

BLIP Dictionary for transcribers**English**

Words/phrase	POS	Gloss
oh no		
oh dear		
oh yeah		
uh oh		
okay (not 'ok' because it's not standard)		
kay (not 'k' because it's not standard)		
yeah/ya		both yeah and ya when used to mean agreement, are tagged as English
mama/papa		*follows main utterance language
Gonna		going to
it's		it is, e.g. "it's raining, it's pouring"
Its		belonging to it, e.g. "the orangutan went to the elephant and grabbed its leg"
Nah		no
Aight		alright
or not		note it should not be spelt as "anot"

Chinese

Word/phrase	POS	Gloss
小猩猩 xiao3 xing1xing		little orangutan
暴风雨 bao4feng1yu3		storm
淋湿 lin2shi1		to get soaked
打雷 da3lei2		thunder
火烈鸟 huo3lie2niao3		flamingo
雨滴 yu3di1		raindrop
抓住 zhua1zhu4		grip/grab
蘑菇 mo2gu1		mushroom
保护 bao3hu4		protection
香菇 xiang1gu1		shiitake mushroom
绳子 sheng2zi		rope
乌云 wu1yun2		dark clouds
酱 jiang4 (这样)		
做莫 zuo4mo4 (做什么)		
几 ji3		
什莫 shen2mo4 (什么)		

Malay

Word/phrase	POS	Gloss	Notes
jalan-jalan	verb	to take a walk/stroll	Red Dot when spoken in English Utterance
ibu/mak/dinda/bonda		mother	
ayah/bapak/abah/kanda		father	
ummi		mother in arabic	:l:Arabic:ummi
abi		father in arabic	:l:Arabic:abi
jad/jaddu		grandfather in arabic	:l:Arabic:[familial term]
kakak/kak		older sibling (female)	
abang/bang		older sibling (male)	
adik/dik		younger sibling	
nenek/nek		grandmother	
atuk/datuk/tok		grandfather	
nyai/oma		grandmother in other bahasa	:l:Bahasa:[familial term]
yayi/opa		grandfather in other bahasa	:l:Bahasa:[familial term]
cik/makcik/pakcik		relative	Red Dot when spoken by non-Malay speaker
wak/om/obek/bibik		relative in other bahasa	:l:Bahasa:[familial term]
amu/am/khal/etc.		relative in arabic	:l:Bahasa:[familial term]
sayang		dear, term of endearment	

Arabic

Word/phrase	POS	Gloss
يا الله		Ya Allah - oh my God (if parent says Ya Tuhan, please transcribe as Malay)
ما شاء الله		MashaAllah - what God wills (literal translation); used to express surprise, like 'wow'
إن شاء الله		In Sha Allah - if God permits: expression commonly used when making promises
الحمد لله		Alhamdulillah - praise be to God, thank God
الله أكبر		Allahu Akbar - God is Great
السلام عليكم		Assalamualaikum - Peace be upon you; used when greeting someone
أستغفر الله (العظيم)		Astaghfirullah (Al Azhim) - I seek forgiveness from God (the Mighty); usually used as an expression
		*please inform Sakinah or Shaza if you've encountered any other Arabic phrases/words

Red Dot

Sounds			
Word/phrase	POS	Gloss	Notes
bang	Onomatopoeia	Sound word for a gun firing. E.g. "The policeman fire his gun, bang! Bang!"	
bee-po-bee-po/eee-orh-eee-orh/nee-nor-nee-nor	Onomatopoeia	Expression. Sound word for an ambulance. E.g. "Oh see bee-po-bee-po, it's driving to the hospital!"	
bi-bi	Onomatopoeia	Sound word for a car. E.g. "Look at that bi bi! Go so fast!"	
boink	Onomatopoeia	Sound word for a ball bouncing. E.g. "Look at the ball, boink boink on the floor!"	
bom	Verb	Slamming the door shut. E.g. "Don't bom the door so hard!"	Only considered Red Dot if it is used as a verb. When it is

