

**A Vocabulary of the Mawkhen, Salon or Sea-Gypsy
Language of the Mergüi Archipelago.**

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I. THE ARCHIPELAGO AND ITS PEOPLE, THE SALONS.

The coast of Lower Burma is studded with over 800 islands and islets of every size from King Island with an area of 170 square miles to mere barren rocks rising abruptly from the sea. Nearly all are forest clad and most are hilly, often fringed with mangrove swamps but frequently displaying a yellow beach of sand or pebble.

A remarkable feature is the occurrence of precipitous limestone rocks towering sheer out of the sea for several hundred feet, containing fissures, clefts and caves, the home of the little grey rumped Swiftlet (*collocalia francica*) the builder of the 'edible bird's nest' a valuable commodity, the source of a large revenue to Burma.

While sailing amongst them, they rise and fade, and in the shimmering heat and a cloudless sky, they appear ethereal, floating in the sea, ready to vanish in the drowse of the afternoon. Their peace is undisturbed. They are, except for a variety of snakes, birds and a few species of wild animal, uninhabited.

A cloudless sky and a brilliant scorching sun, a long stretch of sandy beach of beautiful golden colour, lapped by a calm sea ; a brilliant green above the coral reefs close inshore, verging into an intense sapphire blue in the distance. The coral which abounds in these waters, displays an endless change of a myriad shapes and colours, amongst which many varieties of fish of gorgeous hue are lazily swimming or are darting about, when viewed through the clear water from a boat gently drifting with the current : a riot of ever-changing colour and scene which beggars description !

Approaching Owen island one is greeted by the sight of a sandy beach, with here and there a rock, and inland, swelling hills clothed in a mantle of dense jungle. In the distance, the

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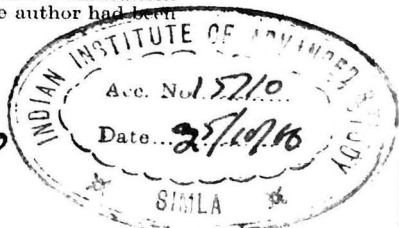
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highest peak capped by a delicate tracery of foliage stands out, clear cut, in the pure atmosphere.

On approaching closer inshore, two distinct shades of colour are seen in the vegetation : light green dappled with russet brown along the coast and dark green merging into a deep bluey-green in the far interior. This island jungle is immersed in perpetual twilight due to the dense foliage of the trees forming a solid canopy over-head. Below, in the gloom, bird-life is non-existent, while over-head can be heard the discordant screech of the parrot, and the sounds of numerous doves and imperial pigeons. Occasionally the stillness is disturbed by a sibilant rustling and a sudden crash as some wild pig or deer, startled, breaks back into the dense scrub bordering the animal path.

On landing, and walking round the corner of a small Cape, we came across two boats, absolutely different from any type of boat to which one is accustomed. On approaching closer, we were greeted by a terrible odour, indescribable as regards its strength, which appeared to emanate from the directions of these boats, due, as we found to putrid fish offal in the bottom of the vessel with the filthy bilge water, a green putrid mess swarming with flies.

Approaching the boats, on the windward side, we were able to see the type of construction, proving beyond doubt that these were Mawkhen boats, or, as they call them, 'Kabangs'.

The Kabangs were about 25 feet long by about 8 feet wide. The hulls were fashioned from tree trunks (dug out), deeply scooped at prow and stern, leaving an exit at either end, with a projecting ram or horn, by means of which the occupants of the Kabang enter or leave the vessel by using this as a step. The hull is curved in the centre so as to rise fore and aft. The most extraordinary part of the whole vessel is the section between stem and stern which is built up with split palm stems of the *Kamaw* (Burmese *Yingan*) laid one upon the other, horizontally, on each side of the hollowed out keel, forming bulwarks. These are kept in position, by being lashed, with jungle fibres, to stays made of naturally curved wood, the joints being waterproofed by a heavy coating of jungle resinous gum (probably the nest of the dammer bee). At irregular intervals, inside, rough battens run athwart and upon these are laid, longitudinally, bamboo strips with the outer surface upwards, each individually lashed to the various battens. One roughly hewn plank, with a hole cut in it, runs athwart, near midships, for the mast which fits into a rough socket in the bottom of the boat. The mast is a light pole with a natural fork, like the letter V, at the top. The sail which is made in segments, of palm leaf stitched with jungle fibre twine, is hoisted by means of a plaited grass rope which passes through the V at the top of the mast. When lowered, the sail is rolled up like a bundle of Chinese matting. Midships, and near to one side is a square hole evidently for

purposes of baling. Near this hole is another rough plank plastered with mud and sand in which are three stones set in the form of a triangle; °°°. This is the hearth as was evident by the ash and charcoal there.

There were two inverted U shaped cane supports running from midship to the stern, over which was a covering of dunnee palm leaf, closely stitched and quite waterproof. Inside were some earthen cooking pots, two bamboos of the giant variety, hollowed out and containing water, an old dao, a still older and very rusty axe, a fish spear, and a box of matches.

Of the occupants there was no sign. These folk are very timid and run away into the jungle, abandoning everything, on sight of a strange boat or even a stranger. There was no doubt however that keen and very inquisitive eyes were watching us through the undergrowth. Sitting down, away from the Kabang, with our backs to the jungle, we frequently called out a phrase carefully learnt on the mainland from one with a slight knowledge of the Mawkhen language '*Mawkhen manoot! Na nakoot ka! Ja engka chi!*' literally: 'Oh! Mawkhen, do not be afraid, I am your friend'.

