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Nanwang Puyuma-English Dictionary

by

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Abbreviations

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

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

Introduction

1. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 Brief introduction to Nanwang Puyuma

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

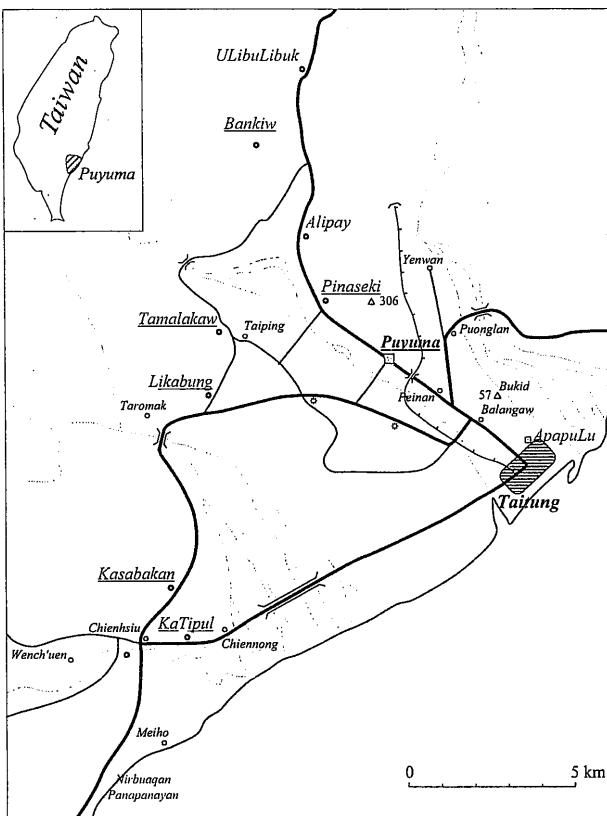
Table 1: Ethnographic classification of the Puyuma villages

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

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

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

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



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

Map 1: The ten Puyuma villages

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

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

1.1.1 Dialects

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

1.1.2 Previous lexicographic works on Nanwang-Puyuma

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

1.2 Notes about fieldwork

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

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

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

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

the Puyuma. I lived with the seven-member household of my principal informant³ temamataw 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 Hsiao-mei 王秀妹), 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), Ukkak (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.

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

2.1.1 Consonants and vowels

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

Table 2: Consonants

		Labial	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	v1	p	t	t (T)		k	?(?)
	vd	b	d	d (D)	(dʒ)	g	
Fricative	v1	(f)	s		f (sh)		
Nasal		m	n			ŋ (ng)	
Trill	vd		r				
Lateral	vd		l	l (L)			
Glide		w			y		

The glottal stop is often missing from the speech of the younger generation, but for older Puyuma⁴ minimal pairs show the distinction, e.g. at initial: '*asal* 'harvested, unthreshed rice' has initial /ʃ/, but *asal* 'restart' does not. Intervocally *bu'aw* 'cajan peas' has medial /ʃ/, 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/	[pakufiʃ/]
lobster pot	/karisis/	[karifiʃ/]
small rat	/kamsimsun/	[kamʃimʃun]
teacher	/singsi/	[ʃingfi]
peanut	/radis/	[raʃdiʃ/]
breasts	/susu/	[ʃuʃu]

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

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

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

Table 3: Vowels

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

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

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

/p/	voiceless bilabial stop, e.g. <i>puran</i> ‘betel nut’
/t/	voiceless alveolar stop, e.g. <i>tiktok</i> ‘(to) tattoo’
/tʃ/	voiceless retroflex stop, e.g. <i>tumay</i> ‘bear’
/k/	voiceless velar stop, e.g. <i>karat</i> ‘bite’
/ʔ/	glottal stop, e.g. <i>ʔaput</i> ‘flower’
/b/	voiced bilabial stop, e.g. <i>bini?</i> ‘seed of millet’
/d/	voiced alveolar stop, e.g. <i>dirus</i> ‘wash’
/dʒ/	voiced retroflex stop, e.g. <i>daya</i> ‘west’
/g/	voiced velar stop, e.g. <i>garut</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>maʔiday</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>radiʃ</i> ‘peanut’
/r/	alveolar trill, e.g. <i>rami</i> ‘liver’
/l/	voiced lateral, e.g. <i>lay</i> ‘companion’
/ɿ/	voiced retroflex lateral, e.g. <i>ɬibat</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 onomatopeia <i>palayokyok</i> . 4. In a very few Puyuma words where speakers vacillate between /o/ and /u/, e.g. <i>alamo</i> ~ <i>alamu</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. *unien*, *daramien*, *dulien*. Authors (including Cauquelin 1991b) usually phonemicize *unien*, *daramien*, 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 [ɪ], e.g. *puɪ̯* ‘lachrymal encrustation’, *basi?* ‘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* [kurəbabalɪ] ‘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
njai ‘word’	mareŋjay ‘speak’	au[as ‘world of dead shamans’	aw ‘and’	arenui ‘stick’	apuy ‘fire’
aiwa ‘yes’	'abay ‘sticky rice cake’	[aʊ̯] ‘east’	bariaw ‘reed, plant’	tamuimuisan ‘butterfly caterpillar’	babuy ‘wild boar’
saima ‘little’	minaŋjay ‘die’	auka ‘go’	PF	aruilum ‘ancestor name’	tutuy ‘puppy’
saigu ‘know’	liabanay ‘lizard’	[aʊ̯s ‘keep an eye on’	ɻaw ‘human being’	paŋamui ‘quickly’	tomuy ‘full up’
karais ‘boy~girlfriend’	buŋay ‘beautiful’	mayŋaud ‘earthquake’	basikaw ‘bamboo’	kuiku ‘I’	laŋuy ‘swim’

2.1.2 Stress

Stress always falls on the last syllable, e.g. *buɻán* ‘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.

2.2 Morphology

2.2.1 Roots

Puyuma roots can be either free or bound. A majority of roots serve as both noun and verb bases.

2.2.2 Affixes

The most common affixes are listed below in alphabetical order.

1. *a-* attached to a verbal base means ‘future’
ki-a-bulas ‘shall be borrowed’ <*kibulas* ‘to borrow’
2. *a-* attached to a nominal base is a locative particle, time (past) and space
a-daman ‘yesterday’, fossilized form </daman/
a-sua ‘when? (past)’, fossilized form </sua/
a-paṭaran ‘shallow’ <*paṭaran* ‘outside’
a-sabak ‘deep’ <*sabak* ‘inside’
3. <*al*>; <*ar*>; <*aI*> attached to nominal and verbal bases mean ‘having the sound of...’ or ‘having a certain property’ (for this infixation <aC> I have found /l/, /r/ and /ɿ/. Some are fossilized forms.
p<al>ətik ‘sound of splashing water; of popping rice’ <*patik* ‘to splash, to pop’
d<ar>ə?ədə-an *tu-tial* ‘his belly is rumbling’ <*qə?ədə* ‘rumblings in the bowels’
minaṭay na taw t<al>injin la tu-qadək ‘the corpse is cooled off’ <*tinjin* ‘cool down’
s<aI>ik-sik-ku ‘I am in good health’ (fossilized form)
4. *-an* ~ *kan-* attaches to nominal and verbal bases refers to the ‘future’
an-daman ‘tomorrow’, fossilized form </daman/
kan-asua ~ *an-asua* ‘when (future)’, fossilized form </sua/
kan-qa-dua ‘come (future)’ <*dua* ‘come’
5. *-an*: when added onto nominal or verbal bases, *-an* is a very frequently used nominalizing affix, denoting:
– location in time (temporal nominalization)
?ami-an ‘during the year’ <*ɻami* ‘year’
– location in space (locative nominalization)
i-ənay-an ‘river bank’ <*ənay* ‘water’

6. *-an*: is a nominalizer, added to stative V referring to humans, it denotes a collective plural, e.g.
maʔidaj-an ‘old people’ < *maʔidaj* ‘old person’
ma-laðam-an ‘the ones who know’ < *ma-laðam* ‘the one who knows’
7. *ara-* attaches to a reduplicated nominal base and means ‘to have the odour of’
 bisyllabic bases:
ara-taʔiʃaʔi ‘smell of excrement’ < *taʔi* ‘excrement’
 trisyllabic bases:
ara-balaka-laka ‘smell like a Westerner’ < *balaka* ‘Westerner’
ara-puyuma-yuma ‘to have the odour of a Puyuma’ < Puyuma
ara-tamaku-maku ‘to smell of tobacco’ < *tamaku* ‘tobacco’
 The prefix *ara-* is used for teasing, e.g. *arətədətədək* ‘to have a bad smell’ < *tədək* ‘buttocks’.
8. *i* (before a vowel) attaches to nominal bases and denotes a location ‘in, at’
i auʃas [i a.u.Las] ‘be in the world of the dead shamans’ < *auʃas* ‘the world of the dead shamans’
 (But note *yauʃas* (a fossilized form, /y/ is part of the stem and form a noun) ‘shamanistic voyage’, e.g.
kadu-ku i auʃas ‘I stay in the *auʃas*’
angarəmay yauʃas-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-fatina ‘the same big size’ < /fina/ ‘big’
ika-uʃanə ‘as fat as’ < *uʃanə* ‘fat’
ika-bəʃla-lias ‘the reason of coming back’ < *bəʃlias* ‘to come’
10. <*in*>: perfective verbs are often nominalised with *-an*, e.g.
*d<in>al?**u* ‘beer resulting from fermentation of rice’ < *dal?**u* ‘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’ < *dabal* ‘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-buʃas-an ‘things borrowed’ < *buʃas* ‘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-də-qikul ‘might fight’ < *qikul* ‘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. *kali-...-an* refers also to a prototype; it is translated as ‘real, true, original’
kaliðəkalan ‘the true village’ < *qəkal* ‘village’
kaliðənanan ‘the true mountain’ < *qənan* ‘mountain’
kaliṣənanan ‘the true light’ (from the sky) < *sənan* ‘brightness’
kaliðalanan ‘the true road’ (the old road of the village) < *dalan* ‘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-bulan ‘during one month’ < *bulan* ‘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-[likudan* ‘go on the back of’.
18. *ki-* attaches to verbal bases and means ‘do to oneself, get for oneself’
ki-naʔay ‘to commit suicide’ < *naʔay* ‘to die’
19. *ki-* attaches to verbal bases to indicate a passive
ki-bərəy ‘to be given by’ < *bərəy* ‘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-tabuy ‘to meet with one person’ < *tabuy* ‘to meet’
kir-yida ‘to take someone by the shoulder’ < *yida* ‘a woman’s friend of the same sex’
21. *kitu-* attaches to nominal bases and translates as ‘to become...’
kitu-baysar ‘to become a handsome young man’ < *baysar* ‘handsome’ ‘virile’
 The prefix *kitu-* is a fossilized prefix, only used with a few sets of expressions: *kitubaysar* actually refers to an age-grade; *kitumaʔiday* 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-balı ‘to fan oneself’ < *balı* ‘wind’
kur-paðək ‘to carry pick-a-back’ < *paðək* ‘back (of the body)’
kur-taʔəp ‘to sleep with’ < *taʔəp* ‘to lie down’
23. *ma-...* indicates a stative verb
ma-laqam ‘is knowledgeable’ < *laqam* ‘to know’
 This prefix can co-occur with the collective plural prefix *-an*, as in: *ma-laqam-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 <*əm*> 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)’, ?<*əm*>*alup-ku* ‘I hunt (regularly)’. Sometimes they say ‘it is a child’s way of speaking’, e.g. *g<əm>ułgut-ku kananku palaw* ‘I scratch my wound with my finger’, *ma-gutgut-ku nanku kuris* ‘I scratch my wound with one finger’. Maybe there were, historically, two sets of derivations?
ma-ʔalup ~ ?<*əm*>*alup* ‘to hunt’ < ?*alup* ‘to hunt’
ma-gutgut ~ *g<əm>ułgut* ‘to scratch with one finger’ < *gutgut* ‘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-ʔatəd ‘get delivered (by)’ < ?*atəd* ‘to deliver; to send’
27. *maka-*attaches to nominal bases and means ‘next to, located near some place’
maka-ʔami ‘somewhere in the north’ < ?*ami* ‘north’
maka-isət ‘up there’ < *isət* ‘up’

28. *mānu-* 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-mafina ‘taller than’ < *mafina* ‘tall’
mara-bulay ‘more beautiful than’ < *bulay* ‘beautiful’
31. *mara-* attaches to a reduplicated stative verb and translates as ‘the most, the...est (within a group)’
mara-mafina-mafina ‘the tallest’ < *mafina* ‘tall’
32. *mar(a)-* 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-fərag ‘to fall down one after the other one’ < *fərag* ‘fall down’
34. *may-* attached to nominal bases means ‘has already gotten’
may-takar ‘has already gotten a platform’ < *takar* ‘platform’
[Pyuma add these sentences as an explanation: *tu-takuban na mitakar* and *miqakuban da 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-ɻəlaw ‘bamboo diviner’ < *ɻəlaw* ‘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-garuṭ la na ?arbu ‘the hair has been combed’ < *garuṭ* ‘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-babay-an ‘to become a transvestite’ < *babay-an* ‘woman’
putu- ‘to be turned into’
putu-babay-an ‘to be transvestite, as for theatre’ < *babay-an* ‘woman’
41. *pa-* attaches to nominal and verbal bases and functions as a ‘causative marker’⁵ and verbalizer
pa-tigami ‘to have someone write a letter’ < *tigami* ‘a letter’ (< Jap.)
pa-kan ‘to feed’ < *əkan* ‘to eat’
42. *pa-ka-* attaches to stative verbs and expresses a causative meaning ‘to put something in the state of’
pa-ka-kualəŋ ‘to make sick’ < *kualəŋ* ‘sick’
pa-ka-?inaba ‘to make good’ < *?inaba* ‘good’
43. *pala-* attaches to nominal bases and translates as ‘many, a lot of, accumulation of’
pala-?abay ‘a lot of cakes’ < *?abay* ‘cakes’
44. *par- ~ para-* attaches to nominal bases and means ‘having a lot’
par-ŋalay ‘dribble a lot’ < *ŋalay* ‘saliva’
par-isi? ‘incontinent’ < *isi?* ‘urine’
par-baway ‘farting a lot, to like farting’ < *baway* ‘a fart’
para-babuy ‘to catch a lot of boars’ < *babuy* ‘boar’
45. *paru-* attaches to stative verbs and translates as ‘a little, somewhat’

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

- paru-kamawan* ‘a little identical’ < *maw* ‘identical’
paru-kuatis ‘a little bad’ < *kuatis* ‘bad’
46. *pay-*, attaches to verbal bases and translates as ‘with the aim of, intending to’
pay-agəl ‘with the aim of hurrying’ < *agəl* ‘to hurry up’
47. *pi-*, attaches to nominal bases and means ‘put somewhere’ (causative of location)
pi-kipiŋ ‘put clothes [on someone]’ < *kipiŋ* ‘clothes’
pi-aulas ‘send to the world of the dead shamans’ < *aulas* ‘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-Ɂami ‘go north; towards north’ < *Ɂami* ‘north’
pia-ruma? ‘looking towards having a house’ < *ruma?* ‘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-Ɂami ‘to take north’ < *Ɂami* ‘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-taka-takaw-an ‘incurable thief’ < *takaw* ‘to steal’
rə-wala-walak-an ‘one who has many children’ < *walak* ‘child’
ra-sufu-an ‘big breasted’ < *sufu* ‘breast’
ra-tađə-tađək-an ‘big butt’ < *tađək* ‘buttocks’
53. *sa-...-an* attaches to nominal bases and denotes ‘a unit of’ (cf. *sa* ‘one’)

sa-dalukap-an ‘a handspan’

(unit of measure used for the boars’ snout) < *dalukap* ‘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-duma[y]-an ‘other people, outsiders’ < *duma* ‘other’
si-kuda[y]-an ‘manners, traditions’ < *kuda* ‘to do’
si-liab-an ‘on the beach’ < *liab* ‘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-?u?i?u?id ‘pretend not to know’ < *?u?id* ‘to forget’

56. *tar-* attaches to verbal bases and translates as ‘with care, with attention’

tar-ki-ləyaw ‘to listen carefully’ < *ləyaw* ‘sound’, cf. *kiləyaw* ‘to listen’
tar-na?u ‘to look carefully’ < *na?u* ‘to look’

57. *tara-* attaches to nominal bases and translates as ‘do or use habitually’

təmara-puyuma/tarapuyuma ‘to speak puyuma’ < *tamaku* ‘tobacco’
ma-tara-tamaku ‘to smoke’ < *ʔapuɻ* ‘flower’
ma-tara-ʔapuɻ ‘to wear flowers’

58. *t<in>u-* ‘one who act as...’

t<in>u-ma?iðay ‘one who acts the old man’ < *ma?iðay* ‘aged, old person’
t<in>u-yawan ‘one who acts the chief’ < *yawan* ‘chief’
t<in>u-baysaran ~ t<in>ua-baysaran ‘to get ready to be a young man’ < *baysaran* ‘young man’
t<in>u-buɻayan ~ t<in>ua-buɻa-buɻayan ‘to get ready to be a young woman ~ pl.’ < *buɻayan* ‘young woman’

59. *tua-* ‘to do, to make’, is often infixes with <*əm*> or <*in*>

tua-?abay ‘to make sticky rice dumplings’ < *?abay* ‘sticky rice dumpling’
t<əm>ua-?abay ‘to bake rice dumplings’ < *?abay* ‘sticky rice dumpling’
t<əm>ua-?uma ‘to work a field’ < *?uma* ‘field’
t<əm>ua-?əkal ‘to make the village’ (‘the spirits which now protect the village’) < *?əkal* ‘village’
t<in>ua-?əkal ‘made the village’ (‘the spirits who made the village’) < *?əkal* ‘village’

60. *u-* attaches to nominal or verbal bases and means ‘to go’
u- ‘to go’, *u-sabak* ‘go inside’ [Imp] < *sabak* ‘inside’
u-ŋəsal la! ‘let’s begin!’ < *ŋəsal* ‘to start, to begin’
m-u-paŋaran ‘to go outside’ < *paŋaran* ‘outside’
m-u-kupkup ‘to go to gather’ < *kupkup* ‘to assemble’
61. *ya-* attaches to nominal bases and translates ‘to belong to’
ya-ɻami ‘to belong to the north’ < *ɻami* ‘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-ɻuɻu (fossilized form.) ‘go headhunting’ (Lit. ‘take away a head’)
63. *ya-* attaches to nominal or verbal bases as an instrumental nominalizer
ya-tiŋja ‘toothpick’ < *tiŋja* ‘food particles stuck between the teeth’
ya-saus ‘toothbrush’ < *pisaus* ‘to brush’
ya-ruma? ‘caretaker’ < *ruma?* ‘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 quadrисyllabic, e.g. *daLaLeken* ‘will be wet’ (< *daLeken* ‘wet’). If there is no onset, then a vowel /a/ is prefixed to the root/stem, whatever the number of syllables in the root, e.g. *a-u-ka* ‘will go’ < *u-ka* ‘go’ (cf. Blust 1998). *Ca*-reduplication serves to (i) form instrumental nouns from verbs (e.g. *tatiLu* ‘rope’ < *tiLu* ‘tied up’), (ii) form ordinal numbers (e.g. *pukaDaDua* ‘the second’ < *Dua* ‘two’) (iii) indicate progressive aspect (e.g. *dadirus* ‘is washing’) or the future (e.g. *a-u-ka* ‘will go’ < *u-ka* ‘go’) and (iv) mark reciprocals. Disyllabic reduplication refers to the reduplication of two syllables in di-, tri- or quadrисyllabic 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. *tateLuə* ‘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 2nd person singular:

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

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

Notes on Table 5:

1. The forms *-ta/ta-* ‘we’ include the person addressed while *-mi/niam-* are exclusive forms and do not include the person addressed.
2. The 3rd person forms *taytaw* and *tu-* are used in an impersonal sense, cf. ‘(some) one’, e.g. *tu-saleman-ay na buya* ‘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-bərəy-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-bərəy-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 *alip* ‘man’s male friend’ and *yida* ‘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’ -li	2 Sg. ~ Pl ‘your’ tV, -u	3 Sg. ~ Pl ‘his ~ their’ -taw
<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-inə</i> ‘your mother, your aunt’	<i>t-inə-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>pba</i> ‘elder sibling’	<i>pba-li</i> ⁶ ‘my elder sibling’	<i>pba-?u</i> ‘your elder sibling’	<i>pba-law kan...</i>
<i>kurabak</i> ‘affines, in-laws, relatives by marriage’	<i>kurabak-li</i>	<i>kurabak-u</i>	<i>kurabak-taw</i>
<i>alii?</i> ‘man’s male friend’	<i>alii?-li</i>	<i>alii?-u</i>	<i>alii?-taw</i>
<i>yida</i> ‘woman’s female friend’	<i>yida-li</i>	<i>yida-u</i>	

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

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

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

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

2.3.1.3 Interrogative pronouns

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

⁶ Not used for younger-generation kin.

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

Table 7: Interrogative pronouns in Nanwang Puyuma

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

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

2.3.1.4 Demonstrative pronouns

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

Table 8: Demonstrative pronouns in Nanwang Puyuma

		this	that	that (over there)
Nominative	Sing	idj, idjni	idju, iqunu	idju
	Plur	nadj, nadjni	nađu, nađunu	nađiu
Oblique	Sing	kandi, kandjni	kandju, kandunu ⁸	kandju
	Plur	kandi, kandjni, kanadj, kanadjni	kanađu, kanađunu	kanađiu

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

- (i) *kandi kana pinayapay kandi kana niyubayub.*
 this Lig bag this Lig bag
 ‘These bags, there.’
- (ii) *kandi kana kikay kandi 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
kaqj, kaqjni	kaqu	kaqju

- (5) a. *mapias-ku kandu kana kulanj.*
diarrhoea-1S.Nom that Lig vegetable
i. ‘That vegetable, there, gave me diarrhoea.’
ii. ‘Those vegetables, there, gave me diarrhoea.’
- b. *ku-təŋəday idiu na taw.*
1S.Gen-hit that Lig man
‘That man over there has been hit by me.’
- c. *kaqu-yu kadu.*
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	da
	definite	na	kana

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

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

2.3.3 The verb system

2.3.3.1 The different ‘foci’

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

The AF Focus, without temporal adjunct or aspectual marker, is not always interpreted as past. In a conversation, the time adjunct such as ‘every day’ or ‘often’ is optional. It indicates a habit, i.e. *k<əm>ukuf miɻədəŋ* ‘(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 ɻəraw* ‘Help me to get some wine with the dipper.’ (Lit. ‘You help me to get some wine with the dipper.’) [polite imperative]⁹
- b. *laʔub-anay na ənay kana laʔub* ‘The water is drawn with the dipper.’ [beneficiary focus]
- c. *laʔub-anay na laʔub kana ənay* ‘The dipper is used to draw water.’ [instrument focus]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (9) *pasəbay* ‘act aimlessly; without purpose’

pasəbay-aw [PF] *ku-pasəbay-aw səməlap na sabak* ‘The thing I swept without permission was the inside of the house.’

pasəbay-ay [LF] *ku-pasəbay-ay səməlap na sabak* ‘The place that I swept without permission was the inside of the house.’

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

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

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

- LF *tu-saləm-ay qa buja 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-lilu-aw na babuy kana suan.*
 its hunt-PF the boar the dog
 ‘Its hunt of the dog, (is) the boar.’

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

Table 11: Focus affixes in Nanwang Puyuma

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

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

¹¹ Note that <əm> becomes <ən> when the initial consonant is a bilabial stop, i.e. *b<ən>ətukur 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		Affirmative		
AF	d<əm>irus-ku	d<əm>adirus-ku	dadirus-ku	adj-ku d<əm>irus	dirus	adj dirus	
PF	ku-dirus-aw	ku-dadirus-aw	ku-dadirus-i	adj-ku dirus-i	dirus-u	adj dirus-i	
LF	ku-dirus-ay	ku-dadirus-ay	--	adj-ku dirus-i	dirus-i	adj dirus-i	
I/BF	ku-dirus-anay	ku-dadirus-anay	ku-dadirus-an	adj-ku dirus-an	dirus-an	adj dirus-an	

- (11) a. *d<əm>irus-ku.*
wash<AF>wash-1S.Nom
‘I washed ~ I wash.’

- b. *adj-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 gunj.*
1S.Gen-wash-PF Def.Nom ox
‘I washed the ox ~ the ox is washed by me.’

- b. *adj-ku dirus-i.*
Neg 1S.Gen-wash-PF
‘I did not wash (it).’

- c. *ku-da-dirus-aw na gunj.*
1S.Gen-Red-wash-PF Def.Nom ox
‘I am ~ was washing the ox.’

- d. *dirus-u (na gunj)!*
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 dia da 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). *adadirusan* can be translated as 'washing water', or 'it will be water for washing'. The nominal forms have several possibilities, as follows:

- (15) a. Infinitive: verbal base *beray* 'to give'
imanay na bərəy qa 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-bərəy (~ b<*in*>ərəy)*
 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 Shetiang.

Isaw substituted a 'month 5' for Shetiang'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 Shetiang	temamataw Shetiang	Isaw	Isaw
April	'the pre-eminent'	<i>ka-mawmaw-an</i>	'the pre-eminent'	<i>ka-mawmaw-an</i>
May	'the second'	<i>ka-dua-[y]an</i>	'the second'	<i>ka-dua-[y]an</i>
June	'the third'	<i>ka-təlu-an</i>	'the third'	<i>ka-təlu-an</i>
July	'the fourth'	<i>ka-pat-an</i>	'the front fourth'	<i>ka-pat-an yawyaway</i>
August	'the front fourth'	<i>ka-pat-an yuwayan-an</i>	'the fourth'	<i>ka-pat-an</i>
September	'the starting fourth'	<i>malibak ka-pat-an</i>	'the leaving fourth'	<i>ka-pat-an tarbilibiliin</i>

October	'the leaving fourth'	<i>tarbilibibilin ka-pat-an</i>	'the fifth'	<i>ka luat-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-walu-walu-an</i>	'the eighth'	<i>ka-walu-an</i>
February	'the ninth'	<i>ka-iwa-[y]an</i>	'the ninth'	<i>ka-iwa-[y]an</i>
February-March	-	-	'the front'	<i>ŋawŋaway</i>
March	'the tenth'	<i>ka-pulu?-an</i>	'the tenth'	<i>ka-pulu?-an</i>

The calendar and the activities:

April

ka-mawmaw-an 'the pre-eminent'

mu-paluhnay la na sasaləman 'the three blades have been planted (so we can start planting)'

May

ka-qu-a-[y]an 'second'

b<ən>ətukur tu-bua kana kayama 'the persimmon is blooming'

June

ka-təlu-an 'third month'

g<əm>əli kana lumay i karuma? an 'pull up rice in front of the Ancestors' cult house'

mar-pani pənia la, ta-?apət-aw na dawa kana aliʔi? 'the harvest is all over, we put the millet in the granary'

July

ka-pat-an 'the fourth'

mulaliaban-ta 'we perform the "going to the sea" harvest rite'

kamida?ənay 'festival'

pubini kana gułuan 'we plant *gułuan*, (a winter rice sp.)'

August

ka-pat-an yuwayan-an 'the front fourth'

səməkəd la na kada, səmaləm-ta da buja '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)'

səmaləm-ta da buja 'we plant sweet potatoes'

October

tarbilibili in ka-pat-an ‘the leaving fourth’
mə-latud kana lumay (guluan) ‘weed the rice (winter sp.)’

November

ka-nəm-an ‘the sixth’
l<əm>u/ag tu-busisi kana bu?aw ‘we collect the beans’

December

ka-pitu-an ‘the seventh’
maya?aw-ta ‘it is time for mangayaw festival’

January

ka-walu-walu-an ‘the eighth month’
ta?ebəlaw na lagunan i ?uma, aw na bini? tu-pubini?anay guasgusan i tənuk ‘the sheaves of the grain were buried in the field and the rice was planted in the middle of this space known as *guasgusan*’

February

ka-iwa-[y]an ‘the ninth’
paka?udal na puyuma ‘Puyuma call for the rain’
ma-?apət kana ?uləd na tiām ‘the tiām household’s members performed the “hide the worms” rite’
ma-?apət kana ku?abaw na balangato ‘the Balangato household’s members performed the “hide the rats” rite’
pubini kana inlu ‘we planted the *inlu* rice (unidentified summer rice from dry rice paddies)’

March

ka-pulu?-an ‘the tenth’ (March is called *ka-sara-saraw-an na bulan*, ‘it is the month when we lose our way’) ‘when the leaves fall’ this is for marcescent foliage, say the villagers.
mi?apu? na dulidul ‘*Erythrina variegata* is blooming’
mi?apu? na dulidul, ka-sara-saraw-an na bulan, ma-sa-saraw na law ‘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*ⁿ ‘carpenter’)

<i>banin</i>	one sheet of board, a plank
<i>basak-an</i>	contents put on the shoulder pole
<i>bətu?</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 lukapan ~ dalukapan</i>	handspan (unit of measure used for the boars' snout)
<i>kantəluan</i>	measure of three fingers held flat
<i>sa lubukan</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 lima</i>	unit of measurement by hand
<i>rəkəs</i>	sheaf, parcel
<i>rutu?</i>	rucksack worns with straps
<i>sa ɻəlup</i>	handful with both hands cupped
<i>sa dalil</i>	a bottle
<i>sa dalilan</i>	the content of one bottle
<i>sa puŋulan</i>	cluster of areca nuts
<i>ɻətəməl</i>	fistful; handful (measure)
<i>təŋəs</i>	one bundle of small objects, a bunch (flowers)
<i>tinukapat ~ karpatan</i>	measure of four fingers (for measuring the length of boars' tusks)

For rice

<i>saya bisiŋ</i>	wooden box, 15cm × 15cm, 8cm deep, containing 1kg of husked rice, or 10 <i>ɻəlup</i>
<i>saya bitaw</i>	round wooden box about 30cm in diameter and 40cm high, or 10 <i>bisiŋ</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; *lima*, ‘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 | dua |
| 3 | tə̄lu |
| 4 | pat |
| 5 | l̄ima |
| 6 | ənəm |
| 7 | pitu |
| 8 | wālu |
| 9 | siwa |
| 10 | pūlu? |

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. *pūlu? sa* ('ten one') 'eleven', *pūlu? dua* ('ten two') 'twelve', and seq. The proposed new system would also do away with traditional classificational enumeration where, for instance, *saya* and *quaya* would not be used for counting humans.

The traditional system

11	mək̄ep misama q̄a saya	30	maka-tə̄lu
12	mək̄ep misama q̄a q̄aquaya	40	maka-pətə̄l
13	mək̄ep misama q̄a tatə̄lu	50	maka-luāt
14	mək̄ep misama q̄a papata	60	maka-nəmən
15	mək̄ep misama q̄a laluə̄ta	70	maka-pitu
16	mək̄ep misama q̄a nanəmə	80	maka-wālu
17	mək̄ep misama q̄a pitupitua	90	maka-iwa
18	mək̄ep misama q̄a wāluwālu	100	sa-ɢəman
19	mək̄ep misama q̄a wayawaya		
20	maka-bə̄la?an		

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

Above a hundred

200 quaya ɢəman

300 tə̄lua |ə̄man

1000 sa kuqul

2000 q̄uaya kuqul

Above a thousand

10000 saya maŋmajan ~ məkt̄ep kuqul

1000000 sa |ə̄man maŋmajan

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

1 mi-sa-sa

2 mia-q̄ua

3 mia-tə̄lu

4 mia-pat

5 mia-luat̄

6 mia-ənəm

7 mia-pitu

8 mia-wal̄u

9 mia-iwa

10 məkt̄ep

Example: *mia-q̄ua qa walak* ‘two children’

məkt̄ep b̄itunun ‘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 q̄a-q̄ua-ya

3 ta-tə̄lu-a

4 pa-pat-a

5 la-luat̄-a

6 na-nəm-a

7 pitu-pitu-a

8 wal̄u-wal̄u-a

9 iwa-iwa-ya

10 məkt̄ep

Example: *ulaya na pałakwan na qa-q̄ua-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	sanya? ~ i nyuwayan ~ palibak
second	paturus ~ puka-daqua
3 rd	puka-ta-təlu
4 th	puka-apat
5 th	puka-luat̪
6 th	puka-ənəm
7 th	puka-pitu
8 th	puka-waļu
9 th	puka-iwa
10 th	puka-məkṭəp
last	[i]kuqa-kuđan

Example: *kuiku amaw na puka-apat kaniam na maļuwadi* ‘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-dua-dua-yan ~ kara-dua
three each	kar-təlu-təlu-an ~ kara-təlu
four each	kar-pa-pat-an ~ kara-pat
five each	kar-lua-luat̪-an ~ kara-luat̪
six each	kar-na-nəm-an ~ kara-ənəm
seven each	kar-pitu-pitu-an ~ kara-pitu
eight each	kar-waļu-waļu-an ~ kara-waļu
nine each	kar-iwa-iwa-yan ~ kara-iwa
ten each	kar-məkṭəp-ṭəp or kar-məkṭə-kəṭəp

Examples:

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

kar-sa-sa-yan-mi ḫa bitunun ‘we, each person has one egg’ (*misasa na ḫaw, sasaya na bitunun* ‘every one has one egg’)

kar-sa-sayam-ay ḫa bitunun na qinakalanan ‘every villager had one egg’

kara-dua-yu ḫa bitunun ‘you have two eggs’

kar-qua-qua-yan-mu qa bijunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has two eggs’
kar-qua-qua-yan-ay panini qa bijunun na qinəkalanan ‘every villager had a share of two eggs’

kara-təlu-yu qa bijunun ‘you have three eggs’
kar-təlu-təlu-an-mu qa bijunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has three eggs’
kar-təlu-təlu-ay qa bijunun ‘we had three eggs each’
kar-təlu-təlu-ay qa bijunun na qinəkalanan ‘each villager had three eggs’

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

kara-luaq-yu qa bijunun ‘you have five eggs’
kar-lua-luaq-an-mu qa bijunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has five eggs’
kar-lua-luaq-ay qa bijunun na qinəkalanan ‘each villager had five eggs’

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

kara-pitu-yu qa bijunun ‘you have seven eggs’
kar-pitu-pitu-an-mu qa bijunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has seven eggs’
kar-pitu-pitu-ay qa bijunun na qinəkalanan ~ kar-pitu-anay qa bijunun na qinekalanan
‘each villager had seven eggs’

kara-walu-yu qa bijunun ‘you have eight eggs’
kar-walu-walu-mu qa bijunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has eight eggs’
kar-walu-walu-ay qa bijunun na qinəkalanan ~ kar-walu-anay qa bijunun na qinekalanan
‘each villager had eight eggs’

kara-iwa-yu qa bijunun ‘you have nine eggs’
kar-iwa-iwa-yan-mu qa bijunun ‘you (a lot of people), everyone has nine eggs’
kar-iwa-iwa-yay qa bijunun na qinəkalanan ~ kar-iwa-yanay qa bijunun na qinekalanan
‘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-qua-qua-yan ~ kar-mia-qua-yan</i>

three by three	kar-mi-tə̄lu-tə̄lu-an ~ kar-mia-tə̄lu-an
four by four	kar-mi-pa-pat-an ~ kar-mia-pat-an
five by five	kar-mi-lua-luat-an ~ kar-mia-luat-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-wālu-wālu-an ~ kar-mia-wālu-an
nine by nine	kar-mi-iwa-iwa-yan ~ kar-mia-iwa-yan
ten by ten	kar-pa-pulu?an

Examples:

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

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

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

kar-mi-dua-dua-yan kəmakawaj ~ kar-mia-dua-yan ‘walk two by two’

kar-mi-tə̄lu-tə̄lu-an kəmakawaj ~ kar-mia-tə̄lu-an ‘walk three by three’

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

kar-mi-lua-luat-an kəmakawaj ~ kar-mia-luat-an kəmakawaj ‘walk five by five’

etc.

kara-nantanta-[y]an ‘all of us’, e.g.

an mūlaiaban ?i, aməli na kara-nantanta-[y]an na pālakwan ‘when we celebrate the “going to the beach” festival, the men’s houses do not celebrate it together’

an pənia-ta mūlaiaban ?i, mubəruk-ta kara-nantanta-[y]an ruma? ‘when the “going to the beach” festival is over, we all go back to our own house’

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

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

ku-par-ka-tə̄lu-aw səmaltəb na ?asəpan ‘I cut the sugar cane into three pieces.’

ku-par-ka-luat-aw səmaltəb na ?asəpan ‘I cut the sugar cane into five pieces.’

etc.,

ku-par-ka-mək̄təp-aw səmaltəb na ?asəpan

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-tə̄lun
4 times	par-pat

5 times	par-luaṭ
6 times	par-ənəm
7 times	par-pitu
8 times	par[u]-waṭu
9 times	par-iwa
10 times	par-məkṭəp or par-puṭu?

Examples:

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

tu-par-puan-ay-ku marəŋjay ‘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-təlun-ku səmənay ‘I sing three times.’

ku-par-təlun-ay mərəŋra? i dulien ‘I have embraced Dulian three times.’

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

ku-par-təlun-təlun-ay marəŋjay ‘I repeated three times.’

mu-par-təlun-ku qəməlia ‘I vomited three times.’

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

ku-par-pat-ay mərəŋra? i dulien ‘I have embraced Dulian four times.’

ku-par-pat-aw ḥəmagħəg na tagħəg ‘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-luaṭ-ay-ku marəŋjay ‘I repeated five times.’

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

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

etc.

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7. Text

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

na biaw

The deer

1. adi sagar na bulabulayan, ma-kurap na bajsaran, ma-putuk; adi bulay.
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-tina tu-?uma kana sapayan kan danaw[əŋəs].
AF-big 3Gen-field Def.Obl household's name Def.Obl person name
The fields of DanawLenges, a Sapayan, were big.
3. nantu bu|abulayan bu|ay, adi sagar kana bajsaran.
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 ma?idqan-an kana bu[abu]ayan kan-dq-a-dua
 like 3Gen old person-Coll Def.Obl young lady Fut-Red-come
 m-u-sabak-a kanta ?i.
 AF-go-inside-Subj 1PI.Obl Top
 The old (parents) of the young lady wished he moved in their house.
5. tu-ka-kasu-i nantu ?uma.
 3Gen Red-take along-Fut 3Gen field
 He will bring his fields.
6. inaba tu-ka-[y]aw na bu[abu]ayan kan təmamataw.
 good 3Gen-say-PF Lig young lady Sg.Obl father
 Fine, said the young lady to her father.
7. na bu[abu]ayan, amaw kəmaðunu ?i,
 Lig young lady then like that Top
 'd̥imut-aw-ku kana bu[ənan 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-d̥imut-anay-ku ?i, 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 t̥alun nantu niraipan. m-u-a-ruma? la ?i,
 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-na?u da mar-pia-ədəŋ-an da biaw.
 AF-see Ind.Obl reciprocal relationship-towards-couch-Coll Ind.Obl deer
 they saw the deers' sleeping place.
11. tu-tar-na?u-aw i ulaya kir-kaməni bu[ənan 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-rətə?an-ay tu-basak, aw tu-a|ak-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-t̪əpa-[y]aw iq̪u na bu|ənan 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-təlun mu-[j]us, tu-d̪imut-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-ruma?. 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-[tan]is na bu|abu|ayan.
cry loudly<AF>cry loudly AF cry Lig young lady
The young lady cried screaming loudly.
19. aw adj-ku sagar ?i, kur-(r)əŋay-anay kana unien ?i,
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 q<əm>imut qa bu|ənan qa biaw,
because AF-well catch an object Ind.Obl white Ind.Obl deer
k<əm>a-ta ?i,
say<AF>say-1PI.Nom Top
because he rightly caught a white deer, so it is,
21. kuda-[y]aw tu-kur-naŋ nanku anər ?i,
do-PF 3Gen-perform an action with 1S.Gen thought Top
I would not match my feelings and my actions,
22. adj-ku t<əm>iuŋ amaw.
Neg-1S.Nom bend one's head<AF> bend one's head then
(if) I do not agree with my head.

The deer

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

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

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

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

'He will bring his fields', (they said)

'Fine', said the young lady to her father.

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

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

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

They watched carefully where there was a particularly white deer.

They put down their shoulder poles, took their ropes,
pointed towards the deer; they pursued the deer,
and they pursued and pursued it.

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

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

The young lady screamed loudly, cried.

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

I would not match my feelings and my actions
if I do not agree with my head.'

8. Organization of the Puyuma-English lexicon

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Synonyms or **quasi-synonyms** have been added after the translation, e.g. **qənan** ‘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 *pinidayan-kuay* or *pinidayan-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. **artəq** ‘unidentified snake’, [Puyuma explain: *midawak, ɿudədəm aw buŋən tu-ɨ�ək, kaɖu i kəlì məraraŋ kana tabilaɬa?* ‘It has venom, its body is black and white, it stays in rivers and preys on frogs.’]

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

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

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

Puyuma-English Lexicon

a	a, construction marker indefinite, nominative, non-personal <i>tu-bərəyanay a kalipay kanku</i> An umbrella has been given to me. <i>naniam ruma? i yuwayan, ulaya a puran sałəm</i> In front of our house, there is a betel nut tree.
-a	respect postposition <i>ma?idqap-a</i> call an old person with respect <i>kauriyat, tian-a!</i> Girl, be courageous!
abak	contain <i>unien qa abak</i> be empty-handed (cf. ?aməłas; <i>unien qa tiu?</i> 'empty-handed') abak-an [Imp I/BF] <i>abak-an-ku qa tinalək!</i> Put some rice inside (my bowl!)! abak-i [Imp LF] <i>abak-i qa ənay na dinun!</i> Put some water into the jar! in-abak have put in <i>in-abak-ku kana baybay</i> I have put (the corpse) inside the coffin. abak-ay [LF] <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.
m-abak [AF]	<i>m-abak da dawa i punun</i> Millet is put in the basket.
mi-abak	be pregnant <i>mi-abak-yu?</i> Are you pregnant? (cf. <i>pakaləgi</i> ; <i>papəli</i> 'pregnant')
mu-abak [ACaus]	<i>nantu paysu, mu-abak kananku aliuq</i> Her money, has been put into my bag.
ni-aba-bak	vitals, entrails <i>tu-ni-aba-bak kana ɬaw</i> human innards
 aba ji	stray bullet (far away) (cf. <i>a?is</i> 'fall short of the target') aba ji-ay [LF] <i>ku-aba ji-ay na timra</i> I missed the mark.
aba ju	forget <i>aba ju-ku ma-?aw?aw kanu</i> I forgot to call you. <i>ka-aba ju-an-ku</i> I shall forget.
in-aba ju-an	forgetting <i>saqu nanku in-aba ju-an tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> I have forgotten a lot of Puyuma words.
aba?aj	discover something or somebody to one's surprise <i>aba?aj-ku kandı na qai na 'kunu-bəray'</i> I am surprised to discover this word 'kunu-bəray'. <i>aba?aj-ku qia kandı na ɬaw</i> I met this person for the first time. ~

	I am a bit surprised by this person because I meet him for the first time.
ma-aba?at [AF]	<i>ma-aba?at-ku kantu kakuyayan</i> I am finding out about his traditions.
abədəs	close to death; fainting <i>abədəs qa bi?asan</i> 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 <i>abədəs</i> .)
abəsa	faded; tasteless <i>abəsa na irupan</i> The dish is tasteless. <i>abəsa tu-?ədad kana kirwan</i> The cloth is faded.
abukul	senior authority <i>tu-abukul kana təmararamaw</i> the shamans' senior authority. <i>irubay, nantu abukul kana təmararamaw</i> Irubay, the senior shamans seed (ritual term) (cf. <i>bini?</i> 'seed')
adaj	<i>amanay a bini?an?</i> What is a seed? <i>na adaj kana lumay</i> The grain of rice.
ada-ada	mi-adaj spirit of grain (cf. mi-a-bini? 'spirit of grain') whisper something to somebody ada-ada-[y]aw [PF] <i>tu-ada-ada-[y]aw na yawan kana dəkal</i> He whispered to the head of the village what to do.
	ma-ada-ada [AF] <i>ma-ada-ada i takamoli kana kəmədəkədəy</i> TakamoLi whispers (the words) to the chief.
	<i>tu-ada-ada-[y]aw nantu kəmədəkədəy</i> He was the prompter for his chief.
	ma-ada-ada the prompter (Obsolete term. It seems that it was not an office.)
adaran	sa adaran one ear (of rice) <i>sa adaran na lumay</i> one ear of rice
adara?	low; short <i>adara? na kawi</i> The tree is small.
< dəra? 'earth'	<i>adara? na ləyaw</i> Hit a false low note. (cf. <i>dira?un</i> '(have) a bass voice'; 'one sings bass')
adaw	clear the underbrush for swidden farming or flushing game ada-adaw fire-quenching spirits (cf. <i>rəbərə?ba?</i> 'fire-quenching spirits') ma-adaw [AF]
	<i>ma-adaw-ku kana təlun</i> I am clearing the underbrush.
	mu-adaw [ACaus] <i>mu-adaw la na təlun</i> The grass has been cleared. [Puyuma explain: <i>pakanjawayan ?i, ta-adaw-ay na raman, i likudan la ?i, ta-ba?i?aw</i> 'First, we clear the underbrush, then, we set fire to the place.']

adərəmaw	Name of the male ancestor who brought a seed from BuTul under his foreskin.
adərəsaw	Name of the female ancestor, Aderemaw's wife, who, according to the myth, hid the seed in her vagina when coming back from BuTul. But she lost the seed when urinating. Aderemaw, her husband brought back the seed concealed in his foreskin.
 adəl 	<p>transplant</p> <p>a-adəl-an will be transplanted <i>a-adal-an la id̥i na ɿapuɿ</i> This flower will be transplanted.</p> <p>adəl-anay [V/BF] <i>dulien, adal-anay-ku kana kawi</i> Dulian, help me to transplant the tree.</p> <p>adəl-aw [PF] <i>tu-aqal-aw la səmələm i bakabak</i> He transplanted the seedlings in the garden.</p> <p>adəl-i [Neg] <i>adi adəl-i na makitəy dia!</i> Do not transplant the small one now!</p> <p>ma-adəl [Prog] <i>ma-adəl-ku ɿa kawi</i> I am transplanting a tree.</p> <p>mu-adəl [ACaus] <i>mu-adəl la na kawi</i> The tree is transplanted.</p>
adj	<p>negation</p> <p><i>adi-ku sagar kan kułalaw, amuna saigu tu-pawayan kana puyuma</i> I do not like KuLalaw, but he knows Puyuma traditions.</p> <p><i>adi-mu məkan da biʔas!</i> You do not eat hot! (meaning 'You are lazy.')</p> <p>adj ka-a-ułəp kəmiajər not to worry <i>adi-ku ka-a-ułəp kəmiajər kan araytay adi mikatagwin</i> I am not worried that Araytay is not married.</p> <p>adj dia ~ adj dien not yet <i>adi dia mikatagwin nanku walak</i> My child is not yet married. <i>adi dien minałay ~ adj dien məkan</i> I am not dead yet. ~ I have not yet eaten.</p> <p>adj ka-adj double negation <i>adi ka-adj dia</i> You cannot fail to come. <i>adi ka-adj abalı</i> You cannot fail to remember.</p> <p>adj kara-sa a little, part of <i>adi kara-sa saima ɿa inałak</i> I took only a little. <i>adi kara-sa saima ku-kinikarunan</i> I have done my little share of my work.</p> <p><i>adi kara-sa ɿa kinikarunan</i> Not a single job has been done.</p>
adu	<p>at that time</p> <p>aqu kana wari at that time of the coming of the day <i>andaman luąża tuki adu mupałataran na kadaw</i> Tomorrow at five o'clock when the sun rises.</p> <p>aqu dia ~ asua dien ~ asua dia once upon a time</p>

- asua dia samalɔm na maʔidajan da puʔayaw* Once upon a time,
the ancients sowed Job's tears.
- mə-rətə-ku, asua dien* I threw it away, some time ago.
- aduk** bring together; pick up
aduk [AF]
urə dua aduk-ku da bayṣaran I am coming to pick up a young man.
- aduk-anay** [V/BF]
tu-aduk-anay tu-ruma? kana maʔidajan They gathered in the old
man's house.
- aduk-ay** [LF]
tu-aduk-ay na kualəy na taw kianun They came and gathered
around the sick one to pray.
- in-u-aduk-an ~ u-aduk-an ~ aduk-an** meeting
adaman, nanta in-u-aduk-an Yesterday, it was our meeting.
garəm, idini nanta u-aduk-an Now, this is our meeting.
tu-u-a-aduk-an kana maʔidajan The immediate gathering of the
Elders.
- mu-aduk** [ACaus]
mu-aduk na dīnəkalanan 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** treasure
|agəl| hurry up (cf. *[amu* 'hurry, soon'; *padukduk* 'hurry up, soon')
agəl-anay [V/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 somaya? Hurry up do (it)!
- ka-agəl-u** [Imp PF]
ka-agəl-u nu-kiakarunan! Hurry in your work!
- ma-agəl** [Prog]
padukduki səmaya?, 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 kandini kana kiakarunan I am in a rushy time to
finish this work.
- ka-agəl-an** big pressure
nanku ka-agəl-an idini na kiakarunan This work is what pressures
me.
- p-agəl** [Caus]
p-agəl-aw-ta (She ~ he) is rushing us. ~ We are being rushed.
- pay-agəl** intending to hurry

aiwa	yes (affirmation) <i>'aiwa' kəma, aw musabak i taruðan 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 ñi</i> means a strong hunger <i>aiwa</i> (no stress) a gentle agreement
 akələtub 	bump into and fall down (cf. <i>sałtap</i> ‘hit, bump into, collide’)
	m-u-akələtub [Myt] <i>m-u-akələtub-ku kana pitaðun</i> I bumped into the door and fell down.
	pa-ka-akələtub be made to bump into <i>pa-ka-akələtub-aw-ku da kawi</i> A piece of wood (has been put there, on purpose) caused me to fall down.
akuna 	bald <i>buŋay tu-akuna </i> His baldness is nice.
	m-akuna be hairless <i>m-akuna i pinaday</i> Pinaday is hairless.
 aku 	move; remove aku -anay [I/BF] <i>tu-aku -anay-ku da ðəraw</i> He brought me some wine.
	aku -aw [PF] <i>tu-aku -aw na lumay</i> The rice has been moved.
	aku -u [Imp PF] <i>aku -u nu-kirwan!</i> Remove your clothes!
ala	let's <i>ala kay-ta</i> Let's go. <i>dua la maðaliu na ðaw, 'ala' kəma kanku</i> Someone came to take me and said 'let's go'.
alabakay	rite of passage (<i>alabakay</i> seems to come from < <i>abak</i> ‘inside’ and <i>ala</i> ‘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’).
alanay ~ ala...nay ~ nay	maybe <i>alanay, daqua-mi</i> We may come.
ala	<i>ala muka kurapəta naðu na samaya na ðəkal</i> Maybe those villages united together.
nay	<i>?uninan na wari maðudal nay</i> It may rain during the day. <i>auka-kaí nay?</i> Perhaps I will go? <i>daqua-yu, nay?</i> Will you come, perhaps? <i>sagar-yu, nay?</i> Do you like it, perhaps?
 alap 	crawl (snake, snail) alap-anay [I/BF]

	<i>tu-alap-anay qa unan tu-ruma? isabak</i> A snake crawled inside his house.
alap-ay [LF]	<i>tu-alap-ay kana unan tu-daqək</i> The snake slithers with its body.
alap-u [Imp PF]	<i>ua alap-u!</i> Go crawl! (an insult like ua minatay! ‘go die!’)
in-alap-an-an traces	<i>a in-alap-an-an qa unan iqini na katəŋadəwan</i> On this chair there are traces of a snake.
m-alap [AF]	<i>m-alap na unan</i> The snake crawls.
m-u-alap [Mvt]	<i>m-u-alap na laput</i> The sweet potato vines creep.
p-alap [Caus]	<i>tu-p-alap-anay na unan kantu qaqək</i> He made the snake crawl on his own body.
ala?i ~ ila?i	so so; not bad; fine <i>ala?i la ku-kualəŋan</i> My illness is somewhat better. <i>ala?i ku-kaway</i> My way is not bad. <i>ala?i-yu la? ~ ila?i-yu la?</i> Are you allright? <i>a səmaɻuan, saɻaw bi?as, pia maɻa?uk, ala?i la ku-bi?asan</i> On a specially hot morning, when I have eaten my lunch, I am no longer hot.
alədəs	closely spaced and very straight (cf. ṭaləbək ‘numerous; close together’) <i>alədəs daqə tu-sinaɻəman na laput, qjama sasaɻuŋan</i> His flowers have been planted too close together, so they grow rangy.
aləmək	weak <i>aləmək tu-ləŋaw</i> His voice is low (or far-away).
aləmət	talkative <i>aləmət saqə naniam yai</i> We talk a lot. <i>aləmət da piniŋayān</i> talkative
aləm?əm	pleased <i>adi-ku aləm?əm kananu yai</i> I am not pleased with your words.
aləŋət	doubt <i>aləŋət-ku kanantu yai</i> I have doubts about her words.
aləpə?	sleep <i>marua la kəma? i, qa aləpə? idj muatar</i> Well, this Muatar was sound asleep. ka-aləpə? will sleep <i>andaman, ka-aləpə? kana kapuŋpuŋay isat i hanako</i> Tomorrow, Hanako will sleep on the train.
k-aləpə? [Imp]	<i>k-aləpə?!</i> Sleep!
k<in>aləpə?-an	took a lot of naps <i>səqə ku-k<in>aləpə?-an</i> I took a lot of naps.
mi-k<in>aləpə?-an	having taken a nap

	<i>mi-k<in>aləpə?an-ku la</i> I have taken a nap.
	pa-k-aləpə? cause somebody to sleep well
	para-aləpə? like sleeping
	<i>para-aləpə? taytaw</i> This person likes sleeping. prevent a load from falling
alib	ma-alib [AF]
	<i>ma-alib-ku kana kakipa</i> I prevent the cartload from falling.
	mu-alib [ACaus]
	<i>mu-alib na buja kana kakipa isaf</i> 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
	<i>tu-tar-alib kana kakipa</i> The wooden uprights of an ox-cart.
	<i>tu-tar-alib-aw na buja kana alib</i> The sweet potatoes are held in by the wooden uprights of the cart.
	<i>na kakipa, ulaya na takar, na tagtəg, na tar-alib</i> The cart has a floor, planks (leaning against), the uprights (to prevent the load falling out).
	<i>nu-tar-alib-anay-ku kana buja i kakipa</i> Help me to prevent the sweet potatoes (from falling down) by putting the wooden uprights on the cart.
aliləm	white mulberry, <i>Morus alba</i>
alin	shield from sun (obsolete term) (cf. Blust ACD 1995:47 */alinaw/ shadow)
	p-ali-aliŋ shield the eyes a long time
	<i>p-ali-aliŋ-ku kana kadaw</i> I protected my eyes from the sun for a long time (because I watched).
	<i>mu-p-ali-aliŋ kana kadaw</i> You shielded my eyes from the sun.
	p-aliŋ-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-p-aliŋ-ay na kadaw</i> I shielded (my eyes) from the sun.
ali?alib	ancient name of the <i>raʔəra</i> household
aliut	shoulder bag; pocket (cf. <i>niyupayup</i> , <i>pinayapay</i> 'shamans' bag') (The dyad in ritual context is <i>pinayapay</i> , <i>niyupayup</i> 'shamans' bag', cf. Cauquelin 2008:200, verse 13-09.)
	<i>ku-pusabakaw na paysu isabak kana aliut</i> I have put the money inside the bag. ~ The money has been put in the bag by me.
	<i>mu-basə? na paysu i aliut kana basə-basə?an</i> The money which was in the pocket has been washed in the washing machine.
	mi-aliut have a bag
	<i>mi-aliut na tamararamaw</i> Shamans have a shoulder bag.
	<i>təməpi? qanantu aliut pənia na timra, kəma</i> All the bullets are stuck inside his bag, so it is.

alyulu	<i>Sapium</i> sp., plant (sp.) (The crushed and steeped leaves provide a strengthening drink.)
alu†	<i>məkan-ku la qa kənaw, alu†-ku dar</i> I have eaten onions but I am still hungry. feeling hungry (like a diabetic)
a a₁	glowing embers (cf. <i> aŋəl</i> ‘charcoal’; <i> a-ɿbu-an</i> ‘charcoal kiln’) <i>a a kana apuy</i> the fire’s embers <i>baɿjaw na kawi, mutu-a a</i> When the wood is burnt, it becomes embers.
a a₂	copper
a abi?aban	sparkle (ritual term) <i>a abi?aban tu-kirwan</i> His clothes sparkle (with small, bright objects). <i>a abi?aban da kim</i> Gold shines.
 a ak 	take a ak-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-a ak-anay-yu qa paysu</i> He helped you take some money.
	a ak-aw [PF] <i>tu-a ak-aw na paysu</i> He took the money. <i>aw, ta-a ak-aw na kurjkuan kama ?i, marəŋay na papien</i> And, we take the lungs, said the Papian.
	a ak-ay [LF] <i>tu-a ak-ay i aliu† da paysu</i> He took (by force) money from the bag.
	a ak-u [Imp PF] <i>a ak-u na paysu!</i> Take the money!
	in-a ak-an things taken <i>an pənawa kana ?ami ?i, mu a iaban-ta ?i, papakan-ta kandu kana in-a ak-an kana bini? i buqul</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.
	m-a ak [AF] <i>m-a ak-ku qa akanan</i> I take the food.
	mi-in-a ak have taken <i>mi-in-a ak-ku qa paysu</i> I have taken some money.
a alub	eyelid
a anatip	a hairpin; pinch a a anatip a hairpin a anatip-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-a anatip-anay kana ?aləban ku-ɿma</i> I have pinched my hand in the door.
	a anatip-aw [PF] <i>ku-a anatip-aw nu-?arbu kana a anatip</i> I have put the hairpin in your hair.
	mu-a anatip [ACaus] <i>mu-a anatip na kuɬabaw kana pəfɪr</i> The rat has been caught by the trap.

a[as]	an ankle ornament made of rabbit skin and worn by the teenagers of the boys' dormitory pi-a[as] put the ornament on the ankle <i>pi-a[as]-ku da a[as]</i> I wear the rabbit ornament (on my ankle).
pi-a[as]-an	the part of the leg just above the ankle where the teenagers hang this ornament
a[ayan]	put over one's shoulder (cf. lapi 'put over one's shoulder') a[ayan]-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-a[ayan]-anay tu-lima kanku katagwin</i> I put my wife's arm around my shoulder.
a[ayan]-ay [LF]	<i>ku-a[ayan]-ay nanku aliu[</i> I carried my bag on my shoulder.
a[əb	leaky (only for water) a[əb]-aw [PF] <i>a[əb]-aw-ku kana ənay</i> (My roof is leaking), I am flooded.
m-a[əb]	is leaky <i>m-a[əb] na saʔub</i> The roof is leaky.
a[ədɪt	bitter taste (old vegetables) a[ədɪt] na ku[ay] The vegetable has a bitter taste (because old).
a[ədu	a strong urge to have a bowel movement <i>duaya warian adj-ku muṭa?i, a[ədu]-ku pakirəb garəm</i> I have not been to the toilet for two days, I really need to go now.
a[əŋat	desire (cf. anub 'desire'; ɿiliq 'desire') <i>adj-ku a[əŋat] da ma?inayan</i> I do not (sexually) desire any man. a[əŋat]-an [Imp I/BF] <i>a[əŋat]-an da kiniakarunan!</i> Take that work! ka-a[əŋat]-aw will desire <i>bu[ay]-ku, tu-ka-a[əŋat]-aw-ku</i> I am beautiful, (my husband) will desire me (sexually). mi-a[əŋat]-an have a desire <i>mi-a[əŋat]-an-ku da paysu ḥimima? da akanan</i> I have the desire of money to buy some food.
a[əs	small thread twisted in between the hand and the thigh a-a[əs]-an [Imp I/BF] <i>a-a[əs]-an na kariw!</i> The ramie must be twisted! a[əs]-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-a[əs]-anay da kəriw i uſu</i> I helped Ushu to roll a ramie thread.
a[əs]-aw [PF]	<i>ta-a[əs]-aw kanta lima na kəriw</i> We make a thread by rolling the ramie between our hand and our thigh.
a-a[əs]-u [Imp PF]	<i>a-a[əs]-u na tatilu?</i> Spin the rope!
ma-a[əs] [AF]	ma-a[əs]-ku da kəriw I twisted the ramie thread (with my hand on my thigh).
a[ɿiduŋaduŋ]	False olive, <i>Champereia manillana</i> (Blume) Merr.

a ipəspəs	plait; twist; copulate a ipəspəs-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-a ipəspəs-anay-ku qa daramien</i> Help me to plait rice straw. <i>nu-p-a ipəspəs-anay na tati[u] kan dulien</i> You tell Dulian to twist the string.
a ipəspəs-aw [PF]	<i>ku-a ipəspəs-aw na tati[u]</i> I plaited the rope.
a ipəspəs-ay [LF]	<i>tu-a ipəspəs-ay-ku qa [ima</i> He twisted my hand.
a ipəspəs-u [Imp PF]	<i>a ipəspəs-u (na kəriw)!</i> Plait (the ramie)!
kar-a ipəspəs	plait together <i>kar-a ipəspəs qa tati[u]</i> They plait a rope. (Puyuma add 'two persons only'.)
m-a ipəspəs [AF]	<i>m-a ipəspəs-ku qa tati[u]</i> I twisted the string.
mu-a ipəspəs [ACaus]	<i>mu-a ipəspəs na tati[u], na ?arbu</i> The rope, the hair is plaited.
p-a ipəspəs	sexual intercourse <i>p-a ipəspəs na markatagwin</i> The couple copulates.
p-a ipəspəs-an	make someone plait <i>p-a ipəspəs-an na tati[u]</i> Tell him to plait the rope.
a ipu put	traditional men's hairstyle bound in the front <i>mi-a ipu put-ay dia asua na puyuma</i> Formerly, Puyuma wore headbands tied in front.
a i?	a man's male friend (cf. laŋ 'companion') <i>nanku a i?</i> my (as a man) male friend
a i?i	my male friend
a i?u	your male friend
a i?taw	his male friend
a i?ajan	male friends <i>mar-a i?2-mi</i> We are in a male friend relationship.
a i?ali	according to old men, it is a bird or a place name (cf. Cauquelin 2008:307, verse 26-03)
a i?li?	granary (cf. pu<a> umay 'granary') <i>idini na dawa pinusabak i a i?li?</i> This millet has been put inside the granary.
a isuday	m-u-a i?li?-ku I walked in the millet granary. a headband of indigo cloth <i>mina ay na katagwin, marlalibu-ku a isuday</i> When the (my) husband died, I wore the mourning headband aLisuDay.
a isuday-aw [PF]	<i>asua qien, na babayan tu-a isuday-aw tu-?arbu</i> Formerly, ladies used to wear a headband (indigo color).
a iwadian	wooden beam of a loom

aļuqun	heavy (cf. kədkəd ‘heavy’) aļuqun nanku rutu My bag is heavy. puari-yu muruma?, aļuqun-ku kəmianjor You are slow to come back home, so I worry.
aļumu	Sambong, <i>Blumea balsamifera</i> (L.) DC. (Used in making <i>kisyu</i> wine and to carve mortars.) asua qien ɿi, na miwalak na babayan, ta-dəruyaw nantu bira? kana aļumu, ta-ʃəkəlay aw, ta-dirusanay iđu na bira? kana aļumu In former times, after a woman had given birth, we boiled these aļumu leaves, we gave the decoction to drink, we washed (her) with those aļumu leaves. (cf. <i>layaq</i> , ‘ <i>Sambucus formosana</i> ’) ulaya na samək kana saməkan, ta-dirusanay kanqu na aļumu When people were bitten by mosquitoes, we washed them with that aļumu.
aļutus	black crayfish
aļiwļiw	limited knowledge aļiwļiw-ku marəŋay I do not know how to speak well. aļiwļiw-anay [VBF] ku-aļiwļiw-anay kana yadir I pretended not to know the invocations. aļiwļiw-aw [PF] ku-aļiwļiw-aw I pretended not to know.
ama ₁	term of address father; uncle mar-təmama relationship between father and daughter ~ son təmama-taw kan isaw Isaw’s father təmama your father, your uncles namali my father, my uncles ama-a, aļamu təməkəla-ta Father, come and drink with us.
ama ₂	uncertain qjala ... qj-ama because ... so qjala sagar i dulien kanku saigu təmarapuyuma marəŋay, qj-ama sagar maya? kanku Because Dulian likes the way I speak Puyuma, so she likes to ask me. qj-ama ~ la-qj-ama as one likes la-qj-am-ama-ku I do what I like. ku-qj-am-ama-[y]aw təmubay ~ ku-la-qj-am-ama-[y]aw təmubay I answer at random. ku-qj-am-ama-[y]aw marəŋay ~ ku-la-qj-am-ama-[y]aw marəŋay I say any odd thing (I say what I want). qj-am-ama on the point of; about to (cf. <i>tibus</i> ‘on the point of, just miss’) qj-am-ama mutani na walak The child is going to fall down. mu-ama why? (cf. daw ‘why?’) idı na jaw ɿi, kəma isua aw mu-ama kaqini This person, where does (this person) come from and why is he here? mu-ama yu-maqəki? Why are you angry? m-u-a-ama-ama go here and there m-u-a-ama-ama idı na bayṣaran This young man went here and there.

	<i>m-u-ama-ama id̥i na balaka?</i> Why is this foreigner always (coming here)?
pia-ama	towards <i>ku-ki-ləjaway na ikoki q̥a pia-ama tu-kaway</i> I listened to hear where the plane is heading.
amaw	emphasizer <i>nadiu na jaw, amaw na muad̥uma na jaw</i> Those people, they are the farmers. <i>nanku k<in>a-gərargər-an, amaw na minaqay ku-walak</i> My great fear, it was the death of my child. <i>amaw, iqu tu-suan</i> His dog, it is that one.
aməkaŋ	a makeshift bridge made of planks or stones
aməli	be erroneous aməli wrong kitu-aməli become erroneous <i>kitu-aməli tu-ayər id̥i na walak</i> This child does not listen. (Lit. ‘This child’s thoughts become erroneous.’)
	mutu-aməli become nothing, become crazy, strange attitude <i>miwalak q̥a mutu-aməli</i> She gave birth to a child that turned out to be ‘mad’. <i>mutu-aməli tu-kakuayan</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!
	p-aməli [Caus] <i>p-aməli nu-nirəyayan</i> Your speech is wrong. <i>p-aməli nanu yai</i> Your words are wrong.
	p-aməli-an mistakes <i>sadu, sa paliqyan ku-p-aməli-an</i> So many, a full car with my mistakes.
	t<əm>-u-aməli to do something in order to harm <i>ku-t<əm>u-aməli-aw tu-yai</i> I have changed her words (in order to do her harm). <i>tu-t<əm>u-aməli-anay ku-yai</i> Someone has changed my words (in order to do me harm).
amənin	dry season <i>amənin-ta</i> We are in the dry season. <i>minaqay na jaʃun, unien da ɻudal, amənin, kəma-ta</i> The grass is dying, it does not rain, it is the dry season, we say.
aməpuŋ	silly (cf. ma-kaʃa, ma-gungun ‘is silly’) m-aməpuŋ be silly <i>m-aməpuŋ taytaw</i> He’s a bit silly. mutu-aməpuŋ become mad <i>mutu-aməpuŋ</i> He has become mad. sika-aməpuŋ-puŋ pretending to be mad

amərə	timid
	<i>amərə na babayan</i> The lady is shy.
	<i>tu-kakuayanan amərə kəma i kinawalakan</i> She has been shy since childhood.
	ka-amərə [Imp]
	<i>ka-amara!</i> Shut up!
amətəg	calm; relieved (cf. <i>panutug</i> ‘straight, clear, calm’; <i>pataqəl</i> ‘right, honest, correct’; <i>suljaba</i> ‘calm down in chasing the miasma of a dead one’)
	<i>amətəg la nu-ayər</i> Your nature is calm.
	<i>amətəg na wari garem</i> The weather is fine now.
	mi-amətəg-an have peace
	<i>mi-amətəg-an na sarumaənan</i> The household has peace ~ is peaceful.
	p-amətəg [Caus]
	<i>ku-p-amətəg-aw na walak</i> The child has been calmed down by me.
	<i>nu-p-amətəg-anay-ku kana walak</i> Help me to calm down the child.
	p-amətəg the spirit protecting the house
amis	name of a neighbouring group, Amis
amuna ~ munə	because; then
	<i>majina nu-maṭa, alakaw na taray, payarayay nu-maṭa, munə ~ amuna mutani ḫa 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 bulabulayan saima an məkan munə ~ amuna uṭana</i> The girl eats little because she is afraid of getting fat.
an	if
	<i>an sabuʃaw-ku ?i, nana ku-tial</i> If I am hungry, my stomach hurts.
	an asua ~ kan asua when? (in future)
	<i>ua ruma? kan asua?</i> When will (they ~ you ~ he ~ she) come back home?
ana-anan̄	unclear (formulaic expression of apology)
	<i>ana-anay-ku qia kandji kana babatian</i> I don’t yet understand these words very well.
anak	mara-mar-anak younger
	<i>mara-mar-anak-yu kanku</i> You are younger than me.
	mar-ana-anak ~ mar-na-nak youngest
	<i>mar-ana-anak ~ na mar-na-nak la kantu wawadiyan</i> the youngest of his brothers and sisters
	mar-anak-an the youngest boys in the dormitory (age-set of 11-16 year-old boys)
anay	woman’s female friend of the same generation (cf. <i>ŋiqa</i> ‘woman’s female friend’)
	<i>nanku anay</i> my girlfriend
	<i>mar-anay-ku kan dulien</i> Dulian and I are girlfriends (same generation).
andumə	sometimes
	<i>andumə, abalu-ku tu-yai kana puyuma</i> Sometimes, I forgot the words of the Puyuma.

anku	sticky rice dumpling (< Minnan) (cf. binaboras , dinukuł , mandžiw , pinaksan , tikuy , in?alidži ‘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. aļŋat ‘desire’; ?iliq ‘fancy something’) ma-anub [AF]
anuan	ma-anub da paysu na yawan The chief always wants more money. loose
anutus	anuan la daqū nanku tukap My shoes are much too loose.
ajər	upper and lower canine tooth think about, a thought ajər a thought <i>buļay tu-ajər kan Araitay</i> Araitay’s thoughts are nice. <i>mađakđak taytaw tu-ajər</i> He is a nervous person.
ki-ajər	have the thought <i>aw, k<əm>i-ajər la da kuadakudayan</i> And, they started to think of what to do. <i>k<əm>i-ajər kananku kiakarunan</i> I (only) think of my work. <i>k<əm>i-ajər-ta kan dulien, pa-ki-ajər-ta kantu saəruan</i> When we think of Dulian, we remember her laughing. <i>aw marəjəy koma, ki-ajər-ku, kəma na kuraw</i> And it said so, think of me, said the fish.
ma-aj-ajər	think over and over <i>ma-aj-ajər kananku ayay</i> I cannot stop thinking of my boyfriend.
mar-ajər	think <i>i muli an mar-ajər da muka isua ?i</i> When my grandmother thought of going around.
mi-ajər	have ideas <i>mi-ajər-yu da putua[?]an kan takamoli</i> You have the idea of becoming TakamoLi’s friend.
	<i>mi-ajər-ku pikatagwini kan dulien</i> I have the idea of marrying Dulian.
pa-ki-ajər	remember; recall <i>mararəjəy-ta kan kuLalaw, i baliw pa-ki-ajər kantu [a?is]</i> We were speaking of kuLalaw, Baliw remembered his being hairless.
pi-ajər	make somebody think of <i>mubəruk-yu mukua i taihok, pi-ajər kanu</i> When you go back to Taipei, (I) shall think of you.
pu-ajər	give advice <i>i dəmaway, pu-ajər-ay-ku da kalamanan da law</i> God made me aware of the unhappiness of others.
	<i>p<in>u-ajər-an</i> rememberings
ajulan	unien da ajər stupid chest (anat.) (Ritual term, the dyad is ajulan , aŋađ-an ‘chest, heart’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:292, verse 24-27: <i>ajulan</i> , <i>aŋađan</i> .)
apajan	ritual name of a hunting ground (The <i>pasaragaD</i> household possessed this hunting ground)

- apapulu** name of one of the eight Puyuma villages. Chinese Paosang 寶桑 for the administration.
(*ApapuLu* was founded in 1929 by a part of the population of Puyuma fleeing the corvée labor imposed by the Japanese administration, according to Puyuma.)
- According to the informants, it means ‘hill’ in Amis language. (cf. Father Duris 1968:4, *apapolo* ‘hill’)
- apar** scab
nanku apar my scab
mi-apar have a scab
mi-apar nanu buli?, ka?inaba la! Your wound has a scab, it is getting better!
mu-apar [ACaus]
mu-apar na [ubit] The skin has a scab.
- apawpaw** lose; forget
apawpaw-ku da dahan I lost the way. ~ I lose the way (every time I go, I lose the way).
apawpaw-ku la tu-yai kana puyuma! I forgot Puyuma words!
apawpaw-aw [PF]
nu-apawpaw-aw-ku la! You have forgotten me!
apawpaw-ay [LF]
ku-apawpaw-ay tu-yai kana puyuma I have forgotten Puyuma words.
m-apawpaw [AF]
m-apawpaw-ku la! I have forgotten!
- apeap** light (weight)
apeap na bənasak da pawti The contents of the sack are very light.
- apəl** weak; soft; sweet voice (cf. *łapa* ‘severe pain’; *təlułuk* ‘excessive tiredness’; *rapi?* ‘tired, painful’; *maməs* ‘soft’)
apəl nantu yai His words (are said) in a low voice.
apəl ku-qadək My body is weak.
apəl qia na dinukul, adi qia buti?il The sticky rice dumpling is still soft, not yet hard.
- |apəlit|** throw (a stick)
apəlit-an [Imp I/BF]
apəlit-an nu-[ukap!] Throw away your shoes!
apəlit-aw [PF]
apəlit-aw na basikaw mułani na [aqu?] A stick of bamboo is thrown to make the mango fall down.
apəlit-ay [LF]
ku-apəlit-ay kananku sarkudan na suan I threw my stick to the dog.
apəlit-u [Imp PF]
apəlit-u! Throw it!
m-apəlit [AF]
m-apəlit qa kawi i aliwaki Aliwaki threw away a stick of wood.
- apərəd** sprinkle; spew out liquid through pursed lips
a apərəd-an a glob of sputum (cf. *tama* ‘saliva’)

	apərəd-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-apərəd-anay na ɿəraw kana təmararamaw</i> The shamans spew wine out (through their pursed lips).
	apərəd-ay [LF] <i>ku-apərəd-ay na ɿəraw</i> I sprinkled wine.
	apərəd-u [Imp PF] <i>apərəd-u na tama!</i> Spew out the saliva!
	m-apərəd [AF] <i>m-apərəd-ku da ɿəraw</i> I sprinkled with wine.
	<i>m-apərə-pərəd na wari ~ na ɿudal</i> It is sprinkling rain today.
apət	m-apərəd a pacification ritual (cf. asəlud ‘apease’; apuŋ ‘calm down’) term of reference for the spouses of the spouse’s brothers and sisters; mistress <i>kaɖuan tu-apət kana yawan</i> The chief has a lot of mistresses. ~ His mistresses of the chief are numerous.
	kur-apət-a unit several people <i>ala muka kur-apət-a naɖu na samaya na ɭəkal</i> Maybe those villages united together.
	mar-apət term of address and reference between two concubines, between two brothers-in-law <i>mar-apə-apət</i> all the wife’s brothers-in-law <i>nanta katagwin mar-apət</i> Our husbands are brothers-in-law.
apinkə [apit]	soldier (< Chinese <i>a bin ge</i>) pile up apit-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-apit-anay-ku kana tijl</i> Help me to put the books in a pile.
	apit-aw [PF] <i>bulay ta-apit-aw na inupidan</i> Our garlands of flowers are perfectly piled up.
	apit-u [Imp PF] <i>apit-u na ɿapuŋ na inupidan, ɿapət kana punun!</i> Pile up the floral wreaths, pile them in the basket!
	m-apit [AF] <i>m-apit-ku da inupidan</i> I piled up the garlands.
	mu-apit [ACaus] <i>mu-apit na kirwan</i> The clothes are piled up. calm down; pacify (ritual term) (cf. asəlud ‘apease’)
 apuŋ 	apuŋ-anay [I/BF] <i>apuŋ-anay na kuaɻəyan na walak</i> The sick child has been calmed down. apuŋ-aw [PF] <i>ku-apuŋ-aw na kuaɻəyan na walak</i> The sick child has been calmed down by me. <i>ti-apuŋ-aw kanu</i> I want to bring you peace.
	m-apuŋ [AF] <i>m-apuŋ-ku da kuaɻəyan na walak</i> I calmed down the sick child.

apuy	fire
	<i>na apuy baʔitaw na qənan</i> The mountain was on fire. ~ The fire burnt the mountain.
manu-apuy	transform into fire (Ritual term, the dyad is <i>manu-səray-a</i> , <i>manu-apuy-a</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:267, verse 20-58.)
aʔabəlan na kubay < ʔabəl 'boil'	bean lablab, <i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet; <i>bengalensis</i> (Jacq.) Verdc.
aʔama	unconcerned about what is said (this form seems to be fossilized as <i>ara-aʔama</i>)
	<i>aqi arə-aʔama taylaw</i> He does not care (what you say). ~ He is not concerned (by what you say).
	<i>arə-aʔama qa ɻai</i> I am not concerned by the words. ~ I do not care what is said.
aʔaw	thirsty
	<i>adi-ku aʔaw qa ənay</i> I am not thirsty.
	<i>aʔaw-ku qa ɻəraw</i> I am thirsty for wine.
	<i>aʔaw qa babayan</i> (He) thirsts for women.
	<i>aʔaw qa kaladjaman tu-ɻai kana puyuma</i> (I am) eager to learn Puyuma words.
aʔayaw	weft of a weaving loom
aʔis	fall short of the target (cf. abali 'stray bullet')
aʔis-ay	[LF]
	<i>tu-aʔis-ay nanku rawa</i> My game was shortly missed.
in-aʔis-an	failure
mu-aʔis	[ACaus]
	<i>mu-aʔis na rawa</i> The game was just missed.
aʔlaw	paper mulberry, <i>Broussonetia papyfera</i> (L.) L'Hér. ex Vent. (synonym <i>Morus papyrifera</i> (L.))
	(Japanese used it to make paper.)
arak	dance
	<i>arak-anay</i> [I/BF]
	<i>tu-arak-anay na baysaran mərarədək kana apinkə</i> The bangsaran danced for the soldier's return.
in-u-arak-an	dances
	<i>bulay nanta in-u-arak-an</i> Our dances are beautiful.
m-u-arak	[Mvt]
	<i>m-u-arak na bulabulayan kana ɻəmilaɻilaw</i> The ladies dance accompanied by the solo a capella singer.
u-arak	[Imp]
	<i>u-arak!</i> Dance!
aranum	name of the ancestral mountain (cf. ɻuanlan , maʔiqan 'two other names for the same ancestral mountain')
arapaw	a tedious duty
	<i>auka-ku isua dia ɻi, unien qa namaɻu kana təmuuan, pilayaw muka ɻi,</i> <i>saɻaw 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.
	<i>kaduan tu-təmuan, arapaw kəmasu mukua isua qien</i> 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.)
araʔidug	it was the name of the hunting ground reserved for the <i>pasaragaD</i> household, where there are ashes
arasis	name of a household
< rəsis 'spread everywhere'	<i>kamawan da ma-rəsis dıama tu-sabak ?i, pujaładay qa arasis</i> Because they spread all over their houses, they were called <i>arasis</i> . [Puyuma explain: "The <i>arasis</i> household brought to the villagers <i>bariwan</i> "typhoon", <i>apuy</i> "fire", <i>ənay</i> "water", <i>kadaw</i> "sun", <i>judal</i> "rain".] This is what the male officiants pray for, inside the ancestors' cult house. The first ancestor settled down in Bukid.]
arəðajan	weaving shed-rods, it goes as well for all tools (All the weaving tools are made from the buLuq bamboo.)
arəłət	<i>tu-arəðajan qatu tatənunan</i> The shed-rods of her weaving loom. delicious; pleasing
	<i>arəłət na siaw</i> The soup is delicious. (Puyuma use different terms for a delicious dish, e.g. soup is <i>arelet</i> , but meat is <i>imaran</i> .)
	<i>arəłət tu-ŋai</i> 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 <i>arenui</i> which he planted, and from which came the first incestuous couple.)
araʔət	not enough room; choke (cf. <i>sarəksək</i> 'narrow, uneasy, choke'; <i>sałinip</i> 'narrow'; <i>liŋut</i> 'narrow, tigh')
	<i>kuaʃŋ i aliwaki, arəʔət tu-məyad</i> Aliwaki is sick, his breathing is forced.
	<i>na basikaw ?i, arəʔət musabak i buŋŋ</i> The bamboo, (it) does not fit easily into the hole.
	araʔət-an sadness
	<i>bənanban qatu arəʔət-an</i> He ~ she chases his ~ her sadness.
 arik 	thresh with one's feet
	ari-k-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-ari-k-anay-ku qa dawa</i> Help me shuck the millet.
	ari-k-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-ari-k-aw na bini? i ?uma</i> The millet seed has been threshed in the field.
	ari-k-u [Imp PF]
	<i>ari-k-u!</i> Shell!
	in-ari-k-an things threshed
	<i>in-ari-k-an la na dawa</i> The millet is shucked off the chaff.

	m-arik [AF]
	<i>pənia la m-arik kana dawa</i> (We) have finished scraping off the millet.
	mu-arik [ACaus]
	<i>mu-arik la na dawa</i> The millet has been shucked.
arṭəd	snake (unidentified)
	[Puyuma explain: <i>midawak, Pudədəm aw bułənan tu-qadək, kadu i kali məraraug kana tabila?la?</i> 'It has venom, its body is black and white, it stays in rivers and preys on frogs.]
aru ~ urə ~ uru	will; ready to (for an almost certain action) (According to informants, one can hear <i>aru ~ urə ~ uru</i> .)
	<i>aru babəruk</i> (I) am ready to go back.
	<i>aru kaa?udal</i> It will probably rain soon.
	<i>aru kaʃaʃais-ku qa lamanan kana walak</i> I am going to cry for the poor child.
	<i>aru tamaramamaw</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>uru kakaway-ku</i> I feel like having a stroll.
	<i>uru uaisaq na ikoki</i> The plane is ready to take off.
	<i>uru babəruk la</i> Let's go back home.
aruilum	spirit of the five grains (It is said to be the Puyuma name of the first shaman, whose Chinese name was <i>Samguan</i> .)
arulan	name of the ancestral mountain (cf. aranum, maʔidqan 'other names of this ancestral mountain')
 arum 	dry (cf. biar 'dessicated, not dead'; saramisan 'drying out') m-aru-a-arum soon be dried m-arum [AF]
	<i>m-arum la na kawi</i> The wood is dried.
	<i>m-arum na binasə?an</i> The laundry dries.
	m-aru-arum dry rice paddy field
	p-a-arum-an dryer
	p-arum [Caus]
	<i>ku-pakadawanay p-arum kana kirwan</i> I put the clothes in the sun to make them dry.
	<i>p-arum-ku kana bira?</i> I make the leaves dry.
	<i>ku-p-arum-ay qa lumay kana kadaw</i> I dried the rice in the sun.
	<i>nu-p-a-arum-anay ku-lumay kana p-a-arum-an</i> You dry my rice with the dryer.
arumi	tin (< Japanese loan < English Aluminium)
 asal 	restart; move a-asal move [Fut]
	<i>a-asal-ku qia qua</i> I shall come back.
	<i>a-asal-ku kananku kakuayanen na kuatis</i> I shall change my bad habits.

	asal-u [Imp PF] <i>asal-u ku-pia aud!</i> Move to my east side! <i>asal-u dia marəŋay!</i> Repeat again!
	m-asal once more; again <i>m-asal kantu kia?ədəŋjan</i> (I) changed his/her bedding once more. ~ His/her bedding has been changed.
	<i>an paməli-yu m-asal ?i</i> If you do it wrong again...
	m-as-asal ~ əm-as-asal again and again <i>an marəŋay na ma?iday, tu-asal-aw, m-asa-sal marəŋay</i> When the old man speaks, he repeats, he keeps on repeating the same thing. <i>muparjdas la na ma?iday, əm-asa-asal marəŋay</i> The old man is senile, (he) keeps repeating the same things.
	m-u-asal [Mvt] <i>m-u-asal la tu-ruma?</i> She moved from her house.
	u-asal! Restart!
asap	loosestrife, <i>Lysimachia foenum graecum</i> Hance (cf. <i>gagali</i> ‘ <i>Rivina laevis</i> ’ (L.)) (Used in the <i>pubiaw</i> ‘rite of the deer’, and by shamans; the action of placing the plant on the ear is called <i>pasasarup</i> . Forgetting to place it there makes the person deaf.) <i>na asap tu-kinasagar kana təmararamaw</i> Loosestrife is the beloved plant of the shamans. <i>tu-upiðaw na asap mi?aput</i> Some strands of loosestrife have been intertwined to make garlands of flowers.
asat	high; tall <i>asat tu-dadək</i> He is tall. ~ His body is tall. <i>asat tu-piniŋayəran</i> He is in high spirits.
	əsat-an height
	əm-asat pretentious <i>bulay tu-kirwan, əm-asat na baysaran</i> The young man wears beautiful clothes, he is pretentious. ~ His clothes are beautiful, the young man is pretentious. <i>əm-asat tu-piniŋayan</i> He blows his own trumpet. (Lit. ‘His words are high.’)
	ika-asat status; height <i>salaw padəŋjal qatu ika-asat kaqi murijawan</i> His status is very high in this world.
	<i>munuma nu-ika-asat?</i> How tall are you?
	mar-ka-asat taller; pile up <i>mar-ka-asat-ku</i> I am taller and taller. <i>mar-ka-sa-k-asat na katəŋajdawan</i> The chairs are piled up.
	pa-ka asat make somebody or something tall fall asleep with the head hanging down; walk with a staggering step
asəgiaŋ	<i>atiŋtuj-ku, diama asagiaŋ</i> I feel sleepy, my head falls onto my chest. the odor of <i>baturan</i> wood when it is burnt for lacquering teeth (cf. <i>baturan</i> ‘ <i>Murraya paniculata</i> ’ (L.) Jack; <i>padə?də?</i> ‘lacquer teeth’;
asəlaw	

	<i>pada?da?an</i> 'baturan tree not yet adult')
	<i>asəlaw tu-ba j i kana pada?da?an</i> The smell of <i>padeqdeqan</i> wood (when it is burnt for lacquering teeth) is <i>asəlaw</i> .
asə ud	appease (cf. <i>apuŋ</i> 'calm down, pacify'; <i>apərəd</i> 'a pacification ritual', ritual terms) (In ritual context, one can hear the dyad <i>apuŋ-aw</i> , <i>asə ud-aw</i> .) <i>asə ud-aw</i> [PF]
	<i>ti-asə ud-aw</i> I want to give peace.
m-asə ud	[AF]
	<i>m-asə ud-ku</i> I give peace.
asəpiraw	walk sideways (ritual term) (cf. <i>pitak</i> 'walk like a drunk, walk unsteadily') <i>na majay an kəmakaway i?</i> , <i>asə<pa>piraw</i> When the drunken man walks, he walks sideways. <i>asə<pa>piraw la tu-bəkas</i> His run was unsteady (like a drunkard). <i>majay i?</i> , <i>asəpiraw nantu kaway</i> Drunk, his gait is unsteady.
ma-piraw	be unsteady <i>ma-piraw tu-kaway kana majay</i> The drunk man walks sideways. ~ The drunk man walk is unsteady. (Old people do not accept <i>ma-piraw</i> , only young people speak like this. 'They are lazy.' say the old Puyuma.)
asi?	milk <i>mi-asi?</i> na piniwalakan na tainainayan The parturients have milk.
asin	lady (ritual term) (cf. <i>babayán</i> 'women'; <i>bulabulayan</i> 'ladies') (The dyad in ritual context <i>bulay</i> , <i>asin</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:278, verse 22-8.)
asis	sterile <i>ma-asis</i> be sterile <i>idini na babayan məkan da paka-asis da paɻəməl, qıama ma-asis</i> <i>la</i> This woman has taken medicine to become sterile, so she is sterile.
asisul	marrow (bone)
asu əd	top (spinning); whirligig
atuŋa	calabash; gourd, <i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i> Ser.
atuŋtuŋ	<i>arəlet na atuŋa</i> The calabash is delicious. feel sleepy <i>atuŋtuŋ-ku</i> I feel sleepy.
	<i>tu-ɻənɻənaw-ku kana sənay, atuŋtuŋ-ku</i> He sings a lullaby for me, I feel sleepy.
	<i>ka-atuŋtuŋ</i> will feel sleepy <i>təməkəl-ku da kauy, adj-ku ka-atuŋtuŋ</i> I drink coffee, I shall not feel sleepy.
	<i>mi-atuŋtuŋ-an</i> have a sleepy feeling <i>mi-atuŋtuŋ-an-yu?</i> Do you feel sleepy?
	<i>pa-ka-atuŋtuŋ-aw</i> [Caus] <i>tu-pa-ka-atuŋtuŋ-aw kana ɻəraw</i> Wine makes one sleepy. <i>tu-pa-ka-atuŋtuŋ-aw-ku kana sənay</i> The songs make me sleep.
aṭab	a lid, cork (cf. <i>ɻəṭab</i> 'cover'; <i>uṭab</i> 'uncover') <i>ɻəṭab-an da dadəruan na aṭab!</i> Cover the cooking pot with the lid!

aṭəŋ	obnoxious m-aṭəŋ be obnoxious <i>m-aṭəŋ na walak</i> The child is obnoxious.
aṭip ₁ aṭip ₂	wooden breast beam of a weaving loom beside; take care of (cf. <i>?abal</i> 'protect, be on the side of, surround, spouse') aṭip-aw [PF] <i>ku-aṭip-aw na təmuamuan</i> I take care of the ancestors. aṭip-u [Imp PF] <i>aṭip-u!</i> Take care of! Take care (of something)!
	kar-aṭip beside <i>kar-aṭip-ta</i> We stay next to each other. mar-aṭip [Rec] <i>mar-aṭip-ta kəmakaway</i> We walk side by side. tar-aṭip protect with attention <i>alamu tar-aṭip-anay idı na walak</i> Come and take care of this child.
aṭur ₁ aṭur ₂	framework of a mud wall string together; weave aṭur-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-aṭur-anay-ku da paṭaka</i> Help me to skewer the meat (to make kebabs). aṭur-aw [PF] <i>tu-aṭur-aw kana ḫana? na puḍayaw</i> (We) used to string together Job's tears to make necklaces. ~ Job's tears were strung together to make necklaces. in-aṭur necklace m-aṭur [AF] <i>m-aṭur-ku ḫa basikaw ḫa lajibəy</i> I weave the bamboo to make the weft of the mud wall.
aṭur	p-aṭur [Caus] <i>tu-p-aṭu-aṭur-aw karmisasayan na ḫaw tu-ŋai, aw tu-pukasakasayaw maranjay pasakat</i> Everybody spoke in turn, then she summed up all the speeches correctly. world of the dead shamans i aṭuras be in the world of the dead shamans Shamans make a difference between <i>kadu-ku i aṭuras</i> 'I stay in the <i>aṭuras</i> ' and <i>yauLas</i> a fossilized form for 'shamanistic journey', <i>angarəmay</i> <i>yauṭas-ku</i> 'Now, I am going to make the shamanistic journey.' ka-aṭuras-an the true world of the dead shamans <i>angarəmay, uru i-aṭuras-ku</i> In a moment, I am ready to go to <i>aṭuras</i> . <i>maṭulid-ku ki-yauṭas</i> I do not know how to do the 'shamanistic journey'. pi-aṭuras send somebody to the world of the dead shamans forest; a virgin place where nobody has ever entered [Puyuma explain: <i>a ṫalu-ṭalun, a imal</i> 'There is a lot of vegetation, a virgin place.')

aw	and; then <i>aw pupaṭaran la</i> And they went out. ~ Then they went out.
awari	rainy season (cf. <i>ka?uda?udalan na bujan</i> ‘rainy season’) <i>bəras na ?udal, awari-ta, kama-ta</i> When the rain falls like rice seeds, it is the rainy season, we say.
awaw	steam mi-awaw be steaming <i>mi-awaw na ?abay, bi?as dia</i> The sticky rice dumplings are steaming, they are still hot.
 awir 	carry ~ clasp an object in one's breast awir-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-awir-anay-ku qa buya</i> Carry the sweet potatoes in your breast for me. awir-aw [PF] <i>ku-awir-aw na buya</i> I carried the sweet potatoes in my breast.
	awir-u [Imp PF]
	in-awir carried in one's breast <i>adaman, in-awir-ku 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.
	in-awir-an things carried in one's breast <i>ku-in-awir-an na buya</i> The sweet potatoes filled up my lap.
	mi-in-awir have things to carry in one's breast <i>mi-in-awir-ku qa buya</i> I have a lap full of sweet potatoes.
	p-awir [Caus] <i>ku-p-awir-aw da buya i araytay babəray kan dulien</i> I gave Araytay the contents carried in my lap so she can give it to Dulian.
awirəs	hate awirəs-ku məkan qa buya, adjala an məkan-ku qa buya, parbawəŋ-ku I hate eating sweet potatoes, because when I eat them, I fart a lot.
	ka-awirəs-an great hatred <i>ka-awirəs-an idı na maulay</i> This thief is really hated.
	ki-ka-awirəs will make hate <i>muimu, ure ki-ka-awirəs qa law</i> You, you will soon make people hate each other.
	marka-awirəs more and more hatred <i>marka-awirəs-ku kana payran</i> I hate Taiwanese people more and more.
	<i>adı-ku bərayi qa puran, aw marka-awirəs-mi la</i> I did not give any betel nut, and we hate each other.
 aya?	look for aya?-aw [PF] <i>ku-aya?-aw la na daʃan</i> I looked for the road.
	aya?-u [Imp PF] <i>aya?-u!</i> Look for it!

	in-a-aya? have been looking <i>in-a-aya? iqini na aliut, makuda aw kadu kadi?</i> I have been looking for this bag, how come it is here?
	kar-aya? look together <i>kar-aya?-ul!</i> Let's look together! <i>ta-kar-aya?-aw na da'an</i> We looked together for the road.
	m-aya? [AF] <i>diala sagar i dulien kanku saigu təmarapuyuma marəyay, dia ma sagar m-aya? kanku</i> Because Dulian likes the way I speak Puyuma, so she likes to ask me.
	ma-aya? [Prog] <i>ma-aya?-yu dia qamanay?</i> What are you still looking for? <i>matuka marəyay 'm-aya?'</i> When we are lazy to speak, we say 'm-aya'.
 ayar 	line up ayar-an a row (cf. <i>turik-an</i> 'a row') ayar-u [Imp PF] <i>ʔi, ayar-u na kułabaw!</i> Eh, line up the rats!
	m-u-ayar [Mvt] <i>m-u-ayar-ta kəmakawayay</i> We walked in line. mu-ayar [ACaus] <i>mu-ayar na təmakakəsi</i> The pupils are lined up.
	pu-ayar put in line <i>ku-pu-ayar-aw na təmakakəsi</i> The pupils are lined up by me. fresh; cool <i>ayaw na bali</i> A cool wind. ~ The wind is cool. <i>ayaw na ruma?</i> A cool room. ~ The room is cool. <i>ayaw ku-kia?ədəyay</i> My sleeping place is cool.
ayaw	ti-aya-yaw strong feeling of giving peace <i>ti-aya-yaw</i> I (want) to give (you) peace.
ayawan	chief (The dyad in ritual context is <i>t<in>u-ma?iqay, t<in>u-ta?uduy</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:193, verse 12-05. One can hear also <i>t<in>u-ta?uduy, t<in>u-kalipay</i> '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 <i>sagar mutu-yawan i pinare?ə</i> Pinareqe would have liked to become chief. <i>sagar na dinqalanan kana yawan garəm</i> 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, <i>yawan</i> .) [Puyuma explain: 'The <i>ayawan</i> of the beginning of the 20 th century, KuLalaw, could not go to the field, it was <i>malegi</i> (taboo).']

ayay	boy ~ girlfriend (cf. ki-a-rais ‘boy/girlfriend’; ki-a-raduk ‘boy/girlfriend’; laŋ ‘companion’)
ayayaw	<i>nanku ayay</i> my boy ~ girlfriend breathe on something and rub it <i>ayayaw ku-puamata</i> My glasses are cleaned by breathing on them. ayayaw-aw [PF]
babə	<i>ku-ayayaw-aw tu-buŋy kantu tajuru?</i> I breathe on my hand and rub the bruise on his head.
blossom; bud (cf. busisi ‘blooming, bud’)	
baba-anay [I/BF]	<i>tu-pu-baba-anay kana puaŋəməl na ɬapuɬ</i> Flowering of plants is speeded up by fertilizer.
baba-aw [PF]	<i>tu-baba-aw na ɬapuɬ kana puaŋəməl</i> The flowering is speeded up by using fertilizer.
mu-baba [ACaus]	<i>mu-baba nanku sinaləman na ɬapuɬ</i> The flowers that I planted are blooming.
	<i>mu-a-baba na taŋun, na ɬapuɬ</i> The grass, the flowers are blooming. (It means ‘Spring’.)
baba <u>lu</u>	courtyard <i>ɬəkan tu-babalu</i> His courtyard is large.
	<i>pidarumanəŋ ɬa babalu</i> The courtyard is rotten. (It means that ‘few friends come to visit the house’.)
babaŋlan	Hauili fig tree, <i>Ficus hauil</i>
babaturan	Puyuma place name (When the village was founded, the <i>balangato</i> household set up house in this place.)
babauan	a torch made from jute or <i>Erythrina variegata</i> (L.) ---- <i>asua qia, səmaləm-ku i bakabak ɬa mua, ɬa dulidul, qiamə</i> <i>ku-saŋaɬaw ɬa 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>unien ɬa mabəŋbəŋ na apuy, a aɬa iqu</i> ‘That torch has no flames, only embers.’]
babayan	woman; female (cf. asin ‘lady’) (cf. Blust ACD 2012 PAn *ba-bahi [woman, female]) <i>miwalak ɬa babayan</i> She gave birth to a girl.
	ki-baya-bayan ~ mar-ki-baya-bayan sexual intercourse <i>ki-baya-bayan na suan</i> The dogs are coupling. <i>ki-baya-bayan na maɭinayan kanantu ɬabal</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’.]
k<in>u-ba-bay	maternal, wife

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

bakas ₂	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> .)
bakbak	untie; feel better (cf. <i>banban</i> 'feel better, relieve'; <i>butuas</i> 'release') bakbak-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-bakbak-anay tu-kualəŋyan kan baliw pakalan kana gospal</i> I have helped Baliw feel better by reading the Gospels.
	bakbak-ay [LF] <i>ku-bakbak-ay tu-kualəŋyan na taw</i> I made the man feel better from his illness.
	bakbak-u [Imp PF] <i>bakbak-u na tati[u]?</i> Untie the rope!
	mu-bakbak [ACaus] <i>mu-bakbak na tati[u]</i> ? The rope is untied.
	pa-bakbak [Caus] <i>pa-bakbak na gospol kana kualəŋyan na taw</i> (Reading) the Gospel helps sick people feel better.
bakəla	arrow (ritual term) (cf. <i>rayadan</i> 'bow')
bakən	lock bakən-an barbed arrow (cf. <i>papana?</i> 'arrow'; <i>bakəla</i> 'arrow') bakən-an-aw [PF] <i>tu-bakən-an-aw tu-ajər</i> He has a closed mind. ~ He closed his mind.
	bakən-u [Imp PF] <i>bakən-u!</i> Lock the door! b<a>ikən-an [Imp] lock the door (with the sound of) <i>b<a>ikən-an na ɿaləban!</i> Lock the door!
	b<in>akan-an a locked door <i>b<in>akan-an na ɿaləban?</i> Is the bamboo bar locking the door?
	mu-bakən-an [ACaus] <i>mu-bakən-an la na ɿaləban</i> The door is closed with the bamboo bar. One can hear ba<ni>kən for latch-bolt (a piece of wood to bar the door which fell onto a forked pillar, then a tenon was put in order to block the bar so it could not be lifted from outside.) (cf. <i>ɿiwa?da</i> 'two crossed wooden bars to close the door') (Today it is used for 'lock the door'.) (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>s<in>a-bakənan ~ q<in>əkal-anan</i> 'household'.)
bakənan	barbed arrow (cf. <i>papana?</i> 'arrow'; <i>bakəla</i> 'arrow')
bakəsyw kana siku	pu-bakən-an quiver cubit (unit of measure for rope taken in rolling one rope from the elbow to the fist); (< Minnan? <i>bak-chhiu</i> " 'carpenter') the shamans say this is the hole in a flat stone used to build the stone altar called <i>pu-alib</i>
bakuŋ	(A non practitioner informant says it is the ramie string.)

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

	pa-bali [Caus]
balibali	<i>pa-bali na pa iqiqij</i> The car is put in the shade.
bali?as	name of a household Juniper tree, <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> (L. f.) D. Don [Puyuma explain: <i>səmaya?</i> <i>da rumə?</i> , <i>da pa?tanj, padajan na kawi, adj məkan da uʃd, Pansis tu-bali</i> ‘We make houses, buckets with it, the wood is expensive, it is not eaten by insects, it smells bad.’]
balituan	<i>Euphorbia</i> (L.), plant (sp.) [Puyuma explain: ‘It is a medicine <i>nantu tu?u kana tusal, pa?əməl da mata</i> . Its juice from leafstalks is rubbed into infected eyes.’] (This plant grows next to basil.)
baliw₁	a type of fungus (unidentified sp.) (Small mushroom that grows in the fields.) [Puyuma explain: <i>arelet</i> ‘It is delicious.’]
baliw₂	female name
balu	head of plants such as sugarcane; ear of rice <i>mi-balu na rabut</i> The reeds have heads. <i>tu-balu kana rabut, buʃənan</i> The heads of the reeds are white.
balubu	sheath of sugarcane <i>səmaya?</i> <i>da səsəlap kanantu balubu kana bariaw aw sapsapay kia?</i> <i>ədəjan i darə?</i> , <i>aw tu-sa?ubay na siđir</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. wake up (cf. <i>sənkin</i> ‘wake up, startle’)
 baluk 	baluk-anay [I/BF]
	<i>tu-baluk-anay na jaw na paməlian kan dəmaway</i> God helps the people who do bad things to wake up.
	baluk-aw [PF]
	<i>dəmaway, tu-baluk-aw na jaw na mipaməlian</i> The people who do bad things are woken up by God. ~ God, he wakes up the people who do bad things.
	baluk-u [Imp]
	<i>baluk-u i aliwaki!</i> Wake up Aliwaki!
	b<ən>aluk [AF]
	<i>an səməluwan, b<ən>aluk-ku kana walak muka i takəsian</i> Early in the morning, I wake the children up to go to school.
	ki-baluk be waken up by
	m-u-baluk [Mvt]
	<i>matia?</i> <i>ku da bulay, m-u-baluk-ku</i> I have had a nice dream, I woke up. <i>m-u-baluk-ku</i> I woke up (myself).
balukuj	u-baluk go wake up! a shrub [Puyuma explain: <i>maputun tu-ligaw, adj miʃudus</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 *balukuy*, to separate them from the village. After the ritual ‘washing’ on the riverside, the shamans make an identical portal.)

səmałikid-ta puka-ta da balukuy (*kamawan da baʔay*), *pukayada basikaw* When we build a gate, we add some *balukuy* (it is a creeper) along with bamboo.

ba a	rut; rutting (for female) b<ən>a a [AF] <i>b<ən>a a na suan</i> The female dog ruts. ka-ba-ba a will be in rut <i>məkan da paʃməl, ka-ba-ba a na ɬaw</i> The person who eats some medicine, will be in rut.
ba aba ₁	main rafters <i>mi-ba aba a saʔub</i> A roof has main rafters.
ba aba ₂	rib bones <i>ta-puʃuyaay na ba aba kana liuŋ, arələt na siaw</i> We add some ginger to the pork rib bones, it make a delicious soup.
ba ad	unfold; open out <i>ba-ba ad-ku kananku tiʃil</i> I shall open my book. ba ad-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-ba ad-anay-yu kana tiʃil</i> I help you to turn the pages of the book.
	ba ad-aw [PF] <i>tu-ba ad-aw tu-ʃima</i> He opened his hands.
	ba ad-u [Imp PF] <i>ba ad-u!</i> Open! b<ən>a-ba ad [Prog] <i>b<ən>a-ba ad-ku kananku tiʃil</i> I am turning the pages of my book.
	mu-ba ad [ACaus] <i>mu-ba ad na kadupu</i> The paper is unfolded.
ba aknit ₁	bat (mammal) <i>an ɬarəməŋ, mupaʃaran la na ba aknit muarak</i> When it is dark, the bat comes out to dance. mi-ba aknit have bats <i>an maʃudal, mi-ba aknit-ta</i> When it is raining, we get bats.
ba aknit ₂	umbrella (cf. <i>kaʃipaŋ</i> ‘umbrella’)
ba alusuān	age-set of a young man after his 3 years as <i>mi-a-betan</i> before becoming a <i>bangsaran</i> (cf. <i>baʃisan</i> ‘an age-set’)
ba aŋabang	baggy; loose-fitting <i>biʔas na wari, ba aŋabang ku-kirwan, ayaw</i> It is a hot day, my clothes are loose, I feel cool. <i>na puyuma puŋajad kana payraŋ a ba aŋabang, koma</i> The Taiwanese are nicknamed <i>baLangabang</i> by the Puyuma, (because they wear baggy trousers).

ba]apaw	neighbouring village of the Amis ethnic group; used now to designate the town of Taitung
ba]a?ubaw ba]adas 	the lower curved roof in front of the boys' dormitory strips of bamboo ba]adas-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-ba]adas-anay-ku dəmaway qə lə?ap</i> Help me to strip some bamboo to make a mat.
ba]adas-aw [PF]	<i>tu-ba]adas-aw na basikaw tati]u? kana paragan qə ruma?</i> He used bamboo strips as ropes when he was building his house.
ba]adas-u [Imp PF]	<i>ba]adas-u!</i> Strip the bamboo!
b<ən>a]adas [AF]	<i>b<ən>a]adas qə basikaw na b<in>a]adas-an qə dawayan qə kam?u</i> I cut up bamboo into strips to make a large winnowing basket.
ba]enan	b<in>a]adas bamboo strips flood; inundate b<ən>a]enan [AF]
	<i>b<ən>a]enan na bariwan</i> The typhoon causes floods. <i>b<ən>a]enan akaraub i kia?əqəyan</i> Yesterday evening, my bed was flooded. (I wet my bed.)
	mi-ba]enan flooded <i>mi-ba]enan na baba]u</i> The courtyard is flooded.
ba]əy	a sour soup made of bamboo shoots and chili <i>ulaya tu-ba]əy, arsəm</i> There is a soup made of bamboo shoots and chili, it is sour. <i>ba]-ə-]əy-u!</i> Start to make the soup! [Puyuma explain: <i>nantu səlū?</i> kana basikaw, <i>tu-pukayay kana kamayul, diama nana</i> 'Chili is added to bamboo shoots, so the dish is spicy.]
ba]i	air, wind <i>tu-ba]əluan kana dənan na ba]i, ɿuninan i piwasbak, ɿarəməy i pia]aran</i> 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]i-an	storm wind b<ən>a]i-an blowing air <i>b<ən>a]i-an na ba]i</i> The wind is blowing.
ka-ba]i-an	a strong wind
kur-ba]i-ba]i ~ kur-ba-ba]i	fan oneself <i>pia təməbəl kana mina]ay, adadaman muka-ku kur-ba]i-ba]i-a i dənan, kiaku]abaw, kiagara]</i> 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]i	be fanned by <i>bi?]as ku-da?]ək, kur-pa-ba]i-ku, səmaya]</i> I am hot, I fan myself, I am happy.

	misiqisigan na balí ~ parsiqisiq na balí wind with bells [Puyuma explain: <i>kəma i qaya, ayaw na balí, i dənun</i> ‘It is a fresh summer wind, coming from the West.’]
balí₂	smell (to) b<ən>ałi [AF] <i>b<ən>ałi na balí qa uliqul</i> The wind smells good.
	pa-balí [Caus] <i>pa-balí-anay na tukap, na balí ɬaqñul</i> The shoes are put out to air, they smell bad.
balíʔtu	tie a knot; entangled <i>balíʔtu-ku</i> I tie a tight knot. balíʔtu-an [Imp I/BF] <i>balíʔtu-an-ku!</i> Help me to knot! balíʔtu-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-balíʔtu-anay-ku kana tatiłu?</i> Help me to knot the rope. balíʔtu-aw [PF] <i>ku-balíʔtu-aw na tatiłu?</i> The rope is knotted by me. b<in>ałiʔtu-an a tied knot (cf. barusan ‘slipknot’) mu-balíʔtu [ACaus] <i>mu-balíʔtu na tatiłu?</i> The rope is tightly knotted. <i>mu-balíʔtu-tu-ayər</i> He felt a strong pang (in his heart).
balís	change (cf. qulun ‘exchange, change’) <i>ua balís tu-ayər</i> His feelings are going to change. balís-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-balís-anay-ku kirwan mutu-?udədəm</i> Help me to dye the clothes black. balís-aw [PF] <i>tu-balís-aw tu-?ədad kana kirwan</i> The colors of the clothes have changed. balís-u [Imp PF] <i>balís-u!</i> Change! b<ən>a-balís [AF Red] <i>b<ən>a-balís idı na binibiniʔan</i> These seeds are changing (because they are old). b<ən>a-balís the spirits of changing traditions (since Puyuma society has undergone considerable changes, the shamans invoke the spirits of <i>bənabalís</i> and <i>ðəmaqulun</i>) mu-balís [ACaus] <i>mu-balís na kakuayanān</i> The traditions have changed.
balisan	sorghum, <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> (L.) (Used to make brooms.)
balisən	young man before the <i>bangsaran</i> age-set; young men are addressed as <i>tan</i> . [Puyuma explain: <i>baLisen</i> is not a Puyuma term, it is given by outsiders.] (cf. KaTipul dialect <i>valisen</i> ‘age grade for young man’; cf. Tamalakaw dialect <i>varisen</i> ‘a skirt-like waist-cloth worn by men’) (In ritual context, one can hear <i>baLaLusuan</i> ‘age-set before <i>bangsaran</i> ’.)

baʃitula	<i>Melanolepis multiglandulosa</i> (Reinw. ex Blume) Rchb.f. & Zoll. [Puyuma explain: 'It was the old name of the tree.' Cf. paʃatati 'the new name of the tree'; cf. Blust ACD 1995:131 */balalanti?/ tree sp.] [Puyuma explain: səmayaʔ da yanjiapan kana taqaw 'It is used for making sheaths for large knives.']
baʃukbuk	oversized; (shoes or pants) <i>baʃayabay qadu da kaʃakat, diama səmumuy-ta baʃukbuk</i> The pants are too wide, so we slip on easily oversized (clothes).
baʃul	the inner membrane of the bamboo <i>məkan-ta kana inaʃidi, ta-ʃepukanay kana barasa?, an murəŋaq na basikaw, ta-ʃualay na basikaw, na baʃul tu-ʃiputaw na ?abay</i> When we eat inqaLiDi sticky rice dumplings, we hit (the bamboo) with a stone, when the bamboo splits, we open the bamboo up, the inner bamboo membrane wraps the sticky rice dumplings.
baʃuni	a kind of ficus, plant (sp.) [Puyuma explain: <i>ta-ʃakaw tu-bira?, ta-?əʃəʃaw tu-bira?, aw ta-tuktukaw na kawi ?i, mupataran tu-tuʔu aw təpianay aw mututəpi? idumu 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.']}
banaq	ulcer ma-banaq has an ulcer <i>ma-banay tu-ʃubit</i> He has a skin ulcer.
banaw	a crater; trough; lake <i>mu-ta-bana-banaw na ənay, diama mi-bunun na darə?</i> The land is covered in water, so it is a marsh.
banban	feel better; relieve (cf. bakkak 'untie, feel better'; butuas 'release') banban-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-banban-anay kana təmararamaw na ʃaw na kuaʃəjan</i> The shamans help cure the people's illness.
	banban-aw [PF] <i>tu-banban-aw la tu-kuaʃəjan</i> He is cured.
b<ən>anban	[AF] <i>b<ən>anban na təmararamaw kana mikuaʃəjan</i> The shamans relieve the sick person.
mu-banban	[ACaus] <i>mu-banban la nanku muʃuʔuʃan</i> My problems have disappeared.
m-u-banban	[Mvt] <i>m-u-banban na kadaw</i> The sun rises.
pa-banban	[Caus] <i>pa-banban-anay kana təmararamaw na ʃaw na mikuaʃəjan</i> The sick people have been relieved by the shamans.
rə-banban-aw	east; spirit of the rising sun (Ritual term, cf. Blust ACD 1995:159 */banaqaR/, (2) */sinaR banaqaR/ radiance, as of rising sun.)
banin	a sheet of board; a plank <i>tu-dawayaw da baybay na banin</i> He made the bucket from planks.

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

 baŋris 	split b<in>aŋris-an nonsense speech nanku b<in>aŋris-an my nonsense speech
	ma-bayris a wide mouth ma-bayris na indan The mouth is wide.
	mu-bayris [ACaus] mu-bayris da indan a 'big mouth' (cf. mu-banlat̄ da indan a "big mouth")
baysar	virile; handsome <i>baysar na baysar-an</i> The young man is handsome.
bangsar < bangsar 'handsome'	kitu-bangsar become a handsome young man age-set of young man of marriageable age (cf. manasaw 'young man' in ritual texts) (At the age of 21, a young man undergoes a rite of passage, he is accepted into the men's house, and can then marry and participate in war. Men between 21 and 50 years old are <i>bangsaran</i> .) baŋ<saŋ>saran plural t<in>ua-baŋ<saŋ>saran get ready to become <i>bangsaran</i> (The shamans say <i>i baysar</i> , <i>i manasaw</i> 'the young man, the young man', cf. Cauquelin 2008:257, verse 19-05. The term <i>a bangsar</i> is not used in daily speech, it must be a <i>bangsaran</i> .) t<in>u-bangsaran ~ t<in>ua-bangsaran to get ready to be a <i>bangsaran</i> mosquito net (< Minnan <i>barjta</i>) open with a rapid movement baŋtas-anay [VBF]
barjta baŋtas 	<i>nu-baŋtas-anay na walak da tarub</i> Help the child to take off the cover. <i>i tinataw baŋtas-anay da tarub nantu walak na aləpə?</i> The mother took the cover off her sleeping child. baŋtas-ay [LF] <i>tu-baŋtas-ay da tarub</i> He pulled a blanket away sharply. baŋtas-u [Imp PF] <i>baŋtas-u na ?aləban!</i> Open the door! b<ən>aŋtas [AF] <i>b<ən>aŋtas-ku da ?aləban</i> I opened the door. mu-baŋtas [ACaus] <i>mu-baŋtas na ?aləban</i> The door is slammed open.
baʔar₁	roundworm; all intestinal worms mi-baʔar have roundworms <i>mi-baʔar tu-tial</i> He has intestinal worms.
 baʔar₂ 	feel shy when not used to something or someone ka-ba-baʔar will feel shy <i>adi ka-ba-baʔar kanku, marylida-mi kan irubay</i> Do not feel uneasy with me, I am a friend of Irubay. ma-baʔar [AF] <i>na walak mənaʔu kanku, adji maladam, mabaʔar</i> The child who sees me for the first time is shy (feels uneasy).

ba?ay ₁	creeper, plant (sp.) (cf. da?unjəl 'creeper, vine') <i>kəmu?aw kana ba?ay</i> Tangled creepers, vines.
ba?ay ₂	<i>tu-rəkəsaw na kawi kana ba?ay</i> The wood is tied with vines.
ba?aw ₁	kudzu vine, <i>Pueraria lobata</i>
	raw <i>na la?u?</i> , <i>adj ma?ulu?</i> , <i>ba?aw dia</i> The mango is not ripe, is still raw. <i>ba?aw na sənay</i> A badly-sung song (unpleasant to listen to).
ba?aw ₂	alive <i>ba?aw na kuraw</i> The fish is alive. <i>adj dia mina?ay na ?aw</i> , <i>ba?aw dia</i> When people are not yet dead, they are still alive. <i>ku-b<in>a?aw na siwsiwan</i> I reared the chicks.
b<ən>a?aw	breed <i>b<ən>a?aw-ku da turukuk</i> I raise chickens.
ki-ba?aw	ask for help <i>ki-ba?aw-ku kananku katagwin</i> My husband helps me in my life.
k<in>i-ba?aw-an	life <i>maka nəmən aw lu?ta ?ami k<in>iba?aw-an in-u-ba?aw-an</i> My life, up to now, counts 65 years.
m-u-ba?aw	keep alive <i>sagar tu-ŋai kan nanali</i> , <i>m-u-ba?aw-ku</i> I like my mother's words, they keep me alive.
	<i>mina?ay la na ku?ay</i> , <i>ma?udal na wari</i> , <i>m-u-ba?aw masal</i> The vegetables are dead, then it rains and they revive.
par-ba?aw	erection, be in heat (cf. pa?tuł 'penile erection') <i>par-ba?aw tu-azas kana ma?inayan</i> The man's penis is in erection.
pu-ba?aw	bring back to life, revive <i>aru kina?ay la na ?aw</i> , <i>kianunay-ta qa pu-ba?aw</i> He was nearly dead, we prayed to make him come back to life.
pu-ba?aw	is the annual rebuilding rite of the boys' dormitory and the men's house before the <i>mangayaw</i> ritual. These two ritual buildings are the centre of tradition.
ba?aw ₃	help; save <i>ba?aw-ku dia qa paysu!</i> Help me a bit with money! ba-ba?aw-an will surely help <i>ba-ba?aw-an na kalamalamān na ?aw</i> Unhappy people will surely be help.
	ba?aw-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-ba?aw-anay kana kalamān tu-paysu</i> He helped the poor with his money.
	ba?aw-aw [PF] <i>tu-ba?aw-aw-ku qa paysu</i> He helped me with some money.
	ba?aw-i [Imp LF] <i>ba?aw-i!</i> (seldom used)
	ba?aw-u [Imp PF] <i>ba?aw-u!</i> Help! (he ~ her)

b<ən>a?aw [AF]

b<ən>a?aw-ku kana kalamalamān I helped the poor people.

ma-ba?a-ba?aw help each other

ma-ba?a-ba?aw-a-ta We all help each other.

|ba?ba|

spread out on a high place, such as a roof (cf. sapsap ‘spread out on the floor’)

ba?ba-anay [I/BF]

ba?ba-anay na rabut The grass has been spread out (on the roof).

ba?ba-ay [LF]

tu-ba?ba-ay na sa?ub kana ma?iday He spread out (some grass) on the old man’s roof.

b<ən>a?ba [AF]

b<ən>a?ba-ku q̄a sa?ub kana ma?iday I spread out (some grass) on the old man’s roof.

|ba?it|

kindle (set afire); burn (incinerate); slash-and-burn (cf. babida ‘very hot fire’; purbu ‘light the fire’)

ba-ba?it will burn

ba-ba?it-ku kana ta?un I shall burn the grass.

ba-ba?it-an will be burned

ba-ba?it-an na mina?ay The dead one will be burned.

ba?it-anay [VBF]

nu-ba?it-anay-ku? Have you burnt (it) for me?

ba?it-aw [PF]

nu-ba?it-aw la na ta?un? Have you burned the grass?

ba?it-u [Imp PF]

ba?it-u na ta?un! Burn the grass!

b<ən>a?it [AF]

b<ən>a?it-ku q̄a ta?un I burnt the grass.

b<in>a?it-an things burned

b<in>a?it-an na mina?ay The cremated dead.

ma-ba?it gets burned

ma-ba?it na ta?un The grass got burned.

mi-b<in>a?it have burned

mi-b<in>a?it-ku q̄a ta?un I have burned the grass.

mu-ba?it [ACaus]

mu-ba?it na ta?un pi, mutu q̄a daruk na darə?, aw tu-sa?emānay na dawa, na siak, na buŋa The vegetation is burned, the soil turned into fertilizer, then millet, squash and sweet potatoes are planted.

|ba?ku|

knock over; tip over; sway

ba?kul-an [Imp I/BF]

ba?kul-an! (na ma?aiy) Knock! (a drunk man over by knocking him off balance)

ba?ku?anay [I/BF]

ku-ba?ku?anay na kawi i dadara? The wood is thrown to the ground from my shoulder.

- b<ən>aʔkuł [AF]**
b<ən>aʔkuł-ku da kawi I tipped the wood from my shoulder to the ground.
- kur-baʔkuł** sway with
kur-baʔkuł-ku I sway.
- pa-baʔkuł [Caus]**
ku-pa-baʔkuł-aw na bayasan I asked the young man to knock (him) down.
- |baʔuk|**
do again; return to (the past)
- ba-baʔu-baʔuk** will do again and again
adj ba-baʔu-baʔuk da ɳai! Do not speak of that (again and again)!
- baʔuk-anay [I/BF]**
nu-baʔuk-anay-ku kana kinasuanan na puyuma ɳai 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 pinaqiku/an!) Talk again and again about (your old quarrels)!
- b<ən>aʔuk [AF]**
adj-ku b<ən>aʔu-baʔuk da ɳai I don't dwell on the past.
- in-a-ba-baʔuk-an** memories
idini nanku in-a-ba-baʔuk-an amaw naniam pinasagaran a lalak dia These are the happy memories of our lovely youth that I recall.
- mu-baʔuk [ACaus]**
mu-baʔuk tu-nirayraj His ideas return.
mu-baʔuk tu-kualɔŋjan He falls ill again.
- |baraj|**
impolite
- baraj-aw [PF]**
tu-baraj-aw kana walak i təmama Children are impolite with their father.
- b<ən>araj [AF]**
b<ən>araj-ku I am impolite.
- barasa?**
stone (cf. *rasa?* 'stone' in ritual texts)
mawal-ku da barasa? I lift up stones. ~ I lifted up stones.
- barat₁**
beam
ku-ruma?, *unien da barat* My house does not have beams.
- |barat|₂**
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 piʔədəŋ na manudən You put the baby down across the others.
- barat-aw [PF]**
ku-barat-aw kəmakaway I walked crabwise.

- b<ən>arat [AF]**
b<ən>arat i daļan 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-miʔədəŋ I have lain down across the others.
- pa-barat na balj** a wind without specific direction [Puyuma explain: 'It goes anywhere like a typhoon.'][1]
 spacious; airy (a car, a house) (cf. ɻəkan 'large')
baraway tu-sabak kana ruma? The inside of the house is spacious.
 strew about; break into pieces
- |barbar|**
barbar-anay [I/BF]
nu-barbar-anay ku-tilil i babalu You spread my books in the courtyard.
tu-pakarunay a miabətan tu-kayaw patəbtəb da basikaw,
tu-barbar-anay qənantru dadalən 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-tilil pakadaw i babalu 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 tilil 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.
- |barə?|**
pa-barbar [Caus]
pa-barbar-u i pinaday kana tilil! Tell Pinaday to spread the books!
swell up
ba-barə? will swell up
adi-yu paʃəmaʃi gařəm, ba-barə? andaman If now you do not take some medicine, tomorrow you will puff up.
- b<ən>ara? [AF]**
tu-tusukaw kana tiqul, b<ən>ara? na lima The hand swells after being stung by a hornet.
b<ən>ara? tu-taqək, tu-pukpukaw da batulayaw kantu katagwin
 Her buttocks are swollen because her husband beat her with a piece of iron.
kuatis tu-ɻəqəpił, b<ən>ara? tu-dapal His kidneys are not functioning properly, his legs are swollen.

	ka-ba-barə? will swell up <i>kuatis na tatusuk, ka-ba-barə? tu-bakas</i> If the injection is badly done, his limb will swell up.
bariaw	reed, <i>Miscanthus floridulus</i> (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 <i>bariaw</i> or in <i>Languas speciosa</i> <i>pa ubl ubay qa garay, salaw imaran na binariaw</i> We add some crayfish, and it makes the sticky rice dumplings delicious. b<in>ariaw-ku I made sticky rice dumplings.
	b<ən>a-ra-riaw sanitary napkin b<ən>a-ra-riaw-ku garəm I am using a sanitary napkin now. (It means 'I am having my monthly periods now.') (cf. <i>kurnaq qa bujan</i> 'ladies'monthly periods')
bariwan	typhoon (cf. <i>bali-an</i> 'storm wind'); quick temper (cf. KaTipul dialect <i>vaRiw</i> 'typhoon') bariwan na wari It is typhoon weather. b<ən>ariwan [AF] b<ən>ariwan tamamataw shatiang Shetiang's father is a quick-tempered man.
barsa	cut any object once barsa-[y]anay [I/BF] <i>nu-barsa-[y]anay-ku kana gingqiq</i> Help me to cut the longan tree. <i>nu-barsa-[y]anay kanantu niʔən kana bunun</i> You cut off the head of the Bunun. barsa-[y]aw [PF] <i>tu-barsa-[y]aw na kawi qa taqaw</i> The tree has been cut down with a long knife. b<ən>arsa [AF] b<ən>arsa-ku qa katawa I cut off the papaya.
bartuk	throw in the air far away (cf. <i>bulu?</i> 'to throw a small object ahead') bartuk-an [Imp I/BF] <i>bartuk-an iqū na barasa?!</i> Throw that stone! bartuk-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-bartuk-anay na barasa?</i> I have thrown a stone (in order to). bartuk-aw [PF] <i>ku-bartuk-aw na laju? kana kawi</i> I threw a piece of wood at the tree to knock the mangos down. bartuk-aw kana barasa? tu-maṭa kana suan Someone threw a stone at the dog's eyes. (When angry, add the Puyuma.) bartuk-ay [LF] <i>ku-bartuk-ay qa barasa? tu-maṭa</i> It is at her eyes that I have thrown a stone. bartuk-u [Imp PF] <i>bartuk-u qa barasa?!</i> Throw a stone!

	b<ən>artuk [AF]
	b<ən>artuk-ku da kawi malak da laju? 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. balj?tu 'a tied knot') pu-barusan-i [Imp LF] <i>pu-barusan-i təmilu na guy!</i> Tie the ox with a slipknot!
basak	wooden shoulder pole used by one or two persons (cf. basun , bułəd 'the pole of a shoulder pole') a basak a wooden shoulder pole basak-an <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contents of the shoulder pole; 2. [Imp I/BF] <i>basak-an-ku da lumay!</i> Help me to carry the rice on the yoke!
	basak-anay [I/BF] <i>na mardawan tu-basak-anay na ma?iqayan kanantu kirwan</i> Members of the <i>mardawan</i> age-set carried the old men's clothes on shoulder poles.
	basak-aw [PF] <i>ku-basak-aw na kirwan</i> I carried the clothes on the wooden shoulder pole.
	basak-u [Imp PF] <i>basak-u!</i> Carry on the yoke!
	b<ən>asak [AF]
	b<ən>asak-ku da kawi kəma i ?uma I carry the wood on the shoulder pole when I come from the field.
kar-basak	two persons carry a shoulder pole <i>kar-basak-aw na babuy</i> The boar is carried by two persons on the yoke.
	kar-basa-basak each person carrying a pole <i>kar-basa-basak da ?ura</i> Each of us carries a muntjac on a pole.
	mu-basak [ACaus] <i>mu-basak na babuy</i> The boar was carried on the yoke.
	muti-basak ~ mutu-basak become a yoke means 'be dead' (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>tu-bu-bułəd-ay</i> , <i>tu-basak-ay</i> 'He ~ she becomes a yoke.' Cf. Cauquelin 2008:301, verse 25-34.)
	pa-basak [Caus] <i>ku-pa-basak-ay-yu kana babuy</i> I helped you to carry the boar on the yoke.
basal	a delimited field (dry or a paddyfield, whatever its size) <i>pa-kəra-i na basal!</i> Drain the water from the paddy field! ba-basal-aw ~ basa-basal-aw [Red-PF] fields' sections

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

- basilul** · breadfruit tree, *Artocarpus altilis* (Park.) Merr.
(The infused dried leaves make an excellent tonic.)
 tu-bua? kana basilul, matina 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 kipiñ The clothes are messy.
 tu-basuk-aw tu-tiñil, maya? kantu nilasəq 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 kipiñ I threw the clothes about, any old way.
- basulan** a woven rattan mat used in drying rice grain or to wrap the dead (cf. *la?*ap
'mat used for sleeping')
 asua dia, na minatay tu-lipuñaw kana basulan taməbel i dadara?
 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. **bułd** 'pole of the shoulder pole')
- |batəl|** swell up (small and usually due to the bite of an insect)
b<ən>atəl [AF]
 b<ən>atəl tu-?imir tu-pinisəran kantu lima kanantu katagwin
 Her cheek is swollen because of her husband's pinching.
 b<ən>atəl nanku lima, tu-karañaw-ku qa saməkan My hand is
 swollen because I have been bitten by a mosquito.
- b<in>atəl-an** swellings
 idini nanku b<in>atəl-an tu-kinarat na unan This is the swelling
 where the snake bit me.
- ka-ba-batəl** will swell
 ka-ba-batəl tu-kinarat kana saməkan The mosquito bite will make
 a swelling.
- mu-batəl [ACaus]**
 mu-batəl na tayuru tu-sinuytuñan kana kawi The head is swollen
 because he bumped it into a tree.
- bati₁** word
 a batı a word
 bati-bati-an mythology
 b<ən>a-ba-bati tale (cf. **nirəñayan** 'tale')
b<ən>ati [AF]
 b<ən>ati-ku qa kakuayanana qa puyuma I speak about the traditions
 of the Puyuma.
- k<in>i-bati-an** words said
 k<in>i-bati-an-ku koma ?i kana mañiqayan na puyuma tu-ləmak
 kana panayayayawan Old Puyuma men told me their way of
 mangayaw.

	par-bati-bati-an order someone to speak <i>ma?ulid kiniləyaw na qinəkalanan kananku yai, par-bati-bati-an-yu la!</i> The villagers do not understand what I say, you speak!
batì2	luck <i>mi-bati-ku</i> I am lucky.
batikinj	plant (sp.) (unidentified) (Used in the receipe for <i>kisyu</i> wine sauce.)
batikul	Physalis, <i>Physalis peruviana</i> (white fruit is eaten in soup)
batisus	bird (unidentified). [Puyuma explain: 'It has long legs,' for some Puyuma it is a seagull.]
batulayaw	soft steel; iron (metal) (cf. <i>?asi</i> 'cast iron, hard steel'; <i>tinar</i> 'steel splinter') <i>mirana? na batulayaw, adi mu?aqikəl</i> Iron rusts, but does not break. mu?asi [ACaus] <i>mu?asi na batulayaw kana apuy</i> The iron is forged in the fire.
baturan	orange jasmine, <i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack (cf. padaðə?an 'before the baturan tree grows big, it is known as <i>padeðeqan</i> '; asəlaw 'is the smell of baturan wood when it is burnt for lacquering teeth') (The black ashes of the burning stem are applied to the teeth to blacken them.) <i>na baturan, səmaya? da tagtəg, da kakipa</i> Uprights of carts and carts are made from baturan.
bañaj	dead wood (cf. <i>latun</i> 'dead roots of a tree') bañaj relay baton (< Japanese <i>baton</i>) ki-a-bañaj the wood cut into small pieces about 25 cm high and given to the ladies on the second day of <i>muagamut</i> <i>Muagamut-ta garəm, andaman, kay-ta ki-a-bañay-a-ta kakasuan muka kana yawan kana tinuma?ida? na babayan</i> 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.
bañekar	dry; shallow (cf. a-pañaran 'shallow') bañkar <i>na tinalək</i> The rice is dry (not enough water). <i>adi bañekar na inə?</i> The sea is not shallow. bañekar tu-qadək kana mina?ay The corpse of the dead person is dried.
bañiq	headache bañiq <i>na fajuru?</i> headache bañiq-aw [PF] <i>tu-bañiq-aw-ku kana saðu qadu ku-paysu</i> She gave me headaches by talking so much about my money. b<ən>añi-bañiq bad headache <i>b<ən>añi-bañiq-ku kantu yai na kuatis</i> His bad words give me a bad headache. mu-bañiq [ACaus] <i>mu-bañiq na fajuru? kana kalamalamān</i> The pains gave a bad headache.

batjul	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.)
baṭu	part of section of segmented spear belonging to adolescents in the boys' dormitory li-baṭu-baṭu rectangular sub-floor, constructed on piles, upon which the superstructure is erected and an interior bamboo floor is laid sa baṭu ~ sa li-baṭu-an section of spear decorated with paper streamers [Puyuma explain: <i>asua qien i?</i> , <i>unien qa kadupu, maṭak-ta qatu binabulubul kana basikaw, maw na pubuabua?-ta kana dordəran tu-buṭul 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.']}
bawan̄	flatulence <i>tu-?aytulan kantu baway kamawan na bitunun na ?ayru</i> The stench of his fart is like the smell of rotten eggs.
	b<ən>awan̄ [AF] <i>b<ən>awan̄ na walak</i> The child farts.
bawi	par-bawan̄ enjoy farting; fart a lot drive away bawi-yu [Imp] <i>bawi yu!</i> Go away! bawi-aw [PF] <i>ku-bawi-aw na turukuk</i> I chased away the chicken. <i>tu-baw-bawi-aw-ku muka i baŋayaw</i> She sends me off to Taitung. b<ən>awi [AF] <i>b<ən>a-bawi-ku kana sasali na məkan kana dawa</i> I keep on chasing the sparrows away, they eat the millet.
	mu-bawi [ACaus] <i>mu-bawi la na babuy</i> The boar was chased away. pa-bawi [Caus] <i>pa-bawi-yu i baliw kana malipay na taw</i> You go and ask Baliw to chase the drunkard.
bayan̄	sail of ship (a metaphor for sea in ritual context)
baybay	spread out in the sun (cf. <i>pa-kadaw</i> 'spread out in the sun') <i>baybay-ku qa kirwan</i> I spread out some clothes. baybay-an̄ terrace, platform, balcony baybay-ay [LF] <i>tu-baybay-ay qa kirwan</i> He spread out some clothes. b<ən>aybay [AF] <i>b<ən>aybay qa kirwan i baybay-an̄</i> Clothes are spread out on the terrace. mi-baybay have a terrace <i>mi-baybay na ruma?</i> The house has a terrace.

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

	The chicken flapped its wings on the ground, so there is dust.
bəkbək-aw [PF]	<i>tu-bəkbək-aw tu-siwiwan kana tawinaʔan</i> The hen flaps its wings to shelter her chicks.
ma-bəkbək [AF]	<i>ma-bəkbək na turukuk, na anabay</i> Poultry and pheasants fly.
bəku	bend
bəku- anay [I/BF]	<i>tu-bəku-anay na Puway kana jaw</i> Someone helps to bend the rattan.
bəku-aw [PF]	<i>tu-bəku-aw na basikaw</i> Someone bent the bamboo.
b<ən>əku[] [AF]	<i>b<ən>əku-ku nanku qakur</i> I bent my back.
mu-bəku[] [ACaus]	<i>mu-bəku tu-pitaʔun kana rumaʔ kana mayqaud</i> The door of the house is bent by the earthquake.
bəlbel	banana (fruit and tree); <i>Musa sapientum</i> (L.)
	<i>maɿqułu na bəlbel</i> The banana is ripe.
bələŋ	damm (cf. pulat 'divert')
bələŋ- anay [I/BF]	<i>nu-bələŋ-anay da barasa? ku-kali?</i> Did you dam my river with stones?
bələŋ-aw [PF]	<i>ku-bələŋ-aw tu-indan</i> I made her shut up.
ka-ba-bələŋ	will be diverted
	<i>an bariwan, ka-ba-bələŋ na kali</i> When there is a typhoon, the river will be diverted.
ma-bələŋ [AF]	<i>ma-bələŋ-ku kana dalan</i> I stopped the road (by putting a stone).
mu-bələŋ [ACaus]	<i>mu-bələŋ na kali</i> The river has been stopped.
pa-ba-bələŋ [Caus]	<i>pa-ba-bələŋ-ku da kali</i> I shall dam the river (to make a pool).
	<i>ku-pa-bələŋ-ay na kali da kawi</i> I made the stream stop with a piece of wood.
ta-bələŋ-an	name of a household
	Some Puyuma say this household diverted a river.
pain in the thigh	
ba<la>lətas	hurt violently
	<i>paətəŋ la adi-ku kabəkas, mu-bə<la>lətas ku-paʔa</i> I haven't run for a long time, my thigh hurts.
bələtas-aw [PF]	<i>tu-bələtas-aw tu-paʔa</i> He has a muscle spasm in his thigh.
bələteŋ	everlasting; eternal
	<i>patari bələteŋ-ku baʔaw</i> I want to live forever.
bələteŋ-an	sacra, eternal

	bələ̄tə̄q-an-an	old times <i>pakabəkəlaw na bələ̄tə̄q-an-an na kakuayanān</i> The old traditions are being renewed.
bəluaq		tree (sp.) (Puyuma cook its wood and leaves to make medicine for oxen.)
bəlakas		long (cf. talayatay 'tall') <i>bəlakas nanku ?arbu</i> My hair is long. <i>bəlakas tu-?ima</i> His hands are long. (It means 'thief'.) (cf. ma-?ə?əs 'thief'; kara-tə?u tu-?ima 'He has three hands.')
bəlawa]awas		flat land; plains (cf. kəkən , marayarayas 'flat land')
bələluan		river; valley <i>na bələluan ka?i aranum, sa?u na garay</i> In the small rivers of the valleys of Aranum mountain, there are a lot of crayfish.
bələnu		run (alone) (cf. mar-pa-uka-uka 'competition between a group') <i>bələnu na baysaran muka i pa]akwan</i> The young man runs while going to the men's house.
b<ən>]ənu	[AF]	<i>b<ən>]ənu na baysaran muka i pa]akwan</i> The young man is running to the men's house.
bəli		run (ritual term) (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>tu-p<in>i-bəl[i]-[w]an</i> , <i>tu-p<in>i-bəkas-an</i> 'his running', cf. Cauquelin 2008:319, verse 29-10.)
 bə]ias 		go back; send back; turn back bə]ias-aw [PF] <i>ku-bə]ias-aw na ti?]il</i> I turned the book upside down. <i>ku-bə]ias-aw səmuni?] ku-ki?]i?</i> I have put my clothes on back to front. ika-bə]a-]ias the reason of coming back <i>nanu ika-bə]a-]ias amaw na masəpuy kanku</i> The reason you have come back is because you are thinking of me. [Puyuma explain: <i>arəlat i?]i na na yai</i> 'These words are very sweet.')
kar-bə]ias		go back
kar-bə]a-]ias		back immediately <i>andaman, auka-ku i taihok, i taihok sasunan, kar-bə]a-]ias-ku</i> Tomorrow, I go to Taipei for one night, then I'll come right back.
mar-bə]ias		turn back <i>mupataran-ku, ma?]udal na wari, mar-bə]ias-ku malak da kalipay</i> I went out, it was raining, so I came back to get an umbrella.
mar-bə]a-]ias		repeat incessantly <i>na ma?]iday marəyay mar-bə]ia-]ias tu-yai</i> Old people always repeat themselves over and over.
mu-bə]ias		topsy-turvy <i>mu-bə]ias ku-kirwan</i> My clothes are on back to front.
mu-bə]ias		make mistakes ~ put words in the wrong order. <i>i dulien marəyay da puyuma, anduma mu-bə]ias tu-yai</i> When Dulian speaks Puyuma, she sometimes puts the words in the wrong order.
pa-bə]ias	[Caus]	<i>pa-bə]ias-u kanku!</i> Give it back to me!

	par-bə̄jias send back <i>par-bə̄jias-aw kinibulas na paysu i yinhang</i> I gave the money, which I borrowed, back to the bank.
bə̄l̥itu?	sprain (a limb); break bə̄l̥itu?-an [Imp I/BF] <i>bə̄l̥itu?-an-ku!</i> Help me to break! (the sugarcane)
	bə̄l̥itu?-anay [I/BF] <i>bə̄l̥itu?-anay tu-kukuŋ kana guy</i> Help to break the leg of the ox.
	bə̄l̥itu?-aw [PF] <i>ku-bə̄l̥itu?-aw na ukak kana turukuk</i> The chicken bone is broken by me. <i>tu-bə̄l̥itu?-aw ku-lima</i> He sprained my hand.
	mu-bə̄l̥itu? [ACaus] <i>mu-bə̄l̥itu? na ukak</i> The bone is broken. <i>mu-bə̄l̥itu? kantu γai kan dulien</i> Dulian's words hurt.
bə̄nabulu?	religious male officiant (cf. təŋkaŋkar 'religious male officiant') <i>a bə̄nabulu? i təmamataw shatiang</i> Shetiang's father is an officiant.
< bulu? 'throw a small object'	place name where an Amis group, the <i>rarayas</i> , lived. (cf. Blust ACD 1995:221 */benə?/ beginning of a river; tidal bore)
bə̄na?	[Puyuma situate the place <i>kadu na rarayas, makalaud kan babaturan</i> 'It was the place where the <i>raranges</i> lived, it is situated east of <i>babaTurān</i> (the place of our village, add the Puyuma).']
bə̄nesəŋ	water spouting like a geyser bə̄nesəŋ-səŋ jumping continuously <i>bə̄nesəŋ-səŋ na ənay i ibə̄b</i> The water is jumping out of the spring.
	mu-bə̄nesəŋ-səŋ [ACaus] <i>mu-bə̄nesəŋ-səŋ tu-yaəŋəd</i> He is in good health. ~ His breathing is jumping. <i>mu-bə̄nesəŋ-səŋ tu-tinabawan</i> His soul is in good health.
bə̄nəŋ	pa-bə̄nəŋəŋ [Caus] <i>ala tu-paʃapayay pa-bə̄nəŋəŋ, pa-tigir</i> Maybe they have been hurt during the construction. (In ritual context, the pair is <i>pa-bə̄nəŋəŋ, pa-tigir</i> 'the constructions', cf. Cauquelin 2008:178, verse 9-25.)
bə̄nzin	Aborigines (< Japanese <i>banjin</i> 'aborigines'. Sometimes old Puyuma call themselves that way.)
bə̄ŋbə̄ŋ	blaze; make a noise like a fire bursting into flames ma-bə̄ŋbə̄ŋ [AF] <i>ma-bə̄ŋbə̄ŋ na apuy</i> The fire blazes. pa-bə̄ŋbə̄ŋ [Caus] <i>ku-pa-bə̄ŋbə̄ŋ-ay na apuy</i> I made the fire blazed.
	sprained limp bə̄ŋiyal-aw [PF] <i>bə̄ŋiyal-aw na suŋal</i> My knee is hurt.
bə̄ŋiyal	mu-bə̄ŋiyal [ACaus] <i>mu-bə̄ŋiyal, d̥jama ma-ŋiyal ku-dapal</i> I have hurt myself, so my ankle is sprained.

bə?ə	beat; work (hard) b<ən>ə?ə [AF] <i>b<ən>ə?əl-ku kana ?ala</i> I killed an enemy. bə?əl-aw [PF] <i>ku-bə?əl-aw na ?ala</i> The enemy has been killed by me. kur-bə?əl beat someone; work hard <i>kur-bə?əl kana kiakarunan i pinaday</i> Pinaday beats his workers. <i>kur-bə?əl i dulien kantu kiakarunan tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> Dulian works very hard on Puyuma vocabulary.
ma-bə?əl	beat each other violently <i>ma-ba-bə?əl-mi</i> We will kill each other.
pa-bə?əl-an	[Caus] 1. have (someone) beaten <i>pa-bə?əl-an na pakakarunan</i> Tell the dog to go and kill (some game). 2. make work hard <i>pa-bə?əl-an na pakakarunan</i> Tell the maid to work better.
bəraŋan bəras	spring dung-beetle, <i>Geotrupes vernalis</i> (L.) husked, uncooked rice <i>sadu tu-bəras kana mua?uma</i> The farmer has a lot of rice. bəras na ?udal raindrops as big as grains of rice b<in>əra-bəras na ?abay 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 <i>asua djen, pa-juju?ta kana kidə sunujanay kana puabərasan, ?ari?i ma-juju?</i> 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] <i>?əm>aļu kana piano, mu-bərawi na paparačan</i> (I) carried the piano, and (I) wrenched my back.
bəray	give <i>bəray-ku qa paysu</i> I give ~ gave money. ba-bəray will give <i>ba-bəray-ku kantu qa ?aput</i> I shall give you a flower. bəray-anay [I/BF] <i>bəray-anay nanku ruma? kana ?aw na kalamalamān</i> I give my house to the poor. bəray-ay [LF] <i>ku-bəray-ay qa paysu na libun kanantu kinikarunan</i> I gave her a salary for her work. ki-bəray be given by <i>ki-bəray-ku kan dulien qa saiguyan</i> I am given her knowledge by Dulian. <i>ki-bəray-ay kan dəmaway qa apərəqan</i> God gives protection.

ki-bə-ray-anay kan dəmaway da 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 dulien na runi The cucumber is Julian's gift.
crackle (sparkling everywhere); grow (everywhere)

1. ma-bərbər [AF]

ma-bərbər na apuy The fire crackles.

pa-bərbər [Caus]

pa-bərbər-u na palidij! Make the car start!

pa-bərbər-ku kana palidij I make the car start.

tu-pa-bərbər-aw na palidij He made the car start.

nu-pa-bərbər-anay-ku kana palidij 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 kawi kana kasəbəsəbəran na bułan
Trees grow everywhere in spring time.

ma-si-bərbər-an na apuy, pakumawan qə urə daqua a ɬaw The fire crackles, it tells us that someone is coming.

1. maxillary joint for some Puyuma

2. molar tooth for others

name of a spring near Puyuma on the road to Aranum mountain, this spring is not very hot (cf. rəbərə?bə? 'fire-quenching spirits')

pa-bərə?bə? na ənay, qıama bərə?bə? tu-kayaw puŋalad The water goes bereqbeq, so it was called bereqbeq.

insert; fix a stick or a post in the ground

b<ən>ərasuk [AF]

b<ən>ərasuk-ku da bərasuk-an kana buaŋ I planted a stick in the hole.

bərasuk-an [Imp I/BF]

bərasuk-an na basikaw kana buaŋ! Use the bamboo to probe inside the hole!

bərasuk-anay [I/BF]

nu-bərasuk-anay-ku kana buaŋ na basikaw Help me to search in the hole with the bamboo.

tu-bərasuk-anay na tadaŋ kana tial He used a knife to open the belly. ~ A knife was used to open the belly.

mu-bərasuk [ACaus]

mu-bərasuk na basikaw kana buaŋ The bamboo was used to search inside the hole.

ni-ərasuk-an hole

tu-ni-ərasuk-an kan aliwaki na kutaj i ɻuwayan kana pitaŋun ~

tu-b<in>ərasuk-an kan aliwaki The object planted in front of the door by Aliwaki is the spear.

r<in>əsuk-an ~ ni-ərasuk-an a holder made of bamboo

|bərbər|

bərə?əŋ

bərə?bə?

|bərəsuk ~ rəsuk|

bərəsukan	1. weevil <i>bərəsukan məkan kana kawi, kana basikaw</i> Weevils eat wood, bamboos.
	2. container for lime made from an <i>atunga</i> (calabash) <i>abakan kana ?abu na bərəsukan</i> The <i>beresukan</i> is a container for lime. (Today, Puyuma use the term <i>tangtang</i> .)
bəru	stag beetle, <i>Lucanus cervus</i> (L.)
bəruk	leave ba-bəruk be about to leave <i>ba-bəruk-ku la garəm</i> I am leaving now. ba-bəruk-an departure of many people <i>pawa la na tuki, ba-bəruk-an la</i> When the time has gone, it will be time for our departure. <i>ba-bəruk-an-mi</i> We leave.
	bəruk [Imp] <i>bəruk!</i> Leave! bəruk-ay [LF] <i>i anki, tu-bəruk-ay la kan tinataw</i> Angki's mother left. (She is dead.)
	m-u-bəruk [Mvt] <i>i dulien, m-u-bəruk la i puyuma, mukua i taihok</i> Dulian has left Puyuma, she went to Taipei.
	pu-bəruk send away <i>matuka na pakakaruman, ku-pu-bəruk-aw</i> The worker is lazy, I threw him out.
 bəruta 	spit with disdain b<ən>əruta [AF] <i>b<ən>əruta-ku kana aw, na suan</i> I spit with disdain on the man, on the dog. bəruta-ay [LF] <i>kui-bəruta-ay na aw, na suan</i> It is on the person, on the dog that I spit. <i>tu-bəruta-ay-ku kana aw</i> I am being spat on. bəruta-i [Imp LF] <i>bəruta-i!</i> Spit with disdain!
 bəsbəs 	expose to the air; fan (cf. <i>?abəs</i> 'fan, use a fan') bəsbəsan ~ pəbəsbəsan a fan bəsbəs-aw [PF] <i>tu-bəsbəs-aw-ku kana bali, qiala kualəy</i> I sat in a draught, so I am ill. pa-bəsbəs [Caus] <i>pa-bəsbəs-aw na bali</i> The wind ventilated. <i>pa-bəsbəs-u na bəsbəsan!</i> Fan with the fan! <i>ku-pa-bəsbəs-anay kana bali na tinalək</i> I fan the rice with the wind (the fan).
bətan₁	men's short skirt mi-a-bətan young men in 18 to 21 age-set, during which young men wear the <i>betan</i> . (They are addressed as <i>tan</i> .) pa-bətan the young initiate's godfather. Godfather of the young <i>miabetan</i> .

bətan̄i bətbət̄	nappy tie; bind with a cord b<ən>ətbət̄ [AF] b<ən>ətbət̄-ku da rutu kana tati/u? I tied a bag with the rope. bətbət̄-anay [I/BF] tu-bətbət̄-anay la kantu basak He is helped to bind his bag.
bətu?	bətbət̄-aw [PF] ku-bətbət̄-aw na turukuk I have tied up the chicken (in order to kill it). bətbət̄-u [Imp PF] bətbət̄-u tu-dapal! Tie his feet! ma-bətbət̄ two or more people bind a thing ma-bətbət̄ 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. sinaʃəm kana maruarum na lumay, b<in>ətu?-an, kəma-ta The rice planted in dry paddyfields, we call it binetuan. (This term is also used as a generic term.)
bətuŋ bətəʔ	pa-bətu? [Caus] ta-pa-bətu?-aw da dawa We make the millet into sheaves. a large bamboo (sp.) (Probably <i>Dendrocalamus</i> sp.) cheat; dupe (cf. busus 'dupe, talk big, trick'; sabana? 'deceive') ba-bət̄a?-u [Imp PF] ba-bət̄a?-u i taina! Dupe your mother! b<ən>a-bət̄a? lies, prevarication bət̄a?-aw [PF] tu-bət̄a?-aw kana payray tu-paysu The Taiwanese cheated him of the money. bət̄a?-ay [LF] tu-bət̄a?-ay na walak kan tinataw The mother lies to her children. b<in>a-bət̄a?-an fooling things b<in>a-bət̄a?-an tu-paysu He cheated (me) about his money. ki-ba-bət̄a? get cheated təmima?-ku da pataka, ki-ba-bət̄a?-ku kana payray When I buy meat, I get cheated by the Taiwanese.
 bət̄bət̄ 	ma-bət̄a? [AF] saigu ma-bət̄a? na tiām The shop knows how to cheat. ure ba-bət̄a? will dupe ure ba-bət̄a?-ku kan nanali I will dupe my mother. throbbing in the head resulting from a headache or an inflammation; pulsation

	b<al> aṭbat pulsation <i>baṭijŋ ku-taŋuru?</i> , b<al> aṭbat I have a very bad headache, it is throbbing.
	ma-baṭbat [AF] <i>tu-usabakay da baṭi, ma-baṭbat da baṭijan ku-taŋuru?</i> The wind came into my head, it is throbbing.
	mu-b<al>aṭbat [ACaus] <i>mu-b<al>aṭbat ku-buji?</i> My inflammation is throbbing. (It is getting worse and worse.) <i>ku-pakalawlawawayaw ku-buji?, mu-b<al>aṭbat la</i> I have not taken care of my wound, it is throbbing.
baṭekər	replete <i>baṭekər ku-tial kana tuami</i> I am full of noodles. <i>baṭekər-ku la!</i> I am repleted!
baṭeʔəl	strangle b<ən>aṭəʔəl [AF] <i>b<ən>aṭəʔəl-ku kanantu niʔən</i> I strangled his neck. baṭəʔəl-aw [PF] <i>ku-baṭəʔəl-aw tu-niʔən</i> I strangled his neck. baṭəʔəl-u [Imp PF] <i>ua baṭəʔəl-u (nanku ?ala)!</i> Go and strangle (my enemy)!
	b<in>aṭəʔəl-an strangulations <i>iqli na taw b<in>aṭəʔəl-an tu-kianaṭay</i> This person died by strangulation.
	ma-baṭəʔəl strangle each other <i>ma-baṭəʔəl na bansaran</i> The young men strangle each other.
baṭijilən	internal and external maleolus
baṭukur	swell up b<ən>aṭukur [AF] <i>b<ən>aṭukur tu-maja kana bunun</i> Bunun have big eyes. <i>maladui?, b<ən>aṭukur tu-sujal</i> He fell down, his knee is swollen. <i>b<ən>aṭukur na buļan</i> waxing moon ('The moon is swollen like the belly of a pregnant woman', say the Puyuma.) baṭukur-anay [/BF] <i>tu-baṭukur-anay tu-maja kana tatusuk</i> Her eyes are swollen because of the injection.
	baṭukur-aw [PF] <i>tu-baṭukur-aw tu-ʔimir kana tatusuk</i> Her cheek is swollen because of the injection.
	baṭukur-u [Imp PF] <i>baṭukur-u (na katəŋadawan)!</i> Inflate (the seat to sit on)!
	pa-baṭukur [Caus] <i>pa-baṭukur-aw tu-təqək kana tatusuk</i> The injection has made his buttocks swell.
biar	desiccated (cf. <i>arum</i> 'dry, sear, dry up'; <i>saramisan</i> 'drying out') b<ən>a-biar shamanistic rite for the first outing of the shamans' bags,

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

ma-biar is driedable

ma-biar na taʃun The grass is driedable.

