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Review: 47. The Languages of the Wild Tribes of the Malay Peninsula.

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Source: *Man*, Vol. 2 (1902), pp. 61-63

Published by: Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2840311>

Accessed: 23-04-2016 18:13 UTC

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## REVIEWS.

New Guinea.

Haddon.

**The Cambridge Expedition to Torres Strait.**

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*Head-Hunters—Black, White, and Brown.* By Alfred C. Haddon, Sc.D.,  
F.R.S. London: Methuen & Co., 1901. 23 × 15, pp. 426. 15s.

Dr. Haddon's preliminary account of the Torres Strait Expedition has the double virtue of being an entertaining popular narrative and a work of real anthropological value on the peoples of Torres Strait, New Guinea, and Sarawak.

The expedition, it will be remembered, started in 1898 for the purpose of making scientific investigations into the anthropology of the Torres Strait islanders and the adjacent population of New Guinea. The party consisted of Dr. Haddon, Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, Dr. C. S. Myers, Mr. W. McDougall, Mr. Sidney H. Ray, the late Mr. Anthony Wilkin, and Mr. C. G. Seligmann. Each member of the party had his special department, and together they formed a very strong company for the purposes in view. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wilkin's notes relating to the important subjects of house-construction, land-tenure, transfer of property, and other social data will not be lost by his untimely death last year, to which Dr. Haddon makes a kindly, sympathetic reference. Whatever adventures the travellers met with, and they were sometimes not without an element of excitement and even danger, nothing seems to have marred the harmony with which they all worked together, and contributed to the success of the expedition. The visit to Borneo was not part of the original programme, and the official report will not include the results of inquiries there. It was due to the pressing invitation of Mr. Charles Hose, the Resident of the Baram District. Some of the most interesting chapters in the book relate to this visit, and discuss the information obtained by personal inquiries and observations among the natives directly by members of the expedition, or from Mr. Hose and other British officials. The chapters on the omen-animals and the cult of skulls are of special value. The final chapter, describing an assembly of the natives at Baram to meet the Resident, and the solemn conclusion of inter-tribal peace under Mr. Hose's auspices, forms an epical climax to the narrative.

The book is profusely illustrated from photographs taken by members of the party, and by drawings and diagrams in the text which materially assist the comprehension of the descriptions of objects and ceremonies. Some of the drawings were made by natives of Torres Strait to illustrate their stories.

E. S. HARTLAND.

Malay: Language.

Schmidt.

**The Languages of the Wild Tribes of the Malay Peninsula.**

47

*Die Sprachen der Sakei und Semang auf Malacca und ihr Verhältnis zu den Mon-Khm̃er-Sprachen.* Von P. W. Schmidt, S.V.D. (Ueberdruck aus de Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde von Ned.-Indië, 6<sup>e</sup> Volgr., Deel VIII.).

In this work Professor Schmidt brings together nearly all that is known at present of the languages of the wild tribes of the Malay Peninsula and then offers proofs of their relationship to those of the Mon-Khm̃er group.

The first portion deals with the Word-store, Texts, Grammatical structure, and Relations of the dialects to one another. A very nearly exhaustive list of authorities is given, which shows, however, that though many have undertaken to give information about these languages, few have accomplished the task with much completeness or accuracy. In the section on Word-store the vocabulary brings together under simple Semang or Sakei stem-words, all the variants of those words. The list of distinct stem-words thus given amount (with the supplement) to 1,249. In a few cases where the differences between the words given are complicated by apparent affixes, the compiler

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has supplied hypothetical stems, and in the case of compounds has indicated the other words in the list which explain them.

The Texts consist of sentences from Skeat (*Journ. Straits Branch Roy. Asiat. Soc.*, No. 30, p. 13, &c.) and Clifford (*ibid.*, No. 24, p. 13, &c.), and a story in three dialects from de Morgan (exploration). The former have a full, the latter a partial, interlinear translation.

In the Grammar the phonology is based upon the spellings adopted by the various collectors. As these have been English, French, Russian, German, and possibly also Malay, the task of the writer was not an easy one. In his discussion he has applied to the phonology the transcription system of Fr. Müller in his *Gründriss der Sprachwissenschaft* (excepting ġ for Müller's dž), but in quoting words has wisely used the original spelling of the collectors. The word-building section is based upon a close analysis of the words in the vocabulary. An attempt is made in some cases with fair success to show that many dissyllabic words are formed with a common syllable, which, as in Chinese, &c., to some extent classifies the word.

A meaning is suggested for most of these prefixed syllables. The personal pronouns apparently fall into two groups, but the lists are very incomplete. This, of course, is to be expected in a Malay or Indo-Chinese region where true pronouns are always liable to be obscured by expressions of politeness, or by nouns used as substitutes. Demonstrative words are formed from four groups of particles. In the substantives there are no certain examples of the expression of number, gender is indicated only by a word for man or woman following, and case is only shown by position. The adjective follows the noun to which it belongs, but the numeral precedes. The numerals from 1-3 are given in most of the dialects, that for 4 in a few other, for 5 and 6 in two dialects, that for 7 in one. As arranged by Prof. Schmidt they fall into four groups.

