh. Slipping away from a point, as when a man putting his foot on a slippery place finds that he slips a little to one side or another but does not actually lose his footing; aslant or askew,—of a blow which though it strikes the object aimed at does not strike it exactly where the blow was aimed, or if it does strike it there glances slightly aside and expends its force elsewhere.

kélíchi. Bwah kélíchi: a hard fruit (unidentified) used, like the bwah kéras, by Malay children as a ball in playing children’s games.
**KÉLEDAR**

**kéledar.** Preparing to meet impending difficulties; precautions; defensive measures; the taking of such measures; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895.

**kéledang.** A large tree, *artocarpus lanceafolia.*

* K. bérök : *artocarpus lakoocha.*


Lojar k.: a cheap lawyer; a properly qualified lawyer with a pettifoggling practice.

**kélidau.** Cooking utensils.

**kéliru.** Confusion of thought; inability to understand the ins and outs of a question; “to be at sea,” mentally. *Barang k.:* a thing difficult to understand or find out; “a needle in a bundle of hay;” Prov.

* Sa-têngah orang pikir kéliru,
  Tidak ménurut pínagaran guru:*

many people think most confusedly and never follow the instructions of their teachers; Sh. Nas., 9.

**kélisa.** Careless and slovenly, of work.

**kélisar.** A door-mat; Kl., Pijn. Also kélisal.

**kélisip.** See kélisêk.

**kélisêk.** The thin skin or coating on an object such as a banana stem or aloe leaf.

**kélisal.** A door-mat; Kl., Pijn. Also kélisar.

**kélisal.** A turned-down corner or fold of anything such as the turned down corner of the page of a book. Cf. lipat and kélêpek.

**kélêpak.** Pendulous, of the breasts or heavy objects.

**kélêpek.** Pendulous, of light thin objects (such as the ears of an animal or broken wing of a bird) and not of heavy globular objects; cf. kélêpak.

**kélêkar.** I. A ring-shaped body; a loop or circlel; the strap of rattan binding an oar to the thole pin.

*Bumi bérkélêkar, langit bértênêhebang: “with the earth for a thole-strap and the sky for stays;”* a meaningless expression in itself but

intended to suggest a rhyming proverbial equivalent: *salah-salah pikir menjadi hamba orang:* confusion of thought makes one the slave of others; cf. Sh. Lail. Mejn., 48. J. S. A. S., XI., 75.

II. *Batu kélêkar:* gravel.

**kélêlon.** Kata bérkélêlon: broken and inaccurate speech.

**kélêling or kuliling.** The surroundings; the part round anything; position encircling.

*Kélêlingkanau and mélêlingkanau:* (transitive) to whirl round; to turn anything round and round; to carry round and round; Ht. Ind. Nata.

*Bérkélêling:* around, surrounding. *B. nêêri:* round the town.


**Kalîlah.** [Arab, كلنا] The name of one of the two foxes in the Fables of Bidpai known to the Malays as the *Hikdât Kalîlah Dimânah.* Often pronounced Galiîlah.

**Kalîmah.** The Muhammadan profession of faith. Better (Arab.) كله، q. v.

**keliyan.** (Kedah.) A mine. Properly kaliyan (from kali, a variant of guli, to dig); = (Riau, Johor) galiyan.

**Kleivor.** [Dutch klüiver.] A foresail.

**Kleewang.** A heavy chopping short sword used especially by Chinese.

**Kematu.** *Kèras kematu:* obstinately hard, as a fruit upon which boiling produces no softening effect. Probably a variant of *kèras têmbatu:* hard as the fruit of the *nipah.*

**Kêmarok.** Ravenous hunger.

**Kêmarin.** Yesterday; a variant of kêmarin, q. v.

**Kêmarau.** A drought; a period of continuous absence of rain. *Musin k.:* the dry season; Ht. Abd., 217, 278. *Masa itu sangat kêmarau têlaga habis kêring:* the season was a very dry one and all the pools were parched up; Ht. Kal. Dam., 110.

**Kêmanji.** Mâdang kêmanji: a strongly-scented tree used in native medicine; *cinnamomum parthenoxylon.*
kémala. A talismanic stone. Usually gémala, q. v.

kémalai. Laxity; weakness; yielding, swaying, drooping. Lémah kémalai: soft and yielding. Pinanggang-nya lémah kémalai sapérti larók angsoha di-tiñep angin: her waist was soft and yielding as the twigs of the angsoha (tree) when swayed by the wind; Ht. Sh.

kémamam. Feeling weak after illness.

kémayoh. A paddle. Also pengayoh, from kayoh, q. v.

kumba. [Skr. kumbha.] A frontlet worn by an elephant in its state trappings.

kémbra or kumbara. Mengémbra: to wander, to rove.


kémbari or kombali. Return; motion or transference back to the original starting point. Kémbari-lah ya ka-Mélaca: he returned to Malacca. Hidóh kémbari: to return to life. Kémbari ka-rachmod Allah: to return to the mercy of God; an euphemism for death; Ht. Abd., 12. Kémbari ka-dáru’l-baká: to return to the abode which is eternal; to die; Ht. Gul. Bak., 17.

Kémbarikan: to give (anything) back; to return (anything); Sej. Mal., 132; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 40; Sh. Lamp.; 34; Ht. Koris. Mengémbarikan: id.; also to resume. Mengémbarikan ripa-nya yang sédya-kala: to resume their original form; Ht. Ind. Jaya.


kambut. A large basket; a receptacle containing about 10 gantangs of padi.


Mengémbari: to duplicate; to be a match or equivalent for any person or thing. Penglima-nya yang mengémbari raja-nya: their penglima who was the equivalent of a king to them; Ht. Mar. Mah.

kémbor. Chakap kémbor: boastful nonsensical talk.

kumbar. A large almost stemless palm with large thorny leaves; zalacca wallichiana. Rumpat k.: a common sedge; scleria sunatensis.

kémbéra. I. Moving in a scattered swarm, as flies when disturbed in large numbers.

kambus. Stopping up an orifice; filling up; choking up; sitting up. Sungat lana-nya itu sungat bërbelít-bërliit lagi-pun kénäk kambus menjadi sungat tohor: for the old river with much meandering and with its tendency to silt had become quite shallow.

kumbas. (Kedah.) Mengumbas: to abscend, to bolt. Also umbas.

kambang. Mengémbang: to soar on out-stretched pinions as an eagle or hawk. Cf. ambang, kámbang, térbang, etc.

kémbing. A generic name for sheep and goats.

K. bélanda: the common sheep.

K. bénggala: a large goat imported from Bengal.

K. biri-biri: a small local sheep.

K. burong, k. burun, or k. gérun: the wild goat of the Malay Peninsula.

K. kachang: the Hainan goat.

K. kibas: (Arab. kibash) the Arabian big-tailed sheep.


K. randok: a hairy and rank old he-goat; a metaphor for a lascivious old scoundrel.

K. šaténi (Sydney): the Australian sheep.

Kuku k.: (1) the trotters of a sheep; (2) the feet of a salver (pahar); (3) a peculiar forked instrument for planting the padi-shoots taken from the nursery.

kémbang. Opening out, expansion, spread; the open flower in contradistinction to the bud. K. kémbup: opening and closing, as an umbrella. Bunga yang layu bálik kémbang: a faded flower that is blossoming out again; an old man dressed as a young one; Prov.

Balai k.: an open pleasure house or kiosque; Ht. Ind. Meng., Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Bélat k.: an outshore fish-trap on the lines of the bélat bitawí but rather smaller.

Bungk kembang sa-mangkók: a seed which swells to a great size under the influence of water; the seed of the tree sterculia saphífera.

Kain k.: a sarong worn without trousers underneath; Ht. Abd., 49.
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<tr>
<th><strong>KÉMBOJA</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>kembok.</strong> (Riau.) A brass bason or finger bowl. Also (Kedah) kembokan and késimbokan.</td>
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<td><strong>kembakara.</strong> [Skr. kumbakāra.] A potter.</td>
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<td><strong>kembal.</strong> A sort of pouch, basket, or box made of mangkwang leaves. <strong>K. mas:</strong> the name of a cake, <strong>Ht. Best. Ikan k. mas:</strong> a well-known fish, known when dead and preserved by this name, but when alive as <em>ikan ambu-ambu</em>.</td>
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<td><strong>kimbul.</strong> A privy built over the stern of a ship.</td>
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<td><strong>kambéli.</strong> Pers. Coarse thick woollen or hair cloth; Pel. Abd., 140. <strong>Kain k.:</strong> a blanket, a rug. <strong>K. kuda:</strong> a horse-cloth.</td>
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<td><strong>kambam.</strong> To lash fast; to secure with lashings.</td>
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<td><strong>kemban.</strong> Fastening round the chest; a way of folding the sarong round the breast. <strong>Maka twauan poteri pan térkéjut lalu térurut këmban-nya:</strong> the princess was startled and the fastening of her sarong was loosenet; <strong>Ht. Ind. Jaya.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bërkëmban:</strong> wearing the sarong fastened round the breast, <em>i.e.</em>, in <em>deshabile</em>, without an upper garment; Pel. Abd., 81.</td>
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<td><strong>kambu.</strong> I. A state of extreme collapse; utterly pulled down, of a sick man.</td>
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<td><strong>II.</strong> The block at the end of a piston-rod in a pump or syringe.</td>
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<td><strong>III. Kayu tiga sa-kambu:</strong> a form of gambling somewhat similar to the three card trick; trying to guess which is the shortest of three sticks the ends of which only are visible.</td>
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<td><strong>kambau.</strong> A turtle (unidentified).</td>
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<td><strong>kambu.</strong> A rough basket used by anglers; a fish-basket; <strong>Ht. Raj. Haji.,</strong> 184.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>kёмboja.</strong> I. The <em>frangipanni, plumeria acutifolia</em>. The tree itself is usually called <em>chëmpaka bìra</em> or <em>chëmpaka mudìya</em>, the flowers and leaves <em>kёмboja</em>; it is planted in cemeteries like the yew or cypress.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Kalan twauan jalan dahulu</em> Charikau <em>sêhaya dauz kёмboja</em>; <em>Kalan twauan mati dahulu,</em> Nautikan <em>sêhaya di-pintu shurga:</em> if you, my lord, should go before me, find for me a spray of <em>frangipanni</em>; but should you die before me, await me at the gate of heaven; <strong>Cr. Gr.,</strong> 65.</td>
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<td><strong>II. Cambodia; also këmeja, Sh. Pant. Shl.,</strong> 3.</td>
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**KÉMBOGA**

- **Bërkëmbang:** to blossom out, to open out. *Sëgalal bunga-bungaan bërkëmbang-lah sapëri bërsimbalahkan pau-nya pada Radin Galih:* all the flowers blossomed out as though to offer their fragrance for the acceptance of the princess; **Cr. Gr.,** 79.
- **Tërkëmbang:** opened out, expanded. **Tërkëmbang-lah hati-ku:** my heart swelled (with joy); **Ht. Abd.,** 458.

**kémpong.** Inflation, blowing out, swollen with air.

*Hantu k.:* a spirit of disease afflicting humanity with pains and swellings in the stomach; **J. I. A.,** 1, 307.

*Ikan k., or buntal k.:* a fish which blows itself out to a considerable size.

_Laksana buntal këmbong,_

_Përut buntul, dalam-nya kësong:_
like the fish, *buntal këmbong*, which has a huge stomach and nothing inside it; a proverbial simile for empty swagger.

_Përut k.:* the feeling of fullness or inflation after meals; **Muj.,** 94.

_Tërkëmbong:* swollen out, puffed out, inflated.

**kimbang.** The wheeling or turning motion of a kite or eagle on the wing.

_Tërkëmbang-kimbang:* approaching and then turning away; moving backwards and forwards; going some way and then turning back, as a man pacing up and down when waiting for a friend with whom he has an appointment.

**kumbang.** A generic name for coco-nut beetles, humble-bees, and similar creatures, especially when of a black colour. *Bagai kumbang putus tali:* like a coco-nut beetle when the thread (tied to it by its captor) is broken; off at once; **Prov.,** Ht. Raj. Don., 10. *Kumbang tidak sa-ekor, bunga tidak sa-haki:* there is more than one humming-bee (the type of the lover) and more than one flower (the type of the beloved); there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it; **Prov.**

*K. bërtëdoh:* a black mole on the skin.

_Harimau k.:* the black panther. *Harimau mënuñajok kumbang:* the panther showing its black skin; a proverbial expression for a wicked man betraying his true character.

_Sayap k.:* the wing of a coco-nut beetle or humble-bee; a symbol for a black and shiny object. *Asah sayap k.:* to file and stain the teeth so as to resemble the wings of a humble-bee.

_Sa-ekor nage di-lautan China_ Di-gonggong kumbang di-bawa-nya lari:
a dragon in the China Sea has been pounced on by a humble-bee and carried off by it; a snare at an incredible story of a conquest of the great by the mean, or a proverbial protest against a girl of rank being given in marriage to an adventurer; **Ht. Abd.,** 409.
kamb. I. A thin planking running along the foot of a wall; a sort of plank dado. Dinding k.; Ht. Hg. Tiu., 91.
Pintu k.: a light door like a pintu ambang but reaching to the ground.
II. (Kedah.) An ear pendant.

Kambiri. Gilding, castration. Ayam k.: a capon; Ht. Abd., 177.
Kuda k.: a gilding. Also këbiri.


Kemat. A colloquial variant of hikmat, q. v.


Kemêjan. Yu kemêjan: a species of shark or dog-fish. Also (Kedah) Yu kemêmyian.

Kimh. [Chin.] A rich Chinese fabric (kimh yang pêrîwuana nêgêri China; Ht. Isk. Dz.). Generally known as kain kingkap or kain kap.

Kimdor. [Dutch commandeur.] Harbourmaster (Riau).

Kemudiyan. Afterwards; subsequent to. Kemudiyan darîpada itu: after that, subsequently. Hari yang kemudiyan: days to come; the future. Pronounced kemudiyan or këmudiyan. Cf. uđi, mudêk, kemûdi, etc.


Kemëring. A wehr-tiger.

Kemêrok. (Penang.) Têlor kemêrok: rotten eggs.


Kemis. I. [From khêmis, Thursday.] To beg (on Thursdays) for donations in connection with the Friday services.
II. (Kedah.) To pass urine. See kêmeh.


Kamsen or komsen. Eng. Commission on a sale; brokerage; a gift or present to a party through whose offices a bargain has been effected.

Këmang. I. An evil spirit believed to affect newly-born children. Tahi k.: matter on the body of a newly-born child.
II. A tree, mangifera kemang.

Këmunngkus. I. Cubebis; more commonly, lada bêrekor or këmunngkus.
II. Têlor këmunngkus: eggs which never hatch. Also (Kedah) têlor këmunngkus.

Këmpa. A tree (unidentified).


Këmpit. A small bag made of wicker work. Also (Kedah) kampit.

Këmpit. An earthenware water vessel something like a buyong; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 105. Usually këpit.

Këmpot. Sunken and hollow of the cheeks.

Këmpot. Maimed; having a limb lopped off when no stump of the limb is left. Cf. kompong.

Këmpar. The name of a Sumatran state.

Këmpas. A large tree, cumpassia malaccensis; Sej. Mal., 57.

Këmpis. Reduction in size owing to loss of contents, as a sack becomes smaller when some of its contents are removed, or as an inflammation is reduced when eased by loss of pus, or as the breasts are reduced after the milk has been taken out of them.

Këmpas. Eng. The face of the compass.

Këmpang. Assembling, grouping; a hamlet, a cluster of houses. Sapêri gaJah wasak kampong: like an elephant entering a hamlet (breaking down everything); a proverbial description of a calamitous event such as the arrival of a raja and his followers; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 142. Kampong yang têmpat aku di-pêranakan itu: the village which was my birthplace; Ht. Abd., 14. Orang tawatwa kampong: the village elders. Këtuwa kampong: id. Tanah kampong: garden land (on which houses can be built) in contradistinction to swampy padi land.
Kêmpang or (Kedah) kêmpang. A river boat, a sort of dug-out.

Kêmpong. Shrunken about the cheeks, as when a man is toothless; hollow and drawn.

Kompang. Maimed, as a limb which has been cut off so that only a small stump is left. Cf. rompong and kompot.

Kêmpak. I. Fidgeting and restless as the result of curiosity,—used, for instance, of women when they hear there is a stranger in the house but do not wish to betray their desire to see him; Sh. A. R. S. J., 5.

II. Kênpog-kêmpak: an intensive of kempak, q. v.

Kampil. I. A short sword heavy at the point. Also kampilan.

II. (Kedah.) A sort of small sack made of měngkuwang work; (= Riau, Johor) kampil.

Kêmpul. Têrkêmpul-kêmpul: slow and laborious progress, as that of a man paddling against wind and tide.


Kumpul. Assembly, gathering, meeting together. Sa-kumpul: in one gathering, together.


Kêmpêlang. To strike with a piece of wood or iron.

Kêmpom. Hollow and drawn, of the cheeks; = kêmpong and kêpom.


Kêmpun. A round box or case with a cover to it.

Kêmpunan. A dilemma; a difficulty caused by every course open to one having its disastrous features. Lépas déri kêmpunan: to escape from an awkward fix; Sh. Ik. Trub., 6.

Kampoh. I. A connecting link between two flat objects; a classifier of objects so connected. Tênbok sa-kampoh: (1) a piece of tênbok roe; (2) a weapon now obsolete.

II. A head-covering; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Kumpai. Rumpat kumpai: a swamp grass the pith of which is used as a sort of primitive wick; panicum myurus.

K. tikus: floscoa scandens.

Kêmpilor. A wicker case divided into many compartments.

Kêmpilan. See kampil.

Kêmek. Dented but not perforated, of a metallic surface. Kêno-k.: covered with dents. Hidong k.: a nose-shrunken or eaten into by disease.

Kêmok. See kémek.

Kêmka. See kâmka.

Kêmkam. The bone corresponding to the hinge in working the jaws; a cheek-bone.


Kêmêli. Thick woollen material such as that of which blankets are made. Also kambêli.

Kêmam. Holding in the closed mouth without swallowing,—as a quid of tobacco is held.

Kêmunting. The rose-myrtle. Also kêmênting, q. v.

Kêmêntam. (Onom.) A sound such as that of people stamping on the ground; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Kêmênjaya. A variant of kama jaya (the victorious God of Love).

Kêmunchup. Rumpat kêmunchup: love grass Ht. Sri. Rama (Maxw.), 64.
### KEMONCHAK

**kemonchak.** Summit, top, crest; Sej. Mal., 14, 34; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Abd., 59. Also (Kedah) kemonchak. Cf. punchak.

### KEMONDALU

**kemondalu.** 1. Kayu kemondalu: a mistletoe; a parasitic plant; = mendal, mendalau, mendal, etc.

11. [Arab. _دل_] A bucket, a jar, an Arab water-vessel.

### KEMENDIT

**kemendit.** Tali kemendit: a narrow belt or girdle; Ht. Hamz., 66. Also tal kendi.

### KOMENDOR

**komendor.** [Dutch _commandeur._] The harbour-master at Batavia. Also (Riau) komedor.

### KEMENDIKAI

**kemendikai.** A water-melon. Also (Kedah) mendikai.

### KEMENNYAN or KEMENNYEN

1. Benzoin; a sweet-smelling drug. _Kayu k._: the tree from which this benzoin is obtained, _styrax benzoin_. _Pasang k._: to burn benzoin; Ht. Sg. Samb. Bakar _k._: id. _Kemenyeny sa-besar lutut, jaka tiyadi di-bakar manakan bér bau_: a piece of benzoin may be as large as your knee, but if you do not burn it how are you to get at its fragrance; many things are useless if hoarded and only useful if spent; Prov.

_K. "arab, k. puth, and k. hitan_: varieties of benzoin. _K. merah_: "dragon’s blood;" _demorops draco_. _K. serani_: a sweet smelling gum, also known as _gtah rokan_. _Akar k._: _dioscorea pyrifolia._

11. Ya _kemenyynan_ (Kedah) a species of shark or dog-fish; (= Riau, Johor) _yu kimenjan_.

### KEMAU

**kemau.** _Térong kemau (or kong k._?): a creeper (unidentified); also known as _ahkan kemauyoh._

### KEMOJA

**kemoja.** A variant of _kemboja_, q. v.

### KEMUDI

**kemudi.** A rudder; Ht. Bakht., 39. Bérkemudi dari haluan: to steer from the bows; a proverbial description of a household in which the wife or some subordinate member really rules; cf. J. S. A. S., 11., 152. _Patah kemudi dengun bana-nya_: the rudder is broken and so is its cross-piece; all is lost; Prov. _Péngang k._: to "hold the rudder;" to steer.

_K. chawat_: a European rudder.

_K. sepak_: a native paddle-rudder.

_Siput k._: a long thin shell found in mud banks along the coast. Cf. kemudiyan.

### KEMUROK

**kemurok.** Télor kemurok: a rotten egg. Also télor kemrok.

### KEMUKUT

**kemukut.** Rice chaff; (= Riau, Johor) _mélukut_, (Kedah) _dëmukut_, (Trengganu) _lëmukak_, etc.

### KEMUKUS

1. (Kedah.) Cubobs; (= Riau, Johor) kemungkus, or lada bér ehor.

11. Télor kemukus: (Kedah) eggs which will not hatch; addled eggs. Also kemungkus.

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### KËNA

**këmëning.** A small tree yielding a beautifully veined yellow wood which takes a high polish and is used for making kéris handles and portions of the sheath; _murraya exotica_; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Sh. Kub. From _kuning_, "yellow."

**këmëh.** Bërkëmëh: to make water, to pass urine; Mäj., 83.

**këmi.** _Ikañ këmi_: the sucking-fish. Also _gëmi_, and (Kedah) _gëdëmi_.

**këmetut.** Dwarf, insignificant,— of fruit.

**këmetek.** Wau _këmetek_: a type of kite.

**këmeja, or këmeja.** [Port. _camisa._] A shirt; Ht. Abd., 247.

**këmiri.** The candle-nut, _aleurites moluccanus_; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also _këmëri_ and _buwah këras_.

**komisi.** [Dutch _commissie._] A judicial officer of minor rank.

**këmïshiñ.** Eng. Commission, percentage, discount, brokerage; Ht. Abd., 233, 278. Usually (in colloquial language) _këmësi_ or _kënsen_.

**këmili.** _Ubi këmiili_: (Kedah) a tuber, _coleus tuberosus_; (= Riau, Johor) _ubi këmbilì_.

**kënënyan or këmënyen.** Benzoin; see _këmënyan_.

### KAN

1. An ornamental raling at the bows and stern of a native _përho_; the balustrade of the _dau dan_.

11. An abbreviation for _akan_, q. v.

### KEN

**kan.** Jav. A titular prefix to the names of women, _e.g._: _Ken Tabuhan_ (in the Shair _Ken Tabuhan_) _Ken Bayan_ (in the Hikayat Mas. Edan), etc.

### KUN

1. [Arab. _kûn_: to happen, to take place.] An expression the equivalent of _jadî-lah_ in incantations. _Ken kata Allah_: "let this be," said God.

11. [Chin. _Kân._] A border to a garment when that border is made of a cloth of a colour different to that of the rest of the garment; a border sewn on to anything; a trimming.

### KËNA

**këna.** Contact; to come into contact with; to incur or experience; to exactly touch or hit it off. _K. dëndu_: to incur a fine; to be fined. _K. nûkul_: to be struck. _K. këvë_: to run on a reef, of a ship. _K. nage_: to be put to loss. _K. sëhë_: to fall ill. _Sëpëri ular këna palu_: like a stricken snake; a proverbial description of impotent struggling; Ht.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KÉNARI</th>
<th>KANTIN</th>
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<tr>
<td>Abd., 204. Bagai chin chin kēna pērmata: like a ring fitted with a gem; a most appropriate combination; Prov., Sej. Mal., 102. 'Etahakan salah, etahakan kēna: whether wrong or right; whether hitting it off or not; Sh. Ungg. Bers. Jangkal ta-kēna: jarring and inharmonious (as bad rhymes or inappropriate wording); Ht. Sg. Samb. K. pasang: to hit a vital spot; to hit &quot;full.&quot; Kēnakan and mengēnakan: to bring into contact; to put on or assume; to hit one thing on another; to deceive or take in. Mengēnakan siujita: to assume weapons; to arm oneself; Ht. Sg. Samb. M. atak panah: to fit an arrow to a bow; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Raja yang pandai tiyada buleh di-kēna-kēnakan akadinya: an experienced ruler is not to be taken in: Ht. Abd., 260. Bērkēnana: in harmony; Ht. Sg. Samb. Mengēnai: to touch, to come in contact with, to strike. Ada bau yang tērbiang samfai ka-sabérang dan mengēnai runah-runah: some stones flew across to the other side and struck the houses there; Ht. Abd., 64. Tērkēna: that have been fitted to; set or mounted; deceived, taken in. Tiyada buleh aku tērkēna ētas atau pērak lauchongan: I am not to be taken in with counterfeit gold or silver; Ht. Abd., 25. Jutan baduri yang tērkēna kapatā pēlana kuda itu: the diamonds and opals with which the saddle was studded; Ht. Ind. Nata.</td>
<td>konteler. [Dutch controleur.] A District Officer in the Dutch possessions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kēntang. Ubi kēntang: the potato, solanum tuberosum; Ht. Sh.</td>
<td>kantang. Exposed by low-tide, of the banks at a river's mouth; a bank so exposed.</td>
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<td>kēntong. (Onom.) Kēntong-kēntong: a wooden sounding-block used at a private mosque (surau or bandarsah).</td>
<td>kantong. See kantong.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kēntong. An earthenware vessel or pot.</td>
<td>kantong. I. A purse, a satchel.</td>
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<td>kontang. Kōntang-kantang: swaying or shaking to and fro; dangling and swinging. Cf. kontal-kantil.</td>
<td>kantong. II. [Cantonese kwong-tung.] China kantong: &quot;Chinese from Canton,&quot; a name, however, given, in ignorance, to Muhammadan Chinese from Yunnan, the Cantonese being generally known as orang makan. The form china kwantung is more common. In the Hikayat Abdullah (p. 146) china kantong refers to Cantonese.</td>
</tr>
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<td>konteng. Bērkōntang: (Singapore) to follow its parent about, of a child.</td>
<td>III. Burong kantong: a bird (unidentified); Sh. Ungg. Bers., 7, 28.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kontil. See kantil.</td>
<td>kēntal. Jav. Thick; only slightly fluid, of viscous bodies. Diyam ubi lagi kēntal: the rest of the tuber which becomes more solid with rest; rest which invigorates, in contradistinction to idleness which demoralizes; Prov.</td>
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<td>II. (Singapore.) A tale-bearer, a scandalmonger.</td>
<td>kontol. Jav. Stumpy and thick; the rod of the penis. Burong k.: a bird without a tail or with only a stumpy tail; Ht. Kal. Dam., 67.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kēntara. Visible; a variant of kētar, q.v.</td>
<td>kument. A bud, a blossom. Bunga naga sarī dwa kument: two buds of the naga sarī flower; Ht. Sg. Samb. Dadā-gya pu’u mēmolai tērbī sa-kērti kument mēlati: her breasts began to swell like the bud of the jasmine; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87. Kalau bunga baka sa-kument: as for flowers, there is not one bud only in the world; there are lots of good fish in the sea; Prov.</td>
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<td>kēntut. Breaking wind; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 39. Pokok si-kēntut, or pokok kēntut-kēntut: shrubs exhaling a very unpleasant smell; saprosina sp., and asiantus sp.</td>
<td>kantin. [Dutch cantine.] Canteen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kōntar or kintar. I. Eng. A decanter.</td>
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</table>
kontan. [French complant.] Cash; ready (of money); Kam. Kech., 11. Usually tunai.
kontento. [Port. contento.] Willing; satisfied ready to accept or agree.
kantu. Stiffness in the limbs; cramp; inability to move without effort and delay.
kantu. [Chin. kän-thâu.] The fist. Bēr-main k.: to box; Ht. Abd., 362.
kinja. Tērkinja-kinja: fidgeting, restless, unable to keep still. Lompat k.: id., Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 55. Also kinchak.
kunjit. See kunjang.
kanjar. I. [Pers. khanjar.] A dagger; Pel. Abd., 65. II. Tearing at anything; tugging and running; Sh. Panj. Sg.
kénjor. Erect, stiff; also génjor, q. v.
kanjus. I. Buwah kanjus: the cashew-nut, anacardium occidentale; also known as (Riau) gajus, and (Kedah) janggus. II. [Eng.: congee-house.] A house of correction; a lock-up or gaol; v. kanji.
kénjas. To snatch a thing forcibly out of another man’s possession.
kanjang. Bērkanjang: to exert oneself, to make an effort. Bērtali kanjang: (Kedah) to play the fool.
kénjang. Mēngēnjang: to dig.
kunjang. I. (Borneo.) A cat. II. Kunjang-kunjit: (Riau, Johor.) Running backwards and forwards as a broker engaged on business.
kunjing. A fish (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W.: (= gońjeng ?).
kunjong. I. Mēngunjongi: to pay a ceremonial visit to a superior; see unjong. II. Bēkjujong: (Kedah) to rise to a very great height, of smoke. III. Mēngunjong: (Riau, Johor) to lie prostrate on the ground (used of a big boy only).
kanjapuri. A variant (Ht. Mas. Ed.) of kachapuri, q. v.
kenjah. Bērkenjah-kenjah: in scattered quantities (of fruit lying on the ground, etc.).
kuncha. I. (Kedah.) A fish-basket. II. A bale; a measure of quantity; v. kuncatch.
kanchut. A worn piece of cloth used as a loin-cloth (chawat). Tali k.: (Kedah) the fastenings of a seine net (pukat).
kinchat. Tēkinchat-kinchat: (Kedah) running along with short quick steps; cf. kinchak. Also tēginjat-ginjat.
kinchit. I. A slight involuntary issue of fecal matter (orang bērjalan kēluwar sadikit tahi dengan tiyada bērasta; kalau banya, cheret). II. (Kedah.) Dust eddies on a windy day.
konchet. I. A short queue such as is worn by a Tamil. II. (Riau, Johor.) Perversity; a mental warp. Orang itu konchet sa-kali: that man is most perverse.
këncchar. Tērīñehar-këncchar: (Singapore) making short rushes from one place to another (as a child that can only just walk); Sh. Put. Ak., 28. Cf. kinchat, and kinchak.
këncchor. A (Batavia) variant of chëkor, q. v.
kinchir. A peculiar contrivance used in Chinese tin-mines for raising water to a higher level.
konchor. (Riau, Johor.) An animal resembling the bēlāngkas (king-crab, limulus moluccanus). Also (Kedah) kērōncho.
**Kenchang**

1. Stiff, of a breeze; steady and strong; vigorous. *Buayi k.*: a loud and prolonged cry; *Sh. Sg. Kanch.*, 31. *Angin k.*: a stiff breeze, a gale; *Pel. Abd.*, 11. *Ribut k.* or *tyfán k.*: a violent hurricane; *Ht. Abd.*, 126; *Ht. Koris*. *Angin k. kélat*: a wind that stiffens the sheet; a strong and steady breeze.

*Kenchang-kenchang angin túnor,*
*Henda köray tarah sabérang;*
*Minta do’a panjang ‘umor*

steady and strong may the east wind blow when we wish to sail to the land across the Straits.

In Penang the word kenchang, when applied to a man, signifies that he is "warm" in the sense of wealthy and prosperous. In Riau, it is used of a man being "dressed up to the eyes."

II. (Riau.) A small bag or sack made of *menguwang* work.

### kenchong

1. A Chinese drill for boring holes. It is worked with a bow.

II. (Riau, Johor.) A kettle of iron; a kettle of a European type.

### kenching


*K. kambing*: a wild jasmine, *jasminum smile-cifolium.*

*K. pelaandok*: a small plant, *apostasia nuda.*

*Akar k. kérhau*: a woody climber, *fibracea chlorolena.*

### kenchon


II. (Singapore.) Swindling, deceptive; = kchong and kichu.

III. *Akar kenchong*: a large woody climber, *melodorum mannubrium.*

### kinchang

*Kinchang-kinchang, or kinchang kerap*: gadding about, rushing about, busying about. At Riau *kinchang* is also used contemptuously of the affected swagger of a prostitute’s walk.

### konchong

(Riau.) The white cap which covers the face of a condemned man at an execution by hanging. Also (Singapore) kochong.

### kunchong

(Singapore.) The peculiar fringe on a certain species of paper kite known as the *layang-layang tokong.*

### karchap

Flush; on an exact level;—used of water being flush with the brim of a glass or of a tidal mark or stake being exactly level with the surface of the sea.

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**Kunchah**

*Kenchup* or (Kedah) *kinchup*. Coming to a point; shaped like a sharp point;—used especially of the first appearance of a flower-bud. *Buayi kenchang bérbalet* *kinchup*: a fully opened flower becoming the freshest of buds; an old man or woman affecting the playful ways of extreme youth; Prov.

### kunchup

Closing up or folding up, of an umbrella or any similar object which closes on itself (but not of things like flags and sails which are rolled up or folded round something else). *Mengkunchupkan payong*: to close an umbrella; *Ht. Koris*.


### kanchapuri

A variant (Ht. Mas. Ed.) of kachaipuri, q. v.

### kinchak

Terkinchak-kinchak: swaying the arms and body when singing; pantomime accompanying singing. Also (Kedah) *téginjat-ginjat.*

### konchak

(Riau, Johor.) The summit of a heap of stones or any similar object; cf. *kémonchak, ponchak,* etc.

Distinctions in meaning are sometimes drawn between derivatives of this group of words, e.g. (Riau) *konchak* is the top of a heap of an artificial mound, while *kémonchak* is the summit of a mountain; (Kedah) *ponchak* is a rounded summit, while *kunchak* is a peaked summit. These distinctions are not, however, generally observed.

### kanchil

The barking-deer, *cerculus muntjac.* *Ht. Abd.*, 88. *She'ir Sung Kanchil*: "the Poem of master Dwarf-deer," a story in which the Dwarf-deer plays a part very similar to that of the Fox, as the emblem of cunning. Cf. *pélandoq*: the name *pélandoq* is given to a dwarf-deer for its cunning; *kanchil* is given it for its size, v. kéchil.

Kayu ɡ: a shrub, *anisophyllum disticha.*

### kinchah

Cleansing other than washing; cleaning by rubbing dirt off or scraping it off. *Busok dagting di-kinchah di-mahan juga, busok ikan di-bewis*: when meat is bad we scrape off (the bad parts) and eat (the rest), when fish is bad we throw it away altogether; when our relatives offend, we whitewash them; when strangers offend we have nothing more to say to them; Prov. Also (Kedah) *ginchah.*

### konchah

See kinchah, II.

### kunchah

1. A measure for grain, = ⅛th of a *koyan* (KL), or (Kedah) 160 *gantang*; (Riau, Johor) a bale, a measure for straw or grass or for anything easily made up into bales (barang yang bértangkat).

II. Disturbed and broken, of water; choppy, of a sea; *KL. = (Riau, Johor) konchah; (Kedah) kélochah.*
kunchi. A lock; (better anak kunchi) a key; to lock up. K. pāti: a lock sunk in a door so that only the key-hole is visible. Membawa kunchi membukakan pintu: to bring a key to open the door; Ht. Abd., 117. Anak k.: a key; Cr. Gr., 63; Ht. Abd., 418. Kunchikan: to lock (a door); Ht. Abd., 244, 323, 436; to fasten chains (with a padlock); Ht. Abd., 29. Bercunj: to be provided with a lock. Tempat pengunci: a place where keys are kept; Sh. Abd. Mk., 145.

Siput k.: (Kedah) a shell (unidentified) found in mangrove swamps. Temu k.: a small cultivated ginger, kempferia pandurata.

kanda. I. Elder brother or elder sister, Ht. Koris; a variant of kakanda, q. v.

II. (Rau.) A title or appellation given to an officer whose duty is, when a raja is born, to throw the cauld (tēmbuni) into the sea.

kendati. Desire, wish; Bint. Tim., 23 Feb., 1895; = kekendat hati.

kendara. [Skrr. kendara.] To be borne along either mounted on a horse or other animal or else carried in a litter or carriage. Kendaraan: a mount; a steed; a vehicle; a carriage. Kendaraan is often pronounced kenderaan. Mengekandara: to ride; to be borne in.

kendara. [Skrr. kandara.] Hindrance, difficulty, obstruction, stumbling-block. Usually glanda, q. v.


kandut. (Batav.) To hide or stow away in the lap. Bunga di-kandut-nya: she put the flower away in her lap; Sh. Panj. Sg.

kandit. A narrow belt or girdle. Also kedit, and (Kedah) gendil.

kendar. Carrying on a pole (a burden being hung from each end). Sa-tēngh jumong, sa-tēngh kitek, sa-tēngh bērkarndar: some carried burdens on their heads, some under the arms, some on carrying-poles; Ht. Best.

kendor. Loose, not taut, slack. Kendor bērđēting-lēting, tēngang bērjēla jēla: the loose is twanging, the taut is hanging loosely; a proverbial expression signifying that "black is white and white black"; cf. J. S. A. S., II., 151. Kopek k.: hanging slackly, of the breasts. Tubuk-nya bērkēndār-kendor: id.; Ht. Kal. Dam., 274.

kendor. The wax gourd, benincasa cerifera; Ht. Koris. Kendor tiyada melata pērgi, labu tiyada melata mari: if the gourd-plant does not creep forward, the pumpkin vine will not creep to meet it; advances must be met halfway; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 150.

II. Tali kundang: a wrapper or bandage used after circumcision to avoid injury by friction against the open wound.

Kenak. Illicit intercourse; sexual intrigue; a party to an intrigue; a mistress or guilty lover. Bharikendak: to commit adultery or fornication; to have illicit connection. Di-katakan iva bherikendak dengan sa-orang dayang-dayang raja: they said that he had guilty relations with one of the prince's female attendants; Sej. Mal., 150.

Kendal. To gather up a cloth, curtain or net, fastening it on the inside.

Kendan. Kechubong kandan: a variety of the amethyst.


Kandi. (Riau, Johor.) A purse or small satchel; (=Kedah) kherandi.


III. A weapon (mentioned in a list of weapons given in three places in the Ht. Sh. Kub.)—exact type unidentified.

Kundai. Tam. Rambut anak kundai: a fringe of short hair over the forehead.

Kendir. Self, oneself, Ht. Ind. Jaya;= sendiri.

Kunapra. [Skr. kunapa.] A dead body.

Kenéri. A variant of kenderi, q. v.

Kenas. Shellfish preserved in salt with rice, sago, etc. K. kénas and k. kunap: varieties of this preparation differing in the character of the shellfish used.


Kénan is also used of the effects of antenal suggestions and influences upon the appearance of a child.

kéntan. Ayam kénantan: a white fowl, especially a white fighting-cock.

kényang. A very foul-smelling ulcer attacking the nose; a sort of polypus.

kënisah. Arab. A place of worship used by Jews or Christians (kitâbí worshippers); a church or synagogue.

kénny. [Skr. kanya ?] A maiden. Cf. ke-

kénnyat. Kényat-kényut: nervous or quivering movement; throbbing; the sucking of a child at the breast; the movement of the fontanel; the sucking movements of a toothless old man when consuming his food.

kéntit. Slight jerky movement of the lips or eyelids; cf. kényyat.

kényut. See kényat.

kényir. To eat kényat.

kényang. Sated; satisfied with food; repetition. Fong fêchah yu yang kényang: when a junk is wrecked the sharks have their fill; it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; Prov., Sh. Kamp. Boy., 5. Anjéng dêberi makan nasi bila akan kényang: will a dog be ever satisfied however much rice you may give him; kindness is wasted on coarse-minded people; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 91. Orang yang kényang hâlau di-jam, lauq yang sêdâp di-hâlau tawar: feed a full man and he will pronounce your best dishes tasteless; Prov.

kényap. (Onom.) The sound of a man eating. Riyoh-rêndah bunyi kényap-nya: the sound of the men falling to was quite an uproar; Ht. Ind. Meng. Kényap-kényop: id. These words are pronounced kényap-kényop.

kényop. See kényap.


kények. See kényak.

kényok. See kényak.

kénnyal. Elastic or pliable to the touch,—of flesh, or as a ball or inflammation.

kényam. To taste anything, to touch the lips with anything by way of tasting flavour.

ku. I. You, thou; = éngkau, q. v.

II. [Chin. kú: nine.] Main kau: a Chinese game also known as pahau (Chin. phah-kú).

ko. (Kedah.) An equivalent of éngkau (prince) when not given in conjunction with the full name but only as an exclamation of respect or assent.

ku. I; a pronoun of the first person; = aku, q. v.

ku. [Chin. ?] A card-game.

kuwa. Better (Arab.) خاتم, q. v.

kuwatir. Better (Arab.) خواتير, q. v.

kuwarik. A golden ornament worn by Bugis.

kuwaran. A species of pigeon; J. S. A. S., XI., 74.

kuwas. I. [Skr. wasa; Kawi kawasa.] Power, strength, might; (by extension) an agent, an attorney. K. ubat béidil: the strength of gunpowder. Aku jadikan kuwasaku tuwan T.: I appointed Mr. T. my attorney; Ht. Abd., 300. Swat k.: a power of attorney; (in the Straits) letters of administration.

Bérkwasa: powerful, possessed of strength. Mana lébeh bérkwasa ubat itu-kah atan rephiah ini-kah: which is the mightier, that magic or this rupee; Ht. Abd., 73.

Pêngkwasa: power; Cr. Gr., 41.


II. [Skr. angkusa.] The ankus or goad used by a mahout. Better kusa.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>KUWALA</strong></th>
<th><strong>KOTONG</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>kuwala.</strong> The mouth or estuary of a river; the point of junction of a tributary stream and a river.</td>
<td><strong>kobah.</strong> Pers. A kettle-drum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kuwali.</strong> A saucepan or cooking-pot, whether of earthenware or iron.</td>
<td><strong>kot.</strong> [Skr. kuta.] A fort; a permanent fortress in contradistinction to hastily constructed stockades or entrenchments. <em>Sudah di-kata itu-lah kota</em>: let what is once said be (reliable as) a fort; let promise be as good as performance; Prov., cf. <em>Ht. Abd.</em>, 271.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kuwayah.</strong> <em>Akar kuwayah</em>: a lofty climber, <em>millettia eriantha</em>.</td>
<td><em>K. mura</em>: the permanent bulwark protecting the gunners in a ship's battery, in contradistinction to the moveable gunshields (<em>ajilan</em>) only affixed during an engagement; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>koba.</strong> <em>Main koba</em>: a Malay game.</td>
<td><strong>Kotai</strong>: to fortify; <em>Ht. Hg. Tuw.</em>, 77. <em>Berkotakan</em>: to build a fortress of (anything); Sej. Mal., 83.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kubit.</strong> <em>Sa-kubit</em>: a pinch, a very small quantity; = <em>sa-chubit</em>.</td>
<td>In the Hikayat Sang Samba <em>kota</em> is used with the meaning &quot;funeral pyre&quot; in describing the obsequies of Samba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kobar.</strong> <em>Mulut kobar-kobir</em>: scandal-mongering, evil speaking.</td>
<td><strong>kob.</strong> [Arab. خربة] Strength (especially physical strength). <em>Kuwati</em>: to exert strength; to force or try to force; <em>Maka bēbhara di-kuwati-nya dan di-hela-nya ekor kera itu hendak mētēpashan tiyada jaga dafat</em>: however much he exerted himself and tugged to get himself loose from the monkey's tail he could not manage it; <em>Ht. Sg. Samb. Hērta orang, hēndaś di-kuwati</em>: to take by force the property, of others; <em>Sh. Jur. Bud.</em>, 37.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kobir.</strong> See <em>kobar</em>.</td>
<td><strong>Mēngkuwatkan and bērkuwatkan</strong>: to strengthen, to intensify; <em>Muj.</em>, 21, 50; <em>Ht. Gul. Bak.</em>, 103. <em>Pēngeat</em>: a strengthener; <em>Muj.</em>, 72.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kubor.</strong> A tomb; better (Arab.) خربة, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>kuwat.</strong> A movement with the tip of the finger; to playfully tap anything (using the cushion of the forefinger and not the back of the finger-nail); cf. <em>chuwat</em> and <em>gamit</em>. <em>Kuwangkuwat</em>: (1) to move a finger backwards and forwards on its joint; (2) the name given to a peculiar bird which is said to accompany the tiger and to warn him against foes. <em>Hēndaś bērhēkhat chahās-laḥ mulut, tāngan jangān di-kuwat-gamit</em>: if you wish to speak speak out with your mouth, do not go making signs with your fingers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kobis or kubis.</strong> Eng. Cabbage; <em>Ht. Abd.</em>, 177.</td>
<td><strong>kutib.</strong> See <em>kutip</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kobang.</strong> (Kedah.) A coin of the value of 2½ cents. Also <em>gobang</em>. Possibly a variant of <em>kupang</em>.</td>
<td><strong>kotor.</strong> Foul, dirty; <em>filth</em>; the menstrual flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kubang.</strong> A wallow; the act of wallowing in mud. <em>Bērkubang</em>: to wallow. <em>Sa-fērī kēbān bērkubang di-dalarn dārah</em>: like a buffalo wallowing in blood; <em>Ht. Ind. Meng</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kubong.</strong> The flying lemur, <em>pteromys oral</em>.</td>
<td><em>Māngkōk itu tēvāla kotor</em>: the cup was extremely dirty; <em>Ht. Abd.</em>, 310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kobak.</strong> I. Peeling, unhusking; = <em>kupas</em>. <em>Kobākkan</em>: to peel; <em>Ht. Mar. Mahaw</em>.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>kobat.</strong> II. (Riau.) A scaly eruption on the face. III. <em>Kobāh-kētam</em>: a large triangular rent in cloth.</td>
<td><em>Kēkotoran</em>: <em>filth</em>, foulness; <em>Pel. Abd.</em>, 77.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kobok.</strong> A party, a group, an assembly. <em>Dudōk bērkobok-kobok</em>: to sit in groups.</td>
<td><strong>kotis.</strong> Plucking a small quantity at a time; taking a pinch (of fish, etc.). <em>Sa-kotis</em>: a pinch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kobal.</strong> II. A section in a log, the division between these sections being marked by notches. These sections are marked when the tree has been stripped of its branches but before it has been planed.</td>
<td><strong>kotong.</strong> <em>Baju kotong</em>: a short coat (<em>baju</em>) with short sleeves or with no sleeves. <em>Chēlāna kotong</em> or (Riau) <em>sēlahuar kotong</em>: short loose trousers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kubu.</strong> A stockade; a rough defence of earth and wood; <em>Ht. Abd.</em>, 58, 400, 470. <em>Maka baginda pun mēntikāhkan sakaliyan orang bērkubukan bēlis</em>: the prince ordered them all to make a fence of their shins; Sej. Mal., 83.</td>
<td><strong>kotong.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KUTANG

Baju kotong chélana pendek
Masōk kampung churi bebek:
short coat and short trousers enters the village
to steal the ducks; — a popular rhyme
ridiculing these garments as those usually
worn by sneak-thieves.

kutang. A tight bodice worn next the skin
(by women only); = choli.

kutip. Picking up; picking something lying
below you; cf. pangul, which is used of a man
picking fruit from a tree or otherwise picking
objects placed above him. Also (Penang) kuth. Tanah buteh, bineh hitam; tabor denggan
tangan, kuth denggan mulut: black seed on white
soil,— sowed with the hand and gathered
with the mouth,— a riddle describing a letter
(epistle). K. telor: (Penang slang) to live on
the proceeds of a daughter’s prostitution.
Mengutip: to pick up; Sh. Bid., 107.

kotak. A chest, a locker. Sampan k.: a
peculiar Chinese shoe-boat with lockers in the
stern; this boat is very common in Singapore.
K. sorong-sorong: a drawer. K. punginbar: (Riau)
a sort of punt used in working fishing-
stakes (kelong). K. sirc: a locker of peculiar
shape.

kotek. I. (Riau, Johor.) Tail, caudal projection.
Terkotek-kotek: wagging, as a dog’s
tail; = (Kedah) tégodek-gedek. Bintang bér-
kotek: a comet; = bintang bérékor.
Kotek is also used as a euphemism for the
penis of a small boy.
II. Birkotek: (Singapore) to cackle, of
a hen that has just laid an egg.

kotok. Seluwar kotok: short loose trousers;
more commonly seluwar kotong: v. kotong.

kutok. A curse; accursed. Di-hérat-nya kápala
bilanda kutok: they cut off the heads of
the cursed Dutchmen; Sh. Pr. Ach., 12. Férém-
puwan yahudi kutoh chélaka tin: that accursed
and ill-omened Jew woman; Ht. Abus., 12. Muka-nya kutok: his accursed face; Sh. Gg.
Kanch., 3. Kutok-lah atas-mu: may a curse rest
upon you; Ht. Isk. Dz. Sá-ribu k.: a
thousand curses; Ht. Sri Rama.

Di-kutoh Allah mati tészdiri,
Gajah kutoh gajah chélaka:
may God curse him with a standing (i.e. violent)
death, this cursed elephant, this ill-omened
elephant; Sh. Gg. Kanch., 30.

Si-kutok: a damned wretch or scoundrel;
accursed; Sh. Sri. Ben., 82; Sh. Peng., 9.
Si-kutok luñok: a perverse old scoundrel; Ht.
Koris; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 33.

KUTUT

kotil or kutil. I. A wart, a flesh protu-
berance.
II. To break off, pick off, or bite off small
pieces of anything. Sa-kotil: a very small
piece. Cf. kotis.

kutum. (Kedah.) A bud; = (Riau, Johor)
kutum, q.v.

kotu. I. A louse; an insect parasite; (by
metaphor) a parasite generally, a man who
lives on another. Di-mana kutoh mahu makan
kalau tidak di-kêpala: where is a louse to feed
if not on the heads of others; how is a prince’s
parasite to live except by plundering others
in his master’s service; Prov. Kutu kërpeorang
dengan gérda: the louse is warring on the
eagle; a proverb ridiculing vain boasting.
K. anjing: a flea; (sometimes) a tick.
K. babi: a bug.
K. bidok: the insects in the timbers of an
ill-kept boat.
K. pujak: a vagrant, a loafer.
Tindas k.: to kill lice by breaking them on
the thumb-nail.
II. Tam. An association, especially a
peculiar kind of club for saving money, each
member paying instalments to a joint fund.
Sa-kutu: association, combination. Ménya-
kutu: to associate, to combine, to multiply;
æ.g., ményakutu Tukan: to represent God as
an association, i.e., as multiple; Sh. Ibl., 11.

kotah. (Riau, Johor.) Sa-kotah: all, the
whole; = sakaliyan.

kotai or kutai. I. Pinang kotai: old dried
betel nut; v. pinang.
II. Hanging by a thread; not quite severed.
III. The name of a state in Borneo.

kuti. Kuti-kuti: petty annoyance, nagging,
tormenting by little things.


kauthar. Arab. The name of a river of
Paradise.

koja. I. [Arab. كر] A water vessel with
handles and a narrow neck but without a
spout; Ht. Abd., 416. Also (Penang) kořau.
II. [Pers. خر] A name given to the
descendants of Indian traders by Javanese
women. Also koja.

kujt. Strangling; killing with a noose or
bowstring; garrotting; Ht. Abd., 61; Ht.
Koris. The word is especially used of the
strangling of adulterous women.
Kojor

Kojor or (Kedah) kujor. I. A spear with a broad blade and long handle.
II. The young king-crab.

Kujong. (Kedah.) A conical cap; = (Riau) kochong.

Kuajau. (Penang.) A jug or water-vessel; an ewer; = koja, I., q.v.

Kojah. See koja, II.

Kojo. The flooding of the padi-fields. Usually bah.

Kuchut. (Singapore.) Shrinking with fear. Cf. kéjut, of which it is probably only a variant.

Kochar. Kochar-kachir: higgledy-piggledy; in utter confusion; at sixes and sevens.

Kuchir. A short queue such as that worn by a Tamil. Also konchet.

Kuching. I. A cat. Ikan gantong kuching tunggu: the fish is suspended and the cat is watching;—a proverbial description of eager but not very hopeful longing. Kuching bérändok: "when cats have horns;" the Greek Calendars; Prov. Sápréti anying dúngan kuching: like dog and cat; Prov., Ht. Abd., 97. Talib kuching: a slang expression equivalent to our "Walker." Sápréti kuching: like a cat, i.e., a tom-cat; a proverbial simile for a lustful old man. Kuching melompat: an idiom signifying a sudden start from sleep; awaking with a start. Dudok sápréti kuching melompat sápréti harimau: to sit like a cat and leap like a tiger; a proverbial description for a quiet but brave man.

K. bélanda: a rabbit; a hare; Ht. Haiw.
K. hután: a wild cat.
K. kuching: the triceps muscle.
K. négéri: the domestic cat.
K. tapai: the rabbit; also k. bélanda.

Ekor k.: a small plant with close spikes of flowers suggesting a cat's tail; uraria crinita. Kumpit ekor k.: perolis latifolia.

Mata k.: a well-known fruit tree, nephelium malaiense. Damar mata k.: the cat's-eye dammar; hopex globosa, or pachyocarpus wallachii.

II. A variant of kochi, q. v.

Kochong. I. The cap put over the head of the condemned man at an execution by hanging. Also konchong.

II. Hantu kochong: a name sometimes given to the hantu bunglus; v. bunglus.

Kuchup. A smacking kiss with the lips; cf. kéchup.

Kochak. Shaking up or stirring up water so as to disturb the sediment; disturbance, unruly behaviour. Bérkochak: to be disturbed, as water in a tub; to roll in waves from side to side; Ht. Abd., 115. Lobok bérşal jangan di-kochak, pénunggu-nya sudah menjadi datok: do not disturb the water in a hollow of primeval age; its tutelary spirit will have become a mighty power.

Kochek. A pocket in a garment; Sh. Abd. Mk., 92; Ht. Gh.

Kuchil. To slip out of position, as a mast slipping out of a shallow and badly fitting truck.

Kochah. Kochah-kacheh: = "fiddle about" with things; to turn them over and over under the plea of examining them.

Kochoh. Haste, hurry; = gopoh.

Kuchai. I. [Chin. ko-chhái?] A vegetable, allium uliginosum, or allium porrum; Kam. Kechh., 9. Also bawang k.

II. To disturb, to confuse, to annoy, to upset; = kachau, q. v.

Kochi. I. Cochin China. Also kuching. Ayam k.: a Cochin China fowl.


Kuda. A horse; the knight in chess; a title in old Java. Huta itu telah jinak: that horse has been broken in; Ht. Hamz., 23. Kérétá kuda: a vehicle drawn by a horse; a carriage. Ménkénarárâ k.: to ride a horse, Ht. Gul. Bak., 120; also, in more colloquial language, tonggang k., or even naik k. (Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Abd., 78.)


K. keda: a bench; Ht. Ind. Meng.


Génbala k.: a groom, a "syc;" Ht. Abd., 408.

Kandang k.: a stall; Ht. Abd., 56.

Naik alas k. hijau: "to ride the green horse;" to be intoxicated; Ht. Abd., 82.

Bérkuda: to be mounted on horseback; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Kuda, as a title, occurs: Sh. Panj. Sg., Ht. Mas. Ed.

Kudis. Scurf; skin disease causing scurf; Muj., 27; Ht. Abd., 209; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 10.
kudong. Stumpy, maimed, cut short. Si-kudong dapat chinekin: a maimed man who has found a ring; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., III., 23. Sapérti lipas k.: like the tailless cockroach; a simile for extreme rapidity of motion; Prov., Ht. Abd., 96. Biyawak kudong masok kampong: a stumpy monitor entering a village; a man fallen among enemies; Prov. Naga itu ekor-nya kudong hujong-nya: the dragon had a tail the end of which was missing; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Di-suroh-nya kudongkan tangan-nya dan dawa kaki-nya itu: he ordered the man’s hands and both his feet to be cut off; Ht. Gh.

Péraluh k.: a vessel with a square stern; Ht. Raj. Don., 8. Sampan k.: a boat with a broad stern and narrow bows.

kudap. A “snack”; light refreshments between meals. Usually alas pérut.

kodok. I. (Singapore and Java.) A toad, a frog; = kaka. Tértinggong sapérti kodok dalam lobang: squatting like a frog in a hole; Ht. Sg. Samb. Lañsaña kodok dapat bunga sa-kuntum: like a toad that has got hold of a flower; an ugly person proudly wearing jewellery which only enhances his ugliness; Prov. Lañsaña kodok di-simpa kimarau: like a frog in a drought; a simile for a clamorous person; Prov.

II. Chuchor kodok: a cake made of flour, banana and sugar.

kudok. The back of the neck.

kudal. (Kedah.) Dirty in the extreme; caked with dirt; = (Rau, Johor) sempudal.

kudal. (Penang.) Scurf; a variant of kudis, q.v.

kudan. The back of the neck.

kudal. (Kedah.) Dirty in the extreme; caked with dirt; = (Rau, Johor) sempudal.

kudai. A pouch used for tobacco, or for keeping a fishing line, or for any similar purpose; Ht. Fg. Ptg.

kodi or kudi. I. A score; twenty. Dewa zanggi yang tiga puluh kodi: thirty score of black genii; Ht. Sri. Rama.


kodiyan or kudiyan. Eng. An accordion; a concertina.

kora or kura. I. Kura-kura: a tortoise, cyclemys; Ht. Kal. Dam., 69; Ht. Ind. Nata. Kura-kura hëndak mémanjat pokok kayu: the tortoise wants to climb trees; a proverbial expression ridiculing absurd aspirations. Pijat-pijat pun telah méndjadi kura-kura: the bugs have become tortoises; the mean have become great; Prov., Ht. Abd., 4. Sisëk kura-kura: tortoise-shell. Also kéhara or kéhura.

II. Dënam kura: remittent fever. Penyakit k.: disease of the spleen; Muj., 51. Bërkë-kura: to suffer from this disease; Muj., 83.

III. (Kedah.) An old type of fighting-ship.

kuwar. Swinging a long stick horizontally in front of oneself, e.g., as a man does who wishes to keep a dog off, or as is sometimes done, less violently, by a man feeling his way in the dark, to make sure there is no obstacle in front of him. Di-hulorkan kayu di-kuwar-kwærkan-nya: he stretched out his stick and waved it horizontally in front of him; Ht. Abd., 323. Cf. kuwaq.

koret. (Singapore.) Dregs or sediment.

koris. A scratch, a line; = goris, q. v.

koras. [Arab. kurrásat.] A folio of about 24 pages.


Kurus këring sapérti bayang, Siapa pun tidak mënað och sayang: thin and wasted to a shadow, no one can ever feel love for her; Prov.

Këkurusan: thinness; attenuation; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

korang. Reduction, lessening; less; wanting in; (by extension) a negative adverb. K. baik: bad; wanting in goodness. K. hati: spiritless. Lëbeh k.: more or less. Korang-korang: the less; the fewer. Korang-korang bubor, sudu yang lëbeh: the less broth, the more spoons; Prov.


koreng. Koreng-koreng: a scurvy skin disease; = kudis. K. moreng: covered with patches and stripes of disease or dirt; cf. choreng.
**KURONG**

**kurong.** Enclosing, shutting off; a private apartment or enclosure; a room; a cabin; to confine in a room; to shut up at home. *Kena k.:* to be locked up, to be imprisoned for debt; *Ht. Abd.*, 429.

Di-dalam kurong di-halau puñëri,
Duduk di-halawan sa-orang diri:

he sent off the princess to her cabin and remains alone on the bows (of the ship); *Sh. Put. Ak.*, 21.

*K. baju:* a sort of quarter-deck or enclosed space over a cabin.

*K. laut,* k. têngah, k. kêlingking: the names of the enclosures in a large sea fish-trap (*kelong*).

*Baju k.:* the ordinary loose coat (*baju*) worn by Malays.

*Kuronggan:* a cage or enclosure; *Ht. Abd.*, 252; *Sej. Mal.*, 44.

*Bêrkurong:* to be confined to one’s room or to a cage; *Sh. Bur. Pungg.*, 18. *Bêrkuronggan:* id.; *Ht. Abd.*, 83.

*Têrkurong:* shut up, confined.

Sa-e kor kurong,
Mata liñah badan tërkurong:

a bird whose eye may rove but whose body is caged; a proverb descriptive of the position of many wives; *J. S. A. S.*, XXIV., 110; *Sh. A. R. S. J.*, 30.

**kurap.** I. A generic name for a number of parasitic diseases of the skin such as ringworm; *Muj.*, 70; *Hay. Haiw.*; *Ht. Raj. Don.*, 52.

Malay doctors recognize many varieties, e.g., *k. ayam,* *k. bukit,* *k. gajah,* *k. kain,* *k. losong* or *k. kelongsong,* *k. pêkan,* and *k. susu.*

II. A shell, *capsa deflorata;* *Sh. A. R. S. J.*, 4. Also *kêpah kurap.*

**korek.** Boring or digging a hole; *Ht. Abd.*, 64; *Ht. Kal. Dam.*, 370.

*K. ulat:* “to dig up worms;” a slang expression signifying searching for an excuse to quarrel.


**koral.** [Eng. or Dutch.] Coral.

**kurau.** A well-known fish, a variety of the *strungin;* *Sh. Ik. Trub.*, 6; *Kam. Kech.*, 6.

**korah.** [Arab. ٌكَر] A ball.

**kuwai.** Straight broad veining or marks in wood or on a *kêris*-blade.

**kori or kuri.** A water-vessel; *Ht. Mar. Mah.*

*Also gori.*

**kossa or kusa.** [Skr. anghusa.] The ankus or goad used by a mahout; *Ht. Sh.* *Kosai:* to prod with the ankus; *Ht. Isk. Dz.*

*Also (Kedah) bêsi kwasasa.* Pronounced (Riau, Johor) *kosa.*

**kuwas.** See *kuweis.*

**kuwis.** Striking aside with the finger-nail; shoving aside with the foot; poking up and knocking out with a sharp object. *Sapêrii ayam,* *kuwis pagi mahan pagi,* *kuwis pêtag makam pêtag:* like a hen which eats in the morning what it scratches up in the morning, and eats in the evening what it scratches up in the evening; *Prov., J. S. A. S.*, II., 146.

*Kuwas-kuwis:* id. (frequentative).

*Kuwiskau:* to pick out, to scratch out; to poke out (with a toothpick, *Ht. Ind. Meng.*).

**kusut.** Tangled, matted (especially of hair); confused, perplexed. *Rambut kusut:* tangled hair; *Ht. Abd.*, 295; *Ht. Ind. Meng.* *Rambut kusus-kusut:* id.; *Ht. Mas. Ed.* *Hati kusut:* perplexity; *Sh. B. A. M.*, 3; *Sh. Ik. Trub.*, 7; *Sh. Ch. Ber.*, 8.

*K. masai:* an intensification of *kusut.*

**kusar.** Anger, annoyance. Better *gusar.*

**kusus.** Better (Arab.) *kusus,* q. v.

**koseng.** Chin. To be “cleaned out” at gambling; to lose all one’s money. Pronounced *kor-seng.*

**kosong.** Empty, idle, hollow. *Karong k.:* an empty bag.

*Lêmpama buwah kêtêpong,
Luwar meñah dalam-nya kosong:*

like the *kêtêpong* fruit, red outside and hollow inside; specious but worthless; *Prov.*

**kosak.** *Kosak-kosek:* (Onom.) the sound of a restless man fidgetting about on his chair or couch. Also *kosak-kosek.*

**kosek.** I. *See kosak.*

II. *(Onom.)* The sound of washing rice or of scraping the scales off fish. Pronounced *kor-se.*

**kousal.** To roll up anything by friction between the hands.

**kosol.** To “keep hammering” at any task; to work a bit at a time but at many times; to keep reverting to a point or worrying a person.

**kousil.** To “keep hammering” at any task; to work a bit at a time but at many times; to keep reverting to a point or worrying a person.

**kousam.** Lustreless; dull, in contradistinction to shiny.

**kusar.** A small group of two or three persons; a knot of men gathered together to talk. *Bêrkurong-kusus:* in clusters, of men whispering together; *Ht. Abd.*, 404.

II. *Kusus-kusus:* the vetiver or cuscus grass, *andropogon muricatus.*

**kusi.** *Rumput kusi:* a grass (*poa cynosuraides*).
kuwak. I. A pheasant, especially the argus-phantasant. *Saperti kuwak mēhek di-puchok guwong*: like the argus-phantasant calling on the mountain-peak; a simile for a complaining lover; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 138. *Matu kuwak karina buiny*: the argus pheasant perishes because of its note; everything has some feature by which it can be tracked; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 42.

K. *raya*: the argus-phantasant. K. *ranggas* or k. *chėrėmin*: the peacock-phantasant.

II. *Kuwang-kweit*: v. kweit.

kuwing. (Kedah.) A village messenger; a man employed to call people to meetings of the mukim inhabitants.

kuhaf. Cfua; the seat of the Cufite empire.

kuwap. To open the mouth wide and draw a long breath; cf. *uwap*. Pronounced *kuwap*.


kupor. [Arab. *κερί*] Boasting, bragging.

kupas. Shelling, peeling, skinning, removing the outer covering of anything. *Jikalan bēlum aku kupas kultī kēpalā-nya bēlum-lah kēpas ētiku*: so long as I have not torn the skin off his face, so long will I remain unsatisfied; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Kēna k.: to be stripped of all one's belongings; to be “cleaned out.”


II. A coin or measure of value differing in various places; (in Penang) 10 cents. *Duwit pun tidak barang sa-kupang*: he had not a single kupang in the way of money; Sh. A. R. S. J., 39.

K. *tēmbaga*: (Penang) copper (i.e. false) ten cent pieces; boast that will not pass current; Prov.

III. A measure of weight; = ½ jampal.


II. The crust which forms over a sore or wound when healing; Mj., 27. Cf. *kēruping*.


II. Plucking out a small portion of the shell or skin of anything which can be plucked to pieces; Ht. Bul. Bak., 83. *Kopak-kopak*: plucked to pieces, dispersed, scattered (as a defeated army); Ht. Mār. Māh.

kopok. Very limp and pendulous, of the breasts. *Ma'-kopok*: (1) a somewhat irreverent way of addressing an old woman; (2) a title given usually to a woman of low rank who becomes the mother of a raja, and sometimes to a raja’s fostermother. *Mēngkopok susu*: to suck at the breast.

kopok. An obsolete musical instrument; Sej. Mal., 144; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Sri. Ben., 74. According to Dutch authorities it was made of copper; local informants state that it was an instrument resembling a pair of cymbals but made of wood.

kupu. I. Arab [Arab. *κερί*] Equality of rank, parity of position. *Bukon-nya jodo atau kupu darah orang kēbangayan itu dengan darah raja-raja*: there is no matching or equalizing the blood of the people with the blood of kings; Ht. Abd., 499.

II. A butterfly; Ht. Abd., 87; Marṣd. Gr., 208. Also *ramu-rama*.

kopah. A quantity; a mass; a lot. *Bērkopah-kopah*: in quantities, in lumps or clots.

kopeh. A quantity rather less than that described by *kopah*.


II. Eng. Copy. *Buwat k.*: to make a copy. Also *kupi*.

III. (Riau, Johor.) Incorrect, full of errors and mistakes.


II. See *kōpi*, II.

kopyah. A cap; v. *κερί*.

kuwak. I. To open out by seizing anything in two places and pushing the places asunder; to make a passage through a crowd by pushing people apart; to draw aside curtains. *Kōtika kēla kēndak pārgi kā-dawat mēti mēngwauk-ngwauk̓han bangkai-bangkai China itu*: when we wished to go landwards we had to open out a way between the dead bodies of Chinese; Bint. Tim., 16 Feb., 1895.

II. (Onom.) A noise such as the croaking of a bull-frog. *Mēngwauk-ngwauk bagai hidong gajah*: bellowing as though he had the nose of an elephant; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 159. Cf. *wuak*. *Kuwa̱k* is pronounced nasally *kuwa̱k*.

Burong k., or burong *kuwa̱k-kuwa̱k*: a bird (unidentified).
**kukot or kukut.** Shaped like a claw; clawing with the hands; scraping downwards with the fingers or finger-nails; bending the hand into the shape of a claw. Cf. kuku, kukor, kokong, etc.

K. jantan and k. betina: the hinges of a rudder, the k. jantan fitting into the k. betina.

**kukor.** I. (Onom.) The murmuring note of the ground-dove (tékukor); the French roncouler.

II. To scrape, to rasp; a scraper. Kukor nyior, or kukoran nyior: a coco-nut rasper.

Émpama nyior di-kukor: santan di-ambl, hémphas di-buwang: like a rasped coco-nut, the flesh is taken, the rest is thrown away; a simile for a girl loved for a time and then abandoned;

Prov. Kukor apa kapada kukor, nyior juga yang binaud: what does scraping matter to the rasp? — it is the coco-nut that is ruined by it; what does a man really care for the suffering he inflicts on others? — the others have to bear the full weight of it; Prov.

Nyior tahau kukor: the young coco-nut just before the water begins to be formed in it.

Cf. kuku, kukut, etc.

**kukus.** The process of steaming; cooking by steaming. Tukan kuku nasu: a cook whose business it is to see that the rice is properly steamed; Ht. Ind. Nata. Kukuson: a special boiler or cauldron for steaming rice.

**kokang or kukang.** The so-called Malayan sloth, nycticebus tardigradus; Ht. Sh. Kub. Usually kongkang. Cf. kuku, kukang, etc.

**kokong or kukong.** Very claw-shaped; claws that twist almost round; claws like those of the slow loris. Cf. kokang, kuku, kukut, etc.

**kopen or kukup.** Alluvial flats formed by the deposits at the mouth of a river.

**kokok or kukok.** The crowing of a cock.

Berkokok: to crow. Ayam pun berkukok hampir-lah siyang: the cock crowed; day was at hand; Ht. Abd., 262. Mandoong pun sudah berkukok ramat: the cocks were crowing in large numbers; Ht. Ind. Meng. Masok kawan ayam berkokok: when you enter a company of cocks, crow; do at Rome as the Romans do; Prov., Ht. Raj. Don., 14. Sa-ekor ayam ta'-berkukok hari ta'-siyang-hak: if not a single cock crows will daylight fail to appear; Prov.

K. bélémak is used with the meaning “owl” or “plaintive note of the owl;” Ht. Sg. Samb. (suwara-nya ménangis saperti k. bélémak).

II. To carry pick-a-back. Pronounced ko'ho'.
kuwal. Swaying slowly from side to side; rolling, as a ship rolls.

II. To lever up; to thrust up by leverage.

II. Skr. Family, race; see kélwarga, kula-sêntana and kula-wangsa.

kulat. A mushroom; a fungus; a generic name for fungi such as mushrooms and toadstools. Cf. chêndawan. Bérkulat: to be covered with fungoid growth.

kulit. Skin, peel, husk, shell, crust, rind, bark, leather; the outer covering of anything. K. hayu: bark. K. harimau: a tiger’s skin. K. babi: pigskin; (by metaphor) a dishonour, a disgrace; Ht. Abd., 396. Tali k.: a leather strap. Pakai kulit kétam: to wear the garments of a hermit crab; to wear borrowed plumes; Prov. Kachang luakun kulit: the bean forgets its pod; the upstart is forgetting his low origin; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 240. Ta’-mahu koyak kulit, koyak kain mahu juga: he does not want his skin torn but he is ready to have his clothes torn; he is ready to risk his property but not his precious person; Prov. Tinggal tulang dengan kulit: only skin and bone are left; Prov., Ht. Isk. Dz. Sapérì kambing di-kuliti: like the skinning of a (live) goat; a proverbial description of intense pain; J. S. A. S., XI., 61.
K. adam: the light patch at the base of a finger nail.

kuler. A cultivated variety of the bread fruit; Artocarpus incisa.


kolang or kulan. Kulang-kaling: motion to and fro; backwards and forwards. Cf. ulang, pulang, etc. Kulang méntong: running in short snatches; action by fits and starts.

kolong. I. A surface mine; surface diggings.
II. A hollow under anything, e.g., the space under a table or under a Malay house.
III. An equivalent of kalong, q. v.

kulup. [Arab. غل : foreskin.] A sort of nickname (timang-timangan) given to young (uncircumcised) boys.

kolak. Kolak-kolek: striking one side and then another; shaking in a sheath; wagging, of a sword in a scabbard that is too wide for it; motion from one side to another and then back; Sh. Lamp., 33. Cf. kolang, olak, etc.

kolek. (Riau, Johor.) A Malay canoe; the small narrow boat with very sharp lines commonly known among Europeans as a “koleh;” Ht. Abd., 230.

kolam. Tam. A pond, a pool, a reservoir or tank; Ht. Abd., 97.

kulim. A large tree, Sorodocarpus borneensis.

kulum. Mastication; keeping in the mouth; mouthing. Di-kulum-nya guna batu dalam mulut-nya: he was chewing a lump of sugar; Ht. Abd., 197. Chakap jangan kulum: out with it, don’t keep it in your mouth; a colloquial expression meaning “speak plainly.”

Mengulum: to chew, to mouth. Ménangis sapérìi mengulum mado: to wipe till the eyes are red with weeping; literally, to wipe like mouthing honey; Sh. Ik. Trub., v.

kulan or kulun. Jav. The West Bangkun: “the Western Country;” Bencoolen. Orang kulan atau wetaan: men of the West or of the East; Sh. Panj. 5g.

kolah or kulah. I. Biwah kolah: a fruit (unidentified): it is said to be a sort of wild mango.


koloh. Ayer koloh: the coarse dye in which cloth is first steeped in the process of dyeing.


kulai. I. Hanging down slackly as a broken branch or limb. Tangan-nya patah térkulai: his arm was broken and hung slackly down; Ht. Mar. Mahaw. Cf. also Ht. Abd., 66, 67; J. I. A., I., 150.
II. A shell, Turbo marmoratus.
III. (Kedah.) A tree; also known as mérkulai.

kuma. Kuma-kuma: saffron; better كيمه, q. v.

komat or kumat. Kumat-kamit: the movements of the mouth in speaking or eating. Mulut-nya sêhaja kumat-kamit di-bachya-nya: his mouth simply moved as he read; Ht. Abd., 104.
Kumor

kumor. To gargle; to rinse the mouth. Berkumor-kumor: id. (frequentative); Maj., 68; Hay. Haiw.; Ht. Ism. Yat., 66, 158, 163.

Kumis.

Hair near the lips; the moustache and the hair just under the under-lip; Sh. Lamp., 10; Sh. Pauj. Sg.

Komen. Small of its kind; shrunk; (by extension of meaning) insufficient sexual development, impotence. Nyior k.: an abortive coco-nut; one which contains no edible flesh.


Komal. Crumpled; ruffled; slightly soiled, as paper after it has been written on; Ht. Abd., 125.


Kuman. A very small louse. Sa-ekor kuman di-benuwa China dapat di-lihat, tēpā gajah bērāngkap di-batang hidong tīyada sēdar: he can see a louse as far off as China but cannot see an elephant caught on the bridge of his nose; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 67.

Sa-ekor kuman kēna pēlantēk, Davah mēnimpa sa-rata 'alam:

a single louse has been caught in a trap yet its blood is falling over all the earth; much cry and little wool; Prov.

Hati gajah sama di-lāpah, Hati kuman sama di-chēchāp:

together have we sliced the heart of the elephant; together have we dipped the heart of the mite; we have shared fortunes for better and for worse; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 162.

Kumai. An ornamental groove, or a thin strip of wood nailed on a surface for ornamental purposes; a line either inset or in relief. Bērkumai: adorned with a line, as the side of a ship; Sh. Put. Ak., 20.


Kuwantong. See kwantong.

Konang or Kunang. Konang-konang: a firefly; a glow-worm; Ht. Koris; Sh. Pant. Shl., 12. Mata-nya saēptēi konang-konang: his eyes were like fireflies; Ht. Sg. K. Konang-konang sa-kēbun: "a garden of fireflies;" a name given to a pattern of jewellery where many gems are used, e.g., when a large stone is set in a ring of smaller ones; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng. Bērkonang-konang: glittering; Sh. Ch. Ber., 7.

Kuning.

Kuning. Yellow. Bandera k.: a yellow flag. Payong k.: a yellow umbrella.

Mambang k.: a glow at sunset which gives a yellowish tinge to the complexion; it is believed to bring bad luck. Puteh k.: white-yellow; a much admired colour for the complexion. Puteh kuning saēptēi mas tēmpawān: white yellow like beaten gold; Cr. Gr., 79. Puteh kuning is used as a term of endearment meaning "my fair one."

Kēkuningan: the colour yellow, the royal yellow; Sej. Mal., 90.

Kunun. Report; it is said; we believe; the story goes. Iya kunun pandai mēnilek: he, they said, was gifted with second sight; Pel. Abd., 9. Inggeris kunun hēndak mēmēchahkan kota Mēlaka: the English, so they said, were going to destroy the fort at Malacca; Ht. Abd., 55.

The use of this word in connection with doubtful or suspicious statements (cf. the French on dit) has given it the secondary meaning of "deceiving" or "taking in" the credulous in the expression pērkunun. Hendak mēlīhat kēlaukuwān orang jangān di-pērkuwān orang: to observe the conduct of others so as to avoid being taken in by them; Ht. P. J. P.

Aṃbil torak lau bērētēmū
Tēmīnak kēsŭmba batek Surībaya,
Lain orang būleh pērkuwān,
Jangān chōba kāpāda sēhāya:

others you may deceive but do not try it on me.

Kuau. A bird closely resembling the argus-pegasant (if not identical with it). Cf. kuwang.


Kuweh. A generic name for cakes. Tēpong-nya ṭu ῤu mahu kuweh-nya ṭu ῤu mahu: he wants both the flour and the cake (which is made of it); Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 45. Bāgaimana cētau bātīsī-lah kuweh-nyaː as the mould is so will the cake be; as the parents are, so will the children be; Prov.

A few of the best known cakes are:

K. baŋkīt, made of arrow-root, flour, eggs, white sugar, and suet; it is baked in a mould; K. jōngkōng, of which jawi flour, sugar and coco-nut milk are the main ingredients; K. sēpīt, a thin crisp wafer-like cake made of eggs, jawi flour, white sugar and coco-nut milk, pressed in a mould;
Kohong. Stinking, putrid, smelling vilely,—a very strong expression. Pronounced (Riau, Johor and Kedah) ko'hong.

Kuwai. A plant (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 331.

Kuai. A brazier's mould.

Kowe. Jav. You; = kau or ingkau.

Kuyut. Hati kuyut: (Riau) pining, homesick, lovesick. Cf. kuyip.

Kawitera. [Old Jav. pawitra.] The name of a holy water mentioned in old romances; v. d. W., Kl.

Koyang. (Singapore.) An epidemic disease attacking fowls.

Kuyong. A marine shell-fish (unidentified).

Kuyup. Basah kuyup: wringing wet; Pel. Abd., 128. Hati k.: pining, homesick, lovesick; also (Riau) hati kuyut.

Koyak. Tearing, rending; torn. Sa-paroh di-koyak atéh anjing: some were torn to pieces by the dogs; Ht. Abd., 83. Ta'nahu koyak kulit, koyak kain mahu juga: he does not want his skin torn but is willing to let his clothes be torn; he will risk his property but not his precious self; Prov. Koyak ta'hörbuny: tearing without any sound; simulation without reality; Prov. Koyak baju mahu ukor badan: to tear the coat in measuring the body for it; to ruin a thing in attempting to improve on it; Prov. Koyak-koyak: much torn; ragged; Ht. Abd., 308.

Koyakan or koyak-koyakan: to keep tearing, to tear up or tear to pieces. Mängoyakan: id. Mängoyak: to tear (used of a woman tearing out her own eyes, Ht. Best.).

Koyok. I. A cur; an expression (the Orang Laut word for dog) used by Malays as an abusive form of anjing. Mängenakun k: to hit the curs; Sh. Panj. Sg.

II. See koyo.

Kuwilu. (Port. coelho.) A rabbit. Also têrâwilu.

Ko'yan. A measure of weight or capacity; Ht. Abd., 367, 413. K. melayu: 40 pikuls. K. jawa: 30 pikuls. In Kedah a ko'yan is equal to 800 gantang.

Kuyan. A measure of weight or capacity; Ht. Abd., 367, 413. K. melayu: 40 pikuls. K. jawa: 30 pikuls. In Kedah a ko'yan is equal to 800 gantang.

Kwini. Jav. The wild mango, mangifera foetida, Sh. B. A. M., 2; (= Malay) bachang.


Akar k.-k.: a plant, limacia triandra. Kuyu k.: a tree, cryptocarpa impressa. Tému k.: turmeric, curcuma longa.


II. Tékonyang-konyang: (Riau, Johor) a stiff straight attitude. Bèrkalan térkonyang-konyang: to walk looking like a ramrod.

Konyek. Mèngonyek: (Riau) to grin, of a monkey.

Konyok. Crumpling up clothes hastily and throwing them aside; to leave clothes unfolded on a chair or otherwise lying in a disorderly way about the room.

Kunyah. Chewing, ruminating; chewing in the closed mouth. Cf. makan (which refers to more violent chewing).


II. (Onom.) The sound of a laugh. Bèrkah-kah: to laugh.

Kêhendak. Will, wish, desire; v. hêndak.