At the end of half an hour or so, and having patiently called out the above at about two minutes intervals, we were greeted by the sight of what, to us appeared, the great-grandfather of the Mawkhens—an old man with snow-white hair, hardly any teeth, very feeble, and in the last stage of dirt and decay with skin disease. This old man, being reassured as to our *bona fides*, called out, in a very high pitched voice and slowly about twelve Mawkhens arrived and stood at a distance, obviously ready to fly at the slightest false move on our part. They were accompanied by five very mangy pariah dogs which they apparently keep for hunting.

Facing the crowd, I addressed them in the Malay tongue '*Ada orang taoh chakap Malayu*' (Is there one who speaks Malay?) and was immediately answered, in the affirmative, in Malay, by the sturdiest and most intelligent looking of the young men.

Calling him, I handed out cigarettes and matches and a packet of fish hooks. These were eagerly accepted, and we were now firm friends, though the women and children kept at a distance.

This was our introduction to the Mawkhens.

The Mawkhen men appeared to approximate five feet two inches to five feet four inches in height and the women four feet eight inches to four feet ten inches. They are from a dark dull copper to a deep olive brown in colour. The hair is generally black, long and lanky, though one woman had curly auburn hair, and one young man hair that was obviously bleached with lime, whilst two men and one old woman had snow-white hair due to age. The features tend to flattening, the forehead being large

and square, with high cheekbones. The nose is short, stumpy, with wide nostrils, not Negroid, as there is a distinct bridge to the nose. The mouth is large and broad with well-formed lips of a bluey-pink colour. The teeth are good though very worn-down and discoloured, due to the constant chewing of the betel leaf. The eyes are dark brown, well-lashed, moderate in size, and, in a few cases tending to obliqueness. The chin is strong, tending to squarishness, distinctly belying the extremely timid nature of the individual and the tribe in general.

The Mawkhens are variously described as :

1. *Salons, Sellungs, Salangs*—by Europeans and officials generally. This tribe has a tradition that they originated from 'Ujong Salang' or as it is now corrupted by us the 'Island of Junk Ceylon'. This probably explains the derivation of Salon, perhaps a corruption of the Malay 'Orang Salang' (man of Salang).

2. *Sea-Gypsies*, from their nomadic habits, having no settled home—just aimlessly wandering from island to island in their Kabangs—their one and only home.

3. *Chao-nam*, the Siamese name for this tribe, meaning 'inhabitants of the water'.

4. *Orang laut* or *Orang besin*, the 'Sea folk', the Malay name for this tribe, some of whom are to be found in Maur (Johore) where they take to diving for fresh-water oysters, and live in very dilapidated huts on the shore surrounded by enormous heaps of oyster shells. I have also encountered three families living in huts built on stilts at Tanjong Rhu in Singapore and eking out a precarious livelihood by catching and selling prawns and crabs.

5. *Mawkhen*, literally 'Drowned people', the name by which the tribe describe themselves, and by which they should be referred to.

6. *Orang Bajao*, a Sea-Gypsy race inhabiting the Sulu archipelago (off the Philippine islands). This tribe belongs in all probability to the same stock as the Mawkhen, but they have attained a higher stage of civilization by contact with the surrounding tribes.

7. *Orang Shom-pen*.—Inhabiting the interior of great Nicobar island. There is every reason to believe these were formerly of the Mawkhen tribe, but generations ago they forsook the sea and took to the forest where they live a very primitive life. Literally, they may be termed 'land gypsies'. In appearance they are distinctly Mawkhen, but at the time of my having come in contact with them (1923) I was not conversant with either the Mawkhen race or language. I am unable to give any proof of definite linguistic affinity.

The real origin of the Mawkhen race is completely shrouded in mystery and as a tribe they are classified as Austronesians.

This is a fascinating primitive folk, with the stone age outlook on the universe, very timid, with no idea about God, with a scanty knowledge of the devil and evil spirits, content as long as they get sufficient to eat, with, however, a good store of folk-lore, including a story of the flood and, what, with a slight stretch of imagination, may be termed a story of Adam and Eve, in circumstances to suit local conditions.

II. THE VOCABULARY.

In the transcription of the Mawkhen words, *consonants* have their ordinary English values (*b, ch* as in *chin, chum, d, f, g* always hard as in *God, give, h, j* as in *joy, jack, k, l, m, n, p, r*, always pronounced, *s, sh, th* as in *thin, w, z*) and the vowels have the values as indicated below: *a=ah* (as in *father*); *e=* almost like English *ay* in *day*; *i=* like *i* in English *in*; *o* as in *oh*; *u=* like *yu* as in *you*; the diagraphs *oo* and *aw* are respectively like English *oo* in *good* and *aw* in *law*. The inverted comma (') is used after a consonant, or between two consonant sounds, to indicate the characteristic 'neutral vowel' sound heard in Malay (=the *pépét*, like English *a* in *ago, China*). The letters *c* (except in the group *ch*), *q, v*, and *x* are not required for Salon.

A. English-Salon (Inglit-Mawkhen).

B. Salon-English (Mawkhen-Inglit).

(A) English-Salon Vocabulary and Phrases.