			thunder sound, use :v:thunder_sound. Otherwise use :v:u:bom
bzzzz	Onomatopoeia	Expression. Sound word for bees. E.g. "Bzzzz bzzzz, what insect makes that sound?"	
coo-coo-coo-coo	Onomatopoeia	Sound word for chickens crowing. E.g. "When we went to the farm, we could hear chickens go coo-coo-coo-coo!"	
croak-croak	Onomatopoeia	Expression. Sound word for frogs croaking. E.g. "Croak-croak goes the frog in the pond."	
dong-dong-chiang	Onomatopoeia	Sound word for lion dance. E.g. "Chinese New Year can see dong dong chiang at the mall"	
ee-oh-eee-oh/ ee-orh-ee-orh	Onomatopoeia	Expression. Sound word for an ambulance. E.g. "Oh see eee-oh-eee-oh, it's driving to the hospital!"	
ee-yer	Onomatopoeia	To show disgust. E.g. "Ee-yer, don't eat that sweet you pick up from the floor!"	
ee	Onomatopoeia	To show disgust. E.g. "Ee don't pick your nose"	
ketuk-ketuk (knock)	Onomatopoeia	Sound word for knocking. E.g. "Ketuk-ketuk on the door and see if he is in his room."	
kring-kring (phone)	Onomatopoeia	Expression. Sound word for the phone ringing. E.g. "Kring-kring goes the telephone."	In reference to telephones and bells (e.g. bicycles)
nee-nor-nee-nor	Onomatopoeia	Expression. Sound word for an ambulance. E.g. "Oh see nee-nor-nee-nor, it's driving to the hospital!"	
piang (gun)	Onomatopoeia	Expression. Sound word for gun firing. E.g. "The police take out gun and fire, piang piang!"	
ping-pong-ping-pong / ping-ping-pong-pong (noisy)	Onomatopoeia	Expression. Sound word for creating a lot of noise. E.g. "Upstair neighbour ping pong ping pong, don't know they doing what"	
pok-pok-gai (chicken)	Onomatopoeia	Expression. Sound word for chickens crowing. E.g. "Pok-pok-gai in the coop, it lays eggs!"	

tick-tock	Onomatopoeia	Sound word for the clock ticking. E.g. "We can hear the clock go tick-tock tick-tock."	
tu lah	Onomatopoeia	To express frustration. E.g. "Tu lah! I told you not to dig your nose in public!"	
tut-tut/zut-zut (pacifier)	Onomatopoeia	Pacifier for babies. E.g. "Give baby zut-zut for him to suck."	
weng-weng (bee)	Onomatopoeia	Expression. Sound word for bees. E.g. "Bees go weng-weng"	considered Red-Dot if it is a non-Mandarin utterance
ding-dong/ding-ding	Onomatopoeia	Sound word for door bell ringing. E.g. "Ding-dong goes the door bell."	ding-dong is considered as English and ding-ding can be transcribed as :v:ringing_sound (see Sounds for more information)
pitter-patter	Onomatopoeia	Expression. Sound word for rain. E.g. "Pitter-patter, rain is falling."	pitter-patter is considered English
ring-ring	Onomatopoeia	Expression. Sound word for the phone ringing. E.g. "Ring-ring goes the telephone."	ring-ring is considered English regardless if reference to bells or telephones.
Food			
Word/phrase	POS	Gloss	Notes
achar/ archar	Noun	A mix of pickled fruits and vegetables, usually spicy. E.g. "If you like pickles, you will probably like achar."	
agar-agar	Noun	A sweetened and oftentimes coloured jelly food item. E.g. "Children like to eat agar-agar because it's sweet, soft and colourful."	
bak ku teh	Noun	A pork ribs dish cooked with a variety of aromatic spices, can be in a soup or cooked with gravy. E.g. "The bak ku teh is prepared by boiling pork ribs and spices."	

bee hoon	Noun	A thin long rice noodles. E.g. fried bee hoon, bee hoon soup.	
belachan	Noun	A paste of prawns and small fish, used in cooking and as a relish for curry. E.g. "I fry the veggies with belachan."	
biryani/ briyani	Noun	A Malay or Indian dish consisting of rice, often coloured yellow with turmeric, which is cooked together with curried meat or fish. E.g. "My mother cooks the best lamb biryani."	
cai dao kueh/ carrot cake	Noun	A Chinese steamed savoury pudding made chiefly of grated radish and flour and sometimes with minced meat, mushrooms, egg etc.	
cempedak	Noun	A large tropical fruit with green shell and yellow flesh. E.g. "I prefer cempedak to durian because the smell is not so strong."	
chee cheong fun	Noun	A Chinese dish consisting of broad flat pieces of dough made from rice flour which are rolled up and steamed. They are served plain with a dark sweet sauce, chilli sauce and a sprinkling of sesame seeds, or cooked with ingredients. E.g. "Chee cheong fun is a popular dim sum dish."	
chendol	Noun	A Malay dessert consisting of Agar-Agar, red beans, kernels of corn, etc., in coconut milk sweetened with Gula Melaka. E.g., "When eating chendol, you get sweet flavours from the gula melaka syrup."	
chili sambal/ sambal	Noun	A sauce of Malay origin made with chillies. E.g. "Sambal sotong is a popular seafood dish."	
chin chow/ grass jelly	Noun	Dark brown strips of Agar-Agar flavoured with the herb, usually served with sweet syrup. E.g. "I like grass jelly mixed with soy milk."	
chwee kueh	Noun	A round, flat, white Chinese cake made of rice flour and cooked by steaming. E.g. "Chwee kueh is a popular breakfast dish, it's soft and savoury."	
curry puff	Noun	A small hand pie stuffed with curry or other savoury fillings, usually deep fried or baked. E.g. "I like to eat curry puff with sardine filling."	
dim sum	Noun	A collective term for dishes of small steamed or fried savoury dumplings containing various fillings. E.g., "This Chinese restaurant is known for their dim sum."	
gam (mandarin orange)	Noun	A mandarin orange, usually has thin orange skin. E.g. "During Chinese New Year, we give each other gam as a symbol of good luck."	

