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42. On a Sakai Vocabulary Supposed to Have Come from Borneo.

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These circumstances make it probable that race No. III., at least, comes from North Germany or its neighbourhood where the highest per centage of people with blonde hair is to be found ; and also that race No. IV. could not possibly have come from that region. The origin of races Nos. V. and VI. is doubtful, and to determine this we have to appeal to measurements of the prehistoric races.

The Stone Age race in Britain (No. I.) is unique on account of its great length (207 mm.) and does not correspond with any other race living or prehistoric either in Britain or Sweden. In the Stone Age in Sweden we find 52 per cent. of No. II., a race not represented in Britain, and 24 per cent. of No. III., which is well represented in the living population of Britain. This confirms the conclusion about this race indicated above, and makes it almost certain that No. III. was at least one of the aboriginal blonde races of North Europe. We also find 7 per cent. of race No. IV., but, as we have concluded, from the pigmentation of this race, that it could not have been aboriginal in North Europe, the conclusion seems to be inevitable that this was a small percentage of the Bronze (or Copper) Age race of Britain that found its way into Sweden, the Stone Age in Sweden lasting to a much later date than in the British Isles. This conclusion is a curious confirmation of Montelius' opinion, that metals first reached Scandinavia from the British Isles.

A remarkable change takes place in the population of Sweden in the Bronze Age. The Stone Age types have completely disappeared and two new types appear, and, strange to say, these are the two races (Nos. V. and VI.) in the living population of Britain whose *provenance* we were looking for. In the Iron Age Sweden reverts to the Stone Age types slightly modified.

There can be little doubt, therefore, that a foreign race or races came into Sweden with the bronze culture, and also it appears highly probable that these races passed over almost completely to the British Isles before the Iron Age in Sweden. I believe it is pretty generally admitted by archæologists that bronze came into Sweden from the Danube or thereabouts. This people may have been the same race as the colonists of Hallstadt, or Professor Ridgeway's Achæans. From a considerable number of measurements I have made of persons from all parts of the British Isles, I have got the impression that No. VI. represents the predominant element in England and Scotland. No. IV. appears to be the predominant type in Gaelic-speaking districts in Scotland and Ireland, where I have found it forms about 50 per cent. of the population. It agrees more closely with Deniker's Adriatic type than any other in Europe, and the Adriatic type corresponds more closely than any other race with the distribution of dolmens in Europe. Comparing the distribution of this race in Europe with ancient tribal and place names, we find Piceni, Pictones, and Picti closely associated therewith, and also Elba (island), Albion (Britain), and Elbe (river, Germany). In the Adriatic type I think, therefore, we find the true Pictish race ; and Albion, the oldest known name of Great Britain, may have been derived from another tribal name of the same race. This race probably first introduced copper and then bronze into the British Isles by the Mediterranean route. Some of these conclusions are merely speculations as yet, but the comparison of the physique of the peoples of Britain and Scandinavia given above may be of some value to ethnologists, even though some of the conclusions that have been drawn therefrom in this article may have to be modified.

J. GRAY.

Malay : Languages.

Ray.

**On a Sakai Vocabulary supposed to have come from Borneo.**

By S. H. Ray.

42

Among the numerous vocabularies printed at the end of the second volume of Mr. H. Ling Roth's book on *The Natives of Sarawak*\* appears a list of words with

\* Ling Roth, H. : *The Natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo*. Vol. II., Appendix, p. xlvii.

the heading, "A vocabulary collected by the late H. Brooke Low, Esq. The locality not specified in the MS., but Mr. Hose informs me the vocabulary is that of a dialect of a Rejang river tribe.—H. L. R."

Some time ago, when comparing the vocabularies in Mr. Ling Roth's book with those collected by myself from natives of various places in Sarawak, I found that this particular list (excepting the Malay words contained in it) agreed with no other Borneo vocabulary. The presence in it of such words as *chiap*, "bird"; *ōsh*, "fire"; *auh*, "water," suggested that it had some relationship to the dialects of the Malay Peninsula. On closer investigation I came to the conclusion that it was entirely Sakai, and had been included among the Borneo lists by some mistake. I duly noted it as a subject to be dealt with when my manuscript material on the Borneo dialects should be prepared for publication. Recently, however, a reference in P. W. Schmidt's work on the languages of the Sakai and Semang\* has again brought the matter to my notice especially as Mr. Low's list is used by Schmidt as evidence of a Sakai migration to Borneo. In trying to decide this question I have specially to thank Mr. C. O. Blagden for his suggestions and for the loan of books, and Mr. Ling Roth for the use of Mr. Low's manuscript. Sir Hugh Low has also kindly aided me in my enquiries.