Numerals

English	Salon	English	Salon
1	Aboolat	19	Ch'paw shewai
2	Dua	20	Twaplaw
3	T'loi	21	Twaplaw chi
4	Pat	25	Twaplaw lema
5	Lema	30	T'loiplaw
6	Anam	35	T'loiplaw lema
7	Loojoo	40	Patplaw
8	Wele	45	Patplaw lema
9	Shewai	50	Lemaplaw
10	Ch'paw	60	Anamplaw
11	Ch'paw chi	70	Loojooplav
12	Ch'paw dua	80	Weleplaw
13	Ch'paw t'loi	90	Shewaiplaw
14	Ch'paw pat	100	Allatao
15	Ch'paw lema	101	Allatao chi
16	Ch'paw anam	105	Allatao lema
17	Ch'paw loojoo	110	Allatao ch'paw
18	Ch'paw wele	150	Allatao lemaplaw

Relations

English	..	..	Salon
Aunt (Genl. term)	..	..	Oo-ah
Aunt (elder)	..	..	Tawa-binai
Aunt (younger)	..	..	Wa-binai
Brother (elder)	..	..	Aka-kanai
Brother (younger)	..	..	Uui-kanai
Burman	..	..	Ta-nao
Child	..	..	Anak
Children	..	..	Chanat
Chinese	..	..	Chin
Daughter	..	..	Meh
Daughter-in-law	..	..	Nyatoi-binai
European	..	..	Inglit
Father	..	..	Apong
Father-in-law	..	..	Tawka-kanai
Grand-daughter	..	..	Chocho-binai
Grandfather	..	..	Ibap
Grandmother	..	..	Ibum
Grandson	..	..	Chocho-kanai
Headman (chief)	..	..	Micha-ada
Husband	..	..	Kanai
Husband (elder sister's)	..	..	Biai
Husband (younger sister's)	..	..	Ipan kanai
Indian (Bengali)	..	..	Koola
Malayan	..	..	Be-tak
Man	..	..	Manoot
Mother	..	..	Enong
Mother-in-law	..	..	Tawka binai
Nephew	..	..	Kawman kanai
Niece	..	..	Kawman binai
Siamese	..	..	Shem
Sir	..	..	Micha
Sister	..	..	Luah
Sister (elder)	..	..	Aka-binai
Sister (younger)	..	..	Uui-binai
Son	..	..	Anak-kanai
Son-in-law	..	..	Nyatoi-kanai
Uncle (Genl. term)	..	..	Kamon
Uncle (elder)	..	..	Tawha-kanai
Uncle (younger)	..	..	Nyi-kanai
Wife (elder brother's)	..	..	Lua
Wife (second)	..	..	Binai-nek
Wife (first)	..	..	Plao
Wife (younger brother's)	..	..	Ipan-binai
Witch Doctor	..	..	Micha-blen
Woman	..	..	Binai

Nautical Phrases

English	..	Salon
Have you a boat ?	..	Kabang bieng na ka ?
Where is my canoe ?	..	Bitam chapan chi ?
Go bring my boat quickly	..	Lakow bawa pana kabang chi
I am sailing to-morrow at sunrise.		Chichaw mata aloi l'bet ba chung chi.
I am going in my boat to the small Island over there.		Chi lakow Pawlaw nek idi
Will you give me your canoe ?		M'on ti chi chapan bieng na ka?
My boat is similar to yours	..	Kabang chi maemploom kabang bieng.
We are going in your boat to catch prawns.		Kamoi lakow langkap kawdang kabang bieng.
Are you going fishing ?	..	Bieng langkap ekan na ka ?
Where are you going fishing ?		Mana bi-eng langkap ekan ?
Will you catch prawns from your boat ?		Langkap kawdang kabang bieng na ka ?
No ! I will catch Beeche-de-mer from my boat.		Ha ! langkap hymyaw kabang chi.
Do you see land ?	..	Bieng tanak p'nat na ka ?
Is the sea here shallow ?	..	Klun iri k'te na ka ?
Lay into the wind (Tauten main-sail).		Tangu laiyar ada
Haul up the main sail	..	Dauni laiyar ada
Lower the mizzen sail	..	Nama dalam laiyar nek
Heave up the anchor	..	Labaw tangu
Let go the anchor	..	Awin labaw nama dalam
Help me to heave the anchor up		Tawlawng labaw tangu
I am sailing to-morrow at sunrise.		Chichaw, mata aloi l'bet, ba chung chi.
Have you understood ?	..	Bi-eng chang na ka ?
Paddle the canoe here	..	Piwa iri chapan chi
Bail-out the water	..	Bak awin kabang chi
Lower the mainmast	..	Chabut tihang ada
What is the depth ?	..	B'choe dalam toom ?
Can the boat go safely here ?		Kabang iri kaboot na ka ?
Return, in your canoe, to the sandy bay.		Balay chapan bi-eng pahnat idi
Is there a sandbank here ?	..	Bahun ini na ka ?
Are there rocks here ?	..	Batwe ini na ka ?
Steer due west	..	Buat ch'koot balat
Steer for the sandy bay in that big Island over there.		Buat kabang mata pahnat Pawlaw ada idi.
What is the name of this small Island ?		Nanyan engka Pawlaw nek idi ?
Is it deep or shallow ?	..	Dalam ke k'te iri ?
Look ! west wind (squall) coming.		Makow ! angin balat narin

Conversational Sentences

English	Salon
Are you a Salon (Sea-Gypsy) ?	Bieng Mawkhen manoot na ka ?
Do you speak the Salon (language) ?	Bieng m'kao Mawkhen na ka ?
Certainly ! I speak the Salon (language).	Tawkaw ! chi m'kao Mawkhen
Do you understand ?	.. Chang engka bi-eng na ka ?
What is your name ?	.. Nanyan bi-eng hanong ka ?
Have you any children ?	.. Bi-eng anak na ka ?
Do not be afraid	.. Na nakoot ka
Why did you go away ?	.. Baley ba anawng ?
Why did you run away ?	.. Bieng kaboot ba anawng ?
Are you in good health ?	.. Badan engka bieng na ka ?
Yes ! I am quite well	.. Toko ! badan chi
Are you hungry ?	.. Klawn bieng na ka ?
No ! I have eaten rice	.. Ha ! chi makan chon
I have not eaten to-day	.. Inaloi chi na makan ka
Will you eat ?	.. Bi-eng makan na ka ?
Yes ! we will eat	.. Toko ! kamoi makan
Will you eat deer flesh ?	.. Bieng makan lawsat na ka ?
No ! we will not eat it	.. Ha ! kamoi na makan ka
I must go	.. Chi lakow

