

LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS MONOGRAPH SERIES 56

# **Nanwang Puyuma-English Dictionary**

by

Josiane Cauquelin

Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan  
2015

## ***LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS MONOGRAPH SERIES***

### **EDITORIAL BOARD**

---

#### *Editor in Chief*

Chih-Chen Jane Tang (Academia Sinica)

#### *Associate Editors*

Henry Y. Chang (Academia Sinica)

Shengli Feng (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Randy J. LaPolla (Nanyang Technological University)

Thomas Hun-Tak Lee (The Chinese University of Hong Kong)

Yen-Hwei Lin (Michigan State University)

Chen-Sheng Luther Liu (National Chiao Tung University)

Pei-chuan Wei (Academia Sinica)

John Whitman (Cornell University)

#### *Editorial Board Members*

- Mark C. Baker (Rutgers University)
- Zhiming Bao (National University of Singapore)
- Robert A. Blust (University of Hawai'i, Mānoa)
- Keh-jiann Chen (Academia Sinica)
- Gennaro Chierchia (Harvard University)
- Guglielmo Cinque (University of Venice)
- Bernard Comrie (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)
- Ik-sang Eom (Hanyang University)
- Hiroya Fujisaki (University of Tokyo)
- Martin Haspelmath (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology)
- C.-T. James Huang (Harvard University)
- Larry M. Hyman (University of California, Berkeley)
- Christine Lamarre (Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales)
- Richard K. Larson (Stony Brook University)
- Paul Jen-kuei Li (Academia Sinica)
- Chinfa Lien (National Tsing Hua University)
- Ian Maddieson (University of California, Berkeley)
- Kikuo Maekawa (The National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics)
- Alec Marantz (New York University)
- James A. Matisoff (University of California, Berkeley)
- James Myers (National Chung Cheng University)
- Mamoru Saito (Nanzan University)
- Rint Sybesma (Leiden University)
- Hsiu-fang Yang (National Taiwan University)

#### *Editorial Assistants*

Joyce Chun-yu Kuo (Academia Sinica)

Cary Mei-Chen Chen (Academia Sinica)

Ya-Ting Weng (Academia Sinica)

## Acknowledgements

A great number of people have helped me in the preparation of this dictionary.

I would like to thank Professor Dah-an Ho, Former Director, and the Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica for their invitations on several occasions in 2008, 9<sup>th</sup> November to 15<sup>th</sup> December and 2009, November 1 to December 8.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to Elizabeth Zeitoun for her encouragement.

I am indebted to Stacy Teng who provided helpful comments and shared her knowledge about the language.

Thanks are also due to Laurent Sagart for useful discussions and assistance.

I am indebted to R. Blust who kindly allowed me to use his work, the on-line Austronesian Comparative Dictionary.

My deepest gratitude goes, of course, to the Puyuma of Nanwang. In particular, I owe a debt of gratitude to the late temamataw Shetiang (1933–2003), my chief informant, and to his family whose life I shared for many months. I am grateful also to the late Isaw (1948–2006), who patiently explained to me the subtleties of his language; to the late Abukul (1911–2004), to Irubay, my dear friend. And to Ushiu with whom I still spend hours checking and re-checking vocabulary whenever I am in Nanwang. Ukak and his wife, the late Muya, were especially helpful with obsolete terms.

Words are not enough to express my gratitude to Raleigh Ferrell for the heavy work he did, giving comments and suggestions. He is a constant confrère.

Last, but not least, I wish to thank Gérard Montastier, my partner, who shared the hardships of fieldwork in the early 1980's, was of great help especially in motivating me while we were both learning to speak Puyuma.

Nanwang, Paris, September 2012



# Table of Contents

<i>Acknowledgements</i> .....	i
<i>List of Abbreviations</i> .....	v
Introduction .....	1
1. Background .....	1
1.1 Brief introduction to Nanwang Puyuma .....	2
1.1.1. Dialects .....	4
1.1.2 Previous lexicographic works on Nanwang-Puyuma .....	4
1.2 Notes about fieldwork .....	4
1.3 Organization of the work .....	5
2. Notes on Nanwang Puyuma grammar .....	5
2.1 Phonology .....	5
2.1.1 Consonants and vowels .....	6
2.1.2 Stress .....	8
2.1.3 Syllabic, word structure .....	8
2.2 Morphology .....	9
2.2.1 Roots .....	9
2.2.2 Affixes .....	9
2.2.3 Reduplication .....	17
2.3 Syntax .....	18
2.3.1 Pronouns .....	18
2.3.1.1 Personal pronouns .....	18
2.3.1.2 Inalienable possessive pronouns .....	19
2.3.1.3 Interrogative pronouns .....	20
2.3.1.4 Demonstrative pronouns .....	21
2.3.2 Construction markers .....	22
2.3.3 The verb system .....	23
2.3.3.1 The different ‘foci’ .....	23
2.3.3.2 Nominalization .....	27
3. The calendar .....	28
4. Examples of measure words .....	30
5. Appendix Numerals .....	31
5.1 Cardinal numbers .....	32
5.1.1 Counting humans .....	33
5.1.2 Counting non-humans .....	33

5.2 Ordinal numbers .....	34
5.2.1 Form ordinal numbers .....	34
5.2.2 X objects per person.....	34
5.2.3 One by one .....	35
5.2.4 Make 2, 3, 4 pieces.....	36
5.2.5 Repeat an action X times .....	36
6. References.....	37
7. The deer, a story narrated by temamataw Shetiang.....	40
8. Organization of the Puyuma-English lexicon.....	43
 Puyuma-English Lexicon .....	 45
English-Puyuma Index .....	528

## 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 <sup>st</sup> Person
2	2 <sup>nd</sup> Person
3	3 <sup>rd</sup> 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 Puyuma<sup>1</sup> 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).

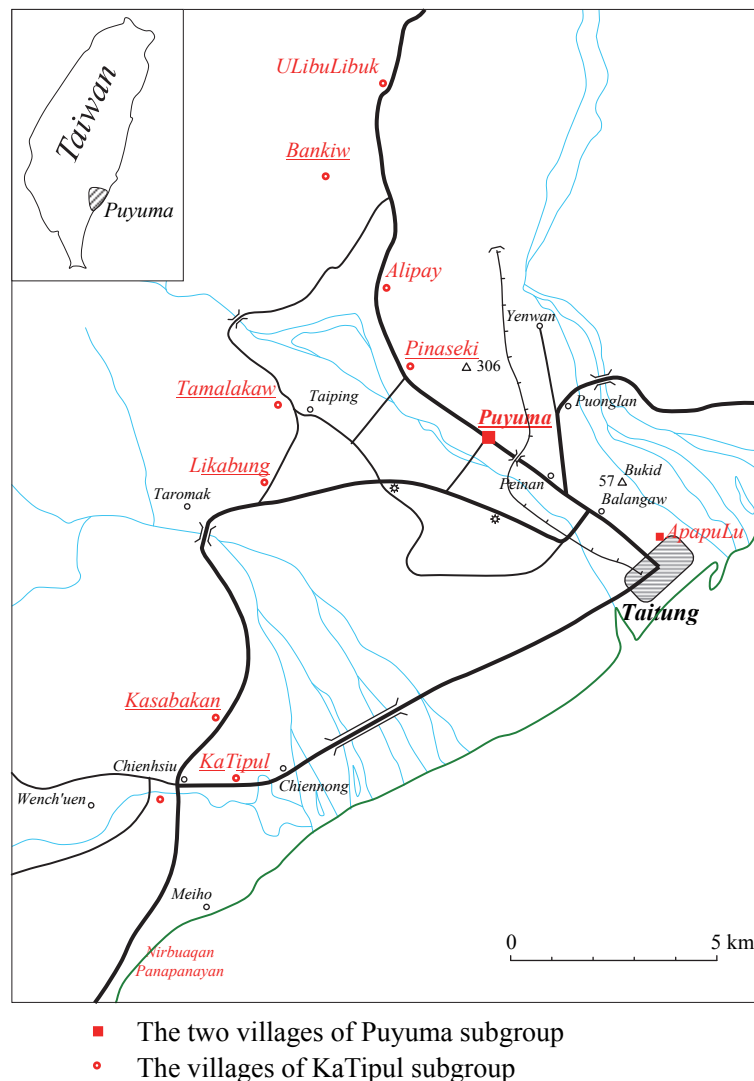
**Table 1:** Ethnographic classification of the Puyuma villages

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

<sup>1</sup> 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'.



**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).<sup>2</sup>

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

---

<sup>2</sup> 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 informant<sup>3</sup> temamataw Shetiang (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 Shetiang 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 Shetiang 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.

---

<sup>3</sup> 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 Puyuma<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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>karaʔ</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>aʔamo</i> ~ <i>aʔamu</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*, *dulien*. 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* [kurəbabaɭi] ‘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
ɲai ‘word’	mareɲay ‘speak’	auɭas ‘world of dead shamans’	aw ‘and’	arenuɪ ‘stick’	apuy ‘fire’
aiwa ‘yes’	‘abay ‘sticky rice cake’	ɭaud ‘east’	bariaw ‘reed, plant’	tamuimuisan ‘butterfly caterpillar’	babuy ‘wild boar’
saima ‘little’	minaɲay ‘die’	auka ‘go’	PF	aruilum ‘ancestor name’	tutuy ‘puppy’
saigu ‘know’	ɭiabanay ‘lizard’	ɭaus ‘keep an eye on’	ɭaw ‘human being’	paɭamui ‘quickly’	təmuy ‘full up’
karais ‘boy~girlfriend’	buɭay ‘beautiful’	mayɖaud ‘earthquake’	basikaw ‘bamboo’	kuiku ‘I’	laɲuy ‘swim’

## 2.1.2 Stress

Stress always falls on the last syllable, e.g. *buɭán* ‘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’  
bissyllabic bases:  
*arə-ʔaʔiʔaʔi* ‘smell of excrement’ < *ʔaʔi* ‘excrement’  
trissyllabic 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-ḍa-ḍikuḷ* ‘might fight’ < *ḍikuḷ* ‘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’  
*kaḷiḍəkalan* ‘the true village’ < *ḍəkalan* ‘village’  
*kaḷiḍənanan* ‘the true mountain’ < *ḍənanan* ‘mountain’  
*kaḷisənanan* ‘the true light’ (from the sky) < *sənanan* ‘brightness’  
*kaḷidaḷanan* ‘the true road’ (the old road of the village) < *daḷan* ‘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-buḷan* ‘during one month’ < *buḷan* ‘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-isat-an* ‘was above’,  
*m-u-* ‘go’, e.g. *m-u-ki-isat-an* ‘go to the top of’ and *m-u-ki-ḷikuḍan* ‘go on the back of’.
  
18. *ki-* attaches to verbal bases and means ‘do to oneself, get for oneself’  
*ki-naṭay* ‘to commit suicide’ < *naṭay* ‘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. *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* ~ *g<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-maʃina-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-təmama* ‘father and son/daughter’ < *təmama* ‘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-ʃərag* ‘to fall down one after the other one’ < *ʃərag* ‘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-ʃakuban 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-kipiŋ* ‘to wear clothes’ < *kipiŋ* ‘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-taw-an* ‘villagers’ < *taw* ‘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’<sup>5</sup> and verbalizer  
*pa-tigami* ‘to have someone write a letter’ < *tigami* ‘a letter’ (< Jap.)  
*pa-kan* ‘to feed’ < *əkan* ‘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’

---

<sup>5</sup> *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-kipiŋ* ‘put clothes [on someone]’ < *kipiŋ* ‘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-kipiŋ* ‘to put on clothes’ < *kipiŋ* ‘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-fuʃu-an* ‘big breasted’ < *fufu* ‘breast’  
*ra-təʔə-təʔək-an* ‘big butt’ < *təʔək* ‘buttocks’
53. *sa-...-an* attaches to nominal bases and denotes ‘a unit of’ (cf. *sa* ‘one’)

- sa-daɭukap-an* ‘a handspan’  
 (unit of measure used for the boars’ snout) < *daɭukap* ‘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-ɭiab-an* ‘on the beach’ < *ɭiab* ‘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-ɖuɭiɖuɭid* ‘pretend not to know’ < *ɖuɭid* ‘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-ɖapuɭ* ‘to wear flowers’ < *ɖapuɭ* ‘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-buɭayan ~ t<in>ua-buɭa-buɭayan* < *buɭayan* ‘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-ʔuʔu* (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’ < *ʔisau* ‘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. *d<em>adirus* ‘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	kaniam	naniam	-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 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular:

- (2) a. *yuyu a Puyuma.*  
 2S.Emph Nom Puyuma  
 ‘You, you are Puyuma.’
- b. *tu-bəray-anay kanu.*  
 3Gen-give-I/BF 2S.Obl  
 ‘S/he/they gave it to you.’
- c. *nanu ruma<sup>2</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> person forms *taytaw* and *tu-* are used in an impersonal sense, cf. ‘(some) one’, e.g. *tu-sa[leman-ay na buŋa* ‘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>ʔba</i> ‘elder sibling’	<i>ʔba-li</i> <sup>6</sup> ‘my elder sibling’	<i>ʔba-ʔ-u</i> ‘your elder sibling’	<i>ʔba-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>aʔi</i> ‘man’s male friend’	<i>aʔi-li</i>	<i>aʔi-ʔ-u</i>	<i>aʔi-ʔ-taw</i>
<i>ŋiɖa</i> ‘woman’s female friend’	<i>ŋiɖa-li</i>	<i>ŋiɖa-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)’.<sup>7</sup> 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 *k<em>a-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).

<sup>6</sup> Not used for younger-generation kin.

<sup>7</sup> 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 ʔi, nantaw kan-manay?*  
 this Top 3Gen what-this  
 ‘This belongs to whom?’
- d. *idini na tiʔil ʔi, 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	naɖi, naɖini	naɖu, naɖunu	naɖju
Oblique	Sing	kandɿ, kandini	kandɿ, kandunu <sup>8</sup>	kandju
	Plur	kandɿ, kandini, kanaɖi, kanaɖini	kanaɖu, kanaɖunu	kanaɖju

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

- (i) *kandɿ kana pinayapay kandɿ kana niyubayub.*  
 this Lig bag this Lig bag  
 ‘These bags, there.’
- (ii) *kandɿ kana kikay kandɿ 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*    *kuɭaŋ*.  
          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. *mənaɟu*                      *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. *kəməukut 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 ʔaraw* ‘Help me to get some wine with the dipper.’ (Lit. ‘You help me to get some wine with the dipper.’) [polite imperative]<sup>9</sup>  
 b. *laʔub-anay na anay kana laʔub* ‘The water is drawn with the dipper.’ [beneficiary focus]  
 c. *laʔub-anay na laʔub kana anay* ‘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.

<sup>9</sup> 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 anay 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’.<sup>10</sup>

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.’

<sup>10</sup> 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 <sup>11</sup> >, ma-, mu-, Ø		Ø	
PF	-aw	-i	-u	-i
LF	-ay		-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).

<sup>11</sup> 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<əṃ>irus-ku	d<əṃ>adirus-ku	dadirus-ku	adi-ku d<əṃ>irus	dirus	adi dirus
PF	ku-dirus-aw	ku-dadirus-aw	ku-dadirus-i	adi-ku dirus-i	dirus-u	adi dirus-i
LF	ku-dirus-ay	ku-dadirus-ay	--	adi-ku dirus-i	dirus-i	adi dirus-i
I/BF	ku-dirus-anay	ku-dadirus-anay	ku-dadirus-an	adi-ku dirus-an	dirus-an	adi dirus-an

- (11) a. *d<əm>irus-ku.*  
wash<AF>wash-1S.Nom  
‘I washed ~ I wash.’
- b. *adi-ku d<əm>irus.*  
Neg-1S.Nom wash<AF>wash  
‘I did not wash ~ I do not wash.’
- c. *d<əm>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. *adi-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. *adi-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. *adi-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*                      *qia*    *qa*                      *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’  
*imany 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>tarbiʃibiʃin ka-pat-an</i>	‘the fifth’	<i>ka luaf-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-waʃu-waʃu-an</i>	‘the eighth’	<i>ka-waʃu-an</i>
February	‘the ninth’	<i>ka-iwa-[y]an</i>	‘the ninth’	<i>ka-iwa-[y]an</i>
February-March	–	–	‘the front’	<i>ɲawɲaway</i>
March	‘the tenth’	<i>ka-puʃuʔ-an</i>	‘the tenth’	<i>ka-puʃuʔ-an</i>

The calendar and the activities:

April

*ka-mawmaw-an* ‘the pre-eminent’

*mu-paʃuʔnay la na sasaʃəman* ‘the three blades have been planted (so we can start planting)’

May

*ka-ɖua-[y]an* ‘second’

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

June

*ka-təʃu-an* ‘third month’

*g<əm>əʃi kana ʃumay i karumaʔ an* ‘pull up rice in front of the Ancestors’ cult house’

*mar-ʔani pənia la, ta-ʔapəʃ-aw na dawa kana aʃiʔʃiʔ* ‘the harvest is all over, we put the millet in the granary’

July

*ka-pat-an* ‘the fourth’

*muʃaʃiaban-ta* ‘we perform the “going to the sea” harvest rite’

*kamiɖaʔənanay* ‘festival’

*pubini kana guʃuan* ‘we plant *guʃuan*, (a winter rice sp.)’

August

*ka-pat-an ɲuwayan-an* ‘the front fourth’

*səməkəɖ la na kada, səmaʃəm-ta ɖa buɲa* ‘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)’

*səmaʃəm-ta ɖa buɲa* ‘we plant sweet potatoes’

October

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

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

November

*ka-nəm-an* ‘the sixth’

*t<əm>uɔag tu-busisi kana buɔaw* ‘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’

*taɕəbəlaw na [agunan i ɔuma, 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’

*pakaɔudal na puyuma* ‘Puyuma call for the rain’

*ma-ɔapəɕ kana ɔuɔəd na tiam* ‘the tiam household’s members performed the “hide the worms” rite’

*ma-ɔapəɕ kana kuɔabaw na balanɔato* ‘the Balangato household’s members performed the “hide the rats” rite’

*pubini kana inɔu* ‘we planted the *inɔu* rice (unidentified summer rice from dry rice paddies)’

March

*ka-puɔuɔ-an* ‘the tenth’ (March is called *ka-sara-saraw-an na buɔan*, ‘it is the month when we lose our way’)

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

*miɔapuɕ na dulidul* ‘*Erythrina variegata* is blooming’

*miɔapuɕ na dulidul, ka-sara-saraw-an na buɔan, ma-sa-saraw na ɕaw* ‘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-chhiu<sup>n</sup> ‘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 ʔəluʔ</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>ʔəluʔ</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	pat
5	lima
6	ənəm
7	pitu
8	waɭu
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-təlu
12	məktəp misama ɖa ɖaɖuaya	40	maka-pətəl
13	məktəp misama ɖa tatəlua	50	maka-luaɭ
14	məktəp misama ɖa papata	60	maka-nəmən
15	məktəp misama ɖa laluaɭa	70	maka-pitu
16	məktəp misama ɖa nanəma	80	maka-waɭu
17	məktəp misama ɖa pitupitua	90	maka-iwa
18	məktəp misama ɖa waɭuwaɭua	100	sa-ləman
19	məktəp misama ɖa wayawayaya		
20	maka-bəɭaʔan		

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

Above a hundred

200	ɖuaya ləman
-----	-------------



300    təlua ləman  
 1000   sa kuḍul  
 2000   quaya kuḍul

Above a thousand

10000    saya maŋmaŋan ~ məktəp kuḍul  
 1000000   sa ləman maŋmaŋan

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

1    mi-sa-sa  
 2    mia-qua  
 3    mia-təlu  
 4    mia-pat  
 5    mia-luat  
 6    mia-ənəm  
 7    mia-pitu  
 8    mia-walu  
 9    mia-iwa  
 10   məktəp

Example: *mia-qua qa walak* ‘two children’  
*məktəp biṭunun* ‘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    qa-qua-ya  
 3    ta-təlu-a  
 4    pa-pat-a  
 5    la-luat-a  
 6    na-nəm-a  
 7    pitu-pitu-a  
 8    walu-walu-a  
 9    iwa-iwa-ya  
 10   məktəp

Example: *ulaya na paḷakwan na qa-qua-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 <sup>rd</sup>	puka-ta-təlu
4 <sup>th</sup>	puka-apat
5 <sup>th</sup>	puka-luaʔ
6 <sup>th</sup>	puka-ənəm
7 <sup>th</sup>	puka-pitu
8 <sup>th</sup>	puka-waʔu
9 <sup>th</sup>	puka-iwa
10 <sup>th</sup>	puka-məkʔəp
last	likudə-kudən

Example: *kuiku amaw na puka-apat kaniem 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-təp 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 ɖinəkalanən* ‘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 ɖinəkalan* ‘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 ɖinəkalan* ‘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 ɖinəkalan* ‘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 ɖinəkalan* ‘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 ɖinəkalan* ‘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 ɖinəkalan ~ kar-pitu-anay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinekalan*  
 ‘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 ɖinəkalan ~ kar-waɭu-anay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinekalan*  
 ‘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 ɖinəkalan ~ kar-iwa-yanay ɖa biɖunun na ɖinekalan*  
 ‘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-təlu-təlu-an ~ kar-mia-təlu-an
four by four	kar-mi-pa-pat-an ~ kar-mia-pat-an
five by five	kar-mi-lua-luaṭ-an ~ kar-mia-luaṭ-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-waḷu-waḷu-an ~ kar-mia-waḷu-an
nine by nine	kar-mi-iwa-iwa-yan ~ kar-mia-iwa-yan
ten by ten	kar-pa-puḷuʔan

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

*kar-mi-təlu-təlu-an kəmakawaŋ* ~ *kar-mia-təlu-an* ‘walk three by three’

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

*kar-mi-lua-luaṭ-an kəmakawaŋ* ~ *kar-mia-luaṭ-an kəmakawaŋ* ‘walk five by five’

etc.

*kara-nantanta-[y]an* ‘all of us’, e.g.

*an muḷaḷiaban ʔi, aməli na kara-nantanta-[y]an na paḷakwan* ‘when we celebrate the “going to the beach” festival, the men’s houses do not celebrate it together’

*an pənia-ta muḷaḷiaban 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-qua-[y]aw səmaltəb na ʔasəpan* ‘I cut the sugar cane into two pieces.’

*ku-par-ka-təlu-aw səmaltəb na ʔasəpan* ‘I cut the sugar cane into three pieces.’

*ku-par-ka-luaṭ-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-təluṇ

4 times      par-pat

5 times	par-luat
6 times	par-ənəm
7 times	par-pitu
8 times	par[u]-wa[u]
9 times	par-iwa
10 times	par-məktəp or par-pulu?

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-tə[un-ku səmənay* ‘I sing three times.’

*ku-par-tə[un-ay mərəʔrəʔ i duliən* ‘I have embraced Dulian three times.’

*ku-par-tə[un-anay pənukpuk na puakpuk* ‘I used the whip to hit him thrice.’

*ku-par-tə[lu-tə[un-ay marəŋay* ‘I repeated three times.’

*mu-par-tə[un-ku dəməlia* ‘I vomited three times.’

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

*ku-par-pat-ay mərəʔrəʔ i duliən* ‘I have embraced Dulian four times.’

*ku-par-pat-aw təmagtəg na tagtəg* ‘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-luat-ay-ku marəŋay* ‘I repeated five times.’

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

\*\*It is impossible to say *par-[luat-aw*.

etc.

## 6. References

- Adelaar, K. Alexander. 1988. More on Proto-Malayic. *Rekonstruksi dan cabang-cabang Melayu Induk*, ed. by Mohd. Thani Ahmad & Zaini Mohamed Zain, 57–99. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- Adelaar, K. Alexander. 2000. Siraya reduplication. *Oceanic Linguistics* 39.1:33–52.
- Blust, Robert. 1979. Proto-Western Malayo-Polynesian vocatives. *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde* 135.2–3:205–251.
- Blust, Robert. 1995. *Austronesian Comparative Dictionary* (ACD). Computer file, Department of Linguistics, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa.

- Blust, Robert. 1999. Subgrouping, circularity and extinction: some issues in Austronesian comparative linguistics. *Selected Papers from the Eighth International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics*, ed. by Elizabeth Zeitoun & Paul Jen-kuei Li, 31–94. Taipei: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.
- Blust, Robert. 2003. *Thao Dictionary*. Taipei: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.
- Blust, Robert. 2012. *Austronesian Comparative Dictionary (ACD)*. Manuscript.
- Cauquelin, Josiane. 1991a. The Puyuma language. *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde* 147.1:17–60.
- Cauquelin, Josiane. 1991b. *Dictionnaire Puyuma-Français*. Paris: École Française d'Extrême Orient.
- Cauquelin, Josiane. 2004. *The Aborigines of Taiwan—The Puyuma: From Headhunting to the Modern World*. London: RoutledgeCurzon.
- Cauquelin, Josiane. 2008. *Ritual Texts of the Last Traditional Practitioners of Nanwang Puyuma*. Taipei: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.
- Dempwolff, Otto. 1934. *Vergleichende Lautlehre des Austronesischen Wortschatzes*. I. Band. Induktiver Aufbau einer indonesischen Ursprache. Hamburg: C. Boysen.
- Duris, Antoine. 1968. *Dictionnaire Français-Amitsu*. Taichung: Kuang-hsi Press (mimeo).
- Duris, Antoine. 1969. *Dictionnaire Amitsu-Français*. Taichung: Kuang-hsi Press (mimeo).
- Dyen, Isidore. 1995. Borrowing and inheritance in Austronesianistics. *Austronesian Studies Relating to Taiwan*, ed. by Paul Jen-kuei Li, Cheng-hwa Tsang, Ying-kuei Huang, Dah-an Ho & Chiu-yu Tseng, 793–804. Taipei: Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica.
- Ferrell, Raleigh. 1969. *Taiwan Aboriginal Groups: Problems in Cultural and Linguistic Classification*. Taipei: Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica.
- Ferrell, Raleigh. 1970. *Paiwan Stem Vocabulary*. Manuscript.
- Ferrell, Raleigh. 1982. *Paiwan Dictionary*. Pacific Linguistics C-73. Canberra: The Australian National University.
- Fey, Virgia. 1986. *Amis Dictionary*. Taipei: The Bible Society.
- Huang, Lillian M (黃美金). 2000. *A Reference Grammar of Puyuma*. Taipei: Yuanliou.
- Li, Paul Jen-kuei (李壬癸). 2006. Numerals in Formosan languages. *Oceanic Linguistics* 45.1: 133–152.
- Li, Paul Jen-kuei (李壬癸), & Shigeru Tsuchida (土田滋). 2001. *Pazih Dictionary*. Taipei: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.
- Li, Paul Jen-kuei (李壬癸), & Shigeru Tsuchida (土田滋). 2006. *Kavalan Dictionary*. Taipei: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.
- Ogawa, Naoyoshi (小川尚義). 1917. *A Comparative Vocabulary of the Languages and Dialects of the Island of Formosa*. Taipei: Taihoku Imperial University.
- Ogawa, Naoyoshi (小川尚義), & Erin Asai (浅井恵倫). 1935. *Myths and Traditions of the Formosan Native Tribes*. Taipei: Taihoku Imperial University.
- Ogawa, Naoyoshi (小川尚義), & Erin Asai (浅井恵倫). 1961. A comparative vocabulary of Formosan languages, Part. 1. *Journal of Anthropological Society of Tokyo* 2.1:5–32.

- Pecoraro, Ferdinando. 1977. *Essai de dictionnaire Taroko Français*. Paris: S.E.C.M.I.
- Quack, A. 1981. *Das Wort der Alten: Erzählungen zur Geschichte der Puyuma von Katipol (Taiwan)*. St. Augustin: Haus Völker und Kulturen, Anthropos-Institut.
- Ross, Malcolm D., & Stacy F. Teng, 2005a. Formosan languages and linguistic typology. *Language and Linguistics* 6.4:739–781.
- Ross, Malcolm D., & Stacy F. Teng, 2005b. Clause constructions in Nanwang Puyuma. *Concentric: Studies in Linguistics* 31.1:119–158.
- Suenari, Michio. 1969. Preliminary report on Puyuma language (Rikabong dialect). *Bulletin of the Institute of Ethnology* 27:141–160.
- Tan, Cindy Ro-lan (譚若蘭). 1997. *A Study of Puyuma Simple Sentences*. Taipei: National Taiwan Normal University MA thesis.
- Teng, Stacy F. (鄧芳青). 1997. *Complex Sentences in Puyuma*. Taipei: National Taiwan Normal University MA thesis.
- Teng, Stacy F. (鄧芳青). 2008. *A Reference Grammar of Puyuma: An Austronesian Language of Taiwan*. Canberra: The Australian National University dissertation.
- Ting, Pang-hsin (丁邦新). 1978. Reconstruction of proto-Puyuma phonology. *Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology Academia Sinica* 49.3:321–392.
- Tseng, Chien-tz'u (曾建次). 1997. *Peinan tzu, mu hua hui*. Taitung Catholic Church.
- Tsuchida, Shigeru (土田滋). 1976. *Reconstruction of Proto-Tsouic Phonology*. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.
- Tsuchida, Shigeru (土田滋). 1980. *Puyuma (Tamalakaw Dialect) Vocabulary, with Grammatical Notes and Texts*. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.
- Tsuchida, Shigeru (土田滋). 1982. Most persistent words in vanishing languages: the case of Papora (Taiwan). *Gava: Studies in Austronesian Languages and Cultures Dedicated to Hans Kähler*, ed. by Reiner Carle et al., 463–477. Berlin: Dietrich Reiner.
- Tsuchida, Shigeru (土田滋). 1983. Puyuma-English index (Austronesian language in Taiwan). *Working Papers in Linguistics*, University of Tokyo, 10–63.
- Tsuchida, Shigeru (土田滋). 1995. Alienable and inalienable distinction in Puyuma? *Austronesian Studies Relating to Taiwan*, ed. by Paul Jen-kuei Li, Cheng-hwa Tsang, Ying-kuei Huang, Dah-an Ho & Chiu-yu Tseng, 793–804. Taipei: Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica.
- Wolff, John. 1995. The position of the Austronesian languages of Taiwan within the Austronesian group. *Austronesian Studies Relating to Taiwan*, ed. by Paul Jen-kuei Li, Cheng-hwa Tsang, Ying-kuei Huang, Dah-an Ho & Chiu-yu Tseng, 521–583. Taipei: Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica.
- Wolff, John. 1999. The monosyllabic roots of Proto-Austronesian. *Selected Papers from the Eighth International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics*, ed. by Elizabeth Zeitoun & Paul Jen-kuei Li, 521–584. Taipei: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.

- Zeitoun, Elizabeth. 2000. Dynamic vs. stative verbs in Mantauran (Rukai). *Oceanic Linguistics* 39.2:415–427.
- Zeitoun, Elizabeth. 2007. *A Grammar of Mantauran Rukai*. Taipei: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.
- Zeitoun, Elizabeth, & Lillian M. Huang. 2000. Discussion on *ka-*, an overlooked marker of verbal derivation in the Formosan languages. *Oceanic Linguistics* 39.2:391–414.
- Zeitoun, Elizabeth, & Chen-huei Wu. 2006. Reduplication in Formosan languages. *Streams Converging Into an Ocean: Festschrift in Honor of Professor Paul Jen-kuei Li on his 70<sup>th</sup> Birthday*, ed. by Henry Y. Chang, Lillian M. Huang & Dah-an Ho, 97–142. Taipei: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.
- Zeitoun, Elizabeth, & Josiane Cauquelin. 2006. An ethnolinguistic note on the etymology of ‘Puyuma’. *Streams Converging Into an Ocean: Festschrift in Honor of Professor Paul Jen-kuei Li on his 70<sup>th</sup> Birthday*, ed. by Henry Y. Chang, Lillian M. Huang & Dah-an Ho, 653–663. Taipei: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.
- Zorc, R. David Paul. 1994. Austronesian culture history through reconstructed vocabulary (an overview). *Austronesian Terminologies: Continuity and Change*, ed. by Andrew K. Pawley & Malcolm D. Ross, 541–594. Pacific Linguistics C-127. Canberra: The Australian National University.

## 7. Text

This text has been narrated by temamataw Shetiang, 1997, March, 25<sup>th</sup> (unpublished story).

### na biaw

#### The deer

1. adi sagar na bu[abu]ayan, ma-kurap na baŋsaran, ma-puʔuk; adi 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-tʃina tu-ʔuma 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], adi sagar 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 1Pl.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                      idu   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-[ius,              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              sagar 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 ɔ ɛ g h i k l l m n ŋ p ʔ r s ʃ t ʈ 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 **ama<sub>1</sub>** ‘term of address father’ and **ama<sub>2</sub>** ‘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.<sup>12</sup>

[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. **ḍənan** ‘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. **arṭəḍ** ‘unidentified snake’, [Puyuma explain: *midawak, ṛuḍəḍəm aw buḷənan tu-ḍaḍək, kaḍu i kaḷi mərarauŋ kana tabilaḷla?* ‘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.

---

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

## Puyuma-English Lexicon

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

- I am a bit surprised by this person because I meet him for the first time.
- ma-abaʔaʔ** [AF]  
*ma-abaʔaʔ-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 lumay* 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 ʔəkal* He whispered to the head of the village what to do.
- ma-ada-ada** [AF]  
*ma-ada-ada i takamoʔi kana kəməʔəkəʔəŋ* TakamoLi whispers (the words) to the chief.  
*tu-ada-ada-[y]aw nantu kəməʔəkəʔəŋ* 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 lumay* one ear of rice
- adarəʔ**  
 low; short  
**< darəʔ** 'earth'  
*adarəʔ na kawī* 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. **rəbəraʔbəʔ** '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: *pakaŋawayan ʔi, ta-adaw-ay na raman, i likuʔan la ʔi, ta-baʔiʔaw* 'First, we clear the underbrush, then, we set fire to the place.']

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

**aɖuk**

*asua ɖia səma[əm na maʔiɖaŋan ɖa puʔayaw* Once upon a time,  
the ancients sowed Job's tears.

*mə-rəʔa-ku, asua ɖien* I threw it away, some time ago.

bring together; pick up

**aɖuk** [AF]

*urə ɖua aɖuk-ku ɖa baŋsaran* I am coming to pick up a young man.

**aɖuk-anay** [I/BF]

*tu-aɖuk-anay tu-rumaʔ kana maʔiɖaŋ* 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 maʔiɖaŋan* 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. **lamu** 'hurry, soon'; **padukduk** '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]

*padukduki 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 kaŋɖini 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



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

	<i>tu-alap-anay qa unan tu-ruma? isabak</i> A snake crawled inside his house.
<b>alap-ay</b> [LF]	<i>tu-alap-ay kana unan tu-qaqək</i> The snake slithers with its body.
<b>alap-u</b> [Imp PF]	<i>ua alap-u!</i> Go crawl! (an insult like <b>ua minatay!</b> ‘go die!’)
<b>in-alap-an-an</b> traces	<i>a in-alap-an-an qa unan iqini na katəŋaɬawan</i> On this chair there are traces of a snake.
<b>m-alap</b> [AF]	<i>m-alap na unan</i> The snake crawls.
<b>m-u-alap</b> [Mvt]	<i>m-u-alap na [aput</i> The sweet potato vines creep.
<b>p-alap</b> [Caus]	<i>tu-p-alap-anay na unan kantu qaqək</i> He made the snake crawl on his own body.
<b>alaʔi ~ ilaʔi</b>	so so; not bad; fine <i>alaʔi la ku-kua[əŋan</i> My illness is somewhat better. <i>alaʔi ku-kaway</i> My way is not bad. <i>alaʔi-yu la? ~ ilaʔi-yu la?</i> Are you alright? <i>a səma[uan, sa[aw biʔas, pia ma[əʔuk, alaʔi la ku-biʔasan</i> On a specially hot morning, when I have eaten my lunch, I am no longer hot.
<b>aləqəs</b>	closely spaced and very straight (cf. <b>ʔaləbək</b> ‘numerous; close together’) <i>aləqəs qaqə tu-sina[əman na ʔapuʔ, qiama sasaʔutan</i> His flowers have been planted too close together, so they grow rangy.
<b>aləmək</b>	weak <i>aləmək tu-ləŋaw</i> His voice is low (or far-away).
<b>aləmət</b>	talkative <i>aləmət saqə naniam ŋai</i> We talk a lot. <i>aləmət qa piniŋayan</i> talkative
<b>aləmʔəm</b>	pleased <i>aqi-ku aləmʔəm kananu ŋai</i> I am not pleased with your words.
<b>aləŋət</b>	doubt <i>aləŋət-ku kanantu ŋai</i> I have doubts about her words.
<b>aləpəʔ</b>	sleep <i>marua la kəma ʔi, qa aləpəʔ idi muatar</i> Well, this Muatar was sound asleep. <b>ka-aləpəʔ</b> will sleep <i>andaman, ka-aləpəʔ kana kapuŋpuŋay isaʔ i hanako</i> Tomorrow, Hanako will sleep on the train. <b>k-aləpəʔ</b> [Imp] <i>k-aləpəʔ!</i> Sleep! <b>k&lt;in&gt;aləpəʔ-an</b> took a lot of naps <i>saqə ku-k&lt;in&gt;aləpəʔ-an</i> I took a lot of naps. <b>mi-k&lt;in&gt;aləpəʔ-an</b> having taken a nap

- mi-k<in>aləpəʔ-an-ku la* I have taken a nap.
- pa-k-aləpəʔ** cause somebody to sleep well
- para-aləpəʔ** like sleeping  
*para-aləpəʔ taytaw* This person likes sleeping.
- |alib|** 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 isaʔ* 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 tagtəg, 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** white mulberry, *Morus alba*
- |aliŋ|** 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.
- aliʔalib** ancient name of the *raʔəra* household
- aliuʔ** 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 aliuʔ* I have put the money inside the bag. ~ The money has been put in the bag by me.  
*mu-basəʔ na paysu i aliuʔ kana basə-basəʔ-an* The money which was in the pocket has been washed in the washing machine.
- mi-aliuʔ** have a bag  
*mi-aliuʔ na təmararamaw* Shamans have a shoulder bag.  
*təməpiʔ ɬanantu aliuʔ pənia na timra, kəma* All the bullets are stuck inside his bag, so it is.

<b>alyulu</b>	<i>Sapium</i> sp., plant (sp.) (The crushed and steeped leaves provide a strengthening drink.)
<b>aluṭ</b>	feel hungry (like a diabetic) <i>makan-ku la qa kanaw, aluṭ-ku dar</i> I have eaten onions but I am still hungry.
<b>aḷa<sub>1</sub></b>	glowing embers (cf. <b>aṇəḷ</b> ‘charcoal’; <b>a-ḷəbu-an</b> ‘charcoal kiln’) <i>aḷa kana apuy</i> the fire’s embers <i>baṇiṭaw na kawi, mutu-aḷa</i> When the wood is burnt, it becomes embers.
<b>aḷa<sub>2</sub></b>	copper
<b>aḷabiṭaban</b>	sparkle (ritual term) <i>aḷabiṭaban tu-kirwan</i> His clothes sparkle (with small, bright objects). <i>aḷabiṭaban qa kim</i> Gold shines.
<b> aḷak </b>	take <b>aḷak-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-aḷak-anay-yu qa paysu</i> He helped you take some money. <b>aḷak-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-aḷak-aw na paysu</i> He took the money. <i>aw, ta-aḷak-aw na kuṇkuan kəma ʔi, marəṇay na papien</i> And, we take the lungs, said the Papian. <b>aḷak-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-aḷak-ay i aliut qa paysu</i> He took (by force) money from the bag. <b>aḷak-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>aḷak-u na paysu!</i> Take the money! <b>in-aḷak-an</b> things taken <i>an pənawa kana ʔami ʔi, muḷaḷiaban-ta ʔi, papakan-ta kanḍu kana in-aḷak-an kana bini? i buṭul</i> 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. <b>m-aḷak</b> [AF] <i>m-aḷak-ku qa akanan</i> I take the food. <b>mi-in-aḷak</b> have taken <i>mi-in-aḷak-ku qa paysu</i> I have taken some money.
<b>aḷaḷub</b>	eyelid
<b>aḷaṇaṭip</b>	a hairpin; pinch a <b>aḷaṇaṭip</b> a hairpin <b>aḷaṇaṭip-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-aḷaṇaṭip-anay kana ʔaləban ku-ḷima</i> I have pinched my hand in the door. <b>aḷaṇaṭip-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-aḷaṇaṭip-aw nu-ʔarbu kana aḷaṇaṭip</i> I have put the hairpin in your hair. <b>mu-aḷaṇaṭip</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-aḷaṇaṭip na kuḷabaw kana pəṭir</i> The rat has been caught by the trap.

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

**|aʎipəspəs|**

plait; twist; copulate

**aʎipəspəs-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-aʎipəspəs-anay-ku ɖa daramien* Help me to plait rice straw.

*nu-p-aʎipəspəs-anay na tatiʎu? kan duliən* You tell Dulian to twist the string.

**aʎipəspəs-aw** [PF]

*ku-aʎipəspəs-aw na tatiʎu?* I plaited the rope.

**aʎipəspəs-ay** [LF]

*tu-aʎipəspəs-ay-ku ɖa ʎima* He twisted my hand.

**aʎipəspəs-u** [Imp PF]

*aʎipəspəs-u (na kəriw)!* Plait (the ramie)!

**kar-aʎipəspəs** plait together

*kar-aʎipəspəs ɖa tatiʎu?* They plait a rope. (Puyuma add ‘two persons only’.)

**m-aʎipəspəs** [AF]

*m-aʎipəspəs-ku ɖa tatiʎu?* I twisted the string.

**mu-aʎipəspəs** [ACaus]

*mu-aʎipəspəs na tatiʎu?, na ʔarbu* The rope, the hair is plaited.

**p-aʎipəspəs** sexual intercourse

*p-aʎipəspəs na markatagwin* The couple copulates.

**p-aʎipəspəs-an** make someone plait

*p-aʎipəspəs-an na tatiʎu?* Tell him to plait the rope.

**aʎiputput**

traditional men’s hairstyle bound in the front

*mi-aʎiputput-ay ɖia asua na puyuma* Formerly, Puyuma wore headbands tied in front.

**aʎiʔ**

a man’s male friend (cf. **laŋ** ‘companion’)

*nanku aʎiʔ* my (as a man) male friend

**aʎiʔi** my male friend

**aʎiʔu** your male friend

**aʎiʔtaw** his male friend

**aʎiʔaʎian** male friends

*mar-aʎiʔ-mi* We are in a male friend relationship.

**aʎiʔaʎi**

according to old men, it is a bird or a place name (cf. Cauquelin 2008:307, verse 26-03)

**aʎiʔʎiʔ**

granary (cf. **pu<a>ʎumay** ‘granary’)

*idʎini na dawa pinusabak i aʎiʔʎiʔ* This millet has been put inside the granary.

**m-u-aʎiʔʎiʔ-ku** I walked in the millet granary.

**aʎisuɖay**

a headband of indigo cloth

*minaʔay na katagwin, marʎalibu-ku aʎisuɖay* When the (my) husband died, I wore the mourning headband aʎisuɖay.

**aʎisuɖay-aw** [PF]

*asua ɖien, na babayan tu-aʎisuɖay-aw tu-ʔarbu* Formerly, ladies used to wear a headband (indigo color).

**aʎiwadian**

wooden beam of a loom

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

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



<b>amərə</b>	timid <i>amərə na babayan</i> The lady is shy. <i>tu-kakuayanan amərə kəma i kinawalakan</i> She has been shy since childhood.
	<b>ka-amərə</b> [Imp] <i>ka-amərə!</i> Shut up!
<b>aməʔəg</b>	calm; relieved (cf. <b>panutug</b> ‘straight, clear, calm’; <b>patəqəl</b> ‘right, honest, correct’; <b>suʔiaba</b> ‘calm down in chasing the miasma of a dead one’) <i>aməʔəg la nu-aŋər</i> Your nature is calm. <i>aməʔəg na wari garəm</i> The weather is fine now.
	<b>mi-aməʔəg-an</b> have peace <i>mi-aməʔəg-an na sarumaənan</i> The household has peace ~ is peaceful.
	<b>p-aməʔəg</b> [Caus] <i>ku-p-aməʔəg-aw na walak</i> The child has been calmed down by me. <i>nu-p-aməʔəg-anay-ku kana walak</i> Help me to calm down the child.
	<b>p-aməʔəg</b> the spirit protecting the house name of a neighbouring group, Amis
<b>amis</b>	because; then
<b>amuna ~ munə</b>	<i>maʔina nu-maʔa, aʔakaw na taray, paŋarayay nu-maʔa, munə ~ amuna mutani ɖa 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 buʔabuʔayan saima an məkan munə ~ amuna uʔanə</i> The girl eats little because she is afraid of getting fat.
<b>an</b>	if <i>an sabuʔaw-ku ʔi, nana ku-tial</i> If I am hungry, my stomach hurts.
	<b>an asua ~ kan asua</b> when? (in future) <i>ua rumaʔ kan asua?</i> When will (they ~ you ~ he ~ she) come back home?
<b>ana-anaŋ</b>	unclear (formulaic expression of apology) <i>ana-anaŋ-ku ɖia kanɖi kana babatian</i> I don’t yet understand these words very well.
<b>anak</b>	<b>mara-mar-anak</b> younger <i>mara-mar-anak-yu kanku</i> You are younger than me. <b>mar-ana-anak ~ mar-na-nak</b> youngest <i>mar-ana-anak ~ na mar-na-nak la kantu wawadiyan</i> the youngest of his brothers and sisters <b>mar-anak-an</b> the youngest boys in the dormitory (age-set of 11-16 year-old boys)
<b>anay</b>	woman’s female friend of the same generation (cf. <b>ŋiɖa</b> ‘woman’s female friend’) <i>nanku anay</i> my girlfriend <i>mar-anay-ku kan dulien</i> Dulian and I are girlfriends (same generation).
<b>anduma</b>	sometimes <i>anduma, abaʔu-ku tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> Sometimes, I forget the words of the Puyuma.

- anku** sticky rice dumpling (< Minnan) (cf. **binabəras**, **dinukul**, **mandziw**, **pinaksan**, **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|əŋaʔ** ‘desire’; **ʔiliŋ** ‘fancy something’)  
**ma-anub** [AF]  
*ma-anub ɖa paysu na yawan* The chief always wants more money.
- anuan** loose  
*anuan la ɖaɖu 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.  
*maɖakɖak taytaw tu-aŋər* He is a nervous person.
- ki-aŋər** have the thought  
*aw, k<əm>i-aŋər la ɖa 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 Dulian, 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 ɖa muka isua ʔi* When my grandmother thought of going around.
- mi-aŋər** have ideas  
*mi-aŋər-yu ɖa putua|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 Dulian.
- 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  
*mubərək-yu mukua i taihok, pi-aŋər kanu* When you go back to Taipei, (I) shall think of you.
- pu-aŋər** give advice  
*i dəmaway, pu-aŋər-ay-ku ɖa kalamanan ɖa ʔaw* God made me aware of the unhappiness of others.  
*p<in>u-aŋər-an* rememberings
- uniən ɖa aŋər** stupid
- aŋulan** chest (anat.) (Ritual term, the dyad is **aŋulan**, **aŋaɖ-an** ‘chest, heart’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:292, verse 24-27: *aŋulan, aŋaɖan*.)
- apaŋan** ritual name of a hunting ground  
(The *pasaraqaD* household possessed this hunting ground)

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

- apərəḏ-anay** [I/BF]  
*tu-apərəḏ-anay na ʔəraw kana təmararamaw* The shamans spew wine out (through their pursed lips).
- apərəḏ-ay** [LF]  
*ku-apərəḏ-ay na ʔəraw* I sprinkled wine.
- apərəḏ-u** [Imp PF]  
*apərəḏ-u na tama!* Spew out the saliva!
- m-apərəḏ** [AF]  
*m-apərəḏ-ku ḏa ʔəraw* I sprinkled with wine.  
*m-apərə-pərəḏ na wari ~ na ʔudal* It is sprinkling rain today.
- m-apərəḏ** a pacification ritual (cf. **asəḷud** ‘appease’; **apuḡ** ‘calm down’) term of reference for the spouses of the spouse’s brothers and sisters; mistress  
*kaḏuan 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 naḏu na samaya na ḏəkal* 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 inupiḏan* Our garlands of flowers are perfectly piled up.
- apit-u** [Imp PF]  
*apit-u na ʔapuḡ na inupiḏan, ʔapəḡu kana punun!* Pile up the floral wreaths, pile them in the basket!
- m-apit** [AF]  
*m-apit-ku ḏa inupiḏan* I piled up the garlands.
- mu-apit** [ACaus]  
*mu-apit na kirwan* The clothes are piled up.
- |apuḡ|**  
calm down; pacify (ritual term) (cf. **asəḷud** ‘apease’)
- apuḡ-anay** [I/BF]  
*apuḡ-anay na kuaḷəḡan na walak* The sick child has been calmed down.
- apuḡ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-apuḡ-aw na kuaḷəḡan na walak* The sick child has been calmed down by me.  
*ti-apuḡ-aw kanu* I want to bring you peace.
- m-apuḡ** [AF]  
*m-apuḡ-ku ḏa kuaḷəḡan na walak* I calmed down the sick child.

<b>apuy</b>	fire <i>na apuy baʔiʔaw na dʔanan</i> The mountain was on fire. ~ The fire burnt the mountain. <b>manu-apuy</b> 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.)
<b>aʔabə an na kubay</b> <b>&lt; ʔabə </b> ‘boil’	bean lablab, <i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet; <i>bengalensis</i> (Jacq.) Verdc.
<b>aʔama</b>	unconcerned about what is said (this form seems to be fossilized as <b>arə-aʔama</b> ) <i>aqi arə-aʔama taytaw</i> He does not care (what you say). ~ He is not concerned (by what you say). <i>arə-aʔama ɖa ŋai</i> I am not concerned by the words. ~ I do not care what is said.
<b>aʔaw</b>	thirsty <i>aqi-ku aʔaw ɖa ənay</i> I am not thirsty. <i>aʔaw-ku ɖa ʔəraw</i> I am thirsty for wine. <i>aʔaw ɖa babayan</i> (He) thirsts for women. <i>aʔaw ɖa kalaɖaman tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> (I am) eager to learn Puyuma words.
<b>aʔayaw</b> <b> aʔis </b>	weft of a weaving loom fall short of the target (cf. <b>aba ɖi</b> ‘stray bullet’) <b>aʔis-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-aʔis-ay nanku rawa</i> My game was shortly missed. <b>in-aʔis-an</b> failure <b>mu-aʔis</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-aʔis na rawa</i> The game was just missed.
<b>aʔlaw</b>	paper mulberry, <i>Broussonetia papyfera</i> (L.) L’Hér. ex Vent. (synonym <i>Morus papyrifera</i> (L.)) (Japanese used it to make paper.)
<b> arak </b>	dance <b>arak-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-arak-anay na baŋsaran mərarəɖək kana apinkə</i> The bangsaran danced for the soldier’s return. <b>in-u-arak-an</b> dances <i>bu ay nanta in-u-arak-an</i> Our dances are beautiful. <b>m-u-arak</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-arak na bu abu ayan kana təmilaʔilaw</i> The ladies dance accompanied by the solo a capella singer. <b>u-arak</b> [Imp] <i>u-arak!</i> Dance!
<b>aranum</b>	name of the ancestral mountain (cf. <b>tuəŋ an</b> , <b>maʔiɖaŋ</b> ‘two other names for the same ancestral mountain’)
<b>arapaw</b>	a tedious duty <i>auka-ku isua ɖia ʔi, unien ɖa 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.  
*kaq̄uan tu-təmuən, arapaw kəmasu mukua isua q̄ien* 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.)
- araʔiduŋ**  
 < ʔiduŋ 'black ashes'  
**arasis** name of a household  
 < rəsis 'spread everywhere' *kamawan q̄a mə-rəsis q̄iama tu-sabak ʔi, puŋaʔaday q̄a 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", *kaq̄aw* "sun", *ʔudal* "rain".] This is what the male officiants pray for, inside the ancestors' cult house. The first ancestor settled down in Bukid.]
- arəq̄aŋan** weaving shed-rods, it goes as well for all tools  
 (All the weaving tools are made from the buLuq bamboo.)  
*tu-arəq̄aŋan q̄atu tatənunən* 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-ŋai* 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 *arenui* which he planted, and from which came the first incestuous couple.)
- arəʔət** not enough room; choke (cf. **sarəksək** 'narrow, uneasy, choke'; **saʔinip** 'narrow'; **liŋut** 'narrow, tight')  
*kuaʔəŋ i aliwaki, arəʔət tu-məŋaq̄* Aliwaki is sick, his breathing is forced.  
*na basikaw ʔi, arəʔət musabak i buaŋ* The bamboo, (it) does not fit easily into the hole.  
**arəʔət-an** sadness  
*bənanban q̄atu arəʔət-an* He ~ she chases his ~ her sadness.
- |arik|** thresh with one's feet  
**arik-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-arik-anay-ku q̄a 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.

	<b>m-arik</b> [AF] <i>pənia la m-arik kana dawa</i> (We) have finished scraping off the millet.
	<b>mu-arik</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-arik la na dawa</i> The millet has been shucked.
<b>arṭəḍ</b>	snake (unidentified) [Puyuma explain: <i>midawak, ṛuḍəḍəm aw buḷənan tu-ḍaḍək, kaḍu i kaḷi mərərauy kana tabilaḷa?</i> 'It has venom, its body is black and white, it stays in rivers and preys on frogs.']
<b>aru ~ urə ~ uru</b>	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 kaaṛudal</i> It will probably rain soon. <i>aru kaṭaṭajis-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 kakawaṇ-ku</i> I feel like having a stroll. <i>uru uaisaṭ na ikoki</i> The plane is ready to take off. <i>uru babəruk la</i> Let's go back home.
<b>aruilum</b>	spirit of the five grains (It is said to be the Puyuma name of the first shaman, whose Chinese name was <i>Samguan</i> .)
<b>arulan</b>	name of the ancestral mountain (cf. <b>aranum</b> , <b>maṛiḍaṇ</b> 'other names of this ancestral mountain')
<b> arum </b>	dry (cf. <b>biar</b> 'dessicated, not dead'; <b>saramisan</b> 'drying out') <b>m-aru-a-arum</b> soon be dried <b>m-arum</b> [AF] <i>m-arum la na kawi</i> The wood is dried. <i>m-arum na binasəḷan</i> The laundry dries. <b>m-aru-arum</b> dry rice paddy field <b>p-a-arum-an</b> dryer <b>p-arum</b> [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 bira?</i> I make the leaves dry. <i>ku-p-arum-ay ḍa ḷumay kana kadaw</i> I dried the rice in the sun. <i>nu-p-a-arum-anay ku-ḷumay kana p-a-arum-an</i> You dry my rice with the dryer.
<b>arumi</b> <b> asal </b>	tin (< Japanese loan < English Aluminium) restart; move <b>a-asal</b> move [Fut] <i>a-asal-ku ḍia qua</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[au]!* Move to my east side!

*asal-u dia marəŋay!* Repeat again!

**m-asal** once more; again

*m-asal kantu kiaʔəqəŋan* (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 maʔiqaŋ, tu-asal-aw, m-asa-sal marəŋay* When the old man speaks, he repeats, he keeps on repeating the same thing.

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

**m-u-asal** [Mvt]

*m-u-asal la tu-rumaʔ* She moved from her house.

**u-asal!** Restart!

**asap**

loosestrife, *Lysimachia foenum graecum* Hance (cf. **gagali** ‘*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-upiqaŋ na asap miʔapuʔ* Some strands of loosestrife have been intertwined to make garlands of flowers.

**asaʔ**

high; tall

*asaʔ tu-qaqək* He is tall. ~ His body is tall.

*asaʔ tu-piniaŋəran* He is in high spirits.

**asaʔ-an** height

**əm-asaʔ** pretentious

*buʔay tu-kirwan, əm-asaʔ na baŋsaran* The young man wears beautiful clothes, he is pretentious. ~ His clothes are beautiful, the young man is pretentious.

*əm-asaʔ tu-piniŋayan* He blows his own trumpet. (Lit. ‘His words are high.’)

**ika-asaʔ** status; height

*saʔaw paqəŋaʔ qatu ika-asaʔ kaʔi muriʔawan* His status is very high in this world.

*munuma nu-ika-asaʔ?* How tall are you?

**mar-ka-asaʔ** taller; pile up

*mar-ka-asaʔ-ku* I am taller and taller.

*mar-ka-sa-k-asaʔ na kaʔəŋaqaŋawan* The chairs are piled up.

**pa-ka asaʔ** make somebody or something tall

**asəgiaŋ**

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

*atunʔun-ku, qiaŋa asəgiaŋ* 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; **paqəʔqəʔ** ‘lacquer teeth’;



	<i>padəʔdəʔan</i> ‘ <i>baturan</i> tree not yet adult’)
	<i>asəlaw tu-baʔi kana padəʔdəʔan</i> The smell of <i>padeqdeqan</i> wood (when it is burnt for lacquering teeth) is <i>aselaw</i> .
asəʔud	appease (cf. <b>apuŋ</b> ‘calm down, pacify’; <b>apəraɖ</b> ‘a pacification ritual’, ritual terms) (In ritual context, one can hear the dyad <i>apuŋ-aw</i> , <i>asəʔud-aw</i> .)
	<b>asəʔud-aw</b> [PF] <i>ti-asəʔud-aw</i> I want to give peace.
	<b>m-asəʔud</b> [AF] <i>m-asəʔud-ku</i> I give peace.
asəpiraw	walk sideways (ritual term) (cf. <b>piɬak</b> ‘walk like a drunk, walk unsteadily’) <i>na maʔiay an kəmakawaŋ iʔ</i> , <b>asə&lt;pa&gt;piraw</b> When the drunken man walks, he walks sideways. <i>asə&lt;pa&gt;piraw la tu-bəkas</i> His run was unsteady (like a drunkard). <i>maʔiay iʔ</i> , <i>asəpiraw nantu kawaŋ</i> Drunk, his gait is unsteady.
	<b>ma-piraw</b> be unsteady <i>ma-piraw tu-kawaŋ kana maʔiay</i> The drunk man walks sideways. ~ The drunk man walk is unsteady. (Old people do not accept <b>ma-piraw</b> , only young people speak like this. ‘They are lazy.’ say the old Puyuma.)
asiʔ	milk <i>mi-asiʔ na piniwalakan na tainainayan</i> The parturients have milk.
asin	lady (ritual term) (cf. <b>babayan</b> ‘women’; <b>buʔabuʔayan</b> ‘ladies’) (The dyad in ritual context <i>buʔay</i> , <i>asin</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:278, verse 22-8.)
asis	sterile <b>ma-asis</b> be sterile <i>iɖini na babayan məkan ɖa paka-asis ɖa paɬəməʔ, ɖiama ma-asis la</i> This woman has taken medicine to become sterile, so she is sterile.
asisul	marrow (bone)
asuʔəɖ	top (spinning); whirligig
atuga	calabash; gourd, <i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> Ser. <i>arələt na atuga</i> The calabash is delicious.
atugtug	feel sleepy <i>atugtug-ku</i> I feel sleepy. <i>tu-ʔənʔənaw-ku kana sənaɣ</i> , <i>atugtug-ku</i> He sings a lullaby for me, I feel sleepy. <b>ka-atugtug</b> will feel sleepy <i>təməkəʔ-ku ɖa kaɣ</i> , <i>aɖi-ku ka-atugtug</i> I drink coffee, I shall not feel sleepy. <b>mi-atugtug-an</b> have a sleepy feeling <i>mi-atugtug-an-yuʔ</i> Do you feel sleepy?
	<b>pa-ka-atugtug-aw</b> [Caus] <i>tu-pa-ka-atugtug-aw kana ʔəraw</i> Wine makes one sleepy. <i>tu-pa-ka-atugtug-aw-ku kana sənaɣ</i> The songs make me sleep.
aɬab	a lid, cork (cf. <b>ʔəɬab</b> ‘cover’; <b>uɬab</b> ‘uncover’) <i>ʔəɬab-an ɖa dadəruan na aɬab!</i> Cover the cooking pot with the lid!

<b>aʔəŋ</b>	obnoxious <b>m-aʔəŋ</b> be obnoxious <i>m-aʔəŋ na walak</i> The child is obnoxious.
<b>aʔip</b> <sub>1</sub>	wooden breast beam of a weaving loom
<b>aʔip</b> <sub>2</sub>	beside; take care of (cf. <b>ʔabal</b> ‘protect, be on the side of, surround, spouse’) <b>aʔip-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-aʔip-aw na təmuamuan</i> I take care of the ancestors. <b>aʔip-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>aʔip-u!</i> Take care of! Take care (of something)!
	<b>kar-aʔip</b> beside <i>kar-aʔip-ta</i> We stay next to each other.
	<b>mar-aʔip</b> [Rec] <i>mar-aʔip-ta kəmakaway</i> We walk side by side.
	<b>tar-aʔip</b> protect with attention <i>aʔamu tar-aʔip-anay iʔi na walak</i> Come and take care of this child.
<b>aʔur</b> <sub>1</sub>	framework of a mud wall
<b>aʔur</b> <sub>2</sub>	string together; weave <b>aʔur-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-aʔur-anay-ku ʔa paʔaka</i> Help me to skewer the meat (to make kebabs). <b>aʔur-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-aʔur-aw kana ʔanaʔ na puʔayaw</i> (We) used to string together Job’s tears to make necklaces. ~ Job’s tears were strung together to make necklaces.
	<b>in-aʔur</b> necklace <b>m-aʔur</b> [AF] <i>m-aʔur-ku ʔa basikaw ʔa ʔaʔibəŋ</i> I weave the bamboo to make the weft of the mud wall.
	<b>p-aʔur</b> [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.
<b>auʔas</b>	world of the dead shamans <b>i auʔas</b> be in the world of the dead shamans Shamans make a difference between <i>kaʔu-ku i auʔas</i> ‘I stay in the <b>auLas</b> ’ and <b>yauLas</b> a fossilized form for ‘shamanistic journey’, <i>angarəmay yauʔas-ku</i> ‘Now, I am going to make the shamanistic journey.’ <b>ka-auʔas-an</b> the true world of the dead shamans <i>angarəmay, uru i-auʔas-ku</i> In a moment, I am ready to go to <b>auLas</b> . <i>maʔuʔid-ku ki-yauʔas</i> I do not know how to do the ‘shamanistic journey’.
<b>auʔ</b>	<b>pi-auʔas</b> 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.’]

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

**in-a-aya?** have been looking  
*in-a-aya? idini na aliuf, makuda aw kaqu kaqi?* 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 da'an* We looked together for the road.

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

**ma-aya?** [Prog]  
*ma-aya?-yu qia qamanay?* What are you still looking for?  
*matuka marəŋay '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]  
*ʔi, 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'li* A cool wind. ~ The wind is cool.  
*ayaw na ruma?* A cool room. ~ The room is cool.  
*ayaw ku-kiaʔəqəŋan* 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-maʔiqan*, *t<in>u-taʔudun*, cf. Cauquelin 2008:193, verse 12-05. One can hear also *t<in>u-taʔudun*, *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 pinarəʔə* Pinareqe would have liked to become  
 chief.

*sagar na qinəkalanən 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 20<sup>th</sup> century,  
 KuLalaw, could not go to the field, it was *malegi* (taboo).']

<b>ayay</b>	boy ~ girlfriend (cf. <b>ki-a-rai</b> ‘boy/girlfriend’; <b>ki-a-raḍuk</b> ‘boy/girlfriend’; <b>laŋ</b> ‘companion’)
	<i>nanku ayay</i> my boy ~ girlfriend
<b>ayayaw</b>	breathe on something and rub it
	<i>ayayaw ku-puamaṭa</i> My glasses are cleaned by breathing on them.
	<b>ayayaw-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>ku-ayayaw-aw tu-buŋu kantu taŋuru?</i> I breathe on my hand and rub the bruise on his head.
<b> baba </b>	blossom; bud (cf. <b>buisi</b> ‘blooming, bud’)
	<b>baba-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>tu-pu-baba-anay kana puatəmə[ na ʔapuṭ</i> Flowering of plants is speeded up by fertilizer.
	<b>baba-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>tu-baba-aw na ʔapuṭ kana puatəmə[</i> The flowering is speeded up by using fertilizer.
	<b>mu-baba</b> [ACaus]
	<i>mu-baba nanku sina[əman na ʔapuṭ</i> The flowers that I planted are blooming.
	<i>mu-a-baba na ta[un, na ʔapuṭ</i> The grass, the flowers are blooming. (It means ‘Spring’.)
<b>baba[ʉ</b>	courtyard
	<i>qəkan tu-baba[ʉ</i> His courtyard is large.
	<i>pidarumanəŋ qə baba[ʉ</i> The courtyard is rotten. (It means that ‘few friends come to visit the house’.)
<b>babaŋlan</b>	Hauili fig tree, <i>Ficus hauil</i>
<b>babaṭuran</b>	Puyuma place name
	(When the village was founded, the <i>balangato</i> household set up house in this place.)
<b>babauan</b>	a torch made from jute or <i>Erythrina variegata</i> (L.) -----
	<i>asua qia, səma[əm-ku i bakabak qə mua, qə dolidul, qiamā</i>
	<i>ku-saŋaʔaw qə babauan</i> Before, I used to plant jute and <i>Erythrina variegata</i> trees in the garden, so I could make torches with the wood.
	[Puyuma explain: <i>uniən qə mabəŋbəŋ na apuy, a a[ə iḍu</i> ‘That torch has no flames, only embers.’]
<b>babayan</b>	woman; female (cf. <b>asin</b> ‘lady’) (cf. Blust ACD 2012 PAn *ba-bahi [woman, female])
	<i>miwalak qə babayan</i> She gave birth to a girl.
	<b>ki-baya-bayan ~ mar-ki-baya-bayan</b> sexual intercourse
	<i>ki-baya-bayan na suan</i> The dogs are coupling.
	<i>ki-baya-bayan na maʔinayan kanantu ʔabal</i> The man makes love to his wife.
	<i>mar-ki-bayan</i> A brief bout of lovemaking.
	<i>mar-ki-baya-bayan</i> Long, slow sexual intercourse. [Puyuma say ‘romantic, which brings happiness’.]
	<b>k&lt;in&gt;u-ba-bay</b> 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 20<sup>th</sup> century, some of the male shamans were transvestites.)  
**pa-ki-bayan** bring an animal to breed  
**par-babayan** sex maniac (cf. **ʔuʔa** 'sex maniac')  
**putu-babayan** be a transvestite like in the theatre
- babida** too hot a fire (ritual term)  
*mar-babida-ta kana biʔasan, marpapiʔas-ta kana apuy* When we warm up from too hot a fire, we turn away from the fire.
- babuy** boar, *Sus scrofa taiwanus* Swinhoe  
*arəʔət 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'.)  
**|baəʔay|** lick; suck  
**b<ən>aəʔay** [AF]  
*b<ən>aəʔay-ku ɖa walu* I suck some sweets.  
*b<ən>a-a-əʔay-ku ɖa walu* I am sucking some sweets.  
**b<in>aəʔay-an ɖa walak** a sucked thing; a favourite child  
*tu-paləmayaw ku-buʔi? kanantu b<in>aəʔay-an kana suan*  
The licking of the dog's tongue cures my wound.  
(cf. Cauquelin 2008:247, verse 17-18: *a-uka-ku buʔas kanku b<in>aəʔay-an, ni-laman-an* 'I am going towards my successor, whom I have pampered, my favourite'.)
- pa-baəʔay** [Caus]  
*na buʔi? pa-baəʔay-aw na suan, maləmay na buʔi?* The wound was licked by the dog, the wound is cured.
- bakabak<sub>1</sub>** vegetable garden  
*ku-bakabak markaməliməli sinaʔəman* There are different plants in my garden.
- bakabak<sub>2</sub>** 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.
- bakas<sub>1</sub>** any half of a limb, e.g. forearm  
*ma-bakas iɖi na ʔaw* This person has long limbs.

<b>bakas<sub>2</sub></b>	internode <i>bəlakas 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> .)
<b> bakbak </b>	untie; feel better (cf. <b>banban</b> 'feel better, relieve'; <b>butuas</b> 'release') <b>bakbak-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-bakbak-anay tu-kua[əŋan kan baliw pakalaŋ kana gəspəl</i> I have helped Baliw feel better by reading the Gospels. <b>bakbak-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-bakbak-ay tu-kua[əŋan na taw</i> I made the man feel better from his illness. <b>bakbak-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>bakbak-u na tati[u?]!</i> Untie the rope! <b>mu-bakbak</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-bakbak na tati[u?]!</i> The rope is untied. <b>pa-bakbak</b> [Caus] <i>pa-bakbak na gəspəl kana kua[əŋan na taw</i> (Reading) the Gospel helps sick people feel better.
<b>bakəla</b> <b> bakən </b>	arrow (ritual term) (cf. <b>rayadan</b> 'bow') lock <b>bakən-an</b> barbed arrow (cf. <b>papana?</b> 'arrow'; <b>bakəla</b> 'arrow') <b>bakən-an-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-bakən-an-aw tu-aŋər</i> He has a closed mind. ~ He closed his mind. <b>bakən-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>bakən-u!</i> Lock the door! <b>b&lt;a&gt;ikən-an</b> [Imp] lock the door (with the sound of) <i>b&lt;a&gt;ikən-an na ʔaləban!</i> Lock the door! <b>b&lt;in&gt;akən-an</b> a locked door <i>b&lt;in&gt;akən-an na ʔaləban?</i> Is the bamboo bar locking the door? <b>mu-bakən-an</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-bakən-an la na ʔaləban</i> The door is closed with the bamboo bar. One can hear <b>ba&lt;ni&gt;kən</b> for latch-bolt (a piece of wood to bar the door which fell onto a forked pilar, then a tenon was put in order to block the bar so it could not be lifted from outside.) (cf. <b>liwa?da</b> 'two crossed wooden bars to close the door') (Today it is used for 'lock the door'.) (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>s&lt;in&gt;a-bakənan ~ d&lt;in&gt;əkal-anan</i> 'household'.)
<b>bakənan</b>	barbed arrow (cf. <b>papana?</b> 'arrow'; <b>bakəla</b> 'arrow')
<b>pu-bakən-an</b>	quiver
<b>bakəsyw kana siku</b>	cubit (unit of measure for rope taken in rolling one rope from the elbow to the fist); (< Minnan? <i>bak-chhiu</i> 'carpenter')
<b>bakuŋ</b>	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-baʔi 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*  
*puʔunəay na balatun, arələt tu-siaw* (We) put some ginger with the beans, it makes a delicious soup.
- balay** drawing; decorate (< KaTipul dialect)  
**[baləkaʔ]** close (for trap)  
**baləkaʔ-aw** [PF]  
*tu-baləkaʔ-aw na pəʔir kana babuy* The trap closed on the boar.  
**b<ən>aləkaʔ** [AF]  
*b<ən>aləkaʔ na pəʔir kana babuy* The trap closes ~ closed on the boar.  
**m-u-baləkaʔ** [Mvt]  
*m-u-baləkaʔ na pəʔir kana babuy* The trap has closed on the boar.
- baləs** designate the *aranəs* population in ritual context. **Raranəs** is a pejorative name for the Amis.  
 (In KaTipul village /vares/ means ‘avenge, retaliate’.)
- bali** shade (cf. **la-liwan** ‘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.



	<b>pa-bali</b> [Caus] <i>pa-bali na paḷiqiŋ</i> The car is put in the shade.
<b>balibali</b>	name of a household
<b>baliʔas</b>	Juniper tree, <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> (L. f.) D. Don [Puyuma explain: <i>səmaŋaʔ qa rumaʔ, qa paʔtaŋ, paqanaŋ na kawi, aqi məkan qa uḷəd, ʔaŋsis tu-baŋi</i> ‘We make houses, buckets with it, the wood is expensive, it is not eaten by insects, it smells bad.’]
<b>balituan</b>	<i>Euphorbia</i> (L.), plant (sp.) [Puyuma explain: ‘It is a medicine <i>nantu tuʔu kana tusaŋ, paʔəməŋ qa maʔa</i> . ‘Its juice from leafstalks is rubbed into infected eyes.’] (This plant grows next to basil.)
<b>baliw<sub>1</sub></b>	a type of fungus (unidentified sp.) (Small mushroom that grows in the fields.) [Puyuma explain: <i>arelet</i> ‘It is delicious.’]
<b>baliw<sub>2</sub></b>	female name
<b>balu</b>	head of plants such as sugarcane; ear of rice <i>mi-balu na rabuʔ</i> The reeds have heads. <i>tu-balu kana rabuʔ, buḷənan</i> The heads of the reeds are white.
<b>balubu</b>	sheath of sugarcane <i>səmaŋaʔ qa sasəlap kanantu balubu kana bariaw aw sapsapay</i> <i>kiaʔəqəŋan i darəʔ, aw tu-saʔubay na siqir</i> (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.
<b> baluk </b>	wake up (cf. <b>sənkin</b> ‘wake up, startle’)
	<b>baluk-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-baluk-anay na ʔaw na paməlian kan dəmaway</i> God helps the people who do bad things to wake up.
	<b>baluk-aw</b> [PF] <i>dəməway, tu-baluk-aw na ʔaw na mipaməlian</i> The people who do bad things are woken up by God. ~ God, he wakes up the people who do bad things.
	<b>baluk-u</b> [Imp] <i>baluk-u i aliwaki!</i> Wake up Aliwaki!
	<b>b&lt;ən&gt;aluk</b> [AF] <i>an səmaḷuaḷuan, b&lt;ən&gt;aluk-ku kana walak muka i takəsian</i> Early in the morning, I wake the children up to go to school.
	<b>ki-baluk</b> be waken up by
	<b>m-u-baluk</b> [Mvt] <i>matiaʔ-ku qa buḷay, m-u-baluk-ku</i> I have had a nice dream, I woke up. <i>m-u-baluk-ku</i> I woke up (myself).
	<b>u-baluk</b> go wake up!
<b>balukun</b>	a shrub [Puyuma explain: <i>maputun tu-ligaw, aqi miḷudus</i> ‘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 <i>mangayaw</i> 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.)

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

**baʔa**

rut; rutting (for female)

**b<ən>aʔa** [AF]

*b<ən>aʔa na suan* The female dog ruts.

**ka-ba-baʔa** will be in rut

*məkan qa paʔəməʔ, ka-ba-baʔa na ʔaw* The person who eats some medicine, will be in rut.

**mu-baʔa** [ACaus]

*məkan qa paʔəməʔ, mu-baʔa na ʔaw* The person who eats some medicine is in rut.

**baʔaba<sub>1</sub>**

main rafters

*mi-baʔaba a saʔub* A roof has main rafters.

**baʔaba<sub>2</sub>**

rib bones

*ta-puʔuʔaay na baʔaba kana liuŋ, arəʔət na siaw* We add some ginger to the pork rib bones, it make a delicious soup.

**baʔad**

unfold; open out

*ba-baʔad-ku kananku tiʔil* I shall open my book.

**baʔad-anay** [I/BF]

*ku-baʔad-anay-yu kana tiʔil* I help you to turn the pages of the book.

**baʔad-aw** [PF]

*tu-baʔad-aw tu-ʔima* He opened his hands.

**baʔad-u** [Imp PF]

*baʔad-u!* Open!

**b<ən>a-baʔad** [Prog]

*b<ən>a-baʔad-ku kananku tiʔil* I am turning the pages of my book.

**mu-baʔad** [ACaus]

*mu-baʔad na kadupu* The paper is unfolded.

**baʔakniʔ<sub>1</sub>**

bat (mammal)

*an ʔarəməŋ, mupaʔaran la na baʔakniʔ muarak* When it is dark, the bat comes out to dance.

**mi-baʔakniʔ** have bats

*an maʔudal, mi-baʔakniʔ-ta* When it is raining, we get bats.

**baʔakniʔ<sub>2</sub>**

umbrella (cf. **kaʔipaŋ** ‘umbrella’)

**baʔaʔusuan**

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

**baʔaŋabaŋ**

baggy; loose-fitting

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

*na puyuma puŋaʔad kana payraŋ a baʔaŋabaŋ, kəma* The Taiwanese are nicknamed *baLangabang* by the Puyuma, (because they wear baggy trousers).

- ba[ɲaw** neighbouring village of the Amis ethnic group; used now to designate the town of Taitung
- ba[ɲubaw**  
**|ba[ɲɔdas|** the lower curved roof in front of the boys' dormitory  
strips of bamboo
- ba[ɲɔdas-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-ba[ɲɔdas-anay-ku dəmaway ɬa ləʔap* Help me to strip some bamboo to make a mat.
- ba[ɲɔdas-aw** [PF]  
*tu-ba[ɲɔdas-aw na basikaw tati[uʔ kana paragan ɬa rumaʔ* He used bamboo strips as ropes when he was building his house.
- ba[ɲɔdas-u** [Imp PF]  
*ba[ɲɔdas-u!* Strip the bamboo!
- b<ən>a[ɲɔdas** [AF]  
*b<ən>a[ɲɔdas ɬa basikaw na b<in>a[ɲɔdas-an ɬa dawayan ɬa kamʔu*  
I cut up bamboo into strips to make a large winnowing basket.
- b<in>a[ɲɔdas** bamboo strips
- ba[ɲənan** flood; inundate
- b<ən>a[ɲənan** [AF]  
*b<ən>a[ɲənan na bariwan* The typhoon causes floods.  
*b<ən>a[ɲənan akaraub i kiaʔəqəŋan* Yesterday evening, my bed was flooded. (I wet my bed.)
- mi-ba[ɲənan** flooded  
*mi-ba[ɲənan na baba[u* The courtyard is flooded.
- ba[ɲəŋ** a sour soup made of bamboo shoots and chili  
*ulaya tu-ba[ɲəŋ, 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[uʔ kana basikaw, tu-pukayay kana kamaŋul, ɬiama nana* 'Chili is added to bamboo shoots, so the dish is spicy.']
- ba[ɲi**<sub>1</sub> air, wind  
*tu-bə[ɲəluan kana ɬənan na ba[ɲi, 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[ɲi-an** storm wind
- b<ən>a[ɲi-an** blowing air  
*b<ən>a[ɲi-an na ba[ɲi* The wind is blowing.
- ka-ba[ɲi-an** a strong wind
- kur-ba[ɲi-ba[ɲi ~ kur-ba-ba[ɲi** fan oneself  
*pia təməbəl kana minatay, adadaman muka-ku kur-ba[ɲi-ba[ɲi-a i ɬənan, 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[ɲi** be fanned by  
*biʔas ku-ɬaɬək, kur-pa-ba[ɲi-ku, səmaŋa[* I am hot, I fan myself, I am happy.

- misingsigan na baʎi ~ parsingsin na baʎi** wind with bells  
[Puyuma explain: *kəma i ɖaya, ayaw na baʎi, i dənun* ‘It is a fresh summer wind, coming from the West.’]
- baʎi<sub>2</sub>**  
smell (to)  
**b<ən>aʎi** [AF]  
*b<ən>aʎi na baʎi ɖa ulinul* The wind smells good.  
**pa-baʎi** [Caus]  
*pa-baʎi-anay na ʃukap, na baʎi ʔaŋtuʃ* 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 tatiʃuʔ* Help me to knot the rope.  
**baʎiʔtu-aw** [PF]  
*ku-baʎiʔtu-aw na tatiʃuʔ* The rope is knotted by me.  
**b<in>aʎiʔtu-an** a tied knot (cf. **barusan** ‘slipknot’)  
**mu-baʎiʔtu** [ACaus]  
*mu-baʎiʔtu na tatiʃuʔ* The rope is tightly knotted.  
*mu-baʎiʔtu-ʃu tu-aŋər* He felt a strong pang (in his heart).
- baʎis**  
change (cf. **ɖuʃun** ‘exchange, change’)  
*ua baʎis tu-aŋər* His feelings are going to change.  
**baʎis-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-baʎis-anay-ku kirwan mutu-ʔuɖəɖəm* Help me to dye the clothes black.  
**baʎis-aw** [PF]  
*tu-baʎis-aw tu-ʔəɖad 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 iɖi na binibiniʔan* 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 *ɖəmaɖuʃun*)  
**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*’.)

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

<b>banisiŋ</b>	the men's house door <b>mi-banisiŋ</b> masters of the gate (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>mi-saŋikiŋ</i> , <i>mi-banisiŋ</i> 'master of the gates'; cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-08.) [Puyuma explain: <i>tu-saŋikiŋ kana paŋakwan, aŋi karua musabak na babayan</i> 'The door of the men's house, it is forbidden for the women to come in.']
<b>bankiw</b>	name of one of the Puyuma villages. Chinese Panch'iu 斑鳩 for the administration. (cf. Japanese <i>bankyo</i> 'tribal boundary')
<b> baŋabaŋ </b>	busy; in trouble <b>baŋabaŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>baŋabaŋ-aw na suan</i> The dog yapped non-stop. <b>baŋabaŋ-i</b> [Neg Imp] <i>aŋi baŋabaŋ-i-ku!</i> Do not disturb me! <b>b&lt;ən&gt;aŋabaŋ</b> [AF] <i>b&lt;ən&gt;aŋabaŋ na dianhua</i> The incessant ringing of the phone is annoying. <b>ka-baŋabaŋ</b> will be buzzy <i>an puaruma? i irubay, ka-baŋabaŋ-ku</i> If Irubay gets married, I will be busy. <b>ma-baŋabaŋ</b> [AF] <i>ma-baŋabaŋ-ku</i> I am busy. <b>pa-ka-baŋabaŋ</b> will be made busy <i>karua na ɬaw kibəray na irupan, pa-ka-baŋabaŋ kanku</i> Right when the people come to borrow the dishes, it will make me busy. <b>ua baŋabaŋ-u</b> [Imp] <i>ua baŋabaŋ-u!</i> Go disturb him!
<b>baŋbaŋ</b>	wooden bucket with a spout; box (with or without cover); coffin [Puyuma explain: <i>səmaŋa? kana bali?as, dadikəsan ɬa ɬuway</i> 'It is made from the Juniper tree; its handle is made of rattan.'] (cf. <b>siɬuy</b> 'bucket with a spout') <i>na baŋbaŋ abakan ɬa bəras, ɬa ənay</i> The <i>baŋbaŋ</i> shelters rice, water. <b>b&lt;in&gt;aŋbaŋ</b> inside the coffin <i>na minatay na ɬaw b&lt;in&gt;aŋbaŋ la</i> The dead people are put in a coffin.
<b>baŋi</b>	poison <b>ma-baŋi</b> [AF] <i>ma-baŋi-ku kanantu tuɬu kana katawa</i> I poisoned myself with papaya sap.
<b>baŋlan</b> <b> baŋlaɬ </b>	a place located near Puyuma tear <b>baŋlaɬ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-baŋlaɬ-aw na kaɬakaɬ</i> He has torn the trousers. <b>b&lt;ən&gt;aŋlaɬ</b> [AF] <i>b&lt;ən&gt;aŋlaɬ-ku ɬa kaɬakaɬ</i> I have torn off my trousers. <b>mu-baŋlaɬ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-baŋlaɬ ɬa indan</i> A mouth stretched from ear to ear. (cf. <b>mubaŋris ɬa indan</b> a 'big mouth')

<b> baŋris </b>	split <b>b&lt;in&gt;aŋris-an</b> nonsense speech <i>nanku b&lt;in&gt;aŋris-an</i> my nonsense speech <b>ma-baŋris</b> a wide mouth <i>ma-baŋris na indan</i> The mouth is wide. <b>mu-baŋris</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-baŋris qa indan</i> a ‘big mouth’ (cf. <b>mu-baŋlaŋ qa indan</b> ‘a “big mouth”’)
<b>baŋsar</b>	virile; handsome <i>baŋsar na baŋsar-an</i> The young man is handsome.
<b>baŋsaran</b> < <b>baŋsar</b> ‘handsome’	<b>kitu-baŋsar</b> become a handsome young man age-set of young man of marriageable age (cf. <b>manasaw</b> ‘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> .) <b>baŋ&lt;səŋ&gt;saran</b> plural <b>t&lt;in&gt;ua-baŋ&lt;səŋ&gt;saran</b> 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> .) <b>t&lt;in&gt;u-baŋsaran</b> ~ <b>t&lt;in&gt;ua-baŋsaran</b> to get ready to be a <i>baŋsaran</i>
<b>baŋta</b> <b> baŋtas </b>	mosquito net (< Minnan <i>baŋta</i> ) open with a rapid movement <b>baŋtas-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-baŋtas-anay na walak qa ʔarub</i> Help the child to take off the cover. <i>i tinataw baŋtas-anay qa ʔarub nantu walak na aləpəʔ</i> The mother took the cover off her sleeping child. <b>baŋtas-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-baŋtas-ay qa ʔarub</i> He pulled a blanket away sharply. <b>baŋtas-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>baŋtas-u na ʔaləban!</i> Open the door! <b>b&lt;ən&gt;aŋtas</b> [AF] <i>b&lt;ən&gt;aŋtas-ku qa ʔaləban</i> I opened the door. <b>mu-baŋtas</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-baŋtas na ʔaləban</i> The door is slammed open.
<b>baʔar<sub>1</sub></b>	roundworm; all intestinal worms <b>mi-baʔar</b> have roundworms <i>mi-baʔar tu-tial</i> He has intestinal worms.
<b> baʔar<sub>2</sub> </b>	feel shy when not used to something or someone <b>ka-ba-baʔar</b> 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. <b>ma-baʔar</b> [AF] <i>na walak mənaʔu kanku, aŋi maʔadam, mabaʔar</i> The child who sees me for the first time is shy (feels uneasy).

- baʔay<sub>1</sub>** creeper, plant (sp.) (cf. **daʔuŋəl** ‘creeper, vine’)  
*kəmuʔaw kana baʔay* Tangled creepers, vines.  
*tu-rəkəsaw na kawi kana baʔay* The wood is tied with vines.
- baʔay<sub>2</sub>** kudzu vine, *Pueraria lobata*
- baʔaw<sub>1</sub>** raw  
*na ʔaʔuʔ, aʔi maʔuʔuʔ, baʔaw ʔia* The mango is not ripe, is still raw.  
*baʔaw na sənay* A badly-sung song (unpleasant to listen to).
- baʔaw<sub>2</sub>** 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 ʔaʔa 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.
- baʔaw<sub>3</sub>** 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)



[baʔba]

**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.

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 maʔiɖaŋ* He spread out (some grass) on the old man’s roof.

**b<ən>aʔba** [AF]

*b<ən>aʔba-ku ɖa saʔub kana maʔiɖaŋ* 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 ɖa 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 ɖa ʔaʔun* I have burned the grass.

**mu-baʔiʔ** [ACaus]

*mu-baʔiʔ na ʔaʔun ʔi, mutu ɖa daruk na darəʔ, aw tu-saʔəmanay na dawa, na siak, na buja* 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 baŋsaran* 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 kakuayan* 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 təməmə* 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.
- barat<sub>1</sub>** beam  
*ku-rumaʔ, uniɛn ɖa barat* My house does not have beams.
- |barat<sub>2</sub>|** 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.

baraway

|barbar|

|barəʔ|

**b<ən>arat** [AF]

*b<ən>arat i daʔan na kakipa* The horse cart is skewed across the road.

*b<ən>ara-barat kəmakaway taytaw* He is walking crabwise.

**mi-a-barat** sideways

*mi-a-barat ku-kəmakaway* My walk is crabwise.

*mi-a-barat ku-miʔəʔəŋ* I have lain down across the others.

**pa-barat na baʔi** a wind without specific direction [Puyuma explain: 'It goes anywhere like a typhoon.']

spacious; airy (a car, a house) (cf. **qəkan** 'large')

*baraway tu-sabak kana rumaʔ* The inside of the house is spacious.

strew about; break into pieces

**barbar-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-barbar-anay ku-tiʔil i babaʔu* You spread my books in the courtyard.

*tu-pakarunay a miabətan tu-kayaw patəbtəb qə basikaw,*

*tu-barbar-anay qanantu dadaʔan 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-tiʔil pakadaw i babaʔu* 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 tiʔil* 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 tiʔil!* Tell Pinaday to spread the books! swell up

**ba-barəʔ** will swell up

*aʔi-yu paʔəməʔi 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 ʔima* The hand swells after being stung by a hornet.

*b<ən>arəʔ tu-təʔək, tu-pukpukaw qə batulayaw kantu katagwin*

Her buttocks are swollen because her husband beat her with a piece of iron.

*kuatis tu-təʔəpiʔ, 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*  
*paʔubʔubay ɖa garaŋ, saʔaw 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 garaŋ* I am using a sanitary napkin now. (It means 'I am having my monthly periods now.') (cf. **kurnaŋ ɖa buʔan** 'ladies' monthly periods')
- bariwan**  
 typhoon (cf. **baʔi-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 [aʔu?] kana kawɪ* I threw a piece of wood at the tree to knock the mangos down.  
*bartuk-aw kana barasa? tu-maʔa 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-maʔa* 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[ad** '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[ad-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-basal-aw ~ basa-basal-aw** [Red-PF] fields' sections

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

- basilul** breadfruit tree, *Artocarpus altilis* (Park.) Merr.  
(The infused dried leaves make an excellent tonic.)  
*tu-bua? kana basilul, 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 nilasəɖ na paysu* 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.
- basulan** a woven rattan mat used in drying rice grain or to wrap the dead (cf. **lə?ap** ‘mat used for sleeping’)  
*asua ɖia, na minatay tu-lipuɬaw kana basulan təməbəl i dadarə?*  
Before, *basuLan* was used to wrap the dead to bury them in the soil.  
*na lumay pakadawan kana basulan* The rice is put in the sun on the *basuLan* 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. **buləɖ** ‘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-ʔimir tu-pinisəran kantu [ima kanantu katagwin*  
Her cheek is swollen because of her husband’s pinching.  
*b<ən>atə| nanku [ima, tu-karaɬaw-ku ɖa 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-kinaraɬ na unan* This is the swelling where the snake bit me.
- ka-ba-batə|** will swell  
*ka-ba-batə| tu-kinaraɬ kana saməkan* The mosquito bite will make a swelling.
- mu-batə|** [ACaus]  
*mu-batə| na taɬuru tu-sinuɬtu[an kana kawi* The head is swollen because he bumped it into a tree.
- bati<sub>1</sub>** word  
a **bati** a word  
**bati-bati-an** mythology  
**b<ən>a-ba-bati** tale (cf. **nirəŋayan** ‘tale’)  
**b<ən>ati** [AF]  
*b<ən>ati-ku ɖa kakuayanan ɖa puyuma* I speak about the traditions of the Puyuma.
- k<in>i-bati-an** words said  
*k<in>i-bati-an-ku kəma ʔi kana maʔidəŋan na puyuma tu-ləmak kana paŋayaŋayawan* Old Puyuma men told me their way of doing *mangayaw*.

- par-bati-bati-an** order someone to speak  
*maʔulid 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 muʔaʔikəʔ* 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*'; **asələw** '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 minəʔay* 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.



<b>baʃiul</b>	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.)
<b>baʃu</b>	part of section of segmented spear belonging to adolescents in the boys' dormitory <b>li-baʃu-baʃu</b> rectangular sub-floor, constructed on piles, upon which the superstructure is erected and an interior bamboo floor is laid <b>sa baʃu ~ sa li-baʃu-an</b> section of spear decorated with paper streamers [Puyuma explain: <i>asua ɕien iʔ, unien ɕa kadupu, maʔak-ta ɕatu binabuʔubuʔul kana basikaw, maw na pubuabuaʔ-ta kana dərdəran tu-buʔul kana basikaw</i> '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.']
<b>bawaŋ</b>	flatulence <i>tu-ʔaŋʔuʔan kantu bawaŋ kamawan na biʔunun na ʔaŋru</i> The stench of his fart is like the smell of rotten eggs. <b>b&lt;ən&gt;awaŋ</b> [AF] <i>b&lt;ən&gt;awaŋ na walak</i> The child farts. <b>par-bawaŋ</b> enjoy farting; fart a lot
<b>bawi</b>	drive away <b>bawi-yu</b> [Imp] <i>bawi yu!</i> Go away! <b>bawi-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-bawi-aw na turukuk</i> I chased away the chicken. <i>tu-baw-bawi-aw-ku muka i baʔaŋaw</i> She sends me off to Taitung. <b>b&lt;ən&gt;awi</b> [AF] <i>b&lt;ən&gt;a-bawi-ku kana sasali na məkan kana dawa</i> I keep on chasing the sparrows away, they eat the millet. <b>mu-bawi</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-bawi la na babuy</i> The boar was chased away. <b>pa-bawi</b> [Caus] <i>pa-bawi-yu i baliw kana maʔiay na ʔaw</i> You go and ask Baliw to chase the drunkard.
<b>bayaŋ</b> <b>baybay</b>	sail of ship (a metaphor for sea in ritual context) spread out in the sun (cf. <b>pa-kadaw</b> 'spread out in the sun') <i>baybay-ku ɕa kirwan</i> I spread out some clothes. <b>baybay-an</b> terrace, platform, balcony <b>baybay-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-baybay-ay ɕa kirwan</i> He spread out some clothes. <b>b&lt;ən&gt;aybay</b> [AF] <i>b&lt;ən&gt;aybay ɕa kirwan i baybay-an</i> Clothes are spread out on the terrace. <b>mi-baybay</b> have a terrace <i>mi-baybay na rumaʔ</i> The house has a terrace.

	<b>pa-baybay</b> [Caus] <i>pa-baybay-yu kana tarub</i> You spread out the quilt on the terrace.
<b>baywan</b>	village in ritual context (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>baywan, dundujan</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:310, verse 26-24.)
<b>bəkaɭ</b>	new <i>bəkaɭ tu-ruma?</i> His ~ her house is new. <b>b&lt;ən&gt;əkaɭ</b> [AF] <i>b&lt;ən&gt;a-bəkaɭ kantu ruma?</i> His ~ her house is brand new. <b>mu-bəkaɭ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-bəkaɭ tu-piniaŋəran</i> His feelings are new. <b>pa-ka-bəkaɭ</b> have renovated <i>pa-ka-bəkaɭ tu-ruma? i paʔaran aw i sabak</i> She had her house renovated, inside and out. <i>nu-pa-bəkaɭ-aw nu-ruma??</i> You have had your house renovated?
<b> bəkas <sub>1</sub></b>	<b>p&lt;in&gt;a-ka-bəkaɭ</b> newness quarrel (cf. <b>paɖulam</b> ‘sick, troubles’) <b>bəkas-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-bəkas-aw</i> He is looking for a quarrel. <i>tu-bəkas-aw-ku, ɖiala mabiriŋ kanku</i> He is picking a quarrel with me because he is jealous of me. <i>mara-ʔariʔi-ku pa-bəkas kantaw, ɖiama tu-bəkasaw-ku</i> I run faster than him, so he picked a quarrel with me. <b>b&lt;ən&gt;əkas</b> [AF] <i>b&lt;ən&gt;əkas-ku kanku kiarais, muka-ku bənəkasa kantu karais</i> I quarrelled with my boyfriend, and I went to quarrel with his girlfriend.
<b>bəkas<sub>2</sub></b>	run <i>nantu bəkas kan duliən ma-piʔak</i> Dulian’s drunken run. <b>ka-ba-bəkas</b> will run <i>ka-ba-bəkas-ku</i> I shall run. <b>k&lt;in&gt;a-bəkas-an</b> trails <i>tu-k&lt;in&gt;a-bəkas-an kana babuy</i> The boar’s trails. <b>mari-a-bəkas-an</b> competition <i>mari-a-bəkas-an na təmakəkəsi</i> All the pupils run in a competition. <b>pa-bəkas</b> [Caus] <i>pa-bəkas-ku muka pakalaɖam kana yawan tu-usabakan-ku ɖa maɭəʔəs ku-ruma?</i> I run to the chief to tell him that some thieves have broken into my house. <b>pa-ka-bəkas</b> make someone run <i>pa-ka-bəkas-u!</i> Make him run! <b>p&lt;in&gt;u-bəkas-an</b> way of running <i>buɭay tu-p&lt;in&gt;u-bəkas-an</i> His way of running is beautiful.
<b> bəkbək </b>	movement (of animals); wag the tail (dog); wriggle (fish) (cf. <b>bikbik</b> ‘movement for human beings’) <b>bəkbək-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-bəkbək-anay tu-pakpak kana turukuk na darəʔ, ɖiama təməbul</i>

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

- bəɬəŋ-an-an** old times  
*pakabəkaɭaw na bəɬəŋ-an-an na kakuayanan* The old traditions are being renewed.
- bəluŋ**  
**bəɭakas** tree (sp.) (Puyuma cook its wood and leaves to make medicine for oxen.)  
 long (cf. **ɬaɭayaɬay** ‘tall’)  
*bəɭakas nanku ʔarbu* My hair is long.  
*bəɭakas tu-ɭima* His hands are long. (It means ‘thief’.) (cf. **ma-ɬəʔəs** ‘thief’; **kara-təɭu tu-ɭima** ‘He has three hands.’)
- bəɭawaɭawas**  
**bəɭəluan** flat land; plains (cf. **kəkən, marayarayas** ‘flat land’)  
 river; valley  
*na bəɭəluan kaɬi aranum, saɬu na garan* In the small rivers of the valleys of Aranum mountain, there are a lot of crayfish.
- bəɭənu** run (alone) (cf. **mar-pa-uka-uka** ‘competition between a group’)  
*bəɭənu na baɣsaran muka i paɭakwan* The young man runs while going to the men’s house.  
**b<ən>ɭənu** [AF]  
*b<ən>ɭənu na baɣsaran muka i paɭakwan* The young man is running to the men’s house.
- bəɭi** run (ritual term) (In ritual context, the dyad is *tu-p<in>i-bəɭi-[w]an*, *tu-p<in>i-bək-as-an* ‘his running’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:319, verse 29-10.)  
 go back; send back; turn back  
**bəɭias-aw** [PF]  
*ku-bəɭias-aw na tiɭil* I turned the book upside down.  
*ku-bəɭias-aw səmunuɣ ku-kiɲ* I have put my clothes on back to front.
- ika-bəɭa-ɭias** the reason of coming back  
*nanu ika-bəɭa-ɭias amaw na masəpuɲ kanku* The reason you have come back is because you are thinking of me. [Puyuma explain: *arəɬət iɬi na na ɲai* ‘These words are very sweet.’]
- kar-bəɭias** go back  
**kar-bəɭa-ɭias** back immediately  
*andaman, auka-ku i taihok, i taihok sasunan, kar-bəɭa-ɭias-ku*  
 Tomorrow, I go to Taipei for one night, then I’ll come right back.
- mar-bəɭias** turn back  
*mupaɬaran-ku, maɬudal na wari, mar-bəɭias-ku maɭak ɬa kaɭipan*  
 I went out, it was raining, so I came back to get an umbrella.
- mar-bəɭia-ɭias** repeat incessantly  
*na maɬiɬaɲ marəɲay mar-bəɭia-ɭias tu-ɲai* Old people always repeat themselves over and over.
- mu-bəɭias** topsy-turvy  
*mu-bəɭias ku-kirwan* My clothes are on back to front.  
*mu-bəɭias marəɲay* Make mistakes ~ put words in the wrong order.  
*i duliən marəɲay ɬa puyuma, anduma mu-bəɭias tu-ɲai* When Dulian speaks Puyuma, she sometimes puts the words in the wrong order.
- pa-bəɭias** [Caus]  
*pa-bəɭias-u kanku!* Give it back to me!

	<b>par-bəlias</b> send back <i>par-bəlias-aw kinibu[as na paysu i yinhang</i> I gave the money, which I borrowed, back to the bank.
<b> bəliʔuʔ </b>	sprain (a limb); break <b>bəliʔuʔ-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>bəliʔuʔ-an-ku!</i> Help me to break! (the sugarcane) <b>bəliʔuʔ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>bəliʔuʔ-anay tu-kukuʔ kana guŋ</i> Help to break the leg of the ox. <b>bəliʔuʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-bəliʔuʔ-aw na ukak kana turukuk</i> The chicken bone is broken by me. <i>tu-bəliʔuʔ-aw ku-ima</i> He sprained my hand.
	<b>mu-bəliʔuʔ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-bəliʔuʔ na ukak</i> The bone is broken. <i>mu-bəliʔuʔ kantu ŋai kan duliən</i> Dulkan's words hurt.
<b>bənabuluʔ</b> < <b>buluʔ</b> 'throw a small object'	religious male officiant (cf. <b>taŋkaŋkar</b> 'religious male officiant') <i>a bənabuluʔ i təmamataw shətiang</i> Shetiāng's father is an officiant.
<b>bənəʔ</b>	place name where an Amis group, the <i>raraŋəs</i> , lived. (cf. Blust ACD 1995:221 */benaʔ/ beginning of a river; tidal bore) [Puyuma situate the place <i>kaɖu na raraŋəs, maka[auɖ kan babaʔuran</i> 'It was the place where the <i>raraŋəs</i> lived, it is situated east of <i>babaʔuran</i> (the place of our village, add the Puyuma).']
<b>bənəsəŋ</b>	water spouting like a geyser <b>bənəsəŋ-səŋ</b> jumping continuously <i>bənəsəŋ-səŋ na ənay i ibəb</i> The water is jumping out of the spring.
	<b>mu-bənəsəŋ-səŋ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-bənəsəŋ-səŋ tu-yaəŋaɖ</i> He is in good health. ~ His breathing is jumping. <i>mu-bənəsəŋ-səŋ tu-tinabawan</i> His soul is in good health.
	<b>pa-bənəsəŋ</b> [Caus] <i>ala tu-paʔəpayay pa-bənəsəŋ, pa-tigir</i> Maybe they have been hurt during the construction. (In ritual context, the pair is <i>pa-bənəsəŋ</i> , <i>pa-tigir</i> 'the constructions', cf. Cauquelin 2008:178, verse 9-25.)
<b>bənzin</b>	Aborigines (< Japanese <i>banjin</i> 'aborigines'. Sometimes old Puyuma call themselves that way.)
<b> bəŋbəŋ </b>	blaze; make a noise like a fire bursting into flames <b>ma-bəŋbəŋ</b> [AF] <i>ma-bəŋbəŋ na apuy</i> The fire blazes. <b>pa-bəŋbəŋ</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-bəŋbəŋ-ay na apuy</i> I made the fire blazed.
<b> bəŋiya </b>	sprained limp <b>bəŋiya[-aw]</b> [PF] <i>bəŋiya[-aw na suŋa]</i> My knee is hurt. <b>mu-bəŋiya</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-bəŋiya, ɖiama ma-ŋiya ku-dapal</i> 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 dulihan kantu kiakarunan tu-ŋai kana puyuma* Dulkan 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

*saŋu 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 ɕien, pa-[u]ʔ-ta kana kiɕa 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 paparaŋan* (I) carried the piano, and (I) wrenched my back.

**bəray**

give

*bəray-ku ɕa paysu* I give ~ gave money.

**ba-bəray** will give

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

**bəray-anay** [I/BF]

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

**bəray-ay** [LF]

*ku-bəray-ay ɕa paysu na ɕibun kanantu kinikarunan* I gave her a salary for her work.

**ki-bəray** be given by

*ki-bəray-ku kan dulihan ɕa saiguyan* I am given her knowledge by Dulkan.

*ki-bəray-ay kan dəmaway ɕa apəraŋan* 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 Dulkan'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|iɖiŋ!* Make the car start!  
*pa-bərbər-ku kana pa|iɖiŋ* I make the car start.  
*tu-pa-bərbər-aw na pa|iɖiŋ* He made the car start.  
*nu-pa-bərbər-anay-ku kana pa|iɖiŋ* 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 buʔan*  
 Trees grow everywhere in spring time.  
*ma-si-bərbər-an na apuy, pakumawan qa urə qaɖa a ʔaw* The fire crackles, it tells us that someone is coming.
- bəraʔaŋ** 1. maxillary joint for some Puyuma  
 2. molar tooth for others
- bəraʔbəʔ** name of a spring near Puyuma on the road to Aranum mountain, this spring is not very hot (cf. **rəbəraʔbəʔ** 'fire-quenching spirits')  
*pa-bəraʔbəʔ na ənay, ɖiama bəraʔbəʔ tu-kayaw puŋaʔad* The water goes *bereqbeq*, so it was called *bereqbeq*.
- |bəraʔsuk ~ rəsuk|** insert; fix a stick or a post in the ground
- b<ən>əraʔsuk** [AF]  
*b<ən>əraʔsuk-ku qa bəraʔsuk-an kana buaŋ* I planted a stick in the hole.
- bəraʔsuk-an** [Imp I/BF]  
*bəraʔsuk-an na basikaw kana buaŋ!* Use the bamboo to probe inside the hole!
- bəraʔsuk-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-bəraʔsuk-anay-ku kana buaŋ na basikaw* Help me to search in the hole with the bamboo.  
*tu-bəraʔsuk-anay na taɖaw kana tial* He used a knife to open the belly. ~ A knife was used to open the belly.
- mu-bəraʔsuk** [ACaus]  
*mu-bəraʔsuk na basikaw kana buaŋ* The bamboo was used to search inside the hole.
- ni-rəsuk-an** hole  
*tu-ni-rəsuk-an kan aliwaki na kutan i ŋuwayan kana pitaʔun ~ tu-b<in>əraʔsuk-an kan aliwaki* The object planted in front of the door by Aliwaki is the spear.
- r<in>əraʔsuk-an ~ ni-rəsuk-an** a holder made of bamboo

**bərəsukan**

1. weevil

*bərəsukan məkan kana kawī, kana basikaw* Weevils eat wood, bamboos.

2. container for lime made from an *atunga* (calabash)

*abakan kana ʔabu 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 duliən, 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 ʔaw, na suan* I spit with disdain on the man, on the dog.

**bəruta-ay** [LF]

*ku-bəruta-ay na ʔaw, na suan* It is on the person, on the dog that I spit.

*tu-bəruta-ay-ku kana ʔaw* I am being spat on.

**bəruta-i** [Imp LF]

*bəruta-i!* Spit with disdain!

**|bəsbəs|**

expose to the air; fan (cf. **ʔabəs** 'fan, use a fan')

**bəsbəsan** ~ **pabəsbəsan** a fan

**bəsbəs-aw** [PF]

*tu-bəsbəs-aw-ku kana baʔi, ɖiala kuaʔəŋ* I sat in a draught, so I am ill.

**pa-bəsbəs** [Caus]

*pa-bəsbəs-aw na baʔi* The wind ventilated.

*pa-bəsbəs-u na bəsbəsan!* Fan with the fan!

*ku-pa-bəsbəs-anay kana baʔi na tinalək* I fan the rice with the wind (the fan).

**bətan<sub>1</sub>**

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*.



**bətan<sub>2</sub>**  
|bətbət|

nappy  
tie; bind with a cord

**b<ən>ətbət** [AF]

*b<ən>ətbət-ku qa rutu kana tati|u?* I tied a bag with the rope.

**bətbət-anay** [I/BF]

*tu-bətbət-anay la kantu basak* He is helped to bind his bag.

**bətbət-aw** [PF]

*ku-bətbət-aw na turukuk* I have tied up the chicken (in order to kill it).

**bətbət-u** [Imp PF]

*bətbət-u tu-dapal!* Tie his feet!

**ma-bətbət** two or more people bind a thing

*ma-bətbət kana sukun* (We) tie each other's aprons.

**bətu?**

a sheaf; a bunch

**b<ən>ətu?** [AF]

*b<ən>ətu?-ku kana dawa* I make the millet into sheaves.

*b<ən>a-bətu?-ku kana dawa* I am making the millet into sheaves.

**bətu?-aw** [PF]

*ku-bətu?-aw tu-?arbu* I made her hair into bunches.

**b<in>ətu?-an** a type of sticky rice.

*sina|əm kana maruarum na |umay, b<in>ətu?-an, kəma-ta* The rice planted in dry paddyfields, we call it *binetuqan*. (This term is also used as a generic term.)

**pa-bətu?** [Caus]

*ta-pa-bətu?-aw qa dawa* We make the millet into sheaves.

**bətuŋ**

|bəʔaʔ|

a large bamboo (sp.) (Probably *Dendrocalamus* sp.)

cheat; dupe (cf. **busus** 'dupe, talk big, trick'; **sabana?** 'deceive')

**ba-bəʔaʔ-u** [Imp PF]

*ba-bəʔaʔ-u i taina!* Dupe your mother!

**b<ən>a-bəʔaʔ** lies, prevarication

**bəʔaʔ-aw** [PF]

*tu-bəʔaʔ-aw kana payraŋ tu-paysu* The Taiwanese cheated him of the money.

**bəʔaʔ-ay** [LF]

*tu-bəʔaʔ-ay na walak kan tinataw* The mother lies to her children.

**b<in>a-bəʔaʔ-an** fooling things

*b<in>a-bəʔaʔ-an tu-paysu* He cheated (me) about his money.

**ki-ba-bəʔaʔ** get cheated

*ʔəmima?-ku qa paʔaka, ki-ba-bəʔaʔ-ku kana payraŋ* When I buy meat, I get cheated by the Taiwanese.

**ma-bəʔaʔ** [AF]

*saigu ma-bəʔaʔ na tiam* The shop knows how to cheat.

**ure ba-bəʔaʔ** will dupe

*ure ba-bəʔaʔ-ku kan nanali* I will dupe my mother.

|bəʔbət|

throbbing in the head resulting from a headache or an inflammation; pulsation

	<p><b>b&lt;al&gt;ətbət</b> pulsation  <i>baŋiŋ ku-ŋaŋuru?</i>, <i>b&lt;al&gt;ətbət</i> I have a very bad headache, it is throbbing.</p> <p><b>ma-bətbət</b> [AF]  <i>tu-usabakay qa baŋi, ma-bətbət qa baŋiŋan ku-ŋaŋuru?</i> The wind came into my head, it is throbbing.</p> <p><b>mu-b&lt;al&gt;ətbət</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-b&lt;al&gt;ətbət ku-buŋi?</i> My inflammation is throbbing. (It is getting worse and worse.)  <i>ku-pakalawlawayaw ku-buŋi?, mu-b&lt;al&gt;ətbət la</i> I have not taken care of my wound, it is throbbing.</p>
<b>bəŋəkər</b>	<p>replete  <i>bəŋəkər ku-tial kana tuami</i> I am full of noodles.  <i>bəŋəkər-ku la!</i> I am repleted!</p>
<b> bəŋəŋə </b>	<p>strangle  <b>b&lt;ən&gt;əŋəŋə</b> [AF]  <i>b&lt;ən&gt;əŋəŋə-ku kanantu ni?ən</i> I strangled his neck.  <b>bəŋəŋə-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-bəŋəŋə-aw tu-ni?ən</i> I strangled his neck.  <b>bəŋəŋə-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>ua bəŋəŋə-u (nanku ?ala)!</i> Go and strangle (my enemy)!</p>
	<p><b>b&lt;in&gt;əŋəŋə-an</b> strangulations  <i>iŋi na ʔaw b&lt;in&gt;əŋəŋə-an tu-kianaŋay</i> This person died by strangulation.</p>
	<p><b>ma-bəŋəŋə</b> strangle each other  <i>ma-bəŋəŋə na baŋsaran</i> The young men strangle each other.</p>
<b>bəŋiŋiŋan</b>	internal and external maleolus
<b> bəŋukur </b>	<p>swell up  <b>b&lt;ən&gt;əŋukur</b> [AF]  <i>b&lt;ən&gt;əŋukur tu-maŋa kana bunun</i> Bunun have big eyes.  <i>maladu?, b&lt;ən&gt;əŋukur tu-suŋa </i> He fell down, his knee is swollen.  <i>b&lt;ən&gt;əŋukur na bu an</i> waxing moon ('The moon is swollen like the belly of a pregnant woman', say the Puyuma.)  <b>bəŋukur-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>tu-bəŋukur-anay tu-maŋa kana tatusuk</i> Her eyes are swollen because of the injection.  <b>bəŋukur-aw</b> [PF]  <i>tu-bəŋukur-aw tu-?imir kana tatusuk</i> Her cheek is swollen because of the injection.  <b>bəŋukur-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>bəŋukur-u (na katəŋaŋawan)!</i> Inflate (the seat to sit on)!</p>
	<p><b>pa-bəŋukur</b> [Caus]  <i>pa-bəŋukur-aw tu-təŋək kana tatusuk</i> The injection has made his buttocks swell.</p>
<b> biar </b>	<p>desiccated (cf. <b>arum</b> 'dry, sear, dry up'; <b>saramisan</b> 'drying out')  <b>b&lt;ən&gt;a-biar</b> shamanistic rite for the first outing of the shamans' bags,</p>

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 qa pa[i]dij* Ushu, she has been hit by a car.
- bi[an]-i** [Neg]  
*muka i d[an]an, adi 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]-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 qa saima na papaqaran!* Turn the table a bit!
- b<in>i[ad]** turned  
*pulaji-ku b<in>i[ad] kana papaqaran!* Give me a hand with the  
 turned table!
- m-u-bi[ad]** [Mvt]  
*m-u-bi[ad] la na kadaw, adi la bi?as* The sun has turned, it is no  
 longer hot.
- bi[il]-**  
 stay at home; live; abandon
- bi[il]-aw** [PF]  
*bi[il]-aw-yu i ruma?, adi tu-pilaji muka i d[an]an!* You stay at home,  
 do not accompany him to the mountain!  
*ku-bi[il]-aw na walak i ruma?* I abandoned the child in the house.
- m-u-bi[il]** [Mvt]  
*m-u-bi[il]-ku kaqu kan t[am]amataw sh[et]iang* I lived there with  
 Shetiang's father.
- tar-bi[il]-bi[il] kapatan** 'the leaving fourth'. October in the old calendar.  
 grain
- bini**  
*amaw kema, ki-b[er]ay kana Bu[ut]ul kema, qa **bini?** qa dawa* So it is,  
 we took the seed of millet from the BuTul.
- mi-a-bini?** spirit of grain (cf. **mi-adaq** 'spirit of grain')
- pu-bini?** sow  
*tu-pu-bini?-anay na bini? i bakabak* The seeds are sown in the  
 garden.  
*pu-bini?-ku qa 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 qa **binlukuy*** Like sweet potatoes cut into slices. (This is  
 used to mention a lot of children in one family.)
- bi[ia]**  
 bother; annoy (cf. **lunas** 'annoy, be impatient'; **s[en]a** 'annoy, be fed up';  
**siman** 'be fed up')  
*adi ba-bi[ia] 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 kakuayan an dā 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 kawī* The tree branches are swayed by the wind.

**biŋabiŋ-ay** [LF]

*tu-ba-biŋabiŋ-ay tu-taŋiŋa* Her ears keep on swaying.

**ma-biŋabiŋ** [AF]

*ma-biŋabiŋ tu-taŋiŋa* His ears hang down.

*ma-biŋabiŋ na biŋabiŋ-an* The earrings dangle.

*baŋiyan na wari, ma-biŋabiŋ tu-saʔaʔ kana kawī* The wind is strong, the branches of the trees sway.

*ma-biŋabiŋ na siŋsiŋan kantu ŋuŋpaw kana maʔiŋaŋ* 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!

	<p><b>ki-biʔabu</b> be roiled (‘waves’)  <i>ki-biʔabu na ənay kana kəʔun</i> There are waves on the sea.  (Lit. ‘The water gets roiled by the waves.’)</p> <p><b>ma-biʔabu</b> [AF]  <i>ma-biʔabu na ənay i paʔaŋ</i> The water roils in the bucket.</p>
<b>biʔas<sub>1</sub></b>	<p>hot; (cf. <b>qəŋqəŋ</b> ‘hot, warm—from sun, fire’)  <i>biʔas na wari</i> It is a hot day.  <i>aʔi-mu məkan qə biʔas</i> You do not eat hot dishes. (It means ‘You are lazy.’)</p>
<b> biʔas <sub>2</sub></b>	<p><b>ka-biʔas-an</b> summer (cf. <b>dənun</b> ‘summer’)  <b>muri-biʔas-an</b> sunbathing although it is very hot  boil  <b>ba-biʔas</b> will boil  <i>ba-biʔas qə buʔaw</i> Beans will be boiled.</p>
	<p><b>b&lt;ən&gt;iʔas</b> [AF]  <i>b&lt;ən&gt;iʔas-ku qə ənay na taʔəkəʔan</i> I boiled the drinking water.</p>
<b>biʔas<sub>3</sub></b>	<p><b>biʔas-aw</b> [PF]  <i>biʔas-aw na irupan</i> The vegetables are boiled.  fever  <i>mi-biʔas-an ku-qəqək</i> I have a fever.</p>
<b> biʔi </b>	<p>fly  <b>b&lt;al&gt;i-biʔi-biʔi</b> have the property of flying here and there  <i>b&lt;al&gt;i-biʔi-biʔi-an na baʔakniʔ</i> The bat flies here and there.</p>
	<p><b>m-u-biʔi</b> [Mvt]  <i>m-u-biʔi na ʔayam</i> The birds fly.</p>
	<p><b>pu-biʔi</b> make fly  <i>ku-pu-biʔi-aw na ʔayam</i> I made the bird fly away.  <i>ʔinaba na wari, ua biʔi la na ikoki</i> It is a fine day, the plane is going to fly.</p>
	<p><b>u-biʔi</b> [Imp LF]  <i>u-biʔi!</i> Fly!</p>
<b>biraʔ</b>	<p>leaf; earlobe (cf. <b>tubuʔubu</b> ‘leaf’ in ritual context)  1. <i>tu-biraʔ kana kuʔaŋ</i> the vegetable leaf  2. <i>tu-biraʔ kana taŋiʔa</i> Earlobe</p>
<b>birbir</b> <b> biriŋ </b>	<p>lips  jealous  <b>ma-biriŋ</b> be jealous  <i>ma-biriŋ ku-katagwin kana miayay-ku</i> My husband is jealous because I have a lover.  <b>mi-biriŋ-an</b> have jealousy  <i>miayay-ku, mi-biriŋ-an nanku katagwin</i> I have a lover, my husband has jealousy.  <b>ka-biriŋ-aw</b> will jealous  <i>tu-ka-biriŋ-aw-ku</i> He will be jealous of me.  <b>pa-biriŋ</b> [Caus]</p>

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

- |biuʈ|** bend (an iron bar or a plant)  
**b<ən>iuʈ** [AF]  
*b<ən>iuʈ-ku ʔa 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.’]
- buəŋ** hole  
**buəŋ kana qənan** mountain cave  
**b<ən>uəŋ** [AF]  
*b<ən>uəŋ-ku kanku biraʔ kana ʔaŋiʔa patiuatiu kana pabiŋabiŋ*  
I have pierced my ears so I can wear dangling earrings.  
**buəŋ-ay** [LF]  
*ku-buəŋ-ay ku-biraʔ kana ʔaŋiʔa patiuatiu kana pabiŋabiŋ* I pierced my ears so I wear dangling earrings.
- buaʔ** fruit; flesh  
*tu-buaʔ kana kayama* the persimmon fruit  
**buaʔ-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-buaʔ** hatch  
*sagar muqənan na ʔaw, kar-ba-buaʔ a qəkal i qənan* People like moving to the mountains, they build new villages in the mountains.  
**mar-buaʔ** grow along



- kikarun-ku kana puyuma ŋai, mar-bua? a saɬu a bəkaʎan 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 bəkaʎan 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 tatiʎu?* I unknotted the rope.  
*tu-kiʎiŋ kana paʎiɬiŋ mupaŋku, buaraw təmapaŋ, pia-ku la səmaŋa?*  
*aw parəkə-rəkəp-anay parbuʎias* 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 kiʎiŋ* 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 rabuʎ* 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 ʔarbu* greying hair  
*pinakadaw na kirwan, ɖiama 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 ʔi, məkan ɖa basikaw, maʔina* What it is called *bukabukaw*, eat bamboos, they are big.
- bukayuŋ**  
interior seed of the areca nut  
*ʔapəlil tu-bukayuŋ kana puran* The interior seed of the areca nut is bitter. (cf. **ʔakər** ‘*Piper betle*’ (L.))
- bukəl**  
heap; pile up (rather big) (cf. **kupkup** ‘heap, pile, scrape’)  
*kaɖu la, sa bukəl* There, was one pile.
- mu-bukəl** [ACaus]  
*saɖu 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-ʔaŋuruʔ* My head is covered in bumps.
- mari-bukubuku-[ŋ]an** a lot of bumps  
*mari-bukubuku-[ŋ]an tu-ʔaŋuruʔ kana gərgər* His head is covered in bumps because of wasps.  
*mari-bukubuku-[ŋ]an na da[an, pakalaŋkaŋ na pa[ɖiŋ, pakədakəda]-ta*  
The car is going along a bumpy road, and the car keeps bouncing us up and down.
- pa-bukubuku** [Caus]  
*kaɖu ɖia i dawil ʔi, pa-bukubuku la mənaʔu ɖa kamawan ɖa 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 kuayso* 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.

<b>bulal</b>	cataracts (cf. <b>diras</b> ‘see badly’) <i>tu-bulal kan pinaday pakirəb kuatis</i> Pinaday’s cataract is particularly bad.
<b>bulawan<sub>1</sub></b>	brass
<b>bulawan<sub>2</sub></b>	a small cooking pot used in the mountains (cf. <b>dadəruan</b> ‘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.
<b>bulbul</b>	fontanel (of a baby) <i>tu-bulbul kana manudən</i> the baby’s fontanel <b>bulbul-an</b> heartbeat in the fontanel
<b>bulilik</b>	house lizard [Puyuma explain: <i>mi-tiʔil tu-dakur, qa buʔay miraʔat</i> ‘Its body has stripes, it is of a beautiful blue.’]
<b> buluʔ<sub>1</sub> </b>	throw overhand (a small object) (cf. <b>bartuk</b> ‘throw away’) <b>b&lt;ən&gt;abuluʔ</b> cricket (sport) <b>buluʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>buluʔ-aw qa barasaʔ na ʔatu muʔatəl</i> To knock down the mangos, a stone is used. <b>kur-buluʔ</b> fall over something <i>kəmakaway na walak maladuʔ, kur-buluʔ</i> The child walks unsteadily, he falls over something
<b> buluʔ<sub>2</sub> </b>	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>b&lt;ən&gt;a-buluʔ</b> traditional male officiant (cf. <b>ʔaŋkaŋkar</b> ‘traditional male officiant’) <b>b&lt;ən&gt;uluʔ</b> [AF] <i>puʔudus b&lt;ən&gt;uluʔ i ukak kay muya</i> Ukak and Muya were the last couple to be married by the decision of the assembly of Elders. <b>buluʔ-ay</b> [LF] <i>asua ʔien ʔi, tu-buluʔ-ay na maʔiʔaŋ kana purburbuan</i> In old times, the old men chose my wife in the household <i>purburbuan</i> .
<b>buluʔ<sub>3</sub></b>	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: <b>pitu-buluʔ</b> ~ <b>pitumanan</b> Great Dipper (Great Bear) <b>ribuluʔ</b> Little Dipper (Little Bear)
<b>buʔabuʔayan</b> < <b>buʔay</b> ‘beautiful’ <b>buʔaʔaw</b>	lady <i>buʔay na buʔabuʔayan</i> The lady is beautiful. pupil of the eye <i>mi-buʔaʔaw ku-maʔa</i> My eyes have a pupil.
<b>buʔaʔawaʔ</b>	spider; spider web (cf. <b>kamaŋkamaŋ</b> ‘spider in the house’) <i>tu-buʔaʔawaʔ kana kamaŋkamaŋ</i> the spider’s web <b>buʔaʔawaʔ-ay</b> [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.

**buʔali**  
**buʔan<sub>1</sub>**

- tu-buʔaʔawaʔ-ay tu-kuti* Her vagina has spider webs, (she has had no sexual relations for a long time).
- collarbone
- month
- kana buʔabuʔan** every month
- kana sasaya na buʔan** next month  
*kana sasaya na buʔan, babəruk-ku la i puyuma, auka i taihok*  
Next month, I leave Puyuma and I go back to Taipei.
- kansasaya na buʔan** in a month  
*kansasaya na buʔan, ɬaɬua-ku ɬia* In one month, I am coming back.
- ka-sa-ba-buʔan** for one month  
*ka-sa-ba-buʔan kaɬu-ku i puyuma* I have been staying in Puyuma for one month.
- kurnaŋ ɬa buʔan** menstruation  
*kana buʔabuʔan kurnaŋ-ku ɬa kakuayanan ɬa babayan* I am used to the monthly tradition of the ladies. (cf. **ɲur-ar-ɲur-an kana buʔabuʔan tu-kuti** ~ **b<ən>a-ra-riaw kana buʔabuʔan** ‘menstruation’)
- mi-buʔan** several months  
*tu-ɬinuayan i puyuma kan duliən mi-buʔa-buʔan* Dulian has been coming to Puyuma for several months.  
*mi-buʔa-buʔan la tu-kuaʔəŋan* He has been ill for many months.
- muʔipas la ɬa sa buʔan** over one month  
*kaɬu-ku kanɬi na rumaʔ, muʔipas la ɬa sa buʔan* I have been staying in this house for more than one month.
- sasaya buʔan ~ kasasaya buʔan** one month  
*sasaya ~ kasasaya buʔan ku-kaɬuan i puyuma* I am going to stay one month in Puyuma.

**buʔan<sub>2</sub>**

kneecap

**buʔan<sub>3</sub>**

- tu-buʔan kantu suŋaʔ* the knee’s moon
- moon (cf. **ɲilas** 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>əʔukur na buʔan** waxing moon [Puyuma explain: ‘The moon is swollen like the belly of a pregnant woman.’]
- b<ən>uʔa-buʔan**
1. hazy, woolly-looking (to look at)  
*b<ən>uʔa-buʔan tu-maʔa kana maʔiɬaŋ* Old people have cataracts.
  2. halo around the moon or moon dog
- mu-ʔikaw na buʔan** crescent moon
- muʔaʔaʔaʔaw na buʔan ~ mi-ʔadaw na buʔan** full moon
- ɲawa-ɲaway na buʔan** gibbous moon ~ waning crescent moon
- parkaɬua na buʔan ~ paʔəɬəʔ na buʔan** half-moon
- tu-ʔaʔusaw kana suan na buʔan** lunar and solar eclipse [Puyuma say they admired the 2008 solar eclipse.]

**buļas**

*kamawan qatu [a]ʔusaw kana suan na kadaw* solar eclipse (Lit. 'The sun is like a mouthful that the dog swallows in one gulp.')

**uniɛn qa buļan ~ mu-ləməs na buļan** new moon

lend; heir

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

**b<ən>uļas** [AF]

*b<ən>uļas kanku walak* My child is my heir. (cf. **suļən** 'heir')

**buļas-ay** [LF]

*ku-ba-buļas-ay qa kabuŋ taytaw* I lent him a hat many times.

**ki-a-buļa-buļas-an** a bank (a place where we borrow money)

**ki-a-buļas-an** loan

*aməli a ki-a-buļas-an iqi na* This is not a loan.

**ki-buļas** borrow

*ki-buļas-ku qa paysu kanu* I get you to lend me money. ~ I borrowed money from you.

*ki-a-buļas qa paysu* Now, I borrow money.

*ki-a-buļas-ku qa pa[i]iŋ, aqi mua?i pa-buļas* I want to borrow a car, but you do not agree to lend it.

*ki-a-buļas-ku kanu qa ruma?* I now borrow the house from you.

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

**ki-buļas-an** help to borrow

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

*ki-buļas-an-ku qa paysu* (She) helps me to borrow some money.

**k<in>i-buļas-an** things borrowed

*k<in>i-buļas-an ku-ruma?* My house is borrowed.

