

ARTICLE III.

THE MALAYAN WORDS IN ENGLISH.

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ENGLISH etymologists hav many imperious calls upon their attention. Every language within the corners of the four winds hoists a signal as they sail by in their hurried circumnavigation, and it is no wonder if in their haste to reach home within the time set in their articles, they ar tempted to ignore many of these invitations to parley, or at most to cut the parley short, treating such outlying tongues merely as ports of call, to be seen and left within the waning of a winter's afternoon.

Even if time wer given, it too often happens that the means of finding out these remoter facts and of forming therefrom a judgment, ar not at hand, and can not be reacht.

And even if time and means ar granted, there is the difficulty to be overcome of learning, before the ship sails on, the details of many outlandish tongues, written often in outlandish characters, and ill provided with the critical apparatus which is so abundant for the principal Aryan and Semitic tongues.

Nevertheless, difficulties do not form a complete excuse; and the English etymologists who ar compeld, by their very office, to touch many things which they can not hope to adorn, to enter many fields which they can not hope to conquer, may yet go some way forward, and make some spoil for their pains. And indeed they do sometimes make spoil, with other pains than their own.

Of such an excursion, made along etymological lines, in a remote but large and important group of languages, this paper presents some results.

It deals with the words which hav come into the English language from the East-Indian or Malayan Archipelago, the land of the orang-utan and the sapi-utan, of the babirusa and the banteng, of the bruang and the dugong, of the siamang, the kabau, and the wauwau, of the maleo and the cassowary, and of that once mythic bird called the maucodiata, 'the bird of heaven' or paradise; the home of the kris and the gong; the

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Abada, a rhinoceros, a word frequent in the Hakluyt period; also *abado*, and once *abath*. It is a transfer of Portuguese *abada* (c. 1598), Spanish *abada* (c. 1585), New Latin *abada* (1631). This is a mistaken form, arising probably by attraction of the vowel of the article *la* (*la bada* taken as *l'abada*), of what was also used in the proper form *bada*, Portuguese *bada* (1541), Spanish *bada* (1611), Italian *bada* (c. 1606), (not noted in English or New Latin). See the quotations in Yule. *Bada* seemd to be feminine, and hence was by some thought to be "the female Unicorn."

The word is found in all the principal languages of the Malayan Archipelago. *Bada* is from Malay بادق bādak, a rhinoceros. Achinese *badak*, *badëk*, *baduëh*, Batak *badak*, Lampong *badak*, Javanese *warak*, Sundanese *badak*, Balinese *warak*, Dayak *badak*, Macassar *bada*, Bugis *badak*. The final ق *q* in Malay pronunciation is faint, and often silent. It does not appear in the Macassar form, from which, indeed, the Portuguese and Spanish *bada* may have been derived. It is absent in the English rendering

of several Malay names of places, as in *Ava*, Malay آوق Āwaq, *Batta* beside *Batak*, Malay باتق Bātaq, *Sulu*, *Sooloo*, Malay سولق Sūluq. So *Perak* قيرق Pēraq, *Dayak* دايق Dāyāq are usually pronounced without the *q*.

The pronunciation of the form *abada* must have been, of course, a-bā'da. An erroneous accentuation a'ba-da may have been in use also; the form *abath* implies this. But the form *abda*, which if genuin, would prove the latter accentuation, is a mistake (see below).

- Bādac. Rhinoceros. 1631 HAEX, p. 4. Haex, D. Dictionnaire Malaiso-Latinum
- بَادِقْ bādak the rhinoceros. Tandok bādak or chūla bādak the rhinoceros horn. 1812 MARSDEN, p. 31.
- بادق bādakh eenhoorn, rhinoceros. Bādakh gādjah rhinoceros met één hoorn. Bādakh karbau rhinoceros met twee hoornen. 1825 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, p. 36.
- Bādak (J. warak). The rhinoceros. 1852 CRAWFORD, p. 14. A descriptive dictionary of the Indian islands
- بادق badak, neushoorn; — gadjah, n. met één, — karbau n. met twee hoorns; lidah — cochenille-cactus. (Bat. id. Jav. warak, Mak. badā.) 1863 PIJNAPPEL, p. 27. Malais-Niederdeutsch wörterbuch
- بادق bādak, le rhinocéros....Jav. ... wadak [read ... warak]. Sund. ... badak. Bat. ... badak. Mak. ... bada. Day. badak. 1875 FAVRE, 2: 164. Dict. malais-français
- بادق bādak, neushoorn: tjæla b., het hoorn van den neushoorn: lidah b. (neushoortong), naam der cactusachtige gewassen, inz. van den cochenille-cactus.... 1877 WALL and TUUK, 1: 184. Malaisch-Niederdeutsch wörterbuch
- Bādak بادق a rhinoceros. 1881 SWETTENHAM (1887), 2: 7. Vocabulary of the English and Malay languages

بادق badak, rhinoceros, het neushoorn-dier; b. gadjah, die één en b. kërbaou, die twee neushorens heeft.... 1893 KLINKERT, p. 80.

Badak, rhinoceros; Badak gadjah, eenhoornige rhinoceros; Badak kërbaou, tweehoornige rhinoceros; Tjoelabadak, hoorn van een rhinoceros; Lidahbadak, opuntia cochinillifera, een heester, veel aangekweekt voor de cochenillecultuur. 1895 MAYER, p. 27.

Bādak, بادق. The rhinoceros....

