

(37)

APPENDIX.

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARY

OF THE

KABARAN (PEPO) AND YUKAN (SAVAGE) DIALECTS

OF

NORTH-EASTERN FORMOSA.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The Kabaran and Yukan words in the following list were taken down by me from the mouths of the Pepos and savages, during the visit among them which served for the foundation of the preceding paper. Like most vocabularies of its kind, it consists chiefly of the names of such natural objects as can easily be described or pointed out to a savage. It comprises 378 words of the Kabaran dialect, and 135 words of the Yukan dialect. Mistakes, both in correctly identifying objects, and in correctly representing sounds, doubtless occur, and indeed are under such circumstances scarcely avoidable; but care was taken to secure accuracy in both respects, as far as possible, by asking the name of the same object on different occasions, and from different individuals. With some sounds, it was observed that the same individual would give different values to them on different days. Thus in the Kabaran language *r* and *z*, when initial or medial, and sometimes when final, are often interchangeable; and the word for *water* would be given by one as *ranum*, by another as *zanum*. Final *l* and *z* are often confounded, as are also initial *k* and *t*.

Regarding the values of the letters used, the vowels generally are to be sounded as in Italian, and the consonants as in English. In an open syllable *u* has the long sound, like the *oo* in *too*, and in a closed syllable the sound of *oo* in *took*; when marked *ũ* it has the sound of *u* in *but*. The diphthong *ei* has the sound of *ey* in *they*. The sounds of *b* and *v* often merge into one another, and have nearly the value of the German *w*, or of *bw* in English, but much lighter than the latter. The final *ss* common in Kabaran has a strong hissing sound. A regular series of changes will be observed between Kabaran, and Malay and other languages of the family, by the addition of this *ss* sound to the words of the latter. Thus,

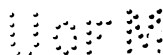
<i>sugar-cane</i>	is in Malay	<i>tabu</i> ,	in Kabaran	<i>tavuss</i>
<i>face</i>	„ Javanese	<i>raki</i> ,	„	<i>ra-iss</i>
<i>child</i>	„ „	<i>sunu</i> ,	„	<i>suniss</i>

An analogous change seems to be formed in the Yukan dialect by the addition of the suffix *nukh*, *nikh*, *ukh*, or simply *kh* (the German *ch* of *buch*). Thus,

stone is in	Kabaran, Malay, } <i>batu</i> or <i>vatu</i> , in Yukan <i>vatunukh</i>
	Bisaya, etc., }
wood „	Tagalog and Bisaya <i>cahoy</i> , „ <i>khahunikh</i>
rattan „	Kabaran <i>u-ai</i> or <i>wai</i> , „ <i>hwaiukh</i>
red „	Bugis <i>machala</i> , „ { <i>m'talakh</i> or <i>matalakh</i> .

The columns of corresponding words in Malay and various other languages of the Archipelago are far from being as full as I would wish; but the want both of time and of the necessary vocabularies has prevented me from giving more than the present imperfect comparisons. The words given in these languages are merely such as I have been able to gather, somewhat at random, from CRAWFURD'S *Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands*, LATHAM'S *Comparative Philology*, vocabularies found in the Journals of the Royal Asiatic and Royal Geographical Societies, and in a few works of travels in the Philippines and neighboring islands. It will be seen that a close resemblance exists between many Kabaran and Malay words.¹ So far as the limited examples afford means of comparison, the Kabaran will also be found to be closely allied with the Tagalog and Bisaya dialects of the Philippines, —the former in the north, the latter in the south, —and with the Bugis, Macassar, Mandhar, Menadu, Buton and Sangir dialects of the Celebes group. The Biajuk of Borneo, the Bima of Sumbawa, the Sasak of Lombok, and the Javanese also furnish many analogous words. The Yukan words indicate a connection with several of the above, but more particularly with the Tagalog and Bisaya, and the Bugis and Biajuk. The resemblances thus traced are sufficient to establish the close relationship between the two Formosan dialects now given, and the extensive family of languages known as the Malayo-Polynesian or Oceanic; but the particular group of this great family to which these dialects belong, can be determined only after the collection and study of fuller materials than are now available.

