

# **Wasambua word list, notes, and sample text**

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## LANGUAGES

Subject language : Cia-Cia  
Language of materials : English, Indonesian, Cia-Cia

## DESCRIPTION

This paper presents an 844-item word list of Wasambua, a divergent dialect of the Cia-Cia language of southern Buton Island, southeastern Sulawesi, Indonesia. Besides placing Wasambua in its sociolinguistic context, this paper includes notes on the sound system, person markers, deictics, and aspectual clitics. It concludes with a brief, 14-sentence personal narrative.

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## VERSION HISTORY

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# Wasambua word list, notes, and sample text <sup>1</sup>

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## 1. Background and language environment

Wasambua is a dialect of Cia-Cia. It is spoken by the older members of about eighty households in the neighborhood (*kelingkungan*) of the same name in the village of Lakambau. Lakambau is a coastal village located in the southwestern quadrant of Buton Island in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.<sup>2</sup> The Wasambua dialect of Cia-Cia has not been mentioned in any of the previous literature.<sup>3</sup>

Formerly Wasambua was spoken in the interior, but in 1969 the government resettled the inhabitants to the coast. The former village site is an hour and a half by foot from where the Wasambua presently live, or about nine kilometers away. Reportedly the site is now part of a protected forest reserve, but Wasambua people still make return visits, for example to hunt for wild honey, or to clean the graves of the ancestors and offer prayers.

In 1969 when the Wasambua moved to the coast, the place where they were resettled was only sparsely inhabited. In the intervening years a number of outsiders have moved into the area, with the result that the original Wasambua village now comprises only a single neighborhood (out of five) in the village of Lakambau. By far the largest group of immigrants to Lakambau village have been Cia-Cia from Batu Atas Island. In the early 2000s the area received a further influx of people fleeing violence in the Maluku Islands (the so-called Ambon exodus), including 30 families who settled within the Wasambua neighborhood proper.

Speakers of Wasambua are in their thirties or older, and all indications suggest that their unique dialect will not survive the passing of this generation. Furthermore, even among the adults we interacted with there was an evident slippage in vocabulary: for a number of word list items people were more familiar with the Indonesian or local Cia-Cia term, and had to work at recalling the bona fide Wasambua term. Some word list items I was only able to fill in during a second session with different speakers (and a few items not at all).

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<sup>1</sup> This paper owes much to La Ode Abidin, scholar and compiler of the first Cia-Cia dictionary. It was only through him that I learned there was a divergent variety of Cia-Cia spoken in Lakambau village, and was induced to extend the Cia-Cia survey an extra day so that we could go to Lakambau together.

<sup>2</sup> Pinpoint coordinates for the Wasambua neighborhood can be given as 5° 36' 15.6" S and 122° 35' 46.6" E. The village (*kelurahan*) of Lakambau is located within the Batauga district (*kecamatan*) of the South Buton regency (*kabupaten*) of Southeast Sulawesi province (*provinsi*).

<sup>3</sup> Wasambua should not be confused with the Wasuamba dialect of Pancana, also spoken on Buton Island

The decline in the use of Wasambua must in fact be seen as part of the general decline in the use of Cia-Cia throughout Lakambau village, where a strong, nearly exclusive, use of Indonesian in the youngest generation was universally reported. At present there are no efforts to promote Cia-Cia (of any variety) in Lakambau village. The sole local language taught in schools is Wolio, the court language of the (former and present) sultanate in Baubau.

## 2. Timeline of research

As part of a broader survey of the entire Cia-Cia language area, I collected a 349-item word list for Wasambua on September 7th, 2015. At the end of the word list elicitation session, I also made a few, hurried recordings of a handful of Wasambua words, mostly ones containing the sound /ɣ/.

The following year I was able to return and over the course of three days from August 30th to September 1st, 2016, collect a longer word list (844 items), a short text, and additional information as presented below.

I am indebted to the people who served as Wasambua respondents, principally Hasnia, Nurhaida, and Hafaruddin.



### 3. Relationship to Cia-Cia

Cia-Cia comprises two main dialect areas: a western dialect chain spoken from Masiri to Mambulu, and a central-eastern dialect complex that includes the remainder of the Cia-Cia language area.

Wasambua, however, stands mostly apart from these two dialect areas, and must be considered the most divergent of Cia-Cia dialects. A recent lexicostatistical analysis found Wasambua to average only 72% lexically similar with all other Cia-Cia dialects and subdialects (range 77% to 69%). It scored highest with the western dialect of Cia-Cia (77% lexically similar with Mambulu; 77% with Bangun; 76% with Bola; 74% with Masiri); the western dialect is also the closest geographically. Not unsurprisingly it also scored 74% lexically similar with Batu Atas (Lakambau village is heavily settled with immigrants from Batu Atas). For the full lexicostatistical matrix and further information concerning Cia-Cia dialects, see Mead and Truong (In preparation).

While such low lexical similarity values *could* suggest that Wasambua be considered a separate language, we found no such sentiments among Wasambua people themselves. In their own eyes they place themselves clearly within the Cia-Cia fold. Whenever we spoke to them about the use, development, or steps to preserve the *bahasa daerah* ‘local language,’ to them that always meant the broader Cia-Cia community, of which Wasambua was a part.

### 4. Sound system

Wasambua has the following consonants and vowels:

voiceless stops and affricates: /p/, /t/, /tʃ/, /k/, /ʔ/

voiced stops and affricates: /b/, /b̥/, /d/, /d̥/, /d̥ʒ/, /g/

fricatives: /v/, /s/, /x/, /h/

nasals: /m/, /n/, /ŋ/

resonants: /r/, /l/

vowels: /i/, /e/, /a/, /o/, /u/

Approximants have a tenuous status in the sound system. The sound y ( /j/ ) appears in the borrowed word *bayara* ‘to buy’ (< Malay *bayar*). I transcribed the word for ‘I’ as *iyaʔu*, the word for ‘sky’ as both *laila* and *laya*, and the word for ‘water’ as both *ueʔe* and *weʔe*.

When not enclosed in phonemic or phonetic brackets, I use *c* to symbolize the voiceless affricate /tʃ/ and *j* to symbolize the voice affricate /dʒ/.

The contrast between /β/ and /b/ is neutralized following /m/ as well as preceding the vowel /u/, where only /b/ occurs. Outside of these two contexts /β/ predominates, and /b/ occurs but rarely, where its presence can usually be attributed to borrowing. Examples:

<i>baḡa</i>	‘body’	cf. Malay <i>badan</i>
<i>barani</i>	‘brave’	cf. Malay <i>berani</i>
<i>bayara</i>	‘pay’	cf. Malay <i>bayar</i>
<i>bebe</i>	‘duck’	cf. Malay <i>bebek</i>
<i>oboro</i>	‘torch’	cf. Malay <i>obor</i>
<i>belaja</i>	‘earthen pot’	cf. Malay <i>belanga</i>
<i>kasubele</i>	‘rosary, prayer beads’	cf. Malay <i>tasbih</i> , Muna <i>kasubeo</i>
<i>kasubia</i>	‘cassava’	cf. Ambonese Malay <i>kasbi</i>
<i>sube</i>	‘pound (spices in mortar)’	cf. Malay <i>cobe</i> ‘spice mortar’

We also recorded /b/ in the words *kabamba* ‘cockroach,’ *kaboro* ‘grasshopper’ and *taba* ‘fat, fatty tissue’ as unimploded.

The phonemes /ḡ/ and /d/ are rare. In the corpus /ḡ/ is known to occur only in only four words, all of which are of Arabic provenance:

<i>ḡoḡa</i>	‘prayer’	cf. Malay <i>doa</i> < Arabic <i>du‘ā</i> ’
<i>ḡunia</i>	‘world’	cf. Malay <i>dunia</i> < Arabic <i>dunyā</i>
<i>baḡa</i>	‘body’	cf. Malay <i>badan</i> < Arabic <i>badan</i>
<i>sahaḡa</i>	‘index finger’ <sup>4</sup>	cf. Malay <i>syahadat</i> ‘testimony’ < Arabic <i>shahāda</i>

In the corpus, /d/ is known to occur in the following three words, where its presence indicates borrowing:<sup>5</sup>

<i>duria</i>	‘durian’	cf. Malay <i>durian</i>
<i>doi</i>	‘money’	cf. Malay <i>duit</i>
<i>daun panda</i>	‘fragrant screw pine’	cf. Malay <i>daun pandan</i>

The fricative /v/ alternates in articulation between labiodental [v] and bilabial [β]. The basis or conditioning environment for this alternation requires further investigation. One possibility among others is that [v] is the original articulation, while [β] represents influence from surrounding Cia-Cia dialects. This sound is written consistently in the word list responses as *v*. While we did little in terms of orthography development in this initial visit, it would seem that Wasambua speakers themselves would prefer a spelling system in which this sound is represented as *w*.

<sup>4</sup> The shift in meaning from ‘testimony’ to ‘index finger’ presumably is based on the use of the raised index finger as a silent agreement with the Islamic creed. According to Anceaux (1987:157), Wolio has a contrast between *sahada* ‘index finger’ and *sahaḡa* ‘profession of faith (in Islam).’

<sup>5</sup> I also transcribed /d/ in *bukuno adamu* ‘tailbone,’ but could this be dental? Cf. Malay *adam* ‘earth, ground’ < Arabic *ādam*.

The sound which I regularly indicate in word list responses as a uvular fricative /χ/ also requires further investigation. In the mouths of some speakers it may in fact be articulated as a voiceless uvular trill [ʁ] (or possibly even a fricative trill?) Initially I had difficulty deciding whether this sound was voiceless or voiced. Upon detailed acoustic phonetic analysis, it turned out that what I had heard as (possible) voicing was in fact an interval of voicelessness, but short in duration (see Figure 1 and Figure 2 on the following page).

Wasambua speakers, aware that this sound corresponds to *r* in nearby Cia-Cia dialects, would prefer a spelling system in which this sound is represented as *r*. For consistency I have chosen to write this sound in the word list responses as χ. A practical consideration guiding this decision is that there also exist in the corpus some words with a bone fide *r* sound, that is, an alveolar trill. Most if not all Wasambua words with *r* are to be ascribed to borrowing. The following is a list of Wasambua words transcribed with /r/.

<i>bara</i>	‘goods’	cf. Malay <i>barang</i>
<i>duria</i>	‘durian’	cf. Malay <i>durian</i>
<i>embere</i>	‘bucket’	cf. Malay <i>ember</i>
<i>kaboro</i>	‘grasshopper’	cf. Wolio <i>kaboro</i>
<i>kamara</i>	‘room’	cf. Malay <i>kamar</i>
<i>kapurakaka</i>	‘frog, toad’	cf. Malay <i>katak pura</i> ‘toad’
<i>moʔana piara</i>	‘adopted child’	cf. Malay <i>pelihara</i> ‘care for, tend’
<i>oboro</i>	‘torch’	cf. Malay <i>obor</i>
<i>pikiri</i>	‘to think’	cf. Malay <i>pikir</i>
<i>sageru</i>	‘palm wine’	cf. Malay <i>saguer</i>

The phonemic status of glottal stop requires further investigation. It occurs primarily between like vowels, as in *cuʔu* ‘knee,’ *noʔo* ‘nose,’ and *kuxiʔi* ‘house post’ and at some morpheme boundaries (or former morpheme boundaries), as in *kaʔina* ‘here’ (cf. *ina* ‘this’), *leŋkaʔe* ‘open it’ and *koloʔuma* ‘hermit crab.’ However there are a handful of exceptions where only a long vowel is heard. Presumably long vowels can be analyzed underlyingly as sequences of two vowels.

<i>diidi ~ idi-idi</i>	[di'idi] ~ [,idi'idi]	‘small’
<i>kalipopo ndooti</i>	[,kali'popo ndo'oti]	‘firefly’
<i>osee</i>	[o'se:]	‘silver’
<i>mandoo-ndoo</i>	[ma,ndo:'ndo:]	‘round’
<i>kaxajaa</i>	[kaxa'dʒa:]	‘to work,’ cf. Malay <i>kerja</i>
<i>pekapatii</i>	[,pekapa'ti:]	‘to turn around,’ cf. Wolio <i>patii</i>
<i>nosoom</i>	[no'so:m]	‘it has set (of the sun)’

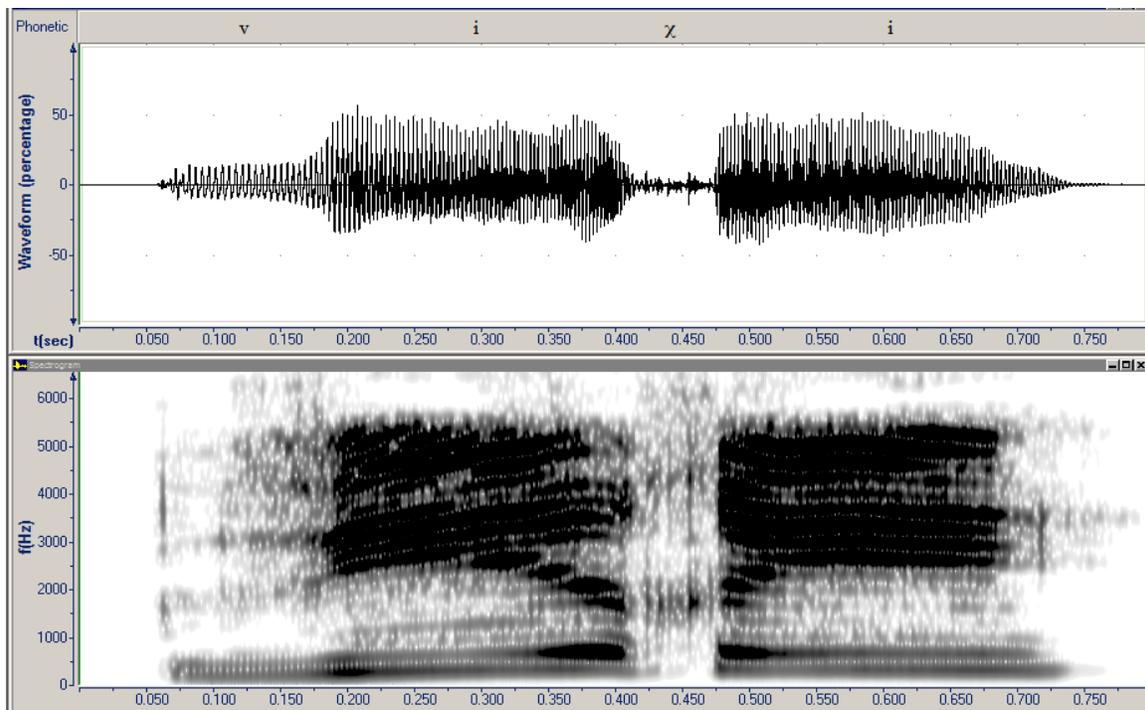


Figure 1. Waveform and spectrogram of Wasambua *vixi* 'mucus.'