English	Mawkhen
You ! Salon, come here, do not be afraid.	Bieng Mawkhen naren iri na nakoot ka.
Sit here, the sun is very hot	M'dawk iri ! plang kawlat makeng.
Are you married ?	.. Bieng binai na ka ?
Have you any children ?	.. Bieng anak na ka ?
Have you a good boat ?	.. Bieng amon kabang na ka ?
Have you a house ?	.. Bieng awma na ka ?
Go ! call the Salons to come to-morrow and eat rice (cooked).	Lakow ! n'gahaung mawkhen naren iri makan chon chichaw.
Return soon	.. Balay wewai
Never mind I will go	.. A-twotha chi lakow
Will you come ?	.. Bieng naren na ka ?
Certainly, yes	.. Tawkaw, toko
I am your friend	.. Ja engka chi
I am your father	.. Apong engka chi
Are there tigers in this jungle ?	.. Kawtan ini p'noo na ka ?
Where ?	.. Bitam ?
Wait, we are going	.. Na-the-ang, kamoi lakow
I am going to-morrow	.. Chichaw chi lakow
I went yesterday	.. Chi lakow bubut

Words

English	..	..	..	Salon
Abdomen	..	..	..	La-ke
Above	..	..	..	Datah
Abuse (to)	..	..	..	Ma-kai
Afraid	..	..	..	Nakoot
Alligator	..	..	..	Kaiza
Anchor	..	..	..	La-baw
And ..	..	..	..	Koo
Anna (coin)	..	..	..	The-ě
1 Anna	..	..	..	The-ě
2 Annas	..	..	..	Achok
4 Annas	..	..	..	Apin
8 Annas	..	..	..	Twa-pin
Are (is)	..	..	..	Na
Arm	..	..	..	Jali
Ashes	..	..	..	Kaboh-e
Aunt (Genl. term)	..	..	..	Oo-ah
Aunt (elder)	..	..	..	Tawa-binai
Aunt (younger)	..	..	..	Wa-binai
Awning	..	..	..	Kajang
Axe	..	..	..	Kah-appa
Bad	..	..	..	Mecha-adoo (Adut)
Bamboo	..	..	..	Ka-oon
Basket	..	..	..	Chayth
Bathe	..	..	..	Main-awin
Bay (A)	..	..	..	Aw
Bay (sandy)	..	..	..	Pahnaht
Bazaar	..	..	..	Je
Beard	..	..	..	Boolooe-ch'maw
Beat	..	..	..	M'lon
Beche-de-mer (black)	..	..	..	Hymyaw net
" (Malay)	..	..	..	Hymyaw Pashu
" (red)	..	..	..	Hymyaw ni
" (white)	..	..	..	Hymyaw pyu
Belly	..	..	..	Klahn
Belong	..	..	..	Engka
Below	..	..	..	L'boo
Big ..	..	..	..	Ada
Bird ..	..	..	..	Chi-chom
Bite ..	..	..	..	Maw-kot
Black (species)	..	..	..	Net
Black (colour)	..	..	..	Kitam
Blind	..	..	..	Kaw-ton
Boat	..	..	..	Kabang
Boat (one)	..	..	..	Kabang lam
Boat (small)	..	..	..	Chapan

English	..	..	..	Salon
Branch	..	..	..	Dah-kang
Brave	..	..	..	Katai-han
Bring	..	..	..	Bawa
Brother (elder)	..	..	..	Aka-kanai
Brother (younger)	..	..	..	Uui-kanai
Burman	..	..	..	Ta-nao
Bury (to)	..	..	..	Ma-nam
Call (to)	..	..	..	N'ga-haung
Canoe	..	..	..	Chapan
Cat ..	..	..	..	Me-ah-oh
Catch	..	..	..	Langkap
Certainly	..	..	..	Tawkaw
Chest	..	..	..	Dadu
Child	..	..	..	Anak
Children (youngsters)	..	..	..	Chanat
Chinese	..	..	..	Chin
Cloth..	..	..	..	Chwat
Coat ..	..	..	..	Baji
Cock	..	..	..	Manok-ga-oh
Coconut	..	..	..	Nynon
Come	..	..	..	Narin
Cost (price)	..	..	..	Laka
Cove (sandy)	..	..	..	Pah-naht
Cow ..	..	..	..	L'moo
Crow (A) (bird)	..	..	..	Ah
Cry ..	..	..	..	M'ngai
Dao (jungle-knife)	..	..	..	Padang (pet)
Day ..	..	..	..	Aloi
Day after to-morrow	..	..	..	Chichaw che
The day after the day after to-morrow	..	..	..	Chichaw achan
Day before yesterday	..	..	..	Bubut che
Day prior to the day before yesterday	..	..	..	Bubut achan
Daughter	..	..	..	Anak-binai (meh)
Daughter-in-law	..	..	..	Nyatoi-binai
Dead	..	..	..	Matai
Deep	..	..	..	Dalam
Deer ..	..	..	..	Lawsat
Devil	..	..	..	N'lao katoi
Doctor (Witch)	..	..	..	Micha-blen
Dog ..	..	..	..	Oi
Draw (water)	..	..	..	Bak
Drink	..	..	..	M'am
Drowned	..	..	..	L'maw
Duck..	..	..	..	Adat
Ear ..	..	..	..	Te'nga
East ..	..	..	..	M'loi
Eat ..	..	..	..	Makan (m'nyam)