In a note on the numerals Professor Schmidt refers to a traditional migration of Sakais to Borneo, quoting in support the Bintulu and so-called Rejang River numerals. These I have elsewhere discussed.

Material for the study of the verb was found to be very deficient. The only examples show the use of auxiliaries borrowed from the Malay to express completion, futurity, &c. The other parts of speech are not discussed, but examples are found in the vocabulary.

In the fourth section Professor Schmidt endeavours to form the dialects into related groups by discussing their affinities to each other. The lists show a diversity of vocabulary corresponding to the mixed character of the people. A list is given of 46 words which are practically the same in all the dialects. It is followed by lists of words for the equivalents of which different roots are found. These lead to the following grouping :—

GROUP I.—*Subdivision* 1.—Quedah Semaug, Semang Ijob and Ulu Selama, Ulu Kelantan and Patani.

*Subdivision* 2.—Semang (of Tomlin), Orang Běnua (Newbold), Juru Semang.

GROUP II.—*Subdivision* 1.—Besisi, Sakai S. Raya, Senoi.

*Subdivision* 2.—Sakai S. Kerbou, Söman (Morgan), Tembe, Perak Semang.

The author notes that nearly all the Semang vocabularies belong to the first group, and the Sakai to the latter. He describes their geographical position.

A map in this part of the work would have been a great help to the reader.

In the second part of his book Professor Schmidt discusses the relationship of the Sakai-Semang dialects to the languages of the Mon-Khměr group. For the latter his material consists of the Mon (Peguan) Grammar and Vocabulary of Haswell, the Cambodian Vocabularies of Moura and Aymonier, the Stieng and Bahnar Dictionaries of

Azémar and Dourisboure, the Anam Grammar of Aubaret, Vocabularies of the Wild Tribes of Cambodgia by Garner and Bastian, with Himly's notes on the Tscham.

The subject of this relationship had been to some extent worked at independently by E. Kuhn in his *Beiträge zur Sprachenkunde Hinterindiens* in 1899, and by Mr. Otto Blagden in *Early Indo-Chinese Influence in the Malay Peninsula*. Kuhn was, however, content with a mere affirmation of a relationship between the Mon-Khm̄r languages and those of the Kol, Nancowry, and wild tribes of Malacca. Blagden considered the evidence insufficient to assume that the Peninsula dialects were cognate dialects to be classified in the Mon-Annam (*i.e.*, Khm̄r) family.

Professor Schmidt undertakes to prove the certainty of their relationship as cognate members of the same linguistic family.

The first proof deals with the word-store of the languages. The stems which stood as the representative forms of the Sakai and Semang in the first part are here compared with the corresponding expressions in the Mon-Khm̄r. The list extends to about 240, or about one-fifth of the whole Sakai-Semang vocabulary. Nouns, verbs, and adjectives occur in this list, and it includes every variety of name and occupation. The word-formation section discusses the formation of Khm̄r, Stieng, Bahnar, and Mon words by means of prefixes and infixes, and then proceeds to show that the Sakai-Semang dialects use the same prefixes and infixes in the same way. The pronouns, demonstrative adverbs, and numerals, so far as they are known, are shown to have cognate forms. Professor Schmidt thus sums up his argument:—1. The phonology is similar in the two groups. 2. Word-formation follows the same principles. 3. The personal pronouns show agreements. 4. Pronouns and demonstrative adverbs are substantially the same. 5. The syntactical relations of substantives, adjectives, and verbs are the same. 6. The form and construction of the numerals are the same.

In his concluding remarks Professor Schmidt has a few anthropological notes. He quotes Thorel (*Voyage d'Exploration en Indo-Chine*) with reference to the difference between the Mon-Khm̄r peoples (especially the wild races) and the Mongolian (Tibeto-Burman) and Malay races. The chief marks distinguishing the former are stated to be:—1. Dolichocephalic skull. 2. Darker skin-colour. 3. Non-oblique eyes. 4. Wavy, not straight hair. He quotes Logan and Martin with reference to the same characters of eye and hair among the Sakais, though the skull formation varies, Martin's Senoi being dolichocephalic, and his Besisi brachycephalic. The Semangs, with their still darker skin-colour and woolly hair, are anthropologically distinct from the Sakais. Professor Schmidt, however, concludes that, like the Negritos of the Philippines, they have mainly given up their own for a foreign speech, but that a few traces of the original still remain in the Semang.

Professor Schmidt's work is a valuable contribution to the study of this subject, but it shows that a great deal has yet to be done both in the way of collecting material in the languages and in the comparison of them with others. If only one-fifth of the vocabularies can be shown to be Mon-Khm̄r what are the remaining four-fifths? One may be permitted to hope that Mr. Skeat's expedition to the Peninsula may provide new data, and that in discussing this, the possibility of connection with the Andaman languages or the primitive Indonesian will not be lost sight of. SIDNEY H. RAY.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

### Programme.

### International Congress of Americanists.

*International Congress of Americanists: Preliminary Announcement of the Thirteenth Session to be held at New York, October 20-25, 1902.*

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In accordance with a vote at the last session of the congress, held in Paris in 1900, the thirteenth session of the International Congress of Americanists will be held in the

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