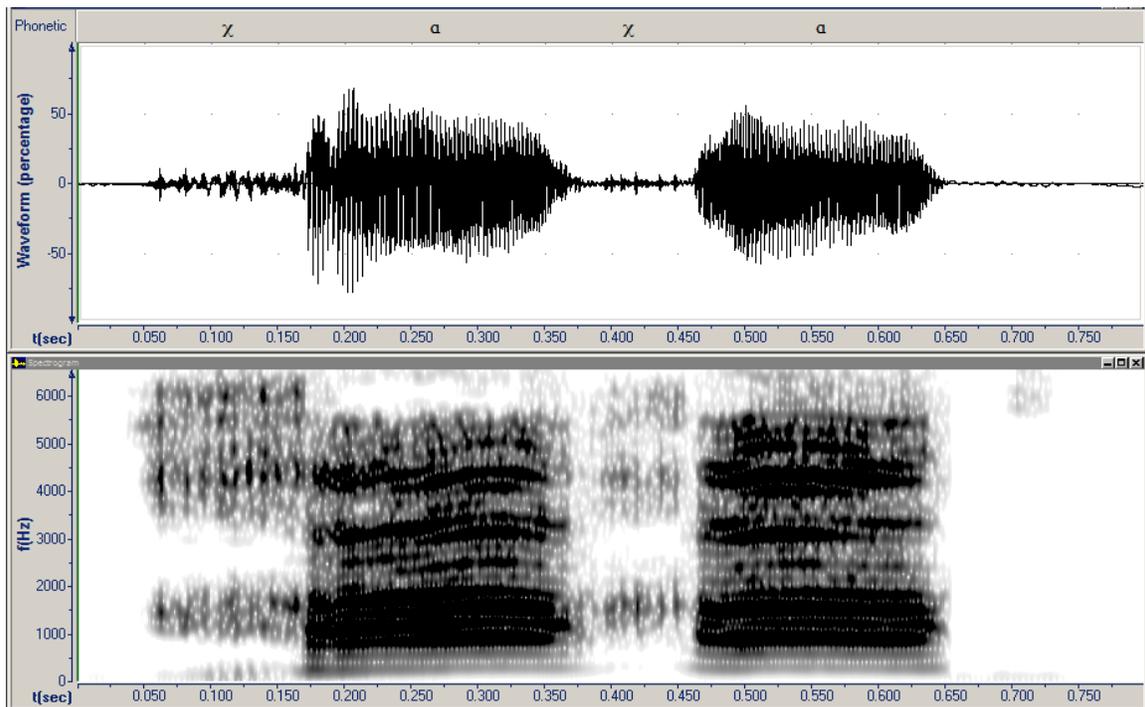


Figure 2. Waveform and spectrogram of Wasambua *χaxa* 'branch.'

## 5. Word list

The word list used to collect data on the Wasambua dialect of Cia-Cia is the 844-item Sulawesi Long List (Mead 2017).

Responses are transcribed semi-orthographically. See the preceding section concerning Wasambua phonemes and their orthographic representation. Glottal stop is always represented between vowels, even though its occurrence may be automatic (non-phonemic) between like vowels and perhaps other environments. Glottal stop is not represented word initially; most words that are written as vowel initial can be assumed to begin with a glottal stop.

For most responses stress is not marked. In these cases one can assume that primary stress falls predictably on the penultimate syllable of the word. Only when stress was heard otherwise is it marked. This includes a number of responses where the *o* of the aspectual clitic *-mo* has elided; see the discussion of this phenomenon in § 8. I also mark primary and secondary stress on a few five- and six-syllable words.

In addition, hyphens are used for two purposes. First, a hyphen is used to indicate two syllable reduplication, as in *biku-biku* ‘malleolus’ and *kamia-mia* ‘shadow.’ In these cases it can be assumed the reduplicated portion receives secondary stress:

<i>ɲili-ɲili</i>	[,ɲili'ɲili]	‘temple (of the head)’
<i>kamia-mia</i>	[ka,mia'mia]	‘shadow’
<i>pekadao-daao</i>	[peka,daoda'oa]	‘to play’

Hyphens are also used for separating a person marker from a stem. The most common inflectional affixes encountered in the data are the first person singular possessive suffix *-ʔu*, the third person possessive suffix *-no*, the third person realis subject prefix *no-* and the third person object suffix *-ʔe* (or *-e*). Although technically not part of the meaning being elicited, our respondents felt most comfortable citing the form with a person marker. Note that all the mentioned suffixes precipitate stress movement. Other affixation is discussed in the annotations.

As any linguist who has collected a word list knows, the first response to a word list item may not be the best or most appropriate response. For example when eliciting the term for ‘blowgun’ I was initially given the term *suli*, a word which actually refers to flutes. Upon further discussion it was discovered that *kasopu* refers to the weapon, and thus was the most appropriate response.

With the understanding that Wasambua is an endangered dialect, and in order to preserve as much information concerning Wasambua as possible, I have not discarded any data. Instead, information that might normally be discarded I have moved to the annotations.

SLL	English	Indonesian	Wasambua	Annotations
001	body	<i>badan, tubuh</i>	<b>baḡa</b>	
002	head	<i>kepala</i>	<b>pocu</b>	
003	skull	<i>tengkorak</i>	<b>koloḡkeno pocu</b>	
004	fontanelle	<i>ubun-ubun</i>	<b>kamunda</b>	one can see it throbbing
005	brain	<i>otak</i>	<b>ota</b>	
006	hair (head)	<i>rambut</i>	<b>vuʔu</b>	
007	hair whorl	<i>unyeng-unyeng</i>	<b>tonuana</b>	
008	hair bun	<i>sanggul</i>	<b>kapoḡkolu</b>	
009	gray hair	<i>uban</i>	<b>kua</b>	
010	face	<i>muka, wajah</i>	<b>hula</b>	
011	forehead	<i>dahi</i>	<b>vusa</b>	
012	eye	<i>mata</i>	<b>mata</b>	
013	eyeball	<i>bola mata</i>	<b>koloḡkeno mata</b>	
014	pupil of the eye	<i>biji mata, manik mata</i>	<b>mokito</b>	lit. 'black' cf. 552
015	eyebrow	<i>kening, alis mata</i>	<b>keye</b>	
016	eyelashes	<i>bulu mata</i>	<b>vuluno mata</b>	
017	tear (from crying)	<i>air mata</i>	<b>luʔuno mata</b>	
018	temple	<i>pelipis</i>	<b>ḡili-ḡili</b>	
019	nose	<i>hidung</i>	<b>ḡoʔo</b>	
020	nostril	<i>lubang hidung</i>	<b>volovano ḡoʔo</b>	lit. 'hole of the nose' cf. 19, 368
021	mucus	<i>ingus</i>	<b>momo / viʒi</b>	called <i>viʒi</i> if there is a lot
022	cheek	<i>pipi</i>	<b>ḡaga</b>	
023	cheekbone	<i>tulang pipi, pasu-pasu</i>	<b>bukuno ḡaga</b>	
024	mouth	<i>mulut</i>	<b>ḡoba</b>	cf. <i>ḡuncu</i> 'exterior mouth area,' described as 'the part that speaks'
025	lip	<i>bibir</i>	<b>vivi</b>	
026	tongue	<i>lidah</i>	<b>lela</b>	
027	tooth	<i>gigi</i>	<b>ḡiʔi</b>	
028	molar tooth	<i>geraham</i>	<b>vaḡka</b>	
029	gums	<i>gusi</i>	<b>guo</b>	
030	palate	<i>langit-langit mulut</i>	<b>ḡaʒu</b>	final <i>u</i> is confirmed

031	saliva	<i>ludah, air liur</i>	<b>elu</b>	
032	chin	<i>dagu</i>	<b>ɗaŋku</b>	
033	ear	<i>telinga</i>	<b>toliŋa</b>	
034	earwax	<i>tahi telinga</i>	<b>takino toliŋa</b>	
035	neck	<i>leher</i>	<b>vuku</b>	also <i>laʔano vuku</i> 'stem of the neck' cf. also <i>gonco</i> front of the neck, probably 'windpipe'
036	throat (esophagus)	<i>kerongkongan</i>	<b>kaɗokua</b>	
037	nape (of neck)	<i>tengkuk, kuduk</i>	<b>toɣoku</b>	
038	shoulder	<i>bahu</i>	<b>bahu</b>	
039	armpit	<i>ketiak, kelek</i>	<b>kaɣapa</b>	
040	arm	<i>lengan</i>	<b>laʔano lima</b>	
041	elbow	<i>siku</i>	<b>siku</b>	
042	hand, forearm	<i>tangan</i>	<b>lima</b>	
043	palm of hand	<i>tapak tangan</i>	<b>ɣandano lima</b>	
044	span (eight inches)	<i>jengkal</i>	<b>acuda</b>	with prefix <i>a-</i> 'one'
045	fathom	<i>depa</i>	<b>aɣopa</b>	with prefix <i>a-</i> 'one'
046	finger	<i>jari</i>	<b>vunano lima</b>	lit. 'flower (branching inflorescence) of the hand'
047	thumb	<i>ibu jari</i>	<b>kaʔompu</b>	
048	index finger	<i>(jari) telunjuk</i>	<b>sahaɗa</b>	cf. <i>kaʔomalo</i> 'middle finger'
049	pinky, little finger	<i>jari kelingking</i>	<b>kancili</b>	
050	ingernail	<i>kuku jari</i>	<b>konosu</b>	cf. 248
051	back (person)	<i>punggung, belakang</i>	<b>buʔu</b>	
052	spine, backbone	<i>tulang punggung</i>	<b>bukuno kalembaŋu</b>	
053	tailbone	<i>tulang tongkeng</i>	<b>bukuno adamu</b>	or <i>aɗamu</i> (?) cf. Malay <i>adam</i> 'earth, ground' < Arabic <i>ādam</i>
054	chest	<i>dada</i>	<b>kaɣa</b>	
055	breast	<i>susu, buah dada</i>	<b>cici</b>	
056	nipple, teat	<i>puting susu</i>	<b>ŋuncuno cici</b>	cf. 176, 246
057	belly	<i>perut</i>	<b>hava</b>	
058	navel	<i>pusat</i>	<b>puhe</b>	

059	waist	<i>pinggang</i>	<b>toŋa</b>	
060	leg, foot	<i>kaki</i>	<b>kake</b>	includes lower leg
061	thigh	<i>paha</i>	<b>paha</b>	
062	shin	<i>tulang kering</i>	<b>bukuno kake</b>	
063	calf of leg	<i>betis</i>	<b>koisia</b>	
064	knee	<i>lutut</i>	<b>cu?u</b>	
065	popliteal space	<i>(pe)lipatan lutut</i>	<b>taku-taku</b>	
066	malleolus	<i>mata kaki</i>	<b>ʒiku-ʒiku</b>	
067	ankle	<i>pergelangan kaki</i>	<b>lolosua</b>	probably meaning ‘joint’ in general, not the ankle specifically
068	sole of foot	<i>tapak kaki</i>	<b>ʒandano kake</b>	
069	heel	<i>tumit</i>	<b>koʒoncoŋo</b>	
070	toe	<i>jari kaki</i>	<b>vunano kake</b>	
071	body hair	<i>bulu (badan)</i>	<b>vulu</b>	
072	skin (person)	<i>kulit</i>	<b>kuli</b>	
073	meat, flesh	<i>(jaringan) daging</i>	<b>isi</b>	
074	fat	<i>lemak</i>	<b>taba</b>	
075	bone	<i>tulang</i>	<b>buku</b>	
076	rib	<i>tulang rusuk</i>	<b>bukuno kasupi</b>	
077	heart	<i>jantung</i>	<b>ʒake</b>	
078	blood	<i>darah</i>	<b>ʒea</b>	
079	vein (blood)	<i>urat darah</i>	<b>uva</b>	or specifically: <i>uvano koʒea</i>
080	liver	<i>hati</i>	<b>hate</b>	
081	gall, bile	<i>empedu</i>	<b>pio</b>	
082	lungs	<i>paru-paru</i>	<b>kasupi</b>	
083	intestines	<i>usus</i>	<b>ŋkalu-ŋkalu</b>	
084	kidney	<i>ginjal</i>	<b>ginjala</b>	
085	buttocks	<i>pantat, bokong</i>	<b>buli-buli</b>	
086	anus	<i>dubur, pelepasan</i>	<b>volovano taki</b>	lit. ‘excrement hole’ cf. 88, 368
087	urine	<i>air kencing</i>	<b>lele?e</b>	
088	excrement	<i>tahi</i>	<b>taki</b>	
089	penis	<i>kemaluan laki-laki</i>	<b>tavu</b>	
090	testicle	<i>buah pelir</i>	<b>cikoluno</b>	cf. 177