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

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

na ma-biar na kuʃay, paʃay 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 kuʃay nanku raraməsan I dry the vegetables, and then steep them.

|biat|

stretch something like a bow to its full extent

b<ən>iat [AF]

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

mi-b<in>iat have been stretched

mi-b<in>iat-ku da batulayaw I have made the iron straight.

mi-b<in>iat-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 maʃay na ʃaw 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 qia! Help me a bit to shake off!

bikbik-aw [PF]

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

bikbik-u [Imp PF]

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

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

ma-bikbik get shaken

ma-bikbik na ɿayam The bird shakes itself.

ma-bik<a>bik na maʃay na ʃaw The drunkard is being shaken.

pa-bikbik [Caus]

pa-bikbik-i uʃu 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)

bump into; meet

|bil[əŋ]|

bil[əŋ]-anay [I/BF]

		<i>bilay-anay-ku kana pa iqij</i> I have been hit by a car. <i>tu-bilay-anay-kui</i> He has bumped into me.
	bilay-aw [PF]	<i>ufu ?i, tu-bilay-aw qa palidig</i> Ushu, she has been hit by a car.
	bilay-i [Neg]	<i>muka i q̄nan, adj tu-bilay-i kana babuy</i> He went to the mountain, he did not meet any boar.
	ma-bilay-bilay	people bump into each other; rabble
bi əd		turn an object slightly
	biləd-aw [PF]	<i>ku-biləd-aw na katəyajdawan</i> I turned the seat a little.
	biləd-u [Imp PF]	<i>biləd-u qia qa saima na papadaran!</i> Turn the table a bit!
	b<in>i əd	turned <i>pulanji-ku b<in>i əd kana papadaran!</i> Give me a hand with the turned table!
	m-u-biləd [Mvt]	<i>m-u-biləd la na kadaw, adj la bi?as</i> The sun has turned, it is no longer hot.
bilin		stay at home; live; abandon
	bilin-aw [PF]	<i>bilin-aw-yu i ruma?, adj tu-pilayi muka i q̄nan!</i> You stay at home, do not accompany him to the mountain!
		<i>ku-bilin-aw na walak i ruma?</i> I abandoned the child in the house.
	m-u-bilin [Mvt]	<i>m-u-bilin-ku kađu kan təmamataw shətiang</i> I lived there with Shetiang's father.
	tar-bili-bilin kapatan	'the leaving fourth'. October in the old calendar.
bini		grain <i>amaw kema, ki-bərəy kana BuTul kema, qa bini? qa dawa</i> So it is, we took the seed of millet from the BuTul.
	mi-a-bini?	spirit of grain (cf. mi-adaj 'spirit of grain')
	pu-bini?	sow <i>tu-pu-bini?-anay na bini? i bakabak</i> The seeds are sown in the garden.
		<i>pu-bini?-ku qa dawa i q̄nan</i> I plant millet in the mountains.
	pu-bini?-an	places sown with seed <i>pu-bini?-an na bini? kana kulay i bakabak</i> 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 <i>kamawan qa binlukuy</i> Like sweet potatoes cut into slices. (This is used to mention a lot of children in one family.)
biŋa		bother; annoy (cf. lunas 'annoy, be impatient'; səŋa 'annoy, be fed up'; siman 'be fed up') <i>adj ba-biya iku</i> 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 ɿarayarawan, 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 kakuyanan qa babayan Their menses are the biggest annoyance for ladies.

ma-biŋa be bothered by

adi-ku ma-biŋa karu I do not want you to be bothered by me.
ma-biŋa-ku kana samakan I am bothered by the mosquitos.

|biŋabiq|

hang down; dangle; sway (cf. *ljalju* 'dangle, for round objects'; *ginqinq* 'tremble, shake'; *payapay* 'float in the wind, sway'; *tiatiu* 'dangle, swing for all objects')

biŋabiq-an earrings**biŋabiq-aw [PF]**

tu-biŋabiq-aw kana baŋi tu-saʔad kana kawi The tree branches are swayed by the wind.

biŋabiq-ay [LF]

tu-ba-biŋabiq-ay tu-taqjila Her ears keep on swaying.

ma-biŋabiq [AF]

ma-biŋabiq tu-taqjila His ears hang down.

ma-biŋabiq na biŋabiq-an The earrings dangle.

baŋyan na wari, ma-biŋabiq tu-saʔad kana kawi The wind is strong, the branches of the trees sway.

ma-biŋabiq na siŋsiyan kantu lujpaw kana maʔiqay The bells hung on the jacket of the old men are dangling.

mi-biŋabiq have dangling things

mi-biŋabiq tu-kirwan Her clothes have fringes.

pa-biŋabiq kana parət ornaments dangling from the belt

frown; knit one's brows

par-biŋit often frown

marayas par-biŋit tu-taqjar 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 kəjun The sea is roiling with waves.

biʔabu-aw [PF]

tu-biʔabu-aw na paʔtay (The water in) the bucket roiled.

biʔabu-u [Imp]

adi ba-biʔabu-u na ənay na paʔtay! The roiling of the water in the bucket will not be stopped!

adi biʔabu-u na ənay i paʔtay! Do not stop the roiling of the water in the bucket!

	ki-biʔabu be roiled ('waves')
	<i>ki-biʔabu na ənay kana kəʃun</i> There are waves on the sea. (Lit. 'The water gets roiled by the waves.')
	ma-biʔabu [AF]
	<i>ma-biʔabu na ənay i paʔtar</i> The water roils in the bucket.
biʔas₁	hot; (cf. daŋdaŋ 'hot, warm—from sun, fire')
	<i>biʔas na wari</i> It is a hot day.
	<i>aq-i-mu məkən qa biʔas</i> You do not eat hot dishes. (It means 'You are lazy.')
	ka-biʔas-an summer (cf. dənun 'summer')
	muri-biʔas-an sunbathing although it is very hot
 biʔas₂	boil
	ba-biʔas will boil
	<i>ba-biʔas qa buʔaw</i> Beans will be boiled.
	b<ən>iʔas [AF]
	<i>b<ən>iʔas-ku qa ənay na taʃəkəlan</i> I boiled the drinking water.
	biʔas-aw [PF]
	<i>biʔas-aw na irupan</i> The vegetables are boiled.
biʔas₃	fever
	<i>mi-biʔas-an ku-daqək</i> I have a fever.
 biʔi 	fly
	b<al>i-biʔi-biʔi have the property of flying here and there
	<i>b<al>i-biʔi-biʔi-an na bałknit</i> The bat flies here and there.
	m-u-biʔi [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-biʔi na ɬayam</i> The birds fly.
	pu-biʔi make fly
	<i>ku-pu-biʔi-aw na ɬayam</i> I made the bird fly away.
	<i>ɬinaba na wari, ua biʔi la na ikoki</i> It is a fine day, the plane is going to fly.
	u-biʔi [Imp LF]
	<i>u-biʔi!</i> Fly!
bira?	leaf; earlobe (cf. tubutubu 'leaf' in ritual context)
	1. <i>tu-bira?</i> kana kuʃay the vegetable leaf
	2. <i>tu-bira?</i> kana ɬanjila Earlobe
birbir	lips
 biriq 	jealous
	ma-biriq be jealous
	<i>ma-biriq ku-katagwin kana miayay-ku</i> My husband is jealous because I have a lover.
	mi-birinq-an have jealousy
	<i>miayay-ku, mi-birinq-an nanku katagwin</i> I have a lover, my husband has jealousy.
	ka-birinq-aw will jealous
	<i>tu-ka-birinq-aw-ku</i> He will be jealous of me.
	pa-birinq [Caus]

	<i>pa-biriy-aw i dulien kana sagar-ku nantu ayay</i> I made Dulian jealous because I like her boyfriend.
birwa	spirits <i>kinasagar da birwa</i> He was loved by the spirits.
bisin	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>ʔəlup</i>)
 bisual ~ basual 	messy; unkempt (both terms are heard) b<in>isual-an messy things <i>b<in>isual-an ku-?arbu</i> My hair is unkempt. <i>b<in>isual-an ~ b<in>asual-an idini na kipiy</i> These clothes are in a mess.
	bisual-an [Imp I/BF] <i>bisual-an-ku qia kadiu kana kipiy!</i> Help me search among these untidy clothes! (For <i>basual</i> cf. Cauquelin 2008:226, verse 15-15: <i>b<in>asual-an-mu</i> .)
bitaw	measure for rice (round wooden box about 30 cm in diameter and 40 cm high, or 10 <i>bisin</i>)
bitay	sifter; sift (< Minnan <i>bi-thai</i> 'a winnowing basket') a bitay a sieve b<ən>a-bitay [AF] <i>b<ən>a-bitay-ku da dawa</i> I am sifting millet.
	bitay-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-bitay-anay-ku kana bitay na dawa</i> Help me to sift the millet with the sieve.
	bitay-aw [PF] <i>ku-bitay-aw na budək</i> I sifted the sand. <i>mialuaɻ ku-pakakarunan, ku-bitay-aw, pamili-ku kana maraʔinaba da miaquə</i> Out of five works, I eliminated the worst, and chose the two best.
	mu-bitay [ACaus] <i>mu-bitay na ɻabu</i> The ashes are sifted.
 bit bit 	weed by hand; depilate b<ən>i[bit] [AF] <i>b<ən>i[bit]-ku kana kuɻaq</i> I weeded the vegetables.
	bit bit-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-bit bit-anay-ku da kuɻaq</i> Help me to weed the vegetables.
	bit bit-ay [LF] <i>bit bit-ay da ɻysisi</i> (He) shaved his beard. <i>bit bit-ay tu-gumul</i> He plucked a few hairs.
bituka	stomach (for ruminant, probably the <i>abomasum</i> ; cf. <i>in?</i> abay 'omasum')
bitunun	egg <i>təmakaw na bitunun, qiamma ku-təmi?əti?əq</i> I have stolen an egg, so I have the hiccups.
	mi-bitunun lay eggs <i>mi-bitunun na turukuk</i> The hen lays an egg.

biut	bend (an iron bar or a plant) b<ən>iut [AF] <i>b<ən>iut-ku qa ?uway</i> I bent rattan. biut-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-biut-anay-ku kana basikaw</i> Help me to bend the bamboo.
biut-aw [PF]	<i>ku-biut-aw na batulayaw</i> The bar of soft steel is bent by me.
pa-biut [Caus]	<i>pa-biut-anay na batulayaw kana ma?asi</i> The soft steel has been bent by the blacksmith.
biwbiw	mumble biwbiw-ay [LF] <i>ku-biwbiw-ay</i> I mumbled (to him). pa-b<ar>iwbiw [Caus] <i>pa-b<ar>iwbiw-ku</i> I mumbled (because something made me). <i>?iləməs-ku, ku-pa-b<ar>iwbiw-aw ku-indan</i> I am angry, I mumble.
bru	water (Ritual term, according to religious practitioners, it is only used by female practitioners, as <i>nanum</i> or <i>qanum</i> are used by male practitioners.) (cf. ənay 'water' in Nanwang Puyuma)
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 <i>kinutuL</i> men's house owned this hunting ground. It was also called <i>Limudus</i> .) cf. Blust ACD 1995:315 */buak/ bubbling up (as spring water). [Puyuma explain: <i>tuaŋlan maka ?ami</i> 'It is situated on the north of the <i>TuangLan</i> mountain.']
buaj	hole buaj kana qənan mountain cave b<ən>uaŋ [AF] <i>b<ən>uaŋ-ku kanku bira? kana tajila patiuatiu kana pabijabij</i> I have pierced my ears so I can wear dangling earrings. buaj-ay [LF] <i>ku-buaj-ay ku-bira? kana tajila patiuatiu kana pabijabij</i> I pierced my ears so I wear dangling earrings.
bua?	fruit; flesh <i>tu-bua? kana kayama</i> the persimmon fruit bua?aw new season's areca nuts enclosed in the spadices of the areca palm (ritual term) (cf. <i>taɻaɻiɻa</i> 'spadix of the areca palm containing the new season's areca nuts') kar-ba-bua? hatch <i>sagar muqənan na taw, kar-ba-bua? a qəkal i qənan</i> People like moving to the mountains, they build new villages in the mountains. mar-bua? grow along

- kikarun-ku kana puyuma γai, mar-bua? a sadu a bəkałan γai** I work
on Puyuma words, and I find a lot of new ones.
- par-bua?** create, grow something (cf. daway ‘create’)
sagar par-bua? qa bəkałan qa puyuma γai, kema-ta The Puyuma
like creating new words, we say.
- |buar|**
b<ən>uar [AF]
b<ən>uar ku-?arbu I untie ~ untied my hair.
- buar-aw [PF]**
ku-buar-aw na tatiyu? I unknotted the rope.
tu-kilij kana pałiqij mupajku, buaraw tmapaj, pia-ku la səmaŋa?
av parəkə-rakəp-anay parbulias 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 ajar My feelings have been relieved. ~ I feel relieved.
mu-buar la na kilij 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
- budo**
budə-budək sand bank
- buqun**
grapes, *Vitis vinifera* (< Japanese *budō*)
- |buka|**
marker post for traps or to show the way (as signal) (cf. *sibat*; *pakumawan*
'mark posts')
b<ən>udjuŋ [AF]
b<ən>udjuŋ-ku qa rabuʃ I tied knots in the grass to show the way.
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 ?ədad kana kadaw The color has faded because of
the sun.
na kadaw buka-aw na kirwan The sun makes the color of the
clothes fade away.

- buka-anay [I/BF]**
nu-buka-anay ku-kirwan You washed out the colors of my clothes.
ma-buka has faded
ma-buka na kirwan The colors of the clothes have faded.
ma-buka-buka na ?arbu greying hair
pinakadaw na kirwan, qiamma ma-buka The clothes have been left in the sun, so the colors have faded.
- pa-buka-aw [PF]**
ku-pa-buka-aw na kirwan kana kadaw The clothes have faded away because I exposed them to the sun.
- paru-ma-buka** greyish
bukabukaw cockchafer grub
na bukabukaw na kinakua ?i, makan qa basikaw, ma?ina What it is called *bukabukaw*, eat bamboos, they are big.
- bukayunj** interior seed of the areca nut
?apəlil tu-bukayun kana puran The interior seed of the areca nut is bitter. (cf. *takər* 'Piper betle' (L.))
- bukəl** heap; pile up (rather big) (cf. *kupkup* 'heap, pile, scrape')
kaqu la, sa bukəl There, was one pile.
- mu-bukəl** [ACaus]
bukəs *sadu tu-kirwan, mu-bukəl* She has a lot of clothes, they are piled up.
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-[y]an ku-?ajuru? My head is covered in bumps.
mari-bukubuku-[y]an a lot of bumps
mari-bukubuku-[y]an tu-?ajuru? kana gərgər His head is covered in bumps because of wasps.
mari-bukubuku-[y]an na da?an, pakalan?kan na pa?iqin, pakədakəda?al-ta The car is going along a bumpy road, and the car keeps bouncing us up and down.
- pa-bukubuku** [Caus]
|bukuru| *kaqu qia i dawil ?i, pa-bukubuku la məna?u qa kamawan qa daderuan* Far away, there was a bump which looked like a pan.
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-/lima His hands are covered of bumps.

- bulal** cataracts (cf. *diras* ‘see badly’)
tu-bulal kan pinaday pakirəb kuatis Pinaday’s cataract is particularly bad.
- bulawan₁** brass
- bulawan₂** a small cooking pot used in the mountains (cf. *dadəruan* ‘cooking pot’)
mi-bulawan mukua i qənan, dadəruan da saʃu? We take a pot when we go to the mountains to cook bamboo shoots.
- bulbul** fontanel (of a baby)
tu-bulbul kana manudən the baby’s fontanel
- bulbilik** **bulbul-an** heartbeat in the fontanel
 house lizard
 [Puyuma explain: *mi-ti'lil tu-qakur, da bulay mira'at* ‘Its body has stripes, it is of a beautiful blue.’]
- |bulu?|₁** throw overhand (a small object) (cf. *bartuk* ‘throw away’)
b<ən>abulu? cricket (sport)
bulu?-aw [PF]
bulu?-aw da barasa? na |atu mu?atəl To knock down the mangos, a stone is used.
- kur-bulu?** fall over something
kəmakaway na walak maladu?, kur-bulu? The child walks unsteadily, he falls over something
- |bulu?|₂** assembly of the age-set of the Elders (It decided the marriages of young couples; the assembly placed an areca branch in the house of the lady they wished to marry to one of the young man.)
b<ən>a-bulu? traditional male officiant (cf. *taŋkaŋkar* ‘traditional male officiant’)
b<ən>ulu? [AF]
pulodus b<ən>ulu? i ukak kay myua Ukak and Muya were the last couple to be married by the decision of the assembly of Elders.
- bulu?-ay** [LF]
asua qien ɿ, tu-bulu?-ay na ma?idaj kana purburbuam In old times, the old men chosed my wife in the household *purburbuam*.
bulu?3 In the KaTipul village, this term means the planet Venus. (cf. Blust ACD 1995:408 */buluq/ a constellation: the Pleiades)
 In Puyuma, it is used in these expressions:
pitu-bulu? ~ pitumanan Great Dipper (Great Bear)
ribulu? Little Dipper (Little Bear)
- buʃabuʃayan** lady
 < *buʃay* ‘beautiful’
buʃaʃaw
- buʃaʃawat** *buʃay na buʃabuʃayan* The lady is beautiful.
 pupil of the eye
mi-buʃaʃaw ku-maʃa My eyes have a pupil.
- spider; spider web** (cf. *kamaŋkamaŋ* ‘spider in the house’)
tu-buʃaʃawat kana kamaŋkamaŋ the spider’s web
- buʃaʃawat-ay** [LF]
tu-buʃaʃawat-ay ku-maʃa (I don’t see clearly, it is as if) in front of my eyes there is a spider web.

	<i>tu-buļqawat-ay tu-kuti</i> Her vagina has spider webs, (she has had no sexual relations for a long time).
buļali	collarbone
buļan₁	month kana buļabuļan every month kana sasaya na buļan next month <i>kana sasaya na buļan, baberuk-ku la i puyuma, auka i taihok</i> Next month, I leave Puyuma and I go back to Taipei.
	kansasaya na buļan in a month <i>kansasaya na buļan, qadua-ku qia</i> In one month, I am coming back.
	ka-sa-ba-buļan for one month <i>ka-sa-ba-buļan kađu-ku i puyuma</i> I have been staying in Puyuma for one month.
	kurnaj da buļan menstruation <i>kana buļabuļan kurnaj-ku da kakuayan an da babayan</i> I am used to the monthly tradition of the ladies. (cf. <i>qur-ar-qur-an</i> <i>kana buļabuļan tu-kuti</i> ~ <i>b<ən>a-ra-riaw</i> <i>kana buļabuļan</i> ‘menstruation’)
	mi-buļan several months <i>tu-dinuayan i puyuma kan dulen mi-buļa-buļan</i> Dulian has been coming to Puyuma for several months.
	<i>mi-buļa-buļan la tu-kualəyan</i> He has been ill for many months.
	mulipas la da sa buļan over one month <i>kađu-ku kandi na rumā?</i> , <i>mulipas la da sa buļan</i> I have been staying in this house for more than one month.
	sasaya buļan ~ kasasaya buļan one month <i>sasaya ~ kasasaya buļan ku-kađuan i puyuma</i> I am going to stay one month in Puyuma.
buļan₂	kneecap <i>tu-buļan kantu sunjał</i> the knee's moon
buļan₃	moon (cf. <i>Hilas</i> said to be an obsolete term in Nanwang, but still used by old men, unknown by villagers. Cf. KaTipul dialect <i>Hilas</i> ‘moon’ and Paiwan, <i>qilas</i> ‘moon’.) b<ən>aṭukur na buļan waxing moon [Puyuma explain: ‘The moon is swollen like the belly of a pregnant woman.’] b<ən>ula-buļan 1. hazy, woolly-looking (to look at) <i>b<ən>ula-buļan tu-mađa kana ma?iday</i> Old people have cataracts. 2. halo around the moon or moon dog muļikaw na buļan crescent moon muļaļaļaw na buļan ~ mi-ladaw na buļan full moon ŋawa-ŋaway na buļan gibbous moon ~ waning crescent moon parkađua na buļan ~ patəđel na buļan half-moon tu-la?usaw kana suan na buļan lunar and solar eclipse [Puyuma say they admired the 2008 solar eclipse.]

bu_{AS}

kamawan datu la²usaw kana suan na kadow solar eclipse (Lit. 'The sun is like a mouthful that the dog swallows in one gulp.')

unien qa bu_{AN} ~ mu-ləməs na bu_{AN} new moon

lend; heir

bu_{AS} heir (In ritual texts, cf. Cauquelin 2008:248, verse 17-18, we find *a-uka-ku bu_{AS} kanku b<in>a²ay-an, ni-laman-an* 'I am going towards my successor (my heir), whom I have pampered, my favourite.')

b<ən>u_{AS} [AF]

b<ən>u_{AS} kanku walak My child is my heir. (cf. *sulən* 'heir')

bu_{AS}-ay [LF]

ku-ba-bu_{AS}-ay da kabuj taytaw I lent him a hat many times.

ki-a-bu_{AS}-an a bank (a place where we borrow money)

ki-a-bu_{AS}-an loan

amāli a ki-a-bu_{AS}-an i²q² na This is not a loan.

ki-bu_{AS} borrow

ki-bu_{AS}-ku qa paysu kanu I get you to lend me money. ~ I borrowed money from you.

ki-a-bu_{AS} da paysu Now, I borrow money.

ki-a-bu_{AS}-ku da palidij, adji mua²i pa-bu_{AS} I want to borrow a car, but you do not agree to lend it.

ki-a-bu_{AS}-ku kanu da ruma? I now borrow the house from you.

tu-paysu a k<in>i-bu_{AS}-an Her money is borrowed.

ki-bu_{AS}-an help to borrow

ki-bu_{AS}-an-ku a paysu I help someone to borrow money.

ki-bu_{AS}-an-ku qa paysu (She) helps me to borrow some money.

k<in>i-bu_{AS}-an things borrowed

k<in>i-bu_{AS}-an ku-ruma? My house is borrowed.

ku-k<in>i-bu_{AS} i takəsian ku-ti²il I borrowed my books from the school.

mar-bu_{AS} exchange

mar-bu_{AS}-mi da katakat We exchange our trousers.

mar-bu_{LA}-bu_{AS}

1. a lot of people exchange

mar-bu_{LA}-bu_{AS}-mi qa kabuj We all exchange our hats.

2. one after the other

mar-bu_{LA}-bu_{AS} qua muqadajia kanku They come one after the other to visit me.

pa-bu_{AS} to lend

pa-bu_{AS}-ku kanu qa paysu I lend you some money.

niam pa-ba-bu_{AS}-aw tu-kirwan kan isaw Our lending are Isaw's clothes.

pa-ki-bu_{AS} make someone borrow

pa-ki-bu_{AS}-an-ku qa palidij I ask someone to borrow a car.

p<in>i-bu_{AS} things borrowed

tu-p<in>i-bu_{AS} kana takəsian na ti²il The school loans are books.

bu ay	beautiful; good <i>bu ay tu-aŋər</i> He is good at heart.
bu ayan	beauty <i>p<əm>-iliŋ kantu bu ayan</i> They wish to get her beauty.
marka-bu ay	more and more beautiful <i>marka-bu ay na bu abu ayan</i> The lady is more and more beautiful.
mara-bu ay	more beautiful than
pa-ka-bu ay	make something or someone beautiful <i>p<in>a-ka-bu ay-an na ruma?</i> The house has been made beautiful.
bu ayan	a young woman (usually not married) (cf. babayán ‘woman’; asin ‘lady’ in ritual texts)
bu a-bu ayan	plural
t<in>u-bu ayan	get ready to be a young woman
glowing (as live coals)	glowing (as live coals)
b<ən>u bul [AF]	<i>b<ən>u bul -ku kəməraŋ kana pa aka, imaran</i> I grill the meat on live coals, it is delicious.
b<in>u bul -an	a metaphor for huge waves which cause the sea to foam (In ritual context the dyad is <i>ko lun</i> , <i>b<in>u bul -an</i> ‘waves’.)
ma-bu bul	be incandescent <i>ma-bu bul na a a!</i> The embers are incandescent.
pa-bu a-bu 	tobacco
pa-bu bul [Caus]	<i>pa-bu bul-u na a a!</i> Maintain the embers white-hot! <i>pa-bu bul-ay na apuy təmapa kana babuy na pataka, imaran, uliŋul</i> The boar meat is grilled on the barbecue, it is fragrant and delicious.
bu əd₁	the stick of the yoke <i>tu-bu əd 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.
bu əd₂	weed a small plot (in a grassy area, a small patch is weeded, leaving the rest fallow) <i>marəbay-ku kana mu-bu əd-bu əd</i> I have weeded the small corner.
bu ənan₁	white
bu ənan₂	sclera of the eye
bu ənan na kim	silver (< Minnan <i>kim</i> ‘gold’)
bu i?	wound (cf. kur-panana ‘be hurt’) <i>mu-damuk ku-bu i?</i> My wound bleeds.
ma-bu i?	be wounded <i>ma-bu i? ku-dapal</i> My foot is wounded.
bu u?	mu-bu i? [ACaus] <i>mu-bu i? kana barasa?</i> (I) hurt myself with a stone. <i>mu-bu i? kanantu yai ku-aŋər</i> He hurts me with his words.
	bamboo, <i>Thysostachys 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.)

buniuniug	mole (Zool.)
bunun₁	name of neighbouring ethnic group, Bunun
bunun₂	marsh <i>unien la qa bunu-bunun garəm</i> There is no longer marshland.
buŋa	sweet potato, <i>Ipomea batatas</i> (L.)
	ki-buŋa pick sweet potatoes
buŋluyan	skull <i>nanku buŋluyan</i> my skull
	<i>buŋ<[uŋ]>luyan</i> bumps on the head (only for human beings)
	<i>re-buŋ<[uŋ]>luyan ~ ma-buŋ<[uŋ]>luyan na taw</i> The person's head is full of bumps. <i>ku-kamawmaway na kuaɿŋ, arə-buŋ<[uŋ]>luyan na tayuru?</i> The head is covered in bumps, it is like my illness.
bunjus	black house rat, probably <i>Rattus rattus</i> (cf. garasgas 'common rat', kamfimfun 'rat')
 buŋu 	bump into; bruise ma-buŋu [AF] <i>ma-buŋu tu-tayuru?, diama ayayaw məlaslas</i> He has bumped his head into something, so (we) will blow on our hands and rub it.
buŋaw	cajan peas, <i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp.
buŋbu	conical fishing basket
buŋir	taro, <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> , var. <i>esculenta</i>
ki-buŋir	harvest taro
buŋnin	baby (It is given as an obsolete term in Nanwang. Cf. KaTipul dialect <i>vuHnin</i> 'baby'.) (cf. manudən 'baby' in Nanwang Puyuma)
buŋur	goiter <i>nana nanku buŋur</i> My goiter is painful. ka-ba-buŋur might swell with goiter <i>kuaɿŋ tu-limpasian, ka-ba-buŋur tu-niɿən</i> Her lymph system is affected, and her neck might swell with goiter.
	ma-buŋur has goiter <i>ma-buŋur tu-niɿən</i> She has a goiter.
 buŋut 	prevent; extinguish b<ən>uŋut [AF] <i>b<ən>uŋut-ku kanku walak mupaŋaran</i> I prevent my child from going out. b<in>a-buŋut-an stopped things <i>b<in>a-buŋut-an i uſu kakarun kana ləmak kana puyuma</i> Ushu is asked not to work on Puyuma traditions.
	buŋut-ay [LF] <i>taʃima?-ku qa əmpitsə, tu-buŋut-ay-ku kan araytay</i> I wanted to buy a pen, Araytay stopped me. <i>na d̥inəkalanan i puyuma tu-buŋut-ay kan kuʃalaw marəŋjay qa təmarapuyuma</i> KuLalaw forbids the Puyuma to speak the Puyuma language.

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

	<i>ku-pu-buriris-aw tu-ta2i</i> (I have given him some medicine so) he has diarrhoea. (Lit. 'I have put him into diarrhoea.')
	<i>pu-a-buriris-ku</i> I take medicine in order to get diarrhoea.
burisis	bare the teeth (not necessarily being angry)
	b<ən>urisis [AF]
	<i>b<ən>u<ra>rasis tu-wali</i> He bares his teeth.
	burisis-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-burisis-aw ku-wali</i> I bared my teeth.
	mu-burisis [ACaus]
	<i>mu-burisi-risis tu-wali saəru</i> He shows his teeth when laughing.
	<i>mu-bu<ra>rasis tu-wali kana suan</i> The dog bares his teeth.
	(In ritual context, the dyad is <i>ma-buarisis ~ maburarisis, ma-buri2aw</i> 'The dogs bark, they make a lot of noise.' Cf. Cauquelin 2008:299, verse 25-19.)
burujan	bellows
	<i>burujan-ku dia</i> I stir the fire up a little.
	ba-burujan bellows
	burujan-ay [LF]
	<i>kijjuwayan, ku-purbu na apuy, aw ku-burujan-ay kana ba-burujan, aw ku-ba2itaw na taqaw, aw tu-sərupuanay kana anay</i> First, I lit the fire, then it is stoked with the bellows, and then the knife is heated and steeped in water.
burunus	clay
	<i>makalay-ku da burunus</i> I walk in clay soil.
burus	a small tree trunk without branches (mainly banana trees and areca catechu)
	<i>?atəkaw tu-?uqus kana puran, marum na puran, diama a burus la na puran</i> When (we) cut the crown of the areca tree, it dries up, so it is just a trunk, called <i>burus</i> .
busbus	take some objects out of a bundle
	b<ən>usbus [AF]
	<i>b<ən>usbus-ku kana daramien</i> I took a few stalks from the bundle of rice straw.
	busbus-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-busbus-anay-ku kana daramien</i> Help me to take rice straw from the bundle.
	busbus-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-busbus-aw na daramien</i> I took rice straw from the bundle.
	mu-busbus [ACaus]
	<i>mu-busbus na daramien</i> A few stalks of rice straw are taken out (of the bundle).
busilisili	grimace; a wry face
	<i>busilisili tu-indan kana məkan na ?arsəm</i> He makes a wry face when he eats something sour.
busisi	bloom; bud (cf. baba 'blossom, bud')
	<i>busisi na ?apu?</i> The flowers bloom.
	<i>adaləp muʃrag tu-busisi kana dulidul aw kana kayama</i> Kaki and <i>dulidul</i> flowers are nearly falling down.

	b<ən> usisi [AF]	<i>b<ən>u<a>sisi na puran</i> The puran trees are blooming now.
	ka- busisi-an	‘the third lunar month’ (Lit. ‘the great bloomer’)
	pa- busisi [Caus]	<i>pa-busisi-aw kana puatəməl na kiqa, ?ari?i</i> (He) put some fertilizer on the sugar apples, they grow quicker.
busus	dupe; trick (cf. bəfa? ‘cheat, dupe, lie’; sabana? ‘deceive’)	<i>tu-busus kuatis</i> His cheating is bad.
	b<ən> usus [AF]	<i>b<ən>a-busus tu-γai</i> His words are deceptive.
		<i>ma?ulid b<ən>usus na walak</i> The child can’t dupe.
	busus-aw [PF]	<i>tu-busus-aw qa payray tu-paysu</i> A Taiwanese duped him over money.
	ma-busus [AF]	<i>sagar ma-busus na walak</i> The child likes to dupe.
		<i>**ma?ulid ma-busus</i>
but	squirrel	
butuas	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]	<i>kana mi-minačay isabak na ruma?, na jakubakuban mukua</i>
		<i>b<ən>utuas-a</i> The teenagers from the dormitory are going to expel the miasma of death from the houses in mourning.
	butuas-aw [PF]	<i>ku-butuas-aw tu-ajər</i> I freed his thoughts.
	mu-butuas [ACaus]	<i>mu-butuas la nanku ajər na arə?ət</i> The thoughts that burdened me have been chased away.
buʃəl _i	get up	
	kar-buʃəl!	Get up! (I help you.)
	par-buʃəl	habitually get up
		<i>ku-par-buʃəl-aw na walak</i> I make the child get up.
		<i>tu-par-buʃəl-aw kan nanali</i> My mother calls me to get up.
		<i>tu-paraganaw par-buʃəl-aw a birwa</i> (Her) investiture was performed with the help of the spirits.
buʃəl	internode (bamboo); articulation; vertebra	
	(In ritual, it is used as a metaphor for ‘a space of time’, the dyads are <i>qa bekal-an</i> , <i>qa buʃəl-an</i> ‘the New Year’, or <i>qa butəl-an</i> , <i>qa ami-an</i> ; cf. Cauquelin 2008:163, verse 7-03.)	
buti?	blind	
	ma-buti?	be blind
		<i>ma-buti? i nanali</i> My mother is blind.
		<i>ma-buti? ku-mata</i> I am blind.

	pa-butij? [Caus] <i>tu-pa-butij?-ay-ku kana lawlaw, adj-ku məna?u</i> I am blinded by the lights, I can't see.
	sika-butij-butij? pretend to be blind <i>məna?u-ku kananku walak, malak da paysu, sika-butij-butij?-ku</i> I saw my children stealing the money, I turned a blind eye to it.
butij?il	hard (cf. ujj?it 'hard; rigid; stiff—just a little') butij?il nantu pəri? Her calves are hard. butij?il tu-ayər She is strong. nanku ayər butij?il I have a difficult nature. butij?il tu-ətas His penis is hard.—(It is not possible to say ** <i>u i?i?il tu-ətas</i> .)
	ka-butij?il be stronger ka-butij?il nu-ayər! Be stronger!
buṭu	testicles (scrotum) (cf. kaminaw 'gonads') <i>'dua-yu musabak kađini, amanay nu-kinasua? Nu-kasuyaw nanu buṭu! 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.)</i>
 buṭul ₁	par-buṭu-buṭu a man (cf. par-kuti-kuti 'a girl' < kuti 'vulva') attack by stealth b<ən>uṭul [AF] <i>b<ən>uṭul-ku kana babuy</i> I attack the boar by stealth.
	buṭul-aw [PF] <i>tu-buṭul-aw kana ɿala na puyuma</i> The Puyuma have been attacked by stealth. <i>məlalap kana ɿalum ɿi, tu-buṭul-aw na ɿalum</i> He creeps up on the game and attacks it by stealth.
	buṭul-ay [LF] <i>tu-buṭul-ay-ku qa ɿala</i> Enemies attacked me by stealth.
	buṭul-u [Imp PF] <i>buṭul-u na buṭul!</i> Attack the BuTul by stealth!
	ki-buṭul get attacked <i>ki-buṭul na buṭul</i> The BuTul were attacked by stealth.
	pa-buṭul [Caus] <i>ku-pa-buṭul-anay kana babuy na suan</i> I send the dog to attack the boar by stealth.
buṭul₂	land population name, people from Lanyü island or Orchid island <i>a-ba-buṭul-an na buṭul, diama tu-puŋaladay da buṭul</i> 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 <i>punṣu</i> which means 'island' in Tao language (ex. Yami).)
 buṭuŋ 	gather; assemble men (cf. sa?ur 'work in team') buṭuŋ-aw [PF] <i>tu-buṭuŋ-aw na qinəkəlanan kana yawan</i> The chief has called the villagers to gather.

	m-u-butun [Mvt]
buyu	<i>m-u-butuj la na qinəkəlanan</i> The villagers have gathered.
buyul	chicken (< KaTipul dialect, seldom used in Nanwang) territory (ritual term)
	(<i>ba-buyul</i> is an old term for territory, today Puyuma say <i>dadarə?</i> ‘territory’.)
	(Three old informants say that when they were young, the Puyuma would say <i>nanta babuyul</i> for today <i>nanta dadarə?</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.)
dadənan	around five o’clock in the morning; dawn; daybreak
	<i>an i dadənan, maragan-ta</i> At daybreak, we get up.
dadəŋraw	<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.)
dadəruan	cooking pot (cf. bulawan ‘small cooking pot used in the mountains’)
< dəru ‘cook in water’	
daduas	sole of the foot
	<i>asua qien, 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.)
dakpan	the left foreleg of an animal given by the hunter either to the first women encountered in the village on his way back, or to the male religious officiant at <i>pubiaw</i> ‘the rite of the deer’ (cf. suludan ‘right haunch of a game’; risij ‘right forefoot of an animal offered to feed the spirits’; kaʔayaʔan ‘game’)
	ka-dakpan game
dakir	west (cf. <i>qaya</i> ‘west’)
	m-u-ki-dakir-an go west
	(Only used in ritual context today, cf. Cauquelin 2008:296, verse 24-61: <i>i dakir, qaya</i> ‘west’. When Muya, born in 1937, was a little girl, she heard this term, unknown today. TakamoLi still uses it.)
 daləp 	near (cf. paʔiləp ‘next to’)
	a-daləp close to, near
	<i>a-daləp tu-rumaʔ kan takamoli</i> TakamoLi’s house is close to mine.
	dalap-u [Imp]
	<i>u-daləp-u!</i> Go close (to him)!
	ki-dalap get approached
	<i>indaj-ku kan kułalaw ki-daləp</i> I am afraid of getting approached by KuLalaw.
	kur-daləp get close to someone
	<i>kur-daləp kanku na ʃaw</i> The man is getting close to me.
	ma-da-daləp 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).
	m-u-daləp [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-daləp-yu kan ʃaw</i> You go close to the person.

	<i>m-u-daləp kana taw</i> Go close to the people. <i>m-u-daləp kana ḫənan</i> Run parallel to the mountain.
u-daləp	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.
daliałəp	name of a household
daliusus	<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> .]
dal?u	sugar; sweet
daludu	<i>d<in>al?u</i> beer resulting from fermentation of rice tree (sp.) [Puyuma explain: <i>sadu tu-ligaw</i> 'It has a lot of thorns.'][<i>tu-?idiŋ kana daduruan, tu-?uriay kana tu?u kana daludu, aw</i> <i>tu-?iuraw, aw təmijil 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> .
dałalu	tobacco pipe (aboriginal type)
dałan	road (cf. <i>wakal</i> 'track, animal track') <i>kirəburj-ku i dałan kana yawan</i> I met the chief in the road. kalji-dalañan the true road (the old road of the village) mi-a-dalañan spirits of the road (cf. <i>mi-a-wakal</i> 'spirits of the road') <p><i>p<in>u-dalañ-an</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. place where a road has been made 2. the name of a household
dałekadik	mosquito larvae
dałekən	wet; damp (cf. <i>ribənə</i> 'humid, damp') <i>parisi?, dałekən tu-kafakał</i> He is incontinent, his trousers are wet. <i>da<a>łekən ~ ka-da<a>łekən</i> will be wet <i>ka-da<a>łekən ku-kirwan kana ma?udal na wari</i> My clothes will be wet when it rains.
	dałekən-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-dałekən-anay-ku kanantu gimpu</i> Help me to wet his handkerchief.
	dałekən-aw [PF] <i>tu-dałekən-aw tu-dadək</i> His body is wet.
	d<əm>ałekən [AF] <i>d<əm>ałekən kantu kafakał</i> He wets his trousers.
dałil	bottle sa dałil one bottle sa- dałil-an the contents of one bottle <i>ṭəməkəl-ku sa-dałil-an, sadału ku-ayər</i> I drink a liter, I am in a good mood.
	d<in>ałil in a bottle <i>d<in>ałil la na dinal?u</i> The ricebeer has been put into the bottle.
dałinəs	Chinese crapemyrtle, <i>Lagerstroemia subcostata</i> , Koehne

dajiwasay	good health; secure (cf. <i>sajiksik</i> ‘in good health’) <i>na papə̄l i miabak, aļuqun tu-qadək, aq̄i miabak, daļiwasay</i> The pregnant woman has a heavy body, when she is not pregnant, she feels good. <i>salaw daļiwasay tu-piniqadəkan</i> His body is extremely healthy. <i>asua qien ?i, aru sasaŋay-ta qa dinal?u ?i, daļiwasay dia sayliw</i> Formerly, when we were ready to make rice beer, (the jar) was disinfected a little with <i>sangLiw</i> .
daļiwasay-a [Subj]	<i>daļiwasay-a-ku</i> Give me peace.
d<əm>aļiwasay [AF]	<i>d<əm>aļiwasay-ku</i> I am in good health.
daļukap	palm of the hand (cf. <i>ļukap</i> ‘handspan’) <i>sa-daļukap-an ~ sa-ļukap-an</i> handspan (unit of measure used for the boar’s snout)
 daļum 	work together in a field (two people); be together; rent a place from <i>ki-a-daļum</i> rent <i>ki-a-dalum-ku kananu ?uma</i> I am renting your field. <i>k<in>i-daļum-an</i> work done in a field <i>nanku k<in>i-dalum-an</i> My work in the field with others.
ma-da-dalum	two persons work together <i>ma-da-dalum-ta qa ?uma</i> (The two of us) we work together in the fields.
ma-dalu-dalum	several persons work together <i>ma-dalu-dalum la na puyuma</i> Puyuma stay together.
pi-daļum-anay	give to be worked <i>ku-pi-dalum-anay kanu</i> I give you my field to cultivate.
dajus	slippery; be fluent (cf. <i>qulaq</i> ‘slide on dry ground’; <i>səlid</i> ‘fluent speech’; <i>siqsiq</i> ‘fluent’) <i>tomarapuyuma marəŋay saļaw daļus i dulien</i> When Dulian speaks Puyuma, she is very fluent. a-daļus will slip <i>a-dalus kana liča?, kurtačela?</i> (If) the ground is slippery with mud, I will fall down.
	<i>na maləmu na law a-dalus da kađekian</i> The insults of the angry person will be slippery.
	pa-ka-da-daļus placenta (cf. <i>tu-ļa-ļiput</i> kana walak ‘placenta’)
 daman 	a-daman yesterday <i>a-daman, mərədak-ku la</i> I arrived yesterday. an-da-daman the day after tomorrow (cf. <i>ka-qa-qua na wari</i> ‘the day after tomorrow’) <i>an-da-daman babəruk-ku, mukua i taihok</i> The day after tomorrow I’m leaving, I’m going to Taipei. an-daman ~ kan-daman tomorrow <i>an-daman auka-ku i balaka</i> Tomorrow I’m going to a Western country.

	k<in>a-daman-an many days <i>k<in>a-daman, mabarabay-mi kikarun tu-yai kana puyuma</i> We have been busy working for many days on the words of the Puyuma.
	k<in>a-daman-an saliksik-ku dia I have been in good health for a long time.
damuk	blood <i>mukandən na damuk</i> The blood is dry. mi-a-damuk have blood <i>mi-a-damuk ku-qadək</i> My body has blood. m-u-damuk [Mvt] <i>m-u-damuk ku-buʔi?</i> My wound bleeds.
danapan	large stone, rock <i>arəkəd i nanali, nanku danapan</i> My mother is strong, (she is) my base stone. ~ My mother gives me strength. <i>ku-paraganaw ku-ruma? kana danapan isət, qıama arəkəd</i> I have built my house with a <i>danapan</i> rock, so it is strong.
danaw₁	hole filled with water (which will evaporate) <i>mu-dana-danaw na ənay nanku babalu</i> My courtyard has lots of holes filled with water.
danaw₂	uterus
danaw₃ɛŋəs	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: <i>pa-pa-kan kana maʔidayan</i> ‘to feed the old people’]. (In KaTipul dialect, <i>danun</i> ‘confort’ is said to be an obsolete term.) ki-danun-an 1. tribute given after a quarrel, or formerly to the Paiwan <i>pa-ki-danun-an dia</i> We are still giving. 2. follow an example <i>ki-danun-an-ku kandunu na taw</i> I follow that person’s example. k<in>i-danun-an tribute already given mar-pa-danu-danun be given by many persons <i>mar-pa-danu-danun kandunu na taw, na Paiwan, na Bunun, ɿinaba la garam</i> Paiwan, Bunun used to pay tributes, it is over now. (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>mar-pa-daʔus-a</i> , <i>mar-pa-danun-a</i> ‘having good relations’.)
dabal	mu-danun la the tribute is over foot (cf. <i>kukud</i> ‘the whole leg’; <i>paʔa</i> ‘thigh’; <i>pəri?</i> ‘the lower leg, from the knee to the ankle’) <i>kadu-ta qia dapa-dabal aw minatay</i> We were still in our mother’s foot when he died. (‘He died long before we were born.’) d<in>apal-an footprints (cf. <i>s<in>anqal-an</i> ‘footprints’)

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

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

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

maka-darə? at the bottom; below

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

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

mi-darə? have some earth

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

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

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

m-u-darə? kana ənay Go downstream.

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

pu-darə? throw or place down

pu-darə?-ku da da{j}il I have put the bottle on the floor.

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

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

|darəməs|

crush; press down

da-ra-rəməs-an a press

darəməs-aw [PF]

darəməs-aw na ?uʃəd Earthworms have been crushed.

d<əm>arəməs [AF]

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

dariwawa?an

fingers

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

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

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

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

mold; sea foam

darumananaj-anay [I/BF]

tu-darumananaj-anay na ənay kana babalu The courtyard became moldy (from damp).

pi-darumananaj put mold

pi-darumananaj da babalu The courtyard becomes moldy (meaning ‘the house has no visitors, and so, no friends’).

daruŋəl

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

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

datar

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

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

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

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

	da-dawan-an age-set of the oldest boys in the dormitory dawan-an grown up <i>sa ?ami ku-binərukan, dawan-an la na walak</i> I have been away for a year, the children have grown up. dawan-an tu-liuŋ His pig has grown up.
daway	mar-dawan age-set of 16-18-year old boys, the oldest class in the dormitory (Lit. ‘Who have grown up together?’) create; produce (cf. par-bua? ‘create’) dawa-daway-an factory <i>dawa-daway-an da marturus</i> the bicycle factory daway body daway-aw [PF] <i>ku-daway-aw tu-tiŋil kana puyuma</i> I create the Puyuma dictionary. d<əm>away [AF] <i>d<əm>away da walak</i> (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 <i>d<in>away kana puway na punur</i> 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-saja2-an ‘statue, dummy, scarecrow’ (cf. <in>u-taw-taw ‘statue, dummy, scarecrow’) <i>bulay tu-in-u-daway-an kan dulien</i> Dulian has a nice shape.
	ka-d<əm>away-an human being mu-daway [ACaus] <i>mu-daway la na ruma?</i> The house has been made. far a-dawil far <i>a-dawil dia tu-kakawayan na dalan</i> His road is still far away. dawil-aw [PF] <i>ku-dawil-aw tu-ruma?</i> His house is far away from mine.
 dawil 	m-u-dawil [Mvt] <i>m-u-dawil-yu kanku</i> You are going far from me. u-dawil [Imp] <i>u-dawil!</i> Go away! stand on tiptoe da-dəkil nickname for a person who often stands on tiptoe dəkil-u [Imp PF] <i>dəkil-u mu-dapal, maruaya-yu dəmimut kana atū?!</i> Stand on tiptoe, you will be able to catch the mango!
	d<əm>əkil [AF] <i>d<əm>əkil kəmakawayan na muarak</i> The dancers stand on tiptoe to dance. dałan massage; stamp <i>dałan mu-dapal kananku qakur</i> Massage my back with your feet.

	<i>dəlan kana ?abu nu-dapal</i> Stamp out the ashes with your feet.
pu-dəlan	leave traces <i>qua pu-dəlan-a</i> He came and left his footprints.
 dələdele 	run over mu-dələdele [ACaus] <i>mu-dələdele na suan kana pa?iqij</i> The dog was run over by the car. <i>sa?lapaw-ku aw mu-dələdele-ku kana pa?iqij</i> I was hit by the car and then run over.
	pa-dələdele [Caus] <i>pa-dələdele-ay na suan kana pa?iqij</i> The dog was placed (so as) to be run over by the car. <i>tu-pa-dələdele-anay-ku kana pa?iqij</i> I get run over by the car (in purpose).
dəlu₁	feel nauseated <i>də<la>lu-ku</i> I feel like vomiting.
 dəlu₂ 	cheap ma-dəlu be cheap <i>ma-dəlu na ninaniwan i taywan</i> Things are cheap in Taiwan.
dəmdəm	heart (feelings) (cf. <i>nirayraj</i> ‘heart, feelings’) (Both terms are used in ritual context, the dyad is <i>dəmdəm</i> , <i>nirayraj</i> ‘feelings’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:218, verse 14-06.)
dəməl	a cloth pad used for protection against the heat <i>da-dəməl-ku qə dadəruan</i> I am protecting myself from the heat of the pan with a cloth.
	dəməl-aw [PF] <i>bi?as na dadəruan, ku-dəməl-aw kana kadupu</i> The pan is hot, I protected myself against the heat with a piece of paper.
dəməs	flat for a nose dəməs-aw [PF] <i>ku-dəməs-aw na tigran</i> I have flattened the nose.
	ka-dəməs-an a very flat nose ma-dəməs has a flat nose <i>ma-dəməs na tigran</i> The nose is flat. ~ (He) has a flat nose.
dənun	summer (cf. <i>kabi?asan</i> ‘summer’)
dəna	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 quma na ?aw piniwalak mi-dəna tu-?ajar aw tu-qadžak</i> Some people are born with birthmarks on the face and on the body.
dəpa	measure of two arms stretched wide sa dəpa one measure of two arms wide stretched
 dəpele 	press down dəm>əpal [AF] <i>dəm>əpal-ku kananku lima na tinusukan</i> I press my hand against the place where the sting is. dəpele-an [Imp I/BF]

- dəpəl-an ku-tial na nana!* Press my painful stomach!
dəpəl-anay [I/BF]
ku-dəpəl-anay kanku lima na tinusukan I use my hand to press
 against the sting.
tu-dəpəl-anay tu-maja He fixed his gazes on something.
- dəpəl-aw** [PF]
agarəmay ku-dəpəl-aw kanku lima na tinusukan I have just pressed
 on the sting with my hand.
- dəpəl-ay** [LF]
ku-dəpəl-ay kananku lima nanku tial nana I have pressed my hand
 on my painful stomach.
- kar-dəpə-dəpəl** press down together
kar-dəpə-dəpəl-mi da aqab kana dinun We both press on the cover
 of the jar.
- mar-dəpə-dəpəl** a lot of people press down
mar-dəpə-dəpəl-ta da fufu We (a lot of people) squeeze each other's
 breasts.
- |dəpu?**
 mark; tattoo (cf. *tiktok* 'tattoo, flick, file')
da-dəpu? a seal
dəpu?-aw [PF]
tu-dəpu?-aw i tagəray His chest is tattooed.
- dəpu?-i** [Imp LF]
muka-yu i yinhang, dəpu?-i na da-dəpu?! When you go to the bank,
 make your mark (use your signature seal)!
- |də?də?**
 trample (any ground, usually dry); look down at people (cf. **du?du?**
 'trample wet ground')
d<əm>ə?də? [AF]
an marəyay, tu-piniyayan d<əm>ə?də? da law When she talks to
 the others, she looks down on them. ~ When she talks to the
 others, her words look down on them.
- də?də?-an** [Imp I/BF]
də?də?-an! Step on it!
- də?də?-aw** [PF]
tu-də?də?-aw kana gunj na jumay The rice was trampled by the ox.
- mu-də?də?** [ACaus]
mu-də?də? na taʃun The grass was trampled.
- pa-də?də?-an** [Caus]
pa-də?də?-an kana paʃidij na taʃun The grass has been flattened
 by the car.
- |də?ə|**
 crush under foot; leave tracks or footprints
d<əm>ə?əl [AF]
d<əm>ə?əl-ku da ?iabərəy I crush ~ crushed the ants.
d<əm>ə?əl-ku i dadara? I left some footprints on the ground.
- də?əl-anay** [I/BF]
tu-də?əl-anay tu-dapal kana libəy He left some traces of his foot
 on the wall.

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

	[Puyuma explain: <i>marayas tu-fufu</i> 'Her breasts are flat.'; <i>madomas na tiyran</i> 'The nose is flat.'; <i>dilapilapi? na qadək</i> 'The body is flat.']
dimər	fungal infection; corn on one's foot <i>ku-gutgut-ay nanku dimər</i> I scratched my fungal infection. ma-dimər has a corn on foot <i>aq̄i masimo?, ma-dimər ku-dapal</i> I did not take care, I have a corn on my foot.
dindin	snail, <i>Succinea putris</i> (L.) [Puyuma say that <i>dindin</i> , 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. <i>guliguliyān</i> 'narrow-mouthed jar for keeping meat') <i>tu-ukak kana minaqay na taw, abakaw kana dinun</i> The bones of the dead are put into a <i>dinun</i> jar.
dijiran	a path along a river (only a fossilized form <i>maka-dijiran</i>) maka-dijiran along the littoral <i>maka-dijiran-ku kana kali</i> I walked on the bank of the river.
diw dipaw	dragon (< Japanese <i>ryū</i>) sexual intercourse <i>ara-dipaw</i> (it is an insult) 'the fornicator' <i>paʔtusi la da babayan aw punyaladay da arə-dipaw</i> He likes women so much he is nicknamed 'the fornicator'.
d<əm>ipaw [AF]	<i>sagar makan kana tipatipayan dien, sagar d<əm>ipaw</i> When we enjoy eating the vegetable <i>tipatipayan</i> 'wild amaranth', we like to make love.
ma-da-dipaw	have sexual intercourse <i>ma-da-dipaw na markatagwin</i> The husband and wife make love.
dipuŋ	Japan ~ Japanese (< Minnan <i>jit-pun</i>) (cf. <i>takunukun</i> obsolete term used before colonisation according to the Puyuma)
dipur	a type of big bean
dirapa	a broad hand or foot <i>dirapa tu-daduas</i> 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. <i>ma-bulal</i> 'cataract') <i>ma-diras tu-maya</i> His eyes are hazy.
dirus	wash adj-ku dirus-i I did not wash. da-dirus-an washing water <i>a da-dirus-an, ameli a Patəlan na ənay</i> It is water to wash with, not to throw away. da-dirus-an bathroom da-dirus <i>ku-da-dirus-aw na guy</i> I might wash the ox.

- ku-da-dirus-i na suan* I will wash the dog.
- d<əm>-irus** [AF]
d<əm>irus-ku I wash ~ I washed (myself).
- d<in>irus-an** had a wash
d<in>irus-an la i nanali My mother has already had a wash.
dirus! Wash!
diru-dirus-an swimming pool
dirus-anay [I/BF]
ku-dirus-anay na ənay kan aliwaki I bathed Aliwaki with water.
- dirus-aw** [PF]
ku-dirus-aw na guy I washed the ox. ~ The ox is washed by me.
- dirus-ay** [LF]
ku-dirus-ay na ənay na biʔas I bathed in hot water.
- dirus-i** [Imp LF]
dirus-i na ənay! Wash with the water!
- dirus-u** [Imp PF]
dirus-u (na guy)! Wash (the ox)!
- ki-dirus** get a wash
adi muaʔi ki-dirus na suan The dog does not want to be washed.
adi-ku sajiksik, ki-a-dirus-ku kana bułabulayan 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 ɬa marladək I am wet through with sweat.
- pa-dirus** [Caus]
kana wariwari, ku-pa-dirus-ay i nanali aw i ɬbali Everyday, I bathe
 my mother and my oldest sibling.
- |**disdis|**
- fray; fringes**
d<əm>isdis [AF]
d<əm>isdis-ku pakabułay kananku kirwan I make fringes for my
 clothes to be beautiful.
- disdis-anay** [I/BF]
nu-disdis-anay-ku kana liyidan na kaʃakaʃ Help me to make fringes
 on the hem of my trousers.
- disdis-aw** [PF]
ku-disdis-aw na qinəkoran I made fringes on the material.
- mu-disdis** [ACaus]
mu-disdis nanku kaʔa My waistcoat is frayed.
- duarəpaj**
 sow (grain); strew in all directions (ritual term)
duarəpaj-anay [I/BF]
tu-duarəpaj-anay kana baʃi na balubu The wind strews the sheaths
 everywhere.
 (In ritual context, the dyad is *d<əm>uarina ~ d<əm>uarəpaj* ‘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]
	<i>d<əm>uarina na balubu</i> The sheaths are sown everywhere.
duarina-aw [PF]	
	<i>tu-duarina-aw la na balubu</i> The sheaths are strewn everywhere. (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>d<əm>uarina ~ d<əm>unarəpaj</i> 'strew everywhere', cf. Cauquelin 2008:315, verse 28-06.)
dudu	coconut tree and fruit, <i>Cocos nucifera</i> ; fruit (L.)
	<i>tu-ənay kana dudu</i> coconut milk
	<i>an bi?as na wari, təməkəl-ta tu-ənay kana dudu, ?inaba ta-ayər</i> When it is hot, we drink coconut milk, and we are in a good mood.
dudur	shinbone
 dukul 	pound the rice in the <i>da-dukul-an</i> which is carved from hardwood <i>tuqur</i> , <i>Bischofia javanica</i>
	da-dukul will pound the rice
	<i>da-dukul-ku da ?abay kana da-dukul-an</i> I shall make sticky rice dumplings by pounding the flour in the mortar.
	<i>nu-da-dukul-anay-ku da d<in>ukul</i> Help me to pound to make the sticky rice dumplings <i>d<in>ukul</i> .
	da-dukul-an a type of wide, shallow mortar used for making rice cake
	d<əm>uku [AF]
	<i>d<əm>uku -ku da d<in>ukul</i> I pound the sticky rice dumplings, <i>d<in>ukul</i> .
	d<in>ukul 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]
	<i>tu-dulas-aw tu-tədək kana manudən kana daʃkən tu-ufimi</i> The wet nappy made the child's buttocks red.
	ma-dulas has a skin flushed
	<i>uʃənə daʃu, aw ma-dulas na pa?ə</i> He is too fat, and his thighs are chafed by the rubbing of the skin.
	<i>na manudən m-iši?, adj-ta paʃamui paʃuʃun da ufimi, ma-dulas</i>
	<i>tu-tədək</i> (When) the child has wet his nappy, if we do not change it quickly, his buttocks become reddish.
dulidul	coral tree, <i>Erythrina variegata</i> (L.) (Used for making boards and the <i>tabi</i> mortar.) (cf. <i>saraw</i> 'the flower of the <i>dulidul</i> ')
	<i>mi?apuʃ na dulidul na buʃan, ma-sa-saraw na ʃaw</i> (When) the <i>dulidul</i> flowers bloom, the (<i>ka-sara-saraw-an</i>) 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]
	<i>nu-da-dunun-anay ku-kiakarunan</i> You organized my work logically.

	da-dunun-aw [PF] <i>ku-da-dunun-aw kikarun</i> I did the work in order <i>ku-da-dunun-aw panini na paṭaka</i> I handed out the shares of meat (in order of rank, age, etc.).
	da-dunun-ay [LF] <i>ku-da-dunun-ay kikarun</i> I did the work logically.
	d<əm>a-dunun [AF] <i>saigu d<ən>a-dunun qa bati ~ ma?ulid d<əm>a-dunun qa bati</i> He knows how to put words together. ~ He does not know how to put words together.
	<i>d<əm>a-dunun marəŋay</i> She is speaking clearly (following the alphabet, the programme).
 dupaq 	mari-dunun-an bring together one after the other mar-pa-dunun be grouped together <i>mar-pa-dunun tu-pinaqdayaran</i> Their discussions ended in an agreement.
	mu-da-dunun [ACaus] <i>mu-da-dunun la tu-binabati, tu-tiŋil</i> His speech, his book were properly completed. a child slow to walk ma-dupaq be slow to walk <i>ma-dupaq na walak</i> The child is slow at learning to walk. <i>ma-alap i dadara? na ?aysijsisan kana suan, puatəməl da walak na</i> <i>ma-dupaq</i> The plant <i>qangsingsisan kana suan</i> is a creeping one, it is used as a medicine to treat children who have some difficulties walking.
 dupa?	step on feces unintentionally (only once) d<əm>upa? [AF] <i>d<əm>upa?-ku qa ta?i kana guy</i> I stepped in a cow pat. dupa?-aw [PF] <i>ku-dupa?-aw na ja?i kana suan</i> I stepped in dog feces. <i>ku-za?adaw na ?aput ?i, tu-dupa?-aw qa guy</i> Although I put a fence round the flowers, they were trodden on by an ox.
	mu-dupa? [ACaus] <i>ku-sinaləm na ?aput ?i, mu-dupa? qa guy</i> The flowers I planted were trodden on by an ox.
dupar du?du? 	persimmon, <i>Diospyros kakir</i> (cf. <i>kayama</i> ‘persimmon’) trample wet ground (cf. <i>də?də?</i> ‘trample—any ground usually dry’) d<əm>u-2du? [AF] <i>d<əm>u>a-2du?-ku qa liṭa?</i> Now, I am trampling mud. du?du?-ay [LF] <i>tu-du?du?-ay na liṭa? kana walak</i> The mud was trampled by the children. du?du?-i [Imp LF] <i>du?du?-i!</i> Trample (there)! du?du?-u [Imp PF]

	<i>dur?dur?u!</i> Trample (this)!
	mu-du?du? [ACaus]
durəni	<i>mu-du?du? na lija?</i> The mud was trampled. high level of damp; soiled by damp <i>pasəki i dənan, marladač, durəni ku-daqək</i> I climbed the mountain, I sweated and my body is dirty.
	<i>durəni na tanjila</i> The ear is damp.
	<i>masuksukan tu-tanjila, durəni</i> His ears has soft earwax, they are dirty.
	<i>na binariaw sađu dađu tu-pinuənay, durəni na ?abay, adi gələtən</i> The sticky rice dumplings have received too much water; they are slimy and not soft.
dursi	dirty (cf. rīgəsəs 'dirty') <i>dursi-ku kana ja?</i> I got dirty with excrement.
	ka-dursi-r(ə)sı very dirty <i>ka-dursi-r(ə)sı na kiakarunan, marataj-ku</i> The work is very dirty, I do not like it.
duriŋ	red betel sputum <i>duriŋ tu-tama</i> His saliva is red from chewing betel nut. <i>adi mi?abu, adi duriŋ</i> Without lime, one's saliva is not red.
	duriŋ-aw [PF] <i>tu-duriŋ-aw na tama kana puran</i> Saliva is reddened by chewing betel nut.
duuy	pus (cf. pusu? 'pus') m-u-duuy [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-duuy tu-bu?i?</i> His wound excreted pus.
qa	construction marker for common nouns, oblique <i>a puyuma məkan qa tinalək</i> Puyuma eat rice.
 qaa 	only one occurrence. For old people or for trees <i>ma-qaa na ?aw, na laq?u?</i> The old person, the old manguo tree.
qađalan	rice of the previous year, too old to germinate <i>na mari?ami na ?umay, qađalan kema-ta</i> The last year's rice, we call <i>DaDalan</i> .
qađək	body <i>litzk na wari, taranapaw nu-qađək</i> It is cold, take care of your body.
qađəmuy	quail <i>adi-ku sagar məkan qa qađəmuy</i> I do not like eating quail.
qađəŋa	stink bug (Pentatomidae)
 qađiu 	carry a corpse tied on a pole like a wild boar (? < qiu 'that') [Puyuma explain: 'These were the corpses of the enemy and they had to be burried anywhere.' Two old men said it is an obsolete term for 'human beings'.]
	qađiu-aw [PF] <i>tu-ru?us-aw, aw tu-qađiu-aw na mina?ay na ?aw aw təbəl-aw</i> The four limbs of the enemy's corpse were tied on a pole, then carried by two men and burried (anywhere).

	q<əm>adiu [AF] <i>q<əm>adiu-mi kana minaṭay na ṫaw</i> We carried a corpse (like a boar, on a pole).
qaḍu	too much <i>sadu la qaḍu</i> too much of everything
 qaəray 	spread out (everywhere, hard things not liquid) qaəray-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-qaəray-anay-ku kana [umay i baba]u, pakadawanay</i> Help me to spread out the rice in the courtyard so it will dry in the sun.
	qaəray-aw [PF] <i>ku-qaəray-aw na [umay i baba]u</i> The rice is spread out in the courtyard by me.
	qaəray-u [Imp PF] <i>qaəray-u na [umay!]</i> Spread the rice!
	q<əm>aəray [AF] <i>q<əm>aəray-ku da paysu</i> I spread out money.
	mu-qaəray [ACaus] <i>mu-qaəray tu-walak</i> Her children are spread everywhere (so many).
	pa-qaəray [Caus] <i>pa-qaəray-u i pilay kana [umay!]</i> Make Pilay spread the rice!
dakadakaw	peacock
 dakdak 	nervous; encourage dakdak-aw [PF] <i>dakdak-aw na babayan pasənay</i> The women are encouraged to sing.
	q<əm>akdak [AF] <i>q<əm>akdak-ku kikarun</i> I work quickly.
	ma-dakdak be nervous <i>magəl pasəkad kantu kiakarunan, sajaw ma-dakdak</i> He hurried to do his work, he is highly excited.
 dakit 	plants grown anyhow dakit-aw [PF] <i>tu-dakit-aw na darə? kana ṫalun</i> The soil is covered with grass which grew every which way.
	q<əm>akit [AF] <i>q<əm>akit kana darə? na ṫalun</i> The grass grows every which way.
 dakunun 	group; together q<əm>akunun [AF] <i>kana ɻamiɻami, q<əm>akunun na babayan muka muagamuta</i> Every year, the women participate together at the festival <i>muagamutu</i> .
	m-u-dakunun [Mvt] <i>m-u-dakunun muka i balajaw</i> We all went to Taitung together.
dakur	back (anat.) <i>bəlakas tu-dakur</i> Her back is long. (She is tall.)
daʃisij	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.
qana?		necklace
qanar		shout
	d<əm>ajar [AF]	
	pakaŋuwayan d<əm>ajar təmara pakaŋuriŋət kantu aŋjar, aw kianīŋən	
	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 <i>bru</i> is used by female practitioners. Not use in Nanwang.) (cf. Blust ACD 2012 *daNum 'fresh water'; and KaTipul dialect <i>zanum</i> 'water')	
qaya	stop	
	qaya [Imp]	
	qaya qia! Wait a little!	
	ka-qaya [Imp]	
	ka-qaya! Stop!	
	ma-qaya [AF]	
	ma-qaya la na ɿudal The rain has stopped.	
	pa-qaya [Caus]	
	pa-qaya-yu na paɭidij You make the car stop.	
	ku-pa-qaya-[y]anay nantu paɭidij I help him stop his car.	
	tu-pa-qaya-[y]aw na paɭidij He stopped the car.	
qandqan	hot; warm up (from sun, fire); dry in the sun or by the fire (cf. bi? as 'hot'; d<ar>ay 'red') (Non-infixed form *qan̩ is not found.)	
	qandqan-an [Imp I/BF]	
	daɭəkən na kirwan, qandqan-an kana apuy! The clothes are wet; dry them next to the fire!	
	qandqan-anay [I/BF]	
	tu-qandqan-anay kana apuy He warmed by the fire.	
	qandqan-aw [PF]	
	qandqan-aw-ta kana kadaw We sunbathed in the sun.	
	ku-qandqan-aw na kirwan kana apuy I dried the clothes next to the fire.	
	qandqan-ay [LF]	
	tu-qandqan-ay kana apuy He got warm by the fire.	
	d<əm>ayqan̩ [AF]	
	d<əm>ayday na apuy, na kadaw Fire and sun dry things.	
	d<ar>ayqan̩ become flushed. [Puyuma say that the effects of alcohol make them flushed (hot and red).]	
	təməkəl da ɿəraw, d<ar>ayday When we drink wine, we are red hot.	
	d<ar>ayqan̩ a rise in adrenaline due to fear	
	inday-yu, nu-daqək d<ar>ayday You are afraid, your body is hot.	
	mi-d<ar>a-qaray has a flush (from drinking wine)	
	mi-d<ar>a-qaray tu-tayar kantu tʃinəkolən na ɿəraw His face is flushed because he drunk wine.	

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

qaramaj	bountiful <i>muka kan kristus, ku-yaʔəŋad qaramay</i> In following Christ, my life is totally satisfied.
qaraj	red (qanqaj ; **qaj is not found, q<ar>aj) mi-qaraj reddish, lipstick <i>mi-qaraj tu-birbir</i> She uses lipstick.
qaraṭu	mi-qaraj tu-təqək kana lütuj The monkey's rear end is red. body louse (cf. kutu 'head louse') <i>saqju na qaraṭu</i> There are many lice. <i>aq-i-ta masina?</i> , <i>saqju na qaraṭu</i> If we are dirty (if we are not careful), we get a lot of lice.
qaruk	fertilizer <i>riap-an na qadaruk i ?uma, ?inaba qaruk na darə?</i> Put fertilizer in the field, it is good to fertilize the ground.
	qa-qaruk fertilizer q<əm>aruk [AF] <i>q<əm>aruk-ku da kuļaj</i> I fertilize the vegetables.
	pu-qaruk put some fertilizer <i>pu-qaruk-ku da qa-qaruk kana kuļaj</i> I put some fertilizer on the vegetables.
qaud	earthquake (cf. g<əm>inqiq 'earthquake') may-qaud has gotten an earthquake <i>diala magiqiqaj na ruma?</i> , <i>amaw na may-qaud na darə?</i> Because there was an earthquake, so the house shook.
	mi-qaud have an earthquake <i>matidatud na papadaran mi-qaud</i> The table is unstable when there is an earthquake.
qaul	mix together (cf. ?uri 'mix') qaul-anay [I/BF] <i>na kauy, ku-qaul-anay kana niunay</i> The coffee, I have put it in the milk.
	qaul-aw [PF] <i>ku-qaul-aw na kauy aw na niunay</i> I have mixed the coffee and the milk.
	qaul-ay [LF] <i>na kauy, ku-qaul-ay da niunay</i> The coffee, I have put it in the milk.
	mar-qaul mix together <i>mar-qaul na kauy kana walu</i> Coffee and sugar are mixed together.
	mu-qaul [ACaus] <i>mu-qaul na kauy aw na niunay</i> The milk was mixed with the coffee.
dawdawayan	firefly
daya	west; towards the mountain (PAn cf. Blust ACD 2012 *daya 'upriver, toward the interior') (cf. dakir 'west', ritual term) <i>kəma i daya</i> coming from the west
	m-u-ki-daya-n go west
	m-u-ki-daya-yan go towards the west side

	<i>mucasal la tu-ruma? m-u-ki-qdaya-yan</i> She has moved house and gone west.
qdayar	discuss with; argue ki-ma-qdayar have a conversation <i>ki-ma-qdayar-ku kan talisig</i> I have some conversations with TaLising. ma-qdayar [AF] <i>ma-qdayar-mi kan takamoli</i> We discuss with TakamoLi. <i>ma-da-qdayar-ta</i> We argue. (2 people) ma-qaya-qdayar more than two people <i>aru mangayaw-ta, ma-qaya-qdayar na ma?ida?idayan</i> We are coming close to <i>mangayaw</i> , the old men discuss together.
	pa-qaya-qdayar [Caus] <i>tu-pa-qaya-qdayar-aw da qəkal i dulien</i> The village discusses Dulian's (knowledge). <i>pa-qya-qdayar kananu katagwin qa nanu nanayan dakur</i> You talked to your husband about your backache. <i>aməli ku-ləmak, ua pa-q-a-qdayar-u kana kinsas!</i> It is not my business, go and talk to the police about it!
	p<in>a-qaya-qdayar-an discussions, arguments <i>p<in>a-qayar-an tu-pinabayán kan takamoli</i> We have long discussions about TakamoLi's goodness.
qəkal	village (cf. datar 'village' ritual term) <i>nanku qəkal i puyuma</i> My village is Puyuma. q<in>əkal-an-an villagers ka-qəkal-an the Village (the first village) (cf. ka-datar-an in ritual context) <i>i puyuma, ka-qəkal-an</i> Puyuma is the true Puyuma village. mi-a-qəkal tutelary spirits of the village (cf. mi-a-datar) <i>ta-tu-a-qəkal-aw ina kinaquan</i> We have made this place a village. pia-qəkal-an choose the village's location p<in>i-qəkal-an the village is built sa-qəkal-an villagers <i>t<əm>ua-qəkal</i> spirits who 'make' the village. Tutelary spirits. (The dyad in ritual context is <i>t<əm>ua-datar</i> , <i>t<əm>ua-qəkal</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-07.) <i>t<in>ua-qəkal</i> spirits who made the village (Every year before the <i>mangayaw</i> festival, one male officiant reconsecrate the tutelary spirits which 'made' the first village, symbolized by two large slabs of schist.) dəkan large; outspread; wide <i>qəkan tu-tagəray</i> He has a broad chest. qəkqək tamp down; pack tightly (cf. arik 'thresh with the feet') qəkqək-an [Imp I/BF] <i>qəkqək-an na lumay kana pawti, ?inaba!</i> Tamp the rice firmly in the sack, that will be good! qəkqək-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-qəkqək-anay-ku maabak pukasayaw kanantu ti'il i rutu</i> Help me

	to tamp down his books inside the bag.
dəkədək-ay [LF]	<i>tu-dəkədək-ay na bəras i punun</i> He tamped down the rice inside the basket.
dəkədək-i [Imp LF]	<i>dəkədək-i (na lumay kana pawti)!</i> Tamp (the rice firmly in the sack)!
dəkədək-u [Imp PF]	<i>dəkədək-u (na kirwan)!</i> Pack (the clothes tightly together)!
d<əm>əkədək [AF]	<i>d<əm>əkədək-ku mabak kana bəras kana punun</i> I tamped the rice down so it fitted into the basket.
ma-dəkədək	get beating
	<i>ma-dəkədək ku-tagəraŋ</i> My heart is beating. (cf. b<al>ətbat ku-tagəraŋ ‘My heart beats.’)
mu-dəkədək [ACaus]	<i>mu-dəkədək na kirwan</i> The clothes are packed tightly together.
pa-dəkədək [Caus]	<i>pa-dəkədək-u i līja pukasaway kana saya rutu na tilil</i> (Tell) Linga to pack the books tightly so they fit in one bag.
dəkəl	swallow without chewing; choke with something stuck in one's throat
dəkəl-an	choking things
	<i>ku-puʔəlas-anay nanku dəkəl-an</i> I am getting rid of what is stifling me.
dəkəl-ay [LF]	<i>tu-dəkəl-ay tu-ukak kana kuraw, dəməlia</i> He choked on a fish bone and vomited.
ka-dəkəl	might choke
	<i>məkan-yu kana kuraw, adi-yu taranapaw, ka-dəkəl-yu kantu ukak</i> When you eat fish, if you are not careful, you might choke on the bones.
ma-dəkəl [AF]	<i>ma-dəkəl-ku kana paṭaka</i> I swallow the meat without chewing it.
dəkəran	border (cf. <i>palu-an</i> ‘border’)
dəkər	tie-beam (of roof)
dəki	insult (cf. <i>punaŋ</i> ‘insult’; <i>?iləməs</i> ‘offended’)
ka-dəki [Imp]	<i>ka-dəki-yu!</i> Insult (him)!
	<i>ka-dəki-aw</i> might be insulted
	<i>tu-ka-dəki-aw-ku kana maulay</i> I might be insulted by the vagrant.
ma-dəki [AF]	<i>na təmama ?i, ma-dəki qatu walak</i> The father, (he) scolds his child.
pa-ka-dəki [Caus]	<i>tu-pa-ka-dəki-anay-yu kana maulay</i> He allowed the vagrant to insult you.
dəlaluwi	swallow, <i>Hirundo rustica</i> (L.)
dəlaŋ	burn; scorched food; fever (cf. <i>?ansəp</i> ‘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-lubit kana ayron He burnt my skin with the iron.
- qələt-anay [I/BF]**
nu-qələt-anay na ayron kanku dapal You took the iron to burn my foot.
- qələt-i [Imp LF]**
qələt-i kana aja?! Burn with the embers!
- mi-a-qələt** having a burn
mi-a-qələt na dadaruan 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.
- dəlia**
- vomit
- dəlia** (the) vomit
na dəlia ɿaysis The vomit stinks.
- dəlia-an [Imp I/BF]**
dəlia-an! Vomit!
- dəlia-anay [I/BF]**
məlaʔus qa ligaw qa kuraw, tu-dəlia-anay kana kali He swallowed a fishbone, he vomited in the river.
- dəlia-aw [PF]**
tu-dəlia-aw na paɿidinj isabak He vomited inside the car.
- dəlia-ay [LF]**
tu-dəlia-ay ku-qadək He vomited on me.
- q<əm>əlia [AF]**
taytaw, q<əm>əlia kana saqu tu-tinəkələnan na ɿəraw This man, (he) vomited ~ vomits the wine he has drunk.
- q<əm>əlia-lia** keep on vomiting
muisaq-ku kana sasuday, q<əm>əlia-lia Whenever I go in a boat, I keep on vomiting.
- |dələk|**
- accompany; come or go together
- qələk-anay [I/BF]**
tu-dələk-anay-ku da jaw He brought a lot of people to my house.
- ka-dələk-an!** Bring him!
- mar-dələk** several people come together
mar-dələk-mi muka kanu ruma? We all come together to your house.
- dələjan**
- change; move permanently
- dələjan-ay [LF]**
tu-dələjan-ay-ku He deliberately made me roam around.
- q<əm>ələjan [AF]**
q<əm>ələjan-ku qa dałan I changed the route.
- tu-walak q<əm>ə-ɿə-ləjan** His children are roaming around.
- muka-ku i fejichang, q<əm>ələjan qa dałan** While going to the airport, I lost my way.

	pa-ɖəʃjan [Caus] <i>tu-pa-ɖəʃjan-ay-ku qa taxi</i> The taxi takes me roam around (on purpose).
 ɖəʃnit 	ua ɖəʃjan! Get moving! whitewash with the hands (without a brush, the whitewash comes off on clothes rubbed against the wall)
	ɖəʃnit-an [Imp L/BF] <i>ɖəʃnit-an nu-ʃima!</i> Whiten your hand (against the wall)!
	ɖəʃnit-aw [PF] <i>ku-ɖəʃnit-aw na libəŋ na buʃnan kana ?abu</i> The wall was whitewashed by me with lime.
	ɖəʃnit-u [Imp PF] <i>ɖəʃnit-u!</i> Whitewash (the wall) or bleach (the clothes)!
ɖ<əm>əʃnit [AF]	<i>ɖ<əm>əʃnit-ku qa libəŋ</i> I whitewashed the walls.
	mu-ɖəʃnit [ACaus] <i>mu-ɖəʃnit na libəŋ</i> The wall is whitewashed. (fossilized form < <i>ɖarəpəs</i> ? According to Puyuma, only <i>ɖəmarəpəs</i> exists.)
ɖəmarəpəs na wari	Cold, rainy weather, overcast (cf. <i>mə-[abu na wari</i> 'drizzle day') daybreak, fossilized form; dusk (< <i>ɖəkaʃəm</i> ? According to Puyuma, only <i>ɖəməkəʃəm</i> ~ <i>ɖəməkakəʃəm</i> forms exist.)
ɖəməkəʃəm	mountain (cf. <i>taŋal</i> 'small mountain')
ɖənan	<i>asua dien Pi, tu-baʔitaw na ɖənan</i> Once upon a time, we set the mountaint on fire.
	ɖəna-ɖənan slightly sloping ~ a lot of mountains <i>nanku ?uma amali a marayarayas, a ɖ<əm>əna-ɖənan ku-?uma</i> My field is not flat, my fields are slightly sloping.
	kaʃi-ɖənanan the true mountain
	maka-ɖənan mountain side <i>idini na kuliabab a maka-ɖənan</i> This guava comes from the mountain side (it is not from the shop).
ɖəŋər	name; sound (ritual term) (cf. Blust ACD 2012, PMP *diŋeR hear [doublet: *deŋeR, *diŋa, *liŋa]; Paiwan, Ferrell 1982:68 <i>denga</i> 'hear') (cf. <i>ŋaʃad</i> 'name') <i>tu-ɖəŋər kana ?ayam</i> the birds'song <i>imanay nu-ɖəŋər?</i> What is your name? (cf. Cauquelin 2008:222, verse 15-04)
	pu-ɖəŋər give a name <i>tu-pu-ɖəŋər-ay-ku qa dulien</i> They gave me the name Dulian. <i>kakualɔŋan marənay da tʃuŋlan kəma, aw tulən tu-kayaw pu-ɖəŋər</i> It was difficult to pronounce the name <i>tʃuŋlan</i> (the name of the mountain), so we call it <i>TuLan</i> . (In ritual context, it means 'ritual' <i>nanku p<in>a-pu-ɖəŋər-an</i> , <i>p<in>a-pu-ŋaʃad-an</i> 'give names to my rituals', cf. Cauquelin 2008:161, verse 6-21)

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

m-u-ɖərəmə? [Mvt]

asua qien ɿi, minaɻay na ɬaw, tu-ɬəbəlaw kana ruma? isabak, makan-ta ɿi, pakany naniam ianaɻayan. Matəmuy la, unien ɏa kaɻuan, av tu-bərukay iqunu ruma? palu ɏa m-u-ɖərəmə?
Formerly, a dead person was buried in the house, and when we ate, we fed our dead. When the space was full and there was no more room, we abandoned that house and let it fall down.

mu-ɖərəmə? [ACaus]

mu-ɖərəmə? na ɬumay The rice plants are lying flat.

|ɖərəpiŋ|

lean against the door-jamb

ɖ<əm>ərəpiŋ [AF]

ɖ<əm>ərəpiŋ-ku kana pita?un I lean against the door-jamb.

ɖərəpiŋ-an door frame

ɖərəpiŋ-anay [I/BF]

nu-ɖərəpiŋ-anay-ku kana pita?un Help me to lean against the door-jamb.

kur-ɖərəpiŋ lean against

na papali na babayan, adi karua kur-ɖərəpiŋ kana pita?un munə an miwalak, adi payas mupaɻaran na walak A pregnant woman must not lean against a door-jamb, when she gives birth the child will not come out immediately, (since the child will not know if he should stay in or come out).

|ɖərukun|

cause a bump or protuberance; undulate (of a road)

ɖ<əm>ərukun [AF]

ɖ<əm>ərukun na dalan The road is bumpy.

ɖərukū-rukun make a heap

ku-ɖərukū-rukun-aw na darə? I have made the earth into a heap.

tu-ɖərukū-rukun-anay na darə? They made several bumps on the road.

ɖəruŋ

thunder (cf. təlj? 'flash of lightning')

tinikayan ɏa ɖəruŋ na ɖənan The place in the mountain where the thunder struck.

ɖ<əm>a-ɖəruŋ [AF]

ɖ<əm>a-ɖəruŋ It is thundering.

still; yet; already

ɖien allomorph of **ɖia**

məyad-ku ɖia I am still breathing.

a minaɻay, adi ɖia karadəŋ... When a dead person is not yet stiff...

asua ɖien once upon a time

asua ɖien, mutani a deruy Once upon a time, a thunderbolt fell.

asua ɖien ɿi, tu-baɻiɬaw na ɖənan Once upon a time, we set the mountain on fire.

|ɖial|

cough

ɖ<əm>ial [AF]

ɖ<əm>ial-ku pariasal I just coughed once.

ɖ<əm>a-ɖial cough repeatedly

- q<əm>a-djal na suan* The dog coughs again and again.
djal-aw [PF]
tu-djal-aw na suan The dog coughed.
- djal-ay** [LF]
tu-djal-ay na suan The dog has a cough.
- pa-djal** [Caus]
pa-djal-aw na walak The child was helped to cough.
- djala** because
djala ma-gijagin na ruma? amaw na maydaud na dara? The house is shaking because there is an earthquake.
- |djar|** shine
d<əm>iar [AF]
d<əm>iar-ku kana dindin I shine a light on the snails (snails are collected at night).
- djar-an** [Imp I/BF]
djar-an-ku qia! Give me some light!
- djar-anay** [I/BF]
nu-djar-anay-ku kana dindin! Light up the snails for me!
- djar-aw** [PF]
ku-djar-aw na dindin The snails are lit up by me.
- djar-ay** [LF]
ku-djar-ay na takura The frogs are lit up by me (frogs are not so numerous as *dindin* (snails), say the Puyuma).
- djar-u** [Imp PF]
djar-u ku-ti[up] Shine a light on my ear wax!
- pa-djar** [Caus]
pa-djar-u! Give me light!
- djaran** pine-tree
- djaranya** tortoise
- |dikət|** stick; adhere (cf. *təpi?* 'stick')
d<əm>ikət [AF]
d<əm>ikət ku-mafa kananku karais My eyes are riveted on my lover.
dikət-an sticky rice (generic term for types of sticky rice) (cf. *binətu?an*, *dawa*, *sajinunu* other varieties of sticky rice)
- dikət-i** [Imp LF]
dikət-i! Stick!
- pa-qa-dikət** sticky paper
- pa-dikət** [Caus]
pa-dikət-ku da sasinq i libəy I stuck the photo to the wall.
- pa-ka-dikət ~ pa-kawil-an** anchor (nautical)
 the name of the hunting ground of the *kinaburaw* men's house
- quarrel; fight**
- ka-dadjikul** might fight
ki-ma-djikul want to fight
ki-ma-da-djikul kanku idu na maulay This vagrant wants to hit me.
ku-ki-ma-djikul-aw idu na taw I fought with that person.

	<i>ki-ma-dikul-anay idu na taw</i> That person wanted to fight.
	ma-qa-dikul two persons quarrel
	<i>ma-qa-dikul-ku kananku katagwin</i> I quarrel with my husband.
	<i>ma-qa-dikul-ta</i> We have a quarrel.
	ma-diku-dikul fight a lot
	<i>ma-diku-dikul-ta kana dipun</i> We had war with Japan.
	pa-qa-dikul [Caus]
	<i>ku-pa-qa-dikul-aw i dulien kanantu katagwin</i> I cause Dulian to fight with her husband.
	<i>nanku suan pa-qa-dikul-anay kantu suan kana taw</i> I send my dog to fight with someone else's dog.
diləkət	flat and hard after trampling
	<i>diləkət na daʃan kantu pinakalakalajan</i> The road is hard because of his trampling.
 qimut 	take a pinch of something; catch an object
	q<əm>imut [AF]
	<i>na niaw ɿi, q<əm>imut da kamutis</i> The cats, catch mice.
	<i>q<əm>imut-ku tu-pawayan nirəŋyayan kan dulien</i> I catch the meaning of what Dulian says.
	dimut-anay [L/BF]
	<i>nu-dimut-anay-ku da kunin</i> Help me to catch rabbits.
	dimut-aw [PF]
	<i>nu-dimut-aw na kunin</i> You caught the rabbits.
	ma-qa-dimut two persons taking a pinch
	<i>ma-qa-dimut da ſifufu</i> We both grab each other by the breast.
	pa-qimut [Caus]
	<i>pa-qimut-aw na kunin kana suan</i> The dog catches the rabbit.
qinəkəran	cloth
 dirawuj 	a bass voice; low voice
	q<əm>irawuj [AF]
	<i>q<əm>irawuj nantu sənay</i> He has a bass voice.
	dirawuj-aw [PF]
	<i>nu-dirawuj-aw na sənay</i> You sing with a bass voice.
 qisal 	a loud voice (cf. qa? uj 'shout, scream'; ?aw?aw 'call loudly')
	q<əm>isal [AF]
	<i>q<əm>isal-ku ?<əm>uy?uy</i> I yell.
	qisal-u [Imp PF]
	<i>qisal-u nu-yai!</i> Raise your voice!
 diu 	that ~ there (remote)
	i-diu that (remote)
	<i>ku-təŋədəy i-diu na taw</i> I hit that man (far away).
	<i>bərayan kanqu na taw i-diu</i> Give that to that man over there.
	ka-diu
	1. there (remote)
	<i>kadu-mi ka-diu</i> We live over there.
	2. <i>k<əm>a-qa-diu</i> 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-diu* is explained as 'the one to do it, here'.

k<in>a-qa-diu it was done precisely that way
idini nantu kinikarunan kantu pawayan kanduna taw, aqū qia
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'.)

djulasin

Gospel

tu-djulasiy kan Lukas Lucas' Gospel

move

djiw?djiw?u! Move a bit!

m-u-djiw?djiw? [Mvt]

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

pu-djiw?djiw? be moved

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

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

compile; accumulate

d<əm>uaduk [AF]

q<əm>uaduk-ku qa tilil I pile up some books.

uaduk-aw [PF]

quaduk-aw na paysu i pa?apə?apə?an Money has been accumulated in the bank.

ku-quaduk-aw na tilil The books are accumulated by me.

quaduk-anay [I/BF]

nu-quaduk-anay-ku qa walak, pa?ajadam qa puyuma yai I want to teach the Puyuma language, help me to find some children.

qua₁

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-ruma? qa malə?as 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 ruma? majak kana irupan They come to my house one after another to take the food.

pa-dua [Caus]

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

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

dqua₂

two

da-dua-ya two (things)

ka-dqa-dua na waru in two days (cf. **an-da-daman** ‘the day after tomorrow’)

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

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

kara-dua-yu da bitunun You have two eggs.

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

kar-dqa-dua-[y]an-mu da bitunun (A lot of people), you (everyone) have two eggs.

kara-dua ~ kar-dqa-dua-[y]an da bitunun (Every one) has two eggs.

kar-dqa-dua-[y]an-ay panini da bitunun na qinəkalanan

Every villager had a share of two eggs.

kar-mi-dqa-dua-[y]an two by two

kar-mi-dqa-dua-yan kəmakaway ~ kar-mia-dqa-yan Walk two by two.

mək̡t̡əp misama da qduuya twelve

mi-a-dua two people

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

mi-dqa-dua two people together

mi-dqa-dua kikarun-ta The two of us work together.

mi-dqa-dua tu-walak She has two children.

par-ka-dua in two, half

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

par-ka-dua na walu boray kana walak pakān The sweet is cut in half and given to the children to eat.

par-ka-dua na buñan half-moon

par-ka-dua sujanan midnight

par-puan twice

p<in>ar-ka-dua da p<in>ar-ka-dua a quarter

puka-dqa-dua second

na puka-dqa-dua tu-walak a ma?inayan His second child is a boy.

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

da-dqulay-an sliding door

idini na da-dqulay-an kana pitañun parualu kana unan This sliding door is like a snake.

tu-dqa-dqulay-an kana ?aləban the sliding door

(In ritual context, it is a metaphor for ‘snake’, the dyad is *da-dqulay*, *da-dqulay*. Cf. Tamalakaw dialect *-zurang* ‘a type of non-poisonous snake’.)

|dqulay|

	q<əm>uļaq [AF] <i>q<əm>uļaq na unan</i> The snake slithers along.
	quļaq-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-quļaq-anay na walak i dadara?</i> I slid the child along the ground. slip (Ritual term, it is a metaphor for 'snake', the dyad is <i>da-duļay</i> , <i>da-quļaq</i>) (< Tamalakaw dialect <i>Hezuray</i> 'to slip')
duļay	duļikit sticky (cf. <i>təpi?</i> 'glue, chewing-gum') duļikit na liča? clay <i>duļikit na ujər, padikətanay i libəy</i> Snot is sticky, it was stuck to the wall.
 quļun 	exchange; change (cf. <i>baļis</i> 'change'; <i>asal</i> 'change'; <i>pađuma</i> 'change') q<əm>a-quļun the spirits of changing (traditions) [Puyuma say 'Since Puyuma society has undergone many changes.'] (The dyad in ritual context is <i>b<ən>a-baļis</i> , <i>d<əm>a-dulum</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:154, verse 5-13.) q<əm>uļun [AF] <i>kuatis na tīnima? na kaļipaj, mukua-ku q<əm>uļun-a</i> The umbrella I bought is bad, I am going to exchange it. quļun-anay [I/BF] <i>niam-quļun-anay tu-kipiŋ kan isaw</i> Our exchanges are Isaw's clothes. quļun-i [Imp LF] <i>quļun-i!</i> Give me some change! ki-pa-quļun get to be exchanged <i>ki-pa-quļun na miabətan da bətan</i> The <i>miabətan</i> have exchanged the men's skirt (<i>bətan</i>). kur-pa-ka-quļun carry out an exchange with <i>na bəłətəŋan a marturus, kur-pa-ka-quļun-aw kana bəkal</i> I have agreed to exchange the old bicycle for a new one. ~ The old bicycle has been exchanged for a new one. kur-pa-ka-quļun religious barrier <i>kur-pa-ka-quļun na kuatisan kažini</i> The evil elements (of the ritual) are exchanged here, (for tokens). (Areca nuts threaded onto a ramie string make a barrier against evil spirits here.) ma-qa-quļun several persons exchange <i>ma-qa-dulun-mi kananiam bətan</i> We exchanged our men's skirts (<i>bətan</i>). pa-qa-quļun a change <i>unien da pa-qa-quļun</i> There is no change (money). pa-quļun [Caus] <i>pa-quļun-ku kana bəkal kana kažakat</i> I exchanged my trousers for new ones. <i>pa-qa-quļun-ku da kipiŋ, dıala auka-ku kiaraisa</i> I change my clothes, so I go to search for a boyfriend. other <i>quma-quma na dəkal, ulaya</i> In every village, there is pa-đuma-đuma change for something else <i>pa-đuma-đuma-ku da kirwan</i> I often change clothes.

	[Puyuma say it is impossible to say ** <i>padumaduma da katagwin</i> ‘exchange wives’.]
qundun	si- quma-[y]an other people, outsiders; other place knock at a door q<əm>undun [AF] <i>q<əm>undun-ku kana ɿaləb-an</i> I knocked at the door.
	qundun-aw [PF] <i>ku-qundun-aw na ɿaləb-an</i> It is at the door I knocked.
	qundun-u [Imp PF] <i>qundun-u!</i> Knock at the door!
 quni? 	brownish, reddish color in the sky q<əm>uni-duni? [AF-Red] <i>q<əm>uni-duni? na wari, pakaladam da bariwan</i> The sky is brownish, informing of a coming typhoon.
	quni?-aw [PF] <i>tu-quni?-aw na wari kan dəmaway</i> The brownish color of God’s heaven.
qunaqunaŋalan	Lima bean, <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> (cf. kudauŋan ‘a bean smaller than <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> ’)
qunqunjan	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-ŋun-aw the first ancestor who built the village (cf. Ferrell 1982:69 <i>qunqunjuy</i> ‘nearby place’, unknown term in Nanwang)
əba	horse (< Minnan <i>ba</i>)
əkan	eat əkan [Imp] <i>əkan!</i> Eat! a-akan-an edible akan-an food <i>na paŋaka a-a-kan-an, ameli a nanaŋuan</i> Meat is a food, not something to be looked at.
	əkan-aw [PF] <i>ku-əkan-aw na kuŋay</i> I have eaten the vegetables.
	əkan-ay [LF] <i>ku-əkan-ay la na kuliabəs</i> I ate some parts of the guava.
	əkan-u [Imp PF] <i>matuka-yu, laʔəŋday-u nu-əŋas, əkanu!</i> ‘You are lazy, unsheathe your penis, eat it!’
	ka-m-a-əkan-an enjoy eating (only on the negative form) <i>adi-ku ka-m-a-əkan-an da kuliabəs</i> I do not like eating guava.
	<i>kalabian, adi-ku ka-m-a-əkan-an</i> For supper, I do not eat.
	<i>na maʔiday, adi ka-m-a-əkan-an da ɿarsəm</i> The old man, (he) does not like eating sour things.
m-a-əkan [Prog]	<i>m-a-əkan da kuliabəs</i> He ~ she is ~ was eating a guava (he has the habit of eating guava).

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

ina-ənay rice soup

marəsyuk-ku da 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-anay-ku kananku sinaləm 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: *{<əm>}ulags tu-busisi kana buław* ‘We shoot the pea fruit.’]

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

kara-ənəm-yu da biṭunun You have six eggs.

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

kar-na-nəm-ay da biṭunun na qinəkalanan Each villager has six eggs.

maka-nəmən sixty

məktəp misama da nənəma sixteen

mi-a-ənəm six (people)

na-nəm-a six (objects)

breathe

aŋaq a breath

aŋaq-an windpipe; bronchus; breathing

aŋaq [Imp]

aŋaq! Breathe!

m-əŋaq breathe (to)

kakuaʃəyan-ku m-əŋaq I have trouble breathing.

m-əŋaq-ku da bali I breathe air.

m-əŋaq-ku dia I am still breathing.

na minačay na ḥaw, matuka m-əŋaq The dead person is too lazy to breathe.

m-əŋa-yaq na kuaʃəy The sick person breathes rapidly.

pa-əŋaq-an temples; heartbeat at the temples

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

(In ritual context, the dyads are *nanku pa-əŋaq-an*, *nanku murdudu* ‘my heart’; *ayulan*, *ayaq-an* ‘chest, heart’, for the latest cf. Cauquelin 2008:300, verse 25-29.)

ya-əŋaq life

tu-paʃadamaw na ḥakubakuban datu pawayan da ya-əŋaq (The killing of the monkey) was to teach the teenagers of the boy’s dormitory their meaning of life.

ətu

table (< Minnan)

ə̄tas	penis (cf. kar-ʔədəŋ tu-ə̄tas – paʔtuŋ tu-ə̄tas – par-baʔaw tu-ə̄tas – mar-tigir tu-ə̄tas – ma-ragan tu-ə̄tas – ma-sənkin tu-ə̄tas ‘His penis is erect.’)
 ə̄təŋ 	unchanged ka-pa-ə̄təŋ will not be changed for a long time <i>ka-pa-ə̄təŋ-yu i ruma?</i> Will you stay a long time in the house? mi-ə̄təŋ-ɿŋ have only one <i>mi-ə̄təŋ-ɿŋ kikarun tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> (She) only works on Puyuma vocabulary. pa-ə̄təŋ la a long time <i>muruma? asua?</i> When did you arrive? pa-ə̄təŋ-ku la A long time ago. pa-ə̄təŋ-ɿŋ-ku sagar kana buʃabulayan 1. I shall not change, I like ladies. 2. I shall not change, I like this lady. pa-ə̄təŋ-ɿŋ awirəs I will not change, I hate you.
fulu	pa-ə̄təŋ-a a place to stay <i>garam səmaya-ta da pa-ə̄təŋ-a</i> Nowadays, we build some huts to rest. 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.)
gagali	type of loosestrife, <i>Rivina laevis?</i> (L.) (cf. <i>asap</i> ‘loosestrife, <i>Lysimachia foenum graecum</i> , Hance’) (Used at shamans’ death with the <i>pulikuqakudan</i> plant—chrysanthemum) <i>pubiaw-ta, pu-gagali-ta</i> During ‘the ritual of the deer’, <i>pubiaw</i> , the <i>gagaLi</i> plant is worn. [Puyuma say the <i>asap</i> plant is like the <i>gagaLi</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. <i>suaŋ</i> ‘pickaxe’)
gagaw	hoe; spud
 galagal 	squat ka-galagal [Imp] <i>ka-galagal!</i> Squat! ma-galagal [AF] <i>ma-galagal-ku</i> I squat. <i>ma-galagal-ku g<əm>algal</i> I squat down to weed. weed by digging (with a <i>gagaw</i> ‘hoe’, or a <i>ninik</i> ‘harvesting knife’)
 galgal 	galgal-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-galgal-anay-ku kana darə?</i> Help me to weed the soil (field). galgal-aw [PF] <i>ku-galgal-aw na darə?</i> I aerate the earth by weeding. g<əm>algal [AF] <i>ma-galagal-ku g<əm>algal</i> I squat down to weed. mu-galgal [ACaus] <i>mu-galgal na darə?</i> The earth has been weeded.

galəm	very hot (for chili) <i>galəm na kamayul (pasalaw nana)</i> The chili is very hot (extremely hot).
gala	<i>galəm-gəm, adj pakirəp nana</i> Galem-gem (means) somewhat spicy. difficult to eat due to acidity of food ma-ga a [AF] <i>makan da ?arsəm aw ma-ga a tu-wali</i> 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 <i>ka-ga-ga a nanku wali</i> I shall have some difficulties to eat if I eat some acid food.
ga isuan	noise of (a crowd, animals) <i>ga isua-suan-an na liuy</i> The pigs are very noisy. <i>ga isua-suan-an na faw i dalaŋ</i> A lot of very noisy people in the street.
gaməs	cat's claws <i>tu-gaməs-aw kana yiaw</i> the cat's claws
gaməsul	lilac tasselflower, <i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> (L.) DC. var. <i>javanica</i> (Burm. f.) Mattfeld
gamugamut	name of a men's house
gamu	place located near Puyuma, one in the North moiety, one in the Southern moiety, where the old people go before <i>mangayaw</i> 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 <i>na ma?idajan karapayupayu da bəkalan da bəras, muka kađi</i> <i>g<əm>amu , kana ga-gamu -an məriap a bəras, təmarapumadəru da təmuuanan da bəkalan da bəras</i> Old men take a handful of rice from the harvest of the year, they go to the site called <i>gamu </i> to accomplish the rite <i>ga-gamul-an</i> , 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, <i>Melia azedarach</i> (L.) (Used by the shamans during the purification rite for a dead person's house.)
gamu t	grab; seize something or someone gamu t-ay [LF] <i>tu-gamu -ay-ku da fusu</i> He grabbed my breasts. <i>ti-ga-gamu t-ay qa [ayi]a</i> I will surely grab an ear. g<əm>amu t [AF]
	<i>g<əm>amu t-ku da paysu</i> I seize money.
ma-ga-gamut	two persons grab <i>ma-ga-gamut-mi</i> We, (two) grab each other.
mar-gamu-gamut	several people grab <i>mar-gamu-gamut</i> They all grab each other.
pa-gamut	[Caus] <i>pa-gamut -an nu-təqək kana lu uy!</i> Allow the monkey to grab your rump!

garamgam	restless; moving around
garamgam-an	animals, things that move around
pa-garamgam [Caus]	
	<i>pa-garamgam na baðar i tial</i> The worms inside the intestines are made to move.
	<i>tu-pa-garamgam-aw nantu lima kana minatay</i> He moves the dead person's hand.
garamgaman	animal, things that move around
garaj	crab
garargaran	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, g<ar>argar-an 'a place for braves'?)
 garasgas ₁	town rat (cf. <i>kamjimfun</i> 'small rat'; <i>kujabaw</i> 'rat (generic term)' <i>kamutis</i> 'small rat')
garasgas₂	poke around in something
	<i>g<əm>arasgas</i> [AF]
	<i>g<əm>arasgas-ku kantu aliut</i> I searched in her bag.
	mu-pa-garasgas has been searched
	<i>mu-pa-garasgas na aliut</i> The bag has been searched (from top to bottom).
	pa-garasgas [Caus]
	<i>tu-pa-garasgas-aw tu-aliut</i> His bag was searched around.
	<i>pa-garasgas-an kantu aliut</i> Make is bag searched.
	<i>pa-garasgas kantu aliut</i> Someone searches his bag.
garəm	now; today
	a-garəmay very recent past
	<i>qua-yu asua? a-garəm-ay</i> When did you come? Just now.
	garəm-an the present moment
	<i>iði a sinaya? na karif, a gareman la</i> This lobster-net is being made at the present moment.
	garəm-a present moment
	<i>garəm-a-ta</i> We use the present moment for...
	garəm-anay shortly, in a moment
	<i>garəm-anay na þaw kuaðəŋ, parisasa la məŋaq, garəm-anay minatay</i> The sick person breathes from time to time, he is going to die shortly.
	kan-garam-ay ~ an-garə-may immediate future, right away
	<i>an-garem-ay daðua-ku</i> I am coming right now.
 garis 	untidy; cross (as fingers) (cf. <i>lu?ut</i> 'cross one's fingers')
	ma-gari-garis be untidy (very)
	<i>ma-gari-garis nanku ?arbu</i> My hair is very untidy.
	mu-garis [ACaus]
	<i>mu-garis la</i> His fingers are crossed.
	pa-gari-garis [Caus]
	<i>tu-pa-gari-garis-aw na sa?ub</i> The roof has been carpeted.
	<i>tu-pa-gari-garis-anay na ?uway</i> The rattan has been made untidy.

		<i>pa-ga-garis-aw tu-lima</i> His fingers have been crossed. <i>pa-ga-garis-u tu-lima!</i> Cross his fingers!
gartim gaɾtim	a pair of scissors g<əm>artim [AF]	<i>g<əm>artim-ku da ?arbu</i> I cut my hair. ki-gartim get a haircut <i>ki-gartim na ?arbu</i> The hair has been cut.
garugu gaɾgu	dead animal (Ritual term, the dyad is <i>garugu</i> , <i>garamgaman</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:178, verse 9-20.)	
garut gaɾut	comb garut a comb garut-anay [I/BF]	<i>ku-garut-anay na garut kanku ?arbu</i> I use the comb to do my hair. garut-aw [PF] <i>ku-garut-aw na ?arbu</i> I combed the hair.
		garut-[Imp PF] <i>garut-u!</i> Comb (your hair)!
	g<əm>arut [AF]	<i>g<əm>arut-ku tu-ukak da kuraw</i> I comb my hair with fishbones.
	mu-garut [ACaus]	<i>adi mua?i mu-garut tu-?arbu</i> He does not want to have his hair combed.
	pa-garut [Caus]	<i>ku-pa-garut-aw i pilay</i> I got Pilay to comb my hair.
gatiw gaɾt̪iɻ	goose (< Japanese <i>gacho</i>)	
	itch (< KaTipul dialect. Seldom used in Nanwang.) (cf. samək 'scratch in Nanwang Puyuma')	
	gat̪iɻ-ay [LF]	<i>ku-gat̪iɻ-ay nanku dimər</i> I scratched my fungal infections.
	g<əm>a[əl] [AF]	<i>g<əm>a[əl]-ku kananku kinaraʃan</i> I scratch my (insect) bites.
 gayan 	lie flat down on one's back (cf. <i>?ədəŋ</i> 'lie down'; kupu 'lie on the stomach'; <i>gil[ə]</i> 'lie on one's side')	
	ki-a-gayan [Imp]	<i>ki-a-gayan mi?ədəŋ!</i> Lie down on your back!
	mi-a-gayan	1. be lying down on one's back, stretching 2. walk nose straight in the air
	mi-a-gayan mi?ədəŋ	(When I lie down), I lie flat on my back.
	əmasəʃ na taw , mi-a-gayan kəmakaway	The pretentious person walks with his nose straight in the air (with his head held very straight).
	pia-gayan-u [Imp LF]	
	pia-gayan-u pi?ədəŋ!	Lay him down on his back!
 gələp 	bow one's head gələp-anay [I/BF]	

	<i>nu-gələp-anay ku-tayjuru</i> You made me bend my head.
gələp-aw [PF]	<i>ku-gələp-aw ku-tayjuru səmujal kana yawan</i> I bow my head before the chief as a mark of respect.
gələp-u [Imp PF]	<i>gələp-u!</i> Bow your head!
g<əm>ələp [AF]	<i>g<əm>ələp-ku kianun</i> I bow my head to pray.
mu-gələp [ACaus]	<i>atujtuij-ku, mu-gələp na tayjuru</i> I felt sleepy, my head hung down. scratch
 gəlit ₁	gəlit-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-gəlit-anay nu-?asəl kana gəlit</i> Your arm has scratched on the <i>geliT</i> plant.
gəlit₂	gəlit-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-gəlit-aw-ku kana gəlit</i> I scratched myself on the <i>geliT</i> plant. plant (sp.)
gələtən	gəlit-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-gəlit-aw-ku kana gəlit</i> I scratched myself on the <i>geliT</i> plant. softly sticky; tender food
	<i>gələtən na ?abay na dinukul, arələt</i> The sticky rice dumplings are softly sticky, they are delicious.
gəlgəl	curls in hair
	gəlgəl-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-gəlgəl-anay ku-?arbu kana ləmək</i> You curl my hair in tiny ringlets.
	gəlgəl-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-gəlgəl-aw tu-?arbu kana ki-a-gəlgəl-an</i> She has her hair curled by the hairdresser.
ki-gəlgəl	get hair curled
	<i>mukua-ku ki-gəlgəl-a kananku ?arbu</i> I am going to have my hair curled.
mu-gəlgəl [ACaus]	
	<i>mu-gəlgəl nanku ?arbu</i> My hair is curly.
gəmagə	duck's quack
 gəmgəm 	grind one's teeth with anger (cf. <i>səba</i> 'annoy someone')
	g<a>əmgəm be put in a state of anger
	<i>məna?u kana tsəlbı madikuqikul, g<a>əmgəm-ta məna?u</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) */germgem/ 'die Hand zur Faust Ballen'.)
 gəngən 	shiver; tremble (with fear, cold or disease)
	g<ar>əngən-an be put in a stage of trembling
	<i>g<ar>əngən-an da indayan kana gəmiringij</i> The fright caused by an earthquake makes one shiver.

	ma-gangan [AF]
	<i>ma-gəŋgən na maʔidəŋ</i> The old person trembles.
gərargər	suddenly frighten (cf. <i>[ə?ə]lab</i> ‘very frightened’; <i>libak</i> ‘startle’)
	ka-gərargər-an great fear
	<i>nanku k<in>a-gərargər-an, amaw na minaŋay ku-walak</i> My great fear, it is the death of my child.
	ma-gərargər [AF]
	<i>ma-gərargər-ku da gəmingiŋ</i> I am frightened of earthquakes.
	pa-gərargər [Caus]
	<i>tu-pa-gərargər-aw-ku da yai da minaŋay ku-walak kəma kanku</i> He frightened me when he told me that my child had died.
	<i>ku-pa-gərargər-aw na suan</i> The dog has been frightened by me.
gorənas	gooseflesh (cf. <i>rəgis na gumul</i> ‘the hair is standing on end’; <i>məri-ta ~ ku bəras</i> ‘gooseflesh’)
	<i>inday-ku, gorənas na qadək</i> I am afraid, I have gooseflesh.
gərəpu	1. wake over a dead person by bowing one’s head near him
	2. kneel flat down on the floor (cf. <i>saunip</i> ‘wake over a dead person in bending down towards the corpse’; <i>[tələpə</i> ‘lie down on the floor to pray’)
	g<əm>ərəpu [AF]
	<i>g<əm>ərəpu-ku</i> I mourn the dead person (with dignity).
	<i>g<əm>ərəpu-a-ku səmuŋal kana minaŋay</i> I am worshipping the dead person in mourning him.
	g<əm>orəpu-a [Subj]
	<i>auka-ku g<əm>ərəpu-a</i> I am going to mourn the dead person.
	gərəpu-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-gərəpu-ay səmuŋal ku-katagwin kanku pinamelian</i> I knelt down flat in front of my husband to forgive my mistakes.
gərgər	gərəpu-i [Imp LF]
	<i>gərəpu-i səmuŋal!</i> Kneel down flat to worship!
gərima ₁	wasp
	hurt (someone with words)
	gərima-[y]ay [LF]
	<i>nu-gərima-[y]ay-ku da yai</i> You have hurt me with your words.
	mu-gərima [ACaus]
	<i>mu-gərima la na yai</i> The words have hurt.
	pa-gərima [Caus]
	<i>i mya ŋi, ku-pa-gərima-[y]a da yai</i> Muya has been hurt because of my words.
gərima ₂	a virgin place (untouched by human beings)
	p<in>a-gərima-[y]an a place not hurt by human beings
	<i>adi p<in>a-gərima-[y]an na dənan, punamay kana apuy iqu na dənan, aw səmaɻəm-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.
gəti	. siblings (cf. <i>kar-wadi-an</i> ‘younger sibling’, ‘brothers and sisters of the same father and mother’)

	<i>nanku gəti</i> my brother or sister
	kar-gəti-mi we are brothers and sisters (of the same parents)
	<i>kar-gəti tu-ikamaļuvadi</i> one's brothers and sisters of the same father and mother
gəti ₂	pull up; pick up (only for vegetables)
	g<əm> əti [AF]
	<i>g<əm>əti kana l̥umay, kana ɻaput, kana kuļay</i> Pick rice, flowers, vegetables.
	gəti-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-gəti-anay-ku ɏa kuļay</i> Help me to pull up the vegetables.
	gəti-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-gəti-aw na kuļay</i> I picked the vegetables.
	gəti-u [Imp PF]
	<i>gəti-u!</i> Pick up!
	kar-gəti pull up together
	<i>kar-gəti-mi ɏa tatukem kananku gəti</i> We pick up <i>tatukem</i> with my sister.
gətil	pinch between the fingernails (only for meat)
	g<əm> ətił [AF]
	<i>g<əm>ətił-ku ɏa pačaka təmalam məkan</i> I pick off a small piece of meat to taste it.
	gətił-anay [I/BF]
	<i>gətił-anay kantu ɬasəł</i> His arm is pinched.
	gətił-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-gətił-aw tu-pačaka kana liuŋ</i> I took a small piece of pork.
	gətił-u [Imp PF]
	<i>gətił-u ɏa pačaka!</i> Pinch some meat!
gilgil	shake something heavy. Dance rapidly. (There are several dances, one fast, one slow.)
	g<əm> ilgil [AF]
	<i>g<əm>ilgil tu-muarak kana babayan</i> The women's dance is fast.
	gilgil-an [Imp I/BF]
	<i>gilgil-an i dulien pakasəmajal tu-iuaruma?!</i> Dulian is back, dance to make her happy!
	m-u-gilgil [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-gilgil nu muarak</i> The dancers are fast.
gilgid	lean; lie on one's side; sloppy (cf. <i>kupu</i> 'lie on one's stomach'; <i>gayang</i> 'lie flat on the back'; <i>?ədəŋ</i> 'lie down'; <i>saļupiqin</i> 'lying on one's side'; <i>saļupiaq</i> 'overturned')
	ga-gilgid-aw [PF]
	<i>ga-gilgid-aw pi?ədəŋ na walak</i> The child might be lying on his side.
	ga-gilgid-u [Imp PF]
	<i>ga-gilgid-u na punun!</i> Lean the basket over!
	ki-a-gilid [Imp]
	<i>ki-a-gilid mi?ədəŋ, ?inaba ayaw nu-dakur!</i> Lie on your side, it is good for cooling off your back!

- mi-a-giliid** lie on one side
sagar-ku mi-a-giliid mi?ədəŋ, pasəkət-ku aləpə? I like to lie on my side, I sleep well.
- ta-gili-giliid** zig-zag, sloppy
t<əm>a-gili-giliid-ku kəmakaway i dənan I zigzag up (or down) the mountain.
ta-gili-giliid na dənan The mountain slopes.
- gimpu** towel; dishcloth; sanitary napkin (< Minnan)
- ginggiŋ₁** lichee (< Minnan 'longan') *lēng-géng, lēng-kéng*
- |ginggiŋ₂|** tremble; shake (cf. **biqabiq** 'float, hang down, dangle, sway'; **|juajiu** 'dangle, for round objects'; **payapay** 'float in the wind, sway')
g<əm>inggiŋ₂ [AF]
g<əm>inggiŋ na darə? murəba na ginggiŋ The earth shakes, the lichees have fallen down.
- g<əm>inggiŋ na darə?** earthquake (cf. **dəaud** 'earthquake')
inggiŋ-u [Imp PF]
inggiŋ-u na ginggiŋ! Shake the lichees!
- ka-giŋ<ə>giŋ!** Move!
- ma-giŋ<ə>giŋ** is ~ gets shaken
diala ma-giŋ<ə>giŋ na ruma?, amaw na maydaud na darə? The house is shaking because there is an earthquake.
- |gisgis|** *ma-giŋ<ə>giŋ-ku* I am moved (by).
- shave with a razor
g<əm>isgis [AF]
g<əm>isgis-ku da ȳisjis 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 da ȳisjis I want to be shaved at the hairdresser's shop.
- |guagu|** **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 ȳaw I made people move.
ka-guagu la! Move!
ma-guagu [AF]
a səmaɻuan, səmabal, maragan la aw ma-guagu la na ma?idəŋ
 In the early morning, the old people get up and move right away.
i dadənan la, maruni na turukuk, ma-guagu-la Early morning,
 when the chickens cackled, we got up.
- mar-guagu-ta la!** Let's get going!
pa-guagu [Caus]
tu-pa-guagu-aw na walak kan isaw Isaw tells the children to get up.

	pa-ka-guagu make someone move <i>adipaka-guagu da guy kan isaw</i> Isaw does not know how to make the ox move.
guas	frightened by something unseen, e.g. spirits, tremble without reason (cf. <i>saljamdaŋ</i> 'scare, scarecrow') g<əm>ua-guas [AF] <i>g<əm>ua-guas na birwa</i> The spirits are frightening.
	gua-guas-ay [LF] <i>tu-gua-guas-ay kana birwa</i> He is frightened by spirits. <i>tu-gua-guas-ay-ku i dalam kana birwa</i> I am frightened by the spirits on the road.
	mu-pay-guas 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.)
guliguliyān	narrow-mouthed jar for keeping meat (cf. <i>dinun</i> '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> .
gu aṭa	plague in Markus' Gospel; measles in KaTipul dialect
gu əgu ə	shave the hair of the head (humans), of body (animals) g<əm>u əgu ə [AF] <i>g<əm>u əgu ə-ku tu-gumul kana siri</i> I shaved the goat's hair.
gu u	gu əgu ə-ay [LF] <i>tu-gu əgu ə-ay tu-jayuru?</i> He shaved his hair. mar-gu əgu ə-[n]a-ta Let's shave each other. cold (cf. <i>litək</i> 'cold'; <i>irəb</i> 'cool down') gu u-an winter rice (i.e. type of rice from the cold season) ka-gu u-an winter <i>ka-gu u-an, litək na wari</i> In winter time, it is cold. ma-gu u [AF] <i>ma-ga-gu u-ku</i> I am very cold.
gu uan	pa-gu u [Caus] <i>ku-pa-gu u-aw na kualəjan</i> I cool the sick person down. winter rice (from dry rice paddies, unidentified) [Puyuma explain: <i>a puʔur, maruarum na ɻuma</i> 'It is a rice from dry rice paddies.'] <i>pubiaw-ta, patabay-ta da təmuamuan kana gu uan aw na binətuʔan, patinapanaw</i> During the 'rite of the deer', we show our ancestors the <i>gu uan</i> rice and the <i>binetugan</i> sticky rice, which have been pounded.
gumət	pia la mar-pani kana gu uan aw basibas na jakübakuban 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. embryo (cf. <i>sa-səbər-an</i> 'embryo') <i>tu-gumət kana bəras</i> Rice embryo

[gumgum]	g<in>umgum-an huge waves with sea foam (onomatopoeias) (cf. b<in>u[bul]-an 'huge waves which cause the sea to foam'; qalun 'rolling wave in the middle of the sea'; kəlun 'waves arriving on the beach') (In ritual context, the pair is g<in>umgum-an, b<in>u[bul]-an 'huge waves which cause the sea to foam', cf. Cauquelin 2008:229, verse15-31.)
gumul	<p><i>tu-tajila unien da gumul</i> His ~ her ears have no hair. (He ~ she is young.)</p> <p><i>pakamali la sadu tu-gumul aw pinasiya]ad la da arə-gumul</i> He has so much hair, he was nicknamed 'the hairy one'.</p>
	ra-gumul fur
	ra-gumu-gumul hairy, fluffy, furry
[gunugun]	bend over; lean forward (see also nugun , <i>ibid.</i>)
	gunugun-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-gunugun-aw mərəbay</i> I leant forwards to weed.
	ka-gunugun [Imp]
	<i>ka-gunugun!</i> Bend over! (So I can whip your bottom)!
	ma-gunugun [AF]
	<i>ma-gunugun-ku mərəbay</i> 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
[gungung]	silly; mentally retarded (< Minnan) (cf. ka]a 'silly'; aməpuŋ 'silly')
	<i>ma-gungung taytaw</i> This man is silly.
[gurgur]	grunt of (pigs and wild boar) (cf. səraw 'growl of animals')
	g<əm>urgur [AF]
	<i>g<əm>urgur na habuy</i> The boar growls (according to the informants <i>g<əm>urgur</i> is the only form.)
gurimas	rough; coarse
	<i>gurimas tu-lubit kana makuris</i> The skin of a person with a skin disease is rough.
	ma-gurimas has a rough skin
	<i>ma-gurimas tu-lubit kana makuris</i> A person with skin disease has a rough skin.
[gurus]	slide on
	g<əm>u<ru>rus [Prog]
	<i>g<əm>u<ru>rus-ku paʔanun</i> I am sliding on the way down.
	guru-gurus-an a sled
	gu<ru>rus-anay [V/BF]
	<i>nu-gu<ru>rus-anay na walak kana gu<ru>rus-an</i> You slide the child on the sled.
	gu<ru>rus-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-gu<ru>rus-aw na suan</i> I made the dog slide.
	<i>dalus na da]an, qiamma ku-gu<ru>rus-aw na tədək</i> The road is slippery, so I slid on my bottom.

	gurus-u [Imp PF] <i>gurus-u!</i> Slide (it)!
	m-u-gurus [Mvt] <i>m-u-gurus tu-yai</i> His words flow pleasantly. <i>m-u-gu<ru>rus na marladok kantu tayar</i> Sweat is sliding off his face. <i>m-u-gu<ru>rus na ənay</i> Water flows down the slope.
	pu-gu<ru>rus make (somebody, something) slide <i>pu-gu<ru>rus pa?anun</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.
 gusgus 	hoe superficially; scrape the soil g<əm>usgus [AF] <i>g<əm>usgus-ku kana dawa</i> I hoe the millet.
	gu<a>sgus-an A place in the field or in front of the ancestors' cult house where the shelled ears were buried. When the field was sold, the sheaves were uprooted and brought home. (Cf. pu<a>labu-an a place in the field or in front of the ancestors' house where the shelled ears were buried.) <i>tu-arikaw na bini i ?uma aw na tapiaj na labu, aw na bini?</i> <i>tu-abakaw kana rubuk, aw tətəbəlaw na lagunan i ?uma, aw na</i> <i>bini? tu-pubini?anay gu<a>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> .
	gusgus-ay [LF] <i>tu-gusgus-ay na dawa kana babayan</i> The millet is hoed by the women.
guta	gusgus-i [Imp LF]
gutgut	ox yoke (informants say from Minnan < <i>giu-ta</i> >) incisor tooth <i>indarjan tu-gutgut</i> He says bad things.
	gutgut-an mouth (ritual term)
	mar-pa-?ugut a rite which makes a brother and a sister feed one another (ritual term)
	pu-gutgut used by the shamans to mean 'bad words, scandalmongering, gossip'
 gutgut 	scratch with one finger (itchy skin) (cf. kuskus 'scratch with fingers'; kitkit 'scratch lightly'; kutkut 'scratch an orifice') g<əm>utguṭ [AF]
	<i>g<əm>utguṭ-ku kananku palaw</i> I scratched my wound with my finger.
	ma-gutguṭ [AF]
	<i>ma-gutguṭ-ku nanku kuris</i> I scratch my scabs with one finger.
	pa-gutguṭ [Caus]
	<i>pa-gutguṭ-i nanu palaw kan ɻaw</i> Ask him to scratch your sores. the eight Puyuma villages (< Japanese <i>hashhaban</i> 八社蕃 'eight village aborigines'; Japanese administrative term)
hashhaban	

hitay	soldier (cf. <i>apinké</i> ‘soldier’) (< probably from Japanese <i>heitai</i> ‘soldier’) (cf. Paiwan, <i>sivitay</i> ; Amis, <i>savitay</i>)
holenso	amaranth spinach, <i>Amaranthus gangeticus</i> (< Japanese <i>horenso</i>)
huana	Minnan term for Puyuma (derogatory ‘savage’) (< Minnan <i>hoan-a</i>) (At the end of the 1970’s, I heard old Puyuma calling themselves by this term.)
i ₁	construction marker, nominative for personal nouns <i>ua ruma? an asua i aliwaki?</i> When is Aliwaki coming back home? <i>tu-pađəkaw i tɔ̄mutaw</i> He carried his grandmother on his back.
i ₂	in; inside (location); at <i>nanku ruma? i ?ami</i> 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 <i>na maluwadi na babayan nantaw katagwin mar-ianay</i> We are <i>ianay</i> with the spouse of the female siblings.
ibab	water spring
ibul	poison (obsolete term) (cf. <i>tuba</i> ‘poison tree, poison for fish’, dawak ‘poison’) <i>mi-ibul idini na unan</i> This snake has poison.
ibus	end; chase away (obsolete term) <i>ibus unien la</i> nothing more <i>ibus ma-səkad la</i> finished ibus-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-ibus-anay la na kuatisan kana təmararamaw</i> The shamans have expelled all the impurities.
ibus-aw	[PF] <i>tu-ibus-aw kana təmararamaw na kuatisan</i> The impurities have been expelled by the shamans.
ibus-u	[Imp PF] <i>ibus-u!</i> Chase them away!
mu-ibus	[ACaus] <i>mu-ibus la</i> (All the impurities) have been expelled. ploughshare; knife blade; head of arrow; sharp (of a knife)
idaq	<i>iday tu-gutgut, tu-indan</i> His teeth, his mouth are sharpened. <i>idəŋ-an</i> pointed; sharpened for blades; arrowheads p<in>- <i>idəŋ-an</i> is a metaphor for arms in ritual context (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>danantu p<in>idan-an</i> , <i>danantu kuan</i> ‘with their guns’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:300, verse 25-27.)
idəŋlan	not pointed; blunt (blades)
idəŋwan	skinny (cf. <i>sal̄iwasiu</i> ‘thin’)
iđi, idini	i<qj>điwan very skinny this, (here) <i>amanay idini na akanan?</i> What is this food? <i>idi na barasa? kəma i isua?</i> This stone, where is it from?

iqiu	that (over there) (cf. qiu) <i>ku-təŋədəy i-qiu na jaw</i> That man over there has been hit by me.
iqū, iqunu	that, there (not too far) <i>buļay na ?aput! isua? iqunu a</i> The flower is beautiful! Where? That one over there. <i>iqū na katəŋədəwan</i> That (object) over here is a seat. <i>iqunu ɻi, nanku ruma?</i> That one, is my house.
igəla	impolite; respect <i>maŋulid-ku igəla</i> I do not mean to be impolite. <i>igəla-ku</i> I am sorry. ~ I am embarrassed. (I have been impolite.) ka-igəla [Imp] <i>ka-igəla-yu i baŋu!</i> Respect your elder sibling! ki-a-gəla-[y]an ~ igəla-[y]an impolitenes, shame <i>panaŋan na igəla-[y]an</i> The real impoliteness. k-igəla get respect <i>ku-k-igəla-[y]ay-yu</i> I respect you. ~ You get respected by me. <i>k-igəla-[y]!!</i> Be polite!
igu	mar-ka-igəla-gəla respect each other
ika-	train (cf. kapuŋpuŋay ‘train’) make in the shape of; like; style <i>nantu ika-ulənə marisan kan dulien</i> He is as fat as Dulien. <i>tu-ika-tatina ku-ruma? ɻi, kamawan da takəsian da matina</i> My house is as big as the school. <i>nanku ika-qadua kadjin? ɻi, kamawan qatu pinakarun da birwa</i> My coming here is like the spirits work (gift say the Puyuma).
ikoki₁	airplane (< Japanese <i>hikōki</i> ‘airplane’)
ikoki₂	unidentified plant of the <i>Compositae</i> family, this vegetable flies away in the wind (< Japanese <i>hikōki</i> ‘airplane’)
iku	I, independant pronoun, emphatic <i>kay-ku, iku la</i> As for me, I am leaving.
ikur₁	tail; tip of grain
ikur₂	rudder (aircraft, nautical)
ikurkur	last (cf. likud-<a>kud-an ~ liku-likud-an ‘last’)
ila	make someone else do our work mi-ila do the work for someone else <i>matuka taytaw, mi-ila kantu lay</i> He is lazy, he lets his companion do the work.
pi-ila	give the work to someone else <i>marataŋ-ku, pi-ila-yu</i> I dislike the work, you do it.
ilib	a ledge of rock where human beings can rest
ilay	reed straw <i>na rabuŋ maku, nanta sasaʔub kana ruma?, na mikawi la, amuna ilay</i> <i>tu-ŋajad, tu-busisi karua-ta səmaya? qə saʔsa?</i> Reed straw is used to cover the roofs of our houses, the one with wood is called <i>iLay</i> , its flowers are good for making shelves (beds). mi-ilay have a torch of reed straw

		<i>muka-ta kiagaraya, mi-ijay-ta kan̄du mi-lawlaw</i> When we went to catch crabs, we took that as a torch.
		[Puyuma explain: <i>mabəŋbaŋ tu-apuy</i> ‘It blazes’, cf. babauan ‘a torch made from jute or <i>Erythrina variegata</i> .’]
i[ə?		phlegm <i>dal?u na i[ə?</i> The phlegm is sweet.
i[aw		<i>mi-i[ə?</i> have green phlegm <i>maruŋud-ku, djamā mi-i[ə?-ku</i> I have the flu, so I spit green phlegm.
i[ut]		a long bench (< Minnan <i>i-liau</i>) speak unclearly <i>i[ut-anay</i> [I/BF] <i>ku-i[ut-anay tamubay tamara balaka na law</i> I answered unclearly using Western language (because I do not know Western language).
	i[ut-aw	[PF] <i>ku-i[ut-aw na yai</i> My words are not clear.
	i[ut-ay	[LF] <i>ku-i[ut-ay marəŋay tamara balaka</i> I spoke unclearly on purpose in Western language.
imal	ma-i[ut	[AF] <i>ma-i[ut-ku bənabati marəŋay</i> I do not speak clearly. (I speak with something in my mouth, add the Puyuma.) virgin area (cf. <i>puput</i> , aut ‘forest’) <i>iqini na dənan, a imal dia, unien da law da pagərimaya</i> This mountain is still a virgin area, nobody has yet been there.
imar		oil; fat <i>imar-an</i> tasty (for meat, not for soup. A soup is <i>arelet</i>) <i>imar-an na irupan</i> The food is good.
i[məŋ]		imprison; shut up (< Minnan <i>ge-mng?</i> ‘mandarin’s office, court’) <i>iməŋ-an</i> prison, police cell, detention room <i>iməŋ-aw</i> [PF] <i>ku-iməŋ-aw na suan</i> The dog has been shut up by me.
imgəmami	ma-iməŋ	[AF] <i>ma-iməŋ-ku kana suan</i> I shut up the dog.
imi ₁	pa-iməŋ	[Caus] <i>tu-pa-iməŋ-aw-ku kanakinsas</i> The policemen’s prisoner is me.
imi ₂		bean (< Japanese <i>mame</i> ‘bean’) meaning (< Japanese <i>imi</i> ‘meaning’) (cf. pawayan ‘meaning’) term of address, only concerning women, for all relatives by marriage of the children’s generation. For daughters-in-law and their sisters, and sons-in-laws’ sisters, but also for nephews’ wives and their sisters. Nieces have to be situated, e.g. <i>tu-walak kan ɬbali</i> , ‘the child of my elder brother’ <i>pasawa na babayan, imi kəma ma-ɬawlaw na puyuma</i>
ina		The daughter-in-law, <i>pasawa</i> , the Puyuma address them <i>imi</i> . <i>imi-imi-an</i> daughters-in-law mother; aunt (term of address) (cf. Table 6 in ‘Introduction’) <i>ina ałamo!</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
	<i>murəkəs na t-in-a-t-in-a-[y]an</i> The ladies have gathered.	
inabangul	martaina	relationship between mother and daughter
	a lonely woman (cf. <i>tibikan</i> 'a lonely man')	
	<i>kininaqayan aw kinirtiuasan na babayan, inabangul, kəma-ta</i> The woman who lost her husband or is divorced is called <i>inabangul</i> .	
in?abay	stomach, probably the 'omasum' of ruminant such as <i>?ura</i> 'Cervus muntjac', <i>biaw</i> 'deer', <i>guy</i> 'ox' (< <i>?abay</i> 'sticky rice dumplings')	
	(For old informants it is, also, the pancreas. Cf. <i>bijuka</i> probably the 'abomasum'.)	
inabuļuŋ	dish made with taro stems (cf. <i>sa?il</i> 'dried taro stem'; <i>sukip</i> 'fresh taro stem')	
	[Puyuma give the recipe <i>ta-dəruaw na sukip, ta-pukayay qa Yam aw ta-pukayay qa miso, ta-pukayay tu-ka?i kana dinal?u, tata?ua na warian, karua-a la məkan. aralət!</i> We cook the taro stems (cut into pieces), we macerate them in salt, we add <i>miso</i> , 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!]	
	<i>ta-pukayay tu-ka?i kana tinuaəraw</i> The marc from the wine could also be added.	
in?asi	bead baked in the fire	
< ?asi 'melt in fire'		
indan	mouth (cf. <i>qudus</i> 'unkind words, mouth')	
	<i>inday-ku kanu indan</i> I am afraid of your mouth.	
inday	afraid	
	<i>inday-ku</i> I am afraid.	
	ka-inday-an	very frightening
	<i>ka-inday-an tu-indan ~ ka-inday-an tu-gutgut</i> Her mouth is frightening. (She says bad things.)	
	k-i-<a>nday-an	something, someone frightening
	<i>k-i-<a>nday-an asua qia a taw</i> Long ago, there was a frightening person.	
	k-inday	get frightened
	<i>ku-k-inday-ay ina kakualəjan</i> These difficulties frightened me.	
inəbun	be angry; annoy	
	<i>pakaməli-ku inəbun kandj na taw</i> I am very angry with this person.	
	ma-inəbun	be angry with
	<i>ma-inəbun-ku kanu</i> I am very angry with you.	
	may-(i)nəbun-an	has already become angry
	<i>may-(i)nəbun-an-ku kantaw</i> I have already become very angry with him.	

ina?	sea (cf. labək ‘sea’)
ini ~ iniyān	negation; not exist <i>iniyān</i> was still used by Ogawa & Asai (1935:311), today only <i>unian</i> remains.
inlu	<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.) unidentified summer rice from dry rice paddies (Cultivated the first six months of the year.) (cf. ljabā unidentified rice from flooded paddy fields)
inuŋ	deep purple inuŋ-aw [PF] <i>inuŋ-aw ku-kirwan</i> The color of my clothes is deep purple.
injaw	drive away to release something (flies or mosquito) inja-injaw-ay [LF] <i>nantu janila kana guy ija-injaw-ay idu na yanjalaw</i> The zebu’s ears wave and wave to drive away those flies. injaw-u [Imp PF] <i>ijaw-u!</i> Drive away! ma-ija-injaw [AF] <i>ma-ija-injaw na guy</i> The zebu waves a lot (its ears, its tail, to drive away insects say the Puyuma). pa-ija-injaw-an a ventilated thing <i>pa-ija-injaw-an na pabesbəsan</i> The fan ventilates. ua ijaw-i [Imp] <i>ua ijaw-i!</i> Go and drive it away!
ipanaisaŋ	the town of Hualien. It used to be their frontiers, according to the Puyuma.
ipaŋ	boil over; overflow (cf. səla ‘overflow’) ipaŋ-aw [PF] <i>ku-ipaŋ-aw na ənay i dadara?</i> The water is spilled on the ground by me. m-u-ipaŋ overflow <i>m-u-ipaŋ na ənay</i> The water overflows.
irəb	cool down (cannot be with water) (cf. litək ‘cold’; gulu ‘cold’) <i>irəb-an na wari, litək-an na wari</i> a cold day irəb-aw [PF] <i>tu-irəb-aw-ku kana bali</i> I cool myself down in the wind. ma-irəb be cold <i>ma-irəb-ku</i> I am cold.
irəbek	wake for deceased in staying at his home (cf. ə]um ‘go to a dead person’s house the first evening and help the family’) irəbek-a [Subj] <i>auka-ku irəbek-a kana minaqay</i> I am going to wake over a dead person. irəbek-ay [LF] <i>ku-irəbek-ay na minaqay</i> I wake over a dead person.
	ni-(i)rəbek-an the place or the person to wake over a dead person <i>idini nanku ni-(i)rəbek-an</i> This is my vigil.

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

- m-isí?** [AF]
m-isí? tu-kat̪akat̪, ?aysər tu-bal̪i She urinated in her pants, his smell
 is bad.
- auka-ku m-isí?-a* I am going to urinate
- par-isí?** incontinent
par-isí?, diama tu-puŋalaðay qa ar(ə)-isí? He is incontinent, so he
 has been nicknamed ‘the pisser’.
- par-isí? na maɻidəŋ, diama ?aysər* The old man is incontinent, so
 he smells of urine.
- ka₁** say to someone; tell (cf. *rəŋay* ‘speak’) (ka ‘say’ and ka ‘come ~ go’)
 maybe be the same term ‘go and say’?)
- ka-[y]aw** [PF]
tu-ka-[y]aw-ku kantaw He told me.
tu-ka-[y]aw It was said.
- ka-yu** [Imp]
ka-yu! You speak!
- k<əm>a** [AF]
k<əm>a-a-ku qia pakalaðam kanmu I am telling you now that I
 inform you.
- alamu, k<əm>a i dulien kanku* ‘Come’, Dulian tells me.
- mi-k<in>a-[y]an** have been said
mi-k<in>a-[y]an-ku qa ɣai Words I said.
- |ka₂|** 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 bal̪ayaŋ-ku I come from Taitung.
mar-pa-u-ka-u-ka compete
mar-pa-u-ka-u-ka qa babatian We compete in our speeches.
- mi<in>u-ka-[y]an** past journeys
mi<in>u-ka-[y]an-ku i buŋul I have made some journeys to BuTul.
- m-u-ka** [Myt.]
m-u-ka-ku la i bal̪ayaŋ 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 bal̪ayaŋ 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 dulien i bal̪ayaŋ təmima? qa kuliabəs Dulian
 was sent to Taitung to buy guavas.
- u-ka** gone
ku-u-ka-[y]aw i ukak kiunal kana ɣai na puyuma I went to Ukak to
 ask about the words of the Puyuma.

kabałan	bumpy <i>kaba-kabałan na qaqək kana kinarałan kana saməkan</i> The body is bumpy with mosquito bites.
kabis	carry in a bag <i>kabis tu-kuti</i> She wears sanitary napkin. kabis-aw [PF] <i>ku-kabis-aw na rutu kəmakaway</i> I carried the bag while walking. ka-kabis an object that holds something up, e.g. a bra ka-kabis kana fuſu a bra <i>[la]ipuſ kana fuſu na ka-kabis</i> The bra holds the breasts.
k<əm>abis [AF]	<i>k<əm>abis-ku kana buyja pa?anun</i> I carried the sweet potatoes while walking down.
mi-kabis wear a sanitary napkin mi-kabis-ku ~ kabis-ku	<i>mi-kabis-ku ~ kabis-ku</i> I wear a sanitary napkin. (cf. <i>pa<la>lama-ku</i> 'I wear a sanitary napkin.')
 kabkab 	scratch; scrape (cf. <i>kiskis</i> 'scrape off—something hard, such as bark') kabkab-aw [PF] <i>ku-kabkab-aw na darə?, pukasakasa</i> I scratched the earth to collect it.
kabkab-u [Imp PF]	
mu-kabkab [ACaus]	<i>mu-kabkab la na dałan</i> The road has been scraped.
kabuabuaway	house cricket, <i>Cryllidae</i>
kabuuy	[Puyuma explain: <i>məkan da sinaləman</i> 'They eat the plants.']}
kabuŋ	earthen pottery [Puyuma explain: <i>səmaya? qa liqə?</i> , <i>mi-aqab</i> 'It is made of clay and has a lid.']}
mi-kabuŋ wear a hat	<i>bi?as na wari, mi-kabuŋ-ku</i> When it is hot, I wear a hat.
kabus	shrimp <i>?ayri na kabus</i> The shrimp stinks.
kada	tit; shrike [Puyuma explain: 'We see them go past once a year, in September. When the <i>kada</i> arrive, we plant the sweet potatoes. When the <i>kada</i> go away, the <i>siparangaT</i> arrive. '] <i>səməkad la na kada, aw muləməs na kada ?i, babułas na siparanya?</i> The shrikes arrive, then leave, they are replaced by the <i>siparangaT</i> (the crows). <i>səməkad na kada ?i, ulaya kurnay na [əy. id] na [əy magaguļu na taw aw bi?as, aw baſiŋ tu-tapuru?</i> The shrikes arrive, and the epidemic arrives with them. This epidemic makes people shiver with cold and they have a temperature and a bad headache.
kadal	bird, harrier (obsolete term)

kadapar	woven dish made of rattan <i>na kadapar aabakan da ?abay dinukul</i> The woven dish <i>kadapar</i> is used to put the sticky rice dumplings called <i>dinukuL</i> .
kadarəs	the bowstring (ritual term) [Puyuma say 'It was made of ramie.' And it is an obsolete term for rope.]
kadaw	sun (cf. <i>səraŋ</i> 'bright' used as a metaphor in ritual context for 'sun') <i>kadaw na wari</i> It is a sunny day. k<əm> adaw [AF] <i>k<əm>adaw la na wari</i> The day is sunny.
	kur-kadaw stretch out in the sun <i>sagar-ku kur-kadaw</i> I like to stretch out in the sun.
	kur-pa-kadaw tan in the sun <i>litək na wari, kur-pa-kadaw-ku kana kadaw</i> On cold days, I sit in the sun.
	matara-kadaw keep on working in the sun although it is hot <i>matara-kadaw kikarun i ?uma</i> She works in the sun (although it is very hot).
	pa-kadaw [Caus] <i>na lumay pa-kadaw-anay i dalan</i> The rice is spread out in the sun on the road.
	tu-ja?usaw kana suan na kadaw solar eclipse <i>kamawan datu ja?usaw kana suan na kadaw</i> It looks like the dog swallows the sun in one mouthful.
kadumu	maize, <i>Zea mays</i> (L.)
kadupu	ki-kadumu harvest maize
kadjı, kadjini, kadjia,	paper
kađinia	here <i>kađu-mi kadjini, kadjia, kadinia</i> We live here.
	k<əm> adjini-an present time <i>da k<əm>adjini-an da bulabuļayan</i> A girl like this at the present.
	k<in> adjı-an old times <i>k<in>adjı-an dia palu garəm, tu-kakuayan kana puyuma marisan</i> From very old times up to now, the Puyuma's traditions are the same.
kađu₁	inhabit; exist (cf. <i>ulay</i> 'rest') <i>kađu-ku kađu</i> I stay there. <i>kađu-ku i puyuma</i> I live in Puyuma. <i>k<a>adu-ku i puyuma</i> I am now living in Puyuma.
	ki-kađu stay <i>ki-kađu-ku tu-ruma? kan uſu</i> I stay in Ushu's house. <i>ki-kađu-ku kađu aw yulay-ku kađu</i> I live there and I sleep over there. <i>ku-ki-kađu-[y]ay tu-ruma? kan uſu</i> It is in Ushu's house I stay.
	k<in> a-kađu-an habitations there <i>kađu-yu kađu</i> You live there.
kađu₂	k<əm> adu Lit. 'be there', but is translated as 'so it is', 'this being so'

	<i>k<əm>aqu, amaw idu na qua bəkasa na tipul</i> So it is, those <i>Tipul</i> came to bother.
kađuan	many (human beings) (cf. <i>sadu</i> 'many' for objects, animals) <i>kađuan na ḥaw mikalipaj i takəsian</i> A lot of people wear a hat at school. <i>kađuan na ḥaw na muləməs ađi muruma?</i> A lot of lost people do not come home.
kađudar	sometimes <i>an karayawan, kađudar a balaka qua məna?ua</i> When there is the great annual festival, <i>mangayaw</i> , sometimes, foreigners come to watch.
kagi	name of a household (< Japanese <i>kaigi</i> 'meeting') [Puyuma say 'It is the name of a place near the town of Chiayi, situated in the west of the island.]
kainagalān	in ritual context, the meaning is 'work' or 'fired clay bead', <i>inqasi</i> , according to informants (the dyad is <i>kainawayan</i> , <i>kainagalān</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:160, verse 6-13.)
kainawayan	in ritual context, the meaning is 'work' or 'fired clay bead', <i>inqasi</i> , according to informants (the dyad is <i>kainawayan</i> , <i>kainagalān</i>)
kaijuway	Rose apple, <i>Syzygium jambos</i> (L.) Alston [Puyuma explain: <i>i ḥonan, mařina na kawi, ulipul, miukak isabak tu-bua?</i> 'It is a large tree that grows in the mountains, that smells good, its fruit has a stone.')
kakak	quack of the duck and honk of the goose (cf. kuku 'cock's crow') k<əm>akak [AF] <i>k<əm>akak na maymay</i> The duck quacks.
kakalj	jamrosat, <i>Cyclobalanopsis glauca</i> (Thunberg Oerst.)
kakara	toothless harrow
kaki	kaki, <i>Eugenia sp.</i> (< Japanese <i>kaki</i> 'persimmon')
kakipa	ox-cart <i>kaməkədəŋ na guŋ ḥa kakipa</i> The ox pulls a cart.
kakuałøyān < əŋ 'disease'	difficult <i>salaw kakuałøyān nanta kiniakarunan</i> Our work is especially difficult.
kakuayanān	traditions <i>tu-kakuayanān kana puyuma, sadu markaməniməni</i> The traditions of the Puyuma are all different.
kakumulan	group (ritual term) [Puyuma say < Amis language. Cf. A. Duris 1969:37 <i>komosl</i> 'réunion']
kala	once more kala ḥien once more <i>kala ḥien talami!</i> Try once more! (In sacred songs we find <i>aru kala ḥien</i> 'We are starting.', cf. Cauquelin 2008:309, verse 26-22: <i>kala ḥien ki-runul?-aw i rədək-aw</i> 'Let's try again a way to reach.')
kalaləgian ~ ləgian	altar to the ancestors (cf. <i>ləgi</i> 'sacred, taboo')

kalamanan	plantar arch
	<i>kalamanan kana dapal, ulaya na marayas, na asabak, milamanan na asabak, na marayas adi milamanan</i> Plantar arch, there are both hollow and flat-footed arches; hollow ones are <i>milamanan</i> (have a plantar arch); whereas flat ones are not.
	<i>na marayas na kalamanan ?ari?i komakawaj i bud?ebud?ek</i> People who are flat-footed walk fast on a sandy area.
kalaj	pass by
	kalaj-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-kalaj-aw na da?an i timul</i> I passed by the streets of the Lower moiety.
	k<in>ala?an traces, itinerary
	<i>tu-k<in>a-lajan kana unan</i> the traces of the snake
	ma-kalaj [AF]
	<i>mukua-ku i hualien, ma-kalaj-ku i ulibulibuk</i> When I went to Hualien, I pass through ULibulibuk.
	pa-kalaj [Caus]
	<i>adi pa-ka-ka-lay-i na ?uma</i> Don't cross the field.
	<i>pa-ka-kalaj-ku kanamu ?uma</i> I will cross your field.
	<i>pa-kalaj-anay kana barasarasa? d?alan na kakipa</i> The ox cart went through a stony road.
	p<in>a-kalaj-an roads walked along
	<i>tu-p<in>a-kalaj-an na ma?iday</i> The roads walked along by the old person.
	<i>an laman-ta qa ?aw, tu-lamanay-ta kan demaway, nanku</i>
	<i>p<in>a-kalaj-an idia</i> When we have pity for others, God guides us, this is my way.
kalayan	convenient; easy
	kalayan-ku mu?isa? qa pa?iqinj It is convenient for me to take a car.
	mara-kalayan easier
	<i>mara-kalayan-ku tamara puyuma kimadayar kan Dulien</i> It is more convenient for me to speak Puyuma with Dulian.
kalab?ej	punch somebody on the head
	kalab?ej clap of thunder (cf. kaladun 'punch somebody from the front')
	kalab?ej noise made by the fall of a heavy object
	kalab?ej-anay [I/BF]
	<i>tu-kalab?ej-anay tu-lima kana ?ataw</i> He struck the window with his hand.
	kalab?ej-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-kalab?ej-aw na ?ataw</i> He struck the window.
	kalab?ej-u [Imp PF]
	<i>kalab?ej-u!</i> Punch (him)!
	kalab?ej [AF]
	<i>kalab?ej-ku kantu tarjuru</i> I punched her head.
	pa-kalab?ej [Caus]
	<i>pa-kalab?ej-an kana suan!</i> Make him punch the dog!

	<i>pa-kaləbəŋ maladu? kana barasa?</i> The stone made a loud sound in falling down.
kalədun	punch somebody from the front as in boxing game; box (sport) (cf. <i>kaləbəŋ</i> ‘punch somebody on the head’)
	<i>kalədun-aw</i> [PF]
	<i>ku-kalədun-aw tu-tagəraŋ</i> I punched him in his chest.
	<i>kalədun-u</i> [Imp PF]
	<i>kalədun-u!</i> Punch (him)!
k<əm>alađun	[AF]
	<i>k<əm>alađun-ku kanantu tagəraŋ</i> I punched him in his chest.
kalədu?an	ring; middle finger
kaliŋisan	the ‘pinky’ (finger)
kalit	animal skin; leather
kalu	word (obsolete term) (cf. <i>ŋai</i> ‘word’)
kaļa	<i>mu-kalu-kalu-ku la</i> As it is said about me.
	silly (cf. <i>ma-gungug</i> ‘is silly’; <i>ma-ulaj</i> ‘is silly, is vagrant’; <i>aməpuŋ</i> ‘silly, is mentally unbalanced’)
	<i>ma-kaļa</i> is silly
	<i>ma-kaļa taytaw</i> He is a bit silly.
	<i>ma-kaļa tu-kakuyanan</i> His ways are strange (euphemism for homosexuality).
kaļadakad	queasy (because of something that offends our sensibilities)
	<i>məna?u kana makakapər, kaļadakad-ku</i> When I see people kissing, I feel queasy.
kaļaļa	shrike trap
	<i>kaļaļa na papəſiran kana kada</i> kaLaLa is the trap for shrikes.
kaļapuy	honey fungus, <i>Armillariella mellea</i>
kaļi	stream; brook
kaļi-	genuine
	<i>kaļi-đəkal-an ~ ka-đəkal-an</i> the true village
	<i>kaļi-đənan ~ kaļi-đənan-an</i> the genuine mountain
	<i>kaļi-sənan-an</i> the genuine light (the sun)
	<i>kaļi-dalən-an</i> the genuine road
kaļidəŋay	name of a household
kaļikalī	name of the founding sister of the village; it was while she was going to the stream that the wind made her pregnant (< <i>kaļi</i> ‘stream’)
kaļipan̄	umbrella (cf. <i>baļaknit</i> ‘umbrella, bat’)
kaļisənan	<i>mi-kaļipan̄</i> carry an umbrella
	swollen glands following an infection
	<i>ma-palaw nantu pa?a, kaļisənan</i> He has an infected wound in his thigh, his glands are swollen.
kaļuday	bell (ritual term) (cf. <i>tawlyul</i> ‘ritual bell’; <i>rīŋətəs</i> ‘the small bell that men hung on the side of their belt’; <i>sinsiŋan</i> ‘rattle’)
kaļunuļunuŋan	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. <i>tuqutuqu?an</i> ‘coffee-colored worm that lives on leaves and makes itself a cocoon’)
kaļunuŋ		men’s house of the <i>raqera</i> household
kamaŋkamaŋ		spider in the house (cf. <i>buļawat</i> ‘spider, spider web’) (< Japanese <i>amenbo</i> ? ‘water spider’)
kamagul		chili pepper, <i>Pimenta officinalis</i>
kamajumajulan		basil, <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> (L.) (The plant is especially used for seasoning snails.)
kamas		big bag made of rice straw [Puyuma explain: <i>sinaya? da daramien, abakan qa darə?</i> ‘A bag made from rice straw in which earth is put.’]
kamamaw		uncertain; maybe <i>kamamaw taytaw iqu na kiakarunan kandu</i> Maybe, it is her who will do that work <i>kamamaw taytaw na malak na paysu</i> It is not sure that it is him who took the money.
kamawmaw		take for oneself; monopolise <i>ku-kamawmaw-aw namu kiakarunan</i> I took your work. <i>na kamawmaw-aw taytaw tu-kualəjan</i> He is alone to take care of his sick person. <i>kamawmaw-ay</i> [LF] <i>ku-kamawmaw-ay idu na kiakarunan</i> I did that work alone.
	k<in>amawmaw	k<in>amawmaw the disciple elected to do the work by himself ~ herself <i>kuiku, nantu k<in>amawmaw kananku kiniŋaljan</i> I, myself, am the disciple of my spirit-elector. (I am his elect.) <i>idini nanku k<in>amawmaw</i> This is my elect ~ my disciple. <i>kuiku, nantu k<in>amawmaw kananku katagwin</i> I am the elect of my husband. (cf. k<in>a-sa-saya-n)
kamawmawan		‘the pre-eminent’; April in the old calendar [Puyuma explain: <i>mu-pa[u]nay la na sasaləman</i> ‘The three blades have been planted (so we can start planting).’]
 kaməli ~ kaməni 		different kir-kaməni ~ kir-kaməli particularly, especially <i>kir-kaməni asaq</i> Particularly high <i>kir-kaməni bułay tu-ruma? kan irubai</i> Irubai’s house is especially beautiful. mar-kaməli different from <i>amis aw puyuma mar-kaməli tu-kakuayanān</i> The customs of the Amis and the Puyuma are different. mar-kaməli-məli ~ mar-kaməni-məni different, diversified <i>tu-ləmak kana puyuma mar-kaməli-məli</i> The doings of the Puyuma are all different. pa-kaməli particularly <i>pa-kaməli saliksik tu-təmuān kan aliwaki</i> Aliwaki’s grandchildren are in extremely good health.

kaməjəd	a small, spiny, delicious red fruit (unidentified)
kamiqaʔənay	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 ɻami qa ənay</i> 'On the north of the sea'.) (For others it is <i>kama i qa ənay</i> 'Come from the sea.') (It was at this place that the ancestor coming from BuTul with the grain is supposed to have landed, he came from the sea.)
kaminaw	gonads (cf. buṭu 'testicles')
kam?u	big winnowing basket for drying millet (bigger than <i>takaD</i>)
kamʃimʃun	rat (a slang term for <i>kamutis</i>) (Puyuma admit they borrowed this term, origin unknown.) (cf. <i>garasgas</i> 'town rat'; <i>kuʃabaw</i> 'rat—generic term'; <i>kamutis</i> 'small rat') [Puyuma explain: <i>makitəŋ tu-daqək, maʃina tu-buṭu</i> 'It is a small rat with big testicles.']}
kamuraw	pomelo, <i>Citrus grandis</i>
kamutis	small rat (cf. kamʃimʃun 'rat'; <i>garasgas</i> 'common rat')
kamuṭ	small knife
kan	construction marker for people in the singular and in objective form <i>mənaʔu na walak kan isaw</i> The child looks at Isaw.
kana	the, singular and plural, construction marker, oblique, definite, for common nouns, for personal nouns <i>tu-bərəyay-ku kandi kana kalipan</i> I was given this umbrella here. <i>nantu yawan kana tainainayan</i> The elderly ladies'chief.
kanabinabitān	wild tomatoes (< Minnan <i>kam-a-bit</i>) [Puyuma explain: 'Red dye was made out of it.']
kanadun	rosary pea, <i>Abrus precatorius</i> (L.) (<i>kanadun</i> is used in <i>pikak</i> , yeast)
kanadju	those (over there oblique), by them <i>tu-bərəyay-ku qa bəras kanađiu na ɬaw</i> Those people there gave me some rice.
kanatal	island
kanbo	flu; common cold (cf. ruʔud 'flu') (< Japanese <i>kanbō</i>)
kandəan	breastbone [Puyuma explain: <i>mamas na ukak</i> 'It is a soft bone.'][Puyuma above seventy years old say <i>kandeān</i> ; under sixty <i>kandan</i> .)
kandən	dried up (It seems to be used only for blood.) mu-kandən [ACaus] <i>mu-kandən na damuk</i> The blood is dried. <i>mu-kandən ku-damuk</i> My blood has dried up (on my wound).
kandini	this (here) <i>tu-pakasuyaw kandini</i> This has been brought here.
kandiu	that (very far away) <i>kamawan kandiu na ɬapuṭ</i> That thing far away looks like a flower.
kanqu	that (there) <i>kamawan kandu na ɬapuṭ</i> That thing over there looks like a flower.

kaniam	us, our independant pronoun, first person plural exclusive, oblique <i>kuiku, amaw, na puka-apat kaniam na maļuwadi</i> Me, I am the fourth child of our siblings.
kanku	me, independant pronoun, first person singular, oblique <i>muaži-yu mikatagwin kanku?</i> Are you willing to marry me?
kanmu	to you, from you, independant pronoun, second person plural, oblique <i>kamaya-ku dia pakalaqam kanmu</i> I am speaking to inform you.
kanpatan < pat 'four'	measure of four fingers held flat, used especially for the length of boar's tusks (cf. <i>tinukapat</i> 'measure of four fingers')
kanta	to us, from us, independant pronoun, first person plural inclusive <i>sogar nantu mařidajan kana buļabulayan kandaqua musabaka kanta ?i</i> The old people (parents) of the young lady wished he moved to us (in their house).
kantaw	to him, from him, from them, to them, independent pronoun, third person singular, plural oblique, non-subject <i>kantaw, kađuan tu-pinitawan</i> In his house, there are a lot of people.
kantəjuan < taļu 'three'	measure of three fingers held flat
kanu	to you, from you, independent pronoun, second person singular, oblique, non-subject
kanuad	<i>tu-bərəy-anay kanu</i> He ~ they gave it to you.
kaŋkaj₁	plum, <i>Prunus domestica</i> plough a kaŋkaj a plough kaŋkaj-anay [V/BF] <i>nu-kaŋkaj-anay-ku da ?uma</i> Help me to plough the field.
kaŋkaj₂	kaŋkaj-aw [PF] <i>tu-kaŋkaj-aw na buja</i> The sweet potatoes are ploughed. kaŋkaj-ay [LF] <i>tu-kaŋkaj-ay na ?uma</i> The field is ploughed. k<əm>ajkaj [AF] <i>k<əm>ajkaj-ku</i> I use a plough. mi-k<in>ajkaj-an-ku I have made my plough pa-kaŋkaj [Caus] <i>pa-kaŋkaj-ku da payray kanku ?uma</i> I ask the Taiwanese to plough the field. bounce; messy; noisy k<a>aqkaj-an a place which is messy <i>k<a>aqkaj-an tu-sabak</i> His house is messy.
kaŋkaj na batulayaw	k<a>aqkaj-aw has the property of making noise <i>k<q>aqkaj-aw tu-kalalinayan kana walak</i> The child's toy is noisy. pa-k<a>aqkaj [Caus] <i>pa-k<a>aqkaj na palidiq</i> The car is bouncing <i>pa-k<a>aqkaj-u na aṭab kana dadruan bənawi kana sasa!i!</i> Make a noise with the lids of the pots to chase the swallows away! cast iron (cf. <i>batulayaw</i> 'soft steel, iron')

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

	ka?ur-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-ka?ur-aw na ukak kana kuraw i taku?aw</i> The fishbone stuck in my throat is pulled out.
	<i>tu-ka?ur-aw na ta?un i ka?ikali</i> The grass in the ditch is pulled out.
	k<əm>a?ur [AF]
	<i>k<əm>a-ka?ur-ku da ukak kananu taku?aw</i> I am taking the bone out of your throat.
	mu-ka?ur [ACaus]
	<i>mu-ka?ur la na ukak kanantu taku?aw</i> The fishbone in his throat has been removed.
kar-	have the odor of ~ smell like
	kar-puyuma-yuma ~ ara-puyuma-yuma smell like a Puyuma
	kar-tipu-tipul ~ ara-tipu-tipul smell like a person from KaTipul village X objects per person, e.g.
kar-	kar-pa-pat-an ~ kara-pat four objects per person (< pat ‘four’)
	kar-wa?u-wa?u-an ~ kara-wa?u eight objects per person (< wa?u ‘eight’)
kara	snail shell (< Perhaps from Japanese <i>kara</i> ‘shell of shellfish, eggshell, snail shell’)
karaираипан	unidentified large black ant (< from <i>raip</i> ‘team’)
kara?алиян	lunch (Used in Nanwang, Puyuma say they borrowed it from KaTipul.) (cf. KaTipul dialect <i>karaHali</i> ‘lunch’)
karaub	evening
	a-karaub yesterday evening
	an-karaub tomorrow evening
	karau-raub set sun
	<i>kana karau-raub-an qia, kabab?kas-ku</i> When the sun sets, I might go running.
kara-sa	single; only one (cf. <i>[likə]</i> ‘one unit each’)
	kara-sa da walak i ləgan Legan’s only child
	adj kara-sa qa kinikarunan Not a single job has been done.
	kara-sa-yu məkan na buja You eat the sweet potato each.
	pa-kara-sa-[y]ay [Caus]
	<i>ku-pa-kara-sa-[y]ay qa puran pa?əl?əl</i> I gave each an areca nut to chew.
 kara 	nibble; bite (insect) (cf. <i>ŋətŋət</i> ‘gnash (teeth), clench one’s teeth’)
	karat-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-karat-anay-ku kana buja</i> Help me to bite the sweet potatoes.
	karat-aw [PF]
	<i>karat-aw-ku kana saməkan</i> I have been bitten by the mosquito.
	karat-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-karat-ay-ku kana saməkan</i> The mosquitoes have bitten me.
	karat-u [Imp PF]
	<i>karat-u na buja!</i> Bite the sweet potato!
	k<əm>arat [AF]
	<i>k<əm>arat na suan</i> The dog bites.