Kahwin. Marriage; (= Pers.) káwin, q. v.

Ke. (Riau) "So-and-so;" "what's his name;" an expression used to describe a person whose name is for the moment unknown to the speaker.


II. Yu kìya-kìya: a shark the tail of which resembles that of the ray or skate. Saòrti yu kìya-kìya : like the fish (shark at the head and skate at the tail); double-faced, treacherous; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., II., 139.

III. [Hind. kya.], See Chandakiya.

Kêyang. See yang (divinity).
**Kiyani**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persian Royal</th>
<th>Singgasana kiyani: a royal throne; Ht. Hamz., 67, 68, 71.</th>
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**Kiyai**

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<th>Java</th>
<th>A title of respect given to the venerable; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 33, 53.</th>
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**Kibar**

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In Kedah kibar is also used in the slang sense of bolting ("shake your legs and be off").

**Kibas**

1. Holding anything in the hand and shaking it, e.g., as a servant waves about a fan to drive mosquitoes out of a mosquito-net. Kibas-kibas: id. (frequentative); Pel. Abd., 47. Kibaskan: to knock aside in this way, e.g., as a man swinging a stick or his arm in front of himself makes his way through thin undergrowth; Sej. Mal., 57. The word is also used (Ht. Ind. Nata) of men spitting bad food out of their mouths and (colloquially) of blowing out a light.

2. [Arab. kibāsh.] The tail of a sheep. Kambing k.: the Arabian sheep. Dayong k.: an oar at the stern of a boat.

**Kebeng**

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<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>A cabin on a ship.</th>
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**Kebak**

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<tr>
<th>Gaping</th>
<th>open of a deep cut; exposing the interior.</th>
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**Kita**

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<tr>
<th>We</th>
<th>(in some cases) I. Kita includes the person addressed; cf. kami. Kita is used for the first person singular by Malay princes on the East coast of the Peninsula and also by some foreign settlers notably Indians.</th>
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**Kiyat**

1. Out of joint, not meeting exactly; a strain. Leher bēkiyat: (Kedah) a stiff neck. Tulang kiyat: a dislocated joint of the body.

2. (Nom.) Kiyat-kiyat (Singapore) the cracking of rollocks or of the hinges of a door; also (Riau, Kedah) kiyang-kiyat. Pronounced kıyat-kiyäß.

**Kiyut**

<table>
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<th>See kiyat.</th>
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**Ketut**

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<th>Warped, shrivelled, stunted. Cf. käretut and kēmetut.</th>
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**Kitar**

Revolution round a central point; motion in a circle. Cf. kisar and idar. A distinction is sometimes drawn between kisar and kitar by using kitar of relatively slow revolution and kisar of rapid revolution.

Kitarkan: to turn (anything) round as one turns a horse by leading him in a circle; Sh. Panj. Sg.

**Ketang** or kitang


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**Kechi**

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<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>A bit, a very small portion of anything; Kl., v. d. W.</th>
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**Ketak**

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<th>Bērketak-ketak: in groups, of people.</th>
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**Ketek**

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<th>Jalan tērketak-ketek: the walk of a fat man with short legs; the strutting of a stumpy fowl.</th>
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**Ketel**

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<th>Eng. Kettle.</th>
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**Kijang**

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**Kijing**

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<th>An edible marine mussel.</th>
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**Keju**

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<th>[Port. queijo.] Cheese.</th>
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**Kijai**

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<th>The nervous quivering of a man after being stung by a venomous insect. Tērkijai-kijai: shaking in this way.</th>
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**Kechong**

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<th>(Riau, Johor.) Having one eye closed; (according to Dutch authorities) closing an eye.</th>
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**Kechong**

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<tr>
<th>Swindling; obtaining goods by false pretences, or, having obtained the goods on credit, to deny indebtedness for them.</th>
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**Kechap**

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<th>Soy, ketchup, sauce.</th>
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**Kechek**

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<tr>
<th>Importuning, wheedling, worrying by importunity; obtaining by flattery or importance. Kēna k.: to be swindled by empty promises; to be taken in by a plausible story. K. anāk Mēlaka: wheelers are the men of Malacca; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 115. Sudah di-kechek di-kechong pula: to wheedle a man into lending money on poor security and then, on top of that, to deny the debt; swindle upon swindle; Prov.</th>
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**Kichak**

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<th>(Nom.) The note of the murai bird; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 1.</th>
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**Kichu**

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<th>A dodge, an artifice, a swindling contrivance; to swindle. Ada-kah patut raja hēndak kichu ambil hēra orang: it is right that a prince should swindle people out of their property; Ht. Best. Mēngichu-ngichu orang: to be a swindler, to practise swindling; Ht. Raj. Sul., 2. Cf. kechong, kechoh, kechek and kēlich.</th>
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**Kechoh**

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<th>Swindling by giving false weight; cheating at cards; cheating in its criminal forms. Cf. kichu.</th>
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**Kechi**

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kidong. Crooning; singing with a nasal intonation; a peculiar kind of recitative. Di-dengar-nya suara laki-laki mengidong: he heard the voice of a man crooning (his wife to sleep); Ht. Sg. Samb. Bérdulak sambid mengidong: dancing and intoning narrative; Ht. Mas. Ed. Timbang kidong: the time or measure in which a story is intoned; Sh. Panj. Sg. Tukang kidong: (Borneo) a man who, at a wedding, sings a complimentary history of the family of the bridegroom.

kidap. Rubbish, dirt, filth, dust.

kedek. Bérjalan térkedek-kedek: to waddle along like a duck; v. kidek.

kiddal. Left, the left-hand side = kiri, but used especially with the meaning "left-handed," e.g., of a left-handed man or of a stroke with the left hand.


kidam. A variant of idam, q. v.


Kira-kira: (1) calculation, accounts, arithmetic; (2) about, approximately. 'Tanu k.-k.: the science of arithmetic; Ht. Abd., 9, 168. K.-k. lima ènèm bélèh orang: about fifteen or sixteen persons; Ht. Abd., 18. Sa-kira-kira: about, approximately.


Bérkira-kira: to meditate, to think over; Ht. Abd., 10, 265, 362.

II. Ténun k.: a process of weaving.

keri. I. Left, the left-hand side. Tangan k.: the left hand. Langkah k.: to step out to the left; (by metaphor) to arrive unpunctually. Lìfas kiri kanan la-dapat: to let go the left and fail to catch the right; to fall between two stools; Prov.

II. Kirik: (Riau, Johor) to give—used by an inferior of a gift made to him by a superior.

kifs. Arab. A purse, a little bag, a satchel; the envelope of a despatch. Also kisa.

kiyas. See فیاس.

kisa. I. A small drag-net. II. See kifs.
kesut. Edging towards anything, moving edgeways, pushing slowly towards a person. Tērkesut-kesut bagai anak tidak di-akan: edging up towards one like a child whose parent refuses to notice it; overtures on the part of anyone in disgrace; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 27. Cf. esut.

kisut. Crumpled, ruffled, shrivelled up.


Kisaran: anything that does its work by revolution, e.g., a lathe or grindstone or millwheel. Pēngisar: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 144. Mengisarakan: to grind with a wheel, to work on a wheel, to sharpen on a grindstone; Sh. Panj. Sg.

kesar. To shove forward; to push forward. Mengesor segala pēdati mēriyam: to run out the gun-carriages; Ht. Raj. Don., 16.

kesep. Bad in one item or section; partly bad, as a durian of which one section is withered while the rest are all right.

Buta k.: blindness when the eyeball is destroyed.

kesek. The process of producing, by the friction of two pieces of bamboo, a sound resembling the note of a bird; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn. Locally (Riau, Johor) gesëk.

kisal. Mengisal: to rub (anything) against the lower part of the palm of the hand.

kessel. To rub an itching body or limb against anything, as a horse suffering from itch rubs itself against the sides of its stall. Also gesel.


kiyang. Kiyang-kiyut: (Onom.) the creaking of a door; v. kiyut.

kiyong. A marine shell-fish (unidentified).

kaikeyat. Arab. Manner, way, quality, mode.

kiyap. 1. The truck of a mast or flagstaff.

II. Kaukgang-kiyap: opening and closing the thighs.

kepet. 1. Turned back, of the edge of a pillow; broad and retroussé, of the nose.

II. Unwashed (of the abaimana); a term of abuse; Kl., v. d. W.

kepot. Leaning or crouching over on one side.


kípeng. A small copper coin or weight; a "cash"; a half-dinari.

kipak. 1. Tērkipak: bent, warped, twisted,—of an arm, branch, or limb.

II. Dukong kipak: to carry on the shoulder or hip without using a sling. The word is used of the way a child is carried or of the way a tiger carries off its prey.

kipai. 1. Besprinkling, by waving a wet cloth or an aspergillus.

II. Welding metals together by the use of heat and pressure.

III. (Kedah.) Partial paralysis; paralysis confined to one side.

kiyok. 1. (Onom.) The cackling of a fowl. Pronounced kiyok k.

II. Tērkiyok: twisted; turned almost to the point of dislocation.

III. Putu kiyok: (Riau.) The name of a sweetmeat.

kikir. A file; a grater; Kam. Kecl., 9; Ht. Abd., 181. Kitir pari bèlìlang koring réndam tojoh hari ta'-basah: a skate-skin grater and a dry pelt though sunk in water a week will not absorb moisture; a metaphor for a miser on whom solicitation is wasted; J. S. A. S., II., 150.

The use of kikir in this metaphorical sense "miserly" is more common colloquially than in its literal meaning "a file."

kikis. A rough first scraping; scraping paint off wood preparatory to re-painting; rubbing off roughnesses with a view to ultimately cleaning and polishing; rubbing off mussels from the bottom of a ship. Kikisakan: to clean by scraping, to scrape; Muj., 86.

kekek or kikèk. 1. (Onom.) A giggling laugh.

II. A gusset; a crescent-shaped or triangular piece of cloth let into a garment.

Ikan k.: a fish (unidentified).

kekèk or kikèk. 1. (Onom.) A giggling laugh.

II. A gusset; a crescent-shaped or triangular piece of cloth let into a garment.

Ikan k.: a fish (unidentified).

kekok. Blundering, awkward, or clumsy,—of work.

kekèl or kikèl. 1. Extreme stingy. Cf. kikir.

II. Shaking with laughter.
kiyal. Supreme effort or exertion. Terkiyal-kiyal: throwing all one's strength into a last effort.


kilir. Sharpening, setting. Mëngilir: to sharpen; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 77.

kilas. A thong for tying the hands behind the back; the process of pinioning. Di-kilas siku-nya tëgoh-tëgoh: his elbows were securely pinioned; Ht. Sh. Kub.


kelong. The well-known fish-trap everywhere seen on the shores of the Peninsula; better known (Kedah) as bëlat, q. v. Mëmbunat k.: to erect fishing-stakes.

kelek or kilek. Carrying anything under the arm without using a cloth or sling; Sh. Lamp., 26; Ht. Best. Kërja raja di-janjong, kërja kila di-kilek: to carry our work for the prince on the head while carrying our own work under the arm; to look after private interests while attending to those of one's employer; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 152.

Tulang kelek buyong: the crest of the ilium.


kelok. An artistic curve; = kalok, q. v. Cf. lok.

kelon. Jav. The span of the hand; = jëngkal.

kilau. Brilliancy, radiance, glitter. Kilat di-dalam kilau, guruh mëngandong hujan: lightning lurks within brightness, thunder is big with rain; a hidden purpose may lurk behind apparently innocent behaviour; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 150.

Kilan-kilauwan: flashing at intervals, alternating; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Kilau is used of light which keeps varying in brightness but which does not appear and disappear.

kilah. A salt-water shell-fish (unidentified).
The letter گا; the twenty-sixth letter of the Malay alphabet; the symbol for the number 6000 in the Abjad, q. v.

گا. The name of the letter گا.

گابور. (Penang.) Boasting, boastful; (Kedah) tekahar; (Arab.) takhabur.

گاباس. Coarse, rough (of work done).

گابوس. I. Kayu gabus: a soft wood used in ship building; soft wood generally; also (Kedah) kayu pegabus. Pisau g.: a knife used for cutting soft wood; a knife with a very keen edge; (by extension) sharpening. ¹

II. Ikau gabus: a fish, ophicephalus, sp.

گابوک. Unwieldy build or bulk; obesity; heavy-bodied, of a short thick animal. Biyawaq g., or (Kedah) bewak g.: a short and broad variety of the monitor-lizard.

گاتال. The sensation of itchiness; itching; (by metaphor) lustful, lascivious. Gigi beta saungat gatal-nya: there is a very itchy feeling on my teeth; Ht. Mar. Mah. Raja China pan sakil gatal: the Emperor of China fell ill of the itch; Sej. Mal., 157. Siapa gatal diyaqah garu: whoever is itchy will be the man to scratch himself; whoever is guilty will take offence at my remarks; Prov. Semut gatal nak gianghong gunong, sa-bagai-mana dunya ta'-sanyi: the ants are itching to carry off the mountains, how comes it that the world is not a desert? —a proverbial expression ridiculing absurd presumption.

Muayang g.: extreme itchiness or lasciviousness; an intensive of gatal.

گاجوس. The cashew, anacardium occidentale. Also (Kedah) janggus; (Riau) jambu monyet; (Achin) jambu bersin; etc.

گاجاه. Skr. The elephant; the bishop (in the game of chess); a descriptive adjective meaning "large" when applied to the names of varieties of plants. Saperti gajah masok kampong: like an elephant entering a hamlet (and doing much damage); Prov. Gajah sa-ekor, gembala dunia: an elephant with two mahouts; a girl with two lovers; Prov. Tebu masok mulut gajah: sugar cane entering an elephant’s mouth (and not likely to come out again); rushing to certain destruction; Prov. Gajah tirom tengah runah: an elephant lying down in a house; a bed and mosquito-net in a room; Prov. Gajah mati tulang sa-limbun; when an elephant dies its bones make a heap; when a house falls its woodwork forms a heap; Prov. Tiyiyya-kah gajah dajat ka-tangan mansyia: does not even an elephant fall into the hands of men; nothing is impossible to enterprise and daring; Prov. Tudong banghat gajah dengan nyiru: to cover the carcase of an elephant with a sieve (in the hope of hiding it); a hopeless enterprise; Prov.

G. bérjuwang: a fighting elephant.

G. latang: a tame elephant.

G. ménysus: a covered way between a house and its outbuildings.

G. mēta: a rogue elephant.

G. mīna: (literally) a fish; elephant; a leviathan; a whale.

Bērgajah: mounted on an elephant.

Bērjuwangkan g.: to make one’s elephant fight or charge.

Hikmatg.: the magic art of catching elephants. Also ‘ilmu g.

Main g.: to play chess. Also main gajah-gajahan.

گاجی. I. [EUR.?] Wages, salary; Ht. Abd., 186, 225, 342; Sh. Jur. Bud., 40. Orang g.: servant; a paid employé. Mahan g.: (Straits Settlements) to be in the pay of.

II. Gaji-gaji: a saw. More commonly gērgaij, or gaji-gaji.

گادا. [Skr. gadh.] A club, a mace; an obsolete weapon mentioned in ancient romances; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Abd. Mk., 18; etc.

گادیس. A maiden, a spinster, a young unmarried girl; a Sumatran equivalent for anak dara. Gadis sudah bērlih: a married maiden; a girl who has been seduced; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 144. Ahli g.: the relatives of the girl (bride); Simb. Ch. (Laws of Palembang), 13.

Kayu g.: a medicinal plant, cinnamomum parthenoxylon.
gading. The tusk of an elephant; ivory; a descriptive epithet applied to several plants with ivory-like wood. *Dada-nya sapërîi gading di-larek*; her breast was like polished ivory; Ht. Gnl. Bk., 147. *Gajah bergadingkan mas*; an elephant with tusks of gold; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Tandok bérzândi gading*; horn set in ivory; a commonplace thing in a setting too good for it; Prov.

Aur g. or buloh g.: the large yellow bamboo, bambusa vulgaris.

Gading-gading: the ribs of a boat.

Kîla.ta g. or nyior g.: an ivory coloured coconut.

Punai g.: a pigeon, ptîlopus jambu.

Sèri g. or bunga sèrî g.: a plant (unidentified); Ht. Sh. Kub.; Sej. Mal., 134.

Siptu malang g.: a shell (unidentified).

The following plants are also known by this descriptive name:

Pokok g. or kaiy g.: haunteria corymbosa and petunga venulosa.

G. bîtina: aporosa aurea.

G. gajah: eria pellipes.

G. hutai: pavetta indica.

G. jantan: xanthophyllum affine.

G. tulang: randia densiflora.


G. china: a medicinal plant; smilax china.


G. tikas: a thorny climber; smilax helseri.


gadah. [Skr. gāḍaḥ.] A mace, a club. Better gada, q. v.

gadoh. Uproar, tumult, noisy disturbance, altercation, row. *Mènbubot g.*: to create a disturbance. *Bèrgadoh*: to take part in a disturbance. *Gadothéna*: id. *Apa gadothkan, pingayoh sama di-iaugan perahu sama di-ayer*: why should we quarrel; do we not each hold a paddle and are we not afloat in the same boat? Prov., J. S. A. S., 111., 21.

*Bèrgadothan*: a disturbance, a noisy dispute, an altercation; Ht. Abd., 254. 401.

gadai. Pawnning, pledging. *Pajaq g.*: the pawnbroking firm (now abolished); a pawnshop. *Bèrgadai*: to pawn.

Gadaiyan: a pledge, a thing pawned.

gara. Better gēhara, q. v.

gari. 1. Handcuffs.
   II. Malau gari: (Kedah) sealing-wax; v. akhari.

gasang. Incontinence; lustful excitement; impenitence.


gasak. Striking; a blow. G. lari: (slang) to take oneself off, to “clear out;” Bint. Tim., 23 Feb. and 4 April, 1895.

gasai. (Kedah.) Odd, uneven, — of numbers; = (Kiau, Johor) gajil. Empat gasal, lima gênap: four is odd and five even; white is black; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 151.

gapil. Menggapil: to carry off something unintentionally or unconsciously; (colloquially) gega-pil.


Gagang. The stalk or stem of a flower or leaf. Sirch pulang ka-gagang: a sirch leaf restored to its stem; a scoundrel sent back to his proper surroundings after temporary distinction; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 63.

gagap. Stammering, stuttering; an impediment in speech. Orang g.: a stammerer.

Gagak. The Malayan crow; Sej. Mal., 151; Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub. Burong gagak itu jikala di-mandikan dengan ayer muwar tiyada akan menjadi patuh bulu-nya: you may wash a crow with rosewater but its feathers will never become white; Prov., Ht. Abd., 132. Burong gagak bulang ka-bênwa: a crow that has returned to his own country (as black as when he left it); a man to whom travel brings no wisdom; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 139.

gagau. Gropping or feeling about for something unseen; searching for anything by means of the sense of touch and not of the sense of vision; Sh. Abd. Mk., 71.

Gagau is also a word of command given to an elephant to order him to pick up anything fallen on the ground.


Orang Tenau madek bégalat,
Tukar chuka dengan jadi;
Orang ta'-manu, jangan gagah;
Sama sukâ bélâru jadi:

when one is unwilling use no compulsion, both must be willing before it can take place.

Gagahi: to bring pressure to bear: to force by menaces; Ht. Abd., 416; Sej. Mal., 76. Menggahagi: id.; Ht. Abd., 410; Sh. Abd. Mk., 71. Beberapa pun di-gagahi-nyu diri-nyu itu hendak lari iya tiyada juga bérulê lâri lagi: however much he tried to force himself to run he could not manage to run; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Gagah is sometimes used as a simple future, = hendak. Pérmêwpun yang gagah beranah: a woman about to be confined; Muj., 60.

gala. I. Tiyada bégalâ: unlimited, unbound-ed, unqualified; utterly. Suka-nya hatti tiyada bégalâ: his pleasure was unbounded; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14. Lihat lanuk sêgalâ tulang-nya tiyada bégalâ lagi: his bones were crushed, they were utterly crushed; Ht. Harun., 15.

II. Gala-gala: a mixture of resin and pitch used for caulking boats. Also gêgala.

galir. 1. Flowing or running rapidly but unevenly; running loosely as a wheel which is not exactly at right angles to its axle. Pérkataan yang galir: fluent but foolish speech. Cf. alir.

II. Kain galir: the curtain used in a puppet-show (wayang kulit).

galor. Furrow; channel; the path followed by the current of a stream. Cf. alor.

Oubah g.; waves bounding back from a cliff; waves thrown back in the direction from which they came.

Susur g.; investigation of the source of anything; historical or antiquarian research.

galas. Carrying on the back when a sash or support is used; carrying a child in a cloth or sarong slung on the back; a sort of basket of open work used for carrying things on the back. Tiyada békan bát-tu di-galas: having no burden, he carries a stone on his shoulder; making unnecessary work; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 95.

Menggalas: to carry in a sling or sack over the shoulder; Sh. Raj. Haji, 186.

galang. A cross-bar or beam; the bars of a door or window; the rollers on which a boat rests when hauled up on shore, Ht. Mar. Mah.; a bar interposed as a protection against a descending bow or against pressure from above.
GALAK

G. timalang : rollers resting on other rollers and at right angles to them.


Galangan : (1) to lay (a boat) on a slip or on rollers; Sej. Mal., 46; (2) to interpose (a weapon or the arm) so as to meet a descending blow; (by metaphor) to obstruct. Menggalangan : id. Galangan segala kehendak-nya : obstruct all his desires; prevent the fulfilment of his wishes; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Menggalang : to be in the way; to obstruct; Ht. Best., Sh. Abd. Mk., 19. Tergalang : placed in the way, obstructing; Sh. Lall. Mejn., 5; Sh. Bid., 57.

Cf. alang and malang.

galak. Menacing, threatening, terrifying; "bluffing"; assuming a threatening appearance whether with or without the intention of backing threats with force; (colloquially) uxorious, lascivious. Singa yang g. : a roaring lion; Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. F. J. P. Harimau yang g. : a threatening tiger; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 60. Gajah yang sa-bu-lu bęsar-nya dan galak-nya : an elephant whose size is so great and whose appearance is so terrible; Ht. Ind. Nata. Aninggalakbabibi béranti : the dogs are barking threats, but the boar has the courage; big words do not necessarily mean business; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 40. Lakasuna lenbu kalii, galak skēja tiyada mélawan : like a bullock which threatens but does not fight; Prov.


gelah. A pole (for poling a boat); a long barge-pole or mooring pole; a stick for knocking down fruit from trees. Bagai galah di-tiengah harns : like a poling stick in the middle of the current (quivering as the current rushes past); a proverbial simile for trembling; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 97. Gergalak helat teriwa bawaya : pole downhill and the crocodiles laugh (at your wasted energy); Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 41.


gali. Digging, excavation.

Galiyan : a digging, a surface mine. Also (Kedah) keliyan.

Menggali : to dig. M. ubi : to dig up tubers; Sh. Lamp., 32. Barang-siapa menggali lohang iya juga tępėrosok ka-dalam-nya : whosoever digs a pit he also shall fall into it; Ht. Abd., 177.

Penggali : a spade; a digging-tool of any sort. Diyam penggali bérkaraat : the rest of a spade which rests with rest; unprofitable idleness in contradistinction to recuperative rest; Prov. Ht. Abd., 263.

gamat. I. An edible sea-worm; a large variety of the bêche-de-mer. Mënhikam g. : to spear this sea-worm; Ht. Gh.

G. pisang : a variety of this sea-worm; stichopus variegatus.

II. Pleasant, lively, agreeable (used of festivities or of a tune).

GANAS

gambar. A slight inward movement of the fingers; beckoning with the fingers; turning in the lips (Sh. Lall. Mejn., 38); swaying inwards of any pendulous body. Di-gamit-nya dengan hujong-nya jari : he beckoned with the tips of his fingers; Sh. Unng. Bers., 8.

Bergamit-gamit : beckoning, swaying inwards; Ht. Best.

Menggamit : to beckon, to sway inwards. Sundal m. a plant (unidentified).

Térgamit-gamit : inclined or swaying inwards; Ht. Koris.

gamis. [Arab. kuniis.] A shirt; Sh. Ul., 20.

gamak. I. The initiation of any act; any act which conveys the idea that something is about to follow; a threatening gesture (Ht. Hg. Tuw., 86); a preliminary act. Tiyada g. : he dares not; he does not even attempt it.

Mënggamak : to threaten, to start doing. M. kulu kérís : to let one’s hand fly to the kérís handle.

II. Guessing; approximately estimating; = agak. Gamak kami bérli : we may perhaps purchase; Ht. Best.

Gamak-gamak : approximately, more or less. Gamak-gamak saférli orang ményambah : by approximation, as one measures out the sanbal; guessing the amount required, as when a man helps himself to spices; Prov.

gamelan. Jav. A complete set of musical instruments making up a Javanese band.

gamam. A restless or uneasy sensation such as that of a man who is restrained from taking part in anything which he likes and which he sees going on before him; the desire of an interested spectator to join in a fight or dance (Ht. Gul. Bak., 112, 114); restlessness in response to surrounding influences; the restless wakeful feeling which prevents a would-be sleeper from lying still in any position for a prolonged period.

Gopoh g. : eager haste.

gamoh. A large vessel or jug for storing water.

gana. I. [Arab. غانة.] Great, of God.

II. Skr. Sangyang Gana : the old Hindu deity Ganesh.

III. Guna-guna : confused, mentally befogged, out of one’s senses.

ganir. Eng. Gunner (as a nautical term).

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<th><strong>GANAP</strong></th>
<th><strong>GÊTAR</strong></th>
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<td><strong>ganap.</strong> Even, of numbers; complete. More commonly ãënãp, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>gayang.</strong> Lightness, uselessness, instability; want of firmness or virility; unfruitfulness. Rasa g.: lightheadedness; the sensation of weakness after a bad night. Badan g.: a feeling of unsteadiness or weakness about the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gani.</strong> A proper name; a common abbreviation of the Arabic 'Abdul-ghani.</td>
<td><strong>gayang.</strong> I. A vessel made of coco-nut shell; half a coco-nut shell with a handle attached to it.</td>
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<td><strong>kaur.</strong></td>
<td><strong>gayang.</strong> II. Bergayang: to fence or box. Also main gayang.</td>
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<td><strong>gawar.</strong> A token or mark placed across a road or by the side of a road to show that traffic is prohibited. Gawai-gawar or ãegawai: quarantine.</td>
<td><strong>gayam.</strong> Buwah gayam: the Otahotie chestnut, inoacarpus edulis. Siput g.: a shell (unidentified).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>gaung.</strong> A dulled sound; noise dulled by the interposition of a wall between the hearer and the source of the disturbance; reflected sound; reverberation; echo.</td>
<td><strong>gayun.</strong> Menggayun: to sway, to rock, = mengayun. See ãuyan.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>gawang.</strong> Shaking a stick in front of oneself so as to prevent a dog getting near; keeping or driving anything off by shaking a stick.</td>
<td><strong>gayau.</strong> Buwah gayau: a hard stony fruit used in playing some Malay games.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gaul.</strong> Champor gaul: thoroughly mixed up, Ht. Sh. Mard. An intensive of champor, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>ganyut.</strong> Only superficially cooked; hard inside (of potatoes, etc.)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| **gawai.** I. A jav. A tool or instrument for effecting anything; an agent. Pegawai: a representative, an agent, a District Officer.  
II. Layar gawai: a topsail. | **ganyah.** Gonyoh-ganyah: to rub down; to scrub vigorously; an intensive of ãonyoh, q. v. Also gehoh-ganyah. |
| **gahir.** (Kedah.) Lust, longing, covetousness, desire, cupidity. | **gêbar.** A sheet or counterpane of coarse white cloth. G. gandau: a white counterpane with a green border. |
| **gaya.** [Skr. gya?] Conduct, manner, tone, melody; = tingkah and ragam. Basha hindi rupa gaya-nya: his appearance and manners were those of an Indian pasha; Sh. Pr. Turk.  
| **gâyat.** The sensation of giddiness felt when standing at a great height; the feeling of nervousness in any position where a fatal or dangerous fall is suggested to the mind. G. hatt: nervous terror; Ht. Best. | **gêbêndar.** [Port. gobernador.] A governor. |
| **gâyut.** Suspension at the end of a rope or bough; swinging from bough to bough as a monkey on a tree. | **gêbêmr.** Eng. A governor; Ht. Abd., 223. |
| **gai.** | **gêbu.** Soft and white; delicate in texture and colour. G. chantek: daintily pretty. Pasir g.: fine light sand. |
| **git.** To' git: (Kedah) the caretaker of a mosque (penghalu masjid); an abbreviation of dato' masigít (masjid). | **gat.** I. A variant of ãegat, q. v.  
II. The first tooth of a child. |
**GÉTANG**

**gétang.** I. Covering tauntly, e.g., covering the mouth of a jar with a piece of parchment tightly stretched across it. Cf. kétang, chékang, etc.

II. A plant (unidentified); also called (Kedah) gégétang.

**gétil.** Pinching, nipping. Bagai béhut di-gétil ekor: like an eel when you pinch its tail (off like lightning); a proverbial description of a hasty departure. Cf. kétip, kétam, gétam, gétu and kétam.

**gétam.** To bite the upper lip; cf. kétam.

**gétu.** To nip between the finger nails. Cf. gétil, chébit, gétam, etc. Méggétu kuman: “to kill an insect;” (by extension) to work off ennui by exercise, to go out in order to pass the time.

**gétah.** Latex or gum produced by trees; bird-lime; gum generally; cauutchou; gutta. Pokok g.: a cauutchou-yielding tree. Nyat hat: nak gétah bayan, sudah gétah burong sérindit: I wanted to lime a parroquet but only limed a sérindit; I got something but not exactly what I wanted; Prov. Danu dapat di-layung, gélah jatoh ku-pérdu jaga: leaves may be borne away by the breeze but the gum of a tree falls near its base; a man’s acquaintances may desert him but his blood relations fall with him; Prov.

G. ipoh: the poisonous sap of the ipoh (antiarís toxicarín); the vegetable poison used by the aborigines on their darts.

The following are the principal varieties of gutta with the plants from which they are obtained:

G. gérhu: willughbeia careiaceae.

G. gérit, g. gégérut or g. senggérut: rubber vines of the order apocynaceae; v. gérut.

G. huadang: garcinia, sp.

G. jélutong: dyera costulata.

G. ménjawa = g. géharu.

G. percha: dichópsis gutta.

G. percha burong: payena maingoyi.

G. pnlaí: alstonia scholarís.

G. puyoh: lepíapí urceolata.

G. susu = g. jélutong.

G. taban merah = g. percha.

G. taban puteh: dichópsis obovata.

G. těrap: artocarpus kunstleri.

**géti.** Géti-géti: a kind of cake.

**géchar.** To water (of the mouth).

**gédá.** Bérédá: dirty; smeared with dirt.

**gédbir.** Loose folds of skin. Also gélambir, q. v.

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**GÉDUBANG**

**gédbah.** A hair ornament worn by women; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

**gédébong.** I. A cylindrical box of bamboo (labong) fitted with a cover.

II. A square piece of cloth the central portion of which is in two folds, forming a sort of pouch.

**gédébuk.** (Onom.) The sound of a body falling on a soft surface.

**gédong.** I. (Properly a Sumatran or Java word.) Great, large. Bétawi négeri yang gédong: Batavia, that great city; Sh. Lamp., 28.

II. Méggédong: (Kedah) opening out the arms so as to catch or intercept; = ménangdong. Cf. adang.

**gédongkeng.** (Kedah.) Extreme emaciation; = (Riau, Johor) kétëngkèh.

**gédik.** Tégdik-gédik: (Kedah) shivering acutely with cold; — stronger than térkëtar-këlar.

**gédok or géduk.** (Province Wellesley.) The drum of a mosque, used for summoning people to prayer or meetings but not for musical purposes. Also bédok and gendang raya.

Gédok-gédok: (Kedah) a small drum beaten on one side only. The performer sits on the ground, while the drum rests on the ground with its face tilted up towards the drummer.

**gédégap.** (Penang.) Very coarse or rough, of a fabric or of behaviour.

**gédombang.** Siput gédombang: a shell (unidentified).

**gédombak.** A drum used in ma’yong performances; it is beaten on one side only, the other side tapering away to a point. Tératu sangat gémunoh bimyi génundang gédombak: very loud was the sound of the drums and gédombak; Ht. Koris.

Orang Siyam main ménora,
Pukul gédombak kérachap bambus;
Sunggoh bérdiri, déngan bérkera,
Sufaya jangan térkëh sëmu:
the Siamese are giving a ménora performance; they are beating the gédbomak and using their castanets.

**gédubang.** An Achinese broadsword; Sh. Pr. Ach., 1.
gedembai or gedumbai. (Kedah.) The name of a great magician; (Riau, Johor) Sung Kelembai. Mulai hang leheh daripada gedembai; your mouth is more than a wonder-worker; you quite outdo even Kelembai if you are to be believed; Prov.

gedemi. Ikan gedemi: (Kedah) the sucking-fish; (Riau, Johor) ikan geemi.

gedu. A musical instrument used in a ma'yong; better geduk-geduk; v. geduk.

gedubil. Muka gedubil: (Kedah) trying to look indifferent; affected stoicism; shamelessness; brazening a thing out.

gedi. (Penang.) Extreme cold; cf. gedik.

gera. Reminding, drawing one's attention to anything.

gerabang. Géarabang pari: (Kedah) strips of salted pari fish prepared for preservation as food.

gerabak. (Kedah). The red squirrel, sciurus bicolor; = (Riau, Johor) kérawağ.


gerangan. Perhaps; perchance; possibly; an idiomatic expression giving a suggestion of doubt or interrogation to the sentence in which it occurs. Bagaimana gérangan mimpi yang-dipërtuwan: what then, perchance, was Your Majesty's dream; Cr. Gr., 45. Wah, bulan pérnana gérangan jatuh daripada langit yang kérinpat itu: Oh! can it be that the full moon has fallen from its place in the fourth heaven; Ht. Gul. Bak., 14.

The primitive form gérang or garang is very rare.

gerangau. To scratch; better gérangau, q. v.

gerapak. (Kedah.) Startling; attempting to frighten. Kapada sähaya jangan gérapak: do not try to frighten me (I am not to be bluffed).

Bunyi mértyam di-dalam kubu,
Gérapak sibaj, bukan péruru:
there is the sound of cannon firing in the fort, but though they startle they only fire blank charges; a proverbial reply to empty bluster.

gerapai. Menggérapai: to fumble with the hands; to feel about. Cf. rapai.

geragas. Menggéragas: to comb down the hair over the forehead into a sort of fringe. Also (Kedah) géragas.

gerut. 1. (Onom.) A rasping sound; cf. gérat and gérit.

II. Ikan gérat-gérit: a fish (unidentified).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gérêtak</th>
<th>gérak</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>gérêtak</strong>. I. (Onom.) The sound of much rapping or tapping; any action which gives out such a sound; to keep rapping; to keep knocking one's heels against a hard surface. <em>Kéna g.</em>: to get a thrashing with a slipper or any similar object; Sh. Abd. Mk., 51.</td>
<td><strong>gérang</strong>. I. Cosmetic obtained by heating certain materials till a kind of oil is exuded. <em>G. tempurong</em>: a cosmetic obtained in this way from copra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gérêtok</strong>. I. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that of a cloth being shaken out or of a carpet being beaten. II. <em>Menggerêtok kuman</em>: to work off ennui or dullness by exercise; = <em>menggérin kuman</em>.</td>
<td>II. Perchance, perhaps; Cr. Gr., 45. Usually <em>gérangan</em>, q.v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gérédas</strong>. A backward jerk or stroke with the thumb-nail.</td>
<td><strong>gérongseng</strong>. I. A bronze vessel used in cooking; Sh. Put. Ak., 22.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gérédak</strong>. (Onom.) A sound such as that of a heavy box being shut or of people dancing on a wooden flooring or of carts rumbling over a bridge. <em>Gérédok-gérédak</em>: the same sound but repeated in varying degrees of intensity; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 10.</td>
<td>II. Jav. A class of patterns in <em>batek sarongs</em>. <em>G. wayang</em>: one of these patterns; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Sh. Bid., 6; Sh. Ken. Tab.; Sh. Panj. Sg. <em>G. sangupati</em> (Ht. Sh.), and <em>g. lelahon ramayana</em> (Ht. Perb. Jaya), other varieties of patterns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gérédok</strong>. See <em>gérédak</em>.</td>
<td><strong>géronggang</strong>. I. Hollow, deficient in contents or core, empty. II. See <em>géronggang</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gérédam</strong>. (Onom.) To slam; the sound of repeated slamming or ramming. <em>Gérédum-gérédam</em>: the same sound if repeated in varying degrees of intensity.</td>
<td><strong>géronggong</strong>. I. A tall tree with small deep red flowers; <em>cratoxylon arborescens</em>. Also called <em>géronggang</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gérédum</strong>. (Onom.) A sound rather deeper in tone than that described by <em>gérédam</em>, q.v. II. A large goitre-like swelling on the neck. III. A stinging medusa or jelly-fish.</td>
<td><strong>géréngau</strong>. (Kedah.) Clawing or scratching; scraping as one scrapes the sides of a cooking pot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>géréi</strong> or <em>gurdi</em>. An auger, a drill. Also <em>géri</em>.</td>
<td><strong>garfu</strong>. [Port. <em>garfo.</em>] A table fork.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gérus</strong>. Rubbing the asperities off anything so as to give it a smooth surface; sandpapering; polishing; smoothing.</td>
<td><strong>gérop</strong>. (Kedah.) Projecting and scarce, as the teeth of an old man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gérösek</strong> or (Kedah) <em>gérösek</em>. Gravel, coarse sand. <em>Saperti gérösek di-pantai</em>: as the sands of the beach (in number); countless, innumerable; Prov., Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Kub., Ht. Ind. Meng. Also <em>kérösek</em>.</td>
<td><strong>gérup</strong>. A portion of the Malay loom in which the comb (sisir) is fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gérpig</strong>.</td>
<td><strong>gérépoh</strong>. A fish (unidentified).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Menggérakkan: to move, to give motion to.  
M. kêpala: to move one's head; to incline one's head.  

Gérak is sometimes used without hati to signify "emotion," "love," or "inclination."  
Fadi chounderong dan bégérak-gérak kêpala kéksah antara lagi istéri: mutual inclinations  
and impulses towards affection will spring up between husband and wife; Mui., 30.

II. (Nom.) To crack; a cracking sound.

gérok.  I. A wrapper of leaf used to prevent  
heavy fruit (such as the chompédak and the  
naungka) falling to the ground under the strain  
of its own weight.

II. (Nom.) A sound resembling that  
described by gérak but duller in degree.


gérjaji.  A saw. G. parang and g. tangan;  
varieties of the saw. Abok g.; saw-dust.  
Sáperiti gérjaji dwua mata: like a double-edged saw;  
treacherous, double-faced; Prov., J. S. A. S.,  
II., 139. Yu g.: the saw-nosed shark or  
large saw-fish.

Also (Kedah) gaji-gaji and gérjaji.

gérjasi.  Skr. An ogre or goblin; an  
evil spirit of the buta and raksasa type; the  
name given by Malays to the aborigines of  
Kedah who are represented as tusked man-eating  
monsters.  
* Iya tiyada bulh menchiyam  
ban manusiya kéréma aqul-nya raja itu daripada  
gérjasi dan sa-lélah ayah-nya daripada raksasa:  
the prince could not stand the smell of man  
for he was a gérjasi by origin on his mother's  
side and a raksasa on his father's; Ht. Koris.

Luroh buwah di-tahan tampong,  
Jaloh térélit kiyada mérélah;  
'Ibaturá laksana gérjasi bérstiyong,  
Sénéntiyasa mériniá darah:  
like the tusked gérjasi who is always drinking  
blood.

gérjgas.  See gérjgas.

gérjgak.  I. (Nom.) A bamboo clapper  
used for frightening squirrels from a fruit-  
bearing tree. Also gérjak and gérégok.

II. Gérjgak-gérjgakan: opening and closing  
the hands; (by metaphor) darting about in  
search of food.

gérjgok.  See gérjgak, I.

1 In the Kedah Annals (Hikayat Marong Mahawangsa)  
the early founders of the state are represented as having  
found Kedah inhabited by the Gérjasi and as having  
intermarried with them. In consequence of this, one of the later  
princes became tusked and took to cannibalism, losing  
his kingdom as the consequence of his crimes. In the Hikayat  
Parang Puting, the contemptuous coefficient dór is applied  
to a Gérjasi. The name Gérjasi is still given to the  
aborigines of Kedah and the old beliefs prevail to this day  
regarding the tusk.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GÉRENDENG</th>
<th>GÉRIGEK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gérondong. I. Stipit gérondong: a shell (unidentified).</td>
<td>géronyot. A thrill, a twinge of pain for which no external cause can be seen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gérindam. I. [Tamil hirandam; Skr. grantha.] A smart saying or apposite quotation; a tag of proverbial poetry; a clever but not original remark; Cr. Gr., 82; Ht. Gul. Bak., 4, 8, 152. Bérgerindam: to quote a proverbial saying.</td>
<td>gérhoa. I. Inherent misfortune; persistent ill-luck dogging a person, in contradistinction to occasional or apparently fortuitous misfortune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gérindam. II. Batu gérindam: (Kedah) a whetstone, a stone for filing the teeth. Also batu gérinda.</td>
<td>gérinda. (Kedah.) To trumpet, of an elephant; to cry out in mental agony; Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. gér.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gérennyang. To show the teeth; to snarl (of a dog); to grin (of a monkey).</td>
<td>gérman. [Skr. grahána.] Eclipse. G. matahari dan bulan: eclipses of the sun and of the moon; Ht. Abd., 356, 380. Ménagap-lah puchat tuwan lahkana gérhana: why are you pale as (the moon) in eclipse; Ht. Gul. Bak., 152. Kéna gérhana: (by metaphor) to incur misfortune (when speaking of a great man). Dalam kéna gérhana: in his sorrows or troubles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gérennyau. Over-talkativeness (in a young girl or in anyone to whom silence is befitting).</td>
<td>gérham or gérham. A molar tooth. Gigi g.: id. G. bongsu: a wisdom tooth. Also gaham and gérham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gérau. A cook in a palace.</td>
<td>gérai. A sleeping dais or platform. The word is used especially of the bridal-bed and of the platform on which a newly-confined woman is laid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gérubong. Ménngérubong: to gnaw (of a squirrel or rat) = kérêbok.</td>
<td>géréja. [Port. igréja.] Church; Ht. Abd., 59, 431. Burong g.: the common house-sparrow; Cr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gérébok. I. Jav. A chest or almeirah for storing crockery.</td>
<td>géréchau. Ménngéréchau: to talk in sharp shrill tones; to utter sharp notes (of a bird). Also mérichau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gérébok. II. Ménngérébok: to give out a bubbling noise; to bubble up or boil up, of water. Also mémëbok.</td>
<td>gérising. A variant of kérising, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>géréwit. Ménngéréwit: to wriggle, to twist about, as a worm coming out of its hole. Also mënguwit.</td>
<td>gérésah. (Kedah.) Longing, pining. Gériyang-gérésah: intense longing; = rindu dëndam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>géréutup. (Onom.) A noise such as the roll of artillery fire.</td>
<td>gériyang. I. A large water-lizard; J. S. A. S., VIII., 120.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>géréutu. Rough, coarse; also kéréru, q. v.</td>
<td>gériyang. II. Gériyang-gérésah: intense longing; v. gérésah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>géréda. The eagle of Vishnu; v. gérda.</td>
<td>gériya. Spitting up from the throat, hawking. Cf. géréha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gérédak. (Onom.) A continuous clatter such as is made by beating against a stick against the sides of a box.</td>
<td>gérigis. Jagged, as the edge of a rusty knife. Cf. gigi and gérégi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gérépoh. Ménngérépoh: to splash.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

gērenek. Short and slight, of size; tremulous and low, of sound. Cf. renek.

gēreneh. Mourning, lamentation; Kl.

gaz. Pers. A measure of length approximately equal to a đapa or a little under 6 feet. Sa- 
bwah bukit-tunggi lima ribu gaz: a hill of 
the height of 5,000 gaz; Ht. Isk. Dz. Panjang-nya 
hamparan itu ènan ratus gaz: a carpet twelve 
hundred yards long; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 58. 
Kopiyah lima gaz tinggi-nya: a cap thirty feet 

g. : (Straits Settlements) kerosene oil.

gus. Off, away, together,—in certain idiomatic 
expressions. Dengan sa-kali gus: all together. 
Tiga kali gus: three times together; three 
times collectively.

The addition of gus to kali gives it a collect-
ive meaning; e.g., di-tembak-nya tiga kali 
gus: they fired three shots; di-tembak-nya tiga kali 
gus: they fired three volleys in succession; 
Ht. Abd., 424.

gusta. (Kedah.) Leprosy; better kusta, q. v.

gustum. A champion. G. hububalang: a 

gusti. I. [Jav. and Balinese.] A title given 
to members of the Vaisyas or third Caste; a 
title of considerable distinction in states 
where members of the two higher castes were 
less in number; master, lord (Ht. Sh.); a 
term of endearment (Ht. Sg. Samb.); an 
equivalent for tuwan (Ht. Gul. Bak., 76).

II. Pers. Wrestling. Bērgusti: to wrestle; 
Sej. Mal., 58; Ht. Ind. Meng. Bērmun bēr-
to have a wrestling contest; Ht. Hamz., 52.

gēsak. A slight shift or change of position; 
cf. kēsak.

gān. A brazier's chisel. G. bulat: a brazier’s 
chisel with a rounded end. G. ranchong: the 
same with a sharp cut point.

gōng. (Onom.?) A gong; Ht. Abd., 205; Sh. 
Bld., 84; Ht. Sh. The gōng proper is distin-
guished from the chanang in that it has a 
hemispherical protuberance in the centre 
while the chanang is plain. Pēmukul g.: the 
wooden striker of a gong.

Gōng tawak-tawak (Sh. Panj. Sg.), gēmboyan 
(Ht. Sh. Mard.), g. ribut jaya (Ht. Mas. Ed.), 
g. pēlaung (Ht. Raj. Don.): different kinds of 
gongs mentioned in romance.

G. kéra: a monkey's grip; a grip that never lets go; Prov.

Sa-gënggam: a handful; as much as the closed hand will contain.

Sîrêh gënggam: the name given to a supporter of a Malay bridegroom corresponding in some slight degree to our "best man."

Gënggamkan: to seize in the closed hand, claw, or mouth; to close the hand. Dì-gënggamkan dengan kuku-nya yang kanan: it (the garuda) seized (the ship) with its right talons; Ht. Mar. Mah.

Jangan di-gënggam bara,
Rasa hangat di-lépaskan:
never touch burning embers, you will only drop them on feeling them burn; Marsd. Gr., 210.

Gënggamkan is used (Muj., 93) of closing the mouth (gënggamkan mulut), and têrënggam (Ht. Mar. Mah.), of a ship being seized in the beak of a bird. This use is rare; cf. gonggong.

ganggu. Importance; annoyance; worrying; insistence; constant enquiry or deprecation. Ganggukan: to vex, to trouble, to importune; Pel. Abd., 48. Mënggangu: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata.

gap. I. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that made by the fall of a hard substance on a soft substance.

II. [Hind. gû.1] Scandal, lies; false reports or slanders; "gup."

gup. I. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that described by the word gap, but duller in intensity.
GÉLABIR

Gélabir. Hanging folds of flesh; the dewlap. Cf. gélabir and gélamoir.

Gélabor. Ménggélabor: to fall "plump" into the water. Cf. chébor and laboh.

Gélater. (Singapore.) The Java sparrow. Also jélater and chiyak uban. G. kampong: a village sparrow; a description of an unenterprising domesticated character; Prov.

Gélatok. Ménggélatok: to quiver, of the chin and lower jaw; to chatter, of the teeth.

Géladir. An opening in the side of a ship; a moveable bulwark, the removal of which by lowering the freeboard enables cargo to be more easily shipped.

Géladak. The deck of a ship.

Gélasar. Ménggélasar: to slip or slide forward, —used of a man losing his footing on slippery ground. Also gélassar.

Gélasak. (Kedah.) A floor-mat; = (Riau, Johor) kelasak.

Gélakak. A chuckling laugh; a prolonged chuckle. Cf. gélah, kah, etc.

Gélagah. A wild sugar-cane; saccharum glaga? This plant has a fine flower but no fruit and is used as a proverbial simile for a man who promises much and performs nothing; J. S. A. S., II., 154.

Gélama. A well-known marine fish; Sh. A. R. S. J., 2; J. I. A., I., 150.

Gélana. A wanderer, an outcast; to wander about as a vagabond; Sh. Bid., 90; Ht. P. J. P. Better kélana, q. v. Cf. also ngélana.

Gélana or Gélana. [Skr. glána.] Sadness, listlessness. Gondah g.: very sad and listless; loss of all interest in life; Ht. Gul. Bak., 121.

Gélébal. (Onom.) A dull sound such as that of coconuts falling on sand. Cf. gélébak, débal, etc.

Gélébak. (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by gélébal but not quite so dull in tone.

Gélébek. (Onom.) A variant of gélébak, q. v.

Gélét. Main gélit: a card game.

Gélut. Striving, contesting, putting forth one's strongest efforts, wrestling.

GÉLAR


Ménggélut: to urge on, to stimulate,—used of love infaining a person, Sh. Panj. Sg.

Gélétar. Quivering, shaking; a frequentative of kélar, q. v. Ménggélétar: to tremble, to quiver; Ht. Abd., 391.

Géléting. A verbal variant of léting, q. v.

Gélétök. I. Wriggling, squirming, as worms or snakes; leaping about convulsively, as fish out of water; flapping, as a flag. Ménggélétök: to wriggle, to squirm, to flap; to beat irregularly, of the heart; Ht. Abd., 71.

II. (Onom.) Ménggélétök: to tick, of a clock.

III. The Java sparrow; better gélatek.

Gélécha. I. A thin light mattrass.

II. A plant (unidentified); it is said to resemble ramie.

III. The name of a cake.

Gélédor. Tírgélédor: looming large, = tér-bélédoh; v. bélédoh.

Gélédan. I. Ménggélédan: to stretch out the arms at right angles to the body; = mengédang-ngédang. Cf. kédan.

II. (Kedah.) A tree (unidentified).

Géléding. Ménggéléding: to warp, of fresh wood.

Gélédo. A variant of géledor and bélédoh, q. v.

Gélar. The bestowal of a complimentary designation or of a title of distinction or even (but less correctly) of a nickname. Di-gélar uleh marika-itu akandaku munschi: they gave me the title of munschi; Ht. Abd., 41. Di-gélar orang nama-nya tuwan pénayapu: they called him by the nickname "Mr. Broom;" Ht. Abd., 210. Di-gélar-lah uleh Yantutuwan akanduya Téngku Muda 'Abdu'l-kadhir: the Sultan gave him the title of Téngku Muda 'Abdu'l-kadhir; Ht. Abd., 408.


Gélari: to bestow a title.

Bérégélar: entitled; possessing a title. Bérégélar Téngku Pénghima Bésar: bearing the title Téngku Pénghima Bésar. Raja bérégélar: a prince by designation as well as by birth; (in some cases by contradistinction to raja berasal) a prince by virtue of acquired and not of hereditary rank.

gēlas. Eng. Glass, tumbler (but not glass as a material).

gēlēsat. Mēnggēlēsat : to flutter, of a bird.

gēlang. A bracelet or anklet.

G. bāshān : common bracelets or anklets of little value and which need not be removed when bathing; Ht. Perb. Jaya.


G. kāki : an anklet; Sej. Mal., 91.


G. kunchi : a key-ring.

Dawai g. : wire wrapped round a cylindrical surface (as in the case of wire round the neck of a bottle of wine).

Chaching gēlang-gēlang : a species of worm or millipede which rolls itself up when touched; Sej. Mal., 64; J. S. A. S., XI., 34.


gēling. I. A slight shake of the head.

Anggok bukan, gēling ya : a nod means no and a shake of the head means yes; an inversion of the natural meaning of things; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 89.

II. (Kedah.) Ticklish sensation ; = gēli, q. v.

gēlong. I. A passage through the bar of a river; the true channel when winding through a mass of mud. Cf. alor.

Bētang hēsar, gēlong ta'-tēnu, Ta'-tēnu arah hēndāk di-tuij :

large are the banks, uncertain is the channel, and doubtful the direction to which the course should be set.

G. ayer : (Kedah) the cutting through which water enters and escapes from a padi field.

II. A double or multiple loop of rattan; a double loop generally. G. rolan : id.; (by extension) the loop pattern in finger-prints. Cf. elōng, lok, tēlo, etc.

III. (Kedah.) An elephant-track in the jungle. Cf. dēnai.

gēlingsir. Mēnggēlingsir : to slip sideways off anything as a man slips off a greased pole or slippery tree-trunk. Cf. gēлинchir, gēlongsar, and gēlunchor.

gēlongsar. Mēnggēlongsar : to slip or slide forward down an inclined surface. Cf. gēlunchor, gēlinchir and gēlingsir.

gēlongsong. A variant of kēlongsong, q. v.

gēlanggang. A ring for cocks to fight in; a ring for a boxing match (Ht. Abd., 81); an enclosed space for a contest.

G. ayam : a ring for fighting-cocks.

G. merah : the red circle round a boil or wound.

G. susu : the ring round the nipple.

gēlenggang. A medicinal plant, cassia alata; Sh. Būr. Nuri, 29. It is also called daun kura because of its use in curing itch.

G. kēchil or g. padang : cassia tora.

gēlenggam. A red dye of local make. Also called gēluga. Cf. sēdelinggam.

gēlap. Darkness, obscurity; utter darkness in contradistinction to gloom (kēlām). Also (in a number of expressions) stealthy, surreptitious, secret, sub roa.

G. guiti or g. kup : pitchy darkness.

Chandu g. : (Strait Settlements) smuggled opium.

Mata g. : sleight of hand.

Mata-mata g. : a detective.

Sang g. : " Mr. Thief:" = si-pēnchuri.

Satu g. : the first day on which the moon is invisible. Duwa g. : the second day; etc. Mēnggēlaphan : to obscure, to conceal in darkness. Hujan lumpor mēnggēlaphan-nya : a rain of mud hid everything; Sh. Lamp., 11.

gēlip. A variant of kēlip, q. v.

gēlup. Mēnggēlup : to fall out, of the teeth; = tanggal.

gēlēpar. Mēnggēlēpar : to strike out with the paws, of an animal; to flap the wings, of a fowl; to struggle convulsively. Also mēnggēlēpor.

gēlēpong. (Onom.) The noise made by heavy bodies falling into the water; plumping.


G. sūmbing : a sickly laugh; a laugh to hide discomfiture.

gēlok. A mug or drinking bowl made of the shell of a coco-nut; a vessel of coco-nut shell for gutta, water, etc. The gēlok has a comparatively narrow mouth; if the mouth is wide the receptacle is called sībor. Bwaw bagai gēlok kēlewər lada hitam : a fruit like a gēlok (spherical bowl) from which black pepper issues; a riddling description of the papaya (bawaw bêtek).
GELÈKAK

GELÈKAK. Mēnggélèkak: to become loose and fall off, as the plaster on a wall.

GÉLAGATA. A kind of nettle-rash, urticaia. Also gélagatu.

GÉLAGATU. See gélagata.

GÉLAGUT. Mēnggélègut: to shiver, to shake; to tremble, of the body; to chatter, of the teeth. Also mēnggélègut. Cf. also gēmélègut.

GÉLÈGAR. I. A girder, a rafter, a beam:—used of the rafters on which a flooring rests.
   II. The frequentative of gégar, q. v.

GÉLÈGAK. I. Boiling, bubbling up,—of boiling water.
   II. A heavy hollow wooden sounding-block for frightening wild pig and other animals from the vicinity of a house or kampong; = (Kedah) toko'k.

GALGAL. See gal.

GÉLÈGAM. Hitam gélègam: deep black. Also hitam légam.

GÉLAM. I. A well-known tree, melaleuca leucadendron.
   II. The name of a suka or tribe of the orang laut; Ht. Abd., 201.

GÉLÈMA. Phlegm; thick mucus ejected from the throat when a man is suffering from a cold.

GULUMAYAR. (Kedah.) The luminous millipede also known (Riau, Johor) as kélémayar.

GÉLÈMBIR. I. Pendulous flesh; the dewlap of an ox; the gills of a cock; the loose folds of skin on a very withered old man. Cf. gélèmbor.
   II. A preparation of coco-nut; a dish of which coco-nut is the main ingredient. Cf. kêrumbil.

GÉLÈMMOR. I. Wrinkled, furrowed, lined in many places; a frequentative of gémbor, q. v. Kult-nya mēnggélèmmor: her skin was very furrowed (of a very old woman); Pel. Abd., 67. Cf. gélamir.
   II. (Kedah.) Extremely light; very delicate in texture; an intensive of géba, q. v.

GÉLIMIR. Pendulous, of the cheeks; Kl. Cf. gélamir and gélèmbor.

GÉLÈMBANG. See gélèmbong.

GÉLÈMBING. See gélèmbong.

GELÈKAK

GÉLÈMBANG. A bubble; anything blown out with wind; cf. kémbang and gémmbong. G. gélèmbing: swollen out in different places or in different degrees of swelling; bumpy, as a mattrass.

Gélèmbongan: a chicken's bladder used as a toy for children to blow out.

Mēnggélèmbong: to swell out, as a fruit, cloth, or sail; to be puffed out, as the cheeks of a man playing a wind instrument. Mēnggélèmbong-gélèmbang: to play at bubbles.

GÉLÈMBANG. Long rolling waves (stronger than ombak); billows. Main gélèmbang duwa bēlas: to play in the surf of twelve waves; “to go the pace” in enjoyment.

G. bunga lēpang: “white horses;” waves with white crests.

G. kēpala kēra: choppy waves.

G. mangkōk: an eddy, a whirlpool.

Hẹmplasan g.: breakers.

GÉLMAT. I. (Kedah.) Gēlap gélmat: pitchy darkness; = gēlap gútla.
   II. Decking over the bows or stern of a ship; the lockers in the bow and stern of some boats; a coping rising above the main-deck in some types of native vessels.

GÉLMAPANG. Extension at full length on the ground. Sīpālī-sīpāhī bērgélèmpangan mabōk: soldiers stretched about on the ground in a state of drunkenness; Ht. Abd., i. I. Cf. also Bint. Timor, 16 Feb., 1895.

GÉLMAPONG. A spongy kind of lint used by natives for staunching the flow of blood.

GÉLMOPOT. Gēlmopōk gēmōk: extremely fat; an intensive of gēmōk; Muj., 58.

GÉLÈMAN. Gēlī-gélēman: the nervous sensation excited by certain rasping or grating noises.

GÉLÈNTAR. Mēnggélèntar: to quiver, to tremble. Cf. kélar, gélēlar, etc.

GÉLÈNTAR. A thunderbolt; Ht. Sh. Usually halūntar or halīntar.

GÉLÈNTANG. Guling-gélèntang: rolling and plunging; a frequentative of guling gautang.

GÉLÈNTOANG. Hanging in pieces here and there; a frequentative of gautang, q. v.

GÉLÈNCHIR. Slipping away to the side, slipping aside: = gélingsir, q. v. Tergélènchir: slipped, fallen by slipping; Ht. Hamz., 73. Tergélènchir kaki-nya lalu jatok: his foot slipped and he fell; Ht. Sg. Samb. Tergélènchir matahari: the sun was inclined from its zenith; the sun was setting; Ht. Gul. Bak., 12.
gēlinchoh. Stumbling, stumbled.
gēlindong. A reel, a shuttle; a sort of roller for smoothing padi land.
gēlon sor. Slipping forward; a variant of gélongsor and géluunchor, q. v.
gēlon song. A variant of gélongsong and kélongsong, q. v.
gēlennyar. Tingling; the sensation of tingling.
gēlobok. Mēnggēlobok: to splash about in the water (of a bather); to bubble up, of boiling water. Cf. gérobok and bōbok.
gēlotak. Mēnggēlotak: to remove a hard husk or rind from a fruit so as to get at the edible portion inside.
gēlojoh. Glutony.
gēlodar. I. Mēnggēlodar: to struggle with a view to shaking oneself loose.
II. Clouded with dirt, of a liquid; thick and lacking in transparency; muddy, of the sea.
gēlora. [Arab. خروشة] Stormy; troubled, of the sea; trouble or care generally. Bēralun gélora di-jantong beta: waves of care are surging through my heart; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 30.
   Also gélorah (KL.), and gélorat (Sh. Sri. Ben., 42; Sh. May., 4).
gēlorat. See s. v. gélorah.
gēlorah. See s. v. gélorah.
gēlosor. A variant of gélongsor, q. v.
gēlosok. Wringing out or rubbing vigorously between the hands; rubbing one hand against the other when washing the hands; a frequentative of gosok, q. v.
gēlupar or gēlupor. I. Mēnggēlupar: to sprawl, to convulsively struggle; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 27. Cf. kélu par.
II. (By extension of I.) A sort of nest made by a fowl lying down in the dust and turning itself round and round. G. ayam: id. G. puyoh: a similar resting-place made by the Malay quail.
gēlupas. A variant of kēlupas, q. v.
gēlopak. The fallen skin or covering of anything, especially of a fruit. Cf. kélopak which refers to such a skin whether shed or not.
gēlukap. A tree (unidentified).
gëlebar or gëlibar. Continuous flapping; a frequentative of kibar, q. v.

gëliita or gëlita. Darkness. Gëlap gëlita: pitchy darkness in contradistinction to mere obscurity or gloom; Ht. Abd., 221, 319.

gëliyat. Twisting; straining; stretching round; transitive form of liyat, q. v. Mengëliyat: to writhe or twist as a wounded snake; to turn and twist as a man yawning and stretching his limbs.
Tërgëliyat: twisted, stretched; strained, as an ankle or other joint. Also gëliyt. Cf. kiyat.

gëliyt. See gëliyat and gëliyut.

gëletek. The act of tickling; the creation of a thrill by touching a nervous person in a sensitive place. Mengëletek: to tickle. Cf. gëli.

gëleser. Mengëleser: to flutter, to struggle, of a bird; to wriggle about, of a person; to fidget.

gëlisek. (Kedah.) Mengëlisek: to search the hair for vermin; = (Riau, Johor) menyëlisek.

gëlisah. Mengëlisah: to fidget, to move about restlessly or uneasily, to be troublesome.

gëlisai. Mengëlisai: to stir up; to disturb; to work things into a mess.

gëliyang. Mengëliyang: to sway about, to swing about; a transitive form of liyang, q. v. Mengëliyang bagai ular di-puluk: swaying as a stricken snake; Prov.
Gëliyang-gëliyt: swaying and twisting (oneself); also liyang-liyut.

II. Mengëliyong: to writhe (of a snake).

gëlepek. To lie slackly against anything, as a sail lying slackly against the mast.

gëliga or gülida. Story growth in an animal body; chalk-stones; a bezoar stone. Stones of this character are believed to have certain absorbent qualities and to suck up venom from a wound. Batu g.: id. Hori-hari membalak arang;
Habis padi di-makan api;
Apa sah takut ular bélérang?
Gëliga ada di-tangan kami:
why should we fear the snake ular bélérang?—we have the (curative) bezoar here in our hands.
Mengëliga: to work up sago into granular form.

gëligit. A frequentative of gígí (to bite), q. v.


gëligin. A cross rod in a weaver's loom.

gëlimit. (Kedah.) Thread left over after weaving a garment.

gëlinang. A set of three gongs in the gamélan.

gam. (Onom.) A deep sound such as that of a clap of thunder. Cf. gun and dégãm.

gum. (Onom.) The boom of thunder; cf. gam.

gëma. Echo, reverberation.

II. A (Kedah) variant of gëmbala, q. v.


gomba. [Skr. kumbha.] The frontlet of an elephant; an ornamental spike or tassel placed on the forehead of an elephant; Sej. Mal., 16.

gëmbala or gômªla. [Skr. gëpôla.] A herdsman; a man employed to look after animals of any description. Sapërti hawan kambahg tiyada bërgëmbala: like a flock of sheep without a shepherd; Ht. Isk. Dz. Gajah sa-ekor, gëmbala duwa: an elephant with two mahouts; a lady with two lovers; Prov.
G. anjing: a dogboy; Sh. Sri Ben., 58.
G. gajah: a mahout.
G. harimau: a tiger-tamer.
G. kuda: a groom; Ht. Abd., 408.
Mengëmbala: to tend (animals); Sej. Mal., 74.
gembut. I. Surface motion; the quivering of the fontanel; the movement of the sand when an animal is working underneath; the motion of the bed-clothes as a person moves under them.

II. A canopy borne by an elephant; Ht. Ism. Yat., 96.


gambar. Imaging, representation; a picture, statue, or sketch of any sort. G. tulisan: a sketch. Leher-nya lahsana gambar di-larek: her neck was (smooth) as a polished statue; Ht. Koris.

Ter‧gambar: pictured. Tuwan tergambar di‧dalam-nya hali: your image is ever in my breast; Sh. Bur. Nuri., 27.

gambar. Gambier; uncaria gambir.

gambar. Twin; duplicate; Ht. Best. Usually kembang, q. v.

gambong. 1. Expansion; blown out, swollen with wind; cf. kembong and gélémbang.

II. A sırch box.

gambang. An earthenware vessel used as a rough measure of capacity varying from 5 to 10 gantang.

gembak or gombak. A tuft; a lock of hair; a tuft of grass, flowers, or feathers; a tuft when not dressed or plaited or harmoniously arranged. Cf. jambal.

gémbok. Menggémbok: to pollute clear water by stirring up the mud.

gombok. Menggombok: to flatter, to cajole.

gémbal. A variant of kémbar, q. v.

gémbol. A bump or hemispherical excrescence; a knotty growth in the lower part of a tree-trunk; a spherical projection from a bundle.

gombal. The name of a tree (unidentified).

gémbol. The name given to a class of dancing girls who are believed to dance when possessed by the spirit of dancing; a professional dancing-girl from Java or Madura. Ménjatú gamboh: to become a dancing girl; Sh. Panj. Sg. Sa-kittí pètsí satu gamboh-nya: a hundred thousand cash for a single dance; Sh. Panj. Sg. Lagu gamboh: the tune played when the puppets in a puppet-show (wayang kulit) are made to dance. Bergamboh or bérmain gamboh: to dance (of these dancing girls); Ht. Koris.

gémbira. Passion, fire, excitement, feelings of impetuous courage. Na‧k g.: flaring up; firing up; getting excited to courageous deeds. Mémberi g.: to excite; to stimulate to value; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Sh. Kub. Suwa‧na‧na pun gémbira; his voice boldly cheered them on; Ht. Ism. Yat., 96. Yang tiyada tahu bérparang pun ménjatú gémbira-lah katí‧na‧nya hündak bérparang; even those who did not know how to fight became so excited that they wished to fight; Ht. Sg. Samb.

gémetro. Quivering, trembling, fear; a frequentative of kétar or gétar. Takut dan gémetro: fear and trembling; Ht. Sh. Mard.

gémar. Pleasure, satisfaction. Tiyada lagi gémar duduk bérmanda‧sama bi‧diyadar: she no longer cared about living with the nymphs; Ht. Gélu Bak., 147.

Gémari: to like, to take pleasure in. Mémbalí mahanan mana yang di‧gémarí: to buy any food for which he might have a liking; Sh. Fr. Ach., 19; cf. also Ht. Abd., 396.


gémératap. (Onom.) A sound such as the clatter of rain falling on wood or ata‧p. Bergémératap: to rattle, to clatter; Ht. Mar. Mah.

gémératup. (Onom.) A continuous clattering sound rather duller than that expressed by gémératap.

gémératak. (Onom.) A rattling or clattering sound.

gémérachak. (Onom.) A splashing sound, or clashing sound, continually repeated; the plash of oars, etc.

gémérachek. (Onom.) A splashing sound less loud than that expressed by the word gémérachak.

gémérések. (Onom.) A continuous scratching or crackling sound.
gémérélap or gémérélap. Continuous glitter; repeated reflection; sparkling. Gémérélap-an: id. Saperti mutiyara yang terhambor daripada karangan-nya gémérélapan chéhayanya: of glittering lustre like pearls fallen from their settings; Ht. Abd., 79.

gémérénchang. (Onom.) A clanking or ringing sound continually repeated; to keep clanking or ringing.


Gémérénchong. A deep clanging continually repeated; = gémérénchang or gémérénchong but deeper in tone.

Gémérenchek. A variant of gémérenchek, q. v.

Gémérrotok. (Onom.) A continuous clatter; keeping up a continuous clatter.

Gémas. Anger, envy, annoyance.

Gémástu. A sea-worm (unidentified); Kl.


Gémap. Inability to move through being suddenly alarmed; “struck all of a heap;” being thunderstruck. Térgémap: taken aback and motionless; thunderstruck.

Gémapi. An earthquake; cataclysmal shaking. Bumi di-gonchang gémapi: the earth is shaken by earthquake. Gémapi-nya itu bétalu-talu: there were earthquakes at intervals; Sh. Lamp., 3. Gémapi yang kéras: a violent earthquake; Ht. Sg. Samb. Di-gérah gémapi: shaken by an earthquake; in the throes of an earthquake; Ht. Jay. Lengg. Gémapi is also used of the calamities which are expected to precede the end of the world.

Gémpar. Noise, clamour; the creation of disturbance. Ménjadi-lah gémpar: a disturbance arose. G. télalu gémplata: an extremely vociferous uproar. Jangan di-bér-gémparkan: do not create a disturbance; do not disturb; Ht. Best. Gémpar is also used in the sense of the loud or frequent repetition of a rumour or of the sensational reports consequent on a rumour. Maka gémpar-lah khabar ka-Singapura mengatakan inggéris hendra bérpérang: news was excitedly repeated at Singapore to the effect that the English were about to go to war; Ht. Abd., 393; cf. also Ht. Abd., 69.

gampang. Jav. Light, easy; of little account. Anak g.: a child of doubtful paternity; the child of a common prostitute.

gumpong. A lump of thick interlaced jungle; a thicket; a small patch of dense forest.

gempla. Neither tall nor short; medium-sized; moderate; = sédérhana but without any idea of “the right medium.” Tuboh-nya gémplaja-gempla: he was of average build; Pel. Abd., 59; Ht. Abd., 109.


gampoh. A variant of kampoh, q. v.

gémplata or gumpita. [Skr. kumpata.] Up-roar; noise. Géptuh g.: uproarious noise; an intensive of géptuh or gumpita; Sej. Mal., 142; Ht. Abd., 193, 293, 393. Maha g.: id.; Ht. Hamz., 58. The word occurs in titles as a complimentary designation with a suggestion of the “thunderer.”

gémak. Thunderstruck, startled: = gémap, q. v.

gémok. Fat, plumpness, corpulence; plump, fat. Tuboh-nya sédérhana, tiyada gémok tiyada kurus: he was of medium build, neither fat nor thin; Ht. Abd., 86. Gélémók g.: excessively fat; an intensive of gémok; Müj., 58. Gémok is also used of richness of soil; Pel. Abd., 28.

gamgam. Naik gamgam: (Kedah) to get angry; “to flare up.”

gémal. A clump; a cluster; a bunch of padi-stalks as gathered up for planting out. Bérégémal-gémal: in clusters or clumps, of padi-stalks, grains of rice (when adhering to each other), and other small objects.

gémélatak. (Onom.) Gélah gémélatak: prolonged chuckling laughter; Ht. Si Misk., 49.

gémélétap. (Onom.) The sound of continuous rapping or tapping.

gémélétak. (Onom.) The sound of rattling or tapping, rather sharper in sound than that expressed by gémélétap.
gémélétok. (Onom.) The sound of rapping or tapping, rather deeper in sound than that expressed by gémélétak.

gémélégut. Continuous shivering; the frequentative of gélegut, q. v.


gémélégut. Continuous shivering and trembling; Ht. Sh. Mard. Also gémélégut.

gémélai. Swaying backwards and forwards.

géman. Nervous quivering; cf. géli and géman.

géméntar. Trembling; continuous quaking or shaking. Also gémantar; cf. gétar and kétar.

géméntam. (Onom.) A crashing sound such as that of a house falling into ruins.

gémuroh. The roll of thunder, cf. guroh; a prolonged thundering sound such as the tramp of large masses of men (Cr. Gr., 13), the roar of an angry crowd (Ht. Sg. Samb.), the thunder of artillery (Cr. Gr., 60), the sound of many rushing waters (Ht. Sg. Samb.), the music of many bands playing simultaneously (Ht. Koris), etc. Dada g.: nervousness of speech; broken utterance.

gémi. Ikan gémi: the sucking fish; also (Kedah) ikan gélemi.


gan. (Kedah.) Unwillingness to pay one's debts; putting off a creditor.

Orang kaya jangan di-gan,
Orang miskin jangan di-hina:
do not defraud the rich (of their dues), do not debase the poor (in your power); Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 22.

gun. (Kedah.) Rising ground; upland; an elevation not sufficiently marked to be designated a hill but yet sufficient to be distinguished from its lower surroundings.

gunapa. Why, for what end; = kénapa.

génanu. A parasitic plant; a mistletoe. Also kêméndalu, q. v.

gunawan. The adjective of guna, q. v. This word, however, retains the special meaning of "skilled in magic arts." Iya-lah raja yang diraja yang amat bangsawan dan hértawan dan gunawan: he was a king of royal birth, of ancient family, of wealth and magic power; Ht. Berm. Sh. Also Ht. Ism. Yat., 169.

ganta. (Kedah.) Carelessness about dress; slovenliness.


géntala. A magic wheeled car in contradiction to a winged chariot (rata) in old romances; Ht. Sh. Kub.


géntat. Shrunken on one side as a diseased lime-fruit.

géntar. Quivering, shaking; cf. kétar. Bumi buku béréngentar sajérti gëmpa: the earth shook as though there were an earthquake; Sej. Mal., 14. Géntar dan takut: trembling and fear; Ht. Isk. Dz.

géntor. Thunder. Sajérti géntor bunyi-nya tuwan: its sound was as that of thunder, Sir; Sh. Lamp., 2. Sajérti ték menangarkan géntor: like a duck listening to thunder; Prov., Pel. Abd., 121; J. S. A. S., XI., 58.


G. bayam: a familiar spirit of the plésir type.


G. rabong: a measure that is more than full.

Ular g.: an edible snake (unidentified).

Gantang is also a measure of weight for gold equal to one bongkal.

II. Guting gantang: rolling over and over.

**GÉNTENG**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GÉNTENG</th>
<th>GONJANG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bérangtong: in suspension, in dependence. Ada-pan ságala pérémpuwan itu bérangtong iya pada ságala pérémpuwan atás swami-nya juga: all women are in everything dependent on their husbands; Ht. Kal. Dam., 310. Bérangtong rambut sa-lai: hanging by a single hair; a precariously position; Prov. Bérangtong tiyada bértali: in suspension without a rope to support; a metaphorical description of a helpless woman without husband or father; Prov. In some cases bérangtong tiyada bértali is used literally to describe the position of a mighty spirit who needs no support. Térangtong: suspended. Tiyang gantong: the name given to ornamental cornices or points which turn downwards, in contradistinction to pinnacles which point upwards. Gantong is often used also in the sense of execution by hanging; Ht. Abd., 117, 250, 252. But kujut would, strictly speaking, be more correct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gënteng or génteng. I. A roofing tile. Aìp g.: a tiled roof; Pel. Abd., 130. II. Slenderness to the extent of fragility; extreme thinness; hanging by a thread; about to break. Pinggang-nya g.: wasp-waisted. Aìp mana-lah yang génteng: what roof is falling to pieces; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 3. G. bukit: the junction between two high hills when they join near their bases and make the pass between them disproportionately low.</td>
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<td>gëntong. A large earthenware tub or jar.</td>
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<td>guntang. Bukit si-guntang-guntang: the name of a hill in the hinterland of Palembang. This hill is the legendary first home of the Malay race.</td>
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<tr>
<td>guntong. I. Stumpiness owing to a point or portion being removed. Tiyang g.: a mast when the topmast has been lowered. Piraku g.: a ship stripped of its projecting gangways (dandan). Cf. puntuon, potong, kotong, hudong, etc. II. A creek; J. S. A. S., VIII., 128.</td>
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<td>gunatak. The noise of pips rattling in a dry fruit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gentel or (Kedah) gintil. A small pellet; the formation or rolling up of a small pill or pellet by the use of the fingers only. Cf. kétil (which is used of a ball rolled up between the palms).</td>
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<tr>
<td>ganjat. Abnormal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gonjut. I. Aslant; not at right angles; out of the perpendicular. II. Sidelong shifting motion as when a person sitting on a bench wishes to make room for another. Cf. resut.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ganjar. I. (Kedah.) Rent, wages; payment for the use of anything or for the services of anyone. II. A very long pike (said to be of Balinese origin) used as an emblem of rank in Riau.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gënjor. A variant of kënjor, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td>genjang. Wry, crooked, aslant, not parallel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gonjang. Rambut gonjang: long-haired; v. d. W.</td>
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</table>
**GONJONG**

**gonjong.** Forming a very acute angle, of a Malay roof; very sharp ridged.

**ganjapuri.** A (Kedah) variant of kachapuri, q. v.

**ganjaku.** Slight backward or forward shifting motion, as when a man pushes his chair slightly forward after taking his seat at table. Cf. genjal (which refers to similar sidelong motion).

**gonjak.** To hint at.

**ganjal.** I. A wedge; Kl.

II. (Kedah.) Uneven, odd, of a number; = (Riau, Johor) ganjil.

**gajil.** (Riau, Johor.) Uneven, odd, of number; = (Kedah) ganjal and gasal.

**ginjal.** The kidneys. Also kérinjal.

**gunjai.** A sort of fringe or ornamental tassel or border at the end of a puggaree; an ornamental hanging added to the head-dress; Ht. Koris. Sérban yang bérgunjai: a turban with a hanging ornamental end; Ht. Mar. Mah.

**ganchang.** Nimbleness, swiftness, agility.

**gonchang.** The act of shaking anything; causing anything to shake, rock or sway. Di-gonchang-nya tangan-nya: he shook the man's hand; Ht. Abd., 100. Buyayau pun di-gonchang, anak pun di-chubit: while rocking the cradle to pinch the child; to do a bad turn under cover of a good one; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 43. Cf. geoyang.

Gonchangkan and menggonchang: to shake anything. Menggonchang lochong: to ring a bell (by shaking it). Gongjangkan sir birahi: to shake up quiescent lustful passion; to stir up or excite lust.

**genchok.** I. A method of pounding padi; giving a twist to the pounder as it comes down.

II. Menggenchok: to get up to dance; to start dancing.

**genchel.** String-like; cord-shaped.

**ganchhu.** A crook; Ht. Gul. Bak., 139; a long stick with a hook at the end used for drawing down branches with a view to getting fruit off a tree.

**ginchah.** (Kedah) cleansing; = (Riau, Johor) kinchah, q. v.

**gunchi.** A lock of hair hanging down from under the turban; Kl. Cf. gunjai.

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**GENDÉRANG**

**ganda.** I. An idiomatic expression used in giving the number of times or occasions on which a thing is represented or reappears; time, occasion. Sa-kali ganda: once; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Abd., 350. Duwa kali ganda: twice. Ganda bérganda: time after time; over and over again. Bérganda-ganda: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 91.

In speaking of financial transactions, ganda means cent. per cent. Makan riba ganda bérganda: to charge many hundreds per cent. interest; Ht. Mar. Mah. Bayar ganda: to return the earnest-money doubled (as a penalty for the non-fulfilment of a contract).

Gandukan: to repeat, to double, to multiply. Soldadu yang mënjava rumah-nya sudah di-gandakan lagi: the soldiers who kept guard on his house have been doubled; the guard has been doubled; Bint. Timor, 22 Feb., 1895.

II. [Skr. gandha.] Odour, perfume; a component part of the names of many flowers, e.g., gandarusa, gandasuli, etc. Such compounds are sometimes divided up in poetry; e.g., bérkata bunga ganda-nya suli.

III. Ganda késturi: (Kedah) a sweet; = (Riau, Johor) andastuti, q. v. Also gandastuti.

**gendaka.** A variant of kédaga, q. v.


**kendet.** A belt, a girdle. Also kédít, q. v.

**gendut.** Heavy and pendulous, of the stomach; Ht. Abd., 328.

**gandar.** I. The lever of the lesong hindek (rice pounder); a long handle, lever, or projection by which a heavy mass is moved up or down, or kept in position.

G. chinchin: the claws in a ring which hold the gem in position.

II. A variant of kandar, q. v.

**kandar.** Akar gandir: a climbing plant (unidentified); J. S. A. S., III., 98.


**gendérang.** A drum; a big drum beaten on special occasions as a sort of tocsin. Cf. gendang.


G. bérangkat: a special drum beaten to announce the departure of a Sultan; Ht. Isk. Dz.; Sej. Mal., 11.

G. kombai: a special drum beaten to recall an army from pursuit or to order a return to camp; Ht. Sg. Samb.

G. pérang: a drum beaten to call troops to arms.
gandarusa. [Skr. gandha; and rusa.] A medicinal plant, *justicia gandarusa*.

gandarukam. A plant (unidentified).

gandariya. A plant (unidentified).

gandis. A variant of kandis, q. v.