091	vagina	<i>kemaluan perempuan</i>	<b>cile</b>	initial response, <i>kabumbuno</i> , probably refers to <i>mons veneris</i>
092	clitoris	<i>kelentit</i>	—	
093	womb	<i>rahim, peranakan</i>	—	cf. <i>ko?ana</i> ‘have children, give birth’
094	afterbirth	<i>tembuni</i>	<b>aka</b>	<i>aka</i> also means ‘older sibling’ cf. 121, 122
095	umbilical cord	<i>tali pusat</i>	<b>lolaino</b>	
096	wound	<i>luka</i>	<b>kabela</b>	
097	scar	<i>bekas luka</i>	<b>bucvano kabela</b>	
098	callus	<i>risa, belulang</i>	<b>balula</b>	cf. <i>kobalula</i> ‘callused’
099	boil	<i>bisul</i>	<b>kabisu</b>	
100	mole, nevus	<i>tahi lalat</i>	<b>cula</b>	
101	sweat (n)	<i>keringat</i>	<b>hanci</b>	
102	person	<i>orang</i>	<b>mia</b>	
103	man, male	<i>laki-laki</i>	<b>mohane</b>	cf. 105, 256
104	woman, female	<i>perempuan</i>	<b>movine</b>	cf. 106, 257
105	husband	<i>suami</i>	<b>mohane</b>	
106	wife	<i>isteri</i>	<b>movine</b>	
107	father	<i>bapak, ayah</i>	<b>ama</b>	
108	father (term of address)	<i>bapak (panggilan)</i>	<b>uma</b>	as in <i>maimo uma</i> ‘come here, father’
109	mother	<i>ibu</i>	<b>ina</b>	
110	mother (term of address)	<i>ibu (panggilan)</i>	<b>ina</b>	as in <i>maimo ina</i> ‘come here, mother’
111	child	<i>anak</i>	<b>moha?ana</b>	
112	baby	<i>bayi</i>	<b>moha?ana diidi</b>	cf. <i>diidi</i> ‘small’ (465)
113	first born child	<i>anak sulung</i>	<b>cumpe / aka</b>	<i>aka</i> means ‘older sibling’ cf. 121, 122
114	last born child	<i>anak bungsu</i>	<b>ka?epu</b>	
115	grandchild	<i>cucu</i>	<b>ompu?ompu</b>	
116	grandmother	<i>nenek perempuan</i>	<b>ompu</b>	
117	grandfather	<i>nenek laki-laki, kakek</i>	<b>ompu</b>	
118	ancestor	<i>nenek moyang</i>	—	
119	offspring	<i>keturunan</i>	<b>sivulua</b>	
120	sibling	<i>saudara</i>	<b>vicinai</b>	also meaning ‘cousin’ cf. 131
121	older brother	<i>kakak laki-laki</i>	<b>aka</b>	

122	older sister	<i>kakak perempuan</i>	<b>aka</b>	
123	younger brother	<i>adik laki-laki</i>	<b>ai</b>	
124	younger sister	<i>adik perempuan</i>	<b>ai</b>	
125	twins	<i>anak kembar</i>	<b>moha?ana çapi</b>	
126	mother's brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ibu</i>	<b>posoamaho</b>	with stem <i>ama</i> 'father'
127	father's brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ayah</i>	<b>posoamaho</b>	with stem <i>ama</i> 'father'
128	mother's sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ibu</i>	<b>posoinaho</b>	with stem <i>ina</i> 'mother'
129	father's sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ayah</i>	<b>posoinaho</b>	with stem <i>ina</i> 'mother'
130	niece, nephew	<i>kemenakan</i>	<b>posoanaho</b>	with stem <i>ana</i> 'child'
131	cousin	<i>sepupu</i>	<b>vicinai</b>	also meaning 'sibling' cf. 120
132	parent-in-law	<i>mertua</i>	<b>amamantu?u / inamantu?u</b>	respectively father-in-law and mother-in-law
133	child-in-law	<i>menantu</i>	<b>ko?ompu</b>	
134	co-parent-in-law	<i>besan</i>	<b>samponi</b>	
135	sibling-in-law	<i>ipar</i>	<b>mania</b>	
136	spouse of sibling-in-law	<i>biras</i>	—	<i>ngalapa</i> is Cia-Cia Batu Atas
137	stepfather	<i>ayah tiri</i>	<b>ama ve?e</b>	
138	stepmother	<i>ibu tiri</i>	<b>ina ve?e</b>	
139	stepchild	<i>anak tiri</i>	<b>ana ve?e</b>	
140	stepsibling	<i>saudara tiri</i>	—	
141	co-wife	<i>madu</i>	<b>samaçue</b>	
142	slave	<i>hamba, budak</i>	<b>çacua</b>	
143	widow	<i>janda</i>	<b>iaço</b>	
144	widower	<i>duda</i>	<b>iaço</b>	
145	orphan	<i>anak yatim</i>	<b>ana çkaelu</b>	
146	adopted child	<i>anak angkat</i>	<b>ana niala</b>	calque from Indonesian? also <i>moha?ana piara</i>
147	guest	<i>tamu</i>	<b>mia umba</b>	cf. 102, 816
148	companion	<i>kawan, teman</i>	<b>sabaçka</b>	
149	enemy	<i>musuh</i>	<b>bali</b>	people here usually say <i>musu</i>

150	midwife	<i>bidan</i>	<b>bisa</b>	or specifically: <i>bisa koʔana</i>
151	shaman	<i>dukun, balian</i>	<b>bisa</b>	
152	I	<i>aku, saya</i>	<b>iyaʔu</b>	
153	you (fam.)	<i>engkau, kamu</i>	<b>isoʔo</b>	
154	he, she	<i>dia, ia</i>	<b>oʔia</b>	
155	we (excl.)	<i>kami</i>	<b>isami</b>	
156	we (incl.)	<i>kita</i>	<b>iŋkita</b>	
157	you (plural)	<i>kalian</i>	<b>isimiu</b>	
158	they	<i>mereka</i>	<b>mohoʔia</b>	vowels are somewhat nasalized
159	animal	<i>binatang</i>	<b>kafadi</b>	
160	water buffalo	<i>kerbau</i>	<b>kaʔambau</b>	
161	anoa depressicornis	<i>anoa</i>	<b>nua</b>	
162	cow	<i>sapi</i>	<b>sapi</b>	
163	horn	<i>tanduk</i>	<b>tandu</b>	
164	tail	<i>ekor</i>	<b>kaʔesu</b>	
165	hide, skin (of animals)	<i>jangat, kulit binatang</i>	<b>kuli</b>	cf. 72
166	leather	<i>belulang</i>	<b>kulino mokele</b>	lit. 'dry skin'
167	bird	<i>burung</i>	<b>manu-manu</b>	
168	crow	<i>burung gagak</i>	<b>laboga</b>	
169	owl	<i>burung hantu</i>	<b>koa</b>	
170	megapode	<i>burung maleo</i>	<b>halo</b>	probably refers to hornbill, not the megapode
171	lorikeet	<i>burung nuri</i>	<b>vaoʔi</b>	
172	cockatoo	<i>burung kakatua</i>	<b>vela</b>	
173	duck	<i>bebek</i>	<b>bebe</b>	
174	chicken	<i>ayam</i>	<b>manu</b>	
175	wing	<i>sayap</i>	<b>pani</b>	
176	beak	<i>paruh</i>	<b>ŋuncu</b>	also 'snout' cf. 246
177	egg (chicken)	<i>telur (ayam)</i>	<b>cikolu</b>	cf. 90
178	nest	<i>sarang</i>	<b>kampupu</b>	
179	feather	<i>bulu (ayam)</i>	<b>vulu</b>	
180	louse (chicken)	<i>kutu ayam</i>	<b>cucue manu</b>	

181	louse (head)	<i>kutu (kepala)</i>	<b>cucu</b>	
182	nit, louse egg	<i>lisa, telur kutu</i>	<b>leuka</b>	
183	louse (clothes)	<i>tuma (pakaian)</i>	<b>cuma</b>	
184	bedbug	<i>kutu busuk</i>	<b>koloka</b>	
185	tick	<i>caplak</i>	<b>kopia</b>	
186	flea	<i>pinjal</i>	—	
187	bat	<i>kelelawar</i>	<b>kaloa</b>	<i>ponisi</i> is from other Buton languages
188	fruit bat, flying fox	<i>keluang, kalong</i>	<b>kaloa</b>	
189	caterpillar	<i>ulat</i>	<b>kule</b>	
190	butterfly	<i>kupu-kupu</i>	<b>kadifo</b>	
191	sago grub	<i>lundi</i>	<b>kebo</b>	cf. <i>kule-kule</i> ‘maggots’
192	palm weevil	<i>kumbang sagu</i>	<b>pondi</b>	generic for (large) beetle (?)
193	coconut rhinoceros beetle	<i>bangbung</i>	<b>pondi</b>	generic for (large) beetle (?)
194	mosquito	<i>nyamuk</i>	<b>buzuto</b>	
195	fly	<i>lalat</i>	<b>lale</b>	
196	honey bee	<i>lebah</i>	<b>vani / kaʔinua</b>	giant honey bee and Asian honey bee respectively
197	honey	<i>madu</i>	<b>golano vani</b>	cf. <i>gola</i> ‘sugar’ (370)
198	beeswax	<i>lilin lebah</i>	<b>taɣu</b>	
199	wasp	<i>tabuhan, penyengat</i>	<b>tovua</b>	
200	ant	<i>semut</i>	<b>sea</b>	
201	termite	<i>anai-anai</i>	<b>ane</b>	
202	cockroach	<i>lipas, kecoak</i>	<b>kabamba</b>	
203	centipede	<i>lipan</i>	<b>maŋkai</b>	
204	luminous centipede	<i>kelema(n)yar</i>	<b>honda</b>	
205	millipede	<i>kaki seribu</i>	—	
206	firefly	<i>kunang-kunang</i>	<b>kalipopo ndooti</b>	cf. also <i>kaboro</i> ‘grasshopper’
207	scorpion	<i>kalajengking</i>	<b>supiganda</b>	
208	cicada	<i>tonggeret</i>	<b>ŋgia-ŋgia</b>	
209	spider	<i>labah-labah</i>	—	people here usually say <i>laba-laba</i>
210	leech	<i>lintah, pacet</i>	<b>punto</b>	

211	earthworm	<i>cacing tanah</i>	<b>hundelecu</b>	
212	snake	<i>ular</i>	<b>kule</b>	
213	python	<i>ular sawa</i>	<b>,balu vasu'lan̄ka</b>	
214	fish	<i>ikan</i>	<b>isa</b>	
215	fish scales	<i>sisik</i>	<b>hena</b>	<i>e</i> in initial syllable confirmed
216	fish gills	<i>insang</i>	<b>anca</b>	
217	eel	<i>ikan belut</i>	<b>vulelu</b>	
218	shark	<i>ikan hiu</i>	<b>mojiva</b>	
219	stingray	<i>ikan pari</i>	<b>pagi</b>	
220	whale	<i>ikan paus</i>	—	
221	dolphin	<i>lumba-lumba</i>	<b>lumba-lumba</b>	
222	dugong	<i>duyung</i>	<b>vadiu-diu</b>	
223	squid	<i>cumi-cumi</i>	<b>kondovua</b>	but usually <i>cumi-cumi</i> in everyday speech
224	octopus	<i>gurita</i>	<b>guʒita</b>	the reference of the initial response, <i>kamoʒavu</i> , could not be identified
225	shrimp	<i>udang</i>	<b>melama</b>	
226	lobster	<i>udang karang</i>	<b>melama noloko</b>	
227	crab	<i>kepiting</i>	<b>buŋka</b>	
228	pincher, claw (of crab)	<i>jepitan (kepiting)</i>	<b>ganci</b>	
229	hermit crab	<i>umang-umang</i>	<b>kolo?uma</b>	
230	frog	<i>katak</i>	<b>kapurakaka</b>	
231	toad	<i>katak pura</i>	<b>kapurakaka</b>	
232	turtle	<i>kura-kura</i>	<b>kapoluka</b>	
233	sea turtle	<i>penyu</i>	<b>ponu</b>	
234	crocodile	<i>buaya</i>	<b>buea</b>	
235	monitor lizard	<i>biawak</i>	<b>simbou</b>	
236	tokay gecko	<i>tokek</i>	<b>toke</b>	
237	house gecko	<i>cicak</i>	<b>sasa</b>	
238	deer	<i>rusa</i>	<b>ʒusa</b>	
239	monkey	<i>monyet</i>	<b>ndoke</b>	
240	rat, mouse	<i>tikus</i>	<b>sibu</b>	
241	shrew	<i>celurut</i>	<b>sibu movilo</b>	cf. <i>movilo</i> 'blind' (288)
242	pig	<i>babi</i>	<b>vavi</b>	

243	babirusa	<i>babi rusa</i>	—	unknown in southern Buton
244	tusk	<i>taring</i>	<b>cimpa</b>	
245	dog	<i>anjing</i>	<b>mantoa</b>	
246	snout	<i>moncong</i>	<b>guncu</b>	also ‘beak (of bird)’ cf. 176
247	cat	<i>kucing</i>	<b>mbuta</b>	
248	claw	<i>cakar</i>	<b>konosu</b>	also ‘fingernail’ cf. 50
249	goat	<i>kambing</i>	<b>fembe</b>	
250	horse	<i>kuda</i>	<b>lajaʒa</b>	
251	civet	<i>musang</i>	<b>jina</b>	
252	squirrel	<i>tupai</i>	<b>kosimbu</b>	
253	bear cuscus	<i>kuskus beruang</i>	<b>kuse</b>	
254	small cuscus	<i>kuskus kecil</i>	<b>toʒali</b>	
255	tarsier	<i>tangkasi, binatang hantu</i>	<b>koa-koa</b>	according to some just <i>koa</i> ; the name may be onomatopoeitic
256	male (of animals)	<i>jantan</i>	<b>mohane</b>	identical to human male, cf. 103
257	female (of animals)	<i>betina</i>	<b>movine</b>	identical to human female, cf. 104
258	tree	<i>pohon</i>	<b>asau</b>	with prefix <i>a-</i> ‘one’
259	leaf	<i>daun</i>	<b>ʒoʒo</b>	
260	branch	<i>cabang</i>	<b>ʒaʒa</b>	
261	trunk	<i>batang</i>	<b>laʒa</b>	
262	root	<i>akar</i>	<b>kulese</b>	<i>puʒasa</i> is Cia-Cia Batu Atas
263	tree stump	<i>tunggul (pohon)</i>	<b>kacumpu</b>	
264	bark (tree)	<i>kulit kayu</i>	<b>kulino sau</b>	lit. ‘skin of tree’ cf. 72, 149
265	sap	<i>getah</i>	<b>polo</b>	
266	wood	<i>kayu</i>	<b>sau</b>	also <i>dopi</i> ‘plank, board’
267	fruit	<i>buah</i>	<b>vua</b>	
268	flower	<i>bunga</i>	<b>kamba</b>	
269	stem	<i>tangkai</i>	<b>polopa</b>	includes the stems of palm fronds and papaya leaves; we went outside to confirm that it also refers to the stems of ordinary leaves; respondents struggled with this term, initially giving me <i>ʒaʒa</i> , the word for ‘branch’
270	thorn	<i>duri</i>	<b>ʒui</b>	

