A MALAY-ENGLISH DICTIONARY
(Romanised)

By

R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G.,
lately Governor of Sierra Leone; previously of the Malayan Civil Service.

PART I.
(A-K)

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A

a. See ah (ah); apa (why); ia (he, she, it).

aabid, aadzam. etc. See abid, adzam, etc.

ab. See hap (small chandu-pot).

aba. I. Aba-aba: gear; = abah-abah; see abah.
II. Ar. Father.
III. = haba (body-glow).


abadi. [Ar.; adj. of a bad, q.v.] Prospectively eternal; Bost. Sal. i. 2.

abadiat. Ar. Infinite futurity; = abad.


Also aba-abr.

II. Sending on public service. Sending on a private errand is suruh.
III. Grandfather (to a Pk. raja); Wt. IV. Father; papa; Sh. Cf. aba.

abai. Abaiakan: to disdain; to make light of; = Hind. ab e k a r n a. Used of disdaining good advice (Sid. Rama 25, 54); undervaluing devotion (Sid. Rama 209); and despising danger (mengabaiakan bahaya, Si Jamin 2).

Also abekkan and abikan. Cf. anchai and anchak.

abaimana. (Hind. ap a m a n y a - Mal. kómamuan = Latin p u d e n d a) Lower orifices of the body, anal and urethral. With ref. to ritual ablutions

abal. (Kel.) To shelter; to screen.

abam. Abam tiang: (Batav.) davit; B. Cf. bam.

abang. I. (Mal., Java) «Elder brother»; = (Min.) uda, amba. Also, familiarly, of persons regarded as elder brothers, such as elder cousins and intimate friends; occasionally, a term used by a wife to a husband, = kakanda.
A. ipar: (Ked.) husband of elder sister; = (Joh.) ipar, (Pen.) machan. A. pérémputan: (Joh.) elder sister — in courtly speech only;

see kakak.

Shortened (coll.) to bang.

II. Jav. Red.— in the occasional place-name Tanah Abang = Tanah Merah.

III. Kurbur abang: dimple. Possibly from abang I.

IV. Abangan: (Batav.) waterconduit of split pinang: stem.

V. (Min. from Pers.) Call to prayer; = bang, q. v.

VI. Udang abang: a prawn or crayfish, sp. unid.

abar. Mengabar: to lighten or lessen a strain. Of reducing weight, removing top-heaviness, etc.

Abas. Ar. A proper name; name of one of the Prophet's uncles who was ancestor of the Abbassid caliphs.

abau. (Ked.) A tortoise found in swamps; destructive to young rice; Callagur pica? Also a. kékura. Main a.: a m o r  l e s b i c u s, = main tampok labu.

abawi. Ar. Fatherly.

abd. See abdu (servant).

abdas. [Hind. and Pers. a b - d a s t] Purificatory washing after obeying a call of nature; = mandi hadas.


abdu. Ar. Servant; slave; — in Arabic quotations (see Ht. Pasai 11, Mal. Annals 153) and in names (see Abdul).

abdul. [Ar. a b d - a l, a b d u l] «Servant of». Very many Moslem names are mere combinations of this expression («Servant of») with some one of the Ninety-nine «beautiful names of God», e. g. Abdul-alim (servant of the All-Knowing), Abdul-aziz (servant of the All-Precious), etc.

For the best known of these compounds see alim, aziz, baki, basir, fatah, ghafar, ghafir, ghafur, ghani, ghiaith, hadi, hafidz,
hakim, halim, hamid, hasib, jabar, jalal, jalil, kabir, kadir, kahar, karim, kayum, khalik, kudus, latif, majid, malik, manan, muhit, muiz, rafi, rahim, rahman, rakib, rashid, rauf, razak, salam, samad, sami, wadud and wahab.

[To these compound names add Abdullah (servant of Allah) and Abdul-mutalib. Abdul-mutalib is not one of God's Names; but Abdul-mutalib has been consecrated as having been the name of the Prophet's grandfather.

