

Lasalimu word list and notes

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DESCRIPTION

Lasalimu is an endangered yet almost completely undocumented language of Buton Island in southeastern Sulawesi, Indonesia. Having recently spent time working with three Lasalimu speakers, in this paper I bring to light a small amount of information concerning its sound system, word stock, person markers, and deictics. The heart of this paper is an annotated word list comprising more than eight hundred items.

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VERSION HISTORY

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1. Introduction

Lasalimu is a minor language of the east coast of Buton Island, located off the coast of southeastern Sulawesi, Indonesia. Lasalimu is spoken in a single village, officially also Lasalimu,¹ but unofficially known as Lasalimu Pantai in order to distinguish it from the district of the same name. Other languages spoken in this village include Indonesian, Cia-Cia, and Tukang Besi, and to a lesser extent Wolio, Kulisusu, and Muna.

Of a total village population of around 2400, I was told the Lasalimu community comprises around 70% or about 1700. However the number of speakers must be lower, since fluent speakers are all in their forties or older. Adults in their twenties and thirties also speak a version of Lasalimu, but without full command and with considerable lexical replacement from Indonesian. Children and teenagers do not speak the language, having at best only a passive knowledge of it. Given this situation, I estimate the number of speakers to be around 700 and decreasing.

The principle domains reserved for Lasalimu are the home, in the fields and in neighborhood gatherings among adults who all speak Lasalimu. With outsiders Lasalimu people speak Indonesian. Some adults text in Lasalimu, otherwise the language has no written materials or orthography. The only local language to be accorded status in the village is Wolio, which for a period of time was taught in the schools. On the positive side I met several adults who were eager for a program to promote the Lasalimu language, and I was told other adults would support it as well.

Having recently had the opportunity to work for two days with Lasalimu speakers,² it has seemed best to me to bring to light as much information as I could glean about their language. The heart of my work there, and thus also this paper, is an 814-item word list (§ 4). Preceding the word list, I review the history of research on Lasalimu (§ 2) and give some information about the sound system and the conventions I have used to transcribe and present Lasalimu words (§ 3).

¹ Pinpoint coordinates for this village can be given as 5° 15' 5.2" S and 123° 9' 33.9" E. The village (*desa*) of Lasalimu is located in the district (*kecamatan*) of Lasalimu Selatan in the regency (*kabupaten*) of Buton in the province (*provinsi*) of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

² I want to thank Jabaluddin, Hidayat and especially Alimuddin, who shared with me about their language over a two-day period in August 2015. Theirs was the real contribution, mine is just the arrangement. I wish them well, and especially that they might find a way to pass on their language to succeeding generations.

I have also sought to give some coverage to pronominal and deictic forms. It is not possible to present these forms well in word list format, since they occur in interrelated sets. Therefore following the word list proper I include two additional sections, wherein I list and *briefly* illustrate the person markers (§ 5) and deictics (§ 6) of Lasalimu, insofar as they are known to me.

With this paper I aim to take a first step toward documenting the Lasalimu language. Nonetheless even with present data included Lasalimu must still be regarded as one of Sulawesi's least documented languages. I hope that others will build upon this work and, especially, help Lasalimu speakers achieve their aspirations of a revitalized language.

2. Previous research and classification

During a research trip in 1975 across the Muna and Buton islands, the Dutch linguist J. C. Anceaux collected a list comprising approximately 250 Lasalimu words.³ Based on a lexicostatistical analysis, he concluded that Lasalimu (his 'Language E') shared its closest relationships with Wolio and Kamaru. The following matrix reproduces a portion of his table of percentages of shared cognates (Anceaux 1978:280).

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| A (Wolio) | | | |
| 67 | H (Kamaru) | | |
| 50 | 68 | E (Lasalimu) | |
| 56 | 54 | 64 | C (Cia-Cia) |

The following year the Indonesian linguist B. H. Bhurhanuddin published a 100-item Lasalimu list (1979:40–42). However he left Lasalimu unclassified within his Muna-Buton stock of languages.

In the early 1990s Mark Donohue collected two Lasalimu lists of around two hundred and five hundred words. While he used this information to develop a picture of the classification of languages of the Muna-Buton area (Donohue 2004), the lists themselves were never published. In contrast to Anceaux, Donohue concluded that Lasalimu shared its closest relationships with Kumbewaha and Cia-Cia, which together composed the Butonic branch of his revised Muna-Buton group (Donohue 2004:33).