271	banana	<i>pisang</i>	<b>kafese</b>	
272	banana blossom	<i>jantung pisang</i>	<b>kumbulia</b>	
273	coconut (ripe)	<i>kelapa tua</i>	<b>kunde mocuka</b>	cf. 532
274	coconut (unripe)	<i>kelapa muda</i>	<b>kunde moxuŋa</b>	cf. 485
275	coconut husk	<i>sabut kelapa</i>	<b>βenu</b>	
276	coconut shell	<i>tempurung</i>	<b>kabuluno kunde</b>	
277	coconut apple, haustorium	<i>tombong kelapa</i>	<b>homba</b>	
278	copra	<i>kopra</i>	<b>kilou</b>	
279	coconut frond stipule	<i>tapas kelapa</i>	<b>banca</b>	
280	oil	<i>minyak</i>	<b>mina</b>	cf. <i>minano kunde</i> ‘coconut oil’
281	bamboo	<i>bambu</i>	<b>hoʔo / paɣavata / dāma / pacu / balo</b>	<i>hoʔo</i> has short internodes (#7); <i>paɣavata</i> (#1); <i>dāma</i> slender bamboo (#3); <i>pacu</i> (#5); <i>balu</i> used for cooking rice (#4) (numbers refer to pictures in the <i>Sulawesi Long List Annotations</i> )
282	internode (bamboo)	<i>ruas (bambu)</i>	<b>laʔa</b>	cf. <i>buku</i> ‘node’
283	bamboo shoot	<i>rebung</i>	<b>ɣobu</b>	
284	sago palm	<i>rumbia</i>	<b>ɣumbia</b>	
285	sago flour	<i>tepung sagu</i>	<b>sagu</b>	
286	nipa palm	<i>nipah</i>	<b>panasa</b>	
287	sugar palm	<i>enau, aren</i>	<b>konau</b>	
288	palm toddy	<i>nira</i>	<b>weʔeno konau</b>	lit. ‘sugar palm water’ cf. 287, 371
289	ijuk fiber	<i>ijuk</i>	<b>kampuga</b>	
290	rattan	<i>rotan</i>	<b>ɣauɣo</b>	
291	sugarcane	<i>tebu</i>	<b>tovu</b>	
292	peanut	<i>kacang tanah</i>	<b>kacangore</b>	
293	candlenut	<i>kemiri</i>	<b>kumundi</b>	
294	kapok	<i>kapok</i>	<b>kapajava</b>	
295	eggplant	<i>terung</i>	<b>palola</b>	
296	gourd	<i>labu kendi</i>	—	
297	squash, pumpkin	<i>labu manis</i>	<b>pa,ɣacu'kala</b>	

298	cucumber	<i>ketimun</i>	<b>balonka</b>	
299	watermelon	<i>semangka</i>	<b>kajava</b>	
300	papaya	<i>pepaya</i>	<b>kapaea</b>	
301	chili pepper	<i>cabe, lombok</i>	<b>saha</b>	
302	garlic, onion	<i>bawang</i>	<b>bava</b>	also <i>bava mopute</i> ‘garlic,’ <i>bava modea</i> ‘shallot’
303	tomato	<i>tomat</i>	<b>kanu</b>	
304	citrus fruit	<i>jeruk</i>	<b>munte</b>	
305	mango	<i>mangga</i>	<b>poʔo</b>	
306	durian	<i>durian</i>	<b>duria</b>	
307	breadfruit	<i>sukun</i>	<b>ʃokulu</b>	people here also say <i>suku</i>
308	ginger	<i>jahe</i>	<b>lokia</b>	
309	turmeric	<i>kunyit</i>	<b>sunī</b>	
310	cassava	<i>ubi kayu</i>	<b>kasubia</b>	
311	sweet potato	<i>ubi jalar</i>	<b>kandoʒa</b>	
312	taro	<i>talas, keladi</i>	<b>kaladi</b>	
313	greater yam	<i>ubi</i>	<b>santa</b>	
314	lesser yam	<i>ubi kembili</i>	<b>hopa</b>	
315	bitter yam	<i>gadung, ubi arak</i>	<b>hondo</b>	
316	betel	<i>sirih</i>	<b>kuʒu</b>	note also <i>bite</i> referring to betel fruits
317	areca nut	<i>pinang</i>	<b>paʒana</b>	
318	banyan	<i>beringin</i>	<b>meʒanca</b>	
319	dammar	<i>damar</i>	—	
320	casuarina	<i>eru</i>	—	
321	ti plant	<i>andong</i>	—	
322	derris (fish poison)	<i>tuba</i>	<b>cuvele</b>	
323	mushroom	<i>cendawan, jamur</i>	<b>kuʔu</b>	
324	short grass	<i>rumpu</i>	<b>ʒumpu</b>	
325	cogon grass	<i>alang-alang</i>	<b>ʒana</b>	
326	pineapple	<i>nenas</i>	<b>nanasi</b>	
327	pandanus	<i>pandan</i>	<b>ponda</b>	
328	fragrant pandan	<i>pandan wangi</i>	<b>daun panda</b>	

329	seed	<i>biji</i>	<b>ampole</b>	with prefix <i>a-</i> ‘one,’ cf. <i>χoampole</i> ‘two seeds’
330	(rice) seedling	<i>bibit (padi)</i>	<b>vine</b>	
331	field rice	<i>padi</i>	<b>bae</b>	
332	rice (cut, unhulled)	<i>gabah</i>	<b>ompoleno bae</b>	cf. 329
333	hull of rice	<i>sekam (gabah)</i>	<b>heka</b>	
334	straw	<i>jerami</i>	<b>laʔano bae</b>	
335	hulled rice	<i>beras</i>	<b>bae</b>	
336	cooked rice	<i>nasi</i>	<b>nimaʔa</b>	
337	corn	<i>jagung</i>	<b>kahitela</b>	
338	millet	<i>jawawut, sekoi</i>	<b>voto</b>	
339	Job’s tears	<i>enjelai</i>	—	
340	sorghum	<i>jawaras, cantel</i>	<b>kalame</b>	
341	sun	<i>matahari</i>	<b>holeo</b>	
342	moon	<i>bulan</i>	<b>vula</b>	
343	star	<i>bintang</i>	<b>kalipopo</b>	
344	sky	<i>langit</i>	<b>laia ~ laya</b>	
345	cloud	<i>awan</i>	<b>olu</b>	
346	raincloud	<i>awan hitam</i>	<b>olu mokito</b>	cf. <i>mokito</i> ‘black’ (552)
347	fog	<i>kabut</i>	<b>gavu</b>	
348	dew	<i>embun</i>	<b>alo</b>	
349	thunder	<i>guntur</i>	<b>χundu</b>	
350	lightning	<i>kilat</i>	<b>βibito</b>	note also <i>βexese</i> ‘thunderbolt’
351	rain	<i>hujan</i>	<b>hise</b>	
352	flood	<i>banjir</i>	<b>vaʔa</b>	
353	rainbow	<i>pelangi</i>	<b>toχoχe</b>	
354	wind	<i>angin</i>	<b>kavea</b>	
355	sea, ocean	<i>laut</i>	<b>mokahi</b>	
356	wave	<i>ombak</i>	<b>evo</b>	
357	low tide	<i>air surut</i>	<b>weʔeno sampu</b>	cf. <i>sampu</i> ‘descend’ (743)
358	high tide	<i>air pasang</i>	<b>weʔeno mone</b>	cf. <i>mone</i> ‘ascend’ (742)
359	island	<i>pulau</i>	<b>pulo</b>	
360	cape, headland	<i>tanjung</i>	<b>uju</b>	

361	bay	<i>teluk</i>	—	
362	shore	<i>pantai</i>	<b>vivino mokahi</b>	
363	sand	<i>pasir</i>	<b>hone</b>	
364	mud	<i>lumpur</i>	<b>kabeʒe</b>	
365	earth, ground	<i>tanah</i>	<b>vuta</b>	
366	earthquake	<i>gempa bumi</i>	<b>lindu</b>	
367	cave	<i>gua</i>	<b>goa</b>	
368	hole	<i>lubang</i>	<b>volova</b>	
369	salt	<i>garam</i>	<b>gaʒa</b>	
370	sugar	<i>gula</i>	<b>gola</b>	
371	water	<i>air</i>	<b>u'eʔe ~ weʔe</b>	
372	waterfall	<i>air terjun</i>	<b>weʔe mondawu</b>	perhaps calqued from Indonesian
373	spring	<i>mata air</i>	<b>matano weʔe</b>	
374	mountain	<i>gunung</i>	<b>gunu</b>	
375	summit	<i>puncak</i>	<b>kabumbu</b>	respondents initially gave <i>gunu maciŋgi</i> lit. 'tall mountain'; <i>kabumbu</i> may mean 'hill' or 'ridge'
376	plain	<i>dataran</i>	<b>ʒete / vuta ʒete</b>	cf. <i>moxete</i> 'flat' (537)
377	valley	<i>lembah</i>	<b>poʔavetaʔaso</b>	probably with stem <i>veta</i> 'divide, split in half'; cf. also <i>kabumbu</i> , referring to the slopes on either side of a valley
378	woods, forest	<i>hutan</i>	<b>ponue</b>	
379	river	<i>sungai</i>	<b>vaʔaʒa</b>	
380	current (of stream, river)	<i>arus</i>	<b>vaʔa</b>	
381	river mouth	<i>muara, kuala</i>	—	
382	lake	<i>danau</i>	—	
383	fire	<i>api</i>	<b>api</b>	
384	smoke (from fire)	<i>asap</i>	<b>hau</b>	
385	embers	<i>bara api</i>	<b>veano api</b>	
386	ashes	<i>abu</i>	<b>habu</b>	
387	dust	<i>debu</i>	<b>gavu</b>	
388	stone	<i>batu</i>	<b>loko</b>	
389	lime	<i>kapur</i>	<b>hapu</b>	

390	gold	<i>emas</i>	<b>bulava</b>	
391	silver	<i>perak</i>	<b>osee</b>	
392	bronze	<i>tembaga</i>	<b>tambaga</b>	
393	iron	<i>besi</i>	<b>ase</b>	
394	earthen	<i>tembikar</i>	<b>vuta</b>	cf. 365
395	shadow	<i>bayang-bayang</i>	<b>kamia-mia</b>	
396	house	<i>rumah</i>	<b>banua</b>	
397	floor	<i>lantai</i>	<b>pepea</b>	
398	ladder	<i>tangga</i>	<b>polan̄ku</b>	
399	wall (of house)	<i>dinding</i>	<b>χindi</b>	
400	door	<i>pintu</i>	<b>kajoli / boba</b>	<i>kajoli</i> refers to the door leaf, <i>boba</i> the door opening
401	window	<i>jendela</i>	<b>balo-balo</b>	
402	roof	<i>atap</i>	<b>hato</b>	
403	ridge (of roof)	<i>bubungan</i>	<b>bumbuja</b>	
404	rafter	<i>kasau</i>	<b>kaso</b>	
405	storage shelf above hearth	<i>para</i>	<b>gode-gode</b>	questionable, cf. Kulisusu <i>gode-gode</i> 'sitting platform'
406	house post	<i>tiang rumah</i>	<b>kuχi?i</b>	
407	space under house	<i>kolong</i>	<b>vava</b>	
408	fence	<i>pagar</i>	<b>pagala / tondo</b>	
409	canoe, boat	<i>perahu</i>	<b>ban̄ka</b>	
410	bow (of boat)	<i>haluan</i>	<b>ve aχoa</b>	lit. 'in front'; <i>ve χope</i> is also known and used
411	stern	<i>buritan</i>	<b>taliku</b>	<i>ve vana</i> is also known and used
412	rudder	<i>kemudi</i>	<b>oli</b>	<i>oli</i> is the original term, but in everyday speech people use <i>kemudi</i>
413	sail	<i>layar</i>	<b>paŋava</b>	
414	canoe paddle	<i>dayung</i>	<b>bose</b>	
415	raft	<i>rakit</i>	<b>χaki</b>	
416	charcoal	<i>arang</i>	<b>hio</b>	
417	three-stone fireplace	<i>tungku</i>	<b>ɖalika</b>	
418	firewood	<i>kayu api</i>	<b>sauno api</b>	cf. 266, 383