	English		Salon
	Eight	..	.. Weh-leh
	Elder	..	.. Aka
	Elephant	..	.. Gaja
	Eleven	..	.. Ch'paw chi
	European	..	.. Inglit
	Extract	..	.. Chabut
	Eye ..	..	.. Mata
	Fall (to)	..	.. D'hawk
	Father	..	.. Ah-pong
	Father-in-law	..	.. Tawka-kanai
	Fell (to)	..	.. D'hawk
	Fight	..	.. M'top
	Finger	..	.. Me-tin
	Finger-joint	..	.. Knup
	Finger-nail	..	.. Ke-koh-eh
	Finished	..	.. Katoikah (lehohkah)
	Fire ..	..	.. Ahpoi
	Fire (a gun or arrow)	..	.. M'nyein
	Firewood	..	.. Toh-oong.
	Fish ..	..	.. Ekan
	Five ..	..	.. Lemah
	Flint	..	.. Ba-twe-lipwi
	Fly (to)	..	.. La-lai
	Fly (a)	..	.. Shmoot
	Forearm	..	.. Ahat
	Forest	..	.. Kawtan
	Forget	..	.. Long-kah
	Foot ..	..	.. Ka-kai
	Founder (to)	..	.. Kah-lam
	Four	..	.. Paht
	Fowl	..	.. Manok
	Free (to)	..	.. Nawla
	Friend	..	.. Ja
	Gaff (boom)	..	.. Kawton-lak
	Get up	..	.. Tahngu
	Give ..	..	.. M'on
	Glad ..	..	.. D'man
	Go	..	.. Lakaw
	Goat	..	.. Pey
	God ..	..	.. Thida
	Gold ..	..	.. Mahs
	Good	..	.. Ahmon
	Grace	..	.. Kakun
	Grand-daughter	..	.. Chocho binai
	Grandfather	..	.. Ibap
	Grandmother	..	.. Ibum
	Grandson	..	.. Chocho kanai
	Great	..	.. Peku

English		Salon
Green-snail No. 1	.. ..	O'chan
Green-snail No. 2	.. ..	O'chaw
Gun ..	.. ..	Koophai
Hair ..	.. ..	Boo-loe
Hand	.. ..	N'ngan
Handcuff (a)	.. ..	Kaché
Handcuff (to)	.. ..	Madok-kaché
He ..	.. ..	Aolan
Head..	.. ..	Awtak
Headman	.. ..	Micha-ada
Hear (to)	.. ..	Tenga-nah-ien
Help	.. ..	Tawlawng
Here	.. ..	Iri (Hti-ni)
Hill ..	.. ..	Poongah
High	.. ..	Datah (Ka-pein)
Hit ..	.. ..	M'lon
Hole ..	.. ..	Baw
Horse	.. ..	Mah
Hot (Sun's heat)	.. ..	Kawlat
House	.. ..	Aw-mah
How much	.. ..	Toom
Hundred (100)	.. ..	Allatao
Hungry	.. ..	K'lawn
Husband	.. ..	Kanai
Husband of elder sister	.. ..	Biai
Husband of younger sister	.. ..	Ipan kanai
I (Me)	.. ..	Chi
Iron ..	.. ..	B'choe
Is (are)	.. ..	Na
Island	.. ..	Pawlaw
Jib-boom	.. ..	Yong-lak
Jib-sail	.. ..	Laiyar-mata
Jungle	.. ..	Kawtan
Land	.. ..	Tanak
Laugh	.. ..	Nan-wah
Lightning	.. ..	P'lep
Lip ..	.. ..	K'le
Liquor	.. ..	E'lap
Long	.. ..	Deh-tah
Look	.. ..	Makow
Loongi (skirt)	.. ..	Lagang
Love	.. ..	Lay-ahk
Main boom	.. ..	Pekulak
Mainmast	.. ..	Tihang-ada
Main sail	.. ..	Laiyar-ada
Make	.. ..	Buat
Malay (Trade term)	.. ..	Pashu
Malay	.. ..	Be-tak

	English			Salon
Man	Manoot
Marriage	Naem-binai
Mast	Tihang
Mat	Tekan
Me (I)	Chi
Mergui	M'lit
Mind	Kah-tai
Miserable	Chai-ka
Mizzen-mast	Tihang-nek
Mizzen-sail	Laiyar-nek
Monkey	K'la
Moon	Bulan
Mosquito	Nyamok
Mother	Enong
Mother-in-law	Tawka-binai
Mouth	Awkan
Mud	N'lawk
Murder	Ne-pong
Must	Bula
Name	Nanyan
Nephew	Kawman-kanai
Nest	Pong (Na-nook)
Never mind	A-twot-ha
N'gapi	Ba-chang
Niece	Kawman-binai
Night	Kaman
Nine	She-wai
North	Tali-eng
Nose	Yong
Not (no)	Hah
Oar	L'gom
Oh !	Eh !
Old	Paw-tao
One (single)	Abaw
One (numeral)	Aboolat
Opium	Ya-phen
Our, Us, We	Kamo-i
Oyster	Eh-at
Paddle	Piwa
Paddy	Pai
Pain	Maket
Pearl	J'lem
Pice	Ahong
Pig	Be-booi
Pleasure	Ch'nok
Possess (to)	Otan
Post (wooden)	Lak-aw-mak
Pound (to)	Maw-toi (Ka-oi)