*ku-k<in>i-buļas i takəsian ku-tiļil* I borrowed my books from the school.

**mar-buļas** exchange

*mar-buļas-mi qa kaŋakaŋ* We exchange our trousers.

**mar-buļa-buļas**

1. a lot of people exchange

*mar-buļa-buļas-mi qa kabuŋ* We all exchange our hats.

2. one after the other

*mar-buļa-buļas dua muŋaŋaŋia kanku* They come one after the other to visit me.

**pa-buļas** to lend

*pa-buļas-ku kanu qa paysu* I lend you some money.

*niam pa-ba-buļas-aw tu-kirwan kan isaw* Our lending are Isaw's clothes.

**pa-ki-buļas** make someone borrow

*pa-ki-buļas-an-ku qa pa[i]iŋ* I ask someone to borrow a car.

**p<in>i-buļas** things borrowed

*tu-p<in>i-buļas kana takəsian na tiļil* The school loans are books.

<b>buɭay</b>	beautiful; good <i>buɭay tu-aŋər</i> He is good at heart.
<b>buɭayan</b>	beauty <i>ʔəm&gt;iliŋ kantu buɭayan</i> They wish to get her beauty.
<b>marka-buɭay</b>	more and more beautiful <i>marka-buɭay na buɭabuɭayan</i> The lady is more and more beautiful.
<b>mara-buɭay</b>	more beautiful than
<b>pa-ka-buɭay</b>	make something or someone beautiful <i>p&lt;in&gt;a-ka-buɭay-an na ruma?</i> The house has been made beautiful.
<b>buɭayan</b>	a young woman (usually not married) (cf. <b>babayan</b> ‘woman’; <b>asin</b> ‘lady’ in ritual texts)
	<b>buɭa-buɭayan</b> plural
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;u-buɭayan</b> get ready to be a young woman
<b> buɭbuɭ </b>	glowing (as live coals) <b>b&lt;ən&gt;u buɭ </b> [AF] <i>b&lt;ən&gt;u buɭ-ku kəmərən̄ kana paɭaka, imaran</i> I grill the meat on live coals, it is delicious.
	<b>b&lt;in&gt;u buɭ -an</b> a metaphor for huge waves which cause the sea to foam (In ritual context the dyad is <i>kəɭun</i> , <i>b&lt;in&gt;u buɭ -an</i> ‘waves’.)
	<b>ma-buɭbuɭ</b> be incandescent <i>ma-buɭbuɭ na aɭa</i> The embers are incandescent.
	<b>pa-buɭ-a-buɭ</b> tobacco
	<b>pa-buɭbuɭ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-buɭbuɭ-u na aɭa!</i> Maintain the embers white-hot! <i>pa-buɭbuɭ-ay na apuy təmapa kana babuy na pataka, imaran, uliŋul</i> The boar meat is grilled on the barbecue, it is fragrant and delicious.
<b>buɭəd<sub>1</sub></b>	the stick of the yoke <i>tu-buɭəd kana basak, a basikaw, kəma-ku</i> The stick of the yoke is made of bamboo, I say. ~ The stick of the yoke, a bamboo, I say.
<b>buɭəd<sub>2</sub></b>	weed a small plot (in a grassy area, a small patch is weeded, leaving the rest fallow) <i>mərəbay-ku kana mu-buɭə-buɭəd</i> I have weeded the small corner.
<b>buɭənan<sub>1</sub></b>	white
<b>buɭənan<sub>2</sub></b>	sclera of the eye
<b>buɭənan na kim</b>	silver (< Minnan <i>kim</i> ‘gold’)
<b>buɭi?</b>	wound (cf. <b>kur-panana</b> ‘be hurt’) <i>mu-damuk ku-buɭi?</i> My wound bleeds.
	<b>ma-buɭi?</b> be wounded <i>ma-buɭi? ku-dapal</i> My foot is wounded.
	<b>mu-buɭi?</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-buɭi? kana barasa?</i> (I) hurt myself with a stone. <i>mu-buɭi? kanantu ŋai ku-aŋər</i> He hurts me with his words.
<b>buɭu?</b>	bamboo, <i>Thyrsostachys siamensis</i> (Slender bamboo used to build models in architecture. Puyuma say that <i>buLuq</i> has no thorns, bamboos have thorns, so for the Puyuma <i>buLuq</i> is not a bamboo.)

<b>buniuniuŋ</b>	mole (Zool.)
<b>bunun<sub>1</sub></b>	name of neighbouring ethnic group, Bunun
<b>bunun<sub>2</sub></b>	marsh <i>uniɛn la ɖa bunu-bunun garəm</i> There is no longer marshland.
<b>buŋa</b>	sweet potato, <i>Ipomea batatas</i> (L.)
<b>ki-buŋa</b>	pick sweet potatoes
<b>buŋluyan</b>	skull <i>nanku buŋluyan</i> my skull <b>buŋ&lt;luŋ&gt;luyan</b> bumps on the head (only for human beings) <i>re-buŋ&lt;luŋ&gt;luyan ~ ma-buŋ&lt;luŋ&gt;luyan na ɬaw</i> The person's head is full of bumps. <i>ku-kamawmaway na kuaɬəŋ, arə-buŋ&lt;luŋ&gt;luyan na ɬaŋuru?</i> The head is covered in bumps, it is like my illness.
<b>buŋtus</b>	black house rat, probably <i>Rattus rattus</i> (cf. <b>garasgas</b> 'common rat', <b>kamɬimfun</b> 'rat')
<b> buŋu </b>	bump into; bruise <b>ma-buŋu</b> [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.
<b>buʔaw</b>	cajan peas, <i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.
<b>buʔbu</b>	conical fishing basket
<b>buʔir</b>	taro, <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> , var. <i>esculenta</i> <b>ki-buʔir</b> harvest taro
<b>buʔnin</b>	baby (It is given as an obsolete term in Nanwang. Cf. KaTipul dialect <i>vuHnin</i> 'baby'.) (cf. <b>manudən</b> 'baby' in Nanwang Puyuma)
<b>buʔur</b>	goiter <i>nana nanku buʔur</i> My goiter is painful. <b>ka-ba-buʔur</b> might swell with goiter <i>kuaɬəŋ tu-limpasian, ka-ba-buʔur tu-niʔən</i> Her lymph system is affected, and her neck might swell with goiter. <b>ma-buʔur</b> has goiter <i>ma-buʔur tu-niʔən</i> She has a goiter.
<b> buʔut </b>	prevent; extinguish <b>b&lt;ən&gt;uʔut</b> [AF] <i>b&lt;ən&gt;uʔut-ku kanku walak mupaɬaran</i> I prevent my child from going out. <b>b&lt;in&gt;a-buʔut-an</b> stopped things <i>b&lt;in&gt;a-buʔut-an i ufu kakarun kana ləmak kana puyuma</i> Ushu is asked not to work on Puyuma traditions. <b>buʔut-ay</b> [LF] <i>ɬaɬimaʔ-ku ɖa əmpitsə, tu-buʔut-ay-ku kan araytay</i> I wanted to buy a pen, Araytay stopped me. <i>na ɖinəkalanən i puyuma tu-buʔut-ay kan kuɬalaw 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)  
*aŋi tu-ti[u?an na guŋ, ma-buraw i ʔuma* The ox was not tied up, so it has run away.
- burə?₁**  
 froth; suds  
*na ʔaw 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**  
 gas  
**buri?aw**  
 make a noise; hubbub  
**buri?aw-an** noise made by human beings  
*ʔarəməŋ, buri?aw-an na ʔaw* At night, men make noise.  
*buri?aw-an na ʔayam* birdsong  
**buri?aw-anay** [I/BF]  
*tu-buri?aw-anay kana suan* The dog's yapping.  
**ma-buri?aw** be noisy  
*ma-bu<a>ri?aw na ɖəkəl 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-təɖək* I have bad diarrhea. (Lit. 'My rear end is suffering diarrhoea.')
- mu-buriris** [ACaus]  
*mu-buriris ku-ʔaʔi* 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* ~ *maburaris*, *ma-buriʔaw* ‘The dogs bark, they make a lot of noise.’ Cf. Cauquelin 2008:299, verse 25-19.)
- buruŋan** bellows  
*buruŋan-ku ɕia* 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 taɕaw, aw tu-sərupuanay 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 ɕa burunus* I walk in clay soil.
- burus** a small tree trunk without branches (mainly banana trees and areca catechu)  
*ʔatəkaw tu-luɕus kana puran, marum na puran, ɕiama 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 daramien* I took a few stalks from the bundle of rice straw.  
**busbus-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-busbus-anay-ku kana daramien* Help me to take rice straw from the bundle.  
**busbus-aw** [PF]  
*ku-busbus-aw na daramien* I took rice straw from the bundle.  
**mu-busbus** [ACaus]  
*mu-busbus na daramien* A few stalks of rice straw are taken out (of the bundle).
- busiʃisiʃi** grimace; a wry face  
*busiʃisiʃi 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 duliɖul aw kana kayama* Kaki and *duliɖul* 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 puaʔəməʔ 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 arəʔəʔ* The thoughts that burdened me have been chased away.
- |buʔəl|<sub>1</sub>**  
 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.
- buʔəl<sub>2</sub>**  
 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 buʔəl-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 mənəʔu* I am blinded by the lights, I can't see.
- sika-buʔi-buʔiʔ** pretend to be blind  
*mənəʔu-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-aŋər* She is strong.  
*nanku aŋər 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-aŋər!* 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
- |buʔul|<sub>1</sub>**  
**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.
- buʔul<sub>2</sub>**  
 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 ʔinəkəlanən kana yawan* The chief has called the villagers to gather.

	<b>m-u-buʔuŋ</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-buʔuŋ la na ɕinəkəlanən</i> The villagers have gathered. chicken (< KaTipul dialect, seldom used in Nanwang) territory (ritual term) ( <i>ba-buyul</i> is an old term for territory, today Puyuma say <i>dadarəʔ</i> ‘territory’.) (Three old informants say that when they were young, the Puyuma would say <i>nanta babuyul</i> for today <i>nanta dadarəʔ</i> ‘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.)
<b>buyu</b> <b>buyul</b>	
<b>dadənan</b>	around five o’clock in the morning; dawn; daybreak <i>an i dadənan, maragan-ta</i> At daybreak, we get up.
<b>dadəŋraw</b>	<i>vagina dentata</i> (Name of the woman with <i>vagina dentata</i> , who was thrown into the sea and rescued by the head of KaTipul village, he married her.)
<b>dadəruan</b> < <b>dəru</b> ‘cook in water’	cooking pot (cf. <b>bulawan</b> ‘small cooking pot used in the mountains’)
<b>daduas</b>	sole of the foot <i>asua ɕien, i daduas na maʔinayan</i> Formerly, men were underfoot. (In a system based on predominantly matri-uxorilocal households, men had no power in their wife’s parents home.)
<b>dakpan</b>	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 <i>pubiaw</i> ‘the rite of the deer’ (cf. <b>suludan</b> ‘right haunch of a game’; <b>risiŋ</b> ‘right forefoot of an animal offered to feed the spirits’; <b>kaʔayaʔan</b> ‘game’)
<b>dakir</b>	<b>ka-dakpan</b> game west (cf. <b>ɕaya</b> ‘west’) <b>m-u-ki-dakir-an</b> go west (Only used in ritual context today, cf. Cauquelin 2008:296, verse 24-61: <i>i dakir, ɕaya</i> ‘west’. When Muya, born in 1937, was a little girl, she heard this term, unknown today. TakamoLi still uses it.)
<b> daləp </b>	near (cf. <b>paʔiləp</b> ‘next to’) <b>a-daləp</b> close to, near <i>a-daləp tu-rumaʔ kan takamoʔi</i> TakamoLi’s house is close to mine. <b>daləp-u</b> [Imp] <i>u-daləp-u!</i> Go close (to him)! <b>ki-daləp</b> get approached <i>indaŋ-ku kan kuʔalaw ki-daləp</i> I am afraid of getting approached by KuLalaw. <b>kur-daləp</b> get close to someone <i>kur-daləp kanku na ʔaw</i> The man is getting close to me. <b>ma-da-daləp</b> get close to each other <i>ma-da-daləp-ta</i> We get closer to each other (plural). <i>mar-daləp-a-ta</i> Let’s get closer (two people). <b>m-u-daləp</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-daləp-yu kan ʔaw</i> You go close to the peson.

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

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 kananu ʔuma* I am renting your field.

**k<in>i-daɭum-an** work done in a field

*nanku 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. **ɖuɭaŋ** ‘slide on dry ground’; **səlid** ‘fluent speech’; **siɖsiɖ** ‘fluent’)

*təmarapuyuma marəŋay saɭaw daɭus i duliən* When Dulkan speaks Puyuma, she is very fluent.

**a-daɭus** will slip

*a-daɭus kana liʔaʔ, kurtapəlaʔ* (If) the ground is slippery with mud, I will fell down.

*na maləmu 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 walak** ‘placenta’)

**|daman|**

**a-daman** yesterday

*a-daman, məɖəɖək-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 babəruk-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.

- k<in>a-daman-an** many days  
*k<in>a-daman, mabəjabəŋ-mi kīkarun tu-ŋai kana puyuma*  
 We have been busy working for many days on the words of the Puyuma.  
*k<in>a-daman-an saʔiksik-ku ɖia* I have been in good health for a long time.
- damuk** blood  
*mukandən na damuk* The blood is dry.  
**mi-a-damuk** have blood  
*mi-a-damuk ku-ɖaɖək* My body has blood.  
**m-u-damuk** [Mvt]  
*m-u-damuk ku-buʔi?* My wound bleeds.
- danapan** large stone, rock  
*arəkəɖ i nanali, nanku danapan* My mother is strong, (she is) my base stone. ~ My mother gives me strength.  
*ku-paraganaw ku-ruma? kana danapan isaʔ, ɖiama arəkəɖ* I have built my house with a *danapan* rock, so it is strong.
- danaw<sub>1</sub>** hole filled with water (which will evaporate)  
*mu-dana-danaw na ənay nanku babaʔu* My courtyard has lots of holes filled with water.
- danaw<sub>2</sub>** uterus  
**danaw[əŋəs]** 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)
- [danun]** tribute (cf. **pə-ma-dəru** ‘exchanges of food which has to be given each year during the *mangayaw* ritual between households claiming a common ancestor’) [Puyuma explain: *pa-pa-kan kana maʔiɖanən* ‘to feed the old people’.]  
 (In KaTipul dialect, *danun* ‘confort’ is said to be an obsolete term.)  
**ki-danun-an**  
 1. tribute given after a quarrel, or formerly to the Paiwan  
*pa-ki-danun-an ɖia* We are still giving.  
 2. follow an example  
*ki-danun-an-ku kanɖunu na ʔaw* I follow that person’s example.  
**k<in>i-danun-an** tribute already given  
**mar-pa-danu-danun** be given by many persons  
*mar-pa-danu-danun kanɖunu na ʔaw, na Paiwan, na Bunun, ʔinaba la garəm* Paiwan, Bunun used to pay tributes, it is over now.  
 (In ritual context, the dyad is *mar-pa-daʔus-a, mar-pa-danun-a* ‘having good relations’.)  
**mu-danun la** the tribute is over
- dapal** foot (cf. **kukuɖ** ‘the whole leg’; **paʔa** ‘thigh’; **pəriʔ** ‘the lower leg, from the knee to the ankle’)  
*kaɖu-ta ɖia dapa-dapal aw minatay* 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’)

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



**daʔus**

oil (tortoise or peanut)

**daʔus-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-daʔus-anay-ku qiaʔ* 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 ʔai* 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, atuntun-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 darəʔ* 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.

**darəʔ**

earth; soil ~ ground (cf. **lipa** 'earth' in ritual context)

*nanta darəʔ* our soil

**a-darəʔ** low

*a-darəʔ na ləŋaw* A song sung on too low a note.

**da-darəʔ** territory

*nanta babuyul, nanta dadarəʔ* 'Our territory, our territory' (these words are said by the shamans) (cf. **ba-buyul** 'an obsolete term')

**i-darəʔ** spirit of the underworld (cf. **ʔusu** 'earth' < KaTipul dialect)

(The dyad in ritual context is *i-darəʔ*, *i-ʔusu* 'spirit of the underworld'.)

**ka-darəʔ-darəʔ-an** the best piece of land

	<i>ka-darə-darə?-an na darə?, na ?uma, na qəkal</i> A nice piece of earth, field, village.
	<b>maka-darə?</b> at the bottom; below <i>na maranak maka-darə? kana marama?idəŋ</i> The younger (son) is smaller than the older one. <i>maka-darə? na ənay</i> downstream (cf. <b>pa?anunan</b> ‘downstream’)
	<b>mi-darə?</b> have some earth <i>mi-darə? tu-səki kantu [ima</i> He has got dirt under his nails.
	<b>m-u-darə?</b> [Mvt] (cf. <b>pa?anun</b> ‘go down, descend’) <i>kana səma?uanan qia, m-u-darə? kəma i isaŋ</i> Every morning then, I come down. <i>m-u-darə? kana ənay</i> Go downstream. <i>m-u-darə?-ku kəma i qənan pa?anun</i> I go down the slope when I come from the mountain.
	<b>pu-darə?</b> throw or place down <i>pu-darə?-ku qa da?il</i> I have put the bottle on the floor. <i>pu-darə?-ku qa akanan pakan kan duliən</i> I put food (on the table) to feed Dulan. <i>ku-pu-darə?-aw na puran</i> The areca nut has been put down (on the floor, or the table) by me.
<b> darəməs </b>	crush; press down <b>da-ra-rəməs-an</b> a press <b>darəməs-aw</b> [PF] <i>darəməs-aw na ?u[əq]</i> Earthworms have been crushed.
	<b>d&lt;əm&gt;arəməs</b> [AF] <i>d&lt;əm&gt;arəməs-ku qa radif kana da-ra-rəməs-an</i> I crush ~ I crushed the peanuts in the press.
<b>dariwawa?an</b>	fingers (For some Puyuma it means also the middle finger.) <i>mi-pu-a-[ima pənia nanku dariwawa?an</i> I have rings on all my fingers.
<b>darulanlan</b>	cicada (in the village, its song is <i>miŋmiŋmiŋ</i> ). It means, as well ‘friend’
<b>darulasiaw</b>	cicada (in the mountains, its song is <i>miŋ-----mimimimimi</i> )
<b>darumanəŋ</b>	mold; sea foam <b>darumanəŋ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-darumanəŋ-anay na ənay kana baba?u</i> The courtyard became moldy (from damp).
	<b>pi-darumanəŋ</b> put mold <i>pi-darumanəŋ qa baba?u</i> The courtyard becomes moldy (meaning ‘the house has no visitors, and so, no friends’).
<b>daruŋəl</b>	creeper plant (sp.); vine (sp.) (cf. <b>ba?ay</b> ‘creeper—generic term’) [Puyuma explain: ‘When we cut it, it gives a black sap which is used as ropes.’]
<b>datar</b>	village (ritual term) (cf. Blust ACD 1995:101 */ataR/ flat, level) <b>ka-datar-an</b> spirits of the true village in Puyuma <b>may-datar</b> place-name, the first Puyuma village set up in (cf. <b>quŋquŋan</b> ‘another name of the place’)

	<i>payas marəŋay qa may-datar kəma</i> He immediately said ‘here, settle down a village’.
	<b>mi-a-datar</b> tutelary spirits of the village
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;ua-datar</b> spirits making the village (The dyad in ritual context is <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ua-datar</i> , <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ua-qəkal</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-07.)
<b> daul </b>	call out; inform (cf. <b>suru?</b> ‘go and fetch, call upon’)
	<b>daul-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-daul-aw na qinəkalanən, mərədək la i duliən</i> The villagers are informed by me that Dulian has arrived.
	<b>d&lt;əm&gt;aul</b> [AF] <i>d&lt;əm&gt;aul-ku qa qinəkalanən, mərədək la i duliən</i> I inform the villagers that Dulian has arrived.
	<b>d&lt;in&gt;aul-an</b> information <i>d&lt;in&gt;aul-an i liŋa qa muruma? la i duliən</i> Linga gives the information that Dulian is back home.
	<b>ma-da-daul na saraipan</b> the team mates inform each other
	<b>mar-daul</b> call each another <i>mar-dau-daul na sakaputan</i> The co-evals call each other.
	<b>pa-daul</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-daul-aw i isaw kan abukul</i> I told Isaw to call Abukul.
<b>daum</b>	sewing needle <i>makitəŋ tu-buaŋ kana daum</i> The eye of the needle is small.
<b>daw</b>	why? (cf. <b>mu-ama</b> ‘why?’) <i>daw kikarun-yu puyuma ŋai?</i> Why do you study the words of the Puyuma?
	<i>daw maqəki-yu?</i> Why do you insult (people)?
<b>dawa</b>	millet, <i>Setaria italica</i> (L.) P. Beauv. (cf. <b>kuḍis</b> , <b>ṭinapa</b> , <b>ṭiakutun</b> , <b>ṭinbu</b> , <b>ṭaŋkar</b> ‘other varieties of millet’) <i>aḍi mibua? na dawa, saḍu tu-ma?inayan</i> When the millet does not bloom, it has a lot of males (no grains).
<b>dawak</b>	poison (cf. <b>ṭuba</b> ‘poison tree, poison for fish’; <b>ibul</b> obsolete term) <i>na apəp ulaya tu-dawak</i> The cobra has poison.
	<b>ka-dawa-dawak-an</b> poison tree
	<b>ma-dawak</b> [AF] <i>ma-dawak ku-katagwin</i> My spouse poisoned himself/herself.
	<b>mu-dawak</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-dawak kana pa-dawak</i> Poison poisons.
	<b>pa-dawak</b> [Caus] <i>ua əkan qa pa-dawak!</i> Go and eat poison! <i>nu-pa-dawak-ay na kawi</i> You put some poison on the tree.
<b> dawan </b>	grow up
	<b>da-dawan-an</b> a lot of <i>da-dawan-an tu-tiu? na kuḷabaw</i> He trapped a lot of big rats. <i>tu-maṭa kana pariwan, da-dawan-an, aw bəŋfukur</i> 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 ɖa 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 ɖa 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 ɖia tu-kakawaŋan na ɖaʔan* 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 ɖəmimuʔ kana ʔaʔuʔ!* Stand on tiptoe, you will be able to catch the mango!  
**d<əm>əkil** [AF]  
*d<əm>əkil kəmakawaŋ na muarak* The dancers stand on tiptoe to dance.  
**dəlan** massage; stamp  
*dəlan nu-dapal kananku ɖakur* Massage my back with your feet.

	<i>dəlan kana ʔabu nu-dapal</i> Stamp out the ashes with your feet.
	<b>pu-dəlan</b> leave traces
	<i>ɖua pu-dəlan-a</i> He came and left his footprints.
<b> də[ədə]</b>	run over
	<b>mu-də[ədə]</b> [ACaus]
	<i>mu-də[ədə] na suan kana pa[iɖiŋ]</i> The dog was run over by the car.
	<i>sa[ʔapaw-ku aw mu-də[ədə]-ku kana pa[iɖiŋ]</i> I was hit by the car and then run over.
	<b>pa-də[ədə]</b> [Caus]
	<i>pa-də[ədə]-ay na suan kana pa[iɖiŋ]</i> The dog was placed (so as) to be run over by the car.
	<i>tu-pa-də[ədə]-anay-ku kana pa[iɖiŋ]</i> I get run over by the car (in purpose).
<b>də[u]</b>	feel nauseated
	<i>də&lt;[a&gt;[u]-ku</i> I feel like vomiting.
<b> də[u]</b>	cheap
	<b>ma-də[u]</b> be cheap
	<i>ma-də[u] na ninaniwan i taywan</i> Things are cheap in Taiwan.
<b>dəmdəm</b>	heart (feelings) (cf. <b>niraŋraŋ</b> ‘heart, feelings’) (Both terms are used in ritual context, the dyad is <i>dəmdəm</i> , <i>niraŋraŋ</i> ‘feelings’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:218, verse 14-06.)
<b>dəməl</b>	a cloth pad used for protection against the heat
	<i>da-dəməl-ku ɖa dadəruan</i> I am protecting myself from the heat of the pan with a cloth.
	<b>dəməl-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>biʔas na dadəruan, ku-dəməl-aw kana kadupu</i> The pan is hot, I protected myself against the heat with a piece of paper.
<b>dəməs</b>	flat for a nose
	<b>dəməs-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>ku-dəməs-aw na tiŋran</i> I have flattened the nose.
	<b>ka-dəməs-an</b> a very flat nose
	<b>ma-dəməs</b> has a flat nose
	<i>ma-dəməs na tiŋran</i> The nose is flat. ~ (He) has a flat nose.
<b>dənun</b>	summer (cf. <b>kabiʔasan</b> ‘summer’)
<b>dənə</b>	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 ɖuma na ʔaw piniwalak mi-dənə tu-ʔaŋar aw tu-ɖaɖək</i> Some people are born with birthmarks on the face and on the body.
<b>dəpa</b>	measure of two arms stretched wide
	sa <b>dəpa</b> one measure of two arms wide stretched
<b> dəpəl]</b>	press down
	<b>d&lt;əm&gt;əpəl</b> [AF]
	<i>d&lt;əm&gt;əpəl-ku kananku [ima na tinusukan</i> I press my hand against the place where the sting is.
	<b>dəpəl-an</b> [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 paʔiʔiŋ 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.

	<b>dəʔəl-ay</b> [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.
<b>dərarua</b> <b>dərdəran</b>	<b>d&lt;in&gt;əʔəl-an</b> tracks, footprint <i>tu-d&lt;in&gt;əʔəl-an kana babuy</i> The tracks of the boar. praying mantis, <i>Mantis religiosa</i> (L.) Mant. 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> .)
<b> dərnaw </b>	cloudburst (cf. KaTipul dialect <b>dərnaw</b> 'melted ice') <i>d&lt;əm&gt;ərnaw na ʔudal</i> a sudden downpour
<b>dəru</b>	cook in water (meat, egg, fish) <i>dəru-yu na sukip!</i> Cook the taros! <b>da-dəru-an</b> cooking pan (cf. <b>bulawan</b> 'small cooking pot used in the mountains') <b>d&lt;əm&gt;əru</b> [AF] <i>d&lt;əm&gt;əru-ku qa sukip</i> I cooked the taro stems. <b>dəru-an!</b> Cook (the rice)! <b>dəru-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-dəru-anay na dadəruan</i> I take the pot to cook. <b>dəru-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-dəru-aw na sukip</i> The taro stems are cooked by me. <b>ma-dəru</b> is cooked <i>ma-dəru la na tinalək</i> The rice is boiled.
<b>dika</b>	<b>p&lt;in&gt;i-madəru ~ pə-ma-dəru</b> 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. <b>kidanunan</b> 'tribute given to the neighbouring Paiwan, or after a quarrel'). 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)
<b> dikəs </b>	hold in one's hand <b>da-dikəs-an</b> handle (cf. <b>sudun</b> 'handle of a tool') <b>d&lt;əm&gt;ikəs</b> [AF] <i>d&lt;əm&gt;ikəs-ku qa əmpitsə</i> I hold the pen. <b>d&lt;əm&gt;ikəs</b> a shamanistic ritual for driving away miasmas <b>dikəs-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-dikəs-anay-ku kanku aliut</i> Hold my bag for me. <b>dikəs-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-dikəs-ay na əmpitsə</i> I held the pen. <b>dikəs-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>dikəs-i nu-kabuŋ!</i> Hold your hat!
<b>dilapilapi?</b>	flat (body) <i>dilapilapi? tu-qaqək</i> Her body is flat.

- [Puyuma explain: *marayas tu-fu* '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  
*aɬi 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'  
*paɬtusi 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 ɬien, 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  
**aɬi-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 anay 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 anay na biʔas* I bathed in hot water.

**dirus-i** [Imp LF]

*dirus-i na anay!* 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 ʔataʔat* 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-aŋər*

When it is hot, we drink coconut milk, and we are in a good mood.

**dudur**

**|duku]**

shinbone

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*’)

*mi]apu] 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**

persimmon, *Diospyros kakir* (cf. **kayama** ‘persimmon’)

**|duʔduʔ|**

trample wet ground (cf. **dəʔdəʔ** ‘trample—any ground usually dry’)

**d<əm>u-ʔduʔ** [AF]

*d<əm>u-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]

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

	<b>q&lt;əm&gt;aɟiu</b> [AF] <i>q&lt;əm&gt;aɟiu-mi kana minatay na taw</i> We carried a corpse (like a boar, on a pole).
<b>qadu</b>	too much saɟu la <b>qadu</b> too much of everything
<b> qaaray </b>	spread out (everywhere, hard things not liquid) <b>qaaray-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-qaaray-anay-ku kana lumay i babaɭu, pakadawanay</i> Help me to spread out the rice in the courtyard so it will dry in the sun. <b>qaaray-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-qaaray-aw na lumay i babaɭu</i> The rice is spread out in the courtyard by me. <b>qaaray-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>qaaray-u na lumay!</i> Spread the rice!
	<b>q&lt;əm&gt;aaray</b> [AF] <i>q&lt;əm&gt;aaray-ku qa paysu</i> I spread out money. <b>mu-qaaray</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-qaaray tu-walak</i> Her children are spread everywhere (so many). <b>pa-qaaray</b> [Caus] <i>pa-qaaray-u i pilay kana lumay!</i> Make Pilay spread the rice!
<b>qakaɟakaw</b> <b> qakɟak </b>	peacock nervous; encourage <b>qakɟak-aw</b> [PF] <i>qakɟak-aw na babayan pasənay</i> The women are encouraged to sing. <b>q&lt;əm&gt;akɟak</b> [AF] <i>q&lt;əm&gt;akɟak-ku kikarun</i> I work quickly. <b>ma-qakɟak</b> be nervous <i>magəl pasəkaɟ kantu kiakarunan, saɭaw ma-qakɟak</i> He hurried to do his work, he is highly excited.
<b> qakit </b>	plants grown anyhow <b>qakit-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-qakit-aw na darə? kana taɭun</i> The soil is covered with grass which grew every which way. <b>q&lt;əm&gt;akit</b> [AF] <i>q&lt;əm&gt;akit kana darə? na taɭun</i> The grass grows every which way.
<b> qakunun </b>	group; together <b>q&lt;əm&gt;akunun</b> [AF] <i>kana ʔamiʔami, q&lt;əm&gt;akunun na babayan muka muagamuta</i> Every year, the women participate together at the festival <i>muagamut</i> . <b>m-u-qakunun</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-qakunun muka i baɭaŋaw</i> We all went to Taitung together.
<b>qakur</b>	back (anat.) <i>bəɭakas tu-qakur</i> Her back is long. (She is tall.)
<b>qalisin</b>	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.
- qanaʔ**  
necklace
- qanar**  
shout
- q<əm>aŋar** [AF]  
*pakaŋuwayan q<əm>aŋar təmara pakaʔuriŋəʔ kantu aŋər, aw kianiʔən*  
He first gives the headhunters' cry to make himself brave, then he cuts the head off.
- qanum**  
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')
- qaja**  
stop
- qaja** [Imp]  
*qaja qia!* Wait a little!
- ka-qaja** [Imp]  
*ka-qaja!* Stop!
- ma-qaja** [AF]  
*ma-qaja la na ʔudal* The rain has stopped.
- pa-qaja** [Caus]  
*pa-qaja-yu na paʔiqiŋ* You make the car stop.  
*ku-pa-qaja-[y]anay nantu paʔiqiŋ* I help him stop his car.  
*tu-pa-qaja-[y]aw na paʔiqiŋ* He stopped the car.
- |daqdaq|**  
hot; warm up (from sun, fire); dry in the sun or by the fire (cf. **biʔas** 'hot'; **q<ar>aŋ** 'red') (Non-infixed form \***daq** is not found.)
- daqdaq-an** [Imp I/BF]  
*daʔəkən na kirwan, daqdaq-an kana apuy!* The clothes are wet; dry them next to the fire!
- daqdaq-anay** [I/BF]  
*tu-daqdaq-anay kana apuy* He warmed by the fire.
- daqdaq-aw** [PF]  
*daqdaq-aw-ta kana kadaw* We sunbathed in the sun.  
*ku-daqdaq-aw na kirwan kana apuy* I dried the clothes next to the fire.
- daqdaq-ay** [LF]  
*tu-daqdaq-ay kana apuy* He got warm by the fire.
- q<əm>aŋdaq** [AF]  
*q<əm>aŋdaq na apuy, na kadaw* Fire and sun dry things.
- q<ar>aŋdaq** become flushed. [Puyuma say that the effects of alcohol make them flushed (hot and red).]  
*ʔəməkəʔ qa ʔəraw, q<ar>aŋdaq* When we drink wine, we are red hot.
- q<ar>aŋdaq** a rise in adrenaline due to fear  
*indaŋ-yu, nu-daqək q<ar>aŋdaq* You are afraid, your body is hot.
- mi-q<ar>a-qaraŋ** has a flush (from drinking wine)  
*mi-q<ar>a-qaraŋ tu-taŋar kantu ʔinəkəʔan na ʔəraw* His face is flushed because he drunk wine.

|**ɖaŋi**|

*mi-q<ar>a-ɖaraŋ-ku* I am 'hot' (no need to specify 'from drinking wine').

go for a walk

**m-u-a-ɖaŋi** age-set, 9-10 months old babies

**m-u-ɖa-ɖaŋi** will go for a walk

*ulaya nu-wari, aɭamu m-u-ɖa-ɖaŋi kaɖini kanku ruma?* When you have some free time, come take a walk here, in my house.

**m-u-ɖaŋi** [Mvt]

*m-u-ɖaŋi-ku* I went for a walk.

*m-u-a-ɖaŋi-ku garəm* I am having a stroll.

**pu-a-ɖaŋi** take for a walk

*pu-a-ɖaŋi-ku kan dulien i baɭaŋaw* I am taking Dulian for a walk in Taitung.

**pu-ɖa-ɖaŋi-a na baŋsaran** the young men go from house to house, ('parade' of the young men who have just been accepted into the *baŋsaran* age-set and are allowed to get married.)

**ua u-ɖa-ɖaŋi!** Go and take a stroll!

|**ɖaʔuɖaw**|

call by whistling or making a noise (as for chickens)

**ɖaʔuɖaw-an** [Imp I/BF]

*ɖaʔuɖaw-an-ku ɖia kana liuŋ!* Call the pigs for me!

**ɖaʔuɖaw-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-ɖaʔuɖaw-anay-ku ɖia kana paksipan* Help me a bit to call with the whistle.

*nu-ɖaʔuɖaw-anay-ku garəm kana paksipan* Now, help me to whistle.

**ɖaʔuɖaw-aw** [PF]

*ku-ɖaʔuɖaw-aw na liuŋ* The pigs are called by me (with a small 'tututut' noise).

**ɖ<əm>aʔuɖaw** [AF]

*ɖ<əm>aʔuɖaw-ku kana liuŋ* I call the pigs (by going 'tututut').

|**ɖaʔuŋ**|

shout; quarrel

**ɖaʔuŋ-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-ɖaʔuŋ-anay-ku kana walak* Help me to shout at the children (I lost my voice).

**ɖaʔuŋ-ay** [LF]

*ku-ɖaʔuŋ-ay na walak* I have shouted at the children.

**ɖaʔuŋ-i** [Imp LF]

*ɖaʔuŋ-i (na walak)!* Shout (at the children)!

**ɖ<əm>aʔuŋ** [AF]

*ɖ<əm>aʔuŋ i aliwaki kanku* Aliwaki shouts at me.

**ɖ<əm>aʔuŋ** growls of a bear

**ki-daʔuŋ** be scolded

*ki-daʔuŋ-ku* I have been scolded.

**ma-ɖa-ɖaʔuŋ** scream at each other

*ma-ɖa-ɖaʔuŋ-mi* We scream at each other.

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



|**q̣ayar**|

*muasal la tu-ruma? m-u-ki-q̣aya-yan* She has moved house and gone west.

discuss with; argue

**ki-ma-q̣ayar** have a conversation

*ki-ma-q̣ayar-ku kan taʔisij* I have some conversations with TaLising.

**ma-q̣ayar** [AF]

*ma-q̣ayar-mi kan takamoʔi* We discuss with TakamoLi.

*ma-qa-q̣ayar-ta* We argue. (2 people)

**ma-q̣aya-q̣ayar** more than two people

*aru mangayaw-ta, ma-q̣aya-q̣ayar na maʔidaʔidaŋan* We are coming close to *mangayaw*, the old men discuss together.

**pa-q̣aya-q̣ayar** [Caus]

*tu-pa-q̣aya-q̣ayar-aw qa q̣əkal i duliən* The village discusses Dulian's (knowledge).

*pa-qa-q̣ayar kananu katagwin qa nanu nanayan q̣akur* You talked to your husband about your backache.

*aməli ku-ləmak, ua pa-qa-q̣ayar-u kana kinsas!* It is not my business, go and talk to the police about it!

**p<in>a-q̣aya-q̣ayar-an** discussions, arguments

*p<in>a-q̣ayar-an tu-ʔinabayan kan takamoʔi* We have long discussions about TakamoLi's goodness.

q̣əkal

village (cf. **datar** 'village' ritual term)

*nanku q̣əkal i puyuma* My village is Puyuma.

**q̣<in>əkal-an-an** villagers

**ka-q̣əkal-an** the Village (the first village) (cf. **ka-datar-an** in ritual context)

*i puyuma, ka-q̣əkal-an* Puyuma is the true Puyuma village.

**mi-a-q̣əkal** tutelary spirits of the village (cf. **mi-a-datar**)

*ta-tu-a-q̣əkal-aw ina kinaq̣uan* We have made this place a village.

**pia-q̣əkal-an** choose the village's location

**p<in>i-q̣əkal-an** the village is built

**sa-q̣əkal-an** villagers

**t<əm>ua-q̣əkal** spirits who 'make' the village. Tutelary spirits. (The dyad in ritual context is *t<əm>ua-datar*, *t<əm>ua-q̣əkal*, cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-07.)

**t<in>ua-q̣əkal** 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.) large; outspread; wide

q̣əkan

*q̣əkan tu-tagəraŋ* He has a broad chest.

|**q̣əkq̣ək**|

tamp down; pack tightly (cf. **arik** 'thresh with the feet')

**q̣əkq̣ək-an** [Imp I/BF]

*q̣əkq̣ək-an na lumay kana pawti, ʔinaba!* Tamp the rice firmly in the sack, that will be good!

**q̣əkq̣ək-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-q̣əkq̣ək-anay-ku maabak pukasayaw kanantu tiʔil i rutu* Help me

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

- pa-də[ə]ŋan** [Caus]  
*tu-pa-də[ə]ŋan-ay-ku qa taxi* The taxi takes me roam around (on purpose).
- ua də[ə]ŋan!** Get moving!
- |də[ə]niŋ|**  
 whitewash with the hands (without a brush, the whitewash comes off on clothes rubbed against the wall)
- də[ə]niŋ-an** [Imp I/BF]  
*də[ə]niŋ-an nu-[ima]* Whiten your hand (against the wall)!
- də[ə]niŋ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-də[ə]niŋ-aw na [ibəŋ na bu]nan kana ʔabu* The wall was whitewashed by me with lime.
- də[ə]niŋ-u** [Imp PF]  
*də[ə]niŋ-u!* Whitewash (the wall) or bleach (the clothes)!
- d<əm>ə[ə]niŋ** [AF]  
*d<əm>ə[ə]niŋ-ku qa [ibəŋ]* I whitewashed the walls.
- mu-də[ə]niŋ** [ACaus]  
*mu-də[ə]niŋ na [ibəŋ]* The wall is whitewashed.
- dəmarəpəs na wari**  
 (fossilized form < qarəpəs? According to Puyuma, only *dəmarəpəs* exists.)
- dəməkə[ə]m**  
 Cold, rainy weather, overcast (cf. **mə-ʔabu na wari** ‘drizzle day’)
- dənan**  
 daybreak, fossilized form; dusk (< dəkə[ə]m? According to Puyuma, only *dəməkə[ə]m* ~ *dəməkakə[ə]m* forms exist.)
- mountain (cf. **təŋal** ‘small mountain’)  
*asua dʔien ʔi, tu-baʔiʔaw 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.
- kə[ə]i-dənanan** the true mountain
- maka-dənan** mountain side  
*iqini 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 \*dɨŋeR *hear* [doublet: \*dɨŋeR, \*dɨŋa, \*liŋa]; Paiwan, Ferrell 1982:68 *denga* ‘hear’) (cf. **ŋa[ə]ad** ‘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 Dulian.  
*kakua[ə]ŋan marənay qa ʔuan[ə]lan kəma, aw tu[ə]lan tu-kayaw pu-dəŋər*  
 It was difficult to pronounce the name *ʔuan[ə]lan* (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-ŋa[ə]ad-an* ‘give names to my rituals’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:161, verse 6-21)

(One informant said it means to be in a circle *pu-qəŋər-ay-ta* ‘We have built our village in a circle.’)

**|dəʔədəʔ|**

bursting bubbles; let off a succession of bangs (of gun); rumblings in the bowels

**d<ar>əʔədəʔ-an**    the sound of rumbling bowels

*d<ar>əʔəqə-an tu-tial* His belly is making a rumbling noise.

**qəʔəqəʔ-ay** [LF]

*tu-dəʔəqəʔ-ay da kuaŋ na minajav* He was killed by a gun.

**mi-dəʔədəʔ** has bursting bubbles

*mi-dəʔədəʔ na biʔas na ənav* The hot water makes bursting bubbles.

*mi-dəʔədəʔ na ənav səməbu*    The water spills over.

*mi-dəʔədəʔ na tinalək* the rice bubbles

pa-d<ar>əʔədəʔ-an [Caus]

*pa-d<ar>əʔədəʔ-an tu-tial* His belly is made to rumble.

**para-dəʔədəʔ** bowels often rumbling

*para-dəʔədəʔ tu-tial* His belly often rumbles.

**pi-dəʔədəʔ** put on to boil in order to get bubbles

*pi-dəʔədəʔ-aw na siaw* The soup has been put on to boil.

**pu-də?də?** come, go to visit someone to insult (to disturb), (obsolete term)

*dua pu-dəʔdəʔ-a kanku* Someone comes to bother me.

*pu-də?də?-i tu-ruma?* Go and bother her house!

**|dərəm|**

immerse in the water for a long time

**dərəm-aw** [PF]

*ku-dərəm-aw na kirwan kana ənay* I put the clothes in water.

**dərəm-ay** [LF]

*ku-qəram-ay na lopokan kana ənay* I soaked the dried white radish  
for a long time.

**ɖərəm-u** [Imp PF]

*dərəm-u na dikətan!* Put the sticky rice to soak!

**kur-dərəm** be immersed in

*kur-dəram-ku kana ʔəbin* I stay ~ stayed in a hot spring.

**ma-da-dərəm** 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-dərəm [AF]

*ma-dəram la na dikətan* The sticky rice is soaked in water.

**pa-dərəm** [Caus]

*pa-qəram-anay ku-kirwan kana ənay* My clothes have been soaked  
in water for a long time.

**qərəmak**

tall and fat

**ma-dərəmak** is tall and fat

*ma-dərəmak tawtaw* He is a robust man.

**|dərəmə?|**

fall down by leaning over

**qərəməʔ-anay** [I/BF]

*dərəməʔ-anay kana bariwan la na rumaʔ* The house is leaning over  
because of the typhoon.

	<p><b>m-u-qərəməʔ</b> [Mvt]  <i>asua qien ʔi, minatay na ʔaw, tu-ʔəbəlaw kana rumaʔ isabak, makan-ta ʔi, pakanay naniam ianatayan. Matəmuɣ la, uniən ɖa kaɖuan, aw tu-bərəkay iɖunu rumaʔ palu ɖa m-u-qərəməʔ</i>  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.</p>
	<p><b>mu-qərəməʔ</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-qərəməʔ na ʔumay</i> The rice plants are lying flat.  lean against the door-jamb</p>
<b> qərəpiŋ </b>	<p><b>q&lt;əm&gt;ərəpiŋ</b> [AF]  <i>q&lt;əm&gt;ərəpiŋ-ku kana pitaʔun</i> I lean against the door-jamb.  <b>qərəpiŋ-an</b> door frame  <b>qərəpiŋ-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>nu-qərəpiŋ-anay-ku kana pitaʔun</i> Help me to lean against the door-jamb.  <b>kur-qərəpiŋ</b> lean against  <i>na papəʔi na babayan, aɖi karua kur-qərəpiŋ kana pitaʔun munə an miwalak, aɖi payas mupaʔaran na walak</i> 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)</p>
<b> qərəkun </b>	<p><b>q&lt;əm&gt;ərəkun</b> [AF]  <i>q&lt;əm&gt;ərəkun na daʔan</i> The road is bumpy.  <b>qərəku-rukun</b> make a heap  <i>ku-qərəku-rukun-aw na darəʔ</i> I have made the earth into a heap.  <i>tu-qərəku-rukun-anay na darəʔ</i> They made several bumps on the road.</p>
<b>qərurŋ</b>	<p>thunder (cf. <b>ʔəʔiʔ</b> ‘flash of lightning’)  <i>tinikayan ɖa qərurŋ na ɖənan</i> The place in the mountain where the thunder struck.  <b>q&lt;əm&gt;a-qərurŋ</b> [AF]  <i>q&lt;əm&gt;a-qərurŋ</i> It is thundering.</p>
<b>qia ~ qien</b>	<p>still; yet; already  <b>qien</b> allomorph of <b>qia</b>  <i>məŋaq-ku qia</i> I am still breathing.  <i>a minatay, aɖi qia karəɖəŋ...</i> When a dead person is not yet stiff...  <b>asua qien</b> once upon a time  <i>asua qien, mutani a deruŋ</i> Once upon a time, a thunderbolt fell.  <i>asua qien ʔi, tu-baʔiʔaw na ɖənan</i> Once upon a time, we set the mountain on fire.</p>
<b> qial </b>	<p>cough  <b>q&lt;əm&gt;ial</b> [AF]  <i>q&lt;əm&gt;ial-ku pariasal</i> I just coughed once.  <b>q&lt;əm&gt;a-qial</b> cough repeatedly</p>

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

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



**k<əm>a-qa-diu** 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-di-u* is explained as 'the one to do it, here'.

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

*iqini nantu kinikarunan kantu pawayan kanquna taw, aqū dia*

*tu-k<in>a-qa-diu-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'.)

**qiulasin**

Gospel

*tu-qiulasin kan Lukas* Lucas' Gospel

**|qiw?qiw?**

move

**qiw?qiw?u!** Move a bit!

**m-u-qiw?qiw?** [Mvt]

*m-u-qiw?qiw?-ku i saninin* I moved aside.

**pu-qiw?qiw?** be moved

*ku-pu-qiw?qiw?-aw na piano* I moved the piano.

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

**|quaɖuk|**

compile; accumulate

**q<əm>uaɖuk** [AF]

*q<əm>uaɖuk-ku qa tiɭil* I pile up some books.

**quaɖuk-aw** [PF]

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

*ku-quaɖuk-aw na tiɭil* The books are accumulated by me.

**quaɖuk-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-quaɖuk-anay-ku qa walak, pa[a]adam qa puyuma ŋai* I want to teach the Puyuma language, help me to find some children.

**qua<sub>1</sub>**

come (cf. **lamu** '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 ma[əʔəs* 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 ma[ak 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.

**qua<sub>2</sub>**

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>əʃukur 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 biʔunun* 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 biʔunun* (A lot of people), you (everyone) have two eggs.

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

*kar-qua-qua-[y]an-ay panini qa biʔunun na ɖinəkalan*

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.

**məkʔəp misama qa ɖuɖuaya** twelve

**mi-a-qua** two people

*marnan-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 buʔan* half-moon

*par-ka-qua suʔanan* 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 maʔinayan* His second child is a boy.

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

**qa-ɖuʔan-an** sliding door

*idini na qa-ɖuʔan-an kana pitaʔun parualu kana unan* This sliding door is like a snake.

*tu-qa-ɖuʔan-an kana ʔaləban* the sliding door

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

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

	<b>q&lt;əm&gt;u[an]</b> [AF] <i>q&lt;əm&gt;u[an] na unan</i> The snake slithers along.
<b>qulay</b>	<b>qulay-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-qulay-anay na walak i dadarə?</i> I slid the child along the ground. slip (Ritual term, it is a metaphor for ‘snake’, the dyad is <i>qa-qulay</i> , <i>qa-qulay</i> .) (< Tamalakaw dialect <i>Hezuray</i> ‘to slip’)
<b>qulikit</b>	sticky (cf. <i>təpi?</i> ‘glue, chewing-gum’) <b>qulikit na liṭa?</b> clay <i>qulikit na uṇər, paḍikətanay i libəṇ</i> Snot is sticky, it was stuck to the wall.
<b> qulun </b>	exchange; change (cf. <b>baḷis</b> ‘change’; <b>asal</b> ‘change’; <b>paḍuma</b> ‘change’) <b>q&lt;əm&gt;a-qulun</b> the spirits of changing (traditions) [Puyuma say ‘Since Puyuma society has undergone many changes.’] (The dyad in ritual context is <i>b&lt;ən&gt;a-baḷis</i> , <i>d&lt;əm&gt;a-duḷum</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:154, verse 5-13.) <b>q&lt;əm&gt;uḷun</b> [AF] <i>kuatis na tinima? na kaḷipay, mukua-ku q&lt;əm&gt;uḷun-a</i> The umbrella I bought is bad, I am going to exchange it. <b>qulun-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>niam-qulun-anay tu-kipiṇ kan isaw</i> Our exchanges are Isaw’s clothes. <b>qulun-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>qulun-i!</i> Give me some change! <b>ki-pa-qulun</b> get to be exchanged <i>ki-pa-qulun na miabətan qa bətan</i> The <i>miabetan</i> have exchanged the men’s skirt ( <i>betan</i> ). <b>kur-pa-ka-qulun</b> carry out an exchange with <i>na bəḷəṇṇan a marturus, kur-pa-ka-qulun-aw kana bəkaḷ</i> I have agreed to exchange the old bicycle for a new one. ~ The old bicycle has been exchanged for a new one. <b>kur-pa-ka-qulun</b> religious barrier <i>kur-pa-ka-qulun na kuatisan kaḍini</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.) <b>ma-qa-qulun</b> several persons exchange <i>ma-qa-qulun-mi kananiam bətan</i> We exchanged our men’s skirts ( <i>betan</i> ). <b>pa-qa-qulun</b> a change <i>unien qa pa-qa-qulun</i> There is no change (money). <b>pa-qulun</b> [Caus] <i>pa-qulun-ku kana bəkaḷ kana kaṭakaṭ</i> I exchanged my trousers for new ones. <i>pa-qa-qulun-ku qa kipiṇ, ḍiala auka-ku kiaraisa</i> I change my clothes, so I go to search for a boyfriend.
<b> duma </b>	other <i>ḍuma-ḍuma na ḍəkal, ulaya</i> In every village, there is <b>pa-ḍuma-ḍuma</b> change for something else <i>pa-ḍuma-ḍuma-ku qa kirwan</i> I often change clothes.

- [Puyuma say it is impossible to say *\*\*paɖumaɖuma ɖa katagwin* ‘exchange wives’.]
- si-ɖuma-[y]an** other people, outsiders; other place
- ɖunɖun** 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. **kuɖaʊŋan** ‘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** horse (< Minnan *ba*)
- əkan** eat
- əkan** [Imp]  
*əkan!* Eat!
- a-akan-an** edible
- akan-an** food  
*na paʔaka a a-kan-an, aməli a nanaʔuan* 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).

	<b>m-əkan</b> [AF] <i>kana wariwari, m-əkan-ku qa tinalək</i> Every day, I eat rice.
	<b>mi-akan</b> (name of a household) ‘have enough to eat’
	<b>mi&lt;in&gt;əkan</b> had foods <i>an mi&lt;in&gt;əkan-ta qa manay ʔi</i> If, whatever foods we had to eat.
	<b>ni-kan ~ ni-kan-an</b> food having been eaten <i>saɖu tu-ni-kan na kənaw, makunaw</i> He ate a lot of onions, he became mad.
	<b>pa-kan</b> feed <i>pa-kan-ay qa puaɬəməl na kuaɬəŋ na ɬaw</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&lt;in&gt;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>aɖi-ta səmaŋaʔ əla</i> We cannot do as we want.
ələm	cold embers <b>maʔələm</b> [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.
	<b>mar-ələm</b> embers get cold <i>mar-ələm-ləm tu-aɬa</i> Its embers get cold.
	<b>par-ələm-ələm</b> embers very ~ often cold <i>par-ələm-ləm-aw na aɬa</i> The embers are really cold.
əlum	go to a dead person’s house the first evening and help the family (cf. <b>irəbək</b> ‘wake over a dead person’) <b>ma-əlum</b> [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>saɖu ku-əmpitsə</i> I have a lot of pens.
əmaɖaw	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. <b>ɖanum</b> or <b>nanum</b> , ritual terms used by male practitioners as <b>bru</b> is used by female practitioners) (cf. Blust ACD 2012 * <i>daNum</i> ‘fresh water’; KaTipul dialect <i>zanum</i> ‘water’) <b>əna-ənay</b> too much water (cooking), flood <i>əna-ənay-aw marəsyuk na tinalək, aɖi baɬəkər</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-darə?** **na ənay** downstream

**m-u-ənay** go to the water

**pu-ənay** spray water, sprinkle

*nu-pu-əna-əny-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 bu?aw* '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 qa 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 qa baʔi* I breathe air.

*m-əŋaɖ-ku ɖia* I am still breathing.

*na minatay 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'; *əŋulan*, *əŋaɖ-an* 'chest, heart', for the latest cf. Cauquelin 2008:300, verse 25-29.)

**ya-əŋaɖ** life

*tu-pa[adamaw na ʔakubakuban ɖatu pawayan qa 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. <i>kar-ʔəʃəŋ tu-əʃas – paʔtuʃ tu-əʃas – par-baʔaw tu-əʃas – mar-tigir tu-əʃas – ma-ragan tu-əʃas – ma-səŋkin tu-əʃas</i> ‘His penis is erect.’)
əʃəŋ	unchanged <b>ka-pa-əʃəŋ</b> 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? <b>mi-əʃəŋ-ʃəŋ</b> have only one <i>mi-əʃəŋ-ʃəŋ kikarun tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> (She) only works on Puyuma vocabulary. <b>pa-əʃəŋ la</b> 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. <b>pa-əʃəŋ-a</b> a place to stay <i>garəm səmaŋa-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. <b>asap</b> ‘loosestrife, <i>Lysimachia foenum graecum</i> , Hance’) (Used at shamans’ death with the <i>pulikuʔakuʔan</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>puLikuDakuDan</i> .
gagami	a pick (small) (< Japanese <i>gagami</i> ) (cf. <b>suən</b> ‘pickaxe’)
gagaw	hoe; spud
galagal	squat <b>ka-galagal</b> [Imp] <i>ka-galagal!</i> Squat! <b>ma-galagal</b> [AF] <i>ma-galagal-ku</i> I squat. <i>ma-galagal-ku g&lt;əm&gt;algal</i> I squat down to weed. weed by digging (with a <i>gagaw</i> ‘hoe’, or a <i>ninik</i> ‘harvesting knife’) <b>galgal-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-galgal-anay-ku kana darəʔ</i> Help me to weed the soil (field). <b>galgal-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-galgal-aw na darəʔ</i> I aerate the earth by weeding. <b>g&lt;əm&gt;algal</b> [AF] <i>ma-galagal-ku g&lt;əm&gt;algal</i> I squat down to weed. <b>mu-galgal</b> [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  
**gamul** 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.)
- |gamuɬ|** grab; seize something or someone  
**gamuɬ-ay** [LF]  
*tu-gamuɬ-ay-ku ɖa fu|u* 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 luɬuŋ!* Allow the monkey to grab your rump!



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

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

	<i>nu-gələp-anay ku-taŋuru</i> You made me bend my head.
	<b>gələp-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-gələp-aw ku-taŋuru səmuŋaʔ kana yawan</i> I bow my head before the chief as a mark of respect.
	<b>gələp-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>gələp-u!</i> Bow your head!
	<b>g&lt;əm&gt;ələp</b> [AF] <i>g&lt;əm&gt;ələp-ku kianun</i> I bow my head to pray.
	<b>mu-gələp</b> [ACaus] <i>atuŋtuŋ-ku, mu-gələp na taŋuru</i> I felt sleepy, my head hung down.
gəliʔ  <sub>1</sub>	scratch <b>gəliʔ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-gəliʔ-anay nu-ʔasəʔ kana gəliʔ</i> Your arm has scratched on the <i>geliT</i> plant.
	<b>gəliʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-gəliʔ-aw-ku kana gəliʔ</i> I scratched myself on the <i>geliT</i> plant.
gəliʔ <sub>2</sub>	plant (sp.)
	<b>gəliʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-gəliʔ-aw-ku kana gəliʔ</i> I scratched myself on the <i>geliT</i> plant.
gəʔətən	softly sticky; tender food <i>gəʔətən na ʔabay na dinukuʔ, arələt</i> The sticky rice dumplings are softly sticky, they are delicious.
gəʔgəʔ	curls in hair <b>gəʔgəʔ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-gəʔgəʔ-anay ku-ʔarbu kana ləmək</i> You curl my hair in tiny ringlets.
	<b>gəʔgəʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-gəʔgəʔ-aw tu-ʔarbu kana ki-a-gəʔgəʔ-an</i> She has her hair curled by the hairdresser.
	<b>ki-gəʔgəʔ</b> get hair curled <i>mukua-ku ki-gəʔgəʔ-a kananku ʔarbu</i> I am going to have my hair curled.
	<b>mu-gəʔgəʔ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-gəʔgəʔ nanku ʔarbu</i> My hair is curly.
gəmagə	duck's quack
gəmgəm	grind one's teeth with anger (cf. <i>səba</i> 'annoy someone') <b>g&lt;aʔ&gt;əmgəm</b> be put in a state of angeriness <i>mənaʔu kana tələbi maʔikuʔikuʔ, g&lt;aʔ&gt;əmgəm-ta 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) <b>g&lt;ar&gt;əngən-an</b> be put in a stage of trembling <i>g&lt;ar&gt;əngən-an ʔa indaŋan kana gəmiŋgiŋ</i> The fright caused by an earthquake makes one shiver.

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

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

**gimpu**  
**giŋgiŋ<sub>1</sub>**  
**|giŋgiŋ<sub>2</sub>|**

- mi-a-gilid** lie on one side  
*sagar-ku mi-a-gilid miʔədəŋ, pasəkət-ku aləpəʔ* I like to lie on my side, I sleep well.
- ta-giŋi-gilid** zig-zag, sloppy  
*t<əm>a-giŋi-gilid-ku kəmakawaŋ i dənən* I zigzag up (or down) the mountain.  
*t<əm>a-giŋi-gilid na daŋan* The road is sloppy.  
*ta-giŋi-gilid na dənən* The mountain slopes.
- towel; dishcloth; sanitary napkin (< Minnan)  
lichee (< Minnan ‘longan’) *lěng-géng, lěng-kéng*  
tremble; shake (cf. **biŋabiŋ** ‘float, hang down, dangle, sway’; **liuaŋliu** ‘dangle, for round objects’; **payapay** ‘float in the wind, sway’)
- g<əm>iŋgiŋ** [AF]  
*g<əm>iŋgiŋ na darəʔ, murəbə na giŋgiŋ* The earth shakes, the lichees have fallen down.
- g<əm>iŋgiŋ na darəʔ** earthquake (cf. **daud** ‘earthquake’)
- giŋgiŋ-u** [Imp PF]  
*giŋgiŋ-u na giŋgiŋ!* Shake the lichees!
- ka-giŋ<a>giŋ!** Move!
- ma-giŋ<a>giŋ** is ~ gets shaken  
*qiala ma-giŋ<a>giŋ na rumaʔ, amaw na maydaud na darəʔ*  
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 qa 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 qa 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 ʔaw* I made people move.
- ka-guagu la!** Move!
- ma-guagu** [AF]  
*a səmaŋuan, səmabal, maragan la aw ma-guagu la na maʔidaŋ*  
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.

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

- |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’; **ga[un]** ‘rolling wave in the middle of the sea’; **ka[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, verse15-31.)
- gumul** feather; body hair (cf. **?ubi** ‘pubic hair’; **qisqis** ‘beard, mustache’)  
*tu-taŋi[la unien] qa gumul* His ~ her ears have no hair. (He ~ she is young.)  
*pakaməli la saŋu tu-gumul aw pinasiŋa[lad la] qa 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 mərəbay* I leant forwards to weed.  
**ka-gunugun** [Imp]  
*ka-gunugun!* Bend over! (So I can whip your bottom!)  
**ma-gunugun** [AF]  
*ma-gunugun-ku mərəbay* 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[la]** ‘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-ŋubit kana makuris** The skin of a person with a skin disease is rough.  
**ma-gurimas** has a rough skin  
*ma-gurimas tu-ŋubit 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,] qɪama ku-gu<ru>rus-aw na təqək* The road is slippery, so I slid on my bottom.



	<p><b>gurus-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>gurus-u!</i> Slide (it)!</p> <p><b>m-u-gurus</b> [Mvt]  <i>m-u-gurus tu-ŋai</i> His words flow pleasantly.  <i>m-u-gu&lt;ru&gt;rus na marladək kantu ʔaŋar</i> Sweat is sliding off his face.  <i>m-u-gu&lt;ru&gt;rus na anay</i> Water flows down the slope.</p> <p><b>pu-gu&lt;ru&gt;rus</b> make (somebody, something) slide  <i>pu-gu&lt;ru&gt;rus paʔanun</i> (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.</p>
gusgus	<p>hoe superficially; scrape the soil</p> <p><b>g&lt;əm&gt;usgus</b> [AF]  <i>g&lt;əm&gt;usgus-ku kana dawa</i> I hoe the millet.</p> <p><b>gu&lt;a&gt;sgus-an</b> 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. <b>pu&lt;a&gt;labu-an</b> a place in the field  or in front of the ancestors' house where the shelled ears were buried.)  <i>tu-arikaw na bini i ʔuma aw na tapiay na labu, aw na bini?</i>  <i>tu-abakaw kana rubuk, aw ʔaʔəbəlaw na laɣunan i ʔuma, aw na</i>  <i>bini? tu-pubiniʔanay gu&lt;a&gt;sgus-an i tənuk</i> 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 <i>guasgusan</i>.</p>
	<p><b>gusgus-ay</b> [LF]  <i>tu-gusgus-ay na dawa kana babayan</i> The millet is hoed by the  women.</p>
guta gutgut	<p><b>gusgus-i</b> [Imp LF]  ox yoke (informants say from Minnan &lt; <i>gŭ-ta</i>)  incisor tooth  <i>indanan tu-gutgut</i> He says bad things.</p>
	<p><b>gutgut-an</b> mouth (ritual term)  <b>mar-pa-ʔugut</b> a rite which makes a brother and a sister feed one another  (ritual term)  <b>pu-gutgut</b> used by the shamans to mean 'bad words, scandalmongering,  gossip'</p>
gutgut	<p>scratch with one finger (itchy skin) (cf. <b>kuskus</b> 'scratch with fingers';  <b>kiʔkiʔ</b> 'scratch lightly'; <b>kuʔkuʔ</b> 'scratch an orifice')  <b>g&lt;əm&gt;uʔgut</b> [AF]  <i>g&lt;əm&gt;uʔgut-ku kananku palaw</i> I scratched my wound with my  finger.</p>
	<p><b>ma-gutgut</b> [AF]  <i>ma-gutgut-ku nanku kuris</i> I scratch my scabs with one finger.</p>
	<p><b>pa-gutgut</b> [Caus]  <i>pa-gutgut-i nanu palaw kan ʔaw</i> Ask him to scratch your sores.</p>
hashaban	<p>the eight Puyuma villages (&lt; Japanese <i>hasshaban</i> 八社蕃 'eight village  aborigines'; Japanese administrative term)</p>

- hitay** soldier (cf. **apinke** ‘soldier’) (< probably from Japanese *heитай* ‘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.)
- i<sub>1</sub>** construction marker, nominative for personal nouns  
*ua ruma? an asua i aliwaki?* When is Aliwaki coming back home?  
*tu-paqəkaw i təmutaw* He carried his grandmother on his back.
- i<sub>2</sub>** in; inside (location); at  
*nanku ruma? i ?ami* My house is in the north.
- iabugət** 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 maɬuwadi 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 iɬini na unan* This snake has poison.
- ibus** end; chase away (obsolete term)  
**ibus unien la** nothing more  
**ibus ma-səkaɬ 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.
- idaŋ** ploughshare; knife blade; head of arrow; sharp (of a knife)  
*idaŋ tu-gutgut, tu-indan* His teeth, his mouth are sharpened.  
**idaŋ-an** pointed; sharpened for blades; arrowheads  
**p<in>-idaŋ-an** is a metaphor for arms in ritual context  
(In ritual context, the dyad is *qanantu p<in>-idaŋ-an*, *qanantu kuaŋ* ‘with their guns’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:300, verse 25-27.)
- iɬəlan** not pointed; blunt (blades)
- iɬiwan** skinny (cf. **saɬiwasiu** ‘thin’)  
**i<qj>qjwan** very skinny
- iɬi, iɬini** this, (here)  
*amanay iɬini na akanan?* What is this food?  
*iɬi na barasa? kəma i isua?* This stone, where is it from?

<b>idju</b>	that (over there) (cf. <b>dju</b> ) <i>ku-təŋəɖay i-dju na ɬaw</i> That man over there has been hit by me.
<b>idʷ, idʷunu</b>	that, there (not too far) <i>buɭay na ʔaput! isua? idʷunu a</i> The flower is beautiful! Where? That one over there. <i>idʷ na katəŋəɖawan</i> That (object) over here is a seat. <i>idʷunu ʔi, nanku ruma?</i> That one, is my house.
<b>igəla</b>	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.) <b>ka-igəla</b> [Imp] <i>ka-igəla-yu i baʔu!</i> Respect your elder sibling! <b>ki-a-gəla-[y]an ~ igəla-[y]an</b> impoliteness, shame <i>panaʔan na igəla-[y]an</i> The real impoliteness. <b>k-igəla</b> 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! <b>mar-ka-igəla-gəla</b> respect each other
<b>igyu</b>	train (cf. <b>kapuŋpuŋay</b> ‘train’)
<b>ika-</b>	make in the shape of; like; style <i>nantu ika-u[anə marisan kan duliən</i> He is as fat as Dulian. <i>tu-ika-ɬaʔina ku-ruma? ʔi, kamawan ɖa takəsian 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).
<b>ikoki<sub>1</sub></b>	airplane (< Japanese <i>hikōki</i> ‘airplane’)
<b>ikoki<sub>2</sub></b>	unidentified plant of the <i>Compositae</i> family, this vegetable flies away in the wind (< Japanese <i>hikōki</i> ‘airplane’)
<b>iku</b>	I, independant pronoun, emphatic <i>kay-ku, iku la</i> As for me, I am leaving.
<b>ikur<sub>1</sub></b>	tail; tip of grain
<b>ikur<sub>2</sub></b>	rudder (aircraft, nautical)
<b>ikurkur</b>	last (cf. <b>likuɖ&lt;a&gt;kuɖ-an ~ liku-likuɖ-an</b> ‘last’)
<b>ila</b>	make someone else do our work <b>mi-ila</b> do the work for someone else <i>matuka taytaw, mi-ila kantu laŋ</i> He is lazy, he lets his companion do the work. <b>pi-ila</b> give the work to someone else <i>marataŋ-ku, pi-ila-yu</i> I dislike the work, you do it.
<b>ilib</b>	a ledge of rock where human beings can rest
<b>iɭay</b>	reed straw <i>na rabuɬ maku, nanta sasaʔub kana ruma?, 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>iɭay</i> , its flowers are good for making shelves (beds). <b>mi-iɭay</b> have a torch of reed straw

	<i>muka-ta kiagaraya, mi-ilay-ta kandu mi-lawlaw</i> When we went to catch crabs, we took that as a torch. [Puyuma explain: <i>mabəŋbəŋ tu-apuy</i> ‘It blazes’, cf. <b>babauan</b> ‘a torch made from jute or <i>Erythrina variegata</i> .’]
<b>iləʔ</b>	phlegm <i>dalʔu na iləʔ</i> The phlegm is sweet. <b>mi-iləʔ</b> have green phlegm <i>maruʔud-ku, qɪama mi-iləʔ-ku</i> I have the flu, so I spit green phlegm.
<b>ilɪaw</b> <b>ilɪutɪ</b>	a long bench (< Minnan <i>i-liau</i> ) speak unclearly <b>ilɪut-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-ilɪut-anay təməbaŋ təmara balaka na ʔaw</i> I answered unclearly using Western language (because I do not know Western language). <b>ilɪut-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ilɪut-aw na ŋai</i> My words are not clear. <b>ilɪut-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-ilɪut-ay məŋəŋay təmara balaka</i> I spoke unclearly on purpose in Western language. <b>ma-ilɪut</b> [AF] <i>ma-ilɪut-ku bənabati məŋəŋay</i> I do not speak clearly. (I speak with something in my mouth, add the Puyuma.)
<b>imal</b>	virgin area (cf. <b>pupuʔ, auʔ</b> ‘forest’) <i>idini na qənan, a imal qɪa, unien qɪa ʔaw qɪa pagərimaya</i> This mountain is still a virgin area, nobody has yet been there.
<b>imar</b>	oil; fat <b>imar-an</b> tasty (for meat, not for soup. A soup is <i>arelet</i> ) <i>imar-an na irupan</i> The food is good.
<b>iməŋɪ</b>	imprison; shut up (< Minnan <i>ge-mŋ?</i> ‘mandarin’s office, court’) <b>iməŋ-an</b> prison, police cell, detention room <b>iməŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-iməŋ-aw na suan</i> The dog has been shut up by me. <b>ma-iməŋ</b> [AF] <i>ma-iməŋ-ku kana suan</i> I shut up the dog. <b>pa-iməŋ</b> [Caus] <i>tu-pa-iməŋ-aw-ku kana kinsas</i> The policemen’s prisoner is me.
<b>imgəməmi</b> <b>imi<sub>1</sub></b> <b>imi<sub>2</sub></b>	bean (< Japanese <i>mame</i> ‘bean’) meaning (< Japanese <i>imi</i> ‘meaning’) (cf. <b>pawayan</b> ‘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. <i>tu-walak kan ʔbali</i> , ‘the child of my elder brother’ <i>ʔasawa na babayan, imi kəma ma-ʔawʔaw na puyuma</i> The daughter-in-law, <i>qasawa</i> , the Puyuma address them <i>imi</i> . <b>imi-imi-an</b> daughters-in-law
<b>ina</b>	mother; aunt (term of address) (cf. Table 6 in ‘Introduction’) <i>ina aʔamo!</i> 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  
**inabangul** a lonely woman (cf. **ṭibikan** 'a lonely man')  
*kininaṭayan aw kinirtinuasan na babayan, inabangul, kəma-ta* The woman who lost her husband or is divorced is called *inabangul*.  
**inʔabay** stomach, probably the 'omasum' of ruminant such as *ḡura* 'Cervus muntjac', *biaw* 'deer', *guṇ* 'ox' (< **ʔabay** 'sticky rice dumplings')  
 (For old informants it is, also, the pancreas. Cf. **biṭuka** probably the 'abomasum'.)  
**inabuṭuṇ** dish made with taro stems (cf. **saʔil** 'dried taro stem'; **sukip** 'fresh taro stem')  
 [Puyuma give the recipe *ta-dəruaw na sukip, ta-pukayay ḡa yam aw ta-pukayay ḡa miso, ta-pukayay tu-ṭaʔi kana dinalʔu. tatəlua 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-ṭaʔi kana tinuaəraw* The marc from the wine could also be added.  
**inʔasi** bead baked in the fire  
 < **ʔasi** 'melt in fire'  
**indan** mouth (cf. **ḡudus** 'unkind words, mouth')  
*indaṇ-ku kanu indan* I am afraid of your mouth.  
**indaṇ** afraid  
*indaṇ-ku* I am afraid.  
**ka-indaṇ-an** very frightening  
*ka-indaṇ-an tu-indan ~ ka-indaṇ-an tu-gutgut* Her mouth is frightening. (She says bad things.)  
**k-i<a>ndaṇ-an** something, someone frightening  
*k-i<a>ndaṇ-an asua ḡia a ṭaw* Long ago, there was a frightening person.  
**k-indaṇ** get frightened  
*ku-k-indaṇ-ay ina kakua[ə]ṇan* These difficulties frightened me.  
**inəbun** be angry; annoy  
*pakaməli-ku inəbun kanḡi na ṭaw* 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.

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

<b>iris</b>	crest; the feather on the top of the hat <b>mi-iris</b> wear a feather <i>mi-iris qatu gumul kana ?anabaŋ</i> A pheasant feather was put (on his hat).
<b>irubay</b>	personal name. It is said to come from <b>sirubay</b> , a small bird which flies over the rivers (could it be a <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> - White throated Dipper?)
<b> irup </b>	side dishes <b>irup-an</b> side dish <b>irup-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-irup-ay na ku[an]</i> I eat vegetables. <b>ma-irup</b> [AF] <i>ma-irup-ku qa irup-an</i> I eat side dishes.
<b>isaŋ</b>	up <i>ku-rəŋa?anay kana papaŋaran i isaŋ na əmpitsə</i> I put the pencil on the table. <b>k&lt;in&gt;i-isaŋ-an</b> was above <b>k-isaŋ-an</b> place above <b>ki-pu-isaŋ</b> be put up <i>ki-pu-isaŋ-ku tu-paŋiŋ kan ufu</i> I asked Ushu to go in her car. <b>mak(a)-asaŋ</b> at the top <i>tu-kia?ədəŋan kan duliən ulaya mak(a)-asaŋ</i> Dulian's bedroom is upstairs. <b>maka-isaŋ</b> up there <b>m-u-isaŋ</b> 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. <b>m-u-ka-isaŋ-an</b> go upwards <b>m-u-k(i)-isaŋ-an</b> go to the top of (something) <b>pu-isaŋ</b> put on <i>pu-isaŋ-ku qa ?abay i takuban</i> I put the sticky rice dumplings on the boys' dormitory platform.
<b>isiŋ</b>	doctor [Puyuma say it comes from Japanese <i>isha</i> , but may come from Minnan <i>i-seng</i> .]
<b>isi?</b>	urine; urinate (cf. <b>abasay</b> 'want to urinate') <i>bi?as na walak, ulaya tu-bu?ənan kana səma?, aw tu-iŋuiŋ[ay kanantu <b>isi?</b>, 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. <b>ar(ə)-isi?</b> urinate often <b>in-isi?-an</b> urine <i>kina?u-ku kana isiŋ, kibəray nanku in-isi?-an</i> I consult the doctor, I bring him my urine. <b>ma-si?-isi?</b> 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?, ɖiama tu-puŋaʔaɖay ɖa ar(ə)-isi?* He is incontinent, so he has been nicknamed ‘the pisser’.

*par-isi? na maʔiɖaŋ, ɖiama ʔaŋsər* The old man is incontinent, so he smells of urine.

**ka<sub>1</sub>**

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 ɖia pakalaɖam 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 ɖa ŋai* Words I said.

**[ka]<sub>2</sub>**

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 ɖa 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 təmima? ɖa 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.



<b>kaba[an]</b>	bumpy <i>kaba-kaba[an na ɬaɬɬək kana kinaratən kana saməkan</i> The body is bumpy with mosquito bites.
<b>kabis</b>	carry in a bag <i>kabis tu-kuti</i> She wears sanitary napkin. <b>kabis-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-kabis-aw na rutu kəmakaway</i> I carried the bag while walking. <b>ka-kabis</b> an object that holds something up, e.g. a bra <b>ka-kabis kana fufu</b> a bra <i>[a]lipuʔ kana fufu na ka-kabis</i> The bra holds the breasts. <b>k&lt;əm&gt;abis</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;abis-ku kana buŋa paʔanun</i> I carried the sweet potatoes while walking down. <b>mi-kabis</b> wear a sanitary napkin <i>mi-kabis-ku ~ kabis-ku</i> I wear a sanitary napkin. (cf. <i>pa&lt;la&gt;lama-ku</i> ‘I wear a sanitary napkin.’)
<b>[kabkab]</b>	scratch; scrape (cf. <b>kiskis</b> ‘scrape off—something hard, such as bark’) <b>kabkab-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-kabkab-aw na darəʔ, pukasakasa</i> I scratched the earth to collect it. <b>kabkab-u</b> [Imp PF] <b>mu-kabkab</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-kabkab la na da[an</i> The road has been scraped.
<b>kabuabuaway</b>	house cricket, <i>Cryllidae</i> [Puyuma explain: <i>məkan ɬa sina[əman</i> ‘They eat the plants.’]
<b>kabuuy</b>	earthen pottery [Puyuma explain: <i>səmaŋaʔ ɬa liʔaʔ, mi-aʔab</i> ‘It is made of clay and has a lid.’]
<b>kabuŋ</b>	hat <b>mi-kabuŋ</b> wear a hat <i>biʔas na wari, mi-kabuŋ-ku</i> When it is hot, I wear a hat.
<b>kabus</b>	shrimp <i>ʔayri na kabus</i> The shrimp stinks.
<b>kada</b>	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>səmakaɬ la na kada, aw muləməs na kada ʔi, babu[as na siparaŋaʔ</i> The shrikes arrive, then leave, they are replaced by the <i>siparangaT</i> (the crows). <i>səmakaɬ na kada ʔi, ulaya kurnan na [əŋ. iɬi na [əŋ magagu[ʌ na ʔaw aw biʔas, aw baʔiŋ tu-ʔaŋuruʔ</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.
<b>kadal</b>	bird, harrier (obsolete term)

- kadapar** woven dish made of rattan  
*na kadapar aabakan qa ʔabay 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 ʔuma* She works in the sun (although it is very hot).  
**pa-kadaw** [Caus]  
*na lumay pa-kadaw-anay i daʔan* The rice is spread out in the sun on the road.  
**tu-ʔaʔusaw kana suan na kadaw** solar eclipse  
*kamawan qatu ʔaʔusaw 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  
**kaɟi, kaɟini, kaɟia, kaɟinia** here  
*kaɟu-mi kaɟini, kaɟia, kaɟinia* We live here.  
**k<əm>aɟini-an** present time  
*qa kə<m>aɟini-an qa buʔabuʔayan* A girl like this at the present.  
**k<in>aɟi-an** old times  
*k<in>aɟi-an ɟia palu garəm, tu-kakuayanana kana puyuma marisan*  
 From very old times up to now, the Puyuma’s traditions are the same.
- kaɟu<sub>1</sub>** inhabit; exist (cf. **ulay** ‘rest’)  
*kaɟu-ku kaɟu* I stay there.  
*kaɟu-ku i puyuma* I live in Puyuma.  
*k<a>aɟu-ku i puyuma* I am now living in Puyuma.  
**ki-kaɟu** stay  
*ki-kaɟu-ku tu-rumaʔ kan uʃu* I stay in Ushu’s house.  
*ki-kaɟu-ku kaɟu aw yulay-ku kaɟiu* I live there and I sleep over there.  
*ku-ki-kaɟu-[y]ay tu-rumaʔ kan uʃu* It is in Ushu’s house I stay.  
**k<in>a-kaɟu-an** habitations
- kaɟu<sub>2</sub>** there  
*kaɟu-yu kaɟu* You live there.  
**k<əm>aɟu** Lit. ‘be there’, but is translated as ‘so it is’, ‘this being so’

	<i>k&lt;əm&gt;aɖu, amaw iɖu na ɖua bəkasa na ɖipul</i> So it is, those <i>Tipul</i> came to bother.
<b>kaɖuan</b>	many (human beings) (cf. <b>saɖu</b> ‘many’ for objects, animals) <i>kaɖuan na ɖaw mikaɭipaŋ i takəsan</i> A lot of people wear a hat at school. <i>kaɖuan na ɖaw na muləməs aɖi muruma?</i> A lot of lost people do not come home.
<b>kaɖudar</b>	sometimes <i>an kaɖayawan, kaɖudar a balaka ɖua mənəɖua</i> When there is the great annual festival, <i>mangayaw</i> , sometimes, foreigners come to watch.
<b>kagi</b>	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.’]
<b>kainagalan</b>	in ritual context, the meaning is ‘work’ or ‘fired clay bead’, <i>inqasi</i> , according to informants (the dyad is <i>kainawayan</i> , <i>kainagalan</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:160, verse 6-13.)
<b>kainawayan</b>	in ritual context, the meaning is ‘work’ or ‘fired clay bead’, <i>inqasi</i> , according to informants (the dyad is <i>kainawayan</i> , <i>kainagalan</i> )
<b>kaiɖuway</b>	Rose apple, <i>Syzygium jambos</i> (L.) Alston [Puyuma explain: <i>i ɖənan, maɖina na kawi, uliɖul, miukak isabak tu-bua?</i> ‘It is a large tree that grows in the mountains, that smells good, its fruit has a stone.’]
<b>kakak</b>	quack of the duck and honk of the goose (cf. <b>kuku</b> ‘cock’s crow’) <b>k&lt;əm&gt;akak</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;akak na maymay</i> The duck quacks.
<b>kakaɭi</b>	jamrosat, <i>Cyclobalanopsis glauca</i> (Thunberg Oerst.)
<b>kakara</b>	toothless harrow
<b>kaki</b>	kaki, <i>Eugenia</i> sp. (< Japanese <i>kaki</i> ‘persimmon’)
<b>kakipa</b>	ox-cart <i>kəməkəɖəŋ na guɣ ɖa kakipa</i> The ox pulls a cart.
<b>kakuaɭəŋan</b> < ɭəŋ ‘disease’	difficult <i>saɭaw kakuaɭəŋan nanta kiniakarunan</i> Our work is especially difficult.
<b>kakuayan</b>	traditions <i>tu-kakuayan</i> <i>kana puyuma, saɖu markaməniməni</i> The traditions of the Puyuma are all different.
<b>kakumulan</b>	group (ritual term) [Puyuma say < Amis language. Cf. A. Duris 1969:37 <i>komosl</i> ‘réunion’]
<b>kala</b>	once more <b>kala ɖien</b> 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.’)
<b>kalaləgian ~ ləgian</b>	altar to the ancestors (cf. <b>ləgi</b> ‘sacred, taboo’)

**kalamanan**

plantar arch

**kalamanan** *kana dapal, ulaya na marayas, na asabak; milamanan na asabak, na marayas adi 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 ?ari?i kamakaway i budabudak* People who are flat-footed walk fast on a sandy area.

**kalang**

pass by

**kalang-aw** [PF]

*ku-kalang-aw na dalan i timul* I passed by the streets of the Lower moiety.

**k<in>alang-an** traces, itinerary

*tu-k<in>a-langan kana unan* the traces of the snake

**ma-kalang** [AF]

*mukua-ku i hualien, ma-kalang-ku i ulibu/libuk* When I went to Hualien, I pass through ULibuLibuk.

**pa-kalang** [Caus]

*adi pa-ka-ka-lan-i na ?uma* Don't cross the field.

*pa-ka-kalang-ku kananu ?uma* I will cross your field.

*pa-kalang-anay kana barasarasa? dalan na kakipa* The ox cart went through a stony road.

**p<in>a-kalang-an** roads walked along

*tu-p<in>a-kalang-an na ma?idang* The roads walked along by the old person.

*an laman-ta da ?aw, tu-lamanay-ta kan damaway, nanku*

*p<in>a-kalang-an idia* When we have pity for others, God guides us, this is my way.

**kalayan**

convenient; easy

**kalayan-ku** *mu?isa? da palidij* It is convenient for me to take a car.

**mara-kalayan** easier

*mara-kalayan-ku tamara puyuma kimaqayar kan Dulien* It is more convenient for me to speak Puyuma with Dulian.

**kalabang**

punch somebody on the head

**kalabang** clap of thunder (cf. **kaladun** 'punch somebody from the front')

**kalabang** noise made by the fall of a heavy object

**kalabang-anay** [I/BF]

*tu-kalabang-anay tu-[ima kana ]ataw* He struck the window with his hand.

**kalabang-aw** [PF]

*tu-kalabang-aw na ]ataw* He struck the window.

**kalabang-u** [Imp PF]

*kalabang-u!* Punch (him)!

**k<am>alabang** [AF]

*k<am>alabang-ku kantu tanjuru* I punched her head.

**pa-kalabang** [Caus]

*pa-kalabang-an kana suan!* Make him punch the dog!

	<i>pa-kaləbəŋ maladu? kana barasa?</i> The stone made a loud sound in falling down.
<b> kaləɖun </b>	punch somebody from the front as in boxing game; box (sport) (cf. <b>kaləbəŋ</b> ‘punch somebody on the head’)
	<b>kaləɖun-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-kaləɖun-aw tu-tagəraŋ</i> I punched him in his chest.
	<b>kaləɖun-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>kaləɖun-u!</i> Punch (him)!
	<b>k&lt;əm&gt;aləɖun</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;aləɖun-ku kanantu tagəraŋ</i> I punched him in his chest.
<b>kaləɖuʔan</b>	ring; middle finger
<b>kaliŋisan</b>	the ‘pinky’ (finger)
<b>kaliŋ</b>	animal skin; leather
<b>kalu</b>	word (obsolete term) (cf. <b>ŋai</b> ‘word’) <i>mu-kalu-kalu-ku la</i> As it is said about me.
<b> ka a </b>	silly (cf. <b>ma-guŋguŋ</b> ‘is silly’; <b>ma-ulaŋ</b> ‘is silly, is vagrant’; <b>aməpuŋ</b> ‘silly, is mentally unbalanced’) <b>ma-ka a</b> 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).
<b>ka adakad</b>	queasy (because of something that offends our sensibilities) <i>mənaʔu kana makakaɖər, ka adakad-ku</i> When I see people kissing, I feel queasy.
<b>ka a a</b>	shrike trap <i>ka a a na papəʔiran kana kada</i> kaLaLa is the trap for shrikes.
<b>ka apuy</b>	honey fungus, <i>Armillariella mellea</i>
<b>ka j</b>	stream; brook
<b>ka j-</b>	genuine <b>ka j-dəkə al-an</b> ~ <b>ka-dəkə al-an</b> the true village <b>ka j-dənən</b> ~ <b>ka j-dənən-an</b> the genuine mountain <b>ka j-sənən-an</b> the genuine light (the sun) <b>ka j-da an-an</b> the genuine road
<b>ka jəŋay</b>	name of a household
<b>ka jika j</b>	name of the founding sister of the village; it was while she was going to the stream that the wind made her pregnant (< <b>ka j</b> ‘stream’)
<b>ka jpaŋ</b>	umbrella (cf. <b>ba akniŋ</b> ‘umbrella, bat’) <b>mi-ka jpaŋ</b> carry an umbrella
<b>ka jisənən</b>	swollen glands following an infection <i>ma-palaw nantu paʔa, ka jisənən</i> He has an infected wound in his thigh, his glands are swollen.
<b>ka juɖay</b>	bell (ritual term) (cf. <b>tawlyul</b> ‘ritual bell’; <b>riŋətəs</b> ‘the small bell that men hung on the side of their belt’; <b>siŋsiŋan</b> ‘rattle’)
<b>ka lunu unugan</b>	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. <b>tuḍutuḍuʔan</b> ‘coffee-colored worm that lives on leaves and makes itself a cocoon’)
<b>ka[unug</b>	men’s house of the <i>ragera</i> household
<b>kamaŋkamaŋ</b>	spider in the house (cf. <b>bu[alawaŋ</b> ‘spider, spider web’) (< Japanese <i>amenbo?</i> ‘water spider’)
<b>kamaŋul</b>	chili pepper, <i>Pimenta officinalis</i>
<b>kamaŋumaŋulan</b>	basil, <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> (L.) (The plant is especially used for seasoning snails.)
<b>kamas</b>	big bag made of rice straw [Puyuma explain: <i>sinaŋaʔ qa daramien, abakan qa darəʔ</i> ‘A bag made from rice straw in which earth is put.’]
<b>kamamaw</b>	uncertain; maybe <b>kamamaw</b> <i>taytaw iḍu na kiakarunan kanḍu</i> Maybe, it is her who will do that work <b>kamamaw</b> <i>taytaw na ma[ak na paysu</i> It is not sure that it is him who took the money.
<b>kamawmaw</b>	take for oneself; monopolise <b>kamawmaw-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-kamawmaw-aw nanu kiakarunan</i> I took your work. <i>na kamawmaw-aw taytaw tu-kua[əŋan</i> He is alone to take care of his sick person. <b>kamawmaw-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-kamawmaw-ay iḍu na kiakarunan</i> I did that work alone.
	<b>k&lt;in&gt;amawmaw</b> the disciple elected to do the work by himself ~ herself <i>kuiku, nantu k&lt;in&gt;amawmaw kananku kini[aljan</i> I, myself, am the disciple of my spirit-elect. (I am his elect.) <i>iḍini nanku k&lt;in&gt;amawmaw</i> This is my elect ~ my disciple. <i>kuiku, nantu k&lt;in&gt;amawmaw kananku katagwin</i> I am the elect of my husband. (cf. <b>k&lt;in&gt;a-sa-saya-n</b> )
<b>kamawmawan</b>	‘the pre-eminent’; April in the old calendar [Puyuma explain: <i>mu-pa[uʔnay la na sasa[əman</i> ‘The three blades have been planted (so we can start planting).’]
<b> kaməli ~ kaməni </b>	different <b>kir-kaməni ~ kir-kaməli</b> particularly, especially <i>kir-kaməni asaŋ</i> Particularly high <i>kir-kaməni bu[ay tu-rumaʔ kan irubai</i> Irubai’s house is especially beautiful. <b>mar-kaməli</b> different from <i>amis aw puyuma mar-kaməli tu-kakuayanan</i> The customs of the Amis and the Puyuma are different. <b>mar-kaməli-məli ~ mar-kaməni-məni</b> different, diversified <i>tu-ləmak kana puyuma mar-kaməli-məli</i> The doings of the Puyuma are all different. <b>pa-kaməli</b> particularly <i>pa-kaməli sa[iksik tu-təmuən kan aliwaki</i> Aliwaki’s grandchildren are in extremely good health.

<b>kaməɭəd</b>	a small, spiny, delicious red fruit (unidentified)
<b>kamiɖaʔənay</b>	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.)
<b>kaminaw</b>	gonads (cf. <b>buʔu</b> 'testicles')
<b>kamʔu</b>	big winnowing basket for drying millet (bigger than <i>takaD</i> )
<b>kamʃimʃun</b>	rat (a slang term for <b>kamutis</b> ) (Puyuma admit they borrowed this term, origin unknown.) (cf. <b>garasgas</b> 'town rat'; <b>kuɭabaw</b> 'rat—generic term'; <b>kamutis</b> 'small rat') [Puyuma explain: <i>makitəŋ tu-ɖaɖək, maʃina tu-buʔu</i> 'It is a small rat with big testicles.']
<b>kamuraw</b>	pomelo, <i>Citrus grandis</i>
<b>kamutis</b>	small rat (cf. <b>kamʃimʃun</b> 'rat'; <b>garasgas</b> 'common rat')
<b>kamuʔ</b>	small knife
<b>kan</b>	construction marker for people in the singular and in objective form <i>mənaʔu na walak kan isaw</i> The child looks at Isaw.
<b>kana</b>	the, singular and plural, construction marker, oblique, definite, for common nouns, for personal nouns <i>tu-bərayay-ku kanɖi kana kaɭipay</i> I was given this umbrella here. <i>nantu yawan kana tainainayan</i> The elderly ladies' chief.
<b>kanabinabitan</b>	wild tomatoes (< Minnan <i>kam-a-bit</i> ) [Puyuma explain: 'Red dye was made out of it.']
<b>kanadun</b>	rosary pea, <i>Abrus precatorius</i> (L.) ( <i>kanadun</i> is used in <i>pikak</i> , yeast)
<b>kanadju</b>	those (over there oblique), by them <i>tu-bərayay-ku ɖa bəras kanadju na ʔaw</i> Those people there gave me some rice.
<b>kanataɭ</b>	island
<b>kanbo</b>	flu; common cold (cf. <b>ruʔud</b> 'flu') (< Japanese <i>kanbō</i> )
<b>kandəan</b>	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> .)
<b> kanɖən </b>	dried up (It seems to be used only for blood.) <b>mu-kanɖən</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-kanɖən na damuk</i> The blood is dried. <i>mu-kanɖən ku-damuk</i> My blood has dried up (on my wound).
<b>kanɖini</b>	this (here) <i>tu-pakasuyaw kanɖini</i> This has been brought here.
<b>kanɖju</b>	that (very far away) <i>kamawan kanɖju na ʔapuʔ</i> That thing far away looks like a flower.
<b>kanɖu</b>	that (there) <i>kamawan kanɖu na ʔapuʔ</i> That thing over there looks like a flower.

<b>kaniam</b>	us, our independant pronoun, first person plural exclusive, oblique <i>kuiku, amaw, na puka-apat kaniam na maɭuwadi</i> Me, I am the fourth child of our siblings.
<b>kanku</b>	me, independant pronoun, first person singular, oblique <i>muaʔi-yu mikatagwin kanku?</i> Are you willing to marry me?
<b>kanmu</b>	to you, from you, independant pronoun, second person plural, oblique <i>kəmaya-ku ɖia pakalaɖam kanmu</i> I am speaking to inform you.
<b>kanpatan</b> < pat ‘four’	measure of four fingers held flat, used especially for the length of boar’s tusks (cf. <b>tinukapat</b> ‘measure of four fingers’)
<b>kanta</b>	to us, from us, independant pronoun, first person plural inclusive <i>sagar nantu maʔiɖaŋan kana buɭabuɭayan kanɖaɖua musabaka kanta ʔi</i> The old people (parents) of the young lady wished he moved to us (in their house).
<b>kantaw</b>	to him, from him, from them, to them, independent pronoun, third person singular, plural oblique, non-subject <i>kantaw, kaɖuan tu-piniɖawan</i> In his house, there are a lot of people.
<b>kantəɭuan</b> < təɭu ‘three’	measure of three fingers held flat
<b>kanu</b>	to you, from you, independent pronoun, second person singular, oblique, non-subject <i>tu-bəray-anay kanu</i> He ~ they gave it to you.
<b>kanuad</b>	plum, <i>Prunus domestica</i>
<b>kaŋkaŋ<sub>1</sub></b>	plough a <b>kaŋkaŋ</b> a plough <b>kaŋkaŋ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-kaŋkaŋ-anay-ku ɖa ʔuma</i> Help me to plough the field. <b>kaŋkaŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-kaŋkaŋ-aw na buŋa</i> The sweet potatoes are ploughed. <b>kaŋkaŋ-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-kaŋkaŋ-ay na ʔuma</i> The field is ploughed. <b>k&lt;əm&gt;aŋkaŋ</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;aŋkaŋ-ku</i> I use a plough. <b>mi-k&lt;in&gt;aŋkaŋ-an-ku</b> I have made my plough <b>pa-kaŋkaŋ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-kaŋkaŋ-ku ɖa payraŋ kanku ʔuma</i> I ask the Taiwanese to plough the field.
<b> kaŋkaŋ <sub>2</sub></b>	bounce; messy; noisy <b>k&lt;a &gt;aŋkaŋ-an</b> a place which is messy <i>k&lt;a &gt;aŋkaŋ-an tu-sabak</i> His house is messy. <b>k&lt;a &gt;aŋkaŋ-aw</b> has the property of making noise <i>k&lt;a &gt;aŋkaŋ-aw tu-kaɭaɭinayan kana walak</i> The child’s toy is noisy. <b>pa-k&lt;a &gt;aŋkaŋ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-k&lt;a &gt;aŋkaŋ na paɭiɖiŋ</i> The car is bouncing <i>pa-k&lt;a &gt;aŋkaŋ-u na aɖab kana dadəruan bənawi kana sasaɭi!</i> Make a noise with the lids of the pots to chase the swallows away!
<b>kaŋkaŋ na batulayaw</b>	cast iron (cf. <b>batulayaw</b> ‘soft steel, iron’)



**kaɟusiɟusiʔan**  
< ɟusiʔ ‘sneeze’

common sneezeweed, *Centipeda* (L.)

(Used in the recipe for *kisyu* 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]

*ku-kapər-aw i ina* I held my mother in my arms.

**kapər-ay** [LF]

*tu-kapər-ay na suan* The dog is held in his arms.

**kapər-i** [Imp LF]

*kapər-i!* Hold!

**k<əm>apər** [AF]

*k<əm>apər-ku kana turak* I held the pillar.

**ma-kapə-kapər** sexual intercourse

**pa-kapər** [Caus]

*na [utun] pa-kapər-anay kana kawī* 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]

*nu-kapkap-anay-ku kana walak* Help me to make the child walk.

**kapkap-aw** [PF]

*ku-kapkap-aw na walak* I grabbed the child (who has some difficulty walking).

**kapkap-u** [Imp PF]

*kapkap-u!* Grab! (something and manage to walk)

**k<əm>apkap** [AF]

*k<əm>apkap-ku kəmalawalawaŋ* I managed to walk in grabbing something. (It is a difficult path.)

**m-u-kapkap** [Mvt]

*m-u-kapkap la idu na walak* That child has tried to stand up (using his four limbs).

**kapuŋpuŋay**

train (cf. **igyu** ‘train’)

[Some Puyuma explain: ‘*pungpung* 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 *kaʔa*)

*pakasat kana kipiŋ, amaw na kaʔa* The upper garment, it is the *kaqa*.

**kaʔayaʔan**

game (cf. **ʔaʔum** ‘game, prey’; **ka-dakpan** ‘game’)

**|kaʔur|**

pull out with a hooked object

**kaʔur-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-kaʔur-anay-ku kana kawkaw ɖa ʔaʔun* Help me to scythe some grass.

- kaʔur-aw** [PF]  
*tu-kaʔur-aw na ukak kana kuraw i takuław* The fishbone stuck in my throat is pulled out.  
*tu-kaʔur-aw na tałun i kałikałi* The grass in the ditch is pulled out.
- k<əm>aʔur** [AF]  
*k<əm>a-kaʔur-ku ɖa ukak kananu takuław* I am taking the bone out of your throat.
- mu-kaʔur** [ACaus]  
*mu-kaʔur la na ukak kanantu takuław* 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-ɖipu-ɖipul ~ arə-ɖipu-ɖipul** smell like a person from KaTipul village
- kar-**  
X objects per person, e.g.  
**kar-pa-pat-an ~ kara-pat** four objects per person (< **pat** ‘four’)  
**kar-wału-wału-an ~ kara-wału** eight objects per person (< **wału** ‘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. **łikəł** ‘one unit each’)  
*kara-sa ɖa walak i łəgan* Legan’s only child  
*aɖi kara-sa ɖa kinikarunan* Not a single job has been done.  
*kara-sa-yu məkan na buɖa* You eat the sweet potato each.
- pa-kara-sa-[y]ay** [Caus]  
*ku-pa-kara-sa-[y]ay ɖa puran paʔə[ʔə]* I gave each an areca nut to chew.
- |karaɖ|**  
nibble; bite (insect) (cf. **ɳəɖɳəɖ** ‘gnash (teeth), clench one’s teeth’)
- karaɖ-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-karaɖ-anay-ku kana buɖa* Help me to bite the sweet potatoes.
- karaɖ-aw** [PF]  
*karaɖ-aw-ku kana saməkan* I have been bitten by the mosquito.
- karaɖ-ay** [LF]  
*tu-karaɖ-ay-ku kana saməkan* The mosquitoes have bitten me.
- karaɖ-u** [Imp PF]  
*karaɖ-u na buɖa!* Bite the sweet potato!
- k<əm>araɖ** [AF]  
*k<əm>araɖ na suan* The dog bites.



**karpapuan<sub>2</sub>**

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'

*niam ika-maɭuwadi tu-kar-ta-təɭu* our third cousins

**karubugan**

ridgepole of a roof

*miɭudus tu-karubugan kana ruma?* The roof of the house has a ridgepole.

**karumaʔan**

ancestors' cult house

< rumaʔ 'house'

|karun|

work (cf. **rəɭəŋ** 'do one's work', obsolete term)

**ki-a-karun-an** the work

*nanku ki-a-karun-an, amaw na maʔayir kana ɬaw 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 pəysu*

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 təmuan təmima? 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 təmuan təmima? 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 ɬaw** servant (Dogs are called 'the servants of the hunt'.)

*pa-karun-an pasəŋaʔən kana səmasəŋa? kana katəŋaɖawan* I give the chair to the specialist to make.

|kasa|

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

**m-u-kasa** [Mvt]

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

**mutu-kasa** concentrate

*aɖi 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.

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

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

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

*nanta ua-kasa-[y]an iɖini 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

**kasimaɭay**

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

*imaran na kasimaɭay* The *kasimaɭay* grasshopper is delicious.

|kasu|

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

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

*nu-kasu-[y]anay-ku ɖa 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 ɖa əmpitsə* I brought a pencil.

**k<in>asu-an** things brought

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

**mar-pa-kasu-kasu** help one another

*asua ɖien 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 ɖa labit* When Dulian  
 went back to the foreign country, she took a *labit* skirt.

*pa-kasu-i ɖa tabu tu-kaɭaɭaʔukan an kaɭaʔukan* 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.

**kataḁəpan**

name of a household

**katagwin**

husband ~ wife, spouse

*kuiku, unien ḁa katagwin* 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

*mar-katagwin-mi* We are married.

**mar-kata-gwi-gwin** couples

*saḁu na mar-katagwi-gwin i [a]uwanan* There are many couples in the meeting place.

**mi-katagwin** have a husband or a wife

*mi-katagwin-ku kan ukak* I am married to Ukak.

**pia-katagwin** preparing to get a spouse

**pi-katagwin** take for one's husband/wife

crow (cf. **ak?ak** 'crow')

papaya, *Carica papaya* (L.)

castor bean, *Ricinus communis*

boar skin

*buḁi?iḁ tu-katuḁ kana babuy* The boar's skin is tough.

**kataḁa**

**katawa**

**katawatawa?ay**

**katuḁ**

**kaḁakaḁ**

trousers

*kaḁakaḁ ḁa ma?iḁaḁ na babayan* The trousers of the old ladies.

**kaḁiḁ**

men's leggings, from waist to ankles, no back. Women's puttees.

**kaḁipul**

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 *qalaqala*, i.e. strangers, subject to head-hunting.)

*a ḁipul-ku* I am a Tipul. (I am an inhabitant of KaTipul).

**[kaḁuḁ]**

protruding forehead

**ma-kaḁuḁ** according to the villager

1. is intelligent

2. a prominent forehead

*ma-kaḁuḁ taytaw* He is intelligent or he has a prominent forehead.

**ra-kaḁuḁ-an ḁa taḁuru** 'big head' (it is a slight insult)

autumn

**kaḁəḁəḁagan**

< **ḁəḁag** 'fall down'

**kawaḁ**

walk (cf. **kiḁal** 'way of walking')

*buḁay tu-kawaḁ*

1. she has an elegant way of walking

2. her trip was fine

**ka-kawaḁ** [Imp]

*ka-kawaḁ mukua i takəḁian!* Walk to school!

**k<əḁ>a-kawaḁ** [Prog]

*k<əḁ>a-kawaḁ-ku mukua i takəḁian* I am walking to school.

*marturus-ta k<əḁ>a-kawaḁ* We walk one behind the other.

*marabal-ta k<əḁ>a-kawaḁ* We walk one next to the other.

	<b>pa-kawaŋ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-kawaŋ-u na walak, ?inaba arəkəɖ tu-dapal</i> Make the child walk, it will make his legs stronger.
<b> kawar </b>	bow-legged <b>ma-kawar</b> is bow-legged <i>ma-kawar tu-kukuɖ</i> He is bow-legged.
<b>kawayan</b>	bamboo, generic term for bamboo without thorns (cf. <b>basikaw</b> ‘generic term for bamboo’)
<b>kawi</b>	wood; tree <b>kawi-kawi</b> forest, a lot of wood <b>pa-kawi-an</b> ~ <b>pu-a-kawi-an</b> ~ <b>pu-kawi-an</b> woodshed <b>pu-kawi</b> 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! <b>sa-kawi-an</b> one (a unit) for tree <b>tu-kawi kana</b> trunk (cf. <b>tu-turak kana</b> ‘the trunk of’)
<b> kawiɭ </b>	crochet; needle (botanical); fish-hook <b>kawiɭ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-kawiɭ-anay la ku-kaɬakaɬ kana pasək</i> My trousers have caught the burrs of the burdock. <b>kawiɭ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-kawiɭ-aw na kaɬakaɬ kana pasək</i> The trousers are caught on the <i>pasək</i> (burdock). <b>ma-kawi-kawiɭ</b> copulate (for animals) <i>ma-kawi-kawiɭ na suan</i> The dogs copulate. <b>pa-kawiɭ-an</b> ~ <b>pa-ka-ɖikəɬ</b> anchor (nautical)
<b>kawkaw</b>	sickle <i>nu-kaʔuranay-ku kana kawkaw ɖa ɬaɭun</i> Help me to scythe the grass.
<b>kay</b>	with <i>dulien kay təmamataw šətiang</i> Dulian and Shetiang’s father
<b>kayak</b>	bomb; mine (military weapon)
<b>kayakay</b>	suspension bridge (cf. <b>aməkaŋ</b> ‘makeshift bridge’)
<b>kayama</b>	persimmon, <i>Diospyros kaki</i> (cf. <b>dupar</b> ‘persimmon’)
<b>kayɭuŋ</b>	bird of prey (unidentified) [Puyuma explain: ‘Its cry is <i>kilililiyu</i> .’] <i>maruni na kayɭuŋ</i> The bird of prey cries.
<b>kaymayay</b>	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 iɖini na walak (sagar mabusus)</i> What this child says is uncertain (he knows how to cheat). <i>kaymayay ɖa panaʔan tu-ŋai</i> How do we know that what she says is right?
<b> kayma </b>	nothing to do (together) (ritual term) <b>mar-kayma</b> nothing to do together

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



	<b>m-u-rəkəḍaŋ</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-rəkəḍaŋ-ku</i> I put a lot of strength.
	<b>pa-rəkəḍaŋ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-rəkəḍaŋ-ku təkəkəsi kana təmara puyuma ŋai</i> I am serious in learning Puyuma.
	<b>rəkəḍaŋ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>na baŋsaran rəkəḍaŋ-anay təmərū na mardawan</i> The young men with energy teach the boys from the dormitory.
	<b>rəkəḍaŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-rəkəḍaŋ-aw marəŋay</i> 1. He has a voice that carries. 2. He speaks clearly.
<b>kəḍəlas</b>	smooth <i>tu-lubiŋ kana manudən, kəḍəlas</i> Babies' skin is smooth.
<b> kəḍəŋ </b>	pull; lead by taking the hand <b>kəḍəŋ-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>maŋiay-ku, kəḍəŋ-u-ku!</i> I am drunk, give me your arm!
	<b>k&lt;əm&gt;a-kəḍəŋ</b> leader
	<b>k&lt;əm&gt;əḍəŋ</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;əḍəŋ ɖa kakipa na guŋ</i> The ox pulls the cart.
	<b>kəḍəŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-kəḍəŋ-aw-ku ɖa taw</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.
	<b>kur-kəḍəŋ</b> let oneself be lead <i>kur-kəḍəŋ na maŋiay kanku</i> I lead the drunk man by taking his hand.
	<b>ma-ka-kəḍəŋ</b> hold each other <i>ma-ka-kəḍəŋ kəmakaway na maranay</i> The lovers walk hand in hand.
	<b>ma-kəḍəŋ-kəḍəŋ</b> make a chain <i>na taw na muarak ma-kəḍə-kəḍəŋ</i> The dancers make a chain.
	<b>pa-kəḍəŋ</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-kəḍəŋ-anay kana paŋiɖiŋ 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!
<b> kəḍkəḍ </b>	shake with noiseless laughter <b>k&lt;əm&gt;əḍkəḍ</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;əḍkəḍ-ku saəru</i> I laugh quietly.
	<b>ma-kəḍkəḍ</b> 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.
<b>kəkən</b>	flat land, plains (cf. <b>marayarayas</b> 'plains'; <b>bəlaɁawaɁawas</b> 'flat land, plains') (Obsolete term. In 2007, Muya and her husband Ukak still used it.)
<b> kəltut </b>	hit with the fist, the middle finger is bent and contusive (this method is generally used to hit the eye) <b>kəltut-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-kəltut-aw na maɖa</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 maʔa* 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 daʔan* The road has a lot of potholes.  
**ma-kəluŋ** has potholes  
*ma-kəluŋ na daʔan* The road has potholes.
- [kəʔaŋ]**  
 speak sentence by sentence  
**kəʔaŋ-aw** [PF]  
*tu-kəʔa-kəʔaŋ-aw kimaʔaʔaʔay na ʔaŋkaŋkar* The male officiant is arguing sentence after sentence.  
**k<əm>əʔaŋ** [AF]  
*k<əm>əʔa-kəʔaŋ-ku marəŋay təmara puyuma* I am learning to speak Puyuma sentence after sentence.
- kəʔayaʔ**  
 straighten something; stretch (body, time)  
*kəʔayaʔ na tuki* The time is over (time is up).  
**kəʔayaʔ-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-kəʔayaʔ-anay tu-gumə kana kaʔakaʔ* You stretched the elastic on the trousers.  
*ku-kəʔayaʔ-anay i isaw* I helped Isaw to straighten up.  
**kəʔayaʔ-aw** [PF]  
*tu-kəʔayaʔ-aw tu-niʔən kana suan* The dog stretched its neck.  
*na ʔaw na muarak tu-kəʔayaʔ-aw tu-ʔaʔək* The dancers stretched their bodies.  
**kəʔayaʔ-u** [Imp PF]  
*kəʔayaʔ-u nu-ʔaʔək!* Stretch your body!
- k<əm>əʔayaʔ** [AF]  
*k<əm>əʔayaʔ-ku ʔa ʔuway* I straightened rattan.  
*aʔi-ku pukasəkaʔ kana kiniakarunan, k<əm>əʔayaʔ-ku ʔa wari*  
 I have not yet finished my work, I extend my stay.
- mu-kəʔaya-ʔayaʔ** [ACaus]  
*mu-kəʔaya-ʔayaʔ na ʔuway* The rattan was easy to straighten.  
*mu-kəʔayaʔ tu-niʔən* His neck is stretched.  
*mu-kəʔayaʔ tu-gumə kantu kaʔakaʔ* The elastic of his trousers gave way.
- [kəʔəkəʔək]**  
 [Puyuma today use a short form *LayaT.*]  
 titillate; tickle (cf. **kiʔukiʔu** ‘tickle’)  
**kəʔəkəʔək-aw** [PF]  
*tu-kəʔəkəʔək-aw ku-niʔən kana buʔabuʔayan, kaʔadadak-ku* When a woman kisses me on the neck, the tickling makes me ill at ease.  
**k<əm>əʔəkəʔək** [AF]  
*k<əm>əʔəkəʔək-ku kananku katagwin* I tickle my spouse.

	<b>ma-kə[ə]kə[ə]k</b> two persons tickle each other <i>ma-kə[ə]kə[ə]k na markatagwin</i> The couple are pawing each other. small intestines search (cf. <b>parakap</b> ‘feel, sensitive to touch, study’)
<b>kə[ə]kə[ə]ŋan</b> <b> kə[i?]</b>	<b>kə[i?]-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-kə[i?]-aw ku-aliut</i> My bag has been searched. <b>kə[i?]-ay</b> [LF] <i>i təmutaw, tu-kə[i?]-ay qa aliut kana təmuan</i> The grandson searched in his grandparent’s bag. <b>kə[i?]-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>kə[i?]-i tu-aliut!</i> Search his bag!
	<b>k&lt;əm&gt;a-kə[i?]</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;a-kə[i?]-ku i aliut</i> I am searching in the bag. <b>pa-kə[i?]</b> [Caus] <i>pa-kə[i?]-an nu-aliut!</i> Give him your bag to search!
<b> kə[iut]</b>	make a brief visit <b>kə[iut]-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-kə[iut]-ay nanku ruma? kana ma[ə]ʔəs</i> My house has been visited by a robber. <b>k&lt;əm&gt;ə[iut]</b> [AF] <i>qua la k&lt;əm&gt;ə[iut]-a na payraŋ</i> The Taiwanese popped in for a look. <b>pa-kə[iut]</b> [Caus] <i>pa-kə[iu]-[iut] na walak ~ na ku[abaw</i> The child ~ the rat pops in.
<b>kə[un]₁</b> <b>kə[un]₂</b>	big bamboo to carry water (cf. <b>lawas</b> ‘bamboo to carry water’) waves arriving on the beach (cf. <b>b&lt;in&gt;u[bu]-an</b> , <b>g&lt;in&gt;umgum-an</b> ‘huge waves with sea foam (ritual term)’; <b>ŋa[un]</b> ‘rolling wave in the middle of the sea’) <b>k&lt;əm&gt;ə[un]</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;ə[un] na kə[un] i inə?</i> The waves ripple on the sea. <b>pa-kə[un]</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-kə[un]-aw na ənay i dirudirusan</i> I make some waves in the swimming pool.
<b>kəmaɖu</b>	like that; such that <b>maɖu</b> short form <b>kəmaɖu la</b> so it is
<b>kəma i</b>	come from (cf. Paiwan <b>k&lt;em&gt;a-si</b> ‘come from’) <i>k&lt;əm&gt;a i ba[ayaw]-ku</i> I come from Taitung. <b>kəma i tarumaruma?</b> a wind coming from Tarumak (The village is situated west of Nanwang.) <i>na ba[li] kəma i taruma?, makəsər na ba[li], misiŋsiŋan na ba[li]</i> The wind coming from (the Rukai village of) Tarumak is a strong wind, it has bells.
<b>kəmalawalawa</b> <b>kəməɖ</b>	cf. <b> lawə </b> protruding chin; the upper lip inside <b>ma-kəməɖ</b> have a protruding chin <i>ma-kəməɖ tu-timid</i> She has a protruding chin.

	<b>ra-kəməɖ-an</b> an insult ‘protruding chin’
<b>kəmunkun</b>	locust, <i>Locusta migratoria</i> (L.)
<b>kənaw</b>	onion, <i>Allium cepa</i> (L.) <i>məkan qa kənaw, atuɲtuɲ-ta</i> When we eat onions, we feel sleepy.
<b>kənkən</b>	mosquito (< KaTipul dialect, seldom used in Nanwang) (cf. <b>saməkan</b> ‘mosquito’)
<b>kənup</b>	a precious object inserted into men’s turbans (stone or shell) <b>mi-kənup</b> wear a <i>kenup</i> <i>mi-kənup tu-ɲaɲuru?</i> He has a precious object on his head.
<b>[kəpəl]</b>	knead <b>k&lt;əm&gt;əpəl</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;əpəl-ku qa ʔabay</i> I kneaded the sticky rice dumplings. <b>kəpəl-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-kəpəl-aw na liɲa?</i> The clay is kneaded.
<b>[kəpkəp]</b>	protect one’s offspring <b>k&lt;əm&gt;əpkəp</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;əpkəp-ku kana walak</i> I protect my children. <b>kəpkəp-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-kəpkəp-anay-ku kana walak</i> Help me to assemble my children (in order to protect them). <b>kəpkəp-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-kəpkəp-aw kan tinataw tu-walak</i> The children’s protection is their mother. <b>kəpkəp-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>kəpkəp-u! (na walak)</i> Protect (the children)!
<b>[kəra]</b>	dried after evaporation; block (obstruct) (cf. <b>pulət</b> ‘block, obstruct’) <b>ka-kəra</b> will block <i>ka-kəra na ənay, na kaɭi</i> The water (tap), the stream will be blocked. <b>kəra-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>kəra-anay na basaɭ na ənay</i> The paddy field is dry after the water has evaporated. <b>kəra-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-kəra-aw na ənay</i> The water has been stopped. <b>ma-kəra</b> [AF] <i>ma-kəra na ənay</i> The water got evaporated. <b>pa-kəra</b> [Caus] <i>pa-kəra-i na basaɭ!</i> Drain the water from the paddy field!
<b>kəraɓa</b>	bosom; hold in one’s arms (cf. <b>kapər</b> ‘hold in one’s arms’; <b>rəʔrəʔ</b> ‘hold in one’s arms’; <b>rabəŋ</b> ‘hold in one’s arms, embrace’) <b>k&lt;əm&gt;əraɓa</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;əraɓa-ku qa walak</i> I held a child in my bosom. <b>kəraɓa</b> [Imp] <i>kəraɓa-yu (na walak)!</i> Take (the child) into your arms! <b>kəraɓa-[y]an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>kəraɓa-[y]an-ku qa suan!</i> 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.)  
*idunu ʔi, an maruʔud-ta, ʔatəkəlay 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.
- |kərət|**  
 cut (into thin slices); slash (with a small knife)  
**k<əm>ərət** [AF]  
*k<əm>ərət-ku ɖa paʔaka* I cut some meat into thin slices.
- kərət-aw** [PF]  
*ku-kərət-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-təʔək* 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]ʔəŋan* 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 da[an]* 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[ʔ], 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 taʔaw* I shall open the betel nut, the knife (to strengthen 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 taʔaw* 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 maqəki i pinaday* Pinaday is good at insulting.

*ma-kəsər na bariwan* The typhoon is strong.

**pa-ka-ma-kəsər** make someone strong

*na payraŋ sagar təməkə] kana puaṭəmə], pa-ka-ma-kəsər maya? ɖa 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 taɖaw* 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 [aŋiɖ, 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?iɖaŋ 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.

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



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

<b>kiŋiŋ</b>	wheel ~ tyre (cf. <b>mu-ŋa-ŋa-ŋa</b> ‘wheel, circle’)
<b>kim</b>	gold (< Minnan <i>kim</i> )
<b>kinaburaw</b>	men’s house of the <i>lunga</i> household
< <b>buraw</b> ‘to escape’	
<b>kiniŋaŋian</b>	shamans’ spirit-ancestor-elect (cf. <b>k&lt;in&gt;i-ŋuŋul-an</b> ‘shamans’
< <b>ŋaŋi</b> ‘gardener’s measuring string’	spirit-ancestor-elect’)
<b>kiniŋuŋulan</b>	shamans’ spirit-ancestor-elect (cf. <b>k&lt;in&gt;i-ŋaŋi-an</b> ‘shamans’
< <b>ŋuŋul</b> ‘tie together’	spirit-ancestor-elect’)
<b>kinsas</b>	the police (Japanese <i>kesatsū</i> )
<b>kinuŋul</b>	name of the men’s house of the <i>balangato</i> household
<b>kipiŋ</b>	clothes (cf. <b>kirwan</b> ‘clothes’)
	(Earlier undergarments, now all clothes.)
	<b>kipiŋ na makiten</b> the bodice
	<b>mi-ka-kipiŋ</b> will dress
	<i>mangayaw-ta, mi-ka-kipiŋ ŋa tinarapuyuma mukua-mi i ŋaŋuwanan</i>
	When we celebrate <i>mangayaw</i> , we will dress in traditional
	Puyuma clothes to go to the meeting place.
	<b>mi-kipiŋ</b> dress (put on clothes)
	<i>mi-kipiŋ-ku ŋa buŋay</i> I dress in beautiful clothes.
	<b>mi-kipiŋ-a</b> let’s dress
	<i>mi-kipiŋ-a-ta ŋa paru-alaŋi muka i baŋaŋaw</i> Let’s dress in rather
	beautiful clothes to go to Taitung.
	<b>pi-kipiŋ</b> get dressed
	<i>pi&lt;a&gt;kipiŋ-ku</i> I will get dressed.
	<b>pu-kipiŋ</b> 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 baŋli</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> ).
<b> kipkip </b>	blink (quickly and many times) (cf. <b>lɛkip</b> ‘blink, twinkle’; <b>rimat</b> ‘sparkle,
	lightning’; <b>laŋlaŋi</b> ‘brilliant’)
	<b>ki&lt;a&gt;p-kip</b> eyelashes
	<b>pa-k&lt;a&gt;ipkip</b> [Caus]
	<i>ku-pa-k&lt;a&gt;ipkip-aw nanku maŋa kana maraŋar kamaŋaŋ kana paŋtir</i>
	<i>kana ayay</i> My eyes blink because I want to attract a girlfriend.
	<i>pa-k&lt;a&gt;ipkip-anay tu-maŋa kana miaŋuŋad</i> An insect in his eye
	makes him blink.
<b> kipŋtad </b>	have become empty
	<b>kipŋtad-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>kipŋtad-anay paŋapəŋ ku-paysu kana paŋapəŋapəŋan</i> I have put all
	my money in the bank.

- kipʔtəḍ-aw** [PF]  
*sabuḷaw ku-tial, ku-kipʔtəḍ-aw məkan na saḷinjidaan 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-punu?* My head has become empty.  
*mu-kipʔtəḍ təmina? 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 ɖa pitupitua ʔamian* The first time I started working here, at this job, was 27 years ago.
- ki-rami-aw** [PF]  
*kirami-aw, garəm, puḷaḷad ɖa saiguyan i dulien* Now, we begin to call Dulian ‘the woman who knows’.
- kiraṭ**  
 lachrymal encrustation; trachoma (cf. **puṭə** ‘lachrymal encrustation’)
- ma-kiraṭ** gets lachrymal encrustation  
*ma-kiraṭ ku-maṭa kamawan ɖatu buḷaḷawaṭay* My eyes have lachrymal encrustation (they are blurred) as if there were? (spiders’ webs in front of them)
- mi-a-kiraṭ** have lachrymal encrustation  
*an səmaḷuan, mubaluk, mi-a-kiraṭ ku-maṭa* In the morning, when I wake up, my eyes have lachrymal encrustation.
- |kirim|**  
 frugal; save
- k<əm>irim** [AF]  
*kalamalaman-ku ɖa paysu, k<əm>iri-kirim-ku təmima? ɖamanay* 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. **kipiṇ** ‘clothes’)  
*buḷay tu-kirwan* Her clothes are beautiful.
- |kiruṇəṭ|**  
 take care of
- k<əm>i-ruṇəṭ** [AF]  
*k<əm>i-ruṇəṭ kanku ɖaḍək* I take care of my body.
- kiruṇəṭ-aw** [PF]  
*kiruṇəṭ-aw ku-ɖaḍək* 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.
- kis<sub>1</sub>**  
glans penis  
*punaɭad ɖa kis kana maʔinayan, ɖiala maɭu-kis nantaw* A man is  
called *kis* because he has a glans penis called *kis*.  
**maɭu-kis** a man  
*maɭu-kis tu-əʔas, ɖiama kis tu-kayaw na maʔinayan punaɭad* The  
man’s penis has a glans penis (called *kis*), so men are called *kis*.
- kis<sub>2</sub>**  
son; younger (a term of address)  
*kis, aɭamu kaɖini!* Son, come here!
- kisyu**  
sauce made from plants and rice alcohol (< Minnan)  
[Puyuma give this recipe *kaŋusiŋusʔian, batikiŋ, layaɖ, sarisariʔan, aɭumu, ʔabulalay, ʔuŋa*, plants, and rice alcohol.]  
*pakadaw na ʔaɭun, marum la, kətkətaw, aw paɖaʔuɭaw, aw uriyaw*  
*kana kisyu, riŋriŋaw na turukuk, pukayay ɖa ʔuŋa, ɖa ʔəraw.*  
*Madəru la, pukayay kana ʔaɭun* 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. **kabkab** ‘scratch, scrape’)  
**k<əm>iskis** [AF]  
*k<əm>iskis-ku ɖa kawi kana kamuɖ* I scraped the bark with the knife.  
**kiskis-anay** [I/BF]  
*ku-kiskis-anay kana kamuɖ 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 kimaɖaɖikuɭ na guŋ, na mibuɖu, bəɭakas tu-ʔaŋiɭa*  
‘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 ʔəmaɖual na ənay* The flow from the tap might decrease.  
*ka-kitəŋ-u nu-ŋai!* Lower your voice!

|kitiŋ|

**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 nicknamehang like a monkey; link onto (cf. **kriŋ** 'hook on, bind, hang, make a chain')**k<əm>itiŋ** [AF]*k<əm>itiŋ kana turak na ʔutuŋ* The monkey hangs from the pillar.*k<əm>itiŋ kana kipiŋ na puʔuʔ 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 paʔiɖiŋ* 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 paʔiɖiŋ i ʔikuɖan* 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.

kituʔuɖ

accept

*kituʔuɖ-ku ɖa nu-binərayan na kirwan* I accept your gift of clothing.*ku-kituʔuɖ i yoko* I take Yoko home.**k<in>i-tuʔuɖ-an** something accepted*iɖi na saʔay k<in>i-tuʔuɖ-an kəma i nanku walak* This mobile phone comes from my child.**kituʔuɖ-aw** [PF]*ku-kituʔuɖ-aw tu-pakuliaməs kan pinaday* I have received the gift from Pinaday.**kituʔuɖ-u** [Imp PF]*kituʔuɖ-u!* Catch (it)!**pa-kituʔuɖ** [Caus]*ku-pa-ki-tuʔuɖ-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<əm>iʔal** [AF]  
*k<əm>iʔal kəmakawaŋ na maʔipu?* The lame man’s gait.  
*k<əm>iʔal kəmakawaŋ na maʔiaɣ* The drunkard’s way of walking.  
**ma-kiʔal** has unsteady gait  
*ma-kiʔal na maʔipu? 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-ruma?* Dirty things were put in his house.  
**mu-kiʔal** [ACaus]  
*mu-kiʔal nu-kirwan kananu 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’; **gutgut** ‘scratch with one finger’; **kuʔkuʔ** ‘scratch an orifice’)  
**k<əm>iʔkiʔ** [AF]  
*k<əm>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<əm>iuʔ** [AF]  
*k<əm>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 Dulian is leaving for a Western country, I want to  
 follow her.  
*i duliən ?inaba a taw, mubəruk i balaka, a ka-kiwalay-an kasasəpuŋ*  
 Dulian 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[un] kana siwsiwan* The bird of prey hovers above  
 the chicks to catch them.
- kiwiŋ-anay** [I/BF]  
*tu-kiwiŋ-anay kana kay[un]* The bird of prey’s prey (prey to feed  
 other animals).
- kiwiŋ-aw** [PF]  
*tu-kiwiŋ-aw kana kay[un] 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, qdama tu-puŋa[adaya*  
*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.