419	tinder	<i>rabuk</i>	<b>tabaxo</b>	in other Cia-Cia dialects <i>tabaro</i> refers to sago flour, but the respondent described the source and use of tinder exactly, using this term
420	torch	<i>obor</i>	<b>oboro</b>	
421	cooking pot	<i>periuk, belanga</i>	<b>tave belanga</b>	
422	water jar	<i>tempayan</i>	<b>gusi</b>	
423	bamboo water container	<i>tempat air bambu</i>	<b>mbalo</b>	
424	ladle of coconut shell	<i>gayung</i>	<b>kasivu</b>	
425	mortar	<i>lesung</i>	<b>nosu</b>	
426	pestle (rice)	<i>penumbuk, alu</i>	<b>anano nosu</b>	
427	winnowing basket	<i>nyiru</i>	<b>katapi</b>	
428	dibble	<i>tugal</i>	<b>kapontasu</b>	
429	rice harvest knife	<i>ani-ani</i>	<b>pakato</b>	
430	knife	<i>pisau</i>	<b>pisu</b>	
431	machete	<i>parang</i>	<b>kapulu</b>	
432	sheath for machete	<i>sarung parang</i>	<b>kasele</b>	
433	chopping block	<i>papan pemotong</i>	<b>sau</b>	lit. 'wood' cf. 266
434	ax, hatchet	<i>kapak, kampak</i>	<b>ndamu</b>	
435	grub hoe	<i>pacul, cangkul</i>	<b>viŋku</b>	
436	blowgun	<i>sumpitan</i>	<b>kasopu</b>	note also <i>suli</i> 'flute'
437	pitfall spike	<i>ranjau</i>	—	
438	fish trap	<i>bubu</i>	<b>bubu</b>	
439	top (toy)	<i>gasing</i>	<b>gasi</b>	
440	staff, walking stick	<i>tongkat</i>	<b>kacula</b>	
441	ring (for finger)	<i>cincin</i>	<b>siŋkaɣu</b>	
442	comb	<i>sisir</i>	<b>suavi</b>	
443	necklace	<i>kalung</i>	<b>ɣanta</b>	note also <i>kasubele</i> 'prayer beads, rosary'
444	beads	<i>manik-manik</i>	—	cf. <i>kombena-mbena</i> 'to shine' (Indonesian <i>bersinar-sinar</i> )

445	rope	<i>tali (besar, pintal)</i>	<b>ɣambu</b>	
446	string	<i>benang, tali (kecil)</i>	<b>kaboke</b>	<i>kaboke</i> instrumental of <i>boke</i> ‘to tie’ (cf. 726); also <i>kambaxi</i> , probably referring specifically to sewing thread
447	peg, nail	<i>paku</i>	<b>paso</b>	
448	needle	<i>jarum</i>	<b>ɖeu</b>	
449	sarong	<i>sarung</i>	<b>kaxike</b>	
450	trousers	<i>celana</i>	<b>sala</b>	
451	mat	<i>tikar</i>	<b>ampasi</b>	
452	blanket	<i>selimut</i>	—	
453	pillow	<i>bantal</i>	<b>polaju</b>	
454	cradle	<i>ayunan</i>	<b>kabue</b>	
455	loincloth	<i>cawat, kain pinggang</i>	<b>kagogoli</b>	
456	bark cloth	<i>jeluang</i>	—	
457	wine	<i>saguer</i>	<b>sageru</b>	
458	medicine	<i>obat</i>	<b>lancau</b>	
459	swidden, dry rice/corn field	<i>ladang</i>	<b>vuta</b>	lit. ‘earth, ground’ cf. 365; also <i>seami</i> ‘garden’ <i>vuta seami</i> ‘garden plot’
460	trail, road	<i>jalanan</i>	<b>lala</b>	
461	footbridge	<i>titi, titian</i>	<b>kalelea</b>	
462	village	<i>kampung</i>	<b>kampo / livu</b>	
463	market	<i>pasar</i>	<b>‘daoa</b>	
464	big	<i>besar</i>	<b>toʔova</b>	
465	small (object)	<i>kecil</i>	<b>ɖiidi ~ idi-idi</b>	
466	good	<i>baik</i>	<b>ɓelo</b>	cf. <i>ɓelo lalono</i> ‘good hearted’
467	bad, evil	<i>jahat</i>	<b>moʔikiu</b>	
468	wet	<i>basah</i>	<b>moʔama</b>	
469	dry	<i>kering</i>	<b>mokele</b>	
470	dark	<i>gelap</i>	<b>modampa</b>	
471	bright	<i>terang</i>	<b>moinava</b>	
472	wide	<i>lebar</i>	<b>moleva / maeva</b>	cf. Standard Muna <i>hewa</i> ‘wide, broad (of house, field, road)’
473	broad	<i>luas</i>	<b>toʔova</b>	also meaning ‘big’ cf. 464
474	narrow	<i>sempit</i>	<b>moʔipi / mogimpi</b>	

475	strong	<i>kuat</i>	<b>mohosa</b>	
476	weak	<i>lemah</i>	<b>molute</b>	
477	brave	<i>berani</i>	<b>barani</b>	
478	tame (animal)	<i>jinak (binatang)</i>	<b>monea</b>	
479	wild (animal)	<i>liar (binatang)</i>	<b>mojila</b>	
480	far	<i>jauh</i>	<b>mbelai</b>	
481	near	<i>dekat</i>	<b>taŋku</b>	
482	new (objects)	<i>baru</i>	<b>vukou</b>	
483	old (objects)	<i>lama</i>	<b>moleŋo</b>	
484	old (persons)	<i>tua</i>	<b>mancuana</b>	
485	young	<i>muda</i>	<b>moʒuŋa</b>	
486	thick (object)	<i>tebal</i>	<b>mokapa</b>	
487	thin (object)	<i>tipis</i>	<b>monipi</b>	
488	skinny	<i>kurus</i>	<b>modaŋka</b>	
489	fat	<i>gemuk</i>	<b>toʔova bukuno</b>	lit. 'large boned' cf. 75, 464
490	hot (water)	<i>panas (air)</i>	<b>mompana</b>	
491	cold (water)	<i>dingin (air)</i>	<b>modindi</b>	
492	(luke)warm (water)	<i>hangat (air)</i>	<b>mo , mpana 'kuku</b>	
493	clear (water)	<i>jernih (air)</i>	<b>molino</b>	
494	fresh (water)	<i>tawar (air)</i>	<b>tembe</b>	
495	dull (knife)	<i>tumpul</i>	<b>cia nakoto</b>	lit. 'it's not sharp' cf. 496, 557
496	sharp (knife)	<i>tajam</i>	<b>no-koto</b>	
497	slack (rope)	<i>kendur (tali)</i>	<b>no-momalu</b>	note also <i>pokoluba</i> causative verb form meaning 'make it loose'
498	taut (rope)	<i>kencang, berentang (tali)</i>	<b>no-mocuka</b>	initial response <i>hela pokocuka?e</i> means 'pull it so that it is hard'
499	short (length)	<i>pendek</i>	<b>molimbu</b>	
500	short (height)	<i>rendah</i>	<b>mopanda</b>	
501	tall	<i>tinggi</i>	<b>mociŋgi</b>	
502	long (object)	<i>panjang</i>	<b>koʔata</b>	
503	ripe	<i>matang, masak (buah)</i>	<b>montaha</b>	
504	unripe	<i>mentah (buah)</i>	<b>momata</b>	
505	rotten (fruit)	<i>busuk</i>	<b>mobuto</b>	

506	withered	<i>layu</i>	<b>mokenku</b>	
507	sour	<i>masam, asam</i>	<b>mokolo</b>	
508	bitter	<i>pahit</i>	<b>mopaki</b>	
509	sweet	<i>manis</i>	<b>momeko</b>	
510	salty	<i>asin</i>	<b>mopaxa</b>	
511	spicy	<i>pedas</i>	<b>molala</b>	
512	tasty, delicious	<i>enak</i>	<b>mombaka</b>	
513	fragrant	<i>harum, wangi</i>	<b>movondu</b>	
514	blind	<i>buta</i>	<b>movilo</b>	
515	deaf	<i>tuli</i>	<b>moboŋo</b>	
516	drunk, intoxicated	<i>mabuk</i>	<b>molaŋu</b>	
517	healthy	<i>sehat</i>	<b>seha</b>	
518	pain, to be sick	<i>sakit</i>	<b>mopanaki / mosodo</b>	
519	feverish	<i>demam</i>	<b>modindi</b>	also meaning 'cold' cf. 491
520	lame	<i>pincang</i>	<b>kempa</b>	
521	thirsty	<i>haus</i>	<b>mokele</b>	
522	hungry	<i>lapar</i>	<b>moʒaxo</b>	
523	full (satiated)	<i>kenyang</i>	<b>mokente</b>	
524	other, different	<i>lain (orang lain)</i>	<b>agaʔano</b>	
525	all	<i>semua</i>	<b>satatanaʔe</b>	
526	many	<i>banyak</i>	<b>toʔaxu</b>	
527	few, little (quantity)	<i>sedikit</i>	<b>aide</b>	
528	some	<i>beberapa</i>	<b>po pia-po' pia</b>	reduplication of <i>popia</i> 'how many?' cf. 842
529	enough, sufficient	<i>cukup</i>	<b>bo' lom</b>	
530	heavy	<i>berat</i>	<b>moboa</b>	
531	light (in weight)	<i>ringan</i>	<b>mosape</b>	
532	hard (substance)	<i>keras</i>	<b>mocuka</b>	
533	dirty	<i>kotor</i>	<b>moʒobu</b>	
534	clean	<i>bersih</i>	<b>mongilo</b>	

535	straight	<i>lurus</i>	<b>molaʔa</b>	
536	round (spherical)	<i>bulat (seperti bola)</i>	<b>mandoo-ndoo</b>	
537	flat	<i>rata</i>	<b>moʔete</b>	
538	lonely	<i>sunyi, sepi</i>	<b>molino</b>	
539	difficult	<i>sukar</i>	<b>sukaʔa</b>	
540	easy	<i>gampang, mudah</i>	<b>mayimba</b>	lit. 'fast' cf. 545
541	expensive	<i>mahal</i>	<b>mohali</b>	
542	cheap	<i>murah</i>	<b>momufa</b>	
543	smooth	<i>halus, licin</i>	<b>halusu</b>	
544	slippery	<i>licin</i>	<b>mondolu</b>	
545	fast	<i>lekas, cepat</i>	<b>mayimba</b>	
546	deep	<i>dalam (airnya)</i>	<b>kondalo</b>	<i>o</i> in initial syllable is confirmed
547	shallow	<i>dangkal</i>	<b>cia kondalo</b>	lit. 'not deep' cf. 546, 557
548	full (container)	<i>penuh</i>	<b>mompono</b>	
549	true, correct	<i>benar</i>	<b>kocuhu</b>	
550	false, incorrect	<i>salah</i>	<b>sala</b>	
551	white	<i>putih</i>	<b>mopute</b>	
552	black	<i>hitam</i>	<b>mokito</b>	
553	yellow	<i>kuning</i>	<b>moijo</b>	
554	red	<i>merah</i>	<b>modɛa</b>	
555	green	<i>hijau</i>	<b>moijo</b>	
556	blue	<i>biru</i>	<b>moŋkuʔi</b>	
557	not	<i>tidak</i>	<b>cia</b>	
558	no longer	<i>tidak lagi</i>	<b>ciamo</b>	
559	there is, there are	<i>ada</i>	<b>ɖaneʔe</b>	
560	none	<i>tidak ada</i>	<b>cia ɖaneʔe</b>	
561	no	<i>bukan</i>	<b>muncuano</b>	
562	don't	<i>jangan</i>	<b>aike</b>	
563	if	<i>kalau, jika</i>	<b>ane</b>	
564	because	<i>karena</i>	<b>karena</b>	
565	whatever you call it	<i>anu</i>	<b>anu</b>	

566	now, already (perfective)	<i>sudah</i>	<b>poʔo'lim</b>	
567	not yet	<i>belum</i>	<b>ciaho</b>	
568	and	<i>dan</i>	<b>se</b>	as in <i>iyaʔu se movineʔu</i> 'me and my wife'; cf. 631
569	this	<i>ini</i>	<b>ina</b>	also recorded with accent on final syllable: [i'na:]
570	that	<i>itu</i>	<b>incu</b>	also recorded as <i>incuʔe</i>
571	that distant	<i>itu yang jauh</i>	<b>ilo</b>	also recorded with accent on final syllable [i'lo:]
572	here	<i>di sini</i>	<b>kaʔina</b>	
573	there	<i>di situ</i>	<b>kaʔincu</b>	
574	way over there	<i>di sana</i>	<b>kaʔilo</b>	
575	one	<i>satu</i>	<b>aʔanu</b>	
576	two	<i>dua</i>	<b>ʔoxua</b>	
577	three	<i>tiga</i>	<b>totolu</b>	
578	four	<i>empat</i>	<b>popaʔa</b>	
579	five	<i>lima</i>	<b>lolima</b>	
580	six	<i>enam</i>	<b>nonoʔo</b>	
581	seven	<i>tujuh</i>	<b>popicu</b>	
582	eight	<i>delapan</i>	<b>uvalu</b>	
583	nine	<i>sembilan</i>	<b>siaa</b>	
584	ten	<i>sepuluh</i>	<b>ompulu</b>	
585	eleven	<i>sebelas</i>	<b>ompulu aʔanu</b>	
586	twelve	<i>dua belas</i>	<b>ompulu ʔoxua</b>	
587	thirteen	<i>tiga belas</i>	<b>ompulu totolu</b>	
588	fourteen	<i>empat belas</i>	<b>ompulu popaʔa</b>	
589	fifteen	<i>lima belas</i>	<b>ompulu lolima</b>	
590	sixteen	<i>enam belas</i>	<b>ompulu nonoʔo</b>	
591	seventeen	<i>tujuh belas</i>	<b>ompulu popicu</b>	
592	eighteen	<i>delapan belas</i>	<b>ompulu uvalu</b>	
593	nineteen	<i>sembilan belas</i>	<b>ompulu siaa</b>	
594	twenty	<i>dua puluh</i>	<b>ʔoapulu</b>	
595	twenty-one	<i>dua puluh satu</i>	<b>ʔoapulu aʔanu</b>	
596	twenty-two	<i>dua puluh dua</i>	<b>ʔoapulu ʔoxua</b>	