	English		Salon
Prawn	Kaw-dang
Price	Laka
Pulsate	Pik
Quickly	Pana
Rain	Kujan
Reason	Anawng
Receive (to)	Lap
Red	Me-la
Residence	Punga
Rest (to)	M'ping
Return (to)	Balay
Rice (cooked)	Chon
Rice (raw)	P'lah
Rise (up)	L'bet
River	Menam
Road	Jalan
Rock	Ba-twe
Roof	Kajang
Rudder	Ch'koot
Run	Kaboot (N'boot)
Rupee	Acha
Sail	Laiyar
Salt	Ch'la
Sand	K'nai
Sandbank	Bh-hun
Sandfly	Nyamok
Sandy bay	Pah-nat
Sea	Pooga-t'aw
Sea (full of Islands)	Kawbung
Sea (open)	Klun
Search	Makow
Sea-slug	Ge-chi
Sea (strait)	T'ow
See (to)	P'nat
Seize (to)	Mu'ngap
Sell	Loo-phooi
Separate	Aching
Seven	Loojoo
Shadow	Theka-tong
Shallow	K'te
Shed (temporary)	Bagan
Sheep	Ba-ah
Shell	Law-moot
Shelter	Bagan
Siamese	Shem
Sick	Maket
Silver	N'gin
Similar	Ma-em-ploom

English	Salon
Sing ..	.. Ji-ne
Single ..	.. Abaw (lam)
Sir ..	.. Micha
Sister ..	.. Lua
Sister (elder) ..	.. Aka-binai
Sister (younger) ..	.. Uui-binai
Sit ..	.. M'dawk
Six ..	.. Anam
Sky ..	.. Kamein
Sky (clear) ..	.. J'nge
Sleep ..	.. Me-roon
Slightly ..	.. Chio
Small ..	.. Nek
Smoke ..	.. Ka-hoi
Snake ..	.. Awlan
Son ..	.. Anak-kanai (Annan)
Son-in-law ..	.. Nyatoi-kanai
Soon ..	.. We-wai
Sorry ..	.. Ka-thai (Ch' nok ha)
South ..	.. Paiza
Span ..	.. Ch'gam
Speak ..	.. M'kao
Spirit (ghost) ..	.. N'law kahtoi
Spirit (shadow) ..	.. Theka-tong
Stand ..	.. Y'nan
Stars ..	.. Bitua
Stomach ..	.. Klan
Strengthen ..	.. Tanga
Stretch (both arms) ..	.. Adapa
Strike ..	.. M'lon
Sun ..	.. Plang
Sun's heat ..	.. Kawlat
Sunrise ..	.. Mata-aloi-l'bet
Sunset ..	.. Mata-aloi-nama- dalam
Swim ..	.. Man-'ngoi
Talk ..	.. K'lao (m'kao)
Teeth ..	.. Lapan
Ten ..	.. Ch'paw
Thatch ..	.. Don-ch'lah
Theft ..	.. Me-sha-gillat
There ..	.. Idi
Thick ..	.. Tiban
This ..	.. Ini
Thither ..	.. Idi (Idop)
Thoroughly ..	.. Machut
Three ..	.. T'loi
Thunder ..	.. T'goon

English		Salon
Tical (weight) ..	..	.. Pawt
Ticals 50 ($\frac{1}{2}$ viss) ..	..	.. Bicha-aking
Tide (ebb) ..	..	.. Awin-akhoon
Tide (flood) ..	..	.. Awin m'je
Tiger ..	..	.. P'noo
To ..	..	.. Ti
Today ..	..	.. In-aloi
Tomorrow ..	..	.. Chi-chaw
Tongue ..	..	.. Klaik
Topsail ..	..	.. Laiyar-kamein
Totempole ..	..	.. Katoi-ka-eh
Tree ..	..	.. Kai-eh
Tremble ..	..	.. Guching
Trousers ..	..	.. Kha-ke-in
Twelve ..	..	.. Ch'paw dua
Twenty ..	..	.. Twaplaw
Two ..	..	.. Dua
Uncle (elder) ..	..	.. Tawha-kanai
Uncle (general) ..	..	.. Kamon
Uncle (younger) ..	..	.. Nyi-kanai
Understood ..	..	.. Chang
Up ..	..	.. Dauni
Us ..	..	.. Kamo-i
Very ..	..	.. Makeng
Viss ..	..	.. Bicha
Viss-half ..	..	.. Bicha-aking
Vomit ..	..	.. Naw-tak
Wait ..	..	.. Na-the-ang
Water (fresh) ..	..	.. Awin
Water (salt) ..	..	.. Awin-khen
We ..	..	.. Kamo-i
Weak ..	..	.. To-n'goha
Well ..	..	.. Badan
Well of water ..	..	.. Awin baw
West ..	..	.. Balat
What ..	..	.. Sipan, Hanong,
Where ..	..	.. Toom, bah
White ..	..	.. Bitam, Mana
Who ..	..	.. Paw-the-ak, Pyu
Wife ..	..	.. Asao
Wife (elder brother's) ..	..	.. P'lao, Binai
Wife (second small) ..	..	.. Lua
Wife (younger brother's) ..	..	.. Binai-nek
Wind ..	..	.. Ipan binai
Witch doctor ..	..	.. Angin
Woman ..	..	.. Micha-blen
Yes ..	..	.. Binai
	..	.. Toko

	English			Salon
Yesterday	Bubut
You	Bieng, Ka-yeh
Young	Boojang
Younger	Uui
Your own	Eng-ka

