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Nanwang Puyuma-English Dictionary

by

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Abbreviations

ABBR.	ENGLISH
AF	Agent Focus
ACaus	Anticausative
Caus	Causative
Coll	Collective
Def	Definite
Emph	Emphatic
Fut	Future
Gen	Genitive
I/BF	Instrumental/Beneficiary Focus
Imp	Imperative
Ind	Indefinite
LF	Locative Focus
Lig	Ligature
Loc	Locative
LocNmz	Locative nominalization
Mvt	Movement
Neg	Negation
Nom	Nominative
ObjNmz	Objective nominalization

ABBR.	ENGLISH
Obl	Oblique
P, Pl, plur	plural
Perf	Perfective
PF	Patient Focus
Prog	Progressive
Rec	Reciprocal
Red	Reduplication
Sg, Sing	Singular
Stat	Stative
Subj	Subjunctive
Top	Topic
1	1 st Person
2	2 nd Person
3	3 rd Person
-	Affix or Clitic
<	Infix
**	Nonoccurring form
	Bound root

Introduction

1. Background

The present work is a completely revised and vastly expanded successor to my *Dictionnaire puyuma-français* (1991b), which was published in Paris by the École Française d'Extrême-Orient. When I first arrived in Nanwang for ethnographic research nearly 35 years ago, I immediately set about learning to speak Nanwang Puyuma. I lived with a large family, immersing myself in their daily activities while building a lexicon, eliciting paradigms and conversational phrases. In this way, the work also demonstrates actual usages and structures not always revealed in other works on Puyuma.

Since publication of *Dictionnaire puyuma-français* 20 years ago, I have continued to spend two or three months every year in Nanwang. While there I speak only Puyuma, gathering new data as well as engaging in informal banter—Nanwang friends comment: *saigu semimusimuk i Dulien* ‘Dulian (Josiane) knows how to joke around’. This intimate, informal relationship makes villagers always ready to give me new information, correct my mistakes, or explain the meaning of a word I have just heard for the first time.

This work is not the result of an extensive lexicographic project. If it were, more attention would have been given to certain types of data such as floral and faunal identifications. For better or worse, with whatever lacunae, it represents instead data collected over many years of hearing and speaking the Nanwang Puyuma dialect with emphasis on the sorts of intimate details of everyday (and night) speech not ordinarily accessible to outsiders. Li & Tsuchida (2006:2) aptly note in their dictionary of another Formosan language that: ‘Kavalan is still an actively spoken language. As a result, it seems there is no end to what we can add to the Dictionary. We can always find a few new lexical items, forms, and examples on each field trip.’ This observation is particularly apposite for Nanwang Puyuma, where speakers admit they enjoy playing with words. As they say, *sagar-ta parbua Da ngai* ‘we love creating new words’, and *misasa na Taw, sasaya tu-ngai* ‘each person has his own words’.

Metathesis is extremely common, e.g. *Tamalakaw ~ Talamakaw, legem ~ gelem* ‘cut into two pieces’, *ngeLup ~ Lengup* ‘cover the glans penis with the foreskin’. Each renewed contact has brought to light new lexical items, to the point that the present work has become necessary.

The present version is roughly 14 times larger than the 1991 work. I have given all the derivatives under their roots, e.g. *gung* and *kagungan* were two separate entries in Cauquelin (1991b), but a single entry here. Many obsolete and ritual terms have been added, which are differentiated as follows: ‘ritual terms’ encountered in ritual performances and ‘obsolete terms’ mentioned by elderly people but not necessarily used in rituals. For these latter terms, not used in daily conversation and unknown to ordinary speakers, I have tried to provide either PAn etyma or related forms from KaTipul dialect, in order to be certain that they are not

idiosyncratic creation. In the 1991 work, I mentioned the foci without necessarily giving examples. In the present dictionary, I provide examples for nearly each focus, and have tried to give all the possible combinations.

In this section, I first introduce the Puyuma of Nanwang. I go on to describe my field research, starting in the early 1980's, then, I describe the organization of this dictionary.

1.1 Brief introduction to Nanwang Puyuma

The Puyuma¹ inhabit the Taitung plain in southeastern Taiwan, in Taitung City and Peinan Township in Taitung County. Ethnographically, they are divided into two main groups, KaTipul, the group ‘born of a stone’ and Nanwang Puyuma, the group ‘born of a bamboo’. The geographical distribution of the modern Puyuma villages is given in Table 1 (cf. also Map 1).

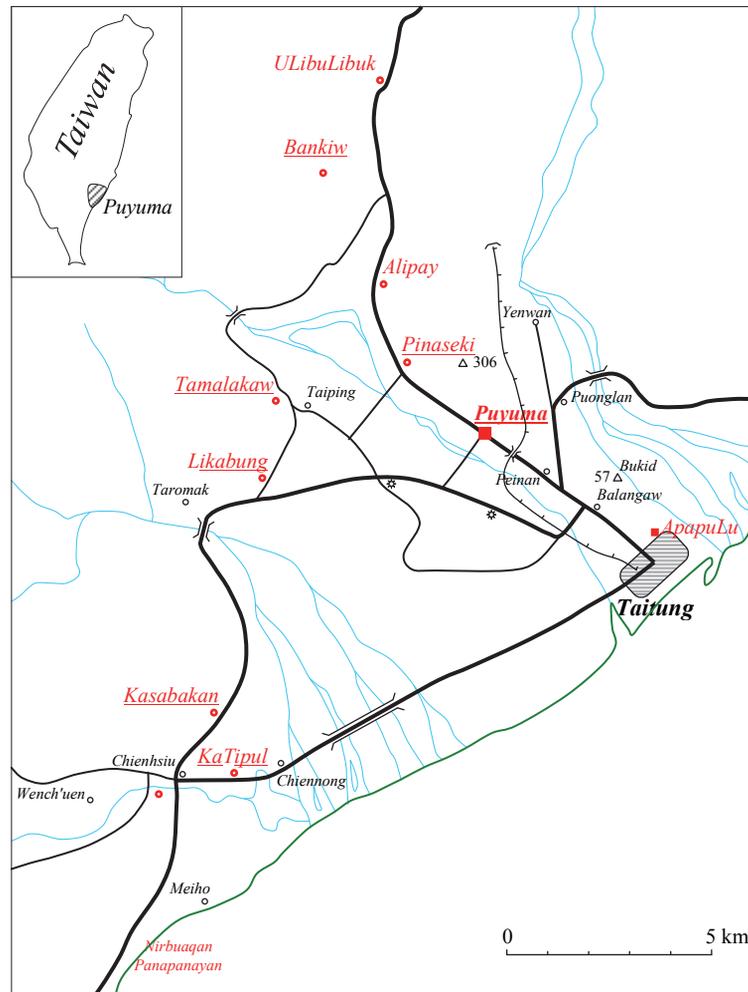
Table 1: Ethnographic classification of the Puyuma villages

Groups	Village names in Puyuma	Village names in Chinese
Puyuma ‘born of a bamboo’	Puyuma	Nanwang 南王
	ApapuLu	Paosang 寶桑
KaTipul ‘born of a stone’	'alipay	Pinglang 檳朗
	Pinaseki	Hsia pinglang 下檳朗
	Bankiw	Panch'iu 斑鳩
	Kasabakan	Chienhe 建和
	KaTipul	Chihpen 知本
	Likabung	Lichia 利嘉
	Tamalakaw	Taian 泰安
	ULibuLibuk	Chulu 初鹿

¹ For the origin of the term ‘Puyuma’, see Zeitoun & Cauquelin (2006).

Thirty four years ago when I asked a Puyuma from another village ‘Are you Puyuma?’, he replied ‘I am ULibuLibuk, not Puyuma.’

Very recently, a handful of Puyuma say that the name *puyuma* means ‘unity.’ One informant added that once upon a time their name was *in'eresan* ‘only one group’. I never heard such an explanation before. Old speakers say ‘this is one more innovation’.



- The two villages of Puyuma subgroup
- The villages of KaTipul subgroup

Map 1: The ten Puyuma villages

Here, I deal only with the dialect spoken in Puyuma (Nanwang) village, located five kilometers from Taitung. In the most accurate sense, Puyuma refers to the group ‘born of a bamboo’. This name includes the village which has always been located near present-day Peinan (Pilam or Pinan) and its territory, the inhabitants and their language; they are the ‘true Puyuma’, *kapuyumaan*. Although, the government and other Formosan aboriginal groups now use the term ‘Puyuma’ to designate speakers of all Puyuma dialects, villages other than Nanwang refer to themselves by their own respective villages names; for instance KaTipul, ULibuLibuk, etc. For the ‘true Puyuma’ of Nanwang, the others are strangers, *'ala'ala*, subject to headhunting

(cf. Cauquelin 2004 for a complete study). But recently, Nanwang speakers have created two new terms, *pinuyumaan* that excludes speakers of Nanwang dialect, and *punuyumayan* that includes all Puyuma in the broadest sense (the derivation of the latter term is unclear).

1.1.1 Dialects

Formerly, the Puyuma occupied eight villages, each of which spoke a different dialect. Since 2003, four dialects (Nanwang, KaTipul, ULibuLibuk and Kasabakan) have been recognized following a government-sponsored conference on writing systems for indigenous languages (see Teng 2008:4 for details).

1.1.2 Previous lexicographic works on Nanwang-Puyuma

Previous lexicographic studies include Ogawa & Asai's (1935:299–323) IPA transcription of 17 Nanwang-Puyuma texts with Japanese translation and grammatical notes. The volume also includes a 55-page comparative list of some 298 terms in 15 Formosan languages including Nanwang-Puyuma. Ting Pang-Hsin (1978) lists 1,121 words classified by theme and reconstructs the phonological system of Proto-Puyuma based on six dialects including Nanwang. Except for Cauquelin (1991b), other publications on Nanwang do not contain lexicons.

1.2 Notes about fieldwork

My earliest stay in Nanwang was in 1978. Since 1983, I have been engaged in an ethnographic study of Puyuma society and cultural traditions. This research has led me to investigate their language and the ritual language in greater depth (see Cauquelin 1991a, 1991b and 2008).²

In 1985, the Nanwang dialect was spoken by roughly 1,500 persons. Today, speakers have fallen to fewer than 100, and no more than five villagers can still use a number of older terms that were in daily use by octogenarians in 1983. Names of some plants have been forgotten, such as *Tabulalay*, '*Centella asiatica*', or the agentive pronoun *ti-*, which denotes a strong sense of volition, *ti-benerayay-yu kana katawa*, 'you will be given the papaya by me (because I want to)'. The rapid decline in number of speakers is paradoxical, in that the total Puyuma population has increased from about 6,000 in 1985 to around 10,000 in 2007, including Puyuma who have migrated to different places in Taiwan.

Fieldwork was not conducted exclusively with any particular informant, since field research for me was a matter of daily learning, as said earlier. In 1983–1984, I spent a whole year with

² Documenting these languages, for which at the time there had been no complete study made, seemed urgent to me in view of their likely disappearance within the span of a single generation. My first studies of Nanwang Puyuma were published in 1991, followed by the ritual 'language of the spirits' in 1995.

the Puyuma. I lived with the seven-member household of my principal informant³ temamataw Shetiāng (Li Cheng-jia 李成加, 1933–2003), a bamboo diviner, religious officiant, and traditionalist. This was an ideal 24-hour-per-day laboratory for recording and learning the everyday language. I came again to Taiwan to do fieldwork, two or three months per year between 1984 and 2003. Throughout this ten year period, I worked with numerous villagers, particularly Isaw (Lin Hao-hsun 林豪勳, 1949–2006) to check everyday spoken terms; temamataw Shetiāng for both ritual and everyday terms; and shamans, particularly Irubay (Wang Hsiu-mei 王琇妹), who was 27 years old in 1983.

Between 2003 and 2007, I did fieldwork again to edit the collection of Puyuma ritual texts (see Cauquelin 2008) and at various times consulted TakamoLi (Chen Guang-rong 陳光榮, born in 1938), Ukak (Chen Ming-nan 陳明男, born in 1931), and Muya (Tseng Xiu-hua 曾修花, born in 1938) for the meanings of obsolete terms no longer current in everyday speech. For the present dictionary, besides consulting the above-mentioned consultants, I also worked with Ushu (Chen Yu-xiu 陳玉秀, aged 61 in 2009) who helped me recheck a number of colloquial terms.

1.3 Organization of the work

I first give a brief outline of the Nanwang Puyuma grammar (§2).

Secondly, I offer an unpublished text narrated by temamataw Shetiāng on March 25, 1997. Each line of Puyuma text is followed by morpheme-by-morpheme glosses, then a free English translation.

The Puyuma-English lexicon proper is preceded by an explanation of the organization of the lexicon.

2. Notes on Nanwang Puyuma grammar

The present section is based on my earlier works (see Cauquelin 1991a, 2008), but has been revised. Interested readers are referred to Teng (2008) for a more exhaustive description of Nanwang Puyuma grammar.

2.1 Phonology

The present section provides a brief overview of the phonology of Nanwang Puyuma.

³ Most of the illustrative sentences presented here were noted down during my everyday conversations with Puyuma villagers over several years, and are not ascribed to specific informants except where I consulted with them to verify or re-check particular phrases. This is made clear by my distinction between *Puyuma* (villagers in general) and consultants.

2.1.1 Consonants and vowels

Nanwang Puyuma exhibits 17 consonants, two glides and four vowels, as shown in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2: Consonants

		Labial	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	vl	p	t	ʈ (T)		k	ʔ (')
	vd	b	d	ɖ (D)	(dʒ)	g	
Fricative	vl	(f)	s		ʃ (sh)		
Nasal		m	n			ŋ (ng)	
Trill	vd		r				
Lateral	vd		l	ɭ (L)			
Glide		w			y		

The glottal stop is often missing from the speech of the younger generation, but for older Puyuma⁴ minimal pairs show the distinction, e.g. at initial: *'asal* 'harvested, unthreshed rice' has initial /ʔ/, but *asal* 'restart' does not. Intervocally *bu'aw* 'cajan peas' has medial /ʔ/, but *kuatis* 'bad' does not. In final position, *adare* 'low' has a final glottal stop, but *amere* 'timid' does not.

The voiceless alveolar fricative /s/ is palatalized [ʃ] following or preceding /i/ or /u/ in the speech of persons of all ages:

loincloth	/pakusis/	[pakuʃiʃ]
lobster pot	/karisis/	[kariʃiʃ]
small rat	/kamsimsun/	[kamʃimʃun]
teacher	/singsi/	[ʃinʃi]
peanut	/radis/	[radiʃ]
breasts	/susu/	[ʃuʃu]

However, among the oldest informants, such palatalization does not occur in certain instances: *sipsip* [sipsip] 'suck, lip', *pasus* [pasus] 'hole', *kuatis* [kuatis] 'bad'.

Here, non-phonemic glottal stops are not inserted between identical vowels, nor between any two vowels at morpheme boundaries.

⁴ Puyuma people over 60 communicate with each other in Puyuma language, but they can easily switch into Japanese and they speak Mandarin with younger generations (30 years ago, Elders over 80 did not understand Mandarin). Puyuma people from 50 on can manage both Puyuma and Mandarin without difficulty. Under 50 years old, these generations' lexicon is limited and most of them show little interest in their mother tongue.

Table 3: Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid		ə (e)	(o)
Low		a	

A description is given of each phoneme occurring in Puyuma and of their allophones, if any, in (1):

- (1) The eight stops are unaspirated. But the four voiceless stops /p/, /t/, /t̚/, /k/ are aspirated in final position.

/p/	voiceless bilabial stop, e.g. <i>puran</i> ‘betel nut’
/t/	voiceless alveolar stop, e.g. <i>tiktik</i> ‘(to) tattoo’
/t̚/	voiceless retroflex stop, e.g. <i>tumay</i> ‘bear’
/k/	voiceless velar stop, e.g. <i>karat̚</i> ‘bite’
/ʔ/	glottal stop, e.g. <i>ʔapuʔ</i> ‘flower’
/b/	voiced bilabial stop, e.g. <i>biniʔ</i> ‘seed of millet’
/d/	voiced alveolar stop, e.g. <i>dirus</i> ‘wash’
/d̚/	voiced retroflex stop, e.g. <i>d̚aya</i> ‘west’
/g/	voiced velar stop, e.g. <i>garuʔ</i> ‘comb’
/dʒ/	voiced alveopalatal affricate, e.g. <i>mandʒiw</i> ‘a kind of sticky rice dumpling’ (only one occurrence, a loanword)
/f/	voiceless bilabial fricative, e.g. <i>fulu</i> ‘calabash’ (bot.) (only one occurrence, a loanword)
/m/	voiced bilabial nasal, e.g. <i>maʔiɖaŋ</i> ‘old (person)’
/n/	voiced alveolar nasal, e.g. <i>naʔu</i> ‘see’
/ŋ/	voiced velar nasal, e.g. <i>ŋai</i> ‘word’
/s/	voiceless alveolar fricative, e.g. <i>sipsip</i> ‘suck, lip’
/ʃ/	voiceless alveopalatal fricative, e.g. <i>radif</i> ‘peanut’
/r/	alveolar trill, e.g. <i>rami</i> ‘liver’
/l/	voiced lateral, e.g. <i>laŋ</i> ‘companion’
/l̚/	voiced retroflex lateral, e.g. <i>libat</i> ‘go through’
/w/	labiovelar glide, e.g. <i>wari</i> ‘day’
/y/	palatal glide, e.g. <i>yu</i> ‘you (2S.Nom)’
/i/	high front vowel, e.g. <i>ina</i> ‘mother, aunt’
/u/	high back rounded vowel, e.g. <i>ukak</i> ‘bone’
/o/	mid back rounded vowel. 1. It contrasts with /u/, e.g. personal name <i>labo</i> vs. ‘husk of rice’ <i>labu</i> . 2. In loanwords <i>ikoki</i> , <i>lopokan</i> . 3. In onomatopoeia <i>palayokyok</i> . 4. In a very few Puyuma words where speakers vacillate between /o/ and /u/, e.g. <i>aʃamo ~ aʃamu</i> ‘come!’

- /a/ low vowel, e.g. *abak* ‘contain’
- /ə/ mid central vowel, e.g. *ənay* ‘water’
 Following /i/ and preceding /n/ it has a fronted allophone [ɛ], e.g. *uniɛn*, *daramiɛn*, *duliɛn*. Authors (including Cauquelin 1991b) usually phonemicize *uniɛn*, *daramiɛn*, etc., as /ian/, but /ian/ is best reserved for the sequence [ian] in e.g. *amian* ‘year’, *naniam* ‘our’.
 In accented final syllables /ə/ is realized as [ɤ], e.g. *puɤʔ* ‘lachrymal encrustation’, *basɤʔ* ‘wash clothes’.

Note as well that when two consonants follow each other, a non-phonemic schwa is inserted between them, e.g. *arked* [arəkəd] ‘strong’, *kurbabaLi* [kurəbaba|i] ‘ventilate’.

Contrary to my 1991 publication, *ai* represents a vowel sequence, and *ay* a diphthong. Another difference appears here, *uy*, e.g. *apuy*, *babuy*, *tutuy* which were written *apue*, *babue*, *tutue*, reflecting allophonic variations.

Table 4: Vowel sequences vs. diphthongs

ai	ay	au	aw	ui	uy
ŋai ‘word’	mareŋay ‘speak’	au as ‘world of dead shamans’	aw ‘and’	arenu ‘stick’	apuy ‘fire’
aiwa ‘yes’	‘abay ‘sticky rice cake’	aud ‘east’	bariaw ‘reed, plant’	tamuimuisan ‘butterfly caterpillar’	babuy ‘wild boar’
saima ‘little’	minaŋay ‘die’	auka ‘go’	PF	aruilum ‘ancestor name’	tutuy ‘puppy’
saigu ‘know’	jabanay ‘lizard’	aus ‘keep an eye on’	ɬaw ‘human being’	pa amui ‘quickly’	təmuy ‘full up’
karais ‘boy~girlfriend’	bu ay ‘beautiful’	mayɬaud ‘earthquake’	basikaw ‘bamboo’	kuiku ‘I’	laŋuy ‘swim’

2.1.2 Stress

Stress always falls on the last syllable, e.g. *bu|án* ‘moon’, *Irubáy* ‘personal name’, *ənáy* ‘water’.

2.1.3 Syllabic, word structure

The basic of syllabic structure can be represented by (C)V(C). The occurrence of an onset and a coda is optional, cf. *i* ‘at’ (Loc), *but* ‘squirrel’, *tan* ‘bachelor’. The minimal syllable in Nanwang Puyuma thus consists of just a vowel, and the maximal syllable structure is CVC.

6. *-an*: is a nominalizer, added to stative V referring to humans, it denotes a collective plural, e.g.
maʔiɖaŋ-an ‘old people’ < *maʔiɖaŋ* ‘old person’
ma-laɖam-an ‘the ones who know’ < *ma-laɖam* ‘the one who knows’
7. *arə-* attaches to a reduplicated nominal base and means ‘to have the odour of’
 bisyllabic bases:
arə-ʔaʔiʔaʔi ‘smell of excrement’ < *ʔaʔi* ‘excrement’
 trisyllabic bases:
arə-balaka-laka ‘smell like a Westerner’ < *balaka* ‘Westerner’
arə-puyuma-yuma ‘to have the odour of a Puyuma’ < Puyuma
arə-tamaku-maku ‘to smell of tobacco’ < *tamaku* ‘tobacco’
 The prefix *arə-* is used for teasing, e.g. *arətəɖətəɖək* ‘to have a bad smell’ < *təɖək* ‘buttocks’.
8. *i* (before a vowel) attaches to nominal bases and denotes a location ‘in, at’
i auʎas [i a.u.Las] ‘be in the world of the dead shamans’ < *auʎas* ‘the world of the dead shamans’
 (But note *yauʎas* (a fossilized form, /y/ is part of the stem and form a noun) ‘shamanistic voyage’, e.g.
kaɖu-ku i auʎas ‘I stay in the *auʎas*’
angarəmay yauʎas-ku ‘now, I am going to make the shamanistic journey’)
9. *ika-* attaches to (dynamic and stative) verbal bases. It means ‘to make in the shape, like, style’
ika-ʔaʔina ‘the same big size’ < *ʔina* ‘big’
ika-uʎanə ‘as fat as’ < *uʎanə* ‘fat’
ika-bəʎa-ʎias ‘the reason of coming back’ < *bəʎias* ‘to come’
10. <*in*>: perfective verbs are often nominalised with *-an*, e.g.
d<in>alʔu ‘beer resulting from fermentation of rice’ < *dalʔu* ‘sugar’
p<in>i-walak ‘birth’ < *walak* ‘child’
 <*in*>...*-an* denotes:
 – the place where something has been done (<*in*> is perfective, *-an* indicates locative nominalization)
d<in>apal-an ‘footprints’ < *dapal* ‘foot’
in-u-ka[y]-an ‘places passed through’ < *u-ka* ‘to go’
 – the thing has been produced (<*in*> is perfective, *-an* indicates objective nominalization)
k<in>i-buʎas-an ‘things borrowed’ < *buʎas* ‘to lend’

11. *ka-* co-occurs with semantically dynamic verbs in an irrealis or imperative form
ka-agəl-u ‘hurry up!’ < *agəl* ‘to hurry’
ka-ḏa-ḏikuł ‘might fight’ < *ḏikuł* ‘to quarrel’
 (cf. Teng 2008:123–126, 166–167)
12. *ka-...-an* refers to a prototype; it is translated as ‘real, true, genuine’
ka-rumaʔ-an ‘ancestors cult house’ < *rumaʔ* ‘house’
ka-puyuma-an ‘a real Puyuma’ < *puyuma* ‘Puyuma’
13. *kaḷi-...-an* refers also to a prototype; it is translated as ‘real, true, original’
kaḷiḏəkalan ‘the true village’ < *ḏəkəl* ‘village’
kaḷiḏənanan ‘the true mountain’ < *ḏənan* ‘mountain’
kaḷisənanan ‘the true light’ (from the sky) < *sənan* ‘brightness’
kaḷidałanan ‘the true road’ (the old road of the village) < *dałan* ‘road’
14. *kar-* attaches to verbal or nominal bases and means ‘to do something together’
kar-basak ‘a shoulder-pole for two persons to carry’ < *basak* ‘shoulder-pole’
kar-naʔu ‘to look together’ < *naʔu* ‘to look at’
15. *ka-sa-...-an* attaches to a reduplicated nominal base and designates a time unit
ka-sa-ba-bułan ‘during one month’ < *bułan* ‘moon’
ka-sa-wari-wari-an ‘one day after the other’ < *wari* ‘day’
16. *ki-* attaches to nominal bases and translates as ‘to get, to obtain’
ki-kuraw ‘to fish’ < *kuraw* ‘fish’
ki-ləŋaw ‘to listen’ < *ləŋaw* ‘sound’
17. *ki-* attaches to locative nouns and translates as ‘at’
ki-saninin ‘be beside’ < *saninin* ‘side’
 This prefix can occur with other affixes such as: <*in*> ‘Perf’, in *k<in>i-isał-an* ‘was above’,
m-u- ‘go’, e.g. *m-u-ki-isał-an* ‘go to the top of’ and *m-u-ki-ḷikuḏan* ‘go on the back of’.
18. *ki-* attaches to verbal bases and means ‘do to oneself, get for oneself’
ki-nałay ‘to commit suicide’ < *nałay* ‘to die’
19. *ki-* attaches to verbal bases to indicate a passive
ki-bəray ‘to be given by’ < *bəray* ‘to give’
ki-baluk ‘to be waken up’ < *baluk* ‘to wake’

20. *kir-* attaches to nominal and verbal bases and means ‘be in contact with, side by side, face to face’
kir-təbuŋ ‘to meet with one person’ < *təbuŋ* ‘to meet’
kir-ŋida ‘to take someone by the shoulder’ < *ŋida* ‘a woman’s friend of the same sex’
21. *kitu-* attaches to nominal bases and translates as ‘to become...’
kitu-baŋsar ‘to become a handsome young man’ < *baŋsar* ‘handsome’ ‘virile’
 The prefix *kitu-* is a fossilized prefix, only used with a few sets of expressions: *kitubaŋsar* actually refers to an age-grade; *kitumaʔidaŋ* is a word for the young boy who acts as an elder inside the boys’ dormitory. (cf. Cauquelin 2004:123)
22. *kur-* attaches to nominal or verbal bases and denotes ‘to perform an action with’
kur-ba-baʎi ‘to fan oneself’ < *baʎi* ‘wind’
kur-paʔək ‘to carry pick-a-back’ < *paʔək* ‘back (of the body)’
kur-taʔəp ‘to sleep with’ < *taʔəp* ‘to lie down’
23. *ma-...* indicates a stative verb
ma-laʔam ‘is knowledgeable’ < *laʔam* ‘to know’
 This prefix can co-occur with the collective plural prefix *-an*, as in: *ma-laʔam-an* ‘the ones who know’ and nominalizes the root.
24. *ma-* attaches to nominal bases indicating that the subject is being affected by a noun
ma-kurap ‘gets/has ichthyosis’ < *kurap* ‘skin illness due to a dry skin’
ma-buʔur ‘has goiter’ < *buʔur* ‘goiter’
25. *ma-* in a very few instances, alternates with <əmə> infix for dynamic verbs
 According to the context, the Puyuma may or may not give a different meaning, e.g. *ma-ʔalup-ku* ‘I hunt (now)’, <əmə>*alup-ku* ‘I hunt (regularly)’. Sometimes they say ‘it is a child’s way of speaking’, e.g. <əmə>*utguʔ-ku kananku palaw* ‘I scratch my wound with my finger’, *ma-gutguʔ-ku nanku kuris* ‘I scratch my wound with one finger’.
 Maybe there were, historically, two sets of derivations?
ma-ʔalup ~ <əmə>*alup* ‘to hunt’ < *ʔalup* ‘to hunt’
ma-gutguʔ ~ <əmə>*utguʔ* ‘to scratch with one finger’ < *gutguʔ* ‘to scratch with one finger’
26. *ma-* attached to verbal bases is the mark of the passive diathesis for active (dynamic) verbs
ma-pulət ‘gets/is blocked (by)’ < *pulət* ‘to block’
ma-ʔatəʔ ‘get delivered (by)’ < *ʔatəʔ* ‘to deliver; to send’
27. *maka-* attaches to nominal bases and means ‘next to, located near some place’
maka-ʔami ‘somewhere in the north’ < *ʔami* ‘north’
maka-isaʔ ‘up there’ < *isaʔ* ‘up’

28. *manu-* attaches to nominal bases and translates as ‘to transform, to turn into’
manu-apuy ‘to transform into fire’ < *apuy* ‘fire’
29. *mar-* attaches to a verbal base and means ‘reciprocal’ (The notion of reciprocity refers either to an action performed one towards the other, or an action performed together.)
mar-labay ‘two persons in each other’s arms’ < *labay* ‘to hold in one’s arms’
mar-luluy ‘to chase each other’ < *luluy* ‘to pursue’
30. *mara-* attaches to stative verbs and means ‘more than, ...er, than’
mara-maʃina ‘taller than’ < *maʃina* ‘tall’
mara-buʃay ‘more beautiful than’ < *buʃay* ‘beautiful’
31. *mara-* attaches to a reduplicated stative verb and translates as ‘the most, the...est (within a group)’
mara-maʃaʃina-maʃina ‘the tallest’ < *maʃina* ‘tall’
32. *mar(ə)-* attaches to nominal bases and designates a ‘reciprocal relationship’
mar-katagwin ‘husband and wife’ < *katagwin* ‘husband or wife’
mar-təməmə ‘father and son/daughter’ < *təməmə* ‘father’
33. *mari-* attaches to verbal bases and translates as ‘one after the other’
mari-dunun-an ‘to bring together one after the other’ < *dunun* ‘bring together’
mari-u-tərag ‘to fall down one after the other one’ < *tərag* ‘fall down’
34. *may-* attached to nominal bases means ‘has already gotten’
may-takar ‘has already gotten a platform’ < *takar* ‘platform’
 [Puyuma add these sentences as an explanation: *tu-takuban na mitakar* and *miaʃakuban ʃa mitakar* ‘The boys’ dormitory with a platform’, ‘there is a boys’ dormitory with platform.’]
35. *may-* attached to verbal bases means ‘has already become’
may-lala ‘has already arrived’ < *lala* ‘to arrive, to meet’
may-(i)nəbun-an ‘has already become angry’ < *inəbun* ‘be angry; bother someone’
36. *mə-* ‘one who specializes in’ is an agent nominalizer, e.g.
mə-ʔəlaw ‘bamboo diviner’ < *ʔəlaw* ‘bamboo splinters’
mə-ada-ada ‘the prompter’ < *ada* ‘to prompt an actor’
37. *mi-* attaches to nominal bases and means ‘to carry, to have, to wear’
mi-kiʃiŋ ‘to wear clothes’ < *kiʃiŋ* ‘clothes’

- mi-walak* ‘to give birth’ < *walak* ‘child’
mi- often occurs with <*a*> referring to frequency (cf. Teng 2008:41)
mi<a>paysu ‘to frequently have money’ < *paysu* ‘money’
38. *mu-* attaches to nominal or verbal bases and acts as an anticausative marker (cf. Teng 2008:179–181)
mu-garuŋ la na ʔarbu ‘the hair has been combed’ < *garuŋ* ‘comb’ (V/N)
39. *muri-...-an* attaches to nominal and verbal bases indicates ‘a group in which everyone is different’
muri-ʔaw-an ‘villagers’ < *ʔaw* ‘human being’
muri-sagar-an ‘in a group everybody is happy’ < *sagar* ‘happy’
40. *mutu-* attaches to nominal bases and means ‘to become, to turn into’
mutu-babayan ‘to become a transvestite’ < *babayan* ‘woman’
putu- ‘to be turned into’
putu-babayan ‘to be transvestite, as for theatre’ < *babayan* ‘woman’
41. *pa-* attaches to nominal and verbal bases and functions as a ‘causative marker’⁵ and verbalizer
pa-tigami ‘to have someone write a letter’ < *tigami* ‘a letter’ (< Jap.)
pa-kan ‘to feed’ < *ʔakan* ‘to eat’
42. *pa-ka-* attaches to stative verbs and expresses a causative meaning ‘to put something in the state of’
pa-ka-kua[əŋ] ‘to make sick’ < *kua[əŋ]* ‘sick’
pa-ka-ʔinaba ‘to make good’ < *ʔinaba* ‘good’
43. *pala-* attaches to nominal bases and translates as ‘many, a lot of, accumulation of’
pala-ʔabay ‘a lot of cakes’ < *ʔabay* ‘cakes’
44. *par- ~ para-* attaches to nominal bases and means ‘having a lot’
par-ŋa[ay] ‘dribble a lot’ < *ŋa[ay]* ‘saliva’
par-isiʔ ‘incontinent’ < *isiʔ* ‘urine’
par-bawaŋ ‘farting a lot, to like farting’ < *bawaŋ* ‘a fart’
para-babuy ‘to catch a lot of boars’ < *babuy* ‘boar’
45. *paru-* attaches to stative verbs and translates as ‘a little, somewhat’

⁵ *pa-* and *p-* are allomorphs, *p-* attaches to stems that begin with /a/, and *pa-* to other stems.

- paru-kamawan* ‘a little identical’ < *maw* ‘identical’
paru-kuatis ‘a little bad’ < *kuatis* ‘bad’
46. *pay-*, attaches to verbal bases and translates as ‘with the aim of, intending to’
pay-agəl ‘with the aim of hurrying’ < *agəl* ‘to hurry up’
47. *pi-*, attaches to nominal bases and means ‘put somewhere’ (causative of location)
pi-kipij ‘put clothes [on someone]’ < *kipij* ‘clothes’
pi-auļas ‘send to the world of the dead shamans’ < *auļas* ‘world of the dead shaman’
48. *pia-* conveys a notion of purpose or direction and attaches to nominal bases. It basically translates as ‘towards’.
pia-ʔami ‘go north; towards north’ < *ʔami* ‘north’
pia-rumaʔ ‘looking towards having a house’ < *rumaʔ* ‘house’
pia-katagwin ‘preparing to get a spouse’ < *katagwin* ‘spouse’
49. *pu-* ‘movement causative’ (cf. Blust 2003) usually attaches to nominal bases and means ‘to give, to invite, to ask someone to do something and participate in, to allow to do’
pu-ʔami ‘to take north’ < *ʔami* ‘north’
pu-kipij ‘to put on clothes’ < *kipij* ‘clothes’
pu-walak ‘to make someone pregnant’ < *walak* ‘child’
50. *pu-...-an* attaches to nominal bases and designates ‘a place where something is taken to be put or kept’
pu-guŋ-an ‘cattle-shed’ < *guŋ* ‘cow/ox’
pu-kawi-an ‘place where the wood is kept’ < *kawi* ‘wood’
51. *pukasa-* attaches to stative verbs and translates as ‘the most, ...est’
pukasa-baŋsar ‘the most virile’ < *baŋsar* ‘handsome, virile’
pukasa-buļay ‘the most beautiful’ < *buļay* ‘beautiful’
52. *rə- ~ ra-...-an* is a nominalizer which attaches to a verbal or nominal base and denotes ‘one who does frequently or habitually, has a lot of, or is characterized by’
rə-ŋay-a-ŋay-an ‘a talkative person’ < *rəŋay* ‘to speak, to talk’
rə-ʔaka-ʔakaw-an ‘incurable thief’ < *ʔakaw* ‘to steal’
rə-wala-walak-an ‘one who has many children’ < *walak* ‘child’
ra-fufu-an ‘big breasted’ < *fufu* ‘breast’
ra-təqə-təqək-an ‘big butt’ < *təqək* ‘buttocks’
53. *sa-...-an* attaches to nominal bases and denotes ‘a unit of’ (cf. *sa* ‘one’)

- sa-da[ukap-an* ‘a handspan’
(unit of measure used for the boars’ snout) < *da[ukap* ‘the span of the hand’
sa-pawti-an ‘contents of a sack made of jute’ < *pawti* ‘a sack made of jute’ (Southern
Min loanword *pau-te*)
54. *si-...-an* attaches to nominal and verbal bases. Its meaning has not yet been determined.
si-ɖuma[y]-an ‘other people, outsiders’ < *ɖuma* ‘other’
si-kuda[y]-an ‘manners, traditions’ < *kuda* ‘to do’
si-[i]ab-an ‘on the beach’ < *[i]ab* ‘beach’
si-bərbər-an ‘flickers’ < *bərbər* ‘to crackle’
55. *sika* attaches to verbal reduplicated bases and means ‘to pretend’
sika-saiguigu ‘pretend to know how’ < *saigu* ‘to know how’ (Southern Min loanword
sai-hu)
sika-ɖu[ɖu]id ‘pretend not to know’ < *ɖu[ɖu]id* ‘to forget’
56. *tar-* attaches to verbal bases and translates as ‘with care, with attention’
tar-ki-ləŋaw ‘to listen carefully’ < *ləŋaw* ‘sound’, cf. *ki-ləŋaw* ‘to listen’
tar-naɖu ‘to look carefully’ < *naɖu* ‘to look’
57. *tara-* attaches to nominal bases and translates as ‘do or use habitually’
təmara-puyuma/tarapuyuma ‘to speak puyuma’
ma-tara-tamaku ‘to smoke’ < *tamaku* ‘tobacco’
ma-tara-ɖapuɖ ‘to wear flowers’ < *ɖapuɖ* ‘flower’
58. *t<in>u-* ‘one who act as...’
t<in>u-maɖiɖaŋ ‘one who acts the old man’ < *maɖiɖaŋ* ‘aged, old person’
t<in>u-yawan ‘one who acts the chief’ < *yawan* ‘chief’
t<in>u-baŋsaran ~ *t<in>ua-baŋsaran* < *baŋsaran* ‘young man’
‘to get ready to be a young man’
t<in>u-buɖayan ~ *t<in>ua-buɖa-buɖayan* < *buɖayan* ‘young woman’
‘to get ready to be a young woman ~ pl.’
59. *tua-* ‘to do, to make’, is often infixed with <əm> or <in>
tua-ɖabay ‘to make sticky rice dumplings’ < *ɖabay* ‘sticky rice dumpling’
t<əm>ua-ɖabay ‘to bake rice dumplings’ < *ɖabay* ‘sticky rice dumpling’
t<əm>ua-ɖuma ‘to work a field’ < *ɖuma* ‘field’
t<əm>ua-ɖəkəl ‘to make the village’ (‘the spirits which now protect the village’) <
ɖəkəl ‘village’
t<in>ua-ɖəkəl ‘made the village’ (‘the spirits who made the village’) < *ɖəkəl* ‘village’

60. *u-* attaches to nominal or verbal bases and means ‘to go’
u- ‘to go’, *u-sabak* ‘go inside’ [Imp] < *sabak* ‘inside’
u-ŋəsəl la! ‘let’s begin!’ < *ŋəsəl* ‘to start, to begin’
m-u-paʔaran ‘to go outside’ < *paʔaran* ‘outside’
m-u-kupkup ‘to go to gather’ < *kupkup* ‘to assemble’
61. *ya-* attaches to nominal bases and translates ‘to belong to’
ya-ʔami ‘to belong to the north’ < *ʔami* ‘north’
ya-kuba ‘to belong to *kuba*’ < *kuba* ‘place name’
62. *ya-* attaches to nominal or verbal bases and translates ‘to take out’
ya-ligaw-ay ‘to take out thorns’ < *ligaw* ‘thorn’
ya-pusik-ay ‘to take out one by one’ (e.g. peanuts or betel nuts from the branch) < *pusik*
‘pick hard things’
ya-ʔulu (fossilized form.) ‘go headhunting’ (Lit. ‘take away a head’)
63. *ya-* attaches to nominal or verbal bases as an instrumental nominalizer
ya-tiŋa ‘toothpick’ < *tiŋa* ‘food particles stuck between the teeth’
ya-saus ‘toothbrush’ < *ʔisaus* ‘to brush’
ya-rumaʔ ‘caretaker’ < *rumaʔ* ‘house’

2.2.3 Reduplication

Reduplication includes the following patterns: (i) lexicalized root reduplication, (ii) *Ca*-reduplication disyllabic, (iii) CVCV reduplication, (iv) first syllable reduplication and (v) rightward reduplication.

Lexicalized root reduplication refers to the copy of a monosyllabic root, e.g. *tingting* ‘gutter’. *Ca*-reduplication copies the first consonant followed by /a/ when the root is disyllabic (e.g. *dadirus* ‘will wash’), but duplicates the second consonant if the root is tri- or quadrisyllabic, e.g. *daLaLeken* ‘will be wet’ (< *daLeken* ‘wet’). If there is no onset, then a vowel /a/ is prefixed to the root/stem, whatever the number of syllables in the root, e.g. *a-u-ka* ‘will go’ < *u-ka* ‘go’ (cf. Blust 1998). *Ca*-reduplication serves to (i) form instrumental nouns from verbs (e.g. *tatiLu* ‘rope’ < *tiLu* ‘tied up’), (ii) form ordinal numbers (e.g. *pukaDaDua* ‘the second’ < *Dua* ‘two’) (iii) indicate progressive aspect (e.g. *dadirus* ‘is washing’) or the future (e.g. *a-u-ka* ‘will go’ < *u-ka* ‘go’) and (iv) mark reciprocals. Disyllabic reduplication refers to the reduplication of two syllables in di-, tri- or quadrisyllabic words. The final consonant being left out (e.g. *keLekeLek* ‘tickle’. The base can be fully reduplicated (e.g. *kana wari-wari* ‘every day’ < *wari* ‘day’) or reduplicated on the right (e.g. *are-balaka-laka* ‘smell like a Westerner’ < *balaka* ‘Westerner’). It denotes collectivity in nouns, repetitive and/or distributive aspect with dynamic verbs and intensity with stative verbs. First syllable reduplication applies mostly (though not

consistently) to numerals for counting non-human referents (e.g. *tateLua* ‘three object or animal’ < *teLu* ‘three’).

2.3 Syntax

2.3.1 Pronouns

Four types of pronouns can be distinguished: (1) personal pronouns, (2) inalienable pronouns, (3) interrogative pronouns and (4) demonstrative pronouns.

2.3.1.1 Personal pronouns

As shown in Table 5, the personal pronouns in Nanwang Puyuma are divided into six sets: Emphatic, Oblique, Genitive/possessor (bound and free forms), Nominative, Genitive/Agent, Genitive/Possessor.

Table 5: Pronominal sets in Nanwang Puyuma

	Free			Bound (clitics)		
	Emphatic	Oblique	Genitive Possessor	Nominative	Genitive Agentive	Genitive Possessor
1S	kuiku, iku	kanku	nanku	-ku,	ku-, ki-, ti-	ku-
2S	yuyu	kanu	nanu	-yu	nu-	nu-
3S	taytaw	kantaw	nantaw, nantu	--	tu-	tu-
1PI	tayta	kanta	nanta	-ta	ta-	ta-
1PE	mimi	kaniem	naniem	-mi	niam-	mi-
2P	muimu imu	kanmu	nanmu	-mu	mu-	mu-
3P	taytaw	kantaw	nantaw	--	tu-	tu-

Examples are given below with an illustration of the 2nd person singular:

- (2) a. *yuyu a Puyuma.*
2S.Emph Nom Puyuma
‘You, you are Puyuma.’
- b. *tu-bəray-anay kanu.*
3Gen-give-1/BF 2S.Obl
‘S/he/they gave it to you.’
- c. *nanu ruma? i puyuma.*
2S.Gen house at Puyuma
‘Your house is at Puyuma.’

- d. *a-uka-yu* *i* *Puyuma*.
 Red-go-2S.Nom Loc Puyuma
 ‘You will go to Puyuma.’
- e. *nu-kan-aw* *na* *katawa*.
 2S.Gen-eat-PF Nom papaya
 ‘You ate the papaya.’
- f. *i* *nu-dunun-an*.
 Loc 2S.Gen-bring together-LocNmz
 ‘where you are together.’

Notes on Table 5:

1. The forms *-ta/ta-* ‘we’ include the person addressed while *-mi/niam-* are exclusive forms and do not include the person addressed.
2. The 3rd person forms *taytaw* and *tu-* are used in an impersonal sense, cf. ‘(some) one’, e.g. *tu-sajeman-ay na buña* ‘The sweet potatoes have been planted (by someone)’.
3. Besides *-ku*, there are two other agentive pronominal forms for the first person singular, cf. *ki-* and *ti-*. *ki-* denotes a light intention, a desire. *ti-* indicates a strong intention, a will.

- (3) a. *ki-bəray-ay-yu*
 1S.Gen-give-LF-2S.Nom
 ‘You will be given by me...(because I have the desire to give to you).’
- b. *ti-bəray-ay-yu* *kana* *katawa*.
 1S.Gen-give-LF-2S.Nom Obl papaya
 ‘You will be given by me (because I want to) the papaya.’

2.3.1.2 Inalienable possessive pronouns (For these pronouns, cf. Teng 2008:96 and Tsuchida 1995:793–804.)

Unlike Tamalakaw Puyuma, Nanwang dialect has only a partial set. These usually follow kinship terms; although *ali?* ‘man’s male friend’ and *ŋiqa* ‘woman’s female friend’ are not kin terms, they are treated as such in Nanwang Puyuma:

Table 6: Inalienable possession in Nanwang Puyuma

	1 Sg. ‘my’ <i>-li</i>	2 Sg. ~ Pl ‘your’ <i>tV, -u</i>	3 Sg. ~ Pl ‘his ~ their’ <i>-taw</i>
<i>ama</i> ‘father ~ uncle’	<i>n-ama-li</i> ‘my father’	<i>tə-mama</i> ‘your father, your uncles’	<i>tə-mama-taw kan...</i>
<i>ina</i> ‘mother ~ aunt’	<i>nana-li</i> ‘my mother, my aunts’	<i>ta-ina</i> ‘your mother, your aunt’	<i>t-ina-taw kan...</i>
<i>mu</i> ‘grandparents’	<i>mu-li</i> ‘my grandparent’	<i>tə-mu-u</i> ‘your grandparent’	<i>mu-taw ~ (tə-)mu-taw</i>

<i>?ba</i> ‘elder sibling’	<i>?ba-li</i> ⁶ ‘my elder sibling’	<i>?ba-?u</i> ‘your elder sibling’	<i>?ba-taw kan...</i>
<i>kurabak</i> ‘affines, in-laws, relatives by marriage’	<i>kurabak-li</i>	<i>kurabak-u</i>	<i>kurabak-taw</i>
<i>ali?</i> ‘man’s male friend’	<i>ali?-li</i>	<i>ali?-u</i>	<i>ali?-taw</i>
<i>niqa</i> ‘woman’s female friend’	<i>niqa-li</i>	<i>niqa-u</i>	

In his comparison of Austronesian kinship terminology, Blust (1979:225) mentions the term *nana* ‘mother’. I have never heard the term used and the Puyuma have no memory of it as an independent word. However, the PAN form might explain the unusual Puyuma term *nana-li* ‘my mother’, and analogical motivation could explain the anomalous form *n-ama-li* ‘my father’. Blust mentions also p.220, *mama* ‘father’; which explains *te-mama*, ‘your father, your uncles’, e.g. *te-mama-taw* Shetiang, ‘Shetiang father’.

The conditioned prefix /*ta-/te/* as in *ta-ina* ‘your mother’, *te-mama* ‘your father’, and *te-mu-u* ‘your grand-parent’ is not pronominal. It is possible that this prefix reflects ‘an original referential [PAN] prefix **ta-*’ (cf. Blust 1979:219). Alternatively, it may be derived from Puyuma /*ta-/* ‘our (inclusive, familiar)’.⁷ Thus in Puyuma /*t-/* is put before a vowel, e.g. *t-ina-taw*, and /*te-/* appears before a consonant, e.g. *te-mama*.

The inalienable pronouns are *-li*, *-u*, *-taw*. In the specific case of ‘your mother’ and ‘your father’, Puyuma say *ta-ina*, *te-mama*.

In the ritual texts, I encountered *ka-Da-Di-u*, translated by the shamans as ‘the one who put the bag on my left shoulder’. *KemaDaDi-u* is explained as ‘you are the one to do it, here’, and *mararagi-u*, ‘one shaman, only me’. Tsuchida (1995:795) and Huang (2000:98) mentioned that this inalienable pronoun marks the singular possessor referent. *Irubay* translated *-u* as the mark of singular as opposed to *-an* ‘Coll’. But until I studied these ritual texts, I heard this *-u* only attached to kinship terms and for singular. However Tsuchida found that for Tamalakaw dialect it is used in a figurative or metaphoric sense.

2.3.1.3 Interrogative pronouns

Manay can be translated as ‘what?’ if preceded by a non-personal construction marker and by ‘who?’ if preceded by a personal construction marker (nominative ~ oblique).

⁶ Not used for younger-generation kin.

⁷ In neighboring Paiwan similar forms are used when speaking to children; e.g. **inu a tja-kama** ‘where is our (i.e. your) father?’ (R. Ferrell, personal communication, 2012).

Table 7: Interrogative pronouns in Nanwang Puyuma

	personal	non-personal
Nominative	i-manay	a-manay
Oblique		kan-manay
Genitive/Possessive	an-manay	

- (4) a. *i-manay na bəray qa puran kan isaw.*
 who Def.Nom give Ind.Obl betel nut Sg.Obl Isaw
 ‘Who has given a betel nut to Isaw?’
- b. *a-manay idini na akanan?*
 what this Lig food
 ‘What is the food?’
- c. *idini ?i, nantaw kan-manay?*
 this Top 3Gen what-this
 ‘This belongs to whom?’
- d. *idini na tiʔil ?i, an-manay?*
 this Lig book Top to whom
 ‘Who does this book belong to?’

2.3.1.4 Demonstrative pronouns

There are two sets of demonstrative pronouns which are divided according to distance into proximal, medial and distal, each of which can be nominative or oblique. These demonstratives can also modify a noun.

Table 8: Demonstrative pronouns in Nanwang Puyuma

		this	that	that (over there)
Nominative	Sing	idɿ, idini	idɿ, idunu	idju
	Plur	naɿ, naɿini	naɿ, naɿunu	naɿju
Oblique	Sing	kanɿ, kanɿini	kanɿ, kanɿunu ⁸	kanɿju
	Plur	kanɿ, kanɿini, kanaɿ, kanaɿini	kanaɿ, kanaɿunu	kanaɿju

⁸ For non-personal nouns, the demonstratives in the singular category are used regardless of whether the noun is singular or plural:

- (i) *kanɿ kana pinayapay kanɿ kana niyubayub.*
 this Lig bag this Lig bag
 ‘These bags, there.’
- (ii) *kanɿ kana kikay kanɿ kana misin.*
 this Lig sewing-machine this Lig sewing-machine
 ‘This sewing-machine, there.’

Another set of demonstrative pronouns refer to a location.

Table 9: Locative demonstratives in Nanwang Puyuma

here	there	over there
kaɟi, kaɟini	kaɟu	kaɟiu

- (5) a. *mapias-ku* *kaɟu* *kana* *kuɽaŋ*.
 diarrhoea-1S.Nom that Lig vegetable
 i. ‘That vegetable, there, gave me diarrhoea.’
 ii. ‘Those vegetables, there, gave me diarrhoea.’
- b. *ku-təŋəɟay* *iɟiu* *na* *taw*.
 1S.Gen-hit that Lig man
 ‘That man over there has been hit by me.’
- c. *kaɟu-yu* *kaɟu*.
 live-2S.Nom there
 ‘You live there.’

2.3.2 Construction markers

The construction markers are rather comparable to articles (the, a) in European languages. In Puyuma, each noun or noun phrase must always be linked to the verb by the appropriate construction marker.

There are two sets of construction markers, personal/non-personal which can be nominative or oblique.

The personal set further distinguishes between singular and plural, while the non-personal set distinguishes indefinite and definite.

Table 10: Construction markers in Nanwang Puyuma

		nominative	oblique
personal	singular	i	kan
	plural	na	kana
non-personal	indefinite	a	ɟa
	definite	na	kana

- (6) a. *mənaɽu* *i* *isaw* *kanku*.
 AF:look at Sg.Nom Isaw 1S.Obl
 ‘Isaw looks ~ looked at me.’
- a'. *murəkəs* *na* *tinatinayan*.
 AF:bind together Pl.Nom elderly ladies
 ‘The elderly ladies have gathered.’

- b. *mənaʔu na walak kan isaw.*
 AF:look at Def.Nom child Sg.Obl Isaw
 ‘The child looks ~ looked at Isaw.’
- b'. *nantu ayawan kana tinatinayan.*
 3Gen chief Pl.Obl mothers
 ‘Their chief of the elderly ladies.’
- c. *a puyuma məkan da tinalək.*
 Ind.Nom Puyuma AF:eat Ind.Obl rice
 ‘Some Puyuma eat rice.’
- c'. *mənaʔu i ama kana walak.*
 AF:look at Sg.Nom father Def.Obl child
 ‘The father looks ~ looked at the child.’

2.3.3 The verb system

2.3.3.1 The different ‘foci’

The verbal predicate must reference of either the actor, the direct object, the location, the person who benefits from the action or the instrument with which the action is performed.

The AF Focus, without temporal adjunct or aspectual marker, is not always interpreted as past. In a conversation, the time adjunct such as ‘every day’ or ‘often’ is optional. It indicates a habit, i.e. *k<əm>ukuʔ miʔəqəŋ* ‘(We ~ I) roll into a ball to sleep ~ when sleeping (we ~ I) roll into a ball’.

The I/BF (Instrument/Beneficiary Focus) is as well ‘a polite imperative’, which can be translated ‘would you mind’, it is a volitional action, (this is the way Puyuma ask me to do something, ‘help me to...’).

Examples (7a-c) with *laʔub* ‘dipper; draw water’.

- (7) a. *nu-laʔub-anay-ku da ʔəraw* ‘Help me to get some wine with the dipper.’ (Lit. ‘You help me to get some wine with the dipper.’) [polite imperative]⁹
 b. *laʔub-anay na ənay kana laʔub* ‘The water is drawn with the dipper.’ [beneficiary focus]
 c. *laʔub-anay na laʔub kana ənay* ‘The dipper is used to draw water.’ [instrument focus]

Word order may be summarized as follows: in AF clauses, the verb is followed by the subject (if a pronoun) and a complement, if any. In NAF clauses, the agent is marked by means of a proclitic on the verb followed by the subject and a complement, if any.

⁹ I shall put an exclamation mark (!) in imperative sentences, not in this form.

Examples (8a-d) show the four foci with the verbal base *dirus* ‘wash’.

- (8) a. AF: *d<əm>irus-ku*.
 wash<AF>wash-1S.Nom
 ‘I wash ~ I washed.’
- b. PF: *ku-dirus-aw na guŋ*.
 1S.Gen-wash-PF Def.Nom ox
 ‘I washed the ox ~ the ox is washed by me.’
- c. LF: *ku-dirus-ay na ənay na biʔas*.
 1S.Gen-wash-LF Def.Nom water Def.Nom hot
 ‘I washed with hot water.’
- d. I/BF: *nu-dirus-anay-ku kan nanali*.
 2S.Gen-wash-I/BF-1S.Nom Obl my.mother
 ‘Help me to wash my mother.’ (Lit. ‘You help me to wash my mother.’)

The patient focus form could be translated with a passive, due to the fact that the English passive is, in some way, similar in stressing the object of the action, e.g. ‘the ox has been washed by me’. However European languages lack forms corresponding to the LF and I/BF forms.

Not all verbs have all of the foci; some have only three and some only two, some scholars call them ‘defective’. It is simply for semantic reasons. Whenever I try to use an unknown focus, they reply ‘you can say it, not us’. For example, *təŋaɖaw* ‘to sit’ has no PF, the logical ‘Patient Focus’ of sitting is the place one sits, shown by the ‘Location Focus’ suffix. In English semantics, we might expect the ‘object’ of sitting to be the buttocks. Various verbs logically (to the Puyuma) can not be inflected for certain ‘Focuses’.¹⁰

Patient Focus and Locative Focus often may be translated similarly, but in Puyuma there are semantic differences; e.g.

- (9) *pasəbaŋ* ‘act aimlessly; without purpose’
pasəbaŋ-aw [PF] *ku-pasəbaŋ-aw səməlap na sabak* ‘The thing I swept without permission was the inside of the house.’
pasəbaŋ-ay [LF] *ku-pasəbaŋ-ay səməlap na sabak* ‘The place that I swept without permission was the inside of the house.’

¹⁰ Out of 450 Paiwan verbs for which R. Ferrell has extensive paradigms, fully 40% lack either Patient or Location focus, or both. These supposed ‘defects’ are explained by the semantic content of each verb stem, and it is erroneous to assume that normally all verbs should have all four ‘foci’ (R. Ferrell, personal communication, 2012).

It is clear when speaking Puyuma that in this instance, with [PF] diathesis ‘the interior of the house’ is seen as an object, whereas with [LF], it is a place. It is not a question of being affected to a greater or lesser degree.

- (10) *sənan* ‘brightness; clear (atmosphere)’
sənan-ay [LF] *tu-sənan-ay qa buʎan* ‘The surface of the moon is bright.’
sənan-aw [PF] *tu-sənan-aw qa buʎan* ‘The thing which is bright is the moon.’

Once more, it is clear when speaking Puyuma that for [PF] ‘the moon’ is treated as ‘an object’, but for [LF], it is ‘the surface of the moon (a place)’. It is not a question of more or less bright.

Where the agent is a pronoun or if the agent is a person who has to be specified, we have the agentive form *tu-* + stem + *kan* ~ *kana* + proper noun or ordinary noun, e.g. *saʎəm* ‘to plant’.

- LF *tu-saʎəm-ay qa buʎa kan aliwaki.*
 his plant-LF a sweet potatoes the Aliwaki
 ‘His plantation of sweet potatoes of the Aliwaki.’

This can be rendered by a nominal form: ‘Aliwaki’s plantation of sweet potatoes.’

- tu-ʎilu-aw na babuy kana suan.*
 its hunt-PF the boar the dog
 ‘Its hunt of the dog, (is) the boar.’

The focus forms change depending on whether the clause is declarative (affirmative/negative) or imperative (affirmative/negative). The different focus affixes are given in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Focus affixes in Nanwang Puyuma

Focus	Declarative		Imperative	
	Affirmative	Negative	Affirmative	Negative
AF	m-, mə-, <əm ¹¹ >, ma-, mu-, Ø		Ø	
PF	-aw	-i	-u	-i
LF	-ay		-i	-i
I/BF	-anay		-an	

The Nanwang Puyuma verbal system is based on a dichotomy between (i) realis and irrealis and (ii) perfective and imperfective. The irrealis (future) and the imperfective are indicated through the reduplication of the verb (*Ca*-reduplication).

¹¹ Note that <əm> becomes <ən> when the initial consonant is a bilabial stop, i.e. *b<ən>əʎukur tu-bua kana kayama* ‘The persimmon is blooming.’

The paradigm of the verb *dirus* ‘to wash’ is given in Table 12, with examples following:

Table 12: Focus affixes in Nanwang Puyuma (example with the verb *dirus* ‘to wash’)

Foci	Declarative			Imperative		
	Affirmative			Negative	Affirmative	Negative
	Realis/Neutral	Imperfective	Irrealis/Fut			
AF	d<ə̃m>irus-ku	d<ə̃m>adirus-ku	dadirus-ku	ađi-ku d<ə̃m>irus	dirus	ađi dirus
PF	ku-dirus-aw	ku-dadirus-aw	ku-dadirus-i	ađi-ku dirus-i	dirus-u	ađi dirus-i
LF	ku-dirus-ay	ku-dadirus-ay	--	ađi-ku dirus-i	dirus-i	ađi dirus-i
I/BF	ku-dirus-anay	ku-dadirus-anay	ku-dadirus-an	ađi-ku dirus-an	dirus-an	ađi dirus-an

- (11) a. *d<ə̃m>irus-ku*.
wash<AF>wash-1S.Nom
‘I washed ~ I wash.’
- b. *ađi-ku d<ə̃m>irus*.
Neg-1S.Nom wash<AF>wash
‘I did not wash ~ I do not wash.’
- c. *d<ə̃m>a-dirus-ku*.
wash<AF>wash-1S.Nom
‘I am washing.’
- d. *dirus!* ‘Wash!’
- e. *da-dirus-ku*.
Red-wash-1S.Nom
‘I am going to wash.’
- (12) a. *ku-dirus-aw na guŋ*.
1S.Gen-wash-PF Def.Nom ox
‘I washed the ox ~ the ox is washed by me.’
- b. *ađi-ku dirus-i*.
Neg 1S.Gen-wash-PF
‘I did not wash (it).’
- c. *ku-da-dirus-aw na guŋ*.
1S.Gen-Red-wash-PF Def.Nom ox
‘I am ~ was washing the ox.’
- d. *dirus-u (na guŋ)!*
wash-PF Def.Nom ox
‘Wash (the ox)!’

- e. *ku-dadirus-i na suan.*
 1S.Gen-Red-wash-PF Def.Nom dog
 ‘I will wash the dog.’
- (13) a. *ku-dirus-ay na ənay na biʔas.*
 1S.Gen-wash-LF Def.Nom water Def.Nom hot
 ‘I washed with hot water.’
- b. *ađi-ku dirus-i na ənay.*
 Neg 1S.Gen-wash-LF Def.Nom water
 ‘I did not wash with the water.’
- c. *ku-da-dirus-ay na ənay.*
 1S.Gen-Red-wash-LF Def.Nom water
 ‘I am ~ was washing with the water.’
- d. *dirus-i na ənay!*
 wash-PF Def.Nom water
 ‘Wash with the water!’
- e. *ku-dadirus-i na suan.*
 1S.Gen-Red-wash-PF Def.Nom dog
 ‘I will wash the dog.’
- (14) a. *ku-dirus-anay a ənay kan isaw.*
 1S.Gen-wash-I/BF Def.Nom water Sg.Obl Isaw
 ‘I washed Isaw with water.’
- b. *ađi-ku dirus-an na ənay.*
 Neg 1S.Gen-wash-I/BF Def.Nom water
 ‘I did not wash with the water.’
- c. *dirus-an-ku đia đa suan!*
 wash-I/BF-1S.Nom yet Ind.Obl dog
 ‘Help me a little to wash a dog!’

2.3.3.2 Nominalization

The nominal forms come directly from verbal bases. They are sometimes difficult to translate because the nominal form looks like a verbal form (and vice versa). *a dadirusan* can be translated as ‘washing water’, or ‘it will be water for washing’. The nominal forms have several possibilities, as follows:

- (15) a. Infinitive: verbal base *beray* ‘to give’
imanay na bəray da puran kan isaw.
 who Def.Nom give Ind.Obl betel nut Sg.Obl Isaw
 ‘Who has given a betel nut to Isaw?’ (Lit. ‘Who the gift of betel nut to Isaw?’)
- b. Perfect: <in> or *ni-*
saima nanku ni-bəray (~ b<in>əray)
 little 1S.Gen Perf.ObjNmz-give
 ‘the little that I gave’
- b’. Perfect: <in> or *ni-*in cooccurrence with *-an*
in-ʔalup-an.
 Perf-hunt-LocNmz
 ‘the places where the hunts were conducted.’
- c. Imperfect: <in>*a-...-an*
nanku k<in>i-a-karun-an
 1S.Gen get<Perf>get-Fut-work-LocNmz
 ‘my working place’

3. The calendar

The way of counting months has changed, (today Puyuma use either Japanese or Chinese terms).

Seven of the 12 months of the traditional Puyuma calendar have numerical names (2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10). The four months July, August, September and October, all are considered to be sub-divisions of month 4; thus August is ‘the front fourth’, September is ‘the starting fourth’, and October is ‘the leaving fourth’. No month is numbered 5.

These calendrical names were furnished by *temamataw Shetiāng*.

Isaw substituted a ‘month 5’ for *Shetiāng*’s *fourth* ‘month 4’. Counting months numerically, based on a solar rather than a lunar calendar probably reflects outside contacts in the most recent two centuries. I was unable to obtain reliable information on any earlier calendrical systems. At present only the modern Chinese numerical month names are used.

The year starts in April.

	temamataw Shetiāng	temamataw Shetiāng	Isaw	Isaw
April	‘the pre-eminent’	<i>ka-mawmaw-an</i>	‘the pre-eminent’	<i>ka-mawmaw-an</i>
May	‘the second’	<i>ka-qua-[y]an</i>	‘the second’	<i>ka-qua-[y]an</i>
June	‘the third’	<i>ka-tə u-an</i>	‘the third’	<i>ka-tə u-an</i>
July	‘the fourth’	<i>ka-pat-an</i>	‘the front fourth’	<i>ka-pat-an ŋawŋaway</i>
August	‘the front fourth’	<i>ka-pat-an ŋuwayan-an</i>	‘the fourth’	<i>ka-pat-an</i>
September	‘the starting fourth’	<i>məlibak ka-pat-an</i>	‘the leaving fourth’	<i>ka-pat-an tarbi ibi in</i>

October	‘the leaving fourth’	<i>tarbi ibi in ka-pat-an</i>	‘the fifth’	<i>ka luaʔ-an</i>
November	‘the sixth’	<i>ka-nəm-an</i>	‘the sixth’	<i>ka-nəm-an</i>
December	‘the seventh’	<i>ka-pitu-an</i>	‘the seventh’	<i>ka-pitu-an</i>
January	‘the eighth’	<i>ka-wa u-wa u-an</i>	‘the eighth’	<i>ka-wa u-an</i>
February	‘the ninth’	<i>ka-iwa-[y]an</i>	‘the ninth’	<i>ka-iwa-[y]an</i>
February-March	–	–	‘the front’	<i>ηawηaway</i>
March	‘the tenth’	<i>ka-pu uʔ-an</i>	‘the tenth’	<i>ka-pu uʔ-an</i>

The calendar and the activities:

April

ka-mawmaw-an ‘the pre-eminent’

mu-pa|uʔnay la na sasa|əman ‘the three blades have been planted (so we can start planting)’

May

ka-ɬua-[y]an ‘second’

b<ən>əʔukur tu-bua kana kayama ‘the persimmon is blooming’

June

ka-tə|u-an ‘third month’

g<əm>əʔi kana [umay i karumaʔ an ‘pull up rice in front of the Ancestors’ cult house’

mar-ʔani pənia la, ta-ʔapəʔ-aw na dawa kana a|i?|i? ‘the harvest is all over, we put the millet in the granary’

July

ka-pat-an ‘the fourth’

mu|a|iaban-ta ‘we perform the “going to the sea” harvest rite’

kamiɬaʔənay ‘festival’

pubini kana gu|uan ‘we plant *gu|uan*, (a winter rice sp.)’

August

ka-pat-an ηuwayan-an ‘the front fourth’

səməkəɬ la na kada, səma|əm-ta ɬa buŋa ‘when the shrikes arrive, we plant sweet potatoes’. Summer time according to the Puyuma.

September

məlibak ka-pat-an ‘the starting fourth (time for planting sweet potatoes; summer)’

səma|əm-ta ɬa buŋa ‘we plant sweet potatoes’

October

tarbi[ibi]in ka-pat-an ‘the leaving fourth’

mə-latuđ kana [umay (gu)uan] ‘weed the rice (winter sp.)’

November

ka-nəm-an ‘the sixth’

ʔ<əm>u[ag tu-busisi kana bu?aw] ‘we collect the beans’

December

ka-pitu-an ‘the seventh’

mangayaw-ta ‘it is time for *mangayaw* festival’

January

ka-wa[u-wa]u-an ‘the eighth month’

ʔaʔəbəlaw na [agunan i ?uma, aw na bini? tu-pubini?anay guasgusan i tənuk] ‘the sheaves of the grain were buried in the field and the rice was planted in the middle of this space known as *guasgusan*’

February

ka-iwa-[y]an ‘the ninth’

paka?udal na puyuma ‘Puyuma call for the rain’

ma-?apəʔ kana ?u[əd na tiam] ‘the tiam household’s members performed the “hide the worms” rite’

ma-?apəʔ kana ku[abaw na balanato] ‘the Balangato household’s members performed the “hide the rats” rite’

pubini kana in[u] ‘we planted the *in[u]* rice (unidentified summer rice from dry rice paddies)’

March

ka-pu[u?]an ‘the tenth’ (March is called *ka-sara-saraw-an na bu[an]*, ‘it is the month when we lose our way’)

‘when the leaves fall’ this is for marcescent foliage, say the villagers.

mi?apuʔ na dulidul ‘*Erythrina variegata* is blooming’

mi?apuʔ na dulidul, ka-sara-saraw-an na bu[an, ma-sa-saraw na ʔaw] ‘when the *dulidul* flowers bloom, the *ka-sara-saraw-an* moon makes people lose their way’

4. Examples of measure words

bakəsyu kana siku

unit of measure for rope taken in rolling one rope from the elbow to the fist

(< Minnan? bak-chhiuⁿ ‘carpenter?’)

<i>banin</i>	one sheet of board, a plank
<i>basak-an</i>	contents put on the shoulder pole
<i>bətuʔ</i>	sheaf, a bunch
<i>bukəl</i>	heap, a pile (rather big)
<i>sa dəpa</i>	the measure of two arms wide stretched
<i>sa [ukapan ~ da]ukapan</i>	handspan (unit of measure used for the boars' snout)
<i>kantə]uan</i>	measure of three fingers held flat
<i>sa]ubukan</i>	one cloth bag (smaller than the <i>pawti</i> jute sack)
<i>ləpusan</i>	cut (unit for wood, bamboo, sugar cane)
<i>pasa kana dapal</i>	unit of measurement by pace (agricultural measure)
<i>pasa kana]ima</i>	unit of measurement by hand
<i>rəkəs</i>	sheaf, parcel
<i>rutuʔ</i>	rucksack worn with straps
<i>sa ʔəlup</i>	handful with both hands cupped
<i>sa da]il</i>	a bottle
<i>sa da]ilan</i>	the content of one bottle
<i>sa pu]ulan</i>	cluster of areca nuts
<i>ʔə]əməl</i>	fistful; handful (measure)
<i>tə]əs</i>	one bundle of small objects, a bunch (flowers)
<i>tinukapat ~ kanpatan</i>	measure of four fingers (for measuring the length of boars' tusks)
For rice	
<i>saya bisin</i>	wooden box, 15cm × 15cm, 8cm deep, containing 1kg of husked rice, or 10 <i>ʔəlup</i>
<i>saya bitaw</i>	round wooden box about 30cm in diameter and 40cm high, or 10 <i>bisin</i>
<i>saya pawtian</i>	big sack (jute); a <i>pawti</i> is the equivalent of 9 <i>bitawan</i> , and contains about 60–70 kilos of rice).

5. Appendix

Numerals

The numeral system is complex; numerals used in serial counting from one to ten are not bases for the derivation of numbers above ten; *]ima*, 'five' refers only to the number five (cf. also Li 2006 and Teng 2008:72–75).

5.1 Cardinal numbers

Below ten

Serial counting

1	sa
2	ɖua
3	təlu
4	pət
5	lima
6	ənəm
7	pitu
8	walu
9	siwa
10	puɭuʔ

In efforts to standardize Puyuma for convenience in prosyletization, both churches are currently exerting pressure to replace traditional enumeration with a non-indigenous system in which numerals higher than ten are formed as in other languages: e.g. *puɭuʔ sa* ('ten one') 'eleven', *puɭuʔ ɖua* ('ten two') 'twelve', and seq. The proposed new system would also do away with traditional classificational enumeration where, for instance, *saya* and *ɖuaya* would not be used for counting humans.

The traditional system

11	məktəp misama ɖa saya	30	maka-təluŋ
12	məktəp misama ɖa ɖaɖuaya	40	maka-pətəl
13	məktəp misama ɖa tatəlu	50	maka-luaɕ
14	məktəp misama ɖa papata	60	maka-nəmən
15	məktəp misama ɖa laluaɕa	70	maka-pitu
16	məktəp misama ɖa nanəma	80	maka-walu
17	məktəp misama ɖa pitupitua	90	maka-iwa
18	məktəp misama ɖa waluwaɭua	100	sa-ɭəman
19	məktəp misama ɖa wayawaya		
20	maka-bəɕaʔan		

E.g. *ku-k<in>irami-an k<in>i-ka-karun-an kanɖi kana ki<a>karun-an palu garəm maka-təluŋ misama ɖa papata amian* 'the first time I started working here at this job was 34 years ago'.

Above a hundred

200	ɖuaya ɭəman
-----	-------------

300 təluə ləman
 1000 sa kuɖul
 2000 ɖuaya kuɖul

Above a thousand

10000 saya maŋmaŋan ~ məktəp kuɖul
 1000000 sa ləman maŋmaŋan

5.1.1 For counting humans, prefixed with *mia-* (except with one and ten):

1 mi-sa-sa
 2 mia-ɖua
 3 mia-təlu
 4 mia-pat
 5 mia-luaɕ
 6 mia-ənəm
 7 mia-pitu
 8 mia-waɭu
 9 mia-iwa
 10 məktəp

Example: *mia-ɖua ɖa walak* ‘two children’
məktəp biɕunun ‘ten eggs’

5.1.2 For counting non-humans, the base is suffixed by *-a*, and usually undergoes CV or CVCV-reduplication:

1 sa-ya
 2 ɖa-ɖua-ya
 3 ta-təlu-a
 4 pa-pat-a
 5 la-luaɕ-a
 6 na-nəm-a
 7 pitu-pitu-a
 8 waɭu-waɭu-a
 9 iwa-iwa-ya
 10 məktəp

Example: *ulaya na paɭakwan na ɖa-ɖua-ya* ‘there are two men’s houses’

5.2 Ordinal numbers

5.2.1 To form ordinal numbers, *puka-* is prefixed to the cardinal numbers, exception with ‘first’:

first	saŋaʔ ~ i ŋuwayan ~ palibak
second	paturus ~ puka-ɖaɖua
3 rd	puka-ta-təlu
4 th	puka-apat
5 th	puka-luaʔ
6 th	puka-ənəm
7 th	puka-pitu
8 th	puka-waʔu
9 th	puka-iwa
10 th	puka-məkʔəp
last	ʔikuɖa-kuɖan

Example: *kuiku amaw na puka-apat kaniam na maʔuwadi* ‘I am the fourth child of my siblings.’

5.2.2 X objects per person (personal or non-personal nouns):

one each	kar-sa-saya-n ~ kara-sa
two each	kar-ɖua-ɖua-yan ~ kara-ɖua
three each	kar-təlu-təlu-an ~ kara-təlu
four each	kar-pa-pat-an ~ kara-pat
five each	kar-lua-luaʔ-an ~ kara-luaʔ
six each	kar-na-nəm-an ~ kara-ənəm
seven each	kar-pitu-pitu-an ~ kara-pitu
eight each	kar-waʔu-waʔu-an ~ kara-waʔu
nine each	kar-iwa-iwa-yan ~ kara-iwa
ten each	kar-məkʔəp-ʔəp or kar-məkʔə-kəʔəp

Examples:

kara-sa-mi ɖa biʔunun ‘we, both, (two persons) have one egg’

kar-sa-sa-yan-mi ɖa biʔunun ‘we, each person has one egg’ (*misasa na ʔaw, sasaya na biʔunun* ‘every one has one egg’)

kar-sa-sayan-ay ɖa biʔunun na ɖinəkalan ‘every villager had one egg’

kara-ɖua-yu ɖa biʔunun ‘you have two eggs’

kar-ɖua-ɖua-yan-mu ɖa biɖunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has two eggs’
kar-ɖua-ɖua-yan-ay panini ɖa biɖunun na ɖinəkalanana ‘every villager had a share of two eggs’

kara-təɭu-yu ɖa biɖunun ‘you have three eggs’
kar-təɭu-təɭu-an-mu ɖa biɖunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has three eggs’
kar-təɭu-təɭu-ay ɖa biɖunun ‘we had three eggs each’
kar-təɭu-təɭu-ay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinəkalanana ‘each villager had three eggs’

kara-pat-yu ɖa biɖunun ‘you have four eggs’
kar-pa-pat-an-mu ɖa biɖunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has four eggs’
kar-pa-pat-ay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinəkalanana ‘each villager had four eggs’

kara-luaɥ-yu ɖa biɖunun ‘you have five eggs’
kar-lua-luaɥ-an-mu ɖa biɖunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has five eggs’
kar-lua-luaɥ-ay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinəkalanana ‘each villager had five eggs’

kara-ənəm-yu ɖa biɖunun ‘you have six eggs’
kar-na-nəm-an-mu ɖa biɖunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has six eggs’
kar-na-nəm-ay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinəkalanana ‘each villager had six eggs’

kara-pitu-yu ɖa biɖunun ‘you have seven eggs’
kar-pitu-pitu-an-mu ɖa biɖunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has seven eggs’
kar-pitu-pitu-ay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinəkalanana ~ kar-pitu-anay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinekalana
‘each villager had seven eggs’

kara-waɭu-yu ɖa biɖunun ‘you have eight eggs’
kar-waɭu-waɭu-mu ɖa biɖunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has eight eggs’
kar-waɭu-waɭu-ay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinəkalanana ~ kar-waɭu-anay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinekalana
‘each villager had eight eggs’

kara-iwa-yu ɖa biɖunun ‘you have nine eggs’
kar-iwa-iwa-yan-mu ɖa biɖunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has nine eggs’
kar-iwa-iwa-yay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinəkalanana ~ kar-iwa-yanay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinekalana
‘each villager had nine eggs’

5.2.3 One by one:

one by one	<i>kar-mi-sa-saya-n</i>
two by two	<i>kar-mi-ɖua-ɖua-yan ~ kar-mia-ɖua-yan</i>

three by three	kar-mi-tə u-tə u-an ~ kar-mia-tə u-an
four by four	kar-mi-pa-pat-an ~ kar-mia-pat-an
five by five	kar-mi-lua-luaʔ-an ~ kar-mia-luaʔ-an
six by six	kar-mi-na-nəm-an ~ kar-mia-nem-an
seven by seven	kar-mi-pitu-pitu-an ~ kar-mia-pitu-an
eight by eight	kar-mi-wa u-wa u-an ~ kar-mia-wa u-an
nine by nine	kar-mi-iwa-iwa-yan ~ kar-mia-iwa-yan
ten by ten	kar-pa-pu uʔan

Examples:

kar-mi-sa-saya-n kəmakawaŋ ‘we walk one by one’

kar-mi-sa-saya-n kana rumaʔ ‘one person per house’

**It is impossible to say *kar-mi-sa-saya-anay*.

kar-mi-ɖua-ɖua-yan kəmakawaŋ ~ *kar-mia-ɖua-yan* ‘walk two by two’

kar-mi-tə|u-tə|u-an kəmakawaŋ ~ *kar-mia-tə|u-an* ‘walk three by three’

kar-mi-pa-pat-an kəmakawaŋ ~ *kar-mia-pat-an kəmakawaŋ* ‘walk four by four’

kar-mi-lua-luaʔ-an kəmakawaŋ ~ *kar-mia-luaʔ-an kəmakawaŋ* ‘walk five by five’
etc.

kara-nantanta-[y]an ‘all of us’, e.g.

an mu|a|liaban ʔi, aməli na kara-nantanta-[y]an na pa|akwan ‘when we celebrate the “going to the beach” festival, the men’s houses do not celebrate it together’

an pənia-ta mu|a|liaban ʔi, mubəruk-ta kara-nantanta-[y]an rumaʔ ‘when the “going to the beach” festival is over, we all go back to our own house’

5.2.4 Make 2, 3, 4 etc., pieces:

ku-par-ka-ɖua-[y]aw səmaltəb na ʔasəpan ‘I cut the sugar cane into two pieces.’

ku-par-ka-tə|u-aw səmaltəb na ʔasəpan ‘I cut the sugar cane into three pieces.’

ku-par-ka-|luaʔ-aw səmaltəb na ʔasəpan ‘I cut the sugar cane into five pieces.’

etc.,

ku-par-ka-məktəp-aw səmaltəb na ʔasəpan

5.2.5 Repeat an action, to do many times an event, the base is prefixed by *par-*:

once par[i]-asal

twice par-puan

3 times par-tə|un

4 times par-pat

5 times	par-luaʈ
6 times	par-ənəm
7 times	par-pitu
8 times	paʈ[u]-wa[u]
9 times	par-iwa
10 times	par-məkʈəp or par-pu[uʔ]

Examples:

ku-parpuan-ay marəŋay ‘I spoke twice.’

tu-par-puan-ay-ku marəŋay ‘He repeated twice to me.’

ku-par-puan-anay pənukpuk kana puakpuk ‘I hit (him) twice with the whip.’

**It is impossible to say *par-puan-aw*.

p<ən>ar-təʈun-ku səməŋay ‘I sing three times.’

ku-par-təʈun-ay məʀəʔrəʔ i duliən ‘I have embraced Dulkan three times.’

ku-par-təʈun-anay pənukpuk na puakpuk ‘I used the whip to hit him thrice.’

ku-par-təʈu-təʈun-ay marəŋay ‘I repeated three times.’

mu-par-təʈun-ku dəməlia ‘I vomited three times.’

par-pat-ku p<ən>ukpuk ‘I hit four times.’

ku-par-pat-ay məʀəʔrəʔ i duliən ‘I have embraced Dulkan four times.’

ku-par-pat-aw təmagtəg na taɡtəg ‘I have put the four side boards of the cart.’

par-pat-anay-ku pənukpuk kana puakpuk ‘I was hit four times by the whip.’

par-luaʈ-ay-ku marəŋay ‘I repeated five times.’

par-ʈuaʈ-anay pənukpuk na puakpuk ‘The whip was used to hit (him) five times.’

**It is impossible to say *par-ʈuaʈ-aw*.

etc.

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7. Text

This text has been narrated by temamataw Shetiāng, 1997, March, 25th (unpublished story).

na biaw

The deer

1. ađi sađar na bu|abu|ayan, ma-kurap na baŋsaran, ma-pu|uk; ađi bu|ay.
Neg like Lig young lady has-skin illness Lig young man has-big belly Neg beautiful
The young lady did not like, the young man had a skin illness, a big belly; he was not handsome.
2. ma-t|ina tu-?uma kana sapayan kan danaw|əŋəs.
AF-big 3Gen-field Def.Obl household's name Def.Obl person name
The fields of DanawLenges, a Sapayan, were big.
3. nantu bu|abu|ayan bu|ay, ađi sađar kana baŋsaran.
3Gen young lady beautiful Neg like Def.Obl young man
Their young lady was beautiful; she did not like the young man.

4. sagar nantu maʔiɖaŋ-an kana buʔabuʔayan kan-ɖa-ɖua
like 3Gen old person-Coll Def.Obl young lady Fut-Red-come
m-u-sabak-a kanta ʔi.
AF-go-inside-Subj 1PI.Obl Top
The old (parents) of the young lady wished he moved in their house.
5. tu-ka-kasu-i nantu ʔuma.
3Gen Red-take along-Fut 3Gen field
He will bring his fields.
6. inaba tu-ka-[y]aw na buʔabuʔayan kan təmamataw.
good 3Gen-say-PF Lig young lady Sg.Obl father
Fine, said the young lady to her father.
7. na buʔabuʔayan, amaw kəmaɖunu ʔi,
Lig young lady then like that Top
'ɖimuɖ-aw-ku kana buʔənan kana biaw.'
catch-PF-1S.Nom Def.Obl white Def.Obl deer
The young lady then said like this, 'He catches for me the white deer.'
8. 'nu-ɖimuɖ-anay-ku ʔi, ta-tiuŋ-ku.'
2S.Gen-catch-I/BF-1S.Nom Top Red-bend one's head-1S.Nom
'You catch a white deer for me, I will nod with my head.'
9. m-uka i ʔaʔun nantu niraipan. m-u-a-rumaʔ la ʔi,
AF-go Loc hunt 3Gen team AF-go-Fut-house Perf Top
(He) went hunting with his male friends. When they arrived on the spot,
10. mə-naʔu ɖa mar-pia-əɖəŋ-an ɖa biaw.
AF-see Ind.Obl reciprocal relationship-towards-couch-Coll Ind.Obl deer
they saw the deers' sleeping place.
11. tu-tar-naʔu-aw i ulaya kir-kaməni buʔənan a biaw.
3Gen- with attention-see-PF Loc there is particularly white Ind.Nom deer
They watched carefully, there was a deer particularly white.
12. tu-rəʔaʔan-ay tu-basak, aw tu-aʔak-aw tu-bukəs,
3Gen-put down-LF 3Gen-wooden shoulder pole and 3Gen-take-PF 3Gen-rope (ritual term)
They put down their shoulder poles, and took their ropes,

13. tu-ʔəpa-[y]aw iɖu na buʔənan na biaw,
 3Gen-head towards-PF this Lig white Lig deer
 pointed towards this white deer,
14. aw p<ən>uar na biaw, tu-luluy-aw na biaw,
 and run away<AF>run away Lig deer 3Gen-pursue-PF Lig deer
 and the deer ran away, they pursued the deer,
15. aw mar-pa-luluy-aw.
 and reciprocal relationship-Caus-pursue-PF
 and they pursued and pursued it.
16. mar-pa-təʔun mu-[i]us, tu-ɖimuʔ-aw na biaw,
 reciprocal relationship-Caus-three AF-turn round 3Gen-catch-PF Lig deer
 After they went round three times, they caught the deer,
17. aw tu-kasu-aw m-u-rumaʔ. aw tu-ka-[y]aw takur-anay.
 and 3Gen-bring-PF AF-go-home and 3Gen-say-PF put in front-I/BF
 and they brought it back home. And they put it down in front.
18. k<əm>əsis ma-ʔaŋis na buʔabuʔayan.
 cry loudly<AF>cry loudly AF cry Lig young lady
 The young lady cried screaming loudly.
19. aw aɖi-ku saɣar ʔi, kur-(r)əŋay-anay kana unien ʔi,
 and Neg-1S.Nom like Top perform an action with-speak-I/BF Def.Obl Neg Top
 I did not like (the young man), I do not respect my words,
20. daw m-arua ɖ<əm>imuʔ ɖa buʔənan ɖa biaw,
 because AF-well catch an object Ind.Obl white Ind.Obl deer
 k<əm>a-ta ʔi,
 say<AF>say-1PI.Nom Top
 because he rightly caught a white deer, so it is,
21. kuda-[y]aw tu-kur-naŋ nanku aŋər ʔi,
 do-PF 3Gen-perform an action with 1S.Gen thought Top
 I would not match my feelings and my actions,
22. aɖi-ku t<əm>iuŋ amaw.
 Neg-1S.Nom bend one's head<AF> bend one's head then
 (if) I do not agree with my head.

The deer

The young lady did not like him, the young man had a skin illness and a big belly; he was not handsome.

(But) danawLenges, of the Sapayan household, had a lot of fields.

Their young lady (daughter) was beautiful, but she did not like the young man.

The old parents of the young lady wished he moved in their house after marriage.

‘He will bring his fields’, (they said)

‘Fine’, said the young lady to her father.

The young lady then said like this ‘He catches for me a white deer.’

‘(If) You catch a white deer for me, I will agree with my head.’

(He) went hunting with his male friends. When they arrived on the spot, they saw the deer’s sleeping place.

They watched carefully where there was a particularly white deer.

They put down their shoulder poles, took their ropes,

pointed towards the deer; they pursued the deer,

and they pursued and pursued it.

After they went round three times, they caught the deer,

and they brought it back home. And they put it down in front (of the young lady).

The young lady screamed loudly, cried.

‘I did not like (him), (but, if) I do not respect my words, it is wrong, because he rightly caught a white deer, so it is.

I would not match my feelings and my actions

if I do not agree with my head.’

8. Organization of the Puyuma-English lexicon

The structure is: a b d d ə g h i k l | m n ŋ p ʔ r s f t t u w y (Alphabetical order).

Headwords of main entries and subentries appear in **boldface** type.

If a headword is inferred from a paradigm but is not attested in actual speech (or if I never heard it), it appears within vertical lines, as with |agəl| **agəl-anay** [I/BF], **agəl-aw** [PF], **ka-agəl-u** [Imp PF], **ma-agəl** [AF], etc.

Homophonous headwords are distinguished by subscript numerals, as with **ama₁** ‘term of address father’ and **ama₂** ‘uncertain’.

Etymologies. Obsolete and ritual terms are differentiated as follows: ‘ritual term’ means encountered in ritual performances (including some not found in Cauquelin 2008), and ‘obsolete term’ refers to terms mentioned by elderly persons but not necessarily used in rituals. For these terms, which are no longer used in day-to-day conversation and are unknown to younger speakers, I have tried whenever possible to provide PAn etyma in order to determine

which terms may represent idiosyncratic innovations. PAn forms are marked with * and given in parentheses after the translation, e.g. **datar** ‘village’ (Blust ACD p.101 *ataR ‘flat, level’).

Free roots appear first and in **boldface** type.

Bound roots appear within vertical lines as |**baluk**| ‘wake up’, followed by a paradigm such as **baluk-anay** [I/BF], **baluk-aw** [PF], **baluk-u** [Imp], **b<ən>aluk** [AF], etc.

Derivatives. Affixed derivatives appear as alphabetized subentries following the main entry (unaffixed base). They have been indicated as [AF], [PF], [LF], etc.

Examples. Affixed forms appear in sentences to provide examples of usage and are not in boldface type. No examples are given for entries such as the names of plants having no particular use.¹²

[Caus], [ACaus], [Mvt] are marked this way and treated the same way as the derivatives, i.e. no translation, but an example.

Synonyms or **quasi-synonyms** have been added after the translation, e.g. **ɖənan** ‘mountain’ (cf. **təŋal** ‘small mountain’).

Ritual dyads, in rituals, practitioners use special binomial terms (dyads) instead of the normal terms in daily usage for the same notions, e.g. for ‘firearm’, the normal term *kuang* is replaced with *pinidaŋan-kuang* or *pinidaŋan-payməŋ*. See Cauquelin (2008:300, verse 25-27).

Specific Puyuma explanations, whenever Puyuma explained a term with a sentence, I write it this way, e.g. **arɖəɖ** ‘unidentified snake’, [Puyuma explain: *midawak, ʔuɖəɖəm aw buɖənan tu-ɖaɖək, kaɖu i kaɖi mərarauŋ kana tabilaʔla?* ‘It has venom, its body is black and white, it stays in rivers and preys on frogs.’]

Plants without English names are indicated as: *Melanolepis multiglandulosa*, plant (sp.). Where available, English names precede botanical identifications of plants, e.g. Job’s tears, *Coix lachryma-jobi*, L.

In this dictionary, according to the sentence, I have been more concerned to give a clear idea of the Puyuma phraseology rather than to lose that immediacy by giving more fluent but less enlightening English translations. For some sentences, I give a double translation.

¹² Botanical identifications have been verified by the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle in Paris.

Puyuma-English Lexicon

- a** a, construction marker indefinite, nominative, non-personal
tu-bərayanay a kaʔipaŋ kanku An umbrella has been given to me.
naniam ruma? i ŋuwayan, ulaya a puran saʔəm In front of our house,
 there is a betel nut tree.
- a** respect postposition
maʔiqaŋ-a call an old person with respect
kauriŋəʔ, tian-a! Girl, be courageous!
- abak** contain
uniən qa abak be empty-handed (cf. **ʔaməʔas**; **uniən qa tiuʔ** ‘empty-handed’)
abak-an [Imp I/BF]
abak-an-ku qa tinalək! Put some rice inside (my bowl)!
abak-i [Imp LF]
abak-i qa ənaŋ na dinun! Put some water into the jar!
in-abak have put in
in-abak-ku kana baŋbaŋ I have put (the corpse) inside the coffin.
abak-ay [LF]
ku-abak-ay qa kadupu i sabak na punun I have put paper inside the
 basket. ~ It is inside the basket that I have put paper.
m-abak [AF]
m-abak qa dawa i punun Millet is put in the basket.
mi-abak be pregnant
mi-abak-yu? Are you pregnant? (cf. **pakaləgi**; **papəʔi** ‘pregnant’)
mu-abak [ACaus]
nantu pəysu, mu-abak kananku aliut Her money, has been put into
 my bag.
ni-aba-bak vitals, entrails
tu-ni-aba-bak kana ʔaw human innards
- |abaʔi|** stray bullet (far away) (cf. **aʔis** ‘fall short of the target’)
abaʔi-ay [LF]
ku-abaʔi-ay na timra I missed the mark.
- abaʔu** forget
abaʔu-ku ma-ʔawʔaw kanu I forgot to call you.
ka-abaʔu-an-ku I shall forget.
in-abaʔu-an forgetting
saʔu nanku in-abaʔu-an tu-ŋai kana puyuma I have forgotten a lot
 of Puyuma words.
tu-in-abaʔu-an-ku qa ʔaw I am being forgotten by the people.
- abaʔaʔ** discover something or somebody to one’s surprise
abaʔaʔ-ku kanʔi na ŋai na ‘kunu-bəray’ I am surprised to discover
 this word ‘kunu-bəray’.
abaʔaʔ-ku ʔia kanʔi na ʔaw I met this person for the first time. ~

- I am a bit surprised by this person because I meet him for the first time.
- ma-abaʔa** [AF]
ma-abaʔa-ku kantu kakuayanan I am finding out about his traditions.
- abədəs** close to death; fainting
abədəs qa biʔasan nearly dead from the heat
 (It is as well the return from the world of the spirits at the end of the shamanistic journey. The return from the spirits world is fraught with danger, so the shaman remains briefly in a quasi-cataleptic state in order to regain her strength. This moment is called *abədəs*.)
- abəsa** faded; tasteless
abəsa na irupan The dish is tasteless.
abəsa tu-ʔədad kana kirwan The cloth is faded.
- abukul** senior authority
tu-abukul kana təmararamaw the shamans' senior authority.
irubay, nantu abukul kana təmararamaw Irubay, the senior shamans
- adaŋ** seed (ritual term) (cf. **biniʔ** 'seed')
amanay a biniʔan? What is a seed? *na adaŋ kana [umay* The grain of rice.
- mi-adaŋ** spirit of grain (cf. **mi-a-biniʔ** 'spirit of grain')
- |ada-ada|** whisper something to somebody
ada-ada-[y]aw [PF]
tu-ada-ada-[y]aw na yawan kana ɖəkal He whispered to the head of the village what to do.
ma-ada-ada [AF]
ma-ada-ada i takamoʔi kana kəməɖəkəkəɖəŋ TakamoLi whispers (the words) to the chief.
tu-ada-ada-[y]aw nantu kəməɖəkəkəɖəŋ He was the prompter for his chief.
mə-ada-ada the prompter (Obsolete term. It seems that it was not an office.)
- adaran** **sa adaran** one ear (of rice)
sa adaran na [umay one ear of rice
- adarəʔ** low; short
< darəʔ 'earth'
adarəʔ na kawɪ The tree is small.
adarəʔ na ləŋaw Hit a false low note. (cf. **diraʔuŋ** '(have) a bass voice'; 'one sings bass')
- |adaw|** clear the underbrush for swidden farming or flushing game
ada-adaw fire-quenching spirits (cf. **rəbərəʔbəʔ** 'fire-quenching spirits')
ma-adaw [AF]
ma-adaw-ku kana ʔaʔun I am clearing the underbrush.
mu-adaw [ACaus]
mu-adaw la na ʔaʔun The grass has been cleared.
 [Puyuma explain: *pakanəwayan ʔi, ta-adaw-ay na raman, i [likuɖan la ʔi, ta-baʔiʔaw* 'First, we clear the underbrush, then, we set fire to the place.']

- adərəmaw** Name of the male ancestor who brought a seed from BuTul under his foreskin.
- adərəsaw** Name of the female ancestor, Aderemaw's wife, who, according to the myth, hid the seed in her vagina when coming back from BuTul. But she lost the seed when urinating. Aderemaw, her husband brought back the seed concealed in his foreskin.
- |aɖal|** transplant
- a-aɖal-an** will be transplanted
a-aɖal-an la iɖi na ʔapuʔ This flower will be transplanted.
- aɖal-anay** [I/BF]
duliɛn, aɖal-anay-ku kana kawi Dulian, help me to transplant the tree.
- aɖal-aw** [PF]
tu-aɖal-aw la səmaʔəm i bakabak He transplanted the seedlings in the garden.
- aɖal-i** [Neg]
aɖi aɖal-i na makitəŋ ɖia! Do not transplant the small one now!
- ma-aɖal** [Prog]
ma-aɖal-ku ɖa kawi I am transplanting a tree.
- mu-aɖal** [ACaus]
mu-aɖal la na kawi The tree is transplanted.
- aɖi** negation
aɖi-ku saŋar kan kuʔalaw, amuna saigu tu-pawayan kana puyuma
 I do not like *KuLalaw*, but he knows Puyuma traditions.
aɖi-mu məkan ɖa biʔas! You do not eat hot! (meaning 'You are lazy.')
- aɖi ka-a-uʔəp kəmiaŋəŋ** not to worry
aɖi-ku ka-a-uʔəp kəmiaŋəŋ kan araytay aɖi mikatagwin I am not worried that Araytay is not married.
- aɖi ɖia ~ aɖi ɖiɛn** not yet
aɖi ɖia mikatagwin nanku walak My child is not yet married.
aɖi ɖiɛn minatay ~ aɖi ɖiɛn məkan I am not dead yet. ~ I have not yet eaten.
- aɖi ka-aɖi** double negation
aɖi ka-aɖi ɖua You cannot fail to come.
aɖi ka-aɖi abaʔu You cannot fail to remember.
- aɖi kara-sa** a little, part of
aɖi kara-sa saima ɖa inaʔak I took only a little.
aɖi kara-sa saima ku-kinikarunan I have done my little share of my work.
aɖi kara-sa ɖa kinikarunan Not a single job has been done.
- aɖu** at that time
aɖu kana wari at that time of the coming of the day
andaman luaʔa tuki aɖu mupaʔataran na kadaw Tomorrow at five o'clock when the sun rises.
- aɖu ɖia ~ asua ɖiɛn ~ asua ɖia** once upon a time

- asua dia səma[əm na maʔiqaŋan qa puʔayaw* Once upon a time, the ancients sowed Job's tears.
mə-rəʔa-ku, asua qiən I threw it away, some time ago.
- aɖuk** bring together; pick up
aɖuk [AF]
urə ɖua aɖuk-ku qa baŋsaran I am coming to pick up a young man.
aɖuk-anay [I/BF]
tu-aɖuk-anay tu-rumaʔ kana maʔiqaŋ They gathered in the old man's house.
aɖuk-ay [LF]
tu-aɖuk-ay na kua[əŋ na ʔaw kianun They came and gathered around the sick one to pray.
in-u-aɖuk-an ~ u-aɖuk-an ~ aɖuk-an meeting
adaman, nanta in-u-aɖuk-an Yesterday, it was our meeting.
garəm, iɖini nanta u-aɖuk-an Now, this is our meeting.
tu-u-a-aɖuk-an kana maʔiqaŋan The immediate gathering of the Elders.
mu-aɖuk [ACaus]
mu-aɖuk na ɖinəkalanən kana yawan The villagers have been gathered by the chief.
- aəman** not want to; refuse
aəman-ku mikatagwin I do not want to marry.
- aənəpan**
[agəl] treasure
hurry up (cf. **[amu** 'hurry, soon'; **paɖukɖuk** 'hurry up, soon')
agəl-anay [I/BF]
ku-agəl-anay məkan I swallowed my food.
agəl-aw [PF]
tu-agəl-aw-ku He made me hurry.
agəl-u [Imp PF]
agəl-u səmaŋaʔ! Hurry up do (it)!
ka-agəl-u [Imp PF]
ka-agəl-u nu-kiakarunan! Hurry in your work!
ma-agəl [Prog]
paɖukɖuki səmaŋaʔ, ma-agəl-ku Hurry up to do (that), I am in a hurry.
m-agəl [AF]
m-agəl-ku I hurry.
mi-agəl-an be in a rushy time
mi-agəl-an-ku kanɖini kana kiakarunan I am in a rushy time to finish this work.
ka-agəl-an big pressure
nanku ka-agəl-an iɖini na kiakarunan This work is what pressures me.
p-agəl [Caus]
p-agəl-aw-ta (She ~ he) is rushing us. ~ We are being rushed.
pay-agəl intending to hurry

- aiwa** yes (affirmation)
 ‘*aiwa*’ *kəma*, *aw musabak i taruʔan iɖu na walak* ‘Yes’ (she) said,
 and that child went inside the hut.
 Puyuma makes a difference according to the stress:
aiwa (on the last syllable means hunger)
aiwa ʔi means a strong hunger
aiwa (no stress) a gentle agreement
- |akələʔub|** bump into and fall down (cf. **salʔap** ‘hit, bump into, collide’)
m-u-akələʔub [Mvt]
m-u-akələʔub-ku kana pitaʔun I bumped into the door and fell down.
pa-ka-akələʔub be made to bump into
pa-ka-akələʔub-aw-ku ɖa kawɪ A piece of wood (has been put there,
 on purpose) caused me to fall down.
- akuna|** bald
bu|ay tu-akuna| His baldness is nice.
m-akuna| be hairless
m-akuna| i pinaday Pinaday is hairless.
- |akuʔ|** move; remove
akuʔ-anay [I/BF]
tu-akuʔ-anay-ku ɖa ʔəraw He brought me some wine.
akuʔ-aw [PF]
tu-akuʔ-aw na |umay The rice has been moved.
akuʔ-u [Imp PF]
akuʔ-u nu-kirwan! Remove your clothes!
- ala** let’s
ala kay-ta Let’s go.
ɖua la maʔa|ju na |aw, ‘*ala*’ *kəma kanku* Someone came to take
 me and said ‘let’s go’.
- alabakay** rite of passage
 (**alabakay** seems to come from < **abak** ‘inside’ and **ala** ‘let’s’. During the
basibas rite of passage, the teenagers from the dormitory go from house
 to house, shouting *alabakay-ta* ‘let’s put them in us’ (i.e. ‘drive away your
 bad things’).
- alanay ~ ala...nay ~ nay** maybe
alanay, ɖaɖua-mi We may come.
ala
ala muka kurapəta naɖu na samaya na ɖəkəl Maybe those villages
 united together.
nay
ʔuninan na wari maʔudal nay It may rain during the day.
auka-ku nay? Perhaps I will go?
ɖaɖua-yu, nay? Will you come, perhaps?
sagar-yu, nay? Do you like it, perhaps?
- |alap|** crawl (snake, snail)
alap-anay [I/BF]

tu-alap-anay qa unan tu-ruma? isabak A snake crawled inside his house.

alap-ay [LF]

tu-alap-ay kana unan tu-qaqək The snake slithers with its body.

alap-u [Imp PF]

ua alap-u! Go crawl! (an insult like **ua minafay!** ‘go die!’)

in-alap-an-an traces

a in-alap-an-an qa unan idini na katəŋaɖawan On this chair there are traces of a snake.

m-alap [AF]

m-alap na unan The snake crawls.

m-u-alap [Mvt]

m-u-alap na [aput The sweet potato vines creep.

p-alap [Caus]

tu-p-alap-anay na unan kantu qaqək He made the snake crawl on his own body.

alaʔi ~ ilaʔi

so so; not bad; fine

alaʔi la ku-kua[əŋan My illness is somewhat better.

alaʔi ku-kaway My way is not bad.

alaʔi-yu la? ~ ilaʔi-yu la? Are you alright?

a səma[uan, sa[aw biʔas, pia ma[əʔuk, alaʔi la ku-biʔasan On a specially hot morning, when I have eaten my lunch, I am no longer hot.

aləɖəs

closely spaced and very straight (cf. **ʔaləbək** ‘numerous; close together’)

aləɖəs qadū tu-sina[əman na ʔapuʔ, qiama sasaʔutan His flowers have been planted too close together, so they grow rangy.

aləmək

weak

aləmək tu-ləŋaw His voice is low (or far-away).

aləmət

talkative

aləmət saɖu naniam ŋai We talk a lot.

aləmət qa piniŋayan talkative

aləmʔəm

pleased

aɖi-ku aləmʔəm kananu ŋai I am not pleased with your words.

aləŋət

doubt

aləŋət-ku kanantu ŋai I have doubts about her words.

aləpəʔ

sleep

marua la kəma ʔi, qa aləpəʔ idī muatar Well, this Muatar was sound asleep.

ka-aləpəʔ will sleep

andaman, ka-aləpəʔ kana kapuŋpuŋay isaʔ i hanako Tomorrow, Hanako will sleep on the train.

k-aləpəʔ [Imp]

k-aləpəʔ! Sleep!

k<in>aləpəʔ-an took a lot of naps

saɖu ku-k<in>aləpəʔ-an I took a lot of naps.

mi-k<in>aləpəʔ-an having taken a nap

|alib|

mi-k<in>aləpə?-an-ku la I have taken a nap.

pa-k-aləpə? cause somebody to sleep well

para-aləpə? like sleeping

para-aləpə? taytaw This person likes sleeping.

prevent a load from falling

ma-alib [AF]

ma-alib-ku kana kakipa I prevent the cartload from falling.

mu-alib [ACaus]

mu-alib na buŋa kana kakipa isaŋ The sweet potatoes are held in the cart.

pu-alib make a stone altar

(The shamans make a small altar with flat stones by the riverside, on which they place the areca nuts that have been used for the ritual. These stones, like the cart uprights, surround the areca nuts and stop them from spilling out.)

tar-alib wooden plank prevent a load from falling

tu-tar-alib kana kakipa The wooden uprights of an ox-cart.

tu-tar-alib-aw na buŋa kana alib The sweet potatoes are held in by the wooden uprights of the cart.

na kakipa, ulaya na takar, na taŋtəŋ, na tar-alib The cart has a floor, planks (leaning against), the uprights (to prevent the load falling out).

nu-tar-alib-anay-ku kana buŋa i kakipa Help me to prevent the sweet potatoes (from falling down) by putting the wooden uprights on the cart.

aliləm

|aliŋ|

white mulberry, *Morus alba*

shield from sun (obsolete term) (cf. Blust ACD 1995:47 */alinaw/ shadow)

p-ali-aliŋ shield the eyes a long time

p-ali-aliŋ-ku kana kadaw I protected my eyes from the sun for a long time (because I watched).

mu-p-ali-aliŋ kana kadaw You shielded my eyes from the sun.

p-aliŋ-ay [LF]

ku-p-aliŋ-ay na kadaw I shielded (my eyes) from the sun.

ali?alib

aliuŋ

ancient name of the *ra?əra* household

shoulder bag; pocket (cf. **niyupayup**, **pinayapay** ‘shamans’ bag’)

(The dyad in ritual context is *pinayapay*, *niyupayup* ‘shamans’ bag’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:200, verse 13-09.)

ku-pusabakaw na paysu isabak kana aliuŋ I have put the money inside the bag. ~ The money has been put in the bag by me.

mu-basə? na paysu i aliuŋ kana basə-basə?-an The money which was in the pocket has been washed in the washing machine.

mi-aliuŋ have a bag

mi-aliuŋ na təmararamaw Shamans have a shoulder bag.

təməpi? ɬanantu aliuŋ pənia na timra, kəma All the bullets are stuck inside his bag, so it is.

- alyulu** *Sapium* sp., plant (sp.)
(The crushed and steeped leaves provide a strengthening drink.)
- aluṭ** feel hungry (like a diabetic)
makan-ku la ḡa kənaw, aluṭ-ku dar I have eaten onions but I am still hungry.
- aḷa₁** glowing embers (cf. [aŋəḷ ‘charcoal’; [a-ḷəbu-an ‘charcoal kiln’]
aḷa kana apuy the fire’s embers
baḡiṭaw na kawi, mutu-aḷa When the wood is burnt, it becomes embers.
- aḷa₂** copper
- aḷabiḡaban** sparkle (ritual term)
aḷabiḡaban tu-kirwan His clothes sparkle (with small, bright objects).
aḷabiḡaban ḡa kim Gold shines.
- |aḷak|** take
- aḷak-anay** [I/BF]
tu-aḷak-anay-yu ḡa paysu He helped you take some money.
- aḷak-aw** [PF]
tu-aḷak-aw na paysu He took the money.
aw, ta-aḷak-aw na kuḡkuan kəma ḡi, marəḡay na papien And, we take the lungs, said the Papian.
- aḷak-ay** [LF]
tu-aḷak-ay i aliṭ ḡa paysu He took (by force) money from the bag.
- aḷak-u** [Imp PF]
aḷak-u na paysu! Take the money!
- in-aḷak-an** things taken
an pənawa kana ḡami ḡi, mu[aḷiaban-ta ḡi, papakan-ta kanḡu kana in-aḷak-an kana biniḡ i buṭul When it is the right time of the year, we ‘go to the beach’, there we feed (worship) those who took the seeds from BuTul.
- m-aḷak** [AF]
m-aḷak-ku ḡa akanan I take the food.
- mi-in-aḷak** have taken
mi-in-aḷak-ku ḡa paysu I have taken some money.
- aḷaḷub** eyelid
- aḷaḡaṭip** a hairpin; pinch
a **aḷaḡaṭip** a hairpin
- aḷaḡaṭip-anay** [I/BF]
ku-aḷaḡaṭip-anay kana ḡaləban ku-ḷima I have pinched my hand in the door.
- aḷaḡaṭip-aw** [PF]
ku-aḷaḡaṭip-aw nu-ḡarbu kana aḷaḡaṭip I have put the hairpin in your hair.
- mu-aḷaḡaṭip** [ACaus]
mu-aḷaḡaṭip na kuḷabaw kana pəṭir The rat has been caught by the trap.

aʎas	an ankle ornament made of rabbit skin and worn by the teenagers of the boys' dormitory pi-aʎas put the ornament on the ankle <i>pi-aʎas-ku qa aʎas</i> I wear the rabbit ornament (on my ankle). pi-aʎas-an the part of the leg just above the ankle where the teenagers hang this ornament
aʎayan	put over one's shoulder (cf. lapi 'put over one's shoulder') aʎayan-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-aʎayan-anay tu-ʎima kanku katagwin</i> I put my wife's arm around my shoulder. aʎayan-ay [LF] <i>ku-aʎayan-ay nanku aliut</i> I carried my bag on my shoulder.
aʎəb	leaky (only for water) aʎəb-aw [PF] <i>aʎəb-aw-ku kana ənay</i> (My roof is leaking), I am flooded. m-aʎəb is leaky <i>m-aʎəb na saʎub</i> The roof is leaky.
aʎədit	bitter taste (old vegetables) <i>aʎədit na kuʎay</i> The vegetable has a bitter taste (because old).
aʎədu	a strong urge to have a bowel movement <i>quaya warian aʎi-ku muʎaʎi, aʎədu-ku pakirəb garəm</i> I have not been to the toilet for two days, I really need to go now.
aʎəŋaʎ	desire (cf. anub 'desire'; ʎiliŋ 'desire') <i>aʎi-ku aʎəŋaʎ qa maʎinayan</i> I do not (sexually) desire any man. aʎəŋaʎ-an [Imp I/BF] <i>aʎəŋaʎ-an qa kiniakarunan!</i> Take that work! ka-aʎəŋaʎ-aw will desire <i>buʎay-ku, tu-ka-aʎəŋaʎ-aw-ku</i> I am beautiful, (my husband) will desire me (sexually). mi-aʎəŋaʎ-an have a desire <i>mi-aʎəŋaʎ-an-ku qa pəysu ʎəmimaʎ qa akanan</i> I have the desire of money to buy some food.
aʎəs	small thread twisted in between the hand and the thigh a-aʎəs-an [Imp I/BF] <i>a-aʎəs-an na kəriw!</i> The ramie must be twisted! aʎəs-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-aʎəs-anay qa kəriw i uʎu</i> I helped Ushu to roll a ramie thread. aʎəs-aw [PF] <i>ta-aʎəs-aw kanta ʎima na kəriw</i> We make a thread by rolling the ramie between our hand and our thigh. a-aʎəs-u [Imp PF] <i>a-aʎəs-u na tatiʎu?!</i> Spin the rope! ma-aʎəs [AF] <i>ma-aʎəs-ku qa kəriw</i> I twisted the ramie thread (with my hand on my thigh).
aʎiduŋaduŋ	False olive, <i>Champereia manillana</i> (Blume) Merr.

- a|ipəspəs** plait; twist; copulate
a|ipəspəs-anay [I/BF]
nu-a|ipəspəs-anay-ku da daramien Help me to plait rice straw.
nu-p-a|ipəspəs-anay na tati|u? kan duliēn You tell Dulian to twist the string.
a|ipəspəs-aw [PF]
ku-a|ipəspəs-aw na tati|u? I plaited the rope.
a|ipəspəs-ay [LF]
tu-a|ipəspəs-ay-ku da |ima He twisted my hand.
a|ipəspəs-u [Imp PF]
a|ipəspəs-u (na kəriw)! Plait (the ramie)!
kar-a|ipəspəs plait together
kar-a|ipəspəs da tati|u? They plait a rope. (Puyuma add ‘two persons only’.)
m-a|ipəspəs [AF]
m-a|ipəspəs-ku da tati|u? I twisted the string.
mu-a|ipəspəs [ACaus]
mu-a|ipəspəs na tati|u?, na ?arbu The rope, the hair is plaited.
p-a|ipəspəs sexual intercourse
p-a|ipəspəs na markatagwin The couple copulates.
p-a|ipəspəs-an make someone plait
p-a|ipəspəs-an na tati|u? Tell him to plait the rope.
a|iputput traditional men’s hairstyle bound in the front
mi-a|iputput-ay dia asua na puyuma Formerly, Puyuma wore headbands tied in front.
a|j? a man’s male friend (cf. **laŋ** ‘companion’)
nanku a|j? my (as a man) male friend
a|j?i my male friend
a|j?u your male friend
a|j?taw his male friend
a|j?a|jan male friends
mar-a|j?-mi We are in a male friend relationship.
a|j?a|ji according to old men, it is a bird or a place name (cf. Cauquelin 2008:307, verse 26-03)
a|j?|j? granary (cf. **pu<a>|umay** ‘granary’)
iđini na dawa pinusabak i a|j?|j? This millet has been put inside the granary.
m-u-a|j?|j?-ku I walked in the millet granary.
a|jisuday a headband of indigo cloth
minaŋay na katagwin, marlalibu-ku a|jisuday When the (my) husband died, I wore the mourning headband aLisuDay.
a|jisuday-aw [PF]
asua diēn, na babayan tu-a|jisuday-aw tu-?arbu Formerly, ladies used to wear a headband (indigo color).
a|jwadian wooden beam of a loom

- aɭuɖun** heavy (cf. **kəɖkəɖ** ‘heavy’)
aɭuɖun nanku rutu My bag is heavy.
puari-yu murumaʔ, aɭuɖun-ku kəmiaŋəʔ You are slow to come back home, so I worry.
- aɭumu** Sambong, *Blumea balsamifera* (L.) DC. (Used in making *kisyu* wine and to carve mortars.)
asua ɖien ʔi, na miwalak na babayan, ta-dəruyaw nantu biraʔ kana aɭumu, ta-ʔəkəlay aw, ta-dirusanay iɖu na biraʔ kana aɭumu
 In former times, after a woman had given birth, we boiled these *aLumu* leaves, we gave the decoction to drink, we washed (her) with those *aLumu* leaves. (cf. **layaɖ** ‘*Sambucus formosana*’)
ulaya na samək kana saməkan, ta-dirusanay kanɖu na aɭumu
 When people were bitten by mosquitoes, we washed them with that *aLumu*.
- aɭutus** black crayfish
- aɭiwɭiw** limited knowledge
aɭiwɭiw-ku marəŋay I do not know how to speak well.
aɭiwɭiw-anay [I/BF]
ku-aɭiwɭiw-anay kana ŋadir I pretended not to know the invocations.
aɭiwɭiw-aw [PF]
ku-aɭiwɭiw-aw I pretended not to know.
- ama**₁ term of address father; uncle
mar-təmama relationship between father and daughter ~ son
təmama-taw kan isaw Isaw’s father
təmama your father, your uncles
namali my father, my uncles
ama-a, aɭamu ʔəməkəla-ta Father, come and drink with us.
- |ama**₂ uncertain
ɖjala ... ɖi-ama because ... so
ɖjala sagar i dulien kanku saigu təmarapuyuma marəŋay, ɖi-ama sagar mayaʔ kanku Because Dulian likes the way I speak Puyuma, so she likes to ask me.
ɖi-ama ~ la-ɖi-ama as one likes
la-ɖi-am-ama-ku I do what I like.
ku-ɖi-am-ama-[y]aw təmubaŋ ~ ku-laɖi-am-ama-[y]aw təmubaŋ
 I answer at random.
ku-ɖi-am-ama-[y]aw marəŋay ~ ku-la-ɖi-am-ama-[y]aw marəŋay
 I say any odd thing (I say what I want).
ɖi-am-ama on the point of; about to (cf. **tibus** ‘on the point of, just miss’)
ɖi-am-ama mutani na walak The child is going to fall down.
mu-ama why? (cf. **daw** ‘why?’)
iɖi na ʔaw ʔi, kəma isua aw mu-ama kaɖini This person, where does (this person) come from and why is he here?
mu-ama yu-maɖəkiʔ Why are you angry?
m-u-a-ama-ama go here and there
m-u-a-ama-ama iɖi na baŋsaran This young man went here and there.

- m-u-ama-ama idɪ na balaka?* Why is this foreigner always (coming here)?
- pia-ama** towards
ku-ki-ləŋaway na ikoki qa pia-ama tu-kaway I listened to hear where the plane is heading.
- amaw** **amaw** emphasizer
naɟiu na ʔaw, amaw na muaʔuma na ʔaw Those people, they are the farmers.
nanku k<in>a-gərgər-an, amaw na minaʔay ku-walak My great fear, it was the death of my child.
amaw, iɟu tu-suan His dog, it is that one.
- aməkaŋ** a makeshift bridge made of planks or stones
aməli be erroneous
aməli wrong
kitu-aməli become erroneous
kitu-aməli tu-aŋər idɪ na walak This child does not listen. (Lit. ‘This child’s thoughts become erroneous.’)
mutu-aməli become nothing, become crazy, strange attitude
miwalak qa mutu-aməli She gave birth to a child that turned out to be ‘mad’.
mutu-aməli tu-kakuayanan Their traditions are strange (not right, they have changed).
mutu-aməli-yu! You don’t look like anything! ~ You have become crazy!
- p-aməli** [Caus]
p-aməli nu-nirəŋayan Your speech is wrong.
p-aməli nanu ŋai Your words are wrong.
- p-aməli-an** mistakes
saɟu, sa paʔiɟiŋan ku-p-aməli-an So many, a full car with my mistakes.
- t<əm>u-aməli** to do something in order to harm
ku-t<əm>u-aməli-aw tu-ŋai I have changed her words (in order to do her harm).
tu-t<əm>u-aməli-anay ku-ŋai Someone has changed my words (in order to do me harm).
- amənin** dry season
amənin-ta We are in the dry season.
minaʔay na ʔaʔun, uniən qa ʔudal, amənin, kəma-ta The grass is dying, it does not rain, it is the dry season, we say.
- |aməpuŋ|** silly (cf. **ma-kaʔa**, **ma-guŋguŋ** ‘is silly’)
m-aməpuŋ be silly
m-aməpuŋ ʔaytaw He’s a bit silly.
mutu-aməpuŋ become mad
mutu-aməpuŋ He has become mad.
sika-aməpuŋ-puŋ pretending to be mad

amərə	timid <i>amərə na babayan</i> The lady is shy. <i>tu-kakuayanan amərə kəma i kinawalakan</i> She has been shy since childhood.
	ka-amərə [Imp] <i>ka-amərə!</i> Shut up!
amətəg	calm; relieved (cf. panutug ‘straight, clear, calm’; patədəl ‘right, honest, correct’; sujiaba ‘calm down in chasing the miasma of a dead one’) <i>amətəg la nu-anər</i> Your nature is calm. <i>amətəg na wari garəm</i> The weather is fine now. mi-amətəg-an have peace <i>mi-amətəg-an na sarumənan</i> The household has peace ~ is peaceful.
	p-amətəg [Caus] <i>ku-p-amətəg-aw na walak</i> The child has been calmed down by me. <i>nu-p-amətəg-anay-ku kana walak</i> Help me to calm down the child.
amis	p-amətəg the spirit protecting the house
amuna ~ munə	name of a neighbouring group, Amis because; then <i>maṭina nu-maṭa, aṭakaw na taray, paṅarayay nu-maṭa, munə ~ amuna mutani ḍa darə?</i> Your eyes are big, I am taking a container to catch your eyes, because I’m afraid they may fall on the ground. <i>na buṭabuṭayan saima an məkan munə ~ amuna uṭanə</i> The girl eats little because she is afraid of getting fat.
an	if <i>an sabuṭaw-ku ḍi, nana ku-tial</i> If I am hungry, my stomach hurts. an asua ~ kan asua when? (in future) <i>ua ruma? kan asua?</i> When will (they ~ you ~ he ~ she) come back home?
ana-anay	unclear (formulaic expression of apology) <i>ana-anay-ku ḍia kanḍi kana babatian</i> I don’t yet understand these words very well.
anak	mara-mar-anak younger <i>mara-mar-anak-yu kanku</i> You are younger than me. mar-ana-anak ~ mar-na-nak youngest <i>mar-ana-anak ~ na mar-na-nak la kantu wawadiyan</i> the youngest of his brothers and sisters mar-anak-an the youngest boys in the dormitory (age-set of 11-16 year-old boys)
anay	woman’s female friend of the same generation (cf. ṅiḍa ‘woman’s female friend’) <i>nanku anay</i> my girlfriend <i>mar-anay-ku kan dulien</i> Dulian and I are girlfriends (same generation).
anduma	sometimes <i>anduma, abaṭu-ku tu-ṅai kana puyuma</i> Sometimes, I forget the words of the Puyuma.

- anku** sticky rice dumpling (< Minnan) (cf. **binabəras**, **dinukul**, **mandziw**, **pinaksəŋ**, **tikuy**, **inʔalidi** ‘all types of sticky rice dumplings’) (This kind of sticky rice is ground and steamed, and the dumpling is stuffed with red beans.)
- |anub|** desire (cf **a|əŋət** ‘desire’; **ʔiliŋ** ‘fancy something’)
- ma-anub** [AF]
ma-anub ɔa pəysu na yawan The chief always wants more money.
- anuan** loose
anuan la ɔaɔu nanku ʔukap My shoes are much too loose.
- anutus** upper and lower canine tooth
- aŋər** think about, a thought
aŋər a thought
bu|ay tu-aŋər kan Araitay Araitay’s thoughts are nice.
maɔakɔak taytaw tu-aŋər He is a nervous person.
- ki-aŋər** have the thought
aw, k<əm>i-aŋər la ɔa kuadakudayan And, they started to think of what to do.
k<əm>i-aŋər kananku kiakarunan I (only) think of my work.
k<əm>i-aŋər-ta kan duliən, pa-ki-aŋər-ta kantu saəruan When we think of Duliən, we remember her laughing.
aw marəŋay kəma, ki-aŋər-ku, kəma na kuraw And it said so, think of me, said the fish.
- ma-aŋ-aŋər** think over and over
ma-aŋ-aŋər kananku ayay I cannot stop thinking of my boyfriend.
- mar-aŋər** think
i muli an mar-aŋər ɔa muka isua ʔi When my grandmother thought of going around.
- mi-aŋər** have ideas
mi-aŋər-yu ɔa putual|iʔan kan takamo|i You have the idea of becoming TakamoLi’s friend.
mi-aŋər-ku pikatagwin kan duliən I have the idea of marrying Duliən.
- pa-ki-aŋər** remember; recall
mararəŋay-ta kan ku|alaw, i baliw pa-ki-aŋər kantu |aʔis We were speaking of kuLalaw, Baliw remembered his being hairless.
- pi-aŋər** make somebody think of
mubəruk-yu mukua i taihok, pi-aŋər kanu When you go back to Taipei, (I) shall think of you.
- pu-aŋər** give advice
i dəməway, pu-aŋər-ay-ku ɔa kalamanan ɔa ʔaw God made me aware of the unhappiness of others.
p<in>u-aŋər-an rememberings
- uniən ɔa aŋər** stupid
- aŋulan** chest (anat.) (Ritual term, the dyad is **aŋulan**, **aŋaɔ-an** ‘chest, heart’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:292, verse 24-27: *aŋulan, aŋaɔan*.)
- apaŋan** ritual name of a hunting ground
 (The *pasaraqad* household possessed this hunting ground)

- apapu** name of one of the eight Puyuma villages. Chinese Paosang 寶桑 for the administration.
(*ApapuLu* was founded in 1929 by a part of the population of Puyuma fleeing the corvée labor imposed by the Japanese administration, according to Puyuma.)
According to the informants, it means ‘hill’ in Amis language. (cf. Father Duris 1968:4, *apapolo* ‘hill’)
- apar** scab
nanku apar my scab
mi-apar have a scab
mi-apar nanu buʔiʔ, kaʔinaba la! Your wound has a scab, it is getting better!
mu-apar [ACaus]
mu-apar na lubiʔ The skin has a scab.
- apawpaw** lose; forget
apawpaw-ku ʔa daʔan I lost the way. ~ I lose the way (every time I go, I lose the way).
apawpaw-ku la tu-ŋai kana puyuma! I forgot Puyuma words!
apawpaw-aw [PF]
nu-apawpaw-aw-ku la! You have forgotten me!
apawpaw-ay [LF]
ku-apawpaw-ay tu-ŋai kana puyuma I have forgotten Puyuma words.
m-apawpaw [AF]
m-apawpaw-ku la! I have forgotten!
- apəap** light (weight)
apəap na bənasak ʔa pawti The contents of the sack are very light.
- apəl** weak; soft; sweet voice (cf. *ləpa* ‘severe pain’; *təluʔuk* ‘excessive tiredness’; *rapiʔ* ‘tired, painful’; *maməs* ‘soft’)
apəl nantu ŋai His words (are said) in a low voice.
apəl ku-ʔaʔək My body is weak.
apəl ʔia na dinukuʔ, aʔi ʔia butiʔiʔ The sticky rice dumpling is still soft, not yet hard.
- |apəlit** throw (a stick)
apəlit-an [Imp I/BF]
apəlit-an nu-tukap! Throw away your shoes!
apəlit-aw [PF]
apəlit-aw na basikaw muʔani na laʔtuʔ A stick of bamboo is thrown to make the mango fall down.
apəlit-ay [LF]
ku-apəlit-ay kananku sarkudan na suan I threw my stick to the dog.
apəlit-u [Imp PF]
apəlit-u! Throw it!
m-apəlit [AF]
m-apəlit ʔa kawi i aliwaki Aliwaki threw away a stick of wood.
- apəərəʔ** sprinkle; spew out liquid through pursed lips
a **apəərəʔ-an** a glob of sputum (cf. *tama* ‘saliva’)

- apərəḍ-anay** [I/BF]
tu-apərəḍ-anay na ʔəraw kana təmararamaw The shamans spew wine out (through their pursed lips).
- apərəḍ-ay** [LF]
ku-apərəḍ-ay na ʔəraw I sprinkled wine.
- apərəḍ-u** [Imp PF]
apərəḍ-u na tama! Spew out the saliva!
- m-apərəḍ** [AF]
m-apərəḍ-ku ḍa ʔəraw I sprinkled with wine.
m-apərə-pərəḍ na wari ~ na ʔudal It is sprinkling rain today.
- m-apərəḍ** a pacification ritual (cf. **asəḷud** ‘appease’; **apuḷ** ‘calm down’) term of reference for the spouses of the spouse’s brothers and sisters; mistress
kaḍuan tu-apət kana yawan The chief has a lot of mistresses. ~
 His mistresses of the chief are numerous.
- kur-apət-a** unit several people
ala muka kur-apət-a naḍu na samaya na ḍəkal Maybe those villages united together.
- mar-apət** term of address and reference between two concubines, between two brothers-in-law
mar-apə-apət all the wife’s brothers-in-law
nanta katagwin mar-apət Our husbands are brothers-in-law.
- apinkə**
|apit|
 soldier (< Chinese *a bin ge*)
 pile up
- apit-anay** [I/BF]
nu-apit-anay-ku kana tiḷil Help me to put the books in a pile.
- apit-aw** [PF]
buḷay ta-apit-aw na inupiḍan Our garlands of flowers are perfectly piled up.
- apit-u** [Imp PF]
apit-u na ʔapuḷ na inupiḍan, ʔapəḷu kana punun! Pile up the floral wreaths, pile them in the basket!
- m-apit** [AF]
m-apit-ku ḍa inupiḍan I piled up the garlands.
- mu-apit** [ACaus]
mu-apit na kirwan The clothes are piled up.
- |apuḷ|**
 calm down; pacify (ritual term) (cf. **asəḷud** ‘apease’)
- apuḷ-anay** [I/BF]
apuḷ-anay na kuaḷəḷan na walak The sick child has been calmed down.
- apuḷ-aw** [PF]
ku-apuḷ-aw na kuaḷəḷan na walak The sick child has been calmed down by me.
ti-apuḷ-aw kanu I want to bring you peace.
- m-apuḷ** [AF]
m-apuḷ-ku ḍa kuaḷəḷan na walak I calmed down the sick child.

apuy	fire <i>na apuy baʔiʔaw na dʔanan</i> The mountain was on fire. ~ The fire burnt the mountain.
aʔabə an na kubay < ʔabə 'boil'	manu-apuy transform into fire (Ritual term, the dyad is <i>manu-səraŋ-a</i> , <i>manu-apuy-a</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:267, verse 20-58.) bean lablab, <i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet; <i>bengalensis</i> (Jacq.) Verdc.
aʔama	unconcerned about what is said (this form seems to be fossilized as arə-aʔama) <i>aʔi arə-aʔama taytaw</i> He does not care (what you say). ~ He is not concerned (by what you say). <i>arə-aʔama ʔa ŋai</i> I am not concerned by the words. ~ I do not care what is said.
aʔaw	thirsty <i>aʔi-ku aʔaw ʔa ənay</i> I am not thirsty. <i>aʔaw-ku ʔa ʔəraw</i> I am thirsty for wine. <i>aʔaw ʔa babayan</i> (He) thirsts for women. <i>aʔaw ʔa kalaʔaman tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> (I am) eager to learn Puyuma words.
aʔayaw aʔis	weft of a weaving loom fall short of the target (cf. abali 'stray bullet') aʔis-ay [LF] <i>tu-aʔis-ay nanku rawa</i> My game was shortly missed. in-aʔis-an failure mu-aʔis [ACaus] <i>mu-aʔis na rawa</i> The game was just missed.
aʔlaw	paper mulberry, <i>Broussonetia papyfera</i> (L.) L'Hér. ex Vent. (synonym <i>Morus papyrifera</i> (L.)) (Japanese used it to make paper.)
 arak 	dance arak-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-arak-anay na baŋsaran mərarədək kana apinkə</i> The baŋsaran danced for the soldier's return. in-u-arak-an dances <i>bu ay nanta in-u-arak-an</i> Our dances are beautiful. m-u-arak [Mvt] <i>m-u-arak na bu abu ayan kana təmilaʔilaw</i> The ladies dance accompanied by the solo a capella singer. u-arak [Imp] <i>u-arak!</i> Dance!
aranum	name of the ancestral mountain (cf. tuəŋ an , maʔiʔəŋ 'two other names for the same ancestral mountain')
arapaw	a tedious duty <i>auka-ku isua ʔi, unien ʔa nanaʔu kana təmuan, pilaŋaw muka ʔi, sa aw ku-arapaw</i> (When) I want to go somewhere, there is

nobody to look after the grandchildren, I have to take them with me, it is a tedious duty.

kaḡuan tu-təmuən, arapaw kəmasu mukua isua ḡien She has a lot of grandchildren, it's a bore to take them with her wherever she goes.

arapawan

name of a hunting ground

(Arapawan is situated on Amis territory and it was troublesome to go there, Puyuma add they could be beheaded.)

araʔiduḡ

< ʔiduḡ 'black ashes'

it was the name of the hunting ground reserved for the *pasaraḡaD* household, where there are ashes

arasis

< rəsis 'spread everywhere'

name of a household

kamawan ḡa mə-rəsis ḡiama tu-sabak ʔi, puḡaḡaday ḡa arasis

Because they spread all over their houses, they were called *arasis*. [Puyuma explain: 'The *arasis* household brought to the villagers *bariwan* "typhoon", *apuy* "fire", *ənay* "water", *kaḡaw* "sun", *ʔudal* "rain".] This is what the male officiants pray for, inside the ancestors' cult house. The first ancestor settled down in Bukid.]

arəḡaḡan

weaving shed-rods, it goes as well for all tools

(All the weaving tools are made from the buLuḡ bamboo.)

tu-arəḡaḡan ḡatu tatəmunan The shed-rods of her weaving loom.

arələt

delicious; pleasing

arələt na siaw The soup is delicious. (Puyuma use different terms for a delicious dish, e.g. soup is *arelet*, but meat is *imaran*.)

arələt tu-ḡai His words are delicious. ~ His words give me peace (according to the situation).

arənui

unidentified ritual object, a walking stick which appears in a myth (The first ancestor held an *arənui* which he planted, and from which came the first incestuous couple.)

arəʔət

not enough room; choke (cf. **sarəksək** 'narrow, uneasy, choke'; **saljnip** 'narrow'; **liḡut** 'narrow, tigh')

kuaḡəḡ i aliwaki, arəʔət tu-məḡaḡ Aliwaki is sick, his breathing is forced.

na basikaw ʔi, arəʔət musabak i buaḡ The bamboo, (it) does not fit easily into the hole.

arəʔət-an sadness

bənanban ḡatu arəʔət-an He ~ she chases his ~ her sadness.

|arik|

thresh with one's feet

arik-anay [I/BF]

nu-arik-anay-ku ḡa dawa Help me shuck the millet.

arik-aw [PF]

tu-arik-aw na biniʔ i ʔuma The millet seed has been threshed in the field.

arik-u [Imp PF]

arik-u! Shell!

in-arik-an things threshed

in-arik-an la na dawa The millet is shucked off the chaff.

	m-arik [AF]	<i>pənia la m-arik kana dawa</i> (We) have finished scraping off the millet.
	mu-arik [ACaus]	<i>mu-arik la na dawa</i> The millet has been shucked.
artəḍ		snake (unidentified) [Puyuma explain: <i>midawak, ʔuḍəḍəm aw buʔənan tu-ḍaḍək, kaḍu i kaʔi mərarauy kana tabilaʔlaʔ</i> 'It has venom, its body is black and white, it stays in rivers and preys on frogs.']
aru ~ urə ~ uru		will; ready to (for an almost certain action) (According to informants, one can hear <i>aru ~ urə ~ uru</i> .) <i>aru babəruk</i> (I) am ready to go back. <i>aru kaaʔudal</i> It will probably rain soon. <i>aru kaʔaʔaʔis-ku ḍa lamanan kana walak</i> I am going to cry for the poor child. <i>aru təmararamaw</i> I am ready to start working on my shamanistic rituals. <i>uru ~ urə mikatagwin</i> I am getting ready to marry. <i>uru dadirus</i> Get ready to wash. <i>aru kakawaŋ-ku</i> I feel like having a stroll. <i>uru uaisaʔ na ikoki</i> The plane is ready to take off. <i>uru babəruk la</i> Let's go back home.
aruilum		spirit of the five grains (It is said to be the Puyuma name of the first shaman, whose Chinese name was <i>Samguan</i> .)
arulan		name of the ancestral mountain (cf. aranum , maʔiḍaŋ 'other names of this ancestral mountain')
 arum 		dry (cf. biar 'desiccated, not dead'; saramisan 'drying out') m-arum soon be dried m-arum [AF] <i>m-arum la na kawi</i> The wood is dried. <i>m-arum na binasəʔan</i> The laundry dries. m-arum-arum dry rice paddy field p-a-arum-an dryer p-arum [Caus] <i>ku-pakadawanay p-arum kana kirwan</i> I put the clothes in the sun to make them dry. <i>p-arum-ku kana biraʔ</i> I make the leaves dry. <i>ku-p-arum-ay ḍa ʔumay kana kadaw</i> I dried the rice in the sun. <i>nu-p-a-arum-anay ku-ʔumay kana p-a-arum-an</i> You dry my rice with the dryer.
arumi asal 		tin (< Japanese loan < English Aluminium) restart; move a-asal move [Fut] <i>a-asal-ku ḍia ḍua</i> I shall come back. <i>a-asal-ku kananku kakuayanan na kuatis</i> I shall change my bad habits.

asal-u [Imp PF]

asal-u ku-pia[auđ! Move to my east side!

asal-u ġia marəŋay! Repeat again!

m-asal once more; again

m-asal kantu kia?əđəŋan (I) changed his/her bedding once more. ~

His/her bedding has been changed.

an paməli-yu m-asal ʔi If you do it wrong again...

m-as-asal ~ əm-as-asal again and again

an marəŋay na maʔiđəŋ, tu-asal-aw, m-asa-sal marəŋay When the old man speaks, he repeats, he keeps on repeating the same thing.

mupaŋdas la na maʔiđəŋ, əm-asa-asal marəŋay The old man is senile, (he) keeps repeating the same things.

m-u-asal [Mvt]

m-u-asal la tu-ruma? She moved from her house.

u-asal! Restart!

asap

loosestrife, *Lysimachia foenum graecum* Hance (cf. **gagalj** ‘*Rivina laevis*’ (L.))

(Used in the *pubiaw* ‘rite of the deer’, and by shamans; the action of placing the plant on the ear is called *pasasarup*. Forgetting to place it there makes the person deaf.)

na asap tu-kinasagar kana təmararamaw Loosestrife is the beloved plant of the shamans.

tu-upiđaw na asap miʔapuť Some strands of loosestrife have been intertwined to make garlands of flowers.

asať

high; tall

asať tu-đadək He is tall. ~ His body is tall.

asať tu-piniəŋəran He is in high spirits.

asať-an height

əm-asať pretentious

bułay tu-kirwan, əm-asať na baŋsəran The young man wears beautiful clothes, he is pretentious. ~ His clothes are beautiful, the young man is pretentious.

əm-asať tu-piniəŋayan He blows his own trumpet. (Lit. ‘His words are high.’)

ika-asať status; height

saław pađəŋał ɖatu ika-asať kađi muriťawan His status is very high in this world.

munuma nu-ika-asať? How tall are you?

mar-ka-asať taller; pile up

mar-ka-asať-ku I am taller and taller.

mar-ka-sa-k-asať na katəŋađawan The chairs are piled up.

pa-ka asať make somebody or something tall

asəgiəŋ

fall asleep with the head hanging down; walk with a staggering step

atuŋtuŋ-ku, ɖiama asəgiəŋ I feel sleepy, my head falls onto my chest.

asəlaw

the odor of *baturan* wood when it is burnt for lacquering teeth (cf.

baturan ‘*Murraya paniculata*’ (L.) Jack; **pađəʔđəʔ** ‘lacquer teeth’;

	<i>padə?də?an</i> ‘ <i>baturan</i> tree not yet adult’)
	<i>asəlaw tu-baʎi kana padə?də?an</i> The smell of <i>padeqdeqan</i> wood (when it is burnt for lacquering teeth) is <i>asəlaw</i> .
asəʎud	appease (cf. apuŋ ‘calm down, pacify’; apəɾəɖ ‘a pacification ritual’, ritual terms) (In ritual context, one can hear the dyad <i>apuŋ-aw, asəʎud-aw</i> .)
	asəʎud-aw [PF] <i>ti-asəʎud-aw</i> I want to give peace.
	m-asəʎud [AF] <i>m-asəʎud-ku</i> I give peace.
asəpiraw	walk sideways (ritual term) (cf. piŋak ‘walk like a drunk, walk unsteadily’) <i>na maʎiay an kəmakawaŋ i?, asə<pa>piraw</i> When the drunken man walks, he walks sideways. <i>asə<pa>piraw la tu-bəkəs</i> His run was unsteady (like a drunkard). <i>maʎiay i?, asəpiraw nantu kawaŋ</i> Drunk, his gait is unsteady.
	ma-piraw be unsteady <i>ma-piraw tu-kawaŋ kana maʎiay</i> The drunk man walks sideways. ~ The drunk man walk is unsteady. (Old people do not accept ma-piraw , only young people speak like this. ‘They are lazy.’ say the old Puyuma.)
asi?	milk <i>mi-asi? na piniwalakan na tainainayan</i> The parturients have milk.
asin	lady (ritual term) (cf. babayan ‘women’; buʎabuʎayan ‘ladies’) (The dyad in ritual context <i>buʎay, asin</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:278, verse 22-8.)
asis	sterile ma-asis be sterile <i>iɖini na babayan məkan ɖa paka-asis ɖa paɬəməʎ, ɖiama ma-asis la</i> This woman has taken medicine to become sterile, so she is sterile.
asisul	marrow (bone)
asuʎəɖ	top (spinning); whirligig
atuyə	calabash; gourd, <i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> Ser. <i>arələt na atuyə</i> The calabash is delicious.
atuytuŋ	feel sleepy <i>atuytuŋ-ku</i> I feel sleepy. <i>tu-ʔənʔənaw-ku kana sənay, atuytuŋ-ku</i> He sings a lullaby for me, I feel sleepy. ka-atuytuŋ will feel sleepy <i>təməkəʎ-ku ɖa kauy, aɖi-ku ka-atuytuŋ</i> I drink coffee, I shall not feel sleepy. mi-atuytuŋ-an have a sleepy feeling <i>mi-atuytuŋ-an-yu?</i> Do you feel sleepy?
	pa-ka-atuytuŋ-aw [Caus] <i>tu-pa-ka-atuytuŋ-aw kana ʔəraw</i> Wine makes one sleepy. <i>tu-pa-ka-atuytuŋ-aw-ku kana sənay</i> The songs make me sleep.
aʔab	a lid, cork (cf. ʔəʔab ‘cover’; uʔab ‘uncover’) <i>ʔəʔab-an ɖa dadəruan na aʔab!</i> Cover the cooking pot with the lid!

 aʔəŋ 	obnoxious m-aʔəŋ be obnoxious <i>m-aʔəŋ na walak</i> The child is obnoxious.
aʔip ₁ aʔip ₂	wooden breast beam of a weaving loom beside; take care of (cf. ʔabal ‘protect, be on the side of, surround, spouse’) aʔip-aw [PF] <i>ku-aʔip-aw na təmuamuan</i> I take care of the ancestors. aʔip-u [Imp PF] <i>aʔip-u!</i> Take care of! Take care (of something)!
aʔur ₁ aʔur ₂	kar-aʔip beside <i>kar-aʔip-ta</i> We stay next to each other. mar-aʔip [Rec] <i>mar-aʔip-ta kəmakaway</i> We walk side by side. tar-aʔip protect with attention <i>aʔamu tar-aʔip-anay idi na walak</i> Come and take care of this child. framework of a mud wall string together; weave aʔur-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-aʔur-anay-ku ɖa paʔaka</i> Help me to skewer the meat (to make kebabs). aʔur-aw [PF] <i>tu-aʔur-aw kana ɖanaʔ na puʔayaw</i> (We) used to string together Job’s tears to make necklaces. ~ Job’s tears were strung together to make necklaces. in-aʔur necklace m-aʔur [AF] <i>m-aʔur-ku ɖa basikaw ɖa [aʔibəŋ]</i> I weave the bamboo to make the weft of the mud wall. p-aʔur [Caus] <i>tu-p-aʔur-aʔur-aw karmisasayan na ʔaw tu-ŋai, aw tu-pukasakasayaw marəŋay pasəkat</i> Everybody spoke in turn, then she summed up all the speeches correctly.
auʔas	world of the dead shamans i auʔas be in the world of the dead shamans Shamans make a difference between <i>kaɖu-ku i auʔas</i> ‘I stay in the auLas ’ and <i>yauLas</i> a fossilized form for ‘shamanistic journey’, <i>angarəmay yauʔas-ku</i> ‘Now, I am going to make the shamanistic journey.’ ka-auʔas-an the true world of the dead shamans <i>angarəmay, uru i-auʔas-ku</i> In a moment, I am ready to go to <i>auLas</i> . <i>maʔuʔid-ku ki-yauʔas</i> I do not know how to do the ‘shamanistic journey’.
auʔ	pi-auʔas send somebody to the world of the dead shamans forest; a virgin place where nobody has ever entered [Puyuma explain: <i>a ʔaʔu-ʔaʔun, a imal</i> ‘There is a lot of vegetation, a virgin place.’]

aw	and; then <i>aw pupataran la</i> And they went out. ~ Then they went out.
awari	rainy season (cf. kaʔudaʔudalan na buʔan ‘rainy season’) <i>bəras na ʔudal, awari-ta, kəma-ta</i> When the rain falls like rice seeds, it is the rainy season, we say.
awaw	steam mi-awaw be steaming <i>mi-awaw na ʔabay, biʔas ʔia</i> The sticky rice dumplings are steaming, they are still hot.
[awir]	carry ~ clasp an object in one’s breast awir-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-awir-anay-ku ʔa buʔa</i> Carry the sweet potatoes in your breast for me. awir-aw [PF] <i>ku-awir-aw na buʔa</i> I carried the sweet potatoes in my breast. awir-u [Imp PF] in-awir carried in one’s breast <i>adaman, in-awir-ku ʔa kadumu</i> Yesterday, I clasped some corn in my breast. <i>garəm, in-awir-ku ʔa kadumu</i> Now, I clasp some corn in my breast. in-awir-an things carried in one’s breast <i>ku-in-awir-an na buʔa</i> The sweet potatoes filled up my lap. mi-in-awir have things to carry in one’s breast <i>mi-in-awir-ku ʔa buʔa</i> I have a lap full of sweet potatoes. p-awir [Caus] <i>ku-p-awir-aw ʔa buʔa i araytay babəray kan dulien</i> I gave Araytay the contents carried in my lap so she can give it to Dulian.
awirəs	hate <i>awirəs-ku məkan ʔa buʔa, aʔiala an məkan-ku ʔa buʔa, parbawaŋ-ku</i> I hate eating sweet potatoes, because when I eat them, I fart a lot. ka-awirəs-an great hatred <i>ka-awirəs-an iʔi na maulaŋ</i> This thief is really hated. ki-ka-awirəs will make hate <i>muimu, ure ki-ka-awirəs ʔa ʔaw</i> You, you will soon make people hate each other. marka-awirəs more and more hatred <i>marka-awirəs-ku kana payraŋ</i> I hate Taiwanese people more and more. <i>aʔi-ku bərayi ʔa puran, aw marka-awirəs-mi la</i> I did not give any betel nut, and we hate each other.
[ayaʔ]	look for ayaʔ-aw [PF] <i>ku-ayaʔ-aw la na daʔan</i> I looked for the road. ayaʔ-u [Imp PF] <i>ayaʔ-u!</i> Look for it!

in-a-aya? have been looking
in-a-aya? iđini na aliuf, makuda aw kađu kađi? I have been looking
 for this bag, how come it is here?

kar-aya? look together
kar-aya?-u! Let's look together!
ta-kar-aya?-aw na daJan We looked together for the road.

m-aya? [AF]
*điala sagar i dulien kanku saigu tamarapuyuma marəJay, điamā
 sagar m-aya? kanku* Because Dulian likes the way I speak
 Puyuma, so she likes to ask me.

ma-aya? [Prog]
ma-aya?-yu đia đamanay? What are you still looking for?
matuka marəJay 'm-aya?' When we are lazy to speak, we say
 'm-aya'.

[ayar]

line up
ayar-an a row (cf. **turik-an** 'a row')

ayar-u [Imp PF]
đi, ayar-u na ku(abaw! Eh, line up the rats!

m-u-ayar [Mvt]
m-u-ayar-ta kəmakawan We walked in line.

mu-ayar [ACaus]
mu-ayar na təmakakəsi The pupils are lined up.

pu-ayar put in line
ku-pu-ayar-aw na təmakakəsi The pupils are lined up by me.

ayaw

fresh; cool
ayaw na ba|i A cool wind. ~ The wind is cool.
ayaw na ruma? A cool room. ~ The room is cool.
ayaw ku-kia?əđəJan My sleeping place is cool.

ti-aya-yaw strong feeling of giving peace
ti-aya-yaw I (want) to give (you) peace.

ayawan

chief (The dyad in ritual context is *t<in>u-ma?iđan*, *t<in>u-ta?uduŋ*, cf. Cauquelin 2008:193, verse 12-05. One can hear also *t<in>u-ta?uduŋ*, *t<in>u-kalipan* 'chief'.) (cf. KaTipul dialect **ayawan** 'chief')

Puyuma make a difference today, but 40 years ago it was always **ayawan**:
ayawan naniam ayawan our great chief

yawan nanta yawan our chief

ka-yawan-an a great chief, a charismatic one
sagar mutu-yawan i pinarə?ə Pinareqe would have liked to become
 chief.

sagar na đinəkalanān kana yawan garəm The villagers like the
 chief today.

t<in>u-ayawan play the role of the chief
 (In the dormitory or the men's house, someone is chosen to play the role
 of the chief, *yawan*.)

[Puyuma explain: 'The *ayawan* of the beginning of the 20th century,
 KuLalaw, could not go to the field, it was *malegi* (taboo).']

- ayay** boy ~ girlfriend (cf. **ki-a-rais** ‘boy/girlfriend’; **ki-a-raɟuk** ‘boy/girlfriend’; **laŋ** ‘companion’)
nanku ayay my boy ~ girlfriend
- ayayaw** breathe on something and rub it
ayayaw ku-puamaɟa My glasses are cleaned by breathing on them.
ayayaw-aw [PF]
ku-ayayaw-aw tu-buŋu kantu ɟaŋuru? I breathe on my hand and rub the bruise on his head.
- |baba|** blossom; bud (cf. **buisi** ‘blooming, bud’)
baba-anay [I/BF]
tu-pu-baba-anay kana puatəmə[na ɟapuɟ Flowering of plants is speeded up by fertilizer.
baba-aw [PF]
tu-baba-aw na ɟapuɟ kana puatəmə[The flowering is speeded up by using fertilizer.
mu-baba [ACaus]
mu-baba nanku sina[əman na ɟapuɟ The flowers that I planted are blooming.
mu-a-baba na ta[un, na ɟapuɟ The grass, the flowers are blooming. (It means ‘Spring’.)
- baba[ɟu** courtyard
ɟəkan tu-baba[ɟu His courtyard is large.
pidarumanəŋ ɟa baba[ɟu The courtyard is rotten. (It means that ‘few friends come to visit the house’.)
- babaŋlan** Hauili fig tree, *Ficus hauil*
- babaɟuran** Puyuma place name
 (When the village was founded, the *balangato* household set up house in this place.)
- babauan** a torch made from jute or *Erythrina variegata* (L.) -----
asua ɟia, səma[əm-ku i bakabak ɟa mua, ɟa dulidul, ɟiama ku-saŋa?aw ɟa babauan Before, I used to plant jute and *Erythrina variegata* trees in the garden, so I could make torches with the wood.
 [Puyuma explain: *uniən ɟa mabəŋbəŋ na apuy, a a[ɟa iɟu* ‘That torch has no flames, only embers.’]
- babayan** woman; female (cf. **asin** ‘lady’) (cf. Blust ACD 2012 PAN *ba-bahi [woman, female])
miwalak ɟa babayan She gave birth to a girl.
ki-baya-bayan ~ **mar-ki-baya-bayan** sexual intercourse
ki-baya-bayan na suan The dogs are coupling.
ki-baya-bayan na ma?inayan kanantu ɟabal The man makes love to his wife.
mar-ki-bayan A brief bout of lovemaking.
mar-ki-baya-bayan Long, slow sexual intercourse. [Puyuma say ‘romantic, which brings happiness’.]
k<in>u-ba-bay maternal, wife

- tu-k<in>u-babay kan baliw, munuma tu-taw?* How many people on Baliw's line? (Baliw is a female name.)
nanku nirka-asa k<in>u-babay kan nanali My brother on my mother's side (maternal cousin).
'k<in>u-babay' kəma-ta, tu-taw kana babayay Kinubabay, we say, it is the people on the female side.
- mutu-ba-bayan** transvestite (At the beginning of the 20th century, some of the male shamans were transvestites.)
pa-ki-bayan bring an animal to breed
par-babay sex maniac (cf. **ʔu|a** 'sex maniac')
putu-babay be a transvestite like in the theatre
- babida** too hot a fire (ritual term)
mar-babida-ta kana biʔasan, marpapi|əs-ta kana apuy When we warm up from too hot a fire, we turn away from the fire.
- babuy** boar, *Sus scrofa taiwanus* Swinhoe
arələt na babuy (The meat of) boar is delicious.
para-babuy be a good hunter of boar; hunt boar often
para-babuy i gumalay Gumalay is a good hunter of boar.
para-babuy-an the name of a household who love hunting boar
- baduk** name of a household (In the 1970's old Puyuma said it means 'isolated'.)
|baə|ay lick; suck
b<ən>aə|ay [AF]
b<ən>aə|ay-ku ɖa walu I suck some sweets.
b<ən>a-a-aə|ay-ku ɖa walu I am sucking some sweets.
b<in>aə|ay-an ɖa walak a sucked thing; a favourite child
tu-paləmayaw ku-bu|i? kanantu b<in>aə|ay-an kana suan
 The licking of the dog's tongue cures my wound.
 (cf. Cauquelin 2008:247, verse 17-18: *a-uka-ku bu|as kanku b<in>aə|ay-an, ni-laman-an* 'I am going towards my successor, whom I have pampered, my favourite.')
- pa-baə|ay** [Caus]
na bu|i? pa-baə|ay-aw na suan, maləmay na bu|i? The wound was licked by the dog, the wound is cured.
- bakabak₁** vegetable garden
ku-bakabak markaməliməli sina|əman There are different plants in my garden.
- bakabak₂** the name of a household
|bakar| open (mind)
bakar-aw [PF]
tu-bakar-aw tu-aŋər kan nanali He opened his mind to his mother.
b<ən>akar [AF]
b<ən>akar-ku kanantu aŋər I helped him to open his mind.
mu-bakar [ACaus]
mu-bakar na aŋər The mind has been opened.
- bakas₁** any half of a limb, e.g. forearm
ma-bakas iɖi na taw This person has long limbs.

bakas₂	internode <i>bə ʔakas tu-bakas kana basikaw</i> The internodes of the bamboo are long. <i>tu-bakas kana dərdəran</i> The section of young men's lance. (The sections of the lance decorated without paper is called <i>bakas</i> , the section with some paper decoration is called <i>baTu</i> .)
 bakbak 	untie; feel better (cf. banban 'feel better, relieve'; butuas 'release') bakbak-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-bakbak-anay tu-kua əŋan kan baliw pakalaŋ kana gospəl</i> I have helped Baliw feel better by reading the Gospels. bakbak-ay [LF] <i>ku-bakbak-ay tu-kua əŋan na ʔaw</i> I made the man feel better from his illness. bakbak-u [Imp PF] <i>bakbak-u na ʔati u?</i> Untie the rope! mu-bakbak [ACaus] <i>mu-bakbak na ʔati u?</i> The rope is untied. pa-bakbak [Caus] <i>pa-bakbak na gospəl kana kua əŋan na ʔaw</i> (Reading) the Gospel helps sick people feel better.
bakə ʔa bakən 	arrow (ritual term) (cf. rayadan 'bow') lock bakən-an barbed arrow (cf. papana? 'arrow'; bakə ʔa 'arrow') bakən-an-aw [PF] <i>tu-bakən-an-aw tu-aŋər</i> He has a closed mind. ~ He closed his mind. bakən-u [Imp PF] <i>bakən-u!</i> Lock the door! b<a >ikən-an [Imp] lock the door (with the sound of) <i>b<a >ikən-an na ʔaləban!</i> Lock the door! b<in>akən-an a locked door <i>b<in>akən-an na ʔaləban?</i> Is the bamboo bar locking the door? mu-bakən-an [ACaus] <i>mu-bakən-an la na ʔaləban</i> The door is closed with the bamboo bar. One can hear ba<ni>kən for latch-bolt (a piece of wood to bar the door which fell onto a forked pillar, then a tenon was put in order to block the bar so it could not be lifted from outside.) (cf. jiwa?da 'two crossed wooden bars to close the door') (Today it is used for 'lock the door'.) (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>s<in>a-bakənan ~ ʔ<in>əkal-anan</i> 'household'.)
bakənan	barbed arrow (cf. papana? 'arrow'; bakə ʔa 'arrow')
pu-bakən-an	quiver
bakəsyw kana siku	cubit (unit of measure for rope taken in rolling one rope from the elbow to the fist); (< Minnan? <i>bak-chhiu</i> "carpenter")
bakuŋ	the shamans say this is the hole in a flat stone used to build the stone altar called <i>pu-alib</i> (A non practitioner informant says it is the ramie string.)

- bakur** the bamboo lattice of the ceiling
a-ʔip qa bakur Count the lattice work of the ceiling. (It means ‘a long illness’.)
- balaka** Westerner
na balaka kaɖu kan ufu The westerner stays with Ushu.
arə-balaka-laka smell like a Westerner
garəm ʔi, arə-balaka-laka tu-baʃi kan ufu Now Ushu ‘smells’ like a Westerner.
ka-balaka-an a ‘real’ Westerner
ʔi duliən, a ka-balaka-an Eh Dulkan, is a ‘true’ Westerner.
kar-balaka-laka like a Westerner
kar-balaka-laka an marəŋay i ufu Ushu speaks like a Westerner.
- balagato** name of a household
 [Puyuma say ‘It may come from *balatung* “Mung bean”.’]
- balatun** green bean, *Mung bean*
puʃuŋaay na balatun, arələt tu-siaw (We) put some ginger with the beans, it makes a delicious soup.
- balay** drawing; decorate (< KaTipul dialect)
[baləkəʃ] close (for trap)
baləkəʃ-aw [PF]
tu-baləkəʃ-aw na pəʃir kana babuy The trap closed on the boar.
b<ən>aləkəʃ [AF]
b<ən>aləkəʃ na pəʃir kana babuy The trap closes ~ closed on the boar.
m-u-baləkəʃ [Mvt]
m-u-baləkəʃ na pəʃir kana babuy The trap has closed on the boar.
- baləs** designate the *raranəs* population in ritual context. **Raranəs** is a pejorative name for the Amis.
 (In KaTipul village /vares/ means ‘avenge, retaliate’.)
- bali** shade (cf. **la-liwaŋ** ‘man’s shadow’)
tu-bali kana kawi The shadow of the tree.
bali-anay [I/BF]
nu-bali-anay-ku kana walak Help me to put the children in the shade.
bali-aw [PF]
ti-bali-aw-yu, aɖi kia(i)ndaŋ I do protect you, don’t be afraid.
kur-pa-bali go into the shade
biʔas na wari, kur-pa-bali-ku kana bali (When) it is hot, I go into the shade. ~ It was hot, I went into the shade. ~ It is hot, I go into the shade.
mi-bali makes shade
mi-bali na kawi The tree makes shade.
m-u-bali 1. put under shadow, 2. give strength
m-u-bali-ku kanantu ɖaɖək kan Duliən 1. I put my body in Dulkan’s shadow. 2. Dulkan gives me some strength.

- pa-bali** [Caus]
pa-bali na pa|iɕiŋ The car is put in the shade.
 name of a household
- balibali**
baliʔas
 Juniper tree, *Cryptomeria japonica* (L. f.) D. Don
 [Puyuma explain: *səmaŋaʔ ɕa rumaʔ, ɕa paʔtaŋ, paɕaŋa| na kawɪ, aɕi məkan ɕa u|əd, ʔaŋsis tu-ba|i* ‘We make houses, buckets with it, the wood is expensive, it is not eaten by insects, it smells bad.’]
- balituan**
Euphorbia (L.), plant (sp.)
 [Puyuma explain: ‘It is a medicine *nantu tuʔu kana tusa|, paʔəmə| ɕa maʔa*. ‘Its juice from leafstalks is rubbed into infected eyes.’]
 (This plant grows next to basil.)
- baliw₁**
 a type of fungus (unidentified sp.)
 (Small mushroom that grows in the fields.) [Puyuma explain: *arelet* ‘It is delicious.’]
- baliw₂**
 female name
- balu**
 head of plants such as sugarcane; ear of rice
mi-balu na rabuʔ The reeds have heads.
tu-balu kana rabuʔ, bu|ənan The heads of the reeds are white.
- balubu**
 sheath of sugarcane
səmaŋaʔ ɕa sasəlap kanantu balubu kana bariaw aw sapsapay kiaʔəɕəŋan i darəʔ, aw tu-saʔubay na siɕir (We) use the sheaths of sugarcane to make brooms and (we) spread them on the floor to make a sleeping place, and to cover the roofs of huts.
- |baluk|**
 wake up (cf. **sənkɪn** ‘wake up, startle’)
- baluk-anay** [I/BF]
tu-baluk-anay na ʔaw na paməlian kan dəmaway God helps the people who do bad things to wake up.
- baluk-aw** [PF]
dəmaway, tu-baluk-aw na ʔaw na mipaməlian The people who do bad things are woken up by God. ~ God, he wakes up the people who do bad things.
- baluk-u** [Imp]
baluk-u i aliwaki! Wake up Aliwaki!
- b<ən>aluk** [AF]
an səma|ua|uan, b<ən>aluk-ku kana walak muka i takəsian
 Early in the morning, I wake the children up to go to school.
- ki-baluk** be waken up by
- m-u-baluk** [Mvt]
matiaʔ-ku ɕa bu|ay, m-u-baluk-ku I have had a nice dream, I woke up.
m-u-baluk-ku I woke up (myself).
- u-baluk** go wake up!
- balukun**
 a shrub
 [Puyuma explain: *maputun tu-ligaw, aɕi mi|udus* ‘Its thorns do not prick, they are not sharp.’]
 (The ritual door separating one place from another, e.g. when the men go to the mountain during the *mangayaw* festival, they set up a symbolic

portal made of bamboo and add *balukung*, to separate them from the village. After the ritual ‘washing’ on the riverside, the shamans make an identical portal.)

səmaʎikiq-ta puka-ta ɖa balukung (kamawan ɖa baʎay), pukayay ɖa basikaw When we build a gate, we add some *balukung* (it is a creeper) along with bamboo.

baʎa

rut; rutting (for female)

b<ən>aʎa [AF]

b<ən>aʎa na suan The female dog ruts.

ka-ba-baʎa will be in rut

məkan ɖa paʎəməʎ, ka-ba-baʎa na ʎaw The person who eats some medicine, will be in rut.

mu-baʎa [ACaus]

məkan ɖa paʎəməʎ, mu-baʎa na ʎaw The person who eats some medicine is in rut.

baʎaba₁

main rafters

mi-baʎaba a saʎub A roof has main rafters.

baʎaba₂

rib bones

ta-puʎuʎaay na baʎaba kana liuʎ, arəʎət na siaw We add some ginger to the pork rib bones, it make a delicious soup.

baʎad

unfold; open out

ba-baʎad-ku kananku tiʎil I shall open my book.

baʎad-anay [I/BF]

ku-baʎad-anay-yu kana tiʎil I help you to turn the pages of the book.

baʎad-aw [PF]

tu-baʎad-aw tu-ʎima He opened his hands.

baʎad-u [Imp PF]

baʎad-u! Open!

b<ən>a-baʎad [Prog]

b<ən>a-baʎad-ku kananku tiʎil I am turning the pages of my book.

mu-baʎad [ACaus]

mu-baʎad na kadupu The paper is unfolded.

baʎakniʎ₁

bat (mammal)

an ʎarəməʎ, mupaʎaran la na baʎakniʎ muarak When it is dark, the bat comes out to dance.

mi-baʎakniʎ have bats

an maʎudal, mi-baʎakniʎ-ta When it is raining, we get bats.

baʎakniʎ₂

umbrella (cf. **kaʎipəʎ** ‘umbrella’)

baʎaʎusuan

age-set of a young man after his 3 years as *mi-a-betan* before becoming a *bangsaran* (cf. *baʎisən* ‘an age-set’)

baʎaʎabaʎ

baggy; loose-fitting

biʎas na wari, baʎaʎabaʎ ku-kirwan, ayaw It is a hot day, my clothes are loose, I feel cool.

na puyuma puʎaʎad kana payraʎ a baʎaʎabaʎ, kəma The Taiwanese are nicknamed *baLangabang* by the Puyuma, (because they wear baggy trousers).

- ba|aŋaw** neighbouring village of the Amis ethnic group; used now to designate the town of Taitung
- ba|aʔubaw**
|ba|ədas| the lower curved roof in front of the boys' dormitory
strips of bamboo
- ba|ədas-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ba|ədas-anay-ku dəmaway qa ləʔap Help me to strip some bamboo to make a mat.
- ba|ədas-aw** [PF]
tu-ba|ədas-aw na basikaw tati|u? kana paragan qa ruma? He used bamboo strips as ropes when he was building his house.
- ba|ədas-u** [Imp PF]
ba|ədas-u! Strip the bamboo!
- b<ən>a|ədas** [AF]
b<ən>a|ədas qa basikaw na b<in>a|ədas-an qa dawayan qa kamʔu
I cut up bamboo into strips to make a large winnowing basket.
- b<in>a|ədas** bamboo strips
- ba|ənan** flood; inundate
- b<ən>a|ənan** [AF]
b<ən>a|ənan na bariwan The typhoon causes floods.
b<ən>a|ənan akaraub i kiaʔəqəŋan Yesterday evening, my bed was flooded. (I wet my bed.)
- mi-ba|ənan** flooded
mi-ba|ənan na baba|u The courtyard is flooded.
- ba|əŋ** a sour soup made of bamboo shoots and chili
ulaya tu-ba|əŋ, arsəm There is a soup made of bamboo shoots and chili, it is sour.
ba-|ə-|əŋ-u! Start to make the soup!
[Puyuma explain: *nantu sə|u? kana basikaw, tu-pukayay kana kamaŋul, qiama nana* 'Chili is added to bamboo shoots, so the dish is spicy.']
- ba|j₁** air, wind
tu-bə|əluan kana qənan na ba|j₁, ʔuninan i piasabak, ʔarəməŋ i piaʔaran When the wind blows inside the small valley in the mountains, the men pitch their camp to face the daytime wind, and to back onto the nighttime wind.
- ba|j₁-an** storm wind
- b<ən>a|j₁-an** blowing air
b<ən>a|j₁-an na ba|j₁ The wind is blowing.
- ka-ba|j₁-an** a strong wind
- kur-ba|j₁-ba|j₁ ~ kur-ba-ba|j₁** fan oneself
pia təməbəl kana minəʔay, adadaman muka-ku kur-ba|j₁-ba|j₁-a i qənan, kiaku|abaw, kiagaran Having buried a dead person, the second day, I used to go up to the mountain 'to put myself in the wind', catch rats, fish crawfish.
- kur-pa-ba|j₁** be fanned by
biʔas ku-qaqək, kur-pa-ba|j₁-ku, səmaŋa| I am hot, I fan myself, I am happy.

- misiŋsiŋan na baʎi ~ parsisiŋ na baʎi** wind with bells
 [Puyuma explain: *kəma i qaya, ayaw na baʎi, i dənun* ‘It is a fresh summer wind, coming from the West.’]
- baʎi₂** smell (to)
b<ən>aʎi [AF]
b<ən>aʎi na baʎi qa uliŋul The wind smells good.
pa-baʎi [Caus]
pa-baʎi-anay na ʃukap, na baʎi ʎaŋtuʎ The shoes are put out to air, they smell bad.
- baʎiʔtu** tie a knot; entangled
baʎiʔtu-ku I tie a tight knot.
baʎiʔtu-an [Imp I/BF]
baʎiʔtu-an-ku! Help me to knot!
baʎiʔtu-anay [I/BF]
nu-baʎiʔtu-anay-ku kana tatiʎuʔ Help me to knot the rope.
baʎiʔtu-aw [PF]
ku-baʎiʔtu-aw na tatiʎuʔ The rope is knotted by me.
b<in>aʎiʔtu-an a tied knot (cf. **barusan** ‘slipknot’)
mu-baʎiʔtu [ACaus]
mu-baʎiʔtu na tatiʎuʔ The rope is tightly knotted.
mu-baʎiʔtu-ʃu tu-aŋər He felt a strong pang (in his heart).
- baʎis** change (cf. **duʎun** ‘exchange, change’)
ua baʎis tu-aŋər His feelings are going to change.
baʎis-anay [I/BF]
nu-baʎis-anay-ku kirwan mutu-ʎuqəqəm Help me to dye the clothes black.
baʎis-aw [PF]
tu-baʎis-aw tu-ʔədad kana kirwan The colors of the clothes have changed.
baʎis-u [Imp PF]
baʎis-u! Change!
b<ən>a-baʎis [AF Red]
b<ən>a-baʎis idi na binibiniʎan These seeds are changing (because they are old).
b<ən>a-baʎis the spirits of changing traditions (since Puyuma society has undergone considerable changes, the shamans invoke the spirits of *bənabaʎis* and *qəmaquʎun*)
mu-baʎis [ACaus]
mu-baʎis na kakuayan The traditions have changed.
- baʎisan** sorghum, *Sorghum vulgare* (L.)
 (Used to make brooms.)
- baʎisən** young man before the *bangsaran* age-set; young men are addressed as *tan*. [Puyuma explain: *baʎisen* is not a Puyuma term, it is given by outsiders.] (cf. KaTipul dialect *valisen* ‘age grade for young man’; cf. Tamalakaw dialect *varisen* ‘a skirt-like waist-cloth worn by men’) (In ritual context, one can hear *baLaLusuan* ‘age-set before *bangsaran*’.)

- ba[ɬ]ula** *Melanolepis multiglandulosa* (Reinw. ex Blume) Rchb.f. & Zoll.
[Puyuma explain: ‘It was the old name of the tree.’ Cf. **pa[ɬ]a[ɬ]** ‘the new name of the tree’; cf. Blust ACD 1995:131 */balalanti?/ tree sp.]
[Puyuma explain: *səmaŋa? ɖa ŋaŋiapan kana taɖaw* ‘It is used for making sheaths for large knives.’]
- ba[ɬ]ukbuk** oversized; (shoes or pants)
ba[ɬ]aŋabaŋ ɖaɖu ɖa kaɬakaɬ, ɖiama səmunuŋ-ta ba[ɬ]ukbuk The pants are too wide, so we slip on easily oversized (clothes).
- ba[ɬ]ul** the inner membrane of the bamboo
məkan-ta kana in?a[ɬ]iɖi, ta-təpukanay kana barasa?, an murəŋaɬ na basikaw, ta-tʉalay na basikaw, na ba[ɬ]ul tu-[ɬ]putaw na ?abay
When we eat *inqaLiDi* sticky rice dumplings, we hit (the bamboo) with a stone, when the bamboo splits, we open the bamboo up, the inner bamboo membrane wraps the sticky rice dumplings.
- ba[ɬ]uni** a kind of ficus, plant (sp.)
[Puyuma explain: *ta-a[akaw tu-bira?, ta-?ə[?ə]aw tu-bira?, aw ta-tuktukaw na kawi ?i, mupaɬaran tu-tu?u aw təpianay aw mututəpi? iɖunu na təpi?* ‘We took its leaves, we chewed its leaves, and we stroked the tree, its sap oozed and became sticky, and that turned into glue.’]
- banəŋ** ulcer
ma-banəŋ has an ulcer
ma-banəŋ tu-ɬubit He has a skin ulcer.
- banaw** a crater; trough; lake
mu-ta-bana-banaw na ənay, ɖiama mi-bunun na darə? The land is covered in water, so it is a marsh.
- [banban]** feel better; relieve (cf. **bakbak** ‘untie, feel better’; **butuas** ‘release’)
banban-anay [I/BF]
tu-banban-anay kana təmararamaw na ɬaw na kua[əŋan] The shamans help cure the people’s illness.
banban-aw [PF]
tu-banban-aw la tu-kua[əŋan] He is cured.
b<ən>anban [AF]
b<ən>anban na təmararamaw kana mikua[əŋan] The shamans relieve the sick person.
mu-banban [ACaus]
mu-banban la nanku mu[ɬuɖuɬan] My problems have disappeared.
m-u-banban [Mvt]
m-u-banban na kadaw The sun rises.
pa-banban [Caus]
pa-banban-anay kana təmararamaw na ɬaw na mikua[əŋan] The sick people have been relieved by the shamans.
rə-banban-aw east; spirit of the rising sun (Ritual term, cf. Blust ACD 1995:159 */banaqaR/, (2) */sinaR banaqaR/ radiance, as of rising sun.)
- banin** a sheet of board; a plank
tu-dawayaw ɖa banbaŋ na banin He made the bucket from planks.

- banisiq** the men's house door
mi-banisiq masters of the gate (In ritual context, the dyad is *mi-sa[ikiq]*, *mi-banisiq* 'master of the gates'; cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-08.)
 [Puyuma explain: *tu-sa[ikiq] kana pa[akwan], aqi karua musabak na babayan* 'The door of the men's house, it is forbidden for the women to come in.']
- bankiw** name of one of the Puyuma villages. Chinese Panch'iu 斑鳩 for the administration. (cf. Japanese *bankyo* 'tribal boundary')
- [baᅇabaᅇ]** busy; in trouble
baᅇabaᅇ-aw [PF]
baᅇabaᅇ-aw na suan The dog yapped non-stop.
baᅇabaᅇ-i [Neg Imp]
aqi baᅇabaᅇ-i-ku! Do not disturb me!
b<ən>aᅇabaᅇ [AF]
b<ən>aᅇabaᅇ na dianhua The incessant ringing of the phone is annoying.
ka-baᅇabaᅇ will be buzy
an puaruma? i irubay, ka-baᅇabaᅇ-ku If Irubay gets married, I will be busy.
ma-baᅇabaᅇ [AF]
ma-baᅇabaᅇ-ku I am busy.
pa-ka-baᅇabaᅇ will be made busy
karua na [aw kibəray na irupan, pa-ka-baᅇabaᅇ kanku Right when the people come to borrow the dishes, it will make me busy.
ua baᅇabaᅇ-u [Imp]
ua baᅇabaᅇ-u! Go disturb him!
- baᅇbaᅇ** wooden bucket with a spout; box (with or without cover); coffin
 [Puyuma explain: *səmaᅇa? kana bali?as, dadikəsan qa ᅇuway* 'It is made from the Juniper tree; its handle is made of rattan.'] (cf. **siᅇuy** 'bucket with a spout')
na baᅇbaᅇ abakan qa bəras, qa ənay The *baᅇbaᅇ* shelters rice, water.
b<in>aᅇbaᅇ inside the coffin
na minatay na [aw b<in>aᅇbaᅇ la The dead people are put in a coffin.
- baᅇi** poison
ma-baᅇi [AF]
ma-baᅇi-ku kanantu tuᅇu kana katawa I poisoned myself with papaya sap.
- baᅇlan** a place located near Puyuma
[baᅇlat] tear
baᅇlat-aw [PF]
tu-baᅇlat-aw na kaᅇakaᅇ He has torn the trousers.
b<ən>aᅇlat [AF]
b<ən>aᅇlat-ku qa kaᅇakaᅇ I have torn off my trousers.
mu-baᅇlat [ACaus]
mu-baᅇlat qa indan A mouth stretched from ear to ear.
 (cf. **mubaᅇris qa indan** a 'big mouth')

baŋris	split b<in>aŋris-an nonsense speech <i>nanku b<in>aŋris-an</i> my nonsense speech ma-baŋris a wide mouth <i>ma-baŋris na indan</i> The mouth is wide. mu-baŋris [ACaus] <i>mu-baŋris qa indan</i> a ‘big mouth’ (cf. mu-baŋlaŋ qa indan ‘a “big mouth”’)
baŋsar	virile; handsome baŋsar na baŋsar-an The young man is handsome. kitu-baŋsar become a handsome young man
baŋsaran < baŋsar ‘handsome’	age-set of young man of marriageable age (cf. manasaw ‘young man’ in ritual texts) (At the age of 21, a young man undergoes a rite of passage, he is accepted into the men’s house, and can then marry and participate in war. Men between 21 and 50 years old are <i>baŋsaran</i> .) baŋ<saŋ>saran plural t<in>ua-baŋ<saŋ>saran get ready to become <i>baŋsaran</i> (The shamans say <i>i baŋsar</i> , <i>i manasaw</i> ‘the young man, the young man’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:257, verse 19-05. The term <i>a baŋsar</i> is not used in daily speech, it must be <i>a baŋsaran</i> .) t<in>u-baŋsaran ~ t<in>ua-baŋsaran to get ready to be a <i>baŋsaran</i>
baŋta baŋtas	mosquito net (< Minnan <i>baŋta</i>) open with a rapid movement baŋtas-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-baŋtas-anay na walak qa tarub</i> Help the child to take off the cover. <i>i tinataw baŋtas-anay qa tarub nantu walak na aləpə?</i> The mother took the cover off her sleeping child. baŋtas-ay [LF] <i>tu-baŋtas-ay qa tarub</i> He pulled a blanket away sharply. baŋtas-u [Imp PF] <i>baŋtas-u na ʔaləban!</i> Open the door! b<ən>aŋtas [AF] <i>b<ən>aŋtas-ku qa ʔaləban</i> I opened the door. mu-baŋtas [ACaus] <i>mu-baŋtas na ʔaləban</i> The door is slammed open.
baʔar₁	roundworm; all intestinal worms mi-baʔar have roundworms <i>mi-baʔar tu-tial</i> He has intestinal worms.
baʔar ₂	feel shy when not used to something or someone ka-ba-baʔar will feel shy <i>aŋi ka-ba-baʔar kanku, marŋiqa-mi kan irubay</i> Do not feel uneasy with me, I am a friend of Irubay. ma-baʔar [AF] <i>na walak mənaʔu kanku, aŋi ma[adam, mabaʔar</i> The child who sees me for the first time is shy (feels uneasy).

- baʔay₁** creeper, plant (sp.) (cf. **daʔuŋəʔ** ‘creeper, vine’)
kəmuʔaw kana baʔay Tangled creepers, vines.
tu-rəkəsaw na kawi kana baʔay The wood is tied with vines.
- baʔay₂** kudzu vine, *Pueraria lobata*
- baʔaw₁** raw
na [aʔuʔ, aʔi maʔuʔuʔ, baʔaw ʔia The mango is not ripe, is still raw.
baʔaw na sənay A badly-sung song (unpleasant to listen to).
- baʔaw₂** alive
baʔaw na kuraw The fish is alive.
aʔi ʔia minatay na ʔaw, baʔaw ʔia When people are not yet dead, they are still alive.
ku-b<in>a-baʔaw na siwsiwan I reared the chicks.
- b<ən>aʔaw** breed
b<ən>aʔaw-ku ʔa turukuk I raise chickens.
- ki-baʔaw** ask for help
ki-baʔaw-ku kananku katagwin My husband helps me in my life.
- k<in>i-baʔaw-an** life
maka nəmən aw luaʔa ʔami k<in>ibaʔaw-an in-u-baʔaw-an My life, up to now, counts 65 years.
- m-u-baʔaw** keep alive
sagar tu-ŋai kan nanali, m-u-baʔaw-ku I like my mother’s words, they keep me alive.
minatay la na kuʔay, maʔudal na wari, m-u-baʔaw masal The vegetables are dead, then it rains and they revive.
- par-baʔaw** erection, be in heat (cf. **paʔtuʔ** ‘penile erection’)
par-baʔaw tu-əʔas kana maʔinayan The man’s penis is in erection.
- pu-baʔaw** bring back to life, revive
aru kinaʔay la na ʔaw, kianunay-ta ʔa pu-baʔaw He was nearly dead, we prayed to make him come back to life.
- pu-baʔaw** is the annual rebuilding rite of the boys’ dormitory and the men’s house before the *mangayaw* ritual. These two ritual buildings are the centre of tradition.
- baʔaw₃** help; save
baʔaw-ku ʔia ʔa paysu! Help me a bit with money!
- ba-baʔaw-an** will surely help
ba-baʔaw-an na kalamalaman na ʔaw Unhappy people will surely be help.
- baʔaw-anay** [I/BF]
tu-baʔaw-anay kana kalaman tu-paysu He helped the poor with his money.
- baʔaw-aw** [PF]
tu-baʔaw-aw-ku ʔa paysu He helped me with some money.
- baʔaw-i** [Imp LF]
baʔaw-i! (seldom used)
- baʔaw-u** [Imp PF]
baʔaw-u! Help! (he ~ her)

- b<ən>aʔaw** [AF]
b<ən>aʔaw-ku kana kalamalaman I helped the poor people.
- ma-baʔa-baʔaw** help each other
ma-baʔa-baʔaw-a-ta We all help each other.
- |baʔba|**
 spread out on a high place, such as a roof (cf. **sapsap** ‘spread out on the floor’)
- baʔba-anay** [I/BF]
baʔba-anay na rabuʔ The grass has been spread out (on the roof).
- baʔba-ay** [LF]
tu-baʔba-ay na saʔub kana maʔiqaŋ He spread out (some grass) on the old man’s roof.
- b<ən>aʔba** [AF]
b<ən>aʔba-ku qa saʔub kana maʔiqaŋ I spread out (some grass) on the old man’s roof.
- |baʔiʔ|**
 kindle (set afire); burn (incinerate); slash-and-burn (cf. **babida** ‘very hot fire’; **purbu** ‘light the fire’)
- ba-baʔiʔ** will burn
ba-baʔiʔ-ku kana ʔaʔun I shall burn the grass.
- ba-baʔiʔ-an** will be burned
ba-baʔiʔ-an na minaʔay The dead one will be burned.
- baʔiʔ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-baʔiʔ-anay-ku? Have you burnt (it) for me?
- baʔiʔ-aw** [PF]
nu-baʔiʔ-aw la na ʔaʔun? Have you burned the grass?
- baʔiʔ-u** [Imp PF]
baʔiʔ-u na ʔaʔun! Burn the grass!
- b<ən>aʔiʔ** [AF]
b<ən>aʔiʔ-ku qa ʔaʔun I burnt the grass.
- b<in>aʔiʔ-an** things burned
b<in>aʔiʔ-an na minaʔay The cremated dead.
- ma-baʔiʔ** gets burned
ma-baʔiʔ na ʔaʔun The grass got burned.
- mi-b<in>aʔiʔ** have burned
mi-b<in>aʔiʔ-ku qa ʔaʔun I have burned the grass.
- mu-baʔiʔ** [ACaus]
mu-baʔiʔ na ʔaʔun ʔi, mutu qa daruk na darəʔ, aw tu-saʔamanay na dawa, na siak, na buʔa The vegetation is burned, the soil turned into fertilizer, then millet, squash and sweet potatoes are planted.
- |baʔku|**
 knock over; tip over; sway
- baʔku[-an]** [Imp I/BF]
baʔku[-an] (na maʔiay) Knock! (a drunk man over by knocking him off balance)
- baʔku[-anay]** [I/BF]
ku-baʔku[-anay na kawi i dadarəʔ The wood is thrown to the ground from my shoulder.