According to tradition (Bost. Sal. i 89) these 'Abdul' names were given first by Adam to his sons. Shi'as add Abdul-Alli, Abdul-Hasan and Abdul-Husain—to the horror of orthodox Sunnites who regard the names as blasphemous since they 'deify' Ali, Hasan and Husain.]

Abdullah. Ar. A proper name often met with among Malays who shorten it (coll.) to Dolah and Lah. It was the name of the Prophet's father. Hikayat Abdullah: Autobiography of Abdullah Munshi [1796—1854 A. D].

Abdurani. See ghani.

Abdurapar. See ghafar.

Abdurapir. See ghafir.

Abduras. See ghafar.

abe. See abai (make light of)

abedin, = abidin (the devout).

abeh. (Min.) Clear; visible; plain; Tn.

ablok, = hablok (piebald).

abflur, = habflur (crystal).

abht. See habat (idiomsyncracy).

abi. See abai (make light of).


abit. I. Ar. Devout; God-serving; practising ibadat, q. v.

II. Ar. That shall endure forever. See abad.

abidin. [Ar.; plur. of abid] God's servers; the devout. In proper names such as Zain al-abidin (Ornament of the Devout; Glory of the assembly of True Believers).

abila. [Pers. and Hind.] Pustular eruption; chicken-pox. A. péringgi: syphilis, = Hind. abilah i-

farang.

Cf. chachar and kétumbohan.

Abimanyu. See Bimanyu.

abis, = habis (done, finished).

abjad. Ar. Cabalistic alphabet; alphabet arranged according to the numerical values of the letters and used either for memorizing dates or (more commonly) for purposes of divination (tilek a.).

[The sequence of the letter-values is really that of the old Aramaic (and Hebrew) alphabet. It is memorized by the use of group-words: abjad (a, b, j, d), hawwaz (h, w, z), etc. From the first of these aids to memory the cabalistic alphabet gets its name. Six group-words or twenty-two letters in all exhaust the Aramaic alphabet and take us (in units, then in tens and then in hundreds) to 400.

Then follow two group-words made up of six Arabic letters not found in Aramaic; these take us to 1000. Non-Arabic letters found in Malay are included in the abjad as multiples of a thousand but are not combined into group-words.

The abjad can be used to give a date. Thus the Hikayat Bugis (p. 76) coins the word walakigh to give $6+30+100+100+100$ = 1136 A. H. as the date of Daeng Perani's death. Or, for divination purposes, take the numerical values of the letters making up the names of a bridal pair. Add them up. Divide by twelve; and the balance, if any, will give the sign of the zodiac affecting the fortunes of the wedding. Divide by seven for the kétika tujob. Divide by five, and we can apply the kétika lima. Cf. Ht. Angg. 104. See also J. M. A. S. i 283 for details of use of the abjad.

The various numerical values are given in this book under the names of the letters themselves; see alif, ba, ta, etc.]

ablok, = hablok (piebald).

ablur, = habluur (crystal).

abnus. (Ar. from Gk.) Ebony; = kayu arang. Esp. of ebony beads; see tasbeh.

abo. See chium (kiss).

aboeh, aboeh. Ch. Headman; owner's agent; man-in-charge.

aboh. Sakit aboh: surra; Sul. Ment. 29. From
abok. I. (Min.) Hair;=(Mal.) rambut. II. = habok (dust).

abong. I. Abong-abong; (Batav.) capital; excellent! = (Mal.) shabash. Esp. as an ironical exclamation.
II. See rubong (swelling up).
III. Limau abong; pomelo; see limau.

abrak. [Hind. from Skr.] Mica; talc.


Absi. = Habshi.

abtar. Ar. Docked; curtailed; maimed.