(B) Salon-English Vocabulary.**Numerals**

Salon	English	Salon	English
Aboolat	1	Dua	2
Allatao	100	Lema	5
Allatao chi	101	Lemaplaw	50
Allatao ch'paw	110	Loojoo	7
Allatao lema	105	Loojooplav	70
Allatao lemaplaw	150	Pat	4
Anam	6	Patplaw	40
Anamplaw	60	Shewai	9
Ch'paw	10	Shewaiplaw	90
Ch'paw anam	16	T'loi	3
Ch'paw chi	11	T'loi plaw	30
Ch'paw dua	12	T'loiplaw lema	35
Ch'paw lema	15	Twaplaw	20
Ch'paw loojoo	17	Twaplaw chi	21
Ch'paw pat	14	Twaplaw lema	25
Ch'paw shewai	19	Wele	8
Ch'paw t'loi	13	Weleplaw	80
Ch'paw wele	18		

Words

Mawkhen	Inglit	Mawkhen	Inglit
A-Twot-ha	Never mind	Aka	Elder (older)
Abaw	One (single)	Aka-binai	Elder sister
Aboolat	One (numeral)	Aka-Kanai	Elder brother
Acha	Rupee (coin)	Allatao	One hundred
Aching ^m	Separate	Aloi	Day
Achok	Two annas	Amon	Good
Ada	Big	Anak	Child
Adapa	Stretch (both arms)	Anak-binai	Daughter
Adat	Duck	Anak-Kanai	Son
Adut	Bad	Anam	Six
Ah	Crow (bird)	Angin	Wind
Ahat	Forearm	Annan	Son
Ahong	Pice (coin)	Aokan	Mouth
		Aolan	He

Mawkhen	Inglit	Mawkhen	Inglit
Apin	Four annas	Buat	Make
Apoi	Fire	Bubut	Yesterday
Apong	Father	Bubut-achan	Day prior to
Asao	Who		the day be-
Aw	A bay		fore yesterday
Awin	Water	Bubut che	Day before
Awin-akhoon	Tide (ebb)		yesterday
Awin-baw	A well (of	Bula	Must
	water)	Bulan	Moon
Awin-khen	Salt water	Chabut	Extract
Awin-m'je	Tide (flood)	Chaika	Miserable
Awkhen	Sea (open sea)	Chanat	Children
Awlan	Snake		(youngsters)
Awma	House	Chang	Understand
Awtak	Head	Chapan	Boat (small)
Ba-ah	Sheep	Chayth	Basket
Ba-chang	N'gapi (dried	Ch'gam	A span
	fish)	Ch'koot	Rudder
Ba-chung	Depart	Ch'la	Salt
Ba-gan	Temporary	Ch'nok	Pleasure
	shed	Ch'nok ha	Sorry
Bah	What	Ch'paw	Ten
Bahun	Sandbank	Ch'paw chi	Eleven
Baji	Coat	Ch'paw dua	Twelve
Bak	Draw (pull up)	Chi	I (me)
Balat	West	Chichaw	Tomorrow
Balé	Return	Chichaw	Day after the
Ba-twe	Rock	Achan	day after to-
Ba-twe-lipwi	Flint		morrow
Baw	Well (hole)	Chichaw che	Day after to-
Bawa	Bring		morrow
B'chœ	Iron	Chichom	Bird
Be-booi	Pig	Chin	Chinese
Be-tak	Malay	Chio	Slightly
Bi-ai	Husband (el-	Chocho binai	Grand-daugh-
	dest sister)		ter
Bicha	Viss (a weight)	Chocho kanai	Grandson
Bicha-aking	Half-a-viss	Chon	Rice (cooked)
Bi-eng	You	Chwat	Cloth
Binai	Woman (wife)	Dadu	Chest
Binai-nek	Wife (2nd or	Dah-kang	Branch
	small)	Dalam	Deep
Bitam	Where	Dauni	Up
Bitua	Stars	Datah	Above (high)
Boojhang	Young	Deta	Long
Booloœ	Hair	D'hawk	Fall, Fell, To
Booloœ Ch'-	Beard	D'man	Glad
maw		Don-ch'lah	Thatch

Mawkhen	Inglit	Mawkhen	Inglit
Dua	Two	Kaboot	Run
Ehak	Oyster	Kache	Handcuff
Eh	Oh	Kahlam	Founder (to)
Ekan	Fish	Kahoi	Smoke
Elap	Liquor	Kah-Tai	Mind
Eng-ka	Belong (your own)	Kai-eh	Tree
Enong	Mother	Kaiza	Alligator
Gaja	Elephant	Kajang	Roof
Ge-chi	Sea-slug	Kakai	Foot (a)
Gu-ching	Tremble	Kakun	Grace
Ha	No ! Not	Kaman	Night
Hanong	What	Kamein	Sky (Genl.- term)
Hti-ni	Here	Kamoi	Our-us-we
Hymyaw	Beche-de-mer	Kamon	Uncle (Genl.- term)
Net	black		
Hymyaw Ni	do red	Kanai	Husband
Hymyaw	do Malay	Kaŋe	You
Pashu		Kahohi	Pound, to,
Hymyaw	do white	Ka-oon	Bamboo
Pyu		Ka-pein	High
Ibap	Grandfather	Kappa	Axe
Ibum	Grandmother	Kathai	Sorry
Idi	Thither (there)	Katai-han	Brave
Idop	There	Katoi-ka	Finished
In-aloï	To-day	Katoi-kaeh	Totem-pole
Inglit	European (English)	Kawbung	Sea full of islands
Ini	This	Kawdang	Prawn
Ipan-binai	Wife (young brother's)	Kawlat	Hot (heat of sun)
Ipan-Kanai	Husband (young sis- ter's)	Kawman	Niece
Iri	Here	Binai	
Ja	Friend	Kawman	Nephew
Jalan	Road	Kanai	
Jali	Arm	Kawtan	Jungle Forest
Je	Bazaar (market)	Kawton	Blind
Ji-ne	Sing	Kawton-lak	Gaff-boom
J'lem	Pearl	Ke-ko-e	Finger-nail
J'nge	Sky (clear of cloud)	Khakein	Trousers
Kabang	Boat	Kitam	Black
Kabang-Lam	Boat, (a parti- cular)	K'la	Monkey
Kaboh-eh	Ashes	Klaik	Tongue
		Klan	Belly
		Klao	To talk
		Klawn	Hungry
		Kle	Lip

