

A SPOKEN MALAY LANGUAGE COURSE FOR S. THAILAND

IN THE REGIONAL DIALECT KNOWN AS PATTANI MALAY

- MODULE ONE -
fully revised, combining
Sound Drills and Lessons
in one book

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SPOKEN MALAY LANGUAGE COURSE

SUGGESTED STUDY INSTRUCTIONS

FOR MODULE ONE

SEGMENT A: SOUNDS YOU WILL MEET IN PATTANI MALAY

This aims to help you:

- 1) RECOGNIZE all the sounds of PM.
- 2) DISCRIMINATE between near-alike sounds.
- 3) PRODUCE the sounds correctly, at SYLLABLE & WORD LEVEL.
- 4) BEGIN to HEAR & PRODUCE these sounds IN LARGER CONTEXTS.
- 5) MONITOR your own speech and CORRECT WRONG PRONUNCIATION.

METHOD:

AN INTENSIVE THREE-DAY BLITZ ON ALL THE SOUNDS, USING PHONEMIC SPELLING.

- * Sounds are introduced one by one, to practise "live" with the Malay helper, also to listen to, recognize, discriminate, produce, and mimic on your own with the tape provided. Mark the ones you have trouble with and come back to them - several times - in the days ahead.
- * This gives you a tool for writing down any words you hear outside the course, right from Week One, and enables you to concentrate wholly on CORRECT SOUNDS, and not be held up by rules for CORRECT SPELLING.

DAY 1 - TRY TO GO THRU' DRILLS 1-26

DAY 2 - TRY TO GO THRU' DRILLS 27-52

DAY 3 - FINISH OFF THE DRILLS 53-77

NOW BEGINS THE TRANSFER TO STANDARD SPELLING IN ROMI (ROMAN) SCRIPT.

- * ALL LESSON MATERIALS are presented in STANDARD SPELLING OF THE DIALECT, with phonemic pronunciation guides in the Word Lists.
- * THIS SPELLING SYSTEM IS USED BY ALL THE JAWI PEOPLE GROUPS OF S.E. ASIA. This means Indonesia, E.& W.Malaysia and S.Thailand. Noone outside our tiny circle could read the dialect in a phonemic script.
- * JAWI SCRIPT too, relates directly to the standard spelling system, be it dialect or SM (Standard Malaysian Malay). All our PM literature is set out in standard spelling. You will LEARN JAWI SCRIPT AT MODULE 3 LEVEL.

DAY 4 - RELATION OF SM SPELLING TO PM PRONUNCIATION (SOUNDS p.20-21)

- WORK THRU' LESSON 1 (starts again with p.1 in the same book)

DAY 5 - WORK THRU' LESSON 2 (and begin work on LESSON 3 if possible)

PHOTOCOPY SOUNDS p.22 - SUMMARY OF SM SPELLING - PM PRONUNCIATION.

Mount it on a card and have it next to you for reference while studying.

SOUNDS YOU WILL MEET IN PATTANI MALAY

(1) THERE ARE ONLY 8 VOWEL SOUNDS IN PM.

- * Some are NEARLY LIKE THAI VOWELS - BUT NOT QUITE THE SAME.
- * IN THESE PRELIMINARY SOUND DRILLS, WE USE PHONEMIC VOWEL SYMBOLS.
- * IN THE MODULE 1 LESSONS, you learn to RECOGNIZE & PRODUCE PM SOUNDS from the STANDARD SPELLING SYSTEM, adding a few of our own diacritics (special markers).
- * Native Malay readers want standard spelling in Romi or Jawi, whether they are reading Standard Malay (SM) or Pattani Malay (PM). That is why we change over to standard spelling with diacritic markers, as soon as the Sound Drills are completed.
- * THIS TABLE HAS STANDARD SYMBOLS (SOME MARKED), FOLLOWED BY PHONEMIC

	FRONT	MID	BACK
HIGH	i /i/ = THAI $\overset{\smile}{\text{I}}$ ī /ī/		u /u/ = THAI $\overset{\smile}{\text{U}}$ close ū /ū/ open
	THAI $\overset{\smile}{\text{I}}$ is lower		THAI $\overset{\smile}{\text{U}}$ is lower
MID		ē /ə/ = $\overset{\circ}{\text{O}}$ e /ɛ/	
LOW	THAI $\overset{\wedge}{\text{U}}$ is lower		THAI $\overset{\wedge}{\text{O}}$ is lower
		a /a/ = $\overset{\wedge}{\text{A}}$	

(2) LISTEN TO THE I-E (FRONT) VOWELS, ESPECIALLY IN FINAL SYLLABLES

NB. THE TYPICAL MALAY WORD HAS TWO SYLLABLES, MORE OR LESS EVENLY STRESSED.
LONG AND SHORT VOWELS ARE NOT A "PHONEMIC FEATURE" OF MALAY.

1. LISTEN to these vowels in typical words, across the rows, then down.
2. When Exercise (3) below is done, come back and MIMIC thru' this set.

i = /i/	si-si	→ ba-di	u-bi	la-ki	ba-si	ka-ti
ī = /ī/	si- $\overset{\smile}{\text{si}}$	→ ba-dī	tu-bī	ta- $\overset{\smile}{\text{ki}}$	pa- $\overset{\smile}{\text{si}}$	ka- $\overset{\smile}{\text{ti}}$
e = /ɛ/	pi- $\overset{\smile}{\text{se}}$	→ ba-de	tu-be	ma- $\overset{\smile}{\text{ke}}$	pa- $\overset{\smile}{\text{se}}$	ka- $\overset{\smile}{\text{te}}$

(3) WRITE IN THE VOWEL YOU HEAR:

1. Listen to the following & write in the missing vowel - /ii/ or /ū/.

lid __, bud __, Kik __, tal __, tuk __, bib __, bab __ pas __.

2. Listen to the following & write in the missing vowel - /ɛ/ or /ī/.

kat __, bat __, but __, kol __, tuk __, bib __, tēb __ pas __.

3. Listen to the following & write in the missing vowel - /i/, /ī/, or /ɛ/.

bud __, bid __, bēd __, kal __, kal __, tab __, tēl __ Mēs __.

(4) **LISSEN TO THE U-O (BACK) VOWELS - FOCUS ON THE FINAL SYLLABLES**

1. LISTEN to rows (across) same vowel in different words, all open vowel finals.
2. LISTEN as read (down) to get the three vowels, /u/, /v/, /ɔ/ in contrast.
3. After doing WRITE IN exercise (below), come back and MIMIC thru' (4)

u = /u/	bi-su →	sa-yu	la-bu	su-ku	ka-lu	bu-ku
u = /v/	bi-su →	sa-yv	la-bv	su-kv	kē-lv	u-kv
o = /ɔ/	bi-so →	sa-yɔ	la-bo	su-ko	ka-lo	bu-ko

(5) **WRITE IN THE VOWEL YOU HEAR:**

1. LISTEN to the following & WRITE IN the missing vowel /u/ or /v/.

bēt__, sit__, Kub__, bud__, bēk__, kuk__, bis__, bak__.

2. LISTEN to the following & WRITE IN the missing vowel /v/ or /ɔ/.

kud__, bub__, gil__, kēl__, mul__, tid__, puk__, tig__.

3. LISTEN to the following & WRITE IN the missing vowel /u/, /v/ or /ɔ/.

kud__, tid__, gul__, kal__, bil__, kēl__, bis__, bis__.

(6) **LISSEN TO LOW MID VOWEL "A" IN FINAL & NON-FINAL SYLLABLES.**

1. LISTEN to low, mid-vowel /a/ in six different words - no contrasts for this one.
2. Note that the "a" in the first syllable is the same as final "a", but the open vowel final sounds longer, as it has no sharp cut off point.
3. MIMIC thru' the set, giving due length to the two syllables.

a = /a/ ba-ka ba-sa ba-la ka-ba ga-da ha-ta

(7) **LISSEN TO VOWEL "Ē" / ə / FOUND ONLY IN NON-FINAL SYLLABLES**

The mid vowel /ə/, called the Schwa, is denoted as "ē", in our texts, but S.M. does not bother to differentiate it from e = /ɛ/ which is annoying!

It is found only in non-final syllables, often they are unstressed syllables.

In two-syllable words, it is given its full value as the vowel in that syllable.

ē = /ə/ bə-li bə-də gə-li, gə-la bə-lə-di gə-lə-pa

(8) **LISSEN TO VOWELS /ɛ/ & /ə/ CONTRASTED IN NON-FINAL SYLLABLES**

1. LISTEN, then MIMIC (across) the vowel /ɛ/ in non-final syllables.
2. LISTEN, then MIMIC (second row) the vowel /ə/ in non-finals.
3. LISTEN, then MIMIC the pairs (down) in contrast, to differentiate.

e = /ɛ/	be-lo? →	pɛ-li	gɛ-ge	tɛ-keɛ?	pɛ-cr	Se-te
ē = /ə/	ba-lo →	bə-li	sə-ga	tə-ke	kə-cr	sə-ta

(9) LISTEN TO THE VOWELS /ɔ/ /ə/ & /a/ IN NON-FINAL SYLLABLES

1. LISTEN, then MIMIC (across) thru' the rows for non-final /ɔ/ /ə/ or /a/.
2. LISTEN, then MIMIC (down) the three columns, to differentiate.

o = /ɔ/ sɔ-lo? ↓ kɔ-to? ↓ bo-se ↓ tɔ-pi ↓
 ē = /ə/ sə-lo? kə-to? pə-se tə-pi
 a = /a/ sa-lo? ka-to? pa-se ta-pi

NB. /i/ and /u/ CANNOT occur in Non-Final Syllables, ONLY IN FINALS.

(10) WRITE IN THE VOWEL YOU HEAR:

1. Listen to the following & write in which non-final vowel /ɛ/ or /ə/.

bsɔ, bsi, Kta, prɔ?, knɔ, tkɔ?, lkɔ?, tŋɔ?

2. Listen to the following, a random selection of non-final vowels - write them in:

m <u>ti</u>	p <u>ti</u>	b <u>rɔ?</u>	b <u>ŋɔ</u>	b <u>lt?</u>	b <u>lɔ?</u>	k <u>nij</u>	k <u>pɛŋ</u>
b <u>li</u>	p <u>li</u>	p <u>tch</u>	m <u>t_ri</u>	g <u>d_be</u>	k <u>lu</u>	k <u>lo</u>	l <u>tēRi</u>

(11) VOWELS SOMETIMES COME IN PAIRS - LISTEN TO THE PAIRS BELOW

NB. Each Vowel retains its sound & due length, one can almost insert a /y/ or /w/ between the two - N.B. THESE NOT WRITTEN IN NORMALLY.
 LISTEN, then MIMIC, first across the rows, then down for contrast.

1. VOWEL PAIRS /iɛ/ /ia/ /iɔ/ /ue/ /ua/ /uɔ/

ie = /i^ɛ/	↓ li^ɛ →	si^ɛ	di^ɛ	ti^ɛ
ia = /i^a/	li^a	si^a	bi^a	ti^a?
iɔ = /i^ɔ/	di^ɔ	si^ɔ	bi^ɔ?	ti^ɔ?
ue = /u^ɛ/	↓ lu^ɛ →	su^ɛ	tu^ɛ	ju^ɛ
ua = /u^a/	lu^a	su^a	kətu^a?	ju^a
uɔ = /u^ɔ/	du^ɔ	su^ɔ	kətu^ɔ	ju^ɔ?

2. VOWEL PAIRS /ai/ & /au/ - ALSO /iu/ /iʊ/ /ui/ /uɪ/

ai = /a^i/	↓ na^i? →	ba^i?	ma^iŋ	sa^iŋ	ka^i	a^i
au = /a^u/	la^u? →	Da^u?	ka^uŋ	da^uŋ	ga^u	sa^u

AND VERY RARE → si^u ki^u li^u du^i?

(12) WRITE IN THE VOWEL PAIR YOU HEAR:

- Listen to the following & write in which vowel pair you hear, in each.

b <u>?</u>	b <u>?</u>	d <u>ŋ</u>	k <u>ŋ</u>	s <u>?</u>	b <u>?</u>	d <u>?</u>	l <u>?</u>
m <u>ŋ</u>	l <u>?</u>	d <u>?</u>	d <u>?</u>	k <u>?</u>	s <u>?</u>	s <u>?</u>	s <u>?</u>

(13) REVIEW OF THE PATTANI MALAY VOWELS

	FRONT	MID	BACK
HIGH	i /i/ ɪ /ɪ/		u /u/ ʊ /ʊ/ close ə /ə/ open
MID		ē /ə/	
LOW		a /a/	

(14) PATTANI MALAY HAS 21 CONSONANTS AND 2 SEMI-VOWELS

- (a) Malay has UNVOICED & VOICED STOPS - UNASPIRATED except in certain contexts.
- (b) Malay has more FRICATIVES than Thai or English - blame the Arabs!
PM speakers don't like them either - and may substitute easier sounds.
MALAY SPELLING "KH" is an UNVOICED VELAR FRICATIVE (as "ch" in "loch")
- (c) Consonants marked ← are FRONTED, so tongue touches ridge behind the teeth.
- (d) What we call PATTANI "r" is pronounced as a LIGHTLY-VOICED VELAR FRICATIVE.
- (e) TRILL "R" (noone except us represents it) is only used in FOREIGN LOAN WORDS, Arabic, Thai or English, but every PM speaker knows which words have this R!
- (f) The TABLE BELOW USES STANDARD SPELLING FOR THE CONSONANTS, apart from a few phonetic symbols in brackets / / . All the Lessons are given in Standard Spelling. You will learn the PM Sounds which belongs to the various Standard Spelling patterns, mastering them by the end of Module 1.

NB. ONLY THE DRILL PAGES ARE SET OUT IN PHONEMIC SPELLING, SO YOU CAN PRACTISE HEARING AND MIMICKING THE SOUNDS, AT THE START.

	LABIAL	ALVEOLAR	PALATAL	VELAR	GLOTTAL
STOPS unv vd.	p b	← t ← d	← c ← j	k g	/ʔ/
FRICA TIVES unv vd	f	s z	sh /ʃ/	kh /χ/ r /χ/	h → = Pattani "r"
LATERALS		← l	← R /ɾ/		→ = Trilled "R"
NASALS	m	← n	← ny /ɲ/	ng /ŋ/	
SEMI-VOWELS	w		y		

(15) LISTEN, BUT DO NOT MIMIC YET - FIRST PAIR OF STOPS "P" & "B"

1. THE INITIAL "P-" (unvoiced), then THE INITIAL "B-" (voiced),
Across the rows first, then down in Pairs, to contrast the two.
- pa-ka → pa-ta pu-ka' pa-lah pi-jo' pi-se pi-te pə-li-to
 ↓ ba-ka ba-ta bu-la' ba-lah bi-jo' bi-so bi-te bə-Ri-to

2. THE SECOND SYLLABLE BEGINS WITH "P-" (unvoiced) OR "B-" (voiced).
Across the rows first, then down in pairs, to contrast the two.
- a-pə → ku-pe ki-pah ka-pa la-puŋ lə-pah sə-pa' ti-pə
 ↓ la-bo ku-be ki-bah ka-ba sa-buŋ lə-ba' sə-ba' ti-bo

(16) WRITE IN THE CONSONANT YOU HEAR - EITHER "P" OR "B"?

u-nəh i-se a-nəda i-lə' a-gi u-ti ə-nədə
 u-əh tu-əvh tə-ə' te-əŋ la-ə a lu-ə lu-ə

(17) LISTEN, BUT DO NOT MIMIC - THE SECOND PAIR OF STOPS "T" & "D"

1. THE INITIAL "T-" (unvoiced), THEN THE INITIAL "D-" (voiced),
Across the rows first, then down in Pairs, to contrast the two.
- tə-ke' → tə-ka' tu-ə' ta-pe ti-ə' ti-ri ta-ki tu-kuŋ
 də-ke' ↓ də-ka' du-ə' - di-ə' di-ri da-ki du-kuŋ

2. THE SECOND SYLLABLE BEGINS WITH "T-" (unvoiced) OR "D-" (voiced).
Across the rows first, then down in pairs, to contrast the two.

a-ta' → si-ta pa-ti bu-tə bi-te kə-ta mu-toh hu-te
 a-da' ↓ si-da pa-di bu-də' bi-de kə-da mu-doh u-de

(18) WRITE IN THE CONSONANTS - EITHER "T" OR "D"?

u-ləh a-łe i-ka i-kə u-ke u-ko a-łe
 hi-ə hi-əh ha-əv ha-əu su-əh su-əŋ si-ə

(19) LISTEN, THEN MIMIC THE "P-B" AND "T-D" STOPS IN THESE LISTS

Unvoiced /p/	Voiced /b/		Unvoiced /t/	Voiced /d/
pa-ka →	ba-ka		tə-ke' →	də-ke'
↓ pa-ta	ba-ta		↓ tə-ka'	də-ka'
pa-lah	ba-lah		tu-ə'	du-ə'
pi-te	bi-de		ta-pe	da-pe
pi-jo'	bi-jo'		ti-ə'	di-ə'
pu-noh	bu-nuh		ta-ki	da-ki

(20) LISTEN, BUT DO NOT MIMIC YET, TO 3RD SET OF STOPS "C" & "J"

1. THE INITIAL "C-" (unvoiced), THEN THE INITIAL "J-" (voiced),
 NOTE that Thai has not got a Voiced / j /, they often substitute / y /.
 Across the rows first, then down in Pairs, to contrast the two.

ce	ci-nɔ	→ cu-kɔ	ci-cɔ'	cu-cv	ca-tuŋ	ca-wa'	ca-yɔ
je	ji-nɔ'	↓	ju-gɔ'	ji-jo'	ju-ju	ja-tuŋ	ja-wa'
						ja-yɔ	

2. THE SECOND SYLLABLE BEGINS WITH "C-" (unvoiced) OR "J-" (voiced).

Across the rows first, then down in pairs, to contrast the two.

ba-cɔ	→ a-ca	su-ci	pu-cɔ	kə-ca'	pə-ca'	ba-ci	bu-cu
ba-jɔ	↓	a-ja	su-ji	pu-jo	kə-ja'	pi-ja'	ba-ji
						bu-ju	

(21) WRITE IN THE CONSONANT YOU HEAR - EITHER "C" OR "J"?

_i-nɔ' _a-wi, _ɔ-tɔ, sa-_ɔ, _ə-ma, hi-_a, ha-_u,
ma-_u ki-_a' _u-pɔ' _u-pɔ' mu-_u _a-piŋ _a-min

(22) LISTEN, BUT DO NOT MIMIC YET, TO 4TH SET OF STOPS "K" & "G"

1. THE INITIAL "K-" (unvoiced), THEN THE INITIAL "G-" (voiced),
 NOTE that Thai has not got a Voiced / G /, they simply substitute / k /.
 Across the rows first, then down in Pairs, to contrast the two.

ka-li →	ki-la'	ka-re	kə-la'	ku-dɔ	ki-lu	kə-lah	ku-luŋ
ga-li	↓	gi-la'	ga-re	gə-la'	gu-lo	gi-lu	gə-lah
						gu-luŋ	

2. THE SECOND SYLLABLE BEGINS WITH "K-" (unvoiced) OR "G-" (voiced).

Across the rows first, then down in pairs, to contrast the two.

pa-ka →	i-ka'	la-ku	mu-kɔ	tə-koh	kə-ti-kɔ	si-ka	u-ku'
pa-ga	↓	i-ga'	la-gu	mu-gɔ	tə-goh	kə-ti-gɔ	si-ga
						u-gu'	

(23) WRITE IN THE CONSONANTS YOU HEAR - EITHER "K" OR "G"?

_i-bah _a-lah _ə-ta _ə-toh u-_u i-_a _i-łɔ
_ə-lah a-_a la-_i bu-_ɔ _u-bu _u-łɔ. _ɔ-łɔ'

(24) LISTEN, THEN MIMIC THE "C-J" AND "K-G" STOPS IN THESE LISTS

<u>Unvoiced /c/</u>	<u>Voiced /j/</u>		<u>Unvoiced /k/</u>	<u>Voiced /g/</u>
ca-wa'	ja-wa'		ka-nɔ →	ga-nɔ
↓	ji-nɔ'		↓	gi-la'
ci-cɔ'			ki-la'	ga-li
ca-ri,	ja-ri,		ka-li	gɔ-łɔ'
cu-cv	ju-ju		kɔ-se'	ga-yɔ
ci-cɔ'	ji-jo'		ka-yɔ	gu-łɔ
ce-ma	jə-mɔ		ku-la'	

(25) PARTIAL REVIEW OF THE PM CONSONANTS

	labial	alveo	palatal	velar	glottal
STOPS unv vd.	p b	t d	c j	k g	' / ? /
FRICA unv TIVES vd	f	s	sh / ſ /	kh / X / r / Y /	h → = Pattani "r"

(26) LISTEN, THEN MIMIC, THE GLOTTAL STOP IN NON-FINAL CONTEXTS.

NB. Symbol / ? / used here. Standard Spelling has the Apostrophe = ' or -k-.

* WORD FINAL = GLOTTAL STOP IS SHOWN LATER - AS ONE OF "THE FOUR FINALS".

mā'-āh → Ja-mā'-ā' mā'-ēe so'-a Ka'-Wee da'-pēe ze'-Roh
te'-si → pa'-so pē'-sa' 'jō'-uŋ tō'-ā' do'-ō Ro-pi'-āh

*** THE "FRIGHTFUL FRICATIVES" GIVEN IN SETS (27) TO (31)**

These have been given for listening only. Malays substitute other sounds.

* WORDS SPELLED WITH A FINAL FRICATIVE ARE PRONOUNCED /-h/ IN PM.
THIS IS ONE OF THE "FOUR FINALS" WHICH YOU WILL BE SHOWN LATER.
The examples below deal only with fricatives in word-initial or medial contexts.

(27) LISTEN, THEN MIMIC, THE UNVD BILABIAL FRICATIVE "F" = "P"

* IN PM NEARLY ALWAYS SUBSTITUTE "P" FOR "F" (WORD FINALS EXCEPTED).

Pronounced:	pi-k̪	→ pa-sa	pa-ka'	si-pa'	ka-pe
SM Spelling:	fikir	fasal	fakat	sifat	kafan

(28) LISTEN, THEN MIMIC, THE UNVOICED, ALVEOLAR FRICATIVE "S"

"S" is pronounced lightly, on-and-off, not a heavy sibilant sss.

sa-no → si-ki' su-ko so-ba Se-te sa-tu si-pe
a-sa → kē-so' i-so ma-so bō-se pi-se ē-so'

(29) LISTEN, THEN MIMIC, THE VOICED, ALVEOLAR FRICATIVE "Z"

* IN PM MAY SUBSTITUTE "J" (OR EVEN "Y") FOR AR. SPELLING "Z".

Pronounced:	zi-na → ze-tuŋ	za-ka'	A-zī'	u-zu	i-zəŋ	Za-bu
SM Spelling:	zina	zaitun	zakat	Aziz	uzur	idzin

Pronounced:	ze'rōh → ja-mē	Je-na'	a-ji-ma'
SM Spelling:	zia'rah (notice)	zaman	Zainab azimat

Sometimes:	→	Ye-nab
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(30) LISTEN TO THE UNVD, PALATAL FRICATIVE "SH" or /S/

* IN PM, "S" IS OFTEN SUBSTITUTED FOR "SH".

All the Trilled R's in the examples below, shows they are Arabic loan words.

Pronounced: se-te → seRə-gə su-ku sa-Roh sɔ' hati məsɔRə²
SM Spelling: Shaitan Shurga shukur shaRah shak hati mēshuaRat

(31) LISTEN, THEN MIMIC, THE UNVOICED VELAR FRICATIVE "KH" or / /

* IN PM "K" OFTEN SUBSTITUTED FOR "KH".

Pronounced: kɔ-ba → kε-na² kε'-məh Ka-mih kɔ-tə² i-khlah
SM Spelling: khabar khianat khaimah Khamis khatib ikhlas

(32) LISTEN TO THE PATTANI /r/ - A LIGHTLY-VOICED VELAR FRICATIVE.

1. / r-/ BEGINS THE FIRST SYLLABLE OF THE WORD:

ra-ma → ru-məh rə-lic² rə-lic ri-bu ru-gi rə-bəh
ri-ma → ru-pə rə-te rə-yə rə-mə² rə-ŋə rə-bu²

2. / r-/ BEGINS THE SECOND SYLLABLE:

ma-ri → bi-ru bə-ɾəŋ gə-ɾəŋ ku-ɾə ka-ɾə ki-ɾə
ɔ-re → ba-re bə-ɾə² ba-ru ke-ɾə² he-ɾə hu-ɾə

(33) LISTEN TO /r/ BETWEEN TWO UNSTRESSED VOWELS /ə/ = /-ərə-/

This is really the PM way of SEPARATING TWO ADJOINING CONSONANTS.

See Exercise (59) "CONSONANT PAIRS SEPARATED SLIGHTLY BY VOWEL /ə/

Pronounced: bə'rənə → 'gərətə² 'hərətə² 'kərələŋ sə'rəka² bə'rəti
SM Spelling: bērnang gērtak hērta kērling sērkap bērhēnti

N.B. Note how the primary stress (marked ') is not always the same (!)
You will have to learn primary stress WITH the individual words (of this type)

(34) WRITE IN THE CONSONANT YOU HEAR - IS IT /r/ OR /g/?

ti-__o ki-__o la-__i la-__i __ə-bəh __a-ta __a-ti
bi-__iŋ da-__iŋ __ɔ-dəs __ɔ-ya² __ɔ-__ɔ si-__a he-__e

(35) LISTEN, THEN MIMIC THE PATTANI /r/ CONTRASTED WITH /g/.

1. LISTEN then MIMIC (across row 1) with /r/ in the first syllable.

2. Listen then mimic (across row 2) with /r/ in second syllable.

3. Listen then Mimic (third row) where may meet /g/ or /r/ in first syllable

ra-ma ru-məh ri-bu ra-ɾə gə-ɾəŋ rə-be² rə-bu²
ma-ri mu-ɾəh bi-ru ta-ɾə su-ruh kɔ-ɾə² bə-ru-bu²
la-gi gə-təh rə-mə² gə-mə² ru"ɛ gu"ɛ rə-luŋ

(36) LISTEN TO THE GLOTTAL FRICATIVE / h / - NON-FINAL CONTEXTS

- * WORD FINAL -H IS SHOWN LATER - AS ONE OF "THE FOUR FINALS".

1. / h-/ BEGINS THE WORD:

hɔ-lɔ →	hi-łe	hu-lu	ha-tu	hi-te	he-re	ha-du
hu-te →	hi-nɔ	ha-luh	ha-ŋuh	hu-buŋ	he-ba?	ha-bu?

2. / h-/ BEGINS THE SECOND SYLLABLE:

A-ha? →	ja-ha?	le-ha?	le-he	kɔ-hɔ	pe-he	pa-hɛ?
pɔ-hu →	ta-hu	bə-ra-hi	ta-hi?	ja-hi?	ba-hu	

(37) WRITE IN THE MISSING CONSONANT - MAY BE / h /, / k /, / g / OR / r /:

_u-duh	_u-do	_u-tuh	_u-tiŋ	_ɛ_ _a?	_a_ _a?	_a_ _ɛ	_a_ _ɔ
u _a	_a_ _u	_u_ _ɔ	_ɛ_ _iŋ	_ɛ_ _ɔ?	_ɔ_ _ɔ?	_ɔ_ _ɛ?	_u_ _i

(38) PARTIAL REVIEW OF THE PM CONSONANTS

	labial	alveo ←	palatal	velar	glottal		
FRICA TIVES	unv vd	f z	s z	sh /ʃ/ t /tʃ/ r /r̩/	kh /χ/ t /χ̩/	h → =	Pattani
LATERALS		l	R			→ =	Trilled "R"
NASALS	m	← n	ny /ɲ/	ng /ŋ/			
SEMI- VOWELS	w		y				

(39) LISTEN, THEN MIMIC - THE LATERAL "L" IN TYPICAL WORDS.

NB. It is what some linguists call a "LIGHT L", tongue tip touches the alveolar ridge.

1. / l-/ BEGINS THE WORD:

lu-be →	la-dɔ	li-ciŋ	lə-ba?	le-pa	lu-po	li-kuŋ	lə-tɔ
li-dɔh →	lə-lɔh	la-le	lu-kih	le-mbe?	la-mba?	la-suŋ	lu-sɔ

2. / l-/ BEGINS A NON-FINAL SYLLABLE:

bə-lɛ? →	ku-lɛ?	kəlɔ-lɔ	kəli-liŋ	kəla-bu	bəla-nã	bəlu-le	pəli-to
bi-łe →	bɔ-la	bu-la?	bɛ-łɔ?	la-la?	gi-łɔ	gu-łɔ	gə-la?

(40) LISTEN, THEN MIMIC - THE LATERAL "R-" IN TYPICAL WORDS.

This is a light TRILL, denoted "R" in our lessons (this is not an official symbol). The tongue touches the alveolar ridge, maybe a bit further back than /l/. Articulation is very near the /l/ and is totally unrelated to the Pattani "r". Trill "R" is always (and only) in a Foreign Loan word (Thai, English, or Arabic).

1. / R-/ IN THE FIRST SYLLABLE:

In P.M.	Rō-di'u →	Ruh	Ru-mi	Rōh-mā?	Ra	Rō-si?	Rō-mōh
Spelled:	radiu	Ruh	Rumi	Rahmat	Rai	Rossik	Romah

2. / R-/ IN THE SECOND SYLLABLE:

In P.M.	bə-Ruh →	tə-Ri?	a-Ra?	bə-Ri-sa?	ska-Ru	tə-Ra	Mə-Ri?"
Origin:	brush	trip	Arab.	boRisat	screw	try	MēRiam

(41) LISTEN ONLY, TO THE FIRST TWO NASAL CONSONANTS "M" AND "N"

1. Listen across the rows, to words beginning with /m/ or /n/.

* NASAL CONSONANTS TEND TO NASALISE THE VOWEL FOLLOWING THEM.

It is most prominent in the context of 2nd. or final syllables.

ma-ri →	mə-təŋ	mu-jə	mi-lə?	mi-pi	ma-puh	mō?
na-di →	nə-təh	nu-jəŋ	mə-ni-ləh	ni-pih	na-pah	nō?

2. Listen across the rows, to /m/ and /n/ in 2nd. or final syllables:

sa-mō →	li-mō	cə-mōh	gə-mā	lə-mō?	lə-mō	lu-mā?
sa-nō →	Ci-nō	jə-nəh	kə-nā	sə-nō?	lə-nə	su-nā?

(42) LISTEN, THEN MIMIC "M" AND "N" NASAL CONSONANTS IN WORDS.

Try to nasalise the second syllable, when it has a nasal consonant. When the final syllable is /-mi/ or /-ni/, it nasalises AND adds /ŋ/ = /-mīŋ/ /nīŋ/

me-ne?	Se-me?		na-ti ↓	sa-nō ↓	
ma-ti	sa-mō		nə-təh	bə-nə	
me-rəh	mu-mā		nu-jəŋ	Mu-nōh	
mu-təh	Mi-nōh		ni-pih	Yu-nūh	
Mi-dəh	bo-mīŋ	SM bomi	nə-nē?	si-nīŋ	SM sini
mi-sa	jəra-mīŋ	SM jərami	ni-pōh	bi-nīŋ	SM bini

(43) LISTEN ONLY - TO THE PALATAL NASAL "NY" or /ŋ/

eg. Same sound as in Sonya, cognac. Asian people have more trouble than Western, but word initial /ŋ/ or /ny/ is unfamiliar to most of us learning Malay.

1. NY- IN WORD INITIAL CONTEXT:

nya-lo nyā-mō? nyū?-nyū? nyā-to nyī? nyā-dəŋ nya-riŋ nyā-nyō

2. NY- BEGINS THE SECOND SYLLABLE:

When final syllable is /-nyi/, it nasalises AND adds /-ŋ/ final, so = /-ŋiŋ/.
The last two examples below do this. SM spelling is "bunyi, sunyi".

ta-nyō̄ sə-nyā? la-nyā nyā-nyō̄ ba-nyō̄ mənyō̄-dō̄ bu-nyiŋ su-nyiŋ

(44A) LISTEN NOW, TO THE VELAR NASAL "NG" or / ɳ /

You have had this sound in Thai, so should have less trouble than with NY!

- WORD FINAL = /-ɳ/ IS SHOWN LATER AS ONE OF "THE FOUR FINALS"
Many words appear to start with /ɳ-/ because their 1st syllable was omitted.

1. NG- or / ɳ-/ IS WORD INITIAL:

ɳā-pa → ɳū-a? ɳē-ri ɳā-i ɳō-Ri? ɳō-ɳēŋ ɳā-ɳō̄ ɳē-re

2. NG or / ɳ-/ BEGINS THE SECOND SYLLABLE:

bə-ɳā? → bu-ɳō̄ bə-ɳō̄ su-ɳā si-ɳō̄ tə-ɳō̄? sə-ɳā? sə-ɳā

(44B) WRITE IN WHICH CONSONANT YOU HEAR, NY = /n̄y/ OR NG = / ɳ /

mə_ə-te mə_ə-duŋ mə_a-tō̄? mə_a-tu? bəra_-iŋ bu_-iŋ su_-a
la_-a ku_-i? ha_-a? ha_-u? sə_-a gə_-oh mə_e-pe?