We concur with Donohue's classification. Based on a fresh set of word lists collected in 2015, we calculate Lasalimu to be 73% lexically similar with Kumbewaha and 57% lexically similar with Cia-Cia, versus 54% and 50% lexically similar with Kamaru and Wolio (Mead and Truong In preparation). A consideration of historical sound change also

³ The numerals one through eight, along with twenty-four other items, were published at the time (Anceaux 1978:276–280), while the complete word list was published posthumously (Anceaux 2016).

supports grouping Lasalimu with Kumbewaha and Cia-Cia (Mead and Truong In preparation).

3. Sound system and transcription

Lasalimu has the following consonants and vowels:

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

voiced stops and affricates: /b/, /b/, /d̪/, /d̪/, /d̪ʒ/, /g/

fricatives: /β/, /s/

nasals; /m/, /n/, /ŋ/

resonants: /r/, /l/

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

No approximants occur in the corpus, except that *y* (/j/) appears in the borrowed word *bayara* ‘to buy’ (from Malay *bayar*).

When not written within phonemic or phonetic brackets, I use *c* to symbolize the voiceless palatal affricate /tʃ/, *j* to symbolize the voiced palatal affricate /d̪ʒ/, and *w* to symbolize the voiced bilabial fricative /β/.

When a word contains two-syllable reduplication, I set off the reduplicated part by hyphen, as in *kamia-mia* ‘reflection.’ The hyphen is an aid not only for parsing but also for correct secondary stress placement (see below).

3.1 Consonant distribution

All consonants are known to occur stem-initially and medially, but never in final position. All stems and words in Lasalimu end in a vowel.

The voiced imploded bilabial stop /b/ does not occur preceding /u/.

A limited number of consonant clusters are allowed in Lasalimu, all of which consist of a nasal followed by a homorganic stop, affricate, or fricative. These are:

/mp/, /nt/, /ntʃ/, /ŋk/, /mb/, /nd/, /ŋg/, /ns/

One might also expect the consonant cluster /nd̪ʒ/; its absence in the present corpus probably reflects limited data. Consonant clusters are encountered primarily in medial position, and only rarely in initial position.

Glottal stop is clearly a phoneme in the language. In medial position it contrasts with its absence between both unlike and like vowels. Note the following minimal or near-minimal pairs:

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| <i>kaʔu</i> | ‘smoke’ |
| <i>kau</i> | ‘wood, tree’ |
| <i>kuʔu</i> | ‘mushroom’ |
| <i>cuu</i> | ‘knee’ |
| <i>raʔanu</i> | ‘one’ |
| <i>raacu</i> | ‘one hundred’ |

Glottal stop also contrasts with its absence in initial position:⁴

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| <i>ʔana</i> | ‘child’ |
| <i>ana</i> | ‘fish scales’ |

At present it is not possible to definitely say which words begin with a vowel and which begin with a glottal stop. However, I can say that stems that are truly vowel initial appear to be few in number. In the present corpus the stems that I *know* are vowel initial are limited the following:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| <i>ana</i> | ‘fish scales’ |
| <i>acu</i> | ‘hundred’ |
| <i>aroa</i> | ‘front’ |
| <i>ate</i> | ‘liver’ |
| <i>ebu</i> | ‘pull out’ |
| <i>oleo</i> | ‘day’ (in contexts where it is not shortened to <i>leo</i>) |
| <i>ora</i> | ‘kind of pandanus’ |

For any other word that one finds written as vowel initial, there is a high probability that it actually begins with a phonemic glottal stop.

3.2 Vowels and stress

Lasalimu allows for all combinations of vowel sequences, including sequences of two like vowels, which are articulated as a single, double-long vowel.

Counting from the end of the word, primary stress predictably falls on the syllable containing the next-to-last vowel. Examples:

| | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| <i>culi</i> | [ˈʔuli] | ‘ear’ |
| <i>paa</i> | [ˈpa:] | ‘thigh’ |

⁴ My respondents told me that these words should be written as *ana* ‘child’ and *aana* ‘fish scales,’ but my analysis is that the contrast is one of onset, not length.

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------------------|
| <i>kadadi</i> | [ka'dadi] | 'animal' |
| <i>gorau</i> | [go'rau] | 'young child, toddler' |

In careful speech primary stress is clearly heard on the second of two geminate vowels. Compare the following examples.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| <i>kaancu</i> | [ka'anʃu] | 'there' |
| <i>paraaso</i> | [,para'aso] | 'to sell' |

In the data there are also examples where the entire long vowel is stressed, e.g. ['su:ʔe], from *suuʔe* 'carry it on the head.' This may reflect fast speech.