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



<b>kua[əŋ]</b> < [əŋ] ‘epidemic’	sick; ill <i>kua[əŋ]-ku</i> I am sick. <b>ka-kua[əŋ]</b> will be sick <i>ka-kua[əŋ]-ku</i> I’ll be sick. <b>ka-kua[əŋ]-an</b> difficulties <b>k&lt;əm&gt;ua[əŋ]</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;ua[əŋ]-ku kanku banabayan</i> I work so much that I fall sick. <b>pa-ka-kua[əŋ]</b> 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. <b>pa-kua[əŋ]</b> [Caus] <i>tu-pa-kua[əŋ]-aw kantu səpuŋan kan pinaday i araytay</i> Araytay has fallen sick because she misses Pinaday.
<b>kuaŋ</b>	shoot; firearm (cf. <b>p&lt;in&gt;-idaŋ-an</b> ‘arms’; <b>payməŋ</b> ‘gun’, ritual terms. In ritual context, the dyad is <i>pinidaŋan</i> , <i>kuaŋ</i> or <i>pinidaŋan payməŋ</i> , ‘firearm’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:300, verse 25-27.) <i>k&lt;əm&gt;uaŋ-kuaŋ</i> I shoot a gun.
<b>kuaruay<sub>1</sub></b>	climb <i>na walak mə[ada]adam kuaruay</i> The child gets into the habit of climbing. <b>k&lt;əm&gt;uaruay</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;uarua-ruay la na walak</i> The child tried several times to climb. <b>pa-kuaruay</b> [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.
<b>kuaruay<sub>2</sub></b>	an age-set for babies seven months old
<b>kuasuy</b>	simple full-bladed hoe (< Japanese <i>kuwa</i> ‘hoe’)
<b>kuatis</b>	bad <i>kuatis tu-aŋər</i> He has a bad temper. <b>k&lt;in&gt;a-kuatis-an</b> bad things <i>tu-k&lt;in&gt;a-kuatis-an na kakuayanən, amaw na sagar pakarukarun</i> She has bad habits, she enjoys annoying other people. <b>mu-kuatis</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-kuatis na pa[ŋi]ŋ</i> The car has broken down. <b>pa-ka-kuatis</b> make one bad-tempered <i>na ɬaw na pasa[ŋa?] kanku, pa-ka-kuatis kanku ŋa[ŋad]</i> People who are jealous of me, say bad things about me. <b>paru-kuatis</b> 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.
<b>kuba</b>	place name <b>ya-kuba</b> belong to <i>kuba</i>
<b>kubay</b>	hyacinth bean, <i>Dolichos lablab</i> <i>bu[ə]nən na kubay, mira?at na kubay</i> white beans, green beans

<b>kubaw<sub>1</sub></b>	warehouse; barn
<b>kubaw<sub>2</sub></b> <b>[kuda]</b>	<b>mi-a-kubaw</b> the protecting spirit of the house a household's name do (occupation) <b>ka-kuda</b> what? <i>ka-kuda-yu, kəma?</i> What are you doing, then? <i>ka-kuda-[y]an idini?</i> What is this for? <i>k&lt;əm&gt;a-kuda-yu?</i> What are you doing? <b>k&lt;əm&gt;uda-kuda</b> how? <i>k&lt;əm&gt;uda-kuda qa saigu?</i> What does she know? (angry question) <i>k&lt;əm&gt;uda-kuda qa buɭay?</i> How beautiful is she? <i>k&lt;əm&gt;uda-kuda qa asaɭ?</i> How tall is he? <b>k&lt;in&gt;uda-[y]an</b> the past actions <i>k&lt;in&gt;uda-[y]an nu-buɭi??</i> How did you hurt yourself? <i>mabuɭi? nu-[ima, k&lt;in&gt;uda-[y]an?</i> Your hand is wounded, what have you done? <b>ku&lt;a&gt;da-kuda-[y]an</b> the process going on <i>idini na kiakarunan, aɖi musəkad, ku&lt;a&gt;da-kuda-[y]an?</i> This work, is not finished, how is it going on? <b>kudayaw</b> name of one of the two muses of weaving, one of the muses is called <i>piaku</i> which means 'I have finished' and the other one is called <i>kudayaw</i> 'what are you doing?' <b>ma-kuda</b> why? how? <i>ma-kuda-yu?</i> What do you do? <i>ma-kuda-kuda-yu?</i> What are you hurrying for? <b>ma-kuda</b> mischievous <i>ma-kuda na walak</i> The child likes making jokes. <b>mar-kuda-kuda</b> different, varied (cf. <b>mar-kaməli-məli</b> ~ <b>mar-kaməni-məni</b> 'different') <i>mar-kuda-kuda-mu?</i> What are you doing? <b>par-ka-kuda</b> do silly things, mischievous, joke <i>na maulaŋ sagar par-ka-kuda kantu [ima]</i> The vagrant likes doing stupid things. <i>par-ka-kuda-kuda marəŋay</i> (I'm) joking. (cf. <b>simuk</b> 'joke') <b>si-kuda-[y]an</b> manners, traditions <i>a balaka kema i, aɖia mureput si-kuda-[y]an</i> The Westerners who came from (a Western country), and have not yet cut off (their) traditions.
<b>kuɖaŋaŋ</b>	a bean smaller than the Lima bean, <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> (cf. <b>ɖuŋaɖuŋaŋ</b> 'Phaseolus lunatus')
<b>kuɖaw</b>	ritually swing an object impaled on a stick backwards and forwards
<b>kuɖis</b> <b>[kuɖkuɖ]</b>	<b>k&lt;əm&gt;uɖaw</b> sacred song of the <i>basibas</i> annual rite unidentified millet carry (an object) on one's back (cf. <b>paɖək</b> 'back, carry on the back') <b>k&lt;əm&gt;uɖkuɖ</b> [AF]

- k<əm>uɖkuɖ-ku kanku paɖəkan, inabak ɖa buŋa* 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 ɬaw* 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-kukuɬ 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'.)
- |kukuɬ|**  
 roll up; curl up in the foetal position (cf. **səkuɬ** 'bend')  
**k<əm>ukuɬ** [AF]  
*k<əm>ukuɬ miʔəɖəŋ* (We) roll into a ball to sleep. ~ When sleeping (we) roll into a ball.  
*papəɭi na babayan, tu-manudən k<əm>ukuɬ kanantu tial isabak*  
 The baby of a pregnant woman is curled up inside her belly.
- kukuɬ-aw** [PF]  
*a minatay, aɖi ɖia karəɖəŋ aw kukuɬ-aw təməbəl* Before the dead person is stiff, we roll him into a ball to be buried.
- kukuɬ-u** [Imp PF]  
*kukuɬ-u nu-ɖaɖək!* Curl up your body!

- mu-kukuṭ** [ACaus]  
*mu-kukuṭ tu-dapal, qīama maṭipu?* His foot is twisted, so he is crippled.  
*mu-kukuṭ na biaw* The stag is curled up.
- pa-kukuṭ** [Caus]  
*na ṭaw na minatay adi qīa karəḍəŋ, pa-kukuṭ-anay kana miṭəpa kīkarun* Before the dead person is stiff, the undertaker rolls the body into a ball.
- s<a[>i-kukuṭ** has the property to be put into a curled position  
*asua qīen, na minatay na ṭaw adi qīa karəḍəŋ tu-s<a[>i-kukuṭ-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-kukuṭ-ku isabak kana ṭarub* It is cold, I roll myself up in a blanket.  
*tu-s<a[>i-kukuṭ-aw-ku qadək 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 ṭaṭəkəlan* The juice made out of white guava is a drink.
- kuliaməs** a gift  
**p<in>a-kuliaməs** a gift given  
*na inupīdan na ʔapuṭ, 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*)  
**|kuluṭ|** pull limbs, hair (cf. **piŋiṭ** ‘pull hair’)  
**k<in>uluṭ-an** things having been pulled out  
*iḍini na gumul ku-k<in>uluṭ-an kana suan* This handful of hair is my pulling from the dog.
- kuluṭ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-kuluṭ-aw tu-ʔarbu* I pulled his hair.
- kuluṭ-u** [Imp PF]  
*kuluṭ-u!* Pull (limbs, clothes)!
- ma-kulu-kuluṭ** two persons pulling limbs or hair  
*ma-kulu-kuluṭ-ta* The two of us pull each other’s (hair, limbs etc.).
- kuḷabaw** rat (generic term) (cf. **kamutis** ‘small rat’; **kamʃimʃun** ‘rat’; **garasgas** ‘common rat’)  
**ni-[a]-ḷə-baw-an** in ritual context means ‘where rats stay’ (cf. Cauquelin 2008:315, verse 28-07: *kana ni-[a]-ḷə-baw-an*; cf. Blust ACD 1995:114 ‘\*/balabaw/ rat, mouse, dbl. \*/labaw/’)  
*arələt na kuḷabaw* Rats are delicious.  
*pa-talustus na walak kamawan kana kuḷabaw* The child is as impatient as a rat.
- kuḷakuḷak** white-throated rail, *Amaurornis phoenicura chinensis*, Boddhaert

<b>kuʃalaw</b>	name of a great Puyuma chief from the beginning of the century
<b>kuʃaŋ</b>	vegetables
<b>kuʃat</b>	polyporus, <i>Polyporus sulfurus</i>
<b> kuʃəd </b>	constipated (cf. <b>ma-pulət na təḍək</b> ‘block, obstruct’; <b>səpəḍ</b> ‘constipated’)
	<b>kuʃəd-ay</b> [LF] <i>kuʃəd-ay-ku</i> I am constipated.
	<b>kuʃəd-i</b> [Neg] <i>aḍi-ku kuʃəd-i</i> I am not constipated.
<b>kuʃia</b>	purslane, <i>Portulacaceae</i> <i>atunʉn-ta, paʃiʔaʃaw kana kuʃia</i> When we feel like sleeping, a purslane stalk will keep a sparkle in your eyes.
<b>kuʃiaʔəsaw</b>	cyathula root, <i>Cyathula</i> (Used in the recipe for <i>kisyu</i> sauce.)
<b>kuʃidu</b>	close to the fire <i>litək na wari, muruturutun-ta kuʃidu ḍa apuy</i> It is a cold day, we get close to the fire.
<b>kuʃiʃiŋ</b>	field cricket, <i>Cryllus campestris</i> (L.) <i>ʔarəməŋ la, mararuni na kuʃiʃiŋ</i> It is dark, the cricket is singing.
<b>kuʃit</b>	skin (fruits and vegetables); bark; peel off (fruits and vegetables)
	<b>k&lt;əm&gt;uʃit</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;uʃit-ku kana siak</i> I peeled the pumpkin.
	<b>kuʃit-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-kuʃit-anay-ku ḍa ʔasəpan</i> Help me to peel the sugarcane.
	<b>kuʃit-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-kuʃit-ay na ʔasəpan</i> I peeled the sugarcane.
	<b>kuʃit-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>kuʃit-i na buŋa!</i> Peel the sweet potatoes!
<b> kuʃuŋ <sub>1</sub></b>	roll up <b>kuʃu-kuʃuŋ-an</b> rotating wooden dibber
	<b>kuʃuŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-kuʃu-kuʃuŋ-aw-ku kana ʔaw</i> I am rolled by someone.
	<b>kuʃuŋ-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>kuʃu-kuʃuŋ-u na barasa?</i> Roll the stone!
	<b>m-u-kuʃuŋ</b> [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.
<b>kuʃuŋ<sub>2</sub></b>	dye yam, <i>Dioscorea rhipogonioides</i> [Puyuma explain: <i>tu-saləbuaw na kariḍ</i> ‘The plant is used to dye nets brown.’]
<b>kuʃuŋan</b>	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.]
<b>kumuʃ</b>	brushwood <i>sagar məkan kana kumuʃ na guŋ</i> The ox likes eating brushwood.
	<b>ki-kumu-kumuʃ</b> collect brushwood

	<i>ki-kumu-kumuŋ-ku tu-akanan kana guŋ</i> I collect brushwood, the food of the cows.
	<b>kumuŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>kumuŋ-aw kana baʔay</i> Creeper brushwood.
<b>kunas</b>  kunaw	name of a household, probably from <i>maq-akunaL</i> ‘be bald’ mad; behave strangely (cf. <b>kaʔa</b> ‘silly’; <b>ma-guŋguŋ</b> ‘is silly’; <b>ma-ulaŋ</b> ‘is silly, is vagrant’; <b>aməpuŋ</b> ‘silly’) <b>k&lt;in&gt;unaw-an</b> what made crazy <i>nantu k&lt;in&gt;unaw-an maku ʔi, məkan ɖa kənaŋ</i> His stupidity comes from eating onions, for sure.
	<b>ma-kunaw</b> be mad <i>sagar məkan ɖa kənaŋ, ɖiama ma-kunaw, kəma</i> The Puyuma say that when we like eating onions, we become crazy.
<b>kunbuan</b> <b>kunin</b>	lungs rabbit; hare (< Dutch <i>konijntje</i> ‘small rabbit’, for a parallel to the borrowing of the name, cf. Tag. <i>kuneho</i> (Sp.) and <i>kelinci</i> , ‘rabbit’, A. Adelaar 1988.) (According to Puyuma there is only one term for ‘rabbit’ and ‘hare’.) <i>misuan na kunin</i> ‘When rabbits have antlers’ means ‘when pigs have wings’.
<b>kuŋkuan</b> <b>kuŋkuŋ<sub>1</sub></b>	name of a household (< KaTipul dialect ‘school’) weasel, <i>Mustela nivalis</i> (L.) <i>ʔarəməŋ la, mərimarimat tu-maʔa kana kuŋkuŋ</i> It is dark, the weasel’s eyes are sparkling. [Puyuma explain: <i>arələt tu-paʔaka</i> ‘Its meat is delicious.’]
<b>kuŋkuŋ<sub>2</sub></b>  kupaʔ	tortoise shell touch some dirt inadvertently <b>k&lt;əm&gt;upaʔ</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;upaʔ-ku ɖa ʔaʔi</i> I have inadvertently put my hands in feces.
	<b>kupaʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-kupaʔ-aw na ʔaʔi</i> I have inadvertently put my hands in feces.
<b> kupiʔ </b>	stick together <b>ma-ka-kupiʔ</b> two things stuck together <i>ɖuʔikiʔ na ʔabay, ʔipuʔaw kana kadupu, ma-ka-kupiʔ</i> The sticky rice dumplings are sticky, they have been wrapped in newspaper, and have stuck to it.
<b> kupkup </b>	heap; assemble (cf. <b>bukəl</b> ‘heap, pile, pile up’) <b>k&lt;əm&gt;upkup</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;upkup na yawan kana ɖinəkalanən</i> The chief assembles the villagers. <b>kupkup-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-kupkup-anay kana darəʔ</i> You help making the heap. <b>kupkup-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-kupkup-aw na darəʔ</i> I make the heap of earth. <b>m-u-kupkup</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-kupkup na ʔaw</i> The people have gone to gather.

	<p><b>pa-kupkup</b> [Caus]  <i>pa-kupkup-an na darə? kana pakakarunan</i> Ask the servant to help me to gather the earth.</p>
<b> kupu </b>	<p>turn upside down; lie on one's face (cf. <b>ʔəḍəŋ</b> 'lie down, lay down'; <b>gayaŋ</b> 'lie down flat on one's back'; <b>giḷid</b> 'lean, lie on one's side')  <b>k&lt;in&gt;a-kupu-an</b> something that has been knocked over  <b>mi-a-kupu</b> lie on one's face  <i>mi-a-kupu miʔəḍəŋ</i> I lie down on my face.  <b>mi-a-kupu</b> 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.  <b>pia-kupu</b> turn down  <i>ku-pia-kupu-aw na takiḷ</i> I knock the glass over.</p>
<b>kura</b>	<p>gray hair (cf. <b>buka</b> 'faded')  <b>ika-kura</b> like gray (grayish)  <i>buḷay tu-ika-kura kantu ʔarbu</i> His grayish hair is beautiful.  <b>ma-kura</b> is gray hair  <i>ma-kura taytaw</i> This person is gray-haired.</p>
<b>kurabak</b>	<p>affines, in-laws of the male sex, relatives by marriage: sisters' husbands, wives' brothers, wives' sisters' husbands, brothers- or sisters-in-law's brothers  <b>kurabak-li</b> my affines (for my male relatives by marriage)  <b>kurabak-taw</b> their affines  <b>kurabak-u</b> his affines  <b>mar-kurabak</b> be affines  <i>mar-kurabak-mi</i> We are affines.  <i>mar-kurabak-ta</i> We are affines.</p>
<b>kurap</b>	<p>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.  <b>ma-kurap</b> gets ~ has ichthyosis  <i>ma-kurap taytaw</i> This man has got ichthyosis.</p>
<b>kuraw</b>	<p>fish (said to be a modern term; cf. <b>ludun</b> '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-panasip na kuraw</i> The fish is caught.  <b>ki-a-kuraw</b> fisherman  <i>saigu ki-kuraw na ki-a-kuraw</i> The fisherman knows how to fish.  <b>ki-a-kura-kuraw-an</b> full of fish  <b>ki-kuraw</b> fish  <i>an unien ḍa akanan, mukua ki-a-kuraw-a i kaḷi</i> When there was no food to eat, we went fishing in the river.  <b>tu-akanan kana kuraw</b> bait</p>
<b> kurət <sub>1</sub></b>	<p>plan; organise  <b>ka-kurət</b> shall organise  <i>ka-kurət-ku ḍa k&lt;in&gt;a-kurət-an</i> I shall organise a schedule.</p>

**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 maʔayaʔaya la, ma-ka-kurət na maʔiʔayan tu-ləmak kana maŋayaw* When all the discussions are finished, the Elders will organise the events of *mangayaw*.

*ma-ka-kurət-mi ʔa 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 ʔa namian partinuas* We organise our divorce.

**na k<əm>a-kurət** the person who organises

**kurət<sub>2</sub>**

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.

*kaʔu kurinu ʔia kanaʔu ʔa 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 ʔa walak* I rocked the child in the cradle.



	<i>tu-pa-kuri?is-aw-ku kan ina</i> I got my mother to rock me.
<b>kurisəpa</b>	tea (Unknown etymology, Puyuma say it comes from Japanese, undeciphered in this language.)
<b> kurkur </b>	scratch the ground (of a dog) <b>k&lt;əm&gt;urkur</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;u&lt;a&gt;rkuŋ qa darə? na suan</i> The dog is scratching some ground. <b>kurkur-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-kurkur-aw kana suan na jinəbəl na buŋa</i> The dog dug for buried sweet potatoes. <b>kurkur-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>kurkur-i!</i> Dig! (here)
<b>kur?utu</b>	climb onto an object <b>ku&lt;a&gt;r?utu-an</b> the object used for climbing <i>kur?utu-ku kana ku&lt;a&gt;r?utu-an</i> I climb onto an object. <i>kur?utu-ku kana katəŋaɖawan maɭak kana puran</i> I climbed onto a chair to reach betel nuts. <b>kur?utu-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-kur?utu-anay-ku kana katəŋaɖawan kəmiu? kana puran</i> Help me to climb onto the chair to reach the areca nuts. <b>kur?utu-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-kur?utu-ay na puran na barasa?</i> 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.)
<b> kuru </b>	drag behind; pull a rope hard (cf. <b>takiriɖ</b> ‘drag behind one’) (Probably from the onomatopoeia <i>kru</i> , a load dragged along the ground.) <b>ka-kuru</b> shall drag <i>ka-kuru-ku kana suan</i> I shall drag the dog. <b>k&lt;əm&gt;uru</b> [AF] <i>k&lt;əm&gt;uru-ku qa suan</i> I pulled a dog behind me. <b>kuru-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-kuru-anay na suan</i> I pulled the dog’s lead. <b>kuru-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-kuru-aw i darə? tu-kirwan kana babayan</i> The woman let her dress trail on the ground. <i>matəmuy qa buŋa ku-rutu, aɭuɖun, aɖi-ku pakabənasak, ku-kuru-aw pugururus paʔanun</i> 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. <b>kuru-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>kuru-u nu-aliuɖ!</i> Drag your bag! <b>mu-kuru</b> [ACaus]

- mu-kuru tu-kirwan kana babayan* The woman's dress trails behind her.
- mu-kuru la na walak kəmakawan* 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).
- |kuruɖ|**  
 rub  
**kuruɖ-ay** [LF]  
*an dəmirus, ku-kuruɖ-ay pasəkət ku-ɖaɖək* When I take a bath, I carefully rub my body.  
*tu-kuruɖ-ay-yu?* Did he rub you?
- |kuruʈ|**  
 dig with a tool (cf. **ʈaʈuʈaʈu** 'pitch')  
**k<əm>əruʈ** [AF]  
*k<əm>əruʈ-ku ɖa buaŋ ʈaʈəbələn kana minatay* I dug the grave to bury the dead man.  
**kuruʈ-anay** [I/BF]  
*tu-təmuamuan tu-kuruʈ-anay ɖa ʈaʈəbələn i tu-muʔtaw* His grandchildren dug the grave to bury his ~ her grandparent.  
**kuruʈ-i** [Imp LF]  
*kuruʈ-i na darəʔ!* Dig the earth!
- |kuskus|**  
 scratch with fingers; scrape (cf. **kiʈkiʈ** 'scratch lightly'; **guʈguʈ** '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 ʈaʔi 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 matəmuy 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 ɖa kutaŋ i tənuk i pitaʔun* We plant a lance in the middle of the door.  
**k<əm>utaŋ** [AF]  
*na maʔalup na ʈaw k<əm>utaŋ kana babuy* The hunter kills ~ killed the boar with a lance.

- kutaŋ-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-kutaŋ-anay-ku kana ʔala* Help me to pierce the enemy.
- kutaŋ-aw** [PF]  
*tu-kutaŋ-aw na babuy kana maʔalup na ʔaw* The boar is pierced by the hunter.
- kuti**  
 vulva  
*piraʔ-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, aʔi sagar mipantsə, ʔiama par-kuti-kuti*  
 The vagrant lady doesn't like wearing underpants, so she is someone who 'shows her sex'.  
*na babayan par-kuti-kuti, ʔiama tian puŋaʔad* 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*.
- kuʔakuʔa**  
 moist  
*kuʔakuʔa na liʔaʔ, na uŋər* Cement, snot are moist.  
**kuʔakuʔaʔaw** [PF]  
*ku-kuʔa-kuʔaʔaw na tinalək* I moistened the rice.
- kuʔəm**  
 cloud  
**k<əm>uʔəm** [AF]  
*k<əm>uʔəm na wari*  
 1. The day is cloudy ~ a cloudy day.  
 2. Cloudy feelings  
*marəʔu na ʔaw, amaw na k<əm>uʔəm tu-aŋər* The person does not feel well, so her feelings are 'cloudy'.  
**kuʔəm-aw** [PF]  
*tu-kuʔəm-aw kan duliən na wari* It is a cloudy day for Dulan.  
**mi-a-kuʔəm** big black clouds promising rain  
*mi-a-kuʔəm na wari* The day is cloudy. (It will rain.)
- [kuʔikuʔ]**  
 fog (cf. **mə-ʔəbʔəb na wari** 'very thick fog')  
**k<əm>uʔikuʔ** [AF]  
*k<əm>uʔikuʔ na wari* (It feels as if it will rain) damp weather.
- [kuʔkuʔ]**  
 scratch an orifice (cf. **kitkit** 'scratch lightly'; **guʔguʔ** 'scratch with one finger'; **kuskus** 'scratch oneself with all one's fingers')  
**k<əm>uʔkuʔ** [AF]  
*k<əm>uʔkuʔ-ku nanku tiŋran* I scratched my nostrils.  
**kuʔkuʔ-ay** [LF]  
*tu-kuʔkuʔ-ay tu-tiŋran* He scratches his nose.

<b>kuʔu</b>	headlouse <i>tu-biʔunun kana <b>kuʔu</b>, lisəʔa kəma-ta</i> The eggs of lice are known as nits.
	<b>ki-a-kuʔu</b> catch headlice <i>na [utuʔ saigu ki-a-kuʔu</i> The monkey knows how to catch headlice.
<b>kuyan</b>	crayfish; lobster; shrimp
<b>kuyu</b>	polecat, <i>Putorius putorius</i> (L.)
<b> labak </b>	touch on shoulder <b>kir-labak</b> 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.
<b>labit<sub>1</sub></b>	women's skirt <i>ku-sakil-aw na <b>labit</b></i> I have taken off the skirt. <b>mi-a-labit</b> age-set of 16-18 year-old girls wearing the <i>labit</i> <b>mi-labit</b> 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'.]
<b> labit <sub>2</sub></b>	whip (to); winding round (a rope, a whip, a switch) <b>ma-labi-labit</b> many persons whipping each other <i>ma-labi-labit-ta</i> We whip each other. <b>pa-labi-labit</b> [Caus] <i>tu-pa-labi-labit-ay ɖa tatiʔu?</i> He whipped with a rope which wound itself round his arm. <i>pa-labi-labit-i ɖa tatiʔu?</i> Whip with the rope!
<b>labo</b>	personal name
<b> ladək </b>	sweat; perspire <b>mar-ladək-ladək</b> sweat a lot <i>biʔas na wari, mar-ladək-ladək na ʔaw</i> When it is hot, the people sweat. <b>ni-rə-ladək-an</b> sweating <i>saɖu nanku ni-rə-ladək-an</i> I am in a sweat.
<b> laduʔ </b>	fall down; stumble <b>ka-la-laduʔ</b> will fall down <i>ʔagaʔanay na banin i pitaʔun, ka-la-laduʔ na walak an mupaʔaran</i> The plank is barring the door, the child will fall down when he goes out. <b>ma-laduʔ</b> [AF] <i>akaləʔub-ku ɖa barasaʔ, ma-laduʔ-ku i daʔan</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-suŋaʔ</i> He has fallen down, his knee is swollen.
<b> laɖam </b>	know (cf. <b>tiwaŋ</b> obsolete term) a <b>ma-laɖam</b> a shaman <b>ka-laɖam</b> recognise

*tu-ka-laḍam-ay-ku kana puyuma* Puyuma recognised me.

*saḍu tu-k<in>a-laḍam-an kana tamararamaw na ḡadir*

The shamans' knowledge of invocations is great.

**ma-laḍam** [AF]

*ma-laḍam-ku ḡa saḍu ku-kinaḡuḡidan* I know that I am very ignorant.

(Lit. 'I know that I have a lot of ignorances.')

*ma-laḍam-ku kanu ḡa amaw na ḡinaba na ḡaw* I know you are really a good person.

**ma-laḍam-an** shamans, plural (Ritual terms, cf. Cauquelin 2008:184, verse 10-19.)

**ma-laḡa-laḍam-an** studies

**marka-ma-laḍam** know more and more

*i duliēn, marka-ma-laḍam tu-kakuayanan kana puyuma* Dulian, she knows more and more of the Puyuma's traditions.

**pa-ka-laḍam** inform

*pa-ka-laḍam na tamararamaw kana birwa* The shamans inform the spirits.

*pa-ka-laḍam-ku kanu ḡa ḡinaba la ku-kuaḡəḡan* I inform you that my illness is cured.

*p<in>a-ka-laḍam-an la i duliēn ḡa minatay i tamararamaw shətiang* I gave the information to Dulian that Shetiāng's father is dead.

**pa-laḍam** teach

*pa-laḍam-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.

lakit

small, 3-pronged lance or the barb of spear (cf. **ṭuḡag** '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.)

<b>[lama]</b>	receive with both hands
	<b>lama-[ʔ]aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-lama-[ʔ]aw na walak</i> The child has been received with both my hands. <b>mə-lama</b> [AF] <i>mə-lama-ku qa walak</i> I received the child with both hands.
<b>laman</b>	pity; compassion <b>ka-la-laman-an</b> great compassion <i>ka-la-laman-an na ka-lama-laman na taw</i> We feel sorry for the poor people. <b>ka-lama-laman</b> is pitiable <i>ka-laman-u na ka-lama-laman na taw!</i> Have pity on the poor ones! <b>ka-laman-an</b> name of the song which expels the miasmas of death from a house <b>laman ta!</b> What a pity! (We have compassion.) <b>lama-laman na wari</b> Wasted time. ~ The time is wasted. <b>ni-laman-an</b> the preferred one (the object of our pity and affection), favourite <i>ni-laman-an i irubay kana birwa</i> Irubay is the beloved one of the spirits.
<b>laŋ</b>	<b>pa-ka-lama-laman</b> make poor, feel sorry for companion; take someone along (< Minnan <i>lang</i> ?) (cf. <b>təga</b> ‘accompany, go with’; <b>kir-naŋ</b> ‘accompany’; <b>aʎiʔ</b> ‘men’s male friend’) <i>nanku laŋ</i> my companion <b>kar-pulaŋ</b> help one another <i>kar-pulaŋ-ay mar-ʔani</i> We helped one another at the harvest. <b>k&lt;in&gt;a-laŋ-an</b> footprints (cf. <b>d&lt;in&gt;apal-an</b> ‘footprints’; <b>s&lt;in&gt;aŋdʌl-an</b> ‘mark’) <i>midaʎan la kana k&lt;in&gt;a-laŋ-an</i> The road is marked with footprints. <b>ma-pu-laŋ-pu-laŋ</b> help each other <i>markaigəʎaya-ta ma-pu-laŋ-pu-laŋ-ta</i> It is a good thing that we help each other. (cf. <b>pasabay</b> in ritual context) <b>mara-laŋ-an</b> forked, bifurcate <i>mara-laŋ-an na puran</i> The betel nut tree has (one root but) two trunks. <b>mi-laŋ</b> have a companion <i>mi-laŋ-ku kan isaw</i> I went with Isaw. <b>pa-ka-laŋ</b> [Caus] <i>an minatay i nanali, pa-ka-laŋ-an kana karumaʔan</i> When my mother dies, she will be taken to church. <i>p&lt;in&gt;a-ka-laŋ-an na maʔiʎan kana baŋsaran</i> The old men are escorted by the young men. <b>pi-laŋ</b> be accompanied <i>tu-pi-laŋ-aw-ku kan isaw</i> Isaw went along with me. <i>tu-pi-laŋ-aw-ku kana baŋsaran</i> The young man went with me.

- pu-laŋ** protect, assist, help (cf. **l̥liu** ‘come and help, participate’;  
**pasabay** ‘help’)  
*tu-pu-laŋ-ay-ku kan araytay paragan qa ruma?* Araytay 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 inupidanən 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.)

- laʔit** scar  
*laʔit nanku pəriʔ* My leg has a scar.  
*laʔi-laʔit-an tu-taŋar* His face is covered in scars.
- laʔub** dipper; draw (water) (cf. **siləb** ‘draw water’)  
**laʔub-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-laʔub-anay-ku qa ʔaraw* 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 qa laʔub* The water is drawn with the dipper by me.  
**laʔub-ay** [LF]  
*ku-laʔub-ay qa laʔub na ənay* I drew water with the dipper.  
**laʔub-u** [Imp PF]  
*laʔub-u!* Draw (water)!  
**mə-laʔub** [AF]  
*mə-laʔub-ku qa 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 ʔaraw, 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’.]
- [lasəq]** hide (thing, person) (cf. **ʔulək** ‘hide’; **ʔiki** ‘hide for person’)  
**lasəq-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-lasəq-anay-ku qa paysu* Help me to hide money.  
**lasəq-aw** [PF]  
*ku-lasəq-aw na paysu* The money has been hidden by me.  
**lasəq-u** [Imp PF]  
*lasəq-u!* Hide (it)!  
**mə-lasəq** [AF]  
*mə-lasəq-ku qa paysu* I hid some money.  
**mu-lasəq** [ACaus]  
*mu-lasəq na paysu* The money has been hidden.  
**u-lasəq!** 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’.)



<b> laslas <sub>1</sub></b>	<p>massage; caress with the palm of the hand (cf. <b>laslas</b> ‘rub, crush between fingers, with the feet’)</p> <p><b>laslas-aw</b> [PF]  <i>tu-laslas-aw tu-ʔasəl</i> He caressed her arm.</p> <p><b>laslas-ay</b> [LF]  <i>litək-ku, ku-laslas-ay ɖananku ʔima</i> I am cold, I rub my hands together.  <i>laslas-ay tu-ʔaŋuruʔ</i> His head is caressed.</p> <p><b>laslas-u ~ laslas-i</b> [Imp PF ~ LF]  <i>laslas-u ~ laslas-i tu-buʔiʔ!</i> Massage his wound!</p> <p><b>mə-laslas</b> [AF]  <i>mə-laslas-ku kantu tiŋran</i> I caressed her nose.</p>
<b>laslas<sub>2</sub></b> <b> latuɖ </b>	<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><b>in-u-latuɖ-an ~ ni-latuɖ-an</b> weeding or weeding place  <i>ku-ni-latuɖ-an na ʔumay, buʔay</i> My weeding is well done.</p> <p><b>latuɖ-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>nu-latuɖ-anay-ku kana ʔumay</i> Help me to weed the rice.</p> <p><b>latuɖ-ay</b> [LF]  <i>ku-latuɖ-ay na ʔumay</i> The paddy field has been weeded by me.</p> <p><b>latuɖ-i</b> [Imp LF]  <i>latuɖ-i!</i> Weed!</p> <p><b>mə-latuɖ</b> [AF]  <i>mə-latuɖ kana ʔumay</i> I weeded the rice.</p>
<b>latuk</b> <b>latuŋ</b>	<p>Jew’s harp with a curved end</p> <p>dead (as tree roots) (cf. <b>baʔaŋ</b> ‘dead wood’)</p> <p>(In the boys’ dormitory, during the day, the fire is dead, <i>latuŋ na kawɪ</i>, but at night the fire must have flames, <i>maDamiDam na apuy</i>.)</p>
<b> lawa </b>	<p>do one’s best</p> <p><b>ka-lawa</b> 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><b>k&lt;əm&gt;a-lawa</b> something done to excess  <i>k&lt;əm&gt;a-lawa-lawa tu-ɖəkiyan</i> She insults and screams non-stop.  <i>k&lt;əm&gt;a-lawa-lawa tu-ŋai</i> She speaks a lot, in a loud voice.  <i>k&lt;əm&gt;a-lawa kɪkarun tu-aŋər</i> She works a lot.  <i>k&lt;əm&gt;a-lawa-lawa ɖa biʔasan</i> It is extremely hot.  <i>k&lt;əm&gt;a-lawa-lawa tu-simu-simuk</i> Her numerous jokes are extremely good.  <i>ma-ʔira-iraw k&lt;əm&gt;alawalawa[y]an</i> extremely funny</p> <p><b>lawa-i</b> [Imp LF]  <i>lawa-i la tu-aŋər!</i> Take no notice of her!</p> <p><b>pa-ka-lawa</b> [Caus]  <i>tu-pa-ka-lawa-aw tu-walak</i> She abandoned her child.  <i>mar-pa-ka-lawa maɖaɖikuʔ</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 qənan, pi-lawlaw* When we go to the mountain, we take a lamp.

**pu-lawlaw** turn on a lamp

*pu-lawlaw-ku qa lawlaw* I turn on a lamp.

*nu-pu-lawlaw-anay-ku qa 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, puatəmə/ kana mubəliʔu? tu-ɭima kana ʔaw* (Grilled leaves of) the *layaD* relieve rheumatism of the hands.

*aɔi miwalak kəmuda, karua məkan qa layaɔ* When (you are) going to give birth, it is good to eat *layaD*.

**layu**

happy (cf. **səŋaɭ** ‘happy, glad’; **sagar** ‘like’; **ɭaʔkəɭ** ‘enjoy, joy, be happy’)

*murumaʔ-ku, aɔi layu-i i təmamataw shətiang kanku* I am coming back home, Shetiāng’s father is not happy with me.

**ka-layu** will make happy

*ka-layu-layu na tiɭil pənia* All books make me happy.

*buɭay na qənan, na darəʔ, 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 ~ sələbak**

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 sasəɭəman kana buɭa* 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 qa ləbak* I make furrows.

<b>ləbək</b>	sea (< KaTipul dialect, term used in ritual context) (cf. <b>inəʔ</b> ‘sea’ in Nanwang Puyuma dialect)
<b> ləbəs </b>	<p><b>ka-ləbəs-an</b> the wind blowing at the beginning of winter  <i>litək na wari garəm, litək na baʔi na ka-ləbəs-an</i> It is cold now, the cold winter wind <i>ka-lebes-an</i> is blowing.  <i>irəban nuɖini, litək kanuɖini, ɖa kabaʔian, ɖa ka-ləbəs-an</i> Now it is cold, here it is cold, the great wind, the winter wind (ritual song, cf. Cauquelin 2008:315, verse 28-01-02).</p>
<b> ləbit </b>	<p>beat with shoes or clothes  <b>mə-ləbit</b> [AF]  <i>mə-ləbit-ku kana kirwan</i> I beat with my clothes.</p>
<b> ləbləb </b>	<p>overshadow (cf. <b>utəŋ</b> ‘prevent (something) growing’)  <b>kur-pa-ləbləb</b> be overshadowed by something  <i>kur-pa-ləbləb ɖa kawi na taʔun</i> A tree prevents the plants from growing.  <b>ləbləb-aw</b> [PF]  <i>na maʔina na kawi, tu-ləbləb-aw na taʔun</i> The big tree overshadows the grass (and stops its growth).  <b>mu-ləbləb</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-ləbləb-ku</i> I am an introvert.  <i>mu-ləbləb na taʔun kana kawi</i> The grass is overshadowed by the tree.</p>
<b> ləgəm </b>	<p>cut into two pieces and introduce something in the slit (ritual term); well accomplished (ritual term)  <b>ma-ləgəm</b> [AF]  <i>ma-ləgəm-ku ɖa puran</i> I cut areca nuts.  <b>pa-ləgəm</b> [Caus]  <i>tu-pa-ləgəm-ay ɖa kang na taɖaw</i> The blade of the knife has been split and iron has been inserted (to reinforce the blade).  <i>tu-pa-ləgəm-ay ɖa inʔasi na puran</i> The betel nut is split and small fired clay beads are inserted.  <i>tu-taɖaw kana sinugayan p&lt;in&gt;a-ləgəm-an</i> The blade of the long women’s knife is reinforced with iron.  <b>p&lt;in&gt;a-ləgəm-an</b> areca nut carved to symbolize the whole of a ritual which has been perfectly accomplished</p>
<b> ləgi </b>	<p>sacred; forbidden; taboo  <b>k&lt;əm&gt;a-ləgi</b> [AF]  <i>na təmararamaw k&lt;əm&gt;a-la-ləgi ɖa ʔaw</i> The shamans cast spells on people.  <b>k&lt;in&gt;a-la-ləgi</b> evil spell  <i>na təmararamaw tu-k&lt;in&gt;a-la-ləgi-an kana ʔaw tu-ʔatəlanay i ənanay</i>  The shamans threw the people’s evil spells in the river.  <b>ləgi-an</b> taboos  <i>saɖu tu-ləgi-an</i> He has a lot of taboos.  <b>ləgi-an ~ ka-la-ləgi-an</b> altar to the ancestors  <b>ma-ləgi</b> be taboo</p>

- 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 tiʔil* The book is written with the pen.
- ləmak-aw** [PF]  
*tu-ləmak-aw na tiʔil* 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.  
*may-ləmak kana tiʔil* The book has already been written.  
*saʔu tu-ləmak kana manayaw* There are a lot of things to do for mangayaw.
- ni-ləmak-an** skillfulness  
*kəmaʔu tu-ni-ləmak-an* He knows how to do everything.
- pay-ləmak** intending to acquire know-how  
*tu-pay-ləmak-aw la ɬa taruma?* People of Tarumak (village) took it from us and know how to do it.
- |ləmay|** cure; give medicine
- ma-ləmay** is curable  
*ma-ləmay la nanku buʔi?* My wound is curable.
- pa-ka-ləmay** make something cured (cf. **pa-ka-ʔinaba** ‘make better’)  
*pa-ka-la-ləmay na paʔəməʔ* The medicine will cure (you).
- pa-ləmay** [Caus]  
*tu-pa-ləmay-aw ku-buʔi? kanantu binaə[ayan kana suan* The licking of the dog cures my wound.  
*puʔəməʔay, pa-ləmay-aw na bənarə?* Salve has been put on the swelling, and it has been cured.  
*ku-p<in>a-ləmay-an nanku buʔi?* My wound has healed by me.
- ləmək** curls in hair; ringlets  
*nu-gə[gə]anay 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.  
*‘daɬua-ku’ kəma iɬini na walak, palu garəm ma-ləməs, aɬi ɬia mərədək* ‘I will come’, said this child, up to now he is absent, he has not arrived so far.
- mu-ləməs** [ACaus]  
*mu-ləməs na buʔan* new moon  
*mu-ləməs na puyuma* The Puyuma disappear.

ləmuŋ<sub>1</sub>

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 kaḍuan təma[ə]ʔu[ə]p* 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 kini[ə]ʔian*.)ləmuŋ<sub>2</sub>

## ləŋaw

hot south wind

sound

*ki-ləŋaw-ku nanu ləŋaw* I listen to you.**ki-ləŋaw** hear, listen*ki-ləŋaw-ku ḍa sənay* I listen to a song.*ku-ki-ləŋaw-ay na ikoki ḍa 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 ḍa 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 ḍa 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*kaḍu-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 ḍa 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.

*muisaʔ-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 ŋaŋaʔaw 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*.

**ləpus<sub>1</sub>**

distance from the root to the apex of the plant (**ləpus-an** unit for wood, bamboo, sugarcane)

*kəma i rami palu i ʔudus, kəma-ta i ləpus* The distance from the root to the apex of the plant is known as *ləpus*.

**[ləpus]<sub>2</sub>**

eternal; always (cf. **naɣun** ‘uninterrupted, eternal’)

**ləpus-anay** [I/BF]

	<p><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.</p> <p><b>ləpus-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-ləpus-ay nantu saʔiksikan</i> He is always healthy.</p> <p><b>ma-la-ləpus na ɬənan</b> mountain range</p> <p><b>mu-ləpus</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ləpus na punapunan, maku!</i> The universe is eternal, isn't it!</p>
<b>ləʔap</b>	<p>mat woven from <i>Languas speciosa</i>, used for sleeping (cf. <b>basuʔan</b> 'a woven rattan mat')</p> <p><b>ləʔap-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-ləʔap-anay na ləʔap</i> I spread out the mat.</p> <p><b>ləʔap-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>ləʔap-i!</i> Spread out the mat!</p> <p><b>mə-ləʔap</b> [AF] <i>mə-ləʔap-ku ɬa ləʔap</i> I spread out a mat.</p> <p><b>mutu-a-ləʔa-ləʔap</b> paralysed capricorn beetle, <i>Cerambyx cerdo</i> (L.)</p>
<b>ləʔələʔətan</b> <b> ləʔət </b>	<p>cut with one's teeth</p> <p><b>ləʔət-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-ləʔət-anay kanu wali na tatiʔu?</i> You have cut the rope with your teeth.</p> <p><b>ləʔət-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-ləʔət-ay tu-ʔima</i> I bit his hand (until I drew blood).</p> <p><b>ləʔət-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ləʔət-u!</i> Cut!</p> <p><b>mə-la-ləʔət</b> [Prog] <i>mə-la-ləʔət-ku ɬa tatiʔu?</i> I am cutting a rope with my teeth.</p> <p><b>mə-ləʔət</b> [AF] <i>mə-ləʔət-ku ɬa tatiʔu?</i> I cut a rope with my teeth.</p> <p><b>mu-ləʔət</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ləʔət na tatimus</i> The finger has been badly bitten.</p> <p><b>ni-ləʔət-an</b> a bite <i>ni-ləʔət-an nanku ʔasəl</i> The bite on my arm.</p> <p><b>pa-ləʔət</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ləʔət-an kana suan na babuy!</i> Send the dog to bite the boar!</p>
<b>ləʔu</b>	<p>owl [Puyuma explain: <i>uniən ɬa ʔaɲira</i> 'It has no ears.']</p>
<b>ləsyu</b>	<p><b>mə-ləʔu</b> cry of the owl</p> <p>the sound of the shaman's bell (ritual term) <i>tu-ləɲaw kana lasiɲ, ləsyu, kəma-ta</i> The sound of the shaman's bell, we call it <i>lesyu</i>.</p> <p><i>ləsyu na siɲsiɲan</i> The rattle rings <i>lesyu</i>.</p>
<b>ləsləs<sub>1</sub></b> <b> ləsləs<sub>2</sub> </b>	<p>winder (weaving)</p> <p>rub; crush between fingers or with the feet; shell by hand or by rubbing the feet against each other (cf. <b>laslas</b> 'scrub, caress with the palm of the hand')</p>

	<b>ləsləs-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-ləsləs-anay-ku qa [a]aʔib</i> Crush the cockroach for me.
	<b>ləsləs-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ləsləs-aw na [a]aʔib</i> The cockroach has been crushed by me.
	<b>ləsləs-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ləsləs-u!</i> Crush (it)!
	<b>mu-ləsləs</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ləsləs na dawa, na [umay</i> The millet, the rice is husked (by hand or with the feet).
<b> ləsləs <sub>3</sub></b>	despise
	<b>mə-ləsləs</b> [AF] <i>mə-ləsləs qa [aw tu-piniŋayan</i> His words show that he despises people.
<b>ləʔa</b>	cut; sever (e.g. rope)
	<b>ka-la-ləʔa</b> might cut <i>ka-la-ləʔa-yu</i> You might cut
	<b>ləʔa-[y]anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-ləʔa-[y]anay-ku kana wa[ay</i> Help me to break the thread.
	<b>ləʔa-[y]aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ləʔa-[y]aw na tati[u?</i> The rope is broken by me. <i>ku-la-ləʔa-[y]aw na tati[u?</i> I was breaking the rope.
	<b>ləʔa</b> [Imp] <i>ləʔa-yu!</i> Cut!
	<b>mə-la-ləʔa</b> [Prog] <i>mə-la-ləʔa-ku qa tati[u?</i> I am cutting a rope.
	<b>mə-ləʔa</b> [AF] <i>mə-ləʔa-ku qa tati[u?</i> I cut a rope.
	<b>mu-ləʔa</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ləʔa na tati[u?</i> The rope is broken.
<b>liabaʔak</b>	horsefly, <i>Tabanus bovinus</i> (L.) [Puyuma explain: 'It sucks the ox's blood.']
<b>liauʔtəŋ</b>	unidentified snake (< maybe be Chinese)
<b> libak <sub>1</sub></b>	startle; (cf. <b>gərarəgər</b> 'suddenly frighten'; <b>ʔəʔa[ab</b> 'very frightened')
	<b>libak-aw</b> [PF] <i>i ufu tu-libak-aw pagərarəgər i dulien, tu-rabaŋaw tu-fufu</i> Ushu startled Dulian badly, the latter clapped her hands to her breast to protect herself.
	<b>mə-libak</b> [AF] <i>mə-libak kanku na suan</i> The dog startles me.
<b> libak <sub>2</sub></b>	start; begin
	<b>la-libak</b> will start <i>andaman, la-libak-ku muŋəsəl kikarun</i> I start working tomorrow.
	<b>libak-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-libak-aw səməŋay</i> I started singing.
	<b>mə-libak</b> [AF]



- mə-liba-libak-ku kəmakawəŋ, yu-kurtu[usay i] [ikuqan kanku]* I am leaving first, you follow me.  
*mə-libak-a-yu!* You start!
- mə-libak kapatan** ‘the starting fourth’. September in the old calendar.  
 [Puyuma explain: *səma[əm-ta qa buŋa* ‘We plant sweet potatoes.’]
- pa-libak** eldest  
*kuiki a pa-libak kaniam ma[uwadiwadi]* I am the first of my siblings (the eldest).
- tar[u]-libak** name of a household  
 rectangular sub-floor, constructed on piles, upon which the superstructure is erected and an interior bamboo floor is laid (boys’ dormitory)  
 a household mourns by wearing a *la-libu?-an* headband
- la-libu?-an** the mourning band  
**mar-la-libu?** mourning  
*asua qien, kaqu tu-minatay isabak sarumaənan, mar-la-libu?-ta kana la-libu?-an* Formerly, in a house where there was a dead person, we mourned and wore the mourning band.  
*an kaqu a mar-la-libu? i?, pu[lu]ag-ta kaqi ŋajuwayan kana pita[un partigir-ta kanqu bənawi qa kəmuatis* 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 *lidəman, raʔub-an* ‘evening’.)
- ligaw** thorn; splinter; fishbone  
*mə[la]ʔus qa ligaw qa kuraw, tu-qəlia-anay kana ka[li]* He swallowed a fishbone, he vomited in the river.
- ligaw-aw** [PF]  
*ku-ligaw-aw qa basikaw* I have got bamboo splinters.
- mu-ligaw** [ACaus]  
*mu-ligaw-ku qa basikaw ku-dapal* I have got bamboo thorns in my leg.
- ya-ligaw-ay** take out thorns  
 spiny amaranth, *Amaranthes spinosus* (L.)
- ligaligawan**  
 < **ligaw** ‘thorn’
- likaka**  
**likəʔi?** centipede, *Iulus terrestris* Porat  
 short  
*likəʔi? tu-ʔami* His life was short.  
*likəʔi? tu-ʔinaʔi* ‘His bowels are short’ means ‘He has no patience’, ‘He likes to get angry’.
- kar-likəʔi-kəʔi?** short with  
*kar-likəʔi-kəʔi? la na məŋa[ɔ], adaləp la minatay* His breath has become short, he is going to die shortly.
- [liman]** rely on  
**ki<a>liman** rely on (listen to)  
*ki<a>-liman-ku kan tinataw* I rely on my mother.  
*ku-ki<a>-liman-ay i tinataw* My mother is who I rely on.

- limpasian** the lymph system (all the glands) (cf. **kaljisənan** ‘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  
**liḡadaran** nettle, *Urtica thunbergiana*  
**liḡas** wire  
**|liḡəd|** hide  
**liḡəd-aw** [PF]  
*tu-liḡəd-aw-ku kana kawi na minatay* I hide behind a dead tree.  
**liḡəd-u** [Imp PF]  
*biʔas na wari, liḡəd-u kana kakipa!* It is a hot day, hide under the  
ox cart!  
**m-u-liḡəd** [Mvt]  
*m-u-liḡəd-ku kana kawi* I hide behind the tree.
- liḡut** narrow; tight (cf. **sarəksək** ‘narrow, tight, choke’; **saḷinip** ‘narrow, not  
for clothes’)  
*liḡut na daḷan* The road is narrow.  
**ka-liḡu-liḡut-an** very tight  
*ka-liḡu-liḡut-an ku-aḡadan* My breathing is very rapid.  
*ka-liḡu-liḡut-an tu-aḡər* She is narrow-minded (and gets angry  
easily).
- |lusalus|** pretentious (cf. **dəʔdəʔ** ‘look down at others’)  
**lusalus-aw** [PF]  
*tu-lusalus-aw ɖa ʔaw* He looks down on people.  
*ku-lusalus-aw ɖa ŋai* I speak scornfully.  
**mi-lusalus** have pretention  
*mi-lusalus ɖa ʔaw* a pretentious man
- lisaw** wash (dishes)  
**kar-la-lisaw** do the washing together  
*kar-la-lisaw-mi ɖa kaysiŋ* 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 kaysiŋ* Help me to wash the bowls.  
**lisaw-ay** [LF]  
*ku-lisaw-ay ɖa la-lisaw na la-lisaw-an na kaysiŋ kana*  
*la-lisa-lisaw-an* I washed the dirty bowls with the sponge.  
**lisaw-i** [Imp LF]  
*lisaw-i na kaysiŋ!* 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. **tinuʔawʔaw** ‘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 ɖa ʔaw* He imitated me.

**mə-lualu** [AF]

*mə-lualu-ku kan iʔbali* (cf. *kurnəŋay*) I imitate my older brother.

*mə-lualu-ku kanu* I do like you.

**mu-lualu** [ACaus]

*sagar mu-lualu na ʔutuŋ ɖa ʔaw* 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-ŋai kan isaw i duliən* Dulian speaks like Isaw.

*pa-lualu-anay kan tinataw tu-walak* The child imitates his mother.

**luaʔ**

five. In counting objects or in any derivations, the base for five is luaʔ  
**ʔima** is only used to refer to the number five.

**kara-luaʔ ~ kar-lua-luaʔ** five objects per person (personal or non-personal nouns)

*kara-luaʔ-yu ɖa biʔunun* You have five eggs.

*kar-lua-luaʔ-an-mu ɖa biʔunun* (A lot of people), you (each) have five eggs.

*kar-lua-luaʔ-ay ɖa biʔunun na ɖinəkalanən* Each villager had five eggs.

**kar-mi-lua-luaʔ-an ~ kar-mia-luaʔ-an** five by five

*kar-mi-lua-luaʔ-an kəmakawaŋ ~ kar-mia-luaʔ-an kəmakawaŋ*

Walk five by five.

**la-luaʔ-a** five (things)

**maka-luaʔ** fifty

**məktəp misama ɖa lu-luaʔ-a ɖa suan** fifteen dogs

**mi-a-luaʔ** five persons

**par-ka-luaʔ** into five pieces

*ku-par-ka-luaʔ-aw səmaltəb na ʔasəpan* The sugarcane has been cut into five pieces.

**par-luaʔ** do an action five times

*par-luaʔ-ay-ku marəŋay* I repeated five times.

*par-luaʔ-anay pənukpuk na puakpuk* The whip was used to hit (him) five times.

**lubut**

small bag for tobacco, betel nuts

*abakay ɖa puran, tamaku i lubut* Betel nuts, tobacco are put into the *lubut* bag (which is hung at the belt).

**ludug**

fish (obsolete term) (cf. **kuraw** ‘fish’)

**luɖluɖ**

suck (on finger); breasts

**l<əm>uɖluɖ** [AF]

*l<əm>uɖluɖ na manudən* The baby sucks.

**luḍluḍ** [AF]

*luḍluḍ-ku ḍananku ʔaṭəŋalan* 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-rutrutaw 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 ʔaṭəŋalan* 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 ṭaw* 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. *rəmram* 'violently beat a person lying on the ground')

**lukluk-anay** [I/BF]

*tu-lukluk-anay na babuy i dadarəʔ kana maḍalup na ṭaw* The boar is beaten to death by the hunter.

**mə-lukluk** [AF]

*mə-lukluk-ku* I beat (the person to the ground).  
*na maḍuḷa na maḍinayan 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.

	<i>mə-la-luluy na kinsas kana ma[əʔəs</i> The policemen is chasing the thief.
	<b>ni-luluy-an</b> things chased <i>saʔu nanku ni-luluy-an na bu[abu]ayan</i> I run after women a lot. <i>na ma[əʔəs na pənapuar kamawan kana turukuk na ni-la-luluy-an kana suan</i> The thief runs away like the chicken caught by the dog.
	<b>pa-luluy</b> [Caus] <i>pa-luluy-aw na suan kana babuy</i> The dog is sent to chase the boar. <i>ku-pa-luluy-anay ʔa suan na babuy</i> It is to chase the boar that I called a dog. <i>pa-luluy-an na suan!</i> Send the dog to chase (the game)!
<b>lusi</b>	marrow of edible rattan <i>paʔaŋa[ na lusi</i> Rattan marrow is expensive.
<b>[luslus]</b>	take things one by one; pull out things one by one from a stack <b>luslus-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-luslus-aw na kawi</i> The woods is pulled out one by one from the stack by me.
	<b>mə-luslus</b> [AF] <i>mə-luslus-ku kana kawi</i> I pulled the trees out one at a time from the stack.
	<b>mu-luslus</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-luslus mutani na kawi</i> Wooden trunks have fallen (from the truck) one after the other one. <i>mu-luslus karədərədək na maʔinayan i [a]iaban</i> Men will come one after the other one on the beach (for the festival).
<b>[luʔi]</b>	dazzled <b>luʔi-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-luʔi-ay-ku kana lawlaw, aʔi-ku mənaʔu</i> I am dazzled, I cannot see.
	<b>ma-luʔi</b> is dazzled <i>ma-luʔi ku-maʔa</i> I am dazzled.
<b>[luʔluʔ]</b>	rub with force with one's hands like laundry <b>luʔluʔ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>luʔluʔ-anay-ku kananku pantsə</i> I am helped to wash my pants by hand.
	<b>luʔluʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>luʔluʔ-aw bənasəʔ na kirwan</i> The clothes are washed by hand.
	<b>mə-luʔluʔ</b> [AF] <i>mə-luʔluʔ-ku bənasəʔ ʔa kirwan</i> I washed some clothes by hand.
<b>[aba]abat</b> < <b>[abat</b> '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.)
<b>[aba]abay</b>	roll up; thrown on floor <b>[aba]abay-aw</b> [PF] <i>[aba]abay-aw na walak i darəʔ</i> The child rolls on the ground.

	<b>mu-[aba]abay</b> [ACaus]
	<i>mu-[aba]abay-ku i darə?</i> I am thrown to the ground.
<b>[abaŋ]</b>	a guest
	<i>karua na [abaŋ] kana puaruma maʔaŋis?</i> Is it normal that a guest cries at a wedding?
<b>[abat]</b>	overtake; cross a river, a street (cf. <b>[ipas]</b> ‘pass, overtake’; <b>[əkaw]</b> ‘step over’)
	<i>a [abat] la na baŋsaran</i> He has been made a ‘warrior’.
	<b>[abat-aw]</b> [PF]
	<i>kəmakawaŋ i da[an, ku-[abat-aw na yawan</i> While walking on the road, I overtook the chief.
	<i>ku-[abat-aw na kaʔi</i> I crossed the river.
	<b>m-u-[abat]</b> [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-[abat-ku kana da[an</i> I crossed the road.
	<b>pa-[abat]</b> [Caus]
	<i>pa-[abat-ku ɖa guŋ kana kaʔi</i> I make an ox cross the river.
	<i>pa-[abat-u kana pitaʔun!</i> Let him go through the door! (Someone is barring the door.)
	<b>ua [abat]</b> [Imp]
	<i>ua [abat!</i> Go across!
<b>[abi]</b>	dinner (cf. <b>ma-[aʔuk]</b> ‘lunch’, <b>ma-ranam</b> ‘breakfast’)
	<i>ma-[abi-a-ta!</i> Let’s have dinner!
	<b>pa-[abi-i]</b> [Imp]
	<i>pa-[abi-i!</i> Give him food!
<b>[abəni]</b>	salted
<b>[abilu]</b>	<i>Trichodesma calycosum</i> , Collett & Hemsl.
	<i>ta-uriay ɖa ʔuŋa aw ɖatu bira? kana [abilu aw ta-riŋriŋaw,</i>
	<i>ta-pukayay ɖa ʔəraw, tu-puʔəmə[ay na buʔi?, ʔinaba la na [abilu</i>
	We mixed its leaves of <i>Labilu</i> with ginger, and we toasted, we added some wine, the mixture was placed on the wound which then healed.
	<i>tu-lipuʔaw na ʔabay kana [abilu</i> It is used to pack the sticky rice dumplings.
<b>[ab]ab]</b>	burn hair of an animal before cutting it up (cf. <b>laŋis</b> ‘burn hair of an animal’)
	<b>[ab]ab-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>[ab]ab-anay kana apuy na ku[abaw</i> The rat’s hairs are burnt with fire.
	<b>[ab]ab-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>ku-[ab]ab-aw tu-gumul kana babuy</i> I burnt the boar’s bristles.
	<b>[ab]ab-u</b> [Imp PF]
	<i>[ab]ab-u!</i> Burn (animal hairs)!
	<b>mu-[ab]ab</b> [ACaus]
	<i>mu-[ab]ab la tu-gumul kana babuy</i> The boar’s bristles are burnt.
<b>[abu]</b>	husk of rice
	<i>tu-lubiʔ kana dawa na [abu</i> It is the millet’s skin.

	<p><b>pu-a-labu-an</b> 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. <b>gu&lt;a&gt;sgus-an</b>: same meaning).</p> <p><i>tu-arikaw na bini? i ʔuma aw na tapiay na [abu, aw na bini?</i>  <i>tu-abakaw kana rubuk, aw [aʔəbəlaw na [agunan i ʔuma, aw na bini?</i> <i>tu-pubiniʔanay pu&lt;a&gt;-[abu-an i tənuk</i> 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 <i>pu&lt;a&gt;-Labu-an</i>.</p> <p><b>tu-[abu kana ʔasal</b> pericarp</p>
[abu] <sub>2</sub>	<p><b>mə-[abu na wari</b> the day is drizzly (cf. <b>qəmarəpəs na wari</b> 'cold, rainy weather'). It seems there is only this use.</p>
[ad]	<p>daybreak</p> <p>a <b>[ad-an</b> a day</p> <p><b>k&lt;in&gt;a-[ad-an</b> today, noon</p> <p><i>marayas-ku kana k&lt;in&gt;a-[ad-an q̄ua muq̄aqaŋia kanu</i> I often come, at noon, to visit you.</p>
[adam]	<p>accustomed to; familiar with</p> <p><b>ka-[adam</b> will get accustomed to</p> <p><i>andaman, ka-[adam-ku marəŋay q̄a puyuma</i> Tomorrow, I will get into the habit of speaking Puyuma.</p> <p><b>ki-pa-[a-[adam</b> get taught by</p> <p><i>ki-pa-[a-[adam-ku kan abukul</i> I learn from Abukul.  <i>abukul, kirpaʔaya-ku q̄a ki-pa-[a-[adam-an q̄a nanmu kakuayaman</i>  Abukul, I am still trying to get used to your traditions.</p> <p><b>ma-[adam</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>ma-[adam-ku məkan q̄a tinalək</i> I am used to eating rice.</p> <p><b>pa-[adam</b> [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-[adam-aw q̄a ɲadir kana təmararamaw</i> I am used to the invocations of the shamans.  <i>pa-[adam-ay məkan q̄a tinalək ku-tial</i> My stomach is used to eating rice.  <i>pa-[adam-ay na təmuan bəray q̄a p̄aysu na təmuan</i> The grandmother gives the grandchild the habit of borrowing money.  <i>p&lt;in&gt;a-[adam-an marəŋay təmarapuyuma</i> I got into the habit of speaking Puyuma.  <i>mar-pa-[adam-mi na ɲai puyuma</i> Both of us get used to the words of the Puyuma.</p>
[aɖaw]	<p>round</p> <p><b>ka-[aɖaw-an ~ mi-[aɖaw-an</b> eyeball</p> <p><b>k&lt;in&gt;a-[aɖaw-an</b> zenith (cf. <b>ka-[aʔuk-an</b> 'zenith.') [Puyuma explain: 'ka-[aʔuk-an is borrowed from KaTipul village.']</p> <p><b>mi-[aɖaw na bu[an</b> full moon (seldom used)</p> <p><b>mu-[aɖaw na bu[an</b> full moon (frequently used)</p>
[adi adi]	<p>colorful</p> <p><b>ma-[adi adi</b> is colorful</p>



	<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.
	<b>pa-ladi[adi]</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-ladi[adi]-aw nanku kirwan</i> I used a lot of colors in my clothes.
<b>[lagan]</b>	cherish <b>[agan-aw]</b> [PF] <i>ku-lagan-aw ku-walak</i> I cherished my child.
	<b>ni-lagan-an</b> the cherished one <i>ni-lagan-an iɖini na su[ən]</i> This heir is my favourite.
<b>[lagunan]</b>	sheaf of grain
<b>[lakana]</b>	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.)
<b>[laklak]</b>	pour out; come out in a stream <b>[laklak-aw]</b> [PF] <i>tu-laklak-aw na [umay pakadawanay]</i> The rice was poured out of the bag to spread in the sun.
	<b>[laklak-u]</b> [Imp PF] <i>[aklak-u]</i> Get (it) out!
	<b>m-u-laklak</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-laklak ku-paysu kəma i aliut</i> I got a lot of my money out of my bag.
	<b>mu-laklak</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-laklak tu-tinaʔi</i> She could not stop defecating. <i>mu-laklak tu-ŋai</i> She talks like a machine-gun. (cf. <b>ma-runiruni-tu-indan; ra-ŋudu-ŋudus-an</b> ‘talk non-stop’)
<b>[aku]</b>	latrine tank
<b>[akuda]</b>	camel (< Japanese <i>rakuda</i> )
<b>[la]a<sub>1</sub></b>	crawl (on hands and knees) <b>ka-la]a</b> [Imp] <i>ka-la]a, a[amu kaɖia!</i> Crawl, come here!
	<b>ma-la]a</b> [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.
	<b>pa-la]a</b> [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.
<b>[la]a<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>ma-la]a</b> age-set of eight months old babies
<b>[la]aʔib</b>	cockroach
<b>[aliyun]</b>	revolve the handle; pedal; spinning wheel
<b>[alumutan]</b>	anus (cf. <b>[umut]</b> ‘purse up’)
<b>[luwanan]</b>	assembly point for <i>mangayaw</i> annual festival (The etymology of this word has been lost, <i>Luwan</i> ?)

[**lami**]

turn food round in one's mouth because it is too hot or just to swallow

**lami-lami-aw** [PF]

*lami-lami-aw na tinalək, ađi-tu karađi* I turned the rice round and round in my mouth without chewing it.

*lami-lami-aw məlaʔus na paʔaka* The meat is turned round and round in (my) mouth and swallowed.

**lami-lami-u** [Imp PF]

*lami-lami-u!* Swallow!

**mə-lami** [AF]

*mə-lami-lami-ku na inaənay na tinalək* I turned and turned the rice-soup in my mouth because it was too hot.

[**lamu**]

hurry up (cf. **agəl** 'hurry up'; **paduk** 'hurry up, soon')

**a-lamu** approaches [o] according to speaker. I personally hear more often *aʔamo* than *aʔamu*.

*a-lamu kanku, kađi!* Hurry up to me, here!

**ka-pa-lamu** will be made to hurry

*ka-pa-lamu-ku muruma?* I will be made to come back straight away.

**ka-m-lamu** will be soon

*ka-m-lamu muruma?* Come back soon (will you?)

*ka-m-lamu ɖua na ayaw* The cool (wind) is coming soon.

**pa-m-lamu** [Caus]

*akaraub ʔi, pa-lamu-ku muruma?* Yesterday evening, I had to come home early

*pa-m-lamu-ku mukua* I have to leave soon.

*Samguan ʔi, pa-lamu i punapunan* Samguan hurried in this world.  
(He did not live a long time.)

[**lamud**]

way under rocks (Ritual term. Puyuma say, they know only one form.)

*ma-la-lamud na barasa?* Endless passages under rocks.

[**lanəŋ**]

**mi-lanəŋ**, yellow (cf. **ma-luluʔ** 'yellow')

*mi-lanəŋ na kim* Gold is yellow.

[**laŋəl**]

charcoal (cf. **aʔa** 'glowing embers'; **la-ləbu-an** 'charcoal kiln')

[**laŋəʔi**]

beat the buttocks with the [*a<ŋa>ŋəʔi* ~ *laŋəʔi* 'small stick'

(cf. **pu<a>kpuk-an** 'a big stick')

**ki-laŋəʔi** get beaten with the stick

*na mardawan ki-laŋəʔi kana baŋsaran* The *mardawan* gets beaten with the *LangeTi* stick by the young men.

**laŋəʔi** ~ [*a<ŋa>ŋəʔi*] a small stick

*la-ŋa-ŋəʔi kana mardawan* The dormitory's eldest age-set small stick.

**laŋəʔi-anay** [I/BF]

*laŋəʔi-anay na laŋəʔi kana təɖək* It is with the *LangeTi* stick that the buttocks are beaten.

*nu-laŋəʔi-anay-ku kananku təmuan* Help me to beat the buttocks of my grandchildren.

**laŋəʔi-aw** [PF]

	<i>ku-[aŋəʔi-aw tu-təʔək kana mardawan</i> The buttocks of the oldest age-set teenagers in the boys' dormitory are beaten by me.
	<b>mə-[aŋəʔi]</b> [AF] <i>mə-[aŋəʔi-ku kana mardawan</i> I beat the buttocks of the oldest age-set teenagers in the boys' dormitory. <i>mə-[aŋəʔi-ku kana walak tu-təʔək</i> I beat the child's bottom.
	<b>mu-[aŋəʔi]</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-[aŋəʔi na təʔək</i> (His) bottom was beaten.
<b>[aŋəʔu]<sub>1</sub></b>	spoil; destroy <b>[aŋəʔu-aw]</b> [PF] <i>tu-[aŋəʔu-aw na ʔasəpan kana [utuŋ]</i> The sugarcane has been spoilt by the monkey.
	<b>mə-[aŋtu]</b> [AF] <i>mə-[aŋtu-ku ʔa ʔasəpan</i> I spoiled the sugarcane.
	<b>ni-[aŋəʔu-an]</b> breakage <b>ŋəʔu</b> onomatopoeia for a breaking thing <b>ua [aŋəʔu]</b> [Imp] <i>ua [aŋəʔu ʔa ʔasəpan!</i> Go and break some sugarcane!
<b>[aŋəʔu]<sub>2</sub></b>	feel bad <b>mu-[aŋəʔu]</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-[aŋəʔu tu-aŋər</i> He is depressed.
<b>[aŋis]</b>	sky (ritual term) <b>mi-a-[aŋis]</b> 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. <b>təŋad</b> 'to sit down' corresponds to <b>səŋad</b> in the ritual texts, or <b>[aŋit/[aŋis]</b> .)
<b>[aŋit]</b> <b>[aŋuʔ]</b>	<b>ta-[a-[aŋis-an]</b> hunting ground sky (cf. ritual term equivalent <b>[aŋis]</b> ) pretentious; self-aggrandizing <b>[aŋuʔ]</b> nickname the 'pretentious' <b>ka-[aŋuʔ]</b> will be pretentious <i>ka-[aŋuʔ kanantu saiguyan</i> He will be pretentious about his knowledge. <b>ma-[aŋuʔ]</b> be pretentious <i>ma-[aŋuʔ i [aŋuʔ</i> 1. <i>LanguT</i> is pretentious; 2. <i>LanguT</i> likes to be handsome.
<b>[apaʔ]</b>	loss of skin from abrasion or burn <b>[apaʔ-aw]</b> [PF] <i>tu-[apaʔ-aw na indan kana ʔabu</i> The mouth is eaten away by lime. <b>mu-[apaʔ]</b> [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[ʔa tu-pəriʔ, aʔi-tu puʔəməʔi, 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.

	<i>saɖu ɖaɖu tu-pinuabuan kana puran mu-ɭapaʔ tu-indan</i> He put too much lime with his betel nut, and the skin inside his mouth is eaten away.
<b>ɭapay</b>	sag; droop (human organs)
<b>ɭapay-aw</b> [PF]	<i>ku-ɭapay-aw ku-fufu</i> My breasts droop.
<b>m-u-ɭapay</b> [Mvt]	<i>m-u-ɭapay tu-fufu kan maʔiɖaŋ</i> Old woman's breasts droop.
<b>ɭapədan</b>	ashes
	<i>ɭapədan kana tamaku ~ kana babauan</i> Cigarette ash, ash from the torch.
<b>ɭapias</b>	scrape (skin, fruit)
<b>ɭapias-ay</b> [LF]	<i>maladuʔ-ku, ɭapias-ay-ku ɖa suŋaɭ</i> I fell and scraped a knee.
<b>mu-ɭapias</b> [ACaus]	<i>mu-ɭapias na ɭubit</i> The skin is scraped.
<b>ɭapɭap</b> <sub>1</sub>	crawl
<b>ɭapɭap-aw</b> [PF]	<i>tu-ɭapɭap-aw tu-ŋai</i> She talked nonsense.
<b>mə-ɭapɭap</b> [AF]	<i>mə-ɭapɭap tu-ŋai</i> She talks all over the place. ~ Her words are spread all over the place.
<b>mu-ɭapɭap</b> [ACaus]	<i>mu-ɭapɭap na palaw</i> The wounds spread.
<b>pa-ɭapɭap</b> [Caus]	<i>pa-ɭapɭap-an na ɭaput</i> The sweet potato vines spread out.
<b>ɭapɭap</b> <sub>2</sub> <b>ɭapɭap</b> <sub>3</sub>	an unidentified type of creeping bamboo used for making <i>takaD</i> baskets name of a household, which has another name <i>Maman</i> . This household still existed in the 1980's but has moved away and left no descents in Puyuma.
<b>ɭapus</b>	take off; undress; untie (cf. <b>ɭuaɭu</b> 'naked'; <b>buar</b> 'dispel sadness, relieve, untie, take off'; <b>ɭuŋas</b> 'uncover, take off, lift up')
<b>ɭa-ɭapus</b>	will take off
	<i>ɭa-ɭapus-ku nanku kirwan</i> I shall take off my clothes.
<b>ɭapus-anay</b> [I/BF]	<i>nu-ɭapus-anay-ku kana kaʔakaʔ</i> Help me to take off the trousers.
<b>ɭapus-aw</b> [PF]	<i>ku-ɭapus-aw ku-kirwan</i> I take off my clothes.
<b>ɭapus-ay</b> [LF]	<i>ku-ɭapus-ay ɖa kaʔakaʔ i nanali</i> I take off my mother's trousers.
<b>ɭapus-u</b> [Imp PF]	<i>ɭapus-u nu-kaʔakaʔ!</i> Take off your trousers!
<b>mə-ɭapus</b> [AF]	<i>mə-ɭapus-ku ɖa kirwan</i> I get undressed.
<b>mu-ɭapus</b> [ACaus]	<i>mu-ɭapus na tatiɭuʔ</i> The rope is untied.

	<b>pa-[apus]</b> [Caus] <i>pa-[apus-i]</i> Tell him to undress!
<b>[aput<sub>1</sub></b> <b>[aput<sub>2</sub></b>	sweet potato vines spread along
	<b>m-u-[aput]</b> [Mvt] <i>tu-ŋai m-u-[aput]</i> Her words spread all over the place.
<b>[aʔbuy]</b>	boast <b>mə-[aʔbuy]</b> [AF] <i>mə-[aʔbuy-ku marəŋay]</i> I boast while I am speaking.
	<b>[aʔbuy-anay]</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-[aʔbuy-anay təmubəŋ]</i> I boasted while replying.
	<b>[aʔbuy-aw]</b> [PF] <i>ku-[aʔbuy-aw marəŋay]</i> I boasted when I spoke.
<b>[aʔəɖay]</b>	pull back the foreskin <b>[aʔəɖay-aw]</b> [PF] <i>tu-[aʔəɖay-aw tu-əʔas kana maʔinayan]</i> The man pulled back his foreskin.
	<b>[aʔəɖay-u]</b> [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.]
<b>[aʔis]</b>	skull-cap <i>bu[ay tu-[aʔis kan pinaday]</i> Pinaday’s skull-cap is beautiful.
	<b>ma-[aʔis]</b> is skull-capped <i>ma-[aʔis taytaw]</i> He is skull-capped.
<b>[aʔkə]</b>	enjoy; joy (cf. <b>səŋa</b> ‘happy, glad’; <b>layu</b> ‘happy’; <b>sagar</b> ‘like’) <i>[aʔkə]-ku</i> I am happy <b>ka-[aʔkə]</b> will be happy <i>tu-ka-[aʔkə]-aw ɖa ɖinəkalanən kanantu saiguyan</i> Her knowledge will make villagers happy.
<b>[aʔuk]</b>	apex (furthest, highest point) <i>ka-[a-[aʔuk-ta]</i> Let’s have lunch together! <b>ka-[aʔuk-an]</b> zenith [Old Puyuma say this term was borrowed from KaTipul dialect.] (Today a lot of Puyuma say <b>paʔəɖəɖə na kadaw</b> .) <b>[aʔu-[aʔuk]</b> summits of mountains ~ mountain ranges (cf. <b>uduʔuduʔ</b> ‘mountain chains’) <b>ma-[aʔuk]</b> lunch <i>ka-[aʔuk-an, ma-[aʔuk-ta]</i> At midday, we eat.
<b>[aʔus]</b>	swallow <b>[aʔus-u]</b> [Imp PF] <i>[aʔus-u nu-puaʔəmə]</i> Swallow your medicine! <b>mu-[aʔus]</b> [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. <b>m-u-[aʔus]</b> [Mvt] <i>imaran na irupan, m-u-[aʔus-ku]</i> The dishes are good, I swallow them.

	<b>pa-<i>laʔus</i></b> [Caus] <i>pa-<i>laʔus-i tu-paʔəmə</i></i> Make him swallow his medicine. <i>pa-<i>laʔus-ay kana ənay pakan kana puaʔəmə</i></i> He drunk some water to eat the medicine.
<b>[<i>asa</i>]<i>as</i></b>	blurred; a bit mad <b>ma-<i>asa</i>as</b> be hazy, be mad <i>ma-<i>asa</i>as-ku</i> I am a bit blurred. <i>ma-<i>asa</i>as idunu na ʔaw</i> That person is mad.
<b>[<i>asuʔ</i>]</b>	burn (badly) <b>ki-<i>asuʔ</i></b> get a burn <i>ki-<i>asuʔ-ku kana tamaku</i></i> I have a burn from the cigarette.
	<b>[<i>asuʔ-ay</i></b> [LF] <i>tu-<i>asuʔ-ay kana apuy</i></i> He burnt himself with the fire.
<b>[<i>atak</i>]<sub>1</sub></b>	fearful; timid <b>ka-<i>atak-an</i></b> a great fright <i>ka-<i>atak-an na birwa</i></i> The most frightening spirits.
	<b>ma-<i>atak</i></b> [AF] <i>ma-<i>atak-ku ɖa birwa</i></i> I am afraid of the spirits. <i>ma-<i>atak na walak kana bariwan</i></i> The child is scared of the typhoon. <i>sagar məkan kana ʔatak, kurnəŋ ma-ʔatak nanta aŋər</i> When we like eating <i>Averrhoa carambola</i> , our temper is like the fruit, timid.
<b>[<i>atak</i>]<sub>2</sub></b>	<i>carambola, Averrhoa carambola</i> <i>sagar məkan kana ʔatak, kurnəŋ ma-ʔatak nanta aŋər</i> When we like eating <i>Averrhoa carambola</i> , our temper is like the fruit, timid.
<b>[<i>ataw</i>]</b>	window
<b>[<i>atsu</i>]</b>	candle (< Chinese)
<b>[<i>ati</i>]</b>	brilliant (cf. <b>rimat</b> ‘sparkle, lightning’; <b>ləkip</b> ‘blink, twinkle’; <b>kipkip</b> ‘blink’) <b>mə-<i>ati-ati</i></b> [AF] <i>mə-<i>ati-ati na tiʔur</i></i> The stars are brilliant. <i>adawil, mə-<i>ati-ati na dinki</i></i> The lights are brilliant in the distance.
<b>[<i>atis</i>]</b>	one-eyed; cast in one’s eye <i>aɖi buʔay nu-<i>atis</i></i> The cast in your eye is not beautiful. <b>ma-<i>atis</i></b> be one-eyed <i>ma-<i>atis tu-maʔa, maʔəs ɖa babayan, ɖiama ma-ʔatis</i></i> He is one-eyed, he looks at women out of the corner of his eye, so he is one-eyed.
<b>[<i>atuʔ</i>]</b>	mango, <i>Mangifera indica</i> (L.)
<b>[<i>atan</i>]</b>	haemorrhoid
<b>[<i>aud</i>]</b>	east (seaward) (cf. <b>sulud</b> ‘east’)
<b>[<i>aun</i>]</b>	bark (of a dog) <b>[<i>aun-aw</i></b> [PF] <i>tu-<i>aun-aw-ku kana suan</i></i> The dog barks at me.
	<b>[<i>aun-u</i></b> [Imp PF] <i>indaŋ-ku kana maʔəs, ʔaun-u!</i> I’m afraid of the thief, bark!

	<b>mə- aun</b> [AF] <i>mə- aun na suan</i> The dog barks. keep an eye on something rather big (when there is some danger)
<b> [aus </b>	<b>mi-a- aus</b> keep an eye <i>mi-a- aus-ku kana ruma?</i> I keep an eye on the house. <i>mi-a- aus qa ruma?</i> a watched house <b>mia aus</b> ‘Roman legion’ in the Gospels <b>pi- aus</b> put an eye out <i>tu-pi- aus-ay kana kinsas</i> The policeman kept an eye out. <i>pi- aus-yu!</i> Go and keep an eye out!
<b> awas</b>	bamboo to carry water (cf. <b>kə uŋ</b> ‘big bamboo to carry water’) <i>na  awas abakan kana anay</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.)
<b> awin</b>	hang <b> awin-an</b> a shaman’s sanctuary
<b> awinan</b> < <b> awin</b> ‘to hang’	shaman’s sanctuary where she hangs her belongings
<b> [aw aw </b>	tack a garment (sew with big stitches) <b> aw aw-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu- aw aw-anay-ku kana kirə</i> Help me to tack the pattern. <b> aw aw-ay</b> [LF] <i>aru-ku  a? a?i-ku qa kipiŋ ?i, ku- aw aw-ay qia na qinəkəran</i> When I am ready to sew a garment, I cut the pattern out of the material. (I tack the pattern.) <i>ku- aw aw-ay na qinəkəran</i> I sew the material with big stitches. (I tack the material.) <b> aw aw-i</b> [Imp LF] <i> aw aw-i!</i> Tack (the garment)!
	<b>mə- aw aw</b> a sewing pattern <b>mə- aw aw</b> [AF] <i>mə- aw aw-ku qa kipiŋ</i> I get the pattern ready. ~ I tack the garment.
<b> aw awsan</b>	bitter squash, <i>Momordica</i> <i>ku- a?usaw na  aw awsan</i> I swallow the bitter squash.
<b> [əb əb </b>	<b>mə- əb əb na wari</b> ~ <b>mə- əb əb na kəmuŋikuŋ</b> 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.)
<b> [əbu </b>	<b>ni- əbu na kawī</b> charcoal (cf. <b> aŋəl</b> ‘charcoal’; <b>a a</b> ‘glowing embers’) <b> a- əbu-an</b> charcoal kiln <i>səmaŋa? qa  a- əbu-an aw tu-abakay qa kawī aw tu-purbuay,</i> <i>ma?ələm la ?i, 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.

[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 sasudən kana inə?* The boats sank in the sea.

*aļuqun na sasudən, m-u-lədən i inə?* The boat is heavy, it sank into the sea.

**pa-lədən** [Caus]

*pa-lədən-an!* Make him dive!

[lədəp]<sub>1</sub>

wash a woman in childbirth

**lədəp-aw** [PF]

*tu-lədəp-aw na babayan na miwalak kana ałumu* The woman in childbirth is washed with a decoction of *Blumea balsamifera* leaves.

**mə-lədəp** [AF]

*mə-lədəp qa ałumu na miwalak na babayan* The woman in childbirth washes herself with a decoction of *Blumea balsamifera* leaves.

[lədəp]<sub>2</sub>

sink (cf. **tənəp** ‘submerge, send to the bottom’; **lədən** ‘dive, sink’)

*m-u-lədəp-ku i inə?* I sank into the sea.

[ləd̥ləd̥]

roll up; rub one’s eyes or nose with a circular movement; swirl

**ləd̥ləd̥-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-ləd̥ləd̥-anay-ku kana ʔabay* Help me to roll the sticky rice dumplings.

**ləd̥ləd̥-aw** [PF]

*ku-ləd̥ləd̥-aw na ʔabay* I rolled the dough into a cylinder to make sticky rice dumplings.

*misiʔə? qa budək ku-maʔa, ku-ləd̥ləd̥-aw ku-maʔa kanku ʔima* I have got some dust in my eye, I rub my eye with my hands.

**ləd̥ləd̥-u** [Imp PF]

*ləd̥ləd̥-u! (tu-tusukan kana isin)* Rub! (the place where the doctor made the injection)

**mə-ləd̥ləd̥** [AF]

*mə-ləd̥ləd̥-ku kanku maʔa* I rub my eyes.

**m-u-ləd̥ləd̥** [Mvt]

*m-u-ləd̥ləd̥-ku kana dinukuʔ* I rolled the sticky rice dumplings, *dinukuʔ*, into a cylinder.

*m-u-ləd̥ləd̥ na ənay* The water swirls.

**pa-ləd̥ləd̥** [Caus]

*pa-ləd̥ləd̥-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-lə-ləgət qa ʔibun* 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 dapal]* The skin of his leg has shortened.

*mu-[əgət na inə?]* ebb tide

*mu-[əgət na [ubiŋ]* 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 kəmuŋiŋ na ʔasəpan]* The sugarcane is peeled.

**[əkab-i]** [Imp LF]

*[əkab-i (qa buaʔ)!]* Peel (the skin of a fruit)!

**[əkab-u]** [Imp PF]

*[əkab-u!]* Peel (a fruit)!

**mə-[əkab]** [AF]

*mə-[əkab-ku kana ʔasəpan]* I peeled the sugarcane.

**[əkaw]**

step over; cross over (cf. **[abat]** 'cross a river, a street'; cf. **[lipas]** 'pass, overtake')

**[a-]əkaw** shall cross

*[a-]əkaw-ku qa kaŋi* I shall cross the river.

**[a-]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 kaŋi]* Help me to cross the river.

**[əkaw-ay]** [LF]

*ku-[əkaw-ay na pitaʔun]* I went through the door.

**mə-[əkaw]** [AF]

*mə-[əkaw-ku kana pitaʔun]* I step over the threshold.

*mə-[a-]əkaw-ku kanantu ʔaʔi kana guŋ* I am stepping over the  
cowpat.

*na mauka i ʔaŋun ʔi, mə-[əkaw kana [a-]əkaw-an, bənabawi 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 kaʔi* I jumped over the stream in one stride.  
*pasa-ləkaw-i na ʔaʔi!* 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’; **kipkip** ‘blink’;  
**laʔilaʔi** ‘brilliant’)  
**mə-ləkɪp-kip** ~ **mə-ləki-ləkɪp** [AF]  
*mə-ləkɪp-kip na maʔa, na tiʔur* The eyes, the stars blink.  
*pakaŋuwayan dəmərur, mə-ləki-ləkɪp na ʔanjit* First it thunders, then  
 the sky is split with lightning.
- pa-ləki-ləkɪp** [Caus]  
*ku-pa-ləki-ləkɪp-aw nantu maʔa* I made his eyes blink.  
*tu-usabakay ɖa ʔuʔəd tu-maʔa, pa-ka-ləkɪp-kip-aw tu-maʔa* 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 kuaʔəŋan i nanali* My mother was infected with a disease.  
*mu-lələp-ku ɖa matatəŋəd* I have lived through war.
- ləman** **sa-ləman** one hundred (animals, objects)  
**ləmu** fierce; nasty  
**ka-ləmu** maybe nasty  
*ka-ləmu idini na ʔaw, an tu-ikakua amaw ‘ka-ləmu-an’ na ʔaw*  
 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’)  
*idini na sabak, ua lənak tu-təmuamuan* In this house, the grand-  
 children will multiply.
- lənak-u** [Imp PF]  
*lənak-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 lubit, 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 dəkai* 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 bali, 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 ŋajidayan* 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 ŋajidayan* 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 walay qa ŋisŋis* The thread cut the hairs of a beard.

[əpa]

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'; **ʔəʔəʔ** '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, qiana [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.

əpa  <sub>2</sub>	pain severe (cf. <b>rapi?</b> ‘tired, painful’; <b>apəl</b> ‘weak’; <b>təlu uk</b> excessive tiredness’)
	<b>mə- a- əpa</b> [AF] <i>mə- a- əpa na ɬaɬək</i> I am racked with pain.
əpə	for whitewash to come off on garments brushed against a wall
	<b>ləpə-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu- əpə-ay ku-kirwan kana bu ənan kana  ibəŋ</i> 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).
	<b>mə- əpə</b> [AF] <i>mə- əpə-ku kanku kirwan kana  ibəŋ</i> Whitewash came off on my clothes when I brushed against the wall (accidentally).
ləpəs	bran; crust of rice
əʔa ab	frighten (cf. <b>gəragər</b> ‘suddenly frighten’)
	<b>ma- əʔa ab</b> [AF] <i>ma- əʔa ab-ku kana unan</i> I am frightened by the snake.
	<b>pa- əʔa ab</b> [Caus] <i>pa- əʔa ab-ay-ku kana unan</i> The snake frightened me. <i>iɬini na unan na pa- əʔa ab kanku</i> This snake is what frightened me. <i>pa- əʔa ab-u!</i> Scare him!
əʔəs	<b>ma- əʔəs</b> thief (cf. <b>kara-tə u tu- ima</b> ‘he has three hands’; <b>bə akas tu- ima</b> ‘his hands are long’) <i>usabakay ɬa ma- əʔəs tu-ruma?</i> A thief broke into his house. <i>mi-rabas nu- əʔəs</i> You steal too many things ~ too much.
əs əs	cover (with a cloth)
	<b>ləs əs-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu- əs əs-anay kana gimpu na dinun</i> The jar has been covered with a cloth by you.
	<b>ləs əs-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku- əs əs-ay na dinun</i> The jar was cover by me.
	<b>mə- əs əs</b> [AF] <i>mə- əs əs-ku kana guliguliyan</i> I covered the jar.
	<b>ni- əs əs-an</b> anything covered with a cloth (usually a jar)
ətə ət	break by twisting in small pieces
	<b>lətə ət-aw</b> [PF] <i>lətə ət-aw na ʔasəpan</i> The sugarcanes have been broken.
	<b>lətə ət-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>lətə ət-i na ʔasəpan!</i> Break the sugarcanes!
	<b>mə- ətə ət</b> [AF] <i>mə- ətə ət-ku kana ʔasəpan</i> I broke the sugarcanes by twisting them.
	<b>mu- ətə ət</b> [ACaus] <i>mu- ətə ət la na ʔasəpan</i> The sugarcanes are broken.
	<b>pa- ətə ət</b> [Caus] <i>pa- ətə ət-an na ʔasəpan!</i> Tell him to break the sugarcanes!

<b>[ətə]ətan</b>	heddles of a weaving loom; tally stick
<b>[liab]</b>	<b>[a-liab-an]</b> beach; coast (cf. <b>[ŋidan]</b> ‘edge, side’) <i>tu-rumaʔ kan ufu adaləp i [a-liab-an]</i> Ushu’s house is close to the seashore.
	<b>maka-[a-liab-an]</b> the seaside <i>maka-[a-liab-an na garan]</i> The crabs stay on the seaside.
	<b>m-u-[a-liaban]</b> ‘going to the sea’, harvest rite performed in July
	<b>si-liab-an</b> on the beach
	<b>s&lt;in&gt;i-liab-an</b> wet beach
<b>liaba</b>	unidentified sp. rice from flooded paddy fields. It is cultivated during the first six months of the year (cf. <b>inlu</b> ‘unidentified summer rice from dry rice paddies’)
<b>liabanay</b>	smooth-skinned lizard
<b>liakutun</b>	short millet (unidentified sp.) <i>akanan ɖa taw, aməli a ɖikətan, a tanʔkar na puʔur</i> It is food for humans, it is not sticky rice, it is dry rice.
<b>lianbu</b>	wax apple, Jumbu air, <i>Eugenia javanica</i> (< Minnan)
<b>[liay]</b>	drunk (cf. <b>sudaw</b> ‘drunk’) <b>atə-[a-liay-an]</b> walk like a drunken person, in ritual context (cf. Cauquelin 2008:319, verse 29-11: <i>atə[a]liayan, atə[a]liyap</i> ‘walk like a drunken person’; <b>atə</b> remains undeciphered) <b>ka-[a-liay]</b> will be drunk <i>təməkə] kana ʔaraw, ka-[a-liay]</i> If you drink wine, you will be drunk. <i>ka-liay, təməkə] kana ʔaraw</i> You drink, you will be drunk.
	<b>ka-liay</b> [Imp] <i>ka-liay!</i> Be drunk!
	<b>ma-liay</b> [AF] <i>ma-liay-ku kana kiakarunan</i> I am drunk with the work. <i>ma-liay kantu biʔasan</i> He is drunk with his fever.
	<b>pa-liay</b> [Caus] <i>pa-liay-aw kana kadaw</i> I am intoxicated by the sun. <i>pa-liay-aw paʔəkə] kana ʔaraw</i> He got drunk because they made him drink.
<b>[libat]</b>	walk next to <b>[ibat-aw]</b> [PF] <i>ku-[ibat-aw na iənanay]</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.
	<b>m-u-[ibat]</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-[ibat-ku kana daʔan]</i> I walked on the sidewalk of the road.
	<b>pa-libat na baʔi</b> a through draught (It is coming in through one door and going out by the other, say the Puyuma.)
	<b>sa-libat-an</b> a row
<b>libəŋ</b>	wall
<b>libun</b>	repay; revenge; wages a <b>libun</b> fruit of the revenge, a salary

- mə-ʎibun** [AF]  
*muka mə-ʎibun-a mar-ʔani* I went to fetch my due for my work at the harvest.
- pa-ʎibun** [Caus]  
*pakarun-kuḏa pasasəlapən isabak saya wari, pa-ʎibun-ay ḏa sa kuḏul paysu* I swept the floor inside the house for one day, I have received one thousand dollars.
- pu-ʎibun** take revenge  
*salətapay ku-ʔimir, ku-pu-ʎibun-aw səmalətap tu-ʔimir* He slapped my cheek, I take revenge and slapped him.
- ʎida**  
 stick one's tongue out  
**ʎida-anay** [I/BF]  
*ku-ʎida-anay ḏa səmaʔ i nanali* I stuck my tongue out at my mother.
- mə-ʎida** [AF]  
*mə-ʎida-ʎida na unan* The snake sticks its tongue out.  
*mə-ʎida-ʎida-ku kananku səmaʔ* I keep on sticking my tongue out.
- pa-ʎida** [Caus]  
*pa-ʎida-u tu-səmaʔ!* Tell him to stick his tongue out!  
**ʎidam** tongue (Ritual term, cf. KaTipul dialect *ʎidam* 'tongue'.) (cf. **səmaʔ** 'tongue' in Nanwang Puyuma dialect)
- ʎidənun**  
 blackberry tree  
*ʎidənun kəma-ta, səmaḡaʔ ḏa parpar kana dawa* The blackberry tree, *Lidenun*, we say, is used to make the pestle for shelling millet.
- ʎidʎid**  
 pull hard  
**ʎidʎid-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-ʎidʎid-anay-ku kana basikaw* Help me to pull the bamboo.
- ʎidʎid-aw** [PF]  
*ku-ʎidʎid-aw kəməḏəḡ na basikaw* The bamboo is pulled hard by me.
- ʎidʎid-u** [Imp PF]  
*ʎidʎid-u!* Pull hard!
- mə-ʎidʎid** [AF]  
*mə-ʎidʎid-ku ḏa waḡtuy* I pulled the bamboo, *wangTuy*, hard.
- ʎidḡ**  
 earring  
*patiuatiu na ʎidḡ* The earrings dangle.
- ʎidʎidḡan**  
 < **ʎidḡ** 'earring'  
*Leucas chinensi*, (Retz.) R. Brown  
*asua ḏien ʔi, na ʎidʎidḡan, tu-patəkəlay na babayan na kurnay kana buʎan, ʔinaba* Formerly, women who had their period, drank a decoction of this plant, and it relieved their pain.
- ʎigaṭən**  
 nettle tree, *Dendrocnide meyeniana* (Walp.) Chew  
*ʎigaṭən kəma-ta, mipadawak nantu biraʔ* Nettle tree, *LigaTen*, we say, its leaves contain poison. [Puyuma explain: 'The poison hurts a long time.']
- ʎigu**  
 renown; saintly reputation  
**kar-ʎigu** be close to sainthood

	<i>patəqəl tu-pinaḡəran, qɪama kar-ḷigu-ḷigu na ɬaw</i> His spirit is upright, he is close to sainthood.
	<b>mi-a-ḷigu</b> have some saintly repute <i>mi-a-ḷigu taytaw</i> He has some kinds of saintliness.
	<b>mu-ḷigu na tiḷil ~ tiḷil na mi-a-ḷigu</b> the Bible
	<b>mutu-ḷigu</b> be transformed into a saintly person <i>mutu-ḷigu-ḷigu taytaw</i> He has acquired some kinds of saintliness.
<b>ḷikabuḡ</b>	one of the eight Puyuma villages; Chinese Lichia 利嘉 for the administration
<b>ḷikaḷik</b>	wag the tail <b>ma-ḷikaḷik</b> [AF] <i>ma-ḷikaḷik tu-ikur</i> He wags his tail. <b>pa-ḷikaḷik</b> [Caus] <i>tu-pa-ḷikaḷik-aw tu-ikur kana suan səmaḡaḷ tu-pakanay qə akanan</i> The dog wagged his tail because he was pleased to be fed.
<b>ḷikap</b> <sub>1</sub>	roam around; make rounds (cf. ʔibat ‘roam around’) <b>ḷikap-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>babərək-ku la, nu-ḷikap-anay nanku ruma?</i> I am leaving, you keep an eye on my house. <b>ḷikap-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-ḷikap-aw kana kinsas</i> the police surveillance <b>ḷikap-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ḷikap-u!</i> Look after (this)!
<b>ḷikap</b> <sub>2</sub>	<b>mə-ḷikap</b> [AF] <i>mə-ḷikap na yawan i qəkal</i> The chief goes round the streets of the village. (He keeps an eye out.) wake for deceased (cf. ɬaʔəp ‘wake for deceased’) <b>mə-ḷikap</b> [AF] <i>auka-ku mə-ḷikap-a kana minaḡay na ɬaw</i> I am on my way to wake for deceased.
<b>ḷikasaw</b>	type of dance in which the dancers are alone and throw their arms in front <b>ka-ḷi&lt;a&gt;kasaw</b> will dance <i>andaman, ka-ḷi&lt;a&gt;kasaw-ku</i> Tomorrow, I shall dance the <i>maLikasaw</i> dance. <b>kar-ḷi&lt;a&gt;kasaw</b> dance together <i>kar-ḷi&lt;a&gt;kasaw na qinəkəlanan</i> The villagers dance <i>maLikasaw</i> . <b>kar-ḷi&lt;a&gt;kasaw!</b> dance! <b>ma-ḷikasaw</b> [AF] <i>ma-ḷikasaw na walak</i> The children do the dance <i>kasayaḷan na wari garəm, ma-ḷi&lt;a&gt;kasaw na walak, na qinəkəlanan</i> It is a joyful day, the children and the villagers dance.
<b>ḷikaw</b>	curve; bend; winding <b>ḷikaw-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-ḷikaw-anay i təmamataw shətiang qə ʔuway</i> Someone help Shetiang’s father to bend the rattan.

- likaw-aw** [PF]  
*tu-likaw-aw na ?uway dadaway qa punun* The rattan is bent to make a basket.
- ma-likaw** [AF]  
*ma-likaw tu-aŋər* His character is twisted.  
*ma-likaw tu-dapal kəmakawaŋ* His path is strange.  
*ma-likaw-likaw tu-kawaŋ kana ma?iay* The drunkard's path is winding.
- mu-likaw-likaw** [ACaus]  
*mu-likaw-likaw na da?an* The road has sharp bends.
- likədan**  
**mu-likaw na bu?an** crescent moon  
 clay hearth; fireplace made of three stones in the field or the mountain  
*ubəliŋan na likədan* 'The clay hearth rots.' (It means 'You are lazy.')
- likədan-aw** [PF]  
*tu-likədan-aw na barasa?* The stones make the stove.
- mə-likədan** [AF]  
*mə-likədan-ku* I made a clay hearth.  
*mə-likədan qa barasa?* Stones have been used to build the hearth.
- likə**  
 one unit each (cf. **kara-sa** 'single, only one')  
**ma-?a-likə** several persons have one unit each  
*ma-?a-likə-mi qa puran* We, each, have an areca nut.
- pa-?a-likə** [Caus]  
*ku-pa-?a-likə-ay pa?ə[?ə] qa puran* I gave each of them an areca nut to chew.
- liki**  
 hide (for persons) (cf. **lasəd** 'hide for persons'; **?ulək** 'hide')
- liki-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-?a-liki-anay-ku qia kana walak* Hide the children a moment for me (while I am gone).
- liki-aw** [PF]  
*ku-?a-liki-aw na walak* I hide the children (from their father).
- m-u-liki** [Mvt]  
*m-u-?a-liki-ku kan araytay* I hide from Araytay.
- likud**  
 behind  
**a-likud-an** a person behind  
*a-likud-an taytaw* This person is behind.  
**kiaŋuwayan, pa-ka-?i<a>kuq-an** first, then  
**likud<a>kuq-an ~ ?iku-likud-an ~ ikur-kur** last  
**likud-an** back (anat.)  
*nana nanku likud-an* my back ache  
*u-likud i likud-an kanku!* Go behind me!  
**mi-a-likud** have turned back  
*mi-a-likud la i punapunan* He is dead. (Lit. 'He has turned his back to the world.')
- m-u-ki-likud-an** go on the back of  
**pa-ka-?i<a>kuq-an** on someone's back



- na [aw na pasa]a? kanku, sagar pa-ka-[i<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.
- [ilil]** hunt  
**mə-[ilu]** [AF]  
*na suan saigu mə-[ilu] kana babuy* The dog knows how to hunt the  
boar.
- [ilu-aw]** [PF]  
*tu-[ilu-aw na babuy kana suan* Its hunt of the dog is the boar.  
come and help; assist (cf. **pu-laŋ** 'protect, help'; **pasabay** 'help')
- [iliu]** **[iliu-anay]** [I/BF]  
*tu-[iliu-anay-ku kan isaw* Isaw came and helped me.
- mi-[iliu]** have help  
*mi-[iliu-ku kana pualasakan* I have helped at the shamans' annual  
festival, *pualasakan*.  
*a mi-a-[iliu]* Someone is coming to help.  
*qua mi-[iliu-a i isaw kananku ruma?* Isaw comes to help me build  
my house.
- ni-[iliu-an]** participation  
*nanku -[iliu-an]* my participation
- [ima]** 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.

	<i>tu-ni-[ima-[y]an kan aliwaki</i> Things made thanks to Aliwaki's manual dexterity.
	<b>pu-a-<i>lima</i></b> a ring, gloves, things on hands <i>pu-a-[ima-ku mukua i ?uma kikaruna</i> I wear gloves to go and work in the fields.
<b><i>lima</i><sub>2</sub></b>	five <b><i>lima</i></b> is only used to refer to the number five. In counting objects or any derivations, the base for five is <i>luaʔ</i> .
<b><i>limudus</i><sub>1</sub></b> < <b><i>ludus</i></b> 'apex'	sharp <b><i>[limudumudus tu-ludus kana qənan</i></b> the peak of a mountain
<b><i>limudus</i><sub>2</sub></b> < <b><i>ludus</i></b> 'apex'	name of one of the two bamboos in a shaman's room (the <i>Limudus</i> is the parasol, <i>lemung</i> , of the spirits)
<b><i>limudus</i><sub>3</sub></b> < <b><i>ludus</i></b> 'apex'	name of a hunting ground (The <i>kinutuL</i> men's house of the <i>balangato</i> household owned this hunting ground. <i>tu-ʔataəkaw na buʔuʔ ʔi, [limudus, kəma-ta, kanʔi</i> We used to cut a lot of bamboos, <i>buLuq</i> , ( <i>Thyrsostachys siamensis</i> ), there, the lowest part of the stem is called <i>Limudus</i> —because it is sharp.)
<b>[<i>linaw</i>]</b>	whirl (for water) <b><i>in-u-[linaw-an na ənay</i></b> eddies <b><i>m-u-[linaw [Mvt]</i></b> <i>m-u-[linaw-naw na ənay</i> The water whirls round and round.
<b>[<i>linay</i>]</b>	play <b><i>ka-[a-[linay-an</i></b> toy, time to play <b><i>ka-[linay-aw [PF]</i></b> <i>ku-ka-[ina-[linay-aw</i> I might play. <i>tu-ka-[linay-aw qa walak i isaw</i> Isaw might play with children. <b><i>ka-[ina-[linay-an</i></b> amusement park <b><i>ma-[a-[linay</i></b> age-set of 2-5 year-old children <b><i>ma-[linay [AF]</i></b> <i>ma-[linay-ku</i> I played. <i>ma-[ina-[linay-ku qa ka-[a-[linay-an</i> I am playing a lot with toys.
<b><i>linək</i></b>	damp <i>aʔi ʔia marum pasəkət na kirwan, ʔiama [linək</i> The clothes are not yet dry, so they are still damp.
<b><i>linkiu</i></b>	strong chili pepper (small) (cf. <b><i>t&lt;əm&gt;atəkir</i></b> 'very hot chili') <i>nana na [linkiu</i> The <i>Linkiu</i> chili is strong.
<b>[<i>linuŋ</i>]</b>	hole; pothole <b><i>ka-[inu-[linuŋ</i></b> a lot of potholes <i>ka-[inu-[linuŋ na ʔa[an</i> There are potholes in the road. <b><i>mu-[linuŋ [ACaus]</i></b> <i>mu-[linuŋ na danaw, dəmirus na guŋ</i> There is water in the hole, the ox washes.
<b><i>liŋa</i></b>	beauty spot (black, no excrescence) (cf. <b><i>puʔut</i></b> 'beauty spot, excrescence') <b><i>liŋa</i></b> nickname 'someone who has a black beauty spot' <b><i>mi-[liŋa</i></b> have a black beauty spot

- mu-*liŋa*** [ACaus]  
*mu-*liŋa* kana *lutuŋ 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.’]  
**|*liŋa*|** swing; shake one’s head (cf. ***lius*** ‘drill, pierce while turning, turn round’; ***liud*** ‘spin round’)  
***liŋa*|*liŋ*-aw** [PF]  
*tu-*liŋa*|*liŋ*-aw tu-*təqək** She sways her bottom.  
*tu-*liŋa*|*liŋ*-aw na *katəŋaɖawan kana marturus** The bicycle saddle swivels. (It has been badly bolted on.)  
*kəmakawan na bu|abu|ayan, tu-*liŋa*|*liŋ*-aw tu-*aliuŋ** When the lady walks, she swings her handbag.  
**ma-*liŋa*|*liŋ*** [AF]  
*maʔumuy i nanali, kimaɖayar-ta saigu, ma-*liŋa*|*liŋ* aw təmiutiŋ tu-taŋuru* 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-*liŋa*|*liŋ*-ku i qənan* I go round in circles on the mountain.  
**m-u-*liŋa*|*liŋ*** [Mvt]  
*m-u-*liŋa*|*liŋ* na ɬaw i qənan* The person went round in circles on the mountains.  
**|*liŋ*ida** wooden bowl  
*|*liŋ*ida sinəŋaʔ kana kawi, kadapar sinəŋaʔ kana rattan* The bowl is carved out of wood, and the *kadapar* dish is made out of rattan.  
**|*liŋ*idan** edge; side (cf. ***ŋidi|an*** ‘edge’; ***la-|iab-an*** ‘beach, coast’; ***ɬapiŋiran*** ‘the side, the edge’)  
*|*liŋ*idan kana inəʔ* the seaside  
*|*liŋ*idan kana papaɖaran* the edge of the table  
**mu-*liŋ*idan** [ACaus]  
*mu-*liŋ*idan na pa|iɖiŋ* The car is parked on the side of the road.  
 bamboo (sp.), *Bambusa multiplex* (Lour.) Raeusch.  
 (The *LignTi* and *LapLap* varieties of creeping bamboo are used for making baskets.)  
 [Puyuma explain: *səmaŋaʔ qə kadapar, qə takaɖ* ‘One makes *kadapar* and *takaD* from it.’]  
**|*li*pas|** pass; overtake (cf. ***labat*** ‘cross a river, a street’; ***ləkaw*** ‘step over; across’)  
***li*pas-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-*li*pas-anay-ku kana da|an* Help me to cross the street.  
***li*pas-aw** [PF]  
*ku-*li*pas-aw-yu i da|an* I passed next to you on the road.  
***li*pas-u** [Imp PF]  
*|*li*pas-u!* Pass it!  
**ma-*li*pas** [AF]  
*ma-*la-|li*pas-mi i da|an* We are passing each other on the road.  
**m-u-*li*pas** [Mvt]

	<p><i>m-u-[a]-lipas-ku kanu iʔ, aʔi-yu mənaʔu kanku</i> I overtook you, you did not see me.</p> <p><i>m-u-[lipas-ku kana kaʔi</i> I walked along the river.</p> <p><i>m-u-[lipas la na ʔami</i> The year is gone.</p> <p><i>m-u-[lipas la ʔa sabuʔan</i> a month ago</p> <p><i>tu-ʔinuayan kan duliən, m-u-[lipas la ʔa sabuʔan</i> Dulian came a month ago.</p>
lipəsən	<p><b>pa-lipas</b> [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-lipas na tuki</i> The time is gone.</p> <p>show in lifting up (ritual term, &lt; KaTipul dialect <i>lipense</i> ‘lift up’) (cf. <b>ʔiʔiʔ</b> ‘show’; <b>pa-naʔu</b> ‘show’)</p>
	<p><b>lipəsən-anay</b> [I/BF]</p> <p><i>tu-lipəsən-anay kana təmararamaw na puran</i> The shamans showed the betel nuts.</p>
	<p><b>lipəsən-aw</b> [PF]</p> <p><i>ku-lipəsən-aw na puran</i> The areca nuts are shown by me.</p>
liplip	<p><b>pa-lipəsən</b> [Caus]</p> <p><i>ku-pa-lipəsən-anay na puran kana təmararamaw</i> I showed the betel nuts to the shamans.</p>
	<p>surround an object with something long and flexible (rope)</p>
	<p><b>liplip-anay</b> [I/BF]</p> <p><i>liplip-anay na tatiʔuʔ kana binariaw</i> The string is around the sticky rice dumplings.</p>
lipud	<p><b>liplip-ay</b> [LF]</p> <p><i>tu-liplip-ay-ku ʔa unan</i> A snake coiled round me.</p>
	<p><b>liplip-u</b> [Imp PF]</p> <p><i>liplip-u!</i> Surround it!</p>
	<p><b>mə-liplip</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>mə-liplip-ku ʔa tatiʔuʔ kana kawi</i> I put a rope round the tree.</p>
lipud	<p>coil neatly</p>
	<p><b>lipud-aw</b> [PF]</p> <p><i>ku-lipud-aw ku-ʔaʔək</i> I have curled my body up on itself.</p>
	<p><b>mə-lipud</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>mə-lipud-ku ʔa tatiʔuʔ</i> I coiled a rope (on the ground, around my arm).</p>
liput	<p><b>m-u-lipud</b> [Mvt]</p> <p><i>m-u-lipud ku-ʔaʔək</i> My body is curled up.</p>
	<p><b>pa-lipud</b> [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-lipud-an (na tatiʔuʔ)!</i> Tell him to coil (the rope)!</p>
	<p>carry in a piece of cloth or paper; wrap up</p>
	<p><b>ki-liput</b> get wrapped up</p> <p><i>ki-liput ʔanantu ʔanuruʔ, pinuʔəməl na lisəʔa</i> He has wrapped his head because he has applied a lotion against lice.</p>
	<p><b>liput-aw</b> [PF]</p> <p><i>ku-liput-aw na puatəməl</i> The medicine has been wrapped in a cloth by me.</p>

- lipuʔ-u** [Imp PF]  
*[lipuʔ-u! Wrap it up!*  
**ni-lipuʔ** bundle  
*ni-lipuʔ kana jinbun qa paʔaka* Meat has been wrapped in a newspaper.
- tu-la-lipuʔ kana walak ~ pa-ka-da-daʔus ~ nantu ma-tina kana qaʔək**  
 placenta  
 open one's eyes; look carefully
- ka-liʔaʔ** [Imp]  
*ka-liʔaʔ! Open (your eyes)!*  
**liʔaʔ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-liʔaʔ-aw ku-maʔa* I opened my eyes wide.
- liʔaʔ-u** [Imp PF]  
*[liʔaʔ-u (na maʔa)! Open (your eyes)!*  
**mə-liʔaʔ** [AF]  
*mə-liʔaʔ na maʔa, na ʔapuʔ* The eyes, the flowers opened.  
*aʔi ʔia ʔəməkəʔ kana kurisəpa ʔi, aʔi muaʔi mə-liʔaʔ ku-maʔa* Until I have drunk my tea, my eyes do not want to open.
- pa-liʔaʔ** [Caus]  
*pa-liʔaʔ-aw ku-maʔa kana isiŋ puʔaʔəməʔ* The doctor opened my eyes to put drops in them.
- liʔin**  
 feed mouthful by mouthful (cf. **ʔagut** 'eat one mouthful at a time in ritual context')  
**mar-pa-liʔin** be fed mouthful by mouthful by someone  
*mar-pa-liʔin kana kuaʔəŋ na ʔaw* The sick person is fed one mouthful at a time.
- pa-liʔin** [Caus]  
*pa-la-liʔin-ku kana kuaʔəŋ na ʔaw* I am feeding the sick person, one mouthful at a time.  
*ku-pa-liʔin-ay kana kuaʔəŋ na ʔaw* I have fed the sick person one mouthful at a time.  
*nu-pa-liʔin-ay-ku qa puran* Help me to feed him with betel nuts one at a time.
- liʔliʔ**  
 search; show (cf. **pa-naʔu** 'show'; **liʔəsən** 'show')  
**liʔliʔ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-liʔliʔ-aw tu-aliuʔ* Her bag has been searched by me.
- liʔliʔ-u** [Imp PF]  
*[liʔliʔ-u! Show!*  
**mə-liʔliʔ** [AF]  
*mə-liʔ-a-liʔ-ku kantu aliuʔ* I am searching in her bag.  
*i m-a-liʔ-a-liʔ mə-liʔliʔ ʔa a-liʔliʔ* The *maLiaqLi* household searches in the rice granary.
- pa-liʔliʔ** [Caus]  
*pa-liʔliʔ-ku* I make someone look at.  
*pa-liʔliʔ-an (tu-aliuʔ)!* Tell him to look at (his bag)!

	<b>pa-ɿʔɿʔ</b> a rite done by the male officiant while searching for the cause of a trouble
<b>ɿsaw</b>	water (Ritual term, cf. Cauquelin 2008:229, verse 15-34: <i>ɿsaw, bulu</i> ‘water’.)
	<b>mi-a-ɿsaw</b> river’s spirit (During the Catholic mass, ‘water’ is translated <i>Lisaw</i> .)
<b>ɿɿʔaɿɿ</b>	roll on the ground
	<b>ka-ɿɿʔaɿɿ</b> [Imp] <i>ka-ɿɿʔaɿɿ!</i> Sit him on the ground!
	<b>ɿɿʔaɿɿ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-ɿɿʔaɿɿ-anay na guŋ kana ɿɿʔa?</i> I rolled the ox in the mud.
	<b>ma-ɿɿʔaɿɿ</b> [AF] <i>ma-ɿɿʔaɿɿ i darəʔ na walak</i> The child rolled on the ground.
	<b>pa-ɿɿʔaɿɿ</b> [Caus] <i>tu-pa-ɿɿʔaɿɿ-aw-ku kan isaw</i> Isaw pushed me over. <i>pa-ɿɿʔaɿɿ-aw na guŋ</i> The zebu was put on the ground. <i>pa-ɿɿʔaɿɿ-an i duliɛn kana ɿɿʔa?</i> Roll Dulkan in the mud!
<b>ɿɿʔuŋ</b> <sub>1</sub>	fence in (cf. <b>rabak</b> ‘encroach on, encircle’)
	<b>ɿɿʔuŋ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-ɿɿʔuŋ-anay-ku ɿa guŋ</i> Help me to fence in the oxen.
	<b>ɿɿʔuŋ-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-ɿɿʔuŋ-ay na liuŋ</i> I fenced in the pigs.
	<b>ni-ɿɿʔuŋ-an na liuŋ</b> the pigs are fenced in
	<b>pa-ɿɿʔuŋ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ɿɿʔuŋ-anay na liuŋ</i> The pigs have been fenced in.
	<b>u-ɿɿʔuŋ!</b> Fence in!
<b>ɿɿʔuŋ</b> <sub>2</sub>	the name of a household
<b>ɿɿʔaɿɿ</b>	dangle for round objects (cf. <b>tiuatɿu</b> ‘dangle, swing for all objects’; <b>biŋ-a-biŋ</b> ‘float, hang down, dangle, sway’; <b>pay-a-pay</b> ‘float in the wind, sway’)
	<b>ɿɿu-a-ɿɿu-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-ɿɿu-a-ɿɿu-aw na ɿiɿiŋ</i> The earrings dangle.
	<b>ma-ɿɿu-a-ɿɿu</b> [AF] <i>ma-ɿɿu-a-ɿɿu tu-buʔu kana maʔinayan</i> The man’s testicles dangle.
<b>ɿiud</b>	spin round (ritual term) (cf. <b>ɿius</b> ‘drill, pierce while turning’; <b>ɿiŋ-a-ɿiŋ</b> ‘whirl, swing’) (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>ti-ɿiusaw, ti-ɿiudaw</i> ‘I spin round and round’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:179, verse 9-34.)
<b>ɿiuma</b>	the hooked part of the sickle (cf. <b>kiadakud</b> ‘short-handled billhook with a curved blade’; <b>saridiu</b> ‘short-handled sickle with a curved blade, billhook.’ The dyad in ritual context is <i>saridiu, ɿiuma</i> ; cf. Cauquelin 2008:180, verse 9-35.)
<b>ɿius</b>	drill; pierce while turning; turn round (cf. <b>ɿiud</b> ‘spin round’; <b>ɿiŋ-a-ɿiŋ</b> ‘whirl, swing’)
	<b>ɿa-ɿius-an</b> a drill
	<b>ɿius-anay</b> [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 [aŋuru?* 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 [akubakuban 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.)  
*uliŋul na [iutu* The ylang-ylang flowers are strongly scented.
- [iwaʔda**  
 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 kawɪ 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. **[uŋas** 'uncover, take off, lift up'; **[apus** 'take off, undress, untie')

- ka-*lua*lu** will be naked  
*biʔas na wari, ka-*lua*lu na baŋsaran* When it is hot, the warriors will go nude.
- ka-*lua*lu** [Imp]  
*ka-*lua*lu!* Take your clothes off!
- lua*u-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-*lua*u-anay nanku walak* You undress my child.
- ma-*lua*lu** [AF]  
*ma-*lua*lu na manuðən* The baby is naked.
- pa-*lua*lu-aw** [Caus]  
*tu-pa-*lua*lu-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.
- ubi*ʔ**  
 skin; bark of a tree  
*makuris tu-*ubi*ʔ* 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)
- |*ub*uŋ|**  
 molt (cf. *ubus* ‘molt’)
- m-u-*ub*uŋ** [Mvt]  
*m-u-*ub*uŋ tu-*ubi*ʔ kana unan* The snake’s skin sloughed off the snake.
- |*ubus*|**  
 molt (cf. *ub*uŋ ‘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).
- |*u*ɖu|**  
 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.



	<b>[udu-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-[udu-[udu-aw na kirwan</i> The clothes are folded by me.
	<b>[udu-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>[udu-[udu-i!</i> Roll up!
	<b>ma-[udu</b> [AF] <i>ma-[udu-[udu na kirwan</i> The clothes are messy.
	<b>ma-[udu-an</b> 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. <b>ma?iɖaŋ</b> ‘old’)
	<b>pa-[udu</b> [Caus] <i>pa-[udu-[udu-an na basu!an!</i> Tell him to roll up the mat!
<b>[udu?an</b>	annular (means as well ‘put all fingers together’)
<b>[udus</b>	finish; apex (cf. <b>udu?</b> ‘mountain range’) <i>[imudumudus, tu-[udus kana ɖənan</i> Limudumudus, the peak of a mountain.
	<b>m-u-[udus</b> [Mvt] <i>aɖi-ku ɖia m-u-[udus nanku kiakarunan</i> I have not yet reached the end of my work. <i>m-u-[udus la na ?ami</i> The year is ending.
	<b>pu-[udus</b> 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 ba!aŋaw</i> Finally, I arrive in Taitung. (I have been to different places before.)
<b>[ukap</b>	<b>sa-[ukap-an ~ sa da!ukapan</b> handspan (unit of measure used for the wild boars’ snout)
	<b>da!ukap</b> palm of the hand
<b>[ukənuʈ</b>	seaweeds, algae
<b>[uʈuʈ]₁</b>	ripe
	<b>ma-[uʈuʈ</b> [AF] <i>ma-[uʈuʈ na katawa</i> The papaya is ripe. <i>ma-[uʈuʈ ɖa piniaŋəran</i> She has a good character.
	<b>pa-[uʈuʈ</b> [Caus] <i>asua ɖien, pa-[uʈuʈ-ta kana kiɖa sunuŋanay kana puabərasan, ?ari?i ma-[uʈuʈ</i> In old times, we put the sugar apple inside the rice basket, so it would ripen quickly. <i>tu-pa-[uʈuʈ-ay ɖa gas na bəlbəl, pa!amu ma-[uʈuʈ</i> He heats the bananas with gas so they ripen more quickly.
<b>[uʈuʈ]₂</b>	<b>ma-[uʈuʈ</b> yellow color (cf. <b>mi!anaŋ</b> ‘yellow’) <i>an ma-[uʈuʈ tu-ɖədad kana katawa ?i, ma-[uʈuʈ la</i> When the papaya turns yellow, it is ripe.
<b>[uʈun]</b>	curl up (e.g. a mat) <b>mu-[uʈun</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-[uʈun na basu!an</i> The mats is curled up.

	<b>ni-<i>lu</i>un-an</b> a curly thing <i>tu-ni-<i>lu</i>un-an kana ʔarəm</i> the pangolin's rolled-up form.
<b>[uman]</b>	old (for objects) <b>ma-<i>luman</i></b> is old <i>ma-<i>luman la na pa</i>idiŋ</i> The car is old.
<b>[umay<sub>1</sub>]</b>	rice, generic term (cf. <b>ʔasal</b> , <b>puʔur</b> , <b>bəras</b> , <b>tinalək</b> , <b>sa</b> linunu, <b>uraimay</b> 'different varieties of rice') <i>pakadaw-ku ɖa <i>umay</i></i> I spread out the rice in the sun.
<b>[umay<sub>2</sub>]</b>	<b>pu-a-<i>lumay-an</i></b> granary (cf. <b>a</b> liʔliʔ 'granary') spear (ritual term) (cf. <b>tu</b> lag 'spear'; <b>lakit</b> '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 <i>ɖa ka</i> umay, <i>ɖa ka</i> tu <sub>1</sub> lag, 'the spear' cf. Cauquelin 2008:265, verse 20-42.)
<b>[umu</b> ud	cylindrical <i>bu</i> lay <i>tu-<i>lumu</i>ud</i> Her fullness is nice. <b>mu-<i>lumu</i>ud</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-<i>lumu</i>ud na basikaw, na turak</i> The tree, the pillar is round. <i>mu-<i>lumu</i>ud tu-ɖa</i> ɖək She is plump.
<b>[umut]</b>	purse up (one's mouth, one's anus) <b>[a-<i>lumut-an</i></b> anus <b>m-u-<i>lumut</i></b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-<i>lumut na [a-<i>lumut-an</i>, na indan</i></i> The anus, the mouth purse up.
<b>[unas]</b>	play with <b>ma-<i>lunas</i></b> [AF] <i>ma-<i>lunas-ku kana walak</i></i> I play ~ played with the children.
<b>[uŋadan]</b>	name of a household (According to the Puyuma, probably from <i>Lingada</i> 'bowl'.)
<b>[uŋas]</b>	uncover; take off; lift up (cf. <b>lapus</b> 'take off, undress, untie'; <b>lua</b> lu 'naked'; <b>buar</b> 'dispel sadness, relieve, untie, take off') <b>[uŋas-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-<i>uŋas-anay-ku kana ʔarub</i></i> Help me to get rid of the duvet. <b>[uŋas-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-<i>uŋas-aw tu-ʔarub kan isaw</i></i> I took off Isaw's blanket. <b>[uŋas-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-<i>uŋas-ay ɖa ʔarub i isaw</i></i> I removed (part) of a blanket on Isaw. <b>[uŋas-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>uŋas-i tu-paisi</i> ʔaw na walak! Open the child's trousers so he can urinate! <b>mə-<i>uŋas</i></b> [AF] <i>mə-<i>uŋas-ku kana ka</i>ʔakaʔ I lifted up my trousers. <b>mu-<i>uŋas</i></b> [ACaus] <i>mu-<i>uŋas na ka</i>ʔakaʔ, aw misi</i>ʔ The trousers are opened to urinate. <b>pa-<i>uŋas</i></b> [Caus] <i>pa-<i>uŋas-an tu-ka</i>ʔakaʔ Tell him to lift up his trousers.</i></i>

<b>[uŋpaw]</b>	long sleeveless jacket (< Chinese) <i>kanḍu kana wari na babayan ?i, tu-kasuaw tu-<b>[uŋpaw]</b>, 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.
<b>[upas]</b> <b>[lupaw]</b>	peach; apricot dizzy and nauseated <b>ka-lupaw</b> will feel dizzy <i>saḍu nu-kiakarunan, ka-[a-lupaw nu-taŋuru?</i> You work a lot, your head will be dizzy. <b>[upaw-an]</b> dizziness <i>pakirəb-ku [upaw-an]</i> I often have dizziness. <b>ma-lupaw</b> be dizzy <i>ma-[upaw ku-taŋuru?</i> My head is dizzy.
<b>[uʔ]</b>	tears <i>tu-[uʔ kana ?udal</i> 'The rain's tears.' This is the way Puyuma call the unidentified gelatinous plant, <i>taquper</i> . <b>mi-[uʔ]</b> have tears <i>mi-[uʔ tu-maŋa</i> His eyes have tears.
<b>[uʔum]</b> <b>[luʔuʔ]<sub>1</sub></b>	vital energy <b>pu-[uʔum]</b> reinforce vital energy, can be of a human being or the village embroider; knit; tangle (hair, threads) <b>[uʔuʔ-u]</b> [Imp PF] <i>[uʔuʔ-u!</i> Embroider! <b>mə-[uʔuʔ]</b> [AF] <i>mə-[uʔuʔ-ku ɖa katiŋ</i> I embroidered gaiters. <b>mu-[uʔuʔ]</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-[uʔuʔ na waŋay, nanku ʔarbu</i> The threads, my hair are tangled. <b>ni-[uʔuʔ-an]</b> embroideries, knittings <i>tu-ni-[uʔuʔ-an kan muya</i> Muya's knitting <b>pa-[uʔuʔ]</b> [Caus] <i>pa-[uʔuʔ-an na kabuŋ kan taina</i> (Go and tell) your mother to embroider the hat.
<b>[luʔuʔ]<sub>2</sub></b>	muddle <b>[uʔuʔ-ay]</b> [LF] <i>[uʔuʔ-ay na ŋai kana indan</i> The words are muddled. <b>mə-[uʔuʔ]</b> [AF] <i>mə-[uʔuʔ na ŋai</i> The words are muddled. <b>mu-[uʔuʔ-an]</b> worries <i>mu-banban la nanku mu-[uʔuʔ-an</i> My worries have disappeared.
<b>[usu]</b>	underneath (ritual term) (< KaTipul dialect <i>[usu]</i> 'down, below')
<b>[utia]</b>	<b>i-[usu]</b> spirits of the underworld (cf. <b>i-darəʔ</b> 'spirit of the underworld') China (Also identifies Chinese who came before 1949.)
<b>[utuŋ]</b>	monkey <i>kurutuŋ-ku kana <b>[utuŋ]</b> i pu-a-[utuŋ-an</i> I stay with the monkey in the monkey place.

	<b>kuaɭəŋ kana ɭutuŋ</b>	‘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.’]
<b>mabaɭiw</b>	<b>pu-a-ɭutuŋ-an</b>	place where the monkey is put in the boys’ dormitory
<b>maɖamiɖam na apuy</b>		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. <b>latuŋ na kawi</b> ‘dead roots of a tree’)
<b>maka</b>		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
<b>maka-bəʔaʔan</b>		twenty
<b>maka-iwa</b>		ninety
<b>makayun</b>		unidentified zebu (< KaTipul dialect according to Puyuma) [Puyuma say ‘These zebras come from abroad, and are very large.’]
<b>makatunu</b>		small, very spirited zebu
<b>makəɭəŋ</b>		name of a household [Puyuma say ‘It may come from <i>keLekeLengan</i> small intestines.’]
<b>maku</b>		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?
<b>malagəsag</b>		horizon (obsolete term)
<b>maɭi</b>		football
<b>maɭipusapus na baɭi</b>		twine; tornado
	<i>idini 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-təʔəbaw 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.
<b>maɭiaʔɭiʔ</b>		name of a household (< <b>aɭiʔɭiʔ</b> ‘granary’?)
<b>maman</b>		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’.)
<b>mamawan</b>		soul (ritual term) (cf. <b>tinabawan</b> ‘soul’; in ritual context, we can hear <i>matənabaw</i> , <i>matənkin</i> ; <i>tinanabawan</i> , <i>matanaban</i> )
<b>maməs</b>		easy; soft (cf. <b>apəl</b> ‘soft’)
	<i>maməs-ku abaɭu</i>	I forget easily.
	<i>maməs tu-aŋəʔ</i>	He cries easily (for the slightest reason).
	<i>maməs na buaʔ</i>	The fruit is soft.