(45) LISTEN, THEN MIMIC THE "NY" AND "NG" CONSONANTS IN WORDS.

Try to nasalise the second syllable, when it has a nasal consonant.

Try saying the Mē-Verb derivatives without the "mē-", very common in speech.

ba-nyō̄ ↓	mənya-tō̄ ↓	root catok	bu-ɳō̄ ↓	məɳē-te ↓	root kētam
ta-nyō̄	mənyu-su?	root susup	si-ɳō̄	məɳī-ga	root igau
ku-nyi?	mənya-lō̄	root nyala	sa-ɳā?	məɳā-tu?	root antuk
bu-nyi(ɳ)	mənyə-duŋ	root cēdung	ta-ɳīh	məɳū-ca?	root ucap
sə-nyā?	mənyu-luh	root suluh	tə-ɳō̄?	məɳō̄-re?	root korek

(46) LISTEN TO THE SEMI-VOWELS /w/ AND /y/ IN TYPICAL WORDS.

These sounds are easy to recognize & easy to pronounce.

wō-ki wō-ji? wa-wəh wō-ŋīŋ ja-wi a-wa sə-wə
ya-kəŋ yə-nuh Ya-h-ya a-ya? sə-yə? sa-yə ppu-yə

CONSONANTS WHICH COME IN PAIRS

(47) -MB-, -ND-, -NJ-, -NGG- ARE TRUE PAIRS, OR CONSONANT CLUSTERS

The NASAL consonant is dominant, but the VOICED STOP IS Discernable.

NO NASALISATION occurs in the vowel following such a combination, whereas Plain -M-, -N-, -NY-, -NG- HAVE NASALISATION of the vowel following.

(48) LISTEN TO THE -MB- PAIR - CONTRASTED WITH SINGLE MEDIAL -M-

These occur in medial positions, as if they begin the 2nd. Syllable.

1. LISTEN ACROSS THE -MB- ROW, then ACROSS THE -M- ROW below.

Remember, THE SINGLE -M- CONSONANT is followed by a NASALISED VOWEL, The -MB- PAIR, (HOWEVER MUTED, THE "B") has NO NASALISATION following.

2. Listen to the reading down, of the contrasting pairs. Don't be upset if you cannot discern any difference yet - it will come!

ja-mbe ↓	lo-mbo ↓	le-mbe'	sə-mbəh	ga-mba	ja-mbu	tə-mbuh
ja-mɛ	lo-mɔ̄	kələ-mɛ'	sə-mɔ̄'	ta-mā	ja-mūŋ	tə-mūŋ

(49) WRITE IN - "-MB-" OR "-M-" - CAN YOU HEAR THE DIFFERENCE??

If doing this "live" with a native speaker, can jot down -MB- / -M- and point. Otherwise write the consonant(s) you hear, into the blank spaces.

də-__ɛ, sa-__u², tə-__uŋ, ga-__a, ti-__uŋ, sa-__ɔ
ga-__ɔ², te-__ɔ², lu-__u², le-__u², ti-__ɛ, a-__ɔ

(50) LISTEN TO -ND- PAIR - CONTRASTED WITH SINGLE -N-

Again, in medial positions, as if -ND- began the 2nd. syllable.

1. Listen across the row to the -ND- PAIR, then to the -N- set below.

Again, the -N- nasalises the vowel following, and reduces /-ɛɛ/ to /-iɪ/

2. Listen down in contrasting pairs.

bə-nde ↓	pa-nda ↓	sə-ndi	ga-ndo	pɔ-ndɔ ²	ta-nde	- tu-ndu ²
bə-nɛ	pa-nā	Sə-niŋ	ga-nō	sərɔ-nɔ ²	ta-nɛ	tru-nɔ̄

(51) WRITE IN - "-ND-" OR "-N-" - CAN YOU TELL THE DIFFERENCE??

If doing this "live" with a native speaker, can jot down -ND- / -N- and point. Otherwise write the consonant(s) you hear, into the blank spaces.

si-__inj, si-__t, sa-__a, pa-__a, di-__inj, ta-__oh,
ta-__ɔ, ti-__ih, bə-__ih, pu-__oh, ma-__ɔ, pɔ-__ɛ.

(52) NOW MIMIC THE CONTRASTING SETS -MB- vs -M- AND -ND- vs -N-

1. Mimic down -MB- column, down -M- column, then across in pairs.
2. Mimic down -ND- column, down -N- column, then across in pairs.

A NASALISED VOWEL following, identifies a word with single medial -M- or -N-. LACK OF NASALISATION following, identifies a word with the -MB- or -ND- pair. M. speakers may tell you that all these words are said with a single -M- or -N-, but in fact they nasalise - or don't nasalise - according to the SM spelling form!

NB. SM SPELLINGS LISTED BELOW, ONLY TO LET YOU TO "SEE" -MB-// -M- ETC RELATING SM SPELLING TO PM SOUNDS, IS TACKLED SYSTEMATICALLY LATER!

-MB-	-M-	-ND	-N-	SM SPELLING OF SAME PAIRS	
ja-mbe → ja-mẽ	↓	bə-nde → bə-nẽ	↓	jamban	jaman
lɔ-mbo	lɔ-mõ	pa-nda	pa-nã	lomba	lomor
ja-mbu	ja-mūŋ	sə-ndi	sə-niŋ	jambu	jamu
ta-mbu	ta-mūŋ	ga-ndo	ga-nõ	tēmbus	tēmu
ga-mba	ta-mã	ta-nde	ta-nẽ	gambar	tamar
sə-mboh	sə-mõ?	pɔ-ndo?	s-ɾo-nõ?	sēmbah	sēmak
				bēndang	bēnang
				pandai	panar
				sēndi	Sēning
				ganda	gana?
				tandan	tanam
				pondok	sēronok

(53) NOW LISTEN TO THE -NJ- PAIR - CONTRASTED WITH SINGLE -NY-

In Malay, -NY- is considered to be a "single" consonant sound. Because PM dialect tends to pronounce -NJ- as /-ny-/ anyway, it is most unlikely that you can detect the difference - except thru' NASALISATION after -NY-. Native speakers may tell you that all these words are all said /-ny-/ , but in fact they nasalise - or don't nasalise - according to the SM spelling form. Those belonging to the "true" -NY- set tend to modify final /-ɛ/ to /-i/ too

1. LISTEN DOWN the -NJ- column, then DOWN the -NY- set.
2. Then LISTEN ACROSS, to CONTRASTING PAIRS. They are quite rare in fact.

-NJ-	-NY-	SM	SM
bə-la-njə	ta-nyõ	bēlanja	tanya
la-nju?	ha-nyü?	lanjut	hanyut
pi-nje	kə-nyẽ	pinjam	kēnyang
ba-nja	la-nyā	banjar	lanyau
sə-njoh	sə-nyā?	sēnjah	sēnyap
ga-nji	go-nyoh	ganjil	gonyoh

(54) WRITE IN - "-NJ-" OR "-NY-" - CAN YOU TELL THE DIFFERENCE?

If doing this "live" with a native speaker, can jot down -NJ- / -NY- and point. Otherwise, write the consonant(s) you hear, into the blank spaces. It is VERY hard to hear, except thru' NASALISATION OF THE VOWEL AFTER -NY-

bu__iŋ, pa__ɛɛ, sə__uŋ, ta__ɔ, ta__uŋ, bəla__ɔ
go__ɔh, la__u?, la__a, ga__ɛ, ta__ɔ.

(55) **LISSEN TO -NGG- OR /ŋg/ CONTRASTED WITH SINGLE -NG- OR /ŋ/**

In Malay, -NG- is considered to be a "single" consonant sound.

The difference, again, comes with NASALISATION /or/ NON-NASALISATION.

1. LISSEN DOWN THE -NGG- = /ŋg/ column, then DOWN the -NG- = /ŋ/ column,
The single -NG- nasalises the following vowel, and modifies /-ɛ/ towards /-i/
2. LISSEN ACROSS THE CONTRASTING PAIRS, -NGG- or /ŋg/ vs -NG- or /ŋ/.

-/ŋg/-	-/ŋ/-	-NGG-	-NG-
he-ŋgo →	bε-ŋɔ̃ŋ	hengga	bengong
↓ la-ŋgo?	la-ŋɔ̃h	lenggak	lēngah
si-ŋgoh	si-ŋɔ̃	singgah	singa
pa-ŋgi	ta-ŋɛ̃	panggil	tangan
ta-ŋgo	te-ŋɔ̃?	tangga	tengok
su-ŋguh	sə-ŋā?	sungguh	sēngat
sa-ŋgu?	sa-ŋā?	sanggup	sangat

(56) **WRITE IN -NGG- /ŋg/ OR -NG- /ŋ/ - CAN YOU DIFFERENTIATE?**

If doing this "live" with someone, can point to -NGG-//NG- on a card.

Otherwise write /ŋg/ or /ŋ/ into the blank spaces in the list below.

They are hard to hear, except thru VOWEL NASALISATION following the single /ŋ/

sa-__a?, su-__uh, bələ-__u, la-__a, ta-__ih,
ta-__o. su-__a, ti-__a, bu-__o, bə-__ih.

(57) **LISSEN & MIMIC THRU' CONTRASTING SETS -NJ-//NY- & -NGG-//NG-**

1. Mimic down the -/nj/- and -/ny/- columns, then across in pairs.

2. Mimic down the -/ŋg/ and -/ŋ/- columns, then across in pairs.

If you aren't up to detecting, let alone producing nasalisation yet, forget it.

And if you cannot even hear -NJ-/-NY- differentiation, don't worry!

-/nj/-	-/ny/-	-/ŋg/-	-/ŋ/-	SM SPELLING OF SAME PAIRS	
bəla-njɔ → ta-nyɔ̃	la-njɔ̃ → la-nyɔ̃?	lə-ŋgo? → la-ŋɔ̃h	ta-ŋgo	bəlanja tanya	lēnggak lēngah
↓ la-nju?	↓ la-nyɔ̃?	↓ ta-ŋgo	ŋa-ŋɔ̃	lanjut lanyak	tangga nganga
pi-nje	kə-nyɛ̃	si-ŋgoh	si-ŋɔ̃	pinjam kēnyang	singgah singa
ba-nja	la-nyā	pa-ŋge	pa-ŋɛ̃	banjar lanyau	panggang tangan
sə-njɔh	sə-nyā?	pu-ŋgoŋ	bu-ŋɔ̃	sənjah sēnyap	punggung bunga
ga-nji	ga-nyā	he-ŋgo	be-ŋɔ̃ŋ	ganjil ganya	hengga bengong

(58) **CONSONANT PAIRS -MP-, -NT-, -NC-, -NGK- ARE NOT PAIRS IN PM!**

The NASAL CONSONANT DISAPPEARS, leaving only the UNVOICED STOP.

PAIR	SPELLED	IN PM	MEANING	SPELLED	IN PM	MEANING
-MP-	kampung	ka-puŋ	(a village)	simpan	si-pɛɛ	(to prepare)
-NT-	jantan	ja-te	(male)	pintu	pi-tu	(a door)
-NC-	bənci	bə-ci	(to hate)	hancur	ha-cu	(smashed up)
-NGK-	Bangkok	ba-kɔ?	(Bangkok)	səngka	sə-kɔ	(to suppose)

(59) OTHER CONSONANT PAIRS IN PM ARE SEPARATED BY THE VOWEL /ə/

Usually the vowel /-ə-/, but may be a /-u-/, even an /-i-/.

A number of examples are given below - too many combinations to list all!

1. CONSONANT PAIR IS MEDIAL (MID-WORD)

The left column = loan words, religious and arabic. The right column = mostly native Malay words + some loans. The stressed syllable marker ' shows which syllable has primary stress, and it is often on the first syllable. There Stress may be on Syllable 1 or Syllable 2. I have not yet understood why.

SAID	SPELLED	MEANING	SAID	SPELLED	MEANING
'mə-jə-ləh	majlis	(assembly)	bə-'rə-nəs	bērnang	(to swim)
'hə-bə-ləh	(h)iblis	(devil)	'kə-rə-ləŋ	kērling	(side glance)
'kə-lə-di	khēldi	(Eden fruit)	'cə-Rə-gah	cēRgas	(energetic)
'sə-lə-ji	sēlji	(snow)	gə-'rə-tə'	gērtak	(bridge, pier)
'tə-lə-mu	ilmu	(knowledge)	sə-'ərə-ka'	sērkap	(to trap fish)
'lə-kənəj	halkum	(voice-box)	tə-'rə-tə'	tērtib	(sober, prudent)
'hi-kə-ma'	hikmat	(magic arts)	'hə-rə-go	harga	(price)
'hab-si	Habshi	(Ethiopian)	'gə-Rə-be	gēRbang	(archway)
'a-Rə-wəh	aRwah	(prayers)	kə-'rə-tah	kērtas	(paper)
'a-Rə-na'	aRnab	(a rabbit)	'jə-mə-ləh	jēmlah	(the total)
'bə-Rə-ka'	bēRkat	(blessèd)	ja-'rə-luh	jērlus	(fall headlong)
'tə-də-Rih	IdRis	(a name)	'a-sə-li	asli	(aboriginal)

2. WHEN THE SEPARATING VOWEL = /u/ OR /i/ STRANGE THINGS HAPPEN!

The separating vowel is /u/ or /i/, ALSO stress is on Syllable 2, not Syllable 1.

Pronounced:	cu-minj	tu-be	tu-bi'	ku-ba	su-be	cu-ma'
Spelled:	cērmin	tērbang	tērbīt	kērbau	sērban	cērmat
PM puts in -u-	cē'rumin	tē'rubang	tē'rubīt	kē'rubau	sē'ruban	cē'rumat
Pronounced:	'kri-jo	'cri-co	'kri-si	'cridi' →	'ci-di'	
Spelled:	kērja	cērca	kērusi	cērdik		
PM puts in -i-	kē'rija	cē'rica	kē'risi	cē'ri-dik		

3. CONSONANT PAIR IS INITIAL (BEGINNING OF WORD)

Context is 3 Syllable words, Syll.1 & 2 beginning with COMBINABLE CONSONANTS. The other context, is words with an AFFIX like "sa-" added at beginning.

Pronounced:	'skə-ləh	'sli-pa	'krə-to	'bru-we	'tri-yo'	'cri-to
Spelled:	sēkolah	sēlipar	kēreta	bēruang	tēriak	cērita
Pronounced:	'sru-məh	'sə-re	'sə-mə	'ska-li	'sa-ri	'stu-ju
Spelled:	sa-rumah	sa-orang	sa-omor	sa-kali	sa-hari	sa-tuju

(60) CHART OF ALL THE SYMBOLS USED IN THESE DRILLS

PHONETIC SYMBOL used in these Drills is put first in the table below,
NORMAL SYMBOL, used for normal spelling from now on, follows it. eg. η = ng

VOWELS:	Single	i = i		u = u
		ɪ = ɪ		v = ʊ
		ɛ = e	ə = ē	ɔ = o
			a = a	
Clusters	-iɛ-	-ia-	-iɔ-	-iv-
		-ai-	-aɪ-	-av-
	-nɛ-	-ua-	-uɔ-	-ui-
CONSONANTS: Non-final				
	p	t	c	k
	b	d	j	g
	f	s	ʃ = sh	= kh
				h ← Pattani r
		z		= r ← Trilled R
	m	n	ň = ny	ŋ = ng
	w		y	
Clusters with Nasal cut out	-mp-	-nt-	-nc-	ŋk = ngk
Clusters with Nasal kept in	-mb-	-nd-	-nj-	ŋg = ngg
Medial "separated" Clusters	-r-C-	the favorite one. (C = a Consonant)		
Initial "separated" Clusters	C-ɪ-	C-r-, s-C-,	all frequently found.	

(61) THE "FOUR FINALS" OF PATTANI MALAY

There are ONLY FOUR POSSIBLE FINAL SOUNDS in PM dialect pronunciation.
An ACCURATE FINAL SOUND is thus most important FOR RECOGNIZING WORDS.

1. WORD ENDS WITH OPEN VOWEL SOUND:

eg. -i, -ɪ, -ɛ, -a, -u, -v, -ɔ

Some SM forms with final consonants, in PM turn into OPEN VOWEL FINALS.
This means that you hear more open vowel finals in PM than in SM.

2. WORD ENDS WITH A GLOTTAL STOP:

eg. -i?, -ɪ?, -ɛ?, -a?, -u?, -v?, -ɔ?

SM forms spelled with final -p, -b, -t, -d, -k, all turn into GLOTTAL STOPS.

3. WORD ENDS WITH GLOTTAL FRICATIVE:

eg. -ih, -ɪh, -ɛh, -ah, -uh, -vh, -ɔh

This sound will be UNFAMILIAR TO MOST OF YOU. Master it! Do not fall into the
Thai practice of uttering all /-h/ Finals as /-?/ Stop Finals.

4. WORD ENDS WITH A VELAR NASAL:

eg. -inj, -ɪnj, -ɛnj, -anj, -vnj, -ɔnj

(62) OPEN FINALS CONTRASTED WITH GLOTTAL STOP FINALS

1. LISTEN across the rows, first OPEN VOWEL FINALS, then GLOTTAL STOPS.
2. LISTEN to the reading down, of the contrasting pairs.

si-si → gə-la pa-ka kɔ-le ku-ku ta-ku tu-bɛ
↓
si-si? gə-la? pa-ka? kɔ-le? ku-ku? ta-ku? tu-bɛ?

(63) WRITE IN WHICH FINAL YOU HEAR - OPEN, OR STOP?

1. If you hear an OPEN VOWEL FINAL, just write in a second vowel.
2. If you hear a GLOTTAL STOP FINAL, write in ? (the stop symbol).

bu-ku si-ki ta-kɛ sa-kɛ ku-bu rə-bu ba-ru
də-ka ti-ka sru-be sa-bɛ hɔ-lo tɔ-lo lembe

(64) OPEN FINALS CONTRASTED WITH GLOTTAL FRICATIVE FINALS

1. LISTEN across the rows, first OPEN VOWEL FINALS, then -H FINALS.
2. LISTEN to the reading down, of the contrasting pairs.

ku-dɔ → bu-ku ka-pu ti-du bu-ti bɔ-co pa-nã
↓
mu-dɔh → bu-kuh ka-puh tə-duh pu-tih gɔ-coh pa-nah

(65) WRITE IN WHICH FINAL YOU HEAR - OPEN, OR FRICATIVE?

1. If you hear an OPEN VOWEL FINAL, just write in a second vowel.
2. If you hear a GLOTTAL FRICATIVE FINAL, write in the -H .

mu-su gə-li si-ndɛ ti-ndɛ kə-lɛ pu-tu su-di
gə-la bə-la su-dɔ ta-nda si-ti pi-ti pu-ti

(66) GLOTTAL STOP FINALS CONTRASTED WITH FRICATIVE FINALS

1. LISTEN across the rows, first GLOTTAL STOP FINALS, then -H FINALS.
2. LISTEN to the reading down, of the contrasting pairs.

ku-ti? → lə-tɔ? bə-lɪ? a-da? cə-ru? ha-ŋj? lɔ-ke?
↓
pu-tih → gə-tɔh kə-lɛh ga-dah tə-ruh ta-ŋjih cɔ-keh

(67) WRITE IN WHICH FINAL YOU HEAR - STOP FINAL OR FRICATIVE?

1. If you hear an STOP FINAL, write in the / ? / symbol.
2. If you hear a GLOTTAL FRICATIVE FINAL, write in the -H .

nya-mɔ̄ ru-mɔ̄ gə-sɛ̄ ɿ-ɿ-ɿ se-ke pa-ka ta-ru
dɔ̄-dɔ̄ su-ɔ̄-ɔ̄ cɒ-çɔ̄-çɔ̄ sə-ɒ̄-ɒ̄ bu-lu pu-lu

(68) WRITE IN WHICH OF THE THREE YOU HEAR - OPEN, STOP, OR -H?

Write in (i) another VOWEL, (ii) a STOP / ? /, or (iii) an /-h/.

rə-bu	ha-bi	su-ku	bu-ku	ki-la	ku-lə	bu-lə
ta-ŋgə	si-ŋə	čə-čə	bi-łt	pč-ŋč	sə-ke	ka-si

(69) MIMIC THE THREE TYPES OF FINALS HEARD UP TO THIS POINT

1. LISTEN thru' the list, first DOWN columns, then ACROSS as a trio.
2. MIMIC DOWN each column (same type of final), then ACROSS as a trio.
3. MIMIC ACROSS, in reverse order, STOP, FRICATIVE, OPEN.

<u>OPEN</u>	<u>FRICATIVE</u>	<u>STOP</u>
gə-la → ↓ tə-kə	gə-lah → ↓ tə-koh	gə-la? ↓ tə-kə?
bu-ti	pu-tiħ	ku-ti?
kə-lu	pə-luh	pə-lu?
mu-dč	mu-dčh	bu-dč?
ki-lč	kə-lčh	kə-lč?
ku-ku	ku-kuh	kku-ku?

(70) OPEN FINALS CONTRASTED WITH VELAR NASAL FINALS

1. LISTEN across, first the OPEN FINALS, then the VELAR NASAL.
2. LISTEN DOWN, to the contrasting pairs.

hi-łt → tə-be	sə-mbə	kə-te-re	ggo-re	di-ri	bč-co
li-łtŋ → tə-beŋ	kə-mbəŋ	stə-Riŋ	gč-reŋ	bbi-riŋ	bč-coŋ

(71) WRITE IN WHICH FINAL YOU HEAR - OPEN OR VELAR NASAL?

1. If you hear an OPEN FINAL, write in the SECOND VOWEL.
2. If you hear a VELAR NASAL FINAL, write in the - / -ŋ /.

bč-čo	bbu-ru	bu-ti	gč-re	ga-ti	gu-ti	Mə-si
ra-ji	mu-ju	hi-du	du-su	hi-du	bč-su	su-su

(72) GLOTTAL STOP FINALS CONTRASTED WITH VELAR NASAL FINALS

1. LISTEN across, first the STOP FINALS, then -NG /ŋ/ FINALS.
2. LISTEN to the reading down, of the contrasting pairs.

tu-tu? → kə-li?	ta-ku?	sč-ko?	tu-ru?	sə-łt?	kč-pe?
tu-tuŋ → kə-liŋ	ta-kuŋ	sč-koŋ	tu-ruŋ	sə-łtŋ	kč-peŋ

(73) WRITE IN WHICH FINAL YOU HEAR - STOP OR VELAR NASAL?

1. If you hear an STOP FINAL, write in the / ? / symbol.
2. If you hear a VELAR NASAL, write in the / -ŋ / symbol.

ku-ni_ ku-nyi_ ba-rv_ dɔ-kɔ_ bi-ri_ si-si_ bi-si_
 bu-sū_ du-su_ kə-ndt_ pə-lt_ bə-lv_ bba-lt_ cə-rv_

(74) -H FINALS CONTRASTED WITH VELAR NASAL FINALS

1. LISTEN across, first to the -H FINALS, then the -NG /ŋ/.
2. LISTEN to the reading down, of the contrasting pairs.

ti-rih → se-kəh ti-ndt̪h hu-duh ba-rth ka-puh gə-tch
 ↓
 bi-rɪŋ → ke-keŋ di-ndt̪ŋ hi-dvŋ ba-rɪŋ ka-pvŋ gə-rvŋ

(75) WRITE IN WHICH FINAL - FRICATIVE OR VELAR NASAL?

1. If you hear an FRICATIVE FINAL, write in the / -h / symbol.
2. If you hear a VELAR NASAL FINAL, write in the / -ŋ / symbol.

ru-mo_ tə-pv_ tə-pv_ la-su_ sa-rv_ si-rt_ ju-ri_
 cr-cb_ cr-cb_ gu-dt_ ki-rt_ hi-ri_ se-ke_ be-ke_

(76) WRITE IN WHICH OF THE FOUR - OPEN, STOP, -H or -NG?

Write in (i) VOWEL, (ii) STOP / ? /, (iii) /-h/ or (iv) VELAR NASAL /-ŋ/.

pa-la_ pa-lt_ pi-kv_ tu-bv_ ka-rv_ pa-ŋgt_ kɔ-pe_
 bu-nv_ ba-rv_ li-lt_ bɔ-mi_ pi-lt_ hi-lt_ kə-lt_
 ki-da_ kə-dɔ_ bə-lɔ_ pe-gɔ_ tə-gɔ_ tə-gɔ_ ju-gɔ_

(77) MIMIC THE FOUR SETS BELOW, ONE TYPE OF FINAL IN EACH SET

1. LISTEN thru' the list, first DOWN columns, then ACROSS the four.
2. MIMIC DOWN each column (same type of final), then ACROSS as four.
3. MIMIC ACROSS, in reverse order, VELAR, STOP, FRICATIVE, OPEN.

OPEN	FRICATIVE	VELAR N.	STOP
gə-la → ↓ mu-dɔ	gə-lah → ↓ mu-doh	gə-lɔŋ → ↓ də-kɔŋ	gə-la? ↓ bu-dɔ?
tu-kv	ku-kvh	tu-kvŋ	kku-kv?
kə-li	kə-lt̪h	kə-lɪŋ	kə-li?
u-su	su-tuh	su-tvŋ	su-tu?
ti-tt̪	ti-tch	di-ndt̪ŋ	kə-ndt̪?
bu-ku ←	bu-kuh ←	su-kvŋ ←	su-su?

RELATING SM SPELLING TO PM PRONUNCIATION

The RELATIONSHIP of SM SPELLING FORM TO PM PRONUNCIATION must be learned as native speakers READ ONLY FROM SM SPELLING, whether it be Romi or Ja Photocopy the Summary of Rules and use alongside Module One Lessons. You cannot just memorise all this at once, "out of context".

* VOWEL SYMBOLS WE USE, TO DENOTE PM VOWELS IN SM:

SM: i, ī, e, ē, a, o, ū, ū

PM: i, ī, ε, ə, a, ɔ, ʊ, u

* A DOT UNDER a / au = SOUND /ɔ/, A LINE UNDER ai / ia = SOUND /ε/

SM: ə, əu, uə - ai, ia

PM: ɔ, ɔ, ɔ ε, ε

* ANY LETTER WITH () ROUND IT, IS NOT PRONOUNCED IN PM.

SM: bodo(h), sē(n)diri, (mē)nyēdung.

PM: bɔ-dɔ, sə-di-ri, nyə-dvŋ.

We do NOT put parentheses when normal spelling-sound changes are operating.

* DOUBLE-CONSONANT AT BEGINNING OF WORDS → jjalan, mmotong, ssikal

It is PM "compensation" for a dropped Prefix or First Syllable. You may take some time even to hear it, let alone mimic it. Wait till you meet it!

RULE (1) ALL SM "STOP FINALS" → GLOTTAL STOPS IN PM DIALECT

-p, -b, -t, -d, -k, -' → -ʔ (GLOTTAL STOP).

READ THE FOLLOWING, IN PM PRONUNCIATION:

sayap, sēbab, Ahad, teket, sodok, Siddik, ta', Jēma'at

RULE (2) SM FINALS -A , -AH , -AK → /-ə / /-əh/ /-əʔ / IN PM

READ THE FOLLOWING, IN PM PRONUNCIATION:

nama, apa, kuda, kita, sudah, rumah, gētah, merah,
budak, anak, masak, bila, bēlah, sēlak, sela.

RULE (3) SM FINALS -AM , -AN , -ANG → /-ə / IN PM:

READ THE FOLLOWING, IN PM PRONUNCIATION:

hitam, tanam, Siam, tikam, bulan, jalan, pēlan, bukan,
barang, tukang, pinang, siang, diam, tēran, tērang.

RULE (4) SM FINALS -AI , -AU → /-ə / IN PM:

READ THE FOLLOWING, IN PM PRONUNCIATION:

ramai, kēdai, birai, gulai, hijau, pulau, pisau, igau

RULE (5) SM FINALS -L , -R DROPPED → OPEN VOWEL FINALS

READ THE FOLLOWING, IN PM PRONUNCIATION

sikal, gomol, comel, mahāl, kasar, leher, tēlor, tidur,
butir, pasir, katil, gambar, kabar, tukil.

RULE (6) SM FINAL -S → -H IN PM

READ THE FOLLOWING, IN PM PRONUNCIATION

malas, atas, kipas, tikus, notis, manis, ratus, Kamis

THE SAME AS -H (FRICATIVE) FINALS - YOU JUST GOTTA KNOW!

gocoh, peteh, putih, bubuh, taruh, sudah, bēlah

RULE (7) SM NASAL FINALS -M , -N , -NG , → -NG IN PM

READ THE FOLLOWING IN PM PRONUNCIATION:

bēlum, musim, kirim, bangun, timun, turun, licin, salin,
kuning, goreng, pegong, kambing, giling, paling, tudung, burung.

SM FINALS -MI, -MU, -NI, -NYI ALSO → -NG IN PM:

bomi → bomiŋ, jamu → jamuŋ, sini → siniŋ, bunyi → bunyiŋ.

RULE (8) SM CLUSTERS = NASAL+UNVOICED STOP → LOSE THE NASAL

-MP- → -P- , -NT- → -T- , -NC- → -C- , -NGK- → -K-

READ THE FOLLOWING IN PM PRONUNCIATION:

kampung, sampai, mampus, tēmpat, jantan, pantai, ganti, pintu,
pancar, hancur, puncak, Bangkok, tongkol, tengku, tangki, bēngkak.

RULE (9) SM CLUSTERS = NASAL+VOICED STOP → KEEP NASAL+WEAK STOP

-MB- → -Mb- , -ND- → -Nd- , -NJ- → -Nj- , -NGG- → -NGg-

READ THE FOLLOWING IN PM PRONUNCIATION:

gambar, amba, sēmbah, timbul, pandai, sandal, tanduk, bēnda,
panjang, hanjing, banjar, tunjuk, tangga, tunggu, panggil, lenggak.

RULE (10) SM CLUSTER = NASAL+VOICED STOP IN THREE-SYLLABLE WORDS

By some odd quirk, they TEND to LOSE THE NASAL, keep SINGLE VOICED STOP.
We often put () round the "lost" letter, to help you identify this feature.

READ THE FOLLOWING IN PM PRONUNCIATION:

tēmbuni → tē-bu-niŋ, sēndiri → sē-di-ri,

sēnjata → sē-ja-tō, tēnggiri → tē-gi-ri, tēnggēlam → tē-gē-lee.

ALL LESSON VOCABULARY & SENTENCES WILL BE PRESENTED IN SM SPELLING.

By the end of Module 1, you will be able to convert SM forms into PM sounds.

SUMMARY OF SM SPELLING → PM PRONUNCIATION

* VOWEL SYMBOLS WE USE, TO DENOTE PM VOWELS IN SM:

SM: i, ī, e, ē, a, o, u, u - ə, əu, uə - ai, ia
PM: i, ī, ε, ə, a, ɔ, ʊ, u - ɔ, ɔ, ɔ - ε, ε

* ANY LETTER WITH () ROUND IT, IS NOT PRONOUNCED IN PM.

SM: bodo(h) = bō-dō, sē(n)diri =sədi-ri, (mē)nyēdung = nyə-dvəŋ.

* DOUBLE-CONSONANT BEGINNING A WORD → jjalan, mmotong, ssikal It is PM "compensation" for a dropped Prefix or First Syllable.

(1) ALL SM "STOP FINALS" → GLOTTAL STOP IN PM DIALECT:

-p, -b, -t, -d, -k, -' → -' (GLOTTAL STOP).

(2) SM FINALS -A , -AH , -AK → /-ə / /-əh/ /-əʔ / IN PM:

nama, apa, sudah, rumah, budak, anak.

(3) SM FINALS -AM , -AN , -ANG → /-ə / IN PM:

hitam, Siam, bulan, jalan, siang, orang, terang.

(4) SM FINALS -AI , -AU → /-ə / IN PM:

ramai, kedai, gulai, hijau, pulau, pisau, igau

(5) SM FINALS -L , -R DROPPED → OPEN VOWEL FINALS:

sikal, comel, mahāl, tēlor, tidur, butir.

(6) SM FINAL -S → -H IN PM:

malas, atas, kipas, tikus, notis, manis, ratus.

(7) SM NASAL FINALS -M , -N , -NG , → -NG IN PM:

bēlum, kirim, bangun, turun, kuning, goreng, burung.

SM FINALS -MI, -MU, -NI, -NYI ALSO → -NG IN PM:

bomī → bomīŋ, jamu → jamūŋ, sini → sinīŋ, bunyi → bunyīŋ.

(8) SM CLUSTERS, NASAL+UNVOICED STOP → LOSE THE NASAL

-MP- → -P- , -NT- → -T- , -NC- → -C- , -NGK- → -K-
kampung, sampai, jantan, pintu, hancur, Bangkok, tangki.

(9) SM CLUSTERS, NASAL+VOICED STOP → KEEP NASAL + WEAK STOP

-MB- → -Mb- , -ND- → -Nd- , -NJ- → -Nj- , -NGG- → -NGg-
gambar, amba, pandai, bēnda, panjang, tunjuk, tunggu, panggil.

(10) SM CLUSTERS, NASAL+VOICED STOP IN THREE-SYLLABLE WORDS

sēndiri = sə-di-ri, sēnjata = sə-ja-tə, tēnggiri = tə-gi-ri.