When a word consists of four syllables, usually secondary stress can be heard on the initial (viz. fourth-from-the-last) syllable. Secondary stress is by and large also predictable on five-syllable words, falling also on the fourth-from-last syllable:

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>kaʔoŋkowulu</i> | [ka,ʔoŋko'βulu] | 'coconut shell' |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|

However, when a word contains two-syllable reduplication, secondary stress falls on the first syllable of the reduplicated portion, whether it be the fourth or fifth syllable from the end. Compare the following sets of examples:

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|
| <i>pepunda-punda</i> | [pe,punda'punda] | 'live, reside' |
| <i>kawua-wua</i> | [ka,βua'βua] | 'kidney' |
| <i>limba-limbaʔa</i> | [,limbali'mbaʔa] | 'doorway' |
| <i>kao-kaompa</i> | [,kaoka'ompa] | 'axe' |

Suffixation precipitates movement of primary stress, but not secondary stress. Compare:

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>kaʔoŋkowulu</i> | [ka,ʔoŋko'βulu] | 'coconut shell' |
| <i>kaʔoŋkowuluno pocu</i> | [ka,ʔoŋkoβu'luno 'poʃu] | 'skull' (lit. shell of the head) |
| <i>kamia-mia</i> | [ka,mia'mia] | 'reflection' |
| <i>kamia-miano mata</i> | [ka,miami'ano 'mata] | 'pupil' (lit. reflection of the eye) |

Exceptions beyond the patterns given above are rare in the present corpus. In the word *daoa*, 'market,' stress appears to fall on the initial syllable and the medial *o* may be shortened: ['dāða]. In the vocative forms for *ama* 'father' and *ina* 'mother,' stress falls on the final vowel, which is lengthened: [ʔa'ma:], [ʔi'na:].

4. Word list

For eliciting Lasalimu data, I used an 814-item version of the Sulawesi Long List (SLL). Subsequent to this survey the Sulawesi Long List was expanded, and in its published

version comprises 844 items.⁵ In the presentation of Lasalimu responses below I follow the ordering of the 844-item list, even though some responses are necessarily left blank.

Multiple responses to a single word list item are separated by a forward slash; see the annotations for an explanation of differences (if known).

Given the dearth of information on Lasalimu, during the elicitation process I was unwilling to throw out any word, even if it ended up not matching the target term. These ‘extra’ items often appear in the annotations.

| SLL | English | Indonesian | Lasalimu | Annotations |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 001 | body | <i>badan, tubuh</i> | kena | cf. <i>rakekena?e</i> ‘the entire body’ |
| 002 | head | <i>kepala</i> | ke?e | |
| 003 | skull | <i>tengkorak</i> | ka?oŋkowluno ke?e | lit. ‘coconut shell of the head,’ cf. 276 |
| 004 | fontanelle | <i>ubun-ubun</i> | wuwu | |
| 005 | brain | <i>otak</i> | ito | |
| 006 | hair (head) | <i>rambut</i> | pocu | |
| 007 | hair whorl | <i>unyeng-unyeng</i> | tonuana | |
| 008 | hair bun | <i>sanggul</i> | peŋkolu | |
| 009 | gray hair | <i>uban</i> | kua | |
| 010 | face | <i>muka, wajah</i> | liau | |
| 011 | forehead | <i>dahi</i> | wose | |
| 012 | eye | <i>mata</i> | mata | |
| 013 | eyeball | <i>bola mata</i> | wacuno mata | |
| 014 | pupil of the eye | <i>biji mata, manik mata</i> | kamia-miano mata | with stem <i>kamia-mia</i> ‘reflection,’ cf. 395 |
| 015 | eyebrow | <i>kening, alis mata</i> | kire | |
| 016 | eyelashes | <i>bulu mata</i> | wuluno mata | cf. 071, 012 |
| 017 | tear (from crying) | <i>air mata</i> | luu | |
| 018 | temple | <i>pelipis</i> | ŋili-ŋili | |
| 019 | nose | <i>hidung</i> | fofo | |
| 020 | nostril | <i>lubang hidung</i> | lowano fofo | |

⁵ See *Sulawesi Language Alliance*, s.v. “Survey Instruments: Sulawesi Umbrella Wordlist and the Sulawesi Long List” <http://sulang.org/resources/survey-instruments - wordlists> (accessed August 3, 2017).