¹ See also above, pp. 15-16.



The vast area over which this Oceanic family of languages is spread will be best realized from the remark of Professor WHITNEY:² "Those who speak its dialects fill nearly all the islands from the coasts of Asia southward and eastward, from Madagascar to the Sandwich group and Easter Island, from New Zealand to Formosa." A few words from the Malagasi, the language of Madagascar, are given here, in illustration of the statement just quoted, and as a further proof, I may add that a number of the Yukan words are to be found in a vocabulary, given in COOK's *Voyages*, of the language of Atui, an island belonging to the group called Cook's Islands, in the South Pacific. The Great Polynesian occasionally quoted is, according to CRAWFURD, the common element which is to be found throughout all these languages. It was first pointed out by MARSDEN. It bears the same relation to the languages of the Malayo-Polynesian family that the Aryan does to the Indo-European languages; and although unwritten and extinct, its former existence is inferred and established by the same arguments and inductions which have demonstrated the former existence of an Aryan parent of the family of languages which bears its name.

In the following vocabulary the numerals from one to ten are first given, in the two Formosan and six cognate languages. The remainder of the vocabulary consists of words classified in ten sections or groups, and arranged alphabetically under each group. Professor MAX MÜLLER³ quotes from HALE's *Ethnology and Philology* of the *United States Exploring Expedition*, vocabularies of the ten numerals in ten different Polynesian dialects, including those of Samoa, New Zealand, Rarotonga, Tahiti and Hawaii; and a comparison of them with those now given will be found interesting, showing as it does the very close resemblance which exists between them, and which with the numerals 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 amounts to almost absolute identity.

² *Language and the Study of Language*, pp. 337-8.

³ *Science of Language*, sixth ed., vol. 2, p. 26.

VOCABULARY.

I.—NUMERALS.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Formosa.</i>		<i>Philippines.</i>	
	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Tagalog.</i>	<i>Bisaya.</i>
one	issa	utuk	isa	usa, isa
two	lusa	saieng	dalava	duha
three	tulu	turtul	tatlo	tolo
four	supat	s'paiat	apat	upat
five	lima	maral	lima	lima
six	nim, n'm	teiuk	anim	unum
seven	pitu	pitu	pito	pito
eight	waru, aru	muss'pat	valo	valo
nine	siwa	meishu	siam	siam
ten	traï	mapu	sampo	napulo

<i>English.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Javanese.</i>	<i>Sasak</i> (<i>Lombok</i>).	<i>Malagasi</i> (<i>Madagascar</i>).
one	sa, satu	sigi	satu	issa
two	dua	loro	dua	rue
three	tiga	t'lu	telu	telu
four	ampat	papat	mpat	effat
five	lima	limo	lima	lime
six	anam	nanam	nam	ene
seven	tudiu, tojiu	pitu	pitu	fitu
eight	d'lapan	wolu	balu	valu
nine	sambilam	sungo	siwa	siva
ten	s'pulo	s'pulo	sapulu	fulu

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
eleven	trai-issa	—	sablas	—
twelve	trai-lusa	—	duablas	—
twenty	lusa-ptin	—	dua pulu	—
thirty	utulu-ptin	—	etc.	—
forty	mruspa-ptin	—	—	—
fifty	ulima-ptin	—	—	—
sixty	unim-ptin	—	—	—
seventy	upitu-ptin	—	—	—
eighty	mwaru-ptin	—	—	—
ninety	mrusiwa-ptin	—	—	—
one hundred	mrasivu	kabahún	saratuss	—
two „	mrusa-mrasivu	—	dua ratuss	—
three „	udula-mrasivu	—	etc.	—
four „	mruspa-mrasivu	—	—	—
five „	ulima-mrasivu	—	—	—
six „	unim-rasivu	—	—	—
seven „	upitu-mrasivu	—	—	—
eight „	mwaru-mrasivu	—	—	—
nine „	mrusiwa-mrasivu	—	—	—
one thousand	mratharan, ma- laran	—	—	—