ANSWERS TO THE "WRITE IN" EXERCISES pp. 1 - 19

PAGE - 1 -

MUKA -1-

(3) WRITE IN THE MISSING VOWELS: /i/-/u/, /u/-/ɛ/, /i/-/ɛ/-/ɛ/

1. li-di, bu-di, ki-ki, ta-li, tu-ki, bi-bi, ba-bi pa-si
2. ka-ti, ba-te, bu-ti, ko-le, tu-ki, bi-bi, te-be, pa-se.
3. bu-di, bi-de, be-de, ko-le, ka-li, ta-bi, te-ie, Mē-si.

PAGE - 2 -

MUKA -2-

(5) WRITE IN THE MISSING VOWEL /u/-/v/, /u/-/ɔ/, /u/, /v/ or /ɔ/

1. bētu, situ, kubu, budu, bēku, kuku, bisu, baku.
2. kudo, bubu, gilo, kēlu, mulo, tidu, puku, tigo
3. kudu, tidu, gulō, kalu, bilo, kēlu, bisul bisu.

PAGE -3-

MUKA -3-

(10) WRITE IN THE NON-FINAL VOWELS THAT YOU HEAR:

1. bɛ-so, bə-si, kə-ta, pɛ-rɔ?, kə-no, tə-kɔ?, lɛ-kɔ?, tɛ-ngo?
2. ma-ti, pə-ti, bɛ-rak, bu-ngo, bə-lɛ?, bɛ-lɔ?, ku-ning, kə-ping
bə-li, pɛ-li, pu-tih, mə-tə-ri, gə-dɛ-be, kə-lu, kə-lo, lɔ-tə-Ri

(12) WRITE IN THE VOWEL PAIR /ua/ /au/ /ia/ /ai/ /uɔ/ /uɛ/ /iɛ/ /ui/ or /iu/

bua?, bai?, daŋj, kaiŋ, sia, bue, dui?, liŋ,
majŋ, lua, duɔ, die, kiŋ, siu, sua?, sia?

PAGE -5-

MUKA -5-

(16) WRITE IN THE CONSONANTS - "P" OR "B"?

pu-nɔh, pi-sɛ, ba-nda, bi-li?, pa-gi, bu-ti, bənde,
u-pɔh, tu-buh, te-pe?, te-beŋ, la-pa, lu-po, lu-be

(18) WRITE IN THE CONSONANTS - "T" OR "D"?

tu-lch, da-le, ti-ka, di-ki, tu-ke, du-ko, da-le
hi-te, Mi-dɔh, ha-tu, ha-du, su-dɔh, su-tuŋ, si-da

PAGE -6-

MUKA -6-

(21) WRITE IN THE CONSONANTS - "C" OR "J"?

ji-no?, ja-wi, co-to, sa-jɔ, cə-ma, hi-ja, ha-cu
ma-ju, ki-ca?, cu-po?, ju-po?, mu-ju, ca-piŋ, ja-minj

(23) WRITE IN THE CONSONANTS "K" OR "G"

MUKA -6-

ki-bah, ga-lah, kə-ta, gə-toh, u-kv, i-ga, gi-lo,
gə-lah, a-ka, la-gi, bu-kə, ku-bv, gu-lo, go-lo?

PAGE -8-

MUKA -8-

(34) WRITE IN THE CONSONANTS - /r/ or /g/

ti-go ki-ro la-ri la-gi rə-boh ra-ta ga-ti
bi-ring da-ging go-de ro-ya? so-ro si-ga he-re

PAGE -9-

MUKA -9-

(37) WRITE IN CONSONANTS - / h /, / k /, / g / or / r /

huduh kudo rutuh guting reha? hara? kare rag
hura garu kuro kering gero? roko? kore? rugi

PAGE -11-

MUKA -11-

(44) WRITE IN NY- or NG- / n / or / ñ /

mə-ŋate mə-nyəduŋ mə-ŋato? mə-ŋatu? bera-ŋiŋ bu-nyiŋ su-ŋa
la-nya ku-nyi? ha-ŋa? ha-nyu? se-ŋa go-nyeh mə-ŋeŋ

PAGE -12-

MUKA -12-

(49) WRITE IN - "-MB-" OR "-M-?"

də-mə, sa-mbu?, tə-mūŋ, ga-mba, ti-mūŋ, sa-mo?
ga-mo?, te-mbo?, lu-mū?, le-mbu?, ti-mbe, a-mbo

(51) WRITE IN - "-ND-" OR "-N-?"

si-niŋ, si-ndi, sa-nda, pa-nā, di-ndiŋ, ta-nōh,
ta-ndo, ti-ndih, bə-nih, pu-noh, ma-no, po-nde

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MUKA -13-

(54) WRITE IN - "-NJ-" OR "-NY-?"

bu-nyiŋ, pa-nje, se-nyuŋ, ta-nyo, ta-njuŋ, bəla-njo
go-nyeh, , la-nju?, la-nya, ga-nji, ta-nyo.

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MUKA -14-

(56) WRITE IN - -NGG- /-ŋg-/ OR -NG- /-ŋ-/?

sa-ŋa?, su-ŋguh, bəla-ŋgu, la-ŋga, ta-ŋih.
ta-ŋgo, su-ŋa, ti-ŋga, bu-ŋo, bə-ŋih.

PAGE -17-

MUKA -17-

(63) WRITE IN THE FINAL - OPEN VOWEL OR /-/ STOP?

bu-kuu	si-ki?	ta-kuu	sa-ki?	ku-buu	rə-bu?	ba-ru?
də-ka?	ti-kaa	sru-bee	sa-bi?	hə-ləc	tə-lə?	ləmbe?

(65) WRITE IN THE FINAL - OPEN VOWEL OR /-h/ FRICATIVE?

mu-suh	gə-lii	si-ndii	ti-ndih	kə-ich	pu-tuh	su-di
gə-lah	bə-laa	su-dəh	ta-ndah	si-ti	pi-tih	pu-tih

(67) See below

PAGE -18-

MUKA -18-

(68) WRITE IN - OPEN VOWEL, /-/ STOP OR /-h/ FRICATIVE?

rə-bu?	ha-bih	su-kuu	bu-kuh	ki-lə?	ku-lə?	bu-ləh
ta-ŋgəc	si-ŋgəc	lə-ləh	bi-lə?	pə-ŋəh	sə-kee	ka-sih

(71) WRITE IN THE FINAL - OPEN VOWEL OR /-ŋ/ VELAR NASAL?

bə-ŋəj	bbu-ruu	bu-ti	gə-ŋəj	ga-ti	gu-ti	Mə-sii
ra-ŋəj	mu-juu	hi-duu	du-suŋ	hi-duŋ	bə-suŋ	su-su

PAGE -19-

MUKA -19-

(73) WRITE IN THE FINAL - /-/ STOP OR /-ŋ/ VELAR NASAL?

ku-niŋ	ku-nyi?	ba-ru?	də-koŋ	bi-riŋ	si-si?	bi-siŋ
bu-sū?	du-suŋ	kə-ndi?	pə-liŋ	bə-luŋ	bə-li?	cə-ru?

(75) WRITE IN THE FINAL - /-h/ FRICATIVE OR /-ŋ/ VELAR NASAL?

ru-məh	tə-puh	tə-puŋ	la-suŋ	sa-suŋ	si-rih	ju-riŋ
bə-ŋəh	bə-ŋəŋ	gu-dih	ki-riŋ	hi-rih	sə-keh	bə-keŋ

(76) WRITE IN WHICH FINAL - OPEN VOWEL, /-/ , /-h/ or /-ŋ/?

pa-lah	pa-ləŋ	pi-kuu	tu-buh	ka-ruŋ	pa-ŋgii	kə-pe?
bu-nūh	ba-ru?	li-ləŋ	bə-miŋ	pi-ləh	hi-lii	kə-li?
ki-da	kə-dəh	bə-lə?	pə-gəŋ	tə-gəh	tə-go	ju-go?

(67) nya-m̩' ru-m̩h, ge-se' latih, se-keh, paka' taruh
 pə-nd̩' gə-ŋyəh su-d̩h, sə-d̩', sədih, bu-luh, pu-lu'

Study Instructions for Module One Lessons 1 – 18

These lessons aim to help you:

1. Hear and pronounce the sounds of PM in the context of real life and use.
2. Learn how to study on your own with the help of Malay speakers with you taking the initiative in planning your lesson not them.
3. Learn 400 words in context.
4. Learn some frequently used PM grammar patterns at phrase and sentence level.

How to use your time with her helper.

Divide the time with your helper into small sections. List different things you plan to do in the time, 10 minutes each activity.

Do not allow your helper to go on and on with Read and Mimic and Read routine. It does not help you to hear Natural intonation, nor to practise producing speech.

To complete this module in 5 – 6 weeks you need to spend at least 4 hours a day on language study 5 days a week.

Your 4 hours a day should include 1 – 2 hours teacher time.

Include in your lesson:

- Practicing new words. Read these after the helper then go back and read them a second time, you reading first and the helper correcting if necessary.
- Go through the question and answer dialogues, in the same way. When you read back, try to “act out” what you are saying. Don’t just read. You could also read the questions and tell your helper to answer then your helper reads the questions and you answer.
- Go through sound features and substitution drills.
- Use parts of yesterday’s dialogues to “act out” prepared scenarios.
- Go through an old sound drill that deals with sounds you find difficult.
- Ask for words outside the course, talk about pictures or words you have heard.
- See p.22 for more ideas.

YOU MUST PLAN AND LEAD THE LESSON TIME.

Plan your private study time:

Listen and mimick with and without the book. Make some new sentences with the patterns you have learnt. Check them with your teacher. Listen to the dialogues for the next day.

MODULE 1, LESSON 1

1. WHAT IS THIS?

- Nī(ŋ), apa?
 Nī, surat.
 Nī, budak.
 Tu, apa?
 Tu, budak ttina.
 Tu, budak jantan.
 Nī, apa?
 Nī, orang jantan.
 Tu, orang ttina.
 Pas, tu, anak dia.

2. WHAT'S THAT CHILD'S NAME?

- Nama~apa, budak tu?
 Nama dia, Mat. (m)
 Budak tu, nama dia, Mat.
 Budak nī, nama~apa?
 Nama dia, Minah. (f)
 Budak nī, nama dia, Minah.
 Orang tu, nama~apa?
 Nama dia, Pak Su. (m)
 Orang tu, nama dia, Pak Su.
 Orang nī, Nama dia, Mak Su. (f)
 Anak dia, nama · Li. (= Ramli)

3. POLITE CHAT: PERSON COMES, HOW ARE THINGS?

- * Aah, Bang Mat mari dah! (a man)
 Balas manā, hari nī? /'ba-la 'ma-nō/
 * Ta'ada apa-apa! /'ta-dō² apa-'a-pō/
 Baik! /'ba¹/'
- Aah, you've come, Bang Mat! or
 How are (you/ things) today?
 Nothing amiss! (means all is OK)
 O.K. Good!

4. WE'RE GOING TO READ THIS BOOK

Nak baca dalam surat nī.
 Bēri Bang Mat baca dulu,
 Amba nak turut.

(I) want to read out of this book.
 Give you (Mat) to read first,
 I will follow.

NEW WORDS ("Pērkata'an Baru")

nī	/'nīŋ/	this, these.	In SM & Jawi, → "ini".
tu	/'tu/	the. that, those.	In SM & Jawi, → "itu".
apa?	/'a-pō/	What?	
namā	/'na-mō	Proper name.	
surat	/'su-ra ² /	book, document, letter, any inscribed paper.	
budak	/'bu-dō ² /	child (Thai "dèk")	
anak	/'a-nō ² /	child (Thai "iūuk" = anak)	
orang	/'o-rə/	person (Classifier for persons = human beings)	
bētina	/'tti-nō/	female (human, all animals) NB. tt- replaces bē-	
jantan	/'ja-te/	male (human, all animals)	
dia	/'di ² /	3rd. Person pronoun, he, she, they, less often "it"	
pas,	/'pah/	then . . . , and then . . . , and . . .	
amba	/'a-mbō/	1st. Person pronoun, I, me.	
Bang/Abang	/'be/ /'a-be/	(1) elder brother, (2) Used as title + person's name	
mari dah	/'ma-ri dōh/	(you) have come. (dah = action completed).	
bēri	/'b-e-wi/	(1) to give, (2) "cause/or/let xx be" = Thai hây	
baca	/'ba-co/	to read. (Bēri X baca dulu = Thai hây X ?aan kɔ̄n)	
dalam	/'da-le/	(1) in, inside (2) out-of, up-from (as used here)	
turut	/'tu-rū ² /	to follow.	

FOCUS ON SOUNDS IN LESSON ONE

1. <u>FINAL -A, -AH, -AK = /ə/</u>	apa? Minah budak namā dah Pak ttinā Mak manā nak dia ta'adə' amba = /tə'a-də'/ baca	2. <u>FINAL -AM, -AN, -ANG = /əŋ/</u> dalam jantan orang
3. <u>NASALISING AFTER A NASAL</u>		na-mə̃ nīŋ tti-nə̃ nīŋ ma-nə̃ nīŋ Mi-nə̃h nīŋ
4. <u>OTHER GLOTTAL STOP FINALS</u>	surat turut = /-ə/ = /-ʊ/	5. <u>CLUSTERS - NASAL IN OR OUT?</u> sampai jantan amba /sa-pa/ /ja-te/ /a-mbo/

TRY TO "USE WHAT YOU GET" - FROM LESSON 1 ON . . .

- * Have the figures of a boy, a girl and an older man and woman on the table. Choose pictures of Malay people - how can you tell? By their dress, often. Teacher asks: What is this? You try to say: This is a child, a man, a woman, a girl-child, a boy-child. You ask the Teacher, in turn, what they are. You (or Teacher) asks: This person (child, man, woman), what's their name?
- * Act out the "scenario" of your Teacher coming in//arriving, in the morning. Greet him/her. Ask: How are things today? He/She replies as in Polite Chat. Reverse the rôles - you come in the door, teacher greets you.
- * As soon as you get to Lesson 2, work out small, new scenarios for the next day using new additions to your Lesson 1 materials. You jot these down in a rough notebook, and try to say them next day, looking at the figures /or/ scene, even if you have to read your piece, just DO it as a production effort. As the teacher corrects these efforts, you learn the "boundaries of usage". TRY NOT TO ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT MALAY IN THAI (!) ALL THE TIME, BUT RATHER TRY TO USE AN ITEM, OR PATTERN - AND IF IT IS WRONG, TRY TO GET WHAT THE TEACHER WOULD SAY, IN THAT SPECIFIC SITUATION?
- * When you listen to tapes, try to mouth the words and phrases aloud all the time. Passive listening has its place, but these Lessons are taped for you, SO YOU WILL BUILD IN THE MALAY BY USING IT ALOUD.

MODULE 1, LESSON 2

1. WHAT DO PEOPLE CALL THIS?

Hak nī, orang panggil apa?
Hak tu, baju. /'pa-ŋgɪl-apa/

2. THAT IS (A GARMENT)

Hak tu, baju.
Hak tu, sēluar.

Tu, kasut.
Tu, sēlipar.
" kain sarung
" kain pēRung
" topi
" kain kēlubung

3. WHAT IS X WEARING?

Orang tu pakai - apa?
Dia pakai sēluar.
Dia pakai baju ..
dengan sēluar.
Pas anak MakSu pakai kain pēRung.

4. WHAT COLOUR IS IT?

Hak nī, caya apa?
Hak tu, "
Baju nī, "
Baju Bang Mat, "
Sēluar orang tu, "
Kain kēlubung orang tu, caya apa?

5. LIST OF COLOURS

(Caya)	kuning
"	biru
"	hijau
"	merah
"	putih
"	hitam

6. PLEASE REPEAT THAT!

Sa-kali lagi dih! /s'ka-li/
Baca sa-kali lagi dih!

Once more, please!
Read that again, will you?

NEW WORDS ("Pērkata'an Baru")

hak nī	/'hɔ-nīŋ/	this one, this object, these (used to replace NOUN)
hak tu	/'hɔ-tu/	that one, that object, those " " "
panggil	/'pa-ŋgɪl/	(1) to call = to name it, (2) to call = summon.
pakai	/'pa-ka/	(1) to wear clothes, jewelry. (2) to use something
kain-baju	/'kaɪn-'baju/	clothing, garments (in general)
baju	/'ba-ju/	jacket, shirt, blouse, often a specific term added
sēluar	/sə'lū'a/	trousers, shorts, pants, often a specific term too
kasut	/'ka-su/	shoes, boots, sandals with backs.
sēlipar	/sə'li-pa/	slippers, slip-on sandals.
kain sarung	/'kaɪn 'sa-rʊŋ/	sheath-like "sarong" worn by Malay women
kain pēRung	/'kaɪn 'pēRʊŋ/	ready-made skirt (from THAI kràprōon)
caya	/'ca-yo/	(1) colour + specific term (2) light (from a source)
caya kuning	/'ku-nīŋ/	yellow, or yellow-brown (no one word for "brown")
caya biru	/'bi-ru/	blue, if has another Noun head, drop the "caya".
caya hijau	/'hi-ja/	green, Malay green-blue divide not quite like ours.
caya merah	/'me-rəh/	red, or red-brown (no one word for brown)
caya putih	/'pu-tih/	white.
caya hitam	/'hi-te/	black, or v. dark brown (often of skin colour)
verb + bila?	/'bi-lə/	Q. When? Mostly <u>after</u> the verb & ref to <u>one</u> event
baru + verb	/'ba-ru/	(1) recently, just-now, newly + verb, (2) new.
dēngan	/'də-nga(n)/	with, A and B (joins two listed objects)

7. POLITE CHAT: WHEN DID YOU COME?

Q Acarn mari bila?

When did you come (arrive) Acarn?

A Baru sampai ni(ŋ)!

I've just (newly) arrived!

Q. Mari bila?

When did you come? (from outside)

A. Baru ni!

Just now! (within half an hour)

* These questions are for someone JUST COME IN FROM ANOTHER TOWN *

FOCUS ON SOUNDS IN LESSON TWO - WITH A FEW EXTRAS ADDED!**1. -AU, -AI, FINAL -L, -R**

hijau	panggil	sēluar
pakai	batil	sēlipar
sampai	ssikal	bomor
kēdai	jual	omor

2. VOWELS / u / -/ o / FINAL / -ŋ /

kasut	turut	sarung
baju		kain
baru		kuning
biru		hak ni(ŋ)

3. /-ə/ vs. /u/, FINAL /-H/

hitam	panggil	putih
dalam	katil	kēlēh
jantan	tukil	merah
orang	batil	Mināh

TRY TO "USE WHAT YOU GET" AGAIN - IN YOUR TEACHER TIME

- * Have figures with articles of clothing in the six colours, to point to.
Teacher asks: HAK NI, ORANG PANGGIL APA? (asks about articles of clothing)
Then YOU try to ask, in order to practise "panggil" from memory several times.
- * You (or Teacher) asks the following Question, substituting people:

→ (ORANG XX) PAKAI APA?

(Person XX) is wearing what?

- * Change the Question Form round a bit - creating a possessive phrase:
Make further statements, stating what the colour is.

→ (KAIN BAJU) (ORANG TU), CAYA APA?

(Garment) of (that Person), is what colour?

Now you change the Question form in another way, making first a triple list
(1) people, (2) articles of clothing, (3) the colours you had:

Don't forget to put Bang Mat & Dik 'Ah on the list of people!

→ (ORANG TU), PAKAI (KAIN-BAJU) CAYA (APA)?

That Person, is wearing (a Garment) of what colour?

- * Act out the "scenario" of your Teacher coming in//arriving (again).
Then practise several times the new one: "MARI BILA?"

Reverse the rôles - you ask someone who has just arrived from elsewhere.

MODULE 1, LESSON 3

1. WHAT DO PEOPLE CALL THIS?

- * Ni, orang panggil apa? →
Hak tu, ssikal.

3. PERSON RIDES ON WHAT?

- * Orang tu naik ↓ apa? →
Budak tu ssikal.
Ka' Ni'k tekси.
- * Siapa dia naik kēreta tu?

4. WHO IS THAT PERSON?

- * Siapa dia, ... orang tu? →
" " orang ttinā tu?
" " orang jantan tu?
" " budak tu?

6. THREE BASIC PATTERNS TO COMBINE

Dia gi kēdai. She went to the shops
 Dia naik teksi. He rode on a samlor
 Dia pakai baju. She wore a baju.
 Baju dia, caya hijau. Her baju's green
 CAN USE "hak" CLAUSE = THE ONE WHO

2. THIS IS A (VEHICLE)

- * Tu, ↓ ... ssikal
" , ... teksi
" , ... mutu
Dia naik ... tuk-tuk
" ↓ " kēreta keng
" " kēreta konsung
" " kēreta api

5. THAT IS (IDENTIFY THE PERSON)

- Tu, Ci' Daud
 Namā dia, Ka' Yam (MēRiam)
 Tu, Pak Su
 Tu, anak Mak Su

→ SIMPLE COMBINATIONS

Dia naik teksi, gi kēdai.
 Dia pakai baju caya hijau.
 Dia pakai baju, gi kēdai.
 Orang hak pakai baju hijau tu, naik ap
 → Orang hak naik ssikal, siapa dia?

7. SAY THAT AGAIN PLEASE!

- * Royat sa-kali lagi dih, ...
 * Ta'dan dēngār. = Not in time to hear

- * Say that again, please, ...
 * I couldn't catch it!

NEW WORDS ("Pērkata'an Baru")

ssikal	/'ssi-ka/	cycle, bicycle. (strong ss- replaces "bē-" = bēsikal)
teksi	/'te'si/	samlor, trishaw - NOT a "taxi" (ie. not a car)
mutu	/'mu-tu/	motorbike.
tuk-tuk	/'tu'tu'/	small, 4-wheel cabs in towns, passengers in 2 rows.
kēreta	/kə're-tə/	kēreta is a generic term for many wheeled vehicles
k. king	/k. 'keŋ/	car, automobile - "keng" from Chinese, thru' Thai.
k. konsung	/k. 'ko-suŋ/	public bus - from "Kōnsong" (Thai = Transport)
k. api	/k. 'a-pi/	railway train - "api" = fire.
k. tū	/ k. "air"	tuk-tuk - open-backed mini-van with two rows seats.
naik	/'na^t'/	(1) ascend, go up (2) Naik + vehicle = ride (on, in) it
gi (pērgi)	/'gi/	(1) to go, (2) used as 2nd. Verb → direction of event
kēdai	/'kə-da/	(1) market or shopping area (2) a shop, or shops
anak	/'a-nə'/	child in relation to a parent (lūuk), budak is (dèk)
hak-CLAUSE		Used to insert a descriptive clause into a sentence. eg. The person <u>who</u> , The object <u>which</u> , That which ..

USING "HAK DESCRIPTIVE CLAUSE" - OR -"PAS"/"PAS TU" = AND THEN

You try to work up a list of different sentences, (from the LISTS below), substituting and changing the forms round - in the patterns given you here.
TRY TO USE YOUR EXAMPLES WITH SELECTED PICTURE-FIGURES.

(1) Dia pakai kain-baju, pas tu, naik teksi, gi kēdai.

He put on clothes, THEN got on a samlor (and) went to the market.

(2) Orang hak pakai sēluar hitam, nama dia Ci' Daud.

The person who is wearing black trousers, (his name) is Mr. David.

(3) Siapa dia, hak pakai baju merah tu?

Who is it, who is wearing a red blouse?

(4) Siapa dia, orang jantan hak naik kēreta tu?

Who is he, the man who is riding (in) that car?

(5) Orang ttina hak naik teksi tu, dia pakai kain sarung.

The woman who is riding on that samlor, (she) is wearing a sarong.

(6) Siapa dia, hak naik mutu gi kēdai?

Who is it, who is riding a motorbike (going = towards) the market?

(7) Budak hak naik ssikal, siapa dia? Pas, orang hak naik teksi tu, siapa dia?

The boy riding the bike, who is he? And who is that riding (on/in) the samlor?

PEOPLE	NAMES	QUESTIONS	CLOTHES	COLOURS	VEHICLES
orang tu	Mat	nama apa?	baju (dia)	caya kuning	ssikal (dia)
o. jantan	Minah	siapa dia?	kain sarung	caya biru	teksi
o. ttina	Pak Su	pakai apa?	kain pēRung	caya hijau	mutu
budak tu	Mak Su	caya apa?	sēluar	caya merah	tuk-tuk
anak Mak Su	Bang Mat	naik apa?	sēlipar	caya putih	kēreta keng
anak dia	Dik 'Ah	qi kkēdai	kasut	caya hitam	k. konsung
amba	Ci' Daud				kēreta api
dia	Ka' Yam				kēreta tū

A FEW	MORE PEOPLE	LISTED FOR YOU:	
Ka' Nik	o. Mēnayu	Young Aunt - Malay person	Mari bila?
Acarn	orang Siam	Grad. teacher - Thai person	Baru nī.
Bomor	orang putih	any Medic - white foreigner	Balas mana, hari nī?
KRu → di-	sēkolah Siam	Govt. teacher - Thai school	Ta' ada apa- ²
guru → di	sēkolah Islam	Relig. teacher - Islamic sch	Ta' apa - Baik

FOCUS GLOTTAL STOPS, FINAL -AS = /-ah/, and FINAL /-u^wŋ/

MID-WORD	FINAL	-AS	=	FINAL /-ah/	FINAL /-u ^w ŋ/
'te'-si	'ba ^w i'	Pas	=	/'pah/	'sa-ru ^w ŋ/
('be ^w -ki)	'na ^w i'	Pas tu	=	/'pah tu/	'pə-Ru ^w ŋ/
'tu ^w -tu ^w	'a-nɔ'	Lēpas	=	/'la'pah/	'kɔ-su ^w ŋ/
'ka ^w ni ^w	'bu-dɔ'	(atas)	=	/'a-tah/	('la-su ^w ŋ/)

MODULE 1, LESSON 4

1. WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

- * Nak gi mmanā? → → * Nak gi kkēdai.
 " " " kuala.
 " " " dek nūn.
- * Nak gi mmanā, hari ni? → Nak gi Palas.
 Esok, nak gi mmanā? " " ka-Nad.
 Nak gi Nād Palas.
- * Amba ta'qi hari nī, → nak gi esok. NEGATIVE.
 * Hari nī, duk di-rumah saja, → ta'qi kana. NEGATIVE.
 Today, I'm just staying at home, I'm not going anywhere.

3. WHERE ARE YOU GOING, KA' NIK?

- Nak gi mmanā, Ka' Nīk? → Nak gi rumah anāk.
 " " Ci' Daud? → " " rumah sain.
 * Nak kēlik ka-rumah.

5. WHERE IS THAT BOY//GIRL GOING?

- Budak tu nak gi kanā? → Dia nak gi mēngāji.
 Where's that child going?
 Kru nak gi mmanā? → Dia nak gi sēkolah.
 Where are you going, Teacher?
 Nak gi mēngājar (sēkolah).
 Going to teach (school).

7. WHERE'S THAT VEHICLE GOING?

- Kēreta konsung tu, nak gi kanā? → Nak gi Golok.
 Orang naik mutu tu, nak gi mmanā? " " Tani.
 Tuk-tuk caya hijau tu, " " " " Kuala.
 Budak naik ssikal tu, " " " " Mēnāra.
 Kēreta api tu, " " " " Bangkok.
 Kēreta Bomor " " " " Nak kēlik Teluban.

NOTICE "w" is the boundary marker for most of these Noun phrases.

9. AT THE END OF YOUR TEACHER TIME.

- * Sēkat nī dulu, hari nī.
 Esok, nak ttēmu pulā'. * (We'll go) up to this point, today,
 Tomorrow, we'll meet again.
- * Oh, esok amba ta'mēngaji,
 . . . nak gi Mēnāra. -OR- * Oh, I won't be studying tomorrow,
 Esok, amba kēna gi Mēnara. ("kēna" best) I'm going to Narathiwat.
 Tomorrow, I have to go to Nara.

10 POLITE CHAT: RE. GOING HOME

- Q Nak kēlik bila, Bang Mat?
 A Esok, nak kēlik.
 Q When are you going home, Mat?
 A Tomorrow, I'll be going back.

NEW WORDS ("Pērkata'an Baru")

nak	/'nō'/	Nak + Verb marks (1) Future event (as in this Lesson)
nak gi	/'nō' gi/	Going to (a place), Will be going to (place).
tā' gi	./'tō' gi/	Not going (future), Didn't go (context in the past)
mana?	/'ma-nō/	(1) which (an Adjective, not always a Question word)
orang mana?		which person? (we'll get to these in other Lessons)
ka-mana?		(2) to-where? (with prefix = a free Question form)
mmana?	/'mma-nō/	Most Polite, especially for direct 2nd. Person queries.
kana?	/'ka-nō/	Much used too - in all manner of general queries.
hari nī,	/'ha-ri 'nīj/	today (comes first - or last - in sentence order)
esok,	/'ɛ-sɔ̄k/	tomorrow (as "Hari nī", in first - or last position)
kuala	/'kwa-lō/	rivermouth, (Pāak Nám) often a local place name.
nad	/'nā'/	a market held on certain agreed days. (Thai "nád")
Nad Palas	/'na' 'pa-lah/	a well-known Nad market held every Wed. & Sunday.
rumah	/'ru-mōh/	(1) house, building + specific sort, (2) one's home.
kēlik	/'kə-'līk/	return, go back <u>home</u> . To other places say "go again"
sain	/'saɪ̄n/	friend, work mate, sain- ² kampung = neighbours
mēngāji	/mə-'njā-ji/	to study any subject, or form of mental knowledge.
mēngājar	/mē-'njā-ja/	to teach any subject, or form of mental knowledge.
ajar	(not done in)	to teach some skill, to train an animal to do things.
bēlajar	(this Lesson)	to learn or practise a skill (eg. language-learning!!)
sēkolah	/'sko-lōh/	school, "teaching school", "learning (at) school".
gi mēngaji sēkolah,		go to school, go study at school (use one or both).
budak- ² sēkolah		school children (in uniforms, to Govt. schools)
rumah sēkolah		the school building (literally) - seldom used.
sēkat ni,	/sə-ka' nīj/	this much, up to this point (Thai say: khēe nīi?)
bērtēmu	/'ttə-mu/	to meet a person, or a situation.
ttēmu pulā'	/'pu-lō/	to "meet again!"
kēna (gi)	/'kə-nō/	(1) have to, must (do something) In Later Lessons.

NOTES ON USE OF "KA-" (to, towards) - WHEN TO KEEP, WHEN TO OMIT?

- (1) KA-MANA = 'to which-place (or Where + Motion towards Destination)
Usually shortened in PM speech, to "Kana?" or "Mmana?" (last = most polite).
Polite usage, often means "in direct speech TO the 2nd. Person".
The other form is polite too, for talking ABOUT a situation in the 3rd. Person.
- (2) GI + PLACE NAME or DESTINATION, usually omits "ka-", but if the Place begins with a STOP (p, b, t, d, c, j, k, g,) it is pronounced as a DOUBLE-LENGTH CONSONANT. The Malays describe these as: "Bunyī bērat" = "It sounds heavy".
- (3) RUMAH = HOUSE, BUILDING, OR HOME - HOW DO YOU KNOW?
Rumah used ON ITS OWN = "home" (of the Subject in that context)
They say it with "ka-" (to) or "di-" (at) eg. "Kēlik ka-rumah" (go back home)
or "Duk di-rumah" (is at home), "naik atas rumah" (go up into the house).
For other people's homes, buildings with specific function named, they OMIT "ka-" (to), as you will see & hear in all the examples on Page 7.

TRY NEW VOCAB. IN OLD PATTERNS, AND COMBINE SOME PATTERNS.

Try to make up relevant sentences from the updated LISTS below, substituting and changing the forms round - in the patterns you have had.

<u>PEOPLE &</u>	<u>NAMES</u>	<u>CLOTHES</u>	<u>COLOURS</u>	<u>VEHICLES</u>	<u>PLACES 1</u>
orang tu	Mat	baju (dia)	caya kuning	ssikal (dia)	Tēluban
o. jantan	Minah	kain sarung	caya biru	teksi	Ttani
o. ttina	Pak Su	kain pēRung	caya hijau	mutu	Nibung
budak tu	Mak Su	sēluar	caya merah	tuk-tuk	Bēitung
anak Mak Su	Bang Mat	sēlipar	caya putih	kēreta keng	Golok
mak-pak dia	Dik 'Ah	kasut	caya hitam	k. konsung	Mēnara
amba	Ci' Daud	surat		kēreta api	Bangkok
dia	Ka' Yam	<u>DAYS ETC.</u>	<u>VERBS ETC.</u>	<u>PLACES 2,</u>	kuala
sain	Ka' Nik	Hari nī,	panggil	rumah=home	kēdai
orang Cina	Bomor	Esok,	pakai	rumah kru	nad
orang putih	Acarn	Pas tu,	naik	rumah anak	Nad Palas
orang Siam	kRu	nak gi	kēlik →	ka-rumah.	
o. Mēnayu	guru	kēna gi	mēngajar	sēkolah	→ Siam
budak sēkolah		gi	mēngaji	sēkolah	→ Islam
		Sēkat tu dulu,	esok nak ttēmu pulā'.		