	<i>na suan, tu-pajətŋatay k<əm>arət tu-tədək kana buŋabuŋayan</i> The dog, it bit without letting go of the girl's buttocks.
karaya?	<i>k<əm>araya? na wari ~ k<əm>araya? na baŋi</i> A day when the warm warm south wind
karayasay	<i>k<əm>araya? na wari ~ k<əm>araya? na baŋi</i> A day when the warm south wind is blowing ~ the warm south wind blows.
karədəŋ	large zebu with forward-pointing horns stiff
	<i>karədəŋ tu-dapal kana maŋipu?</i> The cripple's leg is stiff. <i>karədəŋ tu-dədək kana inuŋid</i> The corpse is stiff.
karət[ka]tan	generic term for some species of bamboo with thorns, onomatopeia from the sound of the bamboo moving in the wind, <i>kareT-kareT</i> , according to the Puyuma (cf. basikaw 'generic term for bamboo'; kawayan 'generic term for bamboo without thorns')
	<i>k<ar>aŋ-kət-an</i> the sound of the bamboo <i>k<ar>aŋ-kət-an na basikaw kana baŋi</i> The sound of the bamboos in the wind.
	[Puyuma explain: <i>mi-ligaw, səmaya? qənantu turak kana ruma?</i> 'It has thorns, we make the pillars of our houses with it. ']
karibkib	rough
	<i>k<ar>ib-kib tu-[lubit kana miakuris</i> The skin of a person with spots is rough.
karid<u>1</u>	fishing net (seine)
	<i>karid aw tabukul i inə?</i> The fishing nets <i>kariD</i> and <i>tabukul</i> are used in the sea (<i>tiluŋ</i> is used in the mountain). (<i>Tabukul</i> is a casting net, <i>kariD</i> is a seine.)
 karid ₂	link onto
	ma-kari-kariq a lot of, linked together
	<i>saŋəkalan na puyuma, ma-kari-kariq tu-ika-sarumaənan</i> The Puyuma villagers, their households all have relationships with one another (are all linked to one another).
kariqan	black bean, <i>Phaseolus acutifolius</i>
kariqandaq	eggplant, <i>Solanum melongena</i> (L.)
kariſſ	lobster pot
	<i>abakan kana kuraw, na garay i karifif</i> Fish and crabs are put in the lobster pot.
karitag	name of the famous chief of KaTipul village mentioned in the legends
kariukiuay	hermit crab
karmasal	origin (of the world, of the people)
	karmasa-masal dia very very old
	<i>karmasa-masal kəma tu-pawayan ?i, adi dia muparbuə? i</i> <i>punapunan</i> The meaning of <i>karmasa-masal</i> , is 'the world was not yet born'.
na karmasa-masal na gai	myths
karpapuan₁	second time (puan < PAŋ *puSa 'two')
	<i>kar-pa-puan-ku kəmakaŋway</i> I go for a second time. <i>kar-pa-puan-ku la məkan</i> I have eaten twice.

karpapuan₂	second cousin <i>maļuwadi-mi qa nirkaasa ~ maļuwadi-mi qa nir-kar-papuan</i> We are second cousins (the grandparents are brothers or sisters).
kartataļu	third cousin <i>niam ika-maļuwadi tu-kar-ta-taļu</i> our third cousins
< taļu 'three'	ridgepole of a roof <i>miļudus tu-karubujan kana ruma?</i> The roof of the house has a ridgepole.
karubujan	ancestors' cult house
karuma?an	work (cf. rələŋ 'do one's work', obsolete term)
< ruma? 'house'	ki-a-karun-an the work <i>nanku ki-a-karun-an, amaw na mađayir kana taw na kuaļəŋ</i> My work, it is to take care of the sick.
karun 	ki-karun to work <i>ki-ka-karun-mi i ?uma, gəmusgus kana dawa</i> We are working in the field hoeing millet.
	ki-karun-anay [I/BP] <i>nu-ki-karun-anay-ku kana ki-a-karun-an na diannaw</i> Help me with the computer.
	ki-karun-aw [PF] <i>ta-ki-karun-aw na sasəlapan qa ruma?</i> We work sweeping the floor of a house.
	ki-karun-ay [LF] <i>ki-karun-ay na ki-a-karun-an isabak kana ruma?</i> The maid worked at home.
k<in>i-a-karun-an	workplace <i>nanku k<in>i-a-karun-an amuna i ?apə?apəļan kana paysu</i> My workplace then is the bank.
pa-karun [Caus]	<i>ki-pa-karun-ku kan abukul</i> I assist Abukul. <i>pa-karun-ku kana pa-ka-karun-an qa sasəlapan</i> I tell the maid to sweep the floor. <i>pa-karun-ay na təmuān təmima? qa puran</i> The grandchild is sent to buy betel nut. <i>nanku paysu ku-pa-karun-anay kan irubay mukua pa?apəļa kana pa?apə?apəļan</i> I send Irubay to put my money in the bank.
	<i>pa-karun-i nu-walak səməlap i babaļu</i> Tell your child to sweep the courtyard.
	<i>p<in>a-karun-an na təmuān təmima? qa asi?</i> The grandchild was ordered to go buy milk.
	<i>tu-k<in>akuatisan na kakuayanān, amaw na sagar pa-karu-karun</i> She has bad habits, she enjoys annoying other people.
pa-karun-an na taw	servant (Dogs are called 'the servants of the hunt'.)
	<i>pa-karun-an pasaya?an kana səmasaya? kana katəŋađawan</i> I give the chair to the specialist to make.

- |kasa|** together; bring together, into one (< sa 'one'??) (cf. ɻərəm 'assemble';
raðuk 'gather')
m-u-kasa [Mvt]
m-u-kasa-ta kikarun tu-yai kana puyuma We are working to collect
 Puyuma words.
mutu-kasa concentrate
adi mutu-kasa tu-ayər 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.
aq-i-ku pu-kasa I do not concentrate. (Lit. 'I can't put things
 together.')
ua-kasa-[y]an what is done together
?inaba na kakuyanan, aw ua-kasa-[y]an misa?ur Our good tradition
 is to work as a team.
nanta ua-kasa-[y]an idini na pawayan Our common ground are
 these traditions.
nanta ua-kasa-[y]an i ?uma 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
kasimalay unidentified grasshopper (medium-sized, smaller than *tamukus*)
imaran na kasimalay The *kasimaLay* grasshopper is delicious.
|kasu| take along; bring (cf. uɻun 'remove' < KaTipul dialect)
kasu-[y]anay take (bring) something for someone
mu-kasu-[y]anay-ku qa buya 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 da əmpitsə I brought a pencil.
k<in>asu-an things brought
amanay nu-k<in>asu-an? nu-butu! What did you bring? Your balls!
mar-pa-kasu-kasu help one another
asua dien na babayan muaraip kikarun, aw mar-pa-kasu-kasu
 Before, the ladies worked in teams and they helped each other.
pa-kasu [Caus]
mubəruk i balaka i dulien, pa-kasu-[y]ay qa labit When Dulian
 went back to the foreign country, she took a *labit* skirt.
pa-kasu-i qa tabu tu-ka|a|a?ukan an ka|a|a?ukan 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.

kataqəpan	name of a household
katagwin	husband ~ wife, spouse <i>kuiku, unien qa katagwin</i> Me, I have no spouse (husband). kata<ga>gwin engaged mar-ka<ta>tagwin ~ aru par-katagwin we are preparing to get married mar-katagwin husband and wife <i>mar-katagwin-mi</i> We are married. mar-kata-gwi-gwin couples <i>sadu na mar-katagwi-gwin i lajuwanan</i> There are many couples in the meeting place.
mi-katagwin	have a husband or a wife <i>mi-katagwin-ku kan ukak</i> I am married to Ukak.
pia-katagwin	preparing to get a spouse
pi-katagwin	take for one's husband/wife crow (cf. ak?ak 'crow') papaya, <i>Carica papaya</i> (L.) castor bean, <i>Ricinus communis</i>
kataŋa	boar skin
katawa	<i>butiʔil tu-katuŋ kana babuy</i> The boar's skin is tough.
katawatawə?ay	trousers
katuľ	<i>katakat qd maʔidqan na babayan</i> The trousers of the old ladies. men's leggings, from waist to ankles, no back. Women's puttees.
kaṭakaṭ	one of the eight Puyuma villages, Chinese Chihpen 知本 for the administration.
kaṭiq	(The people of Puyuma never call the inhabitants Puyuma; they are called the 'Tipul' or <i>qalaqala</i> , i.e. strangers, subject to head-hunting.)
kaṭipul	<i>a tipul-ku</i> I am a Tipul. (I am an inhabitant of KaTipul).
 kaṭun 	protruding forehead ma-kaṭun according to the villager 1. is intelligent 2. a prominent forehead <i>ma-kaṭun taytaw</i> He is intelligent or he has a prominent forehead. <i>ra-kaṭun-an qd taŋuru</i> 'big head' (it is a slight insult)
kauṭeragan	autumn
< ḥrag 'fall down'	walk (cf. <i>kiṭal</i> 'way of walking') <i>bulay tu-kaway</i>
kaway	1. she has an elegant way of walking 2. her trip was fine ka-kaway [Imp] <i>ka-kaway mukua i takəsian!</i> Walk to school!
k<əm>a-kaway [Prog]	<i>k<əm>a-kaway-ku mukua i takəsian</i> I am walking to school. <i>marturus-ta k<əm>a-kaway</i> We walk one behind the other. <i>marabal-ta k<əm>a-kaway</i> We walk one next to the other.

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

	<i>ad-i-la mar-kayma</i> We have nothing to do together.
	par-kayma nothing to do together, never
	<i>par-kayma-ta kanu</i> We never have anything to do with you.
kaysinj [kəðal]	rice bowl (< Minnan)
	jump involuntarily
	ma-kəða-kəðal keep on jumping
	<i>ma-kəða-kəðal-ku i palidη</i> I keep jumping in the car.
 kəðaq 	sharpen a serrated implement (cf. <i>supay</i> 'sharpen in water')
	ka-kəðaq whetstone, grindstone
	<i>supayaw da ka-kəðaq na kamut</i> The knife is sharpened with a whetstone.
	k<əm>əðaq [AF]
	<i>k<əm>a-kəðaq-ku a ridariq</i> I am sharpening a saw.
	kəðaq-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-kəðaq-anay-ku da kamut</i> Help me to sharpen the knife.
	kəðaq-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-kəðaq-aw na ridariq</i> I sharpened the saw.
	ki-kəðaq get sharpened
	<i>na kamut ki-kəðaq kana ka-kəðaq</i> The knife gets sharpened on the whetstone.
	mu-kəðaq [ACaus]
	<i>mu-kəðaq na ridariq</i> The saw is sharpened.
 kəðkəd 	heavy (cf. <i>ałudqun</i> 'heavy')
	ma-kəðkəd [AF]
	<i>ma-kəðkəd tu-kinudludan na barasa?</i> The stone is heavy to be carried on the back.
 kəðət 	with arched back and buttocks to the rear
	kəðət-anay [I/BF]
	<i>kəðət-anay-yu qamanay?</i> Why are you walking with your back arched?
	kəðət-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-kəðət-aw kəmakaway</i> I walked with my back arched.
	k<əm>əðət [AF]
	<i>k<əm>əðət-ku kəmakaway</i> I walked with my back arched and my bottom sticking out.
kəðaq ~ rə-kəðaq	strength
	<i>unien da kəðaq</i> without strength
	ma-rakəðaq [AF]
	<i>ma-rə-kəðaq-ku k<əm>əðaq kana ridariq</i> I put a lot of effort in sharpening the saw.
	<i>ma-rə-kəðaq na taw aw kəməðəq kana kakipa</i> The person is robust so he can pull an ox cart.
	mi-kəðaq have robustness
	<i>mi-kəðaq taytaw</i> This man has strength.
	<i>nantu yai marøyay mi-kəðaq</i> His words (lit. 'words spoken') are important.

	m-u-rakədaj [Mvt]	
	<i>m-u-rə-kədaj-ku</i>	I put a lot of strength.
	pa-rakədaj [Caus]	
	<i>pa-rə-kədaj-ku təmakəsi kana təmara puyuma nai</i>	I am serious in learning Puyuma.
	rəkədaj-anay [I/BF]	
	<i>na bənsaran rə-kədaj-anay təməru na mardawan</i>	The young men with energy teach the boys from the dormitory.
	rakədaj-aw [PF]	
	<i>tu-rə-kədaj-aw marəjay</i>	
	1. He has a voice that carries.	
	2. He speaks clearly.	
kədəlas	smooth	
	<i>tu-lubit kana manudən, kədəlas</i>	Babies' skin is smooth.
 kədəŋ 	pull; lead by taking the hand	
	kədəŋ-u [Imp PF]	
	<i>malıay-ku, kədəŋ-u-ku!</i>	I am drunk, give me your arm!
	k<əm>a-kədəŋ	leader
	k<əm>ədəŋ [AF]	
	<i>k<əm>ədəŋ da kakipa na gur</i>	The ox pulls the cart.
	kədəŋ-aw [PF]	
	<i>tu-kədəŋ-aw-ku da jaw</i>	Someone lead me by taking my hand.
	<i>na sasaya tu-pawayan ɿi, ta-kədəŋ-aw</i>	If a new custom comes, we pull it in.
	kur-kədəŋ	let oneself be lead
	<i>kur-kədəŋ na malıay kanku</i>	I lead the drunk man by taking his hand.
	ma-ka-kədəŋ	hold each other
	<i>ma-ka-kədəŋ kəmakaway na maranay</i>	The lovers walk hand in hand.
	ma-kədəŋ-kədəŋ	make a chain
	<i>na jaw na muarak ma-kədəŋ-kədəŋ</i>	The dancers make a chain.
	pa-kədəŋ [Caus]	
	<i>ku-pa-kədəŋ-anay kana palıqıj na marturus</i>	I managed to make the car pull the bicycle.
	<i>pa-kədəŋ-u kana suan na liuj!</i>	Make the dog drag the pig!
 kəd̥kəd̥ 	shake with noiseless laughter	
	k<əm>əd̥kəd̥ [AF]	
	<i>k<əm>əd̥kəd̥-ku saəru</i>	I laugh quietly.
	ma-kəd̥kəd̥	gets shaken by
	<i>ma-kəd̥kəd̥ da saəruan</i>	Get shaken by laughter.
kəkən	<i>ma-kəd̥kəd̥-ku da saəruan</i>	I am shaked by noiseless laughter.
	flat land, plains (cf. marayarayas 'plains'; bəlawaławas 'flat land, plains')	
	(Obsolete term. In 2007, Muya and her husband Ukak still used it.)	
 kəltut 	hit with the fist, the middle finger is bent and contusive (this method is generally used to hit the eye)	
	kəltut-aw [PF]	
	<i>ku-kəltut-aw na maṭa</i>	The eye is hit with my middle finger.

	kəltut-u [Imp PF] <i>kəltut-ul</i> Hit! k<əm>> əltut [AF] k<əm>> əltut-ku kanantu maṭa 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 <i>kəlu-kəluŋ-an na daļan</i> The road has a lot of potholes.
	ma-kəluŋ has potholes <i>ma-kəluŋ na daļan</i> The road has potholes.
kə aŋ	speak sentence by sentence kə aŋ-aw [PF] tu-kə a-kə aŋ-aw <i>kimadədəayar na təykaŋkar</i> The male officiant is arguing sentence after sentence. k<əm>> ə aŋ [AF] k<əm>> <i>ə a-kə aŋ-ku marəŋjay təmara puyuma</i> I am learning to speak Puyuma sentence after sentence.
kələyat̄	straighten something; stretch (body, time) <i>kələyat̄ na tuki</i> The time is over (time is up). kələyat̄-anay [/BF] nu-kələyat̄-anay <i>tu-gumə kana kaṭakaṭ</i> You stretched the elastic on the trousers. ku-kələyat̄-anay <i>i isaw</i> I helped Isaw to straighten up. kələyat̄-aw [PF] tu-kələyat̄-aw <i>tu-ni?ən kana suan</i> The dog stretched its neck. na <i>faw</i> na muarak tu-kələyat̄-aw <i>tu-qađək</i> The dancers stretched their bodies.
	kələyat̄-u [Imp PF] <i>kələyat̄-u nu-qađək!</i> Stretch your body! k<əm>> ə ayat̄ [AF] k<əm>> <i>ə ayat̄-ku qa ?uway</i> I straightened rattan. adj-ku <i>pukasəkəd</i> kana <i>kiniakarunan</i> , k<əm>> <i>ə ayat̄-ku qa wari</i> I have not yet finished my work, I extend my stay.
	mu-kələya-łayat̄ [ACaus] mu-kələya-łayat̄ <i>na ḥuway</i> The rattan was easy to straighten. mu-kələya-łayat̄ <i>tu-ni?ən</i> His neck is stretched. mu-kələya-łayat̄ <i>tu-gumə kantu kaṭakaṭ</i> The elastic of his trousers gave way. [Puyuma today use a short form <i>LayaT̄</i> .]
kə əkə ək	titillate; tickle (cf. <i>kiqukidu</i> 'tickle') kə əkə ək-aw [PF] tu-kə əkə ək-aw <i>ku-ni?ən kana bujabulayan, kaṭadakad-ku</i> When a woman kisses me on the neck, the tickling makes me ill at ease. k<əm>> ə əkə ək [AF] k<əm>> <i>ə əkə ək-ku kananku katagwin</i> I tickle my spouse.

	ma-kələkələk	two persons tickle each other <i>ma-kələkələk na markatagwin</i> The couple are pawing each other.
kələkələjan kə lə	small intestines	
	search (cf. parakap ‘feel, sensitive to touch, study’)	
	kə i?̩-aw [PF]	<i>tu-kə i?̩-aw ku-aliu̯t</i> My bag has been searched.
	kə i?̩-ay [LF]	<i>i təmūtaw, tu-kə i?̩-ay də aliu̯t kana təmuān</i> The grandson searched in his grandparent's bag.
	kə i?̩-i [Imp LF]	<i>kə i?̩-i tu-aliu̯t!</i> Search his bag!
	k<əm>a-kələi? [AF]	<i>k<əm>a-kələi?-ku i aliu̯t</i> I am searching in the bag.
	pa-kələi? [Caus]	<i>pa-kələi?-an nu-aliu̯t!</i> Give him your bag to search!
 kə jut 	make a brief visit	
	kə jut-ay [LF]	<i>tu-kə jut-ay nanku ruma? kana ma ə?əs</i> My house has been visited by a robber.
	k<əm>a jut [AF]	<i>qua la k<əm>a jut-a na payray</i> The Taiwanese popped in for a look.
	pa-kə jut [Caus]	<i>pa-kə jut-liu̯t na walak ~ na ku abaw</i> The child ~ the rat pops in. big bamboo to carry water (cf. lawas ‘bamboo to carry water’)
kə juŋ₁ kə juŋ ₂	waves arriving on the beach (cf. b<in>u bu an , g<in>umgum-an ‘huge waves with sea foam (ritual term)’; ŋa jun ‘rolling wave in the middle of the sea’)	
	k<əm>a jun [AF]	<i>k<əm>a jun na kə jut i inə?</i> The waves ripple on the sea.
	pa-kə jun [Caus]	<i>ku-pa-kə jun-aw na ənay i dirudirusan</i> I make some waves in the swimming pool.
kəmađu	like that; such that	
	mađu	short form
	kəmađu la	so it is
kəma i	come from (cf. Paiwan ka-si ‘come from’)	
	<i>k<əm>a i ba ayaw-ku</i>	I come from Taitung.
	kəma i tarumaruma?	a wind coming from Tarumak (The village is situated west of Nanwang.)
	<i>na ba i kəma i taruma?, makəsər na ba i, misiysiqan na ba i</i>	
		The wind coming from (the Rukai village of) Tarumak is a strong wind, it has bells.
kəmalawalawa	cf. lawal	
kəməđ	protruding chin; the upper lip inside	
	ma-kəməđ	have a protruding chin
	<i>ma-kəməđ tu-timiq</i>	She has a protruding chin.

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

- kəraba-[y]anay [I/BF]**
nu-kəraba-[y]anay-ku ḫa 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 ḫi, an maruñud-ta, taṭekəlay maku ḫa kərakəraban, ɻinaba-ta na maruñud 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. **ṭapa** 'roast from far away, slowly')
- ka-kəraŋ** will grill
ka-kəraŋ-ku ḫa paṭaka I shall grill some meat.
- k<əm>əraŋ [AF]**
k<əm>raŋ-ku ḫa paṭaka, ulijul I grill meat, it is smelly.
- kəraŋ-anay [I/BF]**
tu-kəraŋ-anay-ku kana ḫaw Someone helped me to grill.
- kəraŋ-aw [PF]**
tu-kəraŋ-aw na kułabaw The rat is grilled.
- kəraŋ-u** [Imp PF]
kəraŋ-u! Grill it!
- mu-kəraŋ** [ACaus]
mu-kəraŋ-ku I burnt myself.
mu-kəraŋ na paṭaka The meat is grilled.
- |kərawid|** hook down (areca nuts, coconuts)
k<əm>ərawid [AF]
k<əm>rawid-ku kana puran, kana dudu I hooked the areca nuts, the coconuts.
- kərawid-an** [Imp I/BF]
kərawid-an-ku ḫa puran! Hook some betel nuts for me!
- kərawid-anay [I/BF]**
nu-kərawid-anay-ku ḫa puran Help me to hook some betel nuts.
- kərawid-aw [PF]**
kərawid-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>rət-ku ḫa paṭaka I cut some meat into thin slices.
- kərət-aw [PF]**
ku-kərət-aw na tati[u?] The rope is cut by me.

	k<in>ərət-an a cut <i>k<in>ərət-an qa kamuł ku-lima</i> The cut on my hand was made with a knife.
karis	mi-k<in>ərət-ku I have a cut. peel off (skin, tree bark); wipe ka-kəris-an leather scraper, carder k<əm>əris [AF] <i>k<əm>əris-ku qa kawi</i> I peeled off the bark of the tree.
	kəris-ay [LF] <i>mukua i uataʔian muqaʔi, unien qa kadupu, tu-kəris-ay kana banin tu-tədək</i> 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-karis [Caus] <i>pa-kəris-anay na kəriw kana ka-kəris-an</i> The ramie is peeled off with a carder.
kəriw	ramie, <i>Boehmeria frutescens</i> Thunb (<i>kəriw</i> is used in rites, especially those dedicated to humans; ramie is the symbol of life.)
kərkər	roll up in a spiral kərkər-aw [PF] <i>tu-kərkər-aw tu-bira? kana paləpəʔlepəan</i> palepeglepean leaves of foetid cassia roll up (in the evening).
	m-u-kərkər [Mvt] <i>m-u-kərkər na kələkələyan</i> The intestines roll into a spiral. <i>m-u-kərkər na bira?</i> The leaves roll up.
	pa-korkor [Caus] <i>pa-kərkər-anay na bira? kana kadaw</i> The leaves roll up because of the sun.
kəsəm	expression of an unhappy face; difficult ka-kəsəm-an very difficult <i>ka-kəsəm-an nanku daʃan</i> My road is difficult.
	kəsəm-aw [PF] <i>ku-kəsəm-aw nanku aŋər</i> My unhappiness is expressed on my face.
	ma-kəsəm [AF] <i>aqı-ku səmayaʃ, ma-kəsəm-ku</i> When I am unhappy, I make a sour face.
kəsəŋ	open (ritual term) (cf. <i>kəsi</i> ‘open’; <i>təkab</i> ‘cut, split hard things’) k<əm>əsəŋ [AF] <i>k<əm>a-kəsəŋ-ku qa puran ~ qa taðaw</i> I shall open the betel nut, the knife (to strengthen its blade with iron).
	kəsəŋ-aw [PF] <i>ku-kəsəŋ-aw na puran</i> The betel nut has been opened by me.
	k<in>a-kəsəŋ-an things carved <i>k<in>a-kəsəŋ-an tu-ɬədad kana taðaw</i> 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 madəki i pinaday Pinaday is good at insulting.
ma-kəsər na bariwan The typhoon is strong.
- pa-ka-ma-kəsər** make someone strong
na payray sagar təməkal kana puatəməl, pa-ka-ma-kəsər maya? qa 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. **takab** 'cut, split hard things'; **kesen** '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 taqaw 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 lajit, k<əl>əsis-an na siwsivan maaya? kan tinataw
When (a bird of prey) comes from the sky, the chicks cry looking for their mother.
mina?ay tu-ma?iday isabak, k<əl>əsis-an tu-walak aw tu-təmuuanum
When there is an old person dead in the house, the children and grandchildren cry loudly.
- k<əm>əsis** [AF]
k<əm>əsis ma?ajis (He) cries loudly.
k<əm>a-kəsis-ku I am crying loudly (with big sobs).
- kəsis-ay** [LF]
ku-kəsis-ay ma?ajis I cried loudly.

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

	kianun-aw [PF] <i>ku-kianun-aw la</i> I have prayed.
	kianun-i [Imp LF] <i>kianun-i na walak na kualəŋjan!</i> Pray for the sick child!
kiar	take care of mi-kiar take care <i>aqि-ku mi-kiar kana ūaw</i> I do not take care of people.
	pi-kiar give care to <i>aqि-ku pi-kiar-i-yu</i> I do not want to take care of you.
kidkid	sway one's buttocks k<əm>i<a>dkik [AF] <i>k<əm>i<a>dkid tu-tədək kana bu(abu)layan</i> The girl's buttocks sway. ki<a>dkid swaying buttocks <i>bu(lay) tu-ki<a>dkid kana bu(abu)layan</i> The girl's buttocks sway attractively.
	kidkid-aw [PF] <i>kidkid-aw na babayan kana ma?inayan na suan</i> The dogs copulated with the bitch.
	mar-ki<a>dkid sexual intercourse <i>mar-ki<a>dkid na markatagwin</i> The couple has sexual relations.
kiqa	sweet-sop, custard apple, <i>Annona squamosa</i>
kiqukiqu	tickle (cf. <i>kələkələk</i> 'titillate, tickle') k<əm>iqukiqu [AF] <i>k<əm>iqukiqu-ku kana walak</i> I tickle the child. kiqukiqu-an ticklings <i>ku-kələkələkaw na kiqukiqu-an</i> Tickling tickles me.
	kiqukiqu-aw [PF] <i>ku-kiqukiqu-aw tu-kiqukiqu-an</i> I tickled him under his armpits.
kiqukiquan	armpit
< kiqukiqu 'tickle'	<i>ku-kiqukiqu-aw tu-kiqukiquan</i> I tickled him under his armpits.
kikay	sewing-machine (< Japanese <i>kikai</i> 'machine' [any kind of machine])
kikik	song of the shrike
	k<əm>ikik [AF]
kilat	<i>k<əm>ikik na kada</i> The shrike sings <i>kikik</i> . rip off climbing plants, clothes k<əm>ilat [AF]
	<i>k<əm>ilat-ku tu-lubit kana kawi</i> I ripped the bark off the tree.
	kilat-anay [VBF] <i>nu-kilat-anay-ku kanantu kirwan kana walak</i> Help me to take off the child's clothes.
	kilat-aw [PF] <i>tu-kilat-aw na ba?ay</i> The creepers are ripped off.
kilkil	scratch the earth with an object, with paws (animals) k<əm>ilkil [AF] <i>a turukuk ?i, k<əm>ilkil i dadara? maya? qatu akanan</i> Chicken, scratches the ground to look for their food.

kiliŋ	wheel ~ tyre (cf. mu-[a]-[a]aw 'wheel, circle')
kim	gold (< Minnan <i>kim</i>)
kinaburaw	men's house of the <i>lungaDan</i> household
< buraw 'to escape'	
kinitaljan	shamans' spirit-ancestor-elector (cf. k<in>i-tunjul-an 'shamans'
< [ta]ji 'gardener's measuring string'	spirit-ancestor-elector')
kinijujulan	shamans' spirit-ancestor-elector (cf. k<in>i-talji-an 'shamans'
< [tu]qul 'tie together'	spirit-ancestor-elector'
kinsas	the police (Japanese <i>kesatsu</i>)
kinutul	name of the men's house of the <i>balangato</i> household
kipiŋ	clothes (cf. <i>kirwan</i> 'clothes') (Earlier undergarments, now all clothes.)
	kipiŋ na makiten the bodice
mi-ka-kipiŋ	will dress <i>mangayaw-ta, mi-ka-kipiŋ da tinarapuyuma mukua-mi i lajuwanan</i> When we celebrate <i>mangayaw</i> , we will dress in traditional Puyuma clothes to go to the meeting place.
mi-kipiŋ	dress (put on clothes) <i>mi-kipiŋ-ku da bulay</i> I dress in beautiful clothes.
mi-kipiŋ-a	let's dress <i>mi-kipiŋ-a-ta da paru-ala?i muka i balayaw</i> Let's dress in rather beautiful clothes to go to Taitung.
pi-kipiŋ	get dressed <i>pi<a>kipiŋ-ku</i> I will get dressed.
pu-kipiŋ	dress someone <i>pu-kipiŋ-ku kana walak</i> I dress the child. <i>pu-a-kipiŋ-ku</i> I am going to dress. <i>pu-kipiŋ-a-ku kanu</i> I give you some clothes to put on. <i>ku-pu-kipiŋ-ay i nanali kay i ba?li</i> I made my mother and older sister dress. <i>pu-kipiŋ-anay nu-kirwan kan isaw</i> I give your clothes to Isaw to put on. <i>pu-ka-kipiŋ-ku</i> I shall dress (for <i>mangayaw</i>).
kipkip	blink (quickly and many times) (cf. kip 'blink, twinkle'; rimat 'sparkle, lightning'; atlati 'brilliant') ki<a>p-kip eyelashes pa-k<a>ipkip [Caus] <i>ku-pa-k<a>ipkip-aw nanku ma?a kana marayər kəmədəy kana pa?ir</i> <i>kana ayay</i> My eyes blink because I want to attract a girlfriend. <i>pa-k<a>ipkip-anay tu-ma?a kana mia?u?əd</i> An insect in his eye makes him blink.
kip?təd	have become empty kip?təd-anay [I/BF] <i>kip?təd-anay pa?apət ku-paysu kana pa?apə?apə?ətan</i> I have put all my money in the bank.

	kip?təd̪-aw [PF] <i>sabu aw ku-tial, ku-kip?təd̪-aw məkan na salijidaan tinalək</i> I was very hungry, I have emptied the dish of rice.
	kip?təd̪-u [Imp PF] <i>kip?təd̪-u (nu-tinalək) məkan!</i> Finish your rice!
	mu-kip?təd̪ [ACaus] <i>mu-kip?təd̪ ku-punu?</i> My head has become empty. <i>mu-kip?təd̪ təmina? kana ?əraw nanku paysu</i> I have spent all my money on wine. ~ All my money has been spent on wine.
kirami < rami 'root'	start; begin (For singing, meeting. Not for work.) (cf. ŋəsal 'to start') k<əm>irami [AF] <i>waiwaya tuki, k<əm>irami-ta səmanay</i> At nine o'clock, we start singing. <i>garəm kana wari, k<əm>irami-ta təmarapuyuma</i> Today, we start speaking Puyuma.
	k<in>irami-an the starting point <i>ku-k<in>irami-an kinikakarunan kand̪i kana kiakarunan palu garəm</i> <i>maka bəta?an misama qə pitupitua ?amian</i> The first time I started working here, at this job, was 27 years ago.
	ki-rami-aw [PF] <i>kirami-aw, garəm, puja ad qə saiguyan i dulien</i> Now, we begin to call Dulian 'the woman who knows'.
kiraṭ	lachrymal encrustation; trachoma (cf. puṭa 'lachrymal encrustation') ma-kiraṭ gets lachrymal encrustation <i>ma-kiraṭ ku-maṭa kamawan qatu bul̪a awaṭay</i> My eyes have lachrymal encrustation (they are blurred) as if there were? (spiders' webs in front of them)
	mi-a-kiraṭ have lachrymal encrustation <i>an səma uan, mubaluk, mi-a-kiraṭ ku-maṭa</i> In the morning, when I wake up, my eyes have lachrymal encrustation.
 kirim 	frugal; save k<əm>irim [AF] <i>kalamalaman-ku qə paysu, k<əm>iri-kirim-ku təmima? qamanay</i> I am short of money, I count every need to buy something.
	kirim-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-kirim-anay-ku kana bəras</i> Help me to save the rice.
	kirim-aw [PF] <i>tu-kirim-aw nantu paysu</i> He saved his money.
kirwan	clothes (cf. kipiṇ 'clothes') bul̪ay tu-kirwan Her clothes are beautiful.
 kiruŋəṭ 	take care of k<əm>i-ruŋəṭ [AF] <i>k<əm>i-ruŋəṭ kanku qədək</i> I take care of my body. kiruŋəṭ-aw [PF] <i>kiruŋəṭ-aw ku-qədək</i> My body is taken care of.

	kiruŋət-u [Imp PF] <i>ki-ruruŋət-u!</i> Take care of yourself!
	pa-kiruŋət-i [Imp] <i>pa-kiruŋət-i!</i> Courage!
 kirus 	stubborn (cf. <i>səki</i> ‘disobey, stubborn’)
	kirus-aw [PF] <i>ku-kirus-aw i namali</i> I am stubborn, I don’t listen to my father.
	ma-kirus be stubborn <i>ma-kirus, adj kiləjaw da yai, laqiamayaw la</i> (He) is stubborn, he doesn’t listen, he does what he likes.
kis₁	glans penis <i>puyaŋad da kis kana maŋinayan, qiala malu-kis nantaw</i> A man is called <i>kis</i> because he has a glans penis called <i>kis</i> .
	malu-kis a man <i>malu-kis tu-əṭas, qiala kis tu-kayaw na maŋinayan puyaŋad</i> The man’s penis has a glans penis (called <i>kis</i>), so men are called <i>kis</i> .
kis₂	son; younger (a term of address) <i>kis, aŋamu kadiñi!</i> Son, come here!
kisyu	sauce made from plants and rice alcohol (< Minnan) [Puyuma give this recipe <i>kaŋusiquspiyan, batikij, layaq, sarisariŋan, alumu, tabulalay, tunya</i> , plants, and rice alcohol.] <i>pakadaw na ḥaqun, marum la, kətkətarw, aw pardarŋulaw, aw uriyaw kana kisyu, riŋriŋaw na turukuk, pukayaw da tunja, da ɻəraw. Madəru la, pukayaw kana ḥaqun</i> Put the plants under the sun, when they are dried, cut and mix them with the <i>kisyu</i> , fry the chicken, put some ginger, some wine. Cooked, put the plants with it.
 kiskis 	scrape off (something hard, such as bark) (cf. <i>kabkab</i> ‘scratch, scrape’) k<əm>iskis [AF] <i>k<əm>iskis-ku da kawi kana kamut</i> I scraped the bark with the knife. kiskis-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-kiskis-anay kana kamut na əmpitsə</i> I sharpened the pencil with the knife. kiskis-ay [LF] <i>ku-kiskis-ay na əmpitsə</i> The pencil is sharpened by me. kiskis-u [Imp PF] <i>kiskis-u na dələt kana ɻiŋus!</i> Scrape off the burnt rice with the spoon! kitəŋ unidentified zebu [Puyuma explain: <i>sagar kimadadikul na guy, na mibuŋu, bəlakas tu-tayila</i> ‘This zebu likes fighting, it has drooping ears and huge balls.’]
 kitəŋ 	small; decrease ka-kitəŋ will diminish <i>tu-ka-kitəŋ-aw təməbtəb na paŋaka</i> He might cut the meat into pieces. <i>ka-kitəŋ-aw ɻəmaŋual na ənay</i> The flow from the tap might decrease. <i>ka-kitəŋ-u nu-ŋai!</i> Lower your voice!

- |kitiq|**
- ka-kitiq-an the youngest age-set of the boys' dormitory
 ma-kitiq be small
 ma-kitiq i ?ami The North moiety is small.
 ma-kitiq na gun calf
 pa-kitiq a nickname
 hang like a monkey; link onto (cf. kriq 'hook on, bind, hang, make a chain')
k<>əm>itiq [AF]
 k<>əm>itiq kana turak na lutuy The monkey hangs from the pillar.
 k<>əm>itiq kana kipin na pu?u? na ligaw The burrs of the burdock
 get caught in the clothes.
- kur-kitiq** hang onto someone else
 na təmuān kur-kitiq kanantu təmutaw kəmakaway The grandchild
 walks clinging to his grandmother.
- ma-ka-kitiq** many things linked together
 ma-ka-kitiq na palidiq The cars are hooked on.
- pa-kitiq [Caus]**
 tu-akanan kana kuraw pa-kitiq-anay kana payasip The bait has
 been hanged from the line.
 pa-kitiq-kitiq-aw na kapuŋpuŋay The cars of the trains are hooked to
 each other.
 ku-pa-kitiq-aw na dana? I have hung the necklace.
 pa-kitiq-anay na palidiq i likudan 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-ma?iqaq 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.
- kituɻud** accept
 kituɻud-ku da nu-binərayan na kirwan I accept your gift of clothing.
 ku-kituɻud i yoko I take Yoko home.
- k<>in>i-tuɻud-an** something accepted
 idi na salay k<>in>i-tuɻud-an kəma i nanku walak This mobile phone
 comes from my child.
- kituɻud-aw [PF]**
 ku-kituɻud-aw tu-pakuliaməs kan pinaday I have received the gift
 from Pinaday.
- kituɻud-u [Imp PF]**
 kituɻud-u! Catch (it)!
- pa-kituɻud [Caus]**
 ku-pa-ki-tuɻud-anay kan nanali I tell my mother to take what has
 been given to her.

kit	unsteady gait; way of walking (cf. kawan ‘walk’) k<əm> it al [AF] k<əm> it al kəmakaway na ma ipu? The lame man’s gait. k<əm> it al kamakaway na ma iy The drunkard’s way of walking. ma-ki al has unsteady gait <i>ma-ki al na ma ipu? an kəmakaway</i> The lame man’s gait when walking.
kit	dirty kit a-ki al-an dirty thing <i>kit a-ki al-an kana puran tu-kirwan</i> His clothes are very dirty with betel nuts. kit a an [Imp I/BF] <i>ki al-an!</i> Dirty! kit a aw [PF] <i>ki al-aw tu-ruma?</i> Dirty things were put in his house. mu-ki al [ACaus] <i>mu-ki al nu-kirwan kananu nikanan</i> Your clothes are stained with your food. m-u-ki al [Mvt] <i>nu-m-u-ki al-anay na ta?i kantu pita?um</i> You put the excrement on his door.
ki kit	scratch lightly (e.g. scab, crusts in the eyes, nose pickings) (cf. kuskus ‘scratch oneself with all one’s fingers’; gut gut ‘scratch with one finger’; kut kut ‘scratch an orifice’) k<əm> i kit [AF] k<əm> <i>i kit -ku nanku palaw</i> I scratched my wounds. ki kit aw [PF] <i>tu-ki kit -aw tu-ujit aw tu-kanaw, dəmal?u</i> He picked his nose, and ate the pickings, they were sweet. ki kit -u [Imp PF] <i>ki kit -u nu-kira!</i> Scratch the crusts in your eyes! hook down something from above k<əm> iu? [AF] k<əm> <i>iu?-ku kana puran kana ninik</i> I hooked down the areca nuts with the harvesting knife.
k iu?	kiu?-anay [I/BF] <i>kiu?-anay na ninik kana puran</i> The harvesting knife is used to hook down the areca nuts. kiu?-u [Imp PF] <i>kiu?-u!</i> Hook down! cucumber (L.) (< Japanese <i>kyūri</i>) (cf. rungi ‘cucumber’) ask <i>kiu m al-ku kanu tu-yai kana puyuma</i> I ask you the words of the Puyuma. kiu m al-an [Imp I/BF] <i>kiu m al-an-ku!</i> Go and ask for me!
kiuli kiu m al < umal ‘question’	

- kiumal-anay [IBF]**
nu-kiumal-anay-ku kananku kaput Help me to ask my co-eval.
- kiumal-ay [LF]**
ta-kiumal-ay i sisij kananu kinikuəŋjan We asked the doctor about your illness.
- kiumal-i [Imp LF]**
kiumal-i! Ask!
- mi-k<in>iument-an** the questioning has been done
mi-k<in>iument-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 dulien, ka-kiwalay-ku kantaw
 When Dulian is leaving for a Western country, I want to follow her.
i dulien ?inaba a faw, mubəruk i balaka, a ka-kiwalay-an kasasəpuy
 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.')
- |kiwit|** grab something hastily while flying down or floating towards the ground; catch in mid-air
k<əm>iwit [AF]
k<əm>iwit na kayluj kana siwsowan The bird of prey hovers above the chicks to catch them.
- kiwit-anay [I/BF]**
tu-kiwit-anay kana kayluj The bird of prey's prey (prey to feed other animals).
- kiwit-aw [PF]**
tu-kiwit-aw kana kayluj na siwsowan The bird of prey hovered above the chicks to catch them.
- kiwit-ay [LF]**
tu-kiwit-ay i təmamataw da pataka 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, qiamia tu-pujaładay
da 'kriŋ' kantu katagwin The woman likes to follow her husband everywhere, so he has nicknamed 'kring'
- ma-ka-kriŋ** have sexual intercourse
ma-ka-kriŋ na margatagwin. The couple has sexual intercourse.
- pa-kriŋ [Caus]**
pa-kriŋ ku-pałidŋiŋ i likudən da marturus My bike has been tied behind the car.

- pa-kriŋ-an kana palidin na marturus!* Manage to hook the bicycle to the car!
- pa-kriŋ-anay nanku palidin kananu palidin* Ask him to attach my car to yours.
- tu-pa-kriŋ-anay kantu kilin na buŋa* He hooked the sweet potatoes on the wheel (of his bicycle).
- ku**
- I, first person singular pronoun
murumaŋ-ku la I come home.
- ku-bərəyay-yu kana katawa* I have given you a papaya (you asked for it).
- ku-i-ku** independant pronoun, emphatic
kuiku a puyuma As for me, I am a Puyuma.
- nan-ku** my, mine, first person singular, genitive, independant pronoun
iqini na rumai, nanku This house, is mine.
- |kua|**
- discuss
ika-kua so-called
tu-ika-kua kan dulien tu-pawayan tu-ŋalad da taw Her name Dulian was given by the people.
- kar-kua-kua** a lot of people discuss
kar-kua-kua na qinəkalanan All the villagers are discussing.
- k<in>a-kua-kua** famous, renowned
tu-ŋalad kan pinaday k<in>a-kua-kua da qəkal The name of Pinaday is famous in the village.
- rawirawi** *k<in>a-kua-kua* The renowned Rawirawi.
- k<in>ua** things said
saŋksik i pinaday, k<in>ua Pinaday is in a good health, I told him.
- mar-ka-kua** two persons talking in discussions
buŋay tu-kakuayan kan dulien mar-ka-kua marəjay Dulian has good habits, we get on well in discussions.
- |kuadini|**
- do that way
k<əm>uaqini [AF]
k<əm>uaqini-ta kikarun We do it that way.
- kua<q>dini-an** done that way
bələdasaw na basikaw, kua<q>dini-an The bamboo strips are cut from equal lengths.
- kuadini-anay** [I/BF]
nu-kuadini-anay-ku kikarun Show me to work (and I will do it the same way).
- kuadini-aw** [PF]
tu-kuadini-aw pənitpit tu-lima He shook his hand that way.
kuadini-aw-ku I want to do it that way.
- ma-kuadini** two persons doing the same way
ma-kuadini-ta kikarun We do it that way.
- kuakuaw** a bird of prey (unidentified), eagle?
kuakuaw tu-ləŋaw kana kuakuaw The cry of the eagle (?)
- kuaskus** scapula

kuaʃəŋ < ʃəŋ 'epidemic'	sick; ill <i>kuaʃəŋ-ku</i> I am sick. ka-kuaʃəŋ will be sick <i>ka-kuaʃəŋ-ku</i> I'll be sick. ka-kuaʃəŋ-an difficulties k<əm>uaʃəŋ [AF] <i>k<əm>uaʃəŋ-aʃəŋ-ku kanku bayabayan</i> I work so much that I fall sick. pa-ka-kuaʃəŋ make someone get sick <i>tu-pa-ka-kuaʃəŋ i araytay kantu səpuŋan kanantu katagwin</i> Araytay is going to be sick from missing her husband.
kuaŋ	pa-kuaʃəŋ [Caus] <i>tu-pa-kuaʃəŋ-aw kantu səpuŋan kan pinaday i araytay</i> Araytay has fallen sick because she misses Pinaday.
kuaray, kuaruay,	shoot; firearm (cf. p<in>-idəŋ-an 'arms'; payməŋ 'gun', ritual terms. In ritual context, the dyad is <i>pinidayan, kuan</i> or <i>pinidayan payməŋ</i> , 'firearm', cf. Cauquelin 2008:300, verse 25-27.) <i>k<əm>uay-ku qə kuay</i> I shoot a gun. climb <i>na walak məladaʃadam kuaruay</i> The child gets into the habit of climbing. k<əm>uaruay [AF]
kuaruay ₂	<i>k<əm>uaruay-ruay la na walak</i> The child tried several times to climb.
kuasuy	pa-kuaruay [Caus] <i>ku-pa-kuaruay-aw na maʃipu?</i> I helped the invalid get up. <i>ku-pa-kuaruay-anay na maʃipu? kana katəŋaqlan</i> I help the invalid get up by holding the seat.
kuatis	an age-set for babies seven months old simple full-bladed hoe (< Japanese <i>kuwa</i> 'hoe') bad <i>kuatis tu-ayər</i> He has a bad temper. k<in>a-kuatis-an bad things <i>tu-k<in>a-kuatis-an na kakuayan, amaw na sagar pakarukarun</i> She has bad habits, she enjoys annoying other people.
	mu-kuatis [ACaus] <i>mu-kuatis na palidiq</i> The car has broken down.
	pa-ka-kuatis make one bad-tempered <i>na taw na pasaləq kanku, pa-ka-kuatis kanku yaʃad</i> People who are jealous of me, say bad things about me.
	paru-kuatis a little bad <i>paru-kuatis tu-tial, tu-nikanan kana nawan</i> She has a slight stomach ache after her meal of flying squirrel.
kuba	place name ya-kuba belong to <i>kuba</i>
kubay	hyacinth bean, <i>Dolichos lablab</i> <i>bulənən na kubay, miraɻat na kubay</i> white beans, green beans

kubaw₁	warehouse; barn
mi-a-kubaw	the protecting spirit of the house
kubaw₂	a household's name
 kuda 	do (occupation)
	ka-kuda what?
	<i>ka-kuda-yu, kəma?</i> What are you doing, then?
	<i>ka-kuda-[y]an iqini?</i> What is this for?
	<i>k<əm>a-kuda-yu?</i> What are you doing?
	k<əm>uda-kuda how?
	<i>k<əm>uda-kuda qa saigu?</i> What does she know? (angry question)
	<i>k<əm>uda-kuda qa bulay?</i> How beautiful is she?
	<i>k<əm>uda-kuda qa asaq?</i> How tall is he?
	k<in>uda-[y]an the past actions
	<i>k<in>uda-[y]an nu-bul[i]?</i> How did you hurt yourself?
	<i>tabul[i]?</i> Your hand is wounded, what have you done?
	ku<a>da-kuda-[y]an the process going on
	<i>iqini na kiakarunan, adi musəkad, ku<a>da-kuda-[y]an?</i> This work, is not finished, how is it going on?
	kudayaw name of one of the two muses of weaving, one of the muses is called <i>piaku</i> which means 'I have finished' and the other one is called <i>kudayaw</i> 'what are you doing?'
	ma-kuda why? how?
	<i>ma-kuda-yu?</i> What do you do?
	<i>ma-kuda-kuda-yu?</i> What are you hurrying for?
	ma-kuda mischievous
	<i>ma-kuda na walak</i> The child likes making jokes.
	mar-kuda-kuda different, varied (cf. mar-kaməli-məli ~ mar-kaməni-monı 'different')
	<i>mar-kuda-kuda-mu?</i> What are you doing?
	par-ka-kuda do silly things, mischievous, joke
	<i>na maulay sagar par-ka-kuda kantu lima</i> The vagrant likes doing stupid things.
	<i>par-ka-kuda-kuda marəjay</i> (I'm) joking. (cf. <i>simuk</i> 'joke')
	si-kuda-[y]an manners, traditions
	<i>a balaka kema i, adia mureput si-kuda-[y]an</i> The Westerners who came from (a Western country), and have not yet cut off (their) traditions.
kuðaŋjan	a bean smaller than the Lima bean, <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> (cf. dunədunjaŋjan ' <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> ')
kuðaw	ritually swing an object impaled on a stick backwards and forewards
kuðis	k<əm>uðaw sacred song of the <i>basibas</i> annual rite
 kuðkuð 	unidentified millet
	carry (an object) on one's back (cf. paðak 'back, carry on the back')
	k<əm>uðukud [AF]

- k<əm>uḍkuḍ-ku kanku paḍəkan, inabak ḥa buŋa** I carried my basket of sweet potatoes on my back.
- kuḍkuḍ-an** [Imp I/BF]
kudkuḍ-an (na padəkan)! Carry (the basket)!
- kuḍkuḍ-anay** [I/BF]
nu-kuḍkuḍ-anay-ku kana rutu Help me to carry the backpack.
- kuḍkuḍ-aw** [PF]
ku-kuḍkuḍ-aw na rutu I carried the basket on my back.
- kuḍkuḍ-u!** [Imp PF]
kudkuḍ-u! Carry on your back!
- ma-kuḍkuḍ** is carried
ma-kuḍkuḍ na aɖuqun na barasa? The heavy stone is carried (on the back).
- mu-kuḍkuḍ** [ACaus]
mu-kuḍkuḍ na barasa? kana ḥaw The stone was carried on someone's back.
- pa-kuḍkuḍ** [Caus]
pa-kuḍkuḍ-u! Tell him to carry!
- kuḍul** one thousand
sa kuḍul, duaya kuḍul 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 səmaʃuaʃuan The chickens cackled, it is early morning.
kaʃa?ukan k<əm>uku na turukuk, maləgi, kərma 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).
- kukuḍ** the whole leg (cf. *pa?a* 'thigh'; *pəri?* 'the lower leg, from the knee to the ankle'; *dapal* 'foot')
bəlakas na kukuḍ The legs are long.
ma-kukuḍ tu-kukuḍ 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'.)
- |kukut|** roll up; curl up in the foetal position (cf. *səkut* 'bend')
k<əm>ukut [AF]
k<əm>ukut mi?ədəŋ (We) roll into a ball to sleep. ~ When sleeping (we) roll into a ball.
papəji na babayan, tu-manudən k<əm>ukut kanantu tial isabak The baby of a pregnant woman is curled up inside her belly.
- kukut-aw** [PF]
a minaṭay, aq iṭa karədəŋ aw kukut-aw təməbəl Before the dead person is stiff, we roll him into a ball to be buried.
- kukut-u** [Imp PF]
kukut-u nu-qaḍək! Curl up your body!

	mu-kukut [ACaus] <i>mu-kukut tu-dapal, qiamma maqipu?</i> His foot is twisted, so he is crippled. <i>mu-kukut na biaw</i> The stag is curled up.
	pa-kukut [Caus] <i>na taw na minatay adj dia karədəy, pa-kukut-anay kana miłepa kikarum</i> Before the dead person is stiff, the undertaker rolls the body into a ball.
	s<al>i-kukut has the property to be put into a curled position <i>asua qien, na minatay na taw adj dia karədəy tu-s<al>i-kukut-aw abakaw kana pawti</i> Formerly, the dead person was curled up and put in a bag before his body stiffened.
	<i>litək, m-u-s<al>i-kukut-ku isabak kana tarub</i> It is cold, I roll myself up in a blanket.
	<i>tu-s<al>i-kukut-aw-ku qadək musabak kana buay</i> I curled up to get into the hole.
kulausān	place name (Name of place where hostilities with the people of KaTipul began.)
kuliabəs	white guava, <i>Psidium guayava</i> (L.) p<in>a-kuliabəs a juice made of white guava <i>p<in>a-kuliabəs, a tətəkəlan</i> The juice made out of white guava is a drink.
kuliaməs	a gift p<in>a-kuliaməs a gift given <i>na inupidan na ɿapuʃ, tu-p<in>a-kuliaməs kan atuk kanku</i> The garland of flowers is the gift that Atuk gave me.
kulimu kulut	make-up (< Japanese <i>kurimu</i> < English <i>cream</i>) pull limbs, hair (cf. <i>piŋit</i> 'pull hair') k<in>ulut-an things having been pulled out <i>iqini na gumul ku-k<in>ulut-an kana suan</i> This handful of hair is my pulling from the dog.
	kulut-aw [PF] <i>ku-kulut-aw tu-?arbu</i> I pulled his hair.
	kulut-u [Imp PF] <i>kulut-u!</i> Pull (limbs, clothes)!
	ma-kulu-kuluʃ two persons pulling limbs or hair <i>ma-kulu-kuluʃ-ta</i> The two of us pull each other's (hair, limbs etc.).
kulabaw	rat (generic term) (cf. <i>kamutis</i> 'small rat'; <i>kamjimjun</i> 'rat'; <i>garasgas</i> 'common rat') <i>ni-[a-]ə-baw-an</i> in ritual context means 'where rats stay' (cf. Cauquelin 2008:315, verse 28-07: <i>kana ni-[a-]ə-baw-an</i> ; cf. Blust ACD 1995:114 '*-/balabaw/ rat, mouse, dbl. */labaw/')
	<i>arələt na kulabaw</i> Rats are delicious.
	<i>pa-taluslus na walak kamawan kana kulabaw</i> The child is as impatient as a rat.
kulakuʃak	white-throated rail, <i>Amaurornis phoenicura chinensis</i> , Boddaert

ku ₁ alaw	name of a great Puyuma chief from the beginning of the century
ku ₁ an	vegetables
ku ₁ at	polyporus, <i>Polyporus sulfurus</i>
ku ₁ əd	constipated (cf. ma-pulət na tədək ‘block, obstruct’; səpəd ‘constipated’)
	ku ₁ əd-ay [LF]
	ku ₁ əd-ay-ku I am constipated.
	ku ₁ əd-i [Neg]
	ad-i-ku ku ₁ əd-i I am not constipated.
ku ₁ ia	purslane, <i>Portulacaceae</i>
	atunyut-ta, pa <i>j</i> ia ² a <i>j</i> aw kana ku ₁ ia When we feel like sleeping, a
	purslane stalk will keep a sparkle in your eyes.
ku ₁ ia ² əsaw	cyathula root, <i>Cyathula</i>
	(Used in the recipe for <i>kisyu</i> sauce.)
ku ₁ idu	close to the fire
	litək na warī, muruturutuj-ta ku ₁ idu qa apuy It is a cold day, we
	get close to the fire.
ku ₁ i ² inj	field cricket, <i>Cryllus campestris</i> (L.)
	parəmən ² la, mararuni na ku ₁ i ² inj It is dark, the cricket is singing.
ku ₁ it	skin (fruits and vegetables); bark; peel off (fruits and vegetables)
	k<əm>u ₁ it [AF]
	k<əm>u ₁ it-ku kana siak I peeled the pumpkin.
	ku ₁ it-anay [J/BF]
	nu-ku ₁ it-anay-ku qa ?asəpan Help me to peel the sugarcane.
	ku ₁ it-ay [LF]
	ku-ku ₁ it-ay na ?asəpan I peeled the sugarcane.
	ku ₁ it-i [Imp LF]
	ku ₁ it-i na buya! Peel the sweet potatoes!
ku ₁ uŋ ₁	roll up
	ku ₁ u-ku ₁ uŋ-an rotating wooden dibber
	ku ₁ uŋ-aw [PF]
	tu-ku ₁ u-ku ₁ uŋ-aw-ku kana taw I am rolled by someone.
	ku ₁ uŋ-u [Imp PF]
	ku ₁ u-ku ₁ uŋ-u na barasa?! Roll the stone!
m-u-ku ₁ uŋ [Mvt]	
	m-u-ku ₁ uŋ na barasa? The stone rolls.
	m-u-ku ₁ u-ku ₁ uŋ na barasa? The stone is rolling and rolling.
ku ₁ uŋ ₂	dye Yam, <i>Dioscorea rhipogonoides</i>
	[Puyuma explain: tu-saləbuaw na karid ‘The plant is used to dye nets brown.’]
ku ₁ uŋan	name of a household
	[Puyuma say it may come from the Amis language. Cf. Duris 1969:16 kolong ‘bubble’. <i>PakuLungan</i> is the name of the Amis town of Malan.]
kumut	brushwood
	sagar məkan kana kumut na guy The ox likes eating brushwood.
	ki-kumu-kumuṭ collect brushwood

	<i>ki-kumi-kumuf-ku tu-akanan kana guy</i> I collect brushwood, the food of the cows.
kumas kunaw	kumuf-aw [PF] <i>kumuf-aw kana ba?ay</i> Creeper brushwood. name of a household, probably from <i>maq-akunaL</i> ‘be bald’ mad; behave strangely (cf. <i>ka?a</i> ‘silly’; <i>ma-gungun</i> ‘is silly’; <i>ma-ulaj</i> ‘is silly, is vagrant’; <i>amapun</i> ‘silly’) k<in>unaw-an what made crazy <i>nantu k<in>unaw-an maku ?i, makan da kənaw</i> His stupidity comes from eating onions, for sure.
kunbuau	ma-kunaw be mad <i>sagar makan da kənaw, qiamma ma-kunaw, koma</i> The Puyuma say that when we like eating onions, we become crazy.
kunin	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>misuaj na kulin</i> ‘When rabbits have antlers’ means ‘when pigs have wings’.
kuŋkuau	name of a household (< KaTipul dialect ‘school’)
kuŋkuŋ₁	weasel, <i>Mustela nivalis</i> (L.) <i>larəməj la, morimarinat tu-mata kana kuŋkuy</i> It is dark, the weasel’s eyes are sparkling. [Puyuma explain: <i>arələt tu-pa?aka</i> ‘Its meat is delicious.’]
kuŋkuŋ₂ kupat	tortoise shell touch some dirt inadvertently k<əm>upat [AF] <i>k<əm>upat-ku da ja?i</i> I have inadvertently put my hands in feces.
 kupit 	kupat-aw [PF] <i>ku-kupat-aw na ja?i</i> I have inadvertently put my hands in feces. stick together ma-ka-kupit two things stuck together <i>du?ikit na ?abay, liputaw kana kadupu, ma-ka-kupit</i> The sticky rice dumplings are sticky, they have been wrapped in newspaper, and have stuck to it.
 kupkup 	heap; assemble (cf. bukəl ‘heap, pile, pile up’) k<əm>upkup [AF] <i>k<əm>upkup na yawan kana qinəkalanan</i> The chief assembles the villagers. kupkup-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-kupkup-anay kana darə?</i> You help making the heap.
	kupkup-aw [PF] <i>ku-kupkup-aw na darə?</i> I make the heap of earth. m-u-kupkup [Mvt] <i>m-u-kupkup na taw</i> The people have gone to gather.

	pa-kupkup [Caus]
	<i>pa-kupkup-an na darə? kana pakakarunan</i> Ask the servant to help me to gather the earth.
 kupu 	turn upside down; lie on one's face (cf. <i>?ədəŋ</i> 'lie down, lay down'; <i>gayang</i> 'lie down flat on one's back'; <i>gilid</i> 'lean, lie on one's side')
	k<in>a-kupu-an something that has been knocked over
	mi-a-kupu lie on one's face
	<i>mi-a-kupu mi?ədəŋ</i> I lie down on my face.
	mi-a-kupu age-set of five month-old babies who lie on their stomachs
	<i>na manudan an luəja buļan məladaładadam mi-a-kupu</i> At the age of five months, the baby gets in the habit of lying on his belly.
	pia-kupu turn down
	<i>ku-pia-kupu-aw na takil</i> I knock the glass over.
kura	gray hair (cf. buka 'faded')
	ika-kura like gray (grayish)
	<i>buļay tu-ika-kura kantu ?arbu</i> His grayish hair is beautiful.
	ma-kura is gray hair
	<i>ma-kura taytaw</i> This person is gray-haired.
kurabak	affines, in-laws of the male sex, relatives by marriage: sisters' husbands, wives' brothers, wives' sisters' husbands, brothers- or sisters-in-law's brothers
	kurabak-li my affines (for my male relatives by marriage)
	kurabak-taw their affines
	kurabak-u his affines
	mar-kurabak be affines
	<i>mar-kurabak-mi</i> We are affines.
	<i>mar-kurabak-ta</i> We are affines.
kurap	skin illness due to a dry skin (not itching); ringworm, only in the hair
	<i>adi buļay tu-kurap</i> His skin illness looks dirty.
	ma-kurap gets ~ has ichtyosis
	<i>ma-kurap taytaw</i> This man has got ichtyosis.
kuraw	fish (said to be a modern term; cf. <i>luduŋ</i> '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 ' <i>kuraw</i> '.
	<i>ki-payasip na kuraw</i> The fish is caught.
	ki-a-kuraw fisherman
	<i>saigu ki-kuraw na ki-a-kuraw</i> The fisherman knows how to fish.
	ki-a-kura-kuraw-an full of fish
	ki-kuraw fish
	<i>an unien qa akanan, mukua ki-a-kuraw-a i kali</i> When there was no food to eat, we went fishing in the river.
	tu-akanan kana kuraw bait
	plan; organise
	ka-kurət shall organise
	<i>ka-kurət-ku qa k<in>a-kurət-an</i> I shall organise a schedule.

	k<əm>urət [AF]
	<i>k<əm>a-kurət-ku nanku k<in>urət-an</i> I am organising my timetable. <i>idi na taw amaw na k<əm>a-kurət kana kiakarunan, aw panini kana libun kana kiakarunan kana taw</i> Because, this person is the organiser of the work, then she distributed the salaries to the workers.
	ma-ka-kurət several persons will organise <i>pənia madayaqayar la, ma-ka-kurət na ma?iðayān tu-ləmak kana manjyawaw</i> When all the discussions are finished, the Elders will organise the events of <i>mangayaw</i> .
	<i>ma-ka-kurət-mi ða namian partinuas</i> We shall organise our divorce.
	pa-ka-kurət [Caus] <i>pa-ka-kurət kananmu parlaðebujan</i> Your meeting was organised. <i>ku-pa-kurət-aw na kiakarunan</i> I have organised the work.
	mar-pa-kurət two persons organise <i>mar-pa-kurət-mi ða namian partinuas</i> We organise our divorce.
kurət,	na k<əm>a-kurət the person who organises same <i>kurə-kurət kana risarisan</i> in the same age-set
 kuri 	rake (cf. turay 'to rake') ka-kuri a wooden rake <i>kakuri kana talun</i> grass rake
	k<əm>uri [AF] <i>saigu k<əm>uri i isaw</i> Isaw knows how to rake.
	kuri-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-kuri-anay-ku kana lumay</i> Help me to rake the rice.
kurinu	mix together <i>na balaka kurinu-rinu kana puyuma</i> The Westerner lives among the Puyuma.
	<i>kaðu kurinu ðia kanaðu ða samaya buðan</i> There, they mix (with others) for one month.
kuris	spot on the skin; eczema; scabies <i>k<əm>uskus-ku kana ñmpitsə kananku kuris</i> I scratched my scabs with the pencil.
	ma-kuris have eczema or scabies <i>ma-kuris na taw</i> The man has eczema.
kuri?is	rock (sway) <i>na makuris kuri?is kana ku<a>ri?is-an</i> The man with eczema is rocking the cradle.
	ku<a>ri?is-an cradle <i>kuri?is-ku kana ku<a>ri?is-an</i> I rock with the cradle.
	kuri?is-a <i>auka-ku kuri?is-a</i> I am going to rock myself.
	pa-kuri?is [Caus] <i>pa-kuri?is-ku kana ku<a>ri?is-an ða walak</i> I rocked the child in the cradle.

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

mu-kuru tu-kirwan kana babayan The woman's dress trails behind her.

mu-kuru la na walak kəmakaway 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).

|**kurud**|

rub

kurud-ay [LF]

an dəmirus, ku-kuruq-ay pasəkət ku-daqək When I take a bath, I carefully rub my body.

tu-kurud-ay-yu? Did he rub you?

|**kurut**|

dig with a tool (cf. **ta?uṭa?u** 'pitch')

k<əm>ərūt [AF]

k<əm>ərūt-ku da buaŋ taṭəbəlan kana minaṭay I dug the grave to bury the dead man.

kurut-anay [I/BF]

tu-təmuamuan tu-kurut-anay da taṭəbəlan i tu-muṭaw His grandchildren dug the grave to bury his ~ her grandparent.

kurut-i [Imp LF]

kurut-i na darə?! Dig the earth!

|**kuskus**|

scratch with fingers; scrape (cf. **kiⱩkit** 'scratch lightly'; **gutgut** '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 laži 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 kaysiq! Scrape your bowl well!

ma-kuskus gets itchy

samək tu-kuris, ma-kuskus His scabs get itchy, he scratches.

mu-kuskus [ACaus]

imaran na ɻabay, mu-kuskus na kadapar The sticky rice dumplings are delicious, the plate is scraped clean.

|**kutay**|

spear; gig (for fish)

mə-rəsuk da kutay i tənuk i pita?un We plant a lance in the middle of the door.

k<əm>utay [AF]

na maɻalup na ḥaw k<əm>utay kana babuy The hunter kills ~ killed the boar with a lance.

	kutaj-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-kutaj-anay-ku kana ?ala</i> Help me to pierce the enemy.
	kutaj-aw [PF] <i>tu-kutaj-aw na babuy kana ma?alup na ?aw</i> The boar is pierced by the hunter.
kuti	vulva <i>piraq-aw tu-kuti kana maulay</i> The shameless woman shows her privates.
	par-kuti-kuti girl, little girl (cf. <i>ti-an</i>)
	par-kuti an insult for women who do not wear knickers <i>na babayan na maulay, aq sagar mipantsa, qjama par-kuti-kuti</i> The vagrant lady doesn't like wearing underpants, so she is someone who 'shows her sex'.
	<i>na babayan par-kuti-kuti, qjama tian puja?ad</i> Women have a <i>kuti</i> (<i>vulva</i>) so they are called <i>ti-an</i> (< <i>ti-an ti</i> (end of <i>kuti</i> -Coll)) 'daughter'; (cf. <i>kis</i>).
kutkut	hollow hoe a kutkut a hollow hoe sa-kutkut-aw [PF] <i>ku-sa-kutkut-aw na buya</i> I hoed the sweet potatoes.
	s<əm>a-kutkut [AF]
	<i>s<əm>a-kutkut-ku kana kutkut</i> I hoe ~ hoed with the hoe, <i>kutkut</i> .
ku?aku?	moist <i>ku?aku?na li?aq, na ujər</i> Cement, snot are moist. ku?aku?a?aw [PF] <i>ku-ku?aku?aw na tinalək</i> I moistened the rice.
ku?əm	cloud k<əm>u?əm [AF] <i>k<əm>u?əm na wari</i> 1. The day is cloudy ~ a cloudy day. 2. Cloudy feelings <i>marətu na ?aw, amaw na k<əm>u?əm tu-a?ər</i> The person does not feel well, so her feelings are 'cloudy'.
ku?iku?	ku?əm-aw [PF] <i>tu-ku?əm-aw kan dulien na wari</i> It is a cloudy day for Dulian.
	mi-a-ku?əm big black clouds promising rain <i>mi-a-ku?əm na wari</i> The day is cloudy. (It will rain.)
	fog (cf. <i>mə-[əb]əb na wari</i> 'very thick fog') k<əm>u?ikut [AF]
	<i>k<əm>u?ikut na wari</i> (It feels as if it will rain) damp weather.
ku?ikut 	scratch an orifice (cf. <i>kitkit</i> 'scratch lightly'; <i>gutgut</i> 'scratch with one finger'; <i>kuskus</i> 'scratch oneself with all one's fingers') k<əm>u?ikut [AF] <i>k<əm>u?ikut-ku nanku ti?ran</i> I scratched my nostrils.
	ku?ikut-ay [LF] <i>tu-ku?ikut-ay tu-ti?ran</i> He scratches his nose.

kuṭu	headlouse <i>tu-biṭunun kana kuṭu, lisəʔa kəma-ta</i> The eggs of lice are known as nits.
ki-a-kuṭu	catch headlice <i>na [utuŋ] saigu ki-a-kuṭu</i> The monkey knows how to catch headlice.
kuyan	crayfish; lobster; shrimp
kuyu	polecat, <i>Putorius putorius</i> (L.)
 labak 	touch on shoulder
kir-labak	put on a shoulder <i>tu-kir-labak-aw tu-katagwin</i> He put his hand on his wife's shoulder. <i>auka-ku kir-labak-a nanku walak</i> I am going to hold my child on my shoulder.
labit₁	women's skirt <i>ku-sakil-aw na labit</i> I have taken off the skirt.
mi-a-labit	age-set of 16-18 year-old girls wearing the <i>labit</i>
mi-labit	wear the <i>labit</i> (The two tails of the skirt join on the left, showing the embroidery of the underskirt <i>tubil</i> .)
 labit ₂	[According to some Puyuma, may come from <i>labit</i> 'Wind round the body'.] whip (to); winding round (a rope, a whip, a switch)
	ma-labi-labit many persons whipping each other <i>ma-labi-labit-ta</i> We whip each other.
	pa-labi-labit [Caus] <i>tu-pa-labi-labit-ay qa tatiɻu?</i> He whipped with a rope which wound itself round his arm. <i>pa-labi-labit-i qa tatiɻu?!</i> Whip with the rope!
labo	personal name
 ladək 	sweat; perspire
	mar-ladə-ladək sweat a lot <i>biɻas na wari, mar-ladə-ladək na taw</i> When it is hot, the people sweat.
	ni-rə-ladək-an sweating <i>sadu nanku ni-rə-ladək-an</i> I am in a sweat.
 ladu?	fall down; stumble
	ka-la-ladu? will fall down <i>tagalayay na banin i pitaɻun, ka-la-ladu? na walak an mupaɻaran</i> The plank is barring the door, the child will fall down when he goes out.
	ma-ladu? [AF] <i>akaləɻub-ku qa barasa?, ma-ladu?-ku i daɻan</i> I tripped on a stone, and fell down in the road.
	<i>ma-ladu?-ku i takəsian</i> I have fallen down at school.
	<i>ma-ladu?, bənara? tu-suŋal</i> He has fallen down, his knee is swollen.
 laqam 	know (cf. <i>tiwaj</i> obsolete term) a ma-laqam a shaman ka-laqam recognise

	<i>tu-ka-laqam-ay-ku kana puyuma</i> Puyuma recognised me. <i>saq̄u tu-k<in>a-laqam-an kana t̄amararamaw na ḡadir</i> The shamans' knowledge of invocations is great.
ma-laqam [AF]	<i>ma-laqam-ku ḡa saq̄u ku-kina?uqidan</i> I know that I am very ignorant. (Lit. 'I know that I have a lot of ignorances.')
	<i>ma-laqam-ku kanu ḡa amaw na ?inaba na ḡaw</i> I know you are really a good person.
ma-laqam-an	shamans, plural (Ritual terms, cf. Cauquelin 2008:184, verse 10-19.)
ma-laq-a-laqam-an	studies
marka-ma-laqam	know more and more
	<i>i dulien, marka-ma-laqam tu-kakuayanān kana puyuma</i> Dulian, she knows more and more of the Puyuma's traditions.
pa-ka-laqam	inform
	<i>pa-ka-laqam na t̄amararamaw kana birwa</i> The shamans inform the spirits.
	<i>pa-ka-laqam-ku kanu ḡa ?inaba la ku-kuqlojan</i> I inform you that my illness is cured.
	<i>p<in>a-ka-laqam-an la i dulien ḡa minaṭay i t̄omamataw shatiang</i> I gave the information to Dulian that Shetiang's father is dead.
pa-laqam	teach
	<i>pa-laqam-ku ḡa kakuayanān kana puyuma</i> I teach the traditions to the Puyuma.
 lak 	sa-lak-an a bunch of bananas
 lakay 	dress carelessly
	mə-lakay [AF]
	<i>mə-lakay-ku nanku kirwan, qiamma dursi</i> I dressed carelessly, so my clothes are dirty.
lakič	small, 3-pronged lance or the barb of spear (cf. tu ag 'spear'; umay 'spear')
lalak	young; child
	lalak young
	<i>lalak-yu dia</i> You are still young
	lalak child
	<i>nanku lalak ~ lalak-an</i> my children (cf. nanku walak 'my child')
	la-lalak-an young people (plural)
	walk quietly (to find game) (cf. rapad 'watch out for, make a hiding place'; raŋj 'hide, a hiding place, wait walk quietly to find game')
 lalap 	lalap-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-lalap-aw na ?aŋum</i> I walked quietly for the game.
	mə-lalap [AF]
	<i>mə-lalap-ku kana ?aŋum</i> I hunt ~ hunted from cover to find game.
	<i>auka-ku mə-lalap-a</i> I am going to walk quietly to find something to hunt.
lalisaw	loofah; fibrous interior of dishcloth gourd
< lisaw 'wash up'	(Used as sponge.)

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

	pu-laq protect, assist, help (cf. liliu ‘come and help, participate’; pasabay ‘help’)
	<i>tu-pu-laq-ay-ku kan araytay paragan da ruma?</i> Araytay helped me to build the house.
	sa-laq-an a very well united group
	<i>sa-laq-an-mi dua</i> We come together (as one).
	sa-laq->-lay-an <i>mukua i bunun</i> As one man, we go to the Bunun.
laŋdəs	marigold, <i>Calendula</i> (Used for making garlands of flowers.)
 laŋis 	mi-laŋdəs na inupiqanān na ɿapu! There are marigolds in the garlands. burn hair of an animal (cf. lab ab ‘burn the hair of an animal before cutting it up’)
	laŋis-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-laŋis-aw na kuɿabaw</i> The rat’s hair are burnt by me.
	ma-laŋis [AF]
	<i>ma-laŋis-ku kana kuɿabaw</i> I burnt the rat’s hair.
 laŋlaŋ 	cook (not directly over fire); dry wet clothing; warm up laŋlaŋ-anay [VBF]
	<i>laylay-anay na paɿaka</i> The meat is cooked far from the fire.
	laŋlaŋ-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-laylay-aw na paɿaka</i> The meat is heated from far.
	<i>laylay-aw kana apuy na kirwan</i> The clothes dried next to the fire.
	laŋlaŋ-u [Imp PF]
	<i>laylay-u!</i> Do not cook too close to the fire!
	ma-laŋlaŋ [AF]
	<i>ma-laylay-ku</i> I warmed myself up.
	mu-laŋlaŋ [ACaus]
	<i>mu-laylay na kirwan</i> The clothes have dried next to the fire.
 laŋuy 	pa-laŋlaŋ [Caus] <i>pa-laylay-an na kirwan!</i> Put the clothes to dry near the fire! swim (according to some informants it is breast stroke) (cf. talasu ‘swim’)
	ma-laŋuy [AF]
	<i>ma-layuy-ku kana ənay</i> I swummed.
	pa-la-laŋuy [Caus]
	<i>pa-laylay-ku kana guy</i> I let the ox swim.
	ta-laŋuy-an raft (cf. təpaypay ‘raft’)
 lapi 	put one’s head on someone’s shoulder kur-lapi-ku <i>kananku katagwin</i> I put my head on my husband’s shoulder.
	kur-lapi-ta We put our heads on each other’s shoulders.
	outsider (ritual term) (cf. uda?udar ‘outsider’)
	(This lexical item is unknown by Puyuma in daily conversation; it might be borrowed from Paiwan. Cf. Ferrell 1982:134: <i>lapi-lapi</i> ‘be neighbouring, in vicinity’.)
	(The dyad in ritual is <i>lapi-lapi</i> , <i>uda?udar</i> ‘outsider’, cf. Cauquelin 2008: 192, verse 11-23.)

la?	scar
	<i>la?</i> <i>nanku pəri?</i> My leg has a scar.
	<i>la?</i> - <i>la?</i> - <i>an tu-</i> <i>tayar</i> His face is covered in scars.
la? ub	dipper; draw (water) (cf. <i>siləb</i> 'draw water')
	la? ub-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-la?</i> ub-anay-ku <i>da ?əraw</i> Help me to get some wine with the dipper.
	<i>la?</i> ub-anay na ənay kana la?ub The water is drawn with the dipper.
	<i>la?</i> ub-anay na la? ub kana ənay The dipper is used to draw water.
	la? ub-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-la?</i> ub-aw na ənay da la?ub The water is drawn with the dipper by me.
	la? ub-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-la?</i> ub-ay da la?ub na ənay I drew water with the dipper.
	la? ub-u [Imp PF]
	<i>la?</i> ub-u! Draw (water)!
	mə-la? ub [AF]
	<i>mə-la?</i> ub-ku <i>da ənay</i> I drew water.
 la? ud	taken away by water; be adrift
	pa-la? ud [Caus]
	<i>ta-pa-la?</i> ud-anay i ənay We let it be taken away by the water.
	<i>məkan-ta kana nawan, pa-la?</i> ud-aw kana ?əraw, imaran When we eat flying squirrel, we put wine with it, it is delicious.
	pu-la? ud put to be taken away by water
	<i>pu-la?</i> ud-u na ta?i kana kal! Put the feces into the river to be taken away!
	<i>pu-la?</i> ud-aw na ta?]un kana kal! The grass is taken away in the river.
	ua u-la? ud! get lost at sea!
	[Puyuma explain: 'It is forbidden to take wine on a hunt, to avoid being washed away by the waters'.]
 lasəd 	hide (thing, person) (cf. <i>?ulək</i> 'hide'; <i>liki</i> 'hide for person')
	lasəd-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-lasəd-anay-ku</i> <i>da paysu</i> Help me to hide money.
	lasəd-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-lasəd-aw na paysu</i> The money has been hidden by me.
	lasəd-u [Imp PF]
	<i>lasəd-u!</i> Hide (it)!
	mə-lasəd [AF]
	<i>mə-lasəd-ku</i> <i>da paysu</i> I hid some money.
	mu-lasəd [ACaus]
	<i>mu-lasəd na paysu</i> The money has been hidden.
	u-lasəd! Hide! (yourself)
lasinj	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. <i>sinsijan</i> 'rattle'; <i>tawlyul</i> 'ritual bell').)

[laslas ₁]	massage; caress with the palm of the hand (cf. ləsləs 'rub, crush between fingers, with the feet')
	laslas-aw [PF] <i>tu-laslas-aw tu-?casəl</i> He caressed her arm.
	laslas-ay [LF] <i>litək-ku, ku-laslas-ay qənanku imə</i> I am cold, I rub my hands together.
	<i>laslas-ay tu-?tarjuru?</i> His head is caressed.
	laslas-u ~ laslas-i [Imp PF ~ LF] <i>laslas-u ~ laslas-i tu-bu i?!</i> Massage his wound!
	mə-laslas [AF] <i>mə-laslas-ku kantu titran</i> I caressed her nose.
laslas ₂	a type of cicada, which cries ' <i>las las las</i> '
[latud ₁]	weed completely (work is done by hand in flooded paddy fields)
	in-u-latud-an ~ ni-latud-an weeding or weeding place <i>ku-ni-latud-an na umay, bulay</i> My weeding is well done.
	latud-anay [I/BF] <i>mu-latud-anay-ku kana umay</i> Help me to weed the rice.
	latud-ay [LF] <i>ku-latud-ay na umay</i> The paddy field has been weeded by me.
	latud-i [Imp LF] <i>latud-i!</i> Weed!
	mə-latud [AF] <i>mə-latud kana umay</i> I weeded the rice.
latuk	Jew's harp with a curved end
latuj	dead (as tree roots) (cf. batəŋ 'dead wood') (In the boys' dormitory, during the day, the fire is dead, <i>latung na kawi</i> , but at night the fire must have flames, <i>maDamiDam na apuy</i> .)
[lawa]	do one's best
	ka-lawa let do <i>ka-lawa-ay-yu la taytaw</i> You leave him free to do so. <i>ka-lawa-i la!</i> Do not bother!
	k<əm>a-lawa something done to excess <i>k<əm>a-lawa-lawa tu-qəkiyan</i> She insults and screams non-stop. <i>k<əm>a-lawa-lawa tu-gai</i> She speaks a lot, in a loud voice. <i>k<əm>a-lawa kikarun tu-ayar</i> She works a lot. <i>k<əm>a-lawa-lawa da bi?asan</i> It is extremely hot. <i>k<əm>a-lawa-lawa tu-simu-simuk</i> Her numerous jokes are extremely good. <i>ma-?ira-iraw k<əm>alawalawa[y]an</i> extremely funny
	lawa-i [Imp LF] <i>lawa-i la tu-ayər!</i> Take no notice of her!
	pa-ka-lawa [Caus] <i>tu-pa-ka-lawa-aw tu-walak</i> She abandoned her child. <i>mar-pa-ka-lawa maðaqikul</i> They quarrel a lot.

lawlaw	lamp
	mi-lawlaw have a lamp <i>mi-lawlaw na ruma?</i> There is electricity in the house.
	pi-lawlaw take a lamp <i>mukua i qənan, pi-lawlaw</i> When we go to the mountain, we take a lamp.
	pu-lawlaw turn on a lamp <i>pu-lawlaw-ku da lawlaw</i> I turn on a lamp. <i>nu-pu-lawlaw-anay-ku da lawlaw</i> Help me to turn on a lamp. <i>pu-lawlaw-i!</i> Switch it on!
layad	<i>Sambucus formosana</i> (Used in the recipe for <i>kisyu</i> sauce.) (As a medicine, the boiled leaves are used to wash young women who have given birth.) <i>na layad, puqəməl kana mubəliju?</i> <i>tu-lima kana taw</i> (Grilled leaves of) the <i>layaD</i> relieve rheumatism of the hands. <i>adi miwalak kəmuda, karua məkan da layad</i> When (you are) going to give birth, it is good to eat <i>layaD</i> .
layu	happy (cf. sanya 'happy, glad'; sagar 'like'; laʔka 'enjoy, joy, be happy') <i>murumaʔ-ku, adi layu-i təmamataw shetiang kanku</i> I am coming back home, Shetiang's father is not happy with me. ka-layu will make happy <i>ka-layu-layu na tiʃil pənia</i> All books make me happy. <i>bulay na qənan, na darə?, ka-layu-layu</i> 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 <i>layuan</i> for 'thank you', but younger Puyuma use either Japanese or Chinese terms.]
layu-aw [PF]	<i>tu-layu-aw-ku</i> Someone makes me happy.
ləbak ~ saləbak	furrow ~ make a furrow <i>tu-sa-ləbak-aw na ləbak kan isaw</i> Isaw makes furrows. ləbak-aw [PF] <i>ku-ləbak-aw na ləbak</i> I have laid out furrows. mu-ləbak [ACaus] <i>mu-la-ləbak na sasaɿəman kana buŋa</i> The furrows for the sweet potatoes have been traced out. ni-ləbak-an rows of furrows <i>nanku ni-ləbak-an</i> my rows of furrows sa-ləbak make a furrow sa-ləbak-aw [PF] <i>ku-sa-ləbak-aw na ləbak-an</i> I made a lot of furrows. s<əm>a-ləbak [AF] <i>s<əm>a-ləbak-ku da ləbak</i> I make furrows.

ləbək	sea (< KaTipul dialect, term used in ritual context) (cf. inə? 'sea' in Nanwang Puyuma dialect)
 ləbəs 	ka-ləbəs-an the wind blowing at the beginning of winter <i>litək na wari garəm, litək na bali na ka-ləbəs-an</i> It is cold now, the cold winter wind <i>ka-lebes-an</i> is blowing. <i>irəban nuqini, litək kanuqini, qa kabalian, qa 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).
 ləbit 	beat with shoes or clothes mə-ləbit [AF] <i>ma-ləbit-ku kana kirwan</i> I beat with my clothes.
 ləbləb 	overshadow (cf. utəŋ 'prevent (something) growing') kur-pa-ləbləb be overshadowed by something <i>kur-pa-ləbləb da kawi na taʃun</i> A tree prevents the plants from growing. ləbləb-aw [PF] <i>na maʃina na kawi, tu-ləbləb-aw na taʃun</i> The big tree overshadows the grass (and stops its growth).
 ləgəm 	mu-ləbləb [ACaus] <i>mu-ləbləb-ku</i> I am an introvert. <i>mu-ləbləb na taʃun kana kawi</i> The grass is overshadowed by the tree, cut into two pieces and introduce something in the slit (ritual term); well accomplished (ritual term) ma-ləgəm [AF] <i>ma-ləgəm-ku da puran</i> I cut areca nuts. pa-ləgəm [Caus] <i>tu-pa-ləgəm-ay da kang na tadaw</i> The blade of the knife has been split and iron has been inserted (to reinforce the blade). <i>tu-pa-ləgəm-ay da inʔasi na puran</i> The betel nut is split and small fired clay beads are inserted. <i>tu-tadaw kana sinugayan p<in>a-ləgəm-an</i> The blade of the long women's knife is reinforced with iron. p<in>a-ləgəm-an areca nut carved to symbolize the whole of a ritual which has been perfectly accomplished sacred; forbidden; taboo k<əm>a-ləgi [AF]
 ləgi 	<i>na təmararamaw k<əm>a-la-ləgi da law</i> The shamans cast spells on people. k<in>a-la-ləgi evil spell <i>na təmararamaw tu-k<in>a-la-ləgi-an kana law tu-ʔatəlanay i ənayan</i> The shamans threw the people's evil spells in the river. ləgi-an taboos <i>sadu tu-ləgi-an</i> He has a lot of taboos. ləgi-an ~ ka-la-ləgi-an altar to the ancestors ma-ləgi be taboo

		<i>na təmararamaw, an mayusiʔ-ta, ma-ləgi, kəma</i> The shamans say that when we sneeze, it is taboo.
ləmak		know-how; skillful
	ləmak-anay [I/BF]	<i>tu-ləmak-anay na əmpitsə kana tilil</i> The book is written with the pen.
	ləmak-aw [PF]	<i>tu-ləmak-aw na tilil</i> He knows how to write the book.
	ləmak-ay [LF]	<i>ləmak-ay-ku</i> I am skilled at.
	ma-ləmak [AF]	<i>ma-ləmak-ku</i> I am skillful.
	mi-ləmak have a gift	<i>mi-ləmak taytaw</i> He is gifted.
		<i>may-ləmak kana tilil</i> The book has already been written.
		<i>sadu tu-ləmak kana mayayaw</i> There are a lot of things to do for mangayaw.
	ni-ləmak-an skillfulness	
		<i>kamaqu tu-ni-ləmak-an</i> He knows how to do everything.
	pay-ləmak intending to acquire know-how	<i>tu-pay-ləmak-aw la qa taruma?</i> People of Tarumak (village) took it from us and know how to do it.
 ləmay 	cure; give medicine	
	ma-ləmay is curable	<i>ma-ləmay la nanku buli?</i> My wound is curable.
		<i>pa-ka-ləmay</i> make something cured (cf. <i>pa-ka-ʔinaba</i> ‘make better’)
		<i>pa-ka-la-ləmay na pətəmal</i> The medicine will cure (you).
	pa-ləmay [Caus]	
		<i>tu-pa-ləmay-aw ku-buли? kanantu binaəlayan kana suan</i> The licking of the dog cures my wound.
		<i>putəməlay, pa-ləmay-aw na bənarə?</i> Salve has been put on the swelling, and it has been cured.
		<i>ku-p<in>a-ləmay-an nanku buli?</i> My wound has healed by me.
ləmek	curls in hair; ringlets	
		<i>nu-golgalanay ku-ʔarbu kana ləmek</i> You curled my hair in small curls.
 ləməs 	lost; finish	
	ka-ləməs will end	
		<i>ka-la-ləməs la na ʔami</i> A year that is ending.
	ma-ləməs [AF]	
		<i>ma-ləməs na ʔami</i> The year is finished.
		<i>'qadua-ku' kəma iqini na walak, palu garəm ma-ləməs, adjı dia mərədək</i> ‘I will come’, said this child, up to now he is absent, he has not arrived so far.
	mu-ləməs [ACaus]	
		<i>mu-ləməs na bulan</i> new moon
		<i>mu-ləməs na puyuma</i> The Puyuma disappear.

ləmuy₁

parasol

tu-baliaw-ku kana ləmuy I shade with a parasol.

mi-ləmuy have a parasol

mi-ləmuy-ku I have got a parasol.

pi-ləmuy make shadow

mukua i qənan, pi-ləmuy nanu kaquan təmaʃa?u/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-ləmuy kana kinitalian*.)ləmuy₂
ləŋaw

hot south wind

sound

ki-ləŋaw-ku nanu ləŋaw I listen to you.

ki-ləŋaw hear, listen

ki-ləŋaw-ku qa sənay I listen to a song.*ku-ki-ləŋaw-ay na ikoki qa 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 qa piano* I have heard a piano.

k<in>i-ləŋaw-an things heard

pakalamalamān 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 qa 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-yai kanku aŋər isabak His words make a profound impression on me.

mu-ləŋaw echo

kaqutə i qənan, an mu-?uy?uy-ta, mu-ləŋa-ləŋaw na qənan

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, salaw bułay He has a beautiful voice when singing.

saigu ki-ləŋaw understand

saigu ki-ləŋaw qa yai 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 <i>ki-a-ləŋət-u dia!</i> Take the watch now! ki-ləŋət get a peep <i>ki-ləŋət-aw la mənaʔu</i> He peeped. <i>ki-a-ləŋət-ku isabak na ruma?</i> I am peeping inside the room. <i>ku-ki-a-ləŋət-aw isabak na ruma?</i> I have taken a peep inside the room. ləŋət-u [Imp PF] <i>ləŋət-u!</i> Watch! mə-ləŋət [AF] <i>mə-ləŋət-ku mənaʔu kana babayan</i> I look at the ladies.
ləpit	pa-ki-ləŋət ask someone to tell a third person to do a watch <i>pa-ki-ləŋət-an</i> Make him have a watch. beat with a stick (usually not on the head) la-ləpit ~ sa-la-ləpit a whip ~ beat with a whip ləpit-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-ləpit-anay-ku kana guy</i> Help me to beat the ox. ləpit-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-ləpit-aw na guy</i> The ox is beaten by me. <i>muisaj-ku kana kakipa, ku-ləpit-aw na guy, na guy tu-ləpit-aw-ku kantu ikur, kasaerueru</i> 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 <i>ləpit</i> <i>ma-sa<la>ləpit-mi kan Dulien</i> Dulian and I beat each other. ma-la-ləpi-ləpit a lot of people beat each other mə-ləpit [AF]
	<i>ma-ləpit-ku kana saləpit</i> I use the whip. <i>ma-la-ləpit-ku kana walak</i> I am beating the child. <i>la-ləpit-ku</i> I am whipping. sa-ləpit-ay [LF] <i>ku-sa-ləpit-ay na guy</i> I took a whip to the ox. sa-ləpit-i [Imp LF] <i>sa-ləpit-i na nayaʔaw kana sa-la-ləpit!</i> Swat the fly with the <i>salalepit</i> s<əm>a-ləpit [AF]
ləpus ₁	<i>s<əm>a-ləpit-ku</i> I whip. <i>s<əm>a-la-ləpit-ku da saləpit</i> I am about to whip (someone) with the <i>salepit</i> . distance from the root to the apex of the plant (<i>ləpus-an</i> unit for wood, bamboo, sugarcane)
ləpus ₂	<i>kəma i rami palu i lodus, kəma-ta i lapus</i> The distance from the root to the apex of the plant is known as <i>lepus</i> . eternal; always (cf. nayun ‘uninterrupted, eternal’) ləpus-anay [I/BF]

	<i>maʔulid tu-kianaŋay, maʔulop taytaw, tu-ləpus-anay nantu sajiksikan</i> He doesn't want to know anything about his death, he works a lot, he is always in good health.
ləʔap	<p>ləpus-ay [LF] <i>tu-ləpus-ay nantu sajiksikan</i> He is always healthy.</p> <p>ma-la-ləpus na qənan mountain range</p> <p>mu-ləpus [ACaus] <i>mu-ləpus na punapunan, maku!</i> The universe is eternal, isn't it! mat woven from <i>Languas speciosa</i>, used for sleeping (cf. basulan 'a woven rattan mat')</p>
ləʔap	<p>ləʔap-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-ləʔap-anay na ləʔap</i> I spread out the mat.</p> <p>ləʔap-i [Imp LF] <i>ləʔap-i!</i> Spread out the mat!</p> <p>ma-ləʔap [AF] <i>ma-ləʔap-ku da ləʔap</i> I spread out a mat.</p>
ləʔəlaʔətan ləʔət 	<p>mutu-a-ləʔa-ləʔap paralysed capricorn beetle, <i>Cerambyx cerdo</i> (L.) cut with one's teeth</p> <p>ləʔət-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-ləʔət-anay kanu wali na tati[u?</i> You have cut the rope with your teeth.</p>
	<p>ləʔət-ay [LF] <i>ku-ləʔət-ay tu-lima</i> I bit his hand (until I drew blood).</p> <p>ləʔət-u [Imp PF] <i>ləʔət-u!</i> Cut!</p> <p>ma-la-ləʔət [Prog] <i>ma-la-ləʔət-ku da tati[u?</i> I am cutting a rope with my teeth.</p>
ləʔət	<p>ma-ləʔət [AF] <i>ma-ləʔət-ku da tati[u?</i> I cut a rope with my teeth.</p> <p>mu-ləʔət [ACaus] <i>mu-ləʔət na tatimus</i> The finger has been badly bitten.</p> <p>ni-ləʔət-an a bite <i>ni-ləʔət-an nanku ʔasəl</i> The bite on my arm.</p>
ləʔu	<p>pa-ləʔət [Caus] <i>pa-ləʔət-an kana suan na babuy!</i> Send the dog to bite the boar!</p> <p>owl [Puyuma explain: <i>unien da jaŋira</i> 'It has no ears.']}</p> <p>ma-ləʔu cry of the owl</p>
lesyu	<p>the sound of the shaman's bell (ritual term)</p> <p>tu-ləyaw kana lasiy, ləsyu, kəma-ta The sound of the shaman's bell, we call it <i>lesyu</i>.</p> <p><i>lesyu na siyisiyan</i> The rattle rings <i>lesyu</i>.</p>
leslas₁ ləsləs₂ 	<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. laslas 'scrub, caress with the palm of the hand')</p>

	ləsləs-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-ləsləs-anay-ku da [la]a?ib</i> Crush the cockroach for me.
	ləsləs-aw [PF] <i>ku-ləsləs-aw na [la]a?ib</i> The cockroach has been crushed by me.
	ləsləs-u [Imp PF] <i>ləsləs-u!</i> Crush (it)!
	mu-ləsləs [ACaus] <i>mu-ləsləs na dawa, na [umay]</i> The millet, the rice is husked (by hand or with the feet).
ləsləs ₃	despise mə-ləsləs [AF] <i>mə-ləsləs da taw tu-piniyayan</i> His words show that he despises people.
lət̪a	cut; sever (e.g. rope) ka-la-lət̪a might cut <i>ka-la-lət̪a-yu</i> You might cut lət̪a-[y]anay [I/BF] <i>nu-lət̪a-[y]anay-ku kana walay</i> Help me to break the thread.
	lət̪a-[y]aw [PF] <i>ku-lət̪a-[y]aw na tati[u?</i> The rope is broken by me. <i>ku-la-lət̪a-[y]aw na tati[u?</i> I was breaking the rope.
	lət̪a [Imp] <i>lət̪a-yu!</i> Cut! mə-la-lət̪a [Prog] <i>mə-la-lət̪a-ku da tati[u?</i> I am cutting a rope.
	mə-lət̪a [AF] <i>mə-lət̪a-ku da tati[u?</i> I cut a rope.
	mu-lət̪a [ACaus] <i>mu-lət̪a na tati[u?</i> The rope is broken.
liabat̪ak	horsefly, <i>Tabanus bovinus</i> (L.) [Puyuma explain: 'It sucks the ox's blood.']
liauʔ[əŋ]	unidentified snake (< maybe be Chinese>)
libak ₁	startle; (cf. <i>gərərgər</i> 'suddenly frighten'; <i>[ə?]a]ab</i> 'very frightened') libak-aw [PF] <i>i uʃi tu-libak-aw pagərərgər i dulien, tu-rabayaw tu-fuʃu</i> Ushu startled Dulian badly, the latter clapped her hands to her breast to protect herself.
	mə-libak [AF] <i>mə-libak kanku na suan</i> The dog startles me.
libak ₂	start; begin la-libak will start <i>andaman, la-libak-ku mujəsal kikarun</i> I start working tomorrow.
	libak-aw [PF] <i>ku-libak-aw səmənay</i> I started singing.
	mə-libak [AF]

	<i>mə-liba-libak-ku kəməkaway, yu-kurtulusay i likudən kanku</i> I am leaving first, you follow me.
	<i>mə-libak-a-yu!</i> You start!
	ma-libak kapatan ‘the starting fourth’. September in the old calendar. [Puyuma explain: <i>səməʃm-ta da buya</i> ‘We plant sweet potatoes.’]
	pa-libak eldest <i>kuiki a pa-libak kaniam maʃuwadiwadi</i> I am the first of my siblings (the eldest).
libatubatu < batu ‘section of spear’ libuʔ	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 <i>la-libuʔ-an</i> headband
	la-libuʔ-an the mourning band
	mar-la-libuʔ mourning <i>asua qien, kaqū tu-minaʃay isabak sarumaənan, mar-la-libuʔ-ta kana la-libuʔ-an</i> Formerly, in a house where there was a dead person, we mourned and wore the mourning band.
	<i>an kaqū a mar-la-libuʔ i?</i> , <i>pütiłag-ta kaqū yanjuwayan kana pitaʔun partigir-ta kandu bənawi qa kəmuatis</i> Whenever there was a mourning, we planted a spear in front of the door of the house, in order to chase away the evil.
lidəman	darkness (ritual term) (cf. ʔarəməŋ ‘night, dark’)
	(The dyad in ritual context is <i>lidəman, raʔub-an</i> ‘evening’.)
ligaw	thorn; splinter; fishbone <i>maʃaʔus qa ligaw qa kuraw, tu-dəlia-anay kana kaʃi</i> He swallowed a fishbone, he vomited in the river.
	ligaw-aw [PF] <i>ku-ligaw-aw qa basikaw</i> I have got bamboo splinters.
	mu-ligaw [ACaus] <i>mu-ligaw-ku qa basikaw ku-dapal</i> I have got bamboo thorns in my leg.
ligaligawan < ligaw ‘thorn’	ya-ligaw-ay take out thorns spiny amaranth, <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> (L.)
likaka	centipede, <i>Iulus terrestris</i> Porat
likətj?	short <i>likətj? tu-ʔami</i> His life was short. <i>likətj? tu-ʃinaʔi</i> ‘His bowels are short’ means ‘He has no patience’, ‘He likes to get angry’.
	kar-likətj-kətj? short with <i>kar-likətj-kətj? la na məŋad, adaləp la minaʃay</i> His breath has become short, he is going to die shortly.
 liman 	rely on ki<a>-liman rely on (listen to) <i>ki<a>-liman-ku kan tinataw</i> I rely on my mother. <i>ku-ki<a>-liman-ay i tinataw</i> My mother is who I rely on.

limpasian the lymph system (all the glands) (cf. *kalisənan* '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.

limutumutug spherical; ball-shaped

lijadaran nettle, *Urtica thunbergiana*

lijas wire

|lijəd| hide

lijəd-aw [PF]

tu-lijəd-aw-ku kana kawi na minaqay I hide behind a dead tree.

lijəd-u [Imp PF]

biʔas na wari, lijəd-u kana kakipa! It is a hot day, hide under the ox cart!

m-u-lijəd [Mvt]

m-u-lijəd-ku kana kawi I hide behind the tree.

lijut narrow; tight (cf. *sarəksək* 'narrow, tight, choke'; *saljinip* 'narrow, not for clothes')

lijut na dałan The road is narrow.

ka-liju-lijut-an very tight

ka-liju-lijut-an ku-ajadan My breathing is very rapid.

ka-liju-lijut-an tu-ajor She is narrow-minded (and gets angry easily).

|lisalus| pretentious (cf. *də?də?* 'look down at others')

lisalus-aw [PF]

tu-lisalus-aw da taw He looks down on people.

ku-lisalus-aw da yai I speak scornfully.

mi-lisalus have pretension

mi-lisalus da taw a pretentious man

lisaw wash (dishes)

kar-la-lisaw do the washing together

kar-la-lisaw-mi da kaysiq 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 kaysiq Help me to wash the bowls.

lisaw-ay [LF]

ku-lisaw-ay da la-lisaw na la-lisaw-an na kaysiq kana

la-lisa-lisaw-an I washed the dirty bowls with the sponge.

lisaw-i [Imp LF]

lisaw-i na kaysiq! Wash the bowl!

	mə-lisaw [AF]
	<i>mə-lisaw-ku qə kaysiq</i> I washed a bowl.
	mu-lisaw [ACaus]
	<i>mu-lisaw na kaysiq</i> The bowl is washed. (Cf. lisaw ‘water’ in ritual context. During the Catholic mass, the term ‘water’ is translated <i>Lisaw</i> . Young Catholics attending the mass today say they do not understand.)
lisəʔa	nit
	<i>sadu tu-lisəʔa kantu Ɂarbu</i> There are a lot of nits in his hair.
	<i>tu-biʔunun kana kułu, lisəʔa kəma-ta</i> The eggs of lice are known as nits.
litək	adı dia mutuakułu na lisəʔa Nits are not lice yet.
	cold (cf. irəb ‘cool down’; gułu ‘cold’)
	<i>litək na wari</i> It is cold.
	ka-la-litək might be cold
	<i>ka-la-litək na irupan</i> The dish might be cold.
	ka-litək will be cold
	<i>ka-litək na irupan</i> The dish is not (yet) cold ~ will be cold.
	<i>ka-litək la na irupan</i> The dish is cold.
	ka-litək-an ~ ka-gułu-an winter time
	<i>kagułuan la na wari, ka-la-litək la</i> When it is winter, the weather will be colder.
	pa-la-litək-an air conditioner
	pa-litək [Caus]
	<i>ku-lı̄lalı̄q?-aw na guy kana līta?, pa-litək</i> I roll the ox in the mud to cool it down.
	<i>pa-litək-u na ənay!</i> Put some water in a cool place!
līta?	mud
	mi-a-līta? be muddy
	<i>mi-a-līta? na darə?</i> The earth is muddy.
liuŋ	pig (generic term)
 lius 	week (obsolete term)
	<i>saya liusan</i> one week
	<i>sa liusan da ami?</i> one year (?)
	<i>munuma liusan?</i> How many weeks?
	<i>pukasama liusan?</i> How many weeks?
	<i>samaya liusan nanu kađuan</i> Your stay is one week.
	<i>liusə</i> Monday
liwan̄	bright
	la-liwan̄ shadow
	<i>kəməkadaw na wari, kađu-ta la-liwan̄</i> When it is a sunny day, we stay in the shade.
	mə-liwan̄ [AF]
	<i>ma-liwan̄ tu-sənan kana kadaw</i> The sun is bright.
	pa-liwan̄-an ~ p<in>a-liwan̄ ~ la-liwan̄ mirror, reflection in the water
	<i>ulaya ku-la-liwan̄ i ənay</i> There is my reflection in the water.

lualu	imitate (cf. <i>tinutawfaw</i> ‘statue, dummy, scarecrow’. ‘Substitute body’ in ritual context.) k<əm>a-lualu [AF] <i>k<əm>a-lualu-ku kanu</i> I am making your statue. lualu-ay [LF] <i>tu-lualu-ay-ku qa faw</i> He imitated me. mə-lualu [AF] <i>mə-lualu-ku kan iʔbali</i> (cf. <i>kurnajay</i>) I imitate my older brother. <i>mə-lualu-ku kanu</i> I do like you. mu-lualu [ACaus] <i>sagar mu-lualu na jutuj qa faw</i> Monkeys like to imitate people. <i>mu-lualu la na ni-lualu-an</i> The statue is finished.
luat	ni-lualu-an statue, mannequin pa-lualu [Caus] <i>pa-lualu-anay tu-yai kan isaw i dulen</i> Dulian speaks like Isaw. <i>pa-lualu-anay kan tinataw tu-walak</i> The child imitates his mother. five. In counting objects or in any derivations, the base for five is <i>luat</i> <i>lima</i> is only used to refer to the number five. kara-luat ~ kar-lua-luat five objects per person (personal or non-personal nouns) <i>kara-luat-ya da biʃumun</i> You have five eggs. <i>kar-lua-luat-an-mu qa biʃumur</i> (A lot of people), you (each) have five eggs. <i>kar-lua-luat-ay qa biʃunun na qinəkalanan</i> Each villager had five eggs. kar-mi-lua-luat-an ~ kar-mia-luat-an five by five <i>kar-mi-lua-luat-an kəməkaway ~ kar-mia-luat-an kəməkaway</i> Walk five by five. la-luat-a five (things) maka-luat fifty məktəp misama qa lu-luat-a qa suan fifteen dogs mi-a-luat five persons par-ka-luat into five pieces <i>ku-par-ka-luat-aw səmaltəb na ɻasəpan</i> The sugarcane has been cut into five pieces. par-luat do an action five times <i>par-luat-ay-ku marəŋay</i> I repeated five times. <i>par-luat-anay pənukpuk na puakpuk</i> The whip was used to hit (him) five times.
lubut	small bag for tobacco, betel nuts <i>abakay qa puran, tamaku i lubut</i> Betel nuts, tobacco are put into the <i>lubut</i> bag (which is hung at the belt).
ludunj ludlud	fish (obsolete term) (cf. <i>kuraw</i> ‘fish’) suck (on finger); breasts k<əm>udlud [AF] <i>k<əm>udlud na manudən</i> The baby sucks.

luqlud [AF]

luqlud-ku qananku ɿaɿyālan I put my thumb in my mouth.

luqlud-an

1. teat

2. [Imp I/BF] put finger in mouth!

luqlud-anay [I/BF]

tu-luqlud-anay tu-fufu kan tinataw (He watches) the mother
breastfeeding.

luqlud-aw [PF]

tu-luqlud-aw tu-rutrutan kan tinataw kana walak The child sucked
his mother's breast.

luqlud-u [Imp PF]

luqlud-u! Suck!

mu-luqlud [ACaus]

mu-luqlud na fufu The breast is sucked.

pa-luqlud [Caus]

pa-luqlud-an na fufu kanu walak! Give your child your breast!

tu-pa-luqlud-ay qatu ɿaɿyālan 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 ɬaw The *la-luit* stick is used to 'dust' the patients during the *kisuap* ritual.

mə-luit [AF]

mə-la-luit na tamaramaramaw kana kisuap The shamans use the *la-luit* during the *kisuap* ritual ('cleanse the miasmas of death').

luk**|lukluk|**

treasure

beat violently (cf. *rəmərəm* 'violently beat a person lying on the ground')

lukluk-anay [I/BF]

tu-lukluk-anay na babuy i dadara? kana maɿalup na ɬaw The boar
is beaten to death by the hunter.

mə-lukluk [AF]

mə-lukluk-ku I beat (the person to the ground).

na maɿula na maɿinayan mə-lukluk qə babayan The lecher beat a woman violently.

|luluy|

pursue; chase

luluy-aw [PF]

tu-luluy-aw-ku qə 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 qə babuy I chased a boar.

	<i>mə-la-luluy na kinsas kana maɻəɻəs</i> The policemen is chasing the thief.
ni-luluy-an things chased	
	<i>sadu nanku ni-luluy-an na buʃabuʃayan</i> I run after women a lot.
	<i>na maɻəɻəs na pənəpuar kamawan kana turukuk na ni-la-luluy-an kana suan</i> The thief runs away like the chicken caught by the dog.
pa-luluy [Caus]	
	<i>pa-luluy-aw na suan kana babuy</i> The dog is sent to chase the boar.
	<i>ku-pa-luluy-anay qa 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)!
lusi	marrow of edible rattan
	<i>paðayal na lusi</i> Rattan marrow is expensive.
 luslus 	take things one by one; pull out things one by one from a stack
	luslus-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-luslus-aw na kawi</i> The woods is pulled out one by one from the stack by me.
	mə-luslus [AF]
	<i>mə-luslus-ku kana kawi</i> I pulled the trees out one at a time from the stack.
	mu-luslus [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 maɻinayan i laʃiaban</i> Men will come one after the other one on the beach (for the festival).
 lut i 	dazzled
	lut-i-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-lut-i-ay-ku kana lawlaw, adi-ku mənaɻu</i> I am dazzled, I cannot see.
	ma-lut-i is dazzled
	<i>ma-lut-i ku-mata</i> I am dazzled.
 lut lut 	rub with force with one's hands like laundry
	lut lut-anay [I/BF]
	<i>lut lut-anay-ku kananku pantsə</i> I am helped to wash my pants by hand.
	lut lut-aw [PF]
	<i>lut lut-aw bənasə? na kirwan</i> The clothes are washed by hand.
	mə-lut lut [AF]
	<i>ma-lut lut-ku bənasə? qa kirwan</i> I washed some clothes by hand.
 labalabat	intermediate age-set between 50 and 60 years (men)
< bat 'overtake'	(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.)
 labalabay 	roll up; thrown on floor
	 labalabay-aw [PF]
	<i> labalabay-aw na walak i darə?</i> The child rolls on the ground.

	mu-[ab]_{labay} [ACaus]
abaŋ	<i>mu-[ab]_{labay}-ku i darə?</i> I am thrown to the ground.
	a guest
	<i>karua na [abay kana puaruma maŋayis?</i> Is it normal that a guest cries at a wedding?
abat	overtake; cross a river, a street (cf. lipas ‘pass, overtake’; akaw ‘step over’)
	<i>a [abat la na bayasan</i> He has been made a ‘warrior’.
	abat-aw [PF]
	<i>kəməkaway i daŋan, ku-[abat-aw na yawan</i> While walking on the road, I overtook the chief.
	<i>ku-[abat-aw na kali</i> I crossed the river.
	m-u-[abat [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-[abat-ku kana daŋan</i> I crossed the road.
	pa-[abat [Caus]
	<i>pa-[abat-ku qa guy kana kali</i> I make an ox cross the river.
	<i>pa-[abat-u kana pita?un!</i> Let him go through the door! (Someone is barring the door.)
	ua [abat [Imp]
	<i>ua [abat!</i> Go across!
abi	dinner (cf. ma-la? uk ‘lunch’, ma-ranam ‘breakfast’)
	<i>ma-[abi-a-ta!</i> Let’s have dinner!
	pa-[abi-i [Imp]
	<i>pa-[abi-i!</i> Give him food!
abəni	salted
abilu	<i>Trichodesma calycosum</i> , Collett & Hemsl. <i>ta-uriay qa tuyu aw qatu bira? kana [abilu aw ta-riyriyaw,</i> <i>ta-pukayay qa Pəraw, tu-puŋməlay na buŋi?, ɿinaba 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-[ipuŋaw na ?abay kana [abilu</i> It is used to pack the sticky rice dumplings.
[ab]lab	burn hair of an animal before cutting it up (cf. laŋis ‘burn hair of an animal’)
	[ab]lab-anay [I/BF]
	<i>[ab]lab-anay kana apuy na ku[labaw</i> The rat’s hairs are burnt with fire.
	[ab]lab-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-[ab]lab-aw tu-gumul kana babuy</i> I burnt the boar’s bristles.
	[ab]lab-u [Imp PF]
	<i>[ab]lab-u!</i> Burn (animal hairs)!
	mu-[ab]lab [ACaus]
	<i>mu-[ab]lab la tu-gumul kana babuy</i> The boar’s bristles are burnt.
abu₁	husk of rice
	<i>tu-[ubit kana dawa na [abu</i> It is the millet’s skin.

	pu-a-[labu-an]	a place in the field or in front of the ancestors' house where the shelled ears were buried. When the field was sold, the sheaf was rooted out and brought back home (cf. gu<a>sgus-an : same meaning).
	tu-ariakaw na bini?	<i>i ?uma aw na tapiaj na [abu, aw na bini?</i>
	tu-abakaw kana rubuk,	<i>aw jaʃəbslaw na Jagunan i ?uma, aw na bini?</i> tu-pubini?anay pu<a>-[abu-an i təmuk
		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<a>-Labu-an</i> .
[labu]	tu-[labu kana ?asal	pericarp
	ma-[labu na wari	the day is drizzly (cf. dəmarəpəs na wari 'cold, rainy weather'). It seems there is only this use.
[lad]	daybreak	
	a [lad-an	a day
	k<in>a-[lad-an	today, noon
		<i>marayas-ku kana k<in>a-[ad-an qua mudaqajia kanu</i> I often come, at noon, to visit you.
[adam]	accustomed to; familiar with	
	ka-[adam	will get accustomed to
		<i>andaman, ka-[adam-ku marəyay da puyuma</i> Tomorrow, I will get into the habit of speaking Puyuma.
	ki-pa-[a-[adam	get taught by
		<i>ki-pa-[a-[adam-ku kan abukul</i> I learn from Abukul.
		<i>abukul, kirpa?aya-ku da ki-pa-[a-[adam-an da nanmu kakuayaman</i> Abukul, I am still trying to get used to your traditions.
	ma-[adam [AF]	
		<i>ma-[adam-ku məkan qa tinalək</i> I am used to eating rice.
	pa-[adam [Caus]	
		<i>pa-[adam-aw da yadir kana təmararamaw</i> I am used to the invocations of the shamans.
		<i>pa-[adam-ay məkan qa tinalək ku-tial</i> My stomach is used to eating rice.
		<i>pa-[adam-ay na təmuān bəray da paysu na təmuān</i> The grandmother gives the grandchild the habit of borrowing money.
		<i>p<in>a-[adam-an marəyay təmarapuyuma</i> I got into the habit of speaking Puyuma.
		<i>mar-pa-[adam-mi na yai puyuma</i> Both of us get used to the words of the Puyuma.
[laqaw]	round	
	ka-[a]qaw-an ~ mi-[a]qaw-an	eyeball
	k<in>a-[a]qaw-an	zenith (cf. ka-[a]quk-an 'zenith.') [Puyuma explain: 'ka-[a]quk-an is borrowed from KaTipul village.]
	mi-[a]qaw na bułan	full moon (seldom used)
	mu-[a]qaw na bułan	full moon (frequently used)
	colorful	
[adiladi]	ma-[adiladi	is colorful

	<i>mu?</i> ərəs tu-kirwan, aq̄i ma-[adiladi] His clothes are plain, colorless. tu-kirwan kana amis, ma-[adiladi], sa?aw bulay The clothes of the Amis are colorful, they are very beautiful.
lagan	pa-[adiladi] [Caus] <i>ku-pa-[adiladi]-aw nanku kirwan</i> I used a lot of colors in my clothes. cherish
lagan	lagan-aw [PF] <i>ku-[agan-aw] ku-walak</i> I cherished my child.
lagunan	ni-[agan-an] the cherished one <i>ni-[agan-an] idini na su?en</i> This heir is my favourite.
lakana	sheaf of grain age-set, Elders (< Minnan ‘those who enjoy drinking’) (This term was used until 1989, but during that year’s <i>mangayaw</i> ceremony, it was decided by the Elders to abandon this word with its pejorative connotations and return to the Puyuma term <i>maqiDangan</i> , i.e. the Elders.)
laklak	pour out; come out in a stream laklak-aw [PF] <i>tu-[laklak-aw] na lumay pakadawanay</i> The rice was poured out of the bag to spread in the sun.
laklak	laklak-u [Imp PF] <i>laklak-u!</i> Get (it) out!
laklak	m-u-laklak [Mvt] <i>m-u-[laklak] ku-paysu kəma i aliut</i> I got a lot of my money out of my bag.
laku	mu-[laklak] [ACaus] <i>mu-[laklak] tu-tina?i</i> She could not stop defecating. <i>mu-[laklak] tu-ŋai</i> She talks like a machine-gun. (cf. ma-runi-runi tu-indan ; ra-qudu-qudus-an ‘talk non-stop’)
lakuda	latrine tank
lala i	camel (< Japanese <i>rakuda</i>)
lala i	crawl (on hands and knees)
lala i	ka-[lala] [Imp] <i>ka-[lala], a[amu kadia!]</i> Crawl, come here!
lala i	ma-[lala] [AF] <i>ma-[lala]-ku i da?an</i> I crawled on my hands and knees on the road. <i>ma-[lala] na unan</i> The snake crawls. <i>kəmirami ma-[la-[lala] na walak</i> The child starts crawling.
lala a	pa-[lala] [Caus] <i>ku-pa-[lala]-[y]aw na walak</i> I teach the child to crawl. <i>tu-pa-[lala]-[y]aw-ku</i> He gave me the order to crawl.
la?ib	ma-[lala] age-set of eight months old babies
lajyun	cockroach
lumutan	revolve the handle; pedal; spinning wheel
luwanan	anus (cf. lumut ‘purse up’) 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, adj-tu karati I turned the rice round and round in my mouth without chewing it.
	/lami-/lami-aw məlaʔus na paʃaka 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 inaʔnay na tinalək I turned and turned the rice-soup in my mouth because it was too hot.
[lamu]	hurry up (cf. agol 'hurry up'; paduk 'hurry up, soon') a-[lamu] approaches [o] according to speaker. I personally hear more often <i>ałamu</i> than <i>ałamu</i> . 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] qua na ayaw The cool (wind) is coming soon.
pa-m-[lamu] [Caus]	
	akaraub ?i, pa-[lamu]-ku muruma? Yesterday evening, I had to come home early pa-m-[lamu]-ku mukua I have to leave soon. Samguan ?i, 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.
[lanaj]	mi-[lanaj], yellow (cf. ma-[ju]ju? 'yellow') mi-[lanaj] na kim Gold is yellow.
[laŋəl]	charcoal (cf. a a 'glowing embers'; la-[əbu]-an 'charcoal kiln')
[laŋəti]	beat the buttocks with the /la<ŋa>-yaṭi ~ laŋəti 'small stick' (cf. pu<a>kpuk-an 'a big stick') ki-[laŋəti] get beaten with the stick na mardawan ki-[laŋəti] kana baysaran The <i>mardawan</i> gets beaten with the <i>LangeTi</i> stick by the young men.
	laŋəti ~ la<ŋa>-yaṭi a small stick /la-ŋa-yaṭi kana mardawan The dormitory's eldest age-set small stick.
[laŋəti-anay [I/BF]]	
	/laŋəti-anay na laŋəti kana tədək It is with the <i>LangeTi</i> stick that the buttocks are beaten.
	nu-[laŋəti-anay]-ku kananku təmuuan Help me to beat the buttocks of my grandchildren.
[laŋəti-aw [PF]]	

	<i>ku-layə̯ti-aw tu-tədək kana mardawan</i> The buttocks of the oldest age-set teenagers in the boys' dormitory are beaten by me.
mə-[laŋə̯ti] [AF]	<i>mə-laŋə̯ti-ku kana mardawan</i> I beat the buttocks of the oldest age-set teenagers in the boys' dormitory.
	<i>mə-layə̯ti-ku kana walak tu-tədək</i> I beat the child's bottom.
mu-[laŋə̯ti] [ACaus]	<i>mu-layə̯ti na tədək</i> (His) bottom was beaten.
 laŋə̯tu 	spoil; destroy
	[laŋə̯tu-aw] [PF]
	<i>tu-laŋə̯tu-aw na ɬasəpan kana lutuŋ</i> The sugarcane has been spoilt by the monkey.
mə-[laŋtu] [AF]	<i>mə-laŋtu-ku da ɬasəpan</i> I spoiled the sugarcane.
ni-[laŋə̯tu-an]	breakage
	ŋə̯tu onomatopoeia for a breaking thing
	ua [laŋə̯tu] [Imp]
	<i>ua laŋə̯tu da ɬasəpan!</i> Go and break some sugarcane!
 laŋə̯tu ₂	feel bad
	mu-[laŋə̯tu] [ACaus]
	<i>mu-laŋə̯tu tu-aŋə̯r</i> He is depressed.
 aŋis	sky (ritual term)
	mi-a-[aŋis] master of the sky (This represents further support for the hypothesis that while PAn *C has become /t/ in Puyuma, it is reflected as /s/ in the ritual language, cf. <i>təŋaq</i> 'to sit down' corresponds to <i>səŋaq</i> in the ritual texts, or <i>[aŋit]/[aŋis]</i>)
 aŋit	ta-[a]-aŋis-an hunting ground
	sky (cf. ritual term equivalent aŋis)
	pretentious; self-aggrandizing
	 aŋut nickname the 'pretentious'
	ka-[aŋut] will be pretentious
	<i>ka-layut kanantu saiguyan</i> He will be pretentious about his knowledge.
	ma-[aŋut] be pretentious
	<i>ma-layut i aŋut </i> 1. <i>LanguT</i> is pretentious; 2. <i>LanguT</i> likes to be handsome.
 lapa? 	loss of skin from abrasion or burn
	[apa?-aw] [PF]
	<i>tu-lapa?-aw na indan kana ɬabu</i> The mouth is eaten away by lime.
	mu-[apa?] [ACaus]
	<i>mu-lapa? kana ɬabu tu-indan, qiamma tu-[əpa?]anay na puran</i> His mouth is eaten away by the lime in betel nut, so he spits out the excess juice.
	<i>mu-lapa? kana aqa tu-pəri?, adi-tu puɬəməli, muɬap/ap la nantu kinaɬpa?]an</i> His calf was burnt by the embers, he did not put any medicine on it, and now his burn has spread.

		<i>sadu daqu tu-piuabuan kana puran mu-[lapa? tu-indan]</i> He put too much lime with his betel nut, and the skin inside his mouth is eaten away.
apay		sag; droop (human organs)
	apay-aw [PF]	<i>ku-[lapay-aw ku-fifu]</i> My breasts droop.
	m-u-[apay] [Mvt]	<i>m-u-[lapay tu-fifu kan ma?idqay]</i> Old woman's breasts droop.
apədan	ashes	
	apədan kana tamaku ~ kana babauan	Cigarette ash, ash from the torch.
apias	scrape (skin, fruit)	
	apias-ay [LF]	<i>maladu?-ku, apias-ay-ku da sujal</i> I fell and scraped a knee.
	mu-[apias] [ACaus]	<i>mu-[apias na]ubit</i> The skin is scraped.
ap ap ₁	crawl	
	ap ap-aw [PF]	<i>tu-[ap ap ap ap tu-yai</i> She talked nonsense.
	mə-[ap ap [AF]	<i>mə-[ap ap ap tu-yai</i> She talks all over the place. ~ Her words are spread all over the place.
	mu-[ap ap [ACaus]	<i>mu-[ap ap na palaw</i> The wounds spread.
	pa-[ap ap [Caus]	<i>pa-[ap ap ap ap na]aput</i> The sweet potato vines spread out.
ap ap ₂	an unidentified type of creeping bamboo used for making <i>takaD</i> baskets	
ap ap ₃	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 descendants in Puyuma.	
apus	take off; undress; untie (cf. u alu 'naked'; buar 'dispel sadness, relieve, untie, take off'; uijas 'uncover, take off, lift up')	
	a- apus will take off	
	<i>la-[apus-ku nanku kirwan</i> I shall take off my clothes.	
	apus-anay [I/BF]	<i>nu-[apus-anay-ku kana ka]akat</i> Help me to take off the trousers.
	apus-aw [PF]	<i>ku-[apus-aw ku-kirwan</i> I take off my clothes.
	apus-ay [LF]	<i>ku-[apus-ay da ka]akat i nanali</i> I take off my mother's trousers.
	apus-u [Imp PF]	<i>[apus-u nu-ka]akat!</i> Take off your trousers!
	mə-[apus] [AF]	<i>mə-[apus-ku da kirwan</i> I get undressed.
	mu-[apus] [ACaus]	<i>mu-[apus na tatilu?</i> The rope is untied.

	pa-[apus] [Caus]
	<i>pa-lapus-i!</i> Tell him to undress!
 aput₁	sweet potato vines
 aput₂	spread along
	m-u-[aput] [Mvt]
	<i>tu-ŋai m-u-[aput]</i> Her words spread all over the place.
 laʔbuy 	boast
	mə-[laʔbuy] [AF]
	<i>mə-[laʔbuy-ku marəŋay]</i> I boast while I am speaking.
	[aʔbuy-anay] [I/BF]
	<i>ku-[laʔbuy-anay tamubay]</i> I boasted while replying.
	[aʔbuy-aw] [PF]
	<i>ku-[laʔbuy-aw marəŋay]</i> I boasted when I spoke.
 laʔəd̪ay 	pull back the foreskin
	[aʔəd̪ay-aw] [PF]
	<i>tu-[laʔəd̪ay-aw tu-ətas kana maʔinayan]</i> The man pulled back his foreskin.
	[aʔəd̪ay-u] [Imp PF]
	<i>matukua-yu, [aʔəd̪ay-u nu-ətas, 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.]
 laʔis	skull-cap
	<i>bulay tu-[laʔis kan pinaday]</i> Pinaday’s skull-cap is beautiful.
	ma-[laʔis] is skull-capped
	<i>ma-[laʔis taytaw]</i> He is skull-capped.
 aʔka 	enjoy; joy (cf. <i>sanjal</i> ‘happy, glad’; <i>layu</i> ‘happy’; <i>sagar</i> ‘like’)
	<i>[aʔka]-ku</i> I am happy
	ka-[aʔka] will be happy
	<i>tu-ka-[aʔka]-aw qə qinəkalanan kanantu saiguyan</i> Her knowledge will make villagers happy.
 laʔuk 	apex (furthest, highest point)
	<i>ka-[a-]-la-]-aʔuk-ta!</i> Let’s have lunch together!.
	ka-[a-]-la-]-aʔuk-an zenith [Old Puyuma say this term was borrowed from KaTipul dialect.] (Today a lot of Puyuma say <i>paṭəgṭəg na kadaw.</i>)
	[a-]-aʔuk- summits of mountains ~ mountain ranges (cf. <i>uduʔudu</i> ‘mountain chains’)
	ma-[a-]-aʔuk lunch
	<i>ka-[a-]-aʔuk-an, ma-[a-]-aʔuk-ta</i> At midday, we eat.
 laʔus	swallow
	[a-]-aʔus-u [Imp PF]
	<i>[a-]-aʔus-u nu-puaŋəməl!</i> Swallow your medicine!
	mu-[a-]-aʔus [ACaus]
	<i>adi muaʔi mu-[a-]-aʔus na paŋəməl, pa-[a-]-aʔus-ay kana ənay</i>
	The medicine did not go down, I swallowed it with water.
	m-u-[a-]-aʔus [Mvt]
	<i>imaran na irupan, m-u-[a-]-aʔus-ku</i> The dishes are good, I swallow them.

	pa-[la]us [Caus]
	<i>pa-[la]us-i tu-pa[əmə]</i> Make him swallow his medicine.
	<i>pa-[la]us-ay kana ənay pakan kana pu[əmə]</i> He drunk some water to eat the medicine.
 [asalas 	blurred; a bit mad
	ma-[asalas be hazy, be mad
	<i>ma-[asalas-ku</i> I am a bit blurred.
	<i>ma-[asalas iqunu na law</i> That person is mad.
 [asu? 	burn (badly)
	ki-[asu? get a burn
	<i>ki-[asu?-ku kana tamaku</i> I have a burn from the cigarette.
	[asu?-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-[asu?-ay kana apuy</i> He burnt himself with the fire.
 [atak 	fearful; timid
	ka-[atak-an a great fright
	<i>ka-[atak-an na birwa</i> The most frightening spirits.
	ma-[atak [AF]
	<i>ma-[atak-ku da birwa</i> I am afraid of the spirits.
	<i>ma-[atak na walak kana bariwan</i> The child is scared of the typhoon.
	<i>sagar məkan kana atak, kurnay ma-[atak nanta aŋor</i> When we like eating <i>Averrhoa carambola</i> , our temper is like the fruit, timid.
 [atak₂	carambola, <i>Averrhoa carambola</i>
	<i>sagar məkan kana atak, kurnay ma-[atak nanta aŋor</i> When we like eating <i>Averrhoa carambola</i> , our temper is like the fruit, timid.
 [ataw	window
 [atsu	candle (< Chinese)
 [lati 	brilliant (cf. rimat ‘sparkle, lightning’; əkip ‘blink, twinkle’; kipkip ‘blink’)
	mə-[ati]-[lati] [AF]
	<i>mə-[ati]-[lati] na tiʔur</i> The stars are brilliant.
	<i>adawil, mə-[ati]-[lati] na dinki</i> The lights are brilliant in the distance.
 [latis	one-eyed; cast in one's eye
	<i>adi buʃay nu-[lati]</i> The cast in your eye is not beautiful.
	ma-[lati] be one-eyed
	<i>ma-[lati] tu-maja, maʃəðəs da babayan, qiamma ma-[lati]</i> He is one-eyed, he looks at women out of the corner of his eye, so he is one-eyed.
 [atu?	mango, <i>Mangifera indica</i> (L.)
 [atan	haemorrhoid
 [aud 	east (seaward) (cf. sulud ‘east’)
 [aun 	bark (of a dog)
	 aun-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-[aun-aw-ku kana suan</i> The dog barks at me.
	 aun-u [Imp PF]
	<i>inday-ku kana maʃəðəs, aun-u!</i> I'm afraid of the thief, bark!

	mə-[laun [AF]]
	<i>ma-[laun na suan</i> The dog barks.
[laus]	keep an eye on something rather big (when there is some danger)
	mi-a-[laus keep an eye
	<i>mi-a-[laus-ku kana ruma?</i> I keep an eye on the house.
	<i>mi-a-[laus qa ruma?</i> a watched house
	mia[laus ‘Roman legion’ in the Gospels
	pi-[laus put an eye out
	<i>tu-pi-[laus-ay kana kinsas</i> The policeman kept an eye out.
	<i>pi-[laus-yu!</i> Go and keep an eye out!
[lawas	bamboo to carry water (cf. kəlunj ‘big bamboo to carry water’)
	<i>na [lawas abakan kana ənay</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.)
[lawin	hang
	[lawin-an a shaman’s sanctuary
< [awin ‘to hang’	shaman’s sanctuary where she hangs her belongings
[law][law]	tack a garment (sew with big stitches)
	[law][law-anay [I/BF]]
	<i>nu-[law][law-anay-ku kana kirə</i> Help me to tack the pattern.
	[law][law-ay [LF]]
	<i>aru-ku ta?ta?i-ku qa kipiq ɿi, ku-[law][law-ay dia 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-[law][law-ay na qinəkəran</i> I sew the material with big stitches.
	(I tack the material.)
	[law][law-i [Imp LF]]
	<i>[law][law-i!</i> Tack (the garment)!
	mə-[law][law a sewing pattern
	mə-[law][law [AF]]
	<i>mə-[law][law-ku qa kipiq</i> I get the pattern ready. ~ I tack the garment.
[law][lawsan	bitter squash, <i>Momordica</i>
	<i>ku-[la?usaw na [law][lawsan</i> I swallow the bitter squash.
[ləb[ləb]	mə-[ləb[ləb na wari ~ mə-[ləb[ləb na kəmu[iku[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.)
	ni-[ləbu na kawi charcoal (cf. [aŋəl ‘charcoal’; a[ə ‘glowing embers’)
	[a-[ləbu-an charcoal kiln
	<i>səmaya? qa [a-[ləbu-an aw tu-abakay qa kawi aw tu-purbuay,</i>
	<i>ma?ələm la ɿi, mutu-[a-[layəl</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.

ɿədəp	dive; sink (cf. <i>tənəp</i> ‘submerge, send to the bottom’; ɬədəp ‘sink’) ɬədən-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-ɬədən-anay na ənay</i> I dived into the water. mə-ɬədən [AF] <i>mə-ɬədən-ku kana inə?</i> I dive into the sea. m-u-ɬədən [Mvt] <i>m-u-ɬədən na sasuday kana inə?</i> The boats sank in the sea. <i>aɭudun na sasuday, m-u-ɬədən i inə?</i> The boat is heavy, it sank into the sea. pa-ɬədən [Caus] <i>pa-ɬədən-an!</i> Make him dive!
ɬədəp	wash a woman in childbirth ɬədəp-aw [PF] <i>tu-ɬədəp-aw na babayan na miwalak kana ałumu</i> The woman in childbirth is washed with a decoction of <i>Blumea balsamifera</i> leaves.
ɬədəp	mə-ɬədəp [AF] <i>mə-ɬədəp qa ałumu na miwalak na babayan</i> The woman in childbirth washes herself with a decoction of <i>Blumea balsamifera</i> leaves. sink (cf. <i>tənəp</i> ‘submerge, send to the bottom’; ɬədən ‘dive, sink’) <i>m-u-ɬədəp-ku i inə?</i> I sank into the sea.
ɬədəq	roll up; rub one’s eyes or nose with a circular movement; swirl ɬədəq-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-ɬədəq-anay-ku kana ɬabay</i> Help me to roll the sticky rice dumplings. ɬədəq-aw [PF] <i>ku-ɬədəq-aw na ɬabay</i> I rolled the dough into a cylinder to make sticky rice dumplings.
ɬədəq	<i>misiłə?</i> got some dust in my eye, I rub my eye with my hands. ɬədəq-u [Imp PF] <i>ɬədəq-ə!</i> (<i>tu-tusukan kana isiy</i>) Rub! (the place where the doctor made the injection)
ɬədəq	mə-ɬədəq [AF] <i>mə-ɬədəq-ku kanku małə</i> I rub my eyes. m-u-ɬədəq [Mvt] <i>m-u-ɬədəq-ku kana dinukul</i> I rolled the sticky rice dumplings, <i>dinukul</i> , into a cylinder. <i>m-u-ɬədəq na ənay</i> The water swirls. pa-ɬədəq [Caus] <i>pa-ɬədəq-an na ɬabay</i> Make him roll the sticky rice dumplings.
ɬəgət	withdraw; decrease; shrink (cf. <i>kəskəs</i> ‘shorten, pull something up’) ki-ɬəgət get decreased <i>səmədəsədə mukua kikaruna, ki-la-ɬəgət qa libun</i> He did not go to work, his salary will be cut off.

- la-ləgət** will be decreased
matuka-yu kikarun, [a-]ləgət-an nu-libun You are lazy at work,
 your salary will go down.
- ləgət-aw** [PF]
tu-[ləgət-aw na saima kana tiam The shopkeeper's discount is not
 very big.
- ləgət-ay** [LF]
ku-[ləgət-ay qa saima I have made it a bit smaller.
- ləgət-u** [Imp PF]
[ləgət-u! Cut some off!
- mu-ləgət** [ACaus]
mu-[ləgət tu-bua? kanantu dapal The skin of his leg has shortened.
mu-[ləgət na inə? ebb tide
mu-[ləgət na lubit wrinkled skin
- m-u-ləgət** [Mvt]
litək na wari, m-u-[ləgət-ku It is cold, I shrivel up.
- |ləkab|**
 peel off; cut in parts
|ləkab-anay [I/BF]
[ləkab-anay-ku qa katawa I peeled a piece of papaya.
- |ləkab-aw** [PF]
[ləkab-aw kəmu[li]t na ɻasəpan The sugarcane is peeled.
- |ləkab-i** [Imp LF]
[ləkab-i (da bua?)! Peel (the skin of a fruit)!
- |ləkab-u** [Imp PF]
[ləkab-u! Peel (a fruit)!
- ma-|ləkab** [AF]
ma-[ləkab-ku kana ɻasapan I peeled the sugarcane.
- |ləkaw|**
 step over; cross over (cf. |labat 'cross a river, a street'; cf. |lipas 'pass, overtake')
|a-|ləkaw shall cross
[a-|ləkaw-ku qa kali I shall cross the river.
- |a-|ləkaw-an** spirit barrier made, usually, of reed stems for a separation
 rite and laid on the way
- |ləkaw-anay** [I/BF]
nu-[ləkaw-anay-ku kana kali Help me to cross the river.
- |ləkaw-ay** [LF]
ku-[ləkaw-ay na pita?un I went through the door.
- ma-|ləkaw** [AF]
ma-[ləkaw-ku kana pita?un I step over the threshold.
ma-[a-|ləkaw-ku kanantu [a?]i kana guy I am stepping over the
 cowpat.
- na mauka i [a?]un ?i, ma-[ləkaw kana [a-]ləkaw-an, bənabawi kana
 kuatisan kana birwa* Those going hunting, they step over the
 spirits barrier, they chase away the evil spirits.
- |ləkaw-u** [Imp PF]
[ləkaw-u! Step over!

	pasa-ɿkaw jump over (<i>pasa</i> ‘a stride’) <i>pasa-ɿkaw-ku kana kali</i> I jumped over the stream in one stride. <i>pasa-ɿkaw-i na t̪a?i!</i> Step over the dung!
 əkəp	mountain eagle, <i>Nisaetus nipalensis</i> [Old Puyuma explain: ‘It comes to the poultry-yard to catch chickens.’]
 ɿkip 	blink slowly and many times (cf. <i>rimat</i> ‘sparkle, lightning’; <i>kipkip</i> ‘blink’; at̪ilat̪i ‘brilliant’) ma-ɿkip-kip ~ ma-ɿki-ɿkip [AF] <i>ma-ɿkip-kip na mata, na ti?ur</i> The eyes, the stars blink. <i>pakajuwayan dəməruj, ma-ɿki-ɿkip na layit</i> First it thunders, then the sky is split with lightning.
	pa-ɿki-ɿkip [Caus] <i>ku-pa-ɿki-ɿkip-aw nantu mata</i> I made his eyes blink. <i>tu-usabokay da ?ulod tu-mata, pa-ka-ɿkip-kip-aw tu-mata</i> He has got some insect in his eyes which makes him blink.
 ɿɿp 	experience; deal ~ cope ɿɿp-anay [V/BF] <i>tu-ɿɿp-anay ku-pinakasus bəray</i> He rushed to give me a gift just when I was leaving.
	 ɿɿp-aw [PF] <i>tu-ɿɿp-aw na suan</i> He dealt with the dog.
	 ɿɿp-ay [LF] <i>tu-ɿɿp-ay-yu qa bariwan</i> You have met a typhoon.
	mu-ɿɿp [ACaus] <i>mu-ɿɿp da kuaɿyan i nanali</i> My mother was infected with a disease. <i>mu-ɿɿp-ku da matatəyəq</i> I have lived through war.
 ɿɿman 	sa-ɿɿman one hundred (animals, objects)
 ɿɿmu 	fierce; nasty ka-ɿɿmu maybe nasty <i>ka-ɿɿmu iqini na law, an tu-ikakua amaw ‘ka-ɿɿmu-an’ na law</i> This man is nasty, so he got the nickname of ‘the nastiest’.
 ɿnək	ma-ɿɿmu [AF] <i>ma-ɿɿmu na suan</i> The dog is nasty. multiply (cf. <i>ra?ra</i> ‘proliferate’; <i>sapur</i> ‘fertile, fecund, plentiful’) <i>iqini na sabak, ua ɿnək tu-təmuuanu</i> In this house, the grand- children will multiply.
	 ɿnək-u [Imp PF] <i> ɿnək-u! (yu-paysu)!</i> Make (your money) bear fruit!
	mu-ɿnək [ACaus] <i>mu-la-ɿnək tu-walak</i> His children have multiplied.
	pu-ɿnək make it increase <i>pu-ɿnək-u na turukuk</i> Make the poultry-yard increase.
 ɿni?	shine ma-ɿni [AF] <i>ma-ɿni na lubit, na ?arbu, na dina?usan</i> The skin, the hair, the oily thing are shiny.

[əŋ]

disease; epidemic

[əŋ] an epidemic

ka-kuaʃəŋ-an difficulties

ka-kuaʃəŋ-an-ku marəŋay tu-yai kana puyuma I have some difficulties speaking (the words) Puyuma.

k<in>a-kuaʃəŋ-an illness, sickness

tu-k<in>a-kuaʃəŋ-an quaya na warian Her sickness has been going on for two days.

kuaʃəŋ illness (fossilized form)

kuaʃəŋ [AF]

kuaʃəŋ-ku I am sick

mi-ʃəŋ have contracted an epidemic

mi-a-ʃəŋ garəm i qəkal There is an epidemic now in the village.

pa-ka-kuaʃəŋ make someone sick

tu-pa-ka-kuaʃəŋ-aw-yu kana birwa The spirits made you sick.

tu-pa-kuaʃəŋ-ay-ku da bali, da kadaw Wind, sun made me sick.

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-ʃəŋəs-aw tu-gumul kananku yayidayan It is the hairs on my girlfriend's face that I plucked with the thread.

mi-a-ʃəŋəs have a depilation

mi-a-ʃəŋəs-ku kanantu gumul kananku yayidayan I pluck the hairs from my female friend's face with the thread.

pa-[əŋəs] [Caus]

ku-pa-[əŋəs]-anay tu-gumul kan maya I plucked Muya's hairs with the thread.

pa-ʃəŋəs-anay na walay da yisrys The thread cut the hairs of a beard. spit out anything (cf. ɿasəp 'suck something and swallow the juice and spit out the fibres'; ɿəsɿəs 'chew at the side of the mouth, soften')

ʃəŋəs-an [Imp I/BF]

{ʃəŋəs-an! Spit!

ʃəŋəs-anay [I/BF]

ku-ʃəŋəs-anay na puran kana muʃapaʔ-ku I spit out the excess betel juice of my putting too much lime.

muʃapaʔ-yu kana ɿabu, djamia ʃəŋəs-anay na puran You have put too much lime in the areca nut (your mouth is burnt), so spit out the areca nut.

ʃəŋəs-aw [PF]

ku-ʃəŋəs-aw na walu The sweet is spat out by me.

mə-ʃəŋəs [AF]

mə-ʃəŋəs-ku kana walu I spat out the sweet.

[ʃəŋəs]

[ʃəŋə]

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

[ətə]ətan	heddles of a weaving loom; tally stick
[l̥iab]	<p>[la-]iab-an beach; coast (cf. [in]idan 'edge, side')</p> <p><i>tu-ruma? kan uſu adalap i [la-]iab-an</i> Ushu's house is close to the seashore.</p>
[l̥iaba]	<p>maka-[la-]iab-an the seaside</p> <p><i>maka-[la-]iab-an na garan</i> The crabs stay on the seaside.</p>
[l̥iabanay]	m-u-[la-]iaban 'going to the sea', harvest rite performed in July
[l̥akutun]	si-[l̥iab-an] on the beach
	s<in>i-[l̥iab-an] wet beach
[l̥ianbu]	unidentified sp. rice from flooded paddy fields. It is cultivated during the first six months of the year (cf. inlu 'unidentified summer rice from dry rice paddies')
[l̥iay]	<p>smooth-skinned lizard</p> <p>short millet (unidentified sp.)</p> <p><i>akanan da taw, aməli a qikətan, a tajkar na pu?ur</i> It is food for humans, it is not sticky rice, it is dry rice.</p>
	wax apple, Jumbo air, <i>Eugenia javanica</i> (< Minnan)
	drunk (cf. sudaw 'drunk')
	atə-[la-]iay-an walk like a drunken person, in ritual context
	(cf. Cauquelin 2008:319, verse 29-11: <i>atə[la]iayan, atə[la]iyap</i> 'walk like a drunken person'; atə remains undeciphered)
	ka-[la-]iay will be drunk
	<i>təməkəl kana ɻəraw, ka-[la-]iay</i> If you drink wine, you will be drunk.
	<i>ka-[l̥iay, təməkəl kana ɻəraw</i> You drink, you will be drunk.
	ka-[l̥iay] [Imp]
	<i>ka-[l̥iay!</i> Be drunk!
	ma-[l̥iay] [AF]
	<i>ma-[l̥iay-ku kana kiakarunan</i> I am drunk with the work.
	<i>ma-[l̥iay kantu bi?asan</i> He is drunk with his fever.
	pa-[l̥iay] [Caus]
	<i>pa-[l̥iay-aw kana kadaw</i> I am intoxicated by the sun.
	<i>pa-[l̥iay-aw paʃəkəl kana ɻəraw</i> He got drunk because they made him drink.
[l̥ibat]	walk next to
	[l̥ibat-aw] [PF]
	<i>ku-[l̥ibat-aw na iənayan</i> It is on the river bank that I walked.
	<i>tu-[la-]libat-aw-ku kana təmakakasi</i> I have been overtaken by the pupils.
	m-u-[l̥ibat] [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-[l̥ibat-ku kana dalaŋ</i> I walked on the sidewalk of the road.
	pa-[l̥ibat na baŋi] a through draught (It is coming in through one door and going out by the other, say the Puyuma.)
	sa-[l̥ibat-an] a row
[l̥ibəŋ]	wall
[l̥ibun]	repay; revenge; wages
	a [l̥ibun] fruit of the revenge, a salary

	mə-[libun [AF]
	<i>muka mə-[libun-a mar-?ani</i> I went to fetch my due for my work at the harvest.
	pa-[libun [Caus]
	<i>pakarun-kuda pasaslapan isabak saya wari, pa-[libun-ay da sa kuḍul paysu</i> I swept the floor inside the house for one day, I have received one thousand dollars.
	pu-[libun take revenge
	<i>salatapay ku-?imir, ku-pu-[libun-aw səmalətap tu-?imir</i> He slapped my cheek, I take revenge and slapped him.
lida	stick one's tongue out
	 lida-anay [I/BF]
	<i>ku-lida-anay da səma? i nanali</i> I stucked my tongue out at my mother.
	mə-[lida [AF]
	<i>mə-lida-lida na unan</i> The snake sticks its tongue out.
	<i>mə-lida-lida-ku kananku səma?</i> I keep on sticking my tongue out.
	pa-[lida [Caus]
	<i>pa-lida-u tu-səma?!</i> Tell him to stick his tongue out!
lidam	tongue (Ritual term, cf. KaTipul dialect /idam 'tongue'.) (cf. səma? 'tongue' in Nanwang Puyuma dialect)
lidənun	blackberry tree
	<i>lidənun kəma-ta, səmaŋja? da parpar kana dawa</i> The blackberry tree, Lidenun, we say, is used to make the pestle for shelling millet.
lid lid	pull hard
	 lid lid-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-lid lid-anay-ku kana basikaw</i> Help me to pull the bamboo.
	 lid lid-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-lid lid-aw kəmədəŋ na basikaw</i> The bamboo is pulled hard by me.
	 lid lid-u [Imp PF]
	<i>lid lid-u!</i> Pull hard!
	mə-[lid lid [AF]
	<i>mə-lid lid-ku da wangtuy</i> I pulled the bamboo, <i>wangTuy</i> , hard.
lidin	earring
	<i>patiuatu na lidin</i> The earrings dangle.
lid lid dijan	<i>Leucas chinensi</i> , (Retz.) R. Brown
< lidin 'earring'	<i>asua dien ɿi, na lid lid dijan, tu-paqəkəlay na babayan na kurnaj kana bulan, ɿinaba</i> Formerly, women who had their period, drank a decoction of this plant, and it relieved their pain.
ligatən	nettle tree, <i>Dendrocnide meyeniana</i> (Walp.) Chew
	<i>ligatən kəma-ta, mipadawak nantu bira?</i> Nettle tree, <i>LigaTen</i> , we say, its leaves contain poison. [Puyuma explain: 'The poison hurts a long time.']}
ligu	renown; saintly repute
	kar-[ligu be close to sainthood

- patədəl tu-pinayəran, qiamā kar-ligu-ligu na taw* His spirit is upright, he is close to sainthood.
- mi-a-ligu** have some saintly repute
mi-a-ligu taytaw He has some kinds of saintliness.
- mu-ligu na tijl̩i ~ tijl̩i na mi-a-ligu** the Bible
- mutu-ligu** be transformed into a saintly person
mutu-ligu-ligu taytaw He has acquired some kinds of saintliness.
- |likabun̩|** one of the eight Puyuma villages; Chinese Lichia 利嘉 for the administration
- |likalik|** wag the tail
ma-likalik [AF]
ma-likalik tu-ikur He wags his tail.
- pa-likalik** [Caus]
tu-pa-likalik-aw tu-ikur kana suan səmayał tu-pakanay qa akanan
 The dog wagged his tail because he was pleased to be fed.
- |likap|** roam around; make rounds (cf. ?ibat 'roam around')
likap-anay [I/BF]
babəruk-ku la, nu-likap-anay nanku ruma? I am leaving, you keep an eye on my house.
- likap-aw** [PF]
tu-likap-aw kana kinsas the police surveillance
- likap-u** [Imp PF]
likap-u! Look after (this)!
- ma-likap** [AF]
ma-likap na yawan i dəkal The chief goes round the streets of the village. (He keeps an eye out.)
- |likap|₂** wake for deceased (cf. taʔəp 'wake for deceased')
ma-likap [AF]
auka-ku ma-likap-a kana minajay na taw I am on my way to wake for deceased.
- |likasaw|** type of dance in which the dancers are alone and throw their arms in front
ka-li<a>kasaw will dance
andaman, ka-li<a>kasaw-ku Tomorrow, I shall dance the *maLikasaw* dance.
- kar-li<a>kasaw** dance together
kar-li<a>kasaw na qinəkəlanan The villagers dance *maLikasaw*.
- kar-li<a>kasaw!** dance!
- ma-likasaw** [AF]
ma-likasaw na walak The children do the dance
kasayałan na wari garəm, ma-li<a>kasaw na walak, na qinəkəlanan
 It is a joyful day, the children and the villagers dance.
- |likaw|** curve; bend; winding
likaw-anay [I/BF]
tu-likaw-anay i tomamataw shatiang qa ?uway Someone help Shatiang's father to bend the rattan.

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

na faw na pasaj[a?] kanku, sagar pa-ka-[i<a>kud]-an pakakuatis
Those who are jealous of me like to say unkind things about me
behind my back.

pa-liku-[likud]-an [Caus]

pa-[iku]-[likud]-an marənay i pinaday Pinaday says bad things about
people behind their backs.

pia-likud turn one's back

pia-likud-ku kanu I turned my back to you.

pia-likud-i! Turn!

pia-likud-u! Turn your back to!

ua [likud]-an [Imp]

ua [likud]-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.

||ilu|

hunt
ma-|ilu [AF]
na suan saigu ma-|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-laq* 'protect, help'; *pasabay* 'help')

|ilu-anay [I/BF]

tu-|ilu-anay-ku kan isaw Isaw came and helped me.
mi-|ilu have help
mi-|ilu-ku kana pualasakan I have helped at the shamans' annual
festival, *pualasakan*.

a mi-a-|ilu Someone is coming to help.

qua mi-|ilu-a i isaw kananku ruma? Isaw comes to help me build
my house.

ni-|ilu-an participation

nanku -|ilu-an my participation

|ima₁

hand

a |ima a hand

ma-tara-|ima-|ima sign language

mi-pu-a-|ima wear rings

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

ni-|ima-[y]an things done using manual skill

tu-ni-|ima-[y]an kan dulien idini na tilil This book is what Dulian
has made.