II.—HUMAN BEINGS AND RELATIONS.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
brother, elder	haha	—	abang	{ <i>Bugis</i> <i>Macassar</i> } kaka
„ younger	swani	—	—	—
child	suniss	ulai, ulakhi	—	<i>Javanese</i> sunu
clan, tribe	sia	tutúnukh	—	—

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
father	tamma	yaba, yava, aba	bapa	{ <i>Jav.</i> yayah <i>Mandhar</i> kama <i>Bisaya</i> ama }
human being { (<i>homo</i>) }	razat, zarat	s'khulikh	—	{ <i>Jav.</i> jalar <i>Malagasi</i> hulu }
infant	kmangat	—	anak	<i>Bugis</i> ana
man (<i>vir</i>)	riunanai	malikwi	laki	{ <i>Tagalog</i> lalaqui <i>Bisaya</i> dala <i>Bugis</i> uruani <i>Macassar</i> burani }
mother	tina	aia	ma	{ <i>Bima</i> } ina { <i>Sasak</i> }
old man	—	navakiss	—	—
savage name for themselves }	—	taial	—	—
woman, female	tarungan	kaneiril	parampuan	—

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>
family	marakira	Pepo name for foreigners	leiniss
friend	simhangni	„ „ Chinese	vususs
husband	pakwaian	„ „ savages	{ meitumal prussarum }
orphan	mrapunu	wife	passamaian
parents	tina-tina		
Pepo name for themselves	kabaran		

III.—PARTS OF THE BODY.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
back	doror	suru	—	—
beard	mumuss	nguruss	—	<i>Tagalog</i> gumi
body (life?)	izip	—	(<i>life</i>) idup	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Bali</i> } urip
bones	tiran	—	tulang	<i>Bisaya</i> tulang

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
calf of leg	vatiss	—	—	<i>Bali</i> batis
cheek	—	ra-f-ass	—	—
chin	—	abalit	—	—
ear	kaiar	papak	—	<i>Atui</i> papai
elbow	siku	haiku	—	—
eye	mata	ro-i, rao-i	mata	{ <i>Bugis,</i> <i>Gt. Polyn.</i> <i>et passim</i> } mata
face	ra-iss, za-iss	—	—	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Bali</i> } rahi rai
fingers	nulir, nuzil	taluling	—	—
finger nail	knukuss	kakámin	kuku	{ <i>Tagalog</i> <i>Bisaya</i> } cuco cucu
foot	reikan	kakai	kaki	—
forehead	ngorll, woüll	lihui	—	—
hair	vuküss	yunukh	—	{ <i>Menadu</i> <i>Bima</i> } wuhuk honggo
hand	lima	keiman	—	{ <i>Bugis</i> <i>Mandhar</i> <i>Tagalog</i> <i>Bisaya</i> } lima camay
head	uru, uvu	túnukh	—	{ <i>Bisaya</i> <i>Gt. Polyn.</i> } ulu
knee	dusur	tari	—	—
leg	rapan	mriu	—	—
lips	—	paráhum	—	—
mouth (teeth?)	ngivir, nigiv	—	(tooth) gigi	<i>Bugis</i> gigi
nates	punur, punuz	veiyukh	—	—
navel	—	puga	—	—
neck, throat	lulun	oluk	—	—
nose	unung	moru, norho	idung	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Gt. Polyn.</i> <i>Malagasi</i> } irung orung
palm of hand	rukup	(ava)	—	—
shoulder	triar, kreiar	hanáli	—	—
stomach	tian	—	—	{ <i>Tagalog</i> <i>Bisaya</i> } tian
temples	pipiss	sasak	—	—