LIST OF PATTERNS

Nī, apa? // Tu, apa?
 Hak nī, orang panggil apa?
 Hak (DESCRIBE) tu, orang panggil apa?
 Nama apa, budak tu?
 Nama apa, orang hak (DESCRIBE) ?
 Siapa dia, orang ttina tu?
 Hak nī, caya apa?
 Baju Ci' Daud caya apa?
 Orang tu, pakai apa?
 Orang hak (DESCRIBE) tu, pakai apa?
 Orang hak () pakai (baju) caya apa?
 Ka' Nik naik (VEHICLE), gi (PLACE) ?
 Siapa dia, naik (VEHICLE) (DESCRIBE) ?
 Orang hak naik (VEHICLE), siapa dia?
 Siapa dia hak naik (VEHICLE) gi PLACE?
Orang mana hak gi mēngajar sēkolah TYPE?
(Say which teacher, what type of school)
 Hari ni, nak gi mmanā?
 Esok, nak gi mmanā?
 Nak gi mmanā, NAME//TITLE?
 (VEHICLE)(COLOR) tu, nak gi kana?
 (ORANG) naik (VEHICLE) tu, nak gi kana?

POLITE CHAT ETCETERA

Aah, Bang Mat mari dah!
 Aah, Dik 'Ah sampai dah!
 Balas mana, hari nī?
 Ta'ada apa-apa! Baik!
 Nak baca dalam surat nī.
 Bēri Bang Mat baca dulu,
 Amba nak turut.
 Baca sa-kali lagi dih!
 Royat sa-kali lagi dih,
 .. amba ta' dan dēngar.
 Bomor mari bila?
 Baru nī. Baru sampai dah!
 Nak kēlik bila?
 Esok, nak kēlik!
 Sēkat nī dulu, hari nī.
 Esok, nak ttēmu pulā'.
 Esok, amba ta' mēngaji,
 Kēna gi (PLACE).
 Amba ta'gi, hari ni.
 .. nak gi esok.
 Hari ni, dūk di-rumah saja,
 .. ta'gi kana.

MODULE 1, LESSON 5

1. WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN? (PAST TENSE) 2. ANS: I WENT TO THE NAD.

*		Gi kana?	→	Gi	ka-Nad.
*	Dik 'Ah	gi kana	hari nī?	(Gi)	jual ikan di-Nad.
	Ka' Nik	" "	kēmareng?	(Gi)	jual kain di-kēdai.
	Pak Su	" "	sa' ni?	(Gi)	bēli ikan di-Kuala.
	Bang Mat	" "	hari nī?	(Gi)	bēli mutu di-Nibung.
	Ci' Sidik	" "	kēmareng?	(Gi)	mēngajar orang di- N.
	Heng	" "	sa' ni?	→ Gi	mēngaji.

3. WHERE HAS PAK SU GONE? OFF FOR A BREAK//A MEAL. (expect him there)

* Pak Su qi kana?

Dia bēradu, makan air.

Bēradu, makan nasik.

Dia bēradu hari nī.

Dia tā' kērija hari nī.

Where's Pak Su gone? (normally there)

He's stopped for a drink, or a break.

Has stopped to eat rice = have a meal.

He//she's not working, today.

He//she's not working today.

4. WHERE IS X NOW? THREE Q. FORMS, ASKING RE. PEOPLE NOT SEEN LATEL

* Anak qi kana, la-nī?

Dia gi "Malay".

Gi mēngaji, Bangkok.

Dia kēlik ka-rumah Ci' dek nun

Gi jjalan dēngan sain.

Tā' gi kana, duk rumah saja.

Where's your son/daughter (gone) now?

He//She's gone off to Malaysia.

Gone off to study in Bangkok.

She's gone back to her Dad's, elsewhere.

He's gone for a trip//outing with friends

Hasn't gone anywhere, he//she's at home

* Ci'Daud qi kana, la-nī?

Dia kēlik Amerika.

Kēlik ka-nēgēri.

Where's Ci' Daud (gone these days)?

He's gone back to America.

Gone back to his home country.

5. Mat El duk ddana, la-nī?

Duk rumah kakak, di-Kēlantan.

Duk mēngaji sēkolah Islam.

Where's Mat El living, now?

He's living with older sister, in Kelantan.

He's studying at an Islamic Sch.

6. Dia duk buat apa, la-nī?

Duk kērija di-"Malay".

Kērija Cina.

Mēngaji Pondok.

Jual ikan.

Jual barang di-Nad.

Dia duk māin dēngan adik.

Duk kecek dēngan Abang.

What's he/she doing, nowadays?

He/she's working in Malaysia.

He's working for a Chinese Taukeh.

He/she's studying at a Pondok.

She's selling fish (at a market).

Selling goods//things at Nad markets.

He's playing with his younger bro.

He's talking with his eldest bro.

7. LESSON LANGUAGE: TODAY, I WANT TO TALK ABOUT - GIVE SPECIFIC TOPIC.

Hari nī, nak kecek cara hal apa?

What do you want to talk about, today?

Nak bēri Bang Mat royat cara Hal . . .

I want you to tell me about . . .

→ (1) nama nēgēri² luar, (2) orang² dalam gambar, (3) naik kēreta gi Malay.

NEW WORDS ("Pérkata'an Baru")

gi kana?	/'gi 'ka-nə/	where did S. go? where has S. been? (Action is PAST)
duk dana?	/'du? 'da-nə/	where is S. situated? where is S. living//staying?
kēmareng	/kē'ma-reŋ/	yesterday, SM form "kēlmarin".
la-nī	/'lo-'nīŋ/	now(adays), the present time.
sa-nī	/'sa?-nīŋ/	just now (past), always at the end = acts as an adverb.
jual	/'ju?a/	to sell.
bēli	/bə'li	to buy.
ikan	/'i-ke/	fish, the generic term, often "ikan + specific name"
barang	/'ba-re/	goods, luggage, things for sale.
ම.ආ.	/'mō 'bō/	Prince of Songkhla University, esp. the Pattani branch.
bēradu	/bə'ra-du/	to cease pro tem, from activity, work, medication etc
makan	/əma-ke/	to eat, to drink (common PM) "minum" also = to drink.
air	/'a?r//'a?r?/	water, any drink (common PM, when not specifying)
nasik	/'na-si?/	cooked rice, a meal (common PM), SM is "nasi".
kērja	/kə'ri-jo/	work (noun or verb), spelled as in SM and Jawi script
	/kə'ri-jo Ci-nə/	work <u>for</u> a Chinese (Taukeh) as many Malays do locally
Malay, as English say it		W.Malaysia (common PM) eg. "Gi Malay", "Kērja di-Malay"
jjalan	/'jja-le/	Vb. (1) go on outing (2) travel or go (people, vehicles)
SM bērjalan		Nn. "Jalan" (no jj-) = a route, way. Main road = batas
dēngān	/'dē-ŋāŋ/	(1) with, (2) as a grammar word with many uses in PM
nēgēri	/'nəgə-ri/	country (political or geographical), Nēgēri + Name
ka-nēgēri		referring to person's own country (like "ka-rumah")
AmeRika		U.S.A. said without the "Nēgēri", which is often omitted
abang	/'a-be/	older bro, also used to address older bro., or husband.
kakak	/'ka-ko?/	older bro. or sister, used in 3rd.P talking about them.
cara hal	/'ca-ri 'ha/	about, re., concerning a TOPIC = Thai เรื่องนั้น
main	/'ma?riŋ/	(1) to play, "main bola(r)" = play football.
kecek	/'ke-ce?/	to talk, chat, in structure "kecek dēngan"

THE VERB 'DUK HAS SEVERAL USES.(1) DUDUK or DUK + PLACE = IS SITUATED, LIVES, IS SITTING THERE

We will focus on this use of DUK again, in LESSON 6.

(2) DUK + MAIN VERB - MARKS "CONTINUING" ACTION OR STATE OF AFFAIRS.

duk mēngaji-is studying, duk jjalan-is walking along, duk tidur-is sleeping.
May be Past or Present Tense, so needs a Time Phrase to tell you when.

RELATIONSHIP TERMS

Adjk = any younger sibling (m/f), Directly (to them) or Indirectly (about them). Husbands call wives "Adjk", but foreign men should NOT call young women "Adjk".

Kakak = Indirectly, for own older sibling (m/f). Directly, for addressing any 30 yrs. plus woman, not only to a relative, eg. Ka' Yam, Ka' Nik.

Abang = Directly or Indirectly, for own older brother, or in titles for men a bit older than you eg. Bang Mat. Wives call husbands "Abang", but foreign women should NOT call a man "Abang". Foreign men may call a slightly older man "Abang".

FOCUS ON SOUND FEATURES FROM THIS LESSON

KĒMARENG: /kə-'ma-'reŋ/ - a full value /a/ vowel, a glide /ɛŋ/ or /aŋ/

Gi kana, kēmareng?

Kēmareng, amba dūk kērja di-rumah,

Kēmareng dulu, amba gi jjalan (di-)Mēnara.

LĀ-NT̄ - SA' NT̄: /lə-'nɪŋ/ /sa'-'nɪŋ/ - give full value to those first syllables,
Think of "Welaa nīi" = "present time", and sharp mid-stop /sa'/ = "just now".

Dulu, amba dūk nēgēri luar, lā-nī, amba mari dūk ssini.

Formerly, I lived overseas, now I've come to live here.

Mari bila? Baru sampai sa'nī.

When did you come? Newly arrived, just-now!

AIR: /aɪ̯/ or /aɪ̯/ in common PM. General SM = /aa-y/, the old spelling "ayer".

Makan air, air panas, air batu.

Drink water, hot water, ice (= water + stone)

KĒRJA: /'kri-'jɔ/ - virtually a two-syllable word, spelled as for SM & Jawi.
Buat kērja, ta'kērja hari nī, kērja Cina.

Do some work, not working today, working for a Chinese (Taukeh)

MALAY: pronounced exactly as English "Malay", has come into use in recent years, short for "Malaysia".

JJALAN: /jja-lə/ another Double-length Consonant! It shows the Prefix "Bēr-" which in SM, would be "Bēr jalan".

Gi jjalan, gi jjalan dēngan adik, dūk jjalan (sampai) dua jam,
Go for outing, go out with Young bro., walked (for) two hours.

DĒNGĀN: /də-ŋāŋ/ - does not keep the rules, is not /-ŋɛ/ final!

Jjalan dēngan adik, kecek dēngan dia, gi dēngan Mak,
Go out with Young-bro, talk with him, go with Old Ma.

TRY TO WRITE OUT, THEN PRACTISE SAYING - FOR TOMORROW.

1. What are you doing nowadays?
Working for a Chinese (employer)
2. Where's Ce' Daud, now?
Gone home to his country.
3. Where did you go today Dik Ah?
I was selling fish at the Nad.
4. Where did Ce' Sidik go yesterday?
Went to teach at the Mor. Or.
When is he coming back (= home)?
Tomorrow.
5. What's Mat El doing, now?
He's playing with his young bro.
6. Today, want to talk about school.
The kids stopped, didn't go study today
7. What's Mat El doing these days?
He's working in Malaysia.
8. Where was Heng going just now?
(He was) going to study (= Islamic?)
9. Where is Mik Yam living, now?
(She's) living at her older sister's.
She's doing what work?
Selling goods in the Nad markets.
10. Where did you go today, Bang Mat?
I went to buy a motorbike in Yala.

MODULE 1, LESSON 6

1 WHERE HAS S. COME FROM?

- * Mari dana?
- * Mari dana?
- * Budak tu mari dana?
- * Ka' Wan mari di-nēgēri mana?
Ta'mari di-N. AmeRika kah?

2 WHERE IS YOUR HOME?

- * Rumah Pak Su, dana?
- * Rumah Mīk, dana?

3 WHERE DOES THAT BOY LIVE?

- * Budak tu, duk dana?

VARIOUS ANSWERS

- * Mari (di-)nēgēri luar.
Tapi la-nī, (amba) mari duk ssini.
- * Mari di-Bangkok, baru sampai.
- * Mari di-Bētūng, duk mēngaji ssini
- * Mari (di-)Nēgēri _____.
Dak! Mari (di-)Nēgēri _____.

VARIOUS ANSWERS

- * Rumah Pak Su di-Golok,
Tapi la-nī, duk rumah anak, ssini.
- * Rumah Mīk di-Palas,
Tapi la-nī, duk di-Nibung.

VARIOUS ANSWERS

- * Duk rumah Mak-Pak dia.
Duk rumah kRu.
Duk dēngan kakak.
Duk dēngan abang.
Duk di-rumah saja.

VARIOUS ANSWERS

- * sēkolah Islam, di-Mēnara.
sēkolah Siam, di-Nibung.
sēkolah Benjamat, di-Tani.
di-Pondok () Bera. (so not 2 x di-)

4 WHERE IS HE STUDYING ETC?

- * Mat El duk mēngaji dana?
Yali " " dana?
- KRu duk mēngajar dana?
Guru tu " " dana?

"DI-" WHEN TO KEEP, WHEN TO OMIT? LOOK AT EXAMPLES, ALSO KA- (p.8)

5 "HAK" MARKING POSSESSION

- * Hak siapa, mutu tu? →
Hak siapa, barang nī? →
- * Baju nī, hak siapa? →
Sssikal tu, hak siapa? →

8. VARIOUS ANSWERS

- * Hak Mat Daud (= Mat Daud's!)
Tu, mutu Mat Daud. (full sentence)
Hak orang tu. (= That person's!)
- * Hak Minah. (= Minah's!)
Tu, baju Minah. (full sentence)
- * Hak amba. (= Mine !)
Bukan hak amba! (= Not mine !)

6 BUKAN = NEGATIVE WITH Nn. P

- * Budak nī, anak orang,
bukan anak Ka' Nik.
- * Ni, bukan rumah amba,
rumah orang.
- * Hari nī, Hari Sabtu,
Bukan Hari Ahad.

TRANSLATION (See NOUN PHRASES)

This child	isi	<u>another's child</u> ,
	isi	<u>NOT K.N's child</u> .
This (house)	isi	<u>NOT my house</u> ,
	isi	<u>another's house</u> ,
Today	isi	Saturday,
	isi	<u>NOT Sunday</u> .

NEW WORDS ("Pérkata'an Baru")

mari	'ma-ri/	(1) to come, (2) as 2nd. Vb. = shows direction of event
S mari dana?		Where do you//the subject come from?
S duk dana?		Where are you//the subject situated /or/ living?
rumah S dana?		Where is your//the subject's home?
dulu	/'du-lu/	(1) formerly, time past, (2) first = 首先
la-ni	/'lo-niŋ/	now, the present time, these days.
ssini	/'ssi-niŋ/	here, in "our" area. SM = di-sini.
orang ssini,		a local person, not from some other town, village.
kah?	/'ko(h)/	QUESTION form expecting the answer Yes/or/No.
Dia jantan kah bētina?		OR - is it "A OR B?", expected reply is one of the two.
Ni, anak Ka' Nik kah?		Is this your child, then? (expects "Yes").
Ta'mari di-AmeRika kah?		You didn't come from America then? (Expects "No").
tapi,	'ta-pi/	but, (often used 2-clause constructions, not as English)
hak siapa? /ho' 'sa-pɔ?		hak as "possessive" marker. "Whose (is it?)"
bukan	/'bu-ke/	NEGATIVE - with Noun Phrases here, eg. Bukan anak dia.
anak orang, rumah orang		someone else's child, not of the Subject in the context
bēlajar	/bə'la-ja/	to learn a skill (as opposed to mental facts)
bahasa	/'ba-sɔ/	a language, eg. bahasa Jawi, bahasa Siam etc.
gapa?	/'ga-pɔ/	what? Same as "apa?" often when it is the sole Object
pandai kecek	/'pa-nda/	able to speak, skilled (to speak another language)

7. LESSON LANGUAGE: TODAY I WANT TO TALK ABOUT ..

- * Hari ni, nak kecek cara hal . . . → orang mari ka-rumah. * Today, I want to talk about . . . people coming to the house.
- * Pas, nak kecek cara hal . . . → Mari di-nēgēri amba, nak duk ssini * Then, I want to talk about . . . which country I come from.

8. EXPLAINING WHERE YOU ARE AT - ABSORB IT OVER MANY DAYS!

Get it taped on your own cassette. Try to memorise & use one part at a time.

- Q. _____, mari dana?
 - A. Dulu, mari di-Nēgēri _____,
Tapi, la-ni, amba mari duk ssini.
 - Q. Mari ssini, (buat//ada) kērija apa?
 - A. Nak bēlajar ba(ha)sa Jawi dulu,
Pas, nak mēngajar orang ssini, pula.
 - Q. Nak mēngajar gapa? (or di-mana?)
 - A. Ta'tēntu lagi, nak pandai kecek dulu!
- *Title-for-yourself, where are you from?
 - *Formerly, I came from _____. But now, I have come to live here.
 - *What business/work brings you here?
 - *I want to study Malay (Jawi) first. Then, want to teach people here in _____.
 - *What will you teach? (or Where?) .
 - Not sure yet, get able to speak first!

9. POLITE CHAT: COME IN & SIT DOWN! (ACT OUT WITH OTHERS)

- * Ah, Mak Su (or Pak Su, or NAME) * Ah, Mak Su//Pak Su . .

Mari naik-lah! /or/ Masuk-lah!
- * Mari d^uk ssini dih! * Come & sit down here! (show where)

10. SOMEONE COMES & ASKS TO SEE PERSON B (WHO LIVES WITH YOU)

- * D^uk-lah dulu, . . . * Sit down for a moment, THAI ນ້ອງ

Nak gi panggil dia. I'll go & call him (or her).

SUBSTITUTION DRILLS ON LESSONS 5 & 6 PATTERNS**DRILL 1:****WHERE DID PAK SU GO + TIMES?**

- * Pak Su gi kana hari ni?
Bang Mat kēmareng?
Ka' Wan sa'ni?
Ci' Sidik la-ni?
Mat El hari ni?
Heng kēmareng?

1. Teacher (or tape) reads TOP LINE in "natural intonation" You mimic it.
2. Teacher calls NEXT PERSON (in Col. 1), you say the whole, inserting this name.
3. Tape gives you TIME TO REPEAT THE WHOLE before the next word is given.
4. At the end of the set, Teacher REPEATS THE LAST SENTENCE, to check you out.
- 5 Now, SUBSTITUTE TIMES & ONE NEW PERSON, down the Column, as with SET 1.

DRILL 2:**WHERE DID DIK AH GO + EVENTS + PLACES**

- * Dik 'Ah gi kana, hari ni?
 gi jual ikan di-Nad.
 gi bēli barang di-Palas.
 gi mēngaji di-Nibung.
 gi jual mutu di-Kuala.
 gi bēli kain di-Golok.

1. Teacher reads the TOP LINE again, you mimic.
 2. Then Teacher calls NEW ACTIONS & PLACES ALTERNATELY, down the list.
 3. Finally, the Teacher (or tape) repeats THE LAST SENTENCE, to check you out.
- * YOU CAN USE THESE SETS TO ASK QUESTIONS & REPLY, CHOOSING AS YOU GO.

DRILL 3:**WHAT DO PEOPLE DO + WHERE?**

Ci' Daud	d <u>uk</u> buat apa	la-ni?
Acarn	" mēngajar	di-U.B.
Dik Yali	" main bola	di-Kuala.
NuR-Aini	" kērija	di-Malay.
Mik Tih	" rumah	ta'kērija.
Ci' Mat	" jjalan	di-Kēlantan.

1 Teacher reads TOP LINE in "natural intonation" You mimic aloud.

2. Teacher calls (a) Person (b) Activity (c) Place, one at a time, in listed order.

3. At the end of the Drill, Teacher calls THE LAST SENTENCE, to check you.

DRILL 4:**KITA DUK DI-TESENG KĒRETA API**

Kēreta api tu mari dana?

Mari	di-Bangkok	2. di-Golok	gi Pattalung
Pas, nak gi kana pulu'?		3. di-Yala.	gi Hān-yai
Nak gi	Golok.		

1 Teacher asks you: Where is train going to?

2. You reply with "di-Bangkok". Next round you put "di-Golok" first.

3. After that you try putting names of other TOWNS it goes "up to".

DRILL 5:**WHO DID YOU COME WITH, TODAY?**

Ci' mari dēngan siapa,	hari ni?
" anak,	kēmareng
" sain,	pagi ni.
" bomor	
" acarn,	

Substitute PEOPLE and DAY /or/ TIME alternately.

DRILL 6:**PERSON A IS TALKING WITH PERSON B**

* Amba	d <u>uk</u> kecek dēngan	adik dia.
	gi kecek	" kRu dia.
	mai <u>n</u> bola	" abang dia.
	gi mēngaji	" guru dia.
	d <u>uk</u> kērija	" orang tu.

Substitute PEOPLE and ACTIVITIES alternately.

MODULE 1, LESSON 7

1. DAYS OF THE WEEK - HARI⁻² DALAM SA-MENGGU . . .

Hari Ahad	/'a-ha'/	Sunday	Hari Kamis	/'kɔ-mih/'ka-mih/	Thursday
Hari Sena(in)	/'sə-nā/	Monday	Hari Jēma'at	/jə'ma'-a'/	Friday
Hari Selasa	/sə'la-sə/	Tuesday	Hari Sabtu	/'sa'-tu/	Saturday
Hari Rabu	/'ra-bu/	Wednesday			

2. NUMERALS - NAK BILANG NAMBUR . . .

sa- + CL eg.	sa-orang	'ssɔ-rɛ/	sa-kup	/sə'ku?/,	sa-kelo	/sə'ke-lo/
1. satu	'sa-tu	7. tujuh	/'tu-juh/	11. sa-belas	/'sə-bə'lah/	
2. dua	/'du?ɔ/	8. lapan	/'la-pe/	12. dua bēlas	/'du?ɔ bə'lah	
3. tiga	/'tī-gɔ/	9. sēm(b)ilan	/sə'mi-le/	13. tiga bēlas	/'tīgɔ bə'lah/	
4. empat	/'ppa?/	10 sa-puluh	/s'pu-luh/	14. ppat bēlas	/'ppa? bə'lah	
5. lima	/'li-mɔ/	20 dua puluh	/'du?ɔ 'pu-luh/	15. iima bēlas	/'li-mɔ bə'lah/	
6. enam	/'nnē/	30 tiga puluh	/'tīgɔ 'pu-luh/	16. ēnam bēlas	/'nnē bə'lah/	

3. QUESTIONS ON - HOW MANY DAYS IN A WEEK?

* ANSWERS

(Ada)	Bērapa hari dalam sa-menGGU?	* Tujuh hari.
Puak kita dūk mēngaji	bērapa hari " sa-menGGU?	* Lima hari.
Puak kita bēradu	" " " "	* Dua hari.
Budak sēkolah gi mēngaji	" " " "	* Lima hari.

4. HOW MANY PEOPLE, IN AN EVENT OR SITUATION?

* ANSWERS

NB. Get friend or teacher to ask you these, answer with numbers shown ().

Dia gi ka-Nibung,	bērapa orang?	(3)	(4) (5)	* (gi) tiga orang.
Budak gi mēngaji,		(6)	(7) (8)	* (gi) ēnam orang.
Puak tu gi Mēnara,		(10)	(9) (8)	* sa-puluh orang.
Jjalan gi Malay,		(4)	(2) (3)	* empat orang.
Dūk bērapa orang, di-rumah nī?	(1) + saja.	(2)		* sa-orang saja.
Dūk bērapa hari, di-Bangkok?	(8)	(5)		* lapan hari.

5. NAMING SOME DAYS IN THE WEEK

* ANSWERS

* Hari nī,	Hari apa?	* Hari nī,	Hari _____.
Kēmareng,	Hari apa?	* Kēmareng,	Hari _____.
Esok,	Hari apa?	* Esok,	Hari _____.
Pas, lusa,	Hari apa?	* Lusa,	Hari _____.

NB. Do this little exercise for several days running - and next week too!

6. KA' NIK GI KĒDAI, NAK BĒLI APA?

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| * Ka' Nik gi kēdai, | nak bēli apa? | * Nak bēli ikan. |
| Pak Cik gi Palas, | " " " | " " bēras. |
| Dia gi ka-Nad, | " " " | Banyak pērkara. |
| ----- | | |
| * Puak tu gi Malay, | bēli apa? | * Bēli banyak kkara. |
| Amber gi kēdai, | bēli . . . | Dua tiga pērkara. |
| Dik' Ah gi kēdai, | bēli . . . | sa-kara saja. |
| Apa, tu? | Kain pēRung // kasut | |

NB. What is the shift of meaning, above & below the dotted line?

7. HOW (MUCH) IS THIS FISH?

* ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| * Jual ganā, | ikan nī? | * Dua puluh lima, sa-kelo.. | 25 b. a kilo. |
| Pas hak tu, | jual ganā? | Dua ekor, sēm(b)ilan kup. | 2 for 9 b. |
| Jual ganā, | buah dērian? | Ēnam bēlas, sa-kelo | 16 b. a kilo |
| * Nī, jual ganā, | Ka' Nīk? | * Dua bēlas, sa-kelo | 12 b. a kilo |
| * Nī, bērapa sa-kelo, | nī? | * Lapan bēlas. | 18 b. (a kilo) |
| Bērapa kup sa-kelo, | bēras tu? | Lima bēlas. | 15 b. (a kilo) |
| Bērapa kup sa-ekor, | ikan tu? | Sa-puluh. | 10 baht. |

NB. The patterns marked * are the three best ones to memorise.

NEW WORDS ("Pērkata'an Baru")

bērapa?	/bə'ra-pɔ/	QUESTION WORD how many? how much? Bērapa + CLASSIFIER? eg. How many people?
bērapa orang?		week
menggu CL	/'mɛ-ŋgu/	one week, per week (eg. times per week)
sa-menggu	/sə'mɛ-ŋgu/	the day after tomorrow (will meet other terms, later)
lusa	/'lu-sɔ/	(1) we, us, (2) "we" used in teaching, don't use "you".
kita	/'ki-tɔ/	we (as an inclusive group). In SM is "kami".
puak kita	/'pu"ɔ? k./	day, always added when name the Days of the Week.
hari CL	/'ha-ri/	(1) one day (2) per day, in counting times per day
sa-hari	/sə'(h)a-ri/	item, sort or kind, (physical or mental items)
pērkara CL	'pə-'ka-rɔ/	one item, thing, sort (in context you know what)
sa-kara	/sə-'ka-rɔ/	a few + CL, 'cos no number word for "a few" in PM.
2-3 kkara	it means →	many + CL, a number word, eg. banyak pērkara.
banyak	/'ba-nyɔ?/	rice, milled & uncooked, as sold in market & shops.
bēras	/bə'rah/	(1) market-scales (2) kilogr. weight (Thai vowel ˥ -)
kelo CL	/'ke-lo	one kilogram. NB kilometres called "batu" (milestones)
sa-kelo	/s- 'ke-lo/	(1) a tail (2) CLASSIFIER for counting all animals.
ekor CL	/'e-ko/	one (animal).
sa-ekor	'sse-ko	<u>Sa-kup, dua kup</u> - 1 baht, 2 baht /sə'ku?/ How? Learn "Jual gana?" Otherwise, use "Balas mana?"
kup CL	/'ku?/ →	How are you selling these? How much are they?
gana?	/'ga-nɔ/	
Nī, Jual gana?		

FOCUS ON SOUND FEATURES IN LESSONS 6 - 7

NB. Are you taking note of STRESSED SYLLABLES, VOICE RISING-FALLING, JUNCTURE-PAUSES & JUNCTURE INTONATION - over the whole sentence?

' is a symbol which can be used to mark STRESSED SYLLABLES over a sentence.
can be drawn over sentences as a guide to rise & fall.

1. JUNCTURE INTONATION - VOWEL FINAL "JOINS" NEXT WORD VOWEL INITIAL:

bērapa orang?	sa-orang,	sa-ekor,	sa-hari,	bērapa hari?
hari apa? →	Hari Ahad,	dua orang,	tiga orang,	lima orang,
dua ekor, →	tiga ekor,	lima ekor,	bēli apa?	bēli ikan,
jual apa? →	jual ikan,	-H A- →	rumah anak,	rumah amba,
sa-puluh orang,	tujuh orang,		tujuh ekor,	sa-puluh ekor.

2. TRICKY WORDS, SOME NOT PRONOUNCED AS THE SPELLING SUGGESTS:

hak 'siapa?	'la-nī,	'ba(ha)sa,	'jantan-kah?	'jantan <u>kah</u> 'ttina?
'main 'bola,	Hā(d)yai,	Sēna(in),	kelo,	sēm(b)ilan.
Jēmā'at,	'Sabtu,	'sa'nī,	ppat,	nnām.
banyak,	puak,	jual,	Kuala,	cara hal,
kērija,	pandai → ←	(panar)	ekor,	menggu.

3. SA- PREFIX ON ALL THOSE NOUN-CLASSIFIERS:

sa-menggu,	sa-kup,	sa-puluh,	sa-bēlas,	sa-hari
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4. -S FINALS → -H FINALS IN PM

Kamis,	bēlas,	bēras,	sa-bēlas,	tiga bēlas.
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5. THOSE VELAR NASAL FINALS → /-ŋ/:

kēmareng,	la-nī,	ssinī,	sa'nī,	main,	hari nī.
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6. READ THE FOLLOWING PHRASES ALOUD - WITH PM PRONUNCIATION:

- * Try reading aloud TO your teacher, or read AHEAD OF THE TAPE, one step,
- * Then you HEAR THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IMMEDIATELY after your effort.

→ mari di-nēgēri mana?	→ duk di-rumah saja,	→ bukan anak kita,
hak siapa mutu tu?	kecek cara hal apa?	nak bēlajar ba(ha)sa Jawi,
nak pandai kecek dulu,	nak mēngajar gapa?	nak mēngajar orang ssinī,
buat kērija apa?	mari duk ssini!	duk jual barang,
nak gi panggil dia,	nī, jual ganā?	bērapa kup sa-kelo?
jual ikan di-kuala,	gi sēkat Golok,	nak bēli bēras.

MODULE 1, LESSON 8

1. ASKING ABOUT PEOPLES' PARENTS.

- * Duk tanya hal Ma-Pak orang.
 A Mak Pak ada ka-dak?
 B Mak ada, Pak ta'adə'.
 A Pas, Abang duk dana, la-nī?
 B Abang ta'adə', dia mati dah.
 A (Mati) bila?
 B Oh, lama dah! Oh, a long time, now!

2. ASKING IF HAVE CHILDREN?

- * Duk tanya hal anak Ka' Yam.
 A Anak ada ka-dak, Ka' Yam?
 B (Anak) ada, ppat orang. (4 kids)
 A Jantan kah ttina?
 B Jantan tiga orang, (boys 3)
 Ttina sa-orang (saja) (girls 1)
 A Mēngaji sēkolah ka-dak?
 B Dak lagi. (Not yet)

3. ASKING ABOUT PEOPLES' WORK.

- * Duk tanya hal kērija orang.
 A Kērija ka-dak, hari nī?
 B Ta'adə' kērija,
 Duk di-rumah saja.
 -OR-
 A Kērija ka-dak, hari ni?
 B Kērija. Kērija nnap² hari.
 Bēradu sa-hari - Hari Ahad.

4. . . . A FISH-FACTORY WORKER.

- * Duk tanya hal orang kērija ikan
 A Menggu nī, ada kērija ka-dak?
 B Ada.
 A Sa-menggu, bērapa hari, kērija?
 B Nnap-nap hari, . . .
 Tapi menggu nī, bēradu tiga hari
 A Gana bēradu (tiga hari)?
 B Ikan ta'adə'.

5. IS WAN JAH AT HOME?

- * Duk tanya hal Orang ada ka-dak?
 A Wan Jah ada ka-dak, (di-rumah)?
 B Ada. Duk-lah dulu,
 nak gi panggil dia.
 -OR-
 A Wan Jah ada ka-dak, (di-rumah)?
 B Ta'adə', gi Mēnara.
 A Nak kēlik bila?
 B Eh ta'tēntu', . . .
Bangkali dua-tiga hari.

6. IS CI' ALI AT HOME?

- * Gi ka-rumah Ci' Ali . . .
 A Ci' Ali ada ka-dak, di-rumah?
 B Ta'adə'.
 A Dia gi kana?
 B Gi buat kērija.
 A Kērija apa?
 B Buat rumah orang.
 A Rumah siapa?
 B Rumah Ci' Romēli, di-Kuala.
 NB Kērija Kosāng ก่อสร้าง, big buildings

7. IS THERE ANY FISH?//ARE THERE ANY - ?

- * Ada ka-dak ikan? // Ikan ada ka-dak?
 " " buah dērian?
 " " orang jual dērian?
 " " kēdai jual surat? (=up to that point)
 " " kēreta konsung gi (sēkat) Golok?
 " " orang hak pandai baca surat?
 " " kēreta keng nak gi Ttanī?

8. DO YOU HAVE A MOTORBIKE?

- * Tanya hal barang hak Orang
 A Mutu Ada ka-dak, Mat El?
 -OR- Ada ka-dak, mutu?
 B Ada. Tapi bukan hak baru.
 A Bēli bērapa?
 B Lima bēlas (ribu).
 (means 15,000 baht, not 15!)

NB. SEE "HIGHER AMOUNTS OF MONEY" - IN LESSON 9.