<b>mananagan</b>	a very small bird, black and white [Puyuma explain: ‘ <i>spililiu</i> ’, <i>ʔinaba nanta kaway</i> , ‘ <i>tititi</i> ’, <i>kuatis tu-ŋai kana ʔayam</i> ‘Whenever it cries <i>spililiu</i> our journey will be fine, whenever it goes <i>tititi</i> , it is a bad ‘word’ (‘a bad journey’).]
<b>manasaw</b>	young man (ritual term) (cf. <b>baŋsaran</b> ‘young man of marriageable age’) (The term <i>manasaw</i> can tentatively be decomposed as <i>mana-</i> ‘undeciphered prefix’ and <i>saw</i> < <i>ʔaw</i> ‘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 <i>LangiT</i> (< PAn * <i>langiC</i> ‘sky’) corresponds to <i>Langis</i> in the ritual texts (L. Sagart, p.c.). There are other examples, the terms used daily for ‘to widen’ is <i>TulTul</i> , ‘to add’ is <i>tulu</i> whereas the shamans use <i>sul(i)</i> or <i>sul(ə)</i> , ‘to add’.)
<b>manay</b>	<b>manay</b> what? things <i>manay nu-niakan?</i> What have you eaten? <i>tu-bətbətaw tu-manay</i> He bound his things. <b>arə-ma-manay?</b> like what? <i>arə-ma-manay iqi na walu?</i> What does this candy taste like? <b>i-manay</b> who? <i>i-manay na bəray qa puran kan isaw?</i> Who has given a betel nut to Isaw? <b>kan-manay?</b> to whom <i>kan-manay iqi na aliuʔ?</i> Who does this bag belong to? <i>iqini ʔi, nantaw kan-manay?</i> Who does this thing belongs to? <i>nantaw, nantaw kan aliwaki</i> To him, to Aliwaki. <b>pia-manay-an</b> many things <b>p&lt;in&gt;u-manay-an</b> a lot of things <i>qaramaŋ tu-p&lt;in&gt;u-manay-an</i> He knows how to do a lot.
<b>mandʒiw</b>	sticky rice dumpling (< Japanese <i>manjū</i> ) (cf. <b>ʔabay</b> ‘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.)
<b>manudən</b>	baby (cf. <b>buʔnin</b> ‘baby’, obsolete term in Nanwang)
<b>manuan</b>	Bunun (This is a term with a pejorative connotation to designate the neighbouring Bunun.)
<b>maŋ</b>	ten thousand (< Japanese <i>man</i> ) (cf. <b>məktəp kuɖul</b> ‘ten thousand’) <i>saya maŋ-maŋ-an</i> 10000 <i>sa ʔəman maŋ-maŋ-an</i> 1000000
<b>maŋayaw</b>	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/) <i>tu-pawayan kana ma-ŋayaw, amuna kianiʔən</i> The <i>mangayaw</i> tradition was headhunting.
<b>maŋədə</b>	white skinned; tender <i>maŋədə qia na walak</i> The newborn baby is still soft. <i>maŋədə na tatukəm</i> <i>Tatukəm</i> is tender.

<b>mapias</b>	diarrhoea (cf. <b>buriris</b> ‘diarrhoea, liquid feces’; <b>parpuʔus</b> ‘liquid, but not very severe diarrhoea’) <i>məkan-ku ɬa ʔaŋliw na akanan, nana ku-tial, mapias-ku</i> I have eaten something rotten, I have got stomach ache, I have got diarrhoea.
<b>maʔalay</b>	warp of a weaving loom
<b>maʔaŋis</b>	dwarf (cf. <b>ma-utəŋ</b> ‘dwarf’)
<b>maʔapi</b>	twins (cf. <b>mar-ʔidar</b> ‘twins’) <i>asua ɬien, na puyuma aɬi sagar kana maʔapi na walak, maləgi kəma, aw tu-ʔatəlanay kana ʔatəʔatəlan</i> 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.)
<b>maʔasay</b>	dribble (< Minnan) <i>maʔasay na maʔidaŋ kana puran</i> Old people dribble betel juice.
<b>maʔat</b>	do some maintenance work in places of worship such as <i>karumaqan</i> , ancestors’ cult houses and <i>paLakwan</i> , men’s houses <b>pu-maʔat</b> do some repair <i>pu-maʔat-ku ɬa paLakwan</i> I do some repairs in a men’s house. <i>garəm, muribas la na karumaʔan, pu-maʔat-a-ku</i> Now, the ancestral cult house has some destruction, I am going to do some maintenance in it.
<b>maʔatan</b>	bamboo snake, <i>Trimeresurus stejnegeri</i>
<b>maʔaw</b>	alder, <i>Alnus formosana</i>
<b>maʔidaŋ<sub>1</sub></b>	hundred-pace adder, <i>Agkistrodon acutus</i> . [Puyuma call it ‘Hundred-pace’ adder.]
<b>maʔidaŋ<sub>2</sub></b>	old person; age-set the Elders <b>ma-ʔidaŋ-an</b> old people <b>t&lt;in&gt;u-maʔidaŋ</b> one who acts the old man in the boys’ dormitory
<b>maʔidaŋ<sub>3</sub></b>	name of the ancestral mountain (cf. <b>tuəŋlan</b> , <b>aranum</b> ‘two other names for the same ancestral mountain’)
<b>maʔinay</b>	brave <b>kar-maʔinay</b> be courageous as a man <b>k&lt;in&gt;u-maʔinay</b> on the father’s side, husband <i>k&lt;in&gt;u-maʔinay kəma-ta, tu-ʔaw kana maʔinayan</i> We say, <i>kinumaqinay</i> is the people on the male side. <b>maʔinay-an</b> man
<b>maʔu</b>	ixeris, <i>Ixeris?</i> (Thunb.) (This plant is a bitter vegetable, a medicine for high blood-pressure.)
<b>mara kan</b>	<b>mara-</b> attaches to stative verb means ‘more than, er than’ <i>mara-maʔina kan Dulien</i> Taller than Dulian.
<b>maragiwan</b>	shaman in ritual context (< <i>ragan</i> ‘build, erect’?) (In ritual context, the usual dyad is a <i>maragiwan</i> , a <i>malaqaman</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:184, verse 10-19.)

<b>marayas<sub>1</sub></b>	flat <i>marayas tu-fufu</i> Her breast is flat.
<b>maraya-rayas</b>	plain (level land) (cf. <b>kəkən</b> ‘flat land’, <b>bəlawajawas</b> ‘flat land’)
<b>marayas<sub>2</sub></b> < <b>rayas</b> ‘often’	often <i>marayas-ku kana k&lt;in&gt;a-lad-an qua muḍaḍanġia kanu</i> I often come, at noon, to visit you.
<b>marəgəl</b>	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.
<b>marəgrəg</b>	name of the founder of the <i>sapayan</i> household
<b>marəmar</b>	fox
<b>marka marka</b>	more, more <i>marka marka likəji?</i> smaller and smaller <i>a siwsiwan marka maṭina, marka maṭina</i> The cheeks became bigger and bigger.
<b>marlək</b>	fall ill suddenly <i>asua ḍia ʔi, maḷak kana puran kinalaləgi ʔi, marlək na amis</i> Before, when the Amis took betel nuts which had a spell, they suddenly fell ill.
<b>marnəm</b>	roe-deer, <i>Cervus unicolor</i> (< <i>ənəm</i> ‘six’?)
<b>maru-</b>	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. <b>maru-laḍam</b> not to know before a situation <i>abəḍəs saya tuki aw maru-laḍam la ḍa taw</i> After being in a faint for an hour, he then became conscious.
<b>marupunay</b>	a very hard, greenish stone used as a whetstone (< <i>punay</i> : <i>Chalcophaps indica</i> ?)
<b>masəmək</b>	smallpox
<b>masikaḍ</b>	name of a household [Puyuma say it comes from <i>sekaD</i> ‘finish, achieve a goal’.]
<b>masidaw, masirut</b>	the first ancestors (men) who planted areca palm
<b>matənkin</b>	soul (ritual term) (cf. <b>tinabawan</b> ‘soul’; in ritual context, the pairs can be <i>matənabaw, matənkin, tanabaw, matanaban, mamawan</i> )
< <b>sənkin</b> ‘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>təḡaḍ</i> ‘to sit down’ corresponds to <i>səḡaḍ</i> in the ritual texts, or <i>laḡit/laḡis</i> . (L. Sagart, p.c.))

**maʃa**

eyes

**pu-a-maʃa** glasses

*pu-a-maʃa-ku* I wear glasses.

**maʃakʃək**

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 ɬa manay, a-maw?* You ate what, then?

*a-maw i isaw* Yes, it is Isaw.

*na bu[abu]ayan, ‘a-maw kəmaɬunu ʔi, ɬimuʃan-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 kanɬi 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 kinalaɬaman na puyuma ɲai maw-maw kəmaɬu*

My knowledge of Puyuma is just like this.

*maw-maw na raʔəra* only the *raɣera* family.

**muri-maw-maw** fight for the first place

**paru-ka-maw-an** a little identical

*na lutuɲ ʔi, paru-ka-maw-an ɬa ʔaw* Monkeys are somewhat the same as human beings.

**ri-maw** make offerings

**ra-ri-maw-an** offerings of food to the spirits

*səmasuɲa[ʔ-ku ɬa ra-ri-maw-an* I make offerings of food for the spirits.

*mə-ra-ri-maw ɬa 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’)



<b>maylala</b>	arrive; meet (fossilized form) <i>kəmakawan i daʔan, maylala la na paʔiqiŋ ʔi, muki saninin-ta kana daʔan</i> (We were) walking on the road, the car came along, we walked on the side. <i>maylala na bariwan</i> The typhoon is coming. <i>maylala-ku garəm</i> I have just arrived, (a short time ago, <i>garəmamay</i> ).
<b>maymay</b>	duck <i>na mababaʔiw aʔi sagar məkan ʔa maymay, dursi kəma</i> The mababaʔiw household does not like eating duck, it is disgusting, they say.
<b>mayʔay</b>	iris of the eye [Younger Puyuma use the term <i>waʔəʔəm kana maʔa.</i> ]
<b>maytəbtəb</b> < <b>təbtəb</b> ‘cut on a chopping block’	man (cf. ‘ <b>maytiŋtiŋ</b> ’) (The dyad in ritual context is <i>may-təbtəb, may-tiŋtiŋ</i> ‘man’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:194, verse 12-09.) <b>maytəbtəb</b> is a synecdoche for man. (Lit. ‘has already got a haircut’, men’s haircut is said to have been made on a chopping board.)
<b>maytiŋtiŋ</b> < <b>tiŋtiŋ</b> ‘cut one’s hair’	man (cf. <b>maytəbtəb</b> ‘man’) (The dyad in ritual context is <i>may-təbtəb, may-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.)
<b>mədməd</b>	eat greedily; gobble up (cf. <b>ŋapŋap</b> ‘eat without using utensils’) <i>an məkan na liuŋ, mədməd</i> When the pig eats, it gobbles. <i>mədməd-ku ʔa akanan</i> I gobble up the food. <b>kur-mədməd</b> gobble food <i>kur-mədməd-ku ʔa akanan</i> I gobbled my food without looking up from the dish. <b>mədməd-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-mədməd-aw na akanan</i> I gobbled up the food. <b>mu-mədməd</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-mədməd la na akanan</i> The food is gobbled up. <b>pa-mədməd</b> [Caus] <i>pa-mədməd-ay ʔa akanan</i> Food is shovelled in. <i>ku-pa-mədməd-ay kana ʔaw na akanan</i> I forced him to eat.
<b>məkʔəp</b>	ten (human and non-uman) <i>məkʔəp biʔunun</i> ten eggs
<b>məri tu-bəras</b>	gooseflesh for human beings (cf. <b>rəgis na gumul</b> ‘the hair is standing on end for animals’; <b>gərənəs</b> ‘gooseflesh’) <i>litək-ta, məri-ta bəras</i> We are cold, we have gooseflesh. <i>məri-ta (tu, nu)-bəras</i> We (he, you) have gooseflesh.
<b>məsməs</b>	palpate; mix together <i>məsməs-ku kananku fufu</i> I palpated my breasts. <b>məsməs-anay</b> [IBF] <i>nu-məsməs-anay-ku kana tinuaʔəmu</i> Help me to mix the flour.

	<b>məsməs-aw</b> [PF]	<i>məsməs-aw ku-fufu</i> My breasts are palpated. <i>məsməs-aw na tinuaʔəmu</i> The flour is mixed.
	<b>məsməs-ay</b> [LF]	<i>məsməs-ay-ku ɬa fufu, ɬa paʔa, ɬa təɬək</i> I scratched a breast, a thigh, a bottom. <i>tu-məsməs-ay-ku ɬa fufu</i> My breast is scratched.
	<b>məsməs-i</b> [Imp LF]	<i>məsməs-i!</i> Palpate!
	<b>pa-məsməs</b> [Caus]	<i>pa-məsməs-u kana tinuaʔəmu</i> Tell him to mix the flour.
<b>mi-</b>		we, pronominal clitic, first person plural exclusive, nominative, genitive
<b>-mi</b>		<i>daw malaɬam-mi?</i> Why should we know? <i>mi-rəʔaʔanay nantu basak</i> We have put down their yokes.
<b>miabulu</b>		river spirit ( <b>mi-a-bulu</b> , undeciphered. Cf. Blust ACD 1995:405 ‘wash the hands’ (2) */bulu/); (cf. <b>mi-a-lisaw</b> ‘river spirit’)
<b>miakan</b>		name of a household (< <i>əkan</i> ‘eat’)
<b>miakələp</b>		spirits of nature (especially the plains) (cf. <b>miʔalup</b> ‘spirits of the hunting grounds’) (< lost etymology. It may come from Paiwan <i>kelep</i> W ‘deerskin cape with hair on’; cf. Ferrell 1982:115.)
<b>mibabugay</b>		spirits of the territory (ritual term undeciphered) (cf. <b>mi-ba-buyul</b> ‘spirits of the territory’)
<b>mibabuyul</b>		spirits of the territory (cf. <b>mibabugay</b> ‘spirits of the ground’) The term <i>mibabuyul</i> (cf. Cauquelin 2008:153, verse 5-3) classified as an ‘old word’ by the Puyuma, might also represent an archaism cf. <i>*buyuQ</i> <sub>2</sub> (Dyen 1995:486). In March 2006, one informant, aged 70 years old, said that when he was young, the Puyuma would say <i>nanta babuyul</i> for to-day <i>nanta dadarə</i> ‘our territory’. This has been confirmed by <i>irubay</i> ’s mother, aged 80, but <i>irubay</i> , who is one of the two last shamans, does not know the meaning of this term. Another possibility is that <i>mibabuyul</i> represents a loan from Sakizaya Amis <i>buyuq</i> ‘mountain’.
<b>mimi</b>		a free pronoun, first person plural exclusive, emphatic <i>imanay na səmasənay?</i> <b>mimi</b> Who is singing? Us.
<b>minkuk</b>		Chinese arriving in 1949 (Minnan loan word 民國 <i>minguo</i> )
<b>miʔalup</b>		spirits of the hunting grounds (specially of the mountains) (cf. <b>miakələp</b> ‘spirit of nature’)
<b>miruku</b>		milk (< Japanese <i>miruku</i> < English <i>milk</i> )
<b>misakuļi</b>		chores (< maybe a loanword from Amis, cf. Fey 1986:151 <i>misakoli</i> ‘work for wages’; and cf. Duris 1969:27 <i>misakuli</i> ‘corvée en commun’)
<b>misin</b>		sewing-machine (< Japanese <i>mishin</i> ‘sewing machine’, < English ‘machine’)
<b>mu</b>		grandparents (Term of address to bilateral grandparents in direct or collateral line without distinction of sex, generation G+2.)

	<b>i-mu-li</b> my grandparents <i>i-mu-li ʔi, ku-lasəɖaw i ruma?</i> My grandmother, I hid her in the house.
	<b>təmuamuan</b> ancestors
	<b>tə-mu-taw</b> his ~ her grandparents
	<b>tə-mu-u</b> your grandparent <i>muka-mu muɖaŋja kan tə-mu-u</i> When you were going to visit your grandparent.
<b>mu-</b> <b>-mu</b>	you, bound pronoun, second person plural, nominative ~ agentive <i>makakuda-mu?</i> What are you doing?
	<b>nan-mu</b> your, independent pronoun, second person plural, genitive <i>iɖini na ruma?</i> , <b>nan-mu</b> This house is yours.
	<b>muimu</b> you (emphatic), independent pronoun, second person plural, agentive, emphatic <i>tarkiləŋaway ɖa ŋai, muimu, na ɖinəkalan</i> Listen carefully, you, villagers.
<b>mua</b> <b>muagamut</b>	jute (< Minnan <i>mua</i> ) 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'.)
<b>muamuan</b> <b>muatik</b> <b>mudiŋan</b> <b> muɖmuɖ </b>	moth edible bamboo sp. (< Minnan) face; cockscomb (sp.) (< KaTipul dialect <i>mudiŋan</i> ) chew (for people who have only their front teeth, with none at the back of the mouth) (cf. <i>ʔə ʔə </i> 'chew at the side of the mouth'; <i>ʔəsʔəs</i> 'chew and spit out the juice and the food')
	<b>ma-muɖmuɖ</b> [AF] <i>ma-muɖmuɖ-ku ɖa puran</i> I chew betel with my front teeth.
	<b>muɖmuɖ-aw</b> [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.
<b>mugi</b> <b>mukun</b>	wheat (< Japanese <i>mugi</i> ) mallet <i>paŋiapan kana ɭumay na mukun</i> It is used to grind rice. [Puyuma explain: <i>a kawi</i> 'It is made of wood.']

<b>mulaʔuŋan</b>	sand (obsolete term) (cf. <b>budək</b> ‘sand’) <i>na marayas na kalamanan, ʔariʔi kəmakawaŋ i mulaʔuŋan</i> People having flat feet, walk quickly on the sand.
<b>mulək</b>	low voice <i>mulək-ku marəŋay kanu</i> I speak in low voice to you.
<b>muləpaŋ</b>	pink (same color as the <i>sukun</i> ’s belt)
<b>muʔut</b>	clitoris
<b>murdudu</b>	heart (organ) (Ritual term; cf. KaTipul dialect <b>murdudu</b> ‘heart (organ)’). In ritual context, the dyad is <i>murdudu, nirəŋraŋ</i> ‘heart’.)
<b>murʔaʔaw</b>	pupil of the eye; the black spot in a hatched egg
<b>mutu-</b>	become <i>mutu-barasaʔ</i> Turn to stone. <i>mutu-yawan</i> Become chief. <i>mutu-babayan</i> Transvestite. <i>mutu-basak</i> Turn into a yoke, it means ‘dead’ in ritual context. <i>mutu-alibubun, mutu-alipapaʔ</i> It means ‘dead’ in ritual texts. It is a metaphor for <i>Samguan</i> (Chinese name), the ‘first’ shaman according to the shamans. ( <i>alibubun</i> 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’?) <b>alipapaʔ</b> < <b>talipapaʔ</b> ‘many people lying down like on a battle field’) sneeze (cf. <b>ŋusiʔ</b> ‘sneeze’)
<b>mutus</b>	(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)
<b>muʔaʔaʔaw</b>	full moon; wheel; circle (fossilized form < <i>ʔaʔawʔ</i> ; cf. <b>kiliŋ</b> ‘wheel’) <b>muʔaʔaʔaw</b> wheel <i>tu-kiliŋ kana marturus, muʔaʔaʔaw</i> The bicycle wheel is round.
<b>muus</b>	Cape jasmine, <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> John Ellis
<b>na<sub>1</sub></b>	the, sing. and plur, construction marker, nominative, for personal and common nouns <i>mənaʔu na walak kan isaw</i> The children look at Isaw. <i>tu-bərayanay iʔinu na kaʔipaŋ kanku</i> That umbrella there was given to me. <i>kaʔuan na ʔaw</i> a lot of people
<b> na <sub>2</sub></b>	<b>na-nku</b> my, mine, independent pronoun, first person singular, genitive, <i>iʔini na rumaʔ, nanku</i> This house is mine. <b>na-nu</b> independent pronoun, second person plural, genitive <i>nanu rumaʔ i puyuma</i> Your house is at Puyuma. <b>na-niam</b> our (excl.); ours, independent pronoun, first person plural, genitive <i>iʔini na rumaʔ, naniam</i> This house is ours. <i>pinarisarian naniam kirwan</i> Our clothes are identical. <b>na-nmu</b> your, yours, independent pronoun, second person plural, genitive <i>iʔini na rumaʔ, nanmu</i> 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.
- naɟiu** those (over there, nominative), emphatic form  
*naɟiu a ɬaw kəma i puyuma* That person comes from Puyuma.  
*naɟiu na ɬaw, amaw na muaʔuma na ɬaw* Those people, they are the farmers.
- naɟu** those, a demonstrative, nominative, plural, those  
*tu-tubaɟaw naɟu na ɬaw* He answered those people.
- nana<sub>1</sub>** physical pain  
*nana na wali* toothache
- mi-nana-[y]an** have pain  
*mi-nana-[y]an-ku* I am wracked with pain.
- nana<sub>2</sub>** 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. **ənay** ‘water’)
- [naɟ]** along
- ku<a>r-naɟ ɟa buɟan** menstruation (cf. **mi-a-tuʔu na babayan** ‘menstruation’)
- kur-naɟ** follow (accomplish an action with)  
*kur-naɟ-ku kan duliən* I go with Dulian.  
*kur-naɟ-ay ɟa maɬəʔəs* He chased a thief.  
*kur-naɟ-anay kananu nirəɟayan təmiɟil* I write what you say.
- mar-kir-naɟ** at the same time (for oneself)  
*saəru-ku mar-kir-naɟ ɟa maɬaɟis* I laugh and cry at the same time.
- mar-kur-naɟ** two persons ~ actions together
- mar-naɟ** together  
*mar-naɟ-ku kan duliən, mukua i baɬaɟaw* Dulian and I went to Taitung. (We took the decision together.)  
*mar-naɟ-a-ta* We (two people) are going together.
- pa-kur-naɟ** do like  
*pa-kur-naɟ-ku* I do like you.  
*pa-kur-naɟ kantu nirəɟayan* I do what he says.  
*mauka i baɬaɟaw i təmutaw ʔi, pa-kur-naɟ-anay iɟi 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 Dulan.

**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 kəmakawan* 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

*iqini na ʔaw, nanku ni-naʔu-an i ɖəkəl* This person, I have seen her  
in the village.

**pa-naʔu** show (cf. *ʃiʔiʃiʔ* 'search, show'; *ʃipəsən* 'show')

	<p><i>pa-naʔu-ku kanu kananku tiʔil</i> I show you my book.  <i>pa-naʔu-ay-ku kanu tiniʔilan</i> Your writings is shown to me.  <i>pa-naʔu-anay kana isiŋ nanku [ima na minanayan</i> My hand which  is hurting is shown to the doctor.</p>
	<p><b>tar-naʔu</b> 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!</p>
<b> naʔay </b>	<p>die  <b>ki-a-naʔay-an</b> vital organs (head, heart)  <b>ki-naʔay</b> commit suicide  <i>ua ki-naʔay!</i> Go, kill yourself! (an insult)  <i>tu-ʔaləbəkay tu-ki-a-naʔay-an kana kuaŋ na ʔaw, payas mi-naʔay</i>  He was shot in a vital organ (head or heart), and died immediately.  <b>mi-naʔay</b> die  <i>na mi-naʔay na ʔaw, matuka m-əŋaʔ</i> The dead person is too lazy to  breathe.  <b>pi-naʔay</b> kill  <i>pi-naʔay-ku ʔa suan</i> I have killed a dog.  flying squirrel, <i>Pteromys volans</i> (L.)  uninterrupted; eternal (cf. <b>ləpus</b> ‘eternal, always’)  <i>ua naʔayun-ku baʔaw</i> I am eternal.  <b>Nayun</b> a male name  <b>mə-nayun</b> [AF]  <i>mə-nayun-ku baʔaw</i> I always have a good character.  <b>mu-nayun</b> [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’.)  <b>naʔayun-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-naʔayun-aw sagar ku-katagwin</i> I love my husband for ever.</p>
<b> nəgnəg </b>	<p>fall to the bottom of (the saucepan)  <i>paʔarayanay na paʔtaŋ kana ʔudal, matəmuy na paʔtaŋ, ta-pusabakaw</i>  <i>isabak kana rumaʔ, par-nəgnəg na ənay, mar-nəgnəg la,</i>  <i>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.</p>
<b>niam</b>	<p>us, bound pronoun, first person plural, exclusive  <i>niam kiberayay-yu</i> You will give us (because we have asked you).  <b>na-niam</b> ours, independent pronoun, first person plural, genitive  <i>iʔini na rumaʔ, naniam</i> This house, is ours.</p>
<b>niaragaman</b>	<p>long knife  <b>niaragaman</b> <i>tu-taʔaw ʔa maytiŋtiŋ, tu-pitiʔilay ʔa garamgaman</i>  <i>(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).</p>

- 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 lumay* When we harvest, the *ninik* knife cut the rice.
- |niŋsili|** wince  
**ka-niŋsili** [Imp]  
*ka-niŋsili-yu!* Smile!  
**kar-niŋsili** two people smiling at each other  
*kar-niŋsili mara?i?* The friends smile at each other.  
**ma-niŋsili** [AF]  
*ma-niŋsili i təmamataw shətiang* Shetiang’s father winces and shows his teeth.  
**mi-niŋsili-an** have a wince  
*mi-niŋsili-an na indan* The mouth has a wince.  
**niŋsili-anay** [I/BF]  
*tu-niŋsili-anay na ɬaw* He winced.
- niʔən** neck  
*bə?akas tu-niʔən* His neck is long.  
**ki-a-niʔən** behead  
*asua ɖien, ki-a-niʔən na puyuma* A long time ago, the Puyuma used to cut off heads.  
[Puyuma say it is impossible to say **\*\*ki-taŋuru** ‘cut head’.]  
**niragraŋ** heart (feelings) (< *aŋər* ‘think about, ponder, consider’ according to Puyuma) (cf. **dəmdəm** ‘heart’)  
*bu?ay ɖa niragraŋ i takamo?i* TakamoLi has nice feelings.  
*baba?isi-ku ɖa dəmdəm, ɖa niragraŋ* Change the feelings of my heart. (Cauquelin 2008:218, verse 14-5)  
(Both terms are used in ritual context, the dyad is *dəmdəm, niragraŋ* ‘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 <i>Rawrawi</i> < <i>rawi</i> ‘to relay, to make a chain’.
<b>nirbuaʔan</b> < <b>buaʔ</b> ‘fruit, flesh’	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.
<b>nirkaasa</b>	first cousin. Parallel or cross cousins. <b>nirkaasa-mi</b> We are first cousins.
<b>nirudan</b>	salt meat (cf. <b>raməs</b> ‘macerate’) <b>nirudan na paʔaka</b> The meat is salty. <i>ʔamərasay ɖa yam, abakaw i guliguliyan, nirudan, kəma-ta</i> It is sprinkled with salt, it is put in the jar, and called <i>nirudan</i> .
<b> niwan </b>	sell (wholesale) (cf. <b>ʔimaʔ</b> ‘buy’) <b>mə-niwan</b> [AF] <i>mə-niwan-ku ɖa paʔiɖiŋ</i> I sold my car. <b>niwan-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>niwan-an nanku paʔiɖiŋ!</i> Sell my car! <b>niwan-an</b> sales <i>niwan-an na kadumu, ʔinaba mipaysu-ta</i> Sales of maize bring us in a lot of money. <b>niwan-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-niwan-anay na paʔiɖiŋ kana payraŋ</i> The Taiwanese helped me sell my car. <b>pa-niwan</b> [Caus] <i>pa-niwan-aw-ku kan nanali ɖa buŋa</i> My mother makes me sell sweet potatoes.
<b>niwas</b> <b>niyupayup</b> < <b>yup</b> ‘blow with breath’	green soybean, <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> bag (ritual term, < <i>yup</i> ‘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. <b>aliuʔ</b> ‘shoulder bag, pocket’) (The dyad in ritual context is <i>p&lt;in&gt;ayapay, ni-yup&lt;a&gt;yup</i> ‘shamans’ bag’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:200, verse 13-09.)
<b>nu-</b>	you, bound pronoun, second person singular, agentive <b>nu-kanaw na katawa</b> You ate the papaya.
<b> nugun </b>	lean forward; bend over (see also <b>gunugun</b> <i>ibid.</i> ) <b>ki-nugun</b> get bent over <i>ki-a-nugun mərabay</i> I am leaning forward to weed. <b>mi-nugun</b> have a bend <i>mi-nugun-ku mərabay</i> I lean forward to weed. <i>an mi-nugun-ta, ta-təɖək kaɖu isaʔ</i> When we lean forward, our behinds are in the air.
<b>numa</b>	how much?; how many? (cf. <b>samaʔ</b> ‘how many’) <i>mu-numa nu-ʔamiʔ</i> How old are you? <i>amaw na, ulaya kan numa saɖu ɖaɖu ta-pinuʔəpa i [ikuɖan]</i> 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 ɬaw, 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 dulien* 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 baɭaɲaw* 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 kəməɭayaɬ 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. **ɬəɲər** ‘name’)  
**mi-ɲaɭad** be well known  
*asua ɬien, ulaya misasa mi-ɲaɭad ɬa 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 ɬa babayan aw pinasiɲaɭad ɬa 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 ɬa dulien* 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]  
*iɖi 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  
*aɖi 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* Duliən 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.

**ɣarəb-anay** [I/BF]

*ku-ɣarəb-anay kana laləpit na suan* I beat the dog continually with a whip.

**ɣarəb-aw** [PF]

*ku-ɣarəb-aw na suan* The dog keeps coming back to me.

**pa-ɣarəb** [Caus]

*an təmi|il-ku, nana ku-|ima, adi-ku patarau|əpi aw ku-pa-ɣarəb-ay təmi|il* When I write, my wrist hurts, I don't rest even though I find it extremely difficult to write.

*tu-kaɬəkiaw pa-ɣarəb-ɣarəb* He insults more and more.

*ku-pa-ɣarəb-aw pakasaəru* I make them laugh more and more.

*ku-pa-ɣarəb-ay-yu paka?iləməs* I make you more and more angry.

(In ritual context, the dyad is *ɣ<ar>ud-ɣud-an*, *ɣ<ar>əb-ɣəb* 'more and more angry because of nasty words', cf. Cauquelin 2008:164, verse 7-12.)

murmur; mumble (fossilized form **ɣ<ar>ud-ɣud-an**)

(In ritual texts, the pair is *ɣ<ar>ud-ɣud-an*, *ɣarəb-ɣəb-an <ɣarəb* 'extremely', translated 'mumble', cf. Cauquelin 2008:164, verse 7-12.)

For *ngarebngəban*, 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 *ngebngəb*. *ngudus* is 'the mouth, words', <aC> denotes the property of 'nastiness.' In ritual context, it means 'nasty words'.)

**ɣarudɣudan**

**ɣarus**

hard; firm (vegetables, fruit)

*ɣarus na buŋa* The sweet potatoes are hard (not good for eating).

**ɣatəp**

flat; defective

Said about, e.g.

– a flat face

*bu|ay tu-ɣatəp* His flat face is nice looking.

*ma-ɣatəp tu-taŋar* He has a flat face.

– sunken lips

– a car with a short hood

– a house without a terrace

**ɣatuy**

pouting upper lip; swollen upper lip

**ma-ɣatuy** has prominent pouting lips

*ma-ɣatuy tu-ɣatuy* He has a prominent ('pouting' upper lip).

*ma-ɣatuy tu-paŋir* His upper lip is prominent (a 'pouting' mouth).

*kur-tumtum na taŋar i darəʔ, ma-ɣatuy tu-indan* He fell face down, its mouth (upper lip) is swollen.

**ɣaʔub**

**|ɣaw|**

pelvic bone (pubic symphysis)

noise

*ɣ<ar>a-ɣaw-an a ʔaw* Someone speaking from far away.

**ɣaw-ɣaw-an** kite (cf. **tuap** 'kite')

**p<al>a-ɣaw-ɣaw** rustling of a kite

**pa-ɣaw-ɣaw-an** kite, police or fire-engine sirens

**|ɣawa|**

some tooth missing

**ma-ɣawa** has some teeth missing

## |ŋaway|

first; before; ahead (cf. **ŋuwayan** ‘in front of’)

**i-ŋaway-an** first, in front

*i-ŋaway-an-ku kanu* I am before you. (cf. **saŋaʔ** ‘winner’)

*i-ŋaway-an-ku mərədək, pakaʔikuɖan i ufu mərədək* I arrive first,  
Ushu arrives after me.

**m-u-ŋaway** [Mvt]

*m-u-ŋaway-an-ku kəmakaway* I walked forwards.

**ŋawa-ŋaway** age sub-set of 12-13 year-old boys (This sub-set is the first year in the boys’ dormitory.)

**ŋawa-ŋaway na buʔan** gibbous moon ~ waning crescent moon

**par-kur-ŋaway** be sent ahead of someone

*tu-par-kur-ŋaway-aw tu-katagwin* He ordered his spouse to go ahead.

**pia-ŋaway-an** go straight ahead

*pia-ŋaway-an-ku aw m-u-ŋuway-an pabəkəs* I faced the road, then I ran forward.

*pia-ŋaway-an-ku kəmakaway* I walked, looking straight ahead.

## |ŋayaw|

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-ŋayaw, amuna kianiʔən* The mangayaw tradition was headhunting.

**ka-ŋayaw-an** time of headhunting festival

*ka-ŋayaw-an na wari garəm* It is, now, the time of headhunting festival.

*an ka-ŋayaw-an, kaɖu dar a balaka ɖua mənəʔua* When there is the great annual festival, mangayaw, sometimes, foreigners come to watch.

**ŋia** cry of the headhunter

**pa-ŋaya-ŋayaw** [Caus]

*na saɖəkalanən ma-pula-pulat pa-ŋaya-ŋayaw* All the villagers are assembled to celebrate ma-ŋayaw.

**pa-ŋaya-ŋayaw-an** the place where the monkey was killed

## |ŋayŋay|

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 *uŋa-uŋay*.)

## |ŋəʔəʔ|

frighten; coward

**ka-ŋa-ŋəʔəʔ** [Imp]

*aɖi ka-ŋa-ŋəʔəʔ* Do not be afraid.

**ma-ŋəʔəʔ** be cowardly

*ma-ŋəʔəʔ-yu səmaləpad kana walak, aɖi-ku ka-ŋa-ŋəʔəʔ səmaləpad kana walak* You are scared of kicking the children in the backside, but I shall not be afraid of kicking children’s bottoms.

<b> ḡəḡup </b>	cover the glans penis with the foreskin <b>mu-ḡəḡup</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ḡəḡup la na əḡas</i> The foreskin is extended (and reclose the glans penis'skin).
<b> ḡəḡḡər </b>	growl of a dog <b>ma-ḡəḡḡər</b> [AF] <i>ma-ḡəḡḡər na suan</i> The dog growls. <b>ḡəḡḡər-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-ḡəḡḡər-aw-ku kana suan</i> The dog barked at me.
<b>ḡəsəl</b>	start (a job); go on (cf. <b>kirami</b> 'start') <b>ḡəsəl</b> the starting point <i>u-ḡəsəl-u na ḡəsəl!</i> Start at the place you finished (last time)! <i>nanku ḡəsəl</i> my starting point <b>ḡəsəl-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-ḡəsəl-anay-ku təmənun</i> Help me to start weaving. <i>ku-ḡəsəl-anay na ḡəsəl</i> I go on, where I stopped before. <b>ḡəsəl-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ḡəsəl-aw la təmənun na kabuḡ</i> I have started to weave the hat. <b>ḡəsəl-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-ḡəsəl-ay la təmənun na kaḡiḡ</i> I have started to weave the men's trousers. <b>m-u-ḡəsəl</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-ḡəsəl adaman təmənun i mumu</i> Yesterday, my grandmother started weaving. <i>m-u-ḡəsəl la ku-kikarun</i> I started working. <b>pa-ḡəsəl</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ḡəsəl-u kikarun kana kiakarunan</i> Tell him to start the work. <b>u-ḡəsəl la!</b> Let's begin! <b>u-ḡəsəl-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>'u-ḡəsəl-i!'</i> Start! (This order was given to the fastest lady planting the rice in the rice paddy.) <i>'baḡi, mərədək i buḡul'</i> Like the wind, up at Buḡul (she answered). <b>u-ḡəsəl-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>u-ḡəsəl-u səmaḡəm na ḡumay!</i> Start planting the rice!
<b> ḡəsḡəs </b>	breathless; pant (cf. <b>ḡaluḡaluy</b> 'breathe with difficulty') <b>ma-ḡəsḡəs</b> be short of breath <i>arəḡəḡ tu-tagəraḡ, ma-ḡəsḡəs məḡaḡ</i> His chest is narrow, he has difficulty breathing. <i>ma-ḡəsḡəs kantu kinabəkasan</i> He was short of breath after his race. <b>ḡəsḡəs-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ḡəsḡəs-aw nanku aḡaḡ</i> I panted. <b>pa-ḡəsḡəs</b> [Caus] <i>ḡariḡi tu-murdudu, pa-ḡəsḡəs-anay nantu aḡaḡ</i> His heartbeat is quick, and makes him breathless.

<b>ḡəṭḡəṭ</b>	gnash one' teeth; bite without letting go (cf. <b>karəṭ</b> 'bite, nibble')
<b>mə-ḡəṭḡəṭ</b> [AF]	<i>mə-ḡəṭḡəṭ-ku kanta paʔa kana walak</i> I nibbled the child's thigh.
<b>ḡəṭḡəṭ-ay</b> [LF]	<i>ḡəṭḡəṭ-ay-ku kana suan</i> The dogs bit me without letting go. <i>ku-ḡəṭḡəṭ-ay na walak</i> I nibbled the child.
<b>pa-ḡəṭḡəṭ</b> [Caus]	<i>pa-ḡəṭḡəṭ-an nu-ḡima kana suan</i> Give your hand to the dog to nibble.
<b>para-ḡəṭḡəṭ tu-wali</b>	his teeth grind (at night)
<b>ḡia</b>	cry
<b>ḡia</b>	headhunter's cry
<b>ḡia-aw</b> [PF]	<i>tu-ḡia-ḡia-aw-ku ḡa ḡai</i> It is the sound of my words.
<b>ḡiaw</b>	cat
<b>ḡidiḡan</b>	the edge (< KaTipul dialect) (ritual term) (cf. <b>ḡiḡidan</b> 'edge, side'; <b>ṭapiḡiran</b> 'the side, the edge')
	<i>tu-ḡidiḡan ~ ḡiḡidan kana ribriban</i> The edge of the ditch.
<b>ḡiḡa</b>	woman's female friend (cf. <b>anay</b> 'female friend of the same generation')
<b>kir-ḡiḡa</b>	take someone by the shoulder
	<i>kir-ḡiḡa-[y]aw i ḡulien kəmakawan</i> ḡulian takes her friend's shoulder while walking.
<b>mar-ḡiḡa-mi</b>	We are girlfriends.
<b>ḡa-ḡiḡa-[y]an</b>	women's girlfriends
	<i>ku-parəḡukaw kanku rumaʔ nanku ḡa-ḡiḡa-[y]an</i> I assembled my women friends at my house.
<b>ḡiḡa-li</b>	my girl-friend
	<i>ḡiḡa-li i ufu</i> Ushu is my girlfriend.
<b>ḡiḡa-u</b>	her girlfriend
<b>ḡisiḡ</b>	dirty teeth; tartar on the teeth
<b>mi-a-ḡisiḡ</b>	have dirt in one's teeth
	<i>mi-a-ḡisiḡ tu-wali</i> He has dirt in his teeth.
<b>ḡisiḡis</b>	beard; mustache (cf. <b>ḡumul</b> 'feather, hair'; <b>ʔubi</b> 'pubic hair')
<b>mi-ḡisiḡis</b>	have beard or mustache
	<i>aḡi mi-ḡisiḡis i ansədan</i> Ansədan has no beard.
<b>ḡitiḡit</b>	bite slowly with the front teeth; gnaw (cf. <b>ʔəṭʔəṭ</b> 'nibble')
	<i>ḡitiḡit na kuḡabaw</i> rats gnaw
<b>mə-ḡitiḡit</b> [AF]	<i>sagar mə-ḡitiḡit kana buḡa na kuḡabaw</i> The rat likes gnawing on sweet potatoes.
<b>ḡitiḡit-aw</b> [PF]	<i>tu-ḡitiḡit-aw na buḡa kana kuḡabaw</i> The sweet potato is gnawed by the rat.
<b>ḡiṭa</b>	groin, (inner thigh)
<b>ḡiṭuʔ</b>	tooth decay; gap-toothed (cf. <b>ḡupaḡ</b> 'gap-toothed')
<b>ma-ḡiṭuʔ</b>	has teeth-decay
	<i>saḡu ku-wali na ma-ḡiṭuʔ</i> I have a lot of tooth-decay.

- ŋiyaɭ** ankle or wrist bone  
**ma-ŋiyaɭ** has an ankle sprained  
*mu-bəŋiyaɭ, ɖiama ma-ŋiyaɭ ku-dapal* I have hurt myself, so my ankle is sprained.
- ŋudus** mouth; unkind words (cf. **indan** ‘mouth’)  
*nantu ŋudus ~ nantu indan* his ~ her mouth  
**ma-ŋudus** [AF]  
*ma-ŋudus-ku marəŋay* I talk easily.  
**ra-ŋudu-ŋudus-an ~ mu-ɭakɭak tu-ŋai ~ ma-runi-runi tu-indan** talkative
- ŋupaɭ** front gap-toothed. Some villagers say ‘having lost all teeth’. (cf. **ŋiɖu?** ‘teeth decay’)  
**arə-ŋa-ŋupaɭ** like a toothless  
*unien ɖa wali, marəŋay arə-ŋa-ŋupaɭ* We call the one who is toothless in front of the mouth, ‘like a toothless’.
- ŋuarŋur** snout; philtrum (the part between the nose and the upper lip) (cf. **ŋ<ap>apŋap** ‘snout’)  
**ŋur<a>-ŋur kana liuŋ** the pig’s snout  
**ŋur<a>-ŋur-an** nosebleed. (There is an abbreviation for nosebleed **ra-ŋur-an**.)  
*ŋur<a>-ŋur-an tu-tiŋəran* His nose is bleeding.  
*ŋur<a>-ŋur-an kana buɭabuɭayan tu-kuti* The woman’s genitals bleed. (cf. **kurnanɟ ɖa buɭan** ‘menses’)
- |ŋusiɖ?|<sub>1</sub>** harelipped  
**ma-ŋusiɖ?** be harelipped
- |ŋusiɖ?|<sub>2</sub>** sneeze (cf. **mutus** ‘sneeze’)  
**ma-ŋusiɖ?** [AF]  
*paəɭəŋ-ku ma-ŋusiɖ?* I sneezed for a long time.  
 (cf. **ka-ŋusi-ŋusiɖ?-an** ‘common sneezeweed’, *Centipeda*)
- ŋutap** a short, flat mouth (cf. **ŋadaw** ‘buck teeth’)  
**|ŋuway|** in front of (cf. **ŋaway** ‘first, before, ahead’)  
**i ŋuwayan** first, in front  
**ki-a-ŋuwayan** first of all  
*ki-a-ŋuwayan-ku mukua i baɭanɟaw, i ɭikuɖan auka-ku sanasan*  
 First of all I am going to Taitung, then I will go to Sanasan.  
**ki-ŋuwayan, pakalikuɖan** first, then  
*ki-ŋuwayan-ku məɾədək, pakalikuɖan i araytay məɾədək* I first arrived, Araytay followed me.
- |padaŋ|** prepare  
**mar-padaŋ** two persons prepare  
*mar-padaŋ-ta mikiɖiŋ* Together, we prepare the clothes to get dressed.  
**mu-padaŋ** [ACaus]  
*mu-padaŋ la na irupan* The dishes are prepared.  
**padaŋ-an** [Imp I/BF]  
*padaŋ-an i baliw tu-kakasuan mukua i ɖuma* 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<en>adan** [AF]  
*p<en>adan-ku la qa akanan* I prepared the food.  
 light (gas, tobacco, fire) (cf. **tual** ‘switch on’)
- mu-padapə?** [ACaus]  
*mu-padapə? kana gas ku-tamaku* My cigarette has been lit with the gas.
- padapə?-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-padapə?-anay-ku kananku tamaku* Help me to light my cigarette.
- padapə?-ay** [LF]  
*ku-padapə?-ay na tamaku, na gas, na apuy* It is the tobacco, the gas, the fire, that I have lit.
- p<en>adapə?** [AF]  
*p<en>adapə?-ku qa tamaku* I lighted a cigarette.
- p<in>adapə?-an** a thing which has been lit  
*p<in>adapə?-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 mikiɲ, maagəl-ta!* Hurry up to get dressed, we are in a hurry!
- padunun na ənay**  
 downstream (cf. **mu-darə? 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.
- paɖaŋa|**  
 expensive  
*paɖaŋa| tu-ŋai* His words are expensive. (He does not like talking.)
- k<in>a-paɖaŋa|-an** has got a high price  
*tu-k<in>a-paɖaŋa|-an na marturus kamawan kana pa|ɖiɲ tu-ʔima?*  
 The bicycle is as expensive as a car.
- p<in>aɖaŋa|-an** treasure  
 back (anat.) carry on one’s back (person, objects) (cf. **kuɖkuɖ** ‘carry on one’s back’)
- padək**  
**kur-padək** ‘carry pick-a-back’  
*kur-padək-ku qa guŋ* I ride on the ox’s back.  
*tu-kur-padək-ay-ku kana walak* The person who is carried on my back is the child.

- kur-pa-paḍək-ku kana guṇ 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**
- minaʔay a ʔaw, paḍəkə[əp la tu-maʔa* 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 kaʔəbə 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. **ḍulun** ‘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 \*\**paduḷuduḷun ḍa katagwin*.]

<b>paḍuṇaw</b>	the first ancestor who built the village. <i>ḍuṇḍuṇan</i> a place near Nanwang. The former village was located in this place; unknown term in Nanwang. (cf. Ferrell 1982:69, <i>duṇḍung</i> ‘nearby place’)
<b>paərəs</b>	non-stop (cf. <b>paṭuṭu</b> ‘non-stop’) <i>paərəs-ku maḷaṇuk ḍa buṇa</i> I, non-stop, eat sweet potatoes.
<b>pagalaṇṅaṇ</b>	sound of bells (cf. <b>puṭalak</b> ‘the tenor bell of the <i>tawlyul</i> ’) <b>pagalaṇṅaṇ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-pagalaṇṅaṇ-aw nantu tawlyul</i> His bell, <i>tawlyul</i> , jingles.
<b>pagasalay</b>	with one blow, only once <i>maṭatək-ku ḍa kawi, pagasalay</i> I cut down the tree with one blow.
<b>pagay</b>	ox hoof
<b>pagumusər</b>	name of the woman born of the bamboo (cf. <b>pakmalay</b> ‘name of the man born, of the bamboo’)
<b>pakaləgi</b> < <b>ləgi</b> ‘taboo’	pregnant (cf. <b>papəli</b> ‘pregnant’; <b>mi-abak</b> ‘pregnant’) (There were a lot of taboos for pregnant women, that men also had to observe.) <i>ḍalus na pakaləgi na tainainayan parṭatəl</i> The pregnant women slipped and had a miscarriage.
<b>pakaləṭat</b>	make someone laugh <b>pakaləṭat</b> laugh once <b>pakalə&lt;ṭa&gt;ṭat</b> laugh repeatedly <b>pakaləṭat-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-pakaləṭat-aw pakasaəru kan chapelin</i> Chaplin makes people laugh.
<b>pakawian<sub>1</sub></b> < <b>kawi</b> ‘wood’	woodshed (cf. <b>puakawian</b> ‘woodshed’)
<b>pakawian<sub>2</sub></b> < <b>kawi</b> ‘wood’	name of a household who had a lot of wood
<b>pakəlup</b>	women’s waist-apron <i>buḷay tu-pakəlup</i> Her waist-apron is pretty.
<b>pakirəb</b>	a lot; extremely <i>pakirəb-ku kuaḷəṇ</i> I am often ~ very ill. <b>pakirəb-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>pakirəb-i pabəkəs!</i> Encourage him to run!
<b>pakmalay</b>	name of the man born of the bamboo (cf. <b>pagumusər</b> ‘name of the woman born of the bamboo’)
<b>pakpak<sub>1</sub></b>	wing; flap (wings) <i>tu-pakpak kana ṭayam, buḷay</i> The bird’s wings are beautiful. <b>mi-pakpak</b> have wings <i>ḍiala mi-pakpak, karua mubiṭi na ṭaṭuakan na turukuk, ma-pakpak maraṇər pənuar</i> Because it has wings, the chicken that is going to be killed can fly, and it tries to fly away. <b>pa-pakpak</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-pakpak-aw tu-pakpak kana turukuk</i> I made the chicken’s wings flap.

<b>pakpak<sub>2</sub></b>	busy <b>ma-pakpak</b> [AF] <i>ma-pakpak-ku qa papakanan</i> I am busy getting some food ready.
<b>pakʔtu</b>	short men's trousers
<b>paksan</b>	bamboo leaves (< Minnan) <b>p&lt;in&gt;aksan</b> 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 <i>pinaksang</i> used to be joined together in a string.)
<b> paksip </b>	whistle; flute (cf <b>patiup</b> 'whistle') <b>mi-paksip-an</b> have a whistle <i>mi-paksip-an-ku</i> I have got a whistle. <b>mi-p&lt;in&gt;aksip</b> have played flute <i>mi-p&lt;in&gt;aksip-ku</i> I have played flute. <b>paksip-an</b> whistle <b>paksip-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-paksip-anay-ku kana walak</i> Whistle the children for me. <b>paksip-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-paksip-ay na walak</i> I whistled for the child. <b>paksip-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>paksip-u na paksip-an!</i> Blow the whistle! <b>p&lt;ən&gt;aksip</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;aksip-ku kana paksip-an</i> I blow the whistle.
<b>paktəpay</b>	go from one to the other <i>tu-paktəpay səmənay na maʔidaŋ tu-rumaʔ kana kalalamanan</i> The old people went from one house of mourning to the other, singing the song for the end of the mourning period. <i>paktəpay na rumarumaʔ mənaʔu maayaʔ-ku kana maʔəʔəs</i> I went from house to house looking for the thief. <b>paktəpay-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-paktəpay-anay</i> I made (them) sing one after the other.
<b>pakuatikut</b>	uvula
<b>pakuɟiu</b>	do that way; agree (In ritual context, it means 'the one who hands over knowledge'.) (cf. <b>pakumaw</b> 'correct') <i>pakuɟiu-ku garəm</i> I agree now
<b>pakumaw</b>	correct; confirm; check (cf. <b>pakuɟiu</b> 'do it that way, correct') <i>pakumaw-ku məkan</i> My appetite is satisfied. <i>pakumaw-ku la qa daŋan</i> I know a road. <i>aɟi-ku pakumaw kanuʔ</i> I am not sure it is you? <i>mənaʔu-ku kana sasij, kaɟuan na ʔaw, pakumaw-ku kanu</i> There are a lot of people in the picture, I found you. <b>pakumaw-an</b> identity <i>sayamunan mukasaya-ta nanta kirwan, nanta pakumaw-an</i> The clothes of our household are all identical, our identity.

	<b>pakumaw-anay</b> [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?
	<b>pakumaw-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-pakumaw-aw na ti'il</i> I do my book correctly.
<b>pakumawan</b>	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. <b>puḍuṇ</b> , s<in> <b>ibat-an</b> ‘markers pots’) <i>mənaʔu-yu kana pakumawan, ulaya pəʔir</i> When you see a <i>pakumaw-an</i> , there is a trap behind.
<b>pakuʃiʃ</b> <b> pakuʔkuʔ </b>	<b>pakumawan</b> symbol loincloth (cf. Paiwan <b>kusits</b> ‘loincloth’) work hard <b>mar-pakuʔkuʔ</b> two persons who apply themselves <i>mar-pakuʔkuʔ-mi</i> We apply ourselves. <b>pakuʔkuʔ-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>pakuʔkuʔ-i pənaksip!</i> Work hard at your flute!
<b>palamaʔ</b>	cover to protect (a bed, a pillow) <b>pa&lt;la&gt;lamaʔ</b> protection, pillowcase <i>pa&lt;la&gt;lamaʔ-ku</i> I wear a sanitary napkin. (cf. <b>mi-kabis-ku</b> ‘I wear a sanitary napkin.’) <b>palamaʔ-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-palamaʔ-ay na saḍalan</i> I have protected my pillow (because my hair is greasy). <b>palamaʔ-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>palamaʔ-i na saḍalan!</i> Cover the pillow! <i>mialitaʔ tu-təḍək, palamaʔ-i ɖa gimpu!</i> She dirties her pants, protect her with a nappy!
<b>paləŋan</b>	path separating the two moieties of the village. Today, the name of the place where TakamoLi has his field.
<b>palaiŋiŋ</b>	dog’s whimpering <b>p&lt;al&gt;a-iŋ-iŋ</b> yapping of a dog (fossilized reduplication) <i>ku-pukpukaw na suan, ɖiama palaiŋiŋ</i> I have beaten the dog so it is yapping.
<b>palaw</b>	natural wound; skin disease <i>nana tu-palaw</i> His wound is painful. <b>ma-palaw</b> has a wound <i>ma-palaw tu-indan</i> His mouth has a wound.
<b>paləŋiaʔ</b> <b>paləpəʔ</b>	cry of rat, of roe-deer invisible things (< <i>aləpə</i> ‘sleep’) (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>paləpəʔ</i> , <i>paḍulam</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:179, verse 9-29.)
<b>paləpələpəʔan</b> ~ <b>kaləpələpəʔan</b> < <i>aləpəʔ</i> ‘sleep’	foetid cassia, <i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> (L.) (Used to relieve menstrual pains.)

<b> paləs </b>	make a rope with several threads <b>mu-paləs</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-paləs la na tati u</i> The rope has been made with several threads. <b>paləs-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-paləs-anay-ku kana tati u</i> You help me to make the rope. <b>paləs-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-paləs-aw na tati u</i> I have made the rope with several threads. <b>p&lt;ən&gt;aləs</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;aləs-ku kana tati u</i> I threaded the rope with several threads.
<b>palətəŋ</b>	do on purpose <b>palətəŋ</b> <i>maʔəŋis kibəray ɖa paysu</i> Pretend to cry so (you) can borrow money. <b>palətəŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-palətəŋ-aw kibəray ɖa irupan</i> It is food that I have borrowed on purpose. <b>p&lt;ən&gt;alətəŋ</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;alətəŋ-ku maʔəŋis kibəray ɖa paysu</i> I pretended to cry so I borrowed money.
<b>paləʔus</b>	extract from without any effort <b>ma-paləʔus</b> [AF] <i>ma-paləʔus tu-bu abu ayan kana dipuŋ</i> Japanese girls sniff. <b>mu-paləʔus</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-paləʔus tu-uŋər</i> His snot runs. <b>paləʔus-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-paləʔus-anay na taɖaw</i> I helped to get the knife out. <b>paləʔus-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-paləʔus-aw na taɖaw</i> The knife is taken out. <b>p&lt;ən&gt;aləʔus</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;aləʔus-ku ɖa taɖaw kana ŋəŋiapan</i> I took the knife out of its sheath. <i>sagar p&lt;ən&gt;aləʔus tu-uŋər, ɖiama puŋa ad ɖa paləʔus</i> He likes sniffing, so he is nicknamed ‘the sniffy’.
<b>pali</b>	the evil eye <i>nanku <b>pali</b></i> my evil eye <b>mi-a-pali</b> possess the evil eye
<b>palibak</b>	first (cf. <b>saŋaʔ</b> ‘first’) <b>palibak</b> <i>i irubay, paturus nanku marturus</i> Irubay is in front, and my bicycle follows her.
<b>palkapuk</b> <b> palʔuk </b>	viper blow out (cf. <b>paŋku</b> ‘burst out’) <b>palʔuk-aw</b> [PF] <i>palʔuk-aw na taya</i> The tyre bursted. <b>pa-palʔuk-ʔuk-an ~ palʔuk-ʔukan</b> firecrackers
<b>palu</b>	up to; until <b>palu</b> <i>ɖa maʔiɖaŋ, aɖi malaɖam</i> Until they were old, they did not understand.

	<b>palu garəm</b> up to now (cf. <b>patari garəm</b> ‘up to now’)
	<b>palu-an</b> border, boundary (cf. <b>ḍəkəran</b> ‘border’) <i>mar-paluan-ta kana bunun</i> We have a border in common with the Bunun people.
	<b>palu-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-palu-aw pənia na ḍəkəl</i> It spread all over the village (up to its borders).
	<b>p&lt;in&gt;aluan</b> a recognised boundary <i>p&lt;in&gt;alu-an kana ʔuma</i> the border of the field
<b> pa ak </b>	identical; look like <b>mu-pa ak</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-pa ak na walak kan təmamataw shətiang</i> The children of Shetiang’s father all look alike. <i>i ku alaw mu-pa ak kan təmamataw tu-ʔaŋar</i> KuLalaw’s face looks like his fathers’.
	<b>pa ak-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>pa ak-i i təmama tu-saiguyan!</i> Know as much as your father!
<b>pa akwan</b> <b>pa a a ti</b>	men’s house (cf. obsolete terms <b>garargaran</b> ) <i>Melanolepis multiglandulosa</i> Reinw. ex Blume) Rechb. f. & Zoll. ( <b>pa a a ti</b> is the new name of the tree; cf. <b>ba itula</b> Puyuma say ‘It was the old name of the tree.’) (cf. Blust ACD 1995:131 */balalanti?/ tree sp.) [Puyuma explain: <i>səmaŋa? ḍa ŋaŋiapan kana taḍaw</i> ‘It is used for making large knives.’]
<b>pa amit</b> <b>pa idiŋ</b>	jack fruit tree, <i>Artocarpus integra</i> (Thunb.) Merr. (< Japanese <i>parumi</i> ) vehicle <b>pa idiŋ kana walak</b> child’s pushchair, pram <b>pa&lt; a&gt; idiŋ-an</b> garage for cars <b>sa-pa idiŋ-an</b> cartload (one) <i>sa-pa idiŋ-an na ŋai</i> A cartload of words <b>tu-pa idiŋ kana guŋ</b> cart
<b>pa iŋa uŋ</b>	play music <b>pa i&lt;a&gt;ŋa uŋ-an</b> a music band <b>pa iŋa uŋ</b> [AF] <i>pa iŋa uŋ-ku ḍa pa iŋa uŋ-an</i> I play the flute. <b>pa iŋa uŋ-an</b> flute <i>pararuni-ku kana pa iŋa uŋ-an</i> I am playing the flute. <b>pa iŋa uŋ-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>pa iŋa uŋ-u!</i> Play (music)!
<b>pa iŋəḍ</b> <b>pa isi</b>	shield (cf. <b>pa-ta-ta a</b> ‘shield’) taboo; ritual (ritual term) (< KaTipul dialect <i>paLisi</i> ‘superstition, to pray’. Cf. Paiwan Ferrel 1982:193, <i>pa isi</i> ‘tabu, superstition’.) <i>p&lt;ən&gt;a isi na təmararamaw, parəsi tu-aluŋ</i> The shamans’ superstition is watering the bag. (cf. Puyuma term <b>ma-ləgi</b> )

**paɭuki**

cleanse away the miasma of death, it is a ritual

*andaman, dɔɔɔa na tɔmararamaw, paɭuki-a kanku* Tomorrow, the shamans will perform the rite to cleanse me of the miasma of death.

**ki-paɭuki** perform *paɭuki* ritual

*ki-paɭuki-ku kantaw* I want to perform the ritual expelling the miasma of death for this person.

*aɭamu ki-paɭuki-u-ku* Come and perform the rite to cleanse me of the miasma of death.

**paɭuki-aw** [PF]

*tu-paɭuki-aw na kuatisan* The miasma of death has been cleansed away.

**p<ən>aɭuki** [AF]

*p<ən>aɭuki na tɔmararamaw* The shamans perform the rite *paɭuki*. 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.)

**paɭungpuŋ  
paɭuʔnay**

**mu-paɭuʔnay** [ACaus]

*mu-paɭuʔnay la na sasaɭəman* The three blades have been planted (so we can start).

**paɭuʔnay** name of the ritual

*adi dɔa sinaɭəman ʔi, auka-ku paɭuʔnay səmaɭəm. Kiŋuwayan səmaɭəm ʔi, paɭuʔnay, kəma-ta. Səmaɭəm-ku dɔ tatəlua adaran dɔ sapuk, aw kəmirami səmaɭəm a ɬaw 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.

**paɭuʔnay-ay** [LF]

*ku-paɭuʔnay-ay na sasaɭəman* I have planted the three blades.

**ua paɭuʔnay** [Imp]

*ua paɭuʔnay!* Go and plant the three blades!

**pamataŋ**

clear (trees, stones)

**mu-pamataŋ** [ACaus]

*mu-pamataŋ la na ʔuma* The field is cleared.

**pamataŋ** [AF]

*pamataŋ-ku a ʔuma* 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 ʔuma* I cleared fields.

**p<in>amataŋ-an** slash-and-burn for agriculture, or for hunting



	<i>p&lt;in&gt;amataŋ-an la na dənən</i> The mountain has been cleared with slash-and-burn.
	[Puyuma explain: <i>ađi pinagərimayan na dənən, punamay kana apuy iđu na dənən, aw səma[əm-ta, aw maʔalup-ta</i> ‘On the virgin mountains, we make that mountain on fire, then we sow and we hunt.’]
<b>pamaw</b>	correct; just <i>pamaw nu-nirəŋay</i> Your words are correct.
	<b>pamaw-ay</b> [LF] <i>pamaw-ay kana ləto</i> I got the lotto.
<b>paməli</b>	wrong (cf. <b>ameli</b> ‘erroneous’) <i>paməli nanu ŋai</i> Your words are wrong.
	<b>paməli-an</b> mistakes
<b>pamiŋi</b>	delicate; fussy <b>ađi-ku pamiŋi</b> I’m not fussy. <i>ađi-ku pamiŋi, ɖiama ku-mədmədaw pənia na akanan</i> I’m not fussy, so I eat any food greedily. <i>ađi-ku pamiŋi ɖa kirwan, ɖiama ku-sunuŋanay pənia na kirwan</i> I’m not fussy about what I wear, so I wear any kind of clothes.
	<b>pamiŋi-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-pamiŋi-anay-ku kana balaka na miʔuri kana puyuma</i> Help me to distinguish the Puyuma (terms) from those of the Westerners.
	<b>pamiŋi-aw</b> [PF] <i>pamiŋi-aw na batibatian</i> The words are chosen carefully.
	<b>pamiŋi-ay</b> [LF] <i>pamiŋi-ay na bəras na miʔuri kana niwas</i> Rice is sorted from soya beans.
	<b>p&lt;ən&gt;amiŋi</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;amiŋi-ku ɖa kirwan</i> I choosed some clothes.
<b>panaʔ</b>	arrow; shoot an arrow (cf. <b>bakəla</b> ‘arrow’) <i>kur-panana kana panaʔ</i> I have been hurt by an arrow.
	<b>panaʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>panaʔ-aw na ʔala</i> The enemy has been shot with an arrow.
	<b>p&lt;ən&gt;anaʔ</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;a-panaʔ-ku kana ʔala</i> I am shooting arrows at the enemy.
<b>panana</b>	hurt <b>kur-panana</b> be hurt by <i>kur-panana kana panaʔ</i> I have been hurt by the arrow. <i>mutani-ku kana kawi, kur-panana ku-ʔaŋuruʔ</i> I have fallen out of the tree, and I have hurt my head. <i>kur-panana-ku kana paʔanun-ku kana dənən</i> I hurt myself coming down the mountain.
<b>panapanaʔan</b> <b>panapanayan</b>	poisonous caterpillar ancestral place of the Puyuma along the seaside (cf. <b>pana</b> ‘to come out’ in Tamalakaw dialect)
<b>panaʔan</b>	truth; true <i>panaʔan nu-ŋaiʔ</i> 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 ɬa 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 (ʔ)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-tukuɬ** ‘buttress, pillar’)
- panunu** force someone to eat  
*panunu-ku ɬa akanan kana kuaʔəŋ* I forced him to take some medicine.  
**panunu-anay** [I/BF]  
*ku-panunu-anay ɬa akanan kana uŋay* I forced the monkey to eat.  
*nu-panunu-anay ɬa akanan kana uŋay* You feed the monkey by force (even by opening his mouth).
- |panutug|** straight (cf. **aməʔəg** ‘calm, confident, stable’; **patəɬəl** ‘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-aŋər* 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 (patəɬəl)* I do the book well (rightly).
- paŋal** a hand of bananas  
*saɬu 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 maʔidaŋ-yu la, ka-paŋdas-yu* When you are old, you will (also) be senile.  
**mi-paŋdas** be senile  
*mi-paŋdas na maʔidaŋ kantu ʔidaŋan* The old one is senile because she is old.
- mu-paŋdas** [ACaus]  
*mu-paŋdas na maʔidaŋ* The old man is senile.
- |paŋku|**  
 burst out; blow out (< Japanese パンク according to Puyuma) (cf. **palʔuk** ‘blow out, burst out’)  
**mu-paŋku** [ACaus]  
*mu-paŋku la na kiʔiŋ* The tyre has burst.
- paŋku-aw** [PF]  
*ku-paŋku-aw ku-kiʔiŋ* 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<səŋ>səʔ** many people hit each other  
*ma-paŋ<səŋ>səʔ na taw* People hit each other with a piece of wood.
- paŋsəʔ-an** [Imp I/BF]  
*paŋsəʔ-an kana pitaʔun 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.
- |paŋʔaʔ|**  
 hatch (of eggs); burst out; crack  
**mu-paŋʔaʔ** [ACaus]  
*mu-paŋʔaʔ ku-taŋuruʔ* My head burst.
- paŋ<ʔaŋ>ʔaʔ-an** very crackled  
*paŋ<ʔaŋ>ʔaʔ-an na darəʔ* The earth is very crackled.
- paŋʔaʔ-aw** [PF]  
*paŋʔaʔ-aw na darəʔ* The earth is crackled.
- pu-paŋʔaʔ** make hatch

- |paŋtə]** *pu-paŋtə? na biʔunun kana lawlaw* The egg is made to hatch (hatched more quickly) under a lamp.  
*pu-paŋ<taŋ>[tə? na darə?* The earth has been made very crackled.  
 knock out; punch on the head  
**ki-paŋtə]** get knocked  
*ki-paŋtə]-ku kana fiŋfi* I received a punch from the teacher.  
**mu-paŋtə]** [ACaus]  
*mu-paŋtə] tu-taŋuru? kana kawi* His head has been knocked against the tree.  
**paŋ<taŋ>[tə]** a lot of knocks  
*tu-paŋ<taŋ>[tə]-aw tu-taŋuru?* He punched a lot of heads.  
**paŋtə]-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-paŋtə]-anay-ku kantu taŋuru? kana kawi* Help me to knock his head with the piece of wood.  
**paŋtə]-aw** [PF]  
*ku-paŋtə]-aw tu-taŋuru? kana kawi* His head was knocked with the piece of wood by me.  
**paŋtə]-u** [Imp PF]  
*paŋtə]-u!* Knock him out!  
**paŋuɖal**  
**|paŋuɖ]** pineapple, *Ananas comosus*, Merr.  
 handful  
**pa-paŋuɖ** [Caus]  
*pa-paŋuɖ-ku ɖa walu* I will be made to take handfuls of sweets.  
**paŋuɖ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-paŋuɖ-aw na liʔa?* I took handfuls of mud.  
**paŋuɖ-ay** [LF]  
*nu-paŋuɖ-ay-ku ɖa paysu kantu aliut* Help me to take some money from his bag.  
**p<ən>aŋuɖ** [AF]  
*p<ən>aŋuɖ-ku ɖa paysu* I took handfuls of money.  
**p<in>aŋuɖ-an** handfull  
*saɖu nanku p<in>aŋuɖ-an* I have a lot of handfuls.  
**papaɖaran**  
**papəli** big shelf; table  
 pregnant (cf **pakaləgi** ‘pregnant’; **mi-abak** ‘pregnant’)  
*papəli na babayan* The women are pregnant.  
**papiɛn** Amis  
 (Derogatory name given to the Amis. Papian is the name of an Amis matri-clan now predominantly distributed in the Shiu-ku-lan area, but originally settled near Puyuma.)  
**papu** cervix  
*mupaɖaran 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’; **kukuɖ** ‘the whole leg’; **pəriʔ** ‘the lower leg, from the knee to the ankle’)  
*kaʔəbə tu-paʔa aw buʔiʔi]* His thigh is large and hard.

- ulanə daɖu, 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 ɖalan* 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 daʔan* The road goes down abruptly.  
**paʔanun-aw** [PF]  
*ku-paʔanun-aw na paʔiɖiŋ* I went down with the car.
- paʔat** a variety of fern, *Nephrolepis?* (sp.). Puyuma eat this plant as a vegetable.  
 (cf. **tiwaʔiwar** ‘*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.
- paʔaʔəb na ʔudal** gust of wind; flurry (< **ʔudal** ‘rain’)  
 [Puyuma explain: *kamawan ɖa niʔaʔus ɖa unan* ‘It is like prey swallowed in one mouthful by the snake.’ *Kamawan ɖa ʔinagʔagan 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.
- |paʔiq|** beckon without speaking (cf. **tua** ‘beckon, without speaking’)  
**ki-a-paʔiq** the name of a shamanistic ritual to call back the soul of a dead person and ask if she ~ he has anything to say  
**paʔiq-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-paʔiq-anay-ku kana walak* Help me to make a sign to the children ~ make a sign to the children for me.  
**paʔiq-aw** [PF]  
*tu-paʔiq-aw na tinabawan kana təmararamaw* The shamans called back the soul (with a gesture, but silently).
- p<ən>aʔiq** [AF]  
*p<ən>aʔiq-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 taŋiʔa kanɖu na ʔaw* Those persons’ ears are close to each other.
- paʔtaŋ** bucket  
*matəkar na paʔtaŋ* The bucket cracked by the sun is leaking.
- paʔtər** angry  
*na ʔaw na kaliŋuliŋutan, tu-aŋər sagar paʔtər* Narrow-minded people get angry easily.

- paʔtuʔ** erection penis (cf. **par-baʔaw** ‘erection penis’)  
*mənaʔu kana buʔabuʔayan, paʔtuʔ tu-əʔas kana maʔinayan*  
 When the man sees a girl, he gets an erection.
- paʔtusi** strong desire  
*paʔtusi sagar ʔəməkəʔ ɖa ʔəraw, puŋaʔaday ɖa kaʔərawan* He loves  
 drinking wine so much, that he was nicknamed ‘the wino’.
- paʔtaw** man’s creator spirit (**pa-ka-ʔaw** ‘according to some informants’)  
**paʔtaw** ~ **pa-ka-ʔaw na tinabawan** the vital energy that makes a man
- paʔuɖ** back-band; wooden back-band of a weaving loom (cf. **pila** ‘braces, straps’)
- par-** do an action x times  
**par-puan** do an action twice  
*p<ən>ar-puan-ku pənukpuk na walak* I beat the child twice.  
*ku-par-puan-ay təmɪlɪl* 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-təʔun**  
*p<ən>ar-təʔun ʔ<əm>uyʔuy* The child screamed three times.  
*ku-par-təʔun-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. **kəʔiʔ** ‘search’)  
*mabuʔiʔ na ʔaw, 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 muisaʔ kana ikoki* We are searched by  
 the police when we go in a plane.  
*tu-parakap-ay nanku aliuʔ kana maʔəʔəs* 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 kuan* 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’)

<b>paranak</b>	a little <i>nana? <b>Paranak</b> nana</i> Is it hot? A little spicy.
<b>para-</b>	be fond of; often; do habitually <b>para-babayan</b> to love ladies <b>para-maʔinayan</b> to like men <b>para-babuy</b> to like hunting the boar, to catch a lot of boar <b>para-tiuʔ</b> know how to set a trap
<b>parəgi</b> <b>parəkəp</b>	name of a household attach or glue strongly; assemble <i><b>parəkə-rəkəp</b>-ku ɖa rumaʔ</i> I am assembling walls of houses. <b>parəkəp-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-parəkəp-anay na taɖaw kana turak</i> I attached the knife to the post. <i>tu-kiʔiŋ kana paʔiɖiŋ mupaŋku, buaraw təmapay; pia-ku la səmaŋaʔ</i> <i>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.
<b>parəsi</b>	splash; dampen by watering <b>parəsi</b> is a shamanistic ritual when the shamans moisten their spirits to cool them down. <b>mu-parəsi</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-parəsi na bəras kana pa&lt;ra&gt;rəsi-an</i> The rice has been watered with the watering sprinkler. <b>pa&lt;ra&gt;rəsi-an</b> watering can, water sprinkler <b>parəsi-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-parəsi-anay-ku ɖa parəsi-an kana pa&lt;ra&gt;rəsi-an</i> Help me to water with the watering can. <b>parəsi-ay</b> [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. <b>p&lt;ən&gt;arəsi</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;arəsi-ku ɖa ənay kana kuʔaŋ</i> I watered the vegetables.
<b>parət</b>	belt <i>buʔay tu-<b>parət</b> kana baŋsaran</i> The young man's belt is beautiful. <b>pa-parət-an</b> the waist <i>maʔiɖaŋ-ta la, nana ta-paparətan</i> When we are old, our back aches.
<b>pariʔi</b>	squeal of a pig <i><b>pariʔi</b> na liuŋ</i> The pig squeals.
<b> paris </b>	scratch inadvertently <b>mu-paris</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-paris na puʔuʔ kananku ʔubiʔ</i> The puLuT plant scratched my skin. <b>paris-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>na puʔuʔ paris-anay kanku ʔubit</i> The puLuT plant scratched my skin.

	<b>paris-ay</b> [LF] <i>adi-ku masiməʔ, diama tu-paris-ay-ku kana kamuʔ</i> I wasn't careful, so I scratched myself with the knife.
	<b>p&lt;ən&gt;aris</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;aris na kamuʔ</i> the knife scratches
<b>pariwan<sub>1</sub></b>	Paiwan linguistic group
<b>pariwan<sub>2</sub></b>	name of a household
<b>parkadaw</b>	grass-snake, <i>Natrix natrix</i>
<b>parpar</b>	two-ended pestle for shelling (remove seeds from a stalk)
	<b>parpar-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>parpar-anay na parpar kana dawa</i> The <i>parpar</i> pounds the millet.
	<b>parpar-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-parpar-aw na dawa aw ku-təbuʔaw i tabi</i> It is the millet that I shelled with the pestle and husked in the <i>tabi</i> mortar.
	<b>p&lt;ən&gt;arpar</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;arpar-ku ɬa dawa tua-ʔabayan</i> I shelled the millet with the pestle to make sticky rice dumplings.
<b>parpin</b>	the bamboos stuck on both sides of the entrance of the men house's palisade
<b>parpuʔus</b>	liquid feces not very severe diarrhoea (cf. <b>buriris</b> 'liquid feces'; <b>mapias</b> 'have diarrhoea')
	<i>parpuʔus taytaw</i> He has slight diarrhoea.
<b>parsama</b>	how many times?
	<i>parsama-yu maʔakʔ</i> How many times have you pulled (it) off?
<b>paru-</b>	a little
	<b>paru-uʔiʔiʔ</b> a bit hard
	<b>paru-adi səmaŋaʔ</b> to be a little unhappy
	<b>paru-kuatis</b> a little bad
	<b>paru-mabuka</b> the colors are a little washed out
<b>parukun</b>	<i>Bauhinia championii</i> (Benth.) Benth.
<b>parualu</b>	example (cf. <b>patinak</b> 'explanation using metaphor'; <b>pasidiŋ</b> 'metaphor') <i>na asabak na ŋai, adi-ta pakalaŋ ɬa parualu, maʔuʔid kiləŋaw na taʔaw</i> If we do not follow the example of the true words, then the people do not know to listen. <i>tu-ŋai kana yawan parualu pənia</i> The chief's words are an example to everyone. <i>kanaɬu ɬa bati na p&lt;in&gt;arualu-alu</i> Those words were the examples.
<b>pasa</b>	a span
	<b>pasa kana dapal</b> unit of measurement by pace, one span (agricultural measure) <i>munuma pasa kana dapal nanu ʔuma, nantu ikaɬəkan aw tu-ikabəʔakasʔ</i> How many strides long and wide is your field?
	<b>pasa kana ʔima</b> unit of measurement by hand
<b>pasabay</b>	help (ritual term) (cf. <b>pu-laŋ</b> 'protect, help')
	<b>pasabay-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-pasabay-ay na təmararamaw</i> I helped the shamans.



- sa[a]əm qa ʔasəban, kiŋuwayan səməkaɖ, tu-pasabay-ay na maʔələ*  
When we are planting sugarcane, those who finished first come and help the slow ones.
- pasə[aʔ]** hold something back; jealous (cf. **səba** ‘keep back information, wrath’; **ʔiʔil** ‘stingy, mean’)  
*pasə[aʔ]-ku kananu saiguyan* I am jealous of your knowledge.
- pasə[aʔ-ay]** [LF]  
*ku-pasə[aʔ-ay-yu kananku saiguyan* I hid what I know from you.  
*bu[ay] ɖaɖu a ʔaw, tu-pasə[aʔ-ay] ɖa kaɖuan ɖa ʔaw* This person is very beautiful, many people are jealous of her.
- pasə[aʔ-i]** [Imp LF]  
*pasə[aʔ-i (na) ti[i]!* 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 *binig/adang* ‘seed’, *qaLum* ‘game’, *Lumay* ‘rice’, *dakpan* ‘big game’, ‘food’. Cf. *arasis*.]
- pasəbaŋ** act aimlessly; without purpose  
*pasəbaŋ nanku ɖa[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 ɖa[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.
- pasək<sub>1</sub>** nail  
**mi-pasək** have a nail in  
*mi-pasək na ki[i]ki[i]ŋ kana pa[i]ɖiŋ* There is a nail in the car tyres.

- pasək-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-pasək-anay-ku qa pasək i libəŋ* Help me to hammer a nail into the wall.
- pasək-ay** [LF]  
*pasək-ay na libəŋ sasaʔitan kana kabuŋ* (He hammers) a nail into the wall to hang up the hat.
- pasək-i** [Imp LF]  
*pasək-i (qa pasək na libəŋ!)* Hammer (a nail into the wall)!
- pasək<sub>2</sub>**  
 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.
- pasəkət**  
 properly  
*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 lumay* 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 qia kanɖi kana maʔiɖaŋ* I will give this old man some orders.
- pasəltu-aw** [PF]  
*ku-pasəltu-aw na maʔiɖaŋ* I gave orders to the old man.
- pasəltu-anay** [I/BF]

- ma-ʔuwas-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 qatu 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.  
sprain; strain a joint
- m-u-pasənɕiŋ** [Mvt]  
*m-u-pasənɕiŋ-ku nanku uraɕ* I have strained my muscle.
- mu-pasənɕiŋ** [ACaus]  
*mu-pasənɕiŋ tu-dapal kan isaw* Isaw’s foot is sprained.
- pasənɕiŋ-aw** [PF]  
*marataŋ kikarun, ku-pasənɕiŋ-aw nanku [ima* I don’t like working  
so I have sprained my hand (on purpose).  
metaphor (cf. **parualu** ‘example’; **patinak** ‘explanation using metaphor’)  
*sagar-ku kananu ʔapuɕ* ‘I like your flower (daughter)’, (says a young man to the parents of the girl he fancies.) [Puyuma say ‘This is a **pasidɕiŋ**.’]
- pasidɕiŋ-anay** [I/BF]  
*ku-pasidɕiŋ-anay marəŋay* I spoke in metaphors.
- pasiasɪ?**  
force someone; make an effort  
*pasiasɪ?-ku məkan* I make an effort to eat.  
*pasiasɪ?-ku muɕaɖi* I make an effort to go to the toilet.
- m-u-pasiasɪ?** [Mvt]  
*m-u-pasiasɪ? qua* She made an effort to come.
- pasiasɪ?-anay** [I/BF]  
*pasiasɪ?-anay pukataɕwin kana [utia* They want to force her to marry a husband from mainland China.
- pasiasɪ?-aw** [PF]  
*pasiasɪ?-aw pinilaŋ qua kaɖi* He was forced to come here with me.
- pasiasɪ?-ay** [LF]  
*ku-pasiasɪ?-ay paɕəkəɭ kana ʔəraw kan duliən* I made Dulian drink wine.
- paspas**  
shake in the wind
- mu-paspas** [ACaus]  
*mu-paspas la na ʔapuɕ kana baɭi aw muɕərag* The flowers were shaken by the wind and fell off.
- p<ən>aspas** [AF]  
*p<ən>aspas na baɭi kana tarbu, bariaw, tu-bikbikanay tu-bini? aw taɕtaɕanay kana uduɕudu?* 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 kəma i ʔami na baʔi, ayaw, a p<ən>aspas, kəma-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
- pasuruk<sub>1</sub>** 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 pasasuruan 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.)
- |pasuruk|<sub>2</sub>** 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]liaban-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 ɣuwayan-an** ‘the front fourth’. August in the old calendar

[Puyuma explain:

*səməkaʔ la na kada, səmə[əm-ta ʔa buŋa* ‘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 ʔa biʔunun* You have four eggs.

*kar-pa-pat-an-mu ʔa biʔunun* (A lot of people, each), you have four eggs.

*kar-pa-pat-ay ʔa biʔunun na ʔinəkalanən* Each villager had four eggs.

**kar-mi-pa-pat-an ~ kar-mia-pat-an**

*kar-mi-pa-pat-an kəmakawaŋ ~ kar-mia-pat-an kəmakawaŋ* Walk four by four

**maka-pətəl** forty

**məkʔəp misama ʔa papata** fourteen

**mə-libak ka-pat-an** ‘the starting fourth.’ September in the old calendar.

[Puyuma explain:

*səmə[əm-ta ʔa buŋa* ‘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-latuʔ kana ʔumay (guʔuan)* ‘Weed the rice (winter sp.).’]

**|patalu|**

help

**patalu-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-patalu-anay-ku kibəray ʔa paysu i yinhang* Help me to borrow money from the bank.

**patalu-ay** [LF]

*patalu-ay maʔak ʔa paysu i yinhang* I went to the bank to borrow money for you.

**patalu-i** [Imp LF]

*patalu-i!* Help!

<b>patari</b>	up to (cf. <b>palu</b> ‘up, until’) <i>patari sujan</i> All night. (Lit. ‘Up to the end of the night.’) <i>patari bələtəŋ</i> Until the end, eternity.
<b>pataruan</b>	winnowing basket (small) <i>abakan qa puran na pataruan</i> We put the betel nuts in the <i>pataruan</i> .
<b>patəqəl</b>	honest; correct (cf. <b>panutug</b> ‘straight, clear, calm’) <i>adi patəqəl</i> It is not right. <i>patəqəl nanku aŋər</i> My mind is honest. <b>ka-patəqəl</b> will be correct <i>ka-patəqəl-u nu-kakuayanan!</i> You must go back to your good habits! <b>m-u-patəqəl</b> [Mvt] <i>adi-yu m-u-patəqəl</i> You do not walk straight.
<b>patənan</b>	<b>patəqəl na bujan</b> half-moon shield from the sun <i>patəna-tənan-ku kana kadaw</i> I am looking at the sun while shielding my eyes with my hand. <b>patənan-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-patənan-ay-yu kana kadaw</i> I put my hand in front of your eyes to protect them from the sun. <b>p&lt;ən&gt;atənan</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;atənan-ku kana kadaw</i> I shield my eyes with my hand to look at the sun.
<b>patəras</b>	say silly things <i>patəras nu-ŋai</i> You say silly things. ~ Your words are silly. <b>patəras-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-patəras-ay marəŋay na bati</i> I said silly things. <b>p&lt;ən&gt;atəras</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;atəra-təras nu-bati</i> You say a lot of silly things.
<b>patinak</b>	explanation using metaphor (cf. <b>parualu</b> ‘example’; <b>pasidiŋ</b> ‘metaphor’) <i>na yawan nantu ŋai a bini?, patinak kantu bati a bini?</i> The chief’s words are seeds, the seeds are his words.
<b>patiup</b>	whistle (cf. <b>paksip</b> ‘whistle’) <b>pa-ta-tiup</b> a whistler <i>mulius maya? kana pa-ta-tiup na buabuayan</i> The girl turned to look to see who was whistling. <b>patiup-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-patiup-ay na buabuayan kana baŋsaran</i> The young man whistled at the girl. <b>patiup-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>patiup-u!</i> Whistle!
<b>paturus</b> < <b>turus</b> ‘follow’	second (cf. <b>puka-qaqua</b> ‘second’) <i>palibak i irubay, paturus nanku marturus</i> Irubay is in front, and my bicycle follows her.
<b>patusi</b>	too much (cf. <b>rabas</b> ‘surplus, too much’) <i>patusi la qa babayan aw pinasiŋa[ad qa arədipaw</i> He likes women so much that he has been nicknamed ‘the lecher or fornicator’.

- patusi la qa taʔəkəlan qa ʔəraw, qɪama maulaŋ* He drinks too much wine, so he becomes crazy.
- paʔaka** meat; muscles
- paʔaka kana liuŋ** pork
- paʔakaʔakayan** cattail, *Typha* ʔplant (sp.)  
[Puyuma say ‘It cures snakebites.’]
- paʔapan** 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>aʔaʔaʔ** [AF]  
*p<ən>aʔaʔaʔaʔ-ku* I clapped hands.
- paʔaran** outside
- paʔaran**  
*indaŋ qatu kianiʔənaŋ na minaʔay kana ʔala qɪama aɟi i paʔaran*  
They were afraid that an enemy might come and cut of their heads, so they were not buried outside.
- a-paʔaran** shallow (cf. **baʔəkar** ‘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 paʔiɟiŋ* I got the car out.
- p<in>u-paʔaran-an** a thing put outside  
*p<in>u-paʔaran-an la na katəŋaɟawan* The seat is outside.
- pu-paʔaran** take something out  
*nu-pu-paʔaran-anay-ku kananku paʔiɟiŋ* Help me to get my car out.  
*nu-pu-paʔaran-aw na katəŋaɟawan* You put the seat outside.  
*ku-pu-paʔaran-anay na katəŋaɟawan* 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 [əməkəl] qa 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 kəmuay na suan* He has killed a dog by mistake  
 (instead of a boar).
- paʔir<sub>1</sub>** prominent  
*maʔatuy tu-ʔatuy ~ maʔatuy tu-paʔir* He has a prominent upper lip  
 ('pouting').
- ma-paʔir** has upper lip proeminent  
*ma-paʔir na ʔatuy* The upper lip is prominent ('pouting').
- paʔir-aw** [PF]  
*tu-paʔir-aw tu-ʔuarʔur* His philtrum is prominent.
- |paʔir|<sub>2</sub>** 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 kanʔi kana kiakarunan* I do this work non-stop.  
*paʔuʔu-ku panununay qa paʔəməl* Non-stop, I force him to take  
 (his) medicine.



*paʔutu-ku kana wari muʔibat* Everyday, I go here and there.

**m-u-paʔutu** [Mvt]

*m-u-paʔutu na ʔaw kana rumarumaʔ* He trails round from house to house.

**paʔutu-anay** [I/BF]

*ku-paʔutu-anay mukua muʔaʔanjia kan gulum* I very often go and see Gulum.

*kana wariwari, paʔutu-anay pakarun i duliən* Every day, Dulkan goes and gets some work.

**p<ən>aʔutu** [AF]

*p<ən>aʔutu-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

*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 baṅsaran, 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 minatay i tinataw, payas muruma?* As soon as she learned of her mother’s death, she came home immediately.

**payas-anay** [I/BF]

*na baṅsaran 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 liuṅ, buḷay tu-ḷubit* When the pig eats *payla*, its skin looks nice.

**|paylaṅ|**

look after someone; nurse (cf. **ṭayir** ‘look after, keep an eye on, watch out for’)

**pa-paylaṅ** [Caus]

*ku-pa-paylaṅ-aw a ṭaw kanku walak* I asked him to look after my child.

**paylaṅ-aw** [PF]

*ku-paylaṅ-aw na walak* The child is looked after by me.

**p<ən>aylaṅ** [AF]

*p<ən>aylaṅ-ku ḡa ṭaw* I looked after someone. ~ I look after people.  
*təmutaw p<ən>aylaṅ ḡa təmuan* The grandparent looks after the grandchild.

**payməṅ**

firearm (ritual term) (cf. **kuṅ** ‘gun’; **pa-deruṅ**, **p<in>-idaṅ-an** ‘firearm’)

**payraṅ**

Taiwanese people (< Minnan, *phai<sup>n</sup>-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 maṭayir kana kuaḷəṅ 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

**pəḡpəḡ**

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 buɬu* 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 buɬu kana guɲ* 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. **paqəŋa]** **tu-ŋai** ‘His words are expensive.’, ‘He does not like talking.’)**|pəlidak]**

come out; appear

**m-u-pəlidak** [Mvt]*m-u-pəlidak nanku papu* I have a prolapsed cervix.*m-u-pəlidak na makasabak na kirwan* The inner garment is showing.**pəlidak-aw** [PF]*paɬufu kantu manudən na tainainayan, tu-pəlidak-aw tu-fufu*

When a woman feeds her baby, she takes out her breast.

**|pəlin]**

separate by moving away

**pəlin-an** [Imp I/BF]*pəlin-an (na kadursian)!* Move (the rubbish) away!**pəlin-anay** [I/BF]*nu-pəlin-anay-ku kananku kua[əŋan* Help me to get rid of my illness.**pəlin-aw** [PF]*ku-pəlin-aw nanku kirkuayanan na kuatisan* I have given up my bad habits.**pəlin-ay** [LF]*tu-pəlin-ay nanku ruma? kana təmararamaw* My house has been cleansed by the shamans (by moving away bad elements).**pəlin-u** [Imp PF]*pəlin-u!* Move (that) away!**p<ən>əlin** [AF]*p<ən>əlin-ku kanɬu na katəŋadawan* I moved that seat over there.

- p<ən>əlin** a shamanistic rite of removal of bad elements  
**u-pəlin** [Imp]  
*u-pəlin!* 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 *pənasəŋidi*, *pənasəŋaɖaw*; ‘spirit of the ancestral altar’.)
- pənasəŋidi**  
 spirit sat on the ancestral altar or *masəŋidi* (cf. **pənasəŋaɖaw** ‘spirit of the ancestral altar’)  
 (Ritual term. Unknown in daily speech and undeciphered.) (In ritual context, the pair is *pənasəŋidi*, *pənasəŋaɖaw* ~ *masəŋaɖaw*, *masəŋidi* ‘spirit sat on the ancestral altar’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:293, verse 24-39.) (L. Sagart, p.c.)
- pənaspas<sub>1</sub>**  
 < **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.*  
*Kautəragan 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 ʔaput kana baʔi aw mutərag* 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.
- pənaspas<sub>2</sub>**  
 < **paspas** ‘shake in the wind’  
 |**pərəʔ**|  
 a sacred song, ‘Fallen down’, sung at *mangayaw* festival  
 strangle; wring (as laundry)  
**pa-pərəʔ** [Caus]  
*ku-pa-pərəʔ-anay na binasəʔan kana pa-pərəʔ-an* I made the washing wring in the spin-dryer.  
**pa-pərəʔ-an** spin-dryer  
**p<ən>ərəʔ** [AF]  
*sagar-ku p<ən>ərəʔ kanu* I want to strangle you.  
**pərəʔ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-pərəʔ-aw tu-niʔən* I wrung his neck.  
**pərəʔ-ay** [LF]  
*ku-pərəʔ-ay ɖa niʔən* I wrung a neck.  
*ku-pərəʔ-ay na kirwan* I wrung the washing.  
**pərəʔ-u** [Imp PF]  
*pərəʔ-u tu-niʔən!* Wring his neck!  
**p<in>ərəʔə** nickname given to the last-born of a large family. [Puyuma say ‘He is the last squeezed drop.’]

- |pəras|** squeeze out the contents from (cf. **pəqəl** ‘squeeze, extract from, knead’)  
**kar-pa-pəras** two persons squeeze the same object  
*kar-pa-pəras-ta kana nuli* We, (both,) squeeze the tube of glue.  
**pa-pəras** [Caus]  
*pa-pəras-ku kana nuli* I was made to squeeze the tube of glue.  
**p<ən>əras** [AF]  
*p<ən>əras-ku kana nuli* I squeezed the tube of glue.  
**pəras-aw** [PF]  
*ku-pəras-aw na nuli* The tube of glue is squeezed by me.  
**pəras-u** [Imp PF]  
*pəras-u!* Squeeze!
- pərasək** pink sorrel, *Oxalis corymbosa* Dc.  
[Puyuma explain: *arsəm* ‘It is sour.’]  
*idini na pərasək a paṭəməl, tu-|əq|əḏaw na pərasək, puka-ta yam ḏa saima, aw ta-pukayay na indan na ʔa|uṭtupan kana manuden*  
‘This plant, *peresək*, is a medicine, the *peresək* 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: *a paṭəməl ḏa asaṭ tu-damuk* ‘It is a medicine used for hypertension.’]  
*nana nanta taku|aw ʔi, puṭəməl-ta kanḏu kana pərasək* When our throat aches, we make a medicine with that plant.
- pəriʔ** the lower leg (the area from the knees to the ankle); calf (of leg) (cf. **paʔa** ‘thigh’; **ḏapal** ‘foot’; **kukuḏ** ‘the whole leg’)  
*kaṭəbə tu-pəriʔ* His lower leg is big.  
**pa-pəriʔ-an** calf  
*mabakas tu-papəriʔ-an* His calf is big.
- |pəsəʔ|** break  
**mu-pəsəʔ** [ACaus]  
*mu-pəsəʔ na ḏa|il* The bottle is broken.  
**p<ən>əsəʔ** [AF]  
*p<ən>a-pəsəʔ-ku ḏa ḏa|il* I am breaking the bottle.  
**pəsəʔ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-pəsəʔ-aw na taki|* The glass is broken by me.  
**pəsəʔ-u** [Imp PF]  
*pəsəʔ-u na tatabək!* Break the calabash!
- |pəspəs|** massage  
**pa-pəspəs** [Caus]  
*pa-pəspəs-a-ku kana p<ən>əspəs* I am massaged by the masseuse.  
**p<ən>əspəs** [AF]  
*maʔu|id-ku p<ən>əspəs* I don’t know how to massage.  
**pəspəs-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-pəspəs-anay-ku ḏananku ʔaṇuruʔ* Help me to massage my head.  
**pəspəs-ay** [LF]  
*ku-pəspəs-ay tu-ʔaṇuruʔ* I massaged his head.  
**pəspəs-i** [Imp LF]

	<i>pəspəs-i taytaw!</i> Massage him!
	<b>pəspəs-u</b> [Imp PF]
	<i>pəspəs-u tu-tajuru?!</i> Massage his head!
<b> pətəl </b>	<b>maka-pətəl</b> forty
<b> pəʈik </b>	jump; splash (e.g. coins, rice, insects)
	<b>p&lt;al&gt;əʈik</b> sound of jumping
	<b>p&lt;ən&gt;əʈik</b> [AF]
	<i>p&lt;ən&gt;əʈik na paysu</i> The coins jump.
	<b>p&lt;ən&gt;əʈik</b> 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.
	<b>pəʈik-ay</b> [LF]
	<i>ku-pəʈik-ay qa ʔaraw</i> I splashed with wine.
<b>pəʈir</b>	trap (hunt using traps)
	<b>p&lt;ən&gt;əʈir</b> [AF]
	<i>saigu p&lt;ən&gt;əʈir qa kuʌabaw</i> He knows how to set traps to catch rats.
	<b>pəʈir-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>pəʈir-anay na pəʈir kana babuy</i> Traps are used to catch boar.
	<b>pəʈir-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>ku-pəʈir-aw na kuʌabaw qa pəʈir</i> I caught rats in a trap.
	<b>pəʈir-ay</b> [LF]
	<i>ku-pəʈir-ay na kuʌabaw qa pəʈir</i> I caught rats in a trap.
	<b>pəʈir-u</b> [Imp PF]
	<i>pəʈir-u!</i> Trap!
	<b>ua pəʈir</b> [Imp]
	<i>ua pəʈir-yu!</i> Go and set traps!
<b>pia<sub>1</sub></b>	all; finish
	<b>pa-pia</b> will finish
	<i>andaman, pa-pia-ku la kikarun</i> Tomorrow I shall finish my work.
	<b>p&lt;ən&gt;ia</b> [AF]
	<i>p&lt;ən&gt;ia-yu la məkan?</i> Have you finished eating?
	<b>piaku la</b> one of the two Muses of weaving is called <i>Piaku</i> ‘I have finished’, ( <i>pia-ku la</i> )
	<b>pia-[y]aw</b> [PF]
	<i>tu-pia-[y]aw məkan na tinalək i kaysin</i> He finished eating the rice in the bowl.
<b>pia<sub>2</sub></b>	towards; go in the direction of
	<b>pia-katagwin-ku</b> I am getting ready to marry.
	<i>pia-ʔami</i> Go north.
	<i>pia-[au]</i> Go east.
<b>piad</b>	a shallow wooden plate (obsolete term, undeciphered). Term used in translating the Gospels, unknown by villagers.
<b>pialakan</b>	uterus
<b>pidiaw</b>	tin
<b> pidur </b>	knock-kneed
	<b>ma-pidur</b> be knock-kneed

- pidur-aw** [PF]  
*tu-pidur-aw tu-kaway* He walks knock-kneed.
- pikak**  
 yeast  
*səmaŋaʔ ɖa tinuaʔərawan, pukayay ɖa 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 ɖa ɖaɖək, tu-puŋaɭaday ɖa ‘pilay’* She is often sick, so  
 we called her *Pilay*.
- pilay** nickname
- pila**  
 braces; straps  
*tu-pila kana paɖəkan, kana rutu* The straps of the back-carrier, the  
 rucksack.
- |piɭəs|**  
 twist; turn away  
**ma-piɭəs** be turned back  
*ma-piɭəs, malemes tu-teɖək, uniən la* It got its haunch back, its body  
 disappeared, no more.
- mar-piɭəs** [Rec]  
*mar-piɭəs-ta kəmakaway* We take two different roads.  
*marbabida na biʔasan, mar-pa-piɭəs-ta kana apuy* If the fire is very  
 hot, we will turn away from the fire.  
*an maɖaɖayar ʔi, mar-pa-piɭəs-mi* When we have finished our  
 discussions, let us go our separate ways.
- mu-piɭəs** [ACaus]  
*mu-piɭəs na indan* The mouth becomes twisted, (when the Puyuma  
 sing sacred songs outside festival times).  
*mu-piɭəs tu-taŋar* His face is twisted.
- pa-piɭəs** [Caus]  
*i duliən, tu-pa-piɭəs-aw tu-təɖək kan asin* Dulian, she pinches Asin’s  
 bottom.
- p<ən>iɭəs** [AF]  
*p<ən>iɭəs-ku kantu taŋiɭa* I twisted his ear.
- piɭəs-anay** [I/BF]  
*ku-piɭəs-anay na pənji kana pasək* It is with the pliers that I removed  
 the nail.
- piɭəs-aw** [PF]  
*ku-piɭəs-aw tu-ʔimir kana walak* I twisted the child’s cheek.
- piɭəs-ay** [LF]  
*piɭəs-ay ɖatu tiŋran kana walak* The child’s nose has been pinched.
- piɭəs-u** [Imp PF]  
*piɭəs-u (tu-tiŋran)!* Pinch (his nose)!

<b>piḷit</b>	frying pan (small)
<b> piḷuk </b>	twist and cripple (cf. <b>piṭak</b> ‘walk as drunk, walk unsteadily’)
	<b>ma-piḷuk</b> be crippled
	<i>ma-piḷuk tu-dapal, ḡiama mapiṭak tu-kawaṇ</i> He twisted his foot, so he walks unsteadily.
	<b>p&lt;ən&gt;iḷuk</b> [AF]
	<i>matuka-ku, ḡiama p&lt;ən&gt;iḷuk-ku kəmakawaṇ mukua kikarun</i> I am lazy, so I pretended to twist my ankle going to work.
	<b>piḷuk-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>tu-piḷuk-aw tu-piṭak</i> He walks unsteadily because he is crippled.
	<b>sika-piḷu-piḷuk</b> pretend to be crippled
	<i>sika-piḷu-piḷuk tu-kawaṇ</i> He pretends to be crippled.
<b>pinadayan</b>	clothes worn during the annual festival, <i>mangayaw</i>
	<b>mi-p&lt;in&gt;adayan</b> wear the clothes of the annual festival
	<i>mangayaw, mi-p&lt;in&gt;adayan mikirwan ḡa tinara puyuma</i>
	For <i>mangayaw</i> , I dressed in Puyuma clothes.
	<i>mangayaw-ta, mi-p&lt;in&gt;adaṇ-ay-ta</i> At the annual festival <i>mangayaw</i> , we wore our traditional clothes.
<b>pinaday</b>	name for male
<b>pinalagi</b>	white clothes worn for mourning
	<i>mikipiṇ-ku ḡa pinalagi</i> I wear white mourning clothes.
<b>pinasəki</b>	one of the eight Puyuma villages; Chinese Hsia pinglang 下檳朗 for the administration.
	[Puyuma give two meanings: <i>səki</i> ‘stubborn’; <i>pasəki</i> ‘ascend’.]
<b>piniḷawul</b>	small sweet balls
<b>pinudaḷanan</b>	the name of a household (< <i>daḷan</i> ‘road’)
<b>pinuliantayan</b>	sound of the rattles hung on the small of the back
	<i>tu-p&lt;in&gt;u-liantayan kana siṇsiṇan</i> The rattles’ sound, (undeciphered term).
<b> piṇiṭ </b>	pull hair (cf. <b>kuluṭ</b> ‘pull limbs’)
	<b>ma-pa-piṇiṭ</b> (two persons) grab each other by the hair
	<b>ma-piṇiṭ</b> [AF]
	<i>ma-piṇi-piṇiṭ na mardawan</i> The <i>mardawan</i> fight by pulling each other’s hair (a rite of passage of the teenagers inside the dormitory).
	<b>mu-piṇiṭ</b> [ACaus]
	<i>mu-piṇiṭ na ḡarbu</i> The hair has been pulled.
	<b>pa-piṇiṭ</b> [Caus]
	<i>tu-pa-piṇiṭ-aw nanu ḡarbu</i> Your hair have been pulled.
	<i>tu-pa-piṇiṭ-anay nanku ḡarbu kana ḷutuṇ</i> The monkey was ordered to pull my hair.
	<b>piṇiṭ-u</b> [Imp PF]
	<i>piṇiṭ-u!</i> Pull the hair!
<b> pirat </b>	spread one’s legs; show one’s sex for ladies
	<b>m-u-pirat</b> [Mvt]
	<i>miwalak na babayan, m-u-pirat-aw tu-dapal</i> The woman in child-birth spreads her legs.



- p<ən>iraʔ** [AF]  
*p<ən>iraʔ-ku dapal* I spread my legs.
- piraʔ-aw** [PF]  
*tu-piraʔ-aw tu-dapal kana muarak* The dancers spread their legs.  
*piraʔ-aw tu-kuti kana maulaŋ* The shameless woman shows her  
privates.
- m-u-sa-piraʔ** [Mvt]  
*daʃus kana liʔaʔ, m-u-sa-piraʔ tu-dapal kana walak* The ground is  
slippery, the child's legs went apart.
- |pisak|**  
separate; break up (< KaTipul dialect *pisaH* 'break') (cf. **siriʔ** '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 tiʔil)!* Tear (that) book!
- pisak-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-pisak-anay-ku kana tiʔil* Help me to tear the exercise book.
- pisak-aw** [PF]  
*pisak-aw na tiʔil, aɖi la maŋər təmakəsi* The books are hidden,  
I don't feel like studying.
- |pisəʔ|**  
pinch between the fingers
- mu-pisəʔ** [ACaus]  
*mu-pisəʔ ku-ʔimir kanantu ʔima* He pinched my cheek with his hand.
- pa-pisəʔ** [Caus]  
*pa-pisəʔ-ku kanu* I shall pinch you.
- p<ən>isəʔ** [AF]  
*p<ən>a-pisəʔ-ku tu-ʔimir* I am pinching his cheek.
- pisəʔ-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-pisəʔ-anay-ku kanantu ʔimir* Help me to pinch his cheek.
- pisəʔ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-pisəʔ-aw tu-ʔimir* I pinched his cheek.
- pisəʔ-ay** [LF]  
*ku-pisəʔ-ay ɖa ʔimir* I pinched a cheek.
- pisəʔ-i** [Imp LF]  
*pisəʔ-i na təɖək!* Pinch the bottom!
- |pispis|**  
tear into many pieces (cf. **siriʔ** 'tear'; **silaʔ** 'tear up'; **pisak** 'separate, break  
up, split up break up')
- mu-pispis** [ACaus]  
*mu-pispis nanku tiʔil* My exercise book is badly torn.
- pa-pispis** [Caus]  
*pa-pispis-an nu-tiʔil kana pi<a>-pispis-an!* Destroy your documents  
with the shredder!
- pispis-aw** [PF]  
*ku-pispis-aw tu-kirwan* I tore his clothes.

- pispiš-ay** [LF]  
*tu-pispiš-ay ɖa kirwan kana [utuŋ]* The monkey tore clothes.
- pispiš-u** [Imp PF]  
*pispiš-u!* Tear!
- pitaʔun**  
the entire door with its casing (cf. **ʔaləb-an** ‘door panel’)  
*ku-rəʔaʔ-ay ɖa inʔasi i pitaʔun* 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 pitaʔun*.  
toothed hoe (< Minnan *ti-thau?*)  
beat; make (something) move
- pitaw**  
**|pitpit|**  
**mu-pitpit** [ACaus]  
*mu-pitpit kana bariwan na gingiŋ* 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 gingiŋ* 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 ɖinəkalanən* Each villager had seven eggs.
- maka-pitu** seventy  
**mi-a-pitu** seven people  
**məkʔəp misama ɖa pitupitua** seventeen  
**pitu-pitu-a** seven objects
- pitumanan**  
~ **pitubuluʔ**  
**|piʔak|**  
Pleiades, Ursa Major (cf. **ribuluʔ** ‘Ursa Minor’; **paramanan**, **tarsiŋan** ‘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]

*m-u-puar na suan qa paləʔukʔukan* The dog ran away because of firecrackers.

**pa-puar na tinalək ~ p<ən>uar na ʔidus** ‘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]

*inday-ku qa kipuakpukan kan nanali, p<ən>uar-ku piaqaya* I was afraid of my mother’s stick, I ran away towards the west.

**p<ən>a-puar-an** places from which one escapes

*may-ɬauɬ na darəʔ, p<ən>a-puar-an kəma i isabak, mupaʔaran na ʔaw* 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: *saʔuʔ aw bə[aka]akas tu-biraʔ, kəmərət-ta, mʔə[ʔə]-ta ʔi, uliɟul* ‘Its leaves are narrow and long, we uproot it, when we chew it, it smells good.’]

**puduy**  
**puɬanian**

cupule of the areca nut  
cockscorn, *Celosia*  
(Used for making garlands of flowers.)

|puɬiɟil|

the shout ‘pouh’ given at the kill of an enemy or an animal, not to be confused with the **ʔiraw** victory cry ‘aoh’!

**puɬiɟil-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-puɬiɟil-anay-ku kana babuy* Would you mind giving the killers’ shout for me (when killing the boar).

**puɬiɟil-aw** [PF]

*puɬiɟil-aw-ku qa babuy* I gave a shout when I killed a boar.

**puɬiɟil-ay** [LF]

*mukua kianiʔən ʔi, niam puɬiɟil-ay na ʔala, aw minəʔay la, aw niam ʔaʔuaw na ʔala aw mirawa-mi* 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’)

*a puɬuy iɬi* This is a *puDung*.

**p<ən>uɬuy** [AF]

*p<ən>uɬuy-ku qa biraʔ* I bind some leaves together so I can find my way again.

**puɬuy-aw** [PF]

*muka i taʔun, tu-puɬuy-aw na bariaw* 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 ḡapuṭ* 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 ḡapuṭ 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|<sub>1</sub>**  
 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 maṭuḷə? na walak* I hit the disobedient child.  
**pu<a>kpuk-an** a large stick (cf. **ḷa<ḡa>ḡəṭi** ‘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 ḡuṇ* A stick is used to beat the ox.  
*maṭuḷə?-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.  
**ṭali-pukpuk-an** a beaten sound  
*ṭali-pukpuk-an na ḡudal ḡi, paruḷu-ta kana muṭaṭərag na ḷaṭu?*

- The sound of rain on the roof (the first big drops), it make us think of mangos falling down.
- |pukpuk|<sub>2</sub>** 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 kaʔa* 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!
- |pulāt|** all  
**ma-pulat** [AF]  
*na saqəkalanan 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’; **kuləq** ‘constipated’)  
**ka-pulət** will be blocked  
*an ma-ruʔud-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 təqək* 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 kaʔi* 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)!
- puʔabus** almost  
**puʔabus-ku** *kitəŋəq* He almost killed me.  
**puʔabus-ay** [LF]  
*tu-puʔabus-ay təməŋəq kana raʔəra* They were almost killed by the *raqera* household.

- puław** the white flower of the rice (when it falls down, the grain appears)  
*muṭarag la na puław, mutubabəras* When the white flower of the rice falls down, it becomes the grain.
- may-puław** the flower has already fallen (it has already become the grain)
- puḷikuḍakuḍan** chrysanthemum
- puḷu?** ten
- ka-puḷu?-an** ‘the tenth’. March in the old calendar. This third month is called *ka-sara-saraw-an na buḷan* ‘It is the month when we lose our way.’  
 [Puyuma explain:  
 ‘When the leaves fall’ this is for marcescent foliage’, say the villagers  
*miṭapuṭ na dudidul*, ‘*Erythrina variegata* is blooming’  
*miṭapuṭ na dudidul, ka-sara-saraw-an na buḷan, ma-sa-saraw na ṭaw*  
 ‘When the *dudidul* flowers bloom, the *ka-sara-saraw-an* moon makes people lose their way.’]
- puḷuṭ** Spanish needles, *Bidens bipinnata* (L.) Kuntze (different varieties)  
**na puḷuṭ pənapaliṣ kana ḷubit** (Prickly Chaff flower, *Achyranthes aspera* (L.)) the *puLuT* ‘scratcher’ of the skin  
**təmatuṣuk na puḷuṭ** the *puLuT* ‘clinging’  
**daḷuṣus na puḷuṭ** the *puLuT* ‘sliding’  
 [Puyuma say ‘A decoction of this plant provides a refreshing drink when the body is hot.’]
- puḷuṭ** needle (botanical)
- |punaman|** set fire to mountains (to flush out the game) (cf. **p<in>amataṇ-an** ‘clear with slash-and-burn’)  
*muka punaman-a kana ṭaḷun i qənan, i ṭuma* The grass is going to be burnt in the mountains, in the fields.  
**punaman-ay** [LF]  
*ta-punaman-ay na ṭaḷun* We burnt the grass.  
*aḍi pinagərimayan na qənan, punaman-ay kana apuy iḍu na qənan, aw səmaḷəm-ta, aw maṭalup-ta* The virgin mountain, we set afire that mountain, then we sow, and we hunt.  
**punaman-i** [Imp LF]  
*punaman-i!* Burn the grass!
- |punan|** insult (cf. **qəki** ‘insult, scold’; **ṭiləməs** ‘offended’)  
 a **pa-punan-ən** insults  
*pa-punan-ku kana pa-punan-an*  
 1. I insult with insults  
 2. I shall insult those who do not listen  
**p<ən>unaṇ** [AF]  
*p<ən>a-punan-ku kana maulaṇ* I insulted the vagrant.  
**punaṇ-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-punaṇ-anay-ku kana maulaṇ* Help me to insult the vagrant.  
**punaṇ-ay** [LF]  
*ku-punaṇ-ay nanku ayay* I told my girlfriend off.  
**punaṇ-i** [Imp LF]  
*punaṇ-i!* Insult (him)!

<b>punapunān</b>	desert (land); world <i>mubaʔaw-ta i punapunān, saʔaw-ta mauʔəp</i> We live in the world, we are particularly tired.
<b>punay</b>	green dove, <i>Chalcophaps indica?</i>
<b> punbuan </b>	thread a needle <b>pa-punbuan</b> [Caus] <i>pa-punbuan-ku ɖa daum</i> I have a needle threaded. <b>p&lt;ən&gt;unbuan</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;unbuan-ku ɖa daum kana waʔay</i> I threaded a needle. <b>punbuan-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-punbuan-anay-ku kana daum ɖa waʔay</i> Help me to thread the needle. <b>punbuan-ay</b> [LF] <i>punbuan-ay na daum kana waʔay</i> The thread has gone through the eye of the needle.
<b> puni </b>	soft; rot (cf. <b>tupaʔ</b> ‘rot, decomposing, liquify’; <b>təməʔ</b> ‘rotten inside, unexpressed anger, decomposing’) <b>ma-puni</b> [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.) <b>puni-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-puni-aw dəməru na kuʔay</i> I soften the vegetables by cooking them. <b>puni-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>puni-u (na kuʔay dəməru)!</i> Make it soft (in cooking the vegetables)! <b> punpun </b> fall down because rotten (cf. <b>tərag</b> ‘fall down’) <b>mu-punpun</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-punpun la na puran</i> The betel nuts have fallen down. <b>mutu-punpun</b> become rotten <i>adi ɖia tu-paʔumui maʔak na kiɖa, maʔuʔuʔ, mutu-punpun la</i> He didn’t pick the ripe sweetsop soon enough, it is rotten. <b>p&lt;ən&gt;unpun</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;unpun na puran</i> The betel nuts fall down. <b>punpun-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-punpun-anay na puran kana bariwan</i> The betel nuts have fallen down because of the typhoon.
<b>punun</b>	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> .
<b>punuʔ</b>	brain <i>mupəraʔ tu-punuʔ kikarun kana puyuma ŋai</i> His ~ her brain has been squeezed with Puyuma words.
<b> puŋaw </b>	stupid because of insufficient IQ <b>ma-puŋaw</b> be stupid <i>ma-puŋaw taytaw, nantu IQ adaraʔ</i> He is stupid, his IQ is low. <b>sika-puŋa-puŋaw</b> pretend to be stupid <i>sika-puŋa-puŋaw</i> He plays to be stupid.

- pugsu** 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**)
- pugul<sub>1</sub>** dead root of a bamboo  
*tu-rami kana basikaw marum, pugul, kəma-ta* When the root of a bamboo is dead, we call it *pungul*.
- pugul<sub>2</sub>** cluster of areca nuts  
**sa-pugul-an** the roots of the bamboo  
**sa-pugul-an** one cluster of areca nuts (cf. **sa-taŋiʔa** ‘ear of areca nuts’)
- puguʔ<sub>1</sub>** cluster of spikelets  
 [Puyuma say ‘When the grain falls down, the *pugnuʔ*, cluster of spikelets remains.’]
- puguʔ<sub>2</sub>** **sa-puguʔ-an** fistful  
*p<ən>uŋuʔ-ku ɖa sa-puguʔ-an ɖa bəras* I take a fistful of rice.
- pupuʔ** forest (cf. **imal**, **aut**, **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 maʔiɖaʔiɖaŋ kana walak* The child’s parents and grandparents perform the second day ceremony.
- puʔanan-ay** [LF]  
*miwalak kana kaɖaɖua 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 aʔuɖunan* 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 ɖəkəʔan* I am getting rid of what is stifling me.
- puʔud** the roots and hard knot at the base of a bamboo
- puʔupuʔud** place name in Puyuma. (Name of a household, < *puʔud*, ‘the base of a bamboo’.)
- puʔur** unhusked, uncooked rice, non-glutinous rice
- puʔut** beauty spot; facial excrescence (cf. **ʔiŋa** ‘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



<b> purakət </b>	keep an eye on (cf. <b>sirap</b> ‘look at attentively’)
<b>p&lt;ən&gt;urakət</b> [AF]	<i>p&lt;ən&gt;urakət-ku kanku sabak</i> I keep an eye on the inside of my house.
<b>purakət-aw</b> [PF]	<i>ku-purakət-aw mənəʔu ku-katagagwin</i> I keep an eye on my fiancé.
<b>purakət-ay</b> [LF]	<i>tu-pu&lt;a&gt;rakət-ay mənəʔu na walak kan nanali</i> It is the children that the mother is keeping an eye on.
<b>puran</b>	1. areca palm, <i>Areca catechu</i> (L.) 2. areca nut <i>sagar mʔə[ʔə] ɖa puran na puyuma</i> Puyuma like chewing betel.
<b>purbu</b>	<b>pura-puran</b> name of a household which had a lot of betel nut trees kindle (set afire), usually used for the clay hearth (cf. <b>baʔit</b> ‘kindle (set afire)’; <b>səru</b> ‘burn’) <i>purbu-ku la!</i> I have lit the clay hearth! <i>pu&lt;a&gt;rbru-ku ɖa [ikəɖan]</i> I am going to light the clay hearth.
	<b>p&lt;ən&gt;urbu</b> [AF] <i>p&lt;ən&gt;urbu-ku kana [ikəɖan]</i> I lighted the clay hearth.
	<b>p&lt;in&gt;urbu-an</b> something lit <i>p&lt;in&gt;urbu-an la na [ikəɖan]</i> The hearth is lit.
	<b>purbu-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-purbu-anay-ku kana [ikəɖan]</i> Help me to light the clay hearth. <i>purbu-anay na kawu kana [ikəɖan]</i> It is with wood that the clay hearth is lit.
	<b>purbu-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-purbu-ay na [ikəɖan]</i> The clay hearth is lit by me.
	<b>purbu-bu-an</b> name of a household
	<b>purbu-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>purbu-i!</i> Light the fire!
<b>puridiwan</b> < <b>idiwan</b> ‘small’	spirit looking at small details <i>mənəʔu kanantu isabak kana ɬaw</i> (The spirit) who looks after the inside of the human beings (small details).
<b>purikan<sub>1</sub></b>	graze; keep a flock <i>purikan-ku ɖa siri</i> I look after the goats.
	<b>pu&lt;a&gt;rikan</b> shepherd
	<b>purikan-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-purikan-anay-ku kana guŋ</i> Help me to put the ox to graze.
	<b>purikan-aw</b> [PF] <i>purikan-aw i ɖənan 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.
<b>purikan<sub>2</sub></b> <b>purimawan</b>	age-set of 6-13 year-old boys vitals (cf. <b>tu-ni-aba-bak kana ɬaw</b> ‘the human being’s innards’) <i>tu-niababak kana ɬaw, 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]
- idi na pawayan, ku-purinakəp-anay kanku* I want to understand these traditions.
- adi-ku sagar kanku kana banşaran ʔi, 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. **ubut** ‘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 lima na buja* 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.

<b>putut</b>	salt cellar (small pot woven from bamboo to store salt)
<b> putun </b>	break (body parts)
	<b>ki-a-putun</b> get a fracture
	<i>ki-a-putun-ku</i> I have a fracture.
	<b>ma-putun</b> [AF]
	<i>ma-putun tu-dapal</i> He has broken his leg.
	<b>mi-p&lt;in&gt;utun-an</b> a broken thing
	<i>mi-p&lt;in&gt;utun-an-ku qa dapal</i> I have a broken leg.
	<b>putun-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>ku-putun-aw tu-dapal</i> I broke his foot.
<b>puṭə</b>	lachrymal encrustation (cf. <b>kirat</b> ‘lachrymal encrustation, trachoma’)
	<b>mi-puṭə</b> have lachrymal encrustation
	<i>mi-puṭə tu-maṭa</i> His eyes have lachrymal encrustations.
	<b>pa-puṭə-an</b> the inside corner of the eye
<b>puṭəbul</b>	type of strange illness (Ritual term, the dyad is <i>puṭə[ə]ṇ, puṭəbul</i> , cf.
<b>&lt;ṭəbul</b> ‘dust’	Cauquelin 2008:281, verse 22-27.)
<b> puṭput </b>	cut an object at the top (cf. <b>təbtəb</b> ‘cut on a chopping board’)
	<b>p&lt;ən&gt;uṭpuṭ</b> [AF]
	<i>p&lt;ən&gt;uṭpuṭ-ku kana ṭasəpan</i> I cut the sugarcane at the top.
	<b>puṭpuṭ-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>puṭpuṭ-anay na taḍaw kana kawī</i> The big knife is used to cut the tree at the top.
	<b>puṭpuṭ-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>ku-puṭpuṭ-aw na biraṭ kana ṭasəpan</i> I cut the top of the leaves of the sugarcane.
<b> puṭuk </b>	big belly (cf. <b>tapuruk</b> ‘big belly’)
	<b>ma-puṭuk</b> has big belly
	<i>ma-puṭuk tu-tial</i> He has a big belly.
	<i>paraəkan, ma-puṭuk tu-tial</i> He likes eating, his belly is big.
<b>puyuma</b>	name of an Austronesian group in Taiwan
	<b>arə-puyuma-yuma</b> smell like a Puyuma
	<i>arə-puyuma-yuma tu-baṭi kan duliən</i> Dulian smells like a Puyuma.
	<b>ka-puyuma-[y]an</b> the true village
	<i>na panaṭan puyuma, aməli mabusus</i> The true Puyuma village, we do not cheat.
	<b>ka-puyuma-an</b> a real Puyuma
	<b>kar-puyuma-yuma</b> look like a Puyuma
	<b>kitu-puyuma-yuma</b> to become a Puyuma
	<b>p&lt;in&gt;uyuma-yuma-[y]an</b> all the Puyuma
	<b>a punuyumayan-mi</b> a new word for which the Puyuma explains: ‘We are the true Puyuma, as <i>p&lt;in&gt;uyuma-[y]an</i> is used for the other villages which are not Puyuma but wish to join us.’
	(Some informants say it might be a deformation of <i>pinuyumayan</i> in order to make a distinction in-between the two groups; some others say it might be <b>p&lt;ən&gt;uyuma-[y]an</b> , but ordinarily <b>-an</b> does not co-occur with <b>&lt;ən&gt;</b> .)

- puyun<sub>1</sub>** coast-mugwort, *Crossostemphium chinense* (L.) Makino  
(The strongly-scented flower is used for making garlands.)
- puyun<sub>2</sub>** corner; angle  
**mu-tali-pa-puyun** triangle  
**patari-puyun** corners everywhere  
**rə-pu-puyun-an** several corners  
*rə-pu-puyun-an na ruma?* The room has several corners.
- ?abal** protect; side by side; surround; spouse (cf. **a?ip** ‘take care of, supervise, protect’; **pu-lan** ‘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 bangsaran kana ma?idan* The *bangsaran* 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 [libən]* 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?iqi** ‘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 dulien* Dulian 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.)
- |ʔabəl|** boil (cooking)  
**a-ʔabəl** will boil  
*a-ʔabəl-an na kubay* Beans must be boiled.  
*nu-a-ʔabəl-i idi na kuʔaŋ* You will cook these vegetables.  
**ma-ʔabəl** [AF]  
*ma-ʔabəl-ku ɖa kuʔaŋ* I boil the vegetables.  
**ʔ<in>abəl-an** boiled food  
**ʔabəl-aw** [PF]  
*ku-ʔabəl-aw na lawlawsan* I have cooked the bitter squash.  
**ʔabəl-u** [Imp PF]  
*ʔabəl-u la na kuʔaŋ!* 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 maʔiɖaŋ kana ʔabəs* The old man fanned himself.  
*ʔabəs-ay kana babəsbəsən* (I) refreshed myself with the fan.  
**ʔabəs-i** [Imp LF]  
*ʔabəs-i-ku ɖia!* Fan me a little!  
**ʔ<əm>abəs** [AF]  
*ʔ<əm>abəs-ku kana ʔabəs* I fanned myself with a fan.
- ʔabu<sub>1</sub>** lime (as for betel nut)  
**pu-ʔabu** put lime  
*pu-ʔabu ɖa puran* Lime is put with betel nut.
- ʔabu<sub>2</sub>** ashes  
*tu-ʔabu kana apuy* the ashes of the fire  
*baʔiɖaw na ɬaw, aɭakaw 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-ɖaɖək 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-ɖaɖək 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 kaysiŋ* I put the bowl in a higher place.