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
teeth	bangarao, vangrao	gunukh	—	—
thigh	pnannian	mu-i	—	—
toe	kamüss	uyu-kakai	—	—
tongue	lilam	hamá-ui	lidah	<i>{ Tagalog Bisaya Bugis Macassar Lampung }</i> dila lila ma
upper arm	b'lubuk	kiumin	—	—

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>
ankle	vukul-a-rapan	heart	anüm
blood	rinang	heel	rusil
brain	punül	nipple	sarang
breast	danga	nostrils	rasukh
flesh	bisor	queue (Chinese)	napina
fore-finger	kaiwass	sinews	urat
2nd „	smut'van	skin	luvung, ruvung
3rd „	smulikur	thumb	moraia
little „	smutki	wrist	vukul-a-rima

IV.—DOMESTIC LIFE.—CLOTHING, UTENSILS, ETC.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
bed	—	pa	—	—
board, plank	sapar	—	papan	<i>Javan.</i> papan
bottle	prasku (<i>derived from Spanish.</i>)	—	—	—
bowl, cup	kaising	paiatu	—	—

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
breeches	kun	yupun	—	—
bucket	kungkung	kulu	—	—
coat, tunic	kuluss	lukuss, ratang	—	—
door	iniv, ainiv	v'lihun	—	—
finger-ring	tamoss	p'kamui	—	—
hat	kuvu	avuvu	—	—
house	rapao	ngrasal	—	—
jar	pulok	haláman	—	—
knife	raviss, habiss	b'litukh	karis	<i>Javan.</i> karis
large do.,	sarekh, aniv	—	—	—
matting	intpan, slayu	lapitukh, lupi	—	—
„ for bed	—	smamao	—	—
necklace of beads	—	imsing	—	—
pipe	kwaku	tuturkh	—	—
pole, for carrying	karao (the Chinese <i>pien-tan</i>).	—	—	—
pot, pan	—	tabáli	—	—
robe	kratei, haratei	taoya	—	—
shoe	zapu, rapo	yamil	—	—
weaving, web of cloth	tinun	—	tanun	<i>{ Javan. Gt. Polyn. Bugis Malagasi }</i> tanun tanung tenuna

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>
basket	kanass, hanass	court (manège)	lamu
bench, table	dakan, kanan	coverlid	sikar
brick	luvungan	cradle	ziun
button	tao-ez	cupboard	tarüv
charcoal	vilu	doorway	dangan
chisel	supar, supan	fan	pa-iz
chopsticks	ipit, aipit	granary	si-er
clothes in general	rivarivang	key	suksuk
cotton cloth	rao-a	kilt, a sort of	halapian

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>
knife edge	mangan, nangar	roof	sniuva, sniuv
„ handle	parüss-han	shop	tiaman
lamp	kaskian, haskian	spoon	halur
nail (iron)	variss	stocking	buiya
needle	zarum	straw thatch	sirass
oil	siti	string	warai
paper	buruk	teapot	pustian
pencil, pen	tuliss	thread	kriz'n
pillow	erungwan	towel	liziup
plane (carpenter's)	lussluss	trunk, box	s'rakhpan
plate	dapak	window	n'lat
small do.	piar		

V.—TIME, THE ELEMENTS, METALS, ETC.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
copper	tabari	—	tambaga	{ <i>Bugis,</i> <i>Mac., etc.</i> } tambaga
„ or brass	sibali, s'pali	limukh	—	—
day, daytime	darreiti, darri	—	hari	—
earth (mountain ?)	vanang, mranai	—	{ tana, benua mountain, gu- nung	—
east ¹	wari (timor ?)	—	timur	<i>Javan.</i> { purwo, timur
evening, darkness	raviti, drabiti	r'vian	—	—
fire	amaz, lamar	hapúni	api	{ <i>Bugis</i> <i>Bali</i> } api brahma
gold	brao-an, bra-wan	—	—	<i>Bisaya</i> malawan
heaven, sky	z'lan, l'zan	wari	langit, surga	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Bugis</i> <i>Gt. Polyn.</i> } suwarga langit
iron	namat	vali-ekh	—	<i>Biajuk</i> sanaman