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 021 | mucus | <i>ingus</i> | wiri | |
| 022 | cheek | <i>pipi</i> | pili | |
| 023 | cheekbone | <i>tulang pipi, pasu-pasu</i> | bukuno pili | cf. 022, 075 |
| 024 | mouth | <i>mulut</i> | foba | cf. <i>ηunsu</i> ‘exterior mouth area’ |
| 025 | lip | <i>bibir</i> | wiwi | |
| 026 | tongue | <i>lidah</i> | ela | |
| 027 | tooth | <i>gigi</i> | ηinsi | |
| 028 | molar tooth | <i>geraham</i> | bagā | cf. <i>lambaŋi</i> ‘canines (upper and lower)’ |
| 029 | gums | <i>gusi</i> | guo | |
| 030 | palate | <i>langit-langit mulut</i> | ηaro | |
| 031 | saliva | <i>ludah, air liur</i> | elu | |
| 032 | chin | <i>dagu</i> | afe | |
| 033 | ear | <i>telinga</i> | culi | |
| 034 | earwax | <i>tahi telinga</i> | takino culi | |
| 035 | neck | <i>leher</i> | wuku | |
| 036 | throat (esophagus) | <i>kerongkongan</i> | goro-goro | cf. <i>ηare</i> ‘anterior triangle of the neck’ |
| 037 | nape (of neck) | <i>tengkuk, kuduk</i> | pontoŋo | |
| 038 | shoulder | <i>bahu</i> | fau | |
| 039 | armpit | <i>ketiak, kelek</i> | keke | |
| 040 | arm | <i>lengan</i> | sae / ηule-ηule | <i>sae</i> refers to the upper arm, <i>ηule-ηule</i> to the forearm |
| 041 | elbow | <i>siku</i> | siku | |
| 042 | hand, forearm | <i>tangan</i> | lima | |
| 043 | palm of hand | <i>tapak tangan</i> | peleno lima | |
| 044 | span (eight inches) | <i>jengkal</i> | cuda | |
| 045 | fathom | <i>depa</i> | ropa | |
| 046 | finger | <i>jari</i> | wuŋano lima | literally ‘(branching) inflorescence of the hand’; cf. 070 |
| 047 | thumb | <i>ibu jari</i> | ompuno lima | |
| 048 | index finger | <i>(jari) telunjuk</i> | kancufu | note also <i>toŋa</i> ‘middle finger,’ <i>sumonso</i> ‘ring finger’ |
| 049 | pinky, little finger | <i>jari kelingking</i> | kansili | |