	<i>tu-ni-[ima]-[y]an kan aliwaki</i> Things made thanks to Aliwaki's manual dexterity.
 ima₂	pu-a-[ima] 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.
 imudus₁	five ima is only used to refer to the number five. In counting objects or any derivations, the base for five is <i>luat</i> .
 imudus₂	sharp limudumudus tu-[judus] kana qənan the peak of a mountain 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)
 imudus₃	name of a hunting ground (The <i>kinutuL</i> men's house of the <i>balangato</i> household owned this hunting ground.)
	<i>tu-?atəkaw na bulu? Pi, [imudus], kəma-ta, kandj</i> We used to cut a lot of bamboos, <i>bulug</i> , (<i>Thrysostachys siamensis</i>), there, the lowest part of the stem is called <i>Limudus</i> —because it is sharp.)
 linaw 	whirl (for water) in-u-[linaw-an na ənay eddies m-u-[linaw [Mvt] <i>m-u-[linaw-naw na ənay</i> The water whirls round and round.
 linay 	play ka-la-[linay-an toy, time to play ka-[linay-aw [PF] <i>ku-ka-[lina-[linay-aw</i> I might play. <i>tu-ka-[linay-aw qə walak i isaw</i> Isaw might play with children. ka-[lina-[linay-an amusement park ma-[a-[linay age-set of 2-5 year-old children ma-[linay [AF] <i>ma-[linay-ku</i> I played. <i>ma-[lina-[linay-ku qə ka-[a-[linay-an</i> I am playing a lot with toys.
 linək	damp <i>adi qia marum pasəkət na kirwan, diama linək</i> The clothes are not yet dry, so they are still damp.
 linkiu	strong chili pepper (small) (cf. t<əm> atəkir 'very hot chili') <i>nana na linkiu</i> The <i>Linkiu</i> chili is strong.
 linuŋ 	hole; pothole ka-[linu-[linuŋ a lot of potholes <i>ka-[linu-[linuŋ na qə[an</i> There are potholes in the road.
	mu-[linuŋ [ACaus] <i>mu-[linuŋ na danaw, dəmirus na guy</i> There is water in the hole, the ox washes.
 liŋa	beauty spot (black, no excrescence) (cf. pu?ut 'beauty spot, excrescence') liŋa nickname 'someone who has a black beauty spot' mi-[liŋa have a black beauty spot

	mu-[l]iga [ACaus]
	<i>mu-[l]iga kana lutuy na walak</i> 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.']}
[l]iga [l]ig	swing; shake one's head (cf. ius 'drill, pierce while turning, turn round'; iud 'spin round')
	 l]iga [l]ig-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-[l]iga [l]ig-aw tu-tədək</i> She sways her bottom. <i>tu-[l]iga [l]ig-aw na katəŋadawan kana marturus</i> The bicycle saddle swivels. (It has been badly bolted on.) <i>kəməkawayan na bu[labu]ayan, tu-[l]iga [l]ig-aw tu-aliu[</i> When the lady walks, she swings her handbag.
	ma-[l]iga [l]ij [AF]
	<i>ma-[l]umuy i nanali, kimadayar-ta saigu, ma-[l]iga [l]ij aw təmiutiuy</i> <i>tu-tajuru</i> My mother refuses to speak, when we ask her a question, she shakes her head (to say 'no') and nods it (to say 'yes'). <i>ma-[l]iga [l]ij-ku i qənan</i> I go round in circles on the mountain.
	m-u-[l]iga [l]ij [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-[l]iga [l]ij na taw i qənan</i> The person went round in circles on the mountains.
l]ida	wooden bowl <i>[l]ida sinaya? kana kawi, kadapar sinaya? kana rattan</i> The bowl is carved out of wood, and the <i>kadapar</i> dish is made out of rattan.
l]idan	edge; side (cf. idiŋan 'edge'; a- iab-an 'beach, coast'; tapinjiran 'the side, the edge') <i>[l]idan kana inə?</i> the seaside <i>[l]idan kana papaqaran</i> the edge of the table
	mu-[l]idan [ACaus]
	<i>mu-[l]idan na palidin</i> The car is parked on the side of the road.
l]iti	bamboo (sp.), <i>Bambusa multiplex</i> (Lour.) Raeusch. (The <i>LignTi</i> and <i>LapLap</i> varieties of creeping bamboo are used for making baskets.) [Puyuma explain: <i>səmaya? da kadapar, da takad</i> 'One makes <i>kadapar</i> and <i>takad</i> from it.]
lipas	pass; overtake (cf. abat 'cross a river, a street'; əkaw 'step over; across') lipas-anay [VBF] <i>nu-[lipas-anay-ku kana dalan</i> Help me to cross the street.
	 lipas-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-[lipas-aw-yu i dalan</i> I passed next to you on the road.
	 lipas-u [Imp PF]
	<i> lipas-u!</i> Pass it!
	ma-[lipas [AF]
	<i>ma-[la- lipas-mi i dalan</i> We are passing each other on the road.
	m-u-[lipas [Mvt]

	<i>m-u-[a]-lipas-ku kanu i?</i> , <i>adj-yu mənəñu kanku</i> I overtook you, you did not see me.
	<i>m-u-lipas-ku kana kaļi</i> I walked along the river.
	<i>m-u-lipas la na ?ami</i> The year is gone.
	<i>m-u-lipas la qa sabuļan</i> a month ago
	<i>tu-dinuayan kan dulien, m-u-lipas la qa sabuļan</i> Dulian came a month ago.
pa-[lipas [Caus]	<i>pa-lipas na tuki</i> The time is gone.
 lipəsən 	show in lifting up (ritual term, < KaTipul dialect <i>lipense</i> 'lift up') (cf. <i>li?ji?</i> 'show'; <i>pa-na?u</i> 'show')
	lipəsən-anay [I/BF]
	<i>tu-lipəsən-anay kana təmararamaw na puran</i> The shamans showed the betel nuts.
	lipəsən-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-lipəsən-aw na puran</i> The areca nuts are shown by me.
	pa-[lipəsən [Caus]
	<i>ku-pa-lipəsən-anay na puran kana təmararamaw</i> I showed the betel nuts to the shamans.
 liplip 	surround an object with something long and flexible (rope)
	liplip-anay [I/BF]
	<i>liplip-anay na tatiļu? kana binariaw</i> The string is around the sticky rice dumplings.
	liplip-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-liplip-ay-ku da unan</i> A snake coiled round me.
	liplip-u [Imp PF]
	<i>liplip-u!</i> Surround it!
	mə-[liplip [AF]
	<i>mə-liplip-ku da tatiļu? kana kawi</i> I put a rope round the tree.
 lipud 	coil neatly
	lipud-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-lipud-aw kai-daqək</i> I have curled my body up on itself.
	mə-[lipud [AF]
	<i>mə-lipud-ku da tatiļu?</i> I coiled a rope (on the ground, around my arm).
	m-u-[lipud [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-lipud ku-daqək</i> My body is curled up.
	pa-[lipud [Caus]
	<i>pa-lipud-an (na tatiļu?)!</i> Tell him to coil (the rope)!
 liput 	carry in a piece of cloth or paper; wrap up
	ki-[liput get wrapped up
	<i>ki-liput dənəntu jaŋuru?, piŋuʃəməl na lisə?a</i> He has wrapped his head because he has applied a lotion against lice.
	liput-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-liput-aw na puqəməl</i> The medicine has been wrapped in a cloth by me.

	liput-u [Imp PF] <i>liput-u!</i> Wrap it up!
	ni-liput bundle <i>ni-liput kana sinbun da paʃaka</i> Meat has been wrapped in a newspaper.
	tu-la-liput kana walak ~ pa-ka-da-da <u>lus</u> ~ nantu ma-ʃina kana qadək placenta
 i?at 	open one's eyes; look carefully ka-lijat [Imp] <i>ka-lijat!</i> Open (your eyes)!
	lijat-aw [PF] <i>ku-lijat-aw ku-mata</i> I opened my eyes wide.
	lijat-u [Imp PF] <i>lijat-u (na mata)!</i> Open (your eyes)!
	ma-lijat [AF] <i>ma-lijat na mata, na ɿapuɿ</i> The eyes, the flowers opened. <i>adi dia təməkəl kana kurisəpa ɿi, adi muaɿi ma-lijat ku-mata</i> Until I have drunk my tea, my eyes do not want to open.
	pa-lijat [Caus] <i>pa-lijat-aw ku-mata kana siŋi puʃətəməl</i> The doctor opened my eyes to put drops in them.
 i?in 	feed mouthful by mouthful (cf. <i>ɿagut</i> 'eat one mouthful at a time in ritual context') mar-pa-lijin be fed mouthful by mouthful by someone <i>mar-pa-lijin kana kualəŋ na ɿaw</i> The sick person is fed one mouthful at a time.
	pa-lijin [Caus] <i>pa-la-lijin-ku kana kualəŋ na ɿaw</i> I am feeding the sick person, one mouthful at a time. <i>ku-pa-lijin-ay kana kualəŋ na ɿaw</i> I have fed the sick person one mouthful at a time. <i>nu-pa-lijin-ay-ku da puran</i> Help me to feed him with betel nuts one at a time.
 i?i? 	search; show (cf. pa-na?u 'show'; lipəsən 'show') lijaw [PF] <i>ku-lijaw tu-aliuɿ</i> Her bag has been searched by me.
	lijaw-u [Imp PF] <i>lijaw-u!</i> Show!
	ma-lijij? [AF] <i>ma-lijij-ali?ku kantu aliuɿ</i> I am searching in her bag. <i>i m-aɿi?-ali? ma-lijij? da alijij?</i> The <i>maLiqaqLi</i> household searches in the rice granary.
	pa-lijij? [Caus] <i>pa-lijij-ku</i> I make someone look at. <i>pa-lijij-an (tu-aliuɿ)!</i> Tell him to look at (his bag)!

	pa- <i>l̥iʔli?</i> a rite done by the male officiant while searching for the cause of a trouble
isaw	water (Ritual term, cf. Cauquelin 2008:229, verse 15-34: <i>lisaw, bulu</i> ‘water’.)
	mi-a- <i>lisaw</i> river’s spirit (During the Catholic mass, ‘water’ is translated <i>Lisaw</i> .)
l̥itaʃit	roll on the ground ka- <i>l̥itaʃit</i> [Imp] ka- <i>l̥itaʃit!</i> Sit him on the ground!
	<i>l̥itaʃit-anay</i> [I/BF] <i>ku-l̥itaʃit-anay na guŋ kana liqa?</i> I rolled the ox in the mud.
	ma- <i>l̥itaʃit</i> [AF] <i>ma-l̥itaʃit i darə? na walak</i> The child rolled on the ground.
	pa- <i>l̥itaʃit</i> [Caus] <i>tu-pa-l̥itaʃit-aw-ku kan isaw</i> Isaw pushed me over. <i>pa-l̥itaʃit-aw na guŋ</i> The zebu was put on the ground. <i>pa-l̥itaʃit-i dulien kana liqa?</i> Roll Dulian in the mud!
l̥itug ,	fence in (cf. <i>rabak</i> ‘encroach on, encircle’) <i>l̥itug-anay</i> [I/BF] <i>nu-l̥itug-anay-ku qa guŋ</i> Help me to fence in the oxen.
	<i>l̥itug-ay</i> [LF] <i>ku-l̥itug-ay na liuŋ</i> I fenced in the pigs.
	ni- <i>l̥itug-an na liuŋ</i> the pigs are fenced in pa- <i>l̥itug</i> [Caus] <i>pa-l̥itug-anay na liuŋ</i> The pigs have been fenced in.
l̥itug₂	u- <i>l̥itug!</i> Fence in! the name of a household
liuaʃiu	dangle for round objects (cf. <i>tiuatiu</i> ‘dangle, swing for all objects’; <i>binq-a-binq</i> ‘float, hang down, dangle, sway’; <i>pay-a-pay</i> ‘float in the wind, sway’) <i>liu-a-liu-aw</i> [PF] <i>tu-liu-a-liu-aw na lidiq</i> The earrings dangle.
	ma- <i>liu-a-liu</i> [AF] <i>ma-liu-a-liu tu-buŋu kana maʔinayan</i> The man’s testicles dangle.
liud	spin round (ritual term) (cf. <i>lius</i> ‘drill, pierce while turning’; <i>l̥inq-a-l̥inq</i> ‘whirl, swing’) (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>ti-liusaw, ti-liudaw</i> ‘I spin round and round’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:179, verse 9-34.)
liuma	the hooked part of the sickle (cf. <i>kiadakud</i> ‘short-handled billhook with a curved blade’; <i>saridiu</i> ‘short-handled sickle with a curved blade, billhook’). The dyad in ritual context is <i>saridiu, liuma</i> ; cf. Cauquelin 2008:180, verse 9-35.)
lius	drill; pierce while turning; turn round (cf. <i>liud</i> ‘spin round’; <i>l̥inq-a-l̥inq</i> ‘whirl, swing’) <i>la-lius-an</i> a drill <i>lius-anay</i> [I/BF]

	<i>nu-[a]-lius-anay-ku kana [a]-lius-an</i> Help me to drill with the drill.
[lius-aw [PF]	<i>ku-[ius-aw nanku tayuru?</i> I turned my head. <i>ku-[a]-lius-aw na [a]-lius-an</i> I might use the drill to drill.
[lius-ay [LF]	<i>maðadikul-mi kan dulien, ku-[ius-ay da ?asəl</i> I quarrelled with Dulian, I twisted one arm.
[lius-u [Imp PF]	<i>[ius-u!</i> Turn (this object)!
ma-[lius [AF]	<i>ma-[ius-ku da katəŋadawan</i> I turned the seat. <i>ma-[a]-lius-ku kana [a]-lius-an</i> I am drilling with a drill.
ma-[iu]-lius	turning round and round <i>ma-[iu]-lius naniam yai</i> Our talks are going round and round, (we can't manage to agree).
m-u-[iu]-lius [Mvt]	<i>m-u-[iu]-lius na palidiq</i> The car went round in circles.
pa-[lius [Caus]	<i>na takubakuban pa-[iu]-lius kana dəkal</i> The teenagers of the boys' dormitory are sent around the village.
u-[lius [Imp]	<i>u-[ius!</i> Turn round! <i>ylang-ylang, Cananga odorata.</i> (The strongly-scented flowers are placed on the altars of the ancestors.)
 jutu	<i>ulijul na jutu</i> The ylang-ylang flowers are strongly scented. two crossed wooden bars to close the door (cf. banikən 'one piece of wood to bar the door')
 iwa?da	 iwa?dan the two wooden bars. [Puyuma explain: <i>masasunuj na kawi i</i> <i>na iwa?dan</i> 'The two wooden bars fit into each other to close the door.'][iwa?da-aw [PF] <i>ku-[iwa?da-aw na ?alaban</i> The bars of the door are closed by me.
 liwasay 	 iwa?da-u [Imp PF] <i> iwa?da-u!</i> Put on the bars! ma-[iwa?da [AF] <i>ma-[iwa?da-ku</i> I closed the door with the two wooden bars. cross; crossroads ma-[liwasay [AF]
	<i>ma-[liwasaya-wasay na daʃan</i> There are a lot of crossroads in this road. <i>ma-[liwasay-mi muarak</i> We cross (our legs and arms) when we dance.
 iyasaman	an insect looking like a centipede, found in the fields (cf. tarisirisijan 'millipede')
 ua?an	[Puyuma explain: <i>unien qa dawak</i> 'It has no poison.'][hour (obsolete term) (today, Puyuma use <i>tuki</i> < Japanese <i>tokei</i>)
 luaju 	<i>sayama ua?an?</i> How many hours? <i>duaya ua?an</i> Two hours. naked (cf. ujas 'uncover, take off, lift up'; apus 'take off, undress, untie')

- ka-[lualu]** will be naked
bi?as na warì, ka-[lualu] na baysaran When it is hot, the warriors will go nude.
- ka-[lualu]** [Imp]
ka-[lualu]! Take your clothes off!
- [lualu-anay]** [I/BF]
nu-[lualu]-anay nanku walak You undress my child.
- ma-[lualu]** [AF]
ma-[lualu] na manudən The baby is naked.
- pa-[lualu-aw]** [Caus]
tu-pa-[lualu-aw] tu-katagwin, aw tu-kurtapəla?ay He undressed his wife and made love to her.
- |lubis|**
 conscientiousness; seriousness
- [lubis-aw]** [PF]
tu-lubis-aw-ku kan dulien Dulian appreciates me, (she likes my upright character).
- ma-[lubis]** be conscientious
ma-[lubis] tu-aŋar He is conscientious.
- |lubit|**
 skin; bark of a tree
makuris tu-[lubit] His skin is spotty.
- |lublub|**
 be inside; hidden in something
kur-pa-[lublub] be inside with
kur-pa-[lublub] makan la na payray kana puyuma The Taiwanese has come to eat with the Puyuma (a sponger).
kur-pa-[lublub-ku] kana [aw]law I melt into the crowd.
- pa-[lublub]** [Caus]
tu-pa-[lublub-ay] qä paŋaka na binariaw The sticky rice dumplings have been stuffed with meat.
- |lubuk|**
 cloth bag (smaller than the *pawti* jute sack)
abakan kana bəras na [lubuk] Rice is put in the Lubuk.
- |lubug|**
sa-[lubuk-an] one cloth bag (smaller than the *pawti* jute sack) (a unit) molt (cf. |lubus| 'molt')
m-u-[lubug] [Mvt]
m-u-[lubug] tu-[lubit] kana unan The snake's skin sloughed off the snake.
- |lubus|**
 molt (cf. |lubug| 'molt')
in-u-[lubus-an] sloughed skin of snake
m-u-[lubus] [Mvt]
m-u-[lubus] na [lubit] kana unan The snake's skin sloughed off or the snake skin has been removed (before eating).
- |ludu|**
 roll up (in a mess); humped over
- [ludu-anay]** [I/BF]
nu-[ludu]-[ludu]-anay na basulan You rolled up the mat.
- [ludu-ay]** [LF]
ku-[ludu]-[ludu]-ay na dayguo I rolled the little sweet balls.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| | udu-aw [PF] | |
| | <i>ku-udu-udu-aw na kirwan</i> | The clothes are folded by me. |
| | udu-i [Imp LF] | |
| | <i>udu-udu-i!</i> | Roll up! |
| | ma-udu [AF] | |
| | <i>ma-udu-udu na kirwan</i> | The clothes are messy. |
| | ma-udu-an | old people (because humped over) |
| | <i>na ma?iqay kamawan da ma-udu-udu na kirwan</i> | Old people are like messy clothes. (ritual term) (cf. ma?idqan 'old') |
| | pa-udu [Caus] | |
| | <i>pa-udu-udu-an na basulan!</i> | Tell him to roll up the mat! |
| udu?an | annular (means as well 'put all fingers together') | |
| udus | finish; apex (cf. udu? 'mountain range') | |
| | <i>limudumudus, tu- udus kana dənan</i> | Limudumudus, the peak of a mountain. |
| | m-u- udus [Mvt] | |
| | <i>adj-ku qia 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. |
| | pu- udus | put to an end |
| | <i>pu- udus-ay kana ma?iqay na kiakarunan</i> | The work has been finished by the old person. |
| | <i>pu- udus-ku marəjay</i> | I am the last one to speak. |
| | <i>pu- udus-ku i ba ayaw</i> | Finally, I arrive in Taitung. (I have been to different places before.) |
| ukap | sa- ukap-an ~ sa dajukapan | handspan (unit of measure used for the wild boars' snout) |
| ukənut | dajukap | palm of the hand |
| u u? ₁ | seaweeds, algae | |
| | ripe | |
| | ma- u u? [AF] | |
| | <i>ma- u u? na katawa</i> | The papaya is ripe. |
| | <i>ma- u u? da pinianjəran</i> | She has a good character. |
| | pa- u u? [Caus] | |
| | <i>asua dien, pa- u u?-ta kana kiqa sunuyanay kana puabrasan, ?ari?</i> | |
| | <i>ma- u u?</i> | In old times, we put the sugar apple inside the rice basket, so it would ripen quickly. |
| | <i>tu-pa- u u?-ay da gas na bəlbəl, palamu ma- u u?</i> | He heats the bananas with gas so they ripen more quickly. |
| | ma- u u? | yellow color (cf. milanaj 'yellow') |
| | <i>an ma- u u? tu-?ədad kana katawa ?i, ma- u u? la</i> | When the papaya turns yellow, it is ripe. |
| u u? ₂ | curl up (e.g. a mat) | |
| u un | mu- u un [ACaus] | |
| | <i>mu- u un na basujan</i> | The mats is curled up. |

	ni- lulun-an a curly thing
 uman	<i>tu-ni-lulun-an kana ɿarəm</i> the pangolin's rolled-up form. old (for objects)
 umay₁	ma- uman is old <i>ma- uman la na pajidit</i> The car is old. rice, generic term (cf. ɿasal, pu?ur, bəras, tinalək, saʃnunu, uraimay 'different varieties of rice') <i>pakadaw-ku qə umay</i> I spread out the rice in the sun.
 umay₂	pu-a- umay-an granary (cf. aʃʃil?i? 'granary') spear (ritual term) (cf. tuʃag 'spear'; lakiʃ '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>qə kalumay</i> , <i>qə katulag</i> , 'the spear' cf. Cauquelin 2008:265, verse 20-42.)
 umuʃud	cylindrical <i>buʃay tu- umuʃud</i> Her fullness is nice.
 umut	mu- umuʃud [ACaus] <i>mu- umuʃud na basikaw, na turak</i> The tree, the pillar is round. <i>mu- umuʃud tu-qaðək</i> She is plump. purse up (one's mouth, one's anus) la- umut-an anus m-u- umut [Mvt] <i>m-u- umut na la- umut-an, na indan</i> The anus, the mouth purse up.
 unas	play with ma- unas [AF] <i>ma- unas-ku kana walak</i> I play ~ played with the children.
 unadan	name of a household (According to the Puyuma, probably from <i>Lingada</i> 'bowl'.)
 unjas	uncover; take off; lift up (cf. ɿapus 'take off, undress, untie'; ɿuaʃu 'naked'; buar 'dispel sadness, relieve, untie, take off') unjas-anay [I/BF] <i>nu- unjas-anay-ku kana ɿarub</i> Help me to get rid of the duvet. unjas-aw [PF] <i>ku- unjas-aw tu-ɿarub kan isaw</i> I took off Isaw's blanket. unjas-ay [LF] <i>ku- unjas-ay qə ɿarub i isaw</i> I removed (part) of a blanket on Isaw. unjas-i [Imp LF] <i> unjas-i tu-paisi?aw na walak!</i> Open the child's trousers so he can urinate! mə- unjas [AF] <i>mə- unjas-ku kana kaʃakət</i> I lifted up my trousers.
	mu- unjas [ACaus] <i>mu- unjas na kaʃakət, aw misi?</i> The trousers are opened to urinate. pa- unjas [Caus] <i>pa- unjas-an tu-kaʃakət</i> Tell him to lift up his trousers.

 lujpaw	long sleeveless jacket (< Chinese) <i>kandu kana war i na babayan ?i, tu-kasuaw tu- lujpaw, tu-ka?ij kana ma?inayan</i> On that day (festival day), the ladies bring the men's long sleeveless jacket and the men's thigh-boots.
 lupas lupaw 	peach; apricot dizzy and nauseated ka- lupaw will feel dizzy <i>sadu nu-kiakarunan, ka- la- lupaw nu- tayuru?</i> You work a lot, your head will be dizzy.
 lupaw-an	dizziness <i>pakirab-ku lupaw-an</i> I often have dizziness.
ma- lupaw	be dizzy <i>ma- lupaw ku- tayuru?</i> My head is dizzy.
 lu?	tears <i>tu- lu? kana ?udal</i> 'The rain's tears.' This is the way Puyuma call the unidentified gelatinous plant, <i>taquper</i> .
mi- lu?	have tears <i>mi- lu? tu-ma?ja</i> His eyes have tears.
 lu?um	vital energy
 lu?ut ₁	reinforce vital energy, can be of a human being or the village embroider; knit; tangle (hair, threads) lu?ut-<u>u</u> [Imp PF] <i> lu?ut-u!</i> Embroider! ma- lu?ut ₁ [AF] <i>ma- lu?ut-ku da katij</i> I embroidered gaiters. mu- lu?ut ₁ [ACaus] <i>mu- lu?ut ₁ na walay, nanku ?arbu</i> The threads, my hair are tangled. ni- lu?ut-an embroideries, knittings <i>tu-ni- lu?ut-an kan maya</i> Muya's knitting pa- lu?ut ₁ [Caus] <i>pa- lu?ut-an na kabuy kan taina</i> (Go and tell) your mother to embroider the hat.
 lu?ut ₂	muddle lu?ut-ay [LF] <i> lu?ut-ay na ?yai kana indan</i> The words are muddled. ma- lu?ut ₂ [AF] <i>ma- lu?ut ₂ na ?yai</i> The words are muddled. mu- lu?ut-an worries <i>mu-banban la nanku mu- lu?ut-an</i> My worries have disappeared. underneath (ritual term) (< KaTipul dialect <i> lusu</i> 'down, below') i- lusu spirits of the underworld (cf. <i>i-dara?</i> 'spirit of the underworld') lutia China (Also identifies Chinese who came before 1949.) lutun monkey <i>kurutuy-ku kana lutun i pu-a- lutun-an</i> I stay with the monkey in the monkey place.

mabaljw	kuaļŋ kana utunj ‘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.’]
mađamiđam na apuy	pu-a- lutunj-an place where the monkey is put in the boys’ dormitory name of a household (household coming from the village of KaTipul) fossilized form, undeciphered. During the day the fire is dead, <i>latunj na kawi</i> , at night the fire must have flames, <i>maDamiDam na apuy</i> (cf. <i>latunj na kawi</i> ‘dead roots of a tree’)
maka	next to (situated in relation to another reference point) <i>nanu ruma? isua?</i> Where is your house?
maka-bəṭa?an	<i>tu-ruma? kan isaw maka ?ami</i> North of Isaw’s house
maka-iwa	twenty
makayuŋ	ninety
makatunu	unidentified zebu (< KaTipul dialect according to Puyuma) [Puyuma say ‘These zebras come from abroad, and are very large.’]
makəjəŋ	small, very spirited zebu
maku	name of a household [Puyuma say ‘It may come from <i>keLekeLengan</i> small intestines.’] kind of agreement, ‘that’s it’, exclamation my goodness! <i>makibabayyan, maku!</i> They are making love, my goodness!
malagəsag	<i>kuadu, maku?</i> It is like that, isn’t it?
maļi	horizon (obsolete term)
malipusapus na baļi	football twine; tornado <i>idini na malipusapus na baļi kamawan datu ikur kana guy</i> This <i>maLipusapus</i> wind is like the tail of an ox. [Puyuma say ‘This wind destroys houses and trees.’]
maļia?li?	<i>tu-tərəbaw na kawi kana baļi na malipusapus</i> The trees are destroyed by the tornado <i>maLipusapus</i> .
maman	<i>auka-ku malipuspus-a da tati[u?</i> I am going to twine the rope. name of a household (< <i>aļi?li?</i> ‘granary’?)
mamawan	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’.)
maməs	soul (ritual term) (cf. <i>tinabawan</i> ‘soul’; in ritual context, we can hear <i>matənabaw</i> , <i>matənkin</i> ; <i>tinanabawan</i> , <i>matanaban</i>) easy; soft (cf. <i>apəl</i> ‘soft’) <i>maməs-ku abalu</i> I forget easily. <i>maməs tu-ajər</i> He cries easily (for the slightest reason). <i>maməs na bua?</i> The fruit is soft.

mananagan	a very small bird, black and white [Puyuma explain: 'spililiu', <i>pinaba nanta kaway</i> , 'tititi', <i>kuatis tu-ŋai kana ɿayam</i> 'Whenever it cries spililiu our journey will be fine, whenever it goes tititi, it is a bad 'word' ('a bad journey').]
manasaw	young man (ritual term) (cf. <i>bangsaran</i> '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>taw</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 *langiC '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'.)
manay	manay what? things <i>manay nu-niakan?</i> What have you eaten? <i>tu-bətbətaw tu-manay</i> He bound his things. ara-ma-manay? like what? <i>ara-ma-manay idj na walu?</i> What does this candy taste like? i-manay who? <i>i-manay na bərəy qa puran kan isaw?</i> Who has given a betel nut to Isaw? kan-manay? to whom <i>kan-manay idj na aliuq?</i> Who does this bag belong to? <i>idini ɿi, nantaw kan-manay?</i> Who does this thing belongs to? <i>nantaw, nantaw kan aliwaki</i> To him, to Aliwaki. pia-manay-an many things p<in>u-manay-an a lot of things <i>daramay tu-p<in>u-manay-an</i> He knows how to do a lot.
mandgiw	sticky rice dumpling (< Japanese <i>manjū</i>) (cf. <i>?abay</i> 'a generic term for all kinds of sticky rice dumplings') (Ground rice, with the addition of water, is steamed, and the small balls are stuffed with red beans.)
manudən	baby (cf. <i>bu?nin</i> 'baby', obsolete term in Nanwang)
manuan	Bunun (This is a term with a pejorative connotation to designate the neighbouring Bunun.)
maj	ten thousand (< Japanese <i>man</i>) (cf. <i>məkʃəp kuðul</i> 'ten thousand') <i>saya maj-maj-an</i> 10000 <i>sa /ʃamən maj-maj-an</i> 1000000
maŋayaw	headhunting annual festival (Head hunting is a ritual, it can not be accomplished alone.) [Puyuma insist on saying 'it is a rite.'] (cf. Blust ACD 1995:106 #raid, go #headhunting (3) */ayaw/ raid, go headhunting, dbl. */kayaw/) <i>tu-pawayan kana ma-ŋayaw, amuna kiani?ən</i> The mangayaw tradition was headhunting.
maŋəda	white skinned; tender <i>maŋəda qia na walak</i> The newborn baby is still soft. <i>maŋəda na tatukəm</i> Tatukem is tender.

mapias	diarrhoea (cf. buriris ‘diarrhoea, liquid feces’; parpu?us ‘liquid, but not very severe diarrhoea’)
	<i>mə̄kan-ku qə ɻayliw na akanan, nana ku-tial, mapias-ku</i> I have eaten something rotten, I have got stomach ache, I have got diarrhoea.
ma?alay	warp of a weaving loom
ma?anjis	dwarf (cf. ma-utəŋ ‘dwarf’)
ma?api	twins (cf. mar-ɻidar ‘twins’)
	<i>asua djen, na puyuma adi sagar kana ma?api na walak, malə̄gi kə̄ma, aw tu-ɻatəlanay kana ɻatəɻatəlan</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.)
ma?asay	dribble (< Minnan)
	<i>ma?asay na ma?idqan kana puran</i> Old people dribble betel juice.
ma?at	do some maintenance work in places of worship such as <i>karumaqan</i> , ancestors’ cult houses and <i>paLakwan</i> , men’s houses
	pu-ma?at do some repair
	<i>pu-ma?at-ku qə paʃakwan</i> I do some repairs in a men’s house.
	<i>garəm, muribas la na karumaqan, pu-ma?at-a-ku</i> Now, the ancestral cult house has some destruction, I am going to do some maintenance in it.
ma?atan	bamboo snake, <i>Trimeresurus stejengeri</i>
ma?aw	alder, <i>Alnus formosana</i>
ma?idqan₁	hundred-pace adder, <i>Agristronodon acutus</i> . [Puyuma call it ‘Hundred-pace’ adder.]
ma?idqan₂	old person; age-set the Elders
	<i>ma?idqan-an</i> old people
ma?idqan₃	t<in>u- ma?idqan one who acts the old man in the boys’ dormitory
	name of the ancestral mountain (cf. <i>tuŋjan</i> , <i>aranum</i> ‘two other names for the same ancestral mountain’)
ma?inay	brave
	kar-ma?inay be courageous as a man
	k<in>u-ma?inay on the father’s side, husband
	<i>k<in>u-ma?inay kə̄ma-ta, tu-ɻaw kana ma?inayan</i>
	We say, <i>kinumaqinay</i> is the people on the male side.
ma?inay-an	man
ma?	ixeris, Ixeris? (Thunb.)
mara kan	(This plant is a bitter vegetable, a medicine for high blood-pressure.)
	mara- attaches to stative verb means ‘more than, er than’
	mara-majina kan Dulien Taller than Dulian.
maragiwan	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.)

marayas₁	flat <i>marayas tu-fifū</i> Her breast is flat.
marayas₂ < <i>rayas</i> 'often'	plain (level land) (cf. <i>kəkən</i> 'flat land', <i>bəlawaławas</i> 'flat land')
marəgəl	often <i>marayas-ku kana k<in>a-lad-an qua muqadaya kanu</i> I often come, at noon, to visit you. wake over dead person on a bed
marəgrəg	<i>muka-ku marəgəl-a kana minatay</i> I was going to mourn the dead man.
marəmar	<i>kađu na minatay na ṣaw isabak, na kiyuwayan minatay tu-sabak na ṣaw, 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.
marka marka	name of the founder of the <i>sapayan</i> household
marlək	fox more, more <i>marka marka likati?</i> smaller and smaller <i>a siwiwan marka maṭina, marka maṭina</i> The cheeps became bigger and bigger. fall ill suddenly <i>asua dia ɿi, malak kana puran kinalaləgi ɿi, marlək na amis</i> Before, when the Amis took betel nuts which had a spell, they suddenly fell ill.
marnəm	roe-deer, <i>Cervus unicolor</i> (< <i>ənəm</i> 'six'?)
maru-	discover something <i>maru-mata mubaluk</i> Open the eyes after they have been closed (e.g. after being in a coma). <i>quaya warian, adj dia maru-mata na manudən</i> After two days, the newborn baby's eyes are not yet open.
marupunay	maru-lađam not to know before a situation <i>abədəs saya tuki aw maru-lađam la ḍa ṣaw</i> After being in a faint for an hour, he then became conscious.
masəmək	a very hard, greenish stone used as a whetstone (< <i>punay: Chalcochrysops indica</i> ?)
masikəd	smallpox
masidaw, masirut	name of a household
matənkin	[Puyuma say it comes from <i>sekaD</i> 'finish, achieve a goal'.] the first ancestors (men) who planted areca palm
< sənkin 'startle'	soul (ritual term) (cf. <i>tinabawan</i> 'soul'; in ritual context, the pairs can be <i>matənabaw, matankin, tanabaw, matanaban, mamawan</i>) (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>təŋad</i> 'to sit down' corresponds to <i>səŋad</i> in the ritual texts, or <i>laŋit/laŋis</i> . (L. Sagart, p.c.))

mata	eyes
	pu-a-mata glasses
mataktok	pu-a-mata-ku I wear glasses.
maw	a watch (onomatopaeic) (cf. tuki 'a watch' < Japanese <i>tokei</i>) 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?
	makan-yu qa manay, a-maw? You ate what, then?
	a-maw i isaw Yes, it is Isaw.
	na bułabulayan, 'a-maw kəmadunu ?i, qimutan-ku kana bułenan 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 kandji na kiakarunan This work has to be done like this one.
	ka-maw-maw-an nanta yai 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-paluyay la na sasaləman '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 malabi 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 kinaladaman na puyuma yai maw-maw kəmađu My knowledge of Puyuma is just like this.
	maw-maw na rađəra only the <i>rađera</i> family.
muri-maw-maw	fight for the first place
paru-ka-maw-an	a little identical
	na lutuy ?i, paru-ka-maw-an qa jaw Monkeys are somewhat the same as human beings.
ri-maw	make offerings
ra-ri-maw-an	offerings of food to the spirits
	səmasuyał-ku qa ra-ri-maw-an I make offerings of food for the spirits.
	mə-ra-ri-maw qa 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')

maylala	arrive; meet (fossilized form) <i>kəməkaway i dəlan, maylala la na paʃidij ɿi, muki saninin-ta kana dalan</i> (We were) walking on the road, the car came along, we walked on the side.
maylala	<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>).
maymay	duck <i>na mababa<i>iw adi sagar məkan da maymay, dursi kəma</i></i> The mababa <i>iw</i> household does not like eating duck, it is disgusting, they say.
may?ay	iris of the eye [Younger Puyuma use the term <i>wadədəm kana maʃa</i> .]
maytəbtəb	man (cf. 'maytiqtij') < təbtəb 'cut on a chopping block' (The dyad in ritual context is <i>may-təbtəb, may-tiqtij</i> 'man', cf. Cauquelin 2008:194, verse 12-09.) <i>maytəbtəb</i> is a synecdoche for man. (Lit. 'has already got a haircut', men's haircut is said to have been made on a chopping board.)
maytiqtij	man (cf. <i>maytəbtəb</i> 'man') < tiqtij 'cut one's hair' (The dyad in ritual context is <i>may-təbtəb, may-tiqtij</i> 'man', cf. Cauquelin 2008:194, verse 12-09.) A synecdoche for men, they had a gutter-shaped haircut, when gutters appeared, they were given this name.)
mədməd	eat greedily; gobble up (cf. <i>ηapŋap</i> 'eat without using utensils') <i>an məkan na liŋ, mədməd</i> When the pig eats, it gobbles. <i>mədməd-ku qəakanan</i> I gobble up the food. kur-mədməd gobble food <i>kur-mədməd-ku qəakanan</i> I gobbled my food without looking up from the dish.
	mədməd-aw [PF] <i>ku-mədməd-aw na akanan</i> I gobbled up the food.
mu-mədməd	[ACaus] <i>mu-mədməd la na akanan</i> The food is gobbled up.
pa-mədməd	[Caus] <i>pa-mədməd-ay qəakanan</i> Food is shovelled in. <i>ku-pa-mədməd-ay kana faw na akanan</i> I forced him to eat.
məktəp	ten (human and non-human) <i>məktəp biŋun</i> ten eggs
məri tu-bəras	gooseflesh for human beings (cf. <i>rəgis na gumul</i> 'the hair is standing on end for animals'; <i>gərənas</i> '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.
məsməs	palpate; mix together <i>məsməs-ku kananku fuʃu</i> I palpated my breasts. məsməs-anay [IBF] <i>nu-məsməs-anay-ku kana tinuaʔəmu</i> Help me to mix the flour.

	məsməs-aw [PF]
	<i>məsməs-aw ku-fufu</i> My breasts are palpated.
	<i>məsməs-aw na tinuaʔəmu</i> The flour is mixed.
	məsməs-ay [LF]
	<i>məsməs-ay-ku qa-fufu, qa-paʔa, qa-tədək</i> I scratched a breast, a thigh, a bottom.
	<i>tu-məsməs-ay-ku qa-fufu</i> My breast is scratched.
	məsməs-i [Imp LF]
	<i>məsməs-i!</i> Palpate!
	pa-məsməs [Caus]
	<i>pa-məsməs-u kana tinuaʔəmu</i> Tell him to mix the flour.
mi-	we, pronominal clitic, first person plural exclusive, nominative, genitive
-mi	<i>daw maladəm-mi?</i> Why should we know?
miabulu	<i>mi-rəfələnay nantu basak</i> We have put down their yokes. river spirit (mi-a-bulu , undeciphered. Cf. Blust ACD 1995:405 ‘wash the hands’ (2) */bulu/); (cf. mi-a-lisaw ‘river spirit’)
miakan	name of a household (< <i>akan</i> ‘eat’)
miakələp	spirits of nature (especially the plains) (cf. mi?alup ‘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.)
mibabujay	spirits of the territory (ritual term undeciphered) (cf. mi-ba-buyul ‘spirits of the territory’)
mibabuyul	spirits of the territory (cf. mibabujay ‘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> ₂ (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’.
mimi	a free pronoun, first person plural exclusive, emphatic <i>imanay na samasanay? mimi</i> Who is singing? Us.
minkuk	Chinese arriving in 1949 (Minnan loan word 民國 <i>minguo</i>)
mi?alup	spirits of the hunting grounds (especially of the mountains) (cf. miakələp ‘spirit of nature’)
miruku	milk (< Japanese <i>miruku</i> < English <i>milk</i>)
misakuji	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’)
misin	sewing-machine (< Japanese <i>mishin</i> ‘sewing machine’, < English ‘machine’)
mu	grandparents (Term of address to bilateral grandparents in direct or collateral line without distinction of sex, generation G+2.)

	i-mu-li my grandparents <i>i-mu-li ?i, ku-lasəqaw i ruma?</i> My grandmother, I hid her in the house.
	təmuamuan ancestors
	tə-mu-taw his ~ her grandparents
	tə-mu-u your grandparent <i>muka-mu mudayia kan tə-mu-u</i> When you were going to visit your grandparent.
mu-	you, bound pronoun, second person plural, nominative ~ agentive
-mu	<i>makakuda-mu?</i> What are you doing?
	nan-mu your, independent pronoun, second person plural, genitive <i>idini na ruma?, nan-mu</i> This house is yours.
	muimu you (emphatic), independent pronoun, second person plural, agentive, emphatic <i>tarkiləyaway qa yai, muimu, na qinəkalanan</i> Listen carefully, you, villagers.
mua	jute (< Minnan <i>mua</i>)
muagamut	women's festival (Formerly, the festival took place after the millet was weeded.) (Etymology lost < may come from <i>gamut</i> , cf. PAn *yamut, Wolff 1995: 557 'root'.) (The meaning of <i>gamut</i> has been forgotten in modern Puyuma, and occurs only in the frozen form of this festival name. Every year, the day before the festival, some men go to the mountain and uproot a long wild root of betel which they leave at the entrance of the village. The day of the festival, the women go and fetch this long root, then stroll all around the village carrying it, like a snake, in a long queue and ringing a bell. The etymology therefore could be <i>m-u-a-gamut</i> 'go and get a root'.)
muamuan	moth
muatik	edible bamboo sp. (< Minnan)
mudijan	face; cockscomb (sp.) (< KaTipul dialect <i>mudijan</i>)
mud mud	chew (for people who have only their front teeth, with none at the back of the mouth) (cf. ɿɿɿɿɿɿ 'chew at the side of the mouth'; ɿɿɿɿɿɿ 'chew and spit out the juice and the food')
mugí	ma-mud mud [AF] <i>ma-mud mud-ku qa puran</i> I chew betel with my front teeth.
mukun	mud mud-aw [PF] <i>tu-mud mud-aw qa puran na ma?idqay</i> The old people chew betel nuts. <i>ku-mud mud-aw na puran</i> The areca nuts is chewed by me. wheat (< Japanese <i>mugi</i>) mallet <i>patiapan kana lumay na mukun</i> It is used to grind rice. [Puyuma explain: <i>a kawi</i> 'It is made of wood.']

mula?uyan	sand (obsolete term) (cf. budok 'sand') <i>na marayas na kalamanan, ?ari?i k?omakawaj i mula?uyan</i> People having flat feet, walk quickly on the sand.
mul?ek	low voice <i>mul?ek-ku mar?ayay kanu</i> I speak in low voice to you.
mul?paq	pink (same color as the <i>sukum</i> 's belt)
mu?ut	clitoris
murdudu	heart (organ) (Ritual term; cf. KaTipul dialect murdudu 'heart (organ)'). In ritual context, the dyad is <i>murdudu, nirayraj</i> 'heart').
mur?ataw	pupil of the eye; the black spot in a hatched egg
mutu-	become <i>mutu-barasa?</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-alipapa?</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'? <i>alipapa?</i> < <i>talipapa?</i> 'many people lying down like on a battle field') sneeze (cf. <i>qusi?</i> 'sneeze')
mutus	(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)
muta?atalaw	full moon; wheel; circle (fossilized form < <i>talaw?</i> ; cf. <i>kilij</i> 'wheel') muta?atalaw wheel <i>tu-kilij kana marturus, muta?atalaw</i> The bicycle wheel is round.
muus	Cape jasmine, <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> John Ellis
na	the, sing. and plur. construction marker, nominative, for personal and common nouns <i>m?ona?u na walak kan isaw</i> The children look at Isaw. <i>tu-b?erayanay iqini na kalipan kanku</i> That umbrella there was given to me. <i>ka?uan na ?aw</i> a lot of people
 na ₂	na-nku my, mine, independent pronoun, first person singular, genitive, <i>iqini na ruma?, nanku</i> This house is mine. na-nu independent pronoun, second person plural, genitive <i>nanu ruma? i puyuma</i> Your house is at Puyuma. na-niam our (excl.); ours, independent pronoun, first person plural, genitive <i>iqini na ruma?, naniam</i> This house is ours. <i>pinarisarisan naniam kirwan</i> Our clothes are identical. na-nmu your, yours, independent pronoun, second person plural, genitive <i>iqini na ruma?, nanmu</i> This house is yours.

- na-nta** our (incl.), second person plural, genitive pronoun
nanta dadara 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.
- nađiu** those (over there, nominative), emphatic form
nađiu a jaw kama i puyuma That person comes from Puyuma.
nađiu na jaw, amaw na mua?uma na jaw Those people, they are the farmers.
- nađu** those, a demonstrative, nominative, plural, those
tu-tubayaw nađu na jaw He answered those people.
- nana₁** physical pain
nana na wali toothache
- mi-nana-[y]an** have pain
mi-nana-[y]an-ku I am wracked with pain.
- nana₂** hot (spicy)
nana na t<əm>atəkir The little red chili is hot.
- nanibuan** orphan
idini 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') along
- |naj|** *ku<a>r-naj qa bulan* menstruation (cf. *mi-a-tu?u na babayan* 'menstruation')
- kur-naj** follow (accomplish an action with)
kur-naj-ku kan dulien I go with Dulian.
kur-naj-ay qa ma]ə?əs He chased a thief.
kur-naj-anay kananu nirəŋayyan təmilil I write what you say.
- mar-kir-naj** at the same time (for oneself)
səəru-ku mar-kir-naj qa matjanis I laugh and cry at the same time.
- mar-kur-naj** two persons ~ actions together
- mar-naj** together
mar-naj-ku kan dulien, mukua i ba]ajaw Dulian and I went to Taitung. (We took the decision together.)
- pa-kur-naj** do like
pa-kur-naj-ku I do like you.
pa-kur-naj kantu nirəŋayyan I do what he says.
mauka i ba]ajaw i təmutaw Pi, pa-kur-naj-anay idji na walak When the grandmother goes to Taitung, she can bring this child together.

- adi-ku pa-kur-naj-i na bələtəyanan na kakuayanan kana puyuma*
I do not want to follow the old traditions of the Puyuma.
- par<ar>-naj** put in the situation to do like
par<ar>-naj mukua i baļajaw Someone tells us to go to Taitung
(speaker excluded).
- par<ar>-naj-ku kan dulien* I want to go with Dulian.
- par-kir-naj** at the same time (for others)
səmənay par-kir-naj da matanis The singing is accompanied by tears.
- najan** raise one's head
najan an kəmakaway When (he) walks, he raises his head.
- pi-najan** have one raise one's head
pi-najan-u nu-[ta]juru? Raise your head.
- na?u** see; watch
na?u [Imp]
na?u! Look!
kar-na?u look together
kar-na?u-a-ta kana ruma? We both look at the house.
- ki-na?u** give a look
minanayan-ku, mukua-ku ki-na?u-a kana isij I have a pain, I am going to show it to the doctor.
ki-na?u-ku kananku kuaļəjan I consult for my illness.
ku-ki-na?u-aw nanku kuaļəjan kana isij It is for my illness that I consulted the doctor.
ku-ki-na?u-anay nanku kuaļəjan kana isij It is for (the benefit of) my illness that I consulted the doctor.
- kur-na?u** obvious
tu-səmajal kur-na?u kantu tayar We see her happiness on her face.
- mar-pa-na?u-a qia** bye-bye
mar-pa-na?u look at each other
mar-pa-na?u-a-ta qia masal We will see each other once more.
- mə-na?u** [AF]
mə-na?u-ku kana ruma? I see the house.
- na?u-i** [Imp LF]
na?u-i-ku, mə-yadir-ku! Look at me, I recite!
- na-na?u** will see
andaman, na-na?u-ku qə ruma? Tomorrow, I shall see a house.
- na?u-ay** [LF]
ku-na?u-ay na ruma? I watched over the house.
- na?u-na?u-ay na kar-pali-pali, k<əm>a, mu-?atəl na puran sa ritak mə-yadir* The one who had an evil eye watched and watched, and a branch of areca catechu fell down when he recited.
- ni-na?u-an** things seen
idini na jaw, nanku ni-na?u-an i dəkal This person, I have seen her in the village.
- pa-na?u** show (cf. *[i?]j[i?]* 'search, show'; *[i]pəsən* 'show')

	<i>pa-naʔu-ku kanu kananku tilil</i> I show you my book.
	<i>pa-naʔu-ay-ku kanu tiniʃilan</i> Your writings is shown to me.
	<i>pa-naʔu-anay kana isiy nanku [ima na minanayan]</i> My hand which is hurting is shown to the doctor.
tar-naʔu	look carefully <i>tar-naʔu kana ruma?</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!
 natay 	die ki-a-natay-an vital organs (head, heart)
	ki-natay commit suicide <i>ua ki-natay!</i> Go, kill yourself! (an insult)
	<i>tu-falbəkay tu-ki-a-natay-an kana kuay na law, payas mi-natay</i> He was shot in a vital organ (head or heart), and died immediately.
	mi-natay die <i>na mi-natay na law, matuka m-ɔyad</i> The dead person is too lazy to breathe.
	pi-natay kill <i>pi-natay-ku qa suan</i> I have killed a dog.
nawan	flying squirrel, <i>Pteromys volans</i> (L.)
nayun	uninterrupted; eternal (cf. <i>łopus</i> 'eternal, always') <i>ua nayun-ku baʔaw</i> I am eternal. Nayun a male name
	mə-nayun [AF] <i>mə-nayun-ku baʔaw</i> I always have a good character.
	mu-nayun [ACaus] <i>mu-nayun na basikaw</i> The bamboo is unbroken. <i>mu-nayun na qənan ~ ma-na-nayun</i> Mountains are eternal. (In ritual context, it means 'mountain range'.)
	nayun-aw [PF] <i>ku-nayun-aw sagar ku-katagwin</i> I love my husband for ever.
 nəgnəg 	fall to the bottom of (the saucepan) <i>parayaranay na paʔtar kana ɻudal, matəmuy na paʔtar, ta-pusabakaw</i> <i>isabak kana ruma?, par-nəgnəg na ənay, mar-nəgnəg la,</i> <i>ta-laʔubaw na ɻaq na bulay na ənay</i> The bucket is put in the rain, when it is full, we bring it into the house, the water is left to settle, and when it has settled, we draw the clean water at the top.
niam	us, bound pronoun, first person plural, exclusive <i>niam kiberayay-yu</i> You will give us (because we have asked you).
	na-niam ours, independent pronoun, first person plural, genitive <i>idini na ruma?, naniam</i> This house, is ours.
niaragaman	long knife <i>niaragaman tu-tadaw qa maytiŋtiŋ, tu-pitiʃilay qa garamgaman</i> (<i>ulaya na rawa, na law</i>) The men's knife is called <i>niaragaman</i> , its carvings are of animals (there are game and heads).

nini	share (cf. <i>tapa</i> 'share') <i>nanku nini</i> my share ki-pa-nini be shared <i>k<in>i-pa-nini na ruma? kan namali</i> My father gave me my share, the house. <i>andaman, aq̄i ka?aba?u ki-pa-nini da paysu kana yawan</i> Tomorrow, don't forget to take your share of the money from the chief.
mar-pa-nini	share among <i>mar-pa-nini na paysu</i> The money is shared among the people.
mi-nini	have a share <i>mi-nini-ku</i> I have my share.
pa-nini [Caus]	<i>ku-pa-nini-aw na walu</i> I shared the sweets. <i>pa-nini-ay da walu na walak</i> The child shared the sweets. <i>tu-pa-nini-ay-ku da ruma? kan namali</i> My father has given me my share of a house.
ninik	harvesting knife <i>an mar-?ani-ta, na ninik maritrit kana lumay</i> When we harvest, the <i>ninik</i> knife cut the rice.
niŋsili	wince ka-niŋsili [Imp] <i>ka-niŋsili-yu!</i> Smile! kar-niŋsili two people smiling at each other <i>kar-niŋsili maral?</i> The friends smile at each other.
ma-niŋsili	[AF] <i>ma-niŋsili i t̄omamataw shatiang</i> Shetiang's father winces and shows his teeth.
mi-niŋsili-an	have a wince <i>mi-niŋsili-an na indan</i> The mouth has a wince.
niŋsili-anay [I/BF]	<i>tu-niŋsili-anay na ?aw</i> He winced.
niŋən	neck <i>bəlakas tu-niŋən</i> His neck is long. ki-a-niŋən behead <i>asua dien, ki-a-niŋən na puyuma</i> A long time ago, the Puyuma used to cut off heads. [Puyuma say it is impossible to say ** ki-taŋuru 'cut head'.]
nirayray	heart (feelings) (< <i>ayər</i> 'think about, ponder, consider' according to Puyuma) (cf. dəmdəm 'heart') <i>bulay da nirayray i takamoli</i> TakamoLi has nice feelings. <i>babalisi-ku da dəmdəm, da nirayray</i> Change the feelings of my heart. (Cauquelin 2008:218, verse 14-5) (Both terms are used in ritual context, the dyad is <i>dəmdəm, nirayray</i> 'feelings'.)
nirawi	glass bead (< <i>rawi</i> 'make a chain, relay, obtain') (These beads are very expensive, and of a sacred nature. The bag of the

nirbuə?an < bua? 'fruit, flesh'	'first' shaman, Samguan, fell from the sky with these beads in it. The novice buys these beads from the descendants of her spirit-elector.) One of the first ancestors who built the village is called <i>Rawrawi</i> < <i>rawi</i> 'to relay, to make a chain'.
nirkaasa	Puyuma ancestral place on the beach, south of Taitung city. The first ancestor arrived there and planted his walking stick on the beach, the incestuous couple was born out of this stick.
nirkaasa-mi	first cousin. Parallel or cross cousins.
nirudan	salt meat (cf. <i>raməs</i> 'macerate')
	<i>nirudan na paʃaka</i> The meat is salty.
	<i>?amərasay da Yam, abakaw i guliguliyān, nirudan, kəma-ta</i> It is sprinkled with salt, it is put in the jar, and called <i>nirudan</i> .
niwan	sell (wholesale) (cf. <i>tima?</i> 'buy')
mə-niwan [AF]	<i>mə-niwan-ku da paʃiqiq</i> I sold my car.
niwan-an [Imp I/BF]	<i>nivan-an nanku paʃiqiq!</i> Sell my car!
niwan-an sales	<i>nivan-an na kadumu, ?inaba mipaysu-ta</i> Sales of maize bring us in a lot of money.
niwan-anay [I/BF]	<i>tu-niwan-anay na paʃiqiq kana payray</i> The Taiwanese helped me sell my car.
pa-niwan [Caus]	<i>pa-niwan-aw-ku kan nanali da buya</i> My mother makes me sell sweet potatoes.
niwas	green soybean, <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>
niyupayup < yup 'blow with breath'	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. <i>aliut</i> 'shoulder bag, pocket') (The dyad in ritual context is <i>p<in>ayapay, ni-yup<a>yup</i> 'shamans' bag', cf. Cauquelin 2008:200, verse 13-09.)
nu-	you, bound pronoun, second person singular, agentive
	<i>nu-kanaw na katawa</i> You ate the papaya.
nugun	lean forward; bend over (see also <i>gunugun</i> <i>ibid.</i>)
ki-nugun	get bent over
	<i>ki-a-nugun mərəbay</i> I am leaning forward to weed.
mi-nugun	have a bend
	<i>mi-nugun-ku mərəbay</i> I lean forward to weed.
	<i>an mi-nugun-ta, ta-tədək kaðu isat</i> When we lean forward, our behinds are in the air.
numa	how much?; how many? (cf. <i>sama?</i> 'how many')
	<i>mu-numa nu-?ami?</i> How old are you?
	<i>amaw na, ulaya kan numa sadu qadu ta-pinutəpa i likudan</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.)
ŋadaw	buck-toothed <i>adj buʃay tu-ŋadaw</i> Her buck-toothed is bad. ma-ŋadaw be buck-toothed <i>ma-ŋadaw na jaw, saigu məkan kana taramunag</i> Buck-toothed people like eating watermelon.
ŋadir	narration; recitation <i>kianun-ku kana ŋadir</i> I recite the prayers. ma-ŋadir [AF] <i>ma-ŋadir na tamararamaw</i> Shamans recite invocations. ma-ŋa-ŋadir formulae
ŋai	a word (cf. rəŋay ‘speak’) (cf. kalu ‘word’, obsolete term) ma-ŋai [AF] <i>ma-ŋai i dulien</i> Dulian likes words. mutu-ŋai-ŋai become well known, wide spread <i>mutu-ŋai-ŋai a puyuma</i> Puyuma became well known. <i>tu-ʔinabayán kan takamoli mutu-ŋai-ŋai i baʃaqaw</i> Everybody in Taitung speaks of the goodness of TakamoLi. <i>nantu kuatisan kan pinaday mutu-ŋai-ŋai i puyuma</i> Everyone in Puyuma talks about Pinaday’s unkindness.
ŋala	ŋai-ŋai rumour [Puyuma say: Words can be ɿarsəm ‘acid’, dalʔu ‘sweet’, ɿapəlil ‘bitter’, nana ‘painful’, arələt ‘tasty’.] stretch the mouth mi-ŋala have a stretch <i>biʔas na wari ɿi, sagar mi-ŋala a suan</i> During a hot day, dogs like to stretch their mouths. <i>mi-ŋala aw kənəlaʃaq na suan</i> The dog opens its mouth wide (to relax), then stretches its whole body. pi-ŋala [Imp] <i>pi-ŋala nu-indan!</i> Open your mouth! (says the dentist)
ŋalad	name (cf. qəŋər ‘name’) mi-ŋalad be well known <i>asua qien, ulaya misasa mi-ŋalad qa pinaday</i> A long time ago, there was a famous man whose name was Pinaday. p<in>a-si-ŋalad a name which has been given <i>patusi la qa babayan aw pinasiyələd qa arədipaw</i> He likes women so much that he has been nicknamed ‘the lecher or fornicator’.
ŋalay	pu-ŋalad give the name <i>na puyuma, tu-puŋalad-ku qa dulien</i> The Puyuma gave me the name Dulian. p<in>u-ŋalad kan isaw He was named Isaw. saliva; dribble

	mi-ŋalay have saliva <i>mi-ŋalay na dindin</i> The snail makes slime.
	par-ŋalay dribble a lot <i>par-ŋalay-ku</i> I dribble a lot.
ŋalun	rolling wave in the middle of the sea (cf. b<in> ulbul-an ‘huge waves which cause the sea to foam’; kəlun ‘waves arriving on the beach’)
ŋayaŋaw	a fly <i>bijabiya kanku na yayaŋaw</i> 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] <i>mə-ŋapŋap məkan na liuŋ</i> The pig eats (without utensils).
	ŋapŋap-aw [PF] <i>tu-ŋapŋap-aw məkan</i> He eats like a pig.
	ŋ<ap>apŋap snout
	pa-ŋapŋap [Caus] <i>nu-pa-ŋapŋap-anay na buŋa kana liuŋ</i> You fed the pigs with sweet potatoes.
ŋara	wait for ka-ŋa-ŋara will wait <i>andaman, ka-ŋa-ŋara-ku kanu</i> Tomorrow, I shall wait for you.
	mə-ŋara [AF] <i>idi na maʔinayan mə-ŋara kanantu katagwin</i> This man waited for his wife.
	mə-ŋa-ŋara-ku kanu I am waiting for you.
	mə-ŋa-ŋara the waiting spirits
	ŋara [Imp] <i>ŋara-yu i isaw!</i> Wait for Isaw! <i>ŋara-yu ku-dia!</i> Wait for me a bit!
	(In ritual context, the dyad is məŋayara , ma-ʔanan ‘the waiting spirits, the inviting spirits’.)
	ŋara-[y]aw [PF] <i>tu-ŋara-[y]aw-ku kan isaw</i> Isaw waited for me.
ŋarajarawan	bluebottle, <i>Calliphora vicina</i> Rob. Desv. (<i>Lucilia caesar?</i>) (PA n *laŋaw)
 ŋarəb 	extremely; more and more
	ka-ŋa-ŋarəb will be more and more <i>adi məkan da paŋəməl, ka-ŋa-ŋarəb tu-palaw</i> If he doesn’t take any medicine, his wound will get worse.
	ma-ŋarəb [AF] <i>ma-ŋarəb-ku səməŋaŋ</i> I am happier and happier. <i>ma-ŋarəb nana ku-taquru?</i> I have a bad headache. <i>i dulien marka maʔiday, ma-ŋarəb buŋay</i> Dulian is very beautiful as she gets older.
	<i>təmakəsi-ku kana puyuma ŋai, ma-ŋarəb-ku saigu təmarapuyuma</i> As I study the words of the Puyuma, I speak Puyuma better and better.

ŋarəb-anay [I/BF]

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

ŋarəb-aw [PF]

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

pa-ŋarəb [Caus]

an tamilil-ku, nana ku-lima, adj-ku patarauʃəpi aw ku-pa-ŋarəb-ay təmilil When I write, my wrist hurts, I don't rest even though I find it extremely difficult to write.

tu-kaqəkiaw pa-ŋarə-ŋarəb He insults more and more.

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

ku-pa-ŋarəb-ay-yu pakaʃiləməs I make you more and more angry.

(In ritual context, the dyad is *ŋ<ar>ud-ŋud-an*, *ŋ<ar>əb-ŋəb* 'more and more angry because of nasty words', cf. Cauquelin 2008:164, verse 7-12.) murmur; mumble (fossilized form *ŋ<ar>ud-ŋud-an*)

(In ritual texts, the pair is *ŋ<ar>ud-ŋud-an*, *ŋarəb-ŋəb-an <ŋarəb 'extremely'*, translated 'mumble', cf. Cauquelin 2008:164, verse 7-12. For *ngarebngaban*, my informants say 'the growls of wild boars', then the reduplication is strange and built the same way as its pair *ngud*, old men refuse *ngeb* or *ngebnggeb*. *ngudus* is 'the mouth, words', <aC> denotes the property of 'nastiness.' In ritual context, it means 'nasty words'.)

garudjudan

ŋarus

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

ŋatəp

flat; defective

Said about, e.g.

– a flat face

buʃay tu-ŋatəp His flat face is nice looking.

ma-ŋatəp tu-taŋar He has a flat face.

– sunken lips

– a car with a short hood

– a house without a terrace

ŋatuy

pouting upper lip; swollen upper lip

ma-ŋatuy has prominent pouting lips

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

ma-ŋatuy tu-paʃir His upper lip is prominent (a 'pouting' mouth).

kur-tumtum na jaŋar i darə?, *ma-ŋatuy tu-indan* He fell face down, its mouth (upper lip) is swollen.

ŋatub

|ŋaw|

pelvic bone (pubic symphysis)

noise

ŋ<ar>a-ŋaw-an a taw Someone speaking from far away.

ŋaw-ŋaw-an kite (cf. *tuap* 'kite')

p<al>a-ŋaw-ŋaw rustling of a kite

pa-ŋaw-ŋaw-an kite, police or fire-engine sirens

some tooth missing

ma-ŋawa has some teeth missing

|ŋawa|

[ŋ̬away]

first; before; ahead (cf. ɿuwayan 'in front of')

i-ɿaway-an first, in front

i-ɿaway-an-ku kānu I am before you. (cf. saq̬a? 'winner')

i-ɿaway-an-ku mərədək, pakalikudən i uſu mərədək I arrive first,
Ushu arrives after me.

m-u-ɿaway [Mvt]

m-u-ɿaway-an-ku kəmakaway I walked forwards.

ɿawa-ɿaway age sub-set of 12-13 year-old boys (This sub-set is the
first year in the boys' dormitory.)

ɿawa-ɿaway na buļan gibbous moon ~ waning crescent moon

par-kur-ɿaway be sent ahead of someone

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

pia-ɿaway-an go straight ahead

pia-ɿaway-an-ku aw m-u-ɿaway-an pabəkas I faced the road, then
I ran forward.

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

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-ɿyaw, amuna kiani?ən The mangayaw
tradition was headhunting.

ka-ɿyaw-an time of headhunting festival

ka-ɿyaw-an na warī garəm It is, now, the time of headhunting
festival.an ka-ɿyaw-an, kađu dar a balaka ḫua mənađua When there is
the great annual festival, mangayaw, sometimes, foreigners come
to watch.

ɿia cry of the headhunter

pa-ɿaya-ɿyaw [Caus]

na saqəkalanan ma-pula-pulat pa-ɿaya-ɿyaw All the villagers are
assembled to celebrate ma-ɿgayaw.

pa-ɿaya-ɿyaw-an the place where the monkey was killed

Hakka people

[Puyuma say 'Because they speak with their nose.' But extended to all
strangers to the village, such as the Taiwanese, the minkuk; balaka
'Westerners', qalaqala 'Austronesian groups'.] (In ritual context, sometimes we hear uŋa-uŋay.)

frighten; coward

ka-ɿa-ɿə[ə] [Imp]

adi ka-ɿa-ɿə Do not be afraid.

ma-ɿə[ə] be cowardly

ma-ɿə[ə]-yu səmaləpad kana walak, adi-ku ka-ɿa-ɿə səmaləpad
kana walak You are scared of kicking the children in the
backside, but I shall not be afraid of kicking children's bottoms.

[ŋ̬ayay]

ŋayay

[ŋ̬ələ?]

ŋəlup	cover the glans penis with the foreskin
mu-ŋəlup [ACaus]	<i>mu-ŋəlup la na əʃas</i> The foreskin is extended (and reclose the glans penis'skin).
ŋərŋər	growl of a dog
ma-ŋərŋər [AF]	<i>ma-ŋərŋər na suan</i> The dog growls.
ŋərŋər-aw [PF]	<i>tu-ŋərŋər-aw-ku kana suan</i> The dog barked at me.
ŋəsal	start (a job); go on (cf. <i>kirami</i> 'start')
ŋəsal	the starting point
	<i>u-ŋəsal-u na ŋəsal!</i> Start at the place you finished (last time)!
	<i>nanku ŋəsal</i> my starting point
ŋəsal-anay [VBF]	<i>nu-ŋəsal-anay-ku təmənun</i> Help me to start weaving.
	<i>ku-ŋəsal-anay na ŋəsal</i> I go on, where I stopped before.
ŋəsal-aw [PF]	<i>ku-ŋəsal-aw la təmənun na kabuy</i> I have started to weave the hat.
ŋəsal-ay [LF]	<i>ku-ŋəsal-ay la təmənun na kaʃiq</i> I have started to weave the men's trousers.
m-u-ŋəsal [Mvt]	<i>m-u-ŋəsal adaman təmənun i mumu</i> Yesterday, my grandmother started weaving.
	<i>m-u-ŋəsal la ku-kikarun</i> I started working.
pa-ŋəsal [Caus]	<i>pa-ŋəsal-kikarun kana kiakarunan</i> Tell him to start the work.
u-ŋəsal la!	Let's begin!
u-ŋəsal-i [Imp LF]	<i>'u-ŋəsal-i'</i> Start! (This order was given to the fastest lady planting the rice in the rice paddy.)
	<i>'bali, mərədək i buql'</i> Like the wind, up at BuTul (she answered).
u-ŋəsal-u [Imp PF]	<i>u-ŋəsal-u səmaʃəm na lumay!</i> Start planting the rice!
 ŋəsŋəs 	breathless; pant (cf. <i>ʔalu?aluy</i> 'breathe with difficulty')
ma-ŋəsŋəs	be short of breath
	<i>arəʔəl tu-tagəray, ma-ŋəsŋəs məŋaq</i> His chest is narrow, he has difficulty breathing.
	<i>ma-ŋəsŋəs kantu kinabəkasən</i> He was short of breath after his race.
ŋəsŋəs-aw [PF]	<i>ku-ŋəsŋəs-aw nanku aŋaq</i> I panted.
pa-ŋəsŋəs [Caus]	<i>ʔari?i tu-murdudu, pa-ŋəsŋəs-anay nantu aŋaq</i> His heartbeat is quick, and makes him breathless.

ŋətŋət	gnash one' teeth; bite without letting go (cf. karat 'bite, nibble') ma-ŋətŋət [AF] ma-ŋətŋət-ku kantu pa?a kana walak I nibbled the child's thigh.
ŋətŋət-ay [LF]	ŋətŋət-ay-ku kana suan The dogs bit me without letting go. ku-ŋətŋət-ay na walak I nibbled the child.
pa-ŋətŋət [Caus]	pa-ŋətŋət-an nu-lima kana suan Give your hand to the dog to nibble.
ŋia	para-ŋətŋət tu-wali his teeth grind (at night) cry ŋia headhunter's cry ŋia-aw [PF] tu-ŋia-ŋia-aw-ku da ŋai It is the sound of my words.
ŋiaw	cat
ŋidiilan	the edge (< KaTipul dialect) (ritual term) (cf. lŋidian 'edge, side'; tapigiran 'the side, the edge') tu-ŋidiilan ~ lŋidian kana ribriban The edge of the ditch.
ŋida	woman's female friend (cf. anay 'female friend of the same generation') kir-ŋida take someone by the shoulder kir-ŋida-[y]aw i dulien kəmakaway Julian takes her friend's shoulder while walking. mar-ŋida-mi We are girlfriends. ŋa-ŋida-[y]an women's girlfriends ku-paradukaw kanku ruma? nanku ŋa-ŋida-[y]an I assembled my women friends at my house.
ŋisil	ŋida-li my girl-friend ŋida-li i uʃu Ushu is my girlfriend.
ŋisnis	ŋida-u her girlfriend dirty teeth; tartar on the teeth mi-a-ŋisil have dirt in one's teeth mi-a-ŋisil tu-wali He has dirt in his teeth.
ŋitgit	beard; mustache (cf. gumul 'feather, hair'; ?ubi 'pubic hair') mi-ŋisnis have beard or mustache aɖi mi-ŋisnis i ansədan Ansedan has no beard. bite slowly with the front teeth; gnaw (cf. ?et?et 'nibble') ŋityit na kuʃabaw rats gnaw
ŋita	ma-ŋitgit [AF] sagar ma-ŋitgit kana buŋa na kuʃabaw The rat likes gnawing on sweet potatoes.
ŋitu?	ŋitgit-aw [PF] tu-ŋitgit-aw na buŋa kana kuʃabaw The sweet potato is gnawed by the rat. groin, (inner thigh) tooth decay; gap-toothed (cf. ŋupal 'gap-toothed') ma-ŋitu? has teeth-decay sadu ku-wali na ma-ŋitu? I have a lot of tooth-decay.

ŋiyal	ankle or wrist bone ma-ŋiyal has an ankle sprained <i>mu-bəŋiyal, diama ma-ŋiyal ku-dapal</i> I have hurt myself, so my ankle is sprained.
ŋudus	mouth; unkind words (cf. <i>indan</i> ‘mouth’) <i>nantu ŋudus ~ nantu indan</i> his ~ her mouth ma-ŋudus [AF] <i>ma-ŋudus-ku marəŋay</i> I talk easily. <i>ra-ŋudu-ŋudus-an ~ mu-ɿakɿak tu-gai ~ ma-runı-runı tu-indan</i> talkative
ŋupal	front gap-toothed. Some villagers say ‘having lost all teeth’. (cf. ŋitu ‘teeth decay’) arə-ŋa-ŋupal like a toothless <i>unien qa wali, marəŋay arə-ŋa-ŋupal</i> We call the one who is toothless in front of the mouth, ‘like a toothless’.
ŋuarqur	snout; philtrum (the part between the nose and the upper lip) (cf. ŋ<ap>apgap ‘snout’) <i>ŋur<ap>-ŋur kana liuŋ</i> the pig’s snout <i>ŋur<ap>-ŋur-an</i> nosebleed. (There is an abbreviation for nosebleed ra-ŋur-an .) <i>ŋur<ap>-ŋur-an tu-tiŋəran</i> His nose is bleeding. <i>ŋur<ap>-ŋur-an kana buŋabulayān tu-kuti</i> The woman’s genitals bleed. (cf. <i>kurnaq qa buŋan</i> ‘menses’)
 ŋusi? ₁	harelipped ma-ŋusi? be harelipped
 ŋusi? ₂	sneeze (cf. <i>mutus</i> ‘sneeze’) ma-ŋusi? [AF] <i>paətəŋ-ku ma-ŋusi?</i> I sneezed for a long time. (cf. ka-ŋusi-ŋusi?-an ‘common sneezeweed’, <i>Centipeda</i>)
ŋutap	a short, flat mouth (cf. <i>ŋadaw</i> ‘buck teeth’)
 ŋuway 	in front of (cf. ŋaway ‘first, before, ahead’) i ŋuwayan first, in front ki-a-ŋuwayan first of all <i>ki-a-ŋuwayan-ku mukua i baŋayaw, i lɪkuðan auka-ku sanasan</i> First of all I am going to Taitung, then I will go to Sanasan.
 padaŋ 	ki-ŋuwayan, pakaŋkuðan first, then <i>ki-ŋuwayan-ku mərədək, pakaŋkuðan i araytay mərədək</i> I first arrived, Araytay followed me. prepare mar-padaŋ two persons prepare <i>mar-padaŋ-ta mikipinj</i> Together, we prepare the clothes to get dressed. mu-padaŋ [ACaus] <i>mu-padaŋ la na irupan</i> The dishes are prepared. padaŋ-an [Imp I/BF] <i>padaŋ-an i baliw tu-kakasuan mukua i ?uma</i> Help Baliw to prepare her things to go to the field.

	padan̄-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-padan̄-anay i isaw</i> I helped Isaw get ready.
	padan̄-aw [PF] <i>padan̄-aw na irupan</i> The dishes are prepared.
	pa-padan̄ [Caus] <i>pa-padan̄-ta aukayan i taihok</i> We get ready to go to Taipei.
	p<ən>-adaz [AF] <i>p<ən>-adaz-ku la da akanan</i> I prepared the food.
padəpə?	light (gas, tobacco, fire) (cf. <i>t<u>ual</u></i> 'switch on')
	mu-padəpə? [ACaus] <i>mu-padəpə? kana gas ku-tamaku</i> My cigarette has been lit with the gas.
	padəpə?-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-padəpə?-anay-ku kananku tamaku</i> Help me to light my cigarette.
	padəpə?-ay [LF] <i>ku-padəpə?-ay na tamaku, na gas, na apuy</i> It is the tobacco, the gas, the fire, that I have lit.
	p<ən>-adəpə? [AF] <i>p<ən>-adəpə?-ku da tamaku</i> I lighted a cigarette.
	p<in>-adəpə?-an a thing which has been lit <i>p<in>-adəpə?-an la ku-tamaku</i> My cigarette has been lit.
padi padil ap	dorsal fin look from the corner of one's eye
	padil ap-ay [LF] <i>ku-padil ap-ay mənaŋu</i> I looked sideways.
paduk	hurry up; soon (cf. <i>agət</i> 'hurry up') paduk-i ~ padukduk-i [Imp LF] <i>padukduk-i mikipinj, maagəl-ta!</i> Hurry up to get dressed, we are in a hurry!
padunun na ənay	downstream (cf. <i>mu-darə? na ənay</i> 'downstream'; <i>pa?anun na ənay</i> 'downstream') padunun-ay [LF] <i>ku-padunun-ay na ənay ~ ku-pa-kur-naŋ-anay na ənay</i> I followed the river downstream.
paq̄anjal	expensive <i>paq̄anjal tu-yai</i> His words are expensive. (He does not like talking.) k<in>-a-paq̄anjal-an has got a high price <i>tu-k<in>-a-paq̄anjal-an na marturus kamawan kana pa idij tu-tima?</i> The bicycle is as expensive as a car.
padək	p<in>-adəqəl-an treasure back (anat.) carry on one's back (person, objects) (cf. <i>kud kuq</i> 'carry on one's back') kur-paq̄ək 'carry pick-a-back' <i>kur-paq̄ək-ku da guy</i> I ride on the ox's back. <i>tu-kur-paq̄ək-ay-ku kana walak</i> The person who is carried on my back is the child.

	<i>kur-pa-paqək-ku kana guy mukua purikana i mujur</i> I am sitting on the back of the ox when I take it to MuTur to eat.
ma-paqə-paqək	sexual intercourse
paqək-an	basket carried on the back (cf. <i>rutu</i> '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.)
	<i>kəmuqmud-ku qa padək-an</i> I carry baskets with a tumpline.
padək-aw [PF]	
	<i>tu-paqək-aw i təmütaw</i> He carried his grandmother on his back.
pa-paqək [Caus]	
	<i>pa-paqək-ku kana kualəy na ɻaw mukua kana isiy</i> I shall carry the sick person on my back when going to the doctor.
p<ən>adək [AF]	
	<i>p<ən>adək-ku qa walak</i> I carried the child on my back. close one's eyes
paqəkəɻəp	
	<i>minatay a ɻaw, paqəkəɻəp la tu-maɻa</i> A person died, we closed his eyes.
	<i>dəməkakaɻəm na wari, na kadaw paqəkəɻəp la</i> The evening falls, the sun closed its eyes (sun set).
paqə?də?	lacquer teeth (cf. <i>baturan</i> 'orange jasmine, <i>Murraya paniculata</i> (L.) Jack'; <i>asəlaw</i> 'the smell of <i>baturan</i> wood when it is burnt for lacquering teeth')
	<i>paqə?də?-ku nanku wali</i> I lacquer my teeth.
paqə?də?-ay [LF]	
	<i>ku-paqə?də?-ay nanku wali</i> I have lacquered my teeth.
paqə?də?an	Orange jasmine, <i>Murraya paniculata</i> , when it is still small
	<i>adi dia kaɻəba na baturan ɻi, paqə?də?an, kəma-ta</i> Before <i>baturan</i> (orange jasmine, <i>Murraya paniculata</i>) tree grows big, it is known as <i>paDeqDeqan</i> .
paqulam	sick; troubles; everything bad (ritual term) (cf. <i>bəkas</i> 'quarrel, surprise attack')
	<i>paqulam-ku kanu</i> I make you sick.
kur-paqulam	make someone sick
paqulam-anay [I/BF]	
	<i>nu-paqulam-anay-ku kantaw</i> Help me to make him sick. ~ Help me to cause him some trouble.
paqulam-ay [PF]	
	<i>tu-paqulam-ay-ku qamanayan</i> He has made me sick with goodness knows what.
p<in>adulam-an	troubles ~ illnesses
paquma	<i>nanku p<in>adulam-an</i> my troubles ~ illnesses change (cf. <i>qulun</i> 'exchange, change'; <i>balis</i> 'change'; <i>asal</i> 'change')
	<i>paquma-duma-ku qa kirwan</i> I change clothes very often.
	<i>paquma-duma da katagwin</i> Change one's spouse. [Puyuma say it is impossible to say ** <i>padu[udu]lun qa katagwin.</i>]

pađuŋjaw	the first ancestor who built the village. <i>qunqunyan</i> a place near Nanwang. The former village was located in this place; unknown term in Nanwang. (cf. Ferrell 1982:69, <i>dungdung</i> ‘nearby place’)
paərəs	non-stop (cf. <i>pauṭu</i> ‘non-stop’)
pagalaŋgən	<i>paaṛas-ku maṛaṇuk qa buya</i> I, non-stop, eat sweet potatoes. sound of bells (cf. <i>pu?alak</i> ‘the tenor bell of the <i>tawlyul</i> ’)
pagalaŋgən-aw [PF]	<i>tu-pagalaŋgən-aw nantu tawlyul</i> His bell, <i>tawlyul</i> , jingles.
pagasalay	with one blow, only once <i>maḍatək-ku qa kawi, pagasalay</i> I cut down the tree with one blow.
pagay	ox hoof
pagumusər	name of the woman born of the bamboo (cf. <i>pakmalay</i> ‘name of the man born, of the bamboo’)
pakaləgi	pregnant (cf. <i>papałi</i> ‘pregnant’; <i>mi-abak</i> ‘pregnant’)
< <i>ləgi</i> ‘taboo’	(There were a lot of taboos for pregnant women, that men also had to observe.) <i>daʃus na pakaləgi na tainainayan par?atəl</i> The pregnant women slipped and had a miscarriage.
pakaləṭat	make someone laugh <i>pakaləṭat</i> laugh once <i>pakalə<ə>-[ət]</i> laugh repeatedly <i>pakaləṭat-aw</i> [PF] <i>tu-pakaləṭat-aw pakasaəru kan chapelin</i> Chaplin makes people laugh.
pakawian₁ < <i>kawi</i> ‘wood’	woodshed (cf. <i>puakawian</i> ‘woodshed’)
pakawian₂ < <i>kawi</i> ‘wood’	name of a household who had a lot of wood
pakəlup	women’s waist-apron <i>bulay tu-pakəlup</i> Her waist-apron is pretty.
pakirəb	a lot; extremely <i>pakirəb-ku kuaɻəy</i> I am often ~ very ill. <i>pakirəb-i</i> [Imp LF] <i>pakirəb-i pabəkas!</i> Encourage him to run!
pakmalay	name of the man born of the bamboo (cf. <i>pagumusər</i> ‘name of the woman born of the bamboo’)
pakpak₁	wing; flap (wings) <i>tu-pakpak kana ɻayam, bulay</i> The bird’s wings are beautiful. <i>mi-pakpak</i> have wings <i>diala mi-pakpak, karua mubi?i na ḥaquaŋan na turukuk, ma-pakpak maraŋər pənuar</i> Because it has wings, the chicken that is going to be killed can fly, and it tries to fly away.
pa-pakpak [Caus]	<i>ku-pa-pakpak-aw tu-pakpak kana turukuk</i> I made the chicken’s wings flap.

pakpak ₂	busy ma-pakpak [AF] <i>ma-pakpak-ku da papakanan</i> I am busy getting some food ready.
pak?tu	short men's trousers
paksaj	bamboo leaves (< Minnan) p<in>aksaj sticky rice dumplings wrapped in bamboo leaves (The rice grains are steamed, all sorts of food such as peanuts or meat are added, and the whole is wrapped in banana or bamboo leaves.) (This word also designates a large family, since the <i>pinaksang</i> used to be joined together in a string.)
paksip	whistle; flute (cf. <i>patiup</i> 'whistle') mi-paksip-an have a whistle <i>mi-paksip-an-ku</i> I have got a whistle. mi-p<in>aksip have played flute <i>mi-p<in>aksip-ku</i> I have played flute. paksip-an whistle paksip-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-paksip-anay-ku kana walak</i> Whistle the children for me. paksip-ay [LF] <i>ku-paksip-ay na walak</i> I whistled for the child.
	paksip-u [Imp PF] <i>paksip-u na paksip-an!</i> Blow the whistle! p<ən>aksip [AF] <i>p<ən>aksip-ku kana paksip-an</i> I blow the whistle. go from one to the other
pakt̪pay	<i>tu-pakt̪pay səmənay na maʔidəy tu-ruma?</i> <i>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>pakt̪pay na rumaruma?</i> <i>mənaʔu maayaʔ-ku kana maləʔəs</i> I went from house to house looking for the thief. pakt̪pay-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-pakt̪pay-anay</i> I made (them) sing one after the other. uvula
pakuatikut	do that way; agree (In ritual context, it means 'the one who hands over knowledge'.) (cf. <i>pakumaw</i> 'correct')
pakuđiu	<i>pakuadju-ku garəm</i> I agree now
pakumaw	correct; confirm; check (cf. <i>pakuđiu</i> 'do it that way, correct') <i>pakumaw-ku məkan</i> My appetite is satisfied. <i>pakumaw-ku la qə dalaŋ</i> I know a road. <i>adi-ku pakumaw kanu?</i> I am not sure it is you? <i>mənaʔu-ku kana sasiy, kaquan na taw, pakumaw-ku kanu</i> There are a lot of people in the picture, I found you.
	<i>pakumaw-an</i> identity <i>sayamunan mukasaya-ta nanta kirwan, nanta pakumaw-an</i> The clothes of our household are all identical, our identity.

	pakumaw-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-pakumaw-anay na kirwan kan nanali, amuna na isua nu-kirwan?</i> I bring a lot of clothes to my mother, so where is yours?
	pakumaw-aw [PF] <i>ku-pakumaw-aw na tilil</i> I do my book correctly.
pakumawan	a specific marker post for traps. The men plant in the ground a bamboo pole, on top of which they impale a ball constructed of reeds, <i>bariaw</i> , into which they stick thorns. It is a sign that there is a trap behind. (cf. <i>puqun</i> , s<in> <i>ibat-an</i> ‘markers pots’)
	<i>məna?u-yu kana pakumawan, ulaya pətir</i> When you see a <i>pakumaw-an</i> , there is a trap behind.
pakuſiſ pakuſkuſ	pakumawan symbol loincloth (cf. Paiwan <i>kusits</i> ‘loincloth’)
	work hard
	mar-pakutkuſ two persons who apply themselves <i>mar-pakuſkuſ-mi</i> We apply ourselves.
	pakutkuſ-i [Imp LF] <i>pakuſkuſ-i pənaksip!</i> Work hard at your flute!
palama?	cover to protect (a bed, a pillow) pa<la>lama? protection, pillowcase <i>pa<la>lama?-ku</i> I wear a sanitary napkin. (cf. <i>mi-kabis-ku</i> ‘I wear a sanitary napkin.’)
	palama?-ay [LF] <i>ku-palama?-ay na sadalan</i> I have protected my pillow (because my hair is greasy).
	palama?-i [Imp LF] <i>palama?-i na sadalan!</i> Cover the pillow! <i>mialita? tu-tədək, palama?-i qə gimpu!</i> She dirties her pants, protect her with a nappy!
palajan	path separating the two moieties of the village. Today, the name of the place where Takamoli has his field.
palaiŋiŋ	dog's whimpering
	p<al>a-in-iŋ yapping of a dog (fossilized reduplication) <i>ku-pukpukaw na suan, qıama palaiŋiŋ</i> I have beaten the dog so it is yapping.
palaw	natural wound; skin disease <i>nana tu-palaw</i> His wound is painful.
	ma-palaw has a wound <i>ma-palaw tu-indan</i> His mouth has a wound.
paləŋiat	cry of rat, of roe-deer
paləpə?	invisible things (< <i>aləpə</i> ‘sleep’) (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>palapə?</i> , <i>padulam</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:179, verse 9-29.)
paləpələpə?an ~ kaləpələpə?an < <i>aləpə?</i> ‘sleep’	foetid cassia, <i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> (L.) (Used to relieve menstrual pains.)

[paləs]	make a rope with several threads mu-paləs [ACaus] <i>mu-paləs la na tati<u>u</u></i> The rope has been made with several threads.
	paləs-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-paləs-anay-ku kana tati<u>u</u></i> You help me to make the rope.
	paləs-aw [PF] <i>ku-paləs-aw na tati<u>u</u></i> I have made the rope with several threads.
p<ən>aləs [AF]	<i>p<ən>aləs-ku kana tati<u>u</u></i> I threaded the rope with several threads.
palətəŋ	do on purpose <i>palətəŋ maṭayis kibəray qa paysu</i> Pretend to cry so (you) can borrow money.
	palətəŋ-aw [PF] <i>ku-palətəŋ-aw kibəray qa irupan</i> It is food that I have borrowed on purpose.
	p<ən>alətəŋ [AF] <i>p<ən>alətəŋ-ku maṭayis kibəray qa paysu</i> I pretended to cry so I borrowed money.
palətus	extract from without any effort ma-palətus [AF] <i>ma-palətus tu-buļabuļayan kana dipuŋ</i> Japanese girls sniff.
	mu-palətus [ACaus] <i>mu-palətus tu-uŋər</i> His snot runs.
	palətus-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-palətus-anay na tađaw</i> I helped to get the knife out.
	palətus-aw [PF] <i>tu-palətus-aw na tađaw</i> The knife is taken out.
	p<ən>alətus [AF] <i>p<ən>alətus-ku qa tađaw kana yaŋiapan</i> I took the knife out of its sheath. <i>sagar p<ən>alətus tu-uŋər, diama puŋađad da palətus</i> He likes sniffing, so he is nicknamed 'the sniffy'.
pali	the evil eye <i>nanku pali</i> my evil eye
palibak	mi-a-pali possess the evil eye first (cf. <i>saŋa?</i> 'first') <i>palibak i irubay, paturus nanku marturus</i> Irubay is in front, and my bicycle follows her.
palkapuk pałtuk	viper blow out (cf. <i>paŋku</i> 'burst out') pałtuk-aw [PF] <i>pałtuk-aw na taya</i> The tyre bursted.
palu	pa-pałtuk-ťuk-an ~ pałtuk-ťukan firecrackers up to; until <i>palu qa maŋiqaŋ, ađi maladam</i> Until they were old, they did not understand.

	palu garəm up to now (cf. patari garəm ‘up to now’)
	palu-an border, boundary (cf. qəkəran ‘border’)
	<i>mar-paluan-ta kana bunun</i> We have a border in common with the Bunun people.
 pa ak 	palu-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-palu-aw pənia na qəkal</i> It spread all over the village (up to its borders).
	p<in>aluan a recognised boundary
	<i>p<in>alu-an kana ?uma</i> the border of the field
	identical; look like
	mu-pa ak [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- tarar</i> KuLalaw’s face looks like his fathers’.
	pa ak-i [Imp LF]
pa akwan	<i>pa ak-i i təmama tu-saiguyan!</i> Know as much as your father!
pa alati	men’s house (cf. obsolete terms garargaran) <i>Melanolepis multiglandulosa</i> Reinw. ex Blume) Rchb. f. & Zoll. (pa alati is the new name of the tree; cf. balitula Puyuma say ‘It was the old name of the tree.’) (cf. Blust ACD 1995:131 */balalanti?/ tree sp.) [Puyuma explain: <i>sənaya?</i> da yanjiapan kana tadjaw ‘It is used for making large knives.’]
pa amit	jack fruit tree, <i>Artocarpus integra</i> (Thunb.) Merr. (< Japanese <i>parumi</i>)
pa idinq	vehicle pa idinq kana walak child’s pushchair, pram pa<la> idinq-an garage for cars sa-pa idinq-an cartload (one) style="padding-left: 2em;"> <i>sa-pa idinq-an na yai</i> A cartload of words
pa iga uŋ	tu-pa idinq kana gun cart play music pa i<a> ga uŋ-an a music band pa iga uŋ [AF] style="padding-left: 2em;"> <i>pa iga uŋ-ku da pa iga uŋ-an</i> I play the flute. pa iga uŋ-an flute style="padding-left: 2em;"> <i>pararuni-ku kana pa iga uŋ-an</i> I am playing the flute.
pa inəq	pa iga uŋ-u [Imp PF] style="padding-left: 2em;"> <i>pa iga uŋ-u!</i> Play (music)!
pa isi	shield (cf. pa-ta-ta a ‘shield’) taboo; ritual (ritual term) (< KaTipul dialect <i>paLisi</i> ‘superstition, to pray’). Cf. Paiwan Ferrel 1982:193, <i>pa isi</i> ‘tabu, superstition’.) style="padding-left: 2em;"> <i>p<ən>a isi na təmararamaw, parəsi tu-aliuṭ</i> The shamans’ superstition is watering the bag. (cf. Puyuma term ma-ləgi)

pałuki

cleanse away the miasma of death, it is a ritual

andaman, dađua na təmararamaw, pałuki-a kanku Tomorrow, the shamans will perform the rite to cleanse me of the miasma of death.

ki-pałuki perform *pałuki* ritual

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

alamu ki-pałuki-u-ku Come and perform the rite to cleanse me of the miasma of death.

pałuki-aw [PF]

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

p<ən>ałuki [AF]

p<ən>ałuki na təmararamaw The shamans perform the rite *pałuki*.

pałuʔnay

blue sapphire according to some informants; diamond to others

pałuʔnay

plant three blades of rice before starting the planting. (This ritual gives the starting signal for planting.)

mu-pałuʔnay [ACaus]

mu-pałuʔnay la na sasałəman The three blades have been planted (so we can start).

pałuʔnay name of the ritual

adi dia sinaləman ?i, auka-ku pałuʔnay səmałəm. Kipuwayan səmałəm ?i, pałuʔnay, kəma-ta. Səmałəm-ku qa tatałua adaran da sapuk, aw kamirami səmałəm a ḥaw 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.

pałuʔnay-ay [LF]

ku-pałuʔnay-ay na sasałəman I have planted the three blades.

ua pałuʔnay [Imp]

ua pałuʔnay! Go and plant the three blades!

clear (trees, stones)

mu-pamatay [ACaus]

mu-pamatay la na ?uma The field is cleared.

pamatay

pamatay [AF]

pamatay-ku a ?uma I cleared a field.

pa<m>amatay-ku kana qənan I am clearing the mountain.

pamatay-anay [I/BF]

pamatay-anay na kuayso kana qənan The machine is used to clear the mountain.

pamatay-ay [LF]

ku-pamatay-ay na qənan kana kuayso It is the mountain that I cleared with the machine.

p<ən>amatay [AF]

p<ən>amatay-ku da ?uma I cleared fields.

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

	<i>p<in>amatay-an la na qənan</i> The mountain has been cleared with slash-and-burn.
	[Puyuma explain: <i>adj̄ pinagərimayan na qənan, punamay kana apuy iqu na qənan, aw səmələm-ta, aw maðalup-ta</i> 'On the virgin mountains, we make that mountain on fire, then we sow and we hunt.]
pamaw	correct; just <i>pamaw nu-nirayay</i> Your words are correct.
	pamaw-ay [LF] <i>pamaw-ay kana lato</i> I got the lotto.
paməli	wrong (cf. ameli 'erroneous') <i>paməli nanu yai</i> Your words are wrong.
	paməli-an mistakes
pamiļi	delicate; fussy adj-ku pamili I'm not fussy. <i>adj-ku pamili, dıama ku-mədmədaw pənia na akanan</i> I'm not fussy, so I eat any food greedily.
	<i>adj-ku pamili qa kirwan, dıama ku-sunujanay pənia na kirwan</i> I'm not fussy about what I wear, so I wear any kind of clothes.
	pamili-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-pamili-anay-ku kana balaka na mi?uri kana puyuma</i> Help me to distinguish the Puyuma (terms) from those of the Westerners.
	pamili-aw [PF] <i>pamili-aw na batibatian</i> The words are chosen carefully.
	pamili-ay [LF] <i>pamili-ay na bəras na mi?uri kana niwas</i> Rice is sorted from soya beans.
	p<ən>amili [AF] <i>p<ən>amili-ku qa kirwan</i> I choosed some clothes.
pana?	arrow; shoot an arrow (cf. <i>bakəla</i> 'arrow') <i>kur-panana kana pana?</i> I have been hurt by an arrow.
	pana?-aw [PF] <i>pana?-aw na ?ala</i> The enemy has been shot with an arrow.
	p<ən>ana? [AF] <i>p<ən>a-pana?-ku kana ?ala</i> I am shooting arrows at the enemy.
panana	hurt kur-panana be hurt by <i>kur-panana kana pana?</i> I have been hurt by the arrow. <i>mutani-ku kana kawi, kur-panana ku-?ajuru?</i> I have fallen out of the tree, and I have hurt my head.
	<i>kur-panana-ku kana pa?anun-ku kana qənan</i> I hurt myself coming down the mountain.
panapana? an	poisonous caterpillar
panapanayan	ancestral place of the Puyuma along the seaside (cf. <i>pana</i> 'to come out' in Tamalakaw dialect)
pana? an	truth; true <i>pana?an nu-yai?</i> Are your words true?

	paku-pana?an believe
	<i>paku-pana?an-ku kan dulien</i> I believe Dulian.
	<i>paku-pana?an-ku kanu</i> I believe you.
panay	inedible areca nut
	mutu-pa-panay became inedible for areca nut
	<i>mutu-pa-panay na puran, unien da bua? isabak na puran</i> 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 <i>mutu->panay</i> meaning 'the end', 'death'.)
 pankun 	make jump up or down, historically related to (<i>?unkun</i>)
	<i>ku-pankun-aw na walak puarak</i> I made the child dance.
	<i>ku-pankun-aw na guy kana kali</i> I made the ox jump over the river.
	<i>nu-pankun-anay-ku kanku walak</i> 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. <i>ta-tukud</i> 'buttress, pillar')
panunu	force someone to eat
	<i>panunu-ku daakanan kana kuaŋen</i> I forced him to take some medicine.
	panunu-anay [I/BF]
	<i>ku-panunu-anay daakanan kana uŋay</i> I forced the monkey to eat.
	<i>nu-panunu-anay daakanan kana uŋay</i> You feed the monkey by force (even by opening his mouth).
 panutug 	straight (cf. <i>amatag</i> 'calm, confident, stable'; <i>patədəl</i> 'right, honest, correct')
	ki-panutug get fine
	<i>kumu-panutug-ay kana tiŋil ~ ki-panutug-anay kana tiŋil</i> I did want to help you to do the book nicely.
	mu-panutug [ACaus]
	<i>mu-panutug tu-ayər</i> His thoughts are clear (no hesitations).
	panutug-an a straight thing
	<i>panutug-an na daŋan</i> This is the right road.
	panutug-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-panutug-aw na tiŋil (patədəl)</i> I do the book well (rightly).
paŋal	a hand of bananas
	<i>sadu tu-payal kana bəlbəl</i> There are a lot of hands in a bunch of bananas.
	sa-paŋal-an a hand of bananas
	<i>aŋaku sa-paŋal-an na bəlbəl</i> Pick a hand of bananas.
paŋapaŋ	evergreen ash, <i>Fraxinus griffithii</i> 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
	<i>ki-paŋasip na kuraw</i> The fish is caught.

pajasip-anay [I/BF]

nu-pajasip-anay-ku da kuraw Help me to fish.

pajasip-ay [LF]

ku-pajasip-ay na kuraw My catch is the fish.

pajasip-ay tu-aŋor kana law Make him talk.

p<ən>aŋasip [AF]

p<ən>aŋasip-ku da kuraw I caught some fish.

|paŋdas|

senile

ka-pajdas will be senile

an maʔidqan-yu la, ka-pajdas-yu When you are old, you will (also) be senile.

mi-pajdas be senile

mi-pajdas na maʔidqan kantu ɿidqan The old one is senile because she is old.

mu-pajdas [ACaus]

mu-pajdas na maʔidqan The old man is senile.

|paŋku|

burst out; blow out (< Japanese パンク according to Puyuma) (cf. pałuk 'blow out, burst out')

mu-paŋku [ACaus]

mu-paŋku la na kilij The tyre has burst.

paŋku-aw [PF]

ku-paŋku-aw ku-kilij I have a flat tyre.

p<ən>aŋku [AF]

p<ən>aŋku ku-ɿayuru? My head burst.

hit on the head (with an object, usually wood)

ma-paŋ<saŋ>sə? many people hit each other

ma-paŋ<saŋ>sə? na law People hit each other with a piece of wood.

paŋsaʔ-an [Imp I/BF]

paŋsaʔ-an kana pitaʔun tu-ɿayuru?! Hit his head against the door!

paŋsaʔ-anay [I/BF]

paŋsaʔ-anay na kawi kana liuŋ A piece of wood was used to hit the pig on the head.

paŋsaʔ-aw [PF]

ku-paŋsaʔ-aw na liuŋ aw ɿuak-ay I hit the pig on the head and split it open.

p<in>aŋsə? a hit

p<in>aŋsə?-ku da kuay I received a hit with a gun.

|paŋtaʔ|

hatch (of eggs); burst out; crack

mu-paŋtaʔ [ACaus]

mu-paŋtaʔ ku-ɿayuru? My head burst.

paŋ<taŋ>taʔ-an very crackled

paŋ<taŋ>taʔ-an na darə? The earth is very crackled.

paŋtaʔ-aw [PF]

paŋtaʔ-aw na darə? The earth is crackled.

pu-paŋtaʔ make hatch

- pu-paŋfa?** *na bijumun kana lawlaw* The egg is made to hatch
 (hatched more quickly) under a lamp.
- pu-paŋ<laŋ>la?** *na darə?* The earth has been made very crackled.
- |paŋtəl|**
- knock out; punch on the head**
- ki-paŋ[ə]l** get knocked
ki-paŋ[ə]-ku kana siŋfi I received a punch from the teacher.
- mu-paŋtəl** [ACaus]
- mu-paŋtəl tu-ɿajuru? kana kawi* His head has been knocked against the tree.
- paŋ<faŋ>[ə]l** a lot of knocks
tu-paŋ<faŋ>[ə]-aw tu-ɿajuru? He punched a lot of heads.
- paŋ[ə]-anay** [I/BF]
- nu-paŋ[ə]-anay-ku kantu ɿajuru? kana kawi* Help me to knock his head with the piece of wood.
- paŋtəl-aw** [PF]
- ku-paŋtəl-aw tu-ɿajuru? kana kawi* His head was knocked with the piece of wood by me.
- paŋtəl-u** [Imp PF]
- paŋtəl-u!* Knock him out!
- papuqal**
- pineapple, *Ananas comosus*, Merr.
- |paŋut|**
- handful
- pa-paŋut** [Caus]
- pa-paŋut-ku da walu* I will be made to take handfuls of sweets.
- paŋut-aw** [PF]
- ku-paŋut-aw na liŋa?* I took handfuls of mud.
- paŋut-ay** [LF]
- nu-paŋut-ay-ku da paysu kantu aliŋ* Help me to take some money from his bag.
- p<ən>aŋut** [AF]
- p<ən>aŋut-ku da paysu* I took handfuls of money.
- p<in>aŋut-an** handful
- sadu nanku p<in>aŋut-an* I have a lot of handfuls.
- papadaran**
- big shelf; table
- papali**
- pregnant (cf *pakaləgi* ‘pregnant’; *mi-abak* ‘pregnant’)
- papəli na babayan* The women are pregnant.
- papien**
- 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
mipaŋtaran na papu The cervix is drooping down.
- ma-papu** have prolapsed organs
ma-papu na tainainayan Women (elderly) have prolapsed organs.
- pa?a**
- thigh (cf. *dapal* ‘foot’; *kukud* ‘the whole leg’; *pəri?* ‘the lower leg, from the knee to the ankle’)
kaɿəba tu-pa?a aw buti?il His thigh is large and hard.

	<i>u[la]na daq[u], aw madulas na pa?ra</i> He is too fat, his thighs are chafed by the rubbing of the skin.
pa?anun	go down; descend (cf. m-u-dar? ‘come ~ go down to earth, land’) <i>pa?anun-ku qa qənan</i> I go down a mountain. <i>p-a-?anun-ku qa dəlan</i> I am going down a road. pa?anun-an downstream (cf. maka-dar? na ənay ‘downstream’) <i>pa?anun-ku qa pa?anun-an</i> I go downstream. <i>pa?anu-?anun na da?an</i> The road goes down abruptly.
	pa?anun-aw [PF] <i>ku-pa?anun-aw na palidij</i> I went down with the car.
pa?at	a variety of fern, <i>Nephrolepis?</i> (sp.). Puyuma eat this plant as a vegetable. (cf. tiwatiwar ‘ <i>Nephrolepis</i> ’)
pa?atayan	the house of birth (< <i>atay</i> ‘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) <i>nanku pa?atayan kəma-ta, amaw na inupa?aran</i> My house of birth, we say, is where we came out.
pa?at?ab na ?udal	gust of wind; flurry (< ?udal ‘rain’) [Puyuma explain: <i>kamawan qa nila?us qa unan</i> ‘It is like prey swallowed in one mouthful by the snake.’ <i>Kamawan qa tinagfagan na ənay</i> ‘It is like rain spilled.’ (from a bucket)]
pa?ərim 	appetite suppressant pa?ərim-ay [LF]
pa?id 	<i>pa?ərim-ay ku-tial</i> My stomach eats a little. beckon without speaking (cf. tua ‘beckon, without speaking’) ki-a-pa?id the name of a shamanistic ritual to call back the soul of a dead person and ask if she ~ he has anything to say pa?id-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-pa?id-anay-ku kana walak</i> Help me to make a sign to the children ~ make a sign to the children for me.
pa?iləp 	pa?id-aw [PF] <i>tu-pa?id-aw na tinabawan kana təmararamaw</i> The shamans called back the soul (with a gesture, but silently). p<ən>a?id [AF] <i>p<ən>a?id-ku</i> I called silently with my hand. next to (cf. daləp ‘near’) pa?iləp- [Imp PF] <i>pa?iləp-u kana dianhua!</i> Bring the phone closer! pa?iləp-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-pa?iləp-anay kantu tarjila kandu na ɻaw</i> Those persons’ ears are close to each other.
pa?taŋ	bucket <i>matəkar na pa?taŋ</i> The bucket cracked by the sun is leaking.
pa?tər	angry <i>na ɻaw na kalipulijutan, tu-anjor sagar pa?tər</i> Narrow-minded people get angry easily.

pa?tuł	erection penis (cf. par-ba?aw 'erection penis') <i>məna?u kana bu?abu?ayan, pa?tuł tu-ətas kana ma?inayan</i> When the man sees a girl, he gets an erection.
pa?tusi	pa?tusi sagar təməkəl da ?ɔraw, purnajaday da ka?ɔrawan He loves drinking wine so much, that he was nicknamed 'the wino'.
pa?ław	man's creator spirit (pa-ka-taw 'according to some informants')
pa?ud	pa?ław ~ pa-ka-taw na tinabawan the vital energy that makes a man 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 <i>p<ən>ar-puan-ku pənukpuk na walak</i> I beat the child twice. <i>ku-par-puan-ay təmilił</i> I wrote twice. <i>ku-par-puan-anay səmilił də ənay na la?ub</i> I drew water twice with the dipper. <i>mu-par-puan səmənay na babayan</i> The ladies have sung twice.
par-təļun	<i>p<ən>ar-təļun ?<əm>uy?uy</i> The child screamed three times. <i>ku-par-təļun-ay təmubaŋ na ragan</i> The chief accepted that I answered three times.
parababuyan	name of a household said to be good at hunting boar, <i>babuy</i>
paradənun	summer rice (unidentified) in dry paddies [Puyuma explain: <i>maruarum na ?uma, a pu?ur</i> 'It grows in dry paddy fields, it is a rice.']
parakap	search; sensitive to touch (cf. kəļi? 'search') <i>mabu?i? na ?aw, saigu parakap</i> The blind can feel by touch. <i>i dulien, amaw, na parakap tu-yai kana puyuma</i> Dulian, she is the one who searches the words of the Puyuma.
parakap-an [Imp I/BF]	<i>parakap-an tu-aliuł maya? də paysu!</i> Search in his bag to look for money!
parakap-ay [LF]	<i>parakap-ay-ta kanakinsas muisaq kana ikoki</i> We are searched by the police when we go in a plane. <i>tu-parakap-ay nanku aliuł kana malə?əs</i> My bag was searched by the thief. <i>parakap-ay la!</i> It is searched!
p<ən>arakap [AF]	<i>p<ən>arakap-ku nantu dədək maya? də kuay</i> I felt his body to look for a gun. <i>p<ən>arakap-ku tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> I study the words of the Puyuma.
paramanan	morning star (cf. tarsiqan 'morning star'; pitubulu? ~ pitumanan 'seven constellation, Ursa Major'; ribulu? 'Ursa Minor.') (cf. KaTipul dialect <i>Hemanamanan</i> 'dawn')

paranak	a little <i>nana? Paranak nana</i> Is it hot ? A little spicy.
para-	be fond of; often; do habitually para-babayan to love ladies para-ma?inayan to like men para-babuy to like hunting the boar, to catch a lot of boar para-tiu? know how to set a trap
parəgi	name of a household
parəkəp	attach or glue strongly; assemble <i>parəkə-rəkəp-ku qə ruma?</i> I am assembling walls of houses. parəkəp-anay [I/BF]
parəsi	splash; dampen by watering parəsi is a shamanistic ritual when the shamans moisten their spirits to cool them down. mu-parəsi [ACaus] <i>mu-parəsi na bəras kana pa<ra>rəsi-an</i> The rice has been watered with the watering sprinkler. pa<ra>rəsi-an watering can, water sprinkler parəsi-anay [I/BF] <i>mu-parəsi-anay-ku qə parəsi-an kana pa<ra>rəsi-an</i> Help me to water with the watering can. parəsi-ay [LF] <i>ku-parəsi-ay na kuʃay</i> It is the vegetables that I have watered. <i>asua dien ɿi, na uətaʃian, amuna kinoruf, matəmuy na laku, muʃaʔi-ta, mutani kana laku tu-parəsi-ay kananta tədək</i> Formerly, for the toilet, a hole was dug, when it was full, and we went to defecate, the feces fell into the hole and splashed our bottoms.
p<ən>arəsi	[AF] <i>p<ən>arəsi-ku qə ənay kana kuʃay</i> I watered the vegetables.
parət	belt <i>buʃay tu-parət kana bayşaran</i> The young man's belt is beautiful. pa-parət-an the waist <i>məriðay-ta la, nana ta-paparəʃan</i> When we are old, our back aches.
pari?i	squeal of a pig <i>pari?i na liuŋ</i> The pig squeals.
paris	scratch inadvertently mu-paris [ACaus] <i>mu-paris na puʃut kananku lubit</i> The puLuT plant scratched my skin. paris-anay [I/BF] <i>na puʃut paris-anay kanku lubit</i> The puLuT plant scratched my skin.

	paris-ay [LF]
	<i>adi-ku masimə?</i> , <i>diamu tu-paris-ay-ku kana kamu</i> I wasn't careful, so I scratched myself with the knife.
	p<ən>aris [AF]
	<i>p<ən>aris na kamu</i> the knife scratches
pariwan₁	Paiwan linguistic group
pariwan₂	name of a household
parkadaw	grass-snake, <i>Natrix natrix</i>
parpar	two-ended pestle for shelling (remove seeds from a stalk)
	parpar-anay [I/BF]
	<i>parpar-anay na parpar kana dawa</i> The parpar pounds the millet.
	parpar-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-parpar-aw na dawa aw ku-təbu?aw i tabi</i> It is the millet that I shelled with the pestle and husked in the <i>tabi</i> mortar.
	p<ən>arpar [AF]
	<i>p<ən>arpar-ku qa dawa tua?abayan</i> I shelled the millet with the pestle to make sticky rice dumplings.
parpin	the bamboos stuck on both sides of the entrance of the men house's palisade
parpu?us	liquid feces not very severe diarrhoea (cf. buriris 'liquid feces'; mapias 'have diarrhoea')
	<i>parpu?us taytaw</i> He has slight diarrhoea.
parsama	how many times?
	<i>parsama-yu malak?</i> How many times have you pulled (it) off?
paru-	a little
	paru-ul[i?]i[t] a bit hard
	paru-adj səməŋaŋ to be a little unhappy
	paru-kuatis a little bad
	paru-mabuka the colors are a little washed out
parukun	<i>Bauhinia championii</i> (Benth.) Benth.
parualu	example (cf. patinak 'explanation using metaphor'; pasidq̃ 'metaphor') <i>na asabak na yai, adj-i ta pakalay qa parualu, maʔulid kiləyaw na</i> <i>taw</i> If we do not follow the example of the true words, then the people do not know to listen.
	<i>tu-yai kana yawan parualu pənia</i> The chief's words are an example to everyone.
	<i>kanaqdu qa bati na p<in>arualu-alu</i> Those words were the examples.
pasa	a span
	pasa kana dapal unit of measurement by pace, one span (agricultural measure)
	<i>muruma pasa kana dapal nanu ?uma, nantu ikađəkan aw</i> <i>tu-ikabəlakas?</i> How many strides long and wide is your field?
	pasa kana l̃ima unit of measurement by hand
pasabay	help (ritual term) (cf. pu-laq 'protect, help')
	pasabay-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-pasabay-ay na təmararamaw</i> I helped the shamans.

- pasala?**
- salaləm da ?asaban, kijuwayan səməkad, tu-pasabay-ay na mafəla*
When we are planting sugarcane, those who finished first come
and help the slow ones.
- pasara?ad**
< *sa?ad* 'branch'
- pasəbaŋ**
- hold something back; jealous (cf. *səba* 'keep back information, wrath';
?itil 'stingy, mean')
pasala?-ku kananu saiguyan I am jealous of your knowledge.
- pasala?-ay [LF]**
- ku-pasala?-ay-yu kananku saiguyan* I hid what I know from you.
bu?ay qađu a ?aw, tu-pasala?-ay qa kaquan da ?aw This person is
very beautiful, many people are jealous of her.
- pasala?-i [Imp LF]**
- pasala?-i (na) ?itil!* Don't show him the book!
- name of the household which founded the village
[Puyuma explain: 'The *pasara?ad* brought to the villagers *biniq/adang*
'seed', *qaLum* 'game', *Lumay* 'rice', *dakpan* 'big game', 'food'. Cf.
arasis.]
- act aimlessly; without purpose
- pasəbay**
- pasəbay nanku daļan* My road is without purpose.
- pasəbaŋ-aw [PF]**
- ku-pasəbaŋ-aw səmalap na sabak* I swept the inside of the house
without permission.
- pasəbaŋ-ay [LF]**
- ku-pasəbaŋ-ay səmalap na sabak* I swept the (place) inside of the
house without permission.
- p<ən>asəbaŋ [AF]**
- p<ən>asəbaŋ-ku da daļan* 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 mataterəđ-ta kanta ?ala, pasəbu-[y]anay na qinəkalanan 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 qinəkalanan* 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 qinəkalanan* I sent the villagers ahead.
- pasək₁**
- nail
- mi-pasək** have a nail in
- mi-pasək na kilikiliŋ kana palidiqŋ* There is a nail in the car tyres.

	pasək-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-pasək-anay-ku da pasək i libəŋ</i> Help me to hammer a nail into the wall.
	pasək-ay [LF] <i>pasək-ay na libəŋ sasaʔitan kana kabuy</i> (He hammers) a nail into the wall to hang up the hat.
pasək₂	pasək-i [Imp LF] <i>pasək-i (da pasək na libəŋ!)</i> Hammer (a nail into the wall)!
	<i>burdock, Arctium</i> [Puyuma explain: <i>tu-kawilaw na kafakaj kana pasək</i> 'The burdock flowers stuck to trousers.]
	p<in>asək something stuck <i>sagar da p<in>asək na pasək</i> Burdock flowers like to stick. properly
pasəkat	<i>pasəkat-ku məkan</i> I eat properly. <i>pasəkat-ku matəŋadaw</i> I sit down properly.
	pasəkat-an [Imp I/BF] <i>pasəkat-an na mutipas na takad!</i> Mend the broken basket properly!
	pasəkat-anay [V/BF] <i>ku-pasəkat-anay səmaʔit na aliuq</i> I hung the bag correctly.
	pasəkat-ay [LF] <i>ku-pasəkat-ay səmaya? na punun</i> I wove the basket properly.
pasəki	pasəkat-i [Imp LF] <i>pasəkat-i matəŋadaw!</i> Sit properly! an uphill road; uphill <i>pasəki-ku kana qənan</i> I climb the mountain.
	pasəki [Imp LF] <i>pasəki-yu!</i> Climb!
	pasəki-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-pasəki-anay i nanali kana qənan</i> You help my mother to climb the mountain. fly at ground level (cf. <i>salṭi?</i> 'fly at ground level and catch chickens') <i>pa<səla>səlap ku-kəmakaway:</i>
pasəlap < <i>səlap</i> 'broom'	1. I walk bent over to avoid being seen 2. I drag my feet 3. Ricochet, skim low over a place <i>mubiʔi na ɬayam pa-səla-səlap kana ləmay</i> The birds fly over the rice like making ricochets.
pasəltu	give orders <i>pasəltu-ku</i> I give orders (ritual context). pasəltu-a will give order <i>pasəltu-a-ku dia kandı kana maʔiqay</i> I will give this old man some orders. pasəltu-aw [PF] <i>ku-pasəltu-aw na maʔiqay</i> I gave orders to the old man. pasəltu-anay [I/BF]

	<i>ma-ɿwas-ku, nu-pasəltu-anay-ku kana walak</i> I have lost my voice, give the children orders for me.
	pasəltu-u [Imp PF] <i>pasəltu-u!</i> Order! (The dyad in ritual context is <i>pakaladəm-ku, pasəltu-ku</i> ‘I inform’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:199, verse 13-01.)
	p<ən>asəltu [AF] <i>p<ən>asəltu-ku q̥atu ləmak kana maɿiday</i> I told the old man his work.
	p<in>asəltu-an orders <i>id̥i nantu p<in>asəltu-an kan maya</i> These are Muya’s orders. sprain; strain a joint
 pasənt̥ij 	m-u-pasənt̥ij [Mvt] <i>m-u-pasənt̥ij-ku nanku uraq</i> I have strained my muscle.
	mu-pasənt̥ij [ACaus] <i>mu-pasənt̥ij tu-dapal kan isaw</i> Isaw’s foot is sprained.
	pasənt̥ij-aw [PF] <i>maratar kikarun, ku-pasənt̥ij-aw nanku lima</i> I don’t like working so I have sprained my hand (on purpose).
pasid̥iq	metaphor (cf. <i>parualu</i> ‘example’; <i>patinak</i> ‘explanation using metaphor’) <i>sagar-ku kananu ɿapuɭ</i> ‘I like your flower (daughter)’, (says a young man to the parents of the girl he fancies.) [Puyuma say ‘This is a pasid̥iq.’]
	pasid̥iq-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-pasid̥iq-anay marəŋay</i> I spoke in metaphors. force someone; make an effort
pasiesi?	<i>pasiesi?-ku məkan</i> I make an effort to eat. <i>pasiesi?-ku mu[ə]ɭi</i> I make an effort to go to the toilet.
	m-u-pasiesi? [Mvt] <i>m-u-pasiesi? qua</i> She made an effort to come.
	pasiesi?-anay [I/BF] <i>pasiesi?-anay pukatagwin kana ɿutia</i> They want to force her to marry a husband from mainland China.
	pasiesi?-aw [PF] <i>pasiesi?-aw pinilay qua kadi</i> He was forced to come here with me.
	pasiesi?-ay [LF] <i>ku-pasiesi?-ay paɭəkəl kana ɿəraw kan dulien</i> I made Dulian drink wine.
 paspas 	shake in the wind
	mu-paspas [ACaus] <i>mu-paspas la na ɿapuɭ kana bali aw muɬərag</i> The flowers were shaken by the wind and fell off.
	p<ən>aspas [AF] <i>p<ən>aspas na bali kana tarbu, bariaw, tu-bikbikanay tu-bini? aw taɭtaɭanay kana udu?udu?</i> 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 <i>p<ən>aspas kəma i ?ami na bali, ayaw, a p<ən>aspas, kəma-ta kandu na bali</i> The <i>penaspas</i> wind comes from the north, it is a cool (wind), we call that wind, <i>penaspas</i> .
pasu	pənaspas ‘Fallen down’ is also a sacred song sung at <i>mangayaw</i> , festival cheekbone
pasuruk₁	ra-pasu-an big cheekbones give orders (cf. pasəltu ‘give orders’) <i>pasuruk-ku kana law</i> I give this person orders.
	pasuruk-an orders
	pasuruk-an [Imp I/BF] <i>pasuruk-an kana suan!</i> Give the dog orders! <i>pa-sa-suruk-an da kiakarunan!</i> Give the employee orders!
	pasuruk-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-pasuruk-anay-ku kan isaw</i> Isaw gives me orders.
	pasuruk-aw [PF] <i>ku-pasuruk-aw na pasasurukan kana kiakarunan</i> I gave the employee orders for his work.
 pasuruk ₂	p<ən>asuruk [AF] <i>p<ən>asuruk-ku kana pakakarunan</i> I gave the servant orders. (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>pa-ka-karun-an</i> , <i>pa-sa-suruk-an</i> ‘those who give orders’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:312, verse 27-06.)
	accuse wrongly
	pasuruk-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-pasuruk-anay kanku idu na law</i> That man has denounced me wrongly.
pasus	hole; make a hole with a blunt object; drill pa<sa>sus-an a drill <i>pasus-i kana pasus na pa<sa>sus-an!</i> Make the hole with the drill in the place to be drilled!
	pasus-anay [I/BF] <i>mu-pasus-anay-ku kana kawi</i> Help me to make a hole in the wood.
	pasus-ay [LF] <i>ku-pasus-ay qa pasus</i> I made holes.
	pasus-i [Imp LF] <i>pasus-i kana pasus na pa<sa>sus-an!</i> Make the hole with the drill in the place to be drilled!
	p<ən>asus [AF] <i>p<ən>asus-ku qa kawi</i> I made a hole with a piece of wood.
	<i>p<ən>asus-ku kana kawi</i> I made a hole in the tree.
	p<in>asus-an a hole made <i>p<in>asus-an na kawi</i> 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:

mulajaban-ta ‘We perform the “going to the sea” harvest rite.’

kamidaʔənay Festival

pubini kana guLuan ‘We plant *guLuan*, a winter rice sp.]

ka-pat-an ɿuwayan-an ‘the front fourth’. August in the old calendar

[Puyuma explain:

səməkəd la na kada, səmaʃəm-ta ɏa buja ‘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 ɏa bitunun You have four eggs.

kar-pa-pat-an-mu ɏa bitunun (A lot of people, each), you have four eggs.

kar-pa-pat-ay ɏa bitunun na qinəkalanan Each villager had four eggs.

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

kar-mi-pa-pat-an kəmakawəj ~ kar-mia-pat-an kəmakawəj Walk four by four

maka-pətəl forty

məktəp misama ɏa papata fourteen

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

[Puyuma explain:

səmaʃəm-ta ɏa buja ‘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 mərəʔrəʔ i dulien I have embraced Dulian four times.

ku-par-pat-aw təmagfəg na tagfəg 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 maʃuwadi Me, I am the fourth child in my family.

tarbilibilin ka-pat-an ‘the leaving fourth’. October in the old calendar.

[Puyuma explain: *mə-latud kana l̥umay (guLuan)* ‘Weed the rice (winter sp.).’]

help

patalu-anay [I/BF]

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

patalu-ay [LF]

patalu-ay maʃak ɏa paysu i yinhang I went to the bank to borrow money for you.

patalu-i [Imp LF]

patalu-i! Help!

|patalu|

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

	<i>patusi la da jaŋkəlan da ?oraw, qjama maulay</i> He drinks too much wine, so he becomes crazy.
paṭaka	meat; muscles
paṭakatakayan	<i>paṭaka kana liuŋ</i> pork cattail, <i>Typha</i> ?plant (sp.) [Puyuma say 'It cures snakebites.']}
paṭapaj	name of a men's house (The household <i>pasaraqaD</i> was attached to this men's house.)
 paṭaʔtaʔ 	clap one's hands paṭaʔtaʔ-aw [PF] <i>ku-paṭaʔtaʔ-aw ku-lima</i> I clapped my hands. paṭaʔtaʔ-u [Imp PF] <i>paṭaʔtaʔ-u nu-lima!</i> Clap your hands!
p<ən>aṭaʔtaʔ [AF]	<i>p<ən>aṭaʔtaʔ-ku</i> I clapped hands.
paṭaran	outside paṭaran <i>inday datu kiani?onay na minatay kana ɿala qjama aqj i paṭaran</i> They were afraid that an enemy might come and cut off their heads, so they were not buried outside. a-paṭaran shallow (cf. <i>baṭkar</i> 'dry, shallow') <i>tu-yai kana yawan a-paṭaran</i> The chief's words are not profound. in-u-paṭaran-an gone out <i>tu-in-u-paṭaran-an, karua la saya tuki</i> She went out just an hour ago. ka-u-paṭaran will go outside <i>andaman, ka-u-paṭaran na kadaw</i> Tomorrow the sun will rise. m-u-a-rua-paṭaran be ready to go out <i>m-u-a-rua-paṭaran-ku</i> I am getting ready to go out. m-u-paṭaran [Mvt] <i>m-u-paṭaran-ku la!</i> I go out! <i>m-u-paṭaran na kadaw</i> The sun rises. <i>kana kara?u-ra?ub-an, m-u-paṭaran-ku mukua i tiām</i> Every evening, I go out to the shop.
paṭaran-aw [PF]	<i>ku-paṭaran-aw na palidij</i> I got the car out. p<in>u-paṭaran-an a thing put outside <i>p<in>u-paṭaran-an la na katəŋadawan</i> The seat is outside. pu-paṭaran take something out <i>nu-pu-paṭaran-anay-ku kananku paṭidij</i> Help me to get my car out. <i>nu-pu-paṭaran-aw na katəŋadawan</i> You put the seat outside. <i>ku-pu-paṭaran-anay na katəŋadawan</i> The seat has been taken out by me.
ua paṭaran [Imp] get out	<i>angarəmay, ua paṭaran!</i> Go out immediately!

paṭəgṭəg	fall straight down <i>paṭəgṭəg na kadow</i> The sun at midday ~ zenith ~ heatwave. <i>paṭəgṭəg na ənay</i> shower <i>paṭəgṭəg na daʃil təməkəl da ənay</i> He drinks water from the bottle. paṭəgṭəg-anay [I/BF] <i>kana karaʃuraʔuraban, ku-paṭəgṭəg-anay na ənay dəmirus</i> Every evening, I take a shower.
paṭəpəl	paṭəpəl-i [Imp LF] <i>paṭəgṭəg-i kana daʃil paṭəkəl!</i> Drink from the bottle! do wrongly; make the wrong choice <i>marayas paṭəpəl kikarun tu-kinikarunan, ma-siman-ku la</i> She keeps apologizing for the mistakes she makes in her work, I am fed up with her.
	paṭəpəl-an mistaken thing paṭəpəl-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-paṭəpəl-anay bərəy kanku</i> He mistakenly gave his gift to me. (He wanted to give it to someone else.) <i>tu-paṭəpəl-anay təmakis</i> He used his knife wrong. (He took it by the blade.)
	paṭəpəl-aw [PF] <i>ku-paṭəpəl-aw na ʃaw</i> I have got the wrong person. <i>tu-paṭəpəl-aw kəmuəŋ na suan</i> He has killed a dog by mistake (instead of a boar).
paṭir,	prominent <i>maŋatuy tu-ŋatuy ~ maŋatuy tu-paṭir</i> He has a prominent upper lip ('pouting'). ma-paṭir has upper lip proeminent <i>ma-paṭir na ŋatuy</i> The upper lip is prominent ('pouting').
	paṭir-aw [PF] <i>tu-paṭir-aw tu-ŋuarŋjur</i> His philtrum is prominent.
 paṭir ₂	overturn mu-paṭir [ACaus] <i>mu-paṭir na paɿdiŋ</i> The car has overturned. p<ən>aṭir [AF] <i>p<ən>aṭir na paɿdiŋ</i> The car overturned.
paṭis	underarm odor gland (apocrine sweat glands) <i>ʔaŋsis tu-paṭis</i> His underarm gland stinks. [Puyuma say 'Certain people have an illness which makes the gland give off an offensive odor.']
	aɾə-pa-patis to smell armpit drum <i>raðuʃəŋ na paṭuŋtuyan</i> The drum is noisy.
paṭuʃu	go on; go everywhere; non-stop (cf. paərəs 'non-stop') <i>paṭuʃu-ku kandj kana kiakarunan</i> I do this work non-stop. <i>paṭuʃu-ku panununay da paṭəməl</i> Non-stop, I force him to take (his) medicine.

- paṭuṭu-ku kana wari mu?ibat* Everyday, I go here and there.
m-u-paṭuṭu [Mvt]
m-u-paṭuṭu na ḥaw kana rumaruma? He trails round from house to house.
- paṭuṭu-anay** [I/BF]
ku-paṭuṭu-anay mukua muqadajia kan gulum I very often go and see Gulum.
kana wariwari, paṭuṭu-anay pakarun i dulien Every day, Dulian goes and gets some work.
- p<ən>aṭuṭu** [AF]
p<ən>aṭuṭu-ku ḥeməkəl kana kurisapa I drink tea all the time.
paunuuanay the present-day town of Qilong. [Puyuma say 'It was our frontier.']
pawa 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-puamaqa My glasses fit me well.
nanku k<in>ir-pawa-[y]an idī na sənay This song goes well with mine.
- mar-pawa** be in harmony with
mar-pawa tu-kaway 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]an? What is your meaning?
tu-pawa-[y]anay tu-wari His dates are correct.
tu-pawa-[y]an kana puyuma kan kəma-ia? What is the exact meaning of Puyuma?
tu-pawa-[y]an kana mayyaw amuna kiani?ən The *mangayaw* tradition was headhunting.
- |pawatəg|** go back with; accompany (only for human beings) (cf. *tunun* 'take someone home' < KaTipul dialect; *?ataq* '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 pita?un Isaw went back to the door with me.
ta-pawatəg-ay na minaqay na ḥaw, pawatəg-an na wari garəm We want to go with the dead man, today is the day.
- p<in>awatəg-an** accompaniment
pawti straw-rice bag (< Minnan *pau-te*)
 (A *pawti* is the equivalent of 9 *bitawan*, and contains about 60-70 kilos of rice.)
saya pawti-an big sack (jute)

[payapay]	float in the wind; sway (cf. bigabinj ‘float, hang down, dangle, sway’; jiua[jiu ‘dangle, for round objects’; tiatiu ‘dangle, swing for all objects’) ma-pay-a-pay [AF] <i>ma-pay-a-pay nantu parəf kana walak</i> The child's belt floats in the wind.
payapay-aw [PF]	<i>na baysaran, tu-payapay-aw nantu parəf</i> 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 <i>ni-yup-a-yup</i> , p<in> <i>ay<a>pay</i> ‘shamans’bags’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:200, verse 13-09.)
payas	immediately <i>pakaladamay qa minatay i tinataw, payas muruma?</i> As soon as she learned of her mother's death, she came home immediately.
payas-anay [I/BF]	<i>na baysaran markalaqam kana bu[abu]layan, payas-anay pukatagwin</i> As soon as the young man met the girl, (their parents) married them immediately.
payla	five-leaved chaste tree, <i>Vitex negundo</i> (L.) <i>məkan kana payla na liuŋ, bulay tu-[ubit]</i> When the pig eats <i>payla</i> , its skin looks nice.
[paylan]	look after someone; nurse (cf. ?ayir ‘look after, keep an eye on, watch out for’)
pa-paylan [Caus]	<i>ku-pa-paylan-aw a taw kanku walak</i> I asked him to look after my child.
paylan-aw [PF]	<i>ku-paylan-aw na walak</i> The child is looked after by me.
p<ən> aylay [AF]	<i>p<ən>aylay-ku qa jaw</i> I looked after someone. ~ I look after people. <i>təmutaw p<ən>aylay da təmuuan</i> The grandparent looks after the grandchild.
payməŋ	firearm (ritual term) (cf. kuaŋ ‘gun’; pa-deruŋ , p<in>-idaŋ-an ‘firearm’)
payraŋ	Taiwanese people (< Minnan, <i>phai</i> "-lang ‘bad people’)
paysu	money ki-paysu earn money <i>manayaw-ta maka rumaruma? ki-paysu</i> When it is the annual festival, <i>mangayaw</i> , every house gives money.
	<i>mukua ki-paysu-a kana iyuan ma?ayir kana kualəŋ na taw</i> 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
pədpəd	gnat

pəpəl	squeeze; massage (cf. pərəs ‘squeeze out of’) ki-pədəl get massaged <i>ki-pədəl-an nanu nanayan kana p<ən>a-pədəl</i> Have the pain massaged by the masseur.
mu-pədəl [ACaus]	<i>mu-pədəl la idu na buṭu</i> Those testes are squeezed (e.g. of oxes to be castrated).
pa-pədəl-aw [PF]	<i>tu-pa-pədəl-aw idu na nana kana lima</i> He might press that painful hand.
pədəl-anay [I/BF]	<i>nu-pədəl-anay-ku kantu buṭu kana guy</i> Help me to press on the ox's testes.
pədəl-u [Imp PF]	<i>pədəl-u!</i> Squeeze!
p<ən>a-pədəl	masseur
p<ən>aḍəl [AF]	<i>p<ən>aḍəl-ku da fufu</i> I squeezed a breast.
pəpədəl	shy; introverted pəpədəl-aw [PF] <i>ku-pəpədəl-aw na yai</i> I am introverted, I don't talk much.
p<ən>aḍəpəd [AF]	<i>p<ən>aḍəpəd-ku da yai</i> I do not talk. (I am an introvert.) (cf. paḍanjal) <i>tu-yai</i> 'His words are expensive.', 'He does not like talking.'
paḍidak	come out; appear m-u-paḍidak [Mvt] <i>m-u-paḍidak nanku papu</i> I have a prolapsed cervix. <i>m-u-paḍidak na makasabak na kirwan</i> The inner garment is showing.
	paḍidak-aw [PF] <i>paʃufu kantu manudən na tainainayan, tu-paḍidak-aw tu-fufu</i> When a woman feeds her baby, she takes out her breast.
paḍin	separate by moving away paḍin-an [Imp I/BF] <i>paḍin-an (na kadursian)!</i> Move (the rubbish) away! paḍin-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-paḍin-anay-ku kananku kuajəyan</i> Help me to get rid of my illness. paḍin-aw [PF] <i>ku-paḍin-aw nanku kirkuyanan na kuatisan</i> I have given up my bad habits.
	paḍin-ay [LF] <i>tu-paḍin-ay nanku ruma? kana təmararamaw</i> My house has been cleansed by the shamans (by moving away bad elements).
	pəḍin-u [Imp PF] <i>pəḍin-u!</i> Move (that) away!
	p<ən>aḍin [AF] <i>p<ən>aḍin-ku kandu na katəyadawan</i> 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.)
- pənasəŋqadaw**
 < təŋqadaw 'sit down'
- spirit sat on the ancestral altar *p<ən>a-səyaq-aw* or *ma-səyaq-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. *təyqad* 'sit down' corresponds to *səyaq* in the ritual texts, or *laŋjɪl/laŋjɪs*.) (L. Sagart, p.c.)
 (In ritual context, the pair is *pənasəŋidi*, *pənasəŋqadaw*; 'spirit of the ancestral altar'.)
- pənasəŋidi**
- spirit sat on the ancestral altar or *masəŋidi* (cf. *pənasəŋqadaw* 'spirit of the ancestral altar')
- (Ritual term. Unknown in daily speech and undeciphered.) (In ritual context, the pair is *pənasəŋidi*, *pənasəŋqadaw* ~ *masəŋqadaw*, *masəŋidi* 'spirit sat on the ancestral altar', cf. Cauquelin 2008:293, verse 24-39.) (L. Sagart, p.c.)
- pənaspas₁**
 < paspas 'shake in the wind'
- a cool wind coming from the north that makes the plants fly away
kəma i ?ami na baŋi, ayaŋ, a pənaspas kəma-ia kanq̩u na baŋi.
Kauŋaragan da kawi tu-bira?, tu-bini? 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 ?apuŋ kana baŋi aw muŋrag* Flowers are shaken by the wind and they have fallen down.
- p<ən>aspas na baŋi kana tarbu, bariaw, tu-bikbikanay tu-bini?, aw taʔtaʔanay kana uduʔudu?* The wind shakes the miscanthus, the small reeds; it shakes their seeds which go and spread on the mountains.
- pənaspas₂**
 < paspas 'shake in the wind'
- a sacred song, 'Fallen down', sung at *mangayaw* festival
- |pərəʔ|**
- strangle; wring (as laundry)
- pa-parəʔ?** [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.
- parəʔ-aw** [PF]
- ku-pərəʔ-aw tu-niʔən* I wrung his neck.
- parəʔ-ay** [LF]
- ku-pərəʔ-ay da niʔən* I wrung a neck.
ku-pərəʔ-ay na kirwan I wrung the washing.
- parəʔ-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.']

- |pərəs|**
- squeeze out the contents from (cf. **pədəj** [‘squeeze, extract from, knead’])
kar-pa-pərəs two persons squeeze the same object
kar-pa-pərəs-ta kana nuli We, (both,) squeeze the tube of glue.
- pa-pərəs** [Caus]
pa-pərəs-ku kana nuli I was made to squeeze the tube of glue.
- p<ən>ərəs** [AF]
p<ən>ərəs-ku kana nuli I squeezed the tube of glue.
- pərəs-aw** [PF]
ku-pərəs-aw na nuli The tube of glue is squeezed by me.
- pərəs-u** [Imp PF]
pərəs-u! Squeeze!
- pərəsək**
- pink sorrel, *Oxalis corymbosa* Dc.
 [Puyuma explain: *arsəm* ‘It is sour.’]
idini na pərəsək a paʃəməl, tu-ʃedʃedaw na pərəsək, puka-ta Yam qa saima, aw ta-pukayay na indan na tqüpüpan kana manuden
 ‘This plant, *peresek*, is a medicine, the *peresek* 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 paʃəməl da asət tu-damuk* ‘It is a medicine used for hypertension.’]
- pəri?**
- nana nanta takuʃaw ɿi, puʃəməl-ta kandu kana pərəsək* When our throat aches, we make a medicine with that plant.
 the lower leg (the area from the knees to the ankle); calf (of leg) (cf. **pa?ə** ‘thigh’; **dapal** ‘foot’; **kukud** ‘the whole leg’)
kaʃəba tu-pəri? His lower leg is big.
- pa-pəri?-an** calf
mabakas tu-papəri?-an His calf is big.
- |pəsə?|**
- break
mu-pəsə? [ACaus]
mu-pəsə? na daʃil The bottle is broken.
- p<ən>əsə?** [AF]
p<ən>əsə?-ku da daʃil I am breaking the bottle.
- pəsə?-aw** [PF]
ku-pəsə?-aw na takiʃ The glass is broken by me.
- pəsə?-u** [Imp PF]
pəsə?-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]
maðulid-ku p<ən>əspəs I don’t know how to massage.
- pəspəs-anay** [V/BF]
ni-pəspəs-anay-ku qananku tajuru? Help me to massage my head.
- pəspəs-ay** [LF]
ku-pəspəs-ay tu-tajuru? I massaged his head.
- pəspəs-i** [Imp LF]

	<i>pəspəs-i taytaw!</i> Massage him!
pətəl	<i>pəspəs-u</i> [Imp PF]
pətik	<i>pəspəs-u tu-ṣayuru?</i> Massage his head!
	maka-pətəl forty
	jump; splash (e.g. coins, rice, insects)
	p<al>ətik sound of jumping
	p<ən>ətik [AF]
	<i>p<ən>ətik na paysu</i> The coins jump.
	<i>p<ən>ətik</i> 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.
	pətik-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-pətik-ay qa ɻəraw</i> I splashed with wine.
pətir	trap (hunt using traps)
	p<ən>ətir [AF]
	<i>saigu p<ən>ətir qa kuɻabaw</i> He knows how to set traps to catch rats.
	pətir-anay [I/BF]
	<i>pətir-anay na pətir kana babuy</i> Traps are used to catch boar.
	pətir-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-pətir-aw na kuɻabaw qa pətir</i> I caught rats in a trap.
	pətir-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-pətir-ay na kuɻabaw qa pətir</i> I caught rats in a trap.
	pətir-u [Imp PF]
	<i>pətir-u!</i> Trap!
	ua pətir [Imp]
	<i>ua pətir-yu!</i> Go and set traps!
pia₁	all; finish
	pa-pia will finish
	<i>andaman, pa-pia-ku la kikarun</i> Tomorrow I shall finish my work.
	p<ən>ia [AF]
	<i>p<ən>ia-yu la məkan?</i> Have you finished eating?
	piaku la one of the two Muses of weaving is called <i>Piaku</i> 'I have finished', (<i>pia-ku la</i>)
	pia-[y]aw [PF]
	<i>tu-pia-[y]aw məkan na tinalək i kaysin</i> He finished eating the rice in the bowl.
pia₂	towards; go in the direction of
	pia-katagwin-ku I am getting ready to marry.
	pia-ɻami Go north.
	pia-[əud] Go east.
piad₁	a shallow wooden plate (obsolete term, undeciphered). Term used in translating the Gospels, unknown by villagers.
	uterus
	tin
	knock-kneed
	ma-pidur be knock-kneed

	pidur-aw [PF]
pikak	<i>tu-pidur-aw tu-kaway</i> He walks knock-kneed.
	yeast
	<i>səmaya? qə tinua?ərawan, pukayay qə pikak</i> 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 ** <i>pa-ra?əra</i> ‘the <i>ragera</i> ’; ** <i>p-arasis</i> ‘the <i>arasis</i> ’; ** <i>pa-pakawian</i> ‘the <i>pakawian</i> ’.)
 pilay 	frequently sick
	ma-pilay be frequently sick
	<i>ma-pilay qə daqək, tu-puŋaladay qə ‘pilay’</i> She is often sick, so we called her <i>Pilay</i> .
	pilay nickname
pila	braces; straps
	<i>tu-pila kana padəkan, kana rutu</i> The straps of the back-carrier, the rucksack.
 pi?əs 	twist; turn away
	ma-pi?es be turned back
	<i>ma-pi?es, malemes tu-teqek, unien la</i> It got its haunch back, its body disappeared, no more.
	mar-pi?es [Rec]
	<i>mar-pi?es-ta kamakaway</i> We take two different roads.
	<i>marbabida na bi?asan, mar-pa-pi?es-ta kana apuy</i> If the fire is very hot, we will turn away from the fire.
	<i>an madadayar ?i, mar-pa-pi?es-mi</i> When we have finished our discussions, let us go our separate ways.
	mu-pi?es [ACaus]
	<i>mu-pi?es na indan</i> The mouth becomes twisted, (when the Puyuma sing sacred songs outside festival times).
	<i>mu-pi?es tu-?ayjar</i> His face is twisted.
	pa-pi?es [Caus]
	<i>i dulien, tu-pa-pi?es-aw tu-təqək kan asin</i> Dulian, she pinches Asin’s bottom.
	p<ən>i?es [AF]
	<i>p<ən>i?es-ku kantu təŋjila</i> I twisted his ear.
	pi?es-anay [I/BF]
	<i>ku-pi?es-anay na pəŋji kana pasək</i> It is with the pliers that I removed the nail.
	pi?es-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-pi?es-aw tu-?imir kana walak</i> I twisted the child’s cheek.
	pi?es-ay [LF]
	<i>pi?es-ay qatū tīŋran kana walak</i> The child’s nose has been pinched.
	pi?es-u [Imp PF]
	<i>pi?es-u (tu-tīŋran)!</i> Pinch (his nose)!

pilit	frying pan (small)
pi uk	twist and cripple (cf. piṭak ‘walk as drunk, walk unsteadily’)
	ma-pi uk be crippled <i>ma-pi uk tu-dapal, qiamma mapi ak tu-kaway</i> He twisted his foot, so he walks unsteadily.
	p<ən>i uk [AF] <i>matuka-ku, qiamma p<ən>i uk-ku kəmakaway mukua kikarun</i> I am lazy, so I pretended to twist my ankle going to work.
	pi uk-aw [PF] <i>tu-pi uk-aw tu-piṭak</i> He walks unsteadily because he is crippled.
	sika-pi u-pi uk pretend to be crippled <i>sika-pi u-pi uk tu-kaway</i> He pretends to be crippled.
pinadajan	clothes worn during the annual festival, <i>mangayaw</i>
	mi-p<in>adajan wear the clothes of the annual festival <i>mangayaw, mi-p<in>adajan mikirwan qa tinara puyuma</i> For mangayaw, I dressed in Puyuma clothes.
	<i>mangayaw-ta, mi-p<in>adajan-ay-ta</i> At the annual festival <i>mangayaw</i> , we wore our traditional clothes.
pinaday	name for male
pinalagi	white clothes worn for mourning <i>mikipirj-ku qa pinalagi</i> I wear white mourning clothes.
pinasəki	one of the eight Puyuma villages; Chinese Hsia pinglang 下檳朗 for the administration. [Puyuma give two meanings: <i>səki</i> ‘stubborn’; <i>pasəki</i> ‘ascend’.]
pini awul	small sweet balls
pinudala anan	the name of a household (< <i>dalan</i> ‘road’)
pinulantayan	sound of the rattles hung on the small of the back <i>tu-p<in>u-liantayan kana sijsiyan</i> The rattles’ sound, (undeciphered term).
pi jɪt	pull hair (cf. <i>kulut</i> ‘pull limbs’) ma-pa-pi jɪt (two persons) grab each other by the hair ma-pi jɪt [AF] <i>ma-pi jɪt na mardawan</i> The <i>mardawan</i> fight by pulling each other’s hair (a rite of passage of the teenagers inside the dormitory). mu-pi jɪt [ACaus] <i>mu-pi jɪt na ɿarbu</i> The hair has been pulled. pa-pi jɪt [Caus] <i>tu-pa-pi jɪt-aw nanu ɿarbu</i> Your hair have been pulled. <i>tu-pa-pi jɪt-anay nanku ɿarbu kana lutuj</i> The monkey was ordered to pull my hair.
	pi jɪt-u [Imp PF] <i>pi jɪt-u!</i> Pull the hair! spread one’s legs; show one’s sex for ladies m-u-pira t [Mvt] <i>miwalak na babayan, m-u-pira t-aw tu-dapal</i> The woman in child-birth spreads her legs.
pirat	

	p<ən>irat̪ [AF] <i>p<ən>irat̪-ku dapal</i> I spread my legs.
	pirat̪-aw [PF] <i>tu-pirat̪-aw tu-dapal kana muarak</i> The dancers spread their legs. <i>pirat̪-aw tu-kuti kana maulay</i> The shameless woman shows her privates.
	m-u-sa-pirat̪ [Mvt] <i>dalus kana liqə?</i> , <i>m-u-sa-pirat̪ tu-dapal kana walak</i> The ground is slippery, the child's legs went apart.
pisak	separate; break up (< KaTipul dialect <i>pisaH</i> 'break') (cf. <i>sirit̪</i> 'tear'; <i>sila?</i> 'tear up'; <i>pispis</i> 'tear')
	mar-pisak [Rec] <i>mar-pisak na baysaran</i> The young men split up.
	p<ən>isak [AF] <i>?iləməs-ku, p<ən>isak-ku qə əmpitsə</i> I am angry, I broke the pencil.
	pisak-an [Impl/BF] <i>pisak-an (idu na tilil)!</i> Tear (that) book!
	pisak-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-pisak-anay-ku kana tilil</i> Help me to tear the exercise book.
	pisak-aw [PF] <i>pisak-aw na tilil, aq̪i la maayər təmakəsi</i> The books are hidden, I don't feel like studying.
pisəl	pinch between the fingers
	mu-pisəl [ACaus] <i>mu-pisəl ku-?imir kanantu lima</i> He pinched my cheek with his hand.
	pa-pisəl [Caus] <i>pa-pisəl-ku kanu</i> I shall pinch you.
	p<ən>isəl [AF] <i>p<ən>a-pisəl-ku tu-?imir</i> I am pinching his cheek.
	pisəl-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-pisəl-anay-ku kanantu ?imir</i> Help me to pinch his cheek.
	pisəl-aw [PF] <i>ku-pisəl-aw tu-?imir</i> I pinched his cheek.
	pisəl-ay [LF] <i>ku-pisəl-ay da ?imir</i> I pinched a cheek.
	pisəl-i [Imp LF] <i>pisəl-i na tqək!</i> Pinch the bottom!
pispis	tear into many pieces (cf. <i>sirit̪</i> 'tear'; <i>sila?</i> 'tear up'; <i>pisak</i> 'separate, break up, split up break up')
	mu-pispis [ACaus] <i>mu-pispis nanku tilil</i> My exercise book is badly torn.
	pa-pispis [Caus] <i>pa-pispis-an nu-tilil kana pi<a>-pispis-an!</i> Destroy your documents with the shredder!
	pispis-aw [PF] <i>ku-pispis-aw tu-kirwan</i> I tore his clothes.

	pispis-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-pispis-ay da kirwan kana lutuy</i> The monkey tore clothes.
	pispis-u [Imp PF]
	<i>pispis-u!</i> Tear!
pita?un	the entire door with its casing (cf. ?aləb-an ‘door panel’)
	<i>ku-rəta?ay da in?asi i pita?un</i> I have put some small beads by the door.
	?aləbi na ?aləban close the door (the flap of the door is closed, not the door itself. It is not possible to say **?aləbi na pita?un.
pitaw	toothed hoe (< Minnan <i>ti-thau?</i>)
 pitpit 	beat; make (something) move
	mu-pitpit [ACaus]
	<i>mu-pitpit kana bariwan na gingiy</i> The lychees were brought down by the typhoon.
	p<ən>ipit [AF]
	<i>p<ən>ipit-ku tu-tədək kana walak</i> I whipped the child’s bottom.
	<i>tu-kuaqiniaw p<ən>ipit tu-lima</i> He shook his hand that way.
	pitpit-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-pitpit-aw na gingiy</i> The lychees have been beaten down by me.
	pitpit-ay [LF]
	<i>pitpit-ay na saləpit kana walak na matuʃə</i> The stick was used to hit the disobedient child.
pitu	seven
	ka-pitu-an ‘the seventh’. December in the old calendar.
	[Puyuma explain: <i>majyawaw-ta</i> ‘It is time for <i>mangayaw</i> festival.’]
	kara-pitu ~ kar-pitu-pitu-an seven objects per person (personal or non-personal nouns)
	<i>kara-pitu-yu qa biqunun</i> You have seven eggs.
	<i>kar-pitu-pitu-an-mu da biqunun</i> (A lot of people, each) you have seven eggs.
	<i>kar-pitu-pitu-ay da biqunun na qinekalanan ~ kar-pitu-anay da biqunun na qinekalanan</i> Each villager had seven eggs.
	maka-pitu seventy
	mi-a-pitu seven people
	məkʃəp misama qa pitupitua seventeen
	pitu-pitu-a seven objects
pitumanan	Pleiades, Ursa Major (cf. <i>ribulu?</i> ‘Ursa Minor’; <i>paramanan</i> , <i>tarsiyan</i> ‘morning star’)
~ pitubulu?	walk as drunk (cf. <i>asəpiraw</i> ‘walk sideways’; <i>piluk</i> ‘crippled’)
 piṭak 	ma-piṭak [AF]
	<i>nantu bəkas kan dulien ma-piṭak</i> Dulian’s drunken gait
	<i>nantu kaway ma-piṭak</i> His walk is sideways.
	piṭak-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-piṭak-aw tu-piṭuk</i> 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	stone altar (cf. alib ‘prevent a load from falling’)
puar	escape; run away
	m-u-puar [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-puar na suan da palətukukan</i> The dog ran away because of firecrackers.
	pa-puar na tinalok ~ <i>p<ən>uar na ?idus</i> ‘The rice in the spoon is going to get spilled. ~ The rice spills out of the spoon.’
	(The two above expressions indicate that the master of the house is eating while visitors are waiting for him, which is a sign of impoliteness.)
	p<ən>uar [AF]
	<i>inday-ku da kipuakpuakan kan nanali, p<ən>uar-ku piadaya</i> I was afraid of my mother’s stick, I ran away towards the west.
	p<ən>a-puar-an places from which one escapes
	<i>may-dauq na darz?</i> , <i>p<ən>a-puar-an kəma i isabak, mupataran na law</i> When there is an earthquake, we escape from the inside of the house, we go outside.
pudək	navel; umbilical cord
pudu	wild betel root that grows in the mountains (cf. takər ‘areca nut and tree’) [Puyuma explain: <i>sa?u!</i> aw bəlaka!akas tu-bira?, kəmərət-ta, məl?əl-ta pi, uliqul ‘Its leaves are narrow and long, we uproot it, when we chew it, it smells good.’]
puduŋ	cupule of the areca nut
puðanian	cockscomb, <i>Celosia</i>
	(Used for making garlands of flowers.)
puðinjil	the shout ‘pouh’ given at the kill of an enemy or an animal, not to be confused with the ?iraw victory cry ‘aoh’!
	puðinjil-anay [V/BF]
	<i>nu-puðinjil-anay-ku kana babuy</i> Would you mind giving the killers’ shout for me (when killing the boar).
	puðinjil-aw [PF]
	<i>puðinjil-aw-ku da babuy</i> I gave a shout when I killed a boar.
	puðinjil-ay [LF]
	<i>mukua kiani?ən pi, niam puðinjil-ay na ?ala, aw minaqay la, aw niam ?aluaw na ?ala aw mirawa-mi</i> When we went to hunt heads, we shouted ‘pouh’ at the enemy, and killed him, then we carried the enemy back and got our prey (gave our victory cry ‘aoh’!)
puðuŋ	bind together small things as signal marks (like the story of Tom Thumb); (cf. s<in>ibat-an , pakumaw-an ‘marker posts’)
	<i>a puðuŋ idji</i> This is a <i>puDung</i> .
	p<ən>uðuŋ [AF]
	<i>p<ən>uðuŋ-ku da bira?</i> I bind some leaves together so I can find my way again.
	puðuŋ-aw [PF]
	<i>muka i taɻun, tu-puðuŋ-aw na bariaw</i> When we go hunting, we bind reeds together so we can find our way back (or show others the way).

	puduŋ-ay [LF]
	<i>mukua-ku kibabuyay, ku-pa-puduŋ-ay kana bariaw kananku</i> <i>pinakalajan</i> When I go to hunt boars, I shall tie knots in the reeds to find my way back.
puka	put <i>puka-ku qa ɿaput</i> I put some flowers.
	puka-[y]anay [I/BF]
	<i>ku-puka-[y]anay-yu i taihok</i> I have dropped you off in Taipei. <i>ku-puka-[y]anay na walu i takosi-an</i> I took the sweets to school.
	puka-[y]ay [LF]
	<i>ku-puka-[y]ay da ɿaput nanku papadaran pakabu ay</i> I put some flowers on my table to look pretty.
	<i>mɔŋɿaŋ-ta qa puran, tu-puka-[y]ay da ɿabu na akər</i> When we chew betel nut, we add some lime with the leaf of <i>Piper betle</i> .
	<i>ku-puka-[y]ay qa walu</i> I added some sugar.
puka-	form ordinal numbers, <i>puka-</i> is prefixed to the cardinal numbers, exception with 'first' <i>puka-qaqua</i> second (cf. <i>paturus</i> 'second') <i>puka-tataju</i> third <i>puka-apat</i> fourth (etc.)
pukasa	the most <i>pukasa-baŋsar</i> the most virile <i>pukasa-bulay</i> the most beautiful <i>pukasa-asa</i> champion
pukasama	how much? <i>yu, kanu maŋuwadiwadi, pukasama yu?</i> You and your siblings, how many are you?
 pukpuk 	beat with a large stick <i>mi-p<in>i-pukpuk-an</i> something has received a blow <i>mi-p<in>i-pukpuk-an tu-tədək kana walak</i> The child's bottom has been spanked.
	p<ən>ukpuk [AF] <i>p<ən>ukpuk-ku kana maŋuŋə? na walak</i> I hit the disobedient child. <i>pu<a>kpuk-an</i> a large stick (cf. [a<ŋa>ŋət̪i] 'small stick')
	<i>p<ən>ukpuk-ku kana pu<a>kpuk-an kanku walak</i> I beat my child with the <i>puakpukan</i> .
	pukpuk-anay [I/BF] <i>pukpuk-anay na pu<a>kpuk kana guy</i> A stick is used to beat the ox. <i>maŋuŋə?yu, pa-pukpuk-anay-yu kananu təmama</i> If you do not obey, you will be beaten by your father.
	pukpuk-aw [PF] <i>kui-pukpuk-aw ku-katagwin, matuka</i> I hit my lazy husband. tali-pukpuk-an a beaten sound <i>tali-pukpuk-an na ɿudal ɿi, parualu-ta kana muŋaŋrag na laŋu?</i>

	The sound of rain on the roof (the first big drops), it make us think of mangos falling down.
pukpuk ₂	shell with a flail pukpuk-aw [PF] <i>pukpuk-aw na dawa</i> Millet is shelled with a flail.
pukuy	button p<ən>ukuy [AF] <i>p<ən>ukuy-ku kananku ka?a</i> I buttoned my cardigan. pukuy-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-pukuy-anay-kana kirwan</i> Help me to button the garment. <i>pukuy-anay na pukuy</i> The button does up. pukuy-aw [PF] <i>ku-pukuy-aw na kirwan</i> The garment is buttoned by me.
pulat	all pukuy-u [Imp PF] <i>pukuy-u na pukuy!</i> Do up the buttons! ma-pulat [AF] <i>na saðəkalanan ma-pula-pulat pañayayanayaw</i> All the villagers are assembled to celebrate <i>mangayaw</i> . mu-pulat [ACaus] <i>mu-pulat na tinalək məkan</i> All the rice has been eaten. pulat-an [Imp I/BF] <i>pulat-an bəray!</i> Give everything! pulat-aw [PF] <i>ku-pulat-aw na tinalək məkan</i> I have eaten the rice.
pulət	block (obstruct); divert (cf. kəra 'stop water'; kułəd 'constipated') ka-pulət will be blocked <i>an ma-ru?ud-ku, ka-pulət ku-tiγran</i> If I get the flu, my nose will be blocked. ma-pulət gets/is blocked <i>ma-pulət ku-tiγran, na ənay, na sanun</i> My nose, the water, the tap are blocked. <i>ma-pulət na tədək</i> I am constipated. p<ən>ulət [AF] <i>p<ən>ulət-ku kanku tiγran</i> I hold my nose.
puʃabus	pulət-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-pulət-anay-ku kana kali</i> Help me to divert the river. pulət-aw [PF] <i>ku-pulət-aw na sanun</i> I have turned off the tap. pulət-u [Imp PF] <i>pulət-u!</i> Block (it)! almost puləbus-ku <i>kitəŋəd</i> He almost killed me. puləbus-ay [LF] <i>tu-puʃabus-ay təməŋəd kana raðera</i> They were almost killed by the <i>ragera</i> household.

pulaw	the white flower of the rice (when it falls down, the grain appears) <i>mutərag la na pulaw, mutubabəras</i> When the white flower of the rice falls down, it becomes the grain.
pujikudakudan	may-pulaw the flower has already fallen (it has already become the grain)
pu[lu?	chrysanthemum ten ka-pulu?-an ‘the tenth’. March in the old calendar. This third month is called <i>ka-sara-saraw-an na buļan</i> ‘It is the month when we lose our way.’ [Puyuma explain: ‘When the leaves fall’ this is for marcescent foliage’, say the villagers <i>mi?apuļ na dulidul</i> , ‘ <i>Erythrina variegata</i> is blooming’ <i>mi?apuļ na dulidul, ka-sara-saraw-an na buļan, ma-sa-saraw na ḥaw</i> ‘When the <i>dulidul</i> flowers bloom, the <i>ka-sara-saraw-an</i> moon makes people lose their way.’]
pu[lu?	Spanish needles, <i>Bidens bipinnata</i> (L.) Kuntze (different varieties) na pulut pənapaljis kana ḥubit (Prickly Chaff flower, <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> (L.)) the <i>puLuT</i> ‘scratcher’ of the skin təmatusuk na pulut the <i>puLuT</i> ‘clinging’ daļusus na pulut the <i>puLuT</i> ‘sliding’ [Puyuma say ‘A decoction of this plant provides a refreshing drink when the body is hot.’] needle (botanical)
pu[lu? punaman	set fire to mountains (to flush out the game) (cf. p<in>amataŋ-an ‘clear with slash-and-burn’) <i>muka punaman-a kana ḥaļun i ḥənan, i ?uma</i> The grass is going to be burnt in the mountains, in the fields. punaman-ay [LF] <i>ta-punaman-ay na ḥaļun</i> We burnt the grass. <i>adi pinagərimayan na ḥənan, punaman-ay kana apuy iqu na ḥənan, aw səmaɻəm-ta, aw maɻalup-ta</i> The virgin mountain, we set afire that mountain, then we sow, and we hunt.
pu[naŋ 	punaman-i [Imp LF] <i>punaman-i!</i> Burn the grass! insult (cf. ḍaki ‘insult, scold’; ?iləməs ‘offended’) a pa-punaj-an insults <i>pa-punaj-ku kana pa-punaj-an</i> 1. I insult with insults 2. I shall insult those who do not listen p<an>unaŋ [AF] <i>p<ən>a-punaj-ku kana maulaj</i> I insulted the vagrant. punaŋ-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-punaŋ-anay-ku kana maulaj</i> Help me to insult the vagrant. punaŋ-ay [LF] <i>ku-punaŋ-ay nanku ayay</i> I told my girlfriend off. punaŋ-i [Imp LF] <i>punaŋ-i!</i> Insult (him)!

punapunan	desert (land); world <i>muba?aw-ta i punapunan, salaw-ta mau?ep</i> We live in the world, we are particularly tired.
punay punbuau	green dove, <i>Chalcophaps indica?</i> thread a needle pa-punbuau [Caus] <i>pa-punbuau-ku qa daum</i> I have a needle threaded. p<ən>unbuau [AF] <i>p<ən>unbuau-ku qa daum kana wa?ay</i> I threaded a needle.
	punbuau-anay [VBF] <i>nu-punbuau-anay-ku kana daum qa wa?ay</i> Help me to thread the needle.
	punbuau-ay [LF] <i>punbuau-ay na daum kana wa?ay</i> The thread has gone through the eye of the needle.
puni	soft; rot (cf. <i>tupa?</i> 'rot, decomposing, liquify'; <i>ṭəmə?</i> 'rotten inside, unexpressed anger, decomposing') ma-puni [AF] <i>ma-puni na katawa</i> The papaya is rotten. <i>ma-puni ku-palaw</i> My wound is becoming infected. <i>ma-puni na dinəruan</i> The dish is a failure. (The rice has stuck.)
	puni-aw [PF] <i>ku-puni-aw dəməru na ku?ay</i> I soften the vegetables by cooking them.
	puni-u [Imp PF] <i>puni-u (na ku?ay dəməru)!</i> Make it soft (in cooking the vegetables)! fall down because rotten (cf. <i>ṭərag</i> 'fall down')
punpun	mu-punpun [ACaus] <i>mu-punpun la na puran</i> The betel nuts have fallen down. mutu-punpun become rotten <i>adi dia tu-pa?umui ma?ak na ki?a, ma?ulu?, mutu-punpun la</i> He didn't pick the ripe sweetsop soon enough, it is rotten.
	p<ən>unpun [AF] <i>p<ən>unpun na puran</i> The betel nuts fall down.
	punpun-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-punpun-anay na puran kana bariwan</i> The betel nuts have fallen down because of the typhoon.
punun	storage basket (Used for storing grain and plants during transplanting.)
punu?	<i>abakan qa ?umay i punun</i> We put the rice in the <i>punun</i> .
	brain <i>mupərə? tu-punu? kikarun kana puyuma yai</i> His ~ her brain has been squeezed with Puyuma words.
puŋaw	stupid because of insufficient IQ ma-puŋaw be stupid <i>ma-puŋaw taytaw, nantu IQ adarə?</i> He is stupid, his IQ is low. sika-puŋa-puŋaw pretend to be stupid <i>sika-puŋa-puŋaw</i> He plays to be stupid.

puŋsu	obsolete term for the <i>Buṭul</i> people used by Puyuma (In Tao (Dao)/Yami language <i>tau nu pungsu</i> ‘Men of the island’. V. Arnaud p.c. 2011.) (cf. <i>Buṭul</i>)
puŋul,	dead root of a bamboo <i>tu-rami kana basikaw marum, puŋul, kama-ta</i> When the root of a bamboo is dead, we call it <i>pungul</i> .
puŋul₂	ta-puŋul-an the roots of the bamboo cluster of areca nuts
puŋut₁	sa-puŋul-an one cluster of areca nuts (cf. <i>sa-tanila</i> ‘ear of areca nuts’) cluster of spikelets
puŋut₂	[Puyuma say ‘When the grain falls down, the <i>pugnuT</i> , cluster of spikelets remains.’] sa-puŋut-an fistful <i>p<ən>uŋut-ku qa sa-puŋut-an qa beras</i> I take a fistful of rice.
pupuṭ	forest (cf. <i>imal</i> , <i>aut</i> , <i>talu-talun</i> ‘virgin land’)
pu?alak	the tenor bell of the <i>tawlyul</i> (cf. <i>pagalangan</i> ‘sound of bells’)
pu?anan	ceremony for the second day after a birth <i>pu?anan nantu ma?ida?idqan kana walak</i> The child’s parents and grandparents perform the second day ceremony.
< ?anan ‘welcome’	pu?anan-ay [LF]
pu?ayaw	<i>miwalak kana kadadua warian, pu?anan-ay kana kadaw na manudən</i> 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 <i>pa-tabay-anay i karuma?an</i> ‘Present the child at Church’.)
pu?əlas	Job’s tears, <i>Coix lachryma-jobi</i> (L.) get rid of worries <i>pu?<a>?əlas-ku nanku qluqunan</i> I am getting rid of what is worrying me at the moment.
	ki-pu?əlas get rid of worries <i>ki-pu?əlas kananu katagwin</i> Go and speak with your husband (to get rid of your worries).
	pu?əlas-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-pu?əlas-anay nanku dəkəl'an</i> I am getting rid of what is stifling me.
pu?ud	the roots and hard knot at the base of a bamboo
pu?upu?ud	place name in Puyuma. (Name of a household, < <i>pu?ud</i> , ‘the base of a bamboo’.)
pu?ur	unhusked, uncooked rice, non-glutinous rice
pu?ut	beauty spot; facial excrescence (cf. <i>lina</i> ‘beauty spot, black, no excrescence’)
	mi-pu?ut have a fleshy excrescence <i>mi-pu?ut tu-tayar</i> There are fleshy excrescences on his face.
	pu?u-pu?ut-an freckle

[purakət]	keep an eye on (cf. sirap ‘look at attentively’)
p<ən>urakət [AF]	<i>p<ən>urakət-ku kanku sabak</i> I keep an eye on the inside of my house.
purakət-aw [PF]	<i>ku-purakət-aw mənaʔu ku-katagagwin</i> I keep an eye on my fiancé.
purakət-ay [LF]	<i>tu-pu<a>rakət-ay mənaʔu na walak kan nanali</i> It is the children that the mother is keeping an eye on.
puran	1. areca palm, <i>Areca catechu</i> (L.) 2. areca nut
	<i>sagar m?əl?əl qə puran na puyuma</i> Puyuma like chewing betel.
purbu	pura-puran name of a household which had a lot of betel nut trees kindle (set afire), usually used for the clay hearth (cf. baʔit ‘kindle (set afire)’; səru ‘burn’)
	<i>purbu-ku la!</i> I have lit the clay hearth! <i>pu<a>rbu-ku da lɪkədən</i> I am going to light the clay hearth.
	p<ən>urbu [AF]
	<i>p<ən>urbu-ku kana lɪkədən</i> I lighted the clay hearth.
	p<in>urbu-an something lit
	<i>p<in>urbu-an la na lɪkədən</i> The hearth is lit.
	purbu-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-purbu-anay-ku kana lɪkədən</i> Help me to light the clay hearth. <i>purbu-anay na kawi kana lɪkədən</i> It is with wood that the clay hearth is lit.
	purbu-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-purbu-ay na lɪkədən</i> The clay hearth is lit by me.
	purbu-bu-an name of a household
	purbu-i [Imp LF]
	<i>purbu-i!</i> Light the fire!
puridjwan	spirit looking at small details
< idjwan ‘small’	<i>mənaʔu kanantu isabak kana faw</i> (The spirit) who looks after the inside of the human beings (small details).
purikan₁	graze; keep a flock
	<i>purikan-ku qə siri</i> I look after the goats.
	pu<a>rikan shepherd
	purikan-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-purikan-anay-ku kana guy</i> Help me to put the ox to graze.
	purikan-aw [PF]
	<i>purikan-aw i qənan na guy</i> The ox is put on the mountain to graze. <i>ku-purikan-aw i inaʔanayan kana siri</i> I looked after the goats near the river.
purikan₂	age-set of 6-13 year-old boys
purimawan	vitals (cf. tu-ni-aba-bak kana faw ‘the human being’s innards’) <i>tu-niababak kana faw, 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, puridjwan* ‘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]
iđi na pawayan, ku-purinakəp-anay kanku I want to understand these traditions.
adj-ku sogar kanđu kana baysaran 2i, 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 papadaran 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 ḫa puran I removed areca nuts from the branch.
p<ən>a-pusik-ku ḫa 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.
- |pusu?|**
pus (cf. **duuy** ‘pus’)
ka-pa-pusu? will have pus
adj-yu masimə? kana palaw, ka-pa-pusu? You don’t take care of your boil, you will have pus in it.
mi-a-pusu? has pus
mi-a-pusu? ku-palaw There is pus in my wound.
p<ən>usu? [AF]
p<ən>a-pusu?-ku kana palaw I am getting the pus out of the boil.
pusu?-anay [I/BF]
nu-pusu?-anay-ku kanku palaw Help me to squeeze the pus from my boil.
pusu?-ay [LF]
ku-pusu?-ay ku-palaw I removed the pus from my boil.
- putu-**
changed into
tu-putu-babayananay a walak kan nanali A child has been changed into a girl by the mother.
tu-putu-babayananaw-ku kan isij I have become a lady thanks to the doctor.

putut putun	salt cellar (small pot woven from bamboo to store salt) break (body parts) ki-a-putun get a fracture <i>ki-a-putun-ku</i> I have a fracture. ma-putun [AF] <i>ma-putun tu-dapal</i> He has broken his leg.
mi-p<in>utun-an	a broken thing <i>mi-p<in>utun-an-ku qa dapal</i> I have a broken leg.
putun-aw [PF]	<i>ku-putun-aw tu-dapal</i> I broke his foot.
puṭa	lachrymal encrustation (cf. kirat ‘lachrymal encrustation, trachoma’) mi-puta have lachrymal encrustation <i>mi-puta tu-mata</i> His eyes have lachrymal encrustations.
puṭəbul < təbul ‘dust’ putbul	pa-putp-an the inside corner of the eye type of strange illness (Ritual term, the dyad is <i>puʔaʃəŋ, puṭəbul</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:281, verse 22-27.) cut an object at the top (cf. təbtəb ‘cut on a chopping board’) p<ən>utput [AF] <i>p<ən>utput-ku kana ɬasəpan</i> I cut the sugarcane at the top. putput-anay [I/BF] <i>putput-anay na taqaw kana kawi</i> The big knife is used to cut the tree at the top.
putput-aw [PF]	<i>ku-putput-aw na bira? kana ɬasəpan</i> I cut the top of the leaves of the sugarcane.
putuk	big belly (cf. tapuruk ‘big belly’) ma-putuk has big belly <i>ma-putuk tu-tial</i> He has a big belly. <i>paraakan, ma-putuk tu-tial</i> He likes eating, his belly is big.
puyuma	name of an Austronesian group in Taiwan arə-puyuma-yuma smell like a Puyuma <i>arə-puyuma-yuma tu-bal i kan dulien</i> Dulian smells like a Puyuma. ka-puyuma-[y]an the true village <i>na panaʔan puyuma, amali mabusus</i> The true Puyuma village, we do not cheat. ka-puyuma-an a real Puyuma kar-puyuma-yuma look like a Puyuma kitu-puyuma-yuma to become a Puyuma p<in>uyuma-yuma-[y]an all the Puyuma a punuyumayan-mi a new word for which the Puyuma explains: ‘We are the true Puyuma, as <i>p<in>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 p<ən>uyuma-[y]an , but ordinarily -an does not co-occur with <ən>.)

puyuŋ ₁	coast-mugwort, <i>Crossostemphium chinense</i> (L.) Makino (The strongly-scented flower is used for making garlands.)
puyuŋ ₂	corner; angle mu-tali-pa-puyuŋ triangle patari-puyuŋ corners everywhere rə-pu-puyuŋ-an several corners <i>rə-pu-puyuŋ-an na ruma?</i> The room has several corners.
?abal	protect; side by side; surround; spouse (cf. <i>aṭip</i> 'take care of, supervise, protect'; <i>pu-lan</i> 'protect, surround') <i>ki-baya-bayan na ma?inayan kanantu ?abal</i> The man makes love to his wife. a?abal fiancé/e <i>maaya?-ku qə amis ma?inayan nanku a?abal</i> I am looking for an Amis male as a fiancé. kur-?abal be on the side of <i>kur-?abal-ku kanu</i> I am at your side. <i>kur-?abal-aw-yu</i> You are on my side. mar-?abal-ta 1. Sit next to each other 2. Be helped <i>mar-?abal-ta</i> We are sitting next to each other. <i>mar-?abal-ku kananku katagwin</i> I am helped by my husband. nanku ?abal ~ nanku katagwin my spouse pa-?abal [Caus] <i>pa-?abal na bangsaran kana ma?iday</i> The <i>bangsaran</i> flank the age-set, the 'Elders'. ?abal-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-?abal-anay-ku kana buɿabuɿayan</i> I am surrounded by women. <i>pa-?abal-anay na malay kana libey</i> The drunkard is put against the wall. ?abal-aw [PF] <i>tu-?abal-aw-ku kan aliwaki</i> I am protected by Aliwaki. ?abal-u [Imp PF] <i>?abal-u-ku!</i> Come next to me (protect me)! ?abay sticky rice dumplings. Generic term for all kinds of sticky rice dumplings. (cf. <i>anku</i> , <i>binabəras</i> , <i>dinukul</i> , <i>mandʒiw</i> , <i>pinaksəŋ</i> , <i>tikuy</i> , <i>in?ałiqi</i> 'other kinds of dumplings') <i>ku-təlu-ay na ?abay</i> I added the sticky rice dumplings. pala-?abay a lot of cakes ?abay-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-?abay-anay-ku kan dulien</i> Dulian helped me to cook some sticky millet dumplings. t<əm>ua-?abay bake rice dumplings <i>aw t<əm>ua-?abay aw pakasəmajal majayaw idu na kana kinibərayan kana bini?</i> And we cook sticky rice dumplings for the spirits who gave the grain to celebrate the annual festival of <i>mangayaw</i> .

	tua-?abay make sticky rice dumplings
?abayān	parasol leaf tree, <i>Macaranga tanarius</i> (L.) Müll. Arg. (Called thus because <i>qabay</i> rice dumplings, are wrapped in its leaves. The leaves are also used to wrap areca nuts or millet during ceremonies.)
?abəl	a-?abəl will boil a-?abəl-an na kubay Beans must be boiled. nu-a-?abəl-i id̪i na kułay You will cook these vegetables.
	ma-?abəl [AF] ma-?abəl-ku qđa kułay I boil the vegetables.
	?<in>abəl-an boiled food
	?abəl-aw [PF] ku-?abəl-aw na lawlawasan I have cooked the bitter squash.
	?abəl-u [Imp PF] ?abəl-u la na kułay! Boil the vegetables!
?abəs	fan (cf. bəsbəs 'fan') ?abəs-anay [I/BF]
	nu-?abəs-anay-ku kana ?abəs Help me to fan myself with the fan.
	?abəs-ay [LF] tu-?abəs-ay na ma?iqaŋ kana ?abəs The old man fanned himself. ?abəs-ay kana babəsəsan (I) refreshed myself with the fan.
	?abəs-i [Imp LF] ?abəs-i-ku qđia! Fan me a little!
	?<əm>abəs [AF] ?<əm>abəs-ku kana ?abəs I fanned myself with a fan.
?abu ₁	lime (as for betel nut) pu-?abu put lime pu-?abu qđa puran Lime is put with betel nut.
?abu ₂	ashes tu-?abu kana opuy the ashes of the fire ba?iqaŋ na ḥaw, alakaw tu-?abu We take the ashes of the dead who have been cremated. kar-?abu-?abu greyish color pu-?abu-?abu-an place where ashes are thrown away ?abu-an hearth shive when the spirits have arrived (< rədək 'arrive' according to the Puyuma) ma-?adə-?adək [AF]
?adə-?adək	ma-?adə-?adək tu-qđək kana təmararamaw The shamans' bodies shivers a lot (only when they meet the spirits, add the shamans). ?adə-?adək-aw [PF]
	tu-?adə-?adək-aw tu-qđək kana təmararamaw It is the shamans' bodies that shiver a lot (when they meet the spirits).
?adər	put up; hang on to something ma-?adər [AF] ma-?adər-ku kana kaysig I put the bowl in a higher place.