¹ The points of the compass were not clearly understood by the Pepos, and the terms given here for them are somewhat uncertain.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
island	puro, puror	—	pulo	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Bali</i> } pulo
lightning	lirap	—	kilat	{ <i>Bugis</i> <i>Malagasi</i> } kila helatra
moon ²	buran, vulan	viating	bulan	{ <i>Tagalog</i> <i>Bisaya</i> <i>Jav.</i> <i>Gt. Polyn.</i> <i>et passim</i> <i>Malagasi</i> } bulan wulan volana
north	imiss	—	utara south) (v.	—
ocean	balung	—	—	{ <i>Bugis</i> <i>Macassar</i> } balang
rain	uran, uzan	mwalŭkh	ujan	{ <i>Biajuk</i> <i>Malagasi</i> } ujan orana
rainbow	niu-war	haong-u	—	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Malagasi</i> } kuwung avvar
sea	rzin, rthin, z'rin	silung	—	—
silver	pila	—	pirak	(<i>Tagalog</i> pilac)
smoke	kairŭm, teirtŭm, hirŭv	hilukh, heilu	—	—
south	timor (s'tara ?)	—	salatan	—
star	bat'lan, mat'ran	henga, ve-inga	bintang	<i>Jav.</i> lintang
stone ²	vato, vatu	vatŭnukh	batu	{ <i>Tagalog</i> <i>Malagasi</i> <i>Bisaya</i> , <i>Bugis</i> , <i>Mandhar</i> <i>et passim</i> } bato vato batu
sun	matlan'zan ³	wagi, waki	mata-hari	—
thunder	zŭng-zŭng	—	guntur	—
to-day	stangi, stanian	kisa	—	—
to-morrow	tmao-ar	sinkhan	—	—
water	zanum, ranum	usiak	—	{ <i>Biajuk</i> <i>Malagasi</i> <i>Menadu</i> } danum rano
weather, pleasant	—	malakh kaiel	—	—
yesterday	snaosirav	m'kaha	—	—

² The words for *moon*, *stone*, and *hog* are almost identical in all the languages of the Archipelago.

³ "Eye of the sky." In Malay, "eye of the day."

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>
autumn (rainy season)	paoman	tin	b'laban, b'labal
creek, rivulet	mukhral	wave	sar'zin
flint	taking	weather, hot	s'mzang
hill, mountain	dahê, dahêr	„ cold	sass'n
lead	rasu	well (of water)	rasung, lasung
month, 6th	skao-arû	west	s'zaia
plain	kuvük	wind	vâri, bari
river	tab'li	„ north	siarp
sand	vuhan	„ south	timo
seashore	sapan	„ west	s'zaia
spring (dry season)	d'lun	year	dasao

VI.—VEGETABLE KINGDOM AND PRODUCTS.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
bamboo	naian, d'naian	vatakân	—	—
fruit	—	buakh	bua	{ <i>Bisaya</i> <i>Bali</i> } bua
grass	—	rgi-ui, l'mihui	—	—
„ for thatch	rüll, hüll	paliung	—	—
hemp	—	nuka, noka	—	—
millet	lurai, luthai	karâkiss	—	—
orange	murû	r'zaho	jarruk	<i>Jav.</i> jarruk
rattan	u-ai	uani, hwai-ukh	—	—
reed	isam	s'mu	—	—
rice	b'rass, rrass	—	bras	<i>Jav.</i> bras
„ boiled	mai	mamiukh	nasi	—
sugar-cane	tavuss	—	tabu	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Bugis</i> <i>Gt. Pol.,</i> <i>etc.</i> } tabu
tobacco	tabaku	tabaku	—	—

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
wine, Chinese	rakh	u-o, u-ao	—	—
wood	barin	{ khoni, khahunikh }	kayu	{ <i>Tagalog</i> } parang { <i>Bisaya</i> } cahoy cahoy