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 050 | fingernail | <i>kuku jari</i> | konusu | cf. 248 |
| 051 | back (person) | <i>punggung, belakang</i> | taliku / toruku | <i>taliku</i> refers to one's entire back, including the tailbone; <i>toruku</i> refers to one's upper back, it does not include the lower back which is part of one's <i>toja</i> 'waist' |
| 052 | spine, backbone | <i>tulang punggung</i> | bukuno losi | cf. <i>bukuno toja</i> 'lumbar region of the spine, just above the tailbone' |
| 053 | tailbone | <i>tulang tongkeng</i> | palasa | |
| 054 | chest | <i>dada</i> | kakara | |
| 055 | breast | <i>susu, buah dada</i> | cici | |
| 056 | nipple, teat | <i>puting susu</i> | ηunsuno cici | |
| 057 | belly | <i>perut</i> | kompo | |
| 058 | navel | <i>pusat</i> | puʔe | |
| 059 | waist | <i>pinggang</i> | toja | |
| 060 | leg, foot | <i>kaki</i> | kake | |
| 061 | thigh | <i>paha</i> | paa | |
| 062 | shin | <i>tulang kering</i> | rari | |
| 063 | calf of leg | <i>betis</i> | labici | |
| 064 | knee | <i>lutut</i> | cuu | |
| 065 | popliteal space | <i>(pe)lipatan lutut</i> | pakuno cuu | |
| 066 | malleolus | <i>mata kaki</i> | ʃiku-ʃiku | |
| 067 | ankle | <i>pergelangan kaki</i> | losuano kake | <i>losua</i> is a general term for 'joint' (ankle, knuckle, elbow, etc.) |
| 068 | sole of foot | <i>tapak kaki</i> | peleno kake | |
| 069 | heel | <i>tumit</i> | koroncujo | |
| 070 | toe | <i>jari kaki</i> | wuʒano kake | literally '(branching) inflorescence of the foot'; cf. 046 |
| 071 | body hair | <i>bulu (badan)</i> | wulu | also meaning 'feathers,' cf. 179 |
| 072 | skin (person) | <i>kulit</i> | siwa | |
| 073 | meat, flesh | <i>(jaringan) daging</i> | neʔi | |
| 074 | fat | <i>lemak</i> | taba | note also <i>jalubi</i> 'roll of fat on the belly' |
| 075 | bone | <i>tulang</i> | buku | |
| 076 | rib | <i>tulang rusuk</i> | bukuno usu | |
| 077 | heart | <i>jantung</i> | ʃake | |
| 078 | blood | <i>darah</i> | rea | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 079 | vein (blood) | <i>urat darah</i> | uweno rea | |
| 080 | liver | <i>hati</i> | ate | no glottal stop onset |
| 081 | gall, bile | <i>empedu</i> | kampaki | |
| 082 | lungs | <i>paru-paru</i> | kumba | |
| 083 | intestines | <i>usus</i> | ŋkalu-ŋkalu | |
| 084 | kidney | <i>ginjal</i> | kawua-wua | |
| 085 | buttocks | <i>pantat, bokong</i> | paŋku | |
| 086 | anus | <i>dubur, pelepasan</i> | kokopuru | |
| 087 | urine | <i>air kencing</i> | uweno leʔe | with stem <i>uwe</i> ‘water,’ cf. 371 |
| 088 | excrement | <i>tahi</i> | taki | |
| 089 | penis | <i>kemaluan laki-laki</i> | laeno tawu | <i>tawu</i> refers to the penis and scrotum; <i>laeno tawu</i> designates the penis specifically |
| 090 | testicle | <i>buah pelir</i> | ontoluno tawu | with stem <i>ontolu</i> ‘egg,’ cf. 177 |
| 091 | vagina | <i>kemaluan perempuan</i> | cile | |
| 092 | clitoris | <i>kelentit</i> | wacuno cile | |
| 093 | womb | <i>rahim, peranakan</i> | kaduma | note also <i>bobano cile</i> ‘opening of the vagina’ |
| 094 | afterbirth | <i>tembuni</i> | isa | literally ‘older brother,’ cf. 121, 122 |
| 095 | umbilical cord | <i>tali pusat</i> | lolai | |
| 096 | wound | <i>luka</i> | kabela | |
| 097 | scar | <i>bekas luka</i> | ponte | |
| 098 | callus | <i>risa, belulang</i> | laba | |
| 099 | boil | <i>bisul</i> | kabisu | |
| 100 | mole, nevus | <i>tahi lalat</i> | ila | |
| 101 | sweat (n) | <i>keringat</i> | bara | |
| 102 | person | <i>orang</i> | mia | |
| 103 | man, male | <i>laki-laki</i> | moane | |
| 104 | woman, female | <i>perempuan</i> | wowine | |
| 105 | husband | <i>suami</i> | moane | |
| 106 | wife | <i>isteri</i> | wowine | |
| 107 | father | <i>bapak, ayah</i> | ama | |
| 108 | father (term of address) | <i>bapak (panggilan)</i> | ama | articulated with stress and length on the final syllable: [ʔaˈma:] |
| 109 | mother | <i>ibu</i> | ina | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 110 | mother (term of address) | <i>ibu (panggilan)</i> | ina | articulated with stress and length on the final syllable: [ʔiːna:] |
| 111 | child | <i>anak</i> | ana / gorau | <i>ana</i> refers to a child ‘old enough to play’; <i>gorau</i> is roughly a newborn through toddler |
| 112 | baby | <i>bayi</i> | gorau moruŋa | cf. 111, 485 |
| 113 | first born child | <i>anak sulung</i> | cumpe | |
| 114 | last born child | <i>anak bungsu</i> | kakaʔopu | |
| 115 | grandchild | <i>cucu</i> | ompu-ʔompu | |
| 116 | grandmother | <i>nenek perempuan</i> | wauwa | |
| 117 | grandfather | <i>nenek laki-laki, kakek</i> | wauwa | |
| 118 | ancestor | <i>nenek moyang</i> | ompu nipianae | |
| 119 | offspring | <i>keturunan</i> | le:ʔasala | |
| 120 | sibling | <i>saudara</i> | rabocuʔolae | |
| 121 | older brother | <i>kakak laki-laki</i> | isa | |
| 122 | older sister | <i>kakak perempuan</i> | isa | |
| 123 | younger brother | <i>adik laki-laki</i> | ai | |
| 124 | younger sister | <i>adik perempuan</i> | ai | |
| 125 | twins | <i>anak kembar</i> | gorau lumopa | |
| 126 | mother’s brother | <i>saudara laki-laki dari ibu</i> | posoʔamaʔa | |
| 127 | father’s brother | <i>saudara laki-laki dari ayah</i> | posoʔamaʔa | |
| 128 | mother’s sister | <i>saudara perempuan dari ibu</i> | posoʔinaʔa | |
| 129 | father’s sister | <i>saudara perempuan dari ayah</i> | posoʔinaʔa | |
| 130 | niece, nephew | <i>kemenakan</i> | posoʔanaʔa | |
| 131 | cousin | <i>sepupu</i> | luli | |
| 132 | parent-in-law | <i>mertua</i> | mania | |
| 133 | child-in-law | <i>menantu</i> | ana mania | |
| 134 | co-parent-in-law | <i>besan</i> | samponi | |
| 135 | sibling-in-law | <i>ipar</i> | ɗawo | |
| 136 | spouse of sibling-in-law | <i>biras</i> | ŋgalapa | |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 137 | stepfather | <i>ayah tiri</i> | ama be?e | |
| 138 | stepmother | <i>ibu tiri</i> | ina be?e | |
| 139 | stepchild | <i>anak tiri</i> | ana be?e | |
| 140 | stepsibling | <i>saudara tiri</i> | rabocu?olae be?e | |
| 141 | co-wife | <i>madu</i> | samarue | |
| 142 | slave | <i>hamba, budak</i> | ʃacua | |
| 143 | widow | <i>janda</i> | kowalu | |
| 144 | widower | <i>duda</i> | kowalu | |
| 145 | orphan | <i>anak yatim</i> | gorau mo?ilu | |
| 146 | adopted child | <i>anak angkat</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 147 | guest | <i>tamu</i> | miabua | literally 'person who comes,' cf. 102, 816; note also <i>mosiraha</i> 'long-time friend' |
| 148 | companion | <i>kawan, teman</i> | wai | |
| 149 | enemy | <i>musuh</i> | ʃali | |
| 150 | midwife | <i>bidan</i> | ʃisa | |
| 151 | shaman | <i>dukun, balian</i> | ʃisa | |
| 152 | I | <i>aku, saya</i> | iʔa?u | |
| 153 | you (fam.) | <i>engkau, kamu</i> | iso?o | |
| 154 | he, she | <i>dia, ia</i> | i?ia | |
| 155 | we (excl.) | <i>kami</i> | isami | |
| 156 | we (incl.) | <i>kita</i> | ikita | |
| 157 | you (plural) | <i>kalian</i> | isimiu | |
| 158 | they | <i>mereka</i> | mo?ia | |
| 159 | animal | <i>binatang</i> | kadadi | |
| 160 | water buffalo | <i>kerbau</i> | karambau | |
| 161 | anoa depressicornis | <i>anoa</i> | onua | |
| 162 | cow | <i>sapi</i> | sapi | |
| 163 | horn | <i>tanduk</i> | tandu | |
| 164 | tail | <i>ekor</i> | ka?isu | |
| 165 | hide, skin (of animals) | <i>jangat, kulit binatang</i> | siwa | |
| 166 | leather | <i>belulang</i> | siwa | |
| 167 | bird | <i>burung</i> | manu-manu | |