597	twenty-three	<i>dua puluh tiga</i>	<b>χoapulu totolu</b>	
598	twenty-four	<i>dua puluh empat</i>	<b>χoapulu popa?a</b>	
599	twenty-five	<i>dua puluh lima</i>	<b>χoapulu lolima</b>	
600	twenty-six	<i>dua puluh enam</i>	<b>χoapulu nono?o</b>	
601	twenty-seven	<i>dua puluh tujuh</i>	<b>χoapulu popicu</b>	
602	twenty-eight	<i>dua puluh delapan</i>	<b>χoapulu uvalu</b>	
603	twenty-nine	<i>dua puluh sembilan</i>	<b>χoapulu siua</b>	
604	thirty	<i>tiga puluh</i>	<b>tolopulu</b>	
605	forty	<i>empat puluh</i>	<b>patopulu</b>	
606	fifty	<i>lima puluh</i>	<b>limapulu</b>	
607	sixty	<i>enam puluh</i>	<b>nomopulu</b>	
608	seventy	<i>tujuh puluh</i>	<b>picupulu</b>	
609	eighty	<i>delapan puluh</i>	<b>valupulu</b>	
610	ninety	<i>sembilan puluh</i>	<b>siuapulu</b>	
611	hundred	<i>seratus</i>	<b>amohono</b>	
612	two hundred	<i>dua ratus</i>	<b>χoamohono</b>	
613	thousand	<i>seribu</i>	<b>aχevu</b>	
614	two thousand	<i>dua ribu</i>	<b>χoaχevu</b>	
615	at	<i>di</i>	<b>ve</b>	e.g. <i>ve banua</i> 'in the house' <i>ve oto</i> 'in the car'
616	left (hand/side)	<i>kiri</i>	<b>ema</b>	<i>sumbali</i> is Cia-Cia Batu Atas
617	right (hand/side)	<i>kanan</i>	<b>suana</b>	
618	west	<i>barat</i>	<b>βαχα</b>	
619	east	<i>timur</i>	<b>cimbuχu</b>	
620	north	<i>utara</i>	<b>utara</b>	
621	south	<i>selatan</i>	<b>salata</b>	
622	toward the sea	<i>ke arah laut</i>	<b>minte mokahi</b>	
623	toward the interior	<i>ke arah (pe)dalam(an)</i>	<b>minte kondalo</b>	
624	under	<i>di bawah</i>	<b>ve voχu</b>	
625	on top of, above	<i>di atas</i>	<b>ve bumbu</b>	
626	behind	<i>di belakang</i>	<b>ve taliku</b>	
627	in front	<i>di depan</i>	<b>ve aχoa</b>	

628	outside	<i>di luar</i>	<b>iambali</b>	
629	inside	<i>di dalam</i>	<b>ve lalo</b>	
630	edge	<i>pinggir</i>	<b>padaxa</b>	
631	with	<i>dengan</i>	<b>se</b>	as in <i>se?eno</i> 'with who?' <i>sesabangkau</i> 'with my friend'; cf. 568
632	day	<i>hari</i>	<b>holeo</b>	cf. 181
633	night	<i>malam</i>	<b>mo?apu</b>	
634	morning	<i>pagi</i>	<b>xaneo</b>	
635	midday	<i>siang</i>	<b>toxo holeo</b>	cf. <i>toxo</i> 'middle'
636	afternoon	<i>sore</i>	<b>mo?apu holeo</b>	cf. 633
637	yesterday	<i>kemarin</i>	<b>hanuvia</b>	
638	day before yesterday	<i>kemarin dulu</i>	<b>ipu'am</b>	
639	three days ago	<i>tiga hari yang lalu</i>	<b>ito'lum</b>	
640	today	<i>hari ini</i>	<b>holeo ancu</b>	
641	tomorrow	<i>besok</i>	<b>na?ile</b>	
642	day after tomorrow	<i>lusa</i>	<b>naipua</b>	
643	three days hence	<i>tiga hari di depan</i>	<b>ve axoa ancu</b>	
644	year	<i>tahun</i>	<b>taku</b>	
645	ashamed, shy	<i>malu</i>	<b>maea</b>	
646	angry	<i>marah</i>	<b>amaxa</b>	
647	to fear, be afraid of	<i>takut (kepada)</i>	<b>montehi</b>	
648	to count	<i>menghitung</i>	<b>pelencu</b>	
649	to learn	<i>belajar</i>	<b>pekampeadaxi</b>	
650	to think	<i>berpikir</i>	<b>pikiri</b>	
651	to know (a thing)	<i>tahu (sesuatu)</i>	<b>pande?e</b>	
652	to know a person	<i>kenal (orang)</i>	<b>pande?e</b>	cf. <i>nopande?ea?u</i> 'he knows me'
653	to forget	<i>lupa</i>	<b>moliguasine</b>	expressed here with third person singular indirect object marker <i>-asine</i>
654	to remember	<i>mengingat</i>	<b>udfani-e</b>	
655	to lie (untruth)	<i>berbohong, mendusta</i>	<b>kopaxa</b>	

656	to choose	<i>memilih</i>	<b>pili-e</b>	
657	to beckon with the hand	<i>memanggil (dengan tangan)</i>	<b>beɣo-ʔe</b>	
658	to tell	<i>memberitahu, kasi tahu</i>	<b>poʔomba-ʔe</b>	
659	to say, speak, utter	<i>berkata</i>	<b>pogau</b>	
660	to order, command	<i>menyuruh</i>	<b>cindala-ʔe</b>	
661	to repeat	<i>mengulangi</i>	<b>ulaŋi-e</b>	
662	to request	<i>meminta</i>	<b>pemani</b>	
663	to invite	<i>mengundang</i>	<b>uŋku-e</b>	
664	to ask, inquire	<i>bertanya</i>	<b>peaba</b>	
665	to answer	<i>menjawab</i>	<b>lavani</b>	
666	to accuse	<i>menuduh</i>	<b>kona</b>	lit. 'to name' cf. 827; in context: <i>nokona mohaneno noseliŋku</i> 'she accused her husband of dishonesty'
667	to deny	<i>menyangkal</i>	<b>pehahae</b>	
668	to sing	<i>menyanyi</i>	<b>no-lagu</b>	
669	to cry	<i>menangis</i>	<b>no-keʔe</b>	
670	to laugh	<i>tertawa</i>	<b>no-botaʔa</b>	
671	to shout	<i>berteriak</i>	<b>no-baɣaole</b>	
672	to hear	<i>mendengar</i>	<b>no-hogono</b>	
673	to see	<i>melihat</i>	<b>no-ʔita-ʔe</b>	
674	look up	<i>melihat ke atas</i>	<b>koʔita ve bumbu</b>	
675	look down	<i>melihat ke bawah</i>	<b>koʔita ve voɣu</b>	
676	to smell, sniff	<i>mencium</i>	<b>no-vondu-e</b>	
677	to fell (tree)	<i>menebang</i>	<b>ponea sau</b>	
678	to cut (wood, across grain)	<i>memotong (kayu)</i>	<b>no-kanda sau</b>	
679	to split (wood)	<i>membelah (kayu)</i>	<b>no-veta sau</b>	
680	to slice	<i>mengiris</i>	<b>pepiɣi</b>	
681	to grate	<i>memarut</i>	<b>pepagi</b>	
682	to sharpen	<i>mengasah</i>	<b>pekoɣa</b>	
683	to fold	<i>melipat</i>	<b>pelupi</b>	
684	to roll up	<i>menggulung</i>	<b>lulu-e</b>	

685	to cook	<i>memasak</i>	<b>pepocuko</b>	
686	to (be) boil(ing) (of water)	<i>mendidih</i>	<b>no-χende</b>	
687	to open, uncover	<i>membuka</i>	<b>leŋka-ʔe</b>	
688	to cover	<i>menutup</i>	<b>soŋkobi-e</b>	note also <i>petayono</i> 'its (the pot's) lid'
689	to fry	<i>menggoreng</i>	<b>hole-ʔe</b>	
690	to eat	<i>makan</i>	<b>maʔa</b>	
691	to drink	<i>minum</i>	<b>sumpu</b>	
692	to bite	<i>menggigit</i>	<b>papaki-e</b>	
693	to taste (food)	<i>mencicipi</i>	<b>penami-e</b>	
694	to lick	<i>menjilat</i>	<b>leaki-e</b>	
695	to chew (not to swallow)	<i>mengunyah</i>	<b>pemunta-ʔe</b>	
696	to chew betelnut	<i>makan pinang</i>	<b>maʔa pajana</b>	perhaps calqued from Indonesian
697	to swallow	<i>menelan</i>	<b>tolo-ʔe / doku-e</b>	
698	to suck (not nurse)	<i>mengisap</i>	<b>gomi-e</b>	
699	to blow (on fire)	<i>meniup</i>	<b>poχo-ʔe</b>	
700	to flame, blaze	<i>menyala</i>	<b>lela</b>	
701	to point	<i>menunjuk</i>	<b>susu-e</b>	
702	to hold	<i>memegang</i>	<b>peʔunta</b>	
703	to use	<i>memakai</i>	<b>pake</b>	
704	to squeeze (in hand)	<i>memeras</i>	<b>pio-ʔe</b>	
705	to throw away	<i>membuang</i>	<b>kabi-e</b>	
706	to fall, drop (as fruit)	<i>jatuh</i>	<b>mondavu / mokocibu</b>	
707	to drop	<i>menjatuhkan</i>	<b>tabuχa-ʔe</b>	
708	to play	<i>bermain</i>	<b>mogasia / pekadao-daoa</b>	with two-syllable reduplication of stem <i>dāoa</i> 'market,' cf. 463
709	to work	<i>bekerja</i>	<b>kaxajaa</b>	
710	to rest	<i>beristirahat</i>	<b>ontohoʔuka</b>	
711	to burn (field)	<i>membakar (kebun)</i>	<b>pesula vuta</b>	cf. 459

712	to plant	<i>menanam</i>	<b>pembula</b>	
713	to grow	<i>tumbuh</i>	<b>cumbu</b>	
714	to winnow	<i>menampi</i>	<b>petepi (bae)</b>	
715	to pound (rice)	<i>menumbuk (padi)</i>	<b>pecucu</b>	
716	to mill	<i>menggiling</i>	<b>gili</b>	
717	to crush spices (in mortar)	<i>mengulek</i>	<b>sube-ʔe</b>	discard <i>cobe-ʔe</i>
718	to crush	<i>melumatkan</i>	<b>pokovita / pohancuru-e</b>	
719	to live, be alive	<i>hidup</i>	<b>mokuʔi</b>	
720	to die, dead	<i>mati</i>	<b>mate</b>	
721	to dig (hole)	<i>menggali</i>	<b>galu-e</b>	also <i>polaji</i> 'dig a hole'
722	to bury, inter	<i>menguburkan</i>	<b>kubuʔu-e</b>	
723	to push	<i>mendorong</i>	<b>jujula-ʔe</b>	
724	to pull	<i>menarik (sesuatu)</i>	<b>hela-ʔe</b>	
725	to lift	<i>mengangkat</i>	<b>aŋke-ʔe</b>	
726	to tie (tether animal)	<i>mengikat, menambatkan</i>	<b>boke-ʔe</b>	
727	to turn (right/left)	<i>berbelok</i>	<b>balili</b>	
728	to turn around	<i>berputar</i>	<b>pekapa'tii</b>	
729	to stick to	<i>melekat, berlekat</i>	<b>no-pika</b>	
730	to wipe	<i>mengelap</i>	<b>gigisi / lapu-e</b>	
731	to wash clothes	<i>mencuci pakaian</i>	<b>metopa</b>	
732	to dry (clothes) in sun	<i>menjemur (pakaian)</i>	<b>pepohai</b>	
733	to wash hands	<i>mencuci tangan</i>	<b>pevaŋu lima</b>	
734	to bathe	<i>mandi</i>	<b>pebaho</b>	
735	to give someone a bath	<i>memandikan</i>	<b>pebaho-ʔe</b>	
736	to swim	<i>berenang</i>	<b>ponaŋo</b>	
737	to dive, submerge	<i>menyelam</i>	<b>pehomu</b>	
738	to float	<i>mengapung</i>	<b>pelanto-lanto</b>	
739	to sink	<i>tenggelam</i>	<b>kalobu</b>	
740	to climb (tree)	<i>memanjat (pohon)</i>	<b>pemone</b>	

741	to climb (mountain)	<i>mendaki (gunung)</i>	<b>taga kabumbu</b>	
742	to ascend	<i>naik</i>	<b>mone</b>	
743	to descend	<i>turun</i>	<b>sampu</b>	
744	to hide	<i>bersembunyi</i>	<b>pehoko</b>	
745	to hunt (for game)	<i>berburu</i>	—	
746	to set (traps)	<i>memasang (jerat)</i>	<b>petaho ka?ela</b>	also <i>peka?ela</i>
747	to catch	<i>menangkap</i>	<b>χaso-?e</b>	
748	to fly	<i>terbang</i>	<b>hoho</b>	
749	to brood	<i>mengeram</i>	<b>no-hokovi</b>	
750	to hatch	<i>menetes</i>	<b>no-po'ham</b>	
751	to shoot an arrow	<i>memanah</i>	<b>pepana</b>	
752	to stab	<i>menikam</i>	<b>tobo-?e</b>	cf. <i>no-cucu-e manu</i> 'stab a chicken (in order to kill it)'
753	to kill	<i>membunuh (orang)</i>	<b>pokomate-?e</b>	
754	to headhunt	<i>mengayau</i>	—	
755	to throw	<i>melemparkan</i>	<b>pehampasi</b>	
756	to hit (with a stick, club)	<i>memukul (dengan sesuatu)</i>	<b>vesi-e</b>	also <i>labe-?e</i> 'hit'
757	to kick (ball)	<i>menendang (bola)</i>	<b>sepa-?e</b>	
758	to fight	<i>berkelahi</i>	<b>pocumbu</b>	cf. <i>pogexa</i> 'quarrel'
759	to steal	<i>mencuri</i>	<b>mbolaku</b>	
760	to make	<i>membuat</i>	<b>kaxaja-?e</b>	cf. 709
761	to sew	<i>menjahit</i>	<b>pedeu</b>	
762	to sew roofing thatch	<i>menjahit atap</i>	<b>pecu?u hato</b>	
763	to weave cloth	<i>menenun</i>	<b>mo?oxu</b>	
764	to plait (mat, basket)	<i>menganyam (tikar, bakul)</i>	<b>pevasa</b>	
765	to sweep	<i>menyapu</i>	<b>pesambu?e</b>	
766	to buy	<i>membeli</i>	<b>peholi</b>	
767	to sell	<i>menjual</i>	<b>paχa?aso</b>	
768	to pay	<i>membayar</i>	<b>mobayara</b>	
769	to borrow	<i>meminjam</i>	<b>peada</b>	