Abu. Ar. Father; author; originator of. Used in Arabic descriptions and in proper names or nicknames, e. g. Abubakar (name), Abu Hanifa (name of the great jurist who founded the Hanifite school of law), Abu Ali Sina (Avicenna), Abu-jahal (father of ignorance), as a description of an uncle and bitter enemy of the Prophet, Abu-lahab (father of Hell-fire), a. shaeri (father of poems, bard), etc.

abu. I. Ash; powder produced by combustion; «ash-coloured», as a descriptive name for animals, e. g. the «ashen cobra» (ular têdong a.) or hamadryad. A. - a.: (Min.) ash; ash-coloured (in general); = kelabu. A. hangat: hot ashes. Hujan a.: rain of volcanic ash. Jadi a.-arang: «to be reduced to ash and charcoal», i. e. to be worn threadbare, of a topic.

Cf. habok, di bu, le bu, jabo, jerbu, rabun, serbok, sabok.

II. Loser at chongkak; player left without enough pips to continue the game.

III. Bunga abu: a head-ornament; = gabaigabai, q. v.
IV. A Siamese official rank; Hg. Tuah 448.
V. Ikan abu-abu: (Batav.) a fish, sp. unid.; B.

abuan, = habuan (share).

Abubakar. Ar. A proper name, often shortened (coll.) to Bakar and Kar; name of the first Caliph, see Bost. Sal. ii 56-56.

abui. = aboeh (Chinese headman).

abun. See bun (small casket).


abus. I. Traditional tin coin of the lowest denomination; symbol of nominal value; groat; barleycorn.
II. (Min.) To boil; = rêbus, q. v.

achah. To feint; = achan.

achak. See achap.

achan. Feinting; making a misleading movement. Of a fencer making a feint; of an attack that is not the real attack; of a hunter tapping the ground to call mousedeer; of a practical joker who keeps dodging in front of you to prevent your passing him (a. kantu); etc. Also (Batav.) achah; B.

achang. Messenger; errand-boy. Achang-achang alat: (Min.) stewards at a festival.

achap. I. Achap-achap: (Joh.) quickly; speedily; =(Ked.) chap-chap, (Treng.) achak-achak.
A. kali: (Batav.) repeatedly; many times (Ht. Panji 121, Si Jamin 24); also (Min.) achok-achok.
II. Stuck in anything; deeply immersed. Of an anchor buried in mud; a dagger up to the hilt in a body (kêna tikam a.), etc. Also of an islet being awash at high tide (bila ayer pasang pulau itu a.), Hn.

achar. I. [Pers. and Hind.] Pickle; preserve in acid. Varieties: lime-pickle (a. limau); radish-pickle (a. lobak parut); cucumber-pickle (a. timun); fruits in vinegar (a. manis); and boiled fish or prawns in vinegar (a. ikan, a. udang). The acid used is native vinegar (chuka jawn) flavoured with coriander, ginger red-pepper, etc. *Mixed pickles —of palm) cabbage, cucumber, bamboo-shoots, onions and beans—are (Mal.) a. rampai or (Batav.) a. champur adok.
II. (Pk. Ked.) Cesspool; refuse-drain; rubbish-hole; = limbah. Acharan: id. Kain dalam a.: «clothes in the refuse-hin», as a symbol of anything that has «gone to the dogs».

III. Pokok achar: a climber, Melodorum kingii. Daun a.- a.: a herb, Lecananthus rubescens; W.

achara. Skr. Observance; rule of conduct; manner of life; cf. chara. Often confused with bichara (process at issue) upachara (insignia, ceremonial), and acharam (conventional betrothal gift). In Batav. = bichara (court case.)