ghee	Noun	A clarified butter made from the milk. E.g. "Prata fried with ghee tastes better."	
goreng pisang	Noun	A snack made of banana, covered in batter, deep fried in hot cooking oil. E.g. "Goreng pisang is made by frying bananas covered in batter."	
gula melaka	Noun	Palm sugar syrup, usually used in making desserts. E.g. "I sweeten the dessert with gula melaka."	
hor fun	Noun	A Chinese dish consisting of kway teow fried with various ingredients such as prawns, pieces of ishcake, vegetables, or beef, and served in gravy. E.g. "Beef hor fun is covered in delicious gravy."	
ice kacang	Noun	A shaved ice dessert usually served with red beans, cream corn, coloured syrup, and strips of agar-agar. E.g. "Ice kacang is a good icy dessert on a hot day."	
ikan bilis	Noun	A very small fish, anchovy. E.g. "I use ikan bilis to make stock."	
kaya	Noun	A sweet jam made with eggs sugar, coconut milk. E.g. "I like toast with butter and kaya."	
keropok	Noun	A deep-fried prawn- or fish-flavoured cracker. E.g. "I like keropok, very crunchy."	
kicap/kichap manis	Noun	A sweetened aromatic soy sauce. E.g. "Dip the meat into the kicap manis."	
ketupat	Noun	A type of dumpling made from rice packed inside a diamond-shaped container of woven palm leaf pouch. E.g. "Ketupat is sometimes served with satay."	
kopi	Noun	Coffee, esp. with milk and sugar, or sweetened condensed milk. E.g. "I drink a cup of kopi every morning."	
kueh	Noun	A generic name for cakes and puddings, esp. of Malay and Peranakan origin. E.g. "Many kuehs that I like have coconut milk in them."	
kueh tu tu	Noun	A small, flat, white steamed cakes filled with orange-coloured sweetened shredded coconut or other ingredients, made using a mould with a scalloped pattern. E.g. "Kueh tu tu with coconut filling is one of my favourite childhood snack."	

kway teow/kuay teow	Noun	Broad, flat rice noodles used in cooking. E.g. "Fried kuay teow is very yummy"	
laksa	Noun	A soup noodle dish with thick rice noodles, beansprouts, cockles, fishcake, dried beancurd, prawns, etc., in a spicy coconut-milk soup. E.g. "Laksa is a bit spicy but can make spicier by adding sambal."	
lontong	Noun	A Malay dish consisting of rice pressed into square pieces and vegetables served with a coconut gravy. E.g. "Lontong is an example of an Asian dish with rice."	
loti/ roti	Noun	Bread. E.g. "Have some roti for breakfast."	
maggi (maggi mee)	Noun	Noodles, instant noodles. E.g. "I making maggi for lunch."	
mantou	Noun	A small plain steamed bun. E.g. "I like to dip the mantou into the gravy of the chili crab dish."	
mee chiang kueh	Noun	A hawker-style pancake, usually with peanut or shredded coconut filling. E.g. "Mee chiang kueh is a sweet pancake snack."	
milu	Noun	A sweet chocolate malt powdered milk drink. E.g. "Milo is similar to a hot chocolate but not quite the same."	
nasi	Noun	Rice. E.g. "I like dishes with rice like nasi lemak and nasi goreng."	
pandan	Noun	A green fragrant leaf, used often for cooking and baking. E.g. "I love pandan cake and rice cooked with pandan leaves."	
pau / bao	Noun	A small savoury or sweet steamed bun with filling.	
peng (rice)	Noun	Rice. E.g. "I like to order veggies with peng for lunch."	
popiah	Noun	A Chinese dish consisting of a thin round flour pancake which is spread with shredded radish and carrot, lettuce, omelette, crushed peanuts, garlic, sweet sauce, and chilli sauce. E.g. "Popiah is like a savoury and sweet veggie wrap."	
potong	Noun	A ice pop with local flavours like duriang, red bean, chendol etc. E.g. "I prefer potong to other ice creams."	
putu mayam	Noun	An Indian sweet consisting of a steamed rice-cake pressed through a perforated mould, served with shredded coconut and sugar. E.g. "Putu mayam is an Indian dessert I like."	