- b<ən>aʔkuʔ** [AF]
b<ən>aʔkuʔ-ku ɖa kawɪ I tipped the wood from my shoulder to the ground.
- kur-baʔkuʔ** sway with
kur-baʔkuʔ-ku I sway.
- pa-baʔkuʔ** [Caus]
ku-pa-baʔkuʔ-aw na banʂaran I asked the young man to knock (him) down.
- |baʔuk|**
do again; return to (the past)
- ba-baʔu-baʔuk** will do again and again
aɖi ba-baʔu-baʔuk ɖa ŋai! Do not speak of that (again and again)!
- baʔuk-anay** [I/BF]
nu-baʔuk-anay-ku kana kinasuanan na puyuma ŋai You make me remember old Puyuma words.
- baʔuk-aw** [PF]
tu-baʔuk-aw na kinasuanan na kakuayanan He returned to the traditions of old times.
- baʔuk-u** [Imp PF]
baʔuk-u (nanmu pinaɖikuʔan!) Talk again and again about (your old quarrels)!
- b<ən>aʔuk** [AF]
aɖi-ku b<ən>aʔu-baʔuk ɖa ŋai I don't dwell on the past.
- in-a-ba-baʔuk-an** memories
iɖini nanku in-a-ba-baʔuk-an amaw naniam pinasagaran a lalak ɖia
These are the happy memories of our lovely youth that I recall.
- mu-baʔuk** [ACaus]
mu-baʔuk tu-niraŋraŋ His ideas return.
mu-baʔuk tu-kuaʔəŋan He falls ill again.
- |baraŋ|**
impolite
- baraŋ-aw** [PF]
tu-baraŋ-aw kana walak i təmama Children are impolite with their father.
- b<ən>araŋ** [AF]
b<ən>araŋ-ku I am impolite.
- barasaʔ**
stone (cf. **rasaʔ** 'stone' in ritual texts)
mawaʔ-ku ɖa barasaʔ I lift up stones. ~ I lifted up stones.
- barat₁**
beam
ku-rumaʔ, uniɛn ɖa barat My house does not have beams.
- |barat₂|**
skew; across
- ba-barat-an** a lot of things all over
ba-barat-an na kakipa The ox carts are tangled together.
- barat-anay** [I/BF]
nu-barat-anay piʔəɖəŋ na manudən You put the baby down across the others.
- barat-aw** [PF]
ku-barat-aw kəmakawaŋ I walked crabwise.

- b<ən>arat** [AF]
b<ən>arat i daʃan na kakipa The horse cart is skewed across the road.
b<ən>ara-barat kəmakawaŋ taytaw He is walking crabwise.
- mi-a-barat** sideways
mi-a-barat ku-kəmakawaŋ My walk is crabwise.
mi-a-barat ku-miʔəqəŋ I have lain down across the others.
- pa-barat na baʃi** a wind without specific direction [Puyuma explain: 'It goes anywhere like a typhoon.']
- barawaŋ** spacious; airy (a car, a house) (cf. **qəkan** 'large')
barawaŋ tu-sabak kana rumaʔ The inside of the house is spacious.
- |barbar|** strew about; break into pieces
barbar-anay [I/BF]
nu-barbar-anay ku-tiʃil i babaʃu You spread my books in the courtyard.
tu-pakarunay a miabətan tu-kayaw patəbtəb qa basikaw,
tu-barbar-anay qanantu dadaʃan pənuar They ordered some *miabetan* to chop off some bamboos, and spread them all over the road they would take to run away.
- barbar-aw** [PF]
tu-barbar-aw tu-tiʃil pakadaw i babaʃu He spread his books out in the courtyard to dry in the sun.
- barbar-u** [Imp PF]
barbar-u na basikaw! Spread the bamboos everywhere!
- b<ən>arbar** [AF]
b<ən>arbar-ku kana tiʃil I spread the books all over the place.
- kur-barbar** spread with
kur-barbar tu-kirwan Her clothes are in disorder.
- mu-barbar** [ACaus]
mu-barbar na basikaw 1. The bamboos were spread all over.
 2. The bamboos were broken into pieces.
- pa-barbar** [Caus]
pa-barbar-u i pinaday kana tiʃil! Tell Pinaday to spread the books!
- |barəʔ|** swell up
ba-barəʔ will swell up
adi-yu paʃəməʃi garəm, ba-barəʔ andaman If now you do not take some medicine, tomorrow you will puff up.
- b<ən>arəʔ** [AF]
tu-tusukaw kana tiqul, b<ən>arəʔ na ʃima The hand swells after being stung by a hornet.
b<ən>arəʔ tu-təqək, tu-pukpukaw qa batulayaw kantu katagwin
 Her buttocks are swollen because her husband beat her with a piece of iron.
kuatis tu-təʃəpi, b<ən>arəʔ tu-dapal His kidneys are not functioning properly, his legs are swollen.

- ka-ba-barə?** will swell up
kuatis na tatusuk, ka-ba-barə? tu-bakas If the injection is badly done, his limb will swell up.
- bariaw**
 reed, *Miscanthus floridulus* (Labill.) Warb. ex Schum. & Lauterb; (small size, used to make brooms, and to wrap sticky rice dumplings)
b<in>ariaw sticky rice dumplings wrapped in the leaf of *bariaw* or in *Languas speciosa*
paʃubʃubay ɖa garaŋ, saʃaw imaran na binariaw We add some crayfish, and it makes the sticky rice dumplings delicious.
b<in>ariaw-ku I made sticky rice dumplings.
- b<ən>a-ra-riaw** sanitary napkin
b<ən>a-ra-riaw-ku garəm I am using a sanitary napkin now. (It means ‘I am having my monthly periods now.’) (cf. **kurnaŋ ɖa buʃan** ‘ladies’ monthly periods’)
- bariwan**
 typhoon (cf. **baʃi-an** ‘storm wind’); quick temper (cf. KaTipul dialect *vaRiw* ‘typhoon’)
bariwan na wari It is typhoon weather.
- b<ən>ariwan** [AF]
b<ən>ariwan təmamataw shətiang Shetiang’s father is a quick-tempered man.
- |barsa|**
 cut any object once
barsa-[y]anay [I/BF]
nu-barsa-[y]anay-ku kana giŋgiŋ Help me to cut the longan tree.
nu-barsa-[y]anay kanantu niʔən kana bunun You cut off the head of the Bunun.
- barsa-[y]aw** [PF]
tu-barsa-[y]aw na kawɪ ɖa taɖaw The tree has been cut down with a long knife.
- b<ən>arsa** [AF]
b<ən>arsa-ku ɖa katawa I cut off the papaya.
- |bartuk|**
 throw in the air far away (cf. **bulu?** ‘to throw a small object ahead’)
bartuk-an [Imp I/BF]
bartuk-an iɖu na barasa?! Throw that stone!
bartuk-anay [I/BF]
ku-bartuk-anay na barasa? I have thrown a stone (in order to).
bartuk-aw [PF]
ku-bartuk-aw na [aʃu?] kana kawɪ I threw a piece of wood at the tree to knock the mangos down.
bartuk-aw kana barasa? tu-maʃa kana suan Someone threw a stone at the dog’s eyes. (When angry, add the Puyuma.)
bartuk-ay [LF]
ku-bartuk-ay ɖa barasa? tu-maʃa It is at her eyes that I have thrown a stone.
bartuk-u [Imp PF]
bartuk-u ɖa barasa?! Throw a stone!

- b<ən>artuk** [AF]
b<ən>artuk-ku qa kawī ma[ak qa [aʔu? I threw a stick at the tree in order to get some mangos.
- bartut** the male flower at the end of the bunch of bananas for some Puyuma; for others it is the spike which bears male and female flowers
- barubaru** name of a men's house
 (The household sapayan was attached to this men's house.)
- barusan** slipknot (cf. **ba[ʔiʔtu** 'a tied knot')
pu-barusan-i [Imp LF]
pu-barusan-i tami[ʔu na guŋ! Tie the ox with a slipknot!
- basak** wooden shoulder pole used by one or two persons (cf. **basun**, **bu[əd** 'the pole of a shoulder pole')
 a **basak** a wooden shoulder pole
basak-an
 1. Contents of the shoulder pole;
 2. [Imp I/BF] *basak-an-ku qa [umay!* Help me to carry the rice on the yoke!
basak-anay [I/BF]
na mardawan tu-basak-anay na maʔiqaŋan kanantu kirwan
 Members of the *mardawan* age-set carried the old men's clothes on shoulder poles.
- basak-aw** [PF]
ku-basak-aw na kirwan I carried the clothes on the wooden shoulder pole.
- basak-u** [Imp PF]
basak-u! Carry on the yoke!
- b<ən>asak** [AF]
b<ən>asak-ku qa kawī kəma i ʔuma I carry the wood on the shoulder pole when I come from the field.
- kar-basak** two persons carry a shoulder pole
kar-basak-aw na babuy The boar is carried by two persons on the yoke.
- kar-basa-basak** each person carrying a pole
kar-basa-basak qa ʔura Each of us carries a muntjac on a pole.
- mu-basak** [ACaus]
mu-basak na babuy The boar was carried on the yoke.
- muti-basak** ~ **mutu-basak** become a yoke means 'be dead' (In ritual context, the dyad is *tu-bu-bu[əd-ay*, *tu-basak-ay* 'He ~ she becomes a yoke.' Cf. Cauquelin 2008:301, verse 25-34.)
- pa-basak** [Caus]
ku-pa-basak-ay-yu kana babuy I helped you to carry the boar on the yoke.
- basal** a delimited field (dry or a paddyfield, whatever its size)
pa-kəra-i na basal! Drain the water from the paddy field!
ba-basa[aw ~ **basa-basa[aw** [Red-PF] fields' sections

- tu-ba-basa[-aw na dənan* The mountain is covered with terraced fields.
- sa-basa[-an** field (unit of measure)
- basay** strong urge to urinate
basay-yu? Do you want to urinate?
a-basay strong urge to urinate
a-basay-ku, padukduki-yu! I want to urinate, hurry up!
basay-an urine
maagəl-ku qa basay-an I am hurrying up to urinate.
- [basəŋ]** swollen eyes
b<ən>asəŋ [AF]
b<ən>asəŋ tu-maʔa kanantu kinaʔanisan His eyes are swollen with crying.
ka-ba-basəŋ will swell up
an maʔanʔis-yu, ka-ba-basəŋ nu-maʔa If you cry, your eyes will swell up.
- [basəʔ]** wash clothes
ba-basəʔ will wash
ba-basəʔ-ku qa kirwan andaman Tomorrow, I shall wash the clothes.
basə-basəʔ-an washing machine, launderette
na basə-basəʔ-an tu-basəʔ-anay-ku qa kirwan The launderette helps me wash the clothes.
basəʔ-ay [LF]
ku-basəʔ-ay na kirwan I washed the clothes.
basəʔ-i [Imp LF]
basəʔ-i! Wash (the clothes)!
b<ən>a-basəʔ is washing
b<ən>a-basəʔ-ku I am washing the clothes.
b<ən>asəʔ [AF]
b<ən>asəʔ-ku qa kirwan I wash some clothes.
auka-ku b<ən>asəʔ-a I am going to wash the clothes.
ka-basəʔ-an washing day
ku-ka-basəʔ-an na wari It is my washing day.
mu-basəʔ [ACaus]
mu-basəʔ na paysu i aliuʔ kana basə-basəʔ-an The money which was in the pocket has been washed in the washing machine.
pa-basəʔ [Caus]
pa-basəʔ-anay ku-ʔarub kana basəbasəʔ-an I gave my covers to be washed in the laundry.
- basibas** rite of passage of teenagers
basikaw generic term for bamboo (cf. **buʔuʔ**, **liŋʔi**, **lapələp** ‘different varieties of bamboos’)
mubarat qa basikaw ku-rumaʔ My house has a ridge beam made of bamboo.
ka-basikaw-an all bamboos

- basijul** breadfruit tree, *Artocarpus altilis* (Park.) Merr.
(The infused dried leaves make an excellent tonic.)
tu-bua? kana basijul, ma?ina aw imaran The fruit of the bread tree is big and tasty.
- |basuk|** throw things about in an untidy way
basuk-aw [PF]
basuk-aw na kipin The clothes are messy.
tu-basuk-aw tu-ti'il, maya? kantu nilasəq na pəysu He made a mess of his books to find the money he had hidden.
- b<ən>asuk** [AF]
b<ən>asuk-ku kana kipin I threw the clothes about, any old way.
- basu|an** a woven rattan mat used in drying rice grain or to wrap the dead (cf. **lə?ap** 'mat used for sleeping')
asua qia, na mina?ay tu-|ipu?aw kana basu|an təməbəl i dadarə?
Before, *basu|an* was used to wrap the dead to bury them in the soil.
na |umay pakadawan kana basu|an The rice is put in the sun on the *basu|an* mat.
- basun** pole of a shoulder pole (Ritual term. In ritual context the pair is *a mutibasun, a mutibasak* 'dead people', cf. Cauquelin 2008:178, verse 9-22.) (cf. **bu|əd** 'pole of the shoulder pole')
- |batə|** swell up (small and usually due to the bite of an insect)
b<ən>atə| [AF]
b<ən>atə| tu-?imir tu-pinisəran kantu |ima kanantu katəgwin
Her cheek is swollen because of her husband's pinching.
b<ən>atə| nanku |ima, tu-kara?aw-ku qa saməkan My hand is swollen because I have been bitten by a mosquito.
- b<in>atə|-an** swellings
iqini nanku b<in>atə|-an tu-kinarə? na unan This is the swelling where the snake bit me.
- ka-ba-batə|** will swell
ka-ba-batə| tu-kinarə? kana saməkan The mosquito bite will make a swelling.
- mu-batə|** [ACaus]
mu-batə| na ta?uru tu-sinu?tu|an kana kawi The head is swollen because he bumped it into a tree.
- bati**₁ word
a **bati** a word
bati-bati-an mythology
b<ən>a-ba-bati tale (cf. **nirə?ayan** 'tale')
b<ən>ati [AF]
b<ən>ati-ku qa kakuayanan qa puyuma I speak about the traditions of the Puyuma.
- k<in>i-bati-an** words said
k<in>i-bati-an-ku kəma ?i kana ma?iqəyan na puyuma tu-ləmak kana pa?ayanəyawan Old Puyuma men told me their way of doing *mangəyaw*.

- par-bati-bati-an** order someone to speak
maʔuʔid kiniləŋaw na ɖinəkalanən kananku ŋai, par-bati-bati-an-yu la! The villagers do not understand what I say, you speak!
- bati,** luck
mi-bati-ku I am lucky.
- batikiŋ** plant (sp.) (unidentified)
 (Used in the recipe for *kisyu* wine sauce.)
- batikul** Physalis, *Physalis peruviana* (white fruit is eaten in soup)
- batius** bird (unidentified). [Puyuma explain: ‘It has long legs,’ for some Puyuma it is a seagull.]
- batulayaw** soft steel; iron (metal) (cf. **ʔasi** ‘cast iron, hard steel’; **tinar** ‘steel splinter’)
miranaʔ na batulayaw, aɖi muʔaʔikə] Iron rusts, but does not break.
muʔasi [ACaus]
muʔasi na batulayaw kana apuy The iron is forged in the fire.
- baturan** orange jasmine, *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack (cf. **padədəʔan** ‘before the *baturan* tree grows big, it is known as *padedeqan*’; **asəlaw** ‘is the smell of *baturan* wood when it is burnt for lacquering teeth’)
 (The black ashes of the burning stem are applied to the teeth to blacken them.)
na baturan, səmaŋaʔ ɖa ʔagtəg, ɖa kakipa Uprights of carts and carts are made from *baturan*.
- baʔaŋ** dead wood (cf. **latuŋ** ‘dead roots of a tree’)
baʔaŋ relay baton (< Japanese *baton*)
ki-a-baʔaŋ the wood cut into small pieces about 25 cm high and given to the ladies on the second day of *muagamut*
Muagamut-ta garəm, andaman, kay-ta ki-a-baʔaŋ-a-ta kakasuan muka kana yawan kana tinumaʔiɖaŋ na babayan Today it is *muagamut*, tomorrow, we, the female elders, go to the chief’s house to get our share of wood cut into small pieces.
- baʔəkar** dry; shallow (cf. **a-paʔaran** ‘shallow’)
baʔəkar na tinalək The rice is dry (not enough water).
aɖi baʔəkar na inəʔ The sea is not shallow.
baʔəkar tu-ɖaɖək kana minaʔay The corpse of the dead person is dried.
- baʔiŋ** headache
baʔiŋ na ʔaŋuruʔ headache
baʔiŋ-aw [PF]
tu-baʔiŋ-aw-ku kana saɖu ɖaɖu ku-paysu She gave me headaches by talking so much about my money.
b<ən>aʔi-baʔiŋ bad headache
b<ən>aʔi-baʔiŋ-ku kantu ŋai na kuatis His bad words give me a bad headache.
mu-baʔiŋ [ACaus]
mu-baʔiŋ na ʔaŋuruʔ kana kalamalaman The pains gave a bad headache.

- baʃiul** banyan tree
(The root is used to make wicks for oil lamps; formerly, the bark was scored to obtain resin, which was wrapped in a leaf and chewed by children like chewing-gum.)
- baʃu** part of section of segmented spear belonging to adolescents in the boys' dormitory
li-baʃu-baʃu rectangular sub-floor, constructed on piles, upon which the superstructure is erected and an interior bamboo floor is laid
sa baʃu ~ sa li-baʃu-an section of spear decorated with paper streamers
[Puyuma explain: *asua ɕien iʔ, unien ɕa kadupu, maʃak-ta ɕatu binabuʃubuʃul kana basikaw, maw na pubuabuaʔ-ta kana dærdæran tu-buʃul kana basikaw* 'Earlier, since we had no paper, we extracted the white inner membrane of the bamboo, then we put this white inner membrane outside the spears.']
- bawaŋ** flatulence
tu-ʔaŋʃuʃan kantu bawaŋ kamawan na biʃunun na ʔaŋru The stench of his fart is like the smell of rotten eggs.
b<ən>awaŋ [AF]
b<ən>awaŋ na walak The child farts.
par-bawaŋ enjoy farting; fart a lot
- bawi** drive away
bawi-yu [Imp]
bawi yu! Go away!
bawi-aw [PF]
ku-bawi-aw na turukuk I chased away the chicken.
tu-baw-bawi-aw-ku muka i baʃaŋaw She sends me off to Taitung.
b<ən>awi [AF]
b<ən>a-bawi-ku kana sasaʃi na məkan kana dawa I keep on chasing the sparrows away, they eat the millet.
mu-bawi [ACaus]
mu-bawi la na babuy The boar was chased away.
pa-bawi [Caus]
pa-bawi-yu i baliw kana maʃiay na ʃaw You go and ask Baliw to chase the drunkard.
- bayaŋ** sail of ship (a metaphor for sea in ritual context)
- baybay** spread out in the sun (cf. **pa-kadaw** 'spread out in the sun')
baybay-ku ɕa kirwan I spread out some clothes.
baybay-an terrace, platform, balcony
baybay-ay [LF]
tu-baybay-ay ɕa kirwan He spread out some clothes.
b<ən>aybay [AF]
b<ən>aybay ɕa kirwan i baybay-an Clothes are spread out on the terrace.
mi-baybay have a terrace
mi-baybay na rumaʔ The house has a terrace.

- pa-baybay** [Caus]
pa-baybay-yu kana tarub You spread out the quilt on the terrace.
- baywan**
 village in ritual context (In ritual context, the dyad is *baywan, duṅduṅan*, cf. Cauquelin 2008:310, verse 26-24.)
- bəkaʎ**
 new
bəkaʎ tu-ruma? His ~ her house is new.
- b<ən>əkaʎ** [AF]
b<ən>a-bəkaʎ kantu ruma? His ~ her house is brand new.
- mu-bəkaʎ** [ACaus]
mu-bəkaʎ tu-piniaṅəran His feelings are new.
- pa-ka-bəkaʎ** have renovated
pa-ka-bəkaʎ tu-ruma? i paṭaran aw i sabak She had her house renovated, inside and out.
nu-pa-bəkaʎ-aw nu-ruma?? You have had your house renovated?
- p<in>a-ka-bəkaʎ** newness
- |bəkas|₁**
 quarrel (cf. **paḍulam** ‘sick, troubles’)
bəkas-aw [PF]
tu-bəkas-aw He is looking for a quarrel.
tu-bəkas-aw-ku, qiala mabiriṅ kanku He is picking a quarrel with me because he is jealous of me.
mara-ḷariṅi-ku pa-bəkas kantaw, qiamā tu-bəkasaw-ku I run faster than him, so he picked a quarrel with me.
- b<ən>əkas** [AF]
b<ən>əkas-ku kanku kiarais, muka-ku bənəkasa kantu karais
 I quarrelled with my boyfriend, and I went to quarrel with his girlfriend.
- bəkas₂**
 run
nantu bəkas kan duliən ma-piṭak Dulian’s drunken run.
- ka-ba-bəkas** will run
ka-ba-bəkas-ku I shall run.
- k<in>a-bəkas-an** trails
tu-k<in>a-bəkas-an kana babuy The boar’s trails.
- mari-a-bəkas-an** competition
mari-a-bəkas-an na təmakakəsi All the pupils run in a competition.
- pa-bəkas** [Caus]
pa-bəkas-ku muka pakalaḍam kana yawan tu-usabakan-ku ḍa ma[ə]ḷəs ku-ruma? I run to the chief to tell him that some thieves have broken into my house.
- pa-ka-bəkas** make someone run
pa-ka-bəkas-u! Make him run!
- p<in>u-bəkas-an** way of running
bu[ay tu-p<in>u-bəkas-an His way of running is beautiful.
- |bəkbək|**
 movement (of animals); wag the tail (dog); wriggle (fish) (cf. **bikbik** ‘movement for human beings’)
bəkbək-anay [I/BF]
tu-bəkbək-anay tu-pakpak kana turukuk na darə?, qiamā təməbul

- The chicken flapped its wings on the ground, so there is dust.
- bəkbək-aw** [PF]
tu-bəkbək-aw tu-siwsiwana kana tawinaʔan The hen flaps its wings to shelter her chicks.
- ma-bəkbək** [AF]
ma-bəkbək na turukuk, na anabaŋ Poultry and pheasants fly.
- |bəkut|**
bend
bəkut-anay [I/BF]
tu-bəkut-anay na ʔuway kana ʔaw Someone helps to bend the rattan.
bəkut-aw [PF]
tu-bəkut-aw na basikaw Someone bent the bamboo.
b<ən>əkut [AF]
b<ən>əkut-ku nanku ʔakur I bent my back.
mu-bəkut [ACaus]
mu-bəkut tu-pitaʔun kana rumaʔ kana mayʔaud The door of the house is bent by the earthquake.
- bəlbəl**
banana (fruit and tree); *Musa sapientum* (L.)
ma[u]ʔ na bəlbəl The banana is ripe.
- |bələŋ|**
damm (cf. **pulət** ‘divert’)
bələŋ-anay [I/BF]
nu-bələŋ-anay ʔa barasaʔ ku-kaʔiʔ Did you dam my river with stones?
bələŋ-aw [PF]
ku-bələŋ-aw tu-indan I made her shut up.
ka-ba-bələŋ will be diverted
an bariwan, ka-ba-bələŋ na kaʔi When there is a typhoon, the river will be diverted.
ma-bələŋ [AF]
ma-bələŋ-ku kana daʔan I stopped the road (by putting a stone).
mu-bələŋ [ACaus]
mu-bələŋ na kaʔi The river has been stopped.
pa-ba-bələŋ [Caus]
pa-ba-bələŋ-ku ʔa kaʔi I shall dam the river (to make a pool).
ku-pa-bələŋ-ay na kaʔi ʔa kaw I made the stream stop with a piece of wood.
ta-bələŋ-an name of a household
Some Puyuma say this household diverted a river.
- |bələʔas|**
pain in the thigh
bə<la>ləʔas hurt violently
paʔəŋ la aʔi-ku kabəkas, mu-bə<la>ləʔas ku-paʔa I haven’t run for a long time, my thigh hurts.
bələʔas-aw [PF]
tu-bələʔas-aw tu-paʔa He has a muscle spasm in his thigh.
- bələʔəŋ**
everlasting; eternal
patari bələʔəŋ-ku baʔaw I want to live forever.
bələʔəŋ-an *sacra*, eternal

- bələtəŋ-an-an** old times
pakabəka[aw na bələtəŋ-an-an na kakuayanan The old traditions are being renewed.
- bəluəŋ** tree (sp.) (Puyuma cook its wood and leaves to make medicine for oxen.)
bəlakas long (cf. **ʈa[ayəʈay** ‘tall’)
bəlakas nanku ʔarbu My hair is long.
bəlakas tu-ʈima His hands are long. (It means ‘thief’.) (cf. **ma-ʈəʔəs** ‘thief’; **kara-təʈu tu-ʈima** ‘He has three hands.’)
- bəlawəlawas** flat land; plains (cf. **kəkən, marayarayas** ‘flat land’)
bələluan river; valley
na bələluan kaq̄i aranum, saq̄u na garan In the small rivers of the valleys of Aranum mountain, there are a lot of crayfish.
- bələnu** run (alone) (cf. **mar-pa-uka-uka** ‘competition between a group’)
bələnu na baŋsaran muka i pa[akwan The young man runs while going to the men’s house.
b<ən>[ənu [AF]
b<ən>[ənu na baŋsaran muka i pa[akwan The young man is running to the men’s house.
- bəʈi** run (ritual term) (In ritual context, the dyad is *tu-p<in>i-bəʈi-[w]an, tu-p<in>i-bəkas-an* ‘his running’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:319, verse 29-10.)
- ʈəʈias** go back; send back; turn back
ʈəʈias-aw [PF]
ku-bəʈias-aw na tiʈil I turned the book upside down.
ku-bəʈias-aw səmunuŋ ku-kipiŋ I have put my clothes on back to front.
- ika-bəʈa-ʈias** the reason of coming back
nanu ika-bəʈa-ʈias amaw na masəpuŋ kanku The reason you have come back is because you are thinking of me. [Puyuma explain: *arələt iq̄i na na ŋai* ‘These words are very sweet.’]
- kar-bəʈias** go back
kar-bəʈa-ʈias back immediately
andaman, auka-ku i taihok, i taihok sasunan, kar-bəʈa-ʈias-ku
 Tomorrow, I go to Taipei for one night, then I’ll come right back.
- mar-bəʈias** turn back
mupaʈaran-ku, maʔudal na wari, mar-bəʈias-ku ma[ak da kaʈipəŋ
 I went out, it was raining, so I came back to get an umbrella.
- mar-bəʈia-ʈias** repeat incessantly
na maʔidaŋ marəŋay mar-bəʈia-ʈias tu-ŋai Old people always repeat themselves over and over.
- mu-bəʈias** topsy-turvy
mu-bəʈias ku-kirwan My clothes are on back to front.
mu-bəʈias marəŋay Make mistakes ~ put words in the wrong order.
i duliən marəŋay da puyuma, anduma mu-bəʈias tu-ŋai When Dulian speaks Puyuma, she sometimes puts the words in the wrong order.
- pa-bəʈias** [Caus]
pa-bəʈias-u kanku! Give it back to me!

- par-bəʎias** send back
par-bəʎias-aw kinibuʎas na paysu i yinhang I gave the money,
 which I borrowed, back to the bank.
- |bəʎiʎuʔ|**
 sprain (a limb); break
bəʎiʎuʔ-an [Imp I/BF]
bəʎiʎuʔ-an-ku! Help me to break! (the sugarcane)
bəʎiʎuʔ-anay [I/BF]
bəʎiʎuʔ-anay tu-kukuʎ kana guŋ Help to break the leg of the ox.
bəʎiʎuʔ-aw [PF]
ku-bəʎiʎuʔ-aw na ukak kana turukuk The chicken bone is broken by
 me.
tu-bəʎiʎuʔ-aw ku-ʎima He sprained my hand.
- mu-bəʎiʎuʔ** [ACaus]
mu-bəʎiʎuʔ na ukak The bone is broken.
mu-bəʎiʎuʔ kantu ŋai kan duliən Dūlian's words hurt.
 religious male officiant (cf. **ʎaŋkaŋkar** 'religious male officiant')
a bəʎabuluʔ *i təmamataw shətiang* Shetiāng's father is an officiant.
- bəʎabuluʔ**
 < **buluʔ** 'throw a small object'
bəʎəʔ
 place name where an Amis group, the *raraŋəs*, lived. (cf. Blust ACD
 1995:221 */benaʔ/ beginning of a river; tidal bore)
 [Puyuma situate the place *kaʎu na raraŋəs, makaʎauʎ kan babaʎuran* 'It
 was the place where the *raraŋəs* lived, it is situated east of *babaʎuran*
 (the place of our village, add the Puyuma).']
- bəʎəsəŋ**
 water spouting like a geyser
bəʎəsəŋ-səŋ jumping continuously
bəʎəsəŋ-səŋ na ənay i ibəb The water is jumping out of the spring.
- mu-bəʎəsəŋ-səŋ** [ACaus]
mu-bəʎəsəŋ-səŋ tu-yaəŋaʎ He is in good health. ~ His breathing is
 jumping.
mu-bəʎəsəŋ-səŋ tu-tinabawan His soul is in good health.
- pa-bəʎəsəŋ** [Caus]
ala tu-paʎəpaŋay pa-bəʎəsəŋ, pa-tigir Maybe they have been hurt
 during the construction. (In ritual context, the pair is *pa-bəʎəsəŋ*,
pa-tigir 'the constructions', cf. Cauquelin 2008:178, verse 9-25.)
- bəʎəzin**
 Aborigines (< Japanese *banjin* 'aborigines'. Sometimes old Puyuma call
 themselves that way.)
- |bəŋbəŋ|**
 blaze; make a noise like a fire bursting into flames
ma-bəŋbəŋ [AF]
ma-bəŋbəŋ na apuy The fire blazes.
pa-bəŋbəŋ [Caus]
ku-pa-bəŋbəŋ-ay na apuy I made the fire blazed.
- |bəŋiya|**
 sprained limp
bəŋiya-aw [PF]
bəŋiya-aw na suŋaʎ My knee is hurt.
mu-bəŋiya [ACaus]
mu-bəŋiya, ʎiama ma-ŋiyaʎ ku-dapaʎ I have hurt myself, so my
 ankle is sprained.

[bəʔə]

beat; work (hard)

b<ən>əʔə] [AF]

b<ən>əʔə]-ku kana ʔala I killed an enemy.

bəʔə]-aw [PF]

ku-bəʔə]-aw na ʔala The enemy has been killed by me.

kur-bəʔə] beat someone; work hard

kur-bəʔə] kana *kiakarunan i pinaday* Pinaday beats his workers.

kur-bəʔə] i *dulien kantu kiakarunan tu-ʔai kana puyuma* Dulian works very hard on Puyuma vocabulary.

ma-ba-bəʔə] beat each other violently

ma-ba-bəʔə]-mi We will kill each other.

pa-bəʔə]-an [Caus]

1. have (someone) beaten

pa-bəʔə]-an na pakakarunan Tell the dog to go and kill (some game).

2. make work hard

pa-bəʔə]-an na pakakarunan Tell the maid to work better.

bərarəŋan

bəras

spring dung-beetle, *Geotrupes vernalis* (L.)

husked, uncooked rice

saʔu tu-bəras kana muaʔuma The farmer has a lot of rice.

bəras na ʔudal raindrops as big as grains of rice

b<in>əra-bəras na ʔabay sticky rice dumplings (The grains of rice are steamed and rolled into balls to be eaten with the fingers.)

pu-a-bəras-an rice basket

asua ʔien, pa-[u]ʔ-ta kana kiʔa sunuŋanay kana puabərasan, ʔariʔi ma-[u]ʔ In old times, we put the sugar apple inside the rice basket so it would ripen quickly.

sa-bəras-an one grain of rice

[bərawi]

wrench one's back

mu-bərawi [ACaus]

ʔ<əm>a]u kana piano, mu-bərawi na paparəŋan (I) carried the piano, and (I) wrenched my back.

bəray

give

bəray-ku ʔa paysu I give ~ gave money.

ba-bəray will give

ba-bəray-ku kanu ʔa ʔapuʔ I shall give you a flower.

bəray-anay [I/BF]

bəray-anay nanku rumaʔ kana ʔaw na kalamalaman I give my house to the poor.

bəray-ay [LF]

ku-bəray-ay ʔa paysu na [ibun kanantu kinikarunan I gave her a salary for her work.

ki-bəray be given by

ki-bəray-ku kan dulien ʔa saiguyan I am given her knowledge by Dulian.

ki-bəray-ay kan dəmaway ʔa apərəŋan God gives protection.

- ki-bəray-anay kan dəmaway qa grace* I am helped to ask for God's grace.
- ma-ba-bəra-bəray** give to each other (many people)
ma-ba-bəra-bəray-ta We give to each other (many people).
- mar-bəra-bəray** give to each other (two people)
mar-bəra-bəray-ta We give to each other (two people).
- ni-bəray ~ b<in>əray** a gift
nantu b<in>əray kan duliən na runi The cucumber is Dulian's gift.
- |bərbər|** crackle (sparkling everywhere); grow (everywhere)
1. **ma-bərbər** [AF]
ma-bərbər na apuy The fire crackles.
- pa-bərbər** [Caus]
pa-bərbər-u na pa|iđiŋ! Make the car start!
pa-bərbər-ku kana pa|iđiŋ I make the car start.
tu-pa-bərbər-aw na pa|iđiŋ He made the car start.
nu-pa-bərbər-anay-ku kana pa|iđiŋ Help me to start the car.
2. **ma-si-bərbər-an ~ si-bərbər-an** growth, flickers everywhere
ma-si-bərbər-an ~ si-bərbər-an na kawī kana kasəbəsəbəran na bułan
 Trees grow everywhere in spring time.
ma-si-bərbər-an na apuy, pakumawan qa urə qađua a ɬaw The fire crackles, it tells us that someone is coming.
- bərəʔaŋ** 1. maxillary joint for some Puyuma
 2. molar tooth for others
- bərəʔbəʔ** name of a spring near Puyuma on the road to Aranum mountain, this spring is not very hot (cf. **rəbərəʔbəʔ** 'fire-quenching spirits')
pa-bərəʔbəʔ na ənay, ɟiama bərəʔbəʔ tu-kayaw puŋaɬad The water goes *bereqbeq*, so it was called *bereqbeq*.
- |bərəsuk ~ rəsuk|** insert; fix a stick or a post in the ground
- b<ən>ərəsuk** [AF]
b<ən>ərəsuk-ku qa bərəsuk-an kana buaŋ I planted a stick in the hole.
- bərəsuk-an** [Imp I/BF]
bərəsuk-an na basikaw kana buaŋ! Use the bamboo to probe inside the hole!
- bərəsuk-anay** [I/BF]
nu-bərəsuk-anay-ku kana buaŋ na basikaw Help me to search in the hole with the bamboo.
tu-bərəsuk-anay na tađaw kana tial He used a knife to open the belly. ~ A knife was used to open the belly.
- mu-bərəsuk** [ACaus]
mu-bərəsuk na basikaw kana buaŋ The bamboo was used to search inside the hole.
- ni-rəsuk-an** hole
tu-ni-rəsuk-an kan aliwaki na kutəŋ i ŋuwayan kana pitaʔun ~ tu-b<in>ərəsuk-an kan aliwaki The object planted in front of the door by Aliwaki is the spear.
- r<in>əsuk-an ~ ni-rəsuk-an** a holder made of bamboo

bərəsukan

1. weevil
bərəsukan məkan kana kawi, kana basikaw Weevils eat wood, bamboos.
2. container for lime made from an *atunga* (calabash)
abakan kana ?abu na bərəsukan The *beresukan* is a container for lime. (Today, Puyuma use the term *tangtang*.)

bəru
bəruk

- stag beetle, *Lucanus cervus* (L.)
leave
- ba-bəruk** be about to leave
ba-bəruk-ku la garəm I am leaving now.
- ba-bəruk-an** departure of many people
pawa la na tuki, ba-bəruk-an la When the time has gone, it will be time for our departure.
ba-bəruk-an-mi We leave.
- bəruk** [Imp]
bəruk! Leave!
- bəruk-ay** [LF]
i aŋki, tu-bəruk-ay la kan tinataw Angki's mother left. (She is dead.)
- m-u-bəruk** [Mvt]
i dulien, m-u-bəruk la i puyuma, mukua i taihok Dulian has left Puyuma, she went to Taipei.

pu-bəruk send away
matuka na pakakarunan, ku-pu-bəruk-aw The worker is lazy, I threw him out.

|bəruta|

- spit with disdain
- b<ən>əruta** [AF]
b<ən>əruta-ku kana taw, na suan I spit with disdain on the man, on the dog.
- bəruta-ay** [LF]
ku-bəruta-ay na taw, na suan It is on the person, on the dog that I spit.
tu-bəruta-ay-ku kana taw I am being spat on.
- bəruta-i** [Imp LF]
bəruta-i! Spit with disdain!

|bəsbəs|

- expose to the air; fan (cf. **?abəs** 'fan, use a fan')
- bəsbəsan** ~ **pabəsbəsan** a fan
- bəsbəs-aw** [PF]
tu-bəsbəs-aw-ku kana baʃi, djalə kuaʃəŋ I sat in a draught, so I am ill.
- pa-bəsbəs** [Caus]
pa-bəsbəs-aw na baʃi The wind ventilated.
pa-bəsbəs-u na bəsbəsan! Fan with the fan!
ku-pa-bəsbəs-anay kana baʃi na tinalək I fan the rice with the wind (the fan).

bətan₁

- men's short skirt
- mi-a-bətan** young men in 18 to 21 age-set, during which young men wear the *betan*. (They are addressed as *tan*.)
- pa-bətan** the young initiate's godfather. Godfather of the young *miabetan*.

bətan₂ bətəbət 	<p>nappy</p> <p>tie; bind with a cord</p> <p>b<ən>ətbət [AF] <i>b<ən>ətbət-ku qa rutu kana tati u?</i> I tied a bag with the rope.</p> <p>bətəbət-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-bətəbət-anay la kantu basak</i> He is helped to bind his bag.</p> <p>bətəbət-aw [PF] <i>ku-bətəbət-aw na turukuk</i> I have tied up the chicken (in order to kill it).</p> <p>bətəbət-u [Imp PF] <i>bətəbət-u tu-dapal!</i> Tie his feet!</p> <p>ma-bətəbət two or more people bind a thing <i>ma-bətəbət kana sukun</i> (We) tie each other's aprons.</p>
bətu?	<p>a sheaf; a bunch</p> <p>b<ən>ətu? [AF] <i>b<ən>ətu?-ku kana dawa</i> I make the millet into sheaves. <i>b<ən>a-bətu?-ku kana dawa</i> I am making the millet into sheaves.</p> <p>bətu?-aw [PF] <i>ku-bətu?-aw tu-?arbu</i> I made her hair into bunches.</p> <p>b<in>ətu?-an a type of sticky rice. <i>sina əm kana maruarum na umay, b<in>ətu?-an, kəma-ta</i> The rice planted in dry paddyfields, we call it <i>binetuqan</i>. (This term is also used as a generic term.)</p> <p>pa-bətu? [Caus] <i>ta-pa-bətu?-aw qa dawa</i> We make the millet into sheaves.</p>
bətuŋ bəʔaʔ 	<p>a large bamboo (sp.) (Probably <i>Dendrocalamus</i> sp.)</p> <p>cheat; dupe (cf. busus 'dupe, talk big, trick'; sabana? 'deceive')</p> <p>ba-bəʔaʔ-u [Imp PF] <i>ba-bəʔaʔ-u i taina!</i> Dupe your mother!</p> <p>b<ən>a-bəʔaʔ lies, prevarication</p> <p>bəʔaʔ-aw [PF] <i>tu-bəʔaʔ-aw kana payraŋ tu-paysu</i> The Taiwanese cheated him of the money.</p> <p>bəʔaʔ-ay [LF] <i>tu-bəʔaʔ-ay na walak kan tinataw</i> The mother lies to her children.</p> <p>b<in>a-bəʔaʔ-an fooling things <i>b<in>a-bəʔaʔ-an tu-paysu</i> He cheated (me) about his money.</p> <p>ki-ba-bəʔaʔ get cheated <i>ʔəmima?-ku qa paʔaka, ki-ba-bəʔaʔ-ku kana payraŋ</i> When I buy meat, I get cheated by the Taiwanese.</p> <p>ma-bəʔaʔ [AF] <i>saigu ma-bəʔaʔ na tiam</i> The shop knows how to cheat.</p> <p>ure ba-bəʔaʔ will dupe <i>ure ba-bəʔaʔ-ku kan nanali</i> I will dupe my mother.</p>
 bətəbət 	<p>throbbing in the head resulting from a headache or an inflammation; pulsation</p>

- b<al>əʔbət** pulsation
baʔiŋ ku-ʔaŋuruʔ, b<al>əʔbət I have a very bad headache, it is throbbing.
- ma-bəʔbət** [AF]
tu-usabakay ʔa baʔi, ma-bəʔbət ʔa baʔiŋan ku-ʔaŋuruʔ The wind came into my head, it is throbbing.
- mu-b<al>əʔbət** [ACaus]
mu-b<al>əʔbət ku-buʔiʔ My inflammation is throbbing. (It is getting worse and worse.)
ku-pakalawlawayaw ku-buʔiʔ, mu-b<al>əʔbət la I have not taken care of my wound, it is throbbing.
- bəʔəkər**
 replete
bəʔəkər ku-tial kana tuami I am full of noodles.
bəʔəkər-ku la! I am repleted!
- |bəʔəʔəʔ|**
 strangle
b<ən>əʔəʔəʔ [AF]
b<ən>əʔəʔəʔ-ku kanantu niʔən I strangled his neck.
bəʔəʔəʔ-aw [PF]
ku-bəʔəʔəʔ-aw tu-niʔən I strangled his neck.
bəʔəʔəʔ-u [Imp PF]
ua bəʔəʔəʔ-u (nanku ʔala)! Go and strangle (my enemy)!
- b<in>əʔəʔəʔ-an** strangulations
iqi na ʔaw b<in>əʔəʔəʔ-an tu-kianaʔay This person died by strangulation.
- ma-bəʔəʔəʔ** strangle each other
ma-bəʔəʔəʔ na baŋsaran The young men strangle each other.
- bəʔiŋiʔan**
|bəʔukur|
 internal and external maleolus
 swell up
b<ən>əʔukur [AF]
b<ən>əʔukur tu-maʔa kana bunun Bunun have big eyes.
maladuʔ, b<ən>əʔukur tu-suŋaʔ He fell down, his knee is swollen.
b<ən>əʔukur na buʔan waxing moon ('The moon is swollen like the belly of a pregnant woman', say the Puyuma.)
bəʔukur-anay [I/BF]
tu-bəʔukur-anay tu-maʔa kana tatusuk Her eyes are swollen because of the injection.
bəʔukur-aw [PF]
tu-bəʔukur-aw tu-ʔimir kana tatusuk Her cheek is swollen because of the injection.
bəʔukur-u [Imp PF]
bəʔukur-u (na katəŋaʔawan)! Inflate (the seat to sit on)!
- pa-bəʔukur** [Caus]
pa-bəʔukur-aw tu-təʔək kana tatusuk The injection has made his buttocks swell.
- |biar|**
 desiccated (cf. **arum** 'dry, sear, dry up'; **saramisan** 'drying out')
b<ən>a-biar shamanistic rite for the first outing of the shamans' bags,

during which they pull up weeds to dry in order to introduce and accustom their bags to nature

ma-biar is driedable

ma-biar na taʔun The grass is driedable.

ma-biar la na kuʔaŋ The vegetables are dried out.

ma-ba-biar na taʔun The grass will dry out.

na ma-biar na kuʔaŋ, paʔasiay kana ənay, payas mubaluk la

The dried out vegetables are sprinkled with water, they revive immediately.

pa-ba-biar [Caus]

pa-ba-biar-ku kana kuʔaŋ nanku raraməsan I dry the vegetables, and then steep them.

|biaʔ|

stretch something like a bow to its full extent

b<ən>iaʔ [AF]

b<ən>iaʔ-ku kana batulayaw I expand the iron.

mi-b<in>iaʔ have been stretched

mi-b<in>iaʔ-ku ɖa batulayaw I have made the iron straight.

mi-b<in>iaʔ-an na batulayaw The iron has been straightened.

biaw

deer, *Cervus taiovanus*

pu-biaw rite of the deer to the ancestors

(The animal used for the offering is a *Cervus muntjac*.)

|bikbik|

shake (cf. **bəkbək** ‘shake (animals)’; **paspas** ‘shake by the wind’)

b<ən>ikbik [AF]

b<ən>ikbik-ku kana təməbul I shake the dust off.

b<ən>ik<a>bik na maʔiay na ʔaw The drunkard is struggling with himself.

bikbik-ay [LF]

ku-bikbik-ay na təməbul I have shaken off the dusty place.

bikbik-an [Imp I/BF]

bikbik-an-ku ɖia! Help me a bit to shake off!

bikbik-aw [PF]

tu-bikbik-aw na miʔməbul na kirwan The dusty clothes are shaken off.

bikbik-u [Imp PF]

bikbik-u (na kirwan)! Shake off (the clothes)!

na puʔuʔ kanu sukun, bikbik-u! Shake the *Bidens bipinnata* thistles off your apron!

ma-bikbik get shaken

ma-bikbik na ʔayam The bird shakes itself.

ma-bik<a>bik na maʔiay na ʔaw The drunkard is being shaken.

pa-bikbik [Caus]

pa-bikbik-u i uʔu kanu kirwan Ask Ushu to shake out your clothes.

biki

betel nut (Ritual term, Puyuma say it comes from Paiwan **saviki**.)

(cf. **puran** ‘betel nut’ in Puyuma)

|biʔaŋ|

bump into; meet

biʔaŋ-anay [I/BF]

- bi[an-anay-ku kana pa[i]dij* I have been hit by a car.
tu-bi[an-anay-ku He has bumped into me.
- bi[an-aw** [PF]
ufu ?i, tu-bi[an-aw da pa[i]dij Ushu, she has been hit by a car.
- bi[an-i** [Neg]
muka i d[an]an, a[di] tu-bi[an-i kana babuy He went to the mountain,
 he did not meet any boar.
- ma-bi[an-bi[an]** people bump into each other; rabble
 turn an object slightly
- |bi[ad]**
- bi[ad-aw** [PF]
ku-bi[ad-aw na kat[an]adawan I turned the seat a little.
- bi[ad-u** [Imp PF]
bi[ad-u dia da saima na papa[an]an! Turn the table a bit!
- b<in>i[ad]** turned
pulaji-ku b<in>i[ad] kana papa[an]an! Give me a hand with the
 turned table!
- m-u-bi[ad** [Mvt]
m-u-bi[ad] la na kadaw, a[di] la bi[as] The sun has turned, it is no
 longer hot.
- |bi[in]**
- stay at home; live; abandon
- bi[in-aw** [PF]
bi[in-aw-yu i ruma?, a[di] tu-pilaji muka i d[an]an! You stay at home,
 do not accompany him to the mountain!
ku-bi[in-aw na walak i ruma? I abandoned the child in the house.
- m-u-bi[in** [Mvt]
m-u-bi[in-ku ka[du] kan t[am]amataw sh[et]iang I lived there with
 Shetiang's father.
- tar-bi[il-bi[in] kapatan** 'the leaving fourth'. October in the old calendar.
 grain
- bini**
*amaw kema, ki-b[er]ay kana Bu[ut]ul kema, da **bini?** da dawa* So it is,
 we took the seed of millet from the BuTul.
- mi-a-bini?** spirit of grain (cf. **mi-ada[ng]** 'spirit of grain')
- pu-bini?** sow
tu-pu-bini?-anay na bini? i bakabak The seeds are sown in the
 garden.
pu-bini?-ku da dawa i d[an]an I plant millet in the mountains.
- pu-bini?-an** places sown with seed
pu-bini?-an na bini? kana ku[an] i bakabak The garden is the place
 where the seeds of vegetables are sown. ~ The vegetables have
 been sown in the garden.
- binlukuy**
 sliced sweet potatoes which make a soup
*kamawan da **binlukuy*** Like sweet potatoes cut into slices. (This is
 used to mention a lot of children in one family.)
- |bi[an]**
 bother; annoy (cf. **lunas** 'annoy, be impatient'; **s[an]ja** 'annoy, be fed up';
siman 'be fed up')
a[di] ba-bi[an] iku Do not bother me.

- b<ən>iŋa** [AF]
b<ən>iŋa-biŋa na saməkan The mosquitos keep on bothering.
- biŋa-biŋa-[y]aw** be bothered continuously
biŋa-biŋa-[y]aw kana ŋaraŋarawan, ma-biŋa-ku The fly keeps bothering me, I am annoyed.
- ka-biŋa-biŋa** might be annoyance
ka-biŋa-biŋa na walak The children might be real annoyance.
- ka-biŋa-[y]an** the biggest annoyance
ka-biŋa-[y]an nantu kakuayanan qa babayan Their menses are the biggest annoyance for ladies.
- ma-biŋa** be bothered by
aŋi-ku ma-biŋa kanu I do not want you to be bothered by me.
ma-biŋa-ku kana saməkan I am bothered by the mosquitos.
- |biŋabiŋ|** hang down; dangle; sway (cf. **liuaŋi** ‘dangle, for round objects’; **giŋgiŋ** ‘tremble, shake’; **payapay** ‘float in the wind, sway’; **tiuatiu** ‘dangle, swing for all objects’)
- biŋabiŋ-an** earrings
- biŋabiŋ-aw** [PF]
tu-biŋabiŋ-aw kana baŋi tu-saʔaʔ kana kawi The tree branches are swayed by the wind.
- biŋabiŋ-ay** [LF]
tu-ba-biŋabiŋ-ay tu-taŋiʔa Her ears keep on swaying.
- ma-biŋabiŋ** [AF]
ma-biŋabiŋ tu-taŋiʔa His ears hang down.
ma-biŋabiŋ na biŋabiŋ-an The earrings dangle.
baŋiyan na wari, ma-biŋabiŋ tu-saʔaʔ kana kawi The wind is strong, the branches of the trees sway.
ma-biŋabiŋ na siŋsiŋan kantu luŋpaw kana maʔiʔaŋ The bells hung on the jacket of the old men are dangling.
- mi-biŋabiŋ** have dangling things
mi-biŋabiŋ tu-kirwan Her clothes have fringes.
- pa-biŋabiŋ kana parəʔ** ornaments dangling from the belt
- |biŋiʔ|** frown; knit one’s brows
- par-biŋiʔ** often frown
marayas par-biŋiʔ tu-taŋar kana miayay tu-katagwin She often frowns at her husband who has a mistress.
- |biʔabu|** roil
- biʔabu-anay** [I/BF]
tu-biʔabu-anay na ənay kana kəʔun The sea is roiling with waves.
- biʔabu-aw** [PF]
tu-biʔabu-aw na paʔtaŋ (The water in) the bucket roiled.
- biʔabu-u** [Imp]
aŋi ba-biʔabu-u na ənay na paʔtaŋ! The roiling of the water in the bucket will not be stopped!
aŋi biʔabu-u na ənay i paʔtaŋ! Do not stop the roiling of the water in the bucket!

- ki-biʔabu** be roiled (‘waves’)
ki-biʔabu na ənay kana kəʔun There are waves on the sea.
 (Lit. ‘The water gets roiled by the waves.’)
- ma-biʔabu** [AF]
ma-biʔabu na ənay i paʔtaŋ The water roils in the bucket.
- biʔas₁**
 hot; (cf. **ɖaŋɖaŋ** ‘hot, warm—from sun, fire’)
biʔas na wari It is a hot day.
aɖi-mu məkan ɖa biʔas You do not eat hot dishes. (It means ‘You are lazy.’)
- ka-biʔas-an** summer (cf. **dənnun** ‘summer’)
muri-biʔas-an sunbathing although it is very hot
 boil
- |biʔas|₂**
ba-biʔas will boil
ba-biʔas ɖa buʔaw Beans will be boiled.
- b<ən>iʔas** [AF]
b<ən>iʔas-ku ɖa ənay na ʔaʔəkəʔan I boiled the drinking water.
- biʔas-aw** [PF]
biʔas-aw na irupan The vegetables are boiled.
- biʔas₃**
 fever
mi-biʔas-an ku-ɖaɖək I have a fever.
- |biʔi|**
 fly
b<al>i-biʔi-biʔi have the property of flying here and there
b<al>i-biʔi-biʔi-an na baʔakniʔ The bat flies here and there.
- m-u-biʔi** [Mvt]
m-u-biʔi na ʔayam The birds fly.
- pu-biʔi** make fly
ku-pu-biʔi-aw na ʔayam I made the bird fly away.
ʔinaba na wari, ua biʔi la na ikoki It is a fine day, the plane is going to fly.
- u-biʔi** [Imp LF]
u-biʔi! Fly!
- biraʔ**
 leaf; earlobe (cf. **ʔubuʔubu** ‘leaf’ in ritual context)
 1. *tu-biraʔ kana kuʔaŋ* the vegetable leaf
 2. *tu-biraʔ kana ʔaŋiʔa* Earlobe
- birbir**
|biriŋ|
 lips
 jealous
ma-biriŋ be jealous
ma-biriŋ ku-katagwin kana miayay-ku My husband is jealous because I have a lover.
mi-biriŋ-an have jealousy
miayay-ku, mi-biriŋ-an nanku katagwin I have a lover, my husband has jealousy.
ka-biriŋ-aw will jealous
tu-ka-biriŋ-aw-ku He will be jealous of me.
pa-biriŋ [Caus]

- pa-biriŋ-aw i duliën kana sagar-ku nantu ayay* I made Dulian jealous because I like her boyfriend.
- birwa** spirits
kinasagar qa birwa He was loved by the spirits.
- bisiŋ** measure for rice (< Minnan *bi-chin*; wooden box, 15 cm × 15 cm, 8 cm deep, containing 1kg of husked rice, or 10 *ʔəlup*)
- |bisua| ~ basua|** messy; unkempt (both terms are heard)
b<in>isua|-an messy things
b<in>isua|-an ku-ʔarbu My hair is unkempt.
b<in>isua|-an ~ b<in>asua|-an iḡini na kipiŋ These clothes are in a mess.
bisua|-an [Imp I/BF]
bisua|-an-ku ḡia kaḡiu kana kipiŋ! Help me search among these untidy clothes!
(For *basua|* cf. Cauquelin 2008:226, verse 15-15: *b<in>asua|-an-mu.*)
- bitaw** measure for rice (round wooden box about 30 cm in diameter and 40 cm high, or 10 *bisiŋ*)
- bitay** sifter; sift (< Minnan *bi-thai* ‘a winnowing basket’)
a **bitay** a sieve
b<ən>a-bitay [AF]
b<ən>a-bitay-ku qa dawa I am sifting millet.
bitay-anay [I/BF]
nu-bitay-anay-ku kana bitay na dawa Help me to sift the millet with the sieve.
bitay-aw [PF]
ku-bitay-aw na budək I sifted the sand.
mialuaḡ ku-pakakarunan, ku-bitay-aw, pami|i-ku kana maraʔinaba qa miaḡua Out of five works, I eliminated the worst, and chose the two best.
mu-bitay [ACaus]
mu-bitay na ʔabu The ashes are sifted.
- |biḡbiḡ|** weed by hand; depilate
b<ən>iḡbiḡ [AF]
b<ən>iḡbiḡ-ku kana kuḡaŋ I weeded the vegetables.
biḡbiḡ-anay [I/BF]
nu-biḡbiḡ-anay-ku qa kuḡaŋ Help me to weed the vegetables.
biḡbiḡ-ay [LF]
biḡbiḡ-ay qa ŋisŋis (He) shaved his beard.
biḡbiḡ-ay tu-gumul He plucked a few hairs.
- biḡuka** stomach (for ruminant, probably the *abomasum*; cf. **inʔabay** ‘omasum’)
biḡunun egg
ḡamakaw na biḡunun, ḡiama ku-təmiʔətiʔəḡ I have stolen an egg, so I have the hiccups.
mi-biḡunun lay eggs
mi-biḡunun na turukuk The hen lays an egg.

- [biuʈ]** bend (an iron bar or a plant)
b<ən>iuʈ [AF]
b<ən>iuʈ-ku qa ʔuway I bent rattan.
biuʈ-anay [I/BF]
nu-biuʈ-anay-ku kana basikaw Help me to bend the bamboo.
biuʈ-aw [PF]
ku-biuʈ-aw na batulayaw The bar of soft steel is bent by me.
pa-biuʈ [Caus]
pa-biuʈ-anay na batulayaw kana maʔasi The soft steel has been bent by the blacksmith.
- [biwbiw]** mumble
biwbiw-ay [LF]
ku-biwbiw-ay I mumbled (to him).
pa-b<ar>iwbiw [Caus]
pa-b<ar>iwbiw-ku I mumbled (because something made me).
ʔiləməs-ku, ku-pa-b<ar>iwbiw-aw ku-indan I am angry, I mumble.
 water (Ritual term, according to religious practitioners, it is only used by female practitioners, as **nanum** or **qanum** are used by male practitioners.) (cf. **ənay** ‘water’ in Nanwang Puyuma)
- bru**
- buak** underground water shoots out like a geyser (obsolete term)
 It is also the name of a hunting ground where land was muddy. It was a dangerous place; when men wanted to know how deep a hole was, they planted their spear, not knowing there was this geyser underneath. Then the spear jumped out and killed the hunter; (the *kinutuL* men’s house owned this hunting ground. It was also called *Limudus*.)
 cf. Blust ACD 1995:315 */buak/ bubbling up (as spring water).
 [Puyuma explain: *ʔuaŋlan maka ʔami* ‘It is situated on the north of the *TuangLan* mountain.’]
- buaŋ** hole
buaŋ kana qənan mountain cave
b<ən>uaŋ [AF]
b<ən>uaŋ-ku kanku biraʔ kana ʔaŋiʔa patiuatiu kana pabiŋabiŋ
 I have pierced my ears so I can wear dangling earrings.
buaŋ-ay [LF]
ku-buaŋ-ay ku-biraʔ kana ʔaŋiʔa patiuatiu kana pabiŋabiŋ I pierced my ears so I wear dangling earrings.
- buəʔ** fruit; flesh
tu-buəʔ kana kayama the persimmon fruit
buəʔ-aw new season’s areca nuts enclosed in the spadices of the areca palm (ritual term) (cf. **ʔaʔaʔiʔa** ‘spadix of the areca palm containing the new season’s areca nuts’)
kar-ba-buəʔ hatch
sagar muqənan na ʔaw, kar-ba-buəʔ a qəkal i qənan People like moving to the mountains, they build new villages in the mountains.
mar-buəʔ grow along

- kikarun-ku kana puyuma ŋai, mar-bua? a saɬu a bəka[an ŋai* I work on Puyuma words, and I find a lot of new ones.
- par-bua?** create, grow something (cf. **daway** ‘create’)
sagar par-bua? ɬa bəka[an ɬa puyuma ŋai, kema-ta The Puyuma like creating new words, we say.
- |buar|** dispel sadness; relieve; unknot (In KaTipul village, it is said to be an obsolete term, not in Nanwang.) (cf. **butuas** ‘release, expel, chase away’)
b<ən>uar [AF]
b<ən>uar ku-ɬarbu I untie ~ untied my hair.
- buar-aw** [PF]
ku-buar-aw na tati[u?] I unknotted the rope.
tu-ki[iŋ] kana pa[iɬiŋ] mupaŋku, buaraw təmapaŋ, pia-ku la səmaŋa? aw parəkə-rəkəp-anay parbu[ias] The car tyre has burst, I take it off to put on a patch; when I have finished the repair, I bolt it on again.
- buar-ay** [LF]
tu-buar-ay ku-dəmdəm kana təmararamaw The shamans have dispelled the sadness from my heart.
- mu-buar** [ACaus]
mu-buar nanku aŋər My feelings have been relieved. ~ I feel relieved.
mu-buar la na ki[iŋ] The tyre has been removed.
mu-buar la It is better. (improved) (cf. **bakbak** ‘feel better, release’)
- pa-buar** [Caus]
pa-buar-u! Help to unknot!
- buaya** shark [sic!] (Puyuma has transferred the inherited PAn etyma for one dangerous marine creature to another.)
 (This identification has been rechecked with various informants on different occasions, using both careful descriptions and naturalists’ illustrations. The unequivocal result to the Nanwang Puyuma, **buaya** is ‘shark’.)
- budək** sand
budə-budək sand bank
- budo** grapes, *Vitis vinifera* (< Japanese *budō*)
- buɬuŋ** marker post for traps or to show the way (as signal) (cf. **sibat**; **pakumawan** ‘mark posts’)
b<ən>uɬuŋ [AF]
b<ən>uɬuŋ-ku ɬa rabuɬ I tied knots in the grass to show the way.
- |buka|** fade away (cf. **ma-kura** ‘greying hair’)
b<ən>uka [AF]
b<ən>uka na kirwan kanantu pinakadawan The colors of the clothes have faded away after their being exposed to the sun.
- buka-aw** [PF]
tu-buka-aw na ɬədad kana kadaw The color has faded because of the sun.
na kadaw buka-aw na kirwan The sun makes the color of the clothes fade away.

- buka-anay** [I/BF]
nu-buka-anay ku-kirwan You washed out the colors of my clothes.
ma-buka has faded
ma-buka na kirwan The colors of the clothes have faded.
ma-buka-buka na ?arbu greying hair
pinakadaw na kirwan, q̄iama ma-buka The clothes have been left in the sun, so the colors have faded.
- pa-buka-aw** [PF]
ku-pa-buka-aw na kirwan kana kadaw The clothes have faded away because I exposed them to the sun.
- paru-ma-buka** greyish
- bukabukaw**
cockchafer grub
na bukabukaw na kinakua ?i, məkən q̄a basikaw, ma?ina What it is called *bukabukaw*, eat bamboos, they are big.
- bukayuŋ**
interior seed of the areca nut
?apəlil tu-bukayuŋ kana puran The interior seed of the areca nut is bitter. (cf. **ʔakər** ‘Piper beetle’ (L.))
- bukəl**
heap; pile up (rather big) (cf. **kupkup** ‘heap, pile, scrape’)
kaq̄u la, sa bukəl There, was one pile.
- mu-bukəl** [ACaus]
saq̄u tu-kirwan, mu-bukəl She has a lot of clothes, they are piled up.
- bukəs**
rope (ritual term)
tu-a[ak-aw tu-bukəs He took his rope.
- bukid**
name of a hill near Puyuma, known as *mao shan* by the Taiwanese ‘Cat mountain’ (Puyuma have lost PAn for ‘hill’. Cf. PAn *bukid ‘hill’.)
- |bukubuku|**
bump (cf. **bukuru** ‘potholes’)
ma-bukubuku [AF]
ma-bukubuku-[ŋ]an ku-ʔaŋuru? My head is covered in bumps.
mari-bukubuku-[ŋ]an a lot of bumps
mari-bukubuku-[ŋ]an tu-ʔaŋuru? kana gərgər His head is covered in bumps because of wasps.
mari-bukubuku-[ŋ]an na da[an, pakalaŋkaŋ na pa[idiŋ, pakədakəda]-ta
The car is going along a bumpy road, and the car keeps bouncing us up and down.
- pa-bukubuku** [Caus]
kaq̄u q̄ia i dawil ?i, pa-bukubuku la mənə?u q̄a kamawan q̄a daderuan Far away, there was a bump which looked like a pan.
- |bukuru|**
potholes in a road, on the skin
bukuru-anay [I/BF]
bukuru-anay na da[an kana kuaysə The road has potholes made by the engine.
mu-bukuru-an [ACaus]
mu-bukuru-an na da[an The road has potholes.
rə-bukuru-an a lot of bumps
rə-bukuru-an tu-[ima His hands are covered of bumps.

bulal	cataracts (cf. diras ‘see badly’) <i>tu-bulal kan pinaday pakirəb kuatis</i> Pinaday’s cataract is particularly bad.
bulawan₁	brass
bulawan₂	a small cooking pot used in the mountains (cf. dadəruan ‘cooking pot’) <i>mi-bulawan mukua i dənən, dadəruan qa səlu?</i> We take a pot when we go to the mountains to cook bamboo shoots.
bulbul	fontanel (of a baby) <i>tu-bulbul kana manudən</i> the baby’s fontanel bulbul-an heartbeat in the fontanel
bulilik	house lizard [Puyuma explain: <i>mi-tiʔil tu-dakur, qa buʔay miraʔat</i> ‘Its body has stripes, it is of a beautiful blue.’]
 buluʔ₁ 	throw overhand (a small object) (cf. bartuk ‘throw away’) b<ən>abuluʔ cricket (sport) buluʔ-aw [PF] <i>buluʔ-aw qa barasaʔ na ʔatu muʔatəl</i> To knock down the mangos, a stone is used. kur-buluʔ fall over something <i>kəmakaway na walak maladuʔ, kur-buluʔ</i> The child walks unsteadily, he falls over something
 buluʔ₂ 	assembly of the age-set of the Elders (It decided the marriages of young couples; the assembly placed an areca branch in the house of the lady they wished to marry to one of the young man.) b<ən>a-buluʔ traditional male officiant (cf. ʔaŋkaŋkar ‘traditional male officiant’) b<ən>uluʔ [AF] <i>puʔudus b<ən>uluʔ i ukak kay muya</i> Ukak and Muya were the last couple to be married by the decision of the assembly of Elders. buluʔ-ay [LF] <i>asua djen ʔi, tu-buluʔ-ay na maʔidəŋ kana purburbuan</i> In old times, the old men chosed my wife in the household <i>purburbuan</i> .
buluʔ₃	In the KaTipul village, this term means the planet Venus. (cf. Blust ACD 1995:408 */buluq/ a constellation: the Pleiades) In Puyuma, it is used in these expressions: pitu-buluʔ ~ pitumanan Great Dipper (Great Bear) ribuluʔ Little Dipper (Little Bear)
buʔabuʔayan	lady
< buʔay ‘beautiful’	<i>buʔay na buʔabuʔayan</i> The lady is beautiful.
buʔaʔaw	pupil of the eye <i>mi-buʔaʔaw ku-maʔa</i> My eyes have a pupil.
buʔaʔawaʔ	spider; spider web (cf. kamaŋkamaŋ ‘spider in the house’) <i>tu-buʔaʔawaʔ kana kamaŋkamaŋ</i> the spider’s web buʔaʔawaʔ-ay [LF] <i>tu-buʔaʔawaʔ-ay ku-maʔa</i> (I don’t see clearly, it is as if) in front of my eyes there is a spider web.

buʃaʃi
buʃan₁

tu-buʃaʃawaʃ-ay tu-kuti Her vagina has spider webs, (she has had no sexual relations for a long time).

collarbone

month

kana buʃabuʃan every month

kana sasaya na buʃan next month

kana sasaya na buʃan, babəruk-ku la i puyuma, auka i taihok
Next month, I leave Puyuma and I go back to Taipei.

kansasaya na buʃan in a month

kansasaya na buʃan, qaʃua-ku ʒia In one month, I am coming back.

ka-sa-ba-buʃan for one month

ka-sa-ba-buʃan kaʒu-ku i puyuma I have been staying in Puyuma for one month.

kurnaʒ qa buʃan menstruation

kana buʃabuʃan kurnaʒ-ku qa kakuayanan qa babayan I am used to the monthly tradition of the ladies. (cf. **ʒur-ar-ʒur-an kana buʃabuʃan tu-kuti** ~ **b<ən>a-ra-riaw kana buʃabuʃan** ‘menstruation’)

mi-buʃan several months

tu-ʒinuayan i puyuma kan duliən mi-buʃa-buʃan Dulian has been coming to Puyuma for several months.

mi-buʃa-buʃan la tu-kuaʃəʒan He has been ill for many months.

muʃipas la ʒa sa buʃan over one month

kaʒu-ku kanʒi na rumaʔ, muʃipas la ʒa sa buʃan I have been staying in this house for more than one month.

sasaya buʃan ~ **kasasaya buʃan** one month

sasaya ~ kasasaya buʃan ku-kaʒuan i puyuma I am going to stay one month in Puyuma.

buʃan₂

kneecap

tu-buʃan kantu suʒaʃ the knee’s moon

buʃan₃

moon (cf. **ʒilas** said to be an obsolete term in Nanwang, but still used by old men, unknown by villagers. Cf. KaTipul dialect *Hilas* ‘moon’ and Paiwan, *qilas* ‘moon’.)

b<ən>əʃukur na buʃan waxing moon [Puyuma explain: ‘The moon is swollen like the belly of a pregnant woman.’]

b<ən>uʃa-buʃan

1. hazy, woolly-looking (to look at)

b<ən>uʃa-buʃan tu-maʒa kana maʒiʒaʒ Old people have cataracts.

2. halo around the moon or moon dog

mu-ʃikaw na buʃan crescent moon

muʃaʃaʃaw na buʃan ~ **mi-ʃadaw na buʃan** full moon

ʒawa-ʒaway na buʃan gibbous moon ~ waning crescent moon

parkaʒua na buʃan ~ **patəʒəl na buʃan** half-moon

tu-ʃaʒusaw kana suan na buʃan lunar and solar eclipse [Puyuma say they admired the 2008 solar eclipse.]

buʎas

kamawan ɖatu [aʔusaw kana suan na kadaw solar eclipse (Lit. ‘The sun is like a mouthful that the dog swallows in one gulp.’)

uniɛn ɖa buʎan ~ mu-ləməs na buʎan new moon

lend; heir

buʎas heir (In ritual texts, cf. Cauquelin 2008:248, verse 17-18, we find *a-uka-ku buʎas kanku b<in>aʔay-an, ni-laman-an* ‘I am going towards my successor (my heir), whom I have pampered, my favourite.’)

b<ən>uʎas [AF]

b<ən>uʎas kanku walak My child is my heir. (cf. **suʎən** ‘heir’)

buʎas-ay [LF]

ku-ba-buʎas-ay ɖa kabuŋ taytaw I lent him a hat many times.

ki-a-buʎa-buʎas-an a bank (a place where we borrow money)

ki-a-buʎas-an loan

aməli a ki-a-buʎas-an iɖi na This is not a loan.

ki-buʎas borrow

ki-buʎas-ku ɖa paysu kanu I get you to lend me money. ~ I borrowed money from you.

ki-a-buʎas ɖa paysu Now, I borrow money.

ki-a-buʎas-ku ɖa paʔiɖiŋ, aɖi muaʔi pa-buʎas I want to borrow a car, but you do not agree to lend it.

ki-a-buʎas-ku kanu ɖa rumaʔ I now borrow the house from you.

tu-paysu a k<in>i-buʎas-an Her money is borrowed.

ki-buʎas-an help to borrow

ki-buʎas-an-ku a paysu I help someone to borrow money.

ki-buʎas-an-ku ɖa paysu (She) helps me to borrow some money.

k<in>i-buʎas-an things borrowed

k<in>i-buʎas-an ku-rumaʔ My house is borrowed.

ku-k<in>i-buʎas i takəsian ku-tiʔil I borrowed my books from the school.

mar-buʎas exchange

mar-buʎas-mi ɖa kaʔakaʔ We exchange our trousers.

mar-buʎa-buʎas

1. a lot of people exchange

mar-buʎa-buʎas-mi ɖa kabuŋ We all exchange our hats.

2. one after the other

mar-buʎa-buʎas ɖua muɖaɖaŋia kanku They come one after the other to visit me.

pa-buʎas to lend

pa-buʎas-ku kanu ɖa paysu I lend you some money.

niam pa-ba-buʎas-aw tu-kirwan kan isaw Our lending are Isaw’s clothes.

pa-ki-buʎas make someone borrow

pa-ki-buʎas-an-ku ɖa paʔiɖiŋ I ask someone to borrow a car.

p<in>i-buʎas things borrowed

tu-p<in>i-buʎas kana takəsian na tiʔil The school loans are books.

- buɭay** beautiful; good
buɭay tu-aŋər He is good at heart.
- buɭayan** beauty
ʔəm>ilij kantu buɭayan They wish to get her beauty.
- marka-buɭay** more and more beautiful
marka-buɭay na buɭabuɭayan The lady is more and more beautiful.
- mara-buɭay** more beautiful than
- pa-ka-buɭay** make something or someone beautiful
p<in>a-ka-buɭay-an na ruma? The house has been made beautiful.
- buɭayan** a young woman (usually not married) (cf. **babayan** ‘woman’; **asin** ‘lady’ in ritual texts)
buɭa-buɭayan plural
t<in>u-buɭayan get ready to be a young woman
- buɭbuɭ** glowing (as live coals)
b<ən>uɭbuɭ [AF]
b<ən>uɭbuɭ-ku kəmərənəŋ kana paɭaka, imaran I grill the meat on live coals, it is delicious.
b<in>uɭbuɭ-an a metaphor for huge waves which cause the sea to foam (In ritual context the dyad is *kəɭun, b<in>uɭbuɭ-an* ‘waves’.)
ma-buɭbuɭ be incandescent
ma-buɭbuɭ na aɭa The embers are incandescent.
pa-buɭ-a-buɭ tobacco
pa-buɭbuɭ [Caus]
pa-buɭbuɭ-u na aɭa! Maintain the embers white-hot!
pa-buɭbuɭ-ay na aɭay ɭəmapa kana babuy na pataka, imaran, uliŋul
 The boar meat is grilled on the barbecue, it is fragrant and delicious.
- buɭəd₁** the stick of the yoke
tu-buɭəd kana basak, a basikaw, kəma-ku The stick of the yoke is made of bamboo, I say. ~ The stick of the yoke, a bamboo, I say.
- buɭəd₂** weed a small plot (in a grassy area, a small patch is weeded, leaving the rest fallow)
mərəbay-ku kana mu-buɭə-buɭəd I have weeded the small corner.
- buɭənan₁** white
buɭənan₂ sclera of the eye
buɭənan na kim silver (< Minnan *kim* ‘gold’)
buɭi? wound (cf. **kur-panana** ‘be hurt’)
mu-damuk ku-buɭi? My wound bleeds.
ma-buɭi? be wounded
ma-buɭi? ku-dapal My foot is wounded.
mu-buɭi? [ACaus]
mu-buɭi? kana barasa? (I) hurt myself with a stone.
mu-buɭi? kanantu ŋai ku-aŋər He hurts me with his words.
- buɭu?** bamboo, *Thyrsostachys siamensis*
 (Slender bamboo used to build models in architecture. Puyuma say that *buLuq* has no thorns, bamboos have thorns, so for the Puyuma *buLuq* is not a bamboo.)

buniuniuŋ	mole (Zool.)
bunun₁	name of neighbouring ethnic group, Bunun
bunun₂	marsh <i>uniɛn la ɖa bunu-bunun garəm</i> There is no longer marshland.
buŋa	sweet potato, <i>Ipomea batatas</i> (L.)
buŋ luyan	ki-buŋa pick sweet potatoes skull <i>nanku buŋ luyan</i> my skull buŋ< uŋ>luyan bumps on the head (only for human beings) <i>re-buŋ< uŋ>luyan ~ ma-buŋ< uŋ>luyan na ɬaw</i> The person's head is full of bumps. <i>ku-kamawmaway na kua əŋ, arə-buŋ< uŋ>luyan na ɬaŋuru?</i> The head is covered in bumps, it is like my illness.
buŋtus	black house rat, probably <i>Rattus rattus</i> (cf. garasgas 'common rat', kam im fun 'rat')
 buŋu 	bump into; bruise ma-buŋu [AF] <i>ma-buŋu tu-ɬaŋuru?, ɖiama ayayaw məlaslas</i> He has bumped his head into something, so (we) will blow on our hands and rub it.
bu?aw	cajan peas, <i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.
bu?bu	conical fishing basket
bu?ir	taro, <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> , var. <i>esculenta</i> ki-bu?ir harvest taro
bu?nin	baby (It is given as an obsolete term in Nanwang. Cf. KaTipul dialect <i>vuHnin</i> 'baby'.) (cf. manudən 'baby' in Nanwang Puyuma)
bu?ur	goiter <i>nana nanku bu?ur</i> My goiter is painful. ka-ba-bu?ur might swell with goiter <i>kua əŋ tu-limpasian, ka-ba-bu?ur tu-ni?ən</i> Her lymph system is affected, and her neck might swell with goiter. ma-bu?ur has goiter <i>ma-bu?ur tu-ni?ən</i> She has a goiter.
 bu?ut 	prevent; extinguish b<ən>u?ut [AF] <i>b<ən>u?ut-ku kanku walak mupaɬaran</i> I prevent my child from going out. b<in>a-bu?ut-an stopped things <i>b<in>a-bu?ut-an i ufu kakarun kana ləmak kana puyuma</i> Ushu is asked not to work on Puyuma traditions. bu?ut-ay [LF] <i>ɬaɬima?-ku ɖa əmpitsə, tu-bu?ut-ay-ku kan araytay</i> I wanted to buy a pen, Araytay stopped me. <i>na ɖinəkalanən i puyuma tu-bu?ut-ay kan ku alaw marəŋay ɖa təmarapuyuma</i> KuLalaw forbids the Puyuma to speak the Puyuma language.

- ma-bu?ut** gets extinguished
ma-bu?ut na lawlaw The lamp gets extinguished.
- mu-bu?ut** [ACaus]
mu-bu?ut la na lawlaw The lamp went out.
- p<in>a-bu?u-bu?ut-an** arguments
nantu p<in>a-bu?u-bu?ut-an qa malaqaman The shamans' arguments (violent dispute).
- u-bu?ut** go to blow
ku-u-bu?ut-ay na [atsu I went blowing out the candle.
nu-u-bu?ut-anay na [atsu You went and blow out the candle.
u-bu?ut-i na lawlaw! Switch off the lamp!
- |buraw|**
 escape; run away
b<ən>uraw [AF]
b<ən>uraw-ku qa guŋ I leave the ox free. (I do not tie it up, usually.)
buraw-aw [PF]
ku-buraw-aw na guŋ I untied the ox (let it escape).
buraw-anay [I/BF]
buraw-anay na guŋ i ənayan The ox is left free along the river.
k<in>a-buraw name of the men's house of the *lungaDan*
ma-buraw get escaped (by being not tied up)
adi tu-ti[u?an na guŋ, ma-buraw i ?uma The ox was not tied up, so it has run away.
- burə?₁**
 froth; suds
na ?aw na muti[u?₂, mi-burə? tu-indan The mouth of a hanged man is full of froth.
mi-burə? na sabun Soap makes suds.
- burə?₂**
burı?aw
 gas
 make a noise; hubbub
burı?aw-an noise made by human beings
?arəməŋ, burı?aw-an na ?aw At night, men make noise.
burı?aw-an na ?ayam birdsong
burı?aw-anay [I/BF]
tu-burı?aw-anay kana suan The dog's yapping.
ma-burı?aw be noisy
ma-bu<a>ri?aw na dəkak garəm kana maŋayaw The village is noisy right now, the annual *mangayaw* festival is going on.
- |buriris|**
 diarrhoea; liquid feces (cf. **mapias** 'have diarrhoea', **parpu?us** 'liquid feces but not very severe diarrhoea')
b<ən>uriris [AF]
b<ən>uriris-ku I am excreting liquid feces.
ma-buriris have diarrhoea
ma-buriris ku-təqək I have bad diarrhea. (Lit. 'My rear end is suffering diarrhoea.')
- mu-buriris** [ACaus]
mu-buriris ku-?a?i My stools are diarrhoeic.
pu-buriris been put into diarrhea

- ku-pu-buriris-aw tu-ʔaʔi* (I have given him some medicine so) he has diarrhoea. (Lit. ‘I have put him into diarrhoea.’)
pu-a-buriris-ku I take medicine in order to get diarrhoea.
- |burisis|** bare the teeth (not necessarily being angry)
b<ən>urisis [AF]
b<ən>u<ra>risis tu-wali He bares his teeth.
burisis-aw [PF]
ku-burisis-aw ku-wali I bared my teeth.
mu-burisis [ACaus]
mu-burisi-risis tu-wali saəru He shows his teeth when laughing.
mu-bu<ra>risis tu-wali kana suan The dog bares his teeth.
(In ritual context, the dyad is *ma-buarisis* ~ *maburarisiss*, *ma-buriʔaw* ‘The dogs bark, they make a lot of noise.’ Cf. Cauquelin 2008:299, verse 25-19.)
- buruŋan** bellows
buruŋan-ku ʔia I stir the fire up a little.
ba-buruŋan bellows
buruŋan-ay [LF]
kiŋuwayan, ku-purbu na apuy, aw ku-buruŋan-ay kana ba-buruŋan, aw ku-baʔiʔaw na taʔaw, aw tu-səruŋanay kana ənay First, I lit the fire, then it is stoked with the bellows, and then the knife is heated and steeped in water.
- burunus** clay
makalaŋ-ku ʔa burunus I walk in clay soil.
- burus** a small tree trunk without branches (mainly banana trees and areca catechu)
ʔatəkaw tu-ʔuʔus kana puran, marum na puran, ʔiama a burus la na puran When (we) cut the crown of the areca tree, it dries up, so it is just a trunk, called *burus*.
- |busbus|** take some objects out of a bundle
b<ən>usbus [AF]
b<ən>usbus-ku kana daramiən I took a few stalks from the bundle of rice straw.
busbus-anay [I/BF]
nu-busbus-anay-ku kana daramiən Help me to take rice straw from the bundle.
busbus-aw [PF]
ku-busbus-aw na daramiən I took rice straw from the bundle.
mu-busbus [ACaus]
mu-busbus na daramiən A few stalks of rice straw are taken out (of the bundle).
- busiʔisiʔi** grimace; a wry face
busiʔisiʔi tu-ɪndan kana məkan na ʔarsəm He makes a wry face when he eats something sour.
- busisi** bloom; bud (cf. **baba** ‘blossom, bud’)
busisi na ʔapuʔ The flowers bloom.
adaləp muʔərag tu-busisi kana dulidul aw kana kayama Kaki and *dulidul* flowers are nearly falling down.

- b<ən>usisi** [AF]
b<ən>u<a>sisi na puran The puran trees are blooming now.
- ka-busisi-an** ‘the third lunar month’ (Lit. ‘the great bloomer’)
- pa-busisi** [Caus]
pa-busisi-aw kana puaʔəməl na kiʔa, ʔariʔi (He) put some fertilizer on the sugar apples, they grow quicker.
- busus**
 dupe; trick (cf. **bəʔaʔ** ‘cheat, dupe, lie’; **sabanaʔ** ‘deceive’)
tu-busus kuatis His cheating is bad.
- b<ən>usus** [AF]
b<ən>a-busus tu-ŋai His words are deceptive.
maʔuʔid b<ən>usus na walak The child can’t dupe.
- busus-aw** [PF]
tu-busus-aw ʔa payraŋ tu-paysu A Taiwanese duped him over money.
- ma-busus** [AF]
sagar ma-busus na walak The child likes to dupe.
 ***maʔuʔid ma-busus*
- but**
|butuas|
 squirrel
 expel; chase away (cf. **buar** ‘dispel sadness, relieve, untie, take off’; **banban** ‘feel better, relieve, get up, ease’; **bakbak** ‘feel better, release, unpack’)
- b<ən>utuas** [AF]
kana mi-minaʔay isabak na rumaʔ, na ʔakubakuban mukua
b<ən>utuas-a The teenagers from the dormitory are going to expel the miasma of death from the houses in mourning.
- butuas-aw** [PF]
ku-butuas-aw tu-aŋər I freed his thoughts.
- mu-butuas** [ACaus]
mu-butuas la nanku aŋər na arəʔət The thoughts that burdened me have been chased away.
- |buʔəl|₁**
 get up
kar-buʔəl! Get up! (I help you.)
par-buʔəl habitually get up
ku-par-buʔəl-aw na walak I make the child get up.
tu-par-buʔəl-aw kan nanali My mother calls me to get up.
tu-paraganaw par-buʔəl-aw a birwa (Her) investiture was performed with the help of the spirits.
- buʔəl₂**
 internode (bamboo); articulation; vertebra
 (In ritual, it is used as a metaphor for ‘a space of time’, the dyads are *ʔa bekaʔ-an, ʔa buʔəl-an* ‘the New Year’, or *ʔa butəl-an, ʔa ami-an*; cf. Cauquelin 2008:163, verse 7-03.)
- |buʔiʔ|**
 blind
ma-buʔiʔ be blind
ma-buʔiʔ i nanali My mother is blind.
ma-buʔiʔ ku-maʔa I am blind.

- pa-buʔiʔ** [Caus]
tu-pa-buʔiʔ-ay-ku kana lawlaw, aʔi-ku mənaʔu I am blinded by the lights, I can't see.
- sika-buʔi-buʔiʔ** pretend to be blind
mənaʔu-ku kananku walak, maʔak ʔa paysu, sika-buʔi-buʔiʔ-ku I saw my children stealing the money, I turned a blind eye to it.
- buʔiʔiʔ**
 hard (cf. **uʔiʔiʔ** 'hard; rigid; stiff—just a little')
buʔiʔiʔ *nantu pəriʔ* Her calves are hard.
buʔiʔiʔ tu-aʔər She is strong.
nanku aʔər buʔiʔiʔ I have a difficult nature.
buʔiʔiʔ tu-əʔas His penis is hard.—(It is not possible to say ****uʔiʔiʔ tu-əʔas.**)
- ka-buʔiʔiʔ** be stronger
ka-buʔiʔiʔ nu-aʔər! Be stronger!
- buʔu**
 testicles (scrotum) (cf. **kaminaw** 'gonads')
ʔua-yu musabak kaʔini, amanay nu-kinasua? Nu-kasuyaw nanu buʔu! daw maləmu-yu? You moved here (into this house), what did you bring? You brought your balls! Why are you so bad! (This sentence was said by the mother-in-law to her lazy son-in-law.)
- par-buʔu-buʔu** a man (cf. **par-kuti-kuti** 'a girl' < **kuti** 'vulva')
 attack by stealth
- |buʔul₁**
b<ən>uʔul [AF]
b<ən>uʔul-ku kana babuy I attack the boar by stealth.
- buʔul-aw** [PF]
tu-buʔul-aw kana ʔala na puyuma The Puyuma have been attacked by stealth.
mələlap kana ʔaʔum ʔi, tu-buʔul-aw na ʔaʔum He creeps up on the game and attacks it by stealth.
- buʔul-ay** [LF]
tu-buʔul-ay-ku ʔa ʔala Enemies attacked me by stealth.
- buʔul-u** [Imp PF]
buʔul-u na buʔul! Attack the BuTul by stealth!
- ki-buʔul** get attacked
ki-buʔul na buʔul The BuTul were attacked by stealth.
- pa-buʔul** [Caus]
ku-pa-buʔul-anay kana babuy na suan I send the dog to attack the boar by stealth.
- buʔul₂**
 land population name, people from Lanyü island or Orchid island
a-ba-buʔul-an na buʔul, ʔiama tu-puŋaʔaday ʔa buʔul The BuTul were often attacked by stealth, so they have become known as the BuTul. (Obsolete term used by the Puyuma to name the BuTul is *puŋsu* which means 'island' in Tao language (ex. Yami).)
- |buʔuŋ**
 gather; assemble men (cf. **saʔur** 'work in team')
buʔuŋ-aw [PF]
tu-buʔuŋ-aw na ʔinəkəlanan kana yawan The chief has called the villagers to gather.

- m-u-buʔuŋ** [Mvt]
m-u-buʔuŋ la na ʔinəkəlanan The villagers have gathered.
buyu chicken (< KaTipul dialect, seldom used in Nanwang)
buyul territory (ritual term)
(ba-buyul is an old term for territory, today Puyuma say dadarəʔ ‘territory’.)
(Three old informants say that when they were young, the Puyuma would say nanta babuyul for today nanta dadarəʔ ‘our territory’. This has been confirmed by Irubay’s mother, aged 80, but Irubay, who is one of the last two shamans, does not know the meaning of this term.)
- dadənan** around five o’clock in the morning; dawn; daybreak
an i dadənan, maragan-ta At daybreak, we get up.
- dadəŋraw** *vagina dentata*
(Name of the woman with vagina dentata, who was thrown into the sea and rescued by the head of KaTipul village, he married her.)
- dadəruan** cooking pot (cf. **bulawan** ‘small cooking pot used in the mountains’)
 < **dəru** ‘cook in water’
- daduas** sole of the foot
asua ʔien, i daduas na maʔinayan Formerly, men were underfoot.
(In a system based on predominantly matri-uxorilocal households, men had no power in their wife’s parents home.)
- dakpan** the left foreleg of an animal given by the hunter either to the first women encountered in the village on his way back, or to the male religious officiant at *pubiaw* ‘the rite of the deer’ (cf. **suludan** ‘right haunch of a game’; **risiŋ** ‘right forefoot of an animal offered to feed the spirits’; **kaʔayaʔan** ‘game’)
ka-dakpan game
- dakir** west (cf. **ʔaya** ‘west’)
m-u-ki-dakir-an go west
(Only used in ritual context today, cf. Cauquelin 2008:296, verse 24-61: i dakir, ʔaya ‘west’. When Muya, born in 1937, was a little girl, she heard this term, unknown today. TakamoLi still uses it.)
- |daləp|** near (cf. **paʔiləp** ‘next to’)
a-daləp close to, near
a-daləp tu-rumaʔ kan takamoʔi TakamoLi’s house is close to mine.
daləp-u [Imp]
u-daləp-u! Go close (to him)!
- ki-daləp** get approached
indaŋ-ku kan kuʔalaw ki-daləp I am afraid of getting approached by KuLalaw.
kur-daləp get close to someone
kur-daləp kanku na ʔaw The man is getting close to me.
ma-da-daləp get close to each other
ma-da-daləp-ta We get closer to each other (plural).
mar-daləp-a-ta Let’s get closer (two people).
m-u-daləp [Mvt]
m-u-daləp-yu kan ʔaw You go close to the peson.

- m-u-daləp kana ʔaw* Go close to the people.
m-u-daləp kana ʔənan Run parallel to the mountain.
- u-daləp** go close, approach
u-daləp kanku! Come close to me!
ku-u-daləp-aw i abukul I went close to Abukul.
- dalialəp**
daliusus name of a household
Adenostemma lavenia (?), plant (sp.). Family *Asteraceae*
 [Puyuma say it belongs to the *puLuT* plant, *Bidens bipinnata* (L.) Kuntze, an *Asteraceae*.]
- dalʔu** sugar; sweet
d<in>alʔu beer resulting from fermentation of rice
- daludu** tree (sp.)
 [Puyuma explain: *sədu tu-ligaw* ‘It has a lot of thorns.’]
tu-ʔiduy kana dadəruan, tu-ʔuriay kana tuʔu kana daludu, aw tu-ʔiuraw, aw təmiʔil kana dərdəran The black soot of a pan is mixed with the sap of the *daludu*, and it is stirred up and we paint the teenagers’ spears, *derderan*.
- daʔalu**
daʔan tobacco pipe (aboriginal type)
 road (cf. **wakal** ‘track, animal track’)
kirʔəbuʔ-ku i daʔan kana yawan I met the chief in the road.
kaʔi-daʔanan the true road (the old road of the village)
mi-a-daʔan spirits of the road (cf. **mi-a-wakal** ‘spirits of the road’)
p<in>u-daʔan-an
 1. place where a road has been made
 2. the name of a household
- daʔəkadik**
daʔəkən mosquito larvae
 wet; damp (cf. **ribənə** ‘humid, damp’)
parisiʔ, daʔəkən tu-kaʔakaʔ He is incontinent, his trousers are wet.
da<ʔa>ʔəkən ~ ka-da<ʔa>ʔəkən will be wet
ka-da<ʔa>ʔəkən ku-kirwan kana maʔudal na wari My clothes will be wet when it rains.
daʔəkən-anay [I/BF]
nu-daʔəkən-anay-ku kanantu gimpu Help me to wet his handkerchief.
daʔəkən-aw [PF]
tu-daʔəkən-aw tu-ʔaʔəkək His body is wet.
d<əm>aʔəkən [AF]
d<əm>aʔəkən kantu kaʔakaʔ He wets his trousers.
- daʔil** bottle
 sa **daʔil** one bottle
sa-daʔil-an the contents of one bottle
ʔəməkəʔ-ku sa-daʔil-an, sadaʔu ku-aʔəʔ I drink a liter, I am in a good mood.
d<in>aʔil in a bottle
d<in>aʔil la na dinalʔu The ricebeer has been put into the bottle.
- daʔinəs** Chinese crapemyrtle, *Lagerstroemia subcostata*, Koehne

- daɭiwasay** good health; secure (cf. **saɭiksik** ‘in good health’)
na papəɭi miabak, aɭudun tu-ɖaɖək, aɖi miabak, daɭiwasay
 The pregnant woman has a heavy body, when she is not pregnant, she feels good.
saɭaw daɭiwasay tu-piniɖaɖəkan His body is extremely healthy.
asua ɖien ʔi, aru sasəŋaʔ-ta ɖa dinalʔu ʔi, daɭiwasay ɖia saŋliw
 Formerly, when we were ready to make rice beer, (the jar) was disinfected a little with *sangLiw*.
- daɭiwasay-a** [Subj]
daɭiwasay-a-ku Give me peace.
- d<əm>aɭiwasay** [AF]
d<əm>aɭiwasay-ku I am in good health.
- daɭukap** palm of the hand (cf. **ɭukap** ‘handspan’)
sa-daɭukap-an ~ **sa-ɭukap-an** handspan (unit of measure used for the boar’s snout)
- |daɭum|** work together in a field (two people); be together; rent a place from
ki-a-daɭum rent
ki-a-daɭum-ku kənanu ʔuma I am renting your field.
k<in>i-daɭum-an work done in a field
nənkə k<in>i-daɭum-an My work in the field with others.
ma-da-daɭum two persons work together
ma-da-daɭum-ta ɖa ʔuma (The two of us) we work together in the fields.
ma-daɭu-daɭum several persons work together
ma-daɭu-daɭum la na puyuma Puyuma stay together.
pi-daɭum-anay give to be worked
ku-pi-daɭum-anay kanu I give you my field to cultivate.
- daɭus** slippery; be fluent (cf. **ɖuɭəŋ** ‘slide on dry ground’; **səlid** ‘fluent speech’; **siɖsiɖ** ‘fluent’)
təmarapuyuma məŋəŋay saɭaw daɭus i dulien When Dulian speaks Puyuma, she is very fluent.
a-daɭus will slip
a-daɭus kana liʔaʔ, kurtəpəlaʔ (If) the ground is slippery with mud, I will fell down.
na mələmu na ʔaw a-daɭus ɖa kaɖəkian The insults of the angry person will be slippery.
- pa-ka-da-daɭus** placenta (cf. **tu-ɭa-ɭipuʔ kana walək** ‘placenta’)
a-daman yesterday
a-daman, məŋədək-ku la I arrived yesterday.
an-da-daman the day after tomorrow (cf. **ka-ɖa-ɖua na wari** ‘the day after tomorrow’)
an-da-daman bəbərək-ku, mukua i taihok The day after tomorrow I’m leaving, I’m going to Taipei.
an-daman ~ **kan-daman** tomorrow
an-daman auka-ku i balaka Tomorrow I’m going to a Western country.

	<p>k<in>a-daman-an many days <i>k<in>a-daman, mabəbabəŋ-mi kikarun tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> We have been busy working for many days on the words of the Puyuma. <i>k<in>a-daman-an saŋiksik-ku dia</i> I have been in good health for a long time.</p>
damuk	<p>blood <i>mukaŋəŋ na damuk</i> The blood is dry. mi-a-damuk have blood <i>mi-a-damuk ku-ɖaɖək</i> My body has blood. m-u-damuk [Mvt] <i>m-u-damuk ku-bu i?</i> My wound bleeds.</p>
danapan	<p>large stone, rock <i>arəkəɖ i nanali, nanku danapan</i> My mother is strong, (she is) my base stone. ~ My mother gives me strength. <i>ku-paraganaw ku-ruma? kana danapan isaɬ, ɖiama arəkəɖ</i> I have built my house with a <i>danapan</i> rock, so it is strong.</p>
danaw₁	<p>hole filled with water (which will evaporate) <i>mu-dana-danaw na ənay nanku babaɬu</i> My courtyard has lots of holes filled with water.</p>
danaw₂ danaw[əŋəs]	<p>uterus name of an ancestor. He belonged to the Sapayan household, he was not handsome but he had a lot of fields. (cf. the story narrated at the end of the introduction)</p>
 danun 	<p>tribute (cf. pə-ma-dəru ‘exchanges of food which has to be given each year during the <i>mangayaw</i> ritual between households claiming a common ancestor’) [Puyuma explain: <i>pa-pa-kan kana maɖiɖəŋan</i> ‘to feed the old people’.] (In KaTipul dialect, <i>danun</i> ‘confort’ is said to be an obsolete term.) ki-danun-an 1. tribute given after a quarrel, or formerly to the Paiwan <i>pa-ki-danun-an dia</i> We are still giving. 2. follow an example <i>ki-danun-an-ku kanɖunu na ɬaw</i> I follow that person’s example. k<in>i-danun-an tribute already given mar-pa-danu-danun be given by many persons <i>mar-pa-danu-danun kanɖunu na ɬaw, na Paiwan, na Bunun, ʔinaba la garəm</i> Paiwan, Bunun used to pay tributes, it is over now. (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>mar-pa-daʔus-a, mar-pa-danun-a</i> ‘having good relations’.) mu-danun la the tribute is over</p>
dapal	<p>foot (cf. kukuɖ ‘the whole leg’; paʔa ‘thigh’; pəriʔ ‘the lower leg, from the knee to the ankle’) <i>kaɖu-ta dia dapa-dapal aw minaɬay</i> We were still in our mother’s foot when he died. (‘He died long before we were born.’) d<in>apal-an footprints (cf. s<in>aŋɖal-an ‘footprints’)</p>

- dapas**
|dapənin| a type of mountain pheasant
 crush a round object; flatten
dapənin-aw [PF]
ku-dapənin-aw na biʔunun The egg is crushed by me.
sa[ʔapaw kana pa|iʔiŋ, tu-dapənin-aw tu-ʔaŋuruʔ He was hit by a car, and his head is crushed.
- mu-dapənin** [ACaus]
mu-dapənin la na katawa The papaya is flattened.
- |dapəŋ|** rice badly cooked because of lack of fire
ma-dapəŋ be badly cooked
ma-dapəŋ na tinalək The rice is uncooked (because there is no fire).
- dapur** pile up stones to build a wall
dapur-an [Imp I/BF]
*dapur-an-ku ʔa **dapur!*** Help me to make piles!
dapur-ay [LF]
tu-dapur-ay na barasaʔ na paluan kana ʔuma The fence of the field is made of piled stones.
- dapur-i** [Imp LF]
dapur-i ʔa barasaʔ! Pile up stones!
- d<əm>apur** [AF]
d<əm>a-dapur-ku ʔa barasaʔ kananku bakabak I am piling up stones to make the fence of my garden.
- d<in>apur-an** piled stones
d<in>apur-an ʔa barasaʔ tu-ʔa[ʔaʔ His fence is made of a pile of stones.
- mi-dapur** have a piled up stone wall
mi-dapur ku-bakabak My garden has (a fence of) piled stones.
- mi-d<in>apur** have made a pile of stones
mi-d<in>apur-ku ʔa barasaʔ I have made piles of stones.
- daʔan**
daʔiŋ personal name
 tribute given by the other tribes, Taroko, Bunun, Amis, Paiwan from hunting or during a ritual, or to a parturient; participation
*iʔini na tiuʔ garəm, nanku **daʔiŋ*** This game, trapped during my hunt, is my share.
aba[ʔu ʔua bəraya ʔa daʔiŋ na bunun, na puyuma muka-ta ki-daʔiŋ-a
 When the Bunun forgot to come and give a tribute, we, the Puyuma, would go and get it.
- pa-daʔiŋ** [Caus]
ta-pa-daʔiŋ-anay na rawa kana bunun We received tribute from the Bunun.
- pu-daʔiŋ** give tribute
muka pu-daʔiŋ-a kana puyuma na bunun Bunun people gave their tribute to the Puyuma.
- daʔu** soapberry tree, *Sapindus mukorossi* Gaertn.
 (The fruit was used to make soap.)
*ulaya tu-burəʔ na **daʔu*** The soapberry tree has suds.

- daʔus** oil (tortoise or peanut)
daʔus-anay [I/BF]
nu-daʔus-anay-ku qia? Would you oil it a bit for me?
daʔus-ay [LF]
daʔus-ay kana imar tu-ʔarbu (Their) hair have been oiled.
daʔus-aw [PF]
tu-daʔus-aw na marturus The bicycle has been oiled.
d<əm>aʔus [AF]
d<əm>aʔus-ku qa ʔarbu I oiled my hair.
d<əm>aʔus-a [Subj]
auka-ku d<əm>aʔus-a I am going to oil (my hair).
d<in>aʔus oily
d<in>aʔus qa imar There is some oil.
mu-daʔus [ACaus]
mu-daʔus la ηai The words are crystal clear.
- dar** often; still
məkan-ku la qa kənaw, aluʔ-ku dar I have eaten some onions, and I'm still hungry.
ʔəməkəʔ-ku qa ʔəraw, atuʔtuŋ-ku dar (When) I drink wine, I often feel sleepy.
- daramien**
[dardar] rice straw
tidy (cf. **rayray** 'tide up, align')
dardar-anay [I/BF]
tu-dardar-anay na kirwan i darə? The clothes are arranged tidily on the floor.
dardar-aw [PF]
ku-dardar-aw na tiʔil, kaləayan-ku maʔak I arranged my books, I can find them more easily.
dardar-ay [LF]
ku-dardar-ay qa kiqa I put sweetsops away tidily.
dardar-u [Imp PF]
dardar-u! Put in order (this)!.
d<əm>ardar [AF]
d<əm>ardar-ku kana kirwan naniwanan I put the clothes for sale in order.
- darə?** earth; soil ~ ground (cf. **lipa** 'earth' in ritual context)
nanta darə? our soil
a-darə? low
a-darə? na ləŋaw A song sung on too low a note.
da-darə? territory
nanta babuyul, nanta dadarə? 'Our territory, our territory' (these words are said by the shamans) (cf. **ba-buyul** 'an obsolete term')
i-darə? spirit of the underworld (cf. **ʔusu** 'earth' < KaTipul dialect) (The dyad in ritual context is *i-darə?*, *i-ʔusu* 'spirit of the underworld'.)
ka-darə-darə?-an the best piece of land

ka-darə-darə?-an na darə?, na ?uma, na dəkəl A nice piece of earth, field, village.

maka-darə? at the bottom; below

na maranak maka-darə? kana marama?idəŋ The younger (son) is smaller than the older one.

maka-darə? na ənay downstream (cf. **pa?anun** ‘downstream’)

mi-darə? have some earth

mi-darə? tu-səki kantu [ima He has got dirt under his nails.

m-u-darə? [Mvt] (cf. **pa?anun** ‘go down, descend’)

kana səma?uanan dĩa, m-u-darə? kəma i isaŋ Every morning then, I come down.

m-u-darə? kana ənay Go downstream.

m-u-darə?-ku kəma i dənən pa?anun I go down the slope when I come from the mountain.

pu-darə? throw or place down

pu-darə?-ku dā dāil I have put the bottle on the floor.

pu-darə?-ku dā akanan pakan kan duliən I put food (on the table) to feed Dulian.

ku-pu-darə?-aw na puran The areca nut has been put down (on the floor, or the table) by me.

|**darəməs**|

crush; press down

da-ra-rəməs-an a press

darəməs-aw [PF]

darəməs-aw na ?u[ə]d Earthworms have been crushed.

d<əm>arəməs [AF]

d<əm>arəməs-ku dā radif kana da-ra-rəməs-an I crush ~ I crushed the peanuts in the press.

dariwawa?an

fingers

(For some Puyuma it means also the middle finger.)

mi-pu-a-[ima pənia nanku dariwawa?an I have rings on all my fingers.

darulanlan

cicada (in the village, its song is *miŋmiŋmiŋ*). It means, as well ‘friend’

darulasiaw

cicada (in the mountains, its song is *miŋ-----mimimimimi*)

darumanəŋ

mold; sea foam

darumanəŋ-anay [I/BF]

tu-darumanəŋ-anay na ənay kana baba[u The courtyard became moldy (from damp).

pi-darumanəŋ put mold

pi-darumanəŋ dā baba[u The courtyard becomes moldy (meaning ‘the house has no visitors, and so, no friends’).

daruŋəl

creeper plant (sp.); vine (sp.) (cf. **ba?ay** ‘creeper—generic term’)

[Puyuma explain: ‘When we cut it, it gives a black sap which is used as ropes.’]

datar

village (ritual term) (cf. Blust ACD 1995:101 */ataR/ flat, level)

ka-datar-an spirits of the true village in Puyuma

may-datar place-name, the first Puyuma village set up in (cf. **duŋduŋan** ‘another name of the place’)

- payas marəŋay ɖa may-datar kəma* He immediately said ‘here, settle down a village’.
- mi-a-datar** tutelary spirits of the village
t<əm>ua-datar spirits making the village
 (The dyad in ritual context is *t<əm>ua-datar*, *t<əm>ua-ɖəkəl*, cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-07.)
- |daul|** call out; inform (cf. **suru?** ‘go and fetch, call upon’)
daul-aw [PF]
ku-daul-aw na ɖinəkalanən, məɾədək la i duliən The villagers are informed by me that Dulian has arrived.
d<əm>aul [AF]
d<əm>aul-ku ɖa ɖinəkalanən, məɾədək la i duliən I inform the villagers that Dulian has arrived.
d<in>aul-an information
d<in>aul-an i liŋa ɖa muruma? la i duliən Linga gives the information that Dulian is back home.
ma-da-daul na saraipan the team mates inform each other
mar-daul call each another
mar-dau-daul na sakaputan The co-evals call each other.
pa-daul [Caus]
ku-pa-daul-aw i isaw kan abukul I told Isaw to call Abukul.
- daum** sewing needle
makitəŋ tu-buaŋ kana daum The eye of the needle is small.
- daw** why? (cf. **mu-ama** ‘why?’)
daw kikarun-yu puyuma ŋai? Why do you study the words of the Puyuma?
daw maɖəkɪ-yu? Why do you insult (people)?
- dawa** millet, *Setaria italica* (L.) P. Beauv. (cf. **kuɖis**, **ɕinapa**, **ɕjakutun**, **ɕinbu**, **ɕaŋkar** ‘other varieties of millet’)
aɖi mibua? na dawa, saɖu tu-maɖinayan When the millet does not bloom, it has a lot of males (no grains).
- dawak** poison (cf. **ɕuba** ‘poison tree, poison for fish’; **ibul** obsolete term)
na apɖap ulaya tu-dawak The cobra has poison.
ka-dawa-dawak-an poison tree
ma-dawak [AF]
ma-dawak ku-katagwin My spouse poisoned himself/herself.
mu-dawak [ACaus]
mu-dawak kana pa-dawak Poison poisons.
pa-dawak [Caus]
ua əkan ɖa pa-dawak! Go and eat poison!
nu-pa-dawak-ay na kawi You put some poison on the tree.
- |dawan|** grow up
da-dawan-an a lot of
da-dawan-an tu-tiu? na kuɭabaw He trapped a lot of big rats.
tu-maɕa kana pariwan, da-dawan-an, aw bəŋɕukur The Paiwans’ eyes are big and puffy.

- da-dawan-an** age-set of the oldest boys in the dormitory
dawan-an grown up
sa ʔami ku-binərukan, dawan-an la na walak I have been away for a year, the children have grown up.
dawan-an tu-liuŋ His pig has grown up.
- mar-dawan** age-set of 16-18-year old boys, the oldest class in the dormitory (Lit. ‘Who have grown up together?’)
daway create; produce (cf. **par-buaʔ** ‘create’)
dawa-daway-an factory
dawa-daway-an qa marturus the bicycle factory
daway body
daway-aw [PF]
ku-daway-aw tu-tiʔil kana puyuma I create the Puyuma dictionary.
d<əm>away [AF]
d<əm>away qa walak (We) make children.
d<əm>away the Creator, God [Puyuma say ‘before the missionaries’ arrival, they did not use the term. There was not any notion of God.’]
d<in>away creation
d<in>away kana ʔuway na punun The basket is made of rattan.
d<in>a-daway-an semi-product
d<in>away-an product
in-u-daway-an puppet, figurine, shape (cf. **in-u-saŋaʔ-an** ‘statue, dummy, scarecrow’ (cf. **t<in>u-ʔaw-ʔaw** ‘statue, dummy, scarecrow’)
buʔay tu-in-u-daway-an kan duliən Dulian has a nice shape.
ka-d<əm>away-an human being
mu-daway [ACaus]
mu-daway la na rumaʔ The house has been made.
- |dawil|**
far
a-dawil far
a-dawil ʔia tu-kakawanŋan na daʔan His road is still far away.
dawil-aw [PF]
ku-dawil-aw tu-rumaʔ His house is far away from mine.
m-u-dawil [Mvt]
m-u-dawil-yu kanku You are going far from me.
u-dawil [Imp]
u-dawil! Go away!
- |dəkil|**
stand on tiptoe
da-dəkil nickname for a person who often stands on tiptoe
dəkil-u [Imp PF]
dəkil-u nu-dapal, maruaya-yu ʔəmi muʔ kana ʔaʔuʔ! Stand on tiptoe, you will be able to catch the mango!
d<əm>əkil [AF]
d<əm>əkil kəmakawanŋ na muarak The dancers stand on tiptoe to dance.
- dəlan**
massage; stamp
dəlan nu-dapal kananku ʔakur Massage my back with your feet.

	<i>dəlan kana ?abu nu-dapal</i> Stamp out the ashes with your feet.
	pu-dəlan leave traces
	<i>ɬua pu-dəlan-a</i> He came and left his footprints.
 də ədə 	run over
	mu-də ədə [ACaus]
	<i>mu-də ədə na suan kana pa iɬiŋ</i> The dog was run over by the car.
	<i>sa tʔapaw-ku aw mu-də ədə -ku kana pa iɬiŋ</i> I was hit by the car and then run over.
	pa-də ədə [Caus]
	<i>pa-də ədə -ay na suan kana pa iɬiŋ</i> The dog was placed (so as) to be run over by the car.
	<i>tu-pa-də ədə -anay-ku kana pa iɬiŋ</i> I get run over by the car (in purpose).
də u₁	feel nauseated
	<i>də< a> u-ku</i> I feel like vomiting.
 də u₂	cheap
	ma-də u be cheap
	<i>ma-də u na ninaniwan i taywan</i> Things are cheap in Taiwan.
dəmdəm	heart (feelings) (cf. niraŋraŋ ‘heart, feelings’) (Both terms are used in ritual context, the dyad is <i>dəmdəm, niraŋraŋ</i> ‘feelings’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:218, verse 14-06.)
dəməl	a cloth pad used for protection against the heat
	<i>da-dəməl-ku ɬa dadəruan</i> I am protecting myself from the heat of the pan with a cloth.
	dəməl-aw [PF]
	<i>bi?as na dadəruan, ku-dəməl-aw kana kadupu</i> The pan is hot, I protected myself against the heat with a piece of paper.
dəməs	flat for a nose
	dəməs-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-dəməs-aw na tiŋran</i> I have flattened the nose.
	ka-dəməs-an a very flat nose
	ma-dəməs has a flat nose
	<i>ma-dəməs na tiŋran</i> The nose is flat. ~ (He) has a flat nose.
dənun	summer (cf. kabi?asan ‘summer’)
dənə	a birthmark or a sudden body mark
	[Puyuma explain: ‘When it appears, it is a sign of some bad news, usually a death.’]
	<i>ulaya ɬuma na taw piniwalak mi-dənə tu-taŋar aw tu-ɬaɬək</i> Some people are born with birthmarks on the face and on the body.
dəpa	measure of two arms stretched wide
	sa dəpa one measure of two arms wide stretched
 dəpə 	press down
	d<əm>əpə [AF]
	<i>d<əm>əpə -ku kananku [ima na tinusukan</i> I press my hand against the place where the sting is.
	dəpə -an [Imp I/BF]

dəpəl-an ku-tial na nana! Press my painful stomach!

dəpəl-anay [I/BF]

ku-dəpəl-anay kanku [ima na tinusukan I use my hand to press against the sting.

tu-dəpəl-anay tu-maʔa He fixed his gazes on something.

dəpəl-aw [PF]

agarəmay ku-dəpəl-aw kanku [ima na tinusukan I have just pressed on the sting with my hand.

dəpəl-ay [LF]

ku-dəpəl-ay kananku [ima nanku tial nana I have pressed my hand on my painful stomach.

kar-dəpə-dəpəl press down together

kar-dəpə-dəpəl-mi ʔa aʔab kana dinun We both press on the cover of the jar.

mar-dəpə-dəpəl a lot of people press down

mar-dəpə-dəpəl-ta ʔa fufu We (a lot of people) squeeze each other's breasts.

|dəpuʔ|

mark; tattoo (cf. **tiktik** 'tattoo, flick, file')

da-dəpuʔ a seal

dəpuʔ-aw [PF]

tu-dəpuʔ-aw i tagəraŋ His chest is tattooed.

dəpuʔ-i [Imp LF]

muka-yu i yinhang, dəpuʔ-i na da-dəpuʔ! When you go to the bank, make your mark (use your signature seal)!

|dəʔdəʔ|

trample (any ground, usually dry); look down at people (cf. **duʔduʔ** 'trample wet ground')

d<əm>əʔdəʔ [AF]

an marəŋay, tu-piniŋayan d<əm>əʔdəʔ ʔa ʔaw When she talks to the others, she looks down on them. ~ When she talks to the others, her words look down on them.

dəʔdəʔ-an [Imp I/BF]

dəʔdəʔ-an! Step on it!

dəʔdəʔ-aw [PF]

tu-dəʔdəʔ-aw kana guŋ na [umay The rice was trampled by the ox.

mu-dəʔdəʔ [ACaus]

mu-dəʔdəʔ na ʔaʔun The grass was trampled.

pa-dəʔdəʔ-an [Caus]

pa-dəʔdəʔ-an kana paʔiqiŋ na ʔaʔun The grass has been flattened by the car.

|dəʔəl|

crush under foot; leave tracks or footprints

d<əm>əʔəl [AF]

d<əm>əʔəl-ku ʔa ʔiabəraŋ I crush ~ crushed the ants.

d<əm>əʔəl-ku i dadarəʔ I left some footprints on the ground.

dəʔəl-anay [I/BF]

tu-dəʔəl-anay tu-dapal kana [ibəŋ He left some traces of his foot on the wall.

	dəʔəl-ay [LF]	<i>tu-dəʔəl-ay na ʔuma kana babuy</i> The field contains boar tracks. <i>tu-dəʔəl-ay na ʔuʔəq</i> The worms are crushed.
	d<in>əʔəl-an	tracks, footprint <i>tu-d<in>əʔəl-an kana babuy</i> The tracks of the boar.
dərarua		praying mantis, <i>Mantis religiosa</i> (L.) Mant.
dərdəran		young teenagers' decorated lance (The lance is divided into sections; a section, <i>baTu</i> , holds paper decorations called leaves; a section without these decorations called <i>bakas</i> .)
 dərnaw 		cloudburst (cf. KaTipul dialect dərnaw 'melted ice')
		<i>d<əm>ərnaw na ʔudal</i> a sudden downpour
dəru		cook in water (meat, egg, fish)
		<i>dəru-yu na sukup!</i> Cook the taros!
	də-dəru-an	cooking pan (cf. bulawan 'small cooking pot used in the mountains')
	d<əm>əru [AF]	<i>d<əm>əru-ku qa sukup</i> I cooked the taro stems.
	dəru-an!	Cook (the rice)!
	dəru-anay [I/BF]	<i>ku-dəru-anay na dadəruan</i> I take the pot to cook.
	dəru-aw [PF]	<i>ku-dəru-aw na sukup</i> The taro stems are cooked by me.
	ma-dəru	is cooked <i>ma-dəru la na tinalək</i> The rice is boiled.
	p<in>i-madəru ~ pə-ma-dəru	food which has to be given each year during the <i>mangayaw</i> ritual by households with a young man who has received the <i>betan</i> from his godfather's household (cf. kidanunan 'tribute given to the neighbouring Paiwan, or after a quarrel').
dika		new rolled banana leaf (Ritual term, unknown in Nanwang.) (In ritual context, the pair is <i>m-u-ka dinayan</i> , <i>m-u-ka dika</i> 'go on the rolled new born banana leaf', cf. Cauquelin 2008:181, verse 9-44.) (cf. Blust ACD 1995:145 */balik/ reverse, turn around; WMP-MLG /vadika/ overturned; changed; turned upside down)
 dikəs 		hold in one's hand də-dikəs-an handle (cf. suduj 'handle of a tool')
	d<əm>ikəs [AF]	<i>d<əm>ikəs-ku qa əmpitsə</i> I hold the pen.
	d<əm>ikəs	a shamanistic ritual for driving away miasmas
	dikəs-anay [I/BF]	<i>nu-dikəs-anay-ku kanku aliut</i> Hold my bag for me.
	dikəs-ay [LF]	<i>ku-dikəs-ay na əmpitsə</i> I held the pen.
	dikəs-i [Imp LF]	<i>dikəs-i nu-kabuŋ!</i> Hold your hat!
dilapilapi?		flat (body) <i>dilapilapi? tu-qaqək</i> Her body is flat.

- [Puyuma explain: *marayas tu-fufu* ‘Her breasts are flat.’; *madəməs na tiŋran* ‘The nose is flat.’; *dilapilapi? na ɬaɬək* ‘The body is flat.’]
- dimər** fungal infection; corn on one’s foot
ku-guɬguɬ-ay nanku dimər I scratched my fungal infection.
ma-dimər has a corn on foot
aɟi masimə?, ma-dimər ku-dapal I did not take care, I have a corn on my foot.
- dindin** snail, *Succinea putris* (L.)
 [Puyuma say that *dindin*, snails, were introduced by the Japanese, and that name comes from a Japanese nursery rhyme.]
- dinun** wide-mouthed jar (Used to ferment rice-beer, or to contain the bones of the dead.) (cf. **guliguliyən** ‘narrow-mouthed jar for keeping meat’)
tu-ukak kana minatay na ɬaw, abakaw kana dinun The bones of the dead are put into a *dinun* jar.
- diŋiran** a path along a river (only a fossilized form *maka-diŋiran*)
maka-diŋiran along the littoral
maka-diŋiran-ku kana kaɬi I walked on the bank of the river.
muka-ku maka-diŋiran kana kaɬi I went for a walk on the river bank.
- diw** dragon (< Japanese *ryū*)
- |dipaw|** sexual intercourse
arə-dipaw (it is an insult) ‘the fornicator’
paʔtusi la ɬa babayan aw puŋaɬaday ɬa arə-dipaw He likes women so much he is nicknamed ‘the fornicator’.
d<əm>ipaw [AF]
sagar məkan kana tipatipayan ɟien, sagar d<əm>ipaw When we enjoy eating the vegetable *tipatipayan* ‘wild amaranth’, we like to make love.
ma-da-dipaw have sexual intercourse
ma-da-dipaw na markatagwin The husband and wife make love.
- dipuŋ** Japan ~ Japanese (< Minnan *jit-pun*) (cf. **takunukun** obsolete term used before colonisation according to the Puyuma)
- dipur** a type of big bean
- dirapa** a broad hand or foot
dirapa tu-daduas His foot is wide.
- diras** see badly
 [Puyuma explain: ‘The eyes are reddish, the sight is like being in smoke.’]
ma-diras has hazy, blurred vision (cf. **ma-bulal** ‘cataract’)
ma-diras tu-maɬa His eyes are hazy.
- dirus** wash
aɟi-ku dirus-i I did not wash.
da-dirus-an washing water
a da-dirus-an, aməli a ɬatəlan na ənay It is water to wash with, not to throw away.
da-dirus-an bathroom
da-dirus
ku-da-dirus-aw na guŋ I might wash the ox.

ku-da-dirus-i na suan I will wash the dog.

d<əm>irus [AF]

d<əm>irus-ku I wash ~ I washed (myself).

d<in>irus-an had a wash

d<in>irus-an la i nanali My mother has already had a wash.

dirus! Wash!**diru-dirus-an** swimming pool**dirus-anay** [I/BF]

ku-dirus-anay na ənay kan aliwaki I bathed Aliwaki with water.

dirus-aw [PF]

ku-dirus-aw na guŋ I washed the ox. ~ The ox is washed by me.

dirus-ay [LF]

ku-dirus-ay na ənay na biʔas I bathed in hot water.

dirus-i [Imp LF]

dirus-i na ənay! Wash with the water!

dirus-u [Imp PF]

dirus-u (na guŋ)! Wash (the ox)!

ki-dirus get a wash

aʔi muaʔi ki-dirus na suan The dog does not want to be washed.

aʔi-ku saʔiksik, ki-a-dirus-ku kana buʔabuʔayan I do not feel well,
the lady is helping me to bathe.

ki-pa-dirus get bathed

ki-pa-dirus-ku i karumaʔan, payas mutu-christian I was baptized in
Church, I immediately became a Christian.

mu-dirus [ACaus]

mu-dirus-ku ʔa marladək I am wet through with sweat.

pa-dirus [Caus]

kana wariwari, ku-pa-dirus-ay i nanali aw i ʔbali Everyday, I bathe
my mother and my oldest sibling.

|disdis|

fray; fringes

d<əm>isdis [AF]

d<əm>isdis-ku pakabuʔay kananku kirwan I make fringes for my
clothes to be beautiful.

disdis-anay [I/BF]

nu-disdis-anay-ku kana ʔinidan na kaʔakaʔ Help me to make fringes
on the hem of my trousers.

disdis-aw [PF]

ku-disdis-aw na ʔinəkəran I made fringes on the material.

mu-disdis [ACaus]

mu-disdis nanku kaʔa My waistcoat is frayed.

duarəpaŋ

sow (grain); strew in all directions (ritual term)

duarəpaŋ-anay [I/BF]

tu-duarəpaŋ-anay kana baʔi na balubu The wind strews the sheaths
everywhere.

(In ritual context, the dyad is *d<əm>uarina* ~ *d<əm>uarəpaŋ* ‘strew the
sheaths everywhere’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:315, verse 28-06.)

- duarina** sow (grain); strew in all directions (ritual term)
(Unknown term in Nanwang except by old men. In KaTipul, it means ‘to transmit’.)
d<əm>uarina [AF]
d<əm>uarina na balubu The sheaths are sown everywhere.
- duarina-aw** [PF]
tu-duarina-aw la na balubu The sheaths are strewn everywhere.
(In ritual context, the dyad is *d<əm>uarina ~ d<əm>unarəpaŋ* ‘strew everywhere’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:315, verse 28-06.)
- dudu** coconut tree and fruit, *Cocos nucifera*; fruit (L.)
tu-ənay kana dudu coconut milk
an biʔas na wari, təməkə]-ta tu-ənay kana dudu, ʔinaba ta-aŋəŋ
When it is hot, we drink coconut milk, and we are in a good mood.
- dudur** shinbone
|duku| pound the rice in the *da-duku]-an* which is carved from hardwood *tuqur*, *Bischofia javanica*
da-duku] will pound the rice
da-duku]-ku ɖa ʔabay kana da-duku]-an I shall make sticky rice dumplings by pounding the flour in the mortar.
nu-da-duku]-anay-ku ɖa d<in>uku] Help me to pound to make the sticky rice dumplings *d<in>ukuL*.
- da-duku]-an** a type of wide, shallow mortar used for making rice cake
d<əm>uku] [AF]
d<əm>uku]-ku ɖa d<in>uku] I pound the sticky rice dumplings, *d<in>ukuL*.
- d<in>uku]** sticky rice dumpling (The grains of rice are ground, then, when they become stringy, they are toasted and dried in the sun. The dumplings are used as food by soldiers and travellers.)
- |dulas|** skin flushed from being slapped or from damp
dulas-aw [PF]
tu-dulas-aw tu-təɖək kana manudən kana da]əkən tu-ufimi The wet nappy made the child’s buttocks red.
ma-dulas has a skin flushed
u]anə ɖaɖu, aw ma-dulas na paʔa He is too fat, and his thighs are chafed by the rubbing of the skin.
na manudən m-isiʔ, aɖi-ta pa]amui paɖu]un ɖa ufimi, ma-dulas tu-təɖək (When) the child has wet his nappy, if we do not change it quickly, his buttocks become reddish.
- dulidul** coral tree, *Erythrina variegata* (L.) (Used for making boards and the *tabi* mortar.) (cf. **saraw** ‘the flower of the *dulidul*’)
miʔapu] na dulidul na bu]an, ma-sa-saraw na taw (When) the *dulidul* flowers bloom, the (*ka-sara-saraw-an*) moon makes people lose their way.
- |dunun|** come one by one; group together; do in order (of age, rank, size, etc.)
da-dunun-anay [I/BF]
nu-da-dunun-anay ku-kiakarunan You organized my work logically.

- da-dunun-aw** [PF]
ku-da-dunun-aw kikarun I did the work in order
ku-da-dunun-aw panini na paʔaka I handed out the shares of meat
(in order of rank, age, etc.).
- da-dunun-ay** [LF]
ku-da-dunun-ay kikarun I did the work logically.
- d<əm>a-dunun** [AF]
saigu d<əm>a-dunun ɖa bati ~ maʔuʔid d<əm>a-dunun ɖa bati
He knows how to put words together. ~ He does not know how
to put words together.
d<əm>a-dunun marəŋay She is speaking clearly (following the
alphabet, the programme).
- mari-dunun-an** bring together one after the other
- mar-pa-dunun** be grouped together
mar-pa-dunun tu-pinaɖayaran Their discussions ended in an
agreement.
- mu-da-dunun** [ACaus]
mu-da-dunun la tu-binabati, tu-tiʔil His speech, his book were
properly completed.
- |dupaŋ|**
a child slow to walk
ma-dupaŋ be slow to walk
ma-dupaŋ na walak The child is slow at learning to walk.
*ma-alap i dadarəʔ na ʔaŋsiŋsisan kana suan, puatəməʔ ɖa walak na
ma-dupaŋ* The plant *qangsingsisan kana suan* is a creeping one,
it is used as a medicine to treat children who have some difficulties
walking.
- |dupaʔ|**
step on feces unintentionally (only once)
d<əm>upaʔ [AF]
d<əm>upaʔ-ku ɖa ʔaʔi kana guŋ I stepped in a cow pat.
dupaʔ-aw [PF]
ku-dupaʔ-aw na ʔaʔi kana suan I stepped in dog feces.
ku-ʔaʔaɖaw na ʔapuʔ ʔi, tu-dupaʔ-aw ɖa guŋ Although I put a fence
round the flowers, they were trodden on by an ox.
mu-dupaʔ [ACaus]
ku-sinaʔəm na ʔapuʔ ʔi, mu-dupaʔ ɖa guŋ The flowers I planted were
trodden on by an ox.
- dupar**
|duʔduʔ|
persimmon, *Diospyros kakir* (cf. **kayama** ‘persimmon’)
trample wet ground (cf. **dəʔdəʔ** ‘trample—any ground usually dry’)
d<əm>u-ʔduʔ [AF]
d<əm>u>a-ʔduʔ-ku ɖa liʔaʔ Now, I am trampling mud.
duʔduʔ-ay [LF]
tu-duʔduʔ-ay na liʔaʔ kana walak The mud was trampled by the
children.
duʔduʔ-i [Imp LF]
duʔduʔ-i! Trample (there)!
- duʔduʔ-u** [Imp PF]

- du?du?-u!* Trample (this)!
- mu-du?du?** [ACaus]
mu-du?du? na li?a? The mud was trampled.
- durəni**
 high level of damp; soiled by damp
pasəki i dənən, marladək, durəni ku-qaqək I climbed the mountain,
 I sweated and my body is dirty.
durəni na ?anija The ear is damp.
masuksukan tu-?anija, durəni His ears has soft earwax, they are dirty.
na binariaw sa?u qa?u tu-pinuənay, durəni na ?abay, a?i gə[ətən
 The sticky rice dumplings have received too much water; they
 are slimy and not soft.
- dursi**
 dirty (cf. **rigəsis** ‘dirty’)
dursi-ku kana ?a?i I got dirty with excrement.
ka-dursi-r(ə)si very dirty
ka-dursi-r(ə)si na kiakarunan, marata?-ku The work is very dirty,
 I do not like it.
- durij**
 red betel sputum
durij tu-tama His saliva is red from chewing betel nut.
a?i mi?abu, a?i durij Without lime, one’s saliva is not red.
durij-aw [PF]
tu-durij-aw na tama kana puran Saliva is reddened by chewing
 betel nut.
- duuy**
 pus (cf. **pusu?** ‘pus’)
m-u-duuy [Mvt]
m-u-duuy tu-bu?i? His wound excreted pus.
- qa**
 construction marker for common nouns, oblique
a puyuma məkan qa tinalək Puyuma eat rice.
- [qaa]**
 only one occurrence. For old people or for trees
ma-qa na ?aw, na [a?u? The old person, the old mango tree.
- qaqalan**
 rice of the previous year, too old to germinate
na mari?ami na [umay, qaqalan kema-ta The last year’s rice, we
 call *DaDalan*.
- qaqək**
 body
litək na wari, taranapaw nu-qaqək It is cold, take care of your body.
- qaqəmuŋ**
 quail
a?i-ku sagar məkan qa qaqəmuŋ I do not like eating quail.
- qaqəŋa**
 stink bug (Pentatomidae)
- [qadju]**
 carry a corpse tied on a pole like a wild boar (? < **qju** ‘that’)
 [Puyuma explain: ‘These were the corpses of the enemy and they had to
 be burried anywhere.’ Two old men said it is an obsolete term for ‘human
 beings’.]
qadju-aw [PF]
tu-ru?us-aw, aw tu-qa?iu-aw na minatay na ?aw aw ?əbəl-aw
 The four limbs of the enemy’s corpse were tied on a pole,
 then carried by two men and burried (anywhere).

	q<əm>ađju [AF]	<i>q<əm>ađju-mi kana minaṭay na ṭaw</i> We carried a corpse (like a boar, on a pole).
qadıu		too much
		sađu la qadıu too much of everything
 qəəray 		spread out (everywhere, hard things not liquid)
	qəəray-anay [I/BF]	<i>nu-qəəray-anay-ku kana [umay i baba]u, pakadawanay</i> Help me to spread out the rice in the courtyard so it will dry in the sun.
	qəəray-aw [PF]	<i>ku-qəəray-aw na [umay i baba]u</i> The rice is spread out in the courtyard by me.
	qəəray-u [Imp PF]	<i>qəəray-u na [umay]!</i> Spread the rice!
	q<əm>aəray [AF]	<i>q<əm>aəray-ku qa pəysu</i> I spread out money.
	mu-qəəray [ACaus]	<i>mu-qəəray tu-walak</i> Her children are spread everywhere (so many).
	pa-qəəray [Caus]	<i>pa-qəəray-u i pilay kana [umay]!</i> Make Pilay spread the rice!
qakəqakaw		peacock
 qakqak 		nervous; encourage
	qakqak-aw [PF]	<i>qakqak-aw na babayan pasənay</i> The women are encouraged to sing.
	q<əm>akqak [AF]	<i>q<əm>akqak-ku kikarun</i> I work quickly.
	ma-qakqak	be nervous
		<i>magəl pasəkaq kantu kiakarunan, sa[aw ma-qakqak</i> He hurried to do his work, he is highly excited.
 qakit 		plants grown anyhow
	qakit-aw [PF]	<i>tu-qakit-aw na darə? kana ṭa[un</i> The soil is covered with grass which grew every which way.
	q<əm>akit [AF]	<i>q<əm>akit kana darə? na ṭa[un</i> The grass grows every which way.
 qakunun 		group; together
	q<əm>akunun [AF]	<i>kana ?ami?ami, q<əm>akunun na babayan muka muagamuta</i> Every year, the women participate together at the festival <i>muagamut</i> .
	m-u-qakunun [Mvt]	<i>m-u-qakunun muka i ba[anaw</i> We all went to Taitung together.
qakur		back (anat.)
		<i>bə[akas tu-qakur</i> Her back is long. (She is tall.)
qalisiŋ		household name of TakamoLi. The latter now signs <i>DaLising</i> which in fact comes from Japanese <i>dassen</i> ‘derail’, which in Puyuma is <i>taLising</i> .

His ancestors changed /t/ into /d/, so it not longer sounds Japanese, mention the Puyuma.

ɖanaʔ

necklace

ɖanar

shout

ɖ<əm>aŋar [AF]

pakaŋuwayan ɖ<əm>aŋar təmara pakaʔuriŋəʔ kantu aŋər, aw kianiʔən
He first gives the headhunters' cry to make himself brave, then he cuts the head off.

ɖanum

river water

(Ritual term used by male practitioners; as *bru* is used by female practitioners. Not use in Nanwang.) (cf. Blust ACD 2012 **daNum* 'fresh water'; and KaTipul dialect *zanum* 'water')

ɖaŋa

stop

ɖaŋa [Imp]

ɖaŋa ɖia! Wait a little!

ka-ɖaŋa [Imp]

ka-ɖaŋa! Stop!

ma-ɖaŋa [AF]

ma-ɖaŋa la na ʔudal The rain has stopped.

pa-ɖaŋa [Caus]

pa-ɖaŋa-yu na pa|iɖiŋ You make the car stop.

ku-pa-ɖaŋa-[y]anay nantu pa|iɖiŋ I help him stop his car.

tu-pa-ɖaŋa-[y]aw na pa|iɖiŋ He stopped the car.

|ɖaŋɖaŋ|

hot; warm up (from sun, fire); dry in the sun or by the fire (cf. **biʔas** 'hot'; **ɖ<ar>aŋ** 'red') (Non-infix form ***ɖaŋ** is not found.)

ɖaŋɖaŋ-an [Imp I/BF]

daʔəkən na kirwan, ɖaŋɖaŋ-an kana apuy! The clothes are wet; dry them next to the fire!

ɖaŋɖaŋ-anay [I/BF]

tu-ɖaŋɖaŋ-anay kana apuy He warmed by the fire.

ɖaŋɖaŋ-aw [PF]

ɖaŋɖaŋ-aw-ta kana kadaw We sunbathed in the sun.

ku-ɖaŋɖaŋ-aw na kirwan kana apuy I dried the clothes next to the fire.

ɖaŋɖaŋ-ay [LF]

tu-ɖaŋɖaŋ-ay kana apuy He got warm by the fire.

ɖ<əm>aŋdaŋ [AF]

ɖ<əm>aŋdaŋ na apuy, na kadaw Fire and sun dry things.

ɖ<ar>aŋɖaŋ become flushed. [Puyuma say that the effects of alcohol make them flushed (hot and red).]

ʔəməkəʔ ɖa ʔəraw, ɖ<ar>aŋɖaŋ When we drink wine, we are red hot.

ɖ<ar>aŋɖaŋ a rise in adrenaline due to fear

indaŋ-yu, nu-ɖaɖək ɖ<ar>aŋɖaŋ You are afraid, your body is hot.

mi-ɖ<ar>a-ɖaraŋ has a flush (from drinking wine)

mi-ɖ<ar>a-ɖaraŋ tu-taŋar kantu ʔinəkəʔan na ʔəraw His face is flushed because he drunk wine.

- mi-q<ar>a-daraq-ku* I am 'hot' (no need to specify 'from drinking wine').
- |daq̃i|**
 go for a walk
m-u-a-daq̃i age-set, 9-10 months old babies
m-u-d̃a-daq̃i will go for a walk
ulaya nu-wari, aɫamu m-u-d̃a-daq̃i kaɟini kanku ruma? When you have some free time, come take a walk here, in my house.
m-u-d̃aq̃i [Mvt]
m-u-d̃aq̃i-ku I went for a walk.
m-u-a-d̃aq̃i-ku garəm I am having a stroll.
pu-a-d̃aq̃i take for a walk
pu-a-d̃aq̃i-ku kan dulien i baɫanaw I am taking Dulian for a walk in Taitung.
pu-d̃a-d̃aq̃i-a na baɟsaran the young men go from house to house, ('parade' of the young men who have just been accepted into the *baɟsaran* age-set and are allowed to get married.)
ua u-d̃a-d̃aq̃i! Go and take a stroll!
- |daʔud̃aw|**
 call by whistling or making a noise (as for chickens)
daʔud̃aw-an [Imp I/BF]
daʔud̃aw-an-ku dia kana liuy! Call the pigs for me!
daʔud̃aw-anay [I/BF]
nu-daʔud̃aw-anay-ku dia kana paksipan Help me a bit to call with the whistle.
nu-daʔud̃aw-anay-ku garəm kana paksipan Now, help me to whistle.
daʔud̃aw-aw [PF]
ku-daʔud̃aw-aw na liuy The pigs are called by me (with a small 'tututut' noise).
q<əm>aʔud̃aw [AF]
q<əm>aʔud̃aw-ku kana liuy I call the pigs (by going 'tututut').
- |daʔuŋ|**
 shout; quarrel
daʔuŋ-anay [I/BF]
nu-daʔuŋ-anay-ku kana walak Help me to shout at the children (I lost my voice).
daʔuŋ-ay [LF]
ku-daʔuŋ-ay na walak I have shouted at the children.
daʔuŋ-i [Imp LF]
daʔuŋ-i (na walak)! Shout (at the children)!
q<əm>aʔuŋ [AF]
q<əm>aʔuŋ i aliwaki kanku Aliwaki shouts at me.
q<əm>aʔuŋ growls of a bear
ki-daʔuŋ be scolded
ki-daʔuŋ-ku I have been scolded.
ma-d̃a-d̃aʔuŋ scream at each other
ma-d̃a-d̃aʔuŋ-mi We scream at each other.

- qaramaŋ** bountiful
muka kan kristus, ku-yaʔəŋaɖ qaramaŋ In following Christ, my life is totally satisfied.
- |qaraŋ|** red (**qəŋqəŋ**; ****qəŋ** is not found, **q<ar>aŋ**)
mi-qaraŋ redden, lipstick
mi-qaraŋ tu-birbir She uses lipstick.
mi-qaraŋ tu-təɖək kana [utuŋ] The monkey's rear end is red.
- qaraʔu** body louse (cf. **kuʔu** 'head louse')
saɖu na qaraʔu There are many lice.
adi-ta masiməʔ, saɖu na qaraʔu If we are dirty (if we are not careful), we get a lot of lice.
- qaruk** fertilizer
riap-an na qəɖaruk i ʔuma, ʔinaba qaruk na darəʔ Put fertilizer in the field, it is good to fertilize the ground.
qə-qaruk fertilizer
q<əm>aruk [AF]
q<əm>aruk-ku qə ku[əŋ] I fertilize the vegetables.
pu-qaruk put some fertilizer
pu-qaruk-ku qə qə-qaruk kana ku[əŋ] I put some fertilizer on the vegetables.
- |qauɖ|** earthquake (cf. **g<əm>iŋgiŋ** 'earthquake')
may-qauɖ has gotten an earthquake
qiala magiŋgiŋ na rumaʔ, amaw na may-qauɖ na darəʔ Because there was an earthquake, so the house shook.
mi-qauɖ have an earthquake
matiqatuɖ na papaɖaran mi-qauɖ The table is unstable when there is an earthquake.
- |qau|** mix together (cf. **ʔuri** 'mix')
qau[-anay] [I/BF]
na kauy, ku-qau[-anay] kana niunay The coffee, I have put it in the milk.
qau[-aw] [PF]
ku-qau[-aw] na kauy aw na niunay I have mixed the coffee and the milk.
qau[-ay] [LF]
na kauy, ku-qau[-ay] qə niunay The coffee, I have put it in the milk.
mar-qau| mix together
mar-qau| na kauy kana walu Coffee and sugar are mixed together.
mu-qau| [ACaus]
mu-qau| na kauy aw na niunay The milk was mixed with the coffee.
- qawqawayan** firefly
qaya west; towards the mountain (PAN cf. Blust ACD 2012 *daya 'upriver, toward the interior') (cf. **dakir** 'west', ritual term)
kəma i qaya coming from the west
m-u-ki-qaya-n go west
m-u-ki-qaya-yan go towards the west side

- muasal la tu-ruma? m-u-ki-ḡaya-yan* She has moved house and gone west.
- |ḡayar|** discuss with; argue
- ki-ma-ḡayar** have a conversation
ki-ma-ḡayar-ku kan taḡisij I have some conversations with TaLising.
- ma-ḡayar** [AF]
ma-ḡayar-mi kan takamoḡi We discuss with TakamoLi.
ma-ḡa-ḡayar-ta We argue. (2 people)
- ma-ḡaya-ḡayar** more than two people
aru maḡayaw-ta, ma-ḡaya-ḡayar na maḡiḡaḡiḡaḡan We are coming close to *mangayaw*, the old men discuss together.
- pa-ḡaya-ḡayar** [Caus]
tu-pa-ḡaya-ḡayar-aw ḡa ḡəkəl i duliən The village discusses Dulian's (knowledge).
pa-ḡa-ḡayar kananu katagwin ḡa nanu nanayan ḡakur You talked to your husband about your backache.
aməli ku-ləmak, ua pa-ḡa-ḡayar-u kana kinsas! It is not my business, go and talk to the police about it!
- p<in>a-ḡaya-ḡayar-an** discussions, arguments
p<in>a-ḡayar-an tu-ḡinabayan kan takamoḡi We have long discussions about TakamoLi's goodness.
- ḡəkəl** village (cf. **datar** 'village' ritual term)
nanku ḡəkəl i puyuma My village is Puyuma.
- ḡ<in>əkəl-an-an** villagers
- ka-ḡəkəl-an** the Village (the first village) (cf. **ka-datar-an** in ritual context)
i puyuma, ka-ḡəkəl-an Puyuma is the true Puyuma village.
- mi-a-ḡəkəl** tutelary spirits of the village (cf. **mi-a-datar**)
ta-tu-a-ḡəkəl-aw ina kinaḡuan We have made this place a village.
- pia-ḡəkəl-an** choose the village's location
- p<in>i-ḡəkəl-an** the village is built
- sa-ḡəkəl-an** villagers
- t<əm>ua-ḡəkəl** spirits who 'make' the village. Tutelary spirits. (The dyad in ritual context is *t<əm>ua-datar*, *t<əm>ua-ḡəkəl*, cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-07.)
- t<in>ua-ḡəkəl** spirits who made the village (Every year before the *mangayaw* festival, one male officiant reconsecrate the tutelary spirits which 'made' the first village, symbolized by two large slabs of schist.)
- ḡəkən** large; outspread; wide
ḡəkən tu-tagəraḡ He has a broad chest.
- |ḡəkḡək|** tamp down; pack tightly (cf. **arik** 'thresh with the feet')
- ḡəkḡək-an** [Imp I/BF]
ḡəkḡək-an na ḡumay kana pawti, ḡinaba! Tamp the rice firmly in the sack, that will be good!
- ḡəkḡək-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ḡəkḡək-anay-ku maabak pukasayaw kanantu tiḡil i rutu Help me

- to tamp down his books inside the bag.
- qəkqək-ay** [LF]
tu-qəkqək-ay na bəras i punun He tamped down the rice inside the basket.
- qəkqək-i** [Imp LF]
qəkqək-i (na [umay kana pawti])! Tamp (the rice firmly in the sack)!
- qəkqək-u** [Imp PF]
qəkqək-u (na kirwan)! Pack (the clothes tightly together)!
- q<əm>əkqək** [AF]
q<əm>əkqək-ku mabak kana bəras kana punun I tamped the rice down so it fitted into the basket.
- ma-qəkqək** get beating
ma-qəkqək ku-tagəraŋ My heart is beating. (cf. **b<al>ə[ɬə]** **ku-tagəraŋ** ‘My heart beats.’)
- mu-qəkqək** [ACaus]
mu-qəkqək na kirwan The clothes are packed tightly together.
- pa-qəkqək** [Caus]
pa-qəkqək-u i [iŋa pukasayaw kana saya rutu na ti]il (Tell) Linga to pack the books tightly so they fit in one bag.
- |qəkə|**
 swallow without chewing; choke with something stuck in one’s throat
- qəkə]-an** choking things
ku-pu?ə[as-anay nanku qəkə]-an I am getting rid of what is stifling me.
- qəkə]-ay** [LF]
tu-qəkə]-ay tu-ukak kana kuraw, qəməlia He choked on a fish bone and vomited.
- ka-qəkə]** might choke
məkan-yu kana kuraw, aqi-yu taranapaw, ka-qəkə]-yu kantu ukak
 When you eat fish, if you are not careful, you might choke on the bones.
- ma-qəkə]** [AF]
ma-qəkə]-ku kana paɬaka I swallow the meat without chewing it.
- qəkəran**
qəkər
|qək|
 border (cf. **palu-an** ‘border’)
 tie-beam (of roof)
 insult (cf. **punaŋ** ‘insult’; **ʔiləməs** ‘offended’)
- ka-qək** [Imp]
ka-qək-yu! Insult (him)!
- ka-qək-aw** might be insulted
tu-ka-qək-aw-ku kana maulaŋ I might be insulted by the vagrant.
- ma-qək** [AF]
na təmama ʔi, ma-qək qatu walak The father, (he) scolds his child.
- pa-ka-qək** [Caus]
tu-pa-ka-qək-anay-yu kana maulaŋ He allowed the vagrant to insult you.
- qəlaluwi**
|qələ|
 swallow, *Hirundo rustica* (L.)
 burn; scorched food; fever (cf. **ʔaŋsəp** ‘smell of scorched rice’)

- q<əm>ələt** [AF]
q<əm>ələt na tinalək The rice burns.
q<əm>ələt-ku I have a fever.
- qələt-aw** [PF]
tu-qələt-aw ku-ʔubit kana ayron He burnt my skin with the iron.
- qələt-anay** [I/BF]
nu-qələt-anay na ayron kanku dupal You took the iron to burn my foot.
- qələt-i** [Imp LF]
qələt-i kana aʔa?! Burn with the embers!
- mi-a-qələt** having a burn
mi-a-qələt na dadəruan The pan is having a burn.
- mi-q<in>ələt-an** have a burn
mi-q<in>ələt-an-ku kana apuy I have a burn from the fire.
- qəlia**
 vomit
qəlia (the) vomit
na qəlia ʔəŋsis The vomit stinks.
- qəlia-an** [Imp I/BF]
qəlia-an! Vomit!
- qəlia-anay** [I/BF]
məʔaʔus qa ligaw qa kuraw, tu-qəlia-anay kana kalɿ He swallowed a fishbone, he vomited in the river.
- qəlia-aw** [PF]
tu-qəlia-aw na paʔiqin isabak He vomited inside the car.
- qəlia-ay** [LF]
tu-qəlia-ay ku-qaqək He vomited on me.
- q<əm>əlia** [AF]
taytaw, q<əm>əlia kana saqu tu-ʔinəkəʔanan na ʔəraw This man, (he) vomited ~ vomits the wine he has drunk.
- q<əm>əlia-lia** keep on vomiting
muisat-ku kana sasuday, q<əm>əlia-lia Whenever I go in a boat, I keep on vomiting.
- qəʔək**
 accompany; come or go together
- qəʔək-anay** [I/BF]
tu-qəʔək-anay-ku qa taw He brought a lot of people to my house.
- ka-qəʔək-an!** Bring him!
- mar-qəʔək** several people come together
mar-qəʔək-mi muka kanu ruma? We all come together to your house.
- qəʔəŋan**
 change; move permanently
- qəʔəŋan-ay** [LF]
tu-qəʔəŋan-ay-ku He deliberately made me roam around.
- q<əm>əʔəŋan** [AF]
q<əm>əʔəŋan-ku qa daʔan I changed the route.
tu-walak q<əm>əʔəʔ-a-ʔəŋan His children are roaming around.
muka-ku i feijichang, q<əm>əʔəŋan qa daʔan While going to the airport, I lost my way.

- pa-dələŋan** [Caus]
tu-pa-dələŋan-ay-ku qa taxi The taxi takes me roam around (on purpose).
- ua dələŋan!** Get moving!
- |dələniŋ|** whitewash with the hands (without a brush, the whitewash comes off on clothes rubbed against the wall)
- dələniŋ-an** [Imp I/BF]
dələniŋ-an nu-ima! Whiten your hand (against the wall)!
- dələniŋ-aw** [PF]
ku-dələniŋ-aw na libəŋ na buənan kana ʔabu The wall was whitewashed by me with lime.
- dələniŋ-u** [Imp PF]
dələniŋ-u! Whitewash (the wall) or bleach (the clothes)!
- d<əm>ələniŋ** [AF]
d<əm>ələniŋ-ku qa libəŋ I whitewashed the walls.
- mu-dələniŋ** [ACaus]
mu-dələniŋ na libəŋ The wall is whitewashed.
- dəmarəpəs na wari** (fossilized form < qarəpəs? According to Puyuma, only dəmarəpəs exists.) Cold, rainy weather, overcast (cf. **mə-ɭabu na wari** ‘drizzle day’)
- dəməkələm** daybreak, fossilized form; dusk (< dəkələm? According to Puyuma, only dəməkələm ~ dəməkəkələm forms exist.)
- dənan** mountain (cf. **təŋal** ‘small mountain’)
asua djen ʔi, tu-baʔitaw na dənan Once upon a time, we set the mountain on fire.
- dəna-dənan** slightly sloping ~ a lot of mountains
nanku ʔuma aməli a marayarayas, a d<əm>əna-dənan ku-ʔuma
 My field is not flat, my fields are slightly sloping.
- kaɭi-dənanan** the true mountain
- maka-dənan** mountain side
idini na kuliabəs a maka-dənan This guava comes from the mountain side (it is not from the shop).
- dəŋər** name; sound (ritual term) (cf. Blust ACD 2012, PMP *diŋeR *hear* [doublet: *deŋeR, *diŋa, *liŋa]; Paiwan, Ferrell 1982:68 *denga* ‘hear’) (cf. **ŋaɭad** ‘name’)
tu-dəŋər kana ʔayam the birds’ song
imanay nu-dəŋər? What is your name? (cf. Cauquelin 2008:222, verse 15-04)
- pu-dəŋər** give a name
tu-pu-dəŋər-ay-ku qa duliən They gave me the name Dulkan.
kakuaələŋan marənay qa tuəŋlan kəma, aw tuəŋlan tu-kayaw pu-dəŋər
 It was difficult to pronounce the name *tuəŋlan* (the name of the mountain), so we call it *TuLan*.
 (In ritual context, it means ‘ritual’ *nanku p<in>a-pu-dəŋər-an*, *p<in>a-pu-ŋaɭad-an* ‘give names to my rituals’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:161, verse 6-21)

- (One informant said it means to be in a circle *pu-dəŋər-ay-ta* ‘We have built our village in a circle.’)
- |dəŋəqəʔ|** bursting bubbles; let off a succession of bangs (of gun); rumblings in the bowels
q<ar>əŋəqəʔ-an the sound of rumbling bowels
q<ar>əŋəqəʔ-an tu-tial His belly is making a rumbling noise.
qəŋəqəʔ-ay [LF]
tu-qəŋəqəʔ-ay qa kuaŋ na minatay He was killed by a gun.
mi-qəŋəqəʔ has bursting bubbles
mi-qəŋəqəʔ na biʔas na ənay The hot water makes bursting bubbles.
mi-qəŋəqəʔ na ənay səməbu The water spills over.
mi-qəŋəqəʔ na tinalək the rice bubbles
pa-q<ar>əŋəqəʔ-an [Caus]
pa-q<ar>əŋəqəʔ-an tu-tial His belly is made to rumble.
para-qəŋəqəʔ bowels often rumbling
para-qəŋəqəʔ tu-tial His belly often rumbles.
pi-qəŋəqəʔ put on to boil in order to get bubbles
pi-qəŋəqəʔ-aw na siaw The soup has been put on to boil.
pu-qəŋəqəʔ come, go to visit someone to insult (to disturb), (obsolete term)
qua pu-qəŋəqəʔ-a kanku Someone comes to bother me.
pu-qəŋəqəʔ-i tu-rumaʔ! Go and bother her house!
- |dərəm|** immerse in the water for a long time
qərəm-aw [PF]
ku-qərəm-aw na kirwan kana ənay I put the clothes in water.
qərəm-ay [LF]
ku-qərəm-ay na lopokan kana ənay I soaked the dried white radish for a long time.
qərəm-u [Imp PF]
qərəm-u na dikətan! Put the sticky rice to soak!
kur-qərəm be immersed in
kur-qərəm-ku kana ʔəbiŋ I stay ~ stayed in a hot spring.
ma-qa-qərəm two persons immerse
ma-qa-qərəm-mi kana ʔəbiŋ kan duliən We, Dulian (and I) are spending a long time soaking in a hot spring.
ma-qərəm [AF]
ma-qərəm la na dikətan The sticky rice is soaked in water.
pa-qərəm [Caus]
pa-qərəm-anay ku-kirwan kana ənay My clothes have been soaked in water for a long time.
- qərəmək** tall and fat
ma-qərəmək is tall and fat
ma-qərəmək taytaw He is a robust man.
- |dərəməʔ|** fall down by leaning over
qərəməʔ-anay [I/BF]
qərəməʔ-anay kana bariwan la na rumaʔ The house is leaning over because of the typhoon.

- m-u-dǝrǝmǝʔ** [Mvt]
asua dǝien ʔi, minatay na ʔaw, tu-ʔǝbǝlaw kana rumaʔ isabak, makan-ta ʔi, pakanay naniam ianatayan. Matǝmuy la, uniǝn ʔa kaʔuan, aw tu-bǝrukay idunu rumaʔ palu ʔa m-u-dǝrǝmǝʔ
 Formerly, a dead person was buried in the house, and when we ate, we fed our dead. When the space was full and there was no more room, we abandoned that house and let it fall down.
- mu-dǝrǝmǝʔ** [ACaus]
mu-dǝrǝmǝʔ na [umay The rice plants are lying flat.
 lean against the door-jamb
- |dǝrǝpiŋ|**
ǔ<ǝm>ǝrǝpiŋ [AF]
ǔ<ǝm>ǝrǝpiŋ-ku kana pitaʔun I lean against the door-jamb.
ǔrǝpiŋ-an door frame
ǔrǝpiŋ-anay [I/BF]
nu-dǝrǝpiŋ-anay-ku kana pitaʔun Help me to lean against the door-jamb.
kur-dǝrǝpiŋ lean against
na papǝli na babayan, aǔi karua kur-dǝrǝpiŋ kana pitaʔun munǝ an miwalak, aǔi payas mupaʔaran na walak A pregnant woman must not lean against a door-jamb, when she gives birth the child will not come out immediately, (since the child will not know if he should stay in or come out).
 cause a bump or protuberance; undulate (of a road)
- |dǝrǝrukun|**
ǔ<ǝm>ǝrǝrukun [AF]
ǔ<ǝm>ǝrǝrukun na daʔan The road is bumpy.
ǔrǝruku-rukun make a heap
ku-dǝrǝruku-rukun-aw na darǝʔ I have made the earth into a heap.
tu-dǝrǝruku-rukun-anay na darǝʔ They made several bumps on the road.
- ǔrǝruŋ**
 thunder (cf. ʔǝliʔ ‘flash of lightning’)
tinikayan ʔa ǔrǝruŋ na ʔǝnan The place in the mountain where the thunder struck.
ǔ<ǝm>a-ǔrǝruŋ [AF]
ǔ<ǝm>a-ǔrǝruŋ It is thundering.
- ǔia ~ ǔien**
 still; yet; already
ǔien allomorph of **ǔia**
mǝŋaǔ-ku ǔia I am still breathing.
a minatay, aǔi ǔia karǝǔǝŋ... When a dead person is not yet stiff...
asua ǔien once upon a time
asua ǔien, mutani a deruŋ Once upon a time, a thunderbolt fell.
asua dǝien ʔi, tu-baʔiʔaw na ʔǝnan Once upon a time, we set the mountain on fire.
- |ǔial|**
 cough
ǔ<ǝm>ial [AF]
ǔ<ǝm>ial-ku pariasal I just coughed once.
ǔ<ǝm>a-ǔial cough repeatedly

- q<əm>a-dial na suan* The dog coughs again and again.
qial-aw [PF]
tu-dial-aw na suan The dog coughed.
qial-ay [LF]
tu-dial-ay na suan The dog has a cough.
pa-qial [Caus]
pa-dial-aw na walak The child was helped to cough.
qiala because
qiala ma-giŋagiŋ na rumaʔ amaw na maydaud na darəʔ The house is shaking because there is an earthquake.
- |djar|** shine
q<əm>iar [AF]
q<əm>iar-ku kana dindin I shine a light on the snails (snails are collected at night).
qiar-an [Imp I/BF]
qiar-an-ku dia! Give me some light!
qiar-anay [I/BF]
nu-qiar-anay-ku kana dindin! Light up the snails for me!
qiar-aw [PF]
ku-qiar-aw na dindin The snails are lit up by me.
qiar-ay [LF]
ku-qiar-ay na takura The frogs are lit up by me (frogs are not so numerous as *dindin* (snails), say the Puyuma).
qiar-u [Imp PF]
qiar-u ku-ti!up! Shine a light on my ear wax!
pa-qiar [Caus]
pa-qiar-u! Give me light!
- qjaran** pine-tree
qjarəŋa tortoise
|dikət| stick; adhere (cf. **təpiʔ** ‘stick’)
q<əm>ikət [AF]
q<əm>ikət ku-maʔa kananku karais My eyes are riveted on my lover.
dikət-an sticky rice (generic term for types of sticky rice) (cf. **binətuʔan**, **dawa**, **salinunu** other varieties of sticky rice)
dikət-i [Imp LF]
dikət-i! Stick!
pa-qa-dikət sticky paper
pa-dikət [Caus]
pa-dikət-ku qa sasiŋ i libəŋ I stuck the photo to the wall.
pa-ka-dikət ~ **pa-kawi|-an** anchor (nautical)
the name of the hunting ground of the *kinaburaw* men’s house
qikiqiki quarrel; fight
|dikul| **ka-qa-dikul** might fight
ki-ma-dikul want to fight
ki-ma-qa-dikul kanku idi na mauləŋ This vagrant wants to hit me.
ku-ki-ma-dikul-aw idu na təw I fought with that person.

- ki-ma-diku/-anay idu na taw* That person wanted to fight.
- ma-qa-diku|** two persons quarrel
ma-qa-diku/-ku kananku katagwin I quarrel with my husband.
ma-qa-diku/-ta We have a quarrel.
- ma-diku-diku|** fight a lot
ma-diku-diku/-ta kana dipuŋ We had war with Japan.
- pa-qa-diku|** [Caus]
ku-pa-qa-diku/-aw i duliɛn kanantu katagwin I cause Dulkan to fight with her husband.
nanku suan pa-qa-diku/-anay kantu suan kana taw I send my dog to fight with someone else's dog.
- qiləkət**
flat and hard after trampling
qiləkət na da|an kantu pinakalakalanjan The road is hard because of his trampling.
- |qimu|**
take a pinch of something; catch an object
q<əm>imu| [AF]
na niaw ?i, q<əm>imu| qa kamutis The cats, catch mice.
q<əm>imu|ku tu-pawayan nirəŋayan kan duliɛn I catch the meaning of what Dulkan says.
qimu|-anay [I/BF]
nu-qimu|-anay-ku qa kunin Help me to catch rabbits.
qimu|-aw [PF]
nu-qimu|-aw na kunin You caught the rabbits.
ma-qa-qimu| two persons taking a pinch
ma-qa-qimu| qa fufu We both grab each other by the breast.
pa-qimu| [Caus]
pa-qimu|-aw na kunin kana suan The dog catches the rabbit.
- qinəkəran**
|qirawu|
cloth
a bass voice; low voice
q<əm>irawu| [AF]
q<əm>irawu| nantu sənay He has a bass voice.
qirawu|-aw [PF]
nu-qirawu|-aw na sənay You sing with a bass voice.
- |qisal|**
a loud voice (cf. **qa?uŋ** 'shout, scream'; **?aw?aw** 'call loudly')
q<əm>isal [AF]
q<əm>isal-ku ?<əm>uy?uy I yell.
qisal-u [Imp PF]
qisal-u nu-ŋai! Raise your voice!
- |qiu|**
that ~ there (remote)
i-qiu that (remote)
ku-təŋəqay i-qiu na taw I hit that man (far away).
bərayan kanqu na taw i-qiu Give that to that man over there.
- ka-qiu**
1. there (remote)
kaqu-mi ka-qiu We live over there.
2. **k<əm>a-qa-qiu** do precisely like this

k<əm>a-qa-dju the shaman who hung the bag on the novice's shoulder, *pasuquD*. The one who passes on (ritual term).

Irubay, a shaman, translated -*u* as the mark of singular as opposed to -*an* 'Coll'. It is used in a figurative or metaphorical sense, cf. *ma-ra-ragi-u*, 'one shaman, only me'. *k<əm>a-qa-dju* is explained as 'the one to do it, here'.

k<in>a-qa-dju it was done precisely that way

iqini nantu kinikarunan kantu pawayan kanquna taw, aq̄u q̄ia

tu-k<in>a-qa-dju-an This is their traditional work that these people, at that time had to do in that way.

In ritual context, it means 'the disciple of the shaman who gave the bag'; (cf. **k<in>a-maw-maw** 'the disciple elected to do the job herself; the same way as in old times'.)

q̄iulasij

Gospel

tu-q̄iulasij kan Lukas Lucas' Gospel

|q̄iw?q̄iw?

move

q̄iw?q̄iw?u! Move a bit!

m-u-q̄iw?q̄iw? [Mvt]

m-u-q̄iw?q̄iw?-ku i saninin I moved aside.

pu-q̄iw?q̄iw? be moved

ku-pu-q̄iw?q̄iw?-aw na piano I moved the piano.

nu-pu-q̄iw?q̄iw?-anay-ku kana piano Help me to move the piano.

|quaq̄uk|

compile; accumulate

q̄<əm>uaq̄uk [AF]

q̄<əm>uaq̄uk-ku qa tiʔil I pile up some books.

quaq̄uk-aw [PF]

quaq̄uk-aw na paysu i paʔapəʔapəʔan Money has been accumulated in the bank.

ku-quaq̄uk-aw na tiʔil The books are accumulated by me.

quaq̄uk-anay [I/BF]

nu-quaq̄uk-anay-ku qa walak, paʔaʔadam qa puyuma ʔai I want to teach the Puyuma language, help me to find some children.

qua₁

come (cf. **ʔamu** 'come quickly')

qua-yu asua? When did you come?

qa-qua will come

andaman qa-qua-ku I shall come tomorrow.

qua m-u-sabak-a residence chosen at the time of marriage (Lit. 'Come and move in.')

qua-[y]aw [PF]

qua-[y]aw ku-rumaʔ qa maʔəʔəs A thief came to my house.

qua-[y]ay [LF]

qua-[y]ay-ku qa birwa The spirits came to me.

kara-qua-qua come one after another

kara-qua-qua na taw kanku rumaʔ maʔak kana irupan They come to my house one after another to take the food.

pa-qua [Caus]

pa-qua-yu taytaw Call him to come here.

amari?ami, ku-pa-qua-[y]anay i araytay Last year I made Araytay come.

qua₂

two

qa-qua-ya two (things)

ka-qa-qua na wari in two days (cf. **an-da-daman** ‘the day after tomorrow’)

ka-qua-[y]an ‘the second month’, May in the old calendar [Puyuma explain: *b<ən>əjukur tu-bua? kana kayama* ‘The persimmon is blooming.’]

kara-qua ~ kara-qua-qua ~ kar-qua-qua-[y]an two objects per person

kara-qua-yu qa biṭunun You have two eggs.

kara-qua qa katagwin na yawan i puyuma The chief of the Puyuma has two wives.

kar-qua-qua-[y]an-mu qa biṭunun (A lot of people), you (everyone) have two eggs.

kara-qua ~ kar-qua-qua-[y]an qa biṭunun (Every one) has two eggs.

kar-qua-qua-[y]an-ay panini qa biṭunun na ḍinəkalan

Every villager had a share of two eggs.

kar-mi-qua-qua-[y]an two by two

kar-mi-qua-qua-yan kəmakawan ~ kar-mia-qua-yan Walk two by two.

məkṭəp misama qa ḍuḍuaya twelve

mi-a-qua two people

marnay-ta mi-a-qua We both come together.

mi-qa-qua two people together

mi-qa-qua kikarun-ta The two of us work together.

mi-qa-qua tu-walak She has two children.

par-ka-qua in two, half

par-ka-qua-[y]aw na taramunag The water-melon is split in half.

par-ka-qua na walu bəray kana walak pakan The sweet is cut in half and given to the children to eat.

par-ka-qua na buḷan half-moon

par-ka-qua sujanan midnight

par-puan twice

p<in>ar-ka-qua qa p<in>ar-ka-qua a quarter

puka-qa-qua second

na puka-qa-qua tu-walak a ma?inayan His second child is a boy.

slide on dry ground (cf. **daḷus** ‘slide, slip, be fluent’)

qa-ḍuḷaṅ-an sliding door

iḍini na qa-ḍuḷaṅ-an kana pita?un parualu kana unan This sliding door is like a snake.

tu-qa-ḍuḷaṅ-an kana ?aləban the sliding door

(In ritual context, it is a metaphor for ‘snake’, the dyad is *qa-ḍuḷay*,

qa-ḍuḷaṅ. Cf. Tamalakaw dialect *-zurang* ‘a type of non-poisonous snake’.)

	q<əm>u[əŋ [AF]	<i>q<əm>u[əŋ na unan</i> The snake slithers along.
	q[əŋ-anay [I/BF]	<i>ku-q[əŋ-anay na walak i dadarə?</i> I slid the child along the ground.
q[əy		slip (Ritual term, it is a metaphor for ‘snake’, the dyad is <i>q[ə-q[əy</i> , <i>q[ə-q[əŋ</i> .) (< Tamalakaw dialect <i>Hezuray</i> ‘to slip’)
q[əkiŋ		sticky (cf. <i>təpi?</i> ‘glue, chewing-gum’)
	q[əkiŋ na liŋa? clay	<i>q[əkiŋ na uŋər, paŋikətanay i [ibəŋ</i> Snot is sticky, it was stuck to the wall.
q[əlun		exchange; change (cf. ba[is ‘change’; asal ‘change’; paquma ‘change’)
	q<əm>a-q[əlun the spirits of changing (traditions) [Puyuma say ‘Since Puyuma society has undergone many changes.’] (The dyad in ritual context is <i>b<ən>a-ba[is</i> , <i>d<əm>a-du[um</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:154, verse 5-13.)	
	q<əm>u[un [AF]	<i>kuatis na [inima? na ka[ipaŋ, mukua-ku q<əm>u[un-a</i> The umbrella I bought is bad, I am going to exchange it.
	q[un-anay [I/BF]	<i>niam-q[un-anay tu-kiŋiŋ kan isaw</i> Our exchanges are Isaw’s clothes.
	q[un-i [Imp LF]	<i>q[un-i!</i> Give me some change!
	ki-pa-q[un get to be exchanged	<i>ki-pa-q[un na miabətan q[ə bətan</i> The <i>miabətan</i> have exchanged the men’s skirt (<i>bətan</i>).
	kur-pa-ka-q[un carry out an exchange with	<i>na bələŋəŋan a marturus, kur-pa-ka-q[un-aw kana bəka[</i> I have agreed to exchange the old bicycle for a new one. ~ The old bicycle has been exchanged for a new one.
	kur-pa-ka-q[un religious barrier	<i>kur-pa-ka-q[un na kuatisan kaqini</i> The evil elements (of the ritual) are exchanged here, (for tokens). (Areca nuts threaded onto a ramie string make a barrier against evil spirits here.)
	ma-q[ə-q[un several persons exchange	<i>ma-q[ə-q[un-mi kananiam bətan</i> We exchanged our men’s skirts (<i>bətan</i>).
	pa-q[ə-q[un a change	<i>unien q[ə pa-q[ə-q[un</i> There is no change (money).
	pa-q[un [Caus]	<i>pa-q[un-ku kana bəka[kana kaŋakaŋ</i> I exchanged my trousers for new ones.
		<i>pa-q[ə-q[un-ku q[ə kiŋiŋ, q[iala auka-ku kiaraisa</i> I change my clothes, so I go to search for a boyfriend.
q[uma		other
	q[uma-q[uma na qək[al, ulaya	In every village, there is
	pa-q[uma-q[uma change for something else	
	<i>pa-q[uma-q[uma-ku q[ə kirwan</i> I often change clothes.	

[Puyuma say it is impossible to say ***paɖumaɖuma ɖa katagwin* ‘exchange wives’.]

ɖunɖun

si-ɖuma-[y]an other people, outsiders; other place

knock at a door

ɖ<əm>unɖun [AF]

ɖ<əm>unɖun-ku kana ʔaləb-an I knocked at the door.

ɖunɖun-aw [PF]

ku-ɖunɖun-aw na ʔaləb-an It is at the door I knocked.

ɖunɖun-u [Imp PF]

ɖunɖun-u! Knock at the door!

[ɖuniʔ]

brownish, reddish color in the sky

ɖ<əm>uni-ɖuniʔ [AF-Red]

ɖ<əm>uni-ɖuniʔ na wari, pakalaɖam ɖa bariwan The sky is brownish, informing of a coming typhoon.

ɖuniʔ-aw [PF]

tu-ɖuniʔ-aw na wari kan dəmaway The brownish color of God’s heaven.

ɖuŋaɖuŋaʔan

Lima bean, *Phaseolus lunatus* (cf. **kuɖauŋan** ‘a bean smaller than *Phaseolus lunatus*’)

ɖuŋɖuŋan

a place near Nanwang. The former village was located in this place. (cf.

may-datar place-name, the first Puyuma village set up in)

pa-ɖuŋ-aw the first ancestor who built the village

(cf. Ferrell 1982:69 *ɖuŋɖuŋ* ‘nearby place’, unknown term in Nanwang)

əba

əkan

horse (< Minnan *ba*)

eat

əkan [Imp]

əkan! Eat!

a-akan-an edible

akan-an food

na paʔaka a a-kan-an, aməli a nanaɖuan Meat is a food, not something to be looked at.

əkan-aw [PF]

ku-əkan-aw na kuʔaŋ I have eaten the vegetables.

əkan-ay [LF]

ku-əkan-ay la na kuliabəs I ate some parts of the guava.

əkan-u [Imp PF]

matuka-yu, [aʔəɖay-u nu-əʔas, əkanu! ‘You are lazy, unsheathe your penis, eat it!’

ka-m-a-əkan-an enjoy eating (only on the negative form)

aɖi-ku ka-m-a-əkan-an ɖa kuliabəs I do not like eating guava.

kaʔabian, aɖi-ku ka-m-a-əkan-an For supper, I do not eat.

na maʔiɖaŋ, aɖi ka-m-a-əkan-an ɖa ʔarsəm The old man, (he) does not like eating sour things.

m-a-əkan [Prog]

m-a-əkan ɖa kuliabəs He ~ she is ~ was eating a guava (he has the habit of eating guava).

	m-əkan [AF]	<i>kana wariwari, m-əkan-ku qa tinalək</i> Every day, I eat rice.
	mi-akan	(name of a household) ‘have enough to eat’
	mi<in>əkan	had foods
		<i>an mi<in>əkan-ta qa manay ʔi</i> If, whatever foods we had to eat.
	ni-kan ~ ni-kan-an	food having been eaten
		<i>saʔu tu-ni-kan na kənaw, makunaw</i> He ate a lot of onions, he became mad.
	pa-kan	feed
		<i>pa-kan-ay qa puatəməl na kua[əŋ na ʔaw</i> The sick person is given some medicine to take.
		<i>na samaʔ na tinalək, ku-pa-kan-anay kana suan</i> The leftover rice, I used to feed the dog.
		<i>p<in>a-kan-an qa tinalək na suan</i> The dog is fed with rice.
		<i>pa-kan-i!</i> Feed (him ~ her)!
əla		rashly
		<i>aʔi-ta səmaŋaʔ əla</i> We cannot do as we want.
 ələm 		cold embers
	maʔələm [AF]	
		<i>səmaŋaʔ qa [a-]əbu-an aw tu-abakay qa kawi aw tu-purbuay, maʔələm la ʔi, mutu-[a-]aŋəl</i> We make the oven and we put wood in it, and light the fire, (we close the door) and leave the fire dying, the wood is changed into charcoal.
	mar-ələm	embers get cold
		<i>mar-ələm-ləm tu-a[ə]</i> Its embers get cold.
	par-ələm-ələm	embers very ~ often cold
		<i>par-ələm-ləm-aw na a[ə]</i> The embers are really cold.
 əlum 		go to a dead person’s house the first evening and help the family (cf. irəbək ‘wake over a dead person’)
	ma-əlum [AF]	
		<i>ma-əlum-ta kana minatay</i> We wake over a dead person.
		<i>auka-ku ma-əlum-a kana minatay</i> I am going to wake over a dead person.
əmpitsə		pen (writing instrument) (< Japanese <i>empitsu</i>)
		<i>saʔu ku-əmpitsə</i> I have a lot of pens.
əmaɬaw		the town of Taichung for the Puyuma [Puyuma say ‘It was the frontier of the Puyuma, the hunting grounds of the Sapayan household were there’.]
əməʔ		Indian lettuce, <i>Lactuca indica</i> (L.)
		<i>apəlil na əməʔ</i> The Indian lettuce is bitter.
ənay		water (cf. qanum or nanum , ritual terms used by male practitioners as bru is used by female practitioners) (cf. Blust ACD 2012 * <i>daNum</i> ‘fresh water’; KaTipul dialect <i>zanum</i> ‘water’)
	əna-ənay	too much water (cooking), flood
		<i>əna-ənay-aw marəsyuk na tinalək, aʔi baʔəkar</i> We used a lot of water to cook rice, so it won’t be dried.

ina-ənay rice soup

marəsyuk-ku qa ina-ənay na tinalək I cook rice soup.

i na-ənay-an ~ i (ə)na-ənay-an ~ i ənay-an river bank

maka-darəʔ na ənay downstream

m-u-ənay go to the water

pu-ənay spray water, sprinkle

nu-pu-əna-ənay-ku kananku sina[əm] Help me to water my plants.

pu-ənay and **m-u-ənay** are two shamanistic rituals. For the first, they bring the patient to the water's edge; for the second, they go to the water's edge and dispel the miasmas from their own bodies.

ənəm

six

ka-nəm-a 'the sixth'. November in the old calendar.

[Puyuma explain: *t<əm>u[ag tu-busisi kana buʔaw* 'We shoot the pea fruit.']

kara-ənəm X objects per person (personal or non-personal nouns)

kara-ənəm-yu qa biʔunun You have six eggs.

kar-na-nəm-an-mu qa biʔunun (A lot of people), you (each) have six eggs.

kar-na-nəm-ay qa biʔunun na ɖinəkalanən Each villager has six eggs.

maka-nəmən sixty

məkʔəp misama ɖa nanəma sixteen

mi-a-ənəm six (people)

na-nəm-a six (objects)

əŋaɖ

breathe

əŋaɖ a breath

əŋaɖ-an windpipe; bronchus; breathing

əŋaɖ [Imp]

əŋaɖ! Breathe!

m-əŋaɖ breathe (to)

kakua[əŋan-ku m-əŋaɖ I have trouble breathing.

m-əŋaɖ-ku ɖa baʔi I breathe air.

m-əŋaɖ-ku ɖia I am still breathing.

na minaʔay na ʔaw, matuka m-əŋaɖ The dead person is too lazy to breathe.

m-əŋa-ŋaɖ na kua[əŋ] The sick person breathes rapidly.

pa-əŋaɖ-an temples; heartbeat at the temples

pənawa nanku pa-əŋaɖ-an My pulse taken at the temples is correct.

(In ritual context, the dyads are *nanku pa-əŋaɖ-an*, *nanku murdudu* 'my heart'; *aŋulan*, *aŋaɖ-an* 'chest, heart', for the latest cf. Cauquelin 2008:300, verse 25-29.)

ya-əŋaɖ life

tu-pa[adamaw na ʔakubakuban ɖatu pawayan ɖa ya-əŋaɖ (The killing of the monkey) was to teach the teenagers of the boy's dormitory their meaning of life.

ətu

table (< Minnan)

əʃas	penis (cf. kar-ʔəʃəŋ tu-əʃas – paʔtuʃ tu-əʃas – par-baʔaw tu-əʃas – mar-tigir tu-əʃas – ma-ragan tu-əʃas – ma-səŋkin tu-əʃas ‘His penis is erect.’)
əʃəŋ	unchanged ka-pa-əʃəŋ will not be changed for a long time <i>ka-pa-əʃəŋ-yu i rumaʔʔ</i> Will you stay a long time in the house? mi-əʃəŋ-ʃəŋ have only one <i>mi-əʃəŋ-ʃəŋ kikarun tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> (She) only works on Puyuma vocabulary. pa-əʃəŋ la a long time <i>murumaʔ asuaʔ</i> When did you arrive? <i>pa-əʃəŋ-ku la</i> A long time ago. <i>pa-əʃəŋ-ʃəŋ-ku sagar kana buʃabuʃayan</i> 1. I shall not change, I like ladies. 2. I shall not change, I like this lady. <i>pa-əʃəŋ-ʃəŋ awirəs</i> I will not change, I hate you. pa-əʃəŋ-a a place to stay <i>garəm səmənə-ta ʔa pa-əʃəŋ-a</i> Nowadays, we build some huts to rest.
fulu	calabash (bot.) (Probably borrowed from the Puyuma ULibuLibuk dialect (Chulu 初鹿 for the administration); this phoneme <i>f</i> does not exist in Nanwang Puyuma.)
gagaʃi	type of loosestrife, <i>Rivina laevis</i> ? (L.) (cf. asap ‘loosestrife, <i>Lysimachia foenum graecum</i> , Hance’) (Used at shamans’ death with the <i>puʃikuʔakuʔan</i> plant—chrysanthemum) <i>pubiaw-ta, pu-gagaʃi-ta</i> During ‘the ritual of the deer’, <i>pubiaw</i> , the <i>gagaʃi</i> plant is worn. [Puyuma say the <i>asap</i> plant is like the <i>gagaʃi</i> .] It is, according to informants, another name for <i>asap</i> , but for other informants it is another name for <i>puʃikuʔakuʔan</i> .
gagami gagaw galagal	a pick (small) (< Japanese <i>gagami</i>) (cf. suən ‘pickaxe’) hoe; spud squat ka-galagal [Imp] <i>ka-galagal!</i> Squat! ma-galagal [AF] <i>ma-galagal-ku</i> I squat. <i>ma-galagal-ku g<əm>algal</i> I squat down to weed.
galgal	weed by digging (with a <i>gagaw</i> ‘hoe’, or a <i>ninik</i> ‘harvesting knife’) galgal-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-galgal-anay-ku kana darəʔ</i> Help me to weed the soil (field). galgal-aw [PF] <i>ku-galgal-aw na darəʔ</i> I aerate the earth by weeding. g<əm>algal [AF] <i>ma-galagal-ku g<əm>algal</i> I squat down to weed. mu-galgal [ACaus] <i>mu-galgal na darəʔ</i> The earth has been weeded.