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|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 168 | crow | <i>burung gagak</i> | toŋkaa | |
| 169 | owl | <i>burung hantu</i> | koa | |
| 170 | megapode | <i>burung maleo</i> | mamua | |
| 171 | lorikeet | <i>burung nuri</i> | wauri / kasituri | <i>wauri</i> is the native term, <i>kasituri</i> is also used but recognized as a borrowing |
| 172 | cockatoo | <i>burung kakatua</i> | kea-kea | |
| 173 | duck | <i>bebek</i> | bebe | |
| 174 | chicken | <i>ayam</i> | manu | |
| 175 | wing | <i>sayap</i> | pani | |
| 176 | beak | <i>paruh</i> | ŋunsu | |
| 177 | egg (chicken) | <i>telur (ayam)</i> | ontolu | |
| 178 | nest | <i>sarang</i> | kopea | |
| 179 | feather | <i>bulu (ayam)</i> | wulu | cf. 071 |
| 180 | louse (chicken) | <i>kutu ayam</i> | kucuno manu | |
| 181 | louse (head) | <i>kutu (kepala)</i> | kucu | note also <i>kumoni</i> ‘young louse still whitish’ |
| 182 | nit, louse egg | <i>lisa, telur kutu</i> | leʔuka | |
| 183 | louse (clothes) | <i>tuma (pakaian)</i> | cuma | |
| 184 | bedbug | <i>kutu busuk</i> | lua | |
| 185 | tick | <i>caplak</i> | supia | |
| 186 | flea | <i>pinjal</i> | supia moʔole | |
| 187 | bat | <i>kelelawar</i> | ponisi | |
| 188 | fruit bat, flying fox | <i>keluang, kalong</i> | waʔea | |
| 189 | caterpillar | <i>ulat</i> | kule ~ kule-kule | note also <i>kule cuda-cuda</i> ‘inchworm’ and <i>labatoko</i> ‘kind of caterpillar with eyespots on its body’ |
| 190 | butterfly | <i>kupu-kupu</i> | kalelema | |
| 191 | sago grub | <i>lundi</i> | laʔuwato | |
| 192 | palm weevil | <i>kumbang sagu</i> | kaŋkii | |
| 193 | coconut rhinoceros beetle | <i>bangbung</i> | langiruma | <i>langiruma</i> refers to a kind of horned beetle, which may or may not be the coconut rhinoceros beetle |
| 194 | mosquito | <i>nyamuk</i> | nepi | |
| 195 | fly | <i>lalat</i> | lale | |
| 196 | honey bee | <i>lebah</i> | kaʔinua / oani | <i>kaʔinua</i> is small, probably <i>Apis nigrocincta</i> ; <i>oani</i> is large, <i>Apis dorsata</i> |