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>
banana	bunina	persimmon	amuss
camphor	raküss, rahüss	plum	sinsuli
celery	rupül	prune	paosi
chilli pepper	sili	pumelo	t'bahan mulu
flower	murai	pumpkin	saru
ginger	uzip	root	ravass
groundnut	bukh	sweet potato	hopir, dari
guava	biabass	tree	si-p'ri
leaf	viru	vegetables in general	t'nüll
mango	vatuna-vususs	watermelon	pluru
peach	rupass	wine, Pepo	isi

VII.—ANIMAL KINGDOM.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
buffalo	k'ravao	kating	karbao	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Gt. Pol.</i> <i>Bugis</i> <i>Macassar</i> } kabu tedung
cat	saku	niao	—	<i>Bugis</i> miao
deer	bassan	uánukh	rusa	<i>Bugis</i> jonga
„ skin	ruvung-a-bassan	hanukh-kwei	—	—
dog ⁴	wasu	hu-il	—	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Gt. Pol.</i> } asu

⁴ “The usual Javanese name [for dog] is asu; and it is remarkable, that this word is the name for the dog in the languages of tribes remote from Java; being those too of countries having themselves no wild dog, as Floris, Timur, and the Philippine Islands. This fact seems, at least, to show that Java was the source from which these countries derived the domestic dog.” (CRAWFORD, s. v. Dog.)

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
duck	k'rava	rguru	—	—
fish	vaūt	siukh, kulikh	—	{ <i>Gt. Pol.</i> <i>Biajuk</i> } iwak lauk
fowl	rakok, t'rahokh	yaoal, inta, wei- lung	burung	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Gt. Pol.</i> } manuk
hog ⁵	vavui	vei-uakh	babi	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Gt. Pol.</i> <i>Bugis, Buton, et</i> <i>passim</i> } bawi babi, vavi
ox, bullock	vaca	—	—	{ <i>Tagalog</i> <i>Bisaya</i> } baca
turtle, tortoise	p'nu	—	pannyu	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Gt. Pol.</i> <i>et passim</i> } pannyu

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>
flea	timora	venison	apun
horse	kwaiu		

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS NOUNS.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
boat	broa	asu (?)	prau, prahu	<i>Jav.</i> prahu
large do., ship	vawa	achuying	—	—
cannon	ku-ang	a-ungu	—	—
copper cash, money	karisiu	habangan	wang	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Bugis</i> } huwang uwang
copper wire	—	anaoal	—	—
field, country	zana	—	tana	{ <i>Jav.</i> <i>Gt. Pol.</i> } tana
gun	papilsá	patuss	—	—

⁵ See note 2, p. 48.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
gunpowder	kuti	avuli	—	—
milk	sisu	—	susu	<i>Bugis</i> susu
road	zaran, rathan	—	jalan	<i>Jav.</i> dalan
tattoo	—	patass	—	—
village, town	rahit	—	dukuh	<i>Malagasi</i> vohitra

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>
anger	hunut	rogue, rascal	supa
barber	pakiss-kiss'n	sail	raiar
bridge	sazan	salt	z'mian
Chinese written characters	sulan, sulal	sedan chair	nungan
compass, watch, etc.	pannwan	„ bearer	panungan
disease	tarao	smith, wright	passangin
farmer	sarūnna	blacksmith	passangin-du-namat
fisherman	para-vaūt-un	goldsmith	passangin-du-braoan
fishing net	tabukūn	shipwright	passangin-du-vawa
flag	vakhwi	silversmith	passangin-du-pila
food in general	han, hanpaita	slowmatch	rizūss, zirūss
garden	vaovi	spear	snuvungan
herdsman	pakrama	sword	kwisuisan
mast	ereran, ireran	tears	t'mlliss, (rusi)
oar	p'luna, p'runa	thief	haisan
pirate ("sea-thief")	haisan-a-zarin	trade	sianūm
		whip	passpass