- galəm** very hot (for chili)
galəm na kamaŋul (pasaław nana) The chili is very hot (extremely hot).
galəm-gəm, ađi pakirəp nana Galem-gem (means) somewhat spicy.
- |ga|a|** difficult to eat due to acidity of food
ma-ga|a [AF]
məkan ɖa ʔarsəm aw ma-ga|a tu-wali He has eaten something sour, and now he has some difficulties eating.
ka-ga-ga|a will be difficult to eat due to acidity of food
ka-ga-ga|a nanku wali I shall have some difficulties to eat if I eat some acid food.
- ga|isuan** noise of (a crowd, animals)
ga|isua-suan-an na liuŋ The pigs are very noisy.
ga|isua-suan-an na ɬaw i da|an A lot of very noisy people in the street.
- gaməs** cat's claws
tu-gaməs-aw kana ŋiaw the cat's claws
- gaməsul** lilac tasselflower, *Emilia sonchifolia* (L.) DC. var. *javanica* (Burm. f.) Mattfeld
- gamugamut** name of a men's house
gamu| place located near Puyuma, one in the North moiety, one in the Southern moiety, where the old people go before *mangayaw* to thank the spirits for lending rice for food.
g<əm>amu| is a ritual offering to the spirits who lent the rice for food
na maʔiɖaŋan karapaŋupaŋuɬ ɖa bəka|an ɖa bəras, muka kaɖi g<əm>amu|, kana ga-gamu|-an məriap a bəras, təmarapumadəru ɖa təmuamuanan ɖa bəka|an ɖa bəras Old men take a handful of rice from the harvest of the year, they go to the site called *gamuL* to accomplish the rite *ga-gamuL-an*, strew the rice in all directions, they offer to the ancestors who gave the rice (and so thank them) for the good harvest.
- gamut** chinaberry, *Melia azedarach* (L.)
 (Used by the shamans during the purification rite for a dead person's house.)
- |gamu|** grab; seize something or someone
gamuɬ-ay [LF]
tu-gamuɬ-ay-ku ɖa fu|fu He grabbed my breasts.
ti-ga-gamuɬ-ay ɖa ɬaŋi|a I will surely grab an ear.
g<əm>amuɬ [AF]
g<əm>amuɬ-ku ɖa paysu I seize money.
ma-ga-gamuɬ two persons grab
ma-ga-gamuɬ-mi We, (two) grab each other.
mar-gamu-gamuɬ several people grab
mar-gamu-gamuɬ They all grab each other.
pa-gamuɬ [Caus]
pa-gamuɬ-an nu-təɖək kana lu|uŋ! Allow the monkey to grab your rump!

- garamgam** restless; moving around
garamgam-an animals, things that move around
pa-garamgam [Caus]
pa-garamgam na baʔar i tial The worms inside the intestines are made to move.
tu-pa-garamgam-aw nantu [ima kana minaʔay He moves the dead person's hand.
- garamgaman** animal, things that move around
garaŋ crab
garargaran obsolete term for the men's house *karumaqan* (only known by old men) (Cf. Blust ACD 1995:542 #brave, #plucky, (2) */gagar/ brave, plucky. So, *g<ar>argar-an* 'a place for braves'?)
- |garasgas|₁** town rat (cf. **kamfimjun** 'small rat'; **ku|abaw** 'rat (generic term)' **kamutis** 'small rat')
- garasgas₂** poke around in something
g<əm>arasgas [AF]
g<əm>arasgas-ku kantu aliuʔ I searched in her bag.
mu-pa-garasgas has been searched
mu-pa-garasgas na aliuʔ The bag has been searched (from top to bottom).
pa-garasgas [Caus]
tu-pa-garasgas-aw tu-aliuʔ His bag was searched around.
pa-garasgas-an kantu aliuʔ Make is bag searched.
pa-garasgas kantu aliuʔ Someone searches his bag.
- garəm** now; today
a-garəmay very recent past
q̄ua-yu asua? a-garəm-ay When did you come? Just now.
garəm-an the present moment
iq̄i a sinaŋaʔ na karifiʔ, a gareman la This lobster-net is being made at the present moment.
garəm-a present moment
garəm-a-ta We use the present moment for...
garəm-anay shortly, in a moment
garəm-anay na [aw kua]əŋ, parisasa la məŋaʔ, garəm-anay minaʔay
The sick person breathes from time to time, he is going to die shortly.
kan-garəm-ay ~ an-garə-may immediate future, right away
an-garəm-ay q̄aʔq̄a-ku I am coming right now.
- |garis|** untidy; cross (as fingers) (cf. **luʔuʔ** 'cross one's fingers')
ma-gari-garis be untidy (very)
ma-gari-garis nanku ʔarbu My hair is very untidy.
mu-garis [ACaus]
mu-garis la His fingers are crossed.
pa-gari-garis [Caus]
tu-pa-gari-garis-aw na saʔub The roof has been carpeted.
tu-pa-gari-garis-anay na ʔuway The rattan has been made untidy.

- pa-ga-garis-aw tu-[ima]* His fingers have been crossed.
pa-ga-garis-u tu-[ima]! Cross his fingers!
- gartim**
a pair of scissors
g<əm>artim [AF]
g<əm>artim-ku ɖa ʔarbu I cut my hair.
ki-gartim get a haircut
ki-gartim na ʔarbu The hair has been cut.
- garugu**
dead animal (Ritual term, the dyad is *garugu*, *garamgaman*, cf. Cauquelin 2008:178, verse 9-20.)
- garuʔ**
comb
garuʔ a comb
garuʔ-anay [I/BF]
ku-garuʔ-anay na garuʔ kanku ʔarbu I use the comb to do my hair.
garuʔ-aw [PF]
ku-garuʔ-aw na ʔarbu I combed the hair.
garuʔ-u [Imp PF]
garuʔ-u! Comb (your hair)!
- g<əm>aruʔ** [AF]
g<əm>aruʔ-ku tu-ukak ɖa kuraw I comb my hair with fishbones.
mu-garuʔ [ACaus]
aɖi muaʔi mu-garuʔ tu-ʔarbu He does not want to have his hair combed.
pa-garuʔ [Caus]
ku-pa-garuʔ-aw i pilay I got Pilay to comb my hair.
- gatiw**
|gaʔə|
goose (< Japanese *gacho*)
itch (< KaTipul dialect. Seldom used in Nanwang.) (cf. **samək** ‘scratch in Nanwang Puyuma’)
- gaʔə-ay** [LF]
ku-gaʔə-ay nanku dimər I scratched my fungal infections.
g<əm>aʔə [AF]
g<əm>aʔə-ku kananku kinaratan I scratch my (insect) bites.
- |gayan|**
lie flat down on one’s back (cf. **ʔədəŋ** ‘lie down’; **kupu** ‘lie on the stomach’; **giʔid** ‘lie on one’s side’)
ki-a-gayan [Imp]
ki-a-gayan miʔədəŋ! Lie down on your back!
mi-a-gayan
1. be lying down on one’s back, stretching
2. walk nose straight in the air
mi-a-gayan miʔədəŋ (When I lie down), I lie flat on my back.
əmasaʔ na ʔaw, mi-a-gayan kəmakawan The pretentious person walks with his nose straight in the air (with his head held very straight).
- pia-gayan-u** [Imp LF]
pia-gayan-u piʔədəŋ! Lay him down on his back!
- |gələp|**
bow one’s head
gələp-anay [I/BF]

	<i>nu-gələp-anay ku-təjuru</i> You made me bend my head.
	gələp-aw [PF] <i>ku-gələp-aw ku-təjuru səmuŋa kana yawan</i> I bow my head before the chief as a mark of respect.
	gələp-u [Imp PF] <i>gələp-u!</i> Bow your head!
	g<əm>ələp [AF] <i>g<əm>ələp-ku kianun</i> I bow my head to pray.
	mu-gələp [ACaus] <i>atuntun-ku, mu-gələp na təjuru</i> I felt sleepy, my head hung down.
 gəli ₁	scratch gəli-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-gəli-anay nu-ʔasəl kana gəli</i> Your arm has scratched on the <i>geliT</i> plant.
	gəli-aw [PF] <i>tu-gəli-aw-ku kana gəli</i> I scratched myself on the <i>geliT</i> plant.
gəli₂	plant (sp.) gəli-aw [PF] <i>tu-gəli-aw-ku kana gəli</i> I scratched myself on the <i>geliT</i> plant.
gə ətən	softly sticky; tender food <i>gə ətən na ʔabay na dinuku , arələt</i> The sticky rice dumplings are softly sticky, they are delicious.
gə gə 	curls in hair gə gə -anay [I/BF] <i>nu-gə gə -anay ku-ʔarbu kana ləmək</i> You curl my hair in tiny ringlets.
	gə gə -aw [PF] <i>tu-gə gə -aw tu-ʔarbu kana ki-a-gə gə -an</i> She has her hair curled by the hairdresser.
	ki-gə gə get hair curled <i>mukua-ku ki-gə gə -a kananku ʔarbu</i> I am going to have my hair curled.
	mu-gə gə [ACaus] <i>mu-gə gə nanku ʔarbu</i> My hair is curly.
gəmagə gəmgəm 	duck's quack grind one's teeth with anger (cf. səba 'annoy someone') g<a >əmgəm be put in a state of anger <i>mənaʔu kana tələbi maʔikuʔiku , g<a >əmgəm-tə mənaʔu</i> Looking at fights on TV, we grind our teeth with anger. (Cf. Blust ACD 1995:546 */gem/ hold in the fist. This is the simple root found reduplicated in Dempwolff's (1934:54) */gemgem/ 'die Hand zur Faust Ballen'.)
 gəngən 	shiver; tremble (with fear, cold or disease) g<ar>əngən-an be put in a stage of trembling <i>g<ar>əngən-an ʔa indəŋən kana gəmiŋgiŋ</i> The fright caused by an earthquake makes one shiver.

- ma-gəngən** [AF]
ma-gəngən na maʔiɔaŋ The old person trembles.
gərgərgər suddenly frighten (cf. **ʔəʔaʔab** ‘very frightened’; **libak** ‘startle’)
ka-gərgərgər-an great fear
nanku k<in>a-gərgərgər-an, amaw na minatay ku-walak My great fear, it is the death of my child.
ma-gərgərgər [AF]
ma-gərgərgər-ku ɔa gəmiŋgiŋ I am frightened of earthquakes.
pa-gərgərgər [Caus]
tu-pa-gərgərgər-aw-ku ɔa ŋai ɔa minatay ku-walak kəma kanku
 He frightened me when he told me that my child had died.
ku-pa-gərgərgər-aw na suan The dog has been frightened by me.
gərgənas gooseflesh (cf. **rəgis na gumul** ‘the hair is standing on end’; **məri-ta ~ ku bəras** ‘gooseflesh’)
indaŋ-ku, gərgənas na ɔaɔək I am afraid, I have gooseflesh.
gərgəpu
 1. wake over a dead person by bowing one’s head near him
 2. kneel flat down on the floor (cf. **saunip** ‘wake over a dead person in bending down towards the corpse’; **ʔələpə** ‘lie down on the floor to pray’)
g<əm>ərgəpu [AF]
g<əm>ərgəpu-ku I mourn the dead person (with dignity).
g<əm>ərgəpu-a-ku səmuŋaʔ kana minatay I am worshipping the dead person in mourning him.
g<əm>ərgəpu-a [Subj]
auka-ku g<əm>ərgəpu-a I am going to mourn the dead person.
gərgəpu-ay [LF]
ku-gərgəpu-ay səmuŋaʔ ku-katagwin kanku pinamelian I knelt down flat in front of my husband to forgive my mistakes.
gərgəpu-i [Imp LF]
gərgəpu-i səmuŋaʔ! Kneel down flat to worship!
gərgərgər
gərgərima₁ wasp
 hurt (someone with words)
gərgərima-[y]ay [LF]
nu-gərgərima-[y]ay-ku ɔa ŋai You have hurt me with your words.
mu-gərgərima [ACaus]
mu-gərgərima la na ŋai The words have hurt.
pa-gərgərima [Caus]
i muya ʔi, ku-pa-gərgərima-[y]a ɔa ŋai Muya has been hurt because of my words.
gərgərima₂ a virgin place (untouched by human beings)
p<in>a-gərgərima-[y]an a place not hurt by human beings
adi p<in>a-gərgərima-[y]an na ɔənan, punamay kana apuy iɔu na ɔənan, aw səmaʔəm-ta, aw maʔalup-ta On the virgin mountain ~ on the untouched mountain, that mountain is put on fire, then we sow and we hunt.
gəʔi₁ siblings (cf. **kar-wadi-an** ‘younger sibling’, ‘brothers and sisters of the same father and mother’)

- nanku gəʃi* my brother or sister
kar-gəʃi-mi we are brothers and sisters (of the same parents)
kar-gəʃi tu-ikama[uwadi] one's brothers and sisters of the same father and mother
|gəʃi|₂ pull up; pick up (only for vegetables)
g<əm>əʃi [AF]
g<əm>əʃi kana [umay, kana ʔapuʔ, kana kuʔaŋ] Pick rice, flowers, vegetables.
gəʃi-anay [I/BF]
nu-gəʃi-anay-ku ɖa kuʔaŋ Help me to pull up the vegetables.
gəʃi-aw [PF]
ku-gəʃi-aw na kuʔaŋ I picked the vegetables.
gəʃi-u [Imp PF]
gəʃi-u! Pick up!
kar-gəʃi pull up together
kar-gəʃi-mi ɖa tatukəm kananku gəʃi We pick up *tatukəm* with my sister.
- |gəʃi|** pinch between the fingernails (only for meat)
g<əm>əʃi| [AF]
g<əm>əʃi|-ku ɖa paʔaka təmalam məkan I pick off a small piece of meat to taste it.
gəʃi|-anay [I/BF]
gəʃi|-anay kantu ʔasəl His arm is pinched.
gəʃi|-aw [PF]
ku-gəʃi|-aw tu-paʔaka kana liuŋ I took a small piece of pork.
gəʃi|-u [Imp PF]
gəʃi|-u ɖa paʔaka! Pinch some meat!
- |gilgil|** shake something heavy. Dance rapidly. (There are several dances, one fast, one slow.)
g<əm>ilgil [AF]
g<əm>ilgil tu-muarak kana babayan The women's dance is fast.
gilgil-an [Imp I/BF]
gilgil-an i duliən pakasəmaŋaʔ tu-iuarumaʔ! Dulian is back, dance to make her happy!
m-u-gilgil [Mvt]
m-u-gilgil na muarak The dancers are fast.
- |gil|id|** lean; lie on one's side; sloppy (cf. **kupu** 'lie on one's stomach'; **gayaŋ** 'lie flat on the back'; **ʔəɖəŋ** 'lie down'; **saʔupiqiŋ** 'lying on one's side'; **saʔupiaŋ** 'overturned')
ga-gil|id-aw [PF]
ga-gil|id-aw piʔəɖəŋ na walak The child might be lying on his side.
ga-gil|id-u [Imp PF]
ga-gil|id-u na punun! Lean the basket over!
ki-a-gil|id [Imp]
ki-a-gil|id miʔəɖəŋ, ʔinaba ayaw nu-ɖakur! Lie on your side, it is good for cooling off your back!

- mi-a-gilid** lie on one side
sagar-ku mi-a-gilid mi?ədəŋ, pasəkət-ku aləpə? I like to lie on my side, I sleep well.
- ta-gil-i-gilid** zig-zag, sloppy
t<əm>a-gil-i-gilid-ku kəmakawaŋ i dənən I zigzag up (or down) the mountain.
t<əm>a-gil-i-gilid na daŋan The road is sloppy.
ta-gil-i-gilid na dənən The mountain slopes.
- gimpu**
giŋgiŋ₁
[giŋgiŋ]₂
 towel; dishcloth; sanitary napkin (< Minnan)
 lichee (< Minnan ‘longan’) *lěng-géng, lěng-kéng*
 tremble; shake (cf. **biŋabiŋ** ‘float, hang down, dangle, sway’; **[jua]ju** ‘dangle, for round objects’; **payapay** ‘float in the wind, sway’)
g<əm>iŋgiŋ [AF]
g<əm>iŋgiŋ na darə?, *murəbə na giŋgiŋ* The earth shakes, the lichees have fallen down.
g<əm>iŋgiŋ na darə? earthquake (cf. **ɬaud** ‘earthquake’)
giŋgiŋ-u [Imp PF]
giŋgiŋ-u na giŋgiŋ! Shake the lichees!
ka-giŋ<a>giŋ! Move!
ma-giŋ<a>giŋ is ~ gets shaken
ɬiala ma-giŋ<a>giŋ na ruma?, *amaw na mayɬaud na darə?*
 The house is shaking because there is an earthquake.
ma-giŋ<a>giŋ-ku I am moved (by).
- [gisgis]**
 shave with a razor
g<əm>isgis [AF]
g<əm>isgis-ku ɬa ŋisŋis I shave with a razor.
gis-a-gis-an sideburns
gisgis-ay [LF]
ku-gisgis-ay I shaved
ki-gis-a-gis get shaved
ki-gis-a-gis a ki-a-gis-a-gis-an ɬa ŋisŋis I want to be shaved at the hairdresser’s shop.
ki-gis-a-gis ~ ki-a-gis-a-gis-an hairdresser, barber
 move; get up (cf. **sikasik** ‘start off, leave’)
guagu-aw [PF]
ku-guagu-aw na ɬaw I made people move.
ka-guagu la! Move!
ma-guagu [AF]
a səma[uan, səmabal, maragan la aw ma-guagu la na ma?iɬaŋ
 In the early morning, the old people get up and move right away.
i dadənən la, maruni na turukuk, ma-guagu-ta Early morning, when the chickens cackled, we got up.
mar-guagu-ta la! Let’s get going!
pa-guagu [Caus]
tu-pa-guagu-aw na walak kan isaw Isaw tells the children to get up.

- pa-ka-guagu** make someone move
adj pa-ka-guagu qa guŋ kan isaw Isaw does not know how to make the ox move.
- |guas|** frightened by something unseen, e.g. spirits, tremble without reason (cf. **sa|jamdaŋ** ‘scare, scarecrow’)
g<əm>ua-guas [AF]
g<əm>ua-guas na birwa The spirits are frightening.
gua-guas-ay [LF]
tu-gua-guas-ay kana birwa He is frightened by spirits.
tu-gua-guas-ay-ku i da|an kana birwa I am frightened by the spirits on the road.
- mu-pay-guas** someone who has died a violent death (The dyad in ritual is *mu-pay-ranak, mu-pay-guas* ‘the dead of violent death’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:283, verse 23-10.)
- guliguliyān** narrow-mouthed jar for keeping meat (cf. **dinun** ‘wide-mouthed jar for water’)
na inyaman na pa|aka, abakaw i guliguliyān The salted meat is put into the jar *guliguliyān*.
- gu|a|a** plague in Markus’ Gospel; measles in KaTipul dialect
gu|əgu|ə shave the hair of the head (humans), of body (animals)
g<əm>u|əgu|ə [AF]
g<əm>u|əgu|ə-ku tu-gumul kana siri I shaved the goat’s hair.
gu|əgu|ə-ay [LF]
tu-gu|əgu|ə-ay tu-|a|juru? He shaved his hair.
- mar-gu|əgu|ə-[n]a-ta** Let’s shave each other.
cold (cf. **litək** ‘cold’; **irəb** ‘cool down’)
- |gu|u|** **gu|u-an** winter rice (i.e. type of rice from the cold season)
ka-gu|u-an winter
ka-gu|u-an, litək na wari In winter time, it is cold.
ma-gu|u [AF]
ma-ga-gu|u-ku I am very cold.
pa-gu|u [Caus]
ku-pa-gu|u-aw na kua|ə|jan I cool the sick person down.
- gu|uan** winter rice (from dry rice paddies, unidentified)
[Puyuma explain: *a pu|ur, maruarum na |uma* ‘It is a rice from dry rice paddies.’]
pubiaw-ta, pataba|a-ta qa təmuamuan kana gu|uan aw na binətu|an, pa|inapanaw During the ‘rite of the deer’, we show our ancestors the *gu|uan* rice and the *binetu|an* sticky rice, which have been pounded.
pia la mar-|ani kana gu|uan aw basibas na |akubakuban When (we) have finished harvesting the winter rice *gu|uan* (december), then the teenagers of the *Takuban* start their annual festival.
- gumət** embryo (cf. **sa-səbər-an** ‘embryo’)
tu-gumət kana bəras Rice embryo

- [gumgum]** **g<in>umgum-an** huge waves with sea foam (onomatopoeias) (cf. **b<in>u[bu]-an** ‘huge waves which cause the sea to foam’; **ɲa[un]** ‘rolling wave in the middle of the sea’; **kə[un]** ‘waves arriving on the beach’) (In ritual context, the pair is *g<in>umgum-an*, *b<in>u[bu]-an* ‘huge waves which cause the sea to foam’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:229, verse 15-31.)
- gumul** feather; body hair (cf. **ʔubi** ‘pubic hair’; **ɲisɲis** ‘beard, mustache’)
tu-taŋi[ə unien ɖa gumul His ~ her ears have no hair. (He ~ she is young.)
pakaməli la saɖu tu-gumul aw pinasiŋa[ad la ɖa arə-gumul He has so much hair, he was nicknamed ‘the hairy one’.
- ra-gumul** fur
ra-gumu-gumul hairy, fluffy, furry
- [gunugun]** bend over; lean forward (see also **nugun**, *ibid.*)
gunugun-aw [PF]
ku-gunugun-aw məɾəbay I leant forwards to weed.
ka-gunugun [Imp]
ka-gunugun! Bend over! (So I can whip your bottom!)
ma-gunugun [AF]
ma-gunugun-ku məɾəbay I lean forwards to weed.
- guŋ** zebu; ox
ka-guŋ-an a generic term for oxen
pu-a-guŋ-an ~ pu-guŋ-an cattle-shed
- [guŋguŋ]** silly; mentally retarded (< Minnan) (cf. **ka[ə]** ‘silly’; **aməpuŋ** ‘silly’)
ma-guŋguŋ taytaw This man is silly.
- [gurgur]** grunt of (pigs and wild boar) (cf. **səraw** ‘growl of animals’)
g<əm>urgur [AF]
g<əm>urgur na babuy The boar growls (according to the informants *g<əm>urgur* is the only form.)
- gurimas** rough; coarse
gurimas tu-ʔubit kana makuris The skin of a person with a skin disease is rough.
ma-gurimas has a rough skin
ma-gurimas tu-ʔubit kana makuris A person with skin disease has a rough skin.
- [gurus]** slide on
g<əm>u<ru>rus [Prog]
g<əm>u<ru>rus-ku paʔanun I am sliding on the way down.
guru-gurus-an a sled
gu<ru>rus-anay [I/BF]
nu-gu<ru>rus-anay na walak kana gu<ru>rus-an You slide the child on the sled.
gu<ru>rus-aw [PF]
ku-gu<ru>rus-aw na suan I made the dog slide.
da[us na da[an, ɖiama ku-gu<ru>rus-aw na təɖək The road is slippery, so I slid on my bottom.

- gurus-u** [Imp PF]
gurus-u! Slide (it)!
- m-u-gurus** [Mvt]
m-u-gurus tu-ŋai His words flow pleasantly.
m-u-gu<ru>rus na marladək kantu ʔaŋar Sweat is sliding off his face.
m-u-gu<ru>rus na anay Water flows down the slope.
- pu-gu<ru>rus** make (somebody, something) slide
pu-gu<ru>rus paʔanun (My bag is full of sweet potatoes, it is heavy,
 I don't carry it on a pole, but) I am pulling and sliding it down
 the slope.
- |gusgus|**
 hoe superficially; scrape the soil
- g<əm>usgus** [AF]
g<əm>usgus-ku kana dawa I hoe the millet.
- gu<a>sgus-an** A place in the field or in front of the ancestors' cult house
 where the shelled ears were buried. When the field was sold, the sheaves
 were uprooted and brought home. (Cf. **pu<a>labu-an** a place in the field
 or in front of the ancestors' house where the shelled ears were buried.)
tu-arikaw na bini i ʔuma aw na tapiay na labu, aw na bini?
tu-abakaw kana rubuk, aw ʔaʔəbəlaw na laɣunan i ʔuma, aw na
bini? tu-pubiniʔanay gu<a>sgus-an i tənuk Rice was threshed
 in the paddy field, and the husk was winnowed, then the grain
 was put in a sack, the sheaves were buried in the field and the
 rice was planted in the middle of this space known as *guasgusan*.
- gusgus-ay** [LF]
tu-gusgus-ay na dawa kana babayan The millet is hoed by the
 women.
- guta**
gutgut
gusgus-i [Imp LF]
 ox yoke (informants say from Minnan < *gŭ-ta*)
 incisor tooth
indayan tu-gutgut He says bad things.
- gutgut-an** mouth (ritual term)
mar-pa-ʔugut a rite which makes a brother and a sister feed one another
 (ritual term)
pu-gutgut used by the shamans to mean 'bad words, scandalmongering,
 gossip'
- |gutgut|**
 scratch with one finger (itchy skin) (cf. **kuskus** 'scratch with fingers';
kiʔkiʔ 'scratch lightly'; **kuʔkuʔ** 'scratch an orifice')
- g<əm>uʔgut** [AF]
g<əm>uʔgut-ku kananku palaw I scratched my wound with my
 finger.
- ma-gutgut** [AF]
ma-gutgut-ku nanku kuris I scratch my scabs with one finger.
- pa-gutgut** [Caus]
pa-gutgut-i nanu palaw kan ʔaw Ask him to scratch your sores.
- hashaban**
 the eight Puyuma villages (< Japanese *hashaban* 八社蕃 'eight village
 aborigines'; Japanese administrative term)

- hitay** soldier (cf. **apinke** ‘soldier’) (< probably from Japanese *heitai* ‘soldier’) (cf. Paiwan, *sivitay*; Amis, *savitay*)
- holenso** amaranth spinach, *Amaranthus gangeticus* (< Japanese *horenso*)
- huana** Minnan term for Puyuma (derogatory ‘savage’) (< Minnan *hoan-a*) (At the end of the 1970’s, I heard old Puyuma calling themselves by this term.)
- i₁** construction marker, nominative for personal nouns
ua ruma? an asua i aliwaki? When is Aliwaki coming back home?
tu-paḏəkaw i təmutaw He carried his grandmother on his back.
- i₂** in; inside (location); at
nanku ruma? i ?ami My house is in the north.
- iabuḡət** midge (flying over rubbish)
- ianay** is the term of address used by men for the husbands of their elder ~ younger sisters, for their wives’ elder ~ younger brothers, and for cousins and female cousins’ husbands. This term only concerns the affines of Ego’s generation
na maḡuwadi na babayan nantaw katagwin mar-ianay We are *ianay* with the spouse of the female siblings.
- ibəb** water spring
- ibul** poison (obsolete term) (cf. **tuba** ‘poison tree, poison for fish’, **dawak** ‘poison’)
mi-ibul iḡini na unan This snake has poison.
- ibus** end; chase away (obsolete term)
ibus unien la nothing more
ibus ma-səkaḡ la finished
ibus-anay [I/BF]
tu-ibus-anay la na kuatisan kana təmararamaw The shamans have expelled all the impurities.
ibus-aw [PF]
tu-ibus-aw kana təmararamaw na kuatisan The impurities have been expelled by the shamans.
ibus-u [Imp PF]
ibus-u! Chase them away!
mu-ibus [ACaus]
mu-ibus la (All the impurities) have been expelled.
- idaḡ** ploughshare; knife blade; head of arrow; sharp (of a knife)
idaḡ tu-gutgut, tu-indan His teeth, his mouth are sharpened.
idaḡ-an pointed; sharpened for blades; arrowheads
p<in>-idaḡ-an is a metaphor for arms in ritual context (In ritual context, the dyad is *ḡanantu p<in>idaḡ-an, ḡanantu kuaḡ* ‘with their guns’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:300, verse 25-27.)
- iḡəlan** not pointed; blunt (blades)
- iḡiwan** skinny (cf. **saḡiwasiu** ‘thin’)
i<ḡi>ḡiwan very skinny
- iḡi, iḡini** this, (here)
amanay iḡini na akanan? What is this food?
iḡi na barasa? kəma i isua? This stone, where is it from?

iqju	that (over there) (cf. dju) <i>ku-təŋəɖay i-dju na taw</i> That man over there has been hit by me.
iqū, iqunu	that, there (not too far) <i>buɭay na ʔaput! isua? iqunu a</i> The flower is beautiful! Where? That one over there. <i>iqū na katəŋəɖawan</i> That (object) over here is a seat. <i>iqunu ʔi, nanku ruma?</i> That one, is my house.
igəla	impolite; respect <i>maʔu[id-ku igəla</i> I do not mean to be impolite. <i>igəla-ku</i> I am sorry. ~ I am embarrassed. (I have been impolite.) ka-igəla [Imp] <i>ka-igəla-yu i baʔu!</i> Respect your elder sibling! ki-a-gəla-[y]an ~ igəla-[y]an impoliteness, shame <i>panaʔan na igəla-[y]an</i> The real impoliteness. k-igəla get respect <i>ku-k-igəla-[y]ay-yu</i> I respect you. ~ You get respected by me. <i>k-igəla-[y]i!</i> Be polite! mar-ka-igəla-gəla respect each other
igyu	train (cf. kapuŋpuŋay ‘train’)
ika-	make in the shape of; like; style <i>nantu ika-u[lanə marisan kan duliən</i> He is as fat as Dulian. <i>tu-ika-ʔaʔina ku-ruma? ʔi, kamawan ɖa takəsiaŋ ɖa maʔina</i> My house is as big as the school. <i>nanku ika-ɖaɖua kaʔini ʔi, kamawan ɖatu pinakarun ɖa birwa</i> My coming here is like the spirits work (gift say the Puyuma).
ikoki₁	airplane (< Japanese <i>hikōki</i> ‘airplane’)
ikoki₂	unidentified plant of the <i>Compositae</i> family, this vegetable flies away in the wind (< Japanese <i>hikōki</i> ‘airplane’)
iku	I, independant pronoun, emphatic <i>kay-ku, iku la</i> As for me, I am leaving.
ikur₁	tail; tip of grain
ikur₂	rudder (aircraft, nautical)
ikurkur	last (cf. likuɖ<a>kuɖ-an ~ liku-likuɖ-an ‘last’)
ila	make someone else do our work mi-ila do the work for someone else <i>matuka taytaw, mi-ila kantu laŋ</i> He is lazy, he lets his companion do the work. pi-ila give the work to someone else <i>marataŋ-ku, pi-ila-yu</i> I dislike the work, you do it.
ilib	a ledge of rock where human beings can rest
iɭay	reed straw <i>na rabuʔ maku, nanta sasaʔub kana rumaʔ, na mikawi la, amuna iɭay</i> <i>tu-ŋaɭad, tu-busisi karua-ta səmaŋa? ɖa saʔsa?</i> Reed straw is used to cover the roofs of our houses, the one with wood is called <i>iLay</i> , its flowers are good for making shelves (beds). mi-iɭay have a torch of reed straw

- muka-ta kiagaraya, mi-ilay-ta kandu mi-lawlaw* When we went to catch crabs, we took that as a torch.
 [Puyuma explain: *mabəḅəḅə tu-apuy* ‘It blazes’, cf. **babauan** ‘a torch made from jute or *Erythrina variegata*.’]
- i|ə?**
 phlegm
dalʔu na i|ə? The phlegm is sweet.
mi-i|ə? have green phlegm
maruʔud-ku, qiama mi-i|əʔ-ku I have the flu, so I spit green phlegm.
- i|jaw**
i|ut|
 a long bench (< Minnan *i-liau*)
 speak unclearly
i|ut-anay [I/BF]
ku-i|ut-anay təmbəḅəḅə təmara balaka na ʔaw I answered unclearly using Western language (because I do not know Western language).
i|ut-aw [PF]
ku-i|ut-aw na ɲai My words are not clear.
i|ut-ay [LF]
ku-i|ut-ay marəḅəḅə təmara balaka I spoke unclearly on purpose in Western language.
ma-i|ut [AF]
ma-i|ut-ku bənabati marəḅəḅə I do not speak clearly. (I speak with something in my mouth, add the Puyuma.)
- imal**
 virgin area (cf. **pupuʔ, auʔ** ‘forest’)
iɟini na ɟənan, a imal ɟia, unien ɟa ʔaw ɟa pagərimaya This mountain is still a virgin area, nobody has yet been there.
- imar**
 oil; fat
imar-an tasty (for meat, not for soup. A soup is *arelet*)
imar-an na irupan The food is good.
- i|məŋ|**
 imprison; shut up (< Minnan *ge-mŋ?* ‘mandarin’s office, court’)
i|məŋ-an prison, police cell, detention room
i|məŋ-aw [PF]
ku-i|məŋ-aw na suan The dog has been shut up by me.
ma-i|məŋ [AF]
ma-i|məŋ-ku kana suan I shut up the dog.
pa-i|məŋ [Caus]
tu-pa-i|məŋ-aw-ku kana kinsas The policemen’s prisoner is me.
- imgəmami**
imi₁
imi₂
 bean (< Japanese *mame* ‘bean’)
 meaning (< Japanese *imi* ‘meaning’) (cf. **pawayan** ‘meaning’)
 term of address, only concerning women, for all relatives by marriage of the children’s generation. For daughters-in-law and their sisters, and sons-in-laws’ sisters, but also for nephews’ wives and their sisters. Nieces have to be situated, e.g. *tu-walak kan ʔbali*, ‘the child of my elder brother’
ʔasawa na babayan, imi kəma ma-ʔawʔaw na puyuma
 The daughter-in-law, *qasawa*, the Puyuma address them *imi*.
imi-imi-an daughters-in-law
- ina**
 mother; aunt (term of address) (cf. Table 6 in ‘Introduction’)
ina a|amo! Mother, come!

- inaina[y]an** father's brother's wife (older or younger brother)
nanali term of reference my mother, my aunts
tinataw kan isaw Isaw's mother
taina term of reference, your mother, your aunts
tinataw kan mother of...
tinatina[y]an ladies; aunts
murəkəs na t-ina-t-ina-[y]an The ladies have gathered.
martaina relationship between mother and daughter
inabaŋul a lonely woman (cf. **ʃibikan** 'a lonely man')
kininaʃayan aw kinirtinuanan na babayan, inabaŋul, kəma-ta The woman who lost her husband or is divorced is called *inabaŋul*.
inʔabay stomach, probably the 'omasum' of ruminant such as *ʒura* 'Cervus muntjac', *biaw* 'deer', *guŋ* 'ox' (< **ʔabay** 'sticky rice dumplings')
 (For old informants it is, also, the pancreas. Cf. **biʃuka** probably the 'abomasum'.)
inabuŋuŋ dish made with taro stems (cf. **saʔil** 'dried taro stem'; **sukip** 'fresh taro stem')
 [Puyuma give the recipe *ta-dəruaw na sukip, ta-pukayay ɬa yam aw ta-pukayay ɬa miso, ta-pukayay tu-ʃaʔi kana dinalʔu. tatəʃua na warian, karua-a la məkan. arələt!* We cook the taro stems (cut into pieces), we macerate them in salt, we add *miso*, and we add macerated millet that has been used to make wine. (Everything is macerated), and three days later it is good to eat. Delicious!]
ta-pukayay tu-ʃaʔi kana tinuaəraw The marc from the wine could also be added.
inʔasi bead baked in the fire
 < **ʔasi** 'melt in fire'
indan mouth (cf. **ŋudus** 'unkind words, mouth')
indaŋ-ku kanu indan I am afraid of your mouth.
indaŋ afraid
indaŋ-ku I am afraid.
ka-indaŋ-an very frightening
ka-indaŋ-an tu-indan ~ ka-indaŋ-an tu-gutgut Her mouth is frightening. (She says bad things.)
k-i<a>ndaŋ-an something, someone frightening
k-i<a>ndaŋ-an asua ɬia a ʃaw Long ago, there was a frightening person.
k-indaŋ get frightened
ku-k-indaŋ-ay ina kakuaʃəŋan These difficulties frightened me.
inəbun be angry; annoy
pakaməli-ku inəbun kanɬi na ʃaw I am very angry with this person.
ma-inəbun be angry with
ma-inəbun-ku kanu I am very angry with you.
may-(i)nəbun-an has already become angry
may-(i)nəbun-an-ku kantaw I have already become very angry with him.

- inəʔ** sea (cf. **ləbək** ‘sea’)
- ini ~ iniyan** negation; not exist
iniyan was still used by Ogawa & Asai (1935:311), today only *unian* remains.
adi-mu la, m-ini-ini You are not yet with us, really not. (Ritual term, cf. Cauquelin 2008:172, verse 8-53.)
- in|u** unidentified summer rice from dry rice paddies
 (Cultivated the first six months of the year.) (cf. **jiaba** unidentified rice from flooded paddy fields)
- |inuŋ|** deep purple
inuŋ-aw [PF]
inuŋ-aw ku-kirwan The color of my clothes is deep purple.
- |iŋaw|** drive away to release something (flies or mosquitoes)
iŋa-iŋaw-ay [LF]
nantu taŋi|a kana guŋ iŋa-iŋaw-ay i|u na ŋaŋa|aw The zebu’s ears wave and wave to drive away those flies.
iŋaw-u [Imp PF]
iŋaw-u! Drive away!
ma-iŋa-iŋaw [AF]
ma-iŋa-iŋaw na guŋ The zebu waves a lot (its ears, its tail, to drive away insects say the Puyuma).
pa-iŋa-iŋaw-an a ventilated thing
pa-iŋa-iŋaw-an na pabəsbəsan The fan ventilates.
ua iŋaw-i [Imp]
ua iŋaw-i! Go and drive it away!
- ipanaisaŋ** the town of Hualien. It used to be their frontiers, according to the Puyuma.
- |ipaŋ|** boil over; overflow (cf. **sə|a** ‘overflow’)
ipaŋ-aw [PF]
ku-ipaŋ-aw na ənay i dadarəʔ The water is spilled on the ground by me.
m-u-ipaŋ overflow
m-u-ipaŋ na ənay The water overflows.
- |irəb|** cool down (cannot be with water) (cf. **litək** ‘cold’; **gu|u** ‘cold’)
irəb-an na wari, litək-an na wari a cold day
irəb-aw [PF]
tu-irəb-aw-ku kana ba|i I cool myself down in the wind.
ma-irəb be cold
ma-irəb-ku I am cold.
- |irəbək|** wake for deceased in staying at his home (cf. **ə|um** ‘go to a dead person’s house the first evening and help the family’)
irəbək-a [Subj]
auka-ku irəbək-a kana minaŋay I am going to wake over a dead person.
irəbək-ay [LF]
ku-irəbək-ay na minaŋay I wake over a dead person.
ni-(i)rəbək-an the place or the person to wake over a dead person
i|ini nanku ni-(i)rəbək-an This is my vigil.

iris	crest; the feather on the top of the hat mi-iris wear a feather <i>mi-iris qatu gumul kana ?anabaŋ</i> A pheasant feather was put (on his hat).
irubay	personal name. It is said to come from sirubay , a small bird which flies over the rivers (could it be a <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> - White throated Dipper?)
 irup 	side dishes irup-an side dish irup-ay [LF] <i>ku-irup-ay na ku[ay]</i> I eat vegetables. ma-irup [AF] <i>ma-irup-ku qa irup-an</i> I eat side dishes.
isaŋ	up <i>ku-rəŋa?anay kana papaŋaran i isaŋ na əmpitsə</i> I put the pencil on the table. k<in>i-isaŋ-an was above k-isaŋ-an place above ki-pu-isaŋ be put up <i>ki-pu-isaŋ-ku tu-pa[idiŋ] kan ufu</i> I asked Ushu to go in her car. mak(a)-asaŋ at the top <i>tu-kia?ədəŋan kan duliən ulaya mak(a)-asaŋ</i> Dulian's bedroom is upstairs. maka-isaŋ up there m-u-isaŋ go up <i>m-u-isaŋ-ku i mak(a)-asaŋ</i> I go up. <i>m-u-isaŋ-ku kana [aŋu? i isaŋ]</i> I go up to the top of the mango tree. <i>m-u-isa-isaŋ tu-qaŋək, tu-ika-saigu</i> He is getting tall, his way of learning is improving. m-u-ka-isaŋ-an go upwards m-u-k(i)-isaŋ-an go to the top of (something) pu-isaŋ put on <i>pu-isaŋ-ku qa ?abay i ?akuban</i> I put the sticky rice dumplings on the boys' dormitory platform.
isiŋ	doctor [Puyuma say it comes from Japanese <i>isha</i> , but may come from Minnan <i>i-seng</i> .]
isi?	urine; urinate (cf. abasay 'want to urinate') <i>bi?as na walak, ulaya tu-bu[ənan] kana səma?, aw tu-iŋuiŋ[ay] kanantu isi?, aw mudarə? tu-bi?asan</i> When a child has a fever, we scrape some urine (from his genitals) and put it on the white-coated part of his tongue, and the fever drops. ar(ə)-isi? urinate often in-isi?-an urine <i>kina?u-ku kana isiŋ, kibəray nanku in-isi?-an</i> I consult the doctor, I bring him my urine. ma-si?-isi? urinate all the time

m-isi? [AF]

m-isi? tu-kaʔakaʔ, ʔaŋsər tu-baʔi She urinated in her pants, his smell is bad.

auka-ku m-isi?-a I am going to urinate

par-isi? incontinent

par-isi?, ʔiama tu-puŋa[ʔaʔay ʔa ar(ə)-isi? He is incontinent, so he has been nicknamed ‘the pisser’.

par-isi? na maʔiʔaŋ, ʔiama ʔaŋsər The old man is incontinent, so he smells of urine.

ka₁

say to someone; tell (cf. **rəŋay** ‘speak’) (**ka** ‘say’ and **ka** ‘come ~ go’ maybe be the same term ‘go and say’?)

ka-[y]aw [PF]

tu-ka-[y]aw-ku kantaw He told me.

tu-ka-[y]aw It was said.

ka-yu [Imp]

ka-yu! You speak!

k<əm>a [AF]

k<əm>a-a-ku ʔia pakalaʔam kanmu I am telling you now that I inform you.

aʔamu, k<əm>a i duliən kanku ‘Come’, Dulkan tells me.

mi-k<in>a-[y]an have been said

mi-k<in>a-[y]an-ku ʔa ŋai Words I said.

[ka]₂

go away (cf. **ua** ‘go’)

a-u-ka will go

a-u-ka-yu isua? Where are you going?

in-u-ka-[y]an places passed through

ka-y-ku la! I go!

ka-y-ta! Let’s go!

k<əm>a i come from

k<əm>a i baʔaŋaw-ku I come from Taitung.

mar-pa-u-ka-u-ka compete

mar-pa-u-ka-u-ka ʔa babatian We compete in our speeches.

mi<in>u-ka-[y]an past journeys

mi<in>u-ka-[y]an-ku i buʔul I have made some journeys to BuTul.

m-u-ka [Mvt]

m-u-ka-ku la i baʔaŋaw I went to Taitung.

p<in>a-u-ka have been sent

tu-p<in>a-u-ka-ku kana ragan m-u-kua i baʔaŋaw I have been sent to Taitung by the priest.

p<in>a-u-ka-[y]an people sent to

p<in>a-u-ka-[y]an i duliən i baʔaŋaw ʔəmimaʔ ʔa kuliabəs Dulkan was sent to Taitung to buy guavas.

u-ka gone

ku-u-ka-[y]aw i ukak kiumal kana ŋai na puyuma I went to Ukak to ask about the words of the Puyuma.

kaba[an	bumpy <i>kaba-kaba[an na daqəək kana kinarətan kana saməkan</i> The body is bumpy with mosquito bites.
kabis	carry in a bag <i>kabis tu-kuti</i> She wears sanitary napkin. kabis-aw [PF] <i>ku-kabis-aw na rutu kəmakaway</i> I carried the bag while walking. ka-kabis an object that holds something up, e.g. a bra ka-kabis kana fufu a bra <i>[a]ipuf kana fufu na ka-kabis</i> The bra holds the breasts. k<əm>abis [AF] <i>k<əm>abis-ku kana buŋa paʔanun</i> I carried the sweet potatoes while walking down. mi-kabis wear a sanitary napkin <i>mi-kabis-ku ~ kabis-ku</i> I wear a sanitary napkin. (cf. <i>pa<la>lama-ku</i> ‘I wear a sanitary napkin.’)
[kabkab]	scratch; scrape (cf. kiskis ‘scrape off—something hard, such as bark’) kabkab-aw [PF] <i>ku-kabkab-aw na darəʔ, pukasakasa</i> I scratched the earth to collect it. kabkab-u [Imp PF] mu-kabkab [ACaus] <i>mu-kabkab la na da[an</i> The road has been scraped.
kabuabuaway	house cricket, <i>Cryllidae</i> [Puyuma explain: <i>məkan da sina[əman</i> ‘They eat the plants.’]
kabuuy	earthen pottery [Puyuma explain: <i>səmanəʔ da liʔaʔ, mi-aʔab</i> ‘It is made of clay and has a lid.’]
kabuŋ	hat mi-kabuŋ wear a hat <i>biʔas na wari, mi-kabuŋ-ku</i> When it is hot, I wear a hat.
kabus	shrimp <i>ʔayri na kabus</i> The shrimp stinks.
kada	tit; shrike [Puyuma explain: ‘We see them go past once a year, in September. When the <i>kada</i> arrive, we plant the sweet potatoes. When the <i>kada</i> go away, the <i>siparangaT</i> arrive.’] <i>səmakaq la na kada, aw muləməs na kada ʔi, babu[as na siparənaʔ</i> The shrikes arrive, then leave, they are replaced by the <i>siparangaT</i> (the crows). <i>səmakaq na kada ʔi, ulaya kurnəŋ na [əŋ. idi na [əŋ magagu[lu na ʔaw aw biʔas, aw baʔiŋ tu-ʔəŋuruʔ</i> The shrikes arrive, and the epidemic arrives with them. This epidemic makes people shiver with cold and they have a temperature and a bad headache.
kadal	bird, harrier (obsolete term)

- kadapar** woven dish made of rattan
na kadapar aabakan qa ?abay dinukul The woven dish *kadapar* is used to put the sticky rice dumplings called *dinukuL*.
- kadarəs** the bowstring (ritual term)
 [Puyuma say ‘It was made of ramie.’ And it is an obsolete term for rope.]
- kadaw** sun (cf. **səraŋ** ‘bright’ used as a metaphor in ritual context for ‘sun’)
kadaw na wari It is a sunny day.
k<əm>adaw [AF]
k<əm>adaw la na wari The day is sunny.
kur-kadaw stretch out in the sun
sagar-ku kur-kadaw I like to stretch out in the sun.
kur-pa-kadaw tan in the sun
litək na wari, kur-pa-kadaw-ku kana kadaw On cold days, I sit in the sun.
matara-kadaw keep on working in the sun although it is hot
matara-kadaw kikarun i ?uma She works in the sun (although it is very hot).
pa-kadaw [Caus]
na [umay pa-kadaw-anay i da]an The rice is spread out in the sun on the road.
tu-[a?usaw kana suan na kadaw solar eclipse
kamawan qatu [a?usaw kana suan na kadaw It looks like the dog swallows the sun in one mouthful.
- kadumu** maize, *Zea mays* (L.)
ki-kadumu harvest maize
- kadupu** paper
- kaq̄i, kaq̄ini, kaq̄ia, kaq̄inia** here
kaq̄u-mi kaq̄ini, kaq̄ia, kaq̄inia We live here.
k<əm>aq̄ini-an present time
qa kə<m>aq̄ini-an qa bu[abu]ayan A girl like this at the present.
k<in>aq̄i-an old times
k<in>aq̄i-an q̄ia palu garəm, tu-kakuayanana kana puyuma marisan
 From very old times up to now, the Puyuma’s traditions are the same.
- kaq̄u₁** inhabit; exist (cf. **ulay** ‘rest’)
kaq̄u-ku kaq̄u I stay there.
kaq̄u-ku i puyuma I live in Puyuma.
k<a>aq̄u-ku i puyuma I am now living in Puyuma.
ki-kaq̄u stay
ki-kaq̄u-ku tu-ruma? kan ufu I stay in Ushu’s house.
ki-kaq̄u-ku kaq̄u aw yulay-ku kaq̄iu I live there and I sleep over there.
ku-ki-kaq̄u-[y]ay tu-ruma? kan ufu It is in Ushu’s house I stay.
k<in>a-kaq̄u-an habitations
- kaq̄u₂** there
kaq̄u-yu kaq̄u You live there.
k<əm>aq̄u Lit. ‘be there’, but is translated as ‘so it is’, ‘this being so’

	<i>k<əm>aɖu, amaw iɖu na ɖua bəkasa na ʃipul</i> So it is, those <i>Tipul</i> came to bother.
kaɖuan	many (human beings) (cf. saɖu ‘many’ for objects, animals) <i>kaɖuan na ʃaw mikaʃipaŋ i takasian</i> A lot of people wear a hat at school. <i>kaɖuan na ʃaw na muləməs aɖi muruma?</i> A lot of lost people do not come home.
kaɖudar	sometimes <i>an kaŋayawan, kaɖudar a balaka ɖua mənəʔua</i> When there is the great annual festival, <i>mangayaw</i> , sometimes, foreigners come to watch.
kagi	name of a household (< Japanese <i>kaigi</i> ‘meeting’) [Puyuma say ‘It is the name of a place near the town of Chiayi, situated in the west of the island.]
kainagalan	in ritual context, the meaning is ‘work’ or ‘fired clay bead’, <i>inqasi</i> , according to informants (the dyad is <i>kainawayan, kainagalan</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:160, verse 6-13.)
kainawayan	in ritual context, the meaning is ‘work’ or ‘fired clay bead’, <i>inqasi</i> , according to informants (the dyad is <i>kainawayan, kainagalan</i>)
kaiŋuway	Rose apple, <i>Syzygium jambos</i> (L.) Alston [Puyuma explain: <i>i ɖənan, maʃina na kawi, uliŋul, miukak isabak tu-bua?</i> ‘It is a large tree that grows in the mountains, that smells good, its fruit has a stone.’]
kakak	quack of the duck and honk of the goose (cf. kuku ‘cock’s crow’) k<əm>akak [AF] <i>k<əm>akak na maymay</i> The duck quacks.
kakaʃi	jamrosat, <i>Cyclobalanopsis glauca</i> (Thunberg Oerst.)
kakara	toothless harrow
kaki	kaki, <i>Eugenia sp.</i> (< Japanese <i>kaki</i> ‘persimmon’)
kakipa	ox-cart <i>kəməkəɖəŋ na guŋ ɖa kakipa</i> The ox pulls a cart.
kakuaʃəŋan	difficult
< ʃəŋ ‘disease’	<i>saʃaw kakuaʃəŋan nanta kiniakarunan</i> Our work is especially difficult.
kakuayanan	traditions <i>tu-kakuayanan kana puyuma, saɖu markəmənīməni</i> The traditions of the Puyuma are all different.
kakumulan	group (ritual term) [Puyuma say < Amis language. Cf. A. Duris 1969:37 <i>komosl</i> ‘réunion’]
kala	once more kala ɖien once more <i>kala ɖien talami!</i> Try once more! (In sacred songs we find <i>aru kala ɖien</i> ‘We are starting.’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:309, verse 26-22: <i>kala ɖien ki-runuʔ-aw i rəɖək-aw</i> ‘Let’s try again a way to reach.’)
kalaləgian ~ ʃəgian	altar to the ancestors (cf. ʃəgi ‘sacred, taboo’)

- kalamanan** plantar arch
kalamanan kana dapal, ulaya na marayas, na asabak; milamanan na asabak, na marayas ađi milamanan Plantar arch, there are both hollow and flat-footed arches; hollow ones are *milamanan* (have a plantar arch); whereas flat ones are not.
na marayas na kalamanan ʔariʔi kəmakaway i budəbudək People who are flat-footed walk fast on a sandy area.
- kalaŋ** pass by
kalaŋ-aw [PF]
ku-kalaŋ-aw na daʔan i timuʔ I passed by the streets of the Lower moiety.
k<in>alaŋ-an traces, itinerary
tu-k<in>a-laŋan kana unan the traces of the snake
ma-kalaŋ [AF]
mukua-ku i hualien, ma-kalaŋ-ku i uʔibuʔibuk When I went to Hualien, I pass through ULibuLibuk.
pa-kalaŋ [Caus]
ađi pa-ka-ka-laŋ-i na ʔuma Don't cross the field.
pa-ka-kalaŋ-ku kananu ʔuma I will cross your field.
pa-kalaŋ-anay kana barasarasaʔ daʔan na kakipa The ox cart went through a stony road.
p<in>a-kalaŋ-an roads walked along
tu-p<in>a-kalaŋ-an na maʔiđaq The roads walked along by the old person.
an laman-ta da ʔaw, tu-lamanay-ta kan dəmaway, nanku p<in>a-kalaŋ-an iđia When we have pity for others, God guides us, this is my way.
- kaləayan** convenient; easy
kaləayan-ku muʔisaʔ da paʔiđiy It is convenient for me to take a car.
mara-kaləayan easier
mara-kaləayan-ku təmara puyuma kimađayar kan Duliən It is more convenient for me to speak Puyuma with Dulkan.
- kaləbəŋ** punch somebody on the head
kaləbəŋ clap of thunder (cf. **kaləđun** 'punch somebody from the front')
kaləbəŋ noise made by the fall of a heavy object
kaləbəŋ-anay [I/BF]
tu-kaləbəŋ-anay tu-ʔima kana ʔataw He struck the window with his hand.
kaləbəŋ-aw [PF]
tu-kaləbəŋ-aw na ʔataw He struck the window.
kaləbəŋ-u [Imp PF]
kaləbəŋ-u! Punch (him)!
k<əm>aləbəŋ [AF]
k<əm>aləbəŋ-ku kantu taŋuru I punched her head.
pa-kaləbəŋ [Caus]
pa-kaləbəŋ-an kana suan! Make him punch the dog!

	<i>pa-kaləbəŋ maladu? kana barasa?</i> The stone made a loud sound in falling down.
[kaləɖun]	punch somebody from the front as in boxing game; box (sport) (cf. kaləbəŋ ‘punch somebody on the head’) kaləɖun-aw [PF] <i>ku-kaləɖun-aw tu-tagəraŋ</i> I punched him in his chest. kaləɖun-u [Imp PF] <i>kaləɖun-u!</i> Punch (him)!
	k<əm>aləɖun [AF] <i>k<əm>aləɖun-ku kanantu tagəraŋ</i> I punched him in his chest.
kaləɖuʔan	ring; middle finger
kaliŋisan	the ‘pinky’ (finger)
kaliŋ	animal skin; leather
kalu	word (obsolete term) (cf. ŋai ‘word’) <i>mu-kalu-kalu-ku la</i> As it is said about me.
[ka]a	silly (cf. ma-guŋguŋ ‘is silly’; ma-ulaŋ ‘is silly, is vagrant’; aməpuŋ ‘silly, is mentally unbalanced’) ma-ka]a is silly <i>ma-ka]a taytaw</i> He is a bit silly. <i>ma-ka]a tu-kakuayanan</i> His ways are strange (euphemism for homosexuality).
ka]adakad	queasy (because of something that offends our sensibilities) <i>mənaʔu kana makakarəpər, ka]adakad-ku</i> When I see people kissing, I feel queasy.
ka]a]a	shrike trap <i>ka]a]a na papə]iran kana kada</i> kaLaLa is the trap for shrikes.
ka]apuy	honey fungus, <i>Armillariella mellea</i>
ka]i	stream; brook
ka]i-	genuine ka]i-ɖəkəl-an ~ ka-ɖəkəl-an the true village ka]i-ɖənan ~ ka]i-ɖənan-an the genuine mountain ka]i-sənan-an the genuine light (the sun) ka]i-da]an-an the genuine road
ka]idəŋay	name of a household
ka]ika]i	name of the founding sister of the village; it was while she was going to the stream that the wind made her pregnant (< <i>ka]i</i> ‘stream’)
ka]ipaŋ	umbrella (cf. ba]akniŋ ‘umbrella, bat’) mi-ka]ipaŋ carry an umbrella
ka]isənan	swollen glands following an infection <i>ma-palaw nantu paʔa, ka]isənan</i> He has an infected wound in his thigh, his glands are swollen.
ka]uɖay	bell (ritual term) (cf. tawlyul ‘ritual bell’; riŋətəs ‘the small bell that men hung on the side of their belt’; siŋsiŋan ‘rattle’)
ka]unu]unuyan	type of small brown caterpillar whose envelope-like cocoon is attached to the underside of leaves. Larva of unidentified <i>lepidopteran</i> or <i>coleopteran</i>

- (cf. **tuḏutuḏuʔan** ‘coffee-colored worm that lives on leaves and makes itself a cocoon’)
- kaʃunuŋ** men’s house of the *raqera* household
- kamaŋkamaŋ** spider in the house (cf. **buʃaʃawaʃ** ‘spider, spider web’) (< Japanese *amenbo?* ‘water spider’)
- kamaŋjul** chili pepper, *Pimenta officinalis*
- kamaŋjumaŋulan** basil, *Ocimum basilicum* (L.)
(The plant is especially used for seasoning snails.)
- kamas** big bag made of rice straw
[Puyuma explain: *sinaŋaʔ qa daramien, abakan qa darəʔ* ‘A bag made from rice straw in which earth is put.’]
- kamamaw** uncertain; maybe
kamamaw taytaw iḏu na kiakarunan kanḏu Maybe, it is her who will do that work
kamamaw taytaw na maʃak na paysu It is not sure that it is him who took the money.
- kamawmaw** take for oneself; monopolise
kamawmaw-aw [PF]
ku-kamawmaw-aw nanu kiakarunan I took your work.
na kamawmaw-aw taytaw tu-kuaʃəŋan He is alone to take care of his sick person.
kamawmaw-ay [LF]
ku-kamawmaw-ay iḏu na kiakarunan I did that work alone.
- k<in>amawmaw** the disciple elected to do the work by himself ~ herself
kuiku, nantu k<in>amawmaw kananku kiniʃaʃian I, myself, am the disciple of my spirit-elect. (I am his elect.)
iḏini nanku k<in>amawmaw This is my elect ~ my disciple.
kuiku, nantu k<in>amawmaw kananku katagwin I am the elect of my husband. (cf. **k<in>a-sa-saya-n**)
- kamawmawan** ‘the pre-eminent’; April in the old calendar
[Puyuma explain: *mu-paʃuʔnay la na sasaʃəman* ‘The three blades have been planted (so we can start planting).’]
- |kaməli ~ kaməni|** different
kir-kaməni ~ kir-kaməli particularly, especially
kir-kaməni asaʃ Particularly high
kir-kaməni buʃay tu-rumaʔ kan irubai Irubai’s house is especially beautiful.
mar-kaməli different from
amis aw puyuma mar-kaməli tu-kakuayan The customs of the Amis and the Puyuma are different.
mar-kaməli-məli ~ mar-kaməni-məni different, diversified
tu-ləmak kana puyuma mar-kaməli-məli The doings of the Puyuma are all different.
pa-kaməli particularly
pa-kaməli saʃiksik tu-təmu Aliwaki’s grandchildren are in extremely good health.

kaməɭəd	a small, spiny, delicious red fruit (unidentified)
kamiɖaʔənay	name of a place on the banks of the Peinan river (A place for the Lower moiety's harvest rite.) (For some informants it is a contraction of <i>maka ʔami ɖa ənay</i> 'On the north of the sea'.) (For others it is <i>kəma i ɖa ənay</i> 'Come from the sea'.) (It was at this place that the ancestor coming from BuTul with the grain is supposed to have landed, he came from the sea.)
kaminaw	gonads (cf. buʔu 'testicles')
kamʔu	big winnowing basket for drying millet (bigger than <i>takaD</i>)
kamʃimʃun	rat (a slang term for kamutis) (Puyuma admit they borrowed this term, origin unknown.) (cf. garasgas 'town rat'; kuɭabaw 'rat—generic term'; kamutis 'small rat') [Puyuma explain: <i>makitəŋ tu-ɖaɖək, maʃina tu-buʔu</i> 'It is a small rat with big testicles.']
kamuraw	pomelo, <i>Citrus grandis</i>
kamutis	small rat (cf. kamʃimʃun 'rat'; garasgas 'common rat')
kamuʔ	small knife
kan	construction marker for people in the singular and in objective form <i>mənaʔu na walak kan isaw</i> The child looks at Isaw.
kana	the, singular and plural, construction marker, oblique, definite, for common nouns, for personal nouns <i>tu-bərayay-ku kanʃi kana kaɭipay</i> I was given this umbrella here. <i>nantu yawan kana tainainayan</i> The elderly ladies' chief.
kanabinabitan	wild tomatoes (< Minnan <i>kam-a-bit</i>) [Puyuma explain: 'Red dye was made out of it.']
kanadun	rosary pea, <i>Abrus precatorius</i> (L.) (<i>kanadun</i> is used in <i>pikak</i> , yeast)
kanadju	those (over there oblique), by them <i>tu-bərayay-ku ɖa bəras kanadju na ʔaw</i> Those people there gave me some rice.
kanataɭ	island
kanbo	flu; common cold (cf. ruʔud 'flu') (< Japanese <i>kanbō</i>)
kandəan	breastbone [Puyuma explain: <i>maməs na ukak</i> 'It is a soft bone.'] (Puyuma above seventy years old say <i>kandean</i> ; under sixty <i>kandan</i> .)
 kandən 	dried up (It seems to be used only for blood.) mu-kandən [ACaus] <i>mu-kandən na damuk</i> The blood is dried. <i>mu-kandən ku-damuk</i> My blood has dried up (on my wound).
kanʃini	this (here) <i>tu-pakasuyaw kanʃini</i> This has been brought here.
kanʃiu	that (very far away) <i>kamawan kanʃiu na ʔapuʔ</i> That thing far away looks like a flower.
kanʃu	that (there) <i>kamawan kanʃu na ʔapuʔ</i> That thing over there looks like a flower.

- kaniam** us, our independant pronoun, first person plural exclusive, oblique
kuiiku, amaw, na puka-apat kaniam na maɭuwadi Me, I am the fourth child of our siblings.
- kanku** me, independant pronoun, first person singular, oblique
muaʔi-yu mikatagwin kanku? Are you willing to marry me?
- kanmu** to you, from you, independant pronoun, second person plural, oblique
kəmaya-ku ɖia pakalaɖam kanmu I am speaking to inform you.
- kanpatan** measure of four fingers held flat, used especially for the length of boar's tusks (cf. **tinukapat** 'measure of four fingers')
- < pat 'four'**
- kanta** to us, from us, independant pronoun, first person plural inclusive
sagar nantu maʔiɖaŋan kana buɭabuɭayan kanɖaɖua musabaka kanta ʔi The old people (parents) of the young lady wished he moved to us (in their house).
- kantaw** to him, from him, from them, to them, independent pronoun, third person singular, plural oblique, non-subject
kantaw, kaɖuan tu-piniɖawan In his house, there are a lot of people.
- kantəɭuan** measure of three fingers held flat
< təɭu 'three'
- kanu** to you, from you, independent pronoun, second person singular, oblique, non-subject
tu-bəray-anay kanu He ~ they gave it to you.
- kanuad** plum, *Prunus domestica*
- kaŋkaŋ₁** plough
 a **kaŋkaŋ** a plough
kaŋkaŋ-anay [I/BF]
nu-kaŋkaŋ-anay-ku ɖa ɖuma Help me to plough the field.
kaŋkaŋ-aw [PF]
tu-kaŋkaŋ-aw na buŋa The sweet potatoes are ploughed.
kaŋkaŋ-ay [LF]
tu-kaŋkaŋ-ay na ɖuma The field is ploughed.
k<əm>aŋkaŋ [AF]
k<əm>aŋkaŋ-ku I use a plough.
mi-k<in>aŋkaŋ-an-ku I have made my plough
pa-kaŋkaŋ [Caus]
pa-kaŋkaŋ-ku ɖa payraŋ kanku ɖuma I ask the Taiwanese to plough the field.
- |kaŋkaŋ|₂** bounce; messy; noisy
k<a|>aŋkaŋ-an a place which is messy
k<a|>aŋkaŋ-an tu-sabak His house is messy.
k<a|>aŋkaŋ-aw has the property of making noise
k<a|>aŋkaŋ-aw tu-kaɭaɭinayan kana walak The child's toy is noisy.
pa-k<a|>aŋkaŋ [Caus]
pa-k<a|>aŋkaŋ na paɭiɖiŋ The car is bouncing
pa-k<a|>aŋkaŋ-u na aɖab kana dadəruan bənawi kana sasaɭi!
 Make a noise with the lids of the pots to chase the swallows away!
- kaŋkaŋ na batulayaw** cast iron (cf. **batulayaw** 'soft steel, iron')

kaŋusiŋusiʔan < ŋusiʔ ‘sneeze’	common sneezeweed, <i>Centipeda</i> (L.) (Used in the recipe for <i>kisyu</i> sauce.) [Puyuma say ‘In medicine, the crushed plant is wrapped in a cloth, placed on both wrists to lower temperature.’]
 kapər 	hold in one’s arms (cf. rəʔrəʔ ‘hold in one’s arms’; kəraba ‘bosom, hold in one’s arms’; rabaŋ ‘hold in one’s arms, embrace’) kapər-aw [PF] <i>ku-kapər-aw i ina</i> I held my mother in my arms. kapər-ay [LF] <i>tu-kapər-ay na suan</i> The dog is held in his arms. kapər-i [Imp LF] <i>kapər-i!</i> Hold! k<əm>apər [AF] <i>k<əm>apər-ku kana turak</i> I held the pillar. ma-kapə-kapər sexual intercourse pa-kapər [Caus] <i>na [utun] pa-kapər-anay kana kawi</i> The monkey is made grab the tree.
 kapkap 	grab something in a difficult place to walk or climb up; crawl up kapkap-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-kapkap-anay-ku kana walak</i> Help me to make the child walk. kapkap-aw [PF] <i>ku-kapkap-aw na walak</i> I grabbed the child (who has some difficulty walking). kapkap-u [Imp PF] <i>kapkap-u!</i> Grab! (something and manage to walk) k<əm>apkap [AF] <i>k<əm>apkap-ku kəmalawalawaŋ</i> I managed to walk in grabbing something. (It is a difficult path.) m-u-kapkap [Mvt] <i>m-u-kapkap la idu na walak</i> That child has tried to stand up (using his four limbs).
kapuŋpuŋay	train (cf. igyu ‘train’) [Some Puyuma explain: ‘ <i>pungpung</i> was the noise made by the engine in the sugar factory.’ Some other Puyuma explain: ‘It is an onomatopoeia built on the noise of the wheels made by the train.’]
kaput	companion in the same age-set sa-kaput-an the group of companions in the same age-set
kaʔa	short bodice (< Japanese <i>kaʔa</i>) <i>pakasat kana kipij, amaw na kaʔa</i> The upper garment, it is the <i>kaqa</i> .
kaʔayaʔan kaʔur 	game (cf. ʔaʔum ‘game, prey’; ka-dakpan ‘game’) pull out with a hooked object kaʔur-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-kaʔur-anay-ku kana kawkaw qa ʔaʔun</i> Help me to scythe some grass.

- kaʔur-aw** [PF]
tu-kaʔur-aw na ukak kana kuraw i takuʔaw The fishbone stuck in my throat is pulled out.
tu-kaʔur-aw na taʔun i kaʔikaʔi The grass in the ditch is pulled out.
- k<əm>aʔur** [AF]
k<əm>a-kaʔur-ku ɖa ukak kananu takuʔaw I am taking the bone out of your throat.
- mu-kaʔur** [ACaus]
mu-kaʔur la na ukak kanantu takuʔaw The fishbone in his throat has been removed.
- kar-** have the odor of ~ smell like
kar-puyuma-yuma ~ **arə-puyuma-yuma** smell like a Puyuma
kar-ʔipu-ʔipul ~ **arə-ʔipu-ʔipul** smell like a person from KaTipul village
X objects per person, e.g.
kar-pa-pat-an ~ **kara-pat** four objects per person (< **pat** ‘four’)
kar-waʔu-waʔu-an ~ **kara-waʔu** eight objects per person (< **waʔu** ‘eight’)
- kara** snail shell (< Perhaps from Japanese *kara* ‘shell of shellfish, eggshell, snail shell’)
- karairaipan** unidentified large black ant (< from **raip** ‘team’)
karaʔaliyan lunch (Used in Nanwang, Puyuma say they borrowed it from KaTipul.) (cf. KaTipul dialect *karaHali* ‘lunch’)
- karaub** evening
a-karaub yesterday evening
an-karaub tomorrow evening
karau-raub set sun
kana karau-raub-an ɖia, kababəkas-ku When the sun sets, I might go running.
- kara-sa** single; only one (cf. **ʔikəʔ** ‘one unit each’)
kara-sa ɖa walak i lægan Legan’s only child
aɖi kara-sa ɖa kinikarunan Not a single job has been done.
kara-sa-yu məkan na buʔa You eat the sweet potato each.
- pa-kara-sa-[y]ay** [Caus]
ku-pa-kara-sa-[y]ay ɖa puran paʔəʔəʔ I gave each an areca nut to chew.
- |karaʔ|** nibble; bite (insect) (cf. **ŋəʔŋəʔ** ‘gnash (teeth), clench one’s teeth’)
- karaʔ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-karaʔ-anay-ku kana buʔa Help me to bite the sweet potatoes.
- karaʔ-aw** [PF]
karaʔ-aw-ku kana saməkan I have been bitten by the mosquito.
- karaʔ-ay** [LF]
tu-karaʔ-ay-ku kana saməkan The mosquitoes have bitten me.
- karaʔ-u** [Imp PF]
karaʔ-u na buʔa! Bite the sweet potato!
- k<əm>araʔ** [AF]
k<əm>araʔ na suan The dog bites.

- karpapuan₂** second cousin
maɭuwadi-mi ɖa nirkaasa ~ maɭuwadi-mi ɖa nir-kar-papuan
 We are second cousins (the grandparents are brothers or sisters).
- kartatəɭu** third cousin
 < təɭu 'three'
karubuɖan ridgepole of a roof
miɭudus tu-karubuɖan kana ruma? The roof of the house has a
 ridgepole.
 ancestors' cult house
- karumaʔan** work (cf. rəɭəŋ 'do one's work', obsolete term)
 < rumaʔ 'house'
 |karun| **ki-a-karun-an** the work
nanku ki-a-karun-an, amaw na maʔayir kana ɭaw na kuaɭəŋ
 My work, it is to take care of the sick.
- ki-karun** to work
ki-ka-karun-mi i ɭuma, gəmusgus kana dawa We are working in
 the field hoeing millet.
- ki-karun-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ki-karun-anay-ku kana ki-a-karun-an na diannaw Help me with
 the computer.
- ki-karun-aw** [PF]
ta-ki-karun-aw na sasəlapən ɖa ruma? We work sweeping the
 floor of a house.
- ki-karun-ay** [LF]
ki-karun-ay na ki-a-karun-an isabak kana ruma? The maid worked
 at home.
- k<in>i-a-karun-an** workplace
nanku k<in>i-a-karun-an amuna i ʔapəʔapəʔən kana paysu
 My workplace then is the bank.
- pa-karun** [Caus]
ki-pa-karun-ku kan abukul I assist Abukul.
pa-karun-ku kana pa-ka-karun-an ɖa sasəlapən I tell the maid to
 sweep the floor.
pa-karun-ay na təmuən ɭəmima? ɖa puran The grandchild is sent
 to buy betel nut.
nanku pəysu ku-pa-karun-anay kan irubay mukua paʔapəʔa kana
paʔapəʔapəʔən I send Irubay to put my money in the bank.
pa-karun-i nu-walak səməlap i babaɭu Tell your child to sweep the
 courtyard.
p<in>a-karun-an na təmuən ɭəmima? ɖa asi? The grandchild was
 ordered to go buy milk.
tu-k<in>akuatisan na kakuayanən, amaw na sagar pa-karu-karun
 She has bad habits, she enjoys annoying other people.
- pa-karun-an na ɭaw** servant (Dogs are called 'the servants of the hunt'.)
pa-karun-an pasəŋəʔən kana səmasəŋə? kana katəŋəɖawan I give
 the chair to the specialist to make.

|kasa|

together; bring together, into one (< **sa** ‘one?’) (cf. **ʔərəm** ‘assemble’; **raɟuk** ‘gather’)

m-u-kasa [Mvt]

m-u-kasa-ta kikarun tu-ŋai kana puyuma We are working to collect Puyuma words.

mutu-kasa concentrate

adi mutu-kasa tu-aŋər an kikarun When she works, she does not concentrate.

pu-kasa put together

pu-kasa-kasa-[y]aw na karmisasayan, makəsər la When lonely people are brought together, we are stronger.

nu-pu-kasa-[y]anay-ku kanmu sarumaənan Take me inside your household.

adi-ku pu-kasa I do not concentrate. (Lit. ‘I can’t put things together.’)

ua-kasa-[y]an what is done together

ʔinaba na kakuayanan, aw ua-kasa-[y]an misaʔur Our good tradition is to work as a team.

nanta ua-kasa-[y]an idini na pawayan Our common ground are these traditions.

nanta ua-kasa-[y]an i ʔuma kana kiakarunan, m-u-kasa-kasa
For our communal work in the fields, we gather.

kasabakan

one of the eight Puyuma villages (< *sabak?*), Chinese Chienhe 建和 for the administration

kasimaɟay

unidentified grasshopper (medium-sized, smaller than *tamukus*)

imaran na kasimaɟay The *kasimaLay* grasshopper is delicious.

|kasu|

take along; bring (cf. **uɟun** ‘remove’ < KaTipul dialect)

kasu-[y]anay take (bring) something for someone

nu-kasu-[y]anay-ku ɟa buŋa Bring me some sweet potatoes.

kasu-[y]aw [PF]

tu-kasu-[y]aw-ku kan isaw Isaw took me away.

k<əm>asu [AF]

k<əm>asu-ku ɟa əmpitsə I brought a pencil.

k<in>asu-an things brought

amanay nu-k<in>asu-an? nu-buɟu! What did you bring? Your balls!

mar-pa-kasu-kasu help one another

asua ɟien na babayan muaraip kikarun, aw mar-pa-kasu-kasu

Before, the ladies worked in teams and they helped each other.

pa-kasu [Caus]

mubərək i balaka i duliən, pa-kasu-[y]ay ɟa labit When Dulian went back to the foreign country, she took a *labit* skirt.

pa-kasu-i ɟa tabu tu-kaɟaɟaʔukan an kaɟaʔukan At noon, make him bring his lunch.

p<in>a-kasu-an a gift

ku-kasu-[y]aw na p<in>a-kasu-an It is a present that I have brought.

kataḍəpan	name of a household
katagwin	husband ~ wife, spouse <i>kuiiku, unien ḍa katagwin</i> Me, I have no spouse (husband).
	kata<ga>gwin engaged
	mar-ka<ta>tagwin ~ aru par-katagwin we are preparing to get married
	mar-katagwin husband and wife <i>mar-katagwin-mi</i> We are married.
	mar-kata-gwi-gwin couples <i>saḍu na mar-katagwi-gwin i [a]urwanan</i> There are many couples in the meeting place.
	mi-katagwin have a husband or a wife <i>mi-katagwin-ku kan ukak</i> I am married to Ukak.
	pia-katagwin preparing to get a spouse
	pi-katagwin take for one's husband/wife
kataḡa	crow (cf. akʔak 'crow')
katawa	papaya, <i>Carica papaya</i> (L.)
katawatawaʔay	castor bean, <i>Ricinus communis</i>
katuʔ	boar skin <i>buʔiʔiʔ tu-katuʔ kana babuy</i> The boar's skin is tough.
kaʔakaʔ	trousers <i>kaʔakaʔ ḍa maʔiḍaḡ na babayan</i> The trousers of the old ladies.
kaʔiḡ	men's leggings, from waist to ankles, no back. Women's puttees.
kaʔipul	one of the eight Puyuma villages, Chinese Chihpen 知本 for the administration. (The people of Puyuma never call the inhabitants Puyuma; they are called the 'Tipul' or <i>qalaqala</i> , i.e. strangers, subject to head-hunting.) <i>a ʔipul-ku</i> I am a Tipul. (I am an inhabitant of KaTipul).
[kaʔuḡ]	protruding forehead ma-kaʔuḡ according to the villager 1. is intelligent 2. a prominent forehead <i>ma-kaʔuḡ taytaw</i> He is intelligent or he has a prominent forehead.
kaʔəragan	ra-kaʔuḡ-an ḍa taḡuru 'big head' (it is a slight insult)
< ʔərag 'fall down'	autumn
kawaḡ	walk (cf. kiʔal 'way of walking') <i>buʔay tu-kawaḡ</i> 1. she has an elegant way of walking 2. her trip was fine ka-kawaḡ [Imp] <i>ka-kawaḡ mukua i takəsan!</i> Walk to school! k<əm>a-kawaḡ [Prog] <i>k<əm>a-kawaḡ-ku mukua i takəsan</i> I am walking to school. <i>marturus-ta k<əm>a-kawaḡ</i> We walk one behind the other. <i>marabal-ta k<əm>a-kawaḡ</i> We walk one next to the other.

	pa-kawaŋ [Caus] <i>pa-kawaŋ-u na walak, ?inaba arəkəq tu-dapal</i> Make the child walk, it will make his legs stronger.
kawar	bow-legged ma-kawar is bow-legged <i>ma-kawar tu-kukuq</i> He is bow-legged.
kawayan	bamboo, generic term for bamboo without thorns (cf. basikaw ‘generic term for bamboo’)
kawi	wood; tree kawi-kawi forest, a lot of wood pa-kawi-an ~ pu-a-kawi-an ~ pu-kawi-an woodshed pu-kawi put wood <i>ku-pu-kawi-ay na apuy</i> I put wood on the fire. <i>nu-pu-kawi-anay na apuy</i> You put wood on the fire. <i>pu-kawi-i na apuy!</i> Put wood on the fire! sa-kawi-an one (a unit) for tree tu-kawi kana trunk (cf. tu-turak kana ‘the trunk of’)
kawi	crochet; needle (botanical); fish-hook kawi]-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-kawi]-anay la ku-kaŋakaŋ kana pasək</i> My trousers have caught the burrs of the burdock. kawi]-aw [PF] <i>tu-kawi]-aw na kaŋakaŋ kana pasək</i> The trousers are caught on the <i>pasək</i> (burdock). ma-kawi-kawi copulate (for animals) <i>ma-kawi-kawi na suan</i> The dogs copulate. pa-kawi]-an ~ pa-ka-ŋikəŋ anchor (nautical)
kawkaw	sickle <i>nu-ka?uranay-ku kana kawkaw qa ta?un</i> Help me to scythe the grass.
kay	with <i>dulien kay təmamataw šətiang</i> Dulian and Shetiāng’s father
kayak	bomb; mine (military weapon)
kayakay	suspension bridge (cf. aməkəŋ ‘makeshift bridge’)
kayama	persimmon, <i>Diospyros kaki</i> (cf. dupar ‘persimmon’)
kay uŋ	bird of prey (unidentified) [Puyuma explain: ‘Its cry is <i>kilililiyu.</i> ’] <i>maruni na kay uŋ</i> The bird of prey cries.
kaymayay	if by any chance; uncertain <i>nu-kaymayay saigu?</i> How do you know? <i>kaymayay tu-ŋai kan dulien?</i> Dulian’s speech may not be right? <i>kaymayay iŋini na walak (sagar mabusus)</i> What this child says is uncertain (he knows how to cheat). <i>kaymayay qa pana?an tu-ŋai</i> How do we know that what she says is right?
kayma	nothing to do (together) (ritual term) mar-kayma nothing to do together

- adi-ta mar-kayma* We have nothing to do together.
par-kayma nothing to do together, never
par-kayma-ta kanu We never have anything to do with you.
- kaysiŋ**
|kəda|
 rice bowl (< Minnan)
 jump involuntarily
ma-kəda-kəda| keep on jumping
ma-kəda-kəda|-ku i pa|iŋiŋ I keep jumping in the car.
- |kədaŋ|**
 sharpen a serrated implement (cf. **supay** ‘sharpen in water’)
ka-kədaŋ whetstone, grindstone
supayaw qa ka-kədaŋ na kamuŋ The knife is sharpened with a whetstone.
k<əm>ədaŋ [AF]
k<əm>a-kədaŋ-ku a riqariq I am sharpening a saw.
kədaŋ-anay [I/BF]
nu-kədaŋ-anay-ku qa kamuŋ Help me to sharpen the knife.
kədaŋ-aw [PF]
ku-kədaŋ-aw na riqariq I sharpened the saw.
ki-kədaŋ get sharpened
na kamuŋ ki-kədaŋ kana ka-kədaŋ The knife gets sharpened on the whetstone.
mu-kədaŋ [ACaus]
mu-kədaŋ na riqariq The saw is sharpened.
- |kədkəd|**
 heavy (cf. **a|uqun** ‘heavy’)
ma-kədkəd [AF]
ma-kədkəd tu-kinuŋkuqan na barasa? The stone is heavy to be carried on the back.
- |kədət|**
 with arched back and buttocks to the rear
kədət-anay [I/BF]
kədət-anay-yu qamanay? Why are you walking with your back arched?
kədət-aw [PF]
ku-kədət-aw kəmakaway I walked with my back arched.
k<əm>ədət [AF]
k<əm>ədət-ku kəmakaway I walked with my back arched and my bottom sticking out.
- kədaŋ ~ rə-kədaŋ**
 strength
unien qa kədaŋ without strength
mə-rəkədaŋ [AF]
mə-rə-kədaŋ-ku k<əm>ədaŋ kana riqariq I put a lot of effort in sharpening the saw.
mə-rə-kədaŋ na taw aw kəməqəŋ kana kakipa The person is robust so he can pull an ox cart.
mi-kədaŋ have robustness
mi-kədaŋ taytaw This man has strength.
nantu ŋai marəŋay mi-kədaŋ His words (lit. ‘words spoken’) are important.

	m-u-rəkəḍaŋ [Mvt] <i>m-u-rəkəḍaŋ-ku</i> I put a lot of strength.
	pa-rəkəḍaŋ [Caus] <i>pa-rəkəḍaŋ-ku təkəkəsi kana təkəra puyuma ŋai</i> I am serious in learning Puyuma.
	rəkəḍaŋ-anay [I/BF] <i>na baŋsaran rəkəḍaŋ-anay təkəru na mardawan</i> The young men with energy teach the boys from the dormitory.
	rəkəḍaŋ-aw [PF] <i>tu-rəkəḍaŋ-aw marəŋay</i> 1. He has a voice that carries. 2. He speaks clearly.
kəḍə]as	smooth <i>tu-]ubiŋ kana manudən, kəḍə]as</i> Babies' skin is smooth.
 kəḍəŋ 	pull; lead by taking the hand kəḍəŋ-u [Imp PF] <i>ma]iay-ku, kəḍəŋ-u-ku!</i> I am drunk, give me your arm!
	k<əm>a-kəḍəŋ leader
	k<əm>əḍəŋ [AF] <i>k<əm>əḍəŋ ɖa kakipa na guŋ</i> The ox pulls the cart.
	kəḍəŋ-aw [PF] <i>tu-kəḍəŋ-aw-ku ɖa ʔaw</i> Someone lead me by taking my hand. <i>na sasaya tu-pawayan ʔi, ta-kəḍəŋ-aw</i> If a new custom comes, we pull it in.
	kur-kəḍəŋ let oneself be lead <i>kur-kəḍəŋ na ma]iay kanku</i> I lead the drunk man by taking his hand.
	ma-ka-kəḍəŋ hold each other <i>ma-ka-kəḍəŋ kəkəkəwəŋ na maranay</i> The lovers walk hand in hand.
	ma-kəḍəŋ-kəḍəŋ make a chain <i>na ʔaw na muarak ma-kəḍə-kəḍəŋ</i> The dancers make a chain.
	pa-kəḍəŋ [Caus] <i>ku-pa-kəḍəŋ-anay kana pa]iɖiŋ na marturus</i> I managed to make the car pull the bicycle. <i>pa-kəḍəŋ-u kana suan na liuŋ!</i> Make the dog drag the pig!
 kəḍkəḍ 	shake with noiseless laughter k<əm>əḍkəḍ [AF] <i>k<əm>əḍkəḍ-ku saəru</i> I laugh quietly.
	ma-kəḍkəḍ gets shaken by <i>ma-kəḍkəḍ ɖa saəruan</i> Get shaken by laughter. <i>ma-kəḍkəḍ-ku ɖa saəruan</i> I am shaken by noiseless laughter.
kəkən	flat land, plains (cf. marayarayas 'plains'; bə]awa]awas 'flat land, plains') (Obsolete term. In 2007, Muya and her husband Ukak still used it.)
 kəltut 	hit with the fist, the middle finger is bent and contusive (this method is generally used to hit the eye) kəltut-aw [PF] <i>ku-kəltut-aw na maʔa</i> The eye is hit with my middle finger.

- kəltut-u** [Imp PF]
kəltut-u! Hit!
- k<əm>əltut** [AF]
k<əm>əltut-ku kanantu maʃa I hit his eye with my fist, and the middle finger which goes into his eye.
- kəluŋ**
 pothole
kəlu-kəluŋ-an a place with many potholes
kəlu-kəluŋ-an na daʃan The road has a lot of potholes.
ma-kəluŋ has potholes
ma-kəluŋ na daʃan The road has potholes.
- [kəʃaŋ]**
 speak sentence by sentence
kəʃaŋ-aw [PF]
tu-kəʃa-kəʃaŋ-aw kimaʃaʃayar na ʃaŋkaŋkar The male officiant is arguing sentence after sentence.
k<əm>əʃaŋ [AF]
k<əm>əʃa-kəʃaŋ-ku marəŋay təmara puyuma I am learning to speak Puyuma sentence after sentence.
- kəʃayaʃ**
 straighten something; stretch (body, time)
kəʃayaʃ na tuki The time is over (time is up).
kəʃayaʃ-anay [I/BF]
nu-kəʃayaʃ-anay tu-gumə kana kaʃakaʃ You stretched the elastic on the trousers.
ku-kəʃayaʃ-anay i isaw I helped Isaw to straighten up.
kəʃayaʃ-aw [PF]
tu-kəʃayaʃ-aw tu-niʔən kana suan The dog stretched its neck.
na ʃaw na muarak tu-kəʃayaʃ-aw tu-ʃaʃək The dancers stretched their bodies.
kəʃayaʃ-u [Imp PF]
kəʃayaʃ-u nu-ʃaʃək! Stretch your body!
- k<əm>əʃayaʃ** [AF]
k<əm>əʃayaʃ-ku ʃa ʃuway I straightened rattan.
aʃi-ku pukasəkaʃ kana kiniakarunan, k<əm>əʃayaʃ-ku ʃa wari
 I have not yet finished my work, I extend my stay.
- mu-kəʃaya-ʃayaʃ** [ACaus]
mu-kəʃaya-ʃayaʃ na ʃuway The rattan was easy to straighten.
mu-kəʃayaʃ tu-niʔən His neck is stretched.
mu-kəʃayaʃ tu-gumə kantu kaʃakaʃ The elastic of his trousers gave way.
- [Puyuma today use a short form *LayaT.*]
[kəʃəkəʃək]
 titillate; tickle (cf. **kiʃukiʃu** ‘tickle’)
kəʃəkəʃək-aw [PF]
tu-kəʃəkəʃək-aw ku-niʔən kana buʃabuʃayan, kaʃadakad-ku When a woman kisses me on the neck, the tickling makes me ill at ease.
k<əm>əʃəkəʃək [AF]
k<əm>əʃəkəʃək-ku kananku katagwin I tickle my spouse.

	ma-kə[əkə]ək	two persons tickle each other <i>ma-kə[əkə]ək na markatagwin</i> The couple are pawing each other.
kə[əkə]əŋan		small intestines
 kə[i?] 		search (cf. parakap ‘feel, sensitive to touch, study’)
	kə[i?]aw [PF]	<i>tu-kə[i?]aw ku-aliut</i> My bag has been searched.
	kə[i?]ay [LF]	<i>i təmutaw, tu-kə[i?]ay qa aliut kana təmuan</i> The grandson searched in his grandparent’s bag.
	kə[i?]i [Imp LF]	<i>kə[i?]i tu-aliut!</i> Search his bag!
	k<əm>a-kə[i?] [AF]	<i>k<əm>a-kə[i?]ku i aliut</i> I am searching in the bag.
	pa-kə[i?] [Caus]	<i>pa-kə[i?]an nu-aliut!</i> Give him your bag to search!
 kə]iut 		make a brief visit
	kə]iut-ay [LF]	<i>tu-kə]iut-ay nanku ruma? kana ma[ə]əs</i> My house has been visited by a robber.
	k<əm>ə]iut [AF]	<i>qua la k<əm>ə]iut-a na payraŋ</i> The Taiwanese popped in for a look.
	pa-kə]iut [Caus]	<i>pa-kə]iu-]iut na walak ~ na ku]abaw</i> The child ~ the rat pops in.
kə]uŋ₁		big bamboo to carry water (cf. lawas ‘bamboo to carry water’)
kə]un₂		waves arriving on the beach (cf. b<in>u]bu]-an, g<in>umgum-an ‘huge waves with sea foam (ritual term)’; ŋa]un ‘rolling wave in the middle of the sea’)
	k<əm>ə]un [AF]	<i>k<əm>ə]un na kə]un i inə?</i> The waves ripple on the sea.
	pa-kə]un [Caus]	<i>ku-pa-kə]un-aw na ənay i dirudirusan</i> I make some waves in the swimming pool.
kəmaɖu		like that; such that
	maɖu	short form
	kəmaɖu la	so it is
kəma i		come from (cf. Paiwan ka-si ‘come from’)
	k<əm>a i ba]aŋaw-ku	I come from Taitung.
	kəma i tarumaruma?	a wind coming from Tarumak (The village is situated west of Nanwang.)
	<i>na ba]i kəma i taruma?, makəsər na ba]i, misiŋsiŋan na ba]i</i>	The wind coming from (the Rukai village of) Tarumak is a strong wind, it has bells.
kəmalawalawa		cf. lawa
kəməɖ		protruding chin; the upper lip inside
	ma-kəməɖ	have a protruding chin
	<i>ma-kəməɖ tu-timid</i>	She has a protruding chin.

- ra-kəməŋ-an** an insult ‘protruding chin’
- kəmunkun** locust, *Locusta migratoria* (L.)
- kənaw** onion, *Allium cepa* (L.)
məkan qa kənaw, atuɬtuɬ-ta When we eat onions, we feel sleepy.
- kənkən** mosquito (< KaTipul dialect, seldom used in Nanwang) (cf. **saməkan** ‘mosquito’)
- kənup** a precious object inserted into men’s turbans (stone or shell)
mi-kənup wear a *kənup*
mi-kənup tu-ɬaŋuru? He has a precious object on his head.
- [kəpəl]** knead
k<əm>əpəl [AF]
k<əm>əpəl-ku qa ʔabay I kneaded the sticky rice dumplings.
kəpəl-aw [PF]
tu-kəpəl-aw na liʔa? The clay is kneaded.
- [kəpkəp]** protect one’s offspring
k<əm>əpkəp [AF]
k<əm>əpkəp-ku kana walak I protect my children.
kəpkəp-anay [I/BF]
nu-kəpkəp-anay-ku kana walak Help me to assemble my children (in order to protect them).
kəpkəp-aw [PF]
tu-kəpkəp-aw kan tinataw tu-walak The children’s protection is their mother.
kəpkəp-u [Imp PF]
kəpkəp-u! (na walak) Protect (the children)!
- [kəra]** dried after evaporation; block (obstruct) (cf. **pulət** ‘block, obstruct’)
ka-kəra will block
ka-kəra na ənay, na kaʔi The water (tap), the stream will be blocked.
kəra-anay [I/BF]
kəra-anay na basaʔ na ənay The paddy field is dry after the water has evaporated.
kəra-aw [PF]
tu-kəra-aw na ənay The water has been stopped.
ma-kəra [AF]
ma-kəra na ənay The water got evaporated.
pa-kəra [Caus]
pa-kəra-i na basaʔ! Drain the water from the paddy field!
- kəra** bosom; hold in one’s arms (cf. **kapər** ‘hold in one’s arms’; **rəʔrəʔ** ‘hold in one’s arms’; **rabəŋ** ‘hold in one’s arms, embrace’)
k<əm>əra [AF]
k<əm>əra-ku qa walak I held a child in my bosom.
kəra [Imp]
kəra-yu (na walak)! Take (the child) into your arms!
kəra-[y]an [Imp I/BF]
kəra-[y]an-ku qa suan! Give me the dog in my arms!

- kəraba-[y]anay** [I/BF]
nu-kəraba-[y]anay-ku ɖa walak Give me the child in my arms.
- kəraba-[y]aw** [PF]
tu-kəraba-[y]aw-ku kan isaw Isaw took me in his arms.
- ma-kəraba** two persons hold each other
ma-kəraba-mi kan pinaday Pinaday and I hold each other in our arms.
- ma-kəraba-raba** sexual intercourse
- pa-kəraba** [Caus]
pa-kəraba-[y]an na walak kan təmamataw! Manage to put the child in his father's arms!
- kərakəraban**
 plantain, *Plantago asiatica* (L.) (Plantains are used as a cure for fever.)
iɖunu ʔi, an maruʔud-ta, ʔaʔəkəlay maku ɖa kərakəraban, ʔinaba-ta na maruʔud That, when we have the flu, we drink an infusion made from plantain, and, my goodness, the flu is cured.
- |kəraŋ|**
 grill quickly directly over the fire (meat, fish, boar skin) (cf. **ʔapa** 'roast from far away, slowly')
ka-kəraŋ will grill
ka-kəraŋ-ku ɖa paʔaka I shall grill some meat.
- k<əm>əraŋ** [AF]
k<əm>əraŋ-ku ɖa paʔaka, uliŋul I grill meat, it is smelly.
- kəraŋ-anay** [I/BF]
tu-kəraŋ-anay-ku kana ʔaw Someone helped me to grill.
- kəraŋ-aw** [PF]
tu-kəraŋ-aw na kuʔabaw The rat is grilled.
- kəraŋ-u** [Imp PF]
kəraŋ-u! Grill it!
- mu-kəraŋ** [ACaus]
mu-kəraŋ-ku I burnt myself.
mu-kəraŋ na paʔaka The meat is grilled.
- |kərawiɖ|**
 hook down (areca nuts, coconuts)
k<əm>ərawiɖ [AF]
k<əm>ərawiɖ-ku kana puran, kana dudu I hooked the areca nuts, the coconuts.
- kərawiɖ-an** [Imp I/BF]
kərawiɖ-an-ku ɖa puran! Hook some betel nuts for me!
- kərawiɖ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-kərawiɖ-anay-ku ɖa puran Help me to hook some betel nuts.
- kərawiɖ-aw** [PF]
kərawiɖ-aw na puran kana kawkaw The areca nuts are hooked with the scythe.
- |kəɾət|**
 cut (into thin slices); slash (with a small knife)
k<əm>əɾət [AF]
k<əm>əɾət-ku ɖa paʔaka I cut some meat into thin slices.
- kəɾət-aw** [PF]
ku-kəɾət-aw na tatiʔu? The rope is cut by me.

- k<in>ərət-an** a cut
k<in>ərət-an qa kamuŋ ku-[ima] The cut on my hand was made with a knife.
mi-k<in>ərət-ku I have a cut.
- |kəris|**
 peel off (skin, tree bark); wipe
ka-kəris-an leather scraper, carder
k<əm>əris [AF]
k<əm>əris-ku qa kawī I peeled off the bark of the tree.
kəris-ay [LF]
mukua i uataʔian muʔaʔi, uniən qa kadupu, tu-kəris-ay kana banin tu-təqək When they went to the toilet to defecate, there was no paper, so they wiped their bottoms on a board (our ancestors, add the Puyuma).
pa-kəris [Caus]
pa-kəris-anay na kəriw kana ka-kəris-an The ramie is peeled off with a carder.
- kəriw**
 ramie, *Boehmeria frutescens* Thunb
 (*kəriw* is used in rites, especially those dedicated to humans; ramie is the symbol of life.)
- |kərkər|**
 roll up in a spiral
kərkər-aw [PF]
tu-kərkər-aw tu-biraʔ kana paləpəʔlepəan palepeplepean leaves of foetid cassia roll up (in the evening).
m-u-kərkər [Mvt]
m-u-kərkər na kə[əkə]əŋan The intestines roll into a spiral.
m-u-kərkər na biraʔ The leaves roll up.
pa-kərkər [Caus]
pa-kərkər-anay na biraʔ kana kadaw The leaves roll up because of the sun.
- |kəsəm|**
 expression of an unhappy face; difficult
ka-kəsəm-an very difficult
ka-kəsəm-an nanku daʔan My road is difficult.
kəsəm-aw [PF]
ku-kəsəm-aw nanku aŋər My unhappiness is expressed on my face.
ma-kəsəm [AF]
aʔi-ku səmaŋa], ma-kəsəm-ku When I am unhappy, I make a sour face.
- |kəsəŋ|**
 open (ritual term) (cf. **kəsi** ‘open’; **ʔəkab** ‘cut, split hard things’)
k<əm>əsəŋ [AF]
k<əm>a-kəsəŋ-ku qa puran ~ qa taqaw I shall open the betel nut, the knife (to strenghten its blade with iron).
kəsəŋ-aw [PF]
ku-kəsəŋ-aw na puran The betel nut has been opened by me.
k<in>a-kəsəŋ-an things carved
k<in>a-kəsəŋ-an tu-ʔədad kana taqaw Its colors of the long knife have been carved in.

|kəsər|

strong

ka-kəsər-u [Imp PF]*ka-kəsər-u!* Be stronger!**ma-kəsər** is strong*ma-kəsər maḏəki i pinaday* Pinaday is good at insulting.*ma-kəsər na bariwan* The typhoon is strong.**pa-ka-ma-kəsər** make someone strong*na payraŋ saḡar təməkə] kana puatəmə], pa-ka-ma-kəsər maya? ḏa babayan* The Taiwanese like drinking medicines to make them stronger at finding women.

|kəsi|

cut into pieces; carved into a certain form (ritual term, a metaphor used for betel nuts and long knives) (cf. **təkab** ‘cut, split hard things’; **keseŋ** ‘open’)**k<əm>əsi** [AF]*k<əm>a-kəsi-ku kana puran* I am cutting the areca nuts to shape them.**kəsi-anay** [I/BF]*nu-kəsi-anay-ku kana taḏaw* Help me to carve the long knife.**kəsi-aw** [PF]*ku-kəsi-aw na puran* The areca nuts are carved by me.**kəsi-u** [Imp PF]*kəsi-u!* Cut betel nuts in a metaphorical shape!**k<in>a-ka-kəsi-an** the name of the split areca nuts*k<in>a-ka-kəsi-an na puran* Split areca nuts (into which are inserted small beads baked in the fire to perform rites, they represent the bad events that have to be expelled).**mu-kəsi** [ACaus]*mu-kəsi na puran* The areca nuts are carved into metaphoric shapes (e.g. the thread from one nut is curled up inside the nut to illustrate scandalmongering, thus imitating a tongue put back inside a mouth).**pa-kəsi** [Caus]*pa-kəsi-u!* Tell him to prepare the areca nuts!

|kəsis|

cry loudly; burst into tears

k<əl>əsis-an loud cries, cries of fright*kəma i [aŋit, k<əl>əsis-an na siwsiwan maaya? kan tinataw*

When (a bird of prey) comes from the sky, the chicks cry looking for their mother.

minaṭay tu-ma?iḏaŋ isabak, k<əl>əsis-an tu-walak aw tu-təmuamuan

When there is an old person dead in the house, the children and grandchildren cry loudly.

k<əm>əsis [AF]*k<əm>əsis maṭaŋis* (He) cries loudly.*k<əm>a-kəsis-ku* I am crying loudly (with big sobs).**kəsis-ay** [LF]*ku-kəsis-ay maṭaŋis* I cried loudly.

- [kəskəs]** shorten; pull something up (cf. **ləgət** ‘withdraw, decrease, shrink’)
kəskəs-anay [I/BF]
nu-kəskəs-anay tu-kaʔakaʔ piaisaʔ You help (him) to pull his trousers up.
kəskəs-aw [PF]
bəʔakas ʔaʔu tu-kaʔakaʔ, tu-kəskəs-aw piaisaʔ His trousers are much too long, he has pulled them up.
kəskəs-u [Imp PF]
kəskəs-u! Pull up!
mu-kəskəs [ACaus]
mu-kəskəs ku-kaʔakaʔ My trousers are pulled up.
- [kətkət]** shred vegetables
k<əm>ətkət [AF]
k<əm>ətkət-ku ʔa kuʔaŋ I cut vegetables.
kətkət-anay [I/BF]
ku-kətkət-anay-yu ʔa ʔasəpan I help you to cut the sugarcane into pieces.
kətkət-aw [PF]
ku-kətkət-aw na kuʔaŋ The vegetables are cut into pieces by me.
kətkət-u [Imp PF]
kətkət-u na kuʔaŋ! Cut the vegetables into pieces!
- ki-** I, denotes a slight intention, a desire
ki-bərayay-yu ʔa kirwan I will give you the clothes (because I want to give them to you).
- kiadakud** short-handled billhook with a curved blade
k<əm>iadakud [AF]
k<əm>iadakud-ku mərəbay I weed with the short-handled billhook.
- kiakiaʔan** the seats inside the *Takuban*
kiʔami give
kiʔami-ku kanu I am giving to you.
kiʔami-an a gift
kianun-ku ʔa kiʔami-an I am praying to obtain a gift.
kiʔami-ay [LF]
ku-kiʔami-ay ʔa kaaməʔəgan I gave peace.
kiʔami-i [Imp LF]
kiʔami-i! Give (me peace)!
- kianun** pray; beg
kianun-ku puʔəpa kana kuʔaŋ I pray for the sick person.
kianun [Imp]
kianun! Pray!
kianun-anay [I/BF]
maʔumuy i nanali, ku-kianun-anay ʔa pararəʔayan My mother is dumb, I pray that she may speak again.
nu-kianun-anay-ku? Help me to pray? (Would you mind helping me to pray?)

	kianun-aw [PF]	<i>ku-kianun-aw la</i> I have prayed.
	kianun-i [Imp LF]	<i>kianun-i na walak na kua[əŋan]</i> Pray for the sick child!
kiar	take care of	
	mi-kiar take care	<i>adi-ku mi-kiar kana taw</i> I do not take care of people.
	pi-kiar give care to	<i>adi-ku pi-kiar-i-yu</i> I do not want to take care of you.
kidkid	sway one's buttocks	
	k<əm>i<a>dkik [AF]	<i>k<əm>i<a>dkid tu-təqək kana bu[abu]ayan</i> The girl's buttocks sway.
	ki<a>dkid swaying buttocks	<i>bu[ay tu-ki<a>dkid kana bu[abu]ayan</i> The girl's buttocks sway attractively.
	kidkid-aw [PF]	<i>kidkid-aw na babayan kana ma?inayan na suan</i> The dogs copulated with the bitch.
	mar-ki<a>dkid sexual intercourse	<i>mar-ki<a>dkid na markatagwin</i> The couple has sexual relations.
kiɖa	sweetsop, custard apple, <i>Annona squamosa</i>	
kiɖukiɖu	tickle (cf. kə]əkə]ək 'titillate, tickle')	
	k<əm>iɖukiɖu [AF]	<i>k<əm>iɖukiɖu-ku kana walak</i> I tickle the child.
	kiɖukiɖu-an ticklings	<i>ku-kə]əkə]əkaw na kiɖukiɖu-an</i> Tickling tickles me.
	kiɖukiɖu-aw [PF]	<i>ku-kiɖukiɖu-aw tu-kiɖukiɖu-an</i> I tickled him under his armpits.
kiɖukiɖuan	armpit	
<kiɖukiɖu 'tickle'		<i>ku-kiɖukiɖu-aw tu-kiɖukiɖuan</i> I tickled him under his armpits.
kikay	sewing-machine (< Japanese <i>kikai</i> 'machine' [any kind of machine])	
kikik	song of the shrike	
	k<əm>ikik [AF]	<i>k<əm>ikik na kada</i> The shrike sings <i>kikik</i> .
kilaɖ	rip off climbing plants, clothes	
	k<əm>ilaɖ [AF]	<i>k<əm>ilaɖ-ku tu-]ubit kana kawi</i> I ripped the bark off the tree.
	kilaɖ-anay [I/BF]	<i>nu-kilaɖ-anay-ku kanantu kirwan kana walak</i> Help me to take off the child's clothes.
	kilaɖ-aw [PF]	<i>tu-kilaɖ-aw na ba?ay</i> The creepers are ripped off.
kilkil	scratch the earth with an object, with paws (animals)	
	k<əm>ilkil [AF]	<i>a turukuk ?i, k<əm>ilkil i dadarə? maya? datu akanan</i> Chicken, scratches the ground to look for their food.

kiŋiŋ	wheel ~ tyre (cf. mu-ŋa-ŋa-ŋaw ‘wheel, circle’)
kim	gold (< Minnan <i>kim</i>)
kinaburaw	men’s house of the <i>lungaDan</i> household
< buraw	‘to escape’
kiniŋaŋian	shamans’ spirit-ancestor-electer (cf. k<in>i-ŋuŋul-an ‘shamans’
< ŋaŋi	‘gardener’s measuring spirit-ancestor-electer’)
string’	
kiniŋuŋulan	shamans’ spirit-ancestor-electer (cf. k<in>i-ŋaŋi-an ‘shamans’
< ŋuŋul	‘tie together’ spirit-ancestor-electer’
kinsas	the police (Japanese <i>kesatsū</i>)
kinuŋul	name of the men’s house of the <i>balangato</i> household
kipiŋ	clothes (cf. kirwan ‘clothes’)
	(Earlier undergarments, now all clothes.)
	kipiŋ na makiten the bodice
	mi-ka-kipiŋ will dress
	<i>mangayaw-ta, mi-ka-kipiŋ qa tinarapuyuma mukua-mi i [a]uwanan</i>
	When we celebrate <i>mangayaw</i> , we will dress in traditional
	Puyuma clothes to go to the meeting place.
	mi-kipiŋ dress (put on clothes)
	<i>mi-kipiŋ-ku qa buŋay</i> I dress in beautiful clothes.
	mi-kipiŋ-a let’s dress
	<i>mi-kipiŋ-a-ta qa paru-ala?i muka i baŋaw</i> Let’s dress in rather
	beautiful clothes to go to Taitung.
	pi-kipiŋ get dressed
	<i>pi<a>kipiŋ-ku</i> I will get dressed.
	pu-kipiŋ dress someone
	<i>pu-kipiŋ-ku kana walak</i> I dress the child.
	<i>pu-a-kipiŋ-ku</i> I am going to dress.
	<i>pu-kipiŋ-a-ku kanu</i> I give you some clothes to put on.
	<i>ku-pu-kipiŋ-ay i nanali kay i ba?li</i> I made my mother and older
	sister dress.
	<i>pu-kipiŋ-anay nu-kirwan kan isaw</i> I give your clothes to Isaw to
	put on.
	<i>pu-ka-kipiŋ-ku</i> I shall dress (for <i>mangayaw</i>).
 kipkip 	blink (quickly and many times) (cf. lɔkip ‘blink, twinkle’; rimat ‘sparkle,
	lightning’; laŋlaŋi ‘brilliant’)
	ki<a>p-kip eyelashes
	pa-k<a>ipkip [Caus]
	<i>ku-pa-k<a>ipkip-aw nanku maŋa kana maraŋar kəməŋəŋ kana pəŋir</i>
	<i>kana ayay</i> My eyes blink because I want to attract a girlfriend.
	<i>pa-k<a>ipkip-anay tu-maŋa kana mia?u]əd</i> An insect in his eye
	makes him blink.
 kip?təŋ 	have become empty
	kip?təŋ-anay [I/BF]
	<i>kip?təŋ-anay pa?apəŋ ku-paysu kana pa?apə?apəŋan</i> I have put all
	my money in the bank.

- kipʔtəḍ-aw** [PF]
sabuʔaw ku-tial, ku-kipʔtəḍ-aw məkan na saʔijidaan tinalək I was very hungry, I have emptied the dish of rice.
- kipʔtəḍ-u** [Imp PF]
kipʔtəḍ-u (nu-tinalək) məkan! Finish your rice!
- mu-kipʔtəḍ** [ACaus]
mu-kipʔtəḍ ku-punuʔ My head has become empty.
mu-kipʔtəḍ təminaʔ kana ʔəraw nanku paysu I have spent all my money on wine. ~ All my money has been spent on wine.
- kirami**
 < rami ‘root’
- k<əm>irami** [AF]
waiwaya tuki, k<əm>irami-ta səmənay At nine o’clock, we start singing.
garəm kana wari, k<əm>irami-ta təmarapuyuma Today, we start speaking Puyuma.
- k<in>irami-an** the starting point
ku-k<in>irami-an kinikakarunan kanḍi kana kiakarunan palu garəm maka bəʔaʔan misama ḍa pitupitua ʔamian The first time I started working here, at this job, was 27 years ago.
- ki-rami-aw** [PF]
kirami-aw, garəm, puḥaʔad ḍa saiguyan i dulien Now, we begin to call Dulian ‘the woman who knows’.
- kiraʔ**
 lachrymal encrustation; trachoma (cf. **puʔə** ‘lachrymal encrustation’)
- ma-kiraʔ** gets lachrymal encrustation
ma-kiraʔ ku-maʔa kamawan ḍatu buʔaʔawaʔay My eyes have lachrymal encrustation (they are blurred) as if there were? (spiders’ webs in front of them)
- mi-a-kiraʔ** have lachrymal encrustation
an səmaʔuan, mubaluk, mi-a-kiraʔ ku-maʔa In the morning, when I wake up, my eyes have lachrymal encrustation.
- |kirim|**
 frugal; save
- k<əm>irim** [AF]
kalamalaman-ku ḍa paysu, k<əm>iri-kirim-ku təmimaʔ ḍamanay
 I am short of money, I count every need to buy something.
- kirim-anay** [I/BF]
nu-kirim-anay-ku kana bəras Help me to save the rice.
- kirim-aw** [PF]
tu-kirim-aw nantu paysu He saved his money.
- kirwan**
 clothes (cf. **kipiḥ** ‘clothes’)
buʔay tu-kirwan Her clothes are beautiful.
- |kiruḥəʔ|**
 take care of
- k<əm>i-ruḥəʔ** [AF]
k<əm>i-ruḥəʔ kanku ḍaḍək I take care of my body.
- kiruḥəʔ-aw** [PF]
kiruḥəʔ-aw ku-ḍaḍək My body is taken care of.

- kiruŋət-u** [Imp PF]
ki-ruŋət-u! Take care of yourself!
- pa-kiruŋət-i** [Imp]
pa-kiruŋət-i! Courage!
- |kirus|**
 stubborn (cf. **səki** ‘disobey, stubborn’)
kirus-aw [PF]
ku-kirus-aw i namali I am stubborn, I don’t listen to my father.
ma-kirus be stubborn
ma-kirus, ađi kiləŋaw ɖa ŋai, laɖiamamayaw la (He) is stubborn, he doesn’t listen, he does what he likes.
- kis₁**
 glans penis
puŋa[ad ɖa kis kana maʔinayan, ɖiala ma[ʉ-kis nantaw A man is called *kis* because he has a glans penis called *kis*.
ma[ʉ-kis a man
ma[ʉ-kis tu-əʔas, ɖiama kis tu-kayaw na maʔinayan puŋa[ad The man’s penis has a glans penis (called *kis*), so men are called *kis*.
- kis₂**
 son; younger (a term of address)
kis, a[amu kađini! Son, come here!
- kisyu**
 sauce made from plants and rice alcohol (< Minnan)
 [Puyuma give this recipe *kaŋusiŋusʔian, batikiŋ, layaɖ, sarisariʔan, a[umu, ʔabulalay, ʔuŋa*, plants, and rice alcohol.]
pakadaw na ʔa[un, marum la, kətkətaw, aw paɖaʔu[aw, aw uriyaw kana kisyu, riŋriŋaw na turukuk, pukayay ɖa ʔuŋa, ɖa ʔəraw. Madəru la, pukayay kana ʔa[un Put the plants under the sun, when they are dried, cut and mix them with the *kisyu*, fry the chicken, put some ginger, some wine. Cooked, put the plants with it.
- |kiskis|**
 scrape off (something hard, such as bark) (cf. **kəbka** ‘scratch, scrape’)
k<əm>iskis [AF]
k<əm>iskis-ku ɖa kawi kana kamuʔ I scraped the bark with the knife.
kiskis-anay [I/BF]
ku-kiskis-anay kana kamuʔ na əmpitsə I sharpened the pencil with the knife.
kiskis-ay [LF]
ku-kiskis-ay na əmpitsə The pencil is sharpened by me.
kiskis-u [Imp PF]
kiskis-u na ɖələʔ kana ʔiɖus! Scrape off the burnt rice with the spoon!
- kitəŋ**
 unidentified zebu
 [Puyuma explain: *sagar kimaɖaɖiku[na guŋ, na mibuʔu, bə[akas tu-ʔaŋi[la* ‘This zebu likes fighting, it has drooping ears and huge balls.’]
- |kitəŋ|**
 small; decrease
ka-kitəŋ will diminish
tu-ka-kitəŋ-aw təməbtəb na paʔaka He might cut the meat into pieces.
ka-kitəŋ-aw ʔəmaʔual na ənay The flow from the tap might decrease.
ka-kitəŋ-u nu-ŋai! Lower your voice!

- ka-kitəŋ-an** the youngest age-set of the boys' dormitory
ma-kitəŋ be small
ma-kitəŋ i ʔami The North moiety is small.
ma-kitəŋ na guŋ calf
pa-kitəŋ a nickname
[kitiŋ] hang like a monkey; link onto (cf. **kriŋ** 'hook on, bind, hang, make a chain')
k<əm>itiŋ [AF]
k<əm>itiŋ kana turak na [utuŋ] The monkey hangs from the pillar.
k<əm>itiŋ kana kipiŋ na pu[ʉ] na ligaw The burrs of the burdock get caught in the clothes.
kur-kitiŋ hang onto someone else
na təmuən kur-kitiŋ kanantu təmutaw kəmakaway The grandchild walks clinging to his grandmother.
ma-ka-kitiŋ many things linked together
ma-ka-kitiŋ na pa[i]diŋ The cars are hooked on.
pa-kitiŋ [Caus]
tu-akanan kana kuraw pa-kitiŋ-anay kana paŋasip The bait has been hanged from the line.
pa-kiti-kitiŋ-aw na kapuŋpuŋay The cars of the trains are hooked to each other.
ku-pa-kitiŋ-aw na ɖana? I have hung the necklace.
pa-kitiŋ-anay na pa[i]diŋ i [ikuɖan] The car is hooked on behind (because it has broken down).
- kitu-** claim to be; play the role of
kitu-baŋsar age-set, boys 15-16 years old
kitu-maʔiɖaŋ play the role of the Elder (in the boys' dormitory)
kitu-saigu-igu claim to know
kitu-saigu-igu təmarapuyuma marəŋay (He) claims to speak Puyuma.
- kitu[ʉ]** accept
kitu[ʉ]-ku ɖa nu-binərayan na kirwan I accept your gift of clothing.
ku-kitu[ʉ] i yoko I take Yoko home.
k<in>i-tu[ʉ]-an something accepted
iɖi na sa[ay] k<in>i-tu[ʉ]-an kəma i nanku walak This mobile phone comes from my child.
kitu[ʉ]-aw [PF]
ku-kitu[ʉ]-aw tu-pakuliaməs kan pinaday I have received the gift from Pinaday.
kitu[ʉ]-u [Imp PF]
kitu[ʉ]-u! Catch (it)!
pa-kitu[ʉ] [Caus]
ku-pa-ki-tu[ʉ]-anay kan nanali I tell my mother to take what has been given to her.

- |kiʔal|** unsteady gait; way of walking (cf. **kawaŋ** ‘walk’)
k<əmə>iʔal [AF]
k<əmə>iʔal kəmakawaŋ na maʔipuʔ The lame man’s gait.
k<əmə>iʔal kəmakawaŋ na maʔiaŋ The drunkard’s way of walking.
ma-kiʔal has unsteady gait
ma-kiʔal na maʔipuʔ an kəmakawaŋ The lame man’s gait when walking.
- |kiʔal|** dirty
kiʔa-kiʔal-an dirty thing
kiʔa-kiʔal-an kana puran tu-kirwan His clothes are very dirty with betel nuts.
kiʔal-an [Imp I/BF]
kiʔal-an! Dirty!
kiʔal-aw [PF]
kiʔal-aw tu-rumaʔ Dirty things were put in his house.
mu-kiʔal [ACaus]
mu-kiʔal nu-kirwan kanaanu nikanan Your clothes are stained with your food.
m-u-kiʔal [Mvt]
nu-m-u-kiʔal-anay na ʔaʔi kantu pitaʔun You put the excrement on his door.
- |kiʔkiʔ|** scratch lightly (e.g. scab, crusts in the eyes, nose pickings) (cf. **kuskus** ‘scratch oneself with all one’s fingers’; **guʔguʔ** ‘scratch with one finger’; **kuʔkuʔ** ‘scratch an orifice’)
k<əmə>iʔkiʔ [AF]
k<əmə>iʔkiʔ-ku nanku palaw I scratched my wounds.
kiʔkiʔ-aw [PF]
tu-kiʔkiʔ-aw tu-uŋiʔ aw tu-kanaw, dəmalʔu He picked his nose, and ate the pickings, they were sweet.
kiʔkiʔ-u [Imp PF]
kiʔkiʔ-u nu-kiraʔ! Scratch the crusts in your eyes!
- |kiuʔ|** hook down something from above
k<əmə>iuʔ [AF]
k<əmə>iuʔ-ku kana puran kana ninik I hooked down the areca nuts with the harvesting knife.
kiuʔ-anay [I/BF]
kiuʔ-anay na ninik kana puran The harvesting knife is used to hook down the areca nuts.
kiuʔ-u [Imp PF]
kiuʔ-u! Hook down!
- kiuli** cucumber (L.) (< Japanese *kyūri*) (cf. **runi** ‘cucumber’)
kiumal ask
<umal ‘question’
kiumal-ku kanu tu-ŋai kana puyuma I ask you the words of the Puyuma.
kiumal-an [Imp I/BF]
kiumal-an-ku! Go and ask for me!

- kiumal-anay** [IBF]
nu-kiumal-anay-ku kananku kaput Help me to ask my co-eval.
- kiumal-ay** [LF]
ta-kiumal-ay i isin kananu kinikua[əŋan We asked the doctor about your illness.
- kiumal-i** [Imp LF]
kiumal-i! Ask!
- mi-k<in>iumal-an** the questioning has been done
mi-k<in>iumal-an-ku la I have already asked my questions.
- |kiwalay|** follow without being invited; feel like following someone who is gone
- ka-kiwalay** get ready to follow
an mubəruk mukua i balaka i duliən, ka-kiwalay-ku kantaw
 When Duliən is leaving for a Western country, I want to follow her.
i duliən ?inaba a taw, mubəruk i balaka, a ka-kiwalay-an kasasəpuŋ
 Duliən is a good person. When she goes back to a Western country, our thoughts will be following her.
- ma-kiwalay** [AF]
ma-kiwalay-ku kanu binərukan You are leaving, I wish to follow you.
- pa-kilaway** [Caus]
pa-kilaway-aw-ku kan nanali My mother does not want me. (Lit. ‘I am not wanted by my mother.’)
- |kiwiŋ|** grab something hastily while flying down or floating towards the ground; catch in mid-air
- k<əm>iwiŋ** [AF]
k<əm>iwiŋ na kay[uj kana siwsiwan The bird of prey hovers above the chicks to catch them.
- kiwiŋ-anay** [I/BF]
tu-kiwiŋ-anay kana kay[uj The bird of prey’s prey (prey to feed other animals).
- kiwiŋ-aw** [PF]
tu-kiwiŋ-aw kana kay[uj na siwsiwan The bird of prey hovered above the chicks to catch them.
- kiwiŋ-ay** [LF]
tu-kiwiŋ-ay i təmamataw qa paŋaka He caught his father’s meat in mid-air.
- kriŋ** hook on; bind (cf. **kitiŋ** ‘hang, like a monkey, link’)
na babayan sagar makiwalay kanantu katagwin, qiama tu-puŋa[aday
qa ‘kriŋ’ kantu katagwin The woman likes to follow her husband everywhere, so he has nicknamed ‘kriŋ’
- ma-ka-kriŋ** have sexual intercourse
ma-ka-kriŋ na margatagwin. The couple has sexual intercourse.
- pa-kriŋ** [Caus]
pa-kriŋ ku-pa[idiŋ i [ikuŋan qa marturus My bike has been tied behind the car.

- pa-krin-an kana pa[i]dij na marturus!* Manage to hook the bicycle to the car!
pa-krin-anay nanku pa[i]dij kananu pa[i]dij Ask him to attach my car to yours.
tu-pa-krin-anay kantu ki[i]j na buja He hooked the sweet potatoes on the wheel (of his bicycle).
- ku** I, first person singular pronoun
muruma?-ku la I come home.
ku-bərayay-yu kana katawa I have given you a papaya (you asked for it).
- ku-i-ku** independant pronoun, emphatic
kuiku a puyuma As for me, I am a Puyuma.
- nan-ku** my, mine, first person singular, genitive, independant pronoun
idjini na ruma?, nanku This house, is mine.
- |kua|** discuss
ika-kua so-called
tu-ika-kua kan duliən tu-pawayan tu-ŋa[ad] da taw Her name Dulian was given by the people.
kar-kua-kua a lot of people discuss
kar-kua-kua na qinəkalanən All the villagers are discussing.
k<in>a-kua-kua famous, renowned
tu-ŋa[ad] kan pinaday k<in>a-kua-kua da dəkəl The name of Pinaday is famous in the village.
rawirawi k<in>a-kua-kua The renowned *Rawirawi*.
k<in>ua things said
sa[i]ksik i pinaday, k<in>ua Pinaday is in a good health, I told him.
mar-ka-kua two persons talking in discussions
bu[ay] tu-kakuayanan kan duliən mar-ka-kua marəŋay Dulian has good habits, we get on well in discussions.
- |kuaqjini|** do that way
k<əm>uaqjini [AF]
k<əm>uaqjini-ta kikarun We do it that way.
kua<da>qjini-an done that way
bə[ɔ]dasaw na basikaw, kua<da>qjini-an The bamboo strips are cut from equal lengths.
kuaqjini-anay [I/BF]
nu-kuaqjini-anay-ku kikarun Show me to work (and I will do it the same way).
kuaqjini-aw [PF]
tu-kuaqjini-aw pənɪtpit tu-[ima] He shook his hand that way.
kuaqjini-aw-ku I want to do it that way.
ma-kuaqjini two persons doing the same way
ma-kuaqjini-ta kikarun We do it that way.
- kuakuaw** a bird of prey (unidentified), eagle?
kuakuaw tu-ləŋaw kana kuakuaw The cry of the eagle (?)
- kuaskus** scapula

kua[əŋ] < [əŋ] ‘epidemic’	sick; ill <i>kua[əŋ]-ku</i> I am sick. ka-kua[əŋ] will be sick <i>ka-kua[əŋ]-ku</i> I’ll be sick. ka-kua[əŋ]-an difficulties k<əm>ua[əŋ] [AF] <i>k<əm>ua[ə-a][əŋ]-ku kanku bayabayan</i> I work so much that I fall sick. pa-ka-kua[əŋ] make someone get sick <i>tu-pa-ka-kua[əŋ] i araytay kantu səpuŋan kanantu katagwin</i> Araytay is going to be sick from missing her husband.
kuay	pa-ka-kua[əŋ] [Caus] <i>tu-pa-kua[əŋ]-aw kantu səpuŋan kan pinaday i araytay</i> Araytay has fallen sick because she misses Pinaday. shoot; firearm (cf. p<in>-idaŋ-an ‘arms’; payməŋ ‘gun’, ritual terms. In ritual context, the dyad is <i>pinidaŋan, kuay</i> or <i>pinidaŋan payməŋ</i> , ‘firearm’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:300, verse 25-27.) <i>k<əm>uay-ku qa kuay</i> I shoot a gun.
kuaruay₁	climb <i>na walak mə[ada]adam kuaruay</i> The child gets into the habit of climbing. k<əm>uaruay [AF] <i>k<əm>uarua-ruay la na walak</i> The child tried several times to climb. pa-kuaruay [Caus] <i>ku-pa-kuaruay-aw na maŋipu?</i> I helped the invalid get up. <i>ku-pa-kuaruay-anay na maŋipu? kana katəŋaŋan</i> I help the invalid get up by holding the seat.
kuaruay₂ kuasuy kuatis	an age-set for babies seven months old simple full-bladed hoe (< Japanese <i>kuwa</i> ‘hoe’) bad <i>kuatis tu-aŋər</i> He has a bad temper. k<in>a-kuatis-an bad things <i>tu-k<in>a-kuatis-an na kakuayanən, amaw na sagar pakarukarun</i> She has bad habits, she enjoys annoying other people. mu-kuatis [ACaus] <i>mu-kuatis na pa[ŋi]ŋ</i> The car has broken down. pa-ka-kuatis make one bad-tempered <i>na [aw na pasala? kanku, pa-ka-kuatis kanku ŋa]ad</i> People who are jealous of me, say bad things about me. paru-kuatis a little bad <i>paru-kuatis tu-tial, tu-nikanən kana nawan</i> She has a slight stomach ache after her meal of flying squirrel.
kuba	place name ya-kuba belong to <i>kuba</i>
kubay	hyacinth bean, <i>Dolichos lablab</i> <i>bu[ə]nan na kubay, mira?at na kubay</i> white beans, green beans

- kubaw₁** warehouse; barn
mi-a-kubaw the protecting spirit of the house
- kubaw₂**
[kuda] a household's name
do (occupation)
ka-kuda what?
ka-kuda-yu, kəma? What are you doing, then?
ka-kuda-[y]an iḡini? What is this for?
k<əm>a-kuda-yu? What are you doing?
k<əm>uda-kuda how?
k<əm>uda-kuda ḡa saigu? What does she know? (angry question)
k<əm>uda-kuda ḡa buḡay? How beautiful is she?
k<əm>uda-kuda ḡa asaḡ? How tall is he?
k<in>uda-[y]an the past actions
k<in>uda-[y]an nu-buḡi?? How did you hurt yourself?
mabuḡi? nu-[ima, k<in>uda-[y]an? Your hand is wounded, what have you done?
ku<a>da-kuda-[y]an the process going on
iḡini na kiakarunan, aḡi musəkaḡ, ku<a>da-kuda-[y]an? This work, is not finished, how is it going on?
kudayaw name of one of the two muses of weaving, one of the muses is called *piaku* which means 'I have finished' and the other one is called *kudayaw* 'what are you doing?'
ma-kuda why? how?
ma-kuda-yu? What do you do?
ma-kuda-kuda-yu? What are you hurrying for?
ma-kuda mischievous
ma-kuda na walak The child likes making jokes.
mar-kuda-kuda different, varied (cf. **mar-kaməli-məli** ~ **mar-kaməni-məni** 'different')
mar-kuda-kuda-mu? What are you doing?
par-ka-kuda do silly things, mischievous, joke
na maulaḡ saḡar par-ka-kuda kantu [ima The vagrant likes doing stupid things.
par-ka-kuda-kuda marəḡay (I'm) joking. (cf. **simuk** 'joke')
si-kuda-[y]an manners, traditions
a balaka kema i, aḡia mureput si-kuda-[y]an The Westerners who came from (a Western country), and have not yet cut off (their) traditions.
- kuḡaḡan** a bean smaller than the Lima bean, *Phaseolus lunatus* (cf. **ḡuḡaḡaḡan** 'Phaseolus lunatus')
- kuḡaw** ritually swing an object impaled on a stick backwards and forwards
k<əm>uḡaw sacred song of the *basibas* annual rite
- kuḡis**
[kuḡkuḡ] unidentified millet
carry (an object) on one's back (cf. **paḡək** 'back, carry on the back')
k<əm>uḡkuḡ [AF]

- k<əm>uɖkuɖ-ku kanku paɖəkan, inabak ɖa buɟa* I carried my basket of sweet potatoes on my back.
- kuɖkuɖ-an** [Imp I/BF]
kuɖkuɖ-an (na paɖəkan)! Carry (the basket)!
- kuɖkuɖ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-kuɖkuɖ-anay-ku kana rutu Help me to carry the backpack.
- kuɖkuɖ-aw** [PF]
ku-kuɖkuɖ-aw na rutu I carried the basket on my back.
- kuɖkuɖ-u!** [Imp PF]
kuɖkuɖ-u! Carry on your back!
- ma-kuɖkuɖ** is carried
ma-kuɖkuɖ na aɭuɖun na barasa? The heavy stone is carried (on the back).
- mu-kuɖkuɖ** [ACaus]
mu-kuɖkuɖ na barasa? kana ɭaw The stone was carried on someone's back.
- pa-kuɖkuɖ** [Caus]
pa-kuɖkuɖ-u! Tell him to carry!
- kuɖul**
one thousand
*sa **kuɖul**, ɖuaya kuɖul* one thousand, two thousand
- |kuku|**
cock's crow (cf. **kakak** 'quacks of the duck and honks of the goose')
- k<əm>uku** [AF]
k<əm>uku la na turukuk, an səmaɭuaɭuan The chickens cackled, it is early morning.
kaɭaɖukan k<əm>uku na turukuk, maləgi, kəma We say that if the chicken cackles at noon, it is bad luck.
k<əm>uku na turukuk, maragan-ku When the cock crows, I get up (about 4 am).
- kukuɖ**
the whole leg (cf. **paʔa** 'thigh'; **pəriʔ** 'the lower leg, from the knee to the ankle'; **dapal** 'foot')
*bəɭakas na **kukuɖ*** The legs are long.
ma-kukuɭ tu-kukuɖ She curled up her legs in the foetal position.
- kukuy ~ kuku**
puppy (cf. **suan** 'dog'; **tutuy** 'puppy') (**kuku** is a ritual term unknown in Nanwang, cf. KaTipul dialect **kuku** 'puppy'.)
- |kukuɭ|**
roll up; curl up in the foetal position (cf. **səkuɭ** 'bend')
- k<əm>ukuɭ** [AF]
k<əm>ukuɭ miʔəɖəŋ (We) roll into a ball to sleep. ~ When sleeping (we) roll into a ball.
paɖəɭi na babayan, tu-manudən k<əm>ukuɭ kanantu tial isabak
The baby of a pregnant woman is curled up inside her belly.
- kukuɭ-aw** [PF]
a minaɭay, aɖi ɖia karəɖəŋ aw kukuɭ-aw ɭəməbəl Before the dead person is stiff, we roll him into a ball to be buried.
- kukuɭ-u** [Imp PF]
kukuɭ-u nu-ɖaɖək! Curl up your body!

- mu-kukuŋ** [ACaus]
mu-kukuŋ tu-dapal, q̄iama maŋipu? His foot is twisted, so he is crippled.
mu-kukuŋ na biaw The stag is curled up.
- pa-kukuŋ** [Caus]
na ʔaw na minaŋay ađi q̄ia karəđəŋ, pa-kukuŋ-anay kana miŋəpa kikaŋun Before the dead person is stiff, the undertaker rolls the body into a ball.
- s<a>i-kukuŋ** has the property to be put into a curled position
asua q̄ien, na minaŋay na ʔaw ađi q̄ia karəđəŋ tu-s<a>i-kukuŋ-aw abakaw kana pawti Formerly, the dead person was curled up and put in a bag before his body stiffened.
litək, m-u-s<a>i-kukuŋ-ku isabak kana ʔarub It is cold, I roll myself up in a blanket.
tu-s<a>i-kukuŋ-aw-ku q̄ađək musabak kana buaŋ I curled up to get into the hole.
- kulausan** place name
 (Name of place where hostilities with the people of KaTipul began.)
- kuliabəs** white guava, *Psidium guayava* (L.)
p<in>a-kuliabəs a juice made of white guava
p<in>a-kuliabəs, a ʔaŋəkəlan The juice made out of white guava is a drink.
- kuliaməs** a gift
p<in>a-kuliaməs a gift given
na inupiđan na ʔapuŋ, tu-p<in>a-kuliaməs kan atuk kanku
 The garland of flowers is the gift that Atuk gave me.
- kulimu** make-up (< Japanese *kurimu* < English *cream*)
|kuluŋ| pull limbs, hair (cf. **piŋiŋ** ‘pull hair’)
k<in>uluŋ-an things having been pulled out
iđini na gumul ku-k<in>uluŋ-an kana suan This handful of hair is my pulling from the dog.
- kuluŋ-aw** [PF]
ku-kuluŋ-aw tu-ʔarbu I pulled his hair.
- kuluŋ-u** [Imp PF]
kuluŋ-u! Pull (limbs, clothes)!
- ma-kulu-kuluŋ** two persons pulling limbs or hair
ma-kulu-kuluŋ-ta The two of us pull each other’s (hair, limbs etc.).
- kuʔabaw** rat (generic term) (cf. **kamutis** ‘small rat’; **kamŋimŋun** ‘rat’; **garasgas** ‘common rat’)
ni-ʔa-ʔa-baw-an in ritual context means ‘where rats stay’ (cf. Cauquelin 2008:315, verse 28-07: *kana ni-ʔa-ʔa-baw-an*; cf. Blust ACD 1995:114 ‘*/balabaw/ rat, mouse, dbl. */labaw/’)
arələt na kuʔabaw Rats are delicious.
pa-talustus na walak kamawan kana kuʔabaw The child is as impatient as a rat.
- kuʔakuʔak** white-throated rail, *Amaurornis phoenicura chinensis*, Boddhaert

kuʃalaw	name of a great Puyuma chief from the beginning of the century
kuʃaŋ	vegetables
kuʃaʈ	polyporus, <i>Polyporus sulfurus</i>
 kuʃəd 	constipated (cf. ma-pulət na tədqək ‘block, obstruct’; səpədq ‘constipated’)
	kuʃəd-ay [LF] <i>kuʃəd-ay-ku</i> I am constipated.
	kuʃəd-i [Neg] <i>aʈi-ku kuʃəd-i</i> I am not constipated.
kuʃia	purslane, <i>Portulacaceae</i> <i>atuytuŋ-ta, paʃiʔaʈaw kana kuʃia</i> When we feel like sleeping, a purslane stalk will keep a sparkle in your eyes.
kuʃiaʔəsaw	cyathula root, <i>Cyathula</i> (Used in the recipe for <i>kisyu</i> sauce.)
kuʃidu	close to the fire <i>litək na wari, muruturutuy-ta kuʃidu ɖa apuy</i> It is a cold day, we get close to the fire.
kuʃiʃiŋ	field cricket, <i>Cryllus campestris</i> (L.) <i>ʔarəməŋ la, mararuni na kuʃiʃiŋ</i> It is dark, the cricket is singing.
kuʃiʈ	skin (fruits and vegetables); bark; peel off (fruits and vegetables)
	k<əm>uʃiʈ [AF] <i>k<əm>uʃiʈ-ku kana siak</i> I peeled the pumpkin.
	kuʃiʈ-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-kuʃiʈ-anay-ku ɖa ʔasəpan</i> Help me to peel the sugarcane.
	kuʃiʈ-ay [LF] <i>ku-kuʃiʈ-ay na ʔasəpan</i> I peeled the sugarcane.
	kuʃiʈ-i [Imp LF] <i>kuʃiʈ-i na buŋa!</i> Peel the sweet potatoes!
 kuʃuŋ ₁	roll up kuʃu-kuʃuŋ-an rotating wooden dibber
	kuʃuŋ-aw [PF] <i>tu-kuʃu-kuʃuŋ-aw-ku kana ʈaw</i> I am rolled by someone.
	kuʃuŋ-u [Imp PF] <i>kuʃu-kuʃuŋ-u na barasa?!</i> Roll the stone!
	m-u-kuʃuŋ [Mvt] <i>m-u-kuʃuŋ na barasa?</i> The stone rolls. <i>m-u-kuʃu-kuʃuŋ na barasa?</i> The stone is rolling and rolling.
kuʃuŋ₂	dye yam, <i>Dioscorea rhipogonioides</i> [Puyuma explain: <i>tu-saləbuaw na kariɖ</i> ‘The plant is used to dye nets brown.’]
kuʃuŋan	name of a household [Puyuma say it may come from the Amis language. Cf. Duris 1969:16 <i>kolong</i> ‘buffle’. <i>PakuLungan</i> is the name of the Amis town of Malan.]
kumuʈ	brushwood <i>sagar məkan kana kumuʈ na guŋ</i> The ox likes eating brushwood.
	ki-kumu-kumuʈ collect brushwood

ki-kumu-kumuṭ-ku tu-akanan kana guṇ I collect brushwood, the food of the cows.

kumuṭ-aw [PF]

kumuṭ-aw kana baḡay Creeper brushwood.

kunas
|**kunaw**|

name of a household, probably from *maq-akunaL* ‘be bald’ mad; behave strangely (cf. **kaḷa** ‘silly’; **ma-guṇguṇ** ‘is silly’; **ma-ulaṇ** ‘is silly, is vagrant’; **aməpuṇ** ‘silly’)

k<in>unaw-an what made crazy

nantu k<in>unaw-an maku ṛi, məkan ḡa kəṇaw His stupidity comes from eating onions, for sure.

ma-kunaw be mad

sagar məkan ḡa kəṇaw, ḡiama ma-kunaw, kəma The Puyuma say that when we like eating onions, we become crazy.

kunbuan
kunin

lungs

rabbit; hare (< Dutch *konijntje* ‘small rabbit’, for a parallel to the borrowing of the name, cf. Tag. *kuneho* (Sp.) and *kelinci*, ‘rabbit’, A. Adelaar 1988.) (According to Puyuma there is only one term for ‘rabbit’ and ‘hare’.)

misuaṇ na kunin ‘When rabbits have antlers’ means ‘when pigs have wings’.

kuṇkuan
kuṇkuṇ₁

name of a household (< KaTipul dialect ‘school’)

weasel, *Mustela nivalis* (L.)

ḡarəməṇ la, mərimarimat tu-maṡa kana kuṇkuṇ It is dark, the weasel’s eyes are sparkling.

[Puyuma explain: *arələt tu-paṡaka* ‘Its meat is delicious.’]

kuṇkuṇ₂
|**kupaṡ**|

tortoise shell

touch some dirt inadvertently

k<əm>upaṡ [AF]

k<əm>upaṡ-ku ḡa ṡaṡi I have inadvertently put my hands in feces.

kupaṡ-aw [PF]

ku-kupaṡ-aw na ṡaṡi I have inadvertently put my hands in feces.

|**kupiṡ**|

stick together

ma-ka-kupiṡ two things stuck together

ḡuḷikiṡ na ḡabay, ḷipuṡaw kana kadupu, ma-ka-kupiṡ The sticky rice dumplings are sticky, they have been wrapped in newspaper, and have stuck to it.

|**kupkup**|

heap; assemble (cf. **bukəl** ‘heap, pile, pile up’)

k<əm>upkup [AF]

k<əm>upkup na yawan kana ḡinəkalanən The chief assembles the villagers.

kupkup-anay [I/BF]

nu-kupkup-anay kana darəḡ You help making the heap.

kupkup-aw [PF]

ku-kupkup-aw na darəḡ I make the heap of earth.

m-u-kupkup [Mvt]

m-u-kupkup na ṡaw The people have gone to gather.

	pa-kupkup [Caus]
	<i>pa-kupkup-an na darə? kana pakakarunan</i> Ask the servant to help me to gather the earth.
[kupu]	turn upside down; lie on one's face (cf. ʔəḍəŋ 'lie down, lay down'; gayaŋ 'lie down flat on one's back'; giḷid 'lean, lie on one's side')
	k<in>a-kupu-an something that has been knocked over
	mi-a-kupu lie on one's face
	<i>mi-a-kupu miʔəḍəŋ</i> I lie down on my face.
	mi-a-kupu age-set of five month-old babies who lie on their stomachs
	<i>na manudən an luaṭa buḷan məḷadaḷadam mi-a-kupu</i> At the age of five months, the baby gets in the habit of lying on his belly.
	pia-kupu turn down
	<i>ku-pia-kupu-aw na takiḷ</i> I knock the glass over.
kura	gray hair (cf. buka 'faded')
	ika-kura like gray (grayish)
	<i>buḷay tu-ika-kura kantu ʔarbu</i> His grayish hair is beautiful.
	ma-kura is gray hair
	<i>ma-kura taytaw</i> This person is gray-haired.
kurabak	affines, in-laws of the male sex, relatives by marriage: sisters' husbands, wives' brothers, wives' sisters' husbands, brothers- or sisters-in-law's brothers
	kurabak-li my affines (for my male relatives by marriage)
	kurabak-taw their affines
	kurabak-u his affines
	mar-kurabak be affines
	<i>mar-kurabak-mi</i> We are affines.
	<i>mar-kurabak-ta</i> We are affines.
kurap	skin illness due to a dry skin (not itching); ringworm, only in the hair
	<i>aḍi buḷay tu-kurap</i> His skin illness looks dirty.
	ma-kurap gets ~ has ichthyosis
	<i>ma-kurap taytaw</i> This man has got ichthyosis.
kuraw	fish (said to be a modern term; cf. luduŋ 'fish' obsolete term). Puyuma turn their backs to the sea, even though it is so close. I took some Puyuma to the fish market; nearly every fish was named 'kuraw'.
	<i>ki-paŋasip na kuraw</i> The fish is caught.
	ki-a-kuraw fisherman
	<i>saigu ki-kuraw na ki-a-kuraw</i> The fisherman knows how to fish.
	ki-a-kura-kuraw-an full of fish
	ki-kuraw fish
	<i>an uniən ḍa akanan, mukua ki-a-kuraw-a i kaḷi</i> When there was no food to eat, we went fishing in the river.
	tu-akanan kana kuraw bait
[kurət]₁	plan; organise
	ka-kurət shall organise
	<i>ka-kurət-ku ḍa k<in>a-kurət-an</i> I shall organise a schedule.

k<əm>urət [AF]

k<əm>a-kurət-ku nanku k<in>urət-an I am organising my timetable.
*idī na ʔaw amaw na k<əm>a-kurət kana kiakarunan, aw panini kana
 ʔibun kana kiakarunan kana ʔaw* Because, this person is the
 organiser of the work, then she distributed the salaries to the
 workers.

ma-ka-kurət several persons will organise

*pənia maɟayaɟayar la, ma-ka-kurət na maʔiɟayan tu-ləmak kana
 maŋayaw* When all the discussions are finished, the Elders will
 organise the events of *mangayaw*.
ma-ka-kurət-mi ɟa namian partinuas We shall organise our divorce.

pa-ka-kurət [Caus]

pa-ka-kurət kananmu partaʔəbuŋan Your meeting was organised.
ku-pa-kurət-aw na kiakarunan I have organised the work.

mar-pa-kurət two persons organise

mar-pa-kurət-mi ɟa namian partinuas We organise our divorce.

na k<əm>a-kurət the person who organises

kurət₂

same

kurə-kurət kana risarisan in the same age-set

|kuri|

rake (cf. **ʔuray** ‘to rake’)

ka-kuri a wooden rake

kakuri kana ʔaʔun grass rake

k<əm>uri [AF]

saigu k<əm>uri i isaw Isaw knows how to rake.

kuri-anay [I/BF]

nu-kuri-anay-ku kana ʔumay Help me to rake the rice.

kurinu

mix together

na balaka kurinu-rinu kana puyuma The Westerner lives among
 the Puyuma.

kaɟu kurinu ɟia kanaɟu ɟa samaya buʔan There, they mix (with
 others) for one month.

kuris

spot on the skin; eczema; scabies

k<əm>uskus-ku kana əmpitsə kananku kuris I scratched my scabs
 with the pencil.

ma-kuris have eczema or scabies

ma-kuris na ʔaw The man has eczema.

kuriʔis

rock (sway)

na makuris kuriʔis kana ku<a>riʔis-an The man with eczema is
 rocking the cradle.

ku<a>riʔis-an cradle

kuriʔis-ku kana ku<a>riʔis-an I rock with the cradle.

kuriʔis-a

auka-ku kuriʔis-a I am going to rock myself.

pa-kuriʔis [Caus]

pa-kuriʔis-ku kana ku<a>riʔis-an ɟa walak I rocked the child in
 the cradle.

- kurisəpa** *tu-pa-kuri?is-aw-ku kan ina* I got my mother to rock me.
tea
(Unknown etymology, Puyuma say it comes from Japanese, undeciphered in this language.)
- |kurkur|** scratch the ground (of a dog)
k<əm>urkur [AF]
k<əm>u<a>rkuŋ qa darə? na suan The dog is scratching some ground.
kurkur-aw [PF]
tu-kurkur-aw kana suan na ʃinəbəl na buŋa The dog dug for buried sweet potatoes.
kurkur-i [Imp LF]
kurkur-i! Dig! (here)
- kur?utu** climb onto an object
ku<a>r?utu-an the object used for climbing
kur?utu-ku kana ku<a>r?utu-an I climb onto an object.
kur?utu-ku kana katəŋaɖawan maʃak kana puran I climbed onto a chair to reach betel nuts.
kur?utu-anay [I/BF]
nu-kur?utu-anay-ku kana katəŋaɖawan kəmiu? kana puran
Help me to climb onto the chair to reach the areca nuts.
kur?utu-ay [LF]
ku-kur?utu-ay na puran na barasa? I climbed onto the stone to stand over the betel nuts.
(In ritual context the betel nuts are put next to the stones which erase the footprints at the end of the ritual ‘cleansing with water’. The patient climbs onto a stone so he can stand over the betel nuts symbolising the erasure of the footprints.)
- |kuru|** drag behind; pull a rope hard (cf. **takiriq** ‘drag behind one’)
(Probably from the onomatopoeia *kru*, a load dragged along the ground.)
ka-kuru shall drag
ka-kuru-ku kana suan I shall drag the dog.
k<əm>uru [AF]
k<əm>uru-ku qa suan I pulled a dog behind me.
kuru-anay [I/BF]
ku-kuru-anay na suan I pulled the dog’s lead.
kuru-aw [PF]
tu-kuru-aw i darə? tu-kirwan kana babayan The woman let her dress trail on the ground.
matəmuŋ qa buŋa ku-rutu, aʃuɖun, aɖi-ku pakabənasak, ku-kuru-aw pugururus paʃanun My bag is full of sweet potatoes, it is heavy, so I do not carry it on my back, but drag it, letting it slide down the slope.
kuru-u [Imp PF]
kuru-u nu-aliuʃ! Drag your bag!
mu-kuru [ACaus]

- mu-kuru tu-kirwan kana babayan* The woman's dress trails behind her.
- mu-kuru la na walak kəmakawaŋ* The child (who is slow to walk) is dragged (by the adult).
- pa-kuru** [Caus]
pa-kuru-yu nanu kirwan i dadarə? Let your clothes drag along the ground (too heavy).
- |kuruq|**
 rub
kuruq-ay [LF]
an dəmirus, ku-kuruq-ay pasəkət ku-ɬaɬək When I take a bath, I carefully rub my body.
tu-kuruq-ay-yu? Did he rub you?
- |kuruʔ|**
 dig with a tool (cf. **ʔaʔuʔaʔu** 'pitch')
k<əm>əruʔ [AF]
k<əm>əruʔ-ku ɬa buaŋ ʔaʔəbələn kana minəʔay I dug the grave to bury the dead man.
kuruʔ-anay [I/BF]
tu-təmuamuan tu-kuruʔ-anay ɬa ʔaʔəbələn i tu-muʔtaw His grandchildren dug the grave to bury his ~ her grandparent.
kuruʔ-i [Imp LF]
kuruʔ-i na darə? Dig the earth!
- |kuskus|**
 scratch with fingers; scrape (cf. **kiʔkiʔ** 'scratch lightly'; **guʔguʔ** 'scratch with one finger')
k<əm>uskus [AF]
k<əm>uskus-ku kana əmpitsə kananku kuris I scratched my scabs with the pencil.
kuskus-aw [PF]
na ʔaʔi kana suan kuskus-aw kana pitaw The dog's feces are scraped up with the hoe.
tu-kuskus-aw na kuris kana səki, tu-kuris matəmuɣ kantu səki sabak He scratches his wounds with his nails, his scabies fills up under his nails.
kuskus-i [Imp LF]
kuskus-i pasəkət na kaysiŋ! Scrape your bowl well!
ma-kuskus gets itchy
samək tu-kuris, ma-kuskus His scabs get itchy, he scratches.
mu-kuskus [ACaus]
imaran na ʔabay, mu-kuskus na kadapar The sticky rice dumplings are delicious, the plate is scraped clean.
- kutaŋ**
 spear; gig (for fish)
mə-rəsuk ɬa kutaŋ i tənuk i piʔaʔun We plant a lance in the middle of the door.
k<əm>utaŋ [AF]
na maʔalup na ʔaw k<əm>utaŋ kana babuy The hunter kills ~ killed the boar with a lance.

- kutaŋ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-kutaŋ-anay-ku kana ?ala Help me to pierce the enemy.
- kutaŋ-aw** [PF]
tu-kutaŋ-aw na babuy kana ma?alup na ?aw The boar is pierced by the hunter.
- kuti**
 vulva
piraŋ-aw tu-kuti kana maulaŋ The shameless woman shows her privates.
par-kuti-kuti girl, little girl (cf. **ti-an**)
par-kuti an insult for women who do not wear knickers
na babayan na maulaŋ, a?i sagar mipantsə, ?iama par-kuti-kuti
 The vagrant lady doesn't like wearing underpants, so she is someone who 'shows her sex'.
na babayan par-kuti-kuti, ?iama tian puŋa?ad Women have a *kuti* (vulva) so they are called *ti-an* (< *ti-an ti* (end of *kuti*-Coll)) 'daughter'; (cf. **kis**).
- kutkut**
 hollow hoe
 a **kutkut** a hollow hoe
sa-kutkut-aw [PF]
ku-sa-kutkut-aw na buŋa I hoed the sweet potatoes.
s<əm>a-kutkut [AF]
s<əm>a-kutkut-ku kana kutkut I hoe ~ hoed with the hoe, *kutkut*.
- ku?aku?a**
 moist
ku?aku?a na li?a?, na uŋər Cement, snot are moist.
ku?aku?a?aw [PF]
ku-ku?a-ku?a?aw na tinalək I moistened the rice.
- ku?əm**
 cloud
k<əm>u?əm [AF]
k<əm>u?əm na wari
 1. The day is cloudy ~ a cloudy day.
 2. Cloudy feelings
marətu na ?aw, amaw na k<əm>u?əm tu-aŋər The person does not feel well, so her feelings are 'cloudy'.
ku?əm-aw [PF]
tu-ku?əm-aw kan duliən na wari It is a cloudy day for Dulian.
mi-a-ku?əm big black clouds promising rain
mi-a-ku?əm na wari The day is cloudy. (It will rain.)
- |ku?ikuf|**
 fog (cf. **mə-|əb|əb na wari** 'very thick fog')
k<əm>u?ikuf [AF]
k<əm>u?ikuf na wari (It feels as if it will rain) damp weather.
- |ku?kuf|**
 scratch an orifice (cf. **kitkit** 'scratch lightly'; **gu?gu?** 'scratch with one finger'; **kuskus** 'scratch oneself with all one's fingers')
k<əm>u?kuf [AF]
k<əm>u?kuf-ku nanku tiŋran I scratched my nostrils.
ku?ku?-ay [LF]
tu-ku?ku?-ay tu-tiŋran He scratches his nose.

kuʃu	headlouse <i>tu-biʃunun kana kuʃu, lisəʔa kəma-ta</i> The eggs of lice are known as nits.
	ki-a-kuʃu catch headlice <i>na [utuʃ saigu ki-a-kuʃu</i> The monkey knows how to catch headlice.
kuyan kuyu labak 	crayfish; lobster; shrimp polecat, <i>Putorius putorius</i> (L.) touch on shoulder kir-labak put on a shoulder <i>tu-kir-labak-aw tu-katagwin</i> He put his hand on his wife's shoulder. <i>auka-ku kir-labak-a nanku walak</i> I am going to hold my child on my shoulder.
labit₁	women's skirt <i>ku-sakil-aw na labit</i> I have taken off the skirt. mi-a-labit age-set of 16-18 year-old girls wearing the <i>labit</i> mi-labit wear the <i>labit</i> (The two tails of the skirt join on the left, showing the embroidery of the underskirt <i>tubil</i> .) [According to some Puyuma, may come from <i>labit</i> 'Wind round the body'.]
 labit ₂	whip (to); winding round (a rope, a whip, a switch) ma-labi-labit many persons whipping each other <i>ma-labi-labit-ta</i> We whip each other. pa-labi-labit [Caus] <i>tu-pa-labi-labit-ay ɖa tatiʃu?</i> He whipped with a rope which wound itself round his arm. <i>pa-labi-labit-i ɖa tatiʃu?</i> Whip with the rope!
labo ladək 	personal name sweat; perspire mar-ladə-ladək sweat a lot <i>biʔas na wari, mar-ladə-ladək na ʃaw</i> When it is hot, the people sweat. ni-rə-ladək-an sweating <i>saɖu nanku ni-rə-ladək-an</i> I am in a sweat.
 laduʔ 	fall down; stumble ka-la-laduʔ will fall down <i>ʃagaʃanay na banin i pitaʃun, ka-la-laduʔ na walak an mupaʃaran</i> The plank is barring the door, the child will fall down when he goes out. ma-laduʔ [AF] <i>akaləʃub-ku ɖa barasaʔ, ma-laduʔ-ku i daʃan</i> I tripped on a stone, and fell down in the road. <i>ma-laduʔ-ku i takəsian</i> I have fallen down at school. <i>ma-laduʔ, bənarəʔ tu-suŋaʃ</i> He has fallen down, his knee is swollen.
 laɖam 	know (cf. tiwaŋ obsolete term) a ma-laɖam a shaman ka-laɖam recognise

tu-ka-laḡam-ay-ku kana puyuma Puyuma recognised me.

saḡu tu-k<in>a-laḡam-an kana tamararamaw na ḡadir

The shamans' knowledge of invocations is great.

ma-laḡam [AF]

ma-laḡam-ku ḡa saḡu ku-kinaḡuḡidan I know that I am very ignorant.

(Lit. 'I know that I have a lot of ignorances.')

ma-laḡam-ku kanu ḡa amaw na ḡinaba na ḡaw I know you are really a good person.

ma-laḡam-an shamans, plural (Ritual terms, cf. Cauquelin 2008:184, verse 10-19.)

ma-laḡa-laḡam-an studies

marka-ma-laḡam know more and more

i duliēn, marka-ma-laḡam tu-kakuayanan kana puyuma Dulian, she knows more and more of the Puyuma's traditions.

pa-ka-laḡam inform

pa-ka-laḡam na tamararamaw kana birwa The shamans inform the spirits.

pa-ka-laḡam-ku kanu ḡa ḡinaba la ku-kuaḡəḡan I inform you that my illness is cured.

p<in>a-ka-laḡam-an la i duliēn ḡa minaḡay i tamararamaw shətiang
I gave the information to Dulian that Shetiāng's father is dead.

pa-laḡam teach

pa-laḡam-ku ḡa kakuayanan kana puyuma I teach the traditions to the Puyuma.

|lak|

sa-lak-an a bunch of bananas

|lakay|

dress carelessly

mə-lakay [AF]

mə-lakay-ku nanku kirwan, ḡiama dursi I dressed carelessly, so my clothes are dirty.

lakiḡ

small, 3-pronged lance or the barb of spear (cf. **ḡuḡag** 'spear'; **ḡumay** 'spear')

lalak

young; child

lalak young

lalak-yu ḡia You are still young

lalak child

nanku lalak ~ lalak-an my children (cf. **nanku walak** 'my child')

la-lalak-an young people (plural)

|lalap|

walk quietly (to find game) (cf. **rapad** 'watch out for, make a hiding place';

rauḡ 'hide, a hiding place, wait walk quietly to find game')

lalap-aw [PF]

ku-lalap-aw na ḡaḡum I walked quietly for the game.

mə-lalap [AF]

mə-lalap-ku kana ḡaḡum I hunt ~ hunted from cover to find game.

auka-ku mə-lalap-a I am going to walk quietly to find something to hunt.

lalisaw

loofah; fibrous interior of dishcloth gourd

< lisaw 'wash up'

(Used as sponge.)

- [lama]** receive with both hands
lama-[ʔ]aw [PF]
ku-lama-[ʔ]aw na walak The child has been received with both my hands.
mə-lama [AF]
mə-lama-ku qa walak I received the child with both hands.
- laman** pity; compassion
ka-la-laman-an great compassion
ka-la-laman-an na ka-lama-laman na taw We feel sorry for the poor people.
ka-lama-laman is pitiable
ka-laman-u na ka-lama-laman na taw! Have pity on the poor ones!
ka-laman-an name of the song which expels the miasmas of death from a house
laman ta! What a pity! (We have compassion.)
lama-laman na wari Wasted time. ~ The time is wasted.
ni-laman-an the preferred one (the object of our pity and affection), favourite
ni-laman-an i irubay kana birwa Irubay is the beloved one of the spirits.
pa-ka-lama-laman make poor, feel sorry for
- laŋ** companion; take someone along (< Minnan *lang?*) (cf. **təga** ‘accompany, go with’; **kir-naŋ** ‘accompany’; **a|j?** ‘men’s male friend’)
nanku **laŋ** my companion
kar-pulaŋ help one another
kar-pulaŋ-ay mar-ʔani We helped one another at the harvest.
k<in>a-laŋ-an footprints (cf. **d<in>apal-an** ‘footprints’; **s<in>aŋdjal-an** ‘mark’)
mida[an la kana k<in>a-laŋ-an The road is marked with footprints.
ma-pu-laŋ-pu-laŋ help each other
markaigə[aya-ta ma-pu-laŋ-pu-laŋ-ta It is a good thing that we help each other. (cf. **pasabay** in ritual context)
mara-laŋ-an forked, bifurcate
mara-laŋ-an na puran The betel nut tree has (one root but) two trunks.
mi-laŋ have a companion
mi-laŋ-ku kan isaw I went with Isaw.
pa-ka-laŋ [Caus]
an minaʔay i nanali, pa-ka-laŋ-an kana karumaʔan When my mother dies, she will be taken to church.
p<in>a-ka-laŋ-an na maʔiqan kana baŋsaran The old men are escorted by the young men.
pi-laŋ be accompanied
tu-pi-laŋ-aw-ku kan isaw Isaw went along with me.
tu-pi-laŋ-aw-ku kana baŋsaran The young man went with me.

- pu-laŋ** protect, assist, help (cf. **liju** ‘come and help, participate’;
pasabay ‘help’)
tu-pu-laŋ-ay-ku kan arayatay paragan qa ruma? Arayatay helped me
to build the house.
- sa-laŋ-an** a very well united group
sa-laŋ-an-mi qua We come together (as one).
sa-laŋ<a>-laŋ-an mukua i bunun As one man, we go to the Bunun.
laŋdəs marigold, *Calendula*
(Used for making garlands of flowers.)
mi-laŋdəs na inupidanan na ʔapuʔ There are marigolds in the garlands.
- laŋis** burn hair of an animal (cf. **lablab** ‘burn the hair of an animal before cutting
it up’)
laŋis-aw [PF]
ku-laŋis-aw na kuʔabaw The rat’s hair are burnt by me.
mə-laŋis [AF]
mə-laŋis-ku kana kuʔabaw I burnt the rat’s hair.
- laŋlaŋ** cook (not directly over fire); dry wet clothing; warm up
laŋlaŋ-anay [I/BF]
laŋlaŋ-anay na paʔaka The meat is cooked far from the fire.
laŋlaŋ-aw [PF]
tu-laŋlaŋ-aw na paʔaka The meat is heated from far.
laŋlaŋ-aw kana apuy na kirwan The clothes dried next to the fire.
laŋlaŋ-u [Imp PF]
laŋlaŋ-u! Do not cook too close to the fire!
mə-laŋlaŋ [AF]
mə-laŋlaŋ-ku I warmed myself up.
mu-laŋlaŋ [ACaus]
mu-laŋlaŋ na kirwan The clothes have dried next to the fire.
pa-laŋlaŋ [Caus]
pa-laŋlaŋ-an na kirwan! Put the clothes to dry near the fire!
- laŋuy** swim (according to some informants it is breast stroke) (cf. **talasu** ‘swim’)
mə-laŋuy [AF]
mə-laŋuy-ku kana ənay I swam.
pa-la-laŋuy [Caus]
pa-la-laŋuy-ku kana guŋ I let the ox swim.
- ta-laŋuy-an** raft (cf. **təpaypay** ‘raft’)
lapi put one’s head on someone’s shoulder
kur-lapi-ku kananku katagwin I put my head on my husband’s
shoulder.
kur-lapi-ta We put our heads on each other’s shoulders.
- lapilapi** outsider (ritual term) (cf. **udaʔudar** ‘outsider’)
(This lexical item is unknown by Puyuma in daily conversation; it might be
borrowed from Paiwan. Cf. Ferrell 1982:134: *lapi-lapi* ‘be neighbouring, in
vicinity’.)
(The dyad in ritual is *lapi-lapi*, *udaʔudar* ‘outsider’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:
192, verse 11-23.)

- laʔiʔ** scar
laʔiʔ nanku pəriʔ My leg has a scar.
laʔi-laʔiʔ-an tu-ʔaŋar His face is covered in scars.
- laʔub** dipper; draw (water) (cf. **siləb** ‘draw water’)
laʔub-anay [I/BF]
nu-laʔub-anay-ku ɖa ʔəraw Help me to get some wine with the dipper.
laʔub-anay na ənay kana laʔub The water is drawn with the dipper.
laʔub-anay na laʔub kana ənay The dipper is used to draw water.
laʔub-aw [PF]
ku-laʔub-aw na ənay ɖa laʔub The water is drawn with the dipper by me.
laʔub-ay [LF]
ku-laʔub-ay ɖa laʔub na ənay I drew water with the dipper.
laʔub-u [Imp PF]
laʔub-u! Draw (water)!
- mə-laʔub** [AF]
mə-laʔub-ku ɖa ənay I drew water.
- |laʔud|** taken away by water; be adrift
pa-laʔud [Caus]
ta-pa-laʔud-anay i ənay We let it be taken away by the water.
məkan-ta kana nawan, pa-laʔud-aw kana ʔəraw, imaran When we eat flying squirrel, we put wine with it, it is delicious.
pu-laʔud put to be taken away by water
pu-laʔud-u na ʔaʔi kana kaʔi! Put the feces into the river to be taken away!
pu-laʔud-aw na ʔaʔun kana kaʔi The grass is taken away in the river.
ua u-laʔud! get lost at sea!
 [Puyuma explain: ‘It is forbidden to take wine on a hunt, to avoid being washed away by the waters’.]
- |lasəɖ|** hide (thing, person) (cf. **ʔulək** ‘hide’; **ʔiki** ‘hide for person’)
lasəɖ-anay [I/BF]
nu-lasəɖ-anay-ku ɖa pəysu Help me to hide money.
lasəɖ-aw [PF]
ku-lasəɖ-aw na pəysu The money has been hidden by me.
lasəɖ-u [Imp PF]
lasəɖ-u! Hide (it)!
- mə-lasəɖ** [AF]
mə-lasəɖ-ku ɖa pəysu I hid some money.
mu-lasəɖ [ACaus]
mu-lasəɖ na pəysu The money has been hidden.
u-lasəɖ! Hide! (yourself)
- lasin** the shaman’s bell, with a human face, packed in her bag
 (According to informants, they used to be worn on the side of the belt; cf. **siŋsiŋan** ‘rattle’; **tawlyul** ‘ritual bell’.)

 laslas ₁	<p>massage; caress with the palm of the hand (cf. l̥as̥l̥as̥ ‘rub, crush between fingers, with the feet’)</p> <p>laslas-aw [PF] <i>tu-laslas-aw tu-ʔasəl</i> He caressed her arm.</p> <p>laslas-ay [LF] <i>litək-ku, ku-laslas-ay ɟananku [ima</i> I am cold, I rub my hands together. <i>laslas-ay tu-ʔaŋuruʔ</i> His head is caressed.</p> <p>laslas-u ~ laslas-i [Imp PF ~ LF] <i>laslas-u ~ laslas-i tu-bu[i]ʔ!</i> Massage his wound!</p> <p>m̥-laslas [AF] <i>m̥-laslas-ku kantu tiŋran</i> I caressed her nose.</p>
laslas₂ latuɟ 	<p>a type of cicada, which cries ‘<i>las las las</i>’</p> <p>weed completely (work is done by hand in flooded paddy fields)</p> <p>in-u-latuɟ-an ~ ni-latuɟ-an weeding or weeding place <i>ku-ni-latuɟ-an na [umay, buɟay</i> My weeding is well done.</p> <p>latuɟ-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-latuɟ-anay-ku kana [umay</i> Help me to weed the rice.</p> <p>latuɟ-ay [LF] <i>ku-latuɟ-ay na [umay</i> The paddy field has been weeded by me.</p> <p>latuɟ-i [Imp LF] <i>latuɟ-i!</i> Weed!</p> <p>m̥-latuɟ [AF] <i>m̥-latuɟ kana [umay</i> I weeded the rice.</p>
latuk latuŋ	<p>Jew’s harp with a curved end</p> <p>dead (as tree roots) (cf. baʔaŋ ‘dead wood’)</p> <p>(In the boys’ dormitory, during the day, the fire is dead, <i>latuŋ na kawī</i>, but at night the fire must have flames, <i>maDamiDam na apuy</i>.)</p>
 lawa 	<p>do one’s best</p> <p>ka-lawa let do <i>ka-lawa-ay-yu la taytaw</i> You leave him free to do so. <i>ka-lawa-i la!</i> Do not bother!</p> <p>k<əm>a-lawa something done to excess <i>k<əm>a-lawa-lawa tu-ɟəkiyan</i> She insults and screams non-stop. <i>k<əm>a-lawa-lawa tu-ŋai</i> She speaks a lot, in a loud voice. <i>k<əm>a-lawa kikarun tu-aŋər</i> She works a lot. <i>k<əm>a-lawa-lawa ɟa biʔasan</i> It is extremely hot. <i>k<əm>a-lawa-lawa tu-simu-simuk</i> Her numerous jokes are extremely good. <i>ma-ʔira-iraw k<əm>alawalawa[y]an</i> extremely funny</p> <p>lawa-i [Imp LF] <i>lawa-i la tu-aŋər!</i> Take no notice of her!</p> <p>pa-ka-lawa [Caus] <i>tu-pa-ka-lawa-aw tu-walak</i> She abandoned her child. <i>mar-pa-ka-lawa maɟaɟikuɟ</i> They quarrel a lot.</p>

- lawlaw** lamp
mi-lawlaw have a lamp
mi-lawlaw na ruma? There is electricity in the house.
pi-lawlaw take a lamp
mukua i dɛnan, pi-lawlaw When we go to the mountain, we take a lamp.
pu-lawlaw turn on a lamp
pu-lawlaw-ku ɔa lawlaw I turn on a lamp.
nu-pu-lawlaw-anay-ku ɔa lawlaw Help me to turn on a lamp.
pu-lawlaw-i! Switch it on!
- layaɔ** *Sambucus formosana*
 (Used in the recipe for *kisyu* sauce.)
 (As a medicine, the boiled leaves are used to wash young women who have given birth.)
na layaɔ, puatəməɔ kana mubəliɔu? tu-ɔima kana ɔaw (Grilled leaves of) the *layaD* relieve rheumatism of the hands.
aɔi miwalak kəmuda, karua məkan ɔa layaɔ When (you are) going to give birth, it is good to eat *layaD*.
- layu** happy (cf. **sajaɔ** ‘happy, glad’; **sagar** ‘like’; **ɔaɔkəɔ** ‘enjoy, joy, be happy’)
muruma?ku, aɔi layu-i i təmamataw shətiang kanku I am coming back home, Shetiang’s father is not happy with me.
ka-layu will make happy
ka-layu-layu na tiɔil pənia All books make me happy.
buɔay na dɛnan, na darə?, ka-layu-layu The mountains and the territory are beautiful, they make one happy.
layu-ku I am happy
layu-an thank you
 [Puyuma say it is an obsolete term. Old people still use *layuan* for ‘thank you’, but younger Puyuma use either Japanese or Chinese terms.]
layu-aw [PF]
tu-layu-aw-ku Someone makes me happy.
- ləbak ~ saləbak** furrow ~ make a furrow
tu-sa-ləbak-aw na ləbak kan isaw Isaw makes furrows.
ləbak-aw [PF]
ku-ləbak-aw na ləbak I have laid out furrows.
mu-ləbak [ACaus]
mu-la-ləbak na sasaɔman kana buɔa The furrows for the sweet potatoes have been traced out.
ni-ləbak-an rows of furrows
nanku ni-ləbak-an my rows of furrows
sa-ləbak make a furrow
sa-ləbak-aw [PF]
ku-sa-ləbak-aw na ləbak-an I made a lot of furrows.
s<əm>a-ləbak [AF]
s<əm>a-ləbak-ku ɔa ləbak I make furrows.

- ləbək** sea (< KaTipul dialect, term used in ritual context) (cf. **inəʔ** ‘sea’ in Nanwang Puyuma dialect)
- |ləbəs|** **ka-ləbəs-an** the wind blowing at the beginning of winter
litək na wari garəm, litək na baʔi na ka-ləbəs-an It is cold now, the cold winter wind *ka-lebes-an* is blowing.
irəban nuđini, litək kanuđini, ɖa kabaʔian, ɖa ka-ləbəs-an Now it is cold, here it is cold, the great wind, the winter wind (ritual song, cf. Cauquelin 2008:315, verse 28-01-02).
- |ləbit|** beat with shoes or clothes
mə-ləbit [AF]
mə-ləbit-ku kana kirwan I beat with my clothes.
- |ləbləb|** overshadow (cf. **utəŋ** ‘prevent (something) growing’)
kur-pa-ləbləb be overshadowed by something
kur-pa-ləbləb ɖa kawi na taʔun A tree prevents the plants from growing.
ləbləb-aw [PF]
na maʔina na kawi, tu-ləbləb-aw na taʔun The big tree overshadows the grass (and stops its growth).
mu-ləbləb [ACaus]
mu-ləbləb-ku I am an introvert.
mu-ləbləb na taʔun kana kawi The grass is overshadowed by the tree.
- |ləgəm|** cut into two pieces and introduce something in the slit (ritual term); well accomplished (ritual term)
ma-ləgəm [AF]
ma-ləgəm-ku ɖa puran I cut areca nuts.
pa-ləgəm [Caus]
tu-pa-ləgəm-ay ɖa kang na taɖaw The blade of the knife has been split and iron has been inserted (to reinforce the blade).
tu-pa-ləgəm-ay ɖa inʔasi na puran The betel nut is split and small fired clay beads are inserted.
tu-taɖaw kana sinugayan p<in>a-ləgəm-an The blade of the long women’s knife is reinforced with iron.
p<in>a-ləgəm-an areca nut carved to symbolize the whole of a ritual which has been perfectly accomplished
- |ləgi|** sacred; forbidden; taboo
k<əm>a-ləgi [AF]
na təmararamaw k<əm>a-la-ləgi ɖa taʔw The shamans cast spells on people.
k<in>a-la-ləgi evil spell
na təmararamaw tu-k<in>a-la-ləgi-an kana taʔw tu-ʔatəlanay i ənayan
The shamans threw the people’s evil spells in the river.
ləgi-an taboos
saɖu tu-ləgi-an He has a lot of taboos.
ləgi-an ~ **ka-la-ləgi-an** altar to the ancestors
ma-ləgi be taboo

- na tamararamaw, an majusi?-ta, ma-ləgi, kəma* The shamans say that when we sneeze, it is taboo.
- ləmak** know-how; skillful
- ləmak-anay** [I/BF]
tu-ləmak-anay na əmpitsə kana tiʃil The book is written with the pen.
- ləmak-aw** [PF]
tu-ləmak-aw na tiʃil He knows how to write the book.
- ləmak-ay** [LF]
ləmak-ay-ku I am skilled at.
- ma-ləmak** [AF]
ma-ləmak-ku I am skillful.
- mi-ləmak** have a gift
mi-ləmak taytaw He is gifted.
məy-ləmak kana tiʃil The book has already been written.
saɖu tu-ləmak kana məjəyaw There are a lot of things to do for *məjəyaw*.
- ni-ləmak-an** skillfulness
kəmaɖu tu-ni-ləmak-an He knows how to do everything.
- pay-ləmak** intending to acquire know-how
tu-pay-ləmak-aw la ɖa taruma? People of Tarumak (village) took it from us and know how to do it.
- |ləməy|** cure; give medicine
- ma-ləməy** is curable
ma-ləməy la nanku buʃi? My wound is curable.
- pa-ka-ləməy** make something cured (cf. **pa-ka-ʔinaba** ‘make better’)
pa-ka-la-ləməy na paʔəməʃ The medicine will cure (you).
- pa-ləməy** [Caus]
tu-pa-ləməy-aw ku-buʃi? kanantu binaəʃayan kana suan The licking of the dog cures my wound.
puʔəməʃay, pa-ləməy-aw na bənəɾə? Salve has been put on the swelling, and it has been cured.
ku-p<in>a-ləməy-an nanku buʃi? My wound has healed by me.
- ləmək** curls in hair; ringlets
nu-gəʃgəʃanay ku-ʔarbu kana ləmək You curled my hair in small curls.
- |ləməs|** lost; finish
- ka-ləməs** will end
ka-la-ləməs la na ʔami A year that is ending.
- ma-ləməs** [AF]
ma-ləməs na ʔami The year is finished.
‘ɖaɖua-ku’ kəma iɖini na walak, palu garəm ma-ləməs, aɖi ɖia məɾədək ‘I will come’, said this child, up to now he is absent, he has not arrived so far.
- mu-ləməs** [ACaus]
mu-ləməs na buʃan new moon
mu-ləməs na puyuma The Puyuma disappear.

ləmuŋ₁

parasol

tu-baliaw-ku kana ləmuŋ I shade with a parasol.**mi-ləmuŋ** have a parasol*mi-ləmuŋ-ku* I have got a parasol.**pi-ləmuŋ** make shadow*mukua i dənən, pi-ləmuŋ nanu kađuan təma[ə]ʔu[ə]* When you go to the mountain, do build your small resting place in the shade.(In the shamans' sanctuary, the two bamboos are the 'elector-spirit's parasol' *tu-ləmuŋ kana kiniŋa[ian]*.)ləmuŋ₂

ləŋaw

hot south wind

sound

ki-ləŋaw-ku nanu ləŋaw I listen to you.**ki-ləŋaw** hear, listen*ki-ləŋaw-ku ɖa sənay* I listen to a song.*ku-ki-ləŋaw-ay na ikoki ɖa pia-ama tu-kaway* I listened to where the plane is heading to.*ta-ki-ləŋaw-ay tu-bati kana yawan* We listened to the words of the chief.*k<in>i-ləŋaw-ku ɖa piano* I have heard a piano.**k<in>i-ləŋaw-an** things heard*pakalamalaman kəma na bati k<in>i-ləŋaw-an kəma i kan dəmaway*
We heard the words of God telling us to have compassion on each other.*agarəmay mi-k<in>i-ləŋaw-an-ku ɖa piano* Right now, I have heard the sound of a piano being played.**m-u-ki-ləŋaw** get an important sound*m-u-ki-ləŋaw tu-ŋai kanku aŋər isabak* His words make a profound impression on me.**mu-ləŋaw** echo*kađu-ta i dənən, an mu-ʔuyʔuy-ta, mu-ləŋa-ləŋaw na dənən*

When we stay in the mountain, and we give a cry, the mountain replies with an echo.

pa-ki-ləŋaw make somebody listen*pa-ki-ləŋaw-anay nanku ləmak kan pinaday* I made Pinaday listen to what I do.**p<in>i-ləŋaw-an** a sound, a voice*tu-p<in>i-ləŋaw-an an səmənay, sa[aw] bu[ay]* He has a beautiful voice when singing.**saigu ki-ləŋaw** understand*saigu ki-ləŋaw ɖa ŋai* I understand.*na siri saigu ki-ləŋaw kantu ləŋaw kana puarikan* The goats recognise the sound of the goatherd's voice.**tar-ki-ləŋaw** [Imp]*tar-ki-ləŋaw!* Listen carefully!

|ləŋət|

peep at; look with one eye

ki-a-ləŋət-u [Imp] take a watch

ki-a-ləŋət-u qia! Take the watch now!

ki-ləŋət get a peep

ki-ləŋət-aw la mənəʔu He peeped.

ki-a-ləŋət-ku isabak na ruma? I am peeping inside the room.

ku-ki-a-ləŋət-aw isabak na ruma? I have taken a peep inside the room.

ləŋət-u [Imp PF]

ləŋət-u! Watch!

mə-ləŋət [AF]

mə-ləŋət-ku mənəʔu kana babayan I look at the ladies.

pa-ki-ləŋət ask someone to tell a third person to do a watch

pa-ki-ləŋət-an Make him have a watch.

|ləpit|

beat with a stick (usually not on the head)

la-ləpit ~ sa-la-ləpit a whip ~ beat with a whip

ləpit-anay [I/BF]

nu-ləpit-anay-ku kana guŋ Help me to beat the ox.

ləpit-aw [PF]

ku-ləpit-aw na guŋ The ox is beaten by me.

muisaŋ-ku kana kakipa, ku-ləpit-aw na guŋ, na guŋ tu-ləpit-aw-ku kantu ikur, kasaəruəru When I go in the ox cart and I beat the ox, the ox beats me back with his tail, we both laugh.

ma-la-ləpit ~ ma-sa<la>ləpit two persons beat each other with the *laləpit*

ma-sa<la>ləpit-mi kan Dulien Dulian and I beat each other.

ma-la-ləpi-ləpit a lot of people beat each other

mə-ləpit [AF]

mə-ləpit-ku kana saləpit I use the whip.

mə-la-ləpit-ku kana walak I am beating the child.

la-ləpit-ku I am whipping.

sa-ləpit-ay [LF]

ku-sa-ləpit-ay na guŋ I took a whip to the ox.

sa-ləpit-i [Imp LF]

sa-ləpit-i na ŋaŋa[aw kana sa-la-ləpit! Swat the fly with the *salələpit!*

s<əm>a-ləpit [AF]

s<əm>a-ləpit-ku I whip.

s<əm>a-la-ləpit-ku qa saləpit I am about to whip (someone) with the *salepit*.

ləpus₁

distance from the root to the apex of the plant (**ləpus-an** unit for wood, bamboo, sugarcane)

kəma i rami palu i [udus, kəma-ta i ləpus The distance from the root to the apex of the plant is known as *ləpus*.

|ləpus₂|

eternal; always (cf. **nayun** ‘uninterrupted, eternal’)

ləpus-anay [I/BF]

	<i>maʔuʔid tu-kianaʔay, maʔuʔap taytaw, tu-ləpus-anay nantu saʔiksikan</i> He doesn't want to know anything about his death, he works a lot, he is always in good health.
	ləpus-ay [LF] <i>tu-ləpus-ay nantu saʔiksikan</i> He is always healthy.
	ma-la-ləpus na ɕənan mountain range
	mu-ləpus [ACaus] <i>mu-ləpus na punapunan, maku!</i> The universe is eternal, isn't it!
ləʔap	mat woven from <i>Languas speciosa</i> , used for sleeping (cf. basuʔan 'a woven rattan mat')
	ləʔap-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-ləʔap-anay na ləʔap</i> I spread out the mat.
	ləʔap-i [Imp LF] <i>ləʔap-i!</i> Spread out the mat!
	mə-ləʔap [AF] <i>mə-ləʔap-ku ɕa ləʔap</i> I spread out a mat.
	mutu-a-ləʔa-ləʔap paralysed capricorn beetle, <i>Cerambyx cerdo</i> (L.)
ləʔələʔətan ləʔət 	cut with one's teeth
	ləʔət-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-ləʔət-anay kamu wali na tatiʔu?</i> You have cut the rope with your teeth.
	ləʔət-ay [LF] <i>ku-ləʔət-ay tu-ʔima</i> I bit his hand (until I drew blood).
	ləʔət-u [Imp PF] <i>ləʔət-u!</i> Cut!
	mə-la-ləʔət [Prog] <i>mə-la-ləʔət-ku ɕa tatiʔu?</i> I am cutting a rope with my teeth.
	mə-ləʔət [AF] <i>mə-ləʔət-ku ɕa tatiʔu?</i> I cut a rope with my teeth.
	mu-ləʔət [ACaus] <i>mu-ləʔət na tatimus</i> The finger has been badly bitten.
	ni-ləʔət-an a bite <i>ni-ləʔət-an nanku ʔasəl</i> The bite on my arm.
	pa-ləʔət [Caus] <i>pa-ləʔət-an kana suan na baby!</i> Send the dog to bite the boar!
ləʔu	owl [Puyuma explain: <i>uniən ɕa ʔaŋira</i> 'It has no ears.']
	mə-ləʔu cry of the owl
ləsyu	the sound of the shaman's bell (ritual term) <i>tu-ləŋaw kana lasiŋ, ləsyu, kəma-ta</i> The sound of the shaman's bell, we call it <i>lesyu</i> .
	<i>ləsyu na siŋsiŋan</i> The rattle rings <i>lesyu</i> .
ləsləs₁ ləsləs₂ 	winder (weaving) rub; crush between fingers or with the feet; shell by hand or by rubbing the feet against each other (cf. laslas 'scrub, caress with the palm of the hand')

- ləsləs-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ləsləs-anay-ku qa [a]aʔib Crush the cockroach for me.
- ləsləs-aw** [PF]
ku-ləsləs-aw na [a]aʔib The cockroach has been crushed by me.
- ləsləs-u** [Imp PF]
ləsləs-u! Crush (it)!
- mu-ləsləs** [ACaus]
mu-ləsləs na dawa, na [umay The millet, the rice is husked (by hand or with the feet).
- ləsləs**₃
 despise
- mə-ləsləs** [AF]
mə-ləsləs qa [aw tu-piniŋayan His words show that he despises people.
- ləʔa**
 cut; sever (e.g. rope)
- ka-la-ləʔa** might cut
ka-la-ləʔa-yu You might cut
- ləʔa-[y]anay** [I/BF]
nu-ləʔa-[y]anay-ku kana wa[ay Help me to break the thread.
- ləʔa-[y]aw** [PF]
ku-ləʔa-[y]aw na tati[u? The rope is broken by me.
ku-la-ləʔa-[y]aw na tati[u? I was breaking the rope.
- ləʔa** [Imp]
ləʔa-yu! Cut!
- mə-la-ləʔa** [Prog]
mə-la-ləʔa-ku qa tati[u? I am cutting a rope.
- mə-ləʔa** [AF]
mə-ləʔa-ku qa tati[u? I cut a rope.
- mu-ləʔa** [ACaus]
mu-ləʔa na tati[u? The rope is broken.
- liabaʔak**
 horsefly, *Tabanus bovinus* (L.)
 [Puyuma explain: 'It sucks the ox's blood.']
- liauʔʔəŋ**
 unidentified snake (< maybe be Chinese)
- libak**₁
 startle; (cf. **gərarəgər** 'suddenly frighten'; **ʔəʔa[ab** 'very frightened')
- libak-aw** [PF]
i ufu tu-libak-aw pagərarəgər i duliən, tu-rabaŋaw tu-fufu
 Ushu startled Dulian badly, the latter clapped her hands to her breast to protect herself.
- mə-libak** [AF]
mə-libak kanku na suan The dog startles me.
- libak**₂
 start; begin
- la-libak** will start
andaman, la-libak-ku muŋəsəl kikarun I start working tomorrow.
- libak-aw** [PF]
ku-libak-aw səməŋay I started singing.
- mə-libak** [AF]

	<p><i>mə-liba-libak-ku kəmakawaj, yu-kurtu[usay i [iku]dan kanku</i> I am leaving first, you follow me.</p> <p><i>mə-libak-a-yu!</i> You start!</p> <p>mə-libak kapatan ‘the starting fourth’. September in the old calendar. [Puyuma explain: <i>səma[əm-ta] qa buŋa</i> ‘We plant sweet potatoes.’]</p> <p>pa-libak eldest</p> <p><i>kuiiki a pa-libak kaniam ma[urwadiwadi</i> I am the first of my siblings (the eldest).</p> <p>tar[u]-libak name of a household</p>
liba[uba]tu	rectangular sub-floor, constructed on piles, upon which the superstructure is erected and an interior bamboo floor is laid (boys’ dormitory)
< ba[tu] ‘section of spear’	a household mourns by wearing a <i>la-libu?-an</i> headband
 libu? 	la-libu?-an the mourning band
	mar-la-libu? mourning
	<i>asua d[ien, ka]du tu-mina[ay isabak saruma]enan, mar-la-libu?-ta kana la-libu?-an</i> Formerly, in a house where there was a dead person, we mourned and wore the mourning band.
	<i>an ka]du a mar-la-libu? i?, pu[tu]lag-ta ka]di ŋajuwayan kana pita[un partigir-ta ka]ndu bənawi qa kəmuatis</i> Whenever there was a mourning, we planted a spear in front of the door of the house, in order to chase away the evil.
lidəman	darkness (ritual term) (cf. ʔarəməŋ ‘night, dark’)
	(The dyad in ritual context is <i>lidəman, ra[ub-an]</i> ‘evening’.)
ligaw	thorn; splinter; fishbone
	<i>mə[la]ʔus qa ligaw qa kuraw, tu-qəlia-anay kana ka]i</i> He swallowed a fishbone, he vomited in the river.
	ligaw-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-ligaw-aw qa basikaw</i> I have got bamboo splinters.
	mu-ligaw [ACaus]
	<i>mu-ligaw-ku qa basikaw ku-dapal</i> I have got bamboo thorns in my leg.
	ya-ligaw-ay take out thorns
ligaligawan	spiny amaranth, <i>Amaranthes spinosus</i> (L.)
< ligaw ‘thorn’	
likaka	centipede, <i>Iulus terrestris</i> Porat
likəti?	short
	<i>likəti? tu-ʔami</i> His life was short.
	<i>likəti? tu-tina?i</i> ‘His bowels are short’ means ‘He has no patience’, ‘He likes to get angry’.
	kar-likəti-kəti? short with
	<i>kar-likəti-kəti? la na mənəq, adaləp la mina[ay</i> His breath has become short, he is going to die shortly.
 liman 	rely on
	ki<a>liman rely on (listen to)
	<i>ki<a>-liman-ku kan tinataw</i> I rely on my mother.
	<i>ku-ki<a>-liman-ay i tinataw</i> My mother is who I rely on.