9. POLITE PHRASE: "THANK YOU!"

* Tērima kasih dih! /'trimə kasih 'dih/ Thank you! = receive (your) love.)
 Bēribu² + tērima kasih! = A thousand thanks! (in stories)

10. WHAT MALAYS CALL "MUM & DAD"

- * Budak ni, nama dia Ali.
Ni, Mak-Pak dia.
Pas budak sa lagi tu, adik dia.
 - * Ali dūk panggil Pak dia "Ci"
Pas Mak, dia panggil "Mik".
 - * Ada orang hak panggil Mak-Pak dia "Wan"
Kita gi ka-rumah dia, kata:
"Wan ada ka-dak, di-rumah?"
 - * Pas ada orang hak panggil Ci' dia "Ayah"
atawa "Abbas", atawa "Baba" pun.
- USE FIGURES = PARENTS + BOY & GIRL
- * This boy is (called) Ali.
Here are his father & mother.
And the other kid is his yng sibling.
Ali calls his father "Ci".
And his mother, he calls "Mik".
 - * Some call their Mum & Dad "Wan"
We go to their home, & say:
Is your "Wan" (Dad or Mum) athome?
 - * And some call their Dad "Ayah".
or "Abba", or even "Baba".

LESSON 8 - NEW WORDS ("Pērkata'an Baru")

tanyā hal	/'ta-nyo 'ha/	ask about/concerning + name the subject.
mak-pak	/'mək' 'pək/	parents (NB."Mak" first), ibu-bapa' = the formal term
Wan/or/Ci'	/'wə//ci'/	child addressing FATHER (or Ayah, Abbas, Baba etc.)
Wan/or/Mik	/'wə//mīk'/	child addressing MOTHER (or Mak (if old), Mama, Oumi)
	NB.	also, when an ADULT talks to a CHILD about its parent.
ka-dak?	/kə-'dək/	MAIN PM Q-WORD: No assumed answer, as with -Kah? (1) exist, be "there", (2) be alive (people), (3) have.
ada	/'a-də/	ANSWER: Not there, Not alive, Isn't any/or/Has not.
ta' adə'	/tə'adə/	(1) have work (2) have a matter/business with person
ada kērija	/'adə k'rīja/	to die (people, engines etc) Ta'adə' = not alive now.
mati	/'ma-ti/	is dead, has died DAH marks completion.
mati dah	/'ma-ti dəh/	a long time (past) DAH = MAJOR GRAMMAR WORD IN PM
lama dah	/'la-mədəh/	not yet (EVENTS), yet more (AMOUNTS). (See Later)
lagi Adv	/'la-gi/	Not yet! = Short form. Question tells us the context.
Dak lagi	/'dək' la-gi/	Full form = Haven'i (begun) school-studies <u>yet</u> .
ta' mēngaji lagi		each or every + CLASSIFIER, another number word.
gēnap ² + Cl	/'nna'-na'/	not sure, it isn't certain - a comment.
ta' tēntu	/'tə' tə-tu/	maybe - adding WHAT "may or may not" happen.
bangkali	/bə'ka-li/	SM = barangkali, PM can be = /bə-//bə-/ or /bə(n)-
sa-ratus	/sə'ra-tuh/	100. 200 dua ratus, 260 dua ratus ēnam etc.
sa-ribu	/sə'ri-bu/	1,000. 1,300 = sa-ribu tiga, 4,000 = ēmpat ribu.
sa-juta	/sə'ju-tə/	NB. No special word for 10,000 in Malay (as in Thai).
bēratus ² /bə'ratuh'-ratuh/		100,000 or 1,000,000 - many local PM are uncertain!
bēribu ² /bə'ribu'-ribu/		hundreds (and hundreds) of 'em, a common idiom.
		thousands (of 'em) PREFIX "bēr-" makes Noun = Verb
		NB. Bēr-Number-words + Cl, act as number words too.

CREATIVE PRACTICE WORK ON LESSONS UP TO DATE

- * Use the "Lesson 1-8 Words List on the next two pages, for "bricks",
- * Use the Sentence Patterns, Q. & A. Sets etc. from the Lessons as the "frame work" in which to practise those words.
- * Write a Pattern Set on a blank paper, then write below it, "sets of words you could put into this Pattern" - People, Verbs, Places etc.
- * USE THIS PAPER in your Lesson time, to practise the Pattern by substituting other items in it, thus you generate new utterances.
- * INVENT 5-6 LINE PIECES & HAVE THE TEACHER HEAR & CORRECT THEM.
Join 3-4 Q. & A. Patterns, with Statement or two, to make a piece.
Write them out - OR - utter them on tape & have the teacher hear THAT.
THIS IS WHAT YOU CAN BRING BACK FOR A MINI-TIME, BETWEEN 3.30-4.30 PM.
DON'T SPEND YOUR LESSON TIMES JUST "READING AFTER THE TEACHER".
- * Think of the LESSON BOOK as a RESOURCE BASE, from which you pick out Patterns you can join into bigger units, plus Word bricks to put into them.
- * Think of the LESSON TIME as a mini "theatre", where you try to act out & produce verbally, the "acts" you have been preparing to bring to this time.

LISTS OF PATTERNS IN LESSONS 5 - 8

PERSON gi kana + hari ni? (= one day)	Nak kecek cara hal TOPIC.
PERSON gi kana, la-ni? (= wider time) gi mēngaji/jual/bēli/jjalan PLACE kēlik (ka-) PLACE.	Duk tanyā hal TOPIC. Hari nī, Hari apa? Hari nī, bukan Hari Ahad, Hari X.
PERSON duk dana, la-ni? Duk (di-) PLACE.	Duk bērapa orang di-rumah nī?
Duk kērija (di-) PLACE	Duk bērapa hari, di-PLACE?
Duk mēngaji dana? jual OBJECTS di-	PERSON gi PLACE, nak bēli apa?
kecek / main dēngan PERSON	Puak tu gi Malay bēli apa?
PERSON mari dana?	PERSON gi PLACE, bērapa orang?
VEHICLE tu mari dana? Mari (di-)PLACE.	Jual gana, ikan nī?
la-ni PERSON mari duk ssini. Mari ssini, ada kērija apa?	Nī, jual gana, Ka' Nik?
PERSON duk buat apa la-ni?	Nī, bērapa sa-kelo, nī?
PERSON nak mēngajar gapa?	Bērapa kup sa-kelo, OBJECT tu?
Rumah PERSON dana?	Mak-Pak ada ka-dak?
Hak siapa, OBJECT tu? (OBJECT tu), hak PERSON.	Mak ada, Pak ta'adə'.
Budak nī, bukan anak PERSON.	PERSON ta'adə', dia mati dah.
Nī, bukan rumah PERSON.	PERSON ta'adə', (dia) gi buat kērija.
PERSON nak pandai kecek dulu.	Anak, ada ka-dak, Ka' Nik? Ada.
PERSON duk kecek dēngan PERSON X.	Jantan kah ttina?.
	jantan Y orang, ttina Z orang
	Ikan, ada ka-dak?
	Ada ka-dak, mutu?
	Ada ka-dak, orang hak pandai...
	Sa-menggu, bērapa hari bēradu?

WORD LIST - LESSONS 1-8

Entries in Groups of like function – in SM Spelling order, not according to PM sound.
 Parenthesis (5) tells you the word was introduced in Lesson 5, with a Pattern.

<u>PERSONS YOU HAVE MET</u>			<u>EVENTS - VERBS IN ACTION</u>		
abang	(5) old bro.	nī / tu (1)	ada	(8) lives, is there, has	
acarn	(2) teacher+ BA	baru + Vb (2)	baca	(1) to read, or recite	
amba	(1) I, me (1st.P)	(bē)tinā (1)	bēlajar	(6) learn a skill	
anak	(3) child (relation)	jantan (1)	bēli	(5) buy	
Bang+Name	(1) title m. ex abang	hak tu (2)	bēradu	(5) stop for a time	
budak	(1) child (general)	hak nī (2)	bēri Clause	(1) give X to happen	
b. sēkolah	(4) a school kid	hak CLAUSE (3)	buat apa?	(5) what is S doing?	
Ci' // Wan	(8) child to Dad	hak siapa? (5)	duk+Verb ²	(5) Event continues	
dia	(1) he/she (3rd.P)	hak orang (5)	duk di-PL	(5) live, be at PLACE	
Dik+Name	(1) title f/m ex adjk	(hak) mana? (4)	nak gi ka-	(4) going to PLACE	
guru	(3) relig. teacher	orang mana? (4)	gi PLACE	(5) went, have been to	
ibu-bapa'	(8) parents	bukan hak tu (5)	gi sēkat PL	(4) go as far as PL	
Ka' +Name	(3) title f ex kakak	ta'adā' apa ² (1)	jjalan	(5) go for walk/outing	
Ka' Nik	(3) title f, common	ta' + Vb. (3)	jual	(5) sell	
Ka' Wan	(2) title f youngish	ta' + Vb lagi (8)	kecek	(5) talk with//chat	
kakak	(5) old bro/sis	Dak lagi! (8)	k. cara hal	(5) (talk) about	
kita	(7) We, 1st.P	ta'tēntu lagi (6)	kēlik	(4) go back home	
kRu	(3) Govt. teacher		k. bila?	(4) When going home?	
mak-pak	(8) parents	hari nī (4)	kēna + Vb	(4) must (do whatever)	
Mik//Wan	(8) child to Mum	menggu nī (7)	kērija	(5)(7) do work = Vb	
orang	(1) person, CL	kēmareng (5)	ada kērija	(8) to have work = Nn	
orang Cina	(3) a Chinese	esok (4)	main	(5) play, or, in fun	
o. Mēlayu	(3) a Malay	lusa (7)	main bola(r)	(6) play football	
o. putih	(3) a white PERSON	ka-	main dēngan	(5) play with P/Obj	
orang Siam	(3) a Thai	di-	makan nasik	(5) eat rice = a meal	
Pak Su	(3) title m, older	dalam (1)	makan air	(5) eat = drink water	
Mak Su	(3) title f, older	dēngan (5)	mari bila?	(2) When did U come?	
puak tu	(7) the group		mari dah	(1)(6) you have come	
puak kita	we (as group)		mari sa'nī	(5) Vb just-now	
sain	(4) friend		mati dah	(8) has died, is dead	
Wan//Ci'	(8) child to Dad		mēngajar	(4) teach knowledge	
Wan//Mik	(8) child to Mum		mēngaji	(4) to study	
<u>INTRO. & OTHER PHRASES!</u>			gi mēngaji	(4) go to classes	
pas,	(3) then, & then,		m. sēkolah	(4) be at/in school	
tapi,	(6) but,		naik	(3) go up, ride on	
tērima kasjh	(8) Thank you!		pakai	(2) to wear, to use	
la-nī	(5)(6) now, today		pandai+VB	(6) able to (skill)	
dulu	(6) formerly		panggil	(2) to call/ to name	
ta'ada apa ²	(1) OK, thanks!		tanya hal	(8) ask about TOPIC	
Ta'apa, baik	(1) OK, is good!		turut	(1) to follow	
Nak tēmu pulā	(4) will meet again		baca turut	(1) read after (me)	

<u>NUMBERS & CLASSIFIERS</u>	<u>CLOTHES</u>	<u>NOUNS IN GENERAL</u>
Bérapa+CL? (7) How much/many?	baju (3)	P nama apa? (1) What is P's name?
banyak+CL (7) much, many	kain-baju (2)	Ni, apa? (1) What is this?
nnap- + CL (8) each, SM gēnap ²	kain pēRung	panggil apa? (2) What is X called?
sa- + CL : one + Classifier	kain sarung	Vb + qapa? (6) (Doing) what?
sa-ekor (7) CL - animals	kasut (2)	air (5) water, other fluids
sa-hari (7) CL - days	sēlipar (2)	ba(ha)sa (6) language
sa-kara (7) CL - items	sēluar (2)	b. Jawi (6) Malay "new" term
2-3 pērkara (7) CL " "	Kain Kēlubung (2) Topi (2)	b. Mēlayu Malay "old" term
sa-kelo (7) CL - kilos	<u>COLOURS</u> (2)	b. or. putih English (most say)
sa-kup (7) CL - Thai baht	caya + name	b. Siam (6) Thai (most say)
sa-menggu (8) CL for weeks	c. biru (blue)	barang (5) goods, luggage
sa-puluh (7) CL - "tens"	c. hijau (green)	bēras (7) rice (uncooked)
sa-bēlas (7) CL - "teens"	c. hitam (black)	caya (2) colour, the light
sa-ratus (8) CL - 100's	c. kuning (yellow)	ekor (7) tail
sa-ribu (8) CL - 1,000's	c. merah (red)	hari (7) a day, days
sa-juta CL - millions	c. putih (white)	ikan (5) fish
<u>NAK BILANG NAMBUR (Lesson 7)</u>		
satu 1	<u>SEVEN DAYS</u> (7)	
dua 2	1. Hari Ahad	kkara (7) item (see pērkara)
tiga 3	2. H. Sēnā(in)	kelo (7) (1) the scales
ēmpat 4	3. H. Sēlasa	dua kelo (2) kilograms
lima 5	4. H. Rabu	kup, (7) baht (Thai money)
ēnam 6	5. H. Kamis	menggu (8) week
tujuh 7	6. H. Jēmā'at	pērkara (7) item, sort, matter
lapan 8	7. H. Sabtu	2-3 pērkara "a few" items
sēm(b)ilan 9	<u>COUNTRIES</u>	
sa-puluh 10	Nēgēri (5)	surat (1) book, paper, letter
sa-bēlas 11.	AmeRika	<u>VEHICLES</u>
ppat bēlas 14	N. Kanada	kēreta (3) any vehicle
dua puluh satu 21	N. OsRelia	k. api railway train
tiga puluh tiga 33	N. Bēlanda	teseng k. api railway station
lapan puluh 80	N. InggēRis	k. keng sedan car
sa-ratus 100	N. Kāuli	k. konsung public buses
sa-r. dua puluh 120	N. Jēpun	ssikal bicycle
tiga ratus lapan 380	N. Indo	mutu motorbike,
lapan ratus dua 820	N. Malay	mutu air motor boat
lapan ratus dua 802 - discuss!	N. Siam	tuk-tuk tuk-tuk
bēratu ^s - ² many hundreds	N. Cina	teksi samlor
dua ribu 2,000	N. BēRma	<u>PLACES</u>
sa-ribu lima 1,500	N. YēRman	kēdai (3) one shop
bēribu- ² many thousands	N. Sēwit	kēdai (4) market, downtown
sa-puluh (ribu) 10,000	N. - - - - -	Kuala (4) Rivermouth
tiga juta 3,000,000		u.B. (4) PSU, Pattani
bērjuta- ² millions		nad (4) set-days market

MODULE 1, LESSON 9

1. WHAT DID PERSON SAY? (KATA)TRANSLATION

- * Timah kata apa?
Dia kata,
" " esok, ta'ser mēngaji.
Mik gi Malay.
- * What did Timah say?
She said, doesn't want to study tomorrow.
She said, her Mum's gone off to Malaysia

2. TELL TO DO // TELL FACTS // ASK ABOUTTRANSLATION

- * Suruh dia mari.
Suruh dia gi.
KRu suruh budak² masuk sēkolah.
- * Tell him (her) to come.
Tell him (her) to go.
Teacher tells pupils to go into school.
- * Royat-lah bēri amba dēngar
Royat sa-kali lagi dih!
- * Do tell, cause me to hear.
Tell it//say it once again.
- * Ada gambar ni,
. . Nak bēri royat cērita, cara hal . .
. . orang² dalam gambar ni
- * (I have) this picture here,
I want to tell a story, about . .
. . the people in the picture.
- * Orang gi tanya dia:
. . Nak kēlik bila?
- * A person/people asked him/her:
. . When will you be going home?
- * Orang gi tanya, cara hal kērija tu.
- * Someone went/was asking re. that work.
- * Amba nak tanya sikit, . . .
. . cara hal gambar ni
- * I want to ask some questions
. . about//regarding this picture.

3. HAVE YOU ANY MONEY?TRANSLATION

- * Duit, ada ka-dak? Ada.
Bērapa kup? ppat bēlas. (14)
Aah, ba molek, tambang gi Pētani.
- * Have you got any money? Yes.
How much? Fourteen (baht).
Ah, just enough for a fare to Tani.
- * Duit ada ka-dak? Ada.
Bērapa kup? Lapan. (8)
Aah, ba molek, tambang gi Palas.
- * Have you got any money? Yes.
How much? Eight (baht).
Ah, just enough for a fare to Palas.
- * Duit ada ka-dak? Ada.
Bērapa kup? Lima puluh. (50)
Aah, ba molek, tambang gi Nibung
dua orang.
- * Have you got any money? Yes.
How much? Fifty (baht).
Ah, just enough for the fare to Yala,
for the two (of us).
- * Tambang kēreta king kah? Hei!
- * Is that the taxi fare? Yes.

4. AFTER // BEYOND 100 (BAHT)PEOPLE SAY . . .

- * Lēpas pada sa-ratus, → → orang kata: Sa-ratus dua. (120)
Bēli bērapa, kajin pēRung tu? → Orang kata: Dua ratus lima. (250)
Pas, ssikal tu, bērapa? → " " Sa-ribu lapan. (1,800)
Bēli bērapa, mutu tu? → " " Tujuh bēlas ēnam.
→ (17,600)

5. HOW MUCH IS THE FARE . . ?

- * Tambang tuk-tuk di-Pētani,
Pas tambang tuk⁻² di-Tēluban,
 - * Colay gi Kuala,
 - * Tambang kēreta konsung gi Ttani,
Pas tambang gi Palas,
 - * Tambang kēreta keng gi Nibung,
- bērapa la-ni? → Lima kup.
 bērapa? Ta'adā', tuk-tuk di-T!
 tambang bērapa? → Lima kup.
 bērapa? Empat bēlas.
 bērapa? Lapan kup.
 bērapa, la-ni? → Dua puluh lima.

6. DO YOU WANT TO BUY XX ? →

- * Nak bēli ka-dak,
" " "
- * 3 ANSWERS:
Nak. Bēli dah.
Ta'ser bēli lagi.
- bēras?
sakar?
susu?
Melo?
Nēskafé?

7. IS THE CHILD WEARING XX ?

- * Budak tu pakai ka-dak
" " "
- * 3 ANSWERS:
Pakai. Ta'pakai.
Dak, ta'ser pakai.
- kasut?
stuking?
sēluar?
baju?
topi?

NB: THREE POSSIBLE ANSWERS GIVEN FOR EACH - SEE IN THE BOXES ABOVE.

8. POLITE CHAT: 3 SCENARIOS -

- A. Makan ka-dak Nēskafé?
- B. Makan!
- A. Buh susu ka-dak?
- B. Ta'apa - buh sakar saja!
- A. Nak makan ka-dak SēpRai(t)?
- B. Eh, ta'bērahi . . .
Nak makan air kosong saja.
- A. Nak ka-dak, air batu?
- B. Eh, ta'ser - air sējuk saja!
- A. Nak makan gapa? Melo kah?
- B. Ta'apa - baru makan kkēdai. (3)
OR Eh, ta'ser, baru makan kkēdai sa'ni. OR

ACCEPTING OR REFUSING REFRESHMENT

- (1) A. Do you drink Nescafe? (Going to get it)
- B. Yes please! (Use the Verb they use)
- A. Shall I put (condensed) milk in it?
- B. Never mind - just put sugar in it!
- (2) A. Do you drink Sprite? (Going to get it)
- B. Eh, I don't like Sprite . . .
I'll just have some plain (empty) water.
- A. Do you want ice in it?
- B. No thanks, just cold water.
- (3) A. Now, what will you have? Milo?
- B. Never mind, I just had some in the m.
OR No thanks, I just had a drink in the m.

* WORK ON THESE P.25-26 SETS ONE AT A TIME, TRY TO ACT OUT, THEN, CHANGE WORDS AND COMBINATIONS, TO CREATE NEW STORIES AND DIALOGUES.

eg. People came to the house. I told them to come inside, then caused them to sit down. After that, I said: What will you have? Some Milo? They said: Eh, (I/we) don't like Milo. Only want to drink some ice! (means "water" too!)

eg. My home is in Tani. Yesterday, I got on a bus & went to Saiburi. When (we) arrived over-there, I got on a "colay" in-turn. I asked the owner (= tuan colay): How much is the fare to Pak Nam? He said: five baht. And so I got on the colay and went to the doctors' place (or hospital), at Pak Nam. But, the doctor was not there. His//her friends told (me) (he//she) had gone to Malaysia.

NEW WORDS ("Pérkata'an Baru")

kata	/'ka-tə/	to say, used mostly to report someone's speech.
kata apa?	/'ka-tə 'apə?/	What did S. say? He said: Quoted speech.
suruh	/'su-ruh/	tell TO DO something (as opposed to tell information)
suruh dia gi		tell him//her to go.
royat	/'rɔ-ya?/	tell INFORMATION (as opposed to command)
royat cérita	/ca'rītə/	tell a story (may be fiction or fact)
tanya	/'ta-nyə/	to ask A QUESTION (request help = "minta")
gambar	/'ga-mba/	a picture, photo, person's ID card.
duit	/'du-''i?/	money.
tambang	/'ta-mbə/	fare paid, on any public transport.
tambang bērapa?		How much is the fare? (The fare is HOW MANY (baht)?
Ba molek!	/'bə 'mə-lə?/	Just the right amount, the apt moment (وا).
lēpas pada	/'ləpah padə/	after (the no. 100). "After that" = lēpas pada tu.
colay	/'co-lay/	motorbike plus side car for goods & passengers.
nak (+ VB)	/'nə?/	NAK = WANT TO + VERB.
tə'ser	/'tə? se/	NEGATIVE of Nak (2) - means "Don't want (+ the Vb.)
tə'ser (bēli)	lagi,	NOT-YET structure, with "tə'ser" = Don't want to - yet.
bēras	//bə'rah/	uncooked rice (milled & ready to cook).
sakar	/'sa-ka/	cane sugar, from the AR. "sukar".
susu	/'su-su/	milk, now many forms sold, so need to specify.
Melo	/'mə-lo/	Milo (Not many M's can afford it)
Nēskafé	/'nəs-ka-fə/	instant coffee (also too expensive for most Malays)
SēpRait		Sprite (sweet bottled drink). Also have "Kola", "Fanta"
stuking	/'stu-kiŋ/	socks, stockings.
buh, bubuh	/'buh/	to put (object) into (something) SEE next Lesson .
air panas	/'aɪ? 'panah/	hot water - tho' not in this Lesson, in next.
air sējuk	/'aɪ? 'səju?/	cold water.
air batu	/'aɪ? 'ba-tu/	ice (literally: "water + stone")
air kosong	/'aɪ? 'kəsəŋ/	plain water (literally: "empty water")
bērahi	/bə'ra-hi/	to like, enjoy-eating (only used re. food)
kopi	/'ko-pi/	(1) local coffee, (2) a can, or tin (canned food type)
kēdai kopi		a coffee shop, a shop selling light refreshments.

*** LESSON LANGUAGE: ASKING /or/ TELLING ABOUT A PICTURE.**

Amber nak tanya sikit, cara hal gambar ni! Want to ask a little re. this picture.
 Nak bēri royat cérita, cara hal orang² dalam gambar ni.

Want to have YOU tell a story about the people in this picture.
 Nak royat lagi, cara hal gambar ni. Want to tell some more re. this picture.

LOOKING AT SOME OF THE PATTERNS USED IN THIS LESSON.

(1) USING VERBS OF "SPEECH"

A. PERSON	kata (ka-dia): royat (ka-dia) " (gi) " (duk)	kata: tanya (dia) kecek (dengan dia)	SPEECH STATED (Direct or Indirect)
" (nak)	kecek (sikit)	cara hal	TOPIC STATED
" (gi)	tanya (dia)	cara hal	" "
" (nak)	royat cērita	cara hal	" "

B. THAT CAUSATIVE "BĒRI" CREEPS IN! (it works like the ที่ structure in Thai).

* Following a SPEECH-VERB, BĒRI = HOPED-FOR CONSEQUENCE of that speech.

eg. Royat-lah cērita, bēri amba dēngar.

Tell (me) a story, give (me) to hear.

* Preceding a SPEECH-VERB, BĒRI = DIRECT COMMAND to speak.

eg. Nak bēri (Person) royat cērita cara hal . . .
Want to have (you) tell a story about . . .

(2) MORE EXAMPLES OF "ADA"

*	OBJECT, Duit, Duit, Duit, Duit,	ada ada ta 'ada' ada ada	ka-dak? ka-dak? bērapa kup? sa-puluh kup.
---	---	--------------------------------------	--

(3) BĒRAPA + CL. - THE RELATED NOUN PHRASE IS BEFORE OR AFTER!

*	Mutu tu,	Bēli (bēli)	bērapa, bērapa?	kain pēRung tu?
*	Tambang Tambang " "	+ DESCRIPTION gi PLACE, kēreta Keng gi Nibung, tuk- ² di- Ttani,	bērapa? bērapa?	

EXERCISES TO HELP YOU MEMORISE:

1. Sentence Blocks: cover the Malay side, try to translate back from the English.
2. Word Lists: do same, looking only at the spiel in English.
3. Do No.(6) and No.(7) Questions & Answers, with the teacher,
He asks one after the other, you answer in turn, ONE OF THE THREE ANSWERS.
You ASK THE QUESTIONS, with different items each time, he answers.

MODULE 1, LESSON 10

1. MORE BUYING AT THE MARKET - PATTERN: "(A) ADA, (B) PUN ADA JUGA"

- * Nak royat lagi, (cara hal)
.. barang² hak bēli di-kēdai.
Ada ikan, udang pun, ada juga'
 - * Buah² kayu pun ada, banyak pērkara,
sa-rupa pisang, mbo'tan, buah limau,
.. buah lanas, buah pauh, buah langsat
.... buah dērian pun, ada juga'.
 - * Pas, bēras, hak kita makan hari².
Ada juga', bēras pulut,
hak pakai nak buat nasik pulut.
 - * Orang tanya: Nak gi kana?
Kita kata: Nak gi makan pulut
- Going to tell yet more//more (about)
.. goods which one buys at the market.
There are fish, and (th. are) shrimps too.*
- And there are fruits, (of) many kinds,
like bananas, rambutans, oranges,
.. pineapples, mangoes, langsat,
.... and there are durians too.*
- Then, shop-rice, of the kind we eat daily.
There is also uncooked sticky-rice,
used to make cooked sticky-rice.*
- * PEOPLE ASK: "WHERE ARE YOU GOING?"
WE SAY: "GOING TO A PULUT (FEAST)".

2. "GANĀ TA'XXX?" = "WHY DIDN'T YOU DO - THIS OR THAT?"

- * Orang bēli mutu hak buruk → Kita kata:
- * Ganā, tā' bēli hak baru? → Duit ta'ada' I Haven't the money.
" tā' bēli ikan, hari ni? → Ikan ta'ada' There was no fish.
" tā' mari, hari tu? → Orang mari ka-rumah. People came to visit
" tā' bēradu, hari Jēma'at? → Kērija banyak. Had a lot of work to do.

3. IF YOU WANT TO BUY A LOT - IF YOU WANT TO BUY A LITTLE . . .

- * Cara hal barang² di-kēdai, . . .
 - * Kalu nak banyak, bēli sa-kelo,
.. atawa sa-tēngah kelo.
Kalu nak sikit, bēli sa-kēRam,
.. atawa dua kēRam.
 - * Kalu hak murah, bēli banyak,
Kalu hak mahal, bēli sikit.
 - * Hei Ka' Nik, jual gana, udang tu?
Tujuh puluh. Tu, tujuh kup sa-kēRam,
Nak dua kēRam, dih!
- Concerning goods in the Market, . . .*
- If you want a lot, buy a Kilo,
.. Or else, half a Kilo.*
- If you want a little, buy 10 grams (๑ กิโล)
.. or 20 grams (๒ กิโล).*
- If things (are) cheap, (you) buy a lot,
If things (are) expensive, buy a little.*
- Hei KN, how are you selling the prawns?
Seventy. That is 7 baht a "khiid",
I want 2 Khiid please.*

4. PUT OBJECTS INTO SOMETHING = BUBUH DALAM . . .

- * O. ttina buh duit dalam big.
O. jantan buh duit dalam kocek.
Dia buh Neskafé dalam gēlas.
Pas tu, buh air panas dēngan sakar.
Kalu buh susu, tā'kēna buh sakar.
Orang Melayu bērkēnan, makan kopi dalam gēlas.
- * Dia ambik ikan buh dalam jabil.
surat big.
duit kocek.
Melo gēlas.
air sējuk gēlas.

5. THREE WORDS FOR "LIKING" IN PM - (IN THAI = CAN USE ที่ FOR ALL)

- * Bērahi ka-dak, pisang?
Bērahi! -or- Tā' bērahi!
- * Ikan tu, aīmba tā' bērahi.
Buah dērian, amba bērahi.
- * KRu tā' bērkēnan, (ka) budak tu.
Honda D'Ream, hak orang M. bērkēnan
Orang Mēlayu bērkēnan, . . .
. . . makan kopi dalam gēlas.
- * Suka ka-dak, duk ssini? Suka!
Main bola, hak dia suka,
. . . Mengaji, tā' ser.
Dia duk suka.
Orang suka ka-dia.
- Do you like (to eat) bananas?
Yes! (I like 'em) -or- No! (Don't like 'em)
- That fish, I don't like (to eat.)
I like (to eat) durian. (bērahi + Obj.)
- The teacher doesn't like/approve of that kid.
Malays prefer (to buy/use) the Honda Dream
Malays like . . . (bērkēnan + Activity)
. . . drinking coffee in a glass.
- Do you like (enjoy) living here? Yes!
Playing football, he likes, (suka + Main Vb)
Studying, he doesn't want!
He was laughing. (suka + Main Vb.)
People laughed at him. (suka = Main Vb)

PATTERNS USED IN THIS LESSON:**(1) NOTE ON DUPLICATION = THE WORD IS SAID TWICE:**

You will notice several words duplicated (said twice) in recent Lessons.

- eg. budak² (budak-budak) = indefinite plural, "the children" (a group).
orang² (orang-orang) = indefinite plural, "people" (in general).
barang² (barang-barang) = indefinite plural "goods" (in general).
buah² kayu (buah-buah kayu) = indefinite number of different fruits.
hari² (hari-hari) = regular daily events, day by day.

(2) ADA (A), + (B) PUN ADA JUGA' - IN SET (1) OF THIS LESSON

- Ada ikan, udang pun ada juga.
Ikan ada, udang pun ada juga.

You will notice this common "Ada List" Structure, in the SET (1) sentences.
It is a way to list 2-3-4 things, putting LAST ITEM + "PUN" + ADA JUGA'
"PUN" puts emphasis on the LAST ITEM LISTED, then add JUGA' = TOO, ALSO.
Are these Nouns Subjects or Objects of the Verb ADA? ADA is not a typical
Verb, with Subject & Object clearly defined, but you can see how it works!

(3) "BANYAK" = NUMBER WORD + CL. -OR- ADVERB, "SIKIT" = ADVERB ONLY.

- Kērija + banyak, Working HOW? Working a lot, There is much work.
Kecek + banyak, Talking HOW? Talks a lot // Talks much.
Kērija + sikit, (the opposite) Works a little, There is little work.
(Nak) Kecek + sikit, Talks little, (Wants) to talk a little
Banyak pērkara, HOW MANY things? Many kinds. Banyak acts as a NUMBER
. . . BUT NEVER, "Sikit pērkara" SIKIT is only an ADV. never a number.

NEW WORDS ("Pérkata'an Baru")

WORD + pun /'puŋ/	a Sentence-Level Grammar Word, can't learn all uses yet.
juga' /'ju-gɔ'/	emphasises the item before it. Is linked here with Juga. and (emphasising) → Final-Object-Named + <u>too</u> , <u>also</u> .
buah kayu /'bu"ɔh 'kayu/	generic term for fruits, may say "buah + specific name"
sa-rupa /'s'rū-pɔ/	(1) like, as, (2) for instance + examples (as here)
pisang /'pi-se/	bananas (noone seems to SAY "buah pisang")
mbo'tan /'mbo"t-e/	rambutans, (hairy-ones) = mbo'tan in PM)
buah limau /b. 'limā/	oranges, lemons, pomelos + Specific name often.
buah lanas /b. 'la-nah/	pineapples. (In SM = buah nanas, Indo. ananas.)
buah paüh /b. 'pa"uh/	mangoes.
buah langsat /'la-sa"/	langsats (from Thai - English name?)
hari ² /'ha-ri-'hari/	day by day, daily (in a very general sense.)
bēras pulut /'pu-lu"/	uncooked sticky rice (a special variety).
nasi' pulut	cooked sticky rice (packets given at pulut feasts).
makan pulut	go to a feast (wedding, circumcision, or going to Mecca)
pakai nak buat apa?	Used to do//to make what? What's it used for?
buruk /'bu-ru"/	(1) old (2) worn (objects not people), opposite of baru.
gana? /'ga-nɔ/	How come? Why? + Topic arousing some surprise.
kalu /'ka-lu/	IF - often used for "supposing" certain circumstances.
atawa /a-'ta-wɔ/	or, and/or (when a Question or Choice, then = A kah B)
sa-tēngah /'stə-ŋɔh/	a half (of measured amounts eg. ½ Kilo)
sa-kēRam /sə'kə-Re/	10 Grams = one mark on the Market Scales = ၅ ပုဒ္ဓ.
murah /'mū-rɔh/	(1) cheap, not expensive (2) murah hati = generous!!
mahal /'mā-hā/	(1) expensive -or- (2) valuable (to the owner).
barang mahal	(1) things are expensive -or- (2) costly, valuable things.
buh Obj. dalam	put Object into (something).
big /'bi"/	a money purse, a hand-bag, a suitcase. (ENG = bag)
jabil /'ja-bi/	a plastic bag, a cloth shoulder bag (like N.Thai ones)
kocek /'kɔ-cc"/	a pocket (on a garment).