**gandasuli.** A plant, *hedychiwm coronarium*; Sej. Mal., 100; Ht. P. J. P.; Sh. B. A. M., 4.

gandung. I. A sort of outrigger; light logs to which a heavily laden vessel is lashed so as to give it greater buoyancy.

II. *Petak gandong*: the hold of a ship; Malay Maritime Law, J. S. A. S., III., 69.

**gędang.** A native drum; Sej. Mal., 34, 93; Ht. Abd., 205. Cf. *gendêrang*.

G. *kêling*: a drum both sides of which are beaten.

G. *kërâ*: a game played by children.


G. *mêlela*: a long drum one end of which is beaten with a stick and the other end with the hand.

G. *raya*: a big drum beaten to summon people together, Sej. Mal., 102; the drum used at a mosque to call people to prayer: = *hêdoctor* q. v. *Gêndang raya bunyi dêras, ta-lahu diri-nya bêrongga*: the big drum beats fast; it does not know its own hollowness; —a fool talks much and does not know that talk exposes his ignorance; Prov.

G. *sêrama*: a drum resembling the *g. mêlela* but with a more delicate sound.

II. A ream (of paper).

gendon. A sling; porterage in a sling; a variant of kendong, q. v. *Sêraya mêngêliuwâr-kuh mas daripada gendon-nya*: as he took gold out of the folds of his garment; Ht. Si Misk., 11.

gondong. A generic name given to a number of shells, especially *dolitum perdiv* and *dolitum maculatum*.

G. *bukit*: a land shell, *cyclophorun sp.*

gondong. A painful inflammation about the central portion of the neck; a sort of goitre rendering swallowing difficult. Cf. *gerondong* (which means a painless goitre in a lower position).
**Gondah**


Gondahkan: to sorrow after. G. buwah di-makan burong: to repine over (the loss of) a fruit which has been eaten by birds; to mourn over a girl becoming the bride of another; Prov., Sh. Kamp. Boy., 14.

Gandai. A gold frontlet worn by a bride; a variant of gandeck.

Gandi. A bow (the weapon). Also gandewai. Main g. : archery.

Gendi. A variant of kendi, q. v.

Gandewai. [Skr. and Jav.] A bow (the weapon). Also gandi.

Genis. The teeth in a cow-elephant corresponding to the tusks in the bull-elephant. Also gêneh.

Gansang. A (Riau) variant of gasang, q. v.

Gênap. Completeness; fullness; evenness in number. Diwaw pâdoh gênap: quite twenty, a full score. Gênap atau gânjil: even or odd. Èmpat gânjil, lima gênap: four is odd and five even; black is white; two and two make five; Prov.

Lêngkap gênap: fully complete, quite complete; Ht. Abd., 50, 191, 451, 482. Also lêngkap dengan gênap.


Sa-têlah gênap: on the completion of. Sa-têlah gênap diwaw rêba tuhun ‘numar-nya: when he had fully attained the age of twelve; Ht. Gul. Bak., 4. Sa-têlah gênap-lah bulan-nya: when her months (of pregnancy) were completed; Sej. Mal., 11; Ht. Abd., 15.

Mênggênapi: to complete; to add to anything so as to make it complete; Sej. Mal., 97.

Gênuwang. A speckled deer with short straight horns. Also bênuwang.

Gêneh. The teeth in a cow-elephant corresponding to the tusks in the male. Also gênis.

Gêni. [Jav. from Skr. agni.] Fire.

Geniteri. A tree (unidentified).

Gêniyok. Mênggêniyok: to impede the upward growth of a tree with a view to making it spread laterally.

**Guwit**

Gu. Yoke; (by metaphor) a pair, a yoke, when speaking of draught oxen. Also igu.

Guwa. I. [Chin. gôn.] I; the first person singular as used by Chinese; Ht. Abd., 308, 346; Cr. Gr., 75. Cf. Ht.

II. A cave. Also gôha or guha, q. v.

Gobar. Gloomy, sombre, overcast; darkness; a dark appearance such as that presented by the sea when a storm is brewing; Sh. Sri Ben., 48; cf. also Sh. Lamp., 30.

Gubernador. [Port. governador.] A governor.


Gobang or Gubang. I. A one-masted sea-going native ship (perahu) of a Bugis type.

II. A notch cut in the trunk of a tree to facilitate climbing.

III. A coin of the value of about 2½ cents. Also kobang. Cf. kufang.

IV. A kind of song; Kl.

Gobak. A thick flat cake; Kl.

Gobek. I. A bamboo cylinder (one end of which is closed) in which areca-nut is pounded for the use of men whose teeth do not permit of its being crushed in the mouth; the process of so pounding betel-nut. Mata g.: the chisel-shaped extremity of the pounder in the gobek.

II. To strike (an expression used in playing porok).

Gobal. A feeling of fear; nervousness.

Gubal. That section or part of the trunk of a tree which lies immediately under the bark and which separates the bark (kulit kayu) from the hard wood inside (têras).

Nyior g.: a coco-nut with the husk cut off so as to lighten it for transport.

Gubah. Sticking (a flower or ornament) into the hair of the head; implanting, placing or wearing in the hair; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Koris; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Tajuk gubahai: a tuft, aigrette, or nosegay stuck in the hair by way of adornment. Tiyada-lah pêraha di-fêrsunting-nya tajuk gubahai yang di-jambaran itu: he has never worn the tuft of flowers in that parterre; (by metaphor) he has never taken advantage of the good fortune which lies at his disposal; Ht. Gul. Bak., 37.

Gubot. A gentle sidelong push with the foot. Cf.chuwit and kuwiti.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOTIS</th>
<th>GUSAR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>gotis.</strong> Měnggoṭis : to break (the stalk of a flower); to snap (a connecting link). Cf. gētas.</td>
<td><strong>gorap or gurap.</strong> I. [Arab. غراب] A type of sailing- vessel; a sort of dhow.</td>
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<td><strong>gotok.</strong> The process of making chandu; Kl.</td>
<td>II. A salt-water shell-fish, <em>capsa deflorata.</em> Also kūrap.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gochoh : to strike (a blow) with the fist; Sh. Sri Ben., 35. Měnggochoh : to strike (a person) with the fist. <em>Bīyar-lah istēri-nya datang měnggochoh madu-nya:</em> let his wife come and fight her rival; Ht. Koris.</td>
<td><strong>gurun.</strong> I. Wilderness. Kambing <em>g.</em> : a wild goat. Also kambing gōri, kambing burun, and kambing hutan.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>guchi.</strong> A vessel of yellow glazed earthenware. It is used as a sort of hot-water jug.</td>
<td>II. Pēnggurun : a scarecrow. V. gōri.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>goda.</strong> Incitement; spurring on; urging on; pursuing; following; goading. Měnggoda : to goad on; to urge on.</td>
<td><strong>guran.</strong> Sporting, jesting, joking; the making of jests. <em>Sīnda g.</em> : id. <em>G. jēnaka:</em> id.; Ht. Koris. <em>Mudāh panyun sīnda gurawan:</em> with jokes and rhymes and quips and cranks; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 25. <em>Bērguraran:</em> to jest; to joke; to interchange jests.</td>
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<td>In one passage <em>goda</em> has the sense of tempting. <em>Sang Ranjuna di-goda uthē bidātāri yān kētujoh:</em> Arjuna being tempted by the seven nymphs of heaven; Ht. Perb. Jaya.</td>
<td><strong>guru.</strong> [Skr. gūru.] A teacher. <em>Munshi hērtinya gūru:</em> a munshi by which is meant a teacher. <em>Mēnjadi guru dārpāda igama dan bēhasa:</em> to become a teacher of religion and language.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>goda.</strong> A heavy pounding blow with a hammer or club; the striking of such a blow; Ht. Sh. Kub.</td>
<td><strong>Gurawan:</strong> teaching. <em>Orang g.</em> : a teacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gudu.</strong> (Onom. ?) Gudu-gudu : a hookah, a hubble-bubble.</td>
<td>In ancient literature <em>gūru</em> is specially used of a teacher of magic arts and incantations. The word is even now often used in this specialized sense, cf. Ht. Abd., 154.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>goris.</strong> A scratched line; a scratch; a line marked on a soft surface by drawing any pointed thing over it; Ht. Abd., 26. <em>G. api</em>: matches.</td>
<td><em>Bētara gūru:</em> the descriptive name by which Siva was best known to the ancient Javanese; Ht. Sg. Samb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goriskan : to scratch (anything).</td>
<td><strong>gorah or gurah.</strong> I. Mēnggorah : to spill.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Bērgorais:</em> scratched; lined with scratches.</td>
<td>II. <em>Gorahan:</em> the floor of a furnance.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>goreng.</strong> Frying; the process of cooking in a frying pan. <em>Ikan g.</em> : fried fish. <em>Bumy-nya sapāntā bhōṛtā di-gorēn:</em> it sounded like parched rice being cooked in a pan; a simile for the cracking of musketry; Ht. Abd., 113.</td>
<td><strong>guroh.</strong> Thunder. <em>Guroh pun bōṛbunyai-lah sayun-sayun:</em> the thunder rolled dimly in the distance; Ht. Sg. Samb. <em>Ribut yān bēsar sārta gurōh dan pēśir kilat tiu:</em> a violent storm with thunder and lightning; Ht. Abd., 370. <em>Jangān di-dēngar gūroh di-lantu ayer tēmpayān di-churahkān:</em> do not, on hearing thunder in the sky, empty out the water in your receiving jar; do not count on rain till it actually comes; Prov.</td>
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**GUSONG**

**gusong.** A sandbank. Also *busong.*

**gosok.** Friction, rubbing; the application of friction. *Di-gosok-nya pulu têmbaga itu dêngan satu jênis abu*: he then rubbed the brass with a kind of powder; Ht. Abd., 453.


   11. *Jib gusi:* the jib proper; Pel. Abd., 48.


*Dêngan bérgopoh-gopoh:* in extreme haste; Ht. Abd., 15, 125.

**gugar.** Unnatural, premature, unwilling or unintentional falling; miscarriage; the fall of anything that would naturally be expected not to fall. *G. pengsan:* to fall fainting to the ground; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122. *Anak g.*: a miscarriage; a premature delivery. *Bintang g.*: a falling star; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 3. *G. bangu:* the falling of flowers; Sh. B. Â. M., 8; J. S. A. S., 1, 93. *G. rahat duriyani:* a general fall of durians from a tree; Ht. Abd., 414.

*Kêngugoran:* the act or process of premature fall; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 17.

*Mênggugorkan:* to let fall; Ht. Ind. Nata.

**gugus.** Patchiness; consisting of clumps or clusters, and not altogether continuous. *Rambut-nya g.*: with patchy hair. *G. pulan-pulan:* a cluster of islands, an archipelago. *Bunga-nya (api itu) jatok bêrgugus-gugus:* the sparks fell in clusters; Ht. Abd., 393.

**gugup.** Confused uproar; clamour. *G. riyoh:* id. (intensified). Cf. *gigap* and *gêgak.*

**gogol.** A chisel with a long handle. This chisel is used by braziers for scraping the inner portions of copper vessels.

**gogah.** Pers. Alarm.

**gogoh.** Shivering as the result of extreme cold.

**gula.** Sugar; a generic name for sugars. *Matî simut kîna gula:* ants die in sugar; evil passions are killed by kindness; Prov. *Manis labasan gula dêrawa:* sweet as syrup; Prov., Ht. Koris. *Manis saperti gula dêrawa:* id.; Ht. Mas. Ed.

**GOLEK**

**G. batu:** loaf sugar.

**G. mêlakâ and g. tawâk:** a sugary substance obtained from coco-nut juice.

**G. pasîr:** granular sugar.

**G. ulu:** a sugary material obtained from kâbong juice.

Ayer g.: syrup.

**gulana.** Sorrow, sadness; v. *goudah.*

**golot.** Hurried arrangement; hurrying and fussing over work. *Kalawar musok bërgolot-golot:* rushing in and out, hurrying and fussing; Sh. Abd. Mk., 115.

**golang.** Golang-golek: the swaying of a circular object.

**guling.** Turning anything round, giving a circular motion to anything; revolution, rolling. *G. gantang:* rolling over and over. *G. garâk:* rolling to one side and then to another as a sleeper who does not wish to get up. *Batu bêsar bérguling turnun, batu kichil bêrguling nath:* the large rocks come rolling down, the small stones go rolling up; a reversal of fortune which runs many previously wealthy and sets poor men in their place; Prov. Cf. gulong, golang, and golek.

*Hukum guling batang:* a punishment consisting of putting a man in a nail-studded barrel and rolling the barrel about till the man dies.

*Gulingkan:* a rolling motion; turning round and round.

*Gulingkan:* to roll (any long body) round and round; to cause anything to rotate; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Mênggulingkan:* id.; Ht. Abus., 23; Sh. A. K. S. Â., 8; Ht. Sg. Samb.

*Tèrguling-guling:* rolling about; Ht. Sg. Samb.

*Guling* is also used of rubbing a ball of egg on a diseased part of the body in the hope of curing the disease; cf. *alin.*

**gulong.** Twisting (anything) round itself or round anything else; rolling up; giving the shape of a roll to anything. *Tikar duwâ g.*: two rolls of matting; two mats rolled up. *Ular g. bidat:* a sea-snake (unidentified); also *ulâr bidat, v. bidat.*


**gulak.** Golak-golek: topsy-turvy; the wrong way about; Sh. Lamp., 8, 34; = *bolak-balek.*

**golek.** Easily swaying, as an object with a high centre of gravity; easily shaken or rolled. *Golang golek:* the swaying of a large ball or other circular object.

Dayong g.: an oar of European type.
**Golok**

A chopper or bill-hook for clearing jungle.

- **G. bangkong**: a heavy, slightly curved chopper with a broad blade.
- **G. chakok**: a chopper of the type which is turned down.
- **G. kiling**: a blunt heavy chopper for rough work.
- **G. rembau**: a bill-hook.

**Habib-lah kiris tinggal-lah golok** when his kiris was done with, he still had his bill-hook; Sh. Dag., 11.

Surok kërja golok kiling,
Surok makan parang puting:

he is the bluntest of choppers when you tell him to work and the sharpest of cutters when you bid him eat; Prov.

**Gulu**

1. **Gulu mayar**: v. këlëmayar.
2. **Gulu monor**: v. këlëmonor.

**Gulai**

Curried food to be eaten with rice.

*Tan di-gulai sudah mélompot*: the fish in the curry jumped out (of the pot); incredible bad luck; Prov. *Gulai sédap*, nasi méntah; nasi sédap gulai méntah; when the curry is good, the rice is insufficiently cooked; when the rice is good, the curry is insufficiently cooked; nothing is perfect; Prov.

*Ménugulai*: (1) to curry anything; Sh. Raj. Haji, 182, 183; (2) to prepare curry; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Ménugulai* nyatukan: to curry (anything); Ht. Glu. Bak., 62.

**Guam**

A disease (of the nature of sprue?) attacking young children.

**Gumis**

Finished, exhausted; a (Penang) equivalent of habis.

**Gomeng**

Dwarfed, stunted; a (Kedah) variant of komeng.

**Gomol**

*Bérgomol*: to struggle as a wrestler; to be engaged in wrestling; to fight with the weapons with which nature has provided man; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Mar. Mah.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Pg. Ptg.; Ht. Sg. Samb.

**Guna**

[Skr. *guna*] Use, utility; (in ancient works especially) magic, wonder-working philtres. *Hairán-lah pada píhán-kw apa pula guna-nya in mbús i na nana orang choman*: I mentally wondered what could possibly be the use of writing down people’s names without doing anything more; Ht. Abd., 36. *Sésal daliku pédobatam, sésal kêmudiyaw apa guna-nya*: repentence in time is profit, but of what use is repentance that comes too late; Prov.

Guna-gana: mentally confused; bewilderment.

**Gunakan**


*Bérguna*: useful. *Potui di-pélajakran bébasara* "Arab karaa ya-itu béguna kepala i ganja dawali dalam akhirat*: it is right to learn Arabic for it is useful for devotional purposes and it will be useful in the world to come; Ht. Abd., 48.


**Gunawan**


**Gunong**

Mountain; a lofty mountain in contradistinction to a hill (bukit). *Duna bwah gunong*: two mountains; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Chémépa*: (literally) the mountain champak; *liliodendron ilífera*, Cr.

Gunong is often used as a term of endearment conveying the idea of a mountain of gems. *G. baiduri*: a mountain of opals; id.; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

*Méêråk mas bwong dewata*

Mati di-panah dewa di-awan;

Gunong mas tambak férmatá

Mana-kah sama dêngan bangsawan:

a mountain of gems banked higher with pearls is not to be compared (in preciousness) with my beloved. *Harap hati ndak pélok gunong*: I hoped to embrace a mountain (of gems), i.e., a girl of rare charms; Prov., see s. v. biyawak.

**GuNam**

The kneeling of a royal elephant to permit of a sovereign mounting.

**Goni or Guni**


**Goha**


Also *guna* and *guwa*. 
goyang. A shaking or swaying motion. Kerasi g.: a rocking chair. Tiyang g.: a peculiar post in the stern of some types of boats to which an oar-rudder (kemudipenah) is attached.

Bergoyang: to shake (intransitive); to sway from side to side; Ht. Abd., 75. Menggoyang and menggoyangkan: to give a swaying motion to anything; to shake (transitive); Ht. Gul. Bak., 19, 21.

goyang. To tease; Kl.

goyeh. Mastication without teeth; chewing between the gums.

Orang tuaa makan daging,
Gonyeh-gonyeh tiyada haniach
Kachewa golok menenggal puting,
Baja di-toko habis berilabor:
when aged (toothless) people try to eat meat they may chew and chew but they cannot crush it up.

To Pulau Lidi
Gulai ikan telan,
Dalo la-bergigi
Gonyeh-gonyeh telan:
the headman of Pulau Lidi curried a telan fish; as the old man had no teeth he mouthed the fish and swallowed it.

gonyoh. Rubbing till the sweat pours out (as one is rubbed in a Turkish bath); scrubbing the flesh to force impurities out.


gahar. Legitimacy; lawful, legitimate. Anak g.: a legitimate child; a child by a fully wedded wife. Duwa orang itu anak gahara dan sa-orang anak gundeik: two were children of full rank while the third was his child by an inferior wife; Sej. Mal., 69. Raja yang gahara: a lawful king; a king of full royal blood; Sh. Sri Ben., 49.

Kain chindai gahara: a rich cloth fabric.


Sudah gaharu chendana pula: “it was agila wood and now it is sandal-wood again,” — a proverbial expression used as a rhyming equivalent for sudah lahu berilanya pula (you have been told and here you come asking me again); v. chendana.

gahar. A variant of ugahari, q. v.

gi. [Hind. ghi.] Ghee, clarified butter.

gibas. [Arab. kibash.] Kambing g.: the Arabian sheep.

ging. I. The name of a shell-fish; also gewang.
II. Swagger, pride, boastfulness, exaggeration.

geng. I. Eng. The cabin of a ship.
II. A long native boat with a rudder of European type. Dayong g.: an oar the blade of which is nailed on to the shaft.

gotek. I. The suggestion of immorality; a loose gait or manner. Ménéunjok g.: to assume a profligate manner or bearing. Menggoket: id.; Sh. A. R. S. J., 5.


garang. Extreme eagerness; zest; keenness. Tuan puteri Chandrawati itu-pun bercerai-lah dengan segala dayang-dayang-nya sebagai garang-nya memanggut bunga-bungaan itu: the Princess Chandrawati separated herself from her maids of honour in consequence of her eagerness to pluck the flowers; Ht. Ind. Nata.

giring. I. Menggiring to drive wild animals; Ht. Abd., 72, 73.
II. A peculiar bell made out of a sea-shell, Sej. Mal., 144. Also giring-giring.

III. G. angin: a bird like a swallow. G. landak dan temu g.: names of plants.

girap. Quickening the stroke when rowing.
gorek or girek. I. Boring; making a hole or driving a sharp instrument into a hole; the process of cleaning the aural cavity with a feather. Menggorek: to bore, to penetrate.
II. Eagerness; keenness in work or pleasure; = gerang.

giri. [Skr. giri.] A mountain. The word only occurs in compounds, e.g., indéra-giri, the name of a state in Sumatra near Siak.

gisar. Menggisar: to twist; to give a twisting motion to anything; a transitive variant of kisar.

gisir. Rubbing or scraping past another body (as when two ships strike each other at a very acute angle); = (Jav.) gingsir. Cf. gisir.
gesek. Rubbing or scraping a sharp edge against anything,—used especially of playing the violin. Ta'dan gesek bipola kerdak mernari dahulu: before you have time to scrape your fiddle he is off trying to dance; excessive self-assertion; Prov. Menggesek: to rub or scrape. M. bipola: to play the violin. Cf. gesok, gisir and gesel.

gesel. Rubbing two sticks or other light bodies gently against one another,—used especially of ignition by friction. Cf. gesek.

gisi. Gnawing the very bones; eating what is usually left untouched at a meal.

giyang. Lustfulness; shameless behaviour: lascivious. Giyang sangat bisi chelaka inti: this accursed harlot is over-lascivious; Ht. Best. Cf. biyang and miyang.

giyong. A technical term in the game porok.

giyap. Giyap-giyap: timid hesitation; half-heartedness as the result of fear; nervousness.

giyok. A curtain; Kl.

gigit. Biting; cf. gigi. Ku gigi telunjuk-ku: I bit my finger; Ht. Abd., 114. Hidong di-chiyum pipi di-gigit: while kissing the nose to bite the cheek; doing an injury under cover of kindness; Prov.

Beragigit: in the act of biting; to bite. Beragitikan: to cause (anything) to bite. Yang berkuda beragigitikan kuda-nya: those who were mounted made their horses bite (the enemy); Ht. Sg. Samb.

Menggigit: to bite; to create a pain similar to that of a bite. Orang sakit péntat mernes atau menggigit: a man suffering from gripping or biting pains in the stomach.

geger or gilir. Noisy panic; the clamour of fear or anxiety; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Raj. Sul., 1; Sh. Panj. Sg.

gigi. A tooth whether natural or artificial; anything of the nature or appearance of teeth (such as the teeth of a saw); (in a few expressions) the confines or edge of anything. Sa-bilah g.: one tooth; Sh. Ch. Ber., 4. Sa-buwah g.: id.; Muj., 61.

G. anjing: the canine teeth.
G. asmaara danta: fair white teeth; Ht. Mas. Ed.
G. asu: = g. anjing.
G. aya: the rippled surface of water.
G. bélalang: black teeth.
G. bérdukong: double or overlapping teeth.
G. hutan: the fringe of the jungle.

G. jentéra: the teeth of a toothed wheel.
G. kapak: large front teeth.
G. laut: high-water mark.
G. parang-parang: small separated teeth; Pel. Abd., 67.
G. putaran: = g. jentéra.
G. sambut: teeth when those of the lower jaw fold outside those of the upper.
G. sûri: = g. asu.
G. sisir: the teeth of a comb.
G. stüong: = g. asu.
G. sülon: the four front teeth.
G. tika: small regular teeth.
Asah g.: the filing of teeth; Ht. Abd., 204.

Chungkil g.: the cleansing of teeth with a toothpick; Ht. Kal. Dam., 41.

Karat g.: the grinding of teeth.

Penchungkil g.: a toothpick.

Cf. gigit and gérigi.

gila. Madness, insanity. Saperti laku orang gila: like the behaviour of a madman; Ht. Abd., 14, 211.

G. ashič: mad with love.
G. babi: epilepsy.
G. béhasa: slightly mad; cracked; eccentric; Sej. Mal., 115.
G. bérah: mad with love.
G. béchan: = g. bérah.
G. pengsan-pengsan: liability to intermittent fainting fits.
G. urat: nymphomania.
Lopak-lopak g.: a pouch worked in an irregular and puzzling pattern.
Murai g.: a fantail flycatcher.
Sipalek g.: the name of a wonder-working charm.

Gila is often used by itself in the sense of the madness of love; = g. bérah. Banyuklah yang gila akan Hang Tuwah itu: there were many women madly in love with Hang Tuah; Sej. Mal., 143.


Cf. edan.

geler or gilir. Succession; occurrence in succession or in turn. Iya duduok samuai giliran tari-nya: he sat down till it came to his turn to dance; Ht. Gul. Bak., 112.

Bergilir ka-buritan: to wear ship; J. S. A. S., XI, 41. Bergilir-gilir: in succession; one after the other; = berganti-ganti.
gilis. (Selangor.) The thole-strap; v. linggis.
gilang. I. Radiance splendour, brilliance. gilang-gemilang : dazzling with radiance, as a gem; sparkling. Wajah-nya gilang-gemilang : his face was radiant. Térbit-lah bulan bernama empat belas hari-bulan gilang-gemilang : then rose the fourteen-old moon, the full moon radiantly glowing; Ht. Abd., 222.
   II. A kind of toddy; a drink often mentioned in romances and poetry; Ht. Sh.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Bid., 95.
giling. Rolling up, as a cigarette is rolled up; rolling into a cylindrical or spherical shape; Muj., 48, 49; Ht. Abd., 44. Cf. gelek.
gilap. Lustre from a polished surface; polishing; rendering lustrous; Ht. Raj. Don., 59. Menggilap : to polish.
gelek. The act of folding the hand or twisting up any portion of the body; a bent or folded appearance of any part of the body; the rolling out of the wax sheets in braziers' work.
    Mengelek : to fold (the hand); to bend (the arm or leg). Mengelek-gelekkan leher-nya : to arch the neck (of a long-necked bird); Ht. Sh. Kub.
gilau. A variant of kilau, q. v.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

The letter lám ; the twenty-seventh letter of the Malay Alphabet; the symbol for the number 30 in the Abjad, q. v.


laba. I. Great profits; rich returns; gain. Bérileh l. : to get rich returns; to profit considerably; to prosper in business; Sh. Rej., 4, 17; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 6.
   II. Laba-laba or (Kedah) liliba : a spider. Béisar laba-laba : great at spider's tricks, i.e., great at spinning a web of arguments and excuses to cover a lie; Prov. Tekewun ménimang anák liliba : the hornet wants the spider's daughter in marriage; an incongruous alliance; Prov. Bagaimana laba-laba chinta kasch sayang kapada télor-nya : as passionately as the spider loves its eggs; Prov. Also labah-labah.
lábud. [Arab. lābudda.] Without fail.
labak. Ikaik labak : a salt-water fish (unidentified).

giyam. A tree (unidentified).

gemang. A fish (unidentified).

giyan. Exhaustion (in the sense of money or other property being exhausted); loss of all.
Kalau borus lekas giyan,
Mérapi dana hari kêmudiyan:
lavishness leads to exhaustion and to beggary in the days to come; Prov.


giyau. Pisau penggiyau : (Kedah) a reaping-hook or bill-hook for cutting grass or stubble.

gewang. I. A shell-fish (unidentified).
   II. Waving a stick in front of oneself by way of finding out whether there is any obstacle to progress (of a blind man or of a man in the dark).


genyut. Not meeting; not in line; askew.

labang. Melabang : (Kedah) to wander aimlessly; to travel without any definite destination.
labu. A generic name given to gourds and pumpkins; a calabash used as a drinking vessel. Labu bérisi ayer: a calabash full of water; Ht. Mar. Mah. Labu di-kérbǒk tikus: a gourd pierced by a rat; a girl who has been seduced; Prov.

L. ayer: a pumpkin, cucurbita pepo.
L. ayer bérleker: the bottle gourd when bottle shaped; v. infra.
L. ayer hutan: a small wild pumpkin with bright red fruits; trichosanthes cordata.
L. ayer puteh: a variety of the bottle gourd; v. infra.
L. batu: a pipkin of earthenware.
L. janjong: the bottle gourd when roughly heart-shaped; lagenaria vulgaris.
L. labu: a calabash for holding water.
L. manis: the gourd, cucurbita pepo.
L. merah: the gourd, cucurbita maxima.
L. péringgi: = l. manis.
L. tanah: = l. batu.

Siput l.: a shell, murex haustellum.
Tampok l.: the small stalk on a gourd; (by metaphor) the clitoris, especially when unaturally enlarged. Main l. labu: amor leucitis.
Labu is also used as a cry by Malay medicine men (pawang) when they want a crocodile to rise to the surface. Melabu: to blow one's body out; to swell about the body; J. S. A. S., II., 159.

labah. Labah-labah: a spider; v. laba.

laboh. Letting down or lowering by means of a string, rope, or cable; lowering a fishing-line; anchoring; letting down chicks or curtains. Pukat ku laboh, ikan ta'-dapat: I let down the seine-net and caught nothing; I was taken in; Prov.

Bèrlaboh: to moor, to anchor; Ht. Abd., 122, 128, 190, 324.
Tèrlaboh: lowered (of curtains); Ht. Gul. Bak., 104; Sh. Abd. Mk., 129.

labi. Labi-labī: small soft-shelled turtles; trionyx cartilagineus and pelochelys cantorisi; Pel. Abd., 49.

Siput labi-labi: a large shell-fish, with a peculiar yellow-spotted body.

lát. Arab. The name of a God of the old Arabians.


Labu melata mari,
Kundor melata férgi:
the pumpkin is creeping towards us and the gourd is creeping away from us (to meet it); the parties are meeting each other half-way; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 150.

Ta'-tumboh, ta'-melata: if there is no growth, there will be no creeping;—a proverbial equivalent for the corresponding rhyme “ta'- sunggoh orang ta'-kata”1: if it is not true, people would not be saying so; “there is no smoke without fire!” J. S. A. S., I., 95.

latok. Parang latok: (Riau, Johor) a long chopper, the end of the blade of which is turned downwards.

latam. The process of stamping down loose earth so as to give it a hard surface; treading or pressing down (e.g., under a heavy roller).

latah. A peculiar nervous paroxysmal disease. Its principal characteristics are: (1) the paroxysms are always provoked by a shock or by startling its victim; (2) the paroxysms often take the form of mimicry and appear to be suggested to the victim; (3) the disease appears to be in some way sexual and its fits are often accompanied by obscene conduct or language. Maka pernastru pan latah-lah sapërī orang gila tiyada khabarkan diri-nya: the queen fell into a fit of latah and became as one mad, not knowing what she was doing; Ht. Koris. Karëna bonda Morah di-dalam latah-nya barang kata orang sémawu di-turut-nya: Mother Morah is suffering from one of her fits of latah: all that people say she mimics; Ht. Koris. Para-para latah: pretending to be a latah subject; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 23.

Bukan-nya patah, ruwat;
Bukan-nya latah, di-buwat buwat:
it is not broken but bent; it is not hysteric, it is only pretence;—a proverbial expression, the first line of which is often given to suggest the second.

L. mulit: a light form of latah in which a shock causes the victim to fly into a paroxysm of course language but nothing more; Ht. Raj. Don., 4

1 Variants of this proverbial expression are common, e.g.——
Jika ta'-tumboh përiya melata,
Anaw ihan di-dalam pahi;
Jika ta'-sanggoh bagai di-kata,
Buah-lah bia Putra Jaya Pati.

Ht. P. J. P.

lateh. Orderly, methodical, accurate and consecutive. *Melateh mulut*: to speak coherently and logically. *Di-latekkan menganji*: to be kept systematically at work.


lajor. *(Riau, Johor.)* A band or furrow; a broad line drawn across anything; *(Menangkabau)* jaler. *Cf. alor and jalor.*


lajuwardi. *(Pers. lazuard.)* Lapis lazuli.


lachi. *(Dutch laadje.)* A drawer; a chest of drawers.

lada. A generic name applied to pepper; a name given to many plants used as food and having an aromatic or biting taste. *Biris lada*: full of pepper; *Ht. Abd., 387*. *Berkubun lada*: to have a pepper plantation; *Ht. Abd., 309*. *Burong terebang di-pipis lada*: to grind pepper for (cooking) a bird on the wing; to count one’s chickens before they are hatched; *Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 92.*

*L. antan*: a wild climbing pepper; *pipér tonchit.*

*L. bërekor*: cubebs; *pipér cubéba.*

*L. burong*: a shrub; *grevnia jachii.*

*L. china*: a pepper; *pipér chaba*; *Ht. Abd., 26, 30, 385.*

*L. hantu*: a wild jungle pepper; *pipér canium.*

*L. hitam*: black pepper; *pipér nigrum.*

*L. lada*: a plant; *alsoeuda echinocarpa.*

*L. merah*: red pepper; *capsicum; capsicum annuum.*

*L. mutiya*: small rolls of flour and sugar resembling grains of pepper.

*L. rimba*: a large wild climbing pepper; *pipér ribesoides.*

*Akar lada-lada*: a climbing shrub, *strychous sp.*

ladang. A plantation on dry ground; the cultivation of high in contradistinction to that of swampy ground. *L. padi*: “hill” *padi*-planting. *L. gambir*: a gambier plantation; *Ht. Abd., 310*. *L. lada*: a pepper plantation; *J. I. A., II., 182*. *Ladang dan sawah*: “dry” and “wet” plantations; plantations on dry ground and in swamps; *Ht. Abd., 367.*


lading. Parang lading: a large chopper or cutter the blade of which tapers towards the handle and not vice versa. *Pérahu lading*: a heavy cargo-boat; *Ht. Hg. Tuw., 3.*

ladong. Stagnation, standing still (especially of drops of water clinging to anything). *Batu l.*: a plummet or weight to keep a fishing line steady. *L. kai*: id.

Chaupandan anak Bubanya
Hendak menyeringan Mélaka;
Ada chinchin bérisi bunga,
Bunga beladang si-ayer mata: Chaupandan, the son of Bubanya, set out to attack Malacca; there is a ring set round a posy of flowers, but the flowers are bedewed with tears; *Sej. Mal., 117.*


ladu. I. A variant of *dadu*, q. v.

II. *Kuweh ladu*: small round cakes.

ladeh. Curds; coagulated milk. Also *dadeh.*


larat. I. Dragging on slowly; long-winded; lengthy; difficult. *Jangan shuat di-pèralat-larat*: do not let the poem be too long-winded; *Sh. Dag., 17*. *Jadi-lah tahun-tahun lara*t iya mèngatur diya*: he spent long years in arranging them; *Ht. Abd., 170*. *Bèrhinta bèrlarat-larat*: loving on for years; pining endlessly; *Sh. Bu. Pungg., 7.*

Takutkan pèrkaatan klah mèlarat,
Lægì pun banyak yang tiyada tèringat:
feared that my story may go on to wearisome length; besides which there is much which I cannot recall; *Sh. Sing. Terb., 25.*

Aswan larat: a pattern (unidentified).


III. *(Arab. mòlarat.)* A term of abuse or reprobation; *Ht. Koris.*
larut. To drag, of the anchor.

laras. I. Smooth and cylindrical; the stem of a tree; the barrel of a gun. *Sinapang duwa laras*: a double-barrelled gun.

II. *Terang laras*: the doubtful light of very early dawn.

laris. Jav. In demand; selling well, of goods. *Pelaris bérjuwadi*: a charm to make one's goods sell well; *Muj.*, 75. 'Timu pelaris or kihmat pelaris*: id.

larang. Prohibition. *Larangan*: a thing prohibited. *Larangan Allah dan rasul-nya*: things forbidden by God and by the Prophet; *Ht. Abd.*, 480. *Bukit larangan*: a hill which is tabooed; a hill which men are forbidden to approach; *Ht. Abd.*, 198. *Hutan larangan*: a forest which it is forbidden to enter; *Ht. Mas. Ed.*


*Buta larang* or *buta larangan*: permanent myopia.

larong. A native coffin or bier.

larap. I. Readily saleable; in demand; selling well; = laris.

II. (Kedah.) Smarting; very painful.

III. *Larapan*: the rest for the chisel-holder (a copper-smith's term).

IV. Multiplicity. *Melarapkan talu*: to separate the strands of a rope.

larak. I. Close together, as the seeds of a durian which has little pulp in it; *J. S. A. S.*, VIII., 128.

II. *Akar larak*: a monkey rope which when tapped yields a greenish water; *melodorum fulgens*?


Larekkan: to round and polish by the use of a lathe; to turn; *Ht. Mash.*, 19. *Melarek*: id.; *Ht. Ind. Meng.*

larau. Disturbance, confusion; annoyance, stirring up. *Membalas larau*: to pay out a man for annoying you; *Ht. Sh.*

Melarau: to be intractable; to be naughty, of a child.

laru. An ingredient used in making native sugar. The staple in this ingredient is lime such as is used with *sireh* leaf.

larah. *Bérolah-larah*: one after another; in succession; = an expression used especially of people toasting each other. *Maka minum-lah tèrlalu ramai-nya bérulas sulang dan bérolah-larah*: they drank very festively, sometimes drinking in unison, sometimes toasting each other in turn; *Ht. P. J. P.*; *Ht. Sh.*

lar. Running; to run (but not of liquids running, which is *alir*); to escape from. *L. mèngaji*: playing truant; *Ht. Abd.*, 28.

Lariyan: running; a place on which anything runs. *Pelariyan*: id. *P. kota*: the terrace behind the battlements of a fort; *Ht. Mar. Mah.*

*Larikan*: (1) to run from, to escape; (2) to cause to run; (3) to run away with. *Melarikan*: id. *M. chukai*: to evade payment of taxes. *M. kuda*: to make a horse gallop. *M. gundek Sultán Johor*: to run away with a secondary wife of the Sultan of Johor; *Ht. Abd.*, 397.


*Bèlariyan*: to be running; *Ht. Gul. Bak.*, 21, 69.

láirim. Arab. Dependent, necessary, connected; transitive, of a verb.


lasak. *Pakaiyan pèlasak*: working-day clothes; every day wear.

lasom or lasum. *Batek lasom*: a special kind of painted sarong of Javanese make. *Èmpama batek lasom makin basoh bèrthalmah bau*: like batek lasom cloth which increases in fragrance the more you wash it; improving with time and use; *Prov.*

lasu. Change of taste consequent on food being kept; staleness, overripeness.

lasah. Striking, switching; (by metaphor) working continually, always on the move.

langit. The sky, the heavens. *Tujoh pèlaia langit*: the seven folds of heaven; the seven strata of the sky; *Sh. Jub. Mal.*, 12; *Bust. Sal.*


langut. *Mélangut*: to gaze with longing at anything, as a hungry boy looks at cakes.
<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Langir</strong></th>
<th><strong>Lakon</strong></th>
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| **Lan.** Langir. Materials used in the bath much as Europeans use soap. *Mandi berlango:* to wash oneself thoroughly; to use native soap in washing in contradistinction to merely standing in water; Sej. Mal., 150. *Mandi bérélada langir:* to wash using native soaps and cosmetics; Ht. Bakh., 73. *Lango:* to wash with soap; Ht. Bakh., 75; Sh. Bid., 26; Sh. Jur. Bud., 43. *Langirkan:* id.; Ht. Koris. Mélangirkan:* id.; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 82. The native “soap” is usually a fibrous vegetable substance. | **Lan.** Lapek. 1. A pedestal; a surface on which anything rests; a rug, mat, or other thin surface placed under a body. *L. kaki:* sandal. *L. punggong:* a mat for sitting on. *L. tangan:* a glove or scrubbing cloth placed over the hand when working on a rough surface so as to avoid hurting the skin; Ht. Best. 
*Pagi pāgi masa:k kanji.* Makan déhulu melapekkan pi:rt; 
Chaka:pan kosong tiyada bērīst, 
Menjadi dusta ñêcham:por karu:t 
early in the morning cook your gruel, eat it first as a basis (for other food). II. *Lōpāk-lōpek:* confused, inconsistent, in disorder. |
| **Lan.** Langau. A large stinging fly; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 12; Sh. Sg. Ranch., 26; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Sh. Mard.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 34; Ht. Raj. Don., 52. | **Lan.** Lapun. Nets, toils or snares for catching small animals (such as the pēlendo:k) and birds. *L. tarek:* a trap watched by the trapper who pulls a string at the proper moment. *L. dudo:k:* a trap working automatically; it is used especially for snaring green pigeon. |
| **Lan.** Langai. *Bē:lat lan:ga:* a bag-net running up and down six bamboo posts. Also (Kedah) langgai. | **Lan.** Lapah. Stripping, skinning, removing the outer covering. *Di-surol-nya lapah hidop-hidop:* he ordered him to be skinned alive; Ht. Isk. Dr. *Hati gajah sama di-lapah:* hati kuman sama di-chēk:lap: together have we skinned the elephant’s heart, together have we dipped the heart of the mite; we have shared plenty and scarcity like tried comrades; Prov., J. S. A. S., II, 162. *Lapah* is most commonly used of skinning a slaughtered animal for the market. |
| **Lan.** Lapar. Hunger; hungry. *Lapār dhāga:* hunger and thirst; Ht. Abd., 28. *Lapār susu:* hungering for milk (of a baby); Ht. Abd., 448. *Laparka:n:* to render hungry; to starve (a man or animal); Ht. Abd., 74. 
*Kēlapar:ran:* hunger; Maj., 62; Ht. Abd., 313; Sh. Sing. Terb., 39. | **Lan.** Laka. *Kanu laka:* a tree; Sh. Raj. Haji, 183. Possibly phyllanthus emblica and *P. kottinatus.* Also laka-laka and melaka. 
*Laka-laka jant:an:* a plant, walsura multijuga. |
*Lapis-lapisan:* a name given to the second round in a cluster of bananas. 
| **Lan.** Lapang. Empty space; presenting a wide orifice or gap; a vacuum; stripped bare or robbed of contents. | **Lan.** Lakom or lakum. A generic name applied to several species of wild vines the leaves of which are used to make a kind of tea. These plants have a reddish sap; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 14. The principal varieties are: 
*L. a:yer:* jissi:eva sufructicos; 
*L. bul:an:* or *l. embun:* vitis diffusa; 
*L. gajah:* vitis mollissima; 
*L. te:būra:* vitis novemfolia. |
| *Kalau tiyada š.:nāpāng:* 
*Bai:k jalan la:pāng:* | **Lan.** Lakom or lakum. [Jav. and Siamese.] A staged play or performance, used now especially of Siamese plays but in ancient Java of classical plays, e.g., lakom Pandawa Jaya, Ht. Mas. Ed. *Di-lakom:kan Ranjuna Tā:pā:* they represented the story of Arjuna as an Ascetic (the Arjuna Wiwoh; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Also tēlakom. |
laku. Conduct, manner, behaviour, mien, deportment, gestures; to act or behave; to take effect, to pass current.

Ta'-laku: that will not do, that will not pass current. Laksana golok kayu, têlah ta'-makan jualal ta'-laku: like a wooden chopper which will not cut if struck with and will fetch nothing if sold; Prov.


Bër-laku: to take effect, to prevail. Têlah bër-laku-lah kehendak Allah di-atas hamba-nya: the will of God has been worked upon us, his servants; Ht. Abd., 437. Bërtilah lalu, sêmbah bër-laku: the (king's) decree is passed over, the (subject's) petition prevails; a proverbial saying when a humble memorial persuades a prince to withdraw an issued order; J. S. A. S., I., 93.


laki. Husband; a less respectful word than sweami. Laki-laki: male, masculine; manliness; a man of masculine qualities. Barang-stapa maka têr-bilang laki-laki mari-lahi ka-têngah maindun supaya kita bêrmam sênjata sama-sama anak laki-laki: if any one desires the reputation of manliness, let him come to the middle of the battlefield that we may fight, weapon to weapon, like men; Ht. Ind. Nata. Têlah baginda di-pêr-tidañ-nya laki-laki kita oleh Bêtara Majapahit: the king said: our manliness is denied by the Ruler of Majapahit; Sej. Mal., 53. Cf. also Ht. Hamz., 38. Memunjahkan laki-laki: to show off one's courage; Ht. Sri Rama.

Bër-laki: to have a husband; to be married (of a woman). Anak dara sudah bër-laki: a married maiden; a girl who has been seduced; Prov. Janda bêluwam bër-laki: a widow who has never been wedded; id.

1 Cf. also the following pantun:
Bunga sêmbah di-harang awan,
Bunga di-naha dari Dong Bhu;
Alang-kah sâha hata-ku, tuwan,
Sêhab sêmbah sudah bër-laki.

Bër-lakikan: to take as one's husband or possesses as one's husband; = bër-laki aha.

Mêngapa suka tuwan-hamba bër-lakikan orang tua: hongko si ini: why have you married this humpbacked old man; Ht. Mash., 12. Têmanti-namenti bagai bër-lakikan raja: waiting and waiting as though you were marrying a prince (Malay princes being proverbially unpercutant in order to show their importance); Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 28.

laga. The fighting of animals such as buffaloes and bulls, and (less commonly) of rams¹, chevrotins², and even of quails³. Bêrlaga: to fight (of such animals); Sh. I. Trub., 17.


lagang. The initial steps taken in weaving a mat; beginning to weave; starting to weave. The weaving proper (when the work is fairly started) is called anyam, and the weaving of the selvage or border (which completes the work) is called lêgu.

lagam. [Hind. lagâm.] The bit (of a horse).

lagu. A tune.

Masing-masing masok mênari
Mênuwut lagu-nya bêrmachan lari:
each entered and danced various dances according to the tune; Bint. Tim., 24 Jan., 1895. Mênuwut lagu biduwan bêrnyanyi itu: in unison with the tune of the minstrel's song; Ht. Koris.

Kitab puisi-pujian dengan bër-lagu: a hymnbook with tunes; Ht. Abd., 450.

lagi. More, yet more; still, also, moreover. Lagi-lagi, sapêrti bêlanda mînta tanah: "more, more," as the Dutchman says when applying for land; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 26. Lagi tongkat, lagi sênjalâ: with a stick, moreover, and with weapons as well; a proverbial expression suggesting assurance that is doubly sure; J. S. A. S., II., 155. Lagi têng, lagi bêrsulok: in daylight moreover, and with a torch as well; a similar proverb. Bêrâpa lagi: how many more. Duwa lagi: two more. Sênuwa-nya mati têkêkala lagi kêhêl: all died while still in infancy; Ht. Abd., 14.

Dan lagi: furthermore; besides. Dan lagi pula: id.

Sa-lagi: so long as; as long as; while. Sa-lagi ada umur hamba: as long as I live; Ht. Gul. Bak., 25. Sa-lagi ada pêrîdaran chakêrawa: as long as the vault of heaven revolves; i.e., for ever and ever.

lala. I. Siput lala: a salt-water bivalve resembling a mussel; it is found embedded in the mud on the banks of the sea-coast.

lalat. The common fly, Musca. Belum terbang lalat: before the flies are as tis; the very early morning. Lalat chari puri: the fly goes straight to the sore; where the carcasse is there will the eagles be gathered together; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 32.

L. hijau: the “blue-bottle” fly.
L. kerbau: the astrus.
L. kuda: the tabanus.

Bérani l.: the courage of a fly; i.e., courage which allows a man to run away but brings him back incessantly to the assault.

Harimau l.: a peculiar small striped spider which advances by short leaps.

Tahi l.: a mole or freckle; Ht. Hamz., 11.

lalang. I. The well-known “lalang” grass, Imperata cylindrica. Tanam lalang ta-akan tumbuh pada: if you plant lalang, pada will not grow; you will not get figs from thistles; Prov., J. S. A. S., I., 94. Saperti bunga lalang: like the downy blossoms of the lalang; a simile for the waving pennons of an advancing army; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Cr. Gr., 78. Saperti api makan lalang yang kering; iytada dapat di-padam lagi: like fire consuming dry lalang, it cannot be put out; Prov., Ht. Isk. Dz.

L. hantu laut or suda lalang laut: a grass (unidentified).
L. jawu: a grass, Imperata exaltata.
Guajah l.: a tame elephant.

II. Lalulalang: going and coming; passing to and fro; moving backwards and forwards or hither and thither; the movement of traffic in a thoroughfare; Ht. Abd., 201, 332; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 44.

lalak. The touch-hole of a cannon. Melalak: to flash in the pan, to miss fire (of a gun); Ht. Ind. Meng.

lalau. Hindering, preventing. Melalau: to warn or notify trespassers by putting up a mark in front of a claim of land. Hibmat pélau: a charm to prevent a woman marrying.


L. lalang: passing to and fro; v. lalang.

Sa-lalu: always continually;—pronounced sélalu.

laluwi. to traverse, to pass over, to controvert or disobey. Melaluwi: id. Yang mana kenhenda anak itu itu iya kita laluwi: I will not oppose your wishes, my child; Sej. Mal., 47. Melaluwi-hutan yang bésar-bésar: to traverse great forests; Ht. Jy. Lengg. Teotalu: surpassingly; exceedingly; very; extremely. Teotalu elo: surpassingly beautiful.

lalah. I. The gluttonous eating of a man who lives from hand to mouth.

II. A variant of lala, q. v.

lalai. Careless, thoughtless, listless, sleepy. Lalat dengan memakan pisang dan têbu itu: sleep after their meal of bananas and sugarcane; Ht. Abd., 73.

‘Ilmu dan ‘akal di-halai-lalai
Itu-lahtanda orang yang lalai:
a mind and ideas that are always uncertain are the marks of a man of indolent character; Prov.

Pinang muda jangan di-salai,
Jika di-salai isi-nya binasa;
Orang muda, jangan di-lalai;
Kalau di-lalai, badan binasa:
young man never be indolent, if you are indolent you will come to ruin; Prov.

Lalaikan: (1) to forget; to lose interest in any person, thing, Sh. Kumb. Chamb., 18; (2) to render forgetful, Sh. Ibl., 3. Melalai-
Kélalaiyan: carelessness, listlessness, forgetfulness; Pel. Abd., 29.

Pélalai: a spell to render people forgetful or unconscious; Ht. Abd., 154.

II. The rope with which the sail is hauled up or lowered; the halyard; Sej. Mal., 127.

lali. Dull, senseless; insensible to pain, reproof, or fear. Jika bérpérang sangat-lah lali: in fighting, quite unconscious of fear; Sh. Ibl., 7.

Buku l.: the ankle bone, or as much of it as projects outwards.

lám. The name of the letter l.

lama. Duration of time; long (of time); ancient, former, long since. Orang l.: the ancients. Bérâpa l.: how long. Béérâpa l.: for some time; Ht. Abd., 32. Rumah-nya yang lama: his former dwelling. Sa-lama: as long as. Diuça jam lama: for two hours. Sa-lama-lama-nia: for ever. Lama kelmamah: in course of time; finally; ultimately. Laman-


lamat. [Arab. ‘alîmat.] Mata lamat: the bull’s eye in a target; v. ’alîmat.
**LAMAS**

**lamas.** Bunga lamas: a flower (unidentified); Ht. Sh. Kub.

**lamang.** (Riau, Johor.) A heavy sword.

**laman.** A green or open space in front of a house; a lawn or court. Better halaman.

**lamun.** In case that; if it be that; provided; although. *Maka sahut tuwan puteri itu jangan-kan dëmikiyan jikalau ka-laut apí sa-kali-pun hamba përgì juga lamun déngan kakanda: the princess replied: not only would I do this but I would even go to the sea of fire provided only you were with me; Ht. Bakht., 8. Di-chapkan këlañ lamun bëraaktu: they may possibly be printed if only the occasion arises; Ht. Gul. Bak., 157.


**lanar.** Mud, slime; the mud banks often met along the sea coast.

**lanang.** I. To twist; to twine by twisting. II. Jav. A man, male, manly. Baik-lah tuwan bëraliñ pëkañyan chara laang: you will do well to dress as a man; Ht. Sh.

**lanun.** "Ilanun:" the name of a piratical tribe living on the island of Mindanao; a pirate; Sh. Peng., 13; Ht. Abd., 464.

**lanau.** Slimy mud; Kl. Usually lanayu.

**law.** In. Mëlawe: to stop the way; to intercept the passage of a bridal party pending the payment of a fee; Sh. Peng., 14, 23. Upah pembuka lawa: the fee paid. The lawa is a string drawn across the passage.

The name lawa is also given to the crocer in the construction of a fish-trap (belon). II. Lawa-lawa: (Jav.) a spider; = labalaba.

**laut.** The sea. Laut mana ta'-bërombañ, bumi mana ta'-tëmpa hujan: what sea has no waves; on what land does the rain never fall?—it is a long lane that has no turning; Prov. Manis-nya superti laut mada: sweet as a sea of honey; Prov. Laut mada bëranaiñan gula: a sea of honey with a shore of sugar; a symbol of extreme sweetness; Prov.

L. jërbu: the sea out of sight of land. Barat l.: the North-West. Utara barat laut: N. N. W.

Chëmara l. or eru l.: the casuarina tree. Orang l.: the name given to a number of ancient non-Malayan tribes dwelling on the shores of the Riau-Johor Archipelago. Timor l.: the North-East.

**LAUN**

**lautan.** The seas, the ocean. Tujoh l.: the Seven Seas; the World's oceans. L. china: the China Sea.

Melaut: to travel to the sea; to go out to the sea. Ta'-sunggoh siñwuan melaut: the siñwuan fish does not really go out to sea (it goes a little way and then returns); a proverbial expression ridiculing a stay-at-home person who talks of travelling; cf. J. S. A. S., I., 95.

Melauti: to navigate.

**lawat.** Melawat: to visit. Datang-lah sahâbat handat sahâtian melawat a kanak akbar berta berta-akan khabar: all my friends came to visit me and to ask the news; Ht. Abd., 445.

**lawar.** I. A preparation made of parang-parang fish minced very fine. II. Kelawar: a bat. See s. v. kilawar.

**lawas.** I. Empty; free; unobstructed, of the view; vacuity; the feeling of ease when the mouth or tongue has been rid of an unpleasant taste or the stomach of a heavy meal.

II. Old; of old standing; survivals, as fruit still left on a tree when the season is over.


**lauk.** I. Materials (other than rice) eaten at a meal with rice. Lauk bauk: all kinds of food of this sort. Lagi lauk lagi nasi: the more meat, the more rice; the more wealth, the more followers; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 155.

II. Amil lauk: a shell, fusus longissimus.

**lawak.** Lawak-lawak; joking, jesting, amusing oneself at the expense of others. Pelawak: a practical joker.

**lauq.** Long in duration, lengthy, tedious, dragging on. Jangan bërlaum: do not spin out your work too much; do not be too slow over your work.
lawan. **Opposition; withstanding; competition; to resist, to combat.** Layakan bértikan : to have a contest in the use of stabbing weapons. Api itu têkêlaya iya kêchêl itu kawan maka ápêbila bêsar kêlak mânjadi lawan: fire, when in small quantities, is a friend; but when it becomes large it is an enemy; Prov., Ht. Abd., 418.

Lawani : to contend against, to strive against, to rival; Sej. Mal., 127.

Bêrlawan : in rivalry, comparable; Cr. Gr., 78.

Mêlawan : to combat, to fight; Ht. Abd., 30, 415, 477.

lawah. **Unimpeded, of the view; = lawas, q. v.**

lawi. **Bulu lawi:** (Riau, Johor) the long feathers in a cock’s tail.

lahad. **See lahad.**

lahar. **(Kedah.)** A pool, a muddy pond or mere; Ht. Kal. Dam., 72; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Also (in literature) wilahar.

lahir. **A colloquial variant of dlahir, q. v.**

lahang. **[Jav. and Sundanese.]** A fermented drink better known among Malays as nira.

lahap. **Pêlahap :** a glutton, a voracious eater.

layar. **I. A sail; to sail. Layar timpâ tiyang :** the sail strikes down the mast; our mainstay has turned traitor; Prov. Bêlayar : to sail.

Kain éntelas dari udara,
Païay anâk raja wilanda;
Bahîa mas, layar-nya sutâra,
Hêndak bêlayar angin tiyada :  

the ship is of gold and its sails are of silver; but when we wish to sail the wind is lacking; Ht. Ind. Meng.

L. agong : the mainsail.
L. afit : a lug-sail with reefs.
L. batang : a triangular sail like a laten sail.
L. bulu ayam : a sail intermediate in appearance between a lug and a laten sail.
L. dastor : a studding-sail; Pel. Abd., 120.
L. pêngapoh : a topsail.
L. pênyorong : a mizzen.
L. samandêra : a sprit-sail.
L. top : a lugsail.
L. tufang : a foresail.
Andakkan l. : to shorten sail.
Kain l. : sail-cloth, canvas.
Pasang l. : to set sail.
Pêbahu l. : the yard.

layap. **Mêlayap :** to just skim the surface, as a swallow flying just above the earth, or as an overladen boat moving almost flush with the water.

layak. **I. Splitting open along the line of the backbone as a fish or bird is cut into two for the purpose of preservation.**

II. **[Arab. lâikh.]** Suitable, fitting, right, appropriate. Bukan layak : kita mêmakai diya : it is not seemly that we should wear it; Sej. Mal., 99. Layak di-hadap hubulalang munnîri : with his warriors and councillors drawn upbefittingly before him; Sh. Sri Ben., 76.

Ma'dfkan hamba fâkîr Muthari,
Bukan-nya sa-kali abâ sha'iri,
Tiyada layak gêlaran di-bêri,
Mênyusahkan hati hamba sendiri :
pardon me, the poor Mushtari, for in no sense can I be termed a Poet; it is not right to term me so and it saddens my own heart (when I hear myself so called); Bint. Tim., 2 Jan., 1895.

III. A kar layak: a fibrous climbing plant, the trailers of which are used for string; J. S. A. S., VIII., 126.

lāfk. Arab. Right, proper, fitting; v. layak, II.

layam. A sort of sword-dance. Bērlayam: to dance this sword-dance; Sej. Mal., 141.

lāyān. Attendance, service, waiting on.


Ramāt-lah orang yang dudok makan,
Banyaq-lah orang yang melayankan:
many were the people who sat down to supper,
and many were the servants who waited upon them; Bint. Tim.

layon. I. Jav. The dead body (of a prince). Sa-telāh sampai kāpada layon Sāng-nata: when they came upon the body of the king; Ht. Sh. Ayer mawar mendiriuškan kāpada layonan: rose-water to sprinkle on the body; Ht. Ind. Meng., 199.

II. (Daik.) A preparation like ḍēmping but made of young padi.

lain. Different, other than; some...others. Lain dartapa itu: different from that. Ubat bērjinius-jius, lain di-minūm lain di-sapu pērut: all kinds of medicines some to be drunk, others for external application; Ht. Abd., 20.

Lain dulang, lain kaki;
Lain orang, lain hati:
different salvers have different feet, different men have different dispositions; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 77. Mēnchari l.: to seek another (love).

Lain-lainkan: to sort (type); Ht. Abd., 167.


a faded flower that is blooming as of old; an old man dressed as a young dude; Prov.

labērang. See lēbran.
lébang. Lébang pinggang: weakness and pain following on childbirth; disease or undue weakness attending a bad recovery after a confinement.

Patah lébang: spoil it in the process of making, of any article.

lébong. (Onom.) The sound of a heavy body falling into water.

lébap. (Onom.) Lébap-lébap: a sound such as that of fruit falling on a sandy soil; a dull thud.

lébup. See lébap.

lébak. I. (Onom.) A thud rather clearer than that expressed by lébap and less full than lébok; a sound such as that of a fruit falling on hard soil. Lébub-lébub or lébok-lébub: id., frequentative.

II. (Daik.) Family, race. Lébak sianu: of So-and-so's family.

III. A jungle-plant (unidentified).

lébok. See lébak, I.

lébam. I. Livid; the colour of a bruise. Badan-nya pun biru lébam: his body was a livid blue; Ht. Abd., 158.

II. (Onom.) The sound of a body falling on a fairly resonant surface.

lébum. (Onom.) A sound somewhat fuller than that expressed by lébam, II., q. v.

léban. Kayu léban: a tree, vitex pubescens. Also haléban.

L. bunga: a tree, vitex vestita.

L. kunyer: vitex, sp.

L. plandok: a tree with white flowers; evodía latifolia.

lébum. Cheating by adulteration; fraud by imitation; a specious but treacherous appearance.


Lébu is also (rarely) used as a humble pronoun of the first person, "I, the dust under your feet." Mana sabêda Kang Sênohun-lah pun, lébu sêdiya junjon: I obey whatever your Majesty commands; Ht. Sg. Samb.

lébah. The common honey-bee.


léboh. A broad street with shops on each side; a busy thoroughfare where much trade is transacted but not a regular market-place (pékan); Ht. Ism. Yat., 94, 100, 117.

lébai. A mosque official; Ht. Abd., 416. The lébai attends to the order of the religious service. In Penang, the term is applied to many Indian Muhammadans who have no duties in the public mosques but who are attached to private chapels (bandarsah) and are descendants of the founders of the chapels.

lat. I. Alternation, in time or (Singpore) in position. Lat su-hari: every other day. Lat duwa tiga hari: every two or three days; Ht. Abd., 98.

II. See hélat.

lot or lut. I. Penetration, incision by a weapon. Kena pinggang-nya tiyada lut: it struck him on the waist but did not penetrate; Ht. Best.


létas. Létus-létas: (Onom.) A snapping sound; "snip-snap;" the noise of tearing cloth.

létus. See létas.

létis. (Onom.) Whisking about; the leaping of fish or prawns on the beach; (by extension) fidgety; frisky, of a young woman.

létang. (Onom.) A clanking or banging noise; the sound of a tambourine (rébama).
### LETING

| lęting. (Onom.) A sound similar in character to that expressed by *lętang* but sharper in tone; J. S. A. S., II., 151. |
| lętong. (Onom.) A sound similar in character to that expressed by *lętang* but deeper in tone. |
| lętap. (Onom.) A rapping sound. |
| lętup. (Onom.) A deep rattle or rap; the crackle of musketry; the reverberations of thunder. *Lima manis pun melętup saperti petas*; the oranges went off with a burst like crackers; Ht. Abd., 364. *Sa-kali lętup tiga dengan*: one firing of the match caused three shots to reverberate; Ht. Raj. Don., 17. *Melętup di-sana, di-sini bunyi-nya*: firing on that side and noise on this; one person sows and another reaps; Prov. |

### LĘCHOK

| lętem. (Onom.) A booming sound such as the roar of artillery. *Lętem-lętam*: id., but frequentative. The word is also used of the sound made when working a rice-pounder; e.g.: *Lętem-lętam męnumboh lępon*, *Tępon palait bukan jari*. |
| lęjar. Extreme weariness; = *pēnat*. |
| lęjang. Shooting or darting forward, as a snake darts along the ground. Cf. *rējang*. |
| lęjah. Arab. The ocean; the open sea. |
| lęcha. A gold neck-ornament worn by Tamil women. |
| lęchat. Extreme smoothness or slipperiness. |
| lęchit. 1. Slipping from between the fingers, as a slippery round body when pressure is applied. *Melęchit*: to slip or shoot out in this way. Cf. *dēchit*. |
| lęchut. *Lęchutkan*: to force out the interior of anything by pressure on the sides; to squeeze a fruit so as to cause the pipes or juice to squirt out with force. *Melęchut*: to squirt or gush out in this way. |
| lęchar. (Kedah.) *Melęchar*: to become livid, of a bruise. |
| lęchor. *Melęchor*: to be scaled; to suffer from scalding. The word is used of injuries from hot moist substances as well as from boiling water. |
| lęchas. (Penang.) Extremely sweet. |
| lęchap. I. (Onom.) *Lęchap-lęchup*: the sound of people eating; the smacking of the lips. |
| lęchup. I. See *lęchap*. |
| II. *Melęchup*: to be blistered, of the skin; = *mēlēchōr*. |
| lęchak. (Onom.) *Lęchak-lęchok*: the sound of people trampling through soft mud; sucking noises. |
| lęcek. (Onom.) The twittering of birds; = *lēchit*, II. |
| lęchok. See *lęchak*, I. |
lēchah. Muddy walking; partly wet and partly dry; the state of a bad road a short time after rain. Musim l. : the rainy season.

lēchoh. Steeping vegetables or rice in water.

Padi sa-genggam habis-lah lēchoh, Tidak bulah di-tumbuh-nya lagi; Kēhēndak Allah juga yang sunggoh, Tidak bulah kēhēndak hati :

when a handful of padi has once been steeped in water it is not to be pounded any more; the Will of God is alone to be relied on, we cannot trust the impulses of the heart; Sh. Pant. Shl., 14.

lahad. Arab. Liyang lahad: an excavation on the left side of a grave, for the reception of the dead body.

lēdang. (Kedah.) Stepping on, treading on.

lēding. Mēlēding: to warp, to curve inwards under the influence of heat.

lēdong. Mēlēdong: to "give"; to take a concave shape under pressure, as when planks give under a heavy weight.

ledzdzat. [Arab. әәл.] Delightful to the taste; pleasurable, enjoyable; Ht. Abd., 286, 377, 467. Often pronounced lazlat.


lēras. Lērus-lēras: (Onom.) A scratching sound such as that made by fowls scratching up earth.

lērus. See lēras.

lērak. I. Buwah lērak: a fruit, said to resemble soap; sapindus rarak.

II. (Onom.) A sound such as that made by a large animal crushing through undergrowth; to burst open, of an overfull box; to split, of a house.

lērek. A variant of dērek, q. v.

lēram. A variant of dēram, q. v.

lērum. A variant of dērum, q. v.

lērāh. Tēlērāh: thrown down and injured, of fruit blown down by a squall; knocked out of its binding, of a book.

lērai. Mēlērai: to separate a pair of combatants or things adhering to each other.

lazawardi. Lapis lazuli; v. әәل.

las. I. Batulas: a hard mineral substance used as emery-stone.

II. Lus-las: darting by, flashing past; coming in and going out freely.

lis. I. [Dutch līst.] A cord, a twist,—but used of a peculiar cord-like pattern in wood-carving.

II. Eng. List; enumeration.

lus. See las, II.

lisān. Arab. Tongue, speech. Dēngan lisān: orally. Maka di-jilat dēngan lisān tugoh hari: then lick it with the tongue on seven days; Muj., 96.


lēsit. (Onom.) The sound of a grasshopper rustling in grass. Cf. pēlēsit. Lēsit is pronounced lēsīt.

lēsūt. (Onom.) The switching sound made by a rattan when whipping through the air. Pronounced lēsūt.

lēstaka. The central or thicker portion of a bow.

lēsar. (Onom.) Lēsor-lēsar: the rustling of grass,—a gentler sound than lēsok-lēsak.

lēsir. A sword-dance; fencing with swords or other weapons against an imaginary opponent. Main l. : to dance or fence in this way.

lēsor. See lēsar.

lēsing. (Onom.) A whizzing sound. Me-
lēsīng: to whizz.

lēsong. A wooden mortar; a pounding receptacle, the pounder being called antan or alu. Lēsong mēnchāri alu: the mortar works up to the pestle; a reversal of the natural order of things, as when a woman makes love to a man; Prov. Antan patah lēsong hilang: if the pounder be broken the receptacle will be lost; if the husband is useless the wife will be unfaithful; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 89. The word also occurs: Ht. Abd., 357; Sh. Bid., 114; Sh. Sing. Terb., 24.

L. hindek: a pounding machine, worked by the foot, for pounding padi.

L. pinang: a betel-nut pounder; = gobēk.

lēsāp. Disappearance, vanishing, occultation.

L. daripada mata: to disappear from sight; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895.

L. sa-kali: to disappear altogether; Ht. Abd., 208. Cf. lēnnyāp and rēsāp.
lesak. (Onom.) Lēsak-lesak: to rustle, of stiff clothes, etc.

lesok. See lesak.

laskar. A variant of laskar, q. v.


lēsi. I. Spiritless; despairing unwillingness to fight, as the result of many defeats.


latif. Arab. Charitable. ‘Abdu’ l-latīf: "the servant of the most charitable;" a proper name of common occurrence among Malays, among the Mesopotamians.

la’al. Arab. A ruby; ruby-red wine.


luqah. Arab. Spoken sounds, words. Ini-lah luqah-nya: these are the words; this is the exact text or formula; Mūj., 53. ‘Ilmī l.: philology. Kitāb l.: a dictionary or vocabulary; Ht. Abd., 9.

lughat. Arab. Spoken sounds, words. Ini-lah lughat-nya: these are the words; this is the exact text or formula; Mūj., 53. ‘Ilmī l.: philology. Kitāb l.: a dictionary or vocabulary; Ht. Abd., 9.

lang. I. A generic name for birds of prey such as hawks, kites, falcons, and eagles. Bētlalang tēlah mēnjudi lang: grasshoppers have become kites; the mean have become great; Ht. Abd., 4. Lēkṣana lang mahan mēnyambar sa-gēnap pelan: like a hawk which seeks its prey all over the islands; a proverbial simile for a predatory vagabond. Lang laut: a seagull; another proverbial description of a wandering thief. Sapērtī lang bērmāin angin: like a falcon amusing itself in the wind; a simile for a defiant swagger; Ht. Ind. Meng.
   L. ayam: a hawk which preys on chickens.
   L. bōrek: a spotted hawk.
   L. hantu: a name given to the owl.
   L. hindek: a variety of fish-hawk.
   L. kangar: another variety of sea-hawk.
   L. malam: = l. hantu.
   L. merah: a reddish-coloured hawk.

langsah. A well-known fruit, lansium domesticum; Ht. Abd., 241; Ht. Korus; Ht. P. J. P.
   Anjing l. or anjing bulu l.: a dog, of a white-yellow colour like the colour of this fruit.
langsai. Completion, winding up, putting an end to. Habis l.: quite finished.

lengang. Sparse, of population; poor, of attendance at a service or festival.

lengong. Melengong: to be pensive; to be wrapped in thought; to be unconscious of one's surroundings, as when a man receives bad news. Dudok-lah melengong di-bawah pokun kaya: he sat day-dreaming under a tree; Ht. Mar. Mah.

lengkara. 1. [Skr. alang-kara.] Fabulous, unlikely, improbable, miraculous, wonderful.

II. A corruption of the word négara (a kettle-drum), q. v.

lengkayan. A sort of crow's-nest or tree platform on which light guns (lela) were mounted in Malay warfare.

lengkat. 1. Three days hence; the day after the day after to-morrow; = tulat.

II. Tikar lengkat: a special pattern in mats. Langkat is also the name of a well-known district in Sumatra.

lengkar or lingkar. A coil,—of a snake, or of rope, or of anything similar. Di-suruh uleh Sang Sêpërba lengkar rolan sa-besar pêrisat: Sang Sêpërba ordered a coil of rattan to be made of the size of a shield; Sej. Mal., 43. Sêgan mènngorak lengkar: slow to unwind its coils, of a snake; slow to do any work, sluggish, of a man; Prov. Cf. lenggang.


lêngkor. 1. Melêngkor: to be slightly bowed or bent.

II. (Kedah.) Meângkor: to snore loudly; = (Riau, Johor) meûngkor.
langkas. Fiery, of a steed; spirited; active, of a man. Cf. tangkas.

lingkas. A variant of ringkas, q. v.

lengkang or lingkang. I. Ring-shaped; a circumference; a numeral coefficient forbracelets, anklets, and objects of similar appearance. Cf. lengkar and chêlengkang.
II. To peel off, of paint, whitewash, etc.

langkang. Térlangkang : opening out; wide apart at the extremities, of a buffalo’s horns; cf. bangkang.

lêngkong. I. Bowed, bow-shaped.
II. (Onom.) A deep booming sound; cf. kong, gong, etc.

lengkeng. A name (said to be Chinese) given to the buwah bidara.


Lêngkongan bulan : the revolutions of the moon; the name of a Malay paper published in Singapore (A. D. 1900).

longkang. A drain, a cesspool. Di-bawah rumah-nya itu pênoliah dêngan longkang dan sampah-sampah : the space below their houses was occupied by cesspools and rubbish-heaps; Pel. Abd., 77. Kain dalam achar kutip chuchî diyâ hênâk masah ko-dalam longkang juga : you may pick out an old garment from the sink and you may clean it, but it will want to go back into the cesspool all the same; you may educate a man of low tastes but he will return to his vices just the same; Prov. Laksana intan manikam jatok di-longkang ta’-hilang chêhâya : like diamonds and pears which do not lose their lustre even if they fall into a cesspool; characters which the worst surroundings cannot degrade; Prov.

In Penang parîl is used of an open running drain where longkang would be used in Singapore.

langkap or lêngkap. I. Complete; fully equipped; sufficiently supplied. Burong yang lêngkap dengan duwa sayap : a bird in possession of both its wings; Ht. Abd., 71.

Sa-lêngkap : all over; including all. Dêngan sa-lêngkap-nya : in its completeness; in full; Ht. Abd., 217, 284; Sej. Mal., 92.

Lêngkuwas. An aromatic plant used in making curries, alpinia galanga; Maj., 51. L. muda : the young lêngkuwas fruit, a proverbial simile for a beautiful heel; Ht. Koris.
L. ranting : a small wild ginger, alpinia conchigera.

1 Cf. the pantun—
Orang Aceh tanam lada
Duwa pênoliah bekat dêkâp;
Kalau jatik goa pérenda
Modal lêngkap kërtà lêngkap.
lengkoyan. (Kedah.) A ginger; *zingiber cassumunar.* Also *lempooyan.*

**lengkah.** Stepping, pacing; a step; a stride; striding over; starting out on a journey. *Tiyap-tiyap lengkah ingat-lah abang:* remember me at every step you take; Sh. Lal. Mejn., 30. *Pérkimpunan ini lengkah ular tiyoda lépas:* "if this woman steps over a snake the snake will not let her escape;" she is so ugly that Providence will take the first opportunity of removing her.

L. *kanan:* to arrive punctually.

L. *kiri:* to arrive late.

Kudika *l.*: the lucky seasons for undertaking a journey. *Térulu banyak paham di-lengkah:* very learned regarding the luckiest times for starting; Sh. Ul., 4.

**Mengangkat l.:** to step, to move; Sh. Abd. Mk., 108.


**Langkahkan:** to put down (the foot) in taking a step. *Melangkahkan:* id.; Ht. Abd., 114. *Apa-bila di-langkahkan-nya kaki-nya memijak daratan maka mériyam pun di-pasang-lah:* the moment he set foot on the shore the guns fired (a salute); Ht. Abd., 109.

**Langkah:** to walk over; Sej. Mal., 82.

**Melangkah:** to step, to stride; to travel over. *M. lautan:* to cross the seas; Ht. Abd., 280. *M. bukit gunong:* to traverse hills and mountains; Ht. Mar. Mah.

**Pélangkah kan or pér-langkah kan:** paces, steps; a journey; Bint. Tim., 13 March, 1895. *'Adat p.:* the compensation or extra gift given to the parents of a bride if the bride is a younger daughter, the elder being unmarried; Laws of Palembang, Simb. Ch., 14.

**lengkai.** At variance, in disagreement.

**lengkah.** Loosened from its place; strained; out of its socket or joint. *Bunyi kélengkah-lengkah:* the sound of the straining of the timbers in a ship in bad weather.

**längkai.** Panjang längkai: long and slender; graceful, of the human figure; willowy; lissome; Ht. Raj. Sul., 8.

**längkitian.** A mussel (unidentified).

**längkiyang.** A small granary or rice-store. Also *ńińgkiyang.*

**lingga.** I. The name of a well-known island.

II. The transplanting of a tree together with the soil adhering to its roots.

**länggada.** A medicinal plant (*diospyros lucida*?).

**länggana.** [Skr. *langghána.*] Unwilling.

**länggar.** I. Knocking against, coming into collision against, attacking.

*Baik dan jahat, ayuhat taulan, Jangan di-langgar ilmu démikiyán:*

Oh my friends, do not attack such knowledge as tells you what is good and what is evil; Sh. Rej., 1.

**Langgaran:** the attack; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 70.


**länggar.** Wide apart, as packages in a box.

**länggar.** Loose, as a *kéris* in a scabbard which is too wide for it; knocking against the sides.

**länggas.** (Penang.) Without ties; unrestrained, as a man who has no wife or relatives to consider.

**länggis.** Linggisan dayong: the long pole which is elevated above the side of the boat and is made fast to the thole-pins.

**länggang.** Tonggang-langgang: (Riau, Johor) topsy-turvy, helter-skelter, upside down, head over heels; Ht. Sg. Samb., Sh. Sing. Terb., 10. *Tunggil l.:* (Kedah) id. Cf. longgang.

**länggang.** A short pause; Kl., v. d. W.

**länggang.** Rocking, swaying; the rolling of a boat; swinging the arms when walking; a rolling or swaggering gait. *L. hulú, l. hilir:* rolling up and rolling down; the aimless peregrinations of a vagrant. *Lenggok-lenggang bagai chutúk hanyut:* rocking to and fro like a floating coco-nut shell; a proverbial description of a loose woman; J. S. A. S., II., 156. *Bérjalan sérta lenggang-nya yang lemah-lémbut:* to walk with a gently swelling action; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Bérjalan ménayun lenggang:* to walk with a marked roll or swagger; Ht. Ind. Meng.

*L. pérut:* a ceremonial washing of the body of a woman in the seventh month of pregnancy.

*Berlinggang:* to roll (of a ship); to lurch about or roll about (of a man); Sh. Pant. Shl., 1; Pel. Abd., 32.
lenggak. Thrusting the head backwards; forcing it back so as to strain the neck; looking intently upwards. Cf. longgak, changgak, etc.

lenggok. The swaying of a dancer; posturing; gesticulating; moving the head or body meaningfully. L. lenggok: id. (frequentative); v. lenggang. Bérolanggok: to sway the body as a dancer; to walk with a slight roll. Bérkata séraya bérolanggok: to gesticulate while speaking; Sh. Ung. Bers. 4. Térolanggok-lenggok: gesticulating or swaying the body continually; Ht. Ind. Meng., Sh. Panj. Sg.

langgai. 1. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

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langgai. 4. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 5. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

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langgai. 11. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

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langgai. 13. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 14. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 15. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 16. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 17. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 18. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 19. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 20. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 21. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 22. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 23. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 24. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 25. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 26. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 27. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 28. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 29. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.

langgai. 30. A rough scaffolding or flooring (with wide interstices between the timbers) used for drying fish or meat in the sun. Langgaiyan: id.
lépang. (Onom.) A creeping plant yielding an empty bladder-like fruit which boys amuse themselves by bursting. *Buweh l.* : the fruit in question.

*Ombak bunga l.* : white-crested waves; "white horses" at sea.

lépong. (Onom.) A thumping noise; a noise as of a bladder bursting or drum beating.

lépak. I. *Puteh mélépak* : snowy white; extreme whiteness such as that of cotton wool. Also *puteh ménjélépak*.

II. (Onom.) A dull thud such as that created by an open book falling on the ground.

lépek. (Onom.) A dull squeaking sound such as that given out by a wet roll of cloth when stepped on.

lêpok (Onom.) A sound similar to lépak, II., but duller in tone; the sound made by a piece of wood striking a coco-nut shell. *Lêpôk-lêpôk* : a clapper made of a striker and half a coco-nut shell.

lêpau. The verandah of a Malay house; usually *sêranbi*.

lêpu. A salt-water fish (unidentified) with venomous spiked fins.

lépêh. Turned over, folded, as when a page is turned down; = *lipat*, but confined in use to cases where only a very small portion of the edge is turned over. *Lêpêh* is also used (Kedah) of the ravelled or turned down edge of a mat.

lépôh. *Mélépôh* : to be blistered, as the skin is blistered by sun-burn or by hot iron or by the juice of some plants.


Also *êlok* ; cf. *têlok*, *kêlok*, *gêlong*, etc.

likâ. Arab. Meeting, encounter; combat.


laksana. I. Likeness, similarity; resembling; as, like, = *sêpur* or *bagai*.

*Laksanakan* : to imitate, to equal, to rival, to compare with. *Tiyada dapat di-laksana-kan lagi* : peerless; *Ht. Mas Ed*.

II. *Bien* laksa : prudent, modest, chaste, Sh. Panj. *Sg.* ; = *bijaksana*.

laksamana. [Skr. laksa-mana, the half-brother of Rama.] The name of the half-brother of Rama, the hero of the Ramayana; the title of a high official in a Malay state corresponding in some respects to an admiral.

*Dato* Bendahara *meÌnÌerutah négêri*, *LaÌksamana meÌnÌerutah laut* :

the Dato' Bendahara rules the land and the Laksamana rules the sea; *J. I. A., I., 150*.

*L. menangat* : the name of a Malay dish of fruit cut up and mixed with sugar.

*Baris l.* : the line drawn by Laksamana to protect Sita from Rawana; the magic encircling line drawn by magicians; the double triangle.

laklak. The hollow just above the sternum; the hollow at the base of the throat and within the collar bone. Also known as *kubang nadi*.

loklok. (Penang.) A graceful walk; a languid but pretty way of moving.

loklok. I. [Arab. la'lu'.] A pearl; v. *lo'lo'.

II. A pool, a swamp; Sh. Panj. *Sg.*

lukluk. (Kedah.) Disorderly; confused; dirty lack of neatness.

lêka. A long hookah.

lêkat. Adhering; sticking to; adhesive, clammy. *Darijada masa itu lêkat-lah gêlaran itu sampai sêbarang ini* : from that day to the present time the name stuck (to me); *Ht. Abd., 41*.

*Lêka-kan* : to stick (a thing) on something else; *Muj., 78*. *Mêlêkatkan* : id. *Mêlêkatkan kérisek ka-buloh* : to stick coarse sand on bamboo; to waste time (for as the wet sand dries it falls off again) ; *Prov*.