- limpasian** the lymph system (all the glands) (cf. **ka|jisənan** ‘swollen glands’) (probably < Japanese *rimpa* ‘lymph’ < English)
- |limus|** criticize
limus-aw [PF]
ku-limus-aw na yawan The chief is criticized by me.
mə-limus [AF]
mə-limus-ku kantaw I criticized this person.
mə-limus-ku I (enjoy) criticizing.
pa-limus [Caus]
tu-pa-limus-anay-ku Someone made me lose face.
- limuʔumuʔug** spherical; ball-shaped
liqadaran nettle, *Urtica thunbergiana*
liqas wire
|liqəʔ| hide
liqəʔ-aw [PF]
tu-liqəʔ-aw-ku kana kawi na minatay I hide behind a dead tree.
liqəʔ-u [Imp PF]
biʔas na wari, liqəʔ-u kana kakipa! It is a hot day, hide under the ox cart!
m-u-liqəʔ [Mvt]
m-u-liqəʔ-ku kana kawi I hide behind the tree.
- liqut** narrow; tight (cf. **sarəksək** ‘narrow, tight, choke’; **sa|inip** ‘narrow, not for clothes’)
liqut na da|an The road is narrow.
ka-liqu-liqut-an very tight
ka-liqu-liqut-an ku-aqadan My breathing is very rapid.
ka-liqu-liqut-an tu-aqər She is narrow-minded (and gets angry easily).
- |lialisus|** pretentious (cf. **dəʔdəʔ** ‘look down at others’)
lialisus-aw [PF]
tu-lialisus-aw qa ʔaw He looks down on people.
ku-lialisus-aw qa ʔai I speak scornfully.
mi-lialisus have pretention
mi-lialisus qa ʔaw a pretentious man
- lisaw** wash (dishes)
kar-la-lisaw do the washing together
kar-la-lisaw-mi qa kaysij We are washing bowls together.
a **la-lisaw** a loofah
la-lisaw-an the washing up
lisaw-anay [I/BF]
nu-lisaw-anay-ku kana kaysij Help me to wash the bowls.
lisaw-ay [LF]
ku-lisaw-ay qa la-lisaw na la-lisaw-an na kaysij kana la-lisa-lisaw-an I washed the dirty bowls with the sponge.
lisaw-i [Imp LF]
lisaw-i na kaysij! Wash the bowl!

- mə-lisaw** [AF]
mə-lisaw-ku qa kaysiŋ I washed a bowl.
- mu-lisaw** [ACaus]
mu-lisaw na kaysiŋ The bowl is washed.
 (Cf. **lisaw** ‘water’ in ritual context. During the Catholic mass, the term ‘water’ is translated *Lisaw*. Young Catholics attending the mass today say they do not understand.)
- lisəʔa**
 nit
saʔu tu-lisəʔa kantu ʔarbu There are a lot of nits in his hair.
tu-biʔunun kana kuʔu, lisəʔa kəma-ta The eggs of lice are known as nits.
aʔi ʔia mutuakuʔu na lisəʔa Nits are not lice yet.
- litək**
 cold (cf. **irəb** ‘cool down’; **guʔu** ‘cold’)
litək na wari It is cold.
ka-la-litək might be cold
ka-la-litək na irupan The dish might be cold.
ka-litək will be cold
ka-litək na irupan The dish is not (yet) cold ~ will be cold.
ka-litək la na irupan The dish is cold.
ka-litək-an ~ **ka-guʔu-an** winter time
kaguʔuan la na wari, ka-la-litək la When it is winter, the weather will be colder.
pa-la-litək-an air conditioner
pa-litək [Caus]
ku-liʔaliʔaʔ-aw na guŋ kana liʔaʔ, pa-litək I roll the ox in the mud to cool it down.
pa-litək-u na ənay! Put some water in a cool place!
- liʔaʔ**
 mud
mi-a-liʔaʔ be muddy
mi-a-liʔaʔ na darəʔ The earth is muddy.
- liuŋ**
|lius|
 pig (generic term)
 week (obsolete term)
saya liusan one week
sa liusan ʔa amiʔ one year (?)
munuma liusan? How many weeks?
pukasama liusan? How many weeks?
samaya liusan nanu kaʔuan Your stay is one week.
liusa Monday
- liwaŋ**
 bright
la-liwaŋ shadow
kəmakadaw na wari, kaʔu-ta la-liwaŋ When it is a sunny day, we stay in the shade.
mə-liwaŋ [AF]
mə-liwaŋ tu-sənan kana kadaw The sun is bright.
pa-liwaŋ-an ~ **p<in>a-liwaŋ** ~ **la-liwaŋ** mirror, reflection in the water
ulaya ku-la-liwaŋ i ənay There is my reflection in the water.

[lualu]

imitate (cf. **tinuṭawṭaw** ‘statue, dummy, scarecrow’. ‘Substitute body’ in ritual context.)

k<əm>a-lualu [AF]

k<əm>a-lualu-ku kanu I am making your statue.

lualu-ay [LF]

tu-lualu-ay-ku ḡa ṭaw He imitated me.

mə-lualu [AF]

mə-lualu-ku kan iḡbali (cf. *kurnəḡay*) I imitate my older brother.

mə-lualu-ku kanu I do like you.

mu-lualu [ACaus]

sagar mu-lualu na [utuḡ ḡa ṭaw Monkeys like to imitate people.

mu-lualu la na ni-lualu-an The statue is finished.

ni-lualu-an statue, mannequin

pa-lualu [Caus]

pa-lualu-anay tu-ḡai kan isaw i duliən Dulihan speaks like Isaw.

pa-lualu-anay kan tinataw tu-walak The child imitates his mother.

luaṭ

five. In counting objects or in any derivations, the base for five is luaṭ

ḡima is only used to refer to the number five.

kara-luaṭ ~ kar-lua-luaṭ five objects per person (personal or non-personal nouns)

kara-luaṭ-yu ḡa biṭunun You have five eggs.

kar-lua-luaṭ-an-mu ḡa biṭunun (A lot of people), you (each) have five eggs.

kar-lua-luaṭ-ay ḡa biṭunun na ḡinəkalanən Each villager had five eggs.

kar-mi-lua-luaṭ-an ~ kar-mia-luaṭ-an five by five

kar-mi-lua-luaṭ-an kəmakawaḡ ~ kar-mia-luaṭ-an kəmakawaḡ

Walk five by five.

la-luaṭ-a five (things)

maka-luaṭ fifty

məktəp misama ḡa lu-luaṭ-a ḡa suən fifteen dogs

mi-a-luaṭ five persons

par-ka-luaṭ into five pieces

ku-par-ka-luaṭ-aw səmaltəb na ḡasəpan The sugarcane has been cut into five pieces.

par-luaṭ do an action five times

par-luaṭ-ay-ku marəḡay I repeated five times.

par-luaṭ-anay pənukpuk na puakpuk The whip was used to hit (him) five times.

lubut

small bag for tobacco, betel nuts

abakay ḡa purən, tamaku i lubut Betel nuts, tobacco are put into the *lubut* bag (which is hung at the belt).

luduḡ

fish (obsolete term) (cf. **kuraw** ‘fish’)

luḡluḡ

suck (on finger); breasts

l<əm>uḡluḡ [AF]

l<əm>uḡluḡ na manudən The baby sucks.

luḍluḍ [AF]

luḍluḍ-ku ḍananku ʔaʔəŋalan I put my thumb in my mouth.

luḍluḍ-an

1. teat
2. [Imp I/BF] put finger in mouth!

luḍluḍ-anay [I/BF]

tu-luḍluḍ-anay tu-fufu kan tinataw (He watches) the mother breastfeeding.

luḍluḍ-aw [PF]

tu-luḍluḍ-aw tu-rurutan kan tinataw kana walak The child sucked his mother's breast.

luḍluḍ-u [Imp PF]

luḍluḍ-u ! Suck!

mu-luḍluḍ [ACaus]

mu-luḍluḍ na fufu The breast is sucked.

pa-luḍluḍ [Caus]

pa-luḍluḍ-an na fufu kanu walak! Give your child your breast!
tu-pa-luḍluḍ-ay ḍatu ʔaʔəŋalan His thumb was put in his mouth to suck.

|luit|

beat with a stick

la-luit small stick made of miscanthus, *tarbu*, which brushes the patient's body from front to back to dust away the last miasmas. At the end of the ritual 'taking to the water', *puenay*, this miscanthus is planted behind the stone altar built next to the river.

luit-anay [I/BF]

luit-anay na la-luit kana kisuap na ʔaw The *la-luit* stick is used to 'dust' the patients during the *kisuap* ritual.

mə-luit [AF]

mə-la-luit na təmararamaw kana kisuap The shamans use the *la-luit* during the *kisuap* ritual ('cleanse the miasmas of death').

luk**|lukluk|**

treasure

beat violently (cf. **rəm̄rəm̄** 'violently beat a person lying on the ground')

lukluk-anay [I/BF]

tu-lukluk-anay na babuy i dadarəʔ kana maʔalup na ʔaw The boar is beaten to death by the hunter.

mə-lukluk [AF]

mə-lukluk-ku I beat (the person to the ground).
na maʔuʔa na maʔinayan mə-lukluk ḍa babayan The lecher beat a woman violently.

|luluy|

pursue; chase

luluy-aw [PF]

tu-luluy-aw-ku ḍa suan A dog chased me.
ku-luluy-aw na babuy The boar is pursued (chased) by me.

mar-luluy chase each other

mə-luluy [AF]

mə-luluy-ku ḍa babuy I chased a boar.

- mə-la-luluy na kinsas kana ma[əʔəs* The policemen is chasing the thief.
- ni-luluy-an** things chased
saʔu nanku ni-luluy-an na bu[abu]ayan I run after women a lot.
na ma[əʔəs na pənapuar kamawan kana turukuk na ni-la-luluy-an kana suan The thief runs away like the chicken caught by the dog.
- pa-luluy** [Caus]
pa-luluy-aw na suan kana babuy The dog is sent to chase the boar.
ku-pa-luluy-anay ʔa suan na babuy It is to chase the boar that I called a dog.
pa-luluy-an na suan! Send the dog to chase (the game)!
- lusi**
 marrow of edible rattan
paʔaŋa[na lusi Rattan marrow is expensive.
- [luslus]**
 take things one by one; pull out things one by one from a stack
luslus-aw [PF]
ku-luslus-aw na kawi The woods is pulled out one by one from the stack by me.
- mə-luslus** [AF]
mə-luslus-ku kana kawi I pulled the trees out one at a time from the stack.
- mu-luslus** [ACaus]
mu-luslus mutani na kawi Wooden trunks have fallen (from the truck) one after the other one.
mu-luslus karədərədək na maʔinayan i [a]liaban Men will come one after the other one on the beach (for the festival).
- [luʔi]**
 dazzled
luʔi-ay [LF]
tu-luʔi-ay-ku kana lawlaw, aʔi-ku mənaʔu I am dazzled, I cannot see.
- ma-luʔi** is dazzled
ma-luʔi ku-maʔa I am dazzled.
- [luʔluʔ]**
 rub with force with one's hands like laundry
luʔluʔ-anay [I/BF]
luʔluʔ-anay-ku kananku pantsə I am helped to wash my pants by hand.
- luʔluʔ-aw** [PF]
luʔluʔ-aw bənasəʔ na kirwan The clothes are washed by hand.
- mə-luʔluʔ** [AF]
mə-luʔluʔ-ku bənasəʔ ʔa kirwan I washed some clothes by hand.
- [aba]abat**
 < **[abat** 'overtake'
 intermediate age-set between 50 and 60 years (men)
 (The intermediate age-set moderates the father's transition; this age-set is linked to the prohibition of procreation, but not of hunting, as proved by the simultaneous wearing of the warrior's 'chaps' and the Elder's waistcoat.)
- [aba]abay**
 roll up; thrown on floor
[aba]abay-aw [PF]
[aba]abay-aw na walak i darəʔ The child rolls on the ground.

- mu-|aba|abay** [ACaus]
mu-|aba|abay-ku i darə? I am thrown to the ground.
- |abaj**
 a guest
karua na |abaj kana puaruma maʔajis? Is it normal that a guest cries at a wedding?
- |abat**
 overtake; cross a river, a street (cf. **|ipas** ‘pass, overtake’; **|əkaw** ‘step over’)
a |abat la na baŋsaran He has been made a ‘warrior’.
- |abat-aw** [PF]
kəmakawaŋ i da|an, ku-|abat-aw na yawan While walking on the road, I overtook the chief.
ku-|abat-aw na ka|i I crossed the river.
- m-u-|abat** [Mvt]
m-u-|abat-ku kana da|an I crossed the road.
- pa-|abat** [Caus]
pa-|abat-ku ɖa guŋ kana ka|i I make an ox cross the river.
pa-|abat-u kana piʔaʔun! Let him go through the door! (Someone is barring the door.)
- ua |abat** [Imp]
ua |abat! Go across!
- |abi**
 dinner (cf. **ma-|aʔuk** ‘lunch’, **ma-ranam** ‘breakfast’)
ma-|abi-a-ta! Let’s have dinner!
- pa-|abi-i** [Imp]
pa-|abi-i! Give him food!
- |abəni**
 salted
- |abilu**
Trichodesma calycosum, Collett & Hemsl.
ta-uriay ɖa ʔuŋa aw ɖatu bira? kana |abilu aw ta-riŋriŋaw,
ta-pukayay ɖa ʔəraw, tu-puʔəmə|ay na bu|i?, ʔinaba la na |abilu
 We mixed its leaves of *Labilu* with ginger, and we toasted, we added some wine, the mixture was placed on the wound which then healed.
tu-|ipuʔaw na ʔabay kana |abilu It is used to pack the sticky rice dumplings.
- |ab|ab|**
 burn hair of an animal before cutting it up (cf. **lanjis** ‘burn hair of an animal’)
- |ab|ab-anay** [I/BF]
|ab|ab-anay kana apuy na ku|abaw The rat’s hairs are burnt with fire.
- |ab|ab-aw** [PF]
ku-|ab|ab-aw tu-gumul kana babuy I burnt the boar’s bristles.
- |ab|ab-u** [Imp PF]
|ab|ab-u! Burn (animal hairs)!
- mu-|ab|ab** [ACaus]
mu-|ab|ab la tu-gumul kana babuy The boar’s bristles are burnt.
- |abu₁**
 husk of rice
tu-|ubiʔ kana dawa na |abu It is the millet’s skin.

pu-a-labu-an a place in the field or in front of the ancestors' house where the shelled ears were buried. When the field was sold, the sheaf was rooted out and brought back home (cf. **gu<a>sgus-an**: same meaning).

tu-arikaw na bini? i ɔuma aw na tapiay na [abu, aw na bini?

tu-abakaw kana rubuk, aw [aʔəbəlaw na [agunan i ɔuma, aw na bini? tu-pubini?anay pu<a>-[abu-an i tənuk The rice was shelled in the paddy field, and the husk was winnowed, then the grain was put into a sack, the sheaf was buried in the field and the rice was planted in the middle of this space known as *pu<a>-Labu-an*.

tu-[abu kana ʔasal pericarp

||**abu**||₂

mə-[abu na wari the day is drizzly (cf. **ɔəmərəpəs na wari** 'cold, rainy weather'). It seems there is only this use.

||**ad**||

daybreak

a **[ad-an** a day

k<in>a-[ad-an today, noon

marayas-ku kana k<in>a-[ad-an ɔua muɔaɔaŋia kanu I often come, at noon, to visit you.

||**adam**||

accustomed to; familiar with

ka-[adam will get accustomed to

andaman, ka-[adam-ku marəŋay ɔa puyuma Tomorrow, I will get into the habit of speaking Puyuma.

ki-pa-[a-[adam get taught by

ki-pa-[a-[adam-ku kan abukul I learn from Abukul.

abukul, kirpaʔaya-ku ɔa ki-pa-[a-[adam-an ɔa nanmu kakuayaman

Abukul, I am still trying to get used to your traditions.

ma-[adam [AF]

ma-[adam-ku məkan ɔa tinalək I am used to eating rice.

pa-[adam [Caus]

pa-[adam-aw ɔa ɲadir kana təmararamaw I am used to the invocations of the shamans.

pa-[adam-ay məkan ɔa tinalək ku-tial My stomach is used to eating rice.

pa-[adam-ay na təmuan bəray ɔa pəysu na təmuan The grandmother gives the grandchild the habit of borrowing money.

p<in>a-[adam-an marəŋay təmarapuyuma I got into the habit of speaking Puyuma.

mar-pa-[adam-mi na ɲai puyuma Both of us get used to the words of the Puyuma.

||**adaw**||

round

ka-[adaw-an ~ mi-[adaw-an eyeball

k<in>a-[adaw-an zenith (cf. **ka-[aʔuk-an** 'zenith.')[Puyuma explain: 'ka-[aʔuk-an is borrowed from KaTipul village.']

mi-[adaw na bu|an full moon (seldom used)

mu-[adaw na bu|an full moon (frequently used)

||**adi|adi**||

colorful

ma-[adi|adi is colorful

	<i>muʔərəs tu-kirwan, aɖi ma-ladi[adi]</i> His clothes are plain, colorless. <i>tu-kirwan kana amis, ma-ladi[adi, sa]aw bu[ay]</i> The clothes of the Amis are colorful, they are very beautiful.
	pa-ladi[adi] [Caus] <i>ku-pa-ladi[adi]-aw nanku kirwan</i> I used a lot of colors in my clothes.
[lagan]	cherish lagan-aw [PF] <i>ku-lagan-aw ku-walak</i> I cherished my child. ni-lagan-an the cherished one <i>ni-lagan-an iɖini na su[ən]</i> This heir is my favourite.
[lagunan] [lakana]	sheaf of grain age-set, Elders (< Minnan ‘those who enjoy drinking’) (This term was used until 1989, but during that year’s <i>mangayaw</i> ceremony, it was decided by the Elders to abandon this word with its pejorative connotations and return to the Puyuma term <i>maqiDangan</i> , i.e. the Elders.)
[laklak]	pour out; come out in a stream laklak-aw [PF] <i>tu-laklak-aw na [umay pakadawanay]</i> The rice was poured out of the bag to spread in the sun. laklak-u [Imp PF] <i>laklak-u!</i> Get (it) out! m-u-laklak [Mvt] <i>m-u-laklak ku-paysu kəma i aliut</i> I got a lot of my money out of my bag. mu-laklak [ACaus] <i>mu-laklak tu-tina?i</i> She could not stop defecating. <i>mu-laklak tu-ŋai</i> She talks like a machine-gun. (cf. ma-runi-runi tu-indan; ra-ŋudu-ŋudus-an ‘talk non-stop’)
[laku] [lakuda] [la]a₁	latrine tank camel (< Japanese <i>rakuda</i>) crawl (on hands and knees) ka-la]a [Imp] <i>ka-la]a, a]amu kaɖia!</i> Crawl, come here! ma-la]a [AF] <i>ma-la]a-ku i da]an</i> I crawled on my hands and knees on the road. <i>ma-la]a na unan</i> The snake crawls. <i>kəmirami ma-la-la]a na walak</i> The child starts crawling.
	pa-la]a [Caus] <i>ku-pa-la]a-[y]aw na walak</i> I teach the child to crawl. <i>tu-pa-la]a-[y]aw-ku</i> He gave me the order to crawl.
[la]a₂ [la]a?ib [aliyun] [alumutan] [luwanan]	ma-la]a age-set of eight months old babies cockroach revolve the handle; pedal; spinning wheel anus (cf. lumut ‘purse up’) assembly point for <i>mangayaw</i> annual festival (The etymology of this word has been lost, <i>Luwan?</i>)

- [ami]** turn food round in one's mouth because it is too hot or just to swallow
[ami-ami-aw] [PF]
[ami-ami-aw na tinalək, ađi-tu karađi] I turned the rice round and round in my mouth without chewing it.
[ami-ami-aw məaʔus na paʔaka] The meat is turned round and round in (my) mouth and swallowed.
[ami-ami-u] [Imp PF]
[ami-ami-u!] Swallow!
mə-ami [AF]
mə-[ami-ami-ku na inaənay na tinalək] I turned and turned the rice-soup in my mouth because it was too hot.
- [amu]** hurry up (cf. **agəl** 'hurry up'; **paduk** 'hurry up, soon')
a-amu approaches [o] according to speaker. I personally hear more often *aʔamo* than *aʔamu*.
a-amu kanku, kađi! Hurry up to me, here!
ka-pa-amu will be made to hurry
ka-pa-[amu-ku murumaʔ] I will be made to come back straight away.
ka-m-amu will be soon
ka-m-[amu murumaʔ] Come back soon (will you?)
ka-m-[amu ɖua na ayaw] The cool (wind) is coming soon.
pa-m-amu [Caus]
akaraub ʔi, pa-[amu-ku murumaʔ] Yesterday evening, I had to come home early
pa-m-[amu-ku mukua] I have to leave soon.
Samguan ʔi, pa-[amu i punapunan] Samguan hurried in this world. (He did not live a long time.)
- [amuɖ]** way under rocks (Ritual term. Puyuma say, they know only one form.)
ma-la-amuɖ na barasaʔ Endless passages under rocks.
- [anaŋ]** **mi-anaŋ**, yellow (cf. **ma-luluʔ** 'yellow')
mi-[anaŋ na kim] Gold is yellow.
- [aŋəl]** charcoal (cf. **aʔa** 'glowing embers'; **a-ləbu-an** 'charcoal kiln')
[aŋəti] beat the buttocks with the [*a<ŋa>ŋəti* ~ *aŋəti* 'small stick'
 (cf. **pu<a>kpuk-an** 'a big stick')
ki-aŋəti get beaten with the stick
na mardawan ki-aŋəti kana baŋsaran The *mardawan* gets beaten with the *LangeTi* stick by the young men.
aŋəti ~ **a<ŋa>ŋəti** a small stick
[a-ŋa-ŋəti kana mardawan] The dormitory's eldest age-set small stick.
aŋəti-anay [I/BF]
[aŋəti-anay na aŋəti kana təɖək] It is with the *LangeTi* stick that the buttocks are beaten.
nu-[aŋəti-anay-ku kananku təmuan] Help me to beat the buttocks of my grandchildren.
[aŋəti-aw] [PF]

	<i>ku-[aŋəʃi-aw tu-təʔək kana mardawan</i> The buttocks of the oldest age-set teenagers in the boys' dormitory are beaten by me.
	mə-[aŋəʃi [AF] <i>mə-[aŋəʃi-ku kana mardawan</i> I beat the buttocks of the oldest age-set teenagers in the boys' dormitory. <i>mə-[aŋəʃi-ku kana walak tu-təʔək</i> I beat the child's bottom.
	mu-[aŋəʃi [ACaus] <i>mu-[aŋəʃi na təʔək</i> (His) bottom was beaten.
 aŋəʃu ₁	spoil; destroy aŋəʃu-aw [PF] <i>tu-[aŋəʃu-aw na ʔasəpan kana [utuŋ</i> The sugarcane has been spoilt by the monkey. mə-[aŋʃu [AF] <i>mə-[aŋʃu-ku ʔa ʔasəpan</i> I spoiled the sugarcane.
	ni-[aŋəʃu-an breakage ŋəʃu onomatopoeia for a breaking thing ua [aŋəʃu [Imp] <i>ua [aŋəʃu ʔa ʔasəpan!</i> Go and break some sugarcane!
 aŋəʃu ₂	feel bad mu-[aŋəʃu [ACaus] <i>mu-[aŋəʃu tu-aŋəʃ</i> He is depressed.
 aŋis	sky (ritual term) mi-a-[aŋis master of the sky (This represents further support for the hypothesis that while PAn *C has become /t/ in Puyuma, it is reflected as /s/ in the ritual language, cf. təŋaʔ 'to sit down' corresponds to səŋaʔ in the ritual texts, or aŋit/ aŋis .)
	ta-[a-[aŋis-an hunting ground sky (cf. ritual term equivalent aŋis) pretentious; self-aggrandizing aŋuʃ nickname the 'pretentious' ka-[aŋuʃ will be pretentious <i>ka-[aŋuʃ kanantu saiguyan</i> He will be pretentious about his knowledge. ma-[aŋuʃ be pretentious <i>ma-[aŋuʃ i [aŋuʃ</i> 1. <i>LanguT</i> is pretentious; 2. <i>LanguT</i> likes to be handsome.
 aŋit aŋuʃ	
 apaʔ 	loss of skin from abrasion or burn apaʔ-aw [PF] <i>tu-[apaʔ-aw na indan kana ʔabu</i> The mouth is eaten away by lime. mu-[apaʔ [ACaus] <i>mu-[apaʔ kana ʔabu tu-indan, ʔiama tu-[əpaʔanay na puran</i> His mouth is eaten away by the lime in betel nut, so he spits out the excess juice. <i>mu-[apaʔ kana a[ə tu-pəriʔ, aʔi-tu puʔəməli, mu[ap[ap la nantu kina[apaʔan</i> His calf was burnt by the embers, he did not put any medicine on it, and now his burn has spread.

saɖu ɖaɖu tu-pinuabuan kana puran mu-[apa? tu-indan He put too much lime with his betel nut, and the skin inside his mouth is eaten away.

[lapay]

sag; droop (human organs)

[apay-aw [PF]

ku-[apay-aw ku-fufu My breasts droop.

m-u-[apay [Mvt]

m-u-[apay tu-fufu kan maʔiɖaŋ Old woman's breasts droop.

[apədan

ashes

[apədan kana tamaku ~ kana babauan Cigarette ash, ash from the torch.

[lapias]

scrape (skin, fruit)

[apias-ay [LF]

maladuʔ-ku, [apias-ay-ku ɖa suŋa] I fell and scraped a knee.

mu-[lapias [ACaus]

mu-[lapias na lubit The skin is scraped.

[laplap]₁

crawl

[laplap-aw [PF]

tu-[laplap-aw tu-ŋai She talked nonsense.

mə-[laplap [AF]

mə-[laplap tu-ŋai She talks all over the place. ~ Her words are spread all over the place.

mu-[laplap [ACaus]

mu-[laplap na palaw The wounds spread.

pa-[laplap [Caus]

pa-[laplap-an na laput The sweet potato vines spread out.

[laplap]₂

[laplap]₃

an unidentified type of creeping bamboo used for making *takaD* baskets name of a household, which has another name *Maman*. This household still existed in the 1980's but has moved away and left no descents in Puyuma. take off; undress; untie (cf. **[ua]u** 'naked'; **buar** 'dispel sadness, relieve, untie, take off'; **[uŋas** 'uncover, take off, lift up')

[lapus]

[a-[lapus will take off

[a-[lapus-ku nanku kirwan I shall take off my clothes.

[apus-anay [I/BF]

nu-[apus-anay-ku kana kaʔakaʔ Help me to take off the trousers.

[apus-aw [PF]

ku-[apus-aw ku-kirwan I take off my clothes.

[apus-ay [LF]

ku-[apus-ay ɖa kaʔakaʔ i nanali I take off my mother's trousers.

[apus-u [Imp PF]

[apus-u nu-kaʔakaʔ! Take off your trousers!

mə-[apus [AF]

mə-[apus-ku ɖa kirwan I get undressed.

mu-[apus [ACaus]

mu-[apus na tati|uʔ The rope is untied.

	pa-[apus] [Caus] <i>pa-[apus-i]</i> Tell him to undress!
[aput]₁	sweet potato vines
[aput]₂	spread along
	m-u-[aput] [Mvt] <i>tu-ŋai m-u-[aput]</i> Her words spread all over the place.
[aʔbuy]	boast
	mə-[aʔbuy] [AF] <i>mə-[aʔbuy-ku marəŋay]</i> I boast while I am speaking.
	[aʔbuy-anay] [I/BF] <i>ku-[aʔbuy-anay təmubaŋ]</i> I boasted while replying.
	[aʔbuy-aw] [PF] <i>ku-[aʔbuy-aw marəŋay]</i> I boasted when I spoke.
[aʔəɖay]	pull back the foreskin
	[aʔəɖay-aw] [PF] <i>tu-[aʔəɖay-aw tu-əʔas kana maʔinayan]</i> The man pulled back his foreskin.
	[aʔəɖay-u] [Imp PF] <i>matuka-yu, [aʔəɖay-u nu-əʔas, əkanu!</i> ‘You are lazy, unsheathe your penis, eat it!’ [Puyuma say this sentence was said by the mother-in-law to her lazy son-in-law.]
[aʔis]	skull-cap
	<i>bu[ay tu-[aʔis kan pinaday]</i> Pinaday’s skull-cap is beautiful.
	ma-[aʔis] is skull-capped <i>ma-[aʔis taytaw]</i> He is skull-capped.
[aʔkə]	enjoy; joy (cf. saŋa] ‘happy, glad’; layu ‘happy’; sagar ‘like’) <i>[aʔkə]-ku</i> I am happy
	ka-[aʔkə] will be happy <i>tu-ka-[aʔkə]-aw ɖa ɖinəkalanən kanantu saiguyan</i> Her knowledge will make villagers happy.
[aʔuk]	apex (furthest, highest point) <i>ka-[a-[aʔuk-ta!]</i> Let’s have lunch together!
	ka-[aʔuk-an] zenith [Old Puyuma say this term was borrowed from KaTipul dialect.] (Today a lot of Puyuma say paʔəʔəʔəʔ na kadaw.)
	[aʔu-[aʔuk] summits of mountains ~ mountain ranges (cf. uduʔuduʔ ‘mountain chains’)
	ma-[aʔuk] lunch <i>ka-[aʔuk-an, ma-[aʔuk-ta]</i> At midday, we eat.
[aʔus]	swallow
	[aʔus-u] [Imp PF] <i>[aʔus-u nu-puaʔəmə!]</i> Swallow your medicine!
	mu-[aʔus] [ACaus] <i>aɖi muaʔi mu-[aʔus na paʔəmə], pa-[aʔus-ay kana ənay]</i> The medicine did not go down, I swallowed it with water.
	m-u-[aʔus] [Mvt] <i>imaran na irupan, m-u-[aʔus-ku]</i> The dishes are good, I swallow them.

- pa-*aʔus*** [Caus]
*pa-*aʔus-i tu-paʔəməl** Make him swallow his medicine.
*pa-*aʔus-ay kana ənay pakan kana puəʔəməl** He drunk some water to eat the medicine.
- ||asa|as|**
 blurred; a bit mad
ma-*asa|as* be hazy, be mad
*ma-*asa|as-ku** I am a bit blurred.
*ma-*asa|as idunu na ʔaw** That person is mad.
- ||asuʔ|**
 burn (badly)
ki-*asuʔ* get a burn
*ki-*asuʔ-ku kana tamaku** I have a burn from the cigarette.
asuʔ-ay [LF]
*tu-*asuʔ-ay kana apuy** He burnt himself with the fire.
- ||atak|₁**
 fearful; timid
ka-*atak-an* a great fright
*ka-*atak-an na birwa** The most frightening spirits.
ma-*atak* [AF]
*ma-*atak-ku ɖa birwa** I am afraid of the spirits.
*ma-*atak na walak kana bariwan** The child is scared of the typhoon.
*sagar məkan kana ʔatak, kurnəŋ ma-*atak nanta aŋər** When we like eating *Averrhoa carambola*, our temper is like the fruit, timid.
- atak₂**
*sagar məkan kana ʔatak, kurnəŋ ma-*atak nanta aŋər** When we like eating *Averrhoa carambola*, our temper is like the fruit, timid.
- ataw**
 window
- atsu**
 candle (< Chinese)
- ||aʔi|**
 brilliant (cf. **rimat** ‘sparkle, lightning’; **ləkip** ‘blink, twinkle’; **kipkip** ‘blink’)
mə-*aʔi-ʔaʔi* [AF]
*mə-*aʔi-ʔaʔi na tiʔur** The stars are brilliant.
*adawil, mə-*aʔi-ʔaʔi na dinki** The lights are brilliant in the distance.
- ʔaʔis**
 one-eyed; cast in one’s eye
*aʔi buʔay nu-*ʔaʔis** The cast in your eye is not beautiful.
ma-*ʔaʔis* be one-eyed
*ma-*ʔaʔis tu-maʔa, maʔəʔəs ɖa babayan, ɖiama ma-*ʔaʔis*** He is one-eyed, he looks at women out of the corner of his eye, so he is one-eyed.
- ʔaʔuʔ**
 mango, *Mangifera indica* (L.)
- ʔaʔan**
 haemorrhoid
- ʔaud**
 east (seaward) (cf. **sulud** ‘east’)
- ||aun|**
 bark (of a dog)
ʔaun-aw [PF]
*tu-*ʔaun-aw-ku kana suan** The dog barks at me.
ʔaun-u [Imp PF]
indaŋ-ku kana maʔəʔəs, ʔaun-u! I’m afraid of the thief, bark!

	mə-<i>laun</i> [AF]	<i>mə-<i>laun na suan</i></i> The dog barks.
[<i>laus</i>]		keep an eye on something rather big (when there is some danger)
	mi-a-<i>laus</i>	keep an eye
		<i>mi-a-<i>laus-ku kana ruma?</i></i> I keep an eye on the house.
		<i>mi-a-<i>laus qa ruma?</i></i> a watched house
	mia-<i>laus</i>	‘Roman legion’ in the Gospels
	pi-<i>laus</i>	put an eye out
		<i>tu-pi-<i>laus-ay kana kinsas</i></i> The policeman kept an eye out.
		<i>pi-<i>laus-yu!</i></i> Go and keep an eye out!
[<i>lawas</i>]		bamboo to carry water (cf. kə-<i>luŋ</i> ‘big bamboo to carry water’)
		<i>na <i>lawas abakan kana anay</i></i> We put water in the <i>Lawas</i> .
		[Puyuma’s tradition say ‘a husband is forbidden to cut a <i>Lawas</i> during his wife’s pregnancy, or his child will be born with a hare lip’.]
		(Small <i>Lawas</i> are taken into the fields, the big ones, <i>keLung</i> are used in the men’s house.)
[<i>lawin</i>]		hang
	[<i>lawin-an</i>]	a shaman’s sanctuary
[<i>lawinan</i>]		shaman’s sanctuary where she hangs her belongings
< [<i>lawin</i>] ‘to hang’		
[<i>lawlaw</i>]		tack a garment (sew with big stitches)
	[<i>lawlaw-anay</i>] [I/BF]	
		<i>nu-<i>lawlaw-anay-ku kana kirə</i></i> Help me to tack the pattern.
	[<i>lawlaw-ay</i>] [LF]	
		<i>aru-ku <i>la?la?i-ku qa kipiŋ ?i, ku-<i>lawlaw-ay qia na qinəkəran</i></i></i>
		When I am ready to sew a garment, I cut the pattern out of the material. (I tack the pattern.)
		<i>ku-<i>lawlaw-ay na qinəkəran</i></i> I sew the material with big stitches.
		(I tack the material.)
	[<i>lawlaw-i</i>] [Imp LF]	
		<i>lawlaw-i!</i> Tack (the garment)!
	mə-<i>lawlaw</i>	a sewing pattern
	mə-<i>lawlaw</i> [AF]	
		<i>mə-<i>lawlaw-ku qa kipiŋ</i></i> I get the pattern ready. ~ I tack the garment.
[<i>lawlawsan</i>]		bitter squash, <i>Momordica</i>
		<i>ku-<i>la?usaw na lawlawsan</i></i> I swallow the bitter squash.
[<i>əbəb</i>]		mə-<i>əbəb na wari</i> ~ mə-<i>əbəb na kəmuŋikuŋ</i> very heavy fog (The horizon is completely obscured; the weather is gloomy, and promises rain, which will clear the sky and enable good weather to return. Only this form.)
[<i>əbu</i>]		ni-<i>əbu na kawi</i> charcoal (cf. [<i>aŋəl</i>] ‘charcoal’; [<i>aŋ</i>] ‘glowing embers’)
	[<i>əbu-an</i>]	charcoal kiln
		<i>səmaŋa? qa [<i>əbu-an aw tu-abakay qa kawi aw tu-purbuay, ma?ələm la ?i, mutu-<i>[a-<i>aŋəl</i></i></i></i> We make the oven and we put wood in it, and light the fire, (we close the door) and leave the fire dying, the wood is changed into charcoal.

- [lədən]** dive; sink (cf. **tənəp** ‘submerge, send to the bottom’; **lədəp** ‘sink’)
lədən-anay [I/BF]
ku-lədən-anay na ənay I dived into the water.
mə-lədən [AF]
mə-lədən-ku kana inə? I dive into the sea.
m-u-lədən [Mvt]
m-u-lədən na sasudaŋ kana inə? The boats sank in the sea.
aɭuɖun na sasudaŋ, m-u-lədən i inə? The boat is heavy, it sank into the sea.
pa-lədən [Caus]
pa-lədən-an! Make him dive!
- [lədəp]₁** wash a woman in childbirth
lədəp-aw [PF]
tu-lədəp-aw na babayan na miwalak kana aɭumu The woman in childbirth is washed with a decoction of *Blumea balsamifera* leaves.
mə-lədəp [AF]
mə-lədəp qa aɭumu na miwalak na babayan The woman in childbirth washes herself with a decoction of *Blumea balsamifera* leaves.
- [lədəp]₂** sink (cf. **tənəp** ‘submerge, send to the bottom’; **lədən** ‘dive, sink’)
m-u-lədəp-ku i inə? I sank into the sea.
- [ləd]ləd]** roll up; rub one’s eyes or nose with a circular movement; swirl
ləd]ləd-anay [I/BF]
nu-lə]ləd-anay-ku kana ʔabay Help me to roll the sticky rice dumplings.
ləd]ləd-aw [PF]
ku-lə]ləd-aw na ʔabay I rolled the dough into a cylinder to make sticky rice dumplings.
misi]ə? qa budək ku-maʔa, ku-lə]ləd-aw ku-maʔa kanku [ima I have got some dust in my eye, I rub my eye with my hands.
ləd]ləd-u [Imp PF]
lə]ləd-u! (tu-tusukan kana isin) Rub! (the place where the doctor made the injection)
mə-lə]ləd [AF]
mə-lə]ləd-ku kanku maʔa I rub my eyes.
m-u-lə]ləd [Mvt]
m-u-lə]ləd-ku kana dinukul I rolled the sticky rice dumplings, *dinukul*, into a cylinder.
m-u-lə]ləd na ənay The water swirls.
pa-lə]ləd [Caus]
pa-lə]ləd-an na ʔabay Make him roll the sticky rice dumplings.
- [ləgət]** withdraw; decrease; shrink (cf. **kəskəs** ‘shorten, pull something up’)
ki-ləgət get decreased
səmədəsədə mukua kikaruna, ki-la-ləgət qa libun He did not go to work, his salary will be cut off.

[a-]əgət will be decreased

matuka-yu kikarun, [a-]əgət-an nu-[ibun You are lazy at work,
your salary will go down.

[əgət-aw [PF]

tu-]əgət-aw na saima kana tiam The shopkeeper's discount is not
very big.

[əgət-ay [LF]

ku-]əgət-ay qa saima I have made it a bit smaller.

[əgət-u [Imp PF]

]əgət-u! Cut some off!

mu-]əgət [ACaus]

mu-]əgət tu-bua? kanantu dupal The skin of his leg has shortened.

mu-]əgət na inə? ebb tide

mu-]əgət na [ubit wrinkled skin

m-u-]əgət [Mvt]

litək na wari, m-u-]əgət-ku It is cold, I shrivel up.

[]əkab

peel off; cut in parts

]əkab-anay [I/BF]

]əkab-anay-ku qa katawa I peeled a piece of papaya.

]əkab-aw [PF]

]əkab-aw kəmu]it na ?asəpan The sugarcane is peeled.

]əkab-i [Imp LF]

]əkab-i (qa bua?)! Peel (the skin of a fruit)!

]əkab-u [Imp PF]

]əkab-u! Peel (a fruit)!

mə-]əkab [AF]

mə-]əkab-ku kana ?asəpan I peeled the sugarcane.

[]əkaw

step over; cross over (cf. **]abat** 'cross a river, a street'; cf. **]ipas** 'pass, overtake')

]əkaw shall cross

]əkaw-ku qa ka]i I shall cross the river.

]əkaw-an spirit barrier made, usually, of reed stems for a separation rite and laid on the way

]əkaw-anay [I/BF]

nu-]əkaw-anay-ku kana ka]i Help me to cross the river.

]əkaw-ay [LF]

ku-]əkaw-ay na pita?un I went through the door.

mə-]əkaw [AF]

mə-]əkaw-ku kana pita?un I step over the threshold.

mə-]əkaw-ku kanantu]a?i kana gu] I am stepping over the
cowpat.

*na mauka i]a]un ?i, mə-]əkaw kana]əkaw-an, bəna]abawi kana
kuatisan kana birwa* Those going hunting, they step over the
spirits barrier, they chase away the evil spirits.

]əkaw-u [Imp PF]

]əkaw-u! Step over!

- pasa-ləkaw** jump over (*pasa* ‘a stride’)
pasa-ləkaw-ku kana kaʃi I jumped over the stream in one stride.
pasa-ləkaw-i na ʃaʔi! Step over the dung!
- ləkəp** mountain eagle, *Nisaetus nipalensis*
 [Old Puyuma explain: ‘It comes to the poultry-yard to catch chickens.’]
- ləkɪp** blink slowly and many times (cf. **rimat** ‘sparkle, lightning’; **kɪpɪp** ‘blink’;
ʃaʃiʃaʃi ‘brilliant’)
mə-ləkɪp-kɪp ~ **mə-ləki-ləkɪp** [AF]
mə-ləkɪp-kɪp na maʃa, na tiʔur The eyes, the stars blink.
pakaŋuwayan dəməruij, mə-ləki-ləkɪp na ʃaʃiʃ First it thunders, then
 the sky is split with lightning.
- pa-ləki-ləkɪp** [Caus]
ku-pa-ləki-ləkɪp-aw nantu maʃa I made his eyes blink.
tu-usabakay ɖa ʔuʃəd tu-maʃa, pa-ka-ləkɪp-kɪp-aw tu-maʃa He has
 got some insect in his eyes which makes him blink.
- lələp** experience; deal ~ cope
lələp-anay [I/BF]
tu-lələp-anay ku-pinakasu bəray He rushed to give me a gift just
 when I was leaving.
- lələp-aw** [PF]
tu-lələp-aw na suan He dealt with the dog.
- lələp-ay** [LF]
tu-lələp-ay-yu ɖa bariwan You have met a typhoon.
- mu-lələp** [ACaus]
mu-lələp ɖa kuaʃəŋan i nanali My mother was infected with a disease.
mu-lələp-ku ɖa matatəŋəɖ I have lived through war.
- ləman** | **ləmu** | **sa-ləman** one hundred (animals, objects)
 fierce; nasty
ka-ləmu maybe nasty
ka-ləmu iɖini na ʃaw, an tu-ikakua amaw ‘ka-ləmu-an’ na ʃaw
 This man is nasty, so he got the nickname of ‘the nastiest’.
- ma-ləmu** [AF]
ma-ləmu na suan The dog is nasty.
- lənak** multiply (cf. **raʔra** ‘proliferate’; **sapur** ‘fertile, fecund, plentiful’)
iɖini na sabak, ua ʃənak tu-təmuamuan In this house, the grand-
 children will multiply.
- lənak-u** [Imp PF]
ʃənak-u! (yu-paysu)! Make (your money) bear fruit!
- mu-lənak** [ACaus]
mu-lə-lənak tu-walak His children have multiplied.
- pu-lənak** make it increase
pu-lənak-u na turukuk Make the poultry-yard increase.
- lənɪ?** | shine
mə-lənɪ [AF]
mə-lənɪ na ʃubiʃ, na ʔarbu, na dinaʔusan The skin, the hair, the oily
 thing are shiny.

|əŋ|

disease; epidemic

|əŋ| an epidemic

ka-kua|əŋ-an difficulties

ka-kua|əŋ-an-ku marəŋay tu-ŋai kana puyuma I have some difficulties speaking (the words) Puyuma.

k<in>a-kua|əŋ-an illness, sickness

tu-k<in>a-kua|əŋ-an quaya na warian Her sickness has been going on for two days.

kua|əŋ illness (fossilized form)**kua|əŋ** [AF]

kua|əŋ-ku I am sick

mi-|əŋ have contracted an epidemic

mi-a-|əŋ garəm i dəkak There is an epidemic now in the village.

pa-ka-kua|əŋ make someone sick

tu-pa-ka-kua|əŋ-aw-yu kana birwa The spirits made you sick.

tu-pa-kua|əŋ-ay-ku qa ba|i, qa kadaw Wind, sun made me sick.

|əŋəs|

depilate (The hair plucker winds a thread around the hair on the patient's face and keeps it taut with his teeth; he cuts the hair in a short clipping movement. Formerly, the Puyuma plucked their own hairs, nowadays it is the Taiwanese who are very skilled, according to the Puyuma.)

|əŋəs-aw [PF]

ku-|əŋəs-aw tu-gumul kananku ŋaŋidayan It is the hairs on my girlfriend's face that I plucked with the thread.

mi-a-|əŋəs have a depilation

mi-a-|əŋəs-ku kanantu gumul kananku ŋaŋidayan I pluck the hairs from my female friend's face with the thread.

pa-|əŋəs [Caus]

ku-pa-|əŋəs-anay tu-gumul kan muya I plucked Muya's hairs with the thread.

pa-|əŋəs-anay na wa|ay qa ŋisŋis The thread cut the hairs of a beard.

|əpa|₁

spit out anything (cf. **ʔasəp** 'suck something and swallow the juice and spit out the fibres'; **ʔəsʔəs** 'chew and spit out the juice and the food';

ʔə|ʔə| 'chew at the side of the mouth, soften')

|əpa-an [Imp I/BF]

|əpa-an! Spit!

|əpa-anay [I/BF]

ku-|əpa-anay na puran kana mu|apaʔ-ku I spit out the excess betel juice of my putting too much lime.

mu|apaʔ-yu kana ʔabu, qiama |əpa-anay na puran You have put too much lime in the areca nut (your mouth is burnt), so spit out the areca nut.

|əpa-aw [PF]

ku-|əpa-aw na walu The sweet is spat out by me.

mə-|əpa [AF]

mə-|əpa-ku kana walu I spat out the sweet.

- [ləpa]₂** pain severe (cf. **rapi?** ‘tired, painful’; **apəl** ‘weak’; **təlu** **luk** excessive tiredness)
mə-|a-|əpa [AF]
mə-|a-|əpa na daqək I am racked with pain.
- [ləpə]** for whitewash to come off on garments brushed against a wall
[ləpə-ay] [LF]
tu-|ləpə-ay ku-kirwan kana bu|ənan kana |ibəŋ
 1. He rubbed my clothes against the wall and got whitewash on them (intentionally).
 2. Whitewash came off on my clothes when he brushed them against the wall (accidentally).
mə-|ləpə [AF]
mə-|ləpə-ku kanku kirwan kana |ibəŋ Whitewash came off on my clothes when I brushed against the wall (accidentally).
- [ləpəs]** bran; crust of rice
[lə?a|ab] frighten (cf. **gərgərgər** ‘suddenly frighten’)
ma-|lə?a|ab [AF]
ma-|lə?a|ab-ku kana unan I am frightened by the snake.
pa-|lə?a|ab [Caus]
pa-|lə?a|ab-ay-ku kana unan The snake frightened me.
iqini na unan na pa-|lə?a|ab kanku This snake is what frightened me.
pa-|lə?a|ab-u! Scare him!
- [lə?əs]** **ma-|lə?əs** thief (cf. **kara-təlu tu-|jima** ‘he has three hands’; **bə|akəs tu-|jima** ‘his hands are long’)
usabakay qa ma-|lə?əs tu-ruma? A thief broke into his house.
mi-rabəs nu-|lə?əs You steal too many things ~ too much.
- [ləs|əs]** cover (with a cloth)
[ləs|əs-anay] [I/BF]
nu-|ləs|əs-anay kana gimpu na dinun The jar has been covered with a cloth by you.
[ləs|əs-ay] [LF]
ku-|ləs|əs-ay na dinun The jar was cover by me.
mə-|ləs|əs [AF]
mə-|ləs|əs-ku kana guliguliyən I covered the jar.
ni-|ləs|əs-an anything covered with a cloth (usually a jar)
- [lətə|ət]** break by twisting in small pieces
[lətə|ət-aw] [PF]
[lətə|ət-aw na ?asəpan The sugarcanes have been broken.
[lətə|ət-i] [Imp LF]
[lətə|ət-i na ?asəpan! Break the sugarcanes!
mə-|lətə|ət [AF]
mə-|lətə|ət-ku kana ?asəpan I broke the sugarcanes by twisting them.
mu-|lətə|ət [ACaus]
mu-|lətə|ət la na ?asəpan The sugarcanes are broken.
pa-|lətə|ət [Caus]
pa-|lətə|ət-an na ?asəpan! Tell him to break the sugarcanes!

[ətə]ətan [liab]	heddles of a weaving loom; tally stick [a-]liab-an beach, coast (cf. [iŋ]idan ‘edge, side’) <i>tu-ruma? kan ufu adalap i [a-]liab-an</i> Ushu’s house is close to the seashore.
	maka-[a-]liab-an the seaside <i>maka-[a-]liab-an na garan</i> The crabs stay on the seaside.
	m-u-[a-]liaban ‘going to the sea’, harvest rite performed in July
	si-]liab-an on the beach
	s<in>i-]liab-an wet beach
]iaba	unidentified sp. rice from flooded paddy fields. It is cultivated during the first six months of the year (cf. in]u ‘unidentified summer rice from dry rice paddies’)
]iabanay]iakutun	smooth-skinned lizard short millet (unidentified sp.) <i>akanan da taw, aməli a dikətan, a tanjar na pu?ur</i> It is food for humans, it is not sticky rice, it is dry rice.
]ianbu]iay]	wax apple, Jumbu air, <i>Eugenia javanica</i> (< Minnan) drunk (cf. sudaw ‘drunk’) atə-[a-]iay-an walk like a drunken person, in ritual context (cf. Cauquelin 2008:319, verse 29-11: <i>atə]a]iayan, atə]a]iyap</i> ‘walk like a drunken person’; atə remains undeciphered) ka-[a-]iay will be drunk <i>]əməkə] kana ?əraw, ka-[a-]iay</i> If you drink wine, you will be drunk. <i>ka-]iay,]əməkə] kana ?əraw</i> You drink, you will be drunk.
	ka-]iay [Imp] <i>ka-]iay!</i> Be drunk!
	ma-]iay [AF] <i>ma-]iay-ku kana kiakaruman</i> I am drunk with the work. <i>ma-]iay kantu bi?asan</i> He is drunk with his fever.
	pa-]iay [Caus] <i>pa-]iay-aw kana kadaw</i> I am intoxicated by the sun. <i>pa-]iay-aw pa]əkə] kana ?əraw</i> He got drunk because they made him drink.
]ibat]	walk next to]ibat-aw [PF] <i>ku-]ibat-aw na iənanayan</i> It is on the river bank that I walked. <i>tu-[a-]ibat-aw-ku kana təmakəkəsi</i> I have been overtaken by the pupils.
	m-u-]ibat [Mvt] <i>m-u-]ibat-ku kana da]an</i> I walked on the sidewalk of the road.
	pa-]ibat na ba]i a through draught (It is coming in through one door and going out by the other, say the Puyuma.)
	sa-]ibat-an a row
]ibəŋ]ibun	wall repay; revenge; wages a]ibun fruit of the revenge, a salary

- mə-ʃibun** [AF]
muka mə-ʃibun-a mar-ʔani I went to fetch my due for my work at the harvest.
- pa-ʃibun** [Caus]
pakarun-kuḏa pasasəʔapan isabak saya wari, pa-ʃibun-ay ḏa sa kuḏul pajsu I swept the floor inside the house for one day, I have received one thousand dollars.
- pu-ʃibun** take revenge
salətapay ku-ʔimir, ku-pu-ʃibun-aw səmalətap tu-ʔimir He slapped my cheek, I take revenge and slapped him.
- ʃida**
 stick one's tongue out
- ʃida-anay** [I/BF]
ku-ʃida-anay ḏa səmaʔ i nanali I stuck my tongue out at my mother.
- mə-ʃida** [AF]
mə-ʃida-ʃida na unan The snake sticks its tongue out.
mə-ʃida-ʃida-ku kananku səmaʔ I keep on sticking my tongue out.
- pa-ʃida** [Caus]
pa-ʃida-u tu-səmaʔ! Tell him to stick his tongue out!
 tongue (Ritual term, cf. KaTipul dialect *ʃidam* 'tongue'.) (cf. **səmaʔ** 'tongue' in Nanwang Puyuma dialect)
- ʃidənun**
 blackberry tree
ʃidənun kəma-ta, səmaŋaʔ ḏa parpar kana dawa The blackberry tree, *Lidenun*, we say, is used to make the pestle for shelling millet.
- ʃidʃidʃid**
 pull hard
- ʃidʃidʃid-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ʃidʃidʃid-anay-ku kana basikaw Help me to pull the bamboo.
- ʃidʃidʃid-aw** [PF]
ku-ʃidʃidʃid-aw kəməḏəŋ na basikaw The bamboo is pulled hard by me.
- ʃidʃidʃid-u** [Imp PF]
ʃidʃidʃid-u! Pull hard!
- mə-ʃidʃidʃid** [AF]
mə-ʃidʃidʃid-ku ḏa waŋtuy I pulled the bamboo, *wangTuy*, hard.
- ʃidʃin**
 earring
patiuatiu na ʃidʃin The earrings dangle.
- ʃidʃidʃidʃin**
 < **ʃidʃin** 'earring'
Leucas chinensi, (Retz.) R. Brown
asua ḏien ʔi, na ʃidʃidʃidʃin, tu-paʔəkəʔay na babayan na kurnaŋ kana buʔan, ʔinaba Formerly, women who had their period, drank a decoction of this plant, and it relieved their pain.
- ʃigaʔən**
 nettle tree, *Dendrocnide meyeniana* (Walp.) Chew
ʃigaʔən kəma-ta, mipadawak nantu biraʔ Nettle tree, *LigaTen*, we say, its leaves contain poison. [Puyuma explain: 'The poison hurts a long time.']
- ʃigu**
 renown; saintly repute
- kar-ʃigu** be close to sainthood

- patəqəl tu-pinaḡəran, qiama kar-[ligu]-ligu na taw* His spirit is upright, he is close to sainthood.
- mi-a-ligu** have some saintly repute
mi-a-ligu taytaw He has some kinds of saintliness.
- mu-ligu na tiḡil** ~ **tiḡil na mi-a-ligu** the Bible
- mutu-ligu** be transformed into a saintly person
mutu-ligu-ligu taytaw He has acquired some kinds of saintliness.
- [likabuŋ]** one of the eight Puyuma villages; Chinese Lichia 利嘉 for the administration
- [likaḡik]** wag the tail
ma-likaḡik [AF]
ma-likaḡik tu-ikur He wags his tail.
pa-likaḡik [Caus]
tu-pa-likaḡik-aw tu-ikur kana suan səmaḡaḡ tu-pakanay qa akanan
The dog wagged his tail because he was pleased to be fed.
- [likap]₁** roam around; make rounds (cf. **ḡibat** ‘roam around’)
[likap-anay [I/BF]
babəruk-ku la, nu-[likap-anay nanku ruma? I am leaving, you keep an eye on my house.
[likap-aw [PF]
tu-[likap-aw kana kinsas the police surveillance
- [likap-u** [Imp PF]
[likap-u! Look after (this)!
- mə-[likap** [AF]
mə-[likap na yawan i qəkal The chief goes round the streets of the village. (He keeps an eye out.)
- [likap]₂** wake for deceased (cf. **ḡaḡəp** ‘wake for deceased’)
mə-[likap [AF]
auka-ku mə-[likap-a kana minaḡay na taw I am on my way to wake for deceased.
- [likasaw]** type of dance in which the dancers are alone and throw their arms in front
ka-[i<a>kasaw will dance
andaman, ka-[i<a>kasaw-ku Tomorrow, I shall dance the *maLikasaw* dance.
kar-[i<a>kasaw dance together
kar-[i<a>kasaw na qinəkəlanan The villagers dance *maLikasaw*.
kar-[i<a>kasaw! dance!
ma-[likasaw [AF]
ma-[likasaw na walak The children do the dance
kasayaḡan na wari garəm, ma-[i<a>kasaw na walak, na qinəkəlanan
It is a joyful day, the children and the villagers dance.
- [likaw]** curve; bend; winding
[likaw-anay [I/BF]
tu-[likaw-anay i təmamataw shətiang qa ḡuway Someone help Shetiang’s father to bend the rattan.

- jikaw-aw** [PF]
tu-[ikaw-aw na ?uway dadaway qa punun The rattan is bent to make a basket.
- ma-jikaw** [AF]
ma-[ikaw tu-aŋər His character is twisted.
ma-[ikaw tu-dapal kəmakaway His path is strange.
ma-[ika-[ikaw tu-kaway kana ma?iay The drunkard's path is winding.
- mu-jika-jikaw** [ACaus]
mu-[ika-[ikaw na da?an The road has sharp bends.
- mu-jikaw na bu?an** crescent moon
- jikədan**
 clay hearth; fireplace made of three stones in the field or the mountain
ubəliŋan na [jikədan 'The clay hearth rots.' (It means 'You are lazy.')
- jikədan-aw** [PF]
tu-[ikədan-aw na barasa? The stones make the stove.
- mə-jikədan** [AF]
mə-[ikədan-ku I made a clay hearth.
mə-[ikədan qa barasa? Stones have been used to build the hearth.
- [[jikə]**
 one unit each (cf. **kara-sa** 'single, only one')
- ma-[a-jikə]** several persons have one unit each
ma-[a-[ikə]-mi qa puran We, each, have an areca nut.
- pa-[a-jikə]** [Caus]
ku-pa-[a-[ikə]-ay pa?ə[?ə] qa puran I gave each of them an areca nut to chew.
- [[iki]**
 hide (for persons) (cf. **lasəd** 'hide for persons'; **?ulək** 'hide')
- iki-anay** [I/BF]
nu-[a-[iki-anay-ku dĩa kana walak Hide the children a moment for me (while I am gone).
- iki-aw** [PF]
ku-[a-[iki-aw na walak I hide the children (from their father).
- m-u-iki** [Mvt]
m-u-[a-[iki-ku kan araytay I hide from Araytay.
- [[iku]**
 behind
- a-jiku-an** a person behind
a-[iku]-an taytaw This person is behind.
- kiaŋuwayan, pa-ka-[i<a>ku-an** first, then
- iku<a>ku-an ~ iku-jiku-an ~ iku-kur** last
- iku-an** back (anat.)
nana nanku [iku-an my back ache
u-[iku] i [iku]-an kanku! Go behind me!
- mi-a-jiku** have turned back
mi-a-[iku] la i punapunan He is dead. (Lit. 'He has turned his back to the world.')
- m-u-ki-jiku-an** go on the back of
- pa-ka-[i<a>ku-an** on someone's back

- na [aw na pasa]a? kanku, sagar pa-ka-li<a>kuq-an pakakuatis*
Those who are jealous of me like to say unkind things about me behind my back.
- pa-[iku-]ikuq-an** [Caus]
pa-[iku-]ikuq-an marəŋay i pinaday Pinaday says bad things about people behind their backs.
- pia-[ikuq]** turn one's back
pia-[ikuq-ku kanu I turned my back to you.
pia-[ikuq-i! Turn!
pia-[ikuq-u! Turn your back to!
- ua [ikuq-an** [Imp]
ua [ikuq-an! Go behind!
- [ikulaw**
tiger-cat (Formosan)
nantu sasaya kana [ikulaw Expression denoting other felines, panther, lion, etc.
- [ikup]**
first in file (dance leader)
[ikup<a>kup-an-ku muarak I am the dance leader.
auka-ku munkuna i [ikup<a>kup-an I am going to jump to be the dance leader.
- [ilū]**
hunt
mə-[ilū [AF]
na suan saigu mə-[ilū kana babuy The dog knows how to hunt the boar.
- [ilū-aw** [PF]
tu-[ilū-aw na babuy kana suan Its hunt of the dog is the boar.
- [i]iū]**
come and help; assist (cf. **pu-laŋ** 'protect, help'; **pasabay** 'help')
[i]iū-anay [I/BF]
tu-[i]iū-anay-ku kan isaw Isaw came and helped me.
- mi-[i]iū** have help
mi-[i]iū-ku kana pualasakan I have helped at the shamans' annual festival, *pualasakan*.
a mi-a-[i]iū Someone is coming to help.
qua mi-[i]iū-a i isaw kananku ruma? Isaw comes to help me build my house.
- ni-[i]iū-an** participation
nanku -[i]iū-an my participation
- [ima₁**
hand
a **[ima** a hand
ma-tara-[ima-[ima sign language
mi-pu-a-[ima wear rings
mi-pu-a-[ima pənia nanku dariwawa?an I have rings on all my fingers.
- ni-[ima-[y]an** things done using manual skill
tu-ni-[ima-[y]an kan dulien idini na ti'il This book is what Dulkan has made.

tu-ni-[jima-[y]an kan aliwaki Things made thanks to Aliwaki's manual dexterity.

pu-a-[jima] a ring, gloves, things on hands

pu-a-[jima-ku mukua i ?uma kikaruna I wear gloves to go and work in the fields.

[jima₂

five

[jima] is only used to refer to the number five. In counting objects or any derivations, the base for five is *luaʔ*.

[jimudus₁

< **[judus** 'apex'

sharp

[jimudumudus tu-[judus kana qənan the peak of a mountain

[jimudus₂

< **[judus** 'apex'

name of one of the two bamboos in a shaman's room (the *Limudus* is the parasol, *lemung*, of the spirits)

[jimudus₃

< **[judus** 'apex'

name of a hunting ground

(The *kinutuL* men's house of the *balangato* household owned this hunting ground.

tu-ʔatakaw na bu[ʔu? ?i, [jimudus, kəma-ta, kanʔi We used to cut a lot of bamboos, *buLuq*, (*Thyrsostachys siamensis*), there, the lowest part of the stem is called *Limudus*—because it is sharp.)

[jinaw]

whirl (for water)

in-u-[jinaw-an na ənay eddies

m-u-[jinaw [Mvt]

m-u-[jinaw-naw na ənay The water whirls round and round.

[jinay]

play

ka-[a-[jinay-an toy, time to play

ka-[jinay-aw [PF]

ku-ka-[ina-[jinay-aw I might play.

tu-ka-[jinay-aw ʔa walak i isaw Isaw might play with children.

ka-[ina-[jinay-an amusement park

ma-[a-[jinay age-set of 2-5 year-old children

ma-[jinay [AF]

ma-[jinay-ku I played.

ma-[ina-[jinay-ku ʔa ka-[a-[jinay-an I am playing a lot with toys.

[jinək

damp

aʔi ʔia marum pasəkət na kirwan, ʔiama [jinək The clothes are not yet dry, so they are still damp.

[jinkiu

strong chili pepper (small) (cf. **t<əm>atəkir** 'very hot chili')

nana na [jinkiu The *Linkiu* chili is strong.

[jinuŋ]

hole; pothole

ka-[inu-[jinuŋ a lot of potholes

ka-[inu-[jinuŋ na ʔa[an There are potholes in the road.

mu-[jinuŋ [ACaus]

mu-[jinuŋ na danaw, dəmirus na guŋ There is water in the hole, the ox washes.

[jiŋa

beauty spot (black, no excrescence) (cf. **puʔut** 'beauty spot, excrescence')

[jiŋa nickname 'someone who has a black beauty spot'

mi-[jiŋa have a black beauty spot

- mu-lijja** [ACaus]
mu-lijja kana lutuy na walak The child has the manners of a monkey.
 [Puyuma explain: ‘A man must not hunt during his wife’s pregnancy, otherwise the child will be born with a birthmark.’]
[lijajij] swing; shake one’s head (cf. **lijus** ‘drill, pierce while turning, turn round’; **lijud** ‘spin round’)
lijajij-aw [PF]
tu-lijajij-aw tu-təqək She sways her bottom.
tu-lijajij-aw na katəjadawan kana marturus The bicycle saddle swivels. (It has been badly bolted on.)
kəmakaway na bu[abu]ayan, tu-lijajij-aw tu-aliut When the lady walks, she swings her handbag.
ma-lijajij [AF]
maʔumuy i nanali, kimaɟayar-ta saigu, ma-lijajij aw təmiutiuy tu-tajuru My mother refuses to speak, when we ask her a question, she shakes her head (to say ‘no’) and nods it (to say ‘yes’).
ma-lijajij-ku i dənən I go round in circles on the mountain.
m-u-lijajij [Mvt]
m-u-lijajij na ɟaw i dənən The person went round in circles on the mountains.
lijida wooden bowl
lijida sinajaʔ kana kawi, kadapar sinajaʔ kana rattan The bowl is carved out of wood, and the *kadapar* dish is made out of rattan.
lijidan edge; side (cf. **nijilan** ‘edge’; **la-lijab-an** ‘beach, coast’; **ɟapinjiran** ‘the side, the edge’)
lijidan kana inəʔ the seaside
lijidan kana papaɟaran the edge of the table
mu-lijidan [ACaus]
mu-lijidan na paɟiqij The car is parked on the side of the road.
lijti bamboo (sp.), *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch.
 (The *LignTi* and *LapLap* varieties of creeping bamboo are used for making baskets.)
 [Puyuma explain: *səmaŋaʔ ɟa kadapar, ɟa takad* ‘One makes *kadapar* and *takaD* from it.’]
[lijpas] pass; overtake (cf. **labat** ‘cross a river, a street’; **ləkaw** ‘step over; across’)
lijpas-anay [I/BF]
nu-lijpas-anay-ku kana daɟan Help me to cross the street.
lijpas-aw [PF]
ku-lijpas-aw-yu i daɟan I passed next to you on the road.
lijpas-u [Imp PF]
lijpas-u! Pass it!
ma-lijpas [AF]
ma-la-lijpas-mi i daɟan We are passing each other on the road.
m-u-lijpas [Mvt]

m-u-[a-]lipas-ku kanu iʔ, aʔi-yu mənaʔu kanku I overtook you, you did not see me.

m-u-[lipas-ku kana ka]i I walked along the river.

m-u-[lipas la na ʔami The year is gone.

m-u-[lipas la ʔa sabu]an a month ago

tu-ʔinuayan kan duliən, m-u-[lipas la ʔa sabu]an Dulian came a month ago.

pa-]lipas [Caus]

pa-]lipas na tuki The time is gone.

]lipəsən]

show in lifting up (ritual term, < KaTipul dialect *]lipense* ‘lift up’) (cf.

]iʔ]iʔ ‘show’; **pa-naʔu** ‘show’)

]lipəsən-anay [I/BF]

tu-]lipəsən-anay kana təmararamaw na puran The shamans showed the betel nuts.

]lipəsən-aw [PF]

ku-]lipəsən-aw na puran The areca nuts are shown by me.

pa-]lipəsən [Caus]

ku-pa-]lipəsən-anay na puran kana təmararamaw I showed the betel nuts to the shamans.

]lip]ip]

surround an object with something long and flexible (rope)

]lip]ip-anay [I/BF]

]lip]ip-anay na tati]uʔ kana binariaw The string is around the sticky rice dumplings.

]lip]ip-ay [LF]

tu-]lip]ip-ay-ku ʔa unan A snake coiled round me.

]lip]ip-u [Imp PF]

]lip]ip-u! Surround it!

mə-]lip]ip [AF]

mə-]lip]ip-ku ʔa tati]uʔ kana kawi I put a rope round the tree. coil neatly

]lipuʔ]

]lipuʔ-aw [PF]

ku-]lipuʔ-aw ku-ʔaʔəʔək I have curled my body up on itself.

mə-]lipuʔ [AF]

mə-]lipuʔ-ku ʔa tati]uʔ I coiled a rope (on the ground, around my arm).

m-u-]lipuʔ [Mvt]

m-u-]lipuʔ ku-ʔaʔəʔək My body is curled up.

pa-]lipuʔ [Caus]

pa-]lipuʔ-an (na tati]uʔ)! Tell him to coil (the rope)!

]lipuʔ]

carry in a piece of cloth or paper; wrap up

ki-]lipuʔ get wrapped up

ki-]lipuʔ ʔanantu ʔəjuruʔ, pinuʔəmə] na lisəʔa He has wrapped his head because he has applied a lotion against lice.

]lipuʔ-aw [PF]

ku-]lipuʔ-aw na puatəmə] The medicine has been wrapped in a cloth by me.

- lipuʔ-u** [Imp PF]
lipuʔ-u! Wrap it up!
- ni-lipuʔ** bundle
ni-lipuʔ kana finbun ɖa paʔaka Meat has been wrapped in a newspaper.
- tu-ʎa-lipuʔ kana walak ~ pa-ka-da-daʎus ~ nantu ma-tina kana ɖaɖək**
 placenta
- ||iʔaʔ|**
 open one's eyes; look carefully
- ka-ʎiʔaʔ** [Imp]
ka-ʎiʔaʔ! Open (your eyes)!
- ʎiʔaʔ-aw** [PF]
ku-ʎiʔaʔ-aw ku-maʔa I opened my eyes wide.
- ʎiʔaʔ-u** [Imp PF]
ʎiʔaʔ-u (na maʔa)! Open (your eyes)!
- mə-ʎiʔaʔ** [AF]
mə-ʎiʔaʔ na maʔa, na ʔapuʔ The eyes, the flowers opened.
aɖi ɖia ʔəməkəʎ kana kurisəpa ʔi, aɖi muaʔi mə-ʎiʔaʔ ku-maʔa Until I have drunk my tea, my eyes do not want to open.
- pa-ʎiʔaʔ** [Caus]
pa-ʎiʔaʔ-aw ku-maʔa kana isin puʔaʔəməʎ The doctor opened my eyes to put drops in them.
- ||iʔin|**
 feed mouthful by mouthful (cf. **ʔagut** 'eat one mouthful at a time in ritual context')
- mar-pa-ʎiʔin** be fed mouthful by mouthful by someone
mar-pa-ʎiʔin kana kuaʔəŋ na ʔaw The sick person is fed one mouthful at a time.
- pa-ʎiʔin** [Caus]
pa-ʎa-ʎiʔin-ku kana kuaʔəŋ na ʔaw I am feeding the sick person, one mouthful at a time.
ku-pa-ʎiʔin-ay kana kuaʔəŋ na ʔaw I have fed the sick person one mouthful at a time.
nu-pa-ʎiʔin-ay-ku ɖa puran Help me to feed him with betel nuts one at a time.
- ||iʔiʔi|**
 search; show (cf. **pa-naʔu** 'show'; **ʎipəsən** 'show')
- ʎiʔiʔ-aw** [PF]
ku-ʎiʔiʔ-aw tu-aliuʔ Her bag has been searched by me.
- ʎiʔiʔ-u** [Imp PF]
ʎiʔiʔ-u! Show!
- mə-ʎiʔiʔ** [AF]
mə-ʎiʔ-a-ʎiʔ-ku kantu aliuʔ I am searching in her bag.
i m-aʎiʔ-aʎiʔ mə-ʎiʔiʔ ɖa aʎiʔiʔ The *maLiaqLi* household searches in the rice granary.
- pa-ʎiʔiʔ** [Caus]
pa-ʎiʔiʔ-ku I make someone look at.
pa-ʎiʔiʔ-an (tu-aliuʔ)! Tell him to look at (his bag)!

	pa-lij?	a rite done by the male officiant while searching for the cause of a trouble
lisaw		water (Ritual term, cf. Cauquelin 2008:229, verse 15-34: <i>lisaw, bulu</i> ‘water’.)
	mi-a-lisaw	river’s spirit
		(During the Catholic mass, ‘water’ is translated <i>Lisaw</i> .)
liʔaʔiʔ		roll on the ground
	ka-liʔaʔiʔ [Imp]	<i>ka-liʔaʔiʔ!</i> Sit him on the ground!
	liʔaʔiʔ-anay [I/BF]	<i>ku-liʔaʔiʔ-anay na guŋ kana liʔaʔ</i> I rolled the ox in the mud.
	ma-liʔaʔiʔ [AF]	<i>ma-liʔaʔiʔ i darəʔ na walak</i> The child rolled on the ground.
	pa-liʔaʔiʔ [Caus]	<i>tu-pa-liʔaʔiʔ-aw-ku kan isaw</i> Isaw pushed me over. <i>pa-liʔaʔiʔ-aw na guŋ</i> The zebu was put on the ground. <i>pa-liʔaʔiʔ-an i duliŋ kana liʔaʔ!</i> Roll Dulkan in the mud!
liʔuŋ ₁		fence in (cf. rabak ‘encroach on, encircle’)
	liʔuŋ-anay [I/BF]	<i>nu-liʔuŋ-anay-ku da guŋ</i> Help me to fence in the oxen.
	liʔuŋ-ay [LF]	<i>ku-liʔuŋ-ay na liuŋ</i> I fenced in the pigs.
	ni-liʔuŋ-an na liuŋ	the pigs are fenced in
	pa-liʔuŋ [Caus]	<i>pa-liʔuŋ-anay na liuŋ</i> The pigs have been fenced in.
	u-liʔuŋ!	Fence in!
liʔuŋ ₂		the name of a household
liuaʔliu		dangle for round objects (cf. tiuatiu ‘dangle, swing for all objects’; biŋ-a-biŋ ‘float, hang down, dangle, sway’; pay-a-pay ‘float in the wind, sway’)
	liu-a-liu-aw [PF]	<i>tu-liu-a-liu-aw na liqiy</i> The earrings dangle.
	ma-liu-a-liu [AF]	<i>ma-liu-a-liu tu-buʔu kana maʔinayan</i> The man’s testicles dangle.
liud		spin round (ritual term) (cf. lius ‘drill, pierce while turning’; liŋ-a-liŋ ‘whirl, swing’)
		(In ritual context, the dyad is <i>ti-liusaw, ti-liudaw</i> ‘I spin round and round’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:179, verse 9-34.)
liuma		the hooked part of the sickle (cf. kiadakud ‘short-handled billhook with a curved blade’; saridiu ‘short-handled sickle with a curved blade, billhook.’ The dyad in ritual context is <i>saridiu, liuma</i> ; cf. Cauquelin 2008:180, verse 9-35.)
lius		drill; pierce while turning; turn round (cf. liud ‘spin round’; liŋ-a-liŋ ‘whirl, swing’)
	la-lius-an	a drill
	lius-anay [I/BF]	

- nu-[a-]ius-anay-ku kana [a-]ius-an* Help me to drill with the drill.
- [ius-aw** [PF]
ku-[ius-aw nanku tajuru? I turned my head.
ku-[a-]ius-aw na [a-]ius-an I might use the drill to drill.
- [ius-ay** [LF]
maɖaɖiku[-mi kan duliɛn, ku-[ius-ay ɖa ʔasəl I quarrelled with
 Dulian, I twisted one arm.
- [ius-u** [Imp PF]
[ius-u! Turn (this object)!
- mə-[ius** [AF]
mə-[ius-ku ɖa katəŋaɖawan I turned the seat.
mə-[a-]ius-ku kana [a-]ius-an I am drilling with a drill.
- mə-[iu-]ius** turning round and round
mə-[iu-lius naniam ɲai Our talks are going round and round, (we
 can't manage to agree).
- m-u-[iu-]ius** [Mvt]
m-u-[iu-]ius na pa[iɖiŋ The car went round in circles.
- pa-[ius** [Caus]
na ʔakubakuban pa-[iu-]ius kana ɖəkəl The teenagers of the boys'
 dormitory are sent around the village.
- u-[ius** [Imp]
u-[ius! Turn round!
- [iutu**
 ylang-ylang, *Cananga odorata*. (The strongly-scented flowers are placed
 on the altars of the ancestors.)
- [iwaʔda**
uliŋul na [iutu The ylang-ylang flowers are strongly scented.
 two crossed wooden bars to close the door (cf. **banikən** 'one piece of
 wood to bar the door')
- [iwaʔdan** the two wooden bars. [Puyuma explain: *masasunuŋ na kawi i*
na [iwaʔdan 'The two wooden bars fit into each other to close the door.']
- [iwaʔda-aw** [PF]
ku-[iwaʔda-aw na ʔaləban The bars of the door are closed by me.
- [iwaʔda-u** [Imp PF]
[iwaʔda-u! Put on the bars!
- ma-[iwaʔda** [AF]
ma-[iwaʔda-ku I closed the door with the two wooden bars.
- [iwasay**
 cross; crossroads
- ma-[iwasay** [AF]
ma-[iwasay-wasay na da[an There are a lot of crossroads in this road.
ma-[iwasay-mi muarak We cross (our legs and arms) when we
 dance.
- [iyasaman**
 an insect looking like a centipede, found in the fields (cf. **tarisirisiŋan**
 'millipede')
 [Puyuma explain: *uniɛn ɖa dawak* 'It has no poison.']
- [uaʔan**
 hour (obsolete term) (today, Puyuma use *tuki* < Japanese *tokei*)
sayama [uaʔan? How many hours? *ɖuaya [uaʔan* Two hours.
- [ua[u]**
 naked (cf. **luŋas** 'uncover, take off, lift up'; **lapus** 'take off, undress, untie')

- ka-|ua|u** will be naked
biʔas na wari, ka-|ua|u na baŋsaran When it is hot, the warriors will go nude.
- ka-|ua|u** [Imp]
ka-|ua|u! Take your clothes off!
- |ua|u-anay** [I/BF]
nu-|ua|u-anay nanku walak You undress my child.
- ma-|ua|u** [AF]
ma-|ua|u na manudən The baby is naked.
- pa-|ua|u-aw** [Caus]
tu-pa-|ua|u-aw tu-katagwin, aw tu-kurtapəlaʔay He undressed his wife and made love to her.
- ||ubis|**
 conscientiousness; seriousness
- |ubis-aw** [PF]
tu-|ubis-aw-ku kan duliən Dulian appreciates me, (she likes my upright character).
- ma-|ubis** be conscientious
ma-|ubis tu-aŋər He is conscientious.
- |ubit**
 skin; bark of a tree
makuris tu-|ubit His skin is spotty.
- ||ub|ub|**
 be inside; hidden in something
- kur-pa-|ub|ub** be inside with
kur-pa-|ub|ub məkan la na payraŋ kana puyuma The Taiwanese has come to eat with the Puyuma (a sponger).
kur-pa-|ub|ub-ku kana ʔawʔaw I melt into the crowd.
- pa-|ub|ub** [Caus]
tu-pa-|ub|ub-ay ɖa paʔaka na binariaw The sticky rice dumplings have been stuffed with meat.
- |ubuk**
 cloth bag (smaller than the *pawti* jute sack)
abakan kana bəras na |ubuk Rice is put in the *Lubuk*.
- sa-|ubuk-an** one cloth bag (smaller than the *pawti* jute sack) (a unit)
- ||ubuy|**
 molt (cf. **|ubus** ‘molt’)
- m-u-|ubuy** [Mvt]
m-u-|ubuy tu-|ubit kana unan The snake’s skin sloughed off the snake.
- ||ubus|**
 molt (cf. **|ubuy** ‘molt’)
- in-u-|ubus-an** sloughed skin of snake
- m-u-|ubus** [Mvt]
m-u-|ubus na |ubit kana unan The snake’s skin sloughed off or the snake skin has been removed (before eating).
- ||udu|**
 roll up (in a mess); humped over
- |udu-anay** [I/BF]
nu-|udu-|udu-anay na basuʔan You rolled up the mat.
- |udu-ay** [LF]
ku-|udu-|udu-ay na daŋguo I rolled the little sweet balls.

	[udu-aw [PF] <i>ku-[udu-[udu-aw na kirwan</i> The clothes are folded by me.
	[udu-i [Imp LF] <i>[udu-[udu-i!</i> Roll up!
	ma-[udu [AF] <i>ma-[udu-[udu na kirwan</i> The clothes are messy.
	ma-[udu-an old people (because humped over) <i>na ma?iɖaŋ kamawan ɖa ma-[udu-[udu na kirwan</i> Old people are like messy clothes. (ritual term) (cf. ma?iɖaŋ ‘old’)
	pa-[udu [Caus] <i>pa-[udu-[udu-an na basuʎan!</i> Tell him to roll up the mat! annular (means as well ‘put all fingers together’) finish; apex (cf. udu? ‘mountain range’) <i>[imudumudus, tu-[udus kana ɖənan</i> Limudumudus, the peak of a mountain.
[uduʔan	
[udus	
	m-u-[udus [Mvt] <i>adʒi-ku ɖia m-u-[udus nanku kiakarunan</i> I have not yet reached the end of my work. <i>m-u-[udus la na ʔami</i> The year is ending.
	pu-[udus put to an end <i>pu-[udus-ay kana ma?iɖaŋ na kiakarunan</i> The work has been finished by the old person. <i>pu-[udus-ku marəŋay</i> I am the last one to speak. <i>pu-[udus-ku i baʎaŋaw</i> Finally, I arrive in Taitung. (I have been to different places before.)
[ukap	sa-[ukap-an ~ sa da[ukapan handspan (unit of measure used for the wild boars’ snout)
	da[ukap palm of the hand
[ukənuʔ	seaweeds, algae
[uʎuʔ]₁	ripe
	ma-[uʎuʔ [AF] <i>ma-[uʎuʔ na katawa</i> The papaya is ripe. <i>ma-[uʎuʔ ɖa piniaŋəran</i> She has a good character.
	pa-[uʎuʔ [Caus] <i>asua ɖien, pa-[uʎuʔ-ta kana kiɖa sunuŋanay kana puabərasan, ʔariʔi ma-[uʎuʔ</i> In old times, we put the sugar apple inside the rice basket, so it would ripen quickly. <i>tu-pa-[uʎuʔ-ay ɖa gas na bəlbəl, pa[amu ma-[uʎuʔ</i> He heats the bananas with gas so they ripen more quickly.
[uʎuʔ]₂	ma-[uʎuʔ yellow color (cf. miʎanaŋ ‘yellow’) <i>an ma-[uʎuʔ tu-ʔədad kana katawa ʔi, ma-[uʎuʔ la</i> When the papaya turns yellow, it is ripe.
[uʎun]	curl up (e.g. a mat)
	mu-[uʎun [ACaus] <i>mu-[uʎun na basuʎan</i> The mats is curled up.

- ni-lu[un-an** a curly thing
tu-ni-lu[un-an kana ʔarəm the pangolin's rolled-up form.
- [uman** old (for objects)
ma-[uman is old
ma-[uman la na pa[idin The car is old.
- [umay₁** rice, generic term (cf. **ʔasal**, **puʔur**, **bəras**, **tinalək**, **sa[ɲinunu**, **uraimay** 'different varieties of rice')
pakadaw-ku ɖa [umay I spread out the rice in the sun.
- [umay₂** **pu-a-[umay-an** granary (cf. **a[ɲiʔiʔ** 'granary')
 spear (ritual term) (cf. **tu[ag** 'spear'; **lakit** 'small, 3-pronged lance')
 (The ancestors' cult house's vital energy. The 'vital energy' of the ancestors' cult house is represented by very old weapons.)
 (In ritual context, one of the dyad is *ɖa ka[umay*, *ɖa ka[tu[ag*, 'the spear' cf. Cauquelin 2008:265, verse 20-42.)
- [umu[ud** cylindrical
bu[ay tu-[umu[ud Her fullness is nice.
mu-[umu[ud [ACaus]
mu-[umu[ud na basikaw, na turak The tree, the pillar is round.
mu-[umu[ud tu-ɖaɖək She is plump.
- [umut** purse up (one's mouth, one's anus)
[a-[umut-an anus
m-u-[umut [Mvt]
m-u-[umut na [a-[umut-an, na indan The anus, the mouth purse up.
- [unas** play with
ma-[unas [AF]
ma-[unas-ku kana walak I play ~ played with the children.
- [uŋadan** name of a household
 (According to the Puyuma, probably from *Lingada* 'bowl'.)
- [uŋas** uncover; take off; lift up (cf. **lapus** 'take off, undress, untie'; **lua[ɲu** 'naked'; **buar** 'dispel sadness, relieve, untie, take off')
[uŋas-anay [I/BF]
nu-[uŋas-anay-ku kana tarub Help me to get rid of the duvet.
[uŋas-aw [PF]
ku-[uŋas-aw tu-tarub kan isaw I took off Isaw's blanket.
[uŋas-ay [LF]
ku-[uŋas-ay ɖa tarub i isaw I removed (part) of a blanket on Isaw.
[uŋas-i [Imp LF]
[uŋas-i tu-paisiʔaw na walak! Open the child's trousers so he can urinate!
mə-[uŋas [AF]
mə-[uŋas-ku kana kaʔakaʔ I lifted up my trousers.
mu-[uŋas [ACaus]
mu-[uŋas na kaʔakaʔ, aw misiʔ The trousers are opened to urinate.
pa-[uŋas [Caus]
pa-[uŋas-an tu-kaʔakaʔ Tell him to lift up his trousers.

[uŋpaw]	long sleeveless jacket (< Chinese) <i>kanđu kana wari na babayan ?i, tu-kasuaw tu-[uŋpaw, tu-kaŋiŋ kana ma?inayan</i> On that day (festival day), the ladies bring the men's long sleeveless jacket and the men's thigh-boots.
[upas lupaw]	peach; apricot dizzy and nauseated ka-lupaw will feel dizzy <i>sađu nu-kiakarunan, ka-[a-lupaw nu-taŋuru?</i> You work a lot, your head will be dizzy. [upaw-an] dizziness <i>pakirəb-ku [upaw-an</i> I often have dizziness. ma-lupaw be dizzy <i>ma-[upaw ku-taŋuru?</i> My head is dizzy.
[u?	tears <i>tu-[u? kana ?udal</i> 'The rain's tears.' This is the way Puyuma call the unidentified gelatinous plant, <i>taquper</i> . mi-[u? have tears <i>mi-[u? tu-maŋa</i> His eyes have tears.
[u?um l[u?uʔ ₁	vital energy pu-[u?um reinforce vital energy, can be of a human being or the village embroider; knit; tangle (hair, threads) [u?uʔ-u [Imp PF] <i>[u?uʔ-u!</i> Embroider! mə-[u?uʔ [AF] <i>mə-[u?uʔ-ku ɖa katiŋ</i> I embroidered gaiters. mu-[u?uʔ [ACaus] <i>mu-[u?uʔ na wa[ay, nanku ʔarbu</i> The threads, my hair are tangled. ni-[u?uʔ-an embroideries, knittings <i>tu-ni-[u?uʔ-an kan muya</i> Muya's knitting pa-[u?uʔ [Caus] <i>pa-[u?uʔ-an na kabuŋ kan taina</i> (Go and tell) your mother to embroider the hat.
[l[u?uʔ ₂	muddle [u?uʔ-ay [LF] <i>[u?uʔ-ay na ŋai kana indan</i> The words are muddled. mə-[u?uʔ [AF] <i>mə-[u?uʔ na ŋai</i> The words are muddled. mu-[u?uʔ-an worries <i>mu-banban la nanku mu-[u?uʔ-an</i> My worries have disappeared.
[usu	underneath (ritual term) (< KaTipul dialect <i>[usu</i> 'down, below')
[utia	spirits of the underworld (cf. i-darə? 'spirit of the underworld')
[utia	China (Also identifies Chinese who came before 1949.)
[utuŋ	monkey <i>kurutuŋ-ku kana [utuŋ i pu-a-[utuŋ-an</i> I stay with the monkey in the monkey place.

	kuaɭəŋ kana ɭutuŋ	‘monkey disease’ [Puyuma explain: ‘The child is pale and spits out his food, his mother has looked at a monkey during her pregnancy. The <i>qangsisingan kana suan</i> plant is mixed with seven roses and then cooked. The disease develops before the child learns to walk.’]
mabaɭiw	maɖamiɖam na apuy	pu-a-ɭutuŋ-an place where the monkey is put in the boys’ dormitory name of a household (household coming from the village of KaTipul) fossilized form, undeciphered. During the day the fire is dead, <i>latuŋ na kawi</i> , at night the fire must have flames, <i>maDamiDam na apuy</i> (cf. latuŋ na kawi ‘dead roots of a tree’)
maka		next to (situated in relation to another reference point) <i>nanu ruma? isua?</i> Where is your house? <i>tu-ruma? kan isaw maka ?ami</i> North of Isaw’s house
maka-bəʒaʔan		twenty
maka-iwa		ninety
makayuy		unidentified zebu (< KaTipul dialect according to Puyuma) [Puyuma say ‘These zebras come from abroad, and are very large.’]
makatunu		small, very spirited zebu
makəɭəŋ		name of a household [Puyuma say ‘It may come from <i>keLekeLengan</i> small intestines.’]
maku		kind of agreement, ‘that’s it’, exclamation my goodness! <i>makibayabayan, maku!</i> They are making love, my goodness! <i>kuaɖu, maku?</i> It is like that, isn’t it?
malagəsag		horizon (obsolete term)
maɭi		football
maɭipusapus na baɭi		twine; tornado <i>iɖini na maɭipusapus na baɭi kamawan ɖatu ikur kana guŋ</i> This <i>maLipusapus</i> wind is like the tail of an ox. [Puyuma say ‘This wind destroys houses and trees.’] <i>tu-təʒəbaw na kawi kana baɭi na maɭipusapus</i> The trees are destroyed by the tornado <i>maLipusapus</i> . <i>auka-ku maɭipusapus-a ɖa tatiɭu?</i> I am going to twine the rope.
maɭiaʔɭiʔ		name of a household (< aɭiʔɭiʔ ‘granary’?)
maman		name of a household which still existed in the 1980’s but has moved away and left no descents in Puyuma. This household was also called <i>LapLap</i> ‘an unidentified type of creeping bamboo used for making <i>takaD</i> baskets’. (Some Puyuma seem to have forgotten the meaning of this name, others say it means ‘clothes’.) (In the neighbouring villages of <i>Likabung</i> and <i>KaTipul</i> , <i>maman</i> means ‘things’.) (In the Philippines, in Maguindanao, <i>maman</i> means ‘betel nut tree’.)
mamawan		soul (ritual term) (cf. tinabawan ‘soul’; in ritual context, we can hear <i>matənabaw, matənkin; tinanabawan, matanaban</i>)
maməs		easy; soft (cf. apəl ‘soft’) <i>maməs-ku abaɭu</i> I forget easily. <i>maməs tu-aŋəʒ</i> He cries easily (for the slightest reason). <i>maməs na buaʔ</i> The fruit is soft.

- mananagan** a very small bird, black and white
[Puyuma explain: ‘*spililiu*’, *ʔinaba nanta kaway*, ‘*tititi*’, *kuatis tu-ŋai kana ʔayam* ‘Whenever it cries *spililiu* our journey will be fine, whenever it goes *tititi*, it is a bad ‘word’ (‘a bad journey’).]
- manasaw** young man (ritual term) (cf. **baŋsaran** ‘young man of marriageable age’) (The term *manasaw* can tentatively be decomposed as *mana-* ‘undeciphered prefix’ and *saw* < *taw* ‘person’ in the everyday life language. One reason to postulate such a hypothesis is that PAn *C has become /t/ in Puyuma, but is often reflected as /s/ in the ritual language, cf. Puyuma *LangiT* (< PAn **langiC* ‘sky’) corresponds to *Langis* in the ritual texts (L. Sagart, p.c.). There are other examples, the terms used daily for ‘to widen’ is *TulTul*, ‘to add’ is *tulu* whereas the shamans use *sul(i)* or *sul(ə)*, ‘to add’.)
- manay** what? things
manay nu-niakan? What have you eaten?
tu-bətbətaŋ tu-manay He bound his things.
arə-ma-manay? like what?
arə-ma-manay iqi na walu? What does this candy taste like?
i-manay who?
i-manay na bəray qa puran kan isaw? Who has given a betel nut to Isaw?
kan-manay? to whom
kan-manay iqi na aliuŋ? Who does this bag belong to?
iqini ʔi, nantaw kan-manay? Who does this thing belongs to?
nantaw, nantaw kan aliwaki To him, to Aliwaki.
pia-manay-an many things
p<in>u-manay-an a lot of things
qaramaŋ tu-p<in>u-manay-an He knows how to do a lot.
- mandʒiw** sticky rice dumpling (< Japanese *manjū*) (cf. **ʔabay** ‘a generic term for all kinds of sticky rice dumplings’) (Ground rice, with the addition of water, is steamed, and the small balls are stuffed with red beans.)
- manudən** baby (cf. **buʔnin** ‘baby’, obsolete term in Nanwang)
- manuan** Bunun (This is a term with a pejorative connotation to designate the neighbouring Bunun.)
- maŋ** ten thousand (< Japanese *man*) (cf. **məktəp kuɖul** ‘ten thousand’)
saya maŋ-maŋ-an 10000
sa [ə]man maŋ-maŋ-an 1000000
- maŋayaw** headhunting annual festival (Head hunting is a ritual, it can not be accomplished alone.) [Puyuma insist on saying ‘it is a rite.’] (cf. Blust ACD 1995:106 #raid, go #headhunting (3) */ayaw/ raid, go headhunting, dbl. */kayaw/)
tu-pawayan kana ma-ŋayaw, amuna kianiʔən The *mangayaw* tradition was headhunting.
- maŋədə** white skinned; tender
maŋədə qia na walak The newborn baby is still soft.
maŋədə na tatukəm *Tatukəm* is tender.

- mapias** diarrhoea (cf. **buriris** ‘diarrhoea, liquid feces’; **parpuʔus** ‘liquid, but not very severe diarrhoea’)
məkan-ku ɬa ʔaŋliw na akanan, nana ku-tial, mapias-ku I have eaten something rotten, I have got stomach ache, I have got diarrhoea.
- maʔalay** warp of a weaving loom
- maʔaŋis** dwarf (cf. **ma-utəŋ** ‘dwarf’)
- maʔapi** twins (cf. **mar-ʔidar** ‘twins’)
asua ɬien, na puyuma aɬi sagar kana maʔapi na walak, maləgi kəma, aw tu-ʔatəlanay kana ʔatəʔatəlan Formerly, the Puyuma did not like twin children, they said they were unlucky, so they disposed of them in a rubbish tank.
 (Twins were abandoned in a bamboo forest just outside the village. Even today, the Puyuma do not go near this place at night as the babies’ cries can be heard.)
- maʔasay** dribble (< Minnan)
maʔasay na maʔidaŋ kana puran Old people dribble betel juice.
- maʔat** do some maintenance work in places of worship such as *karumaʔan*, ancestors’ cult houses and *paLakwan*, men’s houses
pu-maʔat do some repair
pu-maʔat-ku ɬa paʔakwan I do some repairs in a men’s house.
garəm, muribas la na karumaʔan, pu-maʔat-a-ku Now, the ancestral cult house has some destruction, I am going to do some maintenance in it.
- maʔatan** bamboo snake, *Trimeresurus stejengeri*
- maʔaw** alder, *Alnus formosana*
- maʔidaŋ₁** hundred-pace adder, *Agkistrodon acutus*. [Puyuma call it ‘Hundred-pace’ adder.]
- maʔidaŋ₂** old person; age-set the Elders
ma-ʔidaŋ-an old people
t<in>u-maʔidaŋ one who acts the old man in the boys’ dormitory
- maʔidaŋ₃** name of the ancestral mountain (cf. **tuəŋlan**, **aranum** ‘two other names for the same ancestral mountain’)
- maʔinay** brave
kar-maʔinay be courageous as a man
k<in>u-maʔinay on the father’s side, husband
k<in>u-maʔinay kəma-ta, tu-ʔaw kana maʔinayan
 We say, *kinumaqinay* is the people on the male side.
maʔinay-an man
- maʔu** ixeris, Ixeris? (Thunb.)
 (This plant is a bitter vegetable, a medicine for high blood-pressure.)
- mara kan** **mara-** attaches to stative verb means ‘more than, er than’
mara-maʔina kan Dulien Taller than Dulian.
- maragiwan** shaman in ritual context (< *ragan* ‘build, erect’?) (In ritual context, the usual dyad is *a maragiwan, a malaqaman*, cf. Cauquelin 2008:184, verse 10-19.)

marayas₁	flat <i>marayas tu-fufu</i> Her breast is flat.
	maraya-rayas plain (level land) (cf. kəkən ‘flat land’, bəlawajawas ‘flat land’)
marayas₂ < rayas ‘often’	often <i>marayas-ku kana k<in>a-[ad-an] qua muḍaḍanja kanu</i> I often come, at noon, to visit you.
marəgəl	wake over dead person on a bed <i>muka-ku marəgəl-a kana minatay</i> I was going to mourn the dead man. <i>kaḍu na minatay na taw isabak, na kinuwayan minatay tu-sabak na taw, qua marəgəl-a</i> The first family experiencing a death and where we went to wake over a dead person, comes to our house when we have a death.
marəgrəg	name of the founder of the <i>sapayan</i> household
marəmar	fox
marka marka	more, more <i>marka marka likəji?</i> smaller and smaller <i>a siwsiwan marka maṭina, marka maṭina</i> The cheeks became bigger and bigger.
marlək	fall ill suddenly <i>asua ḍia ?i, maḷak kana puran kinalaləgi ?i, marlək na amis</i> Before, when the Amis took betel nuts which had a spell, they suddenly fell ill.
marnəm	roe-deer, <i>Cervus unicolor</i> (< <i>ənəm</i> ‘six’?)
maru-	discover something <i>maru-maṭa mubaluk</i> Open the eyes after they have been closed (e.g. after being in a coma). <i>ḍuaya warian, aḍi dia maru-maṭa na manudən</i> After two days, the newborn baby’s eyes are not yet open. maru-laḍam not to know before a situation <i>abədəs saya tuki aw maru-laḍam la ḍa taw</i> After being in a faint for an hour, he then became conscious.
marupunay	a very hard, greenish stone used as a whetstone (< <i>punay</i> : <i>Chalcophaps indica</i> ?)
masəmək	smallpox
masikaḍ	name of a household [Puyuma say it comes from <i>sekaD</i> ‘finish, achieve a goal’.]
masidaw, masirut	the first ancestors (men) who planted areca palm
matənkin	soul (ritual term) (cf. tinabawan ‘soul’; in ritual context, the pairs can be <i>matənabaw, matənkin, tanabaw, matanaban, mamawan</i>)
< sənkin ‘startle’	(This represents further support for hypothesis that while PAn *C has become /t/ in Puyuma, it is reflected as /s/ in the ritual language, cf. <i>təḥaḍ</i> ‘to sit down’ corresponds to <i>səḥaḍ</i> in the ritual texts, or <i>lanjit/lanjis</i> . (L. Sagart, p.c.))

maʃa

eyes

pu-a-maʃa glasses

pu-a-maʃa-ku I wear glasses.

maʃaktək

a watch (onomatopaeic) (cf. **tuki** ‘a watch’ < Japanese *tokei*)

maw

then; isn’t it; so it is; same

a-maw same, then

a-maw-yu la! You are the same! (You have not changed.)

makuda a-maw! Never mind!

makuda-yu a-maw? What did you do, then?

məkan-yu ɖa manay, a-maw? You ate what, then?

a-maw i isaw Yes, it is Isaw.

na bu[abu]ayan, ‘a-maw kəmaɖunu ʔi, ɖimuʃan-ku kana bu[ənan kana biaw’ The young lady said ‘then, because it is like that, catch a white stag for me’.

a-maw na it is, because

ka-maw-an identical

ka-maw-an kandʒi na kiakarunan This work has to be done like this one.

ka-maw-maw-an nanta ɲai kana balaka Our words sound like those of the Westerners.

ka-maw-maw-an ‘the pre-eminent’. April in the old calendar.

[Puyuma explain: *mu-pa[u]ʔnay la na sasa[əman* ‘The three blades have been planted (so we can start planting).’]

k<in>a-maw-maw ~ k<əm>a-maw-maw the elect, the disciple, the one who does the work identically by himself ~ herself

maw isn’t it?

mukasakasaya-ta ma[abi maw? We are having supper together, aren’t we?

saigu-yu la təmarapuyuma maw! You know how to speak puyuma, don’t you?

maw-maw only this

nanku kinalaɖaman na puyuma ɲai maw-maw kəmaɖu

My knowledge of Puyuma is just like this.

maw-maw na raʔəra only the *raqera* family.

muri-maw-maw fight for the first place

paru-ka-maw-an a little identical

na [utuŋ ʔi, paru-ka-maw-an ɖa ʔaw Monkeys are somewhat the same as human beings.

ri-maw make offerings

ra-ri-maw-an offerings of food to the spirits

səmasuŋa[-ku ɖa ra-ri-maw-an I make offerings of food for the spirits.

mə-ra-ri-maw ɖa ra-ri-maw-an na təmararamaw The shamans offer the foods to each other and to the spirits.

sa-maw-an identical unit, the first household which has not yet divided

t<əm>ara-maw shaman (< **tara** ‘hold out one’s hand’; **maw** ‘same’)

māylala	arrive; meet (fossilized form) <i>kəmakawan i daʎan, māylala la na paʎiqiŋ ʔi, muki saninin-ta kana daʎan</i> (We were) walking on the road, the car came along, we walked on the side. <i>māylala na bariwan</i> The typhoon is coming. <i>māylala-ku garəm</i> I have just arrived, (a short time ago, <i>garəmamay</i>).
māymay	duck <i>na mababaʎiw aʎi sagar məkan ʎa māymay, dursi kəma</i> The mababaʎiw household does not like eating duck, it is disgusting, they say.
māyʎay	iris of the eye [Younger Puyuma use the term <i>waʎəʎəm kana maʎa.</i>]
māytəbtəb < təbtəb ‘cut on a chopping block’	man (cf. ‘ māytiŋtiŋ ’) (The dyad in ritual context is <i>māy-təbtəb, māy-tiŋtiŋ</i> ‘man’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:194, verse 12-09.) māytəbtəb is a synecdoche for man. (Lit. ‘has already got a haircut’, men’s haircut is said to have been made on a chopping board.)
māytiŋtiŋ < tiŋtiŋ ‘cut one’s hair’	man (cf. māytəbtəb ‘man’) (The dyad in ritual context is <i>māy-təbtəb, māy-tiŋtiŋ</i> ‘man’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:194, verse 12-09.) A synecdoche for men, they had a gutter-shaped haircut, when gutters appeared, they were given this name.)
mədməd	eat greedily; gobble up (cf. ŋapŋap ‘eat without using utensils’) <i>an məkan na liuŋ, mədməd</i> When the pig eats, it gobbles. <i>mədməd-ku ʎa akanan</i> I gobble up the food. kur-mədməd gobble food <i>kur-mədməd-ku ʎa akanan</i> I gobbled my food without looking up from the dish. mədməd-aw [PF] <i>ku-mədməd-aw na akanan</i> I gobbled up the food. mu-mədməd [ACaus] <i>mu-mədməd la na akanan</i> The food is gobbled up. pa-mədməd [Caus] <i>pa-mədməd-ay ʎa akanan</i> Food is shovelled in. <i>ku-pa-mədməd-ay kana ʎaw na akanan</i> I forced him to eat.
məkʎəp	ten (human and non-human) <i>məkʎəp biʎunun</i> ten eggs
məri tu-bəras	gooseflesh for human beings (cf. rəgis na gumul ‘the hair is standing on end for animals’; gərənas ‘gooseflesh’) <i>liʎək-ta, məri-ta bəras</i> We are cold, we have gooseflesh. <i>məri-ta (tu, nu)-bəras</i> We (he, you) have gooseflesh.
məsməs	palpate; mix together <i>məsməs-ku kananku fuʎu</i> I palpated my breasts. məsməs-anay [IBF] <i>nu-məsməs-anay-ku kana tinuaʎəmu</i> Help me to mix the flour.

- məsməs-aw** [PF]
məsməs-aw ku-fufu My breasts are palpated.
məsməs-aw na tinuaʔəmu The flour is mixed.
- məsməs-ay** [LF]
məsməs-ay-ku ɬa fufu, ɬa paʔa, ɬa təɬək I scratched a breast, a thigh, a bottom.
tu-məsməs-ay-ku ɬa fufu My breast is scratched.
- məsməs-i** [Imp LF]
məsməs-i! Palpate!
- pa-məsməs** [Caus]
pa-məsməs-u kana tinuaʔəmu Tell him to mix the flour.
 we, pronominal clitic, first person plural exclusive, nominative, genitive
daw malaɬam-mi? Why should we know?
mi-rəʔaʔanay nantu basak We have put down their yokes.
- mi-**
-mi
- miabulu**
 river spirit (**mi-a-bulu**, undeciphered. Cf. Blust ACD 1995:405 ‘wash the hands’ (2) */bulu/); (cf. **mi-a-lisaw** ‘river spirit’)
- miakan**
miakələp
 name of a household (< *əkan* ‘eat’)
 spirits of nature (especially the plains) (cf. **miʔalup** ‘spirits of the hunting grounds’)
 (< lost etymology. It may come from Paiwan *kelep* W ‘deerskin cape with hair on’; cf. Ferrell 1982:115.)
- mibabuɟay**
 spirits of the territory (ritual term undeciphered) (cf. **mi-ba-buyul** ‘spirits of the territory’)
- mibabuyul**
 spirits of the territory (cf. **mibabuɟay** ‘spirits of the ground’)
 The term *mibabuyul* (cf. Cauquelin 2008:153, verse 5-3) classified as an ‘old word’ by the Puyuma, might also represent an archaism cf. **buyuQ₂* (Dyen 1995:486). In March 2006, one informant, aged 70 years old, said that when he was young, the Puyuma would say *nanta babuyul* for to-day *nanta dadarə* ‘our territory’. This has been confirmed by *irubay*’s mother, aged 80, but *irubay*, who is one of the two last shamans, does not know the meaning of this term. Another possibility is that *mibabuyul* represents a loan from Sakizaya Amis *buyuq* ‘mountain’.
- mimi**
 a free pronoun, first person plural exclusive, emphatic
imanay na səmasənay? mimi Who is singing? Us.
- minkuk**
miʔalup
 Chinese arriving in 1949 (Minnan loan word 民國 *minguo*)
 spirits of the hunting grounds (specially of the mountains) (cf. **miakələp** ‘spirit of nature’)
- miruku**
misakuļi
 milk (< Japanese *miruku* < English *milk*)
 chores
 (< maybe a loanword from Amis, cf. Fey 1986:151 *misakoli* ‘work for wages’; and cf. Duris 1969:27 *misakuli* ‘corvée en commun’)
- misin**
 sewing-machine (< Japanese *mishin* ‘sewing machine’, < English ‘machine’)
- mu**
 grandparents
 (Term of address to bilateral grandparents in direct or collateral line without distinction of sex, generation G+2.)

	i-mu-li my grandparents <i>i-mu-li ʔi, ku-lasəɖaw i ruma?</i> My grandmother, I hid her in the house.
	təmuamuan ancestors
	tə-mu-taw his ~ her grandparents
	tə-mu-u your grandparent <i>muka-mu muɖajja kan tə-mu-u</i> When you were going to visit your grandparent.
mu-	you, bound pronoun, second person plural, nominative ~ agentive
-mu	<i>makakuda-mu?</i> What are you doing?
	nan-mu your, independent pronoun, second person plural, genitive <i>iɖini na ruma?, nan-mu</i> This house is yours.
	muimu you (emphatic), independent pronoun, second person plural, agentive, emphatic <i>tarkiləŋaway ɖa ŋai, muimu, na ɖinəkalan</i> Listen carefully, you, villagers.
mua	jute (< Minnan <i>mua</i>)
muagamut	women's festival (Formerly, the festival took place after the millet was weeded.) (Etymology lost < may come from <i>gamut</i> , cf. PAn * <i>ɣamut</i> , Wolff 1995: 557 'root'.) (The meaning of <i>gamut</i> has been forgotten in modern Puyuma, and occurs only in the frozen form of this festival name. Every year, the day before the festival, some men go to the mountain and uproot a long wild root of betel which they leave at the entrance of the village. The day of the festival, the women go and fetch this long root, then stroll all around the village carrying it, like a snake, in a long queue and ringing a bell. The etymology therefore could be <i>m-u-a-gamut</i> 'go and get a root'.)
muamuan	moth
muatik	edible bamboo sp. (< Minnan)
mudiŋan	face; cockscomb (sp.) (< KaTipul dialect <i>mudiŋan</i>)
 muɖmuɖ 	chew (for people who have only their front teeth, with none at the back of the mouth) (cf. ʔə ʔə 'chew at the side of the mouth'; ʔəsʔəs 'chew and spit out the juice and the food')
	ma-muɖmuɖ [AF] <i>ma-muɖmuɖ-ku ɖa puran</i> I chew betel with my front teeth.
	muɖmuɖ-aw [PF] <i>tu-muɖmuɖ-aw ɖa puran na maʔiɖaŋ</i> The old people chew betel nuts. <i>ku-muɖmuɖ-aw na puran</i> The areca nuts is chewed by me.
mugi	wheat (< Japanese <i>mugi</i>)
mukun	mallet <i>paŋapan kana ʔumay na mukun</i> It is used to grind rice. [Puyuma explain: <i>a kawi</i> 'It is made of wood.']

- mulaʔuŋan** sand (obsolete term) (cf. **budək** ‘sand’)
na marayas na kalamanan, ʔariʔi kəmakawaŋ i mulaʔuŋan People having flat feet, walk quickly on the sand.
- mulək** low voice
mulək-ku marəŋay kanu I speak in low voice to you.
- mu|əpaŋ** pink (same color as the *sukun*’s belt)
- muʔut** clitoris
- murdudu** heart (organ) (Ritual term; cf. KaTipul dialect **murdudu** ‘heart (organ)’). In ritual context, the dyad is *murdudu, nirayraŋ* ‘heart’.)
- murʔaʔaw** pupil of the eye; the black spot in a hatched egg
- mutu-** become
mutu-barasaʔ Turn to stone.
mutu-yawan Become chief.
mutu-babayān Transvestite.
mutu-basak Turn into a yoke, it means ‘dead’ in ritual context.
mutu-alibubun, mutu-alipapaʔ It means ‘dead’ in ritual texts. It is a metaphor for *Samguan* (Chinese name), the ‘first’ shaman according to the shamans.
(*alibubun* is undeciphered. Cf. Blust ACD 1995:330 ‘#well, #cistern; #spring (2) */bubun/well, cistern; spring bubun’. Could it mean ‘my spring, the one who inspires me’?)
- mutus** **alipapaʔ** < **talipapaʔ** ‘many people lying down like on a battle field’ sneeze (cf. **ŋusiʔ** ‘sneeze’)
(Obsolete term. In 2007, still known by old men; some informants say it comes from Amis language. Not found neither in A. Duris nor in V. Fey) (cf. Blust ACD 1995:477 */butus/ break, as a rope under tension)
- muʔa|aʔaʔaw** full moon; wheel; circle (fossilized form < *ʔa|awʔ*?; cf. **kilij** ‘wheel’)
muʔa|aʔaʔaw wheel
tu-kilij kana marturus, muʔa|aʔaʔaw The bicycle wheel is round.
- muus** Cape jasmine, *Gardenia jasminoides* John Ellis
- na₁** the, sing. and plur, construction marker, nominative, for personal and common nouns
mənaʔu na walak kan isaw The children look at Isaw.
tu-bərayanay iḏinu na ka|ipaŋ kanku That umbrella there was given to me.
kaḏuan na ʔaw a lot of people
- |na|₂** **na-nku** my, mine, independent pronoun, first person singular, genitive, *iḏini na rumaʔ, nanku* This house is mine.
na-nu independent pronoun, second person plural, genitive
nanu rumaʔ i puyuma Your house is at Puyuma.
na-niam our (excl.); ours, independent pronoun, first person plural, genitive
iḏini na rumaʔ, naniam This house is ours.
pinarisarian naniam kirwan Our clothes are identical.
na-nmu your, yours, independent pronoun, second person plural, genitive
iḏini na rumaʔ, nanmu This house is yours.

- na-nta** our (incl.), second person plural, genitive pronoun
nanta dadarə our territory
nanta babuyul our territory
- na-ntaw** their, third person plural, genitive pronoun
iqini na ruma?, **nantaw** This house is theirs.
- na-ntu** their
nantu kirwan their clothes
- na-nu** your, free pronoun, second person singular, genitive, possessor
nanu ruma? i puyuma Your house is at Puyuma.
- naqju** those (over there, nominative), emphatic form
naqju a taw kəma i puyuma That person comes from Puyuma.
naqju na taw, amaw na mua?uma na taw Those people, they are the farmers.
- naqu** those, a demonstrative, nominative, plural, those
tu-tubaŋaw naqu na taw He answered those people.
- nana₁** physical pain
nana na wali toothache
- mi-nana-[y]an** have pain
mi-nana-[y]an-ku I am wracked with pain.
- nana₂** hot (spicy)
nana na t<əm>atəkir The little red chili is hot.
- nanibuan** orphan
iqini na walak a nanibuan This child is an orphan.
- nanum** water (Ritual term, according to religious practitioners, it is only used by male practitioners, as *bru* is used by female shamans.) (cf. **ənaŋ** ‘water’)
- [naŋ]** along
ku<a>r-naŋ qa buŋan menstruation (cf. **mi-a-tu?u na babayan** ‘menstruation’)
- kur-naŋ** follow (accomplish an action with)
kur-naŋ-ku kan duliən I go with Dulian.
kur-naŋ-ay qa ma[ə?əs He chased a thief.
kur-naŋ-anay kananu nirəŋayan təmiŋil I write what you say.
- mar-kir-naŋ** at the same time (for oneself)
saəru-ku mar-kir-naŋ qa maŋaŋis I laugh and cry at the same time.
- mar-kur-naŋ** two persons ~ actions together
- mar-naŋ** together
mar-naŋ-ku kan duliən, mukua i ba[əŋaw Dulian and I went to Taitung. (We took the decision together.)
mar-naŋ-a-ta We (two people) are going together.
- pa-kur-naŋ** do like
pa-kur-naŋ-ku I do like you.
pa-kur-naŋ kantu nirəŋayan I do what he says.
mauka i ba[əŋaw i təmutaw ?i, pa-kur-naŋ-anay idi na walak
 When the grandmother goes to Taitung, she can bring this child together.

adi-ku pa-kur-naŋ-i na bələtəŋanan na kakuayanan kana puyuma

I do not want to follow the old traditions of the Puyuma.

par<ar>-naŋ put in the situation to do like

par<ar>-naŋ mukua i baŋaw Someone tells us to go to Taitung
(speaker excluded).

par<ar>-naŋ-ku kan duliən I want to go with Dulian.

par-kir-naŋ at the same time (for others)

səmənay par-kir-naŋ qa maŋajis The singing is accompanied by
tears.

naŋan

raise one's head

naŋan an kəmakawaŋ When (he) walks, he raises his head.

pi-naŋan have one raise one's head

pi-naŋan-u nu-ŋajuru? Raise your head.

naʔu

see; watch

naʔu [Imp]

naʔu! Look!

kar-naʔu look together

kar-naʔu-a-ta kana ruma? We both look at the house.

ki-naʔu give a look

minanayan-ku, mukua-ku ki-naʔu-a kana isij I have a pain, I am
going to show it to the doctor.

ki-naʔu-ku kananku kua[əŋan] I consult for my illness.

ku-ki-naʔu-aw nanku kua[əŋan] kana isij It is for my illness that I
consulted the doctor.

ku-ki-naʔu-anay nanku kua[əŋan] kana isij It is for (the benefit of)
my illness that I consulted the doctor.

kur-naʔu obvious

tu-səmaŋa[kur-naʔu kantu ŋaŋar We see her happiness on her face.

mar-pa-naʔu-a ɖia bye-bye

mar-pa-naʔu look at each other

mar-pa-naʔu-a-ta ɖia masal We will see each other once more.

mə-naʔu [AF]

mə-naʔu-ku kana ruma? I see the house.

naʔu-i [Imp LF]

naʔu-i-ku, mə-ŋadir-ku! Look at me, I recite!

na-naʔu will see

andaman, na-naʔu-ku qa ruma? Tomorrow, I shall see a house.

naʔu-ay [LF]

ku-naʔu-ay na ruma? I watched over the house.

*naʔu-naʔu-ay na kar-pali-pali, k<əm>a, mu-ʔatəl na puran sa ritək
mə-ŋadir* The one who had an evil eye watched and watched,
and a branch of areca catechu fell down when he recited.

ni-naʔu-an things seen

iɖini na ʔaw, nanku ni-naʔu-an i ɖəkəl This person, I have seen her
in the village.

pa-naʔu show (cf. **liʔliʔ** 'search, show'; **liʔəsən** 'show')

	<i>pa-naʔu-ku kanu kananku tiʃil</i> I show you my book. <i>pa-naʔu-ay-ku kanu tiniʃilan</i> Your writings is shown to me. <i>pa-naʔu-anay kana isij nanku [ima na minanayan</i> My hand which is hurting is shown to the doctor.
	tar-naʔu look carefully <i>tar-naʔu kana rumaʔ</i> He keeps an eye on the house. <i>ku-tar-naʔu-ay na walak</i> Looking after the children is my responsibility. <i>tar-naʔu-i!</i> Keep watch!
 naʔay 	die ki-a-naʔay-an vital organs (head, heart) ki-naʔay commit suicide <i>ua ki-naʔay!</i> Go, kill yourself! (an insult) <i>tu-ʔaləbəkay tu-ki-a-naʔay-an kana kuay na ʔaw, payas mi-naʔay</i> He was shot in a vital organ (head or heart), and died immediately.
	mi-naʔay die <i>na mi-naʔay na ʔaw, matuka m-əŋaʔ</i> The dead person is too lazy to breathe.
	pi-naʔay kill <i>pi-naʔay-ku ʔa suan</i> I have killed a dog. flying squirrel, <i>Pteromys volans</i> (L.)
nawan	uninterrupted; eternal (cf. ləpus ‘eternal, always’)
nayun	<i>ua nayun-ku baʔaw</i> I am eternal. Nayun a male name mə-nayun [AF] <i>mə-nayun-ku baʔaw</i> I always have a good character. mu-nayun [ACaus] <i>mu-nayun na basikaw</i> The bamboo is unbroken. <i>mu-nayun na ʔənan ~ ma-na-nayun</i> Mountains are eternal. (In ritual context, it means ‘mountain range’.)
	nayun-aw [PF] <i>ku-nayun-aw sagar ku-katagwin</i> I love my husband for ever.
 nəgnəg 	fall to the bottom of (the saucepan) <i>paʔarayanay na paʔtaŋ kana ʔudal, matəməy na paʔtaŋ, ta-pusabakaw isabak kana rumaʔ, paʔ-nəgnəg na ənay, maʔ-nəgnəg la, ta-laʔubaw na isaʔ na buʔay na ənay</i> The bucket is put in the rain, when it is full, we bring it into the house, the water is left to settle, and when it has settled, we draw the clean water at the top.
niam	us, bound pronoun, first person plural, exclusive <i>niam kiberayay-yu</i> You will give us (because we have asked you). na-niam ours, independent pronoun, first person plural, genitive <i>iʔini na rumaʔ, naniam</i> This house, is ours.
niaragaman	long knife <i>niaragaman tu-taʔaw ʔa maytiŋtiŋ, tu-pitiʃilay ʔa garamgaman (ulaya na rawa, na ʔaw)</i> The men’s knife is called <i>niaragaman</i> , its carvings are of animals (there are game and heads).

- nini** share (cf. **təpa** ‘share’)
nanku nini my share
ki-pa-nini be shared
k<in>i-pa-nini na ruma? kan namali My father gave me my share, the house.
andaman, ađi ka?aba?u ki-pa-nini ɖa paysu kana yawan Tomorrow, don’t forget to take your share of the money from the chief.
mar-pa-nini share among
mar-pa-nini na paysu The money is shared among the people.
mi-nini have a share
mi-nini-ku I have my share.
pa-nini [Caus]
ku-pa-nini-aw na walu I shared the sweets.
pa-nini-ay ɖa walu na walak The child shared the sweets.
tu-pa-nini-ay-ku ɖa ruma? kan namali My father has given me my share of a house.
- ninik** harvesting knife
an mar-?ani-ta, na ninik məritrit kana [umay When we harvest, the *ninik* knife cut the rice.
- |niqsili|** wince
ka-niqsili [Imp]
ka-niqsili-yu! Smile!
kar-niqsili two people smiling at each other
kar-niqsili mara?i? The friends smile at each other.
ma-niqsili [AF]
ma-niqsili i təmamataw shətiang Shetiang’s father winces and shows his teeth.
mi-niqsili-an have a wince
mi-niqsili-an na indan The mouth has a wince.
niqsili-anay [I/BF]
tu-niqsili-anay na ʔaw He winced.
- ni?ən** neck
bə[akas tu-ni?ən His neck is long.
ki-a-ni?ən behead
asua ɖien, ki-a-ni?ən na puyuma A long time ago, the Puyuma used to cut off heads.
 [Puyuma say it is impossible to say ****ki-taŋuru** ‘cut head’.]
- niraŋraŋ** heart (feelings) (< *aŋər* ‘think about, ponder, consider’ according to Puyuma) (cf. **dəmdəm** ‘heart’)
bu[ay ɖa niraŋraŋ i takamo?i TakamoLi has nice feelings.
baba[isi-ku ɖa dəmdəm, ɖa niraŋraŋ Change the feelings of my heart. (Cauquelin 2008:218, verse 14-5)
 (Both terms are used in ritual context, the dyad is *dəmdəm, niraŋraŋ* ‘feelings’.)
- nirawi** glass bead (< *rawi* ‘make a chain, relay, obtain’)
 (These beads are very expensive, and of a sacred nature. The bag of the

- 'first' shaman, Samguan, fell from the sky with these beads in it. The novice buys these beads from the descendents of her spirit-electer.) One of the first ancestors who built the village is called *Rawrawi* < *rawi* 'to relay, to make a chain'.
- nirbuaʔan**
< **buəʔ** 'fruit, flesh'
- nirkaasa**
Puyuma ancestral place on the beach, south of Taitung city. The first ancestor arrived there and planted his walking stick on the beach, the incestuous couple was born out of this stick.
first cousin. Parallel or cross cousins.
nirkaasa-mi We are first cousins.
- nirudan**
salt meat (cf. **raməs** 'macerate')
nirudan na paʔaka The meat is salty.
ʔamərasay ʔa yam, abakaw i guliguliyən, nirudan, kəma-ta It is sprinkled with salt, it is put in the jar, and called *nirudan*.
- |niwan|**
sell (wholesale) (cf. **ʔimaʔ** 'buy')
mə-niwan [AF]
mə-niwan-ku ʔa paʔiʔiŋ I sold my car.
niwan-an [Imp I/BF]
niwan-an nanku paʔiʔiŋ! Sell my car!
niwan-an sales
niwan-an na kadumu, ʔinaba mipaysu-ta Sales of maize bring us in a lot of money.
niwan-anay [I/BF]
tu-niwan-anay na paʔiʔiŋ kana payraŋ The Taiwanese helped me sell my car.
pa-niwan [Caus]
pa-niwan-aw-ku kan nanali ʔa buŋa My mother makes me sell sweet potatoes.
niwas
niyupayup
< **yup** 'blow with breath'
- nu-**
green soybean, *Phaseolus radiatus*
bag (ritual term, < *yup* 'to blow with breath', the shamans blow with breath inside their bag to tell their spirits 'here I am, I have not forgotten you' if they do not go to work one day.) (cf. **aliuʔ** 'shoulder bag, pocket') (The dyad in ritual context is *p<in>ayapay, ni-yup<a>yup* 'shamans' bag', cf. Cauquelin 2008:200, verse 13-09.)
- nu-**
you, bound pronoun, second person singular, agentive
nu-kanaw na katawa You ate the papaya.
- |nugun|**
lean forward; bend over (see also **gunugun** *ibid.*)
ki-nugun get bent over
ki-a-nugun mərabay I am leaning forward to weed.
mi-nugun have a bend
mi-nugun-ku mərabay I lean forward to weed.
an mi-nugun-ta, ta-təʔək kaʔu isaʔ When we lean forward, our behinds are in the air.
- numa**
how much?; how many? (cf. **samaʔ** 'how many')
mu-numa nu-ʔamiʔ How old are you?
amaw na, ulaya kan numa saʔu ʔaʔu ta-pinuʔəpa i [ikuʔan]
Then, afterwards, we received too much (rain).

- nunur** name of the first ancestor
(The first ancestor who arrived from the sea, and planted a stick in the ground, it grew and became a bamboo; it is from this that the incestuous couple, the ancestors of the Puyuma, were born.)
- ɲadaw** buck-toothed
adi buɭay tu-ɲadaw Her buck-toothed is bad.
ma-ɲadaw be buck-toothed
ma-ɲadaw na ɲaw, saigu məkan kana taramunag Buck-toothed people like eating watermelon.
- ɲadir** narration; recitation
kianun-ku kana ɲadir I recite the prayers.
mə-ɲadir [AF]
mə-ɲadir na tamararamaw Shamans recite invocations.
mə-ɲa-ɲadir formulae
- ɲai** a word (cf. **rəɲay** ‘speak’) (cf. **kalu** ‘word’, obsolete term)
ma-ɲai [AF]
ma-ɲai i duliən Dulian likes words.
mutu-ɲai-ɲai become well known, wide spread
mutu-ɲai-ɲai a puyuma Puyuma became well known.
tu-ɲinabayan kan takamoɭi mutu-ɲai-ɲai i baɭayaw Everybody in Taitung speaks of the goodness of TakamoLi.
nantu kuatisan kan pinaday mutu-ɲai-ɲai i puyuma Everyone in Puyuma talks about Pinaday’s unkindness.
ɲai-ɲai rumour
[Puyuma say: Words can be *ɲarsəm* ‘acid’, *dalɲu* ‘sweet’, *ɲapəlil* ‘bitter’, *nana* ‘painful’, *arələt* ‘tasty’.]
- |ɲala|** stretch the mouth
mi-ɲala have a stretch
biɲas na wari ɲi, sagar mi-ɲala a suan During a hot day, dogs like to stretch their mouths.
mi-ɲala aw kəməɭayaɭ na suan The dog opens its mouth wide (to relax), then stretches its whole body.
pi-ɲala [Imp]
pi-ɲala nu-indan! Open your mouth! (says the dentist)
- ɲaɭad** name (cf. **ɖəɲər** ‘name’)
mi-ɲaɭad be well known
asua ɖiən, ulaya misasa mi-ɲaɭad ɖa pinaday A long time ago, there was a famous man whose name was Pinaday.
p<in>a-si-ɲaɭad a name which has been given
patusi la ɖa babayan aw pinasiɲaɭad ɖa arədipaw He likes women so much that he has been nicknamed ‘the lecher or fornicator’.
pu-ɲaɭad give the name
na puyuma, tu-puɲaɭad-ku ɖa duliən The Puyuma gave me the name Dulian.
p<in>u-ɲaɭad kan isaw He was named Isaw.
- |ɲaɭay|** saliva; dribble

- mi-ŋaɭay** have saliva
mi-ŋaɭay na dindin The snail makes slime.
- par-ŋaɭay** dribble a lot
par-ŋaɭay-ku I dribble a lot.
- ŋaɭun** rolling wave in the middle of the sea (cf. **b<in>uɭbuɭ-an** ‘huge waves which cause the sea to foam’; **kəɭun** ‘waves arriving on the beach’)
- ŋaŋaɭaw** a fly
biŋabiŋa kanku na ŋaŋaɭaw The fly is annoying me.
- ŋaŋiapan** sheath (fossilized form **ŋa-ŋiap-an**) (cf. KaTipul dialect **ŋiap** ‘sheath’)
- |ŋapŋap|** eat without using utensils, like a pig (cf. **mədməd** ‘eat greedily; gobble up’)
- mə-ŋapŋap** [AF]
mə-ŋapŋap məkan na liuŋ The pig eats (without utensils).
- ŋapŋap-aw** [PF]
tu-ŋapŋap-aw məkan He eats like a pig.
- ŋ<ap>apŋap** snout
- pa-ŋapŋap** [Caus]
nu-pa-ŋapŋap-anay na buŋa kana liuŋ You fed the pigs with sweet potatoes.
- ŋara** wait for
ka-ŋa-ŋara will wait
andaman, ka-ŋa-ŋara-ku kanu Tomorrow, I shall wait for you.
- mə-ŋara** [AF]
idi na maʔinayan mə-ŋara kanantu katagwin This man waited for his wife.
mə-ŋa-ŋara-ku kanu I am waiting for you.
- mə-ŋa-ŋara** the waiting spirits
- ŋara** [Imp]
ŋara-yu i isaw! Wait for Isaw!
ŋara-yu ku-ɖia! Wait for me a bit!
- (In ritual context, the dyad is *məŋaŋara, ma-ʔanan* ‘the waiting spirits, the inviting spirits’.)
- ŋara-[y]aw** [PF]
tu-ŋara-[y]aw-ku kan isaw Isaw waited for me.
- ŋaraŋarawan** bluebottle, *Calliphora vicina* Rob. Desv. (*Lucilia caesar*?) (PAN *laŋaw)
- |ŋarəb|** extremely; more and more
ka-ŋa-ŋarəb will be more and more
adi məkan ɖa paʔəməɭ, ka-ŋa-ŋarəb tu-palaw If he doesn’t take any medicine, his wound will get worse.
- ma-ŋarəb** [AF]
ma-ŋarəb-ku səmaŋaɭ I am happier and happier.
ma-ŋarəb nana ku-ʔaŋuruʔ I have a bad headache.
i duliən marka maʔiɖaŋ, ma-ŋarəb buɭay Dulian is very beautiful as she gets older.
təmakəsi-ku kana puyuma ŋai, ma-ŋarəb-ku saigu təmarapuyuma
 As I study the words of the Puyuma, I speak Puyuma better and better.

ɲarəb-anay [I/BF]

ku-ɲarəb-anay kana laləpit na suan I beat the dog continually with a whip.

ɲarəb-aw [PF]

ku-ɲarəb-aw na suan The dog keeps coming back to me.

pa-ɲarəb [Caus]

an təmi|il-ku, nana ku-|ima, aɟi-ku patarau|əpi aw ku-pa-ɲarəb-ay təmi|il When I write, my wrist hurts, I don't rest even though I find it extremely difficult to write.

tu-kaɟəkiaw pa-ɲarə-ɲarəb He insults more and more.

ku-pa-ɲarəb-aw pakasaəru I make them laugh more and more.

ku-pa-ɲarəb-ay-yu paka?iləməs I make you more and more angry.

(In ritual context, the dyad is *ɲ<ar>ud-ɲud-an*, *ɲ<ar>əb-ɲəb-an* 'more and more angry because of nasty words', cf. Cauquelin 2008:164, verse 7-12.)
murmur; mumble (fossilized form **ɲ<ar>ud-ɲud-an**)

(In ritual texts, the pair is *ɲ<ar>ud-ɲud-an*, *ɲarəb-ɲəb-an* < *ɲarəb* 'extremely', translated 'mumble', cf. Cauquelin 2008:164, verse 7-12.

For *ngarebngeban*, my informants say 'the growls of wild boars', then the reduplication is strange and built the same way as its pair *ngud*, old men refuse *ngeb* or *ngebnggeb*. *ngudus* is 'the mouth, words', <aC> denotes the property of 'nastiness.' In ritual context, it means 'nasty words'.)

ɲarudɲudan

ɲarus

hard; firm (vegetables, fruit)

ɲarus na buɲa The sweet potatoes are hard (not good for eating).

ɲatəp

flat; defective

Said about, e.g.

– a flat face

bulaɲ tu-ɲatəp His flat face is nice looking.

ma-ɲatəp tu-taɲar He has a flat face.

– sunken lips

– a car with a short hood

– a house without a terrace

ɲatuy

pouting upper lip; swollen upper lip

ma-ɲatuy has prominent pouting lips

ma-ɲatuy tu-ɲatuy He has a prominent ('pouting' upper lip).

ma-ɲatuy tu-paʔir His upper lip is prominent (a 'pouting' mouth).

kur-tumtum na taɲar i darəʔ, ma-ɲatuy tu-indan He fell face down, its mouth (upper lip) is swollen.

ɲaʔub

|ɲaw|

pelvic bone (pubic symphysis)

noise

ɲ<ar>a-ɲaw-an a taʔaw Someone speaking from far away.

ɲaw-ɲaw-an kite (cf. **tuap** 'kite')

p<al>a-ɲaw-ɲaw rustling of a kite

pa-ɲaw-ɲaw-an kite, police or fire-engine sirens

|ɲawa|

some tooth missing

ma-ɲawa has some teeth missing

|**ḡaway**|first; before; ahead (cf. **ḡuwayan** ‘in front of’)**i-ḡaway-an** first, in front*i-ḡaway-an-ku kanu* I am before you. (cf. **saḡaʔ** ‘winner’)*i-ḡaway-an-ku mərədək, pakaḡikuḡan i ufu mərədək* I arrive first, Ushu arrives after me.**m-u-ḡaway** [Mvt]*m-u-ḡaway-an-ku kəmakaway* I walked forwards.**ḡawa-ḡaway** age sub-set of 12-13 year-old boys (This sub-set is the first year in the boys’ dormitory.)**ḡawa-ḡaway na buḡan** gibbous moon ~ waning crescent moon**par-kur-ḡaway** be sent ahead of someone*tu-par-kur-ḡaway-aw tu-katagwin* He ordered his spouse to go ahead.**pia-ḡaway-an** go straight ahead*pia-ḡaway-an-ku aw m-u-ḡuway-an pabəkas* I faced the road, then I ran forward.*pia-ḡaway-an-ku kəmakaway* I walked, looking straight ahead.|**ḡayaw**|

headhunting (It is a ritual, it has to be performed in group.) [Puyuma insist on saying ‘It is a rite.’] (cf. Blust ACD 1995:106 #raid, go #headhunting (3) */ayaw/ raid, go headhunting, dbl. */kayaw/)

tu-pawayan kana ma-ḡayaw, amuna kianiʔən The *mangayaw* tradition was headhunting.**ka-ḡayaw-an** time of headhunting festival*ka-ḡayaw-an na wari garəm* It is, now, the time of headhunting festival.*an ka-ḡayaw-an, kaḡu dar a balaka ḡua mənəʔua* When there is the great annual festival, *mangayaw*, sometimes, foreigners come to watch.**ḡia** cry of the headhunter**pa-ḡaya-ḡayaw** [Caus]*na saḡəkalanən ma-pula-pulat pa-ḡaya-ḡayaw* All the villagers are assembled to celebrate *ma-ḡayaw*.|**ḡayḡay**|**pa-ḡaya-ḡayaw-an** the place where the monkey was killed

Hakka people

[Puyuma say ‘Because they speak with their nose.’ But extended to all strangers to the village, such as the Taiwanese, the *minkuk*; *balaka* ‘Westerners’, *qalaqala* ‘Austronesian groups’.](In ritual context, sometimes we hear *uḡa-uḡay*.)|**ḡəḡəʔ**|

frighten; coward

ka-ḡa-ḡəḡə [Imp]*aḡi ka-ḡa-ḡəḡə* Do not be afraid.**ma-ḡəḡə** be cowardly*ma-ḡəḡə-yu səmaləpad kana walak, aḡi-ku ka-ḡa-ḡəḡə səmaləpad kana walak* You are scared of kicking the children in the backside, but I shall not be afraid of kicking children’s bottoms.

- |ηə[up]** cover the glans penis with the foreskin
mu-ηə[up] [ACaus]
mu-ηə[up] la na ətas The foreskin is extended (and reclose the glans penis'skin).
- |ηəŋəŋəŋ** growl of a dog
ma-ηəŋəŋəŋ [AF]
ma-ηəŋəŋəŋ na suan The dog growls.
ηəŋəŋəŋ-aw [PF]
tu-ηəŋəŋəŋ-aw-ku kana suan The dog barked at me.
- ηəsəl** start (a job); go on (cf. **kirami** 'start')
ηəsəl the starting point
u-ηəsəl-u na ηəsəl! Start at the place you finished (last time)!
nanku ηəsəl my starting point
ηəsəl-anay [I/BF]
nu-ηəsəl-anay-ku təmənun Help me to start weaving.
ku-ηəsəl-anay na ηəsəl I go on, where I stopped before.
ηəsəl-aw [PF]
ku-ηəsəl-aw la təmənun na kabuŋ I have started to weave the hat.
ηəsəl-ay [LF]
ku-ηəsəl-ay la təmənun na kaŋiŋ I have started to weave the men's trousers.
m-u-ηəsəl [Mvt]
m-u-ηəsəl adaman təmənun i mumu Yesterday, my grandmother started weaving.
m-u-ηəsəl la ku-kikarun I started working.
pa-ηəsəl [Caus]
pa-ηəsəl-u kikarun kana kiakarunan Tell him to start the work.
u-ηəsəl la! Let's begin!
u-ηəsəl-i [Imp LF]
'u-ηəsəl-i! Start! (This order was given to the fastest lady planting the rice in the rice paddy.)
'ba|i, məŋədək i buŋul' Like the wind, up at BuTul (she answered).
u-ηəsəl-u [Imp PF]
u-ηəsəl-u səma[əm na [umay! Start planting the rice!
- |ηəsŋəs** breathless; pant (cf. **ʔaluʔaluŋ** 'breathe with difficulty')
ma-ηəsŋəs be short of breath
arəʔət tu-tagəraŋ, ma-ηəsŋəs məŋaɗ His chest is narrow, he has difficulty breathing.
ma-ηəsŋəs kantu kinabəkasan He was short of breath after his race.
ηəsŋəs-aw [PF]
ku-ηəsŋəs-aw nanku aŋaɗ I panted.
pa-ηəsŋəs [Caus]
ʔariʔi tu-murdudu, pa-ηəsŋəs-anay nantu aŋaɗ His heartbeat is quick, and makes him breathless.

ḡḡḡḡḡ	gnash one's teeth; bite without letting go (cf. karat 'bite, nibble')
mə-ḡḡḡḡḡ [AF]	<i>mə-ḡḡḡḡḡ-ku kantu paʔa kana walak</i> I nibbled the child's thigh.
ḡḡḡḡḡ-ay [LF]	<i>ḡḡḡḡḡ-ay-ku kana suan</i> The dogs bit me without letting go. <i>ku-ḡḡḡḡḡ-ay na walak</i> I nibbled the child.
pa-ḡḡḡḡḡ [Caus]	<i>pa-ḡḡḡḡḡ-an nu-[ima kana suan</i> Give your hand to the dog to nibble.
para-ḡḡḡḡḡ tu-wali	his teeth grind (at night)
ḡia	cry
ḡia	headhunter's cry
ḡia-aw [PF]	<i>tu-ḡia-ḡia-aw-ku ɖa ḡai</i> It is the sound of my words.
ḡiaw	cat
ḡidiḡan	the edge (< KaTipul dialect) (ritual term) (cf. ḡiḡidan 'edge, side'; ḡapiḡiran 'the side, the edge')
	<i>tu-ḡidiḡan ~ ḡiḡidan kana ribriban</i> The edge of the ditch.
ḡiḡa	woman's female friend (cf. anay 'female friend of the same generation')
kir-ḡiḡa	take someone by the shoulder
	<i>kir-ḡiḡa-[y]aw i dulien kəmakawan</i> Dulian takes her friend's shoulder while walking.
mar-ḡiḡa-mi	We are girlfriends.
ḡa-ḡiḡa-[y]an	women's girlfriends
	<i>ku-paraɖukaw kanku rumaʔ nanku ḡa-ḡiḡa-[y]an</i> I assembled my women friends at my house.
ḡiḡa-li	my girl-friend
	<i>ḡiḡa-li i ufu</i> Ushu is my girlfriend.
ḡiḡa-u	her girlfriend
ḡisiḡ	dirty teeth; tartar on the teeth
mi-a-ḡisiḡ	have dirt in one's teeth
	<i>mi-a-ḡisiḡ tu-wali</i> He has dirt in his teeth.
ḡisiḡis	beard; mustache (cf. gumul 'feather, hair'; ʔubi 'pubic hair')
mi-ḡisiḡis	have beard or mustache
	<i>aɖi mi-ḡisiḡis i ansədan</i> Ansedan has no beard.
ḡitiḡit	bite slowly with the front teeth; gnaw (cf. ʔətʔət 'nibble')
	<i>ḡitiḡit na kuḡabaw</i> rats gnaw
mə-ḡitiḡit [AF]	<i>sagar mə-ḡitiḡit kana buḡa na kuḡabaw</i> The rat likes gnawing on sweet potatoes.
ḡitiḡit-aw [PF]	<i>tu-ḡitiḡit-aw na buḡa kana kuḡabaw</i> The sweet potato is gnawed by the rat.
ḡiḡa	groin, (inner thigh)
ḡiḡuʔ	tooth decay; gap-toothed (cf. ḡupaḡ 'gap-toothed')
ma-ḡiḡuʔ	has teeth-decay
	<i>saɖu ku-wali na ma-ḡiḡuʔ</i> I have a lot of tooth-decay.

- ɲiyaɭ** ankle or wrist bone
ma-ɲiyaɭ has an akle sprained
mu-bəɲiyaɭ, ɖiama ma-ɲiyaɭ ku-dapal I have hurt myself, so my ankle is sprained.
- ɲudus** mouth; unkind words (cf. **indan** ‘mouth’)
nantu ɲudus ~ nantu indan his ~ her mouth
ma-ɲudus [AF]
ma-ɲudus-ku marəɲay I talk easily.
ra-ɲudu-ɲudus-an ~ mu-ɭakɭak tu-ɲai ~ ma-runi-runi tu-indan talkative
- ɲupaɭ** front gap-toothed. Some villagers say ‘having lost all teeth’. (cf. **ɲiɖu?** ‘teeth decay’)
arə-ɲa-ɲupaɭ like a toothless
uniən ɖa wali, marəɲay arə-ɲa-ɲupaɭ We call the one who is toothless in front of the mouth, ‘like a toothless’.
- ɲuarɲur** snout; philtrum (the part between the nose and the upper lip) (cf. **ɲ<aɖ>apɲap** ‘snout’)
ɲur<a>-ɲur kana liuɲ the pig’s snout
ɲur<a>ɲur-an nosebleed. (There is an abbreviation for nosebleed **ra-ɲur-an**.)
ɲur<a>ɲur-an tu-tiɲəran His nose is bleeding.
ɲur<a>ɲur-an kana buɭabuɭayan tu-kuti The woman’s genitals bleed. (cf. **kurnəɲ ɖa buɭan** ‘menses’)
- |ɲusiɖ?|₁** harelipped
ma-ɲusiɖ? be harelipped
- |ɲusiɖ?|₂** sneeze (cf. **mutus** ‘sneeze’)
ma-ɲusiɖ? [AF]
paətəɲ-ku ma-ɲusiɖ? I sneezed for a long time.
 (cf. **ka-ɲusi-ɲusiɖ?-an** ‘common sneezeweed’, *Centipeda*)
- ɲutap** a short, flat mouth (cf. **ɲadaw** ‘buck teeth’)
|ɲuway| in front of (cf. **ɲaway** ‘first, before, ahead’)
i ɲuwayan first, in front
ki-a-ɲuwayan first of all
ki-a-ɲuwayan-ku mukua i baɭaɲaw, i ɭikuɖan auka-ku sanasan
 First of all I am going to Taitung, then I will go to Sanasan.
ki-ɲuwayan, pakalikuɖan first, then
ki-ɲuwayan-ku məɾədək, pakalikuɖan i araytay məɾədək I first arrived, Araytay followed me.
- |padaɲ|** prepare
mar-padaɲ two persons prepare
mar-padaɲ-ta mikiɲiɲ Together, we prepare the clothes to get dressed.
mu-padaɲ [ACaus]
mu-padaɲ la na irupan The dishes are prepared.
padaɲ-an [Imp I/BF]
padaɲ-an i baliw tu-kakasuan mukua i ɲuma Help Baliw to prepare her things to go to the field.

- padan-anay** [I/BF]
ku-padan-anay i isaw I helped Isaw get ready.
- padan-aw** [PF]
padan-aw na irupan The dishes are prepared.
- pa-padan** [Caus]
pa-padan-ta aukayan i taihok We get ready to go to Taipei.
- p<ən>adaŋ** [AF]
p<ən>adaŋ-ku la qa akanan I prepared the food.
 light (gas, tobacco, fire) (cf. **tual** ‘switch on’)
- |padəpəʔ|**
mu-padəpəʔ [ACaus]
mu-padəpəʔ kana gas ku-tamaku My cigarette has been lit with the gas.
- padəpəʔ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-padəpəʔ-anay-ku kananku tamaku Help me to light my cigarette.
- padəpəʔ-ay** [LF]
ku-padəpəʔ-ay na tamaku, na gas, na apuy It is the tobacco, the gas, the fire, that I have lit.
- p<ən>adəpəʔ** [AF]
p<ən>adəpəʔ-ku qa tamaku I lighted a cigarette.
- p<in>adəpəʔ-an** a thing which has been lit
p<in>adəpəʔ-an la ku-tamaku My cigarette has been lit.
- padi**
|padi|ap|
 dorsal fin
 look from the corner of one’s eye
- padi|ap-ay** [LF]
ku-padi|ap-ay mənəʔu I looked sideways.
- paduk**
 hurry up; soon (cf. **agəl** ‘hurry up’)
- paduk-i ~ padukduk-i** [Imp LF]
padukduk-i mikiŋiŋ, maagəl-ta! Hurry up to get dressed, we are in a hurry!
- padunun na ənay**
 downstream (cf. **mu-darəʔ na ənay** ‘downstream’; **paʔanun na ənay** ‘downstream’)
- padunun-ay** [LF]
ku-padunun-ay na ənay ~ ku-pa-kur-naŋ-anay na ənay I followed the river downstream.
- paqəŋa|**
 expensive
paqəŋa| tu-ŋai His words are expensive. (He does not like talking.)
- k<in>a-paqəŋa|-an** has got a high price
tu-k<in>a-paqəŋa|-an na marturus kamawan kana pa|iŋiŋ tu-timaʔ
 The bicycle is as expensive as a car.
- p<in>aqəŋa|-an** treasure
- paqək**
 back (anat.) carry on one’s back (person, objects) (cf. **kuqkuq** ‘carry on one’s back’)
- kur-paqək** ‘carry pick-a-back’
kur-paqək-ku qa guŋ I ride on the ox’s back.
tu-kur-paqək-ay-ku kana walak The person who is carried on my back is the child.

kur-pa-paḍək-ku kana guŋ mukua purikana i muṭur I am sitting on the back of the ox when I take it to MuTur to eat.

ma-paḍə-paḍək sexual intercourse

paḍək-an basket carried on the back (cf. **rutu** ‘rucksack worn with straps’) (This basket is carried either with a tumpline, or with a strap slung over the shoulder and crossed on the chest.)

kəmuḍmuḍ-ku ḍa paḍək-an I carry baskets with a tumpline.

paḍək-aw [PF]

tu-paḍək-aw i təmutaw He carried his grandmother on his back.

pa-paḍək [Caus]

pa-paḍək-ku kana kua[əŋ na ʔaw mukua kana isij I shall carry the sick person on my back when going to the doctor.

p<ən>aḍək [AF]

p<ən>aḍək-ku ḍa walak I carried the child on my back.

paḍəkə[əp

close one’s eyes

minaṭay a ʔaw, paḍəkə[əp la tu-maṭa A person died, we closed his eyes.

dəməkakə[əm na wari, na kadaw paḍəkə[əp la The evening falls, the sun closed its eyes (sun set).

paḍəʔḍəʔ

lacquer teeth (cf. **baturan** ‘orange jasmine, *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack’; **asəlaw** ‘the smell of *baturan* wood when it is burnt for lacquering teeth’)

paḍəʔḍəʔ-ku nanku wali I lacquer my teeth.

paḍəʔḍəʔ-ay [LF]

ku-paḍəʔḍəʔ-ay nanku wali I have lacquered my teeth.

paḍəʔḍəʔan

Orange jasmine, *Murraya paniculata*, when it is still small

aḍi ḍia kaṭəbə na baturan ʔi, paḍəʔḍəʔan, kəma-ta Before *baturan* (orange jasmine, *Murraya paniculata*) tree grows big, it is known as *paDeqDeqan*.

paḍulam

sick; troubles; everything bad (ritual term) (cf. **bəkəs** ‘quarrel, surprise attack’)

paḍulam-ku kanu I make you sick.

kur-paḍulam make someone sick

paḍulam-anay [I/BF]

nu-paḍulam-anay-ku kantaw Help me to make him sick. ~ Help me to cause him some trouble.

paḍulam-ay [PF]

tu-paḍulam-ay-ku ḍamanayan He has made me sick with goodness knows what.

p<in>aḍulam-an troubles ~ illnesses

nanku p<in>aḍulam-an my troubles ~ illnesses

paḍuma

change (cf. **ḍu[un** ‘exchange, change’; **ba[is** ‘change’; **asal** ‘change’)

paḍuma-ḍuma-ku ḍa kirwan I change clothes very often.

paḍuma-ḍuma ḍa katagwin Change one’s spouse. [Puyuma say it is impossible to say ****padu[udu[un ḍa katagwin.**]

- paḍuḡaw** the first ancestor who built the village. *ḍuḡḍuḡan* a place near Nanwang. The former village was located in this place; unknown term in Nanwang. (cf. Ferrell 1982:69, *ḍungḍung* ‘nearby place’)
- paərəs** non-stop (cf. **paṭuṭu** ‘non-stop’)
paərəs-ku maḷaḡuk ḍa buḡa I, non-stop, eat sweet potatoes.
- pagalaḡḡaḡ** sound of bells (cf. **puḡalak** ‘the tenor bell of the *tawlyul*’)
pagalaḡḡaḡ-aw [PF]
tu-pagalaḡḡaḡ-aw nantu tawlyul His bell, *tawlyul*, jingles.
- pagasalay** with one blow, only once
maḡatək-ku ḍa kawī, pagasalay I cut down the tree with one blow.
- pagay** ox hoof
- pagumusər** name of the woman born of the bamboo (cf. **pakmalay** ‘name of the man born, of the bamboo’)
- pakaləḡi** pregnant (cf. **papəḷi** ‘pregnant’; **mi-abak** ‘pregnant’)
< **ləḡi** ‘taboo’
(There were a lot of taboos for pregnant women, that men also had to observe.)
ḍaḷus na pakaləḡi na tainainayan parḡatəl The pregnant women slipped and had a miscarriage.
- pakaləṭaṭ** make someone laugh
pakaləṭaṭ laugh once
pakalə<ṭa>ṭaṭ laugh repeatedly
pakaləṭaṭ-aw [PF]
tu-pakaləṭaṭ-aw pakasaəru kan chapelin Chaplin makes people laugh.
- pakawian₁** woodshed (cf. **puakawian** ‘woodshed’)
< **kawī** ‘wood’
- pakawian₂** name of a household who had a lot of wood
< **kawī** ‘wood’
- pakəḷup** women’s waist-apron
buḷay tu-pakəḷup Her waist-apron is pretty.
- pakirəb** a lot; extremely
pakirəb-ku kuaḷəḡ I am often ~ very ill.
pakirəb-i [Imp LF]
pakirəb-i pabəkas! Encourage him to run!
- pakmalay** name of the man born of the bamboo
(cf. **pagumusər** ‘name of the woman born of the bamboo’)
- pakpak₁** wing; flap (wings)
tu-pakpak kana ḡayam, buḷay The bird’s wings are beautiful.
mi-pakpak have wings
ḍiala mi-pakpak, karua mubiḡi na ṭaṭuakan na turukuk, ma-pakpak maraḡər pənuar Because it has wings, the chicken that is going to be killed can fly, and it tries to fly away.
pa-pakpak [Caus]
ku-pa-pakpak-aw tu-pakpak kana turukuk I made the chicken’s wings flap.

- pakpak₂** busy
ma-pakpak [AF]
ma-pakpak-ku qa papakanan I am busy getting some food ready.
- pakʔtu**
paksaj short men's trousers
bamboo leaves (< Minnan)
p<in>aksaj sticky rice dumplings wrapped in bamboo leaves
(The rice grains are steamed, all sorts of food such as peanuts or meat are added, and the whole is wrapped in banana or bamboo leaves.)
(This word also designates a large family, since the *pinaksang* used to be joined together in a string.)
- [paksip]** whistle; flute (cf **patiup** 'whistle')
mi-paksip-an have a whistle
mi-paksip-an-ku I have got a whistle.
mi-p<in>aksip have played flute
mi-p<in>aksip-ku I have played flute.
paksip-an whistle
paksip-anay [I/BF]
nu-paksip-anay-ku kana walak Whistle the children for me.
paksip-ay [LF]
ku-paksip-ay na walak I whistled for the child.
paksip-u [Imp PF]
paksip-u na paksip-an! Blow the whistle!
p<ən>aksip [AF]
p<ən>aksip-ku kana paksip-an I blow the whistle.
go from one to the other
tu-paktəpay səmənay na maʔiɔaŋ tu-rumaʔ kana kalalamanan
The old people went from one house of mourning to the other,
singing the song for the end of the mourning period.
paktəpay na rumarumaʔ mənaʔu maayaʔ-ku kana maʔəʔəs I went
from house to house looking for the thief.
paktəpay-anay [I/BF]
ku-paktəpay-anay I made (them) sing one after the other.
- pakuatikut**
pakuɟju uvula
do that way; agree (In ritual context, it means 'the one who hands over knowledge'.) (cf. **pakumaw** 'correct')
pakuɟju-ku garəm I agree now
- pakumaw** correct; confirm; check (cf. **pakuɟju** 'do it that way, correct')
pakumaw-ku məkan My appetite is satisfied.
pakumaw-ku la qa daʔan I know a road.
aɟi-ku pakumaw kanu? I am not sure it is you?
mənaʔu-ku kana sasij, kaɟuan na ʔaw, pakumaw-ku kanu
There are a lot of people in the picture, I found you.
pakumaw-an identity
sayamunan mukasaya-ta nanta kirwan, nanta pakumaw-an
The clothes of our household are all identical, our identity.

	pakumaw-anay [I/BF]	<i>ku-pakumaw-anay na kirwan kan nanali, amuna na isua nu-kirwan?</i> I bring a lot of clothes to my mother, so where is yours?
	pakumaw-aw [PF]	<i>ku-pakumaw-aw na tiñil</i> I do my book correctly.
pakumawan		a specific marker post for traps. The men plant in the ground a bamboo pole, on top of which they impale a ball constructed of reeds, <i>bariaw</i> , into which they stick thorns. It is a sign that there is a trap behind. (cf. puḏuŋ , s<in>ibat-an ‘markers pots’) <i>mənaʔu-yu kana pakumawan, ulaya pəʔir</i> When you see a <i>pakumaw-an</i> , there is a trap behind.
	pakumawan symbol	loincloth (cf. Paiwan kusits ‘loincloth’)
pakuʃiʃ pakuʔkuʔ 		work hard mar-pakuʔkuʔ two persons who apply themselves <i>mar-pakuʔkuʔ-mi</i> We apply ourselves.
	pakuʔkuʔ-i [Imp LF]	<i>pakuʔkuʔ-i pənaksip!</i> Work hard at your flute!
palamaʔ		cover to protect (a bed, a pillow) pa<la>lamaʔ protection, pillowcase <i>pa<la>lamaʔ-ku</i> I wear a sanitary napkin. (cf. mi-kabis-ku ‘I wear a sanitary napkin.’)
	palamaʔ-ay [LF]	<i>ku-palamaʔ-ay na saḏalan</i> I have protected my pillow (because my hair is greasy).
	palamaʔ-i [Imp LF]	<i>palamaʔ-i na saḏalan!</i> Cover the pillow! <i>mialitaʔ tu-təḏək, palamaʔ-i ɖa gimpu!</i> She dirties her pants, protect her with a nappy!
palanjaŋ		path separating the two moieties of the village. Today, the name of the place where TakamoLi has his field.
palaiŋiŋ		dog’s whimpering p<al>a-iŋ-iŋ yapping of a dog (fossilized reduplication) <i>ku-pukpukaw na suan, ɖiama palaiŋiŋ</i> I have beaten the dog so it is yapping.
palaw		natural wound; skin disease <i>nana tu-palaw</i> His wound is painful. ma-palaw has a wound <i>ma-palaw tu-indan</i> His mouth has a wound.
paləŋiaʔ paləpəʔ		cry of rat, of roe-deer invisible things (< <i>aləpə</i> ‘sleep’) (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>paləpəʔ</i> , <i>paḏulam</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:179, verse 9-29.)
paləpələpəʔan ~ kaləpələpəʔan < aləpəʔ ‘sleep’		foetid cassia, <i>Cassia obtusifoha</i> (L.) (Used to relieve menstrual pains.)

- |paləs|** make a rope with several threads
mu-paləs [ACaus]
mu-paləs la na tati|u The rope has been made with several threads.
paləs-anay [I/BF]
nu-paləs-anay-ku kana tati|u You help me to make the rope.
paləs-aw [PF]
ku-paləs-aw na tati|u I have made the rope with several threads.
p<ən>aləs [AF]
p<ən>aləs-ku kana tati|u I threaded the rope with several threads.
- palətəŋ** do on purpose
palətəŋ maʔəŋis kibəray ɖa pəysu Pretend to cry so (you) can borrow money.
palətəŋ-aw [PF]
ku-palətəŋ-aw kibəray ɖa irupan It is food that I have borrowed on purpose.
p<ən>alətəŋ [AF]
p<ən>alətəŋ-ku maʔəŋis kibəray ɖa pəysu I pretended to cry so I borrowed money.
- paləʔus** extract from without any effort
ma-paləʔus [AF]
ma-paləʔus tu-bu|abu|ayan kana dipuŋ Japanese girls sniff.
mu-paləʔus [ACaus]
mu-paləʔus tu-uŋər His snot runs.
paləʔus-anay [I/BF]
ku-paləʔus-anay na taɖaw I helped to get the knife out.
paləʔus-aw [PF]
tu-paləʔus-aw na taɖaw The knife is taken out.
p<ən>aləʔus [AF]
p<ən>aləʔus-ku ɖa taɖaw kana ŋəŋiapan I took the knife out of its sheath.
sagar p<ən>aləʔus tu-uŋər, ɖiama puŋa|ad ɖa paləʔus He likes sniffing, so he is nicknamed ‘the sniffy’.
- pali** the evil eye
nanku pali my evil eye
mi-a-pali possess the evil eye
- palibak** first (cf. **saŋaʔ** ‘first’)
palibak i irubay, paturus nanku marturus Irubay is in front, and my bicycle follows her.
- palkapuk**
|palʔuk| viper
 blow out (cf. **paŋku** ‘burst out’)
palʔuk-aw [PF]
palʔuk-aw na taya The tyre bursted.
pa-palʔuk-ʔuk-an ~ palʔuk-ʔukan firecrackers
- palu** up to; until
palu ɖa maʔiɖaŋ, aɖi malaɖam Until they were old, they did not understand.

- palu garəm** up to now (cf. **patari garəm** ‘up to now’)
- palu-an** border, boundary (cf. **ɖəkəran** ‘border’)
mar-paluan-ta kana bunun We have a border in common with the Bunun people.
- palu-aw** [PF]
tu-palu-aw pənia na ɖəkəl It spread all over the village (up to its borders).
- p<in>aluan** a recognised boundary
p<in>alu-an kana ʔuma the border of the field
- |pa|ak|** identical; look like
- mu-pa|ak** [ACaus]
mu-pa|ak na walak kan təmamataw shətiang The children of Shetiang’s father all look alike.
i ku|alaw mu-pa|ak kan təmamataw tu-ʔaŋar KuLalaw’s face looks like his fathers’.
- pa|ak-i** [Imp LF]
pa|ak-i i təmama tu-saiguyan! Know as much as your father!
- pa|akwan**
pa|a|a|ʔi
Melanolepis multiglandulosa Reinw. ex Blume) Rchb. f. & Zoll.
 (**pa|a|a|ʔi** is the new name of the tree; cf. **ba|j|ʔula** Puyuma say ‘It was the old name of the tree.’) (cf. Blust ACD 1995:131 */balalanti?/ tree sp.)
 [Puyuma explain: *səmaŋa? ɖa ŋaŋiapan kana taɖaw* ‘It is used for making large knives.’]
- pa|amit**
pa|id|ŋ
 jack fruit tree, *Artocarpus integra* (Thunb.) Merr. (< Japanese *parumi*)
 vehicle
- pa|id|ŋ kana walak** child’s pushchair, pram
- pa<|a>|id|ŋ-an** garage for cars
- sa-pa|id|ŋ-an** cartload (one)
sa-pa|id|ŋ-an na ŋai A cartload of words
- tu-pa|id|ŋ kana guŋ** cart
- pa|iŋa|uŋ**
 play music
- pa|i<a>ŋa|uŋ-an** a music band
- pa|iŋa|uŋ** [AF]
pa|iŋa|uŋ-ku ɖa pa|iŋa|uŋ-an I play the flute.
- pa|iŋa|uŋ-an** flute
pararuni-ku kana pa|iŋa|uŋ-an I am playing the flute.
- pa|iŋa|uŋ-u** [Imp PF]
pa|iŋa|uŋ-u! Play (music)!
- pa|iŋəɖ**
pa|isi
 shield (cf. **pa-ta-ta|a** ‘shield’)
 taboo; ritual (ritual term) (< KaTipul dialect *paLisi* ‘superstition, to pray’.
 Cf. Paiwan Ferrel 1982:193, *pa|isi* ‘tabu, superstition’.)
p<ən>a|isi na təmararamaw, parəsi tu-aliuʔ The shamans’ superstition is watering the bag.
 (cf. Puyuma term **ma-ləgi**)

paʎuki

cleanse away the miasma of death, it is a ritual
andaman, dɔdɔa na tɔmararamaw, paʎuki-a kanku Tomorrow, the shamans will perform the rite to cleanse me of the miasma of death.

ki-paʎuki perform *paʎuki* ritual

ki-paʎuki-ku kantaw I want to perform the ritual expelling the miasma of death for this person.

aʎamu ki-paʎuki-u-ku Come and perform the rite to cleanse me of the miasma of death.

paʎuki-aw [PF]

tu-paʎuki-aw na kuatisan The miasma of death has been cleansed away.

p<ən>aʎuki [AF]

p<ən>aʎuki na tɔmararamaw The shamans perform the rite *paʎuki*. blue sapphire according to some informants; diamond to others plant three blades of rice before starting the planting. (This ritual gives the starting signal for planting.)

**paʎuŋpuŋ
paʎuʔnay**

mu-paʎuʔnay [ACaus]

mu-paʎuʔnay la na sasaʎəman The three blades have been planted (so we can start).

paʎuʔnay name of the ritual

adɔ dɔa sinaʎəman ʔi, auka-ku paʎuʔnay səmaʎəm. Kiŋuwayan səmaʎəm ʔi, paʎuʔnay, kəma-ta. Səmaʎəm-ku dɔ tatəʎua adaran dɔ sapuk, aw kəmirami səmaʎəm a ʎaw pənia Before planting, I go and plant three blades of rice (or millet). Before planting, we plant three blades of rice (or millet), as we say. As soon as I have planted the three blades, everybody can start their planting.

paʎuʔnay-ay [LF]

ku-paʎuʔnay-ay na sasaʎəman I have planted the three blades.

ua paʎuʔnay [Imp]

ua paʎuʔnay! Go and plant the three blades!

pamataŋ

clear (trees, stones)

mu-pamataŋ [ACaus]

mu-pamataŋ la na ʎuma The field is cleared.

pamataŋ [AF]

pamataŋ-ku a ʎuma I cleared a field.

pa<ma>mataŋ-ku kana dənən I am clearing the mountain.

pamataŋ-anay [I/BF]

pamataŋ-anay na kuayso kana dənən The machine is used to clear the mountain.

pamataŋ-ay [LF]

ku-pamataŋ-ay na dənən kana kuayso It is the mountain that I cleared with the machine.

p<ən>amataŋ [AF]

p<ən>amataŋ-ku dɔ ʎuma I cleared fields.

p<in>amataŋ-an slash-and-burn for agriculture, or for hunting

- p<in>amataŋ-an la na dənən* The mountain has been cleared with slash-and-burn.
 [Puyuma explain: *ađi pinagərimayan na dənən, punamay kana apuy iđu na dənən, aw səma[əm-ta, aw ma?alup-ta* ‘On the virgin mountains, we make that mountain on fire, then we sow and we hunt.’]
pamaw correct; just
pamaw nu-nirəŋay Your words are correct.
pamaw-ay [LF]
pamaw-ay kana ləto I got the lotto.
paməli wrong (cf. **ameli** ‘erroneous’)
paməli nanu ŋai Your words are wrong.
paməli-an mistakes
pamiŋi delicate; fussy
ađi-ku pamiŋi I’m not fussy.
ađi-ku pamiŋi, ɖiama ku-mədmədaw pənia na akanan I’m not fussy, so I eat any food greedily.
ađi-ku pamiŋi ɖa kirwan, ɖiama ku-sunuŋanay pənia na kirwan
 I’m not fussy about what I wear, so I wear any kind of clothes.
pamiŋi-anay [I/BF]
nu-pamiŋi-anay-ku kana balaka na mi?uri kana puyuma Help me to distinguish the Puyuma (terms) from those of the Westerners.
pamiŋi-aw [PF]
pamiŋi-aw na batibatian The words are chosen carefully.
pamiŋi-ay [LF]
pamiŋi-ay na bəras na mi?uri kana niwas Rice is sorted from soya beans.
p<ən>amiŋi [AF]
p<ən>amiŋi-ku ɖa kirwan I chose some clothes.
pana? arrow; shoot an arrow (cf. **bakəla** ‘arrow’)
kur-panana kana pana? I have been hurt by an arrow.
pana?-aw [PF]
pana?-aw na ?ala The enemy has been shot with an arrow.
p<ən>ana? [AF]
p<ən>a-pana?-ku kana ?ala I am shooting arrows at the enemy.
panana hurt
kur-panana be hurt by
kur-panana kana pana? I have been hurt by the arrow.
mutani-ku kana kawi, kur-panana ku-ŋajuru? I have fallen out of the tree, and I have hurt my head.
kur-panana-ku kana pa?anun-ku kana dənən I hurt myself coming down the mountain.
panapanana? poisonous caterpillar
panapanayan ancestral place of the Puyuma along the seaside (cf. **pana** ‘to come out’ in Tamalakaw dialect)
pana?an truth; true
pana?an nu-ŋai? Are your words true?

- paku-panaʔan** believe
paku-panaʔan-ku kan duliən I believe Dulian.
paku-panaʔan-ku kanu I believe you.
- panay** inedible areca nut
mutu-pa-panay became inedible for areca nut
mutu-pa-panay na puran, unien ɖa buaʔ isabak na puran
 The areca nut has become inedible, the betel nut has no flesh inside. (The Puyuma do not eat it.)
 (During the ritual, the officiants say *mutu<a>panay* meaning ‘the end’, ‘death’.)
- |pankun|** make jump up or down, historically related to (?)*unkun*
ku-pankun-aw na walak puarak I made the child dance.
ku-pankun-aw na guŋ kana kaʔi I made the ox jump over the river.
nu-pankun-anay-ku kanku walak Help me to make my child jump (from the seat).
- pantiaŋ** dagger (large)
panubayun pillars made of bamboo placed crosswise, used as buttresses in the boys’ dormitory (cf. **ta-tukuɖ** ‘buttress, pillar’)
- panunu** force someone to eat
panunu-ku ɖa akanan kana kuaʔəŋ I forced him to take some medicine.
panunu-anay [I/BF]
ku-panunu-anay ɖa akanan kana uŋay I forced the monkey to eat.
nu-panunu-anay ɖa akanan kana uŋay You feed the monkey by force (even by opening his mouth).
- |panutug|** straight (cf. **aməʔəŋ** ‘calm, confident, stable’; **patəɖəl** ‘right, honest, correct’)
ki-panutug get fine
kunu-panutug-ay kana tiʔil ~ ki-panutug-anay kana tiʔil I did want to help you to do the book nicely.
mu-panutug [ACaus]
mu-panutug tu-aŋəŋ His thoughts are clear (no hesitations).
panutug-an a straight thing
panutug-an na daʔan This is the right road.
panutug-aw [PF]
ku-panutug-aw na tiʔil (patəɖəl) I do the book well (rightly).
- paŋal** a hand of bananas
saɖu tu-paŋal kana bəlbəl There are a lot of hands in a bunch of bananas.
sa-paŋal-an a hand of bananas
aʔaku sa-paŋal-an na bəlbəl Pick a hand of bananas.
- paŋapaŋ** evergreen ash, *Fraxinus griffithii* C. B. Clarke
 [Puyuma say ‘The very hard, imputrescible wood is used in carpentry.’]
- paŋasip** fish with a rod; fishing rod
ki-paŋasip get caught by a fishing rod
ki-paŋasip na kuraw The fish is caught.

- paŋasip-anay** [I/BF]
nu-paŋasip-anay-ku qa kuraw Help me to fish.
- paŋasip-ay** [LF]
ku-paŋasip-ay na kuraw My catch is the fish.
paŋasip-ay tu-aŋər kana taw Make him talk.
- p<ən>aŋasip** [AF]
p<ən>aŋasip-ku qa kuraw I caught some fish.
- |paŋdas|**
 senile
ka-paŋdas will be senile
an maʔiɖaŋ-yu la, ka-paŋdas-yu When you are old, you will (also) be senile.
mi-paŋdas be senile
mi-paŋdas na maʔiɖaŋ kantu ɖiɖaŋan The old one is senile because she is old.
mu-paŋdas [ACaus]
mu-paŋdas na maʔiɖaŋ The old man is senile.
- |paŋku|**
 burst out; blow out (< Japanese パンク according to Puyuma) (cf. **paŋtuk** ‘blow out, burst out’)
mu-paŋku [ACaus]
mu-paŋku la na kiŋiŋ The tyre has burst.
paŋku-aw [PF]
ku-paŋku-aw ku-kiŋiŋ I have a flat tyre.
p<ən>aŋku [AF]
p<ən>aŋku ku-taŋuruʔ My head burst.
 hit on the head (with an object, usually wood)
- |paŋsəʔ|**
ma-paŋ<saŋ>səʔ many people hit each other
ma-paŋ<saŋ>səʔ na taw People hit each other with a piece of wood.
paŋsəʔ-an [Imp I/BF]
paŋsəʔ-an kana pitaɖun tu-taŋuruʔ! Hit his head against the door!
paŋsəʔ-anay [I/BF]
paŋsəʔ-anay na kawi kana liuŋ A piece of wood was used to hit the pig on the head.
paŋsəʔ-aw [PF]
ku-paŋsəʔ-aw na liuŋ aw tuak-ay I hit the pig on the head and split it open.
p<in>aŋsəʔ a hit
p<in>aŋsəʔ-ku qa kuaŋ I received a hit with a gun.
- |paŋtaʔ|**
 hatch (of eggs); burst out; crack
mu-paŋtaʔ [ACaus]
mu-paŋtaʔ ku-taŋuruʔ My head burst.
paŋ<taŋ>taʔ-an very crackled
paŋ<taŋ>taʔ-an na darəʔ The earth is very crackled.
paŋtaʔ-aw [PF]
paŋtaʔ-aw na darəʔ The earth is crackled.
pu-paŋtaʔ make hatch

- pu-paŋtaʔ na biʔunun kana lawlaw* The egg is made to hatch (hatched more quickly) under a lamp.
- pu-paŋ<taŋ>[aʔ na darəʔ* The earth has been made very crackled.
- |paŋtəʔ|** knock out; punch on the head
- ki-paŋtəʔ** get knocked
- ki-paŋtəʔ[-ku kana ŋiŋfi* I received a punch from the teacher.
- mu-paŋtəʔ** [ACaus]
- mu-paŋtəʔ tu-taŋuruʔ kana kawi* His head has been knocked against the tree.
- paŋ<taŋ>təʔ** a lot of knocks
- tu-paŋ<taŋ>təʔ[-aw tu-taŋuruʔ* He punched a lot of heads.
- paŋtəʔ-anay** [I/BF]
- nu-paŋtəʔ-anay-ku kantu taŋuruʔ kana kawi* Help me to knock his head with the piece of wood.
- paŋtəʔ-aw** [PF]
- ku-paŋtəʔ-aw tu-taŋuruʔ kana kawi* His head was knocked with the piece of wood by me.
- paŋtəʔ-u** [Imp PF]
- paŋtəʔ-u!* Knock him out!
- paŋuʔal** pineapple, *Ananas comosus*, Merr.
- |paŋuʔ|** handful
- pa-paŋuʔ** [Caus]
- pa-paŋuʔ-ku ɬa walu* I will be made to take handfuls of sweets.
- paŋuʔ-aw** [PF]
- ku-paŋuʔ-aw na liʔaʔ* I took handfuls of mud.
- paŋuʔ-ay** [LF]
- nu-paŋuʔ-ay-ku ɬa paysu kantu aliut* Help me to take some money from his bag.
- p<ən>aŋuʔ** [AF]
- p<ən>aŋuʔ-ku ɬa paysu* I took handfuls of money.
- p<in>aŋuʔ-an** handfull
- saɬu nanku p<in>aŋuʔ-an* I have a lot of handfuls.
- papaɬaran** big shelf; table
- papəʔi** pregnant (cf **pakaləgi** ‘pregnant’; **mi-abak** ‘pregnant’)
- papəʔi na babayan* The women are pregnant.
- papiɛn** Amis
(Derogatory name given to the Amis. Papien is the name of an Amis matri-clan now predominantly distributed in the Shiu-ku-lan area, but originally settled near Puyuma.)
- papu** cervix
- mupaɬaran na papu* The cervix is drooping down.
- ma-papu** have prolapsed organs
- ma-papu na tainainayan* Women (elderly) have prolapsed organs.
- paʔa** thigh (cf. **dapal** ‘foot’; **kukuq** ‘the whole leg’; **pəriʔ** ‘the lower leg, from the knee to the ankle’)
- kaʔəbə tu-paʔa aw buʔiʔi* His thigh is large and hard.

- uʎanə ɖaɖu, aw madulas na paʔa* He is too fat, his thighs are chafed by the rubbing of the skin.
- paʔanun** go down; descend (cf. **m-u-darəʔ** ‘come ~ go down to earth, land’)
paʔanun-ku ɖa ɖənan I go down a mountain.
p-a-ʔanun-ku ɖa ɖaʎan I am going down a road.
paʔanun-an downstream (cf. **maka-darəʔ na ənay** ‘downstream’)
paʔanun-ku ɖa paʔanun-an I go downstream.
paʔanu-ʔanun na daʎan The road goes down abruptly.
paʔanun-aw [PF]
ku-paʔanun-aw na paʎiɖiŋ I went down with the car.
- paʔat** a variety of fern, *Nephrolepis?* (sp.). Puyuma eat this plant as a vegetable. (cf. **ʃiwaʃiwar** ‘*Nephrolepis*’)
- paʔatayan** the house of birth (< *atay* ‘liver’ in KaTipul dialect; in Nanwang **rami** ‘liver’, still Puyuma use this term) (< PAn *qaCay ‘liver’; in many languages the liver is the seat of emotions)
nanku paʔatayan kəma-ta, amaw na inupaʔaran My house of birth, we say, is where we came out.
- paʔaʃəb na ʔudal** gust of wind; flurry (< **ʔudal** ‘rain’)
 [Puyuma explain: *kamawan ɖa niʎaʔus ɖa unan* ‘It is like prey swallowed in one mouthful by the snake.’ *Kamawan ɖa ʃinagʔagan na ənay* ‘It is like rain spilled.’ (from a bucket)]
- |paʔərim|** appetite suppressant
paʔərim-ay [LF]
paʔərim-ay ku-tial My stomach eats a little.
- |paʔiɖ|** beckon without speaking (cf. **tua** ‘beckon, without speaking’)
ki-a-paʔiɖ the name of a shamanistic ritual to call back the soul of a dead person and ask if she ~ he has anything to say
paʔiɖ-anay [I/BF]
nu-paʔiɖ-anay-ku kana walak Help me to make a sign to the children ~ make a sign to the children for me.
paʔiɖ-aw [PF]
tu-paʔiɖ-aw na tinabawan kana təmararamaw The shamans called back the soul (with a gesture, but silently).
- p<ən>aʔiɖ** [AF]
p<ən>aʔiɖ-ku I called silently with my hand.
- |paʔiləp|** next to (cf. **daləp** ‘near’)
paʔiləp-u [Imp PF]
paʔiləp-u kana dianhua! Bring the phone closer!
paʔiləp-anay [I/BF]
tu-paʔiləp-anay kantu taŋiʎa kanɖu na ʃaw Those persons’ ears are close to each other.
- paʔtaŋ** bucket
matəkar na paʔtaŋ The bucket cracked by the sun is leaking.
- paʔtə** angry
na ʃaw na kaliŋuliŋutan, tu-aŋə **sagar paʔtə** Narrow-minded people get angry easily.