FIXED PHRASES:

Gi makan pulut	Go to feast (wedding, circumcision, or going on the Haj)
Orang mari ka-rumah.	People came to our house// we had visitors.

TRY A FEW PHRASES REQUIRING TODAY'S VOCABULARY:

- (1) Do you like Nescafé?
- (2) Do you like living here?
- (3) I like that man.
- (4) People laughed at him.
- (5) There are bananas, pineapples . . .
mangoes, and also durians.
- (6) There are fish, and prawns too/also.
- (7) I am "going to a wedding feast."
- (8) He buys old motorbikes & new ones.
- (9) I want two khild (20 gm) of prawns.
- (10) Why don't you stop work Sundays?
- (11) ANS. Have a lot of work (to do).
- (12) We buy a Kilo or ½ a Kilo.
- (13) Men put money in (their) pockets.
- (14) If put milk in, need not put sugar.
- (15) If goods are expensive, buy a little.

MODULE 1, LESSON 11**1. WHERE'S THE (TAXI) QUEUE TO - - ? 2. ODD PHRASES - GO THIS OR THAT WAY**

- * Kiu kēreta konsung gi Mēnara, dūk dana?
- " kēreta king gi Tani, " "
- " kēreta podi gi Nibung, " "
- " kēreta konsung gi Golok, " "
- " kēreta tū gi Hadyai, " "

approximately = /'Hā'nyāi/

NB. kēreta "air" or kēreta tū.

- * Gi kūt jalan tu. Go down that road.
- Mari kūt nī! Come this way.
- Tubit kūt tu! Go out that way.
- * Masuk kūt kanan! Go in to the right.
- Ada jalan masuk kūt kiri, . . .
There's a road going-in on the left.
- Lengkak kūt kanan, Turn off to the right.
- * Masuk dalam kēdai. Go into the shop.

3. GO ALONG THAT ROAD, TO THE 4-WAY CORNER//CROSS-ROADS . . .

- * Gi kūt jalan tu. (point + mouth)
- (Gi) sampai cabang ppat, . . .
- Lengkak kūt kanan sikit,
- Kiu dūk ssitu, da'pan kēdai kopit.
- * Go along that road,
(Go) up to the 4-way cross-roads,
Then turn to the right, a little way,
It's there, in front of the coffee shop.

4. WHEN IS THE VEHICLE LEAVING? - IN A FEW MINUTES, IMMEDIATELY!

- (Kēreta konsung dūk di-kiu)
- A. Kita tanya: Nak tubit bila, kēreta ni?
 - B. Naik-lah sēlalu - nak tubit dah!
- atawa -
 - A. Nak tubit sēlalu ka-dak?
 - B. Naik-lah dulu - sa-tar lagi nak tubit!
 - A bus stands at the Queue//Terminus)
 - A. We ask: When is this bus leaving?
 - B. Get on at once - it's going now!
 - A. Are you going off straight away?
 - B. Get on now, in a few minutes we go!

5. WHERE IS PLACE X? GO AS FAR AS, TURN LEFT//RIGHT (PATTANI IN MIND)

- * Gi sampai gērtak buruk,
Lengkak kūt kiri (sikit).
pRasēni dūk ssitu.
- * Gi sampai cabang ppat Käuli
Lengkak kūt kanan (sikit),
Rumah Pak Su dūk dēkat tu.
- * Gi sampai cabang ppat api merah tu,
"Super" dūk ssitu.
- Gi kūt jalan Rumah Spital,
Sampai ka-jam bēsar.
Ada pong minyak dēkat tu.
- * Ada ka-dak, kēdai jual surat Mēlayu, ssini?
Ci kūt jalan ni sampai Sējid bēsar,
Kēdai tu dūk da'pan Sējid.
- * Go up to the Old Bridge. (in Pattani.)
Turn to the left,
The Post Office is there.
- * Go to crossroads with Korean Highway
Turn to the right,
That's where Pak Su's house is.
- * Go to that intersection + red lights,
The Supermarket is there.
- * Go along the Rd. past Gov. Hospital,
till-you-reach the Big Clock,
There's a gas station near there.
- * Ada! Is there a Malay bookshop here?
Go down this road up to the big mosque.
The shop is opposite the Mosque.

6. DO YOU WANT TO GO TO X, PAK CIK?

- * Pak Cik nak gi ka-dak, Mēnara?
- * Mak Cik nak gi ka-dak, Pētanī?
- Pak Cik " " " Nibung?
- Mak Cik Jambu?

2. VARIOUS ANSWERS

- * Hari nī, tā'ser gi, esok, nak gi.
- * Nak gi.
- * Eh, tā'lih gi, . . .
- ada kērija sikit.

7. POLITE CHAT: REFUSING INVITATION TO GO SOMEWHERE

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Esok, kita gi Hadyai, /'ha ² nyāi/ Nak gi ka-dak? | A. Tomorrow, we're going to Hadyai,
Do you want to go? |
| B. Eh, tā'lih gi, . . . Ada kērija banyak 2-3 hari ni. | B. Oh, (regretful) I can't go,
I have work to be done these 2-3 days. |

8. KA'NIK LIVES IN SAIBURI - SHE WANTS TO GO TO PĒTANI BY TAXI

(a story for Listening & Comprehension, not for Learning & Reciting)

- * Ka'Nik nak gi Ttani. Dia tubit di-rumah, . . .
jjalan gi sampai Kiu kēreta keng gi Ttani.
(Kiu dūk (di-)cabang ppat, da'pan kēdai)
- * Ada dah, lima orang nak gi Ttani. Ka'Nik pun naik sēlalu.
Dia tanya: Tambang bērapa lā-ni?
DRajbar royat kata: Dua puluh lima.
Sa-tar lagi, kēreta tubit gi.
- * Kēreta jjalan gi-i-i, nak sampai (ka-)Tani.
DRajbar pun tanya Ka'Nik: Nak turun dana?
Ka'Nik royat kata: Da'pan Kēdai Anna. (the "Diana"!!)
- * Bila sampai dah, Ka'Nik turun sēlalu.

9. WRITE OUT YOUR OWN STORY - "DO" IT WITH TEACHER TOMORROW.

(maybe at this stage, you can only read it & see it is correct?)

- A. I wanted to buy fish.
I left the house, got-on a Colay, went to Pàk Nám.
When arrived at Pàk Nám, there were no fish.
I asked: How come there are no fish?
People said: The fish have not yet "arrived".
And so, I got on a colay, went home again. (should put in a "pun" & a "pula")
- B. Where shall I get-on the Bus to Saiburi? (NOTE: NOT the Bus Queue!)
Go along that road, to the intersection - there! (use "dek nun" to indicate?)
. . . people get on the bus there, (use "ssitu" again)
. . . . in front of the Mosque.

NEW WORDS ("Pérkata'an Baru")

kiu	/'ki'u/	Taxi, Bus, air-con Van "Queue" (or Stand) in any town.
kēreta podi		សំណុំពាណិជ្ជកម្ម, old-style "bus" with two-rows of seats behind.
kut	/'ku"/	thru', by way of + Direction//Place (from SM "ikut")
kut jalan tu,		along that way, by that route, by way of that road.
jalan	/'ja-lε/	Nn. a way, a route, a road <u>to</u> somewhere.
jjalan,	/'jja-lε/	Vb. People/Vehicles walk, travel, move along (bērjalan)
masuk	/'ma-su"/	(1) enter, go (into) + place, (2) enter work etc. too
masuk kut (jalan X)		enter by (route stated).
masuk dalam (kēdai)		go into// enter into (a shop, or the market)
tubit	/'tu-bt"/	(1) leave, go out of + place, (2) set out = tubit gi.
lengkak	/'lε-kɔ"/	(1) turn a corner, (2) the corner itself, a sharp bend.
kut kanan	/ku" ka-nɛ/	to the right (with Vb. of motion).
kut kiri	/ku" ki-ri/	to the left (with Vb. of motion).
gi sampai X	/'sa-pa/	go as-far-as /or/ up-to (Place).
cabang ppat	/'ca-bε 'ppa/	cross-roads, intersection (branches four).
cabang tiga	/'cabε 'tigo/	T-junction, (branches three).
cabang ppat api merah		intersection with traffic lights (= ឈរបោះ)
dūk ssitu// dūk ssini,		be situated "there" /or/ "round this area".
da'pan	/'da"-pe/	(1) in front of a PLACE, (2) opposite a PLACE.
da'pan kēdai kopi		in front of the coffee shop.
dēkat	/'də-ka"/	nearby, near to PLACE stated.
sēlalu	/sə'la-lu/	ADV immediately, at once (follows after the Vb).
sa-tar	/sē'ta/	a moment, a short space of time. (SM = sa-bēntar)
sa-tar lagi		in a monent more, in a few minutes (future).
nak tubit dah		(it) is going out NOW! (nak VERB dah = happening NOW)
gērtak buruk		the "Old" Bridge (in Pattani).
pRasēni	/'pRa-sə-ni/	the Post Office (obviously Thai).
batas Kauli	/'kɔ-li/	the Korean Highway (N-S from Nara to Bor Thong)
"Super"		a Supermarket (needs specific name or location added)
jam bēsar,	/'je bə'sa/	Big Clock, indicating a big clock tower.
pong minyak	/'paʊŋ/or/pɔŋ 'minyɔ"/	petrol pump, gas station, (big or small)
kēdai jual surat,		a bookshop, stationery = a shop selling books.
mēsjid	/'sə-ji"/'məsə'ji"/	a mosque. (coll. PM calls churches "mēsjid KRistien")
tā'lih (gi)		cannot (go), (from "bulih//tā'bulih = ឥឡូវ, See later)
dRaibar	/'dRε-ba/	driver, chauffeur (only pro. drivers of public vehicles)
turun	/'tu-ru"ŋ/	(1) to descend (2) to get off (any vehicle, boats too)/

PRACTISING NAMES OF PLACES ROUND THE TOWN - DON'T TRY TO LEARN ALL!

Try to go thru this list, making up a meaningful sentence for each one!

kiu kēreta XX gi PLACE,	batas Kauli, /Kɔli/	paung minyak,
kēdai kopi,	cabang ppat api merah,	kēdai jual surat Mēlayu,
gērtak buruk,	"Super"	kēdai jual kajin,
pRasēni,	jam bēsar.	mēsjid bēsar /'səjɪd bə'sa/

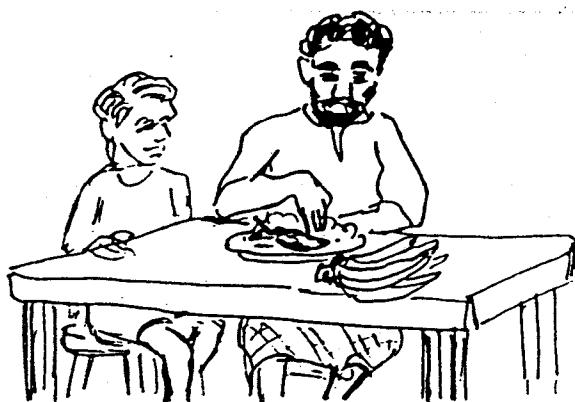
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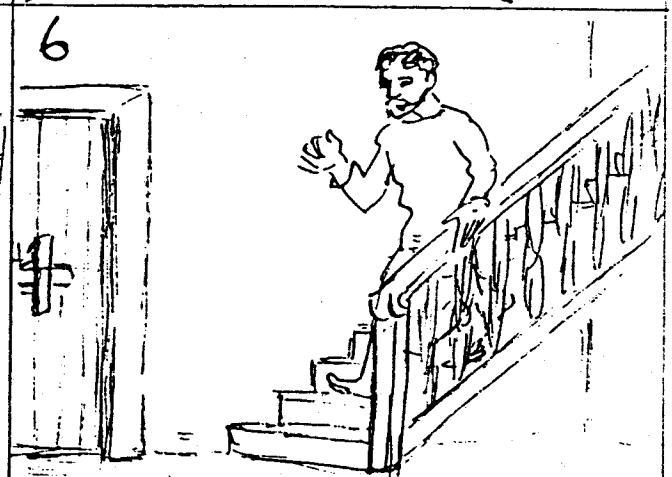
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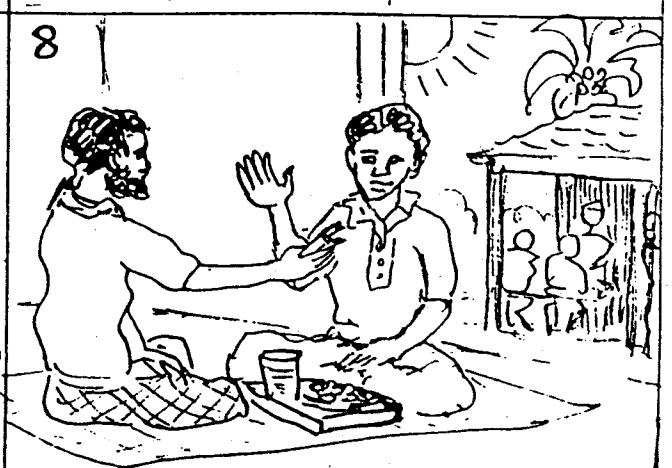
6.



7.



8.



MODULE 1, LESSON 12

1. LOOKING AT THE PAGE OF 8 PICTURES

1. Budak ni, nama dia Aziz. ↓ ↓
Aziz dūk baca surat, atas tikar.
Pas ada gēlas air sa-butir . . .
. . . dūk atas tikar, dēkat Aziz tu.
2. Dua orang ni dūk atas kērisi. ↓
Dia dūk kkecek. (SM = bērkecek)
Pas, ada kuda sa-butir dūk dēkat dia.
3. Pak Cik dūk makan nasik atas meja.
Anak dia dūk dēkat.
Pas ada pisang 4-5 butir, atas meja tu.
4. Mak Cik dūk ddapur.
Dia dūk mēnanak. ↓ di-tanah ↓
Anak dia dua orang dūk main ttanah.
5. Yali mari ka-rumah Pak Cik, . . .
Dia dūk panggil di-muka pintu.
Pak Cik dūk tidur dalam rumah.
6. Pak Cik dēngar, hak Yali dūk panggil tu,
Pas dia turun mari buka pintu.
7. Pak Cik bēri Yali masuk ddalam, . . .
dūk atas tikar.
Pas dia suruh anak gi kēdai, . . .
bēli air batu.
Anak pun gi sēlalu, bēli air batu tu.
8. Sa-tar lagi dia kēlik,
Pas Pak Cik buh air batu dalam gēlas,
bēri ka-Yali makan.
Kēdai kopi tu dūk da' pan rumah P.Cik.

2. POLITE CHAT: REFUSING A CIGARETTE.

Pak Cik bēri rokok, kata: Isap-lah!
Yali kata: Ta'apa-lah, amba ta'isap!

3. SUMMARY OF PHRASES FROM ABOVE

1. Dia dūk atas tikar *He sits on a mat.*
2. Gēlas dūk atas tikar. *Glass is on mat.*
3. Dia dūk atas kērisi. *He sits on chair.*
4. Kuda dūk dēkat kērisi *Stool is near chair*
5. Dia dūk di-meja -or- *He sits at table.*
6. Dūk makan atas meja *Eats on table*
7. Mak Cik dūk ddapur. *MC is in kitchen.*

QUESTIONS ON COLUMN 1 TEXT

1. Aziz dūk buat gapa?
Pas, dia dūk atas apa?
Ada apa lagi, atas tikar tu?
2. Dua orang tu dūk atas apa?
Dia dūk buat gapa?
Apa lagi, dūk dēkat kērisi dia?
3. Pak Cik dūk buat apa di-meja?
Anak dia dūk dana?
Ada apa lagi, atas meja tu?
- Mak Cik dūk dana, dalam gambar ni.
Dia dūk buat gapa?
Anak dia dua orang dūk main dana?
5. Siapa dia mari ka-rumah Pak Cik?
Dia dūk panggil di-mana?
Pak Cik ada ka-dak? Dia dūk buat apa?
6. Pak Cik dēngar ka-dak?
Dia turun mari nak buat gapa?
7. Pak Cik bēri Yali buat gapa?
Yali dūk dana?
Pak Cik suruh anak gi kana?
Dia suruh bēli apa?
Dia gi bila, bēli air batu tu?
- Anak Pak Cik kēlik bila?
Pak Cik buh air batu di-mana?
Dia bēri Yali buat gapa?
Kēdai kopi tu dūk dana?
- (offering a cigarette)
8. Dūk main ttanah. *go play outside.*
9. Dūk muka pintu. *be at the door*
10. Dūk tidur dalam r. *is asleep in h.*
11. Turun mari buka *comes down opens*
12. Turun bbawah *goes downstairs.*
13. Masuk ddalam *goes in (to house).*
14. Dūk da' pan rumah. *across road from*

4. PRACTISING LOCATIONS - WHERE IS THE PEN /or/ BIRO NOW?

* Kalam <u>duk</u> dana, la-ni?	Duk atas meja.	* It is on the table.
" " " "	Duk dalam surat.	It is in(side) the book.
" " " "	Duk bawah surat.	It is under the book.
" " " "	Duk dekat surat.	It is near the book.
" " " "	Duk atas surat.	It is in(side) the book.
" " " "	Duk bawah meja.	It is under the table.
" " " "	Duk dalam kocek.	It is in the pocket.

5. MORE RE. LOCATIONS - PEOPLE MOVING ABOUT IN A HOUSE.

* Pak Cik <u>naik</u> ka-atas,	nak tidur.	PC went upstairs, to sleep.
Mak Cik <u>turun</u> bbawah,	nak mēnanak.	MC went down to cook a meal.
Anak dia <u>tubit</u> lluar,	nak main ttanah.	Child went out, to play outdoors.
Li <u>duk</u> muka pintu,	nak masuk ddalam.	Li stood at doorway, to enter.
* Dia <u>duk</u> kērija,	bēlakang rumah.	He was working behind the house.
Dia <u>duk</u> jual,	da'pan.	She was selling, out front.
Dia <u>duk</u> makan,	ddalam.	He was eating, inside.
* Dia <u>duk</u> tidur,	balik atas.	He was sleeping, upstairs.
Dia <u>duk</u> tidur,	di-atas.	He was sleeping, upstairs.
Dia <u>duk</u> mēngaji,	di-bawah.	He was studying, downstairs.
* Mutu <u>duk</u>	bawah rumah.	Motorbike's under the house.
Kēreta <u>duk</u>	da'pan rumah.	Vehicle is in front of the house.
Budak ² <u>duk</u>	bēlakang rumah.	The kids are out behind the house.
Rumah dia <u>duk</u>	dēkat gērtak.	His/her house id near the Bridge.
Pak Cik kēlik kērija,	naik atas rumah.	PC returned from work, went up into h.
Pak Cik suruh sain	naik atas rumah.	PC told his friend to come up (= in).
Bang Li kēlik kērija,	masuk dalam rumah.	BL returned from work, went in hse.
Bang Li suruh sain	masuk dalam rumah.	BL told friend to come in (ground level)

6. LESSON LANGUAGE:

- * Hari ni, nak buka surat di-muka 36.
- * Kēmareng, duk baca - di-muka 34.
- * Nak baca di-Nambur Satu dulu.
- * Today want to open the book at P.36
- * Yesterday, we were reading on p.34
- * Want to read Set No.1 first.

WAYS OF USING THE SETS ABOVE?

1. Work thru SET (1) with the Teacher, using the picture page No. 1-8.
2. Next time thru, Teacher asks the Questions, you try try to answer
3. Next day, you can try to "tell" the little sequences to the Teacher.
4. Notice when they put in ka- & di- and when NOT. Often it is balance & number of words in that part-sentence, not really a grammar "rule".
"Balik + location-preposition" is a hard one to explain - when & why?
5. Notice how "duk" is used all the time to indicate present action in the context.
6. ALWAYS LEARN VERBS IN A PHRASE. List them with the words preceding or following them. In other words LIST THEM "INSIDE" THEIR TYPICAL PATTERNS.

NEW WORDS ("Pérkata'an Baru")

tikar, /'ti-ka/	a woven mat, used here for sleeping, seating visitors)
duk atas tikar,	sit on a mat.
kērisi /k'r̩i-si/	a chair with a back, even a throne may be "kērisi raja"
duk atas kērisi	sit (down) on a chair.
kuda /'ku-dɔ/	(1) a stool, or long bench without a back. (2) a horse.
sa-butir CL /sə'bu-ti/	CLASSIFIER for DISCRETE OBJECTS (unless long or flat)
eg. glasses,	cups, fruits, pills, pieces of furniture etc.
dēkat + OBJ. /'də-ka'/	(1) near + OBJECT, (2) nearby (no OBJECT stated)
meja /'mɛ-jo/	table, desk, work-bench with wide surface.
duk di-meja	sit at a table (people).
duk makan X atas meja	be at a table eating. Is "atas"? re. dishes ON the table?
dapur	(1) a stove (single burner or oven) (2) the kitchen.
di-dapur = ddapur	in the kitchen. Double consonant commonly replaces di-
mēnanak	to cook rice, hence, to cook a meal.
di-tanah = ttanah	(1) on the ground (2) outside (not in the house)
pintu /'pi-tu/	a door, gate, entrance.
di-muka pintu	on the doorstep, in the entrance-way.
muka /'mu-kɔ/	(1) face literal & figurative (2) the entrance-way
muka surat	a page in a book.
buka /'bu-kɔ/	to open.
tidyr /'ti-du/	(1) to lie down (2) to sleep (= jēndēra)
turun mari	come downstairs)
turun bbawah	go down to lower storey, under the house (on posts)
bawah /'bo-woh/	be below, underneath, (re. location or authority)
bawah meja	under the table.
ka-bawah = bbawah	(go) downstairs. (movements towards destination).
di-bawah = bbawah	(be) downstairs. (static location, no movement).
atas /'a-tah/	be above, on top of, (re. location or authority)
atas meja	on the table (objects are on it, people sit di-meja)
ka-atas /'kə'a-tah/	upstairs, up above (moving towards it).
di-atas /'di'a-tah	upstairs, (static location).
najik atas rumah	go on up into the house (re. house on posts + steps)
masuk dalam rumah	go into the house (rew. house on ground level)
balik + prep. /'ba-lɪk/	used with direction & location prepositions
balik bawah	below, on the side beneath,
balik atas	above, on the side above, on the top side.
bēlakang /bə-'la-ke/	behind
duk bēlakang rumah	is behind the house.
gi kūt bēlakang	go by the back way (of a premises)
Kalam /Kale/	pen, biro, pencil (Kalam dinso)
rokok /rɔ-kɔ/	a cigarette
bēri rokok	offer a cigarette.
isap (rokok)	to smoke, inhale (in general).

MODULE 1, LESSON 13

1. HARI NI, NAK ROYAT CARA HAL "MASA" SIKIT (ABOUT "TIME"):

* Orang kata:

- Masa dulu, masa la-ni, pas masa kūt da'pan. Past, Present, & Future.
 Masa amba budak, . . . atawa masa kēcik lagi, . . . When I was a child//only small.
 Pas, la-ni nak royat cara hal masa dalam sa-hari. Now, going to talk about . . .

2. MASA DALAM SA-HARI - THE TIMES IN A DAY

* Ni, nak royat masa dalam sa-hari . . . Now, I'm going to tell times in a day.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Mula-mula | - pagi, | First of all, morning, |
| Pas tu, | - tengah hari, | After that, middle of the day |
| Pas tu, | - pētang, | After that, afternoon, |
| Pas tu, | - malam pulā. | After that, night (in its turn) |

3. "KARANG" - LATER IN THE SAME DAY

* "Karang" = masa hak tā'sampai lagi, dalam hari tu, Time ahead, in the same day.

- * Orang tanya: Nak kēlik bila?
 Kita kata: karang sikit!
 Atawa - pētang karang,
 Atawa - malam karang pun, bulih.
- People ask: When going home?
 We say: Later on (in the day).
 OR - later on, in the afternoon.
 OR - later on, in the evening.

* Tapi bulih kata juga': pētang ni, malam ni.
 Kalu nak kēlik dah, kita kata: "Sa-tar lagi!"

May say: this afternoon, tonight
 If about to go: In few minutes.

4. "SA'NI" "BARU NI" "TA'DI" -LOOKING BACK IN THE SAME DAY

* Orang tanya: Mari bila? Kita kata:
 "Mari sa'ni!" atawa "Baru sampai!"

People ask: When did you come? We say:
 "Came just now", or "Just arrived".

* Tapi kalu mari pagi, . . .
 pas la-ni masuk pētang dah,
 . . . kita kata: "Pagi ni" atawa "Pagi tadi"

But, if we came in the morning,
 and now (we) are in the afternoon,
 we say: This a.m. or a.m. just past.

NB. "Ta'di" has a glottal stop, when it is used on its own.

5. TIMES IN A DAY - APPLIED TO TOMORROW & YESTERDAY!

* Pagi esok, dia nak tubit gi ka-Had'yai. Tomorrow a.m. he leaves for Haadyai.
 Malam esok, baru dia kēlik. Tomorrow night, only-then he returns.

* Pētang esok pun, bulih kata juga'. Tomorrow afternoon", can say, too.
 Pas, ada pagi kēlmareng, . . . Then, you have "yesterday morning".
 . . . pētang kēlmareng. also, . . . "yesterday afternoon".

* Dia ambik mutu gi bila?
 Pagi kēlmareng.

When did he take the motorbike?
 Yesterday morning.

NB. "Malam kēlmareng" is NOT "last night" but "the night before last!"
 best leave these terms until next week, when you look at another set of times.

6. DAYTIME ROUTINES - CARA HAL ORANG BUAT APA, HARI-HARI.

1. Pagi, Ka' Nik gi jual di-Nad,
Pētang karang, dia kēlik.
*Mornings, KN goes sells at the Nad.
Goes home later, in afternoon.*
2. Pagi, budak² gi sēkolah,
Tēngah hari, dia kēlik ka-rumah.
Pētang, dia gi-i-i pulā'.
*Mornings, kids go to school.
At midday they go home.
Afternoon, they go again,*
- * Tapi, sa-tēngah orang tā' kēlik tēngah hari,
Dia dūk rumah sēkolah, makan nasik ssitu.
*But some don't go home at noon,
They stay at school, eat there.*
- * Pas, sampai pukul tiga sa-tēngah,
Budak sēkolah pun kēlik habis.
*When gets to 3.30 pm,
The school kids all gio home.*
3. Pagi², Ci' Daud bangun tidur,
. . turun di-rumah, gi mandi.
*Mornings, David gets up.
Descends from house, goes baths.*
- * Pas tu, dia naik atas rumah pulā',
. . pakai kain baju, nak sēmbahyang.
*After that, he goes up into hse again
. . and dresses, to say the prayers.*
- * Lēpas tu, dia makan nasik sikit,
. . baru gi buat kērija.
*After that, he eats a small meal,
. . only then goes to work.*
- * Ci'Daud kērija dēngan orang Cina di-kēdai.
Dia masuk kērija pukul tujuh pagi,
. . pas tubit pukul tujuh malam.
*David works for a Chinese man in town.
He goes to work at 7 AM,
And leaves (work) at 7 pm.*

7. USING STRINGS OF VERBS WITH ONE GRAMMATICAL "SUBJECT".

NB. "Gi-mari" are used continually, to indicate direction of main action,
just as "dūk" is used to indicate continuity of action

*	KRu	gi panggil budak ²	mari	mēngaji.
	KRu	dūk panggil budak ²	masuk sēkolah.	
	Mak	gi panggil anak	mari	makan nasik.
*	Ka' Yam	gi ambik buah kayu	mari	lētak atas meja.
	Ka' Yam	gi ambik buah kayu	mari	bēri Ci'Daud makan.
*	Pak Su	bawā' barang	kēlik kkēdai.	
	Mak Su	bawā' barang	masuk ddapur.	
	Bang Mat	bawā' budak ²	gi	jjalan ka-SēnggoRa.
*	Mad Daud	bawā' kēreta	gi MēnaRa.	
	Pētang karang, dia	bawā'	kēlik Tēluban.	
*	Pagi ni, orang	bawā' kēreta	mari di-Nibung.	
	Pētang karang, dia	bawā'	kēlik.	

8. "GATIH" FOR CYCLISTS & TRISHAWS

- * Ma' El buat kērija gapa? Gatih teksi.
Budak tu dūk gatih ssikal gi sēkolah.
Mutu dēngan kēreta, orang kata "bawā'",
Ssikal dēngan teksi, orang kata "gatih".

9. USEFUL PHRASES FOR SETTING TIMES WITH YOUR TEACHER . .

- Mari pagi sikit dih! Come a little earlier (in the A.M.) will you?
 Mari tengah hari sikit dih! Come a little later (in the A.M.) will you?

NEW WORDS ("Pērkata'an Baru")

masa	'ma-sə/	time (the most general term)
masa dulu		past time(s), the past, in olden days.
masa lə-ni		present time(s), nowadays, now.
masa küt da'pan		future time(s), in the future.
mula-mula	/'mu-lɔ- ² /	first of all, to begin with, (begins sentence)
pagi	'pa-gi/	morning time, in the morning(s).
tengah hari	/'təŋgə-ha-ri/	noon, in the mid-day period.
pētang	/'pə-te/	afternoon time, in the afternoon(s).
malam	'ma-le/	night time, in the night, at night.
karang	/'kā-re/	later (on) - still the same day. a little later (on).
karang sikit		this afternoon (still future)
pētang karang		tonight (still future)
malam karang		ALSO used for "this afternoon" or "tonight"
pētang ni, malam ni,		"this morning" (past) // Just-now (past) on its own
pagi tadi//ta'di		ALSO used for "this morning" (now past).
pagi ni		tomorrow morning, the next morning (if past tense)
pagi esok		tomorrow afternoon, the next afternoon (if in past)
pētang esok		tomorrow night, the next night (if past tense)
malam esok		yesterday morning (also "pētang k." and "malam k.")
pagi kēlmareng		some people = half the people (but not really half!)
sa-tēngah orang		(1) to strike with a rod, (2) used for clock-times.
pukul		seven o'clock in the morning.
pukul tujuh pagi		12 o'clock noon.
pukul 12 tengah hari		(pētang) three thirty in the afternoon (understood)
pukul 3 sa-tēngah		seven o'clock at night.
pukul tujuh malam		Adv = entirely, all-gone (following the Verb)
habis /'ha-bih/		rise-up (from) sleep = "to get up"
bangun tidur		go down from the house (on posts, or up steps)
turun di-rumah		to bathe (by pouring water over oneself)
mandi /'ma-ndi/		to recite the muslim prayers (AR = salat, TH = ละหมาด)
sēmbahyang /sə-'ma-yə/		start work (working for an employer, with times)
masuk kērija		start school, go into the school.
masuk sēkolah		"have gone into the afternoon" = it is already the PM
masuk pētang dah		get or fetch (things/people) & DO Action 2 (linked)
ambik (barang/orang) + Vb 2		take or bring (things/people) & DO Action 2 (linked)
bawə' (orang/barang) + Vb 2		drive a vehicle, or an aeroplane.
bawə' kēreta /'bo-wə'/		to pedal a bicycle, also used for driving a sāmlór.
gatih ssikal /'ga-tch/		a sāmlór or trishaw driver (his occupation, too)
orang gatih teksi		old name for Songkhla, used by all S.Thailand Malays.
Sēnggora /sə'go-ro/		

LIST OF IMPORTANT PATTERNS IN LESSONS 9-13

1. PERSON kata apa? (OR tanya apa? royat apa? royat cērita)
kata + WHAT SAID.

2. PERSON foyat (cērita) cara hal TOPIC.
tanya (sikit) cara hal TOPIC.

3. PERSON¹ suruh PERSON² gi/ mari/ masuk PLACE
suruh PERSON² gi + DO ACTION.

4. VARIATIONS OF "THE VERB + KA-DAK?" PATTERN

- * OBJECT ada ka-dak? (bēli ka-dak? pakai ka-dak? jual ka-dak?)
- * PERSON ada ka-dak, OBJECT?
- * PERSON pakai ka-dak, OBJECT?
(PERSON) nak bēli ka-dak, OBJECT?
- * PERSON makan ka-dak, A DRINK? (Melo, Nescafē, spRait, air batu etc.)
(PERSON) nak makan ka-dak, A FOOD? (roti, buah dērian, pisang, mbo'tan)

5. BASIC "BĒRAPA?" PATTERN - EXPANDED, WITH SUBSTITUTIONS.

- * Ada bērapa + CLASSIFIER? (kup, butir, kelo, orang.)
- * Bēli bērapa + OBJECT (tu)? (mutu, surat, kain-baju.)
- * OBJECT (tu), + bēli bērapa?
SSikal tu bērapa? shorthand, in a known context (price pd)
- * Tambang tu bērapa?
Tambang VEHICLE di-PLACE, bērapa?
Tambang VEHICLE gi PLACE, bērapa? expanded to Tambang + description ↓
context = "in" a fixed rate area.
context "going to" place(s) outside.