770	to take	<i>mengambil</i>	<b>peʔala</b>	
771	to seek	<i>mencari</i>	<b>peʔeta</b>	
772	to get, obtain	<i>mendapat</i>	<b>no-boʔa</b>	
773	to store	<i>menyimpan</i>	<b>ɖika-ʔe / pesencuvu</b>	
774	to replace	<i>mengganti</i>	<b>ɓolosi-e</b>	
775	to send	<i>mengirim</i>	<b>lamboko-ʔe</b>	
776	to give	<i>memberi</i>	<b>ɖavu-e</b>	
777	to bring, carry	<i>membawa</i>	<b>ato-ʔe</b>	
778	to carry on the head	<i>menjunjung</i>	<b>suʔu-e</b>	
779	to carry on the shoulder	<i>memikul</i>	<b>lemba-ʔe</b>	
780	to load, take on cargo	<i>memuat barang</i>	<b>ulea-ʔe</b>	
781	to lose something, lost	<i>hilang, kehilangan</i>	<b>cikabi</b>	
782	to shut (eyes)	<i>memejamkan (mata)</i>	<b>pepiʒo-ʔe matano</b>	
783	to smile	<i>tersenyum</i>	<b>pemboi / peŋiʒi</b>	
784	to breathe	<i>bernafas</i>	<b>pesinaʔa</b>	
785	to cough	<i>batuk</i>	<b>kabu</b>	
786	to sneeze	<i>bersin</i>	<b>aciho</b>	
787	to belch	<i>beserdawa</i>	<b>hontea</b>	also <i>pokeʒe gonco</i> but the meaning of this phrase could not be determined
788	to hiccup	<i>cegukan</i>	<b>koɖu</b>	
789	to spit	<i>berludah, meludah</i>	<b>pekacue</b>	
790	to vomit (not to spit out)	<i>muntah</i>	<b>polonai</b>	
791	to fart	<i>berkentut</i>	<b>pekohocu</b>	
792	to defecate	<i>membuang air besar, berak</i>	<b>ɓanaka</b>	
793	to itch, be itchy	<i>gatal</i>	<b>mohaito</b>	
794	to scratch (an itch)	<i>bergaruk</i>	<b>kusai-e</b>	
795	to delouse	<i>menghilangkan kutu</i>	<b>pekacucu</b>	

796	to rub (massage)	<i>menggosok (badan)</i>	<b>pepuʒo</b>	
797	to pull out, extract	<i>mencabut</i>	<b>peʒumao</b>	
798	to swell (as an abcess)	<i>bergembung, membengkak</i>	<b>no-tente</b>	
799	to flow	<i>mengalir</i>	<b>no-vaʒa</b>	
800	to go	<i>pergi</i>	<b>no-vila</b>	
801	to enter	<i>masuk</i>	<b>pesua</b>	
802	to exit	<i>keluar</i>	<b>limba</b>	
803	to follow	<i>mengikut</i>	<b>hokolo</b>	
804	to run	<i>berlari</i>	<b>tode</b>	
805	to walk	<i>berjalan</i>	<b>pevila-vila</b>	
806	to stand	<i>berdiri</i>	<b>tade / pentade-ntade</b>	
807	to sit	<i>duduk</i>	<b>pecuko-cuko</b>	
808	to squat	<i>berjongkot</i>	<b>peŋke-peŋke</b>	
809	to lie down	<i>berbaring</i>	<b>ndole-ndole</b>	
810	to nod, be sleepy	<i>mengantuk</i>	<b>mompau</b>	
811	to yawn	<i>menguap</i>	<b>moŋava</b>	
812	to sleep	<i>tidur</i>	<b>monoko</b>	
813	to dream	<i>(ber)mimpi</i>	<b>poʒinipi</b>	
814	to wake up	<i>bangun</i>	<b>ba' ŋum</b>	
815	to awaken someone	<i>membangunkan</i>	<b>baŋu-e-ho</b>	
816	to come, arrive	<i>datang, tiba</i>	<b>no-ʒumba</b>	also <i>mai</i> 'come hither'
817	to depart	<i>berangkat</i>	<b>no-vila</b>	
818	to return home	<i>pulang</i>	<b>no-mbule</b>	
819	to live, dwell	<i>tinggal</i>	<b>kotaʒu</b>	
820	to wait	<i>menunggu</i>	<b>antagi-e</b>	
821	to help	<i>menolong</i>	<b>culungi-e-ho</b>	
822	to begin	<i>mulai</i>	<b>pepuku</b>	
823	to finish	<i>selesai</i>	<b>poʒo'lim</b>	
824	to be pregnant	<i>mengandung, hamil</i>	<b>kohava</b>	

825	to rise (of sun)	<i>terbit (matahari)</i>	<b>nobe'nam holeo</b>	
826	to set (of sun)	<i>terbenam (matahari)</i>	<b>no'so:m holeo</b>	
827	name	<i>nama</i>	<b>kona</b>	
828	story	<i>cerita</i>	<b>cula-cula</b>	
829	word	<i>kata</i>	<b>pogau</b>	
830	language	<i>bahasa</i>	<b>pogau</b>	
831	riddle	<i>teka-teki</i>	<b>taŋke-taŋke</b>	
832	money	<i>uang</i>	<b>doi</b>	
833	debt	<i>utang</i>	<b>ɖosa</b>	
834	breakfast	<i>sarapan pagi</i>	<b>maʔa ɣaneo</b>	literally 'eat in the morning,' cf. 634, 690
835	bride price	<i>mas kawin</i>	<b>kataŋkano kavia</b>	
836	what?	<i>apa?</i>	<b>ohae</b>	
837	who?	<i>siapa?</i>	<b>heʔeno</b>	
838	where?	<i>di mana?</i>	<b>vehae</b>	
839	whither?	<i>ke mana?</i>	<b>vehae nointe</b>	
840	whence?	<i>dari mana?</i>	<b>vehae mina</b>	
841	when?	<i>kapan?</i>	<b>naipia</b>	
842	how many?	<i>berapa?</i>	<b>popia</b>	
843	how?	<i>bagaimana?</i>	<b>mbahae</b>	vowels are nasalized
844	why?	<i>mengapa?, kenapa?</i>	<b>moʔapa</b>	
	world	<i>dunia</i>	<b>ɖunia</b>	
	vegetables	<i>sayuran</i>	<b>ɣusau</b>	
	lemon grass	<i>serei</i>	<b>padamalala</b>	
	tamarind	<i>asam</i>	<b>sampalu</b>	
	room	<i>kamar</i>	<b>kamara</b>	
	kitchen	<i>dapur</i>	<b>habu</b>	
	plate	<i>piring</i>	<b>piɣi</b>	
	bottle	<i>botol</i>	<b>butolo</b>	
	shoe	<i>sepatu</i>	<b>kaosu</b>	
	sandal	<i>sandali</i>	<b>sandali</b>	
	to pray	<i>berdoa</i>	<b>peɖoʔa</b>	
	to circumcize	<i>menyunat</i>	<b>pokongilo-ʔe</b>	

## 6. Person markers

Wasambua person markers occur in six sets. These sets are presented in the following table.

	Independent	Subject (realis)	Subject (irrealis)	Object	Indirect Object	Possessive
1s	iaʔu	o-	a-	-aʔu	-siaʔu, -sinaʔu	-ʔu
1pn	ingkita	to-	ta-	-kita	-ikita	-nto
1px	isami			-sami	-asami	-mami
2s	isoʔo	Ø-	Ø-	-so	-iso	-mu
2p	isimiu		ka-	-simiu	-isimiu, -asimiu	-miu
3s	ia, oʔia	no-	na-	-ʔe, -e	-asine	-no
3p	mohoʔia					

Our expectation is that across pronoun sets one or more of the plural forms may be used to politely address or refer to an individual, but this aspect of Wasambua person markers was not investigated.

Apart from the independent pronouns, brief notes on each set follow, beginning with the two sets of subject markers and proceeding to the object, indirect object, and possessive sets.

### 6.1 Subject

Subject prefixes occur in two sets—a realis set, and an irrealis set. In addition to an irrealis subject marker, in irrealis mode most verbs assume a form beginning with *m*.

*To-ʔita-ʔe.*

1PL.SBJ.REAL-see-3.OBJ

‘We see it.’

*Cia ta-m-ita-ʔe.*

NEG 1PL.SBJ.IRR-IRR-see-3.OBJ

‘We don’t see it.’

Here follow similar sentences in all persons and numbers. The independent pronoun is included to demonstrate that there is zero marking for a second person singular subject.

Second person plural subject is similar—it has zero marking in realis, but is marked by *ka-* in irrealis. Apart from zero marking, markers in the realis set all contain the vowel *o*, while markers in the irrealis set contain the vowel *a*.

	Realis (I see it, etc.)	Irrealis (I don't see it, etc.)
1s	Iaʔu <b>o</b> ʔitaʔe.	Iaʔu cia <b>a</b> mitaʔe.
1pn	Iŋkita <b>to</b> ʔitaʔe.	Iŋkita cia <b>ta</b> mitaʔe.
1px	Isami <b>to</b> ʔitaʔe.	Isami cia <b>ta</b> mitaʔe.
2s	Isoʔo itaʔe.	Isoʔo cia mitaʔe.
2p	Isimiu itaʔe.	Isimiu cia <b>ka</b> mitaʔe.
3s	Oʔia <b>no</b> ʔitaʔe.	Oʔia cia <b>na</b> mitaʔe.
3p	Mohoʔia <b>no</b> ʔitaʔe.	Mohoʔia cia <b>na</b> mitaʔe.

Besides negative contexts, just illustrated, irrealis markers are also used in future contexts. For example:

*A-moʔomba-ʔe*                      *iyaʔu.*                      ( stem *poʔomba* ‘inform’ )  
 1SG.SBJ.IRR-IRR:inform-3SG.OBJ    1SG.INDEP  
 ‘I will let him know.’

*Vehae*              *Ø-m-inte?*                      ( stem *inte* ‘go’ )  
 where              2SG.SBJ.IRR-IRR-go  
 ‘Where are you off to? Where will you go?’

## 6.2 Object

Object markers follow the verb. They are suffixes that precipitate stress movement. The following paradigm, based on the verb *ita* ‘see,’ illustrates the object markers.

*noʔitaaʔu*              ‘he sees me’  
*noʔitakita*              ‘he sees us (inclusive)’  
*noʔitasami*              ‘he sees us (exclusive)’  
*noʔitaso*              ‘he sees you (singular)’  
*noʔitasimiu*              ‘he sees you all’  
*noʔitaʔe*              ‘he sees him/her/it/them.’

The first person singular marker is attached to the verb stem without any glottal stop. The third person object marker has the form *-e*. Following verb stems ending in *i* or *u*, the marker is attached without glottal stop, but following verb stems ending in other vowels (*e*, *o*, *a*), it is attached with an intervening glottal stop. This is demonstrated by the following sets.

<i>gomie</i>	‘suck it’	<i>susue</i>	‘point to it’
<i>pilie</i>	‘choose it’	<i>ungkue</i>	‘call him’
<i>kabie</i>	‘throw it away’	<i>vondue</i>	‘smell it’
<i>udanie</i>	‘remember it’	<i>lulue</i>	‘roll it up’
<i>holeʔe</i>	‘fry it’	<i>toloʔe</i>	‘swallow it’
<i>aŋkeʔe</i>	‘lift it’	<i>poχoʔe</i>	‘blow on it’
<i>bokeʔe</i>	‘tie it’	<i>atoʔe</i>	‘bring, carry it’
<i>pokomateʔe</i>	‘kill him/her/it’	<i>χasoʔe</i>	‘catch it’
<i>helaʔe</i>	‘pull it’		
<i>leŋkaʔe</i>	‘open it’		
<i>tabuχaʔe</i>	‘drop it’		
<i>jujulaʔe</i>	‘push it’		

### 6.3 Indirect object

One use of indirect object person markers is to encode a beneficiary.

When an indirect object person marker encodes a beneficiary, marking of the (direct) object lapses. That is to say, in our corpus we have no examples of a verb followed by both an object and an indirect object marker. Compare:

*Ala-ʔe*      *polaju.*  
take-3.OBJ    pillow  
‘Fetch the pillow.’

*Ala-sinaʔu*    *polaju.*  
take-1SG.IO    pillow  
‘Fetch the pillow for me.’

*A-m-ala-iso*                      *polangu.*  
1SG.SBJ.IRR-IRR-fetch-2SG.IO    pillow  
‘I will fetch you the pillow.’

As a matter of course, some verbs may take an indirect object pronoun rather than object pronoun. The verb *molingu* ‘forget’ appears to be one such verb:

*Aike*      *molingu-sina’u.*  
don’t      forget-1SG.IO  
‘Don’t forget me.’

*Iaʔu,*      *cia*      *a-molingu-iso.*  
1SG.INDEP NEG      1SG.SBJ.IRR-forget-2SG.IO  
‘As for me, I won’t forget you.’

The following paradigm illustrates the use of indirect object pronouns, based on the verb stem *peholi* (a detransitive form of the verb *holi* ‘buy’). Vowel-initial indirect object pronouns are joined without any preceding glottal stop.