acharam. Betrothal-ring or gift; = tanda, q. v. Also
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>achau</th>
<th>See acho.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acheh.</td>
<td>Acheen or Atjeh; formerly a turbulent Sultanate that played a great part in Malay history between A. D. 1570 and 1670. Its early history is given: Bost. Sal. ii 120-128. Its honorific was dar al-salam (abode of peace). Selur A.: short baggy trousers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>achem.</td>
<td>(Sum.) Leech:=(Mal.) pachat, q. v.</td>
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<tr>
<td>achek</td>
<td>= achi (sister, aunt).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achi.</td>
<td>I. Ready; done; settled. In questions to bargainers (achi-achi?=are you agreed?): and in their answers (a.=agreed; ta'-a.=no, not agreed; that won't do; that is not allowed). See also asi, taki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achina.</td>
<td>(Java) Elder sister. In use among Chinese; Sh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achi'.</td>
<td>(Min.) Elder sister; junior aunt; term in use for addressing elderly ladies. Cf. achi II, III.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acho.</td>
<td>(Bataw.) To talk foolishly (Dl.) or confusedly (B.); also achau, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achok.</td>
<td>See achtap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aching.</td>
<td>I. (Min.) To kick up with the heel; backward kicking:= tajang, terajang. II. Chabai aching; small capsicum, Capsicum frutescens; Cl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achu.</td>
<td>I. Suggestive action. A. covers menace by gesture, such as raising a stick, shaking a fist (mengachuhan tinju, Si Jamin 6), or drawing a sword provided no actual blow is delivered: di-genggam-nya tangan-nya di-achukan-nya (he clenched his fist and made as though to strike the man), Ht. Abd. 178. It is used even of blows that miss through half-heartedness: tangan-nya terketar-ketar, dua tiga kali di-a.-nya tiada dapat di-tikam-nya (his hand was shaky and though he made two or three lunges he did not wound his opponent), Ind. Jaya. Also (coll.) of trying on clothes, i.e. putting them on without really wearing them (Hn.); (Kel.) to try in general,= chuba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achum.</td>
<td>I. Making mischief; =setting people by the ears=. Di-chari bichara mengachum anak-ku: he tried to set people against my son; Ht. Best. Di-a. kudna-nya suroh bértikam: he egged the pair on to fight a duel; Mar. Mah. Also (Ked.) hachum. Cf. upak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ad.</td>
<td>I. Ar. Name of an ancient State in Arabia; Bost. Sal. i. 95. II. A proper name; short for Saad, q. v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ada.</td>
<td>I. Existence; to be; present; to appertain to; (vulg.) to have. Ada-kah: is? did? was it? Ada-lah: it is; there is or was. Ada-pun: however it is; moreover. =It is not= is (coll.) ta'-ada, tada; (lit.) tiada; (Bataw.) tèrada; (Min.) inda'. Ada is literary in Minangka-bau; in letterwriting its use in the compliments, unless supplemented by some polite expression, suggests that the addresssee is a person of no consequence who merely exist=.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hina kàdaan diri-ku: my station in life is very humble. Semua-nya di-adakan-nya: he provided everything; Ht. Abd. 94. A. laut, a.-lah pérompak: where there is a sea, there are pirates; Prov. See also lai and tangada (datang ada). II. Mengangda-nga: to show off; Hn. See ngada.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>adab.</td>
<td>Ar. Breeding; culture; courtesy. Etym. adab represents a training in the humanities in contr. to ilmu or solid learning; cf. di-ajar-nya beberapa daripada ilmu dan a.: (he gave him a good training in science and belles lettres), Bost. Sal. ii. 7. The adab of the Arabs included poetry, music and knightly arts. In Malay it is used of good breeding generally; or with a further distinction between adab (courtesy to one's equals) and tèrrib (reference to one's superiors). Balek a., biadab: ill breeding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| adad. | Ar. Numbers; enumeration.