6. "ADA OBJECT¹ + ADA OBJECT²" PATTERN.

- * Ada OBJECT¹, OBJECT² pun ada Have OBJ¹ and have OBJ² too.
- * Ada OBJECT¹, OBJECT² pun ada juga'. Have OBJ¹, and also have OBJ².
- * OTHER OBJECTS pun ada, sa-rupa + And have others like 1, 2, 3, 4,
(Pas) OBJECT pun ada juga'. And then, (we) also have OBJ.
- * (Pas) ada juga', + hen, there are (also) . . .

7. "CARA HAL" AS A LINK PHRASE . . . "CONCERNING XX", "ABOUT XX"

- * Nak royat cērita cara hal orang gi ka-Mēkah Going to tell a (story) about . . .
- * Nak royat lagi, cara hal bēli barang kkēdai. Going to tell (you) more about . . .
- * Hari ni, nak kecek cara hal . . . Today, I want (us) to talk about . . .
- * Cara hal barang² di-kēdai - THEN TELL WHAT. (Regarding things in the Market, . . .)
- * "Cara Hal Nabi IbRahim" Title of a study book on this Prophet

8. COMBINING SIMPLE SENTENCE PATTERNS INTO ONE UTTERANCE

eq. SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT = Transitive Pattern (Vb. acts on Obj.)

Mak naik k^ereta, Ka'wan ambik ikan, Dia buh duit (dalam big).

e.g. SUBJECT + VERB (not acting on any Object) = Intransitive Pattern.

then Add PLACE (= DESTINATION, or STATIC POSITION),

Mak turun, Mak turun bbawah, Dia gi Tēluban, X kēlik kēlmareng.

MAY → Expand with more information telling HOW, WHEN, WHY it was done.

OR → have SAME PERSON ACTING + 2-3-4 ACTIONS one after the other.

→ SPOKEN PM loves to do this, linking them with "GI", "MARI" & "DUK".

BEGIN TO NOTICE NOW HOW THEY STRING THESE EVENTS TOGETHER!

- * Dia tubit di-rumah + jjalan gi + sampai cabang ppat + naik kereita + gi Tēluban.
 - * Dia ambik buah dērian + bawā' masuk + béri Pak Cik makan.
 - * Dia ambik ikan + buh dalam jabil.
 - * Kereita jjalan + gi + nak sampai Pētani.
 - * Pak Cik turun + mari + buka pintu, + béri Yali masuk ddalam + duk atas tikar.
 - * Sa-tengah orang duk rumah sēkolah + makan nasik ssitu.
 - * Dia suruh anak + gi kkēdai + beli air batu + nak béri Yali makan.
 - * Pagi esck, dia nak tubit + gi ka-Hād'yai.
 - * Kēlmareng, dia gi + ambik kereita Ci' Daud + bawā' + mari ssini.

VERB + qi, qi + VERB, VERB + mari, mari + VERB = FAVORITES.

9. SIMPLE NOUN PHRASES EXPAND INTO EMBEDDED DESCRIPTIONS!

WRITE OUT SETS OF 2-3 QUESTIONS-ANSWERS MAKING UP ONE PIECE.

Then try to write several "sets" of vocabulary changes you could put in.

Practise these (maximum 3 pairs of Q & A) with teacher for Consolidation.

MODULE 1, LESSON 14

1. "JADI" = THAI ลูก - BUT USAGE NOT 100% THE SAME!

- * Budak tu, nama dia # Lah.
Dia ~~duk~~ mēngaji nak jadi boror.
Kakak dia, nama # Fatimah.
Dia jadi kRu, di-Nibung.
Pas, abang dia, nama # Awang.
Dia jadi soldadu.
Tiga orang tu jadi adik-bēradik.
- That boy, his name (is) Lah.
He is studying to be a doctor.
His older sister (is) called Fatimah.
She is a teacher, in Yala.
And his eldest bro. (is) called Awang.
He is a policeman.
Those three persons are siblings.*
- * Kita kata: Orang tu jadi adik bēradik.
Atawa ~~#~~ dia # adik bēradik amba.
- * Orang tu # adik bēradik kah?
Dak! Bukan adik-bēradik, # sajn saja.
*Not sure when to say "jadi" - or omit it? A very familiar utterance maybe?
Malays like shortened forms in everyday speech? I dunno!*

NAK TANYA CARA HAL AYAT² BALIK ATAS NI:

- (1) Nama apa, budak dalam ayat tu? (ayat = verse, sentence).
- (2) Dia ~~duk~~ mēngaji nak jadi gapa?
- (3) Pas, dia ada ka-dak, kakak? Nama apa, kakak tu?
- (4) Kakak dia ~~duk~~ dana, pas jadi apa?
- (5) Pas, orang nama Awang kēna gana dēngan dia?
- (6) Awang jadi apa?
- (7) Tiga orang tu, kita kata: dia jadi apa? _____ ?

2. ASKING HOW PEOPLE ARE RELATED TO ONE ANOTHER.

- A. Kēna gana dēngan orang tu?
B. Dia # Tuk.
Amber jadi cucu dia.
- A. Ka'Wan kēna gana dēngan orang tu?
B. Dia jadi Pak Sēdara.
Pas, bini dia # Mak Sēdara.
Amber anak sēdara dia.
- * Dua orang tu duk laki-bini, lama dah . . . sampai ppat puluh tahun!
- A. Pas, orang tu kēna gana dēngan Ka'Wan?
B. Dia # Tuk, balik Mak.
- A. Tuk balik pak, ada lagi ka dak?
B. Dak! Dia mati lama dah.
- A. Pas sa-orang lagi tu, kēna gana dēngan dia?
B. Ta'kēna gana dēngan dia, sajn saja.
- How are you related to that person?
He's my grandpa // she's my grandma.
I'm his grandchild. (m/f the same)*
- How are you related to that man, KW?
He's my uncle.
And his wife is my aunt.
I am their niece (or nephew).*
- They have lived together a long time,
. . . For up to forty years.*
- And how is that one related?
He/she's my grandparent on Ma's side.
Is your granny on Pa's side still alive?
No! He/she died long ago.*
- And that other person, how related?
We're not related, just friends.*

3. "JADI" PĚNYAKIT = TO HAVE A DISEASE

Dia sakit lama dah . . . He was ill for a long time . . .
Jadi WannaRok, . . . jadi ma'Reng He has T.B, . . . it-was cancer.
Dia sakit kepala, sakit kaki, sakit pérut

* Symptoms & sensations usually = Verbs in their own right.
Names or identification of the disease = "jadi + WHAT" - but not a rule!
MORE ON THE BODY & ILLNESS LATER, ONLY INTRODUCING JADI NOW.

4. "JADI" = IT CAME TO BE (RARE USE) - IT DIDN'T COME TO BE (COMMON!)

- | | |
|--|---|
| * Ta' jadi, kērija di-Malay tu,
Mik sakit, . . .
. . . Dia ta'ser duk di-rumah sa-orang. | <i>It didn't come off, the job in Malaysia.
My mother was ill, . . .
. . . she wouldn't stay at home alone.</i> |
| * Tuhan bēri jadi, sēmua hak mana ada. | <i>God caused to-be everything that exists.</i> |
| * Mak duk royat sēmua (pērkara) . . .
. . . hak jadi atas dia. | <i>Mother told all (the things) . . .
. . . that had happened to her.</i> |

5. PĚ + VERB + AN = ONE KIND OF NOUN, COMING FROM A VERB.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| * Pērkata'an from "kata" | = to speak, | "pērkata'an" = words. |
| Pēnyakit from "sakit" | = be sick, | "pēnyakit" = the sickness. |
| Pēlajaran from "ajar" | = to train, | "pēlajaran" = the lesson. |
| Pēnqajaran from "mēngajar" | = to teach, | "pēnqajaran" = the teaching |

NB. This is just to introduce you to one grammar feature of Malay. There are rules for adding prefixes to root words. (in PM DIC. A-K VOLUME p.vi (opposite page 1)

TRY QUESTION & ANS- PRACTICE WITH TEACHER (SUBSTITUTE ITEMS)

1. Ci' Yusuf kēna gana dēngan orang tu? → Dia (jadi) adik-bēradik amba.
 Ka' Wan dēngan budak tu? Ta' kēna gana dēngan dia - sajn saja.
 (NAMA?) kēna gana dēngan orang ttina tu? → Dia jadi _____ amba.
 → Amba jadi _____ dia.

* Get out those figures again!
 * Or bring family photos . . .

Ci', Mik, pak sēdara, anak,
 tuk, cucu, mak sēdara, laki,
 guru, tuan, anak sēdara, bini.
 tuk balik mak, kakak, adik.

2. Orang tu buat kērija gapa? → → Dia jadi _____.
 (bomor, kRu, soldadu, → (doctor, school-teacher, policeman,
 guru, orang dūk mēngaji, religious teacher, person-studying,
 orang jual ikan / kain / surat.) person-selling-fish / cloth / books)

TRY PUTTING SOME OF THE NEW PHRASES IN THESE SENTENCES.

- (1) Dia dūk laki-bini _____ (for forty years)
- (2) Dia _____ Pak Sēdara, dia jadi _____ amba. (is-NOT, grandparent)
- (3) Tuk balik Mak _____ dah. (died, long-time-ago)
- (4) _____ tu, siapa dia? (that other person)
- (5) Dia sakit _____, jadi _____ (for-long-time, has T.B.)
- (6) Eh, _____ gi, sakit _____ (cannot, foot)
- (7) Dia sakit dalam _____, _____ MaReng. (stomach, has (disease named))
- (8) Dia royat sēmua pērkara hak _____. (all, happened, to, him)
- (9) Ta' _____, nak gi AmeRika tu! (didn't happen//come off)
- (10) _____ orang gi kērija di-Malay, . . . (all//everyone)
. . . ta' _____ nak dūk ssini. (noone)

NEW WORDS ("Pērkata'an Baru")

jadi /'ja-di/	to be, to become, to happen, to have a disease.
nak jadi bomor	wants to become a doctor.
jadi adik-bēradik	is a relative (strictly speaking "a sibling")
jadi WannaRok//ma'Reng	has (developed) TB // Cancer.
hak mana jadi atas dia	the things which happened to him.
tā'jadi /'tō'ja-di/	something "didn't come off", didn't happen.
sēmua, /'sə-mō/	all, every + CL,
sēmua pērkara	everything, all things.
sēmua orang	everyone, all the people.
soldadu /sə'da-du/	a policeman (Portugese origin) "Tahan" = Thai soldier
Kēna gana dēngan Pak Cik?	How (are you) related to Pak Cik?
tuk /'tu'/	(1) grandparent m/f, (2) respect title + specific title ² .
cucu /'cu-cu/	grandchild m/f
pak saudara /'pɔ'sə'da-rɔ/	uncle (on mother or father's side)
mak saudara	aunt
anak saudara	nephew or niece.
laki-bini /'laki'bi-nīŋ/	husband & wife, eg. "dūk laki-bini" be in married state.
tuk balik Mak	grandparent on the Mother's side.
tuk balik Pak	grandparent on the father's side.
sa-orang lagi (tu)	the other person, that other one (in a context).
sakit /'sa-k̩t/	(1) be ill, sick (2) have pain.
sakit kēpala /'ppa-lɔ/	have a headache. (note: word order!)
sakit kaki /'ka-ki/	have foot injured or in pain.
sakit pēryut /pə'rū/	have pain in stomach (abdomen).
jadi pēnyakit	to have a disease.
jadi WannaRok//Ma'Reng	have T.B. /or/ Cancer.
pēnyakit /pə'nya-k̩t/	a disease. (from the root "sakit")
Main Vb + lama dah	ADV. phrase = for a long time (past).

MODULE 1, LESSON 15**1. YEARS - PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE**

- * Sa-tahun, dua tahun, tiga tahun, . . . * One year, two years, three years,
This year, last year, next year.
- * Tahun ni, tahun lalu, tahun da'pan. . . . The year that is now past, . . .
Tahun hak lēpas dah, people call: "Year Passed-by".
. . . orang panggil "tahun lalu".

2. MONTHS - PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE.

- * Sa-bulan, ēnam bulan, lapan bulan. One month, six months, eight months.
Bulan ni, bulan lēpas, bulan da'pan. This month, last month, next month.
Bulan hak lēpas dah, The month that is now past, . . .
. . . orang panggil "bulan lēpas". . . . people call: "Month past".

3. WEEKS - PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE - PEOPLE USE DAYS & MONTHS MORE

- * Sa-menggu, dua menggu, tiga menggu. One week, two weeks, three weeks.
Ada ppat menggu dalam sa-bulan, Th. are 4 weeks in a month..
- * Menggu ni, menggu dulu, menggu da'pan. This week, last week, next week.
Menggu hak lēpas dah, The week that is now past, . . .
. . . orang panggil "menggu dulu". . . . people call: "former week".

4. A LITTLE REVIEW OF THE TERMS FOR "PAST" TIME PERIODS:

- * Tahun lalu, dia kēlik ka-nēgēri, Last year she went back to her country,
Pas, ta'mari dah, ssini. NB. GRAMMAR And, she is not coming back here.
- * Bulan lēpas, Mak gi Malaysia, Last month, my Mother went to Malaysia,
Pas, dia ta' kēlik lagi. And she hasn't come back yet.
- * Menggu dulu, amba gi pocok, Last week, I went for an injection,
Menggu ni, dak. (But) not this week.

5. "LAMA MANA DAH?" = FOR HOW LONG NOW? (PAST TIME UP TO NOW)

- * Lama mana dah duk ssini? → Dua tahun dah.
duk Nēgēri Siam?
duk laki-bini?
- * Lama mana dah duk sakit? → Baru jadi, 2-3 hari saja.
" " " duk sa-rupa ni?
" " " duk bałas ni?
- Ta'sampai sa-tahun.
Tiga tahun lēbih.
Oh, lama dah! Tiga puluh tahun lēbih.
- Oh, lama dah!
Oh, lama dah. Masa kēcik lagi, amba jadi.

6. "LAMA MANA LAGI?" = FOR HOW MUCH LONGER? (TO THE FUTURE)

- * Lama mana lagi, nak bēlajar bahasa Jawi? Oh, lama lagi!
" " " nak duk ssini?
" " " nak buat kērija ni?
- Ta'lama dah. Bulan da'pan nak kēlik.
Oh, lambat lagi. Baru buat!

7. "TA'LAMA DAH" = SOON NOW//NOT LONG NOW (IN THE FUTURE)

- * Ta'lama dah, nak kēlik (ka-) Nēgēri. Soon, we'll be going back etc.
- * Bila, nak kēlik? Tahun baru. When are you going? In the New Year.
Tahun da'pan. Next year.
Bulan da'pan. Next month.
- Oh, lambat lagi, baru sampai! Oh, will-be-slow yet, I've just come!

8. NAK GI TENGOK MATA SAIN HAK SAKIT - GOING TO VISIT SICK FRIEND

- A. Amba mari nak tengok mata Pak Mat. I came to visit Pak Mat ("see the eyes")
- B. Naik-lah! Dia duk tidur dalam rumah! Come on up! He's lying down in the house.
- A. Orang kata, dia duk dēmam. I hear he's had a fever for many days?
- B. Hei! Duk dēmam sa-puluh hari dah! Yes, he's had this fever for ten days now.
- A. Dia gi pocok ka-dak? Did he go (to a doctor) for injections?
- B. Dak! Duk bērubat dēngan bomor kampung. No! He's being treated by a village medic.
- A. Bomor suruh makan balas mana, ubat dia? How did the Dr. tell him to eat his meds?
- B. Suruh makan dēngan air panas, . . . lēpas makan nasi'. Told him to take them with/in hot water, . . . after eating a meal.
- A. Kalu tə'siar, nak gi ka-dak Rumah Spital? If not well, will he go to the Hospital?
- B. Dia tə'ser . . . He doesn't want (that) . . .
- . . . Nak gi ka-bomor kēdai, dulu. . . Wants to go to a doctor in town first.
- A. Bomor mana? B. Bomor Sōmcāi. Which Doctor? B. Dr. Sōmcāi.
- A. Ah molek! Orang kata, bomor tu pandai. Ah good! People say he's clever.
- B. Naik-lah, nak tengok Pak Mat! Come along up & see Pak Mat!
- A. (Amba pun naik, masuk tēmpat Pak Mat). (So I went up & into where P.M. was)

* NAK TANYA SIKIT CARA HAL CĒRITA BALIK ATAS NI:

- (1) Amba gi nak buat apa, hari tu?
- (2) Pak Mat duk dana?
- (3) Dia duk balas mana "sa-puluh hari dah"?
- (4) Dia duk bērubat dēngan siapa, dulu?
- (5) Bomor tu suruh makan ubat balas mana?
- (6) Kalu tə'siar, nak bawa' Pak Mat gi kana pulə'?
- (7) Bomor Sōmcāi pandai ka-dak, bērubat orang sakit?

9. THE DOCTOR SAID: THERE WAS NOTHING WRONG!

- A. Pak Cik gi ka-dak kecek dēngan bomor? Did PC go and talk with the Dr?
B. Gi dah, kēlmareng. yes (he went), yesterday.
- A. Pas, Bomor kata apa? And what did the Dr. say?
B. Bomor kata, tə'jadi apa-apa. Dr. said he had nothing wrong with him.
- A. Dia ta'pocok kah? Did he not give an injection then?
B. Dak! Ta'pocok, bēri ubat makan saja. No! Didn't inject, gave only meds. to eat.

10. "HOW MANY YEARS HAVE YOU LIVED IN THAILAND?" (MORE PHRASES)

* Duk ssini bberapa tahun dah?	Ta'sampai sa-tahun.	<i>Less than a year.</i>
... lama mana dah?	Baru sa-bulan ni.	<i>Just this one month.</i>
	2-3 bulan dah.	<i>Two to three months now.</i>
	2-3 tahun dah.	<i>Two to three years now.</i>
	Banyak tahun dah.	<i>Many years now.</i>

11. "WHEN DID YOU COME (BACK)?" (NB: COMING BACK HERE IS NOT KĒLIK)

* Mari bila?	(Mari) Kēlmareng.	<i>I came (back) yesterday.</i>
	(Mari) 2-3 hari dah.	<i>I've been (back) 2-3 days now.</i>
	(Mari) 2-3 menggu dah.	<i>I've been back 2-3 weeks.</i>
	Baru bulan ni.	<i>Just this one month.</i>
	Baru sampai ni.	<i>I // We have just arrived.</i>

12. "WHEN ARE YOU GOING (BACK)?" (NB: TO POINT OF ORIGIN IS KĒLIK)

* Nak kēlik bila, ... dek nun?	Bulan da'pan nak kēlik.	<i>Going back next month.</i>
	Tahun da'pan " "	<i>Going back next year.</i>
	Oh lambat lagi, baru mari!	<i>Oh will-be-slow yet, just come!</i>
	Ta'lama dah, sa-bulan lagi.	<i>Soon (now), one more month.</i>
	Ta'lama dah, sa-menggu lagi	<i>Not long (now), one more week.</i>

SHORT PHRASES - SHOWING CORRECT PATTERNS TO USE:

* Test your memory and ability to produce these patterns. Cover the Malay side, translate as you go down the English side, then check at once to see if correct.

lama mana dah, duk ssini?	<i>how long have you lived here?</i>
nak kēlik bila? sa-bulan lagi	<i>When'll you go back? In another month</i>
ta'mari dah!	<i>Not going to come back (ever).</i>
ta'kecek dah.	<i>Not speaking (to each other) any more.</i>
tiga tahun lēbih.	<i>more than three years.</i>
ta'sampai sa-bulan.	<i>less than a month</i>
tahun lalu.	<i>last year.</i>
bulan lēpas.	<i>last month.</i>
menggu dulu.	<i>last week.</i>
ppat kēlo lēbih.	<i>more than four Kilos.</i>
masa hak lēpas dah	<i>time that has passed // past time.</i>
ta'lama dah, nak kēlik.	<i>(we'll) be going-back-home soon.</i>
lambat lagi, nak gi.	<i>(it'll be) some-time-yet (slow) to be like this.</i>
jadi sa-rupa ni.	<i>come to see someone (a friendly visit)</i>
mari nak tengok mata	<i>have a fever for more than a month.</i>
duk dēmam sa-bulan lēbih	<i>have treatment <u>from</u> the village doctor.</i>
bērubat dēngan bomor kampung.	<i>the Dr. gave meds to take by mouth.</i>
bomor bēri ubat makan	<i>he opens the clinic afternoons.</i>
dia buka klenik balik pētang	

dia tə' kēlik lagi.
 sakit kēpala tu, baru jadi.
 gi pocok di-klenik bomor tu.
 lēpas makan nasi',
 kalu tə' siar, mari pula'
 duk laki-bini.
 rumah spital di-Tēluban
 menggu dulu, dia mari ssini.
 mari bila? 2-3 menggu dah.

*He hasn't come back (home) yet.
 the headache has only just developed.
 go for an injection, at X's clinic.
 after a meal = after eating rice.
 If not better, come (here) again.
 lived as husband and wife.
 the hospital in Saiburi.
 last week, he//she came here.
 when did you come? 2-3 weeks ago.*

NEW WORDS ("Pērkata'an Baru")

tahun	/'ta(h)uŋ/	year, years.	sa-tahun, dua tahun = CL too.
Tahun Baru		the New Year (See next Lesson re. "Whose New Year?")	
tahun lalu		last year. (NB. year, month, week, each have a phrase)	
bulan	/'bu-le/	month, months.	sa-bulan, dua bulan = CL too.
bulan lēpas		last month.	
menggu	/'məŋgu/	week, weeks.	sa-menggu, dua menggu = CL too.
menggu dulu		last week.	
Tə' mari dah!		Not coming back (ever) = IMPORTANT GRAMMAR STRUCTURE	
tə' kecek dah etc.		That "tə' .. dah" indicates final cut-off of that activity	
lēbih, tiga tahun lēbih		a little "over" three years. (can be TIME, WEIGHT etc.)	
dua kēlo lēbih		a little "over" two kilos (more than that amount)	
ta' sampai + No. + CL		a little "under" + amount, (less than that amount)	
Masa (hak) lēpas dah		a "passed" (past) time, often with a specific time term.	
Masa dulu		a "former" (past) time, non-specific (there is overlap)	
Duk ssini lama mana dah?	for how long have you lived here? (past)		
Nak duk sini lama mana lagi?	how much longer will you stay here? (future)		
ta' lama (dah) /ta'la-mo/	soon + Main Vb//Sentence, not-long now (future)		
lambat lagi /'lamba' 'lagi/	"will-be-slow yet" = a long time yet (future)		
sa-rupa ni /s'rū-pō 'nīŋ/	like this, (in more specific comparisons)		
balas ni /'ba-lah 'nīŋ/	in this way, thus (broader use, sentence level)		
Mari nak tengok mata K.N.	(I've) come to visit Person Named.		
dēmam	/də-mē/	have a fever, (NB. so nasalised, makes /ɛ=/=/ē/)	
jadi dēmam, duk dēmam	develop//have a fever. (NB. use "jadi" or not - balance?)		
pocok /'pō-cō'/	to inject, to be injected, to be treated by Dr.		
bērubat /bə'ru-ba'/	(1) to treat with "ubat" (medicine), (2) to have treatment		
bērubat dēngan Bomor tu	to have treatment from (with) that Doctor.		
bēri ubat makan	give (patient) medicine to eat (take orally).		
bomor kampung	a village doctor, using trad. herbs, sometimes spells.		
bomor orang putih	white doctor(s) (thinking still of Saiburi Hosp.)		
lēpas makan nasi'	"after a meal" (after eating rice) much used phrase.		
rumah spital	a hospital eg. Rumah Spital Pētani (or Nibung etc).		
klenik /'kle-ni'/	a private clinic, usually a converted shop-front.		
siar /'si'a/	to be cured, the disease gone (also use "hilang" = မရေ)		

MODULE 1, LESSON 16

1. "BATITIN" = THE CALENDAR - BUT WHICH CALENDAR?

- * Batitin Siam sa-rupa Batitin o. putih.
tapi bulan² tu, nama dia tə'sa-rupa. *Thai Calend. is same as white people but the months have names not-the-s*
- * Kalu nak kira hari bulan turut Batitin,
bulih panggil nama dia dēngan bahasa Siam
sa-rupa: Bulan MokēRa atawa Bulan Kumpaa,
Like: Month Jan. or Month Feb.
- * Tapi, kēbanyakkan orang kata:
Bulan 1, Bulan 2, . . . Orang kata
sa-rupa ni: Bulan dua, tēmpat lima,
atawa, Bulan ppat, tēmpat tiga bēlas.
- * Batitin Islam tə'sa-rupa Batitin orang Siam
Ada 12 bulan juga, tapi, . . .
orang panggil nama dia dēngan bahasa ARab
Pas o. Mēlayu panggil batitin tu "takuing". *If reckoning dates by that Calendar can use the Thai names for the mont But, most people say:*
Month 1, Month 2, . . . people speak like this: Month 2, place (= date) 5 or, . . . Month 4, the 13th (place = dat Islamic Calendar not the same as Thi There are 12 months also, but, . . . people call them by their AR. names. And Malays call that calendar a taku

2. "TAHUN BARU" - THE TERM FOR "NEW YEAR" - BUT WHICH NEW YEAR?

Tahun Baru ada banyak bangsa, . . .
 Ada Tahun Baru hak orang Cina,
 Pas, ada Tahun Baru hak orang putih
 Ada juga' Tahun Baru hak orang Siam.
 Pas, ada sa lagi, . . .
 Tahun Baru hak orang Islam,
 Sēmua tu # Tahun Baru hak puak² dia.

There are many "kinds" of New Year(s)
 There's the Chinese New Year,
 then there's the Westerners' New Yr,
 And there is also the Thai New Year.
 Then, there is one more, . . .
 The New Year of the Islamic people.
 All those = New Yrs of their-own gro

3. WOULD YOU LIKE THIS CALENDAR FOR THE NEW YEAR?

- * Nak ka-dak, Batitin hak tahun baru?
Amba bagi "pRi" . . . (Thai: սան ՓՌ)
 . . . nak bēri sēlalu!
- Would you like the new year's calendar
I//we are distributing "free",
. . . want to give them outright (not sel

4. THE BIG HOLIDAYS OR RELIGIOUS FEASTS.

- * Hari raya . . . ada tiga hari,
Hari Raya Puasa, Hari Raya Ēnam . . .
 . . . dēngan Hari Raya Haji.
- * Tahun ni, Hari Raya Haji nak jatuh
. . . pada Hari Jēma'at, Bulan 8, tēmpat 7.
- * Bila, nak sampai Hari Raya Kērismas tu?
Kalu kira dēngan bulan Siam, . . .
 . . . Bulan Tanwa, tēmpat 25,
Tapi, kēbanyakkan orang kata:
 . . . Bulan 12, tēmpat 25.

There are three Big Holidays (Malay),
 Fast Month Feast, Sixth Day Feast,
 . . . and the Feast of (Haji Feast)

This year, the Feast falls
. . . on Friday,

If reckoning with//by Thai months,
Month December, date 25th,
But, most people say:
Month 12, date 25(th).

5. MALAY "DAYS" BEGIN AT SUNSET! - SO WHICH NIGHT IS IT?!

- * Bang Mat nak mari ssini, malam apa?
Malam Ahad, pukul tujuh nak mari.
*What night are you coming here, Mat?
I'll come Saturday night, at seven o'clock.*
- * Kita nak gi Tēluban, malam Sabtu.
We are going to Saiburi, Friday night.
- * Malam Sēnain, amba kēlik ssini.
Sunday night, I came home (here).
- * Amba panggil sajn mari tengok VDO . . .
di-rumah, malam Rabu.
*I called friends to come & watch VDO
. . . in my house, Tuesday night.*

6. HOW ABOUT LAST NIGHT - AND THE NIGHT BEFORE LAST?

- * Orang mari ka-rumah sa-malam, . . .
. . . nak kecek dēngan bomor.
*People came to our house last night,
. . . wanting to talk with the doctor.*
- * Malam kēlmareng, dia kēlik di-Malay, . . .
. . . Ta'lih dūk dek nun, sakit.
*Night before last he returned from M,
. . . Couldn't stay-on there, was ill.*

7. EXERCISING "GI BĒRUBAT DĒNGAN SIAPA?" PATTERN

- * Pak Su gi bērubit dēngan siapa?
- * Ka' Yam gi pocok dēngan siapa?
" " " bomor kampung.
" " " bomor Siam.
" " " bomor orang putih.
" " di-klenik bomor kēdai.
" " di-Rumah Spital ssini.

1. Use QUESTION 1 "Pak Su gi bērubit dēngan siapa?".

ANS. "Gi bērubit dēngan . . ." substitute down bomors//places list.

2. Use QUESTION 2 "Ka' Yam gi pocok dēngan siapa?" *ANS. "Gi pocok dēngan . . ."*

8. "BĒRASA BALAS MANA LA-NI?" = HOW ARE YOU FEELING NOW?

- * Bērasa balas mana la-ni?
" nak dēmam.
" panas.
" sējuk.
" sakit ppala.
" sakit (dalam) dada.
" sakit (dalam) pērut.
" hengga sikit.
" ta'apa dah.
" nak mari tengok mata Mak Su.
- How are you feeling, now?
Feel I'm getting a fever.
I feel hot. (fever or in stomach)
I feel cold.
I have a headache.
I feel pain in my chest.
I have pain in my stomach.
I feel a bit better.
I feel quite O.K. now.
I felt like coming to see you Mak Su.*

* Simply try asking Teacher, he replies at random (2-3 times),
Then He asks, you reply - adding an appropriate gesture// expression.

9. SHORT SUMMARY DIALOGUE FOR "VISITING THE SICK"

- A. Pak Cik bērasa balas mana, lā-ni? *How are you feeling now, Pak Cik?*
 B. → Bērasa hengga sikit,
 tapi, tā' hilang lagi. *I feel a bit better,
 But it hasn't "gone" yet.*
- A. Mak Cik bērasa balas mana, lā-ni? *How are you feeling now, Mak Cik?*
 B. → Oh, bērasa sēdap. Ta' ada apa² dah! *I feel good, Nothing the matter now*

NEW WORDS ("Pērkata'an Baru")

batitin	/'ba-ti-tin/	a calendar (from THAI word), the general term.
takuing	/'ta-'ku"ing	Malay (Islamic) calendar (from AR. word)
kira	/'ki-ro/	to reckon, to think out (figures, a plan etc).
hari bulan		days of the month, dates on a calendar.
tēmpat 5	/'tē-pa"/	(1) place, (2) naming the date + number.
kēbanyakān	/kē'banyō?"ke/	most (people), the majority (of people).
bagi	/'ba-gi/	to divide out, give out (from SM "bahagi" to divide give something out "free" (no charge for it).
bagi pRi		to give outright (not expecting anything back).
bēri sēlalu		Hari Raya /'hari 'rayo/ a big Islamic Holiday, or Feast Day.
Hari Raya	/'hari 'rayo/	puasa /'po-sō/ to fast (in Bulan Rāmadañ, accord. to muslim rules)
Hari Raya Puasa		Hari Raya Puasa the Holiday at the close of the Fast Month.
'A'id-īl-FitRi		'A'id-īl-'Ab-ha great buying of new clothes, visiting all round.
Hari Raya Īnam		jatuh pada /'ja-tu"h padō/ the Holiday, a week later (many make up lost fast days
Hari Raya Haji		Holiday commemorates Abraham's sacrifice of Ishmael
'A'id-īl-'Ab-ha		Some sacrifice & eat a goat or cow. The end of the Haj
jatuh pada	/'ja-tu"h padō/	to fall upon (a certain time, or date).
malam Ahad		malam Ahad Saturday night not Sunday (Ahad begins sunset Saturday
sa-malam	/sə'ma-le/	last night, (also = 1 night, in another context)
malam kēlmareng		night before last (because it begins the night before)
bērasa	/bə'rə-sō/	to feel (physical sensation, or desire to act)
bērasa hengga sikit		feel a bit better ("hengga" = be improved)
ta'apa dah//hengga dah		things are O.K. now//person is "better".
bērasa nak gi		feel like going.
bērasa sēdap		feel good, comfortable (esp. after pain or discomfort)
sēdap	/sə-da"/	(1) tasty (food), (2) comfortable, pleasant sensation.
hilang	/'hi-lę/	(1) to disappear (as disease gone), (2) to lose, be lost.
panas	/'pa-nah/	hot (very general word)
sējuk	/'sə-ju"/	cold (" " ")
dada	/'da-dō/	the chest area (internal, rather than external)
pērut	/pə'ru"/	the abdominal area (again, internal more than external)

KĒBANYAKAN - Prefix kē- ROOT WORD - an usually forms a NOUN, but in some cases, it just changes the meaning of the Root word a little.

eg. Banyak = many, Kēbanyakān = most, the majority of (people)

NOTE ON MALAY ROOT WORDS & DERIVATIVE FORMS

* **AFFIXES** are syllables added to the **ROOT FORM** of some Malay Verbs, Adjectives and Nouns. These modify the meaning (or grammar) of the original and are called **DERIVATIVE FORMS** of the word. Prefixes are affixes added at the beginning of words. Suffixes are affixes added at the end.