- mu-ʔaɖar** [ACaus]  
*kəmiuʔ-ku ɖa puran, mu-ʔaɖar kanantu saʔaɖ kana giŋgiŋ, aɖi muʔatəl* When I picked areca nuts, I hung onto the branches of the lychee tree so I did not fall.  
*mu-ʔaɖar la na ʔiɖus* The spoon has been put (in a higher place).
- pa-ʔaɖar** [Caus]  
*pa-ʔaɖar-aw iɖu na ʔaw* That person helped me to hang on.
- ʔaɖar-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-ʔaɖar-anay-ku kaɖi isaʔ* Help me to put (this object) up here.
- ʔaɖar-aw** [PF]  
*tu-ʔaɖar-aw kanantu saʔaɖ kana giŋgiŋ kana kiniuʔan na puran*  
 He hung onto the branches of the lychee to pick the areca nuts.  
*tu-ʔaɖar-aw kana katəŋaɖawan na aliut* The bag is put on the seat.
- ʔaɖar-u** [Imp PF]  
*ʔaɖar-u!* Put this up!  
 the shelf where enemy heads were exhibited  
*marua təməŋəɖ ɖa ʔala, aw tu-ʔatələnay kaɖi ʔaɖaʔaɖaran* When we had killed enemies, we threw (their heads) on the head-racks.  
 lift up with both hands (cf. **ʔaɭu** ‘two persons carry on their shoulder with a stick’)
- ʔaɖaʔaɖaran**  
 < **ʔaɖar** ‘put in a higher place’  
 [ʔaɖas]
- ki-ʔaɖas** get a lift  
*ki-ʔaɖas na maʔiɖaŋ pusabakaw i paɭiɖiŋ* The old person is carried in the car.
- ma-ʔaɖas** [AF]  
*ma-ʔaɖas-ku kana katəŋaɖawan* I carried the chair with both hands.
- mu-ʔaɖas** [ACaus]  
*mu-ʔaɖas la na katəŋaɖawan* The chair has been moved.
- pa-ʔaɖas** [Caus]  
*pa-ʔaɖas-u!* Make him lift up!
- ʔaɖas-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-ʔaɖas-anay-ku ɖa barasaʔ* Help me to lift the stone.
- ʔaɖas-aw** [PF]  
*ku-ʔaɖas-aw na kawī* I carried the wood with both hands.
- ʔaɖas-u** [Imp PF]  
*ʔaɖas-u na katəŋaɖawan!* Lift up the chair!
- ʔ<in>aɖas-an** a lifted object  
*ʔ<in>aɖas-an na barasaʔ* the lifted stone
- [ʔaɖəŋ]**  
 black cloud (obsolete term; one occurrence)  
*ʔ<əm>aɖəŋ na kuʔəm, aru maʔudal* The cloud is black, it is going to rain.
- [ʔagut]**  
 < **gutgut** ‘incisor teeth’  
 eat one mouthful at a time such as a sweet, rice, one grain (Ritual term, cf. Cauquelin 2008:294, verse 24-42: *mar-pa-ʔagut mar-pa-ɭiʔin* ‘(and they) make each other eat mouthful by mouthful’.) (cf. **ɭiʔin** ‘feed mouthful by mouthful’)
- 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 Dulian 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 Dulian.
- ʔ<in>(a)gut-an** mouthful  
*iɖini nanku ʔ<in>(a)gut-an* This was my mouthful.
- ʔakʔak** crow (infant’s word) (cf. **kataga** ‘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|iʔan* 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]

	<i>andaman, aḍi ka-abaḷu ʔ&lt;əm&gt;aləb kana ʔaləb-an</i> Tomorrow, do not forget to close the door.
<b>ʔaləban</b>	door panel (cf. <b>pitaʔun</b> ‘the entire doorway with its casing’)
<b>ʔaləpat</b>	quick reaction (cf. <b>ʔariʔi</b> ‘fast’) <i>pakaməli ʔaləpat kikarun</i> extremely rapid in working <i>ʔaləpat qa tatubəŋ</i> quick answers <i>ʔaləpat qa kaḍəkian</i> quick insults
<b>ʔalibaŋlaŋlawan</b>	butterfly
<b>ʔalipay<sub>1</sub></b>	<i>Elaeagnus oldhami</i> . (The root is eaten to cure aching bones.) <b>arə-ʔalipa-lipay</b> a lot of <i>qalipay</i> trees
<b>ʔalipay<sub>2</sub></b>	name of one of the Puyuma villages. Chinese Pinlang 檳朗 for the administration
<b>ʔalulaŋ</b>	fragrant manjack, <i>Cordia dichotoma</i> , G. Forst (It is taboo to use <i>qalulang</i> wood in the fire to avoid blackening of the skin after death.)
<b> ʔalup </b>	hunt <b>ma-ʔalup</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔalup-ku</i> I hunt (now). <b>mi-ʔalup</b> spirits of the hunting grounds (cf. <b>miakələp</b> ‘spirits of nature’) <b>pa-ʔalup</b> [Caus] <i>saigu pa-ʔalup taytaw</i> He is a hunter. <b>ʔalup-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-ʔalup-anay na suan</i> My hunting with dogs. (I hunt with dogs.) <b>ʔalup-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔalup-aw na babuy</i> My game is the boar. (I hunt the boar.) <b>ʔalup-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-ʔalup-ay na babuy</i> My hunting is the boar. <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;alup</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;alup-ku</i> I hunt (regularly). <b>ʔ&lt;in&gt;alup-an</b> hunting place (In ritual context, the pair is <i>mi-a-ʔalup</i> , <i>mi-a-kələp</i> ‘spirits of hunting ground, spirits of nature’; cf. Cauquelin 2008:282, verse 23-02.)
<b> ʔaluʔaluy </b>	breathe with difficulty; asthma (cf. <b>ŋəsŋəs</b> ‘breathe with some difficulty’) <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;aluʔaluy</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;aluʔaluy-ku</i> I breathe with difficulty (because of asthma). <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;a-aluʔaluy-ku, aru kianaʔay la</i> I have increasing trouble breathing, I am soon going to die. <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;aluʔaluy la iḍu na ʔaw, urə kianaʔay</i> That person has more and more trouble breathing, he is soon going to die. <b>mu-ʔaluʔaluy</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔaluʔaluy tu-yaʔəŋaḍ kanḍu kana ʔaw</i> That man had difficulty breathing.
<b> ʔaḷaḍ </b>	interlace fence; surround <b>mi-ʔaḷaḍ</b> have a fence <i>mi-ʔaḷaḍ nu-rumaʔ</i> Your house has a fence.



- ʔa[ad]-anay** [I/BF] according to the intonation:  
*nu-ʔa[ad]-anay tu-rumaʔ*  
 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[lius]* Make a fence around the garden!
- ʔa[idi]**  
 cook in a bamboo (cf. **ʔabay** ‘sticky rice dumplings’)
- ʔ<əm>a[idi]** [AF]  
*kiakarun ɬa 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[li]-pa-puduan** used by the shamans to mention the top of the head where the soul remains
- ʔa[liu]**  
 take from one place to another; take someone along  
**ki-ʔa[liu]** get taken  
*ki-ʔa[liu]-aw-yu* I will take you on my way.  
**ma-a-ʔa[liu]** two persons taking each other on the way somewhere  
*ma-a-ʔa[liu]-mi muka i ba[an̄aw]* Going to Taitung we take each other.
- pa-ʔa[liu]** [Caus]  
*pa-ʔa[liu]-anay idu na ɬaw* Ask him to take that person.
- ʔa[liu]-anay** [I/BF]  
*ku-ʔa[liu]-anay i dulien maka rumarumaʔ* I took Dulian from house to house.  
*ku-ʔa[liu]-anay i takəsian na walak* I left the child at school on my way.  
*nu-ʔa[liu]-anay-ku i tiam* Take me to the shop.
- ʔa[liu]-aw** [PF]  
*ku-ʔa[liu]-aw i dulien muka i pa[akwan]* I invited Dulian to go to the men’s house.  
*auka-ku i ba[an̄aw], ti-ʔa[liu]-aw-yu* When I am going to Taitung, I will surely take you along.
- ʔ<əm>a[liu]** [AF]  
*ʔ<əm>a[liu]-ku kan dulien muka i karumaʔan* I took Dulian to go to the ancestral cult house.  
*ɬua-ku ʔ<əm>a[liu]-a kanu* I come and fetch you.
- ua ʔa[liu]-u** [Imp] go and fetch  
*ua ʔa[liu]-u!* Go and fetch (him)!
- ʔa[lu]**  
 carry an object on a pole (of two persons) (cf. **ʔaɬas** ‘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 ʔəməbəla* 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.
- ʔami<sub>1</sub>**  
 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 ʔəməpa 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 muɖaɖaŋia* 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.

**ʔami<sub>2</sub>**

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.

**iɖi na ʔami** this year

*iɖi na ʔami, ɖua-ku i puyuma* This year, I have come to Puyuma.

**kan-mari-ʔami ~ an-mari-ʔami** next year

*kan-mari-ʔami ~ an-mari-ʔami ɖaɖua-ku ɖia 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 kanɖu 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-ɖinuayan i puyuma kan duliən* Duliən has been coming to Puyuma for many years.

**paka-sa-ʔami** one year ago

*paka-sa-ʔami tu-ɖinuayan i puyuma kan duliən* It is just one year since Duliən came to Puyuma.

*iɖi na wari, paka-sa-ʔami kantu kiniaʔayan kan aliwaki* Today, (this day) is exactly one year since Aliwaki died.

**ʔami-an** year (duration)

*saɖu a bariwan garəm kana ʔami-an* There are, nowadays, a lot of typhoons in a year.

	<p><b>sa ʔami</b> one year  <i>sa ʔami pariasal-ta səmaʔəm ɖa dawa</i> Once a year, we plant millet.  <i>sa ʔami ku-kaɖuan i puyuma</i> I stayed in Puyuma for one year.</p>
<b>ʔanabaŋ</b>	<p>pheasant  <i>buʔay tu-pakpak kana ʔanabaŋ</i> The pheasant's wings are beautiful.</p>
<b> ʔanan </b>	<p>invite; welcome  <b>ma-ʔanan</b> [AF]  <i>ma-ʔanan-ku kanu ɖanu-ɖaɖuayan</i> I waited for your visit.  <b>ʔanan-aw</b> [PF]  <i>tu-ʔanan-aw-ta</i> He invited us.  (In ritual, the dyad is <i>maʔanan</i>, <i>məŋaŋara</i> 'the inviting spirits, the waiting spirits'; cf. Cauquelin 2008:281, verse 22-28.)</p>
<b> ʔani </b>	<p>harvest  <b>ka-ʔani-an</b> harvest time  <i>ka-ʔani-an ɖa wari garəm</i> It is time for harvesting.  <b>mar-ʔani</b> harvest  <i>sa ʔami, parpuan-ta mar-ʔani kana ʔumay</i> We harvest rice twice a year.  <b>ni-rə-ʔani-an</b> time for harvesting  <i>ni-rə-ʔani-an amariʔami na ʔumay</i> It is rice from last year's harvest.  <i>ni-rə-ʔani-an la pənia</i> The harvest is finished.  <b>urə ʔani</b> ready to harvest  <i>kaɖi puyuma, urə ʔani la kana dawa</i> Here in Puyuma, we are ready to harvest.</p>
<b> ʔaŋal </b>	<p>put ~ carry in mouth  <b>ma-ʔaŋal</b> [AF]  <i>ma-ʔaŋal na suan kana paɖaka</i> The dog carried some meat in its mouth.  <b>mu-ʔaŋal</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-ʔaŋal na paɖaka kana suan</i> The meat is carried in the dog's mouth.  <b>pa-ʔaŋal</b> [Caus]  <i>tu-pa-ʔaŋal-aw ɖa paɖaka na suan</i> He made the dog carry some meat in its mouth.  <i>ku-pa-ʔaŋal-anay na aliut kana suan</i> I put the bag in the dog's mouth (to carry it).  <i>pa-ʔaŋal-i!</i> Give (to the dog)!  <b>ʔaŋal-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>tu-ʔaŋal-anay na suan ɖa paɖaka</i> The dog brought meat (from elsewhere) in its mouth.  <b>ʔaŋal-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-ʔaŋal-aw na əmpitsə</i> I put the pencil in my mouth.</p>
<b>ʔaŋbu</b>	<p>crispy; crunchy  <i>ʔaŋbu iɖi na kadumu, imaran</i> This corn is crunchy, good.  <i>ʔaŋbu na buŋa</i> Sweet potatoes are crispy.</p>

<b>ʔaŋliw</b>	stale odor of mold or mildew <i>adaman idi na kuraw aw na irupan qɪama 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>aɖi pusabaka i pinsiaŋ, ʔaŋliw na tinalək</i> The rice was not put into the refrigerator, it smells moldy.
<b>ʔaŋri</b>	odor of a rotten fish <i>ʔaŋri na kuraw</i> The fish has a rotten smell.
<b>ʔaŋru</b>	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.
<b>ʔaŋsəp</b>	odor of scorched rice or cloth not dried enough (cf. <b>ɖələʔ</b> 'burn, scorched food, fever') <i>ʔaŋsəp na kirwan</i> The clothes smell scorched. <i>abaʃu-ku təməlu ɖa ənay, ʔaŋsəp na tinalək</i> I forgot to add water so the rice smells scorched. <i>ʔaŋsəp na tinalək, qɪama ɖəmələʔ</i> The rice smells scorched because it has burnt on the bottom of the saucepan.
<b>ʔaŋsər</b>	odor of urine <i>tu-isiʔay tu-kaʔakaʔ, ʔaŋsər tu-baʃi</i> She wets her pants so she smells of urine.
<b>ʔaŋsis<sub>1</sub></b>	bad odor of pigs, goats, dogs, breath, old people, rats, dirty body, a closed room, rotten leaves <i>ʔaŋsis tu-baʃi kana liuŋ</i> Odor of pigs. ~ The pigs' odor is bad. <i>ʔaŋsis tu-baʃi kana siri</i> Odor of goats. ~ The goats' odor is bad. <i>ʔaŋsis tu-paʔis</i> They have underarm odor.
<b>ʔaŋsis<sub>2</sub></b>	glands (body)
<b>ʔaŋsis na kubay</b>	field bean, <i>Dolichos lablab</i> bean
<b>ʔaŋsisiaŋ</b>	horehound, <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit
<b>ʔaŋsisiaŋ kana suan</b>	Indian catmint, <i>Anisomeles indica</i> (L.) O. Ktze [Puyuma explain: <i>puatəməʔ ɖa walak na madupay</i> 'It is used as a medicine to treat children who have some difficulties walking, (also called <i>kuaʔəŋ kana ʃutuŋ</i> 'The monkey's illness.')] ]
<b>ʔaŋsisisan</b>	Billygoat-weed ~ goatweed, <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> (L.) [Puyuma explain: <i>saɖu tu-saʔaɖ, 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.)
<b>ʔaŋtuʃ</b>	bad odor (of flatulence, excrement, rotten eggs or meat, dirty feet, rodents, breath of dogs that eat filth) <i>paətəŋ-ta miʔukap ʔi, ʔaŋtuʃ na dapal</i> We have kept our shoes on for such a long time that they stink. <i>na suan məkan ɖa minatay ɖa kuʃabaw, ʔaŋtuʃ tu-baʃi</i> The dog has eaten dead rats, it smells bad.

<b>[ʔapas]</b>	wake up late <b>ma-ʔapas</b> [AF] <i>kana wariwari, ma-ʔapas-ku</i> Every day, I wake up late.
<b>ʔapədu</b>	bile; gall bladder
<b>ʔapəlil</b>	bitter taste <i>ʔapəlil na paʔəməʔ</i> The medicine is bitter.
<b>[ʔapəʔ]</b>	arrange things inside; store <b>ma-ʔapəʔ</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔapəʔ-ku ʔa kirwan</i> I put my clothes into (a wardrobe). <b>mi-ʔ&lt;in&gt;apəʔ</b> have put things inside <i>mi-ʔ&lt;in&gt;apəʔ-ku ʔa paysu</i> I have put money (somewhere). <i>mi-ʔ&lt;in&gt;apəʔ-an-ku ʔa paysu</i> my hidden money <b>mu-ʔapəʔ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔapəʔ la na kirwan</i> The clothes have been arranged inside. <b>pa-ʔapə-ʔapəʔan</b> bank <b>ʔapəʔ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-ʔapəʔ-anay tu-tiʔitiʔil</i> I put his books inside. <b>ʔapəʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔapəʔ-aw na kinikarunan</i> I have put away the work. <b>ʔapəʔ-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ʔapəʔ-u nu-kirwan!</i> Put your clothes inside! <b>ʔ&lt;in&gt;apəʔ-an la!</b> It's tidy!
<b>[ʔapiar]</b>	throw 'grain'; toss (like grains to poultry) <b>ʔa&lt;a&gt;piar</b> seeds for planting (rice, millet, beans, etc.) <b>ma-ʔapiar</b> [AF] <i>muka i paŋayaŋayawan, gəmamul, ma-ʔapiar ʔa bəras</i> We go to pangayangayawan, gəmamul, to toss some rice. <b>ʔapiar-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>ʔapiar-an!</i> Trow (some grain)! <b>ʔapiar-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-ʔapiar-anay na akanan kana kuraw</i> I threw bait to the fish. <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;apiar</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;apiar-ku ʔa ʔumay kana turukuk</i> I threw a handful of rice to the poultry.
<b>ʔapʔap</b>	cobra, <i>Naja naja atra</i> <i>na ʔapʔap ulaya tu-padawak</i> The cobra is poisonous.
<b>ʔapuʔ</b>	flower (cf. <b>uʔuŋ</b> 'flower') <i>uliŋul na ʔapuʔ</i> The flower has a nice smell. <b>p&lt;in&gt;a-ʔapuʔ-an</b> garland of flowers <i>buʔay tu-p&lt;in&gt;a-ʔapuʔ-an</i> The garland of flowers is beautiful.
<b>ʔaraqʔad</b>	husky voice <i>ʔ&lt;ar&gt;adʔad tu-ləŋaw kana maruʔud</i> He has a husky voice from the flu. <b>ʔaraqʔad-aw</b> [PF] <i>ʔaraqʔad-aw ku-ləŋaw pa-ʔira-iraw</i> 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 qəkal* Our village will be robbed soon.**ma-ʔaraw** [AF]*ma-ʔaraw-ku qanantu rutu* I snatched his bag.*ad̪i 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 maʔi* 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.*kaɖu kaɖu i sapayan, matararumaʔ, tu-puŋaɭaday na darəʔ 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

*bəɭakas la ku-ʔarbu* My hair is long.**pu-arbu** implant hair*maɭaʔis i takamoʔi, 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 maʔiɖaŋ, 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 maɬiay na ɬaw* The drunken man received a kick.**ʔarsud-anay** [I/BF]

	<i>nu-ʔarsuɖ-anay-ku kana makuris na suan</i> Help me to drive away the mangy dog.
	<b>ʔarsuɖ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ʔarsuɖ-aw na suan na makuris</i> The mangy dog is driven away.
	<b>ʔarsuɖ-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ʔarsuɖ-u!</i> Kick (it)!
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;arsuɖ</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;arsuɖ-ku kana suan</i> I kicked the dog.
<b> ʔarəɖ </b>	tie a rope, a belt <b>ma-ʔarəɖ</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔarəɖ-ku nanku paparəɖtan</i> I tied up my belt. <b>mi-ʔarəɖ-an</b> have worries <i>mi-ʔarəɖ-an tu-aŋər</i> He has some worries.
	<b>ʔarəɖ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-ʔarəɖ-anay nu-paparəɖtan</i> I helped you to tie your belt up.
	<b>ʔarəɖ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-ʔarəɖ-aw tu-paparəɖtan</i> He tightens his belt (because he doesn't want to eat, so as not to get fat).
	<b>ʔarəɖ-ay</b> [LF] <i>na maulaŋ ʔarəɖ-ay ɖa niʔən</i> The thief strangled him with a rope.
	<b>ʔarəɖ-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ʔarəɖ-u təmiɭu? na guŋ kana kawi!</i> Tie the ox well to the tree!
<b> ʔari </b>	run a race <b>ma-ʔari-ʔari</b> race (sport) <b>pa-ʔari-ʔari-an</b> a competition area <i>pa-ʔari-ʔari-an səmənay, pabəkəs</i> Athletic, competition of singing field.
<b>ʔariʔi</b>	rapid (cf. <b>aləpat</b> 'quick reaction, movment') <i>pakaməli ʔariʔi təmiɭil i isaw</i> Isaw writes extremely fast.
<b>ʔarsəm</b>	acid; sour <i>ʔarsəm na ʔasiru</i> The mandarin orange is sour. <i>ʔarsəm tu-ŋai</i> His words are acid.
<b> ʔaruk </b>	dig a tunnel (as earthworm, centipede) <b>ma-ʔaruk</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔaruk na bukabukaw</i> The cockchafer digs (its tunnels). <b>ʔaruk-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-ʔaruk-anay kanɖu kana buniuniuŋ iɖu na ɖaɭan</i> That mole is searching in that road for a place to dig.
	<b>ʔaruk-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-ʔaruk-aw na darəʔ kana ʔurtati</i> The earth has been dug by the earthworm.
	<b>ʔaruk-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-ʔaruk-ay na darəʔ</i> The earth has been dug.
	<b>ʔ&lt;in&gt;aruk-an</b> the hole (made by these animals)
<b> ʔaruŋ </b>	snore <b>ka-ʔaruŋ</b> will snore



- ayaw na wari, an aləpəʔ ka-ʔaruŋ* When it is cool weather, we snore while sleeping. [Puyuma say ‘Because we sleep well.’]
- ma-ʔaruŋ** [AF]  
*ma-ʔaruŋ kan aləpəʔ-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 takəʂian* Even if it is raining, I am going to school.
- ʔasal** harvested, unthreshed rice
- ʔasawa** 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 ɬa musabak* We call *qasawa* those who come to live in the house.
- ʔasəb** heavy smoke which irritates the nose  
*aɬi muaʔi 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 kaɬiu na ɬənan, ulaya a ʔaw bənabaʔiʔ* 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’; **ʔəlʔəl** ‘chew at the side of the mouth, soften’)  
**ʔasəp-anay** [I/BF]  
*tu-ʔasəp-anay kana puran paʔəʔəʔay 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 ɬa ʔasəpan* I sucked and swallowed the sugarcane juice, I spit out the cane.
- ʔasəpa** harsh; astringent (green bananas, areca nut kernel, etc.)  
 < **ʔasəp** ‘suck’  
*aɬi ɬia maʔuluʔ na ʔupas, ʔasəpa ɬia* 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 taw* 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 butiʔil 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
- [ʔasud]** push someone to do something  
**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. **pawatəɖ** ‘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-ʔatəḍ-ku ḍa tigami kan araitay* I sent Araitay a letter.

*ku-pa-ʔatəḍ-ay ḍa tigami ku-katagwin* I have sent a letter to my husband.

*tu-p<in>a-ʔatəḍ kana puyuma na tigami* The puyuma letter is what he has sent.

*nu-pa-ʔatəḍ-anay-ku ḍa kiḍa 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 ḍa kawī* It is the season for cutting trees.

**ʔatək-anay** [I/BF]

*iḍi na kawī saḷaw asaṭ, nu-ʔatək-anay-ku* This tree is very high, help me to cut it.

*ʔatək-anay na taḍaw kana kawī* The knife has been used to cut down the tree.

**pa-ʔatək** [Caus]

*pa-ʔatək-aw kana kawī* 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 ḍa saḍaḍ kana kawī* I cut a branch of the tree.

**ʔ<in>atək-an** a chopped tree

*mi-in-aḷak-an ḍa ʔ<in>atək-an* He took the chopped tree.

*ʔ<in>atək-an la na kawī* the fallen tree

## [ʔatəl]

throw away (rubbish); drop; lose

**ka-ʔatəl** will throw away

*an aḍi-yu təmaranapaw, ka-ʔatəl nu-paysu* If you do not take care, you will lose your money.

**ma-ʔatəl** [AF]

*ma-ʔatəl-ku ḍa taḷun* 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).

*daḷus 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 taḷun!* Throw the grass away!

**ʔatəl-ay** [LF]

*tu-ʔatəl-ay ḍa taḷun* He threw some grass.

	<b>ʔatəl-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>ad̪i ʔatəl-i nu-kabuŋ!</i> Do not throw away your hat!
<b> ʔatut </b>	cork; obstruct <b>ma-ʔatut</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔatut-ku kana daʔil</i> I corked the bottle. <b>mi-ʔatut</b> has a cork <i>mi-ʔatut la na daʔil</i> The bottle has a cork. <b>p&lt;in&gt;a-ʔatut</b> a corked thing <i>p&lt;in&gt;a-ʔatut na daʔil kan duliɛn</i> The bottle has been corked by Dulian.
	<b>ʔatut-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔatut-aw na daʔil</i> The bottle has been corked by me.
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;atut</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;atut-ku kana buaŋ</i> I obstruct holes. (It is my work.)
<b>ʔaʔəŋalan</b>	thumb <i>kaʔəbə ku-ʔaʔəŋalan</i> My thumb is thick.
<b> ʔaʔʔaʔ </b>	rub with a hard material (such as a brush); polish <b>pa-ʔaʔʔaʔ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ʔaʔʔaʔ-anay na ʔikədan</i> The clay hearth has been scrubed.
	<b>ʔaʔʔaʔ-ay</b> [LF] <i>ʔaʔʔaʔ-ay na ɬaɬəruan</i> The pan has been polished.
	<b>ʔaʔʔaʔ-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>ʔaʔʔaʔ-i na wali, ulaya na ŋisi!</i> Brush your teeth, there is some tartar!
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;aʔʔaʔ</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;aʔʔaʔ-ku ɬa ɬaɬəruan</i> I polished some pan.
<b> ʔaʔʔaʔ </b>	the sun breaks through the clouds in the early morning <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;aʔʔaʔ</b> [AF] <i>ʔi, ʔ&lt;əm&gt;aʔʔaʔ la na kadaw kana kəmuʔikuʔ</i> Oh, the sun breaks the mist.
<b> ʔaʔua </b>	kick with the side of the foot <b>ma-ʔaʔua</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔaʔua-ku</i> I kicked with the side of my foot. <b>ʔaʔua-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔaʔua-aw na suan kanku dapaʔ</i> The dog is kicked with the side of my foot.
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;aʔua</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;aʔua-ku kana suan</i> I kick the dogs with the side of my foot (I am used to).
<b> ʔaʔus </b>	replacing a dead seedling that has died after transplanting <b>a-ʔaʔus-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>a-ʔaʔus-an na ʔumay!</i> You will remove the dead seedling and plant new ones! <b>ʔaʔus-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-ʔaʔus-anay-ku kana ʔumay</i> 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 lumay* 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|<sub>1</sub>**  
 yawn
- ʔ<əm>ayʔay** [AF]  
*ʔ<əm>ayʔay-ku ʔa atuŋtuŋ* I can’t stop yawning, I’m sleepy.

	<b>ʔ&lt;in&gt;ayʔay-an</b> yawns <i>saɖu tu-ʔ&lt;in&gt;ayʔay-an</i> He yawned a lot.
<b> ʔayʔay <sub>2</sub></b>	babble to a child <b>ʔayʔay-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔayʔay-aw na manuden</i> I babbled to the baby.
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ayʔay</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ayʔay-ku ɖa manudən</i> I babble to babies (I am used to).
<b>ʔba</b>	elder brother or sister, term of address all elder siblings <b>ʔbali</b> my elder(s) <b>ʔbaʔu</b> his ~ her elder(s) <b>ʔbataw kan sada</b> Sada's elder(s)
<b>ʔəbiŋ</b>	hot spring <i>kur-ɖəɾəm-ku kana ʔəbiŋ</i> I stayed in a hot spring.
<b> ʔəbʔəb </b>	sit on eggs <b>pa-ʔəbʔəb</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-ʔəbʔəb-anay na biʔunun kana tawinaʔan na turukuk</i> I gave the hen the egg to hatch. <b>ʔəbʔəb-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-ʔəbʔəb-ay na biʔunun</i> The eggs are hatched. <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;əbʔəb</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;əbʔəb na tawinaʔan kana biʔunun</i> The hen sits on the eggs.
<b> ʔədad <sub>1</sub></b>	color <b>ki-ʔədad</b> get a color <i>ki-ʔədad-ku ku-ʔarbu</i> I dye my hair. <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ədad</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ədad-ku ɖa ʔarbu</i> I have greasy ~ colored hair.
<b> ʔədad <sub>2</sub></b>	colorful; radiance of the sun (only used by old people) <b>mu-ʔədad</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔədad la na kadaw</i> The sun has risen (sunrise is bright, and there are a lot of colors). <b>ʔədad-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-ʔədad-aw kana kadaw na kirwan</i> The clothes are beginning to be in the sun. <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ədad</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ədad na kadaw</i> The sun rises. (The sky is very bright at sunrise.)
<b>ʔədul</b>	green grasshopper
<b>ʔəɖaway</b>	<i>Machilus sp.</i> , plant (sp.) Sieb. & Zucc. (Used to make pillars and rafters for houses, and bowls.)
<b> ʔəɖəŋ </b>	couch; lie down (cf. <b>kupu</b> 'lie on one's stomach'; <b>gayəŋ</b> 'lie flat on one's back'; <b>giʔid</b> 'lean, lie on one's side') <b>ki-a-ʔəɖəŋ-an</b> sleeping place <i>ku-ki-a-ʔəɖəŋ-an buʔay</i> My sleeping place is nice. (cf. <b>saʔsaʔ</b> 'bed, shelf')

	<b>ki-ʔəqəŋ</b> [Imp] <i>ki-ʔəqəŋ!</i> Lie down!
	<b>mar-pia-ʔəqəŋ-an</b> several persons sleep on the same bed <i>mar-pia-ʔəqəŋ-an na ʔaw na marka maʔiy i dadarə?</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.
	<b>mi-ʔəqəŋ</b> lie down <i>mi-ʔəqəŋ i isaw</i> Isaw lies down. <i>mi-a-ʔəqəŋ-ku</i> I am lying down.
	<b>pi-ʔəqəŋ</b> put down <i>pi-ʔəqəŋ-ku qa walak</i> I let the children lie down. <i>ku-pi-ʔəqəŋ-aw i dadarə? 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!
<b>ʔəlaw</b>	bamboo splinters <i>mə-ʔəlaw</i> bamboo diviner (The divination is performed using bamboo splinters.)
<b>ʔəluᵑ₁</b>	handful with both hands cupped <b>saninin na ʔəluᵑ</b> handful for a single hand <b>ma-ʔəluᵑ</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔəluᵑ- ku kana bəras</i> I took the rice in both hands.
	<b>ʔəluᵑ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔəluᵑ-aw na bəras</i> I took a handful of rice.
	<b>ʔəluᵑ-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ʔəluᵑ-u!</i> Take in both hands!
<b>ʔəluᵑ₂</b>	<b>sa ʔəluᵑ ~ sa-ʔəluᵑ-an</b> handful with both hands cupped scrounger; sponger; (human) parasite (cf. <b>kur-pa-lublub</b> ‘be inside with (sponger)’)
<b>ʔəlus</b>	heartwood <i>tu-ʔəlus kana kawī</i> The marrow of the wood.
<b> ʔə[ʔŋ]</b>	river swollen with rain <b>ʔə[ʔŋ]-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-ʔə[ʔŋ]-anay na kaʔi kana paʔaʔəb na ʔudal</i> Because of the heavy rain, the river has overflowed.
	<b>ʔə[ʔŋ]-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-ʔə[ʔŋ]-aw na kaʔi kana paʔaʔəb na ʔudal</i> The river has overflowed because it received heavy rain.
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ə[ʔŋ]</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ə[ʔŋ] na ənay kana bariwan</i> The water overflows because of the typhoon.
<b> ʔə[ʔə]</b>	chew at the side of the mouth or with molars (betel nut with lime); soften (cf. <b>muᵑmuᵑ</b> ‘chew’; <b>ʔəsʔəs</b> ‘chew and spit out’) <b>a-ʔə[ʔə]</b> will be ready to be chewed <i>a-ʔə[ʔə] na puran</i> The betel nut will be ready to be chewed. <b>mi-ʔ&lt;in&gt;ə[ʔə]-an</b> 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, adi maʔadiʔadi* His clothes are sober,  
not colorful.

*mu-ʔarəs na babayan* (only) ladies (gather)

*mu-ʔarəs na ʔikəʔan* 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 pabəkəs* I run alone.

**pa-ʔarəs** [Caus]

*pa-ʔarəs-ku mənəʔu ʔa tiʔil* I do nothing but read books.

*ku-pa-ʔarəs-ay mənəʔu na tiʔil 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.

**ʔəsən****|ʔəsʔəs|**

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’; **ʔəpa** ‘spit out, anything’; **ʔəʔəʔ** ‘chew at the side of the mouth, soften’; **muʔmuʔ** ‘chew for people who have only their front teeth’)

**ʔ<əm>əsʔəs** [AF]

*ʔ<əm>əsʔəs-yu kana puran, adi-yu puʔabu* You chew betel and  
spit it out, because you haven’t put any lime. (*uniən ʔa ʔabu, ʔa ʔakər* ‘You haven’t put any lime or leaf.’)

**ʔəsʔəs-anay** [I/BF]

*ku-ʔəsʔəs-anay na manudən ʔa 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.

**|ʔətib|**

heap; stack up

**mara-ʔəti-tib na banin** a stack of boards

**mu-ʔətib** [ACaus]

*mu-ʔətib ku-tiniʔilan* 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 tiʔil* 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 tiʔil!* Pile the books up!

**sa ʔətib** a volume (a book), a wad

<b>[ʔətʔət]</b>	nibble small pieces (cf. <b>ɲitɲit</b> ‘bite slowly with the front teeth, gnaw’) <b>m-ʔətʔət</b> [AF] <i>m-ʔətʔət-ku ɖa paʔaka</i> I ate the meat by small pieces. <b>ʔətʔət-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔətʔət-aw na paʔaka</i> The meat is nibbled by me.
<b>[ʔəʔab]</b>	cover up; put a lid on (cf. <b>aʔab</b> ‘lid’) <b>ma-ʔəʔab</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔəʔab-ku kana dadəruan</i> I covered the cooking pot. <b>ʔəʔab-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>ʔəʔab-an ɖa dadəruan na aʔab!</i> Cover the cooking pot with the lid! <b>ʔəʔab-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-ʔəʔab-anay kana dadəruan</i> I covered the cooking pot. <b>ʔəʔab-aw</b> [PF] <i>ʔəʔab-aw kana [aɲit na darəʔ</i> The earth is covered by the sky. <b>ʔ&lt;in&gt;əʔab-an</b> a covered thing <i>ʔ&lt;in&gt;əʔab-an kana [aɲit, i punapunan</i> The covering of the sky is the universe. <i>na ʔaw na ʔ&lt;in&gt;əʔab-an kana [aɲit</i> the people of the universe
<b>ʔəʔəb</b>	companion; team mate; next to one another nanku <b>ʔəʔəb</b> my mate <b>kir-ʔəʔəb</b> be next to each other <i>kir-ʔəʔəb kanku</i> Come close to me. <b>mara-ʔəʔəb</b> a pair, a couple <i>mara-ʔəʔəb-mi matəŋaɖaw kan duliən</i> We, Dulian and I, are sitting next to each other. <i>mara-ʔəʔəb na ʔukap</i> a pair of shoes <b>mi-ʔəʔəb</b> have a comrade <i>ufu ʔi, mi-ʔəʔəb ɖa maʔinayan pasəki i ɖənan, aɖi indan</i> Ushu goes to the mountain with a man, she is not afraid. <b>pu-ʔəʔəb</b> put together <i>na əmpitsə, ta-pu-ʔəʔəb-ay kana puamaʔa</i> We put the pen and the glasses next to each other. <i>pu-ʔəʔəb-i ɖa sasaya!</i> Put one more!
<b>[ʔəʔəməl]</b>	hold in one’s hand <b>ma-ʔəʔəməl</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔəʔəməl-ku ɖa radif</i> I held peanuts. <b>mu-ʔəʔəməl</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔəʔəməl na takil</i> The glass is held in the hand. <b>pa-ʔəʔəməl</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ʔəʔəməl-an na takil</i> Ask him to hold the glass. <b>ʔəʔəməl-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-ʔəʔəməl-anay na takil</i> You held the glass. <b>ʔəʔəməl-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔəʔəməl-aw na takil</i> The glass is held by me. <b>ʔəʔəməl-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ʔəʔəməl-u!</i> Hold (it)!

<b>ʔəʔəməʔ<sub>2</sub></b>	fistful; handful <i>munuma ʔəʔəməʔ?</i> How many fistfuls?
<b>ʔəʔəməʔ-aw</b> [PF]	<i>ʔəʔəməʔ-aw na [ima]</i> The fistful is the measure.
<b> ʔəʔʔəʔ </b>	come close; squash <b>ma-ʔəʔʔəʔ</b> [AF] <i>kaɖuan na ʔaw, ma-ʔəʔʔəʔ-ta kana paʔiqiŋ</i> There were a lot of people, we have been bumped by the cars. <b>pa-ʔəʔʔəʔ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ʔəʔʔəʔ miʔəqəŋ</i> We are embraced, lying (on the bed). <b>ʔəʔʔəʔ-anay</b> [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. <b>ʔəʔʔəʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>nu-ʔəʔʔəʔ-aw matəŋaɖaw</i> You sat closer. <b>ʔ&lt;in&gt;əʔʔəʔ-an</b> squashed thing <i>ʔ&lt;in&gt;əʔʔəʔ-an na ʔaw</i> the squashed people
<b>ʔəʔuk<sub>1</sub></b>	white bean, creeping on stone
<b>ʔəʔuk<sub>2</sub></b>	goby [Puyuma say ‘It bears the name of the bean, since the animal has a large head and big ears.’]
<b>ʔiab<sub>1</sub></b>	shoulder
<b>ʔiab<sub>2</sub></b>	the name of the soul situated on both shoulders
<b>ʔiabəʔəŋ<sub>1</sub></b>	red ant <i>rəŋarəŋay kangarəmaya, 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.
<b> ʔiabəʔəŋ <sub>2</sub></b>	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.
<b>ʔibal</b>	mountain slopes <b>pa-ʔiba-ʔibal ~ tu-ʔibal kana qənan</b> the slopes of the mountains <i>paʔibaʔibal ku-kawəŋ</i> I climbed the mountains sideways.
<b> ʔibat </b>	roam around (cf. <b>ʔikap</b> ‘roam around, make rounds’) <b>a-ʔibat-aw</b> going to roam <i>ku-a-ʔibat-aw na kiakarunan</i> I am going to see about work. <b>m-u-ʔibat</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-ʔibat-ku kiumal</i> I went here and there to question. <b>pu-ʔibat</b> 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.
<b>ʔidar</b>	twins (ritual term) (unknown term in daily life, cf. KaTipul <i>Hidar</i> ‘twins’) (cf. <b>maʔapi</b> ‘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, ɖaɖua-kuʔ* As for me, when will I come here?
- ʔidənan** daytime
- ʔi-da-dənan** dawn (cf. **ɖəməkəɭəm 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 maraʔidaŋ ʔ<in>iduŋ-an nantu wali* The oldest boys in the dormitory blacken their teeth.  
 [Puyuma explain: *asua ɖien ʔi, nana na tial kana maʔidaŋan, tu-puʔəməɭay tu-tial* ‘Formerly, when old people had belly pains, they ate black ashes as a medicine.’]
- [ʔidaŋ]** old age (cf. **ma-ɭuduan** ‘old people’ in ritual context)  
**ka-ʔidaŋ-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.  
*ɖatu aukayan pakaʔudal na darəʔ ʔi, amaw kaɖi i ka-ʔidaŋ-an*  
 When we want some rain on the earth, we go here to  
*ka-qidang-an.*  
*muka kalaman-ta kaɖi i ka-ʔidaŋ-an, kurbaɭibaɭi* We go to  
*ka-qidang-an* to accomplish the rite ‘take the air’ after a death.
- ma-ʔidaŋ** old person  
*ma-ʔidaŋ-ku la* I am an old person now.
- maʔidaŋ** age-set after 60 year-old
- maʔidaŋ** the name of the mountain where the Puyuma lived and where their hunting grounds are situated (cf. **tuəŋɭan, aranum, arulan** ‘other names of the mountain’)
- ma-ʔida-ʔidaŋ-an** old people
- mara-ʔida-ʔidaŋ** eldest (the oldest)
- ʔidaŋ-an** old age  
*tu-ʔidaŋ-an, unien la ɖa kaput* He is old, he has no friends of his age left.
- t<in>u-maʔidaŋ** play the role of the Elder (In the dormitory, a youth from the top age-set has to play the role of the Elder.)
- ʔidaʔid** file down; sharpen a blade; a file  
*aɭaku na ʔidaʔid, ʔidaʔid-u na riɖarid* Take the file, and file the saw.  
**ma-ʔidaʔid** [AF]  
*ma-ʔidaʔid-ku ɖa riɖarid* I filed the saw.  
**mi<in>ʔidaʔid** have given a file  
*mi<in>ʔidaʔid-ku ɖa riɖarid* I have given a file to the saw.  
**pa-ʔidaʔid** [Caus]  
*pa-ʔidaʔid-an na riɖarid* Make him file the saw.

	<b>ʔiɖaʔiɖ-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-ʔiɖaʔiɖ-ay na riɖarid</i> The saw is sharpened.
	<b>ʔiɖaʔiɖ</b> a file
<b> ʔiɖaw </b>	walk as drunk (cf. <b>asəpiraw</b> ‘walk as drunk’)
	<b>m-u-ʔiɖaw</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-ʔiɖa-iɖaw tu-kaway</i> His walk is like a drunkard’s.
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;iɖaw</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;iɖaw-ku kəmakaway</i> I walk like a drunkard (because I am crippled).
<b>ʔiɖus</b>	spoon <i>pa-puar na tinalək ~ p&lt;ən&gt;uar na ʔiɖus</i> ‘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.)
<b>ʔilas<sub>1</sub></b>	moon (cf. <b>buʔan</b> ‘moon’) (Used as a ritual term in Nanwang, still old men know it; cf. KaTipul dialect <i>Hila</i> ; cf. Paiwan <i>qilas</i> ‘moon’.)
<b>ʔilas<sub>2</sub></b>	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, <i>sa ʔilas = sa buʔan</i> . 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: <i>nanaʔuan ɖa ʔadan</i> ‘For looking at the days.’ <i>saʔitanay na tatiʔu isabak kana rumaʔ. Minatay la na maʔiɖay, munuma tu-ami</i> The ropes were hung inside the house. When old people died, we counted their age. Some old men add <i>tu-pi-parəʔ-aw na tatiʔu</i> ‘The rope was hung at the waist.’] Every second year, they start with a new rope.
<b>ʔiləməs</b>	offended <i>ʔiləməs-ku kana maulay</i> I am offended by the tramp.
<b> ʔiliŋ </b>	fancy something; desire (cf. <b>aʔəŋaʔ</b> ‘desire’; <b>anub</b> ‘desire, to be envious’) <b>ka-ʔili-iliŋ</b> uncontrollable desire <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;iliŋ</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;iliŋ na baŋsaran kana buʔabuʔayan</i> The young man desires the lady. <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;iliŋ kantu buʔayan</i> They wish to get her beauty.
	<b>ʔiliŋ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-ʔiliŋ-anay-kuʔ</i> You desire me?
	<b>ʔiliŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-ʔili-iliŋ-aw na baŋsaran kana buʔabuʔayan</i> The young man’s desire is the lady.
<b> ʔiʔab </b>	close to a fire <b>ki-pa-ʔiʔab</b> get some smoke <i>pubiaw-ta, na maʔiɖayan, muka-ta ki-pa-ʔiʔab-a kana ʔasəban kana apuy i karumaʔan</i> 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).
	<i>idu na ku abaw, tu-pa-ʔi ab-anay tu-dəḏək</i> Those rats are burnt (to get their hair off).
	<b>ki-ʔi ab</b> be in the smoke
	<i>ki-ʔi ab na babayan kana ʔasəban</i> The women are in the smoke.
	<b>mu-ʔi ab</b> [ACaus]
	<i>mu-ʔi ab la na maʔiḏaŋ</i> The old people are showered with sparks. (They are too close to the fire.)
	<b>ʔ&lt;in&gt;i ab-an</b> a blackened thing
	<i>ʔ&lt;in&gt;i ab-an ḏa apuy na panubayun</i> The pillars of the boys' dormitory have been blackened by the fire (on purpose).
<b> ʔi aŋ</b>	grind cereals
	<b>a-ʔi aŋ-an</b> grindstone
	<b>ma-ʔi aŋ</b> [AF]
	<i>ma-ʔi aŋ-ku ḏa bəras</i> I grind rice (my work).
	<b>ʔi aŋ-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>ku-ʔi aŋ-aw kana a-ʔi aŋ-an</i> I ground with the grindstone.
	<b>ʔi aŋ-u</b> [Imp PF]
	<i>ʔi aŋ-u!</i> Grind it!
<b> ʔi u</b>	wipe one's bottom after defecating
	<b>a-ʔi u-an</b> cleavage between the buttocks
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;i u</b> [AF]
	<i>adi ʔ&lt;əm&gt;i u tu-ʔaʔi, arəʔaʔiʔaʔi</i> He did not wipe his bottom, he smells of excrement.
	<b>ʔi u-an</b> toilet paper
	<b>ʔi u-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>ku-ʔi u-anay kana ʔi u-an na a-ʔi u-an</i> I wiped the cleavage between the buttocks with toilet paper.
	<i>asua ḏien, uniən ḏa kadupu, piamuʔaʔi, tu-ʔi u-anay tu-təḏək kana puran kana kawī</i> Formerly, there was no paper, when we had finished excreting, we rubbed our buttocks against the trunk of an areca tree.
	<b>ʔi u-ay</b> [LF]
	<i>tu-ʔi u-ay tu-təḏək</i> He wiped his bottom.
	<b>ʔi u-i</b> [Imp LF]
	<i>ʔi u-i tu-təḏək!</i> Wipe his bottom!
<b>ʔimir</b>	Cheek
	<i>mi-s&lt;in&gt;alətap-an ḏa ʔima tu-ʔimir</i> His cheek has received a slap.
	<b>ra-ʔimi-ʔimir-an</b> fat cheeks
	<i>ra-ʔimi-ʔimir-an na manudən</i> The baby has fat cheeks.
<b>ʔimus</b>	camphor tree
<b>ʔinaba</b>	good; fine
	<b>laba</b> short way of saying
	<b>ʔinaba la</b> It is fine.
	<b>ʔinaba-yu?</b> 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 sənən* 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 ʔaɖaw, nu-saltəbaw, ka-ʔipus* The handle of the knife, if you cut it, will be shortened.
- ma-ʔipus** [AF]  
*ma-ʔipus na ʔaɖaw* 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 taqaw* He cut the hilt of the knife.
- ʔipus-u** [Imp PF]  
*ʔipus-u dəmaway na kaʔakaʔ!* Shrink the trousers!
- [ʔiraq]**  
 belch; clear one's throat (the sound made by)
- ʔ<əm>iraq** [AF]  
*ʔ<əm>iraq-ku, magərargər i duliən* I cleared my throat, Dulian is frightened.
- ʔ<in>iraq-an** clearings of one's throat  
*ma-ʔuwas tu-niʔən kantu ʔ<in>iraq-an* He has lost his voice after clearing his throat.
- ʔiraq-anay** [I/BF]  
*ku-ʔiraq-anay ku-iʔə?* I want to get rid of my sputum.
- ʔiraq-aw** [PF]  
*ku-ʔiraq-aw təmubaŋ* I replied by clearing my throat.
- ʔiraq-u** [Imp PF]  
*ʔiraq-u nanu iʔə?* Clear your throat of your sputum!
- [ʔiraw]<sub>1</sub>**  
 funny; feast; laugh (of many people all at once)
- a ʔiraw-an** a joyful time  
*a ʔiraw-an na wari garəm, qiala puaruma i irubay* It is a joyful day, because Irubay is getting married.  
*mangayaw-ta, a ʔiraw-an na wari, qiala na maʔiqaŋ pa-ʔira-iraw*  
 The annual festival is a joyful day, so the old men sing the sacred songs.
- ma-ʔiraw** [AF]  
*parkudakuda qa 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 qamanay?* 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-simusiŋkan kan duliən* Dulian's jokes are funny.
- [ʔiraw]<sub>2</sub>**  
 headhunters' cry; scream to drive away the miasma of those who died a violent death
- 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 bənakkak kana minatay na ʔaw* The people screamed to expel the dead.

**ʔiraw-aw** [PF]

*tu-ʔiraw-aw kana maʔiqanən na minatay* The miasma of those who died of violent death are expelled by the screams of the Elders.

**ʔiriŋ**

slant; lean

**ma-ʔiriŋ** [AF]

*ma-ʔiriŋ tu-tial kan patrick, na ʔaw i ʔipul 'ʔiriŋ' tu-kayaw puŋaʔad* Patrick's stomach was on the side, and the people of Tipul nicknamed him 'the leaner'. (Father Patrick Veil was a missionary in KaTipul but ended his mission in Puyuma Nanwang.)

**ʔiriŋ-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-ʔiriŋ-anay-ku kana katəŋaɖawan* Help me to lean the seat backwards.

**ʔiriŋ-aw** [PF]

*tu-ʔiriŋ-aw tu-ʔaŋuru?* He bent his head.

**|ʔisaʔis|**

rub against a tree or a wall; massage

**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 ʔibəŋ!* 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 isiŋ* The doctor massaged my back.

**|ʔisaus|**

erase; brush teeth

**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.
- |ʔisəl|** force; fight for (cf. **pasiəsi** 'force, compel')  
**ma-ʔisəl** [Rec] two persons fight for  
*ma-ʔisəl paɖaɖuayan tu-ruma?* The two of them argue over inviting the other one to his home.  
**mar-pa-ʔisəl** two people forced by the other one  
*mar-pa-ʔisəl papakanan* The two are fighting to invite each other.  
**pa-ʔisəl** [Caus]  
*pa-ʔisəl ɖa paɖaɖuayan tu-ruma?* (She) is forced to come into his house.  
**ʔisəl-aw** [PF]  
*tu-ʔisəl-aw-ku məɾəʔrə?* He forced me to make love.
- |ʔitu|** be under an evil spell and suffer the revenge of the spirits  
**ma-ʔitu** [AF]  
*idunu na maʔinayan maku, muka kana miwalak, ma-ʔitu, mukua i ʔaʔuʔaʔun 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  
*idunu 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
- |ʔiʔa|** **ʔaʔa-ʔiʔa** spadix of the areca palm, containing the new season's nuts, *buaʔaw*  
*muʔatəl na tabaʔi, sapuŋul na puran markamaʔina na ʔaʔa-ʔiʔa, mupaŋta 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 ʔami kaapat na buʔan, t<əm>aʔa-ʔiʔa 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 maʔiʔəŋ* 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. **pasaʔaʔ** '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.)
- |ʔiʔʔiʔ|** gnaw through meat from a bone (cf. **ʔuʔʔuʔ** 'nibble raw food with the incisors')  
**pa-ʔiʔʔiʔ** [Caus]  
*na ukak pa-ʔiʔʔiʔ-anay kan duliən* Dulian is given the bone to gnaw.  
**ʔ<əm>iʔʔiʔ** [AF]  
*ʔ<əm>-iʔʔiʔ-ku ʔa ukak* I gnawed (the meat on) a bone.  
**ʔiʔʔiʔ-ay** [LF]  
*ku-ʔiʔʔiʔ-ay na ukak* The bone has been gnawed by me.  
**ʔiʔʔiʔ-u** [Imp PF]  
*ʔiʔʔiʔ-u!* Gnaw!
- |ʔiʔuʔ|** 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-buʔənan 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).

<b>ʔiwas</b>	oar; pedal <b>ʔa-ʔiwas</b> an oar, a pedal <i>tu-ʔa-ʔiwas kana kuraw</i> the tail of the fish <b>ma-ʔiwas</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔiwas-ku kana marturus</i> I pedaled the bike. <b>ʔiwas-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>ʔiwas-an kəmakawaŋ na sasudaŋ!</i> Row the boat! <b>ʔiwas-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ʔiwas-u!</i> Pedal ~ row!
<b>ʔiway</b>	refuse to eat; fast <i>ʔiway-ku</i> I fast. <i>ʔiway-ku təməqər</i> I fast for one day. <b>a-ʔiwa-iway-an</b> a period of fasting <i>ku-a-ʔiwa-iway-an na wari garəm</i> I am fasting today. <b>aru a-ʔiway</b> be ready to fast <i>aru a-ʔiway-ta t&lt;əm&gt;əqər</i> We get ready to fast the whole day. <b>pa-ʔiway</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-ʔiway-aw-yu qə ənay</i> I do not want to give you any water. <i>pa-ʔiway-aw-yu qə akanan</i> You are not to get any food. <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;iway</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;iway-ku a ka[a]ʔukan</i> I do not eat in the evening (a habit).
<b>ʔkur</b>	irritation; inflammation due to heat (cf. <b>samək</b> ‘scratch’) a <b>ʔkur</b> small red spots on the skin caused by the heat <b>mi-a-ʔkur</b> have irritation <i>biʔas na wari, mi-a-ʔkur-ta</i> It is hot, our skin is irritated.
<b> ʔpul </b>	jump down; dive (cf. <b>nkun</b> ‘jump on’) <b>pa-ʔpul</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-ʔpul-aw nanku təmuan</i> I help my grandchild to jump down (from the seat). <i>nu-pa-ʔpul-anay-ku kanku təmuan</i> Help me to make my grandchild jump down (from the seat). <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;pul</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;pul-ku mudarəʔ</i> I jumped down.
<b>ʔubal</b>	white hairs <b>mi-ʔubal</b> have white hairs <i>maʔidaŋ-ta la, mi-ʔubal nanta ʔarbu</i> When we are old, we get white hairs.
<b>ʔubi</b>	pubic hair (cf. <b>gumul, ɲisɲis</b> ‘beard, mustache’) <b>ra-ʔubi-ʔubi-an</b> a lot of pubic hair
<b> ʔubu </b>	swell up <b>mu-ʔubu</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔubu tu-buʔur kantu niʔən</i> His goiter has swollen.
<b> ʔubus </b>	get out of a nest or den <b>m-u-ʔubus</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-ʔubus kana bariaw isabak na babuy</i> 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.

	<b>ʔuduy-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-ʔuduy-anay-ku kana kiqa</i> Help me to line up the sweetsops.
	<b>ʔuduy-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔuduy-aw na bəras</i> The rice is piled up by me.
	<b>ʔuduy-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ʔuduy-u na kiqa!</i> Line up the sweetsops!
<b>ʔuqəqəm</b>	black
<b> ʔulək </b>	secret; hide (cf. <b>lasəq</b> ‘hide’)
	<b>pa-ʔulək</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ʔulək-ay marəŋay</i> He speaks quietly (because...).
	<i>tu-pa-ʔulək-ay-ku bəray qa paysu</i> I am lent money on the quiet.
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ulək</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ulək-ku təməkə] qa ʔəraw</i> I hide to drink wine (a habit).
	<b>ʔ&lt;in&gt;ulək-an</b> a secret place or object
	<i>ʔ&lt;in&gt;ulək-an kikarun</i> a secret work
	<b>ʔulək-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-ʔulək-ay-ku bəray qa paysu</i> He gave me money in secret.
	<i>ku-ʔulək-ay məkan</i> I hid to eat.
	<i>tu-ʔulək-ay-ku mubəruk</i> His departure is kept a secret from me.
<b>ʔulsi</b>	gums
<b> ʔulus </b>	remove something from somewhere
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ulus</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ulus-ku qa tiłil</i> I removed books.
	<b>ʔulus-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-ʔulus-anay-ku kana puatiłilan na tiłil</i> Help me to remove the books from the bookshelf.
	<b>ʔulus-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔulus-aw na tiłil kana puatiłilan</i> I removed the book from the bookshelf.
<b> ʔu a </b>	sex maniac (cf. <b>par-babayan</b> ‘sex maniac’)
	<b>ma-ʔu a</b> be a sex-maniac
	<i>ma-ʔu a taytaw</i> He is a sex maniac.
	<i>ma-ʔu a na maʔinayan, qɪama maulaŋ</i> The man is a sex maniac, so is a ‘bad man’.
	<b>ʔu a-[y]an</b> sexual obsession
	<i>muiməŋ qatu ʔu a-[y]an</i> We put him in prison because of his sexual obsessions.
<b>ʔu adip</b>	tapeworm
	<b>mi-ʔu adip</b> have tapeworms
	<i>mi-ʔu adip nanku tial</i> There is a tapeworm in my belly.
<b>ʔu as</b>	dewdrop
	<b>mi-a-ʔu as</b> have dewdrops
	<i>səma ua uan, mi-a-ʔu as na bira?</i> In early morning, there are dewdrops on the leaves.
	(In ritual, the pair is <i>muti-ʔu as</i> , <i>muti-au as</i> ‘transformed into dew, transformed in the world of the dead’; cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-13.)

<b>[ʔu[əb]</b>	colors faded away <b>mu-ʔu[əb]</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔu[ə-ʔu[əb] na ədad</i> The colors have faded away.
<b>ʔu[əd]</b> <b>[ʔu[jid]</b>	red worm; wood worm; spermatozoon ignore <b>ka-ʔu[jid]</b> might not know <i>nu-ka-ʔu[jid-ay-ku</i> You did not let me know. <b>k&lt;in&gt;a-ʔu[jid-an]</b> unknown things <i>saqu nanku k&lt;in&gt;a-ʔu[jid-an</i> There are a lot of things I do not know. <b>ma-ʔu[jid]</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔu[jid-ku qa saiguyan</i> I do not know the knowledge. <b>sika-ʔu[jiujid]</b> pretend not to know
<b>[ʔu[jis]</b>	peel off skin <b>ma-ʔu[jis]</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔu[jis-ku qa kunin</i> I peeled off the rabbit's skin. <b>mu-ʔu[jis]</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔu[jis] la na [ubit kana nawan</i> The flying squirrel's skin has been peeled off. <b>ʔu[jis-anay]</b> [I/BF] <i>ʔu[jis-anay-ku kana ʔura</i> I peeled off the deer's skin. <b>ʔu[jis-ay]</b> [LF] <i>ʔu[jis-ay tu-[ubit kana nawan</i> The flying squirrel's skin has been peeled off.
<b>[ʔu[u]</b>	<b>ya-ʔu[u]</b> fossilized form. Go headhunting. Lit 'Take away a head' (not a ritual, a revenge). <b>mi-ya-ʔu[u]</b> have the wish to cut off a head <i>mi-ya-ʔu[u-a-ku</i> I want to go and behead someone. <b>ya-ʔu[u-a]</b> [Subj] <i>auka-ku ya-ʔu[u-a] kanɖunu na ʔala</i> I am going to cut off the heads of those enemies. <b>ya-ʔu[u-a-i]</b> [Imp] <i>ya-ʔu[u-a-i!</i> Go and cut off a head! <b>ya-ʔu[u-ay]</b> [LF] <i>ku-ya-ʔu[u-ay na ʔala</i> I went headhunting the enemy ('s place).
<b>ʔuma</b>	cultivated field <i>mə-rabak-ku qa ʔuma</i> I encroached on a field. <b>ka-ʔuma-[y]an</b> the working time in the field <b>ka-ʔuma-[y]an ~ panaʔan na ʔuma ~ ka[ʃi]-ʔuma-[y]an</b> the genuine field <b>m-u-a-ʔuma</b> 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? <b>m-u-ʔuma</b> go to the field [Mvt] <i>auka-ku m-u-ʔuma-[y]a</i> I am going to work in the field. <b>p&lt;in&gt;u-ʔuma-[y]an</b> a lot of fields <i>saqu tu-p&lt;in&gt;u-ʔuma-[y]an</i> He has a lot of fields.

	<b>pu-ʔuma</b> give to work <i>ku-pu-ʔuma-[y]aw na payraŋ</i> I gave some work in the field to the Taiwanese.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;ua-ʔuma</b> work a field
<b>ʔumri</b>	a creeper whose tubers yield a soap substitute, plant (sp.) [Puyuma explain: <i>makan-ta tu-biraʔ</i> 'We eat its leaves.']
<b> ʔumuy </b>	dumb <b>ma-ʔumuy</b> be dumb <i>ma-ʔumuy i nanali, ku-kianun-anay ɖa pararəŋayan</i> My mother is dumb, I pray that she may speak again.
<b>ʔuninan</b>	daylight <i>ʔuninan na wari maʔudal nay</i> It may rain during the day.
<b> ʔuŋʔuŋ </b>	<b>par-ʔuninan, mubaluk</b> at daylight, I wake up a hole dug by a pig with its snout <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;uŋʔuŋ</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;u&lt;a&gt;ŋʔuŋ na babuy</i> The boar is digging in the ground. <b>ʔuŋʔuŋ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-ʔuŋʔuŋ-anay kana babuy</i> It is where the boar has dug. <b>ʔuŋʔuŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ʔuŋʔuŋ-aw na darəʔ kana babuy</i> The earth is dug by the pig's snout.
<b>ʔuŋuʔuŋu</b>	stranger to the group, specifically the Taiwanese
<b>ʔuŋtuy</b>	tobacco pipe
<b> ʔupid </b>	weave a garland <b>ma-ʔupid</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔupid-ku ɖa ʔapuʔ</i> I weave flowers (my work). <b>mu-ʔupid</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔupid na ʔapuʔ</i> The flowers are woven. <b>ʔ&lt;in&gt;upid-anan</b> garlands of flowers <b>ʔupid-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-ʔupid-anay-ku</i> Help me to weave a flower garland. <b>ʔupid-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔupid-aw na ʔapuʔ</i> I have woven flowers.
<b>ʔupiras</b>	rough <i>ʔupiras na [ubiʔ]</i> The skin is rough.
<b>ʔupʔup</b>	bullfrog which cries <i>ʔupʔup</i>
<b>ʔura</b>	muntjac, <i>Muntiacus reevesi micrurus</i> , Sclater
<b> ʔuram </b>	wash one's hair with water used to rinse rice <b>a-ʔuram</b> will wash one's hair with water used to rinse rice <i>a-ʔuram-ku kana a-ʔuram-an</i> I will wash my hair with the water used to rinse rice. <b>a-ʔuram-an</b> water used to rinse rice <b>ki-ʔuram</b> get a wash with water used to rinse rice <i>auka-ku ki-ʔuram-a na ʔarbu</i> I am going to wash my hair with water used to rinse rice. <b>ma-ʔuram</b> [AF]



	<i>ma-ʔuram-ku nanku ʔarbu</i> I wash my hair with the water used to rinse rice.
	<b>mu-ʔuram</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔuram na ʔarbu</i> The hair is washed.
	<b>pia-ʔuram-an</b> the purpose of the water used to rinse rice was for washing hair <i>asua ɖien, nantu [agunan kana dawa, ta-baʔiɖaw aw ta-abakaw kana lawas. Ta-pia-ʔuram-an-aw iɖi na ənay</i> In former times, we cooked a sheaf of millet, and we kept the cooking water in a <i>Lawas</i> (short bamboo tube). We used this water to wash hair.
	<b>ʔuram-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-ʔuram-ay kana a-ʔuram-an ku-ʔarbu</i> It is my hair that I washed with the water used to rinse rice.
	<b>ʔuram-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>ʔuram-i!</i> Wash your hair with the water used to rinse rice!
<b>[ʔuri]</b>	mix together (cf. <b>ɖau</b> ‘mix’)
	<b>kur-ʔuri</b> things mixed with <i>kur-ʔuri-anay na kuɭaŋ kana paɖaka</i> The meat is mixed with the vegetables.
	<b>mar-ʔuri</b> two things mix together <i>mar-ʔuri na puran kana ɖakər</i> The betel nuts are mixed with the leaves.
	<b>mi-ʔuri</b> have a mixture <i>mi-ʔuri na irupan ɖa paɖaka</i> Meat has been mixed with the dish.
	<b>par-ʔuri</b> habitually mix things <i>par-ʔuri-aw nantu ŋai kan kuɭalaw</i> KuLalaw mixes up languages.
	<b>ʔ&lt;in&gt;uri-an</b> a mixed thing <i>ʔ&lt;in&gt;uri-an ɖa buŋa na tinalək</i> The rice is mixed with sweet potatoes.
	<b>ʔuri-ay</b> [LF] <i>na tinalək, ku-ʔuri-ay ɖa siak</i> I added some squash to the rice. <i>ʔuri-ay ɖa buŋa na tinalək</i> The sweet potatoes are mixed with the rice.
<b>ʔuriŋət</b>	brave
<b>ʔurip</b>	fish scale <b>mi-a-ʔurip</b> have fish scales <i>mi-a-ʔurip na kuraw</i> Fish has fish scales.
<b>ʔurtati</b>	earthworm, <i>Lumbricus terrestris</i> (L.) <i>iɖu na maranak, tu-pakan-ay ɖa unan, ɖa likaka, ɖa ʔurtati ɖamanay ɖia</i> That younger brother was given snakes, centipedes, earthworms, etc., to eat.
<b>[ʔurus]</b>	fall from the sky; pull an object down with a rope <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;urus</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;urus-ku kana tatiɭu? kəma i karubuŋan na tiɭil</i> I got the books down from the top of the roof with a rope. <b>ʔ&lt;in&gt;urus-an</b> 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 kənaw!* 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.

ʔuway

rattan, *Calamus margaritae*, Hance

|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.

|ʔuyʔuy|

*pataramaw mayaʔ kanantu ʔinuya-[y]an kana aɖi markaʔinabanaba 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-ʔuya** [Mvt]

*mu[ɪ]a na walak, m-u-ʔuya na ɬaw* The child is born with a birth-mark, the adult asks the reason for it.

(The dyad in ritual context is *ti-ʔuya-[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-ʔuyʔuy** [Caus]

*pa-ʔuyʔuy-yu i araytay* You call Araytay.

**ʔ<əm>uyʔuy** [AF]

*ʔ<əm>uyʔuy-ku i dənən, muləŋaw na dənən* When I scream on the mountains, the mountains answer in an echo.

*pənartə[un ʔ<əm>uyʔuy na walak* The child shouts three times.

**ʔuyʔuy-anay** [I/BF]

*maɬuwas-ku, nu-ʔuyʔuy-anay-ku kana ma[ə]ʔəs* I have lost my voice, shout at the thief for me.

**ʔuyʔuy-aw** [PF]

*ku-ʔuyʔuy-aw na ma[ə]ʔəs* I shouted at the thief.

**ʔuyʔuy-i** [Imp LF]

*ʔuyʔuy-i!* Shout!

rabak

encroach on; encircle (cf. **ɭitɕ** ‘fence in’)

*iɖu na walak, kaɖu 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 ʔuma* I encroached on a field.

**mə-raba-rabak** the oldest shamans who encircle the others

**mu-rabak** [ACaus]

*mu-rabak na ʔuma kana payray* The Taiwanese man’s field has been encroached on.

**pa-rabak** [Caus]

*pa-rabak-ku ɖa ʔuma* I encroached on a field.

**rabak-aw** [PF]

*ku-rabak-aw tu-ʔuma ɖa ɬaw* 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 taʔun!* Protect the hunting ground!
- |rabas|**  
 too much; surplus (be a) (cf. **patusi** ‘too much’)  
**mi-rabas** have too much  
*mi-rabas la qaʔu ku-nikan* I have eaten too much.  
*mi-rabas la qa misasa qa taʔw* There is one person too many.  
**pia-rabas** take off the surplus  
*ʔəmimaʔ-yu qa məkʔəp qa kiʔa, pia-rabas qa luaʔa, qiala mialuaʔ-ta piniʔawan* 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 taʔun* I cleared some grass  
**ni-rabi-an** slash-and-burn fields  
*ni-rabi-an na qənan, a pubiniʔan 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 taʔun, 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**  
**|rabilat|**  
 coat made from a skin  
 tear cloth (to) (cf. **siriʔ** ‘tear’; **silaʔ** ‘tear up’; **pisak** ‘separate, break up, split up break up’; **pispis** ‘tear’)  
**mu-rabilat** [ACaus]  
*mu-rabilat ku-kirwan kana pasək* My clothes have been torn on a nail.
- rabilat-anay** [I/BF]  
*tu-rabilat-anay na kirwan kana pasək* The clothes have been torn with the nail.
- rabilat-aw** [PF]  
*ku-rabilat-aw ku-kaʔakaʔ* I have torn my trousers.

- rabuṭ**  
**radak**
- r<əm>abilat** [AF]  
*r<əm>abilat-ku qa kirwan* I have torn the garment.
- rabilat-ay** [LF]  
*ku-rabilat-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')
- 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-rubuʔay* 'intending to burrow, intending to nest'; cf. Cauquelin 2008:316, verse 28-12.)
- radif**  
**radum**  
peanut, *Arachis hypogea* (L.)  
foggy (ritual term)  
*radum na wari* a mizzly day (cf. **kuṭəkutəm 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. **ʔəṛəʔəṛəm** 'assemble'; **kasa** 'bring together, together')
- ka-raḍuk-an** the true meeting place  
*tu-ka-raḍuk-an kana maʔiḍaŋan kaḍini* Here, it is the meeting place of the Elders.
- ka-raḍuk** will gather  
*ka-raḍuk-u!* Gather!
- ki-a-raḍuk** boy ~ girlfriend (cf. **ayay** 'boy ~ girlfriend'; **laŋ** 'companion'; **kiarais** 'boy ~ girlfriend')  
*ku-ki-a-raḍuk-aw kana wariwari ʔi, sagar la kanku* Every day,  
I paid him a visit, we became friends.
- ki-raḍu-raḍuk** become friends  
*na baŋsaran sagar kanku, qua ki-raḍu-raḍuk-a* The young man who loved me, came so we became lovers.
- ma-raḍuk** [AF]  
*ma-raḍuk a maʔiḍaŋan* Elders age-set gather.
- mi-ki-a-raḍuk** have got a boy ~ girlfriend  
*mi-ki-a-raḍuk-ku* I have a boyfriend ~ girlfriend.
- m-u-raḍuk** [Mvt]  
*m-u-raḍuk la na maʔiḍaŋan i paḷakwan* The old men have gathered at the men's house.
- pa-raḍuk** [Caus]  
*na yawan pa-raḍuk kaniam na samawan, auka i dipung muḍaḍaŋia*  
The chief gathers our households, we will go on a trip to Japan.
- raḍuk-aw** [PF]  
*tu-raḍuk-aw na baŋsaran* The young men gather.

	<p><b>ua raḍuk</b> going to gather  <i>andaman, ua raḍuk-ta</i> Tomorrow we will gather.  <i>i pa[akwan, a ua raḍuk-an kana maʔiḍaŋan</i> The men's house is the meeting place of the Elders.</p>
<b>raəməʔ</b>	<p>hard worker  <i>raəməʔ na babayan</i> The woman is a hard worker.</p>
<b>ragan<sub>1</sub></b>	<p>the one who knows best among the male officiants, the one who conducts the ritual ceremony</p>
<b>ragan<sub>2</sub></b>	<p>a Catholic priest is called <i>ragan</i>; venerable  <i>tu-ragan-aw na ragan kana ʔaw</i> He was elevated to the rank of 'venerable'.</p>
<b> ragan <sub>3</sub></b>	<p>build; erect  <b>ka-ragan</b> [Imp]  <i>ka-ragan!</i> Get up!  <b>ma-ragan</b> [AF]  <i>ma-ragan la na rumaʔ</i> The house is built.  <b>ma-ragan</b> shaman's investiture ceremony  <b>ma-ragan</b> metaphor for shaman  <b>ma-ra-ragan</b> the oldest shamans  <b>pa-ragan</b> [Caus]  <i>pa-ragan-aw na kua[əŋ</i> The sick person is helped to get up.  <i>nu-pa-ragan-anay-ku ɖa rumaʔ</i> Help me to build the house.</p>
<b> raik </b>	<p>castrate  <b>mə-raik</b> [AF]  <i>mə-raik-ku ɖa guŋ</i> I castrate oxes (my work).  <b>mə-raik na ʔaw</b> a castrator  <b>ni-raik-an</b> castrated  <i>ni-raik-an la na guŋ</i> The ox is castrated.  <b>pa-raik</b> [Caus]  <i>nu-pa-raik-anay na liuŋ kana mə-raik</i> You had the pig castrated by the castrator.  <b>raik-ay</b> [LF]  <i>ku-raik-ay na guŋ</i> The ox has been castrated by me.</p>
<b>raip</b>	<p>a companion; a team; one who work in a team relation (cf. <b>sa-kaput-an</b> 'companion in the same age category')  nanku <b>raip</b> my companion  <b>mi-raip</b> have a lover  <i>mi-raip-ku kana ayay</i> I have a lover.  <b>m-u-raip</b> [Mvt]  <i>m-u-rai-raip la na sa-raip-an</i> The team has gathered.  <i>a[amu, m-u-raip-a-ta</i> Quick, let's form a team.  <b>sa-raip-an</b> a team</p>
<b> rais </b>	<p><b>ki-a-rais</b> boy ~ girlfriend (cf. <b>ki-a-raḍuk</b> 'boy ~ girlfriend'; <b>lan</b> 'companion', <b>ayay</b> 'boy ~ girlfriend')  <b>mar-ki-a-rais</b> relations between boy-and girlfriends  <i>mar-ki-a-rais-ku kanku ki-a-raḍuk</i> My boyfriend and I are a couple.</p>

- mi-ki-a-rai** have got a boy ~ girlfriend  
*na baŋsaran saŋar 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 ɕien ʔi, ta-a[akaw tu-kawi, aw tu-biraʔ, aw ta-[ədə]ədaw kana da[il, aw tu-upidaw 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]  
*aɕi saŋar təmakəsi na walak, ma-rakay mukua muɕaɕaŋja* The child does not like to study, he goes roaming around.
- rama** a kind of crab  
*pakirəp maʔudal, saɕu 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 paŋuɕal* 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 ku[an, aw ʔamərasay ɕa 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 ku[an* 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 ku[an* Help me to mix the vegetables.  
**raməs-aw** [PF]  
*tu-raməs-aw na ku[an* The vegetables are mixed.  
**raməs-u** [Imp PF]  
*raməs-u!* Mix (it)!
- [ramət]** soft with rot  
**ma-ramət** is rotten  
*ma-ramət na kawi* The tree is rotten.  
**ramət-aw** [PF]

- tu-raməʔ-aw na kawi kana ʔudalay aw kadaway* The tree rots because of rain and exposure to the sun.
- rami<sub>1</sub>** liver
- rami<sub>2</sub>** 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]
- saʔtapaw kana paʔiɖiŋ, 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<sub>1</sub>|** 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 kutəŋ 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<sub>2</sub>|** 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. <b>ma-laʔuk</b> ‘lunch’; <b>ma-labi</b> ‘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. <b>ni-rani-an</b> one thing which has not grown normally <i>ni-rani-an na kiɖa</i> The sweetsop has not grown normally.
raniɖ	unidentified edible fungus growing on cowpats <i>təməliu kana ʔaʔi kana guŋ ʔi, a təməliu a raniɖ, arələt</i> The <i>raniD</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>ʔaʔaʔaʔaʔaʔ</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) <b>ma-ranub</b> two people are very good friends <i>ma-ranub-ta</i> We are old friends.
rapaɖ	ambush a beast (cf. <b>rauŋ</b> ‘hide, ambush an enemy’, <b>lalap</b> ‘walk quietly to find game’) <b>ka-rapaɖ-an</b> the hour of ambush, early morning <b>mə-rapaɖ</b> [AF] <i>mə-rapaɖ-ku ɖa ʔarəməŋan</i> In the evening I will make some hiding places to hunt the game. <i>auka-ku mə-rapaɖ-a</i> I am going to hide to hunt the game. <b>rapaɖ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-rapaɖ-aw na ʔaʔum</i> I watched out for the game. (In the villages of <i>Likabung</i> and <i>KaTipul</i> , <i>a rapaɖan</i> means ‘the hour of ambush, the evening star’.)
rapas	perform a task perfectly from start to finish <b>ma-rapa-rapas</b> 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’ <b>mə-rapas</b> [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. <b>ləpa</b> ‘severe pains’; <b>apəl</b> ‘weak’; <b>təluʔuk</b> ‘excessive tiredness’) <i>rapiʔ ku-ʔasəl</i> My wrist is painful. <b>mə-rapiʔ</b> [AF] <i>mə-ra-rapiʔ ku-ɖaɖək</i> My body is exhausted. <b>rapiʔ-an</b> pains <i>paʔtəŋ 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, aɖi-ku raʔama</i> It’s cold, I don’t care.

	<i>biʔas na kadaw, aʔi raʔama nantu sinaʔəman na kadumu</i> It's hot, his maize plants can stand the heat. (Its plantation of maize does not care.)
raʔana	swap <b>ni-raʔana</b> things exchanged <i>sa bukel tu-ni-raʔana</i> A pile of things had been exchanged. <i>asua ʔien ʔi, unien ʔa paysu ʔa ni-raʔana</i> Formerly, we had no money for swapping.
raʔat	blue; green <b>mi-raʔat</b> be green <i>mi-raʔat na ʔaʔun</i> The grass is green.
raʔra <sub>1</sub> raʔra <sub>2</sub>	shelf proliferate (cf. <b>ʔənak</b> 'multiply'; <b>sapur</b> 'fertile, fecund') <b>mu-raʔra</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-raʔra tu-pinimanayan</i> All his things have proliferated.
raʔəra	name of a household, their original name was <i>aliqalib</i> [Puyuma say 'This household brought <i>dawa</i> , millet, from BuTul.' Cf. <i>arasis, pasaraqaD</i> .]
raʔray	river-bed sediment, gravel (Ritual term unknown in Nanwang. Cf. Kaʔipul dialect <i>suhrahray</i> 'gravel-covered area'.) (In ritual context, the dyad is either <i>ma-rasʔas</i> , <i>ma-raʔray</i> or <i>ma-raʔray</i> , <i>ma-ranəan</i> 'Bad land with a lot of stones, river-bed sediment'.) <b>ma-raʔray</b> <i>kəma-ta, pinikalayan kana ənay</i> That which accompanies the water of a river, we call it <i>ma-raqray</i> .
raʔuʔəŋ	noisy <b>raʔuʔəŋ-ta kana turukuk</b> The chickens are annoying us with their noise. <b>pa-ka-raʔuʔəŋ</b> will be noisy <i>pakirəb maʔudal, pa-ka-raʔuʔəŋ kanta ʔaʔiʔa</i> It is raining hard, the noise is deafening. (Our ears are blocked by the noise.)
rarapa	name of a hunting ground (The <i>gamugamut</i> men's house of the <i>arasis</i> household owned this hunting ground.)
rarəŋəs	a term with a pejorative connotation to designate the neighbouring Amis group <i>Bales</i> is an obsolete name of this group according to the Puyuma.
raraw	open one's eyes wide <b>mə-raraw</b> [AF] <i>mə-raraw-ku ʔa maʔa</i> I opened my eyes wide. <b>mu-raraw</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-raraw nanku maʔa</i> My eyes are wide open. <b>raraw-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>raraw-an ʔa maʔa!</i> Open your eyes wide! <b>raraw-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-raraw-anay ʔa maʔa</i> I opened my eyes wide.

<b>rarədəʔan<sub>1</sub></b>	foundation <i>tu-katəŋaɖawan kana rumaʔ na rarədəʔan</i> The <i>raredəqan</i> is the seat of the house.
<b>rarədəʔan<sub>2</sub></b> <b>rarəŋan</b>	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 kaʔiŋ</i> 'That <i>kaTing</i> is made of leather.']
<b>raripaʔan</b>	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.
<b>rasaʔ</b>	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. <b>rasʔas</b> 'stony')
<b>rasuk</b> <b> rasʔas </b>	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'.)
<b> raʔaŋ </b>	<i>ma-rasʔas ʔi, saɖu na barasaʔ</i> <i>ma-rasqas</i> , a lot of stones averse to; lazy (cf. <b>tuka</b> 'lazy') <b>ka-raʔaŋ</b> will be lazy or averse to <i>ka-raʔaŋ-ay ɖa ŋai</i> I do not want to speak to him. <b>ka-raʔa-raʔaŋ na kiakarunan</b> the work is hard <b>k&lt;in&gt;a-raʔaŋ-an</b> laziness <b>ma-raʔaŋ</b> [AF] <i>ma-raʔaŋ-ku ɖa kiakarunan</i> I don't like work. <i>adawil na da[an, ma-raʔaŋ na kəmakawaŋ</i> The road is long, we feel too lazy to walk. <i>makəsər kikarun, aɖi-ku ma-ra-raʔaŋ</i> I am a hard worker, I am not lazy.
<b> rauŋ </b>	<b>mar-ka-raʔaŋ</b> [Rec] two people who dislike each other hide; ambush an enemy (cf. <b>rapad</b> 'watch out for, make a hiding place'; <b>lalap</b> 'walk quietly to find game') <b>ma-rau-rauŋ</b> a lot of people hide <i>ma-rau-rauŋ na kinsas kana ma[əʔəs</i> A lot of policemen are keeping an eye on the thief. <b>mə-rauŋ</b> [AF] <i>mə-rauŋ na kinsas kana ma[əʔəs</i> The policeman hid to keep an eye on the thief. <b>rauŋ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>rauŋ-anay na kuaŋ kana kinsas puʔəpa kana ma[əʔəs</i> The police made a hiding place with a revolver to catch the thief. <b>rauŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-rauŋ-aw na ma[əʔəs</i> The thief hid. <b>rauŋ-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>rauŋ-u!</i> Make an ambush!

<b>rawa</b>	game hunted
<b>mi-rawa</b>	have caught game
	<i>mi-rawa-yu?</i> Have you caught any game?
<b>pi-rawa</b>	know how to catch
	<i>pi-rawa-ku qa babuy</i> I know how to catch boars.
<b>rawa-aw</b> [PF]	
	<i>ku-rawa-aw na babuy</i> I caught the boar.
<b>rawalan</b>	right side
<b>tarawalan</b>	on the right-hand side
<b> rawi </b>	make a chain; relay (cf. <b>i ʔaʔi</b> ‘transmit’)
	<b>mə-rawi</b> [AF]
	<i>mə-rawi kana kiniʔaʔian</i> The succession made by the elector-spirits.
<b>ni-rawi</b>	glass beads that are handed down by the shamans
<b>rawi-aw</b> [PF]	
	<i>tu-rawi-aw i sunay kan irubay</i> From Sunay to Irubay, there is a shamans’ chain.
<b>raw-rawi</b>	one of the mythical brothers who created the village
<b>rawiran</b>	a very tall, old areca nut palm whose nuts cannot be reached
<b>rawiri</b>	left side
	<b>tarawiri</b> on the left-hand side
<b> rawraw </b>	stir up
<b>ma-rawraw</b>	gets lost
	<i>marisan penia na daʔan, ma-rawraw-ku la</i> All the paths look the same, I got lost.
	<i>ma-rawraw ku-ʔaʔuru? kiakarunan</i> My head is muddled because of work.
	<i>ʔəməkəʔ ʔa ʔəraw, ma-rawraw tu-aʔer</i> He drinks and his thoughts get unclear.
<b>mə-rawraw</b> [AF]	
	<i>mə-rawraw-ku ʔa tinalək</i> I stired the rice.
<b>mu-rawraw</b> [ACaus]	
	<i>mu-rawraw na punu? kana kiakarunan</i> The brain is muddled by work.
<b>ni-rawraw-an</b>	mixture
	<i>ku-ni-rawraw-an na tinalək</i> The rice is my mixture.
<b>pa-rawraw</b> [Caus]	
	<i>pa-rawraw-u i dulien kana tinalək</i> Ask Dulian to stir the rice.
<b>rawraw-aw</b> [PF]	
	<i>ku-rawraw-aw na tinalək kana siaw</i> The soup is mixed with the rice by me.
<b>rawrawi</b>	ancestor, one of the mythical brothers who created the village
< <b>rawi</b> ‘make a chain’	
<b>rayadan</b>	bow (hunting)
<b> rayas <sub>1</sub></b>	often
<b>ka-rayas</b>	will often
	<i>ka-rayas-ku maʔiyay</i> I will often be drunk.

	<b>ka-rayas-aw</b>	<i>ta-ka-rayas-aw muka</i> We often went.
	<b>ma-rayas</b> be often	<i>ma-rayas-ku ma/iay</i> I am often drunk. <i>ma-rayas kana wari</i> every day <i>ma-rayas-ku təməkə] qa ʔaraw i ma-rawa-rayas na darə?</i> I often drink wine in the plains.
rayas  <sub>2</sub>		flat and smooth
	<b>ma-rawa-rayas</b> level land	
rayray		aligned; in order; in ranks [Puyuma say this term is not Puyuma, it comes from Amis language?; cf. Duris 1969:97: <i>pasa raia-rai</i> ‘mettre en rang’]
	<b>mə-rayray</b> [AF]	<i>mə-rayray-ku qa ti/il</i> I put my books in lines.
	<b>mu-rayray</b> [ACaus]	<i>mu-rayray la na ti/il</i> Books are lined up.
	<b>ni-rayray-an</b> rows	<i>ku-ni-rayray-an</i> I made rows (of my books).
	<b>pa-rayray</b> [Caus]	<i>muayar na baŋsaran pa-rayray</i> The line of the young men comes and goes (around the Elders). (cf. <b>ʔabal</b> ‘be on the side of, surround’)
	<b>rayray-an</b> [Imp I/BF]	<i>rayray-an na ti/il!</i> Put your books into ranks!
	<b>rayray-aw</b> [PF]	<i>rayray-aw tu-ti/il kana papaɖaran</i> He ordered his books on the shelf.
	<b>rayray-u</b> [Imp PF]	<i>rayray-u!</i> Put into ranks!
rəbay		pull up small weeds (kneeling)
	<b>mə-rəbay</b> [AF]	<i>mə-rəbay-ku qa kənaw</i> I weeded some onions. <i>minugun-ku mə-rəbay</i> I kneeled to weed. <i>auka-ku mə-rəbay-a</i> I am going to weed.
	<b>ni-rəbay-an</b> weeded place	<i>iɖini na ni-rəbay-an nanku ʔuma</i> This is my weeded field.
	<b>pa-rəbay</b> [Caus]	<i>pa-rəbay i araitay kana ʔasəpan</i> I asked Araitay to weed the sugarcane.
	<b>ra-rəbay</b> will weed	<i>ra-rəbay-ku qa buŋa</i> I will weed the sweet potatoes.
	<b>ra-rəbay-an</b> a place which has to be weeded	<i>ta]u]ta]un na ʔuma, a ra-rəbay-an</i> The field with a lot of vegetation is (a <i>ra-rəbay-an</i> ), to be weeded.
	<b>rəbay-ay</b> [LF]	<i>ku-rəbay-ay na ta]un</i> It is the grassy place that I weeded.
	<b>rəbay-yu</b> [Imp]	<i>rəbay-yu!</i> Weed!

**rəbəɾəʔbəʔ**

fire-quenching spirits (< *bəɾəʔbəʔ* ‘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*, *rəbəɾəʔbəʔ* ‘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 taɬaw 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 ʔai* I had to give the words

rədəŋ	<p><i>pa-rədək-ay na xiaofangdui kana parabaʔit tu-rumaʔ kan pinaday</i>  The fire brigade has arrived at Pinaday's house on fire.  arrive; put on (cf. <b>rədək</b> 'arrive'; <b>runuʔ</b> 'arrive, aim at a place where there are a lot of people')</p>
	<p><b>pa-rədəŋ</b> [Caus]  <i>ku-pa-rədəŋ-ay i duliən</i> I made Dulian come next to me.  <i>tu-pa-rədəŋ-anay-ku kan tāmamataw shətiang</i> I have arrived at Shetiang's father house.</p>
	<p><b>rədəŋ-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-rədəŋ-aw na ʔaw</i> I have arrived next to the people.  <i>ku-rədəŋ-aw i abukul</i> I have arrived at Abukul's.</p>
	<p><b>rədəŋ-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>rədəŋ-u!</i> Put (i) on!</p>
	<p>crack (e.g. a window pane)</p>
rəga	<p><b>mu-rəga</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-rəga na garas, bənartuk ʔa barasaʔ</i> The mirror is cracked, a stone has been thrown.</p>
	<p><b>rəga-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-rəga-aw na dinun</i> The jar has been cracked by me.</p>
rəgis	<p><b>rəga-i</b> [Imp LF]  <i>rəga-i na garas!</i> Break the glass (window)!  <i>rəga-i ʔa garas!</i> Use a glass to break something!  hair standing on end due to fear, only animals (cf. <b>məri-tu bəras</b> 'gooseflesh for human beings'; <b>gərənas</b> 'gooseflesh')</p>
	<p><b>mə-rəgis</b> [AF]  <i>mə-rəgis na gumul</i> The hair stood on end.</p>
	<p><b>pa-rəgis</b> [Caus]  <i>tu-pa-rəgis-aw tu-gumul kana suan</i> The dog's hackles have risen (from fear).  <i>ku-pa-rəgis-aw tu-gumul</i> I made his hair stand on end.  <i>pa-rəgis-anay tu-ʔarbu kana təmianʔin</i> The hairdresser has done his hair so it stands on end.</p>
	<p><b>su-rəgi-rəgis</b> in ritual it means 'frightening, ugly thing' (cf. Cauquelin 2008:316, verse 28-14: <i>surburubut, surəgirəgis</i>. A synecdoche for 'boar'.)</p>
	<p>strong</p>
rəkəʔ	<p><b>a-rəkəʔ</b> strong  <i>na maʔinayan mara-a-rəkəʔ kana babayan</i> Men are stronger than women.  <i>tu-a-rəkəʔ-aw tu-aŋər</i> Her temper was strong.  <b>ka-a-rəkəʔ-aw</b> shall be stronger  <i>muka-ku kan duliən, ku-ka-a-rəkəʔ-aw ku-aŋər</i> I go along with Dulian, I shall be stronger.  <b>ka-a-rəkəʔ-u</b> [Imp]  <i>ka-a-rəkəʔ-u!</i> Be stronger!  <b>mə-rəkəʔ</b> become a man, change voice</p>

	<i>mə-rəkəḍ la na maʔinayan</i> The man's voice has deepened (the child becomes a man).
	<b>paka-a-rəkəḍ</b> will make strong <i>tinataw, paka-a-rəkəḍ-aw tu-walak</i> The mother makes her child strong.
<b> rəkəməḍ </b>	facial expression; purse lips <b>ma-rəkəməḍ</b> [AF] <i>ma-rəkəməḍ-ku</i> I pursed my lips. <i>maʔuʔid təmuḃaŋ kananku kiniuamal na walak, ɖiama pa-rəkəməḍ-aw tu-indan</i> The child did not know the answer to my question, so his lips pursed.
<b>rəkəp<sub>1</sub></b>	falcon
<b> rəkəp <sub>2</sub></b>	tie to a tree <b>mə-rəkəp</b> [AF] <i>mə-rəkəp-ku ɖa suan kana kawɪ</i> I tied a dog to the tree. <b>ni-rəkəp-an</b> something already tied <b>rəkəp-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>rəkəp-an!</i> Tie (it)! <b>rəkəp-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-rəkəp-anay na suan kana kawɪ</i> The dog has been tied to the tree.
<b>rəkəs</b>	tie up; gather one's a <b>rəkəs</b> a sheaf, a parcel <b>m-u-rəkəs</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-rəkəs-ku ɖa basikaw</i> I tied up some bamboos. <i>m-u-rəkəs-ku ɖa ɖinəkalanən</i> I gather the villagers' strength. <b>ni-rəkəs-an</b> something gathered or tied up <i>ku-ni-rəkəs-an na kawɪ</i> The wood that I have tied up. <b>rəkəs-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-rəkəs-anay-ku kan namali</i> My father helped me to bind. <b>rəkəs-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-rəkəs-aw na kawɪ kana maʔiɖaŋ</i> The wood is tied up by the old people. <b>rəkəs-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>rəkəs-u!</i> Tie up!
<b> rəkrək </b>	drill a hole in a small thing (for e.g. a stone) <b>mə-rəkrək</b> [AF] <i>mə-rəkrək-ku ɖa buaŋ kanɖu kana inʔasi</i> I made holes in those small beads. <b>mu-rəkrək</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-rəkrək la na inʔasi</i> The small beads baked in the fire have holes in them. <b>ni-rəkrək na inʔasi</b> the small beads are strung together (making the frontier between good and evil in ritual context) <b>ni-rəkrək-an</b> a drilled thing <i>ni-rəkrək-an na inʔasi</i> The small beads baked in the fire have been drilled.



**rələŋ**

**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*.)

**m-u-rələŋ** [Mvt]

*muka m-u-rələŋ-a na babuy* The boar is going to drink and bathe.

*nanku rələŋ* my work

*nanta rələŋ* 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|**

silent; quiet (cf. **saməŋ** 'desist, be silent')

**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, ʔiama 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 maʔəʔəs kana kinsas* The thief on the ground was violently beaten by the policemen.
- rənarənaɖan** 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-rənarənaɖ** sports
- |rənu|** fade away; run in the wash; dye
- ma-rənu** gets dyed  
*ma-rənu la na buʔənan na kirwan kana miɖaraŋ* 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 ɖa ədad* I have dyed some colors.
- pa-rənu** [Caus]  
*pa-rənu-an ɖa miɖaraŋ na kirwan* The cloth has to be dyed red.
- rənu-ay** [LF]  
*ku-rənu-ay na dinəkəran ɖa uɖəɖəm* I have dyed the cloth black.  
*tu-rənu-ay na ʔuɖəɖəm aw na buʔənan 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 ɖa 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 inʔaʔiɖi 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.  
*aɖi sagar ki-rəŋay ɖa 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 iʔini 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 kawī 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 ʔa səmaŋaʔ-ku kantaw* Tell Isaw that I am happy to know him.

**rəŋay-aw** [PF]

*ku-rəŋay-aw i isaw ʔa səmaŋaʔ-ku malaʔam* 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-ʔaʔək 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 saʔu tu-rəprəp-ay ku-ʔaŋuruʔ* Excess work gets into my head.

**|rəput|**

cut; break

**mə-rəput** [AF]

*mə-ra-rəput-ku ʔa kawī kana taʔaw* 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).

<b> rəʔəʔ </b>	pus infected <b>ma-rəʔə</b> gets pus <i>adi-ku masiməʔ, diama miapusuʔ aw ma-rəʔə ku-buʔiʔ</i> I wasn't careful, so my wound has become infected and is oozing pus.
<b> rəʔrəʔ </b>	hold in one's arms; kiss (cf. <b>kərabə</b> 'bosom, hold in one's arms'; <b>kapər</b> 'hold in one's arms'; <b>rabaŋ</b> 'hold in one's arms, embrace') <b>kar-rəʔrəʔ</b> kiss each other <i>kar-rəʔrəʔ-ta</i> We kiss each other. <b>mə-rəʔrəʔ</b> [AF] <i>sagar-ku mə-rəʔrəʔ ɖa babayan</i> I like to kiss women. <i>mə-rəʔrəʔ-ku kananku walak</i> I kiss my child. <b>m-u-rəʔrəʔ</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-rəʔrəʔ kana kawɪ</i> I kissed the tree. <b>pu-rəʔrəʔ</b> give to hold <i>pu-rəʔrəʔ-an nanku aliut</i> Give him my bag to carry. <b>rəʔrəʔ-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-rəʔrəʔ-ay na walak</i> I kissed the child. <b>rəʔrəʔ-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>rəʔrəʔ-i (na walak)!</i> Kiss (the child)!
<b> rəsis </b>	spread out <b>mə-rəsis</b> [AF] <i>matəmuɣ na puran i aliut, mə-rəsis-ku i dadarəʔ ɖa puran</i> My bag was full of areca nuts, I have spread them on the ground. <b>mu-rəsis</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-rəsis la na puran</i> The areca nuts are scattered on the ground (by the wind). <b>m-u-pa-rəsis</b> has been scattered <i>m-u-pa-rəsis na tiʔil kana baʔi i dadarəʔ</i> The books have been scattered on the ground by the wind. <b>rəsis-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-rəsis-aw na puran</i> The areca nuts have been spread out by me. <b>pa-rəsis</b> [Caus] <i>tu-pa-rəsis-aw na puran</i> The betel nuts have been spread out. <i>tu-pa-rəsis-anay kan duliən na bəras</i> The rice has been spread out by Dulan. <i>ku-pa-rəsis-anay na puran i babaʔu</i> In the courtyard, the areca nuts have been spread out by me. <i>ku-pa-rəsis-anay na bəras</i> The rice has been spread out by me. <i>tu-pa-rəsis-aw na pinakadaw na ʔumay</i> The rice is spread in the sun. <b>pa-rəsis-an</b> [Caus. Imp] <i>pa-rəsis-an na kirwan!</i> Help to spread out the clothes!
<b> rəsyuk </b>	boil rice <b>ma-rə&lt;sa&gt;syuk</b> cooking <i>ma-rə-sa-syuk-ku</i> I am cooking the rice. <b>ma-rəsyuk</b> [AF] <i>ma-rəsyuk-ku ɖa tinalək</i> 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)!
- rətarətaḁan**  
**rətaḁ**  
 terraced paddy field (cf. **t<əm>akəḁakəḁar** ‘terraced paddy fields’)  
 Taiwanese banded krait snake, *Bungarus multicinctus*  
 [Puyuma say ‘It is black and white, about 50 cm long, and very poisonous.’]
- |rəṭugun|**  
 kneel  
**ka-rəṭugun** [Imp]  
*ka-rəṭugun!* Kneel down!
- ma-rəṭugun** [AF]  
*ma-rəṭugun-ku səmuŋa!* I kneel down to pray.
- pa-rəṭugun** [Caus]  
*pa-rəṭugun-an na walak* The children were ordered to kneel.
- rəṭugun-anay** [I/BF]  
*tu-rəṭugun-anay na ŋiŋi kilaman* (The pupils) they kneeled in front of the teacher to apologize.
- |rəṭaʔ ~ ʔaʔan|**  
 stop an action; put down  
 a **ra-rəṭaʔ-an** a shelf  
**mə-rəṭaʔ** [AF]  
*mə-rəṭaʔ-ku kana əmpitsə i papaḁaran* I put the pen down on the table.  
*mə-rəṭaʔ-ku la ɬa kiakarunan* I have retired.  
*mə-rəṭaʔ-ku la ɬa tamaku* I have stopped smoking.
- ni-rəṭaʔ-an** something put down  
*ni-rəṭaʔ-an i papaḁaran na paysu* The money is put on the table.
- ra-rəṭaʔ** future  
**rəṭaʔ-an** [Imp I/BF]  
*rəṭaʔ-an nu-dinikəsan!* Put down what you are holding!
- rəṭaʔ-anay** [I/BF]  
*ku-rəṭaʔ-anay la nanku kiakarunan* I have stopped my work.
- rəṭaʔ-ay** [PF]  
*ku-rəṭaʔ-ay ɬa inʔasi i pitaʔun* I have put some small beads by the door.
- rəṭaʔ-i** [Imp LF]  
*rəṭaʔ-i!* Put down!  
 (In everyday speech or younger Puyuma use **ʔaʔan**, *tu-ʔaʔan-ay tu-suruda* ‘He put down his spade.’)

|**rəʔu**|

dislike; ill at ease

**k<in>a-rəʔu-an** bad feelings

*nanku k<in>a-rəʔu-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-rəʔu* 'those who died of a violent death or illness'; or *mu-taʔi-uduʔ* (< *uduʔ*) 'gone under a bump', 'dead'; *mu-taʔi-upiʔ* (< *upiʔ*) 'became slender', 'dead'; *mutu-ʔarbu* (< *ʔarbu*) 'changed into hair'; all these expressions mean 'dead'.)

**ma-rəʔu** [AF]

*ma-rəʔu ku-ɬaɬək, ɬiama la ma-rəʔu kikarun* I feel unwell, so I do not feel like working.

**rəʔub**

pointed

*tu-rəʔub tu-fufu kana buʔabuʔayan* The young ladies' breasts point.

**mə-rəʔub** [AF]

*mə-rəʔub la na buʔabuʔayan* The lady's breasts are pointing.  
(She has become a woman.)

**rəʔub-aw** [PF]

*tu-rəʔub-aw tu-fufu kana buʔabuʔayan* 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)

**rianum**

unidentified vegetable

|**ribas**|

partly destroy; demolish (cf. **ʔariban** 'destroy, make a mess')

**mə-ribas** [AF]

*mə-ra-ribas-ku ɬa rumaʔ* I am demolishing a house.

**mu-ribas** [ACaus]

*mu-ribas kana baʔi na rumaʔ* The house is demolished by the wind.

**pa-ribas** [Caus]

*nu-pa-ribas-anay na ʔaʔaɬ kana kuayso* You got the fence destroyed by the machine.

**ribas-aw** [PF]

*ku-ribas-aw na ʔaʔaɬ* 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[ə* The courtyard is moistened by me.
- ribuluʔ**  
 Ursa Minor (cf. **pitubuluʔ** ~ **pitumanan** ‘Ursa Major, Pleiades’;  
**paramanan, tarsigan** ‘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 ɖa 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.
- riɖariɖ**  
 saw  
*mə-rə-kəɖaŋ-ku k<əm>ədaŋ kana riɖariɖ* I put a lot of effort in  
 sharpening the saw.
- rigaw**  
 small branches of a tree
- rigəsis**  
 dirty (cf. **dursi** ‘dirty, ugly’)  
*rigəsis iɖi 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 ɖa guŋ* I tied up an ox with a rope.
- rikuʔ-aw** [PF]  
*tu-rikuʔ-aw kaɖiu tu-liʔuŋaw* It has been tied up over there, in its  
 enclosure.  
*mərarai k 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 ɖa 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’; **latilati**  
 ‘brilliant’; **kipkip** ‘blink’)  
**mə-rimat** [AF]  
*maɖəki i təmamataw šətiang, mə-rimat tu-maʔa* When Shetiang’s  
 father is angry, his eyes sparkle.
- mu-rimat** [ACaus]  
*mu-rima-rimat na lawlaw* The lamp winks.

	<p><b>pa-rimat</b> [Caus]  <i>ʔarəməŋ la, tu-pa-rimat-aw na lawlaw</i> It is dark, the lamp gives light.  <i>pa-rimat-an kanku na lawlaw!</i> Give me some light with the lamp!</p> <p><b>rimat-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>tu-rimat-anay kana lawlaw na tamararamaw</i> The shamans give themselves light at night with the lamp.</p> <p><b>rimat-ay</b> [LF]  <i>tu-rimat-ay kana dinki</i> the light from the lamp</p>
<b>rimatan</b>	firefly
<b> rimək </b>	dirty
	<p><b>ma-rimək</b> be dirty  <i>ma-rimək na ruma?</i> The house is dirty.</p> <p><b>rimək-ay</b> [LF]  <i>ku-rimək-ay na ruma?</i> I have dirtied the house.</p>
<b>riməkan</b>	furniture; heritage <i>a babayan kaʔi puyuma na urə ʔaʔuŋul ʔatu riməkan ʔa təmuamuan</i> The women of Puyuma start to transmit their heritage to their grandchildren.
<b> riŋapiŋ </b>	sway while hanging <p><b>pa-riŋapiŋ-an</b> cluster of betel nuts hanging on the tree (ritual term)  <b>p&lt;in&gt;a-riŋapiŋ</b> [Caus]  <i>p&lt;in&gt;a-riŋapiŋ na ʔa[ad]</i> The fence is swaying (because of the wind).  <b>mu-riŋapiŋ</b> a metaphor for betel nuts  (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>pa-riŋapiŋ-an, pa-riŋapuŋ-an</i> ‘cluster of betel nuts hanging on the tree’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:167, verse 8-10. The second term is undeciphered.)</p>
<b>riŋətəs</b>	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. <i>tawlyul</i> ‘ritual bell’; <i>singsiŋan</i> ‘rattle’; <i>lasin</i> ‘the shaman’s bell’).
<b> riŋiʔ </b>	look back; visit a person living alone <p><b>mə-riŋiʔ</b> [AF]  <i>mə-riŋiʔ-ku mənaʔu kana baŋsaran</i> I turned round to look at the young man.  <i>na saləŋsəŋ na maʔiʔaŋ, mukua-ta mə-riŋiʔ-a kimaʔaʔayar</i> We are going to visit the lonely old person to discuss with.</p> <p><b>ra-riŋiʔ</b> [Fut]  <i>aʔi-ku ra-riŋiʔ la kanu</i> I don’t want to see you any more.</p> <p><b>riŋiʔ-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-riŋiʔ-aw na bu[abu]ayan</i> I looked back at the girl.</p> <p><b>riŋiʔ-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>riŋiʔ-u!</i> Go and see (him)!</p>
<b> riŋriŋ </b>	fry <p><b>mə-riŋriŋ</b> [AF]  <i>mə-riŋriŋ ʔa paʔaka</i> Meat is fried.</p>



- pa-riṅriṅ** [Caus]  
*pa-riṅriṅ-u i baliw kana radi!* Tell Baliw to fry the peanuts!
- riṅriṅ-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-riṅriṅ-anay na kuḷaṅ kana imar* It is the vegetables that you fry in oil.
- riṅriṅ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-riṅriṅ-aw na kuḷaṅ* I fried the vegetables.
- |riparup|**  
 blurry (vision)  
**ma-riparup** be blurred  
*ma-riparup na maṭa* The vision is blurred. (cf. **buḷaḷawaṭay na maṭa** ‘the eyes have spiders’ webs’)
- riparup-aw** [PF]  
*ku-riparup-aw tu-piniaṅṅaran* I disturbed her (if she is asleep, or busy); or I bothered her.
- |ripaṭ|**  
 spread dirty things (paint, excrement)  
**mu-ripaṭ** [ACaus]  
*mu-ripaṭ na liṭa? tu-ḍaḍək* The mud covered his body.
- ripaṭ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-ripaṭ-aw na liṭa? i libəṅ* I have spread mud on the wall.
- |ripi?|**  
 the extra small stalk bearing the bunch of areca nuts, of onions, of rice; (cf. **sipiṅ** ‘a supernumerary item’)  
**mi-ra-ripi?** have many extra stalks  
*mi-ra-ripi? la na puran, ḍiama mi-rəṇaniaw 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?ənup**  
 wash one’s face  
*ri?ənup ḍia, yuyu* You, you first wash your face.
- ma-ri?ənup** [AF]  
*ma-ri?ənup-ku a səmaḷuan* In the morning, I wash my face.
- mu-ri?ənup** [ACaus]  
*mu-ri?ənup-ku kana ṇudal* My face is washed by the rain water.
- pa-ri?ənup** [Caus]  
*pa-ri?ənup-aw-ku kana ṇudal* My face was washed with rain water.  
*kimaḍaḍayar-ku kana maṭiḍaṅ, aḍi sagar kanku ṇai, ṇiləməs,*  
*tu-pa-ri?ənup-ay-ku kantu niṭə[ṇə]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?ənup-anay** [I/BF]  
*ri?ənup-anay kana gimpu i nanali* My mother’s face is washed with the flannel.
- ri?ənup-aw** [PF]  
*ku-ri?ənup-aw na ṇudal* The rainwater washes my face.
- ri?ənup-ay** [LF]  
*ku-ri?ənup-ay tu-ṭaṅar kan nanali* It is my mother’s face that I washed with the rainwater.

	<b>ua riʔənup-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>ua riʔənup-i!</i> Go and wash your face!
<b>riʔib</b>	molar tooth or inferior maxillary according to the Puyuma
<b> risan </b>	identical <b>ka-ra-risan</b> [Imp] <i>kuatis taytaw, aʔi ka-ra-risan kantaw!</i> This person is bad, do not look like him! <b>ki-ma-ra-risan</b> get to be identical <i>ki-ma-ra-risan kanku saiguyan</i> She wants to compete with my knowledge. <b>ma-ra-risan</b> about <b>ma-risan</b> be identical <i>ma-risan pənia</i> Everything is identical. <i>ma-risa-risan pənia tu-maʔa</i> They all have the same eyes. <b>pa-risa-risan</b> [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&lt;in&gt;a-risa-risan naniam kirwan</i> Our clothes are identical.
<b> risarus </b>	<b>pa-risa-risan</b> place name where twins were abandoned crush; grind (in a pestle) <b>ka-ri&lt;a&gt;sarus-an</b> a door's gong <b>mə-risarus</b> [AF] <i>mə-risarus-ku ʔa puran</i> I crushed the betel nut in the pestle, (lime, leaves and betel nut). <b>ri&lt;a&gt;sarus</b> pestle
<b>risəm</b>	digging stick
<b>risəpu</b>	fecund; fertile <i>risəpu na giŋgiŋ</i> The lychees bloom abundantly. <i>risəpu-ku</i> I am fertile. <i>risəpu ʔa walak na babayan</i> The woman is fertile.
<b> risimis </b>	talkative (cf. <b>ʔisʔis</b> 'speak non-stop') <b>ma-risimis</b> be talkative <i>ma-risimis na babayan</i> The lady likes talking. <b>risimis-ay</b> [LF] <i>risimis-ay na maʔiay</i> The drunkard speaks non-stop.
<b>risiŋ</b>	right foreleg of an animal (ritual term) (cf. <b>dakpan</b> '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.
<b>ritək</b>	an ear of rice <b>sa ritək na ʔumay</b> an ear of rice

**|ritrit|**

cut with a tool

**mə-ritrit** [AF]*mə-ritrit-ku qa lumay* I cut some rice.**mu-ritrit** [ACaus]*mu-ritrit la na lumay* The rice is cut.**ritrit-aw** [PF]*ku-ritrit-aw kana ninik na lumay* 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 dənan* 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 daʔan* 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 daʔan kana kawkaw* The road was cleared with a scythe.**riwak-ay** [LF]*niam-riwak-ay na lawinan* 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 ʔaŋiʔ* There is a rainbow in the sky.*mi-riwanəs na ʔaŋiʔ* 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 səməkaʔ kanʔi na wari* Today, we will be able to finish.

	<i>ka-rua sa[ə]man paysu</i> Maybe it costs 100 NT.
	<i>iɬi na əmpitsə, ka-rua sa[ə]man paysu</i> This pen may cost 100 NT.
	<b>ma-rua la</b> it is fine
	<b>mə-ra-rua-rua</b> [AF]
	<i>mə-ra-rua-rua-ku məkan</i> I am only eating what is necessary.
	<b>m-u-rua-rua</b> [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-rua-rua-ku məkan</i> I ate enough.
	<b>rua-[y]anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>nu-rua-[y]anay-ku kananku akanan</i> Do not give me too much to eat.
ruay	threaten to beat
	<b>m-u-ruay</b> [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-ruay-ku kana walak</i> I am ready to threaten to beat the child.
	<b>ra-ruay</b> [Fut]
	<i>kaɬaŋa, ra-ruay-ku!</i> Don't move, or I'll beat you! (You'll regret it! add the Puyuma.)
	<b>ruay-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>nu-ruay-anay-ku ɬa kawɪ?</i> You have taken a piece of wood to threaten me?
	<b>ruay-ay</b> [LF]
	<i>tu-ruay-ay-ku kantu [ima]</i> He threatened me with his hand.
rubəl	Jew's harp
rubis	welcome someone
	<b>mə-rubis</b> [AF]
	<i>mə-rubis-ku kananku walak</i> I welcomed my child.
	<b>rubis-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>tu-rubis-aw nantu anay</i> She welcomes her girlfriend.
rubu	nest; hut (cf. <b>radak</b> 'animals' burrow') (cf. <b>sa-rubu</b> 'build a nest, a hut')
	a <b>rubu</b> a nest, a hut
ruɣu	a large bamboo; a lot of bamboos
	<i>maʔatək ɬa ruɣu, kakiu? kana [aʔu?</i> I cut down a large bamboo to pick mangoes.
rukud <sub>1</sub>	a smooth bamboo with excrescences removed
	<i>rukud ɬa baybayan ɬa kirwan, ɬa tarub</i> The bamboo pole used to hang out clothes and duvets.
rukud <sub>2</sub>	large white cloud, a sign of good weather
rukut	Bird's nest fern (mountain vegetable). <i>Asplenium nidus?</i>
rumaʔ	house
	<i>nanku rumaʔ</i> my house
	<b>ka-rumaʔ-an</b> ancestors cult house
	<b>m-u-a-rumaʔ</b> [Prog]
	<i>m-u-a-rumaʔ-ku</i> I am going back home. ~ I was going back home.
	<b>m-u-rumaʔ</b> [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-rumaʔ-ku la</i> I am back home.
	<b>ni-ruma-[ə]an</b> consanguinity, relations
	<i>tu-ni-ruma-[ə]nan kana purapuran kaɬuan</i> The members of the Purapuran household are numerous.

*tu-ni-ruma-[ə]nan kana purapuran maka luat ruma-[ə]nan*

The relations of the Purapuran consist of five houses.

**pia-ruma?** looking forward to having a house

**pu-ruma?** 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|<sub>1</sub>

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.

runi<sub>2</sub>

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.

**rədəŋ** 'arrive, put on'; **rədək** 'arrive')

	<p><b>m-u-runu?</b> [Mvt]  <i>m-u-runu?-ku i puyuma</i> I have arrived in Puyuma.  <i>muka-ku m-u-runu?-a nantu ruma? kana puyuma</i> I am aiming at the Puyuma's house.</p>
	<p><b>pa-runu?</b> [Caus]  <i>tu-pa-runu?-anay i ʔuma na muagamut</i> At <i>muagamut</i> festival, the ladies have to go towards the fields. ~ Those (the ladies) performing the <i>muagamut</i> festival have to go towards the fields.</p>
<b>ruŋ</b>	<p>water seeps underground carrying away the soil  <b>mu-r&lt;in&gt;a-ruŋ</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-r&lt;in&gt;a-ruŋ na darə? kana ənay</i> The soil has been carried away by the seeping water.  <b>ni-ruŋruŋ-an</b> hole dug by water  <i>ni-ruŋruŋ-an na darə? kana ənay</i> The water has dug a hole on the soil.  <b>ruŋruŋ-ay</b> [LF]  <i>tu-ruŋruŋ-ay na ənay kana darə?</i> The water has seeped underground and carried away the soil.</p>
<b>ruŋanan</b>	<p>bad thing  <b>ruŋanan</b> Satan for Christians</p>
<b>ruŋuyu</b>	<p>a distorted thing  <b>ma-ruŋuyu</b> be twisted  <i>ma-ruŋuyu-ŋuyu tu-ʔaŋar</i> His face is twisted.  <i>ma-ruŋuyu-ŋuyu na piʔit</i> The saucepan is buckled.</p>
<b>ruʔud</b>	<p>flu (cf. <b>kanbo</b> 'flu')  <b>ma-ruʔud</b> has the flu  <i>ma-ruʔud-ku</i> I have got the flu.</p>
<b>ruʔus</b>	<p>handcuff; tie an animal's four legs together  <i>na binasakan tu-ruʔus</i> The shoulder pole is his package.  <b>mu-ruʔus</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-ruʔus la na guŋ</i> The ox is tied by all four legs.  <b>ruʔus-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>tu-ruʔus-anay kana guŋ na tatiʔu?</i> The rope tied the animal's four legs.  <b>ruʔus-aw</b> [PF]  <i>tu-ruʔus-aw na maʔəʔəs kana kinsas</i> The thief is handcuffed by the police.  <i>ʔikuʔaw kana guŋ maraʔəʔəb, aw tu-ruʔus-aw tu-dapal kana guŋ, aw tu-raikay</i> 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.  <b>ruʔus-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>ruʔus-u!</i> Handcuff him!</p>
<b>rusrus</b>	<p>rub or crush with one finger into a fine powder (e.g. a blade of grass)  <b>mə-rusrus</b> [AF]  <i>mə-rusrus-ku ʔa kamaŋul</i> I crushed the hot pepper with my finger.</p>

- rusrus-aw** [PF]  
*rusrus-aw na kamaŋul* The hot pepper is crushed with the finger.
- rutrutān**  
 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 duliēn* 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 kuḷidu qa apuy* It is a cold day,  
 we sit next to a fire facing each other.
- |ruṭəŋ|**  
 muscular cramp
- mi-ra-ruṭəŋ** having a cramp  
*mi-ra-ruṭəŋ-ay ku-peri?* My calf was having a cramp.
- ruṭəŋ-ay** [LF]  
*tu-ra-ruṭəŋ-ay tu-peri?* His calf has a cramp.
- sa**  
 one
- kan-sa-saya** in one month  
*kan-sa-saya na buḷan, qaḍua-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 biṭunun* 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 daḷan* 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 biṭunun* We, (each person) have one egg.  
 (misasa na ṭaw, sasaya na biṭunun ‘every one has one egg’,  
 explain the Puyuma.)  
*kar-sa-saya-[n]-ay qa biṭunun na ḍinəkalanān* Every villager has  
 one egg.
- k<in>a-sa-saya-[n]** elect (cf. **k<in>a-maw-maw** ‘elect’)  
*iḍini nanku k<in>a-sa-saya-[n]* This is my only one (my favorite  
 one).
- məktəp misama qa saya** eleven
- mi-sa-sa** one (people); alone  
*mi-sa-sa i takamoḷi, uniēn qa duma qa ṭaw* TakamoLi is unique, he  
 is the only one.
- par[i]-asal** only once  
*ku-par[i]-asal-aw* Once was enough for me.

- par[i]-asal-ku kitu[uḍ] kantu sa[ay] kananku katagwin* I got only one phone call from my husband.
- ku-par[i]-asal-ay marəŋay* I spoke only once.
- sa-saya** one for counting non-humans  
*sa-saya na ti[i]l ~ sa-saya na ʔuri* one word  
*saya maŋmaŋan ~ məktəp kuḍul* 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 takakəsian* 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 matəməy 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 ɬa inəʔ* Women’s thoughts are as deep as the sea (Puyuma men’s saying).  
*a babayan kaɬi puyuma kəməɬəŋ ɬa sabak* Puyuma’s women are the leaders of the house.
- m-u-sabak** in-moving daughter- or son-in-law  
*ɬua 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 ɬien 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[i]ʔ[i]ʔ* The seeds have been put inside the granary.  
*nu-pu-sabak-anay na biniʔ i a[i]ʔ[i]ʔ?* Have you put the seeds in the granary?
- sabak-an** inside
- u-sabak** [Imp]  
*u-sabak-ay ɬa ma[əʔəs]* 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 səma[likid]* 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 inʔudalan, səməbər na pinubiniʔan na ku[an]*  
 When it rains early in the morning, the vegetables that have been sown germinate.
- |sabanaʔ|** deceive (cf. **busus** ‘dupe, talk big’, trick; **bəʔaʔ** ‘cheat, dupe, lie’)  
**mu-sabanaʔ** [ACaus]  
*mu-sabanaʔ-ku kana balaka* The foreigner deceived me.  
**sabanaʔ-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-sabanaʔ-anay-ku kana payraŋ* Help me to deceive the Taiwanese.  
**sabanaʔ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-sabanaʔ-aw na balaka* I deceived the foreigner.  
*tu-sabanaʔ-aw-ku kan pinaday* Pinaday deceived me.  
**sabanaʔ-u** [Imp PF]  
*sabanaʔ-u!* Dupe him!
- s<in>abana-banaʔ** have been deceived many times  
*s<in>abana-banaʔ 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 qa biʔas qa 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 qa dapal, qa [ima]* I washed my hands, my feet.
- sabu[aw]** hungry  
*sabu[aw]-ku* I am hungry.  
*mi-sabu[aw]-an-ku qa 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)

	<b>sabun-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>sabun-anay na sabun kana təḍək</i> I used soap to wash my bottom.
	<b>sabun-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-sabun-ay na dapal</i> It is my feet that I washed.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;abun</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;abun-ku səmabəsab kanku [ima</i> 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: <i>ḍa sabuṅ-ay-mu la, ḍa pu-tima? -ay-mu la</i> ‘we have already made the offerings and paid you’.)
<b>sabuṅ</b>	<b>pa-sabuṅ</b> [Caus] <i>tu-pa-sabuṅ-aw-ku kana kinsas</i> The policeman made me pay a fine. <b>p&lt;in&gt;a-sabuṅ-an</b> having been made to pay a fine <i>təmakaw ḍa paḷiḍiṅ, tu-p&lt;in&gt;a-sabuṅ-an kana miḷaḷiḍiṅ munuma</i> <i>paysu</i> He stole a car, the owner made him pay a fine. <b>sa-sabuṅ-an</b> fine <i>kituḷuḍ-ku kana sa-sabuṅ-an təməkəḷ ḍa ʔəraw pakawan kana paḷiḍiṅ</i> I got a fine for drunken driving. <b>s&lt;əm&gt;a-sabuṅ</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;a-sabuṅ-ku kananku pinaməlian kana paḷiḍiṅ</i> I payed a fine for my driving offence. <b>tar-ki-sabuṅ</b> often get fines <i>iḍi na na təw tar-ki-sabuṅ kana kinsas</i> This person often pays the police fines.
<b>sadaḷu</b>	soft; feel <i>saigu bənabati i duliən, kiləṅaw-ta, sadaḷu ta-aṅər</i> Dulian speaks well, when we listen to her, we feel good.
<b>sadəku</b>	soft warmth <i>sadaḷu nanku saḍalan, ḍiama sadəku-ku</i> My pillow is soft, so I feel warm. <b>mi-sadəku-an</b> feel cosy <i>mi-sadəku-an-ku</i> I feel cosy. <b>pa-ka-sadəku</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-ka-sadəku-aw na walak</i> I made the child feel warm. <b>sadəku-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-sadəku-aw na walak</i> The child receives my affection. <i>kuaḷəṅ-ku, tu-sadəku-aw-ku kan nanali</i> I am sick, my mother warms me up.
<b>saḍalan</b>	pillow case <i>sadaḷu nanku saḍalan, ḍiama sadəku-ku</i> My pillow is soft, so I feel warm.
<b>saḍu</b>	many (objects, animals) (cf. <b>kaḍuan</b> ‘many for human beings’) <i>saḍu na suan, na guṅ, na minatay</i> There are many dead dogs, oxen. <i>saḍu a suan i puyuma</i> There are a lot of dogs in Puyuma. <b>ka-saḍu</b> will put more <i>ka-saḍu-i nu-niaṅəran</i> Put more expression.

**sagar**

like (to); fond of (cf. **layu** ‘happy’; **sagaŋ** ‘happy, glad’; **[aʔka]** ‘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

*raʔəmɔʔ-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 kiaʔəɖənən* 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 kəmakawan* 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 kinaʔuʔidan, muna maʔuʔid 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 markasaʔu* 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.
- sika-saiguigu** pretend to know
- saima** little; few (cf. **saŋʔut** ‘insufficient, scarce’)  
*saima na paysu* 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 complimented for his cup.
- s<əm>aka|** [AF]  
*s<əm>aka| kanku na ʃiŋʃi* 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 ʔa paysu* I have manage to have money.
- sakərup-anay** [I/BF]  
*sakərup-anay na sakərup ʔa 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 ʔa babayan* He tries to seduce ladies.
- s<in>akərup-an** diggings  
*iʔini 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, *betan*, the clothes are lifted off.

	<b>sakil-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-sakil-anay-ku mu[abat kana ənay</i> Help me to lift (my skirt) to walk in the water.
	<b>sakil-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-sakil-aw na labit</i> I have taken off the skirt.
	<b>sakil-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-sakil-ay qa labit kana baʃi</i> The wind lifted skirts.
	<b>sakil-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>sakil-u nu-kirwan, an daʃəkən kana ənay!</i> Lift your skirt to cross the river, otherwise it will get wet!
saksak	cut in pieces <b>pa-saksak</b> [Caus] <i>pa-saksak-an na basikaw!</i> Make (him) cut the bamboos!
	<b>saksak-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-saksak-aw na basikaw puka kana saʔsaʔ</i> I cut some bamboos to put on the shelf.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;aksak</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;aksak-ku kana basikaw səmaŋaʔ qa saʔsaʔ</i> I cut some bamboos to build a shelf.
sakuaɖu ~ sakuaɖi	so much there; so much here <i>sakuaɖu qa paɖaŋaʃ</i> It is expensive, there. <i>sakuaɖu qa kaʃəbəan</i> It is so big, there. <i>sakuaɖi qa buʃay</i> It is so beautiful, here.
sakuban	it was the name of a field (where the <i>taLising</i> 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 <b>ma-salak</b> perform the rite <i>salak</i> <i>paragan-ta qa ʃakuban, muka-ta ma-salak-a i ɖənan, saya wari ʔəmalupa</i> When we have built a boys' dormitory, we go to the mountain to celebrate the ritual <i>ma-salak</i> , we hunt for one day, (to celebrate the end of the building).
salamusan	place name north of village
salbaw	figus (sp.) (small reddish fruits are edible)
saləbak	make a furrow (cf. <b>ləbak</b> 'a furrow') <b>saləbak-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-saləbak-aw na ləbak-an</i> I made a lot of furrows.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;aləbak</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;aləbak-ku qa ləbak</i> I made furrows.
saləbu	dye <b>ki-a-saləbu</b> get something dyed <i>ki-a-saləbu-ku kanku ʔarbu</i> My hair is dyed.
	<b>pa-saləbu</b> [Caus] <i>pa-saləbu-aw tu-ʔarbu kana sə&lt;la&gt;ləbu na s&lt;əm&gt;a&lt;la&gt;ləbu</i> 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  
*unien 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, qɪama 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[iay]* I kicked the drunken man's bottom.
- saləsəl**  
 thin  
*saləsəl na kirwan* The garment is thin.
- |salətap|**  
 slap (usually with the back of one's hand)
- mi-s<in>alətap-an** have received a slap  
*mi-s<in>alətap-an qa [ima tu-ʔimir]* His cheek has received a slap.
- pa-salətap** [Caus]  
*pa-salətap-an nu-ʔimir kantaw* Let him slap your cheek.
- salətap-anay** [I/BF]  
*salətap-anay ku-[ima kantu ʔimir]* I gave him a slap on the cheek with the back of my hand.
- salətap-aw** [PF]  
*ku-salʔaʔay nu-ʔimir, qɪama nu-salətap-aw-ku mu[ibun]* I hit your cheek, then you slapped me back with the back of your hand as a revenge.

	<p><b>salətap-ay</b> [LF]  <i>ku-salətap-ay tu-ʔimir, ɖiama tu-sa[ʔapaw ku-taŋar mu[ʔibun]</i> I slapped his cheek, so he hits my head in revenge.</p> <p><b>salətap-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>salətap-u!</i> Slap!</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;alətap</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əm&gt;alətap-ku kana walak na maʔuəʔ</i> I slapped the disobedient child.</p>
salətuŋ	<p>scald (cf. <b>saməlas</b> ‘scald’)</p> <p><b>mu-salətuŋ</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-salətuŋ na turukuk</i> The chickens have been scalded.  <i>mu-salətuŋ-ku kana biʔas na ənay</i> I burnt myself with hot water.</p> <p><b>salətuŋ-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>nu-salətuŋ-anay-ku kana ku[an]</i> Help me to scald the vegetables.</p> <p><b>salətuŋ-ay</b> [LF]  <i>ku-salətuŋ-ay na turukuk</i> It is the chicken that I scalded.</p> <p><b>salətuŋ-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>salətuŋ-u kana biʔas na ənay!</i> Scald with hot water!</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;alətuŋ</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əm&gt;alətuŋ-ku ɖa turukuk</i> I scalded a chicken.</p>
saliabuŋ	<p>headband  <i>asua ɖien, mi-saliabuŋ na puyuma na babayan na pakabu[ay]</i>  Formerly, Puyuma women wore a headband to look beautiful.</p>
salikəp	<p>close a door (cf. <b>sa[ʔib</b> ‘close a door’)</p> <p><b>salikəp-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-salikəp-aw na ʔaləban</i> The door is closed by me.</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;alikəp</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əm&gt;alikəp-ku ɖa ʔaləban</i> I closed a door.</p>
saliʔsiʔ	<p>painful  <i>pu[ʔəmə[ay na mabu[iʔ, saliʔsiʔ</i> A medicine has been put on the wound, it hurts.  <i>saliʔsiʔ ku-aŋər kana pinaɖiku[an kananku katagwin</i> I feel bad because of my quarrel with my husband.</p>
salit	<p>plaster</p> <p><b>salit-aw</b> [PF]  <i>asua ɖien, na rumaʔ tu-[ibəŋ salit-aw ɖa liʔaʔ aw daramien na tinəbiəban aw tu-ʔaʔi kana guŋ, paɖaʔu[. ɖaʔu[aw, salit-anay na [ibəŋ</i> 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.</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;alit</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əm&gt;alit-ku ɖa liʔaʔ kana [ibəŋ</i> I plastered the clay onto the wall.</p>
saliway	shrimping net
saltaban	wash bowl (ritual term)
	[Puyuma explain: <i>marisan kana [iŋada</i> ‘It looks like the <i>Lingada</i> bowl.’]

- |saltik|** strike a match  
**saltik-an** matches  
**s<əm>altik** [AF]  
*s<əm>altik-ku qa saltik-an puarbu kana [ikədan]* I struck matches to light the clay hearth.
- salʔaʔ** slap (across the face) (cf. **salətap** ‘slap with the back of one’s hand’)  
**salʔaʔ-an** waterfall (cf. **tagurawan** ‘waterfall’)  
**salʔaʔay** [LF]  
*ku-salʔaʔay nu-ʔimir, ɖiama 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>altiʔ** [AF]  
*s<əm>altiʔ 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 lutuŋ* 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 ʔaŋuruʔ kana papaɖaran* 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.