1895 CLIFFORD and SWETTENHAM, p. 106.

Badak neushoorn. 1879 DIAS, *Lijst van Atjehsche woorden*, p. 160.

Badaq rhinoceros, *badoe-eh*.

1880 ARRIENS, *Maleisch-Hollandsch-Atjehsche woordenlijst*, p. 8.

بادق badék, neushoorn; rhinoceros; soemboek —, de hoorn van den rhinoceros. 1889 LANGEN, *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, p. 26.

Badak (ook Ab[oeensch]. v. H.), rhinoceros.

1891 HELFRICH, *Lampongsch-Holl. woordenlijst*, p. 33.

Warak, neushoorn-dier, renoceros. 1835 ROORDA VAN EYSINGA, *Algemeen Javaansch en Nederduitsch woordenboek*, p. 641.

... [warak] N[goko et] K[rama], rhinoceros.

1870 FAVRE, *Dictionnaire javanais-français*, p. 290.

Badak, the rhinoceros, Rhinoceros Sumatrensis....

1862 RIGG, *Dict. of the Sunda lang.*, p. 29.

Warak rhinoceros. 1876 ECK, *Balinesch-Holl. wrdbk.*, p. 149.

Badak, d. Nashorn.

1859 HARDELAND, *Dajacksch-deutsches wörterbuch*, p. 24.

Badak rhinoceros. 1885 AERNOUT, *Woordenlijstje der Tidoengsche taal*, p. 541.

... Bādā, bep. bādaka. 't Mal. bādakh rhinoceros.

1859 MATTHES, *Makasaarsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, p. 173.

Rhinoceros ... badak badak.

1833 [THOMSEN], *Vocab. of the Eng., Bugis and Malay lang.*, p. 20.

The English use appears, as in the case of many other strange animals then first heard of in the far East, and the far West, in the voyages and histories composed or translated in the later decades of the sixteenth century.

It is a very fertile country, with great store of prouisioun; there are elephants in great number and *abadas*, which is a kind of beast so big as two great huls, and hath vpon his snowt a little horne.

1588 R. PARKE, tr. Mendoza (orig. 1595), *Historie of the great and mightie kingdom of China*, etc. (Hakluyt soc., 1853), 2:311. (Y.)

We sent commodities to their king to barter for Amber-greese, and for the hornes of *Abath*, whereof the Kinge onely hath the traffique in his hands. Now this *Abath* is a beast which hath one horne only in her forehead, and is thought to be the female Vnicorne, and is highly esteemed of all the Moores in those parts as a most soveraigne remedie against poyson.

1592 BARKER in Hakluyt (1607), 2:591. (Y.)

The *Abada*, or Rhinoceros is not in India, but only in Bengala and Patane. 1598 tr. LINSCHOTEN, *Discours of voyages into y^e easte & weste Indies*, p. 88 (Y.); repr. Hakluyt soc. (1885), 2:8.

Also in Bengala are found great numbers of the beasts which in Latine are called *Rhinocerotus*, and of the Portingalles *Abadas*.

1598 *Id.* p. 23 (Y.); repr. Hakluyt soc. (1885), 1:96.

Camboia lyeth Southward from thence, a great and populous Countrie, full of Elephants and *Abada's* (this Beast is the Rhinoceros).

1613 PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 387.

In Bengala are found great numbers of *Abadas* or *Rhinocerotus*, whose horn (growing up from his snout,)...is good against poyson, and is much accounted of throughout all India. 1613 *Id.* p. 400.

[This passage is quoted, with the unmarked omission of some words (from "snout" to "is good"), and with the reference "(1864) 2," in the N. E. D.; and the word *Abadas* is erroneously printed *Abdas*.]

See other quotations in Yule and the *Stanford dictionary*; and references in Pennant, *Synopsis of quadrupeds*, 1771, p. 75.

Ailantus, a beautiful East Indian tree, *Ailantus glandulosa*, Desf., well known in European and American towns, where it is planted as a shade-tree. The name, which is also found as *ailanto*, is not commonly recognized as Malay, but that is its ultimate origin. It has been referred to the Chinese, to the Sanskrit, and to one of the languages of the Molucca islands; and in all of these languages it has been said to mean 'tree of heaven.' The reference to the Molucca islands is correct; but the final explanation lies in the Malay.

Ailantus is also spelt, erroneously, *ailanthus*. It is from the New Latin *ailantus*, as used by Desfontaines (1786) in the erroneous form *ailanthus*, as the name of the genus.

Ailanthus glandulosa, Desf. in *Mém. Acad. Sc. Par.* 1786 (1789), 265, t. 8.—China. 1893 *Index Kewensis* 1:66.

The *Index Kewensis* mentions three other species, *A. excelsa*, *A. malabarica*, *A. moluccana*. The first and third of these specific names are especially appropriate to the name *ailantus*: for the name comes from the Molucca islands, and the tree grows high.

The Molucca name does not appear, in the precise combination required, in the glossaries and wordlists accessible to me; but the European reflex, and the meaning and locality assigned, make it clear that the original Molucca name from which Desfontaines, or the author on whom he depended, probably one of the Dutch naturalists, took the word, was **ai lanit*, or **ai lanitol*, which could be interpreted, literally, as 'tree of heaven,' tho the real meaning, as we shall see, is something different. *Ai* is the most common form, in the Molucca region, with numerous variants, *ai*, *aya*, *ayo*, *awo*, *ow*, and *kai*, *kao*, *kau*, etc., of the general Malay word for 'tree' or 'wood', namely كاي *kāyu*. *Lanit*,