adai. Adai-badai: conical dish-cover (tudong saji) if decorated with embroidered cloth for use on festive occasions. Also badai; Hn.
adai. Adal-adal: (Java) the croton, Codiaeum variegatum; = (Mal.) pokok puding.
adalat. Ar. Justice; judicial impartiality; see adil.
adamat, = adzmat (awe-inspiring).
Adan. I. Ar. Eden. The Garden of Eden (Janat al-Adam) is represented as a paradise of pearl, the highest of the heavens (shurgah), and the abode of the divinely-enlightened (a-rif) whose souls have joys such as no eye hath seen, no ear heard and no heart felt (neemat-nya tiada pernah di-lihat oleh mati dan tiada di-dengar oleh telinga dan tiada tèrgèrak dalam hati), Bost. Sal. i 89.
II. Négéri Adan: Aden.
adan. I. Purun adan: a rush, Lepironia mucronata.
II. See adzan (call to prayer).
adang. I. Blocking the way; lying in wait to intercept— as robbers waylaying travellers (Raj. Muda 42) or as an injured husband waiting for his wife's seducer (Mal. Annals 195, 196). Adang-adang: wind-screen; rain-screen. A. pintu: rail across doorway to keep children from falling down the stairs. Batu a.: barrier-reef. A shield is described also as a pénagadang (screen against blows).
Also (Batav.) andang. Cf. kédang, gédang.
II. Adang-adang: (Min.) at times; = (Mal.) kadang-kadang.
III. (Min.) Elder aunt; elder sister of mother. Cf. dang.
adap. A coll. variant of adab (respect) and hadap (frowning). A. a.: a name for Mussaenda spp.; = daun balek hadap.
adar. I. Méngadar: (Joh.) to pass the night in another man's house; to sleep out; = (Ked., Pk.) bértandang.
II. Old; stricken in years.
adara, = udara (atmosphere).
adās. I. Fennel. Also (specifically) a. pédas or «peppery adas» in contr. to a. manis, adis, or jíntan manis, «sweet adas» or aniseed. A. China: imported aniseed used medicinally. A. pulasari: (Java) seed of Alyxia stelatata. A-adasan: (Java) plant, Gomphrena globosa, = ratna pèkuchá. See also halbah.
II. = hadas (ritual impurity).
adat. Ar. «Custom» (in the widest sense). It covers: (i) a man's personal habits (Mal. Annals 162, Ht. Angg. 81); (ii) the ways of the world such as those which give one man the kicks and another the halfpence (Mal. Pant. 1096); (iii) the conventions of society which decide what is proper (bèradat) or rude (langgar a.) or extraordinary (térlampaui daryapada a.); (iv) the operation of natural laws, e. g. bawa a. (menstruation); (v) rules governing games or sports, e. g. a. géløanggeng (rules of cockfighting); (vi) the laws of war (a. pèrang, Ht. Bugis 99); and the etiquette of Courts (a. balai); (vii) fines, fees and penalties fixed by custom, e. g. a. sasalahan (fine for seduction), a. tukul lantak (marcation-fees under Minangkabau law); (viii) common law or customary law in general, whether local (a. Minangkabau, a. Rèmbu, a. Jèlébu), or as divided by Malay jurists into: (ix) the law of the autocratic sultanates (a. tèmèngtong), defined as apa-apa titah raja tidak-lah boleh di-bandung lagi (anything the raja ordains is not to be questioned), Must. Adat 83; and (x) the democratic a. pèrpattah or a. lòmbaga best known as the matriarchal law of Minangkabau. The term adat does not in its strict sense cover religious law (shara', hukum), statute-law (undang-undang), conventions (muñafat) or European laws (S.S., lo; N. I., wet). In theory, customary law and religious law were equally in force (adat yang kawi, shara' yang lazim); in practice they often overlapped; (xi) loosely, all law; e. g. a. kitab Allah (law of the Koran), Mal. Sayings 26.
[The common law of Minangkabau is based on immemorial tradition and is embodied in old saws (kata pèsaka, kata saka, pèrbilan-}
gan adat) handed down from a time when God was not yet known as Allah nor Mohammed as his Prophet (Allah bêlum bérnama Allah, Muhammad bêlum bérnama nabî). But jurists affect to believe that it was all thought out by one man, a Dato' Perpatuh Pinang Sabatang, and that after much discussion it met with general acceptance and that the whole population swore perpetual allegiance to it, for themselves and their descendants, by oath on the besi kawi or bisa kawi. The scene of these events was the country about Batipoh, Priangan and Padang Panjang.