Mr. Brook Low's vocabulary is written in pencil on one of the printed forms issued by the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the purpose of obtaining information as to the languages of the Malay Archipelago. No title is given to the vocabulary, and of the 115 words in the printed lists Mr. Low has supplied the equivalents of 110.

The paper in itself affords no evidence that it came from Borneo. The sole reason for its inclusion among the Borneo vocabularies in Mr. Ling Roth's book is the fact of its being found among Mr. Low's Borneo papers.

The region from which the vocabulary really came was the basin of the Pluss river and its tributary Sungei Kerbou in Northern Perak.

An excursion up these rivers was made by M. Errington de la Croix in company with Mr. Brooke Low in January 1881, the father of the latter, Sir Hugh Low, being at that time Resident of Perak. The Sakai tribes visited were those in the "environs" of Kampong Lasah, on the River Pluss, in Kampong Tchabang on Sungei Kerbou, "one of the affluents of the River Pluss, and finally Missigit-Batu, a small village situated at the north point of Gunong Bujang Malacca, in the valley of Kinta."† At the village (Kampong) Tchabang, on Sungei Kerbou, vocabularies were collected‡ by both travellers, and that now discussed is no doubt the one made by Mr. Low.§ That of M. de la Croix was published in the *Revue d'Ethnographie*.|| About the same time, February 1881, M. de Saint Pol Lias visited the same district. He did not collect a vocabulary but has recorded a few words.¶ Later, in 1884, M. J. de Morgan travelled over the same ground and collected an extensive vocabulary in three dialects.\*\*

I give overleaf Mr. Low's vocabulary in the order of the printed form, with that of de la Croix. I also add for comparison the corresponding words from de Morgan.

\* P. W. Schmidt, S. V. D.: *Die Sprachen der Sakei und Semang auf Malacca und ihr Verhältnis zu den Mon-Khm̃r-Sprachen*. (Bijdr. t. d. Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde v. Ned.-Indië, 6• Volg., Deel VIII.) (Cf. MAN, 1902. 47.)

† Errington de la Croix, J.: *Les Sakaies de Pérak*, in *Revue d'Ethnographie*. Paris, 1882. Tome I., p. 320.

‡ *Op. cit.*, p. 326. "Leur chef, cependant, comprend le malais, ce qui nous permet de recueillir les mots les plus usuels."

§ Sir Hugh Low writes: "I quite remember my son going on an expedition up the Pluss river to study the Sakais in the company of Mr. E. de la Croix, and I have not the least doubt that he made a vocabulary of the language and that it must be this record which has been inadvertently printed, as a dialect in use in Borneo." || *Op. cit.*, p. 328.

¶ Brau de Saint-Pol Lias: *Perak et les Orangs-Sakèys*. Paris, 1883, pp. 270-273.

\*\* Morgan, Jacques de: *Exploration dans la Presqu'île malais: Linguistique*. Rouen, 1886. (Extrait du Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, pp. 26-47.)