rojak	Noun	A salad-like dish containing cucumber, beancurd, etc., with a dressing of a sweet black sauce, prawn paste and chopped peanuts. E.g. "Rojak is like a salad dish that is sweet and savoury."	
roti prata / prata	Noun	A flat bread cooked in ghee, usually eaten with curry.	
satay	Noun	Barbecued skewers of meat, usually served with savoury peanut sauce. E.g. "I love the smell of satay grilling over the charcoal."	
sotong	Noun	Squid. E.g. "Sambal sotong is a popular seafood dish."	
susu	Noun	Milk. E.g. "I put susu in bottle for baby".	
tau huey	Noun	Beancurd, usually sweetened. E.g. "Tau huey is a sweet local dessert made from soy milk."	
tau huey zui	Noun	Soy bean milk. E.g. "You drink tau huey zui?"	
teh	Noun	Tea, usually red or black. E.g. "In the afternoons, I drink teh instead of coffee."	
tzap/ chap (sauce)	Noun	Sauce or gravy. E.g. "Auntie, I want tzap on my rice."	
yong tau foo	Noun	A type of Chinese food consisting of pieces of beancurd and certain vegetables such as bittergourd, brinjal, chillies and ladies' fingers stuffed with minced fish or pork, which are either served dry or in soup and with or without noodles. E.g. "Yong tau foo as a soup dish is a healthier choice for lunch."	
Actions & Routines			
<i>Word/phrase</i>	<i>POS</i>	<i>Gloss</i>	<i>Notes</i>
ahm/uhm	Verb	To swallow. E.g. "Baby, come uhm" (When the child swallows) "Good boy!"	
bai bai	Verb	To place palms together and bow, an act of prayer. E.g. "We go to the temple to bai bai."	
bo-bok	Verb	To sleep. E.g. "Time to bo-bok now, say good night!"	
chope	Verb	To save or reserve. E.g. "Chope a seat for me!"	
eh-eh	Verb	To sleep. E.g. "Time to eh-eh now, say good night!"	

gai gai (go out)	Verb	To go outside for a walk or go shopping. E.g. "Come wear your shoes, we go gai gai"	
gao-gao-ju	Verb	To sleep. E.g. "Time to gao gao ju now, say good night"	
gu-ji (tickle)	Verb	To tickle. E.g. "(reach out fingers) I gu-ji you!"	
hantam	Verb	To hit. E.g. "if you naughty, later kena hantam"	
jalan-jalan	Verb	To go outside for a walk or go shopping. E.g. "Come wear your shoes, we go jalan-jalan"	Red Dot if used in a non-Malay utterance.
kachiao/kacau	Verb	To disturb or disrupt. E.g. "Don't kachiao me, I'm trying to focus!"	Red Dot if used in a non-Malay utterance.
kena	Verb	To have something bad happen to you. E.g. "We need to keep quiet in the library, if not will kena scolding from library aunty."	Red Dot if used in a non-Malay utterance.
kiap (to squeeze)	Verb	To squeeze tight e.g. "If got no hand to hold, just kiap under your arm"	
makan	Verb	To eat. E.g. "It's time to makan, come sit down"	Red Dot if used in a non-Malay utterance.
mammam	Noun/Verb	Eat/food. Referring to food or action of eating. E.g. "Come baby, Mummy give mam-mam" or "Time to mam-mam!"	
ngh ngh	Verb	To poop. E.g. "Sit on the potty to ngh ngh"	
orh-orh	Verb	To sleep. E.g. "Time to orh orh now, say good night"	
pat pat	Verb	To tap a body part lightly, usually when getting a child to sleep. E.g. "Yes, Mummy will pat pat you to sleep, ok?"	
piak (hit)	Verb	To hit. E.g. "Mummy, he piak me!"	
pompom	Verb	bathe	
poop poop/poo poo	Verb	To poop. E.g. "Sit on the potty to poo poo"	
poot (fart)	Verb	To fart. E.g. "Aiyo, you poot so loud! Come, let me check your pampers"	
pui (to spit)	Verb	To spit. E.g. "Eh! Don't swallow the seed, pui it out!"	
sayang	Verb	To gently stroke or pat. E.g. "Sayang the pet gently"	Red Dot if sayang is used as "to gently stoke or pat".