Di-mana jalan baginda Giri?
Di-baroh balai panjag.
Di-mana bênar adat térdiri?
Di-Batipoh Padang Panjang.

adawat. Ar. Enmity; hostility; resentment.

ade. A Batav. form of adek; B.

adek. Younger brother; younger sister. Loosely, any young near relative such as a cousin; (affectionately) to a wife by her husband. Specifically a younger first-cousin is a. sapupu or a. sa-dato' or a. pénakan or a. saudara. Shortened (coll.) to dek.

A. böradek; in close relationship as brothers and sisters; e. g. lima a.-böradek (there were five in the family) and seperti a.-böradek ada-nya (they were like a band of brothers). Mëngaku a.-böradek; to agree to be as brother and sister (and give up a more passionate relationship); = mëngnuubil akan saudara.

A. sarak ibu: (N. S.) young maternal aunt. Bulan a. maulad; the month rabi' al-akhir. Burong ayun a.: the hairy babbler, Macronus pilosus, that builds a nest in which the cockbird is believed by Malays to swing the hen.

See also ading, adinda, ariningsun, ade, de.

adêka, = adika and andeka.

adêm. (Batav., from Jav.) Cool.

adi. Skr. Van-leader; first in war; (in compounds) preeminent; paramount. The word is used by itself (Ht. Hamz., Ht. Koris, Panj. Sg.) of men who would now be described as 'shock troops,' — also pahlawan a. (Ht. Angg. 4) and pönèdek a. (Kamp. Boy. 6). But adi is commonest (shortened to 'di) in homo-

riffio compounds such as adi-indéra (dìnda), adikara, adi-muda (dì-muda), adi-ning-rat, adi-pati (dipati), adi-raja (diraja), adi-wangsa (diwangsa, dewangsa, dewa-angsa), etc.

adib. Ar. Well-bred; possessed of adab, q. v.

adi-indéra. See dinda and adi.

adika. A (Pk.) variant of andeka, q. v, as an honorific, e. g. in the title Dato' Séri A. Raja or (coll.) To' Sadika, held by the feudal Chiefs of Upper Perak.

adikara. Skr. Authority; rule.

adil. Ar. One who acts equitably; just; righteous.

A. insaf: equity and justice. A. saksama: meticulous and diligent justice. Hukum yang a.: just verdict. Nasrua A. or Nusrirwan A.: 'Nusrirwan the Just,' i.e. Chosroes the Great; Bost. Sal. ii 23, Mal. Annals 9. Malik al-a.: 'the just king,' an expression imprinted on coin to suggest good metal and honest weight, or as an honorific in judicial titles (kadzi malik al-a.), Hg. Tuah 530, Bost. Sal. ii 126. Kædilân (fountain of justice or ultimate court of appeal): a title borne by the Yamtoan of Negri Sembilan by virtue of his claim to be khalifah or Head of the Moslem Religion. Adil is rigorous justice. Justice that makes allowances is insaf. Merciful justice is rahmat.

adimuda. See dinumuda and adi.

adinda. Younger brother or sister; — a polite or endearing variant of adek. Always used for adek when speaking of princes; common in literature and letter-writing; implying respect as well as affection when used colloquially. Cf. kakanda, ariningsun, nyâd, dinda.

ading. Younger brother or sister (Panj. Sg.); — a vocative form of adek only found in Malayo-Javanese romance.

adiningrat. Jav. 'Exalted in the Land,' an honorific description of Solo and Jogia as royal cities in Java.

adipati. Skr. Paramount administrator. Properly a Regent or Viceroy. A title of the highest rank; not in modern use in Malaya but given formerly (see Mal. Annals 121) to deputies of the Malacca kings. In administered Java:
ADIRAJA

- 7 -

a regent of the highest class (usually raden a.) In the Javan principalities the title a. is borne only by the Princes Mangku Negara and Paku Alam (pengaran a. aria) and by the heirs to the Sultan and Susuhunan (pengaran a. anom.) In Borneo it is always associated with very high rank.