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|-----|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 197 | honey | <i>madu</i> | golano kaʔinua / golano oani | cf. 196; with stem <i>gola</i> 'sugar,' cf. 370 |
| 198 | beeswax | <i>lilin lebah</i> | taru | |
| 199 | wasp | <i>tabuhan, penyengat</i> | towua | |
| 200 | ant | <i>semut</i> | kalemeʔu | <i>kalemeʔu</i> is a general term; note also <i>kalimonsi</i> 'kind of large black ant with a painful bite' |
| 201 | termite | <i>anai-anai</i> | puʔoi | |
| 202 | cockroach | <i>lipas, kecoak</i> | lalepe / lalundi | <i>lalepe</i> is larger, <i>lalundi</i> is smaller |
| 203 | centipede | <i>lipan</i> | lipa | |
| 204 | luminous centipede | <i>kelema(n)yar</i> | lalonda | |
| 205 | millipede | <i>kaki seribu</i> | ulunai | |
| 206 | firefly | <i>kunang-kunang</i> | mpio-mpio | |
| 207 | scorpion | <i>kalajengking</i> | lihapaja | |
| 208 | cicada | <i>tonggeret</i> | ŋai-ŋai | |
| 209 | spider | <i>labah-labah</i> | kalangka | |
| 210 | leech | <i>lintah, pacet</i> | kalimanto | |
| 211 | earthworm | <i>cacing tanah</i> | ŋgala-ŋgala | |
| 212 | snake | <i>ular</i> | kule | note also <i>lampolulu</i> , a kind of poisonous snake about 30 cm long |
| 213 | python | <i>ular sawa</i> | kule, bola, bolasu, lanŋka | |
| 214 | fish | <i>ikan</i> | ise | |
| 215 | fish scales | <i>sisik</i> | ana | no glottal stop onset |
| 216 | fish gills | <i>insang</i> | ŋare | |
| 217 | eel | <i>ikan belut</i> | kambulecu / wolo | <i>kambulecu</i> is found in freshwater, <i>wolo</i> is a marine eel; both are edible |
| 218 | shark | <i>ikan hiu</i> | moŋiwa | |
| 219 | stingray | <i>ikan pari</i> | wara-wara | |
| 220 | whale | <i>ikan paus</i> | bunsoso | |
| 221 | dolphin | <i>lumba-lumba</i> | lumba-lumba | |
| 222 | dugong | <i>duyung</i> | ɗiu | |
| 223 | squid | <i>cumi-cumi</i> | pinci-pinci | |
| 224 | octopus | <i>gurita</i> | kancuo | |
| 225 | shrimp | <i>udang</i> | kura | |