sembahyang	Verb	To pray. E.g. "My Muslim neighbour go to this mosque to sembahyang."	Red Dot if used in a non-Malay utterance.
sheeshee	Noun/Verb	pee	
siam	Verb	Get out of the way, avoid.	
tabao/ tapau	Verb	To get food packed as a takeaway. E.g. "Aunty tabao chicken rice for you, ok?"	
tahan	Verb	To bear, endure. E.g. "Tahan for a while, here no toilet. Mummy, find toilet first ok?"	Red Dot if used in a non-Malay utterance.
tolong (help)	Verb	To ask for help. E.g. "Can tolong Mummy, pass me the bowl?"	Red Dot if used in a non-Malay utterance.
wee wee	Verb	To pee. E.g. "You want to wee wee or not? We go toilet now."	
yak yak	Verb	To poop. E.g. "Sit on the potty to yak-yak"	
People			
Word/phrase	POS	Gloss	Notes
abang/bang	Noun	Brother, bro (usually older). E.g. "My abang is two years older than me."	Red Dot if used in a non-Malay utterance.
adik	Noun	Brother, usually younger. E.g. "My adik is two years younger than me. He's serving in the army now."	Red Dot if used in a non-Malay utterance.
ah-boy	Noun	A general term for a young male child or a young guy. E.g. "Ah boy, school bus come already!"	
ah-girl	Noun	A general term for a young female child or a young lady. E.g. "Ah girl, school bus come already!"	
ah-gong	Noun	Grandfather, or an elderly man. E.g. "Ah gong is very old and must use a walking stick."	These instances should only be tagged as Red Dot if they do not sound like Mandarin/Cantonese based on the tone WHEN participant is

			speaking in ENGLISH. If participant is speaking in Mandarin, it is tagged as Mandarin regardless of tones. If you are unsure, please do not hesitate to check with a full-time staff member who speaks Mandarin or Cantonese.
ah-ma	Noun	Grandmother, or an elderly woman. E.g. "Give up your seat for this ah ma."	These instances should only be tagged as Red Dot if they do not sound like Mandarin/Cantonese based on the tone WHEN participant is speaking in ENGLISH. If participant is speaking in Mandarin, it is tagged as Mandarin regardless of tones. If you are unsure, please do not hesitate to check with a full-time staff member who speaks Mandarin or Cantonese.
ah-peh	Noun	An elderly man. E.g. "Give up your seat to the ah peh"	These instances should only be tagged

			as Red Dot if they do not sound like Mandarin/Cantonese based on the tone WHEN participant is speaking in ENGLISH. If participant is speaking in Mandarin, it is tagged as Mandarin regardless of tones. If you are unsure, please do not hesitate to check with a full-time staff member who speaks Mandarin or Cantonese.
anak	Noun	A child. E.g. "My anak goes to primary school."	Red Dot if used in a non-Malay utterance.
angmoh	Noun	A Caucasian, a white person. E.g. "My angmoh neighbour is from France."	
auntie	Noun	A middle-aged or elderly woman who may or may not be a relative. E.g. "I like to order food from this auntie, she is very kind."	
botak	Noun/Adjective	A bald person, or referring to the baldness of a person. E.g. "Before he go army, he must shave botak."	Red Dot if used in a non-Malay utterance.
cher	Noun	A shortened term for teacher. E.g. "In class must listen to what cher say."	
cik (for pakcik/ makcik)	Noun	A middle-aged or elderly man or woman who may or may not be a relative (shortened form of 'makcik' or 'pakcik '. E.g. "He help the cik who was carrying many boxes."	Red Dot if used in a non-Malay utterance.
didi	Noun	Younger brother. E.g. "Di di is younger than you, can you share your toy with him?"	These instances should only be tagged as Red Dot if they do not sound like

			Mandarin/Cantonese based on the tone WHEN participant is speaking in ENGLISH. If participant is speaking in Mandarin, it is tagged as Mandarin regardless of tones. If you are unsure, please do not hesitate to check with a full-time staff member who speaks Mandarin or Cantonese.
gonggong	Noun	Grandfather, or an elderly man.	These instances should only be tagged as Red Dot if they do not sound like Mandarin/Cantonese based on the tone WHEN participant is speaking in ENGLISH. If participant is speaking in Mandarin, it is tagged as Mandarin regardless of tones. If you are unsure, please do not hesitate to check with a full-time staff member who speaks