Shortened to dipati (Panj. Sg., Kal. Dam. 50).

adiraja. [Skr. adhī-raja.] «Very royal». An honorable met with in titles and usually shortened to diraja.


adi. Anise; = adas manis.

Adityawarma. Name of the most famous of the old rulers of Minangkabau; see Must. Adat 32 (Ati-ati-warman) and Tk. i 163.

adiwangsa. See diwangsa and adi.

adiwarna. Skr. Pre-eminent in brilliance; glowing; see adi and warna.


aduhai, adahi. Oh! as an interjection of sorrowful surprise, = aduh hai; cf. Gem. Ht. 84 and the riddling description of a durian (pegang adahi, baka ambohi) «oh! oh! when you grasp it, and hullo! hullo! when you open it». (Oh! oh! from the pain; hullo! hullo! from the startling odour it releases.)

Also adui and aduhai.

aduk. (Min. and Java; Sund. id.) Mixing up; Pet. Ayam 51, 118, = (Mal.) baur, gaul. Achar champur a.: (Batav.) mixed pickles; see achar.

Cf. arok, haru.

adon, = adun.

adu. I. Pitting; matching one against the other; getting up a contest. Of any trial of strength or skill or even of smartness and looks; cf. kuda a. (racehorse) and bēradu chantek, bēradu bagus, bēradu kochak (to compete in beauty), Sid. Rama 120, 184. Common of duels between animals such as doves (menguadu bali, Pant. Mal. 814), rams (menguadu bali, Pant. Mal. 814), or buffaloes and bulls (menguadu kör-ban lēmbu, Sh. Kub.) Also of wars (menguadu pērang, Jav. mengandon pērang) whether as those of heroes and Gods with supernatural weapons (menguadu kāsakitan) or battling with armies (menguadu tēntora, Isk. Dz.).

In modern Malay speech, used in two senses; (i) trying one's luck (menguadu untong; mengadu untong nasib; mengadu tual, Ht. Bugis 8); and (ii) of disputes or lawsuits; cf. aduan (plaintiff, prosecutor), kēna a. (to be sued), mengadukan hal (to represent one's case), Ht. Adul. 124.

Cf. also adan (rival, rival wife); (Min.) gadu = (Java) mengandon = mengadu.

II. Bēradu: to sleep (of the sleep of princes); = tidur (of commoners' sleeping). A court expression. Pēraduan: place of royal slumber, whether a palace bedroom (bilik pēraduan) or a royal couch (gēta pēraduan).

aduk, = aduh (Oh!).

adual and adui. See adohai.

adun. I. Finery; dressing up. Of 'dressing oneself up to the nines' (bēradu), or adorning a bride for her wedding (adukan pēngantin).

II. Mengadu: to knead. Adunan: material for kneading such as dough, clay, or plaster of Paris. A. tōmadun: (Min.) colour-blending; Ta.

adur. (Min.) Plenty. In mandur makan (to eat abundantly of anything).

advokat. (N. I., from Dutch) Advocate; lawyer; = (S. S.) loyar, layar; (Kel.) pēguan.

adzab. Ar. Torment; suffering; affliction. Also azab and a. sēngsara. Used (Bost. Sal. i 68) of the pains of Hell.

adzam. Ar. Most exalted. Balad al-a.: «that most noble city», = négéryi yang mulia, a description in letter-writing of the addresser's home. Falak al-a.: Highest Heaven; the Empyrean. Sultan al-a.: the first in rank of Sultans; the Sultan of Turkey. Malays do not distinguish ordinarily between adzam and adzim.

Imam al-a.: Abu Hanifa the Jurist; Bost. Sal. ii 99.
adzan. Ar. Call to Prayer; the call of the muezzin. In Malaya the summons is usually effected by a big drum (bedok, gedok, taboh, gandang raya); but the words are repeated in the mosque-prayers and are known to most Malays. See also bang, kamat.