—	<i>Low's Vocabulary.</i>	<i>De la Croix.</i>	<i>J. de Morgan.</i>		
			<i>Söman.</i>	<i>Sakaye S. Raya.</i>	<i>Sakaye S. Kerbou.</i>
Man	sīl	sīl	señhoi	senhoĩ	senhoĩ, sīl
Woman	kedol	kedol	señhoĩ-bábô	senhoĩ-kedô	sonhoi babô
Husband	tau	toh	—	—	toh
Wife	kedôl	kedol	ködör	künah	ködol
Father	bœu	bou	bouk	abouh	bouh
Mother	œng	eung	bô	amè	bô, ongh
Child	kuad	kouad	kouod	—	kouad
Belly	eg	eg	—	sigh	—
Blood	löd	—	dara	béhim	dará
Body	tù	—	nség	issi	badán
Bone	tulag	—	toulák	dishañ	tolà
Ear	ngentok	—	—	ghnintók	—
Eye	mad	mad	man	monát, mât	mât
Face	kapô (au)	—	kâpo (jous)	kâmi	kapâ (ô et â)
Finger	jaras tig	—	tighu	konoun-tañ, darak	káyè
Foot	jüg	joug (pl)	djoup	tapar djon	tapar diok
Hair	soöp	—	söp	chök	chô
Hand	tig (i)	—	tapar-ti	tapa toñ	tapar
Head	chauog	—	kouĩ	kouĩ	poton
Mouth	ñaäg	—	ñiañgn	moulout	ñiak
Nail	charôs	—	—	—	—
Nose	merh	mer	mouh	mañ	mou
Skin	gëto	—	ick	khótouh	götô
Tongue	lantag	lanlây	löntäg	lönták	lentáh, lanlâi
Tooth	moin	moine (pl)	moĩñ	kap-káp	moĩñ
Bird	chiap	tchap	tchém	tchèm	tchèp
Egg	tap	láp	tab	pañlouñ	tab
Feather	sentöl	—	{ sentol man = } sourcils	sentolmat = cils	—
Fish	kaa	kâh	kâ	kâ	segnouk kâ
Fowl	manok	manok	mânou	pô	manók
Alligator	bahaia	—	—	—	—
Ant	hieb	niéb	hièb	sömount	beisch
Deer	rusa, penguin	péguine	roussa	laka pañgâ	pañko, peñghin
Dog	chuô	—	tchouâ	tcheno	tchououô (ô et â)
Elephant	adon	adône	adörn	tchio	adon
Mosquito	sebeg	sebég	söbik	námou	ghatáo
Pig	changgak	{ tekanga } (Sangler)	gôr	iou, lou	tchañgheĩ
Rat	tikus	—	tikous	prô	tikous
Rhinoceros	agab	agabe	ha-gháp	bâda	tatagash, hagáb
Snake	taju	tadjou	tâ-djou	oulár	tadjou
Flower	bunga	—	boñgna	bowñâ	bouñâ
Fruit	buah	boua	bouó (fruit, graine)	köbouk	köbou
Leaf	sělâ	sělâ	sölâ	söla	solâ
Root	tingtek	tengtak	—	—	teñtak
Seed	kebeu	kebeu	—	köbouh	bidji-köböh
Tree	jihu	djehon	tönbo	djölöp	djölöp, djöhoñ
Wood	jihu	—	nöhou	djöhou	djohou
Banana	telui	tlouĩ	töloui (bananier)	{ pissang to, } { pissang dje }	töloui, tölouĩ djaĩ
Cocoa-nut	ñor	—	tchöró	djöho	niör
Rice	charoi	tcharoye	sí	sassè, tchah-na	sí, tchároi
Honey	tabal	tebenl	tobol	—	—
Oil	—	—	—	—	—
Salt	empoig	empoye	mpoi	empot, tchétnièt	empoĩ
Wax	keluai	keloye	—	—	kóloi
Gold	mas	mass	más, mós	más	mass
Iron	besi	besi	bössi	bössi	djouét
Silver	perak	perak	pérâ, pérô	pirâ	pérák, pérô

—	Low's Vocabulary.	De la Croix.	J. de Morgan.		
			Söman.	Sakaye S. Raya.	Sakaye S. Kerbou.
Tin	timah	tima	tima	tima	tima
Arrow	—	—	{ senloï (flèche de } carbaccanne) }	roñ	sógal
Boat	prāhu	praoh	prāh-hou	prahou	prahou
Mat	apil	apil	pil	tchôro	apil
Paddle	—	péngayon	—	—	—
Spear	bulush	bloush	boulous	tàrà	boulousch
Blow-pipe	belau	beláo	blao	bôlo	bláo
Waistcloth	wéb	—	{ ouèg (habit, } étouffe) }	aban	abat
Jungle	masrok	massrop	döbrt	rimbá	táli, masrôp
Mountain	jelmol	djelmol	djelmol	gounong	djelmol
River	tiu	téon	hoñ-hibou	sougn	tou
Sea	laut	—	laout	laout	laout
Earth	tè	téh	tèh	téh	tèh
Sky	lahu	lahou	mad-yis	lañit	balik, lahou
Sun	ish	ish	mad-yis	mat-dji	his
Moon	ghicheh gkuche	goutché	boulan	goutchè	gotchè
Star	paloy	paloye	bintak	bintañ	pôloï
Thunder	engku	enekou	khá-rei	—	—
Lightning	—	—	—	—	—
Wind	parug	paroug	pouss	pê	hèlhoul
Rain	ujan	oudjane	mí	mâni	houdjati
Fire	ôsh	oû	ôch	och	och
Water	auk (ork)	ohg	hoñ	toueh', rantoñ	an, ohgh
Day	jungiah	djouniate	djouniat	idjî	eshhiss
Night	laiit	lâyet	layèk	sôñouï	layèk
To-day	naté	naté	his ôno, naté	adji-adé	hich-dôh
To-morrow	yakal	yakal	{ sôloupou-his } { (demain matin) }	houpô, houpoul	siakâl
Yesterday	latab	hatob	hanou seïñ	ñtâm	halop
Alive	gosh	gosh	—	—	gôch
Dead	tebus	teboss	kôbouss	—	—
Cold	dekad	—	tchá-nük	siñèt	dôkát
Hot	bud	boud	boukèt	bnkèt	boût, boudh
Large	menu	menou	hibou	ntôé (é très faible)	bô
Small	mishieng	meshieng	—	—	méchieñ
Male	babou	babou	—	senhoï kïaï	senhoï babouh
Female	babô	babo	—	—	—
Black	lengah	lenié	brteïñ	blôhen	reñgá, lóniéñ
White	biorg	biok	bièg	bièk	bôgièk
Come	béï (madoh)	beï (viens !)	{ neptchíp dièno } { beï-mádô }	tchibá, datañ, yék	tchip, nahouol
Go	chib	{ tchib (Va- } { t'en l) }	nôb-tchip (partir)	djô	djô
Eat	châ	tcha	tché-tchá	tché-tchá	tché-tchá
Drink	imorg	imog	ók	ñout	himhoë
Sleep	selog	slog	—	—	slogh
One	ser né (nay)	néy	ni	nanou	neï
Two	dua nāl	nal	neldjoul	narr	nañrr
Three	{ tiga (né) nè (sharp) } neh }	né	né	né	ní
Four	ampat ampat	ampat	mpat	ampat	ampat
Five	lime lima	—	lima	lima	lima
Six	anam anam	—	—	—	—
Seven	tujuh tujuh	—	—	—	—
Eight	lapan lapan	—	—	—	—
Nine	sambilan	—	sembilen	—	—
Ten	sepuluh né-puloh	néy-poulo	sapoulo, nipoulo	napoulo	neïpoulo
Eleven	né-blas	néy-blas	niblás	—	—

