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The kinship terms of reference of the Mentu Land Dayaks, in phonemic notation

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THE KINSHIP TERMS OF REFERENCE
OF THE MENTU LAND DAYAKS,
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The following list of kinship terms comes from the village of Mentu Tapuh, on the Kedup branch of the headwaters of the Sadong River, Serian District, First Division, Sarawak. The language of this village belongs to the Bornean sub-group of the Indonesian family, and is one of a complex of mutually intelligible Bedayuh, or Land Dayak, dialects spoken in the Serian District. These dialects are known collectively as Bukar-Sadong Land Dayak. Other land Dayak dialect complexes of Sarawak are Biatah (spoken in Kuching District), Bau-Jagoi (in Bau and Kuching Districts) and Lara (in Lundu District). The social structure of the Bukar-Sadong Land Dayaks, specifically those of Kampong Mentu Tapuh, has been described in Geddes 1954. The kinship terms are there given the spelling developed by St. Theresa's Mission, Serian, and used by the people themselves. Kinship terms were included by Hudson (1964) in his test list for linguistic classification in the Barito River district of Kalimantan. At the time of writing (May 1970) Hudson is again in Borneo gathering word-lists, this time taking in Sarawak. The present paper gives the kinship terminology in phonemic notation in order to make it available for linguistic comparison and reconstruction. It can be taken as a companion to a more general list of Mentu Land Dayak words which will be published (see bibliography). The writer worked on this language in Sydney between March 1962 and May 1963 with Raphael Nyandoh anak Kadir as informant, from February to June 1964 in Sarawak with Robert Na-en anak Jerman as chief informant, and again in May 1970 with both Nyandoh and Na-en as informants.¹ For information on the phonology of this dialect the writer refers readers to the general word-list mentioned above and other items under Court and Scott in the list of references below.

oneself, <i>ədiʔ</i>	cousin (second and more distant), <i>umbuʔ/ədiʔ kawətn</i>
elder sibling, <i>umbuʔ</i>	father, <i>əman</i>
younger sibling, <i>ədiʔ</i>	mother, <i>əyakn, nayoʔ, əndikn,</i> <i>əndiʔ, indiʔ</i>
brother, <i>umbuʔ dari</i> (elder), <i>ədiʔ dari</i> (younger)	uncle, aunt, (see below)
sister, <i>umbuʔ dayukn</i> (elder), <i>ədiʔ dayukn</i> (younger)	child, <i>ənak</i>
cousin (first), <i>umbuʔ/ədiʔ tungər</i>	son, <i>ənak dari</i>

¹ The writer would like to thank at this point Professor W. Geddes, Dr. A. Capell, The Sydney University, The Sarawak Museum in Kuching, St. Theresa's Mission, Nyandoh and Na-en, for making the study possible.

daughter, *anak dayukn*
 nephew/niece, *anak buah*
 grandfather (father's or mother's father), *babuk, babeh, babay*
 grandmother (father's or mother's mother), *tayukn*
 grandchild, *sunkuh*
 grandson, *sunkuh dari*
 granddaughter, *sunkuh dayukn*
 grandnephew, grandniece, *sunkuh dawətn*
 great-grandfather/-mother/-child, *babuk/tayukn/sunkuh bəraw*
 great grandnephew/niece, *sunkuh bəraw kawətn*
 great-great-grandfather/-mother/-child, *babuk/tayukn/sunkuh bərak*
 great-great-great-grandfather/-mother/-child, *babuk/tayukn/sunkuh əmbutn*
 distant ancestor, *babuk uyut*
 husband, *bəniḥ*
 wife, *asəw*
 spouse's sibling, *inḱaʔ* (elder sibling), *ipəʔ* (younger sibling)
 sibling's spouse, *inḱaʔ* (elder sibling), *ipəʔ* (younger sibling)
 child's spouse's parent, *bisətn damiʔ* or *bisətn damih*
 spouse's sibling's spouse, *birəs*
 parent-in-law, *tuaʔ*
 father-/mother-in-law, *tuaʔ dari/dayukn*
 spouse's parent's sibling, *tuaʔ damih*, or as if ego's own uncle, aunt (See below. Informants disagreed here.)
 child's spouse, *ibətn*
 stepfather/-mother, *əman/əyakn tiriʔ*
 adopted/-ive child/father/mother, *anak/əman/əyakn anḱət*.
 Adoptive father is also referred

to as *bapaʔ*
 orphan, *anak nima:n*
 widow (-er), *janda balu*
 divorcee, *bujakn janda*
 uncle, aunt, No distinction is made between father's sibling and mother's sibling. No distinction for sex is made except by way of appending *dari* and *dayukn*. Uncles and aunts are referred to by their order of birth, regardless of whether they are older or younger than parent. The first-born is referred to as *əmba* or *əmbəpm*. If parent's mother has stopped bearing children her last child is referred to as *buncu*. Seven different terms were collected. To explain them let us suppose that parent with parent's siblings make up a group of seven. The uncle/aunt designations in order of birth are as follows:

1. *əmba* or *əmbəpm*
2. *ungəl*
3. *bujiʔ*
4. *tənah*
5. *muda*
6. *biak*
7. *buncu*

If parent is first-born, ego has no *əmba*, but has *ungəl*, *bujiʔ*, *tənah*... etc. If parent is last-born, ego has no *buncu*, but has *əmba*, *ungəl*, *bujiʔ*... etc. If parent is fourth-born, ego has no *tənah*, but has *əmba*,... *bujiʔ* and *muda*,... *buncu*. If parent is second-born, ego has no *ungəl*, but has *əmba* and *bujiʔ*,... *buncu*, and so on. Uncle's or aunt's spouse is referred to by the same term as the uncle or aunt concerned.

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