<b> salʔun </b>	wake up someone by shaking (cf. <b>səgiu</b> ‘wake up someone with a gentle pat’)
<b>salʔun-anay</b> [I/BF]	<i>nu-salʔun-anay-ku kana atuŋtuŋ na walak</i> Help me to wake up the sleepy child.
<b>salʔun-ay</b> [LF]	<i>ku-salʔun-ay na atuŋtuŋ na ʔaw</i> The one having a nap is woken up by me.
<b>salʔun-u</b> [Imp PF]	<i>salʔun-u na walak!</i> Wake up the child!
<b>s&lt;əm&gt;alʔun</b> [AF]	<i>s&lt;əm&gt;alʔun-ku kana atuŋtuŋ na ʔaw</i> I woke up the person who is having a nap.
<b>saʔasaʔawan</b>	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>
<b> saʔaw <sub>1</sub></b>	pass each other
<b>ma-saʔa-saʔaw</b>	pass each other (many)
	<i>ma-saʔa-saʔaw na paʔiɖiŋ</i> The cars keep on passing each other.
<b>p&lt;in&gt;a-saʔaw-an</b>	things passed
	<i>p&lt;in&gt;a-saʔaw-an tu-ika-ʔigu</i> She has gone beyond saintliness. (She is godlike.)
<b>saʔaw-ay</b> [LF]	<i>ku-saʔaw-ay na paʔiɖiŋ</i> I passed the car.
<b>s&lt;əm&gt;aʔaw</b> [AF]	<i>s&lt;əm&gt;aʔaw-ku ɖa paʔiɖiŋ</i> I passed a car.
	<i>s&lt;əm&gt;asa-saʔaw-ku ɖa paʔiɖiŋ</i> I am passing cars.
<b>saʔaw<sub>2</sub></b>	very
	<i>saʔaw buʔay na buʔabuʔayan</i> The girl is very beautiful.
	<i>iɖi na buʔabuʔayan saʔaw buʔay, amuna iɖiu na buʔabuʔayan pa-saʔaw buʔay</i> This girl is very beautiful, but the other one is extremely beautiful.
<b>saʔay</b>	wire; rope; bowstring
	<i>bəʔtəŋan tu-saʔay kana lawlaw, ɖiama parabaʔiʔ tu-rumaʔ</i> The electric wires were old, so his house burnt down.
<b>saʔəm</b>	plant; sow
	<i>saʔəm ɖa kiɖa!</i> Plant sweetsops!
<b>saʔəm-anay</b> [I/BF]	<i>nu-saʔəm-anay-ku kana ʔimus</i> Help me to plant camphor trees.
<b>saʔəm-ay</b> [LF]	<i>ku-saʔəm-ay ɖa kiɖa i ənayan</i> It is on the river bank that I planted sweetsops.
<b>saʔəm-i</b> [Imp LF]	<i>saʔəm-i!</i> Sow!
<b>sa-saʔəm-an</b>	plants

	<p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;a[əm</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əm&gt;a[əm-ku qa kiða i ʔuma</i> I planted sweetsops in the field.</p> <p><b>s&lt;in&gt;a[əm-an</b> plantation  <i>s&lt;in&gt;a[əm-an qa kiða ku-ʔuma</i> My field is a sweetsop plantation.  <i>iðini na ʔuma nanku s&lt;in&gt;a[əm-an</i> This field is my plantation.</p> <p><b>s&lt;in&gt;a-sa[əm</b> seed holes  disoriented on waking up; dazed</p>
sa[ɨd	<p><b>ma-sa[ɨd</b> [AF]  <i>ma-sa[ɨd-ku</i> I sleepwalk.  <i>aləpəʔ-ku, parkaqua suŋanan, maragan, ma-sa[ɨd muaibaʔibat</i>  When I sleep and I wake up at midnight, I get up without knowing where I am, I roam around.</p> <p><b>sa[ɨd-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>tu-sa[ɨd-anay nanku ŋaŋiðayan qa aukayan isua</i> He gave my girlfriends the wrong road, and they got lost.</p> <p><b>sa[ɨd-aw</b> [PF]  <i>tu-sa[ɨd-aw iðu na ʔaw</i> That man woke up without knowing where he was.</p>
sa[ɨkið	<p>village gate  <b>mi-sa[ɨkið</b> spirits of the village gates  (In ritual context the pair is <i>mi-banisin, mi-sa[ɨkið</i> ‘master of the gates’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-08.)</p>
sa[ɨksik	<p>healthy (cf. <b>da[ɨwasay</b> ‘to be in good health, tranquil, secure’)  <i>s&lt;a[ɨ&gt;ik-sik-ku</i> I am in good health.  <b>pa-ka-sa[ɨksik</b> will make healthy  <i>pa-ka-sa[ɨksik na puatəmə[ kana kua[əŋ</i> The medicine will cure him.</p>
sa[ɨnip	<p>narrow not for clothes (cf. <b>liŋut</b> ‘narrow, tight’; <b>sarəksək</b> ‘narrow, tight, choke’)  <i>iðini na da[an, sa[ɨnip</i> This road is narrow.  <b>pa-sa[ɨnip</b> [Caus]  <i>pa-sa[ɨnip-an!</i> Make it shrink!  <b>s&lt;in&gt;a[ɨnip-an</b> something narrow  <i>nanku s&lt;in&gt;a[ɨnip-an</i> my narrowness</p>
sa[ɨnunuʔan  sa[ɨpuŋpuŋ	<p>unidentified sticky rice from flooded paddy fields  cover the head with a cloth  <b>sa[ɨpuŋpuŋ-ay</b> [LF]  <i>ku-sa[ɨpuŋpuŋ-ay na walak</i> I covered the child’s head with a cloth.  <b>sa[ɨpuŋpuŋ-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>sa[ɨpuŋpuŋ-u na saliabuŋ!</i> Put on the headscarf!  <b>s&lt;əm&gt;a[ɨpuŋpuŋ</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əm&gt;a[ɨpuŋpuŋ-ku kana ʔarub miʔəðəŋ</i> I cover my head with the duvet to lie down.</p>
sa[ɨiamdaŋ	<p>scare; scarecrow (cf. <b>guaguas</b> ‘be frightened by something unseen, e.g. spirits’)  <i>sa[ɨiamdaŋ-ku kana walak</i> I scared the children.  <b>sa[ɨiamdaŋ-aw</b> [PF]</p>

	<i>tu-sa[iamdaŋ-aw na sasaŋi kana sa[iamdaŋ</i> The sparrows are scared by the scarecrow.
	<b>sa[iamdaŋ-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>sa[iamdaŋ-u!</i> Scare (it)!
<b> sa[iusiu </b>	hide from someone
	<b>sa[iusiu-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>sa[iusiu-an!</i> Hide from him!
	<b>sa[iusiu-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-sa[iusiu-anay ku-katagwin</i> I avoided my husband.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;a[iusiu</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;a[iusiu-ku kana ma[əʔəs</i> I hid from the thief.
<b> sa[tap </b>	hit; bump into (cf. <b>səʔəpaŋ</b> ‘hit by mistake’)
	<b>mar-s&lt;a[tap</b> collide with each other <i>mar-s&lt;a[tap-mi</i> We bump into each other.
	<b>ma-s&lt;a[tap</b> many accidents <i>ma-s&lt;a[tap na pa[iɖiŋ</i> A lot of accidents. ~ The cars have a lot of accidents.
	<b>sa[tap-an</b> break-back trap for rats
	<b>sa[tap-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-sa[tap-anay-ku kana pa[iɖiŋ</i> Help me to hit the car.
	<b>sa[tap-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-sa[tap-aw na pa[iɖiŋ</i> I bumped into the car. <i>ku-sa[ətap-ay tu-ʔimir, ɖiama tu-sa[tap-aw ku-taŋar mu[ibun</i> I slapped his cheek, then, in revenge, he hit my head.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;a[tap</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;a[tap ku-pa[iɖiŋ kana pa[iɖiŋ</i> My car has been hit by a car.
<b>sa[unən</b>	pillow (ritual term) (In ritual texts, the dyad is <i>kantu sina[unən</i> ~ <i>kantu sinada[an</i> ‘his pillow’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:324, verse 31-07. <i>Sina[unən</i> is said to be an obsolete term which is never used, while the latter is very common. In KaTipul village, <i>sa[unən</i> means ‘pillow’, and Dyen 1995:499 gives PAN *a[un ‘pillow, head of the bed’.)
<b> sa[lupidɨŋ </b>	lie on one’s side (cf. <b>gi[ɖid</b> ‘lean, lie on one’s side’; <b>sa[lupiaŋ</b> ‘overturned’)
	<b>mu-sa[lupidɨŋ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-sa[lupidɨŋ ku-pa[iɖiŋ</i> My vehicle is lying on its side.
<b> sa[lupiaŋ </b>	overturn <b>mu-sa[lupiaŋ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-sa[lupiaŋ na pa[iɖiŋ</i> The car is overturned.
	<b>sa[lupiaŋ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-sa[lupiaŋ-anay kana kuayso na pa[iɖiŋ</i> The engine has overturned the car.
	<b>sa[lupiaŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-sa[lupiaŋ-aw na papaɖaran kana ma[ɭiaɣ</i> The table has been toppled over by the drunkard.
<b>samaʔ</b>	remnant <i>na samaʔ na darəʔ</i> 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-ludus 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 ʔaw* 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.
- samawan**  
 < **maw** ‘identical’  
 household (*sa- -an* ‘unit’)  
 (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.)
- samaya** some; how many?  
*samaya tuki an warian?* How many hours in one day?  
*samaya tuki?* What time?  
*samaya pəysu na paʔiɖiŋ?* How much is the car?
- |samək|<sub>1</sub>** scratch (cf. **ʔkur** ‘irritation, inflammation due to heat’; **gaʔəl** ‘itch’)  
**ma-samək** [AF]  
*ma-samək na walak* The child scratches himself. (He has been infected by the rubella epidemic ~ German measles.)
- samək<sub>2</sub>** rubella epidemic, German measles  
*tu-tuluʔay na walak ɖa samək, ɖiama ma-samək* The child has been infected by a rubella epidemic, so he scratches himself.

<b>samək<sub>3</sub></b>	rice husk (The rice husk tickles the peasants' skin.)
<b>saməkan</b>	mosquito (cf. <b>kənkən</b> 'mosquito')
< <b>samək</b> 'scratch'	<i>kinaraʃan kana saməkan, samək</i> The mosquito bite itches.
<b>saməŋ</b>	desist; silent (cf. <b>rəməŋ</b> 'grow silent')
	<b>saməŋ</b> [Imp] <i>saməŋ!</i> Shut up, silence!
	<b>saməŋ-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>saməŋ-i!</i> Don't bother with it!
	<b>sa-saməŋ-an</b> give the order to be silent <i>sa-saməŋ-an, rarəŋay-ku!</i> Hush! I want to speak!
<b>samguan</b>	the first shaman, according to the shamans ( <i>Samguan</i> is his Taiwanese name; his Puyuma name is <i>aruilum</i> .)
<b>samisi</b>	hesitate <b>ma-samisi</b> [AF] <i>ma-samisi-ku bəray</i> I hesitated to borrow money.
	<b>samisi-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-samisi-aw sagar</i> I hesitated to love.
<b>sanan</b>	lost; stray <b>ka-sanan</b> [Imp] <i>ka-sanan!</i> Get lost!
	<b>ka-sa-sanan-an</b> will surely lose the way <i>ka-sa-sanan-an qa daʃan</i> a lost road
	<b>pa-ka-sa-sanan</b> cause somebody to lose (the way, the head) <i>pa-ka-sa-sanan na ʔəraw qa aŋər</i> Wine makes someone lose his head.
	<b>pa-sanan</b> [Caus] <i>pa-sanan-aw-ku qa birwa</i> Spirits made me go the wrong way.
	<b>sa-sanan</b> will get lost <i>maʔuʃid-ku kantu rumaʔ, sa-sanan-ku qa daʃan</i> I don't know his house, I will get lost.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;anan</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;anan-ku qa daʃan</i> I lost my way.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;a-sanan na maulaŋ</b> amnesic
<b>sanasan</b>	the ancient name of Lüdao island (Green Island)
<b>sandar</b>	throw away (ritual term) (cf. <b>ʔatəl</b> 'throw away')
	<b>mu-sandar</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-sandar la na ʃutuŋ na minatay</i> The dead monkey has been thrown away into the rubbish.
	<b>sandar-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>sandar-anay na ʃutuŋ na minatay</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.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;andar</b> [AF] <i>auka-ku s&lt;əm&gt;andar-a kana ʃutuŋ na minatay</i> I am going to throw away the dead monkey.

	(In ritual texts, the pair is <i>sandiranay</i> , <i>sandaranay</i> ‘thrown away’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:323, verse 30-19.)
<b>sanhua</b>	bund (< Minnan)
<b>saninin</b>	side; one unit of a pair
	<b>saninin kana daʔan</b> the side of the road
	<b>ki-saninin</b> be aside
	<b>u-saninin</b> [Imp]
	<i>u-saninin!</i> Go away! (cry the Catholics to Satan)
<b>sanun</b>	faucet
	<b>sanu-sanun</b> spring near Puyuma
	(This spring plays an important role in the legend of the two brothers.)
<b> saŋal </b>	carry on one’s back
	<b>pa-saŋal</b> [Caus]
	<i>pa-saŋal-u na walak!</i> Make him carry the child on his back!
	<b>saŋal-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>tu-saŋal-aw nanta kaaɖian saʔiksik</i> He carries on his back our illnesses.
	<b>saŋal-u</b> [Imp PF]
	<i>saŋal-u!</i> Carry (it on your back)!
<b> saŋaʔ </b>	happy (cf. <b>layu</b> ‘happy’; <b>sagar</b> ‘like’; <b>ʔaʔkəʔ</b> ‘enjoy, joy, be happy’)
	<b>ka-s&lt;əm&gt;aŋaʔ</b> will be happy
	<i>tu-kikarunaw iɖu na kiakarunan ta-ka-s&lt;əm&gt;aŋaʔ-aw</i> We would be obliged to you if he could do that job.
	<i>ka-s&lt;əm&gt;aŋaʔ-an na wari</i> The day is a day of rejoicing.
	<b>ma-saŋaʔ</b> two persons be happy
	<i>ma-saŋaʔ-ta</i> We are happy.
	<b>ma-sa-saŋaʔ</b> several persons be happy
	<i>ma-sa-saŋaʔ na ɖinəkalan</i> The villagers are happy.
	<b>pa-ka-s&lt;əm&gt;aŋaʔ</b> cause somebody to be happy
	<i>tu-pa-ka-s&lt;əm&gt;aŋaʔ-aw-ku kana kiakarunan</i> Work will make me happy.
	<i>ʔəmimaʔ-ku ɖa akanan, pa-ka-s&lt;əm&gt;aŋaʔ kan nanali</i> I bought some food to make my mother happy.
	<b>saŋaʔ-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>iɖu na kiakarunan ta-saŋaʔ-aw</i> That work makes us happy.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;aŋaʔ</b> [AF]
	<i>s&lt;əm&gt;aŋaʔ-ta</i> We are happy.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;aŋaʔ-an</b> thank you
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;aŋaʔ-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>s&lt;əm&gt;aŋaʔ-anay</i> The second day of marriage rejoicing.
<b> saŋaʔ <sub>1</sub></b>	produce; get married
	<b>in-u-saŋaʔ-an</b> statue, dummy, scarecrow (cf. <b>t&lt;in&gt;u-taw-taw</b> ‘statue, dummy, scarecrow’; <b>in-u-daway-an</b> ‘puppet, figurine, shape’)
	<b>mu-saŋaʔ</b> marriage negotiations
	<i>mu-saŋaʔ la na ɳai, puarumaʔ-ta la</i> 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 ʔuway* 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]  
*maʔuʔid-ku s<əm>aŋaʔ ɖa punun* I don't know how to make a *punun* basket.
- s<in>aŋaʔ-an** finished product  
*iɖi na punun, nanku s<in>aŋaʔ-an* This *punun* basket is my production.
- saŋaʔ<sub>2</sub>** winner; the first (cf. **i ɲuwayan** 'first'; **palibak** 'first')  
*t<əm>akəsi-ku i takəsian i saŋa-saŋaʔ-ku* I am top at school.  
*maʔariʔari 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** lemon  
**|saŋay|** cover with a cloth
- pa-saŋay** [Caus]  
*andaman puarumaʔ kanku, pa-saŋay-a-ŋay-aw na payraŋ* I am getting married tomorrow, the Taiwanese man is putting up the wedding tent.
- saŋay-anay** wedding or mourning tent
- s<əm>aŋay** [AF]  
*andaman puarumaʔ kanku, s<əm>aŋay-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 ʔibəŋ 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 mənəʔu ɖa daʔan, ɖiama mu-saŋkar na paʔiɖiŋ kana barasaʔ* I don't see the road, so my car accidentally bumped into the stone.

	<b>saŋkar-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>saŋkar-an!</i> Put (it) anywhere you like!
	<b>saŋkar-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>saŋkar-anay na paŋiŋ i ʔaŋaŋ</i> I crashed the car on purpose into the hedge.
<b>saŋli</b> <b>saŋliw</b>	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;aŋkar</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;aŋkar-ku ɖa kumukumuŋ</i> I walked in aimlessly a bush. edible snail, <i>Helix pomatia</i> (L.) (may come from Minnan <i>canli</i> 田螺) orange-barked vitex or wild vitex, <i>Vitex quinata</i> (Lour.) F. N. Williams (This plant is also planted in the fields during the ‘getting buds ritual’ <i>pa-seber</i> .) <i>asua ɖien ʔi, miʔaŋaŋ ɖa saŋliw</i> Before, I had a hedge made of <i>sangLiw</i> . <i>asua ɖien ʔi, aru sasajaʔ-ta ɖa dinalʔu ʔi, daŋiwasay ɖia saŋliw</i> Formerly, when rice beer was ready to make, (the jar) was disinfected a little with <i>sangLiw</i> .
<b>saŋpuy</b>	a variety of rice cultivated in the second half of the year <i>na saŋpuy, puabiniʔ-ta kan kaguŋuan i maruarum na ʔuma</i> The <i>saŋpuy</i> , we sow it in winter, in dried fields.
<b>saŋʔut</b> <b> saŋrab </b>	insufficient; scarce (cf. <b>saima</b> ‘little, few’) smell (to) <b>pa-saŋrab</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-saŋrab-aw-yu kana baŋi</i> I made you go and smell over there.
<b>sapadapaday</b> <b>sapalalaw<sub>1</sub></b> <b>sapalalaw<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;aŋrab</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;aŋrab-ku ɖa baŋi</i> I perceived odors. small chicken with a short tail unidentified plant (sp.) expose a painful area to steam by boiling the <i>sapalalaw</i> plant to cure it <b>sapalalaw-aw</b> [PF] <i>minanayan na ʔaw, tu-sapalalaw-aw kanɖu kana sapalalaw</i> When a person was in pain, the painful part was exposed to <i>sapalalaw</i> steam, (the effect was similar to cupping). <i>kurpanana na ʔasəl, tu-sapalalaw-aw tu-ŋima kanantu awaw kana</i> <i>sapalalaw</i> If we had a wound on the arm, we exposed it to the steam of the <i>sapalalaw</i> plant.
<b>sapaʔ</b>	fragrant screwpine, <i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> (L. f.) (Used during the <i>m-u-La-Liaban</i> harvest rite.) [Puyuma explain: <i>maŋina na kawi, makitəŋ tu-buaʔ, uliŋul tu-ʔapuŋ</i> ‘It is a big tree with tiny fruits, its flower is smelly.’]
<b> sapay </b>	hang astride; across <b>sapayan</b> name of a household (The <i>sapayan</i> hunting grounds were very extensive.) <b>sapay-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-sapay-anay ku-kirwan kanantu ʔiab kana baŋsaran</i> 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 qəqək* My body is sticky (with sweat). (cf. **qulikiṭ na qəqək kana marladək** ‘The body is sticky of sweat.’)
- mu-sapəlit** [ACaus]  
*mu-sapəlit nanku qəqək kana marladək, qɪama durni ku-qəqək*  
 My body is sticky with sweat, so it is dirty.
- |sapsap|**  
 spread out grass (usually on the floor, on a roof) (cf. **baʔba** ‘spread out on an elevated place, such as a roof’)
- mu-sapsap** [ACaus]  
*mu-sapsap na taʔun i dadarəʔ* The grass was spread out on the ground.
- sapsap-an** [Imp I/BF]  
*sapsap-an na rabuṭ i daʔan!* Spread the straw on the road!
- sapsap-anay** [I/BF]  
*sapsap-anay i saʔub na rabuṭ* The grass is spread out on the roof.
- sapsap-ay** [LF]  
*ku-sapsap-ay na taruʔan* I carpeted (some grass) the small campsite house.
- s<əm>apsap** [AF]  
*s<əm>apsap-ku qa taʔun i dadarəʔ* I spread grass on the ground.
- |sapuk|**  
 rice seedlings for transplanting
- pa-sapuk** [Caus]  
*pa-sapuk-aw na s<əm>a-sapuk na ʔaw* The planter pricks out the seedlings.
- sapuk-an** [Imp I/BF]  
*sapuk-an na ʔumay!* Prick out the rice!
- sapuk-ay** [LF]  
*ku-sapuk-ay na ʔumay* I planted the rice seedlings.
- sa-sapuk-an** nursery (for plants)
- s<əm>apuk** [AF]  
*s<əm>apuk-ku qa sapuk kana ʔumay* I planted some rice seedlings (in the nursery).

**|sapur|**

fertile; fecund; plentiful (cf. **ʔənək** ‘multiply’; **raʔra** ‘proliferate’)

**mu-sapur** [ACaus]

*mu-sapur na bini?* The millet has increased.

*tu-kanaw kana ʔayam, aw muʔatəl na bini?, mu-sapur la kaqu*  
The seeds eaten by birds and then lost, grow in great numbers over there.

*garəm, na puyuma aɖi 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 ʔaʔi* I asked the night-soil man to pick up the feces.

**sapuʔ-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-sapuʔ-anay-ku tu-ʔaʔi kana turukuk* Help me to pick up the chicken feces.

**sapuʔ-aw** [PF]

*ku-sapuʔ-aw na ʔaʔi kana turukuk* I picked up the chicken feces.

**sapuʔ-i** [Imp LF]

*sapuʔ-i ɖa paysu!* Pick up some money!

**sapuʔ-u** [Imp PF]

*sapuʔ-u na ʔaʔun!* Pick up the grass!

**s<əm>apuʔ** [AF]

*s<əm>apuʔ-ku ɖa ʔaʔi pukayanay kana ʔapuʔapuʔan* I picked up droppings that I spread on the flowers.

**saʔaɖ**

branch

*uniən ɖa saʔaɖ na puran aw na dudu, ʔatəkaw tu-kawi, minatay la, aɖi 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>aʔaɖ** name of a household

**saʔaɖ-an** fork of a tree

**tu-saʔaɖ kana kawī** the branch of the tree

**|saʔər|**

hang; put on

**pa-saʔər** [Caus]

*pa-saʔər-aw ɖa asap* A loosestrife was hung up.

**saʔər-anay** [I/BF]

*tu-saʔər-anay na ʔapuʔ kana sa-saʔər-an* The flowers were hung on the hanger (to the flower pots).

**saʔər-ay** [LF]

*tu-saʔər-ay kana asap tu-taŋiʔa* He hung loosestrife on his ear.

**s<əm>aʔər** [AF]

*s<əm>aʔər-ku kana ʔapuʔ* I put some flowers.

<b>saʔəru</b>	<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><b>ka-saʔəru-ʔəru</b> make fun of</p> <p><i>ku-ka-saʔəru-ʔəru-ay iɖi na ʔaw</i> I am making fun of this man.</p> <p><b>pa-ka-saʔəru</b> [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-ka-saʔəru ɖa 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 maʔiɖaŋ</i> Help me to make the old people laugh.</p>
<b> saʔib </b>	<p>open or close two sliding doors</p> <p><b>ma-saʔib</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>ma-sa-saʔib-ku ɖa ʔaləban</i> I am moving the sliding doors.</p>
<b>saʔil</b>	<p>dried taro stem (dried and macerated in salt to be eaten) (cf. <b>inabuʔuŋ</b> ‘dish made with taro stems’; <b>sukip</b> ‘fresh taro stem’)</p> <p><i>pinarum na sukip, saʔil, kəma-ta</i> Dried taro stems are known as <i>saqil</i>.</p>
<b> saʔit </b>	<p>hang</p> <p><b>pa-saʔit</b> [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-saʔit-an na kaʔipaŋ kantaw</i> Make him hang the umbrella up.</p> <p><b>saʔit-an</b> [Imp I/BF]</p> <p><i>saʔit-an kana sa-saʔit-an na kaʔipaŋ!</i> Hang the umbrella on the coat rack!</p> <p><b>saʔit-anay</b> [I/BF]</p> <p><i>ku-saʔit-anay na aliut kana sa-saʔit-an</i> I hung the bag on the coat rack.</p> <p><b>sa-saʔit-an</b> nail, coat rack</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;aʔit</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>s&lt;əm&gt;aʔit-ku ɖa kabuŋ kana sa-saʔit-an</i> I hung a hat on the coat rack.</p>
<b>saʔsaʔ</b>	bed; shelf (cf. <b>ki&lt;a&gt;ʔəɖəŋ-an</b> ‘sleeping room, bed’)
<b>saʔub</b>	<p>roof; cover up</p> <p>a <b>saʔub</b> a roof</p> <p><b>saʔub-ay</b> [LF]</p> <p><i>saʔub-ay ɖa rabut tu-rumaʔ</i> His house has been covered with straw.</p> <p><b>saʔub-i</b> [Imp LF]</p> <p><i>saʔub-i ɖa buʔənan na ɖinəkəran na minatay na ʔaw!</i> Cover the dead man with a white cloth!</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;aʔub</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>s&lt;əm&gt;aʔub-ku ɖa rabut</i> I covered the roof with straw.</p>
<b> saʔur <sub>1</sub></b>	<p>work in a team</p> <p><b>mar-saʔur</b> several persons work together in a team</p> <p><i>mar-saʔur na baŋsaran garəm</i> Now, the young men work together.</p> <p><b>mi-saʔur</b> 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>

	<p><b>mu-saʔur</b> [ACaus]  <i>asua ɕien, mu-saʔur na babayan</i> Formerly, the ladies worked in a team.</p> <p><b>pi-saʔur</b> be in a team  <i>tu-pi-saʔur-anay na kiakarunan</i> They have done the work as a team.</p> <p><b>pu-saʔu-saʔur</b> put to work as a team  <i>an saigu pu-saʔu-saʔur na kəmakəɕəŋ, mudaway tu-mu-saʔur</i>  When we know how to combine the efforts, we know how to work together.</p>
saʔur  <sub>2</sub>	<p>accuse; denounce</p> <p><b>saʔur-aw</b> [PF]  <i>tu-saʔur-aw i tinataw</i> He was denounced to his mother.</p> <p><b>saʔur-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>saʔur-u!</i> Denounce him!</p> <p><b>s&lt;əma&gt;ʔur</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əma&gt;ʔur-ku kana yawan kanantu nirəŋayan kan ufu</i> I denounce Ushu's words to the chief.  <i>ɕəmakaw ɕamanay na ma[əʔəs, muka s&lt;əma&gt;aʔur-a kana kinsas</i>  Whatever the thief has stolen, let us go and denounce him to the police.</p>
saʔuʔ	<p>narrow; well done</p> <p><i>saʔuʔ na wali</i> The teeth are well-set.  <i>saʔuʔ na da[an, aɕi karua kəmakawaŋ na pa[ɕiɕiŋ</i> The road is narrow, the car cannot get past.</p> <p><b>pa-ka-saʔuʔ</b> [Caus]  <i>pa-ka-saʔuʔ-ku kana wari (ɕa kiakarunan)</i> My work gets better and better every day.  <i>pa-ka-saʔuʔ na da[an, karua la na guŋ</i> The road is narrow, just wide enough for the ox.</p>
sara	<p>drain off; sieve (&lt; Japanese <i>sara</i>)</p> <p><b>mu-sara</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-sara la na ku[əŋ</i> The vegetables are drained.</p> <p><b>sara-[y]anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>ku-sara-[y]anay na sa-sara kana ku[əŋ</i> With the skimmer, I drained the vegetables.</p> <p><b>sara-[y]aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-sara-[y]aw na ku[əŋ kana sa-sara</i> I drained the vegetables with the skimmer.</p> <p><b>sa-sara</b> a sieve</p> <p><b>s&lt;in&gt;ara-[y]an</b> a drained place or thing  <i>nanku s&lt;in&gt;ara-[y]an na ku[əŋ</i> My draining is the vegetables.</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;ara</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əm&gt;ara-ku ɕa ku[əŋ kana ənay</i> I drained some vegetables.</p>
saraɕəsad	<p>go through obstacles although very tired; overtake</p> <p><b>saraɕəsad-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-saraɕəsad-aw nanku bəkas</i> I ran and overtook others although tired.</p>

- ku-saraḍasaḍ-aw nanku ḍaḍək* I was very tired but still went on.  
**s<əm>araḍasaḍ** [AF]  
*s<əm>araḍasaḍ-ku bəkas* I kept on running, overtaking others.  
**saramisan** dried up (cf. **biar** ‘dessicated, but not dead’; **arum** ‘dry, sear, dry up’)  
*pukayay ḍa paṭəməl nanku buḷiʔ, saramisan* I have put some  
 medicine on my wound, it is drying out.  
**mu-saramisan** [ACaus]  
*mu-saramisan la na kuḷaŋ* The vegetables are dried out.  
**s<əm>aramisan** [AF]  
*s<əm>aramisan la nanku buḷiʔ* 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 ənay* The water makes a lot of noise.  
**s<əm><ar>aŋ-saŋ** [AF]  
*s<əm><ar>aŋ-saŋ na ənay i kaḷi* 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 buḷan*, 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]  
*miʔapuʔ na dulidul, na buḷan, ma-sa-saraw na ʔaw* 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 ʔi, puŋaḷad ḍa 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 ḍa 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 ʔaŋiḷa* I have hung (the loosestrife) on my ear.  
**sarəksək** narrow; tight; choke (cf. **saḷinip** ‘narrow, not for clothes’; **arəʔəʔ** ‘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 kuaḷəŋ i duliən* Dulian is suffocating of illness.  
**sarəksək-an** feelings of narrowness  
*maʔuḷid-mu kananku sarəksək-an i tagəraŋ* You do not know the  
 feelings of narrowness in my heart.

<b>sarəməd</b>	push sideway; jostle <i>sarəməd-ku kana ma əʔəs</i> I push the thief. <b>kar-sa-ra-rəməd</b> two people push each other sideways <i>kar-sa-ra-rəməd na ʔaw</i> The (two) people push each other sideways. <b>ma-sa-ra-rəməd</b> push each other (many people) <i>ma-sa-ra-rəməd-ta</i> We push each other sideways. <b>pa-sarəməd</b> [Caus] <i>pa-sarəməd-an nanku katəŋaɖawan!</i> Make him push my seat sideways! <i>pa-sarəməd-an!</i> Have him pushed! <b>sarəməd-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>sarəməd-an!</i> Push him away! <b>sarəməd-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-sarəməd-anay na ma əʔəs</i> It is the thief that I pushed sideways. <b>s&lt;əm&gt;arəməd</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;arəməd-ku kantaw</i> I jostled him.
<b>sarəpa</b>	satisfied <i>sarəpa-ku kantu irupan</i> I am satisfied with her meals.
<b> sarəpuŋ </b>	gather (obsolete term) (cf. KaTipul dialect <i>rpun</i> ‘join, put together’) <b>aru sa&lt;ra&gt;rəpuŋ</b> ready to gather <i>aru sa&lt;ra&gt;rəpuŋ na ɖinəkalanən</i> The villagers are ready to gather. <b>mu-sarəpuŋ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-sarəpuŋ na ɖinəkalanən</i> The villagers have gathered. <b>sa-rəpuŋ-an</b> obsolete term for boys’ dormitory <i>Takuban</i> <b>sarəpuŋ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-sarəpuŋ-anay-ku kana ɖinəkalanən</i> Help me to gather the villagers. <b>s&lt;əm&gt;arəpuŋ</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;arəpuŋ na ɖinəkalanən</i> The villagers gather.
<b> sarəʔasər </b>	make a mound of earth with one’s feet <b>pa-sarəʔasər</b> [Caus] <i>iɖu na na ʔaw pa-sarəʔasər-aw na darəʔ</i> The earth was made into mounds by that person. <b>s&lt;əm&gt;arəʔasər</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;arəʔasər-ku kana darəʔ</i> I made a mound of earth with my feet.
<b> sarəʔəɖ </b>	remember (cf. <b>səpuŋ</b> ‘think of, miss’) <b>sarəʔəɖ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-sarəʔəɖ-aw na puyuma</i> I think a lot about the Puyuma. <b>s&lt;əm&gt;arəʔəɖ</b> [AF] <i>mənaʔu kanantu ni imayan, s&lt;əm&gt;arəʔəɖ-ku pakiaŋər</i> When I see his work (that he has done with his hands), I remember him. <b>sika-sarəʔə-rəʔəɖ</b> pretend to remember <i>aba u la, sika-sarəʔə-rəʔəɖ</i> She has forgotten, but pretends to remember.
<b>sari</b>	file down; plane; scrape <b>pa-sari</b> [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-ʔubit* My skin is rough. (I am old.)  
**mu-saribsib** [ACaus]  
*mu-saribsib na ʔubit* The skin is rough.  
**pa-saribsib** [Caus]  
*ta-pukayay la kana paʔəməʔ ʔi, pa-saribsib la na ʔubit* 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-ʔubit kana maʔiʔaŋ* The old person’s skin is rough.
- saridiu**  
 short-handled sickle with a curved blade, billhook (cf. **ʔiuma** ‘the hooked part of the sickle.’ In ritual texts, the pair is *saridiu*, *ʔiuma*, 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 splints, we tied them together, and the splints tied together are perfect for doing our washing-up.

	<b>sarsar-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>sarsar-u!</i> Cut bamboo splints!
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;arsar</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;arsar-ku qa basikaw</i> I cut bamboo splinters.
<b> sarubu </b>	build a nest, a hut (cf. <b>rubu</b> ‘a nest, a hut’) <b>sarubu-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>sarubu-rubu-an na maʔidaŋ qa kaqwan!</i> Tell the old men to build huts! <i>sarubu-an qa taruʔan!</i> Build a hut!
	<b>sarubu-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-sarubu-anay na maʔidaŋ na taruʔan</i> The old man built the hut.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;arubu</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;arubu-ku qa kaaqwan</i> I have built a hut to stay in.
<b> saruk </b>	push through <b>m-u-saruk</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-saruk-ku kana saraipayan na ʔaw</i> I pushed my way through the crowd.
	<b>saruk-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-saruk-anay na ʔaw kana paʔidiŋ isabak</i> I pushed the person in the car.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;aruk</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;aruk-ku kana ligaligaw</i> I pushed my way through the blackberry bush.
<b>sasabil</b>	a skirt
<b>sasabilʔan</b>	treadle of a weaving loom
<b>sasaʔi</b>	sparrow (cf. <b>tənin</b> ‘sparrow’)
<b>sasaʔib</b>	colored thread for the weft of the weaving loom
<b>sasəlap</b>	hopbush, <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (Used for making hard brooms, <i>saselap</i> and in the <i>paLuki</i> funeral rite.)
<b>sasudaŋ</b>	boat (big) (cf. <b>tamina</b> ‘boat (small), embarcation’; <b>taləb</b> ‘wooden box, makeshift boat’) <i>mabiʔabu na sasudaŋ kana mikəʔun na inəʔ</i> The boat pitches on the rough sea.
<b>sata</b>	tax <b>pa-sa-sata</b> have to pay a lot of taxes <i>saʔu-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. <b>pa-sata-i</b> [Imp] <i>pa-sata-i!</i> Make (him ~ her) to pay taxes!
<b>sauka</b>	kitchen (< Minnan <i>tsau-kha</i> )
<b> saunip </b>	wake over a dead person by taking the head in one’s arms, the corpse still warm (ritual term) (cf. <b>gərapu</b> ‘wake over a dead by bowing one’s head near him’)



	<b>ma-saunip</b> [AF] <i>ma-saunip-ku</i> I mourned the dead person.
	<b>saunip-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-saunip-aw tu-qaqak kana minatay</i> I mourned by taking the dead person in my arms.
<b>sauyu</b> <b> sawaʔil </b>	bright red catch with a rope <b>mu-sawaʔil</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-sawaʔil na babuy</i> The boar was caught in the rope.
	<b>pa-sawaʔil</b> [Caus] <i>pa-sawaʔil-an na babuy kan isaw</i> Tell Isaw to catch a boar with a lasso.
	<b>sawaʔil-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-sawaʔil-ay na babuy</i> My catch is the boar.
	<b>sawaʔil-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ua sawaʔil-u!</i> Go and lasso (an animal)!
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;awaʔil</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;awaʔil-ku qa babuy</i> I lassoed a boar.
<b>sayamunan</b>	household ( <i>Sayamunan</i> is the second unit of kinship <i>sa-maw-an</i> , <i>sayamunan</i> , <i>sa-ruma</i> -[ə]an. The etymology of this term appears to have been forgotten.)
<b>sayat</b>	<i>Mazus</i> ?, plant (sp.) [Puyuma explain: <i>a paʔəmə</i> ] ‘It is a medicine.’]
<b> səba </b>	annoy someone; keep back information (ritual term) (cf. <b>pasa aʔ</b> ‘hold something, mean, stingy’; <b>ʔiʔil</b> ‘stingy, mean’) <b>ka-sa-səba</b> will bother, will be shy <i>aʔi ka-sa-səba kanku!</i> Don’t bother me! <i>aʔi ka-sa-səba!</i> Don’t be shy! <b>k&lt;in&gt;a-səba-[y]an</b> a pain in the neck <b>ma-səba</b> be an annoying person; be shy <i>ma-səba-ku</i> 1. I am a pain in the neck. 2. I am shy.
	<b>pa-səba</b> [Caus] <i>pa-səba palaqam kanku</i> They don’t want to give me any information. <i>tu-pa-səba-[y]ay-ku</i> He wanted to give me rubbish.
	<b>səba-[y]aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-səba-[y]aw iɖu na ʔaw</i> I annoyed that person.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;aba</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;aba-ku kantaw</i> I annoyed this person.
<b> səbək </b>	breath (short of); suffocate <b>ma-səbək</b> [AF] <i>uniɛn qa baʔi, ma-səbək-ku</i> There is no wind, I haven’t got enough air. <i>ma-səbək-ku, ʔaʔuali!</i> I am suffocating, open the door!

<b> səbər </b>	<p>bud; sprout</p> <p><b>ka-səbər-an na ʈaʈun</b> spring time</p> <p><b>pa-səbər</b> [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><b>pa-səbər</b> a rite performed before planting</p> <p><b>sa-səbər-an</b> embryo</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;əbər</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>s&lt;əm&gt;əbər-ku</i> I am 'in bloom' (i.e. fat).</p> <p><i>ʔatəkaw na kawī kana giŋgiŋ, s&lt;əm&gt;əbər ɖia</i> When the lychee tree is cut, it makes new buds.</p>
<b>səbsəb</b>	<p>(to) thread something, necklace or a very colorful flower garland (ritual term)</p> <p><b>s&lt;in&gt;əbsəb</b> a necklace</p>
<b>səbu<sub>1</sub></b>	<p>bladder (cf. <b>tabuʈul</b> 'bladder, goatskin flask')</p> <p><i>abakanan ɖa isi? na səbu</i> The bladder contains urine.</p>
<b> səbu <sub>2</sub></b>	<p>put water on the fire</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;əbu</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>s&lt;əm&gt;əbu-ku kana apuy ɖa ənay</i> I sprinkled water on the fire.</p> <p><b>səbu-[y]anay</b> [I/BF]</p> <p><i>səbu-[y]anay na ənay kana apuy</i> The water is sprinkled on the fire.</p> <p><b>səbu-[y]aw</b> [PF]</p> <p><i>səbu-[y]aw na apuy ɖa ənay</i> The fire was watered.</p> <p><b>səbu-[y]ay</b> [LF]</p> <p><i>səbu-[y]ay ɖa ənay na aʈa</i> The red coals are put out by water.</p>
<b>səbusəbuʈan</b>	<p>urinal (The place where men urinated in the men's house.)</p>
<b>səda</b>	<p>resign; absent; a perch (geographical)</p> <p><i>na kayʈuŋ mubiʔi, muka madaŋaya kantu səda kana ɖənan, paʈamu mubiʔi la</i> The bird of prey flew, and stopped on a perch on the mountain, then flew away immediately.</p> <p><b>ma-səda</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>ma-səda-ku kīkarun</i> I am absent from my work.</p> <p><b>pa-səda</b> [Caus]</p> <p><i>tu-pa-səda-aw i isaw</i> Isaw was given time off.</p> <p><i>tu-pa-səda-aw kan isaw</i> Isaw let him have a rest.</p> <p><b>sa-səda-an ~ ka-səda-an na wari</b> holidays</p> <p><i>ka-səda-an na wari garəm</i> Today is a (bank) holiday.</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;əda</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>s&lt;əm&gt;əda-ku kīkarun</i> I resigned from work.</p> <p><i>s&lt;əm&gt;a-səda na takasian garəm</i> Now, the pupils are resting from school.</p>
<b>sədaŋ</b>	<p>eyebrow</p>
<b> səgiu </b>	<p>wake up someone by a gentle pat (cf. <b>saʈun</b> 'wake up a sleeping person')</p> <p><b>səgiu-aw</b> [PF]</p>

[səkad]

- 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-səkad** nearly finished  
*aru sa-səkad-ku la!* I have nearly finished!  
**mu-pa-səkad** have been finished by somebody  
*mu-pa-səkad təmīlil na tiḷil* The book has been finished.  
**pa-sa-səkad** will be able to finish  
*pa-sa-səkad-ku dia* I want to be able to finish yet.  
**pa-səkad** [Caus]  
*ku-pa-səkad-aw la* I have been able to finish.  
*nu-pa-səkad-anay-ku kana kiakarunan* Manage to help me to finish the work.  
*pa-səkad-u!* Finish it!  
*pa-səkad-an na tiḷil!* 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.)  
**səkad-an** [Imp I/BF]  
*səkad-an!* Help him to finish!  
**səkad-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-səkad-anay-ku kikarun* Help me to achieve the work.  
**səkad-aw** [PF]  
*ku-səkad-aw la na kiakarunan* I have finished the work.  
**səkad-u** [Imp PF]  
*səkad-u nu-uḡəsəl!* Finish what you have started!  
**s<əm>əkad** [AF]  
*s<əm>a-səkad-ku la kana tiḷilinan* I have soon finished my writing.  
*sa-səkad-mi kan ka[aʔukan kandi na tatiḷilan* We will finish this written text by noon.  
*s<əm>əkad-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 katəṇaḍawan* I have had the seat mended.

**səkət-an** [Imp I/BF]

*səkət-an ḍa apuy!* Help him to revive a fire!

**səkət-anay** [I/BF]

*tu-səkət-anay-ku ḍa katəṇaḍawan* I was helped to repair a seat.

**səkət-aw** [PF]

*ku-səkət-aw na katəṇaḍawan* 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 ḍa apuy* I am reviving a fire.

|səki<sub>1</sub>|

disobey; stubborn (cf. **kirus** ‘stubborn’)

**ki-ma-səki** get stubborn

*ku-ki-ma-səki-aw kimaḍayar* In arguments, I remain stubborn (because of others).

**ma-səki** be disobedient or stubborn

*ma-səki-ku, aḍi muaʔi-ku kirəṇay* I have been disobedient, I didn’t want to listen to your speech.

**p<in>a-səki** one of the Puyuma villages

səki<sub>2</sub>

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

*mubəṇiyaʔ 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 suṇaʔ marətəgun* I put my knee on the soil to pray.

|səlap|

sweep with a broom

**sa-səlap** a broom

**səlap-anay** [I/BF]

*səlap-anay na sa-səlap i babaʔu* The broom was used to sweep the courtyard.

**səlap-ay** [LF]

*ku-səlap-ay i babaʔu* I swept in the courtyard.

*ku-səlap-ay na babaʔu* I swept the courtyard.

	<b>səlap-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>səlap-u na niʔəʔəlan na puran!</i> Sweep up the areca nut that has been chewed and spat out!
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;əlap</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;a-səlap-ku kana sa-səlap i sa-səlap-an</i> I am sweeping the place that needs sweeping with the broom.
<b> səlɔtak <sub>1</sub></b>	insult each other <b>ma-sə&lt;la&gt;lɔtak</b> insult each other <i>ma-sə&lt;la&gt;lɔtak na markatagwin</i> The spouses insult each other.
	<b>səlɔtak-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-səlɔtak-aw ɖa ŋai tɔmubaŋ na maʎiay</i> I insulted the drunkard while answering him.
<b> səlɔtak <sub>2</sub></b>	sing first and lead other singers <b>s&lt;əm&gt;əlɔtak</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;əlɔtak səmənay i araytay</i> Araytay sings first (to give an A).
<b> səlɪd </b>	fluent speech (cf. <b>siɖsiɖ</b> , <b>ɖaʎus</b> ‘fluent’) <b>səlɪd-aw</b> [PF] <i>səlɪd-aw tu-ŋai kan tɔmamataw shetiang</i> Shetiang’s father speaks without hesitation.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;əlɪd</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;əlɪd-ku marəŋay</i> I speak fluently (no hesitation).
<b> səʎa </b>	overflow (cf. <b>ipaŋ</b> ‘boil over, overflow’) <b>səʎa-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>səʎa-anay na ənay</i> The water has overflowed.
	<b>səʎa-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-səʎa-aw na ənay maabak kana takil</i> I made the water overflow when pouring it into the glass.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;əʎa</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;əʎa na ənay kana paʔtaŋ</i> The water overflows from the bucket.
<b> səʎabaw </b>	flood <b>s&lt;əm&gt;əʎabaw</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;əʎabaw na ənay i kaʎi, mukua i ʔuma</i> The water has left its bed and flooded the field.
<b>səʎiu</b>	pomegranate, <i>Punica granata</i> (< Minnan)
<b>səʎuʔ</b>	bamboo shoot
<b> səmak </b>	inflate; swell up <b>mar-səmak</b> swell up over something <i>na dawa na niraʔsyuk ʔi, mar-səmak aw muipaŋ</i> The cooked millet, it swelled up and boiled over. <b>mar-səmak na inəʔ</b> rising tide <b>par-səmak</b> habitually swell <i>ɖəramaw ɖa ənay, par-səmak-aw na lopokan</i> When the white radish is soaked in water, it swells.
<b>səmalʔiʔ</b>	secretary bird, <i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i> ; serpent eater
< <b>salʔiʔ</b> ‘fly at ground level’	<i>na səmalʔiʔ, buʎənan na ɖaɖək, kaɖu i raburabuʔ, aɖi kaɖu i ɖənan, 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).
<b>səma uan</b>	morning
	<b>səma uan-an la!</b> It is morning!
<b>səmaʔ</b>	tongue (cf. <b> idam</b> ‘tongue’ only used in ritual context in Nanwang; cf. < KaTipul dialect <i> idam</i> ‘tongue’)
<b> sənan </b>	bright; clear (atmosphere)
	<b>ka j-i-sənanan</b> the true light (from the sky)
	<b>pa-sənan</b> [Caus]
	<i>ku-pa-sənan-aw na lawlaw</i> I have lit the lamp.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;ənan</b> [AF]
	<i>s&lt;əm&gt;ənan la na  aŋiʔ</i> The horizon is clear.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;əna-sənan</b> [Prog]
	<i>s&lt;əm&gt;əna-sənan na lawlaw</i> The lamp is blinking. (cf. <b>ləkip</b> ‘blink, twinkle’)
	<b>sənan-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>tu-sənan-aw qa bu an</i> a bright moon
	<b>sənan-ay</b> [LF]
	<i>tu-sənan-ay qa bu an</i> a bright moon
	<b>tar-ki-sənan</b> strike a place often
	<i>tar-ki-sənan qa kadaw</i> The sun often strikes this spot.
<b>sənay</b>	sing; song
	<i>baʔaw na sənay</i> A badly-sung song (unpleasant to listen to).
	<b>sa-sənay-an</b> future singing
	<i>pənapaqaŋ-ku kanta sa-sənay-an ankaraub</i> I am going to wear my traditional clothes for our singing this evening.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;ənay</b> [AF]
	<i>s&lt;əm&gt;ənay na maʔiqaŋ</i> The old man sings.
	<i>maŋayaw-ta, s&lt;əm&gt;əna-sənay kana təmilaʔilaw</i> When we celebrate <i>mangayaw</i> , we sing a lot of solo songs a capella.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;a-sənay</b> [Prog]
	<i>s&lt;əm&gt;a-sənay i Pilay</i> Pilay is singing.
	<b>sənay</b> [Imp]
	<i>sənay!</i> Sing!
	<b>sənay-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>sənay-anay i dulien kana bəltəŋanan na sənay</i> Dulian is made to sing the ancient songs.
	<b>sənay-ay</b> [LF]
	<i>sənay-ay na manudən paləpəʔ</i> We sing to make the baby sleep.
	<b>sənay-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>tu-sənay-aw na bəltəŋanan na sənay kana maʔiqaŋan</i> Old people sing ancient songs.
	<b>s&lt;in&gt;ənay-an</b> what is sung
	<i>bu ay tu-s&lt;in&gt;ənay-an kana maʔinayan</i> 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.

**matənkin** 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 paʔtaŋ!* Put the bucket down!

**səntən-anay** [I/BF]

*ku-səntən-anay na paʔtaŋ* I put down the bucket noisily.

## |səntin|

quiver involuntarily

**pa-səntin** [Caus]

*pa-səntin tu-uraʔ kana aʔudun tu-tiniʔinan* His muscles quiver because he is carrying his books (with one hand).

- |səŋa|** fed up (cf. **biŋa** ‘bother, annoy’; **ʃunas** ‘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 ʔuma 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 maʃuwadiadi* All the blood relatives received their share of the money.  
**s<əm>əpad** [AF]  
*s<əm>əpad-ku qa ʔuma* 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.
- |səpəd|** constipated (cf. **kuʃəɖay** ‘constipated’; **ma-pulət na təɖək** ‘constipated’)  
**səpəd-ay** [LF]  
*məkan qa kuliabəs maku, tu-səpəd-ay-ta qa ʔaʔi* When we eat papayas, for sure, we are constipated. (Lit. ‘Our feces are blocked.’)
- |səpəl|** upset; disappointed (cf. **sipəʃəŋ** ‘sadness’)  
**ma-səpəl** be disappointed  
*adi-tu bərayi-ku qa ʔuma, 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 ʔaw* I disappointed the people.  
*kituʃud-ku tu-saʃay kananku katagwin marəŋay kantu ɖaɖək, adi 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 saʔaɖ kana kawɪ* I cut the unnecessary branches off the tree.  
**səpiʔ-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-səpiʔ-anay-ku kana saʔaɖ kana kawɪ* Help me to cut the unnecessary branches.  
**səpiʔ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-səpiʔ-aw tu-saʔaɖ kana kawɪ* It is the unnecessary branches that I have cut.



	<b>səpiʔ-ay</b> [LF] <i>sa[ʔapaw ɬa paʔiɬiŋ, səpiʔ-ay ɬa ʔasəl na ʔaw</i> The man, who was hit by a car, has lost a limb.
səpu	lose a tooth <b>mu-səpu</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-səpu ku-wali</i> My tooth has fallen out. <b>pa-səpu</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-səpu-anay nanku wali kana isiŋ</i> I have had one of my teeth removed by the doctor. <b>səpu-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-səpu-aw nanku wali kana isiŋ</i> My tooth has been removed by the doctor.
səpuŋ  <sub>1</sub>	miss someone (cf. <b>sarəʔəɬ</b> ‘think of someone, remember’) <b>ka-sa-səpuŋ</b> 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). <b>ma-səpuŋ</b> [AF] <i>ma-səpuŋ-ku i puyuma</i> I miss the Puyuma.
səpuŋ <sub>2</sub>	kiss a <b>səpuŋ</b> a kiss <b>pa-səpuŋ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-səpuŋ-aw kana walak ku-ʔimir</i> I am given a kiss on my cheek by the child. <b>səpuŋ-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-səpuŋ-ay-ku kana walak</i> I am kissed by the child. <b>səpuŋ-u</b> [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) <b>səpusəpuy</b> , (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) <b>pa-səʔay</b> [Caus] <i>pa-səʔay-an na əmpitsə kana sa-səʔay-an</i> The pencil is sharpened by the pencil-sharpener. <b>sa-səʔay-an</b> pencil-sharpener <b>s&lt;əm&gt;əʔay</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;əʔay-ku ɬa əmpitsə</i> I sharpened a pencil. <b>s&lt;əm&gt;a-səʔay</b> [Prog] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;a-səʔay-ku ɬa əmpitsə</i> I am sharpening a pencil. <b>səʔay-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>səʔay-an-ku!</i> Help me to sharpen! <b>səʔay-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-səʔay-anay-ku ɬa əmpitsə</i> Help me to sharpen the pencil. <b>səʔay-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-səʔay-aw na əmpitse</i> I sharpened the pencil.

	<p><b>səʔay-ay</b> [LF]  <i>ku-səʔay-ay na əmpitsə</i> I sharpened the pencil.</p> <p><b>səʔay-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>səʔay-u!</i> Sharpen!</p> <p><b>s&lt;in&gt;əʔay-an</b> a sharpened object  <i>s&lt;in&gt;əʔay-an na əmpitsə</i> The pencil has a sharpening.</p>
səʔər	<p>stare; watch while knitting one's brows; admire</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;əʔər</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əm&gt;əʔər-ku kanu</i>            1. I stare at you.            2. I admire you.</p> <p><b>səʔər-an</b> [Imp I/BF]  <i>səʔər-an iqi na ʔaw!</i> Look carefully at this man!</p> <p><b>səʔər-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>ku-səʔər-anay na ʔaw</i> I looked at the man and frown.</p>
səʔul	<p>carry on one's head</p> <p><b>sa-səʔul</b> will carry on one's head  <i>sa-səʔul-ku ʔa punun inabakan ʔa ʔabay</i> I shall carry a sticky rice cake basket on my head.</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;əʔul</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əm&gt;əʔul-ku ʔa punun</i> I carry a basket on my head.</p> <p><b>səʔul-aw</b> [PF]  <i>na babayan i afrika səʔul-aw na manay ʔia i taŋəru</i> African women carry everything on their heads.</p> <p><b>səʔul-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>səʔul-u!</i> Carry (it)!</p>
səra	<p>angry (cf. <b>ʔəki</b> 'insult, scold')</p> <p><b>pa-səra</b> [Caus]  <i>iqunu na ʔaw pa-səra kanɖu kanantu katagwin, aqi muaʔi kimaɖaɖayar</i> That person has got angry with his wife, she refuses to speak to him.</p>
sərak	<p>make a gash in a tree; marker post for traps or to show the way (cf. <b>puɖuŋ</b>, <b>pakumaw-an</b>, <b>s&lt;in&gt;ibat-an</b> 'marker posts')</p> <p><b>sərak-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>kanu sərak-anay ~ ku-sərak-anay-yu</i> I am going to make the marks for you.</p> <p><b>s&lt;in&gt;ərak-an</b> marker post  <i>muka i ʔa[un kurnay-ku kanɖunu kana s&lt;in&gt;ərak-an</i> When I go hunting, I make those gashes in trees to show my way back.</p>
sərakəɖ	<p>resist</p> <p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;ərakəɖ</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əm&gt;ərakəɖ na baɣsaran kana tati[uʔ</i> The men resist by each pulling the rope (the tug of war).</p> <p><b>sərakəɖ-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>sərakəɖ-u!</i> Resist!</p>

	<b>s&lt;in&gt;arakəḍ</b> resistance <i>pənawa la ḍanantu s&lt;in&gt;arakəḍ-an</i> We wait for them to pull. (We wait for their resistance.)
	<b>s&lt;in&gt;arakəḍ-an</b> 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, <i>na kamiḍaənanay nantu s&lt;in&gt;arakəḍ-an k&lt;əm&gt;əḍəŋ</i> 'The <i>kamiḍaənanay</i> was his mound of earth due to his pushing the earth.') <b>səraŋ</b> very bright (In ritual context it is used as a metaphor for 'sun'. Cf. Blust ACD 1995:1092, */sira9/ dazzled, blinded by glaring light.) <i>manu-səraŋ-a, manu-apuy</i> Stirs up the sun, the very hot fire. (cf. Cauquelin 2008:266, verse 20-49)
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;əraŋ</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;əraŋ na kadaw</i> The sun is very bright.
səraṭ	yell; scream <b>s&lt;əm&gt;əraṭ</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;əraṭ na fiŋfi kantu təmakakəsi</i> The teacher screams at his pupils.
	<b>səraṭ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-səraṭ-aw ku-katagwin</i> I yelled at my husband.
səraw	growl, of (animals) (cf. <b>gurgur</b> 'growl, of pigs and wild boars') <b>s&lt;əm&gt;əraw</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;əraw na tumay</i> The bear growls.
	<b>səraw-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-səraw-aw kana ʔura</i> The muntjac's growls.
sərabar	corpse (Ritual term. In ritual texts, the pair is <i>mara-sərabar, marasərinu</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:324, verse 31-06.) <b>mara-sərabar</b> collection of the body from the house of the deceased before a funeral <b>sərabar-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-sərabar-anay iḍu na ʔaw na minatay (tu-pa-kasu-[y]anay)</i> They performed that dead person's funeral.
	<b>sərabar-aw</b> [PF] <i>ta-sərabar-aw na minatay na ʔaw, (ta-ʔaʔuaw la na minatay)</i> We have the collection of the body of the deceased, (we carried the dead person).
səradək	regard fixedly; stare at angrily <b>s&lt;əm&gt;əradək</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;əradək-ku kana walak na maʔuləʔ</i> I glared at the disobedient child to show it I am angry.
	<b>səradək-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-səradək-aw na walak na maʔuləʔ</i> It is the child I stared at to show I am angry.
sərad	oppose <b>ma-sa-sərad</b> oppose each other

- |səɾəŋ|** *ma-sa-səɾəŋ, aŋi marpawa tu-piniaŋəran* They oppose each other, their characters do not agree.  
strain (as when defecating or giving birth)  
**s<əm>əɾəŋ** [AF]  
*a miawalak i nanali s<əm>əɾəŋ parpuan mupaŋaran na walak*  
When my mother gave birth, she pushed only twice and the baby came out.  
**səɾəŋ-an** [Imp I/BF]  
*səɾəŋ-an!* Push!  
**səɾəŋ-anay** [I/BF]  
*ku-səɾəŋ-anay muŋaŋi* I strain (on the toilet).  
**|səɾəpaŋ|** hit by mistake (cf. **tələŋəŋ** ‘stop abruptly’; **saŋŋap** ‘hit’)  
**s<əm>əɾəpaŋ** [AF]  
*s<əm>əɾəpaŋ ku-paŋiŋ kana rumaŋ* My car crashed into the house.  
**səɾəpaŋ-anay** [I/BF]  
*səɾəpaŋ-anay kana kawi na kakipa* The cart hit the tree.  
**səɾəpaŋ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-səɾəpaŋ-aw kana ŋaw na paŋiŋ* I hit someone with the car.  
**|səru|** burn  
**s<əm>əru** [AF]  
*s<əm>əru-ku ŋa apuy kantu ŋima* I burnt his hand.  
**səru-anay** [I/BF]  
*səru-anay na apuy kana kawi* To get a big fire some wood has been added.  
**səru-ay** [LF]  
*ku-səru-ay ŋa apuy tu-ŋima* I burnt his hand.  
*tu-səru-ay nanku ŋubit* He burnt my skin.  
*səru-səru-ay kana apuy na taŋaw pakaarəkəŋ* The knife is put in the fire to harden it.  
**|sərupu|** temper metal  
**miŋəpa səmərupu kana taŋaw** blacksmith  
**s<əm>ərupu** [AF]  
*s<əm>ərupu-ku ŋa taŋaw* I temper the metal of long knives (it is my work).  
**sərupu-anay** [I/BF]  
*kiŋuwayan, ku-purpu na apuy, aw ku-buruŋanay kana baburuŋan, aw ku-baŋiŋaw na taŋaw, aw tu-sərupu-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.  
**sərupu-aw** [PF]  
*ku-sərupu-aw na taŋaw kana ənay* I tempered the metal of the long knife.  
**səsək** next to; spread over  
*na karumaŋan kaŋu i səsək kana ŋəkəl* The men’s houses are next to the village.

	<i>patari səsək i punapunan na puyuma</i> Puyuma have spread all over the world.
<b>siadəŋ</b>	taro, <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> , var. <i>antiquorum</i> Schott (< Minnan)
<b>siak</b>	pumpkin, <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (L.)
	melon, <i>Cucumis melo</i>
<b>siaki</b>	van
<b> siap </b>	very close to a fire
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;iap</b> [AF]
	<i>s&lt;əm&gt;iap kanku na apuy</i> The fire touches me.
	<b>siap-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>tu-siap-aw qa apuy ku-qaqək</i> My body has been touched by some fire.
<b>siaw</b>	soup
<b> sibasub </b>	throw bamboos outside the camp fences to frighten enemies
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;ibasub</b> [AF]
	<i>s&lt;əm&gt;ibasub na baysaran i taʔun 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.)
	<b>sibasub-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>tu-sibasub-aw na maʔidaŋan kana baysaran</i> Old men are protected by the <i>baysaran</i> .
<b> sibat </b>	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. <b>pakumaw-an</b> , <b>puqun</b> ‘marker posts’)
	<b>sa-sibat</b> will put a marker post
	<i>sa-sibat-ku kana taʔapayan qata sasanaʔan kana siqir</i> I will put the grill where we will build the huts (our marked limits).
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;a-sibat</b> [AF]
	<i>s&lt;əm&gt;a-sibat-ku qa daʔan, a s&lt;in&gt;ibat-an, kəma</i> I am making a marker post on a road, we call it <i>sinibatan</i> .
	<b>sibat-i</b> [Imp LF]
	<i>sibat-i kaqunu!</i> Make the mark over there!
	<b>s&lt;in&gt;ibat-an</b> marker post
	<i>na s&lt;in&gt;ibat-an, aq̃i 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.)
<b>siqir</b>	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
<b> siq̃sid </b>	speak clearly; do perfectly (cf. <b>daʔus</b> , <b>səlid</b> ‘fluent’)
	<b>ma-siq̃sid</b> [AF]
	<i>ma-siq̃sid marəŋay ~ daʔus tu-ŋai</i> He speaks clearly. ~ His words are fluent.

	<p><b>pa-siqsiq</b> [Caus]  <i>pa-siqsiq nantu ḡadir kana niyupayup</i> The (shaman's) bag speaks clearly. (The bag stands for the shamans' spirits.)  <i>tu-pa-siqsiq-aw tu-gutgut kana niyupayup</i> The shamans bag's words are clear.  <i>tu-pa-siqsiq-aw amanay dia na kiakarunan</i> Whatever he is made to do, it is perfectly done.</p>
<b>siḡuḡ</b>	wife's elder brother, who has moved into his wife's house, but still retains power over his sister's house
<b>sigasigaw</b>	personal name, name of a famous chief of KaTipul village
<b> sigasug </b>	shake (object) <p><b>ma-sigasug</b> [AF]  <i>gəmiḡḡiḡ, ma-sigasug na ruma?</i> During an earthquake, the house shakes.</p> <p><b>sigasug-aw</b> [PF]  <i>tu-sigasug-aw na ruma? kana gəmiḡḡiḡ</i> The house shakes because of the earthquake.</p>
<b>sika-</b>	pretend <p><i>saigu ʔi, sika-ʔu i-u id</i> She knows, but she pretends not to.  <i>maʔu id ʔi, sika-saigu-igu</i> She doesn't know, but pretends she does.  <i>nana tu-tial, sika-saəru-əru</i> She has a stomach ache, but pretends to laugh.  <i>aba u la, sika-ma-səpu-səpuḡ</i> She has forgotten (such-and-such a person), but pretends that she remembers him.</p>
<b> sikasik </b>	start off, leave (cf. <b>gu&lt;a&gt;gu</b> 'move, be ready to do, get up') <p><b>ka-si&lt;a&gt;sik-an</b> the right time to leave  <i>garəm na wari, ka-si&lt;a&gt;sik-an mukua i taihok</i> Today is the day I leave for Taipei.</p> <p><b>ka-sikasik</b> will leave  <i>ka-sikasik-ku kan səma uan</i> I am leaving tomorrow morning.</p> <p><b>ma-sikasik</b> [AF]  <i>ma-sikasik-ku</i> I leave.  <i>dua na ʔaw, ma-sikasik-ku muka i ba ayaw</i> The people have arrived, I am leaving to go to <i>balangaw</i> (Taitung).</p>
<b> sikasuk </b>	movement made unconsciously, as in sleep <p><b>ma-sikasuk</b> [AF]  <i>rapi? kantu kini?əḡəḡan, ma-sikasuk, miagi id, miakupu, miagayan</i>  He sleeps badly, he moves unconsciously, he lies on his side, then on his stomach, then on his back.</p> <p><b>sikasuk-aw</b> [PF]  <i>kur?əʔ?əʔ kanku mi?əḡəḡ, ku-sikasuk-aw</i> If I am pushed on my bed, I move.</p>
<b>siku</b>	elbow
<b> silaʔ </b>	cut in two (cf. <b>siriḡ</b> 'tear'; <b>pisak</b> 'separate, break up, split up'; <b>pispis</b> 'tear') <p><b>kar-silaʔ</b> tear something together  <i>kar-silaʔ-ta kana dinəkəran</i> We cut the cloth into two parts.</p>

	<b>mi-s&lt;in&gt;ila?</b> something which has a slit <i>mi-s&lt;in&gt;ila?-ku qa kirwan</i> I have made a slit in some clothes.
	<b>mu-sila?</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-sila? na kaʔakaʔ</i> The trousers are torn up into two.
	<b>pa-sila?</b> [Caus] <i>pa-sila?-u i taytaw kana kaʔakaʔ!</i> Make him tear up the trousers!
	<b>silā?-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-sila?-anay-ku kana kaʔakaʔ</i> Help me to cut the trousers into two parts.
	<b>silā?-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-sila?-aw na kaʔakaʔ</i> I tore the trousers up.
	<b>s&lt;in&gt;ila?-an</b> a torn up thing <i>s&lt;in&gt;ila-an la na kirwan</i> The clothes are torn up.
siləb	draw (water) (cf. <b>laʔub</b> ‘dipper, draw water’)
	<b>pa-siləb</b> [Caus] <i>pa-siləb-aw qa ʔaraw na walak</i> Make the children get some wine.
	<b>sa-siləb-an</b> <i>ku-siləb-anay na sa-siləb-an kana ənay</i> With the ladle, I draw water.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;iləb</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;iləb-ku qa ənay</i> I drew water.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;a-siləb</b> [Prog] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;a-siləb-ku qa ənay</i> I am drawing water.
	<b>siləb-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>siləb-an!</i> Help him to draw the water!
	<b>siləb-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-siləb-anay na sa-siləb-an kana ənay</i> With the ladle, I draw water.
	<b>siləb-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-siləb-aw na ənay</i> The water is drawn by me.
	<b>siləb-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>siləb-u!</i> Draw!
<b>siliban</b>	narrow path (ritual term) <i>saʔuʔ na daʔan, a siliban</i> A narrow path is called <i>siliban</i> . (In ritual context, the shamans say <i>maka siliban</i> ‘along the small path’.)
siʔəʔ	mote in eye
	<b>mu-siʔəʔ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-siʔəʔ ku-maʔa</i> I’ve got something in my eye.
	<b>siʔəʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-siʔəʔ-aw na maʔa kana ʔəməbul</i> The eye has got some dust in it.
siʔək	choke while drinking
	<b>m-u-siʔək</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-siʔək-ku qa ənay</i> I choked with water.
	<b>siʔək-ay</b> [LF] <i>siʔək-ay-ku kana ənay</i> I choked while drinking water.
siman	fed up (cf. <b>biŋa</b> ‘bother, annoy’; <b>ʔunas</b> ‘annoy, be impatient’; <b>səŋa</b> ‘annoy, be fed up’)
	<b>ma-siman</b> be fed up

	<i>ma-siman-ku kana marayas bənabusus kanku</i> I am fed up with him being unfaithful.
	<i>marayas paʔəpəl kikarun tu-kinikarunan, ma-siman-ku la</i> She makes a lot of mistakes in her work, (she keeps apologizing for,) I am fed up (with her).
siməʔ	take care; cherish
	<b>ma-siməʔ</b> take care
	<i>saʔaw ma-siməʔ ɬatu ɬaɬək</i> He takes care of his body ~ himself.
	<b>par-siməʔ</b> a strong careful
	<i>par-siməʔ menəʔu kanɬunu na siʔəʔ</i> Look carefully to those moles in the eyes.
	<b>sa-siməʔ-an</b> something cherished
	<i>a wari ʔi, a sa-siməʔ-an</i> Every day is precious.
	<b>siməʔ-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>siməʔ-aw tu-kirwan</i> He takes care of his clothes.
	<b>simə-siməʔ-u</b> [Imp PF]
	<i>simə-siməʔ-u nu-ɬaɬək!</i> Take care of yourself! (cf. <b>taranapaw</b> ‘take care of yourself’)
simuk	joke (cf. <b>par-ka-kuda</b> ‘joke’)
	<b>simuk</b> a joke
	<i>kəmalawalawa tu-simu-simuk</i> His numerous jokes are extremely good.
	<b>ma-simuk</b> [AF]
	<i>ma-simuk i dulien</i> Dulian jokes.
	<b>par-simu-simuk</b> like joking
	<i>par-simu-simuk taytaw</i> He likes joking.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;imu-simuk</b> [AF]
	<i>saigu s&lt;əm&gt;imu-simuk i dulien</i> Dulian knows how to make jokes.
	<b>simuk-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>ku-simuk-aw na ʔutuŋ</i> I make fun of the monkey.
	<b>simuk-u</b> [Imp PF]
	<i>simuk-u!</i> Tell a joke!
sina	Chinese (< Japanese)
sinabakənan	kinship (cf. <b>sarumaənan</b> ‘household’)
< bakənan	‘barbed arrow’
sinadaday	weapons (all kinds of weapons) (ritual term) (cf. <b>kuaŋ, paymeŋ</b> ‘firearm’; <b>sinaʔata</b> ‘all weapons’)
sinaʔuya	not care about
	<i>na walak na sinaʔuya</i> the neglected child
	<i>na sinaʔuya, kamawan kana siri uniən ɬa purarikan</i> The one not to be cared about, is like a goat without shepherd.
sinaʔata	weapons (all kinds of weapons) (cf. <b>sinadaday</b> ‘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
	<b>mu-siŋad</b> [ACaus]



- mu-siŋad la kana bina[ədas kana basikaw na səki* The nail has been hurt while cutting the bamboo strips.
- siŋad-aw** [PF]  
*siŋad-aw-ku kana bina[ədas* I cut myself while slicing bamboos thinly.
- |siŋsiŋ|**  
 ring (to)  
**mi-siŋsiŋ-an na ba[li** wind with bells  
**pa-s<ar>iŋsiŋ na ba[li** the wind that has bells (because it makes the bamboos sing)  
 [Puyuma explain: *kəma i ɬaya, ayaw na ba[li, i dənun* ‘It is a cool summer wind, coming from the West.’]  
**s<əm><ar>a-siŋsiŋ** make the noise of a bell  
*s<əm><ar>a-siŋsiŋ na siŋsiŋ-an* The rattles are ringing.  
**siŋsiŋ-an** rattle (cf. **riŋətəs** ‘The small bell that men hung on the side of their belt’; **tawlyul** ‘ritual bell’)
- siparaŋaɬ**  
 crow  
*səməkəɬ la na kada, aw muləməs na kada ʔi, babu[as na siparaŋaɬ*  
 The shrikes arrive, then the shrikes leave, they are followed by the crows.
- |siparapar|**  
 cloudy; blurred  
**ma-siparapar** be blurred, be cloudy  
*makitəŋ na tinurian, ma-siparapar an mənəʔu-ku* The writing is small, when I read my vision is blurred.  
**mu-siparapar** [ACaus]  
*makitəŋ 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[əŋ**  
 sad (cf. **səpəl** ‘ill at ease, disappointed’)  
*sipə[əŋ ku-aŋər* I am sad.
- |sipiŋ|**  
 a supernumerary item (cf. **ripiʔ** ‘the extra small stalk’)  
**mu-sipiŋ** [ACaus]  
*mu-sipiŋ tu-[ima* He has one supernumerary finger.
- sipraŋ**  
 stir up (feelings, the fire); quick temper  
**s<əm>ipraŋ** [AF]  
*s<əm>ipraŋ tu-aŋər* He has a quick temper.  
**sipraŋ** [Imp]  
*sipraŋ tu-aŋər 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.

	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;ipsip</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;ipsip na walak kantu ʔaʔəŋalan</i> The child sucks his thumb.
	<b>si&lt;a&gt;psip</b> the pipe stem
	<b>sipsip-ay</b> [LF] <i>sipsip-ay na ukak kana kuʔabaw</i> Rat bones are sucked.
<b> sipul </b>	rub <b>s&lt;əm&gt;ipuʔ</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;ipuʔ-ku tu-kinaraʔan kana likaka ʔa puatəməʔ</i> I rub the centipede bite with a medicine.
	<b>sipuʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>kaʔu-ta i ʔuma, kikaraʔ-ta kana likaka, bənataʔaw, samək. Tayta, na babayan timusanay tu-tatimus kananta aisiʔan aw sipuʔ-aw iʔunu na kinaraʔan, payas maləmay</i> 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.
<b>sipuʔur</b>	resentment (cf. <b>sipəʔəŋ</b> ‘sadness’; <b>səpəl</b> ‘ill at ease, disappointed’; <b>təʔəʔi</b> ‘feel uneasy’) <i>sipuʔur-ku</i> I hold some resentment.
<b> sipuʔ </b>	pollution because of death (ritual term) (cf. <b>sapəl</b> it ‘sticky and dirty with sweat’) <b>may-sipuʔ-an</b> already become dirty <i>may-sipuʔ-an na rumaʔ</i> The house has already become polluted.
	<b>pa-ka-sipuʔ</b> [Caus] <i>tu-pa-ka-sipuʔ-aw na rumaʔ</i> The house has rubbish which has been thrown in.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;ipuʔ</b> [AF] <i>garəm na wari, na təmararamaw muka s&lt;əm&gt;ipuʔ-a kana s&lt;in&gt;ipuʔ-an</i> Today, the shamans are going to drive away bad spirits.
<b>siʔəm</b>	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, <i>anay</i> .)
<b>siʔib</b>	gums; jaw
<b>siʔiʔan</b>	the outer corner of the eye (cf. <b>tu-ʔudus kana maʔa</b> ‘the tail of the eye’) (One can hear <i>siliwiʔan</i> . According to some Puyuma, this latter term means ‘to get a wound at the outer corner of the eye’.)
	<b>s&lt;in&gt;iliwiʔ-an</b> got a wound at the outer corner of the eye <i>s&lt;in&gt;iliwiʔ-an na kawi</i> The tree has made a wound at the external corner of (my) eye.
<b> siʔsiʔ </b>	drip drip (water) <b>siʔsiʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-siʔsiʔ-aw kana ʔudal na binaybay na kirwan</i> Cloth spread to be dried is damp due to the rain.
<b>siʔuy</b>	bucket with a spout (< Minnan <i>siʔ-ue</i> ); (cf. <b>baŋbaŋ</b> ‘Puyuma term’) <i>abakan ʔa anay na siʔuy</i> Water is put in the <i>siquy</i> 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  
*buɭay 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 mənəʔu 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 tiɭil* 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 maɭiay* 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 ŋaɭay* 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-piniŋayan* 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 buʔan** ‘the ninth.’ February in the old calendar

[Puyuma explain:

*pakaʔudal na puyuma* ‘Puyuma call for the rain.’

*ma-ʔapəʔ kana ʔuʔad na tiam* ‘The tiam household members performed the ‘hide the worms rite.’

*ma-ʔapəʔ kana kuʔabaw na balanʔato* ‘The *balanʔato* household members performed the ‘hide the rats rite.’

*pubini kana inʔu* ‘We planted the *inʔu* 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 ɖinəkalanən ~ kar-iwa-[y]anay ɖa biʔunun na ɖinekalanən* 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 daʔan* 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 daʔan* The road forks.

*mu-siwa? tu-aŋər, ađi patəqəl* Her character is bent, she is not sincere.

*na payraŋ məna?u kana balaka, igəla, mu-siwa? qa daŋan*  
When the Taiwanese sees the foreigner, he is ashamed, and goes by another road.

**s<əm>iwa?** [AF]

*s<əm>iwa?-ku kana daŋan* I took a fork in the road.

*s<əm>iwa?-ku qa 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 daŋan* I changed the road.

**siwa?u** [Imp PF]

*siwa?u!* Split!

**siwgu**

buffalo (< Minnan *chui-gu*)

**siwsiw**

cheep

**siwsiw-an** chicks, small birds

**mi-siwsiw-an** have tinnitus

*mi-siwsiw-an nanku taŋiŋa* 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 qia** 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 qa buŋay* 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**

dog (cf. **kuku**, **kukuy** ‘puppy’)

**suana**

garlic, *Allium sativum* (L.) (< Minnan *soan-a*)

**suaŋ**

pickaxe (cf. **gagami** ‘a small pick’)

**|suap|**

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 karuma?an* In church, I sprinkle water.

*s<əm>a-suap-ku qa 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[analan, kana suba[ulan*, ‘the deer’ antlers’; cf. Cauquelin 2008:316, verse 28-13.)
- [subəli]**  
 not collaborate; disagree with  
**ma-su<a>bəli** two people disagree  
*ma-su<a>bəli marəŋay* (Our) words disagree.  
**ma-subəli** [AF]  
*ma-subəli na aŋər* They disagree, (the thoughts disagree).  
**pa-su<a>bəli** [Caus]  
*pa-su<a>bəli-aw təmuban* He was made to reply the wrong way.  
**subəli-aw** [PF]  
*tu-subəli-aw marəŋay* He did not agree.  
**subəli-u** [Imp PF]  
*subəli-u!* Do not collaborate!
- [subuk]**  
 cover up with earth  
**ki-subuk** get covered up  
*mukua-mi i [a]liaban muḍaḍaŋia, ma[li]nay-mi ḍa ki-subuk-ku kana budək pənia ku-ḍaḍək, ḍiama 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 ḍa 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 ḍa barasa?* The hole is covered by me with a stone.  
**subuk-i** [Imp LF]  
*subuk-i ḍa barasa?* ! Cover with a stone!
- [sudaŋ]**  
 a protrusion; protuberance  
**ma-sudaŋ** be protruding  
*tu-wali aḍi marayas, ma-sudaŋ* His teeth are not flat, they are protruding.

- s<əm>udaŋ** [AF]  
*s<əm>udaŋ na rumaʔ kana daʔan* The house protrudes out into the street.
- sudaŋ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-sudaŋ-aw paragan ku-rumaʔ kana daʔan* I encroached on the street to build my house.
- |sudaw|**  
 drunk (obsolete term) (cf. **|jiay** ‘drunk’)
- ma-sudaw** be drunk  
*ma-sudaw na ʔaw, ʔiama muasəpapiraw tu-kawaŋ* This person is drunk, so his walk is unsteady.
- |sudal|**  
 not pay attention
- sudal-aw** [PF]  
*tu-sudal-aw tu-kinikarunan* He doesn’t pay attention to what he is doing.
- sudip**  
 axe for felling a tree  
*ku-ʔatəkaw ʔa sudip 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>uʒsud** [AF]  
*s<əm>uʒsud-ku ʔa ʔumay* I trailed my feet in rice (to air the rice).  
*s<əm>uʒsud-ku ʔa sapuk kana ʔumay kana suruda* I uproot the rice from the seed holes in the nursery by slipping the small *suruda* spade under the root.  
*aʔi makəsər kəmakawaŋ, s<əm>uʒsud na maʔiʔaŋ* Old people are not strong for walking, they drag their feet on the floor.
- sudʒsud-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-sudʒsud-anay-ku ʔa sapuk kana ʔumay 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 ʔaʔun* 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] ɬa sarəpujan, muna, kiʔami-ta ɬa təmuamuan; amuna muŋəsəl-ta **sukanakanaw** (ʔarəmən iɬu), aw na tinumaʔiɬan ʔi, tu-buluʔanay kaɬi raʔra na kadapar, mukalaɬam-ta ɬa aɬi mirawa, aw ɬa piʔaraw-ta; nanta ŋayan i sukanakanaw, kəma-ta; (na kadapar miakupu ʔi, mirawa-ta, miagayan ʔi, aɬi-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.)

**|sukɬa|**

speak bluntly

**ma-sukɬa** [AF]

*ma-sukɬa an marəŋay* (He) speaks bluntly.

**sukɬa-anay** [I/BF]

*sukɬa-anay təmuban, ɬiala ʔiləməs-ku* (He) answered bluntly, so I am offended.

**sukip**

fresh taro stem (cf. **inabuɭuŋ** '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'; **liwaʔdan** '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. **tiɭup** 'hard earwax')

**sukun<sub>1</sub>**

woman's apron

(Short way *kun* < Minnan 'skirt', mandarin *jun*)

**|sukun<sub>2</sub>|**

push (ritual term) (< KaTipul dialect *sukun* 'to push') (cf. **sulud** 'push, send back')

**sukun-anay** [I/BF]

*ku-sukun-anay pilaŋ iɬu na ʔaw, pasəki kana ɬənan* I pushed that person while climbing the mountain.

**|sukup|**

fold

**pa-sukup** [Caus]

*pa-sukup-aw na walak ɬa kaɬipaŋ* Tell the child to close an umbrella.

**s<əm>ukup** [AF]

*s<əm>ukup-ku ɬa kaɬipaŋ* I fold an umbrella.

**sukup-aw** [PF]

*sukup-aw na kaɬipaŋ* The umbrella is closed.



	<b>sukup-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>sukup-u na kaḷipaŋ!</i> Fold the umbrella! landslide (cf. <b>təpar</b> ‘landslide’; <b>ula</b> ‘landslide’)
sulay	<b>mu-sulay</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-sulay na daḷan</i> The earth of the road has slipped.
suliawa	bring peace in visiting a dead person’s home (ritual term) (cf. <b>ḷikap</b> ‘wake over a dead person’; <b>təʔəp</b> ‘wake over a dead person’) <b>suliawa-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-suliawa-aw na minaṭay na ʔaw</i> I went and brought peace to the dead person’s home.
	<b>suliawa-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>suliawa-an-ku!</i> Go and see the dead person for me! (In ritual context, the pair is <i>s&lt;əm&gt;uliawa</i> , <i>s&lt;əm&gt;uḷiaba</i> ‘come to calm down the sad hearts in visiting a dead person’s home’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:324, verse 31-03.)
sulud <sub>1</sub>	east (cf. <b>ḷaud</b> ‘east, toward the sea’; <b>tarsiqan</b> ‘morning star’; <b>paramanan</b> ‘morning star’)
sulud  <sub>2</sub>	(It is also means ‘the morning star’ in ritual context.) push <b>ma-sa-sulud</b> push each other (two people only) <b>mu-sulud</b> [ACaus] <i>tu-ʔəʔətanay ʔi, mu-sulud na katəṇaḍawan</i> He jostled and so the chair was pushed away. <b>s&lt;əm&gt;ulud</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;ulud-ku ʔa kakipa</i> I pushed a cart.
	<b>sulud-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>sulud-an na kakipa!</i> Push the cart! <b>sulud-an</b> the right haunch of game given by the hunter to the first man encountered in the village on their way back (cf. <b>dakpan</b> ‘The left foreleg of an animal offered to a lady.’; <b>risiq</b> ‘Right forefoot of an animal offered to feed the spirits.’)
	<b>sulud-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-sulud-anay na paḷiqiŋ</i> I pushed the car.
	<b>s&lt;in&gt;ulud</b> a pushed thing <i>s&lt;in&gt;ulud na kakipa</i> The pushed cart.
suḷən	heir
suḷi	badly-set tooth <i>pakirəb tu-suḷi</i> His teeth are extremely badly set. <b>ma-suḷi</b> has badly set teeth <i>ma-suḷi na wali</i> The teeth are badly set. <i>ma-suḷi-suḷi tu-wali</i> His teeth are very badly set.
suḷiaba	calm down in chasing the miasma of a dead person, (ritual term) (cf. <b>aməṭəg</b> ‘calm, confident, stable’) (In ritual context, the pair is <i>s&lt;əm&gt;uliawa</i> , <i>s&lt;əm&gt;uḷiaba</i> ‘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.]

	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;uʎiaba</b> [AF] <i>muka-ku mənaʔua kana minatay, mukua s&lt;əm&gt;uʎiaba</i> I am going to visit the house of a dead person to chase the miasma of death.
<b>suʎuy</b>	semen <b>mi-a-suʎuy</b> having semen <i>mi-a-suʎuy na ətas</i> A man's penis contains semen.
<b> sunan </b>	place in front of; offering <b>ki-sa-sunan</b> give offerings <i>ki-sa-sunan i isaw ɖa akanan</i> Someone puts food for Isaw. <b>sa-sunan</b> will place offerings <i>sa-sunan-ku ɖa tinalək</i> I am going to place some rice.
	<b>s&lt;əm&gt;unan</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;a-sunan-ku kana sa-sunan-an i karumaʔan</i> I am placing the offerings in the ancestral cult house. <i>auka-ku s&lt;əm&gt;unan-a ɖa tinalək</i> I am going to put some rice as offerings.
	<b>sunan-ay</b> [LF] <i>sunan-ay kanu na puran</i> The areca nut is placed in front of you. <i>miapali-ku, tu-suna-sunan-ay-ku ɖa akanan</i> I have the evil eye, food is placed in front of me.
<b> sunuŋ </b>	put inside, put on (clothes) <b>ma-sa-sunuŋ</b> exchange of sisters <b>ma-sunu-sunuŋ</b> sexual intercourse <b>mu-sunuŋ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-sunuŋ ɖa buaŋ na unan</i> The snake has gone into a hole. <b>pa-sunuŋ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-sunuŋ-an na kirwan!</i> Make him put on the clothes! <b>sa-sunuŋ-an</b> shuttle of a weaving loom <b>s&lt;əm&gt;unuŋ</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;unuŋ-ku ɖa buŋa kana buaŋ</i> I put some sweet potatoes in the hole. <i>s&lt;əm&gt;unuŋ-ku ɖa kirwan</i> I put on some clothes.
	<b>sunuŋ-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>sunuŋ-an!</i> Put on! <b>sunuŋ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-sunuŋ-anay ku-ʔasəl kana kirwan</i> I put my arms into the garment.
<b> suŋa </b>	upstream; do wrong (cf. <b>sursur</b> 'upstream, do wrongly') <b>ma-suŋa</b> [AF] <i>ma-suŋa-ku ɖa ŋai kan nanali</i> I do exactly the opposite of what my mother says. <b>pa-suŋa</b> [Caus] <i>pa-suŋa-u!</i> Tell him to walk upstream! <b>s&lt;əm&gt;uŋa</b> [AF] <i>s&lt;əm&gt;uŋa-ku kana baʎi</i> I walked against the wind. <b>suŋa-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-suŋa-aw na ənay i kaʎi</i> I walked upstream.

suŋaɭ	<p><b>s uŋa-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>s uŋa-u (na ənay i ka i)!</i> Walk upstream!  knee; kneel; bow  <b>suŋaɭ</b> knee  <b>ma-suŋa-suŋaɭ</b> several people bow  <i>ma-suŋa-suŋaɭ na dipuŋ</i> The Japanese bow a lot.  <b>sa-suŋaɭ-an</b> offerings  <b>s&lt;əm&gt;a-suŋaɭ</b> [Prog]</p>
	<p><i>s&lt;əm&gt;a-suŋaɭ-ku kananku s&lt;in&gt;a-suŋaɭ-an</i> I thank the person who has given me offerings.  <i>marətuŋun-ku s&lt;əm&gt;uŋaɭ i karumaʔan</i> I kneel in the Chruch to worship.</p>
	<p><b>suŋaɭ-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-suŋaɭ-aw na fiŋfi</i> I bowed to the teacher (to thank him, or to apologize).</p>
	<p><b>suŋaɭ-i</b> [Imp LF]  <i>suŋaɭ-i!</i> Make offerings!</p>
	<p><b>suŋaɭ-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>suŋaɭ-u!</i> Thank!</p>
suŋan	<p>night (duration)  <b>parkaɖua suŋan-an</b> midnight  <i>parkaɖua suŋan-an maragan-ku mukua misiʔ</i> I get up at midnight to urinate.</p>
suŋtuɭ	<p><b>sa-suŋan</b> one night  <i>pasəkət-ku aləpəʔ kana suŋan-an</i> I sleep well all night.</p>
	<p>meet an obstacle; hurt  <b>ma-su&lt;a&gt;ŋtuɭ</b> several people are quarrelling  <i>ma-su&lt;a&gt;ŋtuɭ tu-ŋai kana ʔaw</i> The people are quarrelling.</p>
	<p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;uŋtuɭ</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əm&gt;uŋtuɭ-ku ɖa ɖaɭan</i> I come to a dead end.</p>
	<p><b>s&lt;in&gt;uŋtuɭ-an</b> something which has hurt  <i>tu-s&lt;in&gt;uŋtuɭ-an kanku na ŋai, aɖi-ku muaʔi abaɭu</i> His words have hurt me, I do not want to forget them.</p>
	<p><b>suŋtuɭ-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>suŋtuɭ-anay ku-taŋuru kana kawɪ</i> I hurt my face on the tree on purpose.</p>
supay	<p><b>suŋtuɭ-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-suŋtuɭ-aw təmuɓaŋ</i> I answered violently.</p>
	<p>sharpen in water (cf. <b>kədaŋ</b> ‘sharpen a serrated implement’)  <b>kar-supay</b> sharpen something together  <i>kar-supay-ta</i> We sharpen together.</p>
	<p><b>sa-supay-an</b> whetstone</p>
	<p><b>sa-supay</b> will sharpen  <i>sa-supay kana kamuʔ</i> I am going to sharpen the knife.</p>
	<p><b>s&lt;əm&gt;upay</b> [AF]  <i>s&lt;əm&gt;upay-ku ɖa taɖaw</i> I sharpened a knife in water.</p>

- 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.
- surənunŋ**  
 wide-mouthed lobster pot, long and narrow  
*surənunŋ, abakan ɖa kuraw, ɖa garanŋ* Fish and crabs are put in  
*surenung.*
- |sursur|**  
 upstream (cf. **suŋa** 'upstream, do wrongly')  
**pa-sursur** [Caus]  
*pa-sursur-ku kəmakawanŋ 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. **ɖaul** '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 ɖaʔan* I was going to fetch Daqan.
- suruʔ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-suruʔ-aw na maʔiɖanŋ* I went to fetch the old people.
- ua suruʔ-u** [Imp]  
*ua suruʔ-u i ɖaʔan!* Go and fetch Daqan!

|surut|

spray

**s<əm>urut** [AF]

*s<əm>urut-ku qa saməkan* I sprayed mosquitoes lotion.

**surut-anay** [I/BF]

*surut-anay na pakauliŋul kana minatay na taw* The perfume has been sprayed on the dead person.

**surut-aw** [PF]

*ku-surut-aw ku-qaqək kana pakauliŋul* I sprayed some perfume on myself.

**surut-u** [PF]

*surut-u na miatim[a na suan!* Spray the dog which has fleas!

|suta?

prepare a paddy field for planting

**mi-suta?** get to prepare a paddy field for planting

*mi-a-suta?-ku kana ʔəsan* I am preparing the damp paddy field for planting.

*pakaŋuwayan-ta səma[əm kana [umay, mi-suta?-ta kana ʔəsan kikarun*  
Before we plant rice, we prepare the work in the paddy field.

**pa-suta?** [Caus]

*pa-suta?-anay kana kikay na ʔəsan* The paddy field is prepared by the machine.

**suta?-aw** [PF]

*ta-suta?-aw na ʔəsan* The paddy field is prepared by us.

fɪŋfi

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 barasa?* 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[al]iaban, m-ubərək-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[al]iaban 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[a]liaban ʔi, 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[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.
- tayta** free pronoun, first person plural, inclusive, emphatic  
*tayta ʔi, 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** look upward or into the distance (cf. **tuguŋ** ‘see from afar; gaze into the distance’)
- |tabaŋ|**
- 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 **malitabaŋ** ‘the highest’ say the Puyuma. (In ritual context, the dyad is *t<əm>uŋuŋ*, *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 sasuday* The boats float.  
*t<əm>abaw-ku kana inəʔ* I float on the sea.
- tabələŋan** name of a household. Some Puyuma say, this household diverted a river.  
< **bələŋ** ‘dammed’
- tabi** mortar (made out of *dulidul* wood, *Erythrina variegata*)
- tabilaʔlaʔ** a type of frog (small)  
*ta-puʔuŋay tu-siaw kana tabilaʔla, arələt* When ginger is added to frog soup, it is delicious.

<b> tabiŋ <sub>1</sub></b>	tie with a rope <b>tabiŋ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-tabiŋ-anay kađi kana baybayan na kirwan</i> I tied the clothes here on the terrace. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;abiŋ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;abiŋ-ku kana kirwan</i> I tied the clothes with a rope.
<b>tabiŋ<sub>2</sub></b>	protect; flat stone protecting the areca nuts, according to shamans <b>t&lt;in&gt;abiŋ-an</b> a protecting thing <i>a t&lt;in&gt;abiŋ-an na barasa?</i> These stones are a protector (of the ritual objects put inside the three-stone altar). <b>t&lt;əm&gt;abiŋ</b> <i>iđi na na t&lt;in&gt;abiŋ-an t&lt;əm&gt;abiŋ kana kinikarunan</i> These protecting (stones) protect the work. (In ritual texts, the dyad is <b>tabiŋ/bakuŋ</b> , 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’.)
<b>tabu</b>	mess kit; ready meal <b>pa-tabu-an</b> basket for carrying meals
<b>tabukul</b>	fishing net; web (cf. for some men <b>kariđ</b> and <b>tabukul</b> are used in the sea; <b>tiŋu?</b> is used in the mountains. The <i>tabukul</i> is a casting net, the <i>kariD</i> is a seine. For other informants, <i>tabukul</i> is a net thrown either for hunting or for fishing, or it is only used in the mountains.) <b>mu-tabukul</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-tabukul na kuraw</i> The fish had been caught with a fishing line. <b>tabukul-aw</b> [PF] <i>ta-tabukul-aw na kuraw kana tabukul</i> We fished with a fishing net. <i>tu-tabukul-aw na ŋaŋaław kana buławat</i> The fly is caught in the web. <b>tabukul-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-tabukul-anay na tabukul kana kuraw</i> A fishing line is used to fish.
<b>tabułas</b>	ferment <b>mu-tabułas</b> [ACaus] <i>təmua?əraw-ta, təmaŋul kanta bałi qa uliŋul, mu-tabułas na dinal?u</i> When we make rice beer, and it smells good, the rice beer is ready (fermented).
<b>tabułul<sub>1</sub></b>	bladder; goatskin flask (must be made of an animal’s skin) (cf. <b>səbu</b> ‘bladder’) <i>dinawayan kana kaliť, abakan kana ənay (kana ?əraw), tabułul, kəma-ta</i> It is made of an animal’s skin and we put water (or wine) in it, we call it <i>tabuLul</i> .
<b>tabułul<sub>2</sub></b>	boast <i>saigu tabułul i isaw</i> Isaw knows how to boast. <b>ma-tabułul</b> be boastful <i>ma-tabułul i pinaday</i> Pinaday is boastful. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;abułul</b> [AF]

	<i>sagar t&lt;əm&gt;abu[u-bu]ul, tu-puŋa[aday]da 'tabu]ul'</i> He likes boasting, so he has been nicknamed the 'boastful'.
<b> taɖar </b>	put on; pile up
	<b>mar-taɖa-taɖar na ɖənan</b> terraced fields
	<b>mar-taɖa-taɖar na ruma?</b> a multi-storeyed house
	<b>par-ta-taɖar</b> often pile up
	<i>tu-par-ta-taɖar-aw na basikaw</i> The bamboos are often piled up.
	<b>pa-taɖar</b> [Caus]
	<i>pa-taɖar-aw na pakakarunan kana dadəruan</i> The servant has been asked to pile up the saucepans.
	<b>taɖar-an</b> [Imp I/BF]
	<i>taɖar-an kana ta-taɖar-an!</i> Put it on the shelf!
	<b>taɖar-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>na dadəruan, ku-taɖar-anay kana [ikə]dan</i> The saucepans, I have piled them up on the clay hearth.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;aɖar</b> [AF]
	<i>t&lt;əm&gt;aɖar-ku da dadəruan kana [ikə]dan</i> I put some pots on the clay hearth.
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;a-taɖar</b> something piled up
	<i>t&lt;in&gt;a-taɖar na dadəruan</i> The saucepans are piled up.
<b>taɖaw</b>	a large knife, single-edged knife with a wooden handle
<b>tagəraŋ</b>	chest (anat.)
	<i>ɖəkan tu-tagəraŋ</i> His chest is broad.
<b>tagurawan</b>	waterfall (< Tamalakaw dialect) (cf. <b>salʔaʔan</b> 'waterfall')
<b>taigin</b>	civil servant
	<b>tai&lt;gi&gt;gin-an</b> civil servants (Used in the Gospels.)
<b>taina</b>	mother; aunt
	term of reference <b>ina</b> , mother, aunts
	<b>taina</b> your mother
	<i>bərayan kan taina</i> Give to your mother.
	<i>muka isua i taina?</i> Where went your mother?
	<b>nanali</b> my mother
	<b>tinataw kan</b> his ~ her mother of
	<b>mar-taina</b> mother ~ daughter or mother ~ son relationship
	<b>mar-tainaina</b> relationship between mother and daughters or sons (plural)
	<b>tainainayan</b> married women (generic term)
	<b>a tainainayan la</b> women already married and mother
	<i>bərayan kana tainainayan</i> Give to the elder women.
	<b>** a taina</b>
<b>takaɖ</b>	large basket for grain
	<i>mutipas na takaɖ</i> The weaving of the basket is coming undone at the edges.
<b>takar</b>	the slatted base of a bed, of a floor, of a cart; the circular platform of the boys' dormitory
	<b>may-takar</b> has already gotten a platform



<b>takəḍakəḍar<sub>1</sub></b>	bumpy <b>t&lt;əm&gt;akəḍakəḍar</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;akəḍakəḍar na daʎan</i> The road is bumpy.
<b>takəḍakəḍar<sub>2</sub></b>	terraced paddy field (cf. <b>rətarətaḍan</b> ‘terraced paddy field’)
<b>takəʎuŋ</b>	skin of Cervus muntjac, deer. A hairy jacket with long sleeves.
<b>takəsi</b>	study (< Minnan <i>take-si</i> ) <b>takəsi</b> [Imp] <i>takəsi i sabak!</i> Study inside! <b>takəsi-an</b> school <b>t&lt;əm&gt;a-ka-kəsi</b> studying <i>t&lt;əm&gt;a-ka-kəsi-ku</i> I am studying. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;a-ka-kəsi</b> pupil <i>a t&lt;əm&gt;a-ka-kəsi nanku walak</i> My child is a pupil. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;akəsi</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;akəsi-ku tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> I study the words of the Puyuma. <b>pa-takəsi</b> [Caus] <i>pa-takəsi ɖa t&lt;əm&gt;a-takəsi, ɖiama a fiŋfi taytaw i takəsi-an</i> He teaches pupils, so he is a school teacher at school.
<b>takil</b>	glass <i>ʈəməkəʎ-ku sayə <b>takil</b> ɖa ʔəraw, payas maʎiay</i> I drink a glass of wine, and I am immediately drunk. <b>sa-takil-an</b> the content of a glass <i>ʈəməkəʎ-ku ɖa sa-takil-an ɖa dinalʔu payas kurbaʔkuʎ</i> I drunk a glass of millet beer, and I fall down immediately.
<b>takilis</b> <b> takiriɖ </b>	Tian hsiang, next to Hualian (This place is mentioned by the shamans.) drag behind one (In ritual context, we hear <b>kiriɖ</b> .) (cf. <b>kuru</b> ‘drag behind, pull a rope hard’) <b>ki-takiriɖ</b> get dragged <i>na walak aɖi muaʔi kurnanʎ kan nanali, ki-takiriɖ na walak kəmakawanʎ</i> The child does not want to follow his mother, the child is dragged behind to walk. <b>pa-takiriɖ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-takiriɖ-an kana kakipa na maʎiay!</i> Drag the drunk with the cart! <b>takiriɖ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ta-takiriɖ-anay na maʎiay</i> We drag the drunken man. <b>takiriɖ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-takiriɖ-aw kəməɖəŋ na suan</i> The dog is pulled on the lead by me. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;akiriɖ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;akiriɖ-ku kana rutu</i> I drag the bag. (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>ma-kiri-kiriɖ, ma-kəḍə-kəḍəŋ</i> ‘(They) drag.’) attack fiercely (without necessarily killing) <b>takis-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-takis-anay-ku na taɖaw kana guŋ</i> Help me to cut the ox’s head off with the knife. <b>takis-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-takis-aw na ʔala</i> The enemy is attacked by me.
<b> takis </b>	

	<b>takis-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-takis-ay nantu niʔən kana guŋ, aw minatay</i> I have cut the ox's neck, and he is dead.
	<b>takis-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>takis-u!</i> Attack!
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;akis</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;akis-ku kananku ʔala</i> I attacked my enemy.
<b>takiw<sub>1</sub></b>	ox-pecker bird [Puyuma explain: <i>ʔuqəqəm na ʔayam, makitəŋ</i> 'It is a small black bird.']
<b>takiw<sub>2</sub></b>	name of the grain thief mentioned in one legend
<b> taktak </b>	carve a hard thing <b>pa-taktak</b> [Caus] <i>pa-taktak-aw kana taqaw na kawi kanqini na ʔaw</i> The wood is carved with the knife by this man.
	<b>taktak-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-taktak-anay na kawi səmaŋaʔ kana taqaw</i> I carved the wood to sculpt the knife.
	<b>taktak-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-taktak-ay qa taqaw na kawi</i> I used a knife to cut down the tree.
	<b>taktak-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>taktak-u iqini na ʔaw kana taqaw!</i> Attack this person with the knife!
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;aktak</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;aktak-ku qa kawi səmaŋaʔ sasuduy kana taqaw</i> I carved the wood to make the knife handle. <i>miʔəpa t&lt;əm&gt;aktak dəmaway qa ŋaŋiapan</i> This person is a sheath sculptor.
<b>takulis</b>	ibex
<b>taku aw</b>	larynx (anat.)
<b>takumul</b>	cotton wool, <i>Gossypium sp</i>
<b>takunukun<sub>1</sub></b>	a curved long knife
<b>takunukun<sub>2</sub></b>	Japan ~ Japanese, this term, according to the Puyuma, was used before they colonised the island. (cf. <i>Dipung</i> 'Japan ~ Japanese during the colonisation.') (Cf. KaTipul dialect <i>takunukun</i> 'Cut some material with a curved knife.' Puyuma's long knives for beheading are straight.)
<b>takunukun<sub>3</sub></b>	a kind of vegetable
<b> takunu </b>	cut hair with clippers (closed-cropped head) <b>ki-takunu </b> get haircut <i>ki-takunu -ku kana t&lt;əm&gt;akunu </i> I got a haircut from the hairdresser.
	<b>pa-ta&lt;ka&gt;kunu </b> shall be taken for a haircut <i>pa-ta&lt;ka&gt;kunu -ku qa walak</i> I shall take a child to the hairdresser's.
	<b>ta&lt;ka&gt;kunu </b> will cut hair <i>andaman, ta-ka-kunu -ku tu-ʔarbu kana walak</i> Tomorrow, I will cut the child's hair.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;akunu </b> hairdresser <i>ki-takunu -ku kana t&lt;əm&gt;akunu </i> I got a haircut from the hairdresser.

<b>takukuk</b>  takur	<p>a vegetable (unidentified)  offering put in front  <b>takur-an</b> [Imp I/BF]  <i>takur-an!</i> Put the offerings in front of!  <b>takur-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>tu-takur-anay-yu</i> He put some offerings in front of you.  <b>t&lt;əm&gt;akur</b> [AF]  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;akur-ku</i> I put my offerings in front of.  <b>t&lt;in&gt;akur-an</b> offerings put in front</p>
<b>takura</b>  talabis	<p>small frog  carry a child in front of the body  <b>talabis-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-talabis-aw a walak</i> A child is carried by me.  <b>t&lt;əm&gt;alabis</b> [AF]  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;alabis-ku qa walak</i> I carried a child.</p>
talam	<p>try; participate; taste in swallowing (cf. <b>tamtam</b> ‘taste at the lips’; <b>timus</b> ‘taste with a finger’)  <b>mi-t&lt;in&gt;alam</b> have tasted  <i>mi-t&lt;in&gt;alam-ku [əməkə] qa ʔəraw</i> I have tasted some wine.  <b>pa-talam</b> [Caus]  <i>pa-talam na tukap</i> Tell him to try on the shoes.  <i>tu-pa-talam-ay-yu qa ʔəraw</i> He got you to taste some wine.  <b>talam-an</b> [Imp I/BF]  <i>talam-an na kirwan!</i> Try on the clothes!  <b>talam-ay</b> [LF]  <i>ku-talam-ay na ʔəraw [əməkə]</i> It is the wine that I tasted.  <b>talam-i</b> [Imp LF]  <i>talam-i na siaw, arələt!</i> Taste the soup, it’s delicious!  <b>ta-talam</b> will participate  <i>ta-talam-yu kurnaj manayaw?</i> Will you take part in <i>manayaw</i>?  <b>t&lt;əm&gt;alam</b> [AF]  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;alam-yu la?</i> Do (did) you take part?  <b>t&lt;in&gt;alam-an</b> something tried on  <i>t&lt;in&gt;alam-an la na səmunuj na kirwan</i> The clothes have been tried on.</p>
<b>talapiŋ</b>	<p>baby-carrier; a sling for broken arms  a <b>talapiŋ</b> a baby-carrier  <b>mi-talapiŋ</b> have a baby-carrier  <i>mi-talapiŋ na babayan</i> The woman has a baby-carrier.  <b>talapiŋ-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>nu-talapiŋ-anay-ku papaqək</i> Help me to put the baby-carrier on my back.  <b>talapiŋ-aw</b> [PF]  <i>tu-talapiŋ-aw na walak pənaqək</i> The child is carried in the baby-carrier on the back.  <b>talapiŋ-u</b> [Imp PF]</p>

	<i>talapiŋ-u pənaɖək na walak!</i> Carry the baby in the baby-carrier on your back!
<b>talasabaŋ</b>	clothes thrown over one's shoulders; clothes of the dead. The cape worn by the Elders of the boys' dormitory at <i>mangayaw</i> festival. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;alabasabaŋ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;alabasabaŋ-ku ɖa kirwan</i> I wear clothes thrown over my shoulders.
<b>talasəɖ</b>	rely upon someone; trust (cf. <b>taliman</b> 'trust someone, rely on') <i>talasəɖ-ku kan nanali</i> I rely on my mother. <b>ka-talasəɖ</b> [Imp] <i>ka-talasəɖ kan tinataw!</i> Trust your mother! <b>talasəɖ-aw</b> [PF] <i>talasəɖ-aw i dulien tu-ŋai</i> We believed in Dulian's words. <b>talasəɖ-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>talasəɖ-u i tinataw!</i> Rely on your mother!
<b> talasuʔ </b>	swim (probably the crawl) (cf. <b>laguy</b> 'swim') <b>pa-talasuʔ</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-talasuʔ-aw na walak</i> I make the child swim. <i>nu-pa-talasuʔ-anay-ku</i> You teach me to swim. <b>talasu-lasuʔ-an</b> swimming pool <b>t&lt;əm&gt;alasuʔ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;alasuʔ-ku</i> I swim.
<b>taləb</b> <b> taləbuʔ </b>	wooden box; makeshift boat (cf. <b>sasudaŋ</b> 'big boat'; <b>tamina</b> 'small boat') throw into the water <b>t&lt;al&gt;aləbuʔ</b> noise of an object thrown into the water, 'splash' <b>taləbuʔ-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>taləbuʔ-an kana ənay!</i> Throw it into the water! <b>taləbuʔ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-taləbuʔ-anay na ukak kana siaw</i> I have thrown away the fishbones from the soup. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;aləbuʔ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;aləbuʔ-ku ɖa ukak kana siaw</i> I threw away the bones from the soup.
<b>talima</b>	trust someone; trusty (cf. <b>talasəɖ</b> 'rely upon someone, trust') <i>talima-ku kanu</i> I trust you. <b>ka-talima</b> will trust <i>ka-talima-[y]aw ɖa ɖinəkalanən na təmararamaw</i> The shamans will be trusted by the villagers. <i>ka-talima-[y]an-ku</i> I am a trustworthy person. <i>ka-ta-talima-ku kantaw</i> I will trust him. <i>ka&lt;in&gt;a-talima-[y]an ~ ka-ta-lima-[y]an nanku kiakarunan</i> My work is important. ~ My work is a trusty one. <b>talima-[y]ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-talima-[y]ay i təmamataw shətiang</i> I trusted Shetiang's father.
<b>talipapaʔan</b>	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 ɖa kuaŋ na ɖinəkalan*  
*talipapaʔan* This field is the place where the villagers were killed with guns, like on a battlefield.
- |taluɖ|<sub>1</sub>** translate; interpret; substitute  
**k<in>i-taluɖ-an** translation  
**ki-pa-taluɖ** get somebody to translate  
*ki-pa-taluɖ-an ɖia, təmarapuyuma nanku nirəŋayan* Yet, translate into Puyuma my speech.  
**pa-ki-taluɖ** get a translation  
*ku-pa-ki-taluɖ-aw təmarapuyuma tu-nirəŋayan kana ragan*  
 I translated the priest's words into Puyuma.  
**taluɖ-aw** [PF]  
*tu-taluɖ-aw na ŋai* His words are translated.
- t<əm>aluɖ** [AF]  
*t<əm>aluɖ-ku təmarapuyuma* I use Puyuma to translate.  
**|taluɖ|<sub>2</sub>** make a chain; jump from or to (like a monkey)  
**ma-ta-taluɖ** pass something from one another  
*ma-ta-taluɖ-mi ɖa baʔaŋ* We passed the baton from hand to hand.  
**taluɖ-aw** [PF]  
*tu-taluɖ-aw na baʔaŋ* The relay is handed over during the relay race.  
**t<əm>alu-taluɖ ~ t<əm>a-taluɖ** [Prog]  
*t<əm>alu-taluɖ ~ t<əm>a-taluɖ na lutuŋ kana saʔaɖ* The monkey is jumping from one branch to the other.
- |taluɖ|<sub>3</sub>** knot a rope around my ankles for climbing up the palm tree  
**mi-taluɖ** have the rope to climb up the tree  
*mi-taluɖ maɭak kana puran* Use the rope to climb and get the betel nuts.  
**pi-taluɖ** put the rope  
*pi-taluɖ 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, ɖiama mikuaɭəŋ* I ate a lot of odd things, so I fell sick.  
**pa-talustus** [Caus]  
*pa-talustus matuɭas na walak* The child who does not listen, does silly things.  
*pa-talustus na walak kamawan kana kuɭabaw* The child is as impatient as a rat.

<b>talusubun</b>	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.)
	<b>mi-talusubun</b> have a <i>talusubun</i>
<b> ta a?</b>	<i>mi-talusubun nu- ima</i> Your hands are protected with the <i>talusubun</i> . block (obstruct); hinder as standing on one's way
	<b>m-u-ta a?</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-ta a?-ku qa barasa? i da an</i> I moved a stone to block the road.
	<b>pa-ta a?</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ta a?-ay qa batulayaw na da an</i> The road has been blocked by an iron bar.
	<b>pa-ta-ta a?</b> shield (cf. <b>pa inəd</b> 'shield')
	<b>ta a?-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ta a?-aw na da an qa barasa?</i> I blocked the road with a stone.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;a a?</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;a a? na barasa? kanku pakakala an</i> A stone is blocking my way.
<b>ta a abuan</b>	place name next to the village
<b>ta amawan</b>	cock
<b>ta auləp</b>	rest from work
< <b>ta a</b> 'stop'; <b>u əp</b> 'tired'	<b>pa-ta auləp</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ta auləp-aw na gun</i> I let the ox rest. <i>pa-ta auləp-u!</i> Have a rest!
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;a auləp</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;a auləp-ku təmakaw</i> I am resting, I no longer steal.
<b>ta iada an</b>	log or bamboos weighing down the grass roof to prevent it from blowing away
<b>ta iibatukan</b>	age sub-set of 14-15 year-old boys
<b> ta iipus </b>	see something which disappears; catch a glimpse of
	<b>pa-ta iipus</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ta iipu- ipus-ku kanḍunu na pa iidiṇ</i> That is the car I have seen and which has disappeared (round a bend).
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;a iipus</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;a iipus-ku qa pa iidiṇ</i> I have seen a car here and there.
<b> ta iisiṇ </b>	derail (< Japanese <i>dassen</i> , cf. <b>ti as</b> 'derail')
	<b>mu-ta iisiṇ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ta iisiṇ na kapuṇpuṇay</i> The train is derailed. <i>mu-ta iisiṇ la qa kina aḍawan</i> afternoon
	<b>ta iisiṇ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-ta iisiṇ-aw na pa iidiṇ</i> The carriage has derailed.
<b>tama</b>	saliva
	<i>t&lt;əm&gt;ama-ku qa tama kan təmamataw</i> I spat saliva on his father.
	<b>tama- y an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>tama- y an nu-i ə?</i> Spit out your phlegm!

	<i>kəma-ta, tama-[y]an qa inʔə[ʔə]an qa puran</i> We say, ‘spat-out juice of chewed betel’.
	<b>tama-[y]anay</b> [I/BF] <i>kuiku, uniɛn qa i[əʔ, nu-tama-[y]anay-ku qa i[əʔ kana suan</i> Me, I don’t have any saliva, spit at the dog for me.
	<b>tama-[y]ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-tama-[y]ay qa i[əʔ na maulaŋ</i> I spat at the vagrant.
	<b>ta-tama-[y]an</b> a sputum
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;ama</b> [AF] <i>sagar t&lt;əm&gt;ama i təmamataw</i> Fathers like spitting.
<b>tamaku</b>	tobacco; cigarette <b>arə-tamaku-maku</b> smell of tobacco <i>arə-tamaku-maku na baŋsaran</i> The young man smells of tobacco.
	<b>pa-tamaku</b> [Caus] <i>an nu-pa-tamaku-ay-ku aru kianaŋay-ku la</i> If you make me smoke, I will soon die.
	<b>tamaku-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-tamaku-aw na tamaku</i> I smoked tobacco.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;aku</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;amaku-ku</i> I am smoking.
<b>tamalakaw</b>	one of the eight Puyuma villages; Chinese Taian 泰安 for the administration (Some Puyuma say Talamakaw.)
<b>tamaŋan</b>	stew pot [Puyuma explain: <i>abakan kana siaw</i> ‘We pour soup in it.’]
<b>tamina</b>	small boat; craft (cf. <b>sasudaŋ</b> ‘big boat’; <b>taləb</b> ‘makeshift boat’)
<b>tamiasay</b>	unidentified fish (it is a long, white slippery fish)
<b> tamtam </b>	taste with the lips (cf. <b>talam</b> ‘taste in swallowing’)
	<b>tamtam-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-tamtam-anay-ku kana irupan</i> Taste the dishes for me.
	<b>tamtam-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-tamtam-ay na irupan</i> I tasted the foods.
	<b>tamtam-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>tamtam-u!</i> Taste!
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;amtam</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;amtam-ku təmalam kana irupan</i> I tasted the food to try it.
<b>tamuimuisan</b>	butterfly caterpillar
<b>tamukus</b>	unidentified grasshopper (Bigger than <i>kasima[ay]</i> .) (Brown grasshopper with a small head and a large body. It sings ‘ <i>ritritriiiiiit</i> ’.)
<b>tamuraraŋ</b>	Taiwanese snail, edible (< Tamalakaw dialect <i>tamuRaRang</i> )
<b>tan</b>	male bachelor; age-set 18-21 year-old boys (Young men during a 3-year period wear the <i>betan</i> , short skirt, their term of address is <i>tan</i> . At the end of the three years, they enter the men’s house and can get married.) <i>aŋi ŋia mikatagwin na baŋsaran, an mʔawʔaw-ta tan, kəma-ta</i> The young unmarried man, when he was referred to, was known as <i>tan</i> .

**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 [aʔuʔ]* 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-paʔiɬiŋ* Some bird shat on my car.

*nu-pu-tani-anay-ku ɬa [aʔuʔ]* 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

*tangkankaDan* 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 maʔiay* 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 maʔiay* 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.



<b> tapəsiʔ </b>	sprinkle with water; splash upwards <b>ki-tapəsiʔ</b> get splashed <i>ki-tapəsiʔ-ku ɖa ʔəraw kana maɭiay</i> I got splashed with wine by the drunken man. <b>pa-tapəsiʔ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-tapəsiʔ-u ɖa ənay taytaw kana təməbul!</i> Tell him to sprinkle the dust! <b>tapəsiʔ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tapəsiʔ-anay-ku ɖa ənay kana ʔapuɭ</i> I have watered the flowers. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;apəsiʔ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;apəsiʔ-ku ɖa ənay kana ʔapuɭ</i> I sprinkled the flowers with water. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;apəsi-pəsiʔ</b> [Prog] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;apəsi-pəsiʔ-ku dəmirus</i> I am splashing myself with water to wash.
<b> tapəsuʔ </b>	pierce a round container usually with a sharp point <b>ki-tapəsuʔ</b> get pierced <i>ki-tapəsuʔ kana basikaw tu-maɭa kan baliw</i> Baliw blinds herself with a bamboo. <b>mu-tapəsuʔ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-tapəsuʔ na biɕunun, na buɕu</i> The eggs, the testicles break. <b>tapəsuʔ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-tapəsuʔ-anay kana kamuɭ tu-maɭa</i> You put his eye out with the knife. <b>tapəsuʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-tapəsuʔ-aw tu-maɭa</i> I put his eye out. <i>ku-tapəsuʔ-aw na maɭi kana pasək</i> I bursted the balloon with the nail. ~ The balloon has been bursed by me with the nail. <b>tapəsu-uʔ</b> [Imp PF] <i>tapəsuʔ-u!</i> Break (the egg)! <b>ta-tapəsuʔ</b> will break <i>ta-tapəsuʔ-ku tu-buɕu</i> I am going to burst his testicles. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;apəsuʔ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;apəsuʔ-ku ɖa maɭi kana pasək</i> I bursted the balloon with the nail.
<b> tapias </b>	throw liquid forcefully <b>tapias-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tapias-anay na ʔəraw kantu ɭaɲar</i> The wine is thrown in his face. <b>tapias-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-tapias-ay ɖa ʔəraw tu-ɭaɲar</i> It is in his face that I threw wine. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;apias</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;apias-ku ɖa ʔəraw kanantu ɭaɲar</i> I threw wine in his face.
<b> tapuɭ </b>	throw upward; receive from above; pass on (cf. <b>tuɭuɭ</b> ‘pass on’) <b>ki-tapuɭ</b> get from above <i>ki-tapuɭ-ku kanantu ɲai kana puyuma</i> I catch Puyuma words (on the wing).

- garəm, ku-ki-tapuł-aw na ɲai kana puyuma* Now, it is the Puyuma words that I want to grasp.
- nu-ki-tapuł-anay-ku kana ɲai kana puyuma* Help me to grasp Puyuma words.
- (In ritual, *ki-tapuł-a ɖia kan miakələp* ‘I make an offering to the spirit of the hunt.’ In the Catholic church *ki-tapuł-a ɖia kan dəmaway* ‘I make an offering to God.’ Implying that I am making a request to, *ki-bəray-a*.)
- tapuł-aw** [PF]  
*tapuł-aw na małi* The ball is thrown into the air.
- t<əm>apuł** [AF]  
*t<əm>apuł-ku ɖa małi* I threw a ball up.  
 small snails in the flowers, *Helicella*  
*na tapunanan, məkan na guɲ kana ʈaɭun, kuaɭəɲ, midawak* If the oxen eat them, they fall ill, they are poisonous.
- |tapuɲ|**  
 close a lid  
**kur-tapuɲ** two things put together  
*kur-tapuɲ kana kamuɖ* Put the knife into the sheath.  
**ma-ta-tapuɲ** sexual intercourse  
**mi-tapuɲ** have a lid  
*mi-tapuɲ na əmpitsə* The pen has a top.  
**mu-tapuɲ** [ACaus]  
*mu-tapuɲ la na əmpitsə* The top has been put on the pen.  
**tapuɲ-anay** [I/BF]  
*tu-tapuɲ-anay kana suay* She has got the horns stuck in her body.  
**tapuɲ-u** [Imp PF]  
*tapuɲ-u na ɖaɭil!* Cork the bottle!  
**t<əm>apuɲ** [AF]  
*t<əm>apuɲ-ku ɖa əmpitsə* I put the top on a pen.
- |tapuruk|**  
 big belly (cf. **puɖuk** ‘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 maʔuɭid ɖa muɖaʔi, aɖi mikaɖakaɖ, kur-taʔtaʔ kantu kinakawayan tu-ɖaʔi* 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 kuɭabaw* The rats are scattered (after a communal hunt, the game, usually rats, is shared).  
**taʔtaʔ-ay** [LF]  
*ku-taʔtaʔ-ay ɖa kawɪ na katəɲaɖawan* I put some wood on the seats.

	<b>taʔtaʔ-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>taʔtaʔ-u na ku[abaw!</i> Scater the rats!
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;aʔtaʔ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;aʔtaʔ-ku qa tiʔil</i> I scatter books all over the place (a habit). crown of a hat
<b>taʔuɖuŋ</b>	<b>t&lt;in&gt;u-taʔuɖuŋ</b> a synecdoche for ‘chief’
<b>taʔupər</b>	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’.
<b> taʔur </b>	steamer pan (culinary) <b>pa-taʔur</b> [Caus] <i>pa-taʔur-aw na bu[abu]ayan</i> The girl was asked to cook the sticky rice dumplings. <b>taʔur-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>taʔur-an!</i> Steam! <b>taʔur-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-taʔur-anay-ku qa ʔabay</i> Help me to steam the sticky rice dumplings. <b>taʔur-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-taʔur-aw na ʔabay</i> The sticky rice dumplings have been steamed by me. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;aʔur</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;aʔur-ku qa ʔabay</i> I steamed some sticky rice dumplings. <b>t&lt;in&gt;aʔur-an</b> something steamed <i>t&lt;in&gt;aʔur-an na ʔabay</i> Steamed sticky rice dumplings. ~ The sticky rice dumplings are steamed.
<b> taʔuris </b>	scratch <b>mu-taʔuris</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-taʔuris nanku ʃima</i> My hand was scratched. <b>taʔuris-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-taʔuris-ay kananku səki tu-təɖək kana walak</i> I scratched the child’s buttocks with my nails.
<b>tar-</b>	imperative of ‘pay attention’ <i>tar-maʃa səməʔər!</i> ~ <i>tar-səʔər-an nu-maʃa!</i> Watch carefully! <i>tar-naʔu!</i> Look carefully! <i>tar-ki-ləŋaw ~ pu-ʃaŋi[a]</i> Listen up!
<b> tara <sub>1</sub></b>	use; do <b>ma-tara</b> do something <i>ma-tara tamaku, apuy, puran, tiʔil</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. <b>ma-tara</b> 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.

	<b>ta-tara</b> will do <i>ta-tara-puyuma-ku marəŋay</i> I am going to speak Puyuma.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;ara</b> [AF] speak <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ara-puyuma-ku kimaqadayar kan duliən</i> I use Puyuma to talk to Dulkan. <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ara-balaka</i> To speak a foreign language.
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;ara</b> done <i>t&lt;in&gt;ara-puyuma marəŋay na walak</i> The child was speaking Puyuma.
<b> tara <sub>2</sub></b>	hold out one's hand <b>tara-[y]anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-tara-[y]anay-ku kana walak</i> Help me to hold my arms out to the child.
	<b>tara-[y]aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-tara-[y]aw na walak</i> I held my arms out to the child. <i>tara-[y]aw-ta</i> We invite.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;ara</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ara-ku kibəray qa paysu</i> I held out my hand to borrow money.
<b>taramunamunagan</b>	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;ara-ra-maw</b> shamans. The shamans hold out their hands towards the spirit world. broomweeds, <i>Sida acuta</i> Burmf. [Puyuma explain: <i>mi?apuʔ, səmaŋa? qa sasəlap</i> 'It has flowers, it is used to make brooms.']
<b>taramunag</b>	watermelon, <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> Schrad <i>ma-ŋadaw na ʔaw, saigu məkan kana taramunag</i> Buck-toothed people like eating watermelon.
<b>taranapaw</b>	careful; take care <b>taranapaw</b> <i>nu-kirwan!</i> Take care of your clothes! <b>taranapaw-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-taranapaw-anay-ku kəmakawaŋ</i> Help me to take care when walking.
	<b>taranapaw-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-taranapaw-aw məkan na kuraw</i> I take care when eating fish.
	<b>taranapaw-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>taranapaw-u!</i> Take care!
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;aranapaw</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;aranapaw-ku kəmakawaŋ</i> I am careful on the road.
<b> taraʔ </b>	difficult; hinder <b>t&lt;əm&gt;araʔ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;araʔ-ku kibəray qa paysu</i> It is difficult for me to get money, (it is the first time I have succeeded). <i>t&lt;əm&gt;araʔ qua-ku kaqini</i> It is difficult for me to come here. <i>t&lt;əm&gt;araʔ ʔəməkə]-ku, mapaias-ku</i> I am not used to drinking alcohol, I get diarrhoea (straight away).
<b>tarawalan</b>	right-hand side
<b>tarawiri</b>	left-hand side

<b>taray</b>	a large wooden dish
<b>ta-taray-an</b>	water tank for rain
<b>tarbu</b>	wild sugarcane, <i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> (L.) (Used by the shamans in rites performed by the river.)
<b>tariama</b>	jealous; scorn <i>tariama-yu!</i> Bully him! <b>tariama-[y]anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tariama-[y]anay na taiwan kana dalu</i> Mainland China scorns Taiwan. <b>tariama-[y]aw</b> [PF] <i>daw nu-tariama-[y]aw marəŋay?</i> Why did you bully him? <b>t&lt;əm&gt;ariama</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ariama na yawan qa dinəkalan</i> The chief scorns some villagers.
<b>taroko</b>	Atayal people
<b>tarsiqan</b>	morning star (obsolete term for Puyuma) (cf. <b>paramanan</b> ‘morning star’; <b>ribulu?</b> ‘Ursa Minor’; <b>pitubulu?</b> ~ <b>pitumanan</b> ‘Ursa Major, Pleiades’) [Puyuma explain: <i>kəmakuk na turukuk, maragan-ta</i> ‘When the cocks crow, we get up.’]
<b>tarisirisiqan</b>	millipede (cf. <b>liyasaman</b> ‘millipede’)
<b>tartar</b>	reef; lava stone
<b>taruma?</b>	Tanan city (Rukai village), Tarumak
<b>taruʔan</b>	campsite; hut (< Amis according to Puyuma. Cf. Fey 1986:309 <i>taloʔan</i> ‘Hut’; cf. also Tsuchida 1976:169 *taRuqan.)
<b>tastas</b>	masturbate
<b>tatabək</b>	calabash (when dried it is used as a container)
<b>tatakəp</b>	booby trap (A wooden plank on which bait is placed, and a bamboo cover that closes on the animal.)
<b>tatiʔu?</b>	rope
< <b>tiʔu?</b> ‘tied up’	
<b>tatimus</b>	forefinger (cf. <b>timus</b> ‘immerse, taste with the forefinger’) <i>tatimus-ku qa yam</i> I taste the salt with my forefinger. <b>pa-ta-tatimus</b> measure of four fingers (cf. <b>tinukapat</b> ‘measure of four fingers’)
<b>tatius</b>	a type of frog
<b>tatiwisan</b>	peduncle of a fruit or bract (according to Puyuma)
<b>tatukəm</b>	American black nightshade, <i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill. (< Amis)
<b>tatuʔus</b>	beak <i>tu-tatuʔus kana ʔayam</i> the bird’s beak
<b>tawdɿŋ</b>	bell with a clapper, we do not knock on it [Puyuma explain: <i>ulaya tu-buʔu</i> ‘It has testes.’]
<b>tawlyul</b>	ritual bell (cf. <b>kaluɖay</b> ‘bell’; <b>riŋətəs</b> ‘the small bell that men hung on the side of their belt’; <b>siŋsiŋan</b> ‘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.)