—	<i>Low's Vocabulary.</i>	<i>De la Croix.</i>	J. de Morgan.		
			<i>Söman.</i>	<i>Sakaye S. Raya.</i>	<i>Sakaye S. Kerbou.</i>
Twelve	nāl-blas	nal-blas	{ neldjoulblas, djoulblas. nelblas }	narrblás	nañrrblas
Twenty	nāl-puloh	nal-poulo	{ neldjoulpoulo, djoulpoulo, nèlpoulo }	narrpoulo	nañpoulo
Thirty	—	—	népoulo	nèpoulo	nñpoulo
One hundred	saratus	seratou	ni-ratous	naratous	neñratous

De la Croix also gives four words which are not in Low's list :—

—	—	<i>De la Croix.</i>	J. de Morgan.		
			<i>Söman.</i>	<i>Sakaye S. Raya.</i>	<i>Sakaye S. Kerbou.</i>
Cuivre	—	tembaga	timbaga	timbagā	timbaga
Midi	—	ou ish	pōdi-his	kolidji	pōdi-hiss
Treize	—	né-blas	—	—	—
Quatorze	—	ampat-blas	—	—	—

The following words (among others) are given by Brau de Sainte Pol Lias : *manô*, poule, volaille ; *beñ mado*, viens ici ; *ago tchip*, ne t'en va pas ; *tchouo*, chien ; *tab*, œuf ; *tchap*, oiseau ; *ohk*, boire ; *tcha*, manger ; *djaroï*, riz en grain décortiqué ; *nèi*, un ; *nâr*, deux ; *nè*, trois ; *neïblas*, *narblas*, *nèblas*, 11, 12, 13.

The list given by de la Croix is much shorter than that of Low, and the orthography is French, but there is a very close agreement. It is also evident that the Sakaye S. Kerbou of de Morgan represents the same language. Mr. Blagden has suggested that M. de la Croix probably added to, or corrected his list from Low's. This suggestion seems to be supported by curious errors in some of the words as given by de la Croix. In Low's manuscript, in writing the letter *t*, the cross stroke is often separated from the upright and thus appears to be *l* with a horizontal stroke over the following vowel. A final *g* is often written so as to be mistaken for *y*. Hence in (apparently) copying from Low, de la Croix has written *lanlây* for *lantag*, and *lâp* for *tap*, *empoye* for *empoig* in the words for tongue, egg, and salt. In *nieb*, ant, for *hieb*, a similar error occurs. Ling Roth also printed *lâp* instead of *tap*, and when transcribing the MS. I myself at first wrote *gêl* for *gêto* (skin). Low also at first wrote *teh*, earth, which is the form given by de la Croix, but crossed it out and wrote *tê*. De Morgan apparently added words from de la Croix to those collected by himself. He also has *lanlâi* for tongue.