* **WHAT SORT OF AFFIXES DO WE MEET?**

- Plain -AN, forming a NOUN eg. puji (to praise), pujian (praises).
- KĒ- and -AN forming a NOUN, or ADJECTIVE with DIFFERENT MEANING.
eg. banyak (many) = kēbanyakān (most), raja (king) = kēraja'an (government).
- PĒ- alone, or PĒ- and -AN forming NOUNS,
eg. Pēnyakit (a disease), Pēncuri (a thief), Pēngajaran (teachings),
Pēlajaran (lessons), Pēnghabisan (final = an Adjective).
- Mē- MODIFYING the function of a Root VERB.
- Bēr- or Tēr- MODIFYING the function of a Root VERB.

EXAMPLES IN MORE DETAIL:

- eg. Banyak (many), Kēbanyakān (most) - same grammatically but meanings differ.
- eg. Raja, Nn. (a king), Kēraja'an, Nn. (the Government, officialdom).
same grammatically (both Nouns) but meanings differ.
- eg. Sakit, Adj-Vb. (sick, ill), Pēnyakit, Nn. (illness), Pēnyakitan, Adj. (sickly).
- eg. Kata, Vb. (to speak, say), Pērkata'an, Nn. (word(s), message).
- eg. Sapus, Trans. Vb + Obj (to sweep), Pēnyapus, Nn. (a broom).
- eg. Buka, Trans. Vb + Obj (to open), duk Tērbuka, Intrans. Vb (stands open)
- eg. Potong, Trans. Vb + Obj (to cut), Mmotong, Intrans. Vb (rubber-tapping).
- eg. Jalan, Nn. (a road, a way), Bērjalan = jjalan, Vb. (to walk, to travel),
Pējalanan, Nn. (a journey).

* CC- (DOUBLE CONSONANT) OFTEN REPLACES THAT FIRST SYLLABLE OR PREFIX.

* AND A NASAL CONSONANT REPLACES THE FIRST LETTER OF SOME ROOT WORDS.

ROOT WORDS		DERIVATIVES FORMED
P-	potong, pukat	MM- MMotong, MMukat.
T-	tanam, tipu	-N- mēNanam, pēNipu.
L-	lilih, luruh	-N- mēNilih, mēNuruh (PM only)
C-	cēdung, cabut	-NY- mēNYēdung, mēNYabut. (PM only)
C-	curi (and most C- Roots)	-NC- pēnCuri /pē'cu-ri/.
S-	sampai, sakit	-NY- mēNYampai, pēNYakit
VOWEL	likut, ajar	-NG- pēNGikut, mēNGajar, pēNGajaran. ALSO bēLajar, pēLajaran, NON-nasals!
H-	habis, hadap	-NG- pēNGhabisan, mēNGhadap
K-	kētam, kandar	-NG- mēNGētam, mēNGandar, kandaran.

MODULE 1, LESSON 17

1. BILA, BULIH MARI PULA'? MAKING A FUTURE DATE - IN PM STYLE!

- * Kita mēngaji dah, hari ni, . . .
 - pas, sain kita tanya:
 - Bila, bulih mari mēngaji pula'?
 - Kita pun jawab:
 - Hari Rabu, menggu da'pan, mari pula'.
 - Dua kali Rabu lagi, mari pula'.
 - Tiga kali Rabu lagi, mari pula'.

- * Uh! takut lambat lagi, . . .
 - Esok, amba kēna gi ka-Bangkok.
 - Hari Rabu sa-bulan lagi, . . .
 - . . . baru bulih mēngaji pula'.

2. NAK ROYAT LAGI - KIRA MASA DENGAN NAMA HARI²

- * Hari ni, Hari Sēlasa, . . .
 - Pas kita duk kira masa kut da'pan
 - . . . dēngan nama hari², balas ni:
 - Hari Jēma'at ni, nak tubit gi Malay.

 - * Hari Jēma'at ni kah, dia nak buat pulut?
 - Dak! Hari Jēma'at sa lagi.

 - * Hari Jēma'at ni, . . . dēngan
 - Hari Jēma'at da'pan ni, sa-rupa.

 - * Kalu menggu da'pan, kita kata:
 - Hari Jēma'at sa lagi, . . . atawa:
 - Hari Jēma'at menggu da'pan.

 - * Kalu kira dalam sa-bulan, bulih kata:
 - Dua kali Jēma'at lagi, . . . atawa,
 - Tiga kali Jēma'at lagi.
 - Lēpas tu kita kata: Empat kali Jēma'at lagi,
 - . . . atawa: Hari Jēma'at sa-bulan lagi

 - * Kalu sa-bulan lēbih, kita kata:
 - Bulan da'pan, tēmpat 12. Tu jadi Hari Rabu
 - atawa, . . .
 - Bulan lima, tēmpat 2. Tu, jadi Hari Sabtu.

 - * Kalu masa hak lēpas dah, kita kata:
 - Jēma'at hak lēpas dah,
 - Sēlasa hak lēpas dah,
 - Dua kali Jēma'at dah.
 - Dua kali Sēlasa dah.
- We have finished studying today, . . .
 . . . and our friend asks:
When can I come to study again?
We (I) in-turn answer:
Wednesday, next week, come again.
Two Wednesdays from now, can com
Three Wednesdays from now, can com
Eh, afraid it will be a long time, . . .
Tomorrow, I have to go to Bangkok.
On Wednesday, one month from now, . . .
only-then can we study again.
- Today is Tuesday, . . .
 and we are reckoning future time
 by//with the names of days, like this
This next Friday will leave for M.
Is it this Friday they make the Feas
No, Friday one more (next week)
This Friday, . . . and//with
This Friday in-front-of-us = the sam
If it is next week, we say:
One more Friday, . . . or:
Friday next week.
Reckoning within one month, we can s
Two more Fridays, or . . .
Three more Fridays.
After that, we say: four more Friday:
Friday, one month more//yet.
If it is more than one month, we say:
Next month, on the 12th. That is a We
or, . . .
Month 5, the 2nd. That is a Saturday.
If it is time in the past, we say:
Last Friday = Friday that is past.
Last Tuesday (" " " ")
Two Fridays past//ago. (= dua kali d
Two Tuesdays past//ago.

3. NAK ROYAT CARA HAL OMOR BUDAK (ASKING THE AGE OF BABIES)

- * Ada budak hak kēcik lagi - kita tanya:
Budak ni, omor bērappa hari dah?
Dia jawab: Tiga bēlas hari dah.
atawa . . . Dua puluh hari dah.
Orang kecek balas tu . . .
. . . sampai ēmpat puluh hari dah.
- * Pas, bulih royat dēngan bulan, kata:
Omor bērappa bulan, budak ni?
Ih! Ta' sampai sa-bulan lagi!
- * Omor bērappa bulan dah, budak tu?
Baru sampai tiga bulan.
Enam bulan dah.
Baru sampai sa-tahun.

*There is a young baby - we ask:
This child, the age is how many days?
They reply: (age is) thirteen days (now).
or . . . Twenty days (now).
People talk like that . . .
. . . up to forty days (old).*

*And, can tell (the age) in months, saying:
Age is how-many months, this child?
Oh, not even a month (old) yet!
Age is how-many months. that child?
Has just reached three months.
(Age is) six months (now).
(Age has) just reached one year.*

4. OMOR BUDAK HAK BĒSAR SIKIT

- * Pas, budak hak bēsar sikit, . . .
. . . sa-rupa budak sēkolah - kita tanya:
Mik, omor bērappa tahun dah?
Adik, omor bērappa tahun dah?
Dia (pun) jawab: Dua bēlas tahun dah.

(THE AGE OF OLDER CHILDREN)

*Then, children who are a bit older,
like school children - we ask:
Age is how-many years, Mik? (f)
Age is how-many years, Adik? (m/f)
They (then) answer: Twelve years (now).*

5. PAS, ORANG TUA, KITA TANYA:

- * Omor bērappa dah?
Dia jawab: Omor tujuh puluh dah.
- * Ada orang hak jawab: Iapan puluh dah,
. . . atawa, sa-ratus dah.
- * Kalu dēngar (kata) orang mati,
kita bulih kata: Ah, sampai masa dia dah!

(THE AGE OF OLD PEOPLE)

*Age is how-much?
They reply" (My) age is seventy (now).
There are some who reply: Eighty years.
. . . or, a hundred (now).*

*If we hear (that) someone died,
we can say: Ah, he's reached his time!*

NB. When get TWO "kata" structures in one utterance, often drop the least important.

6. CARA HAL HARI BĒRANAK

- * Ni, nak royat cara hal hari bēranak.
Orang Mēlayu ta' bērappa kira mana, . . .
. . . hari bēranak.
- * Orang baru bēranak, . . .
. . . kēna gi masuk nama dia, . . .
. . . dalam "surat kēbun-dapur".
- * Surat kēbun-dapur kēna ada, . . .
. . . gēnap-gēnap rumah.

(ABOUT BIRTHDAYS)

*Now, goin to tell about birthdays.
Malay people don't reckon-think very much,
. . . (about) birthdays.*

*Persons recently-newly born,
. . . must go and enter their names,
. . . in the house-register.
A house register must have, . . .
. . . (in) each & every house.*

NB. *Surat Kēbun Dapur* = Paper-document of gardens & households (CL = kitchens!)

7. TAHU KA-DAK?

- * Tahu ka-dak, kata dia sakit?
Tahu - orang royat.
- * Tahu ka-dak, kata dia sakit?
Ih. tə'táhu! Ta'adə' orang royat.

(DID YOU KNOW?)

- Did you know that she was ill?
(I) knew - someone told (me).*
- Did you know that he was ill?
Eh, didn't know! Noone told me.*

8. DĒNGAR KA-DAK?

- * Dēngar ka-dak, kata dia mati?
Dēngar dah - orang royat.
- * Dēngar ka-dak, kata dia mati?
Ih, tə'dēngar! Ta'adə' orang royat.

(HAVE YOU HEARD?)

- Did you hear that he had died?
(I) did hear - someone told (me).*
- Did you hear that he had died?
Eh, hadn't heard - noone told me.*

9. BULIH KA-DAK?

- * Bulih ka-dak, mari kērija esok?
Bulih!
- * Bulih ka-dak, mari kērija esok?
Ih, tə'līh! Orang ta'adə' di-rumah.

(MAY I? // CAN I?)

- Can I come & work (here) tomorrow?
Yes, (you) can! // Sure!*
- Can I come & work (here) tomorrow?
Eh, cannot! Noone will be at home.*

NEW WORDS ("Pērkata'an Baru") - AND TIME PHRASES, LISTED TOO.

tanya	/'ta-nyɔ/	to ask for information (met it in previous lessons)
jawab	/'ja-wa'/	to answer (an information question)
	NB.	"kata" on its own is used far more frequently.
takut + Vb	/'ta-ku'/	afraid that + event. THAI ກ່າວ ວ
baru bulih + Vb		only then can . . (opens a Consequence Clause)
hari Rabu ni		this next Wednesday.
hari Rabu hak da' pan ni		" " " (same as above).
hari Rabu sa lagi,		Wednesday one more (after this Wednesday!)
hari Rabu menggu da' pan,		" " " (same as above)
dua kali Rabu lagi		two Wednesdays on (in the future)
tiga kali Rabu lagi		three Wednesdays on (in the future)
hari Rabu sá-bulan lagi		Wednesday, one month from now.
Ppat kali Rabu lagi		" " " (same as above)
- bulan da'pan, tēmpat tiga		next month, on the 3rd.
bulan ppat, tēmpat dua		in Month 4 (April), on the 2nd.
bulan lima, tēmpat dua		in Month 5 (May), on the 2nd.
Rabu hak lēpas dah		last Wednesday
dua kali Rabu dah		two Wednesdays (ago).
omor /ɔ-mɔ/		the age (of people, not of things, or of places)
budak kēcik,		a baby, a small child.
budak baru bēranak		a newly-born baby.
orang tua,		(1) an old person (2) one's parents.
omor bērapa hari dah?		what age (is P) in days?

omor bērapa tahun dah?	what age (is P) in years?
omor bērapa dah?	what age (are you)?
tā' sampai sa-bulan lagi	not yet a month (old).
baru sampai tiga bulan	just three months (old).
ēnam bulan dah	six months (old).
ēnam puluh tahun dah	sixty years (old).
omor banyak dah	age is much (= someone of "many years")
sampai masa dah	has reached his/her time (to die)
hari bēranak	(1) birthday, (2) day the mother "delivered"
tā' bērapa kira mana	don't much reckon how (it is) (idiom)
masuk nama dalam	enter the name in (a document)
surat kēbun dapur	a house register (one at the bus, one at home)
tahu	to know (facts), "knowing people" = kerabat
tā' tahu	"Don't know!" (heard quite frequently)

* LOOKING AT "DAH" AND "LAGI" PATTERNS - FOUND IN LESSONS 14-18

(1) STRAIGHT VERB PHRASE + DAH = ACT COMPLETED.

* dia	mati, lama	dah	(14) He died, has been-longtime (an ADVERB?).
EVENT A	lama mana	dah?	(15) EVENT A, has "been how long"? (past)
kita	mēngaji	dah	(17) have studied (event completed)
* (amba)	dēngar	dah	(17) have heard (act completed)
*	sampai masa	dah	(17) has reached (his) time
* masa hak	lēpas	dah	(16) time <u>which</u> has passed (Vb = "lēpas")
* tahun hak	lēpas	dah	(17) year <u>which</u> has passed (as above)
* budak hak	bēsar	dah	(17) child <u>who</u> has become-big (ADJECTIVE)

(2) NEGATIVE + VERB PHRASE + DAH = WILL NOT HAPPEN AGAIN (FINAL)

* Dia	tā' mari	dah	(15) Not ever coming (here) again (final)
* Dia	tā' kecek	dah	(15) No longer on speaking terms (final)
*	ta' ada' apa ²	dah	(16) No longer anything wrong (final)
*	ta' lama	dah	(15) Soon = no longer longtime (an ADVERB)
mayat Isa	ta' ada'	EX TRA	Jesus' body was no longer there (final)

(3) POSITIVE VERB PHRASE + LAGI = IS STILL HAPPENING // IN THAT STATE

* Mak	ada	lagi	(14) She is "still there"
* EVENT X	lambat	lagi	(15) EVENT X will be-slow yet (an ADJECTIVE)
* EVENT Y	lama	lagi	(15) Y will be-longtime yet (ADJECTIVE)
* Budak hak	kēcik	lagi	(17) Child which is-small yet (ADJECTIVE)

(4) NEGATIVE + VERB PHRASE + LAGI = HAS NOT YET HAPPENED

* dia	tā' kēlik	lagi	(15) He has <u>not</u> come-back yet
* penyakit	tā' hilang	lagi	(16) disease <u>not</u> cleared-away yet
*	tā' sampai TIME	lagi	(17) has <u>not</u> reached a month yet

(5) A "TIME" NUMBER PHRASE + DAH = SHOWS THAT TIME IS PAST

- * omor dia, bērappa bulan dah (17) his age, was how-many months (past)?
- Event X, dua kali Rabu dah (14) EVENT X was two Wednesdays (past)
- Event Y, banyak tahun dah (15) EVENT Y, was many years (past)
- Event Z, 2-3 menggu dah (15) EVENT Z, was 2-3 weeks (past)

(6) "TIME" NUMBER PHRASE + LAGI = SHOWS THAT TIME IS FUTURE

- * EVENT A, sa-bulan lagi (15) EVENT A, is in a month's time (future)
- EVENT B, dua kali Rabu lagi (17) EVENT B, is 2 Wednesdays on (future)
- EVENT C, hari Jēma'at sa lagi (16) EVENT C, is on one-more Friday.

* LOOKING AT BALAS TU, SA-RUPA AND TA'SA-RUPA IN LESSONS(1) BALAS TU = "THUS", "IN THAT MANNER" (NOT DIRECT COMPARISON)

- * Orang kata balas ni: TELL HOW (16) People speak thus: →
- * Bomor suruh makan balas mana? (16) How did the Dr. say to take the meds?
- Dia suruh makan balas ni: TELL HOW. He said, to eat them like this: →
- * Orang kecek balas tu. (17) That's how people talk. ←looking back
- * Dia kira dēngan nama hari² balas ni: (17) They reckon by naming days, thus: →

(2) "SA-RUPA TU" = "LIKE THAT", OVERLAPPING "BALAS TU"

- * Orang kata sa-rupa ni: TELL HOW (16) People speak like this: . . .

(3) SA-RUPA + OBJECT/ TA'SA-RUPA + OBJECT = EXAMPLES, OR COMPARISONS

- * GENERAL FACT + sa-rupa + EXAMPLES (16) e.g.//for instance then the EXAMPLES
- * Budak hak bēsar sikit, . . . Children who are a bit bigger,
- . . . sa-rupa budak sēkolah (17) . . . like //e.g. school-age kids.
- * Bulan² tu, nama dia ta'sa-rupa (16) those months, names are not the same.

MODULE 1, LESSON 18

1. NAK KIRA MASA DALAM SA-HARI . . RECKONING TIME BY THE HOURS

- * Nak kira masa dalam sa-hari, . . .
 - . . . bulih kira dengan jam juga.
 - Dalam sa-hari, ada dua puluh ppat jam.

- * Kita bulih tanya:
 - Duk nanti lama kah?
 - Orang tu jawab: Dua jam lēbih!
 - atawa: Oh lama - 2-3 jam dah!

- * Pas, orang pakai jam tangan, . .
 - . . . béri bulih tengok, jam pukul bērapa.

*Want to reckon the time in one day . . .
. . . This can be reckoned in hours, also.
In one day, there are 24 hours.*

*We can ask:
Did you wait for a long time?
They answers: More than two hours!
Oh, a long time - 2-3 hours (past)!
And people wear wrist (hand) watches,
. . . so they can see what is the time.*

2. JAM PUKUL BĒRAPA? . . . WHAT IS THE TIME?

- * Jam pukul bērapa, la-ni?
 - Pukul tujuh pagi,
 - Pukul dua bēlas tengah hari,
 - Pukul tiga pētang,
 - Pukul lapan malam,
 - Pukul dua bēlas, tengah malam,

- * Pas, orang kata:
 - Pukul lapan sa-tēngah,
 - Pukul dua lēbih.
 - Dēkat nak pukul tiga
 - Balas tu-lah orang royat
 - . . . masa dengan jam.

- * Jam pukul bērapa la-ni? Tahu ka-dak?
 - Ha, dēkat nak pukul lapan!

- * Jam pukul bērapa la-ni? Tahu ka-dak?
 - Ih, ta'tahu, . . . ta'pakai jam!

*What time is it now? (= clock strokes)
It is 7 o'clock in the morning.
It is 12 o'clock mid-day.
It is 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
It is 8 o'clock at night.
It is 12 o'clockmidnight.*

*Then, people say:
It is 8.30.
It is past 2 o'clock.
It is nearly 3 o'clock.
That is how people tell . . .
. . . the time with clocks/watches/hours.*

*Do you know what the time is now?
Yes, it's nearly eight o'clock.*

*Do you know what the time is now?
Eh, I don't know - don't wear a watch*

3. "TAHU" (KNOW FACTS) AND "KĒNAL" (KNOW A PERSON, OR PLACE)

- * Orang nama Pak Su Din,
 - . . . kēnal ka-dak dengan dia?
 - Dak! Ta'kēnal.

- * Rumah orang putih, kēnal ka-dak?
 - Hei, kēnal. Masuk kut lorong tu,
. . . gi sampai sud lorong.
 - . . . Rumah dia hak bēsar, caya hijau.

- * Nama apa, budak tu?
 - Ih, ta'tahu, . . .
 - Dia orang baru ssini.

- * Orang tu mari dana?
 - Ih, ta'tahu. Amba ta'tanya dia.
 - Dia mari kērija apa?
 - Mari cari bomor.

4. DIALOGUE: KITA GI KAMPUNG ORANG . . .

- A. Mari kērija apa, ni?
B. Mari cari orang nama Pak Had.
Kēnal ka-dak dēngan dia?
A. Dak! tā'kēnal.
Orang nama tu ta'adə', ssini.
Ada kērija apa dēngan dia?
B. Dia suruh mari ka-rumah.
- A. Ah, Pak Had? Anak dia hak nama Seng?
B. Ha! Ye-lor! (SM = Ia-lah?)
Rumah dia dana?
- A. Masuk kut lorong tu,
jjalan gi-i sikit, sampai Sējid.
Pas, ada rumah batu, ppat pintu,
duk da'pan Sējid.
Pintu hak sud, - tu, rumah Pak Had.
- B. Tērima kasih dih!
Dia ada ka-dak di-rumah?
- A. Ih, amba tā'tahu,
Gi tanya orang rumah dia tu.
Tēntu bini dia ada,
Dia baru bēranak menggu ni!
- * What business have you come for?
* I've come to find a man called Pak Ha.
Do you know him?
* No, I don't!
There's noone with that name, here.
What's your business with him?
* He told me to come to his house.
- * Ah Pak Had? Has he a son called Seng?
* Yes! That's him!
Where is his house?//Wh. does he live?
* Go down that lane//alley-way,
Walk along a bit, as far as the mosque
Then a brick house of 4 doors (TH. ห้อง⁴)
It is opposite//in front of the mosque.
The last door (ห้อง), that's Pak Had's.
- * Thank you!
Is he at home (do you think)?
* Eh, I don't know,
Go ask the people at his house,
His wife is sure to be there,
She has just had a baby, this week.

5. DIALOGUE: ORANG PUTIH MARI KA-RUMAH ORANG MĒLAYU.

- A. Tuan rumah ada ka-dak?
B. Ada!
A. Amba mari nak kēnal rumah.
B. Naik-lah (a)tas rumah, Pak Tjh!
(Pas, dia suruh anak, kata:)
Hei Mat, gi-lah royat ka-Mik, . . .
kata, orang putih mari ka-rumah.
Duk-lah atas kērisi, Pak Tjh!
- A. Ta'apa-lah, duk atas tikar molek dah!
Amba mari nak kēnal rumah saja.
Pas, nak bēlajar kecek bahasa Mēnayu.
- B. Ha molek tu!
Pandai ka-dak lagi, kecek?
A. Pandai sikit-sikit saja.
- * Is the Master of the house at home?
* He is! (probably he is answering, now)
* I came to get-to-know your house.
* Come along up, then, Pak Tjh.
(he then told his child, saying:)
Hei Mat, go & tell your mother,
that a foreigner has come to the house.
Do sit on a chair, Pak Tjh.
- * Never mind. Sitting on a mat is fine.
I just came to get-to-know the house.
And, to practise speaking Malay.
- * Ah, that's good.
Are you "able" to speak, or not yet?
Only able (to speak) a little

* PURPOSE OF THESE DIALOGUES? Not for you to memorise & recite like an actor.
They are too long. No! sit and listen to them. See if you can "follow" what is being said. Then take up two or three Q. & Ans. sequences to practise outside.

6. MARI NI, ADA KĒRIJA APA? (SEVERAL ANSWERS)

A. Mari ni, ada kērija apa?

* What business has brought you here?

B. Mari cari sain.

* I came to find (my) friend.

Mari cari bomor.

I came looking for the doctor.

Mari cari orang nama Pak Had.

I came to find a man called Pak Had.

Mari nak tengok mata saja.

I just came to "pay a friendly visit".

Mari nak kēnal rumah Pak Had.

I came to get-to-know Pak Had's house.

Mari nak kkecek sikit dēngan kRu.

I came to have a talk with the teacher.

TRY BACK-TRANSLATING THESE PHRASES, WITH YOUR TEACHER.**(1) ASKING THE TIME**

What time is it now?

It's 9 o'clock in the morning.

It's twelve noon.

It's two thirty. (means the afternoon)

It's three in the afternoon.

It's nine p.m.

It's nearly one o'clock.

It's past eight o'clock.

(2) PUTTING CLOCK TIME INTO EVENTS

What time did he come here?

It was 4 p.m. before he arrived!

I'm going to leave (go out) at 6 a.m.

He arrived at 10 a.m., . . .

got the goods, and went home at once.

How many hours do you work, in a day?

Work mornings 4 hrs, afternoons 3 hrs

There are 24 hours in a day.

(3) DO YOU HAVE A WRIST WATCH?

A. Do you have a wrist (= hand) watch?

B. I have. I bought it in Haadyai.

A. How much (was it)?

B. One thousand five hundred.

A. What "make" (brand) is it?

(discover how to say "brandname")

(4) MORE CLOCK TIMES IN EVENTS

At 9 pm, he went to bed.

Next morning, he got up at 5 a.m.

He went in to work at 7.30 a.m.

He returned home at 7 p.m.

He stops to eat rice at 11.30 (a.m.)

She leaves for the Nad at 6 a.m.

(5) ASKING THE AGE OF BABIES

A. This babe, how many days old is he?

B. He's just 15 days old!

A. How many days ago was the baby born?

B. It's not a month yet.

It is newly born three days.

It is six months old now.

(6) ASKING THE AGE OF OLDER CHILDREN

A. That school child, how old is he?

B. He is over thirteen years (old).

A. That Malay boy, what is his age?

B. Fifteen years old.

A. That old woman, what is her age?

B. More than 80 years old.

(7) ASKING IF PEOPLE IF THEY "KNOW"?

A. Do you know the house-owner?

B. Yes I do - his name is XXX.

A. Do you know when this train leaves?

B. I don't know. Ask that man.

A. Do you know the way to Raman?

B. Yes. I have to go to R. every week.

(8) ASKING PERMISSION TO DO THINGS.

A. May I go in by that door?

B. No! Must go in by the front door.

A. I want to stop work tomorrow. Can I?

B. Yes, but the next day must work again.

A. May I eat this medicine + cold water?

B. No, you must take it with hot water.

NEW WORDS ("Pérkata'an Baru")

kira	'ki-rɔ/	to reckon (figures, hours, a plan etc.)
jam	'je/	(1) an hour = CL too, sa-jam, dua jam. (2) a watch, Jam Bēsar = big, public clock.
jam tangan		what time is it?
jam pukul bērapa?		what time is it?
pakai jam		to wear a watch.
nanti	'na-ti/	to wait
tengok	'tɛŋ-ŋɔ'/	to look at THAI ທົກ
tengok wayang	'tɔŋ-yɛŋ/	to watch movies, even Video (say VDO)
tengok gambar		to look at pictures (includes photos)
pukul	'pu-ku/	to strike (hit) with special stick (gong, drum, bell etc)
pukul lapan sa-tēngah,		It's eight thirty = "strikes 8½"
pukul dua lēbih,		It's past two o'clock = "strikes 2"
dēkat nak pukul tiga		It's nearly 3 o'clock = "near will strike 3"
kēnal	'kē-nā/	to know, be acquainted with a person, route, place.
kēnal dēngan dia		to know him. (do learn Verbs <u>with</u> their Prepositions)
kēnal dēngan rumah		to know where the house is.
cari	'ca-ri/	to look for, search for (persons, objects)
lorong	'lo-roŋ/	a lane, alley-way, THAI ສ່ອຍ.
gi sampai sud lorong		go down to the end of the lane,
rumah batu		it's a brick & cement house (not wood).

SPECIAL PHRASES OR IDIOMS

Mari nak kēnal rumah! "I've come to get acquainted with your house!"
 Yes-lor! Ha, yelor! Yelor dia! Yes! That's it! That's him! (confirming identity.)
 (Not sure if comes from SM "Ia-lah". In Jawi we spell جل = THAI ໄສຄຣັບ

WORD LIST - LESSONS 14-18

VERBS AND ...	ADJECTIVES	LINKING WORDS	MORE TIMES
bagi (16)	<i>to distribute</i>	balas ni (15)	jam pukul bberapa? (18)
bagi pRi (16)	<i>give out free</i>	balas tu-lah (18)	pukul tujuh pagi (18)
béri sēlal u (16)	<i>give outright</i>	sa-rupa ni: (15)	pukul lapan sa-tengah (18)
baru bulih + Vb (17)	<i>only then can do</i>	Ye-lor, Ye-lor dia! (18)	pukul 12 tengah hari (18)
baru bēranak (17)	<i>newly-born//just gave birth</i>		pukul dua lebih (18)
baru sampai(time) (17)	<i>just up to (that time)</i>		dēkat nak pukul tiga (18)
bēranak (17)	<i>be born/give birth</i>		pukul tiga petang (18)
baru bēranak (17)	<i>newly-born</i>		pukul lapan malam (18)
hari bēranak (17)	<i>date of birth</i>		pukul 12 tengah malam (18)
bērasa (16)	<i>to feel</i>		omor bberapa dah? (17)
b. hingga sikit	<i>feel bit better</i>		omor banyak dah (17)
b. nak gi	<i>feel like going</i>		omor bberapa tahun dah?
bērasa sēdap (16)	<i>feel comfortable</i>		omor ēnam puluh tahun dah
bērubat dēngan X (15)	<i>be treated by X</i>	sa-tahun CL (15)	sa-tahun lebih (15)
bulih/tā'lih + Vb (17)	<i>can (do X) / cannot (do)</i>	Tahun Baru (15)	tahun lalu (15)
bulih ka-dak +Vb? (17)	<i>is it possible to?</i>		tēmpat 5 (see Bulan)
cari (bomor/orang) (18)	<i>come looking for X</i>		duk lama mana dah? (15)
dēmam, duk d. (15)	<i>have a fever</i>		lama mana lagi? (15)
hingga sikit (16)	<i>be a bit better</i>		bulan, sa-bulan CL (15)
hingga dah (16)	<i>be entirely better</i>		bulan lepas (17)
hilang/tā'hilang (16)	<i>to get better, get lost (I)</i>		baru sampai sa-bulan (17)
jadi //tā'jadi (14)	<i>happened//didn't happen</i>		ta'sampai sa-bulan lagi
hak mana jadi	<i>what happened</i>		bulan da'pan tēmpat 3 (17)
jadi bomor (14)	<i>be /or/ become a doctor</i>		bulan ppat, tēmpat 2 (17)
jadi pēnyakit (14)	<i>develop a disease</i>		
jadi wannarok/ma'Reng	<i>develop T.B. /or/ Cancer</i>		
jatuh pada hari x (16)	<i>it "fell" upon that day</i>		
jawab (17)	<i>to answer, reply to a Q.</i>		
kēbanyakkan (orang) (16)	<i>most (people), the majority</i>		
kēnal dēngan dia (18)	<i>to know a person</i>		
kēnal dngn rumah (18)	<i>to know where place it</i>		
kira (duit, time) (16)(18)	<i>to reckon, dates, money</i>		
lama, lama dah (14)	<i>to be-a-long-time,</i>		
tā'lama dah (15)	<i>not long now, soon</i>		
lambat lagi (15)	<i>will be slow, a long-time</i>		
masuk nama dalam (17)	<i>enter name in ..</i>		
nanti lama (18)	<i>wait a-long-time</i>		
pakai jam (18)	<i>wear a watch</i>		
panas (16)	<i>to be hot</i>		
pocok (15)	<i>to give or have an injection</i>		
puasa /pəsə/ (16)	<i>to fast in Ramadhan</i>		
pukul (18)	<i>to strike gong, drum, clock</i>		
sakit (14)	<i>be ill, sick, in pain</i>		
sakit dalam dada	<i>pain in the chest</i>		
sakit ppala	<i>have a headache</i>		
sakit kaki	<i>foot injured, or hurts</i>		
sakit pērut	<i>have pain in abdomen</i>		
sampai masa dah (17)	<i>reached time to die</i>		
sampai sud lorong (18)	<i>up to the end of the lane</i>		
ta's. sa-bulan lagi (17)	<i>less than one month</i>		
sējuk (16)	<i>cold</i>		
sēmuia (pērkara) (14)	<i>all, everything, everyone</i>		
siar (16)	<i>be cured</i>		
tahu //tā'tahu (17)	<i>know//don't know (facts)</i>		
takut nak (17)	<i>afraid (X will happen)</i>		
tanya (17)	<i>to ask a question</i>		
tengok (18)	<i>to watch, look at Obj.</i>		
t. royang (18)	<i>to watch movie // VDO</i>		
t. gambar (18)	<i>to look at photos// pictures</i>		
		TIME PHRASES	
		hari Rabu ni / hak da'pan ni	next Wednesday
		hari Rabu menggu da'pan	Wednesday next week
		hari Rabu sa lagi	a week on Wednesday
		dua kali Rabu lagi	another two Wednesdays
		hari Rabu sa-bulan lagi	Wednesday one month on
		Rabu hak lepas dah (17)	last Wednesday
		dua kali Rabu dah (17)	two Wednesdays ago
		hari bēranak (17)	date of birth
		Hari Raya Puasa (18)	End of Fast Holiday
		Hari Raya ēnam (16)	Extra Week after Fast
		Hari Raya Haji (16)	Sacrifice Feast
		sa-malam (16)	last night
		malam kēlmareng (16)	night before last
		malam Ahad (16)	Saturday night
		masa dulu (15)	times past, long ago
		masa hak lepas dah (15)	the past
		menggu dulu (15)	last week
		ODD NOUNS - OBJECTS	
		batitin (16)	Thai & Western calendar
		takuing (16)	Malay (Islamic) calendar
		jam tangan (18)	wrist watch
		surat kēbun dapur (17)	house register
		ubat (makan) (15)	medicine to eat
		lepas makan nasik (15)	after eating a meal (rice)
		PLACES MENTIONED	
		klenik (15)	doctor's clinic
		lorong (18)	lane, alley-way
		rumah batu (18)	brick & cement house
		rumah spital (15)	a hospital