- paʔtuʃ** erection penis (cf. **par-baʔaw** ‘erection penis’)
mənaʔu kana buʃabuʃayan, paʔtuʃ tu-əʃas kana maʔinayan
 When the man sees a girl, he gets an erection.
- paʔtusi** strong desire
paʔtusi sagar ʃəməkəʃ ɖa ʔəraw, puŋaʃaday ɖa kaʔərawan He loves
 drinking wine so much, that he was nicknamed ‘the wino’.
- paʔʃaw** man’s creator spirit (**pa-ka-ʃaw** ‘according to some informants’)
- paʔʃaw** ~ **pa-ka-ʃaw na tinabawan** the vital energy that makes a man
 back-band; wooden back-band of a weaving loom (cf. **pila** ‘braces, straps’)
- paʔud** do an action x times
- par-**
- par-puan** do an action twice
p<ən>ar-puan-ku pənukpuk na walak I beat the child twice.
ku-par-puan-ay təmʃil I wrote twice.
ku-par-puan-anay səmiləb ɖa ənay na laʔub I drew water twice
 with the dipper.
mu-par-puan səmənay na babayan The ladies have sung twice.
- par-təʃun**
p<ən>ar-təʃun ʔ<əm>uyʔuy The child screamed three times.
ku-par-təʃun-ay təmubaŋ na ragan The chief accepted that I
 answered three times.
- parababuyan** name of a household said to be good at hunting boar, *babuy*
- paradənun** summer rice (unidentified) in dry paddies
 [Puyuma explain: *maruarum na ʔuma, a puʔur* ‘It grows in dry paddy
 fields, it is a rice.’]
- parakap** search; sensitive to touch (cf. **kəʃiʔ** ‘search’)
mabuʃiʔ na ʃaw, saigu parakap The blind can feel by touch.
i duliən, amaw, na parakap tu-ŋai kana puyuma Dulian, she is the
 one who searches the words of the Puyuma.
- parakap-an** [Imp I/BF]
parakap-an tu-aliuʔ mayaʔ ɖa paysu! Search in his bag to look for
 money!
- parakap-ay** [LF]
parakap-ay-ta kana kinsas muisaʃ kana ikoki We are searched by
 the police when we go in a plane.
tu-parakap-ay nanku aliuʔ kana maʃəʔəs My bag was searched by
 the thief.
parakap-ay la! It is searched!
- p<ən>arakap** [AF]
p<ən>arakap-ku nantu ɖaɖək mayaʔ ɖa kuanʃ I felt his body to look
 for a gun.
p<ən>arakap-ku tu-ŋai kana puyuma I study the words of the
 Puyuma.
- paramanan** morning star (cf. **tarsigan** ‘morning star’; **pitubuluʔ** ~ **pitumanan**
 ‘seven constellation, Ursa Major’; **ribuluʔ** ‘Ursa Minor.’) (cf. KaTipul
 dialect *Hemanamanan* ‘dawn’)

paranak	a little <i>nana? Paranak nana</i> Is it hot? A little spicy.
para-	be fond of; often; do habitually para-babayan to love ladies para-maʔinayan to like men para-babuy to like hunting the boar, to catch a lot of boar para-tiuʔ know how to set a trap
parəgi parəkəp	name of a household attach or glue strongly; assemble <i>parəkə-rəkəp-ku ɖa rumaʔ</i> I am assembling walls of houses. parəkəp-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-parəkəp-anay na taɖaw kana turak</i> I attached the knife to the post. <i>tu-kiʔiŋ kana paʔiɖiŋ muɖaŋku, buaraw təmapay; pia-ku la səmaŋaʔ aw parəkə-rəkəp-anay parbuʔias</i> The car tyre has burst, I took it off to put on a patch; when I have finished the repair, then I bolted it on again.
parəsi	splash; dampen by watering parəsi is a shamanistic ritual when the shamans moisten their spirits to cool them down. mu-parəsi [ACaus] <i>mu-parəsi na bəras kana pa<ra>rəsi-an</i> The rice has been watered with the watering sprinkler. pa<ra>rəsi-an watering can, water sprinkler parəsi-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-parəsi-anay-ku ɖa parəsi-an kana pa<ra>rəsi-an</i> Help me to water with the watering can. parəsi-ay [LF] <i>ku-parəsi-ay na kuʔaŋ</i> It is the vegetables that I have watered. <i>asua ɖien ʔi, na uaʔaʔian, amuna kinəruʔ, matəmuɣ na ʔaku, muʔaʔi-ta, mutani kana ʔaku tu-parəsi-ay kananta təɖək</i> Formerly, for the toilet, a hole was dug, when it was full, and we went to defecate, the feces fell into the hole and splashed our bottoms. p<ən>arəsi [AF] <i>p<ən>arəsi-ku ɖa ənay kana kuʔaŋ</i> I watered the vegetables.
parət	belt <i>buʔay tu-parət kana baŋsaran</i> The young man's belt is beautiful. pa-parət-an the waist <i>maʔiɖaŋ-ta la, nana ta-paparətan</i> When we are old, our back aches.
pariʔi	squeal of a pig <i>pariʔi na liuŋ</i> The pig squeals.
 paris 	scratch inadvertently mu-paris [ACaus] <i>mu-paris na puʔuʔ kananku ʔubiʔ</i> The puLuT plant scratched my skin. paris-anay [I/BF] <i>na puʔuʔ paris-anay kanku ʔubit</i> The puLuT plant scratched my skin.

- paris-ay** [LF]
adi-ku masiməʔ, qiama tu-paris-ay-ku kana kamuʔ I wasn't careful,
 so I scratched myself with the knife.
- p<ən>aris** [AF]
p<ən>aris na kamuʔ the knife scratches
- pariwan₁**
pariwan₂
parkadaw
parpar
 Paiwan linguistic group
 name of a household
 grass-snake, *Natrix natrix*
 two-ended pestle for shelling (remove seeds from a stalk)
- parpar-anay** [I/BF]
parpar-anay na parpar kana dawa The *parpar* pounds the millet.
- parpar-aw** [PF]
ku-parpar-aw na dawa aw ku-təbuʔaw i tabi It is the millet that I
 shelled with the pestle and husked in the *tabi* mortar.
- p<ən>arpar** [AF]
p<ən>arpar-ku ɬa dawa tua-ʔabayan I shelled the millet with the
 pestle to make sticky rice dumplings.
- parpin**
 the bamboos stuck on both sides of the entrance of the men house's
 palisade
- parpuʔus**
 liquid feces not very severe diarrhoea (cf. **buriris** 'liquid feces'; **mapias**
 'have diarrhoea')
parpuʔus taytaw He has slight diarrhoea.
- parsama**
 how many times?
parsama-yu maʔakʔ How many times have you pulled (it) off?
- paru-**
 a little
paru-uʔiʔiʔ a bit hard
paru-adi səmaŋaʔ to be a little unhappy
paru-kuatis a little bad
paru-mabuka the colors are a little washed out
Bauhinia championii (Benth.) Benth.
- parukun**
parualu
 example (cf. **patinak** 'explanation using metaphor'; **pasidiŋ** 'metaphor')
na asabak na ŋai, adi-ta pakalaŋ ɬa parualu, maʔuʔid kiləŋaw na
ʔaw If we do not follow the example of the true words, then the
 people do not know to listen.
tu-ŋai kana yawan parualu pənia The chief's words are an example
 to everyone.
kanaɬu ɬa bati na p<in>arualu-alu Those words were the examples.
- pasa**
 a span
pasa kana dapal unit of measurement by pace, one span (agricultural
 measure)
munuma pasa kana dapal nanu ʔuma, nantu ikaɬəkan aw
tu-ikabəʔakasʔ How many strides long and wide is your field?
- pasabay**
pasa kana ʔima unit of measurement by hand
 help (ritual term) (cf. **pu-laŋ** 'protect, help')
pasabay-ay [LF]
ku-pasabay-ay na təmararamaw I helped the shamans.

- sa[ə]əm da ʔasəban, kiŋuwayan səməkaɖ, tu-pasabay-ay na maʔələ*
When we are planting sugarcane, those who finished first come
and help the slow ones.
- pasə[əʔ]** hold something back; jealous (cf. **səba** ‘keep back information, wrath’;
ʔiʔil ‘stingy, mean’)
pasə[əʔ]-ku kananu saiguyan I am jealous of your knowledge.
- pasə[əʔ-ay]** [LF]
ku-pasə[əʔ-ay-yu kananku saiguyan I hid what I know from you.
bu[ay] ɖaɖu a ʔaw, tu-pasə[əʔ-ay] ɖa kaɖuan ɖa ʔaw This person is
very beautiful, many people are jealous of her.
- pasə[əʔ-i]** [Imp LF]
pasə[əʔ-i] (na) ti[il]! Don’t show him the book!
- pasəraʔaɖ**
< **saʔaɖ** ‘branch’
name of the household which founded the village
[Puyuma explain: ‘The *pasəraʔaD* brought to the villagers *biniq/adang*
‘seed’, *qaLum* ‘game’, *Lumay* ‘rice’, *dakpan* ‘big game’, ‘food’. Cf.
arasis.]
- pasəbaŋ** act aimlessly; without purpose
pasəbaŋ nanku da[an] My road is without purpose.
- pasəbaŋ-aw** [PF]
ku-pasəbaŋ-aw səməlap na sabak I swept the inside of the house
without permission.
- pasəbaŋ-ay** [LF]
ku-pasəbaŋ-ay səməlap na sabak I swept the (place) inside of the
house without permission.
- p<ən>asəbaŋ** [AF]
p<ən>asəbaŋ-ku ɖa da[an] I walk aimlessly, (wherever I want).
- pasəbu** send ahead; send to the front
pasəbu-[y]an [Imp I/BF]
pasəbu-[y]an na suan! Send the dog first!
- pasəbu-[y]anay** [I/BF]
*an matatəŋɖ-ta kanta ʔala, pasəbu-[y]anay na ɖinəkalanən kana
yawan* When we and our enemies killed each other, the villagers
were sent to the front by the chief. (He stayed in the rear, add the
Puyuma.)
na yawan tu-pasəbu-[y]anay na ɖinəkalanən The chief sent the
villagers to the front.
pasəbu-[y]anay na suan kana babuy The dog is sent ahead to chase
the boar.
- pasəbu-[y]aw** [PF]
ku-pasəbu-[y]aw na suan kana babuy I sent the dog (ahead) to
chase the boar.
- p<ən>asəbu** [AF]
p<ən>asəbu-ku kana ɖinəkalanən I sent the villagers ahead.
- pasək₁** nail
mi-pasək have a nail in
mi-pasək na ki[iki]iŋ kana pa[iɖiŋ] There is a nail in the car tyres.

- pasək-anay** [I/BF]
nu-pasək-anay-ku qa pasək i [ibəŋ] Help me to hammer a nail into the wall.
- pasək-ay** [LF]
pasək-ay na [ibəŋ sasaʔitan kana kabuŋ] (He hammers) a nail into the wall to hang up the hat.
- pasək-i** [Imp LF]
pasək-i (qa pasək na [ibəŋ!]) Hammer (a nail into the wall)!
- pasək₂**
 burdock, *Arctium*
 [Puyuma explain: *tu-kawiław na kaʔakaʔ kana pasək* ‘The burdock flowers stuck to trousers.’]
- p<in>asək** something stuck
sagar qa p<in>asək na pasək Burdock flowers like to stick properly
- pasəkət**
pasəkət-ku məkan I eat properly.
pasəkət-ku matəŋaɖaw I sit down properly.
- pasəkət-an** [Imp I/BF]
pasəkət-an na mutipas na takaɖ! Mend the broken basket properly!
- pasəkət-anay** [I/BF]
ku-pasəkət-anay səmaʔit na aliut I hung the bag correctly.
- pasəkət-ay** [LF]
ku-pasəkət-ay səmaŋaʔ na punun I wove the basket properly.
- pasəkət-i** [Imp LF]
pasəkət-i matəŋaɖaw! Sit properly!
- pasəki**
 an uphill road; uphill
pasəki-ku kana qənan I climb the mountain.
- pasəki** [Imp LF]
pasəki-yu! Climb!
- pasəki-anay** [I/BF]
nu-pasəki-anay i nanali kana qənan You help my mother to climb the mountain.
- pasəlap**
 < səlap ‘broom’
 fly at ground level (cf. **salʔiʔ** ‘fly at ground level and catch chickens’)
pa<səla>səlap ku-kəmakawaŋ:
 1. I walk bent over to avoid being seen
 2. I drag my feet
 3. Ricochet, skim low over a place
mubiʔi na ʔayam pa-səla-səlap kana [umay] The birds fly over the rice like making ricochets.
- pasəltu**
 give orders
pasəltu-ku I give orders (ritual context).
- pasəltu-a** will give order
pasəltu-a-ku dia kandi kana maʔidaŋ I will give this old man some orders.
- pasəltu-aw** [PF]
ku-pasəltu-aw na maʔidaŋ I gave orders to the old man.
- pasəltu-anay** [I/BF]

- ma-ʔuwəs-ku, nu-pasəltu-anay-ku kana walak* I have lost my voice,
give the children orders for me.
- pasəltu-u** [Imp PF]
pasəltu-u! Order!
(The dyad in ritual context is *pakalaqam-ku, pasəltu-ku* ‘I inform’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:199, verse 13-01.)
- p<ən>asəltu** [AF]
p<ən>asəltu-ku datu ləmak kana maʔiɖaŋ I told the old man his work.
- p<in>asəltu-an** orders
iɖi nantu p<in>asəltu-an kan muya These are Muya’s orders.
- |pasənʔiŋ|**
sprain; strain a joint
- m-u-pasənʔiŋ** [Mvt]
m-u-pasənʔiŋ-ku nanku uraʔ I have strained my muscle.
- mu-pasənʔiŋ** [ACaus]
mu-pasənʔiŋ tu-dapal kan isaw Isaw’s foot is sprained.
- pasənʔiŋ-aw** [PF]
marataŋ kikarun, ku-pasənʔiŋ-aw nanku [ima I don’t like working
so I have sprained my hand (on purpose).
- pasidɖiŋ**
metaphor (cf. **parualu** ‘example’; **patinak** ‘explanation using metaphor’)
sagar-ku kananu ʔapuʔ ‘I like your flower (daughter)’, (says a young man to the parents of the girl he fancies.) [Puyuma say ‘This is a **pasidɖiŋ.**’]
- pasidɖiŋ-anay** [I/BF]
ku-pasidɖiŋ-anay marəŋay I spoke in metaphors.
- pasiasɖi?**
force someone; make an effort
- pasiasɖi?-ku məkan* I make an effort to eat.
pasiasɖi?-ku muʔaʔi I make an effort to go to the toilet.
- m-u-pasiasɖi?** [Mvt]
m-u-pasiasɖi? qua She made an effort to come.
- pasiasɖi?-anay** [I/BF]
pasiasɖi?-anay pukataɖwin kana [utia They want to force her to marry a husband from mainland China.
- pasiasɖi?-aw** [PF]
pasiasɖi?-aw pinilaŋ qua kaɖi He was forced to come here with me.
- pasiasɖi?-ay** [LF]
ku-pasiasɖi?-ay paʔəkəkə] kana ʔəraw kan dulien I made Dulian drink wine.
- |paspas|**
shake in the wind
- mu-paspas** [ACaus]
mu-paspas la na ʔapuʔ kana baʔi aw muʔərag The flowers were shaken by the wind and fell off.
- p<ən>aspas** [AF]
p<ən>aspas na baʔi kana tarbu, bariaw, tu-bikbikanay tu-bini? aw taʔtaʔanay kana uduʔudu? The wind shook the miscanthus, the small reeds, it shook their seeds and spread them on the mountains.

- p<ən>aspas** a wind coming from north
p<ən>aspas kama i ?ami na baʔi, ayaw, a p<ən>aspas, kama-ta kanɖu na baʔi The *penaspas* wind comes from the north, it is a cool (wind), we call that wind, *penaspas*.
- pənaspas** ‘Fallen down’ is also a sacred song sung at *mangayaw*, festival
- pasu** cheekbone
- ra-pasu-an** big cheekbones
- pasuruk₁** give orders (cf. **pasəltu** ‘give orders’)
pasuruk-ku kana ʔaw I give this person orders.
- pasuruk-an** orders
- pasuruk-an** [Imp I/BF]
pasuruk-an kana suan! Give the dog orders!
pa-sa-suruk-an ɖa kiakarunan! Give the employee orders!
- pasuruk-anay** [I/BF]
tu-pasuruk-anay-ku kan isaw Isaw gives me orders.
- pasuruk-aw** [PF]
ku-pasuruk-aw na pasasurukan kana kiakarunan I gave the employee orders for his work.
- p<ən>asuruk** [AF]
p<ən>asuruk-ku kana pakakarunan I gave the servant orders.
(In ritual context, the dyad is *pa-ka-karun-an, pa-sa-suruk-an* ‘those who give orders’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:312, verse 27-06.)
- |pasuruk₂** accuse wrongly
- pasuruk-anay** [I/BF]
tu-pasuruk-anay kanku iɖu na ʔaw That man has denounced me wrongly.
- pasus** hole; make a hole with a blunt object; drill
- pa<sa>sus-an** a drill
pasus-i kana pasus na pa<sa>sus-an! Make the hole with the drill in the place to be drilled!
- pasus-anay** [I/BF]
nu-pasus-anay-ku kana kawi Help me to make a hole in the wood.
- pasus-ay** [LF]
ku-pasus-ay ɖa pasus I made holes.
- pasus-i** [Imp LF]
pasus-i kana pasus na pa<sa>sus-an! Make the hole with the drill in the place to be drilled!
- p<ən>asus** [AF]
p<ən>asus-ku ɖa kawi I made a hole with a piece of wood.
p<ən>asus-ku kana kawi I made a hole in the tree.
- p<in>asus-an** a hole made
p<in>asus-an na kawi There is a hole in the tree.
- pat** four
- kan-pat-an ~ t<in>uka-pat** measure of four fingers (Used especially for measuring the length of boars’ tusks.)
- ka-pat-an** ‘the fourth’. July in the old calendar.

[Puyuma explain:

mu[ə]iaban-ta ‘We perform the “going to the sea” harvest rite.’

kamiqaʔənaɣ Festival

pubini kana guʔuan ‘We plant *guʔuan*, a winter rice sp.’]

ka-pat-an ɲuwayan-an ‘the front fourth’. August in the old calendar

[Puyuma explain:

səməkəq la na kada, səma[əm-ta ɖa buɲa ‘When the shrikes arrive, we plant sweet potatoes.’ Summer time according to the Puyuma.]

kara-pat four objects per person (personal or non-personal nouns)

kara-pat-yu ɖa biʔunun You have four eggs.

kar-pa-pat-an-mu ɖa biʔunun (A lot of people, each), you have four eggs.

kar-pa-pat-ay ɖa biʔunun na ɖinəkalanən Each villager had four eggs.

kar-mi-pa-pat-an ~ kar-mia-pat-an

kar-mi-pa-pat-an kəmakawaɲ ~ kar-mia-pat-an kəmakawaɲ Walk four by four

maka-pətəl forty

məkʔəp misama ɖa papata fourteen

mə-libak ka-pat-an ‘the starting fourth.’ September in the old calendar.

[Puyuma explain:

səma[əm-ta ɖa buɲa ‘We plant sweet potatoes’]

mi-a-pat four (people)

pa-pat-a four (things)

pa-pat-a tu-saninin ~ parkapata ~ markapat tu-saninin one quarter

par-pat do an action four times

par-pat-ku pənukpuk I hit four times.

ku-par-pat-ay məɾəʔrəʔ i duliən I have embraced Dulian four times.

ku-par-pat-aw təmagtəg na tagtəg I have put the four side-boards on the cart.

par-pat-anay-ku pənukpuk kana puakpuk I whipped (him) four times.

puka-apat fourth

kuiku amaw, na puka-apat kaniam na maʔuwadi Me, I am the fourth child in my family.

tarbiʔibiʔin ka-pat-an ‘the leaving fourth’. October in the old calendar.

[Puyuma explain: *mə-latuɖ kana ʔumay (guʔuan)* ‘Weed the rice (winter sp.).’]

|patalu|

help

patalu-anay [I/BF]

nu-patalu-anay-ku kibəray ɖa paysu i yinhang Help me to borrow money from the bank.

patalu-ay [LF]

patalu-ay maʔak ɖa paysu i yinhang I went to the bank to borrow money for you.

patalu-i [Imp LF]

patalu-i! Help!

- patari** up to (cf. **palu** ‘up, until’)
patari sujan All night. (Lit. ‘Up to the end of the night.’)
patari bələtəŋ Until the end, eternity.
- pataruan** winnowing basket (small)
abakan da puran na pataruan We put the betel nuts in the *pataruan*.
- patəqəl** honest; correct (cf. **panutug** ‘straight, clear, calm’)
adi patəqəl It is not right.
patəqəl nanku aŋər My mind is honest.
ka-patəqəl will be correct
ka-patəqəl-u nu-kakuayanan! You must go back to your good habits!
m-u-patəqəl [Mvt]
adi-yu m-u-patəqəl You do not walk straight.
- patəqəl na bujan** half-moon
- patənan** shield from the sun
patəna-tənan-ku kana kadaw I am looking at the sun while shielding my eyes with my hand.
patənan-ay [LF]
ku-patənan-ay-yu kana kadaw I put my hand in front of your eyes to protect them from the sun.
p<ən>atənan [AF]
p<ən>atənan-ku kana kadaw I shield my eyes with my hand to look at the sun.
- patəras** say silly things
patəras nu-ŋai You say silly things. ~ Your words are silly.
patəras-ay [LF]
ku-patəras-ay marəŋay na bati I said silly things.
p<ən>atəras [AF]
p<ən>atəra-təras nu-bati You say a lot of silly things.
- patinak** explanation using metaphor (cf. **parualu** ‘example’; **pasidiŋ** ‘metaphor’)
na yawan nantu ŋai a bini?, patinak kantu bati a bini? The chief’s words are seeds, the seeds are his words.
- patiup** whistle (cf. **paksip** ‘whistle’)
pa-ta-tiup a whistler
mu|ius maya? kana pa-ta-tiup na bu|abu|ayan The girl turned to look to see who was whistling.
patiup-ay [LF]
tu-patiup-ay na bu|abu|ayan kana baŋsaran The young man whistled at the girl.
patiup-u [Imp PF]
patiup-u! Whistle!
- paturus** second (cf. **puka-qaqua** ‘second’)
 < **turus** ‘follow’
palibak i irubay, paturus nanku marturus Irubay is in front, and my bicycle follows her.
- patusi** too much (cf. **rabas** ‘surplus, too much’)
patusi la da babayan aw pinasiŋa|ad da arədi|paw He likes women so much that he has been nicknamed ‘the lecher or fornicator’.

- patusi la qa taʔəkəlan qa ʔəraw, qɪama maulaj* He drinks too much wine, so he becomes crazy.
- paʔaka** meat; muscles
- paʔaka kana liuj** pork
- paʔakaʔakayan** cattail, *Typha* ?plant (sp.)
[Puyuma say ‘It cures snakebites.’]
- paʔapanj** name of a men’s house
(The household *pasaraqaD* was attached to this men’s house.)
- |paʔaʔaʔaʔ|** clap one’s hands
- paʔaʔaʔaʔ-aw** [PF]
ku-paʔaʔaʔaʔ-aw ku-[ima] I clapped my hands.
- paʔaʔaʔaʔ-u** [Imp PF]
paʔaʔaʔaʔ-u nu-[ima]! Clap your hands!
- p<ən>aʔaʔaʔaʔ** [AF]
p<ən>aʔaʔaʔaʔ-ku I clapped hands.
- paʔaran** outside
- paʔaran**
indaŋ ɖatu kianiʔənay na minaʔay kana ʔala qɪama aɖi i paʔaran
They were afraid that an enemy might come and cut off their heads, so they were not buried outside.
- a-paʔaran** shallow (cf. **baʔakar** ‘dry, shallow’)
tu-ŋai kana yawan a-paʔaran The chief’s words are not profound.
- in-u-paʔaran-an** gone out
tu-in-u-paʔaran-an, karua la saya tuki She went out just an hour ago.
- ka-u-paʔaran** will go outside
andaman, ka-u-paʔaran na kadaw Tomorrow the sun will rise.
- m-u-a-rua-paʔaran** be ready to go out
m-u-a-rua-paʔaran-ku I am getting ready to go out.
- m-u-paʔaran** [Mvt]
m-u-paʔaran-ku la! I go out!
m-u-paʔaran na kadaw The sun rises.
kana karaʔu-raʔub-an, m-u-paʔaran-ku mukua i tiam Every evening,
I go out to the shop.
- paʔaran-aw** [PF]
ku-paʔaran-aw na paʔiɖij I got the car out.
- p<in>u-paʔaran-an** a thing put outside
p<in>u-paʔaran-an la na katəŋaɖawan The seat is outside.
- pu-paʔaran** take something out
nu-pu-paʔaran-anay-ku kananku paʔiɖij Help me to get my car out.
nu-pu-paʔaran-aw na katəŋaɖawan You put the seat outside.
ku-pu-paʔaran-anay na katəŋaɖawan The seat has been taken out by me.
- ua paʔaran** [Imp] get out
angarəmay, ua paʔaran! Go out immediately!

- paʔəgtəg** fall straight down
paʔəgtəg na kadaw The sun at midday ~ zenith ~ heatwave.
paʔəgtəg na ənay shower
paʔəgtəg na daʔil [təməkəl] ɖa ənay He drinks water from the bottle.
- paʔəgtəg-anay** [I/BF]
kana karaʔuraʔuraban, ku-paʔəgtəg-anay na ənay dəmirus
 Every evening, I take a shower.
- paʔəgtəg-i** [Imp LF]
paʔəgtəg-i kana daʔil paʔəkəl! Drink from the bottle!
- paʔəpəl** do wrongly; make the wrong choice
marayas paʔəpəl kikarun tu-kinikarunan, ma-siman-ku la She keeps apologizing for the mistakes she makes in her work, I am fed up with her.
- paʔəpəl-an** mistaken thing
- paʔəpəl-anay** [I/BF]
tu-paʔəpəl-anay bəray kanku He mistakenly gave his gift to me. (He wanted to give it to someone else.)
tu-paʔəpəl-anay təmakis He used his knife wrong. (He took it by the blade.)
- paʔəpəl-aw** [PF]
ku-paʔəpəl-aw na ʔaw I have got the wrong person.
tu-paʔəpəl-aw kəmuən na suan He has killed a dog by mistake (instead of a boar).
- paʔir₁** prominent
maʔatuy tu-ʔatuy ~ maʔatuy tu-paʔir He has a prominent upper lip ('pouting').
- ma-paʔir** has upper lip prominent
ma-paʔir na ʔatuy The upper lip is prominent ('pouting').
- paʔir-aw** [PF]
tu-paʔir-aw tu-ʔuarʔur His philtrum is prominent.
- |paʔir|₂** overturn
mu-paʔir [ACaus]
mu-paʔir na paʔidij The car has overturned.
p<ən>aʔir [AF]
p<ən>aʔir na paʔidij The car overturned.
- paʔis** underarm odor gland (apocrine sweat glands)
ʔaʔsis tu-paʔis His underarm gland stinks.
 [Puyuma say 'Certain people have an illness which makes the gland give off an offensive odor.']
- arə-pa-paʔis** to smell armpit
- paʔuŋtuŋan** drum
raʔuʔəŋ na paʔuŋtuŋan The drum is noisy.
- paʔuʔu** go on; go everywhere; non-stop (cf. **paərəs** 'non-stop')
paʔuʔu-ku kanɖi kana kiakarunan I do this work non-stop.
paʔuʔu-ku panununay ɖa paʔəməl Non-stop, I force him to take (his) medicine.

- paʔuʔu-ku kana wari muʔibat* Everyday, I go here and there.
- m-u-paʔuʔu** [Mvt]
m-u-paʔuʔu na ʔaw kana rumarumaʔ He trails round from house to house.
- paʔuʔu-anay** [I/BF]
ku-paʔuʔu-anay mukua muqadanjia kan gulum I very often go and see Gulum.
kana wariwari, paʔuʔu-anay pakarun i duliɛn Every day, Duliaɛn goes and gets some work.
- p<ən>aʔuʔu** [AF]
p<ən>aʔuʔu-ku ʔəməkəʔ kana kurisəpa I drink tea all the time.
 the present-day town of Qilong. [Puyuma say ‘It was our frontier.’]
 fit; correct; meaning
- paunuanay**
pawa
pawa la na tuki, ba-bəruk-an la When the time has gone, it will be time for our departure.
- kir-pawa** adjust with oneself
kir-pawa ku-puamaʔa My glasses fit me well.
nanku k<in>ir-pawa-[y]an idi na sənay This song goes well with mine.
- mar-pawa** be in harmony with
mar-pawa tu-kawaʔ Their roads are the same.
mar-pawa-[y]ay na ədad Colors have run in the wash (so now there are all alike).
- pawa-[y]an** customs, meaning
amanay nu-pawa-[y]anʔ What is your meaning?
tu-pawa-[y]anay tu-wari His dates are correct.
tu-pawa-[y]an kana puyuma kan kəma-taʔ What is the exact meaning of Puyuma?
tu-pawa-[y]an kana manayaw amuna kianiʔən The *mangayaw* tradition was headhunting.
- |pawatəg|**
 go back with; accompany (only for human beings) (cf. **tunun** ‘take someone home’ < KaTipul dialect; **ʔatəq** ‘fetch someone, send’)
- mar-pawatəg** two persons go back together
mar-pawatəg-ta We go back together.
- pawatəg-anay** [I/BF]
nu-pawatəg-anay-ku kan isaw Help me to take Isaw home.
- pawatəg-ay** [LF]
tu-pawatəg-ay-ku kan isaw i pitaʔun Isaw went back to the door with me.
ta-pawatəg-ay na minatay na ʔaw, pawatəg-an na wari garəm
 We want to go with the dead man, today is the day.
- p<in>awatəg-an** accompaniment
 straw-rice bag (< Minnan *pau-te*)
 (A *pawti* is the equivalent of 9 *bitawan*, and contains about 60-70 kilos of rice.)
- pawti**
saya pawti-an big sack (jute)

- [payapay]** float in the wind; sway (cf. **biḡabiḡ** ‘float, hang down, dangle, sway’; **liuaḷiu** ‘dangle, for round objects’; **tiuatiu** ‘dangle, swing for all objects’)
ma-pay-a-pay [AF]
ma-pay-a-pay nantu parəṭ kana walak The child’s belt floats in the wind.
payapay-aw [PF]
na baḡsaran, tu-payapay-aw nantu parəṭ Young men, their belts float in the wind.
p<in>ayapay
 1. the ribbons tied to the shamans’ bag
 2. a synecdoche for the shamans’ bag itself (In ritual context the pair is *ni-yup-a-yup, p<in>ay<a>pay* ‘shamans’bags’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:200, verse 13-09.)
- payas** immediately
pakalaḡamay ḡa minaṭay i tinataw, payas muruma? As soon as she learned of her mother’s death, she came home immediately.
payas-anay [I/BF]
na baḡsaran markalaḡam kana buḷabuḷayan, payas-anay pukataḡwin
 As soon as the young man met the girl, (their parents) married them immediately.
- payla** five-leaved chaste tree, *Vitex negundo* (L.)
məkan kana payla na liuḡ, buḷay tu-ḷubit When the pig eats *payla*, its skin looks nice.
- [paylaḡ]** look after someone; nurse (cf. **ḡayir** ‘look after, keep an eye on, watch out for’)
pa-paylaḡ [Caus]
ku-pa-paylaḡ-aw a ṭaw kanku walak I asked him to look after my child.
paylaḡ-aw [PF]
ku-paylaḡ-aw na walak The child is looked after by me.
p<ən>aylaḡ [AF]
p<ən>aylaḡ-ku ḡa ṭaw I looked after someone. ~ I look after people.
təmutaw p<ən>aylaḡ ḡa təmuan The grandparent looks after the grandchild.
- payməḡ** firearm (ritual term) (cf. **kuḡ** ‘gun’; **pa-deruḡ, p<in>-idaḡ-an** ‘firearm’)
payraḡ Taiwanese people (< Minnan, *phaiⁿ-lang* ‘bad people’)
paysu money
ki-paysu earn money
mangayaw-ta maka rumaruma? ki-paysu When it is the annual festival, *mangayaw*, every house gives money.
mukua ki-paysu-a kana iyuan maḡayir kana kuḡəḡ na ṭaw I go to the hospital to get my money for looking after sick people.
mi<a>paysu have money frequently
mi-paysu have money, wealthy
- pəpəpə** gnat

|pəqə|

squeeze; massage (cf. **pəras** ‘squeeze out of’)**ki-pəqə|** get massaged*ki-pəqə|an nanu nanayan kana p<ən>a-pəqə|* Have the pain massaged by the masseur.**mu-pəqə|** [ACaus]*mu-pəqə| la iqu na bufu* Those testes are squeezed (e.g. of oxes to be castrated).**pa-pəqə|-aw** [PF]*tu-pa-pəqə|-aw iqu na nana kana [ima* He might press that painful hand.**pəqə|-anay** [I/BF]*nu-pəqə|-anay-ku kantu bufu kana guŋ* Help me to press on the ox’s testes.**pəqə|-u** [Imp PF]*pəqə|-u!* Squeeze!**p<ən>a-pəqə|** masseur**p<ən>əqə|** [AF]*p<ən>əqə|-ku qa fufu* I squeezed a breast.

|pəqpə|

shy; introverted

pəqpə|-aw [PF]*ku-pəqpə|-aw na ŋai* I am introverted, I don’t talk much.**p<ən>əqpə|** [AF]*p<ən>əqpə|-ku qa ŋai* I do not talk. (I am an introvert.) (cf. **paqŋa| tu-ŋai** ‘His words are expensive.’, ‘He does not like talking.’)

|pə|idak|

come out; appear

m-u-pə|idak [Mvt]*m-u-pə|idak nanku papu* I have a prolapsed cervix.*m-u-pə|idak na makasabak na kirwan* The inner garment is showing.**pə|idak-aw** [PF]*paŋufu kantu manudən na tainainayan, tu-pə|idak-aw tu-fufu*
When a woman feeds her baby, she takes out her breast.

|pə|in|

separate by moving away

pə|in-an [Imp I/BF]*pə|in-an (na kadursian)!* Move (the rubbish) away!**pə|in-anay** [I/BF]*nu-pə|in-anay-ku kananku kua|əŋan* Help me to get rid of my illness.**pə|in-aw** [PF]*ku-pə|in-aw nanku kirkuayanan na kuatisan* I have given up my bad habits.**pə|in-ay** [LF]*tu-pə|in-ay nanku ruma? kana təmararamaw* My house has been cleansed by the shamans (by moving away bad elements).**pə|in-u** [Imp PF]*pə|in-u!* Move (that) away!**p<ən>ə|in** [AF]*p<ən>ə|in-ku kanqu na katəŋaɖawan* I moved that seat over there.

- p<ən>əljin** a shamanistic rite of removal of bad elements
u-pəljin [Imp]
u-pəljin! Go away! (Cry the Catholics to Satan.)
- pənasəŋaɖaw**
 < **təŋaɖaw** ‘sit down’
 spirit sat on the ancestral altar *p<ən>a-səŋaɖ-aw* or *ma-səŋaɖ-aw*
 (This represents further support for the hypothesis that while PAN *C has become /t/ in Puyuma, it is reflected as /s/ in the ritual language, cf. *təŋaɖ* ‘sit down’ corresponds to *səŋaɖ* in the ritual texts, or *[aŋit]/[aŋis]*.) (L. Sagart, p.c.)
 (In ritual context, the pair is *pənasəŋiɖi*, *pənasəŋaɖaw*; ‘spirit of the ancestral altar’.)
- pənasəŋiɖi**
 spirit sat on the ancestral altar or *masəŋiɖi* (cf. **pənasəŋaɖaw** ‘spirit of the ancestral altar’)
 (Ritual term. Unknown in daily speech and undeciphered.) (In ritual context, the pair is *pənasəŋiɖi*, *pənasəŋaɖaw* ~ *masəŋaɖaw*, *masəŋiɖi* ‘spirit sat on the ancestral altar’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:293, verse 24-39.) (L. Sagart, p.c.)
- pənaspas₁**
 < **paspas** ‘shake in the wind’
 a cool wind coming from the north that makes the plants fly away
kəma i ʔami na baʔi, ayaw, a pənaspas kəma-ta kanɖu na baʔi.
Kauʔəragan ɖa kawɪ tu-biraʔ, tu-biniʔ kana balubu The cool wind comes from north, we call that wind, *penaspas*. It makes the leaves, and seeds of the miscanthus fall off.
- mu-paspas** [ACaus]
mu-paspas la na ʔapuʔ kana baʔi aw muʔərag Flowers are shaken by the wind and they have fallen down.
p<ən>aspas na baʔi kana tarbu, bariaw, tu-bikbikanay tu-biniʔ, aw taʔtaʔanay kana uduʔuduʔ The wind shakes the miscanthus, the small reeds; it shakes their seeds which go and spread on the mountains.
- pənaspas₂**
 < **paspas** ‘shake in the wind’
 |**pəɾəʔ** strangle; wring (as laundry)
pa-pəɾəʔ [Caus]
ku-pa-pəɾəʔ-anay na binasəʔan kana pa-pəɾəʔ-an I made the washing wring in the spin-dryer.
pa-pəɾəʔ-an spin-dryer
p<ən>əɾəʔ [AF]
sagar-ku p<ən>əɾəʔ kanu I want to strangle you.
pəɾəʔ-aw [PF]
ku-pəɾəʔ-aw tu-niʔən I wrung his neck.
pəɾəʔ-ay [LF]
ku-pəɾəʔ-ay ɖa niʔən I wrung a neck.
ku-pəɾəʔ-ay na kirwan I wrung the washing.
pəɾəʔ-u [Imp PF]
pəɾəʔ-u tu-niʔən! Wring his neck!
p<in>əɾəʔə nickname given to the last-born of a large family. [Puyuma say ‘He is the last squeezed drop.’]

 pərəs 	<p>squeeze out the contents from (cf. pədqəl ‘squeeze, extract from, knead’) kar-pa-pərəs two persons squeeze the same object <i>kar-pa-pərəs-ta kana nuli</i> We, (both,) squeeze the tube of glue. pa-pərəs [Caus] <i>pa-pərəs-ku kana nuli</i> I was made to squeeze the tube of glue. p<ən>ərəs [AF] <i>p<ən>ərəs-ku kana nuli</i> I squeezed the tube of glue. pərəs-aw [PF] <i>ku-pərəs-aw na nuli</i> The tube of glue is squeezed by me. pərəs-u [Imp PF] <i>pərəs-u!</i> Squeeze!</p>
pərəsək	<p>pink sorrel, <i>Oxalis corymbosa</i> Dc. [Puyuma explain: <i>arsəm</i> ‘It is sour.’] <i>idini na pərəsək a paṭəməl, tu- əq əqaw na pərəsək, puka-ta yam qa saima, aw ta-pukayay na indan na ʃa uṭupan kana manuden</i> ‘This plant, <i>peresek</i>, is a medicine, the <i>peresek</i> is crushed between the fingers, we add a little salt, and the baby’s tongue is coated.’ (This treatment is given before the child eats by himself.) [Puyuma explain: <i>a paṭəməl qa asaṭ tu-damuk</i> ‘It is a medicine used for hypertension.’] <i>nana nanta taku aw ʔi, puṭəməl-ta kanḍu kana pərəsək</i> When our throat aches, we make a medicine with that plant.</p>
pəriʔ	<p>the lower leg (the area from the knees to the ankle); calf (of leg) (cf. paʔa ‘thigh’; dapal ‘foot’; kukuḍ ‘the whole leg’) <i>kaṭəbə tu-pəriʔ</i> His lower leg is big. pa-pəriʔ-an calf <i>mabakas tu-papəriʔ-an</i> His calf is big.</p>
 pəsəʔ 	<p>break mu-pəsəʔ [ACaus] <i>mu-pəsəʔ na daʃil</i> The bottle is broken. p<ən>əsəʔ [AF] <i>p<ən>a-pəsəʔ-ku qa daʃil</i> I am breaking the bottle. pəsəʔ-aw [PF] <i>ku-pəsəʔ-aw na taki </i> The glass is broken by me. pəsəʔ-u [Imp PF] <i>pəsəʔ-u na tatabək!</i> Break the calabash!</p>
 pəspəs 	<p>massage pa-pəspəs [Caus] <i>pa-pəspəs-a-ku kana p<ən>əspəs</i> I am massaged by the masseuse. p<ən>əspəs [AF] <i>maʔu id-ku p<ən>əspəs</i> I don’t know how to massage. pəspəs-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-pəspəs-anay-ku dananku ʃaṇuruʔ</i> Help me to massage my head. pəspəs-ay [LF] <i>ku-pəspəs-ay tu-ʃaṇuruʔ</i> I massaged his head. pəspəs-i [Imp LF]</p>

	<i>pəspəs-i taytaw!</i> Massage him!
	pəspəs-u [Imp PF]
	<i>pəspəs-u tu-tajuru?!</i> Massage his head!
 pətəl 	maka-pətəl forty
 pəʃik 	jump; splash (e.g. coins, rice, insects)
	p<al>əʃik sound of jumping
	p<ən>əʃik [AF]
	<i>p<ən>əʃik na pajsu</i> The coins jump.
	p<ən>əʃik shamanistic ritual of offering thanks with wine. With a quick backwards and forwards movement, the officiant dips his index finger in a glass of wine, and splashes it on those around him.
	pəʃik-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-pəʃik-ay ɬa ʔaraw</i> I splashed with wine.
pəʃir	trap (hunt using traps)
	p<ən>əʃir [AF]
	<i>saigu p<ən>əʃir ɬa kuʌabaw</i> He knows how to set traps to catch rats.
	pəʃir-anay [I/BF]
	<i>pəʃir-anay na pəʃir kana babuy</i> Traps are used to catch boar.
	pəʃir-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-pəʃir-aw na kuʌabaw ɬa pəʃir</i> I caught rats in a trap.
	pəʃir-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-pəʃir-ay na kuʌabaw ɬa pəʃir</i> I caught rats in a trap.
	pəʃir-u [Imp PF]
	<i>pəʃir-u!</i> Trap!
	ua pəʃir [Imp]
	<i>ua pəʃir-yu!</i> Go and set traps!
piā₁	all; finish
	pa-pia will finish
	<i>andaman, pa-pia-ku la kikarun</i> Tomorrow I shall finish my work.
	p<ən>ia [AF]
	<i>p<ən>ia-yu la məkan?</i> Have you finished eating?
	piaku la one of the two Muses of weaving is called <i>Piaku</i> ‘I have finished’, (<i>piaku la</i>)
	pia-[y]aw [PF]
	<i>tu-pia-[y]aw məkan na tinalək i kaysij</i> He finished eating the rice in the bowl.
piā₂	towards; go in the direction of
	pia-katagwin-ku I am getting ready to marry.
	<i>pia-ʔami</i> Go north.
	<i>pia-[auɬ]</i> Go east.
piad	a shallow wooden plate (obsolete term, undeciphered). Term used in translating the Gospels, unknown by villagers.
pialakan	uterus
pidiaw	tin
 pidur 	knock-kneed
	ma-pidur be knock-kneed

- pidur-aw** [PF]
tu-pidur-aw tu-kaway He walks knock-kneed.
- pikak**
 yeast
səmaŋaʔ da tinuaʔərawan, pukayay da pikak When we make wine,
 we add yeast.
- pikəl**
 name of a household (name of the first ancestor who founded this
 household)
 (Members are called Pa-pikel ‘the Pikel’. We cannot say ***pa-raʔəra*
 ‘the *raqera*’; ***p-arasis* ‘the *arasis*’; ***pa-pakawian* ‘the *pakawian*’.)
- |pilay|**
 frequently sick
ma-pilay be frequently sick
ma-pilay da daqək, tu-puŋa[aday da ‘pilay’ She is often sick, so
 we called her *Pilay*.
- pilay** nickname
- pila**
 braces; straps
tu-pila kana paqəkan, kana rutu The straps of the back-carrier, the
 rucksack.
- |pi|əs|**
 twist; turn away
ma-pi|əs be turned back
ma-pi|əs, malemes tu-teqək, unien la It got its haunch back, its body
 disappeared, no more.
- mar-pi|əs** [Rec]
mar-pi|əs-ta kəmakaway We take two different roads.
marbabida na biʔasan, mar-pa-pi|əs-ta kana apuy If the fire is very
 hot, we will turn away from the fire.
an maqəqayar ʔi, mar-pa-pi|əs-mi When we have finished our
 discussions, let us go our separate ways.
- mu-pi|əs** [ACaus]
mu-pi|əs na indan The mouth becomes twisted, (when the Puyuma
 sing sacred songs outside festival times).
mu-pi|əs tu-tajar His face is twisted.
- pa-pi|əs** [Caus]
i duliən, tu-pa-pi|əs-aw tu-təqək kan asin Dulian, she pinches Asin’s
 bottom.
- p<ən>i|əs** [AF]
p<ən>i|əs-ku kantu tənji|a I twisted his ear.
- pi|əs-anay** [I/BF]
ku-pi|əs-anay na pənji kana pasək It is with the pliers that I removed
 the nail.
- pi|əs-aw** [PF]
ku-pi|əs-aw tu-ʔimir kana walak I twisted the child’s cheek.
- pi|əs-ay** [LF]
pi|əs-ay datu tinran kana walak The child’s nose has been pinched.
- pi|əs-u** [Imp PF]
pi|əs-u (tu-tinran)! Pinch (his nose)!

- piłit**
|piłuk| frying pan (small)
twist and cripple (cf. **piłak** ‘walk as drunk, walk unsteadily’)
ma-piłuk be crippled
ma-piłuk tu-dapal, q̄iama mapiłak tu-kawan He twisted his foot, so he walks unsteadily.
- p<ən>iłuk** [AF]
matuka-ku, q̄iama p<ən>iłuk-ku kəmakawan mukua kikarun I am lazy, so I pretended to twist my ankle going to work.
- piłuk-aw** [PF]
tu-piłuk-aw tu-piłak He walks unsteadily because he is crippled.
- sika-piłu-piłuk** pretend to be crippled
sika-piłu-piłuk tu-kawan He pretends to be crippled.
- pinadañan** clothes worn during the annual festival, *mangayaw*
mi-p<in>adañan wear the clothes of the annual festival
mangayaw, mi-p<in>adañan mikirwan qa tinara puyuma
For *mangayaw*, I dressed in Puyuma clothes.
mangayaw-ta, mi-p<in>adañ-ay-ta At the annual festival *mangayaw*, we wore our traditional clothes.
- pinaday** name for male
pinalagi white clothes worn for mourning
mikiپی-ku qa pinalagi I wear white mourning clothes.
- pinasəki** one of the eight Puyuma villages; Chinese Hsia pinglang 下檳朗 for the administration.
[Puyuma give two meanings: *səki* ‘stubborn’; *pasəki* ‘ascend’.]
- piniławul** small sweet balls
pinudałanan the name of a household (< *dałan* ‘road’)
pinuliantayan sound of the rattles hung on the small of the back
tu-p<in>u-liantayan kana sijsinan The rattles’ sound, (undeciphered term).
- |piñit|** pull hair (cf. **kuluł** ‘pull limbs’)
ma-pa-piñit (two persons) grab each other by the hair
ma-piñit [AF]
ma-piñi-piñit na mardawan The *mardawan* fight by pulling each other’s hair (a rite of passage of the teenagers inside the dormitory).
mu-piñit [ACaus]
mu-piñit na ɣarbu The hair has been pulled.
pa-piñit [Caus]
tu-pa-piñit-aw nanu ɣarbu Your hair have been pulled.
tu-pa-piñit-anay nanku ɣarbu kana [utuŋ] The monkey was ordered to pull my hair.
piñit-u [Imp PF]
piñit-u! Pull the hair!
- |pirat|** spread one’s legs; show one’s sex for ladies
m-u-pirat [Mvt]
miwalak na babayan, m-u-pirat-aw tu-dapal The woman in child-birth spreads her legs.

- p<ən>irat** [AF]
p<ən>irat-ku dapal I spread my legs.
- pirat-aw** [PF]
tu-pirat-aw tu-dapal kana muarak The dancers spread their legs.
pirat-aw tu-kuti kana maulaŋ The shameless woman shows her privates.
- m-u-sa-pirat** [Mvt]
daʃus kana liʃaʔ, m-u-sa-pirat tu-dapal kana walak The ground is slippery, the child's legs went apart.
- |pisak|**
 separate; break up (< KaTipul dialect *pisaH* 'break') (cf. **sirit** 'tear'; **silaʔ** 'tear up'; **pispis** 'tear')
- mar-pisak** [Rec]
mar-pisak na baŋsaran The young men split up.
- p<ən>isak** [AF]
ʔiləməs-ku, p<ən>isak-ku ɖa əmpitsə I am angry, I broke the pencil.
- pisak-an** [ImpI/BF]
pisak-an (iɖu na tiʃil)! Tear (that) book!
- pisak-anay** [I/BF]
nu-pisak-anay-ku kana tiʃil Help me to tear the exercise book.
- pisak-aw** [PF]
pisak-aw na tiʃil, aɖi la maŋər təmakəsi The books are hidden, I don't feel like studying.
- |pisə|**
 pinch between the fingers
- mu-pisə** [ACaus]
mu-pisə ku-ʔimir kanantu ʃima He pinched my cheek with his hand.
- pa-pisə** [Caus]
pa-pisə-ku kanu I shall pinch you.
- p<ən>isə** [AF]
p<ən>a-pisə-ku tu-ʔimir I am pinching his cheek.
- pisə-anay** [I/BF]
nu-pisə-anay-ku kanantu ʔimir Help me to pinch his cheek.
- pisə-aw** [PF]
ku-pisə-aw tu-ʔimir I pinched his cheek.
- pisə-ay** [LF]
ku-pisə-ay ɖa ʔimir I pinched a cheek.
- pisə-i** [Imp LF]
pisə-i na təɖək! Pinch the bottom!
- |pispis|**
 tear into many pieces (cf. **sirit** 'tear'; **silaʔ** 'tear up'; **pisak** 'separate, break up, split up break up')
- mu-pispis** [ACaus]
mu-pispis nanku tiʃil My exercise book is badly torn.
- pa-pispis** [Caus]
pa-pispis-an nu-tiʃil kana pi<a>-pispis-an! Destroy your documents with the shredder!
- pispis-aw** [PF]
ku-pispis-aw tu-kirwan I tore his clothes.

- pispiŋ-ay** [LF]
tu-pispiŋ-ay ɖa kirwan kana [utuŋ] The monkey tore clothes.
- pispiŋ-u** [Imp PF]
pispiŋ-u! Tear!
- piŋaʔun**
the entire door with its casing (cf. **ʔaləb-an** ‘door panel’)
ku-rəʔaʔ-ay ɖa inʔasi i piŋaʔun I have put some small beads by the door.
- ʔaləbi na ʔaləban** close the door (the flap of the door is closed, not the door itself. It is not possible to say ***ʔaləbi na piŋaʔun*.)
- pitaw**
|pitpit|
toothed hoe (< Minnan *ti-thau?*)
beat; make (something) move
- mu-pitpit** [ACaus]
mu-pitpit kana bariwan na giŋgiŋ The lychees were brought down by the typhoon.
- p<ən>itpit** [AF]
p<ən>itpit-ku tu-təɖək kana walak I whipped the child’s bottom.
tu-kuaɖiniaw p<ən>itpit tu-[ima] He shook his hand that way.
- pitpit-aw** [PF]
ku-pitpit-aw na giŋgiŋ The lychees have been beaten down by me.
- pitpit-ay** [LF]
pitpit-ay na saləpit kana walak na matu[ə] The stick was used to hit the disobedient child.
- pitu**
seven
- ka-pitu-an** ‘the seventh’. December in the old calendar.
[Puyuma explain: *maŋayaw-ta* ‘It is time for *mangayaw* festival.’]
- kara-pitu ~ kar-pitu-pitu-an** seven objects per person (personal or non-personal nouns)
kara-pitu-yu ɖa biʔunun You have seven eggs.
kar-pitu-pitu-an-mu ɖa biʔunun (A lot of people, each) you have seven eggs.
kar-pitu-pitu-ay ɖa biʔunun na ɖinəkalanən ~ kar-pitu-anay ɖa biʔunun na ɖinekalənən Each villager had seven eggs.
- maka-pitu** seventy
- mi-a-pitu** seven people
- məkʔəp misama ɖa pitupitua** seventeen
- pitu-pitu-a** seven objects
- pitumanən**
~ pitubuluʔ
|piʔak|
Pleiades, Ursa Major (cf. **ribuluʔ** ‘Ursa Minor’; **paramanən**, **tarsiŋən** ‘morning star’)
walk as drunk (cf. **asəpiraw** ‘walk sideways’; **piʔuk** ‘crippled’)
- ma-piʔak** [AF]
nantu bəkəs kan duliən ma-piʔak Dulian’s drunken gait
nantu kawaŋ ma-piʔak His walk is sideways.
- piʔak-aw** [PF]
tu-piʔak-aw tu-piʔuk His gait is unsteady.
- pualasakan**
festival of the shamans. It happens on the third day of the third lunar month. (The meaning of this term appears to be lost.)

pualib puar	stone altar (cf. alib ‘prevent a load from falling’) escape; run away m-u-puar [Mvt] <i>m-u-puar na suan qa paləʔukʔukan</i> The dog ran away because of firecrackers.
	pa-puar na tinalək ~ p<ən>uar na ʔiqus ‘The rice in the spoon is going to get spilled. ~ The rice spills out of the spoon.’ (The two above expressions indicate that the master of the house is eating while visitors are waiting for him, which is a sign of impoliteness.)
	p<ən>uar [AF] <i>inday-ku qa kipuakpukan kan nanali, p<ən>uar-ku piaqaya</i> I was afraid of my mother’s stick, I ran away towards the west.
	p<ən>a-puar-an places from which one escapes <i>may-ɬauɬ na darəʔ, p<ən>a-puar-an kəma i isabak, mupaʔaran na ʔaw</i> When there is an earthquake, we escape from the inside of the house, we go outside.
pudək pudu	navel; umbilical cord wild betel root that grows in the mountains (cf. ʔakər ‘areca nut and tree’) [Puyuma explain: <i>saʔuʔ aw bəʔakaʔakas tu-biraʔ, kəmərət-ta, mʔəʔəʔ-ʔa ʔi, uliʔul</i> ‘Its leaves are narrow and long, we uproot it, when we chew it, it smells good.’]
puduy puɬanian	cupule of the areca nut cockscorn, <i>Celosia</i> (Used for making garlands of flowers.)
 puɬiŋil 	the shout ‘pouh’ given at the kill of an enemy or an animal, not to be confused with the ʔiraw victory cry ‘aoh’! puɬiŋil-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-puɬiŋil-anay-ku kana babuy</i> Would you mind giving the killers’ shout for me (when killing the boar).
	puɬiŋil-aw [PF] <i>puɬiŋil-aw-ku qa babuy</i> I gave a shout when I killed a boar.
	puɬiŋil-ay [LF] <i>mukua kianiʔən ʔi, niam puɬiŋil-ay na ʔala, aw minaʔay la, aw niam ʔaʔuaw na ʔala aw mirawa-mi</i> When we went to hunt heads, we shouted ‘pouh’ at the enemy, and killed him, then we carried the enemy back and got our prey (gave our victory cry ‘aoh’!)
puɬuy	bind together small things as signal marks (like the story of Tom Thumb); (cf. s<in>ibat-an, pakumaw-an ‘marker posts’) <i>a puɬuy idi</i> This is a <i>puDung</i> .
	p<ən>uɬuy [AF] <i>p<ən>uɬuy-ku qa biraʔ</i> I bind some leaves together so I can find my way again.
	puɬuy-aw [PF] <i>muka i taʔun, tu-puɬuy-aw na bariaw</i> When we go hunting, we bind reeds together so we can find our way back (or show others the way).

puḍuḡ-ay [LF]

mukua-ku kibabuyay, ku-pa-puḍuḡ-ay kana bariaw kananku pinakaḷayan When I go to hunt boars, I shall tie knots in the reeds to find my way back.

puka

put

puka-ku ḍa ḡapuḷ I put some flowers.

puka-[y]anay [I/BF]

ku-puka-[y]anay-yu i taihok I have dropped you off in Taipei.

ku-puka-[y]anay na walu i takəsi-an I took the sweets to school.

puka-[y]ay [LF]

ku-puka-[y]ay ḍa ḡapuḷ nanku papaḍaran pakabuḷay I put some flowers on my table to look pretty.

mḡəḷḡəḷ-ta ḍa puran, tu-puka-[y]ay ḍa ḡabu na takər When we chew betel nut, we add some lime with the leaf of *Piper betle*.

ku-puka-[y]ay ḍa walu I added some sugar.

puka-

form ordinal numbers, *puka-* is prefixed to the cardinal numbers, exception with ‘first’

puka-ḍaḍua second (cf. **paturus** ‘second’)

puka-tatəḷu third

puka-apat fourth

(etc.)

pukasa

the most

pukasa-baḡsar the most virile

pukasa-buḷay the most beautiful

pukasa-asa champion

pukasama

how much?

yu, kanmu maḷuwadiwadi, pukasama yu? You and your siblings, how many are you?

[pukpuk]₁

beat with a large stick

mi-p<in>i-pukpuk-an something has received a blow

mi-p<in>i-pukpuk-an tu-təḍək kana walak The child’s bottom has been spanked.

p<ən>ukpuk [AF]

p<ən>ukpuk-ku kana maḷuḷəḷ na walak I hit the disobedient child.

pu<a>kpuk-an a large stick (cf. **ḷa<ḡa>ḡəḷi** ‘small stick’)

p<ən>ukpuk-ku kana pu<a>kpuk-an kanku walak I beat my child with the *puakpukan*.

pukpuk-anay [I/BF]

pukpuk-anay na pu<a>kpuk kana ḡuḡ A stick is used to beat the ox.

maḷuḷəḷ-yu, pa-pukpuk-anay-yu kananu təmama If you do not obey, you will be beaten by your father.

pukpuk-aw [PF]

ku-pukpuk-aw ku-katagwin, matuka I hit my lazy husband.

ḷaḷi-pukpuk-an a beaten sound

ḷaḷi-pukpuk-an na ḍudal ḡi, paruvalu-ta kana muḷaḷəḷarag na ḷaḷu?

- The sound of rain on the roof (the first big drops), it make us think of mangos falling down.
- |pukpuk|₂** shell with a flail
pukpuk-aw [PF]
pukpuk-aw na dawa Millet is shelled with a flail.
- pukuy** button
p<ən>ukuy [AF]
p<ən>ukuy-ku kananku kaɔa I buttoned my cardigan.
pukuy-anay [I/BF]
nu-pukuy-anay-ku kana kirwan Help me to button the garment.
pukuy-anay na pukuy The button does up.
pukuy-aw [PF]
ku-pukuy-aw na kirwan The garment is buttoned by me.
pukuy-u [Imp PF]
pukuy-u na pukuy! Do up the buttons!
- |pulat|** all
ma-pulat [AF]
na saɔɔkalananan ma-pula-pulat paŋayaŋayaw All the villagers are assembled to celebrate *mangayaw*.
mu-pulat [ACaus]
mu-pulat na tinalək məkan All the rice has been eaten.
pulat-an [Imp I/BF]
pulat-an bəray! Give everything!
pulat-aw [PF]
ku-pulat-aw na tinalək məkan I have eaten the rice.
- |pulət|** block (obstruct); divert (cf. **kəra** ‘stop water’; **ku|əɔ** ‘constipated’)
ka-pulət will be blocked
an ma-ruɔud-ku, ka-pulət ku-tiŋran If I get the flu, my nose will be blocked.
ma-pulət gets/is blocked
ma-pulət ku-tiŋran, na ənay, na sanun My nose, the water, the tap are blocked.
ma-pulət na təɔək I am constipated.
p<ən>ulət [AF]
p<ən>ulət-ku kanku tiŋran I hold my nose.
pulət-anay [I/BF]
nu-pulət-anay-ku kana ka|i Help me to divert the river.
pulət-aw [PF]
ku-pulət-aw na sanun I have turned off the tap.
pulət-u [Imp PF]
pulət-u! Block (it)!
- pu|abus** almost
pu|abus-ku kitəŋəɔ He almost killed me.
pu|abus-ay [LF]
tu-pu|abus-ay təməŋəɔ kana raɔəra They were almost killed by the *raqera* household.

- puɭaw** the white flower of the rice (when it falls down, the grain appears)
muɭarag la na puɭaw, mutubabəras When the white flower of the rice falls down, it becomes the grain.
- may-puɭaw** the flower has already fallen (it has already become the grain)
- puɭikuɖakuɖan** chrysanthemum
- puɭu?** ten
- ka-puɭu?-an** ‘the tenth’. March in the old calendar. This third month is called *ka-sara-saraw-an na buɭan* ‘It is the month when we lose our way.’ [Puyuma explain:
 ‘When the leaves fall’ this is for marcescent foliage’, say the villagers *miɖapuɭ na dudidul*, ‘*Erythrina variegata* is blooming’
miɖapuɭ na dudidul, ka-sara-saraw-an na buɭan, ma-sa-saraw na ɭaw
 ‘When the *dudidul* flowers bloom, the *ka-sara-saraw-an* moon makes people lose their way.’]
- puɭuɭ** Spanish needles, *Bidens bipinnata* (L.) Kuntze (different varieties)
na puɭuɭ pənəpalis kana ɭubit (Prickly Chaff flower, *Achyranthes aspera* (L.)) the *puɭuɭ* ‘scratcher’ of the skin
təmatasuk na puɭuɭ the *puɭuɭ* ‘clinging’
daɭusus na puɭuɭ the *puɭuɭ* ‘sliding’
 [Puyuma say ‘A decoction of this plant provides a refreshing drink when the body is hot.’]
- puɭuɭ** needle (botanical)
- |punaman|** set fire to mountains (to flush out the game) (cf. **p<in>amataŋ-an** ‘clear with slash-and-burn’)
muka punaman-a kana ɭaɭun i ɖənan, i ɭuma The grass is going to be burnt in the mountains, in the fields.
punaman-ay [LF]
ta-punaman-ay na ɭaɭun We burnt the grass.
aɖi pinagərimayan na ɖənan, punaman-ay kana apuy iɖu na ɖənan, aw səmaɭəm-ta, aw maɭalup-ta The virgin mountain, we set afire that mountain, then we sow, and we hunt.
- punaman-i** [Imp LF]
punaman-i! Burn the grass!
- |punəŋ|** insult (cf. **ɖəki** ‘insult, scold’; **ɭiləməs** ‘offended’)
 a **pa-punəŋ-an** insults
pa-punəŋ-ku kana pa-punəŋ-an
 1. I insult with insults
 2. I shall insult those who do not listen
- p<ən>unaŋ** [AF]
p<ən>a-punəŋ-ku kana mauləŋ I insulted the vagrant.
- punəŋ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-punəŋ-anay-ku kana mauləŋ Help me to insult the vagrant.
- punəŋ-ay** [LF]
ku-punəŋ-ay nanku ayay I told my girlfriend off.
- punəŋ-i** [Imp LF]
punəŋ-i! Insult (him)!

punapunan	desert (land); world <i>mubaʔaw-ta i punapunan, saʔaw-ta mauʔəp</i> We live in the world, we are particularly tired.
punay	green dove, <i>Chalcophaps indica?</i>
 punbuan 	thread a needle pa-punbuan [Caus] <i>pa-punbuan-ku ɖa daum</i> I have a needle threaded. p<ən>unbuan [AF] <i>p<ən>unbuan-ku ɖa daum kana waʔay</i> I threaded a needle. punbuan-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-punbuan-anay-ku kana daum ɖa waʔay</i> Help me to thread the needle. punbuan-ay [LF] <i>punbuan-ay na daum kana waʔay</i> The thread has gone through the eye of the needle.
 punɪ 	soft; rot (cf. tupaʔ ‘rot, decomposing, liquify’; təməʔ ‘rotten inside, unexpressed anger, decomposing’) ma-puni [AF] <i>ma-puni na katawa</i> The papaya is rotten. <i>ma-puni ku-palaw</i> My wound is becoming infected. <i>ma-puni na dinəruan</i> The dish is a failure. (The rice has stuck.) puni-aw [PF] <i>ku-puni-aw dəməru na kuʔay</i> I soften the vegetables by cooking them. puni-u [Imp PF] <i>puni-u (na kuʔay dəməru)!</i> Make it soft (in cooking the vegetables)!
 punpun 	fall down because rotten (cf. tərag ‘fall down’) mu-punpun [ACaus] <i>mu-punpun la na puran</i> The betel nuts have fallen down. mutu-punpun become rotten <i>adi ɖia tu-paʔumui maʔak na kiɖa, maʔuʔ, mutu-punpun la</i> He didn’t pick the ripe sweetsop soon enough, it is rotten. p<ən>unpun [AF] <i>p<ən>unpun na puran</i> The betel nuts fall down. punpun-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-punpun-anay na puran kana bariwan</i> The betel nuts have fallen down because of the typhoon.
punun	storage basket (Used for storing grain and plants during transplanting.) <i>abakan ɖa ʔumay i punun</i> We put the rice in the <i>punun</i> .
punuʔ	brain <i>mupərəʔ tu-punuʔ kikarun kana puyuma ɲai</i> His ~ her brain has been squeezed with Puyuma words.
 puŋaw 	stupid because of insufficient IQ ma-puŋaw be stupid <i>ma-puŋaw taytaw, nantu IQ adarəʔ</i> He is stupid, his IQ is low. sika-puŋa-puŋaw pretend to be stupid <i>sika-puŋa-puŋaw</i> He plays to be stupid.

- puŋsu** obsolete term for the *Buʔul* people used by Puyuma (In Tao (Dao)/Yami language *tau nu pungsu* ‘Men of the island’. V. Arnaud p.c. 2011.) (cf. **Buʔul**)
- puŋul₁** dead root of a bamboo
tu-rami kana basikaw marum, puŋul, kəma-ta When the root of a bamboo is dead, we call it *pungul*.
- ta-puŋul-an** the roots of the bamboo
- puŋul₂** cluster of areca nuts
sa-puŋul-an one cluster of areca nuts (cf. **sa-ʔaŋiʔa** ‘ear of areca nuts’)
- puŋuʔ₁** cluster of spikelets
 [Puyuma say ‘When the grain falls down, the *pugnuʔ*, cluster of spikelets remains.’]
- puŋuʔ₂** **sa-puŋuʔ-an** fistful
p<ən>uŋuʔ-ku ʔa sa-puŋuʔ-an ʔa bəras I take a fistful of rice.
- pupuʔ** forest (cf. **imal**, **auʔ**, **ʔaʔu-ʔaʔun** ‘virgin land’)
- puʔalak** the tenor bell of the *tawlyul* (cf. **pagalanggan** ‘sound of bells’)
- puʔanan** ceremony for the second day after a birth
puʔanan nantu maʔiʔaʔiʔaŋ kana walak The child’s parents and grandparents perform the second day ceremony.
- < ʔanan ‘welcome’
- puʔanan-ay** [LF]
miwalak kana kaʔaʔua warian, puʔanan-ay kana kadaw na manudən The second day after the birth, the newborn baby is brought out into the sun. (Today, Puyuma converted to Catholicism accomplish the same rite in Church, they say *pa-taban-anay i karumaʔan* ‘Present the child at Church’.)
- puʔayaw** Job’s tears, *Coix lachryma-jobi* (L.)
- puʔəʔas** get rid of worries
pu<a>ʔəʔas-ku nanku aʔuʔunan I am getting rid of what is worrying me at the moment.
- ki-puʔəʔas** get rid of worries
ki-puʔəʔas kananu katagwin Go and speak with your husband (to get rid of your worries).
- puʔəʔas-anay** [I/BF]
ku-puʔəʔas-anay nanku ʔəkəʔan I am getting rid of what is stifling me.
- puʔuʔ** the roots and hard knot at the base of a bamboo
- puʔupuʔuʔ** place name in Puyuma. (Name of a household, < *puʔuʔ*, ‘the base of a bamboo’.)
- puʔur** unhusked, uncooked rice, non-glutinous rice
- puʔut** beauty spot; facial excrescence (cf. **liŋa** ‘beauty spot, black, no excrescence’)
mi-puʔut have a fleshy excrescence
mi-puʔut tu-ʔanar There are fleshy excrescences on his face.
- puʔu-puʔut-an** freckle

 purakət 	keep an eye on (cf. sirap ‘look at attentively’)
	p<ən>urakət [AF] <i>p<ən>urakət-ku kanku sabak</i> I keep an eye on the inside of my house.
	purakət-aw [PF] <i>ku-purakət-aw mənəʔu ku-katagagwin</i> I keep an eye on my fiancé.
	purakət-ay [LF] <i>tu-pu<a>rakət-ay mənəʔu na walak kan nanali</i> It is the children that the mother is keeping an eye on.
puran	1. areca palm, <i>Areca catechu</i> (L.) 2. areca nut <i>sagar mʔəʔəʔ dʔa puran na puyuma</i> Puyuma like chewing betel.
purbu	pura-puran name of a household which had a lot of betel nut trees kindle (set afire), usually used for the clay hearth (cf. baʔiʔ ‘kindle (set afire)’; səru ‘burn’) purbu-ku la! I have lit the clay hearth! <i>pu<a>rbru-ku dʔa [ikəʔan]</i> I am going to light the clay hearth.
	p<ən>urbu [AF] <i>p<ən>urbu-ku kana [ikəʔan]</i> I lighted the clay hearth.
	p<in>urbu-an something lit <i>p<in>urbu-an la na [ikəʔan]</i> The hearth is lit.
	purbu-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-purbu-anay-ku kana [ikəʔan]</i> Help me to light the clay hearth. <i>purbu-anay na kawī kana [ikəʔan]</i> It is with wood that the clay hearth is lit.
	purbu-ay [LF] <i>ku-purbu-ay na [ikəʔan]</i> The clay hearth is lit by me.
	purbu-bu-an name of a household
	purbu-i [Imp LF] <i>purbu-i!</i> Light the fire!
puridiwan < idiwan ‘small’	spirit looking at small details <i>mənəʔu kanantu isabak kana ʔaw</i> (The spirit) who looks after the inside of the human beings (small details).
purikan₁	graze; keep a flock purikan-ku dʔa siri I look after the goats. pu<a>rikan shepherd
	purikan-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-purikan-anay-ku kana guŋ</i> Help me to put the ox to graze.
	purikan-aw [PF] <i>purikan-aw i ʔənan na guŋ</i> The ox is put on the mountain to graze. <i>ku-purikan-aw i inaənayan kana siri</i> I looked after the goats near the river.
purikan₂ purimawan	age-set of 6-13 year-old boys vitals (cf. tu-ni-aba-bak kana ʔaw ‘the human being’s innards’) <i>tu-niababak kana ʔaw, tu-murdudu, tu-rami, tu-bituka, puriamawan, kəma-ta</i> Vitals, heart, liver, stomach, we call them <i>purimawan</i>

- purimawan** the spirit looking after the insides. (In ritual the dyad is *purimawan*, *puridiwan* ‘the spirit looking after the insides’; cf. Cauquelin 2008:255, verse 18-23.)
- |purinakəp|** attract
p<in>urinakəp ritual enabling game to be attracted, or a couple reunited, for men a ramie thread (symbol of life) is put on
purinakəp-an shelf where the hunters put the game during the hunt
purinakəp-anay [I/BF]
iqi na pawayan, ku-purinakəp-anay kanku I want to understand these traditions.
adi-ku sagar kanqu kana bayasaran ?i, tu-purinakəp-anay-ku kan i nanali I did not like that young man, my mother performed a ritual to make me love him.
tu-purinakəp-anay nantu p<in>urinakəp-an kana papaqaran na rawa He has attracted the game on the shelf with his game-attracting ritual.
- |pusik|** pick up (hard things); remove seeds one by one from a bunch (e.g. beans, areca nuts, sweet potatoes, peanuts) (cf. **ubuʔ** ‘pick soft things’)
mi-a-pusik do some picking
mi-a-pusik na radif The peanuts are picked (from the stalk).
p<ən>usik [AF]
p<ən>usik-ku qa puran I removed areca nuts from the branch.
p<ən>a-pusik-ku qa puran I am picking areca nuts from the bunch.
pusik-aw [PF]
ku-pusik-aw na radif The peanuts are picked by me.
ya-pusik-ay picking one by one
ya-pusik-ay kanku [ima na buʔa] I am picking off the sweet potatoes, one by one, with my hands.
- |pusuʔ|** pus (cf. **duuy** ‘pus’)
ka-pa-pusuʔ will have pus
adi-yu masiməʔ kana palaw, ka-pa-pusuʔ You don’t take care of your boil, you will have pus in it.
mi-a-pusuʔ has pus
mi-a-pusuʔ ku-palaw There is pus in my wound.
p<ən>usuʔ [AF]
p<ən>a-pusuʔ- ku kana palaw I am getting the pus out of the boil.
pusuʔ-anay [I/BF]
nu-pusuʔ-anay-ku kanku palaw Help me to squeeze the pus from my boil.
pusuʔ-ay [LF]
ku-pusuʔ-ay ku-palaw I removed the pus from my boil.
- putu-** changed into
tu-putu-babayanay a walak kan nanali A child has been changed into a girl by the mother.
tu-putu-babayanaw-ku kan isij I have become a lady thanks to the doctor.

- putut**
|putun| salt cellar (small pot woven from bamboo to store salt)
break (body parts)
ki-a-putun get a fracture
ki-a-putun-ku I have a fracture.
ma-putun [AF]
ma-putun tu-dapal He has broken his leg.
mi-p<in>utun-an a broken thing
mi-p<in>utun-an-ku qa dapal I have a broken leg.
putun-aw [PF]
ku-putun-aw tu-dapal I broke his foot.
- puʔə** lachrymal encrustation (cf. **kiraʔ** ‘lachrymal encrustation, trachoma’)
mi-puʔə have lachrymal encrustation
mi-puʔə tu-maʔa His eyes have lachrymal encrustations.
pa-puʔə-an the inside corner of the eye
type of strange illness (Ritual term, the dyad is *puʔa[əŋ, puʔəbul, cf. Cauquelin 2008:281, verse 22-27.]*)
cut an object at the top (cf. **təbtəb** ‘cut on a chopping board’)
p<ən>uʔpuʔ [AF]
p<ən>uʔpuʔ-ku kana ʔasəpan I cut the sugarcane at the top.
puʔpuʔ-anay [I/BF]
puʔpuʔ-anay na taɖaw kana kawi The big knife is used to cut the tree at the top.
puʔpuʔ-aw [PF]
ku-puʔpuʔ-aw na biraʔ kana ʔasəpan I cut the top of the leaves of the sugarcane.
- |puʔuk|** big belly (cf. **tapuruk** ‘big belly’)
ma-puʔuk has big belly
ma-puʔuk tu-tial He has a big belly.
paraəkan, ma-puʔuk tu-tial He likes eating, his belly is big.
- puyuma** name of an Austronesian group in Taiwan
arə-puyuma-yuma smell like a Puyuma
arə-puyuma-yuma tu-baʔi kan duliən Dulian smells like a Puyuma.
ka-puyuma-[y]an the true village
na panaʔan puyuma, aməli mabusus The true Puyuma village, we do not cheat.
ka-puyuma-an a real Puyuma
kar-puyuma-yuma look like a Puyuma
kitu-puyuma-yuma to become a Puyuma
p<in>uyuma-yuma-[y]an all the Puyuma
a punuyumayan-mi a new word for which the Puyuma explains: ‘We are the true Puyuma, as *p<in>uyuma-[y]an* is used for the other villages which are not Puyuma but wish to join us.’
(Some informants say it might be a deformation of *pinuyumayan* in order to make a distinction in-between the two groups; some others say it might be **p<ən>uyuma-[y]an**, but ordinarily **-an** does not co-occur with **<ən>**.)

- puyuy₁** coast-mugwort, *Crossostemphium chinense* (L.) Makino
(The strongly-scented flower is used for making garlands.)
- puyuy₂** corner; angle
mu-taji-pa-puyuy triangle
patari-puyuy corners everywhere
rə-pu-puyuy-an several corners
rə-pu-puyuy-an na ruma? The room has several corners.
- ?abal** protect; side by side; surround; spouse (cf. **a?ip** ‘take care of, supervise, protect’; **pu-laj** ‘protect, surround’)
ki-baya-bayan na ma?inayan kanantu ?abal The man makes love to his wife.
a?abal fiancé/e
maaya?-ku qa amis ma?inayan nanku a?abal I am looking for an Amis male as a fiancé.
kur-?abal be on the side of
kur-?abal-ku kanu I am at your side.
kur-?abal-aw-yu You are on my side.
mar-?abal-ta
 1. Sit next to each other
 2. Be helped
mar-?abal-ta We are sitting next to each other.
mar-?abal-ku kananku katagwin I am helped by my husband.
nanku ?abal ~ nanku katagwin my spouse
pa-?abal [Caus]
pa-?abal na baysaran kana ma?idaŋ The *baysaran* flank the age-set, the ‘Elders’.
- ?abal-anay** [I/BF]
tu-?abal-anay-ku kana bu[abu]ayan I am surrounded by women.
pa-?abal-anay na ma?iay kana [ibəŋ] The drunkard is put against the wall.
- ?abal-aw** [PF]
tu-?abal-aw-ku kan aliwaki I am protected by Aliwaki.
- ?abal-u** [Imp PF]
?abal-u-ku! Come next to me (protect me)!
- ?abay** sticky rice dumplings. Generic term for all kinds of sticky rice dumplings. (cf. **anku**, **binabəras**, **dinukul**, **mandziw**, **pinaksaŋ**, **tikuy**, **in?a[li]qi** ‘other kinds of dumplings’)
ku-təlu-ay na ?abay I added the sticky rice dumplings.
pala-?abay a lot of cakes
?abay-anay [I/BF]
tu-?abay-anay-ku kan dulihan Dulihan helped me to cook some sticky millet dumplings.
t<əm>ua-?abay bake rice dumplings
aw t<əm>ua-?abay aw pakasəmaŋa[maŋayaw idu na kana kinibərayan kana bini? And we cook sticky rice dumplings for the spirits who gave the grain to celebrate the annual festival of *mangayaw*.

- tua-ʔabay** make sticky rice dumplings
ʔabayan parasol leaf tree, *Macaranga tanarius* (L.) Müll. Arg.
 (Called thus because *qabay* rice dumplings, are wrapped in its leaves.
 The leaves are also used to wrap areca nuts or millet during ceremonies.)
- |ʔabə|**
 boil (cooking)
a-ʔabə| will boil
a-ʔabə|-an na kubay Beans must be boiled.
nu-a-ʔabə|-i idi na ku|aŋ You will cook these vegetables.
ma-ʔabə| [AF]
ma-ʔabə|-ku qa ku|aŋ I boil the vegetables.
ʔ<in>abə|-an boiled food
ʔabə|-aw [PF]
ku-ʔabə|-aw na lawlawsan I have cooked the bitter squash.
ʔabə|-u [Imp PF]
ʔabə|-u la na ku|aŋ! Boil the vegetables!
ʔabəs
 fan (cf. **bəsbəs** ‘fan’)
ʔabəs-anay [I/BF]
nu-ʔabəs-anay-ku kana ʔabəs Help me to fan myself with the fan.
ʔabəs-ay [LF]
tu-ʔabəs-ay na maʔiqaŋ kana ʔabəs The old man fanned himself.
ʔabəs-ay kana babəsbəsən (I) refreshed myself with the fan.
ʔabəs-i [Imp LF]
ʔabəs-i-ku qia! Fan me a little!
ʔ<əm>abəs [AF]
ʔ<əm>abəs-ku kana ʔabəs I fanned myself with a fan.
- ʔabu₁**
 lime (as for betel nut)
pu-ʔabu put lime
pu-ʔabu qa puran Lime is put with betel nut.
- ʔabu₂**
 ashes
tu-ʔabu kana apuy the ashes of the fire
baʔiʔaw na ʔaw, a|akaw tu-ʔabu We take the ashes of the dead who
 have been cremated.
kar-ʔabu-ʔabu greyish color
pu-ʔabu-ʔabu-an place where ashes are thrown away
ʔabu-an hearth
- |ʔadəʔadək|**
 shiver when the spirits have arrived (< **rədək** ‘arrive’ according to the
 Puyuma)
ma-ʔadə-ʔadək [AF]
ma-ʔadə-ʔadək tu-qaqək kana təmararamaw The shamans’ bodies
 shivers a lot (only when they meet the spirits, add the shamans).
ʔadə-ʔadək-aw [PF]
tu-ʔadə-ʔadək-aw tu-qaqək kana təmararamaw It is the shamans’
 bodies that shiver a lot (when they meet the spirits).
- |ʔaɖar|**
 put up; hang on to something
ma-ʔaɖar [AF]
ma-ʔaɖar-ku kana kaysij I put the bowl in a higher place.

	mu-ʔaɖar [ACaus]
	<i>kəmiuʔ-ku ɖa puran, mu-ʔaɖar kanantu saʔaɖ kana giŋgiŋ, aɖi muʔatəl</i> When I picked areca nuts, I hung onto the branches of the lychee tree so I did not fall.
	<i>mu-ʔaɖar la na ʔiɖus</i> The spoon has been put (in a higher place).
	pa-ʔaɖar [Caus]
	<i>pa-ʔaɖar-aw iɖu na ʔaw</i> That person helped me to hang on.
	ʔaɖar-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-ʔaɖar-anay-ku kaɖi isaʔ</i> Help me to put (this object) up here.
	ʔaɖar-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-ʔaɖar-aw kanantu saʔaɖ kana giŋgiŋ kana kiniuʔan na puran</i> He hung onto the branches of the lychee to pick the areca nuts.
	<i>tu-ʔaɖar-aw kana katəŋaɖawan na aliut</i> The bag is put on the seat.
	ʔaɖar-u [Imp PF]
	<i>ʔaɖar-u!</i> Put this up!
ʔaɖaʔaɖaran	the shelf where enemy heads were exhibited
< ʔaɖar ‘put in a higher place’	<i>marua təməŋəɖ ɖa ʔala, aw tu-ʔatələnay kaɖi ʔaɖaʔaɖaran</i> When we had killed enemies, we threw (their heads) on the head-racks.
 ʔaɖas 	lift up with both hands (cf. ʔa u ‘two persons carry on their shoulder with a stick’)
	ki-ʔaɖas get a lift
	<i>ki-ʔaɖas na maʔiɖaŋ pusabakaw i pa iɖiŋ</i> The old person is carried in the car.
	ma-ʔaɖas [AF]
	<i>ma-ʔaɖas-ku kana katəŋaɖawan</i> I carried the chair with both hands.
	mu-ʔaɖas [ACaus]
	<i>mu-ʔaɖas la na katəŋaɖawan</i> The chair has been moved.
	pa-ʔaɖas [Caus]
	<i>pa-ʔaɖas-u!</i> Make him lift up!
	ʔaɖas-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-ʔaɖas-anay-ku ɖa barasaʔ</i> Help me to lift the stone.
	ʔaɖas-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-ʔaɖas-aw na kawi</i> I carried the wood with both hands.
	ʔaɖas-u [Imp PF]
	<i>ʔaɖas-u na katəŋaɖawan!</i> Lift up the chair!
	ʔ<in>aɖas-an a lifted object
	<i>ʔ<in>aɖas-an na barasaʔ</i> the lifted stone
 ʔaɖəŋ 	black cloud (obsolete term; one occurrence)
	<i>ʔ<əm>aɖəŋ na kuʔəm, aru maʔudal</i> The cloud is black, it is going to rain.
 ʔagut 	eat one mouthful at a time such as a sweet, rice, one grain (Ritual term, cf. Cauquelin 2008:294, verse 24-42: <i>mar-pa-ʔagut mar-pa- iʔin</i> ‘(and they) make each other eat mouthful by mouthful’.) (cf. iʔin ‘feed mouthful by mouthful’)
< gutgut ‘incisor teeth’	
	ma-ʔagut [AF]

ma-ʔagut-ku kana bəras, dalʔu I eat the rice, sugar one grain at a time.

mar-pa-ʔagut two people making each other eat (ritual term)
adaman, tu-pubiaw kana kunas, mar-pa-ʔagut Yesterday, the Kunas household accomplished the ‘rite of the deer’, (one brother and one sister) made each other eat, (the brother made his sister eat the product of hunting and the sister made his brother eat the fruit of her fields).

pa-ʔagut [Caus]

ku-pa-ʔagut-aw i duliən I fed Dulkan mouthful by mouthful.

nu-pa-ʔagut-anay kanɖu na ʔaw Help me to feed that person one mouthful at a time.

ʔagut-aw [PF]

tu-ʔagut-aw na bəras kan duliən The rice is eaten one grain at a time by Dulkan.

ʔ<in>(a)gut-an mouthful

iɖini nanku ʔ<in>(a)gut-an This was my mouthful.

ʔakʔak

crow (infant’s word) (cf. **katəŋa** ‘crow’)

sagar məkan ɖa siwsiwan na ʔakʔak The crow likes to eat little chicks.

ʔ<əm>akʔak [AF]

ʔ<əm>akʔak na ʔakʔak, na turukuk The chicken, the crows caw ‘qakqak’.

ʔalaʔala

stranger to the group (other Austronesians); enemy

(Even Puyuma from other villages were considered as *qalaqala* and subject to head hunting. They were ‘enemies of choice’.)

saima tu-kirwan kana ʔalaʔala The strangers wore few clothes.

p<ən>a-panaʔ-ku kana ʔala I am shooting arrows at the enemy.

pi-ʔala become an enemy

pi-ʔala-[y]aw nanku a[i]ʔan My friend became an enemy.

nanku kinaʔawirisan na ʔaw, ku-pi-ʔala-[y]aw The person I hate most becomes my enemy.

ʔalasʔas

dust (cf. **ʔəbul** ‘dust’)

ʔ<at>asʔas na saʔsaʔ The couch is dusty.

ku-riapanay ɖa ʔalasʔas ku-saʔsaʔ I have spread some dust on my couch.

|ʔaləb|

close

ma-ʔaləb [AF]

ma-ʔaləb-ku ɖa ʔaləb-an I closed the door.

ʔaləb-an door panel (cf. **pitaʔun** ‘the entire doorway with its casing’)

ʔaləb-ay [LF]

ku-ʔaləb-ay na ʔaləb-an I closed the door.

ʔaləb-i [Imp LF]

ʔaləb-i na ʔaləb-an! Close the door!

ʔ<əm>aləb [AF]

- andaman, ađi ka-abaļu ʔ<əm>aləb kana ʔaləb-an* Tomorrow, do not forget to close the door.
- ʔaləban** door panel (cf. **pitaʔun** ‘the entire doorway with its casing’)
- ʔaləpat** quick reaction (cf. **ʔariʔi** ‘fast’)
pakaməli ʔaləpat kikarun extremely rapid in working
ʔaləpat ɖa tatubay quick answers
ʔaləpat ɖa kaɖəkian quick insults
- ʔalibanlaŋlawan** butterfly
- ʔalipay₁** *Elaeagnus oldhami*. (The root is eaten to cure aching bones.)
arə-ʔalipa-lipay a lot of *qalipay* trees
- ʔalipay₂** name of one of the Puyuma villages. Chinese Pinlang 檳朗 for the administration
- ʔalulaŋ** fragrant manjack, *Cordia dichotoma*, G. Forst
 (It is taboo to use *qalulang* wood in the fire to avoid blackening of the skin after death.)
- |ʔalup|** hunt
ma-ʔalup [AF]
ma-ʔalup-ku I hunt (now).
mi-ʔalup spirits of the hunting grounds (cf. **miakələp** ‘spirits of nature’)
pa-ʔalup [Caus]
saigu pa-ʔalup taytaw He is a hunter.
ʔalup-anay [I/BF]
ku-ʔalup-anay na suan My hunting with dogs. (I hunt with dogs.)
ʔalup-aw [PF]
ku-ʔalup-aw na babuy My game is the boar. (I hunt the boar.)
ʔalup-ay [LF]
ku-ʔalup-ay na babuy My hunting is the boar.
ʔ<əm>alup [AF]
ʔ<əm>alup-ku I hunt (regularly).
ʔ<in>alup-an hunting place
 (In ritual context, the pair is *mi-a-ʔalup*, *mi-a-kələp* ‘spirits of hunting ground, spirits of nature’; cf. Cauquelin 2008:282, verse 23-02.)
- |ʔaluʔaluy|** breathe with difficulty; asthma (cf. **ŋəsŋəs** ‘breathe with some difficulty’)
ʔ<əm>aluʔaluy [AF]
ʔ<əm>aluʔaluy-ku I breathe with difficulty (because of asthma).
ʔ<əm>a-aluʔaluy-ku, aru kianaʔay la I have increasing trouble breathing, I am soon going to die.
ʔ<əm>aluʔaluy la iɖu na ʔaw, urə kianaʔay That person has more and more trouble breathing, he is soon going to die.
mu-ʔaluʔaluy [ACaus]
mu-ʔaluʔaluy tu-yaʔəŋaɖ kanɖu kana ʔaw That man had difficulty breathing.
- |ʔa[ɖ]|** interlace fence; surround
mi-ʔa[ɖ] have a fence
mi-ʔa[ɖ] nu-rumaʔ Your house has a fence.

- ʔa[ad]-anay** [I/BF] according to the intonation:
nu-ʔa[ad]-anay tu-ruma?
 1. You put a fence around his house.
 2. Have you put a fence around his house?
- ʔa[ad]-aw** [PF]
nu-ʔa[ad]-aw nu-bakabak You have put a fence around your garden.
- ʔa[ad]-u** [Imp PF]
ʔa[ad]-u na bakabak pa[ius! Make a fence around the garden!
 cook in a bamboo (cf. **ʔabay** ‘sticky rice dumplings’)
- [ʔa]idi**
ʔ<əm>a]idi [AF]
kiakarun ɖa ʔ<əm>a]idi We are cooking sticky rice dumplings.
ʔ<əm>a]idi-ku təmuʔabay I cooked sticky rice dumplings in the bamboo.
- ʔ<in>a]idi** cooked in a bamboo
 maple tree, *Liquidambar formosana*
 the crown of the head; tuft of hair (where the hair whorls)
 [Puyuma say ‘Where the hair splits and goes round, some people have several hair whorls.’]
- ʔa]i-pa-puduan** used by the shamans to mention the top of the head where the soul remains
- [ʔa]iu**
 take from one place to another; take someone along
ki-ʔa]iu get taken
ki-ʔa]iu-aw-yu I will take you on my way.
ma-a-ʔa]iu two persons taking each other on the way somewhere
ma-a-ʔa]iu-mi muka i ba[anaw Going to Taitung we take each other.
- pa-ʔa]iu** [Caus]
pa-ʔa]iu-anay idu na ɬaw Ask him to take that person.
- ʔa]iu-anay** [I/BF]
ku-ʔa]iu-anay i duliən maka rumaruma? I took Dulian from house to house.
ku-ʔa]iu-anay i takəsian na walak I left the child at school on my way.
nu-ʔa]iu-anay-ku i tiam Take me to the shop.
- ʔa]iu-aw** [PF]
ku-ʔa]iu-aw i duliən muka i pa[akwan I invited Dulian to go to the men’s house.
auka-ku i ba[anaw, ti-ʔa]iu-aw-yu When I am going to Taitung, I will surely take you along.
- ʔ<əm>a]iu** [AF]
ʔ<əm>a]iu-ku kan duliən muka i karumaʔan I took Dulian to go to the ancestral cult house.
ɖua-ku ʔ<əm>a]iu-a kanu I come and fetch you.
- ua ʔa]iu-u** [Imp] go and fetch
ua ʔa]iu-u! Go and fetch (him)!
- ʔa]u**
 carry an object on a pole (of two persons) (cf. **ʔaɖas** ‘lift up with both hands’)

- kar-ʔaʔu** two persons carry on a pole
kar-ʔaʔu-aw na babuy The boar is carried on a stick by two men.
ta-kar-ʔaʔu-aw na piano We both carried the piano.
- pa-ʔaʔu** [Caus]
pa-ʔaʔu-yu i pinaday kana babuy You ask Pinaday to carry the boar.
aʔamu pa-ʔaʔu-i-ku ɕien! Come and help me a bit to carry!
- ʔaʔu** [Imp]
ʔaʔu -yu! Carry!
- ʔaʔu-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ʔaʔu-anay-ku kana bəras Help me to carry the rice.
- ʔaʔu-aw** [PF]
tu-ʔaʔu-aw na minatay muka təməbəla The dead person is carried
 by two people to be buried.
- ʔaʔum**
|ʔaməʔas|
 game; prey (cf. **kaʔayaʔan** ‘game’)
 empty-handed (cf. **uniən ɕa abak**, **uniən ɕa tiuʔ** ‘empty-handed’)
- paka-ʔaməʔas** will make someone empty-handed
paka-ʔaməʔas-yu kanku You will make me empty-handed. (This
 words were said by the hunter to a lady just before going to hunt,
 if she came close to him.)
- ʔ<əm>aməʔas** [AF]
ʔ<əm>aməʔas-ku I am ~ was empty-handed.
- |ʔaməras|**
 sprinkle (non-liquid); scatter (salt, sugar)
- ʔaməras-anay** [I/BF]
tu-ʔaməras-anay ɕa yam i dulien Someone helped Dulian to sprinkle
 some salt.
- ʔaməras-ay** [LF]
ku-ʔaməras-ay ɕa yam na paʔaka I put some salt on the meat.
- ʔaməras-u** [Imp PF]
ʔaməras-u na paʔaka (ɕa yam)! Sprinkle (salt) on meat!
- ʔ<əm>aməras** [AF]
ʔ<əm>aməras-ku ɕa paʔaka I scattered some meat (in the dish).
- ʔ<in>aməras-an** a sprinkled thing
tu-ŋai arələt, kamawan ɕa ʔ<in>aməras-an ɕa yam Her words are
 as (good) beautiful as sprinkled salt.
- ʔami₁**
 north (The terms *qami* and *timuL* refer to mountain and sea -sea where the
 mythical ancestor came from. *qami* is the mountain side where are situated
 the hunting-grounds. Today it points to north and south. Originally referred
 to the north monsoon. Cf. Blust ACD 1995:88 /qamiS/ north wind.)
tu-rumaʔ kan araytay maka ʔami ɕa daʔan Araytay’s house is on
 the north of the road.
- maka ʔami** in the north
tu-turusaw ʔi təməpa i maka ʔami ɕa ənay He followed their tracks
 which went straight north from the river.
- pia-ʔami** go north, towards north
tu-rumaʔ kan pinaday pia-ʔami tu-pitaʔun The door of Pinaday’s
 house faces north.

pu-ʔami be taken to the north

məkan i timuʔ kana taʔun na guŋ, pu-ʔami-yu When the ox has finished eating the grass in the south, take it to the north.

ku-pu-ʔami-aw-yu mukua muɔaɔaŋia I'm taking you north for a walk.

ʔ<əm>ami na baʔi cold north wind blows in fall (ʔ<əm>ami is a contraction of **kəma i ʔami** 'come from the north')

[Puyuma explain: *litək na baʔi, irəban ləbəs* 'It is a cold wind, a very cold lebes wind.']

(In ritual context, *qami* is said *ngaway* 'first', it refers to the *qami* moiety which appeared first.)

ya-ʔami belong to the North moiety

təmamataw shətiang a ya-ʔami Shetiang's father belongs to the North moiety.

ʔami₂

year

a-mari-ʔami last year

a-mari-ʔami buʔay-ku, garəm saʔiksik-ku Last year I was beautiful, this year I am in good health.

iɔi na ʔami this year

iɔi na ʔami, ɔua-ku i puyuma This year, I have come to Puyuma.

kan-mari-ʔami ~ an-mari-ʔami next year

kan-mari-ʔami ~ an-mari-ʔami ɔaɔua-ku ɔia i puyuma Next year, I shall come again to Puyuma.

kana ʔami-ami every year

kana ʔami-ami maŋayaw-ta Every year we celebrate the *maŋayaw* festival.

an pənawa kana ʔami ʔi, muʔaʔiaban-ta ʔi, papakan-ta kanɔu kan inaʔakan kana biniʔ i buʔul When it is the right time of year, we 'go to the beach', over there, we feed those who took the seed from BuTul.

karua sa-saya ʔami exactly one year

karua sa-saya ʔami kikarun ~ karua-ku sa ʔami kikarun I have been working for exactly a year.

ka-sa-a-ʔami one year (duration)

ka-sa-a-ʔami kikarun kantu ŋai kana puyuma I have been working for one year on the Puyuma language.

mi-ʔami-ami many years

mi-ʔami-ami la tu-ɔinuayan i puyuma kan duliən Duliən has been coming to Puyuma for many years.

paka-sa-ʔami one year ago

paka-sa-ʔami tu-ɔinuayan i puyuma kan duliən It is just one year since Duliən came to Puyuma.

iɔi na wari, paka-sa-ʔami kantu kiniaʔayan kan aliwaki Today, (this day) is exactly one year since Aliwaki died.

ʔami-an year (duration)

saɔu a bariwan garəm kana ʔami-an There are, nowadays, a lot of typhoons in a year.

- sa ʔami** one year
sa ʔami pariasal-ta səmaʔəm ɖa dawa Once a year, we plant millet.
sa ʔami ku-kaɖuan i puyuma I stayed in Puyuma for one year.
- ʔanabaj** pheasant
buʔay tu-pakpak kana ʔanabaj The pheasant's wings are beautiful.
- |ʔanan|** invite; welcome
ma-ʔanan [AF]
ma-ʔanan-ku kanu ɖanu-ɖaɖuayan I waited for your visit.
ʔanan-aw [PF]
tu-ʔanan-aw-ta He invited us.
(In ritual, the dyad is *maʔanan*, *məŋaŋara* ‘the inviting spirits, the waiting spirits’; cf. Cauquelin 2008:281, verse 22-28.)
- |ʔani|** harvest
ka-ʔani-an harvest time
ka-ʔani-an ɖa wari garəm It is time for harvesting.
mar-ʔani harvest
sa ʔami, parpuan-ta mar-ʔani kana ʔumay We harvest rice twice a year.
ni-rə-ʔani-an time for harvesting
ni-rə-ʔani-an amariʔami na ʔumay It is rice from last year's harvest.
ni-rə-ʔani-an la pənia The harvest is finished.
urə ʔani ready to harvest
kaɖi puyuma, urə ʔani la kana dawa Here in Puyuma, we are ready to harvest.
- |ʔaŋal|** put ~ carry in mouth
ma-ʔaŋal [AF]
ma-ʔaŋal na suan kana paɖaka The dog carried some meat in its mouth.
mu-ʔaŋal [ACaus]
mu-ʔaŋal na paɖaka kana suan The meat is carried in the dog's mouth.
pa-ʔaŋal [Caus]
tu-pa-ʔaŋal-aw ɖa paɖaka na suan He made the dog carry some meat in its mouth.
ku-pa-ʔaŋal-anay na aliut kana suan I put the bag in the dog's mouth (to carry it).
pa-ʔaŋal-i! Give (to the dog)!
- ʔaŋal-anay** [I/BF]
tu-ʔaŋal-anay na suan ɖa paɖaka The dog brought meat (from elsewhere) in its mouth.
ʔaŋal-aw [PF]
ku-ʔaŋal-aw na əmpitsə I put the pencil in my mouth.
- ʔaŋbu** crispy; crunchy
ʔaŋbu iɖi na kadumu, imaran This corn is crunchy, good.
ʔaŋbu na buŋa Sweet potatoes are crispy.

ʔaŋliw	stale odor of mold or mildew <i>adaman idi na kuraw aw na irupan qiama ʔaŋliw la</i> This is yesterday's fish and vegetables, so the dish smells moldy. <i>biʔas na wari, maməs ʔaŋliw na irupan</i> When it is hot, the dishes get moldy easily. <i>nantu marladək, ʔaŋliw</i> His sweat smells moldy. <i>adi pusabaka i pinsiaŋ, ʔaŋliw na tinalək</i> The rice was not put into the refrigerator, it smells moldy.
ʔaŋri	odor of a rotten fish <i>ʔaŋri na kuraw</i> The fish has a rotten smell.
ʔaŋru	odor of rotting meat and egg <i>ʔaŋru na biʔunun</i> Eggs stink. ~ The eggs stink. <i>ʔaŋru na kuti</i> The female pudenda smell rotten.
ʔaŋsəp	odor of scorched rice or cloth not dried enough (cf. qələt 'burn, scorched food, fever') <i>ʔaŋsəp na kirwan</i> The clothes smell scorched. <i>abaʔu-ku təməlu qa ənay, ʔaŋsəp na tinalək</i> I forgot to add water so the rice smells scorched. <i>ʔaŋsəp na tinalək, qiama qəmələt</i> The rice smells scorched because it has burnt on the bottom of the saucepan.
ʔaŋsər	odor of urine <i>tu-isiʔay tu-kaʔakaʔ, ʔaŋsər tu-baʔi</i> She wets her pants so she smells of urine.
ʔaŋsis₁	bad odor of pigs, goats, dogs, breath, old people, rats, dirty body, a closed room, rotten leaves <i>ʔaŋsis tu-baʔi kana liuw</i> Odor of pigs. ~ The pigs' odor is bad. <i>ʔaŋsis tu-baʔi kana siri</i> Odor of goats. ~ The goats' odor is bad. <i>ʔaŋsis tu-paʔis</i> They have underarm odor.
ʔaŋsis₂	glands (body)
ʔaŋsis na kubay	field bean, <i>Dolichos lablab</i> bean
ʔaŋsisiaŋ	horehound, <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit
ʔaŋsisiaŋ kana suan	Indian catmint, <i>Anisomeles indica</i> (L.) O. Ktze [Puyuma explain: <i>puatəməʔ qa walak na madupan</i> 'It is used as a medicine to treat children who have some difficulties walking, (also called <i>kuaʔəŋ kana ʔutuŋ</i> 'The monkey's illness.')]]
ʔaŋsisisan	Billygoat-weed ~ goatweed, <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> (L.) [Puyuma explain: <i>saʔu tu-saʔaʔ, mibua, tu-ʔudaʔudalay ʔi, marsemak tu-buaʔ</i> 'It has a lot of branches, it gives flowers, when it rains, its flowers open wide.'] (The finely chopped leaves rubbed onto a cut have healing properties.)
ʔaŋtuʔ	bad odor (of flatulence, excrement, rotten eggs or meat, dirty feet, rodents, breath of dogs that eat filth) <i>paʔəŋ-ta miʔukap ʔi, ʔaŋtuʔ na dapal</i> We have kept our shoes on for such a long time that they stink. <i>na suan məkan qa minatay qa kuʔabaw, ʔaŋtuʔ tu-baʔi</i> The dog has eaten dead rats, it smells bad.

- [ʔapas]** wake up late
ma-ʔapas [AF]
kana wariwari, ma-ʔapas-ku Every day, I wake up late.
- ʔapədu** bile; gall bladder
ʔapəlil bitter taste
ʔapəlil na paʔəməʔ The medicine is bitter.
- [ʔapəʔ]** arrange things inside; store
ma-ʔapəʔ [AF]
ma-ʔapəʔ-ku ɖa kirwan I put my clothes into (a wardrobe).
mi-ʔ<in>apəʔ have put things inside
mi-ʔ<in>apəʔ-ku ɖa pajsu I have put money (somewhere).
mi-ʔ<in>apəʔ-an-ku ɖa pajsu my hidden money
mu-ʔapəʔ [ACaus]
mu-ʔapəʔ la na kirwan The clothes have been arranged inside.
pa-ʔapə-ʔapəʔan bank
ʔapəʔ-anay [I/BF]
ku-ʔapəʔ-anay tu-ti[iti]il I put his books inside.
ʔapəʔ-aw [PF]
ku-ʔapəʔ-aw na kinikarunan I have put away the work.
ʔapəʔ-u [Imp PF]
ʔapəʔ-u nu-kirwan! Put your clothes inside!
ʔ<in>apəʔ-an la! It's tidy!
- [ʔapiar]** throw 'grain'; toss (like grains to poultry)
ʔa<a>piar seeds for planting (rice, millet, beans, etc.)
ma-ʔapiar [AF]
muka i paŋayaŋayawan, gəmamul, ma-ʔapiar ɖa bəras We go to pangayangayawan, gəmamul, to toss some rice.
ʔapiar-an [Imp I/BF]
ʔapiar-an! Trow (some grain)!
ʔapiar-anay [I/BF]
ku-ʔapiar-anay na akanan kana kuraw I threw bait to the fish.
ʔ<əm>apiar [AF]
ʔ<əm>apiar-ku ɖa ʔumay kana turukuk I threw a handful of rice to the poultry.
- ʔapʔap** cobra, *Naja naja atra*
na ʔapʔap ulaya tu-padawak The cobra is poisonous.
- ʔapuʔ** flower (cf. **uʔuŋ** 'flower')
uliŋul na ʔapuʔ The flower has a nice smell.
p<in>a-ʔapuʔ-an garland of flowers
buʔay tu-p<in>a-ʔapuʔ-an The garland of flowers is beautiful.
- ʔaraqʔaq** husky voice
ʔ<ar>aqʔaq tu-ləŋaw kana maruʔud He has a husky voice from the flu.
ʔaraqʔaq-aw [PF]
ʔaraqʔaq-aw ku-ləŋaw pa-ʔira-iraw I sang the sacred songs with a husky voice.

- [ʔaraw]** snatch by force; fight for
aru a-ʔaraw will be snatched by force
aru a-ʔaraw kanta dəkakal Our village will be robbed soon.
ma-ʔaraw [AF]
ma-ʔaraw-ku qanantu rutu I snatched his bag.
ađi makəsər i duliən, ku-pulaŋay ma-ʔaraw qamanay Dulian is not very strong, I help her to catch some of whatever.
ma-ʔara-araw many persons fight for
ma-ʔara-araw kana małi The whole team tries to get the ball.
na martinuas na markatagwin ma-ʔara-araw nantu walak
 The divorced couple fight to have their children.
ʔaraw-anay [I/BF]
tu-ʔaraw-anay i duliən qa paysu Someone helps Dulian to take money.
kađu kađu i sapayan, matararuma?, tu-puŋa[aday na darə? qa ʔaraw-araw-ay The Sapayan lived there, they built a house, the earth was name *qarawaraway*.
ʔaraw-ay [LF]
ku-ʔaraw-ay qa katagwin I carried off a wife.
ku-ʔaraw-ay na ɬaw, ku-bərayan kan duliən I took something from someone, I gave it to Dulian.
tu-ʔaraw-ay-ku qa katagwin He took my wife away.
- ʔarbu** hair
bəlakas la ku-ʔarbu My hair is long.
pu-arbu implant hair
ma[a?is i takamołi, pu-arbu-ay kanantu ʔarbu kan duliən
 TakamoLi is bold, he implants some hair from Dulian.
- ʔardi** a type of hawk (unidentified)
 (It lives in the high mountains, it is forbidden to kill it; hunting it brings bad luck.)
pi-naɬay la qa ʔardi, qa ɬumay, qa unan, qa ma?iđan, maləgi kəma
 To kill *qardi*, bears, snakes, ‘hundred-pace’ adder, it is taboo, we say.
- ʔarəm** pangolin, *Anis pentadactyla*
ʔarəməŋ night; dark (cf. **lidəman** ‘darkness’)
ʔa-ra-rəməŋ la It is getting dark already.
ʔarəməŋ la na wari The day is dark.
ʔarəməŋ tu-piniaŋəran She is brooding.
ʔarəməŋ tu-gumul His hair is black.
ʔarəməŋ-an darkness
ʔarəməŋ-an-an total darkness
- [ʔarsud]** kick
ki-ʔarsud get a kick
ki-ʔarsud na małiay na ɬaw The drunken man received a kick.
ʔarsud-anay [I/BF]

- nu-ʔarsuq-anay-ku kana makuris na suan* Help me to drive away the mangy dog.
- ʔarsuq-aw** [PF]
ʔarsuq-aw na suan na makuris The mangy dog is driven away.
- ʔarsuq-u** [Imp PF]
ʔarsuq-u! Kick (it)!
- ʔ<əm>arsuq** [AF]
ʔ<əm>arsuq-ku kana suan I kicked the dog.
- |ʔarəʔ|**
 tie a rope, a belt
- ma-ʔarəʔ** [AF]
ma-ʔarəʔ-ku nanku paparəʔan I tied up my belt.
- mi-ʔarəʔ-an** have worries
mi-ʔarəʔ-an tu-aŋər He has some worries.
- ʔarəʔ-anay** [I/BF]
ku-ʔarəʔ-anay nu-paparəʔan I helped you to tie your belt up.
- ʔarəʔ-aw** [PF]
tu-ʔarəʔ-aw tu-paparəʔan He tightens his belt (because he doesn't want to eat, so as not to get fat).
- ʔarəʔ-ay** [LF]
na maulaŋ ʔarəʔ-ay ɖa niʔən The thief strangled him with a rope.
- ʔarəʔ-u** [Imp PF]
ʔarəʔ-u təmiʔu? na guŋ kana kawi! Tie the ox well to the tree!
- |ʔari|**
 run a race
- ma-ʔari-ʔari** race (sport)
- pa-ʔari-ʔari-an** a competition area
pa-ʔari-ʔari-an səmənay, pabəkəs Athletic, competition of singing field.
- ʔariʔi**
 rapid (cf. **aləpat** 'quick reaction, movement')
pakaməli ʔariʔi təmiʔil i isaw Isaw writes extremely fast.
- ʔarsəm**
 acid; sour
ʔarsəm na ʔasiru The mandarin orange is sour.
ʔarsəm tu-ŋai His words are acid.
- |ʔaruk|**
 dig a tunnel (as earthworm, centipede)
- ma-ʔaruk** [AF]
ma-ʔaruk na bukabukaw The cockchafer digs (its tunnels).
- ʔaruk-anay** [I/BF]
tu-ʔaruk-anay kanɖu kana buniuniuŋ iɖu na daʔan That mole is searching in that road for a place to dig.
- ʔaruk-aw** [PF]
tu-ʔaruk-aw na darəʔ kana ʔurtati The earth has been dug by the earthworm.
- ʔaruk-ay** [LF]
tu-ʔaruk-ay na darəʔ The earth has been dug.
- ʔ<in>aruk-an** the hole (made by these animals)
- |ʔaruŋ|**
 snore
- ka-ʔaruŋ** will snore

- ayaw na wari, an aləpə? ka-ʔaruŋ* When it is cool weather, we snore while sleeping. [Puyuma say ‘Because we sleep well.’]
- ma-ʔaruŋ** [AF]
ma-ʔaruŋ kan aləpə?-yu? Do you snore while sleeping?
- ʔaruŋ-ay** [LF]
tu-ʔaruŋ-ay-ku kananku katagwin sasujan My husband snores all night.
- ʔarusay**
 even
ʔarusay maʔudal, auka-ku i takəsian Even if it is raining, I am going to school.
- ʔasal**
ʔasawa
 harvested, unthreshed rice
 daughter-in-law; son-in-law (term of reference)
 (The term of address is *imi* for daughters-in-law, and the name of their men’s house is used for sons-in-law. But a male or female coming to live in the house is called *qasawa*.)
ʔasawa kəma-ta qa musabak We call *qasawa* those who come to live in the house.
- ʔasəb**
 heavy smoke which irritates the nose
adi mua?i mabəŋbəŋ na apuy muka ʔasəb The fire is difficult to light, it became smoke which irritates the nose.
mi-ʔasəb-an a smoky place
mi-ʔasəb-an kaqiu na dənən, ulaya a ʔaw bənaba?it There is smoke on the mountain over there, there is someone burning (grass).
- ʔasəb-an** smoke
- ʔasəl**
 arm (the whole arm)
mi-pu-ʔasəl wear a bracelet
mi-pu-ʔasəl ku-ʔima I wear a bracelet.
pu-ʔasəl bracelet
- |ʔasəp|**
 suck something and swallow the juice (and spit out the fibers) i.e. the juice of sugarcane, chewing-gum (cf. **ʔəsʔəs** ‘chew and spit out’; **ʔəpa** ‘spit out—anything’; **ʔə|ʔə|** ‘chew at the side of the mouth, soften’)
ʔasəp-anay [I/BF]
tu-ʔasəp-anay kana puran paʔə|ʔə|ay tu-katagwin She sucked the betel nut in order to give it to her (toothless) spouse.
ʔasəp-aw [PF]
tu-ʔasəp-aw na puran He sucked the betel nut.
ʔasəp-i [Imp LF]
ʔasəp-i! Suck (here)!
- ʔasəp-u** [Imp PF]
ʔasəp-u! Suck (the betel nut)!
- ma-ʔasəp** [AF]
ma-ʔasəp-ku qa ʔasəpan I sucked and swallowed the sugarcane juice, I spit out the cane.
- ʔasəpa**
 < **ʔasəp** ‘suck’
 harsh; astringent (green bananas, areca nut kernel, etc.)
adi dia maʔuluʔ na lupas, ʔasəpa dia The persimmon is not ripe yet, it is astringent.

- ʔasəpan** sugarcane, *Saccharum officinarum* (L.)
ki-a-ʔasəpan get sugarcane (harvest)
ki-a-ʔasəpan garəm na wari It is time, today, to harvest sugarcane.
- [ʔasi]**
 melt in fire; forge; hard steel (cf. **batulayaw** ‘soft steel, iron’)
ma-ʔasi [AF]
ma-ʔasi ɖa batulayaw na ʔaw The founder (it was not a specific job, any man could do it.) (Some informants say **mə-ʔasi** ‘foundry worker’.)
mu-ʔasi [ACaus]
mu-ʔasi na batulayaw The iron is melted in the fire.
ʔasi-anay [I/BF]
nu-ʔasi-anay-ku kana batulayaw Help me to cast the metal.
ʔasi-aw [PF]
tu-sagaran kana maʔinayan, tu-ʔasi-aw tu-aŋər na butiʔiʔ kantu ayay
 The man’s love has melted the resistance of his girlfriend.
ʔ<əm>asi the Creator (cf. **d<əm>away** ‘Creator’)
ʔ<in>asi small beads baked in the fire
- ʔasiru** tangerine; orange, *Citrus aurantium sinensis*
ʔarsəm na ʔasiru The orange is sour.
na ʔasiru, ulaya na ʔarsəm aw ulaya na dalʔu There are sour and sweet oranges.
ʔasiru-siru-an orange grove
 push someone to do something
- [ʔasud]**
ʔasu-ʔasud-aw [PF]
matuka na walak kikarun, ʔasu-ʔasud-aw The child is lazy, he has to be pushed.
ʔ<əm>asud [AF]
ʔ<əm>asu-asud-ku kananku katagwin na matuka I push my lazy husband (to do something).
- [ʔatəɖ]**
 send; deliver (cf. **pawatəg** ‘go back with, come/go with’; **tunun** ‘take someone home’)
ʔatəɖ-anay [I/BF]
nu-ʔatəɖ-anay i baliw kana kapunpunay You took Baliw back to the station.
ta-ʔatəɖ-anay kantaw We sent them back.
ʔ<əm>atəɖ [AF]
ʔ<əm>atəɖ-ku ɖa gimpu I have delivered some sanitary napkins.
ʔ<in>atəɖ-an a delivery
ʔ<in>atəɖ-an na gas Gas deliveries.
ma-ʔatəɖ [AF]
ma-ʔatəɖ-ku kanku walak mauka i takəsian I take my child to school.
ma-ʔatəɖ ɖa tiʔil Books are delivered.
pa-ʔatəɖ [Caus]
auka-ku pa-ʔatəɖ-a tu-tigami kan isaw I am going to send a letter to Isaw.
pa-ʔatəɖ-i i ukak ɖa tigami! Send a letter to Ukak!

[ʔatək]

pa-ʔatəq-ku qa tigami kan araitay I sent Araitay a letter.

ku-pa-ʔatəq-ay qa tigami ku-katagwin I have sent a letter to my husband.

tu-p<in>a-ʔatəq kana puyuma na tigami The puyuma letter is what he has sent.

nu-pa-ʔatəq-anay-ku qa kiqa i taihok Help me to send some sugar apples to Taipei.

cut down (usually a tree) (cf. **ʔəpə** ‘cut down trees, bamboos, sugarcanes’)

a-ʔatək will cut down a tree

a-ʔatək-ku kana [atu] I am cutting down a mango tree.

ka-ʔatək-an garəm qa kawi It is the season for cutting trees.

ʔatək-anay [I/BF]

idqi na kawi sa[aw asaʔ, nu-ʔatək-anay-ku This tree is very high, help me to cut it.

ʔatək-anay na taqaw kana kawi The knife has been used to cut down the tree.

pa-ʔatək [Caus]

pa-ʔatək-aw kana kawi We have had the tree cut down.

ʔatək-aw [PF]

tu-ʔatək-aw tu-niʔən Someone cut off his head.

ʔatək-u [Imp PF]

ʔatək-u! Cut down (the tree)!

ʔ<əm>atək [AF]

ʔ<əm>atək-ku qa saʔaq kana kawi I cut a branch of the tree.

ʔ<in>atək-an a chopped tree

mi-in-a[ak-an qa ʔ<in>atək-an He took the chopped tree.

ʔ<in>atək-an la na kawi the fallen tree

[ʔatəl]

throw away (rubbish); drop; lose

ka-ʔatəl will throw away

an adqi-yu təmaranapaw, ka-ʔatəl nu-paysu If you do not take care, you will lose your money.

ma-ʔatəl [AF]

ma-ʔatəl-ku qa ta[un] I threw away some grass.

ma-ʔatəl tu-paysu He lost his money.

par-ʔatəl abortion, miscarriage

par-ʔatəl na babayan kana walak The woman has lost the child (miscarriage or abortion).

da[us na pakaləgi na tainainayan par-ʔatəl The pregnant woman slips and has a miscarriage.

ʔatəl-anay [I/BF]

ku-ʔatəl-anay na paysu I threw the money away (on purpose).

ʔatəl-an [Imp I/BF]

ʔatəl-an na ta[un! Throw the grass away!

ʔatəl-ay [LF]

tu-ʔatəl-ay qa ta[un He threw some grass.

- ʔatəl-i** [Imp LF]
adʔi ʔatəl-i nu-kabuŋ! Do not throw away your hat!
- |ʔatut|**
 cork; obstruct
ma-ʔatut [AF]
ma-ʔatut-ku kana daʔil I corked the bottle.
mi-ʔatut has a cork
mi-ʔatut la na daʔil The bottle has a cork.
p<in>a-ʔatut a corked thing
p<in>a-ʔatut na daʔil kan duliɛn The bottle has been corked by Dulkan.
ʔatut-aw [PF]
ku-ʔatut-aw na daʔil The bottle has been corked by me.
ʔ<əm>atut [AF]
ʔ<əm>atut-ku kana buaŋ I obstruct holes. (It is my work.)
- ʔaʔəŋalan**
 thumb
kaʔəbə ku-ʔaʔəŋalan My thumb is thick.
- |ʔaʔʔaʔ|₁**
 rub with a hard material (such as a brush); polish
pa-ʔaʔʔaʔ [Caus]
pa-ʔaʔʔaʔ-anay na [ikədan The clay hearth has been scrubed.
ʔaʔʔaʔ-ay [LF]
ʔaʔʔaʔ-ay na daqəruan The pan has been polished.
ʔaʔʔaʔ-i [Imp LF]
ʔaʔʔaʔ-i na wali, ulaya na ŋisi! Brush your teeth, there is some tartar!
- ʔ<əm>aʔʔaʔ** [AF]
ʔ<əm>aʔʔaʔ-ku qa daqəruan I polished some pan.
- |ʔaʔʔaʔ|₂**
 the sun breaks through the clouds in the early morning
ʔ<əm>aʔʔaʔ [AF]
ʔi, ʔ<əm>aʔʔaʔ la na kadaw kana kəmuʔikuʔ Oh, the sun breaks the mist.
- |ʔaʔua|**
 kick with the side of the foot
ma-ʔaʔua| [AF]
ma-ʔaʔua|-ku I kicked with the side of my foot.
ʔaʔua|-aw [PF]
ku-ʔaʔua|-aw na suan kanku dapa| The dog is kicked with the side of my foot.
ʔ<əm>aʔua| [AF]
ʔ<əm>aʔua|-ku kana suan I kick the dogs with the side of my foot (I am used to).
- |ʔaʔus|**
 replacing a dead seedling that has died after transplanting
a-ʔaʔus-an [Imp I/BF]
a-ʔaʔus-an na [umay! You will remove the dead seedling and plant new ones!
ʔaʔus-anay [I/BF]
nu-ʔaʔus-anay-ku kana [umay Help me to remove the dead seedlings and set new ones.

- ʔaʔus-aw** [PF]
tu-ʔaʔus-aw la na kadumu He replaced the dead maize seedlings.
- ʔaʔus-ay** [LF]
tu-ʔaʔus-ay la na kadumu He put new seedlings of maize where they were dead.
- ʔaʔus-i** [Imp LF]
ʔaʔus-i! Remove the dead seedlings and plant new ones!
- ʔ<əm>aʔus** [AF]
ʔ<əm>aʔus-ku kana [umay] I planted a new bunch (to replace a dead one).
saʔu na minaʔay na sapuk, aukayan ʔ<əm>aʔus-a! There are many dead plants, go and plant new ones!
- |ʔawʔaw|**
 call loudly
- pa-ʔawʔaw** [Caus]
tu-pa-ʔawʔaw-ay-ku kan isaw I am called by Isaw.
- ʔawʔaw-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ʔawʔaw-anay-ku kan ʔbali Help me to call my elder sibling (because I am voiceless).
- ʔawʔaw-ay** [LF]
ku-ʔawʔaw-ay na walak I called the children.
- ʔawʔaw-i** [Imp LF]
ʔawʔaw-i! Call!
- ʔ<əm>awʔaw** [AF]
ʔ<əm>awʔaw-ku kana walak I called the children.
- ʔayam**
 bird
saigu səmənaʔ na ʔayam Birds know how to sing.
- k<əm>a-ʔayam-an** bird song
- ki-a-ʔayam** ornithomancy
- |ʔayir|**
 look after; keep an eye on (cf. **paylaŋ** ‘look after someone, keep a watch on’)
- ma-ʔayir** [AF]
ma-ʔayir-ku kana manudən I look after the child (my work).
- p<in>u-ʔayir-an** guarded places
- ʔayir-anay** [I/BF]
tu-ʔayir-anay-yu kananu kirwan You are helped to look after your clothes.
- ʔayir-ay** [LF]
tu-ʔayir-ay na tiʔil Someone takes care of the book.
- ʔayir-i** [Imp LF]
ʔayir-i! Keep an eye out!
- ʔ<in>ayir-an** a responsibility
nanku ʔ<in>ayir-an iʔi na walak This child is my responsibility.
ku-ʔ<in>ayir ina walak I am in charge of this child.
- |ʔayʔay|₁**
 yawn
- ʔ<əm>ayʔay** [AF]
ʔ<əm>ayʔay-ku ʔa atuŋtuŋ I can't stop yawning, I'm sleepy.

- ?<in>ay?ay-an** yawns
saɖu tu-?<in>ay?ay-an He yawned a lot.
- |?ay?ay|₂**
 babble to a child
?ay?ay-aw [PF]
ku-?ay?ay-aw na manuden I babbled to the baby.
- ?<əm>ay?ay** [AF]
?<əm>ay?ay-ku qa manudən I babble to babies (I am used to).
- ?ba**
 elder brother or sister, term of address
 all elder siblings
?bali my elder(s)
?ba?u his ~ her elder(s)
?bataw kan sada Sada's elder(s)
- ?əbiŋ**
 hot spring
kur-ɖəɾəm-ku kana ?əbiŋ I stayed in a hot spring.
- |?əb?əb|**
 sit on eggs
pa-?əb?əb [Caus]
ku-pa-?əb?əb-anay na biɖunun kana tawina?an na turukuk I gave the hen the egg to hatch.
?əb?əb-ay [LF]
tu-?əb?əb-ay na biɖunun The eggs are hatched.
?<əm>əb?əb [AF]
?<əm>əb?əb na tawina?an kana biɖunun The hen sits on the eggs.
- |?ədad|₁**
 color
ki-?ədad get a color
ki-?ədad-ku ku-?arbu I dye my hair.
?<əm>ədad [AF]
?<əm>ədad-ku qa ?arbu I have greasy ~ colored hair.
- |?ədad|₂**
 colorful; radiance of the sun (only used by old people)
mu-?ədad [ACaus]
mu-?ədad la na kadaw The sun has risen (sunrise is bright, and there are a lot of colors).
?ədad-aw [PF]
tu-?ədad-aw kana kadaw na kirwan The clothes are beginning to be in the sun.
?<əm>ədad [AF]
?<əm>ədad na kadaw The sun rises. (The sky is very bright at sunrise.)
- ?ədul**
 green grasshopper
- ?əɖaway**
Machilus sp., plant (sp.) Sieb. & Zucc.
 (Used to make pillars and rafters for houses, and bowls.)
- |?əɖəŋ|**
 couch; lie down (cf. **kupu** 'lie on one's stomach'; **gayəŋ** 'lie flat on one's back'; **giɭid** 'lean, lie on one's side')
ki-a-?əɖəŋ-an sleeping place
ku-ki-a-?əɖəŋ-an buɭay My sleeping place is nice. (cf. **sa?sa?** 'bed, shelf')

	ki-ʔəqəŋ [Imp] <i>ki-ʔəqəŋ!</i> Lie down!
	mar-pia-ʔəqəŋ-an several persons sleep on the same bed <i>mar-pia-ʔəqəŋ-an na ʔaw na marka maʔiy i dadarəʔ</i> The very drunk men all sleep on the floor. <i>mar-pia-ʔəqəŋ-an-mi i ki-a-qəŋan</i> We all sleep on the same bed.
	mi-ʔəqəŋ lie down <i>mi-ʔəqəŋ i isaw</i> Isaw lies down. <i>mi-a-ʔəqəŋ-ku</i> I am lying down.
	pi-ʔəqəŋ put down <i>pi-ʔəqəŋ-ku qa walak</i> I let the children lie down. <i>ku-pi-ʔəqəŋ-aw i dadarəʔ na maʔiy</i> I laid the drunken man on the ground. <i>pi-ʔəqəŋ-u na walak!</i> Lay down the children on the bed!
ʔəlaw	bamboo splinters <i>mə-ʔəlaw</i> bamboo diviner (The divination is performed using bamboo splinters.)
ʔəluᵑ₁	handful with both hands cupped saninin na ʔəluᵑ handful for a single hand ma-ʔəluᵑ [AF] <i>ma-ʔəluᵑ-ku kana bəras</i> I took the rice in both hands.
	ʔəluᵑ-aw [PF] <i>ku-ʔəluᵑ-aw na bəras</i> I took a handful of rice.
	ʔəluᵑ-u [Imp PF] <i>ʔəluᵑ-u!</i> Take in both hands!
ʔəluᵑ₂	sa ʔəluᵑ ~ sa-ʔəluᵑ-an handful with both hands cupped scrounger; sponger; (human) parasite (cf. kur-pa-ʔubʔub ‘be inside with (sponger)’)
ʔəlus	heartwood <i>tu-ʔəlus kana kawī</i> The marrow of the wood.
 ʔə[ʔaŋ]	river swollen with rain ʔə[ʔaŋ]-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-ʔə[ʔaŋ]-anay na kaʔi kana paʔaʔəb na ʔudal</i> Because of the heavy rain, the river has overflowed.
	ʔə[ʔaŋ]-aw [PF] <i>tu-ʔə[ʔaŋ]-aw na kaʔi kana paʔaʔəb na ʔudal</i> The river has overflowed because it received heavy rain.
	ʔ<əm>ə[ʔaŋ] [AF] <i>ʔ<əm>ə[ʔaŋ] na ənay kana bariwan</i> The water overflows because of the typhoon.
 ʔə[ʔə]	chew at the side of the mouth or with molars (betel nut with lime); soften (cf. muᵑmuᵑ ‘chew’; ʔəsʔəs ‘chew and spit out’) a-ʔə[ʔə] will be ready to be chewed <i>a-ʔə[ʔə] na puran</i> The betel nut will be ready to be chewed. mi-ʔ<in>ə[ʔə]-an have remnants of chewing

- mi-ʔ<in>ə[ʔə]-an-ku ɖa puran* I have remnants of betel nuts (in my teeth).
- m-ʔə[ʔə]** [AF]
m-ʔə[ʔə]-ku ɖa puran I chew betel nut (a habit).
- mu-ʔə[ʔə]** [ACaus]
mu-ʔə[ʔə] na puran kana wali The areca nut is softened by the teeth.
- pa-ʔə[ʔə]** [Caus]
pa-ʔə[ʔə]-i! Make him chew!
- ʔə[ʔə]-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ʔə[ʔə]-anay-ku ɖa puran Chew the areca nuts for me (I am toothless).
- ʔə[ʔə]-aw** [PF]
ku-ʔə[ʔə]-aw na puran The areca nuts is chewed by me.
- ʔəmu**
 flour
ʔ<əm>inu-ku kana ʔəmu I kneaded the flour.
- ki-tua-ʔəmu** be made into flour
ki-tua-ʔəmu-aw na bəras The rice is transformed into flour.
- t<in>ua-ʔəmu** flour
tua-ʔəmu-aw make flour
na bəras ta-tua-ʔəmu-aw We make flour from rice.
- [ʔənʔən]**
 console; rock (cf. **paylan** ‘look after someone, keep a watch on’)
- ma-ʔənʔən** [AF]
ma-ʔənʔən i tinataw kantu walak The mother sings a lullaby to her child.
- ʔənʔən-aw** [PF]
ku-ʔənʔən-aw na walak The child is rocked by me.
- ʔəraw**
 wine
- ʔəray**
 myrobolan, *Terminalia catappa* (L.)
- [ʔərəʔərəm]**
 assemble (ritual term) (cf. **kasa** ‘bring together, together’; **raɖuk** ‘gather’)
- mu-pu-ʔərə-ʔərəm** [ACaus]
adi mu-pu-ʔərə-ʔərəm-i la na walak The kids have not been assembled.
- m-u-ʔərə-ʔərəm** [Mvt]
m-u-ʔərə-ʔərəm-ku kanɖu kana walak I assembled those children.
- pu-ʔərə-ʔərəm** be put together
ku-pu-ʔərə-ʔərəm-aw na riməkan (Those are) the pieces of furniture that I rearranged.
nu-pu-ʔərə-ʔərəm-anay-ku kana walak Help me to gather the children.
nanku p<in>u-ʔərə-ʔərəm-an my gathering
- [ʔərəs]**
 belong to the same category or group; non-distinctive; solely
- ki-pa-ʔərəs** take only one
ki-pa-ʔərəs kimaɖayar kan dulien I only talk to Dulian.
- ma-ʔərəs** [AF]
ma-ʔərəs-ku ɖa tinalək I only eat rice.

mu-ʔarəs [ACaus]

mu-ʔarəs tu-kirwan, ađi maładiładi His clothes are sober,
not colorful.

mu-ʔarəs na babayan (only) ladies (gather)

mu-ʔarəs na đikətan There is only sticky rice (no other food with it).

mu-ʔarəs a kapuyumayan-ku I am a true Puyuma (no mixed blood).

mu-ʔarəs-ku pabəkas I run alone.

pa-ʔarəs [Caus]

pa-ʔarəs-ku mənəʔu đa tiłil I do nothing but read books.

ku-pa-ʔarəs-ay mənəʔu na tiłil təmarapuyuma I do nothing but
read books in the Puyuma language.

ʔarəs-aw [PF]

tu-ʔarəs-aw-mi na sarumaənan We, of the same household, gather.

ku-ʔarəs-aw na tinalək məkan I only eat rice.

flooded paddy field (< Minnan *chhan*)

chew and spit out the juice and the food (cf. **ʔasəp** ‘suck something and swallow the juice and spit out the fibers’; **łəpa** ‘spit out, anything’; **ʔəłʔəł** ‘chew at the side of the mouth, soften’; **muđmuđ** ‘chew for people who have only their front teeth’)

ʔ<əm>əsʔəs [AF]

ʔ<əm>əsʔəs-yu kana puran, ađi-yu puʔabu You chew betel and
spit it out, because you haven’t put any lime. (*unien đa ʔabu, đa
takər* ‘You haven’t put any lime or leaf.’)

ʔəsʔəs-anay [I/BF]

ku-ʔəsʔəs-anay na manudən đa walu I nibbled a sweet to give it to
the baby.

ʔəsʔəs-aw [PF]

ku-ʔəsʔəs-aw na puran The juice of the areca nuts is spat out by me.

heap; stack up

mara-ʔəti-tib na banin a stack of boards

mu-ʔətib [ACaus]

mu-ʔətib ku-tiniłilan My writings are piled up.

pa-ʔətib [Caus]

pa-ʔəti-tib-aw na paysu The banknotes are made into a wad.

ku-pa-ʔəti-tib-anay na paysu isabak kana tiłil I have piled up the
money in the book.

ʔ<əm>ətib [AF]

ʔ<əm>ətib-ku kana banin I stacked the boards.

ʔətib-anay [I/BF]

nu-ʔətib-anay-ku kana banin Help me to stack the boards.

ʔətib-aw [PF]

ku-ʔətib-aw na banin I stacked the boards.

ku-ʔəti-tib-aw piayar I have made piles to line up.

ʔətib-u [Imp PF]

ʔətib-u na tiłil! Pile the books up!

sa ʔətib a volume (a book), a wad

ʔəsan**|ʔəsʔəs|****|ʔətib|**

- [ʔətʔət]** nibble small pieces (cf. **ŋitŋit** ‘bite slowly with the front teeth, gnaw’)
m-ʔətʔət [AF]
m-ʔətʔət-ku qa paʔaka I ate the meat by small pieces.
ʔətʔət-aw [PF]
ku-ʔətʔət-aw na paʔaka The meat is nibbled by me.
- [ʔəʔab]**
ma-ʔəʔab [AF]
ma-ʔəʔab-ku kana dadəruan I covered the cooking pot.
ʔəʔab-an [Imp I/BF]
ʔəʔab-an qa dadəruan na aʔab! Cover the cooking pot with the lid!
ʔəʔab-anay [I/BF]
ku-ʔəʔab-anay kana dadəruan I covered the cooking pot.
ʔəʔab-aw [PF]
ʔəʔab-aw kana [aŋiʔ na darəʔ The earth is covered by the sky.
ʔ<in>əʔab-an a covered thing
ʔ<in>əʔab-an kana [aŋiʔ, i punapunan The covering of the sky is the universe.
na ʔaw na ʔ<in>əʔab-an kana [aŋiʔ the people of the universe
- ʔəʔəb**
 companion; team mate; next to one another
 nanku **ʔəʔəb** my mate
kir-ʔəʔəb be next to each other
kir-ʔəʔəb kanku Come close to me.
mara-ʔəʔəb a pair, a couple
mara-ʔəʔəb-mi matəŋaɖaw kan duliən We, Dulkan and I, are sitting next to each other.
mara-ʔəʔəb na ʔukap a pair of shoes
mi-ʔəʔəb have a comrade
ufu ʔi, mi-ʔəʔəb qa maʔinayan pasəki i ɖənan, aɖi indaŋ Ushu goes to the mountain with a man, she is not afraid.
pu-ʔəʔəb put together
na əmpitsə, ta-pu-ʔəʔəb-ay kana puamaʔa We put the pen and the glasses next to each other.
pu-ʔəʔəb-i qa sasaya! Put one more!
- [ʔəʔəməʔ]**
 hold in one’s hand
ma-ʔəʔəməʔ [AF]
ma-ʔəʔəməʔ-ku qa radif I held peanuts.
mu-ʔəʔəməʔ [ACaus]
mu-ʔəʔəməʔ na takil The glass is held in the hand.
pa-ʔəʔəməʔ [Caus]
pa-ʔəʔəməʔ-an na takil Ask him to hold the glass.
ʔəʔəməʔ-anay [I/BF]
nu-ʔəʔəməʔ-anay na takil You held the glass.
ʔəʔəməʔ-aw [PF]
ku-ʔəʔəməʔ-aw na takil The glass is held by me.
ʔəʔəməʔ-u [Imp PF]
ʔəʔəməʔ-u! Hold (it)!

ʔəʔəməʔ ₂	fistful; handful <i>munuma ʔəʔəməʔ?</i> How many fistfuls?
	ʔəʔəməʔ-aw [PF] <i>ʔəʔəməʔ-aw na [ima</i> The fistful is the measure.
 ʔəʔʔəʔ 	come close; squash ma-ʔəʔʔəʔ [AF] <i>kaɖuan na ʔaw, ma-ʔəʔʔəʔ-ta kana paʔiqiŋ</i> There were a lot of people, we have been bumped by the cars. pa-ʔəʔʔəʔ [Caus] <i>pa-ʔəʔʔəʔ miʔəqəŋ</i> We are embraced, lying (on the bed). ʔəʔʔəʔ-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-ʔəʔʔəʔ-anay-ku</i> He came very close to me. <i>ku-ʔəʔʔəʔ-anay-yu</i> I come closer to you. ʔəʔʔəʔ-aw [PF] <i>nu-ʔəʔʔəʔ-aw matəŋaɖaw</i> You sat closer. ʔ<in>əʔʔəʔ-an squashed thing <i>ʔ<in>əʔʔəʔ-an na ʔaw</i> the squashed people
ʔəʔuk ₁	white bean, creeping on stone
ʔəʔuk ₂	goby [Puyuma say ‘It bears the name of the bean, since the animal has a large head and big ears.’]
ʔiab ₁	shoulder
ʔiab ₂	the name of the soul situated on both shoulders
ʔiabəʔəŋ ₁	red ant <i>rəŋarəŋəy kangarəməya, ku-ləsləsaw-yu, a munuma-yu,</i> <i>kamawan-yu kana ʔiabəʔəŋ!</i> After what you have said, just you wait, I will crush you like an ant, however big you are! <i>makiʔəŋ nu-ŋai, kialəŋaw a ʔiabəʔəŋ</i> You speak so quietly that only ants can hear you.
 ʔiabəʔəŋ ₂	have ‘pins and needles’ in one’s limbs <i>ʔiabəʔəŋ-ay ~ mi-a-ʔiabəʔəŋ tu-[ima</i> He has got ‘pins and needles’ in his hands.
ʔibal	mountain slopes pa-ʔiba-ʔibal ~ tu-ʔibal kana qənan the slopes of the mountains <i>paʔibaʔibal ku-kaway</i> I climbed the mountains sideways.
 ʔibat 	roam around (cf. ʔikap ‘roam around, make rounds’) a-ʔibat-aw going to roam <i>ku-a-ʔibat-aw na kiakarunan</i> I am going to see about work. m-u-ʔibat [Mvt] <i>m-u-ʔibat-ku kiumal</i> I went here and there to question. pu-ʔibat send from place to place <i>pu-ʔibat-ku qa ŋai</i> I was sent from place to place to speak. <i>pu-ʔibat-anay na baŋsaran kana rumaruma?</i> The young men were sent from one house to the other.
ʔidar	twins (ritual term) (unknown term in daily life, cf. KaTipul <i>Hidar</i> ‘twins’) (cf. maʔapi ‘twins’ in Nanwang dialect)

- mar-ʔidar** twins (ritual term)
a ʔidar, a ulay-ku I am here. Maybe: ‘me (as twin), here’ which means the officiant’s concentration for the ritual. This is the sentence said by a male practitioner at the beginning of a rite.
a ʔidar laʔi, ɬaɬua-ku? As for me, when will I come here?
- ʔidənan** daytime
- ʔi-da-dənan** dawn (cf. **ɬəməkə]əm na wari** ‘the night falls on’)
- ʔiduŋ** black ashes; gunpowder
ʔiduŋ nantu wali His teeth are blackened.
ʔ<in>iduŋ-an blackened thing
na mardawan na maraʔiɬaŋ ʔ<in>iduŋ-an nantu wali The oldest boys in the dormitory blacken their teeth.
 [Puyuma explain: *asua ɬien ʔi, nana na tial kana maʔiɬaŋan, tu-pu]əmə]ay tu-tial* ‘Formerly, when old people had belly pains, they ate black ashes as a medicine.’]
- [ʔiɬaŋ]** old age (cf. **ma-]uduan** ‘old people’ in ritual context)
ka-ʔiɬaŋ-an
 1. spirit of the hunt
 2. name of a hunting ground where the shamans go to celebrate the ‘rite of calling rain’. The place in the mountain is marked with a spirit-stone.
ɬatu aukayan pakaʔudal na darə? ʔi, amaw kaɬi i ka-ʔiɬaŋ-an
 When we want some rain on the earth, we go here to
ka-qidang-an.
muka kalaman-ta kaɬi i ka-ʔiɬaŋ-an, kurba]iba]i We go to
ka-qidang-an to accomplish the rite ‘take the air’ after a death.
- ma-ʔiɬaŋ** old person
ma-ʔiɬaŋ-ku la I am an old person now.
- maʔiɬaŋ** age-set after 60 year-old
- maʔiɬaŋ** the name of the mountain where the Puyuma lived and where their hunting grounds are situated (cf. **]uan]an, aranum, arulan** ‘other names of the mountain’)
- ma-ʔiɬa-ʔiɬaŋ-an** old people
- mara-ʔiɬa-ʔiɬaŋ** eldest (the oldest)
- ʔiɬaŋ-an** old age
tu-ʔiɬaŋ-an, unien la ɬa kaput He is old, he has no friends of his age left.
- t<in>u-maʔiɬaŋ** play the role of the Elder (In the dormitory, a youth from the top age-set has to play the role of the Elder.)
- ʔiɬaʔiɬ** file down; sharpen a blade; a file
a]aku na ʔiɬaʔiɬ, ʔiɬaʔiɬ-u na riɬarid Take the file, and file the saw.
ma-ʔiɬaʔiɬ [AF]
ma-ʔiɬaʔiɬ-ku ɬa riɬarid I filed the saw.
mi<in>ʔiɬaʔiɬ have given a file
mi<in>ʔiɬaʔiɬ-ku ɬa riɬarid I have given a file to the saw.
pa-ʔiɬaʔiɬ [Caus]
pa-ʔiɬaʔiɬ-an na riɬarid Make him file the saw.

- ʔiɖaʔiɖ-ay** [LF]
tu-ʔiɖaʔiɖ-ay na riɖarid The saw is sharpened.
- ʔiɖaʔiɖ** a file
- |ʔiɖaw|** walk as drunk (cf. **asəpiraw** ‘walk as drunk’)
- m-u-ʔiɖaw** [Mvt]
m-u-ʔiɖa-iɖaw tu-kaway His walk is like a drunkard’s.
- ʔ<əm>iɖaw** [AF]
ʔ<əm>iɖaw-ku kəmakaway I walk like a drunkard (because I am crippled).
- ʔiɖus** spoon
pa-puar na tinalək ~ p<ən>uar na ʔiɖus ‘The rice in the spoon is going to get spilled. ~ The rice spills out of the spoon.’ (These expressions indicate that the master of the house is eating while visitors are waiting for him, which is a sign of impoliteness.)
- ʔilas₁** moon (cf. **buʔan** ‘moon’)
 (Used as a ritual term in Nanwang, still old men know it; cf. KaTipul dialect *Hila*; cf. Paiwan *qilas* ‘moon’.)
- ʔilas₂** a small rope was divided in half and hung in the house. Every day, the master of the house tied a small knot. A larger knot represented one month, *sa ʔilas = sa buʔan*.
 Each end of the rope indicated one year. The rope was divided in two. They wore this rope around their waist and tied one knot per day, then they hung it in the house at the end of the year.
 [Puyuma explain: *nanaʔuan ɖa ʔadan* ‘For looking at the days.’
saʔitanay na tatiʔu isabak kana rumaʔ. Minatay la na maʔiɖay, munuma tu-ami The ropes were hung inside the house. When old people died, we counted their age.
 Some old men add *tu-pi-parəʔ-aw na tatiʔu* ‘The rope was hung at the waist.’]
 Every second year, they start with a new rope.
- ʔiləməs** offended
ʔiləməs-ku kana maulay I am offended by the tramp.
- |ʔiliŋ|** fancy something; desire (cf. **aʔəŋaʔ** ‘desire’; **anub** ‘desire, to be envious’)
ka-ʔili-iliŋ uncontrollable desire
ʔ<əm>iliŋ [AF]
ʔ<əm>iliŋ na baŋsaran kana buʔabuʔayan The young man desires the lady.
ʔ<əm>iliŋ kantu buʔayan They wish to get her beauty.
- ʔiliŋ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ʔiliŋ-anay-kuʔ You desire me?
- ʔiliŋ-aw** [PF]
tu-ʔili-iliŋ-aw na baŋsaran kana buʔabuʔayan The young man’s desire is the lady.
- |ʔiʔab|** close to a fire
ki-pa-ʔiʔab get some smoke
pubiaw-ta, na maʔiɖaŋan, muka-ta ki-pa-ʔiʔab-a kana ʔasəban kana apuy i karumaʔan When we perform the ‘rite of the deer’, we,

the Elders, go and bathe in the smoke of the fire in the ancestral cult house (smoke is said to be beneficial for pains).

idu na ku{labaw, tu-pa-ʔilab-anay tu-dadək Those rats are burnt (to get their hair off).

ki-ʔilab be in the smoke

ki-ʔilab na babayan kana ʔasəban The women are in the smoke.

mu-ʔilab [ACaus]

mu-ʔilab la na maʔidaŋ The old people are showered with sparks.
(They are too close to the fire.)

ʔ<in>i{lab-an a blackened thing

ʔ<in>i{lab-an ɖa apuy na panubayun The pillars of the boys' dormitory have been blackened by the fire (on purpose).

ʔiləŋ

grind cereals

a-ʔiləŋ-an grindstone

ma-ʔiləŋ [AF]

ma-ʔiləŋ-ku ɖa bəras I grind rice (my work).

ʔiləŋ-aw [PF]

ku-ʔiləŋ-aw kana a-ʔiləŋ-an I ground with the grindstone.

ʔiləŋ-u [Imp PF]

ʔiləŋ-u! Grind it!

ʔilu

wipe one's bottom after defecating

a-ʔilu-an cleavage between the buttocks

ʔ<əm>i{u [AF]

adi ʔ<əm>i{u tu-ʔaʔi, arəʔaʔiʔaʔi He did not wipe his bottom, he smells of excrement.

ʔilu-an toilet paper

ʔilu-anay [I/BF]

ku-ʔilu-anay kana ʔilu-an na a-ʔilu-an I wiped the cleavage between the buttocks with toilet paper.

asua ɖien, uniən ɖa kadupu, piamuʔaʔi, tu-ʔilu-anay tu-təɖək kana puran kana kaw Formerly, there was no paper, when we had finished excreting, we rubbed our buttocks against the trunk of an areca tree.

ʔilu-ay [LF]

tu-ʔilu-ay tu-təɖək He wiped his bottom.

ʔilu-i [Imp LF]

ʔilu-i tu-təɖək! Wipe his bottom!

ʔimir

Cheek

mi-s<in>alətap-an ɖa [ima tu-ʔimir His cheek has received a slap.

ra-ʔimi-ʔimir-an fat cheeks

ra-ʔimi-ʔimir-an na manudən The baby has fat cheeks.

ʔimus

camphor tree

ʔinaba

good; fine

laba short way of saying

ʔinaba la It is fine.

ʔinaba-yu? How are you? (question to one person)

- ʔinaba-[y]an** Hello! How are you?
ʔinaba-[y]an-mu ~ ʔi<a>naba-[y]an-mu How are you? (question to two persons)
- ʔina-naba-[y]an-mu** How are you? (question to several people)
- ʔinaba-naba la** extremely good
- paka-ʔinaba** make someone or something good
na kua[əŋ na ʔaw, kianunay ɖa pa-ka-ʔinaba-[y]an, payas
ʔinaba-naba-la The sick person prayed to feel better and he immediately felt better.
- |ʔinan|** blinded by glaring light
- ma-ʔinan** [AF]
ma-ʔinan-ku kana sənan I was blinded by an intensely bright light.
- |ʔinu|** knead flour
- a-ʔinu** will knead
andaman, a-ʔinu-an na tinuaʔəmu! Tomorrow, knead the flour!
- ʔ<əm>inu** [AF]
ʔ<əm>inu-ku kana ʔəmu I kneaded the flour.
- ʔ<in>inu** kneaded
ʔin<a>inu na tinuaʔəmu The flour is being kneaded.
ʔ<in>inu na ʔəmu The flour has been kneaded.
- ʔinu-aw** [PF]
ʔinu-aw na tinuaʔəmu The flour was kneaded.
- |ʔip|** count; read
- a-ʔip** will count
a-ʔip ɖa bakur Count the batten of a ceiling. (It means ‘a long illness’.)
- ma-a-ʔip** is counted
ma-a-ʔip ɖa paysu The money is counted.
- ʔ<əm>ip** [AF]
ʔ<əm>ip-ku ɖa tiʔil I read books.
- ʔip-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ʔip-anay-ku ɖa piniʔawan Count the number of people for me. ~
 Have you counted the people for me?
- ʔip-aw** [PF]
tu-ʔip-aw na tiʔil He read the book.
- ʔipus** narrow; taper
- ka-ʔipus** will be shortened
tu-ʔudus kana taɖaw, nu-saltəbaw, ka-ʔipus The handle of the knife, if you cut it, will be shortened.
- ma-ʔipus** [AF]
ma-ʔipus na taɖaw The knife tapers (because I have cut its handle).
ma-ʔipus ɖa piniɖaɖəkan The opening is narrower (like a funnel).
ma-ʔipus taytaw (This person has a broad chest, and) the lower part of his body is narrow.
ma-ʔipus, aɖi ɖia mubaba tu-biraʔ kana bəlbəl a ʔipus, kəma-ta
 The banana leaf has an apex, when is not yet in flower, then it is called *qipus*.

muka-ʔipus-an ~ maka-ʔipus-an young furled banana leaf which has an apex but has not yet flowered

ʔipus-aw [PF]

ku-ʔipus-aw na kaʔakaʔ I made the trousers narrower (before, they were flared).

ʔipus-ay [LF]

tu-ʔipus-ay tu-ikur kana taɖaw He cut the hilt of the knife.

ʔipus-u [Imp PF]

ʔipus-u dəmaway na kaʔakaʔ! Shrink the trousers!

ʔiraɖ

belch; clear one's throat (the sound made by)

ʔ<əm>iraɖ [AF]

ʔ<əm>iraɖ-ku, magərarəgər i duliən I cleared my throat, Dulian is frightened.

ʔ<in>iraɖ-an clearings of one's throat

ma-ʔuwəs tu-niʔən kantu ʔ<in>iraɖ-an He has lost his voice after clearing his throat.

ʔiraɖ-anay [I/BF]

ku-ʔiraɖ-anay ku-iʔə? I want to get rid of my sputum.

ʔiraɖ-aw [PF]

ku-ʔiraɖ-aw təmubaŋ I replied by clearing my throat.

ʔiraɖ-u [Imp PF]

ʔiraɖ-u nanu iʔə?! Clear your throat of your sputum!

ʔiraw₁

funny; feast; laugh (of many people all at once)

a **ʔiraw-an** a joyful time

a ʔiraw-an na wari garəm, ɖiala puaruma i irubay It is a joyful day, because Irubay is getting married.

mangayaw-ta, a ʔiraw-an na wari, ɖiala na maʔiɖaŋ pa-ʔira-iraw

The annual festival is a joyful day, so the old men sing the sacred songs.

ma-ʔiraw [AF]

parkudakuda ɖa ŋai i duliən, ma-ʔira-iraw-ta saəru We laugh a lot at Dulian's jokes.

ma-ʔira-iraw kəmalawalawayan extremely funny

ma-ʔira-iraw-mu ɖamanay? What are you laughing at?

pu<a>-ʔiraw-an the time when women wait at the assembly point, laden with flower garlands, for the men coming back from headhunting

ʔiraw-ay [LF]

tu-ʔira-iraw-ay tu-simuslimukan kan duliən Dulian's jokes are funny. headhunters' cry; scream to drive away the miasma of those who died a violent death

ʔiraw₂

pa-ʔira-ʔiraw sacred songs

pa-ʔira-ʔiraw-ta We sing the sacred songs. (They are sung only by the Elders at the annual festival, *mangayaw*, at the end of their headhunting and also when coming back to the village.)

ʔ<əm>iraw [AF]

- ʔ<əm>iraw tu-ranakaw* He gives the headhunters' cry when he runs someone through.
ʔ<əm>iraw na ʔaw bənakbak kana minatay na ʔaw The people screamed to expel the dead.
- ʔiraw-aw** [PF]
tu-ʔiraw-aw kana maʔiqanjan na minatay The miasma of those who died of violent death are expelled by the screams of the Elders.
 slant; lean
- ʔirij**
ma-ʔirij [AF]
ma-ʔirij tu-tial kan patrick, na ʔaw i ʔipul 'ʔirij' tu-kayaw puŋaʔad
 Patrick's stomach was on the side, and the people of Tipul nick-named him 'the leaner'. (Father Patrick Veil was a missionary in KaTipul but ended his mission in Puyuma Nanwang.)
- ʔirij-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ʔirij-anay-ku kana katəŋaɖawan Help me to lean the seat backwards.
- ʔirij-aw** [PF]
tu-ʔirij-aw tu-ʔanuru? He bent his head.
 rub against a tree or a wall; massage
- |ʔisaʔis|**
pa-ʔisaʔis [Caus]
tu-pa-ʔisaʔis-anay tu-kuris kana turak He rubbed his boils against the post.
ʔ<əm>isaʔis [AF]
ʔ<əm>isaʔis-ku kana turak I rubbed myself against the post.
ʔisaʔis-an [Imp I/BF]
ʔisaʔis-an nu-kuris kana [ibəŋ] Rub your fungal infection against the wall!
ʔisaʔis-anay [I/BF]
samək ku-ɖakur, ku-ʔisaʔis-anay kana turak My back is itching, I rub myself against the post.
ʔisaʔis-ay [LF]
tu-ʔisaʔis-ay ku-ɖakur kana isij The doctor massaged my back.
- |ʔisaus|**
mi-ʔisaus have a brushing
mi-ʔisaus ku-tiniʔilan My writing gets a rubbing.
mi-ʔisaus na wali The teeth are brushed.
ʔ<əm>isaus [AF]
sagar-ku ʔ<əm>isaus I like rubbing out (my notes).
ʔ<əm>i<a>saus ku-wali My teeth are being brushed.
ʔisaus-anay [I/BF]
nu-ʔisaus-anay ɖa wali i taina Help your mother to brush her teeth.
ʔisaus-ay [LF]
tu-ʔisaus-ay na tiniʔilan The notes are rubbed out.
ʔisaus-i [Imp LF]
ʔisaus-i nu-wali kana yasaus! Brush your teeth with the toothbrush!
yasaus na wali a toothbrush

- ku-ʔisəus-ay na wali kana yasaus* My teeth are brushed with the toothbrush.
- [ʔisəkəɖ]** happy with one's lot
ka-ʔisəkəɖ will be happy
ka-ʔisəkəɖ-ku I shall be happy with my lot.
ʔi<a>səkəɖ being happy
adi-ku ʔi<a>səkəɖi i ruma? I am not happy in my house.
- [ʔisə]** force; fight for (cf. **pasias** 'force, compel')
ma-ʔisə [Rec] two persons fight for
ma-ʔisə paɖaɖuayan tu-ruma? The two of them argue over inviting the other one to his home.
mar-pa-ʔisə two people forced by the other one
mar-pa-ʔisə papakanan The two are fighting to invite each other.
pa-ʔisə [Caus]
pa-ʔisə ɖa paɖaɖuayan tu-ruma? (She) is forced to come into his house.
ʔisə-aw [PF]
tu-ʔisə-aw-ku məɖəʔrə? He forced me to make love.
- [ʔitu]** be under an evil spell and suffer the revenge of the spirits
ma-ʔitu [AF]
iqunu na maʔinayan maku, muka kana miwalak, ma-ʔitu, mukua i ʔaʔaʔaʔun ʔaməʔas My goodness, that man has been to see a woman who has given birth, it is taboo, so he came back empty-handed from the hunt.
muka-ku kana babayan na miwalak ʔi, ma-ʔitu-ku, an muka-ku i ʔaʔun maməs mabuʔi? I went to see a woman who had given birth, an evil spell has been cast on me. ~ It is taboo, when I went hunting I got easily injured.
pa-ka-ʔitu cause somebody to be injured by spirits
iqunu na pakasabak maku, ta-baybayaw la ʔi, adi ʔinaba, ɖiama baybayaw səmənəŋ, pa-ka-ʔitu We couldn't dry those knickers with the washing, couldn't we, so we separated them from the rest, otherwise (men) would have been injured during the hunt.
kurnəŋ ɖa buʔan na babayan, pa-ka-ʔitu ɖa maʔinayan When women had their period, (they were forbidden to have sexual intercourse), it is taboo for men.
- ʔitul** youngest (child) (ritual term, unknown by villagers)
mara-ʔitul the youngest
nanku marnanak ~ nanku mara-ʔitu-itul my youngest child
- [ʔita]** **ʔaʔa-ʔita** spadix of the areca palm, containing the new season's nuts, *buəʔaw*
muʔatəl na tabaʔi, sapuŋul na puran markamaʔina na ʔaʔa-ʔita, mupanta aw taytaw muʔatəl When the spathe falls off, the bunches of areca nuts in the spadix grow, then the spadix splits and falls off.

- kana sa ?ami kaapat na bu[an, t<əm>a[ə-?iʔa na puran* Each fourth month of the year, the young areca nuts are in the spadix.
- ʔiʔəŋ** **mə-ʔiʔa-ʔiʔa** rite of the first use of the new season's areca nuts
pull-back-and-hold, Devil's claw, *Pisonia aculeata* (L.)
(Old people chew its leaves to blacken their teeth.)
ʔiʔəŋ-anay [I/BF]
tu-ʔiʔəŋ-anay na ʔiʔəŋ kana wali The *qiTeng* plant was used to lacquer teeth.
ʔiʔəŋ-aw [PF]
tu-ʔiʔəŋ-aw tu-wali kana maʔiʔaŋ The old person's teeth are lacquered.
ku-ʔiʔəŋ-aw ku-wali kana ʔiʔəŋ I lacquered my teeth with the *qiTeng* plant.
- ʔiʔiʔ** stingy; mean (cf. **pasa[əʔ** 'hold something, mean, stingy, jealous'; **səba** 'keep back information, wrath')
ka-ʔiʔiʔ will be stingy
ku-ka-ʔiʔiʔ-ay ʔa paysu I do not want to give him money.
ma-ʔiʔiʔ is mean
ma-ʔiʔiʔ na ʔaw The person is mean.
ʔiʔiʔ-anay [I/BF]
nu-ʔiʔiʔ-anay ʔa paysu You do not want to give some money.
ʔiʔiʔ-ay [LF]
ku-ʔiʔiʔ-ay ʔa paysu I am mean. (I don't lend money.)
- ʔiʔiʔiʔ** gnaw through meat from a bone (cf. **ʔuʔʔuʔ** 'nibble raw food with the incisors')
pa-ʔiʔiʔiʔ [Caus]
na ukak pa-ʔiʔiʔiʔ-anay kan duliən Dulian is given the bone to gnaw.
ʔ<əm>iʔiʔiʔ [AF]
ʔ<əm>-iʔiʔiʔ-ku ʔa ukak I gnawed (the meat on) a bone.
ʔiʔiʔiʔ-ay [LF]
ku-ʔiʔiʔiʔ-ay na ukak The bone has been gnawed by me.
ʔiʔiʔiʔ-u [Imp PF]
ʔiʔiʔiʔ-u! Gnaw!
- ʔiʔiʔuʔ** wipe (cf. **ʔiʔu** 'wipe one's bottom after defecating')
pa-ʔiʔuʔ [Caus]
pa-ʔiʔuʔ-an tu-uŋəʔ kan duliən! Make him wipe off Dulian's nasal mucus!
ʔ<əm>iʔuʔ [AF]
ʔ<əm>-iʔuʔ-ku kana inisiʔan na kabis I wiped the urine off the diaper.
ʔiʔuʔ-ay [LF]
ʔiʔuʔ-ay kana inisiʔan na kabis The diaper had the urine wiped off.
biʔas na walak, ulaya tu-bu[ənan kana səmaʔ, aw ʔiʔu-ʔiʔuʔ-ay kanantu isiʔ, aw mudarəʔ tu-biʔasan When the child has a fever, his tongue is white, we wipe his urine and the fever drops (the urine is put on the tongue).

- ʔiwas** oar; pedal
ʔa-ʔiwas an oar, a pedal
tu-ʔa-ʔiwas kana kuraw the tail of the fish
ma-ʔiwas [AF]
ma-ʔiwas-ku kana marturus I pedaled the bike.
ʔiwas-an [Imp I/BF]
ʔiwas-an kəmakawaŋ na sasudaŋ! Row the boat!
ʔiwas-u [Imp PF]
ʔiwas-u! Pedal ~ row!
- ʔiway** refuse to eat; fast
ʔiway-ku I fast.
ʔiway-ku təməqər I fast for one day.
a-ʔiwa-iway-an a period of fasting
ku-a-ʔiwa-iway-an na wari garəm I am fasting today.
aru a-ʔiway be ready to fast
aru a-ʔiway-ta t<əm>əqər We get ready to fast the whole day.
pa-ʔiway [Caus]
ku-pa-ʔiway-aw-yu qə ənay I do not want to give you any water.
pa-ʔiway-aw-yu qə akanan You are not to get any food.
ʔ<əm>iway [AF]
ʔ<əm>iway-ku a kaʔaʔukan I do not eat in the evening (a habit).
- ʔkur** irritation; inflammation due to heat (cf. **samək** ‘scratch’)
a **ʔkur** small red spots on the skin caused by the heat
mi-a-ʔkur have irritation
biʔas na wari, mi-a-ʔkur-ta It is hot, our skin is irritated.
- |ʔpul|** jump down; dive (cf. **nkun** ‘jump on’)
pa-ʔpul [Caus]
ku-pa-ʔpul-aw nanku təmuan I help my grandchild to jump down (from the seat).
nu-pa-ʔpul-anay-ku kanku təmuan Help me to make my grandchild jump down (from the seat).
ʔ<əm>pul [AF]
ʔ<əm>pul-ku mudarəʔ I jumped down.
- ʔubal** white hairs
mi-ʔubal have white hairs
maʔiqaŋ-ta la, mi-ʔubal nanta ʔarbu When we are old, we get white hairs.
- ʔubi** pubic hair (cf. **gumul, ŋisŋis** ‘beard, mustache’)
ra-ʔubi-ʔubi-an a lot of pubic hair
- |ʔubu|** swell up
mu-ʔubu [ACaus]
mu-ʔubu tu-buʔur kantu niʔən His goiter has swollen.
- |ʔubus|** get out of a nest or den
m-u-ʔubus [Mvt]
m-u-ʔubus kana bariaw isabak na babuy The boar got out from under the reeds.

- p<in>u-ʔubus-an** a place where wild animals had their dens
tu-p<in>u-ʔubus-an kana babuy The place where the boar gave
 birth in the mountain (they are gone).
- [ʔubut]**
 put out (fire, gas); switch off
ma-ʔubut [AF]
ma-ʔubut na lawlaw kana baʔiyan The lamp goes out in the wind
 (whenever there is wind).
pa-ʔubut [Caus]
pa-ʔubut-u! Tell him to switch off!
tu-pa-ʔubut-ay na lawlaw kan isaw Isaw was told to put out the light.
- ʔubut-ay** [LF]
ku-ʔubut-ay na apuy I put out the fire.
tu-ʔubut-ay kana baʔi na lawlaw The lamp was blown out by the
 wind.
- ʔubut-i** [Imp LF]
ʔubut-i! Switch it off!
- ʔudal**
 rain
ku-riʔənup-aw na ʔudal The rainwater washes my face.
ka-a-ʔudal going to rain
ka-a-ʔudal? Is it going to rain? *kuaqu maku!* It seems so!
ka-ʔuda-ʔudal-an na buʔan rainy season (cf. **awari** ‘rainy season’)
ma-ʔudal be rainy
ma-ʔudal garəm It is raining.
matara-ʔudal doing something while it is raining
matara-ʔudal, kikarun Although it is raining, he keeps on working.
muri-ʔudal-an enjoy walking in the rain
paka-ʔudal call the rain with prayers
muagamut-ta, paka-ʔudal na babayan During *muagamut* festival,
 the women call the rain.
pa-ʔudal call the rain
ʔ<in>udal-an a place where it rained
ʔ<in>udal-an tu-ʔarbu, ʔaŋsis It has rained on his hair, it stinks.
- ʔudaʔudar**
 outsiders (ritual term) (Some informants say ‘it is only for the Taiwanese,
payraŋ’.)
- [ʔuduŋ]**
 heap; pile up; line up
ma-ʔuduŋ [AF]
ma-ʔuduŋ-ku qa barasa? I piled up some stones.
mu-ʔuduŋ [ACaus]
mu-ʔuduŋ tu-ʔaʔi kana guŋ The cowpats are lined up.
pa-ʔuduŋ [Caus]
pa-ʔuduŋ-an kan irubay Ask Irubai to line up.
ʔ<əm>uduŋ [AF]
ʔ<əm>uduŋ-ku qa bəras I piled up rice.
ʔ<in>uduŋ piled up
ʔ<in>uduŋ na barasa? The stones are piled up.

- ʔuduŋ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ʔuduŋ-anay-ku kana kiqa Help me to line up the sweetsops.
- ʔuduŋ-aw** [PF]
ku-ʔuduŋ-aw na bəras The rice is piled up by me.
- ʔuduŋ-u** [Imp PF]
ʔuduŋ-u na kiqa! Line up the sweetsops!
- ʔuɖəɖəm**
|ʔulək|
 black
 secret; hide (cf. **lasəɖ** ‘hide’)
pa-ʔulək [Caus]
pa-ʔulək-ay marəŋay He speaks quietly (because...).
tu-pa-ʔulək-ay-ku bəray qa paysu I am lent money on the quiet.
- ʔ<əm>ulək** [AF]
ʔ<əm>ulək-ku təməkə] qa ʔəraw I hide to drink wine (a habit).
- ʔ<in>ulək-an** a secret place or object
ʔ<in>ulək-an kikarun a secret work
- ʔulək-ay** [LF]
tu-ʔulək-ay-ku bəray qa paysu He gave me money in secret.
ku-ʔulək-ay məkan I hid to eat.
tu-ʔulək-ay-ku mubəruk His departure is kept a secret from me.
- ʔulsi**
|ʔulus|
 gums
 remove something from somewhere
ʔ<əm>ulus [AF]
ʔ<əm>ulus-ku qa ti]il I removed books.
- ʔulus-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ʔulus-anay-ku kana puati]ilan na ti]il Help me to remove the books from the bookshelf.
- ʔulus-aw** [PF]
ku-ʔulus-aw na ti]il kana puati]ilan I removed the book from the bookshelf.
- |ʔu]a|**
 sex maniac (cf. **par-babayān** ‘sex maniac’)
ma-ʔu]a be a sex-maniac
ma-ʔu]a taytaw He is a sex maniac.
ma-ʔu]a na ma]inayan, q]iama maulay The man is a sex maniac, so is a ‘bad man’.
- ʔu]a-[y]an** sexual obsession
muiməŋ q]atu ʔu]a-[y]an We put him in prison because of his sexual obsessions.
- ʔu]adip**
 tapeworm
mi-ʔu]adip have tapeworms
mi-ʔu]adip nanku tial There is a tapeworm in my belly.
- ʔu]as**
 dewdrop
mi-a-ʔu]as have dewdrops
səma]ua]uan, mi-a-ʔu]as na bira? In early morning, there are dewdrops on the leaves.
 (In ritual, the pair is *muti-ʔu]as, muti-au]as* ‘transformed into dew, transformed in the world of the dead’; cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-13.)

ʔu[əb]	colors faded away mu-ʔu[əb] [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔu[ə-ʔu[əb] na ədad</i> The colors have faded away.
ʔu[əd] ʔu[jid]	red worm; wood worm; spermatozoon ignore ka-ʔu[jid] might not know <i>nu-ka-ʔu[jid-ay-ku</i> You did not let me know. k<in>a-ʔu[jid-an] unknown things <i>saqu nanku k<in>a-ʔu[jid-an</i> There are a lot of things I do not know. ma-ʔu[jid] [AF] <i>ma-ʔu[jid-ku qa saiguyan</i> I do not know the knowledge. sika-ʔu[jiujid] pretend not to know
ʔu[jis]	peel off skin ma-ʔu[jis] [AF] <i>ma-ʔu[jis-ku qa kunin</i> I peeled off the rabbit's skin. mu-ʔu[jis] [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔu[jis] la na [ubit kana nawan</i> The flying squirrel's skin has been peeled off. ʔu[jis-anay] [I/BF] <i>ʔu[jis-anay-ku kana ʔura</i> I peeled off the deer's skin. ʔu[jis-ay] [LF] <i>ʔu[jis-ay tu-[ubit kana nawan</i> The flying squirrel's skin has been peeled off.
ʔu[lu]	ya-ʔu[lu] fossilized form. Go headhunting. Lit 'Take away a head' (not a ritual, a revenge). mi-ya-ʔu[lu] have the wish to cut off a head <i>mi-ya-ʔu[lu-a-ku</i> I want to go and behead someone. ya-ʔu[lu-a] [Subj] <i>auka-ku ya-ʔu[lu-a] kanɖunu na ʔala</i> I am going to cut off the heads of those enemies. ya-ʔu[lu-a-i] [Imp] <i>ya-ʔu[lu-a-i!</i> Go and cut off a head! ya-ʔu[lu-ay] [LF] <i>ku-ya-ʔu[lu-ay na ʔala</i> I went headhunting the enemy ('s place).
ʔuma	cultivated field <i>mə-rabak-ku qa ʔuma</i> I encroached on a field. ka-ʔuma-[y]an the working time in the field ka-ʔuma-[y]an ~ panaʔan na ʔuma ~ kaʃi-ʔuma-[y]an the genuine field m-u-a-ʔuma farmer <i>saqu tu-bəras kana m-u-a-ʔuma</i> The farmer has plenty of rice. <i>a maʔinayan taytaw ʔi, a m-u-a-ʔuma maku ʔi</i> He is a man, a farmer so, isn't he? m-u-ʔuma go to the field [Mvt] <i>auka-ku m-u-ʔuma-[y]a</i> I am going to work in the field. p<in>u-ʔuma-[y]an a lot of fields <i>saqu tu-p<in>u-ʔuma-[y]an</i> He has a lot of fields.

- pu-ʔuma** give to work
ku-pu-ʔuma-[y]aw na payraŋ I gave some work in the field to the Taiwanese.
- t<əm>ua-ʔuma** work a field
- ʔumri** a creeper whose tubers yield a soap substitute, plant (sp.)
 [Puyuma explain: *makan-ta tu-bira?* ‘We eat its leaves.’]
- |ʔumuy|** dumb
ma-ʔumuy be dumb
ma-ʔumuy i nanali, ku-kianun-anay ɔa pararəŋayan My mother is dumb, I pray that she may speak again.
- ʔuninan** daylight
ʔuninan na wari maʔudal nay It may rain during the day.
par-ʔuninan, mubaluk at daylight, I wake up
 a hole dug by a pig with its snout
ʔ<əm>uŋʔuŋ [AF]
ʔ<əm>u<a>ŋʔuŋ na babuy The boar is digging in the ground.
ʔuŋʔuŋ-anay [I/BF]
tu-ʔuŋʔuŋ-anay kana babuy It is where the boar has dug.
ʔuŋʔuŋ-aw [PF]
ʔuŋʔuŋ-aw na darəʔ kana babuy The earth is dug by the pig’s snout.
 stranger to the group, specifically the Taiwanese
- ʔuŋuʔuŋu** tobacco pipe
ʔuŋʔuy weave a garland
|ʔupid|
ma-ʔupid [AF]
ma-ʔupid-ku ɔa ʔapuʔ I weave flowers (my work).
mu-ʔupid [ACaus]
mu-ʔupid na ʔapuʔ The flowers are woven.
ʔ<in>upid-anan garlands of flowers
ʔupid-anay [I/BF]
nu-ʔupid-anay-ku Help me to weave a flower garland.
ʔupid-aw [PF]
ku-ʔupid-aw na ʔapuʔ I have woven flowers.
- ʔupiras** rough
ʔupiras na [ubiʔ] The skin is rough.
- ʔupʔup** bullfrog which cries *ʔupʔup*
ʔura muntjac, *Muntiacus reevesi micrurus*, Sclater
|ʔuram| wash one’s hair with water used to rinse rice
a-ʔuram will wash one’s hair with water used to rinse rice
a-ʔuram-ku kana a-ʔuram-an I will wash my hair with the water used to rinse rice.
a-ʔuram-an water used to rinse rice
ki-ʔuram get a wash with water used to rinse rice
auka-ku ki-ʔuram-a na ʔarbu I am going to wash my hair with water used to rinse rice.
ma-ʔuram [AF]

- ma-ʔuram-ku nanku ʔarbu* I wash my hair with the water used to rinse rice.
- mu-ʔuram** [ACaus]
mu-ʔuram na ʔarbu The hair is washed.
- pia-ʔuram-an** the purpose of the water used to rinse rice was for washing hair
asua ɖien, nantu [agunan kana dawa, ta-baʔiʔaw aw ta-abakaw kana [awas. Ta-pia-ʔuram-an-aw iɖi na ənay In former times, we cooked a sheaf of millet, and we kept the cooking water in a *Lawas* (short bamboo tube). We used this water to wash hair.
- ʔuram-ay** [LF]
ku-ʔuram-ay kana a-ʔuram-an ku-ʔarbu It is my hair that I washed with the water used to rinse rice.
- ʔuram-i** [Imp LF]
ʔuram-i! Wash your hair with the water used to rinse rice!
- |ʔuri|** mix together (cf. **ɖau|** ‘mix’)
- kur-ʔuri** things mixed with
kur-ʔuri-anay na ku[an kana paʔaka The meat is mixed with the vegetables.
- mar-ʔuri** two things mix together
mar-ʔuri na puran kana ʔakər The betel nuts are mixed with the leaves.
- mi-ʔuri** have a mixture
mi-ʔuri na irupan ɖa paʔaka Meat has been mixed with the dish.
- par-ʔuri** habitually mix things
par-ʔuri-aw nantu ɲai kan ku[alaw KuLalaw mixes up languages.
- ʔ<in>uri-an** a mixed thing
ʔ<in>uri-an ɖa buɲa na tinalək The rice is mixed with sweet potatoes.
- ʔuri-ay** [LF]
na tinalək, ku-ʔuri-ay ɖa siak I added some squash to the rice.
ʔuri-ay ɖa buɲa na tinalək The sweet potatoes are mixed with the rice.
- ʔuriŋəʔ** brave
- ʔurip** fish scale
mi-a-ʔurip have fish scales
mi-a-ʔurip na kuraw Fish has fish scales.
- ʔurtati** earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris* (L.)
iɖu na maranak, tu-pakan-ay ɖa unan, ɖa likaka, ɖa ʔurtati ɖamanay ɖia That younger brother was given snakes, centipedes, earthworms, etc., to eat.
- |ʔurus|** fall from the sky; pull an object down with a rope
ʔ<əm>urus [AF]
ʔ<əm>urus-ku kana tati[u? kəma i karubuɲan na ti[il I got the books down from the top of the roof with a rope.
- ʔ<in>urus-an** an object brought down

ku-ʔ<in>urus-an kəma i isaʔ ʔurus-anay pudarəʔ na dudu What I have brought down with a rope is the coconut.

ʔurus-anay [I/BF]

ʔurus-anay pudarəʔ na dudu The coconut was taken down thank to a rope.

ʔurus-aw [PF]

ku-ʔurus-aw na kirwan kəma i isaʔ I got the clothes down with a rope.

(This term is used to describe certain shamans' gift for making lost objects fall into the palm of their hands. These shamans only practise for three years, according to the shamans; communication with the spirits is so powerful that they die quickly.)

|ʔusʔus|

itch

ma-ʔusʔus [AF]

ma-ʔusʔus-ta We itch.

ʔusʔus-aw [PF]

tu-ʔusʔus-aw tu-ɬaɬək na mabiniʔ The rice planter's body itches.

|ʔuʔʔuʔ|

tooth decay; crunch (raw food) with the incisors; chew (cf. **ʔiʔʔiʔ** 'gnaw a bone')

ma-ʔuʔʔuʔ-an is decayed by

ma-ʔuʔʔuʔ-an na wali kana walu The teeth are decayed due to sweets.

ni-ʔuʔʔuʔ-an nibbled things

ni-ʔuʔʔuʔ-an na buŋa kana kuʔabaw The nibbled sweet potatoes by the rat.

ʔ<əm>uʔʔuʔ [AF]

ʔ<əm>uʔʔuʔ kana walu, ma-ʔuʔʔuʔ-an tu-wali He chews sweets, his teeth are decayed.

ʔ<əm>ʔuʔʔuʔ-ku ɬa buŋa I nibbled sweet potatoes.

ʔuʔʔuʔ-anay [I/BF]

ʔuʔʔuʔ-anay kana walu tu-wali His teeth have been spoiled because he chews sweets.

ʔuʔʔuʔ-aw [PF]

ku-ʔuʔʔuʔ-aw na walu, ɬiama ma-ʔuʔʔuʔ-an ku-wali I chewed sweets, so I have spoiled teeth.

ʔuʔʔuʔ-u [Imp PF]

ʔuʔʔuʔ-u na kənaʔ! Nibble the onions!

|ʔuwas|

voiceless; dumb

ma-ʔuwas is voiceless

ma-ʔuwas-ku I am voiceless. ~ I am dumb.

uru mutu-ʔ(u)was is soon voiceless

uru mutu-ʔ(u)was-ay kanaɬu na ʔaw That person is soon voiceless. rattan, *Calamus margaritae*, Hance

ʔuway

|ʔuya|

look for the reason (of something wrong, so as to make peace)

ʔin-uya-[y]an reasons looked for

minaʔay na ʔaw, tinasəbəran ɬatu ʔin-uya-[y]an When someone dies, we ask him the reason for his death.

- pataramaw maya? kanantu ?inuya-[y]an kana ađi marka?inabanaba tu-sabak* The shamans asked the dead person the bad reasons for his ~ her death. (Lit. ‘the non-good of his ~ her inside’)
- m-u-?uya** [Mvt]
mu[i]ja na walak, m-u-?uya na ʔaw The child is born with a birth-mark, the adult asks the reason for it.
 (The dyad in ritual context is *ti-?uya-[y]aw, ti-təga-[y]aw* ‘I want to search for the reason of his bad death, I want to go along with this search.’)
 shout; yell from far off
- pa-?uy?uy** [Caus]
pa-?uy?uy-yu i araytay You call Araytay.
- ʔ<əm>uy?uy** [AF]
ʔ<əm>uy?uy-ku i dənan, muləŋaw na dənan When I scream on the mountains, the mountains answer in an echo.
pənartə[un ʔ<əm>uy?uy na walak The child shouts three times.
- ?uy?uy-anay** [I/BF]
ma?uwəs-ku, nu-?uy?uy-anay-ku kana ma[ə]ʔəs I have lost my voice, shout at the thief for me.
- ?uy?uy-aw** [PF]
ku-?uy?uy-aw na ma[ə]ʔəs I shouted at the thief.
- ?uy?uy-i** [Imp LF]
?uy?uy-i! Shout!
- rabak**
 encroach on; encircle (cf. **ʔiʔuŋ** ‘fence in’)
iđu na walak, kađu i rabak kanku Those children are ‘encircled’ by me.
- ma-ra-rabak** woman dying in childbirth with her child
- mə-rabak** [AF]
mə-rabak-ku ɖa ?uma I encroached on a field.
- mə-raba-rabak** the oldest shamans who encircle the others
- mu-rabak** [ACaus]
mu-rabak na ?uma kana payraŋ The Taiwanese man’s field has been encroached on.
- pa-rabak** [Caus]
pa-rabak-ku ɖa ?uma I encroached on a field.
- rabak-aw** [PF]
ku-rabak-aw tu-?uma ɖa ʔaw I have encroached on a man’s field.
- rabak-u** [Imp PF]
rabak-u! Surround him!
- |rabəŋ|**
 protect; hold in arms (cf. **rəʔrəʔ** ‘hold in one’s arms’; **kərabə** ‘bosom, hold in one’s arms’; **kapər** ‘hold in one’s arms’)
- k<əm>a-rabəŋ** [AF]
k<əm>a-rabəŋ-ku ɖa walak I hold a child in my arms.
- kur-rabəŋ** take someone in one’s arms
kur-rabəŋ-ku I take (him) in my arms.
- mar-rabəŋ** two persons in each other’s arms
mar-rabəŋ-ta We are in each other’s arms.