*Mêlêkat* : to adhere to, to stick to; *Ht. Abd., 62*. 
lékit. Adhesive; cf. lékat.
lékar. A rattan frill for lifting pots off the fire without burning the fingers.
L. bitina : a double frill.
L. jantan : a single frill.
lékir. Panau lékir : a disease discouraging the skin.
lékas. Hastily; quickly; speedily; soon. Nanti lékas rosak mata : your eyesight will soon be spoilt; Ht. Abd., 39.
léasis. A tree (unidentified).
lékang. I. Shelling; removing the skin of a fruit with the fingers. Rambutan l. : a variety of rambutan so called because the stone is easily separable from the edible flesh in which it is encased.
II. (Onom.) A sound such as that of hammering on metal.
lékong. I. (Onom.) A sound similar to that described by lékang, II., but deeper in tone.
II. Mata lékong : hollow-eyed; better chéngkong, q. v.
lékap. I. Cleaving, sticking (of flat things); flattened on; cuddling up against, as a child cuddles up against his mother.
II. See lékup, II.
lékup. I. A wild mango (unidentified).
II. Lékup-lékap : (Onom.) the noise made by coco-nut shells rattling on the ground.
lékak. See léko.
lékok. I. Hollow, concave; low swampy ground; the lower levels of a roadway where water collects.
Ménambun tanah yang tinggi,
Ménggali tanah yang léko : to heap earth on mounds and dig away the ground where it is lowest; to spend labour where it is least needed; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 117.
Lékak-lékok or lekok-lekok : swampy places, low-lying tracts or pieces of land; Ht. Abd., 238.
II. (Penang.) The suit "hearts" in playing-cards.
lékam. To grasp in the hollow between the forefinger and thumb, i.e., near the joint not between the tips.
lakum. [Arab. hulhám.] Throat, gullet, windpipe.

LAGIKAN

lakin. Arab. Well, so, yet, but, however. Wa-lakin : and yet; and still.
lékon. [Siamese.] A play or native opera acted by Siamese women; cf. lakon and lékon.
lék. Bértéléku : to lean on the elbow; v. téléku.
lékah. A variant of rikah, q. v.
lékoh. (Onom.) Lékeh-lekoh : the noise of panting; deep breathing.
lékoh. (Onom.) Léko-léko : a sound such as that of a man continually coughing. Léko-lekoh : the sound of a man panting and puffing.
lakyu. [Chin.?] A chopper of Chinese make.
léga. Broad, wide; space, freedom from obstacles; (by metaphor) easiness of mind or body; good health; good spirits. L. ada : broad-chested; full-chested. Rawan ta-léga : love will not leave (him) in peace; love that disquiets; Sh. Panj. Sg.
légat. Keeping straight on; continuing on the same course, of a ship.
légor. The district "Ligor" in the Siamese-Malay States.
légas. To "snick" off anything; to cut off a projection by a slight blow.
légong. (Onom.) A noise such as that of the booming of a gong.
légap. (Onom.) Légup-légap : a noise such as that of two people fighting or of planks falling on each other.
légup. See légap.
II. [Hind. lagám.] A bit (for a horse). Usually pronounced lagam.
III. (Onom.) A sound such as the roar of artillery.
légum. (Onom.) The deep boom of heavy gun-firing. Légun-légam : id. (frequenta-
tive).
légen. Jav. Palm-sap used as yeast.
légundi. A plant, vitex trifolia; Bint. Tim., 27 February, 1895. Also lénggundi, q. v.
légu. Melégu : to weave the selvage or border of a mat. Cf. lagang.
lagikan. A compound form of lagi akan.
lēlaba. A spider; better laba-laba; v. laba.

lēlangit. A canopy, Cr. Gr., 58; = langit-langit.


lēlaki. Male; = laki-laki.

lēlayang. A paper kite; a swallow; Cr. Gr., 58; = layang-layang.

lēlat. Sīrēh lēlat: a name given to the sīrēh, and to the bearer of the sīrēh, at a wedding when the sīrēh is used ceremonially by the bride and bridegroom in pluming their throth. Cf. sīrēh gēnggam.

lēlar. Continually, repeatedly, again and again, reiteration. Di-pēlar timba ka-pēregi ta-sa-kali sa-kali pēkah: a pitcher which is always going to the well will some time or other get broken; Prov.

lēlas. To trim. Mēlesas balong ayam: to trim the comb of a cock.


Lēlap is also used of the expiration of the time allowed for the redemption of pawned property. Sudah l.: (the pledge) has been forfeited by lapse of time.

lēlak. To get loose and fall down, of clothing; to slip off or slip down.

lēlomba. A dolphin, a porpoise; Cr. Gr., 58; —a variant of lombā-lomba.

lēlah. Weariness, exhaustion; being tired out by work. Lēteh l. or pēnat l.: extreme weariness; Ht. Abd., 191, 319. Bērēhtikan l.: to put a stop to one's weariness; to rest one's weary limbs; Cr. Gr., 31. Sa-lēlah burong tērbang: as far as a bird can fly without weariness; an indefinite measure of length signifying "a considerable distance"; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 55; cf. sa-rejang kuda bērēlari.

Batoā l.: whooping cough, in adults; long exhausting fits of coughing.

Bērēlēlah: to be wearied; to be listless with fatigue; Ht. Kal. Dam., 68.

Kēlēlahan: trouble, labour, weariness; Ht. Abd., 123; Sh. B. A. M., 9.


lēlai. Drawing a bough towards one; swaying inwards or downwards, of a bough.

lēlepek. A kind of beetle.

lēlewā. Behaviour. Tingkah l.: customs and ways; Sh. Panj. Sg. = tingkah laks. Mūbbuwat l.: to be affected or capricious; Sh. Panj. Sg.

lum. A species of waterworm from which an oil is extracted. Minyak l.: the oil in question which is used as a specific for wounds.

lum. Masak lum: overripe; ripe to roteness.

lēmari. An almeira; a wardrobe; a variant of almari, the commoner form.

lēmba. A plant; pothonorma subpeltata.

lombā. A billowy motion; a word specially applied to the mode of progression of a porpoise or dolphin, or of a horse when cantering or galloping. Cf. ombak and gēlombang.


lēmbaga. Original form; embryo; early stages; beginnings of anything; primeval customs. L. bisul: the early stages of a boil. L. nabi Muḥammad: the earth out of which the Prophet Muhammad was created; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 2. Bonda-nya naka-lah lēmbaga iya: his mother conceived him; Ht. Pg. Ptg. 'Adat l.: the traditional customs or customary law of a country; Pel. Abd., 130; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Raj. Don., 24. The word is also used as a title for certain officers, guardians of ancient customary law in the Negri Sembilan.

lambat. **Melambat**: to rise high into the air (of smoke).

lambut. I. The swaying of a bough or hanging piece of cloth.

II. A salt-water fish (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W.

lambut. Softness, delicacy; weak, flexible, effeminate. *Kulis tangan-nya itu sajHERi tangan kanak-kanak;* the skin of his hands was soft as the skin of a child; Ht. Abd., 119. *Tiyyada buluh iya menganakhat duwa puluh kath,* bagitu-lah lembut orang-nya; he could not lift twenty catties, so weak was he; Ht. Abd., 114.

*L. hati:* loss of resentment; softer or kinder feelings. *Hati-ku pun lembut-lah:* my resolve was weakened; my feelings were softened.


Lembuti: to soften; to pacify; to render gentle; to meet with fair words; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Melambatkan: to soften, to pacify, to render kindly. *M. hati perenpuwan:* to allay the anger or win the love of a woman; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Sh. Kub.

lambedak. A fish (unidentified); Ht. Raj. Pas., 69.

lambor. A large jelly-fish; (in romances) a monstrous medusa mentioned in conjunction with dragons; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Nata. See also lambok.


lembor. Sambor lamapor: appearing and disappearing; flashing; intermittent visibility. Also sambor-limpor and sabor-limpor.

lambing. Pricked up, of the ears; coming to a point. *L. susu:* the udder or breast swelling with milk.
**Lămbo**. Expansion; swelling; blown out, swollen with wind.

**Mălîmbo**. To be puffed out or blown out. Mănggălîmbo: to blow (anything) out. Sau: aula buntal mănggălîmbo: as the buntal fish puffs itself out; a proverbial simile for a man who talks bombastically.

**Lămбо**. I. Lămbo: a dry dock; a cutting in which native vessels are laid up for repairs; Sh. Sing. Terb., 46.

II. Kusa lămbo: leprosy causing the extremities to fall off.

**Lămbo** or Lămbo. Concavity; a large basin or hollow in the ground such as that left after the explosion of a mine; a surface mine. Haiu-lah tinggu lămbo-nya satu: only a great concavity was left (after the eruption); Sh. Lamp., 41. Pērāhu l.: a vessel of broad beam and great draught. L. timah: a surface digging for tin.

**Lămibap**. Moist; clammy; wet, but not very wet. Sayab tiahu tahu mēnari dī-katakan lămibap: to say it is too wet for dancing because one does not know how to dance; a bad workman finds fault with his tools; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 54. By metaphor, the word is used of idleness in a worker.

**Lămibak**. A confused heap; a pile. Wang bēr-lămibak-lămibak: money in piles, e.g., on a table when a gambler is winning heavily. Bērās pun mălĕmibak pēnok dī-lorong: the rice lay about in heaps on the road; Sh. K. G. T., 12.

**Lămibok**. I. Mălĕmibok: to throw up, in digging,—used of a man digging a well and throwing the earth outside the well.  

II. A large jelly-fish or medusa. L. kēpala kēras and l. nangka: recognised varieties of the large jelly-fish seen floating about in harbours. Cf. lambor.

III. Bubor lămibok: a kind of soup made of prawns, fish, ginger, and other ingredients. Also lămibok-lămibok.

**Lămibak**. Mălĕmibak: to boil over, as a pot on the fire.

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**Lămbo**. A thin mat or rug of Arab make.

**Lămbo**. A species of wild dove; a name sometimes given to the wild dove in the language of sorcery.

**Lămbam**. Slow, sluggish; dilatory in work.

**Lămbru**. An ox. Anak l.: a calf. L. jantan: a bull; Ht. Abd., 105. Mīn̄aḥ săpi lămbru: cow's milk (in contradistinction to buffalo-milk); Mūj., 60. L. kasi: a bullock. L. dogol: a hornless bull or bullock. Lākṣaṇa lămbru kasi or lākṣaṇa lămbru dogol: like a bullock, or like a hornless bull; a proverbial simile for a man who threatens but does no more.

Lămbru also occurs as an Old-Javanese title; Ht. Perb. Jāya. Cf. kērbau, misa, gajah, kuda, etc.

*Siput mata lămbru*: a shell (unidentified); Ht. Sh.

**Lămbruwara**. A kind of fish; v. d. W. Cf. lambor.

**Lămbruwana**. The name of the weapon used by the Spectre Huntsman (hantu pēmbrun).

**Lămboyan**. Orang lămboyan: (Kedah) invisible elves of the sea-shore and forest; = (Riau, Johor) orang buniyan.

**Lămbe**. Low-lying land, meadow, swamp, valley. Jīkalau bērjalan di-padāk mēnjadī l ámbah, jīkalau bērjalan di-l ámbah mēnjadī suŋgāt: if they marched over a dry plain it became a swamp, if they marched over a swamp it became a flowing river:—a description of the heavy march of a huge army; Ht. Ind. Meng. L. gōn̄g: the foot of a mountain; the swampy valley at the base of a mountain; Ht. Koro, Ht. Sh. Kūb., Ht. Ind. Meng. Tānah lăm bah handorang aye: low-lying land is a gathering place for water; folly invites plunder or defencelessness invites attack; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 101.

lumbay. A generic name for a number of plants, especially the curculigo.
	L. bukit: peliosanthus spp.
	L. merah: curculigo recurvata.
	L. paya: homalomena rostratum.
	L. rimba: curculigo sumatrania.

lambai. The act of waving or beckoning with anything as people wave their farewells to a departing ship. Di-lambai-nya dengan chémara merah maka di-balas-nya uleh pérhun itu dengan chémara kuning: they waved a red yak-tail and were answered from the ship with a yellow one; Ht. Sh. Mard.

Mélambai: to wave, to beckon. Di-lambai-nya dengan tangan-nya: he waved his hand; Ht. Mar. Mah. Orang yang membawakan jalan melambai-lambai sáhaya dengan G.: the people who took us on board waved their farewells to me and G.; Pel. Abd., 57. When used of a dancer the word refers to a movement of the arm suggesting encouragement or invitation.

lêmbega. A plant, better known as rémbega, q. v.

lémas. I. Loss of consciousness consequent on immersion in water or suffocation in smoke or mud; drowning; (by metaphor) dizzy unconsciosness of one’s surroundings. Habislah mati lémas kénia axap ašī itu: they were all suffocated in the smoke of that fire; Ht. Kal. Dam., 258. Habis bisasa mati lémas di-dalam laut: all were destroyed being drowned in the sea; Ht. Ind. Nata. Kélémasan di-dalam laut d’éshík bérahi: drowned in the ocean of love; Ht. Gul. Bak., 77. Lémas píkur: confused thought.

Ának angsa mati lémas,
Mati lémas di-ayer masin;
Hilang bélasa kérina lémas,
Hilang bélasa kérina mishín:

the gosling died drowned, it died drowned in briny water; wealth ruins courtliness and poverty ruins discretion; Prov.

II. Weak, feeble; = lánah. Putus-putus lémas suwara-nya: his voice was broken and weak; Ht. Gul. Bak., 43.

lémang. I. Cooking in a hollow bamboo lined with plantain leaves. Di-lémang dalam buloh muda: cooked in a piece of young bamboo; Múj., 64. Mélémang: to cook in this way.

Bélah lémang; a feast held when the padr crop is approaching maturity to propitiate the padr spirit (sémangat); v. Perák Govt. Gazette, 25 June, 1894.

II. Mélémang: to bend over backwards (and pick up with the-teeth a coin from the ground behind)—a feat performed by Malay dancing girls.

limpa. The liver. Ambil ujong limpa kambung di-kérut uleh orang yang sakit démam itu: take the tip of a goat’s liver after it has been cut off by the fever-patient; Múj., 61. L. jantongan: the liver and heart; the seat of the feelings; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 14.

lémpauwng. A tree (unidentified); Kl.

lampit. Jav. A sleeping-mat of fine texture; cf. ñlampit. Térina kaseh di-bawah lampit: a meaningless expression used as an equivalent for sudah di-kaseh jangan di-bangkit: when you have definitely made a present don’t keep harping on it; Prov.

lampat or limpat. Fresh, strong, jovial, handsome. L. johari: id.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

lompot. Leaping, springing, jumping; (by metaphor) to behave without self-restraint, to give rein to one’s wishes.

Lompotati: to spring upon. Banyak mati di-lompotati uleh todak itu: many perished through the saw-fish leaping on them; Sej. Mal., 82.

Bérlopmatían: in leaps; jumping, springing forward,—as fish leaping out of the water (Sej. Mal., 82), or as tigers leaping forward, when released from the toils (Sh. Abd. Mk., 51).

Mélompot: to jump; to leap. Kuching m.: a “cat’s leap”; an idiomatic expression signifying awaking with a start; Ht. Abd., 262.


lémpédal. A variant of mémêdal, q. v.

lémpédó or (Kedah) lampédô. The spleen. Bagai lémpédó lekat di-hati: as the spleen adheres to the liver; a simile for close affection; Prov.1

Also lémpëdu.

lampar. Spreading over a surface; spread flat over; sprawling. Bunga-nya bérkémbangan bérlampar di-tanah: its flowers in full bloom lay covering the ground; Ht. Sh. Ténunta bérlampar mândaun hayu: the troops lay thickly on the ground like the fallen leaves of a tree; Ht. Koris. Tidor bérlampar or tidor bérlamparan: to sleep sprawling about the bed or ground; Ht. Ind. Meng. Cf. hampar.

1 E.g., in the pantun:

Acheh bésuutung lupsa sëma,
Pérgi ha-ronah ŋuna Siti;
Kasilih tuwan suwah sémépëna
Bagai lémpédó lekat di-hati.

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LEMPAR

lempar. Throwing, casting. Lempar batu sambilnyikan tangen : to throw a stone and hide the hand that threw it; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 76.

Lempari and melempar to pelt. Melempar : mérák itu dengan biji khurma : pelting the peacock with date seeds; Ht. Ism. Yat., 53.

Mélemparkan : to throw (anything). Lalu iya melémparkan rantai-rantai itu kapada Indra Nata : then he threw the chains at Indra Nata. Ht. Ind. Nata.

lumpor. Mud, slime. Sa-ekor kérbau mém-bowá lumpor sémawa kérbau térpalit : if one buffalo is covered with mud all the rest of the herd will be smeared with it; one scoundrel will corrupt a whole gathering; Prov., Ht. Abd., 24. Laut L. : a sea of mud; Ht. Abd., 357.

L. kétam : hard mud perforated with crab-holes, such as is often met with near high-water-mark.

lampas. I. Mélampas : to render smooth, to polish.

II. Sensitiveness; nervous sensibility; fretfulness.

lampang. A temporary shed erected for the accommodation of guests at a great festival.

lampong. I. (Riau, Johor.) Pelampong : a buoy, a float, driftwood, flotsam; also (Kedah) telampong. Cí. apong.

II. The name of a district or division in South Eastern Sumatra. Sha'ir Lampong karam : the Poem of the submersion of the Lampong districts—a name given to a poem on the Krakatoa eruption which created a tidal wave that did great damage in the Lampong districts.

lempang. Lying athwart or across anything; obstructing. Api lémpang : (1) the planks immediately above the keel or lunas in a Malay boat; (2) supporters or adjutants of a Malay prince who stand by his side to take orders. Also api lémpang.1 Cf. dépang.

lempang. I. Apit lempang or (Selangor) lópek lempang : common variants of api lémpang; v. lémpang.

II. Mélempang : to lie down; to lie stretched in repose; Sh. Rej.,.

lémpang or lémping. (Riau, Johor.) A name given to light flat cakes; (Kedah) péng-anan chuchor. Pénganan lémpang: id.; Ht. Best.

1 Possibly from the planks lying on one each side of the lunas; v. lempang, II.

LAMPÈNAI


Émpama kayu lémpong,
Bélum di-tolak sándiri chondong :
like light wood which falls down even before one pushes it; unreliable; Prov.

Che' 'Ali ménembak lotong,
Dápat sa-ekor anak bérók ;
Stéhaya láksana kayu lémpong,
Tiyada térpmakai di-makan búbók :
I am like light wood which becomes worm eaten if left disused; I am not to be neglected with impunity; Prov.

lémpong. Katak lémpong : a frog, oxyglossus lima or oxyglossus levis.

lémpang. I. A wooden pestle for pounding rice.

II. A vacant space, a gap; the space between two houses.

lémpok. I. Fruits (especially durians) cooked in sugar.

II. A plaster or poultice used medicinally.

lampam. Ikan lampam : a fresh-water fish (unidentified).

lampan. Alluvial tin mining; washing for tin. Mélampan : to wash for tin.

lampin. A wrapper or swaddling cloth for a newly-born child.1


Sakí mélampín : to be an incurable invalid; incurable disease.

lampènan. A fruit (unidentified).

lampènai. A tree (unidentified).

1 E.g., in the pantuns—

Péruwanth umié lampén hain yang káchil
Pakaiyan hadan-hadan béraré menjadi ;
Orang miskin jangan di-chichih,
KéDélah ra-balé múhibah wáti.

Budah bérlampín hina bédong
Bisar sadhiti menmahi buar,
Émpama laksana bérkam bédong,
Sa-habtis-nya siyat tijáda pént.

Sa-khatum.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LAMPAU</strong></th>
<th><strong>LAN</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lampau. Excess; surpassing; exceeding. <em>Umur-nya pun lampau tula-nya daripada abang:</em> in age, too, he is older than his elder brother; Ht. Koris. Lampau sérai mosok gulai tétu maung: if there is too much lemon-grass in the curry it is sure to be nasty; if one element preponderates, the combination will prove inharmonious; in every alliance there must be a balance of power; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 155. Mélampau: to go too far. Mélampawui: to overdo, to carry to excess. Jangan melampawui bérusuka-suka: do not push pleasure too far; Sh. Nas., 15. Térampau: exceeding, excessive; too, over; more than. Térampau darîpada 'ādat: more than usual; unusual; Ht. Abd., 24, 328.</td>
<td>lėmak. Fat, grease, blubber, adipose tissue. Barang-siapa lomorkan sakaliyan tuboh-nya dengan lėmak harimau: whoever smears his whole body with tiger-fat; Hay. Hawi. Iši lėmak dalat ka-orang, tulang bulu pulang ka-kita: the flesh and fat go to others, the bones and feathers come to us; we get the kicks and others the half-pence; Prov.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lėmpunai. A large shrub (unidentified).</td>
<td>lėmau. Weak, sleepy, apathetic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lėmpoyang. A ginger, singiber cassumunaar. <em>L. padi, l. paht</em> and <em>l. wangi:</em> varieties of this plant recognised by natives.</td>
<td>lėmuwas. Bèreluwaus: Smeared with dirt; foul, filthy, as a running nose when not properly wiped, or as a child's face after eating greasy food in a slovenly way.</td>
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<td>lėmpoyan. I. (Selangor.) A fishing-reel used without a rod. II. A plant, <em>stereospermum</em> fimbriatum. Also (Kedah) lêngkoyan. <em>L. pâya:</em> myristica irya.</td>
<td>lėmukut. The broken grains of husked rice. Also mélukut and dënukut. <em>Saperitum lêmukut di-têpi gantang:</em> like the rice-dust on the sides of the measure; something the presenlu or absence of which makes little difference one way or the other; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 143.</td>
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<tr>
<td>limpah. Flowing, overflowing; to flow. <em>Tuhan yang amat limpah kurniya:</em> God, whose kindness is overflowing; Ht. Abd., 217. Harapan ampun yang kélîmpaham, Harapan tuwen-ku bélas dan kasihan: trusting in the stream of charity, trusting in the mercy and the pity of my lord; Cr. Gr., 43. Mélîmpaham: to spill, to shed, to cause to overflow; Sh. Sri Ben., 88.</td>
<td>lėmah. Weakness; slackness; want of rigidity or firmness. Pisau yang lêmah: a knife of soft metal. Lêmah-iah sudah sigala gajah itu uleh sêbab tiyada makan dan minum: all the elephants were weak for want of food and drink; Ht. Abd., 75. <em>L. lêmub:</em> softness; mildness; gentleness, whether of conduct (Ht. Abd., 114; Cr. Gr., 30) or as a gentle breeze (Ht. Abd., 222).</td>
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<td>lumpoh. Lame; lameness, especially the lameness caused by peripheral neuritis or cedema of the legs. <em>Kahi yang kewat pun menjadi lumpoh:</em> the sturdy leg has become lame; Sh. Sing. Ter., 10. <em>Sakit l.:</em> beri-beri.</td>
<td>lôngli. weakness; slackness; the slow movements of a man exhausted by fatigue; Sh. Ul., 28. Lêmahan: to soften, to weaken, to enfeebler, to enervate. <em>Di-lêmahan Allah akadinya sérta di-t'ałokkan-nya akadinya ka-bawah peřentiah bangsa lain:</em> God has weakened them and brought them under the sway of other races; Ht. Abd., 412. Kélêmahan: weakness, feebleness; Ht. Abd., 5, 259. Pêlêmah: a weakener; that which enervates or enfeebles. Bôrô ini așîmat pêlêmah hatt orang sapa tiyada melawan kita: this chapter is a charm for weakening resolution in others so that they may not oppose us; Mui., 78.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lampai. Slender; lissome; svelte. <em>Pajang lampai sêderhana:</em> tall and moderately slender; Ht. Ind. Meng. Ada yang gêmôk ada yang lampai: some were stout and some were slim; Sh. Abd. Mk., 26. Mélampai: to hang down slackly, as the branches of a tree. Cf. anmpai and oäpai.</td>
<td>lêmidang. The flat rim, brim or edge round a plate or dish.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lêmpai. <em>Lêlêmpai:</em> to bend over at the edges as a leaf when struck by a squash or as a leaf when it commences to shrivel up.</td>
<td>lêmîna. Scale armour. <em>Bërbajû l.:</em> wearing a coat of scale armour; Ht. Koris, Ht. Ind. Meng.</td>
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<td>lann. I. [Chin. lân: the penis.] A term of abuse. II. (Penang.) Repulsion; nausea. <em>Sudah l.:</em> his stomach turns at it,—used of a man who cannot bring himself to eat food which men of other races eat, but which his bringing up makes him revolt against.</td>
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lonta.  
*Terronta-lonta*: struggling; trying to wrest oneself free from the clutches of another; Sh. Panj. Sg.  *Cf. rowta.*

lantar.  Lying flat; v. hantar.


Télantar: lying stretched out on the floor; = térhantar. *Sakut i:* a disease which confines one to one’s bed.

lentir.  *Pélentir*: profligate; of loose life.  Also *félenteh,* q. v.

lentor.  Bending, as a bough; twisting; flexibility. *Jikalau di-lentor sadikah nescaya péchah* lah iya: if you attempt to bend it a little, it will certainly break; Ht. Abd., 26.

*Lentor*: to bend or twist (anything); to give a twist to anything. *Apa-bila iya lagi muda, bagaimana kényah kia buleh di-lentor akan- diya:* while it is still young, we can bend it in any direction we please; Ht. Abd., 26.

Melentor*: to bend (intransitive).  *Sa-puloh orang bérngastong tiyada-lan melentor*: if ten people were to hang from it it would not bend; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Tiyada iya tahu melentor sapierti tiyang bayu:* it will not bend like a wooden pillar; Ht. Abd., 24.

*Melentor* *wilis*: curving slightly inwards; curling;—used in romances to describe beautiful hair, cf. *melintek* *wilis* s. v. *lenték.*

lintar.  A thunderbolt; better *halintar* and *halilintar.* *Batut i:* “thunderbolt-stones;” the name given by Malays to flint spear-heads and other relics of the stone age, the origin of which (to a Malay) clothed in mystery.

lontar.  I.  *[Jav. ron-tal; ron = (Malay) daun.]*  The palm *borassus flabelliformis.*  *Daun l.*: the leaf of this palm formerly used for writing upon.  *Tulsian-nya dalam daun lontar itu sému* *nya:* writings, all upon lontar leaves; Ht. Abd., 283.  *Di-ambil* *nya sa-képing lontar lalu di-surat* *nya*: he took a piece of lontar leaf and then wrote upon it; Ht. Sg. Samb.

*Subang l.*: ear-rings of a pattern called after the young rolled-up leaf of the Palmyra palm; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sh. Kub.

II.  *Hurling; throwing vigorously at anything; pelting.  Also latar.*  Lalu *téréményn sërita bérdi* *nécharek-charek surat itu lalu di-lontarkan kapada muka utusan itu:* then he smiled, and, standing up, he tore the letter to pieces and threw the pieces in the envoy’s face; Ht. Ind. Nata.


lontor.  *Pélontor*: a purgative; a cleaning medicine, used especially of drugs to promote the flow of urine or (*p. darah*) the menstrual flow.
<table>
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<th><strong>LENTING</strong></th>
<th><strong>LANTEK</strong></th>
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| **lenting.** I. (Onom.) A tinkling or ringing sound; (by extension) the twang of a sharply stretched cord or string; to be stretched very taut. Cf. *lêting* and *dêting*.  
II. *Mêngêlênting* or *mêlênting*: to warp, of fresh wood exposed to great heat; to shrivel up in the fire, of leaves or paper; to spring about, of live embers or coals.  
III. (Onom.) The sound made by certain projectiles hurled with great force through the air. | *Pelintang*: a name sometimes given to the ambang or cross-beam over a door; v. *ambang*.  
*Têrêlintang*: lying athwart or across; placed across. *Mìnta do'â tàngan têrêlintang*: praying with arms crossed over the breast; Sh. Pr. Ach., 4. *Têrêlintang bêrisi ayer, têrtiyarap bêrisi tanah*: when turned up, filled with water; when turned down, filled with earth;—the miserable lot of the coco-nut shell, used as an imprecation; v. J. S. A. S., XI., 46.  
II. Jav. A star; = *hîntang*. |
| **lêntong.** (Onom.) A deep booming sound; cf. *tong, lentang*, etc. | **lîntap.** Lying one on another, of flat things such as books; lying in strata or rows. |
| **lêntang or lintang.** I. Crosswise; across; position athwart; cf. *lintas*. *Bujor lalu lintang patah*: that which is in line goes straight down, that which is athwart is broken (and goes down); all is fish that comes to his net; Prov. *Pakai baju ranai jam di-lintang*: wearing a coat with a watch-chain across it.  
L. *batang* or *l. batangan*: to throw a tree or barrier of any sort across a river so as to obstruct navigation and secure the payment of customs dues or of any toll or blackmail.  
L. *payar*: to moor a guard-vessel in the river so as to stop navigation and secure the tolls.  
L. *pukang*: (sprawling) with legs wide apart; (running) with long gaywky strides; (scattered about) topsy-turvy, of goods; Cr. Gr., 30; Ht. Abd., 325, 344; Ht. Sg. Samb.  
*Balai l.*: a court stretching out at right angles to the main building; Sh. Bid., 89.  
*Palas l.*: the platform or bridge on a Malay *pêrahul*: J. S. A. S., III., 70.  
*Sanggul l.*: a mode of dressing the hair so as to make portions of it stick out at right angles to the head; Pel. Abd., 81.  
*Muka bujor sanggul lintang, Bagaimana hatt ta'gila*: your face is oval, your head-dress stands out from it,—how can the heart avoid being thrilled with love?  
*Kêlêntangkâ*: position cross-wise. *K. bayang-bayang*: when the shadows lie across (the path).  
*Mêlintang*: to move or lie cross-wise or athwart. *Têrêbang m.*: to fly across the sky; to fly from right to left or right to left of the spectator; Sh. K. G. T., 23; Marsd. Gr., 208.  
*Bagai anjing mêlintang dewai*: like a dog crossing the track made by a wild beast; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 92. | *lantak*: Hammering down; driving down by blows or pressure; ramming down. *Sênapang sudah di-lantak*: loaded guns, i.e., muzzle-loaders with the charge well rammed down; Sh. Sing. Terb., 10.  
*Lantak-lantak*: short piles which are driven down in a row to strengthen the foundations of a dam.  
L. *sênapang*: a ramrod. Also *pêlantak*.  
*Luloh l.*: crushed to pieces under heavy blows or weight. *Habis luloh lantak menjadi sapêtri têpông*: crushed to powder; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Luloh lantak tulang-nya lau mati*: his bones were smashed to pieces and he died; Ht. Ind. Nata. *Di-palu-nya dengan choûmar-nya luloh lantak dengan kêndaraan-nya sa-kali menjadi têpông*: under the blow of that mace he fell crushed to the earth, horse and all, and crumbled to dust; Ht. Sh. Kub. *Lantak* is sometimes used by itself in this sense e.g., *kauy puâ habis-lah lantak bêrîkêping-kêping*: the wood crumbled to fragments; Ht. Sh. Kub.  
*Pêlantak*: a ramrod.  
*Lantak* is also used coarsely of gluttony, i.e., "ramming down" food. In Selangor it is also used of an unnatural offence; *mêlantak* = menumburui or main mangkok. |

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**lantek.** I. Installation; the process of installing a prince or high officer of state. *Daing Gunggik itu di-lantek ule Dato' Bêndahara Pahang*: Daing G. was installed by the Bêndahara of Pahang; Ht. Abd., 456. *Sa-bagai raja bêharu di-lantek*: like a newly crowned king (overcome by his own importance); Prov., Sh. Abd. Mk., 37.
LÉNTEK

Mélantek: to instal; to crown or enthrone. Lantekkan: id.; Ht. Abd., 198, 421. Bétopa 'sdat henda-k mélantek raja: what are the forms to be observed in the coronation of a king; Ht. Sh.

Cf. gélar, which refers to the appointment of minor dignitaries while lantek is used of the greater ceremonial installations.

II. Pélanéte: a pitfall, a trap; see s. v. pélanéte. Also bèlantek.

lentek. Curling inwards or curling back; curling concavely. Anak rambut-nya mélentek walis: with locks curling delicately; with slightly wavy locks; Ht. Sg. Samb., Sh. Bid., 20. Gigi-nya lente: with teeth filed so as to give a concave surface, i.e., teeth filed about the centre but left untouched at the extremities; Ht. Sg. Samb. Kinung-nya lente: with slightly curving eyebrow; Sh. Bid., 87. Hidong-nya manchong sérina lente: with a sharp and slightly tip-tilted nose; Sh. Bid., 21. Ekor mata-nya melentek walis: with eyelids of the lines of which curved slightly up; Sh. Abd. Mk., 86. Bumbong lente: a roof, the line of which forms a curve rising at the extremities (as with the roofs of Chinese houses).

Tangan bagai tangan puteri
Lenteh longlai émpat jari:

a hand like the hand of a princess, with slender fingers tilted at the tip.

lentok. Supple; flexible. Lémah iyang kayu akar, di-lentok buluh, di-patah ta'-dapat: yielding but supple as a liana which bends but cannot be broken; a proverbial description of a man who knows when to give way somewhat but who always wins his point in the long run; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 116. Cf. lentor.

lentok. To move the head to one side or another.

lentok or lontok. Short and thick; stumpy. Orang tuwa l. 'a broken down old man; a man who is old before his time or older than his years.

lentul. The empty feeling about the stomach in a hungry man. Méluntul: to feel empty, of the stomach; to be flabby, as an empty stomach.

lentam. (Onom.) A thumping sound. Léntam-léntum: id., frequentative and of varying intensity, as when a number of people go stamping over a floor; Sh. Peng., 15, 17.

lentum. See lentam.

lanten or lantin. Eur. A lantern; Pel. Abd., 142. Also a hurricane-lamp.

LONJA

lenteh. Pér lenteh: lustful, lascivious, profligate, dissolute. Térilain sangat garang lagi pérenteh kapada anak istri orang; very savage and lustful after the wives and daughters of men; Ht. Sri Rama. Also pér lenteh.

lantah. Insufficiently cooked. Better jélantah, q. v.

lintah. The large horse-leech. L. gajah, l. padi and l. Pércha: three varieties of the large leeches known to Malays, the lintah padi being used in medicine. Lintah yang mémínun darah hamba Allah: leeches who suck the blood of God's poor; a metaphorical description of rapacious officials; Ht. Abd., 209.

Dari mana datang lintah?
Dari paya turun ka-padi.
Dari mana datang chinta?
Dari mata turun ka-hatt:

whence comes the horse-leechee?—from the swamp it comes down to the padi-fields. Whence then comes love?—from the eyes it comes down to the heart; Prov.

Also alintah and halintah.

lintoh. Dizziness; loss of consciousness. 'Ilmu pintoh: magic arts for depriving people of consciousness so as to facilitate theft or abduction.

lonteh. A harlot; a slut. Also lon. 

lontai. A floor when made of laths or thin strips of bamboo; Ht. Abd., 286. Musang têrjun lontai têrjonkit: when the civet cat jumps down the flooring-laths stick up; an evil reputation sticks to a locality even when the cause is removed; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 158.


lanter. [Port. lanterna.] A lantern.

lénja. I. Running, of the saliva. Sawan lénja: its accompanied by foaming at the mouth. Mélénja: to run; to drip, of the saliva.

II. A coarse netting of rope or cord in which things are hung from the roof for protection from mice. L. tangkup: a similar receptacle with smaller meshes and made of thinner material.

lenja. Mélénja: to suck; Sh. Nas., 17.

lonja. Mélonja: to make a stroke in swimming which forces the shoulders out of the water.
LANJUT


Bérlanjutan: at great length; lengthily; Sh. K. G. T., 22.


II. Buwah lanjut: a fruit (unidentified) eaten by Malays; J. S. A. S., VIII., 129. 1

lanjar. Long, of ropes, etc.


lunjar. Stretching; extension of the body or limbs. Bérada panjang lunjar bagitu-lah selimut: the sheet must be in accordance with the length the body stretches; you must cut your coat according to your cloth; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 41.

Bélunjor: to stretch. B. haki: to stretch out one’s legs. Bélüm dudoq belunjor dahulu: to stretch one’s legs before sitting down; to disregard the rules of respect or politeness before familiarity permits liberties, or to show an arrogant disregard for the opinion of others; Prov., Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 21.

lanjang. Télanjang: naked; Sh. Peng., 17; = télanjang, q. v.

lanjung. Télanjung: a long and thin variety of the sugar-cane.

lonjong or lunjong. Tall and thin, as certain kinds of trees.

lanjok. (Penang.) Excessive; = téllangsong.

lonjok or lunjok. Mélonjok: to rise on the tips of one’s toes; to stand on tiptoe so as to look over a barrier.

lénjan. Collective stamping or pressing; the work of a gang of coolies in beating down a road so as to give it a hard surface; (by extension) abuse that is not confined to the doings of a single person but drags in all the scandals relating to his family.

1 Cf. also the pantun:

Buwah lanjut buwah linjut
Mari buwut osam sambal, etc.

LANJUT

lenjuwang. The dracaena.

L. bukit: dracaena congesta.

L. morah: the common red dracaena, cordyline terminals.

lancha. [Port. lancha.] A light sloop.

lanchut. (Onom.) The sound of water gushing or squirting up.

lanchit. (Onom.) The sound of the squirting of a thin stream of water.

lanchit. Springing forward, as a slippery body when squeezed between the fingers.

lanchat. Jumping with both feet together; hopping; leaping, as a fish leaps out of the water; springing as a worm springs along the ground in short jerky movements. Térlochant-lonchat bagai ulat pinang: hopping about like a betelnut worm; a restless person; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 27.

lanchar. I. Quick-darting, as a snake; fluency, of speech. Di-bacha-nya sadiké-diké akan-lézapi bélum lagi lanchar 1 yá ménbacha: he read a little but as yet without any fluency; Ht. Abd., 146.

Lancharan: a swift ship; war; a sort of native cruiser. Diwüt puluh lancharan bértiyang tiga: twenty three-masted cruisers; Sej. Mal., 44, 126.

Mélanchar: to move swiftly; to dart along. Lari ku-luwar dari témálat-nya bértiyal mélanchar ka-dalam oyer: she dashed away from the place where she had laid her eggs and darted into the water; Ht. Koris. See also Sej. Mal., 58.

II. Tiyang mélanchar: pillars supporting the back of a house.

lanchor. Gushing or spurtng violently out; spitting or squirting out: cf. panchar.

Bomba itu-pun sangat-lah bochor,
Sa-panjang jalan habis-lah mélanchar:
the hose was very leaky and kept squirting out water all along the road; Sh. Sing. Terb., 13.

Lanchor is used in a technical sense by alluvial miners to describe the process of emptying the wet tin-bearing earth into the washer in order to separate earth and ore.

lunchor. I. Confiscation; the lapsing to the pawn-broker of a thing pawned; forfeiture, as the result of non-payment or non-compliance with the terms of an agreement; the acquisition by a creditor of a right to the ownership of the person and services of a debtor (in the Malay system of debt-slavery) when the debt is not paid.

Sa-orang mati, sa-orang bérhutang,
Sa-orang lunchor ka-pada raja:
lênchas. (Kedah.) A large species of hairy caterpillar.

lonchos. Sharp smoothness; tapering smoothly to a point; forming a smooth cone; sharp as the bows of a boat; bare of obstruction; (by extension) bare generally, naked.

Sêbab miskin badan ku lonchos; Jikalan ada, tentu bersalut:
through poverty my body is left naked; had I anything, I would surely be cloaked.

lunchas. Missing the mark, failing to hit. Also (Selangor) luchas.


Siyâkan lanchang naga-sari
Hendak membawa adinda patéri
Bermain di-laut dua tiga hari:
get ready my ship, the “nagasari,” to take my love, the princess, for a two or three days' pleasure trip to sea; Sh. A. R. S. J., 3.

Bârgelut l.: to race these boats; to hold a regatta for light cruising-craft; Ht. Ind. Meng.

The name lanchang is now applied to all the model ships which are launched with sacrificial offerings to propitiate the demons of the sea = (in the towns) kapal hantu. These models are of no particular type, even steamers being sometimes imitated.

Batu l.: the money (three small coins) placed as an offering in one of these sacrificial boats.

II. Running ahead, running before another; dashing forward or anticipating; Cr., Hist. Ind. Arch., II., 102. Mêlanchang: to have gone forward too fast; to have outstripped the rest.

lanching. Jav. Trowsers worn by Javanese males. Lanchingan: id.; Ht. Mas. Ed. Bêrlanching: to wear trowsers (of some pattern or another), e.g., bêrlanching gêngseng wayang (Ht. Sh., Ht. Perb. Jaya); bêrlanching rampunti halus (Ht. Sh.); etc.

lanchong. False, counterfeit; debased, of currency. Supaya tiyada bual hku térkêna émas atau pérák lanchongan: so that I may not be taken in by counterfeit gold or silver; Ht. Abd., 25.

lênchor. Mêlênchor: to deviate from the straight path; to edge towards the right or left; to incline or swerve to one or other side of the road.

lunchang. The point of the rice-pounder (alu); v. d. W.


lanchok. (Kedah.) A swampy bit of ground; a muddy pool; a large puddle. Cf. lanyau.

lanchok. To give a push to an object floating in water; to send some object across a stream by setting it afloat and then giving it a push so as to drive it to the other side, as is done with a light object which a fall might injure but to which a wetting would do no harm.

lênchum or (Kedah) lêncun. Saturation with liquid; dripping wet. Lêncun basah kain surêra: the silk sarong is dripping wet.

linchun. Smooth, slippery; a variant of lechin, q. v.

lêncah or lêncah. Restlessness; fidgety motion. Têrlêncah-lêncah: constantly moving; restless; Sh. Panj. Sg.

landa. I. Mêlanda: to push or force one's way through anything; to force an entrance or passage. Nait ka-rumah Hendah mêlanda: to go up to the house to force one's way into it; Sh. Peng., 17.

II. Mêlanda êmas: to wash for gold; alluvial gold mining.

lêndat. Trampled down; bent this way and that, as underground over which a wild beast has passed.

lêndut. Bowed down; “giving” under one, as a bridge; bent or bowed, as a horizontal lath or rope between two supports.


lênder or lêndir. Slime; slimy, greasy; viscous and sticky; greasy matter of any sort exuded from trees or from the body in certain diseases; Ht. Abd., 297, 304; Muj., 50.

Kuchang l.: the okra or banana fruit; hibiscus esculentus; Hay. Haiw.

Makan hâsil l.: (Penang) to live on the earnings of the prostitution of others.

\[\text{E.g.:} \]
\[\text{Umpan ikan tahan mêmêrang,} \]
\[\text{Tahan di-lanchok hutan bakau; etc} \]
**LANDAS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landas</th>
<th>Lenset</th>
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| **landas.** A foundation or base upon which anything is hammered or beaten. *Landasan,* or *lerandars*: an anvil.  
*Landas bukit*: a plant; *macaranga triloba.*  
*Landas paya*: a plant; *greenia jackiana.* | *L. kawan,* *l. raya* or *l. tunggal*: the regular porcupine; *hystrix loougicaua.*  
*L. batu*: the Asiatic brush-tailed porcupine; *atherura fasciculata* or *atherura macrura.* *L. ab﻿i* or *l. kâlubi*: a porcupine possibly identical with *l. batu.*  
Bunga *l.:* a bush with spiny bracts; *barleria prionitis.* |
| **landong.** Long, of ropes.  
*L. padi*: a shrub, *conoecephalus subtrinervius.* | *landen* or *landin.* A handle; = *landaiyan.*  
*Kéris l.:* a dagger with a full-sized handle such as is grasped in the palm of the hand. *See landai.* Often pronounced *lenen.* |
| **lendong.** Melendong: to be concave, of surfaces which are usually convex and which are forcibly knocked in,—used of a “bowler” hat the top of which has been knocked in or of a roof which has given way and fallen in. | *landu.* An earthquake. *Lindu mënggonchang* négiri Sang Ratu: an earthquake is shaking the city of my lord the prince; *Sh. Panj. Sg.* |
| **lindong.** 1. Shelter; protective cover or concealment.  
*Lindongi, lindongkan, lërindongkan, mélindong, mélnidongi* and *melindongkan*: to protect, to conceal by covering, to shelter. *Di-lindongi* uleh awan itu: hidden by the cloud; *Ht. P.*  
P. *Dari mata orang aku lindongkan*: I will hide him from the eyes of men; *Sh. Bid., 46.*  
*Khaimah mélindong panas*: tents to keep off the heat; *Sh. Abd. Mk., 25.* *Dewata sinar mélindongi diri*: the God of Light (the sun) hid himself; *Sh. Lail. Mejn., 22.*  
*Bérindong*: to take shelter. *Berselindong*: id. *Tiyada tempat kapal atau pèrahu-perahu kénadak bérindong kalau angin ribut*: there was no place where ships could take shelter in the event of storms; *Ht. Abd., 196.* *Maka tuvan putküri pun lari-lah naik ka-atas balai bérélindong kapada tivai kélauwu balai itu*: the princess ran up to the hall and hid herself behind the curtains; *Ht. Sh. Kub.*  
*Kélindongan*: shelter; hiding; *Ht. Sg. Samb.* *Perélindongan*: id. *Tempat perélindongan*: a place of shelter; a harbour of refuge; *Ht. Abd., 467.*  
*Télindong*: hidden, sheltered; *Ht. Abd., 351, 357.*  
II. A species of eel. | *lando.* A plant; *antidesma bunias.* |
| **londang.** A mud-hole; a pool or lagoon sheltered behind mud banks; the water in a ring-shaped bank.  
*Akar l.:* a parasitic creeper (unidentified). | *landohei.* Increasing in width as progress is made,—used of a sugar-loaf, or of a chain the links of which increase in thickness as you follow them, or of a man with a narrow waist and large stomach. |
| **lendip.** (Kedah.) Neat, natty, smart. | *lendohe.* Meléndehe: to press up against, as a boat borne by the current presses up against others tied to a landing stage; to nestle up against, as a child nestles up against its mother. |
| **landak.** A porcupine. *Tiyada-kah kijang landak dengan kurongan-nya*: have not roes and porcupines their shelters; *Sej. Mal., 44.*  
Bagaimana di-tangkap landak?  
Di-asap pintu-nya dengan api;  
Bagaimana mola bérkhendak?  
Dari mata turun ka-hati: | *landohei* hain: to have the *sorang* bound insecurely round the waist at a certain risk to seamliness.⁴ |
| how is the porcupine caught?—by smoking him out with a fire. What is the source of love?—from the eyes it descends to the heart; Prov. | *landai.* I. Sloping away; sloping down to. *Tanah mélandai*: land gradually sloping away towards a river or other depression.  
II. A handle of a weapon when that handle is of sufficient size to permit of its being grasped firmly in the palm of the hand. *Kéris landai-nya* chula: a *kéris* with a handle of (dragon's) horn; *Ht. Sh.* *Landaiyan, landen,* or *landin*: a handle. *Mémenang* landen *kéris-nya*: grasping the handle of his *kéris*; *Sh. Panj. Sg.* *Kéris landen* or *kéris landaiyan*: a *kéris* with a handle of full size (the ordinary *kéris* having a peculiarly shaped handle which is not grasped in the palm of the hand in the way that a sword-handle is grasped); *Ht. Ind. Nata.* |
| **lansat.** A fruit, *lansium domesticum.* More commonly *langsat,* q. v. | *lenset.* Bélenset: turned inside out,—used especially of a boy's trick of turning down the eye-lid so as to display its inner side.  
¹ Cf. the passage:—  
Jalan masoh katan bënsuan,  
Tëpëruka kahi dalam lòkung;  
Sëvëmpak ta'-dan hënuk kerbhëmbau,  
*Télundehe* hain, malu ka-orang. |
**LANSAR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lansar</td>
<td>Disproportionate length; a variant of langsar, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lenser</td>
<td>or linsir. Slipping or sliding away to the side; a variant of lenser, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lonsor</td>
<td>or lunsor. Slipping or sliding forward; a variant of lonsor, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lansing</td>
<td>Shrill; a variant of langsing, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lansong</td>
<td>Proceeding; motion on to; a variant of langsong, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lonsen</td>
<td>or lonsin. Eng. A dozen. Also longsin and leven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lansai</td>
<td>Completion; winding up; a variant of langsai, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lansi</td>
<td>Shrill, clear, of the voice or of the notes of a musical instrument; a variant of langsai, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lêning</td>
<td>(Onom.) The tinkling of a little bell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lênong</td>
<td>(Onom.) The booming of a gong or big bell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lênnyak</td>
<td>Deep, of sleep. Apa-bila sudah tidur-mu lênyâk: when your sleep is sound and deep; Sh. Dag., 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lênnyaun</td>
<td>Treacherous ground; a variant of lanyau, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lênnyeh</td>
<td>The sensation of treading on something dirty or repulsive; a shudder of aversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lônyai</td>
<td>Soft from overboiling; insipid in taste and wanting in firmness, of rice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LUWAT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>liwât</td>
<td>Arab. Sodomy. Barang-siâpa liwât di-masoñkan ka-dalam pipa itu di-golek bérkéliling négéri sa-hingga hanchor-lah badan-nya: whoever was guilty of sodomy was put into the barrel (studded with nails) and rolled round the town till his body was torn to pieces; Ht. Abd., 61.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lubör</td>
<td>Belubör pâdi: a granary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôbôk</td>
<td>A deep cavity in a river or pool or in the sea; a cavity within a cavity. Lobôk jadi pantai: the deep becoming the shore; topsy-turvid; Prov. Lain lôbok lain ikan-nya: different holes have different fish; different men have different ways; Prov. Sapêrts ikan pulang ka-lôbôk: like a fish rushing back to its hole; a proverbial description of eager swiftness; J. S. A. S., II., 141.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôban</td>
<td>A fish (unidentified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lôta</td>
<td>[Hind. lôta.] A water-vessel of an Indian type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luwat</td>
<td>Nausea or repulsion; feeling that one would like to get rid of something swallowed. Apus luwat: wiped out and spat out; nasty work that has been done and finished with; Prov.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lutfit. The knee. *Tirangkat sampai lutut:* lifted as high as the knee; Sej. Mal., 59. Nasi *térajat di-lutut:* food ready laid on one's knee; a thing to be had for the asking; Prov., Ht. Abd., 96.

Képala l.: the fore-part of the knee.

Pélipatan l.: the hollow behind the knee; the intercondylar fossa.

Tempurong l.: the knee-pan or patella.

*Bër-lutut:* to kneel; to be on one's knees; Bint. Tim., 22 Feb., 1895. Usually *bër-lutul.*


lotang. A fire-arm. ¹


loting. Dirty; covered with mud.

lotong or *lütong.* I. Black; a generic name given to monkeys of the genus *semnopithecus,* e.g., *s. maurens, s. obscenus,* and *s. fenoralis.* These monkeys are often mentioned in Malay works along with the *kéra* and the *bérok,* e.g., Ht. Gul. Bak., 8. *Hitam l.:* intensely black.

*Ekor l.:* a name given to a type of swivelgun; Pel. Abd., 56. Cf. lotang and jëlutong.

II. A street-walker; a common harlot. *Mélotong:* to be "on the loose." Also *mélítutong.*

lotek. A kind of pitch used on the bottoms of boats.

lutu. Striking out, hitting out; striking blows right and left with vigour; to rain blows on a person; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 23.

*Mélutu:* to hit out; to strike or beat; Sh. Sri Ben., 9; Sh. Peng., 16.

lut. Crumbled up; ruffled; rolled up and disfigured; spoilt by continuous wear before being actually worn out, of new clothes.

lujor. To tack; to string roughly together; cf. *félujor.*

lujau. A fresh-water fish (unidentified).

loji. Eur. A fortified lodgment or station; a factory of the old East India Company.

1 This word is given in Dutch dictionaries as Chinese, but Chinese dictionaries give no equivalent. The word *lotang or lotong* occurs in the sense of a small cannon in five places in the Hikayat Koris but it may be the same as *eshe loteng,* s. v. *loteng.*

lucha. [Hind. *luchá.*] Low; mean; obscene.

luchut. I. Slipping away; slipping down; slipping off; being lost, as a ring or necklace which falls off without being perceived. *Dëni tëluchut 'asimut itu:* when the talisman fell off; Ht. Gul. Bak., 147. Sébab biyarkan orang-orang Melayu bër-laga kérang *Penghulu 'Abas di Bükit Bérungan* telah kéra luchut penghulu-nya: for permitting Malays to have a buffalo fight, Penghulu *Abas at Bükit Bérungan* has lost his penghulu-ship. *Tëluchut baju dari badan:* his coat has slipped off his body; Sh. Pant. Shl., 6. *Pernata luchut dari-pada karangan-nya:* a pearl fallen from its setting; Ht. Koris. *Lagi-pun luchut daripada milek kita:* besides he has escaped from our dominions; Ht. Best.

*Néluchutan:* to let fall, to let drop, as a man lets out the cord attached to a fishing-net; Ht. Mar. Mah. *Luchut,* however, is almost invariably used of things falling off or being lost without the intervention of human agency.


*Tebok awan bérhalok-halok,*

*Tepee di-jait détiguna renda,*

*Pokok hatu bésar jangan di-pélok,*

*Kalau gagak méluchut dada:* do not put your arms round too big a tree; if you insist on doing so your breast will have its skin rubbed off; do not attempt too much; Prov.

luchas. (Selangor.) Failing to hit; missing the mark. Also *lunchas.*

locheng. [Chin. *ló-chéng?*] A bell; Ht. Sh. Kub. The word is also commonly colloquially.

lochak. *Mélóchak:* to be abundant, to be plentiful.

lochok. *Mélóchok:* to thrust a finger towards a man's face; to point insultingly at; to dig in the ribs.

luch. Faceious; amusing; bright. *Mók luchu saiténi anakan énás kenchana:* fair and bright as an image of gold; Ht. Mas. Ed.

lo'chuan. [Chin. *lùk-chhöan.*] A strong silk fabric used in making suits of clothes.


L. *mahbût:* the Tablet of Fate on which the records of a man's good and evil actions are kept; Bust. Sal.; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 3; Sh. Lamp., 13.
ludang. Sampan ludang: a type of Malay boat; Kl.

luding. The name of a variety of the těnggiri fish.

lodan or ludan. The whale or Leviathan in old romances. Naga Antaboga ṭum hértěnu-lah děngaŋ ikan ludan; the Great Serpent met the whale; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Maka ikan ludan iš-iš ṭum pulang ka-lobok-nya: the whale returned to its depths of the ocean; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

ludah. Expectoration, spitting. Ludah ka-langit tipa atang hidong sendiri: spitting at heaven brings the saliva down on one's own nose; a dirty action discredits the doer more than its intended victim; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 136. Ludah mati paḥ, tělan mati maḳ: spit it out and your father dies; swallow it down and your mother dies; a choice of misfortunes; "Hobson's choice;" Prov.

Ludahi: to spit at or on (anything). Didudahi rasil Allah: he spat at the Apostle of God; Sej. Mal., 68. Di-ludahi-ludahi-nya kapada patek: he kept spitting at me; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Ludahkan: to spit (anything) out; Sh. Dag., 5.


lodeh. Cooking (vegetables, etc.) till they become soft and pulpy. ¹

lodoh. Pulpy and rotten, of overripe fruit. Cf. lodeh.


Kęlwawar: outer; strange; foreign; alien; common. Pérkara yang k.: common things; alien matters; matters that affect others but do not concern us; Pel. Abd., 33. Orang k.: a stranger; a man outside decent circles; a plebeian. Chara orang k.: the (bad) behaviour of a plebeian or stranger; Ht. Mas. Ed. Tiyada dapat di-pakai orang kęlwawar: it (the colour yellow) was not permitted to be worn by common people; Sej. Mal., 91. Bukan budah ini anak orang kęlwawar, kèlakwar-nya akan-akan anak raja bēsar juga rupa-nya: this boy is no son of plebeian parents, his ways seem to be those of the son of a mighty prince; Ht. P. J. P.

¹ Cf. the pantun:—
Kachang chêmera di-masak lodeh,
Mari masak di-lutun buloh; etc.

Ka-luwar, outward, is often used verbally to signify motion outwards, and is treated as though a separate word (kělêwar). Pérkataan yang kělêwar dari mulu-nya: words which came out of his mouth; Ht. Abd., 36.

Kělêwar, mëngêlêwar, kělwawar, and mëngêlêwar: to bring out; to cause to issue; to eject or evict; to produce out of anything. Mëngêlêwar orang Siyam: to expel the Siamese (from Malacca); Sej. Mal., 115. Tuwan R. ṭum mëngêlêwarwan chakap: Mr. R. uttered these words; Ht. Abd., 99.

Tērkhèlewar: brought out, projecting; Ht. Abd., 452.

lorut. 1. To pass the hand over anything; to run a rope or chain through the hands feeling the links; to draw one's hand over an arm or long body of any sort. Maka Tōjul' mutluk mélurukan diri-nya kuɗak tuwar: T. rubbed himself through (the aperture) with the intention of descending; Ht. Gul. Bak., 39.

II. A whitlow; a swelling on the fingers. Also kělorut.

lorus or loros. Straight; smooth and straight as the trunk of certain palms. Sa-batang kayu yang baik lagì lorus: a tree that is strong and straight; Ht. Abd., 4. Jalan yang bengkang-bengkoh kuɗak di-loruskan: the roads that are zigzag will be straightened; Ht. Abd., 336.


II. Unsuccessful; unlikely to come to anything; unsound, of an enterprise.


lorek. Delicate markings such as those on the skin of a snake.


loroh or lura. I. A groove in a plank into which the tongue of another plank is fitted.

L. hidong: the dimple or furrow between the nose and upper lip. Also alor bhihr.

II. A district; a minor division of the country in Javanese tales. Hèndak mènàlukan lucoh tañah Jawa: to subdue the districts of the land of Java; Ht. Sh.

Pënggarwa l.: a headman; a minor Javanese official; ¹ Ht. Sh.

Sa-lurow: in every district; all over.

¹ The order in which these offices are given is:—
Mësu'tiri, hulalolang, pënggarwa lurow, pëmbungkhali, bělih, bëbyan, pancha-nilgar, râ'iyat hina-dina; Ht. Sh.
Luoh. I. Falling, dropping; being shed. Ségala badan manusiya pun saperti buewah luoh daripada bohaunya: all the bodies of men (lay strewn about) like leaves fallen from the trees; Ht. P. J. P. Jika árimpih naun-nya luoh: if you dream that its leaves are fallen; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 17.

Bëtu.luoh : to fall, to be falling. Bëtu.luoh:an: id. Bunga pun sadeng êmbang bëtu.luohan di-atas mayal Sang Runjana saperti di-tu.dongi dengan kain yang pushed ada-nya: the flowers had fallen while in full bloom upon the body of Arjuna covering it as though with a white shroud; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. Sa.luoh : all, the whole of. Sa.luoh badau: the whole body; Ht. Gul. Bak., 50. See luah, III.

Lori. The lory or parrot; usually nuri, q. v.

Los. The day after to-morrow. Esok l.: to-morrow or the day after.

Luwas. Width; wide; spaciousness. Dahi-nya luwas: his forehead was broad; Ht. Abd., 86. Mulai-nya luwas: his mouth was wide; Ht. Abd., 86, 326. Padang yang maka-luwas: a very broad plain; Ht. Ind. Jaya.


Losen or losin. Eng. Dozen. Also longsen, dosen, etc.

Los. Soft by long use, as clothes; flexible and comfortable, as shoes that have been worn for some time.

Lût. Arab. Lot, the nephew of Abraham.

Luwang. 1. To abate, of a storm; to be still, of the wind. Tëja keluwang: a rainbow; the glow in the sky after heavy rain; Ht. Sg. Samb.

II. Kelu.wang: a fruit-bat. See kelu.wang.


Lupukan and melupukan: to forget. Lupukan Allah: to forget God; Ht. Abus., 21. Pelendok-lah lupukan jërat, telupi jërat tiyada melupukan pelendok: the mousedeer may forget the snare but the snare does not forget the mousedeer; Prov., Ht. Abd., 451.

Melupuk diri: to forget oneself; to forget one’s surroundings; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 37.


II. Lupa-lupa: fish-maws prepared as an article of trade for Chinese consumption.

Lupat. An edible marine shell-fish; hippopus maculatus.


Lupuhkan: to cause to escape or lose.

Di-lenakan dengan mënum dan makan: Wåku sëmbahyang supaya di-lupuhkan: rendered torpid by food and drink so as to cause the hour of prayer to slip unnoticed by; Sh. Ibl., 8.

Lopis. A kind of cake.

Lupas. Meñupas: to rub the skin off; to skin; = mënêlupas. Cf. kupas and kelupas.

Lopak. 1. A hollow in which water rests; a pool or puddle. Di-ambili-nya anaak udang yang bërinang di-dalam lopak itu: he took the young shrimps which were swimming about in the pool; Ht. Koris. Lopak jadi përigi: the puddle becoming a well; the beggar becoming a prince; Prov.

II. Lopak-lopak: a small pouch for tobacco, betel-nut, etc. It is made of fine basket-work. Lopak-lopak gila: id., if the pattern of the work is very irregular.

III. Lopak-lopek: inconsistent; confused; cf. upak-apek.

Lopak. A kind of small flat-bottomed boat said to be in use among the orang laut.

Lupoh. Meñupoh: to hammer (bamboo) flat; to flatten out by blows.

Cf. the panteu: —

Dùm daryakan jëtuk trekumpah,
Lopak-lopak ti silasak;
Tupak tahun di-lampong omokh,
Tyadah ku lupoh hati yang banah.
lupi.  

**Papan lupi**: the name given to the small square plank seat on a level with the gunwale in a Malay canoe (kolek); the deckin in the bows of a perahu kitiyap.

luwak. I. *Méluwak*: to decrease somewhat; to be wanting; to be less.

II. *Méluwak*: to experience a feeling of nausea, especially at a disgusting sight; = *mélwet*, s. v. luwak.

III. Jav. A small animal; a species of pole-cat; Sh. Bid., 66.

luwak. A slight feeling of disgust or nausea; less strong than *luwak*, II.

luka. A wound; wounding. *Luka sudah hilang, parut ada-kah hilang*: when the wound is healed does the scar disappear; when an injury is paid for does it cease to be remembered; Prov. *Luka di-hati*: a wound in the heart; (by metaphor) a love-stricken heart; Mt. Gulk. Bak., 76.

*Mata l.*: the orifice of a wound; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 95.

*Lukai* and *mélukai*: to wound; Ht. Gulk. Bak., 111; Sh. Abd. Mk., 147.

loka. [Skr. *lóka*] Region, place; Cr. Gr., 68. *Sharga-loka*: heaven; usually *sharga-loga*, v. loga.


II. Falling loose, as plaster from a wall or as a plank from a rotten wall.

lukut. *Mélukut*: broken rice grains; also *lémkut, demukut*, etc.

lokar. [Eng. locker.] A locker; the sail-room in a ship; the forecastle cabin in which the crew sleep.


*Lukiskan*: to reproduce in colours or ink; to scratch or etch a pattern; Ht. Ism. Yat., 67. *Mélukiskan*: id.; Muq., 27.

lokos or lukus. Bedraggled, of a fowl caught in the rain, or of a man who has fallen clothed into muddy water.

lokap. Eng. The “lock-up” at a Police-station.

lukup. Turned bottom upwards, of ships, cups, etc.

lokek. Stingy, mean, miserly; a skin-flint.

lukan. An edible marine shell-fish of the cockle type; Ht. Abd., 88; Sej. Mal., 45; Sh. A. R. S. J., 5.

lukor. *Méluku*: to draw the fingers through the hair; to scratch the head.

lokah or lukah. A fish-trap set in running streams. *Kinta l.*: to be caught in one of these traps; Pel. Abd., 110. *Ménukan l.*: to set one of these traps; Sej. Mal., 55, 64. The trap resembles a long cylindrical basket.

loki. [Chin.: *lo’-ki*] A Cantonese harlot.

loga. I. [Skr. *lóka*.] *Sharga-loga*: heaven; the heaven of *Siva*; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Masok sharga-loga mangadap Bétara Guru*: to ascend into Heaven and enter the presence of Batara Guru (Siva); Ht. Sh. Also *shurga-loka*.

II. *Batu pédoga*: a sounding-lead; = *batu pénjóga*, from *dóga*, q. v.

lugas. I. *Mélugas*: (Kedah) to make a “clean sweep” of anything; to “clean out” a house, as a thief who carries off everything and leaves nothing behind.

II. *Mélugas*: (Kedah) to feel inclined to hiccough; a feeling of over-repletion after a meal.

logam. Tam. Mineral (only occurring in compound words). *Pancha-logam*: compounded of five metals, or (if a stone) of five colours. *Piyala p.*: a goblet or vial made of five metals; Ht. Gulk. Bak., 68. *Batu p.*: a stone of five tints; Ht. Ind. Jaya. *Ada-pun sayap selimana itu daripada pancha-logam*: the wings of the harpy were made of five metals; Ht. Sg. Samb.

*Bémra-logam*: a name given a red talismanic stone; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

lugu. Satisfaction. *Séasak bérundor-undor, lari tá-malu, ménghambat ta-lugu*: to retreat when hard-pressed, not ashamed to fly, and not satisfied when pursuing; a proverbial maxim illustrating Malay warfare; J. S. A. S., II., 145.

lulut. Shampooing; rubbing with the hand so as to force dirt out of the pores of the skin; rubbing cosmetics into the body. *Di-lulut dünag géharn kisurn*: rubbed with sandalwood and musk; Sh. Bid., 46. *Langer dan lulut*: soaping and shampooing; Sh. Abd. Mk., 115.


II. Swallowing whole, as a snake or crocodile swallows its prey. Also *lulu*.

1 Cf. the pantun:

_Dudok mélugas ta-élap rasa,_
_Dalam férut sa-logas ménulas;_
_Sadah pélah mahau fasa,_
_Sisa bléum ménninggal bhas._
lulos. Slipping on, as a ring on the finger; cf. lulus which is “to slip in,” of the finger into the ring.

lulus. Just slipping through; ability to just pass into or through, as a finger slips into a ring or as a piece of thread passes through the eye of a needle; (by metaphor) to put through a piece of work, to “come off”; to succeed. Lulus bénang lulus kéhdak: if cotton goes through so will thread; a person must submit to what his fellows have to put up with; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 39. Ada yang tempat jalan-nya sa-lulus-lulus orang sélaha: there were places where only one man could pass through at a time; Pel. Abd., 35. Lulus kéhdak: to get one’s desire put through; to get what one wants; Ht. Abd., 174. Lulus supériti sémah satek in; may what goes through be in accordance with this my request; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Jikalau di-tageh tiyada-kan lulus, Jangan di-bawa bérgjenj piyut:

If you dun a man (on this day) the dunning will be unsuccessful, so do not attempt to get any debt settled; Sh. Rej., 8.

Lulusan and mélulusan: to put through (a business). Lulusan kéhdak or mélulusan kéhdak: to meet a person’s wishes; Ht. Abd., 425, 450.

lolong. Mélolong: (Onom.) to howl, of dogs and other animals.

lolak. A shell; trochus niloticus.

lolok. Mélolok: to spy upon; to secretly keep a watch on; = ményilolok.

lo'lok. [Arab. lu’lu’.] A pearl; v. lo’lo’.

lolum. Sucking at anything by way of tasting it; eating chocolate or sweets which melt in the mouth.


lulu. I. Swallowing down; consuming at a gulp. Hai mamak úlar bésar, kata Awang Sélamat, lulu-lah kami, télan-lah kami: Oh my uncle the Great Serpent, said Awang Sélamat, gulp me down, swallow me. 


III. Lulu-lala: incoherent, in speech; confused; “muddle-headed.”

1 From a Ponglipor Loro tale.

LOLOR

lulah. A species of fish-trap; Kl., v. d. W.

luloh. Powder; fragments; the dust into which anything is crushed.

Menjádi lulah káfír la’natun, Jadi makánan hantu dan shaitán:
the accursed infidels are crushed and become the food of demons and devils; Sh. Rej., 13.

L. lénak: utterly crushed to powder; a strong expression used in romances to describe the condition of a warrior after receiving a blow from the hero of the story; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. koris, Ht. Ind. Nata, Ht. Sh. Kub. Hanchor l.: id. (Ht. Sg. Samb.), but more common in modern use especially figuratively (hanchor-luloh di-dalam hati) to describe a broken heart or a heart overcome with love.

Dari Bandan biring sa-kawan, Bérchampor sa-ekor biring mérpati; Sérta di-pandang bérambah rawan,
Hanchor luloh di-dalam hati:
As soon as I see her my passion increases, my heart is crushed with longing; J. I. A., III., 448.

lului. Kuchang lului: a kind of bean (unidentified); Mj., 48.

lumat. Fine; soft, of earth; pulpy; minced, of food; crushed; ground or chopped to pieces. Mélhat kéra-nya habis-lah lumat: seeing his property knocked to pieces (at a fire); Sh. Sing. Terb., 24. Pipsíp lumat-lumat: mince it quite fine; Mj., 64.
The word is also used, by metaphor, of destruction in any form.

Nama kita tidah-lah lumat,
Badan kita dapat sélamat: our good names will not perish and our bodies will find salvation; Sh. Nas., 6.


L. ekor kunting: a water-weed with yellow flowers; utricularia flexuosa.
Akár l.: a plant; jasminium sinalocifolium.

Bérllomor: besmeared; defiled. B. dengan tahi: besmeared with ordure; Sej. Mal., 150.
B. dengân arang: blackened with charcoal, as the face of a Chinese gang-robber; Ht. Abd., 321. B. dengân késalah: stained with sin; Ht. Abd., 183.

Cf. lomos, lumut, lumang, lumak, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOMOS</th>
<th>LETER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>lomos</strong> or <strong>lumus.</strong> I. Smeared with filth; cf. lomor.</td>
<td><strong>loyong.</strong> Meloyong: to totter; to walk with tottering gait, as a drunken man.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lumang.</strong> Belumang: Smeared with wet mud, of a buffalo fresh from its wallow. Menjelumang: to wallow. Cf. lomor, lomos, lumak, etc.</td>
<td><strong>loiyak.</strong> Soft, of rice that is overboiled.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lumak.</strong> Oiliness; greasiness.</td>
<td><strong>luyu.</strong> Mata luyu: heavy or drooping eyelids (in a sleepy man).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lumu.</strong> Moss; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Better lumut.</td>
<td><strong>lonyah or lunyah.</strong> To be trodden flat, of earth; to be trodden down into a soft pulp, as wet soil on which buffaloes are turned loose; a rough system of preparing the soil for cultivation by fencing or tying a buffalo in a small field so as to get the ground trodden down.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>luwan.</strong> The bows of a boat; Sh. Pang. Sg. Better haluwan.</td>
<td><strong>lonyai.</strong> Trodden into mud; slushy, of the earth.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lunas.</strong> The keel of a Malay boat. Ancah pélunas; a sacrificial offering to the hantu tanah or earth spirits; v. anchak.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lonak.</strong> Fleshy, of stone-fruits; having lots of flesh round the pip or stone.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>luwah.</strong> Spitting out food after it has been taken into the mouth, in contradistinction to spitting out phlegm or saliva. Masok pun ta‘-pénok, térébù-pun ta‘-luwah: if it comes into the mouth it does not fill it; if it leaves the mouth, no effort is needed to eject it; a thing of inappreciable importance; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 143.</td>
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<td><strong>luweh.</strong> A variant of luwek, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>luwih.</strong> (Kedah.) Furthest from the goal; furthest from the target or bull’s-eye; last, in a race. Also luwi.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>laih.</strong> A suffix, sometimes having a preterite signification (cf. elah), and sometimes a quasi-demonstrative meaning, Pérgi-lah iya: he went. Orang i’lu-lah yang pérgi: that was the man who went; it was he who went.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lai.</strong> A numeral coefficient used with words which are the names of tenuous objects such as sheets of paper, blades of grass, etc. See hêlai.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>lebar.</strong> Width, breadth. Kaki-nya lebar: his foot was broad; Ht. Abd., 328. Lebar-nya tanah i’lu ada-lah kira-kira tiga empat puluh dépa: the width of that piece of ground was some thirty or forty fathoms; Ht. Abd., 153. Cf. luwas, which has the idea of spacious breadth (as in the English: “broad” lands); while lebar is measured or relative breadth.</td>
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<td><strong>lebam.</strong> A fish (unidentified).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>liyat.</strong> Tough, leathery, lithie. Tanah 1.: clay. Lémah liyat kayu akar: the tough flexibility of a liana (which can be bent easily but not easily broken); a man over whom it is easy to win a momentary advantage but who is never decisively beaten; Prov. Banga halor liyat: a race of slippery customers; a worthless idle race; Prov.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>liyut.</strong> I. Lithe, leathery, tough though flexible. Liyat-liyut: twisting yet not breaking; supple; II. Méllyut: to drag on, of an illness.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>letter.</strong> Babbling; chatter; jabber. Bélêter or bêletter: to chatter. Tiyada-lah bérkénti mudul-nya daripada bêletter: his mouth would never cease from chattering; Sh. Sing. Terb., 17.</td>
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litup. Completely closing up or shutting up; covering and concealing; shutting off from view. *Habís litúp dùnya ini banyú-nya:* their numbers were such as to completely cover the earth; Ht. Isk. Dz.

letak. I. Very weak, of a sick or dying man.  
II. *Mēletak:* to lie down without a pillow.


lechet. Blistered; having the skin rubbed off; abraded, of the skin of the hands after rowing; chafed, after riding. Cf. lecher.

lecher. *Mēlecher:* to be moist, of an abrasion; to suppurate, of a wound.

lechak. Moist and slippery, of the ground after rain.

lechek or lichek. I. Kicking with the side of the foot.  
II. Beating up or breaking up rice with a spoon so as to enable very young children to eat it. *Pēlechech:* a kind of spoon for doing this.

Litap baik-baik jangan béronyok,  
Simpan dengan kain baték;  
Badan gēnoh bagai béronyok,  
‘Akal sa-bagai makan nasi lichek : 

with a body as fat as that of a sea-worm, and a mind as though he was being fed on pap; Prov.

lechok. Polishing; giving a surface of oily smoothness to anything. *Bērminyak biyar lechok:* if you use oil let the oiliness be thorough; do not do things by halves; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., 11, 157.

lichin. Smooth, slippery; bare. *A da-pan batu-batu itu tēlalu lichin dengan rata-nya:* the stones (of which the fort was made) were very smooth and flat; Ht. Abd., 56. *Bērsanggul lichin-lichin:* with a plain head-dress (without head ornaments); Ht. Abd., 96. *Pulau lichin:* a bare island; Sh. Lamp., 16. Lichin lichin: smooth and glossy; Ht. Raj. Don., 50. Lichin bagai basoh pērahu: stripped as a vessel when the decks are swabbed; "cleaned out," as a man who has lost his last cent at cards; Prov.  

Also lichin. Cf. lechok, lichau, lecher, lechak linich, etc.

lichau. Glossy; shiny, as well-oiled hair or as a well-varnished stick; cf. lechok. *Lichin l.:* smooth and glossy; Ht. Raj. Don., 50.

leceh. I. *Mēleceh:* to cajole or wheedle; to coax.  
II. Idle and profligate; dissipated.

lich or laichi. [Cantonese: lai-chi.] The well-known Chinese fruit *nephelium lichi.*

lidas. A smarting sensation in the mouth such as that experienced after eating acid fruit, pineapples, brinjals, etc.

ledang. Light, of colour; pale; shimmering, as a light cloud in the sun's rays; Ht. Koris. *Gunong l.:* Mount Ophir, in Malacca. *Putērī gunong l.:* the Fairy Princess of Mount Ophir, of whom many legends are related in the *Sējārah Mālayu* and elsewhere.

lidal. [Port.: dedal.] A thimble. Also didal and sarong jari.

L. api: a darting "tongue" of flame. 
L. badah: a climbing aroid; *pothus latifolius.*  
L. bērchabang: a forked tongue; a treacherous tongue that says one thing at one time and another at another; Prov.  
L. biyanak: a monitor-lizard's tongue; a forked tongue; Prov., = l. bērchabang. 
L. buwana: the "crocodile's tongue"; *aloë ferox.*  
L. gajah: the "elephant's tongue" plant; *aglaonema oblongifolium.*  
L. jin: the "evil spirit's tongue" herb; *hedyotis congesta.* Akar lidah jin: *hedyotis capitellata.* *Rumpat lidah jin:* *peristrophe acuminata.*  
L. kuching: the "cat's tongue;" *turneria ultimofolia.*  
L. lēmbu: the "ox-tongue;" a plant, *aneilema nudiflorum.*  
L. manis: "sweet-tongued;" sweet-spoken.  
L. mēnjul: a long darting tongue such as that of a snake or lizard.  
L. panjang: loquacity; talkativeness; lack of reticence.  
L. rusa: the "deer's tongue;" a small tree, *fagroa racemosa.*  
Anak l.: the uvula; Maj., 86. *Anak lidah timbangan:* the tongue of a balance. Tatang di-anak lidah: carrying on the tongue; a proverbial impossibility.  
Bērtongkat l.: using the tongue as a prop to keep the mouth open; a gaping mouth and prominent tongue; Sh. Ul., 26.
liyas. Invulnerability by causing the enemy’s weapons to miss their mark; cf. kébal. Béd bi‘u ‘asimat pêngélyasan sêgala pêbuwatiun orang: a charm to nullify all that others may do against us; Muy., 76. Sa-bugai lagi kébal dan pêngélyas sêjata orang iyada sampai kapada kia jika sampai iyada luka: further there are the charms kébal and pêngélyas which cause the weapons of others to miss us or if they reach us not to hurt us. ¹

lesut or lisut. 1. Shrunken up, of fruit; folded up into a small space, of a cloth or garment.

II. Lëtch lisut: tired and weary; Ht. Sg. Samb.; = lëtch lësu or lëtch lësu.

leset. (Onom.) A swishing or whistling sound cf. lësít.

leser. Mëleser: to trail along the ground, of a long garment.

lisu. A variant of lisut, I. and II., q. v.

ligah. Restless motion; the fidgets. Mêngé-lisah or mëngéligah: to move restlessly.


liyang. I. Aperture; orifice; hollow; hole; cutting; an open grave.

L. chinchin: the hole in the centre of a ring; Ht. Hamz., 32.
L. lañad: the cavity in which a body is laid; a part of a Malay grave.
L. luka: the orifice of a wound.
L. mata: the eye-socket.
Pintu l.: the side of an open grave.

Jênaizah têrêtaâ di-pintu liyang, Imân dan khâtib bêrdi zambahyang:

the bier is laid by the side of the grave; the priests and readers stand and pray.

II. Liyang-liyok or liyang-liyut: swaying from side to side when walking as a drunken man; the rolling gait of a tiger.

¹ Taken from a MS. treatise on medicine and sorcery.

L. mata: to droop, of the eyes, under the feeling of sleepiness. Sadihik melenagh mata sudah hilang bangar-nya: if a man’s eyes droop for a moment, away go his eyes; Pel. Abd., 153. Tuwan puteri pun lengh-lah mata-nya darihuda memandang merah mas itu: the eyes of the princess became tired through watching the golden peacock; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

lenjar or lingar. Melengjar, melinggar or menjelenggar: to glance sideways; cf. lenga, jeleng and lenjar.

lenjas or linjas. Melenjas to be averted, of an angry countenance. Terbelingjas puteri bongsu: the youngest princess turned away her face.¹

lenjah. Idle, indolent, sleepy; better lenja, q. v.

lep. 1. Melepa: to plaster; to cover with any thick viscous substance.


lipat. Folding up, as one folds up a piece of cloth or a garment. Saperti kain di-dalam lipat: like a sarong not yet unfolded; sweet and new; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 138. Di-ambling kain, di-lipat-nya: he took a sarong and folded it up; Ht. Mash., 8.

Buwah pauh, bunga machang,
Buargin pinang di-dalam pawan;
Anghat sauw, lipat kajang,
Palawan Pinang tinggal tuwan:
haul up the anchor, fold up the awning,—Penang is left behind you, Sir.

Chapiyau l.: a cocked hat.


Berlipat: enfolded; wrapped up; folded up; Ht. Abd., 310; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Pasilipatan: a fold. P. lutut: the hollow behind the knee; the intercondyloid fossa. Peliipat lutut: id.

lipat. A narrow fold (of thread, etc.). Kala l.: (Kedah) the common house-scorpion.