Mawkhen	Inglit	Mawkhen	Inglit
Klun	Sea (open) ocean	Main awin	Bathe
Knai	Sand	Makai	Abuse
Knup	Finger-joint	Makan	Eat
Koo-lah	Indian (Hindi)	Makeng	Very
Koophai	Gun	Maket	Pain, sick
K'te	Shallow	Makow	Search
Kū	And	M'am	Drink
Kujan	Rain	Mana	Where
Labaw	Anchor	Ma-nam	Bury
Lagang	Loongi (loin cloth)	Man'ngoi	Swim
Laiyar	Sail, A	Manok	Fowl
Laiyar-ada	Mainsail	Manok-ga-oh	Cock
Laiyar- kamein	Topsail	Manoot	Man
Laiyar-mata	Jibsail	Mas	Gold
Laiyar-nek	Mizzen sail	Mata	Eye
Laka	Cost-price	Mata-aloi-	Sunrise
Lakaw	Go	l'bet	
Lakaw-mak	A post (of wood)	Mata-aloi-	Sunset
Lakeh	Abdomen	nama-dalam	
Lalai	Fly (to)	Matai	Dead
Lam	Single	Mawkot	Bite
Langkap	Catch	Mawtoi	Pound (to)
Lap	Receive (to)	M'dawk	Sit
Law-moot	Shell	Me-aoh	Cat
Law-sat	Deer	Mecha-adoo	Bad
Lay-ahk	Love	Meh	Daughter
L'bet	Rise, raise	Me-la	Red
L'boo	Below	Me-nam	River
Lema	Five	Me-roon	Sleep
Le-o-kah	Finished	Me-sha-gil-	Theft
Lepan	Teeth	lat	
L'gom	Oar	Me-tin	Finger
L'maw	Drown (to)	Micha	Sir
L'mu	Cow	Micha-ada	Headman, chief
Longka	Forget	Micha-blen	Witch Doctor
Loojoo	Seven	M'kao	Speak
Loophoo	Sell	M'lan	Strike
Lua	Wife (elder brother's)	M'lit	Mergui
Lu-ah	Sister	M'loi	East
Ma	Horse	M'lon	Beat
Ma-chut	Thoroughly	M'ngai	Cry
Madok-kache	Handcuff, to	M'nyam	Eat
Ma-em-ploom	Similar	M'nyein	Fire a gun
		M'on	Give
		M'ping	Rest
		M'top	Fight
		Mu'ngap	Seize

Mawkhen	Inglit	Mawkhen	Inglit
Na	Is, are	Paw-the-ak	White (colour)
Na-em-binai	Marriage	Peku	Great
Nakoot	Afraid	Peku-lak	Mainboom
Nanook	Nest	Pet	Dao (small knife)
Nanwa	Laugh		Goat
Nanyan	Name	Pey	Pulsate
Narin	Come	Pik	Rice (raw)
Na-the-ang	Wait	P'lah	Sun
Nawla	Free	Plang	Wife
Nawtak	Vomit	Plao	Lightning
N'boot	Run	Plep	See
Nek	Small	P'nat	Tiger
Net	Black	P'noo	Nest
N'ga-haung	Call	Pong	Sea
N'gin	Silver	Ponga-taw	Residence
Ni	Red	Punga	Paddle
N'la katoi	Devil	P'wa	White (trade term)
N'lawk	Mud	Pyu	Siamese
N'law kahtoi	Spirit, ghost	Shem	Nine
N'ngan	Hand	She-wai	What
Nyamok	Sandfly, mos- quito	Sipan	North
Nyatoi binai	Daughter-in- law	Tali-eng	Land
Nyatoi kanai	Son-in-law	Tanak	Burman
Nyi kanai	Uncle (young- er)	Ta-na-o	Strengthen
Nynon	Coconut	Tanga	Get up
Ochan	Green Snail	Tangu	Aunt (elder)
	No.1	Tawa-binai	Uncle (elder)
Ochaw	Green Snail	Tawha-kanai	Mother-in-law
	No.2	Tawka-binai	Father-in-law
Oi	Dog	Tawka-kanai	Certainly
Oo-ah	Aunt (Genl.- term)	Tawkaw	Help
Otan	Possess	Tawlawng	Thick
Padang	Dao (jungle knife)	T'ban	Mat
Pahnat	Sandy-bay	Tekan	Ear
Pai	Paddy	Te'nga	Hear
Paiza	South	T'nga na-i-en	Thunder
Pana	Quickly	T'goqn	Anna (coin)
Pashu	Malay (trade term)	The-e	Spirit, shadow
Pat	Four	Theka-tong	God
Pawlaw	Island	Thida	To
Pawt	Tical (weight)	Ti	Mast
Paw-tao	Old	Ti-hang	Main-mast
		Ti-hang-ada	Mizzen-mast
		Ti-hang-nek	Three
		T'loi	How much
		Toom	(what price)

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Mawkhen	Inglit	Mawkhen	Inglit
To-n'goha	Weak	Wa-binai	Aunt (younger)
To-oong	Firewood	We-le	Eight
T'ow	Strait (sea)	We-wai	Soon
Uui	Younger	Ya-phen	Opium
Uui-binai	Younger- sister	Y'nan	Stand
Uui-Kanai	Younger- brother	Yong	Nose
		Yong-lak	Jib-boom