- mu-?adər [ACaus]**
kəmiuʔ-ku qa puran, mu-?adər kanantu saʔad kana giŋgiŋ, adi
muʔatəl When I picked areca nuts, I hung onto the branches of the lychee tree so I did not fall.
- mu-?adər la na ?iqus* The spoon has been put (in a higher place).
- pa-?adər [Caus]**
pa-?adər-aw iqu na ɬaw That person helped me to hang on.
- ?adər-anay [I/BF]**
nu-?adər-anay-ku kadi isaf Help me to put (this object) up here.
- ?adər-aw [PF]**
tu-?adər-aw kanantu saʔad kana giŋgiŋ kana kiniuʔan na puran
 He hung onto the branches of the lychee to pick the areca nuts.
- tu-?adər-aw kana katəŋqadawan na aliul* The bag is put on the seat.
- ?adər-u [Imp PF]**
?adər-u! Put this up!
 the shelf where enemy heads were exhibited
- marua təməyəd da ?ala, aw tu-?atəlanay kadi ?adər-adəran* When we had killed enemis, we threw (their heads) on the head-racks.
- lift up with both hands (cf. *?alū* 'two persons carry on their shoulder with a stick')
- ki-?adəs** get a lift
ki-?adəs na maʔidən pusabakaw i palidig The old person is carried in the car.
- ma-?adəs [AF]**
ma-?adəs-ku kana katəŋqadawan I carried the chair with both hands.
- mu-?adəs [ACaus]**
mu-?adəs la na katəŋqadawan The chair has been moved.
- pa-?adəs [Caus]**
pa-?adəs-u! Make him lift up!
- ?adəs-anay [I/BF]**
mu-?adəs-anay-ku qa barasa? Help me to lift the stone.
- ?adəs-aw [PF]**
ku-?adəs-aw na kawi I carried the wood with both hands.
- ?adəs-[Imp PF]**
?adəs-u na katəŋqadawan! Lift up the chair!
- ?<in>adəs-an** a lifted object
- ?<in>adəs-an na barasa?* the lifted stone
- black cloud (obsolete term; one occurrency)
- ?<əm>adəŋ na kuɻm, aru maʔudal* The cloud is black, it is going to rain.
- eat one mouthful at a time such as a sweet, rice, one grain (Ritual term, cf. Cauquelin 2008:294, verse 24-42: *mar-pa-?agut mar-pa-jiʔin* '(and they) make each other eat mouthful by mouthful') (cf. *[j]iʔin* 'feed mouthful by mouthful')
- ma-?agut [AF]**

- ma-?agut-ku kana beras, dal?u* I eat the rice, sugar one grain at a time.
- mar-pa-?agut** two people making each other eat (ritual term)
adaman, tu-pubiaw kana kunas, mar-pa-?agut 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-?agut** [Caus]
ku-pa-?agut-aw i dulien I fed Dulian mouthful by mouthful.
nu-pa-?agut-anay kanqu na ?aw Help me to feed that person one mouthful at a time.
- ?agut-aw** [PF]
tu-?agut-aw na beras kan dulien The rice is eaten one grain at a time by Dulian.
- ?<in>(a)gut-an** mouthful
idini nanku ?<in>(a)gut-an This was my mouthful.
?ak?ak crow (infant's word) (cf. *kataqa* 'crow')
sagar makan da siwsiwan na ?ak?ak The crow likes to eat little chicks.
- ?<əm>ak?ak** [AF]
?am>ak?ak na ?ak?ak, na turukuk The chicken, the crows caw 'qakqak'.
- ?ala?ala** 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 ?ala?ala The strangers wore few clothes.
p<ən>a-pana?ku kana ?ala I am shooting arrows at the enemy.
- pi-?ala** become an enemy
pi-?ala-[y]aw nanku ali?an My friend became an enemy.
nanku kina?awirisna na ?aw, ku-pi-?ala-[y]aw The person I hate most becomes my enemy.
- ?alas?as** dust (cf. *təbul* 'dust')
?<al>as?as na sa?sa? The couch is dusty.
ku-riapanay da ?alas?as ku-sa?sa? I have spread some dust on my couch.
- |?aləb|** close
- ma-?aləb** [AF]
ma-?aləb-ku da ?aləb-an I closed the door.
- ?aləb-an** door panel (cf. *pita?un* 'the entire doorway with its casing')
- ?aləb-ay** [LF]
ku-?aləb-ay na ?aləb-an I closed the door.
- ?aləb-i** [Imp LF]
?aləb-i na ?aləb-an! Close the door!
- ?<əm>aləb** [AF]

	<i>andaman, adj ka-abalu ?<əm>aləb kana ?aləb-an</i> Tomorrow, do not forget to close the door.
?aləban	door panel (cf. <i>pita?un</i> ‘the entire doorway with its casing’)
?aləpat	quick reaction (cf. ?ari?i ‘fast’) <i>pakaməli ?aləpat kikarun</i> extremely rapid in working <i>?aləpat da tatubay</i> quick answers <i>?aləpat da kədəkian</i> quick insults
?alibaglanlawan	butterfly
?alipay ₁	<i>Elaeagnus oldhami</i> . (The root is eaten to cure aching bones.)
?alipay ₂	ara-?alipa-lipay a lot of <i>qalipay</i> trees name of one of the Puyuma villages. Chinese Pinlang 檳朗 for the administration
?aluləŋ	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.)
?alup	hunt ma-?alup [AF] <i>ma-?alup-ku</i> I hunt (now). mi-?alup spirits of the hunting grounds (cf. <i>miakaləp</i> ‘spirits of nature’) pa-?alup [Caus] <i>saigu pa-?alup taytaw</i> He is a hunter. ?alup-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-?alup-anay na suan</i> My hunting with dogs. (I hunt with dogs.) ?alup-aw [PF] <i>ku-?alup-aw na babuy</i> My game is the boar. (I hunt the boar.) ?alup-ay [LF] <i>ku-?alup-ay na babuy</i> My hunting is the boar. ?<əm>alup [AF] ?<əm>alup-ku I hunt (regularly). ?in-?alup-an hunting place (In ritual context, the pair is <i>mi-a-?alup</i> , <i>mi-a-kələp</i> ‘spirits of hunting ground, spirits of nature’; cf. Cauquelin 2008:282, verse 23-02.) ?<əm>alu?aluy [AF] ?<əm>alu?aluy-ku I breathe with difficulty (because of asthma). ?<əm>a-ali?aluy-ku, aru kiana?ay la I have increasing trouble breathing, I am soon going to die. ?<əm>alu?aluy la iqu na taw, urə kiana?ay That person has more and more trouble breathing, he is soon going to die. mu-?alu?aluy [ACaus] mu-?alu?aluy tu-ya?əŋad kanqu kana taw That man had difficulty breathing. ?a ad interlace fence; surround mi-?a ad have a fence <i>mi-?a ad nu-ruma?</i> Your house has a fence.

	ʔa ad-anay [I/BF] according to the intonation: <i>nu-ʔa ad-anay tu-ruma?</i> 1. You put a fence around his house. 2. Have you put a fence around his house?
2a ad-aw [PF]	<i>nu-ʔa ad-aw nu-bakabak</i> You have put a fence around your garden.
2a ad-u [Imp PF]	<i>ʔa ad-u na bakabak pa ius!</i> Make a fence around the garden! cook in a bamboo (cf. 2abay 'sticky rice dumplings')
2a idqi	2<əm>a idqi [AF] <i>kiakarun da 2<əm>a idqi</i> We are cooking sticky rice dumplings. <i>2<əm>a idqi-ku təmu?abay</i> I cooked sticky rice dumplings in the bamboo.
2a inud	2<in>a idqi cooked in a bamboo maple tree, <i>Liquidambar formosana</i>
2a ipuduan	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.']
2a iu	2a i-pa-puduan used by the shamans to mention the top of the head where the soul remains take from one place to another; take someone along ki-2a iu get taken <i>ki-2a iu-aw-yu</i> I will take you on my way.
	ma-a-2a iu two persons taking each other on the way somewhere <i>ma-a-2a iu-mi muka i ba ayanaw</i> Going to Taitung we take each other.
	pa-2a iu [Caus] <i>pa-2a iu-anay iqu na taw</i> Ask him to take that person.
	2a iu-anay [V/BF] <i>ku-2a iu-anay i dulien maka rumaruma?</i> I took Dulian from house to house. <i>ku-2a iu-anay i takəsian na walak</i> I left the child at school on my way. <i>nu-2a iu-anay-ku i tiām</i> Take me to the shop.
	2a iu-aw [PF] <i>ku-2a iu-aw i dulien muka i pa akwan</i> I invited Dulian to go to the men's house. <i>auka-ku i ba ayanaw, ti-2a iu-aw-yu</i> When I am going to Taitung, I will surely take you along.
	2<əm>a iu [AF] <i>2<əm>a iu-ku kan dulien muka i karuma?an</i> I took Dulian to go to the ancestral cult house. <i>dua-ku 2<əm>a iu-a kanu</i> I come and fetch you.
2a iu	ua 2a iu- [Imp] go and fetch <i>ua 2a iu-u!</i> Go and fetch (him)! carry an object on a pole (of two persons) (cf. 2adas 'lift up with both hands')

	<p>kar-?alu two persons carry on a pole <i>kar-?alu-aw na babuy</i> The boar is carried on a stick by two men. <i>ta-kar-?alu-aw na piano</i> We both carried the piano.</p>
	<p>pa-?alu [Caus] <i>pa-?alu-yu i pinaday kana babuy</i> You ask Pinaday to carry the boar. <i>a amu pa-?alu-i-ku qien!</i> Come and help me a bit to carry!</p>
	<p>?alu [Imp] <i>?alu -yu!</i> Carry!</p>
	<p>?alu-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-?alu-anay-ku kana beras</i> Help me to carry the rice.</p>
	<p>?alu-aw [PF] <i>tu-?alu-aw na mina ay muka aməbəla</i> The dead person is carried by two people to be buried.</p>
?alum	game; prey (cf. ka?aya?an ‘game’)
 ?amə as	empty-handed (cf. unien qa abak , unien qa tiu? ‘empty-handed’)
	<p>paka-?amə as will make someone empty-handed <i>paka-?amə as-yu kanku</i> 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.)</p>
	<p>?<əm>amə as [AF] <i>?<əm>amə as-ku</i> I am ~ was empty-handed.</p>
 ?aməras 	sprinkle (non-liquid); scatter (salt, sugar)
	<p>?aməras-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-?aməras-anay qa Yam i dulien</i> Someone helped Dulian to sprinkle some salt.</p>
	<p>?aməras-ay [LF] <i>ku-?aməras-ay qa Yam na pajaka</i> I put some salt on the meat.</p>
	<p>?aməras-u [Imp PF] <i>?aməras-u na pajaka (qa Yam)!</i> Sprinkle (salt) on meat!</p>
	<p>?<əm>aməras [AF] <i>?<əm>aməras-ku qa pajaka</i> I scattered some meat (in the dish).</p>
	<p>?in>aməras-an a sprinkled thing <i>tu-yai aralst, kamawan qa ?in>aməras-an qa Yam</i> Her words are as (good) beautiful as sprinkled salt.</p>
?ami,	north (The terms <i>qami</i> and <i>timul</i> refer to mountain and sea -sea where the mythical ancestor came from. <i>qami</i> 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.)
	<p><i>tu-ruma? kan araytay maka ?ami qa dalan</i> Araytay’s house is on the north of the road.</p>
	<p>maka ?ami in the north <i>tu-turusaw ?i əməpa i maka ?ami qa ənay</i> He followed their tracks which went straight north from the river.</p>
	<p>pia-?ami go north, towards north <i>tu-ruma? kan pinaday pia-?ami tu-pita?un</i> The door of Pinaday’s house faces north.</p>

pu-?ami be taken to the north

məkan i timul kana taqun na gun, pu-?ami-yu When the ox has finished eating the grass in the south, take it to the north.

ku-pu-?ami-aw-yu mukua muqaqajia I'm taking you north for a walk.

?<əm>ami na bali cold north wind blows in fall (?<əm>ami is a contraction of *kəma i ?ami* 'come from the north')

[Puyuma explain: *litsk na bali, irəban ləbas* 'It is a cold wind, a very cold lebes wind.]

(In ritual context, *gami* is said *ngaway* 'first', it refers to the *gami* moiety which appeared first.)

ya-?ami belong to the North moiety

təmamataw shətiang a ya-?ami Shetiang's father belongs to the North moiety.

?ami₂

year

a-mari-?ami last year

a-mari-?ami buqay-ku, garəm saqiksik-ku Last year I was beautiful, this year I am in good health.

idi na ?ami this year

idi na ?ami, qua-ku i puyuma This year, I have come to Puyuma.

kan-mari-?ami ~ an-mari-?ami next year

kan-mari-?ami ~ an-mari-?ami qaduwa-ku dia i puyuma Next year, I shall come again to Puyuma.

kana ?ami-ami every year

kana ?ami-ami mangayaw-ta Every year we celebrate the *mangayaw* festival.

an pənawa kana ?ami ɿi, muʃəliaban-ta ɿi, papakan-ta kanqu kan inaʃakan kana bini? i buqul 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 ?ami exactly one year

karua sa-saya ?ami kikarun ~ karua-ku sa ?ami kikarun I have been working for exactly a year.

ka-sa-a-?ami one year (duration)

ka-sa-a-?ami kikarun kantu yai kana puyuma I have been working for one year on the Puyuma language.

mi-?ami-ami many years

mi-?ami-ami la tu-dinuayan i puyuma kan dulien Dulian has been coming to Puyuma for many years.

paka-sa-?ami one year ago

paka-sa-?ami tu-dinuayan i puyuma kan dulien It is just one year since Dulian came to Puyuma.

idi na wari, paka-sa-?ami kantu kiniaqayan kan aliwaki Today, (this day) is exactly one year since Aliwaki died.

?ami-an year (duration)

sadu a bariwan garəm kana ?ami-an There are, nowadays, a lot of typhoons in a year.

	sa ?ami one year <i>sa ?ami pariasal-ta səmaləm da dawa</i> Once a year, we plant millet. <i>sa ?ami ku-kađuan i puyuma</i> I stayed in Puyuma for one year.
?anabanj	pheasant <i>bulay tu-pakpak kana ?anabay</i> The pheasant's wings are beautiful.
[?anan]	invite; welcome ma-?anan [AF] <i>ma-?anan-ku kanu qanu-qađuayan</i> I waited for your visit.
	?anan-aw [PF] <i>tu-?anan-aw-ta</i> He invited us. (In ritual, the dyad is <i>ma?anan</i> , <i>məyajara</i> 'the inviting spirits, the waiting spirits'; cf. Cauquelin 2008:281, verse 22-28.)
[?ani]	harvest ka-?ani-an harvest time <i>ka-?ani-an da wari garəm</i> It is time for harvesting. mar-?ani harvest <i>sa ?ami, parpuan-ta mar-?ani kana l̥umay</i> We harvest rice twice a year. ni-ř-?ani-an time for harvesting <i>ni-ř-?ani-an amari?ami na l̥umay</i> It is rice from last year's harvest. <i>ni-ř-?ani-an la pənia</i> The harvest is finished.
	urə ?ani ready to harvest <i>kadi puyuma, urə ?ani la kana dawa</i> Here in Puyuma, we are ready to harvest.
[?ajal]	put ~ carry in mouth ma-?ajal [AF] <i>ma-?ajal na suan kana paṭaka</i> The dog carried some meat in its mouth. mu-?ajal [ACaus] <i>mu-?ajal na paṭaka kana suan</i> The meat is carried in the dog's mouth. pa-?ajal [Caus] <i>tu-pa-?ajal-aw da paṭaka na suan</i> He made the dog carry some meat in its mouth. <i>ku-pa-?ajal-anay na alių kana suan</i> I put the bag in the dog's mouth (to carry it). <i>pa-?ajal-i!</i> Give (to the dog)!
	?ajal-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-?ajal-anay na suan da paṭaka</i> The dog brought meat (from elsewhere) in its mouth.
	?ajal-aw [PF] <i>ku-?ajal-aw na əmpitsə</i> I put the pencil in my mouth.
?aybu	crispy; crunchy <i>?aybu idı na kadumu, imaran</i> This corn is crunchy, good. <i>?aybu na burya</i> Sweet potatoes are crispy.

?ayjiw-	stale odor of mold or mildew <i>adaman id̄i na kuraw aw na irupan qiamā ?ayjiw la</i> This is yesterday's fish and vegetables, so the dish smells moldy. <i>bi?as na wari, mama?as ?ayjiw na irupan</i> When it is hot, the dishes get moldy easily. <i>nantu marladək, ?ayjiw</i> His sweat smells moldy. <i>ad̄i pusabaka i pinsiay, ?ayjiw na tinalək</i> The rice was not put into the refrigerator, it smells moldy.
?ayri	odor of a rotten fish <i>?ayri na kuraw</i> The fish has a rotten smell.
?ayru	odor of rotting meat and egg <i>?ayru na bi?unun</i> Eggs stink. ~ The eggs stink. <i>?ayru na kuti</i> The female pudenda smell rotten.
?aysəp	odor of scorched rice or cloth not dried enough (cf. <i>dələt</i> 'burn, scorched food, fever') <i>?aysəp na kirwan</i> The clothes smell scorched. <i>abalu-ku təməlu d̄a ənay, ?aysəp na tinalək</i> I forgot to add water so the rice smells scorched. <i>?aysəp na tinalək, qiamā dəmalət</i> The rice smells scorched because it has burnt on the bottom of the saucepan.
?aysər	odor of urine <i>tu-is?ay tu-kajakat, ?aysər tu-ba?i</i> She wets her pants so she smells of urine.
?aysis₁	bad odor of pigs, goats, dogs, breath, old people, rats, dirty body, a closed room, rotten leaves <i>?aysis tu-ba?i kana liuŋ</i> Odor of pigs. ~ The pigs' odor is bad. <i>?aysis tu-ba?i kana siri</i> Odor of goats. ~ The goats' odor is bad. <i>?aysis tu-pa?is</i> They have underarm odor.
?aysis₂	glands (body)
?aysis na kubay	field bean, <i>Dolichos lablab</i> bean
?aysisiyan	horehound, <i>Hyptis suaveolens</i> (L.) Poit
?aysisiyan kana suan	Indian catmint, <i>Anisomeles indica</i> (L.) O. Ktze [Puyuma explain: <i>pua?əməl d̄a walak na madupay</i> 'It is used as a medicine to treat children who have some difficulties walking, (also called <i>kua?əŋ kana liutuŋ</i> 'The monkey's illness.')]
?aysisisan	Billygoat-weed ~ goatweed, <i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> (L.) [Puyuma explain: <i>sadu tu-sa?ad, mibua, tu-Puda?udalay ?i, marsemak tu-bua?</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.]
?aytul	bad odor (of flatulence, excrement, rotten eggs or meat, dirty feet, rodents, breath of dogs that eat filth) <i>pa?ə?ay-ta mitukap ?i, ?aytul na dapal</i> We have kept our shoes on for such a long time that they stink. <i>na suan məkan q̄a mina?ay d̄a ku?abaw, ?aytul tu-ba?i</i> The dog has eaten dead rats, it smells bad.

?apas	wake up late
ma-?apas [AF]	
	<i>kana wariwari, ma-?apas-ku</i> Every day, I wake up late.
?apədu	bile; gall bladder
?apəlil	bitter taste
	<i>?apəlil na paʃəməl</i> The medicine is bitter.
?apət	arrange things inside; store
ma-?apət [AF]	
	<i>ma-?apət-ku da kirwan</i> I put my clothes into (a wardrobe).
mi-?<in>apət	have put things inside
	<i>mi-?<in>apət-ku da paysu</i> I have put money (somewhere).
	<i>mi-?<in>apət-an-ku da paysu</i> my hidden money
mu-?apət [ACaus]	
	<i>mu-?apət la na kirwan</i> The clothes have been arranged inside.
pa-?apə-?apətan	bank
?apət-anay [I/BF]	
	<i>ku-?apət-anay tu-tiʃiʃil</i> I put his books inside.
?apət-aw [PF]	
	<i>ku-?apət-aw na kinikarunan</i> I have put away the work.
?apət-u [Imp PF]	
	<i>?apət-u nu-kirwan!</i> Put your clothes inside!
?<in>apət-an la!	It's tidy!
?apiar	throw 'grain'; toss (like grains to poultry)
?a<a>piar	seeds for planting (rice, millet, beans, etc.)
ma-?apiar [AF]	
	<i>muka i paryayanayawan, gəmamul, ma-?apiar da beras</i> We go to <i>pangayangayawan, gəmamuL</i> , to toss some rice.
?apiar-an [Imp I/BF]	
	<i>?apiar-an!</i> Trow (some grain)!
?apiar-anay [I/BF]	
	<i>ku-?apiar-anay na akanan kana kuraw</i> I threw bait to the fish.
?<əm>apiar [AF]	
	<i>?<əm>apiar-ku da lumay kana turukuk</i> I threw a handful of rice to the poultry.
?apəp	cobra, <i>Naja naja atra</i>
	<i>na ?apəp ulaya tu-padawak</i> The cobra is poisonous.
?aput	flower (cf. u?unj 'flower')
	<i>uliyul na ?aput</i> The flower has a nice smell.
p<in>a-?aput-an	garland of flowers
	<i>bulay tu-p<in>a-?aput-an</i> The garland of flowers is beautiful.
?arad?ad	husky voice
	<i>?ar>ad?ad tu-ləŋaw kana maru?ud</i> He has a husky voice from the flu.
?arad?ad-aw [PF]	
	<i>?arad?ad-aw ku-ləŋaw pa-?ira-iraw</i> I sang the sacred songs with a husky voice.

|?araw|

snatch by force; fight for

aru a-?araw will be snatched by force

aru a-?araw kanta qəkal Our village will be robbed soon.

ma-?araw [AF]

ma-?araw-ku danantu rutu I snatched his bag.

adji makəsər i dulien, ku-pulayay ma-?araw qamanay Dulian is not very strong, I help her to catch some of whatever.

ma-?ara-araw many persons fight for

ma-?ara-araw kana malı The whole team tries to get the ball.

na martinus na markatagwin ma-?ara-araw nantu walak

The divorced couple fight to have their children.

?araw-anay [I/BF]

tu-?araw-anay i dulien qa paysu Someone helps Dulian to take money.

kaɖu kaɖu i sapayan, matararuma?, tu-puyaʃaday na darə? qa ?araw-araw-ay The Sapayan lived there, they built a house, the earth was name *qarawaraway*.

?araw-ay [LF]

ku-?araw-ay da katagwin I carried off a wife.

ku-?araw-ay na ʃaw, ku-bə-rayan kan dulien I took something from someone, I gave it to Dulian.

tu-?araw-ay-ku da katagwin He took my wife away.

?arbu

hair

bəʃakas la ku-?arbu My hair is long.

pu-?arbu implant hair

malaʃis i takamoli, pu-?arbu-ay kanantu ?arbu kan dulien

TakamoLi is bold, he implants some hair from Dulian.

?ardi

a type of hawk (unidentified)

(It lives in the high mountains, it is forbidden to kill it; hunting it brings bad luck.)

pi-naʃay la da ?ardi, qa tumay, qa unan, qa maɻiqəŋ, maləgi kəma
To kill *qardi*, bears, snakes, ‘hundred-pace’ adder, it is taboo, we say.

?arəm

pangolin, *Anis pentadactyla*

?arəməŋ

night; dark (cf. *lidəman* ‘darkness’)

?a-ra-?əməŋ la It is getting dark already.

?arəməŋ la na wari The day is dark.

?arəməŋ tu-piniarəran She is brooding.

?arəməŋ tu-gumul His hair is black.

?arəməŋ-an darkness

?arəməŋ-an-an total darkness

kick

ki-?arsud get a kick

ki-?arsud na malıay na ʃaw The drunken man received a kick.

|?arsud|

?arsud-anay [I/BF]

	<i>nu-?arsud-anay-ku kana makuris na suan</i> Help me to drive away the mangy dog.
?arət	<p>?arsud-aw [PF] <i>?arsud-aw na suan na makuris</i> The mangy dog is driven away.</p> <p>?arsud-u [Imp PF] <i>?arsud-u!</i> Kick (it)!</p> <p>?<əm>arsud [AF] <i>?<əm>arsud-ku kana suan</i> I kicked the dog.</p> <p>tie a rope, a belt ma-?arət [AF] <i>ma-?arət-ku nanku paparəlan</i> I tied up my belt.</p>
	<p>mi-?arət-an have worries <i>mi-?arət-an tu-ayər</i> He has some worries.</p> <p>?arət-anay [V/BF] <i>ku-?arət-anay nu-paparəlan</i> I helped you to tie your belt up.</p>
	<p>?arət-aw [PF] <i>tu-?arət-aw tu-paparəlan</i> He tightens his belt (because he doesn't want to eat, so as not to get fat).</p>
?ari	<p>?arət-ay [LF] <i>na maulay ?arət-ay qa ni?ən</i> The thief strangled him with a rope.</p> <p>?arət-u [Imp PF] <i>?arət-u təmiliu? na guy kana kawi!</i> Tie the ox well to the tree!</p> <p>run a race ma-?ari-?ari race (sport) pa-?ari-?ari-an a competition area <i>pa-?ari-?ari-an səmənay, pabəkas</i> Athletic, competition of singing field.</p>
?ari?i	rapid (cf. <i>aləpat</i> 'quick reaction, movement') <i>pakaməli ?ari?i təmiliil i isaw</i> Isaw writes extremely fast.
?arsəm	acid; sour <i>?arsəm na ?asiru</i> The mandarin orange is sour. <i>?arsəm tu-yai</i> His words are acid.
?aruk	<p>dig a tunnel (as earthworm, centipede)</p> <p>ma-?aruk [AF] <i>ma-?aruk na bukabukaw</i> The cockchafer digs (its tunnels).</p>
	<p>?aruk-anay [V/BF] <i>tu-?aruk-anay kanqu kana buniuniuy iqū na dałan</i> That mole is searching in that road for a place to dig.</p>
	<p>?aruk-aw [PF] <i>tu-?aruk-aw na darə? kana ?urtati</i> The earth has been dug by the earthworm.</p>
?arun	<p>?aruk-ay [LF] <i>tu-?aruk-ay na darə?</i> The earth has been dug. ?<in>aruk-an the hole (made by these animals) snore ka-?arun will snore</p>

	<i>ayaw na wari, an aləpə? ka-?aruj</i> When it is cool weather, we snore while sleeping. [Puyuma say 'Because we sleep well.']}
ma-?aruj [AF]	<i>ma-?aruj kan aləpə?-yu?</i> Do you snore while sleeping?
?aruj-ay [LF]	<i>tu-?aruj-ay-ku kananku katagwin sasuyan</i> My husband snores all night.
?arusay	even <i>?arusay ma?udal, auka-ku i takasian</i> Even if it is raining, I am going to school.
?asal	harvested, unthreshed rice
?asawa	daughter-in-law; son-in-law (term of reference) (The term of address is <i>imi</i> 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 <i>qasawa</i> .) <i>?asawa kəma-ta da musabak</i> We call <i>qasawa</i> those who come to live in the house.
?asəb	heavy smoke which irritates the nose <i>adi muəli mabəyboŋ na apuy muka ?asəb</i> The fire is difficult to light, it became smoke which irritates the nose.
mi-?asəb-an	a smoky place <i>mi-?asəb-an kadju na qənan, ulaya a ɻaw bənaba?iɻ</i> There is smoke on the mountain over there, there is someone burning (grass).
?asəb-an	smoke
?asəl	arm (the whole arm)
mi-pu-?asəl	wear a bracelet <i>mi-pu-?asəl ku-[ima]</i> I wear a bracelet.
pu-?asəl	bracelet
 ?asəp 	suck something and swallow the juice (and spit out the fibers) i.e. the juice of sugarcane, chewing-gum (cf. <i>?əs?əs</i> 'chew and spit out'; <i>ɻəpa</i> 'spit out—anything'; <i>?əɻəɻə</i> 'chew at the side of the mouth, soften') ?asəp-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-?asəp-anay kana puran pa?əɻɻəɻay tu-katagwin</i> She sucked the betel nut in order to give it to her (toothless) spouse.
?asəp-aw [PF]	<i>tu-?asəp-aw na puran</i> He sucked the betel nut.
?asəp-i [Imp LF]	<i>?asəp-i!</i> Suck (here)!
?asəp-u [Imp PF]	<i>?asəp-u!</i> Suck (the betel nut)!
ma-?asəp [AF]	<i>ma-?asəp-ku da ?asəpan</i> I sucked and swallowed the sugarcane juice, I spit out the cane.
?asəpa	harsh; astringent (green bananas, areca nut kernel, etc.)
< ?asəp 'suck'	<i>adi dia maluɻu? na lupaɻ, ?asəpa dia</i> The persimmon is not ripe yet, it is astringent.

?	asəpan	sugarcane, <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> (L.)
	ki-a-? asəpan	get sugarcane (harvest)
		<i>ki-a-?asəpan garəm na wari</i> It is time, today, to harvest sugarcane.
	?asi 	melt in fire; forge; hard steel (cf. batulayaw 'soft steel, iron')
	ma-? asi [AF]	<i>ma-?asi da batulayaw na jaw</i> The founder (it was not a specific job, any man could do it.) (Some informants say ma-? asi 'foundry worker'.)
	mu-? asi [ACaus]	<i>mu-?asi na batulayaw</i> The iron is melted in the fire.
	?asi-anay [I/BF]	<i>nu-?asi-anay-ku kana batulayaw</i> Help me to cast the metal.
	?asi-aw [PF]	<i>tu-sagaran kana ma?inayan, tu-?asi-aw tu-ajər na buti?il kantu ayay</i> The man's love has melted the resistance of his girlfriend.
?	asiru	? əm>asi the Creator (cf. d ? əm>away 'Creator')
	? in>asi	small beads baked in the fire
		tangerine; orange, <i>Citrus aurantium sinensis</i>
		<i>Parsəm na ?asiru</i> The orange is sour.
		<i>na ?asiru, ulaya na ?arsəm aw ulaya na dal?u</i> There are sour and sweet oranges.
	?asiru-siru-an	orange grove
	?asud 	push someone to do something
	?asu-? asud-aw [PF]	<i>matuka na walak kikarun, ?asu-?asud-aw</i> The child is lazy, he has to be pushed.
	? əm>asud [AF]	<i>?əm>asu-asud-ku kananku katagwin na matuka I push my lazy husband (to do something).</i>
	?atəd 	send; deliver (cf. pawatəg 'go back with, come/go with'; tunun 'take someone home')
	?atəd-anay [I/BF]	<i>nu-?atəd-anay i baliw kana kapuŋpuŋay</i> You took Baliw back to the station.
		<i>ta-?atəd-anay kantaw</i> We sent them back.
	? əm>atəd [AF]	<i>?əm>atəd-ku da gimpu I have delivered some sanitary napkins.</i>
	? in>atəd-an	a delivery
		<i>?in>atəd-an na gas Gas deliveries.</i>
	ma-? atəd [AF]	<i>ma-?atəd-ku kanku walak mauka i takəsian</i> I take my child to school.
		<i>ma-?atəd da tilil</i> Books are delivered.
	pa-? atəd [Caus]	<i>auka-ku pa-?atəd-a tu-tigami kan isaw</i> I am going to send a letter to Isaw.
		<i>pa-?atəd-i i ukak da tigami!</i> Send a letter to Ukak!

pa-?atəd-ku qə tigami kan araitay I sent Araitay a letter.
ku-pa-?atəd-ay qə tigami ku-katagwin I have sent a letter to my husband.
tu-p<in>-a-?atəd kana puyuma na tigami The puyuma letter is what he has sent.
nu-pa-?atəd-anay-ku qə kiqə i taihok Help me to send some sugar apples to Taipei.

|?atək|
 cut down (usually a tree) (cf. ɿpə ‘cut down trees, bamboos, sugarcanes’)
a-?atək will cut down a tree

a-?atək-ku kana ɿatu I am cutting down a mango tree.
ka-?atək-an garəm da kawi It is the season for cutting trees.

?atək-anay [I/BF]
idi na kawi saɿaw asaf, nu-?atək-anay-ku This tree is very high, help me to cut it.

?atək-anay na taɿaw kana kawi The knife has been used to cut down the tree.

pa-?atək [Caus]
pa-?atək-aw kana kawi We have had the tree cut down.

?atək-aw [PF]
tu-?atək-aw tu-niɿən Someone cut off his head.

?atək-u [Imp PF]
?atək-u! Cut down (the tree)!

?<əm>atək [AF]
?<əm>atək-ku qə saɿad kana kawi I cut a branch of the tree.

?<in>atək-an a chopped tree
mi-in-alak-an da ?<in>atək-an He took the chopped tree.
?<in>atək-an la na kawi the fallen tree

|?atəl|
 throw away (rubbish); drop; lose
ka-?atəl will throw away
an aqj-yu təmaranapaw, ka-?atəl nu-paysu If you do not take care, you will lose your money.

ma-?atəl [AF]
ma-?atəl-ku qə taɬun I threw away some grass.
ma-?atəl tu-paysu He lost his money.

par-?atəl abortion, miscarriage
par-?atəl na babayan kana walak The woman has lost the child (miscarriage or abortion).
dalus na pakalagi na tainainayan par-?atəl The pregnant woman slips and has a miscarriage.

?atəl-anay [I/BF]
ku-?atəl-anay na paysu I threw the money away (on purpose).

?atəl-an [Imp I/BF]
?atəl-an na taɬun! Throw the grass away!

?atəl-ay [LF]
tu-?atəl-ay qə taɬun He threw some grass.

	?atəl-i [Imp LF] <i>adi ?atəl-i nu-kabuj!</i> Do not throw away your hat!
?atut	cork; obstruct ma-?atut [AF] <i>ma-?atut-ku kana da{jil}</i> I corked the bottle. mi-?atut has a cork <i>mi-?atut la na da{jil}</i> The bottle has a cork.
	p<in>a-?atut a corked thing <i>p<in>a-?atut na da{jil} kan dulien</i> The bottle has been corked by Dulian.
	?atut-aw [PF] <i>ku-?atut-aw na da{jil}</i> The bottle has been corked by me.
	?<əm>atut [AF] <i>?<əm>atut-ku kana buay</i> I obstruct holes. (It is my work.)
?aqyalan	thumb <i>ka{əba ku-?aqyalan</i> My thumb is thick.
?aq?at ₁	rub with a hard material (such as a brush); polish pa-?aq?at [Caus] <i>pa-?aq?at-anay na liqədən</i> The clay hearth has been scrubed.
	?at?at-ay [LF] <i>?at?at-ay na qadəruan</i> The pan has been polished.
	?at?at-i [Imp LF] <i>?at?at-i na wali, ulaya na yisil!</i> Brush your teeth, there is some tartar!
	?<əm>a{?at [AF] <i>?<əm>a{?at-ku qa qadəruan</i> I polished some pan.
?at?at ₂	the sun breaks through the clouds in the early morning ?<əm>a{?at [AF] <i>?i, ?<əm>a{?at la na kadaw kana kəmu{ikut</i> Oh, the sun breaks the mist.
?atual	kick with the side of the foot ma-?atual [AF] <i>ma-?atual-ku</i> I kicked with the side of my foot.
	?atual-aw [PF] <i>ku-?atual-aw na suan kanku dapal</i> The dog is kicked with the side of my foot.
	?<əm>a{?atual [AF] <i>?<əm>a{?atual-ku kana suan</i> I kick the dogs with the side of my foot (I am used to).
?atus	replacing a dead seedling that has died after transplanting a-?atus-an [Imp I/BF] <i>a-?atus-an na lumay!</i> You will remove the dead seedling and plant new ones!
	?atus-anay [I/BF] <i>mu-?atus-anay-ku kana lumay</i> Help me to remove the dead seedlings and set new ones.

	?atus-aw [PF] <i>tu-?atus-aw la na kadumu</i> He replaced the dead maize seedlings.
	?atus-ay [LF] <i>tu-?atus-ay la na kadumu</i> He put new seedlings of maize where they were dead.
	?atus-i [Imp LF] <i>?atus-i!</i> Remove the dead seedlings and plant new ones!
	?<əm>atus [AF] <i>?<əm>atus-ku kana lumay</i> I planted a new bunch (to replace a dead one). <i>sadu na minatay na sapuk, aukayan ?<əm>atus-a!</i> There are many dead plants, go and plant new ones!
 ?aw?aw 	call loudly
	pa-?aw?aw [Caus] <i>tu-pa-?aw?aw-ay-ku kan isaw</i> I am called by Isaw.
	?aw?aw-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-?aw?aw-anay-ku kan ?bali</i> Help me to call my elder sibling (because I am voiceless).
	?aw?aw-ay [LF] <i>ku-?aw?aw-ay na walak</i> I called the children.
	?aw?aw-i [Imp LF] <i>?aw?aw-i!</i> Call!
	?<əm>aw?aw [AF] <i>?<əm>aw?aw-ku kana walak</i> I called the children.
?ayam	bird <i>saigu səmənay na ?ayam</i> Birds know how to sing. <i>k<əm>a-?ayam-an</i> bird song <i>ki-a-?ayam</i> ornithomancy
 ?ayir 	look after; keep an eye on (cf. paylay 'look after someone, keep a watch on') ma-?ayir [AF] <i>ma-?ayir-ku kana manudən</i> I look after the child (my work). p<in>u-?ayir-an guarded places ?ayir-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-?ayir-anay-yu kananu kirwan</i> You are helped to look after your clothes. ?ayir-ay [LF] <i>tu-?ayir-ay na tijil</i> Someone takes care of the book.
	?ayir-i [Imp LF] <i>?ayir-i!</i> Keep an eye out! ?<in>ayir-an a responsibility <i>nanku ?<in>ayir-an iqı na walak</i> This child is my responsibility. <i>ku-?<in>ayir ina walak</i> I am in charge of this child.
 ?ay?ay 	yawn ?<əm>ay?ay [AF] <i>?<əm>ay?ay-ku da atuŋtuij</i> I can't stop yawning, I'm sleepy.

	?<in>ay?ay-an	yawns
?ay?ay ₂	saqu tu-?<in>ay?ay-an	He yawned a lot.
	babble to a child	
	?ay?ay-aw [PF]	
	ku-?ay?ay-aw na manuden	I babbled to the baby.
	?<əm>ay?ay [AF]	
	?<əm>ay?ay-ku qa manuden	I babble to babies (I am used to).
?ba	elder brother or sister, term of address	
	all elder siblings	
	?bali	my elder(s)
	?ba?u	his ~ her elder(s)
	?bataw kan sada	Sada's elder(s)
?bijig	hot spring	
	kur-?ərəm-ku kana ?bijig	I stayed in a hot spring.
?əb?əb	sit on eggs	
	pa-?əb?əb [Caus]	
	ku-pa-?əb?əb-anay na bijunun kana tawina?an na turukuk	I gave the hen the egg to hatch.
	?əb?əb-ay [LF]	
	tu-?əb?əb-ay na bijunun	The eggs are hatched.
	?<əm>əb?əb [AF]	
	?<əm>əb?əb na tawina?an kana bijunun	The hen sits on the eggs.
?ədad ₁	color	
	ki-?ədad	get a color
	ki-?ədad-ku ku-?arbu	I dye my hair.
	?<əm>ədad [AF]	
	?<əm>ədad-ku qa ?arbu	I have greasy ~ colored hair.
?ədad ₂	colorful; radiance of the sun (only used by old people)	
	mu-?ədad	[ACaus]
	mu-?ədad la na kadaw	The sun has risen (sunrise is bright, and there are a lot of colors).
	?ədad-aw [PF]	
	tu-?ədad-aw kana kadaw na kirwan	The clothes are beginning to be in the sun.
	?<əm>ədad [AF]	
	?<əm>ədad na kadaw	The sun rises. (The sky is very bright at sunrise.)
?ədul	green grasshopper	
?ədaway	Machilus sp., plant (sp.) Sieb. & Zucc. (Used to make pillars and rafters for houses, and bowls.)	
?ədəŋ	couch; lie down (cf. kupu 'lie on one's stomach'; gayang 'lie flat on one's back'; gilid 'lean, lie on one's side')	
	ki-a-?ədəŋ-an	sleeping place
	ku-ki-a-?ədəŋ-an bulay	My sleeping place is nice. (cf. sa?sa? 'bed, shelf')

	ki-ʔədəŋj [Imp]
	ki-ʔədəŋj! Lie down!
	mar-pia-ʔədəŋ-an several persons sleep on the same bed
	mar-pia-ʔədəŋ-an na taw na marka malijay i dadarə? The very drunk men all sleep on the floor.
	mar-pia-ʔədəŋ-an-mi ki-a-ʔəŋjan We all sleep on the same bed.
	mi-ʔədəŋ lie down
	mi-ʔədəŋ i isaw Isaw lies down.
	mi-a-ʔədəŋ-ku I am lying down.
	pi-ʔədəŋj put down
	pi-ʔədəŋ-ku qa walak I let the children lie down.
	ku-pi-ʔədəŋ-aw i dadarə? na malijay I laid the drunken man on the ground.
	pi-ʔədəŋ-u na walak! Lay down the children on the bed!
ʔəlaw	bamboo splinters
	ma-ʔəlaw bamboo diviner (The divination is performed using bamboo splinters.)
ʔəlup ₁	handful with both hands cupped
	saninin na ʔəlup handful for a single hand
	ma-ʔəlup [AF]
	ma-ʔəlup- ku kana bəras I took the rice in both hands.
	ʔəlup-aw [PF]
	ku-ʔəlup-aw na bəras I took a handful of rice.
	ʔəlup-u [Imp PF]
	ʔəlup-u! Take in both hands!
ʔəlup ₂	sa ʔəlup ~ sa-ʔəlup-an handful with both hands cupped scrounger; sponger; (human) parasite (cf. kur-pa-ɿubɿub 'be inside with (sponger)')
ʔəlus	heartwood
	tu-ʔəlus kana kawi The marrow of the wood.
ʔə[ŋ]	river swollen with rain
	ʔə[ŋ]-anay [I/BF]
	tu-ʔə[ŋ]-anay na kali kana paʔaqəb na ʔudal Because of the heavy rain, the river has overflowed.
	ʔə[ŋ]-aw [PF]
	tu-ʔə[ŋ]-aw na kali kana paʔaqəb na ʔudal The river has overflowed because it received heavy rain.
	2<əm>ə[ŋ] [AF]
	<əm>ə[ŋ] na ənay kana bariwan The water overflows because of the typhoon.
ʔə[ŋ]ʔə[ŋ]	chew at the side of the mouth or with molars (betel nut with lime); soften (cf. muqmuq 'chew'; ʔəsʔəs 'chew and spit out')
	a-ʔə[ŋ]ʔə[ŋ] will be ready to be chewed
	a-ʔə[ŋ]ʔə[ŋ] na puran The betel nut will be ready to be chewed.
	mi-2<in>ə[ŋ]-an have remnants of chewing

- mi-?<in>əl?əl-an-ku qa puran* I have remnants of betel nuts (in my teeth).
- m-?ə[?]əl [AF]**
- m-?ə[?]əl-ku qa puran* I chew betel nut (a habit).
- mu-?ə[?]əl [ACaus]**
- mu-?ə[?]əl na puran kana wali* The areca nut is softened by the teeth.
- pa-?ə[?]əl [Caus]**
- pa-?ə[?]əl-i!* Make him chew!
- ?ə[?]əl-anay [I/BF]**
- mu-?ə[?]əl-anay-ku qa puran* Chew the areca nuts for me (I am toothless).
- ?ə[?]əl-aw [PF]**
- ku-?ə[?]əl-aw na puran* The areca nuts is chewed by me.
flour
- ?<əm>inu-ku kana ?əmu* I kneaded the flour.
- ki-tua-?əmu** be made into flour
- ki-tua-?əmu-aw na bəras* The rice is transformed into flour.
- t<in>ua-?əmu** flour
- tua-?əmu-aw** make flour
- na bəras ta-tua-?əmu-aw* We make flour from rice.
- |?ən?ən|**
- console; rock (cf. *paylaŋ* ‘look after someone, keep a watch on’)
- ma-?ən?ən [AF]**
- ma-?ən?ən i tinataw kantu walak* The mother sings a lullaby to her child.
- ?ən?ən-aw [PF]**
- ku-?ən?ən-aw na walak* The child is rocked by me.
- ?əraw** wine
- ?əray** myroblolan, *Terminalia catappa* (L.)
- |?ərə-?ərəm|**
- assemble (ritual term) (cf. *kasa* ‘bring together, together’; *raðuk* ‘gather’)
- mu-pu-?ərə-?ərəm [ACaus]**
- adi mu-pu-?ərə-?ərəm-i la na walak* The kids have not been assembled.
- m-u-?ərə-?ərəm [Mvt]**
- m-u-?ərə-?ərəm-ku kandu kana walak* I assembled those children.
- pu-?ərə-?ərəm** be put together
- ku-pu-?ərə-?ərəm-aw na riməkan* (Those are) the pieces of furniture that I rearranged.
- nu-pu-?ərə-?ərəm-anay-ku kana walak* Help me to gather the children.
- |?ərəs|**
- nanku p<in>u-?ərə-?ərəm-an* my gathering
- belong to the same category or group; non-distinctive; solely
- ki-pa-?ərəs** take only one
- ki-pa-?ərəs kimad̪ayar kan dulien* I only talk to Dulian.
- ma-?ərəs [AF]**
- ma-?ərəs-ku qa tinalək* I only eat rice.

	mu-?ərəs [ACaus]
	<i>mu-?ərəs tu-kirwan, adj maɬadiɬadi</i> His clothes are sober, not colorful.
	<i>mu-?ərəs na babayan</i> (only) ladies (gather)
	<i>mu-?ərəs na dīkaɬan</i> There is only sticky rice (no other food with it).
	<i>mu-?ərəs a kapuyumayan-ku</i> I am a true Puyuma (no mixed blood).
	<i>mu-?ərəs-ku pabəkas</i> I run alone.
	pa-?ərəs [Caus]
	<i>pa-?ərəs-ku mənaɬu qa tiɬil</i> I do nothing but read books.
	<i>ku-pa-?ərəs-ay mənaɬu na tiɬil təmarapuyuma</i> I do nothing but read books in the Puyuma language.
	?ərəs-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-?ərəs-aw-mi na sarumaənən</i> We, of the same household, gather.
	<i>ku-?ərəs-aw na tinalək mekar</i> I only eat rice.
ʔəsan ?əs?əs	flooded paddy field (< Minnan <i>chhan</i>)
	chew and spit out the juice and the food (cf. ʔasəp 'suck something and swallow the juice and spit out the fibers'; ɬapa 'spit out, anything'; ɬəɬəɬ 'chew at the side of the mouth, soften'; mudmud 'chew for people who have only their front teeth')
	?<əm>əs?əs [AF]
	<i>?<əm>əs?əs-yu kana puran, adj-yu puɬabu</i> You chew betel and spit it out, because you haven't put any lime. (<i>unien qa ɬabu, qa takər</i> 'You haven't put any lime or leaf.'
	?əs?əs-anay [I/BF]
	<i>ku-?əs?əs-anay na manudən qa walu</i> I nibbled a sweet to give it to the baby.
	?əs?əs-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-?əs?əs-aw na puran</i> The juice of the areca nuts is spat out by me.
ʔətib ?ətib	heap; stack up
	mara-?əti-tib na banin a stack of boards
	mu-?ətib [ACaus]
	<i>mu-?ətib ku-tiniɬilan</i> My writings are piled up.
	pa-?ətib [Caus]
	<i>pa-?ətib-aw na paysu</i> The banknotes are made into a wad.
	<i>ku-pa-?ətib-aw-anay na paysu isabak kana tiɬil</i> I have piled up the money in the book.
	?<əm>ətib [AF]
	<i>?<əm>ətib-ku kana banin</i> I stacked the boards.
	?ətib-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-?ətib-anay-ku kana banin</i> Help me to stack the boards.
	?ətib-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-?ətib-aw na banin</i> I stacked the boards.
	<i>ku-?ətib-aw piayar</i> I have made piles to line up.
	?ətib-u [Imp PF]
	<i>?ətib-u na tiɬil!</i> Pile the books up!
	sa ?ətib a volume (a book), a wad

- |?ət?ət|** nibble small pieces (cf. **nitnit** ‘bite slowly with the front teeth, gnaw’)
m-?ət?ət [AF]
m-?ət?ət-ku qə paṭaka I ate the meat by small pieces.
- ?ət?ət-aw** [PF]
ku-?ət?ət-aw na paṭaka The meat is nibbled by me.
- |?ətab|** cover up; put a lid on (cf. **aṭab** ‘lid’)
ma-?ətab [AF]
ma-?ətab-ku kana dadəruan I covered the cooking pot.
- ?ətab-an** [Imp I/BF]
?ətab-an qə dadəruan na aṭab! Cover the cooking pot with the lid!
- ?ətab-anay** [I/BF]
ku-?ətab-anay kana dadəruan I covered the cooking pot.
- ?ətab-aw** [PF]
?ətab-aw kana lənij na darə? The earth is covered by the sky.
- ?<in>ətab-an** a covered thing
?<in>ətab-an kana lənij, i punapuman The covering of the sky is the universe.
na taw na ?<in>ətab-an kana lənij the people of the universe
- ?ətab** companion; team mate; next to one another
nanku ?ətab my mate
kir-?ətab be next to each other
kir-?ətab kanku Come close to me.
- mara-?ətab** a pair, a couple
mara-?ətab-mi matəŋadaw kan dulien We, Dulian and I, are sitting next to each other.
mara-?ətab na tukap a pair of shoes
- mi-?ətab** have a comrade
ufu ŋi, mi-?ətab qə maŋinayan pasəki i qənan, adji indaj Ushu goes to the mountain with a man, she is not afraid.
- pu-?ətab** put together
na əmpitsa, ta-pu-?ətab-ay kana puamaja We put the pen and the glasses next to each other.
pu-?ətab-i qə sasaya! Put one more!
- |?əṭəməl|** hold in one's hand
ma-?əṭəməl [AF]
ma-?əṭəməl-ku qə radif I held peanuts.
- mu-?əṭəməl** [ACaus]
mu-?əṭəməl na takil The glass is held in the hand.
- pa-?əṭəməl** [Caus]
pa-?əṭəməl-an na takil Ask him to hold the glass.
- ?əṭəməl-anay** [VBF]
nu-?əṭəməl-anay na takil You held the glass.
- ?əṭəməl-aw** [PF]
ku-?əṭəməl-aw na takil The glass is held by me.
- ?əṭəməl-u** [Imp PF]
?əṭəməl-u! Hold (it)!

?at̪eməl̪	fistful; handful <i>munuma ?at̪eməl̪?</i> How many fistfuls?
?at̪eməl̪-aw [PF]	<i>?at̪eməl̪-aw na lima</i> The fistful is the measure.
 ?at̪?et̪ 	come close; squash ma-?at̪?et̪ [AF] <i>kaqun na law, ma-?at̪?et̪-ta kana palidin</i> There were a lot of people, we have been bumped by the cars.
pa-?at̪?et̪ [Caus]	<i>pa-?at̪?et̪ mi?aqəy</i> We are embraced, lying (on the bed).
?at̪?et̪-anay [I/BF]	<i>tu-?at̪?et̪-anay-ku</i> He came very close to me. <i>ku-?at̪?et̪-anay-yu</i> I come closer to you.
?at̪?et̪-aw [PF]	<i>nu-?at̪?et̪-aw matəŋqadaw</i> You sat closer.
?<in>a?at̪-an	squashed thing <i>?<in>a?at̪-an na law</i> the squashed people
?at̪uk₁	white bean, creeping on stone
?at̪uk₂	goby [Puyuma say 'It bears the name of the bean, since the animal has a large head and big ears.']}
?iab₁	shoulder
?iab₂	the name of the soul situated on both shoulders
?iabərəŋ₁	red ant <i>rəŋarəŋay kangaramaya, ku-ləsləsaw-yu, a munuma-yu,</i> <i>kamawan-yu kana ?iabərəŋ!</i> After what you have said, just you wait, I will crush you like an ant, however big you are! <i>makitəŋ nu-ŋai, kialəŋaw a ?iabərəŋ</i> You speak so quietly that only ants can hear you.
?iabərəŋ₂	have 'pins and needles' in one's limbs <i>?iabərəŋ-ay ~ mi-a-?iabərəŋ tu-lima</i> He has got 'pins and needles' in his hands.
?ibal	mountain slopes pa-?iba-?ibal ~ tu-?ibal kana qənan the slopes of the mountains <i>pa-?iba-?ibal ku-kaway</i> I climbed the mountains sideways.
 ?ibat 	roam around (cf. likap 'roam around, make rounds') a-?ibat-aw going to roam <i>ku-a-?ibat-aw na kiakarunan</i> I am going to see about work.
m-u-?ibat [Mvt]	<i>m-u-?ibat-ku kiurnal</i> I went here and there to question.
pu-?ibat	send from place to place <i>pu-?ibat-ku da ŋai</i> I was sent from place to place to speak. <i>pu-?ibat-anay na baysaran kana rumaruma?</i> The young men were sent from one house to the other.
?idar	twins (ritual term) (unknown term in daily life, cf. KaTipul <i>Hidar</i> 'twins') (cf. ma?api 'twins' in Nanwang dialect)

	mar-ʔidər twins (ritual term)
	<i>a ɿidər, a ulay-ku</i> 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. <i>a ɿidər laʔi, qadua-ku?</i> As for me, when will I come here?
?idənan	daytime
?iduŋ	?i-da-dənan dawn (cf. ɬəməkəɬəm na wari 'the night falls on') black ashes; gunpowder <i>?iduŋ nantu wali</i> His teeth are blackened. ?<in>iduŋ-an blackened thing <i>na mardawan na maraʔiqaq? <in>iduŋ-an nantu wali</i> The oldest boys in the dormitory blacken their teeth.
 ɿidəŋ 	[Puyuma explain: <i>asua dien ɿi, nana na tial kana maɿiqaqan, tu-puɬəməlay tu-tial</i> 'Formerly, when old people had belly pains, they ate black ashes as a medicine.'][br/>old age (cf. ma-luduan 'old people' in ritual context) ka-ɿidəŋ-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. <i>datu aukayan pakaʔudal na daro? ɿi, amaw kaɖi i ka-ɿidəŋ-an</i> When we want some rain on the earth, we go here to <i>ka-qidang-an.</i> <i>muka kalaman-ta kaɖi i ka-ɿidəŋ-an, kurbaɬibaɬi</i> We go to <i>ka-qidang-an</i> to accomplish the rite 'take the air' after a death.
ma-ɿidəŋ	old person <i>ma-ɿidəŋ-ku la</i> I am an old person now. maɿidəŋ age-set after 60 year-old maɿidəŋ the name of the mountain where the Puyuma lived and where their hunting grounds are situated (cf. tuŋjan , aranum , arulan 'other names of the mountain') ma-ɿida-ɿidəŋ-an old people mara-ɿida-ɿidəŋ eldest (the oldest) ɿidəŋ-an old age <i>tu-ɿidəŋ-an, unien la da kaput</i> He is old, he has no friends of his age left. t<in>u-maɿidəŋ play the role of the Elder (In the dormitory, a youth from the top age-set has to play the role of the Elder.)
ɿidaɿid	file down; sharpen a blade; a file <i>aɬaku na ɿidaɿid, ɿidaɿid-u na ridarid</i> Take the file, and file the saw. ma-ɿidaɿid [AF] <i>ma-ɿidaɿid-ku da ridarid</i> I filed the saw. mi<in>ɿidaɿid have given a file <i>mi<in>ɿidaɿid-ku da ridarid</i> I have given a file to the saw. pa-ɿidaɿid [Caus] <i>pa-ɿidaɿid-an na ridarid</i> Make him file the saw.

	?ida?id-ay [LF] <i>tu-?ida?id-ay na riqarid</i> The saw is sharpened.
 ?idaw 	?ida?id a file walk as drunk (cf. aṣəpiraw 'walk as drunk') m-u-?idaw [Mvt] <i>m-u-?ida-idaw tu-kaway</i> His walk is like a drunkard's.
	?<əm>idaw [AF] <i>?<əm>idaw-ku kəmakaway</i> I walk like a drunkard (because I am crippled).
?idus	spoon <i>pa-puar na tinalok ~ p<ən>uar na ?idus</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.)
?ilas₁	moon (cf. bulan 'moon') (Used as a ritual term in Nanwang, still old men know it; cf. KaTipul dialect <i>Hila</i> ; cf. Paiwan <i>gilas</i> 'moon'.)
?ilas₂	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 ?ilas = sa bulan</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>nana?uan qa ladan</i> 'For looking at the days.' <i>sa?itanay na tati[u] isabak kana ruma?</i> <i>Minatay la na ma?iday,</i> <i>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-parət-aw na tati[u]</i> 'The rope was hung at the waist.']
?iləmes	Every second year, they start with a new rope. offended <i>Piləmes-ku kana maulay</i> I am offended by the tramp.
 ?iliŋ 	fancy something; desire (cf. aṣəqat 'desire'; anub 'desire, to be envious') ka-?ili-iliŋ uncontrollable desire ?<əm>iliŋ [AF] <i>?<əm>iliŋ na baysaran kana bu[abu]layan</i> The young man desires the lady. <i>?<əm>iliŋ kantu bu[abu]layan</i> They wish to get her beauty.
	?iliŋ-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-?iliŋ-anay-ku?</i> You desire me?
	?iliŋ-aw [PF] <i>tu-?ili-iliŋ-aw na baysaran kana bu[abu]layan</i> The young man's desire is the lady.
 ?ilab 	close to a fire ki-pa-?ilab get some smoke <i>pubiaw-ta, na ma?idayan, muka-ta ki-pa-?ilab-a kana ?asəban kana apuy i karuma?an</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).
iqu na ku^labaw, tu-pa-?il^lab-anay tu-qad^lek Those rats are burnt (to get their hair off).
- ki-?il^lab** be in the smoke
ki-?il^lab na babayan kana Pas^laban The women are in the smoke.
- mu-?il^lab** [ACaus]
mu-?il^lab la na ma?iqan The old people are showered with sparks.
 (They are too close to the fire.)
- ?<in>?il^lab-an a blackened thing
?<in>il^lab-an qa apuy na panubayun The pillars of the boys' dormitory have been blackened by the fire (on purpose).
- ?il^laq**
 grind cereals
a-?il^laq-an grindstone
ma-?il^laq [AF]
ma-?il^laq-ku qa beras I grind rice (my work).
- ?il^laq-aw** [PF]
ku-?il^laq-aw kana a-?il^laq-an I ground with the grindstone.
- ?il^laq-u** [Imp PF]
?il^laq-u! Grind it!
- ?il^lu**
 wipe one's bottom after defecating
a-?il^lu-an cleavage between the buttocks
?<om>il^lu [AF]
adi ?<om>il^lu tu-fa?i, arafa?ifa?i He did not wipe his bottom, he smells of excrement.
- ?il^lu-an** toilet paper
?il^lu-anay [IBF]
ku-?il^lu-anay kana ?il^lu-an na a-?il^lu-an I wiped the cleavage between the buttocks with toilet paper.
asua qien, unien qa kadupu, piamufa?i, tu-?il^lu-anay tu-tad^lek kana puran kana kawi Formerly, there was no paper, when we had finished excreting, we rubbed our buttocks against the trunk of an areca tree.
- ?il^lu-ay** [LF]
tu-?il^lu-ay tu-tad^lek He wiped his bottom.
- ?il^lu-i** [Imp LF]
?il^lu-i tu-tad^lek! Wipe his bottom!
- ?imir** Cheek
mi-s<in>alatap-an qa /ima tu-?imir His cheek has received a slap.
ra-?imi-?imir-an fat cheeks
ra-?imi-?imir-an na manud^len The baby has fat cheeks.
- ?imus** camphor tree
- ?inaba** good; fine
- laba** short way of saying
- ?inaba la** It is fine.
- ?inaba-yu?** How are you? (question to one person)

- ?inaba-[y]an** Hello! How are you?
?inaba-[y]an-mu ~ ?i<a>naba-[y]an-mu How are you? (question to two persons)
- ?ina-naba-[y]an-mu** How are you? (question to several people)
- ?inaba-naba la** extremely good
- paka-?inaba** make someone or something good
na kualəŋŋ na taw, kianunay da pa-ka-?inaba-[y]an, payas
?inaba-naba-la The sick person prayed to feel better and he immediately felt better.
- |?inan|** blinded by glaring light
- ma-?inan** [AF]
ma-?inan-ku kana sənan I was blinded by an intensely bright light.
- |?inu|** knead flour
- a-?inu** will knead
andaman, a-?inu-an na tinua?əmu! Tomorrow, knead the flour!
- ?<əm>inu** [AF]
?<əm>inu-ku kana ?əmu I kneaded the flour.
- ?<in>inu** kneaded
?in<a>inu na tinua?əmu The flour is being kneaded.
?<in>inu na ?əmu The flour has been kneaded.
- ?inu-aw** [PF]
?inu-aw na tinua?əmu The flour was kneaded.
- |?ip|** count; read
- a-?ip** will count
a-?ip da bakur Count the batten of a ceiling. (It means ‘a long illness’.)
- ma-a-?ip** is counted
ma-a-?ip da paysu The money is counted.
- ?<əm>ip** [AF]
?<əm>ip-ku da tilil I read books.
- ?ip-anay** [IBF]
nu-?ip-anay-ku da pinijawan Count the number of people for me. ~
 Have you counted the people for me?
- ?ip-aw** [PF]
tu-?ip-aw na tilil He read the book.
- ?ipus** narrow; taper
- ka-?ipus** will be shortened
tu-ljudus kana taqaw, nu-saltəbaw, ka-?ipus The handle of the knife,
 if you cut it, will be shortened.
- ma-?ipus** [AF]
ma-?ipus na taqaw The knife tapers (because I have cut its handle).
ma-?ipus da piniqadəkan The opening is narrower (like a funnel).
ma-?ipus taytaw (This person has a broad chest, and) the lower part of his body is narrow.
- ma-?ipus, aqī dia mubaba tu-bira? kana bəlbəl a ?ipus, kəma-ta**
 The banana leaf has an apex, when is not yet in flower, then it is called *qipus*.

- muka-?ipus-an ~ maka-?ipus-an** young furled banana leaf which has an apex but has not yet flowered
?ipus-aw [PF]
ku-?ipus-aw na kajaka! I made the trousers narrower (before, they were flared).
- ?ipus-ay [LF]**
tu-?ipus-ay tu-ikur kana taqaw He cut the hilt of the knife.
- ?ipus-u [Imp PF]**
?ipus-u dəmaway na kajaka! Shrink the trousers!
?irad| belch; clear one's throat (the sound made by)
- ?<əm>irad| [AF]**
?<əm>irad-ku, magərargər i dulien I cleared my throat, Dulian is frightened.
- ?<in>iradq-an** clearings of one's throat
ma-?uwas tu-ni?ən kantu ?<in>irad-an He has lost his voice after clearing his throat.
- ?iradq-anay [I/BF]**
ku-?iradq-anay ku-i?ə? I want to get rid of my sputum.
- ?iradq-aw [PF]**
ku-?iradq-aw təmubay I replied by clearing my throat.
- ?iradq-u [Imp PF]**
?iradq-u nanu i?ə?! Clear your throat of your sputum!
?iraw|₁ funny; feast; laugh (of many people all at once)
a ?iraw-an a joyful time
a ?iraw-an na wari garəm, qiala puaruma i irubay It is a joyful day, because Irubay is getting married.
mangayaw-ta, a ?iraw-an na wari, qiala na ma?idəy pa-?ira-iraw The annual festival is a joyful day, so the old men sing the sacred songs.
- ma-?iraw [AF]**
parkudakuda da yai i dulien, ma-?ira-iraw-ta saəru We laugh a lot at Dulian's jokes.
- ma-?ira-iraw kəmalawalawayan** extremely funny
ma-?ira-iraw-mu qamanay? What are you laughing at?
- pu<a>-?iraw-an** the time when women wait at the assembly point, laden with flower garlands, for the men coming back from headhuntings
?iraw-ay [LF]
tu-?ira-iraw-ay tu-simusimukan kan dulien Dulian's jokes are funny.
?iraw|₂ headhunters' cry; scream to drive away the miasma of those who died a violent death
pa-?ira-?iraw sacred songs
pa-?ira-?iraw-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.)
- ?<əm>iraw [AF]**

- ?<əm>iraw tu-ranakaw He gives the headhunters' cry when he runs someone through.
- ?<əm>iraw na taw bənakbak kana minatay na taw The people screamed to expel the dead.
- ?irinj-aw [PF]
- tu-?irinj-aw kana ma?idayan na minatay The miasma of those who died of violent death are expelled by the screams of the Elders.
- ?irinj slant; lean
- ma-?irinj [AF]
- ma-?irinj tu-tial kan patrick, na taw i tipul 'Pirinj' tu-kayaw puyaład 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.)
- ?irinj-anay [I/BF]
- nu-?irinj-anay-ku kana katəyadawan Help me to lean the seat backwards.
- ?irinj-aw [PF]
- tu-?irinj-aw tu-tayuru? He bent his head.
- ?isa?is rub against a tree or a wall; massage
- pa-?isa?is [Caus]
- tu-pa-?isa?is-anay tu-kuris kana turak He rubbed his boils against the post.
- ?<əm>isa?is [AF]
- ?<əm>isa?is-ku kana turak I rubbed myself against the post.
- ?isa?is-an [Imp I/BF]
- ?isa?is-an nu-kuris kana libəŋ! Rub your fungal infection against the wall!
- ?isa?is-anay [I/BF]
- samək ku-dakur, ku-?isa?is-anay kana turak My back is itching, I rub myself against the post.
- ?isa?is-ay [LF]
- tu-?isa?is-ay ku-dakur kana isiy The doctor massaged my back.
- ?isaus erase; brush teeth
- mi-?isaus have a brushing
- mi-?isaus ku-tini?ilan My writing gets a rubbing.
- mi-?isaus na wali The teeth are brushed.
- ?<əm>isaus [AF]
- sagar-ku ?<əm>isaus I like rubbing out (my notes).
- ?<əm>i<a>saus ku-wali My teeth are being brushed.
- ?isaus-anay [I/BF]
- nu-?isaus-anay da wali i taina Help your mother to brush her teeth.
- ?isaus-ay [LF]
- tu-?isaus-ay na tini?ilan The notes are rubbed out.
- ?isaus-i [Imp LF]
- ?isaus-i nu-wali kana yasaus! Brush your teeth with the toothbrush!
- yasaus na wali a toothbrush

		<i>ku-?isaus-ay na wali kana yasaus</i> My teeth are brushed with the toothbrush.
?isəkəd	happy with one's lot ka-?isəkəd̩ will be happy ka-?isəkəd̩-ku I shall be happy with my lot. ?i<=a>səkəd̩ being happy	<i>adi-ku ?i<a>səkəd̩ i ruma?</i> I am not happy in my house.
?isəl	force; fight for (cf. <i>pasiasi</i> 'force, compel') ma-?isəl [Rec] two persons fight for mar-pa-?isəl two people forced by the other one mar-pa-?isəl <i>papakanan</i> The two are fighting to invite each other. pa-?isəl [Caus]	<i>ma-?isəl paqaduayan tu-ruma?</i> The two of them argue over inviting the other one to his home. <i>pa-?isəl da paqaduayan tu-ruma?</i> (She) is forced to come into his house.
?itu	?isəl-aw [PF] tu-?isəl-aw-ku mərə?ra? He forced me to make love. be under an evil spell and suffer the revenge of the spirits ma-?itu [AF]	<i>iqunu na ma?inayan maku, muka kana miwalak, ma-?itu, mukua i talutajun ?aməjas</i> 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. <i>muka-ku kana babayan na miwalak ?i, ma-?itu-ku, an muka-ku i ta?un maməs mabu?i?</i> 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.
?itul	pa-ka-?itu cause somebody to be injured by spirits i?unu na pakasabak maku, ta-baybayaw la ?i, adi ?inaba, qiamabaybayaw səmənəy, pa-ka-?itu 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. kurnaj qə bu?an na babayan, pa-ka-?itu da ma?inayan When women had their period, (they were forbidden to have sexual intercourse), it is taboo for men. youngest (child) (ritual term, unknown by villagers) mara-?itul the youngest	<i>nanku marnanak ~ nanku mara-?itu-itul</i> my youngest child <i>tala-?ita</i> spadix of the areca palm, containing the new season's nuts, <i>bua?aw</i>
?ita	<i>mu?atal na taba?i, sapujul na puran markama?ina na tala-?ita, mupayta aw taytaw mu?atal</i> When the spathe falls off, the bunches of areca nuts in the spadix grow, then the spadix splits and falls off.	

- ʔitəŋ**
- kana sa ?ami kaapat na bujan, t<əm>a|a-?ita na puran* Each fourth month of the year, the young areca nuts are in the spadix.
mə-ʔita-ʔita 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.)
ʔitəŋ-anay [I/BF]
tu-ʔitəŋ-anay na ʔitəŋ kana wali The *qiTeng* plant was used to lacquer teeth.
- ʔitəŋ-aw** [PF]
- tu-ʔitəŋ-aw tu-wali kana maʔiday* The old person's teeth are lacquered.
ku-ʔitəŋ-aw ku-wali kana ʔitəŋ I lacquered my teeth with the *qiTeng* plant.
- |ʔitil|**
- stingy; mean (cf. *pasa|a?* 'hold something, mean, stingy, jealous'; *səba* 'keep back information, wrath')
ka-ʔitil will be stingy
ku-ka-ʔitil-ay da paysu I do not want to give him money.
ma-ʔitil is mean
ma-ʔitil na taw The person is mean.
- ʔitil-anay** [I/BF]
nu-ʔitil-anay da paysu You do not want to give some money.
- ʔitil-ay** [LF]
- ku-ʔitil-ay da paysu* I am mean. (I don't lend money.)
 gnaw through meat from a bone (cf. *?u|?ut* 'nibble raw food with the incisors')
pa-ʔitit [Caus]
na ukak pa-ʔitit-anay kan dulien Dulian is given the bone to gnaw.
- 2<əm>itit** [AF]
2<əm>-itit-ku da ukak I gnawed (the meat on) a bone.
- ʔitit-ay** [LF]
ku-ʔitit-ay na ukak The bone has been gnawn by me.
- ʔitit-u** [Imp PF]
ʔitit-u! Gnaw!
- wipe** (cf. *ʔilu* 'wipe one's bottom after defecating')
pa-ʔitul [Caus]
pa-ʔitul-an tu-uyer kan dulien! Make him wipe off Dulian's nasal mucus!
- 2<əm>itul** [AF]
2<əm>itul-ku kana inisi?an na kabis I wiped the urine off the diaper.
- ʔitul-ay** [LF]
- ʔitul-ay kana inisi?an na kabis* The diaper had the urine wiped off.
bi?as na walak, ulaya tu-bu?ənan kana səma?, aw ʔitul-ʔitul-ay kanantu isi?, aw mudarə? tu-bi?asan 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).

?	iwas	oar; pedal ?a-?iwas an oar, a pedal tu-?a-?iwas kana kuraw the tail of the fish
ma-	?iwas [AF] ma-?iwas [AF]	ma-?iwas-ku kana marturus I pedaled the bike.
?	iwas-an [Imp I/BF] ?iwas-u [Imp PF]	?iwas-an kəməkəwaj na sasuday! Row the boat! ?iwas-u! Pedal ~ row!
?	iway	refuse to eat; fast ?iway-ku I fast. ?iway-ku təmədər I fast for one day.
a-	?iwa-iway-an [AF] a-?iwa-iway-an a period of fasting ku-a-?iwa-iway-an na wari garəm I am fasting today.	
aru	a-?iway [AF] aru a-?iway be ready to fast aru a-?iway-ta <əm>aðər We get ready to fast the whole day.	
pa-	?iway [Caus] ku-pa-?iway-aw-yu qa ənay I do not want to give you any water. pa-?iway-aw-yu qa akanan You are not to get any food.	
?	<əm>iway [AF] <əm>iway-ku a kala?ukan I do not eat in the evening (a habit).	
?	kur	irritation; inflammation due to heat (cf. samək 'scratch') a ?kur small red spots on the skin caused by the heat
mi-a-	mi-a-?kur [AF] bi?as na wari, mi-a-?kur-ta It is hot, our skin is irritated.	
	pul	jump down; dive (cf. nkun 'jump on') pa-?pul [Caus] ku-pa-?pul-aw nanku təmuān I help my grandchild to jump down (from the seat). nu-pa-?pul-anay-ku kanku təmuān Help me to make my grandchild jump down (from the seat).
?	?ubal	?<əm>pul [AF] ?<əm>pul-ku mudaro? I jumped down. white hairs mi-?ubal have white hairs ma?idqay-ta la, mi-?ubal nanta ?arbu When we are old, we get white hairs.
?	ubi	pubic hair (cf. gumul , nisqis 'beard, mustache')
	?ubu	ra-?ubi-?ubi-an a lot of pubic hair swell up mu-?ubu [ACaus]
?	?ubus	mu-?ubu tu-bu?ur kantu ni?ən His goiter has swollen. get out of a nest or den m-u-?ubus [Mvt] m-u-?ubus kana bariaw isabak na babuy The boar got out from under the reeds.

- p<in>u-?ubus-an** a place where wild animals had their dens
tu-p<in>u-?ubus-an kana babiy The place where the boar gave birth in the mountain (they are gone).
- ?ubut** put out (fire, gas); switch off
- ma-?ubut** [AF]
ma-?ubut na lawlaw kana ba|yan The lamp goes out in the wind (whenever there is wind).
- pa-?ubut** [Caus]
pa-?ubut-u! Tell him to switch off!
tu-pa-?ubut-ay na lawlaw kan isaw Isaw was told to put out the light.
- ?ubut-ay** [LF]
ku-?ubut-ay na apuy I put out the fire.
tu-?ubut-a|y kana ba|ni na lawlaw The lamp was blown out by the wind.
- ?ubut-i** [Imp LF]
?ubut-i! Switch it off!
- ?udal** rain
ku-ri?enup-aw na ?udal The rainwater washes my face.
- ka-a-?udal** going to rain
ka-a-?udal? Is it going to rain? *kuaqu maku!* It seems so!
- ka-?uda-?udal-an na bu|an** rainy season (cf. awari 'rainy season')
- ma-?udal** be rainy
ma-?udal garəm It is raining.
- matara-?udal** doing something while it is raining
matara-?udal, kikarun Although it is raining, he keeps on working.
- muri-?udal-an** enjoy walking in the rain
- paka-?udal** call the rain with prayers
muagamut-ta, paka-?udal na babayan During muagamut festival, the women call the rain.
- pa-?udal** call the rain
- ?<in>udal-an** a place where it rained
?<in>udal-an tu-?arbu, ?aysis It has rained on his hair, it stinks.
- ?uda?udar** outsiders (ritual term) (Some informants say 'it is only for the Taiwanese, payray'.)
- ?udunj** heap; pile up; line up
- ma-?udunj** [AF]
ma-?udunj-ku qə barasa? I piled up some stones.
- mu-?udunj** [ACaus]
mu-?udunj tu-?a?i kana guy The cowpats are lined up.
- pa-?udunj** [Caus]
pa-?udunj-an kan irubay Ask Irubai to line up.
- ?<əm>udunj** [AF]
?<əm>udunj-ku qə bəras I piled up rice.
- ?<in>udunj** piled up
?<in>udunj na barasa? The stones are piled up.

	?uduj-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-?uduj-anay-ku kana kidə</i> Help me to line up the sweetsops.
	?uduj-aw [PF] <i>ku-?uduj-aw na bəras</i> The rice is piled up by me.
	?uduj-u [Imp PF] <i>?uduj-u na kidə!</i> Line up the sweetsops!
?uləfəm [?ulək]	black
	secret; hide (cf. <i>lasəq</i> 'hide')
	pa-?ulək [Caus] <i>pa-?ulək-ay marajay</i> He speaks quietly (because...). <i>tu-pa-?ulək-ay-ku bəray da paysu</i> I am lent money on the quiet.
	?<əm>ulək [AF] <i>?<əm>ulək-ku təməkəl da ?əraw</i> I hide to drink wine (a habit).
	?<in>ulək-an a secret place or object <i>?<in>ulək-an kikarun</i> a secret work
	?ulək-ay [LF] <i>tu-?ulək-ay-ku bəray da paysu</i> He gave me money in secret. <i>ku-?ulək-ay məkan</i> I hid to eat. <i>tu-?ulək-ay-ku mubəruk</i> His departure is kept a secret from me.
?ulusi [?ulus]	gums
	remove something from somewhere
	?<əm>ulus [AF] <i>?<əm>ulus-ku da ti [il]</i> I removed books.
	?ulus-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-?ulus-anay-ku kana puati [ilan na ti [il]</i> Help me to remove the books from the bookshelf.
	?ulus-aw [PF] <i>ku-?ulus-aw na ti [il kana puati [ilan</i> I removed the book from the bookshelf.
?ula	sex maniac (cf. <i>par-babayan</i> 'sex maniac') ma-?ula be a sex-maniac <i>ma-?ula taytaw</i> He is a sex maniac. <i>ma-?ula na ma?inayan, diama maulay</i> The man is a sex maniac, so is a 'bad man'.
	?ula-[y]an sexual obsession <i>muimər qatu ?ula-[y]an</i> We put him in prison because of his sexual obsessions.
?uladip	tapeworm mi-?uladip have tapeworms <i>mi-?uladip nanku tical</i> There is a tapeworm in my belly.
?ulas	dewdrop mi-a-?ulas have dewdrops <i>səmaqluaquan, mi-a-?ulas na bira?</i> In early morning, there are dewdrops on the leaves. (In ritual, the pair is <i>muti-?ulas, muti-aulas</i> 'transformed into dew, transformed in the world of the dead'; cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-13.)

?u əb	colors faded away mu-?u əb [ACaus] <i>mu-?u ə-?u əb na ədad</i> The colors have faded away.
?u əd	red worm; wood worm; spermatozoon
?u id	ignore ka-?u id might not know <i>nu-ka-?u id-ay-ku</i> You did not let me know.
	k<in>a-?u id-an unknown things <i>sadu nanku k<in>a-?u id-an</i> There are a lot of things I do not know.
?u is	ma-?u id [AF] <i>ma-?u id-ku da saigyan</i> I do not know the knowledge. sika-?u id pretend not to know peel off skin ma-?u is [AF] <i>ma-?u is-ku da kunin</i> I peeled off the rabbit's skin.
	mu-?u is [ACaus] <i>mu-?u is la na ubit kana nawan</i> The flying squirrel's skin has been peeled off.
	?u is-anay [I/BF] <i>?u is-anay-ku kana ?ura</i> I peeled off the deer's skin.
	?u is-ay [LF] <i>?u is-ay tu- ubit kana nawan</i> The flying squirrel's skin has been peeled off.
?u u	ya-?u u fossilized form. Go headhunting. Lit 'Take away a head' (not a ritual, a revenge). mi-ya-?u u have the wish to cut off a head <i>mi-ya-?u u-a-ku</i> I want to go and behead someone.
	ya-?u u-a [Subj] <i>auka-ku ya-?u u-a kandunu na ?ala</i> I am going to cut off the heads of those enemies.
	ya-?u u-a-i [Imp] <i>ya-?u u-a-i!</i> Go and cut off a head!
	ya-?u u-ay [LF] <i>ku-ya-?u u-ay na ?ala</i> I went headhunting the enemy ('s place).
?uma	cultivated field <i>ma-rabak-ku da ?uma</i> I encroached on a field. ka-?uma-[y]an the working time in the field ka-?uma-[y]an ~ pana?an na ?uma ~ kali-?uma-[y]an the genuine field m-u-a-?uma farmer <i>sadu tu-beras kana m-u-a-?uma</i> The farmer has plenty of rice. <i>a ma?inayan taytaw ?i, a m-u-a-?uma maku ?i</i> He is a man, a farmer so, isn't he?
	m-u-?uma go to the field [Mvt] <i>auka-ku m-u-?uma-[y]a</i> I am going to work in the field.
	p<in>u-?uma-[y]an a lot of fields <i>sadu tu-p<in>u-?uma-[y]an</i> He has a lot of fields.

	pu-?uma give to work <i>ku-pu-?uma-[y]aw na payray</i> I gave some work in the field to the Taiwanese.
?umri	t<əm>ua-?uma work a field a creeper whose tubers yield a soap substitute, plant (sp.) [Puyuma explain: <i>makan-ta tu-bira?</i> 'We eat its leaves.']}
 ?umuy 	dumb ma-?umuy be dumb <i>ma-?umuy i nanali, ku-kianun-anay qa pararəjayan</i> My mother is dumb, I pray that she may speak again.
?uninan	daylight <i>?uninan na wari ma?udal nay</i> It may rain during the day.
 ?uŋ?ug 	par-?uninan, mubaluk at daylight, I wake up a hole dug by a pig with its snout ?<əm>uŋ?ug [AF] <i>?<əm>u<a>ŋ?uŋ na babuy</i> The boar is digging in the ground. ?uŋ?ug-anay [L/BF] <i>tu-?uŋ?ug-anay kana babuy</i> It is where the boar has dug. ?uŋ?ug-aw [PF] <i>?uŋ?ug-aw na darə? kana babuy</i> The earth is dug by the pig's snout.
?uŋ?uŋ	stranger to the group, specifically the Taiwanese
?uŋ?uy	tobacco pipe
 ?upid 	weave a garland ma-?upid [AF] <i>ma-?upid-ku qa ?aput</i> I weave flowers (my work). mu-?upid [ACaus] <i>mu-?upid na ?aput</i> The flowers are woven.
?upiras	?<in>upid-anan garlands of flowers ?upid-anay [L/BF] <i>nu-?upid-anay-ku</i> Help me to weave a flower garland. ?upid-aw [PF] <i>ku-?upid-aw na ?aput</i> I have woven flowers.
?up?up	rough <i>?upiras na lubit</i> The skin is rough.
?ura	bullfrog which cries <i>?up?up</i>
 ?uram 	muntjac, <i>Muntiacus reevesi micrurus</i> , Sclater wash one's hair with water used to rinse rice a-?uram will wash one's hair with water used to rinse rice <i>a-?uram-ku kana a-?uram-an</i> I will wash my hair with the water used to rinse rice. a-?uram-an water used to rinse rice ki-?uram get a wash with water used to rinse rice <i>auka-ku ki-?uram-a na ?arbu</i> I am going to wash my hair with water used to rinse rice. ma-?uram [AF]

- ma-?uram-ku nanku ?arbu* I wash my hair with the water used to rinse rice.
- mu-?uram** [ACaus]
mu-?uram na ?arbu The hair is washed.
- pia-?uram-an** the purpose of the water used to rinse rice was for washing hair
asua qien, nantu logunan kana dawa, ta-ba?iqaw aw ta-abakaw kana lawas. Ta-pia-?uram-an-an idji na ənay In former times, we cooked a sheaf of millet, and we kept the cooking water in a *Lawas* (short bamboo tube). We used this water to wash hair.
- ?uram-ay** [LF]
ku-?uram-ay kana a-?uram-an ku-?arbu It is my hair that I washed with the water used to rinse rice.
- ?uram-i** [Imp LF]
?uram-i! Wash your hair with the water used to rinse rice!
 mix together (cf. *qaul* 'mix')
kur-?uri things mixed with
kur-?uri-anay na ku?ay kana pa?aka The meat is mixed with the vegetables.
mar-?uri two things mix together
mar-?uri na puran kana takər The betel nuts are mixed with the leaves.
- mi-?uri** have a mixture
mi-?uri na irupan da pa?aka Meat has been mixed with the dish.
- par-?uri** habitually mix things
par-?uri-aw nantu yai kan ku?alaw KuLalaw mixes up languages.
- ?in>uri-an** a mixed thing
?in>uri-an da buya na tinalək The rice is mixed with sweet potatoes.
- ?uri-ay** [LF]
na tinalək, ku-?uri-ay da siak I added some squash to the rice.
?uri-ay da buya na tinalək The sweet potatoes are mixed with the rice.
- ?uriŋət** brave
- ?urip** fish scale
- mi-a-?urip** have fish scales
mi-a-?urip na kuraw Fish has fish scales.
- ?urtati** earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris* (L.)
idu na maranak, tu-pakan-ay da unan, da likaka, da ?urtati qamanay dia That younger brother was given snakes, centipedes, earth-worms, etc., to eat.
- ?urus|** fall from the sky; pull an object down with a rope
?əm>urus [AF]
?əm>urus-ku kana tatilu? kəma i karubujan na ti?il I got the books down from the top of the roof with a rope.
- ?in>urus-an** an object brought down

ku-?in>urus-an kəma i isaq ?urus-anay pudarə? na dudu What I have brought down with a rope is the coconut.

?urus-anay [I/BF]

?urus-anay pudarə? na dudu The coconut was taken down thank to a rope.

?urus-aw [PF]

ku-?urus-aw na kirwan kəma i isaq 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.)

|?us?us|

ma-?us?us [AF]

ma-?us?us-ta We itch.

?us?us-aw [PF]

tu-?us?us-aw tu-daqək na mabini? The rice planter's body itches. tooth decay; crunch (raw food) with the incisors; chew (cf. **?it?it** 'gnaw a bone')

ma-?ut?ut-an is decayed by

ma-?ut?ut-an na wali kana walu The teeth are decayed due to sweets.

ni-?ut?ut-an nibbled things

ni-?ut?ut-an na buya kana ku[labaw] The nibbled sweet potatoes by the rat.

?<əm>ut?ut [AF]

?<əm>ut?ut kana walu, ma-?ut?ut-an tu-wali He chews sweets, his teeth are decayed.

?<əm>?ut?ut-ku da buya I nibbled sweet potatoes.

?ut?ut-anay [I/BF]

?ut?ut-anay kana walu tu-wali His teeth have been spoiled because he chews sweets.

?ut?ut-aw [PF]

ku-?ut?ut-aw na walu, qiamma ma-?ut?ut-an ku-wali I chewed sweets, so I have spoiled teeth.

?ut?ut-u [Imp PF]

?ut?ut-u na kənaw! Nibble the onions!

voiceless; dumb

ma-?uwas is voiceless

ma-?uwas-ku I am voiceless. ~ I am dumb.

uru mutu-?uwas is soon voiceless

uru mutu-?uwas-ay kanaqu na law That person is soon voiceless. rattan, *Calamus margaritae*, Hance

look for the reason (of something wrong, so as to make peace)

?in-uya-[y]an reasons looked for

minatay na law, tinasəberən datu ?in-uya-[y]an When someone dies, we ask him the reason for his death.

|?uwas|

?uway

|?uya|

- pataramaw maya? kanantu ?inuya-[y]an kana adi marka?inabanaba tu-sabak* The shamans asked the dead person the bad reasons for his ~ her death. (Lit. ‘the non-good of his ~ her inside’)
- m-u-?uya** [Mvt]
- muljina na walak, m-u-?uya na law* The child is born with a birth-mark, the adult asks the reason for it.
- (The dyad in ritual context is *ti-?uya-[y]aw, ti-təga-[y]aw* ‘I want to search for the reason of his bad death, I want to go along with this search.’)
- |?uy?uy|**
- shout; yell from far off**
- pa-?uy?uy** [Caus]
- pa-?uy?uy-yu i araytay* You call Araytay.
- ?<əm>uy?uy** [AF]
- ?<əm>uy?uy-ku i qənan, muləŋaw na qənan* When I scream on the mountains, the mountains answer in an echo.
- pənartəʃun ?<əm>uy?uy na walak* The child shouts three times.
- ?uy?uy-anay** [I/BF]
- ma?uwas-ku, nu?uy?uy-anay-ku kana maʃə?əs* I have lost my voice, shout at the thief for me.
- ?uy?uy-aw** [PF]
- ku-?uy?uy-aw na maʃə?əs* I shouted at the thief.
- ?uy?uy-i** [Imp LF]
- ?uy?uy-!* Shout!
- encroach on; encircle (cf. **litun** ‘fence in’)**
- iqū na walak, kaqū 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 da ?uma* I encroached on a field.
- mə-raba-rabak** the oldest shamans who encircle the others
- mu-rabak** [ACaus]
- mu-rabak na ?uma kana payray* The Taiwanese man’s field has been encroached on.
- pa-rabak** [Caus]
- pa-rabak-ku da ?uma* I encroached on a field.
- rabak-aw** [PF]
- ku-rabak-aw tu-?uma da law* I have encroached on a man’s field.
- rabak-u** [Imp PF]
- rabak-u!* Surround him!
- |raban|**
- protect; hold in arms (cf. **ra?ra?** ‘hold in one’s arms’; **kəraba** ‘bosom, hold in one’s arms’; **kapər** ‘hold in one’s arms’)**
- k<əm>a-rabaj** [AF]
- k<əm>a-rabaj-ku da walak* I hold a child in my arms.
- kur-rabaj** take someone in one’s arms
- kur-rabaj-ku* I take (him) in my arms.
- mar-rabaj** two persons in each other’s arms
- mar-rabaj-ta* We are in each other’s arms.

	pa-raban [Caus] <i>pa-rabay na walak qa kawi</i> The child is made to hold the tree.
	raban-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-rabay-anay kana kawi na walak</i> The child puts his arms round the tree.
	raban-u [Imp PF] <i>rabay-u na tafun!</i> Protect the hunting ground!
rabas	too much; surplus (be a) (cf. patusi ‘too much’) mi-rabas have too much <i>mi-rabas la daqū ku-nikan</i> I have eaten too much. <i>mi-rabas la da misasa da taw</i> There is one person too many. pia-rabas take off the surplus <i>tamimad?yu da mək̡t̡ap da kida, pia-rabas da luqa, diala mialuat-ta piniq̡awan</i> You bought ten sweetsops, there are five left because we are only five people.
	rabas-aw [PF] <i>ku-rabas-aw marəyay</i> I talked too much.
rabaw	Solanum, plant (sp.) (Boiled stems are used for treating serious wounds.)
rabi	[Puyuma explain: <i>unien da ligaw, aw samək</i> ‘It has no thorns but itches.’] clear (usually with a tool such as a <i>kawkaw</i> ‘sickle’) ma-rabi [AF] <i>ma-rabi-ku da tafun</i> I cleared some grass ni-rabi-an slash-and-burn fields <i>ni-rabi-an na qənan, a pubini?an da dawa</i> The mountain has been cleared, and millet is planted.
	pa-rabi [Caus] <i>pa-rabi-aw da kawkaw na ra-rabi-an na qənan</i> The mountain has been cleared with a scythe.
	rabi-aw [PF] <i>ku-rabi-aw kana kawkaw na tafun, murəbi la tu-iday kana kawkaw</i> I cut down some grass with the scythe and its teeth are spoiled.
	rabi-u [Imp PF] <i>rabi-u!</i> Clear (this!)
rabil	coat made from a skin
rabilat	tear cloth (to) (cf. <i>sirit</i> ‘tear’; <i>sila?</i> ‘tear up’; <i>pisak</i> ‘separate, break up, split up break up’; <i>pispis</i> ‘tear’) mu-rabilat [ACaus] <i>mu-rabilat ku-kirwan kana pasək</i> My clothes have been torn on a nail.
	rabilat-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-rabilat-anay na kirwan kana pasək</i> The clothes have been torn with the nail.
	rabilat-aw [PF] <i>ku-rabilat-aw ku-kaqakat</i> I have torn my trousers.

	r<əm> abilat [AF]
	r<əm> <i>abilat-ku qa kirwan</i> I have torn the garment.
	rabilat-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-rabilat-ay na kirwan</i> I have torn some part of the garment.
rabut	Japanese blood grass, <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) P. Beauv.
radak	animals' burrow (ritual term) (cf. rubu 'nest, hut')
	mi-radak have a burrow
	<i>mi-radak na babuy</i> The boar has a burrow.
	pi-radak used to make an animal's burrow
	<i>tu-pi-radak-aw kana babuy na bariaw</i> The miscanthus are used as a burrow by the boar.
	<i>tu-p<in>aradak-an kana babuy</i> The boar's burrow (the animal has gone, add the Puyuma).
	(In ritual context, the dyad is <i>tu-pay-radak-ay</i> , <i>tu-pay-rubu?ay</i> 'intending to burrow, intending to nest'; cf. Cauquelin 2008:316, verse 28-12.)
radif	peanut, <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> (L.)
radum	foggy (ritual term)
	<i>radum na wari</i> a mizzly day (cf. kufəkutəm na wari 'a mizzly day', contemporary term)
	<i>mu-radu-radum ~ radu-radum-an na wari ~ kəmufikuf na wari</i> a mizzly day ~ a cloudy day
raquk	gather (cf. ɿərəɿərəm 'assemble'; kasa 'bring together, together')
	ka-raquk-an the true meeting place
	<i>tu-ka-raquk-an kana maɿdajan kadini</i> Here, it is the meeting place of the Elders.
	ka-raquk will gather
	<i>ka-raquk-u!</i> Gather!
	ki-a-raquk boy ~ girlfriend (cf. ayay 'boy ~ girlfriend'; laŋ 'companion'; kiaraɪs 'boy ~ girlfriend')
	<i>ku-ki-a-raquk-aw kana wariwari ɻi, sagar la kanku</i> Every day, I paid him a visit, we became friends.
	ki-raqu-raquk become friends
	<i>na bayasan sagar kanku, dua ki-raqu-raquk-a</i> The young man who loved me, came so we became lovers.
	ma-raquk [AF]
	<i>ma-raquk a maɿdajan</i> Elders age-set gather.
	mi-ki-a-raquk have got a boy ~ girlfriend
	<i>mi-ki-a-raquk-ku</i> I have a boyfriend ~ girlfriend.
	m-u-raquk [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-raquk la na maɿdajan i palakwan</i> The old men have gathered at the men's house.
	pa-raquk [Caus]
	<i>na yawan pa-raquk kaniam na samawan, auka i dipung mudaqajia</i> The chief gathers our households, we will go on a trip to Japan.
	raquk-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-raquk-aw na bayasan</i> The young men gather.

	ua raquk going to gather <i>andaman, ua raquk-ta</i> Tomorrow we will gather. <i>i pałakwan, a ua raquk-an kana maʔidayan</i> The men's house is the meeting place of the Elders.
raəmət̪	hard worker
ragan₁	razaŋat̪ na babayan The woman is a hard worker.
ragan₂	the one who knows best among the male officiants, the one who conducts the ritual ceremony
	a Catholic priest is called <i>ragan</i> ; venerable
	<i>tu-ragan-aw na ragan kana taw</i> He was elevated to the rank of 'venerable'.
 ragan ₃	build; erect
	ka-ragan [Imp] <i>ka-ragan!</i> Get up!
	ma-ragan [AF] <i>ma-ragan la na ruma?</i> The house is built.
	ma-ragan shaman's investiture ceremony
	ma-ragan metaphor for shaman
	ma-ra-ragan the oldest shamans
	pa-ragan [Caus] <i>pa-ragan-aw na kuələŋ</i> The sick person is helped to get up.
	<i>nu-pa-ragan-anay-ku da ruma?</i> Help me to build the house.
 raik 	castrate
	mə-raik [AF] <i>mə-raik-ku da guy</i> I castrate oxes (my work).
	mə-raik na [aw] a castrator
	ni-raik-an castrated <i>ni-raik-an la na guy</i> The ox is castrated.
	pa-raik [Caus] <i>nu-pa-raik-anay na liuŋ kana mə-raik</i> You had the pig castrated by the castrator.
	raik-ay [LF] <i>ku-raik-ay na guy</i> The ox has been castrated by me.
raip	a companion; a team; one who work in a team relation (cf. sa-kaput-an 'companion in the same age category')
	nanku raip my companion
	mi-raip have a lover
	<i>mi-raip-ku kana ayay</i> I have a lover.
	m-u-raip [Mvt] <i>m-u-rai-raip la na sa-raip-an</i> The team has gathered.
	<i>aʃamu, m-u-raip-a-ta</i> Quick, let's form a team.
	sa-raip-an a team
 rais 	ki-a-rais boy ~ girlfriend (cf. ki-a-raquk 'boy ~ girlfriend'; laŋ 'companion', ayay 'boy ~ girlfriend')
	mar-ki-a-rais relations between boy-and girlfriends
	<i>mar-ki-a-rais-ku kanku ki-a-raquk</i> My boyfriend and I are a couple.

	mi-ki-a-rais	have got a boy ~ girlfriend
	na baysaran sagar mi-ki-a-rais	The young man likes to have girlfriends.
rakad	part near the root (of a tree); stump (ritual term < KaTipul dialect <i>rakaz</i>)	
sa-rakad-an	a tree (cf. sa-rami-an in Nanwang)	
rakalaw	<i>Eupatorium</i> , sp., plant (sp.) (The whole plant is used for weaving garlands.)	
rakay	[Puyuma explain: <i>asua dien Pi, ta-alokaw tu-kawi, aw tu-bira?</i> , <i>aw ta-[ədə]ədaw kana da[jil], aw tu-upidaw la</i> 'Formerly, its wood and leaves were taken, and rolled into a cylinder using a bottle, and it was used to make garlands.]	
	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]	
	adji sagar təmakəsi na walak, ma-rakay mukua mudaqajia	The child does not like to study, he goes roaming around.
rama	a kind of crab	
	pakirəp maʔudal, sadu na rama	When it rains a lot, there are a lot of <i>rama</i> crabs.
raman	[Puyuma explain: <i>migumul tu-dapal</i> 'The crab's pincers have hair.']	
	carpet of dead leaves	
raməs	<i>tu-raman kana ɻasəpan, sapsapanay kana payuqal</i>	The fallen leaves of the sugarcane are spread over the pineapples (to stop them drying out).
	macerate; rub without much force (cf. nirudan 'salt meat')	
	mo-raməs [AF]	
	<i>mo-ra-raməs-ku kana kuʃay, aw ɻamərasay da yam, aw abakaw i dinun, faʃəʃlaw kana barasa?</i>	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 kuʃay	The vegetables are macerated.
	pa-raməs [Caus]	
	pa-raməs-aw na ɻaw	Someone mixed (the vegetables).
	raməs-anay [I/BF]	
	<i>nu-raməs-anay-ku kana kuʃay</i>	Help me to mix the vegetables.
	raməs-aw [PF]	
	<i>tu-raməs-aw na kuʃay</i>	The vegetables are mixed.
	raməs-u [Imp PF]	
	<i>raməs-u!</i> Mix (it)!	
	soft with rot	
	ma-ramət	is rotten
	<i>ma-ramət na kawi</i>	The tree is rotten.
	ramət-aw [PF]	

		<i>tu-raməf-aw na kawi kana ?udalay aw kadaway</i> The tree rots because of rain and exposure to the sun.
rami ₁	liver	
rami ₂	underground root (cf. <i>wanay</i> ‘aerial root’)	
	<i>ki<ə>-rami-an na ənay</i> upstream in a river	
	ki-rami get a root	
	<i>ta-ki-rami-aw kana yai da puyuma</i> 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]	
	<i>sa[tapaw kana pa]idij, mu-ramram tu-?ajuru?</i> He had a car accident, his brain is spoiled.	
rana?	rust	
	mi-a-rana? have rust	
	<i>mi-a-rana? na tadjaw</i> The knife has rust on it.	
	mu-rana? [ACaus]	
	<i>mu-rana? la na tadjaw</i> The knife is rusty.	
	ni-rana?-an a rusty object	
	<i>ni-rana?-an na tadjaw</i> the rusty knife	
	rana?-aw [PF]	
	<i>ku-rana?-aw na tadjaw</i> I rusted the knife.	
	wound; attack with a spear	
ranak	mə-ranak [AF]	
	<i>mə-ranak-ku da taw</i> I killed a person.	
	mu-pay-ranak people who have died a violent death (ritual term) (cf. <i>mu-pay-guas</i> ‘Someone who has died a violent death.’) (The dyad in ritual is <i>mu-pay-ranak, mu-pay-guas</i> ‘dead of violent death’; but some other pairs are encountered; Cauquelin 2008:283, verse 23-10.)	
	ni-a-ranak-an a wounded thing	
	<i>ni-a-ranak-an da taw</i> a wounded man	
	ranak-anay [I/BF]	
	<i>tu-ranak-anay da kutay na tipul</i> The people of the village of KaTipul have been badly wounded.	
	ranak-aw [PF]	
	<i>ku-ranak-aw na taw</i> I wounded the person.	
	ranak-u [Imp PF]	
	<i>ranak-u!</i> Skewer!	
ranak ₂	squander; spend	
	mə-ranak [AF]	
	<i>mə-ranak-ku da paysu</i> I spent the money.	
	ranak-aw [PF]	
	<i>ku-ranak-aw na paysu</i> The money has been spent by me.	
	ranak-u [Imp PF]	
	<i>ran-a-ranak-u nu-paysu!</i> Spend your money!	

ranam	breakfast (cf. ma-la? uk ‘lunch’; ma-labi ‘dinner’) <i>ka-ra-ranam-ta!</i> Let’s have breakfast! (cf. KaTipul dialect <i>Hemanamanan</i> ‘dawn’)
rani	part of a fruit which has not grown normally. Usually it is used as <i>maka-rani</i> , but <i>ma-rani</i> is accepted. ni-rani-an one thing which has not grown normally <i>ni-rani-an na kidə</i> The sweetsop has not grown normally.
ranid	unidentified edible fungus growing on cowpats <i>təməliu kana tə?i kana gun?i, a təməliu a ranid, 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>ta?aya[aya]l</i> ‘stony’.) mi-ranə-an na darə The earth has a lot of sand and stones. (In ritual context, the dyad is either <i>ma-ras?as</i> , <i>ma-ra?ray</i> or <i>ma-ra?ray</i> , <i>ma-ranaan</i> ‘a bad land with a lot of stones, river-bed sediment’.)
ranub	very good friend (from childhood) ma-ranub two people are very good friends <i>ma-ramub-ta</i> We are old friends.
rapad	ambush a beast (cf. rauŋ ‘hide, ambush an enemy’, lalap ‘walk quietly to find game’) ka-rapad-an the hour of ambush, early morning mə-rapad [AF] <i>mə-rapad-ku da ?arəməyan</i> In the evening I will make some hiding places to hunt the game. <i>auka-ku mə-rapad-a</i> I am going to hide to hunt the game. rapad-aw [PF] <i>ku-rapad-aw na ?ajum</i> I watched out for the game. (In the villages of <i>Likabung</i> and <i>KaTipul</i> , a <i>rapaðan</i> means ‘the hour of ambush, the evening star’.)
rapas	perform a task perfectly from start to finish ma-rapa-rapas a ritual accomplished by widows, to send away the evil spirits after the death of a husband, widowers perform the ritual <i>kurbaLibaLi</i> 'to air out' mə-rapas [AF] <i>mə-rapa-rapas tu-ləmak kana muagamut</i> The continuum of the muagamut festival is perfectly organised.
rapi?	exhausted; painful (cf. ləpa ‘severe pains’; apəl ‘weak’; təlujuk ‘excessive tiredness’) <i>rapi? ku-?asəl</i> My wrist is painful. mə-rapi? [AF] <i>mə-ra-rapi? ku-dadək</i> My body is exhausted. rapi?-an pains <i>paa?ŋŋ nanu rapi?-an</i> Your pains persist. <i>mi-rapi?-an tu-arəyər</i> He is feeling depressed.
ra?ama	care of, take into account <i>litək na wari, adj-ku ra?ama</i> It's cold, I don't care.

		<i>bidas na kadaw, adi ra?ama nantu sinaləman na kadumu</i> It's hot, his maize plants can stand the heat. (Its plantation of maize does not care.)
ra?ana	swap	
	<i>ni-ra?ana</i>	things exchanged
		<i>sa bukel tu-ni-ra?ana</i> A pile of things had been exchanged.
		<i>asua dien ?i, unien da paysu qa ni-ra?ana</i> Formerly, we had no money for swapping.
ra?at	blue; green	
	<i>mi-ra?at</i>	be green
		<i>mi-ra?at na talun</i> The grass is green.
ra?ra ₁	shelf	
ra?ra ₂	proliferate (cf. ənak 'multiply'; sapur 'fertile, fecund')	
	<i>mu-ra?ra</i> [ACaus]	
		<i>mu-ra?ra tu-pinimanayan</i> All his things have proliferated.
ra?era	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>]
ra?ray	river-bed sediment, gravel (Ritual term unknown in Nanwang. Cf. Katipul dialect <i>suhrahray</i> 'gravel-covered area'.) (In ritual context, the dyad is either <i>ma-rasas, ma-ra?ray</i> or <i>ma-ra?ray, ma-ranəan</i> 'Bad land with a lot of stones, river-bed sediment.'	
		<i>ma-ra?ray kəma-ta, pinikalayən kana ənay</i> That which accompanies the water of a river, we call it <i>ma-raqray</i> .
ra?uʃəŋ	noisy	
	<i>ra?uʃəŋ-ta kana turukuk</i>	The chickens are annoying us with their noise.
	<i>pa-ka-ra?uʃəŋ</i>	will be noisy
		<i>pakirəb ma?udal, pa-ka-ra?uʃəŋ kanta ləyila</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.)
raraŋəs	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	
	<i>mə-raraw</i> [ACaus]	
		<i>mə-raraw-ku qa məta</i> I opened my eyes wide.
	<i>mu-raraw</i> [ACaus]	
		<i>mu-raraw nanku məta</i> My eyes are wide open.
	<i>raraw-an</i> [Imp I/BF]	
		<i>raraw-an qa məta!</i> Open your eyes wide!
	<i>raraw-anay</i> [I/BF]	
		<i>ku-raraw-anay qa məta</i> I opened my eyes wide.

rarədə?an₁	foundation <i>tu-katəŋadəwan kana ruma?</i> na rarədə?an The <i>raredegan</i> is the seat of the house.
rarədə?an₂	the stone at the foot of the staircase of the boys' dormitory
rarəŋən	the men's leggings <i>kaTing</i> made of leather. Nowadays, they are made of cloth.
raripa?an	[Puyuma explain: <i>a kaliq iqu kaṭiq</i> 'That <i>kaTing</i> is made of leather.'] ladder <i>muisaq-ku kana raripa?an, kəmi?</i> kana puran I climbed up the ladder to cut off (the useless excrescences from) the betel leaves.
rasa?	stone (Ritual term, the pair is <i>kana dapur, kana rasa?</i> 'on the heap of stones'; cf. Cauquelin 2008:323, verse 30-20.); (< <i>barasa?</i> 'stone'?); (cf. <i>ras?as</i> 'stony')
rasuk	one-ended pestle
 ras?as 	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-ras?as, ma-ra?ray</i> or <i>ma-ra?ray, ma-ranəan</i> 'bad land with a lot of stones, river-bed sediment').
 raṭaq 	<i>ma-ras?as</i> <i>pi, sadu na barasa?</i> <i>ma-rasgas</i> , a lot of stones averse to; lazy (cf. tuka 'lazy') ka-raṭaq will be lazy or averse to <i>ka-raṭaq-ay da nai</i> I do not want to speak to him. ka-raṭa-raṭaq na kiakarunan the work is hard k<in>a- raṭaq-an laziness ma-raṭaq [AF] <i>ma-raṭaq-ku ḡa kiakarunan</i> I don't like work. <i>adawil na dalan, ma-raṭaq na kəmakaway</i> The road is long, we feel too lazy to walk. <i>makəsər kikarun, adi-ku ma-ra-raṭaq</i> I am a hard worker, I am not lazy. mar-ka-raṭaq [Rec] two people who dislike each other hide; ambush an enemy (cf. rapad 'watch out for, make a hiding place'; lalap 'walk quietly to find game') ma-rau-rauq a lot of people hide <i>ma-rau-rauq na kinsas kana maɻə?as</i> A lot of policemen are keeping an eye on the thief. mə-rauq [AF] <i>mə-rauq na kinsas kana maɻə?as</i> The policeman hid to keep an eye on the thief. rauq-anay [I/BF] <i>rauq-anay na kuay kana kinsas puɻəpa kana maɻə?as</i> The police made a hiding place with a revolver to catch the thief. rauq-aw [PF] <i>tu-rauq-aw na maɻə?as</i> The thief hid. rauq-u [Imp PF] <i>rauq-u!</i> Make an ambush!

rawa	game hunted mi-rawa have caught game <i>mi-rawa-yu?</i> Have you caught any game?
	pi-rawa know how to catch <i>pi-rawa-ku da babuy</i> I know how to catch boars.
	rawa-aw [PF] <i>ku-rawa-aw na babuy</i> I caught the boar.
rawalan	right side tarawalan on the right-hand side
rawi	make a chain; relay (cf. i tali 'transmit') ma-rawi [AF] <i>ma-rawi kana kinitalian</i> The succession made by the elector-spirits.
	ni-rawi glass beads that are handed down by the shamans
	rawi-aw [PF] <i>tu-rawi-aw i sunay kan irubay</i> From Sunay to Irubay, there is a shamans'chain.
rawiran	raw-rawi one of the mythical brothers who created the village
rawiri	a very tall, old areca nut palm whose nuts cannot be reached
	left side
rawraw	tarawiri on the left-hand side stir up ma-rawraw gets lost <i>marisan penia na daļan, ma-rawraw-ku la</i> All the paths look the same, I got lost.
	<i>ma-rawraw ku-taquru? kiakarunan</i> My head is muddled because of work. <i>{əməkəl} da ɻəraw, ma-rawraw tu-ajer</i> He drinks and his thoughts get unclear.
	ma-rawraw [AF] <i>ma-rawraw-ku da tinalək</i> I stirred the rice.
	mu-rawraw [ACaus] <i>mu-rawraw na punu? kana kiakarunan</i> The brain is muddled by work.
	ni-rawraw-an mixture <i>ku-ni-rawraw-an na tinalək</i> The rice is my mixture.
	pa-rawraw [Caus] <i>pa-rawraw-u i dulien kana tinalək</i> Ask Dulian to stir the rice.
	rawraw-aw [PF] <i>ku-rawraw-aw na tinalək kana siaw</i> The soup is mixed with the rice by me.
rawrawi	ancestor, one of the mythical brothers who created the village
< rawi 'make a chain'	
rayadan	bow (hunting)
rayas	often ka-rayas will often <i>ka-rayas-ku maljaiy</i> I will often be drunk.

	ka-rayas-aw	
	<i>ta-ka-rayas-aw muka</i>	We often went.
	ma-rayas be often	
	<i>ma-rayas-ku malay</i>	I am often drunk.
	<i>ma-rayas kana wari</i>	every day
	<i>ma-rayas-ku təmaka! da ?əraw i ma-rayas-rayas na darə?</i>	I often drink wine in the plains.
rayas ₂	flat and smooth	
	ma-rayas-rayas level land	
rayray	aligned; in order; in ranks [Puyuma say this term is not Puyuma, it comes from Amis language?; cf. Duris 1969:97: <i>pasa raia-rai</i> 'mettre en rang']	
	mə-rayray [AF]	
	<i>mə-rayray-ku da tilil</i>	I put my books in lines.
	mu-rayray [ACaus]	
	<i>mu-rayray la na tilil</i>	Books are lined up.
	ni-rayray-an rows	
	<i>ku-ni-rayray-an</i>	I made rows (of my books).
	pa-rayray [Caus]	
	<i>muayar na baysaran pa-rayray</i>	The line of the young men comes and goes (around the Elders). (cf. <i>?abal</i> 'be on the side of, surround')
	rayray-an [Imp I/BF]	
	<i>rayray-an na tilil!</i>	Put your books into ranks!
	rayray-aw [PF]	
	<i>rayray-aw tu-tilil kana papadaran</i>	He ordered his books on the shelf.
rəbay	rayray-u [Imp PF]	
	<i>rayray-u!</i>	Put into ranks!
	pull up small weeds (kneeling)	
	mə-rəbay [AF]	
	<i>mə-rəbay-ku da 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.
	ni-rəbay-an weeded place	
	<i>iqini na ni-rəbay-an nanku ?uma</i>	This is my weeded field.
	pa-rəbay [Caus]	
	<i>pa-rəbay i araitay kana ?asapan</i>	I asked Araity to weed the sugarcane.
	ra-rəbay will weed	
	<i>ra-rəbay-ku da buya</i>	I will weed the sweet potatoes.
	ra-rəbay-an a place which has to be weeded	
	<i>talutalun na ?uma, a ra-rəbay-an</i>	The field with a lot of vegetation is (a <i>ra-rəbay-an</i>), to be weeded.
	rəbay-ay [LF]	
	<i>ku-rəbay-ay na talun</i>	It is the grassy place that I weeded.
	rəbay-yu [Imp]	
	<i>rəbay-yu!</i>	Weed!

rəbə?	fire-quenching spirits (< <i>bərə?bə?</i> ‘name of a spring near Puyuma on the road to Aranum, this spring is not very hot’) (In ritual context, the pair is <i>ada-adaw, rəbərə?bə?</i> ‘fire-quenching spirits’.)
rəbə?	mə-rəbə? [AF] <i>mə-rəbə?</i> <i>na bansaran kanantu rajahan</i> The man has no work because of his laziness.
	mu-rəbə? [ACaus] <i>mu-rəbə?</i> <i>na kawi kana bariwan</i> The tree has fallen down because of the typhoon.
	pa-rəbə? [Caus] <i>pa-rəbə?</i> <i>kana kuaysø na kawi</i> The tree has been taken out by the engine.
rəbɪ	toothless; chip mu-rəbi [ACaus] <i>mu-rəbi</i> <i>tu-iday kana kawkaw</i> The teeth of the saw are chipped.
	rəbi-aw [PF] <i>ku-rəbi-aw</i> <i>na taqaw kana kawi</i> I chipped the teeth of the saw cutting down a tree.
rəbu	wrestle (like Japanese wrestling) ma-rəbu [AF] <i>ma-ra-rəbu-ta</i> We are wrestling.
	pa-rəbu [Caus] <i>ku-pa-ra-rəbu-aw</i> <i>na maraqi?</i> I shall make my friends wrestle.
rəbuŋ	potholes in a road (cf. <i>bukuru</i> ‘potholes in a road’) a rəbuŋ a pothole mutu-rəbuŋ become a pothole <i>pinakalay</i> <i>na kakipa, tu-pakalayanay kana ənay ?i, mutu-rəbuŋ</i> 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] <i>m-u-rəbuŋ-ku</i> <i>kana rəbu-rəbuŋ-an</i> <i>na dałan</i> I bumped in the potholes in the road.
	rebuŋ-ay [LF] <i>ku-rebuŋ-ay</i> <i>na buay</i> I, on purpose, fell in the hole.
rəbut	split bamboo splinters (cf. <i>tijas</i> ‘bamboo splinters’; <i>?olaw</i> ‘bamboo splinters’)
rədək	arrive (cf. <i>rədəŋ</i> ; <i>runu</i> ‘arrive’) mə-rədək [AF] <i>mə-rədək-ku</i> <i>a kałukan</i> I arrived at noon.
	ni-rədək-an arrival <i>ku-ni-rədək-an, tatałua warian la</i> My arrival was three days ago. <i>duaya la warian, ku-ni-rədək-an</i> My arrival was two days ago.
	pa-rədək [Caus] <i>ku-pa-rədək-ay</i> <i>na γai</i> I had to give the words

	<i>pa-rədək-ay na xiaofangdui kana paraba?</i> tu-ruma? kan pinaday The fire brigade has arrived at Pinaday's house on fire.
rədəŋ	arrive; put on (cf. rədək 'arrive'; runu? 'arrive, aim at a place where there are a lot of people') pa-rədəŋ [Caus] <i>ku-pa-rədəŋ-ay i dulien</i> I made Dulian come next to me. <i>tu-pa-rədəŋ-anay-ku kan təmamataw shətiang</i> I have arrived at Shetiang's father house. rədəŋ-aw [PF] <i>ku-rədəŋ-aw na ʃaw</i> I have arrived next to the people. <i>ku-rədəŋ-aw i abukul</i> I have arrived at Abukul's.
rəga	rədəŋ-u [Imp PF] <i>rədəŋ-u!</i> Put (i) on! crack (e.g. a window pane) mu-rəga [ACaus] <i>mu-rəga na garas, bənartuk ɬa barasa?</i> The mirror is cracked, a stone has been thrown. rəga-aw [PF] <i>ku-rəga-aw na dinun</i> The jar has been cracked by me. rəga-i [Imp LF] <i>rəga-i na garas!</i> Break the glass (window)! <i>rəga-i ɬa garas!</i> Use a glass to break something! mə-rəgis hair standing on end due to fear, only animals (cf. məri-tu bəras 'gooseflesh for human beings'; garənas 'gooseflesh') mə-rəgis [AF] <i>mə-rəgis na gumul</i> The hair stood on end. pa-rəgis [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-ɬarbu kana təmiciatij</i> The hairdresser has done his hair so it stands on end. su-rəgi-rəgis in ritual it means 'frightening, ugly thing' (cf. Cauquelin 2008:316, verse 28-14: <i>surburubut, surəgirəgis</i> . A synecdoche for 'boar'.) strong a-rəkəd strong <i>na ma?</i> inayan mara-a-rəkəd kana babayan Men are stronger than women. <i>tu-a-rəkəd-aw tu-ayər</i> Her temper was strong. ka-a-rəkəd-aw shall be stronger <i>muka-ku kan dulien, ku-ka-a-rəkəd-aw ku-ayər</i> I go along with Dulian, I shall be stronger. ka-a-rəkəd-u [Imp] <i>ka-a-rəkəd-u!</i> Be stronger! mə-rəkəd become a man, change voice
rəkəd	

	<i>mə-rəkəd̩ la na maʔinayan</i> The man's voice has deepened (the child becomes a man).
	paka-a-rəkəd̩ will make strong <i>tinataw, paka-a-rəkəd̩-aw tu-walak</i> The mother makes her child strong.
rəkəməd̩	facial expression; purse lips
	ma-rəkəməd̩ [AF] <i>ma-rəkəməd̩-ku</i> I pursed my lips. <i>maʔulid təmubay kananku kiniuamal na walak, ɿama</i> <i>pa-rəkəməd̩-aw tu-indan</i> The child did not know the answer to my question, so his lips pursed.
rəkəp ₁	falcon
rəkəp ₂	tie to a tree
	ma-rəkəp [AF] <i>ma-rəkəp-ku ɿa suan kana kawi</i> I tied a dog to the tree.
	ni-rəkəp-an something already tied
	rəkəp-an [Imp I/BF] <i>rəkəp-an!</i> Tie (it)!
	rəkəp-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-rəkəp-anay na suan kana kawi</i> The dog has been tied to the tree.
rəkəs	tie up; gather one's a rəkəs a sheaf, a parcel
	m-u-rəkəs [Mvt] <i>m-u-rəkəs-ku ɿa basikaw</i> I tied up some bamboos.
	<i>m-u-rəkəs-ku ɿa dɿnəkalanan</i> I gather the villagers' strength.
	ni-rəkəs-an something gathered or tied up <i>ku-ni-rəkəs-an na kawi</i> The wood that I have tied up.
	rəkəs-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-rəkəs-anay-ku kan namali</i> My father helped me to bind.
	rəkəs-aw [PF] <i>tu-rəkəs-aw na kawi kana maʔiqay</i> The wood is tied up by the old people.
	rəkəs-u [Imp PF] <i>rəkəs-u!</i> Tie up!
rəkrək	drill a hole in a small thing (for e.g. a stone)
	ma-rəkrək [AF] <i>ma-rəkrək-ku ɿa buay kandu kana inʔasi</i> I made holes in those small beads.
	mu-rəkrək [ACaus] <i>mu-rəkrək la na inʔasi</i> The small beads baked in the fire have holes in them.
	ni-rəkrək na inʔasi the small beads are strung together (making the frontier between good and evil in ritual context)
	ni-rəkrək-an a drilled thing <i>ni-rəkrək-an na inʔasi</i> The small beads baked in the fire have been drilled.

	rəkrək-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-rəkrək-anay-ku kana in?asi</i> Help me to string together the small beads.
rələŋ	rəkrək-ay [LF] <i>ku-rəkrək-ay na in?asi</i> 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. <i>karun</i> 'work') (Puyuma use this term in the translation of the Gospels instead of <i>karun</i> .)
	m-u-rələŋ [Mvt] <i>muka m-u-rələŋ-a na babuy</i> The boar is going to drink and bathe. <i>nanku rələŋ</i> my work <i>nanta riləŋ</i> our work
	pi-rələŋ order to do the work <i>pi-rələŋ-u na tijil!</i> Write the book! <i>ku-pi-rələŋ-aw na tijilan</i> I have been ordered to write the book. <i>nanku p<in>-i-rələŋ-an</i> my finished work
 rəməŋ 	pia-rələŋ-an go towards the place of doing ones work, i.e. <i>pia-rələŋ-an na babuy</i> 'The wild boar is heading towards its washing place.' (In ritual context, the pair is <i>pia-litəŋ-an</i> , <i>pia-rələŋ-an</i> 'mud sticks on our sole, drinking ~ washing place', cf. Cauquelin 2008:310, verse 26-27.) silent; quiet (cf. <i>saməŋ</i> 'desist, be silent') ka-ra-rəməŋ will be silent <i>ka-ra-rəməŋ-ku</i> I want to be silent.
	ma-rəməŋ [AF] <i>ma-rəməŋ-ku</i> I am silent.
	pa-rəməŋ [Caus] <i>pa-rəməŋ-aw na kuay</i> The gun stopped firing. <i>nu-pa-rəməŋ-aw nu-indan</i> You kept quiet. ~ Your mouth was kept silent by you. <i>pa-rəməŋ-u!</i> Shut up! <i>nu-pa-rəməŋ-anay-ku kana walak</i> Help me to hush the children.
 rəməŋ rəm	ra-rəməŋ will be silent, quiet <i>ra-rəməŋ-ku</i> I shall be quiet violently beat a person lying on the ground (cf. <i>lukluk</i> 'beat violently, devastate, ravage')
	mu-rəməŋ rəm [ACaus] <i>mu-rəməŋ rəm na maɿɬəs, qiamā abədəs</i> The thief was badly beaten when he was lying on the ground, and he lost consciousness.
	ni-rəməŋ rəm-an a beaten thing <i>nanku ni-rəməŋ rəm-an</i> my beaten person
	pa-rəməŋ rəm [Caus] <i>pa-rəməŋ rəm-an kana suan!</i> Have the dog beaten!
	rəməŋ rəm-an [Imp I/BF] <i>rəməŋ rəm-an!</i> Beat!
	rəməŋ rəm-anay [I/BF]

		<i>rəmrəm-anay na maʃəʃs kana kinsas</i> The thief on the ground was violently beaten by the policemen.
rənarənaqan		place name. The shelf of the enemy heads was built on this place. It used to be taboo to take children there. (Today it is the place where the young men practise racing behind the village next to the newly built train station.)
	mə-rənarənaq	sports
rənu		fade away; run in the wash; dye ma-rənu gets dyed
		<i>ma-rənu la na buʃənan na kirwan kana midaray</i> The white garment has been dyed red.
	mu-rənu [ACaus]	<i>mu-rənu na ədad</i> The colors have faded away.
	m-u-rənu [Mvt]	<i>m-u-rənu-ku qa ədad</i> I have dyed some colors.
	pa-rənu [Caus]	<i>pa-rənu-an da midaray na kirwan</i> The cloth has to be dyed red.
	rənu-ay [LF]	<i>ku-rənu-ay na dinəkəran qa uʃədəm</i> I have dyed the cloth black. <i>tu-rənu-ay na ɻuʃədəm aw na buʃənan na kirwan, pukasayan bənasə?</i> , <i>mu-ra-rənu</i> 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, <i>Alpinia zerumbet</i> (Pers.) B. L. Burtt & R. M. Sm. (Plant used for weaving mats, <i>legap</i> , and for wrapping sticky rice dumplings, <i>binariaw</i> .)
		<i>tu-lipuʃaw na binariaw kana rəŋas</i> The <i>binariaw</i> sticky rice dumplings are wrapped in <i>rengas</i> .
rəŋat		crack (of a glass, pot or board); split ma-rəŋat [AF]
		<i>ma-rəŋat-ku qa basikaw</i> I broke some bamboos.
	mu-rəŋat [ACaus]	<i>mu-rəŋat na libəŋ</i> The wall is cracked.
	rəŋat-an [Imp 1/BF]	<i>rəŋat-an!</i> Tell him to split it!
	rəŋat-aw [PF]	<i>ku-rəŋat-aw na in?aliqi kana barasa?</i> I split the sticky rice dumpling with a stone.
rəŋay		speak (cf. ka 'say, tell'; nai 'word') rəŋay [Imp]
		<i>rəŋay-yu!</i> Speak!
	ki-rəŋay	hear without asking
		<i>ki-rəŋay-ku kan təmamataw shətiang na tinarapuyuma yai</i> I heard Shetiang's father speaking puyuma words.
		<i>adi sagar ki-rəŋay qa yai</i> (She) doesn't like to hear words (about her).

ma-rəŋay [AF]

maŋulid-ku ma-rəŋay tu-yai 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')

'mabayabay ku-səməd, aqı bənara', tu-ni-rəŋay-an kan dulien idini na yai These words: 'my tongue is very busy but does not swell', were said by Dulian.

ra-rəŋay will speak

sasaməyan, ra-rəŋay-ku Shut up, I shall speak.

ti-ra-rəŋay na yawan i yuwayan nanku ruma?, murəbə na kawi kana bariwan I really want to tell the chief that in front of my house, there is a tree that was felled by the typhoon.

rəŋay<ə>nay-an taytaw this person is talkative**rəŋay-anay [I/BF]**

nu-ra-jay-anay-ku kan isaw qə səməyal-ku kantaw Tell Isaw that I am happy to know him.

rəŋay-aw [PF]

ku-rəŋay-aw i isaw qə səməyal-ku maladəm 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-daqək kana muaʔuma The farmer's body was attacked by wasps.

rəprəp-ay [LF]

rəprəp-ay-ku kana ɿiabərəy I am infested with ants.

na kiakarunan sadu tu-rəprəp-ay ku-ɿaquru? Excess work gets into my head.

|rəput|**cut; break****mə-rəput [AF]**

mə-ra-rəput-ku qə kawi kana taqaw I am cutting a tree with the knife.

mu-rəput [ACaus]

mu-rəput la na tatiɿu? kana gunj The ox's rope was cut.

pa-rəput [Caus]

pa-rəput-aw na markaraɪs na baysaran aw na buʃabuʃayān 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).

rə?ə?	pus infected ma-rə?ə gets pus <i>adi-ku masimə? qiamama miapusu? aw ma-rə?ə ku-bu?i? I wasn't careful, so my wound has become infected and is oozing pus.</i>
rə?rə?	hold in one's arms; kiss (cf. karaba 'bosom, hold in one's arms'; kapər 'hold in one's arms'; raban 'hold in one's arms, embrace') kar-rə?rə? kiss each other <i>kar-rə?rə?-ta We kiss each other.</i>
	ma-rə?rə? [AF] <i>sagar-ku mə-rə?rə? da babayan I like to kiss women.</i> <i>mə-rə?rə?-ku kananku walak I kiss my child.</i>
	m-u-rə?rə? [Mvt] <i>m-u-rə?rə? kana kawi I kissed the tree.</i>
	pu-rə?rə? give to hold <i>pu-rə?rə?-an nanku aliut Give him my bag to carry.</i>
	rə?rə?ay [LF] <i>ku-rə?rə?-ay na walak I kissed the child.</i>
	rə?rə?-i [Imp LF] <i>rə?rə?-i (na walak)! Kiss (the child)!</i>
rəsis	spread out mə-rəsis [AF] <i>matəmuy na puran i aliut, mə-rəsis-ku i dadarə? da puran My bag was full of areca nuts, I have spread them on the ground.</i>
	mu-rəsis [ACaus] <i>mu-rəsis la na puran The areca nuts are scattered on the ground (by the wind).</i>
	m-u-pa-rəsis has been scattered <i>m-u-pa-rəsis na ti?il kana ba?i i dadarə? The books have been scattered on the ground by the wind.</i>
	rəsis-aw [Pf] <i>ku-rəsis-aw na puran The areca nuts have been spread out by me.</i>
	pa-rəsis [Caus] <i>tu-pa-rəsis-aw na puran The betel nuts have been spread out.</i> <i>tu-pa-rəsis-anay kan dulien na bəras The rice has been spread out by Dulian.</i>
	<i>ku-pa-rəsis-anay na puran i baba?u In the courtyard, the areca nuts have been spread out by me.</i> <i>ku-pa-rəsis-anay na bəras The rice has been spread out by me.</i> <i>tu-pa-rəsis-aw na pinakadaw na lumay The rice is spread in the sun.</i>
	pa-rəsis-an [Caus. Imp] <i>pa-rəsis-an na kirwan! Help to spread out the clothes!</i>
rəsyuk	boil rice ma-rə<sa>syuk cooking <i>ma-rə-sa-syuk-ku I am cooking the rice.</i>
	ma-rəsyuk [AF] <i>ma-rəsyuk-ku qa tinalək I cooked some rice.</i>

	ni-rəsyuk-an something cooked <i>ni-rəsyuk-an kan pilay</i> The rice cooked by Pilay.
	pa-rəsyuk [Caus] <i>pa-rəsyuk-i pilay!</i> Tell Pilay to cook the rice!
	rəsyuk-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-rəsyuk-anay i nanali kana inaənay</i> I have cooked a rice soup for my mother.
	rəsyuk-aw [PF] <i>ku-rəsyuk-aw na tinalək</i> The rice is cooked by me.
	rəsyuk-u [Imp PF] <i>rəsyuk-u (na bəras)!</i> Cook (the rice)!
rətarətədən	terraced paddy field (cf. t<əm>akədakədər ‘terraced paddy fields’)
rətəd̪	Taiwanese banded krait snake, <i>Bungarus multicinctus</i> [Puyuma say ‘It is black and white, about 50 cm long, and very poisonous.’]
 rətugun 	kneel ka-rətugun [Imp] <i>ka-rətugun!</i> Kneel down!
	ma-rətugun [AF] <i>ma-rətugun-ku səmuŋal</i> I kneel down to pray.
	pa-rətugun [Caus] <i>pa-rətugun-an na walak</i> The children were ordered to kneel.
	rətugun-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-rətugun-anay na sıŋfi kilaman</i> (The pupils) they kneeled in front of the teacher to apologize.
 rətaʔ~taʔan 	stop an action; put down a rə-taʔ-an a shelf mə-rətaʔ [AF] <i>mə-rətaʔ-ku kana əmpitsə i papadəran</i> I put the pen down on the table. <i>mə-rətaʔ-ku la qə kiakarunan</i> I have retired. <i>mə-rətaʔ-ku la qə tamaku</i> I have stopped smoking.
	ni-rətaʔ-an something put down <i>ni-rətaʔ-an i papadəran na paysu</i> The money is put on the table.
	ra-rətaʔ future rətaʔ-an [Imp I/BF] <i>rətaʔ-an nu-dinikəsan!</i> Put down what you are holding!
	rətaʔ-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-rətaʔ-anay la nanku kiakarunan</i> I have stopped my work.
	rətaʔ-ay [PF] <i>ku-rətaʔ-ay qə inʔasi i pitaʔun</i> I have put some small beads by the door. rətaʔ-i [Imp LF] <i>rətaʔ-i!</i> Put down! (In everyday speech or younger Puyuma use taʔan , <i>tu-taʔan-ay tu-suruda</i> ‘He put down his spade.’)

rə̄tu	dislike; ill at ease k<in>a-rə̄tu-an bad feelings <i>nanku k<in>a-rə̄tu-an, amaw na maru?ud-ku</i> I don't feel well, so I have got the flu. (The three following expressions are used in ritual context: <i>mutu-a-rə̄tu</i> 'those who died of a violent death or illness'; or <i>mu-tali-udu?</i> (< <i>udu?</i>) 'gone under a bump', 'dead'; <i>mu-tali-upi?</i> (< <i>upi?</i>) 'became slender', 'dead'; <i>mutu-?arbu</i> (< <i>?arbu</i>) 'changed into hair'; all these expressions mean 'dead').
ma-rə̄tu [AF]	<i>ma-rə̄tu ku-daqək, diama la ma-rə̄tu kikarun</i> I feel unwell, so I do not feel like working.
rātub	pointed <i>tu-rə̄tub tu-fifū kana bu[abu]ayan</i> The young ladies' breasts point. ma-rə̄tub [AF] <i>ma-rə̄tub la na bu[abu]ayan</i> The lady's breasts are pointing. (She has become a woman.)
rātub-aw [PF]	<i>tu-rə̄tub-aw tu-fifū kana bu[abu]ayan</i> The breasts of the young lady point.
riap	sow; broadcast (cf. <i>duarina, duarəpaŋ</i> 'sow', ritual terms) ma-riap [AF] <i>saigu ma-riap kana dawa i aliwaki</i> Aliwaki knows how to sow millet broadcast. ni-riap-an sowing seeds <i>nanku ni-riap-an</i> my seeds ra-riap-an fertilizer basket riap-an [Imp I/BF] <i>riap-an na qadaruk i ?uma, ?inaba qaruk na darə?!</i> Get him to put fertilizer in the field, it is good to fertilize the ground!
riap-anay [I/BF]	<i>ku-riap-anay la na dawa</i> I sow the millet broadcast. <i>nu-riap-ananay-ku kana dawa</i> Help me to sow millet.
riapədəŋ	tick (animal)
rianum	unidentified vegetable
ribas	partly destroy; demolish (cf. <i>tariban</i> 'destroy, make a mess') ma-ribas [AF] <i>ma-ra-ribas-ku qa ruma?</i> I am demolishing a house. mu-ribas [ACaus] <i>mu-ribas kana bali na ruma?</i> The house is demolished by the wind.
pa-ribas [Caus]	<i>nu-pa-ribas-anay na ?alad kana kuayso</i> You got the fence destroyed by the machine.
ribas-aw [PF]	<i>ku-ribas-aw na ?alad</i> The fence has been destroyed by me.

	ribas-u [Imp PF] <i>ribas-u!</i> Destroy!
ribənə	humid; damp (cf. daʃkən 'wet') <i>maʔqəp tu-sanun, ribənə tu-sauka</i> His tap leaks, his kitchen is damp.
	ribənə-aw [PF]
ribulu?	<i>ku-ribənə-aw na babəlu</i> The courtyard is moistened by me. Ursa Minor (cf. pitubulu? ~ pitumanan 'Ursa Major, Pleiades'; paramanan, tarsiqan 'morning star')
ribrib	earth on the edge of a rut carried away by water (cf. tibbib 'erosion'; ljinidan 'the edge') ni-ribrib-an edges of a rut <i>ni-ribrib-an na daraʔ qə ənay</i> The edges of a rut in the road hollowed out by water (after a cart has gone by).
	ribrib-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-ribrib-ay kana dara?</i> The new edge of the rut after some earth has been carried away.
riqarid	saw <i>mə-rə-kədəy-ku k<əm>ədəy kana riqarid</i> I put a lot of effort in sharpening the saw.
rigaw	small branches of a tree
rigasis	dirty (cf. dursi 'dirty, ugly') <i>rigasis idi na ruma?</i> This house is dirty.
	ka-rigasi-gasis very dirty <i>ka-rigasi-gasis na akanan, dursi</i> The food is very dirty, it is revolting.
rikut	tie up with a rope mə-rikut [AF] <i>mə-rikut-ku da guy</i> I tied up an ox with a rope.
	rikut-aw [PF] <i>tu-rikut-aw kadju tu-litunjaw</i> It has been tied up over there, in its enclosure. <i>məraraik tu-buŋu kana guy, tu-rikut-aw (tu-ruʔusaw) tu-dapal</i> When the ox is castrated, all four legs are tied together.
rilu	go to see the traps mə-rilu [AF] <i>auka-ku mə-rilu-a da pətir</i> I am going to take a look at the traps.
	pa-rilu [Caus] <i>pa-rilu-an na pətir!</i> Send someone to have a look at the traps!
	rilu-aw [PF] <i>tu-rilu-aw na pətir</i> He went to take a look at the traps.
rimat	sparkle; lightning (stars, light); wink (cf. lakip 'blink, twinkle'; latilati 'brilliant'; kipkip 'blink') mə-rimat [AF] <i>maʃki i təmamataw shətiang, mə-rimat tu-maʃa</i> When Shetiang's father is angry, his eyes sparkle.
	mu-rimat [ACaus] <i>mu-rima-rimat na lawlaw</i> The lamp winks.

	pa-rimat [Caus]
	<i>Parəməŋ 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!
	rimat-anay [I/BF]
	<i>tu-rimat-anay kana lawlaw na təmararamaw</i> The shamans give themselves light at night with the lamp.
	rimat-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-rimat-ay kana dinki</i> the light from the lamp
rimatan rimək	firefly
	dirty
	ma-rimək be dirty
	<i>ma-rimək na ruma?</i> The house is dirty.
	rimək-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-rimək-ay na ruma?</i> I have dirtied the house.
riməkan riŋapin	furniture; heritage
	<i>a babayan kađi puyuma na urə tətujul qatu riməkan da təmuamuan</i> The women of Puyuma start to transmit their heritage to their grandchildren.
	sway while hanging
	pa-riŋapin-an cluster of betel nuts hanging on the tree (ritual term)
	p<in>-a-riŋapin [Caus]
	<i>p<in>-a-riŋapin na ɬələd</i> The fence is swaying (because of the wind).
	mu-riŋapin a metaphor for betel nuts
	(In ritual context, the dyad is <i>pa-riŋapin-an</i> , <i>pa-riŋapin-an</i> ‘cluster of betel nuts hanging on the tree’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:167, verse 8-10. The second term is undeciphered.)
riŋətəs riŋit	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>sisiqan</i> ‘rattle’; <i>lasiq</i> ‘the shaman’s bell’).
	look back; visit a person living alone
	mə-riŋit [AF]
	<i>mə-riŋit-ku məna?u kana baysaran</i> I turned round to look at the young man.
	<i>na saləyəŋ na ma?iðay, mukua-ta mə-riŋit-a kimaqadayar</i> We are going to visit the lonely old person to discuss with.
	ra-riŋit [Fut]
	<i>adi-ku ra-riŋit la kanu</i> I don’t want to see you any more.
	riŋit-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-riŋit-aw na buļabuļayan</i> I looked back at the girl.
	riŋit-u [Imp PF]
	<i>riŋit-u!</i> Go and see (him)!
riŋriŋ riŋriŋ	fry
	mə-riŋriŋ [AF]
	<i>mə-riŋriŋ da paṭaka</i> Meat is fried.

	pa-riŋriŋ [Caus] <i>pa-riŋriŋ-u i baliw kana radif!</i> Tell Baliw to fry the peanuts!
	riŋriŋ-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-riŋriŋ-anay na kuŋay kana imar</i> It is the vegetables that you fry in oil.
	riŋriŋ-aw [PF] <i>ku-riŋriŋ-aw na kuŋay</i> I fried the vegetables.
riparup	blurry (vision)
	ma-riparup be blurred <i>ma-riparup na maṭa</i> The vision is blurred. (cf. buļa[awatay na maṭa ‘the eyes have spiders’ webs’)
	riparup-aw [PF] <i>ku-riparup-aw tu-piniaŋoran</i> I disturbed her (if she is asleep, or busy); or I bothered her.
ripat	spread dirty things (paint, excrement)
	mu-ripat [ACaus] <i>mu-ripat na liṭa? tu-qadək</i> The mud covered his body.
	ripat-aw [PF] <i>ku-ripat-aw na liṭa? i libəy</i> I have spread mud on the wall.
ripi?	the extra small stalk bearing the bunch of areca nuts, of onions, of rice; (cf. sipin ‘a supernumerary item’)
	mi-ra-ripi? have many extra stalks <i>mi-ra-ripi? la na puran, qama mi-rə?aniaw tu-ra-ripi?-an</i> 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 <i>ri?ənup dia, yuyu</i> You, you first wash your face.
	ma-ri?ənup [AF] <i>ma-ri?ənup-ku a səmaļuan</i> In the morning, I wash my face.
	mu-ri?ənup [ACaus] <i>mu-ri?ənup-ku kana ɻudal</i> My face is washed by the rain water.
	pa-ri?ənup [Caus] <i>pa-ri?ənup-aw-ku kana ɻudal</i> My face was washed with rain water. <i>kimadaŋayar-ku kana ma?iday, aqì sagar kanku yai, ɻiləməs,</i> <i>tu-pa-ri?ənup-ay-ku kantu ni?elɻo?an na puran tu-tama</i> 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] <i>ri?ənup-anay kana gimpu i nanali</i> My mother’s face is washed with the flannel.
	ri?ənup-aw [PF] <i>ku-ri?ənup-aw na ɻudal</i> The rainwater washes my face.
	ri?ənup-ay [LF] <i>ku-ri?ənup-ay tu-tayar kan nanali</i> It is my mother’s face that I washed with the rainwater.

	ua ri?ənup-i [Imp LF] <i>ua ri?ənup-i!</i> Go and wash your face!
ri?ib risan	molar tooth or inferior maxillary according to the Puyuma identical ka-ra-risan [Imp] <i>kuatis taytaw, adj ka-ra-risan kantaw!</i> This person is bad, do not look like him!
	ki-ma-ra-risan get to be identical <i>ki-ma-ra-risan kanku saiguyan</i> She wants to compete with my knowledge.
	ma-ra-risan about ma-risan be identical <i>ma-risan pənia</i> Everything is identical. <i>ma-risa-risan pənia tu-məla</i> They all have the same eyes.
	pa-risa-risan [Caus] <i>pa-risa-risan-aw tu-nirəputan kana basikaw</i> The bamboo strips have been cut in equal lengths. <i>pa-risa-risan-aw tu-kirwan kana baysaran</i> The clothes of the young men have been made identical. <i>pa-risan-u namu kirwan!</i> Make identical clothes! <i>p<in>a-risa-risan naniam kirwan</i> Our clothes are identical.
 risarus 	pa-risa-risan place name where twins were abandoned crush; grind (in a pestle) ka-ri<a>sarus-an a door's gong ma-risarus [AF] <i>mə-risarus-ku qa puran</i> I crushed the betel nut in the pestle, (lime, leaves and betel nut).
risəm	ri<a>sarus pestle
risəpu	digging stick fecund; fertile <i>risəpu na giygiy</i> The lychees bloom abundantly. <i>risəpu-ku</i> I am fertile.
 risimis 	<i>risəpu da walak na babayan</i> The woman is fertile. talkative (cf. tistis 'speak non-stop') ma-risimis be talkative <i>ma-risimis na babayan</i> The lady likes talking.
risiq	risimis-ay [LF] <i>risimis-ay na majay</i> The drunkard speaks non-stop. right foreleg of an animal (ritual term) (cf. dakpan 'the left foreleg given by the hunter')
ritək	<i>pubiaw-ta, papakan kana birwa i karuma?an kana risiq</i> In the ancestors'cult house, when we perform the 'rite of the deer', we feed the ancestral spirits with the foreleg. an ear of rice <i>sa ritək na lumay</i> an ear of rice

ritrit	cut with a tool
	ma-ritrit [AF]
	mə-ritrit-ku <i>da lumay</i> I cut some rice.
	mu-ritrit [ACaus]
	mu-ritrit <i>la na lumay</i> The rice is cut.
	ritrit-aw [PF]
	ku-ritrit-aw <i>kana ninik na lumay</i> I cut the rice with the harvesting knife.
	ritrit-ay [LF]
	ku-ritrit-ay <i>na turukuk</i> I cut off the chicken's (neck).
	ritrit-u [Imp PF]
	ritrit-u <i>na turukuk!</i> Cut the chicken!
riwak	clean; get rid of; clear (large space) (cf. <i>tiwas</i> 'clear vegetation to make a road')
	ma-riwak [AF]
	mə-riwak-mi <i>i dənan</i> We cleared in the mountains.
	mə-riwak-ku <i>da sabak</i> I cleaned the inside of the house.
	mə-ra-riwak <i>kana kuatisan</i> 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 <i>basibas</i> festival
	ma-riwak <i>na wari</i> the sky is blue, it is a fine weather ~ day
	mu-riwak [ACaus]
	mu-riwak <i>na daļan</i> 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 <i>na daļan kana kawkaw</i> The road was cleared with a scythe.
	riwak-ay [LF]
	niam-riwak-ay <i>na lawinan</i> 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>i lajit</i> There is a rainbow in the sky.
	mi-riwanəs <i>na lajit</i> The sky has a rainbow.
rua	well; can
	rua [Imp]
	rua-rua-[y]u <i>nu-nikanan!</i> Don't eat too much!
	a-rua <i>la</i> it is all right, enough
	ka-rua could, maybe be
	ka-rua <i>la</i> It will be all right.
	ka-rua <i>səməkəd kandı na wari</i> Today, we will be able to finish.