Also (coll.) ajan.


adzmat. Ar. Awe; awe-inspiring. Esp. of things that sound very alarming (toralu a. bunyi-nya) like the sound of the iruring tide, Mal. Annals 135. Cf. damat.

Aesha. Ar. Ayeshah; see Aishah.

afaal. Ar. Actions; conduct; behaviour. Baik a-nya: wellbehaved; Hg. Tuah 90. Kuda ini menrut a. kurbau: this horse behaves like a buffalo; Hg. Tuah 120.

In the speech of mystics a. is the Divine Purpose behind the Illusive universe. Bahasa a. see bahasa.

afal = hafal. See hafadz (knowing by heart).


afiat. Ar. Good health; recovery from illness. Di-afiat-kan Allah tanah akan nabi Allah Ayub: God Most High restored the Prophet Job to health; Bost. Sal. i 99, cf. also Mal. Annals 140. Commonest in letter-writing, when it is usual to wish the addressee the happiness of good health (khair al-a.), or to assume that he is enjoying it (ada dengang sehat dan a).

afiun. See apiun (raw opium).

Aflutan. [Ar.; from Gk.] Plato. Ada-lah murid Sukrat hakim itu Aflutan hakim: the disciple of Socrates the Philosopher was the Philosopher Plato; Bost. Sal. i 80.

afrit. Ar. Afreet; evil spirit; imf of darkness. Also ifrit and (coll.) imarat. An afreet should be regarded as a powerful and very evil jin; cf. Koran xxvii 39 which speaks of an ifrit of the jinn. Hence the Malayan colloquial use of imarat for night-bird or imp; budak h. (young imp.). But there is also a Persian belief that the ifrit were the Turks or aborigines of Northern Persia against whom Kaimierz waged his wars (Bost. Sal. ii 3, 4); and as Kaimierz was the ancestor of the True Believer so the evil afreetas fathered the modern infidel.

afsir. See opsir (officer).


aftab. Pers. Sun; sunshine. Only in the name Aftab al-ardzi (Sunshine of the World), the meruman-king whose daughter Maftab al-bahari (Moonlight on the Sea) married Raja Suran and became the ancestress of the Malay royal dynasty; Mal. Annals 15, 19.

Often written Aktab al-ardzi.

[The Malay <Suran> legend is confused with that of Alexander himself who is supposed to have visited the ocean-depths in a diving-bell or huge glass bottle. Suran's mermaid-wife, <Moonlight on the Sea>, is identical with Alexander's wife Shahru al-bahriyah (<Moon on the Sea>), daughter of Kaid the Indian according to the Malay Annals, but really another name for Alexander's historical bride Roxana or Roshanak (<Splendour of the Sea>). Moreover, according to the historic State Secret of Perak, the three princes who appeared on Mount Signutang-gantung were not children of Raja Suran by his mermaid wife but his children by the daughter of the King of Brus or Gangga Negara.]

afuah, afwah. Ar. Supernatural power attached to Holiness; cf. daulat (for Royalty) tuah and andeka (for Authority). Bérkat afuah is used of this supernatural power in the case of the holy divinity Indra (Ind. Meng.); and in the Malay Annals (p. 72) Raja Kasim expresses the hope of becoming Prince of Malacca through the spiritual help of his saintly teacher (dengan afuah maulana ménolong hamba).

alyun. Ar. Raw opium. See apiun.

aga. I. A Turkish title suffixed to the names of Indians who claim Turanian descent.

II. (Brun., Sar.) Bring; conduct; go. Agatal: off with you then.

agah. I. Baby-talk; crowing or chuckling in infancy; sounds made by others to get a baby to chuckle. Datang-lah kanda menggétang muka-nya dengah kain bérmain-main ménagah putéra-nya itu, söraya kata-nya Ulu pechak, che' öngku, adék patek: the playmate (kanda) came holding a cloth as-