<i>Nopeholisiaʔu</i> <i>χusau.</i>	‘He bought vegetables for me.’
<i>Nopeholiikita</i> <i>χusau.</i>	‘He bought vegetables for us (inclusive).’
<i>Nopeholiasami</i> <i>χusau.</i>	‘He bought vegetables for us (exclusive).’
<i>Nopeholiiso</i> <i>χusau.</i>	‘He bought vegetables for you (singular).’
<i>Nopeholiisimiu</i> <i>χusau.</i>	‘He bought vegetables for you all.’
<i>Nopeholiasine</i> <i>χusau.</i>	‘He bought vegetables for him/her/them.’

Two forms of the first person singular indirect object pronoun occur in our corpus: *-siaʔu* and *-sinaʔu*. The contexts in which one or the other form is used are presently unknown.

Similarly two forms of the second person plural indirect object pronoun occur in our corpus: *-isimiu* and *-asimiu*. Their difference in meaning or distribution is currently unknown.

## 6.4 Possessive

The possessive markers are suffixes. When added to a stem they precipitate stress movement. The full set of possessive markers, illustrated with the stem *banua* ‘house,’ are as follows:

<i>banuaʔu</i>	‘my house’
<i>banuanto</i>	‘our (inclusive) house’
<i>banuamami</i>	‘our (exclusive) house’
<i>banuamu</i>	‘your (singular) house’
<i>banuamiu</i>	‘your (plural) house’
<i>banuano</i>	‘his house, her house, their house’

The third person possessive marker *-no* is unmarked for plurality. To specifically indicate a third person plural possessor, *-no* may be followed by the independent pronoun.

<i>banuano mohoʔia</i>	‘their house’
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The vowel *u* of the second person singular possessive marker *-mu* may elide, in which case the word ends in a consonant. Nonetheless the suffix still precipitates stress movement. For example:

<i>buto 'lom</i>	‘your (singular) bottle’
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Whether the nasal retains its normal length in this context or is compensatorily lengthened remains an open question.

## 7. Deictics

Deictic forms, in so far as they are known to me, are presented in the following table.

	Demonstratives		Adverbial	Presentative
Proximal	ina, ana	naʔana	kaʔina	naia
Medial	incu, ancu	ncuancu	kaʔincu	incu
Distal Level	ilo	laʔilo	kaʔilo	ilo
Distal Higher	ita	taʔita	kaʔita	ita
Distal Lower	iwa	waʔiwa	kaʔiwa	iwa

Demonstratives occur in two sets, unreduplicated and reduplicated. Furthermore the unreduplicated proximal and medial demonstratives both have two variants depending on whether the initial vowel is *i* or *a*. When one form is used over another requires further investigation. At this point I can only say that Wasambua speakers have, at times, preferences. For example I was told to say *tonde incu* ‘that glass,’ not *tonde ancu*. But *butolo ancu* ‘that bottle’ is preferable over *butolo incu*, while *butolo ilo* ‘that bottle down there’ works but *butolo laʔilo* does not. Leaving this issue aside for now, here are some examples of demonstratives in context.

<i>pixi ana</i>	‘this plate’
<i>butolo ana</i>	‘this bottle’
<i>mia naʔana</i>	‘this person’
<i>vani ancu</i>	‘those honey bees’
<i>mia ancu</i>	‘that person’
<i>mia ncuancu</i>	‘that person’
<i>polaju ilo</i>	‘that pillow over there’
<i>ndoke ilo</i>	‘that monkey over there’
<i>mia laʔilo</i>	‘that person over there’
<i>tonde ita</i>	‘that glass up there’
<i>toke ita</i>	‘that gecko up there’
<i>ndamu taʔita</i>	‘that axe up there’
<i>mia taʔita</i>	‘that person up there’
<i>tonde iwa</i>	‘that glass down there’
<i>mia waʔiwa</i>	‘that person down there’

*Ina o=meja.*  
 this ART=table  
 ‘This is a table.’

*Incu butolo.*  
 that bottle  
 ‘That is a bottle.’

In addition to the above forms, I also have in my notes *i'na:* ‘this’ and *i'lo:* ‘that (distal)’ (as in *ilo: mbelai* ‘itu yang jauh’) with accent on the final syllable accompanied by length on the final vowel. I also have in my notes *incu?e* ‘that’ and *iwae* ‘that (distal, lower)’ with added syllable *-e*. However when I wrote down *oto iwae* ‘that car down there’ I was told just to write *oto iwa*. I am uncertain what to make of these forms, and leave them as a matter for future investigation.

Provisionally I analyze the form *naia* as a proximal deictic used to present an object the hearer.

*Naia butolo-m.*  
 this bottle-2SG.POSS  
 ‘Here is your bottle.’

## 8. Aspectual clitics

Wasambua has two aspectual clitics, *-mo* and *-ho*. Both markers precipitate stress movement when added to a stem. Their functions can roughly be captured by the labels ‘perfective’ and ‘imperfective.’ Compare for example when combined to the negator *cia* ‘no, not’:

<i>ciamo</i>	‘no longer, not any more’
<i>ciaho</i>	‘not yet’

Elsewhere in the Cia-Cia language area the imperfective marker has the form *-po*. The shift of *-po* to *-ho* is a distinguishing characteristic of the Wasambua dialect.

Both markers are compatible with imperative contexts, where *-mo* encodes a more forceful command (immediate action requested), and *-ho* a less forceful command (delayed action is acceptable).

*Mai-mo, uma!*  
 come\_hither-PFV father  
 ‘Come here, Father!’ (strong command)

*Mai-ho ka'ina.*  
 come\_hither-IPFV here  
 ‘Come over here.’ (polite command)

*Bangu-e-ho.*  
 waken-3.OBJ-IPFV  
 ‘Wake him up.’ (polite command)

*Culungi-e-ho.*  
 help-3.OBJ-IPFV  
 ‘Help her.’ (polite command)

In Wasambua the perfective marker may reduce to *-m*. However it still precipitates stress movement. Compare:

<i>bo'lom</i>	‘enough, sufficient’
<i>poʔo'lim</i>	‘finished; now, already’
<i>ipu'am</i>	‘two days ago’
<i>ito'lum</i>	‘three days ago’
<i>nopo'ham</i>	‘it hatched’ (egg)
<i>ba'ngum</i>	‘already woken’
<i>no'soom holeo</i>	‘the sun has set’
<i>nombe'nam holeo</i>	‘the sun has risen’

## 9. Sample text

The following story was told by Hafaruddin on September 1st, 2016. It went through several revisions. On first telling he related the story primarily in Indonesian. We then worked together to write the story out in Wasambua. As he practiced reading it aloud, we made additional changes to arrive at the final text presented below. The recorded version presented here has been modified in order to remove instances of repaired speech.

To listen to the text in its entirety, click on the red speaker icon (play time is approximately one minute). Note: You may need to change security settings on your pdf viewer in order for embedded sound files to play.



To listen to an individual sentence, click the small speaker icon which appears below the sentence number.

1. *Isami, to-ʔinte i gunu*  
 1PL.EXCL.INDEP 1PL.SBJ.REAL-go at mountain  
*to-peʔeta o=vani.*  
 1PL.SBJ.REAL-seek ART=honey\_bee  
 ‘We went into the mountains to look for honey bees.’

2. *To-po-boxa-ʔaso* *doxua.*  
 1PL.SBJ.REAL-RECP-encounter-APPL two  
 ‘We found two (nests).’
3. *To-ʔala-ʔe* *moʔapu* *vani* *ancu.*  
 1PL.REAL-take-3.OBJ night honey\_bee that  
 ‘We got those honey bees at night.’
4. *Iaʔu* *mone-no* *i* *hocu-no* *sau.*  
 1SG.INDEP climb-3.POSS at top-3.POSS tree  
 ‘I was the one who climbed into the treetop.’
5. *Iaʔu* *sula-ʔe* *o=vani.*  
 1SG.INDEP burn-3.OBJ ART=honey\_bee  
 ‘I was the one who burned (smoked) the honey bees.’
6. *Po’oli* *sula-ʔe*  
 finish burn-3.OBJ  
*ala-ʔe-m* *gola-no* *dika-ʔe* *i* *embere.*  
 take-3.OBJ-PFV honey-3.POSS store-3.OBJ at bucket  
 ‘After I smoked the bees, I took the honeycomb and put it in a bucket.’
7. *Kata-mo* *to-po-sampu-e* *i* *vuta.*  
 finish-PFV 1PL.SBJ.REAL-CAUS-descend-3.OBJ at ground  
 ‘After that we lowered it to the ground.’
8. *To-pio-ʔe* *i* *lalo-no* *embere.*  
 1PL.SBJ.REAL-squeeze-3.OBJ at inside-3.POSS bucket  
 ‘We squeezed it into a bucket.’
9. *Kata-mo* *to-dika-ʔe-mo* *duka* *i* *lalo-no* *jerigeni.*  
 finish-PFV 1PL.SBJ.REAL-store-3.OBJ-PFV also at inside-3.POSS jerry\_can  
 ‘After that we also stored it in a jerry can.’
10. *Kata-mo* *to-mbule* *i* *ʔanua.*  
 finish-PFV 1PL.SBJ.REAL-return at house  
 ‘After that we returned home.’
11. *To-ʔumba-asine* *i* *ʔanua.*  
 1PL.SBJ.REAL-arrive-3.IO at house  
 ‘We brought it into the house.’
12. *to-dika-ʔe* *i* *butolo.*  
 1PL.SBJ.REAL-store-3.OBJ at bottle  
 ‘We put it in bottles.’

13. *Kata-mo to-ʔaso-ʔe ompulu butolo.*  
 ► finish-PFV 1PL.SBJ.REAL-sell-3.OBJ ten bottle  
 ‘After that we sold it, ten bottles.’
14. *A-mohono a-butolo, ompulu butolo a-juta.*  
 ► one-hundred one-bottle ten bottle one-million  
 ‘A hundred (thousand) for one bottle, (so) ten bottles (made us) one million.’

## 9.1 Annotations

1. *vani* ‘honey bee,’ specifically giant honey bees, *Apis dorsata*. Giant honey bees build single-comb nests that hang in the open below tree branches.

1, 5. *o-* is glossed here as an ‘article’ but there is insufficient information to say much about its distribution. Four occurrences within the Wasambua corpus show it occurring only with two-syllable independent nouns. See further Van den Berg (2012) among others.

2. *topoboxaʔaso* with stem *boxa* ‘encounter, find.’ The prefix *po-* is reciprocal, compare also *pogexa* ‘quarrel,’ *pocumbu* ‘fight.’ The suffix *-ʔaso* is applicative, and its appearance here follows a well-known pattern with reciprocal verbs; see Mead (1998:238–239) regarding an identical use of *-ako* in Bungku-Tolaki languages.

2. *doxua* ‘two,’ namely two honey bee nests. Hafaruddin told me they always looked for two nests in order to make the trip suitably profitable.

4. *mone* ‘climb,’ *moneno* ‘the one who climbs, the climbing one.’ Van den Berg (1991:316) refers to *-no* in this context as an active participle marker. This clause is equative, hence the use of an independent pronoun and the absence of agent indexing on the stem *mone*.

5. This clause is also equative: *sulaʔe* ‘the one who burns it.’ Indexing of the object prohibits the occurrence of *-no*, a pattern also seen in Muna (Van den Berg 1989:233) and Wolio (Anceaux 1988:25).

6. *po’oli* ‘finish’ La Ode Abidin defines Cia-Cia *poʔoli* as ‘1. able to, can (have the power to do something); 2. after that.’ Apparently in Wasambua and elsewhere in the Cia-Cia language area it has come to mean ‘complete, finish’ via the pragmatic implicature that if one was able to do something, one in fact successfully did it.

6. *gola* ‘sugar,’ but in this context referring to honey.

11. *-asine*, with underlying *-ʔaso*, appearing here in its causative or ‘confective’ function, namely the jerry can is physically carried/brought into the house. See Mead (1998:217) regarding equivalent functions of *-ako* in Bungku-Tolaki languages.

13, 14. *ompulu* ‘ten’ could potentially be parsed as *o-m-pulu* ‘one-LIG-ten’ with nasal ligature, compare *xoapulu* ‘twenty,’ *tolupulu* ‘thirty.’ The usual bound form for ‘one’ is *a-*, but *o-* (or *om-*) is an irregular bound form that occurs only with the base *pulu* ‘ten.’

14. *amohono* ‘one hundred,’ that is one hundred thousand rupiah (IDR), approximately \$10 USD.

14. *ajuta* ‘one million,’ that is one million rupiah (IDR), approximately \$100 USD.

## 9.2 Notes about the speaker and text collection

Speaker	: Hafaruddin
Age	: 51
Gender	: male
Occupation	: neighborhood captain ( <i>kepala kelingkungan</i> )
Languages spoken	: Cia-Cia (Wasambua), Indonesian, Wolio
Other biodata	: born 1964 in ‘Old Wasambua’ ( <i>Wasambua Lama</i> ) to parents who were also born there, moved to Lakambau in 1969 and has never lived extensively outside of this village since
Date recorded	: recorded September 1, 2016 using an Olympus DP-201 Voice Recorder, converted to mp3 format the following day
Location recorded	: Wasambua neighborhood of Lakambau village
Context	: this story was told by Hafaruddin in response to a request by David Mead for a folktale or personal narrative, no one else was present in the room; this story was prepared (written) in advance prior to its being recorded
Transcription	: transcribed and glossed by David Mead with assistance from Hafaruddin; English translation by David Mead

## 10. Abbreviations

The following grammatical abbreviations are used in this paper.

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
APPL	applicative
ART	article
CAUS	causative
EXCL	exclusive
INCL	inclusive
INDEP	independent
IO	indirect object
IPFV	imperfective

IRR	irrealis
LIG	ligature
OBJ	object
PFV	perfective
PL	plural
POSS	possessive
REAL	realis
RECP	reciprocal
SBJ	subject
SG	singular

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