			Mandarin or Cantonese.
			These instances should only be tagged as Red Dot if they do not sound like Mandarin/Cantonese based on the tone WHEN participant is speaking in ENGLISH. If participant is speaking in Mandarin, it is tagged as Mandarin regardless of tones. If you are unsure, please do not hesitate to check with a full-time staff member who speaks Mandarin or Cantonese.
jiejie	Noun	older sister	
karang-guni	Noun	A person who collects old goods, unwanted household items and sells them. E.g. "We give old newspapers to the karang-guni."	
			These instances should only be tagged as Red Dot if they do not sound like Mandarin/Cantonese based on the tone WHEN participant is speaking in ENGLISH. If participant is
korkor	Noun	older brother	

			speaking in Mandarin, it is tagged as Mandarin regardless of tones. If you are unsure, please do not hesitate to check with a full-time staff member who speaks Mandarin or Cantonese.
meimei	Noun	younger sister	These instances should only be tagged as Red Dot if they do not sound like Mandarin/Cantonese based on the tone WHEN participant is speaking in ENGLISH. If participant is speaking in Mandarin, it is tagged as Mandarin regardless of tones. If you are unsure, please do not hesitate to check with a full-time staff member who speaks Mandarin or Cantonese.
nainai	Noun	Grandmother, or an elderly woman.	These instances should only be tagged as Red Dot if they do not sound like

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nenek	Noun	Grandmother, or an elderly woman. E.g. "Give up your seat for nenek please."	
ownself	Pronoun	By one's own self. E.g. "I can ownself wear shoes"	
popo	Noun	Grandmother, or an elderly woman. E.g. "did popo pick you up from school today?"	These instances should only be tagged as Red Dot if they do not sound like Mandarin/Cantonese based on the tone WHEN participant is speaking in ENGLISH. If participant is speaking in Mandarin, it is tagged as Mandarin regardless of tones. If you are unsure, please do not

			hesitate to check with a full-time staff member who speaks Mandarin or Cantonese.
uncle	Noun	A middle-aged or elderly man who may or may not be a relative	
yeye	Noun	Grandfather, or an elderly man.	These instances should only be tagged as Red Dot if they do not sound like Mandarin/Cantonese based on the tone WHEN participant is speaking in ENGLISH. If participant is speaking in Mandarin, it is tagged as Mandarin regardless of tones. If you are unsure, please do not hesitate to check with a full-time staff member who speaks Mandarin or Cantonese.
Singlish Expressions			
Word/phrase	POS	Gloss	Notes
blur	Adjective	Slow, confused, ignorant, muddle-headed. E.g. "Why you so blur, I told you already the cups put in this box."	

cheem	Adjective	Difficult to understand, profound, complex. E.g. "The book so cheem, I don't understand."	
chukop	Adjective	Enough. E.g. (To a child) "Cukup. Stop crying ah"	Red Dot only when in non-Malay utterance. Note if it's used in Malay utterance, it should be spelt "cukup".
clean clean	Adjective	To be clean. E.g. "Wah, bathe already, so clean clean!"	
jialat	Adjective	Terrible, severe, troublesome. E.g. "You cough until so jialat, we go see doctor."	
kiasu	Adjective	Describes a person who is afraid to lose out to others. E.g. "Don't be so kiasu, just take what you can eat first."	
pain-pain	Adjective	To feel pain. E.g. "Just now you fall down where pain-pain?"	
paiseh	Adjective	To feel embarrassed. E.g. "Aiyo, why you never wear pants, so paiseh! Come here now!"	
shame shame	Adjective	To feel embarrassed. E.g. "Aiyo, why you never wear pants, so shame shame! Come here now!"	
shiok	Adjective	Good, Fantastic, Comfortable, Enjoyable, Delicious. E.g. "Hot day eat ice cream, so shiok!"	
siao	Adjective	Crazy, out of your mind. E.g. "Come wear your shirt first. Later Uncle and Aunty see you with no shirt and say, "this boy is siao, he never wear shirt!"	
tombalek	Adjective	Upside-down, reversed. E.g. "You wear your shirt tombalek! Come here, I change for you."	Red Dot when pronounced as 'tombalek' instead of 'terbalik'
kaypoh	Adjective/Noun	Nosy, likes to mind people's business. A busybody. E.g. "Auntie is so kaypoh, not her business still ask so many questions!"	
oredi	Adverb	Before or by now. E.g. "I eat oredi, not hungry now."	