¹ From a Penglipor Lava tale.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIPIIS</th>
<th>LEŁA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anač China pćtek bęrēmbang, Jaiōh sa-bjii di-tiπi pantai; Twuwan lašana lępąs tērbang, Sēhaya di-bumī bīla tērēpās: my love is like a cockroach that flies through the air; how can I, on the ground, ever hope to possess her?</td>
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<tr>
<td>lepis. Pēlipis or pēlipīsan: the temples (on the human head).</td>
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<td>lepak. Beetling, of the brows; overhanging; overflowing, of water.</td>
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<td>lipan. A centipede, Sh. Rej., 14; better haili-paun, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lepoh. Tērilēpoh: bent, as the limbs; turned or twisted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>liyok. A twist or turn; the writhing movements of a dancing girl or of a fencer or acrobat. Līyang aong tērīyok-liyok: the mainmast was bent and swaying. Laksamana pun liyok sadīkī: the laksamana bent his body round slightly; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 91. Līyang-liyok: the peculiar rolling gait of a tiger.</td>
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<tr>
<td>likat. Adhesive; glutinous; cf. lekat. Kawañ l.: sticky sauce or gravy; syrup.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lekor. A numeral which when suffixed to one of the numbers from one to nine signifies that “twenty” is added to it, e.g., sa-lekor, “one and twenty,” tujok lekor, “seven and twenty,” etc.; v. Sh. Rej., 16; Marsd. Gr., 141; Ht. Abd., 3. 406.</td>
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<td>likas. A small wheel between two uptights. In weaving, the skin is wound off this wheel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lekak. Mēlekaŋ: to turn the body round and round; to rotate five or six times; to buzz round a spot, as an insect which is looking out for a good place to alight.</td>
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<tr>
<td>liku. 1. A royal title occurring in romances from Javanese sources, e.g., Ht. Sh., Ht. Mas Edan. Sh. Panj. Sg. Paduka l.: id. The exact meaning is, however, doubtful; the word is used of a secondary queen or reigning mistress in contradistinction to the first queen (ratu). Anak l.: a prince or princess, the child of a secondary queen; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
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<td>Also mandaliku.</td>
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<td>lekeh. Low; mean; idle; despicable; unable to work.</td>
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<tr>
<td>legar or ligar. Bērlīgar: to make the circuit of the rice-mill, of buffaloes, oxen, etc. The animal is harnessed to a pole which turns the mill-wheel as the animal makes the circuit.</td>
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<td>ligas. The swift motion of a horse; a canter or trot.</td>
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<td>ligi. Mēligi: to pierce, of a dart or other thin sharp instrument (sēligi); Sh. Pant. Shl., 13.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lela. 1. A swivel-gun; Sh. Peng., 17. Kālaun ta-bōrela, baňk bōrala-ridēl: if you have no cannon, you will do well to agree to any terms; if you have no power you must put up with injury; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 37.</td>
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<tr>
<td>III. Māhārāja lela: the title of a high court official, a sort of Malay chamberlain or master of ceremonies. Bērmāhārāja lela: to play the Maharaja Lela; to take liberties; to act as though the whole place belonged to one; — a proverbial expression based upon the fact that the Maharaja Lela though possessed of little real power was quite at home in the palace and had (in state ceremonial) authority to order about men of far greater importance than himself; Ht. Hamz., 59; Ht. Gult. Bak., 66.</td>
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<td>IV. Waving; brandishing; raising one’s arms in the air as a sign of joy. Dēngan tēpōk tāri lela-nya tanda kēsukana: clapping and dancing and waving the arms in token of pleasure; Ht. Mar. Mah.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bēsi mēlēla: steel.</td>
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<td>Gōndang mēlēla: a long drum one end of which is beaten with a stick and the other with the hand.</td>
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<td>Kēris mēlēla: an undamasced kēris.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tēmēngong mēlēla: a name sometimes given to the plant, gandarusa; justicia gandarusa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>LILIT</td>
<td>LIMAU</td>
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<td><strong>lilit.</strong> Winding round; coiling round. <em>Di-lilit akar:</em> with a liana coiled round one; in the coils of a climbing plant; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 38; Ht. Ind. Meng. <em>Di-tindeh yang bêrat, di-lilit yang panjang:</em> borne down by the heavy and enfolded in the coils of the long,—the fate of the humble who can do nothing to resist the great; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 35. <em>Melilit:</em> to wind round; to coil round. <em>Makal u Farid tin-pun kélisawar-lah datang melilit kahi Langlang Samudra:</em> the long thin snake came out and coiled itself about the feet of Langlang Samudra; Ht. Ind. Jaya. <em>Melilit panji-panji:</em> to wind pennons round their staves; Ht. Koris. <em>Panjang rambut Siti Juwita,</em> <em>Panjang melilit tub haki;</em> Intan, samrud, chërëmin mata, <em>Tiwon sa-orang mahkota hâti:</em> long are the darling lady’s tresses, long enough to entwine themselves round her ankles.</td>
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<td><strong>leler</strong> or (Kedah) <strong>lilir.</strong> I. Flowing slowly; trickling down. <em>Ayer liyor-nya pun bérleravan:</em> with saliva trickling down from the mouth; Ht. Sh. Mard. II. <em>Lelek-leler:</em> careless; slovenly, of work.</td>
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<td><strong>lelong.</strong> I. A land measure; a fourth of an orlong. II. <em>Jalan méléleng:</em> to walk unsteadily. III. [Port.: <em>leilao.</em>] Auction; sale by auction. <em>Di-lelong hêrta-nya:</em> his property was sold by auction; Ht. Abd., 216. <em>Surat l.</em>: an order to sell by auction; Ht. Abd., 278. <em>Tempat l.</em>: a salesroom; Ht. Abd., 226. <em>Lelongkan:</em> to have (property) sold by auction; Ht. Abd., 449.</td>
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<td><strong>lilang.</strong> Wax; a candle; Mj., 18; = <em>lilin,</em> q. v.</td>
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<td><strong>lelek.</strong> <em>Lelek-leler:</em> careless; slovenly, of work.</td>
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<td><strong>lilau.</strong> <em>Mélilau:</em> to toter, of a man who has received a heavy blow and is about to fall; to reel, of a sick or dizzy man. Cf. <em>lelong,</em> II.</td>
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<td><strong>leleh.</strong> Flowing gently; trickling or running down of water, tears, etc. <em>Méléléh:</em> to flow slowly, to trickle. <em>Méléléh ayor maia:</em> to let one’s tears flow; Ht. Abd., 267; Sh. Sing. Terb., 48. <em>Béréléhan ayor liyor:</em> foaming at the mouth; Ht. Sh. <em>Sâpêrs ayer mêleleah dari sungai:</em> like water trickling away from the main stream; Ht. Jay. Lengg. <em>Kalu gêta mâleleh, kalau daw mâlayang:</em> if sap, it trickles down, if leaf, it flies away; flesh and blood (relatives) stick to one, casual acquaintances desert one; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 38. <em>Leleh</em> is also used of the <em>saron</em> slipping down somewhat when not attended to.</td>
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<td><strong>lele.</strong> Jav. <em>Ikan lele:</em> a mud-fish; <em>clarias punctatus.</em></td>
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<td><strong>lima.</strong> I. Five; the old Indonesian word for the hand (with five fingers). <em>Lima bêlas:</em> fifteen. <em>L. lekor:</em> five and twenty. <em>Kêlima:</em> all five. <em>Yang kêlima:</em> the fifth. <em>Bêlìlima:</em> making five in all; with four others. <em>Buku l.</em>: the knuckles. <em>Kêtika l.</em>: the Five Ominous Times; a division of the day or night into five sections each presided over by a Hindu divinity (Maheswara, Vishnu, Sri, Brahma, and Kala). The presiding divinity exercises a good or sinister influence, rendering it important for Malay soothsayers to calculate out which divinity will be the presiding one at a certain time. <em>Pênglima</em> or (Kedah) <em>panglemoa:</em> a warrior; a leader in war. <em>P. kanan</em> and <em>p. kiri:</em> “wing” officers, in a Malay force. Cf. <em>pênghulu</em> (the “head”); the <em>pênglima</em> being the “hand.” II. A name given to a number of plants (species of <em>santlophylloþum</em>).</td>
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<td><strong>limar.</strong> A rich cloth mentioned in romances; Ht. Mas. Ed.; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
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<td><strong>limor.</strong> <em>Sambar limor, sabor l.</em> or <em>sambor l.</em>: dusk; twilight; late evening.</td>
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<td><strong>limas.</strong> The shape of a low pyramid with a quadrangular base; the shape of a roof with the tiles sloping down to all four sides and not from a ridge pole to two sides only; a roof culminating in a point instead of in a ridge; a sort of cup made in the jungle by folding up a palm leaf till it looks something like an inverted pyramid. <em>Atap l.</em>: a pyramidal roof. <em>Balai l.</em>: an open hall with a pyramidal or very short-ridged roof. <em>Rumah l.</em>: a house with such a roof. <em>Chinchin l.</em>: a ring set with a stone cut to a low pyramidal shape.</td>
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<td><strong>leman.</strong> I. Jav. An elephant. II. An abbreviation of <em>Sulaimán,</em> q. v.</td>
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<td><strong>liman.</strong> A cloth; Ht. Koris; = <em>limar?</em></td>
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<td><strong>limun.</strong> The art of making oneself invisible; invisibility; Mj., 69. See <em>halimun.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>limau.</strong> A generic name for oranges, limes, lemons, etc. I. <em>hutan:</em> a small tree; <em>acronychia porteri.</em> II. <em>kapas:</em> the common lime, <em>citrus acida;</em> Mj., 58; Ht. Koris. <em>karam:</em> a bad lot; a family that never comes to any good. <em>kidangsa:</em> = <em>l. kapas.</em> III. <em>kösturi:</em> the lime; Ht. Abd., 387; = <em>l. kapas.</em> IV. <em>l-mimau:</em> a shrub; <em>gelonium bifarium.</em> V. <em>manis:</em> the sweet orange, <em>citrus aurantium.</em> Ht. Abd., 363, 470; Sh. B. A. M., 4.</td>
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</table>
LENA

L. purut: the lime; = l. kapas.
L. wonekang: the Chinese orange; *citrus aurantium*, var.
Putus l.: to pay a fee to a sorcerer when his promises are justified by results.
Berlimau: to use limes in washing; Ht. Mash., 58. *Mandi berlimau*: id.; Ht. Mash., 53. The lime is cut in two and the two parts are rubbed on the body.


L. ayau: sleep which is broken at the least sound of danger.
L. pelandoq: sleep with the eyes open.
Lenakan: to put to sleep, to cause to slumber; Sh. Ibl., 8.

Terlena: sent to sleep; lulled; Ht. Gul. Bak., 110.

linus. A plant (unidentified); Kl.

lenang. I. *Berlenang* or *berlenang-lenang*: to fall in drops; to distil—used especially of tears falling (Ht. Abd., 117, 282; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Sh. Lamp., 30; Sh. Bid., 28), but also of perspiration dropping (Ht. Gul. Bak., 105). *Lenang-lenang* is also a common, between the lines of a pantun.

II. Calm, of water.

linau. A red-stemmed variety of the betel-nut palm; J. S. A. S., II., 87.

liyau. *Mtiyau*: (Kedah) to fester; to run, of a sore.

liyu. *Liyu-liyu*: the stern paddle in a Malay boat.

lewat. I. Past, after. *Lewat puukul enam kampar-lah kelam*: after six o’clock when it was nearly dark; Bint. Timor, 6 March, 1895.

II. Hurry, speed, rapidity. *Chapat lewat*: quickly, quickly; hurry up. *Di-lewatkan-nya pula sebab bila rasa gajah itu ada di-belasakang-nya*: he hurried because he felt that the elephant was behind him; Ht. Ind. Nata

lewar. *Milewar*: to fly about in large numbers, of birds; to dart about, of large numbers of any animal or bird or fish.

Banyaq burong tirbang mellewar,  
Bermain di-taman dewa dewata:
many birds are wheeling about the sky,  
disporting themselves in the gardens of the gods.

leha. (Penang). Lingering over; dawdling over; prolonging. Better leka.

lihat. To see; sight. *Söta di-lihat-nya nak-hoda itu*: when he saw the captain; Ht. Abd., 44.


*Kelihatan*: sight, visibility. *Maka datang-lah pada tiga hari Pitchar melihat kapal itu*: after three days’ sail the ships came in sight; Cr. Gr., 79. Cf. also Ht. Abd., 328.


*Pelihatan*: the sight; the range of sight; Mju., 20. *Penglihatan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 110, 317, 455; Sh. Bid., 47.

leher. The neck. *Di-gantongkan di-leher-ku supaya malu*: it was hung round my neck so that I might be put to shame; Ht. Abd., 36.

*Leher-nya jinjang*: her (or his) neck was tapering; a mark of beauty; Ht. Abd., 86; Sh. Bid., 21; Ht. Sg. Samb. *Leher-nya tungsiam*: he had a bull-neck; Ht. Abd., 328.

Batang l.: the column of the neck; Ht. Abd., 402.

Kécut l.: to cut the throat; Sej. Mal., 79.

Panggol l.: to cut through the neck; to behead; Sej. Mal., 78.

linyar. Smooth sailing, of a boat; gliding through the water. Also *linyang*.

*linyarn.*

1. Cf. also the following pantuns:—

*Misyatlan di-Acheh di-Batu Burok,
Yu sambaran datang mellewar; etc.
Hari sëna ayam naik seron,
Tikus mellewar mënhari poksa; etc.*

The letter mìn; the twenty-eighth letter of the Malay Alphabet; the symbol for the number 40 in the *Abjad*, q. v.

må. 1. Arab. That which.

II. Arab. Not.
mabo. Mother; Cr. Gr., 65; = ēma and mak.

mabok. Intoxication; giddy sickness; seasickness. Merañ-luñ säperti bunga raya sēhbar mabo: red as the hibiscus flower because of their intoxication; Ht. Abd., 313.

M. anadam: overcome by the bridal trimming of the hair; suffused with blushes, as a bride, or (ironically) over-eager to be married, of a girl; cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 93.

M. bērakī: intoxicated with the passion of love; Ht. Gul. Bak., 77.

M. bungā sēlaseh: drunk and swaying like the sweet-basil; very drunk; Ht. Hamz., 52; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

M. chēndauan: intoxicated as a person who has eaten toad-stools for mushrooms; (by metaphor) love-sick, of a woman; Ht. Gul. Bak., 75, 142; Sh. Panj. Sg.

M. darah: (1) faint from loss of blood; Ht. Abd., 247; Ht. Mar. Mah.; (2) faint at the sight of blood; Ht. Sg. Samb.

M. gadong: intoxicated with the narcotic tubers of the gadong (dioscorea damonum); (by metaphor) love-sick, of a man; Ht. Perb. Jaya. Also m. gadong kēchubong; Ht. Koris.

M. hiyas: overcome by the excitement of adorning oneself, as a girl at a mirror; Sh. Peng., 1.

M. kēchubong: intoxicated with datura poison; (by metaphor) love-sick, of a man, = m. gadong.

M. kēpayang: intoxicated through eating the kēpayang fruit; Sh. Abd. Mk., 102.

M.ombok: sea-sick; Cr. Gr., 63. Seasickness is, however, often expressed by the word mabo alone, e.g., Sh. Sri Ben., 82.


M. sēlaseh = m. bunga sēlaseh.

M. tahe-telinga: confused with incessant talk; intoxicated with the exuberance of the verbosity of others.

Buah m.: the produce of plants (such as the kēpayang, gadong, kēchubong, etc.) which produce narcotic or intoxicating effects.

Mēmabokhan: to intoxicate; Sh. Ibl., 11.

Mabai. A tree (unidentified).

Mata. The eye; the focus; the central feature of anything: the blade of a knife; the point of a spear; a point of the compass. Sīlap mata pēchā kēpala: if the eye is lax the head is broken; if we do not attend to things, ruin follows; Prov. Sāperti gērōgajit duwa mata: like a double-edged saw (which cuts whichever way you draw it); the horns of a dilemma; Prov. J. S. A. S., II., 139.

M. 'alāmat: the bull's-eye in a target; also m. lamat.

M. angin: the point of the compass from which the wind is blowing; the eye of the wind.

M. ayan: a plant, baccarea brevipes.

M. ayer: a spring.

M. bōdi: the muzzle of a fire-arm.

M. bēlanañ: the focus of the patterns formed by the lines on a cushion of the finger.

M. bēnda: property in small compass; valuables; Sej. Mal., 35.

M. bōji sēga: bloodshot eyes.

M. bīlas: clear-eyed.

M. būsul: (1) the head of a boil; (2) a plant, aglaonema commutata.

M. buku: a knot in wood; the centre of the knot.

M. chēmperling: with naturally red-lidded eyes; "red-eyed as the chēmperling bird."

M. daching: the marks on a spring-balance showing the weights.

M. dagangan: the valuables; = m. bēnda.

M. duli: the ankle; Ht. Koris; = m. kaki, but more polite.

M. gobek: the blade of the betel-nut pounder.

M. guying: the point of a pair of scissors.

M. hari: the sun. M. hari naih, m. hari tērubit or m. hari hidop: sunrise. M. hati turnu or m. hari mata: sunset. Sāperti bulan dengan mata hari: like the sun and moon; a dazzling combination;—used of a bride and bridegroom.

M. hāti: the "focus of the heart"; the eye of mental perception.

M. hudang: the name of a small aroid; aglaonema minus.

M. ikan: (1) "fishes' eyes;" (2) pock-marks.

M. jalan: an outpost; a scout; Cr. Gr., 63.

M. juling: a cast in the eye; squint-eyed; cross-eyed.

M. kail: a fish-hook.

M. kakap: the plug-hole in a boat.

M. kahi: the inner ankle bone.

M. koyu: a knot in wood.

M. kēli: the eye of the kēli fish; a name given to a plant, gymnorchis azillaris.

M. kēpala: the eye as the organ of vision, in contradistinction to the power of mental perception (mata hāti).

M. kēris: the blade of a kēris; Sej. Mal., 146.

M. kētām batu: "crab's eye"; a name given to a plant, goniphia sumatrana.

M. kuching: "cat's eyes"; a well-known fruit, nephelium malayense. Damār m. kuching: a valuable damar obtained from hopea globoa.

M. lamat: the bull's-eye in a target; = mata 'alāmat.

M. lēmbu: the eye of an ox. Sīpui m. lēmbu: a well-known shell.

M. liyar: wild-eyed, as a frightened man; Ht. Abd., 382.

M. lūka: the orifice of a wound; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 95.
**MATA**

M. mata: (in independent Malaya) a minor official; a satellite or myrmidon of an officer such as the shah-bandar whose duties necessitated the employment of a staff of men; (in English territories generally) a policeman; (in Malacca only) a penghulu's assistant or attendant. Mata-mata gelap: a detective. Di-mata-mata: publicly; in public; in the open. Mengalah kain payah juga ka-chérōk, mengalah chakap di-mata-mata zhaja: changing one's clothes must be done in a hidden corner and is inconvenient, but changing one's word (lying) may be done in public; Prov. Sa-mata-mata: obviously, clearly, plainly. Di-mata or di-mata-mata is also used of "having before one's eyes"; e.g., hanya-lah nuri di-mata-mata: the nuri alone is always before my eyes; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 16.

M. ménénlang: eye to eye; face to face.
M. měrīym: the vent of a cannon.
M. pahan: the point of an arrow.
M. pasak: blue eyes; grey eyes.
M. patong: "doll's eyes"; staring prominent eyes.
M. pēdang: the edge of a sword.
M. pědōm: the needle of a compass.
M. pēlandōk: "mouse-deer's eye"; a plant with red berries; ardisia crenata. M. pělandōk gajah: ardisia villosa.
M. pěsau: the blade of a knife; Ht. Abd., 301.
M. pěnai: (1) "green-pigeon's eyes"; (2) the lozenge pattern of a grille; a grille or cross-grating; (3) the name of a plant, antidesma bunias.

M. sabun: pale-eyed; white-eyed.
M. sélwawang: the eyes of the sélwawang fish (which are blinded in magic practices to bring blindness on another person); eyes that are blind but look sound,—blindness in such cases being attributed to magic art. Chuchōk mata sélwawang: magic art of this sort.

M. susu: the nipple of the breast.
M. tompak: a spear-point; Sej. Mal., 142.
M. tong: the bung of a cask.
M. ular: "snake's eyes"; a tree, randia densiflora.
M. wangs: hard cash; specie.
Anāk m.: the pupil of the eye.
Ayer m.: tears; Ht. Abd., 16, 193, 282, etc.
Bérmain m.: to cast amorous glances; to carry on a flirtation with the eyes; J. I. A., 1, 82; Ht. Kal. Dam., 142.
Biji m.: the eye-ball, either literally (Ht. Abd., 30) or as a term of endearment (Ht. Guil. Bak., 43).
Bulu m.: the eyelashes; Sej. Mal., 114.
Chēhāya m.: "light of the eyes"; a term of endearment; Ht. Guil. Bak., 103.
Chérēmin m.: eye-glasses; spectacles; Ht. Si Misk., 62; Ht. Abd., 24.
Ekor m.: the corner of the eye. Kīrlēng dēngan ekor mata: to glance significantly out of the corner of the eye; Ht. Abd., 125.

**MATI**

Kélopiration m.: the eye-lids.
Liyang m.: the eye-socket.
Orang-orangan m.: the image in the pupil of the eye.
Pohun m.: the interior angle of the eye.
Puteh m.: being put to shame. Biyar puteh tulang jangan puteh mata: better death than shame; Prov., v. J. S. A. S., III., 26. See s. v. puteh. The expression also occurs: Ht. Koris; Sh. Peng.; Sh. Lamp., 34.
Silāp m.: (1) false pretenses; Ht. Abd., 160; (2) conjuror's tricks.
Tères m.: clearness of vision; second sight, Ht. Best.
Tukang silāp m.: a conjuror; Bint. Timor, 4 April, 1895. Also tulang gelap m.

Mata is occasionally used in the sense of the "evil eye." Daripada kěyahatan mata jin dan manusiya: from the evil wrought by the eye of demons and men; Muj., 7. Mēngēnai m.: to be hurt by the evil eye; e.g., barang-siapa mēm-bacha atas orang yang mēngēnai mata orang nēschaya sēmbok; whoever recites this over a man afflicted by the evil eye of another will certainly cause him to recover; Muj., 9.

Mata is also occasionally used as a classifier of objects which have an orifice through the centre, e.g., of the rungs of a ladder (Ht. Bakh., 49; Sej. Mal., 141, 159) or of the meshes of a net (Ht. Ind. Meng.).

Sa-mata or sa-sa-mata-mata: like; almost exactly;—really sēnata [Skr. samatā].

matab. (Straits Settlements.) Blue lights; Roman candles.

matang. Pērmatang: a strip of rising ground (generally an old beach) in swamps lying near the sea. Also pēmatang; Ht. P. J. P. Cf. balang; a pērmatang stretches across the padi-fields.

matang. Jav. Quite ripe; quite cooked. Masak pada pāi sampai matang; cook it at the fire till it is quite cooked.

matah. (Kedah.) Raw; = mēntah, q.v.

mati. Death; dead; finality.

Bukan-nya mudah pēkērajan mati,
Di-buka pētī di-laut pāi
Tīdak bēleh pālahawan kombali:
dead is no light thing; when the coffin opens it is in the sea of fire, and for the dead warrior there is no return; Ht. Sh. Kub.

M. bēragan: to preserve in death the appearance of life; to die without visible sign of injury.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAJA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Majum.</strong> (Kedah.) Oakum, especially when used in the bows of a boat.</td>
<td>II. Heaviness; sluggishness of thought; from <em>padam?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maju.</strong> To progress; to advance; progress; (by metaphor) prosperity; Bint. Timor, 23 Feb., 1895.</td>
<td>Madam-lah <em>pikir,</em> patah-lah kera, *Di-*témph uleh duka sangsara:</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Majúj.</strong> Arab. Magog; a fabulous giant. Sapérti <em>Yájúj</em> wa Májúj kella-ware-lah dari-dalam bukit Káf; like Gog and Magog issuing from Mount Kaf; Ht. Sg. Samb.</td>
<td>dulled is thought, broken the power of reckoning, crushed by sorrow and grief. <em>Pényakit m.:</em> a disease the reputed symptoms of which are general depression and inability to perspire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Macha.</strong> I. A small shell-fish; Marsd. Better majuh.</td>
<td>II. The relationship or rivalry between women married to the same husband. Sunggho-pun bėmadu bēlum pērēnah lagi bērbanah sa-patah sa-orang; although they were wives of the same husband they had never had the least quarrel; Ht. Sh. Kub. <em>'Aznat</em> pērēmpuan tiyada mahu bērmadu: a charm for use by women who do not wish to have fellow-wives; Muj., 86. <em>Harap-lah engkau jadi madu-ku:</em> do you hope to become my fellow-wife; Sh. Bid., 31. The word is also used of rivals in love generally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Jav. To read; to recite; to intone; = bacha.</td>
<td><em>Apa takut melawan hantu?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Machang.</strong> (Kedah.) The horse-mango, mangisfera fezida. Also <em>mēmbachang, ēmbachang, bāchang,</em> etc. Sakit <em>m.:</em> inflammation of the lymphatic glands.</td>
<td><em>Apa takut melawan madu,</em> <em>Sama-sama kēris di-pinggang;</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>why should I fear to fight my rival, we both alike wear a kēris at our waists.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>III. <em>Madu kara:</em> a silk cloth interwoven with gold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV. <em>Madu manchong:</em> coming to a point; the meeting of two lines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
marut. Charut-marut: very vile, of swearing; an intensifier of charut; Sh. Panj. Sg.

maras. Anger; a dialectic variant of marah; Sh. Panj. Sg.

marak. To flare up, of a flame.

maru. An evil spirit of disease.

marah. I. Anger, wrath; Ht. Abd., 37, 94, 99, etc. Marah jangan di-pukat, razhi jangan di-tolak: never net anger nor drive away your daily bread; never quarrel needlessly or reject a proffered service; Prov. M. angin: idle threats. Kemerahahan: a source or cause of anger; Ht. Abd., 39. Memerahakan: to rouse anger in another; to make a person angry or to become angry with a person; Sh. Ul., 20.

II. A Sumatran royal title; usually mērah.


In the Straits Settlements mari is often used with the meaning “come.” Mariśni: come here. Diya sudah mari: he has come.


Masa-mana: when (interrogative); Ht. Koris.


III. Tērmasa: a show, a festival; a corrupted form of tamasha.


masak. Ripeness; maturity (of fruit); cooked, of victuals. Hāmpir-lah masak pādi itu: the pādi was nearly ripe; Sej. Mal., 27. Kaming di-masak chara Kēling: goat cooked in the Kling style; Ht. Abd., 177. Masak di-luwar, mēntah di-dalam: cooked outside but raw within; unsatisfactory though apparently sound; Prov.

M. lum: overripe; ripe to roteness.

M. masakan: cooked foods of all sorts; Ht. Jay. Lengg.

M. mentah: things cooked and uncooked; an offering to evil spirits.

Juru m.: a cook; Ht. Abd., 319, 342.

Kapor m.: plaster.


Masak is also used of smelting; Ht. Abd., 266.


Masokan: to put into; to cause to enter; to inject; Ht. Abd., 19, 63, 171, etc. Mēmasokkan: id.; Ht. Abd., 107, 172, 195.

Tērmasok: admitted to, entered into. Bēlum iya tērmasok ka-dalam belukar bēhāsa mēlayu: he had not yet entered the minor difficulties (scrub) of the Malay language; Ht. Abd., 342.

masam. Acid, sour; (by metaphor) harsh. M. muka: a sour face; Ht. Abd., 24, 38, 118. Cf. asam.


masu. I. A sea-urchin the spikes of which give a very painful wound.

II. A tree (unidentified) used only for firewood.

maseh or masih. I. Still, while still, while as yet. Usually masiḥ.

II. See masiḥ.
masai. Kusut masai: very much tangled; matted and disorderly, of the hair.

masi. Still, while still. Masi lagi: id. Tat-kula aku masi di-dalam pérut bu-ku; while I was still in my mother's womb; Ht. Ind. Nata. Dilikat-nya masi ada lagi bagindaes dang bérkuta-bata dengan sa-orang témun-nya; he saw that the king was still conversing with one of his attendants; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122. Also masëh; Sh. Panj. Sg.

mangas. A tree (unidentified).

mangap. Jav. Gaping; with open mouth. Mangau témangap: id., (intensified); Sh. Panj. Sg. Buwauta mangap: the "open-mouthed alligator," the name of a formation for battle (iskat pérang); Sh. Panj. Sg.

mangau or mangu. Agape; having the mouth open. Hairán témangau: agape with astonishment; Sh. Ik. Trub. 2. Maka Shah Kubad pun hairán témangau melihat rupe-nya iwuan puteri: Shah Kubad was agape with astonishment when he saw the beauty of the princess; Ht. Sh. Kub. Pémikat itu-pun témangau-mangau: the snare is gaping wide (for its victim); Ht. Gul. Bak., 64.

Mangap-mangau: gaping very wide; an intensifier of mangau.


maka. See kə.

makar. I. Hard; stony, of fruit. Mayang m.: the blossom when still hard; a simile for beautiful hair; Ht. Perb. Jaya; Sh. Bid., 20.


makas. Hard; unyielding; of vegetables that will not become soft when boiled.

makan. [Arab, مَكَان] A grave with a small pavilion over it; v. mahám.


makan. Like a wooden chopper which fails to penetrate when used and fails to fetch a price when sold; utterly useless; Prov.

Orang Awa përgi ka-kota,
Singah bërhënti di-lëjë jalan;
Sungguh tuwan bawa sënjata,
Bërkutat sëhata, hárud ta'-makan:

although you, Sir, carry weapons, the weapons glitter but they can never wound; showy but idle; empty bluff; Prov.

Kërat kayu këpala kuwala,
Mari kërat batang bëringin;
Përahu bëroñ di-tampl gëgala,
Layar robëk ta'-makan angin:

the vessel is worn and is patched up with caulking; the sails are torn and do not hold the wind;—an old man trying to act as a young one; Prov.

M. nasi: to dine.
M. swap: to take bribes.
Bulan di-makan rahu: the moon being eaten by the snake Rahu; the moon in eclipse.
Nyior di-makan bulan: "a coco-nut consumed by the moon;" a coco-nut with no milk in it when opened.
Makanan: food; things eaten; Ht. Abd., 90.
Këmakanan: consumption. Jangun këmakanan mata-nya; let not its edge be eaten away; Sej. Mal., 110.
Mëmakan: to eat; to consume; Ht. Abd., 201, 291, 305, etc.
Pëmakan: a consumer. Sùberi orang pëmakan chandu, dëngan chandu sùmbai mati: like an opium consumer, once an opium consumer always an opium-consumer (till death); Prov.
Tëmakan: consumed, eaten up; Ht. Abd., 229, 391, 354.

makin. More; the more. Makin lama makin baìk: the longer the better. Makin sa-hari-hari makin-lah ku rasu sëñang: the more days passed the more comfortable I felt; Ht. Abd., 37. Also mangkin.


makeh. Chukah-makeh: (Kedah) irregular in shape; uneven in arrangement; = (Riau, Jhober) chongk hå-mangkeh.


II. [Arab, makh.] Daun sëna maki: "senna of Mecca;" the senna, cassia angustifolia; Mju. 56.
magat. [Skr. magadha ?] A title given (Kedah) to a person of royal descent on his mother's side; cf. meg (the more usual form) and gat.

magang. I. A tree (unidentified).  
II. Overripe, of fruit; on the point of turning rotten.

magon. Kajang magon: a sort of companion-way or skyskirt or deckhouse in a native vessel; Ht. Raj. Don., 33; Pel. Abd., 112.

Maling m. : a lofty ventilating air passage or window in a house of some pretensions.

mala. I. [Skr. mála.] Accursed; misfortune, as the result of a curse; unclean. M. pesta ka: a curse resting on a man. Sangat kéras mala pesta ka-nya: he is most miserably afflicted by misfortune; Ht. Sh. Kub.

Siapa gerangan bérwawat dérhaka,  
Maka-nya datang mala pesta ka:
whoever is guilty of the betrayal of others (will find that) misfortune will ever attend him; Sh. Bur. Nuri., 17.


The name mala is also given to a number of flowers (unidentified) mentioned in romances; e.g., bunga mala (Ht. Sh. Kub.), daum kayu sekanda mala (Ht. Sri Rama), sérjoa mala mas (Ht. Sh. Kub), and bunga wipaya mala (Ht. Sg. Samb.). Of these names the last is occasionally met with in modern use as the name of a fabulous flower which brings to life any dead body that it touches; in this sense it is a favourite symbol for the reviving influence on a despairing lover of the presence of his beloved. In the Sang Samba, the possession of this talismanic flower by Bhuama enables him to bring to life repeatedly his steed (the walimana) when slain by Arjuna.

III. A variant of malar, q. v.


Malar-malar: time after time; so much the more; the more; however much. Malar-malar hutan dan rimba pun habis-lah menjadi terang sakaliyan di-robohkan-nya: time after time woods and forest became open plains as he tore everything down; Ht. Ind. Nata. Malar-malar habis-lah charak-charak tiyada juga maka puteh: she went on more and more till the cloth was torn to pieces but she could not wash it white; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Also mala and malah.

malas. Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; indolence. Budak budak yang malas mèngaji: idle school boys; Ht. Abd., 29. Senjata itu mèndatangkan malas: (the wearing of) weapons encourages idleness; Ht. Abd., 259.

Kérnus m. : a rocking-chair.

malis. I. Faded, of colour; faint, of odour.  
II. (Kedah.) To rub down a horse.


Kalau sìyai bérchampor malang,  
Ikan di-panggang tanggul tulang:  
if you are cursed with ill-luck and misfortune, when you cook fish you will find only bones left; Prov. A variant of the second line is ayam di-tambat di-sambar lang: "the hawk will get your chickens even though you tie them up; Prov.

Sìpat malang gading: a shell (unidentified).

II. A pinnacle-rock.

maling. Jav. A thief; thieving. Mélésakan maling-nya pèrgi mènchuri: to give way to one's thievish propensities and go and steal; Ht. Sh. M. pènchuri: a thief; Sh. Bur. Nuri., 16. Pènjurit m.: id.; Ht. Sh. Siapa-ka yang mènjadi maling itu: who is it who was the thief in this case; Ht. Sg. Samb. 'Azimat pèntut m.: a talisman to stop thieving; Muj., 79.


malong. Ikan malong: a large fish (unidentified); it is classed with sharks and skates, Sh. Ik. Trub., 4.
malap. Reducing the light of a lamp; loss of brightness; flickering. *Diyān itu-pun malap oți-nya*: the candle began to flicker; Ht. Ind. Meng.

mālik. Arab. King, owner, lord; an abbreviation for the name *Abdu l-mālik*. *Māliku l-jabbar*: the Mighty Lord; God; Sh. Dag., 7.

māliku l-mant. the Angel of Death; Ht. Gul. Bak., 91; Ht. Kal. Dam., 82. See s.v. mant. *'Abdu l-mālik*: the servant of the Lord; a proper name.

maligan. A variant of *mānikan* in some versions of the *Sha’ir Jauhar Māniham* or *Sha’ir Johan Maligan*.


malim. The mate of a ship; better *malim*, q. v.

malum. A salt-water fish (unidentified); Kl. v. d. W., Pijn. Possibly *malong*.

malan. Shame. Confusion of mind; perplexity; anxiety as the result of perplexity.

malu. Shame; modesty; bashfulness. *Dīgauntongkan-nya di-leher-ku suaya malu*: they hung it round my neck to put me to shame; Ht. Abd., 36. *Mēnāroh m.*: to have feelings of shame. *Mīndāpāta m.*: to be put to shame. *Dīgaun tiyada m.*: shameless.

M. *alāh*: unwillingness to seem afraid; cantankerousness in a subordinate who wishes to assert his independence.

Putrī m. : a name sometimes given to the sensitive plant. *Daun m.*: id.

Malukan : (1) to put to shame; Ht. Abus., 21; (2) to be ashamed of; = malu akan. *Bērmalu*: to harbour feelings of shame; Ht. Abd., 268.

Kēmaluwan: feelings of modesty or shame; disgrace; the pudenda. *Mēnanggong k.*: to reach the age of modesty, of a girl. *Tuntut h.*: to sue for damages for slander. *Kēmaluwan- lah iya*: he was ashamed; Ht. Gul. Bak., 87, 98. *Kēmaluwan suwami-nya iya mēmbalak* : she avenged the dishonour put upon her husband; Cr. Gr., 37.

malau. (Kedah.) Lac. = (Riau, Johor) *ēmbalau*. *M. gari*: sealing-wax.
mamek. Slightly altered, of taste; of a slightly different flavour.

mamam. See goboh and mamang.

maman. A generic name given to a few plants. Akar m.: a medicinal drug (unidentified). Jeroh m.: a fruit (unidentified). M. babi: a common herb, hygrophila salicifolia.

mamun. I. Obscure, puzzling, of accounts; dizziness or headache as the result of trying to solve a difficult problem.
II. See mamun.

mamo. A tree (unidentified).

mamón. Arab. Pledged, fixed, steadfast.


mamai. Looking with unseeing eyes, of a sleepy man; talking in one’s sleep. Cf. mamang and mamomong which refer to a dizzy or absent-minded man when far from being actually asleep.


manis. I. Sweetness; sweet; light, of some colours. M. gula: the sweetness of sugar; extreme sweetness; Prov. M. saférti sakar bérchamor madu: sweet as sugar mixed with honey; id. Muka yang m.: a kindly expression; Ht. Abd., 7. Lidah m.: soft spoken; persuasive; Cr. Gr., 63; Ht. Abd., 86. Hitam m.: a delicate brown.
Adas m.: aniseed, illusion anisatum.
Gigi m.: an incisor tooth (other than the teeth immediately in front); the teeth at the side of the front teeth.

Pémanis: a charm rendering the person using it pleasing to the other sex; J. I. A., 1, 311.

manusiyaw. [Skr. mánumisw.] Man; humanity. Orang m.: a man. Nyawa m.: the human soul. Mánusiyaw sa-orang tiyada térka:wal: a single human being (i.e., a woman) is more than a man can keep in order; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 153. Kéris tèmbung tiyada tajam, tajam lagi lidah manusia: daggers and spears are blunt compared with the sharpness of the human tongue; Prov.; cf. Ht. Abd., 210.

mání. Arab. Obstruction; hindrance; to hinder.

manek or manik. [Skr. man.] A coral bead; a bead generally. Sa-utas manek-manek: a string of beads; Ht. Gh. M. mas: golden beads; Ht. Koris. Manék-nya bunga métati: with beads of the jasmine, i.e., the flowers of the jasmine (either real or imitation) strung on a thread; Ht. Ind. Meng. Bérbuchoray anya mata-nya saférti manék tanggal daripada chûcho-k-nya: her tears coursed down like beads falling from their string; Ht. Sh. Kub.


manikam. Tam. A gem; a ruby. Jauhari jega yang mëngniel manikam: it is the jeweller who can tell the gem; Prov., Ht. Abd., 4. Manikam itu kalau jathok ka-dalam limbahan sakalipun tiyada akan hilang cèhâya-nya: though a gem falls into a cess-pool it will not lose its lustre; great qualities shine even in mean surroundings; Prov., Ht. Abd., 362. Raténa mutu manikam: precious stones of all sorts. The word is often written manikam.
Manikam is also the name given to the embryo at conception. 1

manan. I. A proper name, short for 'Abdu l-mánan.
II. Akar manan: a creeper (unidentified).

1 Malay ideas of embryology practically ignore the ovum and believe the embryo to be created by the union of three elements which are found in separate existence in the sperma genitale. The theory is given at some length in the Shàtr 'Ibtar Manikam Pari, and may be summarized in the following two lines (Sh. I. M. P. 7):—
Périama wali, halwa mardzi,
Kìtiga mani, manikam tugjali.
Thus manikam also occurs in the sense of sperma genitala: maha masing-masing pwe duduk-lah dengan buali-nya; maka habit-lah terkamor manikam-nya tiyada khabarkan diri-nya; Ht. P. J. P. The three elements are often mentioned in sorcerers' incantations.
manu. Skr. The name of a deified Hindu lawgiver.

manau. A very long and flexible rattan (unidentified).  Labasana batang manau (sa-ribu kali tambat harum ta'-patah); like the manau (which you may use for a thousand strokes without its breaking); tireless, wiry, of a man; Prov.

manah. I. Valuable; esteemed. II. The heart; the feelings; the mind; Cr. Gr., 68.

manai. White; pale with loss of blood; anæmic. Puchat m.: id.

mani. I. A variant of maneš, q. v. II. A variant of mani, q. v.

mau. Wish, will, intention; v. mahu.

mawas. The "mias." or orang outang (duwa chor mawas yang di-namai uleh orang puteh orang utan. Ht. Abd., 89). The mias being not found in the forests of the Peninsula and existing only as a tradition, the mawas is often represented as a semi-human evil spirit with a forearm of iron. Bési m.: iron or bronze implements of prehistoric make assumed by Malays to be the forearm of a mawas.

mawar. I. [Arab. مورود] Rose-water; Ht. Sh. Kub. Ayer m.: id. Bunga m.: the rose. Bunga ayer m.: id. Saperti bau bunga mawar tatkala ënok dengan embun yang kena sinar matahari bagai-bagai; like the fragrance of the rose when it is struck, all wet with dew, by the rays of the rising sun; Cr. Gr., 78. II. Tawar-mawar: an intensified form of tawar, q. v.

mawas. The "mias." or orang outang (duwa chor mawas yang di-namai uleh orang puteh orang utan. Ht. Abd., 89). The mias being not found in the forests of the Peninsula and existing only as a tradition, the mawas is often represented as a semi-human evil spirit with a forearm of iron. Bési m.: iron or bronze implements of prehistoric make assumed by Malays to be the forearm of a mawas.

maung. Unpleasant in taste, nasty. Lampan strai masok gulat ténun maung: if there is too much lemon-grass in the curry, the curry is sure to be nasty; if there is too much of one element in anything, the result is sure to be unsatisfactory; Prov., J.S.A.s., II., 155. Cf. mahung.

mawin. Kawin mawin: marriage festivities generally, marriage business, a sort of frequentative of kawin.

maha. I. The name of a tree (unidentified). II. [Skr. maka.] Great, greatly; an intensifying prefix, usually written, ماه, q. v.

1 Cf. the pantun:—

Sibesar sawi bâli di-bâli;
Pakasayan anaih roya melayu;
Sháya labhana mawas di-julai
Ménan tikim ënok di-dauh kayu.

mahar. See مهر.

mahir. Arab. Experienced; master of one's art.

mahang. A generic name given to a number of trees; macaranga, spp. Di-mana-kab béréras kayu mahang; how can you expect hard wood from a macaranga; never expect grapes from thorns or figs from thistles; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 166.

M. aphi or m. bayan: macaranga javanica.

M. bulan: macaranga hulletti.

M. di-makan pélandoik: homalaithus populneus.

M. puteh: macaranga hypoleuca.

M. sérindit: = m. bulan.

M. télukor: macaranga triloba.

mahung. Nasty; unpleasant, of taste or smell; = maung. Mérasai pahit mahung béréras hulanda itu; to feel the nasty bitterness of Dutch rule; Ht. Abd., 366. Bau-nya amat kauching dan amat mahung: its smell was most foul and nasty; Ht. Isk. Dz.

mahap. Pardon, forgiveness; a colloquial variant of ma'df, q. v.

mahal. Dear, costly, rare, difficult to obtain, scarce. Mahal di-béli, sukúr di-charti: dear to buy and difficult to get for oneself; a proverbial description of a valuable article; Ht. Abd., 132. Terlalu mahal orang yang tahu méndulis: men who know how to write were very rare; Ht. Abd., 40.

mahu. Wish, will, intention. Mahu ta'-mahu: willily nilly. Mahu ta'-mahu naik jaga: whether they liked it or not they went all the same; Ht. Abd., 205. Masak ta'-hendak, te'dor ta'-mahu: unwilling to eat and unwilling to sleep.

In the Straits Settlements mahu is used for forming the future, e.g., sháya mahu féngi: I shall go. This use is not supported by Malay literature. The form mau is most common in colloquial language though mahu is the written form.

maya. I. [Skr. maya: illusion.] Phantom; vapoury; unsubstantial; (by extension) the spirit of life or sémangat. Jirnéh maya-maya: transparent or clear as an unsubstantial shadow; Sh. Panj. Sg. II. Maya pâda: [Skr. madhyapâda.] the earth; Ht. Mas. Ed.; also maya-pâda.

1 Bésar 'umur maya: (Penang) great trickiness; wealth of resource;—an expression really taken from 'Umar Ummayya, the companion of Hamza, who is represented (in the Hikayat Hamza) as a warrior who trusted more to stratagem than strength.

mayat. A corpse, a dead body; = (Arab.) ميت, q. v.
maidah. Arab. A table spread with food; cf. mega.

mayar. Kula mayar or (Kedah) gulu mayar: the luminous millipede. Better kellemayar or gulumayar.

mayor. I. [Dutch: majoor.] “Major,” a title given to Chinese headmen of the highest grade in Netherlands India; Sh. Lamp., 29. Cf. kapitan.
II. Sayor-mayor: vegetables of all sorts; green food generally; Sej. Mal., 121; Pel. Abd., 80;—a sort of frequentative of sayor, q. v.

mayas. The name given (in Borneo) to the “mias” or “orang-outang.”

mayang. The peculiar sheath with the blossom of the coco-nut, betel-nut, and some other trees of that class. The sheath itself is the sędolang; the mayang is the blossom in the sheath or the blossom and the sheath. Saperti mayang méngrat: like the unfolding blossom of the palm;—a simile for beautiful hair; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Jay. Lengg. Laksana mayang méngrat: id.; Ht. Gul. Bak., 122.

Putu mayang: a sweetmeat.
II. Pérahu mayang or pulmayang: a variety of native boat; Ht. Abd., 220.

mayong. I. Ikan mayong: a (marine) fish with a very long body.
II. A plant (unidentified); J. I. A., I., 259.
III. Dayong-mayong: oars of all sorts rowing in no regular time.

mo’yong. A theatrical troupe or company usually of four performers. Bangsal m.: the shed or temporary theatre in which the performances take place; Ht. Koris. Ma’yong is also the name given (sometimes) to the “princess” or leading sentimental female character. This form of theatrical entertainment has its origin in the Northern States of the Peninsula.

mayapada. [Skr. madhyapada.] The earth; Ht. Mas Ed. Also manjapada.

mail. I. A proper name; an abbreviation of the well-known name Ismail.
II. A preparation for painting the eyelids. Peti m.: a box for this preparation; the box is usually made of precious metal and is furnished with a mirror.
III. Eng. A mile.

mayam. A weight; = ¼ of a bongkal. It is used for weighing metals and precious substances such as musk, otto of roses, etc. Raksa bèrat duau mayam: two mayams’ weight of quicksilver.

main. Playing; sporting with; amusement; jest; the absence of seriousness. Bèrmain: to play; to play at.
Bèrmain angin: to circle about in the air as a hawk; Ht. Ind. Meng. The expression is also used of people going to a place to enjoy the fresh air; J. I. A., I., 150.
Bèrmain judi: to gamble; Ht. Abd., 276.
Main judi: gambling.
Bèrmain layang-layang: to fly kites; Ht. Abd., 22.
Bèrmainkan pédagang: to wave a sword about; to indulge in sword-play (against an imaginary opponent); Ht. Raj. Sul., 13.
Bèrmain tangan: to gesticulate; to make signs as when one tries to make a deaf and dumb man understand something; Ht. Abd., 40.
Bèrmain wayang: to act on the stage; to perform a play; Ht. Abd., 458.
Main buri, m. mangkok or m. punggong: unnatural vice.

mabaron. (Kedah.) Absent-minded, as a man who answers at random questions put to him. Pronounced mab’ròn.

manyar. A name sometimes given to the weaver-bird (témpong); v. d. W.

manyan. Benzoin; gum-benjamin; — an occasional variant of kêmênyen, which is the usual form.

mubārak. Arab. Blessed, fortunate, lucky; Muj., 71.

mat. I. Mate (at chess). Shah-mat: checkmate.
II. A familiar abbreviation of the name Muhammad.

mot. Mot-mot: the quivering of the fontanel. Têmot-mot: to quiver, to throb, of the fontanel.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>matā'</th>
<th>MUHTASHAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>matā'. Arab. Goods, property.</td>
<td>mujarrab. Arab. To test; proved by experience. Sēlūsus jawa yang sangat mujarrab: a thoroughly tested remedy in confinement; Muj., 39. Kēramat mujarrab: a shrine which has been proved to work wonders; a proved saint; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 30.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mētpal. A tree (unidentified); it yields a soft wood.</td>
<td>mujirah. Arab. The name of a treatise on medicine, etc., professing to give only reliable or tested remedies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mētēros. Tērus mētēros: straight through; Sh. Sri. Ben., 77. From tērus, q. v.</td>
<td>majakani. A plant (unidentified); Muj., 47. Also (Kedah) mēnjakan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| mutihara. [Skr. mutyakāra.] A pearl; a gem. Better mutiyara, q. v. | mējām. I. Rotation without other movement; rotation round a fixed centre, as a top which does not move from one point on the ground. 
II. Ayer mējan: tree sap. |
| mēhāri. The sun; cf. mata and hari. | mujma'at. Arab. Place of assembly. |
| mētai. Tam. A short square mattrass used as a seat for a prince or bridegroom. | mujmū'. Arab. Collected; united; gathered; sum total. |
| mithkāl. Arab. A weight of about 1½ drachms; Muj., 54. | mujnā. Arab. Appertaining to the Magians; fire-worshipping; Magian; ancient Persian. |
| mējēra. A sighting bead, on a gun; a sight; —a variant of pējēra. | mujīha. Pers. A leaf; a sheet of paper. |
mehrāb. Arab. The niche in a mosque showing the direction in which Mecca lies; Muj., 56; Ht. Abd., 437.

muhāram. Arab. The name of the first month of the Muhammadan Calendar; Ht. Abd., 406.

mahshār. Arab. Place of gathering; place of assembly.

mahfūl. Arab. Learning by heart; thoroughly acquiring any knowledge; Muj., 37; Mahfūlkan: to so acquire knowledge; Muj., 37. Lāl mahfūl: the tablet of Fate; Sh. Lamp., 13; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 3. Also lāl tāhfiūl.


muhallil. Arab. The man who makes (a marriage) lawful; the intermediate husband of a woman who wishes to remarry a husband who has fully divorced her and can only do so by being married and divorced to someone else first. Also chinu buta.

muhammad. Arab. Laudable; to be praised; the name of the Prophet Muhammad; Ht. Kal. Dam., 427; Sh. I. M. F., 4.

muhammadiyah. Arab. Yang muhammadiyyah: Muhammadan; connected with Muhammad; Muj., 14.


mahdīn. A well-known proper name (often transliterated maidin or mydin), a contraction of mukhyā′ d-din.

makhdūm. Arab. Master, lord, commander; Sej. Mal., 89.

makhluq. Arab. Created; created things; creatures. Di-kēthāwini ुleḥ sēgāla makhluq: all creatures know; Ht. Abd., 192. Also Ht. Abd., 410, 448.

madd. Arab. Lengthening, drawing out; the use of the vowel point which marks the long aīf.

madali. A musical instrument (obsolete),—presumably a wind instrument. Usually pronounced mudāli, q. v.


madrasah. [Arab. madrasat.] A place of learning; a school, usually a religious school in connection with a mosque. Cf. bandarsah.

mēdang. A generic name given to a number of trees of the order Laurinae and to others which have a timber of similar appearance; J. S. A. S., VIII., 132.

M. api-api: adinaandra dumosa.

M. asam: elaecarpus mastersi; lophopetalum fimbriatum; or phaebe multiflora.

M. bēlanāk: giromniera subequalis.

M. bungā: litsia myristicafolia.

M. bunut: anisophyleia, sp.

M. buyong: phaebe, sp.

M. busuk: lițeea polyantha.

M. gajah: randia anisophylla.

M. gēlugor: pyrenaaria acuminata.

M. hēṃpās tēbu: giromniera nervosa. Also m. hitam.

M. hudang: tetricotomia laurifolia.

M. jaraŋ: mallotus lancifolius.

M. kasap: giromniera nervosa.

M. kawān: elaecarpus obtusus.

M. kēlāb: endospermum malaccense.

M. kēlādi: helicia robusta.

M. kēlawar: pygeum, sp.

M. kēmang: cinnamomum parthenoxylon.

M. kuning: actinodaphne, sp.; also crypto-carya caska.

M. layang: helicia robusta.

M. lebar daun: altaecarphe semecarpifolia.

M. lēnggudā: crythroxylon birmanicum.

M. mēlukut jantan: europa acuminata.

M. mēraŋ: phaebe multiflora.

M. mıyang: litsia amara.

M. pānjanj: pinelrandra wallichii.

M. paras: phaebe multiflora; vatica ridleyana; and pitosporum ferrugineum.

M. pāya: litsia malaccensis, and myristica intermedia.

M. pērawas: litsia, sp.

M. pēpit: elaecarpus parvifolius.

M. sūluwā: litsia zeylanica.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MÉDANGGA</th>
<th>MÉRTA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>M. tāḥi ayām</strong> : ilicis myristicafolia.</td>
<td><strong>mérāgī.</strong> Burong mérāgi: the painted snipe; from rāgi, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M. tāḥi kērbāu</strong> : alstonia macrophylla.</td>
<td><strong>mérāwan.</strong> A tree; hopea mengaran. Also the name of a fish (unidentified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M. tānāḥ</strong> : eleocarpus obtusus.</td>
<td><strong>mérāhat.</strong> Excepting; excluding; without; = hanya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M. tāndōk</strong> (Pahang) : microcarpa curtisii.</td>
<td><strong>mérābatu.</strong> A generic name given to a number of trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>M. wangi</strong> : erythroxylon birmanicum.</td>
<td>M. pasir : pachicarpus wallichii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdāngga.</strong> (Kedah.) A musical instrument; = mērdāngga.</td>
<td><strong>mērbakau.</strong> A plant (unidentified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdānggi.</strong> (Kedah.) A musical instrument; = mērdānggi.</td>
<td><strong>mērbaya.</strong> Danger;—a contraction of mara-bēhāya, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdāk.</strong> The approach of putrefaction in drying fish; the first signs of putrefaction; nearly rotten.</td>
<td><strong>mērēbak or mērbak.</strong> Spreading an agreeable aroma around; to spread, of an odour. Usually in the form sēmērēbak. Bunga bērkētlining istana in-pan bērkēmbang-lah sēmērēbak bau-nya; the flowers round the palace burst into blossom shedding their fragrance far and wide; Ht. Sg. Samb. Also Ht. Índ. Jaya; Ht. Abd., 79.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdēlī.</strong> A musical instrument; an obsolete musical instrument mentioned in romances; Sej. Mal., 93; Ht. Ism. Yat., 130; Ht. Isk. Dz.</td>
<td><strong>mērebok.</strong> A bird somewhat resembling a wild dove; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 5; Sh. Raj. Haji.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdu.</strong> I. Squamishness; a feeling of inability to swallow or retain food; nausea. M. hāt : id.</td>
<td><strong>mērēbau.</strong> A well-known tree; afzelia palembanica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Mēdu wangsā: a complimentary epithet occurring in romances (sēdāng tēvōna mēdu-wangsā); Ht. Ind. Meng.</td>
<td>M. ayer; m. kunyet; or m. tāndōk: afzelia coriacea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēde.</strong> Arab. The name of a vowel point.</td>
<td><strong>mērēbot.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdī.</strong> [Arab. medī.] One of the three elements in the sperma genitale; v. mādī.</td>
<td><strong>mērbulaun.</strong> A tree (unidentified); it yields a soft wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdinah.</strong> Arab. The town of Medinah, the burial place of Muhammad.</td>
<td><strong>mērbuloh.</strong> A plant; gynotroches axillaris. M. kēchil: myristica missionis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdīnhak.</strong></td>
<td><strong>mērebah or mērbah.</strong> A bird which is often kept in cages by Malays and is believed to bring good fortune to its owners; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Koris.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 24; Sh. Pant. Shl., 6. M. jambul and m. kapor: varieties of this bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdīnhū.</strong> Arab. Offered up; sacrificed; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 34.</td>
<td><strong>mērēbēhāya or marabēhāya.</strong> Danger; v. mēra and bēhāya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdzakkar.</strong> Arab. Male; masculine; manly.</td>
<td><strong>mērbekang or mērbikang.</strong> A plant (unidentified).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdzkūr.</strong> Arab. Mentioned; stated. Sapērti yang tēmnadzūr: as follows; Ht. Abrd., 399; Sej. Mal., 11.</td>
<td><strong>mērēt.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdzhab.</strong> Arab. Sect; school, e.g., of poetry; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 6.</td>
<td>II. [Skr. amrēta.] Ayer mērētaijiwa: the water of life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mēdhā.</strong> [Arab.: involuntary seminal flow.] One of the three vitalizing elements in the sperma genitale; Muj., 74; Sh. I. M. P., 16. See s. v. mānīnkam.</td>
<td><strong>mērdā.</strong> Arab. Wish, desire; the thing wished; Ht. Gul. Bak., 155.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MÉRIT</td>
<td>MÉRUNGGAI</td>
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<tr>
<td>mér.</td>
<td>méréh. [Arab. marah?] Urat méréh: the muscles of the neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mér.</td>
<td>marhúm. Arab. Having experienced the Mercy of God,—an expression used of the deceased; Ht. Abd., 198, 425. Al-marhúm: “the late” (used of princes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mér.</td>
<td>mardán. [Pers.; plur. of mard: a man.] Men; heroes. <em>Hikâyát Shah-mardán</em>: the name of an ancient romance;—more correctly <em>Hikâyát Shah-i-mardán</em>: the story of the King of Men. It is sometimes called the <em>Hikâyát Shāikh Mardān</em>.</td>
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<td>mérđangga. [Old Javanese mérđangga.] A musical instrument; Sej. Mal., 144. Also (Kedah) mérđangga.</td>
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<td>mér.</td>
<td>mérdu. [Skr. mṛdu.] Soft; sweet, of the voice or of music. <em>Bwuni-bwuniyan yang amat mérdu</em>: very sweet music; Ht. Abd., 221. Sayang suwara yang mérdu menjudi parau: sad that so soft a voice should become harsh (through sobbing); Ht. Sg. Samb. <em>Mérdu-wali</em>: a name given to a musical instrument; Ht. Ind. Meng.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mér.</td>
<td>mérēsek. Shril, of sound; v. rések.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mér.</td>
<td>merśuji. A salt-water fish (unidentified).</td>
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<tr>
<td>mér.</td>
<td>merśhib. Arab. Desirable; beautiful; sweet, of music; Ht. Ism. Yat., 130, 147.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mér.</td>
<td>merśi. Mérōk merśi: bright red; fiery red; Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>mér.</td>
<td>merśang. A lofty tree (unidentified); Kl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mér.</td>
<td>merśunggai. A plant-name; a variant of rémunggai.</td>
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mér. mérëh. [Arab. marah?] Urat mérëh: the muscles of the neck.

mér. mardán. [Pers.; plur. of mard: a man.] Men; heroes. *Hikâyát Shah-mardán*: the name of an ancient romance;—more correctly *Hikâyát Shah-i-mardán*: the story of the King of Men. It is sometimes called the *Hikâyát Shāikh Mardān*.

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<th>MÉROMBONG</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mërpåti or Mërépåti. [Skr. bharypåti.] A dove; a pigeon. Dayong Mërpåti or dayong Mërépåti sa-kawan: oars, the blades of which are painted white and suggest the flight of a flock of birds as they rise and fall in unison.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërpåyang. A plant (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërpu. A creeping or climbing plant (unidentified).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërpélam. The mango; usually Mëmpélam, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërpåntai. A tree (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërpåsing. A tree (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërpuying. A plant, Carallia integerrima.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërpåtis. A plant (unidentified); also (Kedah) Mënpåtis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mënka. A mark on a log or sounding-line. Also Markah.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërk. Markah. [Skr. mërkha.] Wrath; anger; the wrath of God or of a prince. Maka bënginda raja Majapåhi pun têrlalu murka mënggar sëmbah utsan itu: His Majesty the Prince of Majapåhi was extremely angry when he heard the envoy's words; Sej. Mal., 54. Mërk: to be angered; to become angry; Sej. Mal., 101. Mërhakan: to be angry with (a person); Ht. Sg. Samb.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërakkab. Arab. Put together, connected, united.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërekàp or Mërakkàp. A colloquial variant of Mërakkab.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërkubång. A tree (mezélia herveyana); also (Kedah) Mënkubång.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërkul. A plant (unidentified); also (Kedah) Mëngkúl. Its root yields a narcotic poison.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mërkunyet. A kar Mërkunyet: a plant, coscinium blumeanum. Also (Kedah) Mëngkunyet.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërk. Markah. [Port. marka.] The mark on a log or sounding line; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 65. Also Markah.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mërèkah. To crack; to split, of fruit, etc. Såga m.: the cracking Indian pea, a simile for teeth (the redness of the pea suggesting the lips); Ht. Jay. Lengg. Dëlëma m.: the splitting pomegranate; id. See Mërkah.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërgok. [Arab. مَرَجَ. ] A long veil worn by women during and after the pilgrimage to Mecca.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mëral. A tree (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mërela. Improperly suggestive,—used of a woman's behaviour.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mërelang. I. Smooth edged; without a framework or rim or raised edge,—of plates, tablets, etc. II. To glitter; v. rélang. III. (Selangor.) A large tree, pterospermum diversiformium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mërlakan. A tree (unidentified); also (Kedah) Mëlakan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mërilin. A plant (unidentified); J. I. A., 1., 259. Also (Kedah) Mëllin.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**mērambai.** A tree (unidentified).

**mērant.** A name given to a number of the Shoreas (trees), the timber of which is in great request for building and planking; Sh. Raj. Haji, 183.

- *M. daun kēchīl:* shorea parvispasia.
- *M. pāya:* shorea acuminata.
- *M. pūtek:* hopea griffithiana.
- *M. tahi:* shorea curtisii.

**mērand.** See randa.

**mērubi.** Kēris mērubi: a peculiar kēris of Patani make.

**mēruwap.** To boil over; to become damp; to fester; v. *uwap* and *riwap.*

**mēruwah.** (Kedah.) To lose all sense of shame.

**mēroyan.** I. Sakit mēroyan: a disease of women.

- **II.** A generic name given to a number of plants.
  - *M. bangkai:* dianella ensifolia.
  - *M. batu:* a shrub, lasianthus, sp.
  - *M. busōk:* dissochoeta punctulata.
  - *M. jantan:* dissochoeta celebica.
  - *M. kabel:* clerodendron nutans.
  - *M. pāpan:* aspidium singaporium.
  - *M. pāya:* = *m. jantan.*
  - *M. sombong:* anadendrum montanum.
  - *M. tinggal:* globba, sp.
  - *Akar m. sējo:* dissochoeta bracteata.

**mērah.** I. A title in use in Sumatra and Java; Sej. Mal.; Ht. Sh. Also *marah.*

- **II.** Pleasure, cheerfulness, brightness.

**mēre.** [Arab. *mīr?*] The windpipe; Kl.; v. d. W. *Urat mēre* is really the name given to the sides of the neck. Cf. *amris.*

**mēricha.** Jav. Pepper; = *lada.*

**marikh.** Arab. The planet Mars.

**murid.** Arab. Pupil, disciple. *Anak m.:* a pupil; a scholar.

**mareka or marika.** *Marika-itu:* they.

**mērik.** Arab. Miriam; Mary.

- *Siti Maryam:* the name given to the Virgin Mary.

**mērikān.** I. American; Ht. Abd., 345.

- **II.** Tam. An honorific title in use among Muhammadans from Southern India settled in the Straits.

**mērom.** mēryam or mēriyam. A cannon.

- *Bunok di-mulut m.:* to kill by fastening a man to the mouth of a cannon and firing it off; Ht. Abd., 131.
- *Pasang m.:* to fire a cannon; Ht. Abd., 109; Cr. Gr., 44.
- *Puchok m.:* cannon-shots. *Buwah m.:* cannon balls.
- *M. agong:* a double cannon; a double-barrelled cannon.
- *M. buloh:* a cannon with a smooth cylindrical outer surface (as opposed to one which is much broader at the breach than at the muzzle).
- *M. duwa sa-haluwan:* the two bow guns in a piratical *pērahu.*
- *M. jenjulong or m. jolong-jolong:* a long narrow-bored gun, tapering away to the muzzle and then slightly thickening.
- *M. katak:* a short squat howitzer-like gun.
- *M. pēninggang:* the broadside guns in a Malay ship’s battery.
- *M. turut:* the stern guns in a Malay *pērahu.*
- *Bēndawat m.:* the lashings of a gun.
- *Pēdati m.:* the gun-carriage.
- *Ringgit m.:* the pillar dollar.

**mēriyu.** [Port. marinho.] A forest-ranger of the Land Office; == (in Penang) *dato’ kayu.*

**mazmūr.** Arab. Psalm; hymn; flute.

**mas.** Gold, golden; a term of endearment; a Javanese title. See *ēmas.*

**musara.** [Arab. *mushāharat.*] Monthly payment; wage; salary; pay.

**mēsarōng.** A shell, *pinna.*

**musāfīr.** Arab. A traveller; a stranger; a guest.

**masākan.** An expression of doubt or interrogation; = *masa akan.*

- *Jika tidak karēna bulan,*
- *Masakan bintang timor tinggi;*
- *Jika tidak karēna tuwan,*
- *Masakan abang datang ka-mari:*

were it not for the moon would the day-star be shining on high; were it not for you, my love, would your lover be coming hither; Cr. Gr., 62. See *masa.*

**masā’alah.** [Arab. *masā’alat;* plural of *musd’il,* a question.] A thesis; a puzzling question; a poser; an enigma; a riddle; a point of dogma; interrogatories, queries.

*Ada-pun masā’alah yang pērīama baik bērkatā-hata daripada diyam:* the first question to be put is “is speech better than silence”; Ht. Raj. Sul., 2. *Baik kita chari ēmpat masā’alah*
**MASÂ’IL**

*yang muskhil*: let us find four difficult questions to put; *Ht., Kal. Dam.*, 390. Kitâb masadâlah sa-ribu: “the book of the thousand questions”; an account of a thousand questions addressed to Muhammad with the intention of proving his doctrines unsound.

**masâ’il.** Arab. A question; a problem; v. masadâlah.

**masta or mësta.** Buwah masta: a name given to the mangosteen in some of the Northern states of the Peninsula.

**mustapa.** I. [Arab. مصطفى.] Selected; chosen; a proper name; v. mastapâ.

II. A colloquial variant of nastapa, q. v.

**mustajab.** Arab. Efficacious; prompt and certain to act, of a remedy; *Muj.*, 44, 47; *Ht. Abd.*, 75.

**mustahakk.** Arab. Merit, reward, worth.

**mustahl.** Arab. Foolish; absurd. Mustahãl pada aqal pêrêkaan yang démikian itu: such words are patently absurd to any one who thinks; *Ht. Abd.*, 345. Cf. also: *Ht. Abd.*, 54, 90. Khabar yang mustahãl jangan di-dengarkan: do not lend an ear to absurd rumours; *Prov.*, J. S. A. S., III., 25.

**mustahlikan**: to stultify; to render absurd; *Ht. Raj. Sul.*, 8.

**mêstad.** Eng. Mustard.

**mistar.** I. Eng. Mr.; a prefix to English names.

II. See mishtar.

**mêstéri.** A master-workman.

**musta’id.** [Arab. musta’idd.] Ready; capable; in fit condition or working order. Sâ- telah musta’id-lah sigalal pêrêkaan: when all the provision for the journey had been got ready; *Ht. Gul. Bak.*, 46. Têlah sadah musta’id: as soon as he was ready (on the spot); *Sej. Mal.*, 73.

**mustakim.** Arab. Upright, sincere. Sirâtu ‘l-mustakim: the razor-like bridge over which the righteous have to enter heaven; *Sh. Tab. Mimp.*, 2.

**mustul.** See mastuli.

**mustuli.** A thick cloth of considerable value; *Ht. Koris*, *Ht. Ind. Meng.* Juwal su’téra béli mastuli: to sell silk in order to buy mastuli; to make a change for the better; *Prov.*, J. S. A. S., XI., 50. Cf. ëmas.

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**mëstika or mustika.** A bezoar-stone; a talisman; a term of praise or endearment. *M. yang iyada ténîlakan hêrqa-nya*: a bezoar of inestimable value; *Ht. Gul. Bak.*, 64. *M. di- karang*: bezoars set in jewellery; *Ht. Ind. Meng.* Gêmala’dîlam, mustika négri: gem of the world, talisman of my country; *Sh. Panj.* Sa’hab mustika ratu pêrêmpuan: my gem, my talisman, my queen among women; *Sh. Panj.* Sa’hab. Laksana mustika êmbû: like the bezoar obtained from dew (a fabulous gem which is believed to bring even the dead to life); *Prov.* Laksana mustika gamat: like the bezoar obtained from the sea-slug (another talisman of inestimable value); *Prov.*

**masjid or mësejîd.** [Arab. masjid.] A mosque, especially a mosque of general assembly, in contradistinction to a private chapel ([surau or bandarsah]); *Ht. Abd.*, 143, 32, 445. Masjidu’l-haram: the great Mosque at Mecca; *Ht. Sult. Ibr.*

The word is sometimes pronounced mësejît.

**maskharah.** [Arab. maskharah.] Joking, especially practical joking; a practical joker. Sa’-lakuu tuwuw-hambah hêndak bêrûwat maskharah akan hamba: as though you were about to play some trick or other at my expense; *Ht. Kal. Dam.*, 176. Mënunjokkan maskharah: to display one’s skill in practical joking; to show off at another’s expense; *Ht. Hamz.*, 99.

**mëséra.** [Skr. mishra.] Permeation; complete assimilation or commingling or absorption,—as salt is apparently absorbed by water, or as habit becomes a second nature. Sa-lurokh ‘l-dîlam chêkuya-nya mëséra: the whole earth absorbs its splendour; *Bint. Timor* (motto). Mëséra-lah bâs-nya itu ka-dalam jantong hati baginda: its fragrance reached the very heart of the monarch; *Ht. Gul. Bak.*, 126.

Sâlahâsh di-tëpi tubir
Tanam bidara di-tëpi përûgi;
Kaseh tuwaan di-luwar bibir,
Tidak mëséra ka-dalam hati:
your love exists upon your lips and has not been absorbed into the heart.

**masarrat.** Arab. Gladness, pleasure, contentment.

**mësrûn.** A variant of misru, q. v.

**mësru.** Shot with gold, of cloth; cloth with threads of gold running through it. *Baju m.*: a coat of this material; *Ht. Koris*. Sälûwar m.: trousers of it; *Sh. Jur. Bud.* 43. Also misrun (= misruna?); *Sh. Jur. Bud.*, 45.
mister. Arab. A ruled line; (by extension) a ruler. *Ada-pun jalan sêgala pantun Milau itu empat-empat mister ada-nya:* all Malay pantuns run to four lines; Pel. Abd., 107.

The Malay "ruler" is in no sense like an English ruler; it consists of a board with an arrangement of strings which leave a sort of dent line on the paper. *Papan m.:* this Malay ruling-board; Ht. Abd., 38. *M. mewurat:* id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 25.

mêsak. A salt-water fish (unidentified).

maskat. Arab. Muscat in Arabia.


maski or mêski. [Port. masque.] Although; even though. *Mêski bérêsiseh sêhaya-pan tahu:* though you speak in whispers, I shall come to know; Sh. B. A. M., 5. *Mêski sa-ribu bérêsiseh-pan sa-kali mati sêmuwa-nya:* even when arranged a thousand deep the whole thousand perished; Ht. Ind. Meng.

mêségit. A mosque:—a corruption of (Arab.) masjid, q. v.

mêsêlang. A tree (unidentified); also (Kedah) mêsêlang.


II. Arab. Muhammadan; a follower of Islam. *Amiru'l-muslîmîn:* Leader of the Muhammadan world; Commander of the Faithful. *Amiru'l-muslîmîn 'Umar:* the Caliph Omar.

masnâd. Arab. A cushion; a pillow; a cushion-seat; Ht. Isk. Dz.

mêsuwarû. [Skr. mêsuwarû.] *Kêtiha mêsuwarû:* the period of day presided over by Siva (Maheswara); a favourable time for any enterprise.

mêsuwi or mêswi. A tree with a fragrant bark used medicinally; *cortex oninus? Kayu m.:* the bark so used.

masîh. Arab. Messiah. *Al-masîh:* the Messiah; Christ.


mêsirah. A name given to a few small plants. Also (Kedah) mêsirah.

* Buktî: * ilex cymosa.

* Mata kérba: * randia densiflora.

* Puteh = m. bukit.

mêsigit. A Java-Malay variant of masjid; cf. mêségit.

mêsîyu. Salt-petre.

mushârák. Arab. In partnership; allied.

mushârákat. Arab. A partnership; an association for common business.


*Bêrmashâwarat:* to take counsel together; Ht. Abd., 254; Ht. Gul. Bak., 107, 118, 123.

Usually pronounced mêsâwarat.

mûshtarî. Arab. The name of the planet Jupiter. *Kêtiha m.:* the period of the day presided over by the planet Jupiter; a favourable time (waktu yang baik mushtari); Ht. Gul. Bak., 104. *Tengah naik kêtiha mushtari:* early in the day, when Jupiter was the prevailing star; Sh. Sîri Ben., 90.


mashhur. Arab. Widely diffused, of a rumour or report; widely known, of a man; famous. *Darîpada zamân itu-lah bêharu mashhûr pêngajayau ânah-anak Mêlaha:* from that time dates the fame of the natives of Malacca as readers of the Koran; Ht. Abd., 52. *Mashhûr-lah khabar yang jahat:* the scandalous rumour spread; Ht. Abd., 402.

*Mashhûrkan:* to give publicity to; to spread (a rumour); Ht. Abd., 190, 342. *Têrmashhûr:* diffused; wide-spread; well-known; Ht. Abd., 152, 461.


misri. Arab. Egyptian; Sh. Bid., 86.

mustafa. Arab. Selected, chosen; a name or title often given to Muhammad (Ht. Md. Hanafi, 2; Ht. Ism. Yat., 1), and sometimes to Ali.


maslahat or musliah. Arab. Resource, means; stratagem; Ht. Jay. Leng., Ht. Gul Bak., 35, 47; used as an Arabic equivalent of daya and upaya, q. v.

mudârat. I. Arab. Difficulty, loss, injury, detriment. Tiyâlah-lah aku hendra mengambil pérêmpuan yang membéri mudârat atas aku ini: I do not care about carrying off a woman who will bring trouble upon me; Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. also Ht. Ab., 97; Sej. Mal., 127; Sh. I. M. P., 23. Often pronounced madârat or mislîrat (th as in this).

II. A variant of mîlîrat, to incline to; v. larat.

mudîghat. Arab. A piece, a morsel; a fragment (especially of something chewed); Mju., 89.

mutâla‘at. Arab. Study; to study.

mutâlak. Arab. Wakil mušlah: a general written authority; a general power of attorney; Sh. Peng., 12.

matûb. Arab. Longed for, desired; the object wished for or loved. ۱. Aṣâbî: tâlii bêtënu dengan matûb-nya: when the lover meets his beloved; Ht. Gul Bak., 144. Mêhîshûk matîb: to realize one’s desire; Mju., 14.


ma‘a‘ib. Arab. Known, well-known; excellent, active, of a verb.


ma’siyat. Arab. Crime, treachery, wickedness. Ma’siyat hardim tiyada bêtënu: sin and defilement are not to be met with; Sh. Ibl., 5. Kërjakan sêgala ma’siyat: to work all forms of wickedness; Sh. May., 10. Also Sh. Tab. Mimp., 1.

ma‘atîlam. Arab. Great, honoured, revered.

ma’kul. Arab. Comprehension; understanding.

ma’alim or mu’alim. [Arab. mu’alîm.] A learned man; a scholar; one well-versed in anything, especially in navigation. Mu’alîm perahu: the navigating officer, mate or pilot of a ship; Ht. Best. ۱. M. kâbal: id.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Abd., 359, 409. M. bêsär: a chief mate or navigator; J. S. A. S., III., 64. M. kœchil or m. angin: a second mate who attends to the sailing of the ship; J. S. A. S., III., 64. Often pronounced malîm.

malîm. Arab. Known. Ma‘lîm-lah: be it known. Ma‘lîm-lah: id.; Bint. Timor, 4 April, 1895. Ma‘lîm-lah uleh sahâbat beta: be it known to our friend. ۱. Maka ada-lah beta ma‘lîm-lah kapada sahâbat beta: "I have to inform my friend"; a common expression in commencing the gist of a letter. Dalam ma‘lîm-
nyaa; within his knowledge; within the limits of his acquaintance; Ht. Abd., 277, 298. *Terlebih ma'tum-lah tuwan-tuwan yang menebakan hikayat ini:* “my readers know more about it than I”—a common expression used when an author wishes to escape narrating anything (where a European wishes to escape putting asterisks). *Tuwan yang terlebih ma'tum:* id. Pronounced usually ma'tum.

### ma'mur
- **Arab.** Populated; inhabited; cultivated; in quantity. *Bandar-pun terlalu ma'mur:* the town had a large population; Sej. Mal., 48. *Wang terlalu ma'mur:* money was very plentiful; Ht. Abd., 215. Often pronounced ma'amur.

### ma'na
- **Arab.** Meaning; inner meaning; true interpretation or signification, *e.g.*, the hidden meaning of a proverb in contradistinction to its superficial one. *Hurti dan ma'na dan ke-hendra kitab itu:* the literal meaning, the inner meaning, and the design of the book; Ht. Abd., 450. *Ma'na di-beritakan dengan pelan:* he worked out the meaning slowly; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 3.

> Nuri berner terlalu chepat
> Apa-kah hurti ma'na empat?
> Iya menjawab sigera-lah dapat
> Indin, islam, taufik, ma'rifat:

the lory very promptly said; what is the meaning of the expression “the four hidden meanings underlying everything”? He replied and promptly gave the right answer: the True Faith, the World of Salvation, the Unity of God, and True Wisdom; Sh. Ung. Bers., 8.

### mughal
- **Arab.** Mongol; Tartar; Mogul.

### maghrib
- **Arab.** West; the West; evening. Sembahyang *m.*: the evening prayer; Ht. Abd., 32. *Dari masjidi lahu ka-maghrib:* from the East to the West; from dawn till eve; from one end of the world to another; Sej. Mal., 7. *Raja masjidi dan maghrabi:* lord of the East and the West;—a title given to great princes of romance.

### maghrabi
- **Arab.** The “Western land”; Morocco.

> Datang-lah aniyá dari Maghrabi
> Bérhenti di-rumah Siti 'Arabi:

there came a holy man from Morocco who stayed at the Arabian lady’s house; Sh. Ul., 3.

### maghribi
- **Arab.** Vanquished; overcome.

### mong
- **(Onom.)** The sound of a gong. Cf. mongmong.

### mëngéra
- **Bright, gay of colouring; = mëngi.** Mëngéra-lah raja pawai panji-panjinya: gay was the appearance of their lances and pennons; Ht. Ind. Meng. From rona?

### mëngsa
- **[Skr. mëngsa.]** Flesh-food; the prey of carnivorous animals. *Ka-mama-kah mëngsa ini kamu bawa:* whither are you taking your prey; Ht. Kall. Dam., 80. *Dan segala mérge tweu pun bélam lagi kélwar dari saring-nya mënchari mëngsa-nya:* and all the beasts of the forest had not yet left their dens in search of their prey; Ht. Si Misk., 93.

### mëngsang
- A civet-cat; a (Riau) variant of musang, q. v.

### mëngsu
- Bulu mëngsu: the fine hairs round the forehead (bulu mëngsu-nya bagai di-tulis; Ht. Gh.). Also mëngsung or mëngsu; v. d. W.

### mëngi
- **[Skr.: ink.]** A black compound of burnt tamarind bast used at Batavia for staining the teeth.

### mungsi
- A medicinal drug (nature unidentified).

### mëngka
- A variant of *kak*, q. v.

### mëngkara or mëngkara
- **[Skr.?]** Hudang mëngkara: a large prawn or crab. *M. jua:* the “cancer of lives”; the name of a terrible weapon used by the God Kala; Ht. Sg. Samb.

### mëngkarong
- (Kedah.) The common skin; *mabuia* (usually *mabuia multifasciata*) = (Riau, Johor) bêngkarong.

### mëngkasar
- Macassar in Celebes.

### mëngkapas
- A plant-name, J. I. A., I., 336; also (Kedah) the name of a fish (unidentified).

### mëngkala
- (Penang.) When = bila.

### mëŋkalam
- Abandoned, of work; left unfinished;—a variant of bëngkalai, q. v.

### mëngkawang
- A variant of bëngkawang, q. v. Cf. also kawang.

### mëngkawan
- A (Kedah) variant of bëngkawang, q. v.

### mangkubumi
- An exalted title; regent or viceroy; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Jay. Lengg. From mangku (pengku) and bumi, q. v.

### mangkat
- To die; to depart this life; (literally) “to be borne aloft,” of a prince; Ht. Abd., 198, 330, 414. Cf. anghat.

### mangkar
- I. Still tough, insufficiently cooked; unripe, of fruit. Also makar.

II. *Mayang mangkar:* the opening blossom of the coco-nut. See mékar and mëgar.

### mongkor
- A litter or sedan-chair; Sej. Mal., 152; Ht. Ism. Yat., 137, 140, 174. Also monggor.
mungkiri. [Arab. munkir.] To deny; to repudiate a statement.

mengkērang. A variant of bēngkērang, q. v.

mangkas or mēngkas. Hard, of cooked things; hard, of fruit that does not ripen properly; cf. mangkar.

mēngkis. To defy. Also mēkis and mēmekis.

mēngkong. Chēngkong-mēngkong: very hollow and emaciated, of the face.