- i ʔami na maramaʔiɖaŋ ʔi, iwaiwaya tu-tawlyul, i timu[ na maranak ʔi, nanəma tu-tawlyul* The Upper moiety, the elder had nine bells, the Lower moiety, the youngest had only six.  
*miwalak isabak tu-tawlyul kana ʔakubakuban, aɖi miwalak tu-tawlyul kana babayan i muagamut* The dormitory's boys' bells have a clapper, not the ladies' bells at *muagamut*.
- taw[un**  
**tawar** bamboo used to carry meals  
 calm and quiet  
*tawar la məkan!* Eat slowly!  
*tawar la!* Go slowly (go in peace)!
- pa-tawar** [Caus]  
*maʔiɖaŋ-ta la, pa-tawar-ta kəmiaŋər* When we are old, we think slowly.  
*pa-tawar-i!* Take it easy!  
*pa-tawar-a-ta!* Let's take it easy!
- tawar-anay** [I/BF]  
*tawar-anay-ku marəŋay*  
 1. I speak more slowly.  
 2. I speak quietly.
- tawar-ay** [LF]  
*ku-tawar-ay təmi[il* I write slowly.
- t<əm>awar-a** [AF/Subj]  
*t<əm>awar-a-ta* Let's go slowly.
- tawasi**  
**tawinaʔan** a brush  
 female (non-human)  
**tawinaʔan na turukuk** hen  
*nanku tawinaʔan na turukuk saigu mibitunun* My hens lay a lot of eggs.
- tawtawyan**  
**taya** beetle (kind of)  
*Solanum, Solanum* (unidentified) (< Amis), plant (sp.)  
 (Bitter vegetable reputed to improve digestion.)
- taytaw** he, she, free pronoun, third singular, emphatic  
*amaw taytaw, na t<əm>amaku* It is he, who was smoking.  
*tu-tusukaw taytaw* He himself speared it.
- [təbtəb]** cut on a chopping board, a block (cf. **putput** '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  
*s<al>təb-aw tu-niʔən ɖa taɖaw* His neck has been cut off with one stroke of a long knife.  
*s<əm><al>ətəb-ku tu-niʔən* I beheaded him with one stroke.  
**təbtəb-an** chopping block, chopping board  
**təbtəb-aw** [PF]  
*təbtəb-aw na kawi kana təbtəb-an isaɖ* The wood is cut on the chopping board.

	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;əbtəb</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əbtəb-ku qa kawī</i> I cut wood on the block.
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;əbtəb</b> wood cut <i>t&lt;in&gt;əbtəb la na kawī</i> The wood is cut.
<b>təbun</b>	well (for water)
<b>təbur</b>	south (ritual term) (cf. <b>timuʔ</b> , <b>tənəm</b> ‘south’) (Only used in ritual texts; cf. Blust ACD 1995: 492 */tebuR/ spring of water.)
<b>təqək</b>	buttocks <b>arə-təqə-təqək</b> smell of feces <i>arə-təqə-təqək-yu</i> You smell of feces.
	<b>ra-təqə-təqək-an</b> ‘Big butt’
<b> təqər </b>	one day (duration) <b>pa-təqər</b> [Caus] <i>pa-təqər-u kīkarun</i> (Give him,) he will do it in one day. <b>ta-təqər</b> will do something for one whole day <i>ta-təqər-ku aləpə?</i> I want to sleep a full day. <b>təqər-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-təqər-ay i isaw muqadani</i> I spent the day with Isaw. <b>təqər-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>təqər-i kīkarun!</i> Do it in one day!
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;əqər</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əqər-ku təməkəʔ qa ʔaraw</i> I spend my days drinking wine.
<b>təga</b>	accompany; sing first (cf. <b>sələtak</b> ‘sing first and lead other singers’; <b>laŋ</b> ‘companion, accompany; go via’) <b>təga</b> [Imp] <i>təga-yu iqu na səmənay!</i> Start singing that song! <b>ta-təga</b> will sing <i>marpawatəg-ta, ta-təga-[y]ay iqu na sasənanay</i> We will sing in unison these songs.
	<b>təga-[y]ay</b> [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.
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;əga-[y]an</b> accompaniment over <i>nanku t&lt;in&gt;əga-[y]an səmənay kana muatuahitay</i> My accompaniment of songs for the man who became a soldier. <i>nanku pinawatəg kanɖi kana t&lt;in&gt;əga-[y]an</i> My accompaniment with these songs.
<b> təkal </b>	crack and leak a little <b>ma-təkal</b> gets cracked and leaks <i>ma-təkal na paʔtan</i> The bucket has cracked and leaks. <b>mu-təkal</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-təkal na paʔtan</i> The wood of the bucket is cracked and it leaks. <b>pa-təkal</b> [Caus]

	<i>pa-təka[-aw kana kadaw na paʔtaŋ</i> The bucket is leaking because of the wood being cracked by the sun.
<b> təkəs </b>	shoot (to)
	<b>təkəs-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-təkəs-anay na timra, təməlipis</i> I fired a shot, and missed the target.
<b> təkəɖ </b>	not easy to be moved; be changed <b>ta-təkəɖ-an</b> the leather strap of the <i>tawlyul</i> bell threaded through the trousers <b>təkəɖ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-təkəɖ-anay tu-paysu kanantu paparətan</i> He sticks his money in his belt. <b>təkəɖ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-təkəɖ-aw ku-aŋər</i> 1. I don't want to forget. 2. I don't want to change.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;əkəɖ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əkəɖ la ku-kəmiaŋər</i> It is difficult for me to change my mind. <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əkəɖ-ku ɖa paysu i paparətan</i> I stick some money in my belt.
<b>təkənun</b>	unidentified bird, a type of woodpecker. It cries 'tululululu'.
<b> təkir </b>	stand up; bristle <b>pa-təkir</b> [Caus] <i>na babayan pa-təkir-aw tu-əʔas kana maʔinayan</i> The woman makes the man's sex hard. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;atəkir na kamaɟul</b> large chili <b>t&lt;əm&gt;əkir</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əkir ku-arbu</i> My hair stands on end. <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əkir tu-əʔas</i> He has a hard-on. <i>na maʔinayan məkan kana t&lt;əm&gt;atəkir, ɖiama t&lt;əm&gt;əkir nantaw</i> The man who eats chilis gets an erection.
<b>təktək</b>	gecko
<b> təkuŋ </b>	remove a part <b>pa-təkuŋ</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təkuŋ-anay ku-maʔa</i> I gave my eye to be removed. <i>pa-təkuŋ-ay na kuayso</i> The machine digs. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;əkuŋ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əkuŋ-ku kana ɖənan</i> I dug a cave in the mountain. <b>t&lt;in&gt;əkuŋ-an</b> something removed <i>t&lt;in&gt;əkuŋ-an-ku ɖa maʔa</i> One of my eyes has been removed. <i>t&lt;in&gt;əkuŋ-an na ɖənan</i> a mountain cave <i>kaɖu i ɖənan, miʔəɖəŋ-ta kana t&lt;in&gt;əkuŋ-an na ɖənan</i> When we stay in the mountains, we sleep in a cave.
<b> tələʔəɖ </b>	stop abruptly <b>m-u-tələʔəɖ</b> [Mvt] <i>indaŋ-ku, m-u-tələʔəɖ ku-kaway</i> I am frightened, I stopped abruptly walking.



	<i>m-u-tələʔəq na kakipa kana barasaʔ</i> The car struck a stone and stopped.
	<b>tələʔəq-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-tələʔəq-anay qa kawi</i> You stopped suddenly because you hit a tree.
	<b>tələʔəq-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-tələʔəq-aw na kakipa</i> I stopped the cart suddenly.
<b> təlu <sub>1</sub></b>	pass on <b>ki-təlu</b> pass on <i>tu-palaw kana ʔaw ʔi, ki-təlu kəma-ta kanqu na ʔai</i> For people's skin disease, we use that word <i>ki-təlu</i> , 'pass on'.
	<b>kur-təlu</b> pass on to somebody <i>kur-təlu-ay qa paʔis ku-anay</i> I gave my girlfriend stinking armpit disease.
	<b>təlu-ay</b> [LF] <i>nantu palaw, tu-təlu-ay</i> He has passed on his skin disease. <i>ku-təlu-ay iqu na ʔaw kananku palaw</i> I passed my skin disease on to that person.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;əlu</b> [AF] <i>na paʔis t&lt;əm&gt;a-təlu</i> The disease of the stinking gland of the armpit is contagious.
<b> təlu <sub>2</sub></b>	add to <b>təlu-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-təlu-ay na ʔabay</i> I added the sticky rice dumplings.
	<b>təlu-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>təlu-i qia nu-nikanan!</i> Eat some more!
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;əlu</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əlu-ku saigu tu-ʔai kana puyuma</i> I add Puyuma words to my knowledge. (In ritual context the shamans use <i>sul(i)</i> or <i>sul(ə)</i> = '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. <i>təʔaɖaw</i> 'sit down' corresponds to <i>səʔaɖaw</i> in the ritual texts, or <i>ʔaɣit/ʔaɣis</i> . (L. Sagar p.c.))
<b>təlyw</b>	sprout; shoot <i>nantu təlyw kana basikaw</i> Bamboo shoots.
	<b>təlyw-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-təlyw-aw qa kuaʔəɣ tu-ʔaɣuruʔ</i> He has a brain tumour.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;əlyw</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əlyw na kuʔaɣ</i> The vegetables sprout.
<b>təlu</b>	three <b>kan-təlu-an</b> measure of three fingers held flat <b>kara-təlu</b> the third time <b>kara-təlu</b> three objects per person (personal or non-personal nouns) <i>kara-təlu-yu qa biʔunun</i> You have three eggs. <i>kar-təlu-təlu-an-mu qa biʔunun</i> (A lot of people, each) you have three eggs.

*kar-təlu-təlu-ay qa biʔunun na ɕinəkalan* Each villager had three eggs.

**kara-təlu tu-ɭima** ‘He has three hands’, it means a ‘thief’; (cf. **bəlakas tu-ɭima** ‘his hands are long’, **rə-ʔaka-ʔakaw-an** ‘incurable thief’; **ma-ɭəʔəs** ‘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 ɭumay 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-təlu** thirty

**məkʔəp misama qa 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-təlu** perform an action three times

*ku-par-təlu-ay mərəʔrəʔ i dulien* I have embraced Dulian three times.

*ku-par-təlu-anay pənukpuk na puakpuk* I used the whip to hit him three times.

*ku-par-təlu-təlu-ay marəʔay* I repeated three times.

*mu-par-təlu-ku ɕ<əm>əlia* I vomited three times.

*p<ən>ar-təlu-ku səmənay* 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

**[təlu]**

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>[uk]** [ACaus]

*mu-tə<lu>[uk-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

	<i>tu-wawadiyan kan namali aw nanali, na maʔinayan ɖia, nanku tamamayan</i> My father's and my mother's brothers, these men are my <i>temamayan</i> .
<b>təmaramaw</b>	shaman (singular)
< <b>tara</b> 'hold out one's hand'; <b>maw</b> 'identical'	<b>təmararamaw</b> plural <b>tararamawan</b> ritual
	<i>imanay nantu tararamawan?</i> Who is doing their ritual?
<b>təmuamuan</b>	grandparents
	<b>mar-təmuuan</b> grandparent or grandchild relationship <b>mar-təmuamuan</b> relationship between grandparents and grandchildren
<b>təmuuan</b>	offspring (singular); grandchild <i>misasa tu-təmuuan kan baliw</i> Baliw has only one grandchild. <b>təmuua-muan</b> (plural) <i>kaɖuan tu-təmuua-muan kan baliw</i> Baliw's descendents are numerous. <b>təmuuan i dapal</b> grandchildren (Lit. 'grandchildren in the foot', i.e. generation G-2) <i>unien-ku ɖa təmuuan i dapal, ɖiama unien ɖa təmuuan i səki</i> I have no grandchildren, so I have no great-grandchildren. <b>təmuuan i səki</b> great-grandchildren, etc. (Lit. 'grandchildren in the toenails', generations G-3 and subsequent)
<b> təmuɟ </b>	taciturn <b>ma-təmuɟ</b> be taciturn <i>ma-təmuɟ nanku ʔasawa</i> My daughter-in-law doesn't like talking. <i>ma-təmuɟ ku-katagwin, maŋai-ku</i> My husband doesn't like talking, but I do. <b>pa-təmuɟ</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təmuɟ-aw</i> I told (him ~ her) to shut up.
<b> təmuɣ </b>	fill up <b>ka-ta-təmuɣ</b> might fill up <i>nanmu ɖaɖək ka-ta-təmuɣ ɖa sənən</i> Your body will be radiant. <b>ma-təmuɣ</b> [AF] <i>ma-təmuɣ na dinun ɖa ənay</i> The jar is full of water. <b>təmuɣ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-təmuɣ-anay kana dinun na ənay</i> The jar has been filled up with water. <b>təmuɣ-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-təmuɣ-ay ɖa ŋai</i> I speak 'like a parrot'.
<b> tənaw </b>	fly in zigzag <b>m-u-tənaw</b> [Mvt] <i>m-u-təna-tənaw la na səmalʔi?</i> The secretary bird has fled in zig-zag. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;ənaw</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ənaw na səmalʔi?</i> The secretary bird flies in zig-zag. <b>tənaw-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>təna-tənaw-anay na aru ɖaɖimuʔ la a siwsiwan</i> It is flying in zigzag, nearly to catch the chicks.

**tənək**  
**tənəm**

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 *bayañ* ‘sail of a ship’; *təbur* ‘south’, as metaphors for sea.)  
*nantu ləŋaw kana tənəm, kaɖi təbur, maylala a bariwan* When we hear the noise of the sea coming from the south, we know a typhoon is on the way.

**|tənəp|**

submerge; send to the bottom (cf. **lədən** ‘dive, sink’)

**m-u-tənəp** [Mvt]

*m-u-tənəp na kadaw* The setting sun ~ the sun sets.

*m-u-tənəp na sasudaŋ i inə?* The boat sunk in the sea.

**pa-tənəp** [Caus]

*ku-pa-tənəp-aw na laɖub 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.

**tənəp-anay** [I/BF]

*ku-tənəp-anay na laɖub kana dinun* I dipped the ladle in the jar.

**tənəp-aw** [PF]

*ku-tənəp-aw na barasa? i dinun* The stone has been thrown in the jar by me.

**tənin**  
**tənuk**

sparrow, *Lonchura*  
middle

**i tənuk** in the middle

**pa-tənuk** [Caus]

*pa-tənuk-anay-ku kana lawlaw na tiɭil, ɣinaba pasəkət mənəʔu kana tiɭil* I put the lamp in the centre of the books so I can see them well.

*pa-tənuk-anay piʔəɖəŋ kana kiaʔəɖəŋan, muagiɭiɖ, aɖi muʔatəl*

I have laid him on his side, in the middle of the bed, he can't fall.

**pu-tənuk** arbiter, referee

*na markatagwin na maɖaɖikuɭ, mukua i namali pu-tənuk-a* The couple are quarrelling, and the father will play the role of arbiter.

*tu-pu-tənuk-ay na walak na maɖaɖikuɭ kan duliən* Dulian arbitrates in his children's quarrel.

**|tənun|**

weave

**ta-tənun-an** frame of the weaving loom

**t<əm>ənun** [AF]

*t<əm>ənun-ku qa ɭuŋpaw* I have woven a man's jacket.

**tənun-anay** [I/BF]

*tənun-anay i duliən qa aliut* She wove a bag to give to Dulian.

**tənun-aw** [PF]

*ku-tənun-aw ɖata tənun-an na ɭuŋpaw* I have weaved the man's jacket on our weaving loom.

**t<in>ənu-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. [aŋit]/[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).

	<b>təŋəsək-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>biʔas na wari, tu-təŋəsək-anay qa sapaʔ kananku kabuŋ</i> It is hot, he put a <i>sapaq</i> twig in my hat (make some shade).
	<b>təŋəsək-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>təŋəsək-u, yuyu!</i> You, put (a herb to make shadow)!
<b>təpaypay</b> <b> təpiʔ </b>	raft (cf. <b>ta-laŋuy-an</b> ‘raft’) stick (cf. <b>quljikiʔ</b> ‘sticky’) <b>mi-t&lt;in&gt;əpiʔ-an</b> something sticky <i>mi-t&lt;in&gt;əpiʔ-an qa ʔabay na katəŋaɖawan</i> The seat is sticky from the sticky rice dumplings.
	<b>pa-təpiʔ</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təpiʔ-anay na uŋər kana [ibəŋ]</i> I stuck my snot on the wall.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;əpiʔ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əpiʔ kana [ibəŋ na damuk]</i> The blood is stuck on the wall.
	<b>təpiʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-təpiʔ-aw ku-iʔəʔ kana katəŋaɖawan</i> It is my spit that I have stuck to the seat.
<b> təʔaŋ </b>	startled with admiration; dumbfounded <b>pa-təʔaŋ</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təʔaŋ-aw na puyuma kanku saiguyan</i> The Puyuma admire my knowledge. ~ I made the Puyuma admire my knowledge.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;əʔaŋ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əʔaŋ-ku kanantu kinikarunan kan duliən</i> I am an admirer of Dulian’s work.
<b> təɾəpus </b>	hold back from urinating <b>pa-təɾəpus</b> [Caus] <i>pa-təɾəpus-pus na isiʔ</i> The urine is prevented from flowing.
<b>təɾəʔi</b>	feel uneasy (ritual term) (cf. <b>sipuʔur</b> ‘sad, uneasy’; <b>səpəl</b> ‘ill at ease, disappointed’) <i>aɖi təmika, qɪama təɾəʔi-ku</i> I failed, so I feel bad.
<b>təɾəs</b>	filter; ( <b>tiris</b> according to the speaker) a <b>təɾəs</b> dried up waterfall <i>t&lt;in&gt;əɾəs-an kana ənay, garəm uniən la</i> It used to be a waterfall, but now there is not (it has dried up). <b>mu-təɾəs</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-təɾəs la na bəras</i> The rice is filtered. <b>ta-təɾəs-an</b> a filter <b>təɾəs-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-təɾəs-anay kana ta-təɾəs-an na bəras</i> The rice is filtered with a filter. <b>təɾəs-aw</b> [PF] <i>təɾəs-aw na bəras kana takaɖ</i> The rice is filtered with the <i>takaD</i> basket. <b>t&lt;in&gt;əɾəs-an</b> slurry, manure pit <i>t&lt;in&gt;əɾəs-an qa ənay na ʔaʔi</i> The water has been filtered, only the feces remain.

	<i>t&lt;in&gt;əras-an qa ʔaʔi na ənay</i> The feces have been filtered, only the liquid remains.
<b>tərkin</b>	protruding up and swaying for a buttocks <i>tərkin tu-təqək</i> Her protruding buttocks are swaying. a <b>rə-ərkin-an</b> buttocks up and swaying a lot <b>t&lt;əm&gt;ərkin</b> [AF] <i>adi t&lt;əm&gt;ərkin tu-təqək, qiama tər&lt;kir&gt;kin tu-təqək kana buʔabuʔayan</i> The lady's buttocks are not protruding, so she sticks up (on purpose).
<b>tərsukan</b>	small bottle containing lime for betel [Puyuma say it is an onomatopoeia, ritual term.] (cf. <b>taŋtaŋ</b> 'flask containing lime')
<b>təru<sub>1</sub></b>	heron
<b> təru<sub>2</sub> </b>	teach <b>pa-təru</b> [Caus] <i>tu-pa-təru-anay tu-ŋai kan šətiang kanku</i> Shetiang taught me some of his words. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;əru</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əru-ku qa walak</i> I teach children. <b>təru-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-təru-anay-ku kananku walak</i> Help me to teach the children. <b>təru-ay</b> [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 maʔiɬaŋ na miabətan</i> The age-set <i>miabətan</i> are taught by the old men.
<b> təru<sub>3</sub> </b>	order <b>pa-təru</b> [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 taɬaw</i> Someone came to order a knife.
<b> təstəs </b>	melt (fat); shrink <b>mu-təstəs</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-təstəs na imar kana liuŋ</i> The pork fat is shrinking. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;əstəs</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əstəs-ku tu-imar kana liuŋ i dadəruan</i> I melted the pork fat in the saucepan. <b>təstəs-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-təstəs-aw na imar kana liuŋ</i> The pork fat is melted by me.
<b>ti-</b>	besides V-ku, 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).

<b>tia?</b>	dream <i>saʔu nanku tia?</i> My dreams are numerous. <b>ki-a-tia?</b> oniromancy <b>ma-tia?</b> [AF] <i>ma-tia?-ku</i> I dream.
<b>tial</b>	belly <i>nana na tial</i> The belly aches. <i>bənəʔukur na tial</i> A round belly. ~ The belly is round.
<b>tiam<sub>1</sub></b>	trade; a shop (< Minnan <i>khiam</i> )
<b>tiam<sub>2</sub></b>	name of a household (< Minnan) (Two sisters left the <i>raʔəra</i> household, <i>tiam</i> and <i>paksia</i> . <i>Tiam</i> was successful in trade, <i>paksia</i> failed.)
<b>tian</b>	daughter, term of reference <i>na babayan par-kuti-kuti, ʔiama tian pujaʔad</i> Women have a <i>kuti</i> (vulva) so they are called <i>ti-an</i> (< the end of <i>ku-ti</i> + Nmz ‘those who have a <i>kuti</i> ’, cf. <b>kis</b> ).
<b>tianəs</b>	lime (fruit)
<b>tibalbal</b>	dragonfly
<b> tibtib </b>	erosion (Cf. <b>ririb</b> ‘ruts’; <b>diʒiran</b> ‘strand, littoral’. The three terms are used as pairs in ritual context; cf. Cauquelin 2008:307, verse 26-06: <i>maka-ni-ribrib</i> , <i>maka-t&lt;in&gt;ibtib-an</i> ‘on the ditches, along the eroded paths’.) <b>mu-tibtib</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-tibtib la na daʔan</i> The road has been carried away by the water. <b>tibtib-ay</b> [LF] <i>tibtib-ay na darəʔ kana ənay</i> The soil was carried away by the water. <b>t&lt;in&gt;ibtib-an</b> a place eroded <i>unien na daʔan, t&lt;in&gt;ibtib-an la na darəʔ</i> There is no road, the earth has been driven away (by water).
<b> tiburabur </b>	ruminate <b>ma-tiburabur</b> [AF] <i>ma-tiburabur na guʔ, na biaw</i> The oxen, the deer ruminate.
<b>tibus</b>	on the point of; barely miss <i>aʔi ua daləp kana suan, tibus tu-karaʔaw-yu</i> Don’t go near the dog, he is on the point to bite you. <i>tibus mutani kana katəʔaʔawan na walak</i> The child is on the point of falling down from the seat. <i>maʔuka, saʒar aləpəʔ, tibus muʔipas la na wari</i> He is lazy, he likes sleeping, the day is going to pass away. <b>ka-tibus</b> will be on the point of <i>paʔəkəʔay ʔa ʔəraw, ka-tibus maʔiay</i> He is made to drink wine, he will fall down dead drunk. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;ibus</b> [AF] <i>auka-ku t&lt;əm&gt;ibus-a</i> I am going to the end. <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ibus-ku ʔa unan</i> I nearly killed a snake. <i>auka-ku t&lt;əm&gt;ibus-a ʔa unan</i> I am going to kill a snake.



<b> tiqatud </b>	unstable <b>ma-tiqatud</b> gets unstable <i>ma-tiqatud na papaqaran, miqaud</i> There is an earthquake, the table gets unstable. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;iqatud</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;iqatud nanku lawlaw</i> My lamp is unstable.
<b>tiqul</b>	hornet
<b>tigami</b>	letter (< Japanese <i>tegami</i> ) <i>ku-ti[il]-anay-yu tamarapuyuma qa <b>tigami</b> bəray kanu</i> I wrote you a letter in Puyuma to give to you.
<b>tigaras</b>	thin hair <i><b>tiga&lt;ra&gt;ras</b> tu-ʔarbu</i> He has very thin hair.
<b> tigir </b>	erect; stand up <b>kar-tigir</b> stand up together <i>kar-tigir</i> (We) get up. <i>a babayan, kaqi puyuma, tu-k&lt;in&gt;ar-tigir-a, sa[aw a]uqun</i> The role of the women, here in Puyuma, is specially important. <b>pa-tigir</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-tigir-aw na ʔaw</i> I lifted up the man fallen on the ground. <i>ku-pa-tigir-aw na walak</i> I got the children up. <i>nu-pa-tigir-anay-ku kana walak</i> Help me to get the children up. <b>rə-tigi-tigir</b> stand up for a long time <i>rə-tigi-tigir-ku</i> I have been standing for a long time. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;igir</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;igir na sina[əman]</i> The plants grow straight. (The dyad in ritual context is <i>pa-bənəsəŋ, pa-tigir</i> ‘during construction’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:178, verse 9-25.)
<b>tika</b>	capture; reach goal; accurate <i><b>tika</b>-yu na ləto?</i> You have won the lottery? <b>ma-ta-tika</b> two persons reach the same goal <i>ma-ta-tika ta-aŋər</i> Our two characters agree well. <b>mu-pa-tika</b> made to agree <i>mu-pa-tika ku-aŋər kananku binabatian</i> My thoughts and my words agree. <b>pa-tika</b> [Caus] <i>tu-ŋai kan ama asua ɖien ʔi, mənəʔu-ta la garəm ʔi, panaan pa-tika</i> My father’s words in old times, when we see them today, are quite accurate. <i>pa-tika-ku qa ləto i takəsian</i> I won the school lottery. <i>ku-pa-tika-[y]aw ku-aŋər kanu ŋai</i> My thoughts agree with your words. <i>nanu aŋər pa-tika-[y]anay kantu bati kan dəmaway</i> Your thoughts are in harmony with the words of God. <b>ta-tika</b> will capture <i>ta-tika na pəʔir qa ku[abaw]</i> The trap will catch rats. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;ika</b> [AF]

	<p><i>t&lt;əm&gt;ika-ku qa nawan</i> I capture a flying squirrel.  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ika-ku qa ləto</i> I have won at a million-to-one odds.  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ika-ku i takəsian</i> I have passed my exams.</p>
	<p><b>tika-[y]aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-tika-[y]aw na nawan</i> My catch is a flying squirrel.  <i>aqi-ta, ta-tika nay?</i> Maybe we won't catch anything?</p>
	<p><b>t&lt;in&gt;ika-[y]an</b> something struck  <i>t&lt;in&gt;ika-[y]an qa qəruŋ na kawī</i> The tree has been struck by some lightning.  <i>t&lt;in&gt;ika-[y]an qa qəruŋ</i> lightning</p>
tiktik	<p>tattoo (cf. <b>dəpu?</b> 'mark, tattoo')</p>
	<p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;iktik</b> [AF]  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;iktik-ku qa barasa?</i> I sculpted a stone.</p>
	<p><b>tiktik-ay</b> [LF]  <i>sagar qa buḷay na babayan, tu-tiktik-ay tu-sədəŋ, tu-maṭa</i>          Women like to look beautiful, they have their eyebrows and eyelids tattooed.</p>
	<p><b>t&lt;in&gt;iktik-an</b> tattoos  <i>buḷay tu-t&lt;in&gt;iktik-an kana atayal</i> Atayal's tattoos are beautiful.</p>
tikuras	<p>bamboo partridge, <i>Bambusicola thoracica sonorivox</i>  <i>kamawan qa tikuras</i> (Speak) like a partridge, (talkative).</p>
tikuy	<p>sticky rice dumpling (&lt; Minnan) (cf. <b>?abay</b> 'sticky rice dumplings; generic term')          (The recipe is: use <i>binetuqan</i> or <i>DikeTan</i> 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.)</p>
tilə	<p>a bruise  <b>t&lt;əm&gt;ilə</b> [AF]  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ilə tu-kinəltutan kanantu katəgwin tu-ʔasəl</i> He made a bruise on his wife's arm because he hit her with his fist and the middle finger bent.</p>
tiḷas	<p>overtake; derail (cf. <b>taḷisiŋ</b> 'derail')  <b>mu-tiḷas</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-tiḷas na kadaw ~ mu-tiḷas la kana paṭəgtəg na kadaw</i> afternoon (cf. <b>mu-taḷisiŋ la qa kaḷaʔukan</b> 'afternoon')</p>
	<p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;iḷas</b> [AF]  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;iḷas tu-ŋai</i> She talks nonsense.  <i>mu-tiḷas tu-muṭaḷaṭaw kana kapuŋpuŋay</i> The wheels of the train have derailed.</p>
	<p><b>tiḷas-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>tu-tiḷas-anay nantu ŋadir</i> Her invocations have derailed. (She has abandoned her shaman's role.)</p>
tiḷil ~ tiḷin	<p>write; book (Puyuma confuse the two terms)  <b>ki-a-tiḷil</b> get help to write  <i>ki-a-tiḷil-ku kan dulien t&lt;əm&gt;iḷil qa tinarabalaka</i> I ask Dulian to help me write in a foreign language.</p>

	<b>pu-a-tiʃil-an</b> bookshelf <i>ku-ʔulus-aw na tiʃil kana puatiʃilan</i> I removed the book from the bookshelf.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;iʃil</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;iʃil-ku</i> I write. ~ I wrote.
	<b>tiʃil-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>tiʃil-an-ku kanu ɲaʔad!</i> Help me to write your name!
	<b>tiʃil-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-tiʃil-anay-yu tamarapuyuma ɖa tigami bəray kanu</i> I wrote you a letter in Puyuma to give to you.
	<b>tiʃil-ay</b> [LF] <i>tiʃil-ay tamarapuyuma na tigami paʔatəɖ kananku katagwin</i> I wrote a letter in Puyuma to send to my husband.
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;iʃilan</b> writings <i>saɖu nanku t&lt;in&gt;iʃilan</i> I have a lot of writings. <i>t&lt;in&gt;a-tiʃil-an ɖa tamarapuyuma</i> It is written in Puyuma.
<b> tiʃili </b>	<b>sasaya na tiʃil</b> one word without strength but can still walk; extreme fatigue (cf. <b>təʃuʃuk</b> ‘excessive tiredness, a body with no strength’)
	<b>mu-tiʃili</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-tiʃili tu-ɖaɖək kana maʃiay</i> The drunken man’s body is without strength. <i>mu-tiʃili ku-ʔayuruʔ</i> My head falls on one side. <i>kurɲiɖa na ʔaw kana mu-tiʃili na maʃiay</i> The man goes with the drunk who has trouble walking.
<b>tiʃitiɖan</b> <b>tiʃuʔ</b>	leash and leash rod of the weaving loom tied with a rope
	<b>ta-tiʃuʔ</b> rope
	<b>tiʃuʔ</b> hunting net
	<b>mu-tiʃuʔ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-tiʃuʔ tu-niʔən</i> He hangs himself. (Lit. ‘He hung his neck.’)
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;iʃuʔ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;iʃuʔ-ku kana ta-tiʃuʔ</i> I tied with the ropes.
	<b>tiʃuʔ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-tiʃuʔ-anay i ʔaʃuʔaʃun kana guɲ</i> You tied up the ox in the grass.
	<b>tiʃuʔ-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-tiʃuʔ-ay na guɲ</i> I tied up the ox. <i>tiʃuʔ-ay tu-niʔən saʔitanay kana kawɪ</i> He hanged himself from a tree.
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;iʃuʔ-an</b> tied places
	<b>ua-tiʃuʔ</b> go to hang <i>ua-tiʃuʔ-ku</i> I will hang myself.
	<b>ua u-tiʃuʔ</b> [Imp] <i>ua u-tiʃuʔ!</i> Go hang yourself!
<b> timaɲ </b>	dig a tunnel in the rock or clear a passage under thick vegetation
	<b>mu-timaɲ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-timaɲ na wakaʔ</i> The path is cleared.

	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;imaŋ</b> [AF]	<i>t&lt;əm&gt;imaŋ-ku</i> I cleared a passage.
	<b>timaŋ-ay</b> [LF]	<i>ku-timaŋ-ay na daŋan</i> I made a road.
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;imaŋ-an</b>	a passage under rocks or vegetation
<b>timid</b>		chin
<b>tim a</b>		flea
<b>timra</b>		bullet
	<b>timra kana kuaŋ</b>	the bullets of the gun
<b>timul</b>		south, meaning on the side of the sea, the bottom (cf. <b>təbur</b> , <b>tənəm</b> ‘south’)
<b> timus </b>		immerse in a liquid; taste with the forefinger
	<b>ta-timus</b>	forefinger
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;imus</b> [AF]	<i>t&lt;əm&gt;imus-ku kana wasabi nanku ta-timus</i> I taste the Japanese mustard with my index finger.
	<b>timus-anay</b> [I/BF]	<i>na sasimi, timus-anay kana wasabi, təməkə  ɖa ʔəraw, ma iaɣ, miʔəɖəŋ kana tatami</i> We dipped the sashimi in mustard, we drink wine, we are drunk, we lie down on the <i>tatami</i> .
<b>tinabawan</b>		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> .)
<b>tinalək</b>		cooked rice ( <b>talək</b> ‘does not exist’)
<b>tinar</b>		metal fragment, piece of steel <i>na tinar, aɖi miranaʔ, tɕɕikə </i> The metal fragment, <i>tinar</i> , does not rust, it breaks.
<b> tintin </b>		weigh (< Minnan <i>chhinʔ</i> )
	<b>tintin-aw</b> [PF]	<i>tu-tintin-aw na paɕaka kana ti&lt;a&gt;ntin-an</i> The meat is weighed by the weigher.
	<b>ti&lt;a&gt;ntin-an</b>	weigher
<b> tinuas </b>		divorce
	<b>mar-tinuas</b>	two people divorce <i>sagar maɖaɖiku  na markatagwin, kaaɖi mar-tinuas</i> Couples who often quarrel can’t avoid divorcing.
	<b>par-tinuas</b>	order somebody to divorce <i>par-tinuas-mu!</i> You get a divorce!
<b>tinu-</b>		one who act as...
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;u-baŋsaran ~ t&lt;in&gt;ua-baŋsaran</b>	one who act as a young man
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;u-kalipay</b>	chief (< <i>kalipay</i> ‘hat’)
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;u-yawan</b>	one who play the role of the chief (< <i>yawan</i> ‘chief’)
<b>tinukapat</b>		measure of four fingers (cf. <b>kan-pat-an</b> ‘measure of four fingers’)
<b>&lt; pat</b> ‘four’		(Used especially for measuring the length of boars’ tusks.)

<b>tiġas</b>	bamboo splinters (cf. <b>rəbuŋ</b> ‘split bamboo splinters’, <b>ʔəlaw</b> ‘bamboo splinters’)
<b> tiŋis </b>	<p><b>tiġas kana mʔəlaw</b> The bamboo splinters of the bamboo diviner nibble with the incisors; take out a piece of</p> <p><b>mi-t&lt;in&gt;iŋis-an</b> a part which has been taken out</p> <p><i>iŋi na paŋaka mi-t&lt;in&gt;iŋis-an ɖa ʔaw</i> Someone has taken a bit of this meat.</p> <p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;iŋis</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>t&lt;əm&gt;iŋis-ku ɖa paŋaka</i> I ate a piece of meat.</p> <p><b>tiŋis-anay</b> [I/BF]</p> <p><i>ku-tiŋis-anay tu-walu kana walak</i> I chewed the sweet a little before giving it to the child.</p> <p><i>ku-tiŋis-anay-yu ɖa buŋa</i> I have bite a bit from the sweet potato for you.</p> <p><b>tiŋis-aw</b> [PF]</p> <p><i>tu-tiŋis-aw-ku kana suan</i> The dog bites me.</p>
<b>tiġran</b>	nose; elephant’s trunk (cf. <b>a-uŋər-an</b> and <b>a-uŋiŋ-an</b> ‘nose’, seldom used today)
<b> tiŋtiŋ </b>	<p>cut one’s hair; gutter</p> <p><b>ki-tiŋtiŋ</b> get a haircut</p> <p><i>ki-tiŋtiŋ kantu ʔarbu</i> He got a haircut. ~ His hair got a haircut.</p> <p><b>may-tiŋtiŋ</b> a synecdoche for men</p> <p><b>pa-tiŋtiŋ</b> [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-tiŋtiŋ-an iŋu na walak</i> Send that child to have a haircut.</p> <p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;iŋtiŋ</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>t&lt;əm&gt;iŋtiŋ tu-ʔarbu</i> His hair is cut.</p> <p><b>tiŋtiŋ-anay</b> [I/BF]</p> <p><i>nu-tiŋtin-anay-ku kana ʔarbu</i> Help me to cut hair.</p> <p><b>tiŋtiŋ-ay</b> [LF]</p> <p><i>ku-tiŋtiŋ-ay nu-ʔarbu</i> I cut your hair.</p> <p><b>tiŋtiŋ-i</b> [LF]</p> <p><i>tiŋtiŋ-i!</i> Cut (hair)!</p>
<b> tipalas </b>	<p>go round and round like a whirlpool</p> <p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;ipalas</b> [AF]</p> <p><i>t&lt;əm&gt;ipalas-ku i ɖənan</i> I went round and round in the mountain.</p> <p><b>sika-tipalas</b> 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>
<b> tipas </b>	<p>the weaving of the <i>takaD</i> basket is coming undone at the edge</p> <p><b>mu-tipas</b> [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><b>pa-tipas</b> [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-tipas-ku</i> I was made to make a mistake.</p>

	<i>ku-pa-tipas-anay na takaɖ kan ukak</i> I make Ukak mend the undone weaving of the basket.
	<b>tipas-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-tipas-aw na takaɖ</i> I take the weaving of the winnowing basket off its edging (to mend it).
	<b>tipas-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>tipas-u na takaɖ!</i> Repair the basket <i>takaD!</i>
<b>tipatipayan</b> <b> tiʔatu </b>	wild amaranth unstable <b>ma-tiʔatu</b> be unstable <i>ma-tiʔatu na wali</i> The milk teeth are loose.
	<b>tiʔatu-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-tiʔatu-anay-ku kana katəŋaɖawan</i> Help me to destabilise the seat.
	<b>tiʔatu-aw</b> [PF] <i>tiʔatu-aw na katəŋaɖawan</i> The seat is unstable.
	<b>tiʔatu-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>tiʔatu-u!</i> Make (the thing) unstable!
<b> tiʔəɖ </b>	hiccups (to have) <b>t&lt;əm&gt;iʔəɖ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;iʔə-tiʔəɖ-ku</i> I have got hiccups. <i>an t&lt;əm&gt;iʔə-tiʔəɖ-ta, tarawalan na atəŋalan dəpəlanay kana tarawiri na daɭukap, aw məŋaɖ-ta, səmirup ɖa baɭi kəma i tiŋran, aw tu paɭaranaw na baɭi kəma i indan aw maɖaŋa-ta t&lt;əm&gt;iʔə-tiʔəɖ</i> 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.
<b>tirek</b> <b>tisagi</b> <b>tiuatiu</b>	artery bag with a handle (< Japanese <i>tesage</i> ) dangle; swing for all objects (cf. <b>biŋabiŋ</b> ‘float, hang down, dangle, sway’; <b>ɭuaɭiu</b> ‘dangle, for round objects’; <b>payapay</b> ‘float in the wind, sway’) <b>a-tiu&lt;a&gt;tiu</b> <i>na tatiɭu?</i> The rope is swinging. <b>ka-tiuatiu</b> will dangle <i>ka-tiuatiu na ɭaɭun</i> The grass will dangle. <b>ma-tiuatiu</b> [AF] <i>ma-tiuatiu na uŋər</i> Snot runs. ~ The snot runs. <b>pa-tiuatiu</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-tiuatiu-aw na ɭaɭun pakan kana siri</i> I swing grass over the goats to feed them. <i>ku-pa-tiuatiu-anay na liuŋ, aw ɭaɭuakay</i> I hang up the pig and disembowel it. (A **milk tooth cannot <i>tiuatiu</i> , it <b>ma-tiʔatu na wali</b> ‘the milk teeth are loose’.)
<b>tiuʔ</b>	trap; catch with bait, trap <i>uniən ɖa tiuʔ</i> empty-handed (cf. <b>ʔaməɭas, uniən ɖa abak</b> ‘empty-handed’)

	<b>mu-tiu?</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-tiu? kana pəʃir na babuy</i> The boar is entrapped.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;iu?</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;iu?-ku qa ʔayam</i> I catch birds with a trap.
	<b>tiu?-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-tiu?-anay kana sa[ʔapan na ku]abaw</i> I caught the rats with a break-back trap.
	<b>tiu?-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-tiu?-aw na babuy</i> The boar has been entrapped by me.
tiuŋ	bend one's head <i>nu-qimuŋ-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')
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;iu-tiuŋ</b> [AF] <i>an tu-ba[ʔianay ʔi, kamawan qa t&lt;əm&gt;iu-tiuŋ na ʔapuŋ</i> When the wind blows, the flowers seem to be bending their heads.
	<b>tiuŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-tiuŋ-aw na fiŋfi</i> I bowed to the teacher.
tiwaŋ	teach (obsolete term) (cf. <b>laqam</b> 'know')
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;iwaŋ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;iwaŋ-ku</i> I teach.
	<b>tiwaŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-tiwaŋ-aw na walak</i> I taught to the children.
	<b>pa-tiwatiwaŋ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-tiwatiwaŋ-ku kanu</i> I teach you.
tiwas	clear vegetation to make a road (ritual term) (cf. <b>riwak</b> 'clean')
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;iwas</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;iwas-ku qa wakał</i> I cleared a path.
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;iwas-an</b> glade
	<b>tiwas-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-tiwas-anay-ku kana ʔałun</i> Help me to clear the grass.
	<b>tiwas-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-tiwas-ay na wakał</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 iqu 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  <sub>1</sub>	beckon without speaking (ritual term) (cf. <b>paʔiq</b> 'make a sign, gesture')
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;ua</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ua-ku</i> I beckoned.
	<b>tua-[y]aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-tua-[y]aw</i> I beckoned. (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>ti-tua-[y]aw</i> , <i>ti-paʔiqaw</i> 'I do beckon.')

**tua<sub>2</sub>**

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 inənanayan 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. **ɲaw-ɲaw-an** ‘kite’)

carve

**tuaptup-an ~ pu-tuaptup-an** pig’s trough

*tu-tuaptup-an kana liuw* the pig’s trough

*tu-pu-tuaptup-an na bintang kana suan* The dog’s bowl is a plastic dish. (*bintang* < Minnan)

**tuap**

|**tuaptup**|

|**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 dulien, 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|<sub>1</sub>**  
point at  
**pa-tuɖuʔ** [Caus]  
*pa-tuɖuʔ-aw tu-birwa kana payraŋ tɔmimaʔ kana ləto. Aɖi tɔmika  
nantu ləto, ʔatəkaw kana taɖaw, ʔatəlanay 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.)
- tuɖu<sub>2</sub>**  
**tuɖutuɖuʔan<sub>1</sub>**  
< **tuɖuʔ** ‘point at’  
knee (< KaTipul dialect, used in ritual context)  
coffee-colored worm that lives on leaves and makes itself a cocoon (cf.  
**ka[ʔunu]unugaŋ** ‘type of small brown caterpillar whose envelope-like  
cocoon is attached to the underside of leaves’)  
*kaɖu kana biraʔ isaʔ, muʔiput tu-ɖaɖək ɖa saləsəl ɖa buʔənan,  
Muɖatəran tu-ʔudus, aʔakaw maʔinay ‘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.)
- tuɖutuɖuʔan<sub>2</sub>**  
< **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.

	<b>tuka-aw</b> [PF] <i>tuka-aw kikarun</i> (I) am lazy at work.
	<b>tuka-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-tuka-ay iqu na kiakarunan</i> I can't be bothered with that work.
<b>tuki</b>	time; a watch (< Japanese <i>tokei</i> ) (cf. <b>[ua</b> 'hour') <b>mi-tuki</b> have a watch <i>mi-tuki na ?asəl</i> I wear a watch on my arm. <b>munuma tuki?</b> What time is it? <b>pi-tuki</b> wear a watch <i>ku-pi-tuki-aw kana wawariwari</i> Every day, I wear a watch. <i>nu-pi-tuki-anay-ku</i> Help me to do up my watch.
<b>[tuktuk]</b>	hit (with a hammer) <b>pa-tuktuk</b> [Caus] <i>pa-tuktuk-an kana tu&lt;a&gt;ktuk na pitaw</i> Hit the spade with the hammer. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;u&lt;a&gt;ktuk</b> [Prog] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;u&lt;a&gt;ktuk-ku qa tu&lt;a&gt;ktuk</i> I am hitting with a hammer. <b>tu&lt;a&gt;ktuk</b> hammer <b>tuktuk-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tuktuk-anay na barasa? kana pasək</i> The stone is used to hit the nail. <b>tuktuk-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-tuktuk-aw na batulayaw kana tu&lt;a&gt;ktuk</i> I hammered iron with a hammer.
<b>[tukuq]</b>	strengthen; buttress; support <b>ki-tukuq</b> get something to support <i>ki-tukuq-ku qa sarkuqan kəmakawan</i> I lean on a stick to walk. <b>ma-tuku-tukuq</b> mutual aid <i>dəməway qa ma-tuku-tukuq aw mapulapulan tu-niaraipayan</i> They formed a mutual aid group and worked along with their team. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;ukuq</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ukuq-ku kana muṭiri na ruma?</i> I strengthened the ruined house. <b>t&lt;in&gt;ukuq-an</b> a strengthened thing <i>t&lt;in&gt;ukuq-an qa batulayaw nanku ruma?</i> My house is strengthened with an iron buttress. <b>tukuq-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-tukuq-anay na ta-tukuq</i> I used the pillar to strengthen. <b>tukuq-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-tukuq-aw qa basikaw na ruma?</i> It is the house that I have strengthened with a bamboo. <b>tukuq ~ ta-tukuq</b> buttress, pillar, pole for a boat (cf. <b>panubayun</b> 'pillars made of bamboo placed crosswise, used as buttresses in the boys' dormitory') <b>tula</b> eel <b>tuliabak</b> cook sticky rice dumpling (cf. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;ua-?abay</b> 'cook sticky rice dumplings')

**t<əm>ualiabak** [AF]

*tu-patabaŋ kana təmuamuan, aw muŋəsəl alabakabakay na takuban.*  
*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, taga|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

*maɖu|əʔ na walak, aɖi kiləŋaw ɖa ŋai, mutani kana katəŋaɖawan,*  
*muɖikə| 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 ɖaw* 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)  
 fall down and hurt something

**tu|uŋia****|tumtum|**

**kur-tumtum** one thing hurt another one

*kur-tumtum na ɖaŋar i darəʔ, maŋatuy tu-indan* He has fallen face  
 down, its upper lip is swollen.

**tumtum-anay** [I/BF]

*tu-tumtum-anay tu-ɖaŋuruʔ kana barasaʔ, paŋatuy 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. **pawatəg**  
 '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.  
**t<əm>uŋu** [AF]  
*t<əm>uŋu[-ku i qəkal* I looked at the village in the distance.  
**t<əm>uŋu** spirits in charge of men  
(In ritual context, the pair is *t<əm>abaŋ, t<əm>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-tungur*.)
- |tupa?** rot; liquify (cf. **puni** ‘rot, soften’; **ʔəmə?** ‘rotten inside, unexpressed anger’)  
**ma-tupa?** [AF]  
*ma-tupa? iɖini na kiɖa* 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 ɖa 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.  
**t<in>u?tu?-an** a place dripped by the rain

	<i>t&lt;in&gt;uʔtuʔ-an ɖa ʔudal na darəʔ</i> The soil has been drip dripped by the rain.
tuʔu	sap of a plant; menstruation
	<b>mi-a-tuʔu</b>
	1. have sap of a plant
	2. periods for ladies
	<i>mi-a-tuʔu na babayan</i> The ladies has her menses. (cf. <b>kurnaŋ kana buʔan</b> ‘women’s period’)
	<i>mi-a-tuʔu na kawi</i> The tree has sap.
tuʔuɖ	stump of a tree which is getting rotten
	<i>muka kana marasaʔ kana tuʔuɖ</i> They climbed on the stump of the rotten tree.
tuʔun	star (Ritual term, cf. <i>vituHen</i> in KaTipul dialect.) (cf. <b>ʔiʔur</b> ‘star’ in Puyuma Nanwang dialect)
tuʔus	peck (to)
	<b>ta-tuʔus</b> beak
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;uʔus</b> [AF]
	<i>t&lt;əm&gt;uʔus na maymay kantu ta-tuʔus</i> The duck pecks with its beak.
	<b>tuʔus-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>na maymay tuʔus-aw kantu ta-tuʔus</i> The ducks peck with their beaks.
turak	pillar; pole
	<b>pu-turak</b> used to make a post
	<i>pu-turak-anay ɖa batulayaw</i> Iron is used to make a post.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;urak</b> [AF]
	<i>t&lt;əm&gt;urak-ku i tənuk kana taruʔan</i> I stuck a pole in the middle of the tent.
	<b>turak-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>ku-turak-aw i tənuk na taruʔan</i> In the middle of the tent I have stuck a pole.
turəʔanan	neighbour
	<i>mar-turəʔanan na rumaʔ</i> The houses are neighbours.
	<b>mi-turəʔanan</b> have neighbour
	<i>mi-turəʔanan-ku ɖa payraŋ</i> My neighbour is a Taiwanese.
turik	a straight line
	<b>mu-turik</b> [ACaus]
	<i>mu-turik na sinaʔəman na kawi</i> The trees are planted in rows.
	<b>pa-turik</b> [Caus]
	<i>pa-turik-aw na təmakakəsi</i> The pupils have been well lined up.
	<b>sa-turik-an</b> a row
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;urik</b> [AF]
	<i>t&lt;əm&gt;urik-ku ɖa səmaʔəm ɖa puran</i> I lined up betel nut trees.
	<b>turik-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>tu-turik-anay səmaʔəm na kadumu</i> The corn is planted in rows.
	<b>turik-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>tu-turik-aw na walak kana fiŋfi</i> 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.  
*ka[aʔukan kəmukuk na turukuk, maləgi, kəma* We say that if the chickens cackle at noon, it is bad luck.
- pu<a>turukuk-an** henhouse  
 chase; follow behind
- |turus|**  
**kir-turus** one person following another one  
*kir-turus-ku qa 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  
*ja-timaʔ-ku qa marturus* I will buy a bicycle.  
 2. walk in a single line  
*mar-turus kəmakawan* We walk in single file.
- pa-turus** [Caus]  
*aʔi marpawa nanta ɲai, ku-pa-turus-ay qa 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 bu[abu]ayan, t<in>urus-an qa baɲsaran* The lady has been followed by a young man.
- turus-aw** [PF]  
*tu-turus-aw-ku qa 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 isin</i> I am going to get an injection from the doctor.
	<i>ki-tusuk qa ligaw, qdama yaligaw</i> I have been pricked by thorns, so I pull them out.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;usuk</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;usuk-ku kana ta-tusuk</i> I have an injection with the syringe.
	<b>tusuk-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-tusuk-anay tu-kutaŋ kana babuy</i> He pierced the boar with his spears.
	<b>tusuk-aw</b> [PF] <i>ta-tusuk-aw kana dərɔdərən na [utuŋ]</i> The monkey was pierced with the spear by us.
<b>tutuy</b>	puppy (cf. <b>kuku</b> , <b>kukuy</b> ‘puppy’) (cf. KaTipul <b>kuku</b> ‘a pet’; Paiwan ‘animal’, ‘toy’)
<b>tutur</b>	mountain pigeon
<b>tutus</b>	species of brown snail living in rivers or the sea [Puyuma explain: <i>kana isabak kana kaŋi, kana inəʔ, kana ʔəsan, imaran</i> ‘It lives in rivers, the sea and paddy fields, it is delicious to eat.’]
<b>tuy</b>	approbation <i>sagar-yu kana puyuma?</i> You like Puyuma? <i>tuy, kasagaraw kana puyuma</i> Sure, Puyuma like you.
<b>ʔabak</b>	box for clothes, jewellery, woven belongings
	<b>mu-ʔaba-ʔabak</b> a square
<b>ʔabaʔi</b>	areca spathe <i>na ʔabaʔi, səmaŋaʔ qa ʔabəs, abakan kana dakpan</i> We make fans with the <i>Tabaqi</i> , and we use them to wrap the right forefoot of the animal (offered to the ancestors during the ‘rite of the deer’).
<b>ʔabəʔab</b>	parenchyma (thin inner skin of rattan cortex)
<b>ʔabulalay</b>	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (Used in the recipe for <i>kisyu</i> wine sauce)
<b> ʔagal </b>	obstacle; wedge <b>mi-t&lt;in&gt;aga -an</b> a thing wedged <i>mi-t&lt;in&gt;aga -an na papaɔaran</i> The table is wedged.
	<b>ʔaga -anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ʔaga -anay na barasaʔ tu-kiŋiŋ kanku paŋiɔiŋ</i> The stone has been put to wedge the wheels of my car.
	<b>ʔaga -aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔaga -aw na paŋiɔiŋ qa barasaʔ</i> I put a stone under the wheels to stop the car.
	<b>ʔaga -i</b> [Imp LF] <i>ʔaga -i qa banin!</i> Wedge with a board!
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;aga </b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;aga  ku-maʔa qa budək</i> My eye has got a grain of sand in.
<b> ʔagʔag </b>	pour out gently <b>mu-ʔag-ʔag</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔag-ʔag na tinalək</i> The rice is poured gently.

	<p><b>pa-ʔag-ʔag</b> [Caus]  <i>pa-ʔag-ʔag-aw taytaw kana bəras</i> He is told to pour out some rice.  <i>pa-ʔag-ʔag-anay na ənay kantaw</i> The water is poured by him.  <b>s&lt;əm&gt;&lt;al&gt;ʔag</b> make the noise of pouring  <i>marayas-ku s&lt;əm&gt;&lt;al&gt;ʔag-ku ɖa ənay</i> I often make a noise while pouring water.</p>
	<p><b>ʔag-ʔag-an</b> [Imp I/BF]  <i>ʔag-ʔag-an na ənay!</i> Pour some water!</p>
	<p><b>ʔag-ʔag-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>ʔag-ʔag-anay na bəras kana puabərasan</i> The rice is poured out of the rice basket.</p>
	<p><b>ʔag-ʔag-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-ʔag-ʔag-aw na tinalək</i> The rice is poured out by me.</p>
	<p><b>ʔag-ʔag-ay</b> [LF]  <i>taŋkar na darəʔ, ku-ʔag-ʔag-ay ɖa ənay na babaʔu</i> The ground in the courtyard is dry, I pour out some water.</p>
	<p><b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ag-ʔag</b> [AF]  <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ag-ʔag-ku ɖa ʔəraw i takil</i> I poured wine into the glass.  upright wooden planks of a cart used to prevent a load from falling  <i>ku-par-pat-aw ʔəmagʔag na ʔagʔag</i> I have put the four side boards of the cart.</p>
<b>ʔagʔag</b>	
<b> ʔakaw </b>	<p>steal; do secretly  <b>ki-ʔakaw</b> get stolen  <i>ki-ʔakaw-ku ɖa paysu</i> I got stolen of some money.  <b>rə-ʔaka-ʔakaw-an</b> incurable thief  <b>ʔakaw-an</b> [Imp I/BF]  <i>ʔakaw-an-ku ɖa kiɖa!</i> Help me steal sweetsops!  <b>ʔakaw-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>nu-ʔakaw-anay-ku ɖa paysu kana maʔəʔəs</i> Help me to steal the thief's money.  <b>ʔakaw-ay</b> [LF]  <i>tu-ʔakaw-ay ku-paysu kana maʔəʔəs</i> The thief stole my money.  <b>ʔakaw-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>ʔakaw-u!</i> Steal!  <b>ʔa-ʔakaw</b> will steal  <i>tu-ʔa-ʔakaw-i iɖu na bitunun</i> That egg will be stolen.  <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;akaw</b> [AF]  <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;akaw-ku ɖa biʔunun</i> I have stolen an egg (meaning 'to have the hiccups').  <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;akaw-ku ɖa babayan</i> I have a mistress.  <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;akaw-ku məniwan</i> I sell on the black market.  <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;akaw-ku maʔaŋis</i> I hide to cry.</p>
<b> ʔakəbul </b>	<p>exaggerate (cf. <b>ʔakəpal</b> 'make a fuss')  <b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;akəbul</b> [AF]  <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;akəbu-kəbul taytaw</i> He 'blows his own trumpet'.</p>



<b>[takəpal]<sub>1</sub></b>	uproot (usually with the root and earth) <b>takəpal-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-takəpal-aw na ʔapuʔ</i> I uprooted the flowers.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;akəpal</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;akəpal-ku ʔa kawi</i> I uprooted a tree.
<b>[takəpal]<sub>2</sub></b>	fussy (cf. <b>takəbul</b> ‘exaggerate’) <b>ma-takəpal</b> be fussy <i>ma-takəpal an marəŋay</i> She makes a fuss when speaking.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;akəpal</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;akəpal-ku marəŋay</i> I make a fuss (about nothing).
<b>takər</b>	betel leaf pepper, <i>Piper betle</i> (L.) (cf. <b>pudu</b> ‘areca root’) <b>pu-takər</b> make the betel ready to chew <i>pu-takər-ku mʔə[ʔə] ʔa puran</i> I prepare areca nut to chew. [Puyuma explain: <i>ulaya na ʔabu aw na puran aw na takər</i> ‘There are lime, the areca nut, and the leaf.’]
<b>[taki]</b>	gluttonous; greedy <b>ma-taki</b> be greedy <i>ma-taki akanan</i> Greedy eating.
<b>[takub]</b>	round in form; bloated or warped by exposure to the sun <b>takub-an</b> boys’ dormitory (the roof has a round form) (cf. <b>sa-rəpuŋ-an</b> ‘boys’ dormitory’) <b>takub-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-takub-anay kana kadaw na banin</i> I have put the plank outside on purpose so it will be warped by the sun.
	<b>takub-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-takub-aw na banin kana kadaw</i> The plank has been warped by the sun.
	<b>takuba-kuban</b> male youth belonging to the <i>Takuban</i>
<b>takuban</b>	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;akuban</b> build the boys’ dormitory
< <b>takub</b> ‘round in form’	boys’ dormitory
<b>taləbək</b>	many growing thick, dense (trees, bamboos) (cf. <b>aləqes</b> ‘a lot of things tightly close together and very straight’) <b>taləbək</b> <i>tu-gumul, tu-ʔarbu</i> He has a lot of body hair, of hair. <i>taləbək na kawi</i> The trees are close together. <i>taləbək tu-walak</i> She has many children.
	<b>taləbək-aw</b> [PF] <i>taləbək-aw ʔa kuaŋ</i> a lot of shots
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;aləbək</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;aləbək-ku ʔa kuaŋ</i> I shot many shots close together.
<b>[tali]</b>	prophecy <b>pu-tali</b> make a prophecy <i>pu-tali-ku marəŋay</i> I have said it first. <i>pu-tali-ay marəŋay</i> It was a prophecy. <i>pu-tali-tali a ʔaw</i> a prophet

- taɭawi** name of a household, place name of a locality next to Tamali  
*taɭawi-mi* We are all together.  
**arə-taɭawi-ku** I feel *TaLawi*  
**\*\*taɭawi-ɭawi**
- taɭayaɭay** tall (cf. **bəɭakas** ‘big’)  
*taɭayaɭay tu-ɖaɖək* He is tall.
- taɭi** gardener’s measuring cord  
**i taɭi** once upon a time, before, transmit (cf. **rawi** ‘make a chain, relay’)  
*i taɭi-ta, təmuamuan aɖi murəput, patalutaluɖ ɖa batibatian ɖa karmasamasal* We transmit, the ancestors’ line has not been cut off, we make a chain of the original words.  
**k<in>i-taɭi-an** ancestral spirit-elect of shamans (cf. **k<in>i-tuɖul-an** ‘ancestral spirit-elect’)  
**pa-taɭi** [Caus]  
*pa-taɭi-an na bənəkəkəsyu* Get the specialist to set up the measuring strings.  
**taɭi-anay** [I/BF]  
*taɭi-anay na bakəsyw bənəkəkəsyw kananku ɖuma* The measuring strings are ready to measure my field.  
**taɭi-aw** [PF]  
*ku-taɭi-aw kana bakəsyw ku-ɖuma* I set up the measuring strings in my field.  
**taɭi-ay** [LF]  
*ku-taɭi-ay ɖa bakəsyw bənəkəkəsyw ku-ɖuma* I prepare a measuring strings to measure my field.  
**taɭi ɖien** once upon a time  
**taɭi-u** [Imp PF]  
*taɭi-u bənəkəsyw!* Put the measuring strings!  
**taɭi na bakəsyw** a measuring string the length of the forearm  
**ɭ<əm>aɭi** [AF]  
*ɭ<əm>aɭi-ku a ɖuma* I prepared a field by setting up measuring cords.  
**ɭ<əm>aɭi-taɭi na ɣai** legend  
uneven road  
**ɭ<əm>aɭikaɖun** [AF]  
*ɭ<əm>aɭikaɖu-kaɖun na daɭan* The surface of the road is uneven.
- taɭuganɣan** sturdy (strong, robust)  
*taɭuganɣan tu-piniɖaɖəkən kana baɣsaran* The young man’s body is sturdy.  
**ma-taɭuganɣan** [AF]  
*ma-taɭuganɣan na baɣsaran* The young man is strong and robust.  
**pa-taɭuganɣan** [Caus]  
*na paɭəməɭ pa-taɭuganɣan-aw* The medicine makes one strong.  
**sika-ɭ<əm>aɭuganɣan** pretends to be strong  
**taɭuganɣan-aw** [PF]  
*tu-taɭuganɣan-aw tu-ɖaɖək* He has a sturdy body.

**taɭun**

grass; vegetation; hunt

**mi-taɭun** have grass

*mi-taɭun tu-punu?* His brain ‘has grass’. ~ He is stupid.

**m-u-a-taɭun** hunter

**m-u-taɭun** [Mvt]

*m-u-taɭun na kiababuy na taw* The boar hunter hunts.

*i namali sagar m-u-taɭun, amuna m-u-a-taɭun a taw* My father liked hunting, so he was a hunter.

**taɭu-taɭun** lush vegetation

**taɭun i taɭiaban** edible seaweed

**taɭuptɭupan**

tip of the tongue

*tu-tɔdɭɔd na pɛrɛsɛk, puka-ta ɖa yam ɖa saima aw ta-pukayay na indan na taɭuptɭupan kana manudɛn* The plant *perecek* is crushed between the fingers, we add a little salt and the baby’s tip of the tongue is coated.

**taɭamuiɭ**

put in one’s mouth

**ki-a-taɭamuiɭ** get something in the mouth

*ki-a-taɭamuiɭ-ku ɖa walu* I put a sweet in my mouth.

**mi-t<in>amuiɭ-an** have something put in the mouth

*mi-t<in>amuiɭ-an nanku indan ɖa puran* In my mouth there is an areca nut.

**pa-taɭamuiɭ** [Caus]

*nu-pa-taɭamuiɭ-ay-ku ɖa puran* You put an areca nut in my mouth.

**taɭamuiɭ-an** [Imp I/BF]

*taɭamuiɭ-an na walu!* Swallow the sweet!

**taɭamuiɭ-anay** [I/BF]

*ku-taɭamuiɭ-anay na saʔiɖusan tinalɛk* I swallowed a spoonful of rice.

**taɭamuiɭ-aw** [PF]

*nu-taɭamuiɭ-aw na irupan* You put the food in your mouth.

**taɭamuiɭ-u** [Imp PF]

*taɭamuiɭ-u (na paʔaka)!* Put (the meat) in your mouth!

**t<əm>amuiɭ** [AF]

*t<əm>amuiɭ-ku ɖa puran* I put an areca nut in my mouth.

**taɭanpun**

throw down an object fiercely (usually a stone)

**ki-a-taɭanpun-an** get something by throwing stones at it (For headhunters it means ‘trophy’.)

*asua ɖien ʔi, muka kiniʔɛn na puyuma, murumaʔ la, ‘iɖini nanku ki-a-taɭanpun-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-t<ən>anpun-pun** a lot of people throw some objects

**taɭanpun-aw** [PF]

*tu-taɭanpun-aw iɖu na taw* He crushed that man with a stone.

**taɭanpun-u** [Imp PF]

*taɭanpun-u (na ʔala)!* Crush (the enemy) to death!

- t̚ən>anpun** [AF]  
*t̚ən>anpun-ku qa ʔala* I crushed an enemy with a stone.
- taŋar**  
 face  
*səmalətap-ku kantu taŋar* I slapped his face.
- taŋəri**  
 high-pitched voice  
*marəŋay la, səməŋay la, nantu ləŋaw taŋəri* When he speaks or sings, he has a high-pitched voice.
- taŋia**  
 young men's short indigo blue skirt; indigo color  
**t̚əm>aŋia** dark blue, indigo  
 [Puyuma explain: *tu-ʔədad kana taŋia* '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.)  
*t̚əm>aŋia-ŋia na laŋiŋ ~ bulay na laŋiŋ* blue sky ~ beautiful sky
- taŋila<sub>1</sub>**  
 ear  
**pu-taŋila** listen  
*pu-taŋila!* Listen up! (cf. **tar-kileŋaw** 'listen up!')
- taŋila<sub>2</sub>**  
 ear of a stalk of areca nuts (cf. **sa-puŋul-an** 'stalk of areca nuts')  
**sa-taŋila-[y]an** a ear of a stalk of areca nuts  
*saŋu tu-sa-taŋila-[y]an kana sapuŋul na puran* The bunch (stalk) of areca nuts contains a lot of ears.  
*sapuŋul na puran paniniay na taw qa kasa-sa-taŋila-[y]an*  
 Each stalk of areca nuts has been shared between the people into ears of nuts.
- taŋilaŋilayan**  
**|taŋis|**  
 Jew's ear fungus, *Auricularia-Auricula-Judae*  
 weep  
**ma-taŋis** [AF]  
*ma-taŋis na niaw, na walak* The child, the cat cries.
- pa-taŋis** [Caus]  
*ku-pukpukaw na walak, pa-taŋis-aw* I hit the child and make him cry.
- taŋkar<sub>1</sub>**  
 unspecified type of dry millet  
 [Puyuma explain: *maruarum na ʔuma, unien qa kinurətan, matinapan kana rasuk* 'It grows in dried paddies, the whole year, it is ground with the *rasuk*.']
- |taŋkar|<sub>2</sub>**  
 dry; crack  
**mu-taŋ<kaŋ>kar** very dry  
*mu-taŋ<kaŋ>kar na ʔuma, tu-taŋ<kaŋ>kar-aw na darə?* The field is very dry, he dried the ground.
- mu-taŋkar** [ACaus]  
*mu-taŋkar na ʔuma, qiama mu-paŋta? na darə?* The field is dry, so the earth cracked.
- pa-taŋkar** [Caus]  
*ku-pa-taŋkar-aw na darə?* The ground has been dried by me.
- taŋkaŋkar**  
 traditional male officiant (cf. **bənabulu?** 'traditional male officiant')  
 (The male officiant is called *Tangkangkar* because his bag is made of skin)

## [taŋul]

and he does not possess any bells to go up to Supernature and no spirits inhabit the bag.)

keen sense of smell

## [taŋul-anay [I/BF]

*nu-taŋul-anay-ku kana tinalək, ʔaŋliw?* Smell the rice for me, (is it) moldy?

## [taŋul-ay [LF]

*ku-taŋul-ay na ʔapuʔ, uliŋul na ʔapuʔ* I smelled the flowers, they smell nice.

## [taŋul-i [Imp LF]

*taŋul-i!* Smell!

## [t&lt;əm&gt;aŋul [AF]

*t<əm>aŋul-ku ɖa baʔi* I smell odors.

## [t&lt;in&gt;aŋul-an smelly places

*muka-ta kana kaɖuaɖuan na ʔaw, saɖu ta-t<in>aŋul-an na markaməliməli na baʔi* When we go to places where there are a lot of people, we have a lot of different odors.

## [taŋuru?

head

*mu-tiʔiʔi ku-taŋuru?* My head falls on one side.

## [taŋuru?-an near the head

*isua na ɖaʔiʔ? ulaya i taŋuru?-an* Where is the bottle? It is near the head.

[Puyuma say it is impossible to say **\*\*ki-taŋuru** for ‘head hunting’.]

## [taŋurururuan

tadpole

## [tapa

roast far from the fire, slowly (cf. **kəraŋ** ‘grill quickly over the fire’)

## [tapa [Imp]

*tapa-yu na paʔaka!* Roast the meat!

## [pa-tapa [Caus]

*pa-tapa-[y]aw na t<əm>a-tapa kana ʔa-tapa-[y]an* I got the roaster to roast on the grill.

## [tapa-[y]anay [I/BF]

*tapa-[y]anay na babuy kana apuy* The boar is roasted on the fire.

## [tapa-[y]aw [PF]

*ku-tapa-[y]aw na paʔaka* The meat has been roasted by me.

## [ta-tapa-[y]an shelf grill for meat

## [t&lt;əm&gt;apa [AF]

*t<əm>apa-ku ɖa paʔaka* I roasted some meat.

## [t&lt;in&gt;apa roasted

*t<in>apa la na paʔaka* The meat is roasted.

## [t&lt;in&gt;apa roasted millet

*na babayan na miwalak, tu-pakanay kana t<in>apa, miasa?* When a woman is in childbirth, she is made to eat roasted millet so she will have milk. (Used against haemorrhaging in childbirth.)

## [t&lt;in&gt;apa-[y]an roasted things

*iqini nanku t<in>apa-[y]an* Here is my grilled meat.

<b>ʈapaŋ</b>	patch <i>nanku ʈapaŋ</i> reciprocal term of address for the husbands of two sisters <b>mi-ʈ&lt;in&gt;apaŋ-an</b> have patches <i>mi-ʈ&lt;in&gt;apaŋ-an nanku kaʈakaʈ</i> My trousers have patches. <b>pa-ʈapaŋ</b> name of a men's house <b>pa-ʈapaŋ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ʈapaŋ-u!</i> Have (it) patched! <b>ʈapaŋ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-ʈapaŋ-anay-ku kanku kaʈakaʈ na miabuan</i> Put a patch on my trousers with holes in them. <b>ʈapaŋ-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-ʈapaŋ-ay ku-kaʈakaʈ na miabuan</i> I have patched my trousers with holes in them. <b>ʈapaŋ-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>ʈapaŋ-i!</i> Patch (here)! <b>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;apaŋ</b> [AF] <i>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;apaŋ-ku nanku kaʈakaʈ</i> I patched my trousers.
<b> ʈapəlayʔ </b>	dust (to) <b>ʈa&lt;pa&gt;pəlay-an</b> feather duster <b>ʈapəlay-aw</b> [PF] <i>ʈapəlay-aw na kirwan</i> The clothes are dusted off. <b>ʈapəlay-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>ʈapəlay-i!</i> Take the dust off here! <b>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;apəlay</b> [AF] <i>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;apəlay-ku kanku kirwan ɖa ʈa&lt;pa&gt;pəlay-an</i> I took the dust off my clothes with a feather duster.
<b>ʈapəlu</b> <b>ʈapəlan</b> <b> ʈapiʔ </b>	small hoe doorstep sieve; winnow (with the winnowing basket) <b>pa-ʈapiʔ</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-ʈapiʔ-aw kana payraŋ</i> I asked the Taiwanese to ventilate the rice. <b>ʈapiʔ-ay</b> [LF] <i>ʈapiʔ-ay na bəras na miaʈabu kana takaɖ</i> The sheaf of rice is sieved in the <i>takaD</i> winnowing basket. <b>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;apiʔ</b> [AF] <i>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;apiʔ-ku ɖa bəras</i> I ventilated some rice with the winnowing basket.
<b>ʈapiŋiran</b>	the side <i>səmuɣay-ku nanku ʔarbu i ʈapiŋiran</i> I make a parting in the side of my hair.
<b> ʈapʈap </b>	make a noise by hitting two pieces of bamboo together <b>ʈapʈap-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ʈapʈap-anay na ʈapʈap-an</i> Bamboos are used to make a noise. <b>ʈapʈap-ay</b> [LF]

	<i>ku-ʔapʔap-ay na ʔapʔap-an bənawi kana ʔayam</i> I hit the bamboos together to scare the birds.
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;apʔap</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;apʔap-ku ɖa ʔapʔap-an</i> I hit bamboos together.
<b>ʔapʔapan</b> <b> ʔapurus </b>	hip (anat.) to shell by hand <b>pa-ʔapurus</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ʔapurus-aw na payraŋ kana ʔumay</i> The rice is shelled by the Taiwanese.
	<b>ʔapurus-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-ʔapurus-ay na ʔumay</i> I shelled the rice.
	<b>ʔapurus-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ʔapurus-u!</i> Shell!
	<b>ʔa-ʔapurus-an</b> will shell [Imp I/BF] <i>ʔa-ʔapurus-an na ʔumay!</i> (Go and) shell the rice!
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;apurus</b> [AF] <i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;apurus-ku ɖa aʔidunʔaduŋ</i> I shelled the False olive.
	<b>ʔ&lt;in&gt;apurus-an</b> something shelled <i>idini nanku ʔ&lt;in&gt;apurus-an</i> This is what I have shelled.
<b> ʔaʔəp <sub>1</sub></b>	sleep (with); lie down <b>kur-ʔaʔəp</b> sleep with <i>kur-ʔaʔəp-ku kananku katagwin</i> I sleep with my husband.
	<b>ma-ʔaʔəp</b> two people sleep together <i>ma-ʔaʔəp-ta</i> We sleep together.
	<b>ma-ʔaʔə-ʔaʔəp</b> several people sleep together <i>ma-ʔaʔə-ʔaʔəp na ʔaw</i> A lot of people sleep together.
<b> ʔaʔəp <sub>2</sub></b>	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;a-ʔaʔəp</b> dead shamans wake over a dead person (cf. <b>ʔikap</b> ‘wake over a dead person’)
	<b>ʔaʔəp-aw</b> [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.
<b> ʔaʔəp <sub>3</sub></b>	lining <b>ma-ʔaʔəp</b> [AF] <i>ma-ʔa-ʔaʔəp-ku kirwan</i> I am sewing a lining into my garment.
	<b>mi-pa-ʔaʔəp</b> have received a lining <i>nanku kaʔakaʔ mi-pa-ʔaʔəp</i> My trousers have been lined.
	<b>pa-ʔaʔəp</b> [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.
<b> ʔaʔəʔa </b>	latch the door <b>mu-ʔaʔəʔa</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔaʔəʔa na ʔaləban</i> The door flap is latched.
	<b>ʔaʔəʔa-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-ʔaʔəʔa-ay na ʔaləban</i> The door flap has been latched by me.

	<b>ʈaʔəʈa-i</b> [LF] <i>ʈaʔəʈa-i na ʔaləban!</i> Latch the door!
	<b>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;aʔəʈa</b> [AF] <i>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;aʔəʈa-ku ɖa ʔaləban</i> I latched a door flap.
<b> ʈaʔi <sub>1</sub></b>	mend; sew <b>ʈaʔi-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʈaʔi-aw na in-u-ʈaʔi-an na kaʈakaʈ</i> I mended the trousers for the toilets. <b>ʈa-ʈaʔi</b> will sew <i>ʈa-ʈaʔi-ku ɖa kaʈakaʈ</i> I shall sew a trousers.
	<b>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;aʔi</b> [AF] <i>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;aʔi-ku</i> I mend, I sew. <b>ʈ&lt;in&gt;aʔi-an</b> a mended thing <i>mu-ʈaʈa na ʈ&lt;in&gt;aʔi-an</i> The seam is coming undone. <b>ʈ&lt;in&gt;a-ʈaʔi-an</b> a sewing <i>buʈay tu-ʈ&lt;in&gt;a-ʈaʔi-an</i> His sewing is beautiful.
<b>ʈaʔi<sub>2</sub></b>	feces (cf. <b>u-ʈaʔi</b> ‘defecate’) <i>ʈ&lt;in&gt;əʔəs-an ɖa ʈaʔi na ənay</i> The feces have been filtered, only the liquid remains. <b>ʈ&lt;in&gt;aʔi</b> intestines <i>bəʈakas tu-ʈ&lt;in&gt;aʔi kana ʈaw</i> Human intestines are long. <b>ua-ʈaʔi-an</b> toilets <b>arə-ʈaʔi-ʈaʔi</b> smell of excrement
<b> ʈaʔuʈaʔu </b>	dig a hole (dig the soil from front to the rear) (ritual term) (cf. <b>kuruʈ</b> ‘dig’) <b>ʈaʔuʈaʔu-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>ʈaʔuʈaʔu-an-ku!</i> Dig a hole for me! <b>ʈaʔuʈaʔu-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-ʈaʔuʈaʔu-anay na buay</i> I dug the hole. <b>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;aʔuʈaʔu</b> [AF] <i>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;aʔuʈaʔu-ku ɖa buay</i> I dug a hole.
<b>ʈarbik</b>	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 <i>mangayaw</i>
<b>ʈarəmʈəm</b> <b> ʈariban </b>	a type of grass, looks like <i>Lumay</i> ‘rice’, not edible except by oxen destroy; messy (cf. <b>ribas</b> ‘destroy’) <b>pa-ʈariban</b> [Caus] <i>pa-ʈariban-aw kana kuayso na rumaʔ</i> Have the house destroyed with the machine. <b>ʈariban-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʈariban-aw na rumaʔ</i> I made a mess in the house. <b>ʈariban-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>ʈariban-u!</i> Make a mess! <b>ʈ&lt;əm&gt;ariban</b> [AF] <i>an maʈiay-ku, ʈ&lt;əm&gt;ariban kana rumaʔ</i> When I am drunk I make a mess in my house.



<b>tariḳtik</b>	Chinese sumac, <i>Rhus semialata</i> MURR. <i>Var roxburghil</i> DC.
<b>tarub</b>	eiderdown
	<b>mi-tarub</b> have an eiderdown
	<i>litək na wari, mi-tarub-ta kana mitakumul</i> When it is cold, we cover ourselves with a cotton duvet.
<b>tạa₁</b>	weaving batten
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;ạa</b> weft
<b> tạa ₂</b>	unpick; undone
	<b>mu-tạa</b> [ACaus]
	<i>mu-tạa na tinaʔian kanku kirwan</i> The seam of my garment is coming undone.
	<i>ku-taʔiaw na mu-tạa ku-kirwan</i> I sew up the thread that has come undone from my garment.
	<i>nu-taʔianay-ku kana mu-tạa ku-kirwan</i> Help me to sew up my garment that has come undone.
	<b>tạa-[y]aw</b> [PF]
	<i>ku-tạa-[y]aw ku-kirwan na tinaʔian</i> I unpicked the seam of my clothes.
<b>tạəpil</b>	kidney
<b>tạtiŋal</b>	chopsticks; tongs for the fire
<b>tạtubaʔ</b>	toad
	<i>tu-puʔut kana tạtubaʔ puatəməʔ ɖa maruʔud</i> Toads' warts are remedies for sore throats.
<b>tạtumug</b>	bedbug
	<i>asua ɖien miʔəɖəŋ-ta kana tatami, sagar misiʔ na walak, mudaway na tạtumug</i> Formerly, we slept on mats, the children urinated, and bedbugs hatched.
<b>taw</b>	human being
	<b>muri-taw-an ~ ta-taw-taw</b> humanity; a lot of different people inside the group, the villagers
	<i>i punapunan, na ta-taw-taw ɖia sagar ɖa paysu</i> In the (modern) world, everyone loves money.
	<b>p&lt;in&gt;i-taw-an</b> population
	<i>saima tu-p&lt;in&gt;i-taw-an kana puyuma</i> The Puyuma population is small.
	<b>sa-taw-an</b> per person
	<i>tu-təpa ɖa sa-taw-an</i> Each person's fair share.
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;u-taw-taw</b> [AF]
	<i>saigu-ku t&lt;əm&gt;u-taw-taw kana liʔaʔ</i> I know how to make a statue with clay.
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;u-taw-taw ~ t&lt;in&gt;ua-taw-an</b> statue, dummy, scarecrow (Substitute body in ritual context.) (cf. <b>in-u-daway-an</b> 'puppet, figurine, shape'; <b>in-u-saŋaʔ-an</b> 'statue, dummy, scarecrow')
	<b>t&lt;in&gt;u-ta-taw</b> man's silhouette

[təbas]<sub>1</sub>

break through

**təbas-aw** [PF]

*tu-təbas-aw na ʔa[ad] kana suan* The stockade (has been destroyed where) the dog broke through it.

**t<əm>əbas** [AF]

*t<əm>əbas-ku kana ʔa[ad]* I broke through the fence.

*t<əm>əbas la na amian* Break the year (end one year and start a new one).

*t<əm>əbas na ənay kana ka[li]* The water overflows from the stream.

[təbas]<sub>2</sub>

autumn wind

**təməbas na ba[li], kəmami** a strong autumn wind, coming from the north

[təbəʔ]

big; thick

a **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-pəriʔ qa bunun* The calves of the Bunun are big.

[təbəʔ]<sub>1</sub>

bury

**pa-təbəʔ** [Caus]

*ku-pa-təbəʔ-aw na payraŋ kana buŋa* I got the Taiwanese to bury the sweet potatoes.

**ta-təbəʔ-an** coffin

*abakaw i kana ta-təbəʔ-an na minatay na ɬaw* Dead people are put in coffins.

**təbəʔ-aw** [PF]

*ku-təbəʔ-aw na suan* The dog has been buried by me.

*asua ɬien, na puyuma an kaɬu tu-minatay na ɬaw, tu-təbəʔ-aw kantu rumaʔ isabak a ɬiala an tu-təbəʔ-aw i paɬaran, indaŋ ɬatu*

*kianiʔənay na minatay kana ʔala ɬiama aɬi i paɬaran. ɬua la na*

*dipuŋ, tu-patakəsiaw təbəʔ-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-təbəʔ-an** cemetery

**təbəʔ-u** [Imp PF]

*təbəʔ-u!* Bury it!

təbəl  <sub>2</sub>	<p>cook in the fire</p> <p><b>təbəl-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>təbəl-anay kana aʎa na buŋa</i> The sweet potatoes were buried in the hot coals.</p> <p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;əbəl</b> [AF]  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əbəl-ku ɖa buŋa kana aʎa</i> I buried some sweet potatoes in the hot coals.</p>
təbiʔ	<p>crack; split a little (with one's hands)</p> <p><b>kara-təbiʔ</b> two persons split  <i>kara-təbiʔ-mi kan duliən kana ʃinəbələn na buŋa</i> Dulian and I have split the hot sweet potatoes into two parts.</p> <p><b>mu-təbiʔ</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-təbiʔ la na təbtəban</i> The chopping board was cracked.</p> <p><b>təbiʔ-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>ku-təbiʔ-anay i duliən kana ʃinəbələn na buŋa</i> I gave Dulian a piece of the sweet potato cooked in the hot coals.</p> <p><b>təbiʔ-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-təbiʔ-aw na laʔub</i> I split the dipper.</p> <p><b>təbiʔ-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>təbiʔ-u!</i> Split into two parts!</p>
təbʔəb	<p>beating of the heart due to fear; nervous</p> <p><b>ma-təbʔəb</b> [AF]  <i>ma-təbʔəb ku-tagəraŋ</i> My heart beats (from fear).</p> <p><b>pa-təbʔəb</b> [Caus]  <i>tu-pa-təbʔəb-aw kana kayakay</i> The suspension bridge makes the heart beat fast.</p> <p><b>t&lt;al&gt;əbʔəb-an</b> sound of heartbeats  <i>matina na baʎi, t&lt;al&gt;əbʔəb-an-mi</i> When a strong wind blows, our hearts beat fast.</p>
təbuʔ	<p>husk millet in <i>tabi</i> mortar with <i>rasuk</i> pestle</p> <p><b>təbuʔ-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>təbuʔ-anay na rasuk kana dawa i tabi aw patinapanaw, aw dəruaw na dawa, ta-ʃiuraw</i> The millet is husked in the <i>tabi</i> with the <i>rasuk</i> pestle, it is husked then cooked and we mix it.</p> <p><b>təbuʔ-aw</b> [PF]  <i>tu-parparaw iɖu na dawa aw tu-təbuʔ-aw kana rasuk i tabi</i>  That millet was shelled, and husked in the <i>tabi</i> mortar with the <i>rasuk</i> pestle.</p> <p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;əbuʔ</b> [AF]  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əbuʔ-ku ɖa dawa kana rasuk i tabi</i> I husked millet with the <i>rasuk</i> pestle in the <i>tabi</i>.</p>
təbul	<p>dust</p> <p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;əbul</b> [AF]  <i>pakirəb na baʎi, unien ɖa ʔudal, t&lt;əm&gt;əbul</i> When there is a lot of wind, but no rain, it is dusty.</p>

- pa-ʔəbul** [Caus]  
*səməlap tu-pa-ʔəbul-aw isabak na ruma?!* Sweep the dust which got inside the house!
- |ʔəbuŋ|**  
 welcome; meet  
**a-ʔəbuŋ** find  
*a-ʔəbuŋ-ku ɬa paysu i daʔan* I have found some money in the road.  
*ku-a-ʔəbuŋ-aw na maʔatəl ku-aliuʔ* I have just found my lost bag.  
**ki-ʔəbuŋ** welcome, meet  
*muka-ku i baʔaŋaw, ki-ʔəbuŋ-ku kana yawan i daʔan* I went to Taitung and I met the chief on the way.  
*məɾədək i duliən, ki-ʔəbuŋ-ku kantaw* Dulian has just arrived, I welcome her.  
**kir-ʔəbuŋ** meet with one person  
*muka-ku kir-ʔəbuŋ-a i takəsian kana fiŋfi* I am going to meet the teacher at the school.  
**ma-ʔəbuŋ-ʔəbuŋ** several people meet  
*muagamut-ta, ma-ʔəbuŋ-ʔəbuŋ na babayan* When we have the muagamut festival, the ladies meet.  
**mar-ʔəbuŋ-an** meetings  
**mar-ʔəbuŋ** two people meet  
*mar-ʔəbuŋ-mi i daʔan* We meet in the road.  
*mar-ʔəbuŋ ku-səɬəŋ* I frown. ~ My eyebrows meet.  
*ɬua la nanku katagwin, mar-kir-ʔəbuŋ-mi i puyuma* When my husband came, we met in Puyuma.  
**p<in>ar-ʔəbuŋ** be reunited  
*tu-p<in>ar-ʔəbuŋ-an kanantu katagwin, saʔaw buʔay* When she is reunited with her husband, it is a particularly happy occasion.  
 [Puyuma say it is impossible to say \*\***kurʔəbuŋ**.]
- |ʔəgtəg|**  
 pound in (a nail)  
**mu-ʔəgtəg** [ACaus]  
*mu-ʔəgtəg la na pasək* The nail is pounded in.  
**ʔəgtəg-anay** [I/BF]  
*ku-ʔəgtəg-anay na pasək kana libəŋ ɬa tuaktuk* I knocked the nail into the wall with a hammer.  
**ʔəgtəg-aw** [PF]  
*ku-ʔəgtəg-aw na pasək* The nail has been pounded in by me.  
**ʔəgtəg-i** [Imp LF]  
*ʔəgtəg-i ɬa pasək na libəŋ!* Knock a nail into the wall (to hang your hat)!
- ʔ<əm>əgtəg** [AF]  
*ʔ<əm>əgtəg-ku ɬa pasək na libəŋ* I pounded a nail into the wall.
- |ʔəkab|**  
 cut; split hard things (with a tool) into two parts  
**mu-ʔəkab** [ACaus]  
*mu-ʔəkab na kawi* The hard wood is cut.  
**pa-ʔəkab** [Caus]  
*pa-ʔəkab-an kantaw na basikaw!* Tell him to cut the bamboos!

**tə-təkab** will cut

*tə-təkab-ku* I shall break it.

**təkab-anay** [I/BF]

*tu-təkab-anay na taɔaw 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 ɔa ʔəraw iɔi na ɬaw* The drink that this person has drunk is wine.

**pa-ka-pia-t<əm>əkəl** able to finish a drink

*aɔi-ku pa-ka-pia-t<əm>əkəl kana saya daɟilan 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 ɔa ənay i kaɟi na guŋ* I took the ox to drink in a stream.

*ku-pa-təkəl-ay-yu ɔa ʔəraw* I invited you to drink wine.

*pa-təkəl-anay iɔini 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 maɟiɔaŋ p<in>a-təkəl-an ɔa ʔəraw, ɔiama maɟiay* The old people were made to drink wine, so they are drunk.

**təkəl-an** a beverage

*iɔini 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 ɔa 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 ɔa ʔəraw iɔi na ɬaw* This man has drunk wine as a beverage.

**[təkɪp]**

fold; bend (cf. **tikaɭ** 'twisted'; **tukuɭ** 'hunch, bend')

**ka-təkɪp-an na ʔamian** the turn of the year

**mar-təkɪp** with a bend

	<i>mar-ʔəkip na daʔan</i> The road has a bend.
	<i>mar-ʔəki-ʔəkip na daʔan</i> The road is winding.
	<b>mu-ʔ&lt;in&gt;əkip-an</b> folded things
	<i>mu-ʔ&lt;in&gt;əkip-an nanku kirwan</i> My clothes are folded.
	<b>pa-ʔəkip</b> [Caus]
	<i>pa-ʔəkip-aw kana pakakarunan</i> The employee is made to fold (the laundry).
	<i>pa-ʔəkip-an kana pakakarunan</i> Order the employee to fold (the laundry).
	<b>par-ʔəkip na ʔamian</b> the year is turning
	<b>ʔəkip-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>nu-ʔəkip-anay-ku kana ʔarub</i> Help me to fold the duvet.
	<b>ʔəkip-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>ʔəkip-aw na kirwan kan araytay</i> Araytay folded the clothes.
	<b>ʔəkip-u</b> [Imp PF]
	<i>ʔəkip-u na kirwan!</i> Fold the clothes!
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;əkip</b> [AF]
	<i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;əkip kana ʔarub</i> The duvet is folded.
<b>ʔəkipan</b> <b> ʔəkʔək </b>	purlins of a timber framework heartbeat (cf. <b>pa-əŋaɖ-an</b> ‘temples’)
	<b>ma-ʔəkʔək</b> have a heartbeat
	<i>ma-ʔəkʔək ku-tagəraŋ</i> My chest has a heartbeat, (the pulse).
<b>ʔəkuyr</b>	<b>ma-ʔəkʔək</b> a watch 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.)
<b>ʔələ</b>	slow <i>tu-ʔələ kamawan kana dindin</i> He is as slow as a snail.
	<b>ma-ʔələ</b> be slow <i>na ʔaw ma-ʔələ pabəkas</i> The man is slow to run.
<b>ʔələpəʔ</b>	lie down on the floor to pray (cf. <b>gəŋəpu</b> ‘kneel flat down on the floor’)
	<b>ʔələpəʔ</b> [Imp]
	<i>ʔələpəʔ səmuŋaʔ!</i> Lie down on the floor and pray!
	<b>ʔələpəʔ-anay</b> [I/BF]
	<i>ku-ʔələpəʔ-anay i dadarə səmuŋaʔ</i> It is on the floor that I have lain down to pray.
	<b>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ələpəʔ</b> [AF]
	<i>ʔ&lt;əm&gt;ələpəʔ-ku i dadarə səmuŋaʔ</i> I lie down on the floor to pray.
<b> ʔələk </b>	deaf; mischievous (this term is an insult) (cf. <b>ma-ʔuləʔ</b> ‘deaf, does not listen’)
	<b>ʔələk-aw</b> [PF]
	<i>ʔələk-aw-ku kana dəruŋ</i> I am deaf due to the thunder.

<b>təliʔ</b>	flash of lightning (cf. <b>qəruŋ</b> ‘thunder’)
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;əliʔ</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əliʔ na laŋit</i> The sky is streaked with lightning.
<b> təlipis </b>	miss a target badly (some informants say it is used for spears or arrows, if the head has been badly blunted)
	<b>pa-təlipis</b> [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təlipis-ay kəmuəŋ tu-təŋila</i> When I fired, I slightly missed its ear.
	<b>təlipis-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-təlipis-ay na taʔəpayan</i> I missed the target.
<b> təməʔ <sub>1</sub></b>	rotten inside (cf. <b>puni</b> ‘rot, soften’; <b>tupaʔ</b> ‘rot, decomposing, liquify’)
	<b>ka-tə-təməʔ</b> will rot <i>minaʔay-ku la, ka-tə-təməʔ la ku-daʔək</i> When I die, my body will decompose.
	<b>ma-təməʔ</b> [AF] <i>ma-təməʔ na buŋa</i> The sweet potato rots.
	<b>mi-təməʔ</b> has rotten parts <i>mi-təməʔ na buŋa</i> The sweet potato has rotten parts.
	<b>təməʔ-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-təməʔ-ay na buŋa</i> The sweet potato is rotten.
<b> təməʔ <sub>2</sub></b>	<b>təmə-təməʔ</b> cancer unexpressed anger
	<b>mi-təməʔ-an</b> 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.
<b> təməl </b>	medicine; remedy
	<b>pa-təməl</b> [Caus] <i>aʔi-yu pa-təməl-i garəm, babarəʔ andaman</i> If now you do not take some medicine, tomorrow you will swell up.
	<b>pa-təməl</b> medicine <i>pa-ka-la-ləmay na paʔəməl</i> The medicine will cure (you).
	<b>pu-ʔa-təməl</b> give medicine <i>pu-ʔa-təməl na iʔiŋ kana kuaʔəŋ</i> The doctor treats with medicines.
<b> təpa <sub>1</sub></b>	share; portion (cf. <b>nini</b> ‘share’)
	<b>mi-təpa</b> have a portion <i>mi-təpa ku-kikarun</i> It is my work.
	<b>mi-t&lt;in&gt;əpa</b> have had a share <i>mi-t&lt;in&gt;əpa-ku</i> I have had my share.
	<b>pu-təpa</b> 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&lt;in&gt;u-təpa-[y]an-yu kikarun kana sasəʔapan</i> Sweeping the floor is your share of work.

- təpa-i** [Imp LF]  
*təpa-i!* Give him his share!
- təpa<sub>2</sub>**  
 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 qa ma[a]aʔuk na maʔidaŋan*  
 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 kəmuən* 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 kimaqadəyar* 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 dənən* 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 taw* 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 qa 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.
- ta-təpəʔ** will cut down  
*andaman, ta-təpəʔ-ku qa 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.



təpətəp	<p><b>təpəʔ-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>təpəʔ-u (na ʔasəpan)!</i> Cut down (the sugarcane)!</p>
	<p>speak with a low voice</p>
təpuk	<p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;əpətəp</b> [AF]  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əpətəp-ku marəŋay kanu</i> I speak in low voice to you.</p>
	<p><b>təpətəp-i</b> [Imp LF]  <i>təpətəp-i marəŋay!</i> Speak with a low voice!</p>
	<p>hit from above downwards (usually on the head with a piece of wood)</p>
	<p><b>ma-ta-təpuk</b> people hit each other  <i>na markatagwin, an maqadiku, ma-ta-təpuk</i> When couples quarrel, they hit each other.</p>
	<p><b>pa-təpuk</b> [Caus]  <i>magərargər qa pa-təpuk na [aʔu?</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.</p>
	<p><b>ta-təpuk-an</b> a pole; a stick</p>
	<p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;əpuk</b> [AF]  <i>na walak ʔi, t&lt;əm&gt;əpuk qa suan</i> The child, (he) hits a dog.  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;əpuk-ku qa suan kana ta-təpuk-an</i> I beat a dog with the pole.  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;a-təpuk-ku</i> I am hitting.</p>
	<p><b>təpuk-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-təpuk-aw na suan</i> I hit the dog.</p>
təʔab	<p><b>təpuk-u</b> [Imp PF]  <i>təpuk-u (na suan)!</i> Hit (the dog)!</p>
	<p><b>t&lt;in&gt;əpuk-an</b> a beaten thing  <i>t&lt;in&gt;əpuk-an na suan</i> the beaten dog</p>
təʔəl	<p>hat made of <i>Musa textilis</i> leaves</p>
	<p>press down with something</p>
	<p><b>ma-ta-təʔəl</b> two persons press each other, sexual intercourse  <i>ma-ta-təʔəl na markatagwin</i> The husband and wife make love.</p>
	<p><b>ta-təʔəl</b> will press  <i>ta-təʔəl-u kana tiʔil!</i> Press it with books!</p>
	<p><b>təʔəl-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>nu-təʔəl-anay-ku kana barasaʔ na niraməs</i> Help me to press the maceration with the stone.</p>
	<p><b>təʔəl-ay</b> [LF]  <i>ku-təʔəl-ay qa barasaʔ na niraməs</i> I pressed the macerating objects with a stone.</p>
tərab	<p>belch</p>
	<p><b>pa-tərab</b> [Caus]  <i>nu-pa-tərab-aw na walak</i> You make the child burp.  <i>pa-tərab-u na walak bəʔəkəʔ la kantu sinusuan!</i> Make the child burp after he has fed enough from the breast!.</p>
	<p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;ərab</b> [AF]  <i>bəʔəkəʔ-ku, qɪama t&lt;əm&gt;ərab-ku</i> I have eaten well, so I burp.  <i>pənia la t&lt;əm&gt;ərab</i> I have had a good burp.</p>

[tərag]

**tərab-anay** [I/BF]

*ku-tərab-anay na mibaʔi 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 baʔi* 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 ʔaʔu?* The buds of the mango tree have  
fallen off.

*m-u-tərag tu-busisi kana dolidul* The buds of the *dolidul* are  
falling off at the moment.

**t<əm>ərag** [AF]

*t<əm>ərag-ku ʔa paysu* I throw money to the winds.

*t<əm>ərag tu-busisi kana buʔaw* The Cajan peas are falling  
down.

**tərag-anay** [I/BF]

*tərag-anay na suan ʔa paʔaka* Meat falls out of the dog’s mouth.

**tərag-aw** [PF]

*tu-tərag-aw kana baʔi na ʔatu* The mangos have fallen down  
because of the wind.

**tərag-ay** [LF]

*tu-tərag-ay ʔa darə? ku-katəŋaʔawan* 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 kurnay kana baʔi 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 ʔa kawi* I made a tree fall.

**tərab-anay** [I/BF]

*nu-tərab-anay-ku kana bəʔətəŋanan 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 maʔipusapus* The trees have fallen down  
because of the *maʔipusapus* wind (tornado).

**t<in>ərab-an** something destroyed

*t<in>ərab-an la na ruma?* The fallen down house.

<b>tərəma</b>	worms in bamboos <b>t&lt;in&gt;ərəma-an</b> worm holes
<b>tiaʃien</b>	the outer side of the leg
<b>tibikan</b>	a lonely man (cf. <b>inabaŋul</b> ‘a lonely woman’) <i>kininaʔayan aw kinirtinuasan na maʔinayan, tibikan, kəma-ta</i> The man who lost his wife or is divorced is called <i>Tibikan</i> .
<b> tigʔig </b>	shake feet to get rid of mud or dust <b>mu-tigʔig</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-tigʔig la na təməbul kanku ʔukap</i> The dust has been shaken off my shoes. <b>pa-tigʔig</b> [Caus] <i>pa-tigʔig-an tu-ʔukap kan araytay!</i> Tell Araytay to shake her shoes!
	<b>t&lt;əm&gt;igʔig</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;igʔig-ku kanku ʔukap na mialitaʔ</i> I shook the mud off my shoes. <b>tigʔig-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-tigʔig-ay na liʔaʔ</i> I shook the mud off. <b>tigʔig-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>tigʔig-u nu-ʔukap!</i> Shake your shoes!
<b> tika </b>	bend (cf. <b>ʔuku </b> ‘hunch, bend’; <b>ʔəkip</b> ‘fold, bend’) <b>ki-ʔika </b> make something bend <i>unien ʔa kəʔaŋ, amuna ki-ʔika -ku kana batulayaw, ʔiama ʔiləməs-ku, ku-ʔika aw na basikaw</i> I have no strength, I wanted to bend an iron bar, so in my anger I broke the bamboo. <b>ma-ʔika </b> be bent <i>ma-ʔika  nanku ʔakur</i> I am bent. ~ My back is bent. <i>ma-ʔika-ʔika  na da an</i> The road is winding. <b>mu-ʔika </b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔika  na da an</i> The road was bent. <b>pa-ʔika </b> [Caus] <i>ma iaŋ la, pa-ʔika-ʔika  tu-kawaŋ i da an</i> When he is drunk, he staggers. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;ika </b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ika  na da an ku-kəmakawaŋ</i> The road, that I am walking on zigzags. <b>ʔika -aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-ʔika -aw na batulayaw</i> I bent the iron.
<b> tikaʔuk </b>	rickety (unstable for a small object) <b>ma-ʔikaʔuk</b> be rickety <i>ma-ʔikaʔuk na papaʔaran, aʔia la təmaga  na barasaʔ</i> The table is unstable, so we steady it with a stone.
<b> tikə </b>	break <b>mu-ʔikə </b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ʔikə  ku-ʔima</i> My hand is broken. <i>bariwan na wari, mu-ʔa-ʔikə  na kawi i ʔənan</i> There is a typhoon, a lot of trees will be broken in the mountain.

- ʈikəʃ-an** [Imp I/BF]  
*ʈikəʃ-an-ku qa kaw!* Break some wood for me!  
*ʈikəʃ-an!* Help him to break!
- ʈikəʃ-aw** [PF]  
*ku-ʈikəʃ-aw na basikaw* I have broken the bamboo.
- ʈikəʃ-u** [Imp PF]  
*ʈikəʃ-u!* Break it!
- ʈilaw**  
 clear, pure  
*ʈilaw na ənay* The water is calm, clear.  
*ʈilaw ku-maʃa ~ pasəkət mənəʔu* My eyesight is good ~ see clearly.  
*ʈilaw tu-aŋər* His feelings are pure.  
*səmənay ʈilaw tu-ləŋaw* His singing is pure.
- |ʈilaʈilaw|**  
 one singer sings a capella and others dance forming a chain by crossing arms (fossilized form **ʈila-ʈilaw**)
- ʈ<əm>ilaʈilaw** [AF]  
*ʈ<əm>ila-ʈilaw na maʔidaŋ na muarak na ʃaw* The old dancers dance to the solo a capella song.  
*mabuʃabuʃas na ʈ<əm>ila-ʈilaw* The a capella singers follow on from one another.
- ʈila-ʈilaw-an** solo a capella songs accompanying the women
- ʈila-ʈilaw-ay** [LF]  
*ku-ʈila-ʈilaw-ay na walak* I sang a capella for the children to dance.  
*tu-ʈila-ʈilaw-ay na baŋsaŋsaran* The young men dance to the solo a capella songs.
- ʈila-ʈilaw-i** [Imp LF]  
*ʈila-ʈilaw-i na muarak na ʃaw!* Sing to accompany the dancers!
- |ʈilʈil|**  
 carry in one's hand (one thing in each hand)
- ma-ʈilʈil** carry in two hands  
*ma-ʈilʈil-ku qa aliuʃ* I carried bags in both hands.  
*ma-ʈi<a>ʈil-ʈa qa aliuʃ* We both carry bags.
- pa-ʈilʈil** [Caus]  
*ku-pa-ʈilʈil-an na walak kana daʃil* I asked the child to carry the bottles.  
*tu-pa-ʈilʈil-aw-ku kan duliən qa aliuʃ* Dulian makes me carry a bag.
- pa-ʈilʈil** 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)
- ʈ<əm>ilʈil** [AF]  
*ʈ<əm>ilʈil-ku qa daʃil* I carried a bottle in my hand.
- ʈilʈil-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-ʈilʈil-anay-ku kana rutu* Help me to carry the bags.
- ʈilʈil-aw** [PF]  
*ku-ʈilʈil-aw na rutu* I carried my back-basket with one hand.
- ʈ<in>ilʈil-an** a carried thing  
*nanku ʈ<in>ilʈil-an na rutu* The bag is my luggage.

	<b>tiłtil-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>tiłtil-u!</i> Carry with one hand!
<b>tiłaban</b>	wide; large (human body) <b>tiłaban</b> <i>na tañar, na daqək</i> The face, the body are large.
<b>tiłup</b>	hard earwax (cf. <b>suksukan</b> ‘soft earwax’) <b>yałiłup</b> an ear-pick
<b> tiłma?</b>	buy (cf. <b>niwan</b> ‘sell, wholesale’) <b>pu-tiłma?</b> 1. a rite of offering to the ancestors 2. pay <i>auku-ku pu-tiłma?-a kananku t&lt;in&gt;ima?-an na pinsian</i> I am going to pay for the fridge bought. <b>ta-tiłma?</b> will buy <i>ta-tiłma?-ku da marturus</i> I will buy a bicycle. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;ima?</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ima?-ku da kułan</i> I bought vegetables. <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ima?-ku da kułan kana tiam, pu-a-tiłma?-ku da paysu</i> I bought vegetables at the shop, I pay with money. <b>tiłma?-an</b> [Imp I/BF] <i>tiłma?-an nu-walak da tabu!</i> Help your child to buy a ready meal! <b>tiłma?-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-tiłma?-anay-ku kan namali da bəkał da tuki i ʔasəl</i> My father bought me a new watch. <b>tiłma-tiłma?-an</b> market <b>t&lt;in&gt;ima?-an</b> a purchase <i>nanku t&lt;in&gt;ima?-an na tiłil</i> The book is my purchase. <b>uniən da tiłma?</b> no value <i>uniaən da tiłma? kimaqadaqayar</i> No waste time discussing. <b>tiłma?an</b> sell <b>ta-tiłma?an</b> shall sell <i>ta-tiłma?an nanku marturus</i> I shall sell my bicycle. <b>tiłma?an-ay</b> [LF] <i>tiłma?an-ay na ruma?, saqu na paysu</i> I sold my house, I have got a lot of money. <b>tiłmuru?</b> blurry (vision); muddy (of water) <b>tiłmuru?</b> <i>ku-mața</i> My eyes are blurred. <b>ka-tiłmuru?</b> highly blurred <i>ka-tiłmuru? na ənay</i> The water is very troubled (muddy). <b>t&lt;əm&gt;imuru?</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;imuru?-ku da ənay</i> I troubled some water. <b>tiłmuru?-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-tiłmuru?-ay na ənay</i> The water is troubled by me. <b> tiłmurmur </b> rinse one’s mouth and spit <b>ma-tiłmurmur</b> [AF] <i>kana wariwari, ma-tiłmurmur-ku da indan</i> Every day, I rinse my mouth.

- ma-timu<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 ɬaɬək** placenta  
*nantu ma-tina kana ɬaɬək* Her placenta (was wrapped in a leaf of betel nut tree and buried next to the fence). (cf. **tu-la-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-ɬaɬək* 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

**paŋtɪŋ** '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 ʔura* 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]tɪp 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[əŋ] 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')

*unien ɬa tɪʔur, aɬi biʔas; saɬu 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]

*təmukuɬ-ku kana mu-tɪri na ruma?* I strengthened the leaning house.

**t<əm>iri** [AF]

*t<əm>iri ku-ruma? kana mayɬauɬ* I strengthened my leaning house against the typhoon.

|tɪstɪs|

speak non-stop (cf. **risimis** 'talkative')**pa-t<ar>istɪs** [Caus]

*aɬi-ta sagar kiləŋaw kana an marəŋay pa-t<ar>istɪs na buʔabuʔayan*

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 ɬa ŋai* non-stop speech

<b>[tiur]</b>	<p>stir up; disturb</p> <p><b>mu-tiur</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-tiur nanku aŋər</i> I turned ideas over in my head.</p> <p><b>pa-tiur</b> [Caus]  <i>pa-tiur-an kana baŋsaran na tinapa na dawa</i> Tell the young man to stir the grilling millet.</p> <p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;iur</b> [AF]  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;iur ku-tial</i> My stomach is disturbed.</p> <p><b>tiur-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>tiur-anay-ku kana tinapa na dawa</i> I stirred the millet while it is roasting.</p> <p><b>tiur-aw</b> [PF]  <i>ku-tiur-aw na irupan</i> I have mixed the dishes.</p>
<b>[tiwaŋiwar]</b>	<p>sword fern, <i>Nephrolepis auriculata</i>, (L.) Trimen. (cf. <b>paʔat</b> ‘<i>Nephrolepis</i>’)  <i>səmaŋaʔ-ta ɖa inupidan ɖa tiwaŋiwar</i> (This plant) is used for weaving garlands.</p>
<b>[tuak]</b>	<p>cut open; disembowel</p> <p><b>mu-tuak</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-tuak tu-tial</i> His belly is open.</p> <p><b>pa-tuak</b> [Caus]  <i>ku-pa-tuak-aw ɖa liuŋ na t&lt;əm&gt;a-tua-tuak i tua-tuak-an</i> I have a pig disembowelled by the slaughterer at the slaughterhouse.</p> <p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;a-tuak</b> [AF]  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;a-tuak-ku ɖa liuŋ</i> I am disembowelling a pig.</p> <p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;a-tua-tuak</b> a slaughterer</p> <p><b>tuak-anay</b> [I/BF]  <i>tu-tuak-anay-ku kana turukuk na t&lt;əm&gt;a-tua-tuak</i> The slaughterer disembowelled the chicken for me.</p> <p><b>tuak-ay</b> [LF]  <i>tu-tuak-ay ku-tial kana isiŋ</i> My belly has been opened by the doctor.</p>
<b>[tual]</b>	<p><b>tua-tuak-an</b> slaughterhouse</p> <p>open (door, window, tin); switch on (cf. <b>padəpəʔ</b> ‘light (gas, tobacco, fire)’)</p> <p><b>mu-tual</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-tual kana baʎi na ʔaləban</i> The door flap was blown open by the wind.</p> <p><b>pa-tual</b> [Caus]  <i>pa-tual-aw na walak kana ʔaləban</i> I have asked the child to open the door.</p> <p><b>ta-tual</b> will open  <i>andaman, biʔas na wari, ta-tual-ku kana ʔaləban</i> Tomorrow, it will be fine, I will open the door flap.</p> <p><i>ʔarəməŋ la, ku-ta-tual-ay na lawlaw</i> It is evening, I switch on the light.</p> <p><b>t&lt;əm&gt;a-tual</b> [AF]  <i>t&lt;əm&gt;a-tual-ku ɖa ʎataw</i> I am opening a window.</p>



	<b>t&lt;in&gt;a-tual-an</b> an opened thing <i>t&lt;in&gt;a-tual-an na ʔaləban</i> The door is open.
	<b>tual-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>tual-i!</i> Open!
<b>tuʌŋʌn</b>	ancestral mountain (one can hear <i>tuʌŋʌn</i> ) (cf. <b>aranum</b> , <b>maʔidʌŋ</b> , other names of this ancestral mountain)
<b>tuba</b>	poison tree; fish poison; (cf. <b>kadawadawakan</b> ‘poison tree’)
<b>tubuʔubu</b>	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 <i>birabiraʔ</i> , <i>tubuʔubu</i> ‘leaf’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:311, verse 27-03.)
<b>tukap</b>	shoes; footwear <b>mi-tukap</b> wear on one’s shoes
<b> tukul </b>	hunchbacked; bend <b>ka-tukul</b> [Imp] <i>ka-tukul kəmakawaŋ!</i> Walk hunched (to avoid being seen!) <b>ma-tukul</b> be hunchbacked <i>ma-tukul-ku la</i> I am hunchbacked. <b>mu-tukul</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-tukul kana bariwan na kuʌŋ</i> The vegetables are bent over by the typhoon. <b>t&lt;əm&gt;ukul</b> [Prog] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;uku-tukul kəmakawaŋ</i> He walks hunchbacked (to avoid being seen). <b>tukul-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>tu-tukul-anay tu-ʔakur</i> He hunched his back. <i>nu-tukul-anay-ku kana ʔuway</i> Help me to bend the rattan. <b>tukul-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-tukul-aw tu-ʔakur kəmakawaŋ</i> He hunched his back while walking to avoid being seen. <b>tukul-u</b> [Imp PF] <i>tukul-u na ʔuway!</i> Bend the rattan!
<b> tulʔul </b>	widen <b>t&lt;əm&gt;ulʔul</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;ulʔul-ku kana ʔuma</i> I widened the field. <b>tulʔul-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-tulʔul-anay-ku kəmaqəkan</i> Help me to widen my garment. <b>tulʔul-ay</b> [LF] <i>tulʔul-ay na ʔuma</i> The field has been widened. <i>tulʔul-ay kəma, ʔəkan aw bəʔakas</i> <i>Tulʔulay</i> means ‘widen and lengthen’.

	(The terms used daily for ‘to widen’ is <i>TuTul</i> . ‘To add’ is <i>tulu</i> , whereas the shamans, in ritual context, use <i>sul(i)</i> or <i>sul(ə)</i> = ‘to add’. The hypothesis of PAn *C has become /t/ in Puyuma, but is often reflected as /s/ in the ritual language. Cf. Puy <i>langit</i> (< PAn *langiC ‘sky’) corresponds to <i>langis</i> in the ritual texts. (L. Sagart, p.c.))
<b>tu ag</b>	arrow; spear (cf. <b>ɭumay</b> ‘spear’; <b>lakit</b> ‘small, 3-pronged lance’) a <b>tu ag</b> a spear <b>t&lt;əm&gt;u ag</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;u ag-ku kana kutan</i> I threw the lance. <b>tu ag-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-tu ag-anay-ku kana babuy</i> Help me to shoot an arrow at the boar. <b>tu ag-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu ag-aw na babuy</i> The boar (with arrows or spears) is hunted.
<b> tu ə?</b>	deaf; does not listen (cf. <b>ma-tə ak</b> ‘deaf, mischievous’) <b>ka-tə-tu ə?</b> might be deaf <b>ma-tu ə?</b> be mischievous <i>an ma adam la ?i, ma-tu ə? la</i> When he gets used to you, he will be mischievous. <b>tu ə?-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu ə?-aw kana kuan ku-taŋi a</i> I was deafened by the sound of the rifle firing.
<b>tu iab</b>	aromatic turmeric, <i>Curcuma aromatica</i> <i>asua qien ?i, unien-ta qa səlaləbu aw ta-saləbuaw kana tu iab, mi anay</i> Before, we had no dye, so we used the root of the <i>TuLiab</i> plant to obtain yellow dye. (also used for heart failure)
<b>ɭumay</b> <b> tumi?</b>	bear (animal) usually a grandfather strokes his grandchild’s (male or female) genitals ‘to make him grow, or make her beautiful’ <b>t&lt;əm&gt;umi?</b> [AF] <i>t&lt;əm&gt;umi?-ku kantu buʔu kana təmuan, ?ari?i maʔina na walak</i> I (the grandfather) stroke the grandson’s testicles, the child will quickly be big. <b>tumi?-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-tumi?-ay tu-təmuan na babayan, ‘bu ay-yu’ tu-kayaw kan təmutaw na maʔinayan</i> The grandfather strokes his granddaughter’s genitals and tells her ‘you are beautiful’.
<b>ɭununan</b> <b>ɭuŋa</b>	heel (body) ginger, <i>Zingiber officinalis</i> (L.) Rosc <b>pu-ɭuŋa</b> put ginger <i>pu-ɭuŋa-ay na siaw kana kuraw, arələt</i> If you put ginger in fish soup, it is delicious.
<b> tuŋul </b>	tie together; continue <b>k&lt;in&gt;i-ɭuŋul-an</b> ancestral spirit-electer (cf. <b>k&lt;in&gt;i-ɭali-an</b> ‘ancestral spirit-electer’) <b>ki-ɭuŋul</b> inheritate

- ki-tuŋul-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 baŋsaran mianɲər qa parkatagwinan, kinuayan qa pa-tuŋul, [iku]dan puaruma? la*  
 When a man and a woman are in love and consider getting married, they first celebrate their engagement, and then their wedding.
- t<əm>uŋul** [AF]  
*t<əm>a-tuŋul-ku kana tatiʔu?* I am tying with the ropes.
- ta-tuŋu-tuŋul** connections
- tuŋul-an** lineage  
*tu-tuŋul-an kana purapuran, bəlakas* The lineage of the Purapuran is long.
- tu-tuŋul** descentance
- [tuŋul]<sub>2</sub>** graft  
**t<əm>uŋul** [AF]  
*t<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  
*maʔiɖaŋ la na ʔaw, aɖi maʔuʔu? 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*  
*səmaŋa? qa tuaptup, qa ruma? kana tuʔur* The *Tuqur* is used to make pigs' troughs, and build houses.
- tuʔu-tuʔur** place name in Peinan where Puyuma formerly lived (cf. **puʔupuʔuɖ** 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).
- t<əm>uray** [AF]  
*t<əm>uray-ku kana kakuri qa ʔumay* I rake rice with the wooden rake.

- turay-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-turay-anay-ku qa lumay kana kakuri* Help me to rake the rice with the wooden rake.
- turay-aw** [PF]  
*pakadaw-ta qa lumay, turay-aw kana kakuri* When rice is dried in the sun, it is raked with the rake.
- turay-u** [Imp PF]  
*turay-u!* Rake!
- |turi|**  
 line up; stripe (straight or curved)  
**mi-turi** have lines  
*mi-turi na tilil* The exercise book is lined.  
*mi-t<in>uri-an nanku tilil* My exercise book has lines.
- pa-turi** [Caus]  
*ku-pa-turi-aw na walak* I got the child to make lines.
- t<əm>uri** [AF]  
*t<əm>uri-ku kana ta-turi nanku tilil* I made lines in my exercise book with the pen.
- t<in>ur-ay** a thorny stem
- t<in>uri-turi ~ t<in>uri-an** one line
- turi-anay** [I/BF]  
*nu-turi-anay-ku kana ta-turi kananku tilil* Help me to make lines in my exercise book.
- turi-ay** [LF]  
*turi-ay qa səki na libəŋ* The wall is scratched by nails.
- turi-turi** stripes, lines
- tusa|**  
 leaf veins; leafstalk  
*tusa| kana tatukəm* The tatukem's leaf veins (leafstalk).
- |tuʔus|**  
 sew by hand; darn (roughly sewn clothes for mourners)  
**t<in>uʔus** a big oblong piece of cloth, worn by mourners, and tied to the shoulders with two laces. Mourning clothes.  
*mukipiŋ kana t<in>uʔus* Dressed in mourning clothes.
- tuʔus-aw** [PF]  
*tu-tuʔus-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.  
*aʔi-ku m-uaʔi məkan kana marəʔu ku-qaqək* 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.

<b>ubəliŋan</b>	rot <i>ubəliŋan na [ikədan]</i> The clay oven rots. (It means: 'He is 'lazy'; <i>matuka na ʔaw</i> 'He is lazy'.)
<b>ubil</b>	callosities of the skin <b>mi-ubil</b> have callouses <i>mi-ubil na tədək</i> The bottom has callouses. (In ritual texts, we get <i>mutaʔi-ubil</i> 'a dead person'; cf. Cauquelin 2008:325, verse 31-14. The pair is <i>mutaʔi-uduʔ</i> , <i>mutaʔi-ubil</i> 'put under a bump of earth, become callosities' ('corpse').)
<b> ubuʔ </b>	pick up (soft things), without effort, one by one anything small; shave; pluck; e.g. thorns (cf. <b>pusik</b> 'pick hard things') <b>ki-ubuʔ</b> get plucked <i>ki-ubuʔ-ku ɖa ʔubal kanku təmuan</i> My grandchild helps me to pull out my white hairs. <b>ma-ubuʔ</b> gets plucked by <i>ma-ubuʔ ɖa ɲisɲis</i> Beard gets plucked. <b>mu-ubuʔ</b> [ACaus] <i>mu-ubuʔ na ʔarbu</i> The hairs are pulled out. <b>ubuʔ-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ubuʔ-anay-ku kanku ʔubal</i> Help me to pull out my white hairs. <b>ubuʔ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-ubuʔ-aw na ɲisɲis</i> He shaved the (his) beard. <b>ubuʔ-ay</b> [LF] <i>ubuʔ-ay ɖa ʔubal</i> He pulled out white hairs. <b>ya-ubuʔ</b> tweezers <i>tu-ubuʔ-aw kana ya-ubuʔ tu-ɲisɲis</i> He plucked his beard with tweezers.
<b>uduʔ</b>	bump of earth (ritual term) <b>uduʔuduʔ</b> mountain range (ritual term) (cf. <b>ʔaʔu-ʔaʔuk</b> 'summit of mountains') <b>mutaʔi-uduʔ</b> a dead person (Ritual term, cf. Cauquelin 2008:325, verse 31-14. The pair is <i>mutaʔi-uduʔ</i> , <i>mutaʔi-ubil</i> 'put under a bump of earth, become callosities' ('corpse').)
<b>ukak</b>	bone; pit; seed <b>kur-uka-ukak</b> incest <i>kur-uka-ukak aɖi ʔinaba markatagwin nantu walak</i> It is not a good thing to marry children of the same bone (bones mean 'brothers').
<b> ukuk </b>	cook snails in their shells <b>in-ukuk</b> cooked <i>in-ukuk na dindin kana ənay</i> The snails were cooked in water in their shells. <b>ma-ukuk</b> [AF] <i>ma-ukuk-ku ɖa dindin</i> I boiled snails in their shells. <b>ukuk-anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-ukuk-anay na dindin</i> It is the snails that I cooked in their shells.

<b> ula </b>	<p>landslide (cf. <b>sulay</b> ‘landslide’; <b>təpar</b> ‘landslide’)</p> <p><b>mu-ula</b> [ACaus]  <i>mu-ula na qənan</i> The mountain landslides.</p> <p><b>ula-[y]aw</b> [PF]  <i>tu-ula-[y]aw kana bariwan na qənan</i> The mountain has slid because of the typhoon.</p>
<b> ulaŋ </b>	<p>mad; behave like a hooligan (cf. <b>kaŋa</b> ‘silly’; <b>ma-guŋguŋ</b> ‘is silly’; <b>aməpuŋ</b> ‘silly’)</p> <p><b>kar-ulaŋ-ulaŋ</b> do something silly by one’s self  <i>kar-ulaŋ-ulaŋ marəŋay</i> I say silly things (on purpose).</p> <p><b>k&lt;in&gt;a-ulaŋ-an</b> crazy attitudes  <i>tu-k&lt;in&gt;a-ulaŋ-an, amuna ?əraw</i> What makes him crazy, it is wine.</p> <p><b>ma-ulaŋ</b> be stupid, hooligan  <i>ma-ulaŋ taytaw</i> This man is a hooligan.</p> <p><b>mi-k&lt;in&gt;a-ulaŋ-an</b> have stupid attitudes  <i>mi-k&lt;in&gt;a-ulaŋ-an-ku kana paysu</i> I have become crazy thanks to money.</p> <p><b>pa-ka-ulaŋ</b> make crazy  <i>tu-pa-ka-ulaŋ-aw kana ?əraw</i> Wine makes him crazy.  <i>tu-pa-ka-ulaŋ-aw kana buŋabuŋayan na ma?inayan</i> The man is made crazy by the girl.</p>
<b> ulay </b>	<p>reside; stay with someone (cf. <b>ka?u</b> ‘inhabit, rent, exist’)</p> <p><b>i-a-ulay</b> be staying  <i>i-a-ulay-ku kan təmatataw shətiang</i> I live with Shetiang’s father.</p> <p><b>ka-ula-lay</b> might stay  <i>ka-ula-lay-a i duliən kan təmamataw shətiang</i> It is not sure that Dulian will stay with Shetiang’s father.</p> <p><b>k&lt;in&gt;i-ula-[y]an</b> places stayed  <i>nanku k&lt;in&gt;i-ula-[y]an i nantu ruma? kan təmamataw shətiang</i>  The place where I stayed is Shetiang’s father house.</p> <p><b>ki-ulay</b> [Imp]  <i>ki-ulay-yu ka?ini!</i> Stay here!</p>
<b>ulaya ~ uliya</b>	<p>there is; have; exist (Both terms are correct, it depends on the speaker.)</p> <p><b>ulaya qia</b> there is still ~ there was</p> <p><b>a?i ulaya</b> there is not</p>
<b>ulib</b>	<p>rind; bark</p> <p><b>ki-ulib</b> remove bark  <i>ki-ulib kana ulib</i> The bark is removed.</p>
<b>uliŋul</b>	<p>fragrant  <i>ku-taŋul-ay na ?apu?, uliŋul na ?apu?</i> I smelled the flowers, they smell nice.</p>
<b>uŋaban</b>	<p>wine (of millet or rice) (Ritual term, unknown by villagers.)  (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>ni-uŋaban, ni-u-tabu</i> ‘the wine, the foods’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:189, verse 11-02. Cf. PAn *uŋaw ‘Dizzy, giddy, dazed’.)</p>
<b>uŋanə</b>	<p>obese  <i>uŋanə-yu</i> You are fat.</p>

- ka-u[a-]anə** will be fat  
*məkan qa walu, ka-u[a-]anə-yu* You eat sweets, you will get fat.
- |u[əp]** tiredness  
**ma-u[əp]** be tired  
*ma-u[əp-ta kikarun* We are tired of working.  
**ta[a-]a-u[əp]** will rest  
*andaman, ta[a-]a-u[əp-ku* Tomorrow, I shall rest.  
**t<əm>a[a-]u[əp-ku** I take a rest  
**u[əp-an]** tiredness  
*tu-u[əp-an qa kinabəkasan* His tiredness is because of the race.
- u[əpan]** not to care  
**u[əpan-ku marəŋay** I do not care about what you say (it is not interesting).  
*nanku u[əpan marəŋay* Everything I say is of no interest.  
**mi-u[əpan]** be tired, have asthma  
*mi-u[əpan-ku* I am tired (I don't care).  
*mi-u[əpan-ku* I have got asthma.
- u[ibubuk]** one of the eight Puyuma villages. Chinese Chulu 初鹿 for the administration
- |u[ɪd]** some actions surrounding death  
**in-u[ɪd]** corpse  
*in-u[ɪd i ruma? na minatay* The dead body stays at home.  
**u[ɪd-aw]** [PF]  
*ku-u[ɪd-aw i ruma? na minatay* I woke over a dead person.  
*na minatay, tu-u[ɪd-aw i ruma?* The dead person is left at home.
- u[ɪ?ɪt]** hard; rigid; stiff (just a little) (cf. **bu[ɪ?ɪl]** 'difficult, hard')  
**u[ɪ?ɪt na kuliabəs** The guava is hard.  
**m-u[ɪ?ɪt]** [ACaus]  
 1. for things  
*m-u[ɪ?ɪt na katul* The boar's hide is hard.  
 2. for human beings  
*m-u[ɪ?ɪt mu[ɪus* (She is stubborn,) it is hard to change her.  
*nanku aŋər bu[ɪ?ɪl* I have a firm character. [Puyuma explain: *nanku ni?ən m-u[ɪ?ɪt* 'My neck is stiff.']  
 [Puyuma explain: *bu[ɪ?ɪl tu-ətəs* 'His penis is hard', it is impossible to say  
 \*\**u[ɪ?ɪt tu-ətəs*.]
- |u[ɪu]** go through or through a loosely-woven fence (cf. **wa[ɪwaɪ]** 'go through a closely-woven fence')  
**m-u[ɪu]** go under a lossely-woven fence  
*m-u[ɪu kana ?a[ad]* I went through the fence.  
**u[ɪu-anay]** [I/BF]  
*nu-u[ɪu-anay-ku kana a[ad]* Help me to get through the fence.  
**u[ɪu-aw]** [PF]  
*ku-u[ɪu-aw na ?a[ad]* I went through the loosely-woven fence.  
**u[ɪu-u]** [Imp PF]  
*u[ɪu-u kana ?a[ad]* Go through the fence!