skali/sekali	Adverb	Supposing, what if. E.g. "Skali he go home already, then we wait for nothing."	Red Dot only when in non-Malay utterance
suka suka	Adverb	In a manner as one pleases; not caring about the consequences. E.g. "When you go to the playground with aunty, you cannot suka suka wander off, ok?"	Red Dot or English depends on context
ah	Discourse marker		
eh	Discourse marker	Expression to denote surprise, "really?" E.g. "There's a sale now!" "Eh?"	Singaporean English discourse marker
eh	Discourse marker	To bring attention to something. E.g. "Eh see, see what is he taking?"	Singaporean English discourse marker
har/huh	Discourse marker	English translation "is it". (Also see: huh as a languageless interjection).	Singaporean English discourse marker
liao	Discourse marker		
hor	Discourse marker		Singaporean English discourse marker
lah	Discourse marker		Singaporean English discourse marker
leh	Discourse marker		Singaporean English discourse marker
lor	Discourse marker		Singaporean English discourse marker
ma	Discourse marker		Singaporean English discourse marker
meh	Discourse marker		Singaporean English discourse marker
na/nah (e.g., na here, take this)	Discourse marker	Expression to denote an action of giving or location of item to be taken. E.g. "Na .. Take this pencil."	Singaporean English discourse marker
neh	Discourse marker		Singaporean English discourse marker

orh	Discourse marker	Expression to denote acknowledgement. E.g., "Orh, I get it now"	Singaporean English discourse marker
sia	Discourse marker		Singaporean English discourse marker
aduh/adoi	Interjection		Red Dot only when in non-Malay utterance
ah-doay (ouch)	Interjection	To express pain. E.g. "Ah-doay! This thing hit my head!"	
aiya	Interjection	Exclamation to express surprise, displeasure, or frustration	
aiyo	Interjection	Expression. To show concern, frustration, dismay, or surprise. E.g. "Aiyo! Why you spill the soup!"	Red Dot when in non-Tamil and non-Mandarin utterance
alah	Interjection	To show concern, frustration, dismay, or surprise. E.g. "Alah! Your shirt all dirty now!"	Red Dot only when in non-Malay utterance
alamak	Interjection	Expression. To show frustration, annoyance, or surprise. E.g. "Alamak! Why you so careless!"	Red Dot only when in non-Malay utterance
orh-hor/ hor hor	Interjection	Expression. Similar to 'You're in trouble'. "Orh-hor, you touch Daddy's phone. Daddy already tell you don't touch it."	
wah	Interjection	Wow	
baluku	Noun	A bruise with a bump. E.g. "I hit my head, now got big baluku."	
bird-bird	Noun	An diminutive term for penis.	
blue black	Noun	A bruise. E.g. "Yesterday, I fall down then got blue black, very pain."	
fren kiss/ flying kiss	Noun	To gesture blowing a kiss with your hand. E.g. "Give Auntie a fren kiss".	
jajan	Noun	A term for snacks. E.g. "No jajan before dinner, later you too full."	
kuku-bird	Noun	An diminutive term for penis.	
lebam	Noun	A bruise. E.g. "I fall down just now and now got lebam on my leg."	Red Dot only when in non-Malay utterance
orh cheh	Noun	A bruise. E.g. "Aiyo! You fall down, kena orh cheh so big!"	
pai-pai	Noun	A colloquial diminutive term for vagina.	
pit pit/ pip pip/ bai bai	Noun	A diminutive term for vagina.	

Places			
Word/phrase	POS	Gloss	Notes
coffeeshop	Noun	A collective of food stalls usually found at the void deck of a HDB block, also known as kopitiam. E.g. "I buy chicken rice from that coffeeshop."	
bukit	Noun	A hill. E.g. Bukit Timah	Red Dot only when in non-Malay utterance
kopitiam	Noun	A collective of food stalls usually found at the void deck of a HDB block, also known as coffeeshop. E.g. "I go to kopitiam for dinner"	
mama shop/ mamak	Noun	A general provision shop, usually found at the void deck of a HDB block. E.g. "Go to the mama shop and buy some snacks."	
Games			
Word/phrase	POS	Gloss	Notes
lom chiam pas/ oh peh som	Noun	A children's game in which the players form various 'signs' or gestures (scissors, paper, stone) with their hands	
Objects			
Word/phrase	POS	Gloss	Notes
bantal busuk	Noun	A small comfort pillow that children hug or carry to sleep. E.g. "The baby cannot sleep without his bantal busuk."	Red Dot only when in non-Malay utterance
tong-tong	Noun	A piggybank. E.g. "Put your coins in your tong-tong."	
chou chou	Noun	A small comfort pillow that children hug or carry to sleep. E.g. "This baby cannot sleep without his chou chou."	