Main m. : unnatural vice.

mēngkōk. To project above; to rise over.

mēngkōl. Half-ripe, of fruit; just beginning to soften.

mēngkōlān. Sticking in the throat. Hendāk di-tēlan tērmēngkōlān, hendāk di-ludah tiyada kēluwar: when you want to swallow it, it sticks in the throat; when you want to spit it out you cannot get rid of it; perverse ill-luck; Prov. Rasa tērmēngkōlān hati: "my gorge rises"; I cannot contain myself; Prov.

mēngkēlah. A fish (unidentified); J. S. A. S., VIII, 131.

mēngkum. Rising in the shape of a dome; convexity. Cf. lunghum.


mēngkudu. A generic name for a number of plants used in dyeing, especially morinda tinctoria; Sh. Peng., 11; Sh. B. A. M., 4. Also bēngkudu.
M. badañ: fagroea morindafolia.
M. jāntan: morinda citrifolia.
M. kēchit: morinda unbellata.
M. rimba: = m. jāntan.

mēngkuwang. The common screw-pine, pandanuṣ atrovirusus; J. S. A. S., III., 27. Also bēngkuwang.
M. ayer: pandanuṣ, sp.
M. duri: = m. laut.
M. hutan: pandanuṣ huliletanus.
M. laut: pandanuṣ fasicularis.
M. lobok: mapanuṣ palustris. Also m. tidong.

mēngkuli. A plant (unidentified); its root yields a narcotic poison. Also mērkuli.

mēngkoyan. A plant, rhodannia trinervia.

mēngkunyet. Akar mēngkunyet: a plant; coscinum blumeanum.

mēngkah. Hard, of badly cooked food or unripe fruit; a variant of mangkar, q. v.

mēngkēh. Chōngkēh-mēngkēh: sticking out in all directions; in disorder, as the planking of a Malay house that is out of repair. Also (Kedah) chukah-makēh.

mēngkai or mingkai. A fish; a species of ray.

mēngga. [Skr. kāmēngga.] The mango; usually mēṃpelam. Kunchi m.: a padlock.

mēnggada. The (Sanskrit) city and state of Magadha; Ht. Perb. Jaya.


mēnggis. Buwah manggis (Riau, Johor) the mangosteen, gavcinta manggostana; Ht. Abd., 246, 413. Also (Kedah) mēstā and (old Malay) manggista.

mēnggista. The mangosteen; Ht. P. J. P. Also (Riau, Johor) mēnggis and (Kedah) mēstā.

mēnggustān. The mangosteen; J. I. A. I., 216. See mēnggis.

mēnggok. Dome-shaped; mound-shaped. Batu m.: a mound of stones; a rocky cairn.

mēnggul. Tanah manggul: high land.

mēnggol. Knotty, gnarled,—of a tree.

minggu. [Port. domingo.] Hari minggu: Sunday. Satu minggu: a week. Cf. abād and juma′ā, which are the more classical words for Sunday and a week.

mēnggu. Kirēnggua manggu: a name given sometimes to the spice amomum cardamomum.

mēnggi. Manggi-manggi: a species of mangrove; Cr. Gr., 57.

mēngmang. Threatening; menacing; = mēnggamang-amang. Barang-siapa bēranī mangmang ta-dapat-tiyada bēranī mēlawan juga: he who ventures to threaten should also be bold enough to fight; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 39.
**mongmong.** (Onom.) A small gong or brass kettledrum. *Memalu mongmong:* to beat this gong; Sej. Mal., 76; Ht. Hg. Tuw., 30; Ht. Bakh., 52. *Pulukan mongmongan:* id.; Ht. Isk. Dz. The mongmong differs from the gong in that it is laid on the ground when struck and is not suspended.

**mengah.** (Onom.) *Térmnengah-*mengah: pan ting, as a breathless man; puffing; short sharp breathing; J. I. A., 11, 82. Cf. *Éngah.*

**mengah.** (Onom.) Very quick breathing (less loud than *mengah*); the excited breathing of a man in anger. Cf. *Éngah.*

**mufarik.** Arab. Separation, alienation. Supaya jangan lagi mufarik kita dengar diya : so that we may no longer be separated; Sej. Mal., 148. Bichari sudah mau difakatan, engkan pula yang mufarikkan : the dispute had been settled and here you have opened it up again; Ht. Koris.

**mufarakan.** Arab. Separation; alienation; dispute.

**mufli.** Arab. A learned man; one learned in law or theology; Sh. Peng., 8; Sh. Ul., 26.

**mufhûm.** Arab. Understood; grasped; comprehended. Tiyada mafhûm akan mana bêkasa melaya : he had not grasped the true spirit of the Malay language; Ht. Abd., 192.

**mupakat.** See *mawafakat.*

**mepaga.** A plant (unidentified).

**mepas.** To fly-fish; J. S. A. S., VIII., 114. Also (Kedah) *mêphas.*

**mak.** I. Mother; a motherly old woman; a familiar expression or expression of endearment, the more courteous terms being *ibu* and *bunda.* Kalau ulan mati mak, kalau udah mati bapa : swallow it and your mother dies; spit it out and your father dies; Hobson's choice; Prov.; cf. J. S. A. S., II., 148. Bagai mak mandul bêkaru bêrana : like a long-barren woman when she at last has just borne a child; a symbol of elation; Prov.; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 97.

- *M. awang:* a name sometimes given by a husband to a wife after the birth of a son.
- *M. bapa:* parents; usually *ibu bapa.*
- *M. chu:* an aunt (younger than one's mother).
- Also *mak sn.*
- *M. kofe:* a nickname for an old hag.
- *M. nenuwa:* mother-in-law.
- *M. tiri:* step-mother.

**mek.** I. [Chin. *mêh.*] The (arterial) pulse. *Mêbasa* mek : to feel the pulse.

II. A familiar name (timang-timangan) given to Malay girls.

**makám.** Arab. A grave with a small pavilion over it,—usually the place of burial of a saint or man of some religious importance; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 62, 86.

**makbul.** Arab. Confirmed; approved; put into force. Makbul do'â : grant my prayer; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 11. Sêmwea pihta-nya saka liyan makbul : all his requests were granted; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 2.

**mekteng.** Chandok mekteng : a foul ulcer giving out a bad smell.

**mukaddas.** Arab. Holy. *Baitul-*mukaddas : Jerusalem; (also) the Heavenly Jerusalem; the celestial or holy city; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 86.

**meksi.** One of the characters in the *ma'yong* performance; the duenna or lady escorting the heroine.


**mekga.** A very foul ulcer; cf. *mekteng.*

**makam.** See *makám.*

**mek.** (Penang.) The movement of the lips and cheeks in eating.

**mekmek.** (Kedah.) Slight alteration in taste; = (Riau, Johor) *manek.*

**mekmulong.** (Penang.) The name of a lascivious dance.

**mek.** (Kedah.) Arabic. A parish; the district served by a mosque. *Diri-kan swatu masjid kapada swatu makim ya-tili swatu kampong yang bêrana dusun chukup orang-nya empat puluh orang : erect a mosque for each parish, that is to say, for each of the communities known as a "dusun," having at least forty persons (heads of families) in it; Ht. Mar. Mah.

The expression *makim* has been adopted in Malacca and Penang to signify a sub-division
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mék. [Skr. magáha.] A title given (in Kedah) to men of good birth especially when of good descent on the mother’s side but unable from the inferior position of their fathers to take the higher title of wan. The contraction “gat” is given as a title to men of royal descent on the distaff side, and this is doubtless the ancient meaning of mégat, but the title is now used very inconsistently.

mégar. [Jav., from īgar.] To open, of a flower or blossom. See mékar, mangkar and manggar.

mégak. Bold, disrespectful, taking unwarrantable liberties.

magindanau. The island Mindanao in the Philippines. Orang m.: a man of Mindanao.

mégah. To draw a distinction; to distinguish; to be above the common herd; greatness, distinction. Përkara yang megah-megah: things of importance; Ht. Gh. Hendak sombong bérhins banyak, hendak megah bélawen léléh: if you wish to be arrogant, add to the number of your wives; if you wish to be distinguished, add to the number of your foes; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., II., 162. Hilang lúptulah kénégahan dëwa dau përs udeh adînda: the glorious distinctions of the devas and fairies are lost and gone through you, my sister; Ht. Gul Bak., 99.

mal. The head-piece of a weapon; the capital of a column. Cf. ganja.


mélarat. I. A corruption of mërët, q. v. II. See lârat.

mélaka. [Skr. amlaka.] A plant, phyllanthus pectinatus (melia azadirachta, v. d. W.). Buwah m.: the fruit of this plant; also a name given to a sweetmeat (dough outside and sugar inside); v. onde. Sekochi m.: a variety of native boat; v. sekochi.

The town of Malacca is said to have been named after this tree; v. Sej. Mal., 87.


mélawah. Përaku mélawah: a type of trading-vessel from Celebes.

malákat. Arab. An angel; Sh. Ibl., 2. M. yang ménéngang tidor: the Angel of Sleep.

mélainkan. But; still; however; v. lain.
melayu. Malay. Anak m.: a native Malay. Bēhasa m.: the Malay language. Orang m.: a Malay. M. jatī: a real Malay; a Malay pur sang. Ṣējārah m.: the “Sejārah Malayu” or Malay Annals, a traditional history of the Riau-Johor Malay states.

According to the Sejārah Malayu the name melayu has its origin in the name of a river (sangai melayu) in the hinterland of Palembang. This explanation is at least doubtful.


mēlēbera. A small tree, fagroea fastigiata.

mēlit. Inquisitiveness. Ma'ūm-lah kita sē-sumua bēta-rā ‘uddat pērēmāwun mēlit-nya sangai kēras: we all know what women are like, their inquisitiveness is very great indeed; Ht. Kal. Dam., 204.

mēlētir. A tree (unidentified) used for fire-wood; J. S. A. S., VIII., 131.


M. angin: a shrub; alsoseia membranacea.

Akar m. hutan: the wild jessamine; jasminum bifarium. Akar bunga m. hutan: a climber with white jessamine-like flowers, coptosapelta griffithii. Pohon m. hutan: a shrub with conspicuous violet flowers; eranthemum malaccense.

mēlas. Not to fit, of two things that are intended to fit into each other.

mēlun or mālum. [Arab. ma'lam.] Accursed; a favourite description of an evil spirit and, as such, often taken by Malays to be a special variety of evil spirit. Hai ma'lan: Oh accursed one!—an address to an evil spirit; Ht. Gūl. Bak., 93. Čādi m.: to become an accursed one; to fall under the wrath of God; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 27. Kaum m.: the world of evil spirits; the damned; Ht. M. Hanaf., 79. Hai ma'lan, anak ma'lan, hēri-nya hat jauh daripada rahmat tuhan: Oh ma'lan, the son of a ma'lan,—meaning thereby Oh thou who art far removed from the mercy of the Lord; Ht. Isk. Dz.

mēlang. The name of a flower (unidentified).


II. Over-developed; too big for his age, of a boy; growing too fast, of a tree. Also bēlong, q. v.
mam. To suck at the breast, of children. *M. susu* : id. Bēri *m.* : to give suck; *Ht.* Best.

mem. [Eng., through Hindustani.] An English lady; madam. Sēgula tuwan tuwan dau mem-men : ladies and gentlemen; *Ht.* Abd., 443.

mēmalii. (Kedah.) The name of a shrub; = (Riau, Johor) mali-mali; see s. v. mali.

mumba. An edible plant (unidentified).

mēmbachang. The horse-mango, *mangifera foetida.* Also *bachang,* machang, *ēmbachang* and hēmbachang.

mēmbalau. Solder, glue; to glue; to make fast the haft of a knife in the handle. Cf. *ēmbalau* and malau.

mēmbor. Worthless; *Kl., v.* d. W., Pijn.

mēmbērāng. The otter, *lutra vulgaris*; also (Riau, Johor) bērāng-bērāng and (Kedah) mēmērāng.

mēmbang. A spirit; the personification of the golden sunset clouds. *M. kuning* : id.,—when, after a rainy day the sunset seems to give a yellow tinge to everything; *Ht.* Abd., 154. This tinge is believed to be the work of evil spirits and to bring disease in its train.

mēmbong. Hollow; lacking in fleshy substance; empty, especially of fruit. Tēmpusui mēmbong: the young "tampui" fruit (*bocecaura* malayana); *J.* S. A. S., VIII., 132.

Orang Awa pērgi ka-Tanjong,
Singghah bēri bēras Pégu;
Tuwan lakṣana cēmēbūdak mēmbong
Pulor sēhaja, jwēal tā-lahk:—

you, Sir, are like the young jack-fruit which is all stone and shell and fetches nothing in the market; a type of worthlessness; *Prov.*

mēmbang. The young coco-nut; the nut in its early stages of development. Bagai mēmbang di-tēbōk tupai: like a young coco-nut that has been tapped by a squirrel; a girl that has been robbed of her value by seduction; *Prov.,* J. S. A. S., III., 34. Chōba-chōba mēnānān mēmbang, kalau hidup turus nāgeri: keep trying to plant with the young nut, if it takes root it will be a pillar of the state; do not shirk an enterprise because of its difficulties, the reward, if successful may be proportionate to the difficulties overcome; *Prov.,* J. S. A. S., III., 34.

mēmbong. Loaded above the gunwale of a ship. Cf. *bumbong,* jērumbong, etc.

mēmbu. Jav. To smell foully.

mēmbolong. A plant (unidentified). Also *ēmbolong.*

mamdūd. Arab. Stretched out, prolonged; prolonged by a diacritical mark, of an Arabic word.

mēmar. Bruised, crushed, of a fruit.

mēmērāng. (Kedah.) The otter, *lutra*; also mēmērāng and (Riau, Johor) bērāng-bērāng.

mēmāng. To reproach; to charge with ingratitude; *Kl.* ; v. d. W.; (Kedah) to press an unwilling person to give you something.

mēmpaga. A plant (unidentified). Also *mēpaga.*

mēmpaus. A tree (unidentified).

mēmpat. I. Tight; close to one another; thick; densely packed.

II. Mēmpat-mēmpat hutan: a name given to some trees; *cratoxylon formosum* and *cratoxylon polyanthum.*

Mēmpat ādang: a plant; *daphni-phylum* laurinum.

mēmpēdal. The gizzard. Also *ēmpēdal* and ēmpēda.

mēmpēdu. Gall, bile; the gall-bladder. Also *ēmpēdu* and hēmpēda.

mēmpus. To die; to be wiped out completely; to perish; cf. *apus.* Raksasa itu-pun tērbanuat-lah mata-nya sa-pērti orang hēndak mēmpus: the evil spirit turned up his eyes like a man about to give up the ghost; *Ht.* Ind. Meng. Makanan payah, binatang mēmpus: food is hard to get and the animals are dying; *Sh.* Tab. Mimp., 15.

Mēmpus is never polite; it is either used in self-abasement or in insult or of animals. Biyār hamba mēmpus: may I die like the beasts of the field; *Ht.* Best. Hēndak mēmpus-kah ēngkau ini: do you want to be utterly wiped out; *Ht.* Pg. Ptg.

mēmpas. Fly-fishing; a variant of *mēpas.*

māmpong. Light and spongy, as bread or as a bees' nest.


M. gajah: *tetracera macrophylla.*

M. hari: *alaysia stellata* and *alaysia lucida.*

M. harinau = m. gajah.

M. hari betina = *dehnia* sarmentosa.

M. puteh = m. hari betina.

M. tikus = m. hari betina.

M. wangi = *alaysia pilosa.*
II. Sudah měm̱ḻasari: (Penang) he has been stripped of all he has;—a slang expression used when a man sacrifices everything for a insatiable woman.

měm̱ḻasari. A climber; alyxia stellata and alyxia lucida. Also m. hari and ḫulasari.

měm̱ḻalam. The mango, mangifera indica; Ht. Ģuł Bak. Also ḥm̱ḻalam and ẖm̱ḻalam. M. babī: a big tree with fruits like mangoes, terminalia affentens.

měm̱lé or měm̱ḻai. Tam. The bridegroom or bride. Naīk m.: to ascend the bridal dais; to be married; Ht. Ind. Meng. Sāntāp m.: to eat the bridal feast; Sh. Sri Ben., 88. Maṇḍī swantu m.: to bathe together,—of the formal ceremonial of the bride and bridegroom; Sh. Bid., 12. 'Ādāt ādāb m.: the customary ceremonial at weddings; Ht. Isk. Dz.

Měm̱ḻai has often the idea of close combination without the idea of bridal. Matī di-pānāh duwa měm̱ḻé: to be shot two on an arrow (of birds); Sh. Kumb. Ĝumb., 8. Mēraṭāp m.: to cuddle up close to another; Sh. Peng., 1.

měmp̱ṉęng. A tree, quercus hystrix.
M. bāgan: quercus sundaica.
M. hāngkūs: quercus spicata.
M. jānān: quercus eichleri.

mamp̱u. Means, resources; = ṣuṣṭa. Tiправля m.: to be powerless; to be at the end of one’s resources.

memp̱usi. A tree (unidentified).

memp̱ulor. A plant (unidentified).

mamp̱ai. (Kedah.) Smooth; sharply cut; sharp.
Sēnjaṭa di-bawā bukan-nya choma
Gīgi-nya mampai siyong-nya tajam:
the weapons he carries are not carried for nothing, his teeth are smooth and his tusks are sharp.

mimp̱i. Dreaming, a dream. Běṟḵḻāhi dī- dalam mimp̱i: fighting in one’s dreams; a proverbial description of wasted excitement; J. S. A. S., I, 93. Taˈbīr m.: the interpretation of dreams.

Běrmimpī: to dream; Ht. Abd., 62.

memp̱ṯeh. A plant (unidentified).

mum̱kin. Arab. Possible; practicable; to be in a position to do anything; Sh. I. M. P., 8.

mamlakat. Arab. Kingdom, royalty.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINTA</th>
<th>MÉNTIMUN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>mintā.</strong> Asking, applying for; cf. ūṅta. M. amputā: to beg pardon; Ht. Abd., 161. <strong>mittelā.</strong> The more.</td>
<td><strong>mentong.</strong> Kulang mentong: running by fits and starts as a man short of breath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mēntānta: to ask for; Ht. Abd., 3, 33, 60. <strong>montok or muntok.</strong> Stumpy; short and thick; broad in proportion to its length, e.g., as certain snakes.</td>
<td><strong>montēlia.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mandang

Monchong or munchong. Snout-shaped; coming to a point. M. cherek: the spout of a kettle. M. ikan toda: the snout of the small sword fish; Ht. Abd., 204. Mulut-nya m.: with pouting mouth (of a sulkuy girl); Sh. Panj. Sg. Cf. bonjol, munchol, etc.

Ménchak. Fencing as a sort of war-dance; = main pénchak. Ada yang ménchak main séligi: some danced about brandishing darts; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Monchol. A knob at the end of anything. Cf. bonjol, munchog, etc.

Manchawarna. Many coloured; = pancharona.

Manda. I. Uncle, aunt; an abbreviation of mamenta, q. v.

Ménjarong. A tree (unidentified).

Ménjara. A minaret, a watch-tower; better (Arab.) manárah, q. v.

Mendapa. A variant of pendaña, q. v.

Mandab. Arab. Tears. Bébél-mandab: the Straits of Babel Mandeb; “the Gate of Tears.”

Mendor. [Port. mandador.] An overseer; a “mendore;” Ht. Abd., 70, 236.

Mendor. To retreat; to give way; = mén-gundor, from andor, q. v.

Ménjera. I. Languid in movement. Manis m.: sweet languor.


Mandarsah. [Arab. madrasat.] A private shrine; a religious or educational foundation; an endowed Koran school or chapel; Ht. Kal. Dam., 429; Pel. Abd., 34. Usually (Penang) bandarsah and (Malacca) suwau.

Ménjéron. A kind of rush which is plaited into small bags and sacks.

Méndusta. False, sham; from dusta, q. v.

Mandang. I. To see, to gaze at; Sh. Panj. Sg. = mémándang, from pandang, q. v.

MANDONG. 1. A cock. Mandong pun sudah bercukok ramai: the cocks were crowing in all directions; Ht. Ind. Meng. Also bandom. 2. Kebau mandong: (Kedah) a milch buffalo.

mendong. Jav. Gloomy; overcast, of the weather.

mondok. Short and thick, stumpy; cf. montok: Tikus m.: a large field-mouse.

mandul. Childless, unfruitful, barren. Bini yang m.: a barren wife; Ht. Gul. Bak., 132. Bagai nak mandul bêharn beraunak: like a long barren woman when she has at last given birth to a child; a proverbial simile for joyous pride.

mendeli. A musical instrument, Ht. Sh. Kub.;—a variant of modelli, q. v.

mandeleka or manduleka. A tree yielding a kind of bread-fruit; Ht. Koris; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Si Misk., 112.


mudam. A large wash-tub of metal, glass or china (but not of wood); Ht. Ism. Yat., 31.

mendu. A theatrical performance of foreign origin met with in the northern states of the Peninsula.

mendu. A tree, garcinia dulcis.


mandai. A tree (unidentified).


MÉNANG

Angin tenggara mandi: a stiff breeze from the S. W.

Batu m.: a rock just awash in a river.

Tembat m.: a bath; a bathing-place.

Mandikan: to give a bath to; to bathe; Ht. Abd., 18, 132, 186. Menmandikan: id.; Ht. Koris; Sh. Si Bnn., 88.

Permandikan: bathing; a place used for bathing; Ht. Ism. Yat., 70; Sej. Mal., 45. Tembat p.: a bathing-place; Sh. Si Bnn., 2; Sh. Bld., 66; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 104.

II. Jav. Venomous; = bisa.

mendra. I. I; we; your servant; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Ht. Perb. Jaya; = hamba or patek. Usually manner.

mendikai. A watermelon; Pel. Abd., 69; Ht. Berm. Sh. Also kémindikai, témbinai, etc.

mandil. Arab. A napkin; a small table-cover.

ménérong. A sedge used for mat-making; scirpus grossus.

manzil. Arab. Place where one alights; abode; station.

manzilat. [Arab, manzilat.] House, inn; abode; Sh. Peng., 20.

ménsalang. A plant (unidentified).

monsang. A civet-cat; usually musang, q. v.

ménsorah. A plant, ilex cymosa or randia densiflora.

munshi. [Arab. and Hind.] A teacher of language. Munshi, hérti-nya guru atau péngejar dalam béhasa-béhasa: munshi, which means teacher or instructor in languages; Ht. Abd., 41.

mansur. Arab. Victor, conqueror; a proper name.

mantik. Arab. Logical speech; rhetoric; logical sequence of words; syntax. Nakhú dan m.: grammar and syntax; Sh. Ungg. Bers., 5; Sh. Abd. Mk., 37.


ménang. To win; to prevail; to be successful. Aku alah engkau-lah ménang: I lose and you gain; Ht. Abd., 356. Alah sabong ménang sorak: losing the fight but victorious in crowing over it; Prov.
ménong. Sunk in thought. Hairán-lah iya sênyâ ténmông sa-jurus sêthab ménêngar itu: he was astonished at what he heard and remained plunged in thought for a moment; Ht. Abd., 219.

ménongkabau. The name of an old Malay state in Sumatra. Colonies from this state at a recent period settled in Malacca and the Négeri Sembilan where they still follow the old customary law (tadá) of Menangkabau and speak the peculiar Sumatran dialects of Malay.

manfa'at. Arab. Profit, gain, success, advantage. Mingambol m.: to profit, to derive advantage; Muj., 2. Bermanfa’at: id., Muj., 23. Often pronounced manfa’at.

münk. Arab. The name of one of the two angels who examine the dead (the other being Nakir); Sh. May., 7. Münkari’-l-maut: the death agony.

münk. Arab. To deny, to repudiate, to refuse to acknowledge, to be false to. Münkir jauji, or münkirkâr jauji: to be false to a promise; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 39. Jika sudah ténmâkâb di-mana-lah dapat di-münkiri lagi: it is down in writing how can it be repudiated; Ht. Gul Bak., 61.

mênantu. Son-in-law, daughter-in-law; Ht. Abd., 225, 245. Bërmenantuakun: to receive as a son-in-law or daughter-in-law; to marry a son or daughter to; Sh. Bid., 75. Puluk anak sindir mênantu: to strike one's daughter in order to annoy one's son-in-law; to hurt a person indirectly; Prov. Anak baik mênantu molek: a good son and a pretty daughter-in-law; a good harmonious combination; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXI., 90.

mô. (Kedah.) True; it is true.

mu. You; the pronoun of the second person plural; = kamu, q. v.

muwa. I. In high spirits; Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

II. Pandang térmuwa: (Kedah) to see with disgust; to feel abhorrence at the sight of anything. Pronounced mua*.

muwara. The broad tidal estuary at the mouth of a Malayan river.

muwáfakat. Arab. Agreement; concord; arrangement; conference; consultation. Iya télâh muwáfakat dengan inggiriš: he had made an arrangement with the English; Ht. Abd., 13. Apabila di-denga sëtur Tadjul-munâh akan muwáfakat marâka-itu: when T. heard the agreement that they had come to; Ht. Gul Bak., 47. Tanda muwâfakat makan sama-sama: dining together is the sign of concord; Prov. Putus m.: arriving at an arrangement; Ht. Raj. Don., 76.

Muwâfakatun: to consult together; to come to a common understanding; Ht. Abd., 109. Bërmuwâfakat: to be in league together; Ht. Abd., 190, 196, 199, etc.

Colloquially this word is usually contracted and corrupted to pakat.

mubut. Fragile, weak. Also mumut.


mô. I. A coarse sail-cloth or sack-cloth; Sh. Panj. Sg. Kain m.: id.

II. See mêmôta.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Malay</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muwat</td>
<td>Loading; filling with cargo. <em>Su-buwah pérakan yang sarat muwat</em>; a vessel deep laden with cargo; Ht. Abd., 273. <em>Kalau tuwan múngadar kan kapat jangan di-resakkan muwatán sêhaya</em>; if you launch the boat do not injure the cargo I have put into her; Sh. Peng., 5. <em>Muwatán and memanwatkan</em>; to load; Ht. Abd., 129, 283, 284. <em>Bêmwuat</em>; to be laden with; Ht. Abd., 103.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Mutu | I. Sad; sorrowful; silent in sorrow. *Bêmhati* m.; with feelings of sorrow; Sh. Sg. Ranch., 23; Sh. Jub. Mal., 6; Sh. Lamp., 28. *Jangan-lah saugat bêrmutu diri*; do not take it too much to heart; Ht. Koris. 
III. A pearl; = mutiya or mutiyara. *Ratna mutu mantikam*; gems of all sorts; Ht. Gul. Bak., 41. |
| Majud | Arab. Existence; life. *Ini do'í kêmudak majû'dak na'sa sudah kita makan*; this prayer is used for giving life to the quicksilver which we consume (for magical purposes); Muj., 67. |
| Muda | Young, unripe; light, of colour; impure, of metal. *Anák muda-muda*; the rising generation; Ht. Abd., 47. *Rajah* m.; the heir-apparent in a Malay state; the highest official next to the actual ruler; Ht. Abd., 11. *Pak* m.; father's or mother's younger brother. *Mak* m.; mother's younger sister. *Mera* m.; light red. *Mas* m.; gold containing 20 to 40 per cent. of alloy. *Toleh tenggala* m.; 7 or 8 a.m. 
*Anák kuda mahan di-pandang*  
*Buwah dalima di-dalam-nya puwan*;  
*Banyak-lah muda sadah di-pandang*  
*Di-muna sana bagai-mu tuwan*;  
I have seen many youths but where can I find one as fair as my lord; Sh. B. A. M., 4. |
| Muder | *Mati modar*; to die choked; to die a violent death; in expressions imprecating a violent death. |
| Mudek | Up-river; travelling up-stream. *Mudek ka-Jambi*; to travel up-river to Jambi; Cr. Gr., 83. *Cf. udi, mudi*, etc. |

**Modal**  
Tam. Capital for working a business; capital, in its economic sense and not as mere wealth. *Makan* m.; to live on one's capital (owing to slackness of business); Ht. Abd., 216. *Menaroh* m.; to invest money in a business; Ht. Ind. Meng. *M. belayar*; the cost of an education (viewed as a sort of investment); Ht. Kal. Dam., 369. |

**Modin.** [Arab. مذن] A circumciser (in the Malay Peninsula); Ht. Raj. Don., 48; a muezzin (elsewhere). The muezzin or caller to prayer is called *bilâl* in British Malaya. |

**Mudah**  
Easy, light, trivial. *Tiyyada-lah pérchaya yang bulêh di-péchahan kota ini dengan mudah-nya*; they did not believe that the fort could be easily destroyed; Ht. Abd., 55. *Náchaya di-mudah Allah akan mati-nya*; God will make his death an easy one; Muj., 12. 
*Mudah-mudahan*; perhaps; possibly; would that. *Mudah-mudahan kalau bulêh sigêra iya mati*; may he soon die; Ht. Abd., 22. *Mudah-mudahan di-hér Allah akánilia Shurga témpat kédîyan-nya*; may it come about that God gives her Heaven as her dwelling-place; Ht. Abd., 16. 
*Mudahakan*; to render easy, painless or light; Muj., 40. *Memudahkan*; id.; Muj., 12, 76. 
*Kémudahan*; ease; facility; being easy. *Pérnudah*; to treat as light or unimportant; to despise or depreciate. *Tidak-lah bulêh di-bwânt férnudah*; it is not to be treated lightly; Sh. Tab. Mimp., 1. *Hati-ku jangan kann pérnudah*; do not scorn my heart; do not think it is easily won; Sh. Bd., 112. |

**Mudi**  
The rear or stern; the rudder; *cf. udi, mudek*, etc. *Jurn* m.; the steersman in a Malay vessel; Pel. Abd., 9; J. S. A. S., 111. 
*Kémudi*; a rudder. *K. sepk*; a native rudder. *K. chawat*; a single rudder on European lines. *Kélam* k.; a cross-bar with two holes in it used with the *k. sepk*. 
*Kémudiyan*; behind, after, afterwards. |

**Muwadzdzin.** Arab. A muezzin, a caller to prayer at a mosque; Sh. Bbl., 5. The common corrupted form of this word (*modin*) is, however, used of a circumciser. |

**Mura**  
Ular *mura*; (Riau, Johor) a very venomous snake; *lachesis purpureo-maculatus*; *cf. bora*. |

**Murd.** Pers. The myrtle. |

**Muris.** A kind of cloth (unidentified). |

**Morang.** [Port. *muron*.] The match or match-cord of a cannon; Ht. Abd., 64. |

**Mureng**  
Choreng-moreng; streaked in all directions, vertically and otherwise; Ht. Abd., 24; *v. choreng*. 
II. A variant of morang, q. v.
III. A kind of pot or cooking vessel with one or two handles to it.
IV. Rampat morong or dam m.: a plant used medicinally; scirpus grossus; Maj., 65.

morup. Brilliant; fiery, of colour. Bēthāng
murum. Sombre, gloomy, dark, overcast.
Jangan-lah bēmurum jamjam durja: do not let the light of your countenances be darkened; Ht. Gul Bak., 107. Bulan pun kēlam sēta
murum: the moon was darkened and overcast; Sh. Sri Ben., 75.
Dari paya turun ka-bendang,
Singgah mandi dalam kolam;
Sunggah chēhaya bulan mēngambang,
Di-lindung awan mēndjadi murum:
the moon is glowing brightly on the face of the heavens; but should the clouds veil it, it will soon become obscure.
morah or murah. I. Generous, good-hearted, liberal; cheap, of goods. Dēngan ādil dan morah: with justice and generosity; Sej. Mal., 106. Hātī-nya morah ka-pada sēgala orang miskin: he was of a generous disposition to all who were poor; Ht. Abd., 153. Tangān-nya
morah: he was open-handed; Ht. Abd., 371. Juru tulis yang morah gaji-nya: a clerk in receipt of a low salary; Ht. Abd., 186. Lagi
morah lagi di-tawar: the more a price is reduced the more the buyer bargains; give an inch and an ell is asked for; Prov.
Maha-morah: most generous; all-generous; Ht. Hamz., 9.
Kēmorahan: (1) generosity, kindness, liberality; Ht. Abd., 5; (2) cheapness; Sh. Lamp., 22. Pēmorah: a charm to cheapen what one wants to buy or render one’s means of livelihood easily obtainable; Maj., 72.
II. (Singapore.) The lower fastening of a sail.
murai. The magpie-robin; coprischus musicus;
Bunyi m. or chērita m.: when the note of the magpie-robin is heard, i.e., about 5 a.m.; the first dawning of day; Ht. Sri Rama (Maxw.), 1.
Murai bērtihā, nuri mēragam,
Faijar mēnyengseng, habis-lah malam:
the robin twitters, the lory gives out its note, the dawn appears and the night is at an end; Sh. A. R. S. J., 4.


MUSIM

Panjang rambut Ėnhęe Julita,
Panjang mēlit ibu kahi;
Mēnēngar muraθ bērcherita
Abang di-laut Tanjong Jati:
when you hear the note of the magpie-robin (i.e., at the first streaks of daylight) I shall be at sea off Tanjong Jati.
M. batu: a bird, glareola orientalis?
M. gila: a fantail flycatcher.
MUSOH

MUSOH. A public or national foe, in contradistinction to a private enemy (sêtrî). Inggeris telah bermusoh dengan holanda : the English were at war with the Dutch; Ht. Abd., 98. Sêtrî iya mênêngar khairar musuh datang jadi bêtul : when he heard that there was truth in the report that the enemy were approaching; Sej. Mal., 115. Musoh-musoh baik lanun ataî pêromah : enemies of all sorts whether Ibanun or other pirates; Ht. Abd., 464.

Pêrmusoham : a state of public hostility; a state of war; Sej. Mal., 154.

MUSU. Arab. Moses; a proper name often met with. Nabi m. : the Moses of Old Testament history.

MUSI. A granular medicine (unidentified).

MUNGUT. To totter; Kl.

MUNGAM. To mutter; to grumble to oneself; to murmur (of a sulkily man). Also (Kedah) nungah.

MOPENG. (Kedah.) Pock-marked; pock-pitted. Also (Kiau, Johor) bopeng.

MUWAK. An inclination to hiccough; a nauseating sensation; a feeling of disgust. Also muwâa (pronounced moa").

MUWAK. Arab. A station; a stopping-place; a place from which a fine view can be obtained,—used especially of Mount Arafât from which the pilgrims obtain a view of the holy city of Mecca; Sh. May., 18; Ht. Kal. Dam., 423.

MUKA. The face; the countenance; the visage; the front; the proper surface or side that should face you. Sapûrtî talâm dwa muka : like a tray of which either side can be used; double-faced; treacherous; Prov. J. S. A. S., II., 139. Tarek muka dwa-belâs : to pull a long face (literally) : to pull twenty faces) : Prov. Mukah-kendañ naik képala : the face wishes to get to the top of the head ; you wish to go too far ; Prov. M. papan : brazen-faced; impudence. M. manis : a pleasant or kindly countenance; a sympathetic expression; Ht. Abd., 7, 15. Muka-nya-ya lebar : his face was broad; Ht. Abd., 328. Di-muka pintu : before the gate; in front of the door; Ht. Abd., 58. M. surai : a page; Ht. Abd., 343. Orang inggeris yang pukeh mukaw-nya : those of the English who had white faces (i.e., faces not reddened by intoxication); Ht. Abd., 82. Mêngadap m. : to face.

Arang di-muka : coal smeared on the face; (by metaphor) defilement; insult; affront; Cr. Gr., 63. Arang yang têrchanteng di-muka : id.; Ht. Abd., 396.

Alang m. : the place in front of the captain’s cabin in a Malay ship.

MUWAL

Ayer m. : complexion; expression. Aku baiusakan ayer muka-nya : I shall spoil his expression for him; Ht. Hamz., 44. Ayer muka-nya manis : he had a kindly expression.

Chêhaya m. : the light of the countenance; the look. Bêsêri-lah chêhaya muka-nya : his countenance cleared; Ht. Abd., 222.

Musa m. : sulkiness of expression; sourness. Muka-mu : airs; feigned feelings; hypocritical airs. Ada yang menangis para-para sêbâb mukaw-mukaw supaya di-kêzahwil orang iya bërshawâbat dengan raja : some pretended to weep for the sake of appearances, in order that men might know that they were on friendly terms with the (departing) governor; Ht. Abd., 291. Di-buwa-n-nya muka-muka : to make hypocritical advances (to a hated enemy); Ht. Abd., 407.

Muka-nya lah, bermuka-nya sa-bênar-bênar-nya dengan suci hât : our words are not uttered in insincerity but are truly and honestly meant; Bint. Tim., 4 April, 1895.

Sêri m. : (1) the charm of the countenance; (2) a name given to a sweetmeat made of jawi flour and coco-nut milk. Bêrgêrêk njong sanggul sêri muka : whenever the loose end of her braided tresses trembles new charms arise in her face; Cr.

MUKIM. [Arab. mûkim.] A parish; v. mukim.

MUKUN. A bowl or cup; Sh. Panj. Sg.


MOGA. Moga-moga : an optative expression meaning "may it be," "would that." Moga-moga di-pértêmu-kan Allah juga aku dengan sahâbat-ku yang batak itu : may God unite me with that good friend of mine; Ht. Abd., 392. The expression also occurs; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Gul Bak., 45, 142.

MUGAH. Fornication; Sh. Dag., 4. Usually mukah, q. v.

MOL. Commencement; beginning; source, origin. Apa mola-nya datang ka-mari : what was the cause of his coming here; why did he first come here. Mola-mola : first of all; to begin with. Sa-mola : as at first.


Bêmola-mola : in the first place; Ht. Abd., 53.


MOVAL. To swell, as good rice does when boiled. Sapûrtî bêras kambah, di-pawal talâh di-tanak ta-nuwal : like wet rice which will fetch nothing when sold and will not expand when boiled; a type of worthless; Prov., J. S. A. S., III., 36.
MAULÂNÁ [ 664 ]

moulána. Arab. Our Lord. Ayahai mau-
láná: Oh my lord; my master; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 2.

mulút. The mouth. Půrkatána yang keli-
war dari mulút-nya: the words which left his
mouth; Ht. Abd., 30. Těrkatup-lah mulut-
nya: their mouths were closed; they were
silenced; Ht. Abd., 67. Sěbab mulút badan
bhuasa: because of the mouth the body
(often) perishes; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 140. Bawa
lari dari mulút buwaya, mosóh ka-mulut harman:
to save it from the crocodile's mouth only to
place it in the tiger's mouth; out of the
frying-pan into the fire; Prov. Mulút di-swaw
pisang, bunút di-jangkit dari: to thrust banana
into our mouths and thorns into our backs;
to do an ill turn under cover of a good one;
Prov., cf. Ht. Abd., 255. Pisan sénjata tiyada
tajam, mulút manusya tèlèbèh tajam: knives and
weapons are not sharp, for the mouth of
man is far sharper; Prov., cf. Ht. Abd., 210.

Manis m.: soft-spoken; gentle, in speech;
persuasive, eloquent. M. puyang: loquacious,
babbling. Sèdap m.: pleasant-spoken.
Bawa m.: to go tale-bearing.
Simpì m.: a muzzle (e.g., for a dog).

mouled. Arab. Time of birth; place of birth.
molos. Puchok molos: the tip or extreme
point of anything; the source of a river.
molás. Mulas pérut: colic; choleraic pains;
gripes. Also mènulas pérud from pulas, q. v.
molong. Bawa molong: a sweetmeat, said to
be identical with the bawèh mêlakà.
molek. Fair, pretty, handsome, charming.
Rènèhana yang molek-molek: pretty stories; Ht.
Abd., 139. Orang muda yang molek: a fair
molóor. Arab. Birthday. Bulan m.: the
month containing the Prophet's birthday;
the month rabi'il-awwal; (by extension) any
one of the four months known as bulan èmpat
sa-nama; s. v. bulan.
mouliya. Arab. Lord; my Lord. Ya mau-
Lengg. Allah mouliya: Oh God, my Lord; Sh.
Ul., 32.

momít or mümít. The movement of the
mouth in speaking or eating.

Mulút borgèrah momtí-momít,
Sěndiri tahu, ta'-dèngar ka-orang:

his mouth goes on moving and moving but he
alone understands, no one else can hear him.
Also moñít.
Ashamed; [Kl., Pijn., v. d. W.

Makan monye: to eat without eating one's fill; to eat much, but less than enough.

No; I will not; I won't; I refuse; unwilling; = emph.

Great; very, exceedingly (in compounds). This word is never used by itself but always as modifying an adjective or adjectival noun with which it is compounded.

Most numerous; countless; incalculable, of wealth; Ht. Hamz., 24.

Most great; most exalted; Ht. Abd., 12, 405; Cr. Gr., 64.

Mahameru, the Hindu Olympus; (by extension) huge, mighty, of a mountain; Ht. Pg. Ptg.

Maharaja: the Great God; Siva; one of the names or attributes of Siva personified as a separate divinity.

Most fair; most beautiful, as a complimentary description; Ht. Hamz., 32.

Most awesome; most terrible, of the majesty of a prince; Ht. Hamz., 58.

A crown; a variant (by erroneous etymology of mahakota); see also makhkota.

Ever-flowing; freely flowing, of generosity or mercy; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 24.

Spaces, of a plain; Sej. Mal., 57; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

The Hindu Olympus; v. mahabiru.

The All-liberal or All-merciful, of God; most generous, of a prince; Ht. Hamz., 9.

Most illustrious; Cr. Gr., 64.

Most shrill; all-piercing, of a sound; Ht. Isk. Dz.

A great king; a title.

A great prince or king; a variant of maharaja; Cr. Gr., 80.

A great queen or princess; a feminine of maharaja or maharan; Sh. Jub. Mal., 5; Ht. Ism. Yat. (puteri Maharan Langkawi). Bandar maharani: a place in Muar called after the wife of the late Sultan (once Maharajah) of Johor.

A great sage; a deified sage; Ht. Sri Rama; Binf. Timor, 16 Jan., 1895.

Most fair; most lovely; most beautiful, of a girl; Sh. Lail. Mejn., 50.

Most pure; All-pure, of God; Ht. Raj. Sul., 4.

Most sharp; very sharp, of a sword; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Most agile; very swift in its movements; Sej. Mal., 47.

Most exalted; Cr. Gr., 64.

Arab. Rightly guided; guide; paraclete.

The dowry (in the Muhammadan sense); the settlements on the bride which become her property if she is divorced without serious cause.

All your settlements will be paid back to you, only do not make this matter public; Sh. Peng.

The mahr is usually known by the name emas kahwin.


Putera m.: a son of royalty; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Tam. A palace. Better (etymologically) maligai, but mahaigai is the commoner form.

Pers. The moon.

A buffalo; "buffalo," as a title of honour among the ancient Javanese. Usually misa, q. v.

Arab. A dead (human) body; a corpse. Usually pronounced mayat, q. v. Cf. bangkai.

A kind of cake (unidentified); J. I. A., 1, 82.

A table; Ht. Abd., 87, 115.

A game played with a rough kind of dice (buwah mejan).

A table; a variant of mejah.

See medan.

To travel round; a Javanese variant of mengidar. Midar sa-putar 'dlam: to travel round the earth; Sh. Panj. Sg.

Pers. A plain; an open field; a field of battle; (by metaphor) a cockpit or ring or any place which is the scene of a combat. M. petarangan: a field of battle; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Jaya. Pulaus itu terlalu baik medan-nya: that island has a fine open and level surface; Ht. Ism. Yat., 185.
Mereng. To heel over, of a sailing boat; to lean far over to one side. *Dari atas kuda yatal* mereng; to fall right over on one side. *Sh. Panj. Sg.*

Merah. Red. M. tuwa; dark red. M. muda; light red. Besi merah-merah; red-hot iron; *Ht. Abd.*, 61. *Ayer angor merah*; red wine; claret; *Ht. Abd.*, 304. *Bermekaran*; to colour red; *Ht. Ind. Nata*. *Kemerah-merahan*; reddish; reddening; *Ht. Abd.*, 453. M. padam; lotus-red; fiery red, as the face of an angry warrior.

Mira. *Batu mirah*; a ruby; a carbuncle; used also (Kam. Kech., 7) as an equivalent of ya'kut, a jacinth.

Mesa. I. [Port. mesa.] A table. Usually *meja*.

II. See *misa*.

Misai. [Skr. mahisha.] A buffalo; a title of honour used in ancient Java; *Ht. Sh.* *Misa Përu Jaya* and *Misa Tandurrama*; names of old Javanese heroes. Also *mesa*.

Mising. (Kedah.) Bad diarrhoea and vomiting as the result of eating crabs, shell-fish and other dangerous foods.


Misan. (Kedah.) The honey in a comb; = manisan?

Lébah bértuwulang di-pohun këriyang,
Baik lekas chari páwang,
Lalat lengah nauti tèrbang,
Misan la’da’pat tinggal sambang:

the bees are swarming on the këriyang tree; you will do well to fetch a páwang (expert) quickly; for if you are slow and slack the bees will fly away, you will not get the honey, but will be left with the dry deserted nest.


Misai. [Tam.?] A moustache.

M. bëramus; a heavy unkept moustache; *Ht. Abd.*, 382.

M. bëtraving; a moustache with fiercely turned-up ends,—affected by Malay warriors.

M. lalat hinggap; a slight moustache, very faint in the middle but darker at the extremities.

M. lëbat; a drooping moustache.

Miyang. The fine hair-like bits of bamboo which are seen when a piece of bamboo is broken in two; the ticklish feeling or smart created by a nettle or by these minute fragments of bamboo; itchiness generally; lasciviousness. **Miyang gatál**; lustfulness, itchiness. **Mëmbuwang**: to move restlessly, as a spectator who would like to join in a game but may not do so.

Mengut. Not fitting properly; incongruous; inharmonious.

Miyap. **Miyap-tyiap**; every, each; = *tyiap-tyiap*.

Meper. To reel sideways; to be driven to leeward, of a sailing boat trying to tack. Also *mëmepére*. *Cf.* *peper*.

Mipis. Thin, of paper, boards, etc.; a variant of *nipis*; *Cr. Gr.*, 66.

Miyak. *Chiyak-miyak*; (Onom.) the sound (Riau, Johor) of the twittering of birds, or (Kedah) of the continuous crying of young children; *Sh. Lamp.*, 26. *Cf.* *chiyar*.

Mëka or *mika*. They; = *marika*. But see *mega*, II.

Miká’. Arab. Michael; the Archangel Michael.

Mega. I. [Skr. megha.] White fleecy rainless clouds; cirrus.

M. bërangka; rising white clouds; *Sej. Mal.*, 38.

M. bëralak; white fleecy clouds driving across the sky; *Ht. Sg. Samb.*, Ht. Koris. M. bërawan; white fleecy clouds overhead; Ht. Koris.

M. daçu; a rosy-tinted sky; *Sh. Panj. Sg*.

M. pëngaras; clouds in long streaks or fleecy lines; a pattern; *Sh. Síri Ben.*, 87.

11. You; = *èngkau*. Hái indong Hang Tuawah, dari sa-lama-nya mega dudok dékat kampong kita ini: mother of Hang Tuawah, for a very long time you have been living near our residence; *Ht. Hg. Tuaw.*, 15. The word also occurs as a second person plural in two passages in the Ht. Koris (hari-lah mega ituk bérjalan, and ijang megà mêmakai sa-ènga ini); also (in the form *meke* or *mike*) in the Ht. Pg. Ptg. (apa pula dí-hiraú-nya meka sakaliyan ini) and in the Ht. Best. (pëlek pula meka ini këndak, etc.). According to Dutch authorities *meka* is a variant of *mareka* (they); but this seems doubtful. Colloquially it has the meaning “you” whenever understood, which is not often.

Mekan. A sweetmeat, said to be a variety of the *kuweh dodol*.

**Mél**

- **Mél.** Eng. Mail. *Kapal m.*: a mail-steamer.
- **Milor.** To go down stream; a (Javanese) variant of *mengilir*; v. *hilir.*
- **Meleng.** (Kedah.) Shame; = *matu.*

| **Milek.** | [Arab. milk.] Property, possession, ownership. *Siapa empunya milek:* whose ownership; who is the owner; Sh. Abd. Mk., 27. *Di-dalam milek tuwan:* in your possession; Ht. Gul Bak., 122. *Badan-nya buluh di-milek,* *hatti-nya tiyada di-milek:* the body may be owned but the heart is beyond the control of others; Prov.
| **Milek.** |

**Minat.** To covet; to desire what is in another's possession. *Hang ta'-minat, aku pun ta'-basat:* you do not covet it and I am indifferent to it; six of one and half a dozen of the other; Prov.


**Minum.** To drink; drinking; the consumption by man of fluids; (by extension) smoking. *M. teh:* tea-drinking; Ht. Abd., 87. *M. madat:* opium smoking; Ht. Abd., 410. *M. cératu:* cigar-smoking; Ht. Abd., 133.

Mènin: = *minah.*

**Minah.** A proper name of constant occurrence; an abbreviation of the Arabic *Aminah.*

**Mewek.** Pouting; pursing up the mouth before crying or when feeling very sulky. *M. mènangis:* pouting and crying; sulky weeping; Sh. Panj. Sg.


**Minyak.** Oil, fat, ointment, grease; any greasy or oily-looking liquid. *Minyak dengan aker, belah-kah bérehamper:* will oil and water mix; will natural enemies be friendly; Prov. *Minyak daw aker wasakan sama:* id.; Sh. Panj. Sg. *Bérményak biyar lechok:* if you oil yourself, oil yourself till you shine; don't do things by halves; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 157. *Bèriskat bérminyak:* combed and oiled, of a dandy; Sh. A. R. S., J., 5. *Sudah arang-arang këndàk minyak puli:* you have done with the charcoal and now you try ointment; you have done all you can to blacken my character, and now you wish to “pour oil on the troubled waters”; Prov.

M. aker mata duyong: a drug believed to be obtained from the tears of the dugong. Also *m. langis duyong.*

* M. babi: lard.
* M. bijan: sesamum oil; Ht. Gul Bak., 131; Muj., 47.
* M. chënkëwënn: the oily secretion in the knee-pan.
* M. gas: kerosene oil.
* M. ikan: fish oil; train oil.
* M. jarak: castor-oil (of local make); Muj., 48.
* M. jarak bënggala: imported castor-oil.
* M. këchëng: ground-nut oil.
* M. këlapa: coco-nut oil.

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1 Whales being of very rare occurrence the native idea of their appearance is not very accurate, and the description of the *gojaj mina* would apply more closely to the walrus, which is quite unknown as an inhabitant of these seas but which may be known by the stories of travellers. The *gojaj mina* is popularly believed to be tusked.

*Gojaj mina di-laut Ashrah*
Masah blukar pòch puding-nya;  
Sudah bérëlënu dengan këkhat.  
Dalam duya suhar banding-nya.

<p>| <strong>Minan</strong> |
| <strong>Minah</strong> |
| <strong>Minang</strong> |
| <strong>Minam</strong> |
| <strong>Mimis</strong> |
| <strong>Mimik</strong> |
| <strong>Mimik</strong> |
| <strong>Mimun</strong> |
| <strong>Mina</strong> | 1. [Skr. mina: the sea.] <em>Gajah mina:</em> the “sea-elephant,” or Leviathan; a name given to the whale.1 |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINYAK</th>
<th>NASIK</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. <em>tenga</em> : sesame oil; <em>Muj.</em>, 47 = <em>m. bijan</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. <em>makau</em> : coco-nut oil as used for culinary purposes.</td>
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<td>M. <em>nyior</em> : coco-nut oil = <em>m. kklapu</em>.</td>
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<td>M. <em>pasang</em> : lamp-oil = <em>m. gas</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. <em>pekut</em> : ointment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. <em>sap</em> : suet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. <em>tanak</em> : “earth-oil”; crude petroleum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. <em>tangis duyong</em> : an equivalent (Sh. Panj. Sg.) of <em>m. ayer mala duyong</em>.</td>
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<td>M. <em>wangi</em> : perfume.</td>
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<td>M. <em>wejan</em> : = <em>m. bijan</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. <em>zaitun</em> : olive-oil.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Mandi m.</em> : to grease oneself with oil, as Tamils do.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Mélomor m.</em> : to rub ointment on the body (medicinally).</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Méninyakkan</em> : to oil; to anoint, <em>Ht. Koris</em>.</td>
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The letter *náu*; the 29th letter of the Malay alphabet; the alphabetical symbol for the number 50 in the *abjad*, q. v.

The ship is of silver, its sails are of purple, who is there then who dares to command her— a metaphorical pantun suggesting a fair princess whose love is perilous to one of meaner rank.

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<tr>
<td><strong>ná</strong>. Arab. A possessive pronominal suffix of the first person plural, masculine and feminine.</td>
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</table>
| **nabí**. I. See *nabí*.  
II. *Nabí-nabí* : the star-fish of seven points; cf. *tañak sulaiman*, which is (properly) the 5 pointed star-fish. | **nádar**. A vow or prayer to God; a corruption of (Arab.) *nadzar*, q. v. |
| **nát**. [Skr. *nátha*.] Master, lord; usually in the forms *sang nata* : “our sacred lord the king”; *paduka n.* : “His Majesty the king our lord”; *Ht. Sh.*; *indra n.* : “our royal lord the king”; etc. | **nádir**. I. Arab. Rare; out of the common.  
II. *Pérahau n.* : a Malacca type of boat. |
| **nátar**. Even, smooth, smooth-surfaced;— used especially in describing fabrics of cloth, e.g., *chindai natar ngug* and *chindai natar hijau*, *Ht. Ind. Nata*; and *chindai natar kuning*, *Ht. Sh.* Also *datar*. | **nádirat**. Arab. A rarity; a thing of great price. |
| **natang**. [Siam.: a window.] A French window; a window which opens down as far as the floor but is guarded by a railing or balustrade; *Ht. Pq. Ptg.* | **nádi**. [Skr. *nádi*.] The arterial pulse. *Tinggal n.* : with the pulse (i.e., life) only left; ruined; *Prov. Kukang n.* : the hollow at the top of the sternum just above the point where the collar-bone and sternum meet. |
II. *Nara-sétu* : a fragrant herb (*andropogon muricatus*?); usually *narawasuti*, q. v. |
| **nárośti**. [Tam.?] A kind of spikenard (obtained from the plant *andropogon muricatus*). *Bau tubuh-náy sañperti* *bau narawasuti* : his body smelt of frankincense; *Sej. Mal.*, 68. *Turun-lah hijau narawasuti télala harrun bau-náy* : there fell a rain of frankincense of most fragrant perfume; *Ht. Sg. Samb.* | **násak**. *Ikan nasák* : a fish said (by Klinkert) to be the English “jumping Johnny.” |
| **násak**. *Násiq-násak* : a name given to a number of plants; see *nasi-nasi*, a variant of this name. |  |
nasi. Cooked rice; (by extension) food generally, a meal, dinner. Makan n.: to have a meal. Di-buwakang-nya nasi-nya: they threw away his food; Ht. Abd., 104. Nasi ñerajji di-lutut: one’s dinner ready laid on one’s lap; gain without effort; the lot of a man born “with a silver spoon in his mouth”; Prov., Ht. Abd., 96. Gulai sédap, nasi méntah; nasi sédap, gulai méntah; sudah ‘ddat bagitu: when the curry is good, the rice is insufficiently cooked; when the rice is good, the curry is insufficiently cooked; such is the way of the world; Prov. Di-manakan tum-pahkan kewah kaliw tidakkan nasi: where is one to pour one’s gravy if not upon the rice; why rebel against natural laws or human institutions; Prov. Lagi lauk, lagi nasi: the more curry, the more rice; Prov. J. S. A., II., 155. Api buleh buwat, nasi sudah ménjadi bubor; what can be done?—the rice is now reduced to gruel; it is no use crying over split milk; Prov.

N. gadik-adap: the dish of rice placed in front of the bride and bridgroom at a wedding; it corresponds in some respects to our “wedding-cake”; Ht. Sg. Samb. Cf. n. damai.

N. anngkatun: rice set before guests of a prince.

N. bésor: = n. gadik-adap; also used at other than wedding festivals.

N. dagang: rice served up in a leaf wrapper with a little fish.

N. damai: the rice placed before the bride and bridgroom if the bride is a widow; cf. n. gadik-adap.

N. godak: rice cooked in a special sauce known as godak. It is medicinally.

N. hadapun: = n. gadik-adap.

N. kabuli: “Kabul” rice; rice cooked in the Afghan way; pillau-rice; Ht. Abd., 177.

N. kuku: steamed rice.

N. kung: rice cooked with saffron.

N. lemak: rice cooked in coco-nut milk.

N. minjak: rice cooked in oil or mutton fat, with spices and onion.

N. pelabor: rations.


N. tanak: plain boiled rice.

N. telor: rice mixed with pieces of egg.

N. ulam: rice cooked with minced prawns and vegetables.

Ayer n.: gruel; Muf., 63.

Bunga n.: a flower (unidentified); Ht. Si Misk., 47. The descriptive name, however, is given to a number of plants, e.g.:—

Nasi-nasi: Eugenia zeylamica; also kélat nasi-nasi. N. n. bukit: adenosacme longifolia.

Akar n. n.: Psychotria polycarpa.

N. rimba: vitiex vestita.

N. sénok: (Kedah) salacia, sp.
nakam. A ruby. Also bakam and batu delima.
naga. [Skr. nāga.] A dragon; a snake of supernatural size. Ular n. : id. Chaching mēnēlan naga : the worm that swallowed the dragon; a conquest of the great by the mean; Prov., Ht. Abd., 408. Sa-ekor naga di-lautan china di-gonggong humberg di-bawa-nya lari : a dragon in the China Sea has been borne off in the jaws of a humble bee;—a similar metaphor; Ht. Abd., 409. Chula n. : the horn of a dragon (believed by Malays to be endowed with talismanic properties); v. chula. Gēmala n. : a talismanic stone possessing luminous properties and used by dragons to light their way at night; cf. Sej. Mal., 28; Ht. Gul. Bak., 138.

N. balun : a fabulous dragon believed to destroy its enemies by lashing at them with its tail. The name is also given to gripping pains in the stomach.

N. bērapi : a fire-breathing dragon.

N. bērjawang : the “fighting dragons”; the name given to a pattern of ornament which is in two parts, the lines in each part running to meet the lines in the other and so suggesting dragons darting at each other.

N. bērsēru : the “calling dragons”; a similar double ornament (e.g., a clasp) the lines of which curve outward and so suggesting dragons turning aside to roar or call assistance before commencing the attack. Hikāyat Naga Bērsēru : the name of a well known “Panji” tale.

N. bora : a small dragon believed to slay its enemies by spitting out its venom upon them. Ular naga bora (Kedah) a name given to certain venomous snakes (lachesis purpuraomaculatus or, perhaps, naja sputatrix) believed similarly to slay their foes; (Riau, Johor) ular mura.

N. gangga : a fabulous dragon (character unknown); Ht. Koris.

N. gētala: (1) a huge dragon believed to remain motionless throughout the year and to get possession of its prey by the suction of its breath; Ht. Pg. Ptg., 66; (2) a double ornament the lines in each part of which run parallel to those in the other and do not converge; cf. n. bērjawang and n. bērsēru.

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**NANING**

### nanah.
Matter, pus. *Bērisi* n.: full of pus; Ht. Ind. Meng. *Lain yang bengkak, lain yang mēnānah*: the swelling is on one person and the matter in another; things did not turn out as was expected; Prov., Ht. Koris; Ht. Si Misk., 141. *Bisul mēngangkat n.*: a boil when coming to a head, i.e., gathering pus.

### naung.
Shade; shelter from the sun; (by extension) shelter generally. *Kēringkan pada naung*: to dry in the shade; Müj., 58. *Dibawah naung kuy*: beneath the shade of a tree; Ht. Best.


*Bērunaun*: to take shelter; Ht. Abd., 467; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 23; Sh. I. M. F., 13.

**NAHAS**

### nabh.
A name sometimes given to monkeys (e.g., *kēra dan nanai*, Ht. Sh. Kub.) especially in magical formulæ.

### naung.
Shade; shelter from the sun; (by extension) shelter generally. *Kēringkan pada naung*: to dry in the shade; Müj., 58. *Dibawah naung kuy*: beneath the shade of a tree; Ht. Best.


*Bērunaun*: to take shelter; Ht. Abd., 467; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 23; Sh. I. M. F., 13.

### nabh.
See *nahas*.

### nahak.
*Tērnahak*: excited, of appetite, lust, or desire.

### nahu.
See *nahū*.

### nahi.
See *nahī*.

### nālib.
Arab. Deputy. *Nālib raja*: the ruler's deputy; a viceroy.

### naik.
Motion up or upwards; to ascend. *N. raja* or *n. kērāgau*: to ascend the throne; Sej. Mal., 12, 13. *N. ka-Naning*: to travel up-country to Naning (from Malacca); Ht. Abd., 395. *N. kuda* or *n. ka-atas kuda*: to mount a horse; Ht. Abd., 78; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Cr. Gr., 78. *N. atas kudahijau*: "to ride the green horse"; to be drunk; Ht. Abd., 82. *N. kērēt*: to get into a carriage; Ht. Abd., 78, 94. *N. ka-darat*: to go ashore (from a ship); Ht. Abd., 100. *N. pēra*: to stretch oneself. *N. haji*: to go on the pilgrimage to Mecca. *Upah-nya pun makin-lah naik*: his salary (or their wages) went on increasing; Ht. Abd., 62. *Tēngah n.*: half grown; of a person; still immature; Ht. Abd., 268.

### Naikkan.
To raise; to lift a thing up; to cause to ascend; Ht. Abd., 73, 193, 201. *Mēnāikan*: id.; Ht. Abd., 109; Ht. Koris.

*Kēnāikan*: a mount; a steed or chariot; a ship; Sej. Mal., 46, 149.

### nayam.
The blade of a plough-share.

### nayah.
(Kedah.) *Bērunayah-nayah*: in heaps; in quantities.

### nabi.

*Nābi-nābi*: (a seven-pointed star-fish) may be connected with the above.

### nabiyyah.
Arab. A prophetess.

### nētiya. 
[Skr. *nitya*.] Always; at all times. Usually in the form *sa-nētiya* or *sēnētiya*.

### nājā. 
Arab. Impurity; uncleanness.

### nējis or nājīs. 

### nājīm. 
Arab. A star; cf. *nājīm*.

### nujūm. 
[Arab.: plural of *najm*, a star.] The stars, especially considered astrologically as the ruling influences on a man's life; (by extension) astrological tables. *Ahu n-nujūm*: men versed in astrology; astrologers; Ht. Jay. Lengg., Ht. Gul Bak. *Imu n.*: the science of the stars; astrology. *Mēmbuka-kan n.*: to open astrological tables; to work out a horoscope; Ht. P. J. P. *Di-dalam nujūm pēmandang kami*: according to what I see in your horoscope; Ht. Koris.

### nāhī.
Ill-luck; misfortune; ill-starred character. *Bulān n.*: a name given to the Muhammadan month *ṣafar*. *Sā'at yah n.*: an unlucky hour; Müj., 35. *Nāhīs*: *a* *pun tērlap-lap*: the ill-luck that pursued him passed away; Ht. Gul Bak., 133.

*Hari junakat hari yang nāhūs.*

*Sakaliyan buwat menurun bisa.*

*Tēmpat pēmunggu jangan buwat bebas.*

*Jin shai'tan suka tērmasa.*

Friday is an unlucky day (for working), it is the day on which venom descends to beasts; do not be too free with the haunts of evil spirits or the genii and demons will rejoice finely (over your folly).
nazir. Arab. A vow; a wish; a good resolution.
naraja or (Kedah) nuracha. A balance; a sensitive pair of scales. N. timbangan: id. Dau n.: the scale of a balance. Īka kér-minîmî naracha patah: if you dream the rod of your balance is broken; Sh. Tab. Mimp.
nurisâ. An antidote to poison; a charm which if applied to a wound caused by a venomous animal is believed to suck out the poison and promote a quick recovery. Cf. bisa.
nardin. Arab. Nard; spikenard.
nirmâla. [Skr. nirmâla.] Pure, free from uncleanness. Cf. mala.
   Chakárâvala gëmilang pérêsh
   Mënyulôk unggas chanderawangseh;
   Normala-lah teròh bunga sélâsh
   Sa-laku-laku ténuyudah kaseh:
   loss of fragrance by a sprig of the sweet basil is like the termination of my love; i.e., sooner will the sweet-basil lose its fragrance than I cease to love thee; a proverbial (Kedah) protestation.
narawastu. Tam. A fragrant drug; a sort of spikenard. Also ndrawastu, narawastu and nara-sêtu.
nus. (Kedah.) The sepi; an edible cuttlefish.
nisâ. Arab. Women. 'Ilmu n.: ars amoris; Muj., 88.
nêsta or nista. [Skr. kanisti; Jav. nista.] Insult, abuse; Sh. Dag., 2; Sej. Mal., 32; Ht. Gul Bak., 82. Mêsta: to use abusive language; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 6.
nêstara. [Jav. nastapa; Skr. manastara.] Sorrow, misfortune, suffering. Mênanunggong n.: to be sorrowful; to have misfortunes to bear; Sh. Dag., 2. Mênanunggong dukâ n.: id.; Ht. Sh., Ht. Sg. Samb.
nêschaya or nishchaya. Certain, sure, inevitable; must be; must come about.
naskhah. Arab. The original of anything; the first text or model.
   Naskhah inî hambâ mënmbêli
   Di-chapthân sudhâ duêa kâli:
   I have bought the original work and have had two editions of it printed; Ht. Gul Bak., 156. Cf. also Sh. Jub. Mal., 1.
nunâna. [Pers.: a symbol, a token, a mark.] A gravestone or pillar (often of wood) marking a tomb. N. bâtu: a tombstone; Sej. Mal., 63. N. bulat: a round pillar placed over a man's grave. N. ïpeh: a flat post placed over the grave of a woman.
   Usually pronounced nesan.
nashid. Arab. Song; hymn; raising of the voice. Bërnashid: to sing, to intone, to recite verses; Ht. Gh.
nass. Arab. Sentence, text; word or quotation from the Koran.
nasrâni. Arab. Nazarene; Christian (especially a Catholic Christian); a Malacca Portuguese, Ht. Abd., 59. Kifir n.: Nazarene infidels; accursed Christians (used of the Dutch); Sh. Pr. Aeh., 8.
nasib. Arab. Lot in life; fortune; destiny.
   Afa bule hûlât, sudhâ untong nasib, démikiyân-lah sudhâ takdiir Allah melâkakan atas kambânya: what can we do; it is our destiny; such is God's ordinance working upon us His slaves; Marsd. Gr., 144. N. malang or n. bêdêbah: accursed bad luck; Ht. Gul Bak., 8, 15. Mêntâwâ n.: to risk one's fortunes; to stake all one has on an undertaking or enterprise; Ht. Abd., 215; Ht. Gul Bak., 7, 13.
nashhat. Arab. Advice; the moral of a story. Dan-lagi banyak nashhat keluar daripada-nya: besides, many a moral can be drawn from it; Ht. Abd., 164.
   Mênasîhat: to advise; Ht. Gul Bak., 82.
**NATLAM**


- na'am. Arab. The ostrich.

- na'am. Arab. Yes, certainly, so it is; Ht. Sult. Ibr.

- ne'emat. [Arab. ni'emat.] Anything pleasant or agreeable to the taste; a delicacy; rapture, delight. Dunya ini sBTN dengan ne'emat-nya itu tiyada kékah: the world and its joys are not eternal; Ht. Abd., 231. Ne'emat yang di-périleh itu bapa kapada hari kiyamat: the raptures which my parents will experience upon the day of Judgment; Ht. Abd., 438. Ne'emat yang děmikiany skad rapa-nya: a delicacy of so delightful a flavour; Ht. Gul Bak., 33.


- nang. Who; the relative pronoun; = yang, q. v. Also nan.


- nong. 1. (Riaw.) A title given to princes of the lowest grade, i.e., to princes several generations removed from royalty, and whose purity of blood has been reduced by the fact that their ancestors have intermarried with women of humble rank; cf. tēŋku, tēngku and raja. Also čwung. The title is not used in Kedah, and even at Riaw it is often used loosely of a man who has some royal blood in him (e.g., through his mother) but is not of direct royal descent. 11. Onom. A sound such as that of a large bell; the booming of a bell.


- ningsan or ningsan. 1. A tombstone or grave-mark; = nesān.


- nangka. The jack-fruit; artocarpus integrifolia. Daripada cémpe-daסק batik nangka, daripada tidak batik ada: a jack is better than a cémpe-daسكان (artocarpus polyphema), and something is better than nothing at all; half a leaf is better than no bread; Prov.; Ht. Abd., 310. Tanam cémpe-daسكان tumboh nangka: to plant a cémpe-daسكر and find a jack-fruit tree grow up; a bad son of good parents; Prov. Orang latín makan nangka ahu kana getah: another eats the jack-fruit; I only get its sticky juice;—others get the halfpence, I get the kicks; Prov.

- N. pitt: a tree like the jack-fruit tree; artocarpus lanceafolia.


**NAK**

- nifās. Arab. Costly; of great value.


- nafsi. Arab. Libidinous, carnal.

- nafsiyah. Arab. Human personality; bodily frame; Sh. I. M. P., 12, 13.


- nafakah. [Arab. nafakat.] The necessaries of life; the means of livelihood; a living. Mēnchāri n.: to seek a livelihood; Ht. Abd., 51. Mēnduφat n.: to obtain the necessaries of life; to earn a living; Sh. Lamp., 23.

- nafīri. [Pers. nafir or nifir.] A trumpet used as one of the appurtenances of royalty. It is still so used and is solemnly blown when the people cry "daukat tuwainkh" at a coronation. Di-tyān orang-lah nafīri 'alāmat raja Iskandar bērangkaṭ: they blew the royal trumpet to announce the departure of King Alexander; Sej. Mal., 11. Di-mēnput dīgaw sa-lungka-nya alat kērajau gēndang strumai nafīri něgara panyong putel duwa bēraphi: he was received with all the appurtenances of royalty, with drums and fifes and trumpets, with kettle-drums and the double umbrella; Sej. Mal., 93. Jīn n.; or saŋyang n.: an evil spirit.

- napiri. A variant of nafīri, q. v.

- nak. (Kedah.) Will, shall; to intend; to be about to; = hendraq, q. v.
nek. Grandmother, grandfather; = nene, q. v.

نطه nuktah. Arab. A diacritical mark; a vowel-point; a dot. ُنَطَهَ سَوَاطَع نُكْتَاهُ جَعَلَ دَالُّ بُلَائُتُ دَنْعَيْنَةَ: like a dot upon the earth’s circumference; Ht. 273. بَسْرَالِانْ نُكْتَاهُ-نُكْتَاهُ سَجَلَةَ كَرُنَا دَالِعَتُ سَعَالٍ مَلَأَةَ تَيَدَا: गैर न्याय भनिक्यां बैनीक नुक्ताह-नुक्ताह: only wrong in the diacritical marks, for in writing Malay diacritical points are infrequently used; Ht. Abd., 137.

نَكِيف naykah. Arab. Wedding; marriage ceremony. مَلاَسَ بُوْىُ نَكِيْحَةُ ثَوْسُكٍ: sulky as the parties to a forced marriage; Prov., J. S. A. S., II., 159. Khuhat h. = the marriage formula; Sej. Mal., 8. Waktu n. = the parent or guardian of the bride; Ht. Md. Hanaf., 57. نَكِيْحَانٍ: to give in marriage; to cause to be married; Ht. Abd., 416. Minkhahan: id.; Ht. Abd., 408; Ht. Best.; Mui., 33. Bérnikah: to marry; to be wedded to. Bérnikah makaraja bunyi: to marry the prince of the earth; to die and be buried; Prov.

نِگَرَا nêkara. A kettledrum. Usually nostara, q. v.

نکود nakoda. [Pers. nákhd.]: A native shipmaster. See nakhd. (Kedah.)

نکیر nakir. Arab. The name of one of the two Angels who interrogate the souls of the dead; Sh. May., 14.

نَگَرَا nêkara. I. [Skr. and Jav.] City, state; a poetical form of nêgiri; Sh. Pr. Turk., 3; Bint. Timor, 14 March, 1895; Sh. Rej., 4.

II. [Arab. nakah.] A kettle-drum; Sej. Mal., 93, 95. It was one of the royal insignia.

نگرها nugêrâha. [Skr. anugrâhâ]. Favour, kindness; gift by a superior to an inferior; v. anugêraha.

نگری nêgêri. [Skr. nêgarî.]: A city; a state; town as opposed to country. Sa-buwa h. = a town; Ht. Gul Bak., 53. Kata-nya Singapura tiyada bulah jadi nêgéri: they said Singapore could never become a town; Ht. Abd., 217. Mënmbuka n. or mënmbuat n.: to found a city. Iši n.: citizens; the inhabitants of a city. Bérkêliing n.: round the town. Huyan mas perab, di-nêgêri orang; huyan kéris lêmbing, di-nêgêri sendiri: it may rain gold and silver but it is the land of others; it may rain swords and spears but it is our home; better poverty at home than wealth abroad; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., III., 19. See also ngâra.

ناگاساری nagasari. A flower; v. नाकसारी.

نَل nal. [Dutch: knal.] The wad of a gun; (sometimes) the muzzle tampion.

نَلِائِن, نَلِائِان or nileyan. [Tam.: from Skr. nairayana.] A fisherman. Nâmbu in sa-orang nêlayan bêrarwa ilan: I am a poor fisherman and sell fish; Sej. Mal., 103.

نَمْبَر or nêmbar. (Straits Settlements.) Eng. Number, in expressions such as “number 5.” “number 20.” *N. satu:* “number one,” A. i.; excellent.


نَمِبَی nambi. An ulcerating disease of the feet.

نَمَچُوپ namchup. (Kedah.) A dish of vegetables.।

نَمِروُد namrûd. Arab. Nimrod; Nineveh.

نَمَپَانَگ nampang. Now, at once, at this very moment.

نَمِپَاک nampak. To see; to be visible. Cf. tampak. Nampak is more common than tampak in the colloquial of Penang but tampak is literary.

نَمَپَال nampal. Marl; marly earth. Usually napol, q. v.

نَمَنَام namnam. A fruit tree, cynometra cauliflora.

نَان nan. Who, which, that; a relative pronoun; a poetic equivalent of yang. It is often used to fill up a foot of a line of poetry and has very little meaning in such cases.।

َنِن nin. This; = inin, a poetical variant of ini. Aku nin: I here.

نَِن nun. See nîn.

نِنالو nênêlu. A misletoe; a parasitic vegetable growth; a variant of këmêndalu, bêndalu, dédelu, etc.

نَانِتی nanti. Awaiting; to await. In “Bazaar” Malay the word is often used as an auxiliary for forming the future, e.g., sehaya nanti përgi: I shall go.


1 Cf. the pantun:
Buwa kelebu, asam paya,
Mari, orang, buwa namchup;
Terus gili di-hati shahay
Bung a kêmêndal bérlebê kêmêndup.

2 E.g.:
Tuwun nan launun sathuk-lah têntu
Düfat mënghupus ñêkha nan itu.
Ht. Gul. Bak., 76.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NENTIYASA</th>
<th>NONAH</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Menanti</em>: to lie in wait. <em>Harinau sudah m.</em>: a tiger was lying in wait; Ht. Abd., 78.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ternanti-naui</em>: waiting and waiting on. <em>Ternanti-naui bagai kalaikan raja</em>: waiting and waiting as at a prince's wedding.—Malay princes making a point of being unpunctual; Prov.</td>
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**nentiyasa.** Sa-nentiyasa or sënentiyasa: always; v. nentiyasa.  
**nancong.** *Nancong bēsi*: a climbing screw-pine, freycinetia angustifolia.

**nanda.** Son; daughter; child; a variant of anakanda, q. v.  
**nenda.** Grandfather; grandmother; Sej. Mal., 12—a variant of nenenda, from neneh.  
**nandu.** I. (Kedah.) A fish resembling the selangat. It is salted and preserved.  
II. *Tupat n.*: a very large squirrel.  
**nēnas.** The pineapple. Better nanas, q. v.  
**no.** A palm, arenga saccharifera. Also ēnan.  
**nu.** (Kedah.) Yonder, there. *Nu diya*: there he is.  
**nawāb.** Arab. A viceroy; a title held by the hereditary "viceroys" of the Great Mogul in India, these "viceroys" often being de facto sovereigns themselves. Cf. Ht. Abd., 108—the nawāb in this case, however, being the Great Mogul himself.  
**nobat.** Pers. A large hemispherical kettle-drum. This drum, which is a royal appurtenance, is beaten on state occasions such as the coronation, marriage or death of the sovereign, and is borne before him in processions. *Nobat di-palu*: the state drum was beaten; Cr. Gr., 44; Sej. Mal., 34. *Teritiir n.*: id.; Ht. Best.  
*Nobatkan*: to proclaim a raja by beat of the royal drum; to raise a prince to the throne; Ht. Ism. Yat., 125; Sh. Bid., 127. *Menobatkan*: id.; Ht. Bakht., 63.  
*Bērnobat*: possessed of the nobat, i.e., genuine kings. *Raja bernobat*: an established ruler; Sh. Abd. Mk., 61. *Turun temuran ajar bernobat*: descended from ancestors who were royal from the first; Sh. A. R. S. J., 6.  
**nubas.** Burong nubas: a bird (unidentified); Ht. Hamz., 33.  
**nūbi.** Arab. Nubian. *Budak nūbi yang hitam*: a black Nubian boy; Sh. Abd. Mk., 60.  
**noja.** A servant or caretaker in a mosque.  
*Daun n.:* a herb used in dyeing, *peristrope montana.*  

**nuh or nōh.** [Arab. nūh.] *Nabi Nōh*: Noah.  
**nūrānī.** [Pers.; derivative from Arab. nūr.] Brilliant; shining; connected with light or (by metaphor) with the light of the True Faith. *Hāti n.*: a heart full of the light (of faith); Sh. May., 22. *Wajāh n.*: glowing face; a face shining with beauty; Ht. Gul. Bak., 76. *Bintang n.*: a star of great lustre.  
**no'eng.** (Kedah.) A vulture. Also ē'eng.  
**nauor.**  
**nūri.** A lory; a parrot. This bird, like the *bayan,* plays a great part in Malay romances.  
**nūsa.** Jav. An island; = *pullau.*  
**noshādir.** Pers. Sal-ammoniac. Also  

**nosorowan.** Pers. Nushirwan, a Persian prince famous for his justice and mentioned in many old romances, e.g., Ht. Hamz., Sej. Mal., etc. *N. 'ddil*: id.  
**nupin.** The name of a fresh-water fish (unidentified); Kl., v. d. W., Pijn.  
**nog.** A shell; *turbinella conigera.*  
**nomah.** *Pemahah*: a present from one prince to another; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also *pendomah.*  
**nūn.** I. The name of the letter ن.  
II. Arab. The fish that swallowed *Jonah.*  
**nōna.** A variant of *nohah,* q. v.  
**nonong.** *Mönong*: to walk with the body erect but with the legs staggering, as a drunken man.  
**nonam** or (Kedah) *nunam.* A shell; *murex,* sp. Cf. *unam.*  
**no'no'.** The female organs in a very young girl; a term used in speaking to very young children.  
**no'no.** (Java.) The unmarried daughter of a European or Chinese; Ht. Ind. Nata.; Sh. Lamp., 36; (in Singapore) a name given to the recognized mistress of a European.  
*Buwhah n.:* the custard-apple, *anona squamosa.* *N. kāpt*: the "bullock-heart" fruit; *anona reticulata.*  
Also *no'no.*
nah. There!—an interjection.


ni. This; an abbreviated form of ini.


niyaya. [Skr. auyáya.] Oppression, tyranny; Sh. Ibl., 15; —a variant of aniyaya, q. v.


Sayang périgi bërnama têlaga
Temat mandi bidâdarî;
Niyat-ku tidak bërdwà tiga,
Tuwan têpaku di dalam hati:
my desires are undivided, you alone are fixed in my heart.

Niyatkan: to will; Maj., 64, 94.

nidéra. Sleepy; sound, of sleep; = chëndéra, 11., and nyédar.


nira. A name given to the fresh juice (intended for fermentation) of various palms. This juice is obtained by cutting off the young sheathed blossom (mayang) of the palm. This nira is obtained from the kabong (arenga saccharifera), from the nipah (nipa fruticans), and from the coco-nut palms.

niru. A sieve; = nyiru, q. v.

nirai. (Kedah.) A row; in a row, in order.

nisan or nesan. I. [Pers. nîshân.] A tombstone; a mark on a grave; Sh. May., 6. *Kain tutup n.*: a shroud for a dead body.

II. Sweets, honey, candy; = manisan.

nipis. Thin or tenuous. *Bibir-nya n.*: his lips were thin; Ht. Abd., 86. *Lîna n.* the common lime, *citrus acida*.

nipah. A well-known trunkless palm growing in swampy ground; *nipa fruticans*.

neka or nika. [Skr. anëka.] Kinds, species. *Bërnga bërnea*: flowers of various kinds; Sh. Panj. Sg. Also nega and aneka.


Also neka, aneka and anega.


nilakanda. [Skr. nîla-kantâ.] The sapphire. Usually in the form nilakándi.


II. Tam. A sapphire; Ht. Sh. Kub.; Cr. Gr., 42.


nilu. The sensation of setting one's teeth on edge; better ngîlu.