- pa-rabaŋ** [Caus]
pa-rabaŋ na walak qa kawi The child is made to hold the tree.
- rabaŋ-anay** [I/BF]
tu-rabaŋ-anay kana kawi na walak The child puts his arms round the tree.
- rabaŋ-u** [Imp PF]
rabaŋ-u na taŋun! Protect the hunting ground!
- |rabas|**
 too much; surplus (be a) (cf. **patusi** ‘too much’)
mi-rabas have too much
mi-rabas la qaŋu ku-nikan I have eaten too much.
mi-rabas la qa misasa qa taŋ There is one person too many.
pia-rabas take off the surplus
taŋmima?-yu qa məktaŋ qa kiqa, pia-rabas qa luata, qiala mialuaŋ-ta piniŋawan You bought ten sweetsops, there are five left because we are only five people.
- rabas-aw** [PF]
ku-rabas-aw marəŋay I talked too much.
- rabaw**
Solanum, plant (sp.)
 (Boiled stems are used for treating serious wounds.)
 [Puyuma explain: *unien qa ligaw, aw samək* ‘It has no thorns but itches.’]
 clear (usually with a tool such as a *kawkaw* ‘sickle’)
- |rabi|**
mə-rabi [AF]
mə-rabi-ku qa taŋun I cleared some grass
ni-rabi-an slash-and-burn fields
ni-rabi-an na qənan, a pubini?an qa dawa The mountain has been cleared, and millet is planted.
- pa-rabi** [Caus]
pa-rabi-aw qa kawkaw na ra-rabi-an na qənan The mountain has been cleared with a scythe.
- rabi-aw** [PF]
ku-rabi-aw kana kawkaw na taŋun, murəbi la tu-idaŋ kana kawkaw
 I cut down some grass with the scythe and its teeth are spoiled.
- rabi-u** [Imp PF]
rabi-u! Clear (this)!
- rabil**
|rabilaŋ|
 coat made from a skin
 tear cloth (to) (cf. **siriŋ** ‘tear’; **sila?** ‘tear up’; **pisak** ‘separate, break up, split up break up’; **pispiŋ** ‘tear’)
mu-rabilaŋ [ACaus]
mu-rabilaŋ ku-kirwan kana pasək My clothes have been torn on a nail.
rabilaŋ-anay [I/BF]
tu-rabilaŋ-anay na kirwan kana pasək The clothes have been torn with the nail.
rabilaŋ-aw [PF]
ku-rabilaŋ-aw ku-kaŋakaŋ I have torn my trousers.

- r<əm>abilaṭ** [AF]
r<əm>abilaṭ-ku ḡa kirwan I have torn the garment.
- rabilaṭ-ay** [LF]
ku-rabilaṭ-ay na kirwan I have torn some part of the garment.
 Japanese blood grass, *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) P. Beauv.
 animals' burrow (ritual term) (cf. **rubu** 'nest, hut')
- rabuṭ**
radak
mi-radak have a burrow
mi-radak na babuy The boar has a burrow.
pi-radak used to make an animal's burrow
tu-pi-radak-aw kana babuy na bariaw The miscanthus are used as
 a burrow by the boar.
tu-p<in>aradak-an kana babuy The boar's burrow (the animal has
 gone, add the Puyuma).
 (In ritual context, the dyad is *tu-pay-radak-ay*, *tu-pay-rubuṭay* 'intending
 to burrow, intending to nest'; cf. Cauquelin 2008:316, verse 28-12.)
 peanut, *Arachis hypogea* (L.)
 foggy (ritual term)
- radif**
radum
radum na wari a mizzly day (cf. **kuṭəkukuṭəm na wari** 'a mizzly day',
 contemporary term)
mu-radu-radum ~ radu-radum-an na wari ~ kəmuṭikuṭ na wari
 a mizzly day ~ a cloudy day
- raduk**
 gather (cf. **ṭəṭəṭəṭəm** 'assemble'; **kasa** 'bring together, together')
ka-raduk-an the true meeting place
tu-ka-raduk-an kana maṭiḡaṭan kaḡini Here, it is the meeting
 place of the Elders.
ka-raduk will gather
ka-raduk-u! Gather!
ki-a-raduk boy ~ girlfriend (cf. **ayay** 'boy ~ girlfriend'; **laṅ** 'companion';
kiarais 'boy ~ girlfriend')
ku-ki-a-raduk-aw kana wariwari ṭi, saḡar la kanku Every day,
 I paid him a visit, we became friends.
ki-raḡu-raḡuk become friends
na baṭsaran saḡar kanku, ḡua ki-raḡu-raḡuk-a The young man
 who loved me, came so we became lovers.
ma-raḡuk [AF]
ma-raḡuk a maṭiḡaṭan Elders age-set gather.
mi-ki-a-raḡuk have got a boy ~ girlfriend
mi-ki-a-raḡuk-ku I have a boyfriend ~ girlfriend.
m-u-raḡuk [Mvt]
m-u-raḡuk la na maṭiḡaṭan i paḡakwan The old men have gathered
 at the men's house.
pa-raḡuk [Caus]
na yawan pa-raḡuk kaniam na samawan, auka i dipung muḡaḡanjia
 The chief gathers our households, we will go on a trip to Japan.
raḡuk-aw [PF]
tu-raḡuk-aw na baṭsaran The young men gather.

- ua raɖuk** going to gather
andaman, ua raɖuk-ta Tomorrow we will gather.
i paɭakwan, a ua raɖuk-an kana maʔiɖaŋan The men's house is the meeting place of the Elders.
- raəməʃ** hard worker
raəməʃ na babayan The woman is a hard worker.
- ragan₁** the one who knows best among the male officiants, the one who conducts the ritual ceremony
- ragan₂** a Catholic priest is called *ragan*; venerable
tu-ragan-aw na ragan kana ʃaw He was elevated to the rank of 'venerable'.
- |ragan|₃** build; erect
ka-ragan [Imp]
ka-ragan! Get up!
ma-ragan [AF]
ma-ragan la na rumaʔ The house is built.
ma-ragan shaman's investiture ceremony
ma-ragan metaphor for shaman
ma-ra-ragan the oldest shamans
pa-ragan [Caus]
pa-ragan-aw na kua[əŋ] The sick person is helped to get up.
nu-pa-ragan-anay-ku ɖa rumaʔ Help me to build the house.
- |raik|** castrate
mə-raik [AF]
mə-raik-ku ɖa guŋ I castrate oxes (my work).
mə-raik na ʃaw a castrator
ni-raik-an castrated
ni-raik-an la na guŋ The ox is castrated.
pa-raik [Caus]
nu-pa-raik-anay na liuŋ kana mə-raik You had the pig castrated by the castrator.
raik-ay [LF]
ku-raik-ay na guŋ The ox has been castrated by me.
- raip** a companion; a team; one who work in a team relation (cf. **sa-kaput-an** 'companion in the same age category')
nanku **raip** my companion
mi-raip have a lover
mi-raip-ku kana ayay I have a lover.
m-u-raip [Mvt]
m-u-rai-raip la na sa-raip-an The team has gathered.
a[amu, m-u-raip-a-ta Quick, let's form a team.
sa-raip-an a team
- |rais|** **ki-a-rais** boy ~ girlfriend (cf. **ki-a-raɖuk** 'boy ~ girlfriend'; **laŋ** 'companion', **ayay** 'boy ~ girlfriend')
mar-ki-a-rais relations between boy-and girlfriends
mar-ki-a-rais-ku kanku ki-a-raɖuk My boyfriend and I are a couple.

- mi-ki-a-rai** have got a boy ~ girlfriend
na baṣsaran saḡar mi-ki-a-rai The young man likes to have girlfriends.
- rakad** part near the root (of a tree); stump (ritual term < KaTipul dialect *rakaz*)
sa-rakad-an a tree (cf. **sa-rami-an** in Nanwang)
- rakalaw** *Eupatorium*, sp., plant (sp.)
 (The whole plant is used for weaving garlands.)
 [Puyuma explain: *asua ḡien ʔi, ta-aʔakaw tu-kawi, aw tu-biraʔ, aw ta-ʔədəʔədaw kana daʔil, aw tu-upiḡaw la* ‘Formerly, its wood and leaves were taken, and rolled into a cylinder using a bottle, and it was used to make garlands.’]
- |rakay|** roam around
ka-rakay will roam around
ka-raka-rakay-a kanu, rəputaw nu-dapal If you go roaming around, I will cut off your legs.
ma-rakay [AF]
aḡi saḡar təmakəsi na walak, ma-rakay mukua muḡaḡaṇia The child does not like to study, he goes roaming around.
- rama** a kind of crab
pakirəp maʔudal, saḡu na rama When it rains a lot, there are a lot of *rama* crabs.
 [Puyuma explain: *migumul tu-dapal* ‘The crab’s pincers have hair.’]
- raman** carpet of dead leaves
tu-raman kana ʔasəpan, sapsapanay kana paṇuḡal The fallen leaves of the sugarcane are spread over the pineapples (to stop them drying out).
- |raməs|** macerate; rub without much force (cf. **nirudan** ‘salt meat’)
mə-raməs [AF]
mə-ra-raməs-ku kana kuʔaṇ, aw ʔamərasay ḡa yam, aw abakaw i dinun, ʔaʔəʔəlaw kana barasaʔ I mixed the vegetables, put some salt and put them in the jar, then I closed the jar with a stone.
ni-raməs-an something macerated
ni-raməs-an la na kuʔaṇ The vegetables are macerated.
pa-raməs [Caus]
pa-raməs-aw na ʔaw Someone mixed (the vegetables).
raməs-anay [I/BF]
nu-raməs-anay-ku kana kuʔaṇ Help me to mix the vegetables.
raməs-aw [PF]
tu-raməs-aw na kuʔaṇ The vegetables are mixed.
raməs-u [Imp PF]
raməs-u! Mix (it)!
- |raməʔ|** soft with rot
ma-raməʔ is rotten
ma-raməʔ na kawi The tree is rotten.
raməʔ-aw [PF]

- tu-raməʔ-aw na kawi kana ʔudalay aw kadaway* The tree rots because of rain and exposure to the sun.
- rami**₁ liver
- rami**₂ underground root (cf. **wanay** ‘aerial root’)
- ki<a>-rami-an na ənay** upstream in a river
- ki-rami** get a root
ta-ki-rami-aw kana ʔai ɖa puyuma We look for the roots of Puyuma words.
- sa-rami-an** one tree (a unit)
- tu-rami kana ənay** the source of the water
- |ramram|** weaken
- mu-ramram** [ACaus]
sa[ʔapaw kana pa[iɖiŋ, mu-ramram tu-ʔaŋuruʔ He had a car accident, his brain is spoiled.
- |ranaʔ|** rust
- mi-a-ranaʔ** have rust
mi-a-ranaʔ na taɖaw The knife has rust on it.
- mu-ranaʔ** [ACaus]
mu-ranaʔ la na taɖaw The knife is rusty.
- ni-ranaʔ-an** a rusty object
ni-ranaʔ-an na taɖaw the rusty knife
- ranaʔ-aw** [PF]
ku-ranaʔ-aw na taɖaw I rusted the knife.
- |ranak**₁ wound; attack with a spear
- mə-ranak** [AF]
mə-ranak-ku ɖa ʔaw I killed a person.
- mu-pay-ranak** people who have died a violent death (ritual term) (cf. **mu-pay-guas** ‘Someone who has died a violent death.’) (The dyad in ritual is *mu-pay-ranak, mu-pay-guas* ‘dead of violent death’; but some other pairs are encountered; Cauquelin 2008:283, verse 23-10.)
- ni-a-ranak-an** a wounded thing
ni-a-ranak-an ɖa ʔaw a wounded man
- ranak-anay** [I/BF]
tu-ranak-anay ɖa kutay na ʔipul The people of the village of KaTipul have been badly wounded.
- ranak-aw** [PF]
ku-ranak-aw na ʔaw I wounded the person.
- ranak-u** [Imp PF]
ranak-u! Skewer!
- |ranak**₂ squander; spend
- mə-ranak** [AF]
mə-ranak-ku ɖa paysu I spent the money.
- ranak-aw** [PF]
ku-ranak-aw na paysu The money has been spent by me.
- ranak-u** [Imp PF]
rana-ranak-u nu-paysu! Spend your money!

ranam	breakfast (cf. ma-ləʔuk ‘lunch’; ma-ləbi ‘dinner’) <i>ka-ra-ranam-ta!</i> Let’s have breakfast! (cf. KaTipul dialect <i>Hemanamanan</i> ‘dawn’)
rani	part of a fruit which has not grown normally. Usually it is used as <i>maka-rani</i> , but <i>ma-rani</i> is accepted. ni-rani-an one thing which has not grown normally <i>ni-rani-an na kiʔa</i> The sweetsop has not grown normally.
raniʔ	unidentified edible fungus growing on cowpats <i>təməliu kana ʔaʔi kana guŋ ʔi, a təməliu a raniʔ, arələt</i> The <i>raniʔ</i> mushroom grows on cowpats, it is delicious.
ranəan	bad land with a lot of stones, gravel (Ritual term, unknown in Nanwang. Cf. KaTipul dialect <i>ʔaʔaŋaʔaŋaʔ</i> ‘stony’.) <i>mi-ranə-an na darə</i> The earth has a lot of sand and stones. (In ritual context, the dyad is either <i>ma-rasʔas</i> , <i>ma-raʔray</i> or <i>ma-raʔray</i> , <i>ma-ranəan</i> ‘a bad land with a lot of stones, river-bed sediment’.)
ranub	very good friend (from childhood) ma-ranub two people are very good friends <i>ma-ranub-ta</i> We are old friends.
rapaʔ	ambush a beast (cf. rauŋ ‘hide, ambush an enemy’, ləlap ‘walk quietly to find game’) ka-rapaʔ-an the hour of ambush, early morning mə-rapaʔ [AF] <i>mə-rapaʔ-ku ʔa ʔarəməŋan</i> In the evening I will make some hiding places to hunt the game. <i>auka-ku mə-rapaʔ-a</i> I am going to hide to hunt the game. rapaʔ-aw [PF] <i>ku-rapaʔ-aw na ʔaʔum</i> I watched out for the game. (In the villages of <i>Likabung</i> and <i>KaTipul</i> , a <i>rapaʔan</i> means ‘the hour of ambush, the evening star’.)
rapas	perform a task perfectly from start to finish ma-rapa-rapas a ritual accomplished by widows, to send away the evil spirits after the death of a husband, widowers perform the ritual <i>kurbaLibaLi</i> ‘to air out’ mə-rapas [AF] <i>mə-rapa-rapas tu-ləmak kana muagamut</i> The <i>continuum</i> of the <i>muagamut</i> festival is perfectly organised.
rapiʔ	exhausted; painful (cf. ləpa ‘severe pains’; apəl ‘weak’; təluʔuk ‘excessive tiredness’) <i>rapiʔ ku-ʔasəl</i> My wrist is painful. mə-rapiʔ [AF] <i>mə-ra-rapiʔ ku-ʔaʔək</i> My body is exhausted. rapiʔ-an pains <i>paʔəŋ nanu rapiʔ-an</i> Your pains persist. <i>mi-rapiʔ-an tu-aŋər</i> He is feeling depressed.
raʔama	care of; take into account <i>litək na wari, aʔi-ku raʔama</i> It’s cold, I don’t care.

biʔas na kadaw, aʔi raʔama nantu sinaʔaman na kadumu It's hot, his maize plants can stand the heat. (Its plantation of maize does not care.)

|**raʔana**|

swap

ni-raʔana things exchanged

sa bukel tu-ni-raʔana A pile of things had been exchanged.

asua ʔien ʔi, unien ʔa paysu ʔa ni-raʔana Formerly, we had no money for swapping.

|**raʔat**|

blue; green

mi-raʔat be green

mi-raʔat na ʔaʔun The grass is green.

raʔra₁

shelf

raʔra₂

proliferate (cf. **ʔnak** 'multiply'; **sapur** 'fertile, fecund')

mu-raʔra [ACaus]

mu-raʔra tu-pinimanan All his things have proliferated.

raʔəra

name of a household, their original name was *aliqalib*

[Puyuma say 'This household brought *dawa*, millet, from BuTul.' Cf. *arasis, pasaraqad*.]

|**raʔray**|

river-bed sediment, gravel (Ritual term unknown in Nanwang. Cf. Kaʔipul dialect *suhrray* 'gravel-covered area'.) (In ritual context, the dyad is either *ma-rasʔas*, *ma-raʔray* or *ma-raʔray*, *ma-ranəan* 'Bad land with a lot of stones, river-bed sediment.')

ma-raʔray kəma-ta, pinikalayan kana ənay That which accompanies the water of a river, we call it *ma-raqray*.

raʔuʔəŋ

noisy

raʔuʔəŋ-ta kana turukuk The chickens are annoying us with their noise.

pa-ka-raʔuʔəŋ will be noisy

pakirəb maʔudal, pa-ka-raʔuʔəŋ kanta ʔayila It is raining hard, the noise is deafening. (Our ears are blocked by the noise.)

rarapa

name of a hunting ground

(The *gamugamut* men's house of the *arasis* household owned this hunting ground.)

raraŋəs

a term with a pejorative connotation to designate the neighbouring Amis group

Bales is an obsolete name of this group according to the Puyuma.

|**raraw**|

open one's eyes wide

mə-raraw [AF]

mə-raraw-ku ʔa maʔa I opened my eyes wide.

mu-raraw [ACaus]

mu-raraw nanku maʔa My eyes are wide open.

raraw-an [Imp I/BF]

raraw-an ʔa maʔa! Open your eyes wide!

raraw-anay [I/BF]

ku-raraw-anay ʔa maʔa I opened my eyes wide.

rarədəʔan₁	foundation <i>tu-katəŋaɖawan kana rumaʔ na rarədəʔan</i> The <i>raredeqan</i> is the seat of the house.
rarədəʔan₂ rarəŋən	the stone at the foot of the staircase of the boys' dormitory the men's leggings <i>kaTing</i> made of leather. Nowadays, they are made of cloth. [Puyuma explain: <i>a kaliʔ iɖu kaŋiŋ</i> 'That <i>kaTing</i> is made of leather.']
raripaʔan	ladder <i>muisaʔ-ku kana raripaʔan, kəmiuʔ kana puran</i> I climbed up the ladder to cut off (the useless excrescences from) the betel leaves.
rasaʔ	stone (Ritual term, the pair is <i>kana dapur, kana rasaʔ</i> 'on the heap of stones'; cf. Cauquelin 2008:323, verse 30-20.); (< <i>barasaʔ</i> 'stone?'); (cf. rasʔas 'stony')
rasuk rasʔas 	one-ended pestle bad land with a lot of stones, gravel or river-bed sediments, according to informants (ritual term). (In ritual context, the dyad is either <i>ma-rasʔas, ma-raʔray</i> or <i>ma-raʔray, ma-ranəan</i> 'bad land with a lot of stones, river-bed sediment'.)
 raʔaŋ 	ma-rasʔas ʔi, saɖu na barasaʔ <i>ma-rasqas</i> , a lot of stones averse to; lazy (cf. tuka 'lazy') ka-raʔaŋ will be lazy or averse to <i>ka-raʔaŋ-ay ɖa ŋai</i> I do not want to speak to him. ka-raʔa-raʔaŋ na kiakarunan the work is hard k<in>a-raʔaŋ-an laziness ma-raʔaŋ [AF] <i>ma-raʔaŋ-ku ɖa kiakarunan</i> I don't like work. <i>adawil na daʔan, ma-raʔaŋ na kəmakawaŋ</i> The road is long, we feel too lazy to walk. <i>makəsəʔ kikarun, aɖi-ku ma-ra-raʔaŋ</i> I am a hard worker, I am not lazy.
 rauŋ 	mar-ka-raʔaŋ [Rec] two people who dislike each other hide; ambush an enemy (cf. rapad 'watch out for, make a hiding place'; lalap 'walk quietly to find game') ma-rau-rauŋ a lot of people hide <i>ma-rau-rauŋ na kinsas kana maʔəʔəs</i> A lot of policemen are keeping an eye on the thief. mə-rauŋ [AF] <i>mə-rauŋ na kinsas kana maʔəʔəs</i> The policeman hid to keep an eye on the thief. rauŋ-anay [I/BF] <i>rauŋ-anay na kuaŋ kana kinsas puʔəpa kana maʔəʔəs</i> The police made a hiding place with a revolver to catch the thief. rauŋ-aw [PF] <i>tu-rauŋ-aw na maʔəʔəs</i> The thief hid. rauŋ-u [Imp PF] <i>rauŋ-u!</i> Make an ambush!

- rawa** game hunted
mi-rawa have caught game
mi-rawa-yu? Have you caught any game?
pi-rawa know how to catch
pi-rawa-ku qa babuy I know how to catch boars.
rawa-aw [PF]
ku-rawa-aw na babuy I caught the boar.
- rawalan** right side
tarawalan on the right-hand side
- |rawi|** make a chain; relay (cf. **i ʔaʔi** ‘transmit’)
mə-rawi [AF]
mə-rawi kana kiniʔaʔian The succession made by the elector-spirits.
ni-rawi glass beads that are handed down by the shamans
rawi-aw [PF]
tu-rawi-aw i sunay kan irubay From Sunay to Irubay, there is a shamans’ chain.
raw-rawi one of the mythical brothers who created the village
a very tall, old areca nut palm whose nuts cannot be reached
- rawiran** left side
rawiri on the left-hand side
- |rawraw|** stir up
ma-rawraw gets lost
marisan penia na daʔan, ma-rawraw-ku la All the paths look the same, I got lost.
ma-rawraw ku-ʔaʔuru? kiakarunan My head is muddled because of work.
ʔəməkəʔ ʔa ʔəraw, ma-rawraw tu-aʔer He drinks and his thoughts get unclear.
mə-rawraw [AF]
mə-rawraw-ku ʔa tinalək I stired the rice.
mu-rawraw [ACaus]
mu-rawraw na punu? kana kiakarunan The brain is muddled by work.
ni-rawraw-an mixture
ku-ni-rawraw-an na tinalək The rice is my mixture.
pa-rawraw [Caus]
pa-rawraw-u i dulien kana tinalək Ask Dulian to stir the rice.
rawraw-aw [PF]
ku-rawraw-aw na tinalək kana siaw The soup is mixed with the rice by me.
rawrawi ancestor, one of the mythical brothers who created the village
< **rawi** ‘make a chain’
rayadan bow (hunting)
|rayas|₁ often
ka-rayas will often
ka-rayas-ku maʔiyay I will often be drunk.

- ka-rayas-aw**
ta-ka-rayas-aw muka We often went.
- ma-rayas** be often
ma-rayas-ku ma|iay I am often drunk.
ma-rayas kana wari every day
ma-rayas-ku təməkəl qa ʔaraw i ma-raya-rayas na darəʔ I often
 drink wine in the plains.
- |rayas|₂**
 flat and smooth
- ma-raya-rayas** level land
- |rayray|**
 aligned; in order; in ranks [Puyuma say this term is not Puyuma, it comes
 from Amis language?; cf. Duris 1969:97: *pasa raia-rai* ‘mettre en rang’]
- mə-rayray** [AF]
mə-rayray-ku qa ti|il I put my books in lines.
- mu-rayray** [ACaus]
mu-rayray la na ti|il Books are lined up.
- ni-rayray-an** rows
ku-ni-rayray-an I made rows (of my books).
- pa-rayray** [Caus]
muayar na baŋsaran pa-rayray The line of the young men comes and
 goes (around the Elders). (cf. **ʔabal** ‘be on the side of, surround’)
- rayray-an** [Imp I/BF]
rayray-an na ti|il! Put your books into ranks!
- rayray-aw** [PF]
rayray-aw tu-ti|il kana papaɖaran He ordered his books on the shelf.
- rayray-u** [Imp PF]
rayray-u! Put into ranks!
- rəbay**
 pull up small weeds (kneeling)
- mə-rəbay** [AF]
mə-rəbay-ku qa kənaw I weeded some onions.
minugun-ku mə-rəbay I kneeled to weed.
auka-ku mə-rəbay-a I am going to weed.
- ni-rəbay-an** weeded place
iɖini na ni-rəbay-an nanku ʔuma This is my weeded field.
- pa-rəbay** [Caus]
pa-rəbay i araitay kana ʔasəpan I asked Araitay to weed the
 sugarcane.
- ra-rəbay** will weed
ra-rəbay-ku qa buŋa I will weed the sweet potatoes.
- ra-rəbay-an** a place which has to be weeded
ta|u|ta|un na ʔuma, a ra-rəbay-an The field with a lot of vegetation is
 (a *ra-rəbay-an*), to be weeded.
- rəbay-ay** [LF]
ku-rəbay-ay na ta|un It is the grassy place that I weeded.
- rəbay-yu** [Imp]
rəbay-yu! Weed!

- rəbərəʔbəʔ** fire-quenching spirits (< *bərəʔbəʔ* ‘name of a spring near Puyuma on the road to Aranum, this spring is not very hot’)
(In ritual context, the pair is *ada-adaw*, *rəbərəʔbəʔ* ‘fire-quenching spirits’.)
- |rəbəʔ|** fall down
mə-rəbəʔ [AF]
mə-rəbəʔ na baŋsaran kanantu raʔaŋan The man has no work because of his laziness.
mu-rəbəʔ [ACaus]
mu-rəbəʔ na kawi kana bariwan The tree has fallen down because of the typhoon.
pa-rəbəʔ [Caus]
pa-rəbəʔ kana kuayso na kawi The tree has been taken out by the engine.
- |rəbi|** toothless; chip
mu-rəbi [ACaus]
mu-rəbi tu-idaŋ kana kawkaw The teeth of the saw are chipped.
rəbi-aw [PF]
ku-rəbi-aw na taqaw kana kawi I chipped the teeth of the saw cutting down a tree.
- |rəbu|** wrestle (like Japanese wrestling)
ma-rəbu [AF]
ma-ra-rəbu-ta We are wrestling.
pa-rəbu [Caus]
ku-pa-ra-rəbu-aw na maraʔiʔ I shall make my friends wrestle.
- rəbuŋ** potholes in a road (cf. **bukuru** ‘potholes in a road’)
a **rəbuŋ** a pothole
mutu-rəbuŋ become a pothole
pinakalaŋ na kakipa, tu-pakalaŋanay kana ənay ʔi, mutu-rəbuŋ
Where the cart has gone by, the furrow made by its wheels has turned into a rut full of water (and we can’t see it, add the Puyuma).
m-u-rəbuŋ [Mvt]
m-u-rəbuŋ-ku kana rəbu-rəbuŋ-an na daʔan I bumped in the potholes in the road.
rebuŋ-ay [LF]
ku-rebuŋ-ay na buaŋ I, on purpose, fell in the hole.
- rəbuʔ** split bamboo splinters (cf. **tiŋas** ‘bamboo splinters’; **ʔəlaw** ‘bamboo splinters’)
- |rədək|** arrive (cf. **rədəŋ**; **runu** ‘arrive’)
mə-rədək [AF]
mə-rədək-ku a kaʔaʔukan I arrived at noon.
ni-rədək-an arrival
ku-ni-rədək-an, tatəʔua warian la My arrival was three days ago.
quaya la warian, ku-ni-rədək-an My arrival was two days ago.
pa-rədək [Caus]
ku-pa-rədək-ay na ŋai I had to give the words

- [rədəŋ]** *pa-rədək-ay na xiaofangdui kana parabaʔit tu-rumaʔ kan pinaday*
The fire brigade has arrived at Pinaday's house on fire.
arrive; put on (cf. **rədək** 'arrive'; **runuʔ** 'arrive, aim at a place where there are a lot of people')
- pa-rədəŋ** [Caus]
ku-pa-rədəŋ-ay i duliən I made Dulian come next to me.
tu-pa-rədəŋ-anay-ku kan tāmamataw shətiang I have arrived at Shetiang's father house.
- rədəŋ-aw** [PF]
ku-rədəŋ-aw na ʔaw I have arrived next to the people.
ku-rədəŋ-aw i abukul I have arrived at Abukul's.
- rədəŋ-u** [Imp PF]
rədəŋ-u! Put (i) on!
- [rəga]** crack (e.g. a window pane)
- mu-rəga** [ACaus]
mu-rəga na garas, bənantuk ʔa barasaʔ The mirror is cracked, a stone has been thrown.
- rəga-aw** [PF]
ku-rəga-aw na dinun The jar has been cracked by me.
- rəga-i** [Imp LF]
rəga-i na garas! Break the glass (window)!
rəga-i ʔa garas! Use a glass to break something!
- [rəgis]** hair standing on end due to fear, only animals (cf. **məri-tu bəras** 'gooseflesh for human beings'; **gərənas** 'gooseflesh')
- mə-rəgis** [AF]
mə-rəgis na gumul The hair stood on end.
- pa-rəgis** [Caus]
tu-pa-rəgis-aw tu-gumul kana suan The dog's hackles have risen (from fear).
ku-pa-rəgis-aw tu-gumul I made his hair stand on end.
pa-rəgis-anay tu-ʔarbu kana təmianʔitij The hairdresser has done his hair so it stands on end.
- su-rəgi-rəgis** in ritual it means 'frightening, ugly thing' (cf. Cauquelin 2008:316, verse 28-14: *surburubut, surəgirəgis*. A synecdoche for 'boar'.) strong
- [rəkəʔ]** strong
- a-rəkəʔ** strong
na maʔinayan mara-a-rəkəʔ kana babayan Men are stronger than women.
tu-a-rəkəʔ-aw tu-aŋər Her temper was strong.
- ka-a-rəkəʔ-aw** shall be stronger
muka-ku kan duliən, ku-ka-a-rəkəʔ-aw ku-aŋər I go along with Dulian, I shall be stronger.
- ka-a-rəkəʔ-u** [Imp]
ka-a-rəkəʔ-u! Be stronger!
- mə-rəkəʔ** become a man, change voice

- mə-rəkəḍ la na maʔinayan* The man's voice has deepened (the child becomes a man).
- paka-a-rəkəḍ** will make strong
tinataw, paka-a-rəkəḍ-aw tu-walak The mother makes her child strong.
- |rəkəməḍ|** facial expression; purse lips
ma-rəkəməḍ [AF]
ma-rəkəməḍ-ku I pursed my lips.
maʔuʔid təmuʔəŋ kananku kiniuamal na walak, ɖiama pa-rəkəməḍ-aw tu-indan The child did not know the answer to my question, so his lips pursed.
- rəkəp₁** falcon
|rəkəp|₂ tie to a tree
mə-rəkəp [AF]
mə-rəkəp-ku ɖa suan kana kawi I tied a dog to the tree.
ni-rəkəp-an something already tied
rəkəp-an [Imp I/BF]
rəkəp-an! Tie (it)!
- rəkəp-anay** [I/BF]
tu-rəkəp-anay na suan kana kawi The dog has been tied to the tree.
- rəkəs** tie up; gather one's
 a **rəkəs** a sheaf, a parcel
m-u-rəkəs [Mvt]
m-u-rəkəs-ku ɖa basikaw I tied up some bamboos.
m-u-rəkəs-ku ɖa ɖinəkalan I gather the villagers' strength.
ni-rəkəs-an something gathered or tied up
ku-ni-rəkəs-an na kawi The wood that I have tied up.
rəkəs-anay [I/BF]
tu-rəkəs-anay-ku kan namali My father helped me to bind.
rəkəs-aw [PF]
tu-rəkəs-aw na kawi kana maʔiɖaŋ The wood is tied up by the old people.
rəkəs-u [Imp PF]
rəkəs-u! Tie up!
- |rəkəkək|** drill a hole in a small thing (for e.g. a stone)
mə-rəkəkək [AF]
mə-rəkəkək-ku ɖa buaŋ kanɖu kana inʔasi I made holes in those small beads.
mu-rəkəkək [ACaus]
mu-rəkəkək la na inʔasi The small beads baked in the fire have holes in them.
ni-rəkəkək na inʔasi the small beads are strung together (making the frontier between good and evil in ritual context)
ni-rəkəkək-an a drilled thing
ni-rəkəkək-an na inʔasi The small beads baked in the fire have been drilled.

- rəkrək-anay** [I/BF]
nu-rəkrək-anay-ku kana inʔasi Help me to string together the small beads.
- rəkrək-ay** [LF]
ku-rəkrək-ay na inʔasi It is the small beads that I have made holes in. do one's work (Obsolete term, unknown today, but Ukak and Muya used it when young.) (cf. **karun** 'work') (Puyuma use this term in the translation of the Gospels instead of *karun*.)
- rələŋ** |
m-u-rələŋ [Mvt]
muka m-u-rələŋ-a na babuy The boar is going to drink and bathe.
nanku rələŋ my work
nanta riləŋ our work
- pi-rələŋ** order to do the work
pi-rələŋ-u na tiʃil! Write the book!
ku-pi-rələŋ-aw na tiʃilan I have been ordered to write the book.
nanku p<in>i-rələŋ-an my finished work
- pia-rələŋ-an** go towards the place of doing ones work, i.e. *pia-rələŋ-an na babuy* 'The wild boar is heading towards its washing place.' (In ritual context, the pair is *pia-liʔaʔ-an, pia-rələŋ-an* 'mud sticks on our sole, drinking ~ washing place', cf. Cauquelin 2008:310, verse 26-27.)
- rəməŋ** |
ka-ra-rəməŋ will be silent
ka-ra-rəməŋ-ku I want to be silent.
- ma-rəməŋ** [AF]
ma-rəməŋ-ku I am silent.
- pa-rəməŋ** [Caus]
pa-rəməŋ-aw na kuaŋ The gun stopped firing.
nu-pa-rəməŋ-aw nu-indan You kept quiet. ~ Your mouth was kept silent by you.
pa-rəməŋ-u! Shut up!
nu-pa-rəməŋ-anay-ku kana walak Help me to hush the children.
- ra-rəməŋ** will be silent, quiet
ra-rəməŋ-ku I shall be quiet
- rəmərəm** |
violently beat a person lying on the ground (cf. **lukluk** 'beat violently, devastate, ravage')
- mu-rəmərəm** [ACaus]
mu-rəmərəm na maʔəʔəs, qiama abədəs The thief was badly beaten when he was lying on the ground, and he lost consciousness.
- ni-rəmərəm-an** a beaten thing
nanku ni-rəmərəm-an my beaten person
- pa-rəmərəm** [Caus]
pa-rəmərəm-an kana suan! Have the dog beaten!
- rəmərəm-an** [Imp I/BF]
rəmərəm-an! Beat!
- rəmərəm-anay** [I/BF]

- rəmram-anay na ma[əʔəs kana kinsas* The thief on the ground was violently beaten by the policemen.
- rənarənaqan** place name. The shelf of the enemy heads was built on this place. It used to be taboo to take children there. (Today it is the place where the young men practise racing behind the village next to the newly built train station.)
- mə-rənarənaq** sports
- [rənu]** fade away; run in the wash; dye
- ma-rənu** gets dyed
ma-rənu la na bu[ənan na kirwan kana miqaray The white garment has been dyed red.
- mu-rənu** [ACaus]
mu-rənu na ədad The colors have faded away.
- m-u-rənu** [Mvt]
m-u-rənu-ku qa ədad I have dyed some colors.
- pa-rənu** [Caus]
pa-rənu-an qa midaray na kirwan The cloth has to be dyed red.
- rənu-ay** [LF]
ku-rənu-ay na dinəkəran qa uqəqəm I have dyed the cloth black.
tu-rənu-ay na ʔuqəqəm aw na bu[ənan na kirwan, pukasayan bənasəʔ,
mu-ra-rənu The color of the black clothes has run onto the whites, we put them in the wash together, and the color has run.
- rəŋas** butterfly ginger, *Alpinia zerumbet* (Pers.) B. L. Burt & R. M. Sm. (Plant used for weaving mats, *leqap*, and for wrapping sticky rice dumplings, *binariaw*.)
tu-ʔipuʔaw na binariaw kana rəŋas The *binariaw* sticky rice dumplings are wrapped in *rengas*.
- [rəŋaʔ]** crack (of a glass, pot or board); split
- mə-rəŋaʔ** [AF]
mə-rəŋaʔ-ku qa basikaw I broke some bamboos.
- mu-rəŋaʔ** [ACaus]
mu-rəŋaʔ na ʔibəŋ The wall is cracked.
- rəŋaʔ-an** [Imp I/BF]
rəŋaʔ-an! Tell him to split it!
- rəŋaʔ-aw** [PF]
ku-rəŋaʔ-aw na inʔa[idi kana barasaʔ I split the sticky rice dumpling with a stone.
- rəŋay** speak (cf. **ka** ‘say, tell’; **ŋai** ‘word’)
- rəŋay** [Imp]
rəŋay-yu! Speak!
- ki-rəŋay** hear without asking
ki-rəŋay-ku kan təmamataw shətiang na tinarapuyuma ŋai I heard Shetiang’s father speaking puyuma words.
aqi sagar ki-rəŋay qa ŋai (She) doesn’t like to hear words (about her).

ma-rəŋay [AF]

maʔuʔid-ku ma-rəŋay tu-ŋai kana puyuma I cannot speak Puyuma's words.

ma-rəŋay-ku təmarapuyuma I speak Puyuma.

ni-rəŋay-an speech

tu-ni-rəŋay-an kana yawan, pasəkət The speech of the chief is clear. (cf. **k<in>i-bati-an** 'speech')

'mabaŋabaŋ ku-səmaʔ, aʔi bənarə', tu-ni-rəŋay-an kan dulien iɖini na ŋai These words: 'my tongue is very busy but does not swell', were said by Dulian.

ra-rəŋay will speak

sasaməŋan, ra-rəŋay-ku Shut up, I shall speak.

ti-ra-rəŋay na yawan i ŋuwayan nanku rumaʔ, murəbə na kawi kana bariwan I really want to tell the chief that in front of my house, there is a tree that was felled by the typhoon.

rəŋay<a>ŋay-an taytaw this person is talkative**rəŋay-anay** [I/BF]

nu-rə-ŋay-anay-ku kan isaw ɖa səmaŋaʔ-ku kantaw Tell Isaw that I am happy to know him.

rəŋay-aw [PF]

ku-rəŋay-aw i isaw ɖa səmaŋaʔ-ku malaɖam I told Isaw that I am happy to know him.

rəŋay-ŋay [LF]

ku-rəŋay-ŋay təmarapuyuma na balaka I only speak Puyuma with the Westerner.

|rəprəp|

invade

m-u-rəprəp [Mvt]

m-u-rəprəp na gərgər tu-ɖaɖək kana muaʔuma The farmer's body was attacked by wasps.

rəprəp-ay [LF]

rəprəp-ay-ku kana ʔiabərəŋ I am infested with ants.

na kiakarunan saɖu tu-rəprəp-ay ku-ʔaŋuruʔ Excess work gets into my head.

|rəput|

cut; break

mə-rəput [AF]

mə-ra-rəput-ku ɖa kawi kana taɖaw I am cutting a tree with the knife.

mu-rəput [ACaus]

mu-rəput la na tatiʔuʔ kana guŋ The ox's rope was cut.

pa-rəput [Caus]

pa-rəput-aw na markarais na baŋsaran aw na buʔabuʔayan
The lovers, the lady and the young man, were separated.

pa-rəput-u! Tell him to cut!

rəput-aw [PF]

ku-rəput-aw la na pəmadadəru na ləmak I no longer want to practise the traditional exchange of food (I broke this custom).

- |rəʔəʔ|** pus infected
ma-rəʔə gets pus
adi-ku masiməʔ, qiama miapusuʔ aw ma-rəʔə ku-buʔiʔ I wasn't careful, so my wound has become infected and is oozing pus.
- |rəʔrəʔ|** hold in one's arms; kiss (cf. **kərabə** 'bosom, hold in one's arms'; **kapər** 'hold in one's arms'; **rabaŋ** 'hold in one's arms, embrace')
kar-rəʔrəʔ kiss each other
kar-rəʔrəʔ-ta We kiss each other.
mə-rəʔrəʔ [AF]
sagar-ku mə-rəʔrəʔ qa babayan I like to kiss women.
mə-rəʔrəʔ-ku kananku walak I kiss my child.
m-u-rəʔrəʔ [Mvt]
m-u-rəʔrəʔ kana kawi I kissed the tree.
pu-rəʔrəʔ give to hold
pu-rəʔrəʔ-an nanku aliut Give him my bag to carry.
rəʔrəʔ-ay [LF]
ku-rəʔrəʔ-ay na walak I kissed the child.
rəʔrəʔ-i [Imp LF]
rəʔrəʔ-i (na walak)! Kiss (the child)!
- |rəsis|** spread out
mə-rəsis [AF]
matəmyu na puran i aliut, mə-rəsis-ku i dadarəʔ qa puran My bag was full of areca nuts, I have spread them on the ground.
mu-rəsis [ACaus]
mu-rəsis la na puran The areca nuts are scattered on the ground (by the wind).
m-u-pa-rəsis has been scattered
m-u-pa-rəsis na tiʔil kana baʔi i dadarəʔ The books have been scattered on the ground by the wind.
rəsis-aw [PF]
ku-rəsis-aw na puran The areca nuts have been spread out by me.
pa-rəsis [Caus]
tu-pa-rəsis-aw na puran The betel nuts have been spread out.
tu-pa-rəsis-anay kan dulihan na bəras The rice has been spread out by Dulkan.
ku-pa-rəsis-anay na puran i babaʔu In the courtyard, the areca nuts have been spread out by me.
ku-pa-rəsis-anay na bəras The rice has been spread out by me.
tu-pa-rəsis-aw na pinakadaw na ʔumay The rice is spread in the sun.
pa-rəsis-an [Caus. Imp]
pa-rəsis-an na kirwan! Help to spread out the clothes!
- |rəsyuk|** boil rice
ma-rə<sa>syuk cooking
ma-rə-sa-syuk-ku I am cooking the rice.
ma-rəsyuk [AF]
ma-rəsyuk-ku qa tinalək I cooked some rice.

- ni-rəsyuk-an** something cooked
ni-rəsyuk-an kan pilay The rice cooked by Pilay.
- pa-rəsyuk** [Caus]
pa-rəsyuk-u i pilay! Tell Pilay to cook the rice!
- rəsyuk-anay** [I/BF]
ku-rəsyuk-anay i nanali kana inaənay I have cooked a rice soup for my mother.
- rəsyuk-aw** [PF]
ku-rəsyuk-aw na tinalək The rice is cooked by me.
- rəsyuk-u** [Imp PF]
rəsyuk-u (na bəras)! Cook (the rice)!
- rətarətaɖan**
rətəɖ
 terraced paddy field (cf. **t<əm>akəɖakəɖar** ‘terraced paddy fields’) Taiwanese banded krait snake, *Bungarus multicinctus* [Puyuma say ‘It is black and white, about 50 cm long, and very poisonous.’]
- rətugun**
 kneel
- ka-rətugun** [Imp]
ka-rətugun! Kneel down!
- ma-rətugun** [AF]
ma-rətugun-ku səmuŋa! I kneel down to pray.
- pa-rətugun** [Caus]
pa-rətugun-an na walak The children were ordered to kneel.
- rətugun-anay** [I/BF]
tu-rətugun-anay na fiŋfi kilaman (The pupils) they kneeled in front of the teacher to apologize.
- rəʃaʔ ~ ʃaʔan**
 stop an action; put down
 a **ra-rəʃaʔ-an** a shelf
- mə-rəʃaʔ** [AF]
mə-rəʃaʔ-ku kana əmpitsə i papaɖaran I put the pen down on the table.
mə-rəʃaʔ-ku la ɖa kiakarunan I have retired.
mə-rəʃaʔ-ku la ɖa tamaku I have stopped smoking.
- ni-rəʃaʔ-an** something put down
ni-rəʃaʔ-an i papaɖaran na paysu The money is put on the table.
- ra-rəʃaʔ** future
- rəʃaʔ-an** [Imp I/BF]
rəʃaʔ-an nu-dinikəsan! Put down what you are holding!
- rəʃaʔ-anay** [I/BF]
ku-rəʃaʔ-anay la nanku kiakarunan I have stopped my work.
- rəʃaʔ-ay** [PF]
ku-rəʃaʔ-ay ɖa inʔasi i pitaʔun I have put some small beads by the door.
- rəʃaʔ-i** [Imp LF]
rəʃaʔ-i! Put down!
- (In everyday speech or younger Puyuma use **ʃaʔan**, *tu-ʃaʔan-ay tu-suruda* ‘He put down his spade.’)

- |rəʃu|** dislike; ill at ease
k<in>a-rəʃu-an bad feelings
nanku k<in>a-rəʃu-an, amaw na maruʔud-ku I don't feel well, so I have got the flu.
 (The three following expressions are used in ritual context: *mutu-a-rəʃu* 'those who died of a violent death or illness'; or *mu-taʃi-uduʔ* (< *uduʔ*) 'gone under a bump', 'dead'; *mu-taʃi-upiʃ* (< *upiʃ*) 'became slender', 'dead'; *mutu-ʔarbu* (< *ʔarbu*) 'changed into hair'; all these expressions mean 'dead'.)
ma-rəʃu [AF]
ma-rəʃu ku-ɬaɬək, ɬiama la ma-rəʃu kikarun I feel unwell, so I do not feel like working.
- rəʃub** pointed
tu-rəʃub tu-fufu kana buʃabuʃayan The young ladies' breasts point.
mə-rəʃub [AF]
mə-rəʃub la na buʃabuʃayan The lady's breasts are pointing.
 (She has become a woman.)
rəʃub-aw [PF]
tu-rəʃub-aw tu-fufu kana buʃabuʃayan The breasts of the young lady point.
- |riap|** sow; broadcast (cf. **duarina, duarəpaŋ** 'sow', ritual terms)
mə-riap [AF]
saigu mə-riap kana dawa i aliwaki Aliwaki knows how to sow millet broadcast.
ni-riap-an sowing seeds
nanku ni-riap-an my seeds
ra-riap-an fertilizer basket
riap-an [Imp I/BF]
riap-an na ɬaɬaruk i ʔuma, ʔinaba ɬaruk na darəʔ! Get him to put fertilizer in the field, it is good to fertilize the ground!
riap-anay [I/BF]
ku-riap-anay la na dawa I sow the millet broadcast.
nu-riap-ananay-ku kana dawa Help me to sow millet.
- riapəɬəŋ** tick (animal)
ri anum unidentified vegetable
- |ribas|** partly destroy; demolish (cf. **ʃariban** 'destroy, make a mess')
mə-ribas [AF]
mə-ra-ribas-ku ɬa rumaʔ I am demolishing a house.
mu-ribas [ACaus]
mu-ribas kana baʃi na rumaʔ The house is demolished by the wind.
pa-ribas [Caus]
nu-pa-ribas-anay na ʔaʃaɬ kana kuayso You got the fence destroyed by the machine.
ribas-aw [PF]
ku-ribas-aw na ʔaʃaɬ The fence has been destroyed by me.

- ribas-u** [Imp PF]
ribas-u! Destroy!
- ribənə**
 humid; damp (cf. **da|əkən** ‘wet’)
maʔa|əp tu-sanun, ribənə tu-sauka His tap leaks, his kitchen is damp.
- ribənə-aw** [PF]
ku-ribənə-aw na baba|u The courtyard is moistened by me.
- ribuluʔ**
 Ursa Minor (cf. **pitubuluʔ** ~ **pitumanan** ‘Ursa Major, Pleiades’;
paramanan, tarsijan ‘morning star’)
- |ribrib|**
 earth on the edge of a rut carried away by water (cf. **tibtib** ‘erosion’;
lijidan ‘the edge’)
ni-ribrib-an edges of a rut
ni-ribrib-an na darəʔ da ənay The edges of a rut in the road
 hollowed out by water (after a cart has gone by).
- ribrib-ay** [LF]
tu-ribrib-ay kana darəʔ The new edge of the rut after some earth
 has been carried away.
- riqariq**
 saw
mə-rə-kəqan-ku k<əm>ədan kana riqariq I put a lot of effort in
 sharpening the saw.
- rigaw**
 small branches of a tree
- rigəsis**
 dirty (cf. **dursi** ‘dirty, ugly’)
rigəsis idi na rumaʔ This house is dirty.
ka-rigəsi-gəsis very dirty
ka-rigəsi-gəsis na akanan, dursi The food is very dirty, it is revolting.
- |rikuʔ|**
 tie up with a rope
mə-rikuʔ [AF]
mə-rikuʔ-ku da guŋ I tied up an ox with a rope.
rikuʔ-aw [PF]
tu-rikuʔ-aw kaqiu tu-|iʔuŋaw It has been tied up over there, in its
 enclosure.
mərarəik tu-buʔu kana guŋ, tu-rikuʔ-aw (tu-ruʔusaw) tu-dapal
 When the ox is castrated, all four legs are tied together.
- |rilu|**
 go to see the traps
mə-rilu [AF]
auka-ku mə-rilu-a da pəʔir I am going to take a look at the traps.
pa-rilu [Caus]
pa-rilu-an na pəʔir! Send someone to have a look at the traps!
rilu-aw [PF]
tu-rilu-aw na pəʔir He went to take a look at the traps.
- |rimat|**
 sparkle; lightning (stars, light); wink (cf. **ləkip** ‘blink, twinkle’; **lati|ati**
 ‘brilliant’; **kipkip** ‘blink’)
mə-rimat [AF]
maqəki i təmamataw šətiang, mə-rimat tu-maʔa When Shetiāng’s
 father is angry, his eyes sparkle.
mu-rimat [ACaus]
mu-rima-rimat na lawlaw The lamp winks.

- pa-rimat** [Caus]
ʔarəməŋ la, tu-pa-rimat-aw na lawlaw It is dark, the lamp gives light.
pa-rimat-an kanku na lawlaw! Give me some light with the lamp!
- rimat-anay** [I/BF]
tu-rimat-anay kana lawlaw na təmararamaw The shamans give themselves light at night with the lamp.
- rimat-ay** [LF]
tu-rimat-ay kana dinki the light from the lamp
- rimatan**
|rimək| firefly
 dirty
ma-rimək be dirty
ma-rimək na ruma? The house is dirty.
- rimək-ay** [LF]
ku-rimək-ay na ruma? I have dirtied the house.
- riməkan**
 furniture; heritage
a babayan kaqi puyuma na urə ʔaʔuŋul ɖatu riməkan ɖa təmuamuan
 The women of Puyuma start to transmit their heritage to their grandchildren.
- |riŋapiŋ|** sway while hanging
pa-riŋapiŋ-an cluster of betel nuts hanging on the tree (ritual term)
p<in>a-riŋapiŋ [Caus]
p<in>a-riŋapiŋ na ʔa[ɑq] The fence is swaying (because of the wind).
mu-riŋapiŋ a metaphor for betel nuts
 (In ritual context, the dyad is *pa-riŋapiŋ-an, pa-riŋapuŋ-an* ‘cluster of betel nuts hanging on the tree’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:167, verse 8-10. The second term is undeciphered.)
- riŋətəs** the small bell that men hung on the side of their belt when they went to inform the members of the household of a death. It is also carried for competitions (cf. *tawlyul* ‘ritual bell’; *siŋsiŋan* ‘rattle’; *lasŋ* ‘the shaman’s bell’).
- |riŋiʔ|** look back; visit a person living alone
mə-riŋiʔ [AF]
mə-riŋiʔ-ku mənaʔu kana baŋsaran I turned round to look at the young man.
na saləŋsəŋ na maʔiɖaŋ, mukua-ta mə-riŋiʔ-a kimaɖaɖayar We are going to visit the lonely old person to discuss with.
- ra-riŋiʔ** [Fut]
aɖi-ku ra-riŋiʔ la kanu I don’t want to see you any more.
- riŋiʔ-aw** [PF]
ku-riŋiʔ-aw na bu[abu]ayan I looked back at the girl.
- riŋiʔ-u** [Imp PF]
riŋiʔ-u! Go and see (him)!
- |riŋriŋ|** fry
mə-riŋriŋ [AF]
mə-riŋriŋ ɖa paʔaka Meat is fried.

- pa-riḡriḡ** [Caus]
pa-riḡriḡ-u i baliw kana radij! Tell Baliw to fry the peanuts!
- riḡriḡ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-riḡriḡ-anay na ku[an] kana imar It is the vegetables that you fry in oil.
- riḡriḡ-aw** [PF]
ku-riḡriḡ-aw na ku[an] I fried the vegetables.
- |riparup|**
 blurry (vision)
ma-riparup be blurred
ma-riparup na maḡa The vision is blurred. (cf. **bu[ə]awaḡay na maḡa** ‘the eyes have spiders’ webs’)
- riparup-aw** [PF]
ku-riparup-aw tu-piniaḡaran I disturbed her (if she is asleep, or busy); or I bothered her.
- |ripaḡ|**
 spread dirty things (paint, excrement)
mu-ripaḡ [ACaus]
mu-ripaḡ na liḡa? tu-ḡaḡək The mud covered his body.
- ripaḡ-aw** [PF]
ku-ripaḡ-aw na liḡa? i [ibəḡ] I have spread mud on the wall.
- |ripi?|**
 the extra small stalk bearing the bunch of areca nuts, of onions, of rice; (cf. **sipiḡ** ‘a supernumerary item’)
mi-ra-ripi? have many extra stalks
mi-ra-ripi? la na puran, ḡiama mi-rəḡaniaw tu-ra-ripi?-an The areca nuts have too many stalks, so we have to take them off.
- sa-ripi?-an** the extra small stalk
- ri?ənuḡ**
 wash one’s face
ri?ənuḡ ḡia, yuyu You, you first wash your face.
- ma-ri?ənuḡ** [AF]
ma-ri?ənuḡ-ku a səma[uan] In the morning, I wash my face.
- mu-ri?ənuḡ** [ACaus]
mu-ri?ənuḡ-ku kana ḡudal My face is washed by the rain water.
- pa-ri?ənuḡ** [Caus]
pa-ri?ənuḡ-aw-ku kana ḡudal My face was washed with rain water.
kimaḡaḡayar-ku kana maḡiḡaḡ, aḡi saḡar kanku ḡai, ḡiləməs,
tu-pa-ri?ənuḡ-ay-ku kantu niḡa[ḡə]lan na puran tu-tama When I talk to old people, if they don’t like what I say ~ my words, they get offended, they spit areca sputum in my face.
- ri?ənuḡ-anay** [I/BF]
ri?ənuḡ-anay kana gimpu i nanali My mother’s face is washed with the flannel.
- ri?ənuḡ-aw** [PF]
ku-ri?ənuḡ-aw na ḡudal The rainwater washes my face.
- ri?ənuḡ-ay** [LF]
ku-ri?ənuḡ-ay tu-ḡaḡar kan nanali It is my mother’s face that I washed with the rainwater.

	ua riʔənup-i [Imp LF]	<i>ua riʔənup-i!</i> Go and wash your face!
riʔib		molar tooth or inferior maxillary according to the Puyuma
 risan 		identical
	ka-ra-risan [Imp]	<i>kuatis taytaw, aqi ka-ra-risan kantaw!</i> This person is bad, do not look like him!
	ki-ma-ra-risan	get to be identical
	<i>ki-ma-ra-risan kanku saiguyan</i>	She wants to compete with my knowledge.
	ma-ra-risan	about
	ma-risan	be identical
	<i>ma-risan pənia</i>	Everything is identical.
	<i>ma-risa-risan pənia tu-maʔa</i>	They all have the same eyes.
	pa-risa-risan [Caus]	
	<i>pa-risa-risan-aw tu-nirəputan kana basikaw</i>	The bamboo strips have been cut in equal lengths.
	<i>pa-risa-risan-aw tu-kirwan kana baŋsaran</i>	The clothes of the young men have been made identical.
	<i>pa-risan-u namu kirwan!</i>	Make identical clothes!
	<i>p<in>a-risa-risan naniam kirwan</i>	Our clothes are identical.
 risarus 	pa-risa-risan	place name where twins were abandoned
		crush; grind (in a pestle)
	ka-ri<a>сарus-an	a door's gong
	mə-risarus [AF]	
	<i>mə-risarus-ku ɖa puran</i>	I crushed the betel nut in the pestle, (lime, leaves and betel nut).
	ri<a>сарus	pestle
risəm		digging stick
risəpu		fecund; fertile
	<i>risəpu na giŋgiŋ</i>	The lychees bloom abundantly.
	<i>risəpu-ku</i>	I am fertile.
	<i>risəpu ɖa walak na babayan</i>	The woman is fertile.
 risimis 		talkative (cf. ʔisʔis 'speak non-stop')
	ma-risimis	be talkative
	<i>ma-risimis na babayan</i>	The lady likes talking.
	risimis-ay [LF]	
	<i>risimis-ay na maʔiyay</i>	The drunkard speaks non-stop.
risiŋ		right foreleg of an animal (ritual term) (cf. ɖakpan 'the left foreleg given by the hunter')
	<i>pubiaw-ta, papakan kana birwa i karumaʔan kana risiŋ</i>	In the ancestors' cult house, when we perform the 'rite of the deer', we feed the ancestral spirits with the foreleg.
ritək		an ear of rice
	sa ritək na ʔumay	an ear of rice

|ritrit|

cut with a tool

mə-ritrit [AF]*mə-ritrit-ku qa [umay* I cut some rice.**mu-ritrit** [ACaus]*mu-ritrit la na [umay* The rice is cut.**ritrit-aw** [PF]*ku-ritrit-aw kana ninik na [umay* I cut the rice with the harvesting knife.**ritrit-ay** [LF]*ku-ritrit-ay na turukuk* I cut off the chicken's (neck).**ritrit-u** [Imp PF]*ritrit-u na turukuk!* Cut the chicken!**|riwak|**clean; get rid of; clear (large space) (cf. **tiwas** 'clear vegetation to make a road')**mə-riwak** [AF]*mə-riwak-mi i qənan* We cleared in the mountains.*mə-riwak-ku qa sabak* I cleaned the inside of the house.*mə-ra-riwak kana kuatisan* We are getting rid of evil (during a shamanistic rite).**mə-riwak** ritual of cleansing the area where the monkey will be killed at the *basibas* festival**mə-riwak na wari** the sky is blue, it is a fine weather ~ day**mu-riwak** [ACaus]*mu-riwak na da[an* The road is clear (after a tree has fallen).**riwak-an** [Imp I/BF]*riwak-an!* Help him to clean!**riwak-anay** [I/BF]*riwak-anay na da[an kana kawkaw* The road was cleared with a scythe.**riwak-ay** [LF]*niam-riwak-ay na [awinan* The shaman's room is our cleansing (of evil spirits).**riwak-i** [Imp LF]*riwak-i!* Clear (here)!**ua riwak-i***ua riwak-i!* Go and clean!**riwanəs**

rainbow

ulaya a riwanəs i [anjit There is a rainbow in the sky.*mi-riwanəs na [anjit* The sky has a rainbow.**rua**

well; can

rua [Imp]*rua-rua-[y]u nu-nikanan!* Don't eat too much!**a-rua la** it is all right, enough**ka-rua** could, maybe be*ka-rua la* It will be all right.*ka-rua səməkadʒ kanđi na wari* Today, we will be able to finish.

	<i>ka-rua sa[ə]man paysu</i> Maybe it costs 100 NT.
	<i>iđi na əmpitsə, ka-rua sa[ə]man paysu</i> This pen may cost 100 NT.
	ma-rua la it is fine
	mə-ra-rua-rua [AF]
	<i>mə-ra-rua-rua-ku məkan</i> I am only eating what is necessary.
	m-u-rua-rua [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-rua-rua-ku məkan</i> I ate enough.
	rua-[y]anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-rua-[y]anay-ku kananku akanan</i> Do not give me too much to eat.
[ruay]	threaten to beat
	m-u-ruay [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-ruay-ku kana walak</i> I am ready to threaten to beat the child.
	ra-ruay [Fut]
	<i>kađaŋa, ra-ruay-ku!</i> Don't move, or I'll beat you! (You'll regret it! add the Puyuma.)
	ruay-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-ruay-anay-ku ɖa kawɨ?</i> You have taken a piece of wood to threaten me?
	ruay-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-ruay-ay-ku kantu [ima]</i> He threatened me with his hand.
rubəl	Jew's harp
[rubis]	welcome someone
	mə-rubis [AF]
	<i>mə-rubis-ku kananku walak</i> I welcomed my child.
	rubis-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-rubis-aw nantu anay</i> She welcomes her girlfriend.
rubu	nest; hut (cf. radak 'animals' burrow') (cf. sa-rubu 'build a nest, a hut')
	a rubu a nest, a hut
rugu	a large bamboo; a lot of bamboos
	<i>ma?atək ɖa rugu, kakiu? kana [aʔu?</i> I cut down a large bamboo to pick mangoes.
rukud₁	a smooth bamboo with excrescences removed
	<i>rukud ɖa baybayan ɖa kirwan, ɖa tarub</i> The bamboo pole used to hang out clothes and duvets.
rukud₂	large white cloud, a sign of good weather
rukuf	Bird's nest fern (mountain vegetable). <i>Asplenium nidus?</i>
ruma?	house
	<i>nanku ruma?</i> my house
	ka-ruma?-an ancestors cult house
	m-u-a-ruma? [Prog]
	<i>m-u-a-ruma?-ku</i> I am going back home. ~ I was going back home.
	m-u-ruma? [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-ruma?-ku la</i> I am back home.
	ni-ruma-[ə]an consanguinity, relations
	<i>tu-ni-ruma-[ə]nan kana purapuran kaɖuan</i> The members of the Purapuran household are numerous.

- tu-ni-ruma-[ə]nan kana purapuran maka luaʔ ruma-[ə]nan*
The relations of the Purapuran consist of five houses.
- pia-rumaʔ** looking forward to having a house
- pu-rumaʔ** bring someone home
nu-kasuyaw i nanali mukua i karumaʔan, aʔi kaabaʔu pu-rumaʔ
You take my mother to church, don't forget to bring her back home.
- pu-a-rumaʔ** marriage, wedding
pu-a-rumaʔ-ta kan pinaday na wari garəm Today, we marry
Pinaday. (cf. **mar-katagwin**, **m-u-saʔaʔ**, **m-u-daway** 'marriage, wedding')
- sa-ruma-[ə]nan** household (cf. **sinabakənan** 'household') (For this term, one can hear **sa-rumaʔ-nan**.)
- t<in>a-ruma-rumaʔ** house cage made of big, non-contiguous logs allowing breathing (The cage is made to shut up the monkey during the *basibas*, rite of passage.)
- t<in>u-ruma-rumaʔ** model in architecture
- u-rumaʔ** [Imp]
u-rumaʔ! Come back home!
- yarumaʔ** caretaker, watchman
unien ʔa yarumaʔ There is nobody to keep an eye on the house.
- |runa|** commit suicide
- mi-a-runa** have tried to commit suicide
mi-a-runa-ku I have tried to commit suicide.
mi-a-runa-ku parpuan I have tried to commit suicide twice.
- |runi|₁** cry of certain animals; play an instrument; make a noise
- ma-runi** [AF]
ma-runi na biaw The stag trumpets.
ma-runi na kuʔabaw The rat squeaks.
ma-runi na ŋiaw The cat mews.
ma-runi na ləʔu The owl hoots.
ma-runi na suan The dog barks.
ma-runi na ʔayam The bird sings.
ma-runi na baʔi The wind rustles.
ma-runi-runi tu-indan She talks non-stop. (cf. **muʔakʔak tu-ŋai** 'she talks non-stop')
- pa-runi** [Caus]
ku-pa-runi-aw na piano I play the piano.
nu-pa-runi-anay-ku ʔa piano You played the piano for me.
- runi₂** cucumber (cf. **kiuli** 'cucumber')
- runu** malabar spinach, *Basella rubra* (L.)
(The Puyuma obtained yellow-brown dye from this plant.)
- ra-runu-an** the deep brown color
tu-ra-runu-an kana kirwan The brown color of clothes.
- |runuʔ|** arrive; aim at a place where there are a lot of people (ritual term) (cf. **rəʔəŋ** 'arrive, put on'; **rəʔək** 'arrive')

- m-u-runu?** [Mvt]
m-u-runu?-ku i puyuma I have arrived in Puyuma.
muka-ku m-u-runu?-a nantu ruma? kana puyuma I am aiming at the Puyuma's house.
- pa-runu?** [Caus]
tu-pa-runu?-anay i ?uma na muagamut At *muagamut* festival, the ladies have to go towards the fields. ~ Those (the ladies) performing the *muagamut* festival have to go towards the fields.
- |ruŋ|**
 water seeps underground carrying away the soil
- mu-r<in>a-ruŋ** [ACaus]
mu-r<in>a-ruŋ na darə? kana ənay The soil has been carried away by the seeping water.
- ni-ruŋruŋ-an** hole dug by water
ni-ruŋruŋ-an na darə? kana ənay The water has dug a hole on the soil.
- ruŋruŋ-ay** [LF]
tu-ruŋruŋ-ay na ənay kana darə? The water has seeped underground and carried away the soil.
- ruŋanan**
 bad thing
ruŋanan Satan for Christians
- |ruŋuyu|**
 a distorted thing
ma-ruŋuyu be twisted
ma-ruŋuyu-ŋuyu tu-ʔaŋar His face is twisted.
ma-ruŋuyu-ŋuyu na pi|iʔ The saucepan is buckled.
- |ruʔud|**
 flu (cf. **kanbo** 'flu')
ma-ruʔud has the flu
ma-ruʔud-ku I have got the flu.
- ruʔus**
 handcuff; tie an animal's four legs together
na binasakan tu-ruʔus The shoulder pole is his package.
mu-ruʔus [ACaus]
mu-ruʔus la na guŋ The ox is tied by all four legs.
ruʔus-anay [I/BF]
tu-ruʔus-anay kana guŋ na tati|u? The rope tied the animal's four legs.
ruʔus-aw [PF]
tu-ruʔus-aw na ma|əʔəs kana kinsas The thief is handcuffed by the police.
likuʔaw kana guŋ maraʔəʔəb, aw tu-ruʔus-aw tu-dapal kana guŋ, aw tu-raikay The two forelegs and the two hindlegs were tied together, then all four legs were tied together with a rope and the ox was castrated.
ruʔus-u [Imp PF]
ruʔus-u! Handcuff him!
- |rusrus|**
 rub or crush with one finger into a fine powder (e.g. a blade of grass)
mə-rusrus [AF]
mə-rusrus-ku ʔa kamaŋul I crushed the hot pepper with my finger.

- rusrus-aw** [PF]
rusrus-aw na kamañul The hot pepper is crushed with the finger.
- rutrutan**
 nipples
- rutu?**
 rucksack, worn with straps (cf. **paqək-an** ‘basket carried on the back’)
- sa-rutu?-an** load of a rucksack
- |rutuŋ|**
 face each other
- ma-ra-rutuŋ** [Rec]
ma-ra-rutuŋ-ku kan duliən I am facing Dulian.
- ma-rutuŋ** [AF]
ma-rutu-rutuŋ-ta We are facing each other.
- m-u-rutuŋ** [Mvt]
litək na wari, m-u-rutu-rutuŋ-ta ku|idu qa apuy It is a cold day,
 we sit next to a fire facing each other.
- |ruʔəŋ|**
 muscular cramp
- mi-ra-ruʔəŋ** having a cramp
mi-ra-ruʔəŋ-ay ku-peri? My calf was having a cramp.
- ruʔəŋ-ay** [LF]
tu-ra-ruʔəŋ-ay tu-peri? His calf has a cramp.
- sa**
 one
- kan-sa-saya** in one month
kan-sa-saya na bu|an, qaɖua-ku dia In one month, I am coming
 again.
- kan-saya-[n]** ‘the first month’. January today.
- kara-sa** single, only one
kara-sa qa walak i ləgan Legan’s only child
kara-sa-mi qa biʔunun We, both, (two persons) have one egg.
- kar-mi-sa-saya-[n]** one after the other, one by one
kar-mi-sa-saya-[n]-aw pakarunay səməlap kana da|an We have
 the order to sweep the road one after the other.
kar-mi-sa-saya-[n] kəmakawaŋ We walk one by one.
kar-mi-sa-saya-[n] kana ruma? One person per house.
- kar-sa-saya-[n] ~ kar-mi-sa-saya-[n]** one object per person
kar-sa-sa-ya-[n]-mi qa biʔunun We, (each person) have one egg.
 (*misasa na ʔaw, sasaya na biʔunun* ‘every one has one egg’,
 explain the Puyuma.)
kar-sa-saya-[n]-ay qa biʔunun na ɖinəkalanən Every villager has
 one egg.
- k<in>a-sa-saya-[n]** elect (cf. **k<in>a-maw-maw** ‘elect’)
iɖini nanku k<in>a-sa-saya-[n] This is my only one (my favorite
 one).
- məkʔəp misama qa saya** eleven
- mi-sa-sa** one (people); alone
mi-sa-sa i takamo|i, unien qa ɖuma qa ʔaw TakamoLi is unique, he
 is the only one.
- par[i]-asal** only once
ku-par[i]-asal-aw Once was enough for me.

- par[ɨ]-asal-ku kitu[ud] kantu sa[ay] kananku katagwin* I got only one phone call from my husband.
ku-par[ɨ]-asal-ay marəŋay I spoke only once.
- sa-saya** one for counting non-humans
sa-saya na ti[il] ~ sa-saya na ʔuri one word
saya maŋmanan ~ məktəp kuɖul ten thousand
- sa-saya bu[an]** one month
- |saba|** help (cf. **pu-laŋ** ‘help’; **pasabay** ‘help’)
- saba-[y]anay** [I/BF]
saba-[y]anay na pakakarunan kana sasəlapan The servant helped cleaning the floor.
- saba-[y]aw** [PF]
saba-[y]aw tu-wadi kantu takəkəsian He helped his younger sibling to study.
- s<əm>aba** [AF]
s<əm>aba na walak kan tinataw The child helps his mother.
- sababa** a large piece of cloth thrown on the sling (for carrying babies)
- sabak** inside
- sabak** inside
tu-kuskus-aw na kuris kana səki, tu-kuris matəmy kantu səki sabak
 He scratches the wounds with his nails, his scabies fills up under his nails.
- i-sabak** be inside
- a-sabak** deep
a-sabak na inəʔ The sea is deep.
na babayan, a-sabak tu-piniaŋəran kamawan ɖa inəʔ Women’s thoughts are as deep as the sea (Puyuma men’s saying).
a babayan kaɖi puɣuma kəməɖəŋ ɖa sabak Puyuma’s women are the leaders of the house.
- m-u-sabak** in-moving daughter- or son-in-law
ɖua m-u-sabak-a a spouse who moved in
muka m-u-sabak-a Those who went away to move in with their spouse.
asua ɖien ʔi, na maʔinayan muka m-u-sabak-a kana babayan
 Before, men used to go and live in their wife’s house.
- pu-sabak** put inside
tu-pu-sabak-aw na biniʔ i a[ɨ]ʔ[ɨ]ʔ The seeds have been put inside the granary.
nu-pu-sabak-anay na biniʔ i a[ɨ]ʔ[ɨ]ʔ? Have you put the seeds in the granary?
- sabak-an** inside
- u-sabak** [Imp]
u-sabak-ay ɖa ma[ə]ʔəs A thief broke in.
- |sabal|** early morning
- p<in>u-sabal** action in the morning
p<in>u-sabal bənaluk Someone woke him up early.

- sa-sabal** next morning
andaman, sa-sabal-mi səmaʎikiʎ Tomorrow, we, early morning, set up the spirits of the gates.
- s<əm>abal** [AF]
s<əm>abal-ku maragan I get up early.
- s<in>abal-an** in the early morning
na s<in>abal-an inʎudalan, səməbər na pinubiniʎan na kuʎaŋ
 When it rains early in the morning, the vegetables that have been sown germinate.
- |sabanaʎ|** deceive (cf. **busus** ‘dupe, talk big’, trick; **bəʎaʎ** ‘cheat, dupe, lie’)
mu-sabanaʎ [ACaus]
mu-sabanaʎ-ku kana balaka The foreigner deceived me.
sabanaʎ-anay [I/BF]
nu-sabanaʎ-anay-ku kana payraŋ Help me to deceive the Taiwanese.
sabanaʎ-aw [PF]
ku-sabanaʎ-aw na balaka I deceived the foreigner.
tu-sabanaʎ-aw-ku kan pinaday Pinaday deceived me.
sabanaʎ-u [Imp PF]
sabanaʎ-u! Dupe him!
- s<in>abana-banaʎ** have been deceived many times
s<in>abana-banaʎ na bunun kana payraŋ The Taiwanese deceived the Bunun a lot.
- |sabsab|** wash (feet, hands, rice, windows)
mu-sabsab [ACaus]
mu-sabsab la ku-dapal kana ənay My feet have been washed with the water.
pa-sabsab [Caus]
pa-sabsab-aw tu-dapal kana hushi The nurse helps him to wash his feet.
sabsab-an [Imp I/BF]
sabsab-an! Wash (hands, etc.)!
sabsab-anay [I/BF]
ku-sabsab-anay ʎa biʎas ʎa ənay I used hot water to wash.
sabsab-ay [LF]
ku-sabsab-ay tu-dapal kana walak I washed the children’s feet.
sabsab-i [Imp LF]
sabsab-i! Wash! (here)
- s<əm>absab** [AF]
s<əm>absab-ku ʎa dapal, ʎa [ima] I washed my hands, my feet.
- sabuʎaw** hungry
sabuʎaw-ku I am hungry.
mi-sabuʎaw-an-ku ʎa babayan I am hungry for women. ~ I have hunger for ladies (say the men).
- sabun** soap (the body) (< Minnan *sat-bun* or Japanese *shabon* which came from Portuguese)

- sabun-anay** [I/BF]
sabun-anay na sabun kana təqək I used soap to wash my bottom.
- sabun-ay** [LF]
ku-sabun-ay na dapal It is my feet that I washed.
- s<əm>abun** [AF]
s<əm>abun-ku səmabəsab kanku [ima I soaped my hands.
 make an offering to the spirits; pay compensation, a fine (Also used in ritual, cf. Cauquelin 2008:171, verse 8-45: *qa sabuŋ-ay-mu la, qa pu-tima? -ay-mu la* ‘we have already made the offerings and paid you’.)
- |sabuŋ|**
pa-sabuŋ [Caus]
tu-pa-sabuŋ-aw-ku kana kinsas The policeman made me pay a fine.
- p<in>a-sabuŋ-an** having been made to pay a fine
təmakaw qa pa[idiŋ, tu-p<in>a-sabuŋ-an kana mipa[idiŋ munuma pajsu He stole a car, the owner made him pay a fine.
- sa-sabuŋ-an** fine
kitu[ud-ku kana sa-sabuŋ-an təməkəl qa ɖəraw pakaway kana pa[idiŋ
 I got a fine for drunken driving.
- s<əm>a-sabuŋ** [AF]
s<əm>a-sabuŋ-ku kananku pinəməlian kana pa[idiŋ I payed a fine for my driving offence.
- tar-ki-sabuŋ** often get fines
idi na na təw tar-ki-sabuŋ kana kinsas This person often pays the police fines.
- sadaļu**
 soft; feel
saigu bənabati i duliən, kiləŋaw-ta, sadaļu ta-aŋər Dulian speaks well, when we listen to her, we feel good.
- sadəku**
 soft warmth
sadaļu nanku saɖalan, ɖiama sadəku-ku My pillow is soft, so I feel warm.
- mi-sadəku-an** feel cosy
mi-sadəku-an-ku I feel cosy.
- pa-ka-sadəku** [Caus]
ku-pa-ka-sadəku-aw na walak I made the child feel warm.
- sadəku-aw** [PF]
ku-sadəku-aw na walak The child receives my affection.
kua[əŋ-ku, tu-sadəku-aw-ku kan nanali I am sick, my mother warms me up.
- saɖalan**
 pillow case
sadaļu nanku saɖalan, ɖiama sadəku-ku My pillow is soft, so I feel warm.
- saɖu**
 many (objects, animals) (cf. **kaɖuan** ‘many for human beings’)
saɖu na suan, na guŋ, na minatay There are many dead dogs, oxen.
saɖu a suan i puyuma There are a lot of dogs in Puyuma.
- ka-saɖu** will put more
ka-saɖu-i nu-niaŋəran Put more expression.

sagar

like (to); fond of (cf. **layu** ‘happy’; **sajal** ‘happy, glad’; **[aʔkə]** ‘enjoy, be happy’)

sagar-ku ɖa walu I like sweets.

ka-sagar [Fut]

ku-ka-sagar-aw-yu I shall be fond of you.

k<in>asagar favourite things or persons

ku-k<in>asagar na walak The children are my favourites.

mar-ka-sagar several persons will like each other

mar-ka-sagar-ta Let us love one another.

mar-ka-saga-sagar na ɖinəkalan The villagers love one another.

mi-sagar-an something liked

mi-sagar-an-ku ɖa nu-saiguyan I like your knowledge.

muri-sagar-an everybody in a group is happy

pa-ka-sagar make somebody happy

raʔəmət-yu, ti-pa-ka-sagar-ay-yu ɖa pa-ka-sagar You are a conscientious worker, I want to make you happy with a present.

pa-ka-sagar ~ p<in>a-ka-sagar medal, cup, present, reward

|sagəsag|

look for (everywhere)

pa-sagəsag [Caus]

pa-sagəsag-u na suan i ʔaʔaʔun kana babuy Send the dog to look for the boar in the forest.

sagəsag-anay [I/BF]

nu-sagəsag-anay-ku kana tiʔitiʔil ayaʔanay-ku kanku əmpitsə
Help me to look for my pencil among all the books.

sagəsag-aw [PF]

ku-sagəsag-aw kana tiʔitiʔil mayaʔ ɖa əmpitsə I looked for a pencil among all the books.

s<əm>agəsag [AF]

s<əm>agəsag-ku nanku kiaʔəɖən I searched in my bed.
door flap of the boys’ dormitory (the one built on the floor)
go against nature (hair, up a river-bed, against the wind, etc.)

sagəsagan**|sagi|**

mu-sagi [ACaus]

mu-sagi la na ʔarbu The hair stood on end.

pa-sagi [Caus]

pa-sagi-aw nanku daʔan I have taken the wrong road.

pa-sagi-ku kana ənay kəmakaway I go up the river-bed.

pa-sagi-aw na ʔarbu The hair has been crosswised.

sagi-anay [I/BF]

tu-sagi-anay-ku kananku ʔima, ɖiama kəmaɖia I was left-handed,
he forced me to be right-handed, so it’s.

sagi-aw [PF]

ku-sagi-aw tu-ʔima kananku walak I went against my child’s
handedness. (I have forced him to be right-handed.)

s<əm>agi [AF]

s<əm>agi nanku ʔarbu My hair stands on end.

- saigu** know (< Southern Minnan *sai-hu*)
saigu-ku kananku kinaʔu[ɪdan, muna maʔu[ɪd kananku
k<in>a-saigu-[y]an I know my ignorance, so I have no idea of
 my knowledge.
k<in>a-saigu-[y]an knowledge
palu garəm, nanku k<in>a-saigu-[y]an tu-kakuayanan kana puyuma
markasaɖu Up to the present, my knowledge of Puyuma customs
 is continually increasing.
mar-ka-saigu among several persons, one knows better
mar-ka-saigu kanku təmarapuyuma i ufu Ushu speaks Puyuma
 better than me.
- saima** **sika-saiguigu** pretend to know
 little; few (cf. **saŋʔut** ‘insufficient, scarce’)
saima na pajsu The money is insufficient.
na samaʔ na saima na darəʔ Little land is left.
mar-ka-saima fewer and fewer
mar-ka-saima na təmarapuyuma marəŋay na ʔaw There are fewer
 and fewer people who speak Puyuma.
- [saka]** compliment
saka[-aw] [PF]
ku-saka[-aw] na təmakakəsi I complimented the pupils.
saka[-aw] na təmakakəsi kantu kinipakasagar The pupil is compli-
 mented for his cup.
s<əm>aka [AF]
s<əm>aka kanku na fiŋfi The teacher complimented me.
- sakam** Puyuma name for Tainan city (cf. Quack 1981:72, KaTipul dialect *sakam*
 ‘Stadt Tainan’)
- sakərup** spade; dig
mi-s<in>akərup have dug something
mi-s<in>akərup-ku ɖa pajsu I have manage to have money.
sakərup-anay [I/BF]
sakərup-anay na sakərup ɖa darəʔ The spade digs the earth.
sakərup-ay [LF]
ku-sakərupay na darəʔ ʔaʔəbələn kana minəʔay na suan I dug in the
 ground to bury the dead dog.
sakərup-u [Imp PF]
sakərup-u! Dig!
s<əm>akərup [AF]
s<əm>akərup ɖa babayan He tries to seduce ladies.
s<in>akərup-an diggings
iɖini nanku s<in>akərup-an These are my diggings.
- [sakil]** lift up one’s skirt, clothes
mu-sakil [ACaus]
mu-sakil na labit, na bətan, na kirwan The ladies’ skirt, the men’s
 short skirt, *bətan*, the clothes are lifted off.

- sakil-anay** [I/BF]
nu-sakil-anay-ku mu[abat kana ənay Help me to lift (my skirt) to walk in the water.
- sakil-aw** [PF]
ku-sakil-aw na labit I have taken off the skirt.
- sakil-ay** [LF]
tu-sakil-ay qa labit kana baʃi The wind lifted skirts.
- sakil-u** [Imp PF]
sakil-u nu-kirwan, an da[əkən kana ənay! Lift your skirt to cross the river, otherwise it will get wet!
- |saksak|**
 cut in pieces
- pa-saksak** [Caus]
pa-saksak-an na basikaw! Make (him) cut the bamboos!
- saksak-aw** [PF]
ku-saksak-aw na basikaw puka kana sa?sa? I cut some bamboos to put on the shelf.
- s<əm>aksak** [AF]
s<əm>aksak-ku kana basikaw səmaŋa? qa sa?sa? I cut some bamboos to build a shelf.
- sakuadu ~ sakuadi**
 so much there; so much here
sakuadu qa paqanə It is expensive, there.
sakuadu qa kaʃəbən It is so big, there.
sakuadi qa buʃay It is so beautiful, here.
- sakuban**
 it was the name of a field (where the *taLising* household is built today, it seems that this was how the people of Pinaseki village called the whole village of Puyuma, today Nanwang)
- salak**
 a special ritual performed after the building of a boys' dormitory
ma-salak perform the rite *salak*
paragan-ta qa ʃakuban, muka-ta ma-salak-a i qənan, saya wari ʔəmalupa When we have built a boys' dormitory, we go to the mountain to celebrate the ritual *ma-salak*, we hunt for one day, (to celebrate the end of the building).
- salamusan**
 place name north of village
- salbaw**
 ficus (sp.) (small reddish fruits are edible)
- |saləbak|**
 make a furrow (cf. **ləbak** 'a furrow')
- saləbak-aw** [PF]
ku-saləbak-aw na ləbak-an I made a lot of furrows.
- s<əm>aləbak** [AF]
s<əm>aləbak-ku qa ləbak I made furrows.
- |saləbu|**
 dye
ki-a-saləbu get something dyed
ki-a-saləbu-ku kanku ʔarbu My hair is dyed.
- pa-saləbu** [Caus]
pa-saləbu-aw tu-ʔarbu kana sə<la>ləbu na s<əm>a<la>ləbu
 Her hair is dyed with dye by the hairdresser (dyer).

- saləbu-anay** [I/BF]
nu-saləbu-anay-ku kana sə<la>ləbu ku-kirwan Help me to dye my clothes with dye.
- saləbu-aw** [PF]
ku-saləbu-aw ku-ʔarbu kana sə<la>ləbu I have dyed my hair with dye.
- sə<la>ləbu** a dye
nu-saləbu-anay-ku kana sə<la>ləbu ku-kirwan Help me to dye my clothes with dye.
- s<əm>aləbu** [AF]
s<əm>aləbu-ku ʔarbu I dye my hair. (I usually do it.)
s<əm>a-la-ləbu-ku ʔarbu I am dying my hair.
- s<in>aləbu-an** something dyed
s<in>aləbu-an la Already dyed.
- saləŋsəŋ**
 lonely; sad with loneliness
uniən qa baŋsaran, saləŋsəŋ na bu[abu]ayan Without a man, a woman feels lonely.
- |saləpad|**
 kick
mu-saləpad [ACaus]
mu-saləpad na bu[abu]ayan The woman is kicked.
pa-saləpad [Caus]
pa-saləpad-u kana suan i dulien! Tell Dulian to kick the dog!
saləpad-aw [PF]
saləpad-aw tu-tial kana suan, mu[ak]ak tu-ʔinaʔi The dog's belly has been kicked, his intestines hang out.
saləpad-ay [LF]
ku-saləpad-ay tu-təqək kananku katagwin, qiama par-ʔatəl I kicked my wife's bottom, so she had a miscarriage.
saləpad-u [Imp PF]
saləpad-u! Kick (it)!
- s<əm>aləpad** [AF]
s<əm>aləpad-ku kana ma[ɰiay] I kicked the drunken man's bottom.
- saləsəl**
 thin
saləsəl na kirwan The garment is thin.
- |salətəp|**
 slap (usually with the back of one's hand)
mi-s<in>alətəp-an have received a slap
mi-s<in>alətəp-an qa [ima tu-ʔimir] His cheek has received a slap.
pa-salətəp [Caus]
pa-salətəp-an nu-ʔimir kantaw Let him slaps your cheek.
salətəp-anay [I/BF]
salətəp-anay ku-[ima kantu ʔimir] I gave him a slap on the cheek with the back of my hand.
salətəp-aw [PF]
ku-salʔaʔay nu-ʔimir, qiama nu-salətəp-aw-ku mu[ɰibun] I hit your cheek, then you slapped me back with the back of your hand as a revenge.

- salətap-ay** [LF]
ku-salətap-ay tu-ʔimir, ɟiama tu-sa[ʔapaw ku-taŋar mu[ʔibuy I slapped his cheek, so he hits my head in revenge.
- salətap-u** [Imp PF]
salətap-u! Slap!
- s<əm>alətap** [AF]
s<əm>alətap-ku kana walak na maʔuəʔ I slapped the disobedient child.
- |salətuŋ|**
 scald (cf. **saməlas** ‘scald’)
mu-salətuŋ [ACaus]
mu-salətuŋ na turukuk The chickens have been scalded.
mu-salətuŋ-ku kana biʔas na ənay I burnt myself with hot water.
- salətuŋ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-salətuŋ-anay-ku kana ku[əŋ Help me to scald the vegetables.
- salətuŋ-ay** [LF]
ku-salətuŋ-ay na turukuk It is the chicken that I scalded.
- salətuŋ-u** [Imp PF]
salətuŋ-u kana biʔas na ənay! Scald with hot water!
- s<əm>alətuŋ** [AF]
s<əm>alətuŋ-ku ɟa turukuk I scalded a chicken.
- saliabuŋ**
 headband
asua ɟien, mi-saliabuŋ na puyuma na babayan na pakabu[əy
 Formerly, Puyuma women wore a headband to look beautiful.
- |salikəp|**
 close a door (cf. **salʔib** ‘close a door’)
salikəp-aw [PF]
ku-salikəp-aw na ʔaləban The door is closed by me.
- s<əm>alikəp** [AF]
s<əm>alikəp-ku ɟa ʔaləban I closed a door.
- saliʔsiʔ**
 painful
puʔəmə[əy na mabu[ʔiʔ, saliʔsiʔ A medicine has been put on the wound, it hurts.
saliʔsiʔ ku-aŋəʔ kana pinaɟiku[an kananku katagwin I feel bad because of my quarrel with my husband.
- |salit|**
 plaster
salit-aw [PF]
asua ɟien, na rumaʔ tu-[ibəŋ salit-aw ɟa liʔaʔ aw daramien na tinəbtəban aw tu-ʔaʔi kana guŋ, paɟaʔu[. ɟaʔu[aw, salit-anay na [ibəŋ Formerly, clay was mixed with straw cut into small pieces, and cow dung, it was mixed together. Mixed, the walls were plastered with this mixture.
- s<əm>alit** [AF]
s<əm>alit-ku ɟa liʔaʔ kana [ibəŋ I plastered the clay onto the wall.
- saliway**
 shrimping net
- saltaban**
 wash bowl (ritual term)
 [Puyuma explain: *marisan kana [iŋada* ‘It looks like the *Lingada* bowl.’]

- |saltik|** strike a match
saltik-an matches
s<əm>altik [AF]
s<əm>altik-ku qa saltik-an puarbu kana [ikədan I striked matches to light the clay hearth.
- salʔa?** slap (across the face) (cf. **salətap** ‘slap with the back of one’s hand’)
salʔa?-an waterfall (cf. **tagurawan** ‘waterfall’)
salʔaʔay [LF]
ku-salʔaʔay nu-ʔimir, qiama nu-salətap-aw-ku muʔibun I slapped your cheek, so you slapped me back with the back of your hand as a revenge.
- |saltəg|** bolt
mu-saltəg [ACaus]
mu-saltəg la na ʔaləban The door is latched.
saltəg-anay [I/BF]
saltəg-anay na ʔaləban The door has been latched.
saltəg-i [Imp LF]
saltəg-i na ʔaləban! Latch the door!
s<əm>altəg [AF]
s<əm>altəg-ku qa ʔaləban I latched a door.
- |saltiʔ|** fly at ground level and catch chickens (by knocking them out and cutting their necks) (cf. **səmalʔiʔ** ‘secretary bird’; **pa-səla-səlap** ‘skim low over a place’)
salʔiʔ-aw [PF]
tu-salʔiʔ-aw kana səmalʔiʔ na turukuk The chickens were caught in flight by the *semalTiq* bird.
s<əm>altʔiʔ [AF]
s<əm>altʔiʔ na səmalʔiʔ The *semalTiq* bird catches in flight.
- |saltib|** close a door (cf. **salikəp** ‘close a door’)
m-u-saltib [Mvt]
kapaʔamu-ta m-u-saltib a lutuy We will soon catch a monkey (and put it in a cage).
saltib-an a trap to catch monkeys (A small hut made of wood or bamboo in which we put some bananas. The door slams shut behind the monkey.)
saltib-anay [I/BF]
ku-saltib-anay na ʔaləban I closed the door.
s<əm>altib [AF]
s<əm>altib-ku I closed the door.
- |saltuk|** hit by chance
saltuk-anay [I/BF]
saltuk-anay na ʔəŋuruʔ kana papaqaran My head has hit the table.
saltuk-aw [PF]
ku-saltuk-aw na pitaʔun The door is hit by me.
s<əm>altuk [AF]
s<əm>altuk na maʔiy kana pitaʔun The drunken man hit the door.

 salʈun 	wake up someone by shaking (cf. səgiu ‘wake up someone with a gentle pat’) salʈun-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-salʈun-anay-ku kana atuɬtuɬ na walak</i> Help me to wake up the sleepy child. salʈun-ay [LF] <i>ku-salʈun-ay na atuɬtuɬ na ʈaw</i> The one having a nap is woken up by me. salʈun-u [Imp PF] <i>salʈun-u na walak!</i> Wake up the child! s<əm>alʈun [AF] <i>s<əm>alʈun-ku kana atuɬtuɬ na ʈaw</i> I woke up the person who is having a nap.
saʎasaʎawan	the shelf built under the boys’s dormitory, half way between the platform and the soil where the youngest, <i>maranakan</i> , put the foods and the clothes of the eldest, the <i>mardawan</i>
 saʎaw ₁	pass each other ma-saʎa-saʎaw pass each other (many) <i>ma-saʎa-saʎaw na paʎiɬiɬ</i> The cars keep on passing each other. p<in>a-saʎaw-an things passed <i>p<in>a-saʎaw-an tu-ika-ʎigu</i> She has gone beyond saintliness. (She is godlike.) saʎaw-ay [LF] <i>ku-saʎaw-ay na paʎiɬiɬ</i> I passed the car. s<əm>aʎaw [AF] <i>s<əm>aʎaw-ku ɬa paʎiɬiɬ</i> I passed a car. <i>s<əm>asa-saʎaw-ku ɬa paʎiɬiɬ</i> I am passing cars.
saʎaw₂	very <i>saʎaw buʎay na buʎabuʎayan</i> The girl is very beautiful. <i>iɬi na buʎabuʎayan saʎaw buʎay, amuna iɬiu na buʎabuʎayan pa-saʎaw buʎay</i> This girl is very beautiful, but the other one is extremely beautiful.
saʎay	wire; rope; bowstring <i>bəʎtəɬan tu-saʎay kana lawlaw, ɬiama parabaʔiɬ tu-rumaʔ</i> The electric wires were old, so his house burnt down.
saʎəm	plant; sow <i>saʎəm ɬa kiɬa!</i> Plant sweetsops! saʎəm-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-saʎəm-anay-ku kana ʔimus</i> Help me to plant camphor trees. saʎəm-ay [LF] <i>ku-saʎəm-ay ɬa kiɬa i ənayan</i> It is on the river bank that I planted sweetsops. saʎəm-i [Imp LF] <i>saʎəm-i!</i> Sow! sa-saʎəm-an plants

- s<əm>a|əm** [AF]
s<əm>a|əm-ku qa kiqa i ʔuma I planted sweetsops in the field.
- s<in>a|əm-an** plantation
s<in>a|əm-an qa kiqa ku-ʔuma My field is a sweetsop plantation.
iqini na ʔuma nanku s<in>a|əm-an This field is my plantation.
- s<in>a-sa|əm** seed holes
- |sa|id|** disoriented on waking up; dazed
- ma-sa|id** [AF]
ma-sa|id-ku I sleepwalk.
aləpəʔ-ku, parkaqua sunanan, maragan, ma-sa|id muaibaʔibat
 When I sleep and I wake up at midnight, I get up without knowing where I am, I roam around.
- sa|id-anay** [I/BF]
tu-sa|id-anay nanku ʔanidayan qa aukayan isua He gave my girlfriends the wrong road, and they got lost.
- sa|id-aw** [PF]
tu-sa|id-aw idu na ʔaw That man woke up without knowing where he was.
- sa|ikiq** village gate
- mi-sa|ikiq** spirits of the village gates
 (In ritual context the pair is *mi-banisin, mi-sa|ikiq* ‘master of the gates’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-08.)
- sa|iksik** healthy (cf. **da|jwasay** ‘to be in good health, tranquil, secure’)
s<a|>ik-sik-ku I am in good health.
- pa-ka-sa|iksik** will make healthy
pa-ka-sa|iksik na puatəmə| kana kua|əŋ The medicine will cure him.
- sa|inip** narrow not for clothes (cf. **liŋut** ‘narrow, tight’; **sarəksək** ‘narrow, tight, choke’)
iqini na da|an, sa|inip This road is narrow.
- pa-sa|inip** [Caus]
pa-sa|inip-an! Make it shrink!
- s<in>a|inip-an** something narrow
nanku s<in>a|inip-an my narrowness
- sa|inunuʔan**
|sa|ipuppuŋ| unidentified sticky rice from flooded paddy fields
 cover the head with a cloth
- sa|ipuppuŋ-ay** [LF]
ku-sa|ipuppuŋ-ay na walak I covered the child’s head with a cloth.
- sa|ipuppuŋ-u** [Imp PF]
sa|ipuppuŋ-u na saliabuŋ! Put on the headscarf!
- s<əm>a|ipuppuŋ** [AF]
s<əm>a|ipuppuŋ-ku kana ʔarub miʔəqəŋ I cover my head with the duvet to lie down.
- sa|iamdaŋ** scare; scarecrow (cf. **guaguas** ‘be frightened by something unseen, e.g. spirits’)
sa|iamdaŋ-ku kana walak I scared the children.
- sa|iamdaŋ-aw** [PF]

- tu-sa[iamdaŋ-aw na sasaŋi kana sa[iamdaŋ]* The sparrows are scared by the scarecrow.
- sa[iamdaŋ-u]** [Imp PF]
sa[iamdaŋ-u! Scare (it)!
sa[iusiu] hide from someone
- sa[iusiu-an]** [Imp I/BF]
sa[iusiu-an! Hide from him!
- sa[iusiu-anay]** [I/BF]
ku-sa[iusiu-anay ku-katagwin] I avoided my husband.
- s<əm>a[iusiu]** [AF]
s<əm>a[iusiu-ku kana ma[əʔəs] I hid from the thief.
- sa[tap]** hit; bump into (cf. **sə[rəpaŋ]** ‘hit by mistake’)
- mar-s<a[tap]>** collide with each other
mar-s<a[tap]>a[tap-mi] We bump into each other.
- ma-s<a[tap]><a[tap]>** many accidents
ma-s<a[tap]><a[tap]> na pa[iɔiŋ] A lot of accidents. ~ The cars have a lot of accidents.
- sa[tap-an]** break-back trap for rats
- sa[tap-anay]** [I/BF]
nu-sa[tap-anay-ku kana pa[iɔiŋ] Help me to hit the car.
- sa[tap-aw]** [PF]
ku-sa[tap-aw na pa[iɔiŋ] I bumped into the car.
ku-salətap-ay tu-ʔimir, ɔiama tu-sa[tap-aw ku-taŋar mu[ibun]
I slapped his cheek, then, in revenge, he hit my head.
- s<əm>a[tap]** [AF]
s<əm>a[tap ku-pa[iɔiŋ kana pa[iɔiŋ] My car has been hit by a car.
- sa[unən]** pillow (ritual term)
(In ritual texts, the dyad is *kantu sina[unən] ~ kantu sinada[an]* ‘his pillow’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:324, verse 31-07. *Sina[unən]* is said to be an obsolete term which is never used, while the latter is very common. In KaTipul village, *sa[unən]* means ‘pillow’, and Dyen 1995:499 gives PAN *a[un ‘pillow, head of the bed’.)
- sa[lupidiŋ]** lie on one’s side (cf. **gi[ɔiɔ]** ‘lean, lie on one’s side’; **sa[lupiaŋ]** ‘overturned’)
- mu-sa[lupidiŋ]** [ACaus]
mu-sa[lupidiŋ ku-pa[iɔiŋ] My vehicle is lying on its side.
- sa[lupiaŋ]** overturn
- mu-sa[lupiaŋ]** [ACaus]
mu-sa[lupiaŋ na pa[iɔiŋ] The car is overturned.
- sa[lupiaŋ-anay]** [I/BF]
tu-sa[lupiaŋ-anay kana kuayso na pa[iɔiŋ] The engine has overturned the car.
- sa[lupiaŋ-aw]** [PF]
tu-sa[lupiaŋ-aw na papaɔaran kana maliay] The table has been toppled over by the drunkard.
- samaʔ** remnant
na samaʔ na darəʔ The rest of the soil.

mi-a-sama? How many? For personal nouns and oxen, dogs. (cf. **munuma** ‘How many for non-personal nouns?’)

mi-a-sama? nu-walak How many children have you got?

mi-sama? have remnants

saɖu ɖaɖu nu-inabakan na tinalək, mi-sama?-ku You have put too much rice in my bowl, I’m leaving some.

mi-sama? ku-tinalək I have left some of my rice.

məkʔəp mi-sama? na tuki Exactly ten o’clock.

mu-sama-sama? [ACaus]

mu-sama-sama? tu-ɭudus kana purapuran There are still some *purapuran* household members.

sama?-anay [I/BF]

ku-sama?-anay-yu ɖa akanan I have left you some food.

sama?-aw [PF]

ku-sama?-aw na tinalək, aɖi-ku pakapia məkan I am leaving some rice, I won’t finish it.

sama?-ay [LF]

saɖu ɖaɖu nu-inabakan na tinalək, ku-sama?-ay i kaysiŋ You have put too much rice, I left some in my bowl.

aɖi-ku pakapia məkan, ku-sama?-ay na tinalək I can’t finish eating, I leave some rice.

|**samaɖ**|

quarrel; scold; prohibit

ka-samaɖ will quarrel

ka-samaɖ-ku kanu I might quarrel with you.

ma-samaɖ [AF]

ma-samaɖ-ku kirəŋay ɖa ɬaw I have often refused to allow people to talk about my business.

samaɖ-an quarrels

samaɖ-aw [PF]

tu-samaɖ-aw kan tinataw He is scolded by this mother.

tu-sama-samaɖ-aw na walak The children are scorned many times. household (*sa- -an* ‘unit’)

samawan

< **maw** ‘identical’

(The largest social unit *sa-maw-an*. The *samawan* is divided into *sayamunan* and *sa-ruma-[e]an*.)

(The original household may be spoken of, referring to a common ancestor.) some; how many?

samaya

samaya tuki an warian? How many hours in one day?

samaya tuki? What time?

samaya pəysu na paɭiɖiŋ? How much is the car?

|**samək**|₁

scratch (cf. **ʔkur** ‘irritation, inflammation due to heat’; **gaɬəl** ‘itch’)

ma-samək [AF]

ma-samək na walak The child scratches himself. (He has been infected by the rubella epidemic ~ German measles.)

samək₂

rubella epidemic, German measles

tu-tulu?ay na walak ɖa samək, ɖiama ma-samək The child has been infected by a rubella epidemic, so he scratches himself.

samək₃	rice husk (The rice husk tickles the peasants' skin.)
saməkan	mosquito (cf. kənkən 'mosquito')
< samək 'scratch'	<i>kinaraʔan kana saməkan, samək</i> The mosquito bite itches.
saməŋ	desist; silent (cf. rəməŋ 'grow silent')
	saməŋ [Imp] <i>saməŋ!</i> Shut up, silence!
	saməŋ-i [Imp LF] <i>saməŋ-i!</i> Don't bother with it!
	sa-saməŋ-an give the order to be silent <i>sa-saməŋ-an, rarəŋay-ku!</i> Hush! I want to speak!
samguan	the first shaman, according to the shamans (<i>Samguan</i> is his Taiwanese name; his Puyuma name is <i>aruilum</i> .)
samisi	hesitate ma-samisi [AF] <i>ma-samisi-ku bəray</i> I hesitated to borrow money. samisi-aw [PF] <i>ku-samisi-aw sagar</i> I hesitated to love.
sanan	lost; stray ka-sanan [Imp] <i>ka-sanan!</i> Get lost! ka-sa-sanan-an will surely lose the way <i>ka-sa-sanan-an ʔa daʔan</i> a lost road pa-ka-sa-sanan cause somebody to lose (the way, the head) <i>pa-ka-sa-sanan na ʔəraw ʔa aŋəp</i> Wine makes someone lose his head. pa-sanan [Caus] <i>pa-sanan-aw-ku ʔa birwa</i> Spirits made me go the wrong way. sa-sanan will get lost <i>maʔuʔid-ku kantu rumaʔ, sa-sanan-ku ʔa daʔan</i> I don't know his house, I will get lost. s<əm>anan [AF] <i>s<əm>anan-ku ʔa daʔan</i> I lost my way. s<əm>a-sanan na mauləŋ amnesic the ancient name of Lüdao island (Green Island)
sanasan	throw away (ritual term) (cf. ʔatəl 'throw away')
sandar	mu-sandar [ACaus] <i>mu-sandar la na ʔutuŋ na minəʔay</i> The dead monkey has been thrown away into the rubbish. sandar-anay [I/BF] <i>sandar-anay na ʔutuŋ na minəʔay</i> The dead monkey has been thrown into the rubbish. <i>ku-sandar-anay na kianiʔən na ʔala</i> I put the severed head on the shelf. s<əm>andar [AF] <i>auka-ku s<əm>andar-a kana ʔutuŋ na minəʔay</i> I am going to throw away the dead monkey.

- (In ritual texts, the pair is *sandiranay*, *sandaranay* ‘thrown away’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:323, verse 30-19.)
- sanhua**
saninin bund (< Minnan)
 side; one unit of a pair
saninin kana daʔan the side of the road
ki-saninin be aside
u-saninin [Imp]
u-saninin! Go away! (cry the Catholics to Satan)
- sanun** faucet
sanu-sanun spring near Puyuma
 (This spring plays an important role in the legend of the two brothers.)
- |saŋaʔ|** carry on one’s back
pa-saŋaʔ [Caus]
pa-saŋaʔ-u na walak! Make him carry the child on his back!
saŋaʔ-aw [PF]
tu-saŋaʔ-aw nanta kaadʔian saʔiksik He carries on his back our illnesses.
saŋaʔ-u [Imp PF]
saŋaʔ-u! Carry (it on your back)!
- |saŋaʔ|** happy (cf. **layu** ‘happy’; **sagar** ‘like’; **ʔaʔkəʔ** ‘enjoy, joy, be happy’)
ka-s<əm>aŋaʔ will be happy
tu-kikarunaw iʔu na kiakarunan ta-ka-s<əm>aŋaʔ-aw We would be obliged to you if he could do that job.
ka-s<əm>aŋaʔ-an na wari The day is a day of rejoicing.
ma-saŋaʔ two persons be happy
ma-saŋaʔ-ta We are happy.
ma-sa-saŋaʔ several persons be happy
ma-sa-saŋaʔ na ʔinəkalan The villagers are happy.
pa-ka-s<əm>aŋaʔ cause somebody to be happy
tu-pa-ka-s<əm>aŋaʔ-aw-ku kana kiakarunan Work will make me happy.
ʔəmimaʔ-ku ʔa akanan, pa-ka-s<əm>aŋaʔ kan nanali I bought some food to make my mother happy.
saŋaʔ-aw [PF]
iʔu na kiakarunan ta-saŋaʔ-aw That work makes us happy.
s<əm>aŋaʔ [AF]
s<əm>aŋaʔ-ta We are happy.
s<əm>aŋaʔ-an thank you
s<əm>aŋaʔ-anay [I/BF]
s<əm>aŋaʔ-anay The second day of marriage rejoicing.
- |saŋaʔ|₁** produce; get married
in-u-saŋaʔ-an statue, dummy, scarecrow (cf. **t<in>u-ʔaw-ʔaw** ‘statue, dummy, scarecrow’; **in-u-daway-an** ‘puppet, figurine, shape’)
mu-saŋaʔ marriage negotiations
mu-saŋaʔ la na ʔai, puarumaʔ-ta la The marriage negotiations are finished, we can get married.

- pa-saŋaʔ** [Caus]
pa-saŋaʔ-ku kan aliwaki I made Aliwaki do.
ku-pa-saŋaʔ-aw na punun kantaw I got him to make the basket.
ku-pa-saŋaʔ-anay kanu na punun I got you to make the basket.
- saŋaʔ-anay** [I/BF]
saŋaʔ-anay ɖa punun na ɖuway Rattan is used to make a *punun* basket.
- saŋaʔ-aw** [PF]
ku-saŋaʔ-aw na punun I made the *punun* basket.
- saŋaʔ-u** [Imp PF]
saŋaʔ-u! Make (it)!
- s<əm>aŋaʔ** [AF]
maɖuʔid-ku s<əm>aŋaʔ ɖa punun I don't know how to make a *punun* basket.
- s<in>aŋaʔ-an** finished product
idɪ na punun, nanku s<in>aŋaʔ-an This *punun* basket is my production.
- saŋaʔ₂** winner; the first (cf. **i ŋuwayan** 'first'; **palibak** 'first')
t<əm>akəsi-ku i takəsian i saŋa-saŋaʔ-ku I am top at school.
maɖari?ari ɖa tamarapuyuma marəŋay i saŋa-saŋaʔ i dulien
 There is a Puyuma-speaking contest, Dulian is the winner.
i saŋaʔ taytaw, paturus-ku He is first, I am second.
- saŋasaŋa**
|saŋaj| lemon
 cover with a cloth
- pa-saŋaj** [Caus]
andaman puarumaʔ kanku, pa-saŋaj-a-ŋaj-aw na payraŋ I am getting married tomorrow, the Taiwanese man is putting up the wedding tent.
- saŋaj-anay** wedding or mourning tent
- s<əm>aŋaj** [AF]
andaman puarumaʔ kanku, s<əm>aŋaj-anay-ta I am getting married tomorrow, we are putting up the tent.
- |saŋɖal|** lean against
kur-saŋɖal lean against something or someone
kur-saŋɖal kantu dapal I lean on his feet.
- saŋɖal-an** [Imp I/BF]
saŋɖal-an kana libəŋ na kawi! Lean the piece of wood against the wall!
- saŋɖal-anay** [I/BF]
ku-saŋɖal-anay kanu-tial I leaned (my head) against your stomach.
- s<in>aŋɖal-an** mark ~ footprint (cf. **dinapalan** 'footprints')
 cockspur thorn, *Maclura cochinchinensis* (Loour.) Corner aimlessly; wherever
- mu-saŋkar** [ACaus]
aɖi mənəɖu ɖa daʔan, ɖiama mu-saŋkar na paʔidɪŋ kana barasaʔ I don't see the road, so my car accidentally bumped into the stone.

- saŋkar-an** [Imp I/BF]
saŋkar-an! Put (it) anywhere you like!
- saŋkar-anay** [I/BF]
saŋkar-anay na paŋiqiŋ i ʔaŋaq I crashed the car on purpose into the hedge.
- s<əm>aŋkar** [AF]
s<əm>aŋkar-ku qa kumukumuŋ I walked in aimlessly a bush.
 edible snail, *Helix pomatia* (L.) (may come from Minnan *canli* 田螺)
 orange-barked vitex or wild vitex, *Vitex quinata* (Lour.) F. N. Williams
 (This plant is also planted in the fields during the ‘getting buds ritual’
pa-seber.)
asua qiēn ʔi, miʔaŋaq qa saŋjiw Before, I had a hedge made of
sangLiw.
asua qiēn ʔi, aru sasajaʔ-ta qa dinalʔu ʔi, daŋiwasay qiā saŋjiw
 Formerly, when rice beer was ready to make, (the jar) was
 disinfected a little with *sangLiw*.
- saŋli**
saŋjiw
- saŋpuy**
 a variety of rice cultivated in the second half of the year
na saŋpuy, puabiniʔ-ta kan kaguŋuan i maruarum na ʔuma
 The *sangpuy*, we sow it in winter, in dried fields.
- saŋʔut**
|saŋrab|
 insufficient; scarce (cf. **saima** ‘little, few’)
 smell (to)
pa-saŋrab [Caus]
ku-pa-saŋrab-aw-yu kana baŋi I made you go and smell over there.
- s<əm>aŋrab** [AF]
s<əm>aŋrab-ku qa baŋi I perceived odors.
- sapadapaday**
sapalalaw₁
sapalalaw₂
 small chicken with a short tail
 unidentified plant (sp.)
 expose a painful area to steam by boiling the *sapalalaw* plant to cure it
sapalalaw-aw [PF]
minanayan na ʔaw, tu-sapalalaw-aw kanqu kana sapalalaw
 When a person was in pain, the painful part was exposed to
sapalalaw steam, (the effect was similar to cupping).
kurpanana na ʔasəl, tu-sapalalaw-aw tu-ŋima kanantu awaw kana
sapalalaw If we had a wound on the arm, we exposed it to the
 steam of the *sapalalaw* plant.
- sapaʔ**
 fragrant screwpine, *Pandanus odoratissimus* (L. f.)
 (Used during the *m-u-La-Liaban* harvest rite.)
 [Puyuma explain: *maŋina na kawī, makitəŋ tu-buaʔ, uliŋul tu-ʔapuŋ* ‘It is a
 big tree with tiny fruits, its flower is smelly.’]
- |sapay|**
 hang astride; across
sapayan name of a household (The *sapayan* hunting grounds were very
 extensive.)
sapay-anay [I/BF]
ku-sapay-anay ku-kirwan kanantu ʔiab kana baŋsaran I have hung
 my clothes over the young man’s shoulder.

- sapay-aw** [PF]
ku-sapay-aw ku-kirwan kanantu ?iab I have hung my clothes over his shoulder.
- s<əm>apay** [AF]
s<əm>apay-ku qa kirwan kana rukud I have hung some clothes across the bar.
- |sapəd|**
 obese from wearing many layers of clothes
- ma-sapəd** [AF]
ma-sapəd-ku an mikirwan When I get dressed, I wear a lot of clothes (so I am fat).
- sapəlit**
 sticky and dirty with sweat (cf. **siput** ‘bad, dirty because of death’)
sapəlit nanku qađək My body is sticky (with sweat). (cf. **qulikit na qađək kana marladək** ‘The body is sticky of sweat.’)
- mu-sapəlit** [ACaus]
mu-sapəlit nanku qađək kana marladək, qiama durni ku-qađək
 My body is sticky with sweat, so it is dirty.
- |sapsap|**
 spread out grass (usually on the floor, on a roof) (cf. **ba?ba** ‘spread out on an elevated place, such as a roof’)
- mu-sapsap** [ACaus]
mu-sapsap na ta?un i dadarə? The grass was spread out on the ground.
- sapsap-an** [Imp I/BF]
sapsap-an na rabu? i da?an! Spread the straw on the road!
- sapsap-anay** [I/BF]
sapsap-anay i sa?ub na rabu? The grass is spread out on the roof.
- sapsap-ay** [LF]
ku-sapsap-ay na taru?an I carpeted (some grass) the small campsite house.
- s<əm>apsap** [AF]
s<əm>apsap-ku qa ta?un i dadarə? I spread grass on the ground.
 rice seedlings for transplanting
- |sapuk|**
pa-sapuk [Caus]
pa-sapuk-aw na s<əm>a-sapuk na ?aw The planter pricks out the seedlings.
- sapuk-an** [Imp I/BF]
sapuk-an na ?umay! Prick out the rice!
- sapuk-ay** [LF]
ku-sapuk-ay na ?umay I planted the rice seedlings.
- sa-sapuk-an** nursery (for plants)
- s<əm>apuk** [AF]
s<əm>apuk-ku qa sapuk kana ?umay I planted some rice seedlings (in the nursery).

- |sapur|** fertile; fecund; plentiful (cf. **ʎənak** ‘multiply’; **raʎra** ‘proliferate’)
mu-sapur [ACaus]
mu-sapur na bini? The millet has increased.
tu-kanaw kana ʎayam, aw muʎatəl na bini?, mu-sapur la kaʎu
 The seeds eaten by birds and then lost, grow in great numbers
 over there.
garəm, na puyuma aʎi mu-sapur Now, the Puyuma have not
 multiplied.
- sapur-aw** [PF]
tu-sapur-aw na bini? The millet is fertile.
- sapur-u** [ImpPF]
sapur-u! Make fertile!
- |sapuʔ|** pick up
pa-sapuʔ [Caus]
pa-sapuʔ-anay na s<əm>a-sapuʔ kana ʎaʎi I asked the night-soil
 man to pick up the feces.
- sapuʔ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-sapuʔ-anay-ku tu-ʎaʎi kana turukuk Help me to pick up the
 chicken feces.
- sapuʔ-aw** [PF]
ku-sapuʔ-aw na ʎaʎi kana turukuk I picked up the chicken feces.
- sapuʔ-i** [Imp LF]
sapuʔ-i ʎa paysu! Pick up some money!
- sapuʔ-u** [Imp PF]
sapuʔ-u na ʎaʎun! Pick up the grass!
- s<əm>apuʔ** [AF]
s<əm>apuʔ-ku ʎa ʎaʎi pukayanay kana ʎapuʎapuʔan I picked up
 droppings that I spread on the flowers.
- saʎaʎ** branch
uniən ʎa saʎaʎ na puran aw na dudu, ʎatəkaw tu-kawi, minaʎay la,
aʎi səməbər The areca palm and the coconut palm have no
 branches, if you cut their trunk down, they die, they do not make
 any more buds.
- pa-s<ar>aʎaʎ** name of a household
saʎaʎ-an fork of a tree
tu-saʎaʎ kana kawi the branch of the tree
- |saʎər|** hang; put on
pa-saʎər [Caus]
pa-saʎər-aw ʎa asap A loosestrife was hung up.
- saʎər-anay** [I/BF]
tu-saʎər-anay na ʎapuʔ kana sa-saʎər-an The flowers were hung
 on the hanger (to the flower pots).
- saʎər-ay** [LF]
tu-saʎər-ay kana asap tu-taʎiʎa He hung loosestrife on his ear.
- s<əm>aʎər** [AF]
s<əm>aʎər-ku kana ʎapuʔ I put some flowers.

saʔəru	<p>laugh</p> <p><i>mu-burisi-risis tu-wali saʔəru</i> He shows his teeth when laughing.</p> <p><i>saʔəru-ʔəru misasa la taytaw</i> She was laughing alone.</p> <p>ka-saʔəru-ʔəru make fun of</p> <p><i>ku-ka-saʔəru-ʔəru-ay idʔi na ʔaw</i> I am making fun of this man.</p> <p>pa-ka-saʔəru [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-ka-saʔəru ʔa ʔaw</i> People were made to laugh.</p> <p><i>ku-pa-saʔəru-aw na ʔaw</i> I make the people laugh.</p> <p><i>nu-pa-saʔəru-anay-ku kana maʔiʔaŋ</i> Help me to make the old people laugh.</p>
 saʔib 	<p>open or close two sliding doors</p> <p>ma-saʔib [AF]</p> <p><i>ma-sa-saʔib-ku ʔa ʔaləban</i> I am moving the sliding doors.</p>
saʔil	<p>dried taro stem (dried and macerated in salt to be eaten) (cf. inabuʔuŋ ‘dish made with taro stems’; sukip ‘fresh taro stem’)</p> <p><i>pinarum na sukip, saʔil, kəma-ta</i> Dried taro stems are known as <i>saʔil</i>.</p>
 saʔit 	<p>hang</p> <p>pa-saʔit [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-saʔit-an na kaʔipaŋ kantaw</i> Make him hang the umbrella up.</p> <p>saʔit-an [Imp I/BF]</p> <p><i>saʔit-an kana sa-saʔit-an na kaʔipaŋ!</i> Hang the umbrella on the coat rack!</p> <p>saʔit-anay [I/BF]</p> <p><i>ku-saʔit-anay na aliuʔ kana sa-saʔit-an</i> I hung the bag on the coat rack.</p> <p>sa-saʔit-an nail, coat rack</p> <p>s<əmə>aʔit [AF]</p> <p><i>s<əmə>aʔit-ku ʔa kabuŋ kana sa-saʔit-an</i> I hung a hat on the coat rack.</p>
saʔsaʔ saʔub	<p>bed; shelf (cf. ki<a>ʔəʔəŋ-an ‘sleeping room, bed’)</p> <p>roof; cover up</p> <p>a saʔub a roof</p> <p>saʔub-ay [LF]</p> <p><i>saʔub-ay ʔa rabut tu-rumaʔ</i> His house has been covered with straw.</p> <p>saʔub-i [Imp LF]</p> <p><i>saʔub-i ʔa buʔənan na ʔinəkəran na minatay na ʔaw!</i> Cover the dead man with a white cloth!</p> <p>s<əmə>aʔub [AF]</p> <p><i>s<əmə>aʔub-ku ʔa rabuʔ</i> I covered the roof with straw.</p>
 saʔur ₁	<p>work in a team</p> <p>mar-saʔur several persons work together in a team</p> <p><i>mar-saʔur na baŋsaran garəm</i> Now, the young men work together.</p> <p>mi-saʔur in a team</p> <p><i>mi-saʔur na mu-saʔur</i> The teams gather to work together.</p> <p><i>mi-saʔur-ta</i> We are in a team.</p>

- mu-saʔur** [ACaus]
asua ɖien, mu-saʔur na babayan Formerly, the ladies worked in a team.
- pi-saʔur** be in a team
tu-pi-saʔur-anay na kiakarunan They have done the work as a team.
- pu-saʔu-saʔur** put to work as a team
an saigu pu-saʔu-saʔur na kəmakəɖəŋ, mudaway tu-mu-saʔur
 When we know how to combine the efforts, we know how to work together.
- |saʔur|₂** accuse; denounce
saʔur-aw [PF]
tu-saʔur-aw i tinataw He was denounced to his mother.
saʔur-u [Imp PF]
saʔur-u! Denounce him!
s<əma>ʔur [AF]
s<əma>ʔur-ku kana yawan kanantu nirəŋayan kan ufu I denounce Ushu's words to the chief.
ʔəmakaw ɖamanay na ma[əʔəs, muka s<əma>aʔur-a kana kinsas
 Whatever the thief has stolen, let us go and denounce him to the police.
- saʔuʔ** narrow; well done
saʔuʔ na wali The teeth are well-set.
saʔuʔ na da[an, aɖi karua kəmakaway na pa[iɖiŋ The road is narrow, the car cannot get past.
pa-ka-saʔuʔ [Caus]
pa-ka-saʔuʔ-ku kana wari (ɖa kiakarunan) My work gets better and better every day.
pa-ka-saʔuʔ na da[an, karua la na guŋ The road is narrow, just wide enough for the ox.
- |sara|** drain off; sieve (< Japanese *sara*)
mu-sara [ACaus]
mu-sara la na ku[əŋ The vegetables are drained.
sara-[y]anay [I/BF]
ku-sara-[y]anay na sa-sara kana ku[əŋ With the skimmer, I drained the vegetables.
sara-[y]aw [PF]
ku-sara-[y]aw na ku[əŋ kana sa-sara I drained the vegetables with the skimmer.
sa-sara a sieve
s<in>ara-[y]an a drained place or thing
nanku s<in>ara-[y]an na ku[əŋ My draining is the vegetables.
s<əm>ara [AF]
s<əm>ara-ku ɖa ku[əŋ kana ənay I drained some vegetables.
- |saraɖəsad|** go through obstacles although very tired; overtake
saraɖəsad-aw [PF]
ku-saraɖəsad-aw nanku bəkas I ran and overtook others although tired.

- ku-saraqəsaq-aw nanku ɖaɖək* I was very tired but still went on.
s<əm>araqəsaq [AF]
s<əm>araqəsaq-ku bəkas I kept on running, overtaking others.
saramisan dried up (cf. **biar** ‘dessicated, but not dead’; **arum** ‘dry, sear, dry up’)
pukayay ɖa paɬəməl nanku bu|i?, **saramisan** I have put some
 medicine on my wound, it is drying out.
mu-saramisan [ACaus]
mu-saramisan la na ku|aŋ The vegetables are dried out.
s<əm>aramisan [AF]
s<əm>aramisan la nanku bu|i? My wound is dried out.
|saraŋsaŋ| noise of water; **s<ar>aŋsaŋ, saŋsaŋ** ‘has not been found’
pa-saraŋsaŋ [Caus]
tu-pa-saraŋsaŋ-aw na ənaɣ The water makes a lot of noise.
s<əm><ar>aŋ-saŋ [AF]
s<əm><ar>aŋ-saŋ na ənaɣ i ka|i The water makes a noise in the river.
|saraw| the name of the red flower of the *dulidul*, Coral tree (*Erythrina variegata*).
 This flower has the power to make people lose their way, *ma-saraw*.
 [Puyuma say ‘The third lunar month, *ka-sara-saraw-an na bu|an*, is the
 month when we lose our way.’] It is advised to eat onions to chase away
 these flowers.
ma-saraw [AF]
ma-saraw-mi We lost our way.
ma-sa-saraw [Rec]
mi?apuɬ na dulidul, na bu|an, ma-sa-saraw na ɬaw When the
dulidul flowers bloom, the (*ka-sara-saraw-an*) moon makes
 people lose their way.
sara-saraw-an nickname of the *dulidul* flower
sara-saraw-an na dulidul ?i, puŋa|ad ɖa sara-saraw-an Because the
dulidul flower makes us lose our way, it is called *sara-saraw-an*.
|sarəb| hang
ma-sarəb [AF]
ma-sarəb la I have hung it.
pa-sarəb [Caus]
pa-sarəb-ku ɖa asap Someone has hung a loosestrife (on my ear).
sarəb-anay [I/BF]
ku-sarəb-anay na asap I have hung the loosestrife (on my ear).
sarəb-ay [LF]
ku-sarəb-ay na ɬaŋi|a I have hung (the loosestrife) on my ear.
sarəksək narrow; tight; choke (cf. **sa|inip** ‘narrow, not for clothes’; **arə?ət** ‘not fit,
 not enough room, choke, tie up, sadness’; **liŋut** ‘narrow, tight’)
sarək-sək na *kirwan* The clothes are tight.
sarəksək-tu aŋər He is suffocating.
sarəksək kua|əŋ i duliən Dulian is suffocating of illness.
sarəksək-an feelings of narrowness
ma?u|iɖ-mu kananku sarəksək-an i taɬəraŋ You do not know the
 feelings of narrowness in my heart.

- sarəmud** push sideway; jostle
sarəmud-ku kana ma|əʔəs I push the thief.
kar-sa-ra-rəməd two people push each other sideways
kar-sa-ra-rəməd na ʔaw The (two) people push each other sideways.
ma-sa-ra-rəməd push each other (many people)
ma-sa-ra-rəməd-ta We push each other sideways.
pa-sarəməd [Caus]
pa-sarəməd-an nanku katəŋaɖawan! Make him push my seat sideways!
pa-sarəməd-an! Have him pushed!
sarəməd-an [Imp I/BF]
sarəməd-an! Push him away!
sarəməd-anay [I/BF]
ku-sarəməd-anay na ma|əʔəs It is the thief that I pushed sideways.
s<əm>arəməd [AF]
s<əm>arəməd-ku kantaw I jostled him.
- sarəpa** satisfied
sarəpa-ku kantu irupan I am satisfied with her meals.
- |sarəpuŋ|** gather (obsolete term) (cf. KaTipul dialect *rpun* ‘join, put together’)
aru sa<ra>rəpuŋ ready to gather
aru sa<ra>rəpuŋ na ɖinəkalanān The villagers are ready to gather.
mu-sarəpuŋ [ACaus]
mu-sarəpuŋ na ɖinəkalanān The villagers have gathered.
sa-rəpuŋ-an obsolete term for boys’ dormitory *Takuban*
sarəpuŋ-anay [I/BF]
nu-sarəpuŋ-anay-ku kana ɖinəkalanān Help me to gather the villagers.
s<əm>arəpuŋ [AF]
s<əm>arəpuŋ na ɖinəkalanān The villagers gather.
- |sarəʔasər|** make a mound of earth with one’s feet
pa-sarəʔasər [Caus]
iɖu na na ʔaw pa-sarəʔasər-aw na darəʔ The earth was made into mounds by that person.
s<əm>arəʔasər [AF]
s<əm>arəʔasər-ku kana darəʔ I made a mound of earth with my feet.
- |sarəʔəɖ|** remember (cf. **səpuŋ** ‘think of, miss’)
sarəʔəɖ-aw [PF]
ku-sarəʔəɖ-aw na puyuma I think a lot about the Puyuma.
s<əm>arəʔəɖ [AF]
mənaʔu kanantu ni|imayan, s<əm>arəʔəɖ-ku pakiaŋəʔ When I see his work (that he has done with his hands), I remember him.
sika-sarəʔə-rəʔəɖ pretend to remember
aba|u la, sika-sarəʔə-rəʔəɖ She has forgotten, but pretends to remember.
- sari** file down; plane; scrape
pa-sari [Caus]

- pa-sari-anay kana sa-sari-an qa buja* I got the plane to scrape the sweet potatoes.
maʔuʔid-ku s<əm>ari, aw ku-pa-sari-anay kana saigu I do not know how to file down, so I ask someone who knows to do it.
- sa-sari ~ sa-sari-an** a plane (tool)
s<əm>a-sari [AF]
s<əm>a-sari-ku qa buja I am scraping some sweet potatoes.
- saribsib**
 rough (**s<ar>ib-sib** ‘fossilized form’)
sarib-sib ku-[ubit] My skin is rough. (I am old.)
mu-saribsib [ACaus]
mu-saribsib na [ubit] The skin is rough.
pa-saribsib [Caus]
ta-pukayay la kana paʔəməʔ ʔi, pa-saribsib la na [ubit] We used cream to make the skin soft.
na miwalak na tainainayan, aʔi mupaʔaran na walak, pa-saribsib
 During delivery, if the child does not come out, it is not slippery.
- s<əm>aribsib** [AF]
s<əm>aribsib tu-[ubit] kana maʔiʔaŋ The old person’s skin is rough.
saridiu
 short-handled sickle with a curved blade, billhook (cf. **[juma** ‘the hooked part of the sickle.’ In ritual texts, the pair is *saridiu*, *[juma*, cf. Cauquelin 2008:180, verse 9-35.)
 (cf. **kiadakud** ‘short-handled billhook with a curved blade’)
- sarisarian**
 climbing fern, *Lygodium japonicum* (Thunb.) Sw.
 [Puyuma explain: *tu-pukayay kana kisyu* ‘This plant is put in *kisyu* wine.’]
- sariuasiu**
 tall and slim
sariuasiu qa piniʔaʔəkan A slim, tall body. (He is tall and slim.)
- [sarkuʔ]**
 walk using a stick; walking stick
 a **sarkuʔan** a walking stick
mi-sarkuʔan have a walking stick
mi-sarkuʔan-ku kəmakaway I have a walking stick when walking.
sarkuʔ-an [Imp I/BF]
sarkuʔ-an-yu! Walk with the *sarkuʔan* stick!
sarkuʔ-aw [PF]
ku-sarkuʔ-aw na sarkuʔan kəmakaway I lean on the *sarkuʔan* stick when I walk.
- s<əm>arkuʔ** [AF]
s<əm>arkuʔ-ku kəmakaway kana sarkuʔan I leaned on the stick to walk.
- [sarsar]**
 cut splinters
sarsar-aw [PF]
s<in>arsar splinters
ta-sarsar-aw na basikaw, ta-rəkəsaw la, karua-ta kana məlisaw kana s<in>arsar We cut the bamboos into fine splinters, we tied them together, and the splinters tied together are perfect for doing our washing-up.

	sarsar-u [Imp PF] <i>sarsar-u!</i> Cut bamboo splints!
	s<əm>arsar [AF] <i>s<əm>arsar-ku qa basikaw</i> I cut bamboo splinters.
 sarubu 	build a nest, a hut (cf. rubu ‘a nest, a hut’) sarubu-an [Imp I/BF] <i>sarubu-an na maʔiɖaŋ qa kaɖuan!</i> Tell the old men to build huts! <i>sarubu-an qa taruʔan!</i> Build a hut!
	sarubu-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-sarubu-anay na maʔiɖaŋ na taruʔan</i> The old man built the hut.
	s<əm>arubu [AF] <i>s<əm>arubu-ku qa kaaɖuan</i> I have built a hut to stay in.
 saruk 	push through m-u-saruk [Mvt] <i>m-u-saruk-ku kana saraipayan na ʔaw</i> I pushed my way through the crowd.
	saruk-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-saruk-anay na ʔaw kana paʔidiŋ isabak</i> I pushed the person in the car.
	s<əm>aruk [AF] <i>s<əm>aruk-ku kana ligaligaw</i> I pushed my way through the blackberry bush.
sasabil	a skirt
sasabilʔan	treadle of a weaving loom
sasaʔi	sparrow (cf. tənin ‘sparrow’)
sasaʔib	colored thread for the weft of the weaving loom
sasəlap	hopbush, <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (Used for making hard brooms, <i>sasəlap</i> and in the <i>paLuki</i> funeral rite.)
sasudaŋ	boat (big) (cf. tamina ‘boat (small), embarcation’; taləb ‘wooden box, makeshift boat’) <i>mabiʔabu na sasudaŋ kana mikəʔun na inəʔ</i> The boat pitches on the rough sea.
sata	tax pa-sa-sata have to pay a lot of taxes <i>saɖu-ku pa-sa-sata-an</i> I am made to pay a lot of taxes. <i>pa-sa-sata-ku qa sata kana rumaʔ</i> I have to pay a lot of taxes on the houses. <i>ku-pa-sata-ay na sata kana ʔuma</i> I have to pay the taxes on the fields. pa-sata-i [Imp] <i>pa-sata-i!</i> Make (him ~ her) to pay taxes!
sauka	kitchen (< Minnan <i>tsau-kha</i>)
 saunip 	wake over a dead person by taking the head in one’s arms, the corpse still warm (ritual term) (cf. gərapu ‘wake over a dead by bowing one’s head near him’)

- ma-saunip** [AF]
ma-saunip-ku I mourned the dead person.
- saunip-aw** [PF]
ku-saunip-aw tu-ɖaɖək kana minaɕay I mourned by taking the dead person in my arms.
- sauyu**
|sawaʔi|
 bright red
 catch with a rope
- mu-sawaʔi** [ACaus]
mu-sawaʔi na babuy The boar was caught in the rope.
- pa-sawaʔi** [Caus]
pa-sawaʔi-an na babuy kan isaw Tell Isaw to catch a boar with a lasso.
- sawaʔi-ay** [LF]
ku-sawaʔi-ay na babuy My catch is the boar.
- sawaʔi-u** [Imp PF]
ua sawaʔi-u! Go and lasso (an animal)!
- s<əm>awaʔi** [AF]
s<əm>awaʔi-ku ɖa babuy I lassoed a boar.
- sayamunan**
 household
 (*Sayamunan* is the second unit of kinship *sa-maw-an*, *sayamunan*, *sa-ruma-[ə]an*. The etymology of this term appears to have been forgotten.)
- sayat**
|səba|
 [Puyuma explain: *a paɕəmə* ‘It is a medicine.’]
 annoy someone; keep back information (ritual term) (cf. **pasa|a** ‘hold something, mean, stingy’; **ʔi|** ‘stingy, mean’)
- ka-sa-səba** will bother, will be shy
aɖi ka-sa-səba kanku! Don’t bother me!
aɖi ka-sa-səba! Don’t be shy!
- k<in>a-səba-[y]an** a pain in the neck
- ma-səba** be an annoying person; be shy
ma-səba-ku
 1. I am a pain in the neck.
 2. I am shy.
- pa-səba** [Caus]
pa-səba palaɖam kanku They don’t want to give me any information.
tu-pa-səba-[y]ay-ku He wanted to give me rubbish.
- səba-[y]aw** [PF]
ku-səba-[y]aw iɖu na ɕaw I annoyed that person.
- s<əm>aba** [AF]
s<əm>aba-ku kantaw I annoyed this person.
- |səbək|**
 breath (short of); suffocate
- ma-səbək** [AF]
uniən ɖa ba|i, ma-səbək-ku There is no wind, I haven’t got enough air.
ma-səbək-ku, ɕaɕuali! I am suffocating, open the door!

 səbər 	<p>bud; sprout</p> <p>ka-səbər-an na ʔaʔun spring time</p> <p>pa-səbər [Caus]</p> <p><i>ku-pa-səbər-aw na bəlbəl</i> I helped the banana tree to bud (by using fertilizer).</p> <p><i>ku-pa-səbər-bər-aw na bəlbəl</i> I helped a lot of banana trees to bud.</p> <p><i>pa-səbər-u na basikaw</i> Help the bamboos to bud (e.g. by pruning it).</p> <p>pa-səbər a rite performed before planting</p> <p>sa-səbər-an embryo</p> <p>s<əm>əbər [AF]</p> <p><i>s<əm>əbər-ku</i> I am 'in bloom' (i.e. fat).</p> <p><i>ʔatəkaw na kawī kana giŋgiŋ, s<əm>əbər ɖia</i> When the lychee tree is cut, it makes new buds.</p>
səbsəb	<p>(to) thread something, necklace or a very colorful flower garland (ritual term)</p> <p>s<in>əbsəb a necklace</p>
səbu₁	<p>bladder (cf. tabuʔul 'bladder, goatskin flask')</p> <p><i>abakanan ɖa isi? na səbu</i> The bladder contains urine.</p>
 səbu ₂	<p>put water on the fire</p> <p>s<əm>əbu [AF]</p> <p><i>s<əm>əbu-ku kana apuy ɖa ənay</i> I sprinkled water on the fire.</p> <p>səbu-[y]anay [I/BF]</p> <p><i>səbu-[y]anay na ənay kana apuy</i> The water is sprinkled on the fire.</p> <p>səbu-[y]aw [PF]</p> <p><i>səbu-[y]aw na apuy ɖa ənay</i> The fire was watered.</p> <p>səbu-[y]ay [LF]</p> <p><i>səbu-[y]ay ɖa ənay na aʔa</i> The red coals are put out by water.</p>
səbusəbuʔan	<p>urinal (The place where men urinated in the men's house.)</p>
sədə	<p>resign; absent; a perch (geographical)</p> <p><i>na kayʔuŋ mubi?i, muka madaŋaya kantu sədə kana ɖənan, paʔamu mubi?i la</i> The bird of prey flew, and stopped on a perch on the mountain, then flew away immediately.</p> <p>ma-sədə [AF]</p> <p><i>ma-sədə-ku kikarun</i> I am absent from my work.</p> <p>pa-sədə [Caus]</p> <p><i>tu-pa-sədə-aw i isaw</i> Isaw was given time off.</p> <p><i>tu-pa-sədə-aw kan isaw</i> Isaw let him have a rest.</p> <p>sa-sədə-an ~ ka-sədə-an na wari holidays</p> <p><i>ka-sədə-an na wari garəm</i> Today is a (bank) holiday.</p> <p>s<əm>ədə [AF]</p> <p><i>s<əm>ədə-ku kikarun</i> I resigned from work.</p> <p><i>s<əm>a-sədə na takasian garəm</i> Now, the pupils are resting from school.</p>
sədəŋ səgiu 	<p>eyebrow</p> <p>wake up someone by a gentle pat (cf. saʔun 'wake up a sleeping person')</p> <p>səgiu-aw [PF]</p>

|səkəɖ|

səgiu-aw na walak The child is gently woken up.

s<əm>əgiu [AF]

s<əm>əgiu-ku kana walak I woke up the child by patting it.
finish; achieve a goal

aru sa-səkəɖ nearly finished

aru sa-səkəɖ-ku la! I have nearly finished!

mu-pa-səkəɖ have been finished by somebody

mu-pa-səkəɖ təmiʔil na tiʔil The book has been finished.

pa-sa-səkəɖ will be able to finish

pa-sa-səkəɖ-ku dia I want to be able to finish yet.

pa-səkəɖ [Caus]

ku-pa-səkəɖ-aw la I have been able to finish.

nu-pa-səkəɖ-anay-ku kana kiakarunan Manage to help me to finish the work.

pa-səkəɖ-u! Finish it!

pa-səkəɖ-an na tiʔil! Finish the book!

(At the end of each rite, the shamans perform the ritual *pa-sekaD* to inform the spirits that the rite is finished.)

səkəɖ-an [Imp I/BF]

səkəɖ-an! Help him to finish!

səkəɖ-anay [I/BF]

nu-səkəɖ-anay-ku kikarun Help me to achieve the work.

səkəɖ-aw [PF]

ku-səkəɖ-aw la na kiakarunan I have finished the work.

səkəɖ-u [Imp PF]

səkəɖ-u nu-uʔəsəl! Finish what you have started!

s<əm>əkəɖ [AF]

s<əm>a-səkəɖ-ku la kana tiʔilinan I have soon finished my writing.

sa-səkəɖ-mi kan kaʔaʔukan kaŋdi na taʔiʔilan We will finish this written text by noon.

s<əm>əkəɖ-ku la kikarun I have finished working.

|səkəp|

shut up

pa-səkəp [Caus]

pa-səkəp-u i taytaw kana turukuk Make him shut up the chickens.

səkəp-anay [I/BF]

nu-səkəp-anay-ku kana turukuk i puaturukukan Help me to shut up the chickens in the henhouse.

səkəp-aw [PF]

ku-səkəp-aw na turukuk kana puaturukukan The chickens have been shut up in the henhouse by me.

səkəp-u [Imp PF]

səkəp-u (na turukuk)! Shut (the chickens) up!

s<əm>əkəp [AF]

s<əm>əkəp-ku qa turukuk i puaturukukan I shut up some chickens in the henhouse.

- [səkət]** repair; revive (the fire)
pa-səkət [Caus] *pa-səkət-ku kana katəŋaɖawan* I have had the seat mended.
səkət-an [Imp I/BF] *səkət-an ɖa apuy!* Help him to revive a fire!
səkət-anay [I/BF] *tu-səkət-anay-ku ɖa katəŋaɖawan* I was helped to repair a seat.
səkət-aw [PF] *ku-səkət-aw na katəŋaɖawan* The seat was repaired by me.
səkət-u [Imp PF] *səkət-u na apuy!* Revive the fire!
s<əm>əkət [AF] *s<əm>a-səkət-ku ɖa apuy* I am reviving a fire.
- [səki]**₁ disobey; stubborn (cf. **kirus** ‘stubborn’)
ki-ma-səki get stubborn
ku-ki-ma-səki-aw kimaɖayar In arguments, I remain stubborn (because of others).
ma-səki be disobedient or stubborn
ma-səki-ku, aɖi muaʔi-ku kirəŋay I have been disobedient, I didn’t want to listen to your speech.
p<in>a-səki one of the Puyuma villages
- səki**₂ nail; spur; claw
səkiw shell
s<in>a-səkiw-an mother of pearl
- [səkuʔ]** bend (knee, elbow); flex (cf. **kukuʔ** ‘rolled up’)
pa-səkuʔ [Caus] *nu-pa-səkuʔ-aw nu-kukuʔ* You had your legs bent.
sa-səkuʔ-an joint ~ articulation
mubəŋiyaʔ nanku sa-səkuʔ-an I have sprained a joint.
səkuʔ-anay [I/BF] *nu-səkuʔ-anay tu-dapal kana walak* You bend the child’s legs.
səkuʔ-aw [PF] *ku-səkuʔ-aw nanku kukuʔ* I bend my knees.
tu-səkuʔ-aw tu-dapal His legs are folded.
səkuʔ-u [Imp PF] *səkuʔ-u nu-dapal!* Fold your legs!
s<əm>əku [AF] *s<əm>əkuʔ nanku suŋaʔ marətəgun* I put my knee on the soil to pray.
- [sələp]** sweep with a broom
sa-sələp a broom
sələp-anay [I/BF] *sələp-anay na sa-sələp i babaʔu* The broom was used to sweep the courtyard.
sələp-ay [LF] *ku-sələp-ay i babaʔu* I swept in the courtyard.
ku-sələp-ay na babaʔu I swept the courtyard.

	səlap-u [Imp PF]	<i>səlap-u na niʔəʔəlan na puran!</i> Sweep up the areca nut that has been chewed and spat out!
	s<əm>əlap [AF]	<i>s<əm>a-səlap-ku kana sa-səlap i sa-səlap-an</i> I am sweeping the place that needs sweeping with the broom.
 sələtak ₁	insult each other	
	ma-sə<la>lətak insult each other	<i>ma-sə<la>lətak na markatagwin</i> The spouses insult each other.
	sələtak-aw [PF]	<i>ku-sələtak-aw qa ηai təmuβaη na maʔiay</i> I insulted the drunkard while answering him.
 sələtak ₂	sing first and lead other singers	
	s<əm>ələtak [AF]	<i>s<əm>ələtak səmənay i araytay</i> Araytay sings first (to give an A).
 səlid 	fluent speech (cf. siqsiq , daʔus ‘fluent’)	
	səlid-aw [PF]	<i>səlid-aw tu-ηai kan təmamataw shetiang</i> Shetiang’s father speaks without hesitation.
	s<əm>əlid [AF]	<i>s<əm>əlid-ku marəηay</i> I speak fluently (no hesitation).
 səʎa 	overflow (cf. ipaη ‘boil over, overflow’)	
	səʎa-anay [I/BF]	<i>səʎa-anay na ənay</i> The water has overflowed.
	səʎa-aw [PF]	<i>ku-səʎa-aw na ənay maabak kana takil</i> I made the water overflow when pouring it into the glass.
	s<əm>əʎa [AF]	<i>s<əm>əʎa na ənay kana paʔtaη</i> The water overflows from the bucket.
 səʎabaw 	flood	
	s<əm>əʎabaw [AF]	<i>s<əm>əʎabaw na ənay i kaʎi, mukua i ʔuma</i> The water has left its bed and flooded the field.
səʎiu	pomegranate, <i>Punica granata</i> (< Minnan)	
səʎuʔ	bamboo shoot	
 səmak 	inflate; swell up	
	mar-səmak swell up over something	<i>na dawa na niraʔyuk ʔi, mar-səmak aw muipaη</i> The cooked millet, it swelled up and boiled over.
	mar-səmak na inəʔ rising tide	
	par-səmak habitually swell	<i>qəʔəməw qa ənay, par-səmak-aw na lopokan</i> When the white radish is soaked in water, it swells.
səmalʔiʔ	secretary bird, <i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i> ; serpent eater	
< salʔiʔ ‘fly at ground level’	<i>na səmalʔiʔ, buʎənan na qaʔək, kaqu i raburabuʔ, aqɪ kaqu i qənan, tu-salʔiʔaw na turukuk</i> The body of the <i>səmalʔiʔ</i> is white, it	

lives in the reeds, it does not live in the mountain, it catches chicken on the wing (by breaking their necks, add the Puyuma).

səma|uan

morning

səma|uan-an la! It is morning!

səmaʔ

tongue (cf. **lɨdam** ‘tongue’ only used in ritual context in Nanwang; cf. < KaTipul dialect *lɨdam* ‘tongue’)

|sənan|

bright; clear (atmosphere)

ka|j-i-sənanan the true light (from the sky)

pa-sənan [Caus]

ku-pa-sənan-aw na lawlaw I have lit the lamp.

s<əm>ənan [AF]

s<əm>ənan la na [aŋiʔ] The horizon is clear.

s<əm>əna-sənan [Prog]

s<əm>əna-sənan na lawlaw The lamp is blinking. (cf. **ləkɨp** ‘blink, twinkle’)

sənan-aw [PF]

tu-sənan-aw ɖa bu|an a bright moon

sənan-ay [LF]

tu-sənan-ay ɖa bu|an a bright moon

tar-ki-sənan strike a place often

tar-ki-sənan ɖa kadaw The sun often strikes this spot.

sənay

sing; song

ba|aw na sənay A badly-sung song (unpleasant to listen to).

sa-sənay-an future singing

pənapaɖaŋ-ku kanta sa-sənay-an ankaraub I am going to wear my traditional clothes for our singing this evening.

s<əm>ənay [AF]

s<əm>ənay na ma|iɖaŋ The old man sings.

manayaw-ta, s<əm>əna-sənay kana təmilaʔilaw When we celebrate *mangayaw*, we sing a lot of solo songs a capella.

s<əm>a-sənay [Prog]

s<əm>a-sənay i Pilay Pilay is singing.

sənay [Imp]

sənay! Sing!

sənay-anay [I/BF]

sənay-anay i dulien kana bəltəŋanan na sənay Dulian is made to sing the ancient songs.

sənay-ay [LF]

sənay-ay na manudən paləpəʔ We sing to make the baby sleep.

sənay-aw [PF]

tu-sənay-aw na bəltəŋanan na sənay kana ma|iɖaŋan Old people sing ancient songs.

s<in>ənay-an what is sung

bu|ay tu-s<in>ənay-an kana ma|iɖayan The men’s singing are harmonious.

- |sənəŋ|** separate from each other; split
kar-sənə-sənəŋ many people have split many times
iqi na sarumaənan kar-sənə-sənəŋ This household has split many times.
kur-sənəŋ only one person split from others
kur-sənəŋ-ku kanku wawadiyan I split from my siblings (I left).
m-u-sənəŋ [Mvt]
m-u-sənəŋ-ku kəma i puyuma I split from the Puyuma.
s<əm>ənəŋ [AF]
s<əm>ənəŋ-ku qa akanan I separated some food.
sənəŋ-anay [I/BF]
ku-sənəŋ-anay ku-walak qa irupan I gave my child his share of food.
sənəŋ-aw [PF]
tu-sənəŋ-aw ku-akanan He separated my share of food.
tu-sənəŋ-aw na katagwin The spouses separated.
ku-sənəŋ-aw ku-wawadiyan I separated from my blood relatives.
sənəŋ-ay [LF]
tu-sənəŋ-ay-ku qa akanan He helped me to split some food.
sənəŋ-u [Imp PF]
sənəŋ-u na irupan! Separate the food!
- |sənkin|** wake up; startle (cf. **baluk** ‘awake’)
ka-sənkin will wake up
ka-sənkin kianun Praying will keep awake.
ma-sənkin be awake
səməbal-ku, ma-sənkin I am an early riser.
matənkīn soul in ritual context (This represents another example of PAN *C, Puyuma /t/, is reflected as /s/ in the ritual language, cf. *təŋaq* ‘sit down’ corresponds to *səŋaq* in ritual texts. Cf. also [aŋi]/[aŋis]. (L. Sagart, p.c.))
pa-sənkin [Caus]
ku-pa-sənkin-aw na walak I made the child wake up.
sənkin-kin-an many wakings
sənkin-kin-an ku-aləpə?, aqi pasəkət aləpə? I often wake up, I do not sleep well.
- səntən** heavy noise of something falling down on a hard place
səntən a nickname (An old lady bore this name.)
mu-səntən [ACaus]
mu-səntən nanku tədək kana darə? I have fallen heavily to the ground.
səntən-an [Imp I/BF]
səntən-an na pa?taŋ! Put the bucket down!
səntən-anay [I/BF]
ku-səntən-anay na pa?taŋ I put down the bucket noisily.
- |sənʃin|** quiver involuntarily
pa-sənʃin [Caus]
pa-sənʃin tu-uraʃ kana aʃudun tu-tiniʃinan His muscles quiver because he is carrying his books (with one hand).

- |səŋa|** fed up (cf. **biŋa** ‘bother, annoy’; **lunas** ‘annoy, be impatient’; **siman** ‘be fed up’)
ma-səŋa be fed up
ma-səŋa-ku kana walak I am fed up with the children.
- |səpad|** give a share
ki-səpad get a share
ki-səpad-ku qa ɽuma kan nanali I got my share of field from my mother.
mi-s<in>əpad have received a share
mi-s<in>əpad-ku I have my share.
p<in>a-səpad-an all the shares have been given
p<in>a-səpad-an la qa paysu pənia na maɽuwadiadi All the blood relatives received their share of the money.
s<əm>əpad [AF]
s<əm>əpad-ku qa ɽuma I shared out some fields.
səpad-an [Imp I/BF]
səpad-an i araitay! Give Araitay her share!
səpad-anay [I/BF]
ku-səpad-anay-yu I gave you your share.
səpad-aw [PF]
ku-səpad-aw na irupan I have shared the dishes.
səpad-ay [LF]
ku-səpad-ay na irupan məkan I have eaten my share of the dish.
- |səpəɽ|** constipated (cf. **kuɽəɽay** ‘constipated’; **ma-pulət na təɽək** ‘constipated’)
səpəɽ-ay [LF]
məkan qa kuliabəs maku, tu-səpəɽ-ay-ta qa taʔi When we eat papayas, for sure, we are constipated. (Lit. ‘Our feces are blocked.’)
- |səpəl|** upset; disappointed (cf. **sipələŋ** ‘sadness’)
ma-səpəl be disappointed
aɽi-tu bərayi-ku qa ɽuma, ma-səpəl-ku miaŋər He has not given me a field, I am upset.
pa-ka-səpəl make somebody disappointed, upset
ku-pa-ka-səpəl-ay na ɽaw I disappointed the people.
kituɽud-ku tu-saɽay kananku katagwin marəŋay kantu ɽaɽək, aɽi ʔinaba, pa-ka-səpəl kanku aŋər I phoned my husband to talk about his health, he is not very well, it makes me upset.
- |səpiʔ|** cut unnecessary branches; lose a limb
s<əm>əpiʔ [AF]
s<əm>əpiʔ-ku kana saʔaɽ kana kawɽ I cut the unnecessary branches off the tree.
səpiʔ-anay [I/BF]
nu-səpiʔ-anay-ku kana saʔaɽ kana kawɽ Help me to cut the unnecessary branches.
səpiʔ-aw [PF]
ku-səpiʔ-aw tu-saʔaɽ kana kawɽ It is the unnecessary branches that I have cut.

	səpiʔ-ay [LF]	<i>sa[ʔapaw ʔa paʔiqiŋ, səpiʔ-ay ʔa ʔasəl na ʔaw</i> The man, who was hit by a car, has lost a limb.
səpu	lose a tooth	
	mu-səpu [ACaus]	<i>mu-səpu ku-wali</i> My tooth has fallen out.
	pa-səpu [Caus]	<i>ku-pa-səpu-anay nanku wali kana isiŋ</i> I have had one of my teeth removed by the doctor.
	səpu-aw [PF]	<i>tu-səpu-aw nanku wali kana isiŋ</i> My tooth has been removed by the doctor.
səpuŋ ₁	miss someone (cf. sarəʔəʔ ‘think of someone, remember’)	
	ka-sa-səpuŋ will miss	<i>ka-sa-səpuŋ-ku kananku katagwin</i> I shall miss my husband. <i>ka-sa-səpuŋ-yu</i> You will think of (him).
	ma-səpuŋ [AF]	<i>ma-səpuŋ-ku i puyuma</i> I miss the Puyuma.
səpuŋ ₂	kiss	
	a səpuŋ a kiss	
	pa-səpuŋ [Caus]	<i>pa-səpuŋ-aw kana walak ku-ʔimir</i> I am given a kiss on my cheek by the child.
	səpuŋ-ay [LF]	<i>tu-səpuŋ-ay-ku kana walak</i> I am kissed by the child.
	səpuŋ-u [Imp PF]	<i>səpuŋ-u!</i> Give me a kiss!
səpusəpuy	bird (unidentified) (appears in ritual context; cf. Cauquelin 2008:307, verse 26-03, (na) səpusəpuy , (na) <i>aʔiʔaʔi</i> (the) <i>səpusəpuy</i> , (the) <i>aʔiʔaʔi</i> < Taiwanese? <i>asepu</i> ‘agree’, according to Puyuma. Not found.)	
səʔay	sharpen with a knife (pencil or knife)	
	pa-səʔay [Caus]	<i>pa-səʔay-an na əmpitsə kana sa-səʔay-an</i> The pencil is sharpened by the pencil-sharpener.
	sa-səʔay-an pencil-sharpener	
	s<əm>əʔay [AF]	<i>s<əm>əʔay-ku ʔa əmpitsə</i> I sharpened a pencil.
	s<əm>a-səʔay [Prog]	<i>s<əm>a-səʔay-ku ʔa əmpitsə</i> I am sharpening a pencil.
	səʔay-an [Imp I/BF]	<i>səʔay-an-ku!</i> Help me to sharpen!
	səʔay-anay [I/BF]	<i>nu-səʔay-anay-ku ʔa əmpitsə</i> Help me to sharpen the pencil.
	səʔay-aw [PF]	<i>ku-səʔay-aw na əmpitse</i> I sharpened the pencil.

- səʔay-ay** [LF]
ku-səʔay-ay na əmpitise I sharpened the pencil.
- səʔay-u** [Imp PF]
səʔay-u! Sharpen!
- s<in>əʔay-an** a sharpened object
s<in>əʔay-an na əmpitsə The pencil has a sharpening.
- |səʔər|**
 stare; watch while knitting one's brows; admire
- s<əm>əʔər** [AF]
s<əm>əʔər-ku kanu
 1. I stare at you.
 2. I admire you.
- səʔər-an** [Imp I/BF]
səʔər-an iqi na ʔaw! Look carefully at this man!
- səʔər-anay** [I/BF]
ku-səʔər-anay na ʔaw I looked at the man and frown.
- |səʔul|**
 carry on one's head
- sa-səʔul** will carry on one's head
sa-səʔul-ku ʔa punun inabakan ʔa ʔabay I shall carry a sticky rice cake basket on my head.
- s<əm>əʔul** [AF]
s<əm>əʔul-ku ʔa punun I carry a basket on my head.
- səʔul-aw** [PF]
na babayan i afrika səʔul-aw na manay ʔia i ʔəŋəru African women carry everything on their heads.
- səʔul-u** [Imp PF]
səʔul-u! Carry (it)!
- |səra|**
 angry (cf. **ʔəki** 'insult, scold')
- pa-səra** [Caus]
iqunu na ʔaw pa-səra kanɖu kanantu katagwin, aqi muaʔi kimaqəqayar That person has got angry with his wife, she refuses to speak to him.
- |sərak|**
 make a gash in a tree; marker post for traps or to show the way (cf. **puɖuŋ**, **pakumaw-an**, **s<in>ibat-an** 'marker posts')
- sərak-anay** [I/BF]
kanu sərak-anay ~ ku-sərak-anay-yu I am going to make the marks for you.
- s<in>ərak-an** marker post
muka i ʔa[un kurnəŋ-ku kanɖunu kana s<in>ərak-an When I go hunting, I make those gashes in trees to show my way back.
- |sərakəɖ|**
 resist
- s<əm>ərakəɖ** [AF]
s<əm>ərakəɖ na baŋsaran kana tati[uʔ] The men resist by each pulling the rope (the tug of war).
- sərakəɖ-u** [Imp PF]
sərakəɖ-u! Resist!

- s<in>ərakəɖ** resistance
pənawa la ɖanantu s<in>ərakəɖ-an We wait for them to pull. (We wait for their resistance.)
- s<in>ərakəɖ-an** mound of earth (The mound is formed by the earth's resistance to a force. The term is found in the legend of the two brothers; the younger, tied to a kite, made a mound of earth while landing. He slid along the ground, pushing the earth into a mound, *na kamiɖaənanay nantu s<in>ərakəɖ-an k<əm>əɖəŋ* 'The *kamiɖaənanay* was his mound of earth due to his pushing the earth.')
- səraŋ** very bright (In ritual context it is used as a metaphor for 'sun'. Cf. Blust ACD 1995:1092, */sira9/ dazzled, blinded by glaring light.)
manu-səraŋ-a, manu-apuy Stirs up the sun, the very hot fire.
 (cf. Cauquelin 2008:266, verse 20-49)
- s<əm>əraŋ** [AF]
s<əm>əraŋ na kadaw The sun is very bright.
- |səraɕ|** yell; scream
s<əm>əraɕ [AF]
s<əm>əraɕ na fiŋfi kantu təmakakəsi The teacher screams at his pupils.
- səraɕ-aw** [PF]
ku-səraɕ-aw ku-katagwin I yelled at my husband.
- |səraw|** growl, of (animals) (cf. **gurgur** 'growl, of pigs and wild boars')
s<əm>əraw [AF]
s<əm>əraw na tumay The bear growls.
- səraw-aw** [PF]
tu-səraw-aw kana ɖura The muntjac's growls.
- |səreɓar|** corpse (Ritual term. In ritual texts, the pair is *mara-səreɓar, marasərinu*, cf. Cauquelin 2008:324, verse 31-06.)
mara-səreɓar collection of the body from the house of the deceased before a funeral
səreɓar-anay [I/BF]
tu-səreɓar-anay iɖu na ɕaw na minatay (tu-pa-kasu-[y]anay)
 They performed that dead person's funeral.
- səreɓar-aw** [PF]
ta-səreɓar-aw na minatay na ɕaw, (ta-ʔaɭuaw la na minatay)
 We have the collection of the body of the deceased, (we carried the dead person).
- |səreɖək|** regard fixedly; stare at angrily
s<əm>əreɖək [AF]
s<əm>əreɖək-ku kana walak na maɕuɭəʔ I glared at the disobedient child to show it I am angry.
- səreɖək-aw** [PF]
ku-səreɖək-aw na walak na maɕuɭəʔ It is the child I stared at to show I am angry.
- |səreɖ|** oppose
ma-sa-səreɖ oppose each other

- ma-sa-səṛəḍ, aḍi marpawa tu-piniaḡəran* They oppose each other, their characters do not agree.
- |səṛəḡ|** strain (as when defecating or giving birth)
s<əm>əṛəḡ [AF]
a miawalak i nanali s<əm>əṛəḡ parpuan mupaṭaran na walak
 When my mother gave birth, she pushed only twice and the baby came out.
səṛəḡ-an [Imp I/BF]
səṛəḡ-an! Push!
səṛəḡ-anay [I/BF]
ku-səṛəḡ-anay muṭaḍi I strain (on the toilet).
- |səṛəpaḡ|** hit by mistake (cf. **tələḡəḍ** ‘stop abruptly’; **saṭṭap** ‘hit’)
s<əm>əṛəpaḡ [AF]
s<əm>əṛəpaḡ ku-paḷiḍiḡ kana rumaḡ My car crashed into the house.
səṛəpaḡ-anay [I/BF]
səṛəpaḡ-anay kana kawi na kakipa The cart hit the tree.
səṛəpaḡ-aw [PF]
ku-səṛəpaḡ-aw kana ṭaw na paḷiḍiḡ I hit someone with the car.
- |səṛu|** burn
s<əm>əṛu [AF]
s<əm>əṛu-ku ḍa apuy kantu ḷima I burnt his hand.
səṛu-anay [I/BF]
səṛu-anay na apuy kana kawi To get a big fire some wood has been added.
səṛu-ay [LF]
ku-səṛu-ay ḍa apuy tu-ḷima I burnt his hand.
tu-səṛu-ay nanku ḷubit He burnt my skin.
səṛu-səṛu-ay kana apuy na taḍaw pakaarəkəḍ The knife is put in the fire to harden it.
- |səṛupu|** temper metal
miṭṭəpa səmərupu kana taḍaw blacksmith
s<əm>əṛupu [AF]
s<əm>əṛupu-ku ḍa taḍaw I temper the metal of long knives (it is my work).
səṛupu-anay [I/BF]
kiḡuwayan, ku-purbu na apuy, aw ku-buruḡanay kana baburuḡan, aw ku-baḡiṭaw na taḍaw, aw tu-səṛupu-anay kana ənay First, I light the fire, then I blow it with the bellows, then I heat the knife and temper it in the water.
səṛəpu-aw [PF]
ku-səṛəpu-aw na taḍaw kana ənay I tempered the metal of the long knife.
- səsək** next to; spread over
na karumaḡan kaḍu i səsək kana ḍəkəl The men’s houses are next to the village.

	<i>patari səsək i punapunan na puyuma</i> Puyuma have spread all over the world.
siadəŋ	taro, <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> , var. <i>antiquorum</i> Schott (< Minnan)
siak	pumpkin, <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (L.)
	melon, <i>Cucumis melo</i>
siaki	van
 siap 	very close to a fire
	s<əm>iap [AF]
	<i>s<əm>iap kanku na apuy</i> The fire touches me.
	siap-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-siap-aw qa apuy ku-qaqək</i> My body has been touched by some fire.
siaw	soup
 sibasub 	throw bamboos outside the camp fences to frighten enemies
	s<əm>ibasub [AF]
	<i>s<əm>ibasub na baysaran i ta[un kana siqir</i> The young men, <i>baysaran</i> , protect the camp by throwing bamboos over the fences. (This a ritual at <i>mangyagaw</i> festival.)
	sibasub-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-sibasub-aw na maʔidaŋan kana baysaran</i> Old men are protected by the <i>baysaran</i> .
 sibat 	marker post for traps; make a gash in a tree trunk or tie together leaves of plants or put a bamboo on the road whose head marks the way, as a sign (e.g. during the <i>mangayaw</i> festival, these show the limits of the area forbidden to women) (cf. pakumaw-an , puqun ‘marker posts’)
	sa-sibat will put a marker post
	<i>sa-sibat-ku kana taʔapayan qata sasayaʔan kana siqir</i> I will put the grill where we will build the huts (our marked limits).
	s<əm>a-sibat [AF]
	<i>s<əm>a-sibat-ku qa da[an, a s<in>ibat-an, kəma</i> I am making a marker post on a road, we call it <i>sinibatan</i> .
	sibat-i [Imp LF]
	<i>sibat-i kaqunu!</i> Make the mark over there!
	s<in>ibat-an marker post
	<i>na s<in>ibat-an, aq̄i karua musabak na babayan aw na maʔinayan maʔitu</i> Women are forbidden to cross the marks, otherwise the men would be wounded (during the hunt).
	(In 1987, two women ignored the prohibition and visited the men on their hunting ground; the following night, two young men were killed in an accident.)
siqir	a hut made from bamboo or <i>bariaw</i> (small reed), e.g. the reed hut made for the ‘coward’ during the rite of passage, <i>basibas</i> , or the one in the mountain for the hunters
 siq̄siq̄ 	speak clearly; do perfectly (cf. da[us , səlid ‘fluent’)
	ma-siq̄siq̄ [AF]
	<i>ma-siq̄siq̄ marəŋay ~ da[us tu-ŋai</i> He speaks clearly. ~ His words are fluent.

- pa-siqsiq** [Caus]
pa-siqsiq nantu ηadir kana niyupayup The (shaman's) bag speaks clearly. (The bag stands for the shamans' spirits.)
tu-pa-siqsiq-aw tu-gutgut kana niyupayup The shamans bag's words are clear.
tu-pa-siqsiq-aw amanay qia na kiakarunan Whatever he is made to do, it is perfectly done.
- siquj**
 wife's elder brother, who has moved into his wife's house, but still retains power over his sister's house
- sigasigaw**
|sigasug|
 personal name, name of a famous chief of KaTipul village
 shake (object)
- ma-sigasug** [AF]
gəmiŋgiŋ, ma-sigasug na ruma? During an earthquake, the house shakes.
- sigasug-aw** [PF]
tu-sigasug-aw na ruma? kana gəmiŋgiŋ The house shakes because of the earthquake.
- sika-**
 pretend
saigu ?i, sika-?u|i-u|id She knows, but she pretends not to.
ma?u|id ?i, sika-saigu-igu She doesn't know, but pretends she does.
nana tu-tial, sika-saəru-əru She has a stomach ache, but pretends to laugh.
aba|u la, sika-ma-səpu-səpuŋ She has forgotten (such-and-such a person), but pretends that she remembers him.
- |sikasik|**
 start off, leave (cf. **gu<a>gu** 'move, be ready to do, get up')
ka-si<a>sik-an the right time to leave
garəm na wari, ka-si<a>sik-an mukua i taihok Today is the day I leave for Taipei.
ka-sikasik will leave
ka-sikasik-ku kan səma|uan I am leaving tomorrow morning.
ma-sikasik [AF]
ma-sikasik-ku I leave.
qia na ?aw, ma-sikasik-ku muka i ba|aŋaw The people have arrived, I am leaving to go to *balangaw* (Taitung).
- |sikasuk|**
 movement made unconsciously, as in sleep
ma-sikasuk [AF]
rapi? kantu kini?əqəŋan, ma-sikasuk, miagi|id, miakupu, miagayan
 He sleeps badly, he moves unconsciously, he lies on his side, then on his stomach, then on his back.
sikasuk-aw [PF]
kur?ə?ə? kanku mi?əqəŋ, ku-sikasuk-aw If I am pushed on my bed, I move.
- siku**
|sila?|
 elbow
 cut in two (cf. **siriŋ** 'tear'; **pisak** 'separate, break up, split up'; **pispis** 'tear')
kar-sila? tear something together
kar-sila?-ta kana dinəkəran We cut the cloth into two parts.

- mi-s<in>ilaʔ** something which has a slit
mi-s<in>ilaʔ-ku ɖa kirwan I have made a slit in some clothes.
- mu-silaʔ** [ACaus]
mu-silaʔ na kaʔakaʔ The trousers are torn up into two.
- pa-silaʔ** [Caus]
pa-silaʔ-u i taytaw kana kaʔakaʔ! Make him tear up the trousers!
- silaʔ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-silaʔ-anay-ku kana kaʔakaʔ Help me to cut the trousers into two parts.
- silaʔ-aw** [PF]
ku-silaʔ-aw na kaʔakaʔ I tore the trousers up.
- s<in>ilaʔ-an** a torn up thing
s<in>ilaʔ-an la na kirwan The clothes are torn up.
- |siləb|** draw (water) (cf. **laʔub** ‘dipper, draw water’)
- pa-siləb** [Caus]
pa-siləb-aw ɖa ʔaraw na walak Make the children get some wine.
- sa-siləb-an**
ku-siləb-anay na sa-siləb-an kana ənay With the ladle, I draw water.
- s<əm>iləb** [AF]
s<əm>iləb-ku ɖa ənay I drew water.
- s<əm>a-siləb** [Prog]
s<əm>a-siləb-ku ɖa ənay I am drawing water.
- siləb-an** [Imp I/BF]
siləb-an! Help him to draw the water!
- siləb-anay** [I/BF]
ku-siləb-anay na sa-siləb-an kana ənay With the ladle, I draw water.
- siləb-aw** [PF]
ku-siləb-aw na ənay The water is drawn by me.
- siləb-u** [Imp PF]
siləb-u! Draw!
- siliban** narrow path (ritual term)
saʔuʔ na daʔan, a siliban A narrow path is called *siliban*. (In ritual context, the shamans say *maka siliban* ‘along the small path’.)
- |siʔəʔ|** mote in eye
- mu-siʔəʔ** [ACaus]
mu-siʔəʔ ku-maʔa I’ve got something in my eye.
- siʔəʔ-aw** [PF]
tu-siʔəʔ-aw na maʔa kana ʔəməbul The eye has got some dust in it.
- |siʔək|** choke while drinking
- m-u-siʔək** [Mvt]
m-u-siʔək-ku ɖa ənay I choked with water.
- siʔək-ay** [LF]
siʔək-ay-ku kana ənay I choked while drinking water.
- |siman|** fed up (cf. **biŋa** ‘bother, annoy’; **ʔunas** ‘annoy, be impatient’; **səŋa** ‘annoy, be fed up’)
- ma-siman** be fed up

- ma-siman-ku kana marayas bənabusus kanku* I am fed up with him being unfaithful.
marayas paʔəpəl kikarun tu-kinikarunan, ma-siman-ku la
 She makes a lot of mistakes in her work, (she keeps apologizing for,) I am fed up (with her).
- |siməʔ|** take care; cherish
ma-siməʔ take care
sa|aw ma-siməʔ qatu qəqək He takes care of his body ~ himself.
par-siməʔ a strong careful
par-siməʔ menəʔu kanʔunu na si|əʔ Look carefully to those moles in the eyes.
sa-siməʔ-an something cherished
a wari ʔi, a sa-siməʔ-an Every day is precious.
siməʔ-aw [PF]
siməʔ-aw tu-kirwan He takes care of his clothes.
simə-siməʔ-u [Imp PF]
simə-siməʔ-u nu-qəqək! Take care of yourself! (cf. **taranapaw** ‘take care of yourself’)
- simuk** joke (cf. **par-ka-kuda** ‘joke’)
simuk a joke
kəmalawalawa tu-simu-simuk His numerous jokes are extremely good.
ma-simuk [AF]
ma-simuk i dulien Dulian jokes.
par-simu-simuk like joking
par-simu-simuk taytaw He likes joking.
s<əm>imu-simuk [AF]
saigu s<əm>imu-simuk i dulien Dulian knows how to make jokes.
simuk-aw [PF]
ku-simuk-aw na |utuŋ I make fun of the monkey.
simuk-u [Imp PF]
simuk-u! Tell a joke!
- sina** Chinese (< Japanese)
sinabəkənan kinship (cf. **sarumaənan** ‘household’)
 < **bəkənan** ‘barbed arrow’
sinadaday weapons (all kinds of weapons) (ritual term) (cf. **kuəŋ, paymeŋ** ‘firearm’; **sinaʔata** ‘all weapons’)
sina|uya not care about
na walak na sina|uya the neglected child
na sina|uya, kamawan kana siri uniən qa purarikan The one not to be cared about, is like a goat without shepherd.
- sinaʔata** weapons (all kinds of weapons) (cf. **sinadaday** ‘all types of weapons’)
sinki father of a son or daughter’s spouse (< Minnan)
 Term of reference. As an address ‘father of’, ‘mother of’ is preferred.
- |siŋad|** cut inadvertently
mu-siŋad [ACaus]

- mu-siṅad la kana bina[ədas kana basikaw na səki* The nail has been hurt while cutting the bamboo strips.
- siṅad-aw** [PF]
siṅad-aw-ku kana bina[ədas I cut myself while slicing bamboos thinly.
- |siṅsiṅ|**
 ring (to)
mi-siṅsiṅ-an na baḷi wind with bells
pa-s<ar>iṅsiṅ na baḷi the wind that has bells (because it makes the bamboos sing)
 [Puyuma explain: *kəma i ɬaya, ayaw na baḷi, i dənun* ‘It is a cool summer wind, coming from the West.’]
s<əm><ar>a-siṅsiṅ make the noise of a bell
s<əm><ar>a-siṅsiṅ na siṅsiṅ-an The rattles are ringing.
siṅsiṅ-an rattle (cf. **riṅətəs** ‘The small bell that men hung on the side of their belt’; **tawlyul** ‘ritual bell’)
- siparaṅaṭ**
 crow
səməkəḷ la na kada, aw muləməs na kada ʔi, babu[as na siparaṅaṭ
 The shrikes arrive, then the shrikes leave, they are followed by the crows.
- |siparapar|**
 cloudy; blurred
ma-siparapar be blurred, be cloudy
makitəṅ na tinurian, ma-siparapar an mənəʔu-ku The writing is small, when I read my vision is blurred.
mu-siparapar [ACaus]
makitəṅ na tinurian, mu-siparapar The writing is small, it is blurred.
- |sipasip|**
 catch a small splinter of wood in a part of one’s body
mu-sipasip [ACaus]
mu-sipasip ku-səki The underneath of my nail has caught a small sliver of wood.
sipasip-ay [LF]
sipasip-ay na ukak kana ku[abaw I have got a piece of rat bone (in my hand).
- sipə[əṅ**
 sad (cf. **səpəl** ‘ill at ease, disappointed’)
sipə[əṅ ku-aṅər I am sad.
- |sipiṅ|**
 a supernumerary item (cf. **ripiʔ** ‘the extra small stalk’)
mu-sipiṅ [ACaus]
mu-sipiṅ tu-[ima He has one supernumerary finger.
- sipraṅ**
 stir up (feelings, the fire); quick temper
s<əm>ipraṅ [AF]
s<əm>ipraṅ tu-aṅər He has a quick temper.
sipraṅ [Imp]
sipraṅ tu-aṅər kantu ʔiləməsən! Stir him up to get him angry!
- |sipsip|**
 suck; lick
pa-sipsip [Caus]
pa-sipsip-anay na si<a>psip-an The pacifier is sucked.

- s<əm>ipsip** [AF]
s<əm>ipsip na walak kantu ʔaʔəŋalan The child sucks his thumb.
- si<a>psip** the pipe stem
- sipsip-ay** [LF]
sipsip-ay na ukak kana kuʔabaw Rat bones are sucked.
 rub
- |sipuʔ|**
- s<əm>ipuʔ** [AF]
s<əm>ipuʔ-ku tu-kinaraʔan kana likaka ʔa puʔəməʔ I rub the centipede bite with a medicine.
- sipuʔ-aw** [PF]
kaʔu-ta i ʔuma, kikaraʔ-ta kana likaka, bənatəʔaw, samək. Tayta, na babayan timusanay tu-tatimus kananta aisiʔan aw sipuʔ-aw iʔunu na kinaraʔan, payas maləmay When we are in the fields and we are stung by a centipede, the sting swells and itches. We, women, wipe our index finger on our vagina, and then rub that sting, which is immediately cured.
- sipuʔur** resentment (cf. **sipəʔəŋ** ‘sadness’; **səpəl** ‘ill at ease, disappointed’; **tərəʔi** ‘feel uneasy’)
sipuʔur-ku I hold some resentment.
- |sipuʔ|** pollution because of death (ritual term) (cf. **sapəlɪt** ‘sticky and dirty with sweat’)
- may-sipuʔ-an** already become dirty
may-sipuʔ-an na rumaʔ The house has already become polluted.
- pa-ka-sipuʔ** [Caus]
tu-pa-ka-sipuʔ-aw na rumaʔ The house has rubbish which has been thrown in.
- s<əm>ipuʔ** [AF]
garəm na wari, na təmararamaw muka s<əm>ipuʔ-a kana s<in>ipuʔ-an
 Today, the shamans are going to drive away bad spirits.
- siʔəm** mother of son or daughter’s spouse (< Minnan)
 (Term of reference. As an address, ‘mother of’ is preferred, or, if the women are of the same generation, *anay*.)
- siʔib** gums; jaw
- siʔiʔan** the outer corner of the eye (cf. **tu-ʔudus kana maʔa** ‘the tail of the eye’)
 (One can hear *siliwiʔan*. According to some Puyuma, this latter term means ‘to get a wound at the outer corner of the eye’.)
- s<in>iliwiʔ-an** got a wound at the outer corner of the eye
s<in>iliwiʔ-an na kawɪ The tree has made a wound at the external corner of (my) eye.
- |siʔsiʔ|** drip drip (water)
- siʔsiʔ-aw** [PF]
tu-siʔsiʔ-aw kana ʔudal na binaybay na kirwan Cloth spread to be dried is damp due to the rain.
- siʔuy** bucket with a spout (< Minnan *siʔ-ue*); (cf. **baŋbaŋ** ‘Puyuma term’)
abakan ʔa ənay na siʔuy Water is put in the *siʔuy* bucket.

- [Puyuma explain: *səmaŋaʔ kana baliʔas* ‘It is made from the juniper tree’ and *dadikəsan qa ʔuway* ‘The handle is made of rattan.’]
- siral**
a coquetry in the eye
buʔay tu-siral The coquetry in his eye is attractive.
- ma-siral** be squint
- |sirap|**
look at attentively (cf. **purakət** ‘caring, look carefully, keep an eye on’)
s<əm>irap [AF]
s<əm>irap-ku mənaʔu kanantu sabak I looked attentively at the inside of his house.
s<əm>irap shamanistic cleansing rite. The shamans comb the place with a fine-tooth broom, and clean it by driving out evil.
sirap-aw [PF]
tu-sirap-aw na babayan He makes a lot of moves towards ladies.
- siri**
goat
- |siriʔ|**
tear (cf. **pisak** ‘separate, break up, split up’)
mu-siriʔ [ACaus]
mu-siriʔ nanku kaʔakaʔ My trousers are torn.
pa-siriʔ [Caus]
ku-pa-siriʔ-aw kana walak I got the child to tear it.
pa-siriʔ-an kana walak! Tell the child to tear!
pa-siriʔ-u! Tell him to tear!
- s<in>iriʔ-an** tears, rips
- siriʔ-anay** [I/BF]
ku-siriʔ-anay kana tiʔil I have torn a leaf of the book (to give to him).
- siriʔ-aw** [PF]
ku-siriʔ-aw na kaʔakaʔ The trousers have been torn by me.
- sirubay**
a very small bird which flies over the rivers (could it be a *Cinclus cinclus*, White throated Dipper?)
A shaman is called Sirubay ~ Irubay because she is very small, say the Puyuma.
- |sirup|**
drink with a straw; suck; sniff
pa-sirup [Caus]
pa-sirup-anay kana sa-sirup-an tu-iʔəʔ His phlegm is sucked up with a tube.
sa-sirup-an a straw
s<əm>irup [AF]
s<əm>irup-ku kana ʔəraw, payas maʔiyay I sip wine, and I am immediately drunk.
sirup-anay [I/BF]
sirup-anay tu-uŋər kan tinataw na walak The mother sucked up the child’s snot.
sirup-aw [PF]
ku-sirup-aw nanku ŋaʔay I sniffed up my saliva.
sirup-ay [LF]
ku-sirup-ay qa uŋər I suck snot (a habit).

sirut

unidentified bird; not clear of speech

ma-sirut have unclear speech (The story of the parricide says ‘The two brothers questioned the East and the *sirut* bird. The bird spoke too fast, and they understood nothing.)

na maʔiɖaŋ, na walak ma-sirut Old people, children have unclear words.