	<i>ka-rua saʒəman paysu</i> Maybe it costs 100 NT. <i>id̥i na əmpitsa, ka-rua saʒəman paysu</i> This pen may cost 100 NT.
 ruay 	ma-rua la it is fine mə-ra-rua-rua [AF] <i>mə-ra-rua-rua-ku məkan</i> I am only eating what is necessary. m-u-rua-rua [Mvt] <i>m-u-rua-rua-ku məkan</i> I ate enough. rua-[y]anay [I/BF] <i>nu-rua-[y]anay-ku kananku akanan</i> Do not give me too much to eat. threaten to beat m-u-ruay [Mvt] <i>m-u-ruay-ku kana walak</i> I am ready to threaten to beat the child. ra-ruay [Fut] <i>kad̥aya, ra-ruay-ku!</i> Don't move, or I'll beat you! (You'll regret it! add the Puyuma.) ruay-anay [I/BF] <i>mu-ruay-anay-ku qa kawi?</i> You have taken a piece of wood to threaten me? ruay-ay [LF] <i>tu-ruay-ay-ku kantu lima</i> He threatened me with his hand.
rubəl rubis	Jew's harp welcome someone mə-rubis [AF] <i>ma-rubis-ku kananku walak</i> I welcomed my child.
rubu	rubis-aw [PF] <i>tu-rubis-aw nantu anay</i> She welcomes her girlfriend. nest; hut (cf. radak 'animals' burrow') (cf. sa-rubu 'build a nest, a hut') a rubu a nest, a hut
rugu	a large bamboo; a lot of bamboos <i>ma?atək qa rugu, kaku? kana la?tu?</i> I cut down a large bamboo to pick mangoes.
rukud₁	a smooth bamboo with excrescences removed <i>rukud qa baybayan qa kirwan, qa tarub</i> The bamboo pole used to hang out clothes and duvets.
rukud₂ rukut ruma?	large white cloud, a sign of good weather Bird's nest fern (mountain vegetable). <i>Asplenium nidus?</i> house <i>nanku ruma?</i> my house ka-ruma?-an ancestors cult house m-u-a-ruma? [Prog] <i>m-u-a-ruma?-ku</i> I am going back home. ~ I was going back home. m-u-ruma? [Mvt] <i>m-u-ruma?-ku la</i> I am back home. ni-ruma-[ə]an consanguinity, relations <i>tu-ni-ruma-[ə]an kana purapuran kad̥uan</i> The members of the Purapuruan household are numerous.

	<i>tu-ni-ruma-[ə]nan kana purapuran maka luat ruma-[ə]nan</i> The relations of the Purapuran consist of five houses.
	pia-ruma? looking forward to having a house
	pu-ruma? bring someone home <i>nu-kasuyaw i nanali mukua i karuma?an, adi kaabalju pu-ruma?</i> You take my mother to church, don't forget to bring her back home.
	pu-a-ruma? marriage, wedding <i>pu-a-ruma?-ta kan pinaday na wari garəm</i> Today, we marry Pinaday. (cf. mar-katagwin, m-u-saña?, m-u-daway 'marriage, wedding')
	sa-ruma-[ə]nan household (cf. sinabakənan 'household') (For this term, one can hear sa-ruma?-nan.)
	t<in>a-ruma-ruma? 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-ruma? model in architecture
	u-ruma? [Imp] <i>u-ruma?!</i> Come back home!
	yaruma? caretaker, watchman <i>unien da yaruma?</i> There is nobody to keep an eye on the house.
 runa 	commit suicide mi-a-run have tried to commit suicide <i>mi-a-runna-ku</i> I have tried to commit suicide. <i>mi-a-runna-parpuan</i> I have tried to commit suicide twice.
 runi 	cry of certain animals; play an instrument; make a noise ma-run [AF] <i>ma-run na biaw</i> The stag trumpets. <i>ma-run na kułabaw</i> The rat squeaks. <i>ma-run na ḷjyaw</i> The cat mews. <i>ma-run na lə?u</i> The owl hoots. <i>ma-run na suan</i> The dog barks. <i>ma-run na ?ayam</i> The bird sings. <i>ma-run na bałi</i> The wind rustles. <i>ma-runi-runni tu-indan</i> She talks non-stop. (cf. mujakjak tu-ŋai 'she talks non-stop')
	pa-runi [Caus] <i>ku-pa-runi-aw na piano</i> I play the piano. <i>nu-pa-runi-anay-ku da piano</i> You played the piano for me.
runi₂	cucumber (cf. kiuli 'cucumber')
runu	malabar spinach, <i>Basella rubra</i> (L.) (The Puyuma obtained yellow-brown dye from this plant.)
	ra-runu-an the deep brown color <i>tu-ra-runu-an kana kirwan</i> The brown color of clothes.
 runu?	arrive; aim at a place where there are a lot of people (ritual term) (cf. rədəŋ 'arrive, put on'; rədək 'arrive')

	m-u-runu? [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.
	pa-runu? [Caus]
	<i>tu-pa-runu?-anay i ?uma na muagamut</i> At muagamut festival, the ladies have to go towards the fields. ~ Those (the ladies) performing the muagamut festival have to go towards the fields.
run	water seeps underground carrying away the soil
	mu-r<in>a-ruj [ACaus]
	<i>mu-r<in>a-ruj na darə? kana ənay</i> The soil has been carried away by the seeping water.
	ni-rugrug-an hole dug by water
	<i>ni-rugrug-an na darə? kana ənay</i> The water has dug a hole on the soil.
	rujrug-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-rugrug-ay na ənay kana darə?</i> The water has seeped underground and carried away the soil.
ruganan	bad thing
	ruganan Satan for Christians
rujuyu	a distorted thing
	ma-ruguyu be twisted
	<i>ma-ruguyu-quyu tu-[a]ŋar</i> His face is twisted.
	<i>ma-ruguyu-quyu na pilil</i> The saucepan is buckled.
ru?ud	flu (cf. kanbo 'flu')
	ma-ru?ud has the flu
	<i>ma-ru?ud-ku</i> I have got the flu.
ru?us	handcuff; tie an animal's four legs together
	<i>na binasakan tu-ru?us</i> The shoulder pole is his package.
	mu-ru?us [ACaus]
	<i>mu-ru?us la na guy</i> The ox is tied by all four legs.
	ru?us-anay [I/BF]
	<i>tu-ru?us-anay kana guy na tatiɻu?</i> The rope tied the animal's four legs.
	ru?us-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-ru?us-aw na maɻə?əs kanakinsas</i> The thief is handcuffed by the police.
	<i>[ikuɻaw kana guy mara?əɻəb, aw tu-ru?us-aw tu-dapal kana guy, 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.
	ru?us-u [Imp PF]
	<i>ru?us-u!</i> Handcuff him!
rusrus	rub or crush with one finger into a fine powder (e.g. a blade of grass)
	mə-rusrus [AF]
	<i>mə-rusrus-ku qa kamayul</i> I crushed the hot pepper with my finger.

	rusrus-aw [PF]
rututan	<i>rusrus-aw na kamayul</i> The hot pepper is crushed with the finger.
rutu?	nipples
	rucksack, worn with straps (cf. padak-an 'basket carried on the back')
 rutuŋ 	sa-rutu?-an load of a rucksack
	face each other
	ma-ra-rutuŋ [Rec]
	<i>ma-ra-rutuŋ-ku kan dulien</i> I am facing Dulian.
	ma-rutuŋ [AF]
	<i>ma-rutu-rutuŋ-ta</i> We are facing each other.
	m-u-rutuŋ [Mvt]
	<i>litək na wari, m-u-rutu-rutuŋ-ta ku idu qa apuy</i> It is a cold day, we sit next to a fire facing each other.
 ruṭəŋ 	muscular cramp
	mi-ra-ruṭəŋ having a cramp
	<i>mi-ra-ruṭəŋ-ay ku-peri?</i> My calf was having a cramp.
	ruṭəŋ-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-ra-ruṭəŋ-ay tu-peri?</i> His calf has a cramp.
sa	one
	kan-sa-saya in one month
	<i>kan-sa-saya na bulan, daqua-ku qia</i> In one month, I am coming again.
	kan-saya-[n] 'the first month'. January today.
	kara-sa single, only one
	<i>kara-sa qa walak i ləgan</i> Legan's only child
	<i>kara-sa-mi qa bitunun</i> We, both, (two persons) have one egg.
	kar-mi-sa-saya-[n] one after the other, one by one
	<i>kar-mi-sa-saya-[n]-aw pakarunay səməlap kana dalaŋ</i> We have the order to sweep the road one after the other.
	<i>kar-mi-sa-saya-[n] kamakaway</i> We walk one by one.
	<i>kar-mi-sa-saya-[n] kana ruma?</i> One person per house.
	kar-sa-saya-[n] ~ kar-mi-sa-saya-[n] one object per person
	<i>kar-sa-sa-ya-[n]-mi qa bitunun</i> We, (each person) have one egg. (misasa na law, sasaya na bitunun 'every one has one egg', explain the Puyuma.)
	<i>kar-sa-saya-[n]-ay qa bitunun na qinəkalanan</i> Every villager has one egg.
	k<in>a-sa-saya-[n] elect (cf. k<in>a-maw-maw 'elect')
	<i>idini nanku k<in>a-sa-saya-[n]</i> This is my only one (my favorite one).
	məktəp misama qa saya eleven
	mi-sa-sa one (people); alone
	<i>mi-sa-sa i takamoli, unien qa quma qa law</i> TakamoLi is unique, he is the only one.
	par[i]-asal only once
	<i>ku-par[i]-asal-aw</i> Once was enough for me.

	<i>par[i]-asal-ku kitulud kantu sa ay kananku katagwin</i> I got only one phone call from my husband.
	<i>ku-par[i]-asal-ay marəŋay</i> I spoke only once.
	sa-saya one for counting non-humans <i>so-saya na tilil ~ sa-saya na turi</i> one word <i>saya maymajan ~ mək̡əp kuqul</i> ten thousand
	sa-saya bu an one month help (cf. <i>pu-laq</i> 'help'; <i>pasabay</i> 'help')
saba	saba-[y]anay [V/BF] <i>saba-[y]anay na pakakarunan kana saslapan</i> The servant helped cleaning the floor.
	saba-[y]aw [PF] <i>saba-[y]aw tu-wadi kantu takakəsian</i> He helped his younger sibling to study.
	s<əm>aba [AF] <i>s<əm>aba na walak kan tinataw</i> The child helps his mother.
sababa	a large piece of cloth thrown on the sling (for carrying babies)
sabak	inside sabak inside <i>tu-kuskus-aw na kuris kana səki, tu-kuris matəmuy kantu səki sabak</i> He scratches the wounds with his nails, his scabies fills up under his nails.
	i-sabak be inside a-sabak deep <i>a-sabak na inə?</i> The sea is deep. <i>na babayan, a-sabak tu-piniŋəran kamawan qə inə?</i> Women's thoughts are as deep as the sea (Puyuma men's saying).
	<i>a babayan kədi puyuma kəmədəŋ qə sabak</i> Puyuma's women are the leaders of the house.
	m-u-sabak in-moving daughter- or son-in-law <i>qua m-u-sabak-a</i> a spouse who moved in <i>muka m-u-sabak-a</i> Those who went away to move in with their spouse. <i>asua djen ŋi, na ma?inayan muka m-u-sabak-a kana babayan</i> Before, men used to go and live in their wife's house.
	pu-sabak put inside <i>tu-pu-sabak-aw na bini? i a i? i?</i> The seeds have been put inside the granary. <i>nu-pu-sabak-anay na bini? i a i? i??</i> Have you put the seeds in the granary?
	sabak-an inside u-sabak [Imp] <i>u-sabak-ay qə maŋə?əs</i> A thief broke in.
sabal	early morning p<in>u-sabal action in the morning <i>p<in>u-sabal bənaluk</i> Someone woke him up early.

- sa-sabal** next morning
andaman, sa-sabal-mi səmaʃikiq 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 in?udalan, səməbər na pinubini?an na ku?ay When it rains early in the morning, the vegetables that have been sown germinate.
- |sabana?** deceive (cf. *busus* 'dupe, talk big', trick; *bəʃa?* 'cheat, dupe, lie')
- mu-sabana?** [ACaus]
mu-sabana?-ku kana balaka The foreigner deceived me.
- sabana?-anay** [I/BF]
nu-sabana?-anay-ku kana payray Help me to deceive the Taiwanese.
- sabana?-aw** [PF]
ku-sabana?-aw na balaka I deceived the foreigner.
tu-sabana?-aw-ku kan pinaday Pinaday deceived me.
- sabana?-u** [Imp PF]
sabana?-u! Dupe him!
- s<in>abana-bana?** have been deceived many times
s<in>abana-bana? na bunun kana payray 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 bi?as 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 lima I washed my hands, my feet.
- sabulaw** hungry
sabulaw-ku I am hungry.
mi-sabulaw-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)

	sabun-anay [I/BF] <i>sabun-anay na sabun kana tədək</i> I used soap to wash my bottom.
	sabun-ay [LF] <i>ku-sabun-ay na dapal</i> It is my feet that I washed.
	s<əm>abun [AF] <i>s<əm>abun-ku səmabəsab kanku lima</i> I soaped my hands.
sabunj	make an offering to the spirits; pay compensation, a fine (Also used in ritual, cf. Cauquelin 2008:171, verse 8-45: <i>qa sabuj-ay-mu la, qa pu-tima? -ay-mu la</i> ‘we have already made the offerings and paid you’.)
	pa-sabuj [Caus] <i>tu-pa-sabuj-aw-ku kana kinsas</i> The policeman made me pay a fine.
	p<in>a-sabuj-an having been made to pay a fine <i>ṭəmakaw qə palidij, tu-p<in>a-sabuj-an kana mipalidij munuma paysu</i> He stole a car, the owner made him pay a fine.
	sa-sabuj-an fine <i>kitulud-ku kana sa-sabuj-an ṭəməkəl qə ɻəraw pakaway kana palidij</i> I got a fine for drunken driving.
	s<əm>a-sabuj [AF] <i>s<əm>a-sabuj-ku kananku pinaməlian kana palidij</i> I payed a fine for my driving offence.
	tar-ki-sabuj often get fines <i>iđi na na jaw tar-ki-sabuj kana kinsas</i> This person often pays the police fines.
sadaļu	soft; feel <i>saigu bənabati i dulien, kiləyaw-ta, sadaļu ta-ayər</i> Dulian speaks well, when we listen to her, we feel good.
sadəku	soft warmth <i>sadaļu nanku sađalan, diama sadəku-ku</i> My pillow is soft, so I feel warm. mi-sadəku-an feel cosy <i>mi-sadəku-an-ku</i> I feel cosy. pa-ka-sadəku [Caus] <i>ku-pa-ka-sadəku-aw na walak</i> I made the child feel warm.
	sadəku-aw [PF] <i>ku-sadəku-aw na walak</i> The child receives my affection. <i>kuaɻəy-ku, tu-sadəku-aw-ku kan nanali</i> I am sick, my mother warms me up.
sadəlan	pillow case <i>sadaļu nanku sađalan, diama sadəku-ku</i> My pillow is soft, so I feel warm.
sađu	many (objects, animals) (cf. kađuan ‘many for human beings’) <i>sađu na suan, na guy, na minatay</i> There are many dead dogs, oxen. <i>sađu a suan i puyuma</i> There are a lot of dogs in Puyuma.
	ka-sađu will put more <i>ka-sađu-i nu-niayəran</i> Put more expression.

sagar

like (to); fond of (cf. *layu* ‘happy’; *sajal* ‘happy, glad’; *laʔkəl* ‘enjoy, be happy’)

sagar-ku da 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 qinəkalanan The villagers love one another.

mi-sagar-an something liked

mi-sagar-an-ku da nu-saiguyan I like your knowledge.

muri-sagar-an everybody in a group is happy

pa-ka-sagar make somebody happy

raʔamət-yu, ti-pa-ka-sagar-ay-yu da 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

look for (everywhere)

pa-sagəsag [Caus]

pa-sagəsag-u na suan i tələqələn kana babuy Send the dog to look for the boar in the forest.

sagəsag-anay [I/BF]

nu-sagəsag-anay-ku kana tiʃtiʃil ayaʔanay-ku kanku əmpitsə

Help me to look for my pencil among all the books.

sagəsag-aw [PF]

ku-sagəsag-aw kana tiʃtiʃil mayaʔ da əmpitsə I looked for a pencil among all the books.

s<əm>agəsag [AF]

s<əm>agəsag-ku nanku kiaʔədənan I searched in my bed.

sagəsagan door flap of the boys’ dormitory (the one built on the floor)

|sagil| go against nature (hair, up a river-bed, against the wind, etc.)

mu-sagi [ACaus]

mu-sagi la na ɻarbu The hair stood on end.

pa-sagi [Caus]

pa-sagi-aw nanku daʃan I have taken the wrong road.

pa-sagi-ku kana anay kəmakaway I go up the river-bed.

pa-sagi-aw na ɻarbu The hair has been crosswised.

sagi-anay [I/BF]

tu-sagi-anay-ku kananku lima, diama kəmaqia I was left-handed, he forced me to be right-handed, so it’s.

sagi-aw [PF]

ku-sagi-aw tu-lima 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 ɻarbu My hair stands on end.

saigu	know (< Southern Minnan <i>sai-hu</i>) <i>saigu-ku kananku kinaʔulid'an, muna maʔulid kananku</i> <i>k<in>a-saigu-[y]an</i> I know my ignorance, so I have no idea of my knowledge.
	<i>k<in>a-saigu-[y]an</i> knowledge <i>palu garəm, nanku k<in>a-saigu-[y]an tu-kakuayan'an kana puyuma</i> <i>markasadu</i> Up to the present, my knowledge of Puyuma customs is continually increasing.
	mar-ka-saigu among several persons, one knows better <i>mar-ka-saigu kanku təmarapuyuma i usu</i> Ushu speaks Puyuma better than me.
saima	sika-saiguigu pretend to know little; few (cf. <i>səŋ?ut</i> ‘insufficient, scarce’) <i>saima na paysu</i> The money is insufficient. <i>na sama? na saima na dara?</i> Little land is left.
	mar-ka-saima fewer and fewer <i>mar-ka-saima na təmarapuyuma marəjay na ɬaw</i> There are fewer and fewer people who speak Puyuma.
 sakal 	compliment sakal-aw [PF] <i>ku-sakal-aw na təmakakəsi</i> I complimented the pupils. <i>sakal-aw na təmakakəsi kantu kinipakasagar</i> The pupil is compli- mented for his cup.
	s<əm>akal [AF] <i>s<əm>akal kanku na sififi</i> The teacher complimented me.
sakam	Puyuma name for Tainan city (cf. Quack 1981:72, KaTipul dialect <i>sakam</i> ‘Stadt Tainan’)
sakərup	spade; dig mi-s<in>akərup have dug something <i>mi-s<in>akərup-ku qa paysu</i> I have manage to have money. sakərup-anay [I/BF] <i>sakərup-anay na sakərup qa darə?</i> The spade digs the earth.
	sakərup-ay [LF] <i>ku-sakərupay na darə? fajəbəlan kana minaʔay na suan</i> I dug in the ground to bury the dead dog.
	sakərup-u [Imp PF] <i>sakərup-u!</i> Dig! s<əm>akərup [AF]
	<i>s<əm>akərup qa babayan</i> He tries to seduce ladies.
	s<in>akərup-an diggings <i>iqini nanku s<in>akərup-an</i> These are my diggings.
 sakil 	lift up one's skirt, clothes mu-sakil [ACaus] <i>mu-sakil na labit, na bətan, na kirwan</i> The ladies' skirt, the men's short skirt, <i>betan</i> , the clothes are lifted off.

	sakil-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-sakil-anay-ku muŋabat kana ənay</i> Help me to lift (my skirt) to walk in the water.
	sakil-aw [PF] <i>ku-sakil-aw na labit</i> I have taken off the skirt.
	sakil-ay [LF] <i>tu-sakil-ay da labit kana balì</i> The wind lifted skirts.
	sakil-u [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
	pa-saksak [Caus] <i>pa-saksak-an na basikaw!</i> Make (him) cut the bamboos!
	saksak-aw [PF] <i>ku-saksak-aw na basikaw puka kana saʔsa?</i> I cut some bamboos to put on the shelf.
	s<əm>aksak [AF] <i>s<əm>aksak-ku kana basikaw səmaya? da saʔsa?</i> I cut some bamboos to build a shelf.
sakuadu ~ sakuadji	so much there; so much here <i>sakuadu da paŋŋayal</i> It is expensive, there. <i>sakuadu da kaʃəbəan</i> It is so big, there. <i>sakuadji da 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 ma-salak perform the rite <i>salak</i> <i>paragan-ta da təkuban, muka-ta ma-salak-a i qənan, saya wari ɻəmalupa</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	ficus (sp.) (small reddish fruits are edible)
saləbak	make a furrow (cf. <i>ləbak</i> 'a furrow') saləbak-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-saləbak-aw na ləbak-an</i> I made a lot of furrows. s<əm>aləbak [AF] <i>s<əm>aləbak-ku da ləbak</i> I made furrows.
saləbu	dye ki-a-saləbu get something dyed <i>ki-a-saləbu-ku kanku ?arbu</i> My hair is dyed. pa-saləbu [Caus] <i>pa-saləbu-aw tu-?arbu kana sə<la>ləbu na s<əm>a<la>ləbu</i> Her hair is dyed with dye by the hairdresser (dyer).

	saləbu-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-saləbu-anay-ku kana sə<la>ləbu ku-kirwan</i> Help me to dye my clothes with dye.
	saləbu-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-saləbu-aw ku-?arbu kana sə<la>ləbu</i> I have dyed my hair with dye.
	sə<la>ləbu a dye
	<i>nu-saləbu-anay-ku kana sə<la>ləbu ku-kirwan</i> Help me to dye my clothes with dye.
	s<əm>aləbu [AF]
	<i>s<əm>aləbu-ku ?arbu</i> I dye my hair. (I usually do it.)
	<i>s<əm>a-la-ləbu-ku ?arbu</i> I am dying my hair.
	s<in>aləbu-an something dyed
	<i>s<in>aləbu-an la</i> Already dyed.
saləysəŋ	lonely; sad with loneliness
	<i>unien qa baysaran, saləysəŋ na bu abu ayan</i> Without a man, a woman feels lonely.
 saləpad 	kick
	mu-saləpad [ACaus]
	<i>mu-saləpad na bu abu ayan</i> The woman is kicked.
	pa-saləpad [Caus]
	<i>pa-saləpad-u kana suan i dulien!</i> Tell Dulian to kick the dog!
	saləpad-aw [PF]
	<i>saləpad-aw tu-tial kana suan, mu ak ak tu-?ina?i</i> The dog's belly has been kicked, his intestines hang out.
	saləpad-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-saləpad-ay tu-tədək kananku katagwin, qıama par-?atəl</i> I kicked my wife's bottom, so she had a miscarriage.
	saləpad-u [Imp PF]
	<i>saləpad-u!</i> Kick (it)!
	s<əm>aləpad [AF]
	<i>s<əm>aləpad-ku kana ma iay</i> I kicked the drunken man's bottom.
saləsal	thin
	<i>saləsal na kirwan</i> The garment is thin.
 salətap 	slap (usually with the back of one's hand)
	mi-s<in>alətap-an have received a slap
	<i>mi-s<in>alətap-an qa lima tu-?imir</i> His cheek has received a slap.
	pa-salətap [Caus]
	<i>pa-salətap-an nu-?imir kantaw</i> Let him slaps your cheek.
	salətap-anay [I/BF]
	<i>salətap-anay ku- lima kantu ?imir</i> I gave him a slap on the cheek with the back of my hand.
	salətap-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-saləta?ay nu-?imir, qıama nu-salətap-aw-ku mu ibun</i> I hit your cheek, then you slapped me back with the back of your hand as a revenge.

	salatap-ay [LF] <i>ku-salatap-ay tu-?imir, diama tu-salatapaw ku-tayjar mu?ibuj</i> I slapped his cheek, so he hits my head in revenge.
	salatap-u [Imp PF] <i>salatap-u!</i> Slap!
 salatuj 	s<əm>alatap [AF] <i>s<əm>alatap-ku kana walak na ma?ulə?</i> I slapped the disobedient child.
	scald (cf. saməlas ‘scald’)
	mu-salatuj [ACaus] <i>mu-salatuj na turukuk</i> The chickens have been scalded.
	<i>mu-salatuj-ku kana bi?as na ənay</i> I burnt myself with hot water.
	salatuj-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-salatuj-anay-ku kana ku?aj</i> Help me to scald the vegetables.
	salatuj-ay [LF] <i>ku-salatuj-ay na turukuk</i> It is the chicken that I scalded.
	salatuj-u [Imp PF] <i>salatuj-u kana bi?as na ənay!</i> Scald with hot water!
saliabuj	s<əm>alatuj [AF] <i>s<əm>alatuj-ku qə turukuk</i> I scalded a chicken.
	headband <i>asua dien, mi-saliabuj na puyuma na babayan na pakabulay</i> Formerly, Puyuma women wore a headband to look beautiful.
 salikəp 	close a door (cf. saltib ‘close a door’)
	salikəp-aw [PF] <i>ku-salikəp-aw na ?aləban</i> The door is closed by me.
	s<əm>alikəp [AF] <i>s<əm>alikəp-ku qə ?aləban</i> I closed a door.
sali?si?	painful <i>pu?əmələy na mabu?i?, sali?si?</i> A medicine has been put on the wound, it hurts.
	<i>sali?si? ku-anjər kana pinaqiku?an kananku katagwin</i> I feel bad because of my quarrel with my husband.
 salit 	plaster salit-aw [PF] <i>asua dien, na ruma? tu-libəŋ salit-aw qə li?a? aw daramien na tinobtəban aw tu-?a?i kana guy, pardə?ul, qədu?aw, salit-anay na libəŋ</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.
	s<əm>alit [AF] <i>s<əm>alit-ku qə li?a? kana libəŋ</i> I plastered the clay onto the wall.
saliway	shrimping net
saltaban	wash bowl (ritual term) [Puyuma explain: <i>marisan kana liyada</i> ‘It looks like the <i>Lingada</i> bowl.’]

saltik	strike a match saltik-an matches <i>s<əm>altik</i> [AF] <i>s<əm>altik-ku da saltik-an puarbu kana [likədən]</i> I striked matches to light the clay hearth.
salta?	slap (across the face) (cf. salatap 'slap with the back of one's hand') salt[ə]-an waterfall (cf. tagurawan 'waterfall') <i>salt[ə]ay</i> [LF] <i>ku-salt[ə]ay nu-?imir, qjama nu-salətap-aw-ku muLIBUN</i> I slapped your cheek, so you slapped me back with the back of your hand as a revenge.
saltəg	bolt mu-saltəg [ACaus] <i>mu-saltəg la na ?aləban</i> The door is latched. saltəg-anay [I/BF] <i>saltəg-anay na ?aləban</i> The door has been latched. salṭəg-i [Imp LF] <i>salṭəg-i na ?aləban!</i> Latch the door! <i>s<əm>altəg</i> [AF] <i>s<əm>altəg-ku da ?aləban</i> I latched a door.
salti?	fly at ground level and catch chickens (by knocking them out and cutting their necks) (cf. səmalti? 'secretary bird'; pa-səla-səlap 'skim low over a place') salti?-aw [PF] <i>tu-salti?-aw kana səmalti? na turukuk</i> The chickens were caught in flight by the <i>semalTiq</i> bird. <i>s<əm>alti?</i> [AF] <i>s<əm>alti? na səmalti?</i> The <i>semalTiq</i> bird catches in flight.
saltib	close a door (cf. salikəp 'close a door') m-u-saltib [Mvt] <i>kapałamu-ta m-u-saltib a /utuŋ</i> 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] <i>ku-saltib-anay na ?aləban</i> I closed the door. <i>s<əm>altib</i> [AF] <i>s<əm>altib-ku</i> I closed the door.
saltuk	hit by chance saltuk-anay [I/BF] <i>saltuk-anay na ḥayru? kana papadaran</i> My head has hit the table. saltuk-aw [PF] <i>ku-saltuk-aw na pita?un</i> The door is hit by me. <i>s<əm>altuk</i> [AF] <i>s<əm>altuk na malay kana pita?un</i> The drunken man hit the door.

saltun	wake up someone by shaking (cf. sagiu 'wake up someone with a gentle pat')
	saltun-anay [I/BF]
	nu-saltun-anay-ku kana atuptyuŋ na walak Help me to wake up the sleepy child.
	saltun-ay [LF]
	ku-saltun-ay na atuptyuŋ na law The one having a nap is woken up by me.
	saltun-u [Imp PF]
	saltun-u na walak! Wake up the child!
	s<əm>alṭun [AF]
	s<əm>alṭun-ku kana atuptyuŋ na law I woke up the person who is having a nap.
sa[asa]awan	the shelf built under the boys's dormitory, half way between the platform and the soil where the youngest, maranakan, put the foods and the clothes of the eldest, the mardawan
sa]aw ₁	pass each other
	ma-sa]a-sa]aw pass each other (many)
	ma-sa]a-sa]aw na pa]iqiŋ The cars keep on passing each other.
	p<in>a-sa]aw-an things passed
	p<in>a-sa]aw-an tu-ika-ligu She has gone beyond saintliness. (She is godlike.)
	sa]aw-ay [LF]
	ku-sa]aw-ay na pa]idiŋ I passed the car.
	s<əm>a]aw [AF]
	s<əm>a]aw-ku qa pa]idiŋ I passed a car.
	s<əm>asa-sa]aw-ku qa pa]idiŋ I am passing cars.
sa]aw ₂	very
	sa]aw bu]ay na bu]abu]ayan The girl is very beautiful.
	i]i na bu]abu]ayan sa]aw bu]ay, amuna i]iu na bu]abu]ayan pa-sa]aw bu]ay This girl is very beautiful, but the other one is extremely beautiful.
sa]ay	wire; rope; bowstring
	bəltəŋan tu-sa]ay kana lawlaw, diama paraba?]it tu-ruma?
	The electric wires were old, so his house burnt down.
sa]əm	plant; sow
	sa]əm qa ki]a! Plant sweetsops!
	sa]əm-anay [I/BF]
	nu-sa]əm-anay-ku kana ?imus Help me to plant camphor trees.
	sa]əm-ay [LF]
	ku-sa]əm-ay qa ki]a i ḡanayan It is on the river bank that I planted sweetsops.
	sa]əm-i [Imp LF]
	sa]əm-i! Sow!
	sa-sa]əm-an plants

	s<əm>aɿəm [AF] s<əm>aɿəm-ku qə kiqə i ?uma I planted sweetsops in the field.
	s<in>aɿəm-an plantation idini na ?uma nanku s<in>aɿəm-an This field is my plantation.
	s<in>a-saɿəm seed holes disoriented on waking up; dazed
sa]id	ma-saɿid [AF] ma-saɿid-ku I sleepwalk. aləpə?̥-ku, parkaqua surjanan, maragan, ma-saɿid muiba?ibat When I sleep and I wake up at midnight, I get up without knowing where I am, I roam around.
	salid-anay [I/BF] tu-saɿid-anay nanku yanjidian qə aukayan isua He gave my girlfriends the wrong road, and they got lost.
	salid-aw [PF] tu-saɿid-aw idu na taw That man woke up without knowing where he was.
saɿikid	village gate mi-saɿikid spirits of the village gates (In ritual context the pair is <i>mi-banisin</i> , <i>mi-saɿikid</i> ‘master of the gates’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-08.)
saɿiksik	healthy (cf. <i>daliwasay</i> ‘to be in good health, tranquil, secure’) s<a>ik-sik-ku I am in good health.
	pa-ka-saɿiksik will make healthy pa-ka-saɿiksik na puqəməl kana kualəy The medicine will cure him.
saɿinip	narrow not for clothes (cf. <i>linut</i> ‘narrow, tight’; <i>sarəksək</i> ‘narrow, tight, choke’) idini na daɬan, saɬinip This road is narrow.
	pa-saɬinip [Caus] pa-saɬinip-an! Make it shrink!
	s<in>aɬinip-an something narrow nanku s<in>aɬinip-an my narrowness
saɬinunu?an [saɬipuŋpuŋ]	unidentified sticky rice from flooded paddy fields cover the head with a cloth saɬipuŋpuŋ-ay [LF] ku-saɬipuŋpuŋ-ay na walak I covered the child’s head with a cloth.
	saɬipuŋpuŋ-u [Imp PF] saɬipuŋpuŋ-u na saliabuy! Put on the headscarf!
	s<əm>aɬipuŋpuŋ [AF] s<əm>aɬipuŋpuŋ-ku kana ḫarub mi?ədəy I cover my head with the duvet to lie down.
saɬiamday	scare; scarecrow (cf. <i>guaguas</i> ‘be frightened by something unseen, e.g. spirits) saɬiamday-ku kana walak I scared the children.
	saɬiamday-aw [PF]

	<i>tu-saliamday-aw na sasaŋi kana saliamday</i> The sparrows are scared by the scarecrow.
 saŋiusiu 	<p>saliamdaŋ-u [Imp PF] <i>saliamday-u!</i> Scare (it)!</p> <p>hide from someone saŋiusiu-an [Imp I/BF] <i>saŋiusiu-an!</i> Hide from him!</p> <p>saŋiusiu-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-saŋiusiu-anay ku-katagwin</i> I avoided my husband.</p>
 saŋtap 	<p>s<əm>aŋiusiu [AF] <i>s<əm>aŋiusiu-ku kana maŋəʔəs</i> I hid from the thief.</p> <p>hit; bump into (cf. sərəpaŋ ‘hit by mistake’) mar-s<əl>>aŋtap collide with each other <i>mar-<əl>>aŋtap-mi</i> We bump into each other.</p> <p>ma-s<əl>>aŋtap many accidents <i>ma-s<əl>>aŋtap na palidinj</i> A lot of accidents. ~ The cars have a lot of accidents.</p> <p>saŋtap-an break-back trap for rats saŋtap-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-saŋtap-anay-ku kana palidinj</i> Help me to hit the car.</p>
saŋunan	<p>saŋtap-aw [PF] <i>ku-saŋtap-aw na palidinj</i> I bumped into the car.</p> <p>I slapped his cheek, then, in revenge, he hit my head.</p> <p>s<əm>aŋtap [AF] <i>s<əm>aŋtap ku-palidinj kana palidinj</i> My car has been hit by a car.</p> <p>pillow (ritual term)</p> <p>(In ritual texts, the dyad is <i>kantu sinalunan</i> ~ <i>kantu sinadajan</i> ‘his pillow’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:324, verse 31-07. <i>Sinalunan</i> is said to be an obsolete term which is never used, while the latter is very common. In KaTipul village, <i>saŋunan</i> means ‘pillow’, and Dyen 1995:499 gives PAn *aŋun ‘pillow, head of the bed’.)</p>
 saŋupidinj 	<p>lie on one’s side (cf. <i>gilid</i> ‘lean, lie on one’s side’; <i>saŋupian</i> ‘overturned’) mu-saŋupidinj [ACaus]</p> <p><i>mu-saŋupidinj ku-palidinj</i> My vehicle is lying on its side.</p>
 saŋupian 	<p>mu-saŋupian [ACaus] <i>mu-saŋupian na palidinj</i> The car is overturned.</p> <p>saŋupian-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-saŋupian-anay kana kuayso na palidinj</i> The engine has overturned the car.</p>
sama?	<p>saŋupian-aw [PF] <i>tu-saŋupian-aw na papadaran kana maŋiay</i> The table has been toppled over by the drunkard.</p> <p>remnant <i>na sama? na darə?</i> The rest of the soil.</p>

	mi-a-sama? How many? For personal nouns and oxen, dogs. (cf. <i>munuma</i> 'How many for non-personal nouns?')
	<i>mi-a-sama?</i> <i>nu-walak</i> How many children have you got?
	mi-sama? have remnants <i>sadu daq̩u nu-inabakan na tinalək, mi-sama?-ku</i> You have put too much rice in my bowl, I'm leaving some.
	<i>mi-sama?</i> <i>ku-tinalək</i> I have left some of my rice. <i>mək̩əp mi-sama?</i> <i>na tuki</i> Exactly ten o'clock.
	mu-sama-sama? [ACaus] <i>mu-sama-sama?</i> <i>tu-[judus kana purapuran</i> There are still some <i>purapuran</i> household members.
	sama?-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-sama?-anay-yu da akanan</i> I have left you some food.
	sama?-aw [PF] <i>ku-sama?-aw na tinalək, adji-ku pakapia məkan</i> I am leaving some rice, I won't finish it.
	sama?-ay [LF] <i>sadu daq̩u nu-inabakan na tinalək, ku-sama?-ay i kaysij</i> You have put too much rice, I left some in my bowl. <i>adj-ku pakapia məkan, ku-sama?-ay na tinalək</i> I can't finish eating, I leave some rice.
 samad 	quarrel; scold; prohibit ka-samad , will quarrel <i>ka-samad-ku kanu</i> I might quarrel with you.
	ma-samad [AF] <i>ma-samad-ku kirəyay da taw</i> I have often refused to allow people to talk about my business.
	samad-an quarrels samad-aw [PF] <i>tu-samad-aw kan tinataw</i> He is scolded by this mother.
samawan < maw 'identical'	<i>tu-sama-samad-aw na walak</i> The children are scorned many times. (The largest social unit <i>sa-maw-an</i> . The <i>samawan</i> is divided into <i>sayamunan</i> and <i>sa-ruma-[e]an</i> .) (The original household may be spoken of, referring to a common ancestor) some; how many?
samaya	<i>samaya tuki an warian?</i> How many hours in one day? <i>samaya tuki?</i> What time? <i>samaya payus na pa iqiq?</i> How much is the car?
 samək ₁	scratch (cf. ?kur 'irritation, inflammation due to heath'; <i>gatəl</i> 'itch') ma-samək [AF] <i>ma-samək na walak</i> The child scratches himself. (He has been infected by the rubella epidemic ~ German measles.)
samək₂	rubella epidemic, German measles <i>tu-tuluʔay na walak da samək, diama ma-samək</i> The child has been infected by a rubella epidemic, so he scratches himself.

samək₃	rice husk (The rice husk tickles the peasants' skin.)
saməkan	mosquito (cf. kənkən 'mosquito')
< samək 'scratch'	<i>kinarajan kana samakan, samək</i> The mosquito bite itches.
saməŋ	desist; silent (cf. rəməŋ 'grow silent') saməŋ [Imp] <i>saməŋ!</i> Shut up, silence!
	saməŋ-i [Imp LF] <i>saməŋ-i!</i> Don't bother with it!
	sa-saməŋ-an give the order to be silent <i>sa-saməŋ-an, rarəŋay-ku!</i> Hush! I want to speak!
samguan	the first shaman, according to the shamans (<i>Samguan</i> is his Taiwanese name; his Puyuma name is <i>aruilum</i> .)
samisi	hesitate ma-samisi [AF] <i>ma-samisi-ku bəray</i> I hesitated to borrow money.
	samisi-aw [PF] <i>ku-samisi-aw sagar</i> I hesitated to love.
sanan	lost; stray ka-sanan [Imp] <i>ka-sanan!</i> Get lost! ka-sa-sanan-an will surely lose the way <i>ka-sa-sanan-an qə daʃan</i> a lost road pa-ka-sa-sanan cause somebody to lose (the way, the head) <i>pa-ka-sa-sanan na ɿəraw qə aŋər</i> Wine makes someone lose his head. pa-sanan [Caus] <i>pa-sanan-aw-ku qə birwa</i> Spirits made me go the wrong way. sa-sanan will get lost <i>maʔulid-ku kantu ruma?</i> , <i>sa-sanan-ku qə daʃan</i> I don't know his house, I will get lost. s<əm>anan [AF] <i>s<əm>anan-ku qə daʃan</i> I lost my way.
	s<əm>a-sanan na maulaq amnesia the ancient name of Lüdaò island (Green Island)
sanasan	throw away (ritual term) (cf. ɿatal 'throw away')
sandar	mu-sandar [ACaus] <i>mu-sandar la na lütuy na minaʃay</i> The dead monkey has been thrown away into the rubbish. sandar-anay [VBF] <i>sandar-anay na lütuy na minaʃay</i> The dead monkey has been thrown into the rubbish. <i>ku-sandar-anay na kianiʔən na ɿala</i> I put the severed head on the shelf. s<əm>andar [AF] <i>auka-ku s<əm>andar-a kana lütuy na minaʃay</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.)
sanhua	bund (< Minnan)
saninin	side; one unit of a pair saninin kana dañan the side of the road ki-saninin be aside u-saninin [Imp]
	<i>u-saninin!</i> Go away! (cry the Catholics to Satan)
sanun	faucet
	sanu-sanun spring near Puyuma (This spring plays an important role in the legend of the two brothers.)
 saŋal 	carry on one's back pa-saŋal [Caus] <i>pa-saŋal-u na walak!</i> Make him carry the child on his back! saŋal-aw [PF] <i>tu-saŋal-aw nanta kaadjan sajiksik</i> He carries on his back our hillnesses.
	saŋal-u [Imp PF] <i>saŋal-u!</i> Carry (it on your back)! happy (cf. <i>layu</i> ‘happy’; <i>sagar</i> ‘like’; <i>[laʔkə]</i> ‘enjoy, joy, be happy’) ka-s<əm>aŋal will be happy <i>tu-kikarunaw iqu na kiakarunan ta-ka-s<əm>aŋal-aw</i> We would be obliged to you if he could do that job. <i>ka-s<əm>aŋal-an na wari</i> The day is a day of rejoicing.
 saŋal 	ma-saŋal two persons be happy <i>ma-saŋal-ta</i> We are happy. ma-sa-saŋal several persons be happy <i>ma-sa-saŋal na qinəkalanan</i> The villagers are happy. pa-ka-s<əm>aŋal cause somebody to be happy <i>tu-pa-ka-s<əm>aŋal-aw-ku kana kiakarunan</i> Work will make me happy. <i>təmimaʔ-ku qa akanan, pa-ka-s<əm>aŋal kan nanali</i> I bought some food to make my mother happy.
	saŋal-aw [PF] <i>iqu na kiakarunan ta-saŋal-aw</i> That work makes us happy. s<əm>aŋal [AF] <i>s<əm>aŋal-ta</i> We are happy. s<əm>aŋal-an thank you s<əm>aŋal-anay [I/BF] <i>s<əm>aŋal-anay</i> The second day of marriage rejoicing.
 saŋaʔ ₁	produce; get married in-u-saŋaʔ-an statue, dummy, scarecrow (cf. <i>t<in>u-ṭaw-ṭaw</i> ‘statue, dummy, scarecrow’; <i>in-u-daway-an</i> ‘puppet, figurine, shape’) mu-saŋaʔ marriage negotiations <i>mu-saŋaʔ la na γai, puarumaʔ-ta la</i> The marriage negotiations are finished, we can get married.

	pa-saya? [Caus] <i>pa-saya?-ku kan aliwaki</i> I made Aliwaki do. <i>ku-pa-saya?-aw na punun kantaw</i> I got him to make the basket. <i>ku-pa-saya?-anay kanu na punun</i> I got you to make the basket.
	saya?-anay [I/BF] <i>saya?-anay da punun na ?uway</i> Rattan is used to make a <i>punun</i> basket.
	saya?-aw [PF] <i>ku-saya?-aw na punun</i> I made the <i>punun</i> basket.
	saya?-u [Imp PF] <i>saya?-u!</i> Make (it)!
	s<əm>aŋa? [AF] <i>maʔulid-ku s<əm>aŋa? da punun</i> I don't know how to make a <i>punun</i> basket.
	s<in>aŋa?-an finished product <i>idi na punun, nanku s<in>aŋa?-an</i> This <i>punun</i> basket is my production.
	winner; the first (cf. i ḡuwayan 'first'; <i>palibak</i> 'first') <i>t<əm>akasi-ku i takosian i saya-saya?-ku</i> I am top at school. <i>maʔariʔari da tamarapuyuma marəjyay i saya-saya? i dulien</i> There is a Puyuma-speaking contest, Dulian is the winner. <i>i saya? taytaw, paturus-ku</i> He is first, I am second.
saŋasaŋa	lemon
saŋay	cover with a cloth
	pa-saŋay [Caus] <i>andaman puaruma? kanku, pa-saŋay-a-ŋay-aw na payraŋ</i> I am getting married tomorrow, the Taiwanese man is putting up the wedding tent.
	saŋay-anay wedding or mourning tent
	s<əm>aŋay [AF] <i>andaman puaruma? kanku, s<əm>aŋay-anay-ta</i> I am getting married tomorrow, we are putting up the tent.
saŋdal	lean against
	kur-saŋdal lean against something or someone <i>kur-saŋdal kantu dapal</i> I lean on his feet.
	saŋdal-an [Imp I/BF] <i>saŋdal-an kana libəŋ na kawi!</i> Lean the piece of wood against the wall!
	saŋdal-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-saŋdal-anay kanu-tial</i> I leaned (my head) against your stomach.
	s<in>aŋdal-an mark ~ footprint (cf. <i>dinapalan</i> 'footprints')
saŋka	cockspur thorn, <i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i> (Loour.) Corner
saŋkar	aimlessly; wherever
	mu-saŋkar [ACaus] <i>aŋi mənaʔu da daŋan, qıama mu-saŋkar na paŋiqiŋ kana barasa?</i> I don't see the road, so my car accidentally bumped into the stone.

	sajkar-an [Imp I/BF]
	<i>sajkar-an!</i> Put (it) anywhere you like!
	sajkar-anay [I/BF]
	<i>sajkar-anay na paliqin i ?alaq</i> I crashed the car on purpose into the hedge.
	s<əm>anjkar [AF]
	<i>s<əm>anjkar-ku qa kumukumuq</i> I walked in aimlessly a bush.
sajgli	edible snail, <i>Helix pomatia</i> (L.) (may come from Minnan <i>canli</i> 田螺)
sajliw	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 dien ?i, mi?alaq qa sayliw</i> Before, I had a hedge made of <i>sangLiw</i> .
	<i>asua dien ?i, aru sasaya?-ta qa dinalu ?i, daljwasay dia sayliw</i> Formerly, when rice beer was ready to make, (the jar) was disinfected a little with <i>sangLiw</i> .
sajpuy	a variety of rice cultivated in the second half of the year
	<i>na saypuy, puabini?-ta kan kagu?uan i maruarum na ?uma</i> The <i>sajpuy</i> , we sow it in winter, in dried fields.
saj?ut	insufficient; scarce (cf. <i>saima</i> 'little, few')
 sajrab 	smell (to)
	pa-sajrab [Caus]
	<i>ku-pa-sajrab-aw-yu kana bali</i> I made you go and smell over there.
	s<əm>ayrab [AF]
	<i>s<əm>ayrab-ku qa bali</i> I perceived odors.
sapadapaday	small chicken with a short tail
sapalalaw₁	unidentified plant (sp.)
sapalalaw₂	expose a painful area to steam by boiling the <i>sapalalaw</i> plant to cure it
	<i>sapalalaw-aw</i> [PF]
	<i>minanayan na ?aw, tu-sapalalaw-aw kandu 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 ?asəl, tu-sapalalaw-aw tu-[lima kanantu awaw kana sapalalaw</i> If we had a wound on the arm, we exposed it to the steam of the <i>sapalalaw</i> plant.
sapa?	fragrant screwpine, <i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> (L. f.) (Used during the <i>m-u-La-Liaban</i> harvest rite.)
	[Puyuma explain: <i>ma?ina na kawi, makiton tu-bua?, ulijul tu-?apu?</i> 'It is a big tree with tiny fruits, its flower is smelly. ']
 sapay 	hang astride; across
	sapayan name of a household (The <i>sapayan</i> hunting grounds were very extensive.)
	sapay-anay [I/BF]
	<i>ku-sapay-anay ku-kirwan kanantu ?iab kana bayasan</i> I have hung my clothes over the young man's shoulder.

	sapay-aw [PF] <i>ku-sapay-aw ku-kirwan kanantu ?iab</i> I have hung my clothes over his shoulder.
 sapəd 	s<əm>apay [AF] <i>s<əm>apay-ku da kirwan kana rukud</i> I have hung some clothes across the bar.
	obese from wearing many layers of clothes
	ma-sapəd [AF] <i>ma-sapəd-ku an mikirwan</i> When I get dressed, I wear a lot of clothes (so I am fat).
sapəlit	sticky and dirty with sweat (cf. sипут ‘bad, dirty because of death’) <i>sapəlit nanku qaqək</i> My body is sticky (with sweat). (cf. дүлиkit na qaqək kana marladək ‘The body is sticky of sweat.’)
	mu-sapəlit [ACaus] <i>mu-sapəlit nanku qaqək kana marladək, qıama durni ku-qaqək</i> My body is sticky with sweat, so it is dirty.
 sapsap 	spread out grass (usually on the floor, on a roof) (cf. ba?ba ‘spread out on an elevated place, such as a roof’) mu-sapsap [ACaus] <i>mu-sapsap na ta[un i dadare?</i> The grass was spread out on the ground.
	sapsap-an [Imp I/BF] <i>sapsap-an na rabut i dalam!</i> Spread the straw on the road!
	sapsap-anay [I/BF] <i>sapsap-anay i sa?ub na rabut</i> The grass is spread out on the roof.
	sapsap-ay [LF] <i>ku-sapsap-ay na taru?an</i> I carpeted (some grass) the small campsite house.
 sapuk 	s<əm>apsap [AF] <i>s<əm>apsap-ku da ta[un i dadare?</i> I spread grass on the ground. rice seedlings for transplanting
	pa-sapuk [Caus] <i>pa-sapuk-aw na s<əm>a-sapuk na taw</i> The planter pricks out the seedlings.
	sapuk-an [Imp I/BF] <i>sapuk-an na lumay!</i> Prick out the rice!
	sapuk-ay [LF] <i>ku-sapuk-ay na lumay</i> I planted the rice seedlings.
	sa-sapuk-an nursery (for plants)
	s<əm>apuk [AF] <i>s<əm>apuk-ku da sapuk kana lumay</i> I planted some rice seedlings (in the nursery).

sapur	fertile; fecund; plentiful (cf. <i>lənak</i> ‘multiply’; <i>raʔra</i> ‘proliferate’)
	mu-sapur [ACaus]
	<i>mu-sapur na bini?</i> The millet has increased.
	<i>tu-kanaw kana payam, aw muʔatəl na bini?</i> , <i>mu-sapur la kaqu</i> The seeds eaten by birds and then lost, grow in great numbers over there.
	<i>garəm, na puyuma adi mu-sapur</i> Now, the Puyuma have not multiplied.
	sapur-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-sapur-aw na bini?</i> The millet is fertile.
	sapur-u [ImpPF]
	<i>sapur-u!</i> Make fertile!
saput	pick up
	pa-saput [Caus]
	<i>pa-saput-anay na s<əm>a-sapuł kana taʔi</i> I asked the night-soil man to pick up the feces.
	saput-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-sapuł-anay-ku tu-taʔi kana turukuk</i> Help me to pick up the chicken feces.
	saput-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-sapuł-aw na taʔi kana turukuk</i> I picked up the chicken feces.
	saput-i [Imp LF]
	<i>saput-i da paysu!</i> Pick up some money!
	saput-[[Imp PF]
	<i>sapuł-u na taʃun!</i> Pick up the grass!
	s<əm>aput [AF]
	<i>s<əm>apuł-ku da taʔi pukayanay kana ɿapuɿapułan</i> I picked up droppings that I spread on the flowers.
saʔad	branch
	<i>unien da saʔad na puran aw na dudu, ɿatəkaw tu-kawi, minałay la, adi saməbor</i> 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>aʔad name of a household
	saʔad-an fork of a tree
	tu-saʔad kana kawi the branch of the tree
	hang; put on
saʔər	pa-saʔər [Caus]
	<i>pa-saʔər-aw da asap</i> A loosestrife was hung up.
	saʔər-anay [I/BF]
	<i>tu-saʔər-anay na ɿapuł kana sa-saʔər-an</i> The flowers were hung on the hanger (to the flower pots).
	saʔər-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-saʔər-ay kana asap tu-tajila</i> He hung loosestrife on his ear.
	s<əm>aʔər [AF]
	<i>s<əm>aʔər-ku kana ɿapuł</i> I put some flowers.

saʔəru	laugh
	<i>mu-burisi-risis tu-wali saəru</i> He shows his teeth when laughing.
	<i>saʔəru-ʔəru misasa la taytaw</i> She was laughing alone.
ka-saʔəru-ʔəru	make fun of
	<i>ku-ka-saʔəru-ʔəru-ay iqli na ɬaw</i> I am making fun of this man.
pa-ka-saʔəru	[Caus]
	<i>pa-ka-saʔəru ɬa ɬaw</i> People were made to laugh.
	<i>ku-pa-saʔəru-aw na ɬaw</i> I make the people laugh.
	<i>nu-pa-saʔəru-anay-ku kana maʔidqan</i> Help me to make the old people laugh.
saʔib	open or close two sliding doors
	ma-saʔib [AF]
	<i>ma-sa-saʔib-ku ɬa ɬaləban</i> I am moving the sliding doors.
saʔil	dried taro stem (dried and macerated in salt to be eaten) (cf. <i>inabuluj</i> ‘dish made with taro stems’; <i>sukip</i> ‘fresh taro stem’)
	<i>pinarum na sukip, saʔil, kəma-ta</i> Dried taro stems are known as <i>saqil</i> .
saʔit	hang
	pa-saʔit [Caus]
	<i>pa-saʔit-an na kalipaj kantaw</i> Make him hang the umbrella up.
	saʔit-an [Imp I/BF]
	<i>saʔit-an kana sa-saʔit-an na kalipaj!</i> Hang the umbrella on the coat rack!
	saʔit-anay [I/BF]
	<i>ku-saʔit-anay na aliuj kana sa-saʔit-an</i> I hung the bag on the coat rack.
	sa-saʔit-an nail, coat rack
	s<əm>aʔit [AF]
	<i>s<əm>aʔit-ku ɬa kabuj kana sa-saʔit-an</i> I hung a hat on the coat rack.
saʔsa?	bed; shelf (cf. <i>ki-a>ʔədəŋ-an</i> ‘sleeping room, bed’)
saʔub	roof; cover up
	a saʔub a roof
	saʔub-ay [LF]
	<i>saʔub-ay ɬa rabut tu-ruma?</i> His house has been covered with straw.
saʔub-i	[Imp LF]
	<i>saʔub-i ɬa buɬənan na qinəkəran na minaqay na ɬaw!</i> Cover the dead man with a white cloth!
	s<əm>aʔub [AF]
	<i>s<əm>aʔub-ku ɬa rabut</i> I covered the roof with straw.
saʔur	work in a team
	mar-saʔur several persons work together in a team
	<i>mar-saʔur na bənsaran garəm</i> Now, the young men work together.
mi-saʔur	in a team
	<i>mi-saʔur na mu-saʔur</i> The teams gather to work together.
	<i>mi-saʔur-ta</i> We are in a team.

	mu-saʔur [ACaus] <i>asua qien, mu-saʔur na babayan</i> Formerly, the ladies worked in a team.
	pi-saʔur be in a team <i>tu-pi-saʔur-anday na kiakarunan</i> They have done the work as a team.
	pu-saʔu-saʔur put to work as a team <i>an saigu pu-saʔu-saʔur na kəmakaðəj, mudaway tu-mu-saʔur</i> When we know how to combine the efforts, we know how to work together.
saʔur ₂	accuse; denounce
	saʔur-aw [PF] <i>tu-saʔur-aw i tinataw</i> He was denounced to his mother.
	saʔur-u [Imp PF] <i>saʔur-u!</i> Denounce him!
	s<əma>-saʔur [AF] <i>s<əma>-saʔur-ku kana yawan kanantu nirəyayan kan uʃu</i> I denounce Ushu's words to the chief. <i>təmakaw qamanay na maʃəðəs, muka s<əm>aʔur-a kana kinsas</i> Whatever the thief has stolen, let us go and denounce him to the police.
saʔut	narrow; well done <i>saʔut na wali</i> The teeth are well-set. <i>saʔut na dalan, aqi karua kəmakaway na paɬidiq</i> The road is narrow, the car cannot get past.
	pa-ka-saʔut [Caus] <i>pa-ka-saʔut-ku kana wari (da kiakarunan)</i> My work gets better and better every day. <i>pa-ka-saʔut na dalan, karua la na guy</i> The road is narrow, just wide enough for the ox.
sara	drain off; sieve (< Japanese <i>sara</i>)
	mu-sara [ACaus] <i>mu-sara la na kuʃay</i> The vegetables are drained. sara-[y]anay [I/BF] <i>kui-sara-[y]anay na sa-sara kana kuʃay</i> With the skimmer, I drained the vegetables.
	sara-[y]aw [PF] <i>ku-sara-[y]aw na kuʃay kana sa-sara</i> I drained the vegetables with the skimmer.
	sa-sara a sieve
	s<in>-ara-[y]an a drained place or thing <i>nanku s<in>-ara-[y]an na kuʃay</i> My draining is the vegetables.
	s<əm>-ara [AF] <i>s<əm>-ara-ku da kuʃay kana ənay</i> I drained some vegetables.
saraðəsað	go through obstacles although very tired; overtake saraðəsað-aw [PF] <i>ku-saraðəsað-aw nanku bəkas</i> I ran and overtook others although tired.

- ku-saradəsaq-aw nanku qaqək* I was very tired but still went on.
s<əm>araðəsaq [AF]
- saramisan** *s<əm>araðəsaq-ku bəkas* I kept on running, overtaking others.
 dried up (cf. *biar* ‘dessicated, but not dead’; *arum* ‘dry, sear, dry up’)
pukayay da paʃəməl nanku buʃi?, saramisan I have put some
 medicine on my wound, it is drying out.
- mu-saramisan [ACaus]** *mu-saramisan la na kuʃay* The vegetables are dried out.
s<əm>aramisan [AF]
- |sarəŋsaj|** *s<əm>aramisan la nanku buʃi?* My wound is dried out.
 noise of water; **s<ar>əŋsaj, əŋsaj** ‘has not been found’
pa-sarəŋsaj [Caus] *tu-pa-sarəŋsaj-aw na ənay* The water makes a lot of noise.
s<əm><ar>əŋ-saj [AF]
- |saraw|** *s<əm><ar>əŋ-saj na ənay i kali* The water makes a noise in the river.
 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 *buʃan*, 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]** *miðapuʃ na dulidul, na buʃan, ma-sa-saraw na ʃaw* 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 ɿi, puʃalad qa 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 qa asap* Someone has hung a loosestrife (on my ear).
sarəb-anay [LF] *ku-sarəb-anay na asap* I have hung the loosestrife (on my ear).
- sarəb-ay [LF]** *ku-sarəb-ay na tarjila* I have hung (the loosestrife) on my ear.
sarəksək narrow; tight; choke (cf. *saʃinip* ‘narrow, not for clothes’; *arəʔət* ‘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 kuaʃay i dulien Dulian is suffocating of illness.
sarəksək-an feelings of narrowness
maʔuʃid-mu kananku sarəksək-an i tagəraŋ You do not know the
 feelings of narrowness in my heart.

sarəmud	push sideway; jostle <i>sarəmud-ku kana maʃəʔəs</i> I push the thief. kar-sa-ra-rəmud two people push each other sideways <i>kar-sa-ra-rəmud na taw</i> The (two) people push each other sideways. ma-sa-ra-ramud push each other (many people) <i>ma-sa-ra-rəmud-ta</i> We push each other sideways.
	pa-sarəmud [Caus] <i>pa-sarəmud-an nanku katəŋadawan!</i> Make him push my seat sideways! <i>pa-sarəmud-an!</i> Have him pushed!
	sarəmud-an [Imp I/BF] <i>sarəmud-an!</i> Push him away!
	sarəmud-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-sarəmud-anay na maʃəʔəs</i> It is the thief that I pushed sideways. s<əm>arəmud [AF] <i>s<əm>arəmud-ku kantaw</i> I jostled him.
sarəpa	satisfied <i>sarəpa-ku kantu irupan</i> I am satisfied with her meals.
sarəpuŋ	gather (obsolete term) (cf. KaTipul dialect <i>rpuŋ</i> 'join, put together') aru sa<r>rəpuŋ ready to gather <i>aru sa<r>rəpuŋ na qinəkalanan</i> The villagers are ready to gather.
	mu-sarəpuŋ [ACaus] <i>mu-sarəpuŋ na qinəkalanan</i> The villagers have gathered. sa-rəpuŋ-an obsolete term for boys' dormitory <i>Takuban</i> sarəpuŋ-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-sarəpuŋ-anay-ku kana qinəkalanan</i> Help me to gather the villagers.
	s<əm>arəpuŋ [AF] <i>s<əm>arəpuŋ na qinəkalanan</i> The villagers gather.
sarəʔasər	make a mound of earth with one's feet pa-sarəʔasər [Caus] <i>idu na na taw pa-sarəʔasər-aw na dərə?</i> The earth was made into mounds by that person.
	s<əm>arəʔasər [AF] <i>s<əm>arəʔasər-ku kana dərə?</i> I made a mound of earth with my feet.
sarəʔəd	remember (cf. <i>səpug</i> 'think of, miss') sarəʔəd-aw [PF] <i>ku-sarəʔəd-aw na puyuma</i> I think a lot about the Puyuma. s<əm>arəʔəd [AF]
	<i>mənaʔu kanantu niʃimayan, s<əm>arəʔəd-ku pakiajər</i> When I see his work (that he has done with his hands), I remember him.
	sika-sarəʔə-rəʔəd pretend to remember <i>abaʃu la, sika-saraʔə-rəʔəd</i> She has forgotten, but pretends to remember.
sari	file down; plane; scrape pa-sari [Caus]

	<i>pa-sari-anay kana sa-sari-an qa bujya</i> I got the plane to scrape the sweet potatoes.
	<i>maʔulid-ku s<əm>ari, aw ku-pa-sari-anay kana saigu</i> 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]
	<i>s<əm>a-sari-ku qa bujya</i> I am scraping some sweet potatoes.
saribsib	rough (<i>s<ar>ib-sib</i> 'fossilized form')
	<i>esarib-sib ku-[ubit]</i> My skin is rough. (I am old.)
	mu-saribsib [ACaus]
	<i>mu-saribsib na [ubit]</i> The skin is rough.
	pa-saribsib [Caus]
	<i>ta-pukayay la kana paʃəməl ʔi, pa-saribsib la na [ubit]</i> We used cream to make the skin soft.
	<i>na miwalak na tainainayan, adi mupaʃaran na walak, pa-saribsib</i> During delivery, if the child does not come out, it is not slippery.
	s<əm>aribsib [AF]
saridiu	<i>s<əm>aribsib tu-[ubit] kana maʔiday</i> The old person's skin is rough. short-handled sickle with a curved blade, billhook (cf. <i>liuma</i> 'the hooked part of the sickle.' In ritual texts, the pair is <i>saridiu</i> , <i>liuma</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:180, verse 9-35.)
	(cf. <i>kiadakud</i> 'short-handled billhook with a curved blade')
sarisarian	climbing fern, <i>Lygodium japonicum</i> (Thunb.) Sw.
sariuasiu	[Puyuma explain: <i>tu-pukayay kana kisyu</i> 'This plant is put in <i>kisyu</i> wine.'] tall and slim
 sarkud 	<i>sariuasiu da pinidaqəkan</i> A slim, tall body. (He is tall and slim). walk using a stick; walking stick
	a sarkudan a walking stick
	mi-sarkudan have a walking stick
	<i>mi-sarkudan-ku kəmakawayaj</i> I have a walking stick when walking.
	sarkud-ən [Imp I/BF]
	<i>sarkud-ən-yu!</i> Walk with the <i>sarkuDan</i> stick!
	sarkud-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-sarkud-aw na sarkurđan kəmakawayaj</i> I lean on the <i>sarkuDan</i> stick when I walk.
	s<əm>arkud [AF]
	<i>s<əm>arkud-ku kəmakawayaj kana sarkudan</i> I leaned on the stick to walk.
 sarsar 	cut splinters
	sarsar-aw [PF]
	s<in>arsar splinters
	<i>ta-sarsar-aw na basikaw, ta-rəkəsaw la, karua-ta kana malisaw kana s<in>arsar</i> We cut the bamboos into fine splints, we tied them together, and the splints tied together are perfect for doing our washing-up.

	sarsar-u [Imp PF] <i>sarsar-ul</i> Cut bamboo splints!
	s<əm>arsar [AF] <i>s<əm>arsar-ku qə basikaw</i> I cut bamboo splinters.
 sarubu 	build a nest, a hut (cf. rubu ‘a nest, a hut’)
	sarubu-an [Imp I/BF] <i>sarubu-rubu-an na ma?iday qə kaquan!</i> Tell the old men to build huts!
	sarubu-an qə taru?an! Build a hut!
	sarubu-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-sarubu-anay na ma?iday na taru?an</i> The old man built the hut.
	s<əm>arubu [AF] <i>s<əm>arubu-ku qə kaaquan</i> I have built a hut to stay in.
 saruk 	push through
	m-u-saruk [Mvt] <i>m-u-saruk-ku kana saraipayan na faw</i> I pushed my way through the crowd.
	saruk-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-saruk-anay na faw kana palidiq isabak</i> I pushed the person in the car.
	s<əm>aruk [AF] <i>s<əm>aruk-ku kana ligaligaw</i> I pushed my way through the blackberry bush.
sasabil	a skirt
sasabil?an	treadle of a weaving loom
sasa?i	sparrow (cf. tənin ‘sparrow’)
sasa?ib	colored thread for the weft of the weaving loom
sasəlap	hopbush, <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> (Used for making hard brooms, <i>sasəlap</i> and in the <i>paLuki</i> funeral rite.)
sasuday	boat (big) (cf. <i>tamina</i> ‘boat (small), embarkation’; <i>taləb</i> ‘wooden box, makeshift boat’) <i>mabi?abu na sasuday kana mikəlun na inə?</i> The boat pitches on the rough sea.
sata	tax
	pa-sa-sata have to pay a lot of taxes <i>saqu-ku pa-sa-sata-an</i> I am made to pay a lot of taxes.
	<i>pa-sa-sata-ku qə sata kana ruma?</i> I have to pay a lot of taxes on the houses.
	<i>ku-pa-sata-ay na sata kana ?uma</i> I have to pay the taxes on the fields.
	pa-sata-i [Imp] <i>pa-sata-i!</i> Make (him ~ her) to pay taxes!
sauka	kitchen (< Minnan <i>tsau-kha</i>)
 saunip 	wake over a dead person by taking the head in one’s arms, the corpse still warm (ritual term) (cf. <i>gərəpu</i> ‘wake over a dead by bowing one’s head near him’)

	ma-saunip [AF]
	<i>ma-saunip-ku</i> I mourned the dead person.
	saunip-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-saunip-aw tu-qadək kana minaqay</i> I mourned by taking the dead person in my arms.
sauyu sawaʔi	bright red
	catch with a rope
	mu-sawaʔi [ACaus]
	<i>mu-sawaʔi na babuy</i> The boar was caught in the rope.
	pa-sawaʔi [Caus]
	<i>pa-sawaʔi -an na babuy kan isaw</i> Tell Isaw to catch a boar with a lasso.
	sawaʔi -ay [LF]
	<i>ku-sawaʔi -ay na babuy</i> My catch is the boar.
	sawaʔi -u [Imp PF]
	<i>ua sawaʔi -u!</i> Go and lasso (an animal)!
	s<əm>awaʔi [AF]
	<i>s<əm>awaʔi -ku da babuy</i> I lassoed a boar.
sayamunan	household
	(<i>Sayamunan</i> is the second unit of kinship <i>sa-maw-an</i> , <i>sayamunan</i> , <i>sa-ruma-[ə]an</i> . The etymology of this term appears to have been forgotten.)
sayat	<i>Mazus</i> ?, plant (sp.)
səba	[Puyuma explain: <i>a patəməl</i> ‘It is a medicine.’]
	annoy someone; keep back information (ritual term) (cf. <i>pasa a?</i> ‘hold something, mean, stingy’; <i>ʔitil</i> ‘stingy, mean’)
	ka-sa-saba will bother, will be shy
	<i>adi ka-sa-saba kanku!</i> Don’t bother me!
	<i>adi ka-sa-saba!</i> Don’t be shy!
	k<in>a-səba-[y]an a pain in the neck
	ma-səba be an annoying person; be shy
	<i>ma-səba-ku</i>
	1. I am a pain in the neck.
	2. I am shy.
	pa-səba [Caus]
	<i>pa-səba paladəm 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.
	səba-[y]aw [PF]
	<i>ku-səba-[y]aw idu na tqaw</i> I annoyed that person.
	s<əm>aba [AF]
	<i>s<əm>aba-ku kantaw</i> I annoyed this person.
səbək	breath (short of); suffocate
	ma-səbək [AF]
	<i>unien da bali, ma-səbək-ku</i> There is no wind, I haven’t got enough air.
	<i>ma-səbək-ku, tqatal!</i> I am suffocating, open the door!

səbər	bud; sprout ka-səbər-an na təlun spring time pa-səbər [Caus] ku-pa-səbər-aw na bəlbəl I helped the banana tree to bud (by using fertilizer). ku-pa-səbər-bər-aw na bəlbəl I helped a lot of banana trees to bud. pa-səbər-u na basikaw Help the bamboos to bud (e.g. by pruning it). pa-səbər a rite performed before planting sa-səbər-an embryo s<əm>əbər [AF] s<əm>əbər-ku I am 'in bloom' (i.e. fat). ɁataɁaw na kawi kana g̃ig̃ig̃i, s<əm>əbər qia When the lychee tree is cut, it makes new buds.
səbsəb	(to) thread something, necklace or a very colorful flower garland (ritual term) s<in>əbsəb a necklace
səbu ₁	bladder (cf. tabulul 'bladder, goatskin flask') abakanan da isi ¹ na səbu The bladder contains urine.
səbu ₂	put water on the fire s<əm>əbu [AF] s<əm>əbu-ku kana apuy da ənay I sprinkled water on the fire. səbu-[y]anay [I/BF] səbu-[y]anay na ənay kana apuy The water is sprinkled on the fire. səbu-[y]aw [PF] səbu-[y]aw na apuy da ənay The fire was watered. səbu-[y]ay [LF] səbu-[y]ay da ənay na qla The red coals are put out by water. urinal (The place where men urinated in the men's house.) resign; absent; a perch (geographical)
səbusəbułan	na kayluŋ mubiʔi, muka madajaya kantu sədə kana Ɂənan, paʃamu mubiʔi la The bird of prey flew, and stopped on a perch on the mountain, then flew away immediately.
sədə	ma-sədə [AF] ma-sədə-ku kikarun I am absent from my work. pa-sədə [Caus]
	tu-pa-sədə-aw i isaw Isaw was given time off. tu-pa-sədə-aw kan isaw Isaw let him have a rest.
	sa-sədə-an ~ ka-sədə-an na wari holidays ka-sədə-an na wari garəm Today is a (bank) holiday.
	s<əm>ədə [AF] s<əm>ədə-ku kikarun I resigned from work. s<əm>a-sədə na takəsian garəm Now, the pupils are resting from school.
sədəŋ	eyebrow
səgiu	wake up someone by a gentle pat (cf. saltun 'wake up a sleeping person') səgiu-aw [PF]

- |səkaɖ|**
- 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-səkaɖ nearly finished
aru sa-səkaɖ-ku la! I have nearly finished!
mu-pa-səkaɖ have been finished by somebody
mu-pa-səkaɖ təmīlil na tiʃil The book has been finished.
pa-sa-səkaɖ will be able to finish
pa-sa-səkaɖ-ku dia I want to be able to finish yet.
pa-səkaɖ [Caus]
ku-pa-səkaɖ-aw la I have been able to finish.
nu-pa-səkaɖ-anay-ku kana kiakarunan Manage to help me to finish the work.
pa-səkaɖ-u! Finish it!
pa-səkaɖ-an na tiʃil! 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.)
səkaɖ-an [Imp I/BF]
səkaɖ-an! Help him to finish!
səkaɖ-anay [I/BF]
nu-səkaɖ-anay-ku kikarun Help me to achieve the work.
səkaɖ-aw [PF]
ku-səkaɖ-aw la na kiakarunan I have finished the work.
səkaɖ-u [Imp PF]
səkaɖ-u nu-uyəsal! Finish what you have started!
s<əm>əkaɖ [AF]
s<əm>a-səkaɖ-ku la kana tiʃilinan I have soon finished my writing.
sa-səkaɖ-mi kan kaʃa?ukan kandj na tatiliʃan We will finish this written text by noon.
s<əm>əkaɖ-ku la kikarun I have finished working.
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] <i>pa-səkət-ku kana katəyadawan</i> I have had the seat mended. səkət-an [Imp I/BF] <i>səkət-an qa apuy!</i> Help him to revive a fire! səkət-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-səkət-anay-ku qa katəyadawan</i> I was helped to repair a seat. səkət-aw [PF] <i>ku-səkət-aw na katəyadawan</i> The seat was repaired by me. səkət-u [Imp PF] <i>səkət-u na apuy!</i> Revive the fire! s<əm>a-əkət [AF] <i>s<əm>a-səkət-ku qa apuy</i> I am reviving a fire.
səki ₁	ki-ma-səki get stubborn <i>ku-ki-ma-səki-aw kimadayar</i> In arguments, I remain stubborn (because of others). ma-səki be disobedient or stubborn <i>ma-səki-ku, aqj muəpi-ku kirəŋay</i> I have been disobedient, I didn't want to listen to your speech. p<in>a-səki one of the Puyuma villages nail; spur; claw shell s<in>a-səkiw-an mother of pearl bend (knee, elbow); flex (cf. <i>kukut</i> 'rolled up') pa-səkut [Caus] <i>nu-pa-səkut-aw nu-kukud</i> You had your legs bent.
səki ₂ səkiw	sa-səkut-an joint ~ articulation <i>mubəŋiyal nanku sa-səkut-an</i> I have sprained a joint. səkut-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-səkut-anay tu-dapal kana walak</i> You bend the child's legs. səkut-aw [PF] <i>ku-səkut-aw nanku kukud</i> I bend my knees. <i>tu-səkut-aw tu-dapal</i> His legs are folded. səkut-u [Imp PF] <i>səkut-u nu-dapal!</i> Fold your legs! s<əm>a-əku [AF] <i>s<əm>a-əku nanku suŋal marətəgun</i> I put my knee on the soil to pray.
salap	sweep with a broom sa-səlap a broom səlap-anay [I/BF] <i>səlap-anay na sa-səlap i babalu</i> The broom was used to sweep the courtyard. səlap-ay [LF] <i>ku-səlap-ay i babalu</i> I swept in the courtyard. <i>ku-səlap-ay na babalu</i> I swept the courtyard.

	səlap-u [Imp PF] <i>səlap-u na ni?əl?əlan na puran!</i> Sweep up the areca nut that has been chewed and spat out!
	s<əm>əlap [AF] <i>s<əm>a-səlap-ku kana sa-səlap i sa-səlap-an</i> I am sweeping the place that needs sweeping with the broom.
sələtak ₁	insult each other ma-sə<la>lətak insult each other <i>ma-sə<la>lətak na markatagwin</i> The spouses insult each other.
	sələtak-aw [PF] <i>ku-sələtak-aw qə yai təmubay na malay</i> I insulted the drunkard while answering him.
sələtak ₂	sing first and lead other singers s<əm>ələtak [AF] <i>s<əm>ələtak səmənay i araytay</i> Araytay sings first (to give an A).
səlid	fluent speech (cf. sɪdṣid, dālūs 'fluent') səlid-aw [PF] <i>səlid-aw tu-yai kan təmamataw shetiang</i> Shetiang's father speaks without hesitation.
	s<əm>əlid [AF] <i>s<əm>əlid-ku marəyay</i> I speak fluently (no hesitation).
səla	overflow (cf. ipaq 'boil over, overflow') səla-anay [I/BF] <i>səla-anay na ənay</i> The water has overflowed.
	səla-aw [PF] <i>ku-səla-aw na ənay maabak kana takil</i> I made the water overflow when pouring it into the glass.
səlabaw	s<əm>əla [AF] <i>s<əm>əla na ənay kana pa?tay</i> The water overflows from the bucket. flood s<əm>əlabaw [AF] <i>s<əm>əlabaw na ənay i ka?i, mukua i ?uma</i> The water has left its bed and flooded the field.
səlu	pomegranate, <i>Punica granata</i> (< Minnan)
səlu?	bamboo shoot
səmak	inflate; swell up mar-səmak swell up over something <i>na dawa na nı̄rəsyuk ?i, mar-səmak aw muipan</i> The cooked millet, it swelled up and boiled over.
	mar-səmak na inə? rising tide par-səmak habitually swell <i>qərəmaw qə ənay, par-səmak-aw na lopokan</i> When the white radish is soaked in water, it swells.
səmalṭi?	secretary bird, <i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i> ; serpent eater < salti? 'fly at ground level'
	<i>na səmalṭi?, bu?ənan na ɬaqək, ka?u i raburabu?, a?i ka?u i qənən, tu-salṭi?aw na turukuk</i> The body of the semalTiq 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).
səmaɻuan	morning səmaɻuan-an la! It is morning!
səma?	tongue (cf. <i>ɻidam</i> ‘tongue’ only used in ritual context in Nanwang; cf. <i>KaTipul</i> dialect <i>ɻidam</i> ‘tongue’)
sənan	bright; clear (atmosphere) kaɻi-sənanan the true light (from the sky) pa-sənan [Caus] <i>ku-pa-sənan-aw na lawlaw</i> I have lit the lamp.
	<i>s<əm>ənan</i> [AF] <i>s<əm>ənan la na ɻayit</i> The horizon is clear.
	<i>s<əm>əna-sənan</i> [Prog] <i>s<əm>əna-sənan na lawlaw</i> The lamp is blinking. (cf. <i>ɻekip</i> ‘blink, twinkle’)
	<i>sənan-aw</i> [PF] <i>tu-sənan-aw qa buɻan</i> a bright moon
	<i>sənan-ay</i> [LF] <i>tu-sənan-ay qa buɻan</i> a bright moon
	<i>tar-ki-sənan</i> strike a place often <i>tar-ki-sənan qa kadaw</i> The sun often strikes this spot.
sənay	sing; song <i>baɻaw na sənay</i> A badly-sung song (unpleasant to listen to). <i>sa-sənay-an</i> future singing <i>pənəpadəŋ-ku kanta sa-sənay-an ankaraub</i> I am going to wear my traditional clothes for our singing this evening.
	<i>s<əm>ənay</i> [AF] <i>s<əm>ənay na maɻiqay</i> The old man sings. <i>məŋayaw-ta, s<əm>əna-sənay kana ɻəmilaɻilaw</i> When we celebrate <i>mangayaw</i> , we sing a lot of solo songs a capella.
	<i>s<əm>a-sənay</i> [Prog] <i>s<əm>a-sənay i Pilay</i> Pilay is singing.
	<i>sənay</i> [Imp] <i>sənay!</i> Sing!
	<i>sənay-anay</i> [I/BF] <i>sənay-anay i dulien kana bəltəŋanan na sənay</i> Dulian is made to sing the ancient songs.
	<i>sənay-ay</i> [LF] <i>sənay-ay na manudən paləpə?</i> We sing to make the baby sleep.
	<i>sənay-aw</i> [PF] <i>tu-sənay-aw na bəltəŋanan na sənay kana maɻiqayān</i> Old people sing ancient songs.
	<i>s<in>ənay-an</i> what is sung <i>buɻay tu-s<in>ənay-an kana maɻinayan</i> The men’s singing are harmonious.

sənəŋ	<p>separate from each other; split kar-sənə-sənəŋ many people have split many times <i>id̥i na sarumaənan kar-sənə-sənəŋ</i> This household has split many times. kur-sənəŋ only one person split from others <i>kur-sənəŋ-ku kanku wawadiyan</i> I split from my siblings (I left). m-u-sənəŋ [Mvt] <i>m-u-sənəŋ-ku kəma i puyuma</i> I split from the Puyuma.</p>
səm>aŋŋ [AF]	<p><i>s<əm>aŋŋ-ku qə akanan</i> I separated some food.</p>
sənəŋ-anay [I/BF]	<p><i>ku-sənəŋ-anay ku-walak qə irupan</i> I gave my child his share of food.</p>
sənəŋ-aw [PF]	<p><i>tu-sənəŋ-aw ku-akanan</i> He separated my share of food. <i>tu-sənəŋ-aw na katagwin</i> The spouses separated. <i>ku-sənəŋ-aw ku-wawadiyan</i> I separated from my blood relatives.</p>
sənəŋ-ay [LF]	<p><i>tu-sənəŋ-ay-ku qə akanan</i> He helped me to split some food.</p>
sənəŋ-u [Imp PF]	<p><i>sənəŋ-u na irupan!</i> Separate the food!</p>
sənkin	<p>wake up; startle (cf. baluk 'awake') ka-sənkin will wake up <i>ka-sənkin kianun</i> Praying will keep awake. ma-sənkin be awake <i>səmabal-ku, ma-sənkin</i> I am an early riser.</p>
	<p>matənkin soul in ritual context (This represents another example of PAn *C, Puyuma /t/, is reflected as /s/ in the ritual language, cf. <i>təŋaq</i> 'sit down' corresponds to <i>səŋaq</i> in ritual texts. Cf. also <i>laŋit/laŋis</i>. (L. Sagart, p.c.)) pa-sənkin [Caus] <i>ku-pa-sənkin-aw na walak</i> I made the child wake up.</p>
	<p>sənkin-kin-an many wakings <i>sənkin-kin-an ku-aləpə?</i>, <i>ad̥i pasəkət aləpə?</i> I often wake up, I do not sleep well.</p>
səntən	<p>heavy noise of something falling down on a hard place səntən a nickname (An old lady bore this name.) mu-səntən [ACaus] <i>mu-səntən nanku təd̥ək kana dərə?</i> I have fallen heavily to the ground. səntən-an [Imp I/BF] <i>səntən-an na paʔtay!</i> Put the bucket down! səntən-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-səntən-anay na paʔtay</i> I put down the bucket noisily.</p>
sən̥tin	<p>quiver involuntarily pa-sən̥tin [Caus] <i>pa-sən̥tin tu-urəq kana aŋudun tu-tinilinan</i> His muscles quiver because he is carrying his books (with one hand).</p>

səŋja	fed up (cf. <i>bija</i> 'bother, annoy'; <i>lunas</i> 'annoy, be impatient'; <i>siman</i> 'be fed up') ma-səŋja be fed up <i>ma-səŋja-ku kana walak</i> I am fed up with the children.
səpad	give a share ki-səpad get a share <i>ki-səpad-ku qä ?uma kan nanali</i> I got my share of field from my mother. mi-s<in>əpad have received a share <i>mi-s<in>əpad-ku</i> I have my share. p<in>a-səpad-an all the shares have been given <i>p<in>a-səpad-an la qä paysu pənia na maɻuwadiadi</i> All the blood relatives reveived their share of the money. s<əm>əpad [AF] <i>s<əm>əpad-ku qä ?uma</i> I shared out some fields.
səpad-an	səpad-an [Imp I/BF] <i>səpad-an i araitay!</i> Give Araitay her share! səpad-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-səpad-anay-yu</i> I gave you your share.
səpad-aw	səpad-aw [PF] <i>ku-səpad-aw na irupan</i> I have shared the dishes. səpad-ay [LF] <i>ku-səpad-ay na irupan məkan</i> I have eaten my share of the dish.
səpəd	constipated (cf. <i>kuɻədəy</i> 'constipated'; <i>ma-pulət</i> na <i>tədək</i> 'constipated') səpəd-ay [LF] <i>məkan qä kuliabəs maku, tu-səpəd-ay-ta qä taʔi</i> When we eat papayas, for sure, we are constipated. (Lit. 'Our feces are blocked.') upset; disappointed (cf. <i>sipəɻəŋ</i> 'sadness') ma-səpəl be disappointed <i>aqi-tu bərayi-ku qä ?uma, ma-səpəl-ku miŋər</i> He has not given me a field, I am upset.
səpəl	pa-ka-səpəl make somebody disappointed, upset <i>ku-pa-ka-səpəl-ay na təw</i> I disappointed the people. <i>kitulud-ku tu-saɻay kananku katagwin marəŋay kantu qədək, aqi ?inaba, pa-ka-səpəl kantu aŋər</i> I phoned my husband to talk about his health, he is not very well, it makes me upset.
səpi?	cut unnecessary branches; lose a limb s<əm>əpi? [AF] <i>s<əm>əpi?-ku kana saʔad kana kawi</i> I cut the unnecessary branches off the tree. səpi?-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-səpi?-anay-ku kana saʔad kana kawi</i> Help me to cut the unnecessary branches. səpi?-aw [PF] <i>ku-səpi?-aw tu-saɻad kana kawi</i> It is the unnecessary branches that I have cut.

	səpiʔ-ay [LF] <i>sal̥lapaw qə paɿdiŋ, səpiʔ-ay qə ɻasəl na ɻaw</i> The man, who was hit by a car, has lost a limb.
səpu	lose a tooth mu-səpu [ACaus] <i>mu-səpu ku-wali</i> My tooth has fallen out.
	pa-səpu [Caus] <i>ku-pa-səpu-anay nanku wali kana isiq</i> I have had one of my teeth removed by the doctor.
	səpu-aw [PF] <i>tu-səpu-aw nanku wali kana isiq</i> My tooth has been removed by the doctor.
səpuŋ ₁	miss someone (cf. saraɿaq ‘think of someone, remember’) ka-sa-səpuŋ will miss <i>ka-sa-səpuŋ-ku kananku katagwin</i> I shall miss my husband. <i>ka-sa-səpuŋ-yu</i> You will think of (him).
	ma-səpuŋ [AF] <i>ma-səpuŋ-ku i puyuma</i> I miss the Puyuma.
səpuŋ ₂	kiss a səpuŋ a kiss pa-səpuŋ [Caus] <i>pa-səpuŋ-aw kana walak ku-ɿimir</i> I am given a kiss on my cheek by the child.
	səpuŋ-ay [LF] <i>tu-səpuŋ-ay-ku kana walak</i> I am kissed by the child.
	səpuŋ-u [Imp PF] <i>səpuŋ-u!</i> Give me a kiss!
səpusəpuŋ	bird (unidentified) (appears in ritual context; cf. Cauquelin 2008:307, verse 26-03, (na) səpusəpuŋ , (na) <i>al̥iɿal̥i</i> (the) səpusəpuŋ , (the) <i>al̥iɿal̥i</i> < Taiwanese? asepu ‘agree’, according to Puyuma. Not found.)
saɿay	sharpen with a knife (pencil or knife) pa-saɿay [Caus] <i>pa-saɿay-an na əmpitsə kana sa-saɿay-an</i> The pencil is sharpened by the pencil-sharpener. sa-saɿay-an pencil-sharpener s<əm>a-saɿay [AF] <i>s<əm>a-saɿay-ku da əmpitsə</i> I sharpened a pencil. s<əm>a-saɿay [Prog] <i>s<əm>a-saɿay-ku da əmpitsə</i> I am sharpening a pencil.
	səɿay-an [Imp I/BF] <i>səɿay-an-ku!</i> Help me to sharpen! səɿay-anay [V/BF] <i>nu-səɿay-anay-ku da əmpitsə</i> Help me to sharpen the pencil.
	səɿay-aw [PF] <i>ku-səɿay-aw na əmpitse</i> I sharpened the pencil.

	sə?ay-ay [LF] <i>ku-sə?ay-ay na əmptise</i> I sharpened the pencil.
	sə?ay-u [Imp PF] <i>sə?ay-u!</i> Sharpen!
	s<in>sə?ay-an a sharpened object <i>s<in>sə?ay-an na əmpitsa</i> The pencil has a sharpening.
 sə?ər 	stare; watch while knitting one's brows; admire
	s<əm>sə?ər [AF] <i>s<əm>sə?ər-ku kanu</i> 1. I stare at you. 2. I admire you.
	sə?ər-an [Imp I/BF] <i>sə?ər-an idj na ɬaw!</i> Look carefully at this man!
	sə?ər-anay [/BF] <i>ku-sə?ər-anay na ɬaw</i> I looked at the man and frown.
 sə?ul 	carry on one's head
	sa-sə?ul will carry on one's head <i>sa-sə?ul-ku ɬa punun inabakan ɬa ?abay</i> I shall carry a sticky rice cake basket on my head.
	s<əm>sə?ul [AF] <i>s<əm>sə?ul-ku ɬa punun</i> I carry a basket on my head.
	sə?ul-aw [PF] <i>na babayan i afrika sə?ul-aw na manay qia i tayəru</i> African women carry everything on their heads.
	sə?ul-u [Imp PF] <i>sə?ul-u!</i> Carry (it)!
 səra 	angry (cf. ɬəki 'insult, scold')
	pa-səra [Caus] <i>iqunu na ɬaw pa-səra kandu kanantu katagwin, adi mua?i kimadaqayar</i> That person has got angry with his wife, she refuses to speak to him.
 sərak 	make a gash in a tree; marker post for traps or to show the way (cf. puɬui, pakumaw-an, s<in>ibat-an 'marker posts')
	sərak-anay [/BF] <i>kanu sərak-anay ~ ku-sərak-anay-yu</i> I am going to make the marks for you.
	s<in>sərak-an marker post <i>muka i ɬalun kurnay-ku kandunu kana s<in>sərak-an</i> When I go hunting, I make those gashes in trees to show my way back.
 sərakəd 	resist
	s<əm>sərakəd [AF] <i>s<əm>sərakəd na baysaran kana tatiɬu?</i> The men resist by each pulling the rope (the tug of war).
	sərakəd-u [Imp PF] <i>sərakəd-u!</i> Resist!

	s<in>ərakəd resistance <i>pənawa la qanantu s<in>ərakəd-an</i> We wait for them to pull. (We wait for their resistance.)
	s<in>ərakəd-an mound of earth (The mound is formed by the earth's resistance to a force. The term is found in the legend of the two brothers; the younger, tied to a kite, made a mound of earth while landing. He slid along the ground, pushing the earth into a mound, <i>na kamiqaənay nantu s<in>ərakəd-an k<m>ədəy</i> 'The <i>kamiqaənay</i> was his mound of earth due to his pushing the earth.')
səraŋ	very bright (In ritual context it is used as a metaphor for 'sun'. Cf. Blust ACD 1995:1092, */siraŋ/ 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)
	s<əm>əraŋ [AF] <i>s<əm>əraŋ na kadaw</i> The sun is very bright.
 sərat 	yell; scream s<əm>ərat [AF] <i>s<əm>ərat na siyfi kantu təmakakəsi</i> The teacher screams at his pupils.
	sərat-aw [PF] <i>ku-sərat-aw ku-katagwin</i> I yelled at my husband.
 səraw 	growl, of (animals) (cf. <i>gurgur</i> 'growl, of pigs and wild boars') s<əm>əraw [AF] <i>s<əm>əraw na fumay</i> The bear growls.
	səraw-aw [PF] <i>tu-səraw-aw kana Pura</i> The muntjac's growls.
 sərəbar 	corpse (Ritual term. In ritual texts, the pair is <i>mara-sərəbar, marasərərinu</i> , cf. Cauquelin 2008:324, verse 31-06.) mara-sərəbar collection of the body from the house of the deceased before a funeral sərəbar-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-sərəbar-anay idu na faw na minaqay (tu-pa-kasu-[y]anay)</i> They performed that dead person's funeral.
	sərəbar-aw [PF] <i>ta-sərəbar-aw na minaqay na faw, (ta-?)a[u]uw la na minaqay)</i> We have the collection of the body of the deceased, (we carried the dead person).
 sərədək 	regard fixedly; stare at angrily s<əm>ərədək [AF] <i>s<əm>ərədək-ku kana walak na matuɻə?</i> I glared at the disobedient child to show it I am angry.
	sərədək-aw [PF] <i>ku-sərədək-aw na walak na matuɻə?</i> It is the child I stared at to show I am angry.
 sərəd 	oppose ma-sa-sərəd oppose each other

		<i>ma-sa-sərəd, adj marpawa tu-piniayəran</i> They oppose each other, their characters do not agree.
sərəŋ		strain (as when defecating or giving birth) <i>s<əm>ərəŋ [AF]</i> <i>a miawalak i nanali s<əm>ərəŋ parpuan mupaṭaran na walak</i> When my mother gave birth, she pushed only twice and the baby came out.
		<i>sərəŋ-an</i> [Imp I/BF] <i>sərəŋ-an!</i> Push! <i>sərəŋ-anay</i> [I/BF]
sərəpaŋ		<i>ku-sərəŋ-anay muṭaʔi</i> I strain (on the toilet). hit by mistake (cf. tələʔəd ‘stop abruptly’; saṭṭap ‘hit’) <i>s<əm>ərəpaŋ [AF]</i> <i>s<əm>ərəpaŋ ku-paṭiqiŋ kana ruma?</i> My car crashed into the house. <i>sərəpaŋ-anay</i> [I/BF] <i>sərəpaŋ-anay kana kawi na kakipa</i> The cart hit the tree. <i>sərəpaŋ-aw</i> [PF]
		<i>ku-sərəpaŋ-aw kana ḥaw na paṭiqiŋ</i> I hit someone with the car.
səru		burn <i>s<əm>əru [AF]</i> <i>s<əm>əru-ku ḥa apuy kantu lima</i> I burnt his hand. <i>səru-anay</i> [V/BF] <i>səru-anay na apuy kana kawi</i> To get a big fire some wood has been added. <i>səru-ay</i> [LF] <i>ku-səru-ay ḥa apuy tu-lima</i> I burnt his hand. <i>tu-səru-ay nanku lubit</i> He burnt my skin. <i>səru-səru-ay kana apuy na taqaw pakaarəkəd</i> The knife is put in the fire to harden it.
sərupu		temper metal <i>miṭṭapa səmərupu kana taqaw</i> blacksmith <i>s<əm>ərupu [AF]</i> <i>s<əm>ərupu-ku ḥa taqaw</i> I temper the metal of long knives (it is my work). <i>sərupu-anay</i> [I/BF] <i>kiŋuwayan, ku-purbu na apuy, aw ku-burujanay kana baburujan, aw ku-baʔiṭaw na taqaw, aw tu-sərupu-anay kana ənay</i> First, I light the fire, then I blow it with the bellows, then I heat the knife and temper it in the water. <i>sərəpu-aw</i> [PF] <i>ku-sərəpu-aw na taqaw kana ənay</i> I tempered the metal of the long knife.
səsək		next to; spread over <i>na karumaʔan kaɖu i səsək kana dəkal</i> The men’s houses are next to the village.

		<i>patar i səsək i punapunan na puyuma</i> Puyuma have spread all over the world.
siadəŋ		taro, <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> , var. <i>antiquorum</i> Schott (< Minnan)
siak		pumpkin, <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> (L.)
siaki		melon, <i>Cucumis melo</i>
siap		van
		very close to a fire
		s<əm>iap [AF]
		s<əm>iap <i>kanku na apuy</i> The fire touches me.
		siap-aw [PF]
		<i>tu-siap-aw qa apuy ku-qadək</i> My body has been touched by some fire.
siaw		soup
sibasub		throw bamboos outside the camp fences to frighten enemies
		s<əm>ibasub [AF]
		s<əm>ibasub <i>na baysaran i falun kana sidir</i> The young men, <i>bangsaran</i> , protect the camp by throwing bamboos over the fences. (This a ritual at <i>mangayaw</i> festival.)
		sibasub-aw [PF]
		<i>tu-sibasub-aw na maʔidayan kana baysaran</i> Old men are protected by the <i>bangsaran</i> .
sibat		marker post for traps; make a gash in a tree trunk or tie together leaves of plants or put a bamboo on the road whose head marks the way, as a sign (e.g. during the <i>mangayaw</i> festival, these show the limits of the area forbidden to women) (cf. pakumaw-an , puqun ‘marker posts’)
		sa-sibat will put a marker post
		<i>sa-sibat-ku kana tatapayan data sasayaʔan kana siqir</i> I will put the grill where we will build the huts (our marked limits).
		s<əm>a-sibat [AF]
		s<əm>a-sibat-ku <i>qa dalan, a s<in>ibat-an, kəma</i> I am making a marker post on a road, we call it <i>sinibatan</i> .
		sibat-i [Imp LF]
		<i>sibat-i kaqunu!</i> Make the mark over there!
		s<in>ibat-an marker post
		<i>na s<in>ibat-an, adi 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.)
sidir		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
siqsid		speak clearly; do perfectly (cf. dalus , səlid ‘fluent’)
		ma-siqsid [AF]
		<i>ma-siqsid marəŋay ~ dalus tu-ŋai</i> He speaks clearly. ~ His words are fluent.

	pa-sidsid [Caus]
	<i>pa-sidsid nantu yadir kana niyupayup</i> The (shaman's) bag speaks clearly. (The bag stands for the shamans' spirits.)
	<i>tu-pa-sidsid-aw tu-gutgut kana niyupayup</i> The shamans bag's words are clear.
	<i>tu-pa-sidsid-aw amanay dia na kiakarunan</i> Whatever he is made to do, it is perfectly done.
sidun	wife's elder brother, who has moved into his wife's house, but still retains power over his sister's house
sigasigaw sigasug	personal name, name of a famous chief of KaTipul village shake (object)
	ma-sigasug [AF]
	<i>gomingiq, ma-sigasug na ruma?</i> During an earthquake, the house shakes.
	sigasug-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-sigasug-aw na ruma? kana gomingiq</i> The house shakes because of the earthquake.
sika-	pretend
	<i>saigu ?i, sika-?uli-uliid</i> She knows, but she pretends not to.
	<i>ma?uliid ?i, sika-saigu-igu</i> She doesn't know, but pretends she does.
	<i>nana tu-tial, sika-saeru-eru</i> She has a stomach ache, but pretends to laugh.
	<i>aba?u la, sika-ma-səpu-səpuq</i> She has forgotten (such-and-such a person), but pretends that she remembers him.
 sikasik 	start off; leave (cf. <i>gu<a>gu</i> 'move, be ready to do, get up')
	ka-si<a>sik-an the right time to leave
	<i>garəm na wari, ka-si<a>sik-an mukua i taihok</i> Today is the day I leave for Taipei.
	ka-sikasik will leave
	<i>ka-sikasik-ku kan səma?uan</i> I am leaving tomorrow morning.
	ma-sikasik [AF]
	<i>ma-sikasik-ku</i> I leave.
	<i>dua na taw, ma-sikasik-ku muka i ba?ayaw</i> The people have arrived, I am leaving to go to <i>balangaw</i> (Taitung).
 sikasuk 	movement made unconsciously, as in sleep
	ma-sikasuk [AF]
	<i>rapi? kantu kini?ədəŋan, ma-sikasuk, miagilid, miakupu, miagayan</i> He sleeps badly, he moves unconsciously, he lies on his side, then on his stomach, then on his back.
	sikasuk-aw [PF]
	<i>kur?ət?ət kanku mi?ədəŋ, ku-sikasuk-aw</i> If I am pushed on my bed, I move.
siku	elbow
sila?	cut in two (cf. <i>sirit</i> 'tear'; <i>pisak</i> 'separate, break up, split up'; <i>pispis</i> 'tear')
	kar-sila? tear something together
	<i>kar-sila?-ta kana dinəkəran</i> We cut the cloth into two parts.

	mi-s<in>ila? something which has a slit mi-s<in>ila?-ku ḫa kirwan I have made a slit in some clothes.
	mu-sila? [ACaus] mu-sila? na kaṭakaṭ The trousers are torn up into two.
	pa-sila? [Caus] pa-sila?-u i taylaw kana kaṭakaṭ! Make him tear up the trousers!
	sila?-anay [I/BF] nu-sila?-anay-ku kana kaṭakaṭ! Help me to cut the trousers into two parts.
	sila?-aw [PF] ku-sila?-aw na kaṭakaṭ I tore the trousers up.
siləb	s<in>ila?-an a torn up thing s<in>ila-an la na kirwan The clothes are torn up. draw (water) (cf. la?ub 'dipper, draw water')
	pa-siləb [Caus] pa-siləb-aw ḫa ?əraw na walak Make the children get some wine.
	sa-siləb-an ku-siləb-anay na sa-siləb-an kana ənay With the ladle, I draw water.
	s<əm>iləb [AF] s<əm>iləb-ku ḫa ənay I drew water.
	s<əm>a-siləb [Prog] s<əm>a-siləb-ku ḫa ənay I am drawing water.
	siləb-an [Imp I/BF] siləb-an! Help him to draw the water!
	siləb-anay [I/BF] ku-siləb-anay na sa-siləb-an kana ənay With the ladle, I draw water.
	siləb-aw [PF] ku-siləb-aw na ənay The water is drawn by me.
siliban	siləb-u [Imp PF] siləb-u! Draw! narrow path (ritual term) saṛuṭ na dalan, a siliban A narrow path is called <i>siliban</i> . (In ritual context, the shamans say <i>maka siliban</i> 'along the small path'.)
si]ə?	mote in eye mu-si]ə? [ACaus] mu-si]ə? ku-maṭa I've got something in my eye.
	si]ə?-aw [PF] tu-si]ə?-aw na maṭa kana ṭəməbul The eye has got some dust in it.
si]ək	choke while drinking m-u-si]ək [Mvt] m-u-si]ək-ku ḫa ənay I choked with water.
	si]ək-ay [LF] si]ək-ay-ku kana ənay I choked while drinking water.
siman	fed up (cf. biŋa 'bother, annoy'; lunas 'annoy, be impatient'; səŋa 'annoy, be fed up') ma-siman be fed up

	<i>ma-siman-ku kana marayas bənabusus kanku</i> I am fed up with him being unfaithful.
	<i>marayas pətəpəl 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 ma-siməʔ take care <i>saɻaw ma-siməʔ qatu qadək</i> He takes care of his body ~ himself.
	par-siməʔ a strong careful <i>par-siməʔ menaɻu kandunu na siɻəʔ</i> Look carefully to those motes in the eyes.
	sa-siməʔ-an something cherished <i>a wari ?i, a sa-siməʔ-an</i> Every day is precious.
	siməʔ-aw [PF] <i>siməʔ-aw tu-kirwan</i> He takes care of his clothes.
	simə-siməʔ-u [Imp PF] <i>simə-siməʔ-u nu-qaɻək!</i> Take care of yourself! (cf. <i>taranapaw</i> ‘take care of yourself’)
simuk	joke (cf. par-ka-kuda ‘joke’) simuk a joke <i>kəmalawalawa tu-simu-simuk</i> His numerous jokes are extremely good. ma-simuk [AF] <i>ma-simuk i dulien</i> Dulian jokes.
	par-simu-simuk like joking <i>par-simu-simuk taytaw</i> He likes joking.
	s<əm>imu-simuk [AF] <i>saigu s<əm>imu-simuk i dulien</i> Dulian knows how to make jokes.
	simuk-aw [PF] <i>ku-simuk-aw na lutuŋ</i> I make fun of the monkey.
	simuk-u [Imp PF] <i>simuk-u!</i> Tell a joke!
sina	Chinese (< Japanese)
sinabakənan	kinship (cf. sarumaənan ‘household’)
<bakənan	‘barbed arrow’
sinadaday	weapons (all kinds of weapons) (ritual term) (cf. kuaŋ , paymen ‘firearm’; sinaʔata ‘all weapons’)
sinaɻuya	not care about <i>na walak na sinaɻuya</i> the neglected child <i>na sinaɻuya, kamawan kana siri unien qa purarikan</i> The one not to be cared about, is like a goat without sheperd.
sinaʔata	weapons (all kinds of weapons) (cf. sinadaday ‘all types of weapons’)
sinki	father of a son or daughter’s spouse (< Minnan)
siŋad	Term of reference. As an address ‘father of’, ‘mother of’ is preferred. cut inadvertently mu-siŋad [ACaus]

	<i>mu-sijad la kana binaʃdas kana basikaw na səki</i> The nail has been hurt while cutting the bamboo strips.
sigad-aw [PF]	<i>sinad-aw-ku kana binaʃdas</i> I cut myself while slicing bamboos thinly.
 siŋsiŋ 	<p>ring (to) mi-siŋsiŋ-an na baʃi wind with bells pa-s<ar>iŋsiŋ na baʃi the wind that has bells (because it makes the bamboos sing) [Puyuma explain: <i>kəma i qaya, ayaw na baʃi, i dənun</i> 'It is a cool summer wind, coming from the West.] s<əm><ar>a-siŋsiŋ make the noise of a bell</p>
	<i>s<əm><ar>a-siŋsiŋ na siŋsiŋ-an</i> The rattles are ringing.
siparaŋat	<p>siŋsiŋ-an rattle (cf. <i>rinqətəs</i> 'The small bell that men hung on the side of their belt'; <i>tawlyul</i> 'ritual bell') crow <i>səməkad la na kada, aw muləməs na kada ?i, babulas na siparaŋat</i> The shrikes arrive, then the shrikes leave, they are followed by the crows.</p>
 siparapar 	<p>cloudy; blurred ma-siparapar be blurred, be cloudy <i>makitəŋ na tinurian, ma-siparapar an mənaŋu-ku</i> The writing is small, when I read my vision is blurred.</p>
	mu-siparapar [ACaus] <i>makitəŋ na tinurian, mu-siparapar</i> The writing is small, it is blurred.
 sipasip 	<p>catch a small splinter of wood in a part of one's body mu-sipasip [ACaus] <i>mu-sipasip ku-səki</i> The underneath of my nail has caught a small sliver of wood.</p>
	kipasip-ay [LF] <i>kipasip-ay na ukak kana kuʃabaw</i> I have got a piece of rat bone (in my hand).
kipəʃəŋ	sad (cf. <i>səpəl</i> 'ill at ease, disappointed') <i>kipəʃəŋ ku-ayər</i> I am sad.
 sipiŋ 	a supernumerary item (cf. <i>ripi</i> 'the extra small stalk') mu-sipiŋ [ACaus] <i>mu-sipiŋ tu-ʃima</i> He has one supernumerary finger.
kipraŋ	stir up (feelings, the fire); quick temper s<əm>ipraŋ [AF] <i>s<əm>ipraŋ tu-ayər</i> He has a quick temper.
	kipraŋ [Imp] <i>kipraŋ tu-ayər kantu ?iləməsan!</i> Stir him up to get him angry!
 sipsip 	suck; lick pa-sipsip [Caus] <i>pa-sipsip-anay na si<a>psip-an</i> The pacifier is sucked.

	s<əm> ipsip [AF] <i>s<əm>ipsip na walak kantu ?atəŋalan</i> The child sucks his thumb. si<a>psip the pipe stem sipsip-ay [LF] <i>sipsip-ay na ukak kana kuļabaw</i> Rat bones are sucked.
sipu 	rub s<əm>ipu [AF] <i>s<əm>ipu -ku tu-kinaraŋan kana likaka da puaɻəməl</i> I rub the centipede bite with a medicine. sipu -aw [PF] <i>kaɖu-ta i ?uma, kikaraŋ-ta kana likaka, bənatəlaw, samək. Tayta, na babayan timusanay tu-tatimus kananta aisi?an aw sipu -aw idunu na kinaraŋan, payas maləməy</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.
sipu?ur	resentment (cf. sipələŋ ‘sadness’; səpəl ‘ill at ease, disappointed’; tərə?i ‘feel uneasy’) <i>sipu?ur-ku</i> I hold some resentment.
sipu 	pollution because of death (ritual term) (cf. sapəlit ‘sticky and dirty with sweat’) may-sipu -an already become dirty <i>may-sipu -an na ruma?</i> The house has already become polluted. pa-ka-sipu [Caus] <i>tu-pa-ka-sipu -aw na ruma?</i> The house has rubbish which has been thrown in.
	s<əm> ipu [AF] <i>garəm na wari, na təmararamaw muka s<əm>ipu -a kana s<in>ipu -an</i> Today, the shamans are going to drive away bad spirits.
si?əm	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> .)
si?ib	gums; jaw
si?itan	the outer corner of the eye (cf. tu-ʃudus kana maʃa ‘the tail of the eye’) (One can hear <i>siliwitan</i> . According to some Puyuma, this latter term means ‘to get a wound at the outer corner of the eye’.)
	s<in> iliwit -an got a wound at the outer corner of the eye <i>tu-si?iliwit -an na kawi</i> The tree has made a wound at the external corner of (my) eye.
si?si? 	drip drip (water) si?si?-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-si?si?-aw kana ?udal na binabay na kirwan</i> Cloth spread to be dried is damp due to the rain.
si?uy	bucket with a spout (< Minnan <i>si”-ue</i>); (cf. baŋbaŋ ‘Puyuma term’) <i>abakan da ənay na si?uy</i> Water is put in the <i>siquy</i> bucket.

	[Puyuma explain: <i>səmaya?</i> <i>kana bali?</i> as 'It is made from the juniper tree' and <i>dadiķəsan da?</i> uway 'The handle is made of rattan.]
siral	a coquetry in the eye <i>bulay tu-siral</i> The coquetry in his eye is attractive.
sirap	ma-siral be squint look at attentively (cf. <i>purakət</i> 'caring, look carefully, keep an eye on') s<əm>irap [AF] <i>s<əm>irap-ku məna?u kanantu sabak</i> 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]
	<i>tu-sirap-aw na babayan</i> He makes a lot of moves towards ladies.
siri	goat
sirit	tear (cf. <i>pisak</i> 'separate, break up, split up') mu-sirit [ACaus] <i>mu-sirit nanku kaṭakat</i> My trousers are torn. pa-sirit [Caus] <i>ku-pa-sirit-aw kana walak</i> I got the child to tear it. <i>pa-sirit-an kana walak!</i> Tell the child to tear! <i>pa-sirit-u!</i> Tell him to tear! s<in>irit-an tears, rips sirit-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-sirit-anay kana tilil</i> I have torn a leaf of the book (to give to him).
	sirit-aw [PF]
sirubay	<i>ku-sirit-aw na kaṭakat</i> The trousers have been torn by me. a very small bird which flies over the rivers (could it be a <i>Cinclus cinclus</i> , 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] <i>pa-sirup-anay kana sa-sirup-an tu-i?ə?</i> His phlegm is sucked up with a tube. sa-sirup-an a straw s<əm>irup [AF] <i>s<əm>irup-ku kana ?ɔraw, payas ma?ay</i> I sip wine, and I am immediately drunk. sirup-anay [I/BF] <i>sirup-anay tu-uyər kan tinataw na walak</i> The mother sucked up the child's snot. sirup-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-sirup-aw nanku ya?ay</i> I sniffed up my saliva. sirup-ay [LF] <i>ku-sirup-ay da uyər</i> 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 <i>sirut</i> bird. The bird spoke too fast, and they understood nothing.) <i>na ma?iqay, na walak ma-sirut</i> Old people, children have unclear words. (If, in the mountains, the <i>sirut</i> bird sings, <i>sirut sirut</i> , 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] <i>nu-siut-anay-ku</i> Help me to submit to the insult.
	siut-aw [PF] <i>ti-siut-aw taytaw, adj ?inaba tu-piniqayan</i> I insulted that person, he has said rude words.
	siut-u [Imp PF] <i>siut-u!</i> Submit to the insult!
siwa	nine iwa-iwa-ya nine (things) ka-iwa-[y]an na bu?an ‘the ninth.’ February in the old calendar [Puyuma explain: <i>paka?udal na puyuma</i> ‘Puyuma call for the rain.’ <i>ma-?apət kana ?uləd na tiam</i> ‘The tiam household members performed the ‘hide the worms rite.’ <i>ma-?apət kana ku?abaw na balayato</i> ‘The <i>balayato</i> household members performed the ‘hide the rats rite.’ <i>pubini kana in[u]</i> ‘We planted the <i>inLu</i> rice (unidentified summer rice from dry rice paddies).’] kara-iwa nine objects each <i>kara-iwa-yu qa bitunun</i> You have nine eggs. <i>kar-iwa-iwa-[y]an-mu qa bitunun</i> (A lot of people), you (each) have nine eggs. <i>kar-iwa-iwa-[y]ay qa bitunun na qinəkalanan ~ kar-iwa-[y]anay qa bitunun na dinekalanan</i> Each villager had nine eggs. maka-iwa ninety məktəp misama qa wayaway nineteen mi-a-iwa nine (people) <i>mi-a-iwa nanku walak</i> My children are nine.
siwa?	fork; split; slit mar-siwa? two things split <i>mar-siwa? na labit</i> The <i>labit</i> skirt has a slit. <i>mar-siwa? na da?an</i> The road makes a fork. mi-s<in>iwa?-an has a slit <i>mi-s<in>iwa?-an nanku labit</i> My <i>labit</i> skirt has a slit. mu-siwa? [ACaus] <i>mu-siwa? na da?an</i> The road forks.

	<i>mu-siwa?</i> <i>tu-ayər, adj patədəl</i> Her character is bent, she is not sincere.
	<i>na payraŋ mənə?u kana balaka, igəla, mu-siwa? qa daŋan</i> When the Taiwanese sees the foreigner, he is ashamed, and goes by another road.
	<i>s<əm>iwa?</i> [AF] <i>s<əm>iwa?-ku kana daŋan</i> I took a fork in the road. <i>s<əm>iwa?-ku qa labit</i> I have slit the <i>labit</i> skirt.
	<i>siwa?-anay</i> [I/BF] <i>ku-siwa?-anay kan myua na labit</i> Muya helped me to make a slit in my <i>labit</i> skirt.
	<i>siwa?-aw</i> [PF] <i>ku-siwa?-aw na daŋan</i> I changed the road.
siwgu	<i>siwa?u</i> [Imp PF] <i>siwa?u!</i> Split!
siwsiw	buffalo (< Minnan <i>chui-gu</i>) cheep <i>siwsiw-an</i> chicks, small birds <i>mi-siwsiw-an</i> have tinnitus <i>mi-siwsiw-an nanku tajila</i> My ears have tinnitus.
	<i>pa-s<al>iwsiw</i> noise made by cheeping <i>pa-s<al>iwsiw na siwsiw-an maaya? kan tinataw</i> The cheeping of the chicks when looking for their mother.
 sua 	an-a-sua ~ kan-a-sua when? (future) <i>ua-ruma?-yu kan-a-sua?</i> When are you coming back home? a-sua when? (past) <i>m-u-ruma?-yu, a-sua?</i> When did you come back home? a-sua qia once upon a time, formerly i-sua? where? <i>k<in>a-sua-[n]-an-an</i> before, in old times, a very long time ago <i>k<in>a-sua-[n]-an-an, tu-sagaran qa bulay</i> Before, she liked to be beautiful. <i>k<in>a-asua-[n]-an, tu-kakuayan an adi muasal</i> The traditions have not changed for a long time.
suan	dog (cf. <i>kuku, kukuy</i> 'puppy')
suana	garlic, <i>Allium sativum</i> (L.) (< Minnan <i>soan-a</i>)
suanj	pickaxe (cf. <i>gagami</i> '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) <i>s<əm>uap</i> [AF]
	<i>s<əm>uap-ku kana ənay i karuma?an</i> In church, I sprinkle water. <i>s<əm>a-suap-ku qa ənay</i> I am sprinkling water.

	suap-anay [I/BF]
	<i>tu-suap-anay na ənay kana təmararamaw</i> It is with water that the shamans sprinkle. (During Catholic church services, the translator TakamoLi uses this term instead of <i>paresi</i> ‘splash; dampen by watering’)
	suap-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-suap-ay kana təmararamaw tu-sabak kana minaṭay na taw</i> The shamans sprinkle the inside of a dead person’s house.
subaļulan	<i>deers’ antlers (tine and beam) (Ritual term. In ritual texts, the pair is <i>kana suļajalan</i>, <i>kana subaļulan</i>, ‘the deer’ antlers’; cf. Cauquelin 2008:316, verse 28-13.)</i>
subəļi	not collaborate; disagree with ma-su<a>bəļi two people disagree <i>ma-su<a>bəļi marəŋay</i> (Our) words disagree.
	ma-subəļi [AF] <i>ma-subəļi na aյər</i> They disagree, (the thoughts disagree).
	pa-su<a>bəļi [Caus] <i>pa-su<a>bəļi-aw təmubay</i> He was made to reply the wrong way.
	subəļi-aw [PF] <i>tu-subəļi-aw marəŋay</i> He did not agree.
	subəļi-u [Imp PF] <i>subəļi-u!</i> Do not collaborate!
subuk	cover up with earth ki-subuk get covered up <i>mukua-mi i lajaban muđadajia, maļinay-mi da ki-subuk-ku kana budək pənia ku-đadək, qiamma ma-səbək ku-aյər</i> We went for a walk on the beach, we played at covering my entire body with sand, so I choked.
	pa-subuk [Caus] <i>pa-subuk-aw na kuayso kana buay</i> The machine is used to fill the hole.
	s<əm>ubuk [AF] <i>s<əm>ubuk-ku da buaŋ</i> I filled a hole.
	subuk-an [Imp I/BF] <i>subuk-an na darə?</i> Fill the hole with earth!
	subuk-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-subuk-anay na darə?</i> He used earth to cover it.
	subuk-ay [LF] <i>ku-subuk-ay na buay da barasa?</i> The hole is covered by me with a stone.
	subuk-i [Imp LF] <i>subuk-i da barasa?!</i> Cover with a stone!
 sudaj 	a protrusion; protuberance ma-sudaj be protruding <i>tu-wali adi marayas, ma-suday</i> His teeth are not flat, they are protruding.

	s<əm>udaj [AF]
	<i>s<əm>udaj na ruma? kana dalan</i> The house protrudes out into the street.
	sudaj-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-sudaj-aw paragan ku-ruma? kana dalan</i> I encroached on the street to build my house.
sudaw	drunk (obsolete term) (cf. jiay ‘drunk’)
	ma-sudaw be drunk
	<i>ma-sudaw na jaw, diama muassəpapiraw tu-kaway</i> This person is drunk, so his walk is unsteady.
suqal	not pay attention
	suqal-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-suqal-aw tu-kinikarunan</i> He doesn't pay attention to what he is doing.
sudip	axe for felling a tree
	<i>ku-ʔatakaw qa sudip na kawi</i> I cut down the tree with an axe.
sudsud	trail something along or on the floor, such as feet or utensils
	s<əm>udsud [AF]
	<i>s<əm>udsud-ku qa lumay</i> I trailed my feet in rice (to air the rice).
	<i>s<əm>udsud-ku qa sapuk kana lumay kana suruda</i> I uproot the rice from the seed holes in the nursery by slipping the small <i>suruda</i> spade under the root.
	<i>aql makəsər kəmakakaway, s<əm>udsud na maʔiday</i> Old people are not strong for walking, they drag their feet on the floor.
	sudsud-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-sudsud-anay-ku qa sapuk kana lumay kana suruda</i> Help me to uproot the seed holes with the <i>suruda</i> spade.
suqay	handle of a tool (cf. da-dikəs-an ‘handle of a tool’)
sugay	separate; divide
	sa-sugay-an a parted hair
	s<əm>ugay [AF]
	<i>s<əm>ugay tu-ʔarbu kana s<in>ugay-an</i> Women's hair is parted in two.
	<i>s<əm>ugay-ku nanku ʔarbu i tənuk</i> I make a parting in the middle of my hair.
	<i>s<əm>ugay-ku nanku ʔarbu i tapijiran</i> 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]
	<i>sugay-anay-ku kanku ʔarbu</i> Help me to part my hair.
	sugay-aw [PF]
	<i>sugay-aw na tq̥un</i> The grass has been divided.
	sugay-u [Imp PF]
	<i>sugay-u nu ʔarbu!</i> Part your hair!

sukanakanaw	opening ritual of the new boys' dormitory <i>pakabəkəl-ta qə sarəpuŋan, muna, kiʔami-ta qə təmuamuan; amuna muŋəsal-ta sukanakanaw</i> (<i>ʔarəməŋ iŋi</i>), aw na tinumaʔidqay ʔi, tu-buluʔanay kadi raʔra na kadapar, mukalaqəm-ta qə adi mirawa, aw qə piʔarcaw-ta; nanta ɻayan i sukanakanaw, kəma-ta; (<i>na kadapar miakupu ʔi, mirawa-ta, miagayan ʔi, adi-ta mirawa</i>) When we built a new boys' dormitory, then, we consulted the ancestors; then we began the <i>sukanakanaw</i> ritual (it was performed at night), and 'the one who played the role of the elder' threw the <i>kadapar</i> winnowing basket onto the shelf, we knew whether we would come back empty-handed or if we would catch game; our word is <i>sukanakanaw</i> 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.)
sukdqal	speak bluntly <i>ma-sukdqal</i> [AF] <i>ma-sukdqal an marəŋay</i> (He) speaks bluntly.
	<i>sukdqal-anay</i> [I/BF] <i>sukdqal-anay təmubay, ɭiala ʔiləməs-ku</i> (He) answered bluntly, so I am offended.
sukip	fresh taro stem (cf. <i>inabuluj</i> 'dish made with taro stems'; <i>saʔil</i> 'dried taro stem') (Makes an excellent soup, but is tricky to cook, otherwise the stems scratch the throat when eaten.)
suksuk	lock (cf. <i>bakənan</i> 'a bamboo bar to lock a door'; <i>jiwaʔdan</i> 'two wooden bars to lock a door') <i>su<a>ksuk</i> key <i>sukksuk-ay</i> [LF] <i>ku-suksuk-ay na ɻaləban kana su<a>ksuk</i> I keep turning my key in the lock.
suksukan	soft earwax (cf. <i>tiłup</i> 'hard earwax')
sukun ₁	woman's apron (Short way <i>kun</i> < Minnan 'skirt', mandarin <i>jun</i>)
sukun ₂	push (ritual term) (< KaTipul dialect <i>sukum</i> 'to push') (cf. <i>sulud</i> 'push, send back') <i>sukun-anay</i> [I/BF] <i>ku-sukun-anay pilay iŋu na ɬaw, pasəki kana dənan</i> I pushed that person while climbing the mountain.
sukup	fold <i>pa-sukup</i> [Caus] <i>pa-sukup-aw na walak qə kaɭipay</i> Tell the child to close an umbrella. <i>s<əm>ukup</i> [AF] <i>s<əm>ukup-ku qə kaɭipay</i> I fold an umbrella. <i>sukup-aw</i> [PF] <i>sukup-aw na kaɭipay</i> The umbrella is closed.

	sukup-u [Imp PF] <i>sukup-u na kalipay!</i> Fold the umbrella!
sulay	landslide (cf. tɔpar ‘landslide’; ula ‘landslide’)
	mu-sulay [ACaus] <i>mu-sulay na daļan</i> The earth of the road has slipped.
suliawa	bring peace in visiting a dead person’s home (ritual term) (cf. likap ‘wake over a dead person’; taʔap ‘wake over a dead person’)
	suliawa-aw [PF] <i>ku-suliawa-aw na minafay na law</i> I went and brought peace to the dead person’s home.
	suliawa-an [Imp I/BF] <i>suliawa-an-ku!</i> Go and see the dead person for me! (In ritual context, the pair is <i>s<əm>uliawa</i> , <i>s<əm>uliaba</i> ‘come to calm down the sad hearts in visiting a dead person’s home’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:324, verse 31-03.)
sulud₁	east (cf. laud ‘east, toward the sea’; tarsiqan ‘morning star’; paramanan ‘morning star’) (It is also means ‘the morning star’ in ritual context.)
sulud ₂	push ma-sa-sulud push each other (two people only) mu-sulud [ACaus] <i>tu-ʔəfətətanay ɿ, mu-sulud na katənədawan</i> He jostled and so the chair was pushed away.
	s<əm>ulud [AF] <i>s<əm>ulud-ku ɏa kakipa</i> I pushed a cart.
	sulud-an [Imp I/BF] <i>sulud-an na kakipa!</i> Push the cart!
	sulud-an the right haunch of game given by the hunter to the first man encountered in the village on their way back (cf. dakpan ‘The left foreleg of an animal offered to a lady.’; risin ‘Right forefoot of an animal offered to feed the spirits.’)
	sulud-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-sulud-anay na palidig</i> I pushed the car.
	s<in>ulud a pushed thing <i>s<in>ulud na kakipa</i> The pushed cart.
sulən	heir
suli	badly-set tooth <i>pakirab tu-suli</i> His teeth are extremely badly set.
	ma-suli has badly set teeth <i>ma-suli na wali</i> The teeth are badly set.
	<i>ma-suli-suli tu-wali</i> His teeth are very badly set.
suliaba	calm down in chasing the miasma of a dead person, (ritual term) (cf. amətəg ‘calm, confident, stable’) (In ritual context, the pair is <i>s<əm>uliawa</i> , <i>s<əm>uliaba</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.]

	s<əm>u jaba [AF] muka-ku mənə?ua kana minaqay, mukua s<əm>u jaba I am going to visit the house of a dead person to chase the miasma of death.
suluy	semen mi-a-su luy having semen <i>mi-a-su luy na əʃas</i> A man's penis contains semen.
 sunan 	place in front of; offering ki-sa-sunan give offerings <i>ki-sa-sunan i isav ɏaakanan</i> Someone puts food for Isaw. sa-sunan will place offerings <i>sa-sunan-ku ɏa tinalək</i> I am going to place some rice. s<əm>unān [AF] <i>s<əm>a-sunan-ku kana sa-sunan-an i karuma?an</i> I am placing the offerings in the ancestral cult house. <i>auka-ku s<əm>unān-a ɏa tinalək</i> I am going to put some rice as offerings.
	sunan-ay [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 ɏaakanan</i> I have the evil eye, food is placed in front of me.
 sunuŋ 	put inside, put on (clothes) ma-sa-sunuŋ exchange of sisters ma-sunu-sunuŋ sexual intercourse mu-sunuŋ [ACaus] <i>mu-sunuŋ ɏa buŋŋ na unan</i> The snake has gone into a hole. pa-sunuŋ [Caus] <i>pa-sunuŋ-an na kirwan!</i> Make him put on the clothes! sa-sunuŋ-an shuttle of a weaving loom s<əm>unuŋ [AF] <i>s<əm>unuŋ-ku ɏa buŋŋ kana buŋŋ</i> I put some sweet potatoes in the hole. <i>s<əm>unuŋ-ku ɏa kirwan</i> I put on some clothes. sunuŋ-an [Imp I/BF] <i>sunuŋ-an!</i> Put on! sunuŋ-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-sunuŋ-anay ku-?asəl kana kirwan</i> I put my arms into the garment. upstream; do wrong (cf. sursur 'upstream, do wrongly') ma-suŋa [AF] <i>ma-suŋa-ku ɏa yai kan nanali</i> I do exactly the opposite of what my mother says.
	pa-suŋa [Caus] <i>pa-suŋa-u!</i> Tell him to walk upstream! s<əm>uŋa [AF] <i>s<əm>uŋa-ku kana baɏi</i> I walked against the wind. suŋa-aw [PF] <i>ku-suŋa-aw na ənay i kali</i> I walked upstream.
 sunga 	

	s uŋa-u [Imp PF] s uŋa-u (<i>na ənay i kali!</i>) Walk upstream!
suŋal	knee; kneel; bow suŋal knee ma-suŋa-suŋal several people bow ma-suŋa-suŋal na dipur The Japanese bow a lot.
	sa-suŋal-an offerings s<əm>a-suŋal [Prog]
	s<əm>a-suŋal-ku kananku s<in>a-suŋal-an I thank the person who has given me offerings. marətugun-ku s<əm>uŋal i karumaŋan I kneel in the Chruch to worship.
	suŋal-aw [PF] ku-suŋal-aw na sitʃi I bowed to the teacher (to thank him, or to apologize).
	suŋal-i [Imp LF] suŋal-i! Make offerings!
	suŋal-u [Imp PF] suŋal-u! Thank!
suŋan	night (duration) parkaŋua suŋan-an midnight parkaŋua suŋan-an maragan-ku mukua misi? I get up at midnight to urinate.
	sa-suŋan one night pasəkət-ku alapə? kana suŋan-an I sleep well all night.
 suŋtu 	meet an obstacle; hurt ma-su<a>ŋtu several people are quarrelling ma-su<a>ŋtu tu-ŋai kana taw The people are quarrelling.
	s<əm> ŋtu [AF] s<əm>ŋtu-ku qa daŋan I come to a dead end.
	s<in> ŋtu-an something which has hurt tu-s<in>ŋtu-an kanku na ŋai, aq-ku muaŋi abalu His words have hurt me, I do not want to forget them.
	suŋtu-anay [I/BF] suŋtu-anay ku-tajuru kana kawi I hurt my face on the tree on purpose.
	suŋtu-aw [PF] ku-suŋtu-aw təmubay I answered violently.
 supay 	sharpen in water (cf. kodəŋ 'sharpen a serrated implement') kar-supay sharpen something together kar-supay-ta We sharpen together.
	sa-supay-an whetstone
	sa-supay will sharpen sa-supay kana kamut I am going to sharpen the knife.
	s<əm> upay [AF] s<əm>upay-ku qa tadaw I sharpened a knife in water.

	supay-aw [PF] <i>ku-supay-aw kana sa-supay-an na taqaw</i> I sharpened the knife with the whetstone.
su?aq	horn; antler <i>tu-su?ay kana biaw</i> Deers' tines
su?ud	hang on pa-su?ud [Caus] <i>pa-su?ud-an ku kipiy!</i> My clothes have to be hung! <i>pa-su?ud na aliu kana tamararamaw</i> The bag is hung on the shaman. <i>tu-pa-su?ud-ay-ku kan abukul</i> I am enthroned with the bag by Abukul. pa-su?ud the shaman who hangs the bag on the novice's shoulder, the investiture mistress
	s<əm>u?ud [AF] <i>s<əm>u?ud- ku kipiy</i> I hung clothes.
	su?ud-anay [I/BF] <i>ta-su?ud-anay ta-tabu</i> We hung up our dishes.
	su?ud-aw [PF] <i>ku-su?ud-aw na kipiy</i> The clothes are hung up by me.
su?uk	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.)
su?us	gluttonous; greedy ma-su?us be greedy <i>ma-su?us na walak</i> The child is greedy.
surənun	wide-mouthed lobster pot, long and narrow <i>surənun, abakan da kuraw, da garay</i> Fish and crabs are put in surenung.
sursur	upstream (cf. suŋa 'upstream, do wrongly') pa-sursur [Caus] <i>pa-sursur-ku kəmakaway kana ənay</i> I have to go up the river bed against the stream.
	s<əm>urur [AF] <i>s<əm>urur-ku kana ənay</i> 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)
suru?	go and fetch; call upon (cf. daul 'call, inform') k<in>i-suru?-an somebody called upon (like spirits in ritual context) mar-sa-suru? call one another pa-suru? [Caus] s<əm>uru? [AF]
	<i>muka-ku s<əm>uru?-a kan da?an</i> I was going to fetch Daqan. suru?-aw [PF] <i>ku-suru?-aw na ma?iday</i> I went to fetch the old people.
	ua suru?-u [Imp] <i>ua suru?-u i da?an!</i> Go and fetch Daqan!

<p>s>am>surut [AF]</p> <p><i>s>am>surut-fu</i> I sprayed mosquito bites lotion.</p>	<p>s>am>surut-anay [LBf]</p> <p><i>s>am>surut-fu da sambakan</i> I sprayed mosquito bites lotion.</p>	<p>surut-anay [LBf]</p> <p><i>surut-anay na pakauilyul</i> The perfume has been sprayed on the dead person.</p>	<p>surut-anay [PF]</p> <p><i>ku-surut-aw ku-ghadake kana pakauilyul</i> I sprayed some perfume on myself.</p>	<p>surut-anay [PF]</p> <p><i>surut-anay na mitatimla na suan!</i> Spray the dog which has fleas!</p>	<p>surut-anay [Caus]</p> <p><i>mi-a-sulat-ku kana Zasan</i> I am preparing the damp paddy field for planting.</p>	<p>surut-anay [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-sulat-anaky kana kikay na Zasan</i> The paddy field is prepared by the teacher (<Japanese sensei>).</p>	<p>surut-anay [Caus]</p> <p><i>pa-sulat-anaky kana kikay na Zasan</i> She had to give the child her breast.</p>	<p>surut-anay [AF]</p> <p><i>ra-jusu-an biigbreast</i> Big breast!</p>	<p>surut-anay [LF]</p> <p><i>s>am>usu na walkak kana jufu</i> The child suckles the breast.</p>	<p>surut-anay [LF]</p> <p><i>ku-nu-kyay-tu-jufu kaa nanaali</i> I suckle my mother's breasts.</p>	<p>surut-anay [LF]</p> <p><i>we-legalaw da barasa!</i> We passed with a stone.</p>	<p>surut-anay [LF]</p> <p><i>nan-ta</i> Your, first person plural, inclusive, genitive</p>	<p>surut-anay [ta]</p> <p><i>an-panta-ta mulilaban, m-ubark-ta kara-nantau-ta na palakwan</i> When the, going to the beach, festival, each of their own men's house.</p>	<p>surut-anay [ta]</p> <p><i>kara-nantau-ta</i> each of our own men's house.</p>	<p>surut-anay [ta]</p> <p><i>an-panta-ta mulilaban, m-ubark-ta kara-nantau-ta na palakwan</i> When the, going to the beach, festival, each of their own men's house.</p>	<p>surut-anay [ta]</p> <p><i>an-panta-ta mulilaban, m-ubark-ta kara-nantau-ta na palakwan</i> When the, going to the beach, festival, each of their own men's house.</p>
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	<i>an mu[ə]l[i]aban ɿi, aməli na kara-nantanta-[y]an na pa]akwan</i> When we celebrate the ‘going to the beach’ festival, the men’s house do not celebrate it together.
	<i>an pənia-ta mu[ə]l[i]aban ɿi, mu]əruk-ta kara-nantanta-[y]an ruma?</i> 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 <i>tayta ɿi, kaadu-ta i puyuma</i> As for us, we are living in Puyuma.
 tabalaj 	unclear speech tabalaj-aw [PF] <i>ku]tabalaj-aw marəjəy</i> I say whatever pops into my head.
	tabalaj-u! [Imp PF] Answer whatever pops into your head!
tabaluj	today the town of Kuangfu
 tabanj 	look upward or into the distance (cf. <i>tu]ŋu</i> ‘see from afar; gaze into the distance’)
	tabanj-anay [I/BF] <i>nu]tabanj-anay-ku piadənan</i> Look at the mountain in the distance for me.
	tabanj-u [Imp PF] <i>tabanj-u piadədaya!</i> Look to the west!
	t<əm>abaj [AF] <i>t<əm>abaj-ku piadənan</i> I looked at the mountain in the distance.
	<i>t<əm>abaj</i> the spirit in charge of men, also called <i>majitabaj</i> ‘the highest’ say the Puyuma. (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>t<əm>uyul</i> , <i>t<əm>abaj</i> ‘The spirit in charge of men.’)
 tabar 	throw an object straight
	ma-ta-tabar kill each other <i>ma-ta-tabar-mi</i> We killed each other.
	pa-tabar [Caus] <i>nu]pa]tabar-anay-ku kana suan</i> Help me to throw something at the dog.
	tabar-anay [I/BF] <i>tabar-anay na basikaw</i> The bamboo is thrown.
	tabar-aw [PF] <i>ku]tabar-aw qə kawi na suan</i> I threw a log of wood at the dog.
 tabaw 	float t<əm>abaw [AF] <i>t<əm>abaw na sasuday</i> The boats float. <i>t<əm>abaw-ku kana ina?</i> I float on the sea.
	name of a household. Some Puyuma say, this household diverted a river.
tabələjan < bələŋ ‘dammed’	mortar (made out of <i>dulidul</i> wood, <i>Erythrina variegata</i>)
tabi	a type of frog (small)
tabila?la?	<i>ta-pu]ŋyaay tu-siaw kana tabila?la, arələt</i> When ginger is added to frog soup, it is delicious.

tabiq ₁	tie with a rope tabiq-anay [I/BF] ku-tabiq-anay kadi kana baybayan na kirwan I tied the clothes here on the terrace.
tabiq ₂	t<əm>abiq [AF] t<əm>abiq-ku kana kirwan I tied the clothes with a rope. protect; flat stone protecting the areca nuts, according to shamans t<in>abiq-an a protecting thing a t<in>abiq-an na barasa? These stones are a protector (of the ritual objects put inside the three-stone altar).
tabu	t<əm>abiq iqli na na t<in>abiq-an t<əm>abiq kana kinikarunan These protecting (stones) protect the work. (In ritual texts, the dyad is <i>tabiq/bakuy</i> , 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’.)
tabukul	mess kit; ready meal pa-tabu-an basket for carrying meals fishing net; web (cf. for some men <i>kariq</i> and <i>tabukul</i> are used in the sea; <i>tilu?</i> 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.) mu-tabukul [ACaus] mu-tabukul na kuraw The fish had been caught with a fishing line.
tabu as	tabukul-aw [PF] ta-tabukul-aw na kuraw kana tabukul We fished with a fishing net. tu-tabukul-aw na yajalaw kana bułqawat The fly is caught in the web. tabukul-anay [I/BF] tu-tabukul-anay na tabukul kana kuraw A fishing line is used to fish. ferment mu-tabu as [ACaus] təmuaʔəraw-ta, təmajul kanta bali qa uliyul, mu-tabu as na dinal?u When we make rice beer, and it smells good, the rice beer is ready (fermented).
tabu ul ₁	bladder; goatskin flask (must be made of an animal’s skin) (cf. səbu ‘bladder’) dinawayan kana kalit, abakan kana ənay (kana ʔəraw), tabu ul, kəma-ta It is made of an animal’s skin and we put water (or wine) in it, we call it <i>tabu ul</i> .
tabu ul ₂	boast saigu tabu ul i isaw Isaw knows how to boast. ma-tabu ul be boastful ma-tabu ul i pinaday Pinaday is boastful. t<əm>abu ul [AF]

	<i>sagar t<əm>abuļu-buļul, tu-pujaʃaday qa 'tabuļul'</i> He likes boasting, so he has been nicknamed the 'boastful'.
taðar	<p>put on; pile up mar-taða-taðar na qənan terraced fields mar-taða-taðar na ruma? a multi-storeyed house par-ta-taðar often pile up <i>tu-par-ta-taðar-aw na basikaw</i> The bamboos are often piled up. pa-taðar [Caus] <i>pa-taðar-aw na pakakarunan kana dadəruan</i> The servant has been asked to pile up the saucepans.</p> <p>taðar-an [Imp I/BF] <i>taðar-an kana ta-taðar-an!</i> Put it on the shelf!</p> <p>taðar-anay [I/BF] <i>na dadəruan, ku-taðar-anay kana lɪkədən</i> The saucepans, I have piled them up on the clay hearth.</p> <p>t<əm>adər [AF] <i>t<əm>adər-ku qa dadəruan kana lɪkədən</i> I put some pots on the clay hearth.</p> <p>t<in>a-taðar something piled up <i>t<in>a-taðar na dadəruan</i> The saucepans are piled up.</p>
taðaw	a large knife, single-edged knife with a wooden handle
tagəraŋ	chest (anat.) <i>qəkan tu-tagəray</i> His chest is broad.
tagurawan	waterfall (< Tamalakaw dialect) (cf. sal(a?)an 'waterfall')
taigin	civil servant
taina	<p>tai<gi>gin-an civil servants (Used in the Gospels.)</p> <p>mother; aunt</p> <p>term of reference ina, mother, aunts</p> <p>taina your mother <i>bərayan kan taina</i> Give to your mother. <i>muka isua i taina?</i> Where went your mother?</p>
	nanali my mother
	tinataw kan his ~ her mother of
	mar-taina mother ~ daughter or mother ~ son relationship
	mar-tainaina relationship between mother and daughters or sons (plural)
	tainainayan married women (generic term)
	a tainainayan la women already married and mother <i>bərayan kana tainainayan</i> Give to the elder women.
	*** a taina
takad	large basket for grain <i>mutipas na takad</i> The weaving of the basket is coming undone at the edges.
takar	the slatted base of a bed, of a floor, of a cart; the circular platform of the boys' dormitory may-takar has already gotten a platform

takədakədar ₁	bumpy t<əm> akədakədar [AF] <i>t<əm>akədakədar na dalan</i> The road is bumpy.
takədakədar ₂	terraced paddy field (cf. <i>ratarətađan</i> ‘terraced paddy field’)
takəlunj	skin of <i>Cervus muntjac</i> , deer. A hairy jacket with long sleeves.
takəsi	study (< Minnan <i>take-si</i>) takəsi [Imp] <i>takəsi i sabak!</i> Study inside! takəsi-an school t<əm> a-ka-kəsi studying <i>t<əm>a-ka-kəsi-ku</i> I am studying. t<əm>a-ka-kəsi pupil <i>a t<əm>a-ka-kəsi nanku walak</i> My child is a pupil. t<əm>akəsi [AF] <i>t<əm>akəsi-ku tu-ŋai kana puyuma</i> I study the words of the Puyuma. pa-takəsi [Caus] <i>pa-takəsi da t<əm>a-takəsi, qıama a sıŋfi taytaw i takəsi-an</i> He teaches pupils, so he is a school teacher at school.
takil	glass <i>təməkəl-ku saya takil da ɿəraw, payas malıay</i> I drink a glass of wine, and I am immediately drunk. sa-takil-an the content of a glass <i>təməkəl-ku da sa-takil-an da dinalu payas kurba?kuł</i> I drunk a glass of millet beer, and I fall down immediately.)
takilis takirid	Tian hsiang, next to Hualian (This place is mentioned by the shamans.) drag behind one (In ritual context, we hear <i>kirid</i>). (cf. <i>kuru</i> ‘drag behind, pull a rope hard’) ki-takirid get dragged <i>na walak adı mua?i kurnay kan nanali, ki-takirid na walak kəmakaway</i> The child does not want to follow his mother, the child is dragged behind to walk. pa-takirid [Caus] <i>pa-takirid-an kana kakipa na malıay!</i> Drag the drunk with the cart! takirid-anay [/BF] <i>ta-takirid-anay na malıay</i> We drag the drunken man. takirid-aw [PF] <i>ku-takirid-aw kəmədəŋ na suan</i> The dog is pulled on the lead by me. t<əm> akirid [AF] <i>t<əm>akirid-ku kana rutu</i> I drag the bag. (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>ma-kiri-kirid</i> , <i>ma-kədə-kədəŋ</i> ‘(They) drag.’) takis takis -anay [/BF] <i>nu-takis-anay-ku na tađaw kana guy</i> Help me to cut the ox’s head off with the knife. takis-aw [PF] <i>ku-takis-aw na ɿala</i> The enemy is attacked by me.

	takis-ay [LF] <i>ku-takis-ay nantu ni?ən kana guy, aw mina?ay</i> I have cut the ox's neck, and he is dead.
	takis-u [Imp PF] <i>takis-u!</i> Attack!
	t<əm>akis [AF] <i>t<əm>akis-ku kananku ?ala</i> I attacked my enemy.
takiw₁	ox-pecker bird
takiw₂ taktak	[Puyuma explain: <i>?uqəqəm na ?ayam, makitəŋ</i> 'It is a small black bird.'] name of the grain thief mentioned in one legend carve a hard thing pa-taktak [Caus] <i>pa-taktak-aw kana ta?aw na kawi kandini na ?aw</i> The wood is carved with the knife by this man.
	taktak-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-taktak-anay na kawi səmaya? kana ta?aw</i> I carved the wood to sculpt the knife.
	taktak-ay [LF] <i>ku-taktak-ay qa ta?aw na kawi</i> I used a knife to cut down the tree.
	taktak-u [Imp PF] <i>taktak-u iqini na ?aw kana ta?aw!</i> Attack this person with the knife!
	t<əm>aktak [AF] <i>t<əm>aktak-ku qa kawi səmaya? sasudur kana ta?aw</i> I carved the wood to make the knife handle. <i>mi?əpa t<əm>aktak dəmaway qa yanjiapan</i> This person is a sheath sculptor.
takulis	ibex
taku?aw	larynx (anat.)
takumul	cotton wool, <i>Gossypium sp</i>
takunukun₁	a curved long knife
takunukun₂	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>takumikun</i> 'Cut some material with a curved knife.' Puyuma's long knives for beheading are straight.)
takunukun₃ takunu	a kind of vegetable cut hair with clippers (closed-cropped head) ki-takunu get haircut <i>ki-takunu -ku kana t<əm>akunu </i> I got a haircut from the hair-dresser.
	pa-ta<ka>kunu shall be taken for a haircut <i>pa-ta<ka>kunu -ku qa walak</i> I shall take a child to the hairdresser's.
	ta<ka>kunu will cut hair <i>andaman, ta-ka-kunu -ku tu-?arbu kana walak</i> Tomorrow, I will cut the child's hair.
	t<əm>akunu hairdresser <i>ki-takunu -ku kana t<əm>akunu </i> I got a haircut from the hairdresser.

takungkun takur	a vegetable (unidentified) offering put in front takur-an [Imp I/BF] <i>takur-an!</i> Put the offerings in front of! takur-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-takur-anay-yu</i> He put some offerings in front of you. t<əm>akur [AF] <i>t<əm>akur-ku</i> I put my offerings in front of. t<in>akur-an offerings put in front small frog
takura talabis	carry a child in front of the body talabis-aw [PF] <i>ku-talabis-aw a walak</i> A child is carried by me. t<əm>alabis [AF] <i>t<əm>alabis-ku qa walak</i> I carried a child.
talam	try; participate; taste in swallowing (cf. tamtam ‘taste at the lips’; timus ‘taste with a finger’) mi-t<in>alam have tasted <i>mi-t<in>alam-ku qa ɿəraw</i> I have tasted some wine. pa-talam [Caus] <i>pa-talam na tukap</i> Tell him to try on the shoes. <i>tu-pa-talam-ay-yu qa ɿəraw</i> He got you to taste some wine.
	talam-an [Imp I/BF] <i>talaman na kirwan!</i> Try on the clothes! talam-ay [LF] <i>ku-talam-ay na ɿəraw ɿəməkəl</i> It is the wine that I tasted. talam-i [Imp LF] <i>talam-i na siaw, arələt!</i> Taste the soup, it’s delicious!
	ta-talam will participate <i>ta-talam-yu kurnar mangayaw?</i> Will you take part in <i>mangayaw</i> ? t<əm>alam [AF] <i>t<əm>alam-yu la?</i> Do (did) you take part? t<in>alam-an something tried on <i>t<in>alam-an la na səmənuny na kirwan</i> The clothes have been tried on.
talapig	baby-carrier; a sling for broken arms a talapig a baby-carrier mi-talapig have a baby-carrier <i>mi-talapig na babayan</i> The woman has a baby-carrier. talapig-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-talapig-anay-ku papadək</i> Help me to put the baby-carrier on my back. talapig-aw [PF] <i>tu-talapig-aw na walak pənədək</i> The child is carried in the baby-carrier on the back. talapig-u [Imp PF]

	<i>talapiq-j-u pənaðək na walak!</i> Carry the baby in the baby-carrier on your back!
talasabəŋ	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. <i>t<əm>alasabəŋ</i> [AF] <i>t<əm>alasabəŋ-ku qa kirwan</i> I wear clothes thrown over my shoulders.
talasəq	rely upon someone; trust (cf. taliman 'trust someone, rely on') <i>talasəq-ku kan nanali</i> I rely on my mother. ka-talasəq [Imp] <i>ka-talasəq-ku kan tinataw!</i> Trust your mother! talasəq-aw [PF] <i>talasəq-aw i dulien tu-ŋai</i> We believed in Dulian's words. talasəq-u [Imp PF] <i>talasəq-u i tinataw!</i> Rely on your mother!
 talasu?	swim (probably the crawl) (cf. laŋuy 'swin') pa-talasu? [Caus] <i>ku-pa-talasu?-aw na walak</i> I make the child swim. <i>nu-pa-talasu?-anay-ku</i> You teach me to swim. talasu-lasu?-an swimming pool t<əm>alasu? [AF] <i>t<əm>alasu?-ku</i> I swim.
taləb	wooden box; makeshift boat (cf. sasudaq 'big boat'; tamina 'small boat') throw into the water
 taləbu?	t<al>aləbu? noise of an object thrown into the water, 'splash' taləbu?-an [Imp I/BF] <i>taləbu?-an kana ənay!</i> Throw it into the water! taləbu?-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-taləbu?-anay na ukak kana siaw</i> I have thrown away the fishbones from the soup.
	t<əm>aləbu? [AF] <i>t<əm>aləbu?-ku qa ukak kana siaw</i> I threw away the bones from the soup.
talima	trust someone; trusty (cf. talasəq 'rely upon someone, trust') <i>talima-ku kanu</i> I trust you. ka-talima will trust <i>ka-talima-[y]aw qa qinəkalanan 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>k<in>a-talima-[y]an~ka-ta-lima-[y]an nanku kiakarunan</i> My work is important. ~ My work is a trusty one.
	talima-[y]ay [LF]
talipapa?an	<i>ku-talima-[y]ay i təmamataw shətiang</i> I trusted Shetiang's father. a lot of (people or animals) lying around dead; the place where a lot of the dead lie

sadu na takura talipapa?an i ?uma There is a lot of dead frogs lying in the field.
talipapa?an na alapə?an na markina?ay A lot of dead men who killed each other are lying down.
idini na ?uma a kinaduyan tinalabakan da kuaj na qinəkalanan talipapa?an This field is the place where the villagers were killed with guns, like on a battlefield.

|talud|₁

translate; interpret; substitute
k<in>i-talud-an translation
ki-pa-talud get somebody to translate
ki-pa-talud-an qia, tamarapuyuma nanku nirəŋayan Yet, translate into Puyuma my speech.
pa-ki-talud get a translation
ku-pa-ki-talud-aw tomarapuyuma tu-nirəŋayan kana ragan
 I translated the priest's words into Puyuma.

talud-aw [PF]
tu-talud-aw na yai His words are translated.
t<əm>alud [AF]

|talud|₂

t<əm>alud-ku tomarapuyuma I use Puyuma to translate.
 make a chain; jump from or to (like a monkey)
ma-ta-talud pass something from one another
ma-ta-talud-mi qa bajay We passed the baton from hand to hand.
talud-aw [PF]
tu-talud-aw na baqay The relay is handed over during the relay race.
t<əm>alu-talud ~ t<əm>a-talud [Prog]

t<əm>alu-talud ~ t<əm>a-talud na lutuj kana sa?ad The monkey is jumping from one branch to the other.

|talud|₃

knot a rope around my ankles for climbing up the palm tree
mi-talud have the rope to climb up the tree
mi-talud malak kana puran Use the rope to climb and get the betel nuts.

pi-talud put the rope
pi-talud kana puran Put the rope (round the ankles) to climb the betel nut tree.

whatever; impatient

talustus idu 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, qiamma mikualəy I ate a lot of odd things, so I fell sick.

pa-talustus [Caus]

pa-talustus matulas na walak The child who does not listen, does silly things.

pa-talustus na walak kamawan kana kujabaw The child is as impatient as a rat.

talusubug	a protective piece of leather, i.e. fingerstall for the bamboo diviner (Divination is done using bamboo splinters, bamboo diviners protect their fingers with leather (rubber, nowadays) fingerstalls to split the bamboos into splinters.)
mi-talusubug	have a <i>talusubung</i>
 ta[ə]? 	<i>mi-talusubug nu-lima</i> Your hands are protected with the <i>talusubung</i> . block (obstruct); hinder as standing on one's way
m-u-ta[ə]? [Mvt]	<i>m-u-ta[ə]-ku da barasa? i dalan</i> I moved a stone to block the road.
pa-ta[ə]? [Caus]	<i>pa-ta[ə]-ay qa batulayaw na dalan</i> The road has been blocked by an iron bar.
pa-ta-ta[ə]?	shield (cf. pa [ŋ]aq 'shield')
ta[ə]-aw [PF]	<i>ku-ta[ə]-aw na dalan qa barasa?</i> I blocked the road with a stone.
t<əm>a[ə]? [AF]	<i>t<əm>a[ə] na barasa? kanku pakakalayan</i> A stone is blocking my way.
ta[ə]labuan	place name next to the village
ta[ə]mawan	cock
ta[ə]u[ə]p	rest from work
< ta[ə] 'stop'; u[ə]p 'tired'	pa-ta[ə]u[ə]p [Caus]
	<i>pa-ta[ə]u[ə]p-aw na guy</i> I let the ox rest.
	<i>pa-ta[ə]u[ə]p-u!</i> Have a rest!
t<əm>a[ə]u[ə]p [AF]	<i>t<əm>a[ə]u[ə]p-ku təmakaw</i> I am resting, I no longer steal.
ta[ə]da[ə]an	log or bamboos weighing down the grass roof to prevent it from blowing away
ta[ə]batukan	age sub-set of 14-15 year-old boys
 ta[ə]pus 	see something which disappears; catch a glimpse of
	pa-ta[ə]pus [Caus]
	<i>pa-ta[ə]pu-[ə]pus-ku kanqunu na palidiq</i> That is the car I have seen and which has disappeared (round a bend).
	t<əm>a[ə]pus [AF]
	<i>t<əm>a[ə]pus-ku da pa[li]q</i> I have seen a car here and there.
 ta[ə]siq 	derail (< Japanese <i>dassen</i> , cf. <i>ti[ə]s</i> 'derail')
	mu-ta[ə]siq [ACaus]
	<i>mu-ta[ə]siq na kapuŋpuŋay</i> The train is derailed.
	<i>mu-ta[ə]siq la qa kina[ə]dawar</i> afternoon
	ta[ə]siq-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-ta[ə]siq-aw na pa[li]q</i> The carriage has derailed.
tama	saliva
	<i>t<əm>ama-ku da tama kan təmamataw</i> I spat saliva on his father.
	tama-[y]an [Imp I/BF]
	<i>tama-[y]an nu-i[ə]?! Spit out your phlegm!</i>

	<i>kəma-ta, tama-[y]an qa in?əl?əl'an qa puran</i> We say, ‘spat-out juice of chewed betel’.
	tama-[y]anay [I/BF]
	<i>kuiku, unien da i?ə?, nu-tama-[y]anay-ku da i?ə? kana suan</i> Me, I don’t have any saliva, spit at the dog for me.
	tama-[y]ay [LF]
	<i>ku-tama-[y]ay da i?ə? na maulay</i> I spat at the vagrant.
	ta-tama-[y]an a sputum
	t<əm>ama [AF]
	<i>sagar t<əm>ama i təmamataw</i> Fathers like spitting.
tamaku	tobacco; cigarette
	arə-tamaku-maku smell of tobacco
	<i>arə-tamaku-maku na baysaran</i> The young man smells of tobacco.
	pa-tamaku [Caus]
	<i>an nu-pa-tamaku-ay-ku aru kiana[ay]-ku la</i> If you make me smoke, I will soon die.
	tamaku-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-tamaku-aw na tamaku</i> I smoked tobacco.
	t<əm>aku [AF]
	<i>t<əm>amaku-ku</i> I am smoking.
tamalakaw	one of the eight Puyuma villages; Chinese Taian 泰安 for the administration (Some Puyuma say Talamakaw.)
tamajan	stew pot
	[Puyuma explain: <i>abakan kana siaw</i> ‘We pour soup in it.’]
tamina	small boat; craft (cf. <i>sasudap</i> ‘big boat’; <i>taləb</i> ‘makeshift boat’)
tamiasay	unidentified fish (it is a long, white slippery fish)
tamtam	taste with the lips (cf. <i>talam</i> ‘taste in swallowing’)
	tamtam-anay [I/BF]
	<i>nu-tamtam-anay-ku kana irupan</i> Taste the dishes for me.
	tamtam-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-tamtam-ay na irupan</i> I tasted the foods.
	tamtam-u [Imp PF]
	<i>tamtam-u!</i> Taste!
	t<əm>amtam [AF]
	<i>t<əm>amtam-ku təmalam kana irupan</i> I tasted the food to try it.
tamuimuisan	butterfly caterpillar
tamukus	unidentified grasshopper (Bigger than <i>kasima[ay]</i> .)
	(Brown grasshopper with a small head and a large body. It sings ‘ritritriiiiiit’.)
tamuraran	Taiwanese snail, edible (< Tamalakaw dialect <i>tamuRaRang</i>)
tan	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>adi dia mikatagwin na baysaran, an m?aw?aw-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, <i>Zanthoxylum ailanthoides</i> Sieb. & Zucc. fall down in-u-tani-an places where thing fell down <i>tu-in-u-tani-an kana lata?</i> Places where mangoes have fallen. m<in>i-u-tani-an something which has fallen down <i>m<in>i-u-tani-an-ku</i> I have fallen down. m-u-tani [Mvt] <i>m-u-tani na li?ur</i> shooting star <i>m-u-tani na puran sa ritek</i> The stalk of betel nuts has fallen down. pu-tani make something or somebody fall down <i>tu-pu-tani-aw-ku i da?an</i> He made me fall down on the road. <i>tu-pu-tani-aw kama i kia?adəyan tu-katagwin</i> He pushed his wife down from the bed. <i>pu-tani-ay qa ta?i kana ?ayam ku-pa?idijq</i> Some bird shat on my car. <i>nu-pu-tani-anay-ku da lata?</i> Knock some mangoes down for me.
tanuban taŋdul taŋəsap	yam, <i>Dioscorea alata</i> Lour zebu's hump. Some human beings have a <i>tangDul</i> . eat a big mouthful ma-taŋəsap gets big mouthfuls <i>ma-taŋəsap taytaw</i> He likes eating big mouthfuls. taŋəsap-aw [PF] <i>tu-taŋəsap-aw na pa?aka kana suan</i> The dog swallowed a mouthful of meat. t<əm>aŋəsap [AF] <i>t<əm>aŋəsap-ku da pa?aka</i> I ate a mouthful of meat. rough-skinned lizard that climbs trees. Bamboo Tiger, <i>Japulura swinhonis</i> <i>taŋkaŋkaðan</i> , <i>sagar məkan da saməkan, da yaŋalaw</i> The lizard <i>tangkangkaDan</i> likes to eat mosquitoes and flies.
taŋtaŋ	container for lime (< Minnan>) (In ritual context, we hear <i>tərsukan</i> 'flask containing lime'.) <i>na taŋtaŋ, abakanan qa ?abu, pu?abuan kana puran</i> The <i>tangtang</i> contains lime to add to the areca nuts that are chewed.
tapəla?	fall down on the floor ki-tapəla? make somebody fall down <i>ki-tapəla?-ku kana bayasan</i> I knocked the young man over. kur-tapəla? fall by oneself <i>maladu? kana katəŋaqdaw, kur-tapəla? na malipay</i> The drunken men bumped into the stool and fell one on top of the other. pa-tapəla? [Caus] <i>pa-tapəla?-aw na bayasan kana suan</i> The young man knocked the dog over. tapəla?-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-tapəla?-anay na malipay</i> I knocked the drunk man down. t<əm>apəla? [AF] <i>?iləməs, t<əm>apəla?-ku qa ?abay i dadarə?</i> In a temper, I threw some sticky rice dumplings on the floor.