<b> uʎisaw </b>	gather in a circle; surround <b>kara-uʎisaw</b> surround others <i>kara-uʎisaw na baŋsaran kana buʎabuʎayan</i> All the young men surround the ladies. <b>m-uʎisaw</b> [Mvt] <i>m-uʎisaw la na katəŋaɖawan</i> The chairs are put into a circle. <b>uʎisaw-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-uʎisaw-aw na baŋsaran</i> The young men gathered in a circle. <b>uʎisaw-ay</b> [LF] <i>tu-uʎisaw-ay na maʔiɖaŋ kana baŋsaran i ʎaʎuwanan</i> The old men are surrounded by the young men in the meeting place.
<b> uʎuŋ </b>	remove (< KaTipul dialect, only used in ritual context) (cf. <b>kasu</b> ‘take along, carry away, bring’ in Puyuma Nanwang dialect) <b>a-uʎuŋ</b> boundary against evil spirits (small beads are threaded onto a ramie string, symbolize the boundary between good and evil spirits) <i>iɖini na a-uʎuŋ səmasulud kana kuatisan na puran</i> These <i>a-uʎuŋ</i> take away the evil elements of the areca nuts. <b>uʎuŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-uʎuŋ-aw na rutu</i> I removed the bag.
<b> umal </b>	question <b>ki-umal</b> ask question <i>ki-umal-ku kan ukak</i> I asked Ukak. <i>ɖaɖua-ku ki-umal-a</i> I come to ask. <b>k&lt;in&gt;i-umal-an</b> questions <i>saɖu tu-k&lt;in&gt;i-umal-an kan duliən</i> Duliən asked a lot of questions.
<b> umu </b>	taste; hold something in one’s mouth <b>in-umu</b> have tasted <i>in-umu-ku ɖa ʔəraw</i> I tasted some wine. <b>mi&lt;in&gt;umu</b> have something in one’s mouth <i>mi&lt;in&gt;umu-ku ɖa ʔəraw</i> I have got wine in my mouth. <b>umu-[y]anay</b> [I/BF] <i>nu-umu-[y]anay na ʔəraw</i> You put the wine in your mouth to taste it. <b>umu-[y]aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-umu-[y]aw na ʔəraw i indan</i> It is the wine that I tasted in my mouth.
<b>umus</b>	term of address for the wife’s younger sisters; the wives of the husband’s younger brothers; younger female cousins; wives of first cousins
<b>unan</b>	snake (cf. ritual terms <b>ɖaɖuʎay</b> , <b>ɖaɖuʎaŋ</b> ‘snake’)
<b>unien</b>	negation; none <b>u&lt;na&gt;nien</b> never has <i>aɖi u&lt;na&gt;nien iɖi na paysu</i> This money has never disappeared. <i>unien ɖa paysu</i> There is no money. <i>unien-ku ɖa walak</i> I have no children. <i>unien ɖa tiuʔ</i> empty-handed <i>unien ɖa ʔimaʔ</i> no value



(?)unkun	jump up or down large objects; climb up; see <b>pankun</b> (cf. <b>ʔəpul</b> ‘jump down, dive’)
	<b>in-unkun-an</b> jumps
	<b>m-unkun</b> [AF]
	<i>m-unkun-ku kurpaḍək kana guŋ</i> I jumped on the ox’s back.
	<i>m-unkun-ku kana kaʔi</i> I jumped over the stream.
	<i>m-unkun-ku pia-darəʔ</i> I jumped downstairs.
	<i>m-unkun-ku pia-isaʔ kana raripaʔan</i> I climbed up the staircase.
	<i>auka-ku m-unkun-a</i> I am getting ready to jump.
	<b>unkun-ay</b> [LF]
	<i>ku-unkun-ay na guŋ kurpaḍək</i> It is the ox’s back that I jumped onto.
<b>uŋay<sub>1</sub></b>	the monkey-friend (The monkey killed at the annual festival <i>mangayaw</i> is called <i>ungay</i> . Everyday term is <b>ʔuʔuŋ</b> .) (cf. KaTipul dialect <i>ungay</i> ‘monkey’)
<b>uŋay<sub>2</sub></b>	buffalo’s cry
	<i>uŋay kəma na guŋ</i> <i>ungay</i> says the buffalo
<b>uŋər</b>	rheum; wet nasal mucus
	<i>sirupaw ku-uŋər</i> I sniffed up my snot.
	<b>a-uŋər-an</b> a nose with liquid nasal mucus (cf. <b>tiŋran</b> ‘nose’)
	<b>par-uŋər</b> often has watery mucus
	<i>par-uŋər na walak</i> The child is snotty.
<b>uŋiʔ</b>	dry nasal mucus
	<b>a-uŋiʔ-an</b> a nose with hard nasal mucus (cf. <b>tiŋran</b> ‘nose’)
<b> upiʔ </b>	slender; rangy
	<b>ma-upiʔ</b> be slender
	<i>ma-upiʔ na kawī</i> The tree is slender.
	<i>ma-upiʔ na buʔabuʔayan</i> The young woman is slender.
	<b>in-upiʔ-an</b> a slender thing
	<i>in-upiʔ-an nantu ɖaḍək</i> Her body is willowy.
<b>uʔuŋ</b>	flower (ritual term) (cf. <b>ʔapuʔ</b> ‘flower’)
	(The dyad in ritual context is <i>tu-p&lt;in&gt;u-ʔapuʔ-an</i> , <i>tu-p&lt;in&gt;u-uʔuŋ-an</i> ‘his/her flowering garlands’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:323, vese 30-16.)
	<b>mi-uʔuŋ</b> put flowers
	<i>mi-uʔuŋ nanku taŋuru</i> I have put some flowers on my head.
<b>uras</b>	unidentified tree, plant (sp.), to make steamer pan (culinary), <i>taʔur</i>
<b>uraʔ</b>	tendon; muscles; blood vessel? depends the Puyuma speaking on
<b>uraymay</b>	a variety of rice, old men add ‘the most common nowadays’ (< Japanese according to the Puyuma)
<b>urla</b>	snow; ice
	<i>ma-ʔudal na urla</i> (Lit. ‘the snow rains’), the snow falls
	<b>ma-urla</b> it is snowing
<b>ursap</b>	animal louse
<b> uʔəŋ </b>	prevent from growing (cf. <b>ləbləb</b> ‘cover up, overshadow’)
	<b>in-uʔəŋ-an</b> something prevented from growing
	<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.
	<b>k&lt;in&gt;a-uʔəŋ-an</b> small size

	<i>tu-k&lt;in&gt;a-utəŋ-an kana walak amaw nantu tuŋutuŋulan</i> The child's small size comes from his ancestors.
	<b>ma-utəŋ</b> [AF] <i>ma-utəŋ na ku[an] kana kadaw</i> The vegetables do not see the sun.
	<b>ma-utəŋ</b> dwarf (cf. <b>maʔaŋis</b> 'dwarf')
	<b>pa-utəŋ</b> [Caus] <i>pa-utəŋ na kawī kana ʔa[un]</i> The grass is prevented from growing by the tree.
	<b>utəŋ-aw</b> [PF] <i>tu-utəŋ-aw kana kawī na ʔa[un], aqī muaʔi maʔina, kiləbləb kana kawī</i> The grass is under the tree, it does not grow, it is overshadowed by a tree.
<b> uʔab </b>	take off the lid; uncover (cf. <b>aʔab</b> 'lid'; <b>ʔəʔab</b> 'put lid on')
	<b>ma-uʔab</b> [AF] <i>ma-uʔab-ku ʔa paʔtan</i> I lifted up the cover of a bucket.
	<b>pa-uʔab</b> [Caus/Imp PF] <i>pa-uʔab-u kana daʔil na pakakarunan!</i> Tell the servant to open the bottle!
	<b>uʔab-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-uʔab-ay na aʔab</i> The lid is lifted by me.
	<b>uʔab-i</b> [Imp LF] <i>uʔab-i na aʔab!</i> Lift the lid!
<b> uʔaʔi </b>	defecate (cf. <b>ʔaʔi</b> 'feces')
	<b>m-uʔaʔi</b> defecate <i>kana səmaʔuanan ʔia, m-u-ʔaʔi-ku</i> Every morning, I defecate. <i>quaya warian, aqī m-uʔaʔi, ʔiama kuʔəday</i> I haven't been to the toilet for two days, so I am constipated.
	<b>pa-uʔaʔi</b> [Caus] <i>nu-pa-uʔaʔi-aw i taina</i> You help your mother to go to the toilet.
	<b>pia-m-uʔaʔi</b> have finished defecating <i>asua ʔien, uniən ʔa kadupu, pia-m-uʔaʔi, tu-iʔuanay tu-təqək kana puran kana kawī</i> Formerly, there was no paper, so when they had finished excreting, they rubbed their buttocks against the trunk of an areca palm.
	<b>p-uʔaʔi</b> spread fertilizer, spread feces <i>ku-p-uʔaʔi-aw kana uʔimi</i> I told him to do it in his nappy. <i>p-uʔaʔi-anay tu-ʔaʔi kana turukuk i kiqakiqayan</i> Chicken droppings are spread in the sweetsop field.
	<b>uʔaʔi-ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-uʔaʔi-ay ku-kaʔakaʔ</i> I have defecated in my trousers.
<b> uʔus </b>	get smaller due to sharpening
	<b>ma-uʔus</b> [AF] <i>ma-uʔus tu-idaŋ kana taqaw</i> The knife blade got smaller because of the sharpening.
<b>uʔuʔ</b>	sesame
<b>utuyan</b>	male (animals)

<b>ua</b>	<p>go (cf. <b>u-ka</b> ‘go away’)</p> <p><b>u-ua la qa ua ~ tawar la</b> go in peace, go slow</p> <p><b>ua!</b> Go!</p> <p><b>m-u-ki-ua-[n]an</b> go out</p> <p><i>na minatay m-u-ki-ua-[n]an la i punapunan</i> The dead people went out from the world.</p> <p><b>m-u-k-ua</b> went to</p> <p><i>tu-p&lt;in&gt;a-u-ka-ku kana ragan m-u-k-ua i ba[an]aw</i> The priest sent me to go to Taitung.</p> <p><i>pa[amu-ku m-u-k-ua</i> I am leaving soon.</p> <p><i>mu-bərək la i puyuma, m-u-k-ua i taihok</i> She has left Puyuma, she went to Taipei.</p>
<b> wad </b>	<p>extract something with difficulty; separate (something difficult) (ritual term)</p> <p><b>maru-wad-wad</b> get up after a long time</p> <p><i>maru-wad-wad-ku</i> I get up after a long time (illness).</p> <p><b>mu-wad-wad</b> [ACaus]</p> <p><i>mu-wad-wad la</i> It has been split (and the shares have been given).</p> <p><b>par-wad-wad</b> separated</p> <p><i>par-wad-wad-ku qa taw</i> I have split some people.</p> <p><i>ku-par-wad-ay na ?ala</i> I have sorted the enemies. (The Bunun from other tribes)</p> <p><b>rə-wad-wad</b> the place where the sun rises. [Puyuma explain: <i>a birwa iqu</i> ‘This is a spirit.’] (cf. <b>rə-banban</b> ‘East; spirit of the rising sun’ in ritual context)</p> <p><b>wad-wad-anay</b> [I/BF]</p> <p><i>nu-wad-wad-anay-ku kana rutu</i> Help me to lift the bag.</p> <p><b>wad-wad-an</b> [Imp I/BF]</p> <p><i>wad-wad-an-ku kana rutu na manay isabak!</i> Help me to extract something from the bag!</p>
<b>wadi</b>	<p>younger sibling; (cf. <b>gəti</b> ‘siblings’)</p> <p><i>nanku wadi</i> my younger sibling(s)</p> <p><b>ka-wadi-an ~ kar-gəti</b> full brothers with the same father and mother</p> <p><i>nanku ka-wadi-an</i> My brothers and sisters of the same father and mother.</p> <p><b>ma[u-wadi</b> siblings (not necessarily with the same father and mother)</p> <p><i>ma[u-wadi-ta</i> 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).</p> <p><b>nirkaasa</b> first cousin (One of the two parents are brother and sister.)</p> <p><b>wa-wadi-an</b> siblings (not necessarily born with the same father and mother)</p>
<b>wadəqəm</b>	<p>iris of the eye (For older informants <b>mayʔay</b> means ‘iris’.)</p> <p><b>tu-wadəqəm kana maʔa</b> the eye iris</p>

<b>wakal</b>	trail; animal track <i>i wakal, i daʃan</i> On the trail, on the road.
<b>mi-a-wakal</b>	spirits of the road (cf. <b>mi-a-daʃan</b> ‘spirits of the road’)
<b>wakawak</b>	walk with empty hands <b>ma-wakawak</b> [AF] <i>ma-wakawak-ku kəmakawaŋ</i> I walked with empty hands.
<b>walak</b>	child (cf. <b>lalak</b> ‘young, child’) <i>nanku walak ~ nanku lalakan</i> my children <b>arə-wala-walak-an</b> smell like a child <i>arə-wala-walak-an na piniwalakan na babayan</i> The parturient woman smells of child. <b>kur-piwalak</b> give birth at the same time <i>kur-piwalak ɖa walak na maʃuwadi</i> The two sisters gave birth at the same time. <i>kur-pi-walak-ta ɖa maʔinayan</i> We have given birth to boys at the same time. <b>mi-walak</b> give birth <i>mi-walak ɖa tutuy na suan</i> The bitch gives birth to puppies. <b>p&lt;in&gt;i-walak</b> birth <i>p&lt;in&gt;i-walak-ku i puyuma</i> I was born in Puyuma. <i>p&lt;in&gt;i-walak-an-ku la</i> I have given birth. <i>tu-p&lt;in&gt;i-walak-ku kan nanali</i> My mother gave birth to me. <b>pi-walak ~ puri-walak</b> adopted child <i>tu-pi-walak-aw-ku kana maʔiɖaŋ</i> The old person wanted me to become his child. <i>ku-pi-walak-aw tu-walak kan aliwaki</i> I wanted to bring up Aliwaki’s child. <i>puri-walak-ku tu-walak ɖa balaka</i> I have adopted the child of a Westerner. <i>puri-walak-an kan duliən</i> Give orders to someone to give his child to Dulian. <i>puri-walak-aw ku-walak kana ɬaw</i> I gave up my child for adoption. <i>puri-walak-anay na walak kana ɬaw</i> The child has been adopted. <i>ku-p&lt;in&gt;uri-walak nanku walak</i> My child is adopted. <b>pu-walak</b> make pregnant, increase <i>pu-walak-ay na babayan kana maʔinayan, ɖiama mi-walak na babayan</i> The man got the woman pregnant, so she gave birth. <i>pu&lt;a&gt;walak-ku ɖa paysu i bank</i> I have invested money in the bank. <b>pu-ala-alak</b> midwife <i>iʔbali amaw la mi-təpa pu-ala-alak</i> My elder sister is a midwife. <i>tu-walak kan uʃu, pu-walak-anay kan duliən</i> Ushu’s child is raised by Dulian. <b>rə-wala-walak-an</b> one who has a lot of children
<b>wali</b>	tooth; boar’s tusk
<b>walu</b>	sugar; sweet; honeybee <b>walu-walu-an</b> honeybee

	<i>walu na maka ʔalaʔala ~ walu na maka ɖənan</i> Honey. (Lit. ‘The foreigner’s sugar’ because it was collected in the mountains. ~ ‘The sugar from the mountains.’)
wal	lever; lift up
	<b>ma-wa </b> [AF] <i>ma-wa -ku kana barasaʔ</i> I lifted up the stone.
	<b>mu-wa </b> [ACaus] <i>mu-wa  kana aʔwa  na barasaʔ</i> The stone has been lifted by the lever.
	<b>pa-wa </b> [Caus] <i>pa-wa -u araytay kana barasaʔ!</i> Tell Araytay to lift the stone up!
	<b>wa -an ~ aʔwa </b> a lever
	<b>wa -anay</b> [I/BF] <i>ku-wa -anay kana wa -an</i> I lifted up with the lever.
	<b>wa -aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-wa -aw na barasaʔ</i> The stone is lifted by me. <i>wa -aw kana wa an na barasaʔ</i> The stone is lifted by the lever.
	<b>wa -ay</b> [LF] <i>ku-wa -ay ɖa paysu iɖi na payraŋ</i> I managed to get money from this Taiwanese (because of my speech or my work).
wa ay	thread
	<b>ma-wa ay</b> prepare the warp of a weaving loom
wa u	eight
	<i>maka-wa u nantu ʔami</i> He is eighty years old.
	<b>ka-wa u-wa u-an na bu an</b> ‘the eighth’. January in the old calendar [Puyuma explain: <i>ʔaʔəbəlaw na [agunan i ʔuma, aw na biniʔ tu-pubiniʔanay 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> .’]
	<b>kar-wa u-wa u</b> eight (objects) per person
	<b>maka-wa u</b> eighty
	<b>məktəp misama ɖa wa u-wa u-a</b> eighteen
	<b>mi-a-wa u</b> eight (people)
	<b>wa u-wa u-a</b> eight (things)
wanay	aerial root (cf. <b>rami</b> ‘root’) <i>tu-rami kana kawi paʔəgʔəg piadarəʔ, malap piʔapijiran ʔi, 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> )
waŋʔuy	unidentified small bamboo (sp.) [Puyuma explain: <i>səmaŋaʔ ɖa sasəlap nantu rigaw</i> ‘Brooms are made with its small branches.’] Only the ones at the top of the bamboo.
waʔit	barb of spear or arrow
	<b>may-waʔit</b> harpoon <i>tu-wali kana riɖariɖ, waʔit, kəma-ta</i> The teeth of the saw are called <i>waʔit</i> .

<b>wari<sub>1</sub></b>	day <b>quaya wari-an</b> in two days' time <b>kan-sa-wari-wari-an</b> each individual, a day <i>kan-sa-wari-wari-an mikikarun</i> We, each, work for a day (alternate days). <b>ka-sa-wari-wari-an</b> one day after the other <b>ka-sa-saya-wari</b> a day <i>ka-sa-saya-wari ua səkaɔ na kiakarunan</i> I will finish the work in a single day. <b>marayas kana wari-wari ~ wa-wari-wari</b> every day <b>mi-wari</b> have free time <i>mi-wari-yu ʔi, uarəŋay-yu i abukul ɔa ɲadir</i> Whenever you are free, go and talk to Abukul about invocations.
<b>wari<sub>2</sub></b>	weather forecast
<b>wasabi</b>	Japanese horseradish (< Japanese <i>wasabi</i> )
<b>wasan</b>	fish operculum
<b> waɕwaɕ </b>	go through a closely-woven fence (cf. <b>uɕiu</b> 'go under or through a loosely-woven fence')
	<b>mə-waɕwaɕ</b> [AF] <i>mə-waɕwaɕ-ku kana ʔaɔaɔ</i> I went through the closely-woven fence.
	<b>waɕwaɕ-aw</b> [PF] <i>ku-waɕwaɕ-aw na ʔaɔaɔ</i> The fence that I went through is closely woven.
<b>wikiwik</b>	thin strips of bamboo <b>wikiwik na ʔaɔaɔ</b> The fence is made of bamboo strips.
<b>wili</b>	mountain leech
<b>yaɕənan</b>	a big non-poisonous snake (sp.) <i>asua ɕien ʔi, ulaya na yaɕənan</i> Before, there were <i>yaDenan</i> (in Taiwan). [Puyuma explain: <i>məkan ɔa ɕaw</i> 'They ate human beings.']
<b>yakayaʔi</b>	strange
<b>yam</b>	salt (< Minnan <i>iam</i> )
<b>yauɕas (i auɕas)</b>	shamanistic journey (< <i>auɕas</i> 'the world of the dead shamans')
<b>yauɕas</b>	python (sp.) [Puyuma explain: <i>unien ɔa dawak, məkan kana ʔura, suan. Unien la ʔi. Kaɕu i ɕənan, imaran tu-paɕaka</i> 'It has no poison, eats small cervidae, dogs. It has disappeared. It used to live in the mountains, its meat was delicious.']
<b>yayan</b>	termite; moth
<b>yok-yok</b>	<b>p&lt;al&gt;a-yok-yok</b> (fossilized form) cackling of a chicken; rumbling stomach <i>sabuɕaw tu-tial, ɕiama p&lt;al&gt;a-yok-yok tu-tial</i> He is hungry, so his stomach is rumbling.
<b>-yu</b>	you, bound pronoun, second person singular, nominative <i>auka-yu i puyuma</i> 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, *biḷin*  
 aborigines, *bənzin*  
 abortion, *par-ṭatəl*  
 above, *isaḷ*  
 absent, *sədə*  
 accept, *kituḷuḍ*  
 accompany, *təga, pawatəg, qəḷək*  
 accumulate, *quaḍuk*  
 accurate, *tika*  
 accuse, *saṭur, pasuruk* (wrongly)  
 accustomed to, *ladam*  
 achieve a goal, *səkaḷ*  
 acid, *ṭarsəm*  
 acquiesce, *tubaṇ*  
 across, *sapay, barat*  
 add to, *təlu*  
 adhere, *qikəḷ*  
 admire, *səṭər*  
 adopted child, *pi-walak ~ puri-walak*  
 adrift, *laṭud*  
 affines, *kurabak*  
 afraid, *indaṇ*  
 afternoon, *mu-taḷisiṇ la ḷa kaḷaṭukan ~ mu-tiḷas  
 la kana paṭəḡtəḡ na kadaw, mu-taḷisiṇ la ḷa  
 kinaḷaḷawan*  
 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-təṇaḷaw*  
   7 month-old babies, *kuaruay*  
   8 month-old babies, *ma-ḷaḷa*  
   9 month-old – 2 years-old babies, *m-u-a-ḷaṇi*  
 age-set (boys)  
   11-13 years-old boys, *ka-kitəṇ-an*  
   11-16 year-old boys, *mar-anak-an*  
   12-13 year-old boys, *ṇawa-ṇaway*  
   14-15 year-old boys, *taḷibatukan*  
   15-16 year-old boys, *kitu-baṇsar*  
   16-18 year-old boys, *mar-dawan-an*  
   18-21 year-old boys, *tan, mi-a-bətan, baḷisən,  
     baḷaḷusuan*  
   6-13 year-old boys, *purikan*  
 age-set (children)  
   2-5 year-old children, *ma-ḷa-ḷinay*  
 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, *baṇsaran*  
   50-60 year-old men, *ḷabaḷabat*  
   60 year-old men and over, *maṭiḷaṇ, ḷakana*  
 age-set (same), *kaput*  
 agree, *uaṭi*  
 ahead, *ṇaway*  
 aim at, *runuṭ*  
 aimlessly, *saṇkar, pasəbaṇ*  
 air, *baḷi*  
 air conditioner, *pa-la-litək-an*  
 airplane, *ikoki*  
 airy, *barawaṇ*  
 alder, *Alnus formosana, maṭaw*  
 algae, *ḷukənuḷ*  
 aligned, *rayray*  
 alive, *baṭaw*  
 all, *pulat, pia*  
 almost, *puḷabus*  
 alone, *mi-sa-sa*  
 along, *naṇ*  
 already, *ḷia ~ ḷien*  
 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), *rauṇ*  
 Amis, *raraṇəs, papien, baləs, amis*  
 Amis (village name), *baḷaṇaw*



- amnesic, *s<əm>a-sanan na maulaŋ*  
 amusement park, *ka-[ina-[inay-an*  
 ancestors (names), *rawrawi, pakmalay,*  
     *pagumusər, paɖuŋaw, nunur, masidaw,*  
     *masirut, marəgrəg, ka[lika]i, danaw[əŋəs,*  
     *dadaŋraw, adərəsaw, adərəmaw*  
 ancestors' cult house, *karumaʔan*  
 ancestral mountain (different names), *aranum,*  
     *arulan, maʔiɖaŋ, tuəŋ[an*  
 ancestral place, *panapanayan, nirbuaʔan*  
 anchor (nautical), *pa-kawi[-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, *ŋiya[*  
 ankle ornament, *a[as*  
 annoy, *səba, inəbun, biŋa*  
 answer (to), *tubaŋ*  
 ant, *ʔiabərəŋ* (red), *karairaiipan* (large, black)  
 antler, *suʔaŋ*  
 anus, *[a-[umut-an*  
 apex, *ludus, [aʔuk*  
 apology, *ana-anay*  
 appear, *pə[idak*  
 appease, *asə[ud*  
 appetite suppressant, *paʔərim*  
 apricot, *lupas*  
 arbiter, *pu-tənuk*  
 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, *ɖayar*  
 arguments, *p<in>a-ɖaya-ɖayar-an,*  
     *p<in>a-buʔu-buʔut-an*  
 arm, *ʔasəl*  
 armpit, *kiɖukiɖuan*  
 arrive, *runuʔ, rədəŋ, rədək, maylala*  
 arrow, *tu[ag, panaʔ, bakənan, bakə[a*  
 arrowhead, *idaŋ-an*  
 artery, *tirek*  
 articulation, *sa-səkuʔ-an, buʔə[*  
 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, *aɖu*  
 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, *sudip*  
 babble to a child, *ʔayʔay*  
 baby, *manudən, buʔnin*  
 baby-carrier, *talapiŋ*  
 back (anat.), *paɖək, [ikuɖ-an, ɖakur*  
 back of the head, *tuŋur*  
 back-band, *paʔuɖ*  
 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[anabəŋ*  
 bait, *na akanan kana kuraw*  
 ball-shaped, *limuʔumuʔug*  
 bamboo  
     dead root, *puŋul*  
     excrescences removed, *rukud*  
     in shaman's room, *limudus*

inner white membrane, *baʔul*  
internode, *buʔəl*, *bakas*  
leaves, *paksan*  
rhizomes, *ta-puŋul-an*  
roots and hard knot at the base, *puʔuq*  
shoot, *səʔuʔ*  
splinters, *tiŋas*, *rəbuʔ*, *ʔələw*  
strips, *b<in>aʔadas*  
bamboo (generic), *kawayan*, *basikaw*  
bamboo (sp.), *waŋtuy*, *rugu*, *muatik*, *liŋti*, *laplap*,  
*karəʔkətan*, *buʔuʔ*, *bətuŋ*  
bamboo diviner, *suʔuk* (tool), *mə-ʔələw*  
bamboo layers (thin), *t<in>əkab-an*  
bamboo partridge, *Bambusicola thoracica*  
*sonorivox*, *tikuras*  
bamboo to carry meals, *tawluŋ*  
bamboo to carry water, *lawas*, *kəluŋ*  
bamboo weighing down the grass roof,  
*taʔiadaʔan*  
bamboos at the entrance of the men house's  
palisade, *parpin*  
banana, *bəlbəl* (fruit and tree)  
banana leaf (rolled), *dika*  
bank, *bank*, *pa-ʔapə-ʔapətan*, *ki-a-buʔa-buʔas-an*  
banyan tree, *baʔiul*  
barb of spear or arrow, *waʔit*  
bare the teeth, *burisis*  
bark, *ulib*, *lubiʔ*, *kuʔiʔ*  
bark of a dog, *laun*  
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), *buʔbu* (fishing)  
bass voice, *qirawuŋ*  
bat, *baʔakniʔ* (mammal)  
bathroom, *da-dirus-an*  
*Bauhinia championii*, plant (sp.), *parukun*  
beach, *si-liab-an*, *la-liab-an*  
bead, *nirawi*, *kainawayan*, *kainagalan*, *inʔasi*  
beak, *tatuʔus*  
beam, *barat*  
bean  
bean lablab, *Lablab purpureus*, *aʔabəʔan na*  
*kubay*

black bean, *Phaseolus acutifolus*, *kariqan*  
cajan peas, *Cajanus cajan*, *buʔaw*  
castor bean, *Ricinus communis*,  
*katawatawaʔay*  
*Dolichos lablab*, *ʔəŋsis na kubay*  
green bean, *Mung bean*, *balatuŋ*  
green soybean, *Phaseolus radiatus*, *niwas*  
hyacinth bean, *Dolichos lablab*, *kubay*  
Lima bean, *Phaseolus lunatus*, *qunaqunaʔan*  
bean sp. (unidentified), *ʔəʔuk*, *kuqaujan*,  
*imgəməmi*, *dipur*  
bear (animal), *tumay*  
beard, *ŋisŋis*  
beat, *təŋəq*, *rəmram*, *pukpuk*, *pitpit*, *laŋəʔi*, *lukluk*,  
*luit*, *ləpit* (with a stick), *ləbit* (with shoes or  
clothes), *bəʔəʔ*  
beating of the heart due to fear, *təbʔəb*  
beautiful, *buʔay*  
beauty spot, *puʔut*, *liŋa*  
because, *qiala*, *amuna ~ munə*  
because ... so, *qiala ... qī-ama*  
beckon without speaking, *tua*, *paʔiq*  
become, *mutu-*  
bed, *saʔsaʔ*  
bedbug, *taʔumug*  
beetle (sp.), *tawtawyan*  
before, *ŋaway*  
beg, *kianun*  
begin, *libak*, *kirami*  
behind, *likuq*  
belch, *tərab*, *ʔiraq*  
believe, *paku-panaʔan*  
bell, *tawlyul*, *tawqing*, *riŋətəs*, *lasin*, *kaʔuqay*  
bellows, *buruŋan*  
belly, *tial*  
belly (big), *tapuruk*, *puʔuk*  
belong (same category), *ʔərəs*  
below, *maka-darəʔ*  
belt, *parəʔ*  
bench, *iʔiaw*  
bend, *tukul*, *tikaʔ*, *təkip*, *likaw*, *biuʔ* (iron or  
plants), *bəkuʔ*  
bend (knee, elbow), *səkuʔ*  
bend one's head, *tiuŋ*  
bend over, *nugun*, *gunugun*  
beside, *aʔip*

- betel leaf pepper, *Piper betle*, *təkər*  
 betel nut, *biki*  
 betel root (wild), *pudu*  
 Bible, *mu-ḷigu na tiḷil ~ tiḷil na mi-a-ḷigu*  
 bifurcate, *mara-laŋ-an*  
 big, *tina*, *təbəʔ*  
 bile, *ʔapədu*  
 billhook with a curved blade, *kiadakud*  
 bind, *puḍuŋ*, *kriŋ*, *bətbət*  
 bird, *ʔayam*  
 bird (unidentified), *təkuyr*, *sirut*, *sirubay*,  
*səpusəpuy*, *mananagan*, *batius*, *aliʔali*  
 bird of prey, *kuakuaw*, *kayluŋ*  
 bird song, *k<əm>a-ʔayam-an*  
 bird's nest fern (mountain vegetable), *Asplenium*  
*nidusʔ*, *rukut*  
 birth (give), *mi-walak*, *kur-piwalak*  
 birthmark, *dənə*  
 bite (human, animal), *ŋəʔŋəʔ*  
 bite (insect), *karat*  
 bite (insect, human), *ni-ləʔət-an*  
 bitter squash, *Momordica*, *lawlawsan*  
 bitter taste, *ʔapəlil*, *alədīt* (old vegetables)  
 black, *ʔuḍəḍəm*  
 black market, *təkaw məniwan*  
 black spot in a hatched egg, *murtataw*  
 blackberry tree, *lidənun*  
 blacksmith, *miṭəpa səmərupu*  
 bladder, *tabuḷul*, *səbu*  
 blaze, *bəŋbəŋ*  
 bleeding nose, *ŋur<a>ŋur-an tu-tiŋəran*  
 blind, *buʔiʔ*  
 blinded by glaring light, *ʔinan*  
 blink, *ləkip*, *kipkip*  
 block (obstruct), *taʔaʔ*, *pulət*, *kəra*  
 blood, *ŋuarŋur-an na tiŋəran* (from the nose),  
*damuk*  
 blood grass (Japanese), *Imperata cylindrica*,  
*rabuʔ*  
 blood vessel, *uraʔ*  
 bloom, *busisi*  
 blossom, *baba*  
 blow, *yup* (person)  
 blow out, *paŋku*, *paḷtuk*  
 blue, *raʔat*  
 bluebottle, *Calliphora vicina*, *ŋaraŋarawan*  
 blunt (blades), *iḍəlan*  
 blurred, *siparapar*, *lasaḷas*  
 blurry (vision), *timuruʔ*, *riparup*  
 boar, *wali* (tusk), *katul* (skin)  
 boar (a), *babuy*  
 board, *banin*  
 boast, *tabuḷul*, *laʔbuy*  
 boat, *tamina*, *taləb*, *sasudaŋ*  
 bodice (short), *kaʔa*  
 body, *ḍaḍək*, *daway*  
 body mark, *dənə*  
 boil, *rəsyuk*, *ʔabəl*, *biʔas*  
 boil over, *ipaŋ*  
 bolt, *salʔəg*  
 bomb, *kayak*  
 bone, *ukak*  
 book, *tiḷil ~ tiḷin*  
 border, *paluan*, *ḍəkəran*  
 born, *p<in>i-walak*  
 borrow, *ki-buḷas*  
 bosom, *kərabə*  
 bother, *biŋa*  
 bottle, *daḷil*  
 bottom, *maka-darəʔ*  
 bounce, *kaŋkaŋ*  
 bountiful, *ḍaramaŋ*  
 bow (head), *gələp*  
 bow (hunting), *rayadan*  
 bowel movement, *alədu*  
 bowl, *saltaban*, *liŋida*, *kaysiŋ*  
 bow-legged, *kawar*  
 bowstring, *saḷay*, *kadarəs*  
 box, *tabak* (clothes, jewellery), *taləb* (wooden),  
*baŋbaŋ* (with or without cover)  
 box (sport), *kaləḍun*  
 boyfriend, *ki-a-rai*s, *ki-a-raḍuk*, *ayay*  
 boys' dormitory, *takuban*, *sarəpuŋ-an*  
 bra, *ka-kabis*  
 bracelet, *pu-ʔasəl*  
 braces, *pila*  
 brain, *punuʔ*  
 bran, *ləpəs*  
 branch, *saʔaḍ*, *rigaw*  
 brass, *bulawan*  
 brave, *ʔuriŋəʔ*, *maʔinay*  
 breadfruit tree, *Artocarpus altilis*, *basiḷul*

- 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), *aŋaq*  
breath (short of), *səbək*  
breathe, *əŋaq*  
breathe on something and rub, *ayayaw*  
breathe with difficulty, *ʔaluʔaluy*  
breathless, *ŋəsŋəs*  
bridge, *kayakay*, *aməkan*  
bright, *səraŋ*, *sənan*, *liwaŋ*  
brilliant, *laŋi*  
bring, *kasu*  
bring together, *aɖuk*  
bristle, *təkir*  
broad hand or foot, *dirapa*  
broadcast, *riap*  
bronchus, *aŋaq-an*  
brook, *kaŋi*  
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, *ʔisaus*  
brushwood, *kumuɖ*  
Buɖul (population), *buɖul*  
bucket, *siɖuy* (with a spout), *paɖtaŋ*, *baŋbaŋ*  
(with or without cover)  
bud, *səbər*, *busisi*, *baba*  
buffalo, *siwgu*  
buffalo's cry, *uŋay*  
bug (stink), *ɖaɖəŋa*  
build, *ragan*  
build a nest, *sarubu*  
bullet, *timra*  
bullfrog, *ɖupɖup*  
bump, *udu?* (of earth), *buŋ<[uŋ>[uyan* (on head),  
*bukubuku*  
bump into, *sa[lap*, *buŋu*, *bi[an*, *akələtub*  
bumpy, *takəɖakəɖar*, *kaba[an*  
bunch, *sa-lak-an* (bananas), *bətu?*  
bund, *sanhua*  
bundle, *təŋəs*  
Bunun, *manuan*, *bunun*  
burdock, *Arctium*, *pasək*  
burn, *səru*, *[asu?* (badly), *ɖələt*, *baɖit*  
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, *ɖima?*  
cackling of chickens, *p<al>a-yok-yok*  
cage (wooden), *t<in>a-ruma-ruma?*  
calabash, *tatabək*, *fulu*  
calabash, *Lagenaria vulgaris*, *atuŋa*  
Calamus margaritae, *ɖuway*  
calf (leg), *pəri?*  
call, *suru?* (upon), *ʔawʔaw* (loudly), *ɖaɖuɖaw*  
(whistle), *daul* (out)  
callosities of the skin, *ubi[*  
calm, *tawar*, *su[ɭiaba*, *apuŋ*, *amətəg*  
camel, *lakuda*  
camphor tree, *ɖimus*  
campsite, *taruɖan*  
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[ɭuya* (not to)  
care of, *raʔama*, *kiruŋət*, *kiar*, *aŋip*  
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, *qadiu*  
   in a bag, *kabis*  
   in a piece of cloth or paper, *liput*  
   in breast, *awir*  
   in mouth, *ʔaŋal*  
   on back, *saŋal*, *paqək*, *kuḍkuḍ*  
   on head, *səʔul*  
   one thing in each hand, *tiṭtil*  
   with shoulder pole, *ʔaʔu*  
 carry by shaking in one's hand, *tiŋtiŋ*  
 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),  
   *kiwiṭ* (in mid-air), *qimuṭ*  
 caterpillar (brown), *kaʔunuʔunuŋan*  
 caterpillar (poisonous), *panapanaʔan*  
 Catholic priest, *ragan*  
 cattail, *Typha?* plant (sp.), *paʔakaʔakayan*  
 cave, *t<in>əkuŋ-an na qənan*, *buŋ kana qənan*  
 cedar (Java), *Bischofia javanica*, *tuʔur*  
 cemetery, *ʔəbə-ʔəbəʔal-an*  
*Centella asiatica*, *ʔabulalay*  
 centipede (unidentified), *liyasaman*  
 centipede, *Iulus terrestris*, *likaka*  
 ceremony for the sixth day of a wedding, *pa-tiṭtil*  
 cervix, *papu*  
 chain, *talud*  
 change, *paquma*, *quʔun*, *qəʔəŋan*, *baʔis*  
 change (a), *pa-qa-quʔun*  
 change (not easy to), *təkəḍ*  
 charcoal, *ʔəbu*, *ʔaŋəl*  
 charcoal kiln, *ʔa-ʔəbu-an*  
 chase, *urus*, *luluy*  
 chase away, *ibus*, *butuas*  
 cheap, *dəʔu*  
 cheat, *bəʔa?*  
 check, *pakumaw*  
 cheek, *ʔimir*  
 cheekbone, *pasu*  
 cheep, *siwsiw*  
 cherish, *simə?*, *ʔagan*  
 chest (anat.), *tagəraŋ*, *aŋulan*  
 chew, *ʔəsʔəs* (spit out), *ʔəʔəʔ* (side of the mouth),  
   *muḍmuḍ* (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, *timiḍ*, *kəməḍ* (protruding)  
 China, *ʔutia*  
 chinaberry, *Melia azedarach*, *gamut*  
 Chinese, *sina*  
 Chinese arriving in 1949, *minkuk*  
 chip, *rəbi*  
 choke, *siʔək* (drinking), *sarəksək*, *qəkəʔ*, *arəʔəʔ*  
 chopsticks, *ʔaʔiŋaʔ*  
 chores, *misakuʔi*  
 chrysanthemum, *puʔikuḍakuḍan*  
 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, *likəḍan*  
 clean, *riwak*  
 clear, *tiwas* (vegetation), *riwak* (large space), *rabi*  
   (with a tool), *pamataŋ* (trees, stones), *adaw*  
   (underbrush)  
 clear (atmosphere), *sənan*  
 clear one's throat, *ʔiraḍ*  
 clear, pure, *tiʔaw*  
 cleavage between the buttocks, *a-ʔiʔu-an*  
 climb, *kurʔutu*, *kuaruay*

climb up, (*?unkun*)  
 climbing fern, *Lygodium japonicum*, *sarisarian*  
 clitoris, *mu?ut*  
 close, *tapuŋ* (lid), *salʔib* (door), *salikəp* (door),  
     *ʔaləb* (door), *paqəkəlap* (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, *puŋuʔ*  
 coarse, *gurimas*  
 coast, *la-liab-an*  
 coast-mugwort, *Crossostemphium chinense*,  
     *puyuy*  
 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, *laʔaʔib*  
 cockscomb, *mudiŋan*  
 cockscomb, *Celosia*, *puqanian*  
 cockspur thorn, *Maclura cochinchinensis*, *saŋka*  
 coconut (tree and fruit), *dudu*  
 coffin, *ta-ʔəbəl-an*, *banban*  
 coil neatly, *lipud*  
 cold, *litək*, *guʔu*  
 collarbone, *buʔaʔi*  
 color, *ʔədad*  
 color (brownish), *duniʔ*  
 colorful, *laʔiʔadi*  
 colors faded away, *ʔuʔəb*  
 comb (a, to), *garuʔ*  
 come, *ʔəʔʔəʔ* (close), *pəʔidak* (out), *liʔiu* (and help),  
     *laʔak* (out in a stream), *kəma i* (from), *qua*,  
     *qəʔək* (come or go together), *dunun* (one by  
     one)

companion, *raip*, *ʔəʔəb*, *lan*  
 compassion, *laman*  
 compensation, *sabuŋ*  
 competition, *mari-a-bəkas-an*  
 compile, *quaʔuk*  
 compliment, *sakaʔ*  
 confirm, *pakumaw*  
 connections, *ta-tuŋu-tuŋuʔ*  
 conscientiousness, *lubis*  
 console, *ʔənʔən*  
 constipated, *səpəq*, *kuʔəd*  
 construction marker, nominative, personal nouns,  
     *i*  
 contain, *abak*  
 container for lime, *tərsukan*, *tanʔan*, *bərsukan*  
 continue, *tuŋuʔ*  
 convenient, *kaləayan*  
 cook, *ʔəbəl* (in fire), *ʔaʔidi* (in bamboo), *lanʔan*  
     (not directly over fire), *dəru* (in water)  
 cook snails in their shells, *ukuk*  
 cooking pot, *dadəruan*, *bulawan*  
 cool, *tiŋʔin* (down), *irəb* (down), *ayaw*  
 copper, *aʔa*  
 copulate (for animals), *kidkid*, *ma-kawi-kawiʔ*  
 coquetry in the eye, *siral*  
 coral tree, *Erythrina variegata*, *dulidul*  
 cord, *taʔi* (gardener's measuring)  
 cork, *ʔatut*, *aʔab*  
 corn on one's foot, *dimər*  
 corner, *puyuy*  
 corpse, *səpəbar*  
 correct, *pawa*, *patəqəl*, *pamaw*, *pakumaw*,  
     *pakuʔiu*  
 cotton, *Gossypium sp*, *takumul*  
 couch, *ʔəqəŋ*  
 cough, *qial*  
 count, *ʔip*  
 courtyard, *babaʔu*  
 cousin, *nirkaasa*, *kartatəʔu*, *karpapuan*  
 cover, *saŋay* (with a cloth), *saʔipunpuŋ* (head  
     with a cloth), *ʔəʔab* (up), *palamaʔ* (bed,  
     pillow), *ŋəʔup* (the glans penis with the  
     foreskin), *ləsʔəs* (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, *bərbər*  
 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, *tipu?*, *piʃuk*  
 crispy, *ʔaŋbu*  
 criticize, *limus*  
 crochet, *kawiʃ*  
 crocodile, *wani*  
 cross, *liwasay*, *ʃəkaw* (over), *[abat* (river, street)  
 cross fingers, *garis*  
 crossed wooden bars, *liwaʔda*  
 crossroads, *liwasay*  
 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, *ʃəpəs*  
 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, *ʃəpə?* (down trees, bamboos, etc.), *ʃəkab* (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, *pantiaŋ*  
 dammed, *bələŋ*  
 damp, *ribənə*, *ʃinək*, *durəni*, *daʃəkən*  
 dampen by watering, *parəsi*  
 dance, *ʃikasaw*, *gilgil*, *arak*  
 dangle, *tiuatui*, *[iuaʃiu* (round things), *biŋabiŋ*  
 dark, *ʔarəməŋ*  
 darkness, *lidəman*  
 darn, *tuʃus*  
 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, *tuʃəʔ*, *təʃak*  
 deal, *ləʃəp*  
 death, *uʃid*  
 deceive, *sabana?*  
 decorate, *balay*  
 decrease, *ləgəʃ*, *kitəŋ*  
 deep, *a-sabak*  
 deer, *biaw*  
 deers' antlers, *subaʃulan*  
 defecate, *uʃaʔi*  
 defective, *ŋatəp*  
 delicate, *pamiʃi*  
 delicious, *arələt*  
 deliver, *ʔatəʃ*  
 demolish, *ribas*  
 dense (trees, bamboos), *ʃələbək*  
 depilate, *ləŋəs*, *biʃbiʃ*  
 derail, *tiʃas*, *taʃiŋiŋ*

descend, *paʔanun*  
 desert (land), *punapunan*  
 deserved (well), *tulʔis*  
 desiccated, *biar*  
 desire, *ʔiliŋ*, *paʔtusi* (strong), *anub*, *a[əŋaʔ]*  
 desist, *saməŋ*  
 despise, *ləsləs*  
 destroy, *ʔərəb* (in a fall), *ʔariban*, *ribas* (partly),  
*laŋəʔtu*  
 dewdrop, *ʔulʔas*  
 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, *labi*  
 dipper, *laʔub*  
 dirty, *rimək*, *rigəsis*, *kiʔa[*, *dursi*  
 disagree with, *subəli*  
 disappointed, *səpəl*  
 discover, *maru-* (something), *abaʔa[* (to one's  
 surprise)  
 discuss, *kua*, *qayar*  
 disembowel, *tuak*  
 dish, *taray*, *kadapar*  
 dishcloth, *gimpu*  
 dishes, *irup*  
 dislike, *rəʔtu*  
 disobey, *səki*  
 disoriented on waking up, *saʔid*  
 dispel sadness, *buar*  
 distance from the root to the apex of a plant,  
*ləpus*  
 distorted thing, *ruŋuyu*  
 disturbed, *ʔiur*  
 dive, *ʔpul*, *lədən*  
 divert, *pulət*  
 divide, *sugay*  
 divorce, *tinuas*  
 dizzy and nauseated, *lupaw*  
 do, *ʔakaw* (secretly), *tua*, *tara*, *suŋa* (against),  
*siʔsiʔ* (perfectly), *rələŋ* (one's work), *paʔəpəl*

(wrongly), *palətəŋ* (on purpose), *pakuʔdiu*  
 (that way), *kuda* (occupation), *kuaʔini* (that  
 way), *kayma* (nothing to), *k<em>a-qə-qiu*  
 (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, *qərəpiŋ-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*, *kandən* (blood)  
 drill (a), *la-ʔius-an*  
 drill (to), *rəkrək* (hole in a small object), *pasus*,  
*ʔius*  
 drink, *ʔəkə[*, *sirup* (with a straw)  
 drip drip (rain), *tuʔtuʔ*  
 drive away, *bawi*  
 drive away to release something, *iŋaw*  
 drizzly day, *mə-ʔabu na wari*  
 droop (human organs), *lapay*  
 drop, *ʔatəl*  
 drum, *paʔunʔunʔan*  
 drunk, *sudaw*, *liay*  
 dry, *ʔaŋkar*, *laŋlaŋ*, *qəŋqəŋ*, *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*, *ləkəp*  
 ear, *ʔaŋiʔa*  
 ear (of rice), *adaran*  
 ear (sugarcane, rice), *balu*  
 earlobe, *tu-biraʔ kana ʔaŋiʔa*  
 earring, *liqin*  
 earth, *darəʔ*  
 earth carried away by water, *ribrib*  
 earthquake, *qaud*  
 earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris*, *ʔurtati*  
 earwax, *ʔilup*, *suksukan*  
 east, *sulud*, *lauʔ*  
 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-ʔaʔusaw kana suan na kadaw* (solar),  
     *tu-ʔaʔusaw 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, *məktəp misama qə waʔu-waʔu-a*  
 eighty, *maka-waʔu*  
*Elaeagnus oldhamii*, plant (sp.), *ʔalipay*  
 elbow, *siku*  
 eldest, *pa-libak*  
 elephant's trunk, *tiŋran*  
 eleven, *məktəp misama qə saya*  
 embers, *ələm* (cold), *aʔa* (glowing)  
 embroider, *ʔuʔuʔ*  
 embryo, *sa-səbər-an*, *gumət*  
 empty (have become), *kipʔtəʔ*  
 empty-handed, *ʔaməʔas*, *uniən qə tiuʔ*, *uniən qə*  
     *abak*  
 encircle, *rabak*  
 encourage, *qakqak*  
 encroach on, *rabak*  
 end, *ibus*  
 enemy, *ʔalaʔala*  
 enjoy, *ʔaʔkəʔ*  
 entangled, *baʔiʔtu*  
 epidemic, *ləŋ*  
 erase, *ʔisau*  
 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*, *bələtəŋ*  
*Eupatorium*, sp., plant (sp.), *rakalaw*  
*Euphorbia*, plant (sp.), *balituan*  
 even, *ʔarusai*  
 evening, *karaub*  
 evergreen ash, *Fraxinus griffithii*, *paŋapan*  
 everlasting, *bələtəŋ*  
 evil eye, *pali*  
 exaggerate, *ʔakəbul*  
 example, *parualu*  
 exchange, *qulun*  
 exchange of sisters, *ma-sa-sunuy*  
 exclamation, *maku*  
 exhausted, *rapiʔ*  
 exist, *ulaya ~ uliya*, *kaqu*  
 expel, *butuas*  
 expensive, *paqanəʔ*

experience, *ləʔəp*  
 expose a pain to *sapalalaw* plant steam,  
*sapalalaw*  
 expose to the air, *bəsbəs*  
 extinguish, *buʔut*  
 extract from, *wad*, *paləʔus*  
 extremely, *pakirəb*, *ɣarəb*  
 eye  
     cast in one's eye, *laʔis*  
     eyeball, *ka-laɖaw-an* ~ *mi-laɖaw-an*  
     eyebrow, *sədəŋ*  
     eyelashes, *ki<a>pkip*  
     eyelid, *aʔaʔub*  
     inside corner, *pa-puʔə-an*  
     iris, *waɖəɖəm*, *mayʔay*  
     one-eyed, *laʔis*  
     outer corner, *siʔiʔan* ~ *siliwiʔan*  
     pupil, *murʔataw*, *buʔaʔaw*  
     sclera, *buʔənan*  
     secretion, *puʔə*, *kirəʔ*  
 eye, *maʔa*  
 eyes (swollen), *baseŋ*  
 face, *ʔaɣar*, *mudiŋan*  
 face each other, *rutuŋ*  
 facial excrescence, *puʔut*  
 facial expression, *rəkəməɖ*, *kəsəm*  
 factory, *dawa-daway-an*  
 fade away, *rənu*, *buka*  
 faded, *abəsa*  
 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),  
     *paʔəɖtəg* (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, *latak*  
 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, *liʔin* (mouthful by mouthful), *pa-kan*  
 feel, *təraʔi* (uneasy), *sadaʔu* (good), *laŋəʔu* (bad),  
     *baʔar* (shy), *banban* (better), *bakbak* (better)  
 female, *tawinaʔan* (non-human), *babayan* (human)  
 fence, *ʔaʔaɖ*  
 fence in, *liʔuŋ*  
 ferment, *tabuʔas*  
 fern, *Nephrolepis?* (sp.), *paʔat*  
 fertile, *sapur*, *risəpu*  
 fertilizer, *qaruk*  
 festival, *pualasakan* (shamans), *muagamut*  
     (women)  
 fetch (someone), *suruʔ*, *ʔaʔiu*  
 fever, *qələʔ*, *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, *məktəp misama qə lu-luaʔ-a*  
 fifty, *maka-luaʔ*  
 fight, *ʔisəʔ* (for), *ʔaraw* (for), *qikuʔ*  
 file (to, a), *ʔiɖaʔiɖ*  
 file down, *sari*  
 fill up, *təmuŋ*  
 filter, *təras*  
 find, *a-ʔəbuŋ*  
 fine, *ʔinaba*  
 fine (a), *sa-sabuŋ-an*

- finger  
 annular, *luduʔan*  
 forefinger, *tatimus*  
 middle, *kaləduʔan*  
 pinky, *kaliŋisan*  
 thumb, *ʔaʔəŋalan*  
 finger (protection of leather), *talusubun*  
 fingers, *dariwawaʔan*  
 finish, *səkaq*, *pia*, *ludus*, *ləməs*  
 fire, *babida*, *apuy*  
 fire (close to), *siap*, *ʔiʔab*, *kuʔidu*  
 firecrackers, *pa-palʔuk-ʔuk-an* ~ *palʔuk-ʔukan*  
 fire-engine sirens, *pa-ŋaw-ŋaw-an*  
 firefly, *rimatan*, *qawqawayan*  
 fireplace, *likəqan*  
 firm (vegetables, fruit), *ŋarus*  
 first, *saŋaʔ*, *palibak*, *ŋaway*  
 first in file, *likup*  
 first, then, *kianuwayan*, *pa-ka-[i<a>kuq-an*  
 fish, *wasan* (operculum), *ʔuba* (poison), *ʔurip* (scale)  
 fish (generic), *ludun*, *kuraw*  
 fish (sp.), *tamiasay*  
 fish (to), *paŋasip* (with a rod)  
 fishbone, *ligaw*  
 fisherman, *ki-a-kuraw*  
 fish-hook, *kawiʔ*  
 fishing net, *tabukul*, *kariq*  
 fistful, *ʔəʔəməʔ*, *sa-puŋuʔ-an*  
 five, *lima*, *mi-a-luat* (people), *la-luat-a* (things), *luat*  
 five-leaved chaste tree, *Vitex negundo*, *payla*  
 fix a stick in the ground, *bəʔəsuk* ~ *rəsuk*  
 flap (wings), *pakpak*  
 flash of lightning, *ʔəʔiʔ*  
 flat, *ŋatəp* (face, lips), *marayas*, *dilapilapiʔ* (body), *dəməs* (nose), *dapənin*  
 flat after trampling, *qiləkəʔ*  
 flat and smooth, *rayas*  
 flatulence, *baway*  
 flea, *timʔa*  
 flesh, *buaʔ*  
 flex, *səkuʔ*  
 float, *tabaw*  
 float in the wind, *payapay*  
 flood, *səʔabaw*, *baʔənan*  
 floor inside boys' dormitory, *li-baʔu-baʔu*  
 flour, *ʔəmu*  
 flower, *uʔun*, *ʔapuʔ*, *puʔaw* (rice), *bartut* (banana tree)  
 flu, *ruʔud*, *kanbo*  
 fluent, *daʔus*  
 fluent speech, *səlid*  
 flute, *paʔiŋaʔun-an*, *paksip*  
 fly (a), *ŋaŋaʔaw*  
 fly (to), *tənaw* (in zigzag), *salʔiʔ* (at ground level), *pasəlap* (at ground level), *biʔi*  
 foam (sea), *darumanan*  
 foetid cassia, *Cassia obtusifolia*, *paləpələpəʔan*  
 fog, *ləbʔəb*, *kuʔikuʔ*  
 foggy, *radum*  
 fold, *təkip*, *sukup*  
 follow, *turus*, *naŋ*  
 follow without being invited, *kiwalay*  
 fond of, *sagar*  
 fontanel, *bulbul*  
 food, *akan-an*  
 food (tender), *gəʔəʔən*  
 food given at maŋayaw festival, *p<in>i-madəru*  
 food particles between the teeth, *tiŋa*  
 foot, *dapal*  
 football, *maʔi*  
 footgear, *ʔukap*  
 footprint, *s<in>aŋqal-an*, *k<in>a-laŋ-an*, *d<in>əʔəl-an*, *d<in>apal-an*  
 forbidden, *ləgi*  
 force, *ʔisəʔ*, *pasiasip* (someone), *panunu* (s.o to eat)  
 forehead, *kaʔun*  
 foreleg of an animal, *risiŋ*, *dakpan*  
 forest, *pupuʔ*, *kawi-kawi*, *aut*  
 forge, *ʔasi*  
 forget, *apawpaw*, *abaʔu*  
 fork, *siwaʔ*  
 formerly, *a-sua qia*  
 formulae, *mə-ŋa-ŋadir*  
 forty, *maka-pətəl*  
 foundation, *rarədəʔan*  
 four, *pa-pat-a* (things), *mi-a-pat* (people), *pat*  
 fourteen, *məktəp misama qa papata*  
 fowl, *turukuk*  
 fox, *marəmar*

fragrant, *ulipul*  
 fragrant manjack, *Cordia dichotoma*, *ʔalulan*  
 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, *binij*  
 frugal, *kirim*  
 fruit, *buaʔ*  
 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), *ʔaʔum*, *kaʔayaʔan*,  
*ka-dakpan*  
 garden, *bakabak*  
 garlands of flowers, *ʔ<in>upiq-anan*  
 garlic, *Allium sativum*, *suana*  
 gas, *burəʔ*  
 gate (village), *saʔikiq*  
 gather, *sarəpuŋ*, *raquk*, *buʔuŋ*  
 gather one's strength, *rəkəs*  
 gather round, *uʔisaw*  
 gaze into the distance, *tuŋuʔ*  
 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-rai*, *ki-a-raquk*, *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, *pədpəd*  
 gnaw, *ʔiʔiʔ*, *ŋitŋit*  
 go, *waʔwaʔ* (through a fence), *u-a*, *uʔiu* (through a  
 fence), *tipalas* (round and round), *saraʔəsaq*  
 (through obstacles), *sagi* (against nature), *rilu*  
 (see the traps), *pawatəg* (back with), *paʔutu*  
 (on), *paʔanun* (down), *pakʔəpay* (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, *qiuʔasiŋ*  
 grab, *kiwiʔ* (hastily), *kapkap* (something to walk),  
*gamuʔ*  
 grain, *bini*  
 granary, *pu-a-ʔumay-an*, *aʔiʔiʔ*  
 grandchild, *təmuən*  
 grandchildren, *təmuən i dapaʔ*  
 grandparents, *təmuəmuan*, *mu*

- grapes, *budo*  
 grass, *taʃun*  
 grass (unidentified), *ʃarəmʃəm*  
 grasshopper, *tamukus*, *ʔədul* (green), *kasimaʃay*  
 grass-snake, *Natrix natrix*, *parkadaw*  
 graze, *purikan*  
 great-grandchildren, *təmuən i səki*  
 greedy, *ʃakil*, *suʔus*  
 green, *raʔat*  
 Green Island, *sanasan*  
 greyish color, *kar-ʔabu-ʔabu*  
 grill, *kəraŋ*  
 grimace, *busiʃisiʃi*  
 grind, *risarus* (in a pestle), *ʔiʃaŋ* (with grindstone)  
 grind one's teeth with anger, *gəmgəm*  
 grinder for flour, *tua-ʔəmu-an*  
 grindstone, *a-ʔiʃaŋ-an*  
 groin, *ŋiʃa*  
 group, *kakumulan*, *qakunun*, *dunun*  
 grow, *dawan*, *bərbər* (everywhere)  
 growl, *səraw* (animals), *ŋərŋər* (dogs)  
 grunt (pigs and boar), *gurgur*  
 guava (white), *Psidium guayava*, *kuliabəs*  
 guest (a), *ʃabaŋ*  
 gums, *siʔib*, *ʔulsi*  
 gun, *payməŋ*, *kuaŋ*  
 gunpowder, *ʔiduŋ*  
 gust of wind, *paʔaʃəb na ʔudal*  
 gutter, *tiŋtiŋ*  
 haemorrhoid, *ʃaʃan*  
 hair  
     bald, *akunaʃ*  
     body, *gumul*  
     curly, *ləmək*  
     gray, *kura*  
     pubic, *ʔubi*  
     standing on end due to fear, *rəgis*  
     thin, *tigaras*  
     tuft of, *ʔaʃipuduan*  
     white, *ʔubal*  
 hair, *ʔarbu*  
 hairdresser, *təmə>akunuʃ*, *ki-gis-a-gis* ~  
     *ki-a-gis-a-gis-an*  
 hairpin, *aʃaŋaʃip*  
 Hakka, *ŋayŋay*  
 half, *par-ka-qua qua*  
 halo, *mi-rumaʔ na buʃan* ~ *pay-rumaʔ-ay na buʃan*  
 hammer (a), *tu<a>ktuk*  
 hand, *ʃima*, *daʃukap* (palm)  
 hand of bananas, *paŋal*  
 handcuff, *ruʔus*  
 handful, *ʔəʃəməʃ*, *ʔəluʔ* (both hands cupped),  
     *paŋuʃ*  
 handle, *suqun* (of tools), *da-dikəs-an*  
 handsome, *baŋsar*  
 handspan, *sa-daʃukap-an* ~ *sa-ʃukap-an*  
 hang, *suʔud* (on), *sarəb*, *saʔit*, *saʔər*, *sapay*  
     (astride), *ʔaʃar*, *ʃawin*, *kitiŋ* (like a monkey),  
     *biŋabiŋ* (down)  
 happy, *saŋaʃ*, *ʔisəkəq*, *layu*  
 hard, *uʃiʔiʃ*, *ŋarus*, *buʃiʔiʃ*  
 hard worker, *raəməʃ*  
 hare, *kunin*  
 harelipped, *ŋusiʔ*  
 harrier, *kadal*  
 harrow (toothless), *kakara*  
 harsh, *ʔasəpa*  
 harvest, *ʔani*  
 harvest festival, *m-u-ʃa-ʃiaban*  
 hat, *ʃəʔab*, *kabuŋ*  
 hatch (eggs), *paŋʃaʔ*  
 hate, *awirəs*  
 Hauili fig tree, *Ficus hauili*, *babaŋlan*  
 haunch of game (right), *sulud-an*  
 have, *ulaya* ~ *uliya*  
 hawk (sp.), *ʔardi*  
 hazy, *b<ən>uʃa-buʃan*  
 he, *taytaw*  
 he ~ his, *tu-*  
 head, *ʃaŋuruʔ*  
 head (beheaded/trophy), *ki-a-ʃanpun-an*  
 head of arrow, *idaŋ*  
 head of plants, *balu*  
 head towards, *ʃəpa*  
 headache, *baʃiŋ*  
 headband, *saliabuŋ*, *aʃisuqay*  
 headhunters' cry, *ʔiraw*  
 headhunting, *ya-ʔulu*, *ŋayaw*, *maŋayaw*  
 headlouse, *kuʃu*  
 healthy, *saʃiksik*, *daʃiwasay*  
 heap, *ʔuduŋ*, *ʔətib*, *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-asat*, *asat-an*  
heir, *suʔən*, *buʔas*  
hello, *ʔinaba-[y]an*  
help, *saba*, *patalu*, *pasabay*, *baʔaw*  
henhouse, *pu<a>urukuk-an*  
here, *kaqi*, *kaqini*, *kaqia*, *kaqinia*  
heritage, *riməkan*  
hermit crab, *kariukiway*  
heron, *təru*  
hesitate, *samisi*  
hiccups, *t<əm>akaw ɖa biʔunun*, *tiʔəɖ*  
hidden in something, *ʔubʔub*  
hide, *saʔiusiu* (from someone), *rauŋ*, *ʔulək*, *[iki*  
(human), *liŋəɖ*, *lasəɖ*  
high, *asat*  
high-pitched voice, *ʔaŋəri*  
hill (name of a), *bukid*  
him (to, from), *kantaw*  
hinder, *taraʔ*  
hip (anat.), *ʔaptapan*  
hit, *ʔəpuk* (head), *tuktuk*, *səpəpəŋ* (by mistake),  
*saʔʔap*, *saʔʔuk* (by chance), *paŋsəʔ* (on the  
head), *kəʔtut* (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*, *rabəŋ*, *kərabə*, *kapər*  
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), *linuŋ*, *danaw* (filled  
with water), *buaŋ*, *ni-rəsuk-an*, *bakuŋ* (in a  
flat stone)  
hole (make a), *pasus* (usually with a blunt object)  
holidays, *sa-səɖə-an ~ ka-səɖə-an na wari*  
honest, *patəɖəl*

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), *kərawiɖ* (down)  
hooked part of the sickle, *ʔiuma*  
hopbush, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *sasəlap*  
horehound, *Hyptis suaveolens*, *ʔaŋsisinjan*  
horizon, *malagəsag*  
horn, *suʔaŋ*  
hornet, *tiqul*  
horse, *əba*  
horsefly, *Tabanus bovinus*, *liabaʔak*  
horseradish (Japanese), *wasabi*  
hot, *qəŋqəŋ*, *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*, *pasaraʔad*,  
*pariwan*, *parəgi*, *parababuyan*, *pakawian*,  
*miakan*, *masikaɖ*, *maman*, *maʔiaʔʔiʔ*, *makəʔəŋ*,  
*mabaʔiw*, *ʔuŋadan*, *ʔiʔuŋ*, *ʔapʔap*, *tarulibak*,  
*kuŋkuan*, *kunas*, *kuʔuŋan*, *kubaw*, *kataɖəpan*,  
*kaʔidəŋay*, *kagi*, *qəʔisiŋ*, *p<in>u-daʔan-an*,  
*dalialəp*, *ta-bələŋ-an*, *balibali*, *balayato*,  
*bakabak*, *baduk*, *arasis*, *aliʔalib*  
how many times?, *parsama*  
how many?, *samaya*, *numa*  
how much?, *pukasama*, *numa*  
Hualien city, *ipanaisaŋ*  
hubbub, *buriʔaw*  
human being, *ʔaw*, *ka-d<əm>away-an*  
humanity, *muri-ʔaw-an ~ ʔa-ʔaw-ʔaw*  
humid, *ribənə*  
humped over, *ʔuɖu*  
hunchbacked, *ʔukul*  
hundred (one), *sa-ʔəman*  
hundred-pace adder, *Agkistrodon acutus*,  
*maʔiɖaŋ*  
hungry, *sabuʔaw*, *aluʔ*  
hunt, *ʔaʔun*, *ʔalup*, *ʔilu*

- hunter, *m-u-a-taʎun*  
 hunting ground (names), *rarapa*, *ka-ʔiɖaŋ-an*,  
*ʎimudus*, *ɖikiɖiki*, *buak*, *araʔidun*, *arapawan*,  
*apaŋan*  
 hurry up, *paduk*, *ʎamu*, *agəl*  
 hurt, *suŋtuʎ*, *panana*, *gərima*  
 husband, *katagwin*  
 husbands of two sisters (reciprocal term of  
 address), *ʎapaŋ*  
 husk millet, *təbuʔ*  
 husky voice, *ʔaraɖʔaɖ*  
 hut, *taruʔan*, *siɖir*, *rubu*  
 I, *ku*, *ki-*, *iku*  
 ibex, *takulis*  
 ice, *urla*  
 identical, *ma-risan*, *paʎak*  
 identity, *pakumaw-an*  
 if, *an*  
 ignore, *ʔuʎid*  
 ill, *marlək*, *kuaʎəŋ*  
 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*,  
*igəʎa*, *baraŋ*  
 imprison, *iməŋ*  
 in, *i*  
 incest, *kur-uka-ukak*  
 Indian catmint, *Anisomeles indica*, *ʔaŋsisijaŋ*  
*kana suan*  
 Indian lettuce *Lactuca indica*, *əməʔ*  
 indigo color, *ʎaŋia*  
 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), *ʎubʎub*  
 insufficient, *saŋʔut*  
 insult, *siut*, *punaŋ*, *pu-ɖəʔəɖəʔ*, *ɖəki*  
 insult each other, *sələtak*  
 intestines, *t<in>aʔi*  
 intestines (small), *kəʎəkəʎəŋan*  
 introverted, *pəɖpəɖ*  
 inundate, *baʎənan*  
 invade, *rəprəp*  
 invisible things, *paləpəʔ*  
 invite, *ʔanan*  
 iron, *tiʔi* (filament), *batulayaw* (metal)  
 irritation, *ʔkur*  
 island, *kanataʎ*  
 itch, *ʔusʔus*, *gaʔəʎ*  
 itinerary, *k<in>alaŋ-an*  
 ixeris, *Ixeris* ?, *maʔu*  
 jack fruit tree, *Artocarpus integra*, *paʎamit*  
 jacket, *takəʎuŋ*, *ʎuŋpaw*  
 jamrosat, *Cyclobalanopsis glauca*, *kakaʎi*  
 Japan ~ Japanese, *takunukun*, *dipuŋ*  
 jar, *guliguliyān*, *dinun*  
 jaw, *siʔib*  
 jealous, *tariama*, *pasaʎaʔ*, *biriŋ*  
 Jew's ear fungus, *Auricularia-Auricula-Judae*,  
*ʎaŋiʎaŋiʎayan*  
 Jew's harp, *rubəl*, *latuk*  
 jewel, *kənup*  
 Job's tears, *Coix lachryma-jobi*, *puʔayaw*  
 joke, *simuk*  
 jostle, *sərəməd*  
 joy, *ʎaʔkəʎ*  
 jump, (*ʔ*)*unkun* (up or down large objects), *talud*  
 (from or to), *ʔpul* (down), *pəʔik*, *pankun*  
 (make ... up or down), *kəɖaʎ* (involuntarily)  
 juniper tree, *Cryptomeria japonica*, *baliʔas*  
 just, *pamaw*  
 jute, *mua*  
 kaki, *Eugenia* sp., *kaki*  
 keep a flock, *purikan*  
 keep an eye on, *ʔayir*, *purakət*, *ʎaus*  
 keep back information, *səba*  
 key, *su<a>ksuk*  
 kick, *saləpad*, *ʔaʔuaʎ*, *ʔarəsud*  
 kidney, *ʎaʔəpiʎ*  
 kill, *təŋəɖ*  
 kindle (set afire), *purbu*, *punaman*, *baʔit*  
 kinship, *sinabakənan*  
 kiss, *səpuŋ*, *rəʔrəʔ*

kitchen, *sauka*  
kite, *tuap*, *ɲaw-ɲaw-an*  
knead, *ʔinu*, *kəpəl*  
knee, *tuɖu*, *suɲəl*  
kneecap, *buɭan*  
kneel, *suɲəl*, *rətugun*, *gərəpu* (flat down on the floor)  
knife, *takunukun* (long and curved), *taɖaw* (long), *ninik* (harvesting), *niaragaman* (for festivals), *kamuɭ* (small, daily used), *idaɲ* (blade)  
knit, *[uʔuɭ]*  
knit one's brows, *biɲiɭ*  
knock, *paɲtəl* (out), *baʔkuɭ* (over)  
knock-kneed, *pidur*  
knot, *barusan* (slipknot), *baɭiʔtu* (tied)  
know, *saigu*, *laɖam*  
know-how, *ləmak*  
knowledge (limited), *aɭiwɭiw*  
Kuangfu city, *tabaluɲ*  
kudzu vine, *Pueraria lobata*, *baʔay*  
lacquer teeth, *paɖəʔɖəʔ*  
ladder, *rariɸaʔan*  
lady, *t<in>ubil-an*, *buɭabuɭayan*, *asin*  
lake, *banaw*  
lamp, *lawlaw*  
lance, *lakiɭ*, *dərdəran*  
land with stones, *gravel*, *rasʔas*, *ranəan*  
landslide, *ula*, *təpar*, *sulay*  
large, *tiɭabaɲ*, *qəkan*  
large family, *p<in>aksan*  
larynx (anat.), *takuɭaw*  
last, *likuɖ<a>kuɖa*, *ikurkur*  
latch a door, *taʔəta*  
latrine tank, *laku*  
lattice of ceiling, *bakur*  
laugh, *saʔəru*, *ʔiraw*, *pakalətaɭ*  
launderette, *basə-basəʔ-an*  
lava stone, *tartar*  
lazy, *tuka*, *raʔan*, *ubəliɲan na ɭikədan*, *aɖi-mu məkan ɖa biʔas*  
leader, *k<əm>a-kəɖəɲ*  
leaf, *tusaɭ* (veins), *biraʔ*  
leafstalk, *tusaɭ*  
leak, *tuʔtuʔ*, *aɭəb*

lean, *tiri*, *saɲɖal* (against), *ʔiriɲ*, *nugun* (forward), *gunugun* (forward), *giɭid*, *qərapin* (against the door-jamb)  
leather, *kaliɭ*  
leather scraper, *ka-kəris-an*  
leave, *sikasik*, *bəruk*  
ledge (of rock), *ilib*  
leech (mountain), *wili*  
left side, *tarawiri* (left-hand side), *rawiri*  
leg, *tiaɲien* (outer side), *pəriʔ*, *kukuɖ*  
legend, *t<əm>aɭi-taɭi na ɲai*  
lemon, *saɲasana*  
lend, *buɭas*  
let's, *ala*  
letter, *tigami*  
*Leucas chinensi*, plant (sp.), *ɭiɖiɭiɖiɲan*  
lever, *waɭ*  
lichee, *giɲgiɲ*  
lick, *sipsip*, *baəɭay*  
lid, *aɭab*  
lie down, *tələpəʔ* (on the floor to pray), *taʔəp*, *saɭupidiɲ* (on one's side), *ʔəɖəɲ*, *kupu* (on face), *giɭid* (on one's side), *gayan* (on one's back)  
lies, *prevarication*, *b<ən>a-bətaʔ*  
life, *ya-əɲaɖ*, *k<in>i-baʔaw-an*  
lift up, *waɭ*, *sakil* (clothes), *ʔaɖas* (with both hands), *ɭuɲas*  
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, *bəɲiyaɭ*  
line (things up), *turi*, *ʔudun*, *ayar*  
lineage, *tuɲul-an*  
lining, *taʔəp*  
link onto, *kitin*, *kariɖ*  
lips, *birbir*  
liquify, *tupaʔ*  
listen, *ki-ləɲaw*



- little, *saima*, *paru-*, *paranak*  
 live, *biḷin*  
 liver, *rami*  
 lizard, *taŋkaŋkaḍan*, *ḷiabanay*  
 lizard (house), *bulilik*  
 loan, *ki-a-buḷas-an*  
 lobster, *kuyan*  
 lobster pot, *kariḷif*  
 lock, *suksuk*, *bakən*  
 locust, *Locusta migratoria*, *kəmunḷun*  
 logs, *taḷiadaḷan*  
 loincloth, *pakuḷif*  
 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, *sanən*, *ləməs*  
 loud cries, *k<əl>əsis-an*  
 loud voice, *ḷisal*  
 louse, *ursap* (animal), *ḷaraḷu* (human)  
 low, *adarəḷ*  
 low voice, *mulək*, *ḷirawuŋ*  
 luck, *bati*  
 lunch, *karaḷaliyan*  
 lungs, *kunbuan*  
 lymph system, *limpasian*  
 macerate, *raməs*  
*Machilus* sp., plant (sp.), *ḷəḷaway*  
 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, *saḷu* (objects, animals), *kaḷuan* (human)  
 maple tree, *Liquidambar formosana*, *ḷaḷiŋuḷ*  
 marigold, *Calendula*, *laŋḷəs*  
 mark, *dəpuḷ*  
 marker post, *s<in>ibat-an*, *sərak* (for traps),  
*pakumawan*, *buḷuŋ*  
 market, *ḷima-ḷimaḷ-an*  
 marrow, *lusi* (edible rattan), *asisul* (bone)  
 marry, *saŋaḷ*, *pu-a-rumaḷ*  
 marsh, *bunun*  
 massage, *ḷisaḷis*, *pəspəs*, *pəḷəḷ*, *laslas*, *dəlan*  
 masseur, *p<ən>a-pəḷəḷ*  
 masturbate, *tastas*  
 mat, *ləḷap*, *basuḷan* (rattan)  
 matches, *saltik-an*  
 maternal side, *k<in>u-babay*  
 maxillary inferior, *riḷib*  
 maxillary joint, *bəḷəḷaŋ*  
 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-aḷuk-an* ~ *u-aḷuk-an* ~ *aḷuk-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*, *kaʔunuʔ*, *gamugamut*, *barubaru*  
 men's leggings, *rarəŋən*, *kaʔiŋ*  
 men's trousers (short), *pakʔtu*  
 mend, *ʔaʔi*  
 menstruation, *mi-a-tuʔu na babayan*, *ku<a>r-naŋ*  
*da buʔan*, *ŋur-ar-ŋur-an kana buʔabuʔan*  
*tu-kuti ~ b<ən>a-ra-riaw kana buʔabuʔan*  
 mess kit, *tabu*  
 messy, *ʔariban*, *kaŋkaŋ*, *bisual ~ basual*  
 metal fragment, *tinar*  
 metaphor, *patinak*, *pasidŋ*  
 middle, *tənuk*  
 midge (flying over rubbish), *iabuŋət*  
 midnight, *par-ka-ɬua suŋanan*  
 midwife, *pu-ala-alak*  
 milk, *miruku*, *asiʔ*  
 millet (sp.), *ʔinbu*, *ʔaŋkar*, *ʔiakutun*, *kuɬis*  
 millet, *Setaria italica*, *dawa*  
 mine (weapon), *kayak*  
 mirror, *pa-liwaŋ-an*  
 miscarriage, *par-ʔatəl*  
 mischievous, *ʔələk*, *tuʔas*  
 miss, *ʔəʔipis* (target), *aʔis* (target)  
 miss someone, *səpuŋ*  
 mistakes, *p-aməli-an*  
 mistress, *apət*  
 mix together, *ʔuri*, *məsməs*, *kurinu*, *ɬauʔ*  
 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-ɬua-[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, *parkaɬua na buʔan ~ patəɬəl na buʔan*  
 new, *uniən da buʔan ~ mu-ləməs na buʔan*  
 waxing moon, *b<ən>əʔukur 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), *ɬənan*  
 mourning band, *la-libuʔ-an*  
 moustache, *ŋisŋis*  
 mouth, *ŋudus*, *indan*  
 mouth (short, flat), *ŋutap*  
 move, *guagu*, *ɬiwʔɬiwʔ*, *ɬəʔəŋan*, *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*, *biwbiw*  
 muntjac, *Muntiacus reevesi micrurus*, *ɖura*  
 muscles, *uraɕ*, *paɕaka*  
 muscular cramp, *ruɕəŋ*  
 my, *na-nku*  
 myrobolan, *Terminalia catappa*, *ɖaray*  
 mythology, *bati-bati-an*  
 nail (a), *sa-saɖit-an*  
 nail (a, to), *pasək*  
 nail (anat.), *səki*  
 naked, *[ua]u*  
 name, *ɣaɭad*, *qəŋər*  
 name of the muses of weaving, *piaku la*,  
     *kudayaw*  
 names (female), *labo*, *irubay*, *daɖan*, *baliw*  
 names (male), *sigasigaw*, *pinaday*, *nayun*,  
     *kuɭalaw*  
 nappy, *bətan*  
 narration, *ɣadir*  
 narrow, *sarəksək*, *saɖuɕ*, *saɭini* (not for clothes),  
     *ɖipus*, *liɣut*  
 nasal mucus, *uɣiɕ* (dry), *uɣər* (wet)  
 nasty, *[əmu*  
 nauseated, *dəɭu*  
 navel, *pudək*  
 near, *daləp*  
 neck, *niɖən*  
 necklace, *s<in>əbsəb*, *qanaɖ*, *in-aɕur*  
 needle (botanical), *puɭuɕ*, *kawil*  
 needle (sewing), *daum*  
 negation, *uniən*, *ini* ~ *iniyan*, *aɖi*  
 negation (double), *aɖi ka-aɖi*  
 neighbour, *turəɖanan*  
 nervous, *təbɕəb*, *qakqak*  
 nest, *rubu*, *ɖubus*  
 net, *tiɭuɖ* (hunting), *saliway* (shrimping)  
 nettle tree, *Dendrocnide meyeniana*, *liɣaɕən*  
 nettle, *Urtica thunbergiana*, *liɣadaran*  
 new, *bəkaɭ*  
 next to, *səsək*, *paɖiləp*, *maka*  
 nibble, *tiɣis*, *ɖətɖət*, *karaɕ*  
 nicknames, *tabuɭul*, *səntən*, *pilay*, *p<in>ərəɖə*,  
     *[iɣa*, *[aɣuɕ*, *kriɣ*, *kitəŋ*, *arə-dipaw*, *da-dəkil*  
 night, *suɣan*, *ɖarəməŋ*  
 nightshade (American black), *Solanum*  
     *americanum*, *tatukəm*

nine, *mi-a-iwa* (people), *iwa-iwa-ya* (things),  
     *siwa*  
 nineteen, *məktəp misama qa wayawayaya*  
 ninety, *maka-iwa*  
 nipples, *rutrutən*  
 nit, *lisəɖa*  
 noise, *ɕaɕaɕ* (hit two bamboos), *tənəm* (sea),  
     *səntən* (fallen to the ground), *saraŋsaŋ* (water),  
     *runi*, *raɖuɕəŋ*, *ɣaw* (kite, sirens), *kaŋkaŋ*,  
     *kaləbəŋ* (fall of a heavy object), *gaɭisuan*  
     (crowd, animals), *buriɖaw*  
 noise (of gun), *qəɖəqəɖ*  
 none, *uniən*  
 non-stop, *paərəs*  
 north, *ɖami*  
 nose, *a-uɣiɕ-an* (with hard nasal mucus),  
     *a-uɣər-an* (with liquid nasal mucus), *tiɣran*  
 not bad, *alaɖi* ~ *ilaɖi*  
 now, *garəm*  
 nurse, *paylaŋ*  
 nursery (for plants), *sa-sapuk-an*  
 oar, *ɖiwas*  
 obese, *uɭanə*, *sapəɖ*  
 obnoxious, *aɕəŋ*  
 obstacle, *taɣaɭ*  
 obstruct, *ɖatut*  
 obvious, *kur-naɖu*  
 odor, *ɖaŋliw* (of mold or mildew), *ɖaŋri* (of rotten  
     fish), *ɖaŋru* (of rotten fish), *ɖaŋsəp* (of  
     scorched rice or cloth not dried enough),  
     *ɖaŋsər* (of urine), *ɖaŋsis* (of pigs, goats, dogs,  
     breath, old people, etc.), *ɖaŋtuɭ* (flatulence,  
     excrement, rotten eggs ~ meat, dirty feet,  
     rodents, breath of dogs), *asəlaw* (of baturan  
     wood when burning)  
 odor of, *kar-*  
 offended, *ɖiləməs*  
 offering, *takur*, *sunan*, *sabuŋ*  
 offspring, *təmuən*  
 often, *marayas*, *dar*  
 oil, *imar*, *daɖus*  
 old, *tuɖa* (not ripe, not matured), *ma-ɖiɖaŋ*  
     (human), *ɖiɖaŋ*, *[uman* (things), *ma-ludu-an*  
     (people)  
 old times, *k<in>aɖi-an*, *bələɕəŋ-an-an*  
 on the point of, *tibus*, *qi-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*, *kəɳaw*  
 oniromancy, *ki-a-tia?*  
 open, *tʉal*, *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, *tiɭas*, *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-arum-arum* (dry)

pain, *nana* (physical), *ləpa* (physical), *bələʔas* (in  
 the thigh)  
 painful, *saliʔsiʔ*, *rapiʔ*  
 Paiwan, *pariwan*  
 palm of the hand, *daɭukap*  
 palpate, *məsməs*  
 pan, *taʔur* (steamer culinary), *piɭiʔ* (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), *paɭaŋan*  
 pay attention (imperative), *tar-*  
 peace, *suliawa*  
 peach, *lupas*  
 peacock, *ɖakaɖakaw*  
 peanut, *Arachis hypogea*, *radif*  
 peck (to), *tuʔus*  
 pedal, *ʔiwas*, *laɭiyun*  
 peduncle of a fruit, *tatiwisan*  
 peel off, *ʔuɭis* (skin), *ləkab*, *kuliʔ* (fruits,  
 vegetables), *kəris* (skin, tree bark)  
 peep at, *ləŋəʔ*  
 pelvic bone, *ŋaʔub*  
 pen (writing instrument), *empitsə*  
 pencil-sharpener, *sa-səʔay-an*  
 penis, *əʔas*  
 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), *aɖuk*  
 pickaxe, *suaŋ*  
 pierce, *tusuk*, *lius*  
 pig, *liuŋ*  
 pig's trough, *tuaptup-an*  
 pigeon (mountain), *tutur*  
 pile up, *taɖar*, *ʔuduŋ*, *dapur*, *bukəl*, *apit*  
 pillar, *turak*, *panubayun*  
 pillow, *saʔunan*  
 pillow case, *saɖalan*  
 pinch, *gəʔil* (with nails), *aʔaŋaʔip*  
 pinch between the fingers, *pisəl*  
 pineapple, *Ananas comosus*, *paŋuɖal*  
 pine-tree, *ɖiaran*  
 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*, *rənarənaɖan*, *puʔupuʔuɖ*,  
*kulausan*, *kuba*, *kamiɖaʔənay*, *gamul*,  
*ɖuŋɖuŋan*, *datar*, *bənəʔ*, *baŋlan*, *babaʔuran*  
 placenta, *ma-ʔina kana ɖaɖək*, *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*, *gəʔil*,  
*dalius*, *batikin*  
 plant (to), *saʔəm*, *paʔuʔnay*  
 plantain, *Plantago asiatica*, *kərakəraban*  
 plantar arch, *kalamanan*  
 plants grown anyhow, *ɖakiʔ*  
 plaster, *salit*  
 plate, *piad*  
 platform, *tara-tuŋuʔ-an* (observation), *takar* (of  
 the boys' dormitory), *baybay-an*  
 play, *ʔinay*  
 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, *tuɖuʔ*  
 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*, *səʔiu*  
 pomelo, *Citrus grandis*, *kamuraw*  
 population, *p<in>i-ʔaw-an*  
 portion, *ʔəpa*  
 pot (wide-mouthed lobster), *surənuŋ*  
 pottery (earthen), *kabuuy*  
 pothole, *rəbuŋ*, *ʔinuŋ*, *kəluŋ*  
 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, *dərarua*  
 pregnant, *papəʔi*, *pakaləgi*, *mi-abak*  
 prepare, *sutaʔ* (a paddy field), *padan*  
 present moment, *garəm-an*  
 press (a), *da-darəməs-an*

press down, *təʔəl, dəpəl, darəməs*  
 pretend, *sika-*  
 pretentious, *laŋuʔ, 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-laŋ, 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>əʔbəʔ*  
 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* ~  
*taʔan, 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, ʔikabuŋ, kasabakan, bankiw, apapuʔu*  
 python (sp.), *yauʔas*  
 Qilong city, *paunuanaŋ*  
 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-laŋuy-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, kamʔimʔun, garasgas*,  
*buŋtus*  
 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), *qaraŋ*  
 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-ɬuŋun*  
 religious male officiant, *ŋaŋkaŋkar*, *ragan*,  
     *b<ən>abulu?*  
 rely on, *talasəɖ*, *liman*  
 remedy, *ŋəməl*  
 remember, *sarəʔəɖ*  
 remnant, *sama?*  
 remove, *uŋuŋ*, *təkuŋ*, *ʔulus*, *pusik*, *akuŋ*  
 renown, *ŋigu*, *k<in>a-kua-kua*  
 repair, *səkət*  
 repay, *libun*  
 replete, *bəŋəkər*  
 resentment, *sipuʔur*  
 reside, *ulay*  
 resign, *sədə*  
 resist, *səɾakəɖ*  
 respect, *igəla*  
 rest, *ta[a-u]əp* (from work)  
 restart, *asal*  
 restless, *garamgam*  
 return to, *baʔuk*  
 revenge, *libun*  
 revive, *səkət* (fire), *pu-baʔaw* (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, *ʔasal*  
     husk, *labu*, *samək*  
     husked, uncooked, *bəras*  
     of previous year, *ɖaɖalan*  
     seed, *adaŋ*  
     seedlings for transplanting, *sapuk*  
     straw, *daramien*  
     unhusked, uncooked, *puʔur*  
 rice, *sa-bəras-an* (one grain)

rice, *lūmay*  
 rice (measure), *bitaw*, *bisiŋ*  
 rice (unidentified), *uraymay*, *saŋpuy*, *saŋinunuʔan*,  
     *paradənun*, *liaba*, *inlu*, *guŋuan*  
 rice basket, *pu-a-bəras-an*  
 rice soup, *ina-ənay*  
 rickety, *ŋikaŋuk*  
 ridgepole of a roof, *karubuŋan*  
 right side, *tarawalan* (right-hand side), *rawalan*  
 rigid, *uŋiʔiŋ*  
 rind, *ulib*  
 ring (finger), *pu-a-ŋima*, *kaləɖuʔan*  
 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, *puʔanan*  
     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-baʔaw*  
 river, *bəŋəluan*  
 river bank, *i na-ənay-an*  
 river swollen with rain, *ʔəlaŋ*  
 river-bed sediment, gravel, *rasʔas*, *raʔray*  
 road, *ŋaŋikaɖun* (uneven), *ɖərukun* (undulate),  
     *daŋan*  
 roam around, *rakay*, *ʔibat*, *likap*  
 roast far from the fire, *taɖa*  
 rock (a), *danapan*  
 rock (sway), *ʔənʔən*, *kuriʔis*  
 roe-deer, *Cervus unicolor*, *marnəm*  
 roil, *biʔabu*  
 roll on the ground, *liŋaŋiŋ*

roll up, *luḍu* (in a mess), *lɛd[lɛd]*, *laba[abaw]* (on the ground), *ku[uy]*, *kukuṭ*, *kərkər* (in a spiral)  
 roof, *saḍub*  
 roof (front of the boys' dormitory), *ba[aḍubaw]*  
 root, *wanay* (aerial), *rami* (underground)  
 rope, *tati[ʉ?*, *talud* (knotted), *sa[ay]*, *paləs* (with several threads), *bukəs*  
 rosary pea, *Abrus precatorius*, *kanadun*  
 rose apple, *Syzygium jambos*, *kaiṇuway*  
 rot, *ubə[liṇan]*, *tupa?*, *puni*  
 rotating wooden dibber, *ku[ʉ-ku[uy]-an*  
 rotten inside, *təmə?*  
 rough, *saribsib*, *ḡupiras*, *karibkib*, *gurimas*  
 round, *takub*, *laḍaw*  
 row (a), *sa-turik-an*, *ayar-an*  
 rub, *sipul*, *ḡatḡat*, *ləsləs*, *kuruḍ*  
 rub against a tree, *ḡisaḡis*  
 rub one's eyes or nose, *lɛd[lɛd]*  
 rub with force, *luṭluṭ*  
 rub without much force, *raməs*  
 rubella epidemic, *samək*  
 rucksack, worn with straps, *rutu?*  
 rudder (aircraft, nautical), *ikur*  
 ruminate, *tiburabur*  
 rumour, *ḡai-ḡai*  
 run, *ḡari* (a race), *puar* (away), *də[əḍə]* (over), *buraw* (away), *bə[li]*, *bə[ənu]* (alone), *bəkəs*  
 run in the wash, *rənu*  
 rust, *rana?*  
 rut, *ba[a]*  
 sacra, *bə[əṭəṇ]-an*  
 sacred, *ləgi*  
 sacred song, *pənaspas*, *ka-laman-an*, *k<əm>uḍaw*  
 sacred songs (generic), *pa-ḡira-ḡiraw*  
 sad, *sipə[əṇ]*, *saləṇsəṇ*  
 sag, *lapay*  
 sail of ship, *bayaṇ*  
 saintly repute, *liḡu*  
 salary, *libun*  
 saliva, *tama*, *ḡa[ay]*  
 salt, *yam*, *putut* (cellar)  
 salt meat, *nirudan*  
 salted, *labəni*  
 Sambong, *Blumea balsamifera*, *a[umu]*  
*Sambucus formosana*, plant (sp.), *layaḍ*

same, *maw*, *kurət*  
 sanctuary (shaman), *lawin-an*  
 sand, *mulaḡuṇan*, *budək*  
 sanitary napkin, *palama?*, *kabis*, *gimpu*, *b<ən>a-ra-riaw*  
 sap of a plant, *tuḡu*  
*Sapium* sp., plant (sp.), *alyulu*  
 sapphire, *pa[uyṇuṇ]*  
 Satan for Christians, *ruṇanan*  
 satisfied, *sarəpa*  
 sauce (type of), *kisyu*  
 savage, *huana*  
 save (to), *kirim*  
 saw (a), *riḍariḍ*  
 say, *patəras* (silly things), *ka*, *bati*  
 scab, *apar*  
 scabies, *kuris*  
 scald, *saməlas*, *salətuṇ*  
 scapula, *kuaskus*  
 scar, *laḡiṭ*  
 scarce, *saṇḡut*  
 scare, *sa[liamdan]*  
 scarecrow, *t<in>u-ṭaw-ṭaw ~ t<in>ua-ṭaw-an*, *in-u-saṇa?-an*, *sa[liamdan]*  
 scatter, *taḡta?*, *ḡaməras* (salt, sugar)  
 school, *takəsi-an*  
 scissors, *gartim*  
 scold, *samaḍ*  
 scorched food, *ḍə[əṭ]*  
 scorn, *tariama*  
 scrape, *sari*, *lapias* (skin, fruit), *kuskus*, *kabkab*, *gusgus* (soil)  
 scrape off, *kiskis* (something hard)  
 scratch, *taḡuris*, *samək*, *paris* (inadvertently), *kuṭkuṭ* (an orifice), *kuskus* (with fingers), *kurkur* (ground by a dog), *kiṭkiṭ* (lightly), *kilkil* (earth), *kabkab*, *guṭguṭ* (with one finger), *gəliṭ*  
 scream, *səraṭ*  
 screwpine (fragrant), *Pandanus odoratissimus*, *sapa?*  
 scrounger, *ḡəluṇ*  
 sea, *ləbək*, *inə?*  
 seal (a), *da-ḍəpu?*  
 search, *parakap*, *liḡliḡ*, *kəliḡ*  
 seaside, *liṇidan kana inə?*



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, *tuŋuʔ* (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), *ruŋ*  
 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, *uʔuʔ*  
 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-babayan*  
 sexual intercourse, *ma-ʔa-ʔəʔəl*, *ma-ta-tapuŋ*,  
     *ma-sunu-sunuŋ*, *ma-paɖə-paɖək*, *ma-ka-kriŋ*,  
     *mar-ki<a>kidkid*, *ma-kəɾaba-raba*,  
     *ma-kapə-kapər*, *ma-da-dipaw*,  
     *ki-baya-babayan*, *mar-ki-baya-bayan*,  
     *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), *gingiŋ*, *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-suʔuɖ*  
     journey, *yauʔas* (*i auʔas*)  
     spirit-elect, *k<in>i-tuŋuʔ-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-paʔiɖ*, *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*, *ʔiɖaʔiɖ*, *kədaŋ*  
 shave, *guʔəguʔə*, *gisgis* (with a razor)  
 she, *ʔaytaw*  
 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-ʔaʔaʔ*, *paʔiŋəɖ*  
 shield from sun, *patənan*, *aliŋ*  
 shinbone, *dudur*  
 shine, *ləniʔ*, *ɖiar*  
 shiver, *ʔadəʔadək*, *gəngən*  
 shoes, *ʔukap*  
 shoot (a), *təlyw*  
 shoot (to), *təkəs*, *kuaŋ*  
 shooting star, *mutani na ʔiʔur*  
 shop (a), *tiam*  
 short, *likəʔiʔ*, *adarəʔ*  
 shorten, *kəkəs*  
 shoulder, *ʔiab*

shoulder pole, *basun*, *basak*  
 shout, *ʔuyʔuy*, *puɖijil* ('pouh'), *ɖaɖuŋ*, *ɖanar*  
 show, *piraɖ*, *pa-naʔu*, *liʔliʔ*, *lipəsən*  
 shred vegetables, *kətkət*  
 shrike, *kikik*, *kada*  
 shrimp, *kuyan*, *kabus*  
 shrink, *təstəs*, *lɛgɛɖ*  
 shrub (a), **balukun**  
 shut up, *səkəp*, *iməŋ*  
 shuttle of a weaving loom, *sa-sunuŋ-an*  
 shy, *pəɖpəɖ*  
 siblings, *wadi*, *gəti*  
 sick, *pilay* (frequently), *paɖulam*, *kuaɭəŋ*  
 sickle, *saridiu*, *kawkaw*  
 side, *ɖapiŋiran*, *saninin*, *liŋidan*  
 side by side, *ʔabal*  
 side dish, *irup-an*  
 sideburns, *gis-a-gis-an*  
 sieve (a), *sa-sara*  
 sieve (to), *ɖapiʔ*, *sara*  
 sifter (to, a), *bitay*  
 sign language, *ma-tara-ima-ima*  
 silent, *saməŋ*, *rəməŋ*  
 silly, *kaɭa*, *guŋguŋ*, *aməpuŋ*  
 silver, *buʔənan na kim*  
 sing, *təga*, *sənay*, *səlatak* (first and lead others),  
*ɖilaɖilaw* (a capella)  
 single, *kara-sa*  
 sink, *lɛɖəp*, *lɛdən*  
 sit, *təŋaɖaw*  
 sit on eggs, *ʔəbʔəb*  
 six, *na-nəm-a* (objects), *mia-ənəm* (people), *ənəm*  
 sixteen, *məkɖəp misama ɖa nanəma*  
 sixty, *maka-nənəm*  
 skew, *barat*  
 skewer, *aɖur*  
 skillful, *ləmak*  
 skin, *lubit* (human), *kuɭit* (fruits, vegetables)  
 skin flushed, *dulas*  
 skin illness due to a dry skin, *kurap*  
 skin of Cervus muntjac, *takəɭuŋ*  
 skinny, *iqiwan*  
 skirt, *sasabil*  
 skirt (men), *ɖəŋia*, *bətan*  
 skirt (women), *tubil*, *labit*  
 skull, *buŋɭuyan*

skull-cap, *laʔis*  
 sky, *laŋit*, *laŋis*  
 sky (blue), *ɖ<əm>aŋia-ŋia na laŋit*  
 slant, *ʔiriŋ*  
 slap, *salɖaʔ*, *salətap*  
 slash (with a small knife), *kəɾət*  
 slash-and-burn, *baʔit*  
 slatted base of a bed, *takar*  
 slaughterer, *ɖ<əm>a-ɖua-tuak*  
 slaughterhouse, *ɖua-ɖuak-an*  
 sled, *guru-gurus-an*  
 sleep, *ɖaʔəp*, *aləpəʔ*  
 sleepy, *atuŋtuŋ*  
 slender, *upit*  
 sliced sweet potatoes, *binlukuy*  
 slide on, *gurus*, *ɖuɭaŋ* (dry ground)  
 sliding door, *ɖa-ɖuɭaŋ-an*  
 sling for broken arms, *talapiŋ*  
 slip, *ɖuɭay*  
 slippery, *daɭus*  
 slit, *siwaʔ*  
 sloppy, *ta-gil-i-gilid*  
 slow, *ɖələ*  
 small, *kitəŋ*  
 smaller after sharpening, *uɖus*  
 smallpox, *masəmək*  
 smell (keen sense of), *ɖaŋul*  
 smell (to), *saŋrab*, *baɭi*  
 smell like, *kar-*  
 smoke (irritating the nose), *ʔasəb*  
 smooth, *kəɖəlas*  
 snail, *tutus* (brown), *tapunanan* (*Helicella*),  
*tamuraray* (Taiwanese), *dindin*  
 snail shell, *kara*  
 snail, *saŋli* (*Helix pomatia*)  
 snake (generic), *unan*  
 snake (sloughed skin), *in-u-lubus-an*  
 snake (unidentified), *yaɖənan*, *liauʔtəŋ*, *artəɖ*  
 snake, (bamboo snake), *maʔatan*  
 snatch by force, *ʔaraw*  
 sneeze, *ŋusiʔ*, *mutus*  
 sneezeweed (common), *Centipeda*,  
*ka-ŋusi-ŋusiʔ-an*  
 sniff, *sirup*  
 snore, *ʔarun*  
 snout, *ŋuarnur*

- snow, *urla*  
 so much here/there, *sakuaḍu ~ sakuaḍi*  
 so so, *alaʔi ~ ilaʔi*  
 soap, *sabun*  
 soapberry tree, *Sapindus mukorossi*, *daʔu*  
 so-called, *ika-kua*  
 soft, *sadaʔu*, *raməʔ* (rotten), *puni*, *maməs*, *apəl*  
 soil ~ ground, *darəʔ*  
*Solanum*, plant (sp.), *taya*, *rabaw*  
 soldier, *hitay*, *apinkə*  
 sole (of foot), *daduas*  
 some, *samaya*  
 sometimes, *kaḍudar*, *anḍuma*  
 son, *kis*  
 song, *sənaɣ*, *baʔaw* (badly-sung)  
 son-in-law, *ʔasawa*  
 soon, *paduk*  
 sorghum, *Sorghum vulgare*, *baʔisan*  
 sorrel (pink), *Oxalis corymbosa*, *pərəsək*  
 soul, *tinabawan*, *ʔiab*, *matənkin*, *mamawan*  
 sound, *pinuliantayan* (rattles), *pagalangay* (bells),  
*ləŋaw*, *q<ar>əʔəḍəʔ-an* (rumbling bowels),  
*qəŋər*  
 sound of the shaman's bell, *ləsyu*  
 soup, *siaw*  
 soup (sour), *baʔəŋ*  
 sour, *ʔarsəm*  
 source of the water, *tu-rami kana ənaɣ*  
 south, *timuʔ*, *təbur*  
 sow, *saʔəm*, *riap*, *duarina*, *duarəpaŋ*, *pu-bini*  
 spacious, *barawaŋ*  
 spade, *suruda* (weeding), *sakərup*  
 span, *pasa*  
 Spanish needles, *Bidens bipinnata*, *puʔut*  
 sparkle, *rimat*, *aʔabiʔaban*  
 sparrow, *tənin*, *sasaʔi*  
 speak, *tistis* (non-stop), *sukḍaʔ* (bluntly), *siḍsiḍ*  
 (clearly), *rəŋay*, *kəʔaŋ* (sentence by sentence),  
*iʔut* (unclearly)  
 spear, *tuʔag*, *lumay*, *kutaŋ*  
 speech, *tabalaŋ* (unclear), *ni-rəŋay-an*  
 spend, *ranak*  
 spermatozoon, *ʔuʔəd*  
 spew out liquid, *apərəḍ*  
 spherical, *limuʔumuʔug*  
 spider, *kamaŋkamaŋ*, *buʔaʔawaʔ*  
 spider web, *buʔaʔawaʔ*  
 spike bearing male and female flowers, *bartut*  
 spin round, *ʔiud*  
 spin-dryer, *pa-pərəʔ-an*  
 spinning wheel, *ʔaʔiyun*  
 spirit, *mi-a-wakal* (of the road), *t<əm>uŋuʔ* (in  
 charge of men), *t<əm>abaŋ* (in charge of  
 men), *mi-saʔikiḍ* (village gates), *rəbəraʔbəʔ*  
 (fire-quenching), *ka-ʔiḍaŋ-an* (of hunting  
 grounds), *mi-ʔalup* (of hunting grounds),  
*purimawan* (looking after human's insides),  
*puridiwan* (small details), *pənasəŋiḍi* (on the  
 ancestral altar), *pənasəŋaḍaw* (on the  
 ancestral altar), *mə-ŋa-ŋara* (waiting),  
*mibabuŋay*, *mibabuyul* (of the territory),  
*miakəʔəp* (of nature), *miabulu* (river),  
*mi-a-kubaw* (protecting houses),  
*q<əm>a-ḍuʔun* (of changing traditions),  
*mi-a-qəkal* (of the village), *mi-a-datar* (of the  
 village), *ka-datar-an* (of the true Puyuma  
 village), *i-darəʔ* (underworld), *mi-a-bini*,  
*mi-adaŋ* (of grain), *rə-banban-aw* (of rising  
 sun), *b<ən>a-baʔis* (of changing traditions),  
*aruilum* (name), *p-aməʔəg* (protecting houses)  
 spirit barrier, *ʔa-ʔəkaw-an*  
 spirits (generic), *birwa*  
 spit (with disdain), *bəruta*  
 spit out, *ləpa*  
 splash, *tapəsiʔ*, *pəʔik*, *parəsi*  
 splinter, *ligaw*  
 splinter (get a), *sipasiḍ*  
 split, *təkab* (with a tool, into two parts), *təbiʔ*  
 (with hands), *siwaʔ*, *sənəŋ*, *baŋris*  
 spoil, *ʔaŋətu*  
 sponger, *ʔəʔup*  
 spoon, *ʔiḍus*  
 spot on the skin, *kuris*  
 spouse, *ʔabal*  
 spouses of the spouse's brothers and sisters, *apət*  
 sprain, *pasəŋtiŋ*, *bəʔiʔuʔ*  
 spray, *surut*  
 spread, *səsək* (over), *sapsap* (grass on the floor),  
*ripaʔ* (dirt), *rəsis*, *piraʔ* (legs wide), *ʔaput*,  
*qəaray* (out), *baybay* (out on a terrace), *baʔba*  
 (on a high place)  
 spring (names), *sanu-sanun*, *bərəʔbəʔ*

spring (of water), *ibəb*  
 spring dung-beetle, *bərarənan*  
 spring time, *ka-səbər-an na taʔun*  
 sprinkle, *tapəsiʔ, suap, ʔaməras, apərəd*  
 sprinkler (for holy water), *sa-suap-an*  
 sprout, *təlyw, səbər*  
 spud, *gagaw*  
 spur, *səki*  
 sputum, *durin*  
 squander, *ranak*  
 square, *mu-ʔaba-ʔabak*  
 squash, *ʔəʔəʔ*  
 squat, *galagal*  
 squeal of a pig, *pariʔi*  
 squeeze, *pərəs, pəʔəʔ*  
 squirrel, *but*  
 squirrel (flying), *nawan*  
 stack up, *ʔətib*  
 stag beetle, *bəru*  
 stamp, *dəlan*  
 stand on tiptoe, *dəkil*  
 stand up, *tigir, təkir*  
 star, *ʔiʔur, tuʔun*  
 star (morning), *tarsinan, paramanan*  
 star (shooting), *m-u-tani na ʔiʔur*  
 stare at, *sərədək, səʔər*  
 start, *sikasik, ʔəsəl, libak, kirami*  
 startle, *təʔan, sənkin, libak*  
 statue, *in-u-saʔaʔ-an, ni-lualu-an*  
 status, *ika-asat*  
 stay, *ulay*  
 stay home, *biʔin*  
 steal, *ʔakaw*  
 steam, *awaw*  
 steel, *ʔasi* (hard), *batulayaw* (soft)  
 step, *ləkaw* (over), *dupaʔ* (on feces  
 unintentionally)  
 sterile, *asis*  
 stew pot, *tamanjan*  
 stick (a), *ʔa-ʔəpuk-an, ʔərbik, risəm, laʔəʔi ~*  
*la<ʔa>ʔəʔi* (small), *la-luit* (small), *buʔəd*  
 stick (to), *təpiʔ, kupit, dikəʔ*  
 stick one's tongue out, *lida*  
 sticky, *gəʔəʔən, duliʔit*  
 sticky and dirty, *sapəlit*  
 sticky rice (generic), *dikəʔ-an*

sticky rice (sp.), *b<in>ətuʔ-an*  
 sticky rice dumpling, *tuliabak, tikuy, pinaksan,*  
*mandziw, d<in>ukul, b<in>əra-bəras na*  
*ʔabay, b<in>ariaw, anku*  
 sticky rice dumpling (generic), *ʔabay*  
 stiff, *uliʔit, karəʔəʔ*  
 still, *qia ~ qien, dar*  
 stingy, *ʔitil*  
 stir up, *ʔiur, sipran, rawraw, burunan*  
 stomach, *inʔabay, biʔuka*  
 stone, *rasaʔ, rarəʔəʔan, barasaʔ*  
 stop (motion), *tələʔəʔ, rəʔaʔ ~ ʔaʔan, qanja*  
 store, *ʔapəʔ*  
 straight, *panutug*  
 straight line, *turik*  
 straighten, *kəʔayaʔ*  
 strain, *sərəʔ*  
 strain a joint, *pasənʔin*  
 strange, *yakayaʔi*  
 stranger to the group, *ʔunʔunʔun, ʔalaʔala*  
 strangle, *pərəʔ, bəʔəʔəʔ*  
 straps, *ta-təkəʔ-an, pila*  
 straw (a), *sa-sirup-an*  
 stray, *sanān*  
 stray bullet, *abaʔi*  
 stream, *kaʔi*  
 strength, *kəʔan ~ rə-kəʔan*  
 strengthen, *tukuʔ*  
 stretch, *ʔala, kəʔayaʔ*  
 stretch to full extent, *biaʔ*  
 strew about, *duarina, duarəpan, barbar*  
 string together, *aʔur*  
 strip (bamboo), *wikiwik*  
 stripe, *ʔuri*  
 strips of bamboo, *baʔədas*  
 strong, *rəkəʔ, kəsər*  
 stubborn, *səki, kirus*  
 study, *takəsi*  
 stumble, *laduʔ*  
 stupid, *puʔaw*  
 stupid person, *mi-ʔaʔun tu-punuʔ*  
 sturdy, *ʔaʔuganʔan*  
 style, *ika-*  
 submerge, *tənəp*  
 substitute, *talud*  
 such that, *kəmaʔu*

suck, *sirup*, *sipsip*, *ʔasəp*, *baəlay*  
 suck (on finger), *luqluq*  
 suds, *burəʔ*  
 suffer the revenge of the spirits, *ʔitu*  
 suffocate, *səbək*  
 sugar, *walu*, *dalʔu*  
 sugarcane (wild), *Saccharum spontaneum*, *tarbu*  
 sugarcane, *Saccharum officinarum*, *ʔasəpan*  
 suicide, *runa*  
 sumac (Chinese), *Rhus semialata*, *ʔarikʔik*  
 summer, *dənun*, *ka-biʔas-an*  
 sun, *kadaw*  
 sun breaks through the clouds, *ʔatʔat*  
 sun rise, *rə-wad-wad*, *ʔ<əm>ədad na kadaw*,  
*m-u-paʔaran na kadaw*, *m-u-banban na*  
*kadaw*  
 sun set, *m-u-tənəp*, *paqəkəkəp*, *karaub*  
 supernumerary item, *sipin*, *ripiʔ*  
 support, *tukuq*  
 surplus, *rabas*  
 surprised, *abaʔa*  
 surround, *uʔisaw*, *ʔaʔaq*, *ʔipʔip*  
 swallow (bird), *dəlaluw*  
 swallow (to), *ʔaʔus*, *qəkək*  
 swap, *raʔana*  
 sway, *riŋapiŋ*, *payapay*, *biŋabiŋ*, *baʔku*  
 sway (hips), *tərkin*, *kidkid*  
 sweat, *ladək*  
 sweep with a broom, *səlap*  
 sweet, *walu*, *dalʔu*  
 sweet balls, *piniʔawul*  
 sweet potato vines, *ʔaput*  
 sweet potato, *Ipomea batatas*, *bunja*  
 swell up, *səmak*, *ʔubu*, *bəʔukur*, *batə*, *barəʔ*  
 swim, *talasuʔ*, *laŋuy*  
 swimming pool, *talasu-lasuʔ-an*, *diru-diru-an*  
 swing, *ʔiŋaʔiŋ*, *kuqaw* (backwards and forewards)  
 swing for all objects, *tiuat*  
 switch, *ʔual* (on), *ʔubut* (off)  
 sword fern, *Nephrolepis auriculata*, *ʔiwaʔiwar*  
 syringe, *ta-tusuk*  
 table, *papaqaran*, *ətu*  
 taboo, *paʔisi*, *ləgi*  
 taciturn, *təmun*  
 tack a garment, *lawlaw*  
 tadpole, *ʔaŋurururan*

Taichung city, *əmaqaw*  
 tail, *ikur*  
 Tainan city, *sakam*  
 Taitung city, *baʔaŋaw*  
 Taiwanese, *payraŋ*, *baʔaŋaban*  
 Taiwanese banded krait snake, *Bungarus*  
*multicinctus*, *rətəq*  
 take, *uʔab* (off a lid), *tiŋis* (out a piece), *taranapaw*  
 (care), *siməʔ* (care), *raʔama* (into account),  
*ʔaʔiu* (s.o along, from one place to another),  
*ʔuŋas* (off), *ʔapus* (off), *ʔulus* (things one by  
 one), *laŋ* (s.o along), *kasu* (along), *qimuʔ* (a  
 pinch), *busbus* (out of a bundle), *aʔak*  
 taken away by water, *laʔud*  
 tale, *b<ən>a-ba-bati*  
 talkative, *kamawan qa tikuras*, *risimis*, *aləməʔ*  
 tall, *ʔina*, *ʔaʔayaʔay*, *sariuas* (and slim),  
*qərəmak* (and fat), *asaʔ*  
 tamp down, *qəkəkək*  
 Tanan city, *tarumaʔ*  
 tangerine, *ʔasiru*  
 tangle, *ʔuʔuʔ*  
 taper, *ʔipus*  
 tapeworm, *ʔuʔadip*  
 taro  
 dish made with, *inabuʔuŋ*  
 dried and macerated in salt, *saʔil*  
 fresh stem, *sukip*  
 taro, *buʔir* (*Colocasia esculenta*, var. *esculenta*),  
*siadəŋ* (*Colocasia esculenta*, var. *antiquorum*)  
 tartar on teeth, *ŋisi*  
 taste, *umu* (leave in the mouth), *timus* (with the  
 forefinger), *tamtam* (with the lips), *talam*  
 (swallow)  
 tasteless, *abəsa*  
 tattoo, *t<in>iktik-an*, *dəpuʔ*  
 tax, *sata*  
 tea, *kurisəpa*  
 teach, *tiwaŋ*, *təru*, *pa-laqam*  
 teacher, *siŋsi*  
 team (a), *raip*  
 team mate, *ʔəʔəb*  
 tear (to), *siriʔ*, *pispis* (into many pieces), *baŋlaʔ*  
 tear cloth (to), *rabilaʔ*  
 tears, *ʔuʔ*  
 teat, *luqluq-an*

teeth grind, *para-ŋəŋəŋ tu-wali*  
 tell, *ka*  
 temper metal, *sərupu*  
 temples (anat.), *pa-əŋaŋ-an*  
 ten, *puʔuʔ, məktəp* (human and non-uman)  
 ten thousand, *saya maŋmaŋan ~ məktəp kuɖul*  
 tender, *maŋəda*  
 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>aŋaʔ-an, layu-an*  
 that, *kandʊ, kandʊu, idʊ, idunu, i-ɖi*  
 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-ɖi*  
 they, *tu-*  
 thick, *təbəʔ*  
 thief, *kara-təʔu tu-ʔima, bəʔakas tu-ʔima, rə-taka-takaw-an, ma-ʔəʔəs*  
 thief (name of), *takiw*  
 thigh, *paʔa*  
 thin, *saləsəl* (thing)  
 think about, *aŋər*  
 third, *p<in>a-ka-təʔu ~ par-ka-təʔu*  
 third lunar month, *ka-busisi-an*  
 thirsty, *aʔaw*  
 thirteen, *məktəp misama ɖa tatəʔua*  
 thirty, *maka-təʔun*  
 this, *kandʊni, idʊ, idʊni*  
 thorn, *ligaw*  
 thorny stem, *t<in>ur-ay*  
 those, *naɖu, naɖi, kanaɖi*  
 thousand, *kuɖul*  
 thread, *waʔay*  
 thread (to), *səbsəb, punbuan* (a needle)

threaten to beat, *ruay*  
 three, *ta-təʔu-a* (things), *mi-a-təʔu* (people), *təʔu*  
 thresh with feet, *arik*  
 throbbing in the head, *bəʔbəʔ*  
 throw, *tanpun* (fiercely), *tapuʔ* (upward), *tapias* (liquid forcefully), *taləbuʔ* (into water), *tabar* (straight), *sibasub* (bamboos to frighten enemies), *sandar* (away), *ʔatəl* (rubbish), *ʔapiar* (grain), *ʔabaʔabay* (on floor), *buluʔ* (overhand), *basuk* (in an untidy way), *bartuk* (in the air far away), *apəʔit* (a stick)  
 thunder, *ɖərun*  
 Tian hsiang, *takilis*  
 tick (animal), *riapəɖəŋ*  
 tickle, *kidukidʊ, kəʔəkəʔək*  
 tidy, *dardar*  
 tie, *tuŋul* (together), *təŋəs* (a bundle), *ruʔus* (animal's four legs together), *rəkəs, rəkəp* (to a tree), *ʔarəʔ* (rope, belt), *bəʔbəʔ*  
 tie with a rope, *tiʔuʔ, tabiŋ, rikuʔ*  
 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, *ʔaʔupʔupan*  
 tip over, *baʔkuʔ*  
 tiredness, *uʔəp, təʔuk*  
 tit, *kada*  
 titillate, *kəʔəkəʔək*  
 to whom, *kan-manayʔ*  
 toad, *ʔatubaʔ*  
 tobacco, *tamaku, pa-buʔ-a-buʔ*  
 tobacco pipe, *ʔuŋʔuy, ɖaʔalu*  
 today, *garəm*  
 today, noon, *k<in>a-ʔad-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, *ʔaʔiŋaʔ*  
 tongue, *səmaʔ, ʔidam*  
 too much, *rabas, patusi, ɖaɖu*

- tooth  
 badly-set, *suḷi*  
 buck-toothed, *ṇadaw*  
 canines, *anutus*  
 decay, *ṇuṭṇuṭ, ṇiṭu?*  
 gap-toothed, *ṇiṭu?*  
 gap-toothed (front), *ṇupaḷ*  
 incisor, *gutgut*  
 molar, *riṇib, bəṛəṇaṇ*  
 some missing, *ṇawa*  
 well-set, *saṇuṭ*
- tooth, *wali*  
 toothless (for instruments), *rəbi*  
 top (spinning), *asuḷəd*  
 torch made from jute, *babauan*  
 tornado, *maḷipusapus na baḷi*  
 tortoise, *ḡiaraya*  
 tortoise shell, *kuṇkuṇ*  
 toss, *ṇapiar* (like grains to poultry)  
 touch, *labak* (on shoulder), *kupaṭ*  
 towards, *pia, pia-ama*  
 towel, *gimpu*  
 toy, *ka-[a-]linay-an*  
 traces, *k<in>alaṇ-an, in-alap-anan*  
 trachoma, *kirat*  
 trade, *tiam*  
 traditions, *kakuayan*  
 trail, *wakal, k<in>a-bəkas-an*  
 trail something along, *sudṣud*  
 train, *kapuṇṇuṇay, igyu*  
 trample, *duṇduṇ, dəṇdəṇ*  
 translate, *talud*  
 transplant, *aḡal*  
 transvestite, *putu-babayan, mutu-babayan*  
 Transvestite, *mutu-babayan*  
 trap, *tiuṇ, tatəkəp* (booby), *salṭap-an* (break-back, for rats), *salṭib-an* (for monkeys), *pəṭir, kaḷaḷa* (for shrikes)  
 treasure, *p<in>ḡaṇaḷ-an, luk, aənəpan*
- tree  
 dead root, *latuṇ*  
 rotten stump of a tree, *tuṇud*  
 stump, *rakad*  
 trunk, *tu-kawi kana*  
 trunk without branches, *burus*
- tree (sp.), *uras, daludu, bəluan*  
 tremble, *giṇṇiṇ, gəngən*  
 tribute, *daṇiṇ, danun*  
*Trichodesma calycosum*, plant (sp.), *ḷabilu*  
 trick, *busus*  
 troubles, *paḡulam*  
 trough (water), *banaw*  
 trousers, *kaṭakaṭ*  
 trust someone, *talima, talasəḡ*  
 truth, *panaṇan*  
 try, *talam*  
 turmeric (aromatic), *Curcuma aromatica, ṭuḷiab*  
 turn, *piḷəs* (away), *ḷius* (round), *kupu* (upside down), *biḷəd* (something slightly), *bəḷias* (back)  
 turn food round in one's mouth, *ḷami*  
 twelve, *məkṭəp misama ḡa ḡuḡuaya*  
 twenty, *maka-bəṭaṇan*  
 twice, *par-puan*  
 twine, *maḷipusapus*  
 twins, *ṇidar, maṇapi*  
 twist, *piḷəs* (face, ear, mouth, nose), *aḷipəspəs, aḷəs* (between hand and thigh)  
 two, *mi-a-ḡua* (people), *ḡa-ḡua-ya* (things), *ḡua*  
 typhoon, *bariwan*  
 tyre, *kiḷiṇ*  
 ugly, *dursi*  
 ulceration, *banay*  
 umbilical cord, *pudək*  
 umbrella, *kaḷipay, baḷakniṭ*  
 uncertain, *kaṃmayay, kamamaw*  
 unchanged, *əṭəṇ*  
 uncle, *təmama, ama*  
 unconcerned, *aṇama*  
 uncover, *uṭab, luṇas*  
 underarm odor gland, *paṭis*  
 underneath, *ḷusu*  
 undone, *ṭaṭa* (come undone)  
 undress, *ḷapus*  
 unfold, *baḷad*  
 uninterrupted, *nayun*  
 unit (wood, bamboo, sugarcane), *ləpus-an*  
 unit of a pair, *saninin*  
 unkempt, *bisuaḷ ~ basuaḷ*  
 unknot, *buar*  
 unpick, *ṭaṭa*

unstable, *tuław*, *tiʔatu* (teeth), *tiqatud*  
 untidy, *garis*  
 untie, *lapus*, *bakbak*  
 until, *palu*  
 up, *isat*  
 up to, *patari*, *palu*  
 uphill, *pasaki*  
 uproot, *takəpal*  
 upset, *səpəl*  
 upstream, *sursur*, *suŋa*  
 upstream in a river, *ki<a>-rami-an na ənay*  
 urinal, *səbusəbuʎan*  
 urinate, *tərapus* (hold back), *isiʔ*, *basay* (strong  
 urge to)  
 urine, *isiʔ*  
 Ursa Major, *pitumanan*  
 Ursa Minor, *ribuluʔ*  
 us, *niam*, *mimi* (emphatic)  
 us (to, from), *kanta*  
 us ~ our, *kaniam*  
 use, *tara*  
 uterus, *pialakan*, *danaw*  
 uvula, *pakuatikut*  
 valley, *bəʎluan*  
 van, *siaki*  
 vegetable (unidentified), *takunʎun*, *takunukun*,  
*rianum*  
 vegetables (generic), *kuʎan*  
 vegetation, *taʎun*  
 vehicle, *paʎiqin*  
 Venus, *buluʔ*  
 vertebra, *buʔəʎ*  
 very, *saław*  
 village, *qəkal*, *datar*, *baywan*  
 villagers, *sa-qəkal-an*, *q<in>əkal-an-an*  
 vine (sp.), *darunʎəl*  
 viper, *palkapuk*  
 virgin place, *imal*, *gərima*, *aut*  
 virile, *baŋsar*  
 visit, *riŋit* (a person living alone), *kəʎiut*  
 vital energy, *luʔum*  
 vitals, *purimawan*, *ki-a-naʔay-an*, *ni-aba-abak*  
 vitex (wild), *Vitex quinata*, *saŋliw*  
 voice (sweet), *apəl*  
 voiceless, *ʔuwas*  
 vomit, *qəlia*

vulva, *kuti*  
 wag the tail, *likaʎik*, *bəkbək*  
 wages, *libun*  
 waist, *pa-parəʔ-an*  
 waist-apron (women), *pakəʎup*  
 wait for, *ɣara*  
 wake (for deceased), *taʔəp*, *saunip*, *marəgəl*,  
*likaʎap*, *irəbək*, *gərapu*, *əʎum*  
 wake up, *sənkin*, *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), *kawaŋ*, *asəpiraw*  
 (sideways), *asəgianaŋ* (staggering step)  
 walking stick, *sarkuʎan*, *arənu*  
 wall, *libəŋ*  
 want, *uaʔi*  
 warehouse, *kubaw*  
 warm up, *lanʎan*, *qanʎan*  
 warmth, *sadəku*  
 warped by exposure to the sun, *ʔakub*  
 wash, *sabsab* (feet, hands, rice, windows),  
*riʔənup* (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), *naʔu*  
 water, *siʔsiʔ* (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), *ɣaʎun*, *kəʎun*, *gumgum*,  
*b<in>uʎbuʎ-an*  
 wax apple, *Jumbu air*, *Eugenia javanica*, *lianbu*  
 way under rocks, *lamuq*  
 we (excl.), *mi-/mi*  
 we (incl.), *ta*  
 weak, *ramram*, *apəl*, *aləmək*  
 wealthy, *mi-paysu*  
 weapons, *sinaʔata*, *sinadaday*  
 wear (a mourning band), *libuʔ*  
 weasel, *kunʎun*  
 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, *[əʔə]ətan*  
     knife, *tənək*  
     leash and leash rod, *tiʔitiqan*  
     shed-rods, *arəqanjan*  
     treadle, *sasabilʔan*  
     warp, *maʔalay*  
     weft, *aʔayaw*  
     winder, *ləsləs*  
     wooden back-band, *paʔud*  
 weaving undone, *tipas*  
 web, *tabukul*  
 wedding or mourning tent, *sanay-anay*  
 wedge, *ʔagaʔ*  
 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), *linaw*  
 whirligig, *asuʔəd*  
 whisper, *ada-ada*  
 whistle, *patiup*, *paksip*  
 white, *buʔənan*  
 white skinned, *maŋədə*  
 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, *ʔilabaŋ*, *qəkan*  
 widen, *ʔuʔʔul*  
 wife, *katagwin*  
 wife's elder brother, *siqur*  
 wife's younger sisters, *umus*  
 wince, *niŋsili*  
 wind  
     autumn, *ʔəbas*  
     beginning of winter, *ka-ləbəʔs-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, *likaw*, *labit*  
 window, *ʔataw*  
 wine, *uʔaban* (millet or rice), *ʔəraw*  
 wing, *pakpak*  
 wink, *rimat*  
 winner, *saŋaʔ*  
 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, *kaʃin*  
 wood, *kawi*  
 wood (dead), *baʃan*  
 wooden plank prevent from falling, *tar-alib*  
 wooden planks of a cart, *tagtəg*  
 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, *təʀəma* (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), *pəʀəʔ*  
 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*, *ʎanan*  
 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-taʃiʎa uniʎen 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, *guʔ*  
 zebu (unidentified), **makatunu**, **makayun**, **kitaʔ**,  
**karayasay**  
 zebu's hump, *taʔqul*  
 zenith, *ka-ʎaʔuk-an*, *k<in>a-ʎaʔaw-an*  
 zig-zag, *ta-giʎi-giʎid*

## LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS is a department of the INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS, ACADEMIA SINICA. It furthers the Institute's objective of excellence in research, scholarship, and education by publishing pioneering articles and monographs in Linguistics and other related fields. All publications have been reviewed rigorously according to academic standards.

Copyright © 2015 by INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS, ACADEMIA SINICA  
128, Sec. 2, Academia Road, Nankang, Taipei 11529, Taiwan, R.O.C.  
<http://www.ling.sinica.edu.tw>  
All rights reserved.

### LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS MONOGRAPH SERIES 56

By Josiane Cauquelin

## Nanwang Puyuma-English Dictionary

### 《語言暨語言學》

《語言暨語言學》隸屬於中央研究院語言學研究所，以出版語言學及相關領域之最新研究成果為宗旨。所有出版品均經過嚴格學術審查。

### 《語言暨語言學》專刊系列之五十六

## Nanwang Puyuma-English Dictionary

戈格林 編著

出版：中央研究院語言學研究所  
發行：中央研究院語言學研究所  
115 台北市 南港區 研究院路 2 段 128 號  
<http://www.ling.sinica.edu.tw>  
版權所有 翻印必究

印刷：文盛彩藝事業有限公司  
初版：中華民國一〇四年六月 [June 2015]  
定價：新台幣 1,000 元／US\$60

ISBN: 978-986-04-4761-3 (平裝)

GPN: 1010400555