Languageless

Interjection/ fillers	Gloss
um	
eh	huh? e.g. "eh? i thought she's sick?"
ooh	
er	
hmm	
oh	
mm	
mhm	
uh huh	
ah	To show surprise, e.g. "Ah, there you are!"
wow	
oops	
oi	
ouch/ow	
yay	
aw	
uh	
huh	(also see: har/huh as a Red Dot discourse marker)
woohoo	
woah	

Sounds

The following list showcases the standardised spelling for sounds.

- E.g., if you hear the word "woof", label as English and spell it according to the list below. Note the dashes when applicable.
- If you hear the speaker mimicking dog noises and growling, you will tag it according to the assigned vocal sounds tags in Column G and put "Vocal Sounds" in Language tier.
- If they are no listed words for that category of sound (e.g. orangutan), you can just tag it its respective vocal sound tag (:v:orangutan_sound)

Animal Sounds						
NOTE: :v:animal_sound should be used as a standalone. :v:animal_sound:meow+meow is now treated as defunct and the wiki will be updated to reflect that soon.						
Animal	English	Mandarin	Tamil	Malay	Red Dot	If occurred as sounds and not the listed words (e.g., mimicry), use vocal sounds tag:
cat	meow	喵 miao1				:v:animal_sound
dog	woof	汪 wang1				:v:animal_sound
duck	quack	嘎 ga1				:v:animal_sound
frog	croak, ribbit	呱 gua1				:v:animal_sound
bee	buzz	嗡 weng1			bzzzz	:v:animal_sound
orangutan						:v:orangutan_sound
flamingo						:v:flamingo_sound
elephant						:v:elephant_sound
other animals						:v:animal_sound
Closed Class Vocal Sounds						
*Note: To be used in conjunction with the list of closed class categories on the wiki (https://leap.soh.ntu.edu.sg/top_seclet/beep/ELAN/protocols/special-characters.html#1-vocal-sounds)						

Type of sound	English	Mandarin	Tamil	Malay	Red Dot	If occurred as sounds and not the listed words (e.g., mimicry), use vocal sounds tag:
thunder	boom					:v:thunder_sound
Lightning						:v:lightning_sound (pspsps, etc. fall under this category)
Rain, raindrop	pitter-patter	滴滴嗒嗒 di1di1da1da1				:v:rain_sound (plop, tok, tuk, bloop, blup, etc. fall under this category)
Splash	splash, splish-splash, splosh					:v:splash_sound (pssh, etc. fall under this category)
Bicycle/Bell sound	ring-ring, ding-dong	铃铃 ling2ling2			kring-kring	:v:ringing_sound (ding ding, tring tring, etc. fall under this category)
Scream						:v:screaming_sound (ahhhh, ehhhh , etc. fall under this category)
...and more on the wiki						
Open Class Vocal Sounds						
Category	Elaboration					Vocal Sound Tag
General vocal sounds that can be described	For sounds that are not in our current closed class list, e.g., blowing sound, eating sound, tongue clicking, blowing raspberries etc. Labels are not standardised and are open for description. Labels after :v:l: should only be in lowercase characters (a-z) and spaces are to be replaced with underscores "_". Note that :v:l:gasping_sound is NOT accepted as we already have :v:gasp.					:v:l:word_word (e.g. :v:l:blowing_sound, :v:l:tongue_clicking , :v:l:raspberries)
General, catch-all, unspecified category	Standalone, use for vocal sounds that cannot be described or difficult to label even with context.					:v:x

General, transcribable, wordy, vocal sounds	Try not to use this tag unless it does sound like a transcribable word. Spaces are to be replaced with plus sign "+".	:v:u:word+word (e.g., :v:u:babam)				
General, transcribable, repeatable, rhythmic vocal sounds	Spaces are to be replaced with plus sign "+".	:v:r:word+word+word (e.g., :v:r:woo+woo+woo+woo+woo+woo)				
Letter Sounds						
*Note: To only be used if the speaker produces a sound pronunciation of the letter or segment of a word. If unsure, do not transcribe and flag to the core team first.						
Letter/segment	Vocal Sound tag					
P	:v:l:p_sound_peh					
Oo	:v:l:oo_sound_ooh					