- |tapəsi?|**
- sprinkle with water; splash upwards
ki-tapəsi? get splashed
ki-tapəsi?-ku da ɻəraw kana mal̥ay I got splashed with wine by the drunken man.
- pa-tapəsi? [Caus]**
pa-tapəsi?-u da ənay taytaw kana ɻəməbul! Tell him to sprinkle the dust!
- tapəsi?-anay [I/BF]**
tapəsi?-anay-ku da ənay kana ɻapuʃ I have watered the flowers.
- t<əm>apəsi? [AF]**
t<əm>apəsi?-ku da ənay kana ɻapuʃ I sprinkled the flowers with water.
- t<əm>apəsi-pəsi? [Prog]**
t<əm>apəsi-pəsi?-ku dəmirus I am splashing myself with water to wash.
- |tapəsu?|**
- pierce a round container usually with a sharp point
ki-tapəsu? get pierced
ki-tapəsu? kana basikaw tu-maʃa kan baliw Baliw blinds herself with a bamboo.
- mu-tapəsu? [ACaus]**
mu-tapəsu? na bitunun, na buʃu The eggs, the testicles break.
- tapəsu?-anay [I/BF]**
nu-tapəsu?-anay kana kamuʃ tu-maʃa You put his eye out with the knife.
- tapəsu?-aw [PF]**
ku-tapəsu?-aw tu-maʃa I put his eye out.
ku-tapəsu?-aw na maʃi kana pasək I bursted the balloon with the nail. ~ The balloon has been bursed by me with the nail.
- tapəsu-u? [Imp PF]**
tapəsu-u! Break (the egg)!
- ta-tapəsu?** will break
ta-tapəsu?-ku tu-buʃu I am going to burst his testicles.
- t<əm>apəsu? [AF]**
t<əm>apəsu?-ku da maʃi kana pasək I bursted the balloon with the nail.
- |tapias|**
- throw liquid forcefully
tapias-anay [I/BF]
tapias-anay na ɻəraw kantu tʃayar The wine is thrown in his face.
- tapias-ay [LF]**
ku-tapias-ay da ɻəraw tu-tʃayar It is in his face that I threw wine.
- t<əm>apias [AF]**
t<əm>apias-ku da ɻəraw kanantu tʃayar I threw wine in his face.
- throw upward; receive from above; pass on (cf. *tuʃud* 'pass on')**
- ki-tapuʃ** get from above
ki-tapuʃ-ku kanantu ɣai kana puyuma I catch Puyuma words (on the wing).

	<i>garəm, ku-ki-tapul-aw na yai kana puyuma</i> Now, it is the Puyuma words that I want to grasp.
	<i>nu-ki-tapul-anay-ku kana yai kana puyuma</i> Help me to grasp Puyuma words.
	(In ritual, <i>ki-tapul-a dia kan miakaləp</i> ‘I make an offering to the spirit of the hunt.’ In the Catholic church <i>ki-tapul-a dia kan dəmaway</i> ‘I make an offering to God.’ Implying that I am making a request to, <i>ki-bə-ray-a</i> .)
	tapul-aw [PF]
	<i>tapul-aw na malı</i> The ball is thrown into the air.
	t<əm>apul [AF]
	<i>t<əm>apul-ku da malı</i> I threw a ball up.
tapunanan	small snails in the flowers, <i>Helicella</i>
	<i>na tapunanan, məkan na guy kana taʃun, kuaʃəy, midawak</i> If the oxen eat them, they fall ill, they are poisonous.
 tapuŋ 	close a lid
	kur-tapuŋ two things put together
	<i>kur-tapuŋ kana kamut</i> Put the knife into the sheath.
	ma-ta-tapuŋ sexual intercourse
	mi-tapuŋ have a lid
	<i>mi-tapuŋ na əmpitsə</i> The pen has a top.
	mu-tapuŋ [ACaus]
	<i>mu-tapuŋ la na əmpitsə</i> The top has been put on the pen.
	tapuŋ-anay [VBF]
	<i>tu-tapuŋ-anay kana suay</i> She has got the horns stuck in her body.
	tapuŋ-u [Imp PF]
	<i>tapuŋ-u na daʃil!</i> Cork the bottle!
	t<əm>apuŋ [AF]
	<i>t<əm>apuŋ-ku da əmpitsə</i> I put the top on a pen.
 tapuruk 	big belly (cf. putuk ‘big belly’)
	ma-tapuruk have a big belly
	<i>ma-tapuruk taytaw</i> He has a big belly.
 ta?ta?	scatter
	kur-ta?ta? scatter by oneself
	<i>na walak maɻulid da muʃaʔi, adj mikatatakət, kur-ta?ta? kantu kinakawayan tu-taʔi</i> 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-ta?ta? [ACaus]
	<i>mu-ta?ta? tu-kawikawi</i> His woodpile is untidy.
	ta?ta?-anay [VBF]
	<i>ku-ta?ta?-anay ku-paysu</i> I put my money all over the place.
	ta?ta?-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-ta?ta?-aw na kuʃabaw</i> The rats are scattered (after a communal hunt, the game, usually rats, is shared).
	ta?ta?-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-ta?ta?-ay qa kawi na katəŋadawan</i> I put some wood on the seats.

	ta?ta?u [Imp PF] <i>ta?ta?u na ku abaw!</i> Scater the rats!
ta?uqunj	t<əm>a?ta? [AF] <i>t<əm>a?ta?ku qa ti il</i> I scatter books all over the place (a habit). crown of a hat
ta?upər	t<in>u-ta?uqunj a syncedoche for ‘chief’ an unidentified gelatinous plant (sp.) which grows in the mountains just after the rain, edible plant. Puyuma call it either <i>tu-lu? kana ?udal</i> ‘The rain’s tears’, or less poetic <i>tu-ta?i kana ?udal</i> ‘The rain’s feces’.
ta?ur	pa-ta?ur [Caus] <i>pa-ta?ur-aw na bu abu ayan</i> The girl was asked to cook the sticky rice dumplings.
	ta?ur-an [Imp I/BF] <i>ta?ur-an!</i> Steam!
	ta?ur-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-ta?ur-anay-ku qa ?abay</i> Help me to steam the sticky rice dumplings.
	ta?ur-aw [PF] <i>ku-ta?ur-aw na ?abay</i> The sticky rice dumplings have been steamed by me.
	t<əm>a?ur [AF] <i>t<əm>a?ur-ku qa ?abay</i> I steamed some sticky rice dumplings.
	t<in>a?ur-an something steamed <i>t<in>a?ur-an na ?abay</i> Steamed sticky rice dumplings. ~ The sticky rice dumplings are steamed.
ta?uris	scratch mu-ta?uris [ACaus] <i>mu-ta?uris nanku ima</i> My hand was scratched.
	ta?uris-ay [LF] <i>ku-ta?uris-ay kananku səki tu-təd̪k kana walak</i> I scratched the child’s buttocks with my nails.
tar-	imperative of ‘pay attention’ <i>tar-ma a səmə?ər! ~ tar-sə?ər-an nu-ma a!</i> Watch carefully! <i>tar-na u!</i> Look carefully! <i>tar-ki-ləŋyaw ~ pu-taŋjila!</i> Listen up!
tara ₁	use; do ma-tara do something <i>ma-tara tamaku, apuy, puran, ti il</i> Smoke, light a fire, chew betel nut, write a book. <i>an mangayaw-ta Pi, ma-tara ?apu </i> When we celebrate the annual festival <i>mangayaw</i> , we wear flower garlands.
	ma-tara do something despite an obstacle <i>ma-tara-kadaw kikarun</i> It is hot, he keeps on working. <i>ma-tara-?udal kikarun</i> It is raining, he goes on working. <i>ma-tara-tamaku kikarun</i> He smokes although working.

	ta-tara will do <i>ta-tara-puyuma-ku marəŋay</i> I am going to speak Puyuma.
	t<əm>ara [AF] speak <i>t<əm>ara-puyuma-ku kimadqadayar kan dulien</i> I use Puyuma to talk to Dulian.
	t<əm>ara-balaka To speak a foreign language.
tara ₂	t<in>ara done <i>t<in>ara-puyuma marəŋay na walak</i> The child was speaking Puyuma.
	hold out one's hand
	tara-[y]anay [I/BF] <i>nu-tara-[y]anay-ku kana walak</i> Help me to hold my arms out to the child.
	tara-[y]aw [PF] <i>ku-tara-[y]aw na walak</i> I held my arms out to the child.
	tara-[y]aw-ta We invite.
	t<əm>ara [AF] <i>t<əm>ara-ku kibəray da paysu</i> I held out my hand to borrow money.
taramunamunagan	t<əm>ara-ra-maw shamans. The shamans hold out their hands towards the spirit world.
	broomweeds, <i>Sida acuta</i> Burmf.
	[Puyuma explain: <i>miɻaput, səmayaɻ da səsəlap</i> 'It has flowers, it is used to make brooms.]
taramunag	watermelon, <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> Schrad
	<i>ma-yadaw na jaw, saigu məkan kana taramunag</i> Buck-toothed people like eating watermelon.
taranapaw	careful; take care <i>taranapaw nu-kirwan!</i> Take care of your clothes!
	taranapaw-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-taranapaw-anay-ku kəmakaway</i> Help me to take care when walking.
	taranapaw-aw [PF] <i>ku-taranapaw-aw məkan na kuraw</i> I take care when eating fish.
	taranapaw-u [Imp PF] <i>taranapaw-u!</i> Take care!
tara?	t<əm>aranapaw [AF] <i>t<əm>aranapaw-ku kəmakaway</i> I am careful on the road.
	difficult; hinder <i>t<əm>ara? [AF]</i>
	<i>t<əm>ara?-ku kibəray da paysu</i> It is difficult for me to get money, (it is the first time I have succeeded).
	<i>t<əm>ara? qua-ku kaɻini</i> It is difficult for me to come here.
	<i>t<əm>ara? ɻəməkəl-ku, mapaias-ku</i> I am not used to drinking alcohol, I get diarrhoea (straight away).
tarawalan	right-hand side
tarawiri	left-hand side

taray	a large wooden dish
tarbu	ta-taray-an water tank for rain wild sugarcane, <i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> (L.) (Used by the shamans in rites performed by the river.)
tariama	jealous; scorn <i>tariama-yu!</i> Bully him! tariama-[y]anay [I/BF] <i>tariama-[y]anay na taiwan kana dalu</i> Mainland China scorns Taiwan. tariama-[y]aw [PF] <i>daw nu-tariama-[y]aw marəŋjay?</i> Why did you bully him? t<əm>ariama [AF] <i>t<əm>ariama na yawan da dinəkalanan</i> The chief scorns some villagers.
taroko	Atayal people
tarsiŋan	morning star (obsolete term for Puyuma) (cf. <i>paramanan</i> ‘morning star’; <i>ribulu?</i> ‘Ursa Minor’; <i>pitubulu?</i> ~ <i>pitumanan</i> ‘Ursa Major, Pleiades’) [Puyuma explain: <i>kəmalkuk na turukuk, maragan-ta</i> ‘When the cocks crow, we get up.’]
tarisirisijan	millipede (cf. <i>liyasanman</i> ‘millipede’)
tartar	reef; lava stone
taruma?	Tanan city (Rukai village), Tarumak
taru?an	campsite; hut (< Amis according to Puyuma. Cf. Fey 1986:309 <i>talo'an</i> ‘Hut’; cf. also Tsuchida 1976:169 * <i>taRuqan</i> .)
tastas	masturbate
tatabak	calabash (when dried it is used as a container)
tatəkəp	booby trap
	(A wooden plank on which bait is placed, and a bamboo cover that closes on the animal.)
tati[u?	rope
< ti[u?] ‘tied up’	
tatimus	forefinger (cf. <i>timus</i> ‘immerse, taste with the forefinger’) <i>tatimus-ku da yam</i> I taste the salt with my forefinger.
tatus	peduncle of a fruit or bract (according to Puyuma)
tatiwisan	American black nightshade, <i>Solanum americanum</i> Mill. (< Amis)
tatukəm	beak
tatu?us	<i>tu-tatu?us kana ?ayam</i> the bird’s beak
tawdjing	bell with a clapper, we do not knock on it [Puyuma explain: <i>ulaya tu-butu</i> ‘It has testes.’]
tawlyul	ritual bell (cf. <i>kaļuday</i> ‘bell’; <i>rijetas</i> ‘the small bell that men hung on the side of their belt’; <i>sinsijan</i> ‘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 ?ami na marama?idaj ?i, i waiwaya tu-tawlyul, i timul na maranak ?i, nan?ma tu-tawlyul	The Upper moiety, the elder had nine bells, the Lower moiety, the youngest had only six.
	miwalak isabak tu-tawlyul kana ?akubakuban, aq?i miwalak tu-tawlyul kana babayan i muagamut	The dormitory's boys' bells have a clapper, not the ladies' bells at <i>muagamut</i> .
taw?uj	bamboo used to carry meals	
tawar	calm and quiet	
	<i>tawar la m?kan!</i> Eat slowly!	
	<i>tawar la!</i> Go slowly (go in peace)!	
	pa-tawar [Caus]	
	<i>ma?i?daj-ta la, pa-tawar-ta k?mianjor</i> When we are old, we think slowly.	
	<i>pa-tawar-i!</i> Take it easy!	
	<i>pa-tawar-a-ta!</i> Let's take it easy!	
	tawar-anay [I/BF]	
	<i>tawar-anay-ku mar?ajay</i>	
	1. I speak more slowly. 2. I speak quietly.	
	tawar-ay [LF]	
	<i>ku-tawar-ay t?amilil</i> I write slowly.	
	t<?om>awar-a [AF/Subj]	
	<i>t<?om>awar-a-ta</i> Let's go slowly.	
tawasi	a brush	
tawina?an	female (non-human)	
	tawina?an na turukuk hen	
	<i>nanku tawina?an na turukuk saigu mibitunun</i> My hens lay a lot of eggs.	
tawtawayan	beetle (kind of)	
taya	Solanum, <i>Solanum</i> (unidentified) (< Amis), plant (sp.) (Bitter vegetable reputed to improve digestion.)	
taytaw	he, she, free pronoun, third singular, emphatic	
	<i>amaw taytaw, na t<?om>amaku</i> It is he, who was smoking.	
	<i>tu-tusukaw taytaw</i> He himself speared it.	
t?bt?b	cut on a chopping board, a block (cf. putput 'cut an object at the top') mayt?bt?b 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>t?b cut in one stroke	
	<i>s<al>t?b-av tu-ni?an da taqaw</i> His neck has been cut off with one stroke of a long knife.	
	<i>s<?om><al>t?b-ku tu-ni?an</i> I beheaded him with one stroke.	
	t?bt?b-an chopping block, chopping board	
	t?bt?b-aw [PF]	
	<i>t?bt?b-aw na kawi kana t?bt?b-an isa?</i> The wood is cut on the chopping board.	

	t<əm>əbtəb [AF]
	<i>t<əm>əbtəb-ku da kawi</i> I cut wood on the block.
	t<in>əbtəb wood cut
	<i>t<in>əbtəb la na kawi</i> The wood is cut.
təbun	well (for water)
təbur	south (ritual term) (cf. timul , tənəm ‘south’) (Only used in ritual texts; cf. Blust ACD 1995: 492 */tebuR/ spring of water.)
tədək	buttocks
	arə-tədə-tədək smell of feces <i>arə-tədə-tədək-yu</i> You smell of feces.
	ra-tədə-tədək-an ‘Big butt’
	one day (duration)
	pa-tədər [Caus] <i>pa-tədər-u kikarun</i> (Give him,) he will do it in one day.
 tədər 	ta-tədər will do something for one whole day <i>ta-tədər-ku aləpə?</i> I want to sleep a full day.
	tədər-ay [LF] <i>ku-tədər-ay i isaw muqadajı</i> I spent the day with Isaw.
	tədər-i [Imp LF] <i>tədər-i kikarun!</i> Do it in one day!
	t<əm>ədər [AF] <i>t<əm>ədər-ku təməkəl da ɻəraw</i> I spend my days drinking wine.
təga	accompany; sing first (cf. səłətak ‘sing first and lead other singers’; laŋ ‘companion, accompany; go via’)
	təga [Imp] <i>təga-yu idu na səmənay!</i> Start singing that song!
	ta-təga will sing <i>marpwatəg-ta, ta-təga-[y]ay idu na sasənayan</i> We will sing in unison these songs.
	təga-[y]ay [LF] <i>ku-təga-[y]ay idu na muabəruk kana hitay səmənay</i> I accompanied that soldier’s return with singing.
	<i>tu-təga-[y]ay na marsa?ur kana ma?iday</i> The old men sing along with the team songs.
	t<in>əga-[y]an accompaniment over <i>nanku t<in>əga-[y]an səmənay kana muuatuhitay</i> My accompaniment of songs for the man who became a soldier.
	<i>nanku pinawatəg kandı kana t<in>əga-[y]an</i> My accompaniment with these songs.
 təka 	crack and leak a little
	ma-təka gets cracked and leaks <i>ma-təka na pa?tay</i> The bucket has cracked and leaks.
	mu-təka [ACaus] <i>mu-təka na pa?tay</i> The wood of the bucket is cracked and it leaks.
	pa-təka [Caus]

	<i>pa-təkał-aw kana kadaw na paʔlaŋ</i> The bucket is leaking because of the wood being cracked by the sun.
təkas	shoot (to) təkas-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-təkas-anay na timra, /ʃməʃʃipis</i> I fired a shot, and missed the target.
təkəd	not easy to be moved; be changed ta-təkəd-an the leather strap of the <i>tawlyul</i> bell threaded through the trousers təkəd-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-təkəd-anay tu-paysu kanantu paparəłan</i> He sticks his money in his belt.
	təkəd-aw [PF] <i>ku-təkəd-aw ku-aŋər</i> 1. I don't want to forget. 2. I don't want to change.
təkənun	t<əm>əkəd [AF] <i>t<əm>əkəd la ku-kəmiaŋər</i> It is difficult for me to change my mind.
təkir	unidentified bird, a type of woodpecker. It cries 'tululululu'. stand up; bristle pa-təkir [Caus] <i>na babayan pa-təkir-aw tu-əʃas kana maɻinayan</i> The woman makes the man's sex hard.
	t<əm>atəkir na kamajul large chili t<əm>əkir [AF] <i>t<əm>əkir ku-arbu</i> My hair stands on end. <i>t<əm>əkir tu-əʃas</i> He has a hard-on. <i>na maɻinayan məkan kana t<əm>atəkir, qıama t<əm>əkir nantaw</i> The man who eats chilis gets an erection.
təktak	gecko
təkuŋ	remove a part pa-təkuŋ [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təkuŋ-anay ku-maʃa</i> I gave my eye to be removed. <i>pa-təkuŋ-ay na kuayo</i> The machine digs.
	t<əm>əkuŋ [AF] <i>t<əm>əkuŋ-ku kana qənan</i> I dug a cave in the mountain.
t<in>əkuŋ-an	something removed <i>t<in>əkuŋ-an-ku da maʃa</i> One of my eyes has been removed. <i>t<in>əkuŋ-an na qənan</i> a mountain cave <i>kaɖu i qənan, miɻəqəŋ-ta kana t<in>əkuŋ-an na qənan</i> When we stay in the mountains, we sleep in a cave.
təlaɻəq	stop abruptly m-u-təlaɻəq [Mvt] <i>inday-ku, m-u-təlaɻəq ku-kaway</i> I am frightened, I stopped abruptly walking.

- m-u-tələʔəd na kakipa kana barasa?* The car struck a stone and stopped.
- tələʔəd-anay** [I/BF]
mu-tələʔəd-anay da kawi You stopped suddenly because you hit a tree.
- tələʔəd-aw** [PF]
ku-tələʔəd-aw na kakipa I stopped the cart suddenly.
- |təlu|₁**
 pass on
ki-təlu pass on
tu-palaw kana faw ɿi, ki-təlu kəma-ta kanq̄u na γai For people's skin disease, we use that word *ki-təlu*, 'pass on'.
- kur-təlu** pass on to somebody
kur-təlu-ay da patis ku-anay I gave my girlfriend stinking armpit disease.
- təlu-ay** [LF]
nantu palaw, tu-təlu-ay He has passed on his skin disease.
ku-təlu-ay idu na taw kananku palaw I passed my skin disease on to that person.
- t<əm>əlu** [AF]
na patis t<əm>a-təlu The disease of the stinking gland of the armpit is contagious.
- |təlu|₂**
 add to
təlu-ay [LF]
ku-təlu-ay na ɿabay I added the sticky rice dumplings.
- təlu-i** [Imp LF]
təlu-i qia nu-nikanan! Eat some more!
- t<əm>əlu** [AF]
t<əm>əlu-ku saigu tu-γai kana puyuma I add Puyuma words to my knowledge.
- təlyw**
 (In ritual context the shamans use *sul(i)* or *sul(ə)* = 'to add'. This represents further support for the hypothesis that while PAN *C has become /t/ in Puyuma, it is reflected as /s/ in the ritual language, cf. *təyaq̄aw* 'sit down' corresponds to *səŋq̄aw* in the ritual texts, or *ləŋit/ləŋis*. (L. Sagar p.c.))
 sprout; shoot
nantu təlyw kana basikaw Bamboo shoots.
- təlyw-aw** [PF]
tu-təlyw-aw da kuaɿəŋ tu-ɿayuru? He has a brain tumour.
- t<əm>əlyw** [AF]
t<əm>əlyw na kuɿay The vegetables sprout.
- təlu**
 three
kan-təlu-an measure of three fingers held flat
kara-təlu the third time
kara-təlu three objects per person (personal or non-personal nouns)
kara-təlu-yu da bitunun You have three eggs.
kara-təlu-təlu-an-mu da bitunun (A lot of people, each) you have three eggs.

kar-tə̄lu-tə̄lu-ay *qa bitumun na qinəkalanan* Each villager had three eggs.

kara-tə̄lu tu-lijma ‘He has three hands’, it means a ‘thief’; (cf. *bə̄lakas* *tu-lijma* ‘his hands are long’, *ra-ṭaka-ṭakaw-an* ‘incurable thief’; *ma-jaʔəs* ‘thief’)

kar-mi-tə̄lu-tə̄lu-an ~ kar-mia-tə̄lu-an

kar-mi-tə̄lu-tə̄lu-an kəmakanaway ~ kar-mia-tə̄lu-an Walk three by three.

ka-tə̄lu-an na bujan ‘the third’. June in the old calendar.

[Puyuma explain:

g<əm>əti kana lumay i karuma? an ‘We pull up rice in front of the Ancestors’ cult house.’

mar-ɻani pənia la, ta-ʔapəl-aw na dawa kana aliʔli? ‘The harvest is all over, we put the millet in the granary.’]

maka-tə̄luun thirty

məktp̩ misama qə tatə̄luua thirteen

mi-a-tə̄lu three for counting human beings

mi-ta-tə̄lu three (people) together

par-ka-tə̄lu into three pieces

ku-par-ka-tə̄lu-aw səmaltə̄b na ɻasəpan I cut the sugarcane into three pieces.

par-tə̄luun perform an action three times

ku-par-tə̄luun-ay marəʔra? i dulien I have embraced Dulian three times.

ku-par-tə̄luun-anay pənukpuk na puakpuk I used the whip to hit him three times.

ku-par-tə̄lu-tə̄luun-ay marəyay I repeated three times.

mu-par-tə̄luun-ku d<əm>əlia I vomited three times.

p<ən>ar-tə̄luun-ku səmənay I sang three times.

p<in>a-ka-tə̄lu ~ par-ka-tə̄lu ~ pu-ka-ta-tə̄lu one third

na ɻabay ku-par-ka-tə̄lu-aw bəray qə mi-a-tə̄lu qə law I divided the sticky rice dumplings into three parts to give to three people.

ta-tə̄lu-a three objects or animals

excessive tiredness, a body with no strength (cf. *apəl* ‘weak’; *ɻopa* ‘pains everywhere’; *rapi?* ‘tired, painful’; *tiʃili* ‘without strength but can still walk, extreme fatigue’)

mu-tə̄luk [ACaus]

mu-tə̄luk-ku I have no strength.

father; uncle

mar-tə̄mama father ~ son or father ~ daughter relationship

namali my father

tə̄mama your father, your uncles

tə̄mamataw his father

tə̄mamataw shatiang Shatiang’s father

tə̄mama-[y]an fathers, uncles

|tə̄luk|

tə̄mama

	<i>tu-wawadiyan kan namali aw nanali, na ma?inayan dia, nanku tomamayan</i> My father's and my mother's brothers, these men are my <i>temamayan</i> .
təmaramaw < tara 'hold out one's hand; maw 'identical'	shaman (singular) təmararamaw plural tararamawan ritual <i>imanay nantu tararamawan?</i> Who is doing their ritual?
təmuamuan	grandparents mar-təmuamuan grandparent or grandchild relationship mar-təmuamuan relationship between grandparents and grandchildren
təmuau	offspring (singular); grandchild <i>misasa tu-təmuau kan baliw</i> Baliw has only one grandchild. təmuau-muan (plural)
	<i>kaqwan tu-təmuau-muan kan baliw</i> Baliw's descendants are numerous. təmuau i dapal grandchildren (Lit. 'grandchildren in the foot', i.e. generation G-2) <i>unien-ku qa təmuau i dapal, qiamma unien qa təmuau i səki</i> I have no grandchildren, so I have no great-grandchildren.
	təmuau i səki great-grandchildren, etc. (Lit. 'grandchildren in the toenails', generations G-3 and subsequent)
 təmuŋ 	taciturn ma-təmuŋ be taciturn <i>ma-təmuŋ nanku ?asawa</i> My daughter-in-law doesn't like talking. <i>ma-təmuŋ ku-katagwin, mayai-ku</i> My husband doesn't like talking, but I do.
	pa-təmuŋ [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təmuŋ-aw</i> I told (him ~ her) to shut up.
 təmuŋ 	fill up ka-ta-təmuŋ might fill up <i>nanmu qađək ka-ta-təmuŋ qa sənan</i> Your body will be radiant.
	ma-təmuŋ [AF] <i>ma-təmuŋ na dinun qa ənay</i> The jar is full of water.
	təmuŋ-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-təmuŋ-anay kana dinun na ənay</i> The jar has been filled up with water.
	təmuŋ-ay [LF] <i>ku-təmuŋ-ay qa yai</i> I speak 'like a parrot'.
 tənaw 	fly in zigzag m-u-tənaw [Mvt] <i>m-u-təna-tənaw la na səmalji?</i> The secretary bird has flied in zig-zag.
	t<əm>ənaw [AF] <i>t<əm>ənaw na səmalji?</i> The secretary bird flies in zig-zag.
	tənaw-anay [I/BF] <i>təna-tənaw-anay na aru qađimut la a siwsowan</i> It is flying in zigzag, nearly to catch the chicks.

tənək	weaving knife made in brass
tənəm	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 <i>tenem</i> ‘a crater full of water.’) (In ritual context, the shamans use <i>bayat</i> ‘sail of a ship’; <i>təbur</i> ‘south’, as metaphors for sea.) <i>nantu ləŋaw kana tənam, kadi təbur, maylala a bariwan</i> 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. ədən ‘dive, sink’) m-u-tənəp [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-tənəp na kadaw</i> The setting sun ~ the sun sets. <i>m-u-tənəp na sasuday i inə?</i> The boat sunk in the sea.
	pa-tənəp [Caus] <i>ku-pa-tənəp-aw na laʔub kana dinun isabak</i> The ladle has been dipped in the jar by me.
	t<əm>ənəp [AF] <i>t<əm>ənəp-ku da barasa? i dinun</i> I threw a stone in the jar.
	tənəp-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-tənəp-anay na laʔub kana dinun</i> I dipped the ladle in the jar.
	tənəp-aw [PF] <i>ku-tənəp-aw na barasa? i dinun</i> The stone has been thrown in the jar by me.
tənīn	sparrow, <i>Lonchura</i>
tənuk	middle i tənuk in the middle pa-tənuk [Caus] <i>pa-tənuk-anay-ku kana lawlaw na tilil, ɿinaba pasakət mənaʔu kana tilil</i> I put the lamp in the centre of the books so I can see them well. <i>pa-tənuk-anay piʔədəŋ kana kiaʔədəŋjan, muagiliq, adi muʔatəl</i> I have laid him on his side, in the middle of the bed, he can't fall.
	pu-tənuk arbiter, referee <i>na markatagwin na maqədikul, mukua i namali pu-tənuk-a</i> The couple are quarrelling, and the father will play the role of arbiter. <i>tu-pu-tənuk-ay na walak na maqədikul kan dulien</i> Dulian arbitrates in his children's quarrel.
tənun	weave ta-tənun-an frame of the weaving loom t<əm>ənun [AF] <i>t<əm>ənun-ku da luŋpaw</i> I have woven a man's jacket.
	tənun-anay [I/BF] <i>tənun-anay i dulien da aliut</i> She wove a bag to give to Dulian.
	tənun-aw [PF] <i>ku-tənun-aw qata tənun-an na luŋpaw</i> I have weaved the man's jacket on our weaving loom.
	t<in>ənu-nan woven material

təŋaðaw	sit ka-təŋaðaw [Imp] <i>ka-təŋaðaw i saninin kanku, tu-kayaw nanku katagwin!</i> Sit down on my side, said my husband! ka-təŋaðaw-an a seat <i>ka-təŋaðaw kana ka-təŋaðaw-an</i> Sit on the seat. mara-ma-təŋaðaw age-set of 6 month-old babies ma-təŋaðaw [AF] <i>ma-təŋaðaw-ku kana ka-təŋaðaw-an</i> I sit down on the seat. ma-səŋaðaw 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. <i>[asit]/[lays], tawl manasaw.</i> (L. Sagar p.c.)) pa-təŋaðaw [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təŋaðaw-anay kana ka-təŋaðaw-an i muli</i> It is my grandmother that I placed on the seat.
təŋal	təŋaðaw-ay [LF] <i>ku-təŋaðaw-ay tu-dakul kan nanali</i> I sit on my mother's back. small mountain (cf. ɻənan 'mountains') (KaTipul dialect it means 'accessible cliff' for Puyuma it is an obsolete term.)
təŋəd	kill; beat to death ma-ta-təŋa-təŋəd kill each other (war) <i>ma-ta-təŋa-təŋəd-ta kana dipug</i> We had war with the Japanese. pa-ta-təŋəd will make somebody fight <i>pa-ta-təŋəd kantaw!</i> Fight him!
təŋəd	təŋəd-aw [PF] <i>ku-təŋəd-aw na walak</i> I brutally beat the child. təŋəd-ay [LF] <i>tu-təŋəd-ay na unan</i> The snake was killed. t<in>əŋəd-an somebody killed or beaten <i>t<in>əŋəd-an id̪i na walak, qiamā marətu</i> 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] <i>t<əm>əŋəs-ku qa ?arbu</i> I am tying up my hair. təŋəs-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-təŋəs-anay qa ?alun na guy</i> I give the ox bunches of cut grass to eat. təŋəs-aw [PF] <i>ku-təŋəs-aw ku-?arbu</i> My hair have been tied up by me.
təŋəsək	put a plant in some part of the body pa-təŋəsək [Caus] <i>pa-təŋəsək-anay kana kalipaj</i> (Flowers) are put in the hat. t<əm>əŋəsək [AF] <i>t<əm>əŋəsək-ku qa sapa? kananku kalipaj</i> I put a <i>sapaq</i> leaf in my hat (to make some shade).

	təŋəsək-anay [I/BF] bi?as na wari, tu-təŋəsək-anay da sapa? kananku kabuy It is hot, he put a <i>sapaq</i> twig in my hat (make some shade).
təpaypay təpi?	təŋəsək-u, yuyu! You, put (a herb to make shadow)! raft (cf. ta-lanuy-an 'raft') stick (cf. dulikit 'sticky') mi-t<in>əpi?-an something sticky mi-t<in>əpi?-an da ?abay na katəŋadawan The seat is sticky from the sticky rice dumplings.
	pa-təpi? [Caus] ku-pa-təpi?-anay na uŋər kana libəŋ I stuck my snot on the wall.
t<əm>əpi? [AF]	t<əm>əpi? kana libəŋ na damuk The blood is stuck on the wall.
	tepi?-aw [PF] ku-topi?-aw ku-ilə? kana katəŋadawan It is my spit that I have stuck to the seat.
tə?ang	started with admiration; dumbfounded
	pa-tə?ang [Caus] ku-pa-tə?ang-aw na puyuma kanku saiguyan The Puyuma admire my knowledge. ~ I made the Puyuma admire my knowledge.
tərəpus	t<əm>ə?ang [AF] t<əm>ə?ang-ku kanantu kinikarunan kan dulien I am an admirer of Dulian's work.
tərə?i	hold back from urinating
	pa-tərəpus [Caus] pa-tərəpus-pus na isi? The urine is prevented from flowing.
tərəs	feel uneasy (ritual term) (cf. sipu?ur 'sad, uneasy'; səpəl 'ill at ease, disappointed')
	adj təmika, qjama tərə?i-ku I failed, so I feel bad.
tərəs	filter; (tiris according to the speaker)
	a tərəs dried up waterfall t<in>tərəs-an kana ənay, garəm unien la It used to be a waterfall, but now there is not (it has dried up).
	mu-tərəs [ACaus] mu-tərəs la na bəras The rice is filtered.
	ta-tərəs-an a filter
	tərəs-anay [I/BF] tu-tərəs-anay kana ta-tərəs-an na bəras The rice is filtered with a filter.
	tərəs-aw [PF] tərəs-aw na bəras kana takad The rice is filtered with the <i>takaD</i> basket.
	t<in>tərəs-an slurry, manure pit
	t<in>tərəs-an da ənay na tə?i The water has been filtered, only the feces remain.

	<i>t<in>ərəs-an qə faʔi na ənay</i> The feces have been filtered, only the liquid remains.
tərkin	protruding up and swaying for a buttocks <i>tərkin tu-tədək</i> Her protuding buttocks are swaying. a rə-orkin-an buttocks up and swaying a lot t<əm>ərkin [AF]
	<i>adi t<əm>ərkin tu-tədək, qıama tər<kir>kin tu-tədək kana bujabuļayan</i> The lady's buttocks are not protruding, so she sticks up (on purpose).
tərsukan	small bottle containing lime for betel [Puyuma say it is an onomatopeia, ritual term.] (cf. <i>tagtan</i> 'flask containing lime')
təru₁ təru ₂	heron teach pa-təru [Caus] <i>tu-pa-təru-anay tu-yai kan shətiang kanku</i> Shetiang taught me some of his words. t<əm>əru [AF] <i>t<əm>əru-ku qə walak</i> I teach children. təru-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-təru-anay-ku kananku walak</i> Help me to teach the children. təru-ay [LF] <i>tu-təru-ay da yai qə kuatis</i> He teaches bad words. <i>tu-təru-ay-ku kan nanali</i> My mother teaches me. <i>tu-təru-ay kana maʔidqən na miabətan</i> The age-set <i>miabetan</i> are taught by the old men. təru ₃ order pa-təru [Caus] <i>tu-pa-təru-anay kan təmutaw na walak</i> The children have been ordered to listen to the grandparents. <i>pa-təru-ku qə kirwan</i> I ordered some clothes. <i>qua pa-təru-a da tədəw</i> Someone came to order a knife. mu-təstəs [ACaus] <i>mu-təstəs na imar kana liuŋ</i> The pork fat is shrinking. t<əm>əstəs [AF] <i>t<əm>əstəs-ku tu-imar kana liuŋ i dadəruan</i> I melted the pork fat in the saucepan. təstəs-aw [PF] <i>ku-təstəs-aw na imar kana liuŋ</i> The pork fat is melted by me. ti- besides V- <i>ku</i> , there are two other agentive pronominal forms for the first person singular, cf. <i>ki</i> - and <i>ti</i> . <i>Ki</i> - denotes a slight intention, a desire. <i>Ti</i> - indicates a strong intention, a will. ti-bərayay-yu kana katawa You will be given by me the papaya (because I want to).

tia?	dream <i>sadu nanku tia?</i> My dreams are numerous.
ki-a-tia?	oniromancy
ma-tia? [AF]	<i>ma-tia?ku</i> I dream.
tial	belly <i>nana na tial</i> The belly aches. <i>bənəfukur na tial</i> A round belly. ~ The belly is round.
tiām ₁	trade; a shop (< Minnan <i>khiam</i>)
tiām ₂	name of a household (< Minnan)
(Two sisters left the <i>raʔera</i> household, <i>tiām</i> and <i>paksia</i> . <i>Tiam</i> was successful in trade, <i>paksia</i> failed.)	
tian	daughter, term of reference <i>na babayan par-kuti-kuti, qjama tian puŋalad</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. <i>kis</i>).
tianəs	lime (fruit)
tibalbal	dragonfly
tibtib	erosion (Cf. <i>ririb</i> 'ruts'; <i>dijiran</i> '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<in>ibtib-an</i> 'on the ditches, along the eroded paths'.)
	mu-tibtib [ACaus] <i>mu-tibtib la na daŋan</i> The road has been carried away by the water.
	tibtib-ay [LF] <i>tibtib-ay na darə? kana ənay</i> The soil was carried away by the water.
	<i>t<in>ibtib-an</i> a place eroded <i>unien na daŋan, t<in>ibtib-an la na darə?</i> There is no road, the earth has been driven away (by water).
tiburabur	ruminant ma-tiburabur [AF] <i>ma-tiburabur na gun, na biaw</i> The oxen, the deer ruminate.
tibus	on the point of; barely miss <i>adi ua daləp kana suan, tibus tu-karaŋaw-yu</i> Don't go near the dog, he is on the point to bite you. <i>tibus mutani kana katəraqdawan na walak</i> The child is on the point of falling down from the seat. <i>maʃuka, sagar aləpa?, tibus mulipas la na wari</i> He is lazy, he likes sleeping, the day is going to pass away.
	ka-tibus will be on the point of <i>paŋəkəlay da ?əraw, ka-tibus maʃay</i> He is made to drink wine, he will fall down dead drunk.
	t<əm>ibus [AF] <i>auka-ku t<əm>ibus-a</i> I am going to the end. <i>t<əm>ibus-ku qa unan</i> I nearly killed a snake. <i>auka-ku t<əm>ibus-a qa unan</i> I am going to kill a snake.

[tidatud]	unstable ma-tidatud gets unstable <i>ma-tidatud na papadaran, midauq</i> There is an earthquake, the table gets unstable.
tiqul tigami	t<əm>idatud [AF] <i>t<əm>idatud nanku lawlaw</i> My lamp is unstable. hornet letter (< Japanese <i>tegami</i>) <i>ku-tilil-anay-yu təmarapuyuma qə tigami bəray kanu</i> I wrote you a letter in Puyuma to give to you.
tigaras	thin hair <i>tiga<ra>ras tu-?arbu</i> He has very thin hair.
[tigir]	erect; stand up kar-tigir stand up together <i>kar-tigir</i> (We) get up. <i>a babayan, kadi puyuma, tu-k<in>ar-tigir-a, salaw ałudun</i> The role of the women, here in Puyuma, is specially important.
pa-tigir [Caus]	<i>ku-pa-tigir-aw na faw</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.
rə-tigi-tigir	stand up for a long time <i>ra-tigi-tigir-ku</i> I have been standing for a long time.
t<əm>igir [AF]	<i>t<əm>igir na sinaʃman</i> The plants grow straight. (The dyad in ritual context is <i>pa-banəsəy</i> , <i>pa-tigir</i> 'during construction', cf. Cauquelin 2008:178, verse 9-25.)
tika	capture; reach goal; accurate <i>tika-yu na ləto?</i> You have won the lottery? ma-ta-tika two persons reach the same goal <i>ma-ta-tika ta-ajər</i> Our two characters agree well. mu-pa-tika made to agree <i>mu-pa-tika ku-ajər kananku binabatian</i> My thoughts and my words agree. pa-tika [Caus] <i>tu-ŋai kan ama asua djen ɿi, mənaŋu-ta la garəm ɿi, panaan pa-tika</i> My father's words in old times, when we see them today, are quite accurate. <i>pa-tika-ku qə ləto i takəsian</i> I won the school lottery. <i>ku-pa-tika-[y]aw ku-ajər kanu ŋai</i> My thoughts agree with your words. <i>nanu ajər pa-tika-[y]anay kantu batı kan dəmaway</i> Your thoughts are in harmony with the words of God. ta-tika will capture <i>ta-tika na pətir qə kułabaw</i> The trap will catch rats.
t<əm>ika [AF]	

	<p><i>t<əm>ika-ku da nawan</i> I capture a flying squirrel. <i>t<əm>ika-ku da ləto</i> I have won at a million-to-one odds. <i>t<əm>ika-ku i takəsian</i> I have passed my exams.</p>
tiktīk	<p>tika-[y]aw [PF] <i>ku-tika-[y]aw na nawan</i> My catch is a flying squirrel. <i>adi-ta, ta-tika nay?</i> Maybe we won't catch anything? t<in>ika-[y]an something struck <i>t<in>ika-[y]an da dəruŋ na kawi</i> The tree has been struck by some lightning. tattoo (cf. <i>dəpuɻ</i> 'mark, tattoo') t<əm>iktik [AF] <i>t<əm>iktik-ku da barasa?</i> I sculpted a stone.</p>
tikuras	<p>tiklik-ay [LF] <i>sagar da buɻay na babayan, tu-tiklik-ay tu-sədəŋ, tu-maʃa</i> Women like to look beautiful, they have their eyebrows and eyelids tattooed.</p>
tikuy	<p>t<in>iktik-an tattoos <i>buɻay tu-<in>iktik-an kana atayal</i> Atayal's tattoos are beautiful. bamboo partridge, <i>Bambusicola thoracica sonorivox</i> <i>kamawan qa tikuras</i> (Speak) like a partridge, (talkative).</p>
tila	<p>sticky rice dumpling (< Minnan> (cf. <i>?abay</i> '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>
 ti as 	<p>a bruise t<əm>ila [AF] <i>t<əm>ila tu-kinəltutan kanantu katagwin tu-ɻasəl</i> He made a bruise on his wife's arm because he hit her with his fist and the middle finger bent. overtake; derail (cf. <i>taɻisinq</i> 'derail') mu-tilas [ACaus] <i>mu-tilas na kadaw ~ mu-tilas la kana paɻəgɻəg na kadaw</i> afternoon (cf. <i>mu-talisiŋ la qa kaɻaɻukan</i> 'afternoon') t<əm>ilas [AF] <i>t<əm>ilas tu-ŋai</i> She talks nonsense. <i>mu-tilas tu-muɻalat̪aw kana kapuŋpuyay</i> The wheels of the train have derailed.</p>
tiɻil ~ tiɻin	<p>tiɻas-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-tilas-anay nantu ɻadir</i> Her invocations have derailed. (She has abandonned her shaman's role.) write; book (Puyuma confuse the two terms) ki-a-tiɻil get help to write <i>ki-a-tiɻil-ku kan dulien t<əm>ilil qa tinarabalaka</i> I ask Dulian to help me write in a foreign language.</p>

	pu-a-til̥il-an bookshelf <i>ku-ʔulus-aw na til̥il kana puatiilan</i> I removed the book from the bookshelf.
	t<əm>ijl [AF] <i>t<əm>ijl-ku</i> I write. ~ I wrote.
	til̥il-an [Imp I/BF] <i>til̥il-an-ku kanu yaʃad!</i> Help me to write your name!
	til̥il-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-til̥il-anay-yu təmarapuyuma da tigami bəray kanu</i> I wrote you a letter in Puyuma to give to you.
	til̥il-ay [LF] <i>til̥il-ay təmarapuyuma na tigami paɻataq kananku katagwin</i> I wrote a letter in Puyuma to send to my husband.
	t<in>ijilan writings <i>səqu nanku t<in>ijilan</i> I have a lot of writings. <i>t<in>a-til̥il-an da təmarapuyuma</i> It is written in Puyuma.
til̥ili	sasaya na til̥il one word without strength but can still walk; extreme fatigue (cf. ta[u]uk 'excessive tiredness, a body with no strength')
	mu-til̥ili [ACaus] <i>mu-til̥ili tu-daqək kana mal̥iay</i> The drunken man's body is without strength. <i>mu-til̥ili ku-ʃayuru?</i> My head falls on one side. <i>kuryida na law kana mu-til̥ili na mal̥iay</i> The man goes with the drunk who has trouble walking.
til̥itidən	leash and leash rod of the weaving loom
ti[u]?	tied with a rope ta-til̥u? rope ti[u]? hunting net mu-til̥u? [ACaus] <i>mu-til̥u? tu-ni?ən</i> He hangs himself. (Lit. 'He hung his neck.')
	t<əm>i[u]? [AF] <i>t<əm>i[u]?-ku kana ta-til̥u?</i> I tied with the ropes.
	ti[u]?-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-til̥u?-anay i taɻuqalun kana guy</i> You tied up the ox in the grass.
	ti[u]?-ay [LF] <i>ku-til̥u?-ay na guy</i> I tied up the ox. <i>ti[u]?-ay tu-ni?ən sa?itanay kana kawi</i> He hanged himself from a tree.
	t<in>ti[u]?-an tied places ua-til̥u? go to hang <i>ua-til̥u?-ku</i> I will hang myself.
	ua u-til̥u? [Imp] <i>ua u-til̥u?!</i> Go hang yourself!
timaj	dig a tunnel in the rock or clear a passage under thick vegetation mu-timaj [ACaus] <i>mu-timaj na wakal</i> The path is cleared.

	t<əm> imaj [AF] t<əm> <i>imaj-ku</i> I cleared a passage.
	timaj-ay [LF] <i>ku-timaj-ay na daļan</i> I made a road.
	t<in>imaj-an a passage under rocks or vegetation
timid	chin
timla	flea
timra	bullet <i>timra kana kuay</i> the bullets of the gun
timul	south, meaning on the side of the sea, the bottom (cf. <i>tebur</i> , <i>tənəm</i> 'south')
timus	immerse in a liquid; taste with the forefinger
	ta-timus forefinger
	t<əm> imus [AF]
	t<əm> <i>imus-ku kana wasabi nanku ta-timus</i> I taste the Japanese mustard with my index finger.
	timus-anay [I/BF]
	<i>na sasimi, timus-anay kana wasabi, təməkəl da ɻəraw, mal̪iay, miɻəd̪əj kana tatami</i> We dipped the sashimi in mustard, we drink wine, we are drunk, we lie down on the <i>tatami</i> .
tinabawan	soul (Puyuma have three <i>tinabawan</i> , one on the top of the head called <i>ma-tungur</i> 'the back of the head', the other two stay on the shoulders and they are called <i>qiab</i> 'shoulder'.) (In ritual context, we have many terms <i>matənabaw</i> , <i>matənkin</i> , <i>tanabaw</i> , <i>matənaban</i> , <i>mamawan</i> .)
tinalək	cooked rice (<i>talək</i> 'does not exist')
tinar	metal fragment, piece of steel <i>na tinar, aɖi mirana?, təfikəl</i> The metal fragment, <i>tinar</i> , does not rust, it breaks.
tintin	weigh (< Minnan <i>chhin</i> ?)
	tintin-aw [PF]
	<i>tu-tintin-aw na paɻaka kana ti<a>ntin-an</i> The meat is weighed by the weigher.
	ti<a>ntin-an weigher
	divorce
tinuas	mar-tinuas two people divorce <i>sagar madqajikuŋ na markatagwin, kaad̪i mar-tinuas</i> Couples who often quarrel can't avoid divorcing.
	par-tinuas order somebody to divorce <i>par-tinuas-mu!</i> You get a divorce!
tinu-	one who act as...
	t<in>u-baŋsaran ~ t<in>ua-baŋsaran one who act as a young man
	t<in>u-kalipaj chief (< <i>kalipaj</i> 'hat')
tinukapat	t<in>u-yawan one who play the role of the chief (< <i>yawan</i> 'chief') measure of four fingers (cf. <i>kan-pat-an</i> 'measure of four fingers') (Used especially for measuring the length of boars' tusks.)
< pat 'four'	

tinjas	bamboo splinters (cf. rəbut 'split bamboo splinters', ɻəlaw 'bamboo splinters')
	<i>tiyas kana mɻəlaw</i> The bamboo splinters of the bamboo diviner.
 tinjis 	nibble with the incisors; take out a piece of mi-t<in>injis-an a part which has been taken out <i>iɭi na paɻaka mi-t<in>injis-an qa ɻaw</i> Someone has taken a bit of this meat. t<əm>injis [AF] <i>t<əm>injis-ku qa paɻaka</i> I ate a piece of meat.
	tinjis-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-tinjis-anay tu-walu kana walak</i> I chewed the sweet a little before giving it to the child. <i>ku-tinjis-anay-yu qa buya</i> I have bite a bit from the sweet potato for you.
	tinjis-aw [PF] <i>tu-tinjis-aw-ku kana suan</i> The dog bites me.
tinran	nose; elephant's trunk (cf. a-ujər-an and a-ujit-an 'nose', seldom used today)
 tinqtiŋ 	cut one's hair; gutter ki-tinqtiŋ get a haircut <i>ki-tinqtiŋ kantu ɻarbu</i> He got a haircut. ~ His hair got a haircut. may-tinqtiŋ a synecdoche for men pa-tinqtiŋ [Caus] <i>pa-tinqtiŋ-an iɭu na walak</i> Send that child to have a haircut. t<əm>inqtin [AF] <i>t<əm>inqtin tu-ɻarbu</i> His hair is cut.
	tinqtiŋ-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-tinqtin-anay-ku kana ɻarbu</i> Help me to cut hair.
	tinqtiŋ-ay [LF] <i>ku-tinqtiŋ-ay nu-ɻarbu</i> I cut your hair.
	tinqtiŋ-i [LF] <i>tinqtiŋ-i!</i> Cut (hair)!
 tipalas 	go round and round like a whirlpool t<əm>ipalas [AF]
	<i>t<əm>ipalas-ku i dənan</i> I went round and round in the mountain. sika-tipalas deliberately go round and round <i>sika-tipalas-aw</i> I deliberately go round and round (because I don't want to do or to go to).
 tipas 	the weaving of the <i>takad</i> basket is coming undone at the edge mu-tipas [ACaus]
	<i>mu-tipas na takad</i> The weaving of the winnowing basket is undone at the edge. <i>ku-sayaɻaw na mu-tipas na takad</i> I mended the rattan that is coming out of the edge of the basket.
	pa-tipas [Caus] <i>pa-tipas-ku</i> I was made to make a mistake.

	<i>ku-pa-tipas-anay na takad kan ukak</i> I make Ukak mend the undone weaving of the basket.
tipatipayan t̪i?atu	tipas-aw [PF] <i>ku-tipas-aw na takad</i> I take the weaving of the winnowing basket off its edging (to mend it).
	tipas-u [Imp PF] <i>tipas-u na takad!</i> Repair the basket <i>takaD!</i>
	wild amaranth
	unstable
	ma-ti?atu be unstable <i>ma-ti?atu na wali</i> The milk teeth are loose.
	ti?atu-anay [V/BF] <i>nu-ti?atu-anay-ku kana katəŋaɖawan</i> Help me to destabilise the seat.
	ti?atu-aw [PF] <i>ti?atu-aw na katəŋaɖawan</i> The seat is unstable.
	ti?atu-u [Imp PF] <i>ti?atu-u!</i> Make (the thing) unstable!
 ti?əd 	hiccups (to have) t<əm>i?əd [AF] <i>t<əm>i?ə-ti?əd-ku</i> I have got hiccups. <i>an t<əm>i?ə-ti?əd-ta, tarawalan na atəŋyan dəpəʃanay kana tarawiri na daʃukap, aw məŋad-ta, səmirup da bali kəma i tiŋran, aw tu paʃaranaw na bali kəma i indan aw madaya-ta t<əm>i?ə-ti?əd</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.
tirek	artery
tisagi	bag with a handle (< Japanese <i>tesage</i>)
tiuatiu	dangle; swing for all objects (cf. bijabiq ‘float, hang down, dangle, sway’; ljualju ‘dangle, for round objects’; payapay ‘float in the wind, sway’) <i>a-tiu<a>tiu na tatiɻu?</i> The rope is swinging.
	ka-tiuatiu will dangle <i>ka-tiuatiu na ɬaɻun</i> The grass will dangle.
	ma-tiuatiu [AF] <i>ma-tiuatiu na uyər</i> Snot runs. ~ The snot runs.
	pa-tiuatiu [Caus] <i>ku-pa-tiuatiu-aw na ɬaɻun pakan kana siri</i> I swing grass over the goats to feed them. <i>ku-pa-tiuatiu-anay na liur, aw ɬaɻuakay</i> I hang up the pig and disembowel it.
	(A **milk tooth cannot <i>tiuatiu</i> , it ma-ti?atu na wali ‘the milk teeth are loose’.)
tiu?	trap; catch with bait, trap <i>unien qa tiu?</i> empty-handed (cf. ?aməʃas , unien qa abak ‘empty-handed’)

	mu-tiu? [ACaus] mu-tiu? kana pə̄lir na babuy The boar is entrapped.
	t<əm>iu? [AF] t<əm>iu? ku qa ?ayam I catch birds with a trap.
	tiu?-anay [I/BF] ku-tiu?-anay kana sal̄apan na ku abaw I caught the rats with a break-back trap.
	tiu?-aw [PF] ku-tiu?-aw na babuy The boar has been entrapped by me. bend one's head nu-dimut-anay-ku ?i, ta-tiun-ku Catch (a white deer for me), I will nod with my head. (cf. the story in introduction 'na biaw')
tiuŋ	t<əm>iu-tiun [AF] an tu-bal̄ianay ?i, kamawan qa t<əm>iu-tiun na ?aput When the wind blows, the flowers seem to be bending their heads.
	tiuŋ-aw [PF] ku-tiuŋ-aw na siyfi I bowed to the teacher. teach (obsolete term) (cf. laqam 'know')
	t<əm>iwaj [AF] t<əm>iway-ku I teach. tiwanj-aw [PF] ku-tiway-aw na walak I taught to the children.
	pa-tiwiwanj [Caus] pa-tiwiwanj-ku kanu I teach you. clear vegetation to make a road (ritual term) (cf. riwak 'clean')
tiwas	t<əm>iwas [AF] t<əm>iwas-ku qa wakal I cleared a path. t<in>iwas-an glade tiwas-anay [I/BF] nu-tiwas-anay-ku kana ta un Help me to clear the grass. tiwas-ay [LF] ku-tiwas-ay na wakal It is the path that I have cleared.
tomato	tomato (< English)
tu-	he, she, they, bound pronoun, third person plural, possessive, genitive
-tu	amaw iqu tu-suan His dog, it is that one. tu-tusukaw taytaw He himself speared it. tu-bə̄ray-anay kanu She/they gave it to you.
tua ₁	beckon without speaking (ritual term) (cf. pa?id 'make a sign, gesture') t<əm>ua [AF] t<əm>ua-ku I beckoned. tua-[y]aw [PF] ku-tua-[y]aw I beckoned. (In ritual context, the dyad is ti-tua-[y]aw, ti-pa?idaw 'I do beckon.')

tua ₂	do t<əm>ua [AF] t<əm>ua-ɻabay-ta kana mandʒiw, ta-tua-ɻəmu-aw na bəras kana tua-ɻəmu-an When we make mandʒiw sticky rice dumplings, we make rice flour with the grinder. t<əm>ua-ɻuma i inənayan na muaɻuma The farmer makes a field along the riverside. t<əm>ua-ɻəkal Make the village, 'the tutelary spirits of the village'. t<əm>ua-ɻəkal spirits who 'make' the village. Contemporary tutelary spirits. (The dyad in ritual context is t<əm>ua-datar, t<əm>ua-ɻəkal, cf. Cauquelin 2008:190, verse 11-07.) t<in>ua-ɻəkal 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-ɻəmu na bəras The rice has been made into flour. t<in>ua-ɻabay Have baked rice dumplings. t<in>ua-ɻəkal-an The place where the village was.
tua make	tua-ɻabay-ku andaman da binariaw Tomorrow, I shall make some rice dumplings. idi na bəras, a tua-ɻabay-an This rice, it is to make rice dumplings. na bəras, ta-tua-ɻəmu-aw The rice, we make flour.
tua-ɻəmu-an	grinder for flour
uru tua	ready to do
uru tua-ɻəkal-mi andaman	We are ready to make a village tomorrow.
kite (cf. ɻaw-ɻaw-an 'kite')	
carve	
tuaptup-an ~ pu-tuaptup-an	pig's trough
tu- <i>tuaptup-an</i> kana liuŋ	the pig's trough
tu-pu- <i>tuaptup-an</i> na bintay kana suan	The dog's bowl is a plastic dish. (<i>bintang</i> < Minnan)
answer; acquiesce	
pa-tubaj [Caus]	
pa-tubaj-u i myua!	Ask Muya to answer!
t<əm>ubaj [AF]	
t<əm>ubaj na walak kana sififi	The child answers the teacher.
kiumal na baysaran kana buʃabulayān da markatagwin, payas	
t<əm>ubaj na buʃabulayān	When the young man asked the girl to marry him, she immediately accepted.
t<in>ubaj-an	answers
ku-t<in>ubaj-an kan dulien, saʃaw patəqəl	The answers I gave Dulian are extremely precise.
tubaj-anay [I/BF]	
nu-tubaj-anay-ku kan ukak da kiniumalan	Help me to answer Ukak's questions.

	tubaq-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-tubay-aw na kiaumal kanku, ku-tubay-ay qa ‘aiwa’</i> I answered the question that I was asked; I answered ‘yes’.
	tubaq-u [Imp PF]
	<i>tubay-u-ku!</i> 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 <i>tubil</i> ’) (The <i>tubil</i> is worn over the <i>labit</i> , both skirts are knee-length. The two panels of the <i>tubil</i> are fastened on the left side, showing the embroidery of the <i>labit</i> .)
	mi-a-tubil age-set of 13-16 year-old girls wearing the <i>tubil</i>
tuq <u>u?</u> tuq<u>u?</u>an₁	point at pa-tuq<u>u?</u> [Caus] <i>pa-tuq<u>u?</u>-aw tu-birwa kana payray təmima? kana ləto. Adj tamika nantu ləto, ?atəkaw kana taðaw, ?atəlanay i [ta]lūtalūn tu-birwa</i> 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>uq<u>u?</u> [AF] <i>t<əm>uq<u>u?</u>-ku kananku kinasagaran na baysaran</i> I pointed my finger at the man I love.
	tuq<u>u?</u>anay [I/BF]
	<i>ku-tuq<u>u?</u>-anay-yu kana tuqutuq<u>u?</u>an</i> I pointed to the worm to show it to you.
	tuq<u>u?</u>aw [PF]
	<i>tu-tuq<u>u?</u>-aw na yawan</i> He points his finger towards the chief. (It means he is angry.)
tuq<u>u?</u>₂	knee (< KaTipul dialect, used in ritual context)
tuqutuq<u>u?</u>an₁	coffee-colored worm that lives on leaves and makes itself a cocoon (cf. <i>ka]un[u]nunujan</i> ‘type of small brown caterpillar whose envelope-like cocoon is attached to the underside of leaves’)
< tuq <u>u?</u> ‘point at’	<i>ka]u kana bira? isat, mu]ipu] tu-daqək da saləsal da bu]ənan, Mupa]aran tu-]udus, a]akaw ma]linay ‘tuq<u>u?</u> qaya, tuq<u>u?</u> laud, tuq<u>u?</u> ?ami’</i> 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.)
tuqutuq<u>u?</u>an₂	puffball
< tuq <u>u?</u> ‘knee’	
tuka	lazy (< Amis <i>ma-toka?</i>) (cf. ra]an ‘averse to, lazy’)
	ka-ta-tuka will be lazy
	<i>ka-ta-tuka idini na walak</i> This child will be lazy.
	<i>ka-tuka-ku kiakarunan</i> I won’t do the work. (I don’t feel like it.)
	ma-tuka be lazy
	<i>ma-tuka məkan na walak</i> The child does not like to eat.

	tuka-aw [PF] <i>tuka-aw kikarun</i> (I) am lazy at work.
	tuka-ay [LF] <i>ku-tuka-ay idu na kiakarunan</i> I can't be bothered with that work. time; a watch (< Japanese <i>tokei</i>) (cf. <i>juu</i> 'hour')
tuki	mi-tuki have a watch <i>mi-tuki na ?asəl</i> I wear a watch on my arm. munuma tuki? What time is it? pi-tuki 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.
tuktuk	hit (with a hammer) pa-tuktuk [Caus] <i>pa-tuktuk-an kana tu<a>ktuk na pitaw</i> Hit the spade with the hammer. <i>t<əm>u<a>ktuk</i> [Prog] <i>t<əm>u<a>ktuk-ku qa tu<a>ktuk</i> I am hitting with a hammer. tu<a>ktuk hammer tuktuk-anay [I/BF] <i>tuktuk-anay na barasa? kana pasək</i> The stone is used to hit the nail.
	tuktuk-aw [PF] <i>ku-tuktuk-aw na batulayaw kana tu<a>ktuk</i> I hammered iron with a hammer.
tukud	strengthen; buttress; support ki-tukud get something to support <i>ki-tukud-ku qa sarkuqan kəmakaway</i> I lean on a stick to walk. ma-tuku-tukud mutual aid <i>domaway da ma-tuku-tukud aw mapulapulay tu-niaraiwayan</i> They formed a mutual aid group and worked along with their team. <i>t<əm>ukud</i> [AF] <i>t<əm>ukud-ku kana muñiri na ruma?</i> I strengthened the ruined house. t<in>ukud-an a strengthened thing <i>t<in>ukud-an qa batulayaw nanku ruma?</i> My house is strengthened with an iron buttress.
	tukud-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-tukud-anay na ta-tukud</i> I used the pillar to strengthen.
	tukud-aw [PF] <i>ku-tukud-aw qa basikaw na ruma?</i> It is the house that I have strengthened with a bamboo.
	tukud~ta-tukud buttress, pillar, pole for a boat (cf. panubayun 'pillars made of bamboo placed crosswise, used as buttresses in the boys' dormitory')
tula	eel
tuliabak	cook sticky rice dumpling (cf. <i>t<əm>ua-?abay</i> 'cook sticky rice dumplings')

	t<əm>ualibak [AF]
	<i>tu-patabay kana t̄omuamuan, aw muŋəsal alabakabakay na fakuban.</i> <i>Puka-qadua na wari t<əm>ualibak na karuma?an kadji pasara?ad</i> To make the offerings to the ancestors, the young boys of the dormitory start the rite <i>alabakabakay</i> . The second day, they make the sticky rice dumplings here in the <i>pasaragaD</i> 's ancestors' cult house. (It seems to be used only in the case of making sticky rice dumplings for ritual purpose.)
tu as	mischievous <i>mirabas tu-tu as</i> His idiocies have gone too far.
 tu aw 	ma-tu as be mischievous (stronger term than ma-ṭub? 'mischievous') unstable (cf. ti?atu 'unstable') ma-tu aw [AF] <i>ma-tu aw na papadaran, tagali kana barasa?</i> The table is wobbly, wedge it with a stone.
	mu-tu aw [ACaus] <i>mu-tu aw na papadaran</i> The table is wobbly.
	pa-tu aw [Caus] <i>pa-tu aw-aw na papadaran</i> Tell him to put the wobbly table. <i>nu-pa-tu aw-aw na papadaran</i> The wobbly table has been put by you.
	tu aw-aw [PF] <i>ku-tu aw-aw na papadaran</i> I put the table crooked.
tu is	well deserved <i>maŋu?a? na walak, adi kiləyaw da yai, mutani kana katəŋadawan,</i> <i>muŋikal tu-dapal, tu is tu-kayaw kantu mutaw</i> 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 ud 	pass on (cf. bərəy 'give'; tapul 'throw upward, receive from above') t<əm>u ud [AF] <i>t<əm>u ud-ku da paysu kana kalamalamān na faw</i> I give some money to the poor people.
	tu ud-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-tu ud-anay kamu na kirwan</i> The garment was passed on to you.
tu ugja	name of a household (< <i>to u</i> 'three', according to the Puyuma)
 tumtum 	fall down and hurt something kur-tumtum one thing hurt another one <i>kur-tumtum na ḫayār i darə?, mayatuy tu-indan</i> He has fallen face down, its upper lip is swollen.
	tumtum-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-tumtum-anay tu-ṭayuru? kana barasa?, payatuy kana barasa?</i> 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'; ?atəq 'fetch someone, send back someone')

	pa-ta-tunun will be see off <i>pa-ta-tunun-ku kan ðbali</i> I am going to take my elder sister home. <i>aru babəruk la i dulien, ta-pa-tunun-ay an karaðub</i> When Dulian is ready to leave, we will take her home in the evening.
tuðu	see from afar; gaze into the distance (cf. tabaj 'look upwards or into the distance') pa-tuðu [Caus] <i>pa-tuðu-aw taytaw mənaðu kana karumaðan</i> He was sent to look in the church. tara-tuðu-an observation platform ta-tuðu will gaze <i>ta-tuðu-ku</i> I shall have a look. t<əm>uðu [AF] <i>t<əm>uðu-ku i ðəkal</i> I looked at the village in the distance. t<əm>uðu spirits in charge of men (In ritual context, the pair is <i>t<əm>abay</i> , <i>t<əm>uðu</i> 'spirits in charge of men'.) tuðu-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-tuðu-anay-ku i karumaðan</i> Look at the ancestral cult house, over there, for me. tuðu-aw [PF] <i>ku-tuðu-aw kəma i na ñataw, mənaðu isabak kana ruma?</i> I looked through the window at the inside of the house.
tugur	the back of the head ma-tugur 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 <i>ma-tungur</i> .)
tupa?	rot; liquify (cf. puni 'rot, soften'; þma? 'rotten inside, unexpressed anger') ma-tupa? [AF] <i>ma-tupa? idini na kida</i> This sweetsop is rotten. mu-tupa? [ACaus] <i>mu-tupa? na irupan</i> The food is liquified. pa-tupa? [Caus] <i>tu-pa-tupa?-ay ðəməru na akanan, pakan kana kualəŋ na ñaw</i> He cooked liquid food to feed the invalid. tupa?-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-tupa?-anay ña irupan pakan</i> He was fed with liquid foods. tupa?-aw [PF] <i>ku-tupa?-aw ðəməru na tinalək</i> I cooked the rice with a lot of water. drip drip (rain); leak by dripping
tu?tu?	ma-tu?tu? be dripping <i>kəma i kana baybay, ma-tu?tu? na ðudal</i> 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<in>u?tu?an qa ?udal na darə?</i> The soil has been drip dripped by the rain.
tu?u	sap of a plant; menstruation mi-a-tu?u 1. have sap of a plant 2. periods for ladies <i>mi-a-tu?u na babayan</i> The ladies has her menses. (cf. <i>kurnaq kana bu?an</i> 'women's period') <i>mi-a-tu?u na kawi</i> The tree has sap.
tu?uq	stump of a tree which is getting rotten <i>muka kana marasa? kana tu?uq</i> They climbed on the stump of the rotten tree.
tu?un	star (Ritual term, cf. <i>vitu?Hen</i> in KaTipul dialect.) (cf. <i>fi?ur</i> 'star' in Puyuma Nanwang dialect)
tu?us	peck (to) ta-tu?us beak t<əm>u?us [AF] <i>t<əm>u?us na maymay kantu ta-tu?us</i> The duck pecks with its beak. tu?us-aw [PF] <i>na maymay tu?us-aw kantu ta-tu?us</i> The ducks peck with their beaks.
turak	pillar; pole pu-turak used to make a post <i>pu-turak-anay da batulayaw</i> Iron is used to make a post. t<əm>urak [AF] <i>t<əm>urak-ku i tənuk kana taru?an</i> I stuck a pole in the middle of the tent. turak-aw [PF] <i>ku-turak-aw i tənuk na taru?an</i> In the middle of the tent I have stuck a pole.
tura?anan	neighbour <i>mar-tura?anan na ruma?</i> The houses are neighbours. mi-tura?anan have neighbour <i>mi-tura?anan-ku qa payray</i> My neighbour is a Taiwanese.
turik	a straight line mu-turik [ACaus] <i>mu-turik na sina?man na kawi</i> The trees are planted in rows. pa-turik [Caus] <i>pa-turik-aw na təmakakəsi</i> The pupils have been well lined up. sa-turik-an a row t<əm>urik [AF] <i>t<əm>urik-ku qa səma?əm qa puran</i> I lined up betel nut trees. turik-anay [VBF] <i>tu-turik-anay səma?əm na kadumu</i> The corn is planted in rows. turik-aw [PF] <i>tu-turik-aw na walak kana siyfi</i> The children are lined up by the teacher.

	u-turik [Imp]
	<i>u-turik muayar!</i> Line up the rows! (The shamans say <i>turik-an</i> for ‘the rows of betel nuts on the shelf of the shamans’ sanctuary’.)
turukuk	fowl; chicken <i>kəmukuk na turukuk i pu<a>turukuk-an</i> The poultry cackle in the poultry house. <i>kaʃa?ukan kəmukuk na turukuk, malagi, kəma</i> We say that if the chickens cackle at noon, it is bad luck.
 turus 	pu<a>turukuk-an henhouse chase; follow behind kir-turus one person following another one <i>kir-turus-ku qa suan</i> I follow a dog. kur-turus do an action together <i>kur-turus na suan kana babuy</i> The dog is chasing the boar. <i>ku-kur-turus-ay na babuy</i> It is the boar that I chased. <i>kur-turus-i na babuy!</i> Follow (chase) the boar!
	mar-turus 1. bicycle <i>ta-tima?ku qa marturus</i> I will buy a bicycle. 2. walk in a single line <i>mar-turus kəmakaway</i> We walk in single file.
	pa-turus [Caus] <i>aqi marpawa nanta yai, ku-pa-turus-ay qa kamuʃ</i> We do not agree with each other’s words, I chase you with a knife. <i>pa-turus kana palibak</i> I am the second. (I follow the first.) <i>pa-turus kana puka-tatəlu</i> I am the fourth. (I follow the third.)
	t<əm>a-turus [Prog] <i>t<əm>a-turus-ku kana maʃə?əs</i> I keep chasing the thief.
	t<in>urus-an a followed thing <i>na buʃabuʃayan, t<in>urus-an qa baysaran</i> The lady has been followed by a young man.
	turus-aw [PF] <i>tu-turus-aw-ku qa maʃə?əs</i> I am followed by a thief.
	turus-i [Imp LF] <i>turus-i!</i> Chase (there)!
 tustus 	poke (to) tustus-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-tustus-anay tu-maʃa kana babuy na pasus</i> The drill poked the boar’s eyes.
	tustus-aw [PF] <i>tustus-aw tu-maʃa kana babuy</i> 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 isig</i> I am going to get an injection from the doctor.
	<i>ki-tusuk da ligaw, qjama yaligaw</i> I have been pricked by thorns, so I pull them out.
t<əm>usuk [AF]	
	<i>t<əm>usuk-ku kana ta-tusuk</i> I have an injection with the syringe.
tusuk-anay [I/BF]	
	<i>tu-tusuk-anay tu-kutaj kana babuy</i> He pierced the boar with his spears.
tusuk-aw [PF]	
	<i>ta-tusuk-aw kana dərdəran na lutun</i> The monkey was pierced with the spear by us.
tutuy	puppy (cf. <i>kuku</i> , <i>kukuy</i> ‘puppy’) (cf. KaTipul <i>kuku</i> ‘a pet’; Paiwan ‘animal’, ‘toy’)
tutur	mountain pigeon
tutus	species of brown snail living in rivers or the sea [Puyuma explain: <i>kana isabak kana kali</i> , <i>kana inə?</i> , <i>kana ɻəsan, imaran</i> ‘It lives in rivers, the sea and paddy fields, it is delicious to eat.’]
tuy	approbation <i>sagar-yu kana puyuma?</i> You like Puyuma?
	<i>tuy, kasagaraw kana puyuma</i> Sure, Puyuma like you.
tabak	box for clothes, jewellery, woven belongings
taba?i	mu-ṭaba-ṭabak a square areca spathe
	<i>na ṭaba?i, səmaya? da ɻabəs, 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’).
ṭabəṭab	parenchyma (thin inner skin of rattan cortex)
ṭabulalay	<i>Centella asiatica</i> (Used in the recipe for <i>kisyu</i> wine sauce)
 taga 	obstacle; wedge mi-ṭ<in>-agəl-an a thing wedged <i>mi-ṭ<in>-agəl-an na papaqaran</i> The table is wedged.
	taga?i-anay [I/BF]
	<i>taga?i-anay na barasa? tu-kiliq kanku palidiq</i> The stone has been put to wedge the wheels of my car.
	taga?i-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-ṭaga?i-aw na palidiq da barasa?</i> I put a stone under the wheels to stop the car.
	taga?i-i [Imp LF]
	<i>taga?i-i da banin!</i> Wedge with a board!
	t<əm>agəl [AF]
	<i>t<əm>agəl ku-mata da budək</i> My eye has got a grain of sand in.
 tagtag 	pour out gently
	mu-ṭag-ṭag [ACaus]
	<i>mu-ṭag-ṭag na tinalək</i> The rice is poured gently.

	pa-tag-tag [Caus] <i>pa-tag-tag-aw taytaw kana bəras</i> He is told to pour out some rice. <i>pa-tag-tag-anay na ənay kantaw</i> The water is poured by him.
	s<əm><al>tag make the noise of pouring <i>marayas-ku s<əm><al>tag-ku da ənay</i> I often make a noise while pouring water.
	tag-tag-an [Imp I/BF] <i>tag-tag-an na ənay!</i> Pour some water!
	tag-tag-anay [I/BF] <i>tag-tag-anay na bəras kana puabərasan</i> The rice is poured out of the rice basket.
	tag-tag-aw [PF] <i>ku-tag-tag-aw na tinalək</i> The rice is poured out by me.
	tag-tag-ay [LF] <i>taykar na darə?</i> , <i>ku-tag-tag-ay da ənay na babaļu</i> The ground in the courtyard is dry, I pour out some water.
tagtag	t<əm>ag-tag [AF] <i>t<əm>ag-tag-ku da ɿəraw 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 ɿəmagtag na tagtag</i> I have put the four side boards of the cart.
	steal; do secretly
 takaw 	ki-takaw get stolen <i>ki-takaw-ku da paysu</i> I got stolen of some money. rə-taka-takaw-an incurable thief takaw-an [Imp I/BF] <i>takaw-an-ku da kiða!</i> Help me steal sweetsops! takaw-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-takaw-anay-ku da paysu kana maʃəðəs</i> Help me to steal the thief's money.
	takaw-ay [LF] <i>tu-takaw-ay ku-paysu kana maʃəðəs</i> The thief stole my money.
	takaw-u [Imp PF] <i>takaw-u!</i> Steal!
	ta-takaw will steal <i>tu-ta-takaw-i iðu na bitunun</i> That egg will be stolen.
	t<əm>akaw [AF] <i>t<əm>akaw-ku da bitunun</i> I have stolen an egg (meaning 'to have the hiccups').
	<i>t<əm>akaw-ku da babayan</i> I have a mistress.
	<i>t<əm>akaw-ku məniwan</i> I sell on the black market.
	<i>t<əm>akaw-ku maʃayis</i> I hide to cry.
 takəbul 	exaggerate (cf. takəpal 'make a fuss') t<əm>akəbul [AF] <i>t<əm>akəbu-kəbul taytaw</i> He 'blows his own trumpet'.

[takəpal] takəpal takəpal takər takil takub takuban < takub 'round in form' taləbək tali	uproot (usually with the root and earth) takəpal-aw [PF] ku-takəpal-an na ?aput I uprooted the flowers. t<əm>akəpal [AF] (?əm>akəpal-ku da kawi I uprooted a tree. fussy (cf. takəbul 'exaggerate') ma-takəpal be fussy ma-takəpal an marəyay She makes a fuss when speaking. t<əm>akəpal [AF] (?əm>akəpal-ku marəyay I make a fuss (about nothing). betel leaf pepper, <i>Piper betle</i> (L.) (cf. pudu 'areca root') pu-takər make the betel ready to chew pu-takər-ku m?əl?əl da puran I prepare areca nut to chew. [Puyuma explain: ulaya na ?abu aw na puran aw na takər 'There are lime, the areca nut, and the leaf.'][br/>gluttonous; greedy ma-takil be greedy ma-takil akanan Greedy eating. round in form; bloated or warped by exposure to the sun takub-an boys' dormitory (the roof has a round form) (cf. sa-rəpunj-an 'boys' dormitory') takub-anay [I/BF] ku-takub-anay kana kadaw na banin I have put the plank outside on purpose so it will be warped by the sun. takub-aw [PF] tu-takub-aw na banin kana kadaw The plank has been warped by the sun. takuba-kuban male youth belonging to the <i>Takuban</i> t<əm>akuban build the boys' dormitory boys' dormitory many growing thick, dense (trees, bamboos) (cf. aləqes 'a lot of things tightly close together and very straight') taləbək tu-gumul, tu-parbu He has a lot of body hair, of hair. taləbək na kawi The trees are close together. taləbək tu-walak She has many children. taləbək-aw [PF] taləbək-aw da kuay a lot of shots t<əm>aləbək [AF] (?əm>aləbək-ku da kuay I shot many shots close together. prophecy pu-tali make a prophecy pu-tali-ku marəyay I have said it first. pu-tali-ay marəyay It was a prophecy. pu-tali-tali a taw a prophet
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ta awi	name of a household, place name of a locality next to Tamali <i>ta awi-mi</i> We are all together.
	<i>arə-ta awi-ku</i> I feel <i>TaLawi</i>
	<i>**ta awi-lawi</i>
ta ayatay	tall (cf. <i>bɔlakas</i> 'big') <i>ta ayatay tu-qadək</i> He is tall.
ta li	gardener's measuring cord <i>i ta li</i> once upon a time, before, transmit (cf. <i>rawi</i> 'make a chain, relay') <i>i ta li-ta, təmuamuan adjı murəput, patalutalud da batibatian da karmasamasal</i> We transmit, the ancestors' line has not been cut off, we make a chain of the original words.
	k<in>i-<i>ta li-an</i> ancestral spirit-elector of shamans (cf. k<in>i-<i>tuŋul-an</i> 'ancestral spirit-elector')
	pa-<i>ta li</i> [Caus] <i>pa-<i>ta li-an</i> na bənakakəsyu</i> Get the specialist to set up the measuring strings.
	ta li-anay [I/BF] <i>ta li-anay na bakəsyw bənakəsyw kananku ɻuma</i> The measuring strings are ready to measure my field.
	ta li-aw [PF] <i>ku-<i>ta li-aw</i> kana bakəsyw ku-ɻuma</i> I set up the measuring strings in my field.
	ta li-ay [LF] <i>ku-<i>ta li-ay</i> da bakəsyw bənakəsyw ku-ɻuma</i> I prepare a measuring strings to measure my field.
	ta li-dien once upon a time
	ta li-u [Imp PF] <i>ta li-u bənakəsyw!</i> Put the measuring strings!
	ta li-na bakəsyw a measuring string the length of the forearm
	t<əm>a li [AF] <i>t<əm>a li-ku a ɻuma</i> I prepared a field by setting up measuring cords.
 ta likadun 	t<əm>a li-na qai legend uneven road
	t<əm>a likadun [AF] <i>t<əm>a likadu-kadun na dəlan</i> The surface of the road is uneven.
ta lugan-gan	sturdy (strong, robust) <i>ta lugan-gan tu-piniqadəkan kana bayṣaran</i> The young man's body is sturdy.
	ma-<i>ta ugan-gan</i> [AF] <i>ma-<i>ta ugan-gan</i> na bayṣaran</i> The young man is strong and robust.
	pa-<i>ta ugan-gan</i> [Caus] <i>na paʃəmal pa-<i>ta ugan-gan-aw</i></i> The medicine makes one strong.
	sika-<i>t<əm>a ugan-gan</i> pretends to be strong
	ta ugan-gan-aw [PF] <i>tu-<i>ta ugan-gan-aw</i> tu-dədək</i> He has a sturdy body.

ta un	grass; vegetation; hunt mi- ta un have grass <i>mi-ta un tu-punu?</i> His brain 'has grass'. ~ He is stupid.
m-u-a-[a]lun	hunter <i>m-u-a-[a]lun</i> [Mvt]
	<i>m-u-ta un</i> [Mvt] <i>m-u-ta un na kiababuy na aw</i> The boar hunter hunts. <i>i namali sagar m-u-ta un, amuna m-u-a-[a]lun a aw</i> My father liked hunting, so he was a hunter.
ta lu-ta un	lush vegetation
ta un i [al]iaban	edible seaweed
ta up tupan	tip of the tongue <i>tu-[əd]əd na pərəsək, puka-ta qa Yam da saima aw ta-pukayay na indan na ta up tupan kana manudən</i> The plant <i>peresek</i> is crushed between the fingers, we add a little salt and the baby's tip of the tongue is coated.
 tamui [put in one's mouth ki-a- tamui [get something in the mouth <i>ki-a-tamui [-ku qa walu</i> I put a sweet in my mouth.
mi-t<in>amui [an	have something put in the mouth <i>mi-t<in>amui [an nanku indan qa puran</i> In my mouth there is an areca nut.
pa-[tamui [[Caus]	<i>nu-pa-[tamui [-ay-ku qa puran</i> You put an areca nut in my mouth.
ta muil [an [Imp I/BF]	<i>[tamui [-an na walu!</i> Swallow the sweet!
ta muil [anay [I/BF]	<i>ku-[tamui [-anay na sa?iqusan tinalək</i> I swallowed a spoonful of rice.
ta muil [aw [PF]	<i>nu-[tamui [-aw na irupan</i> You put the food in your mouth.
ta muil [u [Imp PF]	<i>[tamui [-u (na pataka)!</i> Put (the meat) in your mouth!
t<əm>amui [[AF]	<i>t<əm>amui [-ku qa puran</i> I put an areca nut in my mouth.
 tanpun 	throw down an object fiercely (usually a stone) ki-a- tanpun-an get something by throwing stones at it (For headhunters it means 'trophy'.) <i>asua qien ?i, muka kini?ən na puyuma, muruma? la, 'iqini nanku ki-a-[tanpun-an', tu-kayaw</i> 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
 tanpun-aw [PF]	<i>tu-[tanpun-aw idu na aw</i> He crushed that man with a stone. <i>[tanpun-u (na ?ala)!</i> Crush (the enemy) to death!

	t<ən>anpun [AF]
taŋar	<i>t<ən>anpun-ku da ?ala</i> I crushed an enemy with a stone. face
taŋari	<i>səmalətap-ku kantu taŋar</i> I slapped his face. high-pitched voice
taŋia	<i>marəŋay la, səmənay la, nantu ləŋyaw taŋari</i> When he speaks or sings, he has a high-pitched voice. young men's short indigo blue skirt; indigo color
	t<əm>anja dark blue, indigo [Puyuma explain: <i>tu-?ədad kana taŋia</i> 'It is the (young men's) skirt's color.'][br/>(During the admission rite to the men's house, the godfathers put an indigo skirt round their pupils' waists.)
taŋila₁	<i>t<əm>anja-ŋia na laŋit ~ buŋay na laŋit</i> blue sky ~ beautiful sky ear
	pu-taŋila listen
taŋila₂	<i>pu-ŋaŋila!</i> Listen up! (cf. tar-kileŋaw 'listen up!') 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 <i>sadu tu-sa-taŋila-[y]an kana sapuŋul na puran</i> The bunch (stalk) of areca nuts contains a lot of ears.
	<i>sapuŋul na puran paniniay na taw da kasa-sa-taŋila-[y]an</i> Each stalk of areca nuts has been shared between the people into ears of nuts.
taŋilaŋilayān taŋis 	Jew's ear fungus, <i>Auricularia-Auricula-Judae</i> weep
	ma-ŋanis [AF]
	<i>ma-ŋanis na niaw, na walak</i> The child, the cat cries.
	pa-ŋanis [Caus]
	<i>ku-pukpukaw na walak, pa-ŋanis-aw</i> I hit the child and make him cry.
taŋkar₁	unspecified type of dry millet [Puyuma explain: <i>maruarum na ?uma, unien da kinurətan, matinapan</i> <i>kana rasuk</i> 'It grows in dried paddies, the whole year, it is ground with the rasuk.'][br/>dry; crack
 taŋkar ₂	mu-ŋan<kay>kar very dry <i>mu-ŋan<kay>kar na ?uma, tu-ŋan<kay>kar-aw na darə?</i> The field is very dry, he dried the ground.
	mu-ŋankar [ACaus]
	<i>mu-ŋankar na ?uma, diama mu-paŋta? na darə?</i> The field is dry, so the earth cracked.
	pa-ŋankar [Caus]
	<i>ku-pa-ŋankar-aw na darə?</i> The ground has been dried by me. traditional male officiant (cf. bənabulu? 'traditional male officiant') (The male officiant is called <i>Tangkangkar</i> because his bag is made of skin

	and he does not possess any bells to go up to Supernature and no spirits inhabit the bag.)
[taŋul]	keen sense of smell taŋul-anay [V/BF] nu- <i>taŋul-anay-ku kana tinalək, ɿanjiw?</i> Smell the rice for me, (is it) moldy?
	taŋul-ay [LF] <i>ku-<i>taŋul-ay na ɿaput, uliŋul na ɿaput</i></i> I smelled the flowers, they smell nice.
	taŋul-i [Imp LF] <i>taŋul-i!</i> Smell!
	t<əm>aqul [AF] <i>t<əm>aqul-ku da bali</i> I smell odors.
	t<in>aqul-an smelly places <i>muka-ta kana kaɖaɖuan na ɿaw, saɖu ta-t<in>aqul-an na markamalimeli na bali</i> When we go to places where there are a lot of people, we have a lot of different odors.
taŋuru?	head <i>mu-tili i ku-<i>taŋuru?</i></i> My head falls on one side.
	taŋuru?-an near the head <i>isua na daʃil? ulaya i <i>taŋuru?-an</i></i> Where is the bottle? It is near the head. [Puyuma say it is impossible to say **ki- <i>taŋuru</i> for 'head hunting'.]
taŋuruguruan	tadpole
tapa	roast far from the fire, slowly (cf. kəraŋ 'grill quickly over the fire')
	tapa [Imp] <i>tapa-yu na paʃaka!</i> Roast the meat!
	pa-tapə [Caus] <i>pa-<i>taʃa-[y]aw na t<əm>a-<i>tapə</i> kana <i>ta-<i>tapə-[y]an</i></i></i> I got the roaster to roast on the grill.</i>
	tapə-[y]anay [V/BF] <i>tapə-[y]anay na babuy kana apuy</i> The boar is roasted on the fire.
	tapə-[y]aw [PF] <i>ku-<i>tapə-[y]aw na paʃaka</i></i> The meat has been roasted by me.
	ta-<i>tapə-[y]an</i> shelf grill for meat
	t<əm>apa [AF] <i>t<əm>apa-ku da paʃaka</i> I roasted some meat.
	t<in>apa roasted <i>t<in>apa la na paʃaka</i> The meat is roasted.
	t<in>apa roasted millet <i>na babayan na miwalak, tu-pakanay kana t<in>apa, miasi?</i> When a woman is in childbirth, she is made to eat roasted millet so she will have milk. (Used against haemorrhaging in childbirth.)
	t<in>apa-[y]an roasted things <i>idini nanku t<in>apa-[y]an</i> Here is my grilled meat.

tapan	patch <i>nanku tapay</i> reciprocal term of address for the husbands of two sisters mi-<i>t<in>apay-an</i> have patches <i>mi-<i>t<in>apay-an nanku kafakaf</i> My trousers have patches. pa-<i>tapan</i> name of a men's house pa-<i>tapan</i> [Caus] <i>pa-<i>tapan-u!</i> Have (it) patched! tapan-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-<i>tapay-anay-ku kanku kafakaf na miabuay</i> Put a patch on my trousers with holes in them.</i></i></i>
tapay-ay [LF]	<i>ku-<i>tapan-ay ku-kafakaf na miabuay</i> I have patched my trousers with holes in them.</i>
tapay-i [Imp LF]	<i>tapay-i!</i> Patch (here)!
t<əm>apay [AF]	<i>t<əm>apay-ku nanku kafakaf</i> I patched my trousers.
 tapəlay? 	dust (to) ta<pa>pəlay-an feather duster ta<pa>pəlay-aw [PF] <i>ta<pa>pəlay-aw na kirwan</i> The clothes are dusted off. tapəlay-i [Imp LF] <i>tapəlay-i!</i> Take the dust off here!
tapəlay?	t<əm>apəlay [AF] <i>t<əm>apəlay-ku kanku kirwan qa a<pa>pəlay-an</i> I took the dust off my clothes with a feather duster.
tapəlu	small hoe
tapəlan	doorstep
 tapi? 	sieve; winnow (with the winnowing basket) pa-tapi? [Caus] <i>ku-pa-tapi?-aw kana payray</i> I asked the Taiwanese to ventilate the rice.
tapi?-ay [LF]	<i>tapi?-ay na bəras na miajabu kana takad</i> The sheaf of rice is sieved in the <i>takad</i> winnowing basket.
t<əm>api? [AF]	<i>t<əm>api?-ku qa bəras</i> I ventilated some rice with the winnowing basket.
tapiyiran	the side <i>səmugay-ku nanku ɻarbu i tapiyiran</i> I make a parting in the side of my hair.
 tap tap 	make a noise by hitting two pieces of bamboo together tap tap-anay [I/BF] <i>tap tap-anay na tap ap-an</i> Bamboos are used to make a noise.
tap tap-ay [LF]	

	<i>ku-tap[tap]-ay na [tap]tap-an bənawi kana ?ayam</i> I hit the bamboos together to scare the birds.
 tap[tapan 	t<əm>apt[ap] [AF] <i>t<əm>ap[tap]-ku da [tap]tap-an</i> I hit bamboos together.
 tapurus 	hip (anat.) to shell by hand pa-[apur]us [Caus] <i>pa-[apur]us-aw na payray kana lumay</i> The rice is shelled by the Taiwanese.
	[apur]us-ay [LF] <i>ku-[apur]us-ay na lumay</i> I shelled the rice.
	[apur]us-u [Imp PF] <i>[apur]us-u!</i> Shell!
	[a-[apur]us-an will shell [Imp I/BF] <i>[a-[apur]us-an na lumay!</i> (Go and) shell the rice!
	t<əm>apus[ur] [AF] <i>t<əm>apus-ku da alidujaduy</i> I shelled the False olive.
 ta?əp ₁	t<in>apus[ur]-an something shelled <i>idini nanku t<in>apus[ur]-an</i> This is what I have shelled. sleep (with); lie down kur-[ta?əp sleep with <i>kur-[ta?əp-ku kananku katagwin</i> I sleep with my husband.
	ma-[ta?əp two people sleep together <i>ma-[ta?əp-ta</i> We sleep together.
	ma-[ta?ə-[ta?əp several people sleep together <i>ma-[ta?ə-[ta?əp na taw</i> A lot of people sleep together.
 ta?əp ₂	t<əm>a-[ta?əp dead shamans wake over a dead person (cf. likap ‘wake over a dead person’)
	[ta?əp-aw [PF] <i>[ta?əp-aw na minatay kana sarumaənan, palu da təməbel</i> The dead person is kept by the household’s members at his house until his burial.
 ta?əp ₃	lining ma-[ta?əp [AF] <i>ma-[ta-[ta?əp-ku kirwan</i> I am sewing a lining into my garment.
	mi-pa-[ta?əp have received a lining <i>nanku kafakat mi-pa-[ta?əp</i> My trousers have been lined.
	pa-[ta?əp [Caus] <i>ku-pa-[ta?əp-ay ku-kirwan</i> It is my clothes that I have had lined. <i>ku-pa-[ta?əp-anay na pa-[ta?əp kanku kirwan</i> It is a lining that I have put in my garment.
 ta?əta 	latch the door mu-[ta?əta [ACaus] <i>mu-[ta?əta na ?aləban</i> The door flap is latched.
	[ta?əta-ay [LF] <i>ku-[ta?əta-ay na ?aləban</i> The door flap has been latched by me.

	taʔəta-i [LF] <i>taʔəta-i na ɿaləban!</i> Latch the door!
	t<əm>aʔəta [AF] <i>t<əm>aʔəta-ku ɿa ɿaləban</i> I latched a door flap.
taʔi	mend; sew taʔi-aw [PF] <i>ku-ɿaʔi-aw na in-u-ɿaʔi-an na kaɿakat</i> I mended the trousers for the toilets.
	ta-ɿaʔi will sew <i>ta-ɿaʔi-ku ɿa kaɿakat</i> I shall sew a trousers.
	t<əm>aʔi [AF] <i>t<əm>aʔi-ku</i> I mend, I sew.
	t<in>aʔi-an a mended thing <i>mu-ɿaɿ na t<in>aʔi-an</i> The seam is coming undone.
	t<in>a-ɿaʔi-an a sewing <i>buɿay tu-t<in>a-ɿaʔi-an</i> His sewing is beautiful.
taʔi ₂	feces (cf. u-ɿaʔi 'defecate') <i>t<in>ərəs-an ɿa ɿaʔi na ənay</i> The feces have been filtered, only the liquid remains.
	t<in>aʔi intestines <i>bəlakas tu-t<in>aʔi kana ɿaw</i> Human intestines are long.
	ua-ɿaʔi-an toilets ara-ɿaʔi-ɿaʔi smell of excrement
taʔuɿaʔu	dig a hole (dig the soil from front to the rear) (ritual term) (cf. kurut 'dig') taʔuɿaʔu-an [Imp I/BF] <i>taʔuɿaʔu-an-ku!</i> Dig a hole for me!
	taʔuɿaʔu-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-ɿaʔuɿaʔu-anay na buay</i> I dug the hole.
	t<əm>aʔuɿaʔu [AF] <i>t<əm>aʔuɿaʔu-ku ɿa buay</i> I dug a hole.
tarbik	small stick cut from bamboo which is thrown from the platform of the boys' dormitory down to the crowd to ask for a good year during the annual festival of mangayaw
tarəm̩təm̩	a type of grass, looks like Lumay 'rice', not edible except by oxen
taribani	destroy; messy (cf. ribas 'destroy') pa-taribani [Caus] <i>pa-taribani-aw kana kuayso na ruma?</i> Have the house destroyed with the machine.
	taribani-aw [PF] <i>ku-taribani-aw na ruma?</i> I made a mess in the house.
	taribani-u [Imp PF] <i>taribani-u!</i> Make a mess!
	t<əm>aribani [AF] <i>an mal[ay]-ku, t<əm>aribani kana ruma?</i> When I am drunk I make a mess in my house.

[tarik̡t̡ik̡]	Chinese sumac, <i>Rhus semialata</i> MURR. <i>Var roxburghil</i> DC.
[tarub]	eiderdown mi-tarub have an eiderdown <i>lit̡k na wari, mi-tarub-ta kana mitakumul</i> When it is cold, we cover ourselves with a cotton duvet.
[t̡ata]	weaving batten t<in>aṭa weft
[t̡ata]₂	unpick; undone mu-t̡ata [ACaus] <i>mu-t̡ata na t̡ina?ian kanku kirwan</i> The seam of my garment is coming undone. <i>ku-t̡a?iaw na mu-t̡ata ku-kirwan</i> I sew up the thread that has come undone from my garment. <i>nu-t̡arianay-ku kana mu-t̡ata ku-kirwan</i> Help me to sew up my garment that has come undone.
[t̡ata]-[y]aw [PF]	<i>ku-t̡ata-[y]aw ku-kirwan na t̡ina?ian</i> I unpicked the seam of my clothes.
[taṭepil]	kidney
[taṭinal]	chopsticks; tongs for the fire
[taṭuba?]	toad <i>tu-pu?ut kana taṭuba? puq̡eməl da maru?ud</i> Toads' warts are remedies for sore throats.
[taṭumug]	bedbug <i>asua dien mi?adəy-ta kana tatami, sagar misi? na walak, mudaway na taṭumug</i> Formerly, we slept on mats, the children urinated, and bedbugs hatched.
[taw]	human being muri-taw-an ~ ta-taw-taw humanity; a lot of different people inside the group, the villagers <i>i punapunan, na ja-jaw-taw dia sagar da paysu</i> In the (modern) world, everyone loves money.
p<in>i-taw-an	population <i>saima tu-p<in>i-taw-an kana puyuma</i> The Puyuma population is small.
sa-taw-an	per person <i>tu-t̡epa da sa-taw-an</i> Each person's fair share.
t<əm>u-taw-taw	[AF] <i>saigu-ku t<əm>u-taw-taw kana lit̡a?</i> I know how to make a statue with clay.
t<in>u-taw-taw ~ t<in>ua-taw-an	statue, dummy, scarecrow (Substitute body in ritual context.) (cf. in-u-daway-an 'puppet, figurine, shape'; in-u-saṇa?an 'statue, dummy, scarecrow')
t<in>u-ṭa-taw	man's silhouette

təbas ₁	break through təbas-aw [PF] <i>tu-təbas-aw na ?alad kana suan</i> The stockade (has been destroyed where) the dog broke through it.
təbas ₂	t<əm>təbas [AF] <i>t<əm>təbas-ku kana ?alad</i> I broke through the fence. <i>t<əm>təbas la na amian</i> Break the year (end one year and start a new one). <i>t<əm>təbas na ənay kana kali</i> The water overflows from the stream.
təba?	autumn wind təməbas na ba?i, kəmami a strong autumn wind, coming from the north big; thick a ka-təbə a thick winter coat <i>ua pikipiŋ da ka-təbə</i> Go and put on your thick winter coat. <i>litək na wari, ka-təbə tu-kirwan</i> When it is cold, she wears thick clothes. <i>ka-təbə taytaw ~ ja-təbə-an taytaw</i> He is heavy-set. ka-təbə will be big <i>ka-təbə na ?asapan, ta-qarukaw</i> The sugarcane will become big because we put fertilizer on it. ta-təbə-an very big <i>ta-təbə-an na kawi</i> The tree is very big. <i>ta-təbə-an tu-pəri? da bunun</i> The calves of the Bunun are big.
təbəl ₁	bury pa-təbəl [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təbəl-aw na payray kana buŋa</i> I got the Taiwanese to bury the sweet potatoes. ta-təbəl-an coffin <i>abakaw i kana ja-təbəl-an na minatay na ?aw</i> Dead people are put in coffins.
təbəl ₂	təbəl-aw [PF] <i>ku-təbəl-aw na suan</i> The dog has been buried by me. <i>asua dien, na puyuma an kađu tu-minatay na ?aw, tu-təbəl-aw kantu ruma?</i> isabak a diala an tu-təbəl-aw i pataran, inday datu kiani?nay na minatay kana ?ala qiamma adi i pataran, dua la na dipuŋ, tu-patakəsiaw təbəl-aw isabak na minatay, a kadursian Formerly, the Puyuma buried their dead in the house, because, if they were buried outside, they were afraid that an enemy might come and cut off their heads, so they were not buried outside. When the Japanese arrived, they taught us (that it was not healthy) to bury the dead in the house, it was dirty. təbə-təbəl-an cemetery təbəl-u [Imp PF] <i>təbəl-u!</i> Bury it!

[təbəl]₂	cook in the fire təbəl-anay [I/BF] təbəl-anay kana aļa na buja The sweet potatoes were buried in the hot coals.
t<əm>əbal [AF]	t<əm>əbal-ku qa buja kana aļa I buried some sweet potatoes in the hot coals.
[təbi?]	crack; split a little (with one's hands) kara-təbi? two persons split kara-təbi?-mi kan dulien kana ļinəbəlan na buja Julian and I have split the hot sweet potatoes into two parts.
mu-təbi? [ACaus]	mu-təbi? la na təbtəban The chopping board was cracked.
təbi?-anay [I/BF]	ku-təbi?-anay i dulien kana ļinəbəlan na buja I gave Julian a piece of the sweet potato cooked in the hot coals.
təbi?-aw [PF]	ku-təbi?-aw na la?ub I split the dipper.
təbi?-u [Imp PF]	təbi?-u! Split into two parts!
[təbətəb]	beating of the heart due to fear; nervous ma-təbətəb [AF] ma-təbətəb ku-tagəraŋ My heart beats (from fear).
pa-təbətəb [Caus]	tu-pa-təbətəb-aw kana kayakay The suspension bridge makes the heart beat fast.
t<al>əbtəb-an	sound of heartbeats matina na bali, t<al>əbtəb-an-mi When a strong wind blows, our hearts beat fast.
[təbu?]	husk millet in tabi mortar with rasuk pestle təbu?-anay [I/BF]
	təbu?-anay na rasuk kana dawa i tabi aw patinapanaw, aw dəruaw na dawa, ta-jiuraw The millet is husked in the tabi with the rasuk pestle, it is husked then cooked and we mix it.
təbu?-aw [PF]	tu-parparaw idu na dawa aw tu-təbu?-aw kana rasuk i tabi That millet was shelled, and husked in the tabi mortar with the rasuk pestle.
t<əm>əbu? [AF]	t<əm>əbu?-ku qa dawa kana rasuk i tabi I husked millet with the rasuk pestle in the tabi.
təbul	dust t<əm>əbul [AF] pakirəb na bali, unien qa ?udal, t<əm>əbul When there is a lot of wind, but no rain, it is dusty.

	pa-ɿbul [Caus] <i>səməlap tu-pa-ɿbul-aw isabak na ruma?</i> Sweep the dust which got inside the house!
ɿabuŋ	welcome; meet a-ɿbuŋ find <i>a-ɿbuŋ-ku qa paysu i daɿan</i> I have found some money in the road. <i>ku-a-ɿbuŋ-aw na maɿatəl ku-aliuɿ</i> I have just found my lost bag.
	ki-ɿbuŋ welcome, meet <i>muka-ku i baɿajaw, ki-ɿbuŋ-ku kana yawan i daɿan</i> I went to Taitung and I met the chief on the way. <i>mərədək i dulien, ki-ɿbuŋ-ku kantaw</i> Dulian has just arrived, I welcome her.
	kir-ɿbuŋ meet with one person <i>muka-ku kir-ɿbuŋ-a i takəsian kana sıŋfi</i> I am going to meet the teacher at the school.
	ma-ɿbuŋ-ɿbuŋ several people meet <i>muagamut-ta, ma-ɿbuŋ-ɿbuŋ na babayan</i> When we have the muagamut festival, the ladies meet.
	mar-ɿbuŋ-an meetings
	mar-ɿbuŋ two people meet <i>mar-ɿbuŋ-mi i daɿan</i> We meet in the road. <i>mar-ɿbuŋ ku-sədər</i> I frown. ~ My eyebrows meet. <i>qua la nanku katagwin, mar-kir-ɿbuŋ-mi i puyuma</i> When my husband came, we met in Puyuma.
	p<in>ar-ɿbuŋ be reunited <i>tu-p<in>ar-ɿbuŋ-an kanantu katagwin, saɿaw bulay</i> When she is reunited with her husband, it is a particularly happy occasion. [Puyuma say it is impossible to say **kurɿbuŋ.]
təgtag	pound in (a nail) mu-təgtag [ACaus] <i>mu-təgtag la na pasək</i> The nail is pounded in. təgtag-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-təgtag-anay na pasək kana libəŋ qa tuaktuk</i> I knocked the nail into the wall with a hammer.
	təgtag-aw [PF] <i>ku-təgtag-aw na pasək</i> The nail has been pounded in by me.
	təgtag-i [Imp LF] <i>təgtag-i qa pasək na libəŋ!</i> Knock a nail into the wall (to hang your hat)!
	t<ən>aŋtag [AF] <i>t<ən>aŋtag-ku qa pasək na libəŋ</i> I pounded a nail into the wall.
təkab	cut; split hard things (with a tool) into two parts mu-təkab [ACaus] <i>mu-təkab na kawi</i> The hard wood is cut. pa-təkab [Caus] <i>pa-təkab-an kantaw na basikaw!</i> Tell him to cut the bamboos!

- [təkəb]**
- təkəb** will cut
ta-təkab-ku I shall break it.
- təkab-anay** [I/BF]
tu-təkab-anay na tədaw kana kawi 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 buya 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**
- 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 da ɿəraw id̪i na ɿaw The drink that this person has drunk is wine.
- pa-ka-pia-t<əm>əkəl** able to finish a drink
aq̪i-ku pa-ka-pia-t<əm>əkəl kana saya daɿilan na ɿəraw I can't finish a litre of wine.
- pa-təkəl** [Caus]
nu-pa-təkəl-anay na ɿəraw kantaw You give the wine to him to drink.
- pa-təkəl-aw-ku** *da ənay i kal̪i na guy* I took the ox to drink in a stream.
- ku-pa-təkəl-ay-yu** *da ɿəraw* I invited you to drink wine.
- pa-təkəl-anay iq̪ini** *na ənay kana guy* This water has been drank by the ox.
- p<in>a-təkəl-an** a beverage which has been forced to be drunk
na maɿiq̪an p<in>a-təkəl-an da ɿəraw, q̪iamā malīay The old people were made to drink wine, so they are drunk.
- təkəl-an** a beverage
iq̪ini na dinal̪u ta-təkəl-an angarəmay This wine is the drink we are going to drink right away.
- təkəl-ay** [LF]
ta-təkəl-ay na ɿəraw We drank the wine.
- t<əm>əkəl** [AF]
t<əm>əkəl da ɿəraw 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 da ɿəraw iq̪i na ɿaw This man has drunk wine as a beverage.
- [təkip]**
- fold; bend** (cf. **tika** 'twisted'; **tuku** 'hunch, bend')
ka-təkip-an na ?amian the turn of the year
mar-təkip with a bend

	<i>mar-ʃkip na dalaŋ</i> The road has a bend. <i>mar-ʃeki-ʃkip na dalaŋ</i> The road is winding.
	mu-ʃ-in>əkip-an folded things <i>mu-ʃ-in>əkip-an nanku kirwan</i> My clothes are folded.
	pa-ʃkip [Caus] <i>pa-ʃkip-aw kana pakakarunan</i> The employee is made to fold (the laundry). <i>pa-ʃkip-an kana pakakarunan</i> Order the employee to fold (the laundry).
	par-ʃkip na ?amian the year is turning ʃkip-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-ʃkip-anay-ku kana ʃarub</i> Help me to fold the duvet.
	ʃkip-aw [PF] <i>ʃkip-aw na kirwan kan araytay</i> Araytay folded the clothes.
	ʃkip-u [Imp PF] <i>ʃkip-u na kirwan!</i> Fold the clothes!
	ʃ<əm>əkip [AF] <i>ʃ<əm>əkip kana ʃarub</i> The duvet is folded. purlins of a timber framework heartbeat (cf. pa-əqad-an ‘temples’)
ʃkipan [ʃk̚tʃek̚]	ma-ʃakʃak have a heartbeat <i>ma-ʃakʃak ku-tagaran</i> My chest has a heartbeat, (the pulse).
ʃkuyr	ma-ʃakʃak 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.)
ʃla	slow <i>tu-ʃla kamawan kana dindin</i> He is as slow as a snail. ma-ʃla be slow
ʃləpa?	<i>na ʃaw ma-ʃla pabəkas</i> The man is slow to run. lie down on the floor to pray (cf. <i>gərəpu</i> ‘kneel flat down on the floor’) ʃləpa? [Imp] <i>ʃləpa? səmuŋal!</i> Lie down on the floor and pray! ʃləpa?-anay [I/BF]
	<i>ku-ʃləpa?-anay i dadara? səmuŋal</i> It is on the floor that I have lain down to pray.
	ʃ<əm>ələpa? [AF] <i>ʃ<əm>ələpa?-ku i dadara? səmuŋal</i> I lie down on the floor to pray.
ʃlak [ʃlak]	deaf; mischievous (this term is an insult) (cf. ma-ʃuʃ? ‘deaf, does not listen’) ʃlak-aw [PF] <i>ʃlak-aw-ku kana dəruy</i> I am deaf due to the thunder.

 tə i?	flash of lightning (cf. <i>dərun</i> ‘thunder’) t<əm> <i>əli?</i> [AF]
	t<əm> <i>əli?</i> na <i>lanjɪ̄t</i> The sky is streaked with lightning.
 təlipis 	miss a target badly (some informants say it is used for spears or arrows, if the head has been badly blunted)
	pa-<i>əlipis</i> [Caus]
	<i>ku-pa-təlipis-ay kəmuŋ tu-ŋanjīla</i> When I fired, I slightly missed its ear.
	əlipis-ay [LF]
	<i>ku-əlipis-ay na təŋapayan</i> I missed the target.
 təmə? ₁	rotten inside (cf. <i>puni</i> ‘rot, soften’; <i>tupa?</i> ‘rot, decomposing, liquify’)
	ka-<i>ta-təmə?</i> will rot
	<i>minatay-ku la, ka-qa-təmə? la ku-qaðək</i> When I die, my body will decompose.
	ma-<i>əmə?</i> [AF]
	<i>ma-əmə? na buŋa</i> The sweet potato rots.
	mi-<i>əmə?</i> has rotten parts
	<i>mi-əmə? na buŋa</i> The sweet potato has rotten parts.
	əmə?-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-əmə?-ay na buŋa</i> The sweet potato is rotten.
 təmə? ₂	əmə-<i>əmə?</i> cancer
	unexpressed anger
	mi-<i>əmə?-an</i> have anger
	<i>mi-əmə?-an-ku kana taw</i> I am angry with the people (but I do not show it).
	<i>mi-əmə?-ku kanu</i> I am angry with you.
	<i>tu-mi-əmə?-an kanku na taw</i> People are angry with me.
 təmə 	medicine; remedy
	pa-<i>əməl</i> [Caus]
	<i>aq-i-yu pa-əməl-i garəm, babarə? andaman</i> If now you do not take some medicine, tomorrow you will swell up.
	pa-<i>əməl</i> medicine
	<i>pa-ka-la-ləmay na pa-əməl</i> The medicine will cure (you).
	pu-<i>ta-əməl</i> give medicine
	<i>pu-[a-əməl] na iʃŋ kana kuaɻəŋ</i> The doctor treats with medicines.
 təpa 	share; portion (cf. <i>nini</i> ‘share’)
	mi-<i>əpa</i> have a portion
	<i>mi-əpa ku-kikarun</i> It is my work.
	mi-t<in><i>əpa</i> have had a share
	<i>mi-t<in>əpa-ku</i> I have had my share.
	pu-<i>əpa</i> give a share
	<i>pu-əpa-ku kanantu nini</i> I gave him his share.
	<i>ku-pu-əpa-[y]ay nantu nini</i> I set his share aside.
	<i>p<in>u-əpa-[y]an-yu kikarun kana sasəlapan</i> Sweeping the floor is your share of work.

	təpa-i [Imp LF] <i>təpa-i!</i> Give him his share!
təpa₂	head towards; goal; reach təpa [Imp] <i>təpa-yu na babuy!</i> Go towards the boar! kur-pa-təpa have been able to reach with others <i>mukua-ku i karuma?an kur-pa-təpa-ku qə ma?ala?uk na ma?idayan</i> I arrived at the ancestral cult house just in time for the old people's lunch.
	pa-təpa [Caus] <i>tu-pa-təpa-[y]ay i tial kəmuay</i> He hit him right in the stomach. t<əm>əpa [AF] <i>t<əm>əpa-ku pia?ami</i> I head straight towards the north. <i>t<əm>əpa-ku kanu</i> I face you.
	təpa-[y]aw [PF] <i>ku-təpa-[y]aw na guy</i> I went to fetch the ox. <i>tu-təpa-[y]aw-ku kana guy</i> The ox came towards me. <i>ku-təpa-[y]aw na yawan kimadajayay</i> I face the chief to talk to him.
 təpar 	landslide; pull down (cf. <i>sulay</i> 'landslide'; <i>ula</i> 'landslide') mu-təpar [ACaus] <i>mu-təpar na darə?</i> There was a landslide. pa-təpar [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təpar-anay kana kuayso na qənan</i> I brought down the mountain with the machine.
	t<əm>əpar [AF] <i>t<əm>əpar-ku kana ruma?</i> I pulled down the house. təpar-aw [PF] <i>tu-təpar-aw na darə? kana law</i> People make the land slide. cut down trees, bamboos, sugarcanes (in large quantities) (cf. <i>?atək</i> 'cut down') mi-t<in>əpə?-an have a lot of cuttings <i>mi-t<in>əpə?-an-mi da ?asəpan</i> We have a lot of cuttings of sugarcane.
 təpə?	pa-təpə? [Caus] <i>ku-pa-təpə?-aw na payray kana ?asəpan</i> I got the Taiwanese to cut down the sugarcane. ta-təpə? will cut down <i>andaman, ta-təpə?-ku da ?asəpan</i> Tomorrow, I shall cut some sugarcane. t<əm>əpə? [AF] <i>t<əm>əpə?-ku kana basikaw</i> I cut down the bamboos.
	təpə?-anay [I/BF] <i>təpə?-anay na kawkaw kana ?asəpan</i> The scythe is used to cut the sugarcane. təpə?-aw [PF] <i>ku-təpə?-aw na kawikawi</i> I cut down a lot of trees.

	ṭəpəʔ-u [Imp PF] <i>ṭəpəʔ-u (na ɻasəpan)!</i> Cut down (the sugarcane)!
ṭəpṭəp	speak with a low voice t<əm>əptəp [AF] <i>t<əm>əptəp-ku marəŋay kanu</i> I speak in low voice to you.
	ṭəpṭəp-i [Imp LF] <i>ṭəpṭəp-i marəŋay!</i> Speak with a low voice!
ṭəpuk	hit from above downwards (usually on the head with a piece of wood) ma-ṭa-ṭəpuk people hit each other <i>na markatagwin, an maɖadikul, ma-ṭa-ṭəpuk</i> When couples quarrel, they hit each other.
	pa-ṭepuk [Caus] <i>magərərgər da pa-ṭepuk na laju?</i> He is afraid of the mango hitting his head (while falling down). <i>ku-pa-ṭepuk-aw na walak kana suan</i> I got the child to hit the dog. ṭa-ṭepuk-an a pole; a stick
	t<əm>əpuk [AF] <i>na walak ɿi, t<əm>əpuk da suan</i> The child, (he) hits a dog. <i>t<əm>əpuk-ku ḡa suan kana ḡa-ṭepuk-an</i> I beat a dog with the pole. <i>t<əm>ə-ṭepuk-ku</i> I am hitting.
	ṭəpuk-aw [PF] <i>ku-ṭepuk-aw na suan</i> I hit the dog.
ṭəʔab	ṭəpuk-u [Imp PF] <i>ṭəpuk-u (na suan)!</i> Hit (the dog)!
ṭəʔəl	t<in>əpuk-an a beaten thing <i>t<in>əpuk-an na suan</i> the beaten dog hat made of <i>Musa textilis</i> leaves press down with something ma-ṭa-ṭəʔəl two persons press each other, sexual intercourse <i>ma-ṭa-ṭəʔəl-na markatagwin</i> The husband and wife make love.
	ṭa-ṭəʔəl will press <i>ṭa-ṭəʔəl-u kana tiʃil!</i> Press it with books!
	ṭəʔəl-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-ṭəʔəl-anay-ku kana barasa? na niramas</i> Help me to press the maceration with the stone.
	ṭəʔəl-ay [LF] <i>ku-ṭəʔəl-ay ḡa barasa? na niramas</i> I pressed the macerating objects with a stone.
ṭərab	belch pa-ṭərab [Caus] <i>nu-pa-ṭərab-aw na walak</i> You make the child burp. <i>pa-ṭərab-u na walak bəʃəkəl la kantu sinusuan!</i> Make the child burp after he has fed enough from the breast!.
	t<əm>ərab [AF] <i>bəʃəkəl-ku, diama t<əm>ərab-ku</i> I have eaten well, so I burp. <i>pənia la t<əm>ərab</i> I have had a good burp.

	tərab-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-tərab-anay na mibaqli ku-tial</i> I burped the wind from my stomach.
tərag	ka-u-tərag-an autumn mari-u-tərag fall down one after the other <i>mari-u-tərag la i dadara? na gingij kana bali</i> The lychees fall down one after the other because of the wind. muri-u-tərag all fell down <i>muri-u-tərag la i dadara?</i> They all fell down.
	m-u-tərag [Mvt] <i>m-u-tərag tu-busisi kana lətu?</i> The buds of the mango tree have fallen off. <i>m-u-tərag tu-busisi kana dulidul</i> The buds of the <i>dulidul</i> are falling off at the moment.
	t<əm>ərag [AF] <i>t<əm>ərag-ku da paysu</i> I throw money to the winds. <i>t<əm>əra-tərag tu-busisi kana buław</i> The Cajan peas are falling down.
	tərag-anay [I/BF] <i>tərag-anay nu suan da paṭaka</i> Meat falls out of the dog's mouth.
	tərag-aw [PF] <i>tu-tərag-aw kana bali na lətu</i> The mangos have fallen down because of the wind.
	tərag-ay [LF] <i>tu-tərag-ay da darə? ku-katəyadawan</i> My seat has fallen down because of him.
tərəb	tərag-u [Imp PF] <i>tərag-u!</i> Fall down! destroy in a fall m-u-tərab [Mvt] <i>m-u-tərab kurnaj kana bali na kawi</i> The tree has fallen in the wind.
	pa-tərab [Caus] <i>tu-pa-tərab-anay kana kikay na ruma?</i> The house has been destroyed by the engine.
	t<əm>ərab [AF] <i>t<əm>ərab-ku da kawi</i> I made a tree fall.
	tərab-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-tərab-anay-ku kana bələtəjanan na ruma?</i> Help me to destroy the old house.
	tərab-aw [PF] <i>tu-tərab-aw na ruma?</i> The house has been destroyed. <i>tu-tərab-aw na kawi kana malipusapus</i> The trees have fallen down because of the <i>malipusapus</i> wind (tornado).
	t<in>ərab-an something destroyed <i>t<in>ərab-an la na ruma?</i> The fallen down house.

	tarəma	worms in bamboos
	tiafién	t<in>orəma-an worm holes
	tibikan	the outer side of the leg a lonely man (cf. <i>inabaŋul</i> 'a lonely woman') <i>kininačayan aw kinirtinuasan na mařinayan, tibikan, koma-ta</i> The man who lost his wife or is divorced is called <i>Tibikan</i> .
tig̊tig		shake feet to get rid of mud or dust mu-tig̊tig [ACaus] <i>mu-tig̊tig la na ŋəməbul kanku ŋukap</i> The dust has been shaken off my shoes.
	pa-tig̊tig [Caus]	<i>pa-tig̊tig-an tu-ŋukap kan araytay!</i> Tell Araytay to shake her shoes!
	t<əm>ig̊tig [AF]	<i>t<əm>ig̊tig-ku kanku ŋukap na mialita?</i> I shook the mud off my shoes.
	tig̊tig-ay [LF]	<i>ku-tig̊tig-ay na lija?</i> I shook the mud off.
	tig̊tig-u [Imp PF]	<i>tig̊tig-u nu-ŋukap!</i> Shake your shoes!
tikal		bend (cf. <i>tuŋkul</i> 'hunch, bend'; <i>ṭekip</i> 'fold, bend') ki-tikal make something bend <i>unien da kədəŋ, amuna ki-tikal-ku kana batulayaw, qiamma ŋiləməs-ku,</i> <i>ku-tikalaw na basikaw</i> I have no strength, I wanted to bend an iron bar, so in my anger I broke the bamboo.
	ma-tikal be bent	<i>ma-tikal/ nanku qakur</i> I am bent. ~ My back is bent. <i>ma-tika-tikal na daļan</i> The road is winding.
	mu-tikal [ACaus]	<i>mu-tikal na daļan</i> The road was bent.
	pa-tikal [Caus]	<i>maļiay la, pa-tika-tikal tu-kaway i daļan</i> When he is drunk, he staggers.
	t<əm>ikal [AF]	<i>t<əm>ikal na daļan ku-kəmakaway</i> The road, that I am walking on zigzags.
	tičkal-aw [PF]	<i>ku-tikal-aw na batulayaw</i> I bent the iron.
tikatuk		rickety (unstable for a small object) ma-tikatuk be rickety <i>ma-tikatuk na papadaran, adia la ŋəmagal na barasa?</i> The table is unstable, so we steady it with a stone.
tikəl		break mu-tikəl [ACaus] <i>mu-tikəl ku-ļima</i> My hand is broken. <i>bariwan na wari, mu-ṭa-tikəl na kawi i qənan</i> There is a typhoon, a lot of trees will be broken in the mountain.

- tikəl-an** [Imp I/BF]
tikəl-an-ku da kawi! Break some wood for me!
tikəl-an! Help him to break!
- tikal-aw** [PF]
ku-tikal-aw na basikaw I have broken the bamboo.
- tikal-u** [Imp PF]
tikal-u! Break it!
- tilaw** clear, pure
tilaw na onay The water is calm, clear.
tilaw ku-mata ~ pasəkət mənaðu My eyesight is good ~ see clearly.
tilaw tu-agər His feelings are pure.
səmənay tilaw tu-ləŋyaw His singing is pure.
- |tila|tilaw|** one singer sings a capella and others dance forming a chain by crossing arms (fossilized form **tila-tilaw**)
t<əm>ila|tilaw [AF]
t<əm>ila-tilaw na ma?iday na muarak na taw The old dancers
 dance to the solo a capella song.
mabu|abulas na t<əm>ila-tilaw The a capella singers follow on
 from one another.
- tila-tilaw-an** solo a capella songs accompanying the women
- tila-tilaw-ay** [LF]
ku-tila-tilaw-ay na walak I sang a capella for the children to dance.
tu-tila-tilaw-ay na baysansaran The young men dance to the solo a
 capella songs.
- tila-tilaw-i** [Imp LF]
tila-tilaw-i na muarak na law! Sing to accompany the dancers!
|til|til| carry in one's hand (one thing in each hand)
ma-tiltil carry in two hands
ma-tiltil-ku da aliut I carried bags in both hands.
ma-ti<a>lil-ta da aliut We both carry bags.
- pa-tiltil** [Caus]
ku-pa-tiltil-an na walak kana dalil I asked the child to carry the
 bottles.
tu-pa-tiltil-aw-ku kan dulien da aliut Dulian makes me carry a bag.
- pa-tiltil** 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)
- t<əm>il|til** [AF]
t<əm>il|til-ku da dalil I carried a bottle in my hand.
- til|til-anay** [I/BF]
nu-til|til-anay-ku kana rutu Help me to carry the bags.
- til|til-aw** [PF]
ku-til|til-aw na rutu I carried my back-basket with one hand.
- t<in>il|til-an** a carried thing
nanku t<in>il|til-an na rutu The bag is my luggage.

- til[il]-u** [Imp PF]
tilil-u! Carry with one hand!
tilabau wide; large (human body)
tilabay na tayar, na daqək The face, the body are large.
- tilup** hard earwax (cf. suksukan ‘soft earwax’)
yatiup an ear-pick
- |tima?|** buy (cf. niwan ‘sell, wholesale’)
pu-tima?
 1. a rite of offering to the ancestors
 2. pay
auku-ku pu-tima?-a kananku {<in>}ima?-an na pinsiay I am going to pay for the fridge bought.
- ta-tima?** will buy
ta-tima?-ku qa marturus I will buy a bicycle.
- t<əm>-ima?** [AF]
t<əm>ima?-ku qa kulay I bought vegetables.
t<əm>ima?-ku qa kulay kana tiam, pu-a-tima?-ku qa paysu I bought vegetables at the shop, I pay with money.
- tima?-an** [Imp I/BF]
tima?-an nu-walak qa tabu! Help your child to buy a ready meal!
- tima?-anay** [I/BF]
tu-tima?-anay-ku kan namali qa bəkal qa tuki i ɬasəl My father bought me a new watch.
- tima-tima?-an** market
- t<in>ima?-an** a purchase
nanku t<in>ima?-an na tilil The book is my purchase.
- unien qa tima?** no value
unien qa tima? kimadadayar No waste time discussing.
- tima?an** sell
ta-tima?an shall sell
ta-tima?an nanku marturus I shall sell my bicycle.
- tima?an-ay** [LF]
tima?an-ay na ruma?, saqu na paysu I sold my house, I have got a lot of money.
- timuru?** blurry (vision); muddy (of water)
timuru? ku-mata My eyes are blurred.
- ka-timuru?** highly blurred
ka-timuru? na ənay The water is very troubled (muddy).
- t<əm>imuru?** [AF]
t<əm>imuru?-ku qa ənay I troubled some water.
- timuru?-ay** [LF]
ku-timuru?-ay na ənay The water is troubled by me.
- rinse one’s mouth and spit**
- ma-timurmur** [AF]
kana wariwari, ma-timurmur-ku qa indan Every day, I rinse my mouth.

- ma-ʃimur-ku qa indan* I am rinsing my mouth.
pa-ʃimurmur [Caus]
ku-pa-ʃimurmur-aw i taina I made my mother rinse her mouth.
pa-ʃimurmur-u kantu indan kan taina! Tell your mother to rinse
 her mouth!
ʃimurmur-aw [PF]
ku-ʃimurmur-aw ku-indan I have rinsed my mouth.
ua a-ʃimurmur go and rinse the mouth
ua a-ʃimurmur kanu indan! Go and rinse your mouth!
- |tina|**
- tall; big
ka-ʃina [Imp]
makitəŋ nu-ləŋyaw, ka-ʃina-yu marəŋay! You are speaking too
 quietly, speak louder!
mara-mataʃina-matina the tallest
mara-matina taller than
ma-ʃina be big, be tall
ma-ʃina nu-mata, aʃakaw na taray, paŋarayay nu-mata, munə mutani
qa dara? Your eyes are big, I shall get a dish to catch your eyes
 because I am afraid they will fall on the floor.
- ma-ʃina kana qadək** placenta
nantu ma-ʃina kana qadək Her placenta (was wrapped in a leaf of
 betel nut tree and buried next to the fence). (cf. *tu-la-ʃiput kana*
walak 'placenta')
- |tinapan|**
- pound to husk rice
ma-ʃi<a>napan [Prog]
ma-ʃi<a>napan-ku qa lumay I am pounding the rice.
ma-ʃinapan [AF]
ma-ʃinapan-ku qa lumay I pounded some rice.
pa-ʃinapan [Caus]
ku-pa-ʃinapan-aw na lumay The rice has been pounded by me.
pa-ʃinapan-an small mortar about 15 cm in diameter
ʃinapan-u [Imp PF]
ʃinapan-u! Pound!
- tinbu**
- unidentified millet (sp.), always pounded with the *rasuk*; (cf. another
 variety of millet *kuDis*)
- |tintin|**
- cool down
t<a>-intin cool off
minaŋay na faw t<a>-intin la tu-qadək The corpse is cooled off.
bilas na wari, marladak la, bəsəs-anay kana bali, t<a>-intin na bali
 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 paʃaka, mi-tiŋa ku-wali, ku-ya-tiŋa-aw kana yaŋia
 When I eat meat, some food sticks in my teeth, I get rid of it with
 a toothpick.
yatŋia toothpick

[tinqtin]	carry by hanging in one's hand patinqtin 'swinging' is a sacred song sung during the 'rite of the deer' tinqtin-anay [I/BF]
	<i>tu-tinqtin-anay na risiy kana bənabulu?</i> The male officiant holds in his hand and swings the right forefoot of an animal (<i>risiy</i> is an offering at the 'rite of the deer').
[tipu?]	tinqtin-aw [PF] <i>mubiauw-ia, tu-tinqtin-aw na risiy kana ?ura</i> When we perform the 'rite of the deer', the offering of the right forefoot is swung on a bamboo stalk. cripple ka-ta-tipu? will be crippled <i>an andaman masala[tap ku-palidij kana malijay, ka-ta-tipu?-ku</i> If I have a car accident tomorrow because of drunken driving, I will be disabled. ma-tipu? be crippled <i>ma-tipu?-ku</i> I am crippled ta-tipu?-ay might be disabled <i>tu-ta-tipu?-ay kana mikualəy kana tu-isaqaw kantu damuk</i> He might be disabled by high blood pressure.
ti?i	t<əm>ipu? [AF] <i>t<əm>ipu-tipu?-ku la kəmakaway</i> I am walking like a cripple.
ti?ur	iron filament star (cf. tu?un 'star') <i>unien qa ti?ur, adi bi?as; saqu na ti?ur, bi?as na wari</i> When there are no stars, it won't be hot; when there are stars in the sky, the next day will be hot.
[tiri]	mutani na fi?ur shooting star lean mu-tiri [ACaus] <i>tomulauq-ku kana mu-tiri na ruma?</i> I strengthened the leaning house. t<əm>iri [AF] <i>t<əm>iri ku-ruma? kana mayqaud</i> I strengthened my leaning house against the typhoon.
[tistis]	speak non-stop (cf. risimis 'talkative') pa-t<ar>istis [Caus] <i>adi-la sagar kiləyaw kana an marəyay pa-t<ar>istis na bu[abu]ayan</i> We do not like listening to the lady who talks all the time. t<ar>istis like talking <i>t<ar>istis na babayan</i> The lady is talkative. <i>sagar-ku t<əm><ar>istis</i> I like talking non-stop. t<əm>istis [AF] <i>sagar-ku t<əm>istis</i> I like talking. tistis-ay [LF] <i>tistis-ay qa ηai</i> non-stop speech

tjur	stir up; disturb
	mu- tjur [ACaus]
	<i>mu-tjur nanku ayər</i> I turned ideas over in my head.
	pa- tjur [Caus]
	<i>pa-tjur-an kana baysaran na finapa na dawa</i> Tell the young man to stir the grilling millet.
	t<əm> iur [AF]
	<i>t<əm>iur ku-tial</i> My stomach is disturbed.
	t iur-anay [IBF]
	<i>tjur-anay-ku kana finapa na dawa</i> I stirred the millet while it is roasting.
	t iur-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-tjur-aw na irupan</i> I have mixed the dishes.
tiwatiwar	sword fern, <i>Nephrolepis auriculata</i> , (L.) Trimen. (cf. paʔat 'Nephrolepis')
	<i>səmayaʔ-ta da inupidan da tiwatiwar</i> (This plant) is used for weaving garlands.
tuak	cut open; disembowel
	mu- tuak [ACaus]
	<i>mu-tuak tu-tial</i> His belly is open.
	pa- tuak [Caus]
	<i>ku-pa-tuak-aw da liuŋ na t<əm>a-tua-tuak i tua-tuak-an</i> I have a pig disembowelled by the slaughterer at the slaughterhouse.
	t<əm>a- tuak [AF]
	<i>t<əm>a-tuak-ku da liuŋ</i> I am disembowelling a pig.
	t<əm>a- tuak a slaughterer
	t tuak-anay [IBF]
	<i>tu-tuak-anay-ku kana turukuk na t<əm>a-tua-tuak</i> The slaughterer disembowelled the chicken for me.
	t tuak-ay [LF]
	<i>tu-tuak-ay ku-tial kana isiŋ</i> My belly has been opened by the doctor.
	t ua-tuak-an slaughterhouse
tual	open (door, window, tin); switch on (cf. padəpəʔ 'light (gas, tobacco, fire)'
	mu- tual [ACaus]
	<i>mu-tual kana baŋi na ɬaləban</i> The door flap was blown open by the wind.
	pa- tual [Caus]
	<i>pa-tual-aw na walak kana ɬaləban</i> I have asked the child to open the door.
	ta- tual will open
	<i>andaman, biʔas na wari, ta-tual-ku kana ɬaləban</i> Tomorrow, it will be fine, I will open the door flap.
	<i>ɬarəməŋ la, ku-ta-tual-ay na lawlaw</i> It is evening, I switch on the light.
	t<əm>a- tual [AF]
	<i>t<əm>a-tual-ku da lataw</i> I am opening a window.

	t<in>a-ṭual-an an opened thing <i>t<in>a-ṭual-an na ?aləban</i> The door is open.
	ṭual-i [Imp LF] <i>ṭual-i!</i> Open!
tuaŋlan	ancestral mountain (one can hear <i>tuaŋlan</i>) (cf. aranum , ma?idaj , other names of this ancestral mountain)
tuba	poison tree; fish poison; (cf. kadawadawakan ‘poison tree’)
ṭubuṭubu	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>birabira?</i> , <i>ṭubuṭubu</i> ‘leaf’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:311, verse 27-03.)
tukap	shoes; footwear
	mi-tukap wear on one’s shoes
 tukul 	hunchbacked; bend ka-tukul [Imp] <i>ka-tukul kəmakaway!</i> Walk hunched (to avoid being seen)!
	ma-tukul be hunchbacked <i>ma-tukul-ku la</i> I am hunchbacked.
	mu-tukul [ACaus] <i>mu-tukul kana bariwan na kuŋay</i> The vegetables are bent over by the typhoon.
	t<əm>ukul [Prog] <i>t<əm>uku-tukul kəmakaway</i> He walks hunched (to avoid being seen).
	tukul-anay [I/BF] <i>tu-tukul-anay tu-dakur</i> He hunched his back. <i>nu-tukul-anay-ku kana ?uway</i> Help me to bend the rattan.
	tukul-aw [PF] <i>tu-tukul-aw tu-dakur kəmakaway</i> He hunched his back while walking to avoid being seen.
	tukul-u [Imp PF] <i>tukul-u na ?uway!</i> Bend the rattan!
 tulṭul 	widen t<əm>ulṭul [AF] <i>t<əm>ulṭul-ku kana ?uma</i> I widened the field.
	tulṭul-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-ṭulṭul-anay-ku kəmadəkan</i> Help me to widen my garment.
	ṭulṭul-ay [LF] <i>ṭulṭul-ay na ?uma</i> The field has been widened. <i>ṭulṭul-ay kəma, dəkan aw bəlakas</i> <i>TulTulay</i> means ‘widen and lengthen’.

	(The terms used daily for ‘to widen’ is <i>TulTul</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.))
tu_{lag}	arrow; spear (cf. lumay ‘spear’; lakit ‘small, 3-pronged lance’)
	a tu_{lag} a spear
	t<əm> u_{lag} [AF]
	t<əm> u_{lag}-ku kana kutay I threw the lance.
	tu_{lag-anay} [I/BF]
	nu- tu_{lag-anay}-ku kana babuy Help me to shoot an arrow at the boar.
	tu_{lag-aw} [PF]
	tu_{lag-aw} na babuy The boar (with arrows or spears) is hunted.
t <u>u</u> lə?	deaf; does not listen (cf. ma-ṭəlak ‘deaf, mischievous’)
	ka-ṭa-tu_{lə?} might be deaf
	ma-tu_{lə?} be mischievous
	an maladam la ?i, ma-tu_{lə?} la When he gets used to you, he will be mischievous.
	tu_{lə?-aw} [PF]
	tu_{lə?-aw} kana kuay ku-ṭayila I was deafened by the sound of the rifle firing.
tu_{liab}	aromatic turmeric, <i>Curcuma aromatica</i>
	asua djen ?i, unien-ta qa salaləbu aw ta-saləbuaw kana tu_{liab},
	milanay 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)
tumay	bear (animal)
tumi?	usually a grandfather strokes his grandchild’s (male or female) genitals ‘to make him grow, or make her beautiful’
	t<əm> umi? [AF]
	t<əm> umi?-ku kantu buṭu kana təmuān, ?ari?i maṭina na walak
	I (the grandfather) stroke the grandson’s testicles, the child will quickly be big.
	tumi?-ay [LF]
	tu-?umi?-ay tu-təmuān na babayan, ‘bulay-yu’ tu-kayaw kan təmutaw na ma?inayan The grandfather strokes his granddaughter’s genitals and tells her ‘you are beautiful’.
tununan	heel (body)
tuga	ginger, <i>Zingiber officinalis</i> (L.) Rosc
	pu-tuga put ginger
	pu-tuga-ay na siaw kana kuraw, arələt If you put ginger in fish soup, it is delicious.
tugul	tie together; continue
	k<in>i-tugul-an ancestral spirit-elector (cf. k<in>i-tali-an ‘ancestral spirit-elector’)
	ki-tugul inheritate

	<p><i>ki-tuŋul-ku kan nanali da amərəɻan</i> I have inherited shyness from my mother.</p>
	<p>nir-tuŋu-tuŋul-an genealogy <i>tu-nir-tuŋu-tuŋul-an kana purapurān, bəlakas</i> The Purapurans' genealogy is long.</p>
	<p>pa-tuŋul [Caus] <i>pa-tuŋu-tuŋul-aw na tatiɻu?</i> The ropes have been knotted.</p>
	<p>pa-tuŋul engagement <i>pa-la-tuŋul-ta kan baliw na wari garəm</i> We are celebrating Baliw's engagement today.</p>
	<p><i>na markasagan na buŋabuɻayan aw na bayasan miŋər da parkatagwinan, kiŋuayan dia pa-tuŋul, lɪkudən puarumaɻ la</i> When a man and a woman are in love and consider getting married, they first celebrate their engagement, and then their wedding.</p>
	<p>t<əm>uŋul [AF] <i>t<əm>a-tuŋul-ku kana tatiɻu?</i> I am tying with the ropes.</p>
	<p>ta-tuŋu-tuŋul connections tuŋul-an lineage <i>tu-ŋul-an kana purapurān, bəlakas</i> The lineage of the Purapurans is long.</p>
 tuŋul z	<p>tu-tuŋul descendant graft</p>
	<p>t<əm>uŋul [AF] <i>t<əm>uŋul-ku da asiru</i> I grafted an orange.</p>
	<p>tuŋul-ay [LF] <i>na asiru ta-tuŋul-ay da kuliabəs</i> We graft oranges onto white guava (so the guava fruit will have an orange taste).</p>
 tuɻa 	<p>old but not matured; old but not ripe</p>
	<p>ma-tuɻa be old but not ripe, not matured <i>maɻiqəŋ la na taw, adi maɻulu? da piniaŋəran, ma-tuɻa, kəma-ta</i> When a person is old but his mind is not well matured, we say <i>ma-Tuqa</i>.</p>
tuɻur	<p>Java cedar, <i>Bischofia javanica</i> Formosa Acacia, <i>Acacia confusa</i> <i>səmayaɻ? da tuaptup, da ruməɻ? kana tuɻur</i> The Tuqur is used to make pigs' troughs, and build houses.</p>
	<p>tuɻu-tuɻur place name in Peinan where Puyuma formerly lived (cf. <i>puɻupuɻud</i> and <i>timul</i> 'places in Peinan where Puyuma lived up to 1929') rake (cf. <i>ka-kuri</i> 'rake')</p>
 turay 	<p>mu-turay [ACaus] <i>mu-turay la na l̥umay kana kakuri</i> The rice is raked.</p>
	<p>pa-turay [Caus] <i>pa-turay-aw na payray</i> The Taiwanese is made to rake (the rice).</p>
	<p>t<əm>uray [AF] <i>t<əm>uray-ku kana kakuri da l̥umay</i> I rake rice with the wooden rake.</p>

- [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-<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 {a-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 {a-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.
- |tusa|**
stripes, lines
leaf veins; leafstalk
- |tus|**
tusal kana tatukəm The tatukem's leaf veins (leafstalk).
sew by hand; darn (roughly sewn clothes for mourners)
- |tutus|**
t<in>utus a big oblong piece of cloth, worn by mourners, and tied to
the shoulders with two laces. Mourning clothes.
mukipiy kana t<in>utus Dressed in mourning clothes.
- [tu|tus-aw] [PF]**
tu-tufus-aw na kipiy He has dressed in the clothes of death.
- |ua?i|**
want; agree
ka-ua-ua?i will agree
ka-ua-ua?i-ku I shall agree.
- m-ua?i [ACaus]**
m-ua?i taytaw mikatagwin kanku This person agreed to marry me.
adj-ku m-ua?i maken kana marətu ku-dədək I refused to eat anything
that makes me ill.
- ua-ua?i** will agree
ua-ua?i-yu mikatagwin kanku? Will you agree to marry me?
ua-ua?i-yu? Will you accept?
- ua-ua?i-ku mikatagwin kana balaka** I shall agree to marry the
Westerner.

ubəl̪ijan	rot
	<i>ubəl̪ijan na lɪkədən</i> The clay oven rots. (It means: 'He is 'lazy'; <i>matuka na taw</i> 'He is lazy'.)
ubil̪	callosities of the skin
	mi-ubil̪ have callosities <i>mi-ubil̪ na tdqək</i> The bottom has callosities. (In ritual texts, we get <i>mutali-ubil̪</i> 'a dead person'; cf. Cauquelin 2008:325, verse 31-14. The pair is <i>mutali-udu?</i> , <i>mutali-ubil̪</i> 'put under a bump of earth, become callosities' ('corpse').)
 ubut 	pick up (soft things), without effort, one by one anything small; shave; pluck; e.g. thorns (cf. pusik 'pick hard things')
	ki-ubut̪ get plucked <i>ki-ubut̪-ku da ?ubal kanku təmuān</i> My grandchild helps me to pull out my white hairs.
	ma-ubut̪ gets plucked by <i>ma-ubut̪ da ɳisŋis</i> Beard gets plucked.
	mu-ubut̪ [ACaus] <i>mu-ubut̪ na ?arbu</i> The hairs are pulled out.
	ubut̪-anay [I/BF] <i>ubut̪-anay-ku kanku ?ubal</i> Help me to pull out my white hairs.
	ubut̪-aw [PF] <i>tu-ubut̪-aw na ɳisŋis</i> He shaved the (his) beard.
	ubut̪-ay [LF] <i>ubut̪-ay da ?ubal</i> He pulled out white hairs.
	ya-ubut̪ tweezers <i>tu-ubut̪-aw kana ya-ubut̪ tu-ɳisŋis</i> He plucked his beard with tweezers.
udu?	bump of earth (ritual term)
	udu?udu? mountain range (ritual term) (cf. aʔu- aʔuk 'summit of mountains')
	mu[ə]l̪-udu? a dead person (Ritual term, cf. Cauquelin 2008:325, verse 31-14. The pair is <i>mutali-udu?</i> , <i>mutali-ubil̪</i> 'put under a bump of earth, become callosities' ('corpse').)
ukak	bone; pit; seed
	kur-uka-ukak incest <i>kur-uka-ukak adi ?inaba markatagwin nantu walak</i> It is not a good thing to marry children of the same bone (bones mean 'brothers').
 ukuk 	cook snails in their shells
	in-ukuk cooked <i>in-ukuk na dindin kana ənay</i> The snails were cooked in water in their shells.
	ma-ukuk [AF] <i>ma-ukuk-ku da dindin</i> I boiled snails in their shells.
	ukuk-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-ukuk-anay na dindin</i> It is the snails that I cooked in their shells.

ula	landslide (cf. <i>sulay</i> ‘landslide’; <i>tšpar</i> ‘landslide’)
	mu-ula [ACaus]
	<i>mu-ula na dənan</i> The mountain landslides.
	ula-[y]aw [PF]
	<i>tu-ula-[y]aw kana bariwan na dənan</i> The mountain has slid because of the typhoon.
ulan	mad; behave like a hooligan (cf. <i>ka]a</i> ‘silly’; <i>ma-gungun</i> ‘is silly’; <i>amapuŋ</i> ‘silly’)
	kar-ulaj-ulaj do something silly by one’s self
	<i>kar-ulaj-ulaj marəŋay</i> I say silly things (on purpose).
	k<in>a-ulaj-an crazy attitudes
	<i>tu-k<in>a-ulaj-an, amuna ɻəraw</i> What makes him crazy, it is wine.
	ma-ulaj be stupid, hooligan
	<i>ma-ulaj taytaw</i> This man is a hooligan.
	mi-k<in>a-ulaj-an have stupid attitudes
	<i>mi-k<in>a-ulaj-an-ku kana paysu</i> I have become crazy thanks to money.
	pa-ka-ulaj make crazy
	<i>tu-pa-ka-ulaj-aw kana ɻəraw</i> Wine makes him crazy.
	<i>tu-pa-ka-ulaj-aw kana bulabulayan na ma?inayan</i> The man is made crazy by the girl.
ulay	reside; stay with someone (cf. <i>ka]du</i> ‘inhabit, rent, exist’)
	i-a-ulay be staying
	<i>i-a-ulay-ku kan təmatataw shətiang</i> I live with Shetiang’s father.
	ka-ula-lay might stay
	<i>ka-ula-lay-a i dulien kan təmamataw shətiang</i> It is not sure that Dulian will stay with Shetiang’s father.
	k<in>i-ula-[y]an places stayed
	<i>nanku k<in>i-ula-[y]an i nantu ruma? kan təmamataw shətiang</i> The place where I stayed is Shetiang’s father house.
	ki-ulay [Imp]
	<i>ki-ulay-yu kadini!</i> Stay here!
ulaya ~ uliya	there is; have; exist (Both terms are correct, it depends on the speaker.)
	ulaya qja there is still ~ there was
	adj ulaya there is not
ulib	rind; bark
	ki-ulib remove bark
	<i>ki-ulib kana ulib</i> The bark is removed.
ulijul	fragrant
	<i>kui-tayul-ay na ɻapuɻ, ulijul na ɻapuɻ</i> I smelled the flowers, they smell nice.
u aban	wine (of millet or rice) (Ritual term, unknown by villagers.) (In ritual context, the dyad is <i>ni-u aban</i> , <i>ni-u-tabu</i> ‘the wine, the foods’, cf. Cauquelin 2008:189, verse 11-02. Cf. PAn *u aw ‘Dizzy, giddy, dazed’.)
u anə	obese
	<i>u anə-yu</i> You are fat.

	ka-u[ə]-lanə will be fat <i>məkan da walu, ka-u[ə]-lanə-yu</i> You eat sweets, you will get fat.
u[ə]p	tiredness ma-u[ə]p be tired <i>ma-u[ə]p-ta kikarun</i> We are tired of working. tal-a-[ə-u[ə]p] will rest <i>andaman, tal-a-[ə-u[ə]p-ku</i> Tomorrow, I shall rest. t<əm>a[ə-u[ə]p-ku] I take a rest u[ə]p-an tiredness <i>tu-u[ə]p-an da kinabəkasən</i> His tiredness is because of the race. not to care
u[ə]pan	<i>u[ə]pan-ku marəjay</i> I do not care about what you say (it is not interesting). <i>nanku u[ə]pan marəjay</i> Everything I say is of no interest. mi-u[ə]pan be tired, have asthma <i>mi-u[ə]pan-ku</i> I am tired (I don't care). <i>mi-u[ə]pan-ku</i> I have got asthma.
u[ə]bu[ə]buk	one of the eight Puyuma villages. Chinese Chulu 初鹿 for the administration
u[ə]jd	some actions surrounding death in-u[ə]jd corpse <i>in-u[ə]jd i ruma? na mina[ə]y</i> The dead body stays at home. u[ə]jd-aw [PF]
	<i>ku-u[ə]jd-aw i ruma? na mina[ə]y</i> I woke over a dead person. <i>na mina[ə]y, tu-u[ə]jd-aw i ruma?</i> The dead person is left at home.
u[ə]j?it	hard; rigid; stiff (just a little) (cf. bu[ə]j?il 'difficult, hard') <i>u[ə]j?it na kuliabəs</i> The guava is hard. m-u[ə]j?it [ACaus] 1. for things <i>m-u[ə]j?it na katul</i> The boar's hide is hard. 2. for human beings <i>m-u[ə]j?it mulius</i> (She is stubborn,) it is hard to change her. <i>nanku aŋər bu[ə]j?il</i> I have a firm character. [Puyuma explain: <i>nanku ni?ən m-u[ə]j?it</i> 'My neck is stiff.'][Puyuma explain: <i>bu[ə]j?il tu-ətas</i> 'His penis is hard', it is impossible to say ** <i>u[ə]j?it tu-ətas</i> .]
u[ə]iu	go through or through a loosely-woven fence (cf. wa[ə]wat 'go through a closely-woven fence') m-u[ə]iu go under a loosely-woven fence <i>m-u[ə]iu kana ɬaɬad</i> I went through the fence. u[ə]iu-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-u[ə]iu-anay-ku kana ɬaɬad</i> Help me to get through the fence. u[ə]iu-aw [PF] <i>ku-u[ə]iu-aw na ɬaɬad</i> I went through the loosely-woven fence. u[ə]iu-u [Imp PF] <i>u[ə]iu-u kana ɬaɬad!</i> Go through the fence!