The origin of the vocabulary thus seems to be clearly made out. It must also be noted that Mr. Low would hardly have found a vocabulary in Borneo resembling Sakai without taking notice of it in some one or other of his papers.\*

A few words are necessary as to the supposed migration of Sakais to Borneo referred to by P. W. Schmidt.

A tradition of the Ôrang Tûmiôr is given by Stevens,† to the effect that, owing to the attacks of an enemy who nearly exterminated them, a remnant of that tribe fled to Borneo (Něgri B rûnei), remained there for some time, and afterwards returned to their own country. The Ôrang Tûmiôr of Stevens are identified with the Tembe of which Clifford‡ gives a vocabulary. As the language of these differs but little from the Sakais

\* Sir Hugh Low writes : " Had he (Mr. Brooke Low) met with any dialects in Borneo resembling the Sakai, I should certainly have heard of it."

† Veröffentlicht. d. K. Museums für Völkerk. zu Berlin, Bd. 3, p. 97.

‡ Clifford, Hugh : *Notes on some Sakai Dialects*. Journ. Straits Branch, Roy. Asiat. Soc., No. 24, p. 13.

of Low's vocabulary, P. Schmidt has regarded the latter as evidence supporting the tradition. He quotes only the numerals and has not referred to the unmistakeable Sakai character of the other words, his note on the numerals being taken (so he writes to me) at an early stage of his enquiries before going deeply into the subject of the vocabulary.

The determination of the locality from which Low's vocabulary came, of course disposes of this support of the tradition. P. Schmidt also adduces the first two numerals of Bintulu (north-west coast of Sarawak) as being in favour of the tradition. The words quoted are *ĵia*, one; *ba*, two. P. Schmidt compares *ĵia* (= English *jia*) with the Sakai forms *nei*, *ni*, *neh*, &c., among which is the Tembe of Clifford, and *ba* with the Semang forms *bēh*, *bie*, &c.

In Borneo I collected a considerable vocabulary from a Bintulu native and this shows no evidence of Sakai words. The numeral for "one" was given me in the form *jia* (j as in English) which is only a variant of the usual Borneo forms *yia*, *cha* or *sa*, and the common Indonesian root. The word given me for "two" was *gwa* (which might be mistaken for *wa* or *bwa*). This is a variant of the ordinary numeral *dua*, the transition being shown by other dialects, *dua*, *duwa*, *dēgwa*, *gwa*.

The inherent improbability of a non-maritime people like the Sakais migrating from the interior of the Peninsula, and travelling to far off Sarawak, as well as the unsupported authority of Steven's informant, also tends to negative the theory of any Sakai connection with Borneo.

SIDNEY H. RAY.

### India: Microcephaly.

Fawcett.

**Note on a Microcephalic Girl in Madras.** By F. Fawcett, Local Correspondent of the Anthropological Institute.

43

The subject of this note is a microcephalic girl, by name Chima-bhai, aged 19 years, of the "Mahratta tailor" caste. The name of the caste given by the father was Nām Dêo. Her physical measurements were as follows:—

Height	-	-	118.0 cm.	Left hand width	-	-	5.8 cm.
Span	-	-	122.0 "	Left foot length	-	-	18.2 "
Head length	-	-	12.6 "	" width	-	-	6.9 "
" width	-	-	10.3 "	Width of shoulders	-	-	29.1 "
Cephalic index	-	-	81.7 "	Bizygomatic	-	-	10.4 "
Vertex to tragus	-	-	8.9 "	Bigoniac	-	-	8.7 "
" "	-	-	15.1 "	Maxillo-zygomatic in-			
Left hand length	-	-	12.0 "	dex	-	-	83.7 "

The girl had not attained puberty, the usual age for which is about 12 years. She exhibited in the centre of her forehead a vertical ridge leaving a depression on either side. The orbital ridges are very thick and protuberant, and the vertical ridge above mentioned joins them near the glabella. Her hair is fairly thick and cut short. In the helix of the ears, which are small, Darwin's point is not apparent. The lips are of normal thickness, and the face is prognathous and monkey-like. The girl eats as much as two ordinary men. The limbs are very strong, though slight.

She objects strongly to be touched, and is very passionate, becoming furious instantly if opposed. Her intelligence is altogether sub-human, and she is therefore unable to speak or to understand anything said to her. She is absurdly fond of getting hold of a piece of pencil and paper and scribbling on it like a small child. It is of course quite impossible to teach her to write. She came to me and by grunts and gestures got from me pencil and paper, and with evident enjoyment scribbled on the floor. Soon afterwards, on being annoyed by some trifling circumstance, she tore the paper to shreds and flung away the pencil. The mother is much attached to this semi-human daughter.