(If, in the mountains, the *sirut* bird sings, *sirut sirut*, and if it shows its head, the hunt will be good; but if it shows its tail, the bag will stay empty. If a crow caws, a guest will be waiting for the man on his return.)

|siut|

subject to an insult (Puyuma make the gesture of wiping one’s nose.)

siut-anay [I/BF]

nu-siut-anay-ku Help me to submit to the insult.

siut-aw [PF]

ti-siut-aw taytaw, aɖi ʔinaba tu-piniyayan I insulted that person, he has said rude words.

siut-u [Imp PF]

siut-u! Submit to the insult!

siwa

nine

iwa-iwa-ya nine (things)

ka-iwa-[y]an na bu|an ‘the ninth.’ February in the old calendar [Puyuma explain:

pakaʔudal na puyuma ‘Puyuma call for the rain.’

ma-ʔapəʔ kana ʔu|əd na tiam ‘The tiam household members performed the ‘hide the worms rite.’

ma-ʔapəʔ kana ku|abaw na balanʔato ‘The *balanʔato* household members performed the ‘hide the rats rite.’

pubini kana in|u ‘We planted the *inLu* rice (unidentified summer rice from dry rice paddies).’]

kara-iwa nine objects each

kara-iwa-yu ɖa biʔunun You have nine eggs.

kar-iwa-iwa-[y]an-mu ɖa biʔunun (A lot of people), you (each) have nine eggs.

kar-iwa-iwa-[y]ay ɖa biʔunun na ɖinəkalanān ~ kar-iwa-[y]anay ɖa biʔunun na ɖinekalanān Each villager had nine eggs.

maka-iwa ninety

məkʔəp misama ɖa wayawaya nineteen

mi-a-iwa nine (people)

mi-a-iwa nanku walak My children are nine.

|siwaʔ|

fork; split; slit

mar-siwaʔ two things split

mar-siwaʔ na labit The *labit* skirt has a slit.

mar-siwaʔ na da|an The road makes a fork.

mi-s<in>iwaʔ-an has a slit

mi-s<in>iwaʔ-an nanku labit My *labit* skirt has a slit.

mu-siwaʔ [ACaus]

mu-siwaʔ na da|an The road forks.

mu-siwa? tu-anər, ađi patəđəl Her character is bent, she is not sincere.

na payraŋ məna?u kana balaka, igəla, mu-siwa? ɔa daɭan
When the Taiwanese sees the foreigner, he is ashamed, and goes by another road.

s<əm>iwa? [AF]

s<əm>iwa?-ku kana daɭan I took a fork in the road.

s<əm>iwa?-ku ɔa labit I have slit the *labit* skirt.

siwa?-anay [I/BF]

ku-siwa?-anay kan muya na labit Muya helped me to make a slit in my *labit* skirt.

siwa?-aw [PF]

ku-siwa?-aw na daɭan I changed the road.

siwa?u [Imp PF]

siwa?u! Split!

siwgu**siwsiw**

buffalo (< Minnan *chui-gu*)

cheep

siwsiw-an chicks, small birds

mi-siwsiw-an have tinnitus

mi-siwsiw-an nanku taŋiɭa My ears have tinnitus.

pa-s<al>iwsiw noise made by cheeping

pa-s<al>iwsiw na siwsiw-an maaya? kan tinataw The cheeping of the chicks when looking for their mother.

|sua|

an-a-sua ~ kan-a-sua when? (future)

ua-ruma?-yu kan-a-sua? When are you coming back home?

a-sua when? (past)

m-u-ruma?-yu, a-sua? When did you come back home?

a-sua ɔia once upon a time, formerly

i-sua? where?

k<in>a-sua-[n]-an-an before, in old times, a very long time ago

k<in>a-sua-[n]-an-an, tu-sagaran ɔa buɭay Before, she liked to be beautiful.

k<in>a-asua-[n]-an, tu-kakuayanan ađi muasal The traditions have not changed for a long time.

suan**suana****suaŋ****|suap|**

dog (cf. **kuku**, **kukuy** ‘puppy’)

garlic, *Allium sativum* (L.) (< Minnan *soan-a*)

pickaxe (cf. **gagami** ‘a small pick’)

sprinkle with a sprinkler

ki-suap shamanistic ritual of cleansing a house and its members where someone has died. (The shamans sprinkle water all over the house to cleanse away the miasmas of death.)

sa-suap-an sprinkler (for holy water)

s<əm>uap [AF]

s<əm>uap-ku kana ənay i karumaɭan In church, I sprinkle water.

s<əm>a-suap-ku ɔa ənay I am sprinkling water.

- suap-anay** [I/BF]
tu-suap-anay na ənay kana təmararamaw It is with water that the shamans sprinkle. (During Catholic church services, the translator TakamoLi uses this term instead of *paresi* ‘splash; dampen by watering.’)
- suap-ay** [LF]
tu-suap-ay kana təmararamaw tu-sabak kana minatay na taw
 The shamans sprinkle the inside of a dead person’s house.
- suba|ulan**
 deers’ antlers (tine and beam) (Ritual term. In ritual texts, the pair is *kana su|aŋalan, kana suba|ulan*, ‘the deer’ antlers’; cf. Cauquelin 2008:316, verse 28-13.)
- |subə|**
 not collaborate; disagree with
ma-su<a>bə| two people disagree
ma-su<a>bə|i marəŋay (Our) words disagree.
ma-subə| [AF]
ma-subə|i na aŋər They disagree, (the thoughts disagree).
pa-su<a>bə| [Caus]
pa-su<a>bə|i-aw təmubaŋ He was made to reply the wrong way.
subə|i-aw [PF]
tu-subə|i-aw marəŋay He did not agree.
subə|i-u [Imp PF]
subə|i-u! Do not collaborate!
- |subuk|**
 cover up with earth
ki-subuk get covered up
mukua-mi i |a|laban muɖaɖaŋia, ma|inay-mi ɖa ki-subuk-ku kana budək pənia ku-ɖaɖək, ɖiama ma-səbək ku-aŋər We went for a walk on the beach, we played at covering my entire body with sand, so I choked.
pa-subuk [Caus]
pa-subuk-aw na kuayso kana buaŋ The machine is used to fill the hole.
s<əm>ubuk [AF]
s<əm>ubuk-ku ɖa buaŋ I filled a hole.
subuk-an [Imp I/BF]
subuk-an na darə?! Fill the hole with earth!
subuk-anay [I/BF]
tu-subuk-anay na darə? He used earth to cover it.
subuk-ay [LF]
ku-subuk-ay na buaŋ ɖa barasa? The hole is covered by me with a stone.
subuk-i [Imp LF]
subuk-i ɖa barasa?! Cover with a stone!
- |sudaŋ|**
 a protrusion; protuberance
ma-sudaŋ be protruding
tu-wali aɖi marayas, ma-sudaŋ His teeth are not flat, they are protruding.

- s<əm>udaŋ** [AF]
s<əm>udaŋ na ruma? kana daʎan The house protrudes out into the street.
- sudaŋ-aw** [PF]
ku-sudaŋ-aw paragan ku-ruma? kana daʎan I encroached on the street to build my house.
- |sudaw|**
 drunk (obsolete term) (cf. **|jiay** ‘drunk’)
- ma-sudaw** be drunk
ma-sudaw na ʔaw, ɕiama muasəpəpiraw tu-kawaŋ This person is drunk, so his walk is unsteady.
- |sudʒa|**
 not pay attention
- sudʒa|-aw** [PF]
tu-sudʒa|-aw tu-kinikarunan He doesn’t pay attention to what he is doing.
- sudʒip**
 axe for felling a tree
ku-ʔatəkaw ɕa sudʒip na kawi I cut down the tree with an axe.
- |sudʒsud|**
 trail something along or on the floor, such as feet or utensils
- s<əm>uɕsud** [AF]
s<əm>uɕsud-ku ɕa ʎumay I trailed my feet in rice (to air the rice).
s<əm>uɕsud-ku ɕa sapuk kana ʎumay kana suruda I uproot the rice from the seed holes in the nursery by slipping the small *suruda* spade under the root.
aɕi makəsər kəmakawaŋ, s<əm>uɕsud na maʔiɕaŋ Old people are not strong for walking, they drag their feet on the floor.
- sudʒsud-anay** [I/BF]
nu-sudʒsud-anay-ku ɕa sapuk kana ʎumay kana suruda Help me to uproot the seed holes with the *suruda* spade.
- sudʒuŋ**
|sugay|
 handle of a tool (cf. **da-dikəs-an** ‘handle of a tool’)
 separate; divide
- sa-sugay-an** a parted hair
- s<əm>ugay** [AF]
s<əm>ugay tu-ʔarbu kana s<in>ugay-an Women’s hair is parted in two.
s<əm>ugay-ku nanku ʔarbu i tənuk I make a parting in the middle of my hair.
s<əm>ugay-ku nanku ʔarbu i tapijiran I make a parting on the side of my hair.
- s<in>ugay-an**
 1. parted hair
 2. women, those whose hair is separated in two by a middle parting
- sugay-anay** [I/BF]
sugay-anay-ku kanku ʔarbu Help me to part my hair.
- sugay-aw** [PF]
sugay-aw na ʔaʎun The grass has been divided.
- sugay-u** [Imp PF]
sugay-u nu ʔarbu! Part your hair!

- sukanakanaw** opening ritual of the new boys' dormitory
pakabəka[-ta] ɖa sarəpujan, muna, kiʔami-ta ɖa təmuamuan; amuna muɲəsəl-ta sukanakanaw (ʔarəmən iɖu), aw na tinumaʔiɖaŋ ʔi, tu-buluʔanay kaɖi raʔra na kadapar, mukalaɖam-ta ɖa aɖi mirawa, aw ɖa piʔaraw-ta; nanta ŋayan i sukanakanaw, kəma-ta; (na kadapar miakupu ʔi, mirawa-ta, miagayan ʔi, aɖi-ta mirawa)
 When we built a new boys' dormitory, then, we consulted the ancestors; then we began the *sukanakanaw* ritual (it was performed at night), and 'the one who played the role of the elder' threw the *kadapar* winnowing basket onto the shelf, we knew whether we would come back empty-handed or if we would catch game; our word is *sukanakanaw* for this ritual, we say; (if the basket fell upside down, we would catch game, if it fell on its base, we would catch nothing.) (The upside-down basket is a symbol of the trap closing on the game.)
- |sukɖa|** speak bluntly
ma-sukɖa [AF]
ma-sukɖa an marəŋay (He) speaks bluntly.
sukɖa-anay [I/BF]
sukɖa-anay təmubaŋ, ɖiala ʔiləməs-ku (He) answered bluntly, so I am offended.
- sukip** fresh taro stem (cf. **inabuɭuɲ** 'dish made with taro stems'; **saʔil** 'dried taro stem')
 (Makes an excellent soup, but is tricky to cook, otherwise the stems scratch the throat when eaten.)
- suksuk** lock (cf. **bakənan** 'a bamboo bar to lock a door'; **ɭiwaʔdan** 'two wooden bars to lock a door')
su<a>ksuk key
suksuk-ay [LF]
ku-suksuk-ay na ʔaləban kana su<a>ksuk I keep turning my key in the lock.
- suksukan** soft earwax (cf. **ɭiɭup** 'hard earwax')
sukun₁ woman's apron
 (Short way *kun* < Minnan 'skirt', mandarin *jun*)
- |sukun₂** push (ritual term) (< KaTipul dialect *sukun* 'to push') (cf. **sulud** 'push, send back')
sukun-anay [I/BF]
ku-sukun-anay pilaŋ iɖu na ɭaw, pasəki kana ɖənan I pushed that person while climbing the mountain.
- |sukup** fold
pa-sukup [Caus]
pa-sukup-aw na walak ɖa kaɭipaŋ Tell the child to close an umbrella.
s<əm>ukup [AF]
s<əm>ukup-ku ɖa kaɭipaŋ I fold an umbrella.
sukup-aw [PF]
sukup-aw na kaɭipaŋ The umbrella is closed.

- sukup-u** [Imp PF]
sukup-u na ka[li]paŋ! Fold the umbrella!
|sulay| landslide (cf. **təpar** ‘landslide’; **ula** ‘landslide’)
- mu-sulay** [ACaus]
mu-sulay na da[lan] The earth of the road has slipped.
|suliawa| bring peace in visiting a dead person’s home (ritual term) (cf. **likap** ‘wake over a dead person’; **taʔəp** ‘wake over a dead person’)
- suliawa-aw** [PF]
ku-suliawa-aw na mina[ay na] ʔaw I went and brought peace to the dead person’s home.
- suliawa-an** [Imp I/BF]
suliawa-an-ku! Go and see the dead person for me!
(In ritual context, the pair is *s<əm>uliawa*, *s<əm>u[li]aba* ‘come to calm down the sad hearts in visiting a dead person’s home’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:324, verse 31-03.)
- sulud₁** east (cf. **laud** ‘east, toward the sea’; **tarsiqan** ‘morning star’; **paramanan** ‘morning star’)
(It is also means ‘the morning star’ in ritual context.)
- |sulud₂|** push
ma-sa-sulud push each other (two people only)
mu-sulud [ACaus]
tu-ʔə[ʔə]tanay ʔi, mu-sulud na katə[ŋa]dawan He jostled and so the chair was pushed away.
- s<əm>ulud** [AF]
s<əm>ulud-ku ʔa kakipa I pushed a cart.
- sulud-an** [Imp I/BF]
sulud-an na kakipa! Push the cart!
sulud-an the right haunch of game given by the hunter to the first man encountered in the village on their way back (cf. **dakpan** ‘The left foreleg of an animal offered to a lady.’; **risiq** ‘Right forefoot of an animal offered to feed the spirits.’)
- sulud-anay** [I/BF]
ku-sulud-anay na pa[li]dij I pushed the car.
- s<in>ulud** a pushed thing
s<in>ulud na kakipa The pushed cart.
- su[ən]** heir
su[ɨ] badly-set tooth
pakirəb tu-su[ɨ] His teeth are extremely badly set.
ma-su[ɨ] has badly set teeth
ma-su[ɨ] na wali The teeth are badly set.
ma-su[ɨ]-su[ɨ] tu-wali His teeth are very badly set.
- |su[li]aba|** calm down in chasing the miasma of a dead person, (ritual term) (cf. **amə[ʔəg]** ‘calm, confident, stable’) (In ritual context, the pair is *s<əm>uliawa*, *s<əm>u[li]aba* ‘come to calm down the sad hearts in visiting a dead person’s home’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:324, verse 31-03.) [The Puyuma insist ‘it is only used for dead people.’ Unknown by the villagers.]

- s<əm>u[ɨ]aba** [AF]
muka-ku mənəʔua kana minəʔay, mukua s<əm>u[ɨ]aba I am going to visit the house of a dead person to chase the miasma of death.
- su[ɨy]**
 semen
mi-a-su[ɨy] having semen
mi-a-su[ɨy] na ətəs A man's penis contains semen.
- |sunan|**
 place in front of; offering
ki-sa-sunan give offerings
ki-sa-sunan i isaw ɖa akanan Someone puts food for Isaw.
sa-sunan will place offerings
sa-sunan-ku ɖa tinalək I am going to place some rice.
- s<əm>unan** [AF]
s<əm>a-sunan-ku kana sa-sunan-an i karumaʔan I am placing the offerings in the ancestral cult house.
auka-ku s<əm>unan-a ɖa tinalək I am going to put some rice as offerings.
- sunan-ay** [LF]
sunan-ay kanu na puran The areca nut is placed in front of you.
miapali-ku, tu-suna-sunan-ay-ku ɖa akanan I have the evil eye, food is placed in front of me.
- |sunuŋ|**
 put inside, put on (clothes)
ma-sa-sunuŋ exchange of sisters
ma-sunu-sunuŋ sexual intercourse
mu-sunuŋ [ACaus]
mu-sunuŋ ɖa buŋə na unan The snake has gone into a hole.
pa-sunuŋ [Caus]
pa-sunuŋ-an na kirwan! Make him put on the clothes!
sa-sunuŋ-an shuttle of a weaving loom
s<əm>unuŋ [AF]
s<əm>unuŋ-ku ɖa buŋə kana buŋə I put some sweet potatoes in the hole.
s<əm>unuŋ-ku ɖa kirwan I put on some clothes.
- sunuŋ-an** [Imp I/BF]
sunuŋ-an! Put on!
- sunuŋ-anay** [I/BF]
ku-sunuŋ-anay ku-ʔasəl kana kirwan I put my arms into the garment.
- |suŋə|**
 upstream; do wrong (cf. **sursur** 'upstream, do wrongly')
ma-suŋə [AF]
ma-suŋə-ku ɖa ŋai kan nanali I do exactly the opposite of what my mother says.
pa-suŋə [Caus]
pa-suŋə-u! Tell him to walk upstream!
- s<əm>uŋə** [AF]
s<əm>uŋə-ku kana ba[ɨ] I walked against the wind.
- suŋə-aw** [PF]
ku-suŋə-aw na ənay i ka[ɨ] I walked upstream.

- s uŋa-u** [Imp PF]
s uŋa-u (na ənay i ka|i)! Walk upstream!
suŋa| knee; kneel; bow
suŋa| knee
ma-suŋa-suŋa| several people bow
ma-suŋa-suŋa| na dipuŋ The Japanese bow a lot.
sa-suŋa|-an offerings
s<əm>a-suŋa| [Prog]
s<əm>a-suŋa|-ku kananku s<in>a-suŋa|-an I thank the person who has given me offerings.
marətugun-ku s<əm>uŋa| i karumaʔan I kneel in the Chrucho to worship.
suŋa|-aw [PF]
ku-suŋa|-aw na fiŋfi I bowed to the teacher (to thank him, or to apologize).
suŋa|-i [Imp LF]
suŋa|-i! Make offerings!
suŋa|-u [Imp PF]
suŋa|-u! Thank!
suŋan night (duration)
parkaɖua suŋan-an midnight
parkaɖua suŋan-an maragan-ku mukua misiʔ I get up at midnight to urinate.
sa-suŋan one night
pasəkət-ku aləpəʔ kana suŋan-an I sleep well all night.
|suŋtu| meet an obstacle; hurt
ma-su<a>ŋtu| several people are quarrelling
ma-su<a>ŋtu| tu-ŋai kana ʔaw The people are quarrelling.
s<əm>uŋtu| [AF]
s<əm>uŋtu|-ku ɖa ɖa|an I come to a dead end.
s<in>uŋtu|-an something which has hurt
tu-s<in>uŋtu|-an kanku na ŋai, aɖi-ku muaʔi aba|u His words have hurt me, I do not want to forget them.
suŋtu|-anay [I/BF]
suŋtu|-anay ku-taŋuru kana kawi I hurt my face on the tree on purpose.
suŋtu|-aw [PF]
ku-suŋtu|-aw təmuɓaŋ I answered violently.
|supay| sharpen in water (cf. **kəɖaŋ** ‘sharpen a serrated implement’)
kar-supay sharpen something together
kar-supay-ta We sharpen together.
sa-supay-an whetstone
sa-supay will sharpen
sa-supay kana kamuʔ I am going to sharpen the knife.
s<əm>upay [AF]
s<əm>upay-ku ɖa taɖaw I sharpened a knife in water.

- supay-aw** [PF]
ku-supay-aw kana sa-supay-an na taɖaw I sharpened the knife with the whetstone.
- suʔaŋ**
 horn; antler
tu-suʔaŋ kana biaw Deers' tines
- |suʔuɖ|**
 hang on
pa-suʔuɖ [Caus]
pa-suʔuɖ-an ku-kiɸiŋ! My clothes have to be hung!
pa-suʔuɖ na aliɸt kana tamararamaw The bag is hung on the shaman.
tu-pa-suʔuɖ-ay-ku kan abukul I am enthroned with the bag by Abukul.
pa-suʔuɖ the shaman who hangs the bag on the novice's shoulder, the investiture mistress
- s<əm>uʔuɖ** [AF]
s<əm>uʔuɖ-ku kiɸiŋ I hung clothes.
- suʔuɖ-anay** [I/BF]
ta-suʔuɖ-anay ta-tabu We hung up our dishes.
- suʔuɖ-aw** [PF]
ku-suʔuɖ-aw na kiɸiŋ The clothes are hung up by me.
- suʔuk**
 bamboo diviner's tool
 (Piece of wood about 18 cm long, slightly raised at the front, with a notch at the bottom, enabling slivers of bamboo to be wedged into it, they can be split by pulling.)
- |suʔus|**
 gluttonous; greedy
ma-suʔus be greedy
ma-suʔus na walak The child is greedy.
- surənuŋ**
 wide-mouthed lobster pot, long and narrow
surənuŋ, abakan ɖa kuraw, ɖa garaŋ Fish and crabs are put in *surenung*.
- |sursur|**
 upstream (cf. **suŋa** 'upstream, do wrongly')
pa-sursur [Caus]
pa-sursur-ku kəmakawaŋ kana ənay I have to go up the river bed against the stream.
s<əm>ursur [AF]
s<əm>ursur-ku kana ənay I go up the river against the stream.
- suruda**
 (small) spade for weeding or uprooting the seeds of rice in the nursery (no longer in use)
- |suruʔ|**
 go and fetch; call upon (cf. **daul** 'call, inform')
k<in>i-suruʔ-an somebody called upon (like spirits in ritual context)
mar-sa-suruʔ call one another
pa-suruʔ [Caus]
s<əm>uruʔ [AF]
muka-ku s<əm>uruʔ-a kan daʔan I was going to fetch Daʔan.
suruʔ-aw [PF]
ku-suruʔ-aw na maʔiɖaŋ I went to fetch the old people.
ua suruʔ-u [Imp]
ua suruʔ-u i daʔan! Go and fetch Daʔan!

|surut|

spray

s<əm>urut [AF]*s<əm>urut-ku qa saməkan* I sprayed mosquitoes lotion.**surut-anay** [I/BF]*surut-anay na pakaulijul kana minaʔay na ʔaw* The perfume has been sprayed on the dead person.**surut-aw** [PF]*ku-surut-aw ku-qaqək kana pakaulijul* I sprayed some perfume on myself.**surut-u** [PF]*surut-u na miatim/a na suan!* Spray the dog which has fleas!

|sutaʔ|

prepare a paddy field for planting

mi-sutaʔ get to prepare a paddy field for planting*mi-a-sutaʔ-ku kana ʔəsan* I am preparing the damp paddy field for planting.*pakaŋuwayan-ta səma[əm kana [umay, mi-sutaʔ-ta kana ʔəsan kikarun*
Before we plant rice, we prepare the work in the paddy field.**pa-sutaʔ** [Caus]*pa-sutaʔ-anay kana kikay na ʔəsan* The paddy field is prepared by the machine.**sutaʔ-aw** [PF]*ta-sutaʔ-aw na ʔəsan* The paddy field is prepared by us.

fiŋfi

teacher (< Japanese *sensei*)

fufu

breasts (according to the speaker, one may hear /susu/)

marayas tu-fufu Her breast is flat.**pa-fufu** [Caus]*pa-fufu-i!* Breast-feed!*pa-fufu-anay kana walak tu-fufu* She had to give the child her breast.**ra-fufu-an** big breast**s<əm>usu** [AF]*s<əm>usu na walak kana fufu* The child suckles the breast.**fufu-ay** [LF]*ku-fufu-ay tu-fufu kan nanali* I suckle my mother's breasts.

-ta

we, bound pronoun, first person plural, inclusive, nominative

ta-

ta-ʔəʔəlaw qa barasaʔ We pressed with a stone.*manayaw-ta* We celebrate *mangayaw* festival.**nan-ta** your, first person plural, inclusive, genitive**kara-nantan-ta** each of our*an pənia-ta mu[a]liaban, m-ubəruk-ta kara-nantan-ta na pa[akwan*

When the 'going to the beach' festival is over, we all go back to our own men's house.

kara-nantan-taw each of their own*an mu[a]liaban ʔi, aməli na kara-nantan-taw na pa[akwan*

When we celebrate the 'going to the beach' festival, each of their own men's house celebrate it separately.

kara-nantan-ta[y]an all of us

- an mu[ə]liaban ?i, aməli na kara-nantanta-[y]an na pa{akwan*
 When we celebrate the ‘going to the beach’ festival, the men’s house do not celebrate it together.
- an pənia-ta mu[ə]liaban ?i, mubəruk-ta kara-nantanta-[y]an ruma?*
 When the ‘going to the beach’ festival is over, we all go back to our own house.
- tayta** free pronoun, first person plural, inclusive, emphatic
tayta ?i, kaaqu-ta i puyuma As for us, we are living in Puyuma.
- |**tabalaŋ**|
 unclear speech
tabalaŋ-aw [PF]
ku-tabalaŋ-aw marəŋay I say whatever pops into my head.
tabalaŋ-u! [Imp PF] Answer whatever pops into your head!
 today the town of Kuangfu
- tabaluŋ**
 |**tabaŋ**|
 look upward or into the distance (cf. **tuŋu** ‘see from afar; gaze into the distance’)
tabaŋ-anay [I/BF]
nu-tabaŋ-anay-ku piaqənan Look at the mountain in the distance for me.
tabaŋ-u [Imp PF]
tabaŋ-u piaqaya! Look to the west!
t<əm>abaŋ [AF]
t<əm>abaŋ-ku piaqənan I looked at the mountain in the distance.
t<əm>abaŋ the spirit in charge of men, also called **ma[li]tabaŋ** ‘the highest’ say the Puyuma. (In ritual context, the dyad is *t<əm>uŋu*, *t<əm>abaŋ* ‘The spirit in charge of men.’)
- |**tabar**|
 throw an object straight
ma-ta-tabar kill each other
ma-ta-tabar-mi We killed each other.
pa-tabar [Caus]
nu-pa-tabar-anay-ku kana suan Help me to throw something at the dog.
tabar-anay [I/BF]
tabar-anay na basikaw The bamboo is thrown.
tabar-aw [PF]
ku-tabar-aw qa kawi na suan I threw a log of wood at the dog.
- |**tabaw**|
 float
t<əm>abaw [AF]
t<əm>abaw na sasudaŋ The boats float.
t<əm>abaw-ku kana inə? I float on the sea.
- tabələŋan**
 < **bələŋ** ‘dammed’
tabi
tabila?la?
 name of a household. Some Puyuma say, this household diverted a river.
 mortar (made out of *dulidul* wood, *Erythrina variegata*)
 a type of frog (small)
ta-puŋuŋay tu-siaw kana tabila?la, arələt When ginger is added to frog soup, it is delicious.

- |tabiŋ|₁** tie with a rope
tabiŋ-anay [I/BF]
ku-tabiŋ-anay kađi kana baybayan na kirwan I tied the clothes here on the terrace.
ʔ<əm>abiŋ [AF]
ʔ<əm>abiŋ-ku kana kirwan I tied the clothes with a rope.
- tabiŋ₂** protect; flat stone protecting the areca nuts, according to shamans
ʔ<in>abiŋ-an a protecting thing
a ʔ<in>abiŋ-an na barasa? These stones are a protector (of the ritual objects put inside the three-stone altar).
ʔ<əm>abiŋ
iđi na na ʔ<in>abiŋ-an ʔ<əm>abiŋ kana kinikarunan These protecting (stones) protect the work.
(In ritual texts, the dyad is **tabiŋ/bakuŋ**, it means simply ‘altar’; according to the shamans, the former indicates ‘flat stone’ and the latter ‘the hole in the middle of the flat stone’.)
- tabu** mess kit; ready meal
pa-tabu-an basket for carrying meals
- tabukul** fishing net; web (cf. for some men **kariđ** and **tabukul** are used in the sea; **tiŋu?** is used in the mountains. The *tabukul* is a casting net, the *kariD* is a seine. For other informants, *tabukul* is a net thrown either for hunting or for fishing, or it is only used in the mountains.)
mu-tabukul [ACaus]
mu-tabukul na kuraw The fish had been caught with a fishing line.
tabukul-aw [PF]
ta-tabukul-aw na kuraw kana tabukul We fished with a fishing net.
tu-tabukul-aw na ŋaŋaław kana buławat The fly is caught in the web.
tabukul-anay [I/BF]
tu-tabukul-anay na tabukul kana kuraw A fishing line is used to fish.
- tabułas** ferment
mu-tabułas [ACaus]
təmuəʔəraw-ta, təmaŋul kanta bałi đa uliŋul, mu-tabułas na dinal?u
When we make rice beer, and it smells good, the rice beer is ready (fermented).
- tabułul₁** bladder; goatskin flask (must be made of an animal’s skin) (cf. **səbu** ‘bladder’)
dinawayan kana kaliŋ, abakan kana ənay (kana ʔəraw), tabułul, kəma-ta It is made of an animal’s skin and we put water (or wine) in it, we call it *tabuLul*.
- tabułul₂** boast
saigu tabułul i isaw Isaw knows how to boast.
ma-tabułul be boastful
ma-tabułul i pinaday Pinaday is boastful.
ʔ<əm>abułul [AF]

- sagar t<əm>abu[u-bu]ul, tu-puyaladay qa 'tabu]ul* He likes boasting, so he has been nicknamed the 'boastful'.
- [taɖar]** put on; pile up
mar-taɖa-taɖar na ɖənan terraced fields
mar-taɖa-taɖar na ruma? a multi-storeyed house
par-ta-taɖar often pile up
tu-par-ta-taɖar-aw na basikaw The bamboos are often piled up.
pa-taɖar [Caus]
pa-taɖar-aw na pakakarunan kana dadəruan The servant has been asked to pile up the saucepans.
taɖar-an [Imp I/BF]
taɖar-an kana ta-taɖar-an! Put it on the shelf!
taɖar-anay [I/BF]
na dadəruan, ku-taɖar-anay kana [ikəɖan The saucepans, I have piled them up on the clay hearth.
t<əm>aɖar [AF]
t<əm>aɖar-ku qa dadəruan kana [ikəɖan I put some pots on the clay hearth.
t<in>a-taɖar something piled up
t<in>a-taɖar na dadəruan The saucepans are piled up.
taɖaw a large knife, single-edged knife with a wooden handle
tagəraŋ chest (anat.)
ɖəkən tu-tagəraŋ His chest is broad.
tagurawan waterfall (< Tamalakaw dialect) (cf. **saltaʔan** 'waterfall')
taigin civil servant
tai<gi>gin-an civil servants (Used in the Gospels.)
taina mother; aunt
 term of reference **ina**, mother, aunts
taina your mother
bərayan kan taina Give to your mother.
muka isua i taina? Where went your mother?
nanali my mother
tinataw kan his ~ her mother of
mar-taina mother ~ daughter or mother ~ son relationship
mar-tainaina relationship between mother and daughters or sons (plural)
tainainayan married women (generic term)
a tainainayan la women already married and mother
bərayan kana tainainayan Give to the elder women.
**** a taina**
- takaɖ** large basket for grain
mutipas na takaɖ The weaving of the basket is coming undone at the edges.
- takar** the slatted base of a bed, of a floor, of a cart; the circular platform of the boys' dormitory
may-takar has already gotten a platform

takəɖakəɖar₁	bumpy t<əm>akəɖakəɖar [AF] <i>t<əm>akəɖakəɖar na daɭan</i> The road is bumpy.
takəɖakəɖar₂	terraced paddy field (cf. rətarətaɖan ‘terraced paddy field’)
takəɭuŋ	skin of Cervus muntjac, deer. A hairy jacket with long sleeves.
takəsi	study (< Minnan <i>take-si</i>) takəsi [Imp] <i>takəsi i sabak!</i> Study inside! takəsi-an school t<əm>a-ka-kəsi studying <i>t<əm>a-ka-kəsi-ku</i> I am studying. t<əm>a-ka-kəsi pupil <i>a t<əm>a-ka-kəsi nanku walak</i> My child is a pupil.
	t<əm>akəsi [AF] <i>t<əm>akəsi-ku tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> I study the words of the Puyuma.
	pa-takəsi [Caus] <i>pa-takəsi ɖa t<əm>a-takəsi, ɖiama a fiŋfi taytaw i takəsi-an</i> He teaches pupils, so he is a school teacher at school.
takil	glass <i>ɭəməkəɭ-ku saya takil ɖa ɖəraw, payas maɭiy</i> I drink a glass of wine, and I am immediately drunk. sa-takil-an the content of a glass <i>ɭəməkəɭ-ku ɖa sa-takil-an ɖa dinalɔu payas kurbaʔkuɭ</i> I drunk a glass of millet beer, and I fall down immediately.
takilis takiriɖ 	Tian hsiang, next to Hualian (This place is mentioned by the shamans.) drag behind one (In ritual context, we hear kiriɖ .) (cf. kuru ‘drag behind, pull a rope hard’) ki-takiriɖ get dragged <i>na walak aɖi muaʔi kurnay kan nanali, ki-takiriɖ na walak kəmakaway</i> The child does not want to follow his mother, the child is dragged behind to walk. pa-takiriɖ [Caus] <i>pa-takiriɖ-an kana kakipa na maɭiy!</i> Drag the drunk with the cart!
	takiriɖ-anay [I/BF] <i>ta-takiriɖ-anay na maɭiy</i> We drag the drunken man.
	takiriɖ-aw [PF] <i>ku-takiriɖ-aw kəməɖəŋ na suan</i> The dog is pulled on the lead by me.
	t<əm>akiriɖ [AF] <i>t<əm>akiriɖ-ku kana rutu</i> I drag the bag. (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>ma-kiri-kiriɖ, ma-kəɖə-kəɖəŋ</i> ‘(They) drag.’) attack fiercely (without necessarily killing)
 takis 	takis-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-takis-anay-ku na taɖaw kana guŋ</i> Help me to cut the ox’s head off with the knife. takis-aw [PF] <i>ku-takis-aw na ʔala</i> The enemy is attacked by me.

- takis-ay** [LF]
ku-takis-ay nantu niʔən kana guŋ, aw minaʔay I have cut the ox's neck, and he is dead.
- takis-u** [Imp PF]
takis-u! Attack!
- t<əm>akis** [AF]
t<əm>akis-ku kananku ʔala I attacked my enemy.
- takiw₁**
 ox-pecker bird
 [Puyuma explain: *ʔuqəqəm na ʔayam, makitəŋ* 'It is a small black bird.']
- takiw₂**
|taktak|
 name of the grain thief mentioned in one legend
 carve a hard thing
- pa-taktak** [Caus]
pa-taktak-aw kana taqaw na kawi kanqini na ʔaw The wood is carved with the knife by this man.
- taktak-anay** [I/BF]
ku-taktak-anay na kawi səmaŋaʔ kana taqaw I carved the wood to sculpt the knife.
- taktak-ay** [LF]
ku-taktak-ay qa taqaw na kawi I used a knife to cut down the tree.
- taktak-u** [Imp PF]
taktak-u iqini na ʔaw kana taqaw! Attack this person with the knife!
- t<əm>aktak** [AF]
t<əm>aktak-ku qa kawi səmaŋaʔ sasuduj kana taqaw I carved the wood to make the knife handle.
miʔəpa t<əm>aktak dəmaway qa ŋaŋiapan This person is a sheath sculptor.
- takulis**
 ibex
- taku|aw**
 larynx (anat.)
- takumul**
 cotton wool, *Gossypium sp*
- takunukun₁**
 a curved long knife
- takunukun₂**
 Japan ~ Japanese, this term, according to the Puyuma, was used before they colonised the island. (cf. *Dipung* 'Japan ~ Japanese during the colonisation.') (Cf. KaTipul dialect *takunukun* 'Cut some material with a curved knife.' Puyuma's long knives for beheading are straight.)
- takunukun₃**
|takunu|
 a kind of vegetable
 cut hair with clippers (closed-cropped head)
- ki-takunu|** get haircut
ki-takunu|-ku kana t<əm>akunu| I got a haircut from the hairdresser.
- pa-ta<ka>kunu|** shall be taken for a haircut
pa-ta<ka>kunu|-ku qa walak I shall take a child to the hairdresser's.
- ta<ka>kunu|** will cut hair
andaman, ta-ka-kunu|-ku tu-ʔarbu kana walak Tomorrow, I will cut the child's hair.
- t<əm>akunu|** hairdresser
ki-takunu|-ku kana t<əm>akunu| I got a haircut from the hairdresser.

takukuj takur	<p>a vegetable (unidentified) offering put in front takur-an [Imp I/BF] <i>takur-an!</i> Put the offerings in front of! takur-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-takur-anay-yu</i> He put some offerings in front of you. t<əm>akur [AF] <i>t<əm>akur-ku</i> I put my offerings in front of. t<in>akur-an offerings put in front</p>
takura talabis	<p>small frog carry a child in front of the body talabis-aw [PF] <i>ku-talabis-aw a walak</i> A child is carried by me. t<əm>alabis [AF] <i>t<əm>alabis-ku qa walak</i> I carried a child.</p>
talam	<p>try; participate; taste in swallowing (cf. tamtam ‘taste at the lips’; timus ‘taste with a finger’) mi-t<in>alam have tasted <i>mi-t<in>alam-ku [əməkə] qa ?əraw</i> I have tasted some wine. pa-talam [Caus] <i>pa-talam na tukap</i> Tell him to try on the shoes. <i>tu-pa-talam-ay-yu qa ?əraw</i> He got you to taste some wine. talam-an [Imp I/BF] <i>talam-an na kirwan!</i> Try on the clothes! talam-ay [LF] <i>ku-talam-ay na ?əraw [əməkə]</i> It is the wine that I tasted. talam-i [Imp LF] <i>talam-i na siaw, arəlat!</i> Taste the soup, it’s delicious! ta-talam will participate <i>ta-talam-yu kurnaj manjayaw?</i> Will you take part in <i>mangayaw</i>? t<əm>alam [AF] <i>t<əm>alam-yu la?</i> Do (did) you take part? t<in>alam-an something tried on <i>t<in>alam-an la na səmunuj na kirwan</i> The clothes have been tried on.</p>
talapij	<p>baby-carrier; a sling for broken arms a talapij a baby-carrier mi-talapij have a baby-carrier <i>mi-talapij na babayan</i> The woman has a baby-carrier. talapij-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-talapij-anay-ku papaqək</i> Help me to put the baby-carrier on my back. talapij-aw [PF] <i>tu-talapij-aw na walak pənaqək</i> The child is carried in the baby-carrier on the back. talapij-u [Imp PF]</p>

- talapiŋ-u pənaðək na walak!* Carry the baby in the baby-carrier on your back!
- talasabaŋ** clothes thrown over one's shoulders; clothes of the dead. The cape worn by the Elders of the boys' dormitory at *mangayaw* festival.
t<əm>alabasabaŋ [AF]
t<əm>alabasabaŋ-ku ɖa kirwan I wear clothes thrown over my shoulders.
- talasəɖ** rely upon someone; trust (cf. **taliman** 'trust someone, rely on')
talasəɖ-ku kan nanali I rely on my mother.
ka-talasəɖ [Imp]
ka-talasəɖ kan tinataw! Trust your mother!
talasəɖ-aw [PF]
talasəɖ-aw i dulien tu-ŋai We believed in Dulian's words.
talasəɖ-u [Imp PF]
talasəɖ-u i tinataw! Rely on your mother!
- [talasuʔ]** swim (probably the crawl) (cf. **laŋuy** 'swim')
pa-talasuʔ [Caus]
ku-pa-talasuʔ-aw na walak I make the child swim.
nu-pa-talasuʔ-anay-ku You teach me to swim.
talasu-lasuʔ-an swimming pool
t<əm>alasuʔ [AF]
t<əm>alasuʔ-ku I swim.
- taləb** wooden box; makeshift boat (cf. **sasudaŋ** 'big boat?'; **tamina** 'small boat?')
[taləbuʔ] throw into the water
t<al>aləbuʔ noise of an object thrown into the water, 'splash'
taləbuʔ-an [Imp I/BF]
taləbuʔ-an kana ənay! Throw it into the water!
taləbuʔ-anay [I/BF]
ku-taləbuʔ-anay na ukak kana siaw I have thrown away the fishbones from the soup.
t<əm>aləbuʔ [AF]
t<əm>aləbuʔ-ku ɖa ukak kana siaw I threw away the bones from the soup.
- talima** trust someone; trusty (cf. **talasəɖ** 'rely upon someone, trust')
talima-ku kanu I trust you.
ka-talima will trust
ka-talima-[y]aw ɖa ɖinəkalanən na təmararamaw The shamans will be trusted by the villagers.
ka-talima-[y]an-ku I am a trustworthy person.
ka-ta-talima-ku kantaw I will trust him.
ka<in>a-talima-[y]an ~ ka-ta-lima-[y]an nanku kiakarunan My work is important. ~ My work is a trusty one.
talima-[y]ay [LF]
ku-talima-[y]ay i təmamataw shətiang I trusted Shetiāng's father.
- talipapaʔan** a lot of (people or animals) lying around dead; the place where a lot of the dead lie

- saḍu na takura talipapaʔan i ʔuma* There is a lot of dead frogs lying in the field.
- talipapaʔan na aləpəʔan na markinaʔay* A lot of dead men who killed each other are lying down.
- iḍini na ʔuma a kinaḍuyan ʔinaləbakan ḍa kuay na ʔinəkalan*
talipapaʔan This field is the place where the villagers were killed with guns, like on a battlefield.
- |talud₁|** translate; interpret; substitute
k<in>i-talud-an translation
ki-pa-talud get somebody to translate
ki-pa-talud-an ḍia, təmarapuyuma nanku nirəʔayan Yet, translate into Puyuma my speech.
pa-ki-talud get a translation
ku-pa-ki-talud-aw təmarapuyuma tu-nirəʔayan kana ragan
 I translated the priest's words into Puyuma.
talud-aw [PF]
tu-talud-aw na ʔai His words are translated.
- t<əm>alud** [AF]
t<əm>alud-ku təmarapuyuma I use Puyuma to translate.
- |talud₂|** make a chain; jump from or to (like a monkey)
ma-ta-talud pass something from one another
ma-ta-talud-mi ḍa baʔay We passed the baton from hand to hand.
talud-aw [PF]
tu-talud-aw na baʔay The relay is handed over during the relay race.
t<əm>alu-talud ~ t<əm>a-talud [Prog]
t<əm>alu-talud ~ t<əm>a-talud na ʔutuʔ kana saʔaḍ The monkey is jumping from one branch to the other.
- |talud₃|** knot a rope around my ankles for climbing up the palm tree
mi-talud have the rope to climb up the tree
mi-talud maʔak kana puran Use the rope to climb and get the betel nuts.
pi-talud put the rope
pi-talud kana puran Put the rope (round the ankles) to climb the betel nut tree.
- talustus** whatever; impatient
talustus iḍu na walak That child does odd things.
ma-talustus be impatient
ma-talustus-ku I am impatient.
mi-talustus have whatever
mi-talustus-ku məkan, ḍiama mikuaʔəʔ I ate a lot of odd things, so I fell sick.
pa-talustus [Caus]
pa-talustus matuʔas na walak The child who does not listen, does silly things.
pa-talustus na walak kamawan kana kuʔabaw The child is as impatient as a rat.

- talusubug** a protective piece of leather, i.e fingerstall for the bamboo diviner (Divination is done using bamboo splinters, bamboo diviners protect their fingers with leather (rubber, nowadays) fingerstalls to split the bamboos into splinters.)
- mi-talusubug** have a *talusubung*
mi-talusubug nu-[ima] Your hands are protected with the *talusubung*.
- |ta|a?** block (obstruct); hinder as standing on one's way
- m-u-ta|a?** [Mvt]
m-u-ta|a?-ku qa barasa? i da|an I moved a stone to block the road.
- pa-ta|a?** [Caus]
pa-ta|a?-ay qa batulayaw na da|an The road has been blocked by an iron bar.
- pa-ta-ta|a?** shield (cf. **pa|ijəḍ** 'shield')
- ta|a?-aw** [PF]
ku-ta|a?-aw na da|an qa barasa? I blocked the road with a stone.
- ʔ<əm>a|a?** [AF]
ʔ<əm>a|a? na barasa? kanku pakakala|an A stone is blocking my way.
- ta|a|abuan** place name next to the village
- ta|amawan** cock
- ta|au|əp** rest from work
- < **ta|a** 'stop'; **u|əp** 'tired'
- pa-ta|au|əp** [Caus]
pa-ta|au|əp-aw na gu| I let the ox rest.
pa-ta|au|əp-u! Have a rest!
- ʔ<əm>a|au|əp** [AF]
ʔ<əm>a|au|əp-ku ʔəmakaw I am resting, I no longer steal.
- ta|jada|an** log or bamboos weighing down the grass roof to prevent it from blowing away
- ta|ibatukan** age sub-set of 14-15 year-old boys
- |ta|lipus|** see something which disappears; catch a glimpse of
- pa-ta|lipus** [Caus]
pa-ta|lipu-|lipus-ku kanḍunu na pa|iḍi| That is the car I have seen and which has disappeared (round a bend).
- ʔ<əm>a|lipus** [AF]
ʔ<əm>a|lipus-ku qa pa|iḍi| I have seen a car here and there.
- |ta|isi|** derail (< Japanese *dassen*, cf. **ti|as** 'derail')
- mu-ta|isi|** [ACaus]
mu-ta|isi| na kapu|pu|ay The train is derailed.
mu-ta|isi| la qa kina|aḍawan afternoon
- ta|isi|-aw** [PF]
tu-ta|isi|-aw na pa|iḍi| The carriage has derailed.
- tama** saliva
- ʔ<əm>ama-ku qa tama kan təmamataw* I spat saliva on his father.
- tama-|y|an** [Imp I/BF]
tama-|y|an nu-i|ə?! Spit out your phlegm!

- kəma-ta, tama-[y]an ɖa inʔə[ʔə]an ɖa puran* We say, ‘spat-out juice of chewed betel’.
- tama-[y]anay** [I/BF]
kuiiku, uniɛn ɖa i[ə]ʔ, nu-tama-[y]anay-ku ɖa i[ə]ʔ kana suan
Me, I don’t have any saliva, spit at the dog for me.
- tama-[y]ay** [LF]
ku-tama-[y]ay ɖa i[ə]ʔ na maulaŋ I spat at the vagrant.
- ta-tama-[y]an** a sputum
- t<əm>ama** [AF]
sagar t<əm>ama i təmamataw Fathers like spitting.
- tamaku**
tobacco; cigarette
- arə-tamaku-maku** smell of tobacco
arə-tamaku-maku na baŋsaran The young man smells of tobacco.
- pa-tamaku** [Caus]
an nu-pa-tamaku-ay-ku aru kianay-ku la If you make me smoke, I will soon die.
- tamaku-aw** [PF]
ku-tamaku-aw na tamaku I smoked tobacco.
- t<əm>aku** [AF]
t<əm>amaku-ku I am smoking.
- tamalakaw**
one of the eight Puyuma villages; Chinese Taian 泰安 for the administration (Some Puyuma say Talamakaw.)
- tamaŋan**
stew pot
[Puyuma explain: *abakan kana siaw* ‘We pour soup in it.’]
- tamina**
small boat; craft (cf. **sasudaj** ‘big boat’; **taləb** ‘makeshift boat’)
- tamiasay**
unidentified fish (it is a long, white slippery fish)
- |tamtam|**
taste with the lips (cf. **talam** ‘taste in swallowing’)
- tamtam-anay** [I/BF]
nu-tamtam-anay-ku kana irupan Taste the dishes for me.
- tamtam-ay** [LF]
ku-tamtam-ay na irupan I tasted the foods.
- tamtam-u** [Imp PF]
tamtam-u! Taste!
- t<əm>amtam** [AF]
t<əm>amtam-ku təmalam kana irupan I tasted the food to try it.
- tamuimuisan**
butterfly caterpillar
- tamukus**
unidentified grasshopper (Bigger than *kasima[ay]*.)
(Brown grasshopper with a small head and a large body. It sings ‘*ritritriiiiiit*’.)
- tamuraraŋ**
Taiwanese snail, edible (< Tamalakaw dialect *tamuRaRang*)
- tan**
male bachelor; age-set 18-21 year-old boys
(Young men during a 3-year period wear the *betan*, short skirt, their term of address is *tan*. At the end of the three years, they enter the men’s house and can get married.)
aɖi ɖia mikatagwin na baŋsaran, an mʔawʔaw-ta tan, kəma-ta The young unmarried man, when he was referred to, was known as *tan*.

- tana**
|tani| Japanese prickly-ash, *Zanthoxylum ailanthoides* Sieb. & Zucc.
fall down
in-u-tani-an places where thing fell down
tu-in-u-tani-an kana [aʔu? Places where mangoes have fallen.
m<in>i-u-tani-an something which has fallen down
m<in>i-u-tani-an-ku I have fallen down.
m-u-tani [Mvt]
m-u-tani na [iʔur shooting star
m-u-tani na puran sa ritek The stalk of betel nuts has fallen down.
pu-tani make something or somebody fall down
tu-pu-tani-aw-ku i daʔan He made me fall down on the road.
tu-pu-tani-aw kəma i kiaʔəqəŋan tu-katagwin He pushed his wife down from the bed.
pu-tani-ay ɬa ʔaʔi kana ʔayam ku-paʔiqiŋ Some bird shat on my car.
nu-pu-tani-anay-ku ɬa [aʔu? Knock some mangoes down for me.
- tanuban**
taŋɬul
|taŋəsap| yam, *Dioscorea alata* Lour
zebu's hump. Some human beings have a *tangDul*.
eat a big mouthful
ma-taŋəsap gets big mouthfuls
ma-taŋəsap taytaw He likes eating big mouthfuls.
taŋəsap-aw [PF]
tu-taŋəsap-aw na paʔaka kana suan The dog swallowed a mouthful of meat.
t<əm>aŋəsap [AF]
t<əm>aŋəsap-ku ɬa paʔaka I ate a mouthful of meat.
- taŋkaŋkaɬan** rough-skinned lizard that climbs trees. Bamboo Tiger, *Japulura swinhonis*
taŋkaŋkaɬan, *sagar məkan ɬa saməkan, ɬa ŋaŋaʔaw* The lizard
tangkangkaDan likes to eat mosquitoes and flies.
- taŋtaŋ** container for lime (< Minnan) (In ritual context, we hear *tərsukan* 'flask containing lime'.)
na taŋtaŋ, abakanan ɬa ʔabu, puʔabuan kana puran The *tangtang* contains lime to add to the areca nuts that are chewed.
- |tapəlaʔ|** fall down on the floor
ki-tapəlaʔ make somebody fall down
ki-tapəlaʔ-ku kana baŋsaran I knocked the young man over.
kur-tapəlaʔ fall by oneself
maladuʔ kana katəŋaɬaw, kur-tapəlaʔ na maʔiyay The drunken men bumped into the stool and fell one on top of the other.
pa-tapəlaʔ [Caus]
pa-tapəlaʔ-aw na baŋsaran kana suan The young man knocked the dog over.
tapəlaʔ-anay [I/BF]
ku-tapəlaʔ-anay na maʔiyay I knocked the drunk man down.
t<əm>apəlaʔ [AF]
ʔiləməs, t<əm>apəlaʔ-ku ɬa ʔabay i dadarəʔ In a temper, I threw some sticky rice dumplings on the floor.

- [tapəsiʔ]** sprinkle with water; splash upwards
ki-tapəsiʔ get splashed
ki-tapəsiʔ-ku ɖa ʔəraw kana ma|iay I got splashed with wine by the drunken man.
pa-tapəsiʔ [Caus]
pa-tapəsiʔ-u ɖa ənay taytaw kana təməbul! Tell him to sprinkle the dust!
tapəsiʔ-anay [I/BF]
tapəsiʔ-anay-ku ɖa ənay kana ʔapuʔ I have watered the flowers.
t<əm>apəsiʔ [AF]
t<əm>apəsiʔ-ku ɖa ənay kana ʔapuʔ I sprinkled the flowers with water.
t<əm>apəsi-pəsiʔ [Prog]
t<əm>apəsi-pəsiʔ-ku dəmirus I am splashing myself with water to wash.
- [tapəsuʔ]** pierce a round container usually with a sharp point
ki-tapəsuʔ get pierced
ki-tapəsuʔ kana basikaw tu-maʔa kan baliw Baliw blinds herself with a bamboo.
mu-tapəsuʔ [ACaus]
mu-tapəsuʔ na biʔunun, na buʔu The eggs, the testicles break.
tapəsuʔ-anay [I/BF]
nu-tapəsuʔ-anay kana kamuʔ tu-maʔa You put his eye out with the knife.
tapəsuʔ-aw [PF]
ku-tapəsuʔ-aw tu-maʔa I put his eye out.
ku-tapəsuʔ-aw na ma|i kana pasək I bursted the balloon with the nail. ~ The balloon has been bursed by me with the nail.
tapəsu-uʔ [Imp PF]
tapəsuʔ-u! Break (the egg)!
ta-tapəsuʔ will break
ta-tapəsuʔ-ku tu-buʔu I am going to burst his testicles.
t<əm>apəsuʔ [AF]
t<əm>apəsuʔ-ku ɖa ma|i kana pasək I bursted the balloon with the nail.
- [tapias]** throw liquid forcefully
tapias-anay [I/BF]
tapias-anay na ʔəraw kantu ʔaŋar The wine is thrown in his face.
tapias-ay [LF]
ku-tapias-ay ɖa ʔəraw tu-ʔaŋar It is in his face that I threw wine.
t<əm>apias [AF]
t<əm>apias-ku ɖa ʔəraw kanantu ʔaŋar I threw wine in his face.
- [tapuʔ]** throw upward; receive from above; pass on (cf. **tuʔuʔ** ‘pass on’)
ki-tapuʔ get from above
ki-tapuʔ-ku kanantu ŋai kana puyuma I catch Puyuma words (on the wing).

garəm, ku-ki-tapuʔ-aw na ʔai kana puyuma Now, it is the Puyuma words that I want to grasp.

nu-ki-tapuʔ-anay-ku kana ʔai kana puyuma Help me to grasp Puyuma words.

(In ritual, *ki-tapuʔ-a ʔia kan miakələp* ‘I make an offering to the spirit of the hunt.’ In the Catholic church *ki-tapuʔ-a ʔia kan dəmaway* ‘I make an offering to God.’ Implying that I am making a request to, *ki-bəray-a*.)

tapuʔ-aw [PF]

tapuʔ-aw na maʔi The ball is thrown into the air.

t<əm>apuʔ [AF]

t<əm>apuʔ-ku ʔa maʔi I threw a ball up.

tapunanan

small snails in the flowers, *Helicella*

na tapunanan, məkan na guʔ kana ʔaʔun, kuaʔəŋ, midawak If the oxen eat them, they fall ill, they are poisonous.

|tapuŋ|

close a lid

kur-tapuŋ two things put together

kur-tapuŋ kana kamuʔ Put the knife into the sheath.

ma-ta-tapuŋ sexual intercourse

mi-tapuŋ have a lid

mi-tapuŋ na əmpitsə The pen has a top.

mu-tapuŋ [ACaus]

mu-tapuŋ la na əmpitsə The top has been put on the pen.

tapuŋ-anay [I/BF]

tu-tapuŋ-anay kana suay She has got the horns stuck in her body.

tapuŋ-u [Imp PF]

tapuŋ-u na daʔil! Cork the bottle!

t<əm>apuŋ [AF]

t<əm>apuŋ-ku ʔa əmpitsə I put the top on a pen.

|tapuruk|

big belly (cf. **puʔuk** ‘big belly’)

ma-tapuruk have a big belly

ma-tapuruk taytaw He has a big belly.

|taʔtaʔ|

scatter

kur-taʔtaʔ scatter by oneself

na walak maʔuʔid ʔa muʔaʔi, aʔi mikaʔakaʔ, kur-taʔtaʔ kantu kinakawaŋan tu-ʔaʔi The child who does not know how to use the toilet, who does not wear any knickers, spreads its excrement all over the place.

mu-taʔtaʔ [ACaus]

mu-taʔtaʔ tu-kawikawi His woodpile is untidy.

taʔtaʔ-anay [I/BF]

ku-taʔtaʔ-anay ku-paysu I put my money all over the place.

taʔtaʔ-aw [PF]

tu-taʔtaʔ-aw na kuʔabaw The rats are scattered (after a communal hunt, the game, usually rats, is shared).

taʔtaʔ-ay [LF]

ku-taʔtaʔ-ay ʔa kawi na katəŋaʔawan I put some wood on the seats.

	taʔtaʔ-u [Imp PF] <i>taʔtaʔ-u na ku[abaw!</i> Scatter the rats!
	t<əm>aʔtaʔ [AF] <i>t<əm>aʔtaʔ-ku qa tiʔil</i> I scatter books all over the place (a habit). crown of a hat
taʔuɖuŋ	t<in>u-taʔuɖuŋ a synecdoche for ‘chief’
taʔupər	an unidentified gelatinous plant (sp.) which grows in the mountains just after the rain, edible plant. Puyuma call it either <i>tu-ʃuʔ kana ʔudal</i> ‘The rain’s tears’, or less poetic <i>tu-ʃaʔi kana ʔudal</i> ‘The rain’s feces’.
 taʔur 	steamer pan (culinary) pa-taʔur [Caus] <i>pa-taʔur-aw na buʃabuʃayan</i> The girl was asked to cook the sticky rice dumplings.
	taʔur-an [Imp I/BF] <i>taʔur-an!</i> Steam!
	taʔur-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-taʔur-anay-ku qa ʔabay</i> Help me to steam the sticky rice dumplings.
	taʔur-aw [PF] <i>ku-taʔur-aw na ʔabay</i> The sticky rice dumplings have been steamed by me.
	t<əm>aʔur [AF] <i>t<əm>aʔur-ku qa ʔabay</i> I steamed some sticky rice dumplings.
	t<in>aʔur-an something steamed <i>t<in>aʔur-an na ʔabay</i> Steamed sticky rice dumplings. ~ The sticky rice dumplings are steamed.
 taʔuris 	scratch mu-taʔuris [ACaus] <i>mu-taʔuris nanku ʃima</i> My hand was scratched.
	taʔuris-ay [LF] <i>ku-taʔuris-ay kananku səki tu-təɖək kana walak</i> I scratched the child’s buttocks with my nails.
tar-	imperative of ‘pay attention’ tar-maʃa səməʔər! ~ tar-səʔər-an nu-maʃa! Watch carefully! tar-naʔu! Look carefully! tar-ki-ləŋaw ~ pu-ʃaŋiʃa! Listen up!
 tara ₁	use; do ma-tara do something <i>ma-tara tamaku, apuy, puran, tiʃil</i> Smoke, light a fire, chew betel nut, write a book. <i>an maŋayaw-ta ʔi, ma-tara ʔapuʃ</i> When we celebrate the annual festival <i>mangayaw</i> , we wear flower garlands.
	ma-tara do something despite an obstacle <i>ma-tara-kadaw kikarun</i> It is hot, he keeps on working. <i>ma-tara-ʔudal kikarun</i> It is raining, he goes on working. <i>ma-tara-tamaku kikarun</i> He smokes although working.

- ta-tara** will do
ta-tara-puyuma-ku marəŋay I am going to speak Puyuma.
- t<əm>ara** [AF] speak
t<əm>ara-puyuma-ku kimaqəqayar kan duliən I use Puyuma to talk to Dulian.
t<əm>ara-balaka To speak a foreign language.
- t<in>ara** done
t<in>ara-puyuma marəŋay na walak The child was speaking Puyuma.
- |tara|₂** hold out one's hand
tara-[y]anay [I/BF]
nu-tara-[y]anay-ku kana walak Help me to hold my arms out to the child.
tara-[y]aw [PF]
ku-tara-[y]aw na walak I held my arms out to the child.
tara-[y]aw-ta We invite.
- t<əm>ara** [AF]
t<əm>ara-ku kibəray qa pəysu I held out my hand to borrow money.
- t<əm>ara-ra-maw** shamans. The shamans hold out their hands towards the spirit world.
taramunamunagan broomweeds, *Sida acuta* Burmf.
 [Puyuma explain: *mi?apuʔ, səmaŋaʔ qa sasəlap* 'It has flowers, it is used to make brooms.']
- taramunag** watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris* Schrad
ma-ŋadaw na ʔaw, saigu məkan kana taramunag Buck-toothed people like eating watermelon.
- taranapaw** careful; take care
taranapaw nu-kirwan! Take care of your clothes!
taranapaw-anay [I/BF]
nu-taranapaw-anay-ku kəmakaway Help me to take care when walking.
taranapaw-aw [PF]
ku-taranapaw-aw məkan na kuraw I take care when eating fish.
taranapaw-u [Imp PF]
taranapaw-u! Take care!
t<əm>aranapaw [AF]
t<əm>aranapaw-ku kəmakaway I am careful on the road.
- |taraʔ|** difficult; hinder
t<əm>araʔ [AF]
t<əm>araʔ-ku kibəray qa pəysu It is difficult for me to get money, (it is the first time I have succeeded).
t<əm>araʔ qua-ku kaqini It is difficult for me to come here.
t<əm>araʔ ʔəməkəʔ-ku, mapaias-ku I am not used to drinking alcohol, I get diarrhoea (straight away).
- tarawalan** right-hand side
tarawiri left-hand side

taray	a large wooden dish
	ta-taray-an water tank for rain
tarbu	wild sugarcane, <i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> (L.) (Used by the shamans in rites performed by the river.)
tariama	jealous; scorn <i>tariama-yu!</i> Bully him! tariama-[y]anay [I/BF] <i>tariama-[y]anay na taiwan kana dalu</i> Mainland China scorns Taiwan. tariama-[y]aw [PF] <i>daw nu-tariama-[y]aw marəŋay?</i> Why did you bully him?
	t<əm>ariama [AF] <i>t<əm>ariama na yawan qa dinəkalan</i> The chief scorns some villagers.
taroko	Atayal people
tarsiqan	morning star (obsolete term for Puyuma) (cf. paramanan ‘morning star’; ribulu? ‘Ursa Minor’; pitubulu? ~ pitumanan ‘Ursa Major, Pleiades’) [Puyuma explain: <i>kəmakuk na turukuk, maragan-ta</i> ‘When the cocks crow, we get up.’]
tarisirisigan	millipede (cf. lijasaman ‘millipede’)
tartar	reef; lava stone
taruma?	Tanan city (Rukai village), Tarumak
taruʔan	campsite; hut (< Amis according to Puyuma. Cf. Fey 1986:309 <i>taloʔan</i> ‘Hut’; cf. also Tsuchida 1976:169 *taRuqan.)
tastas	masturbate
tatabək	calabash (when dried it is used as a container)
tatakəp	booby trap (A wooden plank on which bait is placed, and a bamboo cover that closes on the animal.)
tati u?	rope
< ti u? ‘tied up’	
tatimus	forefinger (cf. timus ‘immerse, taste with the forefinger’) <i>tatimus-ku qa yam</i> I taste the salt with my forefinger. pa-ta-tatimus measure of four fingers (cf. tinukapat ‘measure of four fingers’)
tatius	a type of frog
tatiwisan	peduncle of a fruit or bract (according to Puyuma)
tatukəm	American black nightshade, <i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill. (< Amis)
tatuʔus	beak <i>tu-tatuʔus kana ʔayam</i> the bird’s beak
tawdinq	bell with a clapper, we do not knock on it [Puyuma explain: <i>ulaya tu-buʔu</i> ‘It has testes.’]
tawlyul	ritual bell (cf. kaluʔay ‘bell’; riŋətəs ‘the small bell that men hung on the side of their belt’; siŋsiŋan ‘rattle’) (Bell worn by the boys from the dormitory to perform a mission. The sound of the bells belonging to the Upper and Lower moieties were different.)

	<p><i>i ʔami na maramaʔiɖaŋ ʔi, iwaiwaya tu-tawlyul, i timul na maranak ʔi, nanəma tu-tawlyul</i> The Upper moiety, the elder had nine bells, the Lower moiety, the youngest had only six.</p> <p><i>miwalak isabak tu-tawlyul kana ʔakubakuban, aɖi miwalak tu-tawlyul kana babayan i muagamut</i> The dormitory's boys' bells have a clapper, not the ladies' bells at <i>muagamut</i>.</p>
taw[uj	bamboo used to carry meals
tawar	calm and quiet
	<i>tawar la məkan!</i> Eat slowly!
	<i>tawar la!</i> Go slowly (go in peace)!
	pa-tawar [Caus]
	<i>maʔiɖaŋ-ta la, pa-tawar-ta kəmiaŋər</i> When we are old, we think slowly.
	<i>pa-tawar-i!</i> Take it easy!
	<i>pa-tawar-a-ta!</i> Let's take it easy!
	tawar-anay [I/BF]
	<i>tawar-anay-ku marəŋay</i>
	1. I speak more slowly.
	2. I speak quietly.
	tawar-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-tawar-ay təmi[il</i> I write slowly.
	t<əm>awar-a [AF/Subj]
	<i>t<əm>awar-a-ta</i> Let's go slowly.
tawasi	a brush
tawinaʔan	female (non-human)
	tawinaʔan na turukuk hen
	<i>nanku tawinaʔan na turukuk saigu mibitunun</i> My hens lay a lot of eggs.
tawtawyan	beetle (kind of)
taya	<i>Solanum, Solanum</i> (unidentified) (< Amis), plant (sp.) (Bitter vegetable reputed to improve digestion.)
taytaw	he, she, free pronoun, third singular, emphatic
	<i>amaw taytaw, na t<əm>amaku</i> It is he, who was smoking.
	<i>tu-tusukaw taytaw</i> He himself speared it.
[təbtəb]	cut on a chopping board, a block (cf. puʔpuʔ 'cut an object at the top')
	maytəbtəb a metaphor for man (Lit. 'has got a haircut on a chopping board'). Men's haircut is said to have been made on a chopping board.
	s<al>təb cut in one stroke
	<i>s<al>təb-aw tu-niʔən ɖa taɖaw</i> His neck has been cut off with one stroke of a long knife.
	<i>s<əm><al>ətəb-ku tu-niʔən</i> I beheaded him with one stroke.
	təbtəb-an chopping block, chopping board
	təbtəb-aw [PF]
	<i>təbtəb-aw na kawi kana təbtəb-an isaʔ</i> The wood is cut on the chopping board.

	t<əm>əbtəb [AF] <i>t<əm>əbtəb-ku qa kawī</i> I cut wood on the block.
	t<in>əbtəb wood cut <i>t<in>əbtəb la na kawī</i> The wood is cut.
təbun	well (for water)
təbur	south (ritual term) (cf. timuʔ , tənəm ‘south’) (Only used in ritual texts; cf. Blust ACD 1995: 492 */tebuR/ spring of water.)
təqək	buttocks arə-təqə-təqək smell of feces <i>arə-təqə-təqək-yu</i> You smell of feces.
 təqər 	ra-təqə-təqək-an ‘Big butt’ one day (duration) pa-təqər [Caus] <i>pa-təqər-u kīkarun</i> (Give him,) he will do it in one day. ta-təqər will do something for one whole day <i>ta-təqər-ku aləpə?</i> I want to sleep a full day. təqər-ay [LF] <i>ku-təqər-ay i isaw muqadənī</i> I spent the day with Isaw. təqər-i [Imp LF] <i>təqər-i kīkarun!</i> Do it in one day!
təga	t<əm>əqər [AF] <i>t<əm>əqər-ku təməkəʔ qa ʔəraw</i> I spend my days drinking wine. accompany; sing first (cf. sələtak ‘sing first and lead other singers’; laŋ ‘companion, accompany; go via’) təga [Imp] <i>təga-yu iqu na səmənay!</i> Start singing that song! ta-təga will sing <i>marpawatəg-ta, ta-təga-[y]ay iqu na sasənanay</i> We will sing in unison these songs. təga-[y]ay [LF] <i>ku-təga-[y]ay iqu na muabərək kana hitay səmənay</i> I accompanied that soldier’s return with singing. <i>tu-təga-[y]ay na marsaʔur kana maʔiday</i> The old men sing along with the team songs. t<in>əga-[y]an accompaniment over <i>nanku t<in>əga-[y]an səmənay kana muatuahitay</i> My accompaniment of songs for the man who became a soldier. <i>nanku pinawatəg kanqī kana t<in>əga-[y]an</i> My accompaniment with these songs.
 təkəʔ 	crack and leak a little ma-təkəʔ gets cracked and leaks <i>ma-təkəʔ na paʔtan</i> The bucket has cracked and leaks. mu-təkəʔ [ACaus] <i>mu-təkəʔ na paʔtan</i> The wood of the bucket is cracked and it leaks. pa-təkəʔ [Caus]

	<i>pa-təkaʔ-aw kana kadaw na paʔtaŋ</i> The bucket is leaking because of the wood being cracked by the sun.
 təkəs 	shoot (to) təkəs-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-təkəs-anay na timra, təməʔipis</i> I fired a shot, and missed the target.
 təkəʔ 	not easy to be moved; be changed ta-təkəʔ-an the leather strap of the <i>tawlyul</i> bell threaded through the trousers təkəʔ-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-təkəʔ-anay tu-paysu kanantu paparəʔan</i> He sticks his money in his belt. təkəʔ-aw [PF] <i>ku-təkəʔ-aw ku-aŋər</i> 1. I don't want to forget. 2. I don't want to change. t<əm>əkəʔ [AF] <i>t<əm>əkəʔ la ku-kəmiaŋər</i> It is difficult for me to change my mind. <i>t<əm>əkəʔ-ku ɖa paysu i paparəʔan</i> I stick some money in my belt.
təkənun təkir 	unidentified bird, a type of woodpecker. It cries 'tululululu'. stand up; bristle pa-təkir [Caus] <i>na babayan pa-təkir-aw tu-əʔas kana maʔinayan</i> The woman makes the man's sex hard. t<əm>atəkir na kamajul large chili t<əm>əkir [AF] <i>t<əm>əkir ku-arbu</i> My hair stands on end. <i>t<əm>əkir tu-əʔas</i> He has a hard-on. <i>na maʔinayan məkan kana t<əm>atəkir, ɖiama t<əm>əkir nantaw</i> The man who eats chilis gets an erection.
təktək təkuy 	gecko remove a part pa-təkuy [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təkuy-anay ku-maʔa</i> I gave my eye to be removed. <i>pa-təkuy-ay na kuaysə</i> The machine digs. t<əm>əkuy [AF] <i>t<əm>əkuy-ku kana ɖənan</i> I dug a cave in the mountain. t<in>əkuy-an something removed <i>t<in>əkuy-an-ku ɖa maʔa</i> One of my eyes has been removed. <i>t<in>əkuy-an na ɖənan</i> a mountain cave <i>kaɖu i ɖənan, miʔəɖəŋ-ta kana t<in>əkuy-an na ɖənan</i> When we stay in the mountains, we sleep in a cave.
 tələʔəʔ 	stop abruptly m-u-tələʔəʔ [Mvt] <i>indaŋ-ku, m-u-tələʔəʔ ku-kaway</i> I am frightened, I stopped abruptly walking.

- m-u-tələʔəq na kakipa kana barasaʔ* The car struck a stone and stopped.
- tələʔəq-anay** [I/BF]
nu-tələʔəq-anay qa kawı You stopped suddenly because you hit a tree.
- tələʔəq-aw** [PF]
ku-tələʔəq-aw na kakipa I stopped the cart suddenly.
- |təlu₁**
 pass on
ki-təlu pass on
tu-palaw kana ʔaw ʔi, ki-təlu kəma-ta kanɖu na ʔai For people's skin disease, we use that word *ki-təlu*, 'pass on'.
kur-təlu pass on to somebody
kur-təlu-ay qa paʔis ku-anay I gave my girlfriend stinking armpit disease.
təlu-ay [LF]
nantu palaw, tu-təlu-ay He has passed on his skin disease.
ku-təlu-ay iɖu na ʔaw kananku palaw I passed my skin disease on to that person.
- t<əm>əlu** [AF]
na paʔis t<əm>a-təlu The disease of the stinking gland of the armpit is contagious.
- |təlu₂**
 add to
təlu-ay [LF]
ku-təlu-ay na ʔabay I added the sticky rice dumplings.
təlu-i [Imp LF]
təlu-i ɖia nu-nikanan! Eat some more!
t<əm>əlu [AF]
t<əm>əlu-ku saigu tu-ʔai kana puyuma I add Puyuma words to my knowledge.
 (In ritual context the shamans use *sul(i)* or *sul(ə)* = 'to add'. This represents further support for the hypothesis that while PAN *C has become /t/ in Puyuma, it is reflected as /s/ in the ritual language, cf. *təʔaɖaw* 'sit down' corresponds to *səʔaɖaw* in the ritual texts, or *ʔaʔit/ʔaʔis*. (L. Sagar p.c.))
- təlyw**
 sprout; shoot
nantu təlyw kana basikaw Bamboo shoots.
təlyw-aw [PF]
tu-təlyw-aw qa kua[əŋ tu-ʔaŋuruʔ He has a brain tumour.
t<əm>əlyw [AF]
t<əm>əlyw na ku[əŋ The vegetables sprout.
- təlu**
 three
kan-təlu-an measure of three fingers held flat
kara-təlu the third time
kara-təlu three objects per person (personal or non-personal nouns)
kara-təlu-yu qa biʔunun You have three eggs.
kar-təlu-təlu-an-mu qa biʔunun (A lot of people, each) you have three eggs.

kar-təlu-təlu-ay qa biʔunun na ɕinəkalanən Each villager had three eggs.

kara-təlu tu-ljima ‘He has three hands’, it means a ‘thief’; (cf. **bəlakas tu-ljima** ‘his hands are long’, **rə-ʔaka-ʔakaw-an** ‘incurable thief’; **ma-ʔəʔəs** ‘thief’)

kar-mi-təlu-təlu-an ~ kar-mia-təlu-an

kar-mi-təlu-təlu-an kəmakawan ~ kar-mia-təlu-an Walk three by three.

ka-təlu-an na buʔan ‘the third’. June in the old calendar.

[Puyuma explain:

g<əm>əʔi kana [umay i karumaʔ an ‘We pull up rice in front of the Ancestors’ cult house.’

mar-ʔani pənia la, ta-ʔapəʔ-aw na dawa kana aʔiʔiʔ ‘The harvest is all over, we put the millet in the granary.’]

maka-təluən thirty

məkʔəp misama ɕa tatəlua thirteen

mi-a-təlu three for counting human beings

mi-ta-təlu three (people) together

par-ka-təlu into three pieces

ku-par-ka-təlu-aw səmaltəb na ʔasəpan I cut the sugarcane into three pieces.

par-təluən perform an action three times

ku-par-təluən-ay məʔəʔəʔ i dulien I have embraced Dulian three times.

ku-par-təluən-anay pənukpuk na puakpuk I used the whip to hit him three times.

ku-par-təlu-təluən-ay marəʔay I repeated three times.

mu-par-təluən-ku ɕ<əm>əlia I vomited three times.

p<ən>ar-təluən-ku səmənaʔ I sang three times.

p<in>a-ka-təlu ~ par-ka-təlu ~ pu-ka-ta-təlu one third

na ʔabay ku-par-ka-təlu-aw bəray qa mi-a-təlu qa ʔaw I divided the sticky rice dumplings into three parts to give to three people.

ta-təlu-a three objects or animals

[təluʔk]

excessive tiredness, a body with no strength (cf. **apəl** ‘weak’; **ləpa** ‘pains everywhere’; **rapiʔ** ‘tired, painful’; **tiʔiʔi** ‘without strength but can still walk, extreme fatigue’)

mu-tə<lu>ʔuk [ACaus]

mu-tə<lu>ʔuk-ku I have no strength.

təmama

father; uncle

mar-təmama father ~ son or father ~ daughter relationship

namali my father

təmama your father, your uncles

təmamataw his father

təmamataw shətiang Shetiang’s father

təmama-[y]an fathers, uncles

*tu-wawadiyan kan namali aw nanali, na maʔinayan ɖia, nanku
təmamayan* My father's and my mother's brothers, these men
are my *temamayan*.

təmaramaw shaman (singular)
< **tara** 'hold out one's hand'; **təmararamaw** plural
maw 'identical' **tararamawan** ritual
imanay nantu tararamawan? Who is doing their ritual?

təmuamuan grandparents
mar-təmuamuan grandparent or grandchild relationship
mar-təmuamuan relationship between grandparents and grandchildren
offspring (singular); grandchild
misasa tu-təmuamuan kan baliw Baliw has only one grandchild.
təmuamuan (plural)
kaɖuan tu-təmuamuan kan baliw Baliw's descendents are numerous.

təmuamuan i dapal grandchildren (Lit. 'grandchildren in the foot', i.e.
generation G-2)
uniən-ku ɖa təmuamuan i dapal, ɖiama uniən ɖa təmuamuan i səki I have
no grandchildren, so I have no great-grandchildren.
təmuamuan i səki great-grandchildren, etc. (Lit. 'grandchildren in the
toenails', generations G-3 and subsequent)

|təmuɟ| taciturn
ma-təmuɟ be taciturn
ma-təmuɟ nanku ʔasawa My daughter-in-law doesn't like talking.
ma-təmuɟ ku-katagwin, maɟai-ku My husband doesn't like talking,
but I do.

pa-təmuɟ [Caus]
ku-pa-təmuɟ-aw I told (him ~ her) to shut up.

|təmuɟ| fill up
ka-ta-təmuɟ might fill up
nanmu ɖaɖək ka-ta-təmuɟ ɖa sənən Your body will be radiant.

ma-təmuɟ [AF]
ma-təmuɟ na dinun ɖa ənay The jar is full of water.

təmuɟ-anay [I/BF]
tu-təmuɟ-anay kana dinun na ənay The jar has been filled up with
water.

təmuɟ-ay [LF]
ku-təmuɟ-ay ɖa ɟai I speak 'like a parrot'.

|tənaw| fly in zigzag
m-u-tənaw [Mvt]
m-u-tənaw la na səmalɕi? The secretary bird has fled in
zig-zag.
t<əm>ənaw [AF]
t<əm>ənaw na səmalɕi? The secretary bird flies in zig-zag.
tənaw-anay [I/BF]
tənaw-tənaw-anay na aru ɖaɖimuɕ la a siwsiwan It is flying in zigzag,
nearly to catch the chicks.

- tə̀nək**
tə̀nəm weaving knife made in brass
the noise of the sea. A synecdoche in ritual context for the south, where the sea is (Cf. Blust ACD 1999:85 PAN **tenem* ‘sea, saltwater’. KaTipul dialect *tenem* ‘a crater full of water’.) (In ritual context, the shamans use *bayaj* ‘sail of a ship’; *tə̀bur* ‘south’, as metaphors for sea.)
nantu lə̀jaw kana tə̀nəm, kađi tə̀bur, maylala a bariwan When we hear the noise of the sea coming from the south, we know a typhoon is on the way.
- |tə̀nəp|**
submerge; send to the bottom (cf. **lə̀də̀n** ‘dive, sink’)
m-u-tə̀nəp [Mvt]
m-u-tə̀nəp na kadaw The setting sun ~ the sun sets.
m-u-tə̀nəp na sasudaŋ i inə? The boat sunk in the sea.
pa-tə̀nəp [Caus]
ku-pa-tə̀nəp-aw na lađub kana dinun isabak The ladle has been dipped in the jar by me.
t<əm>ənəp [AF]
t<əm>ənəp-ku qa barasa? i dinun I threw a stone in the jar.
tə̀nəp-anay [I/BF]
ku-tə̀nəp-anay na lađub kana dinun I dipped the ladle in the jar.
tə̀nəp-aw [PF]
ku-tə̀nəp-aw na barasa? i dinun The stone has been thrown in the jar by me.
- tə̀nin**
tə̀nuk sparrow, *Lonchura*
middle
i tə̀nuk in the middle
pa-tə̀nuk [Caus]
pa-tə̀nuk-anay-ku kana lawlaw na ti|il, ʔinaba pasəkət mə̀na?u kana ti|il I put the lamp in the centre of the books so I can see them well.
pa-tə̀nuk-anay pi?ə̀də̀ŋ kana kia?ə̀də̀ŋan, muagi|iđ, ađi mu?atəl
I have laid him on his side, in the middle of the bed, he can’t fall.
pu-tə̀nuk arbiter, referee
na markatagwin na mađađikuł, mukua i namali pu-tə̀nuk-a The couple are quarrelling, and the father will play the role of arbiter.
tu-pu-tə̀nuk-ay na walak na mađađikuł kan duliən Dulian arbitrates in his children’s quarrel.
- |tə̀nun|**
weave
ta-tə̀nun-an frame of the weaving loom
t<əm>ənun [AF]
t<əm>ənun-ku qa ɭuŋpaw I have woven a man’s jacket.
tə̀nun-anay [I/BF]
tə̀nun-anay i duliən qa aliuť She wove a bag to give to Dulian.
tə̀nun-aw [PF]
ku-tə̀nun-aw ɖata tə̀nun-an na ɭuŋpaw I have weaved the man’s jacket on our weaving loom.
t<in>ə̀nu-nan woven material

|təŋaɖaw|

sit

ka-təŋaɖaw [Imp]

ka-təŋaɖaw i saninin kanku, tu-kayaw nanku katagwin! Sit down on my side, said my husband!

ka-təŋaɖaw-an a seat

ka-təŋaɖaw kana ka-təŋaɖaw-an Sit on the seat.

mara-ma-təŋaɖaw age-set of 6 month-old babies**ma-təŋaɖaw** [AF]

ma-təŋaɖaw-ku kana ka-təŋaɖaw-an I sit down on the seat.

ma-səŋaɖaw the spirits of the altar (This represents further support for the hypothesis that while PAn *C has become /t/ in Puyuma, it is reflected as /s/ in the ritual language, cf. [aŋiŋ]/[aŋis, ʔaw/ *manasaw*. (L. Sagar p.c.))

pa-təŋaɖaw [Caus]

ku-pa-təŋaɖaw-anay kana ka-təŋaɖaw-an i muli It is my grandmother that I placed on the seat.

təŋaɖaw-ay [LF]

ku-təŋaɖaw-ay tu-ɖaku| kan nanali I sit on my mother's back.

təŋal

small mountain (cf. **ɖənan** 'mountains') (KaTipul dialect it means 'accessible cliff' for Puyuma it is an obsolete term.)

|təŋəɖ|

kill; beat to death

ma-ta-təŋə-təŋəɖ kill each other (war)

ma-ta-təŋə-təŋəɖ-ta kana dipuŋ We had war with the Japanese.

pa-ta-təŋəɖ will make somebody fight

pa-ta-təŋəɖ kantaw! Fight him!

təŋəɖ-aw [PF]

ku-təŋəɖ-aw na walak I brutally beat the child.

təŋəɖ-ay [LF]

tu-təŋəɖ-ay na unan The snake was killed.

t<in>əŋəɖ-an somebody killed or beaten

t<in>əŋəɖ-an iɖi na walak, ɖiama marətu This child was brutally beaten, so he is aching all over.

təŋəs

tie up in a bundle (something small)

təŋəs one bundle of small objects, a bunch (flowers)**t<əm>əŋəs** [AF]

t<əm>a-təŋəs-ku ɖa ʔarbu I am tying up my hair.

təŋəs-anay [I/BF]

ku-təŋəs-anay ɖa ʔaʔun na guŋ I give the ox bunches of cut grass to eat.

təŋəs-aw [PF]

ku-təŋəs-aw ku-ʔarbu My hair have been tied up by me.

|təŋəsək|

put a plant in some part of the body

pa-təŋəsək [Caus]

pa-təŋəsək-anay kana kaʔipaŋ (Flowers) are put in the hat.

t<əm>əŋəsək [AF]

t<əm>əŋəsək-ku ɖa sapaʔ kananku kaʔipaŋ I put a *sapaq* leaf in my hat (to make some shade).

- təŋəsək-anay** [I/BF]
biʔas na wari, tu-təŋəsək-anay qa sapaʔ kananku kabuŋ It is hot,
 he put a *sapaq* twig in my hat (make some shade).
- təŋəsək-u** [Imp PF]
təŋəsək-u, yuyu! You, put (a herb to make shadow)!
- təpaypay**
|təpiʔ|
 raft (cf. **ta-laŋuy-an** ‘raft’)
 stick (cf. **ɖuʔikiʔ** ‘sticky’)
- mi-t<in>əpiʔ-an** something sticky
mi-t<in>əpiʔ-an qa ʔabay na katəŋaɖawan The seat is sticky from
 the sticky rice dumplings.
- pa-təpiʔ** [Caus]
ku-pa-təpiʔ-anay na uŋər kana [ibəŋ] I stuck my snot on the wall.
- t<əm>əpiʔ** [AF]
t<əm>əpiʔ kana [ibəŋ na damuk] The blood is stuck on the wall.
- təpiʔ-aw** [PF]
ku-təpiʔ-aw ku-iʔəʔ kana katəŋaɖawan It is my spit that I have stuck
 to the seat.
- |təʔaŋ|**
 startled with admiration; dumbfounded
- pa-təʔaŋ** [Caus]
ku-pa-təʔaŋ-aw na puyuma kanku saiguyan The Puyuma admire
 my knowledge. ~ I made the Puyuma admire my knowledge.
- t<əm>əʔaŋ** [AF]
t<əm>əʔaŋ-ku kanantu kinikarunan kan duliən I am an admirer of
 Dulian’s work.
- |təɾəpus|**
 hold back from urinating
- pa-təɾəpus** [Caus]
pa-təɾəpus-pus na isiʔ The urine is prevented from flowing.
- təɾəʔi**
 feel uneasy (ritual term) (cf. **sipuʔur** ‘sad, uneasy’; **səpəl** ‘ill at ease,
 disappointed’)
- əɖi təmika, ɖiama təɾəʔi-ku* I failed, so I feel bad.
- təɾəs**
 filter; (**tiris** according to the speaker)
 a **təɾəs** dried up waterfall
t<in>əɾəs-an kana ənay, garəm uniən la It used to be a waterfall,
 but now there is not (it has dried up).
- mu-təɾəs** [ACaus]
mu-təɾəs la na bəras The rice is filtered.
- ta-təɾəs-an** a filter
- təɾəs-anay** [I/BF]
tu-təɾəs-anay kana ta-təɾəs-an na bəras The rice is filtered with a
 filter.
- təɾəs-aw** [PF]
təɾəs-aw na bəras kana takaɖ The rice is filtered with the *takaD*
 basket.
- t<in>əɾəs-an** slurry, manure pit
t<in>əɾəs-an qa ənay na ʔaʔi The water has been filtered, only the
 feces remain.

	<i>t<in>arəs-an qa ʔaʔi na anay</i> The feces have been filtered, only the liquid remains.
tərkin	protruding up and swaying for a buttocks <i>tərkin tu-təqək</i> Her protruding buttocks are swaying. a rə-ərkin-an buttocks up and swaying a lot t<əm>ərkin [AF] <i>adi t<əm>ərkin tu-təqək, qiama tər<kir>kin tu-təqək kana buʔabuʔayan</i> The lady's buttocks are not protruding, so she sticks up (on purpose).
tərsukan	small bottle containing lime for betel [Puyuma say it is an onomatopoeia, ritual term.] (cf. taŋtaŋ 'flask containing lime')
təru ₁	heron
 təru ₂	teach pa-təru [Caus] <i>tu-pa-təru-anay tu-ŋai kan shətiang kanku</i> Shetiang taught me some of his words. t<əm>əru [AF] <i>t<əm>əru-ku qa walak</i> I teach children. təru-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-təru-anay-ku kananku walak</i> Help me to teach the children. təru-ay [LF] <i>tu-təru-ay qa ŋai qa kuatis</i> He teaches bad words. <i>tu-təru-ay-ku kan nanali</i> My mother teaches me. <i>tu-təru-ay kana maʔiʔaŋ na miabətan</i> The age-set <i>miabətan</i> are taught by the old men.
 təru ₃	order pa-təru [Caus] <i>tu-pa-təru-anay kan təmutaw na walak</i> The children have been ordered to listen to the grandparents. <i>pa-təru-ku qa kirwan</i> I ordered some clothes. <i>qua pa-təru-a qa taqaw</i> Someone came to order a knife.
 təstəs	melt (fat); shrink mu-təstəs [ACaus] <i>mu-təstəs na imar kana liuy</i> The pork fat is shrinking. t<əm>əstəs [AF] <i>t<əm>əstəs-ku tu-imar kana liuy i dadəruan</i> I melted the pork fat in the saucepan. təstəs-aw [PF] <i>ku-təstəs-aw na imar kana liuy</i> The pork fat is melted by me.
ti-	besides <i>V-ku</i> , there are two other agentive pronominal forms for the first person singular, cf. <i>ki-</i> and <i>ti-</i> . <i>Ki-</i> denotes a slight intention, a desire. <i>Ti-</i> indicates a strong intention, a will. <i>ti-bərayay-yu kana katawa</i> You will be given by me the papaya (because I want to).

- tia?** dream
saɖu nanku tia? My dreams are numerous.
ki-a-tia? oniromancy
ma-tia? [AF]
ma-tia?-ku I dream.
- tial** belly
nana na tial The belly aches.
bənəʃukur na tial A round belly. ~ The belly is round.
- tiam₁** trade; a shop (< Minnan *khiam*)
tiam₂ name of a household (< Minnan)
 (Two sisters left the *raʔəra* household, *tiam* and *paksia*. *Tiam* was successful in trade, *paksia* failed.)
- tian** daughter, term of reference
na babayan par-kuti-kuti, ɖiama tian puŋaʃad Women have a *kuti* (*vulva*) so they are called *ti-an* (< the end of *ku-ti* + Nmz ‘those who have a *kuti*’, cf. **kis**).
- tianəs** lime (fruit)
tibalbal dragonfly
|tibtib| erosion (Cf. **ririb** ‘ruts’; **ɖiɖiran** ‘strand, littoral’). The three terms are used as pairs in ritual context; cf. Cauquelin 2008:307, verse 26-06: *maka-ni-ribrib, maka-t<in>ibtib-an* ‘on the ditches, along the eroded paths’.)
mu-tibtib [ACaus]
mu-tibtib la na daʃan The road has been carried away by the water.
tibtib-ay [LF]
tibtib-ay na darəʔ kana ənay The soil was carried away by the water.
t<in>ibtib-an a place eroded
unien na daʃan, t<in>ibtib-an la na darəʔ There is no road, the earth has been driven away (by water).
- |tiburabur|** ruminant
ma-tiburabur [AF]
ma-tiburabur na guŋ, na biaw The oxen, the deer ruminant.
- tibus** on the point of; barely miss
aɖi ua daləp kana suan, tibus tu-karaʃaw-yu Don’t go near the dog, he is on the point to bite you.
tibus mutani kana katəŋaɖawan na walak The child is on the point of falling down from the seat.
maʃuka, saɖar aləpəʔ, tibus muʃipas la na wari He is lazy, he likes sleeping, the day is going to pass away.
ka-tibus will be on the point of
paʃəkəʃay ɖa ʔəraw, ka-tibus maʃiay He is made to drink wine, he will fall down dead drunk.
t<əm>ibus [AF]
auka-ku t<əm>ibus-a I am going to the end.
t<əm>ibus-ku ɖa unan I nearly killed a snake.
auka-ku t<əm>ibus-a ɖa unan I am going to kill a snake.

- [tiqatud]** unstable
ma-tiqatud gets unstable
ma-tiqatud na papaqaran, miqaud There is an earthquake, the table gets unstable.
- t<əm>iqatud** [AF]
t<əm>iqatud nanku lawlaw My lamp is unstable.
- tiqul** hornet
tigami letter (< Japanese *tegami*)
ku-ti[il-anay-yu tamarapuyuma qa tigami bəray kanu I wrote you a letter in Puyuma to give to you.
- tigaras** thin hair
tiga<ra>ras tu-ɔarbu He has very thin hair.
- [tigir]** erect; stand up
kar-tigir stand up together
kar-tigir (We) get up.
a babayan, kaɖi puyuma, tu-k<in>ar-tigir-a, sa[aw a]udun The role of the women, here in Puyuma, is specially important.
- pa-tigir** [Caus]
ku-pa-tigir-aw na ɬaw I lifted up the man fallen on the ground.
ku-pa-tigir-aw na walak I got the children up.
nu-pa-tigir-anay-ku kana walak Help me to get the children up.
- rə-tigi-tigir** stand up for a long time
rə-tigi-tigir-ku I have been standing for a long time.
- t<əm>igir** [AF]
t<əm>igir na sina[əman The plants grow straight.
 (The dyad in ritual context is *pa-bənəsəŋ, pa-tigir* ‘during construction’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:178, verse 9-25.)
- tika** capture; reach goal; accurate
tika-yu na ləto? You have won the lottery?
ma-ta-tika two persons reach the same goal
ma-ta-tika ta-aŋər Our two characters agree well.
mu-pa-tika made to agree
mu-pa-tika ku-aŋər kananku binabatian My thoughts and my words agree.
pa-tika [Caus]
tu-ŋai kan ama asua ɖien ʔi, mənəɖu-ta la garəm ʔi, panaan pa-tika
 My father’s words in old times, when we see them today, are quite accurate.
pa-tika-ku qa ləto i takəsian I won the school lottery.
ku-pa-tika-[y]aw ku-aŋər kanu ŋai My thoughts agree with your words.
nanu aŋər pa-tika-[y]anay kantu bati kan dəmaway Your thoughts are in harmony with the words of God.
ta-tika will capture
ta-tika na pəʔir qa ku[abaw The trap will catch rats.
t<əm>ika [AF]

- t<əm>ika-ku qa nawan* I capture a flying squirrel.
t<əm>ika-ku qa ləto I have won at a million-to-one odds.
t<əm>ika-ku i takəsian I have passed my exams.
- tika-[y]aw** [PF]
ku-tika-[y]aw na nawan My catch is a flying squirrel.
aqi-ta, ta-tika nay? Maybe we won't catch anything?
- t<in>ika-[y]an** something struck
t<in>ika-[y]an qa qəruŋ na kawī The tree has been struck by some lightning.
t<in>ika-[y]an qa qəruŋ lightning
- [tiktik]**
tattoo (cf. **dəpu?** 'mark, tattoo')
- t<əm>iktik** [AF]
t<əm>iktik-ku qa barasa? I sculpted a stone.
- tiktik-ay** [LF]
sagar qa bułay na babayan, tu-tiktik-ay tu-sədəŋ, tu-maɕa
Women like to look beautiful, they have their eyebrows and eyelids tattooed.
- t<in>iktik-an** tattoos
bułay tu-t<in>iktik-an kana atayal Atayal's tattoos are beautiful.
- tikuras**
bamboo partridge, *Bambusicola thoracica sonorivox*
kamawan qa tikuras (Speak) like a partridge, (talkative).
- tikuy**
sticky rice dumpling (< Minnan) (cf. **?abay** 'sticky rice dumplings; generic term')
(The recipe is: use *binetuqan* or *DikeTan* rice, rice is ground and mixed with water, the dough is steamed for hours, and becomes elastic; it is a food greatly appreciated by travellers because it keeps well.)
- tilə**
a bruise
- t<əm>ilə** [AF]
t<əm>ilə tu-kinəltutan kanantu katəgwin tu-ʔasəl He made a bruise on his wife's arm because he hit her with his fist and the middle finger bent.
- [ti]as**
overtake; derail (cf. **talisiŋ** 'derail')
- mu-ti]as** [ACaus]
mu-ti]as na kadaw ~ mu-ti]as la kana paɕəgɕəg na kadaw afternoon (cf. **mu-talisiŋ la qa ka]a?ukan** 'afternoon')
- t<əm>i]as** [AF]
t<əm>i]as tu-ŋai She talks nonsense.
mu-ti]as tu-muɕa]aɕaw kana kapuŋpuŋay The wheels of the train have derailed.
- ti]as-anay** [I/BF]
tu-ti]as-anay nantu ŋadir Her invocations have derailed. (She has abandoned her shaman's role.)
- ti]il ~ ti]in**
write; book (Puyuma confuse the two terms)
- ki-a-ti]il** get help to write
ki-a-ti]il-ku kan dulien t<əm>i]il qa tinarabalaka I ask Dulian to help me write in a foreign language.

- pu-a-tijil-an** bookshelf
ku-ʔulus-aw na tiʔil kana puatiʔilan I removed the book from the bookshelf.
- t<əm>iʔil** [AF]
t<əm>iʔil-ku I write. ~ I wrote.
- tiʔil-an** [Imp I/BF]
tiʔil-an-ku kanu ʔaʔad! Help me to write your name!
- tiʔil-anay** [I/BF]
ku-tiʔil-anay-yu tamarapuyuma ʔa tigami bəray kanu I wrote you a letter in Puyuma to give to you.
- tiʔil-ay** [LF]
tiʔil-ay tamarapuyuma na tigami paʔatəʔ kananku katagwin I wrote a letter in Puyuma to send to my husband.
- t<in>iʔilan** writings
saʔu nanku t<in>iʔilan I have a lot of writings.
t<in>a-tiʔil-an ʔa tamarapuyuma It is written in Puyuma.
- sasaya na tiʔil** one word
 without strength but can still walk; extreme fatigue (cf. **təʔuʔuk** ‘excessive tiredness, a body with no strength’)
- tiʔiʔi**
mu-tiʔi [ACaus]
mu-tiʔi tu-ʔaʔək kana maʔiyay The drunken man’s body is without strength.
mu-tiʔi ku-ʔayuruʔ My head falls on one side.
kurʔiʔa na ʔaw kana mu-tiʔi na maʔiyay The man goes with the drunk who has trouble walking.
- tiʔitiʔan**
tiʔuʔ
 leash and leash rod of the weaving loom
 tied with a rope
ta-tiʔuʔ rope
tiʔuʔ hunting net
mu-tiʔuʔ [ACaus]
mu-tiʔuʔ tu-niʔən He hangs himself. (Lit. ‘He hung his neck.’)
- t<əm>iʔuʔ** [AF]
t<əm>iʔuʔ-ku kana ta-tiʔuʔ I tied with the ropes.
- tiʔuʔ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-tiʔuʔ-anay i ʔaʔuʔaʔun kana guʔ You tied up the ox in the grass.
- tiʔuʔ-ay** [LF]
ku-tiʔuʔ-ay na guʔ I tied up the ox.
tiʔuʔ-ay tu-niʔən saʔitanay kana kaw He hanged himself from a tree.
- t<in>iʔuʔ-an** tied places
ua-tiʔuʔ go to hang
ua-tiʔuʔ-ku I will hang myself.
- ua u-tiʔuʔ** [Imp]
ua u-tiʔuʔ! Go hang yourself!
- tiʔimaŋ**
mu-timaŋ [ACaus]
mu-timaŋ na wakaʔ The path is cleared.

	t<əm>imaŋ [AF]	<i>t<əm>imaŋ-ku</i> I cleared a passage.
	timaŋ-ay [LF]	<i>ku-timaŋ-ay na daʔan</i> I made a road.
	t<in>imaŋ-an	a passage under rocks or vegetation
timid		chin
tim]a		flea
timra		bullet
	timra kana kuaŋ	the bullets of the gun
timul		south, meaning on the side of the sea, the bottom (cf. təbur , tənəm ‘south’)
 timus 		immerse in a liquid; taste with the forefinger
	ta-timus	forefinger
	t<əm>imus [AF]	<i>t<əm>imus-ku kana wasabi nanku ta-timus</i> I taste the Japanese mustard with my index finger.
	timus-anay [I/BF]	<i>na sasimi, timus-anay kana wasabi, [əməkə] ɖa ʔəraw, maʔiay, miʔəɖəŋ kana tatami</i> We dipped the sashimi in mustard, we drink wine, we are drunk, we lie down on the <i>tatami</i> .
tinabawan		soul (Puyuma have three <i>tinabawan</i> , one on the top of the head called <i>ma-tungur</i> ‘the back of the head’, the other two stay on the shoulders and they are called <i>qiab</i> ‘shoulder’.) (In ritual context, we have many terms <i>matənabaw</i> , <i>matənkin</i> , <i>tanabaw</i> , <i>matanaban</i> , <i>mamawan</i> .)
tinalək		cooked rice (talək ‘does not exist’)
tinār		metal fragment, piece of steel <i>na tinār, aɖi miranaʔ, [aʔikə]</i> The metal fragment, <i>tinār</i> , does not rust, it breaks.
 tintin 		weigh (< Minnan <i>chhin</i> ?)
	tintin-aw [PF]	<i>tu-tintin-aw na paʔaka kana ti<a>ntin-an</i> The meat is weighed by the weigher.
	ti<a>ntin-an	weigher
 tinuas 		divorce
	mar-tinuas	two people divorce <i>sagar maɖaɖiku] na markatəgwin, kaaɖi mar-tinuas</i> Couples who often quarrel can’t avoid divorcing.
	par-tinuas	order somebody to divorce <i>par-tinuas-mu!</i> You get a divorce!
tinu-		one who act as...
	t<in>u-baŋsaran ~ t<in>ua-baŋsaran	one who act as a young man
	t<in>u-kaʔipəŋ	chief (< <i>kaʔipəŋ</i> ‘hat’)
	t<in>u-yawan	one who play the role of the chief (< <i>yawan</i> ‘chief’)
tinukapat		measure of four fingers (cf. kan-pat-an ‘measure of four fingers’)
< pat ‘four’		(Used especially for measuring the length of boars’ tusks.)

tiġas	bamboo splinters (cf. rəbuġ ‘split bamboo splinters’, ʔəlaw ‘bamboo splinters’)
tiġis	<p>tiġas kana mʔəlaw The bamboo splinters of the bamboo diviner nibble with the incisors; take out a piece of</p> <p>mi-t<in>iġis-an a part which has been taken out</p> <p><i>iġi na paʔaka mi-t<in>iġis-an ɖa ʔaw</i> Someone has taken a bit of this meat.</p> <p>t<əm>iġis [AF]</p> <p><i>t<əm>iġis-ku ɖa paʔaka</i> I ate a piece of meat.</p> <p>tiġis-anay [I/BF]</p> <p><i>ku-tiġis-anay tu-walu kana walak</i> I chewed the sweet a little before giving it to the child.</p> <p><i>ku-tiġis-anay-yu ɖa buŋa</i> I have bite a bit from the sweet potato for you.</p> <p>tiġis-aw [PF]</p> <p><i>tu-tiġis-aw-ku kana suan</i> The dog bites me.</p>
tiġran	nose; elephant’s trunk (cf. a-uŋər-an and a-uŋiġ-an ‘nose’, seldom used today)
tiġtiġ	<p>cut one’s hair; gutter</p> <p>ki-tiġtiġ get a haircut</p> <p><i>ki-tiġtiġ kantu ʔarbu</i> He got a haircut. ~ His hair got a haircut.</p> <p>may-tiġtiġ a synecdoche for men</p> <p>pa-tiġtiġ [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-tiġtiġ-an iġu na walak</i> Send that child to have a haircut.</p> <p>t<əm>iġtiġ [AF]</p> <p><i>t<əm>iġtiġ tu-ʔarbu</i> His hair is cut.</p> <p>tiġtiġ-anay [I/BF]</p> <p><i>nu-tiġtin-anay-ku kana ʔarbu</i> Help me to cut hair.</p> <p>tiġtiġ-ay [LF]</p> <p><i>ku-tiġtiġ-ay nu-ʔarbu</i> I cut your hair.</p> <p>tiġtiġ-i [LF]</p> <p><i>tiġtiġ-i!</i> Cut (hair)!</p>
tipalas	<p>go round and round like a whirlpool</p> <p>t<əm>ipalas [AF]</p> <p><i>t<əm>ipalas-ku i ɖənan</i> I went round and round in the mountain.</p> <p>sika-tipalas deliberately go round and round</p> <p><i>sika-tipalas-aw</i> I deliberately go round and round (because I don’t want to do or to go to).</p>
tipas	<p>the weaving of the <i>takaD</i> basket is coming undone at the edge</p> <p>mu-tipas [ACaus]</p> <p><i>mu-tipas na takaɖ</i> The weaving of the winnowing basket is undone at the edge.</p> <p><i>ku-saŋaʔaw na mu-tipas na takaɖ</i> I mended the rattan that is coming out of the edge of the basket.</p> <p>pa-tipas [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-tipas-ku</i> I was made to make a mistake.</p>

ku-pa-tipas-anay na takaq kan ukak I make Ukak mend the undone weaving of the basket.

tipas-aw [PF]

ku-tipas-aw na takaq I take the weaving of the winnowing basket off its edging (to mend it).

tipas-u [Imp PF]

tipas-u na takaq! Repair the basket *takaD!*

tipatipayan
|ti?atu|

wild amaranth

unstable

ma-ti?atu be unstable

ma-ti?atu na wali The milk teeth are loose.

ti?atu-anay [I/BF]

nu-ti?atu-anay-ku kana katəŋaɖawan Help me to destabilise the seat.

ti?atu-aw [PF]

ti?atu-aw na katəŋaɖawan The seat is unstable.

ti?atu-u [Imp PF]

ti?atu-u! Make (the thing) unstable!

|ti?əɖ|

hiccups (to have)

t<əm>i?əɖ [AF]

t<əm>i?ə-ti?əɖ-ku I have got hiccups.

an t<əm>i?ə-ti?əɖ-ta, tarawalan na atəŋalan dəpəlanay kana tarawiri na daɭukap, aw məŋaɖ-ta, səmirup ɖa baɭi kəma i tiŋran, aw tu paɖaranaw na baɭi kəma i indan aw maɖaya-ta t<əm>i?ə-ti?əɖ
When we have hiccups, we press our right palm with the thumb of the left hand, breathing in through the nose and out through the mouth, then we stop having hiccups.

tirek
tisagi
tiuatiu

artery

bag with a handle (< Japanese *tesage*)

dangle; swing for all objects (cf. **biŋabiŋ** ‘float, hang down, dangle, sway’;

ɭuaɭiu ‘dangle, for round objects’; **payapay** ‘float in the wind, sway’)

a-tiu<a>tiu na tatiɭu? The rope is swinging.

ka-tiuatiu will dangle

ka-tiuatiu na ɭaɭun The grass will dangle.

ma-tiuatiu [AF]

ma-tiuatiu na uŋər Snot runs. ~ The snot runs.

pa-tiuatiu [Caus]

ku-pa-tiuatiu-aw na ɭaɭun pakan kana siri I swing grass over the goats to feed them.

ku-pa-tiuatiu-anay na liuŋ, aw ɭaɭuakay I hang up the pig and disembowel it.

(A **milk tooth cannot *tiuatiu*, it **ma-ti?atu na wali** ‘the milk teeth are loose’.)

tiu?

trap; catch with bait, trap

uniɛn ɖa tiu? empty-handed (cf. **ɭaməɭas, uniɛn ɖa abak** ‘empty-handed’)

	mu-tiu? [ACaus]	<i>mu-tiu? kana pəʃir na babuy</i> The boar is entrapped.
	t<əm>iu? [AF]	<i>t<əm>iu?-ku qa ʔayam</i> I catch birds with a trap.
	tiu?-anay [I/BF]	<i>ku-tiu?-anay kana sa[ʔapan na ku]abaw</i> I caught the rats with a break-back trap.
	tiu?-aw [PF]	<i>ku-tiu?-aw na babuy</i> The boar has been entrapped by me.
tiuŋ	bend one's head	<i>nu-ɬimuʔ-anay-ku ʔi, ta-tiuŋ-ku</i> Catch (a white deer for me), I will nod with my head. (cf. the story in introduction 'na biaw')
	t<əm>iu-tiuŋ [AF]	<i>an tu-ba[ʔianay ʔi, kamawan qa t<əm>iu-tiuŋ na ʔapuʔ</i> When the wind blows, the flowers seem to be bending their heads.
	tiuŋ-aw [PF]	<i>ku-tiuŋ-aw na ʃiŋʃi</i> I bowed to the teacher.
tiwaŋ	teach (obsolete term) (cf. laɖam 'know')	
	t<əm>iwaŋ [AF]	<i>t<əm>iwaŋ-ku</i> I teach.
	tiwaŋ-aw [PF]	<i>ku-tiwaŋ-aw na walak</i> I taught to the children.
	pa-tiwatiwaŋ [Caus]	<i>pa-tiwatiwaŋ-ku kanu</i> I teach you.
tiwas	clear vegetation to make a road (ritual term) (cf. riwak 'clean')	
	t<əm>iwas [AF]	<i>t<əm>iwas-ku qa wakaʔ</i> I cleared a path.
	t<in>iwas-an glade	
	tiwas-anay [I/BF]	<i>nu-tiwas-anay-ku kana ʔaʃun</i> Help me to clear the grass.
	tiwas-ay [LF]	<i>ku-tiwas-ay na wakaʔ</i> It is the path that I have cleared.
tomato	tomato (< English)	
tu-	he, she, they, bound pronoun, third person plural, possessive, genitive	
-tu	<i>amaw iɖu tu-suan</i> His dog, it is that one.	
	<i>tu-tusukaw taytaw</i> He himself speared it.	
	<i>tu-bəray-anay kanu</i> She/they gave it to you.	
tua ₁	beckon without speaking (ritual term) (cf. paʔiq 'make a sign, gesture')	
	t<əm>ua [AF]	<i>t<əm>ua-ku</i> I beckoned.
	tua-[y]aw [PF]	<i>ku-tua-[y]aw</i> I beckoned.
	(In ritual context, the dyad is <i>ti-tua-[y]aw, ti-paʔiqaw</i> 'I do beckon.')	

tua₂

do

t<əm>ua [AF]

t<əm>ua-ʔabay-ta kana mandʒiw, ta-tua-ʔəmu-aw na bəras kana tua-ʔəmu-an When we make *mandʒiw* sticky rice dumplings, we make rice flour with the grinder.

t<əm>ua-ʔuma i inənyan na muaʔuma The farmer makes a field along the riverside.

t<əm>ua-qəkal Make the village, ‘the tutelary spirits of the village’.

t<əm>ua-qəkal spirits who ‘make’ the village. Contemporary tutelary spirits. (The dyad in ritual context is *t<əm>ua-datar*, *t<əm>ua-qəkal*, cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-07.)

t<in>ua-qəkal spirits who ‘made’ the village. (Every year before the *mangayaw* festival, the priests reconsecrate the tutelary spirits which ‘made’ the first village, symbolized by two large slabs of schist.)

t<in>ua made

t<in>ua-ʔəmu na bəras The rice has been made into flour.

t<in>ua-ʔabay Have baked rice dumplings.

t<in>ua-qəkal-an The place where the village was.

tua make

tua-ʔabay-ku andaman qa binariaw Tomorrow, I shall make some rice dumplings.

iqi na bəras, a tua-ʔabayan This rice, it is to make rice dumplings.

na bəras, ta-tua-ʔəmu-aw The rice, we make flour.

tua-ʔəmu-an grinder for flour**uru tua** ready to do

uru tua-qəkal-mi andaman We are ready to make a village tomorrow.

kite (cf. **ŋaw-ŋaw-an** ‘kite’)**tuap**

|tuaptup|

carve

tuaptup-an ~ pu-tuaptup-an pig’s trough

tu-tuaptup-an kana liuŋ the pig’s trough

tu-pu-tuaptup-an na bintang kana suan The dog’s bowl is a plastic dish. (*bintang* < Minnan)

|tubaŋ|

answer; acquiesce

pa-tubaŋ [Caus]

pa-tubaŋ-u i muya! Ask Muya to answer!

t<əm>ubaŋ [AF]

t<əm>ubaŋ na walak kana fiŋfi The child answers the teacher.

kiumal na baŋsaran kana bu[abu]ayan qa markatagwin, payas

t<əm>ubaŋ na bu[abu]ayan When the young man asked the girl to marry him, she immediately accepted.

t<in>ubaŋ-an answers

ku-t<in>ubaŋ-an kan duliən, sa[aw patəqəl] The answers I gave Dulian are extremely precise.

tubaŋ-anay [I/BF]

nu-tubaŋ-anay-ku kan ukak qa kiniumalan Help me to answer Ukak’s questions.

- tubaŋ-aw** [PF]
ku-tubaŋ-aw na kiaumal kanku, ku-tubaŋ-ay qa 'aiwa' I answered the question that I was asked; I answered 'yes'.
- tubaŋ-u** [Imp PF]
tubaŋ-u-ku! Answer me!
- tubil**
 short skirt for women, a sort of provocative 'follow me, boys'
 a **t<in>ubil-an** a lady (Lit. 'those who wear the *tubil*')
 (The *tubil* is worn over the *labit*, both skirts are knee-length. The two panels of the *tubil* are fastened on the left side, showing the embroidery of the *labit*.)
- mi-a-tubil** age-set of 13-16 year-old girls wearing the *tubil*
- |tuɖuʔ|₁**
 point at
- pa-tuɖuʔ** [Caus]
pa-tuɖuʔ-aw tu-birwa kana payraŋ tɔmimaʔ kana ləto. Aɖi tɔmika nantu ləto, ʔatəkaw kana taɖaw, ʔatəlanaŋ i ʔa[ʔa]un tu-birwa
 When a Taiwanese buys a lottery ticket, he asks his spirits to point to the right number. If he does not win, he destroys the altar with his knife and throws its spirits in the rubbish.
- t<əm>uɖuʔ** [AF]
t<əm>uɖuʔ-ku kananku kinasagaran na baŋsaran I pointed my finger at the man I love.
- tuɖuʔ-anay** [I/BF]
ku-tuɖuʔ-anay-yu kana tuɖutuɖuʔan I pointed to the worm to show it to you.
- tuɖuʔ-aw** [PF]
tu-tuɖuʔ-aw na yawan He points his finger towards the chief.
 (It means he is angry.)
- tuɖu₂**
tuɖutuɖuʔan₁
 < **tuɖuʔ** 'point at'
- knee (< KaTipul dialect, used in ritual context)
 coffee-colored worm that lives on leaves and makes itself a cocoon (cf. **ka[unu]nuŋan** 'type of small brown caterpillar whose envelope-like cocoon is attached to the underside of leaves')
kaɖu kana biraʔ isaʔ, mu[ɬ]puʔ tu-ɖaɖək ɖa saləsəl ɖa bu[ə]nan, Mupaʔaran tu-[u]dus, a[ɬ]akaw ma[ɬ]inaŋ 'tuɖuʔ ɖaya, tuɖuʔ [auɖ, tuɖu ʔami' It lives on leaves, surrounds its body with a thin white wrapping. When it points its tail, it is used as a toy, and we ask it 'show the west, show the east, show the south, etc.' (The worm's head leans to one side or the other and seems to answer by pointing in the right direction.)
- tuɖutuɖuʔan₂**
 < **tuɖu** 'knee'
|tuka|
- puffball
 lazy (< Amis *ma-toka*?) (cf. **raʔaŋ** 'averse to, lazy')
ka-ta-tuka will be lazy
ka-ta-tuka iɖini na walak This child will be lazy.
ka-tuka-ku kiakarunan I won't do the work. (I don't feel like it.)
ma-tuka be lazy
ma-tuka məkan na walak The child does not like to eat.

- tuka-aw** [PF]
tuka-aw kikarun (I) am lazy at work.
- tuka-ay** [LF]
ku-tuka-ay iqu na kiakarunan I can't be bothered with that work.
- tuki**
time; a watch (< Japanese *tokei*) (cf. **[ua** 'hour')
mi-tuki have a watch
mi-tuki na ?asəl I wear a watch on my arm.
munuma tuki? What time is it?
pi-tuki wear a watch
ku-pi-tuki-aw kana wawariwari Every day, I wear a watch.
nu-pi-tuki-anay-ku Help me to do up my watch.
- [tuktuk]**
hit (with a hammer)
pa-tuktuk [Caus]
pa-tuktuk-an kana tu<a>ktuk na pitaw Hit the spade with the hammer.
t<əm>u<a>ktuk [Prog]
t<əm>u<a>ktuk-ku qa tu<a>ktuk I am hitting with a hammer.
tu<a>ktuk hammer
tuktuk-anay [I/BF]
tuktuk-anay na barasa? kana pasək The stone is used to hit the nail.
tuktuk-aw [PF]
ku-tuktuk-aw na batulayaw kana tu<a>ktuk I hammered iron with a hammer.
- [tukuq]**
strengthen; buttress; support
ki-tukuq get something to support
ki-tukuq-ku qa sarkuqan kəmakaway I lean on a stick to walk.
ma-tuku-tukuq mutual aid
dəməway qa ma-tuku-tukuq aw mapulapula? tu-niaraipayan They formed a mutual aid group and worked along with their team.
t<əm>ukuq [AF]
t<əm>ukuq-ku kana mu?iri na ruma? I strengthened the ruined house.
t<in>ukuq-an a strengthened thing
t<in>ukuq-an qa batulayaw nanku ruma? My house is strengthened with an iron buttress.
tukuq-anay [I/BF]
ku-tukuq-anay na ta-tukuq I used the pillar to strengthen.
tukuq-aw [PF]
ku-tukuq-aw qa basikaw na ruma? It is the house that I have strengthened with a bamboo.
tukuq ~ **ta-tukuq** buttress, pillar, pole for a boat (cf. **panubayun** 'pillars made of bamboo placed crosswise, used as buttresses in the boys' dormitory')
- tula**
eel
tuliabak
cook sticky rice dumpling (cf. **t<əm>ua-?abay** 'cook sticky rice dumplings')

- t<əm>ualiabak** [AF]
tu-patabañ kana təmuamuan, aw muḡəsəl alabakabakay na ʔakuban.
Puka-ɖaɖua na wari t<əm>ualiabak na karumaʔan kaɖi pasaraʔaɖ
 To make the offerings to the ancestors, the young boys of the dormitory start the rite *alabakabakay*. The second day, they make the sticky rice dumplings here in the *pasaraqaD*'s ancestors' cult house.
 (It seems to be used only in the case of making sticky rice dumplings for ritual purpose.)
- tu|as**
 mischievous
mirabas tu-tu|as His idiocies have gone too far.
- ma-tu|as** be mischievous (stronger term than **ma-tu|əʔ** 'mischievous')
 unstable (cf. **tiʔatu** 'unstable')
- |tu|aw|**
ma-tu|aw [AF]
ma-tu|aw na papaɖaran, ʔaga|i kana barasaʔ The table is wobbly, wedge it with a stone.
mu-tu|aw [ACaus]
mu-tu|aw na papaɖaran The table is wobbly.
pa-tu|aw [Caus]
pa-tu|aw-aw na papaɖaran Tell him to put the wobbly table.
nu-pa-tu|aw-aw na papaɖaran The wobbly table has been put by you.
- tu|aw-aw** [PF]
ku-tu|aw-aw na papaɖaran I put the table crooked.
- tu|is**
 well deserved
maʔu|əʔ na walak, aɖi kiləḡaw ɖa ḡai, mutani kana katəḡaɖawan,
muʔikə| tu-dapal, tu|is tu-kayaw kantu mutaw The child has disobeyed, he did not listen, he fell down from the seat, he broke his leg, 'it serves him right' said his grandmother.
- |tu|uɖ|**
 pass on (cf. **bəray** 'give'; **tapu|** 'throw upward, receive from above')
- t<əm>u|uɖ** [AF]
t<əm>u|uɖ-ku ɖa paysu kana kalamalaman na ʔaw I give some money to the poor people.
- tu|uɖ-anay** [I/BF]
tu-tu|uɖ-anay kanu na kirwan The garment was passed on to you.
 name of a household (< *tə|u* 'three', according to the Puyuma)
- tu|uḡia**
|tuntum|
 fall down and hurt something
kur-tuntum one thing hurt another one
kur-tuntum na ʔaḡar i darəʔ, maḡatuy tu-indan He has fallen face down, its upper lip is swollen.
- tuntum-anay** [I/BF]
tu-tuntum-anay tu-ʔaḡuruʔ kana barasaʔ, paḡatuy kana barasaʔ
 He hurt his head against a stone which made his mouth swollen.
- |tunun|**
 see off to the door; take someone home (< KaTipul dialect) (cf. **pawatəḡ** 'go back with, come ~ go with'; **ʔatəɖ** 'fetch someone, send back someone')

- pa-ta-tunun** will be see off
pa-ta-tunun-ku kan ?bali I am going to take my elder sister home.
aru babəruk la i duliən, ta-pa-tunun-ay an kara?ub When Dulian is ready to leave, we will take her home in the evening.
- |tuŋu|** see from afar; gaze into the distance (cf. **tabaŋ** ‘look upwards or into the distance’)
- pa-tuŋu|** [Caus]
pa-tuŋu|-aw taytaw məna?u kana karuma?an He was sent to look in the church.
- tara-tuŋu|-an** observation platform
- ta-tuŋu|** will gaze
ta-tuŋu|-ku I shall have a look.
- ʔəm>uŋu|** [AF]
ʔəm>uŋu|-ku i qəkal I looked at the village in the distance.
- ʔəm>uŋu|** spirits in charge of men
(In ritual context, the pair is *ʔəm>abaŋ, ʔəm>uŋu|* ‘spirits in charge of men’.)
- tuŋu|-anay** [I/BF]
nu-tuŋu|-anay-ku i karuma?an Look at the ancestral cult house, over there, for me.
- tuŋu|-aw** [PF]
ku-tuŋu|-aw kəma i na [ataw, məna?u isabak kana ruma? I looked through the window at the inside of the house.
- tuŋur** the back of the head
- ma-tuŋur** an intelligent person (Some informants deplore that Puyuma language has no term for ‘intelligent’, so they use this term.)
(The ‘soul’ located on the top of the head is called *ma-tuŋur*.)
- |tupa?** rot; liquify (cf. **puni** ‘rot, soften’; **ʔəmə?** ‘rotten inside, unexpressed anger’)
- ma-tupa?** [AF]
ma-tupa? iqini na kiqa This sweetsop is rotten.
- mu-tupa?** [ACaus]
mu-tupa? na irupan The food is liquified.
- pa-tupa?** [Caus]
tu-pa-tupa?-ay dəməru na akanan, pakan kana kua[əŋ na ʔaw
He cooked liquid food to feed the invalid.
- tupa?-anay** [I/BF]
tu-tupa?-anay qa irupan pakan He was fed with liquid foods.
- tupa?-aw** [PF]
ku-tupa?-aw dəməru na tinalək I cooked the rice with a lot of water.
- |tu?tu?** drip drip (rain); leak by dripping
- ma-tu?tu?** be dripping
kəma i kana baybay, ma-tu?tu? na ?udal Coming from the platform, the rain is dripping.
ma-tu?tu? na sanun The tap is leaking drop by drop.
- ʔin>u?tu?-an** a place dripped by the rain

- t<in>u?tu?-an qa ?udal na darə?* The soil has been drip dripped by the rain.
- |tu?u|** sap of a plant; menstruation
mi-a-tu?u
 1. have sap of a plant
 2. periods for ladies
mi-a-tu?u na babayan The ladies has her menses. (cf. **kurnaŋ kana bu|an** ‘women’s period’)
mi-a-tu?u na kawi The tree has sap.
- tu?uq** stump of a tree which is getting rotten
muka kana marasaŋ kana tu?uq They climbed on the stump of the rotten tree.
- tu?un** star (Ritual term, cf. *vituHen* in KaTipul dialect.) (cf. **tj?ur** ‘star’ in Puyuma Nanwang dialect)
- |tu?us|** peck (to)
ta-tu?us beak
t<əm>u?us [AF]
t<əm>u?us na maymay kantu ta-tu?us The duck pecks with its beak.
tu?us-aw [PF]
na maymay tu?us-aw kantu ta-tu?us The ducks peck with their beaks.
- turak** pillar; pole
pu-turak used to make a post
pu-turak-anay qa batulayaw Iron is used to make a post.
t<əm>urak [AF]
t<əm>urak-ku i tənuk kana taru?an I stuck a pole in the middle of the tent.
turak-aw [PF]
ku-turak-aw i tənuk na taru?an In the middle of the tent I have stuck a pole.
- |turə?anan|** neighbour
mar-turə?anan na ruma? The houses are neighbours.
mi-turə?anan have neighbour
mi-turə?anan-ku qa payraŋ My neighbour is a Taiwanese.
- |turik|** a straight line
mu-turik [ACaus]
mu-turik na sina|əman na kawi The trees are planted in rows.
pa-turik [Caus]
pa-turik-aw na təmakakəsi The pupils have been well lined up.
sa-turik-an a row
t<əm>urik [AF]
t<əm>urik-ku qa səma|əm qa puran I lined up betel nut trees.
turik-anay [I/BF]
tu-turik-anay səma|əm na kadumu The corn is planted in rows.
turik-aw [PF]
tu-turik-aw na walak kana fiŋfi The children are lined up by the teacher.

- u-turik** [Imp]
u-turik muayar! Line up the rows!
 (The shamans say *turik-an* for ‘the rows of betel nuts on the shelf of the shamans’ sanctuary’.)
- turukuk**
 fowl; chicken
kəmukuk na turukuk i pu<a>turukuk-an The poultry cackle in the poultry house.
kaʔaʔukan kəmukuk na turukuk, maləgi, kəma We say that if the chickens cackle at noon, it is bad luck.
- pu<a>turukuk-an** henhouse
- [turus]**
 chase; follow behind
- kir-turus** one person following another one
kir-turus-ku ɖa suan I follow a dog.
- kur-turus** do an action together
kur-turus na suan kana babuy The dog is chasing the boar.
ku-kur-turus-ay na babuy It is the boar that I chased.
kur-turus-i na babuy! Follow (chase) the boar!
- mar-turus**
 1. bicycle
ʔa-ʔimaʔ-ku ɖa marturus I will buy a bicycle.
 2. walk in a single line
mar-turus kəmakawan We walk in single file.
- pa-turus** [Caus]
aɖi marpawa nanta ɲai, ku-pa-turus-ay ɖa kamuʔ We do not agree with each other’s words, I chase you with a knife.
pa-turus kana palibak I am the second. (I follow the first.)
pa-turus kana puka-tatəʔu I am the fourth. (I follow the third.)
- t<əm>a-turus** [Prog]
t<əm>a-turus-ku kana maʔəʔəs I keep chasing the thief.
- t<in>urus-an** a followed thing
na buʔabuʔayan, t<in>urus-an ɖa baɲsaran The lady has been followed by a young man.
- turus-aw** [PF]
tu-turus-aw-ku ɖa maʔəʔəs I am followed by a thief.
- turus-i** [Imp LF]
turus-i! Chase (there)!
- [tustus]**
 poke (to)
- tustus-anay** [I/BF]
tu-tustus-anay tu-maʔa kana babuy na pasus The drill poked the boar’s eyes.
- tustus-aw** [PF]
tustus-aw tu-maʔa kana babuy The boar’s eyes have been poked out.
- [tusuk]**
 pierce
- ta-tusuk** syringe
- ki-tusuk** get an injection

	<i>auka-ku ki-tusuk-a kana isij</i> I am going to get an injection from the doctor.
	<i>ki-tusuk qa ligaw, qjama yaligaw</i> I have been pricked by thorns, so I pull them out.
	t<əm>usuk [AF] <i>t<əm>usuk-ku kana ta-tusuk</i> I have an injection with the syringe.
	tusuk-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-tusuk-anay tu-kutaŋ kana babuy</i> He pierced the boar with his spears.
	tusuk-aw [PF] <i>ta-tusuk-aw kana dərđəran na [utuŋ]</i> The monkey was pierced with the spear by us.
tutuy	puppy (cf. kuku, kukuy ‘puppy’) (cf. KaTipul kuku ‘a pet’; Paiwan ‘animal’, ‘toy’)
tutur	mountain pigeon
tutus	species of brown snail living in rivers or the sea [Puyuma explain: <i>kana isabak kana kaŋi, kana inə?, kana ʔəsan, imaran</i> ‘It lives in rivers, the sea and paddy fields, it is delicious to eat.’]
tuy	approbation <i>sagar-yu kana puyuma?</i> You like Puyuma? tuy, kasagaraw kana puyuma Sure, Puyuma like you.
ʔabak	box for clothes, jewellery, woven belongings
	mu-ʔaba-ʔabak a square
ʔabaʔi	areca spathe <i>na ʔabaʔi, səmaŋaʔ qa ʔabəs, abakan kana dakpan</i> We make fans with the <i>ʔabaqi</i> , and we use them to wrap the right forefoot of the animal (offered to the ancestors during the ‘rite of the deer’).
ʔabəʔab	parenchyma (thin inner skin of rattan cortex)
ʔabulalay	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (Used in the recipe for <i>kisyu</i> wine sauce)
 ʔaga 	obstacle; wedge mi-ʔ<in>aga -an a thing wedged <i>mi-ʔ<in>aga -an na papaqaran</i> The table is wedged.
	ʔaga -anay [I/BF] <i>ʔaga -anay na barasaʔ tu-kiŋij kanku paŋiŋij</i> The stone has been put to wedge the wheels of my car.
	ʔaga -aw [PF] <i>ku-ʔaga -aw na paŋiŋij qa barasaʔ</i> I put a stone under the wheels to stop the car.
	ʔaga -i [Imp LF] <i>ʔaga -i qa banin!</i> Wedge with a board!
	t<əm>aga [AF] <i>t<əm>aga ku-maʔa qa budək</i> My eye has got a grain of sand in.
 ʔagʔag 	pour out gently mu-ʔag-ʔag [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔag-ʔag na tinalək</i> The rice is poured gently.

- pa-ʔag-ʔag** [Caus]
pa-ʔag-ʔag-aw taytaw kana bəras He is told to pour out some rice.
pa-ʔag-ʔag-anay na ənay kantaw The water is poured by him.
- s<əm><al>ʔag** make the noise of pouring
marayas-ku s<əm><al>ʔag-ku ɖa ənay I often make a noise while pouring water.
- ʔag-ʔag-an** [Imp I/BF]
ʔag-ʔag-an na ənay! Pour some water!
- ʔag-ʔag-anay** [I/BF]
ʔag-ʔag-anay na bəras kana puabərasan The rice is poured out of the rice basket.
- ʔag-ʔag-aw** [PF]
ku-ʔag-ʔag-aw na tinalək The rice is poured out by me.
- ʔag-ʔag-ay** [LF]
ʔaŋkar na darəʔ, ku-ʔag-ʔag-ay ɖa ənay na babaʔu The ground in the courtyard is dry, I pour out some water.
- ʔ<əm>ag-ʔag** [AF]
ʔ<əm>ag-ʔag-ku ɖa ɖəraw i takil I poured wine into the glass.
- ʔagʔəg** upright wooden planks of a cart used to prevent a load from falling
ku-par-pat-aw ʔəmagʔəg na ʔagʔəg I have put the four side boards of the cart.
- ʔakaw** steal; do secretly
ki-ʔakaw get stolen
ki-ʔakaw-ku ɖa pəysu I got stolen of some money.
rə-ʔaka-ʔakaw-an incurable thief
ʔakaw-an [Imp I/BF]
ʔakaw-an-ku ɖa kiɖa! Help me steal sweetsops!
ʔakaw-anay [I/BF]
nu-ʔakaw-anay-ku ɖa pəysu kana maʔəʔəs Help me to steal the thief's money.
ʔakaw-ay [LF]
tu-ʔakaw-ay ku-pəysu kana maʔəʔəs The thief stole my money.
ʔakaw-u [Imp PF]
ʔakaw-u! Steal!
ʔa-ʔakaw will steal
tu-ʔa-ʔakaw-i iɖu na bitunun That egg will be stolen.
- ʔ<əm>akaw** [AF]
ʔ<əm>akaw-ku ɖa biɖunun I have stolen an egg (meaning 'to have the hiccups').
ʔ<əm>akaw-ku ɖa babayan I have a mistress.
ʔ<əm>akaw-ku məniwan I sell on the black market.
ʔ<əm>akaw-ku maʔaŋis I hide to cry.
- ʔakəbul** exaggerate (cf. **ʔakəpal** 'make a fuss')
ʔ<əm>akəbul [AF]
ʔ<əm>akəbu-kəbul taytaw He 'blows his own trumpet'.

- [takəpal]₁** uproot (usually with the root and earth)
takəpal-aw [PF]
ku-takəpal-aw na ʔapuʔ I uprooted the flowers.
t<əm>akəpal [AF]
t<əm>akəpal-ku ɖa kawi I uprooted a tree.
- [takəpal]₂** fussy (cf. **takəbul** ‘exaggerate’)
ma-takəpal be fussy
ma-takəpal an marəŋay She makes a fuss when speaking.
t<əm>akəpal [AF]
t<əm>akəpal-ku marəŋay I make a fuss (about nothing).
- takər** betel leaf pepper, *Piper betle* (L.) (cf. **pudu** ‘areca root’)
pu-takər make the betel ready to chew
pu-takər-ku mʔə[ʔə] ɖa puran I prepare areca nut to chew.
 [Puyuma explain: *ulaya na ʔabu aw na puran aw na takər* ‘There are lime, the areca nut, and the leaf.’]
- [taki]** gluttonous; greedy
ma-taki be greedy
ma-taki akanan Greedy eating.
- [takub]** round in form; bloated or warped by exposure to the sun
takub-an boys’ dormitory (the roof has a round form) (cf. **sa-rəpuŋ-an** ‘boys’ dormitory’)
takub-anay [I/BF]
ku-takub-anay kana kadaw na banin I have put the plank outside on purpose so it will be warped by the sun.
takub-aw [PF]
tu-takub-aw na banin kana kadaw The plank has been warped by the sun.
takuba-kuban male youth belonging to the *Takuban*
t<əm>akuban build the boys’ dormitory
 boys’ dormitory
- takuban**
 < **takub** ‘round in form’
taləbək many growing thick, dense (trees, bamboos) (cf. **aləqes** ‘a lot of things tightly close together and very straight’)
taləbək tu-gumul, tu-ʔarbu He has a lot of body hair, of hair.
taləbək na kawi The trees are close together.
taləbək tu-walak She has many children.
taləbək-aw [PF]
taləbək-aw ɖa kuaŋ a lot of shots
t<əm>aləbək [AF]
t<əm>aləbək-ku ɖa kuaŋ I shot many shots close together.
- [tali]** prophecy
pu-tali make a prophecy
pu-tali-ku marəŋay I have said it first.
pu-tali-ay marəŋay It was a prophecy.
pu-tali-tali a ʔaw a prophet

- ta|awi** name of a household, place name of a locality next to Tamali
ta|awi-mi We are all together.
arə-ta|awi-ku I feel *TaLawi*
****ta|awi-|awi**
- ta|aya|ay** tall (cf. **bə|akak** ‘big’)
ta|aya|ay tu-dadək He is tall.
- ta|i** gardener’s measuring cord
i ta|i once upon a time, before, transmit (cf. **rawi** ‘make a chain, relay’)
i ta|i-ta, təmuamuan ađi murəput, patalutalud qa batibatian qa karmasamasal We transmit, the ancestors’ line has not been cut off, we make a chain of the original words.
k<in>i-ta|i-an ancestral spirit-electer of shamans (cf. **k<in>i-tu|ul-an** ‘ancestral spirit-electer’)
pa-ta|i [Caus]
pa-ta|i-an na bənakəkəsyu Get the specialist to set up the measuring strings.
ta|i-anay [I/BF]
ta|i-anay na bakəkəsyw bənakəkəsyw kananku ʔuma The measuring strings are ready to measure my field.
ta|i-aw [PF]
ku-ta|i-aw kana bakəkəsyw ku-ʔuma I set up the measuring strings in my field.
ta|i-ay [LF]
ku-ta|i-ay qa bakəkəsyw bənakəkəsyw ku-ʔuma I prepare a measuring strings to measure my field.
ta|i d|ien once upon a time
ta|i-u [Imp PF]
ta|i-u bənakəkəsyw! Put the measuring strings!
ta|i na bakəkəsyw a measuring string the length of the forearm
t<əm>a|i [AF]
t<əm>a|i-ku a ʔuma I prepared a field by setting up measuring cords.
t<əm>a|i-ta|i na ʔai legend
|ta|ika|dun| uneven road
t<əm>a|i|ika|dun [AF]
t<əm>a|i|ika|du-ka|dun na da|an The surface of the road is uneven.
- ta|uga|ga|** sturdy (strong, robust)
ta|uga|ga| tu-pini|dadəkkan kana ba|saran The young man’s body is sturdy.
ma-ta|uga|ga| [AF]
ma-ta|uga|ga| na ba|saran The young man is strong and robust.
pa-ta|uga|ga| [Caus]
na pa|əmə| pa-ta|uga|ga|-aw The medicine makes one strong.
sika-t<əm>a|uga|ga| pretends to be strong
ta|uga|ga|-aw [PF]
tu-ta|uga|ga|-aw tu-dadək He has a sturdy body.

- ʃaʃun** grass; vegetation; hunt
mi-ʃaʃun have grass
mi-ʃaʃun tu-punu? His brain ‘has grass’. ~ He is stupid.
- m-u-a-ʃaʃun** hunter
m-u-ʃaʃun [Mvt]
m-u-ʃaʃun na kiababuy na ʃaw The boar hunter hunts.
i namali sagar m-u-ʃaʃun, amuna m-u-a-ʃaʃun a ʃaw My father liked hunting, so he was a hunter.
- ʃaʃu-ʃaʃun** lush vegetation
ʃaʃun i ʃaʃiaban edible seaweed
- ʃaʃupʃupan** tip of the tongue
tu-ʃəʃəʃ na pərəsək, puka-ta ʃa yam ʃa saima aw ta-pukayay na indan na ʃaʃupʃupan kana manudən The plant *pərəsek* is crushed between the fingers, we add a little salt and the baby’s tip of the tongue is coated.
- ʃamuiʃ** put in one’s mouth
ki-a-ʃamuiʃ get something in the mouth
ki-a-ʃamuiʃ-ku ʃa walu I put a sweet in my mouth.
mi-ʃ<in>amuiʃ-an have something put in the mouth
mi-ʃ<in>amuiʃ-an nanku indan ʃa puran In my mouth there is an areca nut.
pa-ʃamuiʃ [Caus]
nu-pa-ʃamuiʃ-ay-ku ʃa puran You put an areca nut in my mouth.
ʃamuiʃ-an [Imp I/BF]
ʃamuiʃ-an na walu! Swallow the sweet!
ʃamuiʃ-anay [I/BF]
ku-ʃamuiʃ-anay na saʔiʃusan tinalək I swallowed a spoonful of rice.
ʃamuiʃ-aw [PF]
nu-ʃamuiʃ-aw na irupan You put the food in your mouth.
ʃamuiʃ-u [Imp PF]
ʃamuiʃ-u (na paʃaka)! Put (the meat) in your mouth!
ʃ<əm>amuiʃ [AF]
ʃ<əm>amuiʃ-ku ʃa puran I put an areca nut in my mouth.
- ʃanpun** throw down an object fiercely (usually a stone)
ki-a-ʃanpun-an get something by throwing stones at it (For headhunters it means ‘trophy’.)
asua ʃien ʔi, muka kiniʔən na puyuma, murumaʔ la, ‘iʃini nanku ki-a-ʃanpun-an’, tu-kayaw Formerly, the Puyuma went head-hunting, when they came back, ‘this is my trophy beaten to death (with a stone)’, they said.
ma-ʃ<ən>anpun-pun a lot of people throw some objects
ʃanpun-aw [PF]
tu-ʃanpun-aw iʃu na ʃaw He crushed that man with a stone.
ʃanpun-u [Imp PF]
ʃanpun-u (na ʔala)! Crush (the enemy) to death!

- ʈ<ən>anpun** [AF]
ʈ<ən>anpun-ku qa ʔala I crushed an enemy with a stone.
- ʈaŋar**
 face
səmalətap-ku kantu ʈaŋar I slapped his face.
- ʈaŋəri**
 high-pitched voice
marəŋay la, səməŋay la, nantu ləŋaw ʈaŋəri When he speaks or sings, he has a high-pitched voice.
- ʈaŋia**
 young men's short indigo blue skirt; indigo color
ʈ<əm>aŋia dark blue, indigo
 [Puyuma explain: *tu-ʔədad kana ʈaŋia* 'It is the (young men's) skirt's color.']
 (During the admission rite to the men's house, the godfathers put an indigo skirt round their pupils' waists.)
ʈ<əm>aŋia-ŋia na ʈaŋit ~ buʔay na ʈaŋit blue sky ~ beautiful sky
- ʈaŋiʔa₁**
 ear
pu-ʈaŋiʔa listen
pu-ʈaŋiʔa! Listen up! (cf. **tar-kileŋaw** 'listen up!')
- ʈaŋiʔa₂**
 ear of a stalk of areca nuts (cf. **sa-puŋul-an** 'stalk of areca nuts')
sa-ʈaŋiʔa-[y]an a ear of a stalk of areca nuts
saŋu tu-sa-ʈaŋiʔa-[y]an kana sapuŋul na puran The bunch (stalk) of areca nuts contains a lot of ears.
sapuŋul na puran paniniay na ʈaw ʔa kasa-sa-ʈaŋiʔa-[y]an
 Each stalk of areca nuts has been shared between the people into ears of nuts.
- ʈaŋiʔaŋiʔayan**
|ʈaŋis|
 Jew's ear fungus, *Auricularia-Auricula-Judae*
 weep
ma-ʈaŋis [AF]
ma-ʈaŋis na niaw, na walak The child, the cat cries.
- pa-ʈaŋis** [Caus]
ku-pukpukaw na walak, pa-ʈaŋis-aw I hit the child and make him cry.
- ʈaŋkar₁**
 unspecified type of dry millet
 [Puyuma explain: *maruarum na ʔuma, unien ʔa kinurətan, matinapan kana rasuk* 'It grows in dried paddies, the whole year, it is ground with the *rasuk*.']
- |ʈaŋkar|₂**
 dry; crack
mu-ʈaŋ<kaŋ>kar very dry
mu-ʈaŋ<kaŋ>kar na ʔuma, tu-ʈaŋ<kaŋ>kar-aw na darəʔ The field is very dry, he dried the ground.
- mu-ʈaŋkar** [ACaus]
mu-ʈaŋkar na ʔuma, ʔiama mu-paŋtaʔ na darəʔ The field is dry, so the earth cracked.
- pa-ʈaŋkar** [Caus]
ku-pa-ʈaŋkar-aw na darəʔ The ground has been dried by me.
- ʈaŋkaŋkar**
 traditional male officiant (cf. **bənaʔbuluʔ** 'traditional male officiant')
 (The male officiant is called *Tangkangkar* because his bag is made of skin)

- ʈapaŋ** patch
nanku ʈapaŋ reciprocal term of address for the husbands of two sisters
mi-ʈ<in>apaŋ-an have patches
mi-ʈ<in>apaŋ-an nanku kaʈakaʈ My trousers have patches.
pa-ʈapaŋ name of a men's house
pa-ʈapaŋ [Caus]
pa-ʈapaŋ-u! Have (it) patched!
ʈapaŋ-anay [I/BF]
nu-ʈapaŋ-anay-ku kanku kaʈakaʈ na miabuan Put a patch on my trousers with holes in them.
ʈapaŋ-ay [LF]
ku-ʈapaŋ-ay ku-kaʈakaʈ na miabuan I have patched my trousers with holes in them.
ʈapaŋ-i [Imp LF]
ʈapaŋ-i! Patch (here)!
ʈ<əm>apaŋ [AF]
ʈ<əm>apaŋ-ku nanku kaʈakaʈ I patched my trousers.
- |ʈapəlayʔ|**
dust (to)
ʈa<pa>pəlay-an feather duster
ʈapəlay-aw [PF]
ʈapəlay-aw na kirwan The clothes are dusted off.
ʈapəlay-i [Imp LF]
ʈapəlay-i! Take the dust off here!
ʈ<əm>apəlay [AF]
ʈ<əm>apəlay-ku kanku kirwan ɖa ʈa<pa>pəlay-an I took the dust off my clothes with a feather duster.
- ʈapəlu**
ʈapəlan
|ʈapiʔ|
small hoe
doorstep
sieve; winnow (with the winnowing basket)
pa-ʈapiʔ [Caus]
ku-pa-ʈapiʔ-aw kana payraŋ I asked the Taiwanese to ventilate the rice.
ʈapiʔ-ay [LF]
ʈapiʔ-ay na bəras na miʈabu kana takaɖ The sheaf of rice is sieved in the *takaD* winnowing basket.
ʈ<əm>apiʔ [AF]
ʈ<əm>apiʔ-ku ɖa bəras I ventilated some rice with the winnowing basket.
- ʈapiŋiran**
the side
səmuŋay-ku nanku ʔarbu i ʈapiŋiran I make a parting in the side of my hair.
- |ʈaptap|**
make a noise by hitting two pieces of bamboo together
ʈaptap-anay [I/BF]
ʈaptap-anay na ʈaptap-an Bamboos are used to make a noise.
ʈaptap-ay [LF]

	<i>ku-ʔapʔap-ay na ʔapʔap-an bənawi kana ʔayam</i> I hit the bamboos together to scare the birds.
	ʔ<əm>apʔap [AF] <i>ʔ<əm>apʔap-ku ɖa ʔapʔap-an</i> I hit bamboos together.
ʔapʔapan ʔapurus 	hip (anat.) to shell by hand pa-ʔapurus [Caus] <i>pa-ʔapurus-aw na payraŋ kana ʔumay</i> The rice is shelled by the Taiwanese. ʔapurus-ay [LF] <i>ku-ʔapurus-ay na ʔumay</i> I shelled the rice. ʔapurus-u [Imp PF] <i>ʔapurus-u!</i> Shell! ʔa-ʔapurus-an will shell [Imp I/BF] <i>ʔa-ʔapurus-an na ʔumay!</i> (Go and) shell the rice! ʔ<əm>apurus [AF] <i>ʔ<əm>apurus-ku ɖa aʔiduŋaduŋ</i> I shelled the False olive. ʔ<in>apurus-an something shelled <i>iɖini nanku ʔ<in>apurus-an</i> This is what I have shelled.
 ʔaʔəp ₁	sleep (with); lie down kur-ʔaʔəp sleep with <i>kur-ʔaʔəp-ku kananku katagwin</i> I sleep with my husband. ma-ʔaʔəp two people sleep together <i>ma-ʔaʔəp-ta</i> We sleep together. ma-ʔaʔə-ʔaʔəp several people sleep together <i>ma-ʔaʔə-ʔaʔəp na ʔaw</i> A lot of people sleep together.
 ʔaʔəp ₂	ʔ<əm>a-ʔaʔəp dead shamans wake over a dead person (cf. ʔikap ‘wake over a dead person’) ʔaʔəp-aw [PF] <i>ʔaʔəp-aw na minatay kana sarumaənan, palu ɖa ʔəməbəl</i> The dead person is kept by the household’s members at his house until his burial.
 ʔaʔəp ₃	lining ma-ʔaʔəp [AF] <i>ma-ʔa-ʔaʔəp-ku kirwan</i> I am sewing a lining into my garment. mi-pa-ʔaʔəp have received a lining <i>nanku kaʔakaʔ mi-pa-ʔaʔəp</i> My trousers have been lined. pa-ʔaʔəp [Caus] <i>ku-pa-ʔaʔəp-ay ku-kirwan</i> It is my clothes that I have had lined. <i>ku-pa-ʔaʔəp-anay na pa-ʔaʔəp kanku kirwan</i> It is a lining that I have put in my garment.
 ʔaʔəʔa 	latch the door mu-ʔaʔəʔa [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔaʔəʔa na ʔaləban</i> The door flap is latched. ʔaʔəʔa-ay [LF] <i>ku-ʔaʔəʔa-ay na ʔaləban</i> The door flap has been latched by me.

- ʃaʔəʃa-i** [LF]
ʃaʔəʃa-i na ʃaləban! Latch the door!
- ʃ<əm>aʔəʃa** [AF]
ʃ<əm>aʔəʃa-ku qa ʃaləban I latched a door flap.
- |ʃaʔi|₁**
mend; sew
- ʃaʔi-aw** [PF]
ku-ʃaʔi-aw na in-u-ʃaʔi-an na kaʃakaʃ I mended the trousers for the toilets.
- ʃa-ʃaʔi** will sew
ʃa-ʃaʔi-ku qa kaʃakaʃ I shall sew a trousers.
- ʃ<əm>aʔi** [AF]
ʃ<əm>aʔi-ku I mend, I sew.
- ʃ<in>aʔi-an** a mended thing
mu-ʃaʃa na ʃ<in>aʔi-an The seam is coming undone.
- ʃ<in>a-ʃaʔi-an** a sewing
buʃay tu-ʃ<in>a-ʃaʔi-an His sewing is beautiful.
- ʃaʔi₂**
feces (cf. **u-ʃaʔi** ‘defecate’)
ʃ<in>əʔəs-an qa ʃaʔi na ənay The feces have been filtered, only the liquid remains.
- ʃ<in>aʔi** intestines
bəʃakas tu-ʃ<in>aʔi kana ʃaw Human intestines are long.
- ua-ʃaʔi-an** toilets
- arə-ʃaʔi-ʃaʔi** smell of excrement
- |ʃaʔuʃaʔu|**
dig a hole (dig the soil from front to the rear) (ritual term) (cf. **kuruʃ** ‘dig’)
- ʃaʔuʃaʔu-an** [Imp I/BF]
ʃaʔuʃaʔu-an-ku! Dig a hole for me!
- ʃaʔuʃaʔu-anay** [I/BF]
ku-ʃaʔuʃaʔu-anay na buay I dug the hole.
- ʃ<əm>aʔuʃaʔu** [AF]
ʃ<əm>aʔuʃaʔu-ku qa buay I dug a hole.
- ʃar**ik****
small stick cut from bamboo which is thrown from the platform of the boys’ dormitory down to the crowd to ask for a good year during the annual festival of *mangayaw*
- ʃarəmʃəm**
a type of grass, looks like *Lumay* ‘rice’, not edible except by oxen
- |ʃariban|**
destroy; messy (cf. **ribas** ‘destroy’)
- pa-ʃariban** [Caus]
pa-ʃariban-aw kana kuayso na ruma? Have the house destroyed with the machine.
- ʃariban-aw** [PF]
ku-ʃariban-aw na ruma? I made a mess in the house.
- ʃariban-u** [Imp PF]
ʃariban-u! Make a mess!
- ʃ<əm>ariban** [AF]
an maʃiyi-ku, ʃ<əm>ariban kana ruma? When I am drunk I make a mess in my house.

tarik̄tik tarub	Chinese sumac, <i>Rhus semialata</i> MURR. <i>Var roxburghil</i> DC. eiderdown mi-tarub have an eiderdown <i>litək na wari, mi-tarub-ta kana mitakumul</i> When it is cold, we cover ourselves with a cotton duvet.
tāa₁	weaving batten
 tāa₂ 	t<in>āa weft unpick; undone mu-tāa [ACaus] <i>mu-tāa na tinaʔian kanku kirwan</i> The seam of my garment is coming undone. <i>ku-taʔiaw na mu-tāa ku-kirwan</i> I sew up the thread that has come undone from my garment. <i>nu-taʔianay-ku kana mu-tāa ku-kirwan</i> Help me to sew up my garment that has come undone.
	tāa-[y]aw [PF] <i>ku-tāa-[y]aw ku-kirwan na tinaʔian</i> I unpicked the seam of my clothes.
tātəpīl tāt̄iŋal tātubaʔ	kidney chopsticks; tongs for the fire toad <i>tu-puʔut kana tātubaʔ puatəmə̄l qa maruʔud</i> Toads' warts are remedies for sore throats.
tātumug	bedbug <i>asua ɟien miʔəɟəŋ-ta kana tatami, sagar misiʔ na walak, mudaway na tātumug</i> Formerly, we slept on mats, the children urinated, and bedbugs hatched.
tāw	human being muri-tāw-an ~ ta-tāw-tāw humanity; a lot of different people inside the group, the villagers <i>i punapunan, na ta-tāw-tāw ɟia sagar qa paysu</i> In the (modern) world, everyone loves money. p<in>i-tāw-an population <i>saima tu-p<in>i-tāw-an kana puyuma</i> The Puyuma population is small. sa-tāw-an per person <i>tu-təpa qa sa-tāw-an</i> Each person's fair share. t<əm>u-tāw-tāw [AF] <i>saigu-ku t<əm>u-tāw-tāw kana liʔaʔ</i> I know how to make a statue with clay. t<in>u-tāw-tāw ~ t<in>ua-tāw-an statue, dummy, scarecrow (Substitute body in ritual context.) (cf. in-u-daway-an 'puppet, figurine, shape'; in-u-saŋaʔ-an 'statue, dummy, scarecrow') t<in>u-ta-tāw man's silhouette

- [təbas]₁** break through
təbas-aw [PF]
tu-təbas-aw na ʔa[ad] kana suan The stockade (has been destroyed where) the dog broke through it.
təm>əbas [AF]
təm>əbas-ku kana ʔa[ad] I broke through the fence.
təm>əbas la na amian Break the year (end one year and start a new one).
təm>əbas na ənay kana ka[li] The water overflows from the stream.
- [təbas]₂** autumn wind
təməbas na ba[li], kəmami a strong autumn wind, coming from the north
- [təbəʔ]** big; thick
ka-təbə a thick winter coat
ua pikipiŋ qa ka-təbə Go and put on your thick winter coat.
litək na wari, ka-təbə tu-kirwan When it is cold, she wears thick clothes.
ka-təbə taytaw ~ ta-təbə-an taytaw He is heavy-set.
ka-ta-təbə will be big
ka-ta-təbə na ʔasəpan, ta-ɬarukaw The sugarcane will become big because we put fertilizer on it.
ta-təbə-an very big
ta-təbə-an na kawi The tree is very big.
ta-təbə-an tu-pəri? qa bunun The calves of the Bunun are big.
- [təbəl]₁** bury
pa-təbəl [Caus]
ku-pa-təbəl-aw na payraŋ kana buŋa I got the Taiwanese to bury the sweet potatoes.
ta-təbəl-an coffin
abakaw i kana ta-təbəl-an na minatay na ɬaw Dead people are put in coffins.
təbəl-aw [PF]
ku-təbəl-aw na suan The dog has been buried by me.
asua ɬien, na puyuma an kaɬu tu-minatay na ɬaw, tu-təbəl-aw kantu ruma? isabak a ɬiala an tu-təbəl-aw i paɬaran, indaŋ ɬatu kiani?ənay na minatay kana ʔala ɬiama aɬi i paɬaran. ɬua la na dipuŋ, tu-patakəsiaw təbəl-aw isabak na minatay, a kadursian Formerly, the Puyuma buried their dead in the house, because, if they were buried outside, they were afraid that an enemy might come and cut off their heads, so they were not buried outside. When the Japanese arrived, they taught us (that it was not healthy) to bury the dead in the house, it was dirty.
təbə-təbəl-an cemetery
təbəl-u [Imp PF]
təbəl-u! Bury it!

- [təbəl]₂** cook in the fire
təbəl-anay [I/BF]
təbəl-anay kana aʎa na buʎa The sweet potatoes were buried in the hot coals.
tʃəm>əbəl [AF]
tʃəm>əbəl-ku ɖa buʎa kana aʎa I buried some sweet potatoes in the hot coals.
- [təbiʔ]** crack; split a little (with one's hands)
kara-təbiʔ two persons split
kara-təbiʔ-mi kan duliɛn kana ʃinəbələn na buʎa Dulian and I have split the hot sweet potatoes into two parts.
mu-təbiʔ [ACaus]
mu-təbiʔ la na tətəban The chopping board was cracked.
təbiʔ-anay [I/BF]
ku-təbiʔ-anay i duliɛn kana ʃinəbələn na buʎa I gave Dulian a piece of the sweet potato cooked in the hot coals.
təbiʔ-aw [PF]
ku-təbiʔ-aw na laʔub I split the dipper.
təbiʔ-u [Imp PF]
təbiʔ-u! Split into two parts!
- [təbʃəb]** beating of the heart due to fear; nervous
ma-təbʃəb [AF]
ma-təbʃəb ku-tagəraŋ My heart beats (from fear).
pa-təbʃəb [Caus]
tu-pa-təbʃəb-aw kana kayakay The suspension bridge makes the heart beat fast.
tʃal>əbʃəb-an sound of heartbeats
matina na baʎi, tʃal>əbʃəb-an-mi When a strong wind blows, our hearts beat fast.
- [təbuʔ]** husk millet in *tabi* mortar with *rasuk* pestle
təbuʔ-anay [I/BF]
təbuʔ-anay na rasuk kana dawa i tabi aw patinapanaw, aw dəruaw na dawa, ta-ʃiuraw The millet is husked in the *tabi* with the *rasuk* pestle, it is husked then cooked and we mix it.
təbuʔ-aw [PF]
tu-parparaw iɖu na dawa aw tu-təbuʔ-aw kana rasuk i tabi
 That millet was shelled, and husked in the *tabi* mortar with the *rasuk* pestle.
tʃəm>əbuʔ [AF]
tʃəm>əbuʔ-ku ɖa dawa kana rasuk i tabi I husked millet with the *rasuk* pestle in the *tabi*.
- təbul** dust
tʃəm>əbul [AF]
pakirəb na baʎi, unien ɖa ʔudal, tʃəm>əbul When there is a lot of wind, but no rain, it is dusty.

- pa-təbul** [Caus]
səmələp tu-pa-təbul-aw isabak na ruma?! Sweep the dust which got inside the house!
- [təbuŋ]**
 welcome; meet
a-təbuŋ find
a-təbuŋ-ku qa paysu i daŋan I have found some money in the road.
ku-a-təbuŋ-aw na maʔatəl ku-aliuʔ I have just found my lost bag.
ki-təbuŋ welcome, meet
muka-ku i baŋaw, ki-təbuŋ-ku kana yawan i daŋan I went to Taitung and I met the chief on the way.
mərədək i duliən, ki-təbuŋ-ku kantaw Dulian has just arrived, I welcome her.
kir-təbuŋ meet with one person
muka-ku kir-təbuŋ-a i takəsian kana fiŋfi I am going to meet the teacher at the school.
ma-təbuŋ-təbuŋ several people meet
muagamut-ta, ma-təbuŋ-təbuŋ na babayan When we have the *muagamut* festival, the ladies meet.
mar-təbuŋ-an meetings
mar-təbuŋ two people meet
mar-təbuŋ-mi i daŋan We meet in the road.
mar-təbuŋ ku-səqəŋ I frown. ~ My eyebrows meet.
dua la nanku katagwin, mar-kir-təbuŋ-mi i puyuma When my husband came, we met in Puyuma.
p<in>ar-təbuŋ be reunited
tu-p<in>ar-təbuŋ-an kanantu katagwin, saŋaw buŋay When she is reunited with her husband, it is a particularly happy occasion.
 [Puyuma say it is impossible to say ****kurətəbuŋ.**]
- [təgtəg]**
 pound in (a nail)
mu-təgtəg [ACaus]
mu-təgtəg la na pasək The nail is pounded in.
təgtəg-anay [I/BF]
ku-təgtəg-anay na pasək kana libəŋ qa tuaktuk I knocked the nail into the wall with a hammer.
təgtəg-aw [PF]
ku-təgtəg-aw na pasək The nail has been pounded in by me.
təgtəg-i [Imp LF]
təgtəg-i qa pasək na libəŋ! Knock a nail into the wall (to hang your hat)!
t<əm>əgtəg [AF]
t<əm>əgtəg-ku qa pasək na libəŋ I pounded a nail into the wall.
- [təkab]**
 cut; split hard things (with a tool) into two parts
mu-təkab [ACaus]
mu-təkab na kawi The hard wood is cut.
pa-təkab [Caus]
pa-təkab-an kantaw na basikaw! Tell him to cut the bamboos!

|təkəl|

tə-təkab will cut

tə-təkab-ku I shall break it.

təkab-anay [I/BF]

tu-təkab-anay na taɖaw kana kawī The knife is used to cut the wood.

təkab-aw [PF]

ta-təkab-aw na taramunag We cut the watermelon.

t<əm>əkab [AF]

t<əm>əkab-ku kana buja I cut the sweet potato.

t<in>əkab-an la! It is cut!

t<in>əkab-an thin layers of bamboo, used for instance, to make the floor in the boys' dormitory, cut in the upper part of the bamboo
drink

təkəl! drink!

mi-t<in>əkəl-ku I have had a drink

ni-t<in>əkəl-an a drink which has been drunk

ni-t<in>əkəl-an ɖa ʔəraw iɖi na taw The drink that this person has drunk is wine.

pa-ka-pia-t<əm>əkəl able to finish a drink

aɖi-ku pa-ka-pia-t<əm>əkəl kana saya ɖaʃilan na ʔəraw I can't finish a litre of wine.

pa-təkəl [Caus]

nu-pa-təkəl-anay na ʔəraw kantaw You give the wine to him to drink.

pa-təkəl-aw-ku ɖa ənay i kaʃi na guŋ I took the ox to drink in a stream.

ku-pa-təkəl-ay-yu ɖa ʔəraw I invited you to drink wine.

pa-təkəl-anay iɖini na ənay kana guŋ This water has been drunk by the ox.

p<in>a-təkəl-an a beverage which has been forced to be drunk

na maʔiɖaŋ p<in>a-təkəl-an ɖa ʔəraw, ɖiama maʃiay The old people were made to drink wine, so they are drunk.

təkəl-an a beverage

iɖini na dinalʔu ta-təkəl-an angarəmay This wine is the drink we are going to drink right away.

təkəl-ay [LF]

ta-təkəl-ay na ʔəraw We drank the wine.

t<əm>əkəl [AF]

t<əm>əkəl ɖa ʔəraw i isaw Isaw drinks wine.

t<əm>əkəl-a [Subj]

t<əm>əkəl-a-ta! Let's drink!

t<in>əkəl-an something drunk

t<in>əkəl-an la ɖa ʔəraw iɖi na taw This man has drunk wine as a beverage.

|təkɪp|

fold; bend (cf. **tɪkaɭ** 'twisted'; **tukuɭ** 'hunch, bend')

ka-təkɪp-an na ʔamian the turn of the year

mar-təkɪp with a bend

	<i>mar-təkip na da[an</i> The road has a bend.
	<i>mar-təki-təkip na da[an</i> The road is winding.
	mu-t<in>əkip-an folded things
	<i>mu-t<in>əkip-an nanku kirwan</i> My clothes are folded.
	pa-təkip [Caus]
	<i>pa-təkip-aw kana pakakarunan</i> The employee is made to fold (the laundry).
	<i>pa-təkip-an kana pakakarunan</i> Order the employee to fold (the laundry).
	par-təkip na ʔamian the year is turning
	təkip-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-təkip-anay-ku kana ʔarub</i> Help me to fold the duvet.
	təkip-aw [PF]
	<i>təkip-aw na kirwan kan araytay</i> Araytay folded the clothes.
	təkip-u [Imp PF]
	<i>təkip-u na kirwan!</i> Fold the clothes!
	t<əm>əkip [AF]
	<i>t<əm>əkip kana ʔarub</i> The duvet is folded.
təkipan	purlins of a timber framework
 təkʔək 	heartbeat (cf. pa-əŋaɖ-an ‘temples’)
	ma-təkʔək have a heartbeat
	<i>ma-təkʔək ku-tagəraŋ</i> My chest has a heartbeat, (the pulse).
	ma-təkʔək a watch
təkuyr	bird (unidentified)
	(‘It is a spirit’, it lives in the <i>tuqur</i> tree (<i>Bischofia javanica</i>), the bird spoke to the parricidal brothers. The shamans borrowed oil for their hair from it ; in former times the shamans were bald, and they are still forbidden to perm or cut their hair.)
tələ	slow
	<i>tu-tələ kamawan kana dindin</i> He is as slow as a snail.
	ma-tələ be slow
	<i>na ʔaw ma-tələ pabəkəs</i> The man is slow to run.
tələpəʔ	lie down on the floor to pray (cf. gərəpu ‘kneel flat down on the floor’)
	tələpəʔ [Imp]
	<i>tələpəʔ səmuŋa!</i> Lie down on the floor and pray!
	tələpəʔ-anay [I/BF]
	<i>ku-tələpəʔ-anay i dadarə səmuŋa</i> It is on the floor that I have lain down to pray.
	t<əm>ələpəʔ [AF]
	<i>t<əm>ələpəʔ-ku i dadarə səmuŋa</i> I lie down on the floor to pray.
 tə ak 	deaf; mischievous (this term is an insult) (cf. ma-tu əʔ ‘deaf, does not listen’)
	tə ak-aw [PF]
	<i>tə ak-aw-ku kana dəruŋ</i> I am deaf due to the thunder.

təliʔ	flash of lightning (cf. qəruŋ ‘thunder’)
təlipis	<p>t<əm>əliʔ [AF] <i>t<əm>əliʔ na laŋit</i> The sky is streaked with lightning.</p> <p>miss a target badly (some informants say it is used for spears or arrows, if the head has been badly blunted)</p> <p>pa-təlipis [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təlipis-ay kəmuəŋ tu-təŋiʔa</i> When I fired, I slightly missed its ear.</p> <p>təlipis-ay [LF] <i>ku-təlipis-ay na taʔəpayan</i> I missed the target.</p>
təməʔ ₁	<p>rotten inside (cf. puni ‘rot, soften’; tupaʔ ‘rot, decomposing, liquify’)</p> <p>ka-tə-təməʔ will rot <i>minaʔay-ku la, ka-tə-təməʔ la ku-daqək</i> When I die, my body will decompose.</p> <p>ma-təməʔ [AF] <i>ma-təməʔ na buŋa</i> The sweet potato rots.</p> <p>mi-təməʔ has rotten parts <i>mi-təməʔ na buŋa</i> The sweet potato has rotten parts.</p> <p>təməʔ-ay [LF] <i>tu-təməʔ-ay na buŋa</i> The sweet potato is rotten.</p>
təməʔ ₂	<p>təmə-təməʔ cancer</p> <p>unexpressed anger</p> <p>mi-təməʔ-an have anger <i>mi-təməʔ-an-ku kana ʔaw</i> I am angry with the people (but I do not show it). <i>mi-təməʔ-ku kanu</i> I am angry with you. <i>tu-mi-təməʔ-an kanku na ʔaw</i> People are angry with me.</p>
təməl	<p>medicine; remedy</p> <p>pa-təməl [Caus] <i>aʔi-yu pa-təməl-i garəm, babarəʔ andaman</i> If now you do not take some medicine, tomorrow you will swell up.</p> <p>pa-təməl medicine <i>pa-ka-la-ləmay na paʔəməl</i> The medicine will cure (you).</p> <p>pu-tə-təməl give medicine <i>pu-tə-təməl na iʔiŋ kana kuaʔəŋ</i> The doctor treats with medicines.</p>
təpa ₁	<p>share; portion (cf. nini ‘share’)</p> <p>mi-təpa have a portion <i>mi-təpa ku-kikarun</i> It is my work.</p> <p>mi-t<in>əpa have had a share <i>mi-t<in>əpa-ku</i> I have had my share.</p> <p>pu-təpa give a share <i>pu-təpa-ku kanantu nini</i> I gave him his share. <i>ku-pu-təpa-[y]ay nantu nini</i> I set his share aside. <i>p<in>u-təpa-[y]an-yu kikarun kana sasəʔapan</i> Sweeping the floor is your share of work.</p>

- təpa-i** [Imp LF]
təpa-i! Give him his share!
- təpa₂**
 head towards; goal; reach
- təpa** [Imp]
təpa-yu na babuy! Go towards the boar!
- kur-pa-təpa** have been able to reach with others
mukua-ku i karumaʔan kur-pa-təpa-ku ɬa ma[ɬa]ʔuk na maʔiɬaŋan
 I arrived at the ancestral cult house just in time for the old people's lunch.
- pa-təpa** [Caus]
tu-pa-təpa-[y]ay i tial kəmuəŋ He hit him right in the stomach.
- t<əm>əpa** [AF]
t<əm>əpa-ku piaʔami I head straight towards the north.
t<əm>əpa-ku kanu I face you.
- təpa-[y]aw** [PF]
ku-təpa-[y]aw na guŋ I went to fetch the ox.
tu-təpa-[y]aw-ku kana guŋ The ox came towards me.
ku-təpa-[y]aw na yawan kimaɬaɬayar I face the chief to talk to him.
- təpar**
 landslide; pull down (cf. **sulay** 'landslide'; **ula** 'landslide')
- mu-təpar** [ACaus]
mu-təpar na darəʔ There was a landslide.
- pa-təpar** [Caus]
ku-pa-təpar-anay kana kuayso na ɬənan I brought down the mountain with the machine.
- t<əm>əpar** [AF]
t<əm>əpar-ku kana rumaʔ I pulled down the house.
- təpar-aw** [PF]
tu-təpar-aw na darəʔ kana ʔaw People make the land slide.
- təpəʔ**
 cut down trees, bamboos, sugarcanes (in large quantities) (cf. **ʔatək** 'cut down')
- mi-t<in>əpəʔ-an** have a lot of cuttings
mi-t<in>əpəʔ-an-mi ɬa ʔasəpan We have a lot of cuttings of sugarcane.
- pa-təpəʔ** [Caus]
ku-pa-təpəʔ-aw na payraŋ kana ʔasəpan I got the Taiwanese to cut down the sugarcane.
- ʔa-təpəʔ** will cut down
andaman, ʔa-təpəʔ-ku ɬa ʔasəpan Tomorrow, I shall cut some sugarcane.
- t<əm>əpəʔ** [AF]
t<əm>əpəʔ-ku kana basikaw I cut down the bamboos.
- təpəʔ-anay** [I/BF]
təpəʔ-anay na kawkaw kana ʔasəpan The scythe is used to cut the sugarcane.
- təpəʔ-aw** [PF]
ku-təpəʔ-aw na kawikawi I cut down a lot of trees.

	təpəʔ-u [Imp PF] <i>təpəʔ-u (na ʔasəpan)!</i> Cut down (the sugarcane)!
təptəp	speak with a low voice t<əm>əptəp [AF] <i>t<əm>əptəp-ku marəŋay kanu</i> I speak in low voice to you.
	təptəp-i [Imp LF] <i>təptəp-i marəŋay!</i> Speak with a low voice!
təpuk	hit from above downwards (usually on the head with a piece of wood) ma-ta-təpuk people hit each other <i>na markatagwin, an maqadiku, ma-ta-təpuk</i> When couples quarrel, they hit each other. pa-təpuk [Caus] <i>magəragər qa pa-təpuk na [a]tu?</i> He is afraid of the mango hitting his head (while falling down). <i>ku-pa-təpuk-aw na walak kana suan</i> I got the child to hit the dog. ta-təpuk-an a pole; a stick t<əm>əpuk [AF] <i>na walak ʔi, t<əm>əpuk qa suan</i> The child, (he) hits a dog. <i>t<əm>əpuk-ku qa suan kana ta-təpuk-an</i> I beat a dog with the pole. <i>t<əm>a-təpuk-ku</i> I am hitting. təpuk-aw [PF] <i>ku-təpuk-aw na suan</i> I hit the dog. təpuk-u [Imp PF] <i>təpuk-u (na suan)!</i> Hit (the dog)!
	t<in>əpuk-an a beaten thing <i>t<in>əpuk-an na suan</i> the beaten dog
təʔab	hat made of <i>Musa textilis</i> leaves
təʔəl	press down with something ma-ta-təʔəl two persons press each other, sexual intercourse <i>ma-ta-təʔəl na markatagwin</i> The husband and wife make love. ta-təʔəl will press <i>ta-təʔəl-u kana tiʔil!</i> Press it with books!
	təʔəl-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-təʔəl-anay-ku kana barasa? na niraməs</i> Help me to press the maceration with the stone.
	təʔəl-ay [LF] <i>ku-təʔəl-ay qa barasa? na niraməs</i> I pressed the macerating objects with a stone.
tərab	belch pa-tərab [Caus] <i>nu-pa-tərab-aw na walak</i> You make the child burp. <i>pa-tərab-u na walak bətəkə] la kantu sinusuan!</i> Make the child burp after he has fed enough from the breast! t<əm>ərab [AF] <i>bətəkə]-ku, qiama t<əm>ərab-ku</i> I have eaten well, so I burp. <i>pənia la t<əm>ərab</i> I have had a good burp.

[tərag]

tərab-anay [I/BF]

ku-tərab-anay na mibaʎi ku-tial I burped the wind from my stomach.
fall down (a great quantity) (cf. **punpun** ‘fall down’)

ka-u-tərag-an autumn

mari-u-tərag fall down one after the other

mari-u-tərag la i dadarə? na giŋgiŋ kana baʎi The lychees fall down one after the other because of the wind.

muri-u-tərag all fell down

muri-u-tərag la i dadarə? They all fell down.

m-u-tərag [Mvt]

m-u-tərag tu-busisi kana ʎaʎu? The buds of the mango tree have fallen off.

m-u-ta-tərag tu-busisi kana dolidul The buds of the *dolidul* are falling off at the moment.

t<əm>ərag [AF]

t<əm>ərag-ku ʎa pəysu I throw money to the winds.

t<əm>əra-tərag tu-busisi kana buʎaw The Cajan peas are falling down.

tərag-anay [I/BF]

tərag-anay na suan ʎa paʎaka Meat falls out of the dog’s mouth.

tərag-aw [PF]

tu-tərag-aw kana baʎi na ʎatu The mangos have fallen down because of the wind.

tərag-ay [LF]

tu-tərag-ay ʎa darə? ku-katəŋaʎawan My seat has fallen down because of him.

tərag-u [Imp PF]

tərag-u! Fall down!

[tərab]

destroy in a fall

m-u-tərab [Mvt]

m-u-tərab kurnəŋ kana baʎi na kawi The tree has fallen in the wind.

pa-tərab [Caus]

tu-pa-tərab-anay kana kikay na ruma? The house has been destroyed by the engine.

t<əm>ərab [AF]

t<əm>ərab-ku ʎa kawi I made a tree fall.

tərab-anay [I/BF]

nu-tərab-anay-ku kana bəʎətəŋanan na ruma? Help me to destroy the old house.

tərab-aw [PF]

tu-tərab-aw na ruma? The house has been destroyed.

tu-tərab-aw na kawi kana maʎipusapus The trees have fallen down because of the *maʎipusapus* wind (tornado).

t<in>ərab-an something destroyed

t<in>ərab-an la na ruma? The fallen down house.

tərəma	worms in bamboos t<in>ərəma-an worm holes
tiafjen	the outer side of the leg
tibikan	a lonely man (cf. inabaŋul ‘a lonely woman’) <i>kininaŋayan aw kinirtinuasan na maŋinayan, tibikan, kəma-ta</i> The man who lost his wife or is divorced is called <i>Tibikan</i> .
tigtig	shake feet to get rid of mud or dust mu-tigtig [ACaus] <i>mu-tigtig la na təməbul kanku tukup</i> The dust has been shaken off my shoes. pa-tigtig [Caus] <i>pa-tigtig-an tu-tukup kan araytay!</i> Tell Araytay to shake her shoes! t<əm>igtig [AF] <i>t<əm>igtig-ku kanku tukup na mialita?</i> I shook the mud off my shoes. tigtig-ay [LF] <i>ku-tigtig-ay na liŋa?</i> I shook the mud off. tigtig-u [Imp PF] <i>tigtig-u nu-tukup!</i> Shake your shoes!
tika	bend (cf. tuku ‘hunch, bend’; təkip ‘fold, bend’) ki-tika make something bend <i>unien qa kədaŋ, amuna ki-tika -ku kana batulayaw, diama ŋiləməs-ku,</i> <i>ku-tikə aw na basikaw</i> I have no strength, I wanted to bend an iron bar, so in my anger I broke the bamboo. ma-tika be bent <i>ma-tika nanku dakur</i> I am bent. ~ My back is bent. <i>ma-tika-tika na da an</i> The road is winding. mu-tika [ACaus] <i>mu-tika na da an</i> The road was bent. pa-tika [Caus] <i>ma iy la, pa-tika-tika tu-kaway i da an</i> When he is drunk, he staggers. t<əm>ika [AF] <i>t<əm>ika na da an ku-kəmakaway</i> The road, that I am walking on zigzags. tika -aw [PF] <i>ku-tika -aw na batulayaw</i> I bent the iron.
tikaŋuk	rickety (unstable for a small object) ma-tikaŋuk be rickety <i>ma-tikaŋuk na papaŋaran, aŋia la təmaga na barasa?</i> The table is unstable, so we steady it with a stone.
tikə	break mu-tikə [ACaus] <i>mu-tikə ku- ima</i> My hand is broken. <i>bariwan na wari, mu-ta-tikə na kawi i dənan</i> There is a typhoon, a lot of trees will be broken in the mountain.

- ʃikəʃ-an** [Imp I/BF]
ʃikəʃ-an-ku ɖa kaw! Break some wood for me!
ʃikəʃ-an! Help him to break!
- ʃikəʃ-aw** [PF]
ku-ʃikəʃ-aw na basikaw I have broken the bamboo.
- ʃikəʃ-u** [Imp PF]
ʃikəʃ-u! Break it!
- ʃilaw**
 clear, pure
ʃilaw na anay The water is calm, clear.
ʃilaw ku-maʃa ~ pasəkət mənəʔu My eyesight is good ~ see clearly.
ʃilaw tu-aŋəʔ His feelings are pure.
səmənay ʃilaw tu-ləŋaw His singing is pure.
- |ʃilaʃilaw|**
 one singer sings a capella and others dance forming a chain by crossing arms (fossilized form **ʃila-ʃilaw**)
- ʃ<əm>ilaʃilaw** [AF]
ʃ<əm>ila-ʃilaw na maʔiɖaŋ na muarak na ʃaw The old dancers dance to the solo a capella song.
mabuʃabuʃas na ʃ<əm>ila-ʃilaw The a capella singers follow on from one another.
- ʃila-ʃilaw-an** solo a capella songs accompanying the women
- ʃila-ʃilaw-ay** [LF]
ku-ʃila-ʃilaw-ay na walak I sang a capella for the children to dance.
tu-ʃila-ʃilaw-ay na baŋsaŋsaran The young men dance to the solo a capella songs.
- ʃila-ʃilaw-i** [Imp LF]
ʃila-ʃilaw-i na muarak na ʃaw! Sing to accompany the dancers!
- |ʃilʃil|**
 carry in one's hand (one thing in each hand)
- ma-ʃilʃil** carry in two hands
ma-ʃilʃil-ku ɖa aliut I carried bags in both hands.
ma-ʃi<a>lʃil-ta ɖa aliut We both carry bags.
- pa-ʃilʃil** [Caus]
ku-pa-ʃilʃil-an na walak kana daʃil I asked the child to carry the bottles.
tu-pa-ʃilʃil-aw-ku kan dulien ɖa aliut Dulian makes me carry a bag.
- pa-ʃilʃil** ceremony for the sixth day of a wedding which means 'to show' (the officiant puts some areca nuts in one hand and shows them to the spirits)
- ʃ<əm>ilʃil** [AF]
ʃ<əm>ilʃil-ku ɖa daʃil I carried a bottle in my hand.
- ʃilʃil-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ʃilʃil-anay-ku kana rutu Help me to carry the bags.
- ʃilʃil-aw** [PF]
ku-ʃilʃil-aw na rutu I carried my back-basket with one hand.
- ʃ<in>ilʃil-an** a carried thing
nanku ʃ<in>ilʃil-an na rutu The bag is my luggage.

	t̥il̥t̥il-u [Imp PF] <i>t̥il̥t̥il-u!</i> Carry with one hand!
t̥i abaŋ	wide; large (human body) t̥i abaŋ na t̥aŋar, na d̥aɖək The face, the body are large.
t̥i up	hard earwax (cf. suksukan ‘soft earwax’) yaŋt̥i up an ear-pick
 t̥imaʔ	buy (cf. niwan ‘sell, wholesale’) pu-t̥imaʔ 1. a rite of offering to the ancestors 2. pay <i>auku-ku pu-t̥imaʔ-a kananku t̥<in>imaʔ-an na pinsiaŋ</i> I am going to pay for the fridge bought.
	t̥a-t̥imaʔ will buy <i>t̥a-t̥imaʔ-ku d̥a marturus</i> I will buy a bicycle.
	t̥<əm>imaʔ [AF] <i>t̥<əm>imaʔ-ku d̥a ku aŋ</i> I bought vegetables. <i>t̥<əm>imaʔ-ku d̥a ku aŋ kana tiam, pu-a-t̥imaʔ-ku d̥a paysu</i> I bought vegetables at the shop, I pay with money.
	t̥imaʔ-an [Imp I/BF] <i>t̥imaʔ-an nu-walak d̥a tabu!</i> Help your child to buy a ready meal!
	t̥imaʔ-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-t̥imaʔ-anay-ku kan namali d̥a b̥aka d̥a tuki i ʔasəl</i> My father bought me a new watch.
	t̥ima-t̥imaʔ-an market
	t̥<in>imaʔ-an a purchase <i>nanku t̥<in>imaʔ-an na t̥i il</i> The book is my purchase.
	uniɛn d̥a t̥imaʔ no value <i>uniaɛn d̥a t̥imaʔ kimaɖaɖayar</i> No waste time discussing.
t̥imaʔan	sell t̥a-t̥imaʔan shall sell <i>t̥a-t̥imaʔan nanku marturus</i> I shall sell my bicycle.
	t̥imaʔan-ay [LF] <i>t̥imaʔan-ay na rumaʔ, saɖu na paysu</i> I sold my house, I have got a lot of money.
t̥imuruʔ	blurry (vision); muddy (of water) t̥imuruʔ ku-maʔa My eyes are blurred. ka-t̥imuruʔ highly blurred <i>ka-t̥imuruʔ na ənay</i> The water is very troubled (muddy).
	t̥<əm>imuruʔ [AF] <i>t̥<əm>imuruʔ-ku d̥a ənay</i> I troubled some water.
	t̥imuruʔ-ay [LF] <i>ku-t̥imuruʔ-ay na ənay</i> The water is troubled by me.
 t̥imurmur 	rinse one’s mouth and spit ma-t̥imurmur [AF] <i>kana wariwari, ma-t̥imurmur-ku d̥a indan</i> Every day, I rinse my mouth.