IX.—PRONOUNS, ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
I	aiku	—	aku	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Jar.} \\ \textit{Gt. Pol.} \\ \textit{Biajuk} \end{array} \right\}$ aku yaku

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>	
that	wanistaoan, wiyu	{ (hani)	ini	—	
this	{ izistaoan, wi- taoian				
what	{ niana nini	-wanai (?)	—	yang	<i>Bali</i> nyang
bad (spoiled)	masukao	m'huti	—	—	
bad (wicked)	lalass	lakhan	nakhal	{ (<i>Jav.</i> <i>Bali</i>)	ala, olo) jaleh
black	tūngūn	m'kálukh	—	—	
blind	bukhit, m'burar	—	buta	<i>Bugis</i>	buta
blue ⁶	{ puli, mrapuli, } b'nuran	lasu	bira	—	
clean	blamūss, dangirao	muakh	—	—	
cold	durpuss	maskinuss	—	—	
deaf	turūss	—	tuli	{ <i>Jar.</i> <i>Sunda</i>	tuli torek
dirty	matar	m'k'pūta	—	—	
drunk	vusuk, busuk	m'vusuk	—	—	
good	malaka	b'lakh	baik	{ <i>Bali</i> <i>Biajuk</i>	malak bahalak
hot	maramuk	makilukh	—	—	
lame	pirūss	—	—	<i>Bali</i>	perot
large	raia	n'huyal	—	<i>Madura</i>	raja
long	marung, mahung	nduyukh	—	—	
many	nangei	valei	banyak	<i>Madura</i>	banyak
red ⁶	t'barei	m'talakh	mira	{ <i>Bali</i> <i>Bugis</i>	bara machala
short	k'zu	zatung	—	—	
small	kia	tikai	kutu	<i>Bisaya</i>	kutu
white	vussar, bussar	m'lávu	—	—	

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>
he (?)	aisu haia	all	hanizka, maniz
thou, (you)	aisu	broad	tabai
who	tiani-wanai (?)	cooked	mammin

⁶ Both Pepos and savages have very crude and indistinct ideas of color, and the terms given here are subject to some uncertainty.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>
dumb	murar, muzar	yellow ⁷	palao, mrapala
fragrant	vangsiss		
green ⁷	bruviru	far	ma-ra-ul, ma-za-ul
honest	parakūn	near	ma-ra-ki
narrow	basil	no, not	m'taha
offensive (odor)	vangt'o	very	palamsu, maluna, (tiku?)
perspiring	satihuss		
silly, garrulous	mutamut	"can do"	wanai
smooth, level	lasilass	"no fear"	meiku } -meikiss
stupid, foolish	mrmarukh		aska }

X.—VERBS.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>Yukan.</i>	<i>Malay.</i>	<i>Sundry.</i>
to come	naori, akwa	—	mari	<i>Bisaya</i> mari
„ eat	k'man, han	mani	—	{ <i>Tagalog</i> comain <i>Bisaya</i> cumaon
„ sleep	meinūp	mavi	—	<i>Bisaya</i> modap

<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Kabaran.</i>
to arise, get up	kasswat, hasswat	to labor	saharun, sahalun
„ awake	mainar	„ love, desire	mangil
come (imperative)	akwasi	„ quarrel	saku-saran
„ cry	muring	„ rejoice	sarumakūn
„ dream	braputui	„ see, look	maita
„ eat with the hand	h'mapu	„ shave the head	musskiss
„ „ „ chopsticks	ipita-k'man	„ smell	smanuk, smingut
„ fight	mabul	„ smoke	han tabaku
„ go	{ wiati (<i>sing.</i>) { wiata (<i>plural</i>)	„ sneeze	vassing
„ be about to go (?)	havitiku	„ talk	sikaoma
„ hear	darav	„ taste	smilam
„ kill (an animal)	s'marira	„ wish	pali
„ „ „ slay (a man)	mutung	„ write	sulal, smulan

⁷ See note 6, p. 53.