[u]isaw	<p>gather in a circle; surround kara-ulisaw surround others <i>kara-ulisaw na baysaran kana bulabulayan</i> All the young men surround the ladies.</p>
m-u]isaw [Mvt]	<i>m-u]isaw la na katəŋadawan</i> The chairs are put into a circle.
u]isaw-aw [PF]	<i>tu-u]isaw-aw na baysaran</i> The young men gathered in a circle.
u]isaw-ay [LF]	<i>tu-u]isaw-ay na ma?]iqay kana baysaran i]aluwanan</i> The old men are surrounded by the young men in the meeting place.
u]uj	<p>remove (< KaTipul dialect, only used in ritual context) (cf. <i>kasu</i> ‘take along, carry away, bring’ in Puyuma Nanwang dialect) a-u]uj boundary against evil spirits (small beads are threaded onto a ramie string, symbolize the boundary between good and evil spirits) <i>idini na a-u]uj səmasulud kana kuatisan na puran</i> These <i>a-uLung</i> take away the evil elements of the areca nuts.</p>
u]uj-aw [PF]	<i>ku-u]uj-aw na rutu</i> I removed the bag.
umal	<p>question ki-umal ask question <i>ki-umal-ku kan ukak</i> I asked Ukak. <i>daqua-ku ki-umal-a</i> I come to ask.</p>
k<in>i-umal-an	questions <i>sadu tu-k<in>i-umal-an kan dulien</i> Dulian asked a lot of questions.
umu	<p>taste; hold something in one’s mouth in-umu have tasted <i>in-umu-ku qa ?əraw</i> I tasted some wine. mi<in>umu have something in one’s mouth <i>mi<in>umu-ku qa ?əraw</i> I have got wine in my mouth.</p>
	umu-[y]anay [I/BF] <i>nu-umu-[y]anay na ?əraw</i> You put the wine in your mouth to taste it.
	umu-[y]aw [PF] <i>ku-umu-[y]aw na ?əraw i indan</i> It is the wine that I tasted in my mouth.
umus	term of address for the wife’s younger sisters; the wives of the husband’s younger brothers; younger female cousins; wives of first cousins
unan	snake (cf. ritual terms <i>qaqulay</i> , <i>qaqulaq</i> ‘snake’)
unien	negation; none
u<na>nien	never has <i>adi u<na>nien idj na paysu</i> This money has never disappeared. <i>unien qa paysu</i> There is no money. <i>unien-ku qa walak</i> I have no children. <i>unien qa tiu?</i> empty-handed <i>unien qa tima?</i> no value

(2)unkun	jump up or down large objects; climb up; see pankun (cf. <i>ʔapul</i> 'jump down, dive')
in-unkun-an	jumps
m-unkun	[AF]
	<i>m-unkun-ku kurpadək kana guy</i> I jumped on the ox's back.
	<i>m-unkun-ku kana kaɿ</i> I jumped over the stream.
	<i>m-unkun-ku pia-dara?</i> I jumped downstairs.
	<i>m-unkun-ku pia-isaf kana rariipa?an</i> I climbed up the staircase.
	<i>auka-ku m-unkun-a</i> I am getting ready to jump.
unkun-ay [LF]	
	<i>ku-unkun-ay na guy kurpadək</i> It is the ox's back that I jumped onto.
uŋay ₁	the monkey-friend (The monkey killed at the annual festival <i>mangayaw</i> is called <i>ungay</i> . Everyday term is <i>uŋay</i>) (cf. KaTipul dialect <i>ungay</i> 'monkey')
uŋay ₂	buffalo's cry
	<i>uŋay kəma na guy ungay</i> says the buffalo
uŋər	rheum; wet nasal mucus
	<i>sirupaw ku-uŋər</i> I sniffed up my snot.
	a-uŋər-an a nose with liquid nasal mucus (cf. <i>tigran</i> 'nose')
	par-uŋər often has watery mucus
	<i>par-uŋər na walak</i> The child is snotty.
uŋit	dry nasal mucus
	a-uŋit-an a nose with hard nasal mucus (cf. <i>tigran</i> 'nose')
upit	slender; rangy
	ma-upit be slender
	<i>ma-upit na kawi</i> The tree is slender.
	<i>ma-upit na buɬabuɬayan</i> The young woman is slender.
	in-upit-an a slender thing
	<i>in-upit-an nantu daɬək</i> Her body is willowy.
u?uŋ	flower (ritual term) (cf. <i>ʔaput</i> 'flower')
	(The dyad in ritual context is <i>tu-p<in>u-?aput-an</i> , <i>tu-p<in>u-u?uŋ-an</i> 'his/her flowering garlands', cf. Cauquelin 2008:323, vese 30-16.)
	mi-u?uŋ put flowers
	<i>mi-u?uŋ nanku tarjuru</i> I have put some flowers on my head.
uras	unidentified tree, plant (sp.), to make steamer pan (culinary), <i>taɬur</i>
urat	tendon; muscles; blood vessel? depends the Puyuma speaking on
uraymay	a variety of rice, old men add 'the most common nowadays' (< Japanese according to the Puyuma)
urla	snow; ice
	<i>ma-ʔudal na urla</i> (Lit. 'the snow rains'), the snow falls
	ma-urla it is snowing
ursap	animal louse
utəŋ	prevent from growing (cf. <i>laɬbləb</i> 'cover up, overshadow')
	in-utəŋ-an something prevented from growing
	<i>tu-in-utəŋ-an kana taɬun, amaw na muləbləb kana kawi</i> What prevents the grass from growing is that it is in the shade of the tree.
	<i>k<in>a-utəŋ-an</i> small size

tu-k<in>a-utəŋ-an kana walak amaw nantu turjutuyulan The child's small size comes from his ancestors.

ma-utəŋ [AF]

ma-utəŋ na kuļay kana kadaw The vegetables do not see the sun.

ma-utəŋ dwarf (cf. mažaŋis 'dwarf')

pa-utəŋ [Caus]

pa-utəŋ na kawi kana taļun The grass is prevented from growing by the tree.

utəŋ-aw [PF]

tu-utəŋ-aw kana kawi na taļun, ađi muaři mařina, kiləbləb kana kawi
The grass is under the tree, it does not grow, it is overshadowed by a tree.

|**uṭab**| take off the lid; uncover (cf. aṭab 'lid'; ɻəṭab 'put lid on')

ma-uṭab [AF]

ma-uṭab-ku da pařtay I lifted up the cover of a bucket.

pa-uṭab [Caus/Imp PF]

pa-uṭab-u kana daļil na pakakarunan! Tell the servant to open the bottle!

uṭab-ay [LF]

ku-uṭab-ay na aṭab The lid is lifted by me.

uṭab-i [Imp LF]

uṭab-i na aṭab! Lift the lid!

|**uṭaři**| defecate (cf. taři 'feces')

m-uṭaři defecate

kana səmařuanan dia, m-u-ṭaři-ku Every morning, I defecate.

dučaya warian, ađi m-uṭaři, diařama kuļəday I haven't been to the toilet for two days, so I am constipated.

pa-uṭaři [Caus]

nu-pa-uṭaři-aw i taina You help your mother to go to the toilet.

pia-m-uṭaři have finished defecating

asua qien, unien da kadupu, pia-m-uṭaři, tu-iļuanay tu-iždək kana

puran kana kawi Formerly, there was no paper, so when they had finished excreting, they rubbed their buttocks against the trunk of an areca palm.

p-uṭaři spread fertilizer, spread feces

ku-p-uṭaři-aw kana uſimi I told him to do it in his nappy.

p-uṭaři-anay tu-ṭaři kana turukuk i kiqakidayan Chicken droppings are spread in the sweetsop field.

uṭaři-ay [LF]

ku-uṭaři-ay ku-kařakat I have defecated in my trousers.

|**uṭus**| get smaller due to sharpening

ma-uṭus [AF]

ma-uṭus tu-iday kana tađaw The knife blade got smaller because of the sharpening.

|**uṭuť**

sesame

|**utuyan**

male (animals)

ua	<p>go (cf. u-ka 'go away')</p> <p>u-ua la qa ua ~ tawar la go in peace, go slow ua! Go!</p> <p>m-u-ki-ua-[n]an go out <i>na minaqay m-u-ki-ua-[n]an la i punapunan</i> The dead people went out from the world.</p> <p>m-u-k-ua went to <i>tu-p<in>a-u-ka-ku kana ragan m-u-k-ua i balayaw</i> The priest sent me to go to Taitung.</p> <p><i>pajamu-ku m-u-k-ua</i> I am leaving soon.</p> <p><i>mu-bəruk la i puyuma, m-u-k-ua i taihok</i> She has left Puyuma, she went to Taipei.</p>
wad	<p>extract something with difficulty; separate (something difficult) (ritual term)</p> <p>maru-wad-wad get up after a long time <i>maru-wad-wad-ku</i> I get up after a long time (illness).</p> <p>mu-wad-wad [ACaus] <i>mu-wad-wad la</i> It has been split (and the shares have been given).</p> <p>par-wad-wad separated <i>par-wad-wad-ku qa law</i> I have split some people. <i>ku-par-wad-ay na ?ala</i> I have sorted the enemies. (The Bunun from other tribes)</p> <p>rə-wad-wad the place where the sun rises. [Puyuma explain: <i>a birwa iqu</i> 'This is a spirit.] (cf. rə-banban 'East; spirit of the rising sun' in ritual context)</p> <p>wad-wad-anay [I/BF] <i>nu-wad-wad-anay-ku kana rutu</i> Help me to lift the bag.</p> <p>wad-wad-an [Imp I/BF] <i>wad-wad-an-ku kana rutu na manay isabak!</i> Help me to extract something from the bag!</p>
wadi	<p>younger sibling; (cf. gəti 'siblings')</p> <p><i>nanku wadi</i> my younger sibling(s)</p> <p>ka-wadi-an ~ kar-gəti full brothers with the same father and mother <i>nanku ka-wadi-an</i> My brothers and sisters of the same father and mother.</p> <p>malu-wadi siblings (not necessarily with the same father and mother) <i>malu-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>nirkaasa first cousin (One of the two parents are brother and sister.)</p> <p>wa-wadi-an siblings (not necessarily born with the same father and mother)</p>
wadədəm	<p>iris of the eye (For older informants may?ay means 'iris'.)</p> <p>tu-wadədəm kana mata the eye iris</p>

wakal	trail; animal track <i>i wakal, i dalan</i> On the trail, on the road.
wakawak	mi-a-wakal spirits of the road (cf. mi-a-dalan 'spirits of the road') walk with empty hands ma-wakawak [AF]
walak	<i>ma-wakawak-ku kəmakaway</i> I walked with empty hands. child (cf. <i>lalak</i> 'young, child') <i>nanku walak ~ nanku lalakan</i> my children ara-wala-walak-an smell like a child <i>ara-wala-walak-an na piniwalakan na babayan</i> The parturient woman smells of child.
	kur-piwalak give birth at the same time <i>kur-piwalak qa walak na maļuwadi</i> The two sisters gave birth at the same time. <i>kur-pi-walak-ta qa ma?inayan</i> We have given birth to boys at the same time.
mi-walak	give birth <i>mi-walak qa tutuy na suan</i> The bitch gives birth to puppies.
p<in>i-walak	birth <i>p<in>i-walak-ku i puyuma</i> I was born in Puyuma. <i>p<in>i-walak-an-ku la</i> I have given birth. <i>tu-p<in>i-walak-ku kan nanali</i> My mother gave birth to me.
pi-walak ~ puri-walak	adopted child <i>tu-pi-walak-aw-ku kana ma?iday</i> The old person wanted me to become his child. <i>ku-pi-walak-av tu-walak kan aliwaki</i> I wanted to bring up Aliwaki's child. <i>puri-walak-ku tu-walak qa balaka</i> I have adopted the child of a Westerner. <i>puri-walak-an kan dulien</i> Give orders to someone to give his child to Dulian. <i>puri-walak-aw ku-walak kana taw</i> I gave up my child for adoption. <i>puri-walak-anay na walak kana taw</i> The child has been adopted. <i>ku-p<in>uri-walak nanku walak</i> My child is adopted.
pu-walak	make pregnant, increase <i>pu-walak-ay na babayan kana ma?inayan, qiamma mi-walak na babayan</i> The man got the woman pregnant, so she gave birth. <i>pu<a>walak-ku qa paysu i bank</i> I have invested money in the bank.
pu-ala-alak	midwife <i>i?bali amaw la mi-?epa pu-ala-alak</i> My elder sister is a midwife. <i>tu-walak kan usu, pu-walak-anay kan dulien</i> Ushu's child is raised by Dulian.
wali	rə-wala-walak-an one who has a lot of children
walu	tooth; boar's tusk sugar; sweet; honeybee walu-walu-an honeybee

	<i>walu na maka ?ala?ala ~ walu na maka qənan</i> Honey. (Lit. 'The foreigner's sugar' because it was collected in the mountains. ~ 'The sugar from the mountains.'
wal	<p>lever; lift up</p> <p>ma-wal [AF] <i>ma-wal-ku kana barasa?</i> I lifted up the stone.</p> <p>mu-wal [ACaus] <i>mu-wal kana a?wal na barasa?</i> The stone has been lifted by the lever.</p> <p>pa-wal [Caus] <i>pa-wal-u araytay kana barasa?!</i> Tell Araytay to lift the stone up!</p> <p>wal-an ~ a?wal a lever</p> <p>wal-anay [I/BF] <i>ku-wal-anay kana wal-an</i> I lifted up with the lever.</p> <p>wal-aw [PF] <i>ku-wal-aw na barasa?</i> The stone is lifted by me.</p> <p><i>wal-aw kana wa?an na barasa?</i> The stone is lifted by the lever.</p> <p>wal-ay [LF] <i>ku-wal-ay qa paysu iqni na payray</i> I managed to get money from this Taiwanese (because of my speech or my work).</p>
wa?ay	thread
	ma-wa?ay prepare the warp of a weaving loom
wa?u	<p>eight</p> <p><i>maka-wa?u nantu ?ami</i> He is eighty years old.</p> <p>ka-wa?u-wa?u-an na bu?an 'the eighth'. January in the old calendar [Puyuma explain: <i>ta?ebəlaw na lagunan i ?uma, aw na bini? tu-pubini?anay guasgusan i tənuk</i> 'The sheaves of grain were buried in the field and the rice was planted in the middle of this space known as <i>guasgusan</i>.']</p> <p>kar-wa?u-wa?u eight (objects) per person</p> <p>maka-wa?u eighty</p> <p>məktəp misama qa wa?u-wa?u-a eighteen</p> <p>mi-a-wa?u eight (people)</p> <p>wa?u-wa?u-a eight (things)</p>
wanay	aerial root (cf. <i>rami</i> 'root') <i>tu-rami kana kawi pa?eg?eg pi?adarə?, malap pi?api?iran ?i, nantu wanay</i> The tree 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>)
wa?uy	unidentified small bamboo (sp.) [Puyuma explain: <i>səmaya? qa sasəlap nantu rigaw</i> 'Brooms are made with its small branches.'] Only the ones at the top of the bamboo.
wa?it	barb of spear or arrow may-wa?it harpon <i>tu-wali kana riqarid, wa?it, kəma-ta</i> The teeth of the saw are called <i>waqit</i> .

wari ₁	day quaya wari-an in two days' time kan-sa-wari-wari-an each individual, a day <i>kan-sa-wari-wari-an mikikarun</i> We, each, work for a day (alternate days). ka-sa-wari-wari-an one day after the other ka-sa-saya-wari a day <i>ka-sa-saya-wari ua səkəd na kiakarunan</i> I will finish the work in a single day. marayas kana wari-wari ~ wa-wari-wari every day mi-wari have free time <i>mi-wari-yu ɿi, uarəŋay-yu i abukul qə ɳadir</i> Whenever you are free, go and talk to Abukul about invocations.
wari ₂	weather forecast
wasabi	Japanese horseradish (< Japanese <i>wasabi</i>)
wasaq	fish operculum
waʈwaʈ	go through a closely-woven fence (cf. u iu 'go under or through a loosely-woven fence') mə-waʈwaʈ [AF] <i>mə-waʈwaʈ-ku kana ɬaɬad</i> I went through the closely-woven fence. waʈwaʈ-aw [PF] <i>ku-waʈwaʈ-aw na ɬaɬad</i> The fence that I went through is closely woven.
wikiwik	thin strips of bamboo <i>wikiwik na ɬaɬad</i> The fence is made of bamboo strips.
wili	mountain leech
yaɖənən	a big non-poisonous snake (sp.) <i>asua qien ɿi, ulaya na yaɖənən</i> Before, there were yaDenan (in Taiwan). [Puyuma explain: <i>məkan qa taw</i> 'They ate human beings.]
yakayaɿi	strange
yam	salt (< Minnan <i>iam</i>)
yau as (i au as)	shamanistic journey (< <i>au as</i> 'the world of the dead shamans')
yau as	python (sp.) [Puyuma explain: <i>unien da dawak, məkan kana ɬura, suan. Unien la ɿi. Kaɖu i ɖənən, imaran tu-paʈaka</i> 'It has no poison, eats small cervidae, dogs. It has disappeared. It used to live in the mountains, its meat was delicious.]
yayan	termite; moth
yok-yok	p<al>a-yok-yok (fossilized form) cackling of a chicken; rumbling stomach <i>sabulaw tu-tial, qıama p<at>a-yok-yok tu-tial</i> He is hungry, so his stomach is rumbling.
-yu	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 bi?as na tinal?k* 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 pab?sb?san kana irupan* The fan blows on the food.**yup-anay** [I/BF]*nu-yup-anay-ku kana bi?as na tinal?k* Blow on the hot rice for me.**yup-aw** [PF]*ku-yup-aw na bi?as na tinal?k* I have blown on the hot rice.**yup-i** [Imp LF]*yup-i na tinal?k!* 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, *bilin*
 aborigines, *bənzin*
 abortion, *par-ɿatəl*
 above, *isat*
 absent, *sədə*
 accept, *kitulud*
 accompany, *təga, pawatəg, qələk*
 accumulate, *quaðuk*
 accurate, *tika*
 accuse, *saʔur, pasuruk* (wrongly)
 accustomed to, *lədam*
 achieve a goal, *səkad*
 acid, *Tarsəm*
 acquiesce, *tubəŋ*
 across, *sapay, barat*
 add to, *təlu*
 adhere, *dikət*
 admire, *səʔər*
 adopted child, *pi-walak ~ puri-walak*
 adrift, *laʔud*
 affines, *kurabak*
 afraid, *inday*
 afternoon, *mu-taʃisɪŋ la qə kaʃənukan ~ mu-tiʃas la kana paʃəgʃəŋ na kadaw, mu-taʃisɪŋ la qə kinaʃədawan*
 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-ɿəŋdaw*
 7 month-old babies, *kuaruay*
 8 month-old babies, *ma-ɬala*
 9 month-old – 2 years-old babies, *m-u-a-qanyi*
 age-set (boys)
 11-13 years-old boys, *ka-kiτəŋ-an*
 11-16 year-old boys, *mar-anak-an*
 12-13 year-old boys, *γawa-γaway*
 14-15 year-old boys, *taʃibatukan*
 15-16 year-old boys, *kitu-baysar*
 16-18 year-old boys, *mar-dawan-an*
 18-21 year-old boys, *tan, mi-a-bətan, baʃisən, baʃəusuan*
 6-13 year-old boys, *purikan*
 age-set (children)
 2-5 year-old children, *ma-la-linay*
 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, *baysaran*
 50-60 year-old men, *labaʃabat*
 60 year-old men and over, *maʔiday, lakanə*
 age-set (same), *kaput*
 agree, *uaʔi*
 ahead, *γaway*
 aim at, *runu?*
 aimlessly, *saŋkar, pasəbay*
 air, *baʃi*
 air conditioner, *pa-la-litək-an*
 airplane, *ikoki*
 airy, *baraway*
 alder, *Alnus formosana, maʔaw*
 algae, *lukənüt*
 aligned, *rayray*
 alive, *baʔaw*
 all, *pulat, pia*
 almost, *pulabus*
 alone, *mi-sa-sa*
 along, *nay*
 already, *qia ~ qien*
 altar, *ɿəgi-an ~ ka-la-ɿəgi-an* (ancestors), *pu-alib*
 (shamans)
 always, *ləpus*
 amaranth (spiny), *Amaranthus spinosus, ligaligawan*
 amaranth (wild), *tipatipayan*
 amaranth spinach, *Amaranthus gangeticus, holeno*
 ambush (a beast), *rapad*
 ambush (an enemy), *rauŋ*
 Amis, *raraŋəs, papien, baləs, amis*
 Amis (village name), *baʃəŋaw*

- amnesic, *s<əm>a-sanan na maulay*
 amusement park, *ka-[ina]-linay-an*
 ancestors (names), *rawrawi, pakmalay,*
pagumusər, paðuyaw, nunur, masidaw,
masirut, maragrəg, kalkalji, danawləjəs,
dadoyraw, adərasav, adorəmaw
 ancestors' cult house, *karumaðan*
 ancestral mountain (different names), *aranum,*
arulan, mañiday, tuaylan
 ancestral place, *panapanayan, nirbuəðan*
 anchor (nautical), *pa-kawił-an ~ pa-ka-dikət*
 and, *aw*
 angle, *puyuy*
 angry (be), *təmə?*, *səra, pa?ter, inəbun*
 animal, *garamgaman*
 animal burrow, *radak*
 animal skin, *kalił*
 animal track, *wakal*
 ankle, *nyiyal*
 ankle ornament, *ałas*
 annoy, *szba, inəbun, biŋa*
 answer (to), *tuban*
 ant, *ziabərəj* (red), *karairaipan* (large, black)
 antler, *suðay*
 anus, *[a]-lumut-an*
 apex, *judus, [a]tuk*
 apology, *ana-anan*
 appear, *pałidak*
 appease, *asəjud*
 appetite suppressant, *paðərim*
 apricot, *lupas*
 arbiter, *pu-tənuk*
 arched back, *kədət*
 areca nut
 cluster, *sa-puyul-an*
 cupule, *puduy*
 ear, *sa-tanjil[a-]yan*
 inedible, *panay*
 interior seed, *bukayuy*
 new season, *buaʔ-aw*
 palm and nut, *puran*
 areca palm
 spadix, *taña-ziña*
 spathe, *tabaʔi*
 tall and old, *rawiran*
 argue, *dayar*
- arguments, *p<in>a-qaya-qayar-an,*
p<in>a-bu?u-bu?ut-an
 arm, *?asəl*
 armpit, *kiðukiduan*
 arrive, *runu?, rədəj, rədək, maylala*
 arrow, *tułag, pana?, bakənan, bakəla*
 arrowhead, *idaj-an*
 artery, *tirek*
 articulation, *sa-səkut-an, bułəl*
 ash, *?iduy* (black), *?abu* (hearth), *lapədan*
 (cigarette, torch)
 ask, *kiumal*
 asleep, *asəgian*
 assemble, *?raðərəm, parakəp, kupkup, bułutuj*
 assembly of Elders, *b<ən>ulu?*
 assembly point, *[a]luwanan*
 asthma, *?alu?aluy*
 astringent, *jaspa*
 at, *i*
 at that time, *adu*
 Atayal, *taroko*
 attack, *takis* (fiercely), *ranak* (with a spear), *buful*
 (by stealth)
 attract, *purinakəp*
 aunt, *taina, ina*
 autumn, *ka-u-tərag-an*
 averse to, *raťay*
 axe for felling a tree, *sudip*
 babble to a child, *?ay?ay*
 baby, *manudən, bu?nin*
 baby-carrier, *talapij*
 back (anat.), *padək, likud-an, qakur*
 back of the head, *tujur*
 back-band, *pa?ud*
 bad, *kuatis*
 bad thing, *rujanan*
 bag, *tisagi* (with handle), *pawti* (straw-rice),
 lubuk (cloth), *lubut* (tobacco, betel nuts),
 kamas (straw-rice), *aliuł* (shoulder)
 baggy, *baļayabaj*
 bait, *na akanan kana kuraw*
 ball-shaped, *limułumutug*
 bamboo
 dead root, *puyul*
 excrescences removed, *rukud*
 in shaman's room, *limudus*

inner white membrane, <i>baŋul</i>	black bean, <i>Phaseolus acutifolius</i> , <i>kariqar</i>
internode, <i>buŋəl</i> , <i>bakas</i>	cajan peas, <i>Cajanus cajan</i> , <i>buŋaw</i>
leaves, <i>paksay</i>	castor bean, <i>Ricinus communis</i> ,
rhizomes, <i>ta-puŋul-an</i>	<i>katawatawaŋay</i>
roots and hard knot at the base, <i>puŋud</i>	<i>Dolichos lablab</i> , <i>ʔansis na kubay</i>
shoot, <i>səluŋ</i>	green bean, <i>Mung bean</i> , <i>balatuj</i>
splinters, <i>tiŋas</i> , <i>rəbut</i> , <i>ʔəlaw</i>	green soybean, <i>Phaseolus radiatus</i> , <i>niwas</i>
strips, <i>b<in>aŋedas</i>	hyacinth bean, <i>Dolichos lablab</i> , <i>kubay</i>
bamboo (generic), <i>kawayan</i> , <i>basikaw</i>	Lima bean, <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> , <i>duŋaduŋajalan</i>
bamboo (sp.), <i>wanytuy</i> , <i>rugu</i> , <i>muatik</i> , <i>liŋti</i> , <i>laplap</i> ,	bean sp. (unidentified), <i>ʔəluk</i> , <i>kuŋauŋan</i> ,
<i>karəŋkətən</i> , <i>buŋuŋ</i> , <i>bətuŋ</i>	<i>imgamami</i> , <i>dipur</i>
bamboo diviner, <i>suŋuk</i> (tool), <i>mə-ʔəlaw</i>	bear (animal), <i>tumay</i>
bamboo layers (thin), <i>{-in>}əkab-an</i>	beard, <i>ŋisŋis</i>
bamboo partridge, <i>Bambusicola thoracica</i>	beat, <i>teŋəd</i> , <i>rəməmə</i> , <i>pukpuk</i> , <i>pitpit</i> , <i>laŋəti</i> , <i>lukluk</i> ,
<i>sonorivox</i> , <i>tikuras</i>	<i>luit</i> , <i>loŋit</i> (with a stick), <i>labit</i> (with shoes or
bamboo to carry meals, <i>tawluŋ</i>	clothes), <i>bəŋəl</i>
bamboo to carry water, <i>lawas</i> , <i>kaŋuŋ</i>	beating of the heart due to fear, <i>taŋtəb</i>
bamboo weighing down the grass roof,	beautiful, <i>buŋay</i>
<i>taŋiadaŋan</i>	beauty spot, <i>puŋut</i> , <i>liŋa</i>
bamboos at the entrance of the men house's	because, <i>qiala</i> , <i>amuna</i> ~ <i>munə</i>
<i>palisade</i> , <i>parpin</i>	because ... so, <i>qiala</i> ... <i>di-ama</i>
banana, <i>balbal</i> (fruit and tree)	beckon without speaking, <i>tua</i> , <i>paŋid</i>
banana leaf (rolled), <i>dika</i>	become, <i>mutu-</i>
bank, <i>bank</i> , <i>pa-ʔapa-ʔapətən</i> , <i>ki-a-buŋa-buŋas-an</i>	bed, <i>saŋsa?</i>
banyan tree, <i>baŋiul</i>	bedbug, <i>taŋumug</i>
barb of spear or arrow, <i>waŋit</i>	beetle (sp.), <i>tawtawayan</i>
bare the teeth, <i>burisis</i>	before, <i>ŋaway</i>
bark, <i>ulib</i> , <i>lubił</i> , <i>kulit</i>	beg, <i>kianun</i>
bark of a dog, <i>laun</i>	begin, <i>libak</i> , <i>kirami</i>
barn, <i>kubaw</i>	behind, <i>likud</i>
basil, <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> , <i>kamarumayulan</i>	belch, <i>ʃərab</i> , <i>ʔirəd</i>
basket, <i>takad</i> (grain), <i>ra-riap-an</i> (fertilizer),	believe, <i>paku-panaŋan</i>
<i>punuŋ</i> (storage), <i>pataruan</i> (winnowing),	bell, <i>tawlyul</i> , <i>tawqinq</i> , <i>riŋətəs</i> , <i>lasiq</i> , <i>kaʃuday</i>
<i>paŋək-an</i> (carried on the back), <i>kam'u</i> (for	bellows, <i>buruŋan</i>
dryng millet), <i>buŋbu</i> (fishing)	belly, <i>tial</i>
bass voice, <i>diŋawuŋ</i>	belly (big), <i>tapuruk</i> , <i>puŋuk</i>
bat, <i>balakniŋ</i> (mammal)	belong (same category), <i>ʔəras</i>
bathroom, <i>da-dirus-an</i>	below, <i>maka-darə?</i>
<i>Bauhinia championii</i> , plant (sp.), <i>parukun</i>	belt, <i>parət</i>
beach, <i>si-liab-an</i> , <i>la-liab-an</i>	bench, <i>iʃiaw</i>
bead, <i>nirawi</i> , <i>kainawayan</i> , <i>kainagalān</i> , <i>inʔasi</i>	bend, <i>tuŋul</i> , <i>tiŋal</i> , <i>tekip</i> , <i>liŋaw</i> , <i>biuŋ</i> (iron or
beak, <i>tatuŋus</i>	plants), <i>bəkut</i>
beam, <i>barat</i>	bend (knee, elbow), <i>səkuŋ</i>
bean	bend one's head, <i>tiuŋ</i>
bean lablab, <i>Lablab purpureus</i> , <i>aŋabətən na</i>	bend over, <i>nugun</i> , <i>gumugun</i>
<i>kubay</i>	beside, <i>atiŋ</i>

- betel leaf pepper, *Piper betle*, *takər*
 betel nut, *biki*
 betel root (wild), *pudu*
 Bible, *mu-ligu na tijil ~ tijil na mi-a-ligu*
 bifurcate, *mara-lay-an*
 big, *tina*, *ṭebə?*
 bile, *ṭapədu*
 billhook with a curved blade, *kiadakud*
 bind, *pudun*, *kriŋ*, *bətbət*
 bird, *?ayam*
 bird (unidentified), *ṭekuyir*, *sirut*, *sirubay*,
səpusəpuy, *mananagan*, *batius*, *aṭi?aṭi*
 bird of prey, *kuakuaw*, *kayluj*
 bird song, *k<əm>a-?ayam-an*
 bird's nest fern (mountain vegetable), *Asplenium*
nidus?, *rulaṭ*
 birth (give), *mi-walak*, *kur-piwalak*
 birthmark, *dənə*
 bite (human, animal), *γəlγət*
 bite (insect), *karaṭ*
 bite (insect, human), *ni-lə?ət-an*
 bitter squash, *Momordica*, *lawlawsan*
 bitter taste, *ṭapəlil*, *aṭedit* (old vegetables)
 black, *?uḍḍəm*
 black market, *takaw məniwan*
 black spot in a hatched egg, *murlaqaw*
 blackberry tree, *lidənun*
 blacksmith, *mitəpa səmərupu*
 bladder, *tabulul*, *səbu*
 blaze, *baŋbaŋ*
 bleeding nose, *yur<a>yur-an tu-tiyəran*
 blind, *buṭi?*
 blinded by glaring light, *?inan*
 blink, *ləkip*, *kipkip*
 block (obstruct), *taṭa?*, *pulət*, *kora*
 blood, *quarjur-an na tiyəran* (from the nose),
damuk
 blood grass (Japanese), *Imperata cylindrica*,
rabuṭ
 blood vessel, *uraṭ*
 bloom, *busisi*
 blossom, *baba*
 blow, *yup* (person)
 blow out, *panku*, *palpuk*
 blue, *ra?at*
 bluebottle, *Calliphora vicina*, *yarayarawan*
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 blurry (vision), *timuru?*, *riparup*
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 boar (a), *babuy*
 board, *banin*
 boast, *tabulul*, *la?buy*
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 bodice (short), *ka?a*
 body, *daqək*, *daway*
 body mark, *dənə*
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 bolt, *salṭəg*
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 bone, *ukak*
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 bottle, *daṭil*
 bottom, *maka-darə?*
 bounce, *kaykay*
 bountiful, *daramaj*
 bow (head), *gələp*
 bow (hunting), *rayadan*
 bowel movement, *aṭedu*
 bowl, *saltaban*, *lijida*, *kaysiq*
 bow-legged, *kawar*
 bowstring, *sajay*, *kadarəs*
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baŋbaŋ (with or without cover)
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 boyfriend, *ki-a-rais*, *ki-a-raḍuk*, *ayay*
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 bracelet, *pu-?asəl*
 braces, *pila*
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 bran, *ləpəs*
 branch, *saṭad*, *rigaw*
 brass, *bulawan*
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 breadfruit tree, *Artocarpus altilis*, *basilul*

- break, *tikəl*, *tapəsu?* (round container), *rəput*,
putun (body parts), *pisak*, *pəsa?*, *[ətə]ət* (by
twisting in small pieces), *bəliu?*, *barbar* (into
pieces)
- break through, *ʃəbas*
- breakfast, *ranam*
- breastbone, *kandəan*
- breasts, *ʃifū*
- breath (a), *ayad*
- breath (short of), *səbək*
- breathe, *əyad*
- breathe on something and rub, *ayayaw*
- breathe with difficulty, *ɿalu?aluy*
- breathless, *ŋəsŋəs*
- bridge, *kayakay*, *aməkay*
- bright, *sərəj*, *sənan*, *liwəj*
- brilliant, *ɿati*
- bring, *kasu*
- bring together, *aduk*
- bristle, *təkir*
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- bronchus, *ayad-an*
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- broom, *sasəlap*
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- brother or sister (elder), *ɿba*
- brother or sister (younger), *wadi*
- brothers and sisters (same father and mother),
ka-wadi-an
- bruise, *tilə*
- brush (a), *tawasi*
- brush teeth, *ɿisaus*
- brushwood, *kumut*
- Butul (population), *butul*
- bucket, *siʔuy* (with a spout), *paʔlay*, *baybay*
(with or without cover)
- bud, *səbər*, *busisi*, *baba*
- buffalo, *sıwgu*
- buffalo's cry, *uijay*
- bug (stink), *daðəŋa*
- build, *ragan*
- build a nest, *sarubu*
- bullet, *timra*
- bullfrog, *ɿupɿup*
- bump, *udu?* (of earth), *buŋ<[uŋ]>luyan* (on head),
bukubuku
- bump into, *saʃtap*, *buŋu*, *biɿŋ*, *akələŋub*
- bumpy, *takədakədər*, *kabalən*
- bunch, *sa-lak-an* (bananas), *bətu?*
- bund, *sanhua*
- bundle, *ʈəŋəs*
- Bunun, *manuan*, *bunun*
- burdock, *Arctium*, *pasək*
- burn, *seru*, *ɿasu?* (badly), *qələt*, *baʔit*
- burn hair of an animal, *laɓlab*, *laŋis*
- burst into tears, *kəsis*
- burst out, *paŋʃa?*, *paŋku*
- bursting bubbles, *dəʔədə?*
- bury, *tabəl*
- busy, *pakpak*, *baŋabəŋ*
- butterfly, *ɿalibaylaylawan*
- butterfly caterpillar, *tamuimuisan*
- butterfly ginger, *Alpinia zerumbet*, *raŋas*
- buttocks, *taðək*
- button, *pukuy*
- buttress, *tukud* ~ *ta-tukud*
- buy, *timə?*
- cackling of chickens, *p<al>a-yok-yok*
- cage (wooden), *t<in>a-ruma-ruma?*
- calabash, *tatabək*, *fulu*
- calabash, *Lagenaria vulgaris*, *atuja*
- Calamus margaritae, *ɿuway*
- calf (leg), *peri?*
- call, *suru?* (upon), *ɿawɿaw* (loudly), *daʔudəw*
(whistle), *daul* (out)
- callosities of the skin, *ubil*
- calm, *tawar*, *suliaba*, *apuŋ*, *amətəg*
- camel, *lakuda*
- camphor tree, *ɿimus*
- campsite, *taruʔan*
- cancer, *ʈəma-ʈəma?*
- candle, *ɿatsu*
- Cape jasmine, *Gardenia jasminoides*, *muus*
- capricorn beetle, *Cerambyx cerdo*, *laʔələʔətan*
- capture, *tika*
- carambola, *Averrhoa carambola*, *latak*
- care, *uɿepan* (not to), *sinaɿiya* (not to)
- care of, *raɿama*, *kiruŋət*, *kiar*, *atip*
- 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, *qadju*
 in a bag, *kabis*
 in a piece of cloth or paper, *liput*
 in breast, *awir*
 in mouth, *?ayal*
 on back, *sayal*, *paqek*, *kuqkuq*
 on head, *sa?ul*
 one thing in each hand, *tiltil*
 with shoulder pole, *?ahu*
 carry by shaking in one's hand, *tijtij*
 carve, *tuuptup*, *taktak*, *kosi*
 cast iron, *kaykay na batulayaw*
 castrate, *raik*
 castrator (a), *ma-raik*
 cat, *nyaw*
 cat's claws, *gamas*
 cataracts, *bulal*
 catch, *tiu?* (with bait, trap), *sawa?il* (with a rope),
 kiwi? (in mid-air), *qimut*
 caterpillar (brown), *ka?unu?ununyan*
 caterpillar (poisonous), *panapanagan*
 Catholic priest, *rogan*
 cattail, *Typha?* plant (sp.), *paqakatakayan*
 cave, *t-in-əkuy-an* na qənan, *buaj kana qənan*
 cedar (Java), *Bischofia javanica*, *tu?ur*
 cemetery, *təba-təbəl-an*
Centella asiatica, *tabulalay*
 centipede (unidentified), *liyasaman*
 centipede, *Iulus terrestris*, *likaka*
 ceremony for the sixth day of a wedding, *pa-tiltil*
 cervix, *papu*
 chain, *talud*
 change, *paquma*, *dulun*, *dələyan*, *balis*
 change (a), *pa-da-dulun*
 change (not easy to), *təkəd*
 charcoal, *la?bu*, *la?ayal*
 charcoal kiln, *la-la?bu-an*
 chase, *turus*, *luluy*
 chase away, *ibus*, *butuas*
 cheap, *dəlu*
 cheat, *ba?ta?*
 check, *pakumaw*
- cheek, *?imir*
 cheekbone, *pasu*
 cheep, *siwsiw*
 cherish, *simə?*, *lagan*
 chest (anat.), *tagoran*, *ayulan*
 chew, *?əs?əs* (spit out), *?ə?/?ə/* (side of the mouth),
 mudmud (with front teeth)
 chicken, *turukuk*, *buyu*
 chicken (unidentified), *sapadapaday*
 chicks, small birds, *siwsiw-an*
 chief, *ayawan*
 chief of Katipul village (name), *karitag*
 child, *walak*, *lalak*
 child slow to walk, *dupay*
 children, *binlukuy* (a lot)
 chili pepper, *t<əm>atəkir na kamayul*, *linkiu,*
 kamayul
 chin, *timid*, *kəməd* (protruding)
 China, *lutia*
 chinaberry, *Melia azedarach*, *gamut*
 Chinese, *sina*
 Chinese arriving in 1949, *minkuk*
 chip, *rəbi*
 choke, *silək* (drinking), *sarəksək*, *dəkəl*, *arə?əl*
 chopsticks, *ta?ijal*
 chores, *misaku?i*
 chrysanthemum, *puliku?akudan*
 cicada, *laslas*, *darulasiaw*, *darulanlan*
 cigarette, *tamaku*
 circle, *mutalata?law*
 civil servant, *taigin*
 claim to be, *kitu-*
 clap hands, *pa?ta?la?*
 clap of thunder, *kaləbəy*
 claw, *səki*
 clay, *burunus*
 clay hearth, *likədən*
 clean, *riwak*
 clear, *tiwas* (vegetation), *riwak* (large space), *rabi*
 (with a tool), *pamatay* (trees, stones), *adaw*
 (underbrush)
 clear (atmosphere), *sənan*
 clear one's throat, *?iraq*
 clear, pure, *filaw*
 cleavage between the buttocks, *a-?ili-u-an*
 climb, *kur?utu*, *kuaruay*

- climb up, (*?)unkun*
 climbing fern, *Lygodium japonicum*, *sarisarian*
 clitoris, *mu?ut*
 close, *tapuŋ* (lid), *salib* (door), *salikəp* (door),
 palab (door), *padəkələp* (dead's eyes)
 close (to), *balakat* (trap)
 close to death, *abədəs*
 closely spaced, *alədəs*
 cloth, *sababa* (thrown on the sling), *qinəkəran*
 clothes, *talasabay* (for the dead), *talasabay*
 (thrown over shoulders), *pinalagi* (mourning),
 pinadayan (worn at mangayaw festival)
 clothes (generic), *kirwan*, *kipit*
 cloud, *rukud* (large and white), *paðəŋ* (black),
 kutəm
 cloudburst, *dərnaw*
 cloudy, *siparapar*
 cluster of spikelets, *puruŋ*
 coarse, *gurimas*
 coast, *la-liab-an*
 coast-mugwort, *Crossostemphium chinense*,
 puyug
 coat (from a skin), *rabil*
 coat rack, *sa-saʔit-an*
 cobra, *Naja naja atra*, *ʔapʔap*
 cock, *talamawan*
 cock's crow, *kuku*
 cockchafer grub, *bukabukaw*
 cockroach, *laɬaʔib*
 cockscomb, *mudiyān*
 cockscomb, *Celosia, puqanian*
 cockspur thorn, *Maclura cochinchinensis*, *sayka*
 coconut (tree and fruit), *dudu*
 coffin, *ta-ɬəbəl-an*, *banþaŋ*
 coil neatly, *lipud*
 cold, *litək*, *guju*
 collarbone, *buɬali*
 color, *ʔadad*
 color (brownish), *dumi?*
 colorful, *ladiɬadi*
 colors faded away, *ʔuɬəb*
 comb (a, to), *garut*
 come, *ɬəɬɬəɬ* (close), *pəɬidak* (out), *liliu* (and help),
 laklak (out in a stream), *kəma i* (from), *qua*,
 ðəɬək (come or go together), *dunun* (one by
 one)
- companion, *raip*, *ɬəɬəb*, *lay*
 compassion, *lamān*
 compensation, *sabuŋ*
 competition, *mari-a-bəkas-an*
 compile, *quaðuk*
 compliment, *sakaɬ*
 confirm, *pakumaw*
 connections, *ta-tuŋtuŋ-tuŋtuŋ*
 conscientiousness, *lubis*
 console, *ɬənɬən*
 constipated, *səpəd*, *kuɬəd*
 construction marker, nominative, personal nouns,
 i
 contain, *abak*
 container for lime, *tərsukan*, *taytay*, *bərəsukan*
 continue, *tuŋul*
 convenient, *kalzayan*
 cook, *taɬəl* (in fire), *ʔalidi* (in bamboo), *laylay*
 (not directly over fire), *dəru* (in water)
 cook snails in their shells, *tiuk*
 cooking pot, *dadəruan*, *bulawan*
 cool, *tinjin* (down), *irəb* (down), *ayaw*
 copper, *aɬa*
 copulate (for animals), *kidkid*, *ma-kawi-kawił*
 coquetry in the eye, *siral*
 coral tree, *Erythrina variegata*, *dulidul*
 cord, *taɬi* (gardener's measuring)
 cork, *ʔatut*, *aɬab*
 corn on one's foot, *dimər*
 corner, *puyug*
 corpse, *sərbar*
 correct, *pawa*, *patədəl*, *pamaw*, *pakumaw*,
 pakuŋiu
 cotton, *Gossypium sp*, *takumul*
 couch, *ɬədəŋ*
 cough, *dial*
 count, *ɬip*
 courtyard, *babaɬu*
 cousin, *nırkaasa*, *kartatəɬu*, *karpapuan*
 cover, *sayaŋ* (with a cloth), *salipuŋpuŋ* (head
 with a cloth), *ɬəɬab* (up), *palama?* (bed,
 pillow), *ŋəɬup* (the glans penis with the
 foreskin), *ɬəsɬas* (with a cloth)
 cover up with earth, *subuk*
 coward, *ŋəɬə?*
 crab, *rama*, *garay*

- crack, *tbi?*, *tan̄kar* (usually earth), *t̄kal* (and leak), *r̄yaj̄l*, *r̄ga*, *paj̄a?*
- crackle, *b̄r̄ber*
- cradle, *ku<ə>ri?is-an*
- crape myrtle (Chinese), *Lagerstroemia subcostata*, *dālinəs*
- crater, *banaw*
- crawl, *laplap*, *lāla*, *kapkap*, *alap*
- crayfish, *kuyan*, *ajutus* (black)
- create, *daway*
- creation, *d<in>away*
- Creator, *?əm>asi*, *d<əm>away*
- creep, plant (sp.), *ʔumri*, *darun̄jəl*, *ba?ay*
- crest, *iris*
- cricket, *kūiliŋ*, *kabuabuaway*
- cricket (sport), *b<ən>abuliu?*
- cripple, *tipu?*, *piluk*
- crispy, *ʔaybu*
- criticize, *limus*
- crochet, *kawi?*
- crocodile, *wani*
- cross, *liwasay*, *ləkaw* (over), *labat* (river, street)
- cross fingers, *garis*
- crossed wooden bars, *liwa?da*
- crossroads, *liwasay*
- crow, *siparayat*, *ʔak?ak*, *kataja*
- crown of a hat, *ta?udŋ̄j*
- crown of the head, *ʔalipuduan*
- crunch with incisors, *ʔuɻ?uɻ*
- crunchy, *ʔaybu*
- crush, *rusrus* (with one finger), *risarus*, *da?əl* (under foot), *dareməs*, *dapənin* (round object)
- crust of rice, *ləpəs*
- cry, runi (animals), *paləŋ̄iat* (rat, roe-deer), *ŋia*, *kəsis*
- cubit, *bakəsyw kana siku*
- cucumber, *rumi*, *kiuli*
- cure (medicine), *ləmay*
- curl up, *luʃun*
- curl up in the foetal position, *kukut*
- curls in hair, *gəlgəl*
- curve, *likaw*
- custard apple, *Annona squamosa*, *kiqa*
- cut, *ləpa?* (down trees, bamboos, etc.), *t̄kab* (with a tool), *təbtəb* (on a chopping board), *s̄iyad* (inadvertantly), *səpi?* (unnecessary)
- branches), *sarsar* (splinters), *saksak* (in pieces), *ritrit* (with a tool), *r̄put*, *?atək*, *putpu?* (at the top), *ləkab* (in parts), *ləta*, *lə?ət* (with teeth), *legəm* (into two pieces and introduce something in the slit), *kəsi* (into pieces), *kərət* (into thin slices), *barsa* (at once) cut hair, *tiŋ̄tiŋ*, *takunul* (with clippers)
- cut in two, *sila?*
- cyathula root, *Cyathula*, *kūlia?əsaw*
- cylindrical, *lumułud*
- dagger, *pantiaŋ*
- dammed, *bələŋ*
- damp, *ribənə*, *linək*, *durəni*, *dałəkən*
- dampen by watering, *parəsi*
- dance, *likasaw*, *gilgil*, *arak*
- dangle, *tiuatiu*, *liualiu* (round things), *biyabiy*
- dark, *?ərəməŋ*
- darkness, *lidəman*
- darn, *tuʃus*
- daughter, *tian*
- daughter-in-law, *?asawa*
- day, *wari*, *taðər*, *lad-an*
- daybreak, *ləd*, *qəməkələm*, *dadənan*
- daylight, *?uninan*
- daytime, *?idənan*
- dazed, *saʃid*
- dazzled, *luʃi*
- dead (many), *talipapa?an*
- deaf, *tułə?*, *tułak*
- deal, *lələp*
- death, *uʃid*
- deceive, *sabana?*
- decorate, *balay*
- decrease, *ləgəł*, *kitəŋ*
- deep, *a-sabak*
- deer, *biaw*
- deers' antlers, *subaʃulan*
- defecate, *ułaři*
- defective, *ŋatəp*
- delicate, *pamili*
- delicious, *arəłət*
- deliver, *?atađ*
- demolish, *ribas*
- dense (trees, bamboos), *taləbək*
- depilate, *ləŋ̄as*, *biłbił*
- derail, *tiłas*, *tałisiŋ*

- descend, *pa?anun*
 desert (land), *punapunan*
 deserved (well), *tulis*
 desiccated, *biar*
 desire, *ʔiliŋ*, *paʔtusi* (strong), *anub*, *aʔηŋat*
 desist, *saməŋ*
 despise, *laʔlas*
 destroy, *tarəb* (in a fall), *tariban*, *ribas* (partly),
 laŋqatū
 dewdrop, *ʔuʃas*
 diamond, *paʃŋupuŋ*
 diarrhoea, *parpuðus*, *mapias*, *buriris*
 die, *naʃay*
 different, *kaməli* ~ *kaməni*
 difficult, *tara?*, *kəsəm*
 difficulties, *ka-kualəj-an*
 dig, *taʔuʃaʔu* (from front to the rear), *timay*
 (tunnel in the rock or vegetation), *sakərup*,
 ʔaruk (tunnel), *kuruł* (with a tool)
 dinner, *labi*
 dipper, *laʔub*
 dirty, *rimək*, *rigasis*, *kital*, *dursi*
 disagree with, *subəli*
 disappointed, *səpal*
 discover, *maru-* (something), *abaʔal* (to one's
 surprise)
 discuss, *kua*, *dayar*
 disembowel, *tuak*
 dish, *taray*, *kadapar*
 dishcloth, *gimpu*
 dishes, *irup*
 dislike, *rətu*
 disobey, *saki*
 disoriented on waking up, *salid*
 dispel sadness, *buar*
 distance from the root to the apex of a plant,
 ləpus
 distorted thing, *ruyuyu*
 disturbed, *fıur*
 dive, *ʔpul*, *lədən*
 divert, *pulət*
 divide, *sugay*
 divorce, *tinuas*
 dizzy and nauseated, *lupaw*
 do, *taʔaw* (secretly), *tua*, *tara*, *suja* (against),
 sidṣid (perfectly), *rələŋ* (one's work), *pałəpəł*
 (wrongly), *pałətəŋ* (on purpose), *pakuđiu*
 (that way), *kuda* (occupation), *kuadini* (that
 way), *kayma* (nothing to), *ka-qa-qiu*
 (like this), *baʔuk* (again)
 do in order, *dunun* (age, rank, size)
 do one's best, *lawā*
 doctor, *isiŋ*
 dog, *suan*
 dog's whimpering, *palaiŋiŋ*
 door
 doorstep, *taŋəlan*
 frame, *qərapip-an*
 gong, *ka-ri<a>sarus-an*
 men's house, *barisip*
 on the floor of the boys' dormitory, *sagəsagan*
 panel, *pałəban*
 with casing, *pitaʔun*
 dorsal fin, *padi*
 doubt, *aləŋət*
 dove (green), *Chalcophaps indica?*, *punay*
 downstream, *paʔanun-an*, *padunun-na ənay*,
 maka-darə? na ənay
 drag behind, *takirid*, *kuru*
 dragon, *diw*
 dragonfly, *tibalbal*
 drain off, *sara*
 draw (water), *siləb*, *laʔub*
 drawing, *balay*
 dream, *tia?*
 dress, *lakay* (carelessly), *mi-kipiŋ* (put on clothes)
 dribble, *yaʃay*, *maʔasay*
 dried up, *saramisan*, *kora*, *kandən* (blood)
 drill (a), *la-jius-an*
 drill (to), *rəkrək* (hole in a small object), *pasus*,
 lius
 drink, *taʔəl*, *sirup* (with a straw)
 drip drip (rain), *tuʔtu?*
 drive away, *bawi*
 drive away to release something, *iqaw*
 drizzly day, *mə-labu na wari*
 droop (human organs), *lapay*
 drop, *pałəł*
 drum, *paʃŋupuŋ*
 drunk, *sudaw*, *liay*
 dry, *taŋkar*, *laŋlay*, *daŋdaj*, *bałəkar*, *arum*
 dry season, *amənin*

- dryer, *pa-a-arum-an*
 duck, *maymay*
 duck's quack, *gəmaga*
 dumb, *ɻumas*, *ɻumuy*
 dumbfounded, *təðan*
 dupe, *busus*, *bəta?*
 dusk, *qəməkələm*
 dust, *təbul*
 dust (to), *tapəlay?*
 duty (tedious), *arapaw*
 dwarf, *ma-utəy*, *maʔanis*
 dye, *saləbu*, *rənu*
 dye Yam, *Dioscorea rhipogonoides*, *kuʃuŋ*
 eagle (mountain), *Nisaetus nipalensis*, *ləkəp*
 ear, *tanjila*
 ear (of rice), *adaran*
 ear (sugarcane, rice), *balu*
 earlobe, *tu-bira?* *kana tanjila*
 earring, *lidij*
 earth, *dərə?*
 earth carried away by water, *ribrib*
 earthquake, *daud*
 earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris*, *?urtati*
 earwax, *tilup*, *sukukan*
 east, *sulud*, *laud*
 easy, *maməs*, *kaləayan*
 eat
 big mouthful, *taŋəsap*
 difficult to, *gala*
 greedily, *mədməd*
 one mouthful at a time, *?agut*
 refuse to, *?iway*
 without using utensils, *ŋapŋap*
 eat, *əkan*
 echo, *mu-ləyaw*
 eclipse, *tu-laʔusaw* *kana suan na kadaw* (solar),
 tu-laʔusaw *kana suan na buɻan* (lunar)
 eczema, *kuris*
 edge, *ŋidilan*, *lijidan*
 edible, *a-akan-an*
 eel, *tula*
 egg, *biɻunun*
 eggplant, *Solanum melongena*, *kariðanjəŋ*
 eiderdown, *tarub*
 eight, *waɻu-waɻu-a* (things), *mi-a-waɻu* (people),
 waɻu
- eighteen, *mək̥əp misama da waɻu-waɻu-a*
 eighty, *maka-waɻu*
Elaeagnus oldhamii, plant (sp.), *?alipay*
 elbow, *siku*
 eldest, *pa-libak*
 elephant's trunk, *tirran*
 eleven, *mək̥əp misama da saya*
 embers, *ələm* (cold), *aɻa* (glowing)
 embroider, *luʔut*
 embryo, *sa-səbər-an*, *gumət*
 empty (have become), *kipʔəd*
 empty-handed, *?amələs*, *unien da tiu?*, *unien da abak*
 encircle, *rabak*
 encourage, *dakdak*
 encroach on, *rabak*
 end, *ibus*
 enemy, *ɻalaɻala*
 enjoy, *laɻkoɻ*
 entangled, *baɻiʔtu*
 epidemic, *ləŋ*
 erase, *?isaus*
 erect, *tigir*, *ragan*
 erection (penis), *paʔtuɻ*, *kar-ɻədəŋ tu-ətas*, *paʔtuɻ tu-ətas*, *par-baɻaw tu-ətas*, *mar-tigir tu-ətas*,
 ma-ragan tu-ətas, *ma-sənkin tu-ətas*
 erosion, *tibib*
 erroneous, *aməli*
 escape, *puar*, *buraw*
 eternal, *nayun*, *ləpus*, *bələtəŋ*
Eupatorium, sp., plant (sp.), *rakalaw*
Euphorbia, plant (sp.), *balituan*
 even, *?arusai*
 evening, *karaub*
 evergreen ash, *Fraxinus griffithii*, *paŋapan*
 everlasting, *bələtəŋ*
 evil eye, *pali*
 exaggerate, *takəbul*
 example, *parualu*
 exchange, *duɻun*
 exchange of sisters, *ma-sa-sunuŋ*
 exclamation, *maku*
 exhausted, *rapi?*
 exist, *ulaya ~ uliya*, *kaɖu*
 expel, *butuas*
 expensive, *padajal*

experience, <i>lələp</i>	father, <i>təmama</i> , <i>ama</i>
expose a pain to <i>sapalalaw</i> plant steam, <i>sapalalaw</i>	father and son ~ daughter relationship, <i>mar-təmama</i>
expose to the air, <i>bəsbəs</i>	father of a son or daughter's spouse, <i>sinki</i>
extinguish, <i>buɻut</i>	father's side, <i>k<in>u-məpinay</i>
extract from, <i>wad</i> , <i>palətus</i>	fatigue, <i>tilili</i>
extremely, <i>pakirəb</i> , <i>ŋarəb</i>	faucet, <i>sanun</i>
eye	fearful, <i>latak</i>
cast in one's eye, <i>laɻis</i>	feast, <i>?iraw</i>
eyeball, <i>ka-laqaw-an</i> ~ <i>mi-laqaw-an</i>	feather, <i>iris</i> (on the top of the hat), <i>gumul</i>
eyebrow, <i>sədəy</i>	feather duster, <i>ta<pa>pəlay-an</i>
eyelashes, <i>ki<a>pkip</i>	feces, <i>taɻi</i> , <i>parpuɻus</i> , <i>buriris</i>
eyelid, <i>aɻalub</i>	fecund, <i>sapur</i> , <i>risəpu</i>
inside corner, <i>pa-puɻə-an</i>	fed up, <i>siman</i> , <i>saya</i>
iris, <i>waɻədəm</i> , <i>may?ay</i>	feed, <i>li?in</i> (mouthful by mouthful), <i>pa-kan</i>
one-eyed, <i>laɻis</i>	feel, <i>tərəɻi</i> (uneasy), <i>sadaɻu</i> (good), <i>laŋəɻu</i> (bad), <i>baɻar</i> (shy), <i>banban</i> (better), <i>bakbak</i> (better)
outer corner, <i>siɻiɻan</i> ~ <i>siliwitan</i>	female, <i>tawinaɻan</i> (non-human), <i>babyan</i> (human)
pupil, <i>murtaqaw</i> , <i>bulalaw</i>	fence, <i>Paɻad</i>
sclera, <i>buɻənan</i>	fence in, <i>liɻuj</i>
secretion, <i>putɻə</i> , <i>kiraɻ</i>	ferment, <i>tabulas</i>
eye, <i>maɻa</i>	fern, <i>Nephrolepis?</i> (sp.), <i>paɻat</i>
eyes (swollen), <i>baseŋ</i>	fertile, <i>sapur</i> , <i>risəpu</i>
face, <i>taŋar</i> , <i>mudiŋan</i>	fertilizer, <i>daruk</i>
face each other, <i>rutut</i>	festival, <i>pualasakan</i> (shamans), <i>muagamut</i> (women)
facial excrescence, <i>puɻut</i>	fetch (someone), <i>suru?</i> , <i>Paɻiu</i>
facial expression, <i>rəkəməq</i> , <i>kəsəm</i>	fever, <i>qəɻət</i> , <i>biɻas</i>
factory, <i>dawa-daway-an</i>	few, <i>saima</i>
fade away, <i>rənu</i> , <i>buŋa</i>	fiancé/e, <i>aɻabal</i>
faded, <i>abəsa</i>	figus (sp.), <i>salbaw</i> , <i>baluni</i>
failure, <i>in-aɻis-an</i>	field, <i>ɻuma</i> , <i>basal</i>
fainting, <i>abədəs</i>	field (name), <i>sakuban</i>
falcon, <i>rəkəp</i>	field (unit of measure), <i>sa-basal-an</i>
fall down, <i>ɻərag</i> (great quantity), <i>tumtum</i> (and hurt something), <i>tapəla?</i> , <i>tani</i> , <i>rəbə?</i> , <i>ɻurus</i> (from the sky), <i>pumpun</i> (because rotten), <i>paɻəgɻəg</i> (straight down), <i>nəgnəg</i> (to the bottom), <i>ladu?</i> , <i>ɻəramə?</i> (by leaning over)	fierce, <i>ɻəmu</i>
False olive, <i>Champereia manillana</i> , <i>aɻiduŋaduy</i>	fifteen, <i>məktɻəp misama qa lu-luaɻ-a</i>
familiar with, <i>lədam</i>	fifty, <i>maka-luat</i>
fan (a), <i>bəsbəsan</i> ~ <i>pabəsbəsan</i>	fight, <i>?isəl</i> (for), <i>?araw</i> (for), <i>dikul</i>
fan (to), <i>ɻabəs</i> , <i>bəsbəs</i> , <i>kur-balı-balı</i>	file (to, a), <i>?idaɻid</i>
fancy, <i>?iliŋ</i>	file down, <i>sari</i>
far, <i>dawil</i>	fill up, <i>təmuy</i>
farmer, <i>m-u-a-ɻuma</i>	filter, <i>tərəs</i>
fast (to), <i>?iway</i>	find, <i>a-ɻəbuŋ</i>
fat (substance), <i>imar</i>	fine, <i>?inaba</i>
	fine (a), <i>sa-sabuŋ-an</i>

- finger
annular, *luduŋan*
forefinger, *tatimus*
middle, *kaləduŋan*
pinky, *kaliŋisan*
thumb, *ɻaɻəŋalan*
- finger (protection of leather), *talusubuŋ*
fingers, *dariwawaŋan*
finish, *səkaq*, *pia*, *ljudus*, *ləməs*
fire, *babida*, *apuy*
fire (close to), *siap*, *ɻilab*, *kuʃidu*
firecrackers, *pa-pal̪tuk-tuk-an* ~ *pal̪tuk-tukan*
fire-engine sirens, *pa-ŋaw-ŋaw-an*
firefly, *rimatan*, *ɻawqawayan*
fireplace, *lɪkədən*
firm (vegetables, fruit), *yarus*
first, *saya?*, *palibak*, *ŋaway*
first in file, *lɪkup*
first, then, *kiŋjuwayan*, *pa-ka-ɻi<ə>kud-an*
fish, *wasay* (operculum), *tuba* (poison), *ɻurip*
(scale)
fish (generic), *luduj*, *kuraw*
fish (sp.), *tamiasay*
fish (to), *payasip* (with a rod)
fishbone, *ligaw*
fisherman, *ki-a-kuraw*
fish-hook, *kawil*
fishing net, *tabukul*, *karid*
fistful, *ɻəɻəməl*, *sa-puŋut-an*
five, *lima*, *mi-a-luaq* (people), *la-luaq-a* (things),
luaq
five-leaved chaste tree, *Vitex negundo*, *payla*
fix a stick in the ground, *bərəsuk* ~ *rəsuk*
flap (wings), *pakpak*
flash of lightning, *taɻi?*
flat, *ŋatap* (face, lips), *marayas*, *dilapilapi?*
(body), *dəmas* (nose), *dapənin*
flat after trampling, *ɻiləkət*
flat and smooth, *rayas*
flatulence, *baway*
flea, *timla*
flesh, *bua?*
flex, *səkuł*
float, *tabaw*
float in the wind, *payapay*
flood, *səlabaw*, *baɻənan*
- floor inside boys' dormitory, *li-baɻu-baɻu*
flour, *ɻəmu*
flower, *uɻuŋ*, *ɻaput*, *puʃaw* (rice), *bartut* (banana
tree)
flu, *ruɻud*, *kanbo*
fluent, *dalus*
fluent speech, *səlid*
flute, *pal̪iŋaŋuŋ-an*, *paksip*
fly (a), *ŋaŋaŋav*
fly (to), *tənaw* (in zigzag), *sal̪i?* (at ground level),
pasəlap (at ground level), *bi?*
foam (sea), *darumanaŋ*
foetid cassia, *Cassia obtusifolia*, *paləpələpə?*
fog, *ɻəbɻəb*, *kuŋikuł*
foggy, *radum*
fold, *ɻəkip*, *sukup*
follow, *turus*, *naj*
follow without being invited, *kiwalay*
fond of, *sagar*
fontanel, *bulbul*
food, *akan-an*
food (tender), *gəɻətən*
food given at manjayaw festival, *p<in>i-madərū*
food particles between the teeth, *tiŋa*
foot, *dapal*
football, *maɻi*
footgear, *ɻukap*
footprint, *s<in>aŋdal-an*, *k<in>a-laŋ-an*,
d<in>aŋal-an, *d<in>apal-an*
forbidden, *ɻəgi*
force, *ɻisəl*, *pasiəsi?* (someone), *pamunu* (s.o to
eat)
forehead, *kaɻuŋ*
foreleg of an animal, *risiŋ*, *dakpan*
forest, *puput*, *kawi-kawi*, *auł*
forge, *ɻasi*
forget, *apawpaw*, *abaɻu*
fork, *siva?*
formerly, *a-sua qia*
formulae, *mə-ŋa-ŋadir*
forty, *maka-pətəl*
foundation, *rarədə?*
four, *pa-pat-a* (things), *mi-a-pat* (people), *pat*
fourteen, *məkəp misama da papata*
fowl, *turukuk*
fox, *marəmar*

- fragrant, *ulijul*
 fragrant manjack, *Cordia dichotoma*, *ʔalulaj*
 framework of mud wall, *at̪ur*
 fray, *disdis*
 fresh, *ayaw*
 friend, *ranub* (from childhood), *darulanlan*
 frighten, *ŋəʔə?*, *ləʔəlab*, *guas* (by unseen things),
 gərargər (suddenly)
 fringes, *disdis*
 frog, *tatius*, *takura*, *tabilaʔla*
 front (in front), *ŋuway*
 froth, *bura?*
 frown, *biŋit*
 frugal, *kirim*
 fruit, *bua?*
 fruit (not grown normally), *rani*
 fruit (unidentified), *kamələd*
 fry, *riŋriŋ*
 fungus (unidentified), *ranid*, *baliw*
 funny, *piraw*
 furniture, *riməkan*
 furrow, *salbak*, *ləbak*
 fussy, *takpal*, *pamiŋi*
 future (immediate), *kan-garəm-ay* ~ *an-garəm-ay*
 gait (unsteady), *kijal*
 gall bladder, *ʔapədu*
 game (animal), *rawa* (hunted), *ʔaqum*, *kaʔayaʔan*,
 ka-dakpan
 garden, *bakabak*
 garlands of flowers, *ʔ<in>upiq-anan*
 garlic, *Allium sativum*, *suana*
 gas, *bura?*
 gate (village), *saŋikid*
 gather, *sarəpuŋ*, *raduk*, *buŋuŋ*
 gather one's strength, *rəkəs*
 gather round, *ulisaw*
 gaze into the distance, *tujul*
 gecko, *təktək*
 genealogy, *nir-fuŋu-fuŋul-an*
 genuine, *ka-li-*
 German measles, *samək*
 get rid of, *riwak*, *puʔəlas* (worries)
 get up, *guagu*, *buŋəl*
 gift, *kuliaməs*, *p<in>a-kasu-an*, *ni-bərəy* ~
 b<in>əray
 gig (fish), *kutanj*
- ginger, *Zingiber officinalis*, *tuya*
 girl, *par-kuti-kuti*
 girlfriend, *ki-a-rais*, *ki-a-raquk*, *ayay*
 give, *səpad* (a share), *pasəltu* (orders), *kiʔami*,
 baray
 glands, *ʔaysis*
 glands (swollen), *kaʃisanan*
 glans penis, *kis*
 glass, *takil*
 glasses, *pu-a-maja*
 glimpse, *talipus*
 gloves, *pu-a-lima*
 glowing, *buɬbul*
 glue, *parəkəp*
 glutinous, *takil*, *suʔus*
 gnash one's teeth, *ŋətŋət*
 gnat, *pədəd*
 gnaw, *ŋiʔiŋi*, *ŋitŋit*
 go, *wəŋwaŋ* (through a fence), *u-a*, *uliu* (through a
 fence), *tipalas* (round and round), *saraqəsaq*
 (through obstacles), *sagi* (against nature), *rilu*
 (see the traps), *pawatəz* (back with), *patutu*
 (on), *paʔənun* (down), *pakŋəpay* (from one to
 the other), *ŋəsal* (on), *ka* (away), *daŋi* (for a
 walk), *bələs* (back))
 goal, *ləpa*
 goat, *siri*
 goatskin flask, *tabulul*
 goatweed, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *ʔaysisisan*
 gobble down, *mədəməd*
 goby, *ŋəfuk*
 godfather (age-set system), *pa-bətan*
 goiter, *buŋur*
 gold, *kim*
 gonads, *kaminaw*
 good, *ʔinaba*, *buŋay*
 goose, *gatiw*
 gooseflesh, *məri tu-bəras*, *gərənas*
 Gospel, *diulasinq*
 grab, *kiwiŋ* (hastily), *kapkap* (something to walk),
 gamut
 grain, *bini*
 granary, *pu-a-lumay-an*, *a|iʔi?*
 grandchild, *təmuān*
 grandchildren, *təmuān i dapal*
 grandparents, *təmuamuan*, *mu*

- grapes, *budo*
 grass, *taʃun*
 grass (unidentified), *tarəmʃəm*
 grasshopper, *tamukus*, *ɻudul* (green), *kasimalay*
 grass-snake, *Natrix natrix*, *parkadaw*
 graze, *purikan*
 great-grandchildren, *təmuān i səki*
 greedy, *takil*, *suʔus*
 green, *raʔat*
 Green Island, *sanasan*
 greyish color, *kar-ɻabu-ɻabu*
 grill, *kəraj*
 grimace, *busiʃisili*
 grind, *risarūs* (in a pestle), *ɻilay* (with grindstone)
 grind one's teeth with anger, *gəmgəm*
 grinder for flour, *tua-ɻəmu-an*
 grindstone, *a-ɻilay-an*
 groin, *yʃta*
 group, *kakumulan*, *dakumun*, *dunun*
 grow, *dawan*, *borbar* (everywhere)
 growl, *səraw* (animals), *yarjər* (dogs)
 grunt (pigs and boar), *gurgur*
 guava (white), *Psidium guayava*, *kuliabəs*
 guest (a), *labaj*
 gums, *siʔib*, *Pulsi*
 gun, *payməy*, *kuay*
 gunpowder, *ɻiduy*
 gust of wind, *paɻaqəb na ɻudal*
 gutter, *tı̄tjiŋ*
 haemorrhoid, *laʃan*
 hair
 bald, *akunəl*
 body, *gumul*
 curly, *ləmək*
 gray, *kura*
 pubic, *ɻubi*
 standing on end due to fear, *rəgis*
 thin, *tigaras*
 tuft of, *ɻalipuduan*
 white, *ɻubal*
 hair, *ɻarbu*
 hairdresser, *t<əm>akunul*, *ki-gis-a-gis ~ ki-a-gis-a-gis-an*
 hairpin, *alayatip*
 Hakka, *nyayay*
 half, *par-ka-dua* *dua*
- halo, *mi-ruma?* *na buʃan ~ pay-ruma?* *ay na buʃan*
 hammer (a), *tu<a>ktuk*
 hand, *lima*, *daʃukap* (palm)
 hand of bananas, *payal*
 handcuff, *ruʔus*
 handful, *ɻəʃəmal*, *ɻəlup* (both hands cupped),
 paʃut
 handle, *sudqy* (of tools), *da-dikəs-an*
 handsome, *bansar*
 handspan, *sa-dajukap-an ~ sa-ʃukap-an*
 hang, *suʔud* (on), *sarb*, *saʔit*, *saʔər*, *sapay*
 (astride), *ɻaqjar*, *ʃawin*, *kitiy* (like a monkey),
 biŋabiq (down)
 happy, *saŋal*, *ɻisəkəd*, *layu*
 hard, *uɻiɻit*, *yarus*, *buʃiɻil*
 hard worker, *raəmət*
 hare, *kunin*
 harelipped, *yusi?*
 harrier, *kadal*
 harrow (toothless), *kakara*
 harsh, *Paʃəpa*
 harvest, *ɻani*
 harvest festival, *m-u-ɻa-ɻiaban*
 hat, *ɻəʃab*, *kabuj*
 hatch (eggs), *paŋta?*
 hate, *avirəs*
 Hauili fig tree, *Ficus hauili*, *babaylan*
 haunch of game (right), *sulud-an*
 have, *ulaya ~ ulya*
 hawk (sp.), *ɻardi*
 hazy, *b<ən>uɻa-buʃan*
 he, *taytaw*
 he ~ his, *tu-*
 head, *taʃuru?*
 head (beheaded/trophy), *ki-a-ɻanpun-an*
 head of arrow, *iday*
 head of plants, *balu*
 head towards, *ɻəpa*
 headache, *baʃiq*
 headband, *saliaʃuŋ*, *alisiqday*
 headhunters' cry, *ɻiraw*
 headhunting, *ya-ɻuʃu*, *nyaw*, *mayjayaw*
 headlouse, *kuʃu*
 healthy, *salikṣik*, *daʃiwasay*
 heap, *ɻuduŋ*, *ɻətib*, *kupkup*, *bukəl*

- hear, *ki-ləŋaw*
 heart, *nirajrāy*, *murdudu*, *dəmdəm*
 heartbeat, *ɿktək*, *bulbul-an* (in the fontanel)
 hearth, *?abu-an*
 heartwood, *ɿlus*
 heavy, *kədkəd*, *aɿudun*
 heel, *tununan*
 height, *ika-asat*, *asat-an*
 heir, *sulən*, *bułas*
 hello, *ɿnaba-[y]an*
 help, *saba*, *patalu*, *pasabay*, *baɿaw*
 henhouse, *pu<a>turukuk-an*
 here, *kadi*, *kadini*, *kadia*, *kađinia*
 heritage, *riməkan*
 hermit crab, *kariukiay*
 heron, *təru*
 hesitate, *samisi*
 hiccups, *<əm>akaw da bı̄tunun*, *tiɿəd*
 hidden in something, *lublub*
 hide, *saļiusiu* (from someone), *rauy*, *?ulək*, *[iki*
 (human), *lijəq*, *lasəd*
 high, *asəq*
 high-pitched voice, *taŋəri*
 hill (name of a), *bukid*
 him (to, from), *kantaw*
 hinder, *tara?*
 hip (anat.), *taɿtapan*
 hit, *ɿpuk* (head), *tuktuk*, *sərəpaŋ* (by mistake),
 sal̄lap, *sal̄uk* (by chance), *paysə?* (on the
 head), *kalut* (with the fist, in the eye)
 hoe, *taɿplu*, *pitaw* (toothed), *kutkut*, *kuasuy*,
 gagaw
 hoe (to), *gusgus*
 hold back, *pasala?*
 hold in mouth, *umu*
 hold in one's arms, *rəɿrəɿ*, *rabay*, *kəraba*, *kapər*
 hold in one's hand, *?əɿəməɿ*, *dikəs*
 hold out one's hand, *tara*
 holder made of bamboo, *r<in>əsuk-an* ~
 ni-ɿəsuk-an
 hole, *?uŋ?uŋ* (dug by a pig), *linuŋ*, *danaw* (filled
 with water), *buŋ*, *ni-ɿəsuk-an*, *bakur* (in a
 flat stone)
 hole (make a), *pasus* (usually with a blunt object)
 holidays, *sa-sədə-an* ~ *ka-sədə-an* *na wari*
 honest, *patədəl*
- honey, *walu na maka* *?alaɿala* ~ *walu na maka*
 ɿənan
 honey fungus, *Armillariella mellea*, *kalapuy*
 honeybee, *walu-walu-an*
 honk of the goose, *kakak*
 hook, *kriŋ* (on), *kiu?* (down), *kərawid* (down)
 hooked part of the sickle, *ɿiuma*
 hopbush, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *sasəlap*
 horehound, *Hyptis suaveolens*, *ɿaŋsiſiyan*
 horizon, *malagəsag*
 horn, *suɿaŋ*
 hornet, *tidul*
 horse, *əba*
 horsefly, *Tabanus bovinus*, *liabaɿak*
 horseradish (Japanese), *wasabi*
 hot, *daŋqay*, *biɿas*
 hot (spicy), *nana*, *galəm*
 hot spring, *ɿəbiŋ*
 hour, *luɿan*
 house, *ruma?*, *paɿatayan* (of birth)
 household, *sayamunan*, *samawan*, *sarumaənan*
 household (names), *taɿawi*, *tuɿuŋia*, *tiam*,
 tabəɿəjan, *sapayan*, *raɿəra*, *purbu-bu-an*,
 purapuran, *pinudalanan*, *pikəl*, *pasaraɿad*,
 pariwan, *parəgi*, *parababuyan*, *pakawian*,
 miakan, *masikəd*, *maman*, *maɿiaɿi?*, *makəɿəŋ*,
 mabalıw, *luyadan*, *lituŋ*, *laplap*, *tarilibak*,
 kuŋkuān, *kunas*, *kuɿuŋjan*, *kubaw*, *kataɿəpan*,
 kaɿidaŋay, *kagi*, *daɿisit*, *p<in>u-dəɿan-an*,
 daliłap, *ta-bəɿəŋ-an*, *balibali*, *balayato*,
 bakabak, *baduk*, *arasis*, *aliɿalib*
 how many times?, *parsama*
 how many?, *samaya*, *numa*
 how much?, *pukasama*, *numa*
 Hualien city, *ipanaisan*
 hubbub, *buriɿaw*
 human being, *taɿaw*, *ka-d<əm>away-an*
 humanity, *muri-ɿaw-an* ~ *ta-ɿaw-ɿaw*
 humid, *ribənə*
 humped over, *luɿu*
 hunchbacked, *tukul*
 hundred (one), *sa-ɿəman*
 hundred-pace adder, *Agristodon acutus*,
 maɿidqay
 hungry, *sabuɿaw*, *alul*
 hunt, *taɿun*, *?alup*, *lilu*

- hunter, *m-u-a-taqun*
 hunting ground (names), *rarapa, ka-?idəŋ-an, limudus, dikiŋdiki, buak, araʔiduy, arapawan, apayan*
 hurry up, *paduk, lamu, agzəl*
 hurt, *suntul, panana, gorima*
 husband, *katagwin*
 husbands of two sisters (reciprocal term of address), *tapan*
 husk millet, *tsbu?*
 husky voice, *Parad?ad*
 hut, *taru?an, sidir, rubu*
 I, *ku, ki-, iku*
 ibex, *takulis*
 ice, *urla*
 identical, *ma-risan, palak*
 identity, *pakumaw-an*
 if, *an*
 ignore, *ʔulid*
 ill, *marlək, kualəŋ*
 ill at ease, *rətu*
 illness, *putəbul, a-?ip qa bakur*
 imitate, *lualu*
 immediately, *payas*
 immerse, *timus, dərəm*
 impatient, *talustus*
 impolite, *pa-puar na tinalək ~ p<ən>uar na ?iqus, igəla, baray*
 imprison, *iməŋ*
 in, *i*
 incest, *kur-uka-ukak*
 Indian catmint, *Anisomeles indica, ɻəŋsisiryan kana suan*
 Indian lettuce *Lactuca indica, əmə?*
 indigo color, *tajia*
 infection (fungal), *dimər*
 inflammation (due to heath), *?kur*
 inflate, *səmak*
 inform, *pa-ka-laqam, daul*
 inhabit, *kadu*
 in-laws of the male sex, *kurabak*
 insert, *bərasuk ~ rəsuk*
 inside, *i*
 inside (be), *lublub*
 insufficient, *sanj?ut*
 insult, *siut, punay, pu-dəʔədə?*, *dəki*
 insult each other, *sələtak*
 intestines, *k<in>a?*
 intestines (small), *kələkələŋjan*
 introverted, *paðpað*
 inundate, *baʃnan*
 invade, *rəprəp*
 invisible things, *paləpə?*
 invite, *ɻanan*
 iron, *ti?i* (filament), *batulayaw* (metal)
 irritation, *?kur*
 island, *kanatal*
 itch, *?us?us, gaṭəl*
 itinerary, *k<in>aləŋ-an*
 ixeris, *Ixeris ?, ma?u*
 jack fruit tree, *Artocarpus integra, palamit*
 jacket, *takaʃuy, lujpaw*
 jamrosat, *Cyclobalanopsis glauca, kakali*
 Japan ~ Japanese, *takunukun, dipuŋ*
 jar, *guligulian, dinun*
 jaw, *si?ib*
 jealous, *tariama, pasaɻa?, birin*
 Jew's ear fungus, *Auricularia-Auricula-Judae, ɻəŋilayiɻayi*
 Jew's harp, *rubəl, latuk*
 jewel, *kanup*
 Job's tears, *Coix lachryma-jobi, puʔayaw*
 joke, *simuk*
 jostle, *sərəmud*
 joy, *la?ka?*
 jump, *(?)unkun* (up or down large objects), *talud* (from or to), *?pul* (down), *pəʃik, pankun* (make ... up or down), *kadal* (involuntarily)
 juniper tree, *Cryptomeria japonica, bali?as*
 just, *pamaw*
 jute, *mua*
 kaki, *Eugenia sp., kaki*
 keep a flock, *purikan*
 keep an eye on, *?ayir, purakət, laus*
 keep back information, *səba*
 key, *su<a>ksuk*
 kick, *saləpəd, ?atual, ?arəsud*
 kidney, *taɻəpił*
 kill, *təŋəd*
 kindle (set afire), *purbu, punaman, ba?it*
 kinship, *sinabakanan*
 kiss, *səpuiŋ, rə?ra?*

- kitchen, *sauka*
 kite, *twap*, *ŋaw-ŋaw-an*
 knead, *ɿinu*, *kəpəl*
 knee, *tuđu*, *sujal*
 kneecap, *bulan*
 kneel, *sujal*, *rətugun*, *gərəpu* (flat down on the floor)
 knife, *takunukun* (long and curved), *tađaw* (long), *ninič* (harvesting), *niaragaman* (for festivals), *kamuf* (small, daily used), *idaj* (blade)
 knit, *luʔut*
 knit one's brows, *biŋi*
 knock, *pajŋol* (out), *baʔkul* (over)
 knock-kneed, *pidur*
 knot, *barusan* (slipknot), *bałiʔu* (tied)
 know, *saigu*, *lađam*
 know-how, *ləmak*
 knowledge (limited), *aļiwliw*
 Kuangfu city, *tabalun*
 kudzu vine, *Pueraria lobata*, *baʔay*
 lacquer teeth, *pađaʔdə?*
 ladder, *raripaʔan*
 lady, *t<in>ubil-an*, *bułabułayan*, *asin*
 lake, *banaw*
 lamp, *lawlaw*
 lance, *lakit*, *dərdəran*
 land with stones, *gravel*, *rasəas*, *ranəən*
 landslide, *ula*, *təpar*, *sulay*
 large, *tiłabay*, *dəkan*
 large family, *p<in>aksəŋ*
 larynx (amat.), *takuław*
 last, *likuł<a>kuda*, *ikurkur*
 latch a door, *jaʔəta*
 latrine tank, *laku*
 lattice of ceiling, *bakur*
 laugh, *saʔəru*, *ɿiraw*, *pakaləłət*
 launderette, *basə-basəʔ-an*
 lava stone, *tartar*
 lazy, *tuka*, *rajaŋ*, *ubəliŋan na likəđan*, *adi-mu məkan qa bičas*
 leader, *k<əm>a-kədəŋ*
 leaf, *tsał* (veins), *bira?*
 leafstalk, *tusal*
 leak, *tuʔtu?*, *ałəb*
 lean, *tiri*, *saydal* (against), *ɿiriŋ*, *nugun* (forward), *gunugun* (forward), *gilid*, *qərəpiŋ* (against the door-jamb)
 leather, *kalit*
 leather scraper, *ka-kəris-an*
 leave, *sikasik*, *bəruk*
 ledge (of rock), *ilib*
 leech (mountain), *wili*
 left side, *tarawiri* (left-hand side), *rawiri*
 leg, *fiatię* (outer side), *pəri?*, *kukud*
 legend, *t<əm>aļi-ļali na ɿai*
 lemon, *sayaşaŋa*
 lend, *bulas*
 let's, *ala*
 letter, *tigami*
Leucas chinensis, plant (sp.), *liqiliqiqyan*
 lever, *wal*
 lichee, *gingiq*
 lick, *sipsip*, *baəlay*
 lid, *aṭab*
 lie down, *tałəpə?* (on the floor to pray), *taʔəp*, *sałupiqin* (on one's side), *Pađəŋ*, *kupu* (on face), *gilid* (on one's side), *gayaŋ* (on one's back)
 lies, *prevarication*, *b<ən>a-bəļa*
 life, *ya-əŋađ*, *k<in>i-baʔaw-an*
 lift up, *wal*, *sakil* (clothes), *Pađas* (with both hands), *luŋas*
 light (to), *padəpə?*
 light (weight), *apəap*
 lightning, *rimat*
 like (as), *ika-*
 like (to), *sagar*
 like that, *kəmađu*
 lilac tasselflower, *Emilia sonchifolia*, *gaməsul*
 limb (half), *bakas*
 lime, *ɿabu*
 lime (fruit), *tianəs*
 limp sprained, *bəŋiyal*
 line (things up), *turi*, *ɿuduŋ*, *ayar*
 lineage, *tuŋul-an*
 lining, *taʔəp*
 link onto, *kitiŋ*, *karid*
 lips, *birbir*
 liquify, *tupa?*
 listen, *ki-ləŋaw*

- little, *saima*, *paru-*, *paranak*
 live, *bilin*
 liver, *rami*
 lizard, *taŋkaykadan*, *liabanay*
 lizard (house), *bulilik*
 loan, *ki-a-bulas-an*
 lobster, *kuyan*
 lobster pot, *kariſiſ*
 lock, *suksuk*, *bakən*
 locust, *Locusta migratoria*, *kəmunkun*
 logs, *taŋadaŋan*
 loincloth, *pakuſiſ*
 lonely, *saləŋsəŋ*
 lonely man, *tibikan*
 lonely woman, *inabaŋul*
 long, *bəlakas*
 loofah, *lalisaw*
 look, *taban* (upward or into the distance), *sirap*
 (at attentively), *sakəsak* (for), *rīŋit* (back),
 ɻuya (for peace), *ɻayir* (after), *paylay* (after
 s.o.), *palak* (like), *padiŋap* (from the corner of
 one's eye), *tar-naʔu* (carefully), *ləŋət* (with
 one eye), *dəʔdə?* (down at people), *aya?* (for)
 loose, *anuan*
 loose-fitting, *baŋayaŋ*
 loosestrife, *Lysimachia foenum graecum*, *asap*
 loosestrife, *Rivina laevis?*, *gagali*
 lose, *səpu* (a tooth), *səpi?* (a limb), *apawpaw*
 loss of skin from abrasion, burn, *lapa?*
 lost, *sanan*, *ləməs*
 loud cries, *k<əl>əsis-an*
 loud voice, *qisal*
 louse, *ursap* (animal), *qaraŋu* (human)
 low, *adarə?*
 low voice, *mulək*, *dirawun*
 luck, *bati*
 lunch, *karaŋaliyan*
 lungs, *kunbuuan*
 lymph system, *limpasian*
 macerate, *raməs*
Machilus sp., plant (sp.), *ɻədaway*
 mad, *ulay*, *[la]sa[as]*, *kunaw*
 maize, *Zea mays*, *kadumu*
 make-up, *kulimu*
 malabar spinach, *Basella rubra*, *rumu*
 male (animals), *utuyan*
- male bachelor, *tan*
 maleolus, *bət̪iŋiŋan*
 mallet, *mukun*
 man, *maytiŋiq*, *maytəbtəb*, *maʔinay-an*,
 manasaw
 man's creator spirit, *paʔfaw*
 man's male friend, *ali?*
 mango, *Mangifera indica*, *[a]qu?*
 mannequin, *ni-lualu-an*
 manners, *si-kuda-[y]an*
 many, *sadu* (objects, animals), *kađuan* (human)
 maple tree, *Liquidambar formosana*, *ɻaŋijud*
 marigold, *Calendula*, *laŋdəs*
 mark, *dəpu?*
 marker post, *s<in>ibat-an*, *sərak* (for traps),
 pakumawan, *buduŋ*
 market, *[ima-]tima?-an*
 marrow, *lusı* (edible rattan), *asisul* (bone)
 marry, *saya?*, *pu-a-ruma?*
 marsh, *bunun*
 massage, *ɻisaʔis*, *pəspəs*, *pədəl*, *laslas*, *dəlan*
 masseur, *p<ən>a-pədəl*
 masturbate, *tastas*
 mat, *ləʔap*, *basulan* (rattan)
 matches, *saltik-an*
 maternal side, *k<in>u-babay*
 maxillary inferior, *riɻib*
 maxillary joint, *bərəɻay*
 maybe, *kamamaw*, *alanay ~ ala ... nay ~ nay*
Mazus?, plant (sp.), *sayat*
 me, *kanku*
 mean (to be), *ɻitil*
 meaning, *pawa-[y]an*, *imi*
 measure by hand, *pasa kana [ima*
 measure by pace, *pasa kana dapal*
 measure of four fingers, *tinukapat*, *kanpatan*
 measure of three fingers, *kantəʃuan*
 measure of two arms stretched wide, *dəpa*
 measuring string (length of forearm), *tali na*
 bakəsyw
 meat, *paŋaka*
 medicine, *təməl*
 meet, *ɻəbuŋ*, *suntul*, *maylala*, *biləŋ*
 meeting, *in-u-aquk-an ~ u-aquk-an ~ aquk-an*
Melanolepis multiglandulosa, *palalati* (new
 name), *balitula* (old name)

melon, *Cucumis melo*, *siak*
 melt (fat), *tastəs*
 melt in fire, *ɬasi*
 memories, *in-a-ba-ba?**uk-an*
 men's hairstyle, *aliputpu?*
 men's house, *pajakwan*, *garargaran*
 men's house (names), *paʃapay*, *kinuʃul*,
 kinaburaw, *kaʃuny*, *gamugamut*, *barubaru*
 men's leggings, *rarəŋən*, *kaʃin*
 men's trousers (short), *pak?tu*
 mend, *taʃi*
 menstruation, *mi-a-tu?**u na babayan*, *ku<a>r-nay*
 da buʃan, *ŋur-ar-ŋur-an kana buʃabuʃan*
 tu-kuti ~ *b<ən>a-ra-riaw kana buʃabuʃan*
 mess kit, *tabu*
 messy, *tariban*, *kaŋkay*, *bisual* ~ *basual*
 metal fragment, *tinar*
 metaphor, *patinak*, *pasiqiq*
 middle, *taŋuk*
 midge (flying over rubbish), *iabuŋət*
 midnight, *par-ka-dua suŋjanan*
 midwife, *pu-alalak*
 milk, *miruku*, *asi?*
 millet (sp.), *tinbu*, *taŋkar*, *jiakutun*, *kudis*
 millet, *Setaria italica*, *dawa*
 mine (weapon), *kayak*
 mirror, *pa-liwyan-an*
 miscarriage, *par-ətətəl*
 mischievous, *taʃak*, *tuʃas*
 miss, *taʃipis* (target), *aʃis* (target)
 miss someone, *sepuy*
 mistakes, *p-aməli-an*
 mistress, *apət*
 mix together, *ɬuri*, *məsməs*, *kurinu*, *dauʃ*
 model (architecture), *t<in>u-ruma-ruma?*
 moist, *kuʃakuʃa*
 mole (Zool.), *buniuniŋ*
 molt, *lubus*, *lubuŋ*
 money, *paysu*
 monkey, *uŋay*, *lutuŋ*
 monkey disease, *kuaʃəŋ kana lutuŋ*
 monopolise, *kamawmaw*
 month, *buʃan*
 month (old calendar), *ka-waʃu-waʃu-an na buʃan*
 (January), *ka-təʃu-an na buʃan* (June),
 ka-iwa-[y]an na buʃan (February),

*ka-puʃu?**an* (March), *ka-pitu-an* (December),
tarbilibilin 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-dua-[y]an* (May)
 moon
 crescent, *mu-ʃikaw na buʃan*
 full, *muʃalatʃalaw na buʃan* ~ *mi-ʃadaw na*
 buʃan
 gibbous ~ waning crescent, *ŋawa-ŋaway na*
 buʃan
 half, *parkaqua na buʃan* ~ *patəqəl na buʃan*
 new, *unien da buʃan* ~ *mu-loməs na buʃan*
 waxing moon, *b<ən>əʃukur na buʃan*
 moon, *buʃan*, *piʃas*
 more, *kala*
 more and more, *ŋarəb*
 more, more, *marka marka*
 morning, *səmaɬuan*, *sabal*
 mortar, *pa-ʃinapan-an* (small), *tabi*, *da-dukul-an*
 (wide and shallow)
 mosquito, *saməkan*, *kənkən*, *daʃəkadik* (larvae),
 baŋta (net)
 most, *pukasa*
 mote (in eye), *siʃə?*
 moth, *yayan*, *muamuan*
 mother, *taina*, *ina*
 mother of pearl, *s<in>a-səkiw-an*
 mother of son or daughter's spouse, *siʃəm*
 mould, *darumanay*
 mound of earth, *sarəʃəsər*
 mountain, *təŋal* (small), *ɿibal* (slopes), *qənan*
 mourning band, *la-libu?**an*
 moustache, *ŋisŋis*
 mouth, *ŋudus*, *indan*
 mouth (short, flat), *ŋutap*
 move, *guagu*, *qıw?**qiw?*, *qəʃəŋən*, *asal*, *akuʃ*
 movement, *sikasuk*
 movement (animals), *bəkbək*
 moving around, *garamgam*
 mud, *liʃa?*
 muddle, *luʃu?*
 muddy (water), *timuru?*
 mulberry (white), *Morus alba*, *aliləm*
 multiply, *ʃnak*

- mumble, *yarudgudan*, *bibwiw*
 muntjac, *Muntiacus reevesi micrurus*, *?ura*
 muscles, *urat*, *pafaka*
 muscular cramp, *ru?ey*
 my, *na-nku*
 myrobolan, *Terminalia catappa*, *?eray*
 mythology, *bati-bati-an*
 nail (a), *sa-sa?it-an*
 nail (a, to), *pas?ek*
 nail (anat.), *saki*
 naked, *luad*
 name, *ya?ad*, *d?ej?ar*
 name of the muses of weaving, *piaku la*,
 kudaway
 names (female), *labo*, *irubay*, *da?an*, *baliw*
 names (male), *sigasigaw*, *pinaday*, *nayun*,
 ku?alaw
 nappy, *batan*
 narration, *yadir*
 narrow, *sar?eks?ek*, *sa?ut*, *sa?ini* (not for clothes),
 ?ipus, *lijut*
 nasal mucus, *ujit* (dry), *ujer* (wet)
 nasty, *l?omu*
 nauseated, *da?ju*
 navel, *pudok*
 near, *dalop*
 neck, *ni?en*
 necklace, *s<in>abs?eb*, *dana?*, *in-at?ur*
 needle (botanical), *pulut*, *kawil*
 needle (sewing), *daum*
 negation, *unien*, *ini ~ iniy?an*, *adi*
 negation (double), *adi ka-adi*
 neighbour, *tur?anan*
 nervous, *ta?eb?eb*, *dakdak*
 nest, *rubu*, *?ubus*
 net, *ti?u?* (hunting), *salaway* (shrimping)
 nettle tree, *Dendrocnide meyeniana*, *liqa?en*
 nettle, *Urtica thunbergiana*, *lijadaran*
 new, *b?ekal*
 next to, *s?as?ek*, *pa?ilop*, *maka*
 nibble, *ti?is*, *?et?et*, *karat*
 nicknames, *tabu?ul*, *s?ant?an*, *pilay*, *p<in>er?o*,
 lija, *la?u?i*, *kriji*, *kitoy*, *ara-dipaw*, *da-d?ekil*
 night, *suyan*, *?ar?em?ay*
 nightshade (American black), *Solanum*
 americanum, *tatuk?em*
- nine, *mi-a-iwa* (people), *iwa-iwa-ya* (things),
 siwa
 nineteen, *mak?ep misama da wayawaya*
 ninety, *maka-iwa*
 nipples, *rutrutan*
 nit, *lis?a?*
 noise, *tap?ap* (hit two bamboos), *t?an?em* (sea),
 santan (fallen to the ground), *saraysay* (water),
 runi, *ra?u?en*, *ya?aw* (kite, sirens), *kaykay*,
 kalabey (fall of a heavy object), *galisuan*
 (crowd, animals), *buri?aw*
 noise (of gun), *d?e?ed?e?*
 none, *unien*
 non-stop, *pa?er?es*
 north, *?ami*
 nose, *a-uji?i-an* (with hard nasal mucus),
 a-uji?i-an (with liquid nasal mucus), *tijran*
 not bad, *ala?i ~ ila?i*
 now, *gar?em*
 nurse, *paylay*
 nursery (for plants), *sa-sapuk-an*
 oar, *?iwas*
 obese, *u?ana?*, *sap?ed*
 obnoxious, *a?ej?*
 obstacle, *tagal*
 obstruct, *?atut*
 obvious, *kur-na?u*
 odor, *?ayliw* (of mold or mildew), *?ayri* (of rotten
 fish), *?ayru* (of rotten fish), *?ays?ep* (of
 scorched rice or cloth not dried enough),
 ?ays?or (of urine), *?aysis* (of pigs, goats, dogs,
 breath, old people, etc.), *?aytul* (flatulence,
 excrement, rotten eggs ~ meat, dirty feet,
 rodents, breath of dogs), *as?law* (of baturan
 wood when burning)
 odor of, *kar-*
 offended, *?il?em?es*
 offering, *takur*, *sunan*, *sabu?y*
 offspring, *tamu?an*
 often, *marayas*, *dar*
 oil, *imar*, *da?us*
 old, *tu?a* (not ripe, not matured), *ma-?iday*
 (human), *?iday*, *luman* (things), *ma-ludu-an*
 (people)
 old times, *k<in>adi-an*, *b?el?et?en-an-an*
 on the point of, *tibus*, *di-am-ama*

- once upon a time, *aqu qia ~ asua dien ~ asua dia*
 one, *sa-saya* (things), *mi-sa-sa* (people), *sa*
 one blow, *pagasalay*
 one unit each, *[likə]*
 onion, *Allium cepa*, *konaw*
 oniromancy, *ki-a-tia?*
 open, *tual*, *kəsəŋ*, *baytas*, *balad*
 open (mind), *bakar*
 open one's eyes, *[i?]af*
 open one's eyes wide, *raraw*
 open ~ close two sliding doors, *sa?ib*
 oppose, *sərad*
 orange jasmine, *Murraya paniculata*, *paqəʔədəʔan*,
 baturan
 orange, *Citrus aurantium sinensis*, *?asiru*
 Orchid island, *buṭul*
 order (to), *teru*, *pasuruk*
 orders, *pasuruk-an*
 organise, *kurət*
 origin, *karmasal*
 ornithomancy, *ki-a-?ayam*
 orphan, *nanibuan*
 other, *quma*
 our (excl.), *naniam*
 our (incl.), *nanta*
 outside, *paṭaran*
 outsiders, *?udaʔudar*, *lapilapi*, *si-quma-[y]an*
 outspread, *qəkan*
 overcast, *qəmarəpəs na wari*
 overflow, *səla*, *ipaj*
 overshadow, *ləbləb*
 oversized, *bałukbuk*
 overtake, *tiłas*, *lipas*, *labat*
 overturn, *sałupian*, *patır*
 owl (without tufted ears), *ləʔu*
 ox
 hoof, *pagay*
 ox-cart, *kakipa*
 yoke, *guta*
 ox, *guŋ*
 ox-pecker, *takiw*
 pacify, *apuij*
 pack, *qəkəqək*
 pad (protection against heat), *dəməl*
 paddy field, *?esan*, *m-aru-arum* (dry)
- pain, *nana* (physical), *ləpa* (physical), *bəłqas* (in
 the thigh)
 painful, *saliʔsi?*, *rapi?*
 Paiwan, *pariwan*
 palm of the hand, *dałukap*
 palpate, *məsməs*
 pan, *tałur* (steamer culinary), *pilił* (frying),
 da-daru-an (cooking)
 pancreas, *inʔabay*
 pangolin, *Anis pentadactyla*, *?arəm*
 pant, *yəsŋəs*
 papaya, *Carica papaya*, *katawa*
 paper, *kadupu*
 paper attached to the spears, *tubutubu*
 paper mulberry, *Broussonetia papyfera*, *aʔlaw*
 parade of the young men, *pu-qa-daqi-a na*
 baysaran
 paralysed, *mutu-a-ləʔa-ləʔap*
 parasol, *ləmuŋ*
 parasol leaf tree, *Macaranga tanarius*, *?abayan*
 parcel, *rəkəs*
 parenchyma, *tabəłab*
 participate, *talam*
 pass, *tułud* (on), *tsəlu* (on), *tapuł* (on), *sajaw* (each
 other), *lipas* (by), *kalaj* (by)
 past (recent), *a-garəm-ay*
 patch, *taŋay*
 path, *siliban*, *diŋiran*
 path (name), *palajan*
 pay attention (imperative), *tar-*
 peace, *suliawa*
 peach, *lupas*
 peacock, *qakadakaw*
 peanut, *Arachis hypogea*, *radif*
 peck (to), *turus*
 pedal, *riwas*, *lałiyun*
 peduncle of a fruit, *tatiwisan*
 peel off, *?ulis* (skin), *lałcab*, *kulit* (fruits,
 vegetables), *kəris* (skin, tree bark)
 peep at, *ləyəł*
 pelvic bone, *ŋaqub*
 pen (writing instrument), *empitsə*
 pencil-sharpener, *sa-səʔay-an*
 penis, *ałas*
 perch (geographical), *səda*
 perform a task perfectly, *rapas*

- pericarp, *tū-labu kana ?asal*
 persimmon, *Diospyros kaki, kayama, dupar*
 perspire, *ladək*
 pestle, *ri<ə>sarus, rasuk, parpar*
 pheasant, *?anaban, dapas*
 philtum, *yuaryur*
 phlegm, *iłə?*
 Physalis, plant (sp.), *batikul*
 pick (a), *gagami*
 pick up, *ubuł* (soft things), *sapuł, pusik* (hard things), *gəti* (vegetables), *aquk*
 pickaxe, *suaŋ*
 pierce, *tusuk, lıus*
 pig, *liuŋ*
 pig's trough, *tuaptup-an*
 pigeon (mountain), *tutur*
 pile up, *taqar, ?uduŋ, dapur, bukəł, apit*
 pillar, *turak, pamubayun*
 pillow, *salunan*
 pillow case, *sadžalan*
 pinch, *gətił* (with nails), *ałanatip*
 pinch between the fingers, *pisəł*
 pineapple, *Ananas comosus, paŋudal*
 pine-tree, *dıaran*
 pink, *mułpaj*
 pins and needles in one's limbs, *?iabərəŋ*
 pipe stem, *si<a>psip*
 pit, *ukak*
 pity, *lamān*
 place name, *tu?u-tu?ur, tałabuan, salamusan, pa-risa-risan, rənarənađan, pu?upu?ud, kulausen, kuba, kamida?ənay, gamuł, duŋduŋyan, datar, bənə?, baylan, babačuran*
 placenta, *ma-?ina kana qadək, tu-la-lipuł kana walak, pa-ka-da-dalus*
 plague, *gulata*
 plain (level land), *maraya-rayas, kəkən, bəlawaławas*
 plait, *alipəspəs*
 plan, *kurət*
 plane (tool), *sa-sari ~ sa-sari-an*
 plank, *banin*
 plant (sp.), *taðupər, sapalalaw, ikoki, gəlił, daliusus, batikiy*
 plant (to), *sałəm, pału?nay*
 plantain, *Plantago asiatica, kərakəraban*
- plantar arch, *kalamanan*
 plants grown anyhow, *daķił*
 plaster, *salit*
 plate, *piad*
 platform, *tara-tujul-an* (observation), *takar* (of the boys' dormitory), *baybay-an*
 play, *linay*
 play music, *rungi, pałiŋjałuŋ*
 play the role of, *kitu-*
 play with, *lunas*
 pleased, *ałəm?əm*
 pleasing, *arəłst*
 plentiful, *sapur*
 plough, *kanjkaj*
 ploughshare, *idaj*
 plum, *Prunus domestica, kanuad*
 point at, *tuđu?*
 pointed, *ratub*
 poison, *ibul, dawak, banı*
 poison tree, *tuba, ka-dawa-dawak-an*
 poke (to), *tustus, garasgas*
 pole, *ta-təpuk-an, turak*
 polecat, *Putorius putorius, kuyu*
 police, *kinsas*
 police sirens, *pa-ŋaw-ŋaw-an*
 pollution, *sipuł*
 polyporus, *Polyporus sulfurus, kułaj*
 pomegranate, *Punica granata, saļiu*
 pomelo, *Citrus grandis, kamuraw*
 population, *p<in>i-ław-an*
 portion, *łepa*
 pot (wide-mouthed lobster), *surənuŋ*
 pottery (earthen), *kabiuy*
 pothole, *rəbuŋ, linuŋ, kəluŋ*
 potholes in a road, *bukuru*
 pound in, *tagłag*
 pound rice, *tinapan* (in a mortar), *dukul* (in a mortar)
 pour out, *taqtəq, lałak*
 pouting upper lip, *ŋatuy*
 pray, *kiarun*
 praying mantis, *dərarua*
 pregnant, *papəli, pakaləgi, mi-abak*
 prepare, *suta?* (a paddy field), *padar*
 present moment, *garəm-an*
 press (a), *da-darəməs-an*

press down, *təʔəl*, *dəpəl*, *darəməs*
 pretend, *sika-*
 pretentious, *layuɻ*, *lisalus*, *əm-asəɻ*
 prevent, *utəŋ*, *būɻut*
 prevent a load from falling, *alib*
 prickly-ash (Japanese), *Zanthoxylum ailanthoides*,
tana
 produce, *saya?*, *daway*
 prohibit, *samad*
 proliferate, *raɻra*
 prominent, *pafir*
 properly, *pasakət*
 prophecy, *fali*
 protect, *rabay*, *ɻabal*, *pu-lay*, *kəpkəp* (offspring),
tar-atiɻ
 protuberance, *suday*, *ɻerukun*
 puffball, *tuqutuduɻan*
 pull, *taɻar* (down), *rəbay* (up weeds), *ʔurus*
 (down), *piŋiɻ* (hair), *lidliq* (hard), *laɻədəy*
 (back the foreskin), *kuru* (rope hard), *kuluɻ*
 (hair, limbs), *kədəy*, *kaɻur* (out with a hooked
 object), *gəɻi* (up)
 pull-back-and-hold, Devil's claw, *Pisonia*
aculeata, *ɻiʃəy*
 pulsation, *b<at>əɻbəɻ*
 pumpkin, *Cucurbita pepo*, *siak*
 punch, *panjəɻ* (on the head), *kalədun* (from the
 front), *kalabəy* (on the head)
 puppy, *tutuy*, *kukuy* ~ *kuku*
 purlins of a timber framework, *təkipan*
 purple (deep), *inuŋ*
 purse lips, *rəkəməd*
 purse up (one's mouth, one's anus), *lumut*
 purslane, *Portulacaceae*, *kulia*
 pursue, *luluy*
 pus, *raɻəɻ*, *pusu?*, *duuy*
 push, *sulud*, *saruk* (through), *sarəmud* (sideway),
 ɻasud (someone to do something)
 put, *tamul* (in mouth), *taŋəsək* (a plant in some
 part of the body), *tadər* (on), *sumuŋ* (inside),
 səbu (water on the fire), *saɻər* (on), *rəɻa?* ~
 taɻan, *rədəy* (on), *ɻubut* (out fire, gas), *ɻaqar*
 (up), *puka*, *lapi* (over shoulder), *alayan* (over
 shoulder)
 put a lid on, *ɻəɻab*
 Puyuma (Japanese name), *hashaban*

Puyuma village, *uɻibulibuk*, *tamalakaw*, *ɻalipay*,
pinasəki, *likabuŋ*, *kasabakan*, *bankiu*, *apapuɻu*
 python (sp.), *yauɻas*
 Qilong city, *paunuŋay*
 quack of the duck, *kakak*
 quail, *ɻaɻəmuy*
 quarrel, *samaɻ*, *dikul*, *ɻaɻəy*, *bəkas*
 quarter, *pa-pat-a tu-saninin* ~ *parkapata* ~
 markapat tu-saninin, *p<in>ar-ka-qua* *qa*
 p<in>ar-ka-qua
 queasy, *kaɻadakad*
 question, *umal*
 quick reaction, *ɻaləpat*
 quick-tempered, *bariwan*
 quiet, *tawar*, *rəməy*
 quiver (a), *pu-bakən-an*
 quiver involuntarily, *səŋlin*
 rabbit, *kunin*
 race (sport), *ma-ɻari-ɻari*
 radiance of the sun, *ɻədad*
 raft, *taɻaypay*, *ta-ɻayuy-an*
 rafters (roof), *balaba*
 rain, *ɻudal*
 rainbow, *riwanəs*
 rainy season, *ka-ɻuda-ɻudal-an* *na buɻan*, *awari*
 raise one's head, *nayan*
 rake (to), *tuɻay*, *kuri*
 ramie, *Boehmeria frutescens*, *kəriw*
 rangy, *upiɻ*
 ranks, *rayray*
 rapid, *ɻariɻi*
 rashly, *ala*
 rat, *kulabaw*, *kamutis*, *kamʃimfun*, *garasgas*,
 buŋtus
 rattle, *sipſip-an*
 raw, *baɻaw*
 reach, *təpa*, *tika*
 read, *ɻip*
 ready to, *will*, *aru* ~ *urə* ~ *uru*
 receive from above, *tapuɻ*
 recitation, *ŋadir*
 red, *sauyu* (bright), *ɻaray*
 red flower of the Coral tree, *saraw*
 reed straw, *iɻay*
 reed, *Miscanthus floridulus*, *bariaw*
 reef, *tartar*

- reflection, *pa-liwaj-an*
 refuse, *aɔ̄man*
 regard fixedly, *sərədək*
 relay, *rawi*
 relay baton, *baʃaj*
 relieve, *buar, banban*
 religious barrier, *kur-pa-ka-duʃun*
 religious male officiant, *taŋkajkar, ragan,*
b<an>abulu?
 rely on, *talasəq, liman*
 remedy, *təməl*
 remember, *sara?əd*
 remnant, *sama?*
 remove, *uʃuŋ, takuŋ, ɿulus, pusik, akul*
 renown, *ligu, k<in>a-kua-kua*
 repair, *səkət*
 repay, *libun*
 replete, *baʃkar*
 resentment, *sipu?ur*
 reside, *ulay*
 resign, *sədə*
 resist, *sərakəd*
 respect, *igəla*
 rest, *taʃa-uʃəp* (from work)
 restart, *asal*
 restless, *garamgam*
 return to, *ba?uk*
 revenge, *libun*
 revive, *səkət* (fire), *pu-ba?aw* (people)
 revolve the handle, *laʃiyun*
 reward (a), *pa-ka-sagar ~ p<in>a-ka-sagar*
 rheum, *uyər*
 rib bones, *balaba*
 rice
 badly cooked, *dapəj*
 cooked, *tinalək*
 ear, *ritək*
 harvested, unthreshed, *?asal*
 husk, *labu, samək*
 husked, uncooked, *bəras*
 of previous year, *qadalan*
 seed, *adəŋ*
 seedlings for transplanting, *sapuk*
 straw, *daramien*
 unhusked, uncooked, *pu?ur*
 rice, *sa-bəras-an* (one grain)
- rice, *lumay*
 rice (measure), *bitaw, bisiq*
 rice (unidentified), *uraymay, saŋpuy, saʃinumu?an, paradənun, liaba, inɿu, guʃuan*
 rice basket, *pu-a-bəras-an*
 rice soup, *ina-ənay*
 rickety, *tikatuk*
 ridgepole of a roof, *karubujan*
 right side, *tarawalan* (right-hand side), *rawalan*
 rigid, *uʃi?it*
 rind, *ulib*
 ring (finger), *pu-a-lima, kalədu?an*
 ring (to), *siȳsiȳ*
 ringlets, *ləmək*
 rinse one's mouth and spit, *timurmur*
 rip off (climbing plants, clothes), *kilaʃ*
 ripe, *luʃu?*
 rising tide, *mar-səmak na inə?*
 rite
 'of the deer', *pu-biaw*
 after birth, *pu?anan*
 attract (animals, humans), *p<in>urinakəp*
 before planting, *pa-səbər*
 cleanse away miasma of death, *paʃuki*
 cleansing the place before killing the monkey,
ma-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-ba?aw
 river, *baʃluan*
 river bank, *i na-ənay-an*
 river swollen with rain, *ɿəʃan*
 river-bed sediment, gravel, *ras?as, ra?ray*
 road, *taʃikadun* (uneven), *qərukun* (undulate),
daʃan
 roam around, *rakay, ?ibat, likap*
 roast far from the fire, *tapa*
 rock (a), *danapan*
 rock (sway), *?ən?ən, kuri?is*
 roe-deer, *Cervus unicolor, marnəm*
 roil, *bi?abu*
 roll on the ground, *liʃalit*

roll up, <i>luqu</i> (in a mess), <i>lədɻpd</i> , <i>labalabay</i> (on the ground), <i>kuɻuŋ</i> , <i>kukul</i> , <i>kærkær</i> (in a spiral)	same, <i>maw</i> , <i>kurət</i>
roof, <i>saɻub</i>	sanctuary (shaman), <i>ləwin-an</i>
roof (front of the boys' dormitory), <i>baləɻubaw</i>	sand, <i>mulaɻuyan</i> , <i>budək</i>
root, <i>wanay</i> (aerial), <i>rami</i> (underground)	sanitary napkin, <i>palama?</i> , <i>kabis</i> , <i>gimpū</i> ,
rope, <i>tatiɻu?</i> , <i>talud</i> (knotted), <i>salay</i> , <i>paləs</i> (with several threads), <i>bukus</i>	<i>b<ən>a-ra-riaw</i>
rosary pea, <i>Abrus precatorius</i> , <i>kanadun</i>	sap of a plant, <i>tuɻu</i>
rose apple, <i>Syzygium jambos</i> , <i>kaijuway</i>	<i>Sapium</i> sp., plant (sp.), <i>alyulu</i>
rot, <i>ubəlajan</i> , <i>tupa?</i> , <i>puni</i>	sapphire, <i>paɻupup</i>
rotating wooden dibber, <i>kuɻu-kuɻuŋ-an</i>	Satan for Christians, <i>rujanan</i>
rotten inside, <i>ɬəmə?</i>	satisfied, <i>sarəpa</i>
rough, <i>saribsib</i> , <i>ɬupiras</i> , <i>karibkib</i> , <i>gurimas</i>	sauce (type of), <i>kisyu</i>
round, <i>takub</i> , <i>laqaw</i>	savage, <i>huana</i>
row (a), <i>sa-turik-an</i> , <i>ayar-an</i>	save (to), <i>kirim</i>
rub, <i>sipul</i> , <i>ɬaqat</i> , <i>laɻlas</i> , <i>kurud</i>	saw (a), <i>riqarid</i>
rub against a tree, <i>ɬisaɻis</i>	say, <i>patəras</i> (silly things), <i>ka</i> , <i>batı</i>
rub one's eyes or nose, <i>ləɻləd</i>	scab, <i>apar</i>
rub with force, <i>luɻluɻ</i>	scabies, <i>kuris</i>
rub without much force, <i>raməs</i>	scald, <i>samalas</i> , <i>salətuy</i>
rubella epidemic, <i>samək</i>	scapula, <i>kuaskus</i>
rucksack, worn with straps, <i>rutu?</i>	scar, <i>laɻit</i>
rudder (aircraft, nautical), <i>ikur</i>	scarce, <i>sarjut</i>
ruminate, <i>tiburabur</i>	scare, <i>saɻiamday</i>
rumour, <i>yai-yai</i>	scarecrow, <i>t<in>u-ɬaw-ɬaw ~ t<in>ua-ɬaw-an</i> , <i>in-u-saya?</i> -an, <i>saɻiamday</i>
run, <i>ɬari</i> (a race), <i>puar</i> (away), <i>dəɻədaɻ</i> (over), <i>buraw</i> (away), <i>bəli</i> , <i>bəɻənu</i> (alone), <i>bəkas</i>	scatter, <i>taɻita?</i> , <i>ɬaməras</i> (salt, sugar)
run in the wash, <i>rənu</i>	school, <i>takəsi-an</i>
rust, <i>rana?</i>	scissors, <i>gartim</i>
rut, <i>baɻa</i>	scold, <i>samaq</i>
sacra, <i>bəɻəøy-an</i>	scorched food, <i>qəɻət</i>
sacred, <i>laɻi</i>	scorn, <i>tariama</i>
sacred song, <i>pənaspas</i> , <i>ka-laman-an</i> , <i>k<əm>udaw</i>	scrape, <i>sari</i> , <i>lapias</i> (skin, fruit), <i>kuskus</i> , <i>kabkab</i> , <i>gusgus</i> (soil)
sacred songs (generic), <i>pa-ɬira-ɬiraw</i>	scrape off, <i>kiskis</i> (something hard)
sad, <i>sipəɻəy</i> , <i>saləysəy</i>	scratch, <i>taɻuris</i> , <i>samək</i> , <i>paris</i> (inadvertently), <i>kuɻkuɻ</i> (an orifice), <i>kuskus</i> (with fingers), <i>kurkur</i> (ground by a dog), <i>kiɻkiɻ</i> (lightly), <i>kilkil</i> (earth), <i>kabkab</i> , <i>gutguɻ</i> (with one finger), <i>gəɻit</i>
sag, <i>laɻay</i>	scream, <i>sərat</i>
sail of ship, <i>bayan</i>	screwpine (fragrant), <i>Pandanus odoratissimus</i> , <i>sapa?</i>
saintly repute, <i>ligu</i>	scrounger, <i>ɬelup</i>
salary, <i>libun</i>	sea, <i>ləbək</i> , <i>inə?</i>
saliva, <i>tama</i> , <i>yaɻay</i>	seal (a), <i>da-dopu?</i>
salt, <i>yam</i> , <i>putut</i> (cellar)	search, <i>parakap</i> , <i>liɻiɻi?</i> , <i>kaɻi?</i>
salt meat, <i>nirudan</i>	seaside, <i>liɻidan</i> <i>kana inə?</i>
salted, <i>labəni</i>	
Sambong, <i>Blumea balsamifera</i> , <i>aɻumu</i>	
<i>Sambucus formosana</i> , plant (sp.), <i>layad</i>	

- seat, *kiakia?an* (in the boys' dormitory)
 seat (a), *ka-tərjaqaw-an*
 second, *paturus*, *puka-qə-quə*
 second time, *karpapuan*
 secret, *?ulək*
 secretary bird, *Sagittarius serpentarius*, *səmal̄ti?*
 section, *bakas*
 section of segmented spear, *baṭu*
 secure, *dal̄iwasay*
 see, *turjul* (from afar), *tunun* (off to the door),
 na?u, *diras* (badly)
 seed, *ukak*, *?afus* (replacing a dead seed),
 λ a< α >*piar* (for planting)
 sleep underground (of water), *rug*
 seize, *gamut* (something or someone)
 sell, *tima?an*, *niwan* (wholesale)
 semen, *su?uy*
 send, *tarap* (to the bottom), *?atəd*, *pasəbu*
 (ahead), *ba?ias* (back)
 senile, *paydas*
 senior authority, *abukul*
 sensitive, *parakap*
 separate, *wad*, *sugay*, *sənəy*, *pisak*, *pəlin*
 seriousness, *lubis*
 serpent eater, *səmal̄ti?*
 servant, *pa-karun-an* na *law*
 sesame, *u?u?*
 seven, *pitu-pitu-a* (things), *mi-a-pitu* (people),
 pitu
 seventeen, *mək̄əp* *misama* *qa* *pitu-pitu-a*
 seventy, *maka-pitu*
 sever, *la?a*
 sew, *tutus*, *ta?i*
 sewing-machine, *misin*, *kikay*
 sex maniac, *?ula*, *par-babayn*
 sexual intercourse, *ma-la-ja?əl*, *ma-ta-tapu?*,
 ma-sunu-sunu?, *ma-paqə-paqək*, *ma-ka-kriy*,
 mar-ki< α >*kidkid*, *ma-kəraba-raba*,
 ma-kapə-kapər, *ma-da-dipaw*,
 ki-baya-babayn, *mar-ki-baya-bayan*,
 p-alipaspəs
 shade, *bali*
 shadow, *la-liway*
 shake, *tig?ig* (feet to get rid of mud, dust), *sigasug*,
 paspas (in the wind), *lijalij* (head), *kədkəd*
 (with noiseless laughter), *ginginj*, *bikbik*
- shake something heavy, *gilgil*
 shallow, *a-pa?aran*, *ba?əkar*
 shaman
 bag, *ni-yup*< α >*yup*, *p*<*in*>*ayapay*
 investiture ceremony, *ma-ragan*
 investiture mistress, *pa-su?ud*
 journey, *yau?as* (*i au?as*)
 spirit-elector, *k*<*in*>*i-tujul-an*, *k*<*in*>*i-ta?i-an*
 shaman, *maragiwan təmaramaw*, *ma-ladam*
 shaman (name), *sanguan*, *aruilum*
 shamanistic ritual, *ki-suap*, *s*<*əm*>*irap*, *p*<*ən*>*ətik*,
 parasi, *ki-a-pa?id*, *pu-ənay*, *m-u-ənay*,
 d <*əm*>*ikəs*, *b*<*ən*>*a-biar*
 shape, *in-u-daway-an*
 share, *topa*, *nini*
 shark, *buaya*
 sharp, *limudus*, *ida?*
 sharpen, *supay*, *sa?ay*, *?ida?id*, *kəday*
 shave, *guləgu?ə*, *gisgis* (with a razor)
 she, *taytaw*
 she ~ her, *tu-*
 sheaf, *rəkas*, *bətə?*
 sheaf of grain, *lagunan*
 sheath, *yanapan*
 sheath of sugarcane, *balubu*
 shelf, *ta-tapa-[y]an* (grill for meat), *sa?sa?*,
 salasa?awan (built under the boys's
 dormitory), *ra?ra*, *?aqa?adaran* (exhibit
 enemy's heads), *papadaran* (big)
 shell (a), *səkiw*
 shell (to), *tapuris* (by hand), *pukpuk* (with a flail),
 laslas (by hand)
 shepherd, *pu*< α >*rikān*
 shield, *pa-ta-ta?ə?*, *pa?iŋəd*
 shield from sun, *patənan*, *aliŋ*
 shinbone, *dudur*
 shine, *ləni?*, *diar*
 shiver, *?adə?adək*, *gəngən*
 shoes, *tukap*
 shoot (a), *ta?yw*
 shoot (to), *təkas*, *kuaj*
 shooting star, *mutani na fi?ur*
 shop (a), *tiam*
 short, *likə?i?*, *adara?*
 shorten, *kəskəs*
 shoulder, *?iab*

shoulder pole, <i>basun, basak</i>	skull-cap, <i>laʔis</i>
shout, <i>χuyχuy, puqinjil</i> ('pouh'), <i>qaχuŋ, qanar</i>	sky, <i>lajit, laŋis</i>
show, <i>pirat, pa-naʔu, liʔli?</i> , <i>lipəsən</i>	sky (blue), <i>t<əm>aŋia-ŋia na lajit</i>
shred vegetables, <i>kətkaʔ</i>	slant, <i>χiriŋ</i>
shrike, <i>kikik, kada</i>	slap, <i>saltaʔ, salətap</i>
shrimp, <i>kuyan, kabus</i>	slash (with a small knife), <i>kərət</i>
shrink, <i>tətas, ləgət</i>	slash-and-burn, <i>baʔiŋ</i>
shrub (a), <i>balukuŋ</i>	slatted base of a bed, <i>takar</i>
shut up, <i>səkəp, iməŋ</i>	slaughterer, <i>t<əm>a-ju-a-tuak</i>
shuttle of a weaving loom, <i>sa-suŋuŋ-an</i>	slaughterhouse, <i>tua-juak-an</i>
shy, <i>pədpað</i>	sled, <i>guru-gurus-an</i>
siblings, <i>wadi, gəti</i>	sleep, <i>taʔəp, aləpə?</i>
sick, <i>pilay</i> (frequently), <i>paqulam, kualəŋ</i>	sleepy, <i>atunjuŋ</i>
sickle, <i>sariyü, kawkaw</i>	slender, <i>upiŋ</i>
side, <i>lapiŋiran, saninin, liŋidan</i>	sliced sweet potatoes, <i>binlukuy</i>
side by side, <i>ɬabal</i>	slide on, <i>gurus, dułay</i> (dry ground)
side dish, <i>irup-an</i>	sliding door, <i>qa-dułay-an</i>
sideburns, <i>gis-a-gis-an</i>	sling for broken arms, <i>talapiŋ</i>
sieve (a), <i>sa-sara</i>	slip, <i>dułay</i>
sieve (to), <i>lapiʔ, sara</i>	slippery, <i>dalus</i>
sifter (to, a), <i>bitay</i>	slit, <i>siva?</i>
sign language, <i>ma-tara-ʃima-ʃima</i>	sloppy, <i>ta-gili-giliid</i>
silent, <i>saməŋ, rəməŋ</i>	slow, <i>tała</i>
silly, <i>kala, gungung, aməruŋ</i>	small, <i>kitəŋ</i>
silver, <i>bujənan na kim</i>	smaller after sharpening, <i>ułus</i>
sing, <i>təga, sənay, səłatak</i> (first and lead others), <i>tilaqilaw</i> (a capella)	smallpox, <i>masəmək</i>
single, <i>kara-sa</i>	smell (keen sense of), <i>taŋul</i>
sink, <i>lədəp, lədən</i>	smell (to), <i>sayrab, bali</i>
sit, <i>təŋadaw</i>	smell like, <i>kar-</i>
sit on eggs, <i>ɬəbɬəb</i>	smoke (irritating the nose), <i>ɬasəb</i>
six, <i>na-nam-a</i> (objects), <i>mia-ənəm</i> (people), <i>ənəm</i>	smooth, <i>kadəlas</i>
sixteen, <i>məkʃəp misama qa nanəmə</i>	snail, <i>tutus</i> (brown), <i>tapunanan</i> (Helicella), <i>tamuraray</i> (Taiwanese), <i>dindin</i>
sixty, <i>maka-nənəm</i>	snail shell, <i>kara</i>
skew, <i>barat</i>	snail, <i>saylı</i> (<i>Helix pomatia</i>)
skewer, <i>aṭur</i>	snake (generic), <i>unan</i>
skillful, <i>ləmak</i>	snake (sloughed skin), <i>in-u-ʃubus-an</i>
skin, <i>lubiŋ</i> (human), <i>kuʃit</i> (fruits, vegetables)	snake (unidentified), <i>yadənan, liauʔəŋ, arłəq</i>
skin flushed, <i>dulas</i>	snake, (bamboo snake), <i>maɬatan</i>
skin illness due to a dry skin, <i>kurap</i>	snatch by force, <i>ɬaraw</i>
skin of Cervus muntjac, <i>takəluŋ</i>	sneeze, <i>yuṣi?, mutus</i>
skinny, <i>iqliwan</i>	sneezeweed (common), <i>Centipeda,</i> <i>ka-ŋusi-ŋusi?-an</i>
skirt, <i>sasabil</i>	sniff, <i>sirup</i>
skirt (men), <i>lajia, bətan</i>	snore, <i>ɬaruŋ</i>
skirt (women), <i>tubil, labit</i>	snout, <i>ŋuarjur</i>

- snow, *urla*
 so much here/there, *sakuaqu ~ sakuaqid*
 so so, *ala?i ~ ila?i*
 soap, *sabun*
 soapberry tree, *Sapindus mukorossi*, *da?u*
 so-called, *ika-kua*
 soft, *sada?u*, *ramat* (rotten), *puni*, *maməs*, *apəl*
 soil ~ ground, *dara?*
Solanum, plant (sp.), *taya*, *rabaw*
 soldier, *hitay*, *apinkə*
 sole (of foot), *daduas*
 some, *samaya*
 sometimes, *kaqudar*, *anquma*
 son, *kis*
 song, *sənay*, *ba?aw* (badly-sung)
 son-in-law, *?asawa*
 soon, *paduk*
 sorghum, *Sorghum vulgare*, *balisan*
 sorrel (pink), *Oxalis corymbosa*, *pərəsək*
 soul, *tinabawan*, *piab*, *matənkin*, *mamawan*
 sound, *pinulantayan* (rattles), *pagalangay* (bells),
 ləŋaw, *d<ar>ə?ədə?-an* (rumbling bowels),
 daŋer
 sound of the shaman's bell, *ləsyu*
 soup, *siaw*
 soup (sour), *ba?əŋ*
 sour, *ɬarsəm*
 source of the water, *tu-rami kana ənay*
 south, *timul*, *tbur*
 sow, *saləm*, *riap*, *ducarina*, *duarəpan*, *pu-bini*
 spacious, *baraway*
 spade, *suruda* (weeding), *sakərup*
 span, *pasa*
 Spanish needles, *Bidens bipinnata*, *pu?ut*
 sparkle, *rimat*, *alabi?abon*
 sparrow, *tanin*, *sasali*
 speak, *tisfis* (non-stop), *sukdqal* (bluntly), *siqsid*
 (clearly), *rəŋay*, *ka?ay* (sentence by sentence),
 iɬu? (unclearly)
 spear, *tu?ag*, *lumay*, *kutay*
 speech, *tabalay* (unclear), *ni-rəŋay-an*
 spend, *ranak*
 spermatozoon, *?uɬəd*
 spew out liquid, *apərəd*
 spherical, *limutumutug*
 spider, *kamanjkamay*, *bu?alawat*
- spider web, *bu?alawat*
 spike bearing male and female flowers, *bartut*
 spin round, *liud*
 spin-dryer, *pa-pərə?-an*
 spinning wheel, *la?iyun*
 spirit, *mi-a-wakal* (of the road), *t<əm>uŋul* (in
 charge of men), *t<əm>abay* (in charge of
 men), *mi-salikid* (village gates), *rəbərə?bə?*
 (fire-quenching), *ka-ɬidən-an* (of hunting
 grounds), *mi-ɬalup* (of hunting grounds),
 purimawan (looking after human's insides),
 puridiwan (small details), *pənasəŋiqi* (on the
 ancestral altar), *pənasəŋyadaw* (on the
 ancestral altar), *mə-ya-yara* (waiting),
 mibabujay, *mibabuyul* (of the territory),
 miakələp (of nature), *miabulu* (river),
 mi-a-kubaw (protecting houses),
 d<əm>a-dqulun (of changing traditions),
 mi-a-dəkəl (of the village), *mi-a-datar* (of the
 village), *ka-datar-an* (of the true Puyuma
 village), *i-darə?* (underworld), *mi-a-bini*,
 mi-adan (of grain), *rə-banban-aw* (of rising
 sun), *b<əm>a-bajis* (of changing traditions),
 aruilum (name), *p-amələg* (protecting houses)
 spirit barrier, *la-ɬakaw-an*
 spirits (generic), *birwa*
 spit (with disdain), *bəruta*
 spit out, *ləpa*
 splash, *tapəsi?*, *pəjik*, *parəsi*
 splinter, *ligaw*
 splintered (get a), *sipasip*
 split, *ɬekab* (with a tool, into two parts), *ɬebi?*
 (with hands), *siwa?*, *sənəŋ*, *baŋris*
 spoil, *laŋətu*
 sponger, *ɬəlup*
 spoon, *ɬiŋus*
 spot on the skin, *kuris*
 spouse, *ɬabal*
 spouses of the spouse's brothers and sisters, *apət*
 sprain, *pasən̩iqi*, *bəliu?*
 spray, *surut*
 spread, *səsək* (over), *sapsap* (grass on the floor),
 ripəl (dirt), *rəsis*, *pirəl* (legs wide), *ɬaput*,
 qaərəy (out), *baybay* (out on a terrace), *baɬba*
 (on a high place)
 spring (names), *sanu-sanun*, *bərə?bə?*

spring (of water), <i>ibəb</i>	sticky rice (sp.), <i>b<in>ətiuʔ-an</i>
spring dung-beetle, <i>bəraráyan</i>	sticky rice dumpling, <i>tulibak, tikuy, pinaksay,</i>
spring time, <i>ka-səbər-an na təlun</i>	<i>mandžiw, d<in>ukul, b<in>əra-bəras na</i>
sprinkle, <i>tapəsi?</i> , <i>suap, ɿamaras, apərəd</i>	<i>ɿabay, b<in>ariaw, anku</i>
sprinkler (for holy water), <i>sa-suap-an</i>	sticky rice dumpling (generic), <i>ɿabay</i>
sprout, <i>tolyw, səbər</i>	stiff, <i>uʃiʔiʃ, karədəŋ</i>
spud, <i>gagaw</i>	still, <i>d̥ia ~ dien, dar</i>
spur, <i>saki</i>	stingy, <i>ɿitl̥</i>
sputum, <i>duriŋ</i>	stir up, <i>tiur, sipray, rawraw, burujan</i>
squander, <i>ranak</i>	stomach, <i>inʔabay, bičuka</i>
square, <i>mu-ɿaba-ɿabak</i>	stone, <i>rasa?, rarədəʔan, barasa?</i>
squash, <i>ɿəʔɿəʔ</i>	stop (motion), <i>taɬəʔəd, rəɬa? ~ ɿaʔan, qaya</i>
squat, <i>galagal</i>	store, <i>ɿapət</i>
squeal of a pig, <i>pariʔi</i>	straight, <i>panutug</i>
squeeze, <i>pərəs, paqəl</i>	straight line, <i>turik</i>
squirrel, <i>but</i>	straighten, <i>kəɿayat</i>
squirrel (flying), <i>nawan</i>	strain, <i>sərəj</i>
stack up, <i>ɿətib</i>	strain a joint, <i>pasən̥tiŋ</i>
stag beetle, <i>bəru</i>	strange, <i>yakaya?</i>
stamp, <i>dəlan</i>	stranger to the group, <i>ɿuŋuɿuŋu, ɿalaɿala</i>
stand on tiptoe, <i>dəkil</i>	strangle, <i>pərəʔ, bəɬəɬəʔ</i>
stand up, <i>tigir, takir</i>	straps, <i>ta-takəd-an, pila</i>
star, <i>tiʔur, tuʔun</i>	straw (a), <i>sa-sirup-an</i>
star (morning), <i>tarsıjan, paramanan</i>	stray, <i>sanan</i>
star (shooting), <i>m-u-tani na tiʔur</i>	stray bullet, <i>abaɬi</i>
stare at, <i>sərədək, səʔər</i>	stream, <i>kalı</i>
start, <i>sikasik, ɿəsal, libak, kirami</i>	strength, <i>kədəŋ ~ rə-kədəŋ</i>
startle, <i>teʔay, sankin, libak</i>	strengthen, <i>tukuq</i>
statue, <i>in-u-sayaʔ-an, ni-lualu-an</i>	stretch, <i>ɿala, kəɿayat</i>
status, <i>ika-asəl</i>	stretch to full extent, <i>biat</i>
stay, <i>ulay</i>	strew about, <i>duarina, duarəpəŋ, barbar</i>
stay home, <i>bilin</i>	string together, <i>atür</i>
steal, <i>taɬaw</i>	strip (bamboo), <i>wikiwik</i>
steam, <i>awaw</i>	stripe, <i>turi</i>
steel, <i>ɿasi</i> (hard), <i>batulayaw</i> (soft)	strips of bamboo, <i>balədas</i>
step, <i>ɿəkaw</i> (over), <i>dupa?</i> (on feces	strong, <i>rəkəd, kəsar</i>
unintentionally)	stubborn, <i>səki, kirus</i>
sterile, <i>asis</i>	study, <i>takəsi</i>
stew pot, <i>tamayan</i>	stumble, <i>ladu?</i>
stick (a), <i>ta-ɿepuk-an, tarbik, risəm, lajəti ~</i> <i>[la<ɿa>ɿəti] (small), la-luit (small), buɬəd</i>	stupid, <i>puyaw</i>
stick (to), <i>ɿəpi?, kəpit, ɿikət</i>	stupid person, <i>mi-ɿalun tu-punu?</i>
stick one's tongue out, <i>lida</i>	sturdy, <i>ɿalugangaj</i>
sticky, <i>gaɬətən, ɿuɬiliq</i>	style, <i>ika-</i>
sticky and dirty, <i>sapolit</i>	submerge, <i>tenəp</i>
sticky rice (generic), <i>diķət-an</i>	substitute, <i>talud</i>
	such that, <i>kəmaqu</i>

- suck, *sirup*, *sipsip*, *?asəp*, *baɻay*
 suck (on finger), *luqlud*
 suds, *burə?*
 suffer the revenge of the spirits, *?itu*
 suffocate, *səbək*
 sugar, *walu*, *dal?u*
 sugarcane (wild), *Saccharum spontaneum*, *tarbu*
 sugarcane, *Saccharum officinarum*, *?asəpan*
 suicide, *runa*
 sumac (Chinese), *Rhus semialata*, *tariktik*
 summer, *danun*, *ka-bi?as-an*
 sun, *kadaw*
 sun breaks through the clouds, *?at?at*
 sun rise, *rə-wad-wad*, *?əm>ədad na kadaw*,
 m-u-paɻaran na kadaw, *m-u-banban na*
 kadaw
 sun set, *m-u-tənəp*, *padəkaɻep*, *karaub*
 supernumerary item, *sipiŋ*, *ripi?*
 support, *tukud*
 surplus, *rabas*
 surprised, *aba?al*
 surround, *uɻisaw*, *?aɻaq*, *liplip*
 swallow (bird), *dəlaluwi*
 swallow (to), *[a?us*, *qəkəl*
 swap, *raɻana*
 sway, *riyapiŋ*, *payapay*, *bijabij*, *ba?kul*
 sway (hips), *torkin*, *kidkid*
 sweat, *ladaɻ*
 sweep with a broom, *səlap*
 sweet, *walu*, *dal?u*
 sweet balls, *pinilawul*
 sweet potato vines, *laput*
 sweet potato, *Ipomea batatas*, *buŋa*
 swell up, *səmak*, *?ubu*, *bəɻukur*, *batəl*, *barə?*
 swim, *talasu?*, *laŋuy*
 swimming pool, *talasu-lasu?-an*, *diru-dirus-an*
 swing, *linqaliŋ*, *kudjaw* (backwards and forwards)
 swing for all objects, *tiatiu*
 switch, *tuɻ (on)*, *?ubut (off)*
 sword fern, *Nephrolepis auriculata*, *tiwatiwar*
 syringe, *ta-tusuk*
 table, *papaɻaran*, *ətu*
 taboo, *palisi*, *ləgi*
 taciturn, *tomuŋ*
 tack a garment, *lawlaw*
 tadpole, *tarjurunjuruan*
- Taichung city, *əmaɻdaw*
 tail, *ikur*
 Tainan city, *sakam*
 Taitung city, *baɻajaw*
 Taiwanese, *payray*, *baɻajabaj*
 Taiwanese banded krait snake, *Bungarus*
 multicinctus, *rətəd*
 take, *uɻab* (off a lid), *tiijs* (out a piece), *taranapaw*
 (care), *sima?* (care), *raɻama* (into account),
 ?aɻiu (s.o along, from one place to another),
 lujas (off), *lapus* (off), *luslus* (things one by
 one), *lay* (s.o along), *kasu* (along), *dimuɻ* (a
 pinch), *busbus* (out of a bundle), *aɻak*
 taken away by water, *laɻud*
 tale, *b<ən>a-ba-bati*
 talkative, *kamawan qə tikuras*, *risimis*, *aləmət*
 tall, *tina*, *taɻayaɻay*, *sariuasiu* (and slim),
 dərəmak (and fat), *asat*
 tamp down, *dəkɻək*
 Tanan city, *taruma?*
 tangerine, *?asiru*
 tangle, *luɻut*
 taper, *tipus*
 tapeworm, *?uɻadip*
 taro
- dish made with, *inabuɻuy*
 dried and macerated in salt, *saɻil*
 fresh stem, *sukip*
 taro, *buɻir* (*Colocasia esculenta*, var. *esculenta*),
 siadəŋ (*Colocasia esculenta*, var. *antiquorum*)
 tartar on teeth, *yisiɻ*
 taste, *umu* (leave in the mouth), *timus* (with the
 forefinger), *tamtam* (with the lips), *talam*
 (swallow)
 tasteless, *abəsa*
 tattoo, *t<in>iktik-an*, *dəpu?*
 tax, *sata*
 tea, *kurisəpa*
 teach, *tiway*, *təru*, *pa-ladam*
 teacher, *siyisi*
 team (a), *raip*
 team mate, *?əɻəb*
 tear (to), *siriɻ*, *pispis* (into many pieces), *baylat*
 tear cloth (to), *rabilat*
 tears, *lu?*
 teat, *luqlud-an*

teeth grind, <i>para-ŋətŋət tu-wali</i>	threaten to beat, <i>ruay</i>
tell, <i>ka</i>	three, <i>ta-təlu-a</i> (things), <i>mi-a-təlu</i> (people), <i>təlu</i>
temper metal, <i>sorupu</i>	thresh with feet, <i>arik</i>
temples (anat.), <i>pa-ŋyad-an</i>	throbbing in the head, <i>bəlbət</i>
ten, <i>pulid</i> , <i>mək̄əp</i> (human and non-human)	throw, <i>tanpun</i> (fiercely), <i>tapul</i> (upward), <i>tapias</i>
ten thousand, <i>saya manmayan ~ mək̄əp kuqul</i>	(liquid forcefully), <i>taləbu?</i> (into water), <i>tabar</i>
tender, <i>manəda</i>	(straight), <i>sibasub</i> (bamboos to frighten
tendon, <i>urat</i>	enemies), <i>sandar</i> (away), <i>?atəl</i> (rubbish),
tenor bell, <i>pu?alak</i>	<i>?apiar</i> (grain), <i>labalabay</i> (on floor), <i>bulu?</i>
term of address (for women, children's	(overhand), <i>basuk</i> (in an untidy way), <i>bartuk</i>
generation), <i>imi</i>	(in the air far away), <i>apəlit</i> (a stick)
term of address used by men, <i>ianay</i>	thunder, <i>qərun</i>
termite, <i>yayan</i>	Tian hsiang, <i>takilis</i>
terraced fields, <i>takaqakədar</i> , <i>mar-taqa-taqaq na</i>	tick (animal), <i>riapəqəj</i>
<i>dənan</i> , <i>rətarətaqan</i>	tickle, <i>kidukiqū</i> , <i>kaɿəkəɬək</i>
territory, <i>buyul</i>	tidy, <i>dardar</i>
testicles (scrotum), <i>buju</i>	tie, <i>fujul</i> (together), <i>taŋəs</i> (a bundle), <i>ruus</i>
thank you, <i>s<əm>ayal-an</i> , <i>layu-an</i>	(animal's four legs together), <i>rəkəs</i> , <i>rəkəp</i> (to
that, <i>kandu</i> , <i>kandiu</i> , <i>idi</i> , <i>iqumu</i> , <i>i-diu</i>	a tree), <i>?arət</i> (rope, belt), <i>bəlbət</i>
that's it, <i>maku</i>	tie with a rope, <i>ti[u]ɬ</i> , <i>tabiŋ</i> , <i>rikul</i>
the (construction markers), <i>qa</i> , <i>kan</i> , <i>kana</i> , <i>na</i>	tie-beam (of roof), <i>qəkər</i>
their, <i>nantu</i>	tiger-cat (Formosan), <i>likulaw</i>
them (from), <i>kantaw</i>	tight, <i>sarəksək</i> , <i>lijut</i>
then, <i>maw</i> , <i>aw</i> , <i>amuna ~ munə</i>	timid, <i>latak</i> , <i>aməra</i>
there, <i>kadu</i>	tin, <i>pidiaw</i> , <i>arumi</i>
there (remote), <i>ka-qiu</i>	tinnitus, <i>siwsiw-an</i>
they, <i>tu-</i>	tip of grain, <i>ikur</i>
thick, <i>tsəba?</i>	tip of the tongue, <i>taɬuptupan</i>
thief, <i>kara-ta]u tu-[ima</i> , <i>bə]akas tu-[ima</i> ,	tip over, <i>baɭku]</i>
<i>ra]-taka-takaw-an</i> , <i>ma-[ə?]əs</i>	tiredness, <i>u]əp</i> , <i>ts]uk</i>
thief (name of), <i>takiw</i>	tit, <i>kada</i>
thigh, <i>pa?]a</i>	titillate, <i>kaɬəkəɬək</i>
thin, <i>saləsal</i> (thing)	to whom, <i>kan-manay?</i>
think about, <i>an]ər</i>	toad, <i>ta]uba?</i>
third, <i>p<in>a-ka-təlu ~ par-ka-təlu</i>	tobacco, <i>tamaku</i> , <i>pa-bu]-a-bu]</i>
third lunar month, <i>ka-busisi-an</i>	tobacco pipe, <i>?uŋtuy</i> , <i>da]alu</i>
thirsty, <i>a?]aw</i>	today, <i>garəm</i>
thirteen, <i>mək̄əp misama</i> <i>qa tata]ua</i>	today, noon, <i>k<in>a-[ad-an</i>
thirty, <i>maka-tə]un</i>	together, <i>kasa</i> (bring, put), <i>dakunun</i> (go)
this, <i>kandini</i> , <i>idi</i> , <i>iqini</i>	toilet, <i>u-a-[a?]i-an</i>
thorn, <i>ligaw</i>	tomato, <i>tomato</i> , <i>kanabinabitān</i> (wild)
thorny stem, <i>t<in>ur-ay</i>	tomorrow, <i>an-daman ~ kan-daman</i>
those, <i>na]u</i> , <i>na]iu</i> , <i>kana]iu</i>	tongs for the fire, <i>ta]iyal</i>
thousand, <i>kuqul</i>	tongue, <i>səma?</i> , <i>lidam</i>
thread, <i>walay</i>	too much, <i>rabas</i> , <i>patusi</i> , <i>qa]u</i>
thread (to), <i>səbsəb</i> , <i>pumbuan</i> (a needle)	

tooth	
badly-set, <i>suli</i>	tree (sp.), <i>uras</i> , <i>dalu</i> , <i>bəlu</i>
buck-toothed, <i>yadaw</i>	tremble, <i>gigij</i> , <i>gəngən</i>
canines, <i>anutus</i>	tribute, <i>daʔiy</i> , <i>danun</i>
decay, <i>ʔutʔut</i> , <i>ŋitut</i>	<i>Trichodesma calycosum</i> , plant (sp.), <i>labilu</i>
gap-toothed, <i>ŋitut</i>	trick, <i>busus</i>
gap-toothed (front), <i>ŋupal</i>	troubles, <i>padulam</i>
incisor, <i>gutgut</i>	trough (water), <i>banaw</i>
molar, <i>riʔib</i> , <i>bərəʔan</i>	trousers, <i>kafakat</i>
some missing, <i>ŋawa</i>	trust someone, <i>talima</i> , <i>talasəd</i>
well-set, <i>saʔut</i>	truth, <i>panaʔan</i>
tooth, <i>wali</i>	try, <i>talam</i>
toothless (for instruments), <i>rəbi</i>	turmeric (aromatic), <i>Curcuma aromatic</i> , <i>tuʃiab</i>
top (spinning), <i>asuʔəd</i>	turn, <i>pilas</i> (away), <i>līus</i> (round), <i>kupu</i> (upside down), <i>biləd</i> (something slightly), <i>bəlīas</i> (back)
torch made from jute, <i>babau</i>	turn food round in one's mouth, <i>lami</i>
tornado, <i>malipusapus na bali</i>	twelve, <i>mək̡əp misama da duquaya</i>
tortoise, <i>qiaranya</i>	twenty, <i>maka-bətəʔan</i>
tortoise shell, <i>kukuk</i>	twice, <i>par-puan</i>
toss, <i>ʔapiar</i> (like grains to poultry)	twine, <i>malipusapus</i>
touch, <i>labak</i> (on shoulder), <i>kupat</i>	twins, <i>ʔidər</i> , <i>maʔapi</i>
towards, <i>pia</i> , <i>pia-ama</i>	twist, <i>pilas</i> (face, ear, mouth, nose), <i>alipəpəs</i> , <i>aʃəs</i> (between hand and thigh)
towel, <i>gimpu</i>	two, <i>mi-a-quā</i> (people), <i>qa-quā-ya</i> (things), <i>quā</i>
toy, <i>ka-la-jinay-an</i>	typhoon, <i>bariwan</i>
traces, <i>k<in>alay-an</i> , <i>in-alap-anan</i>	tyre, <i>kiliŋ</i>
trachoma, <i>kirał</i>	ugly, <i>dursi</i>
trade, <i>tiam</i>	ulceration, <i>banaj</i>
traditions, <i>kakuayan</i>	umbilical cord, <i>pudək</i>
trail, <i>wakal</i> , <i>k<in>a-bəkas-an</i>	umbrella, <i>kalipay</i> , <i>bałaknił</i>
trail something along, <i>sudsud</i>	uncertain, <i>kaymayay</i> , <i>kamamaw</i>
train, <i>kapurpuray</i> , <i>igyu</i>	unchanged, <i>aʃəŋ</i>
trample, <i>dırıdır</i> , <i>dəʔdə?</i>	uncle, <i>təmama</i> , <i>ama</i>
translate, <i>talud</i>	unconcerned, <i>aʔama</i>
transplant, <i>adəl</i>	uncover, <i>utab</i> , <i>lunas</i>
transvestite, <i>putu-babay</i> , <i>mutu-babay</i>	underarm odor gland, <i>patis</i>
Transvestite, <i>mutu-babay</i>	underneath, <i>lusu</i>
trap, <i>tiu</i> , <i>tatəkəp</i> (booby), <i>salʃap-an</i> (break-back, for rats), <i>salʃib-an</i> (for monkeys), <i>pətir</i> , <i>kaʃala</i> (for shrikes)	undone, <i>tata</i> (come undone)
treasure, <i>p<in>qayał-an</i> , <i>luk</i> , <i>aənəpan</i>	undress, <i>lapus</i>
tree	unfold, <i>balad</i>
dead root, <i>latuŋ</i>	uninterrupted, <i>nayun</i>
rotten stump of a tree, <i>tuʔud</i>	unit (wood, bamboo, sugarcane), <i>łopus-an</i>
stump, <i>rakad</i>	unit of a pair, <i>saninin</i>
trunk, <i>tu-kawi kana</i>	unkempt, <i>bisual</i> ~ <i>basual</i>
trunk without branches, <i>burus</i>	unknot, <i>buar</i>
tree, <i>kawi</i>	unpick, <i>lata</i>

unstable, <i>tulaw, ti?</i> atu (teeth), <i>tidatud</i>	vulva, <i>kuti</i>
untidy, <i>garis</i>	wag the tail, <i>likalik, bækbaek</i>
untie, <i>lapus, bakbak</i>	wages, <i>libun</i>
until, <i>palu</i>	waist, <i>pa-parəl-an</i>
up, <i>isa?</i>	waist-apron (women), <i>pakəlup</i>
up to, <i>patari, palu</i>	wait for, <i>yara</i>
uphill, <i>pasəki</i>	wake (for deceased), <i>ta?</i> əp, <i>saunip, maragəl,</i>
uproot, <i>takəpal</i>	<i>jikap, irəbek, gərəpu, əlum</i>
upset, <i>səpal</i>	wake up, <i>sankin, səgiu</i> (by a gentle pat), <i>salən</i>
upstream, <i>sursur, suŋa</i>	(by shaking s.o.), <i>ʔapas</i> (late), <i>baluk</i>
upstream in a river, <i>ki-<a>-rami-an na ənay</i>	walk, <i>wakawak</i> (with empty hands), <i>?idaw</i> (as
urinal, <i>səbusəbulan</i>	drunk), <i>piṭak</i> (as drunk), <i>libat</i> (next to), <i>lalap</i>
urinate, <i>tərəpus</i> (hold back), <i>isi?</i> , <i>basay</i> (strong	(quietly to find game), <i>kaway, asepiraw</i>
urge to)	(sideways), <i>asəgian</i> (staggering step)
urine, <i>isi?</i>	walking stick, <i>sarkudən, arənui</i>
Ursa Major, <i>pitumanan</i>	wall, <i>libən</i>
Ursa Minor, <i>ribulu?</i>	want, <i>ua?</i> i
us, <i>niam, mimi</i> (emphatic)	warehouse, <i>kubaw</i>
us (to, from), <i>kanta</i>	warm up, <i>laylay, dəyday</i>
us ~ our, <i>kaniam</i>	warmness, <i>sadəku</i>
use, <i>tara</i>	warped by exposure to the sun, <i>takub</i>
uterus, <i>pialakan, danaw</i>	wash, <i>sabsab</i> (feet, hands, rice, windows),
uvula, <i>pakuatikut</i>	<i>ri?ənup</i> (face), <i>ɿuram</i> (hair with water used to
valley, <i>bələuan</i>	rinse rice), <i>lədəp</i> (woman in childbirth), <i>lisaw</i>
van, <i>siaki</i>	(dishes), <i>dirus, basə?</i> (clothes)
vegetable (unidentified), <i>takujkuj, takunukun,</i>	wasp, <i>gərgər</i>
<i>rianum</i>	watch (a), <i>tuki, maṭakṭək</i>
vegetables (generic), <i>kuʃay</i>	watch (to), <i>sə?</i> ər (knitting one's brows), <i>na?</i> u
vegetation, <i>taʃun</i>	water, <i>si?ə?</i> (drip drip), <i>nanum, lisaw, ənay, bru</i>
vehicle, <i>pa?</i> idiq	water (river), <i>danum</i>
Venus, <i>bulu?</i>	water (underground), <i>buak</i>
vertebra, <i>buʃəl</i>	water spouting like a geyser, <i>bənəsəŋ</i>
very, <i>saʃaw</i>	waterfall, <i>tagurawan, saləqə-an</i>
village, <i>dəkal, datar, baywan</i>	watermelon, <i>Citrullus vulgaris, taramunag</i>
villagers, <i>sa-dəkal-an, q<in>əkal-an-an</i>	wave (in water), <i>yaʃun, koʃun, gumgum,</i>
vine (sp.), <i>daruyəl</i>	<i>b<in>uʃbul-an</i>
viper, <i>palkapuk</i>	wax apple, <i>Jumbu air, Eugenia javanica, lianbu</i>
virgin place, <i>imal, gərima, au?</i>	way under rocks, <i>la?</i> mud
virile, <i>baŋsar</i>	we (excl.), <i>mi-l-mi</i>
visit, <i>rini?</i> (a person living alone), <i>kəʃiut</i>	we (incl.), <i>ta</i>
vital energy, <i>lu?</i> um	weak, <i>ramram, apəl, aləmək</i>
vitals, <i>purimawan, ki-a-naʃay-an, ni-aba-abak</i>	wealthy, <i>mi-paysu</i>
vitex (wild), <i>Vitex quinata, saŋliw</i>	weapons, <i>sina?</i> ata, <i>sinadaday</i>
voice (sweet), <i>apəl</i>	wear (a mourning band), <i>libu?</i>
voiceless, <i>ʔuwas</i>	weasel, <i>kujkuj</i>
vomit, <i>ðəlia</i>	weather (fine), <i>mə-riwak na wari</i>

- weather forecast, *wari*
 weave (to), *tənun, atur*
 weave a garland, *?upid*
 weaving loom
 batten, *tata*
 beam of a loom, *aliwadian*
 breast beam, *aṭip*
 colored thread for the weft, *sasaṭib*
 frame, *ta-tənun-an*
 heddles, *ṭatəṭatan*
 knife, *tanək*
 leash and leash rod, *tilitidan*
 shed-rods, *aradajan*
 treadle, *sasabil?an*
 warp, *ma?alay*
 weft, *a?ayaw*
 winder, *ləsləs*
 wooden back-band, *pa?ud*
 weaving undone, *tipas*
 web, *tabkul*
 wedding or mourning tent, *sajay-anay*
 wedge, *tagal*
 weed (to), *latud, galgal, bułəd, biṭbiṭ*
 weep, *taŋis*
 weevil, *bərəsukan*
 weigh, *tintin*
 weigher, *ti<ar>nitin-an*
 welcome, *ki-ṭəbuŋ, rubis, ?anan*
 well, *rua*
 well (for water), *təbun*
 well done, *səruł*
 west, *qaya, dakir*
 Westerner, *balaka*
 wet, *dałəkən*
 what?, *manay*
 whatever, *talustus*
 wheat, *mugi*
 wheel, *mutalatajlaw, kiliŋ*
 when? (future), *an-asua ~ kan-asua*
 when? (past), *a-sua*
 where?, *i-sua*
 wherever, *sajkar*
 whetstone, *sa-supay-an, marupunay, ka-kədəŋ*
 whip (a), *la-ləpít ~ sa-la-ləpít*
 whip (to), *labit*
 whirl (for water), *linaw*
 whirligig, *asuləd*
 whisper, *ada-ada*
 whistle, *patiup, paksip*
 white, *bułənan*
 white skinned, *majəda*
 white-throated rail, *Amaurornis phoenicura*
 chinensis, kułakułak
 whitewash, *ləpə, dəłənił*
 who act as..., *tinu-*
 who?, *i-manay*
 whorl (in hair), *?alipuduan*
 why?, *daw, mu-ama*
 wide, *tiłabəy, ḥəkan*
 widen, *tulțul*
 wife, *katagwin*
 wife's elder brother, *siduŋ*
 wife's younger sisters, *umus*
 wince, *nipsili*
 wind
 autumn, *ṭəbas*
 beginning of winter, *ka-ləbəs-an*
 cool from the north, *p<ən>aspas*
 draught, *pa-libat na bali*
 from anywhere, *pa-barat na bali*
 from north, *?əm>ami na bali*
 from south, hot, *ləmuy*
 from south, warm, *karaya?*
 from Tarumak village, *kəma i tarumaruma?*
 storm, *bali-an*
 with bells, *mi-sijsiŋ-an na bal, pa-s<ar>ijsiŋ*
 na bali
 winding round, *likaw, labit*
 window, *lataw*
 wine, *ułaban* (millet or rice), *?əraw*
 wing, *pakpak*
 wink, *rimat*
 winner, *saya?*
 winnow, *tapi?*
 winter time, *ka-litək-an ~ ka-gulu-an*
 wipe, *?itul, Piłu* (anus), *kəris*
 wire, *salay, lijas*
 with, *kay*
 withdraw, *ləgəł*
 wives of first cousins, *umus*
 wives of the husband's younger brothers, *umus*
 woman, *s<in>ugay-an, babayan*

woman (young), <i>bu[ayan</i>	wrinkled skin, <i>mu-[əgəl na [ubi]</i>
woman's apron, <i>sukun</i>	wrist bone, <i>ŋiyal</i>
woman's female friend, <i>ŋiqa, anay</i>	write, <i>tilil ~ tilin</i>
women's puttees, <i>kaṭiq</i>	wrong, <i>paməli</i>
wood, <i>kawi</i>	wry face, <i>busilisili</i>
wood (dead), <i>baṭaq</i>	yam, <i>Dioscorea alata, tanuban</i>
wooden plank prevent from falling, <i>tar-alib</i>	yawn, <i>?ay?ay</i>
wooden planks of a cart, <i>tag?ag</i>	year, <i>kan-mari-?ami ~ an-mari-?ami</i> (next), <i>a-mari-?ami</i> (last), <i>?ami</i>
woodpecker (unidentified), <i>təkənun</i>	yeast, <i>pikak</i>
woodshed, <i>pa-kawi-an ~ pu-a-kawi-an ~</i>	yell, <i>sərat, ?uy?uy</i> (from far off)
<i>pu-kawi-an</i>	yellow, <i>ma-[u]lu?, [anaŋ</i>
word, <i>ŋai, batí</i>	yes, <i>aiwa</i>
words (unkind), <i>ŋudus</i>	yesterday, <i>a-daman</i>
work, <i>sa?ur</i> (in team), <i>paku[kuṭ</i> (hard), <i>ma?at</i>	yet, <i>qia ~ qien</i>
(maintenance), <i>karun, ila</i> (done by someone	ylang-ylang, <i>Cananga odorata, liutu</i>
else), <i>da?um</i> (two people in a field), <i>bə?əl</i>	you, <i>yuyu</i> (emphatic), <i>yu</i> (sg.), <i>nu-</i> (sg.), <i>muimu</i>
(hard)	(emphatic), <i>mu-/mu</i> (pl.)
world, <i>punapunan</i>	you (to, from), <i>kanu, kanmu</i>
world of dead shamans, <i>ka-aŋas-an, aŋas</i>	young, <i>lalak, tu-tajila unien qa gumul</i>
worm, <i>ṭərəma</i> (bamboos), <i>tuqutuqu?an, ?u?]əd</i>	younger, <i>mara-mar-anak</i>
(wood), <i>?u?]əd</i> (red), <i>kurap</i> (ringworm), <i>ba?]ər</i>	younger female cousins, <i>umus</i>
(roundworm, intestinal)	youngest, <i>?itul, mar-ana-anak-mar-na-nak</i>
worries, <i>mu-[u?]u?]ən</i>	your (pl.), <i>namnu</i>
worries (have), <i>mi-?arət-an</i>	your (sg.), <i>nanu</i>
wound, <i>ranak, palaw, bu?]i?</i>	zebu, <i>guŋ</i>
wound at the outer corner of the eye,	zebu (unidentified), <i>makatunu, makayuŋ, kitəŋ, karayasay</i>
<i>s<in>iwiŋ-an</i>	zebu's hump, <i>taŋqul</i>
wrench one's back, <i>bərəwi</i>	zenith, <i>ka-[a?]uk-an, k<in>a-[adaw-an</i>
wrestle, <i>rəbu</i>	zig-zag, <i>ta-gi/i-giliđ</i>
wriggle (fish), <i>bəkbək</i>	
wring (as laundry), <i>pəra?</i>	

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