Anak ënggang têrbang-nya rëndah, Di-panah ulah dewa mënëlî; Dagang-nya elo, têrîla endah, Mëngapa tidak mahu di-nilai:
the goods are fair and valuable why then do you refuse to say what they are worth (bid for them); Ht. Ind. Meng.

nenes. (Riau, Johor.) Bêrneses: to ooze out, as matter from a boil; to keep running, of a running sore. Mêneses: id. Also (Kedah) mêneneh.


nenes. Grandfather; a respectful variant of neñek; Ht. Gul Bak., 17; Ht. Sg. Samb.

neneh. Mênehe: (Kedah) to ooze out, as matter from an open sore; = (Riau, Johor) bêrneses.

The letter wau; the 30th letter of the Malay alphabet; the equivalent for the number 6 in the abjad, q. v.

wa. Arab. And.

waba. [Arab. wabâ.] Plague; pestilence.


wati. [Skr. wati: air, wind.] The firmament; the world. The word is often used in compound Sanskrit names, such as Januwati, Darawati, Angsoka-wati, etc.

waja. Jav. Steel; tempering; manuring; = baja.

wajib. Arab. Pledged to; bound to.

wajek. A sweetmeat made of pulut rice and white sugar.

wajah. [Arab. wajh:] Countenance; face.


wadal. A portion of the pudendum muliebre. Tahi w.: an ingredient in a filthy kind of love-philtre.


wadi. See Wadi.

wârith. Arab. Heir; inheritor. See waris.


waris. [Arab. wârîth.] Heir, inheritor. Aâli w.: the heirs. Haâk w.: the inheritance. Waris is also used in the Menangkabau states of tribal officials who control the law of succession.

warang. Warangan: ratsbane; arsenic.

warong. Jav. A booth or stall; = barong. Pênoh sêsad pasar dan warong: the markets and booths were crowded with people; Sh. Panj. Sg.


wásit. Arab. Midmost, middle.


wásil. Arab. Joining anything; adjoining; united to. Wásîlkan: to credit, to note down a payment in the account book.

wâdîlîh. Arab. Clear, plain; settled, put beyond all question. Supaya buluh wâdîlîh dan seléssai férkhabaran kita: that our statements may be confirmed and all doubts set at rest; Ht. Raj. Sül., 3.
wāgi. Jav. Fragrant, perfumed, sweet-smelling; = harum.

wakap. I. Burung wakap: a bird (unidentified); it has a yellow neck; Ht. Ind. Meng.

II. Tanah wakap: see wakat.

wakil. Better wahlit, q. v.


wallah or wallahi. Arab. By God.


IV. A bird (in compounds). Raja-wali: the king of birds; the eagle or falcon. Wālimana: a harpy.

V. A kar putar wali: a plant (unidentified).

wau. I. The name of the letter w.

II. A paper kite; cf. layang-layang. W. bulan, w. chincheran, w. jala bodi, w. kapal, w. orang, w. Pélengang; w. sipahi: patterns of kites so called after their shape. Laksana wau melawan angin: like a kite trying to travel against the wind; an impossible task; Prov.

wayang. [Jav.: a shadow; = bayang, q. v.] A shadow-play or puppet-show; a theatrical performance generally. W. wong: (in Java) plays in which living actors and not puppets take part; Sh. Panj. Sg. W. kulit: puppet-plays; Ht. Koris. Pànggong w.: the stage or platform on which these performances are held; Ht. Mas Ed. Bérwayang: to hold a performance of this sort; to perform a play; Ht. Mas Ed., Ht. Koris. Bahu w.: shoulders like those in an actor's make up; very sloping shoulders (admired in women); Ht. Gh., Ht. Koris.

Kérengseng w. or gérengseng w.: a pattern impressed upon bâtek sarongs; Ht. Gh.; Ht. Ind. Nata; Sh. Bid., 6.

wa'-ba'ada. Arab. And after, next.

wa-ba'ada-hu. Arab. And after it; and afterwards; next; = maka kemudiyan daripada itu.

wat. Siam. A “watt” or Buddhist temple.

Orang Bérna masah di-wat,
Simbah bérhala anget tangan:
The Burmese enter a temple and pray with outstretched hands to an idol.

wijaya. Victorious; better jaya, q. v. Bunga wijaya mala: the name of a flower which had the power of bringing to life any dead body that it touched, Ht. Sg. Samb.;—whence it has become a favourite simile for the reviving influence of a lover's presence upon his desponding beloved. Kérma w.: the victorious God of Love; better Kama jaya.

wujud. Arab. Existence, being, entity. Usually corrupted to ujud, q. v.

wajah. Arab. Countenance, face; = muka, in refined language.

wahid. Arab. Sole, single.

widara. [Skr. badara.] A generic name given to several trees with plum-like fruits. Usually bédara, q. v.


wadi. Arab. A vital element in the seminal flow; v. ma'nīkam.

war. See uwar.


wirid. [Pers. wīrīd.] Pupil; disciple.


warkat. Arab. Letter. Warkatul-ikhlaṣ: this letter is a sincere one,—a common beginning to a Malay epistle.


warna, wērāna, or warānā. [Skr. varna.] Colour: shade of colour; (by extension) kind, species. Běrbagai-bagai warna-nya panji-panji itu: the pennons were of many colours. Warānā-nya hitam: it was black. Cf. rōna.

warwar. See uwar.

waruna. [Skr. warāna.] The Hindoo Varuna, the God of the Sea.


wasana. [Skr. wasana.] A place of abode; Kl, Pijn.

wisêtu. A variant of sêtu, q. v.; Sh. Panj. Sg.

wasangka. Doubt, uncertainty, worry, care.

waswâs. Arab. Possessed of a devil; worried with evil thoughts; care, worry, anxiety; Ht. Hamz., 38.

wast. Arab. Union, connection.

wâsi. Arab. An executor of a will; Ht. Isk. Dz.

wasiyat. Arab. Last will or testament; testamentary dispositions; deathbed counsels; Sh. Abd. Mk., 16; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 18.


wang. Money; a small coin, = (about) 2½ cents. Sa-tali tiga wang juga : a tali is three wang always; six of one, half-a-dozen of the other; Prov., v. tali. Sahalîyan Boyau bérwâng: all the Boyanese who had money; Sh. Kamp. Boy., 6.


II. [Skr. wansa.] Race (only in compound expressions), e.g., Marong Maha-wangsa, the first ruler of Kedah. Cf. bangsa.

wangkang. A Chinese junk with a peculiar double figure-head.

Dari-mana mari wangkang?
Dari hulu negeri China:
whence comes the wangkang? — from a distant part of China.


wâp. See wwap.
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<th><strong>WANTA</strong></th>
<th><strong>HABU</strong></th>
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<td><strong>weh.</strong> An interjection of address. <em>Siti weh!</em> jangan bermuwat chara: lady, oh! do not make a jest of it.</td>
<td><strong>wedam.</strong> [Skr., and Tamil.] Prayer; the Vedas.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>wahai.</strong> An interjection compounded of wah and hai; oh there; hey there.</td>
<td><strong>werong.</strong> Jav. <em>Main pa’werong</em>: a theatrical performance; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
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<td><strong>wetan.</strong> Jav. East: = (Malay) timor. Tuwan-lah yang menganalakan kidol dan wetan: you who have conquered the South and the East; Ht. Sh.</td>
<td><strong>wila.</strong> An aboriginal tribe in the Malay Peninsula; Ht. Mar. Mah. Also bila.</td>
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The letter há, the thirty-first letter of the Malay alphabet; the equivalent of the number 5 in the abjad, q. v.

**hu.** Arab. The possessive pronoun third singular masculine (his) in its genitive and accusative forms.

**há.** I. The name of the letter *; Sh. I. M. P., 7. II. Arab. The possessive pronoun third singular feminine (her) in its genitive and accusative form.

**haba.** Glow, warmth, temperature of the body: Also aba and (Kedah) béhaba.

**habat.** Manner; way; kind of person; sort of person, especially a bad sort. Jangan sabarang habat: not in any way; not carelessly or confusedly: = jangan ta’-kéhahwean.

**habis.** Done, finished, exhausted; the end of; entirely. *Béllum h.*: not yet finished. Badan pun habis-lah luka: his body was covered with wounds; Ht. Gul Bak., 30. Sa-hingga habis-lah pohon-pohon nyior marika-itu sakaliyan di-tébang-nya: until he had felled every single one of their coco-nut trees. Sa-habis-habis: to the very end; to the very last. Dengan sa-habis-nya: utterly.

**habis.** Better abus, q. v.

**habok.** Dust, chaff, powder; cf. abu and débu. *Émpama habok di-badan*: like dust on the body (which the wind bears away); transient existence; impermanence; Prov.

**habélor.** [Pers. *بَلَور*] Crystal; clear white, of the eyes; (Kedah) piebald, of a horse. *Bukit h.*: a hill of crystal; Ht. Isk. Dz. *Sapérti habélor ruja-nya bérkilat*: shining like crystal; Ht. Sh. Kub.

**habu.** Ash; cinders; better abu, q. v.

hatur. Putting or setting in order. Usually atur, q. v.


hatam. A variant of خُم, q. v.

hatty. The liver and heart; the seat of the feelings; the core or heart of anything. Hati-
nyu bêrobang-lobang sapëri sarang lêbah: his liver was perforated like a bees' nest; Ht.
Abd., 180. H. kahi: the hollow of the sole of the foot. H. tanggan: the hollow at the
centre of the palm of the hand. Jantong h.: the heart (anatomically). Ulu h.: the corner
at the end of the sternum. Sakit ulu h.: shooting pains in the liver. Tulang ulu h.
or tulang sudu h.: the xiphoid process.

In its metaphorical sense as the seat of sensation and of the passions, hati is extremely
common. Iku hati mati, iku rasa binasa: to give rein to one's passions or anything, to
give rein to one's lusts is destruction; Prov., J. S. A. S., 1, 90. Ménurutkan hati mati,
ménurutkan rasa binasa: id. Terbakar kampong keliatan asap, terbakar hati siapa akan tahu:
when a homestead is burnt the smoke may be seen; but when the heart is aflame with feel-
ings how can other people guess it? Prov., J. S. A. S., III, 28. Padang bêrouh di-
lautan, padang hati di-pikiran: the sea is a ship's plane of action, the thoughts are where the
feelings have full play; Prov., J. S. A. S., II, 148. Bêlah dada lihat hati: open my breast
and look at my heart,—a jesting suggestion to a lover who disbelieves his beloved's
protestations.

Ambil di-hati: to store up a grudge against
a person; Ht. Berm. Sh. Ambil pada h.: id.; Cr. Gr., 14. See also mígambil h.

Bacha di-dalam h.: to read to oneself; to read silently or mentally; to mentally recite.
Ht. Gul Bak., 143.

Bakar h.: passionate wrath or hostility; Ht.
Abd., 213; strong feeling generally, Ht. Abd.,
287.

Bêlas h.: compassion; Ht. Sg. Samb.

Birahi h.: to feel a passion for any person
or enjoyment or occupation; Ht. Abd., 213.

Bérbalek h.: to change one's mind; to experi-
ence a revulsion of feeling; Ht. Abd.,
279, 289.

Bérbulu h.: gathering wrath; rising wrath.

Bérdebar h.: to be excited with fear or
exercise or surprise; to quiver with apprehen-
sion or excitement; Ht. Abd., 282, 297.

Bérkata di-dalam h.: to say to oneself.

Bêsar h.: presumption, pride; Cr. Gr., 63;
Ht. Abd., 39.

Buboh h.: to set one's heart on anything;
Ht. Abd., 349.

Buso ak h.: foul disposition; foul or unworthy
thoughts.

Buwaêh h.: heart, as a term of endearment;
Sh. Panj. Sg., Ht. Sg. Samb.

Chondërong h. or chondo h.: well-disposed
to; feeling an inclination or weakness for;

Gérak h.: stirring the feelings; emotion of
any kind.

Hanchor h.: crushed, despondent, heart-
broken, heart-oppressed.

Hiri h. or iri h.: spite, malice; Ht. Md.
Hanaf., 35.

Jauh h.: alienation of feelings; loss of love
or interest.

Karut h.: malice. Karatan h.: id.; Cr. Gr.,
63.

Kêchil h.: spite; a grudge; Ht. Abd., 243;
Cr. Gr., 63; Ht. Ind. Jaya; Ht. Kal. Dam.,
433.

Kêras h.: obstinacy; Ht. Abd., 480.

Korang h.: spiritless; Cr. Gr., 64.

Lémput h.: softening of the heart; paci-
cation; quieting down.

Makau h.: to eat one's heart out; to brood
over any thought; J. I. A., 1, 150.

Mata h.: perception mentally; Ht. Abd., 25.

Ménibawa h.: to betake oneself in wrath to
any place; to carry one's angry feelings any-
where.

Mémélaharakan h.: to retain popularity; to
preserve the love of others.

Méngambih h.: to captivate; Ht. Abd., 91.

Méngkélau h.: rising feelings of wrath or
disgust.

Panas h.: zeal; eagerness; impetuous feelings;
Sh. Pr. Turk., 12.

Pêlû h.: melancholy; Ht. Abd., 424.

Puteh h.: sincerity; Cr. Gr., 63.

Putus h.: heartbreaking longing; heartbreak.

Puwae h.: satisfaction; being appeased; Ht.
Abd., 433.

Rawan h.: rapture.

Sakit h.: anger with a person; angry feel-
ings; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Abd., 279.

Sangkut h.: loving attachment; Ht. Abd.,
292.

Sayup h.: melancholy; feelings, as on hear-
ing plaintive music; Ht. Abd., 193.


Sêdáp h.: satisfaction, contentment; Cr. Gr.,
63.

Sêjok h.: contentment, pleasure; Ht. Abd.,
79.

Suchi h.: sincerity; purity of motive; Ht.
Abd., 285.
HAJAT  [ 682 ]  HARU

Susah h.: sorrow; regret.
Tangkai h.: a term of endearment; v. tangkai.
Tawar h.: disinclination; Ht. Abd., 50.
Memberti tawar h.: to appease.
Tertang h.: clear-headedness; calmness; judgment; Ht. Abd., 338, 340.
Tinggi h.: proud elation; Ht. Abd., 408.
Was-awas h.: worry; annoyance; Ht. Abd., 408.

Hajat. Wish, desire, intention; better (Arab.) hajat, q. v.
Haji. See Haji.

Hachum. To stir up to enmity or hostility; Ht. Mar. Mah. Usually achum, q. v.
Hadar. See hadar.

Hadap. Position before or in front of. Also adap. Nasi hadap-hadap or nasi adap-adap: rice set before a bride and bridegroom; Ht. P. J. P.
Hadapi and ménghadapi: to face; to be in front of; to stand in the presence of. Di-hadapi uler Núr Mala: with Nur Mala in front; facing Nur Mala; Ht. Gul Bak., 134. Sémwua malaikat ménghadapi-nya: with all the Angels facing Him; Sh. May., 14. Iya pun bérheni stroya ménghadapi-ségala anák raja-raja: he stopped and faced the princes; Ht. Ind. Jaya.
Hadapkan and ménghadapkan: to set in front, to place in front; Ht. Abd., 316.
Mengadap or ménghadap: to be in the presence of; to be in front of;—used especially of being "in the presence," of a king. Masok m.: to be admitted to audience.


Haras. See aras, I. and II.


Harus. I. Stream, current, freshet. Aku dibawa uler harus ka-téngah laut: I was borne by the current to mid-ocean; Ht. Jay. Lengg. Ayer pasang harus-nya tèlalu dèras: the tide was rising and the current was running very strong; Pel. Abd., 11. Bagai galah di-téngah harus: like a boat-pole in mid-stream (shaking from end to end); Prov. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 97. Songsong h.: the name of a shell, murex ternispina.

II. Fitting, proper, right. Anák yang dè-ntikìya an itu tiyada harus sa-kali-kali uya diyam di-dalam nègëri-ku: it is not right that such a son should go on in living in my kingdom; Ht. Gul Bak., 5. Bahwa sa-harus-nya-lah barang-dinama sawami-nya di-situ-lah tièleri-nya: it is most fitting that where the husband is, there should the wife be also.

Harang. Charcoal, charcoal-dust; better arang, q. v.

Harong. Wading, traversing (water); better arong, q. v.


Bèra'pa tinggi pokok pìnang, Tinggi lagi asap api; Bèra'pa tinggi Gunong Ledang,
Tinggi lagi harap hati: high though the areca palm may be, the smoke of a fire will rise above it; and great though the height of Mount Ophir may be, human ambition will rise still higher.

Hara'pan: trust; trusted. Harápi: to trust.

Harip. Sleepy; Sh. Bid., 87; Ht. Sg. Samb. Also arip.

Harok. See haru.

Haram. See harám.


Harau. I. To pull in hand over hand as one pulls in a fishing-line.
Harau. II. See haru.

Haru. I. Confusion, uproar, disturbance; the creation of a disturbance; putting into confusion or upsetting; plaguing or annoying.

In the sense of annoyance the forms harok and harau also occur. Di-haru shaitán or di-harus shaitán: plagued by an evil spirit; Mulf., 82. Bahwa Shaitán-lah méngharu raja: it is a demon who is afflicting the prince; Sej. Mal., 89.
II. Ikan haruwan: a small fresh-water fish; *ophiocephalus punctatus*. From *haru*, I?

**HARI**

 hari. A day (either of twelve daylight hours or of twenty-four in all). *Maka hari-pan malam-lah*: it was night-time; Gr. Cr., 80. Sa-hari sa-malam lama-nya di-laut: he was a day and a half at sea; It. Abd., 219. Siyang h.: daytime. Malam h.: night-time. Sa-tehlah hari siyang: when it was daylight. Sa-panjung h.: all day; the whole day. Hari ahad: Sunday. Tongah h.: midday. Pesta h.: evening. Teleh h. langsir: when the day was closing; It. Perb. Java. *Dint-hari*: the dawn. *Mata-hari*: the sun. Kesokan h.: the morrow.

 Hari raya: a holiday, a festival day. *H. raya besar*: the great festival immediately after the fasting month. *H. raya kechil* or *h. raya haji*: a festival of minor importance when all those who have performed the pilgrimage to Mecca appear in Arab dress. *Berhara-ryaya*: to make a festival of anything; to hold high festival.

 *H. bulan*: the day of the month. *Sa-hari bulan*: the first day of the month (especially of the lunar month). *Lapsana bulan empat belas hari*: like the fourteen-day-old moon—glowing with beauty. *Sa-hari bulan dahi-nya itu*: with brows like the one-day-old moon. *Tiga hari bulan September*: the third day of the month of September.


**HAMA**


 hapal. A colloquial variant of *حَفَظَ*, q. v.


 halit. Smearing the eyelids with cosmetics; v. *alit*.

 halir. Flowing; v. *alir*.

 halor. A variant of *alor*, q. v.

 halus. Finess; delicacy of texture. *Pisau h.*: a lancet-like knife; It. Abd., 300. *Ku rasai halus-nya kulit tangan-nya itu saperti tangan kanah-kanak lembut-nya*: I felt the delicacy of his hand to be like that of the hand of a child in the softness of the skin; It. Abd., 119. *Bahasah h.*: refined language. *Pisau penyukor h.*: a sharp razor; see also *pisau*.

 *Haluskan*: to render delicate; to refine (of refinement of language); It. Abd., 485.

 halun. 1. Ground-swell; v. *aiun*.

 II. (Penang.) To strike; cf. *bulan*.

 halau. Driving out; expulsion. *Pipit tuli maka bermahariyan; ta'-balau, padi halah; kended halau, kaun basah*: the deaf sparrow is eating (your *padi*) in the rain; if you do not drive him away your rice will be all eaten up; if you try to drive him away your clothes will get wet; a choice of evils; Prov. J. S. A. S., II., 147. *Galah penghalau lembu*: a long pole for driving away straying oxen; It. Koris.

 halau. See *haluwam*.

 halai. Confusing. *Halai-balai*: utterly confused or tangled up; vague self-contradictory ideas; Sh. Ung. Bers., 2; Sh. Nas., 6; Sh. May., 16.

 *Dalam dunya engkau yang halai, ‘Ashik dengan nasi dan gulai, ‘Ilmu akhirat di-halai-balai, Dalam muraka badan tersalai*: on earth you were idle and careless, overcome by the joys of curry and of rice; you were confusedly careless about your own salvation, and your body will therefore be roasted in Hell. See also *balai*.

 hama. (Kedah.) A very small insect; Sh. Nas., 6. *H. melanyang*: a gnat. See *ama*. 
**hamis.** Fish-scented; malodorous; that can be smelt from a distance, like bélachan or like fish-manure.

**hamak.** Unobliging; unwilling to do the least thing to help another; gruff and ill-tempered; unpleasant to deal with generally.

**hamun.** Indiscriminate abuse; the action of a person who stands outside an enemy’s house and abuses the inmates; reviling. *Maki dan hamun:* insult and reviling; *Ht. Ind. Meng.*

**hawa.** [Arab.] Breath, air; affection, lust, desire. *Hawa nafsu:* sensual desires, passions, carnal lusts. *Ménurut hawa nafsu:* to follow one’s fleshly lusts. *Tiyyada mahu menbunuh Daminah itu dengan hawa nafsu-ku:* I did not wish to slay Daminah solely in my wrath; *Ht. Kal. Dam., 146.* *Méngraskan hawa nafsu:* to intensify one’s passions; to harden one’s heart against the voice of conscience; *Ht. Abd., 262.* *Hawa aqi:* the hot breath of a fire; the fumes from an eruption; *Sh. Lamp., 25.*

**hawar.** (Kedah.) A pestilence; an epidemic; a murrain.

**haus.** I. Lessening by wear; being consumed by constant friction or by rust; *Sej. Mal., 20; Ht. Abd., 35.* Also *aus,* q. v. The word is also used (*Ht. Si Misk., 65*) of eyesight being ruined by strain.

II. Thirst.

**hay.** *Haya-haya:* swaying from side to side, of the body.

**hayat.** Life. Better (Arab.) *haydt,* q. v.

**hayak.** Sifting, passing through a sieve. Usually *ayak,* q. v.

**hayam.** A fowl. Usually *ayam,* q. v.

**hayun.** Swaying, swinging, rocking. Usually *ayun,* q. v.

**hany.** Excepting; saving; unless; only; but only; bowbeat; yet; but if. *Karéna anaku hanyalah sa-orang:* for my child is my only child. *Kita hanyalah duwa orang:* we are only two; *Ht. Ind. Jaya.* *Sémwa-nya lumpor kétam hany di-bukit bukit-séhaja:* all was crabholed mud (mangrove swamp) except on the hills; *Ht. Abd., 204.* *Yang mengitahui hanyalah Allah:* who know that there is but one God; *Sh. Abd. Mk., 73.* *Hanyalah tinggal lombong-nya satu:* there only remained a huge hollow (of a crater); *Sh. Lamp., 41.*

**hanyut.** Drifting along with the current or wherever the winds and waves may carry you; adrift, afloat. *Malu bérkayah pérah hanyut:* if you are ashamed to use your paddle, the boat will drift (downstream); false pride is an impediment; Prov. *Malu berkayah pérah hanyut:* a similar proverb; *J. S. A. S., II., 157.*

**hanyut buwak dari hulu sungai Pélambang itu télalu bécar:* a huge mass of froth came drifting down from the upper waters of the Palembang River; *Sej. Mal., 35.* *lya ménèdapat sa-orang budak hanyut bérpéngang pada sa-képing péfan:* he came across a boy adrift in the water, clinging to a single plank; *Sej. Mal., 131.*

*Hanyutkan:* to set adrift; *Muj., 73.* *Bérhanyut:* to be adrift; to drift; *Ht. Abd., 415.* *Bérhanyutan:* adrift; *Ht. Abd., 133.* *Bérhanyut-hanyut:* to keep drifting about as a ship that is becalmed; *Pel. Abd., 8.*

**hanyir.** Fishy; foul-smelling; musty, as old clothes.

**hazir.** [Pers.] Crystal; also (Penang) piebald; v. *hâbr.*

**hub.** Arab. Abyssinian; (by extension) negro; *Ht. Gul Bak., 14, 89; Ht. Hamz., 5.*

**hab.** [Pers. بَلْر.] Crystal; also (Penang) piebald; v. *hâbr.*

**hubûb.** Arab. To blow. *Hubûbân:* bellows.

**hat.** (Penang.) As far as; up to.

**hit.** (Penang.) *Ménchari hit:* to seek a quarrel.

**hijâ.** Arab. Spelling. Usually pronounced *ija,* q. v.

**hijra.** [Arab. hajrat.] The Flight of Muhammad from Mecca; the Hegira, A. D. 622; *Ht. Abd., 3.*

**hidâyah.** [Arab. hâdiyat.] Right guidance; right counsel; leading along the right way; *Ht. Kal. Dam., 374.* *Dâfat h.:* to be warned in a dream.

**hadr.** Arab. Idle, vain, useless. *Matt h.:* to die without obvious cause; (by extension) to be murdered without justice being done on the murderer. Usually *hadar.*

**hâdâm.** Arab. *Burong hâdâm:* the hoopoe, a bird which plays an important part in Arab tales.

**hadiyyah.** [Arab. hâdiyat.] A gift, a present; a gift from an inferior to a superior (according to Marsden) but often used loosely of any gift. *Tiyap-tiyap surat yang di-kirimkan itu ada-lah dengan hadiyyah-nya:* every letter that was sent was accompanied by a present; *Ht. Abd., 91.* *Wang h.:* money gifts; *Ht. Abd., 35.* *Ada-puno hadiyyah-nya itu rotan dan payi-payiyan-nya itu maki:* his gifts were rattan-blows and his praise was abuse; *Ht. Abd., 35.*
harimau. A generic name for wild felidae; a tiger, leopard, or large wild-cat; a type of the strong and ferocious in proverb or fable. H. beraunak muda: a tiger with young cubs; a particularly savage character; Prov. H. sem-bunyikan kuku: the tiger is hiding his claws; the velvet glove covers a hand of iron; Prov. H. bertiempah ta'-makan orang: a tiger that dashes forward but eats nobody; a man whose bark is worse than his bite; Prov. Anak harimau menyadi kuching: a tiger's cub becoming a cat; a great man's son taking to ignoble occupations; Prov. Kechil-kechil anak harimau: very small but a tiger's cub for all that; young, but showing signs of future greatness; Prov. Ta'-akan harimau makan anak-nya: a tiger does not prey on his young; a plunderer respects the property of other plunderers; Prov. Harimau mati tinggal belang-nya: when a tiger dies his striped skin remains; the evil that men do lives after them; Prov. Sudah masok ka-dalam mutul harimau: he has entered the tiger's mouth (and is not likely to get away); he has gone to certain death or ruin; Prov. Superti kambing dengan harimau: like the goat and the tiger; like the wolf and the lamb; Prov. Ht. Abd., 277. Menakai buli harimau: to put on a tiger's skin; to bluff; Prov. Harimau di-takuti ullah sambah gigi-nya: the tiger is feared because of his fangs; a disarmed man is harmless; Prov.

H. akar: a large tiger-cat with yellow and black markings; Ht. Abd., 77.


H. belang rintek: a tiger-cat with small circular spots.

H. belang chechak: the common greyish tiger cat with black spots.

H. belang kasau: (Riau, Johor) the common tiger, the striped tiger, felis tigris.

H. belang tebuwan: a leopard with ring-like markings; the “yellow panther”; felis pardus. Also h. bintang.

H. bintang: v. supra.

H. bulok: a panther; Marsd.

H. dahan: a large tiger-cat or small tree-leopard; leopardus macrocebus.

H. jadi-jadiyan: a were-tiger; a man in tiger's form.

H. kumbang: the black panther; felis pardus, var. niger.

H. lalat: a peculiar jumping spider.

H. laron: a large black panther.

H. telap: a spotted tree-leopard (unidentified).

H. teron kasau or h. torang kasau: (Kedah) the royal tiger; felis tigris.

Tulang harimau menganisi: the manubrium.

Uban tahi h.: the colour of the hair when just getting grey or when nearly white.
### HIS

**Merimau**: to behave naughtily, of a child. Also **rimau**.

**H** is. An interjection; = fye, for shame.

**Hasta** or **hêsta**. [Skr. **hasta**.] A Malay cubit; the length of the forearm from elbow to finger-tip. *Chakapan sa-jengkal di-bawa satu hêsta*: give him three inches of words and he will carry off a cubit; give him the least opening for criticism and he will take your whole character away; Prov.

**Hang**. I. (Kedah.) You; the pronoun of the second person singular, = (Riau, Johor) **ingkau** or **kau**; and (Mêñangkabau) **ang**.

*Hang pa*: you (plural); you all. In literature **hang** occurs: Ht. Mar. Mah.  
II. An ancient titular prefix to the names of men of some distinction, e.g., **Hang Tuwah**, **Hang Jêbat**.  
III. (Onom.) A deep breath.  
IV. A matchan or platform for tiger-hunters in the branches of a tree.

**Hong**. I. The Sanskrit and Buddhist **Om**, a word of mysterious import sometimes used by Malay witchdoctors (pawangs) in their incantations.  
II. **Tikam kaki hong**: to draw a Wah-veh lottery.

**Heng**. A cry directing an elephant to turn.

**Hongkong**. Hongkong. **Kêreta h.**: (Singapore) a jinrikisha.

**Hingga**. Limit, boundary; as far as, until, up to. **H. pada masa int**: up to the present time. **Dari atas hingga ka-bawah**: from the top to the bottom. **Hingga ka-dalam taman putri**: even into the princess's garden.  
**Sa-hingga**: until. **Sa-hingga pulak ènam petang**: until six in the evening. **Sa-hingga merah-lah kédawa pipi-nya**: until both her cheeks were red.  
**Perhinggaan**: boundary, limit; Ht. Gul Bak., 144. **Tiyyada perhinggaan**: limitless, boundless. **Tiyyada terhingga**: id.; Sh. Rej., 17; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 8. Cf. also **pêreggan**.

**Hinggaut**. (Kedah.) Swaying backwards and forwards, as a rower at the oar; swaying from side to side as a tree. **Lâksana buawah masak lum, di-hinggaut pêru luroh sêndiri**: like a fully-ripe fruit which falls when the stem is shaken; just of the right age or in the right state; Prov. **Ta'-usah gonchang, ta'-usah hinggaut**, **tiyyada têrhabut**: it is no use shaking the trunk from below or the branches from above, the tree is not to be uprooted; Prov. **Gonchang** is used of shaking a tree-trunk and so shaking down the fruit, **hinggaut** of a boy who gets up into the branches of a tree and shakes them so that the fruit falls.

### HALKUM

**Tërthingut-hinggaut**: swaying from side to side; rocking; a consequential swagger or strut.

**Hingga**. Perching, settling; alighting, of a bird. **Maka burong pipit hingga di-atas chula naga Antaboga**: the sparrow settled on the horn of the dragon Antaboga; Ht. Ind. Jaya. **Akhir-nya ya hingga di-bêlakang kérbau juga**: it (the bangau bird) always settles in the end on the buffalo's back; a plebeian may rise very high but he will at times betray his plebeian origin; Prov., Ht. Abd., 115.

**Hangkok**. A variant of **anggok**, q. v.

**Hinggau**. [Skr., id.] Asafoetida. Often **inggau**, q. v.

**Hap**. (Onom.) A dry cough; the sound made by a man who tries to cough up something that is tickling his throat. **Hap-hap**: id., frequentative.

**Hapsel**. A shell imported from Celebes; **harpa conoidalis**; = (English) harp shell?

**Hak**. **Hok-hak**: (English) harp shell?

**Hok**. I. (Chin.?) **Bunga hok**: a peculiar pattern in cloth; KL, v. d. W.  
II. See **hak**.

**Halamang**. A heavy broadsword; also **lamang**.

**Halamon**. A lawn or open space in front of a house or palace; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Ind. Meng.; Ht. Abd., 171, 415. Also **alaman** and **laman**.

**Halba**. [Arab. **halba**] An aromatic plant; **fennum gracum**; Mui., 48.

**Hulubalang**. A military officer; a leading warrior or champion. **Pakaiyan h.**: uniform; Ht. Abd., 223. **Mênteri h.**: civil and military officers. See **hulu**.

**Hulubangsa**. Original; the original home of a tribe or nation.

**Halban** or **halêban**. **Kaya halêban**: a tree with light blue flowers, **vitex pubescens**. Also **lêban**.

**Hëlat**. Alternate, intervening. Also **ëlat** and **lat**.

**Hêlang**. A hawk or kite; usually **lang**, q. v.

**Halkah**. A horse-collar.

**Halkum**. [Arab. **hulhâm.**] Throat, gullet.
halintar. A thunderbolt; a flash of lightning. Usually halintar.

halintah. A horse-leech. Usually lintah, q. v.


haloba. Greed, covetousness; to covet. Dengan haloba tamé'-nya: through his covetousness and greed; Ht. Mar. Mah. Tamé' hilang malu, haloba dapat kēbinasaan: greed is shameless; covetousness brings ruin; Prov.

haluwan. The bows of a boat; the forepart of anything; the course of a ship; the line of fire of guns. Turn-lah kami ku-sampan, dudok-lah aku di-haluwan: we all embarked on the boat and I took my seat in the bows; Ht. Abd., 455. Aleh haluwan ku-laut: to turn the boat's head out to sea.

H. képala biyola: fiddle bows.

H. išag: straight bows.

Haluwan is also used of a subject's present when brought to a prince.

hēlai. A classifier or numeral coefficient used with words which are the names of thin tenuous objects such as sheets of paper, blades of grass, garments, etc. Baju sa-hēlai: a coat; Ht. Abd., 397. Sa-hēlai sēluwar: a pair of trousers; Ht. Abd., 314. Dalam sa-puloh hēlai di-baca-nya tiga atau empat: out of some ten pages he read three or four; Ht. Abd., 87. Bērgantong rambut sa-hēlai: hanging from a single hair; a precarious or dangerous position; Prov., Ht. Abd., 15. Tinggal sa-hēlai sa-pinggang: to have one garment left for one waist; to be left with nothing but the clothes one is standing in; Prov., Ht. Abd., 288, 365.


H. hutan: a plant, globba sp. H. bara or h. padi, and h. nasi or h. china: varieties of ginger.

haleja. A kind of cloth.

halipan. A generic name for centipedes; Ht. Abd., 88, 208, 284. In colloquial language usually ṭīpān.

H. bara: a centipede with a very dark back and light coloured stomach and legs; it is reputed very venomous; Ht. Abd., 208.


H. ṭōba: the common house-centipede.

H. pēsam-pēsam: a very venomous centipede (according to Marsden); in Riau pēsam-pēsam is a venomous spider.

H. tanah: a common centipede which is dug out of the earth.

H. tanah: an unidentified variety.

Jari h.: a pattern made by cutting trailers diagonally from the midrib of a palm leaf.

halimun. Invisibility; the magic art of rendering oneself invisible or of rendering objects transparent. Jika aku hēndāk halimun tan'-dapat-tiyada aku mati juga di-bunoh orang: if even I could render myself invisible I should meet a violent death at the hands of others; Sej. Mal., 56.

ham or hēm. Onom. Hum; h'm.

hum. I. Arab. They; the third personal plural pronoun.

II. Arab. A possessive pronounal suffix of the third person plural in the genitive and accusative cases.

III. To sew cloth or silk on the edge of a mat.

humm. Arab. Care, depression.

hamba. A slave: a self-deprecatory expression often used by an inferior in addressing a superior, cf. sēhaya and bēta (less humble expressions) and pēch and pēchal (terms of greater humility). H. tiuwan, h. datok, h. ēnchēk, etc.: "my lord's servant, I, myself—terms used to superiors of different ranks. Orang menyuwal hamba: a slave-dealer; Ht. Abd., 18.

H. Allāh: God's slaves; God's poor; Ht. Abd., 25, 209.

H. kompēni: convicts (in the early days of Singapore); Ht. Abd., 326.

H. ra'ja: slaves of the Sovereign.

H. sēhaya: slaves of all grades; slaves generally.

Berhamba: (1) possessed of slaves; Ht. Abd., 16; (2) to serve; Sh. Abd. Mk., 83.

Berhambakan: to receive as a servant or slave; to reduce to slavery; Ht. Sh. Samb., Ht. Koris. Perkhambakan and memperhambakan: id.; Sh. Lail Mejn., 18; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 4; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Mash. Memperhambakan diri: to give oneself as a slave; (by extension of meaning) to marry.
**HÉMBACHANG**

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| Himbas. | A variant of imbas, q. v. |
| Himbas. | A variant of umbas, q. v. |
| Hambong. | The surge or swell of the waves; = ambong, II. |
| Hambal. | A thick plain rug used as a mattress or cushion; Ht. Koris. Also ambal. |
| Humban. | Humban tali : a kind of sling. Also umban. |

| Himbau. | To throw a stick not as one throws a spear but by grasping one end of it and sending it boomerang-like through the air. The word is used especially of throwing a stick into the branches of a tree so as to knock down fruit. |

| Himmat. | Arab. Solicitude, care, anxiety, trouble. Dengan bêbêrâta himmat nânkhodâ : by dint of great care on the captain's part; Pel. Abd., 142. Salah h. : a dilemma; a choice of evils. See also himat. |

| Hamzah. | Arab. The name of the well-known diacritical mark ُ. |


| Hamput. | A variant of amput, q. v. |

| Hêmpit or Himpit. | I. Squeezing; wedging in between two surfaces; Sh. Lamp., 8; J. S. A. S., XXIV., 105. II. (Kedah.) Shy, of a horse or other animal. Badak h. : a small species of tapir. |

| Hêmîpat. | The gizzard. Also împêdal and pêdal. |

| Hêmêdu. | The gall. Pandu-pundi h. : the gall bladder. Têrlebêh pahit darîpada h. : more bitter than gall; Ht. Abb., 42. |

| Hampar. | Spreading over a flat surface; spreading out. Baginda menyuruhkan orang hampar khatimah-nya itu : the king ordered his tent to be opened out for his use; Ht. Koris. Batu h. : bed-rock. |


Têrhmampar: stretched out or spread out; lying so as to expose a large amount of surface; lying on one's face or back. *Pasir-nya têrhmampar putch sapêrti kain têrhmampar*: its sand was very white as though a cloth had been spread out (over the ground); Sej. Mal., 46. *Têrhmampar ka-darat*: cast ashore, of a ship-wrecked man; Sh. A. R. S. J., 6.


dampas. Dregs; dross; the residuum at the bottom of a cup of coffee; the worthless or inedible part of anything. H. kôp: coffee dregs. H. têbu: megass; the fibre of the sugar cane when the juice has been crushed out of it. H. sutera: silk dross. *Sapêrti têbu, ayer-nya di-mahan hampas-nya di-buwang*: like sugar-cane of which one sucks out the juice and throws away the plant; to take out the best part of anything and then throw it away; Prov., J. S. A. S., XI., 59; cf. also Ht. Abd., 427; J. S. A. S., XI., 35.

hampus. Wiping out, blotting out, erasing. Also haphus.

hêmpos. Dashing down violently; dashing anything against a hard surface; throwing down anything with a jerk. Hempskan: to dash down. Mënghêmposkan: id. Bêbërâpa banya-k pañin lôh yang ñêchhêh-ñêchhêh di-hêmposkan uleh gunu-ku di-kêpala-hi: many were the slates that were broken owing to my teacher dashing them down on my head; Ht. Abd., 22. Mënghêmposkan bêban: to cast down a load that is carry; Ht. Gul Bak., 56. Mënghêmposkan diiri: to throw oneself down on the ground; Ht. Sg. Samb.; Ht. Jay. Lengg.; Ht. Gul Bak., 130. Mënghêmpos or mënghêmpos diiri: to break, of waves. *Sapêrti ombak mënghêmpos banjinya*: like the sound of waves breaking (on the beach); Ht. Ind. Meng.

HANTANG

Huntang. See hanting and untang.

Hantap. Heavy for its size; closely compressed; specific gravity.

Hintip. Jav. Peering, spying out; = hintai. Also intip.

Hentak. A variant of entak, q. v.

Hentek. Winnowing with side-long jerks; v. entek.

Hentam. Striking, stamping the foot on anything, knocking down; Pel. Abd., 72.

Hantu. An evil spirit, a ghost or goblin; also (Straits Settlements) a gambling informer. Ada banyak hantu shaitan di-kota itu: there are many ghosts and evil spirits in the fort; Ht. Abd., 62. Memeliharakannya h.: to keep a familiar spirit; Ht. Abd., 390. Membela h.: id. Berhantu: to exorcise evil spirits or otherwise have dealings with them; the practice of the black art; Ht. Abd., 204.

H. bangkit: a “sheeted” ghost; the ghost of a man wearing his grave-clothes.

H. beliyan: the tiger-spirit; v. beliyan.

H. bangkus: the h. bangkit, so called from the appearance of the grave-clothes.

H. dagok: clouds on the horizon believed to be the ghosts of murdered men.

H. doman: (Kedah) a dog-faced spirit, a survival of the Hanuman legend.

H. gengul: a forest demon that strikes people dumb.

H. golek: the h. bangkit so called because the ghost fettered by its grave-clothes can only move along by rolling over the ground.

H. jamuwan: a familiar spirit.

H. keramat: the spirit haunting a keramat, q. v.

H. kochong: the h. bangkit so called from the way the grave-clothes are tied up.

H. orang mati di-bunoh: the ghost of a murdered man;—a very revengeful ghost.

H. pemburu: the Spectre Huntsman of Malay legend.

H. penyakit: a spirit of disease.

H. raya: an incestuous evil spirit of great power and treachery.

H. rimba: a ghost haunting the jungle; an evil spirit of the woods very dangerous to lonely travellers; Ht. Best.

H. tanah: the gnomes or goblins of the soil who have to be propitiated by miners, land-cultivators, etc.

Achan h.: v. achan.

Burong h.: an owl.

Di-rasok h.: to be attacked by an evil spirit.

Jari h.: the middle finger.

Kina h.: to be the victim of a spirit.

HANCHOR

Kena imbasan h.: to be afflicted by a passing spirit of disease.

Sipat h. laut: a shell (unidentified).

Hantu when applied to plant names has the meaning “wild” as against “cultivated” (by human agency), the theory being that ghosts plant these wild plants.


Hanti. Hentak-hanti: convulsive tapping or movement; v. entak.

Hentimun. A generic name for cucumbers, melons, gourds, etc. Also timun, məntimun ěntimun, etc.

Hinjit. A variant of inchi, q. v.


Hunjap. A variant of unjap, q. v.

Henjal. A variant of injal, q. v.

Hunjam or hənjam. Thrusting anything violently into the earth; Ht. Ind. Nata; Ht. Best. Also unjam, q. v.

Hinchit. Departure; exit; quitting; clearing out; = inchi, q. v.

Hinchut or (Kedah) henchat. Variants of inchut, q. v.

Hanchor. Dissolution; melting; being crushed to powder; being reduced to liquid form. Mənəkam dan məncənchang mayat sa-khingga hanchor-lah tiyada bərkətəwan raya: stabbing and slashing the corpse till it was cut to pieces and quite unrecognizable; Ht. Abd., 248. Rįnggit pun hanchor-lah sapərə tiyam: the dollars melted like tin; Ht. Abd., 364. Sənjata itu-pun hanchor-lah sapərə situn: the weapons were crushed up as though made of wax; Ht. Sg. Samb. H. hati: feeling crushed; feeling “very much cut up”; oppression of spirits. Tərlalu hanchor rasa-nyu haiti Sąng Samba sapərə di-kiŋris dəngən səmbilu: Sang Samba felt utterly heart-broken, he felt as though his heart had been sliced to pieces with a sharp bamboo-knife; Ht. Sg. Samb.
hanching. Rank, foul, disgusting,—of smell. Used of the smell of urinals, etc.

hanchai. Letting go, losing hold of; v. anchai.

hendayong. Ayer hendayong: saliva from the roof of the mouth.


hindu. Hindoo, Indian. Orang h.: an Indian (other than a Muhammadan from India). Tiga behangyan orang islam dan sa-bahagi orang hindu: three-fourths were Muhammadans and one-fourth Hindus; Ht. Abd., 39. Orang hindu datang-lah masok igama islam: Hindus came to Malacca and turned Muhammadan; Ht. Abd., 11. Cf. hindel.


hendi. Pers. Indian; appertaining to India. Hikyayat h.: an Indian tale; Ht. Gul Bak., 157. This word has no special reference to the Hindoo religion.

hindya. India,—in the expression yang bherumart hindya kompeni: the Honourable East India Company; Ht. Abd., 265.

hening. Limpid, pure, clear, transparent,—of water and other liquids; (by metaphor) pure-hearted, guileless, free from ill-will or bad intent. Heningkan: to purify (the heart); Sh. Jub. Mal., 15.

handoman. The Sanskrit Hanuman; the Monkey-God. Also Sang Sriti Hanoman and Sang Hanoman. See hanoman.


hendel. An outward sweep of the arm in dancing; v. undel.

hindel. Leverage by pressure with the foot. Lang h.: a bird of prey (unidentified). Léson h.: a heavy rice-pounder worked with the foot.

hendak. Wish, desire, intention, purpose, longing; an auxiliary in forming the future. Hendak ka-mana: whither will you be going. Hendak-lah ya bépéngetahwan: he should be possessed of knowledge.

Hendakkan: to desire; to want anything; to lust after, to love. Jikalau sunggoh tuwan-hamba hendakkan hamba: if you really love me; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Kehendak: wish, desire; passion, lust, will; intention, drift, meaning. Dengan takdir Allah melakukkan kehendak-nya atas hamba-nya: by the decree of God who works His will upon us his slaves; Ht. Abd., 12. Saperti kehendak tuwan puteri: as the princess pleases. Mengu-ratkan kehendak hidib itu: to make out the drift of the book.

Berkahendak: to be desirous of; to entertain a hope or desire; to be in love with. B. bérjutor melayu: to be anxious to speak Malay; Ht. Abd., 346. B. akan pérémputwan: to take a fancy to a woman; Ht. Abd., 158.

Sa-kehendak: in accordance with one’s wishes; at one’s will. Memberkun dengan sa-kehendak-nya: to do what one pleases.

Sa-béngsang Pérai tanah yang rata, Buleh bérjalan sa-kehendak kaki; Béngkalai iértinggal janggal di-mata, Fanang tuang pésudahkkan béhagi.

Province Wellesley is a level land where one can walk wherever one’s feet wish to go.

Kehendakki: to wish, to desire; to lust after, to set one’s heart on; Ht. Abd., 23, 71, 443, etc. Kehendakkan: id.; Sh. Abd. Mk., 103. Also (colloquially in Kedah) nák.
huwet. A sidelong movement with the blade of the paddle so as to turn a boat's head; a sidelong movement of a shield so as to turn aside a blow; Ht. Hamz., 27, 89. Also uwed.


hutan. Jungle, forest, wilderness; (by extension) appertaining to the forest, wild. Babi h.: wild pig. Ayng h.: wild dogs. Ayam h.: jungle-fowl; Ht. Abd., 88. Bunga-bunga h.: wild flowers; Ht. Abd., 385. Orang h.: "a wild man," a name applied by Malays to the men of the aboriginal tribes of the Peninsula and by Europeans to the misa or "outang orang" of Borneo, v. Ht. Abd., 89. Orang h. is also used by metaphor to signify a rough boor; karina orang hutan tiyada iya tahu bichara bêhara négéri: for he is a boorish jungle-dweller who knows not the courtesies of towns; Ht. Mash., 10.

hujat. To reproach; to revile; to blaspheme.


hujan. Rain. H. jatok ka-pastr: rain falling on sand; ineffectve work; Prov., J. S. A. S., II, 162. H. bérbalek ka-langit: the rain returns to the sky; the utterly unexpected is happening; Prov., Ht. Abd., 150. Sadikhi hujan banyak yang basah: a little rain makes many wet; a little mischief often does much harm; Prov. Ada hujan ada panas: it rains sometimes and is fine sometimes;—a rhyming equivalent for ada hari buluh balas: a time will come when you can avenge an injury; Prov. H. kêris lêmbeng, négéri kita; hujan mas perak négéri orang: it may rain daggers and spears but it is our own country; it may rain gold and silver but it is a foreign land; better discomfort at home than wealth abroad; Prov. H. abu: a rain of ashes in a volcanic eruption.


H. bongsu: = h. akhir. H. bôbôk: mist; "steamy" weather. H. bunnät: very heavy rain; rain coming down in sheets.


H. sulong: = h. aawal. H. tiyada bulu chêlêk mata: rain so heavy that "one cannot open and close the eyes in it." Awan màngandong h.: rain-clouds. Ayer h.: rain water. Hari h.: rainy weather. Kêtitka h. or musim h.: the rainy season. Tédoh h.: the cessation of rain. Turun h.: the fall of rain.

Hujani: to rain down upon. Mènghujani: id. Hujani dengan panah: to cause a rain of arrows to fall upon (anyone); Ht. Sg. Samb. Kêhujanakan: the state of being rained upon; exposed to rain. Sapërti kambing kêhujanakan: like goats left out in the rain (bleating miserably); Ht. Koris. Mènghujanakan: (1) to rain down (arrows, etc.); (2) to expose to rain. Mènghujanakan sêntata: to rain weapons on an enemy; Ht. Mas. Ed. Mainu-kah orang mènghujanakan garam-nya: will a man put out salt into the rain; Prov.

Hujah. Questioning, cross-examination: = ujah.

HUDANG
H. labok: the common prawn.
H. sungai: the fresh-water prawn.
H. abang, h. gantong, h. jerniyat, h. karah (a black prawn), and h. paniti: unidentified crustacea.

Burong h. or raja h.: a large bird of the snipe or sand-piper class.

hudam. Dulled, faded, of colouring; dimmed, of brilliancy. See adam.

hudoh. (Kedah.) Ugly, hideous, repulsive; = (Riau, Johor) udoh.

hudai. Orang hudai or orang udati: the name of an aboriginal tribe in the Malay Peninsula; Ht. Abd., 388, 389.

hurut. Rubbing the hands over anything; massage; removing padi-grains by pulling the stalk through the hands. Also urut, q. v.

hur. (Kedah.) Rubbing; = urus.


hup. Jav. Alive, living; also urip.

hurup. Money-changing. Also urup, q. v.


hurai. Disentangling, loosening, unwinding; solving. Huraikan: to disentangle; to solve a problem; to make out the meaning of an obscure passage; Sh. Ul., 13; Sh. Kumb. Chumb., 3. Usually urai, q. v.

huwap. Vapour, steam. See also uwap, and wap.

hukor. Linear measurement. Also ukor, q. v.

hukup. A variant of ukup, q. v.


hogoh. To mimic a man's action, of a monkey.

hulat. A worm; a variant of ulat, q. v.

hulor. Letting go, slacking; letting a rope become loose; letting the arm hang down slackly. Hulorkan: to slacken. Térhulor tèreñtáp: letting go and pulling in; playing a fish on a line; (by metaphor) playing fast and loose with one's promises or constantly changing one's intentions.

hulam. Vegetable accessories to a dish; vegetable condiments; Sej. Mal., 45; Pel. Abd., 37; J. S. A. S., XI., 38, 43; = ulam, q. v.

holanda. Dutch, Hollander. Also belanda and wolanda.

hulu. Head; upper portion; beginning; the upper waters of a river; the uplands of a country. See uáu.

huli. I. (Kedah.) Kneading; squeezing down dough. See uáu.

II. Huli-huli: ramming down the charge of a muzzle-loading gun. Also ult-ulti.


homam. [Tam.; from Skr.] An Indian burnt offering.

homon. Human-humau: protracted and wearisome repetition; v. uman.

hona. Skr. A pagoda; Kl.

honar. [Pers. مرح؟] Shame, disgrace, discredit; a subject of reproach or censure. Kata-nya siapa ménbubuwat honar: he said, who brings this disgraceful charge; Sh. Pr. Turk., 12. Jangan-lah banyak bérbubuwat honar: do not try to make too much of this fault; Ht. Gul Bak., 79.

Yang nikâh di-Ambon itu-lah bênar; Yang di-Mélahaka ténû-lah hónar: the wedding at Amboyna was a good and valid one; that at Malacca was a creditable business; Sh. Peng., 22. Khabar bérhona: a scandal; Sh. Put. Ak., 9.

HUI

hoi. An interjection of astonishment.

hoe. [Chin. hōi.] A society, especially what is known as a "hoey" or Chinese secret society. *Tien-te-hoe*: the Triad society. [Chin. thien-it-hoe]: the Heaven and Earth Society, a very turbulent Chinese secret society in the early days of Singapore according to Abdullah.

huyong or hoyong. Reeling, staggering, swaying, shaking; rolling as a ship. *H. geyang*: to roll about. *Bérhuyong sepak*: to move the betel-nut about in one's mouth.

hai. A vocative interjection; O. *Hai sandara-ku*: O my brother. Also *he*.

he. I. An interjection used as a vocative; O. *He abang*: brother! Cf. *hai*, what is more literary.

II. An interjection of astonished exclamation; an interjection of interest; *huo*; what that is.

hiba. [Arab. حب, love.] Yearning; love, regret, passionate longing; Ht. Abd., 194, 361. See *iba*.

haiban. Arab. Terrific, alarming, frightful, hideous.