- ma-timur<a>rmur-ku qa indan* I am rinsing my mouth.
pa-timurmur [Caus]
ku-pa-timurmur-aw i taina I made my mother rinse her mouth.
pa-timurmur-u kantu indan kan taina! Tell your mother to rinse her mouth!
timurmur-aw [PF]
ku-timurmur-aw ku-indan I have rinsed my mouth.
ua a-timurmur go and rinse the mouth
ua a-timurmur kanu indan! Go and rinse your mouth!
- [tina]**
tall; big
ka-tina [Imp]
makitəŋ nu-ləŋaw, ka-tina-yu marəŋay! You are speaking too quietly, speak louder!
mara-maʔtina-maʔtina the tallest
mara-maʔtina taller than
ma-tina be big, be tall
ma-tina nu-maʔa, a[akaw na taray, paŋarayay nu-maʔa, munə mutani qa darəʔ Your eyes are big, I shall get a dish to catch your eyes because I am afraid they will fall on the floor.
ma-tina kana qaʔək placenta
nantu ma-tina kana qaʔək Her placenta (was wrapped in a leaf of betel nut tree and buried next to the fence). (cf. **tu-ja-lipuʔ kana walak** ‘placenta’)
- [tinapan]**
pound to husk rice
ma-ti<a>napan [Prog]
ma-ti<a>napan -ku qa lumay I am pounding the rice.
ma-tinapan [AF]
ma-tinapan-ku qa lumay I pounded some rice.
pa-tinapan [Caus]
ku-pa-tinapan-aw na lumay The rice has been pounded by me.
pa-tinapan-an small mortar about 15 cm in diameter
tinapan-u [Imp PF]
tinapan-u! Pound!
- tinbu**
unidentified millet (sp.), always pounded with the *rasuk*; (cf. another variety of millet *kuDis*)
- [tinʔin]**
cool down
ʔ<a>inʔin cool off
minaʔay na ʔaw ʔ<a>inʔin la tu-qaʔək The corpse is cooled off.
biʔas na wari, marladək la, bəsbəs-anay kana baʔi, ʔ<a>inʔin na baʔi
It is a hot day, we sweat, the wind ventilate and air-cool us.
- [tiŋa]**
food particles stuck between the teeth
mi-tiŋa have food particles stuck between the teeth
məkan-ku qa paʔaka, mi-tiŋa ku-wali, ku-ya-tiŋa-aw kana yaʔiŋa
When I eat meat, some food sticks in my teeth, I get rid of it with a toothpick.
yaʔiŋa toothpick

- [tɪŋtɪŋ]** carry by hanging in one's hand
paŋtɪŋtɪŋ 'swinging' is a sacred song sung during the 'rite of the deer'
tɪŋtɪŋ-anay [I/BF]
tu-tɪŋtɪŋ-anay na risiŋ kana bənabulu? The male officiant holds in his hand and swings the right forefoot of an animal (*rising* is an offering at the 'rite of the deer').
tɪŋtɪŋ-aw [PF]
mubiaw-ta, tu-tɪŋtɪŋ-aw na risiŋ kana ?ura When we perform the 'rite of the deer', the offering of the right forefoot is swung on a bamboo stalk.
- [tɪpuʔ]** cripple
ka-ta-tɪpuʔ will be crippled
an andaman masa[a]tɔp ku-pa[i]dɪŋ kana ma[i]ay, ka-ta-tɪpuʔ-ku
 If I have a car accident tomorrow because of drunken driving,
 I will be disabled.
ma-tɪpuʔ be crippled
ma-tɪpuʔ-ku I am crippled
ta-tɪpuʔ-ay might be disabled
tu-ta-tɪpuʔ-ay kana mikua[ə]ŋ kana tu-isaʔaw kantu damuk
 He might be disabled by high blood pressure.
t<əm>ipuʔ [AF]
t<əm>ipu-tɪpuʔ-ku la kəmakawaŋ I am walking like a cripple.
- tɪʔi** iron filament
tɪʔur star (cf. **tuʔun** 'star')
uniən ɖa tɪʔur, aɖi biʔas; saɖu na tɪʔur, biʔas na wari When there are no stars, it won't be hot; when there are stars in the sky, the next day will be hot.
mutani na tɪʔur shooting star
- [tɪri]** lean
mu-tɪri [ACaus]
təmukuɖ-ku kana mu-tɪri na ruma? I strengthened the leaning house.
t<əm>iri [AF]
t<əm>iri ku-ruma? kana mayɖauɖ I strengthened my leaning house against the typhoon.
- [tɪstɪs]** speak non-stop (cf. **risimis** 'talkative')
pa-t<ar>istɪs [Caus]
aɖi-ta sagar kiləŋaw kana an marəŋay pa-t<ar>istɪs na bu[abu]layan
 We do not like listening to the lady who talks all the time.
t<ar>istɪs like talking
t<ar>istɪs na babayan The lady is talkative.
sagar-ku t<əm><ar>istɪs I like talking non-stop.
t<əm>istɪs [AF]
sagar-ku t<əm>istɪs I like talking.
tɪstɪs-ay [LF]
tɪstɪs-ay ɖa ŋai non-stop speech

- [tjur]** stir up; disturb
mu-tjur [ACaus]
mu-tjur nanku aŋər I turned ideas over in my head.
pa-tjur [Caus]
pa-tjur-an kana baŋsaran na tinapa na dawa Tell the young man to stir the grilling millet.
ʃ<əm>iur [AF]
ʃ<əm>iur ku-tial My stomach is disturbed.
tjur-anay [I/BF]
tjur-anay-ku kana tinapa na dawa I stirred the millet while it is roasting.
tjur-aw [PF]
ku-tjur-aw na irupan I have mixed the dishes.
- [twaʃiwar]** sword fern, *Nephrolepis auriculata*, (L.) Trimen. (cf. **paʔat** ‘*Nephrolepis*’)
səmaŋaʔ-ta ɖa inupidən ɖa tʃwaʃiwar (This plant) is used for weaving garlands.
- [tuak]** cut open; disembowel
mu-tuak [ACaus]
mu-tuak tu-tial His belly is open.
pa-tuak [Caus]
ku-pa-tuak-aw ɖa liuŋ na ʃ<əm>a-tua-tuak i tua-tuak-an I have a pig disembowelled by the slaughterer at the slaughterhouse.
ʃ<əm>a-tuak [AF]
ʃ<əm>a-tuak-ku ɖa liuŋ I am disembowelling a pig.
ʃ<əm>a-tua-tuak a slaughterer
tuak-anay [I/BF]
tu-tuak-anay-ku kana turukuk na ʃ<əm>a-tua-tuak The slaughterer disembowelled the chicken for me.
tuak-ay [LF]
tu-tuak-ay ku-tial kana isiy My belly has been opened by the doctor.
tua-tuak-an slaughterhouse
- [tual]** open (door, window, tin); switch on (cf. **padəpəʔ** ‘light (gas, tobacco, fire)’)
mu-tual [ACaus]
mu-tual kana baʃi na ʔaləban The door flap was blown open by the wind.
pa-tual [Caus]
pa-tual-aw na walak kana ʔaləban I have asked the child to open the door.
ʃa-tual will open
andaman, biʔas na wari, ʃa-tual-ku kana ʔaləban Tomorrow, it will be fine, I will open the door flap.
ʔarəməŋ la, ku-ʃa-tual-ay na lawlaw It is evening, I switch on the light.
ʃ<əm>a-tual [AF]
ʃ<əm>a-tual-ku ɖa [ataw] I am opening a window.

- t<in>a-tual-an** an opened thing
t<in>a-tual-an na ʔaləban The door is open.
- tual-i** [Imp LF]
tual-i! Open!
- tuəŋʌn** ancestral mountain (one can hear *tuəŋʌn*) (cf. **aranum**, **maʔiɖəŋ**, other names of this ancestral mountain)
- tuba** poison tree; fish poison; (cf. **kadawadawakan** ‘poison tree’)
- tubuʔubu** pieces of white paper attached to the boys’ dormitory spears symbolising leaves
 (Shamans say it is an ancient term for leaf.)
 (This term is unknown by the villagers. Cf. Blust ACD 1995:494 (2) */tubu?/ plant sprout’.)
 (Formerly, the white inner membrane of the bamboo was put outside, nowadays, the boys use white paper.)
 (In ritual context, the dyad is *birabiraʔ*, *tubuʔubu* ‘leaf’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:311, verse 27-03.)
- tukap** shoes; footwear
mi-tukap wear on one’s shoes
- |tukul|** hunchbacked; bend
ka-tukul [Imp]
ka-tukul kəmakaway! Walk hunched (to avoid being seen!)
ma-tukul be hunchbacked
ma-tukul-ku la I am hunchbacked.
mu-tukul [ACaus]
mu-tukul kana bariwan na kuʌŋ The vegetables are bent over by the typhoon.
- t<əm>ukul** [Prog]
t<əm>uku-tukul kəmakaway He walks hunchbacked (to avoid being seen).
- tukul-anay** [I/BF]
tu-tukul-anay tu-ɖakur He hunched his back.
nu-tukul-anay-ku kana ʔuway Help me to bend the rattan.
- tukul-aw** [PF]
tu-tukul-aw tu-ɖakur kəmakaway He hunched his back while walking to avoid being seen.
- tukul-u** [Imp PF]
tukul-u na ʔuway! Bend the rattan!
- |tulʔul|** widen
t<əm>ulʔul [AF]
t<əm>ulʔul-ku kana ʔuma I widened the field.
tulʔul-anay [I/BF]
nu-tulʔul-anay-ku kəmaqəkan Help me to widen my garment.
tulʔul-ay [LF]
tulʔul-ay na ʔuma The field has been widened.
tulʔul-ay kəma, qəkan aw bəʔakas *Tulʔulay* means ‘widen and lengthen’.

(The terms used daily for ‘to widen’ is *TulTul*. ‘To add’ is *tulu*, whereas the shamans, in ritual context, use *sul(i) or sul(ə)* = ‘to add’. The hypothesis of PAn *C has become /t/ in Puyuma, but is often reflected as /s/ in the ritual language. Cf. Puy *langit* (< PAn *langiC ‘sky’) corresponds to *langis* in the ritual texts. (L. Sagart, p.c.))

tu|ag

arrow; spear (cf. **lumay** ‘spear’; **lakit** ‘small, 3-pronged lance’)

a **tu|ag** a spear

t<əm>u|ag [AF]

t<əm>u|ag-ku kana kutan I threw the lance.

tu|ag-anay [I/BF]

nu-tu|ag-anay-ku kana babuy Help me to shoot an arrow at the boar.

tu|ag-aw [PF]

tu|ag-aw na babuy The boar (with arrows or spears) is hunted.

[tu|əʔ]

deaf; does not listen (cf. **ma-tə|ak** ‘deaf, mischievous’)

ka-tə-tu|əʔ might be deaf

ma-tu|əʔ be mischievous

an ma|adam la ʔi, ma-tu|əʔ la When he gets used to you, he will be mischievous.

tu|əʔ-aw [PF]

tu|əʔ-aw kana kuan ku-tə|ila I was deafened by the sound of the rifle firing.

tu|iab

aromatic turmeric, *Curcuma aromatica*

asua ʔien ʔi, unien-ta ʔa səlaləbu aw ta-saləbuaw kana tu|iab, mi|anay Before, we had no dye, so we used the root of the *TuLiab* plant to obtain yellow dye.

(also used for heart failure)

tumay

bear (animal)

[tumiʔ]

usually a grandfather strokes his grandchild’s (male or female) genitals ‘to make him grow, or make her beautiful’

t<əm>umiʔ [AF]

t<əm>umiʔ-ku kantu buʔu kana təmuan, ʔariʔi maʔina na walak
I (the grandfather) stroke the grandson’s testicles, the child will quickly be big.

tumiʔ-ay [LF]

tu-tumiʔ-ay tu-təmuan na babayan, ‘bu|ay-yu’ tu-kayaw kan təmutaw na maʔinayan The grandfather strokes his granddaughter’s genitals and tells her ‘you are beautiful’.

tununan

heel (body)

tu|a

ginger, *Zingiber officinalis* (L.) Rosc

pu-tu|a put ginger

pu-tu|a-ay na siaw kana kuraw, arələt If you put ginger in fish soup, it is delicious.

[tu|ul]

tie together; continue

k<in>i-tu|ul-an ancestral spirit-electer (cf. **k<in>i-tə|ji-an** ‘ancestral spirit-electer’)

ki-tu|ul inheritate

- ki-tujul-ku kan nanali qa aməɾəʔan* I have inherited shyness from my mother.
- nir-tuŋu-tuŋul-an** genealogy
tu-nir-tuŋu-tuŋul-an kana purapuran, bəlakas The Purapurans' genealogy is long.
- pa-tuŋul** [Caus]
pa-tuŋu-tuŋul-aw na tatiʔu? The ropes have been knotted.
- pa-tuŋul** engagement
pa-ta-tuŋul-ta kan baliw na wari garəm We are celebrating Baliw's engagement today.
na markasagar na bu[abu]ayan aw na banʃaran mianjər qa parkatagwinan, kinuayan dia pa-tuŋul, [likudən puaruma? la
When a man and a woman are in love and consider getting married, they first celebrate their engagement, and then their wedding.
- ʔ<əm>uŋul** [AF]
ʔ<əm>a-tuŋul-ku kana tatiʔu? I am tying with the ropes.
- ʔa-tuŋu-tuŋul** connections
- tuŋul-an** lineage
tu-tuŋul-an kana purapuran, bəlakas The lineage of the Purapuran is long.
- tu-tuŋul** descendance
- |tuŋul|₂** graft
- ʔ<əm>uŋul** [AF]
ʔ<əm>uŋul-ku qa asiru I grafted an orange.
- tuŋul-ay** [LF]
na asiru ta-tuŋul-ay qa kuliabəs We graft oranges onto white guava (so the guava fruit will have an orange taste).
- |tuʔa|** old but not matured; old but not ripe
- ma-tuʔa** be old but not ripe, not matured
maʔiqaŋ la na ʔaw, aqi maʔuluʔ qa piniaŋəran, ma-tuʔa, kəma-ta
When a person is old but his mind is not well matured, we say *ma-Tuqa*.
- tuʔur** Java cedar, *Bischofia javanica*
Formosa Acacia, *Acacia confusa*
səmaŋaʔ qa tuaptup, qa rumaʔ kana tuʔur The *Tuqur* is used to make pigs' troughs, and build houses.
- tuʔu-tuʔur** place name in Peinan where Puyuma formerly lived (cf. **puʔupuʔuq** and **timul** 'places in Peinan where Puyuma lived up to 1929')
- |turay|** rake (cf. **ka-kuri** 'rake')
- mu-turay** [ACaus]
mu-turay la na ʔumay kana kakuri The rice is raked.
- pa-turay** [Caus]
pa-turay-aw na payraŋ The Taiwanese is made to rake (the rice).
- ʔ<əm>uray** [AF]
ʔ<əm>uray-ku kana kakuri qa ʔumay I rake rice with the wooden rake.

- ʃuray-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ʃuray-anay-ku ɖa ʃumay kana kakuri Help me to rake the rice with the wooden rake.
- ʃuray-aw** [PF]
pakadaw-ta ɖa ʃumay, ʃuray-aw kana kakuri When rice is dried in the sun, it is raked with the rake.
- ʃuray-u** [Imp PF]
ʃuray-u! Rake!
- |ʃuri|**
 line up; stripe (straight or curved)
mi-ʃuri have lines
mi-ʃuri na tiʃil The exercise book is lined.
mi-ʃin>uri-an nanku tiʃil My exercise book has lines.
- pa-ʃuri** [Caus]
ku-pa-ʃuri-aw na walak I got the child to make lines.
- ʃ<əm>uri** [AF]
ʃ<əm>uri-ku kana ʃa-ʃuri nanku tiʃil I made lines in my exercise book with the pen.
- ʃ<in>ur-ay** a thorny stem
ʃ<in>uri-ʃuri ~ ʃ<in>uri-an one line
ʃuri-anay [I/BF]
nu-ʃuri-anay-ku kana ʃa-ʃuri kananku tiʃil Help me to make lines in my exercise book.
- ʃuri-ay** [LF]
ʃuri-ay ɖa səki na ʃibəŋ The wall is scratched by nails.
- ʃuri-ʃuri** stripes, lines
ʃusaʃ
 leaf veins; leafstalk
ʃusaʃ kana tatukəm The tatukem's leaf veins (leafstalk).
- |ʃuʃus|**
 sew by hand; darn (roughly sewn clothes for mourners)
ʃ<in>uʃus a big oblong piece of cloth, worn by mourners, and tied to the shoulders with two laces. Mourning clothes.
mukipiŋ kana ʃ<in>uʃus Dressed in mourning clothes.
- ʃuʃus-aw** [PF]
tu-ʃuʃus-aw na kipiŋ He has dressed in the clothes of death.
- |uaʔi|**
 want; agree
ka-ua-uaʔi will agree
ka-ua-uaʔi-ku I shall agree.
m-uaʔi [ACaus]
m-uaʔi taytaw mikatagwin kanku This person agreed to marry me.
aɖi-ku m-uaʔi məkan kana marəʃu ku-ɖaɖək I refused to eat anything that makes me ill.
ua-uaʔi will agree
ua-uaʔi-yu mikatagwin kanku? Will you agree to marry me?
ua-uaʔi-yu? Will you accept?
ua-uaʔi-ku mikatagwin kana balaka I shall agree to marry the Westerner.

- ubəliŋan** rot
ubəliŋan na [ikədan The clay oven rots. (It means: ‘He is ‘lazy’;
matuka na ʃaw ‘He is lazy’.)
- ubil** callosities of the skin
mi-ubil have callouses
mi-ubil na tədək The bottom has callouses.
(In ritual texts, we get *muta[i-ubil* ‘a dead person’; cf. Cauquelin 2008:325, verse 31-14. The pair is *muta[i-udu?*, *muta[i-ubil* ‘put under a bump of earth, become callosities’ (‘corpse’).)
- |ubuʃ|** pick up (soft things), without effort, one by one anything small; shave; pluck; e.g. thorns (cf. **pusik** ‘pick hard things’)
ki-ubuʃ get plucked
ki-ubuʃ-ku ɖa ʔubal kanku təmuan My grandchild helps me to pull out my white hairs.
ma-ubuʃ gets plucked by
ma-ubuʃ ɖa ŋisŋis Beard gets plucked.
mu-ubuʃ [ACaus]
mu-ubuʃ na ʔarbu The hairs are pulled out.
ubuʃ-anay [I/BF]
ubuʃ-anay-ku kanku ʔubal Help me to pull out my white hairs.
ubuʃ-aw [PF]
tu-ubuʃ-aw na ŋisŋis He shaved the (his) beard.
ubuʃ-ay [LF]
ubuʃ-ay ɖa ʔubal He pulled out white hairs.
ya-ubuʃ tweezers
tu-ubuʃ-aw kana ya-ubuʃ tu-ŋisŋis He plucked his beard with tweezers.
- udu?** bump of earth (ritual term)
uduʔudu? mountain range (ritual term) (cf. **laʔu-laʔuk** ‘summit of mountains’)
muta[i-udu? a dead person (Ritual term, cf. Cauquelin 2008:325, verse 31-14. The pair is *muta[i-udu?*, *muta[i-ubil* ‘put under a bump of earth, become callosities’ (‘corpse’).)
- ukak** bone; pit; seed
kur-uka-ukak incest
kur-uka-ukak aɖi ʔinaba markatagwin nantu walak It is not a good thing to marry children of the same bone (bones mean ‘brothers’).
- |ukuk|** cook snails in their shells
in-ukuk cooked
in-ukuk na dindin kana ənay The snails were cooked in water in their shells.
ma-ukuk [AF]
ma-ukuk-ku ɖa dindin I boiled snails in their shells.
ukuk-anay [I/BF]
ku-ukuk-anay na dindin It is the snails that I cooked in their shells.

- |ula|** landslide (cf. **sulay** ‘landslide’; **təpar** ‘landslide’)
mu-ula [ACaus]
mu-ula na dənan The mountain landslides.
ula-[y]aw [PF]
tu-ula-[y]aw kana bariwan na dənan The mountain has slid because of the typhoon.
- |ulaŋ|** mad; behave like a hooligan (cf. **kaŋa** ‘silly’; **ma-guŋguŋ** ‘is silly’; **aməpuŋ** ‘silly’)
kar-ulaŋ-ulaŋ do something silly by one’ self
kar-ulaŋ-ulaŋ marəŋay I say silly things (on purpose).
k<in>a-ulaŋ-an crazy attitudes
tu-k<in>a-ulaŋ-an, amuna ʔəraw What makes him crazy, it is wine.
ma-ulaŋ be stupid, hooligan
ma-ulaŋ taytaw This man is a hooligan.
mi-k<in>a-ulaŋ-an have stupid attitudes
mi-k<in>a-ulaŋ-an-ku kana paysu I have become crazy thanks to money.
pa-ka-ulaŋ make crazy
tu-pa-ka-ulaŋ-aw kana ʔəraw Wine makes him crazy.
tu-pa-ka-ulaŋ-aw kana bu|abu|ayan na maʔinayan The man is made crazy by the girl.
- |ulay|** reside; stay with someone (cf. **kaɖu** ‘inhabit, rent, exist’)
i-a-ulay be staying
i-a-ulay-ku kan təmatataw shətiang I live with Shetiang’s father.
ka-ula-lay might stay
ka-ula-lay-a i duliən kan təmamataw shətiang It is not sure that Dulian will stay with Shetiang’s father.
k<in>i-ula-[y]an places stayed
nanku k<in>i-ula-[y]an i nantu rumaʔ kan təmamataw shətiang
 The place where I stayed is Shetiang’s father house.
ki-ulay [Imp]
ki-ulay-yu kaɖini! Stay here!
- ulaya ~ uliya** there is; have; exist (Both terms are correct, it depends on the speaker.)
ulaya ɖia there is still ~ there was
aɖi ulaya there is not
- ulib** rind; bark
ki-ulib remove bark
ki-ulib kana ulib The bark is removed.
- uliŋul** fragrant
ku-ŋaŋul-ay na ʔapuɖ, uliŋul na ʔapuɖ I smelled the flowers, they smell nice.
- u|aban** wine (of millet or rice) (Ritual term, unknown by villagers.)
 (In ritual context, the dyad is *ni-u|aban, ni-u-tabu* ‘the wine, the foods’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:189, verse 11-02. Cf. PAN *u|aw ‘Dizzy, giddy, dazed’.)
- u|anə** obese
u|anə-yu You are fat.

	ka-u[a-]anə will be fat <i>məkan qa walu, ka-u[a-]anə-yu</i> You eat sweets, you will get fat.
u[əp	tiredness ma-u[əp be tired <i>ma-u[əp-ta kikarun</i> We are tired of working. ta[a-]a-u[əp will rest <i>andaman, ta[a-]a-u[əp-ku</i> Tomorrow, I shall rest. t<əm>a[a-]u[əp-ku I take a rest u[əp-an tireness <i>tu-u[əp-an qa kinabəkasan</i> His tiredness is because of the race.
u[əpan	not to care u[əpan-ku marəhay I do not care about what you say (it is not interesting). <i>nanku u[əpan marəhay</i> Everything I say is of no interest. mi-u[əpan be tired, have asthma <i>mi-u[əpan-ku</i> I am tired (I don't care). <i>mi-u[əpan-ku</i> I have got asthma.
u[ibububuk	one of the eight Puyuma villages. Chinese Chulu 初鹿 for the administration
u[ɨd	some actions surrounding death in-u[ɨd corpse <i>in-u[ɨd i ruma? na minatay</i> The dead body stays at home. u[ɨd-aw [PF] <i>ku-u[ɨd-aw i ruma? na minatay</i> I woke over a dead person. <i>na minatay, tu-u[ɨd-aw i ruma?</i> The dead person is left at home.
u[ɨi?i?	hard; rigid; stiff (just a little) (cf. bu?i?i? 'difficult, hard') <i>u[ɨi?i? na kuliabəs</i> The guava is hard. m-u[ɨi?i? [ACaus] 1. for things <i>m-u[ɨi?i? na katul</i> The boar's hide is hard. 2. for human beings <i>m-u[ɨi?i? mulius</i> (She is stubborn,) it is hard to change her. <i>nanku aŋər bu?i?i?</i> I have a firm character. [Puyuma explain: <i>nanku ni?ən m-u[ɨi?i?</i> 'My neck is stiff.'] [Puyuma explain: <i>bu?i?i? tu-ətəs</i> 'His penis is hard', it is impossible to say ** <i>u[ɨi?i? tu-ətəs.</i>]
u[ɨu	go through or through a loosely-woven fence (cf. watwat 'go through a closely-woven fence') m-u[ɨu go under a lossely-woven fence <i>m-u[ɨu kana ?a[ad</i> I went through the fence. u[ɨu-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-u[ɨu-anay-ku kana a[ad</i> Help me to get through the fence. u[ɨu-aw [PF] <i>ku-u[ɨu-aw na ?a[ad</i> I went through the loosely-woven fence. u[ɨu-u [Imp PF] <i>u[ɨu-u kana ?a[ad!</i> Go through the fence!

- |u|jisaw|** gather in a circle; surround
kara-u|jisaw surround others
kara-u|jisaw na baŋsaran kana bu|abu|ayan All the young men surround the ladies.
m-u|jisaw [Mvt]
m-u|jisaw la na katəŋaɖawan The chairs are put into a circle.
u|jisaw-aw [PF]
tu-u|jisaw-aw na baŋsaran The young men gathered in a circle.
u|jisaw-ay [LF]
tu-u|jisaw-ay na ma?iɖaŋ kana baŋsaran i |a|uwanan The old men are surrounded by the young men in the meeting place.
- |u|uŋ|** remove (< KaTipul dialect, only used in ritual context) (cf. **kasu** ‘take along, carry away, bring’ in Puyuma Nanwang dialect)
a-u|uŋ boundary against evil spirits (small beads are threaded onto a ramie string, symbolize the boundary between good and evil spirits)
iɖini na a-u|uŋ səmasulud kana kuatisan na puran These *a-uLung* take away the evil elements of the areca nuts.
u|uŋ-aw [PF]
ku-u|uŋ-aw na rutu I removed the bag.
- |umal|** question
ki-umal ask question
ki-umal-ku kan ukak I asked Ukak.
ɖaɖua-ku ki-umal-a I come to ask.
k<in>i-umal-an questions
saɖu tu-k<in>i-umal-an kan duliən Duliən asked a lot of questions.
- |umu|** taste; hold something in one’s mouth
in-umu have tasted
in-umu-ku ɖa ʔəraw I tasted some wine.
mi<in>umu have something in one’s mouth
mi<in>umu-ku ɖa ʔəraw I have got wine in my mouth.
umu-[y]anay [I/BF]
nu-umu-[y]anay na ʔəraw You put the wine in your mouth to taste it.
umu-[y]aw [PF]
ku-umu-[y]aw na ʔəraw i indan It is the wine that I tasted in my mouth.
- umus** term of address for the wife’s younger sisters; the wives of the husband’s younger brothers; younger female cousins; wives of first cousins
- unan** snake (cf. ritual terms **ɖaɖu|ay**, **ɖaɖu|aŋ** ‘snake’)
- uniən** negation; none
u<na>nien never has
aɖi u<na>nien iɖi na paysu This money has never disappeared.
uniən ɖa paysu There is no money.
uniən-ku ɖa walak I have no children.
uniən ɖa tiu? empty-handed
uniən ɖa ʔima? no value

(?) unkun	<p>jump up or down large objects; climb up; see pankun (cf. ʔəpul ‘jump down, dive’)</p> <p>in-unkun-an jumps</p> <p>m-unkun [AF]</p> <p><i>m-unkun-ku kurpaḍək kana guŋ</i> I jumped on the ox’s back.</p> <p><i>m-unkun-ku kana kaʔi</i> I jumped over the stream.</p> <p><i>m-unkun-ku pia-darəʔ</i> I jumped downstairs.</p> <p><i>m-unkun-ku pia-isaʔ kana raripaʔan</i> I climbed up the staircase.</p> <p><i>auka-ku m-unkun-a</i> I am getting ready to jump.</p> <p>unkun-ay [LF]</p> <p><i>ku-unkun-ay na guŋ kurpaḍək</i> It is the ox’s back that I jumped onto.</p>
uŋay ₁	the monkey-friend (The monkey killed at the annual festival <i>mangayaw</i> is called <i>ungay</i> . Everyday term is [uʔuŋ]) (cf. KaTipul dialect <i>ungay</i> ‘monkey’)
uŋay ₂	buffalo’s cry
uŋər	<p><i>uŋay kəma na guŋ</i> <i>ungay</i> says the buffalo</p> <p>rheum; wet nasal mucus</p> <p><i>sirupaw ku-uŋər</i> I sniffed up my snot.</p> <p>a-uŋər-an a nose with liquid nasal mucus (cf. tiŋran ‘nose’)</p> <p>par-uŋər often has watery mucus</p> <p><i>par-uŋər na walak</i> The child is snotty.</p>
uŋiʔ	dry nasal mucus
a-uŋiʔ-an	a nose with hard nasal mucus (cf. tiŋran ‘nose’)
upiʔ	<p>slender; rangy</p> <p>ma-upiʔ be slender</p> <p><i>ma-upiʔ na kawī</i> The tree is slender.</p> <p><i>ma-upiʔ na buʔabuʔayan</i> The young woman is slender.</p> <p>in-upiʔ-an a slender thing</p> <p><i>in-upiʔ-an nantu ʔaḍək</i> Her body is willowy.</p>
uʔuŋ	<p>flower (ritual term) (cf. ʔapuʔ ‘flower’)</p> <p>(The dyad in ritual context is <i>tu-p<in>u-ʔapuʔ-an</i>, <i>tu-p<in>u-uʔuŋ-an</i> ‘his/her flowering garlands’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:323, vese 30-16.)</p> <p>mi-uʔuŋ put flowers</p> <p><i>mi-uʔuŋ nanku taŋuru</i> I have put some flowers on my head.</p>
uras	unidentified tree, plant (sp.), to make steamer pan (culinary), <i>taʔur</i>
uraʔ	tendon; muscles; blood vessel? depends the Puyuma speaking on
uraymay	a variety of rice, old men add ‘the most common nowadays’ (< Japanese according to the Puyuma)
urla	<p>snow; ice</p> <p><i>ma-ʔudal na urla</i> (Lit. ‘the snow rains’), the snow falls</p> <p>ma-urla it is snowing</p>
ursap	animal louse
uʔəŋ	<p>prevent from growing (cf. ləbləb ‘cover up, overshadow’)</p> <p>in-uʔəŋ-an something prevented from growing</p> <p><i>tu-in-uʔəŋ-an kana ʔaʔun, amaw na muləbləb kana kawī</i> What prevents the grass from growing is that it is in the shade of the tree.</p> <p>k<in>a-uʔəŋ-an small size</p>

tu-k<in>a-utəŋ-an kana walak amaw nantu tuŋutuŋulan The child's small size comes from his ancestors.

ma-utəŋ [AF]

ma-utəŋ na ku[əŋ] kana kadaw The vegetables do not see the sun.

ma-utəŋ dwarf (cf. **maʔaŋis** 'dwarf')

pa-utəŋ [Caus]

pa-utəŋ na kawi kana ʔaʔun The grass is prevented from growing by the tree.

utəŋ-aw [PF]

tu-utəŋ-aw kana kawi na ʔaʔun, aʔi muaʔi maʔina, kiləbləb kana kawi
The grass is under the tree, it does not grow, it is overshadowed by a tree.

|**uʔab**|

take off the lid; uncover (cf. **aʔab** 'lid'; **ʔəʔab** 'put lid on')

ma-uʔab [AF]

ma-uʔab-ku ʔa paʔtaŋ I lifted up the cover of a bucket.

pa-uʔab [Caus/Imp PF]

pa-uʔab-u kana daʔil na pakakarunan! Tell the servant to open the bottle!

uʔab-ay [LF]

ku-uʔab-ay na aʔab The lid is lifted by me.

uʔab-i [Imp LF]

uʔab-i na aʔab! Lift the lid!

|**uʔaʔi**|

defecate (cf. **ʔaʔi** 'feces')

m-uʔaʔi defecate

kana səmaʔuanan ʔia, m-u-ʔaʔi-ku Every morning, I defecate.

ʔuaya warian, aʔi m-uʔaʔi, ʔiama kuʔəday I haven't been to the toilet for two days, so I am constipated.

pa-uʔaʔi [Caus]

nu-pa-uʔaʔi-aw i taina You help your mother to go to the toilet.

pia-m-uʔaʔi have finished defecating

asua ʔien, unien ʔa kadupu, pia-m-uʔaʔi, tu-iʔuanay tu-təʔək kana puran kana kawi Formerly, there was no paper, so when they had finished excreting, they rubbed their buttocks against the trunk of an areca palm.

p-uʔaʔi spread fertilizer, spread feces

ku-p-uʔaʔi-aw kana ufimi I told him to do it in his nappy.

p-uʔaʔi-anay tu-ʔaʔi kana turukuk i kiʔakiʔayan Chicken droppings are spread in the sweetsop field.

uʔaʔi-ay [LF]

ku-uʔaʔi-ay ku-kaʔakaʔ I have defecated in my trousers.

|**uʔus**|

get smaller due to sharpening

ma-uʔus [AF]

ma-uʔus tu-idaŋ kana taʔaw The knife blade got smaller because of the sharpening.

uʔuʔ

sesame

utuyan

male (animals)

- ua** go (cf. **u-ka** ‘go away’)
u-ua la qa ua ~ tawar la go in peace, go slow
ua! Go!
m-u-ki-ua-[n]an go out
na minaʔay m-u-ki-ua-[n]an la i punapunan The dead people went out from the world.
m-u-k-ua went to
tu-p<in>a-u-ka-ku kana ragan m-u-k-ua i baʔanjaw The priest sent me to go to Taitung.
paʔamu-ku m-u-k-ua I am leaving soon.
mu-bəruk la i puyuma, m-u-k-ua i taihok She has left Puyuma, she went to Taipei.
- |wad|** extract something with difficulty; separate (something difficult) (ritual term)
maru-wad-wad get up after a long time
maru-wad-wad-ku I get up after a long time (illness).
mu-wad-wad [ACaus]
mu-wad-wad la It has been split (and the shares have been given).
par-wad-wad separated
par-wad-wad-ku qa taw I have split some people.
ku-par-wad-ay na ʔala I have sorted the enemies. (The Bunun from other tribes)
rə-wad-wad the place where the sun rises. [Puyuma explain: *a birwa iqu* ‘This is a spirit.’] (cf. **rə-banban** ‘East; spirit of the rising sun’ in ritual context)
wad-wad-anay [I/BF]
nu-wad-wad-anay-ku kana rutu Help me to lift the bag.
wad-wad-an [Imp I/BF]
wad-wad-an-ku kana rutu na manay isabak! Help me to extract something from the bag!
- wadi** younger sibling; (cf. **gəʔi** ‘siblings’)
nanku wadi my younger sibling(s)
ka-wadi-an ~ kar-gəʔi full brothers with the same father and mother
nanku ka-wadi-an My brothers and sisters of the same father and mother.
maʔu-wadi siblings (not necessarily with the same father and mother)
maʔu-wadi-ta We are brothers and sisters, (the term includes the whole of ego’s generation, brothers, cousins. Terminology is of the generational kinship terminology. Brothers and sisters are not distinguished from cousins, father and mother from uncles and aunts, children from nephews and nieces).
nirkaasa first cousin (One of the two parents are brother and sister.)
wa-wadi-an siblings (not necessarily born with the same father and mother)
- wadəqəm** iris of the eye (For older informants **mayʔay** means ‘iris’.)
tu-wadəqəm kana maʔa the eye iris

- wakal** trail; animal track
i wakal, i daʃan On the trail, on the road.
- mi-a-wakal** spirits of the road (cf. **mi-a-daʃan** ‘spirits of the road’)
- wakawak** walk with empty hands
ma-wakawak [AF]
ma-wakawak-ku kəmakawaŋ I walked with empty hands.
- walak** child (cf. **lalak** ‘young, child’)
nanku walak ~ nanku lalakan my children
arə-wala-walak-an smell like a child
arə-wala-walak-an na piniwalakan na babayan The parturient woman smells of child.
kur-piwalak give birth at the same time
kur-piwalak ɖa walak na maʃuwadi The two sisters gave birth at the same time.
kur-pi-walak-ta ɖa maʃinayan We have given birth to boys at the same time.
mi-walak give birth
mi-walak ɖa tutuy na suan The bitch gives birth to puppies.
p<in>i-walak birth
p<in>i-walak-ku i puyuma I was born in Puyuma.
p<in>i-walak-an-ku la I have given birth.
tu-p<in>i-walak-ku kan nanali My mother gave birth to me.
pi-walak ~ puri-walak adopted child
tu-pi-walak-aw-ku kana maʃiɖaŋ The old person wanted me to become his child.
ku-pi-walak-aw tu-walak kan aliwaki I wanted to bring up Aliwaki’s child.
puri-walak-ku tu-walak ɖa balaka I have adopted the child of a Westerner.
puri-walak-an kan duliən Give orders to someone to give his child to Dulkan.
puri-walak-aw ku-walak kana ʃaw I gave up my child for adoption.
puri-walak-anay na walak kana ʃaw The child has been adopted.
ku-p<in>uri-walak nanku walak My child is adopted.
pu-walak make pregnant, increase
pu-walak-ay na babayan kana maʃinayan, ɖiama mi-walak na babayan The man got the woman pregnant, so she gave birth.
pu<a>walak-ku ɖa pəysu i bank I have invested money in the bank.
pu-ala-alak midwife
iʔbali amaw la mi-ʃəpa pu-ala-alak My elder sister is a midwife.
tu-walak kan uʃu, pu-walak-anay kan duliən Ushu’s child is raised by Dulkan.
rə-wala-walak-an one who has a lot of children
- wali** tooth; boar’s tusk
- walu** sugar; sweet; honeybee
walu-walu-an honeybee

	<i>walu na maka ?ala?ala ~ walu na maka qʌnan</i> Honey. (Lit. ‘The foreigner’s sugar’ because it was collected in the mountains. ~ ‘The sugar from the mountains.’)
 wa 	lever; lift up
	ma-wa [AF] <i>ma-wa -ku kana barasa?</i> I lifted up the stone.
	mu-wa [ACaus] <i>mu-wa kana a?wa na barasa?</i> The stone has been lifted by the lever.
	pa-wa [Caus] <i>pa-wa -u araytay kana barasa?!</i> Tell Araytay to lift the stone up!
	wa -an ~ a?wa a lever
	wa -anay [I/BF] <i>ku-wa -anay kana wa -an</i> I lifted up with the lever.
	wa -aw [PF] <i>ku-wa -aw na barasa?</i> The stone is lifted by me. <i>wa -aw kana wa an na barasa?</i> The stone is lifted by the lever.
	wa -ay [LF] <i>ku-wa -ay qa paysu idi na payraŋ</i> I managed to get money from this Taiwanese (because of my speech or my work).
wa ay	thread
	ma-wa ay prepare the warp of a weaving loom
wa u	eight
	<i>maka-wa u nantu ?ami</i> He is eighty years old.
	ka-wa u-wa u-an na bu an ‘the eighth’. January in the old calendar [Puyuma explain: <i>taʔəbəlaw na [agunan i ?uma, aw na bini? tu-pubini?anay guasgusan i tənuk</i> ‘The sheaves of grain were buried in the field and the rice was planted in the middle of this space known as <i>guasgusan</i> .’]
	kar-wa u-wa u eight (objects) per person
	maka-wa u eighty
	məktəp misama qa wa u-wa u-a eighteen
	mi-a-wa u eight (people)
	wa u-wa u-a eight (things)
wanay	aerial root (cf. rami ‘root’) <i>tu-rami kana kawi paʔəgtəg piadarə?, malap piʔapijiran ?i, nantu wanay</i> The trees roots, <i>rami</i> , go straight under the earth; those which creep to the side are called <i>wanay</i> .
wani	crocodile (< Japanese <i>wani</i>)
waŋtuy	unidentified small bamboo (sp.) [Puyuma explain: <i>səmaŋa? qa sasəlap nantu rigaw</i> ‘Brooms are made with its small branches.’] Only the ones at the top of the bamboo.
wa?it	barb of spear or arrow
	may-wa?it harpon <i>tu-wali kana riqariq, wa?it, kəma-ta</i> The teeth of the saw are called <i>waqit</i> .

- wari₁** day
quaya wari-an in two days' time
kan-sa-wari-wari-an each individual, a day
kan-sa-wari-wari-an mikikarun We, each, work for a day (alternate days).
ka-sa-wari-wari-an one day after the other
ka-sa-saya-wari a day
ka-sa-saya-wari ua səkaq na kiakarunan I will finish the work in a single day.
marayas kana wari-wari ~ wa-wari-wari every day
mi-wari have free time
mi-wari-yu ?i, uarəŋay-yu i abukul qa ŋadir Whenever you are free, go and talk to Abukul about invocations.
- wari₂** weather forecast
wasabi Japanese horseradish (< Japanese *wasabi*)
wasaq fish operculum
|waʔwaʔ| go through a closely-woven fence (cf. **uʔju** 'go under or through a loosely-woven fence')
mə-waʔwaʔ [AF]
mə-waʔwaʔ-ku kana ʔaʔaʔ I went through the closely-woven fence.
waʔwaʔ-aw [PF]
ku-waʔwaʔ-aw na ʔaʔaʔ The fence that I went through is closely woven.
- wikiwik** thin strips of bamboo
wikiwik na ʔaʔaʔ The fence is made of bamboo strips.
- wili** mountain leech
yaqənan a big non-poisonous snake (sp.)
asua qien ?i, ulaya na yaqənan Before, there were *yaDenan* (in Taiwan).
 [Puyuma explain: *məkan qa ʔaw* 'They ate human beings.']
- yakayaʔi** strange
yam salt (< Minnan *iam*)
yauʔas (i auʔas) shamanistic journey (< *auʔas* 'the world of the dead shamans')
yauʔas python (sp.)
 [Puyuma explain: *uniən qa dawak, məkan kana ʔura, suan. Uniən la ?i. Kaqu i qənan, imaran tu-paʔaka* 'It has no poison, eats small cervidae, dogs. It has disappeared. It used to live in the mountains, its meat was delicious.']
- yayan** termite; moth
yok-yok **p<al>a-yok-yok** (fossilized form) cackling of a chicken; rumbling stomach
sabuʔaw tu-tial, qiamə p<al>a-yok-yok tu-tial He is hungry, so his stomach is rumbling.
- yu** you, bound pronoun, second person singular, nominative
auka-yu i puyuma You will go to Puyuma.

|yup|

blow on with breath

ma-yup [AF]*ma-yup-ku na biʔas na tinalək* I blew on the hot rice.**ni-yup<a>yup** a synecdoche for the shaman's bag. (Ritual term, the shamans blow with breath inside their bag to tell their spirits 'here I am, I have not forgotten you' if they do not go to work one day.)**pa-yup** [Caus]*pa-yup-aw na pabəsbəsan kana irupan* The fan blows on the food.**yup-anay** [I/BF]*nu-yup-anay-ku kana biʔas na tinalək* Blow on the hot rice for me.**yup-aw** [PF]*ku-yup-aw na biʔas na tinalək* I have blown on the hot rice.**yup-i** [Imp LF]*yup-i na tinalək!* Blow on the rice!**yuyu**you emphatic, second person singular, independant pronoun, nominative
yuyu, a puyuma You, you are Puyuma.

English-Puyuma Index

- a (construction marker), *a*
 abandon, *bi|in*
 aborigines, *bənzin*
 abortion, *par-ʔatəl*
 above, *isaʔ*
 absent, *sədə*
 accept, *kitu|uq*
 accompany, *təga, pawatəg, qə|ək*
 accumulate, *quaʔuk*
 accurate, *tika*
 accuse, *saʔur, pasuruk* (wrongly)
 accustomed to, *ladam*
 achieve a goal, *səkaʔ*
 acid, *ʔarsəm*
 acquiesce, *tubaŋ*
 across, *sapay, barat*
 add to, *təlu*
 adhere, *qikəʔ*
 admire, *səʔər*
 adopted child, *pi-walak ~ puri-walak*
 adrift, *laʔud*
 affines, *kurabak*
 afraid, *indaŋ*
 afternoon, *mu-taʔisiŋ la qa ka|aʔukan ~ mu-ti|as
 la kana paʔəgʔəg na kadaw, mu-taʔisiŋ la qa
 kina|aʔawan*
 again and again, *m-as-asal ~ əm-as-asal*
 age-set (babies)
 0-5 month-old babies, *manudən*
 5 month-old babies, *mi-a-kupu*
 6 month-old babies, *mara-ma-təŋaʔaw*
 7 month-old babies, *kuaruay*
 8 month-old babies, *ma-|a|a*
 9 month-old – 2 years-old babies, *m-u-a-qaŋi*
 age-set (boys)
 11-13 years-old boys, *ka-kitəŋ-an*
 11-16 year-old boys, *mar-anak-an*
 12-13 year-old boys, *ŋawa-ŋaway*
 14-15 year-old boys, *taʔibatukan*
 15-16 year-old boys, *kitu-baŋsar*
 16-18 year-old boys, *mar-dawan-an*
 18-21 year-old boys, *tan, mi-a-bətan, baʔisən,
 ba|a|usuan*
 6-13 year-old boys, *purikan*
 age-set (children)
 2-5 year-old children, *ma-|a-|inay*
 age-set (girls)
 13-16 year-old girls, *mi-a-tubil*
 16-18 year-old girls, *mi-a-labit*
 age-set (men)
 22-50 year-old men, *baŋsaran*
 50-60 year-old men, *|aba|abat*
 60 year-old men and over, *maʔiqaŋ, |akana*
 age-set (same), *kaput*
 agree, *uaʔi*
 ahead, *ŋaway*
 aim at, *runuʔ*
 aimlessly, *saŋkar, pasəbaŋ*
 air, *baʔi*
 air conditioner, *pa-la-litək-an*
 airplane, *ikoki*
 airy, *barawaŋ*
 alder, *Alnus formosana, maʔaw*
 algae, *ʔukənuʔ*
 aligned, *rayray*
 alive, *baʔaw*
 all, *pulat, pia*
 almost, *pu|abus*
 alone, *mi-sa-sa*
 along, *naŋ*
 already, *qia ~ qiən*
 altar, *ləgi-an ~ ka-la-ləgi-an* (ancestors), *pu-alib
 (shamans)*
 always, *ləpus*
 amaranth (spiny), *Amaranthus spinosus,
 ligaligawan*
 amaranth (wild), *tipatipayan*
 amaranth spinach, *Amaranthus gangeticus,
 holenso*
 ambush (a beast), *rapad*
 ambush (an enemy), *rauŋ*
 Amis, *raraŋəs, papien, baləs, amis*
 Amis (village name), *ba|aŋaw*

- amnesic, *s<əm>a-sanan na maulaŋ*
 amusement park, *ka-[ina-]inay-an*
 ancestors (names), *rawrawi, pakmalay,*
 pagumusər, paqunjaw, nunur, masidaw,
 masirut, marəgrəg, ka[lika]li, danaw[ə]ŋəs,
 dadəŋraw, adərəsaw, adərəmaw
 ancestors' cult house, *karumaʔan*
 ancestral mountain (different names), *aranum,*
 arulan, maʔidaŋ, tuəŋ[an]
 ancestral place, *panapanayan, nirbuaʔan*
 anchor (nautical), *pa-kawil-an ~ pa-ka-dikəʔ*
 and, *aw*
 angle, *puyun*
 angry (be), *təməʔ, səra, paʔtər, inəbun*
 animal, *garamgaman*
 animal burrow, *radak*
 animal skin, *kaliʔ*
 animal track, *wakal*
 ankle, *ŋiyal*
 ankle ornament, *a[as]*
 annoy, *səba, inəbun, biŋa*
 answer (to), *tubaŋ*
 ant, *ʔiabərəŋ* (red), *karairaipan* (large, black)
 antler, *suʔaŋ*
 anus, *[a-]umut-an*
 apex, *[udus, laʔuk]*
 apology, *ana-anay*
 appear, *pə[ida]k*
 appease, *asə[lud]*
 appetite suppressant, *paʔərim*
 apricot, *[upas]*
 arbiter, *pu-tənu[k]*
 arched back, *kədət*
 areca nut
 cluster, *sa-puŋul-an*
 cupule, *puduŋ*
 ear, *sa-taŋi[a-]y[an]*
 inedible, *panay*
 interior seed, *bukayun*
 new season, *buaʔ-aw*
 palm and nut, *puran*
 areca palm
 spadix, *ta[a-]ʔiʔa*
 spathe, *tabaʔi*
 tall and old, *rawiran*
 argue, *qayar*
 arguments, *p<in>a-qaya-qayar-an,*
 p<in>a-buʔu-buʔut-an
 arm, *ʔasəl*
 armpit, *kiqukiquan*
 arrive, *runuʔ, rədəŋ, rədək, maylala*
 arrow, *tu[ag, panaʔ, bakənan, bakə]a*
 arrowhead, *idaŋ-an*
 artery, *tirek*
 articulation, *sa-səkut-an, buʔəl*
 ash, *ʔiduŋ* (black), *ʔabu* (hearth), *[apədan]*
 (cigarette, torch)
 ask, *kiumal*
 asleep, *asəgiaŋ*
 assemble, *ʔərəʔərəm, parəkəp, kupkup, buʔun*
 assembly of Elders, *b<ən>uluʔ*
 assembly point, *[aluwanan]*
 asthma, *ʔaluʔahuy*
 astringent, *ʔasəpa*
 at, *i*
 at that time, *aqu*
 Atayal, *taroko*
 attack, *takis* (fiercely), *ranak* (with a spear), *buʔul*
 (by stealth)
 attract, *purinakəp*
 aunt, *taina, ina*
 autumn, *ka-u-tərag-an*
 averse to, *raʔaŋ*
 axe for felling a tree, *sudʔip*
 babble to a child, *ʔayʔay*
 baby, *manudən, buʔnin*
 baby-carrier, *talapiŋ*
 back (anat.), *paqək, [ikuq]-an, qakur*
 back of the head, *tuŋur*
 back-band, *paʔuq*
 bad, *kuatis*
 bad thing, *ruŋanan*
 bag, *tisagi* (with handle), *pawti* (straw-rice),
 [lubuk] (cloth), *lubut* (tobacco, betel nuts),
 kamas (straw-rice), *aliuʔ* (shoulder)
 baggy, *ba[an]abaŋ*
 bait, *na akanan kana kuraw*
 ball-shaped, *limuʔumuʔug*
 bamboo
 dead root, *puŋul*
 excrescences removed, *rukud*
 in shaman's room, *limudus*

inner white membrane, *baʃul*
 internode, *buʃəl, bakas*
 leaves, *paksan*
 rhizomes, *ta-puŋul-an*
 roots and hard knot at the base, *puʃuq*
 shoot, *səʃuʃ*
 splinters, *tiŋas, rəbuʃ, ʔəlaw*
 strips, *b<in>aʃadas*
 bamboo (generic), *kawayan, basikaw*
 bamboo (sp.), *wayʃuy, rugu, muatik, [iŋti, ʃapʃap, karəʃkəʃan, buʃuʃ, bətuŋ*
 bamboo diviner, *suʃuk* (tool), *mə-ʔəlaw*
 bamboo layers (thin), *t<in>əkab-an*
 bamboo partridge, *Bambusicola thoracica sonorivox, tikuras*
 bamboo to carry meals, *tawʃuŋ*
 bamboo to carry water, *lawas, kəʃuŋ*
 bamboo weighing down the grass roof, *taʃiadaʃan*
 bamboos at the entrance of the men house's palisade, *parpin*
 banana, *bəbəl* (fruit and tree)
 banana leaf (rolled), *dika*
 bank, *bank, pa-ʔapə-ʔapəʃan, ki-a-buʃa-buʃas-an*
 banyan tree, *baʃiul*
 barb of spear or arrow, *waʔit*
 bare the teeth, *burisis*
 bark, *ulib, ʃubiʃ, kuʃiʃ*
 bark of a dog, *ʃaun*
 barn, *kubaw*
 basil, *Ocimum basilicum, kamaŋumaŋulan*
 basket, *takaq* (grain), *ra-riap-an* (fertilizer), *punun* (storage), *pataruan* (winnowing), *paqək-an* (carried on the back), *kamʔu* (for drying millet), *buʃbu* (fishing)
 bass voice, *qirawuŋ*
 bat, *baʃakniʃ* (mammal)
 bathroom, *da-dirus-an*
Bauhinia championii, plant (sp.), *parukun*
 beach, *si-liab-an, ʃa-liab-an*
 bead, *nirawi, kainawayan, kainagalan, inʔasi*
 beak, *tatuʃus*
 beam, *barat*
 bean
 bean lablab, *Lablab purpureus, aʔabəʃan na kubay*

black bean, *Phaseolus acutifolus, kariqan*
 cajan peas, *Cajanus cajan, buʔaw*
 castor bean, *Ricinus communis, katawatawaʔay*
Dolichos lablab, ʔaŋsis na kubay
 green bean, *Mung bean, balatuŋ*
 green soybean, *Phaseolus radiatus, niwas*
 hyacinth bean, *Dolichos lablab, kubay*
 Lima bean, *Phaseolus lunatus, qunaqunaʃan*
 bean sp. (unidentified), *ʔəʃuk, kuqəuŋan, imqəmami, dipur*
 bear (animal), *ʃumay*
 beard, *ŋisŋis*
 beat, *təŋəq, rəmram, pukpuk, piʃpit, ʃaŋəʃi, lukluk, luit, ləpit* (with a stick), *ləbit* (with shoes or clothes), *bəʔəʃ*
 beating of the heart due to fear, *ʃəbʃəb*
 beautiful, *buʃay*
 beauty spot, *puʃut, ʃiŋa*
 because, *qiala, amuna ~ munə*
 because ... so, *qiala ... qi-ama*
 beckon without speaking, *tua, paʔiq*
 become, *mutu-*
 bed, *saʔsaʔ*
 bedbug, *taʃumug*
 beetle (sp.), *tawtawyan*
 before, *ŋaway*
 beg, *kianun*
 begin, *libak, kirami*
 behind, *ʃikuq*
 belch, *ʃərab, ʔiraq*
 believe, *paku-panaʔan*
 bell, *tawlyul, tawqing, riŋətəs, lasiŋ, kaʃuqay*
 bellows, *buruŋan*
 belly, *tial*
 belly (big), *tapuruk, puʃuk*
 belong (same category), *ʔərəs*
 below, *maka-darəʔ*
 belt, *parəʃ*
 bench, *iʃiaw*
 bend, *ʃukul, ʃikaʃ, ʃəkup, ʃikaw, biuʃ* (iron or plants), *bəkuʃ*
 bend (knee, elbow), *səkuʃ*
 bend one's head, *tiuŋ*
 bend over, *nugun, gunugun*
 beside, *aʃip*

- betel leaf pepper, *Piper betle*, *takər*
betel nut, *biki*
betel root (wild), *puđu*
Bible, *mu-ligu na tiłil ~ tiłil na mi-a-ligu*
bifurcate, *mara-laŋ-an*
big, *łina*, *təbə?*
bile, *ʔapəđu*
billhook with a curved blade, *kiadakud*
bind, *puđuŋ*, *kriŋ*, *bətət*
bird, *ʔayam*
bird (unidentified), *təkuyr*, *sirut*, *sirubay*,
səpusəpuy, *mananagan*, *batius*, *ałiʔałi*
bird of prey, *kuakuaw*, *kayłuy*
bird song, *k<əm>a-ʔayam-an*
bird's nest fern (mountain vegetable), *Asplenium*
nidus?, *rukut*
birth (give), *mi-walak*, *kur-piwalak*
birthmark, *dənə*
bite (human, animal), *ŋətŋət*
bite (insect), *karat*
bite (insect, human), *ni-ləʔət-an*
bitter squash, *Momordica*, *lawlawsan*
bitter taste, *ʔapəłil*, *ałədit* (old vegetables)
black, *ʔuqəqəm*
black market, *takaw məniwan*
black spot in a hatched egg, *murtataw*
blackberry tree, *łidənun*
blacksmith, *miłəpa səmərupu*
bladder, *tabułul*, *səbu*
blaze, *bəŋbəŋ*
bleeding nose, *ŋur<a>ŋur-an tu-tiŋəran*
blind, *bułi?*
blinded by glaring light, *łinan*
blink, *ləkip*, *kipkip*
block (obstruct), *tała?*, *pulət*, *kəra*
blood, *ŋuarŋur-an na tiŋəran* (from the nose),
damuk
blood grass (Japanese), *Imperata cylindrica*,
rabuł
blood vessel, *urat*
bloom, *buisi*
blossom, *baba*
blow, *yup* (person)
blow out, *paŋku*, *palłuk*
blue, *ra?at*
bluebottle, *Calliphora vicina*, *ŋaraŋarawan*
blunt (blades), *iqəlan*
blurred, *siparapar*, *lasałas*
blurry (vision), *łimuru?*, *riparup*
boar, *wali* (tusk), *katuł* (skin)
boar (a), *babuy*
board, *banin*
boast, *tabułul*, *la?buy*
boat, *tamina*, *taləb*, *sasudaŋ*
bodice (short), *ka?a*
body, *daqəkək*, *daway*
body mark, *dənə*
boil, *rəsyuk*, *ʔabəł*, *bi?as*
boil over, *ipaŋ*
bolt, *saltəg*
bomb, *kayak*
bone, *ukak*
book, *tiłil ~ tiłin*
border, *paluan*, *qəkəran*
born, *p<in>i-walak*
borrow, *ki-bułas*
bosom, *kərabə*
bother, *biŋa*
bottle, *dałil*
bottom, *maka-darə?*
bounce, *kəŋkəŋ*
bountiful, *qaraməŋ*
bow (head), *gələp*
bow (hunting), *rayadan*
bowel movement, *ałəđu*
bowl, *saltaban*, *łiŋida*, *kaysiŋ*
bow-legged, *kawar*
bowstring, *sałay*, *kadarəs*
box, *tabak* (clothes, jewellery), *taləb* (wooden),
baŋbaŋ (with or without cover)
box (sport), *kaləqun*
boyfriend, *ki-a-rais*, *ki-a-rađuk*, *ayay*
boys' dormitory, *takuban*, *sarəpuŋ-an*
bra, *ka-kabis*
bracelet, *pu-?asəl*
braces, *pila*
brain, *punu?*
bran, *ləpəs*
branch, *sa?aq*, *rigaw*
brass, *bulawan*
brave, *łuriŋət*, *ma?inay*
breadfruit tree, *Artocarpus altilis*, *basiłul*

- break, *tikəl*, *tapəsu?* (round container), *rəput*,
putun (body parts), *pisak*, *pəsə?*, *lətələt* (by
twisting in small pieces), *bəlitu?*, *barbar* (into
pieces)
break through, *təbas*
breakfast, *ranam*
breastbone, *kandəan*
breasts, *fufu*
breath (a), *aŋaɖ*
breath (short of), *səbək*
breathe, *əŋaɖ*
breathe on something and rub, *ayayaw*
breathe with difficulty, *ʔaluʔaluy*
breathless, *ŋəsŋəs*
bridge, *kayakay*, *aməkaŋ*
bright, *səraŋ*, *sənan*, *liwaŋ*
brilliant, *laʔi*
bring, *kasu*
bring together, *aɖuk*
bristle, *təkir*
broad hand or foot, *dirapa*
broadcast, *riap*
bronchus, *aŋaɖ-an*
brook, *kaʔi*
broom, *sasəlap*
broomweeds, *Sida acuta*, *taramunamunagan*
brother or sister (elder), *ʔba*
brother or sister (younger), *wadi*
brothers and sisters (same father and mother),
ka-wadi-an
bruise, *tilə*
brush (a), *tawasi*
brush teeth, *ʔisau*
brushwood, *kumuɖ*
Buʔul (population), *buʔul*
bucket, *siʔuy* (with a spout), *paʔtaŋ*, *baŋbaŋ*
(with or without cover)
bud, *səbər*, *busisi*, *baba*
buffalo, *siwgu*
buffalo's cry, *uŋay*
bug (stink), *ɖaɖəŋa*
build, *raŋan*
build a nest, *sarubu*
bullet, *timra*
bullfrog, *ʔupʔup*
bump, *udu?* (of earth), *buŋ<[uŋ>[uyan* (on head),
bukubuku
bump into, *sa[taɖ*, *buŋu*, *bi[əŋ*, *akələtub*
bumpy, *takəɖakəɖar*, *kaba[an*
bunch, *sa-lak-an* (bananas), *bətu?*
bund, *sanhua*
bundle, *təŋəs*
Bunun, *manuan*, *bunun*
burdock, *Arctium*, *pasək*
burn, *səru*, *lasu?* (badly), *ɖələt*, *baʔit*
burn hair of an animal, *[ab[ab*, *laŋis*
burst into tears, *kəsis*
burst out, *paŋta?*, *paŋku*
bursting bubbles, *ɖəʔəɖəʔ*
bury, *təbəl*
busy, *pakpak*, *baŋabaŋ*
butterfly, *ʔalibaŋlaŋlawan*
butterfly caterpillar, *tamuimuisan*
butterfly ginger, *Alpinia zerumbet*, *rəŋas*
buttocks, *təɖək*
button, *pukuy*
buttress, *tukuɖ* ~ *ta-tukuɖ*
buy, *ʔima?*
cackling of chickens, *p<al>a-yok-yok*
cage (wooden), *t<in>a-ruma-ruma?*
calabash, *tatabək*, *fulu*
calabash, *Lagenaria vulgaris*, *atuŋa*
Calamus margaritae, *ʔuway*
calf (leg), *pəri?*
call, *suru?* (upon), *ʔawʔaw* (loudly), *ɖaʔuɖaw*
(whistle), *daul* (out)
callosities of the skin, *ubi[*
calm, *tawar*, *su[iba*, *apuŋ*, *amətəg*
camel, *lakuda*
camphor tree, *ʔimus*
campsite, *taruʔan*
cancer, *təmə-təmə?*
candle, *latsu*
Cape jasmine, *Gardenia jasminoides*, *muus*
capricorn beetle, *Cerambyx cerdo*, *ləʔələʔətan*
capture, *tika*
carambola, *Averrhoa carambola*, *latak*
care, *u[əpan* (not to), *sina[uya* (not to)
care of, *raʔama*, *kiruŋət*, *kiaŋ*, *aʔip*
careful, *taranapaw*
caress with the palm of the hand, *laslas*

- caretaker, *yaruma?*
 carpet of dead leaves, *raman*
 carry
 a child, *talabis*
 a corpse tied on a pole, *qadıu*
 in a bag, *kabis*
 in a piece of cloth or paper, *liput*
 in breast, *awir*
 in mouth, *ʔaŋal*
 on back, *saŋal, paqək, kuqkuq*
 on head, *səʔul*
 one thing in each hand, *tıltil*
 with shoulder pole, *ʔaʔu*
 carry by shaking in one's hand, *tijtij*
 carve, *tuaptup, taktak, kəsi*
 cast iron, *kaŋkaŋ na batulayaw*
 castrate, *raik*
 castrator (a), *mə-raik*
 cat, *ŋiaw*
 cat's claws, *gaməs*
 cataracts, *bulal*
 catch, *tiu?* (with bait, trap), *sawaʔil* (with a rope),
 kiwiʔ (in mid-air), *qimut*
 caterpillar (brown), *kaʔunuʔunuŋan*
 caterpillar (poisonous), *panapanaʔan*
 Catholic priest, *ragan*
 cattail, *Typha?* plant (sp.), *paʔakaʔakayan*
 cave, *t<in>əkuŋ-an na qənan, buaŋ kana qənan*
 cedar (Java), *Bischofia javanica, tuʔur*
 cemetery, *təbə-təbəl-an*
Centella asiatica, tabulalay
 centipede (unidentified), *liyasaman*
 centipede, *Iulus terrestris, likaka*
 ceremony for the sixth day of a wedding, *pa-tıltil*
 cervix, *papu*
 chain, *talud*
 change, *paquma, quʔun, qəʔəŋan, baʔis*
 change (a), *pa-qa-quʔun*
 change (not easy to), *təkəq*
 charcoal, *ləbu, laŋəl*
 charcoal kiln, *la-təbu-an*
 chase, *turus, luluŋ*
 chase away, *ibus, butuas*
 cheap, *dəʔu*
 cheat, *bəʔa?*
 check, *pakumaw*
 cheek, *ʔimir*
 cheekbone, *pasu*
 cheep, *siwsiw*
 cherish, *siməʔ, laŋan*
 chest (anat.), *tagəraŋ, aŋulan*
 chew, *ʔəsʔəs* (spit out), *ʔəʔəʔ* (side of the mouth),
 muqmuq (with front teeth)
 chicken, *turukuk, buyu*
 chicken (unidentified), *sapadapaday*
 chicks, small birds, *siwsiw-an*
 chief, *ayawan*
 chief of Kaʔipul village (name), *karitag*
 child, *walak, lalak*
 child slow to walk, *dupaŋ*
 children, *binlukuy* (a lot)
 chili pepper, *t<əm>atəkir na kamaŋul, linkiu,*
 kamaŋul
 chin, *timiʔ, kəməq* (protruding)
 China, *lutia*
 chinaberry, *Melia azedarach, gamut*
 Chinese, *sina*
 Chinese arriving in 1949, *minkuk*
 chip, *rəbi*
 choke, *siʔək* (drinking), *sarəksək, qəkək, arəʔəʔ*
 chopsticks, *taʔiŋaʔ*
 chores, *misakuʔi*
 chrysanthemum, *puʔikuʔakuʔan*
 cicada, *laslas, darulasiaw, darulanlan*
 cigarette, *tamaku*
 circle, *muʔaʔaʔaʔaw*
 civil servant, *taigin*
 claim to be, *kitu-*
 clap hands, *paʔaʔaʔaʔ*
 clap of thunder, *kaləbəŋ*
 claw, *səki*
 clay, *burunus*
 clay hearth, *likəqan*
 clean, *riwak*
 clear, *tiwas* (vegetation), *riwak* (large space), *rabi*
 (with a tool), *pamataŋ* (trees, stones), *adaw*
 (underbrush)
 clear (atmosphere), *sənan*
 clear one's throat, *ʔiraq*
 clear, pure, *tılaw*
 cleavage between the buttocks, *a-ʔiʔu-an*
 climb, *kurʔutu, kuaruay*

climb up, (*ʔunkun*)
 climbing fern, *Lygodium japonicum*, *sarisarian*
 clitoris, *muʔut*
 close, *tapuŋ* (lid), *salʔib* (door), *salikəp* (door),
 ʔaləb (door), *paqəkəʔəp* (dead's eyes)
 close (to), *baləkəʔ* (trap)
 close to death, *abədəs*
 closely spaced, *aləqəs*
 cloth, *sababa* (thrown on the sling), *dinəkəran*
 clothes, *talasaban* (for the dead), *talasaban*
 (thrown over shoulders), *pinalagi* (mourning),
 pinadanan (worn at mangayaw festival)
 clothes (generic), *kirwan*, *kipiŋ*
 cloud, *rukud* (large and white), *ʔadəŋ* (black),
 kuʔəm
 cloudburst, *dərnaw*
 cloudy, *siparapar*
 cluster of spikelets, *puŋut*
 coarse, *gurimas*
 coast, *ʔa-ʔiab-an*
 coast-mugwort, *Crossostemphium chinense*,
 puyuŋ
 coat (from a skin), *rabil*
 coat rack, *sa-saʔit-an*
 cobra, *Naja naja atra*, *ʔapʔap*
 cock, *taʔamawan*
 cock's crow, *kuku*
 cockchafer grub, *bukabukaw*
 cockroach, *ʔaʔaʔib*
 cockscomb, *mudiŋan*
 cockscomb, *Celosia*, *puqanian*
 cockspur thorn, *Maclura cochinchinensis*, *saŋka*
 coconut (tree and fruit), *dudu*
 coffin, *ʔa-ʔəbəl-an*, *banban*
 coil neatly, *lipud*
 cold, *litək*, *guʔu*
 collarbone, *buʔaʔi*
 color, *ʔədad*
 color (brownish), *duniʔ*
 colorful, *ʔadiʔadi*
 colors faded away, *ʔuʔəb*
 comb (a, to), *garuʔ*
 come, *ʔəʔʔəʔ* (close), *pəʔidak* (out), *liʔiu* (and help),
 ʔakʔak (out in a stream), *kəma i* (from), *dua*,
 qəʔək (come or go together), *dunun* (one by
 one)

companion, *raip*, *ʔəʔəb*, *lan*
 compassion, *laman*
 compensation, *sabuŋ*
 competition, *mari-a-bəkas-an*
 compile, *quəduk*
 compliment, *sakaʔ*
 confirm, *pakumaw*
 connections, *ʔa-ʔuŋu-ʔuŋuʔ*
 conscientiousness, *ʔubis*
 console, *ʔənʔən*
 constipated, *səpəq*, *kuʔəd*
 construction marker, nominative, personal nouns,
 i
 contain, *abak*
 container for lime, *tərsukan*, *taŋtaŋ*, *bərəsukan*
 continue, *ʔuŋuʔ*
 convenient, *kaləayan*
 cook, *ʔəbəl* (in fire), *ʔaʔidi* (in bamboo), *lanlan*
 (not directly over fire), *dəru* (in water)
 cook snails in their shells, *ukuk*
 cooking pot, *dadəruan*, *bulawan*
 cool, *tiŋtin* (down), *irəb* (down), *ayaw*
 copper, *aʔa*
 copulate (for animals), *kidkid*, *ma-kawi-kawiʔ*
 coquetry in the eye, *siral*
 coral tree, *Erythrina variegata*, *dulidul*
 cord, *ʔaʔi* (gardener's measuring)
 cork, *ʔatut*, *aʔab*
 corn on one's foot, *dimər*
 corner, *puyuŋ*
 corpse, *səpəbar*
 correct, *pawa*, *patəqəl*, *pamaw*, *pakumaw*,
 pakuqiu
 cotton, *Gossypium sp*, *takumul*
 couch, *ʔəqəŋ*
 cough, *qial*
 count, *ʔip*
 courtyard, *babaʔu*
 cousin, *nirkaasa*, *kartatəʔu*, *karpapuan*
 cover, *saŋay* (with a cloth), *saʔipuyŋuy* (head
 with a cloth), *ʔəʔab* (up), *palamaʔ* (bed,
 pillow), *ŋəʔup* (the glans penis with the
 foreskin), *ʔəsʔəs* (with a cloth)
 cover up with earth, *subuk*
 coward, *ŋəʔəʔ*
 crab, *rama*, *garan*

- crack, *təbi?*, *taŋkar* (usually earth), *təkaʃ* (and leak), *rəŋaʃ*, *rəga*, *paŋta?*
 crackle, *bərbə*
 cradle, *ku<a>riʔis-an*
 crape myrtle (Chinese), *Lagerstroemia subcostata*, *daʃinəs*
 crater, *banaw*
 crawl, *[ap]ap*, *[a]a*, *kapkap*, *alap*
 crayfish, *kuyan*, *aʃutus* (black)
 create, *daway*
 creation, *d<in>away*
 Creator, *ʔ<əm>asi*, *d<əm>away*
 creeper, plant (sp.), *ʔumri*, *daruŋəl*, *baʔay*
 crest, *iris*
 cricket, *kuʃiʃiŋ*, *kabuabuaway*
 cricket (sport), *b<ən>abulu?*
 cripple, *ʃipu?*, *piʃuk*
 crispy, *ʔaŋbu*
 criticize, *limus*
 crochet, *kawiʃ*
 crocodile, *wani*
 cross, *ʃiwasay*, *ʃəkaw* (over), *[abat* (river, street)
 cross fingers, *garis*
 crossed wooden bars, *ʃiwaʔda*
 crossroads, *ʃiwasay*
 crow, *siparaŋaʃ*, *ʔakʔak*, *katana*
 crown of a hat, *taʔuʃuŋ*
 crown of the head, *ʔaʃipuduan*
 crunch with incisors, *ʔuʃʔuʃ*
 crunchy, *ʔaŋbu*
 crush, *rusrus* (with one finger), *risarus*, *dəʔəl* (under foot), *darəməs*, *dapənin* (round object)
 crust of rice, *[əpəs*
 cry, *runi* (animals), *paləŋiaʃ* (rat, roe-deer), *ŋia*, *kəsis*
 cubit, *bakəsyw kana siku*
 cucumber, *runi*, *kiuli*
 cure (medicine), *ləmay*
 curl up, *[uʃun*
 curl up in the foetal position, *kukuʃ*
 curls in hair, *gəʃgəʃ*
 curve, *ʃikaw*
 custard apple, *Annona squamosa*, *kiʔa*
 cut, *təpə?* (down trees, bamboos, etc.), *təkab* (with a tool), *təbtəb* (on a chopping board), *siŋad* (inadvertantly), *səpi?* (unnecessary branches), *sarsar* (splinters), *saksak* (in pieces), *ritrit* (with a tool), *rəput*, *ʔatək*, *puʃpuʃ* (at the top), *ʃəkab* (in parts), *ləʃa*, *ləʔət* (with teeth), *ləgəm* (into two pieces and introduce something in the slit), *kəsi* (into pieces), *kərat* (into thin slices), *barsa* (at once)
 cut hair, *tiŋtiŋ*, *takunuʃ* (with clippers)
 cut in two, *sila?*
 cyathula root, *Cyathula*, *kuʃiaʔəsaw*
 cylindrical, *[umuʃud*
 dagger, *pantian*
 dammed, *bələŋ*
 damp, *ribənə*, *ʃinək*, *durəni*, *daʃəkən*
 dampen by watering, *parəsi*
 dance, *ʃikasaw*, *gilgil*, *arak*
 dangle, *tiuatuu*, *[iuaʃiu* (round things), *biŋabiŋ*
 dark, *ʔarəməŋ*
 darkness, *lidəman*
 darn, *ʃuʃus*
 daughter, *tian*
 daughter-in-law, *ʔasawa*
 day, *wari*, *təʔər*, *[ad-an*
 daybreak, *[ad*, *dəməkəʃəm*, *dadənan*
 daylight, *ʔuninan*
 daytime, *ʔidənan*
 dazed, *saʃid*
 dazzled, *luʃi*
 dead (many), *talipapaʔan*
 deaf, *ʃuʃə?*, *təʃak*
 deal, *ʃəʃəp*
 death, *uʃid*
 deceive, *sabana?*
 decorate, *balay*
 decrease, *ʃəgəʃ*, *kitəŋ*
 deep, *a-sabak*
 deer, *biaw*
 deers' antlers, *subaʃulan*
 defecate, *uʃaʔi*
 defective, *ŋatəp*
 delicate, *pamiʃi*
 delicious, *arələt*
 deliver, *ʔatəʃ*
 demolish, *ribas*
 dense (trees, bamboos), *ʃaləbək*
 depilate, *ʃəŋəs*, *biʃbiʃ*
 derail, *tiʃas*, *taʃisij*

descend, *paʔanun*
 desert (land), *punapunan*
 deserved (well), *tulis*
 desiccated, *biar*
 desire, *ʔiliŋ, paʔtusi* (strong), *anub, a[əŋaʔ*
 desist, *saməŋ*
 despise, *ləsləs*
 destroy, *ʔərəb* (in a fall), *ʔariban, ribas* (partly),
laŋəʔu
 dewdrop, *ʔu[as*
 diamond, *pa[unpuŋ*
 diarrhoea, *parpuʔus, mapias, buriris*
 die, *naʔay*
 different, *kaməli ~ kaməni*
 difficult, *taraʔ, kəsəm*
 difficulties, *ka-kua[əŋ-an*
 dig, *ʔaʔuʔaʔu* (from front to the rear), *timəŋ*
 (tunnel in the rock or vegetation), *sakərup,*
ʔaruk (tunnel), *kuruʔ* (with a tool)
 dinner, *laʔbi*
 dipper, *laʔub*
 dirty, *rimək, rigəsis, kiʔa[, dursi*
 disagree with, *subəli*
 disappointed, *səpəl*
 discover, *maru-* (something), *abaʔa[* (to one's
 surprise)
 discuss, *kua, ɸayar*
 disembowel, *tuak*
 dish, *taray, kadapar*
 dishcloth, *gimpu*
 dishes, *irup*
 dislike, *rəʔu*
 disobey, *səki*
 disoriented on waking up, *saʔid*
 dispel sadness, *buar*
 distance from the root to the apex of a plant,
ləpus
 distorted thing, *ruŋyuy*
 disturbed, *ʔiur*
 dive, *ʔpul, lədən*
 divert, *pulət*
 divide, *sugay*
 divorce, *tinuas*
 dizzy and nauseated, *lupaw*
 do, *ʔakaw* (secretly), *tua, tara, suna* (against),
siʔsiʔ (perfectly), *rələŋ* (one's work), *paʔəpəl*

(wrongly), *palətəŋ* (on purpose), *pakuʔiu*
 (that way), *kuda* (occupation), *kuaʔini* (that
 way), *kayma* (nothing to), *ka-ɸa-ɸiu*
 (like this), *baʔuk* (again)
 do in order, *dunun* (age, rank, size)
 do one's best, *lawə*
 doctor, *isiŋ*
 dog, *suan*
 dog's whimpering, *palaiŋiŋ*
 door
 doorstep, *ʔapəlan*
 frame, *ɸərəpiŋ-an*
 gong, *ka-ri<a>sarus-an*
 men's house, *banisiŋ*
 on the floor of the boys' dormitory, *sagəsagan*
 panel, *ʔaləban*
 with casing, *pitaʔun*
 dorsal fin, *padi*
 doubt, *aləŋəʔ*
 dove (green), *Chalcophaps indicaʔ, punay*
 downstream, *paʔanun-an, padunun na ənay,*
maka-darəʔ na ənay
 drag behind, *takiriʔ, kuru*
 dragon, *diw*
 dragonfly, *tibalbal*
 drain off, *sara*
 draw (water), *siləb, laʔub*
 drawing, *balay*
 dream, *tiaʔ*
 dress, *lakay* (carelessly), *mi-kiŋiŋ* (put on clothes)
 dribble, *ŋa[ay, maʔasay*
 dried up, *saramisan, kəra, kanʔən* (blood)
 drill (a), *la-[ius-an*
 drill (to), *rəkrək* (hole in a small object), *pasus,*
lius
 drink, *ʔəkə[, sirup* (with a straw)
 drip drip (rain), *tuʔtuʔ*
 drive away, *bawi*
 drive away to release something, *iŋaw*
 drizzly day, *mə-[abu na wari*
 droop (human organs), *lapay*
 drop, *ʔatəl*
 drum, *paʔunʔunəŋ*
 drunk, *sudaw, liay*
 dry, *ʔaŋkar, laŋlaŋ, ɸaŋɸaŋ, baʔəkar, arum*
 dry season, *amənin*

- dryer, *pa-a-arum-an*
 duck, *maymay*
 duck's quack, *gəmagə*
 dumb, *ʔuwas, ʔumuy*
 dumbfounded, *təʔaŋ*
 dupe, *busus, bəʔaʔ*
 dusk, *qəməkələm*
 dust, *ʔəbul*
 dust (to), *ʔapəlayʔ*
 duty (tedious), *arapaw*
 dwarf, *ma-utəŋ, maʔaŋis*
 dye, *saləbu, rənu*
 dye yam, *Dioscorea rhipogonioides, kuʔuŋ*
 eagle (mountain), *Nisaetus nipalensis, [əkəp*
 ear, *ʔaŋiʔa*
 ear (of rice), *adaran*
 ear (sugarcane, rice), *balu*
 earlobe, *tu-biraʔ kana ʔaŋiʔa*
 earring, *[iʔiŋ*
 earth, *darəʔ*
 earth carried away by water, *ribrib*
 earthquake, *qəuq*
 earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris, ʔurtati*
 earwax, *ʔiʔup, suksukan*
 east, *sulud, [əuq*
 easy, *maməs, kaləayan*
 eat
 big mouthful, *ʔaŋəsap*
 difficult to, *gaʔa*
 greedily, *mədməd*
 one mouthful at a time, *ʔagut*
 refuse to, *ʔiway*
 without using utensils, *ŋapŋap*
 eat, *əkan*
 echo, *mu-ləŋaw*
 eclipse, *tu-[aʔusaw kana suan na kadaw* (solar),
 tu-[aʔusaw kana suan na buʔan (lunar)
 eczema, *kuris*
 edge, *ŋidiʔan, liŋidan*
 edible, *a-akan-an*
 eel, *tula*
 egg, *biʔunun*
 eggplant, *Solanum melongena, kariqanqan*
 eiderdown, *ʔarub*
 eight, *waʔu-waʔu-a* (things), *mi-a-waʔu* (people),
 waʔu
 eighteen, *məkʔəp misama qə waʔu-waʔu-a*
 eighty, *maka-waʔu*
Elaeagnus oldhamii, plant (sp.), *ʔalipay*
 elbow, *siku*
 eldest, *pa-libak*
 elephant's trunk, *tiŋran*
 eleven, *məkʔəp misama qə saya*
 embers, *ələm* (cold), *aʔa* (glowing)
 embroider, *[uʔuʔ*
 embryo, *sa-səbər-an, gumət*
 empty (have become), *kipʔəq*
 empty-handed, *ʔaməʔas, unien qə tiuʔ, unien qə*
 abak
 encircle, *rabak*
 encourage, *qəkqək*
 encroach on, *rabak*
 end, *ibus*
 enemy, *ʔalaʔala*
 enjoy, *[aʔkəʔ*
 entangled, *baʔiʔu*
 epidemic, *[əŋ*
 erase, *ʔisəus*
 erect, *tigir, ragan*
 erection (penis), *paʔtuʔ, kar-ʔəqəŋ tu-əʔas, paʔtuʔ*
 tu-əʔas, par-baʔaw tu-əʔas, mar-tigir tu-əʔas,
 ma-ragan tu-əʔas, ma-sənkin tu-əʔas
 erosion, *tibtib*
 erroneous, *aməli*
 escape, *puar, buraw*
 eternal, *nayun, ləpus, bələʔəŋ*
Eupatorium, sp., plant (sp.), *rakalaw*
Euphorbia, plant (sp.), *balituan*
 even, *ʔarusai*
 evening, *karaub*
 evergreen ash, *Fraxinus griffithii, paŋapaŋ*
 everlasting, *bələʔəŋ*
 evil eye, *pali*
 exaggerate, *ʔəkəbul*
 example, *parualu*
 exchange, *quʔun*
 exchange of sisters, *ma-sa-sunuy*
 exclamation, *maku*
 exhausted, *rapiʔ*
 exist, *ulaya ~ uliya, kaqu*
 expel, *butuas*
 expensive, *paqəŋaʔ*

experience, *ləʔəp*
 expose a pain to *sapalalaw* plant steam,
sapalalaw
 expose to the air, *bəsbəs*
 extinguish, *buʔut*
 extract from, *wad*, *paləʔus*
 extremely, *pakirəb*, *ɳarəb*
 eye
 cast in one's eye, *laʔis*
 eyeball, *ka-laʔaw-an* ~ *mi-laʔaw-an*
 eyebrow, *sədəŋ*
 eyelashes, *ki<a>pkip*
 eyelid, *aʔaʔub*
 inside corner, *pa-puʔə-an*
 iris, *wəʔəʔəm*, *mayʔay*
 one-eyed, *laʔis*
 outer corner, *siʔiʔan* ~ *siliwiʔan*
 pupil, *murʔataw*, *buʔaʔaw*
 sclera, *buʔənan*
 secretion, *puʔə*, *kirat*
 eye, *maʔa*
 eyes (swollen), *bəsəŋ*
 face, *ʔaŋar*, *mudiŋan*
 face each other, *rutuŋ*
 facial excrescence, *puʔut*
 facial expression, *rəkəməʔ*, *kəsəm*
 factory, *dawa-daway-an*
 fade away, *rənu*, *buka*
 faded, *abəsə*
 failure, *in-aʔis-an*
 fainting, *abədəs*
 falcon, *rəkəp*
 fall down, *ʔərag* (great quantity), *tumtum* (and hurt something), *tapəlaʔ*, *tani*, *rəbəʔ*, *ʔurus* (from the sky), *punpun* (because rotten), *paʔəʔtəg* (straight down), *nəgnəg* (to the bottom), *laduʔ*, *qəraməʔ* (by leaning over)
 False olive, *Champereia manillana*, *aʔiduŋaduŋ*
 familiar with, *ladam*
 fan (a), *bəsbəsan* ~ *pabəsbəsan*
 fan (to), *ʔabəs*, *bəsbəs*, *kur-baʔi-baʔi*
 fancy, *ʔiliŋ*
 far, *dawil*
 farmer, *m-u-a-ʔuma*
 fast (to), *ʔiway*
 fat (substance), *imar*

father, *təmama*, *ama*
 father and son ~ daughter relationship,
mar-təmama
 father of a son or daughter's spouse, *sinki*
 father's side, *k<in>u-maʔinay*
 fatigue, *tiʔiʔi*
 faucet, *sanun*
 fearful, *ʔatak*
 feast, *ʔiraw*
 feather, *iris* (on the top of the hat), *gumul*
 feather duster, *ʔa<pa>pəlay-an*
 feces, *ʔaʔi*, *parpuʔus*, *buriris*
 fecund, *sapur*, *risəpu*
 fed up, *siman*, *səŋa*
 feed, *ʔiʔin* (mouthful by mouthful), *pa-kan*
 feel, *təʔəʔi* (uneasy), *sadaʔu* (good), *ʔaŋəʔu* (bad),
baʔar (shy), *banban* (better), *bakbak* (better)
 female, *tawinaʔan* (non-human), *babayan* (human)
 fence, *ʔaʔaʔ*
 fence in, *ʔiʔuŋ*
 ferment, *tabuʔas*
 fern, *Nephrolepis?* (sp.), *paʔat*
 fertile, *sapur*, *risəpu*
 fertilizer, *qaruk*
 festival, *pualasakan* (shamans), *muagamut*
 (women)
 fetch (someone), *suruʔ*, *ʔaʔiu*
 fever, *qəʔəʔ*, *biʔas*
 few, *saima*
 fiancé/e, *aʔabal*
 figus (sp.), *salbaw*, *baʔuni*
 field, *ʔuma*, *basaʔ*
 field (name), *sakuban*
 field (unit of measure), *sa-basaʔ-an*
 fierce, *ləmu*
 fifteen, *məkʔəp misama qa lu-luaʔ-a*
 fifty, *maka-luaʔ*
 fight, *ʔisəʔ* (for), *ʔaraw* (for), *qikuʔ*
 file (to, a), *ʔiqaʔiq*
 file down, *sari*
 fill up, *təmuŋ*
 filter, *təʔəs*
 find, *a-ʔəbuŋ*
 fine, *ʔinaba*
 fine (a), *sa-sabuŋ-an*

- finger
 annular, *[udu]ʔan*
 forefinger, *tatimus*
 middle, *kaləduʔan*
 pinky, *kaliŋisan*
 thumb, *ʔaʔəŋalan*
- finger (protection of leather), *talusubun*
- fingers, *dariwawaʔan*
- finish, *səkaq, pia, [udus, ləməs*
- fire, *babida, apuy*
- fire (close to), *siap, ʔi[ab, ku]idu*
- firecrackers, *pa-palʔuk-ʔuk-an ~ palʔuk-ʔukan*
- fire-engine sirens, *pa-ŋaw-ŋaw-an*
- firefly, *rimatan, qawqawayan*
- fireplace, *[ikəqan*
- firm (vegetables, fruit), *ŋarus*
- first, *saŋaʔ, palibak, ŋaway*
- first in file, *[ikup*
- first, then, *kianuwayan, pa-ka-[i<a>kuq-an*
- fish, *wasan* (operculum), *tuba* (poison), *ʔurip* (scale)
- fish (generic), *ludun, kuraw*
- fish (sp.), *tamiasay*
- fish (to), *paŋasip* (with a rod)
- fishbone, *ligaw*
- fisherman, *ki-a-kuraw*
- fish-hook, *kawi]*
- fishing net, *tabukul, kariq*
- fistful, *ʔəʔəmə], sa-puyut-an*
- five, *[ima, mi-a-luat* (people), *la-luat-a* (things), *luat*
- five-leaved chaste tree, *Vitex negundo, payla*
- fix a stick in the ground, *bərəsuk ~ rəsuk*
- flap (wings), *pakpak*
- flash of lightning, *ʔəliʔ*
- flat, *ŋatəp* (face, lips), *marayas, dilapilapiʔ* (body), *dəməs* (nose), *dapənin*
- flat after trampling, *qiləkəʔ*
- flat and smooth, *rayas*
- flatulence, *baway*
- flea, *tim[a*
- flesh, *buaʔ*
- flex, *səkuʔ*
- float, *tabaw*
- float in the wind, *payapay*
- flood, *sə[abaw, ba]ənan*
- floor inside boys' dormitory, *li-baʔu-baʔu*
- flour, *ʔəmu*
- flower, *uʔun, ʔapuʔ, pu[aw* (rice), *bartut* (banana tree)
- flu, *ruʔud, kanbo*
- fluent, *da]us*
- fluent speech, *səlid*
- flute, *pa[ŋa]un-an, paksip*
- fly (a), *ŋaŋa]aw*
- fly (to), *tənaw* (in zigzag), *salʔiʔ* (at ground level), *pasəlap* (at ground level), *biʔi*
- foam (sea), *darumanan*
- foetid cassia, *Cassia obtusifoha, paləpələpəʔan*
- fog, *[əb]əb, kuʔikuʔ*
- foggy, *radum*
- fold, *ʔəkip, sukup*
- follow, *turus, nan*
- follow without being invited, *kiwalay*
- fond of, *sagar*
- fontanel, *bulbul*
- food, *akan-an*
- food (tender), *gə]ətən*
- food given at maŋayaw festival, *p<in>i-madəru*
- food particles between the teeth, *ʔiŋa*
- foot, *dapal*
- football, *ma]i*
- footgear, *ʔukap*
- footprint, *s<in>aŋqal-an, k<in>a-laŋ-an, d<in>əʔəl-an, d<in>apal-an*
- forbidden, *ləgi*
- force, *ʔisə], pasiasipʔ* (someone), *panunu* (s.o to eat)
- forehead, *kaʔun*
- foreleg of an animal, *risiŋ, dakpan*
- forest, *pupuʔ, kawi-kawi, aut*
- forge, *ʔasi*
- forget, *apawpaw, aba]u*
- fork, *siwaʔ*
- formerly, *a-sua qia*
- formulae, *mə-ŋa-ŋadir*
- forty, *maka-pətəl*
- foundation, *rərədəʔan*
- four, *pa-pat-a* (things), *mi-a-pat* (people), *pat*
- fourteen, *məktəp misama qa papata*
- fowl, *turukuk*
- fox, *marəmar*

fragrant, *ulijul*
 fragrant manjack, *Cordia dichotoma*, *ʔalulalaj*
 framework of mud wall, *aʔur*
 fray, *disdis*
 fresh, *ayaw*
 friend, *ranub* (from childhood), *darulanlan*
 frighten, *ŋəʔəʔ*, *ləʔaʔab*, *guas* (by unseen things),
gəʔargəʔ (suddenly)
 fringes, *disdis*
 frog, *tatius*, *takura*, *tabilaʔla*
 front (in front), *ŋuway*
 froth, *burəʔ*
 frown, *bijij*
 frugal, *kirim*
 fruit, *buah*
 fruit (not grown normally), *rani*
 fruit (unidentified), *kaməʔəd*
 fry, *riyriŋ*
 fungus (unidentified), *raniq*, *baliw*
 funny, *ʔiraw*
 furniture, *riməkan*
 furrow, *saləbak*, *ləbak*
 fussy, *takəpal*, *pamiʔi*
 future (immediate), *kan-garəm-ay* ~ *an-garəm-ay*
 gait (unsteady), *kiʔal*
 gall bladder, *ʔapədu*
 game (animal), *rawa* (hunted), *ʔalum*, *kaʔayaʔan*,
ka-dakpan
 garden, *bakabak*
 garlands of flowers, *ʔ<in>upiq-anan*
 garlic, *Allium sativum*, *suana*
 gas, *burəʔ*
 gate (village), *saʔikiq*
 gather, *sarəpuŋ*, *raʔuk*, *buʔuŋ*
 gather one's strength, *rəkəs*
 gather round, *uʔisaw*
 gaze into the distance, *tujul*
 gecko, *təktək*
 genealogy, *nir-tuŋu-tuŋul-an*
 genuine, *kaʔi-*
 German measles, *samək*
 get rid of, *riwak*, *puʔəʔas* (worries)
 get up, *guagu*, *buʔəl*
 gift, *kuliaməs*, *p<in>a-kasu-an*, *ni-bəray* ~
b<in>əray
 gig (fish), *kutaŋ*

ginger, *Zingiber officinalis*, *tuŋa*
 girl, *par-kuti-kuti*
 girlfriend, *ki-a-rais*, *ki-a-raʔuk*, *ayay*
 give, *səpad* (a share), *pasəltu* (orders), *kiʔami*,
bəray
 glands, *ʔaŋsis*
 glands (swollen), *kaʔisənan*
 glans penis, *kis*
 glass, *takil*
 glasses, *pu-a-maʔa*
 glimpse, *taʔipus*
 gloves, *pu-a-ʔima*
 glowing, *buʔbuʔ*
 glue, *parəkəp*
 gluttonous, *takiʔ*, *suʔus*
 gnash one's teeth, *ŋəʔŋəʔ*
 gnat, *pəpəpəd*
 gnaw, *ʔiʔiʔ*, *ŋitŋit*
 go, *waʔwaʔ* (through a fence), *u-a*, *uʔiu* (through a
 fence), *tipalas* (round and round), *saraʔəsaʔ*
 (through obstacles), *sagi* (against nature), *rilu*
 (see the traps), *pawatəg* (back with), *paʔutu*
 (on), *paʔanun* (down), *paʔtəpay* (from one to
 the other), *ŋəsəl* (on), *ka* (away), *qəŋi* (for a
 walk), *bəʔias* (back)
 goal, *təpa*
 goat, *siri*
 goatskin flask, *tabuʔul*
 goatweed, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *ʔaŋsisisan*
 gobble down, *mədməd*
 goby, *ʔəʔuk*
 godfather (age-set system), *pa-bətan*
 goiter, *buʔur*
 gold, *kim*
 gonads, *kaminaw*
 good, *ʔinaba*, *buʔay*
 goose, *gatiw*
 gooseflesh, *məri tu-bəras*, *gəʔənas*
 Gospel, *qiuʔlasij*
 grab, *kiwiʔ* (hastily), *kapkap* (something to walk),
gamuʔ
 grain, *bini*
 granary, *pu-a-ʔumay-an*, *aliʔiʔ*
 grandchild, *təmuan*
 grandchildren, *təmuan i dapal*
 grandparents, *təmuamuan*, *mu*

- grapes, *budo*
 grass, *ʈaʈun*
 grass (unidentified), *ʈarəmʈəm*
 grasshopper, *tamukus*, *ʔədul* (green), *kasimaʈay*
 grass-snake, *Natrix natrix*, *parkadaw*
 graze, *purikan*
 great-grandchildren, *təmuən i səki*
 greedy, *ʈakiʈ*, *suʔus*
 green, *raʔat*
 Green Island, *sanasan*
 greyish color, *kar-ʔabu-ʔabu*
 grill, *kəraʈ*
 grimace, *busiʈisiʈi*
 grind, *risarus* (in a pestle), *ʔiʈaʈ* (with grindstone)
 grind one's teeth with anger, *gəmgəm*
 grinder for flour, *tua-ʔəmu-an*
 grindstone, *a-ʔiʈaʈ-an*
 groin, *ʈiʈa*
 group, *kakumulan*, *ʈakunun*, *dunun*
 grow, *dawan*, *bərbəb* (everywhere)
 growl, *səraw* (animals), *ʈəʈəʈ* (dogs)
 grunt (pigs and boar), *gurgur*
 guava (white), *Psidium guayava*, *kuliabəs*
 guest (a), *ʈabaʈ*
 gums, *siʔib*, *ʔulsi*
 gun, *paʈməʈ*, *kuaʈ*
 gunpowder, *ʔiduʈ*
 gust of wind, *paʔaʈəb na ʔudal*
 gutter, *tiʈtiʈ*
 haemorrhoid, *ʈaʈan*
 hair
 bald, *akunaʈ*
 body, *gumul*
 curly, *ləmək*
 gray, *kura*
 pubic, *ʔubi*
 standing on end due to fear, *rəgis*
 thin, *tigaras*
 tuft of, *ʈaʈipuduan*
 white, *ʔubal*
 hair, *ʔarbu*
 hairdresser, *t<əm>akunuʈ*, *ki-gis-a-gis* ~
 ki-a-gis-a-gis-an
 hairpin, *aʈaʈaʈip*
 Hakka, *ʈaʈaʈaʈ*
 half, *par-ka-qua qua*
 halo, *mi-rumaʔ na buʈan* ~ *paʈ-rumaʔ-ay na buʈan*
 hammer (a), *tu<a>ktuk*
 hand, *ʈima*, *daʈukap* (palm)
 hand of bananas, *paʈal*
 handcuff, *ruʔus*
 handful, *ʔəʈəməʈ*, *ʔəʈup* (both hands cupped),
 paʈuʈ
 handle, *suʈuʈ* (of tools), *da-dikəs-an*
 handsome, *baʈsar*
 handspan, *sa-daʈukap-an* ~ *sa-ʈukap-an*
 hang, *suʔud* (on), *sarəb*, *saʔit*, *saʔəʈ*, *sapaʈ*
 (astride), *ʔaʈar*, *ʈawin*, *kitiʈ* (like a monkey),
 biʈabiʈ (down)
 happy, *sapaʈ*, *ʔisəkəʈ*, *layu*
 hard, *uʈiʔiʈ*, *ʈarus*, *buʈiʔiʈ*
 hard worker, *raəməʈ*
 hare, *kunin*
 harelipped, *ʈusiʔ*
 harrier, *kadal*
 harrow (toothless), *kakara*
 harsh, *ʔasəpa*
 harvest, *ʔani*
 harvest festival, *m-u-ʈa-ʈiaban*
 hat, *ʈəʈab*, *kabuʈ*
 hatch (eggs), *paʈaʈaʈ*
 hate, *awirəs*
 Hauili fig tree, *Ficus hauili*, *babaʈlan*
 haunch of game (right), *sulud-an*
 have, *ulaya* ~ *uliya*
 hawk (sp.), *ʔardi*
 hazy, *b<ən>u-ʈa-buʈan*
 he, *taytaw*
 he ~ his, *tu-*
 head, *ʈaʈuruʈ*
 head (beheaded/trophy), *ki-a-ʈanpun-an*
 head of arrow, *idaʈ*
 head of plants, *balu*
 head towards, *ʈəpa*
 headache, *baʈiʈ*
 headband, *saliabuʈ*, *aʈisuʈaʈ*
 headhunters' cry, *ʔiraw*
 headhunting, *ya-ʔulu*, *ʈayaw*, *maʈayaw*
 headlouse, *kuʈu*
 healthy, *saʈiksik*, *daʈiwasay*
 heap, *ʔuduʈ*, *ʔəʈib*, *kupkup*, *bukəl*

hear, *ki-ləŋaw*
 heart, *niraŋraŋ, murdudu, dəmdəm*
 heartbeat, *təkək, bulbul-an* (in the fontanel)
 hearth, *ʔabu-an*
 heartwood, *ʔəlus*
 heavy, *kədkəd, aʔuqun*
 heel, *ʔununan*
 height, *ika-asaʔ, asaʔ-an*
 heir, *suʔən, buʔas*
 hello, *ʔinaba-[y]an*
 help, *saba, patalu, pasabay, baʔaw*
 henhouse, *pu<a>turukuk-an*
 here, *kaʔi, kaʔini, kaʔia, kaʔinia*
 heritage, *riməkan*
 hermit crab, *kariukiway*
 heron, *təru*
 hesitate, *samisi*
 hiccups, *ʔ<əm>akaw ʔa biʔunun, tiʔəʔ*
 hidden in something, *ʔubʔub*
 hide, *saʔiusiu* (from someone), *rauŋ, ʔulək, [iki*
 (human), *liŋəʔ, lasəʔ*
 high, *asaʔ*
 high-pitched voice, *ʔaŋəri*
 hill (name of a), *bukid*
 him (to, from), *kantaw*
 hinder, *taraʔ*
 hip (anat.), *ʔapʔapan*
 hit, *ʔəpuk* (head), *tuktuk, səpəpaŋ* (by mistake),
 saʔʔap, saʔʔuk (by chance), *paŋsəʔ* (on the
 head), *kəltut* (with the fist, in the eye)
 hoe, *ʔapəlu, pitaw* (toothed), *kutkut, kuasuy,*
 gagaw
 hoe (to), *gusgus*
 hold back, *pasaʔaʔ*
 hold in mouth, *umu*
 hold in one's arms, *rəʔrəʔ, rabaŋ, kəraʔa, kapəʔ*
 hold in one's hand, *ʔəʔəməʔ, dikəs*
 hold out one's hand, *tara*
 holder made of bamboo, *r<in>əsuk-an ~*
 ni-rəsuk-an
 hole, *ʔuŋʔuŋ* (dug by a pig), *liŋuŋ, danaw* (filled
 with water), *buaŋ, ni-rəsuk-an, bakuŋ* (in a
 flat stone)
 hole (make a), *pasus* (usually with a blunt object)
 holidays, *sa-sədə-an ~ ka-sədə-an na wari*
 honest, *patəʔəl*

honey, *walu na maka ʔalaʔala ~ walu na maka*
 qənan
 honey fungus, *Armillariella mellea, kaʔapuy*
 honeybee, *walu-walu-an*
 honk of the goose, *kakak*
 hook, *kriŋ* (on), *kiuʔ* (down), *kərawiʔ* (down)
 hooked part of the sickle, *liuma*
 hopbush, *Dodonaea viscosa, sasəlap*
 horehound, *Hyptis suaveolens, ʔaŋsisinjan*
 horizon, *malagəsag*
 horn, *suʔaŋ*
 hornet, *tiʔul*
 horse, *əba*
 horsefly, *Tabanus bovinus, liabaʔak*
 horseradish (Japanese), *wasabi*
 hot, *ʔaŋʔaŋ, biʔas*
 hot (spicy), *nana, galəm*
 hot spring, *ʔəbiŋ*
 hour, *ʔuaʔan*
 house, *rumaʔ, paʔatayan* (of birth)
 household, *sayamunan, samawan, sarumaənan*
 household (names), *ʔaʔawi, tuʔuŋia, tiam,*
 tabələŋan, sapayan, raʔəra, purbu-bu-an,
 purapuran, pinudaʔanan, pikəl, pasaraʔəʔ,
 pariwan, parəgi, parababuyan, pakawian,
 miakan, masikaʔ, maman, maʔiaʔliʔ, makəʔəŋ,
 mabaʔiw, ʔuŋadan, liʔuŋ, ʔapʔap, tarulibak,
 kuŋkuan, kunas, kuʔuŋan, kubaw, kataʔəpan,
 kaʔidəŋay, kagi, ʔaʔisiŋ, p<in>u-daʔan-an,
 daliələp, ta-bələŋ-an, balibali, balaŋato,
 bakabak, baduk, arasis, aliʔalib
 how many times?, *parsama*
 how many?, *samaya, numa*
 how much?, *pukasama, numa*
 Hualien city, *ipanaisaŋ*
 hubbub, *huriʔaw*
 human being, *ʔaw, ka-d<əm>away-an*
 humanity, *muri-ʔaw-an ~ ʔa-ʔaw-ʔaw*
 humid, *ribənə*
 humped over, *ʔuʔu*
 hunchbacked, *ʔukul*
 hundred (one), *sa-ʔəman*
 hundred-pace adder, *Agkistrodon acutus,*
 maʔiʔaŋ
 hungry, *sabuʔaw, aluʔ*
 hunt, *ʔaʔun, ʔalup, liʔu*

- hunter, *m-u-a-ta[un*
 hunting ground (names), *rarapa, ka-ʔiɖaŋ-an,*
[imudus, ɖikiɖiki, buak, araʔidun, arapawan,
apanan
 hurry up, *paduk, [amu, agəl*
 hurt, *suntu[, panana, gərɪma*
 husband, *katagwin*
 husbands of two sisters (reciprocal term of
 address), *[apan*
 husk millet, *təbuʔ*
 husky voice, *ʔaraɖʔaɖ*
 hut, *taruʔan, siɖir, rubu*
 I, *ku, ki-, iku*
 ibex, *takulis*
 ice, *urla*
 identical, *ma-risan, pa[ak*
 identity, *pakumaw-an*
 if, *an*
 ignore, *ʔu[ɪd*
 ill, *marlək, kua[əŋ*
 ill at ease, *rəʔu*
 illness, *puʔəbul, a-ʔip ɖa bakur*
 imitate, *lualu*
 immediately, *payas*
 immerse, *timus, ɖərəm*
 impatient, *talustus*
 impolite, *pa-puar na tinalək ~ p<ən>uar na ʔiɖus,*
igə[a, baran
 imprison, *iməŋ*
 in, *i*
 incest, *kur-uka-ukak*
 Indian catmint, *Anisomeles indica, ʔaŋsisijan*
kana suan
 Indian lettuce *Lactuca indica, əməʔ*
 indigo color, *taŋia*
 infection (fungal), *dimər*
 inflammation (due to heat), *ʔkur*
 inflate, *səmak*
 inform, *pa-ka-laɖam, daul*
 inhabit, *kaɖu*
 in-laws of the male sex, *kurabak*
 insert, *bərəsuk ~ rəsuk*
 inside, *i*
 inside (be), *[ub[ub*
 insufficient, *sanʔut*
 insult, *siut, punan, pu-ɖəʔəɖəʔ, ɖəki*
 insult each other, *sələtak*
 intestines, *t<in>aʔi*
 intestines (small), *kə[əkə[əŋan*
 introverted, *pəɖpəɖ*
 inundate, *ba[ənan*
 invade, *rəprəp*
 invisible things, *paləpəʔ*
 invite, *ʔanan*
 iron, *[iʔi* (filament), *batulayaw* (metal)
 irritation, *ʔkur*
 island, *kanata[*
 itch, *ʔusʔus, ga[ə]*
 itinerary, *k<in>alaŋ-an*
 ixeris, *Ixeris ? , maʔu*
 jack fruit tree, *Artocarpus integra, pa[amit*
 jacket, *takə[un, [unpaw*
 jamrosat, *Cyclobalanopsis glauca, kaka[ɪ*
 Japan ~ Japanese, *takunukun, dipun*
 jar, *guliguliyān, dinun*
 jaw, *siʔib*
 jealous, *tariama, pasa[əʔ, biriŋ*
 Jew's ear fungus, *Auricularia-Auricula-Judae,*
taŋi[əŋi[ayan
 Jew's harp, *rubəl, latuk*
 jewel, *kənup*
 Job's tears, *Coix lachryma-jobi, puʔayaw*
 joke, *simuk*
 jostle, *sərəmud*
 joy, *[aʔkə]*
 jump, (*ʔ*)*unkun* (up or down large objects), *talud*
 (from or to), *ʔpul* (down), *pəʔik, pankun*
 (make ... up or down), *kəɖa[* (involuntarily)
 juniper tree, *Cryptomeria japonica, baliʔas*
 just, *pamaw*
 jute, *mua*
 kaki, *Eugenia* sp., *kaki*
 keep a flock, *purikan*
 keep an eye on, *ʔayir, purakət, [aus*
 keep back information, *səba*
 key, *su<a>ksuk*
 kick, *saləpad, ʔaʔua[, ʔarəsud*
 kidney, *ta[əpi[*
 kill, *təŋəɖ*
 kindle (set afire), *purbu, punaman, baʔit*
 kinship, *sinabakənan*
 kiss, *səpuŋ, rəʔrəʔ*

- kitchen, *sauka*
kite, *tuap, ŋaw-ŋaw-an*
knead, *ʔinu, kəpəl*
knee, *tuɖu, suŋəl*
kneecap, *buʔan*
kneel, *suŋəl, rətugun, gərəpu* (flat down on the floor)
knife, *takunukun* (long and curved), *taɖaw* (long), *ninik* (harvesting), *niaragaman* (for festivals), *kamuʔ* (small, daily used), *idaŋ* (blade)
knit, *[uʔuʔ*
knit one's brows, *biŋiʔ*
knock, *paŋtəl* (out), *baʔkuʔ* (over)
knock-kneel, *pidur*
knot, *barusan* (slipknot), *baʔiʔtu* (tied)
know, *saigu, laɖam*
know-how, *ləmak*
knowledge (limited), *aʔiwʔiw*
Kuangfu city, *tabaluŋ*
kudzu vine, *Pueraria lobata, baʔay*
lacquer teeth, *paɖəʔɖəʔ*
ladder, *rariɖaʔan*
lady, *t<in>ubil-an, buʔabuʔayan, asin*
lake, *banaw*
lamp, *lawlaw*
lance, *lakit, dərdəran*
land with stones, *gravel, rasʔas, ranəan*
landslide, *ula, təpar, sulay*
large, *tʔilabaŋ, qəkan*
large family, *p<in>aksan*
larynx (anat.), *takuʔaw*
last, *ʔikuɖ<a>kuɖa, ikurkur*
latch a door, *təʔəʔa*
latrine tank, *laku*
lattice of ceiling, *bakur*
laugh, *saʔəru, ʔiraw, pakaləʔaʔ*
laundrette, *basə-basəʔ-an*
lava stone, *tartar*
lazy, *tuka, raʔan, ubəliŋan na ʔikədan, aɖi-mu məkan qa biʔas*
leader, *k<əm>a-kəɖəŋ*
leaf, *tusaʔ* (veins), *biraʔ*
leafstalk, *tusaʔ*
leak, *tuʔtuʔ, aʔəb*
lean, *tiri, saŋdal* (against), *ʔiriy, nugun* (forward), *gunugun* (forward), *giʔid, qərəpiŋ* (against the door-jamb)
leather, *kaliʔ*
leather scraper, *ka-kəris-an*
leave, *sikasik, bəruk*
ledge (of rock), *ilib*
leech (mountain), *wili*
left side, *tarawiri* (left-hand side), *rawiri*
leg, *tiaʔien* (outer side), *pəriʔ, kukuɖ*
legend, *t<əm>aʔi-taʔi na ŋai*
lemon, *saŋasana*
lend, *buʔas*
let's, *ala*
letter, *tigami*
Leucas chinensi, plant (sp.), *ʔiɖiʔiɖiŋan*
lever, *waʔ*
lichee, *giŋgiŋ*
lick, *sipsip, baəʔay*
lid, *aʔab*
lie down, *tələpəʔ* (on the floor to pray), *taʔəp, saʔupidiŋ* (on one's side), *ʔəɖəŋ, kupu* (on face), *giʔid* (on one's side), *gayan* (on one's back)
lies, *prevarication, b<ən>a-bəʔaʔ*
life, *ya-əŋaɖ, k<in>i-baʔaw-an*
lift up, *waʔ, sakil* (clothes), *ʔaɖas* (with both hands), *ʔuŋas*
light (to), *padəpəʔ*
light (weight), *apəap*
lightning, *rimat*
like (as), *ika-*
like (to), *sagar*
like that, *kəmaɖu*
lilac tasselflower, *Emilia sonchifolia, gaməsul*
limb (half), *bakas*
lime, *ʔabu*
lime (fruit), *tianəs*
limp sprained, *bəŋiyaʔ*
line (things up), *turi, ʔudun, ayar*
lineage, *tunul-an*
lining, *taʔəp*
link onto, *kitiy, kariɖ*
lips, *birbir*
liquify, *tupaʔ*
listen, *ki-ləŋaw*

- little, *saima, paru-, paranak*
 live, *biḷin*
 liver, *rami*
 lizard, *taŋkaŋkaḋan, ḷiabanay*
 lizard (house), *bulilik*
 loan, *ki-a-buḷas-an*
 lobster, *kuyan*
 lobster pot, *kariḷif*
 lock, *suksuk, bakən*
 locust, *Locusta migratoria, kəmunkun*
 logs, *taḷiadaḷan*
 loincloth, *pakufif*
 lonely, *saləŋsəŋ*
 lonely man, *ḷibikan*
 lonely woman, *inabaŋul*
 long, *bəḷakas*
 loofah, *lalisaw*
 look, *tabaŋ* (upward or into the distance), *sirap*
 (at attentively), *sakəsak* (for), *riŋiḷ* (back),
ḷuya (for peace), *ḷayir* (after), *paylaŋ* (after
 s.o), *paḷak* (like), *padiḷap* (from the corner of
 one's eye), *tar-naḷu* (carefully), *ləŋəḷ* (with
 one eye), *dəḷdəḷ* (down at people), *ayaḷ* (for)
 loose, *anuan*
 loose-fitting, *baḷaŋabaŋ*
 loosestrife, *Lysimachia foenum graecum, asap*
 loosestrife, *Rivina laevis?*, *gagaḷi*
 lose, *səpu* (a tooth), *səpiḷ* (a limb), *apawpaw*
 loss of skin from abrasion, burn, *ḷapaḷ*
 lost, *sanan, ləməs*
 loud cries, *k<əḷ>əsis-an*
 loud voice, *ḷisal*
 louse, *ursap* (animal), *ḋaraḷu* (human)
 low, *adarəḷ*
 low voice, *mulək, ḋirawuŋ*
 luck, *bati*
 lunch, *karaḷaliyan*
 lungs, *kunbuan*
 lymph system, *limpasian*
 macerate, *raməs*
Machilus sp., plant (sp.), *ḷəḋaway*
 mad, *ulaŋ, ḷasaḷas, kunaw*
 maize, *Zea mays, kadumu*
 make-up, *kulimu*
 malabar spinach, *Basella rubra, runu*
 male (animals), *utuyan*
 male bachelor, *tan*
 maleolus, *bəḷiŋiḷan*
 mallet, *mukun*
 man, *maytiŋtiŋ, maytəbtəb, maḷinay-an,*
manasaw
 man's creator spirit, *paḷḷaw*
 man's male friend, *aḷiḷ*
 mango, *Mangifera indica, ḷaḷuḷ*
 mannequin, *ni-lualu-an*
 manners, *si-kuda-[y]an*
 many, *saḋu* (objects, animals), *kaḋuan* (human)
 maple tree, *Liquidambar formosana, ḷaḷiŋuḋ*
 marigold, *Calendula, lanḋəs*
 mark, *dəpuḷ*
 marker post, *s<in>ibat-an, sərak* (for traps),
pakumawan, buḋuŋ
 market, *ḷima-ḷimaḷ-*an**
 marrow, *lusi* (edible rattan), *asisul* (bone)
 marry, *saŋaḷ, pu-a-rumaḷ*
 marsh, *bunun*
 massage, *ḷisaḷis, pəspəs, pəḋəḷ, laslas, dəlan*
 masseur, *p<ən>a-pəḋəḷ*
 masturbate, *tastas*
 mat, *ləḷap, basuḷan* (rattan)
 matches, *saltik-an*
 maternal side, *k<in>u-babay*
 maxillary inferior, *riḷib*
 maxillary joint, *bərəḷaŋ*
 maybe, *kamamaw, alanay ~ ala ... nay ~ nay*
Mazus ?, plant (sp.), *sayat*
 me, *kanku*
 mean (to be), *ḷiḷiḷ*
 meaning, *pawa-[y]an, imi*
 measure by hand, *pasa kana ḷima*
 measure by pace, *pasa kana dapal*
 measure of four fingers, *tinukapat, kanpatan*
 measure of three fingers, *kantəḷuan*
 measure of two arms stretched wide, *dəpa*
 measuring string (length of forearm), *ḷaḷi na*
bakəsyw
 meat, *paḷaka*
 medicine, *təməḷ*
 meet, *təbuŋ, suŋtuḷ, maylala, biḷaŋ*
 meeting, *in-u-aḋuk-an ~ u-aḋuk-an ~ aḋuk-an*
Melanolepis multiglandulosa, paḷaḷaḷi (new
 name), *baḷiḷula* (old name)

melon, *Cucumis melo*, *siak*
 melt (fat), *təstəs*
 melt in fire, *ʔasi*
 memories, *in-a-ba-baʔuk-an*
 men's hairstyle, *aʔipuʔpuʔ*
 men's house, *paʔakwan*, *garargaran*
 men's house (names), *paʔapan*, *kinuʔul*,
kinaburaw, *kaʔunuy*, *gamugamut*, *barubaru*
 men's leggings, *rarəʔən*, *kaʔiŋ*
 men's trousers (short), *pakʔtu*
 mend, *ʔaʔi*
 menstruation, *mi-a-tuʔu na babayan*, *ku<a>r-naŋ*
ʔa buʔan, *ŋur-ar-ŋur-an kana buʔabuʔan*
tu-kuti ~ b<ən>a-ra-riaw kana buʔabuʔan
 mess kit, *tabu*
 messy, *ʔariban*, *kaŋkaŋ*, *bisuaʔ ~ basuaʔ*
 metal fragment, *tinar*
 metaphor, *patinak*, *pasidŋi*
 middle, *tənuʔ*
 midge (flying over rubbish), *iabuŋət*
 midnight, *par-ka-ʔua suŋanan*
 midwife, *pu-ala-alak*
 milk, *miruku*, *asiʔ*
 millet (sp.), *ʔinbu*, *ʔaŋkar*, *ʔiakutun*, *kuʔis*
 millet, *Setaria italica*, *dawa*
 mine (weapon), *kayak*
 mirror, *pa-liwaŋ-an*
 miscarriage, *par-ʔatəl*
 mischievous, *ʔəʔak*, *tuʔas*
 miss, *ʔəʔipis* (target), *aʔis* (target)
 miss someone, *səpuŋ*
 mistakes, *p-aməli-an*
 mistress, *apət*
 mix together, *ʔuri*, *məsməs*, *kurinu*, *ʔauʔ*
 model (architecture), *t<in>u-ruma-rumaʔ*
 moist, *kuʔakuʔa*
 mole (Zool.), *buniuniuŋ*
 molt, *ʔubus*, *ʔubuŋ*
 money, *paysu*
 monkey, *uŋay*, *ʔutuŋ*
 monkey disease, *kuaʔəŋ kana ʔutuŋ*
 monopolise, *kamawmaw*
 month, *buʔan*
 month (old calendar), *ka-waʔu-waʔu-an na buʔan*
 (January), *ka-təʔu-an na buʔan* (June),
ka-iwa-[y]an na buʔan (February),

ka-puʔuʔ-an (March), *ka-pitu-an* (December),
tarbiʔibiʔin ka-pat-an (October), *mə-libak*
ka-pat-an (September), *ka-pat-an*
ŋuwayan-an (August), *ka-pat-an* (July),
ka-maw-maw-an (April), *ka-nəm-a*
 (November), *ka-ʔua-[y]an* (May)
 moon
 crescent, *mu-ʔikaw na buʔan*
 full, *muʔaʔaʔaw na buʔan ~ mi-ʔadaw na*
buʔan
 gibbous ~ waning crescent, *ŋawa-ŋaway na*
buʔan
 half, *parkaʔua na buʔan ~ patəʔəl na buʔan*
 new, *uniən ʔa buʔan ~ mu-ləməs na buʔan*
 waxing moon, *b<ən>əʔtukur na buʔan*
 moon, *buʔan*, *ʔilas*
 more, *kala*
 more and more, *ŋarəb*
 more, more, *marka marka*
 morning, *səmaʔuan*, *sabal*
 mortar, *pa-ʔinapan-an* (small), *tabi*, *da-dukuʔ-an*
 (wide and shallow)
 mosquito, *saməkan*, *kənkən*, *daʔəkadik* (larvae),
baŋta (net)
 most, *pukasa*
 mote (in eye), *siʔəʔ*
 moth, *yayan*, *muamuan*
 mother, *taina*, *ina*
 mother of pearl, *s<in>a-səkiw-an*
 mother of son or daughter's spouse, *siʔəm*
 mould, *darumanay*
 mound of earth, *sarəʔasər*
 mountain, *təŋal* (small), *ʔibal* (slopes), *ʔənan*
 mourning band, *la-libuʔ-an*
 moustache, *ŋisŋis*
 mouth, *ŋudus*, *indan*
 mouth (short, flat), *ŋutap*
 move, *guagu*, *ʔiwʔʔiwʔ*, *ʔəʔəŋan*, *asal*, *akuʔ*
 movement, *sikasuk*
 movement (animals), *bəkbək*
 moving around, *garamgam*
 mud, *liʔaʔ*
 muddle, *ʔuʔuʔ*
 muddy (water), *ʔimuruʔ*
 mulberry (white), *Morus alba*, *aliləm*
 multiply, *ʔənak*

- mumble, *ɣarudɣudan*, *biwbwiw*
 muntjac, *Muntiacus reevesi micrurus*, *ɔura*
 muscles, *uraɕ*, *paɕaka*
 muscular cramp, *ruɕəŋ*
 my, *na-nku*
 myrobolan, *Terminalia catappa*, *ɔəray*
 mythology, *bati-bati-an*
 nail (a), *sa-saɕit-an*
 nail (a, to), *pasək*
 nail (anat.), *səki*
 naked, *[ua]u*
 name, *ɣa[ad]*, *ɕəŋəɾ*
 name of the muses of weaving, *piaku la*,
 kudayaw
 names (female), *labo*, *irubay*, *daɕan*, *baliw*
 names (male), *sigasigaw*, *pinaday*, *nayun*,
 ku[alaw]
 nappy, *bətan*
 narration, *ɣadir*
 narrow, *sarəksək*, *saɕuɕ*, *sa[ini]* (not for clothes),
 ɔipus, *liɣut*
 nasal mucus, *uɣiɕ* (dry), *uɣəɾ* (wet)
 nasty, *[əmu]*
 nauseated, *də[u]*
 navel, *pudək*
 near, *daləp*
 neck, *niɔən*
 necklace, *s<in>əbsəb*, *ɕanaɔ*, *in-aɕur*
 needle (botanical), *pu[ut]*, *kawil*
 needle (sewing), *daum*
 negation, *uniən*, *ini* ~ *iniyan*, *aɕi*
 negation (double), *aɕi ka-aɕi*
 neighbour, *turəɔanan*
 nervous, *təbɕəb*, *ɕakɕak*
 nest, *rubu*, *ɔubus*
 net, *ti[u]ɔ* (hunting), *saliway* (shrimping)
 nettle tree, *Dendrocnide meyeniana*, *liɕaɕən*
 nettle, *Urtica thunbergiana*, *liɕadaran*
 new, *bəka[*
 next to, *səsək*, *paɔiləp*, *maka*
 nibble, *tiɣis*, *ɔətɔət*, *karat*
 nicknames, *tabu[ul]*, *səntən*, *pilay*, *p<in>əɾəɔə*,
 liɣa, *[aɣuɕ]*, *kriɣ*, *kitəŋ*, *arə-dipaw*, *da-dəkil*
 night, *suɣan*, *ɔarəməŋ*
 nightshade (American black), *Solanum*
 americanum, *tatukəm*
- nine, *mi-a-iwa* (people), *iwa-iwa-ya* (things),
 siwa
 nineteen, *məktəp misama ɕa wayawayaya*
 ninety, *maka-iwa*
 nipples, *rutrutan*
 nit, *lisəɔa*
 noise, *ɕaɕtaɕ* (hit two bamboos), *tənəm* (sea),
 səntən (fallen to the ground), *saraŋsəŋ* (water),
 runi, *raɕuɕəŋ*, *ɣaw* (kite, sirens), *kaŋkaŋ*,
 kaləbəŋ (fall of a heavy object), *ga[isuan]*
 (crowd, animals), *buriɔaw*
 noise (of gun), *ɕəɔəɕəɕ*
 none, *uniən*
 non-stop, *paəɾəs*
 north, *ɔami*
 nose, *a-uɣiɕ-an* (with hard nasal mucus),
 a-uɣəɾ-an (with liquid nasal mucus), *tiɣran*
 not bad, *alaɔi* ~ *ilaɔi*
 now, *garəm*
 nurse, *paylaŋ*
 nursery (for plants), *sa-sapuk-an*
 oar, *ɔiwas*
 obese, *u[anə]*, *sapəɕ*
 obnoxious, *aɕəŋ*
 obstacle, *taɕa[*
 obstruct, *ɔatut*
 obvious, *kur-naɔu*
 odor, *ɔaŋliw* (of mold or mildew), *ɔaɣri* (of rotten
 fish), *ɔaɣru* (of rotten fish), *ɔaŋsəp* (of
 scorched rice or cloth not dried enough),
 ɔaŋsəɾ (of urine), *ɔaŋsis* (of pigs, goats, dogs,
 breath, old people, etc.), *ɔaŋtu[* (flatulence,
 excrement, rotten eggs ~ meat, dirty feet,
 rodents, breath of dogs), *asəlaw* (of baturan
 wood when burning)
 odor of, *kar-*
 offended, *ɔiləməs*
 offering, *takur*, *sunan*, *sabuŋ*
 offspring, *təmuən*
 often, *marayas*, *dar*
 oil, *imar*, *daɔus*
 old, *tuɔa* (not ripe, not matured), *ma-ɔiɕaŋ*
 (human), *ɔiɕaŋ*, *[uman]* (things), *ma-ludu-an*
 (people)
 old times, *k<in>aɕi-an*, *bələɕəŋ-an-an*
 on the point of, *tibus*, *ɕi-am-ama*

- once upon a time, *aɖu ɖia ~ asua ɖien ~ asua ɖia*
 one, *sa-saya* (things), *mi-sa-sa* (people), *sa*
 one blow, *pagasalay*
 one unit each, *[ikə]*
 onion, *Allium cepa*, *kənaw*
 oniromancy, *ki-a-tia?*
 open, *tual*, *kəsəŋ*, *baŋtas*, *baɭad*
 open (mind), *bakar*
 open one's eyes, *liʔaʔ*
 open one's eyes wide, *raraw*
 open ~ close two sliding doors, *saʔib*
 oppose, *səɾəɖ*
 orange jasmine, *Murraya paniculata*, *paɖəʔɖəʔan*,
baturan
 orange, *Citrus aurantium sinensis*, *ʔasiru*
 Orchid island, *buʔul*
 order (to), *təru*, *pasuruk*
 orders, *pasuruk-an*
 organise, *kurət*
 origin, *karmasal*
 ornithomancy, *ki-a-ʔayam*
 orphan, *nanibuan*
 other, *ɖuma*
 our (excl.), *naniam*
 our (incl.), *nanta*
 outside, *paʔaran*
 outsiders, *ʔudaʔudar*, *lapilapi*, *si-ɖuma-[y]an*
 outspread, *ɖəkan*
 overcast, *ɖəmarəpəs na wari*
 overflow, *səla*, *ipaŋ*
 overshadow, *ləbləb*
 oversized, *baɭukbuk*
 overtake, *tilas*, *lipas*, *labat*
 overturn, *saɭupiaŋ*, *paʔir*
 owl (without tufted ears), *ləʔu*
 ox
 hoof, *pagay*
 ox-cart, *kakipa*
 yoke, *guta*
 ox, *gun*
 ox-pecker, *takiw*
 pacify, *apuŋ*
 pack, *ɖəkɖək*
 pad (protection against heat), *dəməl*
 paddy field, *ʔəsan*, *m-aru-arum* (dry)
 pain, *nana* (physical), *ləpa* (physical), *bələtas* (in
 the thigh)
 painful, *saliʔsiʔ*, *rapiʔ*
 Paiwan, *pariwan*
 palm of the hand, *daɭukap*
 palpate, *məsməs*
 pan, *taʔur* (steamer culinary), *piɭit* (frying),
 da-dəru-an (cooking)
 pancreas, *inʔabay*
 pangolin, *Anis pentadactyla*, *ʔarəm*
 pant, *ŋəsŋəs*
 papaya, *Carica papaya*, *katawa*
 paper, *kadupu*
 paper attached to the spears, *tubuʔubu*
 paper mulberry, *Broussonetia papyfera*, *aʔlaw*
 parade of the young men, *pu-ɖa-ɖaŋi-a na*
 baŋsaran
 paralysed, *mutu-a-ləʔa-ləʔap*
 parasol, *ləmuŋ*
 parasol leaf tree, *Macaranga tanarius*, *ʔabayan*
 parcel, *rəkəs*
 parenchyma, *tabəʔab*
 participate, *talam*
 pass, *tuɭuɖ* (on), *təlu* (on), *tapuɭ* (on), *saɭaw* (each
 other), *lipas* (by), *kalaŋ* (by)
 past (recent), *a-garəm-ay*
 patch, *taʔaŋ*
 path, *siliban*, *diŋiran*
 path (name), *palajaŋ*
 pay attention (imperative), *tar-*
 peace, *suliawa*
 peach, *lupas*
 peacock, *ɖakaɖakaw*
 peanut, *Arachis hypogea*, *radif*
 peck (to), *tuʔus*
 pedal, *ʔiwəs*, *laɭiyun*
 peduncle of a fruit, *tatiwisan*
 peel off, *ʔuɭis* (skin), *ləkab*, *kuɭit* (fruits,
 vegetables), *kəris* (skin, tree bark)
 peep at, *ləŋəʔ*
 pelvic bone, *ŋaʔub*
 pen (writing instrument), *empitsə*
 pencil-sharpener, *sa-səʔay-an*
 penis, *ətas*
 perch (geographical), *sədə*
 perform a task perfectly, *rapas*

- pericarp, *tu-labu kana ʔasal*
 persimmon, *Diospyros kaki*, *kayama*, *dupar*
 perspire, *ladək*
 pestle, *ri<a>sarus*, *rasuk*, *parpar*
 pheasant, *ʔanabaŋ*, *dapas*
 philtrum, *ɲuarɲur*
 phlegm, *iʔəʔ*
 Physalis, plant (sp.), *batikul*
 pick (a), *gagami*
 pick up, *ubuʔ* (soft things), *sapuʔ*, *pusik* (hard things), *gəʔi* (vegetables), *aɟuk*
 pickaxe, *suay*
 pierce, *tusuk*, *lius*
 pig, *liuŋ*
 pig's trough, *tuaptup-an*
 pigeon (mountain), *tutur*
 pile up, *taɟar*, *ʔuduŋ*, *dapur*, *bukəl*, *apit*
 pillar, *turak*, *panubayun*
 pillow, *saʔunan*
 pillow case, *saɟalan*
 pinch, *gəʔil* (with nails), *aʔaŋaʔip*
 pinch between the fingers, *pisəʔ*
 pineapple, *Ananas comosus*, *paŋuɟal*
 pine-tree, *ɟiaran*
 pink, *muʔəpaŋ*
 pins and needles in one's limbs, *ʔiabərəŋ*
 pipe stem, *si<a>psip*
 pit, *ukak*
 pity, *laman*
 place name, *tuʔu-tuʔur*, *taʔaʔabuan*, *salamusan*,
pa-risa-risan, *rənarənaɟan*, *puʔupuʔuɟ*,
kulausan, *kuba*, *kamiɟaʔənaŋ*, *gamuʔ*,
ɟuŋɟuŋan, *datar*, *bənəʔ*, *baŋlan*, *babaʔuran*
 placenta, *ma-ʔina kana ɟaɟək*, *tu-lə-lipuʔ kana*
walak, *pa-ka-da-daʔus*
 plague, *guʔaʔa*
 plain (level land), *maraya-rayas*, *kəkən*,
bəʔawaʔawas
 plait, *aʔipəspəs*
 plan, *kurət*
 plane (tool), *sa-sari* ~ *sa-sari-an*
 plank, *banin*
 plant (sp.), *taʔupər*, *sapalalaw*, *ikoki*, *gəʔliʔ*,
dalius, *batikiŋ*
 plant (to), *saʔəm*, *paʔuʔnaŋ*
 plantain, *Plantago asiatica*, *kərakəraban*
 plantar arch, *kalamanan*
 plants grown anyhow, *ɟakiʔ*
 plaster, *salit*
 plate, *piad*
 platform, *tara-tuŋuʔ-an* (observation), *takar* (of
 the boys' dormitory), *baybay-an*
 play, *ʔinaŋ*
 play music, *runi*, *paʔiŋaʔuŋ*
 play the role of, *kitu-*
 play with, *ʔunas*
 pleased, *aləmʔəm*
 pleasing, *arələt*
 plentiful, *sapur*
 plough, *kaŋkaŋ*
 ploughshare, *idaŋ*
 plum, *Prunus domestica*, *kanuad*
 point at, *tuɟuʔ*
 pointed, *rəʔub*
 poison, *ibul*, *dawak*, *baŋi*
 poison tree, *ʔuba*, *ka-dawa-dawak-an*
 poke (to), *tustus*, *garasgas*
 pole, *ʔa-ʔəpuk-an*, *turak*
 polecat, *Putorius putorius*, *kuyu*
 police, *kinsas*
 police sirens, *pa-ŋaw-ŋaw-an*
 pollution, *sipuʔ*
 polyporus, *Polyporus sulfur*, *kuʔaʔ*
 pomegranate, *Punica granata*, *səʔliu*
 pomelo, *Citrus grandis*, *kamuraw*
 population, *p<in>i-ʔaw-an*
 portion, *ʔəpa*
 pot (wide-mouthed lobster), *surənuŋ*
 pottery (earthen), *kabuuy*
 pothole, *rəbuuy*, *ʔinuuy*, *kəluuy*
 potholes in a road, *bukuru*
 pound in, *ʔəgtəg*
 pound rice, *ʔinapan* (in a mortar), *dukuʔ* (in a
 mortar)
 pour out, *ʔagʔag*, *ʔakʔak*
 pouting upper lip, *ɲatuy*
 pray, *kianun*
 praying mantis, *dəraruua*
 pregnant, *paʔəʔi*, *paʔaləgi*, *mi-abak*
 prepare, *sutaʔ* (a paddy field), *padaŋ*
 present moment, *garəm-an*
 press (a), *da-darəməs-an*

press down, *təʔəl, dəpəl, darəməs*
 pretend, *sika-*
 pretentious, *lanuʔ, lisalus, əm-asat*
 prevent, *utəŋ, buʔut*
 prevent a load from falling, *alib*
 prickly-ash (Japanese), *Zanthoxylum ailanthoides*,
tana
 produce, *saŋaʔ, daway*
 prohibit, *samaq*
 proliferate, *raʔra*
 prominent, *paʔir*
 properly, *pasəkət*
 prophecy, *ʔali*
 protect, *rabaŋ, ʔabal, pu-lan, kəpkəp* (offspring),
tar-aʔip
 protuberance, *sudaŋ, qərukun*
 puffball, *tuqutuquʔan*
 pull, *təpar* (down), *rəbay* (up weeds), *ʔurus*
 (down), *piŋit* (hair), *liqlid* (hard), *laʔəqay*
 (back the foreskin), *kuru* (rope hard), *kuluʔ*
 (hair, limbs), *kəqəŋ, kaʔur* (out with a hooked
 object), *gəʔi* (up)
 pull-back-and-hold, Devil's claw, *Pisonia*
aculeata, ʔiʔəŋ
 pulsation, *b<al>əʔbət*
 pumpkin, *Cucurbita pepo, siak*
 punch, *paŋtəl* (on the head), *kaləqun* (from the
 front), *kaləbəŋ* (on the head)
 puppy, *tutuy, kukuy ~ kuku*
 purlins of a timber framework, *təkipan*
 purple (deep), *inuŋ*
 purse lips, *rəkəməq*
 purse up (one's mouth, one's anus), *lumut*
 purslane, *Portulacaceae, kuʔia*
 pursue, *luluy*
 pus, *rəʔəʔ, pusuʔ, duuy*
 push, *sulud, saruk* (through), *sarəməd* (sideway),
ʔasud (someone to do something)
 put, *tamuil* (in mouth), *təŋəsək* (a plant in some
 part of the body), *taqar* (on), *sunuŋ* (inside),
səbu (water on the fire), *saʔər* (on), *rəʔaʔ ~*
ʔaʔan, rədəŋ (on), *ʔubut* (out fire, gas), *ʔaqar*
 (up), *puka, lapi* (over shoulder), *aʔayan* (over
 shoulder)
 put a lid on, *ʔəʔab*
 Puyuma (Japanese name), *hashaban*

Puyuma village, *uʔibuʔibuk, tamalakaw, ʔalipay,*
pinasəki, likabuŋ, kasabakan, bankiw, apapuʔu
 python (sp.), *yauʔas*
 Qilong city, *paunuayan*
 quack of the duck, *kakak*
 quail, *qəqəmuŋ*
 quarrel, *samaq, qikuʔ, qəʔuŋ, bəkəs*
 quarter, *pa-pat-a tu-saninin ~ parkapata ~*
markapat tu-saninin, p<in>ar-ka-qua qə
p<in>ar-ka-qua
 queasy, *kaʔadakad*
 question, *umal*
 quick reaction, *ʔaləpat*
 quick-tempered, *bariwan*
 quiet, *tawar, rəməŋ*
 quiver (a), *pu-bakən-an*
 quiver involuntarily, *səntin*
 rabbit, *kunin*
 race (sport), *ma-ʔari-ʔari*
 radiance of the sun, *ʔədad*
 raft, *təpaypay, ta-lanuy-an*
 rafters (roof), *baʔaba*
 rain, *ʔudal*
 rainbow, *riwanəs*
 rainy season, *ka-ʔuda-ʔudal-an na buʔan, awari*
 raise one's head, *naŋan*
 rake (to), *ʔuray, kuri*
 ramie, *Boehmeria frutescens, kəriw*
 rangy, *upiʔ*
 ranks, *rayray*
 rapid, *ʔariʔi*
 rashly, *əla*
 rat, *kuʔabaw, kamutis, kamsimfun, garasgas,*
buytus
 rattle, *siŋsiŋ-an*
 raw, *baʔaw*
 reach, *təpa, tika*
 read, *ʔip*
 ready to, *will, aru ~ urə ~ uru*
 receive from above, *tapuʔ*
 recitation, *ŋadir*
 red, *sauyu* (bright), *qarəŋ*
 red flower of the Coral tree, *saraw*
 reed straw, *iʔay*
 reed, *Miscanthus floridulus, bariaw*
 reef, *tartar*

- reflection, *pa-liwaŋ-an*
 refuse, *aəman*
 regard fixedly, *səɾədək*
 relay, *rawi*
 relay baton, *baŋaŋ*
 relieve, *buar*, *banban*
 religious barrier, *kur-pa-ka-ɬuŋ*
 religious male officiant, *ŋaŋkaŋkar*, *ragan*,
b<ən>abulu?
 rely on, *talasəɖ*, *liman*
 remedy, *ŋəməl*
 remember, *sarəɬəɖ*
 remnant, *sama?*
 remove, *uŋuŋ*, *təkun*, *ŋulus*, *pusik*, *akuŋ*
 renown, *ŋigu*, *k<in>a-kua-kua*
 repair, *səkət*
 repay, *libun*
 replete, *bəŋəkər*
 resentment, *sipuŋur*
 reside, *ulay*
 resign, *sədə*
 resist, *səɾakəɖ*
 respect, *igəla*
 rest, *ta[a-u]əp* (from work)
 restart, *asal*
 restless, *garamgam*
 return to, *baɬuk*
 revenge, *libun*
 revive, *səkət* (fire), *pu-baɬaw* (people)
 revolve the handle, *laŋiyun*
 reward (a), *pa-ka-sagar* ~ *p<in>a-ka-sagar*
 rheum, *uŋər*
 rib bones, *baŋaba*
 rice
 badly cooked, *dapəŋ*
 cooked, *tinalək*
 ear, *ritək*
 harvested, unthreshed, *ŋasal*
 husk, *labu*, *samək*
 husked, uncooked, *bəras*
 of previous year, *ɬaɬalan*
 seed, *adaŋ*
 seedlings for transplanting, *sapuk*
 straw, *daramien*
 unhusked, uncooked, *puŋur*
 rice, *sa-bəras-an* (one grain)
 rice, *lumay*
 rice (measure), *bitaw*, *bisiŋ*
 rice (unidentified), *uraymay*, *saŋpuy*, *saŋinunuŋan*,
paradənun, *ŋiaba*, *inlu*, *guŋuan*
 rice basket, *pu-a-bəras-an*
 rice soup, *ina-ənay*
 rickety, *ŋikaŋuk*
 ridgepole of a roof, *karubunjan*
 right side, *tarawalan* (right-hand side), *rawalan*
 rigid, *uŋiŋiŋ*
 rind, *ulib*
 ring (finger), *pu-a-ŋima*, *kaləɬuŋan*
 ring (to), *siŋsiŋ*
 ringlets, *ləmək*
 rinse one's mouth and spit, *timurmur*
 rip off (climbing plants, clothes), *kilaŋ*
 ripe, *luŋu?*
 rising tide, *mar-səmak na inə?*
 rite
 ‘of the deer’, *pu-biaw*
 after birth, *puŋanan*
 attract (animals, humans), *p<in>urinakəp*
 before planting, *pa-səbər*
 cleanse away miasma of death, *paŋuki*
 cleansing the place before killing the monkey,
 mə-riwak
 end of building boys' dormitory, *salak*
 of passage (teenagers), *basibas*, *alabakay*
 opening of new boys' dormitory,
 sukanakanaw
 rebuilding the boys' dormitory, men's house,
 pu-baɬaw
 river, *bəŋəluan*
 river bank, *i na-ənay-an*
 river swollen with rain, *ŋəlaŋ*
 river-bed sediment, gravel, *rasŋas*, *raŋray*
 road, *ŋaŋikaɬun* (uneven), *ɬərukun* (undulate),
daŋan
 roam around, *rakay*, *ŋibat*, *ŋikap*
 roast far from the fire, *taŋa*
 rock (a), *danapan*
 rock (sway), *ŋənŋən*, *kuriŋis*
 roe-deer, *Cervus unicolor*, *marnəm*
 roil, *biŋabu*
 roll on the ground, *ŋiŋaŋiŋ*

- roll up, *luḍu* (in a mess), *ləd[ə]d*, *ləba[ə]bay* (on the ground), *ku[lu]ḡ*, *kukuḡ*, *kərkər* (in a spiral)
- roof, *saḡub*
- roof (front of the boys' dormitory), *ba[ə]ḡubaw*
- root, *wanay* (aerial), *rami* (underground)
- rope, *tati[lu]ḡ*, *talud* (knotted), *sa[ay]*, *paləs* (with several threads), *bukəs*
- rosary pea, *Abrus precatorius*, *kanadun*
- rose apple, *Syzygium jambos*, *kaiḡuway*
- rot, *ubə[li]ḡan*, *tupaḡ*, *puni*
- rotating wooden dibber, *ku[lu]-ku[lu]ḡ-an*
- rotten inside, *təməḡ*
- rough, *saribsib*, *ḡupiras*, *karibkib*, *gurimas*
- round, *takub*, *ləḡaw*
- row (a), *sa-turik-an*, *ayar-an*
- rub, *sipu[ḡ]*, *ḡaḡḡaḡ*, *ləsləs*, *kuruḡ*
- rub against a tree, *ḡisaḡis*
- rub one's eyes or nose, *ləd[ə]d*
- rub with force, *luḡluḡ*
- rub without much force, *raməs*
- rubella epidemic, *samək*
- rucksack, worn with straps, *rutuḡ*
- rudder (aircraft, nautical), *ikur*
- ruminate, *tiburabur*
- rumour, *ḡai-ḡai*
- run, *ḡari* (a race), *puar* (away), *də[ə]d[ə]* (over), *buraw* (away), *bə[li]*, *bə[ə]nu* (alone), *bəkəs*
- run in the wash, *rənu*
- rust, *ranaḡ*
- rut, *ba[ə]*
- sacra, *bələḡəḡ-an*
- sacred, *ləḡi*
- sacred song, *pənaspas*, *ka-laman-an*, *k<əm>uḡaw*
- sacred songs (generic), *pa-ḡira-ḡiraw*
- sad, *sipə[ə]ḡ*, *saləḡsəḡ*
- sag, *lapay*
- sail of ship, *bayaḡ*
- saintly repute, *liḡu*
- salary, *libun*
- saliva, *tama*, *ḡa[ay]*
- salt, *yam*, *putut* (cellar)
- salt meat, *nirudan*
- salted, *ləbəni*
- Sambong, *Blumea balsamifera*, *a[umu]*
- Sambucus formosana*, plant (sp.), *layaḡ*
- same, *maw*, *kurət*
- sanctuary (shaman), *lawin-an*
- sand, *mulaḡuḡan*, *budək*
- sanitary napkin, *palamaḡ*, *kabis*, *gimpu*, *b<ən>a-ra-riaw*
- sap of a plant, *tuḡu*
- Sapium* sp., plant (sp.), *alyulu*
- sapphire, *pa[lu]ḡpuḡ*
- Satan for Christians, *ruḡanan*
- satisfied, *sarəpa*
- sauce (type of), *kisyu*
- savage, *huana*
- save (to), *kirim*
- saw (a), *riḡariḡ*
- say, *patərəs* (silly things), *ka*, *bati*
- scab, *apar*
- scabies, *kuris*
- scald, *saməlas*, *salətur*
- scapula, *kuaskus*
- scar, *laḡiḡ*
- scarce, *saḡḡut*
- scare, *sa[liam]dan*
- scarecrow, *t<in>u-ḡaw-ḡaw ~ t<in>ua-ḡaw-an*, *in-u-saḡaḡ-an*, *sa[liam]dan*
- scatter, *taḡtaḡ*, *ḡamərəs* (salt, sugar)
- school, *takəsi-an*
- scissors, *gartim*
- scold, *samaḡ*
- scorched food, *dələḡ*
- scorn, *tariama*
- scrape, *sari*, *lapias* (skin, fruit), *kuskus*, *kabkab*, *gusgus* (soil)
- scrape off, *kiskis* (something hard)
- scratch, *taḡuris*, *samək*, *paris* (inadvertently), *kuḡkuḡ* (an orifice), *kuskus* (with fingers), *kurkur* (ground by a dog), *kiḡkiḡ* (lightly), *kilkil* (earth), *kabkab*, *guḡguḡ* (with one finger), *ḡəliḡ*
- scream, *səraḡ*
- screwpine (fragrant), *Pandanus odoratissimus*, *sapaḡ*
- scrounger, *ḡəluḡ*
- sea, *ləbək*, *inəḡ*
- seal (a), *da-dəpuḡ*
- search, *parakap*, *liḡliḡ*, *kəliḡ*
- seaside, *liḡidan kana inəḡ*

- seat, *kiakiaʔan* (in the boys' dormitory)
 seat (a), *ka-təŋaɖaw-an*
 second, *paturus*, *puka-ɖa-ɖua*
 second time, *karpapuan*
 secret, *ʔulək*
 secretary bird, *Sagittarius serpentarius*, *səmalʔiʔ*
 section, *bakas*
 section of segmented spear, *baʔu*
 secure, *daʔiwasay*
 see, *tujul* (from afar), *tunun* (off to the door),
naʔu, *diras* (badly)
 seed, *ukak*, *ʔaʔus* (replacing a dead seed),
ʔa<a>piar (for planting)
 seep underground (of water), *ruʔ*
 seize, *gamuʔ* (something or someone)
 sell, *ʔimaʔan*, *niwan* (wholesale)
 semen, *suʔuy*
 send, *tənəp* (to the bottom), *ʔatəɖ*, *pasəbu*
 (ahead), *bəʔias* (back)
 senile, *paŋdas*
 senior authority, *abukul*
 sensitive, *parakap*
 separate, *wad*, *sugay*, *sənəŋ*, *pisak*, *pəʔin*
 seriousness, *lubis*
 serpent eater, *səmalʔiʔ*
 servant, *pa-karun-an na ʔaw*
 sesame, *uʔut*
 seven, *pitu-pitu-a* (things), *mi-a-pitu* (people),
pitu
 seventeen, *məktəp misama ɖa pitu-pitu-a*
 seventy, *maka-pitu*
 sever, *ləʔa*
 sew, *tuʔus*, *ʔaʔi*
 sewing-machine, *misin*, *kikay*
 sex maniac, *ʔuʔa*, *par-babayān*
 sexual intercourse, *ma-ʔa-ʔəʔəl*, *ma-ta-tapuʔ*,
ma-sunu-sunuʔ, *ma-paɖə-paɖək*, *ma-ka-kriŋ*,
mar-ki<a>kidkid, *ma-kərabā-rabā*,
ma-kapə-kapər, *ma-da-dipaw*,
ki-baya-babayān, *mar-ki-baya-bayān*,
p-aʔipəspəs
 shade, *bali*
 shadow, *la-liwan*
 shake, *ʔigtig* (feet to get rid of mud, dust), *sigasug*,
paspas (in the wind), *liŋaʔiŋ* (head), *kəɖkəɖ*
 (with noiseless laughter), *giŋgiŋ*, *bikbik*
 shake something heavy, *gilgil*
 shallow, *a-paʔaran*, *baʔəkar*
 shaman
 bag, *ni-yup<a>yup*, *p<in>ayapay*
 investiture ceremony, *ma-ragan*
 investiture mistress, *pa-suʔud*
 journey, *yauʔas* (*i auʔas*)
 spirit-elect, *k<in>i-ʔujul-an*, *k<in>i-ʔaʔi-an*
 shaman, *maragiwan təmaramaw*, *ma-laɖam*
 shaman (name), *samguan*, *aruilum*
 shamanistic ritual, *ki-suap*, *s<əm>irap*, *p<ən>əʔik*,
parəsi, *ki-a-paʔid*, *pu-ənay*, *m-u-ənay*,
d<əm>ikəs, *b<ən>a-biar*
 shape, *in-u-daway-an*
 share, *ʔəpa*, *nini*
 shark, *buaya*
 sharp, *limudus*, *idaŋ*
 sharpen, *supay*, *səʔay*, *ʔiɖaʔid*, *kədaŋ*
 shave, *guʔəguʔə*, *gisgis* (with a razor)
 she, *taʔtaw*
 she ~ her, *tu-*
 sheaf, *rəkəs*, *bətuʔ*
 sheaf of grain, *lagunan*
 sheath, *ŋaŋiapan*
 sheath of sugarcane, *balubu*
 shelf, *ʔa-ʔapa-[y]an* (grill for meat), *saʔsaʔ*,
saʔasaʔawan (built under the boys's
 dormitory), *raʔra*, *ʔaɖaʔaɖaran* (exhibit
 enemy's heads), *papaɖaran* (big)
 shell (a), *səkiw*
 shell (to), *ʔapurus* (by hand), *pukpuk* (with a flail),
ləsləs (by hand)
 shepherd, *pu<a>rikan*
 shield, *pa-ta-taʔaʔ*, *paʔiŋəɖ*
 shield from sun, *patənan*, *aliŋ*
 shinbone, *dudur*
 shine, *ʔəniʔ*, *ɖiar*
 shiver, *ʔadəʔadək*, *gəngəŋ*
 shoes, *ʔukap*
 shoot (a), *təlyw*
 shoot (to), *təkəs*, *kuay*
 shooting star, *mutani na ʔiʔur*
 shop (a), *tiam*
 short, *likəʔiʔ*, *adarəʔ*
 shorten, *kəskəs*
 shoulder, *ʔiab*

- shoulder pole, *basun*, *basak*
 shout, *ʔuyʔuy*, *puɟijil* ('pouh'), *ɟaɟuy*, *ɟanar*
 show, *piraɟ*, *pa-naʔu*, [iʔliʔ], [ipəsən]
 shred vegetables, *kətkət*
 shrike, *kikik*, *kada*
 shrimp, *kuyan*, *kabus*
 shrink, *təstəs*, [əgəɟ]
 shrub (a), **balukuŋ**
 shut up, *səkəp*, *iməŋ*
 shuttle of a weaving loom, *sa-sunuŋ-an*
 shy, *pəɟpəɟ*
 siblings, *wadi*, *gəti*
 sick, *pilay* (frequently), *paɟulam*, *kua[əŋ]*
 sickle, *saridiu*, *kawkaw*
 side, *ɟapiŋiran*, *saninin*, [iŋidan]
 side by side, *ʔabal*
 side dish, *irup-an*
 sideburns, *gis-a-gis-an*
 sieve (a), *sa-sara*
 sieve (to), *ɟapiʔ*, *sara*
 sifter (to, a), *bitay*
 sign language, *ma-tara-[ima-[ima*
 silent, *saməŋ*, *rəməŋ*
 silly, *ka[a*, *gunɟuŋ*, *aməpuŋ*
 silver, *bu[ənan na kim*
 sing, *təga*, *sənay*, *sələtək* (first and lead others),
 ɟilaɟilaw (a capella)
 single, *kara-sa*
 sink, [əɟəp], [ədən]
 sit, *təŋaɟaw*
 sit on eggs, *ʔəbʔəb*
 six, *na-nəm-a* (objects), *mia-ənəm* (people), *ənəm*
 sixteen, *məkɟəp misama ɟa nanəma*
 sixty, *maka-nənəm*
 skew, *barat*
 skewer, *aɟur*
 skillful, *ləmak*
 skin, [ubiɟ (human), *ku[ɟi* (fruits, vegetables)
 skin flushed, *dulas*
 skin illness due to a dry skin, *kurap*
 skin of Cervus muntjac, *takəluŋ*
 skinny, *iɟiwan*
 skirt, *sasabil*
 skirt (men), *ɟəŋia*, *bətan*
 skirt (women), *tubil*, *labit*
 skull, *buŋluyan*
 skull-cap, [aʔis
 sky, [əŋiɟ], [əŋis
 sky (blue), [əmə>əŋia-ŋia na [əŋiɟ
 slant, *ʔiriŋ*
 slap, *salɟaʔ*, *salətap*
 slash (with a small knife), *kəɾət*
 slash-and-burn, *baʔiɟ*
 slatted base of a bed, *takar*
 slaughterer, [əmə>a-ɟua-tuak
 slaughterhouse, *ɟua-ɟuak-an*
 sled, *guru-gurus-an*
 sleep, [aʔəp], *aləpəʔ*
 sleepy, *atuŋtuŋ*
 slender, *upiɟ*
 sliced sweet potatoes, *binlukuy*
 slide on, *gurus*, *ɟu[əŋ* (dry ground)
 sliding door, *ɟa-ɟu[əŋ-an*
 sling for broken arms, *talapiŋ*
 slip, *ɟu[əy*
 slippery, *da[us*
 slit, *siwaʔ*
 sloppy, *ta-gi[li-gi[id*
 slow, [ələ
 small, *kitəŋ*
 smaller after sharpening, *uɟus*
 smallpox, *masəmək*
 smell (keen sense of), *ɟəŋul*
 smell (to), *sayrab*, *ba[li*
 smell like, *kar-*
 smoke (irritating the nose), *ʔasəb*
 smooth, *kəɟə[as*
 snail, *tutus* (brown), *tapunanan* (*Helicella*),
 tamurarəŋ (Taiwanese), *dindin*
 snail shell, *kara*
 snail, *saŋli* (*Helix pomatia*)
 snake (generic), *unan*
 snake (sloughed skin), *in-u-ɟubus-an*
 snake (unidentified), *yaɟənan*, *liauʔtəŋ*, *artəɟ*
 snake, (bamboo snake), *maʔatan*
 snatch by force, *ʔaraw*
 sneeze, *ŋusiʔ*, *mutus*
 sneezeweed (common), *Centipeda*,
 ka-ŋusi-ŋusiʔ-an
 sniff, *sirup*
 snore, *ʔarun*
 snout, *ŋuarŋur*

- snow, *urla*
 so much here/there, *sakuadu ~ sakuadi*
 so so, *ala?i ~ ila?i*
 soap, *sabun*
 soapberry tree, *Sapindus mukorossi*, *da?u*
 so-called, *ika-kua*
 soft, *sada?u*, *ramət* (rotten), *puni*, *maməs*, *apəl*
 soil ~ ground, *darə?*
Solanum, plant (sp.), *taya*, *rabaw*
 soldier, *hitay*, *apinkə*
 sole (of foot), *daduas*
 some, *samaya*
 sometimes, *ka?udar*, *an?uma*
 son, *kis*
 song, *sənay*, *ba?aw* (badly-sung)
 son-in-law, *?asawa*
 soon, *paduk*
 sorghum, *Sorghum vulgare*, *ba?isan*
 sorrel (pink), *Oxalis corymbosa*, *pərəsək*
 soul, *tinabawan*, *?iab*, *matənkın*, *mawawan*
 sound, *pinuliantayan* (rattles), *pagalaŋgaŋ* (bells),
ləŋaw, *q<ar>ə?əqə?>-an* (rumbling bowels),
qəŋər
 sound of the shaman's bell, *ləsyu*
 soup, *siaw*
 soup (sour), *ba?əŋ*
 sour, *?arsəm*
 source of the water, *tu-rami kana ənay*
 south, *timu?*, *təbur*
 sow, *sa?əm*, *riap*, *duarina*, *duarəpaŋ*, *pu-bini*
 spacious, *baraway*
 spade, *suruda* (weeding), *sakərup*
 span, *pasa*
 Spanish needles, *Bidens bipinnata*, *pu?ut*
 sparkle, *rimat*, *a?abi?aban*
 sparrow, *tənin*, *sasa?i*
 speak, *tistis* (non-stop), *sukda?* (bluntly), *siqsid*
 (clearly), *rəŋay*, *kə?aŋ* (sentence by sentence),
i?u? (unclearly)
 spear, *tu?ag*, *lumay*, *kutaŋ*
 speech, *tabalaŋ* (unclear), *ni-rəŋay-an*
 spend, *ranak*
 spermatozoon, *?u?əd*
 spew out liquid, *apərəq*
 spherical, *limu?umu?ug*
 spider, *kamaŋkamaŋ*, *bu?a?awa?*
 spider web, *bu?a?awa?*
 spike bearing male and female flowers, *bartut*
 spin round, *liud*
 spin-dryer, *pa-pərə?-an*
 spinning wheel, *la?iyun*
 spirit, *mi-a-wakal* (of the road), *t<əm>u?u?* (in
 charge of men), *t<əm>abaŋ* (in charge of
 men), *mi-sa?ikiq* (village gates), *rəbərə?bə?*
 (fire-quenching), *ka-?i?əŋ-an* (of hunting
 grounds), *mi-?alup* (of hunting grounds),
purimawan (looking after human's insides),
puridiwan (small details), *pənasəŋi?i* (on the
 ancestral altar), *pənasəŋa?aw* (on the
 ancestral altar), *mə-ŋa-ŋara* (waiting),
mibabuŋay, *mibabuyul* (of the territory),
miakə?əp (of nature), *miabulu* (river),
mi-a-kubaw (protecting houses),
q<əm>a-?u?un (of changing traditions),
mi-a-qəkal (of the village), *mi-a-datar* (of the
 village), *ka-datar-an* (of the true Puyuma
 village), *i-darə?* (underworld), *mi-a-bini*,
mi-adaŋ (of grain), *rə-banban-aw* (of rising
 sun), *b<ən>a-ba?is* (of changing traditions),
aruilum (name), *p-amə?əg* (protecting houses)
 spirit barrier, *la-?əkaw-an*
 spirits (generic), *birwa*
 spit (with disdain), *bəruta*
 spit out, *ləpa*
 splash, *tapəsi?*, *pə?ik*, *parəsi*
 splinter, *ligaw*
 splinter (get a), *sipasip*
 split, *təkab* (with a tool, into two parts), *təbi?*
 (with hands), *siwa?*, *sənəŋ*, *baŋris*
 spoil, *laŋə?u*
 sponger, *?ə?up*
 spoon, *?i?us*
 spot on the skin, *kuris*
 spouse, *?abal*
 spouses of the spouse's brothers and sisters, *apət*
 sprain, *pasəŋtiŋ*, *bə?i?u?*
 spray, *surut*
 spread, *səsək* (over), *sapsap* (grass on the floor),
ripa? (dirt), *rəsis*, *pira?* (legs wide), *laput*,
qaəray (out), *baybay* (out on a terrace), *ba?ba*
 (on a high place)
 spring (names), *sanu-sanun*, *bərə?bə?*

- spring (of water), *ibəb*
spring dung-beetle, *bərarayan*
spring time, *ka-səbər-an na ʈaʈun*
sprinkle, *tapəsiʔ, suap, ʔaməras, apərəd*
sprinkler (for holy water), *sa-suap-an*
sprout, *təlyw, səbər*
spud, *gagaw*
spur, *səki*
sputum, *durij*
squander, *ranak*
square, *mu-ʈaba-ʈabak*
squash, *ʔəʈəʈ*
squat, *galagal*
squeal of a pig, *pariʔi*
squeeze, *pərəs, pəqəl*
squirrel, *but*
squirrel (flying), *nawan*
stack up, *ʔətib*
stag beetle, *bəru*
stamp, *dəlan*
stand on tiptoe, *dəkil*
stand up, *tigir, təkir*
star, *ʈiʔur, tuʔun*
star (morning), *tarsinan, paramanan*
star (shooting), *m-u-tani na ʈiʔur*
stare at, *sərədək, səʔər*
start, *sikasik, ʔəsəl, libak, kirami*
startle, *təʔay, sənkin, libak*
statue, *in-u-sayəʔ-an, ni-lualu-an*
status, *ika-asat*
stay, *ulay*
stay home, *biʈin*
steal, *ʈakaw*
steam, *awaw*
steel, *ʔasi* (hard), *batulayaw* (soft)
step, *ləkaw* (over), *dupaʔ* (on feces unintentionally)
sterile, *asis*
stew pot, *tamanjan*
stick (a), *ʈa-ʈəpuk-an, ʈərbik, risəm, laʔəʈi ~ la<ʔa>ʔəʈi* (small), *la-luit* (small), *buʈəd*
stick (to), *təpiʔ, kupit, dikəʈ*
stick one's tongue out, *lida*
sticky, *gəʈətən, quʈikit*
sticky and dirty, *sapəlit*
sticky rice (generic), *dikəʈ-an*
sticky rice (sp.), *b<in>ətuʔ-an*
sticky rice dumpling, *tuliabak, tikuy, pinaksay, mandziw, d<in>ukul, b<in>əra-bəras na ʔabay, b<in>ariaw, anku*
sticky rice dumpling (generic), *ʔabay*
stiff, *uʈiʔit, karəqəʔ*
still, *qia ~ qiən, dar*
stingy, *ʔitil*
stir up, *ʈiur, sipran, rawraw, burujan*
stomach, *inʔabay, biʈuka*
stone, *rasaʔ, rarədəʔan, barasaʔ*
stop (motion), *tələʔəq, rəʈaʔ ~ ʈaʔan, qanə*
store, *ʔapət*
straight, *panutug*
straight line, *turik*
straighten, *kəlayat*
strain, *sərəʔ*
strain a joint, *pasənʈij*
strange, *yakayaʔi*
stranger to the group, *ʔunjuʔunju, ʔalaʔala*
strangle, *pərəʔ, bəʈəʔəʈ*
straps, *ta-təkəq-an, pila*
straw (a), *sa-sirup-an*
stray, *sanən*
stray bullet, *abaʈi*
stream, *kaʈi*
strength, *kəqan ~ rə-kəqan*
strengthen, *tukuq*
stretch, *ʔala, kəlayat*
stretch to full extent, *biaʈ*
strew about, *duarina, duarəpan, barbar*
string together, *aʈur*
strip (bamboo), *wikiwik*
stripe, *ʈuri*
strips of bamboo, *baʈədas*
strong, *rəkəq, kəsər*
stubborn, *səki, kirus*
study, *takəsi*
stumble, *laduʔ*
stupid, *puʔaw*
stupid person, *mi-ʈaʈun tu-punuʔ*
sturdy, *ʈaʈuganʔan*
style, *ika-*
submerge, *tənəp*
substitute, *talud*
such that, *kəmaqu*

teeth grind, *para-ŋəŋət tu-wali*
 tell, *ka*
 temper metal, *sərupu*
 temples (anat.), *pa-əŋaŋ-an*
 ten, *pu|u?*, *məktəp* (human and non-uman)
 ten thousand, *saya maŋmanjan ~ məktəp kuɖul*
 tender, *maŋədə*
 tendon, *uraŋ*
 tenor bell, *puʔalak*
 term of address (for women, children's generation), *imi*
 term of address used by men, *ianay*
 termite, *yayan*
 terraced fields, *takəɖakəɖar, mar-taɖa-taɖar na ɖənan, rətarətaɖan*
 territory, *buyul*
 testicles (scrotum), *buʔu*
 thank you, *s<əm>aŋa[-an, layu-an*
 that, *kandju, kandju, idu, idunu, i-dju*
 that's it, *maku*
 the (construction markers), *ɖa, kan, kana, na*
 their, *nantu*
 them (from), *kantaw*
 then, *maw, aw, amuna ~ munə*
 there, *kaɖu*
 there (remote), *ka-dju*
 they, *tu-*
 thick, *təbə?*
 thief, *kara-tə|u tu-[ima, bə|akas tu-[ima, rə-ʔaka-ʔakaw-an, ma-[əʔəs*
 thief (name of), *takiw*
 thigh, *paʔa*
 thin, *saləsəl* (thing)
 think about, *aŋər*
 third, *p<in>a-ka-tə|u ~ par-ka-tə|u*
 third lunar month, *ka-busisi-an*
 thirsty, *aʔaw*
 thirteen, *məktəp misama ɖa tatə|ua*
 thirty, *maka-tə|un*
 this, *kandjini, idi, idjini*
 thorn, *ligaw*
 thorny stem, *t<in>ur-ay*
 those, *naɖu, naɖju, kanaɖju*
 thousand, *kuɖul*
 thread, *wa|ay*
 thread (to), *səbsəb, punbuan* (a needle)

threaten to beat, *ruay*
 three, *ta-tə|u-a* (things), *mi-a-tə|u* (people), *tə|u*
 thresh with feet, *arik*
 throbbing in the head, *bə|bət*
 throw, *ʔanpun* (fiercely), *tapu|* (upward), *tapias* (liquid forcefully), *taləbu?* (into water), *tabar* (straight), *sibasub* (bamboos to frighten enemies), *sandar* (away), *ʔatəl* (rubbish), *ʔapiar* (grain), *ʔaba|abay* (on floor), *bulu?* (overhand), *basuk* (in an untidy way), *bartuk* (in the air far away), *apə|it* (a stick)
 thunder, *ɖəruŋ*
 Tian hsiang, *takilis*
 tick (animal), *riapəɖəŋ*
 tickle, *kidukiɖu, kə|əkə|ək*
 tidy, *dardar*
 tie, *tuŋul* (together), *təŋəs* (a bundle), *ruʔus* (animal's four legs together), *rəkəs, rəkəp* (to a tree), *ʔarəŋ* (rope, belt), *bə|bət*
 tie with a rope, *ti|u?*, *tabiŋ, rikuŋ*
 tie-beam (of roof), *ɖəkər*
 tiger-cat (Formosan), *ʔikulaw*
 tight, *sarəksək, liŋut*
 timid, *ʔatak, amərə*
 tin, *pidiaw, arumi*
 tinnitus, *siwsiw-an*
 tip of grain, *ikur*
 tip of the tongue, *ʔa|uɖtupan*
 tip over, *baʔku|*
 tiredness, *u|əp, tə|uk*
 tit, *kada*
 titillate, *kə|əkə|ək*
 to whom, *kan-manay?*
 toad, *ʔatuba?*
 tobacco, *tamaku, pa-bu|-a-bu|*
 tobacco pipe, *ʔuŋtuŋ, da|alu*
 today, *garəm*
 today, noon, *k<in>a-|ad-an*
 together, *kasa* (bring, put), *ɖakunun* (go)
 toilet, *u-a-ʔaʔi-an*
 tomato, *tomato, kanabinabitan* (wild)
 tomorrow, *an-daman ~ kan-daman*
 tongs for the fire, *ʔaʔiŋa|*
 tongue, *səma?*, *ʔidam*
 too much, *rabas, patusi, ɖaɖu*

- tooth
 badly-set, *suʃi*
 buck-toothed, *ɲadaw*
 canines, *anutus*
 decay, *ʔufʔuf, ɲiʔuʔ*
 gap-toothed, *ɲiʔuʔ*
 gap-toothed (front), *ɲupaʃ*
 incisor, *gutgut*
 molar, *riʔib, bəraʔaɲ*
 some missing, *ɲawa*
 well-set, *saʔuf*
- tooth, *wali*
- toothless (for instruments), *rəbi*
- top (spinning), *asuʃəd*
- torch made from jute, *babauan*
- tornado, *maʃipusapus na baʃi*
- tortoise, *qiaraya*
- tortoise shell, *kuɲkuɲ*
- toss, *ʔapiar* (like grains to poultry)
- touch, *labak* (on shoulder), *kupaʃ*
- towards, *pia, pia-ama*
- towel, *gimpu*
- toy, *ka-[a-[inay-an*
- traces, *k<in>alaɲ-an, in-alap-anan*
- trachoma, *kirat*
- trade, *tiam*
- traditions, *kakuayanan*
- trail, *wakal, k<in>a-bəkas-an*
- trail something along, *sudʃud*
- train, *kapuɲpuɲay, igyu*
- trample, *duʔduʔ, dəʔdəʔ*
- translate, *talud*
- transplant, *aqal*
- transvestite, *putu-babayan, mutu-babayan*
- Transvestite, *mutu-babayan*
- trap, *tiuʔ, tatəkəp* (booby), *salʔap-an* (break-back, for rats), *salʔib-an* (for monkeys), *pəʔir, kaʃaʃa* (for shrikes)
- treasure, *p<in>qayaʃ-an, luk, aənəpan*
- tree
 dead root, *latuɲ*
 rotten stump of a tree, *tuʔud*
 stump, *rakad*
 trunk, *tu-kawi kana*
 trunk without branches, *burus*
- tree, *kawi*
- tree (sp.), *uras, daludu, bəluan*
- tremble, *gigɲiɲ, gəngən*
- tribute, *daʔiɲ, danun*
- Trichodesma calycosum*, plant (sp.), *labilu*
- trick, *busus*
- troubles, *paqulam*
- trough (water), *banaw*
- trousers, *kaʔakaʔ*
- trust someone, *talima, talasəq*
- truth, *panaʔan*
- try, *talam*
- turmeric (aromatic), *Curcuma aromatica, tuʃiab*
- turn, *piʃəs* (away), *lius* (round), *kupu* (upside down), *biʃəd* (something slightly), *bəʃias* (back)
- turn food round in one's mouth, *lami*
- twelve, *məkʔəp misama qa duqwaya*
- twenty, *maka-bəʔaʔan*
- twice, *par-puan*
- twine, *maʃipusapus*
- twins, *ʔidar, maʔapi*
- twist, *piʃəs* (face, ear, mouth, nose), *aʃipəspəs, aʃəs* (between hand and thigh)
- two, *mi-a-dua* (people), *qa-dua-ya* (things), *dua*
- typhoon, *bariwan*
- tyre, *kiʃiɲ*
- ugly, *dursi*
- ulceration, *banay*
- umbilical cord, *pudək*
- umbrella, *kaʃipay, baʃakniʔ*
- uncertain, *kaɲmayay, kamamaw*
- unchanged, *əʔəɲ*
- uncle, *təmama, ama*
- unconcerned, *aʔama*
- uncover, *uʃab, luɲas*
- underarm odor gland, *paʔis*
- underneath, *liusu*
- undone, *taʔa* (come undone)
- undress, *lapus*
- unfold, *baʃad*
- uninterrupted, *nayun*
- unit (wood, bamboo, sugarcane), *ləpus-an*
- unit of a pair, *saninin*
- unkempt, *bisuaʃ ~ basuaʃ*
- unknot, *buar*
- unpick, *taʔa*

- unstable, *tu|aw, ti?atu* (teeth), *tiqatud*
 untidy, *garis*
 untie, *lapus, bakkbak*
 until, *palu*
 up, *isaʔ*
 up to, *patari, palu*
 uphill, *pasəki*
 uproot, *takəpal*
 upset, *səpəl*
 upstream, *sursur, suŋa*
 upstream in a river, *ki<a>-rami-an na ənay*
 urinal, *səbusəbu|an*
 urinate, *tərapus* (hold back), *isi?*, *basay* (strong
 urge to)
 urine, *isi?*
 Ursa Major, *pitumanan*
 Ursa Minor, *ribulu?*
 us, *niam, mimi* (emphatic)
 us (to, from), *kanta*
 us ~ our, *kaniam*
 use, *tara*
 uterus, *pialakan, danaw*
 uvula, *pakuatikut*
 valley, *bə|əluan*
 van, *siaki*
 vegetable (unidentified), *takunʔkuy, takunukun,*
rianum
 vegetables (generic), *ku|an*
 vegetation, *ʔa|un*
 vehicle, *pa|iqiŋ*
 Venus, *bulu?*
 vertebra, *buʔə|*
 very, *sa|aw*
 village, *qəkal, datar, baywan*
 villagers, *sa-qəkal-an, q<in>əkal-an-an*
 vine (sp.), *daruŋəl*
 viper, *palkapuk*
 virgin place, *imal, gərima, auʔ*
 virile, *baŋsar*
 visit, *riŋiʔ* (a person living alone), *kə|iuʔ*
 vital energy, *lu?um*
 vitals, *purimawan, ki-a-naʔay-an, ni-aba-abak*
 vitex (wild), *Vitex quinata, saŋ|iʔw*
 voice (sweet), *apəl*
 voiceless, *ʔuwas*
 vomit, *qəlia*
- vulva, *kuti*
 wag the tail, *lika|ik, bəkbək*
 wages, *libun*
 waist, *pa-parəʔ-an*
 waist-apron (women), *pakəluʔ*
 wait for, *ŋara*
 wake (for deceased), *ʔaʔəp, saunip, marəgəl,*
likap, irəbək, gərapu, əlum
 wake up, *sənkɪn, səgiu* (by a gentle pat), *salʔun*
 (by shaking s.o), *ʔapas* (late), *baluk*
 walk, *wakawak* (with empty hands), *ʔidaw* (as
 drunk), *piʔak* (as drunk), *libat* (next to), *lalap*
 (quietly to find game), *kaway, asəpiraw*
 (sideways), *asəgiaŋ* (staggering step)
 walking stick, *sarkuʔan, arənuʔi*
 wall, *libəŋ*
 want, *ua?i*
 warehouse, *kubaw*
 warm up, *lanlan, qanqan*
 warmth, *sadəku*
 warped by exposure to the sun, *ʔakub*
 wash, *sabsab* (feet, hands, rice, windows),
ri?ənuʔ (face), *ʔuram* (hair with water used to
 rinse rice), *lədəp* (woman in childbirth), *lisaw*
 (dishes), *dirus, basəʔ* (clothes)
 wasp, *gərgər*
 watch (a), *tuki, maʔakʔək*
 watch (to), *səʔər* (knitting one's brows), *na?u*
 water, *si?si?* (drip drip), *nanum, lisaw, ənay, bru*
 water (river), *qanum*
 water (underground), *buak*
 water spouting like a geyser, *bənəsəŋ*
 waterfall, *tagurawan, salʔaʔ-an*
 watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris, taramunag*
 wave (in water), *ŋa|un, kə|un, gumgum,*
b<in>u|bu|an
 wax apple, *Jumbu air, Eugenia javanica, lianbu*
 way under rocks, *lamuʔ*
 we (excl.), *mi-/mi*
 we (incl.), *ta*
 weak, *ramram, apəl, aləmək*
 wealthy, *mi-paysu*
 weapons, *sina?ata, sinadaday*
 wear (a mourning band), *libu?*
 weasel, *kunʔkuy*
 weather (fine), *mə-riwak na wari*

- weather forecast, *wari*
 weave (to), *tənun*, *aʔur*
 weave a garland, *ʔupid*
 weaving loom
 batten, *ʔaʔa*
 beam of a loom, *aʔiwadian*
 breast beam, *aʔip*
 colored thread for the weft, *sasaʔib*
 frame, *ta-tənun-an*
 heddles, *[ətə]ətan*
 knife, *tənək*
 leash and leash rod, *tiʔitiqan*
 shed-rods, *arəqan*
 treadle, *sasabilʔan*
 warp, *maʔalay*
 weft, *aʔayaw*
 winder, *ləsləs*
 wooden back-band, *paʔud*
 weaving undone, *tipas*
 web, *tabukul*
 wedding or mourning tent, *sanay-anay*
 wedge, *ʔagal*
 weed (to), *latud*, *galgal*, *buʔəd*, *biʔbiʔ*
 weep, *ʔajis*
 weevil, *bərəsukan*
 weigh, *tintin*
 weigher, *ti<a>ntin-an*
 welcome, *ki-ʔəbuŋ*, *rubis*, *ʔanan*
 well, *rua*
 well (for water), *təbun*
 well done, *saʔuʔ*
 west, *qaya*, *dakir*
 Westerner, *balaka*
 wet, *daʔəkən*
 what?, *manay*
 whatever, *talustus*
 wheat, *mugi*
 wheel, *muʔaʔaʔaʔaw*, *kiʔiŋ*
 when? (future), *an-asua* ~ *kan-asua*
 when? (past), *a-sua*
 where?, *i-sua*
 wherever, *sanʔkar*
 whetstone, *sa-supay-an*, *marupunay*, *ka-kədan*
 whip (a), *la-ləpit* ~ *sa-la-ləpit*
 whip (to), *labit*
 whirl (for water), *ʔinaw*
 whirligig, *asuʔəd*
 whisper, *ada-ada*
 whistle, *patiup*, *paksip*
 white, *buʔənan*
 white skinned, *manədə*
 white-throated rail, *Amaurornis phoenicura*
 chinensis, *kuʔakuʔak*
 whitewash, *[əpə]*, *qəʔəniʔ*
 who act as..., *tinu-*
 who?, *i-manay*
 whorl (in hair), *ʔaʔipuduan*
 why?, *daw*, *mu-ama*
 wide, *ʔiʔabaŋ*, *qəkan*
 widen, *ʔuʔʔul*
 wife, *katagwin*
 wife's elder brother, *siqun*
 wife's younger sisters, *umus*
 wince, *niʔsili*
 wind
 autumn, *ʔəbas*
 beginning of winter, *ka-ləbəs-an*
 cool from the north, *p<ən>aspas*
 draught, *pa-libat na baʔi*
 from anywhere, *pa-barat na baʔi*
 from north, *ʔ<əm>ami na baʔi*
 from south, hot, *ləmuŋ*
 from south, warm, *karayaʔ*
 from Tarumak village, *kəma i tarumarumaʔ*
 storm, *baʔi-an*
 with bells, *mi-siŋsiŋ-an na baʔ*, *pa-s<ar>iŋsiŋ*
 na baʔi
 winding round, *ʔikaw*, *labit*
 window, *ʔataw*
 wine, *uʔaban* (millet or rice), *ʔəraw*
 wing, *paʔpaʔ*
 wink, *rimat*
 winner, *sanʔaʔ*
 winnow, *ʔapiʔ*
 winter time, *ka-litək-an* ~ *ka-guʔu-an*
 wipe, *ʔiʔul*, *ʔiʔu* (anus), *kəris*
 wire, *saʔay*, *liŋas*
 with, *kay*
 withdraw, *[əgəʔ]*
 wives of first cousins, *umus*
 wives of the husband's younger brothers, *umus*
 woman, *s<in>ugay-an*, *babayan*

- woman (young), *buʎayan*
 woman's apron, *sukun*
 woman's female friend, *ŋiqa*, *anay*
 women's puttees, *kaʃiŋ*
 wood, *kawi*
 wood (dead), *baʃaŋ*
 wooden plank prevent from falling, *tar-alib*
 wooden planks of a cart, *taŋtəg*
 woodpecker (unidentified), *təkənun*
 woodshed, *pa-kawi-an* ~ *pu-a-kawi-an* ~
pu-kawi-an
 word, *ŋai*, *bati*
 words (unkind), *ŋudus*
 work, *saʔur* (in team), *pakuʔkuʔ* (hard), *maʔat*
 (maintenance), *karun*, *ila* (done by someone
 else), *daʃum* (two people in a field), *bəʔəʔ*
 (hard)
 world, *punapunan*
 world of dead shamans, *ka-auʎas-an*, *auʎas*
 worm, *ʃərəma* (bamboos), *tuʔutuʔuʔan*, *ʔuʎəd*
 (wood), *ʔuʎəd* (red), *kurap* (ringworm), *baʔar*
 (roundworm, intestinal)
 worries, *mu-ʎuʔuʔ-an*
 worries (have), *mi-ʔarəʔ-an*
 wound, *ranak*, *palaw*, *buʎiʔ*
 wound at the outer corner of the eye,
s<in>iliwiʔ-an
 wrench one's back, *bərawi*
 wrestle, *rəbu*
 wriggle (fish), *bəkbək*
 wring (as laundry), *pəʔəʔ*
 wrinkled skin, *mu-ʎəgəʔ na ʎubiʔ*
 wrist bone, *ŋiyaʎ*
 write, *tiʎil* ~ *tiʎin*
 wrong, *paməli*
 wry face, *busiʎisiʎi*
 yam, *Dioscorea alata*, *tanuban*
 yawn, *ʔayʔay*
 year, *kan-mari-ʔami* ~ *an-mari-ʔami* (next),
a-mari-ʔami (last), *ʔami*
 yeast, *pikak*
 yell, *səraʔ*, *ʔuyʔuy* (from far off)
 yellow, *ma-ʎuʎuʔ*, *ʎanaŋ*
 yes, *aiwa*
 yesterday, *a-daman*
 yet, *qia* ~ *qien*
 ylang-ylang, *Cananga odorata*, *ʎiutu*
 you, *yuyu* (emphatic), *yu* (sg.), *nu-* (sg.), *muimu*
 (emphatic), *mu-/mu* (pl.)
 you (to, from), *kanu*, *kanmu*
 young, *lalak*, *tu-taŋiʎa uniən qa gumul*
 younger, *mara-mar-anak*
 younger female cousins, *umus*
 youngest, *ʔitul*, *mar-ana-anak-mar-na-nak*
 your (pl.), *nanmu*
 your (sg.), *nanu*
 zebu, *guŋ*
 zebu (unidentified), **makatunu**, **makayun**, **kitaŋ**,
karayasay
 zebu's hump, *taŋqul*
 zenith, *ka-ʎaʔuk-an*, *k<in>a-ʎaʎaw-an*
 zig-zag, *ta-giʎi-giʎid*

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By Josiane Cauquelin

Nanwang Puyuma-English Dictionary

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