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Péchah huyong tómpayan ada
Buleh juga ményuchí kaki;
Térbang tiyong bayan ada
Buleh juga méngibor hati:
```

if the mynah flies away the parroket remains with you, and you can still console yourself with him;—there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it; Prov.

*Pénghtkor*: a comforter; a source of comfort or consolation; Sej. Mal., 143.

heban. Seizing anything with both hands and dashing it away; heaving away; hurling away a heavy object. *Sudah di-heban hela pulu*: after you have hurled a thing away to draw it back again; inconsistent action; Prov.

hibah. Giving away valuable property without consideration; *donatio inter vivos* to defeat testamentary limitations.

HIDANG

hiboh. Noise; uproar; disturbance caused by many people working at once, or by traffic, and not by people who are actually bent on creating a disturbance; Ht. Best.

heta. A cubit; better *hasta*, q. v.

hetong or hitong. Calculation, reckoning; Ht. Abd., 34, 333. *Ilmu hetongan*: arithmetic.

Mépáti méniti-nya batang,
Batang mélintang di-ingah-nya jalan;
Ménanti abang lambat-nya datang
Dúdok ménanti ménghetong bulan:

I await my love but he is slow in coming, I await him counting the months till he arrives; Sh. Pant. Shl., 5.

hitam. Black; dark, in colour; any dark colour such as dark blue, or dark brown, or dark green; a *timang-timangan* or familiar name given to a ninth or tenth child in a family. *Puteh, puteh hudang gépái*; *hitam, hitam gaijah*: white, but white as a shrimp is white; black, but black as an elephant is black;—a contrast between a comparatively great man in an insignificant country and a relatively minor official in a very great country,—the latter being really greater than the former. *Hitam akan muka-ku*: black (i.e., charcoal, defilement) upon my face; a metaphorical description of insult or shame; Ht. Pg. Ptg. *Ménghitamkan muka*: to blacken the face; to dishonour; to disgrace; to insult; Ht. P. J. P.

H. *bogot*: horridly black; black and hideous; hideously dark, as a Papuan.

H. *légam*: pitch black.

H. *manis*: brown.

H. *merah*: reddish black; very dark red.

H. *muda*: deep blue.

H. *tuwa*: very dark brown.

heja. [Arab. حجة] Spelling; to spell; v. *eja*.

hijau. Green, in colour. *Hijau-hijau*: a moss (unidentified). *Naih atas kuda hijau*: "to ride the green horse;" to be drunk; Ht. Abd., 82.

hidang. Dishing; placing in a plate or dish; a "portion" of food; a "plate" in the sense of plateful. *Hidangan*: a plateful; the contents of a plate when prepared for eating, i.e., when containing rice, curry, and condiments, and not merely as a measure of a plate's capacity. *Hidangan pásarantapan*: dishes of food; plates of food; Ht. Gul Bak., 11, 68. *Makan*

1 E.g., in the pantun—

*Bili péndang tiga heta,
Bilihian sal tiga jari;
Fundang tuwan peta-peta,
Jangan sali hikudjian hari.*
hidong. **The nose; the organ of smell; cf. hidu.** *Hidong di-chiyum pipi di-gigit:* kissing the nose while biting the cheeks; to do one a bad turn under cover of friendliness; Prov. *Potong hidong rosik muka:* who cuts off his nose spoils his face; a man who abuses his family disgraces himself; Prov. *H. manchong:* a sharp-cut nose. *H. sederhana:* a nose of medium size. *Ayer h.:* mucus from the nose; *Ht. Abd.,* 29.

Batang *h.:* the ridge or (sometimes) the bridge of the nose. *Liuyang h.:* the nostril cavity; *Ht. Hamz.,* 90.

Lorah *h.:* the dimple or furrow between the nose and the centre of the upper lip. Also *alor birir.*

Tahi *h.:* = *ayer h.* *Tahi h. masin:* a nickname for a miser.

hidop. **Life; being alive; coming to life; (by extension) obtaining a livelihood; rising, of the sun.** *Apal guna aku ini hidop sa-kari-hardi tiyada buleh senang:* what is the use of being alive if I cannot have peace day after day; *Ht. Abd.,* 41. *Gajah h.:* a live elephant; *Ht. Abd.,* 11. *Bunga-bunga di-tulis-nya saperiti hidop:* he drew flowers as though they were real living flowers; *Ht. Abd.,* 88.

_Dan lagi marika-itu hidop dalam pekerjaan itu-lah:* besides they made a livelihood by that occupation; *Ht. Abd.,* 47. _Matahari h.:_ the rising sun; the East; *Sej. Mal.,* 10, 129; *Ht. Mash.,* 16. _Sa-wmur h.:_ in a life-time; as long as I live; *Ht. Abd.,* 64, 258; *Ht. Gul Bak.,* 124.


_Khidopan:* life; means of livelihood; position in life. *Hikdut sguha khidopan diti-kku:* the story of my whole life; my autobiography; *Ht. Abd.,* 3. _Miskin hul khidopanku:* my condition in life is one of poverty; *Ht. Abd.,* 5. _Menschah khidopan:* to seek a livelihood; *Ht. Abd.,* 68, 172. _Mendoat khidopan:* to earn a living; *Ht. Abd.,* 81. _Mentakat juga kera-nya dan itu-lah khidopan-nya:* snaring was their work and that was their means of life; *Ht. Bakht.,* 30.

hidam. **The longings of a pregnant woman.** Usually *idam,* q. v.

hidu. **Scenting; catching a whiff of anything; getting on the scent of anything.** Cf. *hidong.*

hira. **Hiru-hira:** uproar; *Ht. Isk. Dz.; = haru-hara.*

heret. **See erez.*

herot and herut. (Kedah.) Twisted; bent; turned awry; lame; *Ht. Pg. Ptg.*; (by extension) warped, of the conscience; *Sh. Dag.,* 16. See *erut.*

hiris. **Cutting into slips; slicing; shredding; mincing; cutting across or aslant.** *Saperiti di-hiris dengan sambilu:* as though cut with a bamboo-knife; "as though cut with a razor," in English, a clean cut; *Ht. Sg. Samb.;* *Sh. I. Trub.,* 22; *Sh. Bur. Pungg.;* *Sh. Pant. Shil.,* 11. *Selutari di-hiris:* slitting open a pair of trowsers (with a knife); *Sh. Peng.,* 6. *Di-bunoh-nya, di-hiris-nya dari muka-nya lalu ka-hirat-nya:* he slew her; ripping her open from the face to the abdomen; *Sej. Mal.,* 159.

herang. **Herang-herut:** twisted, awry. Also *evang-erut.* See *erut.*

herap or hirap. **Resemblance, similarity.** See *erap.*

hirup. (Onom.) **Swallowing by sucking up the contents of a spoon or saucer.** *Ht. Isk. Dz.* See *erup.*

hirek. (Kedah.) **To tread padi; = (Riau, Johor) erek or irek,* q. v.

hirok. **A (Penang) variant of *hirup* and *irup.***

hiram. **A variant of *iram,* II.; *Ht. Ism. Yat.,* 94. See *iram.*

heran. **Astonishment.** Better (Arab.) *hairin,* q. v.

herau. **(Kedah.) Condolence; visits of sympathy on the occasion of a death. Also (Riau, Johor) *eraw.***

hirau and hiru. **Confusing; upsetting; causing disturbance; creating an uproar.** *Hiraukan:* to disturb; to interfere unjustifiably; to upset anything; *Ht. Gh.;* *Ht. Kal. Dam.,* 21; *Sh. Ul.,* 27.

_Jika yang bener kita hukumkan,*
_Di-belakang jangan kita hiraukan:*

_if we give a true decision let us not afterwards go and disturb it;* *Sh. Nas.,* 3.

_Menghirau-hirau or menghiru-hiru:* to create an uproar or disturbance; *Ht. Abus.,* 26. *Hiru-hara:* a disturbance; *Ht. Ism. Yat.,* 89.

_hiru-hira:* id.; *Ht. Isk. Dz.*

hiri. **Hiri hati:** suppressed or concealed anger; spite, malice; *Ht. Kal. Dam.,* 75. Also *iri hati,* *Ht. Md. Hanaf.,* 35.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIYAS</th>
<th>HIYU</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>hiyas.</strong> Adornment; the act of adorning or embellishing anything. <strong>Hiyasi:</strong> to adorn; to ornament.</td>
<td><strong>Hipilkan</strong> and <strong>menghilangkan:</strong> to cause to vanish or disappear; to remove; to drive away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hisap.</strong> Sucking; drawing in one’s breath. <strong>See isap.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hipil.</strong> An error, a mistake; forgetfulness; better (Arab.) khilif, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hiyang.</strong> (Old Javanese.) Divinity; Godhead. Usually yang, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>Hilam.</strong> Hilam-hilam: visible at intervals; also <em>ilam-ilam</em>, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hengar or hingar.</strong> Brawling, noisy disturbance. <strong>See engar.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hilau.</strong> Flickering, of light. Also <em>ilau.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hingus.</strong> Mucus; matter running from the nose. <em>Bagai budak sapu hingus:</em> like a child which has to have its nose wiped for it; a simile for helplessness; Prov., J. S. A. S., XXIV., 95.</td>
<td><strong>Helah.</strong> [Arab. <strong>حالة.</strong>] Expedient, stratagem. Also <em>ela.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>higa.</strong> Jav. Rib; flank; = rusok. Di-tikam <em>Wirona kena higa-nya:</em> Wirona was pierced in the flank; Sh. Panj. Sg.</td>
<td><strong>Hilai.</strong> Loud laughter; = <em>ilai</em>, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>higau.</strong> Delirious wandering; = <em>igau</em>, q. v.</td>
<td><strong>Himat.</strong> [Arab. <strong>همم.</strong>] Entire personality; body and soul; (by extension) devoting oneself to, care, attention. <em>Jika kita juga dan himat:</em> if we are watchful and attentive; Sh. Nas., 6. Maka bermurahlah iya dengar bertauba himat-nya itu-pun aloh juga iya:* then they played and in spite of every care she got the worst of it; Ht. Gul Bak., 31.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hela.</strong> I. Dragging after one; drawing or pulling along. <strong>Menghela:</strong> to draw, to drag after one. <strong>Menghelakan:</strong> id.; Ht. Ind. Nata. <em>Penghela:</em> which draws; a puller. <em>Kuda penghela rata:</em> a horse used to draw a chariot.</td>
<td><strong>Hemul.</strong> (Kedah.) Obscure intrusion; impertinent questions; = (Riau, Johor) <em>emul</em>, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Aiming at, pointing at, looking at, or pursuing. Di-helakan-nya panah-nya itu ka-benua Siyam: he shot an arrow towards Siem; Sej. Mal., 117. <strong>Menghela</strong> kena jinah: if it water in the upper reaches is muddy, it will be muddy in the lower reaches too; Prov., Ht. Abd., 442. <em>Tiyada berhentahwati hulu-hilir-nya:</em> one cannot make head or tail of it; Ht. Abd., 4. <em>Berhilitan:</em> to flow down; to flow on, of a river; Ht. Isk. Dz.</td>
<td><strong>Heman.</strong> Jav. Solicitous affection; interest; care; = <em>sayang.</em> Batik di-bacha tua dan muda, <em>Menhambakan heman di-dalam dada:</em> let all, young and old, read it and increase the love (of knowledge) in their breasts; Bint. Timor, 8 Jan., 1895.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hilir.</strong> Motion down stream; progress towards the sea; the lower waters of a river. <em>Iya pun hilir-nya:</em> he travelled down stream; Ht. Abd., 396. <em>Jikalau di-hilu ayer-nya kiroh:</em> dapatiyada di-hilir-nya kiroh: if its water in the upper reaches is muddy, it will be muddy in the lower reaches too; Prov., Ht. Abd., 442. <em>Tiyada berhentahwati hulu-hilir-nya:</em> one cannot make head or tail of it; Ht. Abd., 4. <em>Berhilitan:</em> to flow down; to flow on, of a river; Ht. Isk. Dz.</td>
<td><strong>Hina.</strong> [Skr. <em>hina.</em>] Mean, poor, miserable. <em>H. dina:</em> id., frequentative; Ht. Sg. Samb., Ht. Jay. Lengg. <em>Hina keadaan diri-ku:</em> my position is a very humble one; Ht. Abd., 5. <em>Jikalau kira-nya engkau hina meminta-lah pada yang mulia:</em> if you happen to be of mean station ask of Him who is All-noble; Ht. Abd., 5.</td>
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<td><strong>hirai.</strong> [Arab. <strong>حرة.]</strong> Henna. See <em>inai.</em></td>
<td><strong>Hinai.</strong> [Arab. <strong>حنا.</strong>] Henna. See <em>inai.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hiyu.</strong> A generic name for sharks and dogfish. See <em>yu.</em></td>
<td><strong>Hiu.</strong> A generic name for sharks and dogfish. See <em>yu.</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The letter ya; the thirty-second letter of the Malay alphabet; the equivalent of the number 10 in the abjad, q. v.

II. An interjection of astonishment; Oh.
III. Yes; that is so; = iya. Anggocek bukan, gulung ya: a nod means “no” and a turn of the head means “yes”; he calls black white and white black; Prov., cf. J. S. A. S., XXIV., 89.
Ya-itu: that is; i.e.; = iya-itu.
IV. The name of the letter ي.

yatim. Orphan; fatherless; better (Arab.) yatim, q. v.

yājūj. Arab. The giant Gog. Yājūj wa mağūj: Gog and Magog; Ht. Sg. Samb. Bīrwaqat kirja sahpūr yājūj wa mağūj: to do one’s work like Gog and Magog; to work roughly and hastily; Prov.

yázān. Turk. Writing. Saifūl-yázān: the “Writing Sword”; the name of a Malay romance.

yasīn. The name of a surah of the Kurān, headed by the letter ي and س. This surah is recited over the dying. Surah yasīn: id.; Muj., 10.

yākūt. Arab. A precious stone, properly the jacinth, but used of all sorts of stones; Ht. Gul Bak., 40; Sh. Sg. Kanch., 26.

yāhum. Angin yahum: a stern wind; = angin mumbok kurong.


ya-itu. That is; that is to say; namely; i.e.; to wit; = iya itu.

yatim. Arab. Orphaned; a motherless orphan. Bērtambah-tambah pērčintaan adinda melihatkan sēgala anak-anak kakanda itu sudah jadi yatim: my sorrow was increased at the sight of all your motherless children; Marsd. Gr., 144.

yujana. See برجان.


yad. Arab. Hand; forepaw.

yarden. Arab. The Jordan.


ya'kūb. Arab. Jacob; James; a proper name often met with among Malays; Ht. Abd., 182.

yāni. Arab. This is to say; to wit; namely.

yang. I. Divinity; Godhead. Sembah-yang: to pray to God; to pray; v. sēmbahyang. Kiyāgan: the abode of the Gods; the Hindu Olympus; fairyland; the Heaven of Siva (bētara Guru) in contradistinction to that of Indra, kē-indērau. Sangyang: “Holy God”; a major Hindu divinity; a bētara. Sangyang Guru: Bētara Guru, Siva. Sangyang Tunggal: the only God; Allah, when introduced by later Muhammadan writers into old Javanese tales.1 Dewa yang-maha-bisnu; Vishnu. Yang-yang: God of Gods; an occasional equivalent of Sangyang.

II. An expression having the force of a relative, bringing the word or clause following it into relation with that which precedes; e.g., masa yang baik: a fortunate time, a lucky moment. The word must not, however, be too literally translated “who” or “which”; e.g., orang tuwa yang sudah tanggul giga-nya: (literally) an old man such that his teeth had fallen out; an old man whose teeth had fallen out. Yang multiya: “the illustrious one”; a common expression used in speaking of the addressee in letters. Yang maha-multiya: “the Most Illustrious”; an expression often used as an equivalent for “His Excellency.” Yang Maha-kwasa: the Almighty. Yang Maha-tunggi: the Most High.

III. A title used in addressing ladies of respectable family; an abbreviation of dayang, q. v.

yangyang. God of Gods; Great God; an occasional equivalent of sangyang; v. yang. Sahtēri yangyang Bētara Mahabisnu indēra kiyāgan: like the God of Gods, the Bētara, the Great Vishnu, King of Heaven; Ht. Sh.

1 E.g., in the last selection from the Hikayat Sang Samba, given in the Malay (Fourth) Reader. The whole passage there quoted seems to be an interpolation and does not appear in the older versions of the romance.
yop or yup. An appellation or titular prefix used with the names of male children of some rank, e.g., Yup Mat: Master Mat. The word is a corruption of kuluq, q. v.

yak. Mblachak yak or bblachak yak: to be abundant.


yogiya. Sa-yogiya-nya: as is fitting; properly; appropriately. Pronounced saigianya.

yamtuwan. Ruler, prince; sovereign, used of a reigning prince; = yang di-pertuan. Yamtuwan mnda: a title given in some countries to the heir-apparent. Yamtuwan Daik: the Sultan of Daik (Lingga); Ht. Abd., 190. 327.


yamani. Arab. Appertaining to Yemen; the adjective of yaman; Ht. Gul Bak., 40.

yamyam. A title given to a Court cook.

yu. A shark, a dog-fish; a generic name for all fish of the shark or dog-fish type. Ikan yu: id.; Sh. Ik. Trub., 5; Ht. Sh. Jong pechant yu sarat, or jong pechant yu yang kenmyang: when the junk is wrecked, the sharks fill their stomachs; it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; Prov. J. S. A. S., 1, 98. Also hiyu and yu.

Y. bengkong: the hammer-headed shark.

Y. bodoh: a dull-witted kind of basking-shark which is very harmless and very easily caught.

Y. gaji-gaji or y. gergaji: the saw-fish, or saw-nosed shark.

yotja or yujana. [Skr. yojana: as far as a bullock can travel?] A measure of length of a somewhat indefinite character, usually with the idea "as far as the eye can see" (clearly). Sa-yujana mata memandang: id.; Ht. Sh. Kub. Sa-yujana mata memandang: id.; Ht. Kg. Samb. Sa-yujana is usually pronounced sawjana, and is treated as one word, e.g., padang sajwana: a wide plain.

yuda. (Kawi.) War. Bëranta y.: the Bha-rata-war; the Maha-bhara as known to the Malays. Misa kisoma y.: a name; Ht. Sh.


yogiya. See yaka.


yánan. Arab. Ionia, Greece.


The letter nia; the thirty-third and last letter of the Malay alphabet; the equivalent for the number 7,000 in the abjad, q. v.

nya. A pronominal suffix of the third person possessive. Kata-nya: his saying (was); he said. Di-dengar-nya: in his hearing; he heard.

nya. The name of the letter ن.
nyatoh. A valuable timber-tree; payena costata.

nyadar. Fast asleep; sound asleep. Usually nyédar.

nyaris. Nearly; all but; just short of; just about.

Batang teja di-dalam puwan,
Raris hilang dengan pérnata;
Abang ménénang durja-mu, tuwan,
Nyaris kan hilang badan kakanda:

when I saw you, my fair one, face to face, I nearly died (of longing for your beauty); Ht. Sh. Kub.

In some cases nyaris ta' is used in the sense 

"all but."

Datô Pénghulu duduk bérkikir,
Témpat sém bahyang di-tépi kolam;
Hujan di-hulu, hujan di-hilir,
Gunong tinggi nyaris ta’-haram:

rain up country and rain in the lowlands till
the lofty mountains were all but swamped in the deluge.

nyarang. A plant (unidentified).

nyaring. Clear, shrill, of sound. Diving
nyaring suwara-nya: in a clear voice; Ht. Sg. Samb. Dimikian kan a naa itu-pun nyaring-
nyaring juga suwara-nya yang patek dengar: so said the dragon in a very clear voice which
I could hear; Ht. Ind. Jaya.

Maha-nyaring: most clear or distinct, of
sound; very shrill.

nyarap. (Riau, Johor.) To close an orifice
with a stopper; to plug or cork up anything.

nyapang. A friend, a companion. Jangan
di-lépaskan takut bérkikir nyapang: do not let
it go or your friend may be frightened; Ht. Koris.

nyala. Flaring up; glowing; shining. Dan
api-pun bérnyala-nya-lah laksana api raja
Namrud hendaq membakar nabi Allah Ibrahim
Khalilluláh: the fire flared up as did the fire
of the king of Nineveh when he wished to
burn Abraham, the friend of God; Ht. Gul Bak., 149.
Saphérí api bérnyala-nya larañ-
nya: his wrath glowed like fire; Ht. Abd., 250.
Ménýala: to glow, to flare up.

nyamok. A mosquito. Darah ny.: mosquito
blood. Tépok nyamok ménjá daki: if you
slap a mosquito it is turned into filth (on your
body); a choice of unpleasant alternatives; Prov.

nyaman. A sound healthful feeling; feeling
comfortable or "fit." Béradu ta’-lena, makam
ta-nyaman: sleeping badly and troubled by
his food; Sh. Bur. Nuri, 5. Khabarkan
nyaman: give a pleasant reply (to questions);
Sh. Ibl., 2.

nyawa. Soul, life, spirit; "life," "my life," as a
term of endearment. Mënbuwaq ny.: to throw
bërnyawa rapok: we mortals have but a frail
existence; Ht. Abd., 80. Nyawa-nyawa tikan:
life like that of a fish out of water; hovering
between life and death; Ht. Abd., 66; Sh. Lamp., 12. Nyawa bérqantong di-huyong kubu:
life hanging from the tips of the nails; life
that is most precarious; Prov. Badan di-atas
nyawa di-bawe: the body above and the soul
below,—a riddling description of a kite flown
by a boy.

Asam kandis, asam gélugor,
Kétiga dengan asam rémbuniya;
Nyawa ménangis di-pinitu kábor
Hendaq báleq ku-dalam dünwa:

the soul weeps at the door of the tomb
wishing once more to return to the earth.

nyài. (Balinese.) Younger sister; = adinda;
Ht. Koris, Ht. Sh., Ht. Ind. Nata. From
being a term of endearment used to a wife
or mistress, the expression has now come to
mean the (Javanese) mistress of a European.

nyanyok. Dull, doting; Ht. Best. Orang
tuwa nyanyok: an old dotard; a man in his
second childhood.

nyanyi. Singing, to sing. Bérnyanyikan apa-
kah budák kutoq ini: what is this young rascal
singing? Ht. Koris. Tareqkan nyanyi: to
draw out the notes of a song; to sing. Shatr
nyanyiyan: a poem intended to be sung; Sh.
Bak., 11, 108.

nyut. Nyut-nyut: the throbbing of a boil or
of the pulse or fontanel. Cf. dënyaut.

nyédar. Sound, heavy, of sleep.


nyang. I. A (Batavia) variant of yang, II.,
q. v.

II. To’ nyang: great-great grandfather.

nyongkum. Cuddling up against, as the
child cuddles up against the mother; Sh.
Panj. Sg.

nyap. Nyap-nyap: (Onom.) The noise made
by young chickens; tweeting; twittering.

nyampang. Sënya-mpang: just exactly (now);
just at that (or this) very moment.

nyénnbai. Coarsely or loosely woven, of cloth;
badly made, of a carpet, which is of unequal
thickness and of too wide interstices.

nyényulong. A (Kedah) variant of jënjulong;
v. jölong.
nyolo. [Chin.] A brazier.

nyonya. See nyonyah.

nyonyot. Pulling out anything that gives way under a pull; pulling at the breast, of children; drawing by suction, sucking; pulling a thing to pieces.

nyonyong. Puffed up, as a lip swollen by a blow. Törkényonyong: id.

nyonyeh. An appellation or title given (in Java) to married European or Chinese ladies of some position; (in the Straits) to Straits-born Chinese and Eurasian ladies. Cf. nonah and baba.

nyonyah. (Onom.) The sound made by a toothless old man trying to speak; old and toothless.

nyah. Moving off; quitting; rapid departure; off, be off. Also önyah. Nyah-lah ọngkau: be off! Maka di-halau orang-ah akan S. A. itu, nyah daripada témé-p naa dudo̩ itu: S. A. was expelled by them, and disappeared from his place of residence; Ht. Kal. Dam., 384. Lalu di-nyahkan-lah daripada négéri-nya: then he was driven from his country; Ht. Ind. Meng.

nyeh. Removing mucus from the nose (in the native way); the Malay practice corresponding in results to the use of a pocket-handkerchief.

nyiyat. Nyiyat-nyiyat: a medicinal herb used as a remedy for the itch.

nyiris. See nyireh.

nyiru. A winnowing-pan or sieve. Malakari itu buleh-ah di-tütüp déngan nyiru: can the sun be concealed by a winnowing sieve; a proverb ridiculing attempts to attain great results with trifling measures; J. S. A. S., II., 158.

nyireh. A tree growing on the sea-shore and yielding a large inedible fruit; carapa moluccana; Sej. Mal., 116. Also (Selangor) nyiris.

nyilu. On edge, of the teeth. Also ngilu.

nyior. The coco-nut, cocos nucifera. The word kélapa is sometimes used in the same sense (Riau, Johor, not Kedah) but is strictly speaking confined to the dry nut, copra.

The Malays recognize the following species of coco-nut according to the colour of the nut: ny. gading, ny. hijau, ny. késimba, and ny. merah. They also recognize two varieties according to edibility: ny. manis (the husk of which is eaten) and ny. tampok manis (which is edible near the stalk). They also give the name ny. laut to the coco-de-mer or pauh janggi.

They also recognize the following varieties in the nut according to its stage of growth:

Ny. chungklang: a nut when the outer shell has to be cut by a knife;

Ny. di-mahan bulan: a coco-nut without water in it;

Ny. giga bélalang: a coco-nut which is light on one side and darker coloured on the other;

Ny. gonchang sa-kali: = ny. sémantain;

Ny. gubal: a nut with the husk cut off so as to lighten it for transport;

Ny. ingusan: the young coco-nut with a thin inner coating of edible matter;

Ny. kélongkong: the young coco-nut when the inner shell has formed, but before the edible part has commenced to form;

Ny. komeng: an abortive coco-nut containing no edible matter inside;

Ny. kotat: a seed-coco-nut;

Ny. ladeh: a coco-nut the water of which has coagulated into a pulp;

Ny. mumbang: the very young coco-nut; the nut when it first appears;

Ny. sémantain: the coco-nut when the water in it can be heard on the coco-nut being shaken.

Ny. sungkoran: the coco-nut which can be scraped out shell and all, the shell not having commenced to harden;

Ny. táhan kuhor: the coco-nut just before the water in it can be heard on shaking the nut;

Ny. télinga kambah: the coco-nut when it has commenced to harden (one end hardening first).

nyenyen. Insulting, affronting; teasing, “badgering,” annoying;—used especially of children teasing each other in childish ways.

nyenyeh. 1. Ményenyeh: to press the acceptance of a gift on any one; to importune a person to accept.

II. A pirate chief.

III. A variant of nyenyen, q. v.
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A MALAY–ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BY

R. J. WILKINSON,
(Straits Settlements Civil Service).

PART III.
APPENDICES,
INDEX,
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

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PREFACE.

The requirements of a student of Malay vary with the object with which he is learning the language; indeed, one might almost say that the language to be acquired similarly varies. No single book can meet the needs of every learner. To avoid misunderstanding, therefore, I wish to clearly set out the limitations of this work. It confines itself to the Malay of literature and to the colloquial of the two principal dialects spoken in the Straits Settlements. It is not written for the beginner, nor is it encyclopaedic enough for the specialist. It does not deal exhaustively with any single branch of Malay research, but it will, I hope, be found useful in advanced studies of a general character, in the interpretation of documents, and in giving more precision generally to translations in Courts of Law.

It is often thought that the merits of a Malay Dictionary are to be measured by the number of new words that it contains. This is a somewhat narrow view of the matter. A few common words and expressions have doubtless been accidentally omitted in the excellent works of the Dutch lexicographers, but the average "new word" only owes its novelty to its limited use and range. A story is related of a local student who was delighted to discover a term so rare that it was confined to folk-lore about the otter; his pleasure was damped by the exclamation of one of his hearers, "think how useful this word will be to all of us." The study of little-known dialects such as those of Situl, Perlis or Patani, would provide innumerable new words, just as the study of Aberdonian might be used to supplement our best English Dictionaries. The Kedah dialect has never received much attention at the hands of Dutch authorities so that a fair proportion of new expressions will be found to be included in this work; at the same time, my primary aim has been the more precise explanation and illustration of the better-known words rather than the inclusion of the less-known. Quotations from every department of Malay literature have been used to explain and illustrate the range and meaning of terms and expressions. References to the book quoted are given so as to render it easy for the advanced student not only to see for himself how a word is used, but also where it is used, and to judge of its antiquity and the class of literature in which it is found. Many Malay works have never been printed; in such cases a reference is given to the name (generally well-known) of the work itself while the original MSS. have been presented to the Cambridge University Library. Much use has also been made of the numerous proverbs, quatrains and idiomatic sayings common among Malays. These features will, I hope, add to the practical utility of the book.
A Dictionary deals with such a range of subjects that it must be largely a compilation based upon the labours of others. By giving references, I have acknowledged what I directly owe to other writers, but I do not wish my indebtedness to them to be only measured by matters of detail. They have helped me by the models they have furnished, the enquiries they have suggested and the checks which they have provided on information independently obtained. It is not a question of originality in the narrowest sense of the word,—not a question of material so much as of assistance. But for the existence of the Dictionaries of Klinkert, Pijnappel and von Dewall, this work would have been impossible on its present scale. They in their turn owed much to the labour of predecessors such as Roorda van Eysinga, who owed much to Marsden. I have also been greatly assisted by the Malay proverbs collected by Mr. Hugh Clifford and the late Sir William Maxwell, and by the unfinished Malay-English Dictionary of Mr. Clifford and Sir Frank Swettenham. My thanks are due to Mr. H. N. Ridley for permission to practically embody his list of Malay plant-names in this book, to Mr. A. L. Butler for a list of bird-names (given in the Addenda), and to Dr. H. L. E. Luering and Mr. W. W. Skeat for general assistance given throughout the work. Indeed the work was originally taken up at Mr. Skeat’s suggestion and in collaboration with him. I wish also to express my gratitude to Mr. W. Langham Carter for revising the proofs of this book during my absence in Europe to Dr. R. Hanitsch for identifying many shells, snakes and birds collected by me for lexicographical purposes, and to Zainu’l-‘Abidin bin Kasim, a munshi in Singapore, for his zeal in procuring Malay books and manuscripts for me, and for his patience in undertaking much of the drudgery inseparable from the preparation of a Dictionary. The service rendered me by my printers is obvious; but I should like to specially acknowledge the trouble taken by Mr. G. Brinkworth in arranging the plan of publication, and by Mr. J. E. Tyler in carrying it out. Dr. Giles’ Chinese Dictionary suggested many features of this book.

Lumut, Dindings,

1st January, 1903.

R. J. WILKINSON.
INTRODUCTION.

MALAY HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

The original home of the Malay race—or, to speak more precisely, the country in which the Malays first differentiated themselves from kindred races—was probably in Central Sumatra. A Sumatran origin can be traced in history or legend for the inhabitants of Riau, Johor, Malacca, Pahang and Selangor, and for the “Menangkabau” communities dwelling in Nanjing and in the modern “Negri Sembilan.” The history of the Northern States of the Peninsula is somewhat obscure, and the circumstances under which they came to be founded are not sufficiently explained by the little we have of royal genealogies and popular folk-lore. It would appear, at least, that the Malays are not indigenous to the country. In the mountains of the interior there are found aboriginal tribes of at least two very distinct racial types. Many of these aborigines speak a language akin in some respects to ancient Cambodian (Khmer). Some old civilisation can also be traced in mining-shafts constructed with forgotten skill, in rock-inscriptions (in Kedah, Province Wellesley, Singapore and the Karimun Islands), and in curious clay tablets, stamped with undeciphered lettering, which have been found in old Kedah graves.¹ The traditions of the last mentioned state recognize three periods in its history: (1) the modern period dating from the arrival in Kedah of the first king, Marong Mahawangsa; (2) the heroic age to which the unpublished tales of men like “Trong Pipit” and “Sélampit” belong; (3) the age of the demi-god Sri Rama. Indeed Marong Mahawangsa’s followers are represented as having intermarried with the Gêrgasi aborigines so that no claim is put forward for the indigenous character of the Malayan element in Kedah. It also seems reasonable to infer by analogy that that element in the North as well as in the South of the Peninsula was introduced by emigration from the Sumatran coast.

The alteration of trade-routes through the use of steam-power has obscured the fact that the Straits of Sunda and not those of Malacca were until quite recently the door of communication between the West and the Far East. It was, no doubt, by this route that the silks of China found their way to the markets of the Roman Empire. Who were the pioneers of this very ancient trade? Fâ Hien, a Chinese monk, who travelled (A.D. 400) through Tibet and

¹ These tablets are in the Raffles Museum. I was also shown (1901) photographs of two curious bronze vessels (possibly bells) dug up at Klang, and a copy of a curious old book said to be the sacred book of a community near Singgora. I was also given by Kedah Malays a series of numerals said to be the ancient numerals of their country.
Cashmereg to India and Ceylon, makes it clear that his countrymen were not the great navigators of that time.\(^1\) He relates that from Ceylon he went by sea to "a country called Java-dvipa where various forms of error and Brahmanism are flourishing." He stayed in Java some months and then took ship to China with a number of merchants who were Brahmans and therefore hostile to the Buddhist Fa Hien.\(^2\) Nor were the crew Chinese, for on landing on an unknown part of the China coast, they "called on Fa Hien to act as interpreter." \(^3\) It seems fairly clear that these early merchants were Indians and that they had established trading stations on the coast of Java. From the ports of Java, Hinduism gradually spread to the interior, till it led to the rise of great kingdoms and to the building of monuments like the temples of Boro-Bodur and Brambanan that represent the highest degree of civilisation to which any autonomous Indonesian states have attained.

The first historic seat of Malay rule was Pagar Ruyong (in the mountains of Sumatra), the capital of the so-called "Empire of Menangkabau." Inscriptions in an ancient Javanese character tend to show that the rise of this state may have been in some measure due to Hindu influences. Very little is really known about this old "Empire." Traditions of its greatness survive in legendary histories such as the Sêjarah Melayu and in the claims of royal houses to descent from the ruling family of Pagar Ruyong. Greatness is a relative term; the fame of Menangkabau may be due to the fact that it was the mother-country whence Malay colonies descended in all directions to the sea rather than to any actual dominion which it exercised over other districts. In any case the inhabitants of this highland state seem to have developed a certain degree of culture independently of foreign influence. They excel, to this day, in the industrial arts and in agriculture. They retain curious old customs such as their law of succession through females and the limitation of land-tenure to women. The most remarkable feature about these Malays is their possession of most elaborate tribal constitutions under which the power of the chiefs is controlled by the operation of customary law. The security of tenure which these little communities consequently enjoy has made them continuously prosperous and may explain the growth of population which sent their colonies beyond the seas. There is a native proverb: "dull-witted are the men of Menangkabau who have no footing on the sea."\(^4\) The reproach is ill-deserved. The chiefs on the coast, where absolutism is the great feature of government, have given the Malay name an evil reputation for piracy, treachery, murder and

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\(^1\) "Several years had now elapsed since Fa Hien left the land of Han; the men with whom he had been in intercourse had all been of regions strange to him; his eyes had not rested on an old and familiar hill or river, plant or tree;...... and a constant sadness was in his heart. Suddenly when by the side of this image of jade (in Ceylon) he saw a merchant presenting as his offering a fou of white silk; and the tears of sorrow involuntarily filled his eyes and fell down." - Legge, Fa Hien's Record of Buddhistic Kingdoms, pp. 102, 103.

\(^2\) After daybreak the Brahmans deliberated together and said: "it is having this Sramana on board which has occasioned our misfortune (a storm) and brought us this great and bitter suffering. Let us land the bhikshu and place him on some island shore. We must not for the sake of one man allow ourselves to be exposed to such imminent peril." -Legge’s Fa Hien, p. 113.

\(^3\) Legge’s Fa Hien, p. 114.

\(^4\) Bedok orang Menangkabau yang tiyada menumpu laut.
misrule. Contact with the more civilized nations of the West brought a certain amount of enlightenment to the maritime Malays, but placed them in the position of parasitic communities dependent for their welfare upon the trade of others rather than in that of states slowly working out original civilizations of their own.

The stream of emigration from the Sumatran highlands to the coasts brought the Malays into relation with Persian and Arab traders on the one coast and with the Indo-Javanese civilisation on the other. The story of the Sêjarah Mêlayu is that the Eastward emigrants first settled in Palembang, then in the Riau-Lingga archipelago, then in Singapore, and finally in Malacca. It was not till they reached Malacca that they came into touch with Moslem traders and were converted to Muhammadanism. In Malacca many influences met and blended. The Sêjarah Mêlayu mentions relations with the Coromandel coast while we know from Portuguese accounts that there was a Javanese colony resident in the town and from Chinese records that Chinese traders visited the place.

In the meantime the stream of emigrants from Menangkabau to the Western shores of Sumatra were brought into contact with the stations which the traders from the Persian Gulf had established upon the coast. There is no record to prove exactly when these traders first appeared in the Archipelago. The literature introduced by them shows a Persian rather than an Arabian origin, but it belongs to Muhammadan Persian and not to Pehlevi. They were certainly in Sumatra in the days of Marco Polo; and in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries they were influential enough to make the native rulers adopt the Moslem religion and put forward fictitious pedigrees claiming descent from Persian kings.

These pedigrees, false though they may be, are interesting and instructive. According to the Sêjarah Mêlayu, the ancestor of the royal line of Malacca was "Aristun Shah," a son of the Macedonian Alexander and of "Shahru'l-bariyah." Then follows an extraordinary line of descent, according to which Ardashir Bâbagân, the first of the Sassanian line of Persian kings, married a daughter of Nushirvan the Just (Chosroes) who was one of the last of the same dynasty. Ultimately one of this line is represented as having descended into the depths of the ocean and married a mermaid, whose children returned to the earth to claim their father's heritage in the land of "Andalus" or Palembang. From this point the pedigree given is straightforward enough. According to the Bustânu's-Salâtîn, the Sultans of Acheen were also descended from Alexander the Great. The Bustânu's-Salâtîn is a very scholarly work which is clearly based on Perso-Arabic models and which gives references to Tabari's Annals, to Firdausi's Epic of Kings, and to other well-known books. It does not attempt to explain how the Sultans of Acheen claimed descent from the Sassanian dynasty, but sets out with great accuracy the Persian version of the descent of the Sassanians from the Macedonian conqueror. The rulers of Menangkabau, in their list of titles, also claimed descent from Alexander. The Sultans of Kedah contented themselves with a comparatively modest claim to descent from a
trusted statesman of Alexander’s empire, Marong Mahawangsa, “vizier of Rûm.” This humility may have been due to the fear of offending the powerful rulers of Acheen.

The Sassanian kings never themselves claimed descent from the Macedonian conqueror. To them, he was “the accursed Alexander the Roman,” who did his best to destroy the Magian religion. The legend that Alexander was descended from the Kaianian kings (Achaemenides) and the Sassanian line from Alexander, was the invention of a later time and was grafted upon that version of his life which has come to be known as the “Pseudo-Callisthenes” story.

This story first appeared (so far as we know) in Egypt about the year 200 B.C. It was written in Greek and was, at one time, believed to be the work of Callisthenes, one of the Conqueror’s companions. It is the least reliable of the extant lives of Alexander, but its very fault—a fondness for the miraculous—ensured its popularity and made it play a great part in almost every European and West-Asiatic literature. The Greek version [followed by the Early English, Romance, Latin, Byzantine, Syriac, Aethiopic, and (possibly) Armenian versions] begins by representing Alexander to have been the son of Nectanebo, last king of Egypt, by Olympias whom he deceived in the disguise of the Egyptian deity Amen-ra (Jupiter Ammon). The Persians altered this part of the story to one more pleasing to their national pride. According to them Alexander was the grandson and not the son of Philip of Macedon. Alexander’s father, they said, was an elder Darius (Dârâ), who divorced his wife, Philip’s daughter, in ignorance that she was pregnant. In this way, the Macedonian conqueror—and not Darius Codomannus (Dârab)—was the true heir to the Persian crown, and his success did not place Persia under the rule of an alien. The Persian story is followed by the Malay Hikâyat Iskandar dzâ’l-Karnain, while the account of the birth of Aristun Shah, without his father’s knowledge, is merely transferring to Alexander’s son (in the Sējarah Melayu) the story which Firdausi tells of Alexander himself. The legend of the journey of King Suran into the depths of the sea is also an exaggerated version of the adventures of Alexander who is represented as having undergone a similar experience. The name “Aristun Shah” is one of the Persian equivalents of Aristotle, who plays a considerable part in the Pseudo-Callisthenes legends. The name Shahrû’l-bariyah is an Arabic equivalent for the Persian Raushanak, Roxana. There are however two points which show that the Malay version comes from a very late Persian account. The simple and early form of the story, as given in the Epic of Kings, only mentions one Indian prince, Porus (Fûr), and does not allude to “Andalus.”1 The later and longer stories mention two Indian kings, Porus and “Kaid the Indian,” the Malay “Raja Kidahindi,” whose daughter (both in the Persian 2 and in the Malay accounts) Alexander is represented as having married. The later versions also mention Andalus (Andalusia) and identify it with the Kingdom of Queen Candace.

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1 Usually pronounced Šēdās by modern Malays.

2 In this term I include Persian accounts written in Arabic. Kaid’s daughter was not Raushanak (Roxana).
The identification of Andalusia with Palembang in Sumatra is only one more instance of the confusion of the *Sêjarah Mêlayu* story. Alexander's expedition to the kingdom of Queen Candace, according to the Greek text, occurred while his army was in occupation of Egypt. This expedition was therefore taken to represent the furthest limit of his western conquests, and was subsequently explained as a journey to Abyssinia. Indeed the Abyssinian (Aethiopic) version of the Pseudo-Callisthenes tale adopts Candace as a national heroine and dwells with pride upon her success in outwitting the great Conqueror and securing his alliance. As, however, the story—in Persia—became exaggerated, the land of Candace was placed further and further West till it came to be identified with Andalusia, by the Pillars of Hercules, the Western limit of the ancient world. The title of "the two-horned" (*dzu' lur-karnain*)' given to Alexander had also become figurative; he was the man who had conquered the Eastern and Western horns of the earth, the *raja mashriq dan maghrib* of Malay romance. That Andalusia was the Western horn mattered little to a writer who knew that Palembang would represent an extremity of conquest in one or other direction. The story of the relations between Sang Nila Utama and the Queen of Bentan appears also to be an echo of the legend of Alexander and Candace. History had long been lost in legend, and one of the later Persian writers actually represents Alexander as dying with a quatrain of Omar Khayyam upon his lips.

It seems useless to seek for a basis of truth in Malay legends when we find so many of them to be mere echoes from a foreign literature and to have no really local connection whatsoever. There exists a Sanskrit element suggested by names such as Sang Sapurba and Nila Utama, the earliest local members of these royal pedigrees, and a suggestion has been made that "Sapurba" is really "si-pêba," the first or earliest of kings. But Sapurba and Nila Utama are the names of the best-known of the nymphs of heaven (bidâdari), and the occurrence of such names as the designation of early Malayan heroes tends to show that the historian was as much at fault in his Indian legends as he was in his Persian. From the evidence of Chinese records it would seem that the later Sultans of Malacca are correctly enumerated in the *Sêjarah Mêlayu* though its chronology is at fault. The legends concerning them are at least doubtful. The great Laksamana Hang Tuwah, for instance, is credited with adventures borrowed from the much earlier stories about the Javanese hero, Sira Panji. The history of Acheen, as given in the *Bustânî's-salâtîn*, is a curious record of the introduction of various branches of theological learning and is punctuated, so to speak, by the chronicling of the murder or deposition of rulers. Apart from the shadowy Alexander pedigree, it claims no great antiquity for the reigning house in Acheen.

Taking all the evidence we have regarding early Malayan history, the conclusion to be drawn is that the legendary accounts are entirely unreliable; that no maritime Malay state ever enjoyed a long spell of prosperity; and that misrule was rife and probably accounted for the

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1 Amen-ra (Jupiter Ammon) was a deity with the horns of a ram; and the expression "the two-horned" had a literal meaning in the early Nectanebo story and was supported by the evidence of coins. But Persian writers who discarded the Nectanebo legend and knew nothing of numismatics were much puzzled by the name.
brevity of the popularity of a port. The names of the old Sumatran emporia and of a few of their rulers survive. The ports rose into notice through foreign trade and probably declined through driving trade away by their exactions. In any case as soon as commerce became independent of native princes owing to the establishment of European settlements, all the Malay maritime communities fell into decay. Their history for the last three centuries may be said to consist of genealogical details of little interest to the average student.

Old Malay literature—in which term oral compositions should be included—may be divided into five classes of works:

1. romances based upon the Sanskrit epics;
2. versions of Persian tales, and treatises based on Persian or Perso-Arabic\(^1\) models;
3. tales from the Javanese cycle dealing with the adventures of Sira Panji;
4. miscellaneous works of a romantic character in which the influence of more than one foreign literature can be traced;
5. proverbial poetry, proverbs, and unambitious oral compositions belonging in matter to the province of folk-lore.

It is doubtful whether any of the legends of the Indian epics came to the Malays directly from the Sanskrit. The Mahabharata romances—such as the *Hikayat Pandawa Lima* and *Hikayat Pandawa Jaya*—are hardly known in the Peninsula. The *Hikayat Sang Samba* is better known, but it openly speaks of itself as the narrative of a story-teller (*dalang*) at a Javanese shadow-show (*wayang kulit*). It would seem therefore that the Mahabharata tales were introduced into Malay literature through the Javanese. It is different with the Ramayana legend. The story of the demi-god Sri Rama is folk-lore in Kedah, while it has very little vogue in the Southern states. Any explanation of this fact must owe a great deal to conjecture. The Ramayana is very popular in Buddhist countries, and its occurrence in Kedah supports the theory that Muhammadanism supplanted old Buddhist kingdoms in the North of the Peninsula. More than one version of the story of Rama exists in Malay literature, but, failing the proof of the existence of strong Hindu influences in the Peninsula, it is difficult to believe that any single version was actually translated from the Sanskrit original.

The influence of the Persians on Malay literature has been great but it has rarely been exclusive or direct. The *Bustanu's-Salatin* and the *Taju's-Salatin* are direct imitations of the Persian, and the *Hikayat Hamza* and the *Hikayat Iskandar dsul-karnain* are practically translations from that tongue. The *Hikayat Muhammad Hanafiyyah* may have been taken from the Arabic. We have some evidence as to the age of these books. The last three are mentioned in the *Sajarah Melayu* (A.D. 1611) so they were in existence at that date. The *Bustanu's-salatin* is dated A.D. 1636, and its author mentions having written a history of

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\(^1\) Many early Persian histories (e.g., Tabari's and Dinawari's) were written in Arabic. Even Persian navigators often wrote accounts of their travels in Arabic. I use the term "Perso-Arabic" of such literature.
Alexander, so that the Hikayat Iskandar dzul-karnain had not been long in existence in A.D. 1611. The author of the Søjarah Melayu states that the Hikayat Hamza and the Hikayat Muhammad Hanafiyah were in existence when Malacca was taken, but his statement is worth very little. It is sufficient to say that these stories were considered old in A.D. 1611.

The "Panji" tales in Malay show a distinct Javanese origin not only in their matter but in their style. They are never written in a pure Peninsular dialect. It is difficult to date them, but, so far as the Peninsula is concerned, they are probably modern. The Søjarah Melayu (A.D. 1611) quotes them, but quotes them in the Javanese original. Werndly (A.D. 1736) omits them from his list of Malay literary works. Raffles collected a number of them early in the Nineteenth Century. At the present day they are very well-known through the shadow-show (wayang kulit) and they constitute by far the most bulky section of Malay literature. The principal tales of this cycle are the Hikayat Chekel Waning Pati, the Hikayat Ratu Énom, the Hikayat Charang Kalina, the Hikayat Perbu Jaya, the "Panji Samerang" poems and stories, the Ken Tambuhan poem, the Hikayat Naga bôrsêru, the Hikayat Mas Edan, and the Hikayat Sharkan. As all these stories deal with the same cycle of events, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish one from another.

The fourth division of Malay literature—stories showing mixed influences—includes the Søjarah Melayu which unites in one book Persian stories of Alexander, Javanese legends of Sira Panji, folk-tales of the Fairy Princess of Mount Ophir, detailed rules of ceremonial, and descriptions of historical events such as the capture of Malacca by d'Albuquerque. Books purporting to be historical are however rare and the fourth class of Malay compositions is better represented in pure romance. The typical work of this kind is a story of a prince who goes wandering from land to land, marries numerous fair princesses, and slays evil genii, monsters, and dragons by means of his proficiency in magic art. The story sometimes purports to be told of a historical personage such as Kubâd, father of Nushirvan the Just, but, of course, it is quite unreliable as a biography and shows a curious medley of foreign influences, Persian kings being mentioned along with Hindu divinities and Persian faeeries (pâri) with Hindu "devas," and Indonesian personifications of the sunset glow (mambang). Local Malay colour is, as a rule, quite absent, except in the numerous quatrains (panun) with which the story is brightened. Whence came these tales, and when? They are never dated. Werndly (A.D. 1736) mentions several. The Hikayat Koris, which is exceptional in that it contains many local references, clearly belongs to the period of Portuguese rule in Malacca. It was probably written in the Peninsula as it contains descriptions of the Sêmang and Pangan aborigines, and it shows a friendly spirit to Europeans, a rare thing in those days. The Dutch are not mentioned. The Hikayat Indêra Mengindêra approaches the Hikayat Koris so closely in point of style as to suggest the same authorship or at least the same school of authorship. It is clear that some of these romances date back to the Seventeenth Century, perhaps to the Sixteenth, but it is unlikely that they go back further. Their use of quatrains suggests that they are not as old as the
Hikdyat Hang Tuwah, for instance, in which the word pantun is used in the more primitive sense of "proverbial saying."

The origin of these stories can be (to some extent) inferred from their contents. They cannot be taken direct from the Persian as the strong Hindu element would then be absent. They cannot come from the Sanskrit as the Arabic features would then be inexplicable. They must have been originally composed in a country where Muhammadan and Hindu influences met and blended; in short they must come from modern India or be original to Malaya. Probably most of them came from India. The Hikdyat Gul Bakuwali, a perfectly modern work, was translated from the Hindustani a few years ago, but it is identical in character with the old romances. The Hikdyat Isma Yatim is avowedly Indian and is old enough to be mentioned by Werndly (a.d. 1736). The Hikdyat Khuwâjah Maimûn is at least a century old; it is a Malay version of the Hindustani Tota Kahani, which is itself taken from the Persian Tuti-nama. The entire absence of local colour from many of these romances, coupled with their mixed mythology, forces the student to the conclusion that the vernacular literatures of India are the source of most Malay works.¹

The Hikdyat Hang Tuwah occupies an almost unique position in Malay literature. It deals with a local hero and is therefore national in its character. It cannot be really ancient for its hero was born in the Fifteenth Century, and it is sufficiently unhistorical to suggest a later date. Probably it was written about 1550 A.D. It is much admired by Malays for the purity of its style.

The romances of the type of the Hikdyat Raja Ambong, Hikdyat Raja Donan, and Hikdyat Raja Budiman have been called "folk-tales" because they were dictated to their editors by professional rhapsodists. They are not true folk-tales. They are elaborate romantic compositions which owe their oral character to the illiteracy of the audiences for whom they were composed and not to any primitiveness in their subject-matter or authorship. When committed to writing they show strong resemblances to the ordinary hikdyat, but they possess considerable interest owing to the small details which have been inserted to please the taste of the simple villagers to whom they are addressed. They are not mere copies of Indian models and deserve more attention than they have received. At the same time they are not folk-tales but adaptations of foreign types, and belong properly to the fourth category of Malay literature.

The true folk-tales are those of popular characters such as Pa' Pandir, Pa' Bêlalang, Pa' Musang, and others. Folk-lore is rather the subject of literature than actual literature, but when it becomes stereotyped into conventional narrative the rudiments of literary work may be said to exist. That is the position of many of these tales. In some, only the point of the story—or some jest or other detail—has been fixed in form; the rest is left to the teller to

¹ The Javanese tales of Sira Panji are the source of the longest Malay works; but the Indian romances are the more numerous.
give in his own words. In some cases the story is lost or is passing away, while the kernel of it survives as a proverb. The Malay language is rich in rudimentary literature of this sort, in folk-tales, proverbs, and proverbial quatrains. Many "pantuns" in common colloquial use are of some antiquity inasmuch as they contain allusions to half-forgotten legends and occur, word for word, in old romances. Very few true Malay folk-tales have been published. Some fables and "mouse-deer" stories have been translated or otherwise recorded by Mr. W. W. Skeat and others, but the farcical adventures of Pa' Pandir and other heroes of his stamp have received no attention at the hands of Europeans.

Popular instruction has fostered the growth of a voluminous modern Malay literature of little value. The only native work of real importance written in the Nineteenth Century is the Hikdyat 'Abdu'llah. This book was written partly as a text-book for Englishmen studying Malay. It offends in many ways against the canons of native literary taste. To some extent this offence is inevitable since the work deals with the common-places of modern life rather than with the events of an imaginary romantic age. But Abdullah really pushes colloquialism too far. With all its faults his work is a useful manual for beginners owing to the wealth of its vocabulary and its realism. The author is not dull to one who can read him with fluency, though he is sometimes pedantic and garrulous. Since Abdullah's time the old literature has been gradually perishing, and nothing of any value seems to be taking its place. There are however many pretty "pantuns" still to be learnt from the lips of the people, and some of the topical songs sung at the Muharram are not lacking in cleverness and wit.

1 A very good example of this is the pithy proverbial advice containing: Kalau tiada padi, sa-barang ha'ja ta'-jadi; kalau tiada sumpang, baih jalan lepang, etc. The proverbs are given in Maxwell's list with a brief notice of their origin. The story is given at greater length in Sir F. Swettenham's Malay Sketches,—"The passing of Panglima Prang Semaun."
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INDEX,
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.
APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

THE MALAY ALPHABET.

The modern Malay alphabet, as usually accepted by lexicographers, consists of 33 letters, and the character in which they are written is the Arabic. Many natives, however, do not recognize the distinction between ف and ف; they only use the form ف and pronounce it as a p. Others, again, admit the existence of a letter ُ, which they never employ. Old writers distinguished between two forms of the letter ١ (exclusive of the Arabic ١) and marked this variation in different ways. Some modern Malays also consider the combination lam-alif (لا) and the diacritical mark hauzah (ٌ) to be separate letters, and so add them to the alphabet. The Malay alphabet may therefore be theoretically considered to consist of 35 letters of which two are practically obsolete and one is obsolescent except for European influence. The addition of ٣ and ٤ would increase the number to thirty-seven; but it is due to a misconception which will be explained in discussing the letter alif (Appendix II). Of the thirty-five real letters, twenty-eight represent the Arabic alphabet; five (٣, ٤, ٥, ٦, ٧) represent old Malay sounds or letters for which the Arabic had no equivalent; while the remaining two letters (now obsolete) represented Sanskrit distinctions between a hard and a soft ١ and a hard and a soft ١. These last distinctions are met with in MSS. of Malayo-Javanese tales (such as those of the Panji cyclus), and are still in regular use in Javanese.

The form of the different Malayo-Arabic letters varies with their position in a word or combination of characters, as shown in the subjoined table:

(Note.—The Lacunæ signify that the Letter does not Connect and, therefore, that the Unconnected Form is Used.)

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The Arabic feminine termination ب, which is a form of ل, is very generally employed by Malays instead of ت. The object with which this form is used is to suggest that a writer is acquainted with the Arabic language, should his reader be acquainted with Arabic, it would prove the very contrary. The use of this form, though it can be defended by the extent to which the custom prevails, is, therefore, a piece of affectation which it is better to avoid.

The Romanized equivalents given must not be taken to represent the exact sound of the character for which they are used as substitutes. The pronunciation of the Malay-Arabic letters is discussed elsewhere [Appendix II], and is best acquired in a practical way by listening to the speech of educated natives.

Besides the letters constituting the Alphabet, certain diacritical marks are occasionally met with in literature. Some of these marks only occur in Arabic quotations and need not be acquired, but the following should be known to every advanced student of Malay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Letter</th>
<th>Unconnected Form</th>
<th>Conventional Romanized equivalent</th>
<th>Form in Connection.</th>
<th>Examples of its use.</th>
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The Vowel Points.—The letters of the Arabic alphabet are all considered to be consonants [Appendix II]. The vowels are either understood, or are expressed by the vowel-points {fatfah, kasrah and dikkunah. These represent short vowels, but when followed by the consonants alif, yâ, and wau respectively, they become long vowels.

In Malay the {fatfah (') is known as the baris di-atas; it is pronounced as a short a or (when followed by an alif) as a long a. The kasrah (') is known as the baris di-bawah; it is pronounced as a short e or i, or (when followed by a yâ) as a long e or i. The dikkunah ('') is
known as the *baris di-hadapun*, and is pronounced as a short o or u, or (when followed by a *wau*) as a long o or u.

These vowel points are very rarely met with in modern Malay writing. Their disuse and the occasional substitution for them of the *kuruf saksi* are more properly discussed when dealing with the question of Malay orthography [Appendix IV].

The *jazm*.—The mark (\. ) which in Arabic is called *jazm* (amputation) indicates that the consonant over which it is written is the final consonant of a closed syllable. Thus in writing the diacritical marks over a word like *takhtaa*, a *jazm* would be written over the kh to show that it is the final consonant of a syllable, *takh*, and not the initial consonant of a new syllable. In more popular language it means that the *kh* is not followed by a vowel.

The *tashdid*.—The mark (\-\ ) which in Arabic is called *tashdid* (strengthening) indicates that the consonant over which it is placed is doubled. Thus in writing the diacritical marks on a word like *takabbur* [تَكَبُّر], a *tashdid* would be written over the letter bā.

The *Hamzah*.—The word *hamzah* signifies (in Arabic) "compression," i.e., of the larynx. It is written by Arabs over the initial or "hamzated" *alif* to indicate its being the *spiritus lenis* in contradistinction to the *alif* of prolongation; v. Appendix II. In Malay, this initial *hamzah* is not used. In the middle of a word the occurrence of *hamzah* (both in Arabic and Malay) signifies that the syllable commences with the *spiritus lenis*. Thus راُؤُوَتْ would be *ra-oot*, *ra-wit*, *ra-icat*, but راُؤُوَتْ would be *ra-'ut*.

The Malays also use *hamzah* at the end of a word instead of a final ق for تاَكِی. This last is a special use of *hamzah* confined to the Malay language.

The Arabic signs *maddah* and *wasiyah*, and the marks of nunation (*tanzim*) need not trouble the student of Malay.

**APPENDIX II.**

**PRONUNCIATION.**

The correct pronunciation of the letters occurring in Malay words ought to present no difficulties to the English student. The purely Arabic letters are harder to pronounce, and present distinctions which, to be properly appreciated, must be studied practically, by listening to well-educated Arabs only,—as the modern dialects of Egypt and of Hadramaut (from which countries the Arabs of the Straits are mainly drawn) differ very materially from the classical language. Fortunately, however, for the student, these peculiarly Arabic letters are as difficult of pronunciation to Malays as they are to Europeans, and their mastery serves no practical purpose.

*Consonants.*—All the letters of the Malayo-Arabic alphabet are, theoretically, consonants, but three of them / but, / when used in "prolongation" help to form the long vowels and therefore correspond to English letters as in y, which are classed as semi-vowels. The letter ع, also, from its unpronounceable character, is often treated by Malays as if it were identical with the letter i.

The letter ٠, when used at the beginning of a word or syllable, is the *spiritus lenis* which is not symbolized in English, but which is, in its essential character, consonantal. In Arabic, this initial *alif* is written ٠ and is called *hamzah* or the "hamzated *alif*" to distinguish it from the ٠ of prolongation which converts a into a and of which the use is exemplified in ٠. In this way the mark *hamzah* (\*\ ) and the combination *lam-alif* (١\ ) instead of being treated as illustrations of the dual nature of *alif*, are assumed by Malays to be regular letters unconnected with *alif*, and are added as such to the alphabet.

The letter bā corresponds exactly in sound to our letter b.

The letter ٠ in Arabic, Persian and Hindustani is somewhat softer than our t, so that in transliterating European names the Arabs used ٠ rather than ت as an equivalent for t. In Malay the distinction between t and ت is imperceptible.

The letter ٠ is pronounced in Arabic as our th in "thin." Educated Malays, however, more or less success, to so pronounce it; but, in popular use, the letter is pronounced as an s; e.g., *hari selasa* for hari *thaldasha*.

The letters *jim* and *eha* approximate in sound to our j (in "June") and ch (in "church") respectively.

The letter *ha* is an emphasized h. The h in "huge" has been suggested as an approximate equivalent. *Ha* is, however, a purely Arabic letter and is not generally distinguishable, in the mouth of Malays, from the unemphasized *ha* (\*\ ).

The letter *khā* is a harsh guttural sound like the ch in loch.
The letters фа and ١ correspond in sound to Ё and Ё respectively.

The sound of the letter ١ has been compared to the caw of a raven. It is a guttural ١. As a final letter it is not pronounced but indicates that the vowel sound is closed abruptly. Thus ١ is not pronounced ١١١١١ but ١١١.

The letter ٢ corresponds to the English k, while the letter ٢ is the hard English g, i.e., the g in “girl,” not the g in “gem.”

The letters ٣ and ٤ and ٤ are pronounced like the English l, m and n respectively.

The initial ٥ is, in sound, the English consonantal w. The ٥ of prolongation serves to make up the long vowel ٥ or ٥.

The letter ٦ is a gentle aspirate. Like the English aspirate it is dropped altogether in some dialects.

Initial ٧ corresponds to consonantal y. The ٧ of prolongation serves to make up the long vowel ٧ or ٧.

٧ is pronounced like the Spanish ٧ or the Portuguese ٧. It approximates in sound to the ny sound in words like “new,” or “neuter.”

Vowels.—There are in Arabic three short vowels and three long vowels, and the Arabic written character provides for such vowels only. The alphabet does not, therefore, adequately deal with the vowel-sounds met with in Malay.

Apart from the indeterminate vowel, the distinction between a short vowel and a long vowel is not as marked in Malay as in Arabic. Thus, in the word ٦٦, the difference in sound between the first and the second ٦ is very small indeed when allowance has been made for the fact that the first syllable is an open syllable and the second is closed by a consonant. Again, even open syllables are curiously shortened when followed by a syllable commencing with the letter ٦, e.g., in words like ٦٦, and ٦٦. A comparison of the sound of the first ٦ in ٦٦ and of that in ٦٦ will illustrate the imperfection of the Malay alphabet when marking distinctions in vocalic sound.

It may be generally laid down that there are three common vowels and one indeterminate vowel, and that these four vowels are those which are almost invariably met with. The remaining vocalic sounds are exceptional.

The first vowel is ٦, which is sometimes expressed by the ٦٦ of prolongation and is sometimes understood. This ٦ is intermediate in sound between the English ٦ and ٦ in “bar” and the French ٦ in ٦٦.

The second vowel is usually romanized as ٦ or ٦. It is either omitted in the Arabic character or is expressed by the ٦ of prolongation. Its sound really lies between that of ٦ in “wait” and that of ٦ in “sweet” or between the French ٦ and ٦.
The third vowel is romanized as o or u, and in Malay writings is either left unexpressed or is expressed by the wu of prolongation. Its sound lies between that of oo in "school" and that of a in "alone."

The indeterminate vowel, usually romanized as e, is pronounced like the first e in "interesting." It is the shortest possible of vowel sounds, and may be described as an attempt to omit the vowel altogether between consonants which do not readily combine. An attempt, for instance, to sound the k in "knee" would give an indeterminate vowel-sound between the k and the a.

Other rarer vowel sounds have been introduced into Malay phonology (1) by the use of onomatopoeic terms which imitate peculiar sounds heard in nature, (2) by the adoption of foreign words and consequently of foreign sounds, (3) by the intermixture of Malays from different parts of the Peninsula, which leads to several dialectic variations of the same vowel being often heard simultaneously in the same place, (4) by the adoption of Malay as a lingua franca for Chinese, Tamils and other settlers in the Peninsula.

Diphthongs.—There are only two diphthongs in Malay. The first is ai, pronounced like i in "fight," "write." The second is au, pronounced like ow in "how," "how." The first is sometimes shortened till it approximates to ai in "paid," "pained," and the second similarly tends to be confused with the sound of ow in "now."

Combinations of Consonants.—Certain combinations of consonants, in English, represent what are really distinct consonantal sounds and not true combinations. For instance, the th in "thin" is a conventional symbol for a missing letter and does not unite the sounds of t and of h. In Malay, the combinations ngk, nng, mb, mp, nt, nj, nch, and nd are really single sounds and should not be separately pronounced. The true syllabic division of a word like timbang is ti-mbang and not tim-bang. The exact sounds represented by these combinations are practically unpronounceable for Europeans; but their etymological importance is considerable, and they deserve notice at the hands of the student of Malay dialects. Thus the mb approaches a simple m in sound in the Kedah dialect so that semilan is pronounced almost like similan.

Accent.—It is usual to consider that in Malay the accent falls on the penultimate syllable, but care should be taken not to over-accent any portion of a word. The fact is that there is very little accentuation of special syllables.

Pronunciation and spelling.—The pronunciation of Riau-Johor Malay agrees generally with the orthography of the language, but two peculiarities should be noticed. The first is the fact that the final k is not sounded. It is often supposed that the practice of sounding the final k which prevails in Java and in Borneo Malay represents what was the universal practice when the Arabic character was introduced, and that the omission to sound this letter represents a later development. If that is the case, it is difficult to understand why the Malays should have adopted the peculiar Arabic letter \\ to represent a final k when they used k to represent k in any other part of the word. The other peculiarity which calls for notice is the fact that the spelling of derivatives ending with the suffixes-an and ò does not agree with their pronunciation. Thus pendapat is usually written pendapdtan but is really sounded as pendapat; tuntuit is spelt tuntuti but is pronounced tuntuti. This peculiarity is perhaps partly due to the awkwardness of writing words like pendapat and tuntut without using diacritical marks; still, it deserves mention as it is apt to give an incorrect idea of the pronunciation of such words.

A number of Sanskrit words are not sounded in the way they are usually spelt. Thus the sound of utama is not suggested by the combination of. These discrepancies are due to the fact that the spelling of the words follows their Sanskrit originals, while the sound of the words has been modified in the speech of the people. The orthography of the English language presents many similar examples of literary conservatism.

APPENDIX III.

MALAY DIALECTS.

Malay is spoken in the Southern half of the Malay Peninsula, in the Riau-Lingga Archipelago, in portions of Central Sumatra, on most of the Sumatran coast-line, in some of the Javanese ports and maritime districts, on the North-West, West and South coasts of Borneo, in the Moluccas, and in Indo-China. Colonies of Malays are also settled in Ceylon and in Cape Colony. There are, however, great dialectic variations in the language. The Malay spoken in Java and in Southern Sumatra contains many Javanese and Sundanese words and expressions; that of Borneo is naturally influenced by the various Dyak tongues; the expression "Menangkabau Malay" covers a whole group of dialects spoken in Sumatra, in the Nanning districts of Malacca, and in the Negri Sembilan; while even in the Peninsula there exists a wide difference between the Riau-Johor Malay spoken in the South and the speech of Kelantan and Patani men which is practically incomprehensible to all who have not made a special study of it.

This Dictionary only deals with two dialects. Before discussing their peculiarities, however, allusion may be made to the much-discussed subject: "which of all these varieties of the language should be taken to be the best or standard Malay?"

The answer to this question must depend mainly upon the method of comparison adopted. If by "the best
Malay” is meant the dialect least affected by the introduction of foreign words, it is probable that the standard of excellence would be set by one of the obscure tongues of Central Sumatra where the people retain many primitive customs and have been but little affected by Indian and Arabian rulers and traders. But the application of such a test to the provincial dialects of English would give somewhat paradoxical results. The standard of good English may be assumed to be set by our best literature, and not by etymological considerations. In what part of Malaya, then, does the speech of the uneducated people approach most closely to the language of the books? Natives of Kedah and Perak patriotically claim that the diction in use at the courts of the princes is the purest in the Peninsula. Let a concrete example be taken. The word bètal is universally written with a final / but the peasants of Kedah pronounce it bètu, while those of Riau utter it as is spelt. The fact that a few cultivated individuals at the Kedah court have adopted a pronunciation which agrees in the main with that of the mass of the population in Riau and Johor, would only strengthen the claim of the latter to the honour of speaking the best Malay. When it is said that the best French is spoken in Touraine, no reflection is cast upon the language of the Professors at the University in Paris. So when all credit has been given to the learning of the literary coteries at Alor Star or Kuala Kangsar, the dialect of Kedah or of Perak must be judged by the speech of the masses of the people.

The Bstantial-salăṭina, perhaps the best of Malay literary works, was written at Achin about the year 1636 A. D. The language in which it is written is that which is still spoken, even by the illiterate, in the South of the Peninsula, while it bears no resemblance to the Achinese of to-day. The reasons for this similarity between one modern dialect and the old literary language can be explained, though imperfectly, by the facts of history; but whether explained or not, the resemblance is there, and gives a special interest to the speech of the inhabitants of Riau, Johor, Malacca, Selangor and Pahang.

The pronunciation of Malay at Johor itself and in the Riau-Lingga Archipelago differs in two important respects from the written language. A final a is pronounced like the German ə or as the English ir in “sir.” A final r is not distinctly enunciated; it is pronounced as an English r rather than a Scotch r. These differences disappear on the West coast after the Malacca river has been passed. It is a curious fact that the line of demarcation between the two divisions of the Riau-Johor dialect should be drawn so abruptly in the centre of the town of Malacca itself. The language of the coast districts from the Malacca River to the River Bernam is therefore very correct indeed, but the immigration of foreign Malays into Selangor is causing great changes in the speech of the inhabitants of that state.

The dialect of Kedah differs very materially from that of Riau and Johor. The differences divide themselves naturally into four classes.

The first class includes all cases in which entirely distinct words or expressions are used to express the same idea. Thus the pronoun of the second person is hàng in Kedah and engkau in literary Malay; the word for a rainbow is ualar dawu in Kedah and pelangi at Riau and Johor. This class can be extended so as to cover cases where one dialect has words for which the other has no corresponding equivalent. Thus the word gun is purely a Kedah word unknown in any form to the Malays of the South.

The second class includes all cases where the same word exists in both dialects but is used in slightly different connections or senses. Thus, alor bears one meaning in Malacca and a somewhat different one in Kedah Malay. Differences of this sort are somewhat rare.

Dialectic differences of the two classes above-mentioned can only be recorded in the body of a Dictionary.

The third class includes all cases in which groups of words of a certain form consistently adopt a certain different form in another dialect. Thus words terminating in ul in Riau-Johor Malay are pronounced by Kedah Malays as though they terminated in u. Regular dialectic changes of this character occurring in Kedah Malay have not been recorded in the body of this work and must be enumerated here.

The vowel which at Riau approaches the sound of the French i in suite, in Kedah rather approaches that of the French è in tête.

The vowel which at Riau approaches the sound of o in “bone,” in Kedah is nearer that of ow in “boot.”

The letter ri is pronounced like a ghain.

The letter há, as an initial letter, is more pronounced and more common than in the South.

Final a is very distinctly articulated; its sound resembles that of the English ar in “star.”

Final or is pronounced like final a or ak, and final or is pronounced like o or ok.

Final ir is pronounced ia’ or iak.

Final s is pronounced like eh or ih, e.g., beras becomes bèreah, térus becomes térus, bétis becomes beth or bétch.

Final p is pronounced like b; e.g., kutib for kutib.

Final l is softened till it resembles the French ille in paille. Thus tebal becomes tebai or tebáyi: batil becomes batyi; bètal becomes bètir.

The duplication of words is replaced by the duplication of the first consonant, e.g., pépnyu for puyu-puyu, lélaki for laki-laki, bèhir for bìri-bìri.

The prefixes tör or tê, pér or pê, and bér or bê are replaced by ta, pa and ba the a being short but not quite indeterminate. Thus børjálaw becomes bô-jalaw, tâmpênis becomes tâmpebh. The vowel sound in the other prefixes m and k, — also resembles the sound of a.

The fourth class of differences comprises those cases in which modified forms of the same word are used in the two dialects but in which the modification does not seem to follow any regular law of change. Thus bawaya in Riau-Johor Malay becomes baya in Kedah, biyarah in the South becomes bewah in the North, etc. Variants of this
sort must be noted as they occur in the body of a Dictionary. But though many of these changes are not universal, certain general lines of tendency may be noticed, such as the occasional change of  dł into  g as the dialect changes from Riau to Kedah. The use of  d for  l is also noticeable, e.g.,  délaki for  lélaki or  laht-lahi,  gélémbat for  kélémbat, etc.

In conclusion, it should be said that though variations in the use of words in different parts of the Peninsula have often been recorded, very little has been done to facilitate the systematic comparison of the dialects, and the points noted in this work do not by any means exhaust the subject even as regards the study of Kedah and of Riau-Johor Malay.

APPENDIX IV.

ORTHOGRAHY.

There is no system of Malay spelling which meets with universal or even with extensive acceptance. Certain general principles may be observed to underlie the practice of individual writers, and certain orthographical tendencies may be traced in the spelling of successive generations. But this is all. In the spelling of individual words wide differences exist. However desirable the acceptance of a regular system may appear, there exists no method by which uniformity can be enforced. No special authority is therefore claimed for the spelling of words in this book. A Dictionary is essentially a work of reference, and the system of orthography here followed is the one which lends itself most readily to facility of reference. On the question of what is correct, Malays have agreed to differ; and the student of Malay can only claim for his own methods the toleration which he is willing to extend to those of other writers.

The oldest Malay manuscripts available to study prove that a fairly consistent system of orthography was in force at Achin in the first half of the seventeenth century. This system differs from the usual practice of modern writers in four principal features:

1. Early writers omitted to write final  wau and  yd in words like  batu,  kirî, where modern scribes almost invariably use those final letters;

2. Early writers omitted final  alif in words like  bisa,  rasa, while those of the present day sometimes write it and sometimes omit it;

3. Early writers never used  alif,  wau and  yd as medial vowels in closed syllables, while modern writers often do;

4. Modern Malays almost invariably use an  alif in the second syllable of words like  تنوان  رووس  (tuwan)  (ruwas) where older writers would not use the  alif, but would write  تنوان  رووس  (ini).

The first of these changes has met with such general acceptance among modern Malays that it may be considered to have become an established rule. The older practice survives in a few words such as  ًl  (ini),  ًm  (itu), the rarity of which emphasizes the extent to which the change has been adopted. The difference between the long and the short vowels (other than the indeterminate vowel) is so slight in Malay that, even in the earliest MSS., examples can be found of inconsistency in the spelling of final vocalic syllables. The change in some instances can thus be easily explained by the difficulty of always correctly indicating extremely fine distinctions of sound, but its extension to all cases is no doubt due in great measure to modern theories of legibility.

The use of a final  alif in words ending with the sound  a has not met with such general acceptance; indeed, the exceptions may be as numerous, or more numerous, than the cases in which the  alif is employed. Under the circumstances, the change has not been considered established, but (lexicographically) the matter is of little importance as the use or disuse of the letter in question rarely affects the position of a word in the dictionary.

The third change—the use of  alif,  wau and  yd as medial vowels in closed syllables—is of far greater interest and importance. The use of these letters, the  huruf saksi as they are called, is opposed to Arabic alphabetical theory. The syllable should consist of two letters; the introduction of a third must have been a bold innovation. There seems no reason to ascribe this change to transliteration from an older Malay alphabet, as the use of the  huruf saksi is a comparatively modern thing. The innovation may have been to some extent countenanced by the disuse of case-endings in Arabic words such as  kitâb,  ʾislâm, etc., but it was certainly developed, if not actually introduced, by European influence. It must be remembered that until recently the printing of Malay books has been entirely in the hands of Europeans, especially in those of missionaries, and that the influence so exercised must have been great. The power of public instruction, under European direction, has also to be reckoned with. Under these conditions it is not surprising that modern Malay spelling in the Straits has been much affected by English alphabetical theory, notably in the use of the  huruf saksi and in the use of  alif in words like  tuwan and  ruwas. It may be predicted that if nothing is done to check existing tendencies the use of the  huruf saksi as English vowels will extend to all words. This solution of the present difficulties would not be an unsatisfactory one. It would certainly make Malay spelling consistent and easy, and it would avoid the complications which
would accompany any attempt to stereotype orthography in its present transitional stage.

For convenience of reference, it is advisable in a Dictionary either to consistently use the huruf saksi or to consistently omit them. Of these two courses, consistent omission is preferable. It brings together words which only differ in their vowels and so enables the student to see at a glance which of several interpretations is to be given to a word of doubtful vocalization. The system followed in spelling words in this Dictionary accordingly limits a syllable in a pure Malay word to two letters and makes no use of the huruf saksi.

In Malay literature, however, the widest latitude prevails. A system of orthography approximating to the most rigid classical usage is still followed in many Malay books of devotion and other works printed in Turkey, Egypt or Arabia by natives conversant with Arabic. On the other hand, relatively illiterate natives (such as policemen and others who have to record events in the course of their duties but who are not literates by profession) use the huruf saksi far more extensively than pedantry would countenance. Among professional literary men—a very small class—three theories, at least, are recognized.

The first theory may be described briefly as follows. The was and ya should be inserted in closed syllables except where the two syllables of a word are of the same class;—e.g., tolong is written تولانغ, not تولانغ, and runtoh is written رونتوه, not رونتوه. This theory is not very serviceable nor is it consistently adhered to by its own advocates. It does not avoid ambiguity,—words like tulang and tolong, for instance, are spelt in the same way,—and the rule has to be qualified by an awkward number of exceptions. It is a purely arbitrary system which is neither supported by any feature in the theory of the Malayo-Arabic alphabet nor explained by any historical reasons.

The second theory is that the huruf saksi should only be used with rare, difficult, or little-known words. This theory is based on the fact that the huruf saksi are intended to facilitate reading and are largely so used. But as a criterion of correct spelling, this "system" is too indefinite. No two men would independently produce identical lists of the "difficult" words of a language. A literary man, indeed, will often be unfamiliar with words which enter into the daily life of a peasant.

The third theory put forward occasionally is that the huruf saksi should be used to avoid ambiguity in the case of words which would otherwise be spelt in the same way. This view has fewer advocates than the other two and therefore lacks the sanction of extensive usage. It also presupposes a knowledge of every word of the Malay language on the part of the person adopting it, for without such a knowledge it is not possible to always know whether ambiguities can arise.

The vast majority of writers, however, trouble themselves very little about theories of spelling. They spell as they have been taught to spell without considering what is consistent and what is not. The student of Malay will consequently do well to waste no time over the study of orthography. The more widely he reads, the clearer will his perception be of the futility of either expecting uniformity or of enforcing it.

### APPENDIX V.

#### ETYMOLOGY.

Malay is usually spoken of as one of the "Great Polynesian," "Malayo-Polynesian," or "Oceanic" group of tongues,—a term which covers all the dialects of the Sunda Islands, the Moluccas, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, Formosa, Micronesia, Melanesia (including part, at least, of New Guinea), Polynesia, New Zealand and Madagascar. The extent of the geographical area over which these languages are spoken and the divergences in physical type between the races speaking them have sometimes led ethnologists to minimize the linguistic connection that exists or to assume it to be the result of fortuitous trade relations.1

1 The similarities are not confined to trade-words. For instance, taking two languages so geographically remote from one another as Malay and Fijian, we find:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Malay</th>
<th>Fijian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>mata-hati</td>
<td>mata-ni-siga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moon</td>
<td>batu</td>
<td>batu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>angin</td>
<td>angin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sky</td>
<td>langit</td>
<td>langit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain</td>
<td>njan</td>
<td>njan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>ayer</td>
<td>cati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>blana</td>
<td>vege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil, earth</td>
<td>tanah</td>
<td>tanu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>manoh</td>
<td>manu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>ikan</td>
<td>ika</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This short list is taken from a paper by Mr. S. H. Ray, but the relationship between Malay and Fijian has been more exhaustively treated by Dr. Kern of Leyden.

---

Malay, Fijian

Mosquito nyamu; namu
Louse kulu; kunu
Tree bayu; hau
Leaf daan; drain
Coconut nyor; nin
Fruit bow; voa
Root ahar; waha
Yam uhi; uri
Sugar-cane iho; mdua
Head uhu; ubu
Eye mata; mata
Ear telenga; ndaliga
Skin kilti; keli
In this apparent conflict between the evidence of words and that of racial features it is only necessary to avoid too sweeping inferences. The Malays are admittedly a very mixed people. They may owe the basis of their language to only one of the many elements which go to make up their race. In the struggle for linguistic existence, the Oceanic type of language still shows extraordinary vitality. The descendants of Chinese, Arabs, and Indian settlers in the Peninsula, even where they outnumber the true Malays, adopt the speech of the country with the addition (perhaps) of a certain number of their own words but without materially modifying its ideology or structure. It may well be that the original Malays themselves abandoned some speech of their own for the language of the Indonesian races who preceded them in the possession of Sumatra. It may also be that those Indonesians owed the basis of their speech to a still earlier Melanesian race.

The principal feature of the Oceanic type of language is the fact that it seems to be disyllabic and vocalic, or, in other words, that the primitive word consists of two syllables and that each syllable ends with a vowel. It has sometimes been suggested that the absence of final consonants is due to the softness and languor which affect islanders dwelling in a tropical sea. The bearing of such a theory upon the etymology of Malay would be to imply that the final consonants in its words and syllables are survivals, and that the omission of such consonants in kindred Oceanic languages is not evidence of their absence from the original root. A careful analysis of the language makes it, however, appear that the syllables other than the final syllable are vocalic, and the inference is that the final syllable was once vocalic too. Thus, if we take the words asin and masin, the n only represents what is now the suffix an in Malay and the m represents the prefix be or me. The root of these words would appear to be the vocalic asi which (with the meaning of “sea”) is found in many primitive Indonesian tongues and is also the basis of the Malay taseh.

The use of initial and final consonants to modify or to give grammatical precision to the meaning of a word is common to many Indonesian languages and is the ancient practice out of which the modern system of prefixes and suffixes has developed. The elaborate rules regarding the formal changes in words under the influence of these prefixes and suffixes is not ancient and are only true (in their entirety) of the Riau-Johor dialect. The very examples quoted in this Dictionary will show occasional departures from the usually accepted canons of modification; e.g., menyinta (from chinta), ngelana (from kelana), ngrawal (from rawat), metrus (from terrus). A comparative study of the initial and final consonants from which the prefixes and suffixes are derived gives the following results:

1. initial m or b creates an adjective;
2. initial k creates a present participle passive;
3. initial t marks a past participle passive;
4. an initial nasal sound (ng or n) makes the verb;
5. initial p indicates a noun (nomen agentis);
6. final n helps to form the noun of state or condition.

From these results we may infer that while the prefixes be, pe, te, and ke, and the affix an represent five out of these six old forms, the modern verbal mēng- and mēn- are really compounds of the first and fourth, and the prefix mē (in words like melunchor or mērapai) is derived from the first (adjectival) and not from the fourth (verbal) of these initial consonants. It thus happens that words beginning with the letters l and r seem sometimes to have two verbal forms; e.g., mērapai and mēnggērapai, from rapai, melunchor and mēnggelunchor from lunchor, and a number of apparently new words have been coined in this way. Similarly the prefixes pēng- and pēn- are compounds of the fifth and fourth.

The subject of Malay etymology cannot be discussed with any exhaustiveness in a brief Appendix; what is here written is of the nature of a caution against the practice of basing etymological theories upon casual similarities between individual words. Thus tanjong has been stated to be derived from tanah utong; tangau and tangkah have been represented as probably owing their origin to a Sakai root tang (= hand) etc. Tanjong, with its sense of “projection” is far more likely to be connected with words like anjor, anjong, tajar, Tajok, and telanjor. In the same way the sense of “curvature” runs through words like elong, elo(s), (or lōk), tēlōk, gelong, jelok, jelok, jelok, jelok, relong, and that of “angularity” in words like bēkku, bēku, bēlihu, bēngkoh, bēngkong, and chengkoh. The root in such cases is not to be obtained by the separate consideration of each syllable, but (as might be expected from the Oceanic character of the language) is usually made up of two vocalic syllables and is to be seen in the central portion of most words.

The study of Malay etymology is further complicated by the fact that many Indonesian languages have not only had a common origin but have had relations with each other subsequent to their differentiation into separate tongues. Thus in words of common origin, the Malay d is a Javanese r; e.g., dato’ in Malay is ratus in Javanese, daun is ron, adek is ari. But subsequent relations have introduced words like ratsi into Malay literature so that the two forms exist side by side. A good instance of a double form lies in the roots udi and uri, both with the common suggestion of “posterior”; the former root appears in mudēk, kēnudi, kēnudiyan, and the latter in burit, buritan, uri, and buri.

APPENDIX VI.

ROMANIZED MALAY.

There are two logical systems of romanizing Malay: the literal, which follows the spelling, and the phonetic, which follows the pronunciation of a word.

The literal method (which has been followed by the Dutch lexicographers) takes the various Arabic letters and vowels or vowel-points which make up a word and
represents them by certain accepted Roman equivalents. It has the merit of simplicity, it gives a very fair approximation to the sound of the word, and it tends to consistency in that it leaves very little scope for the idiosyncracies of individual writers. On the other hand, it is faulty because the Arabic vowel system does not adequately deal with Malay vowel sounds, and because its rough-and-ready character hinders, rather than helps, the proper study of phonetics.

The phonetic method presents great difficulties. To begin with, it is difficult to exactly reproduce Malay sounds in a character associated with a different phonic system. In the next place, the pronunciation of the language varies dialectically, so that the same word might be differently romanized in different localities. Again, its successful working depends in a great measure upon the individuality of the writer, so that consistency is hard to attain. Finally, a phonetic system, however accurate and detailed, is a poor substitute for the study of pronunciation from the lips of good speakers.

A study of the romanized books published in Singapore shows that a rough-and-ready phonetic system based on Hunterian principles is generally followed; and that this system, on the whole, works well. It is not always consistent, but rarely suffers in legibility from the peculiarities of individual writers. It meets the requirements of all except specialists, and its practical advantages for general work need not be sacrificed to a pedantic love for the perfectly accurate or the perfectly uniform.

1 In a number of publications of the American Mission Press a peculiar system of omitting the indeterminate vowel has been adopted, leading to spellings such as “mubel.” This system is not referred to; it is hardly Hunterian, and is in only limited use.

APPENDIX VII.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achin.</td>
<td>Achinese</td>
<td>van Langen's Dictionary is the one referred to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab.</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batav.</td>
<td>Batavia Malay.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bust. Sal.</td>
<td>Bustanu 's-salāṭīn, MS. The two first books of this work have, however, been published in Singapore, American Mission Press.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin.</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>The dialect of Changchow, near Amoy, is the one referred to unless otherwise stated; Dictionary by Carstairs Douglas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cr. Gr.</td>
<td>Dissertation on the Malay language (grammatical portions), by J. Crawford.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng.</td>
<td>English</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eur.</td>
<td>&quot;European,&quot; i.e., some European language, used when it is doubtful which of two or more European languages a word is derived from.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fut. Sh.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Futihau’sh-Shām</em>, a Malay work on a Muhammadan war in Syria; lithographed, Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay. Haiw.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Haiyatu'l-ḥatidn</em>, a treatise on the use (as drugs) of portions of the bodies of animals; Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hind.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Hindustani (Urdu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat</em>. A generic name for Malay prose romances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Abus.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Abū’s-sañah</em>; lith., Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Al., or Ht. ‘Al...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat ‘Alī’ud-dīn</em>; a Malay version of the story of Alladīn and the wonderful lamp; Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Berm. Sh., or Ht. Berm. Shahd.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Bīrra Shahdan</em>; MS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Best.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Bestamman</em>; MS. This work has recently been lithographed in Penang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Fut. Sh...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>See Fut. Sh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Gh.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Ghulam</em>; MS. This story is a version of the <em>Hikayat Bahktiyr</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Gul Bak.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Gul Bakuwai</em>; printed, Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Hamz.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Hamza</em>; MS. Extracts from this work have been published in Holland, and the complete romance has been recently lithographed in Penang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Hg. Tuw....</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Hang Tuwah</em>; MS. Extracts from this work have been published in Holland and at Batavia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Ind. Bang.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Indēra Bangsawan</em>; lith., Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Ind. Jaya.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Indēra Jaya</em>; MS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Ind. Laks.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Indēra Laṅkana</em>; lith., Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Ind. Meng.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Indēra Menginēra</em>; MS. This MS. was afterwards copied and lithographed in Penang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Ind. Natata....</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Indēra Nata</em>; MS. This romance contains many Batavia words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Isk. Dz., or Ht. Isk. Dzul</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Iskandar Dzu’l-karnain</em>; MS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Ism. Yat.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Isma Yatim</em>. The old Dutch edition has been used; but the first portion of a new edition of this work has been published in Romanized Malay by the Education Department in Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Jay. Asm.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Jaya Asmuara</em>; MS. This MS. was afterwards copied and published at the Government Press, Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Jay. Lengg.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Jaya Lenggara</em>; MS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Kal. Dam.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Kalīlah dan Dāminah</em>; romanized edition, Batavia. This work has been published in the Arabic character at the Government Press, Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht. Koris.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td><em>Hikayat Koris</em>; MS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.
**ADDENDA.**

---

**ADDENDUM A.**

**LIST OF MALAYAN WILD BIRDS.**

[This rudimentary list was given me by Mr. A. L. Butler, formerly of the Selangor Museum. I have since been able to supplement it somewhat; my additions and notes are given in brackets.]

---

**Ayam-ayam**: the water-cock; *gallicrex cinerea.*

[**Ayam borga**, ayam dênâk,] and *ayam hutan*: the jungle-fowl, *gallus ferrugineus.*

**Ayam pêgar**: the fireback pheasant, *lophura rufa* or *enplocosus vieilliotii.* [Also burong merah mata.]

**Burong babi**: the adjutant, *leptoptilus javanicus.*

**B. bangau**: the egrets; *bubulcus coronandus* and *herodias intermedia.*

[**B. barau-barau**: the yellow-crowned bulbul; *trachyornis ochrocephalus.* Also *b. bêbarau.*]

**B. bayan**: the paroquet; *palaeornis longicauda.*

[**B. bêbarau**: v. *b. barau-barau.*]

[**B. bêberek**: v. *b. berek-berek.*]

**B. bêlatok**: a generic name for wood-peckers of which about twenty species occur in the Peninsula. [Also *bêlatok.*]

[**B. bêlatok biji nangka**: the fulvous-rumped barred wood-pecker; *miglyptes grammithorax.* **B. bêlatok panggor**: the Malay black wood-pecker; *thrifonax javensis.* **B. bêlatok rimba**: the golden-backed wood-pecker; *chrysocolaptes gutticristatus.*

**B. bêlibis**: the whistling teal; *dendrocygna javanica.*

[**B. berek-berek**: the bay-backed bee-eater; *merops sumatranus.* Also (Kedah) *bêberek.*]

**B. bêrêkek**: the snipe; *gallinago stenura* and *gallinago celestis.* [Also (Kedah) *b. têtirok.*]

**B. bêrkok**: the largest of the green pigeons; *butreron capelli.*

**B. bêrtam**: the black jungle-partridge; *melanoperdix nigra.*

[**B. binti-binti**: the Malayan blue king-fisher; *alcedo meninting.*]

**B. bubut**: the common coucal; *centropus euryucus*; and the lesser coucal (or crow-pearasant), *centropus bengalensis.*

[**B. chawi-chawi** = *b. chêchawi*, q. v.]

**B. chêchawi**: the racquet-tailed drongo; *dissemuris platapus.* [Also called *b. chawi-chawi,* and *b. chên-chawi.* Cf. also *b. hamba kêra.*

[**B. chelong**: the black jay; *platyosmurus aterinus.*]

[**B. chêmêrîling**: = *b. þêrîling,* q. v.]

[**B. chênchawi** = *b. chêchawi,* q. v.]

[**B. chenôk**: the malkohas, i.e., the red-breasted malkoha, *ranghophococcyx erythrognaithus*; and the Sumatran malkoha, *rhopodytes sumatranus.*]

[**B. chichit**: = *b. siyul,* q. v.]

**B. ênggang**: a generic name for [large] hornbills, [especially the great hornbill, *dichoceros bicorne,* and the rhinoceros hornbill, *buceros rhinoceros.*]

**B. gagaêk**: the Indian jungle-crow, *corvus macrorhynchus.*

**B. hamba kêra**: “the monkey’s slave,” a name given to the racquet-tailed drongo because it follows troops of monkeys to feed on the insects they disturb from the foliage. See *b. chêchawi.*

[**B. hantu**: a generic name for owls other than the brown hawk-owl (*punggok*).]

**B. hjian**: the black and red broadbill, *cymborkynchus macrorhynchus*; [and the dusky broadbill, *corydon sumatranus.* Better: *b. tadah hjian.* It is also called (Dindings) *b. rakit.*]

[**B. inggêrêk**: v. *b. kelichap.*]

**B. itêk ayer**: the cotton-teal, *nettopus coromandelianus.*

**B. kêdidì**: a generic name for a sandpiper (*totanus*) or small plover (*agialitis.*
[B. kēlīchāp: a generic name given to small birds suggesting the humming-birds of America in their general appearance. Also b. pērinchit. B. kēlīchāp jantong or b. inggērēh: the smallest of these (unidentified).]

[B. kēndi: a generic name given to the numenii, i.e., to the curlew, numenius arquata, and to the whimbrel, n. phaeopus.]

B. kēsemba: a generic name given to trogons, harpactes.

[B. kudong kētampi: the Malay fish-owl, ketupa javanensis. Also b. to'kētampi.]

[B. kunyet: the black-headed bulbul; micropterus melancephalus.]

[B. kunyet-kunyet: the black-naped oriole; oriolus indicus.]

[B. kuwang: v. b. kuwan.]

[B. kuwang-kuwit: the cuckoo-shrike; lalage terat.]

B. kēwau: (Rian, Johor) a pheasant, especially an Argus pheasant, argusianus argus; (= (Kedah) b. kuwang raya.)

B. kēwau chērēmin: (Selangor) a peacock-pheasant, polyplectrum bicoloratum; (= (Dindings) kuwang ranting, or kuwang ranggas, and (Kedah) mērāk pongson.)

B. lang: a generic name for hawks, kites, and eagles.


B. layang-layang: a generic name for swallows and swifts.

[B. lēlīn: the small pied hornbill, anthracoceros albirostris. Also b. mērlīlin and b. lang līng.]

[B. mērlīgin: the painted snipe, rostratula capensis.]

[B. merah mata: = ayam pēgar, q. v.]

[B. mērāk: the Malayan peacock, pavo muticus. [B. mērāk pongson: the peacock-pheasant; = b. kuwang chērēmin, q. v.]

[B. mērēbah: the yellow-vented bulbul; pyconotus analis.]

B. mērēboh: the Malay turtle-dove; turtur tigrinus. [B. mērlīlin: = b. līlīn, q. v.]

B. murai: the magpie-robin, copsychus solorius. [B. murai batu: the shama; cittocincla macrua. B. murai gajah: the Malay fairy blue-bird, irena cyanca.] B. murai gila: a name given to fantail fly-catchers; rhipadura javanica, r. albicolis, and r. pēriata.

[B. pēhakaŋ: a generic name for king-fishers, especially (Dindings) the Malacca stork-bill kingfisher, pelargopsis malaccensis; the black-capped kingfisher, halcyon pelateus; and the white-collared kingfisher, halcyon elioris. Also raja udang, q. v.]

[B. pēhakaŋ hutan, or b. pēhakaŋ rimba: a generic name for barbets.]

[B. pēlatoh: a variant of b. bēlatoh, q. v.]

B. pērgam: the imperial pigeons; carphophaga anea and c. badia. [B. pērinchit: a variant of b. kēlīchāp, q. v.]

B. pērīling: the tree-starling, calornis chalybeius. [Also chimpērīling. B. pērīling kampong and b. pērīling tanah: names representing varieties of coloration in the tree-starling but not different species.]

B. pēkau: the blue-breasted quail; excalifornia chinensis.

B. puchong: a generic name given to bitterns, e.g., dupetor flavicollis, ardetta cinnoma, and ardetta sinensis; also to the purple heron, ardea manillensis. [The name is most commonly given (Dindings) to the little green heron, butorides javanica.]

B. punai: the common green pigeon, omostreron vernans.

B. punai gading, or b. punai jambu: a pink-headed green pigeon having an ivory-white breast with a pink stain; pitilopus jambu.

B. punai siyul: the small green pigeon; omostreron olax.

B. punai tanah: the bronze wing dove; chalcophaps indica.

[B. punggoŋ: the brown hawk-owl; ninox scutulata.]

B. puŋok: the bastard-quail; turnix pugnax.

B. raja kudang: a generic name given (Rian, Johor) to kingfishers, [and elsewhere to large sandpipers, e.g., to the redshank, totanus calidris. Cf. b. pékakaŋ.]

[B. rajawali: a name given in literature to the eagle of romance, and in common talk to small hawks, e.g., lang rajawati. See s. v. lang.]

[B. rakī: a name given (Dindings) to the broadbills; v. hujan.]

B. rawa: the pied fruit-pigeon, myristica f. bicolor.


B. sērindit: the love-bird, loriculus galgulus.

[B. sewah: a name given to some hawks. B. sewah bēlapang: accipiter virgatus. B. sewah: a name sometimes given to the large kite pernis tweedaldi. B. sewah tēhkuk: the Indian koel; eudynamis honorata.]

B. siyul: the crested wood-quail; rollulus rouloul. [Also (Dindings) b. chichit.]

[B. tadah hujan: see b. hujan.]

B. tēbang rumah mentuwa: the hornbill rhinoplax vigil.

B. tēhkukor: the little Malay ground-dove; geopelia striata.

B. tēmpuwa: the weaver-bird, flocos megarhynchos.

[B. tētirok: (Kedah) the snipe; = b. bērkeŋ, q. v.]

B. tiyong: the mynah, gracula javanensis [and gracula intermedia.]

[B. tiyong batu: the Eastern broad-billed roller; eurystomus orientalis.]

[B. to'kētampi: = b. kudong kētampi, q. v.]

B. tuhak: a name sometimes given to hornbills.

B. undan: the Malay pelican; pelecanus philippensis.
ADDENDUM B.

MALAY NAMES OF SNAKES (DINDINGS).

Ular bakau: a green viperine snake (lachesis) with dark-green markings, lachesis purpureomaculatus. Also u. kapak bakau.

U. belerang: a fabulous red sea-snake, described as being so venomous that a bite from it on the rudder of a boat will suffice to kill the crew.

U. chinamani: a fabulous gold-yellow snake, the finding of which betokens success in love.

U. chinamani gajah: a name given to lachesis wagleri (variety D.) when large and exceptionally light in coloration.

U. kapak: a generic name given to viperine snakes; lachesis.

U. kapak bakau: see u. bakau.

U. kapak rimba: lachesis wagleri (variety D.), as usually met with. Cf. u. chinamani gajah.

U. katau tēbu, or u. katang tēbu: the banded karait, bungarus fasciatus.

U. kēpala duwa: a name given to a number of snakes, the tails of which resemble their heads. The commonest kind is cylindrophis rufus.

U. kunyet: a name given to the common tree-snake, dryophis prasinus, when yellow in tint. Cf. u. puchok.

U. kunyet tērus: see u. tēdong sēlar kunyet tērus.

U. lidi: dendrophis pictus.

U. matahari: see u. tēdong matahari.

U. mēgēnyior: chrysopela ornata.


U. punti: a large black snake with white banded markings, dipsadomorphus dendrophilus. Also u. tiyong.

U. ruman: a small thick black snake, hypsiphipha plumbea.

U. sampah: a very small snake, psammodynastes pictus.

U. sawa: a generic name given to large non-venomous snakes, especially pythons.

U. sawa batu: the common python, python reticulatus, when living on rocky soil.

U. sawa burong: dipsadomorphus cynodon.

U. sawa chinai: the reticulate python when its coloration is very brilliant.

U. sawa līkir: a name often given to the young reticulate python, but more correctly to the snake coluber melanurus from the peculiar whitish patches on its skin.

U. sawa rēndam: the reticulate python, when aquatic in its habits.

U. sawa tēkukor: a name given to coluber melanurus.

U. sēlenseng: a long greenish-yellow non-venomous snake, a colour-variety of coluber oxycephalus.

U. sēlimpat: a generic name given to true sea-snakes from the peculiar appearance of their tails, especially (u. sēlimpat bētul) to the common large sea-snake, enhydris hardwickii.

U. sēlimpat katang tēbu: a banded true sea-snake, chersydus granulatus.

U. sēlimpat sungai: a small true sea-snake without distinctive markings, enhydrina valakadyen.

U. tahī kērbau: coluber radiatus.

U. tanah: = u. rumah.

U. tēdong: a generic name given to a number of snakes believed (usually with truth) to be very venomous.

U. tēdong liyar: a long black (white-bellied) non-venomous snake resembling the black cobra at first sight; zamensis korros. Also u. tēdong tikus.

U. tēdong matahari: the small venomous snake doliophis biverrugatus. The name, however, is often given to a comparatively large non-venomous snake, coluber oxycephalus, owing to a certain occasional resemblance in the tints of the body and in the colour of the tail.

U. tēdong sēlar: the hamadryad or king cobra, naia bungarns.

U. tēdong sēlar kunyet tērus: the hamadryad when not uniformly coloured but with peculiar markings along the posterior portion of the body. These markings seem to occur in specimens seven or eight feet long and not in the full-sized hamadryad of over ten feet.

U. tēdong sēndo: the common black cobra, naia tripus.

U. tēdong tikus: see u. tēdong liyar.

U. tēdong usat: simotes octolineatus.

U. tiyong: a name given (Riau, Johor?) to the snake dipsadomorphus dendrophilus; = (Kedah) u. punti.
ADDENDUM C.

LIST OF WORDS OMITTED.

**samseng.** Chin. A professional rough.

**sabdong.** Getah sabdong: the gutta obtained from the tree ficus elastica. Pokok r.: the tree, ficus elastica.

**sunggoth.** True, genuine, real, actual; reality. Melainkan Allah juga yang sunggoth: God alone is real; God alone is. Jika ta’-sunggoth bagai di-kata: if there is no truth in what I am saying; Ht. P. J. P.

S. hati: heartiness; real feeling; vigour; strenuousness. Dengan sunggoth hati: vigorously, strenuously; putting one's heart into the work; Cr. Gr., 37.

Sunggoth-pun: granting that; admitting the truth of; admitting that; although. Sunggoth-pun iya dayang senteri: although he is an alien wanderer; Sh. Bid., 85.

Sunggoth-pun banyak bintang di-langit

Bulan juga yang bercelahaya;

Sunggoth-pun banyak muda yang manis

Tuwan juga di-mata sehaya:

though the stars in heaven are many, the moon alone can brighten (the earth); truly there are many sweet youths (in the world) but you, none the less, are ever in my eyes; Ht. Ind. Nata.

Sunggoth-sunggoth: really, genuinely; heartily. Ada yang ménangis sunggoth-sunggoth, ada yang ménangis pura-pura: some shed tears in real earnest, some only pretended to shed them; Ht. Abd., 291.

Sa-sunggoth-nya: in all truth; in all reality; absolutely. Sa-sunggoth-nya bénar-lah: it is absolutely true; Ht. Gnl Bak., 4.

Sunggoth-sunggothi: to put one's heart into a work; to do one's best; to strive strenuously; to exert all one's strength; Sej. Mal., 59. Sunggoth-sunggothi: id. Maka di-sunggoth-sunggothi: he did his utmost to lift it; Ht. Ind. Nata.


**sungkaka.** Drawing in part of a fishing-line; also Chandak, q. v.

**pawat.** Payung pawat: a small state-umbrella; better bawat, q. v.

**pérak.** III. Baju kunjí pérak: (Straits Settlements) a singlet.

**périman.** (Straits Settlements) Pakaiyan périman: civilian attire in contradistinction to military or (especially) police uniform;—from the English “free-man.”

**kádli.** Arab. A judge; a Kali; an official to whom questions of Muhammadan Law are referred.

**kérong.** A native brooch; v. kérongsang.

**lédám.** Hind. A horse-shoe. Pukul 1.: (Penang) to shoe a horse; = (Singapore) pukul bési.

**lēpa.** Carelessness; a variant of altépa, q. v.

**wafak.** Arab. Chinchin wafak: a talismanic ring; a ring engraved with astrological or other mysterious symbols.

**héríti.** Meaning, signification; significance. Hí, perkaratán: the meaning of an expression. Hí, kitáb: the meaning of a book. In “Bazaar” Malay héríti is often used where the form ménghéríti (to understand) would be more correct.

Héríti-nya: its meaning is; that is to say; i.e.

Hérítkan: to convey the meaning of; to interpret; to explain; Ht. Abd., 331, 332.

Bérhéríti: to bear a meaning. Sa-kali-kali tiyada bérhéríti dalam běhása mélayu: it has absolutely no meaning in Malay; Ht. Abd., 373.

Ménghéríti: to understand, to grasp the meaning of.

The forms èrti and réti are common. Sáférí (like) is probably a derivative of èrti; i.e., “one in meaning with.”
ADDENDUM D.

LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT CORRIGENDA.

P. 2 (s. v. ililis) : for kéluboran read kétèboran.
P. 3 (udama) : after dèngan insert nama.
P. 5 (achan) : for tèkut read dèkut.
P. 29 (al) : delete " see notes on Arabic orthography and grammar in the Appendices."
P. 33 (um) : delete " also swum, q. v."
P. 38 (empang) : for " spirit-sail " read " foresail."
P. 65 (ayer) : for sèbaŋ read sèbaŋ.
P. 79 (baris) : for kasr read kasrah.
P. 94 (biduwanda) : for suroh-surohkan read suroh-surohan.
P. 102 (bèngkerang) : for bèngkerang and mèngkerang read bèngkèrang and mèngkèrang.
P. 133 (bulo) : for lèmah read lèmak.
P. 176 (tègarun) : for tènggarun read tènggarun.
P. 186 (tèmerau) : for tèmerau read tèmèrau.
P. 187 (tèmpung) : for tèmpong read tèmpong.
P. 256 (chepat) : for chepat read chèpat.
P. 363 (saga) : for sùgra read sàga.
P. 363 (sagang) : for " gunshield " read " breastwork in front of a ship ' s gun."
P. 367 (swah) : for " cultivated " read " irrigated."
P. 372 (sètawa) : for sètawa read sètawa.
P. 372 (setiyawan) : for setiyawan read sètiyawan.
P. 400 (sèligi) : for tuli read tùbi.
P. 400 (footnote to sèmangat) : for " Pandangsche " read " Pàndangsche."
P. 404 (sèmboja) : for sèmoja read sèmboja.
P. 408 (sampu) : for dèman read dèman.
P. 409 (sèman) : for sèman read sèman.
P. 415 (sèni) : for " wine " read " urine."
P. 422 (sukor) : for sùkor read sùkùr.
P. 430 (siput) : for chechaŋ read chèchaŋ.
P. 436 (dàmmah) : for ò read ò.
P. 436 (lana) : for tama read tama.
P. 437 (adil) : for read jadul.
P. 439 (nyâ) : for nyâ read ngâ.

P. 447 (pasal) : for فصل read فصل.
P. 451 (footnote to pøwang) : for " Skeats ' " read " Skeat ' s ;
for mènyirap read mèniyaraŋ; for rømbat read rèmbat; for masøk read masøk.

P. 457 (pèrèksa) : for pèrèksa read pèrèksa.

P. 464 (pènlun) : for pènklun read pèkuluŋ.
P. 465. The Jawi forms of pèkèrti, pèkong and pèkop are out of place and that of pèkor ñ is left out.

P. 468. The first letter in the Jawi form of pèlanji, pèlanjib, pèlanchet, pèlanchar, and pèlançok should have three dots (not one) over it.

P. 468 (pèluni) : for ampong read èmpang.

P. 470 (pènaka) : for pèrhèndaran read pèrhèndaharan.

P. 472 (pøntai) : for swuata read swuatu.

P. 472 (pènajap) : for pènjajap read pènøjajap.

P. 472 (pønjang) : for tïnkap read tènkap.

P. 473 (second pønch) : for pønch read pønch.

P. 474 (pønchang) : for pinchong read pìnchang.

P. 474 (pønchok) : for kelat read kèlat.

P. 475 (pøndap) : for tøtroh read tuboh.

P. 476 (first pønoh) : for pønoh read pønäh.

P. 477 (pøtøh) : for mëlesoh read mëlësoh.

P. 478 (pøchat) : for lëci read lësi.

P. 484 (pøtor) : for pëtor read pëtor.

P. 500 (kaïin) : for bëtek read batek.

P. 526 (këlit) : for këlïp read këlis.

P. 544 (køtìp) : for kutìb read kutìb.

P. 557 (gatal) : for mëyang read mëyang.

P. 570 (gëlingis) : for mëggëlingis read mënggëlingis.

P. 594 (layar) : for " silver " read " silk."

P. 598 (lëchoh) : for di-tëmboh-nya read di-tëmboh-nya.

P. 600. The Jawi spelling of lengset should be identical with that of langsìt; the Jawi spelling of longsor should be identical with that of lengser.

P. 640. The Jawi form of mëyang is written against ma ' yong, and vice versa.