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|-----|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 226 | lobster | <i>udang karang</i> | roru | |
| 227 | crab | <i>kepiting</i> | koniki / sijkua | perhaps no general term (?); <i>sijkua</i> refers specifically to the flower crab <i>Portunus pelagicus</i> |
| 228 | pincher, claw (of crab) | <i>jepitan (kepiting)</i> | baŋku | |
| 229 | hermit crab | <i>umang-umang</i> | kala?uma | |
| 230 | frog | <i>katak</i> | ŋkaa | |
| 231 | toad | <i>katak pura</i> | purakaka | |
| 232 | turtle | <i>kura-kura</i> | kakalapua | |
| 233 | sea turtle | <i>penyu</i> | koila / ponu | <i>ponu</i> is larger (based on surrounding languages I suspect <i>koila</i> is the hawksbill sea turtle and <i>ponu</i> is the green sea turtle) |
| 234 | crocodile | <i>buaya</i> | buea | |
| 235 | monitor lizard | <i>biawak</i> | cimposu | |
| 236 | tokay gecko | <i>tokek</i> | toke | |
| 237 | house gecko | <i>cicak</i> | siro | note also <i>cujka-cujka?iwole</i> ‘flying dragon’ (<i>Draco</i> sp.) |
| 238 | deer | <i>rusa</i> | rusa | |
| 239 | monkey | <i>monyet</i> | ndoke | |
| 240 | rat, mouse | <i>tikus</i> | wolawo | |
| 241 | shrew | <i>celurut</i> | wolawono wute | |
| 242 | pig | <i>babi</i> | wawi | |
| 243 | babirusa | <i>babi rusa</i> | — | none in this area |
| 244 | tusk | <i>taring</i> | cimpa | |
| 245 | dog | <i>anjing</i> | ki'au | |
| 246 | snout | <i>moncong</i> | cucuru | |
| 247 | cat | <i>kucing</i> | ŋeka | |
| 248 | claw | <i>cakar</i> | konusu | cf. 050 |
| 249 | goat | <i>kambing</i> | fembe | |
| 250 | horse | <i>kuda</i> | ajara | |
| 251 | civet | <i>musang</i> | jina / asolaku | of the two types, <i>jina</i> is said to walk with its body level, like a cat; <i>asolaku</i> is small but long and walks with its rear elevated |
| 252 | squirrel | <i>tupai</i> | simbu | |
| 253 | bear cuscus | <i>kuskus beruang</i> | su?e | |

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|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 254 | small cuscus | <i>kuskus kecil</i> | toŋali | |
| 255 | tarsier | <i>tangkasi, binatang hantu</i> | miemie | |
| 256 | male (of animals) | <i>jantan</i> | moane | |
| 257 | female (of animals) | <i>betina</i> | wowine | |
| 258 | tree | <i>pohon</i> | kau | |
| 259 | leaf | <i>daun</i> | roʔo | |
| 260 | branch | <i>cabang</i> | kampaŋa / raa | <i>kampaŋa</i> is a main branch, <i>raa</i> is smaller |
| 261 | trunk | <i>batang</i> | lae | |
| 262 | root | <i>akar</i> | uwaka | |
| 263 | tree stump | <i>tunggul (pohon)</i> | cuko | |
| 264 | bark (tree) | <i>kulit kayu</i> | siwano kau | |
| 265 | sap | <i>getah</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 266 | wood | <i>kayu</i> | kau | |
| 267 | fruit | <i>buah</i> | ʃake | |
| 268 | flower | <i>bunga</i> | wuŋa | |
| 269 | stem | <i>tangkai</i> | topo | |
| 270 | thorn | <i>duri</i> | rui | |
| 271 | banana | <i>pisang</i> | ŋane | |
| 272 | banana blossom | <i>jantung pisang</i> | karusa-rusa | |
| 273 | coconut (ripe) | <i>kelapa tua</i> | kaluku | |
| 274 | coconut (unripe) | <i>kelapa muda</i> | kalimbuŋo | |
| 275 | coconut husk | <i>sabut kelapa</i> | ʃenu | |
| 276 | coconut shell | <i>tempurung</i> | kaʔoŋkowulu | |
| 277 | coconut apple, haustorium | <i>tombong kelapa</i> | omba | |
| 278 | copra | <i>kopra</i> | ʃakaki | |
| 279 | coconut frond stipule | <i>tapas kelapa</i> | komunto | |
| 280 | oil | <i>minyak</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 281 | bamboo | <i>bambu</i> | ʃalo / parawata / pacu / kauro / laleba | no generic; distinguished as follows: <i>ʃalo</i> (thin); <i>parawata</i> (thicker); <i>pacu</i> (thickest); <i>kauro</i> (small) |

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|-----|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 282 | internode (bamboo) | <i>ruas (bambu)</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 283 | bamboo shoot | <i>rebung</i> | robu | |
| 284 | sago palm | <i>rumbia</i> | rumbia | |
| 285 | sago flour | <i>tepung sagu</i> | tabaro | |
| 286 | nipa palm | <i>nipah</i> | panasa | |
| 287 | sugar palm | <i>enau, aren</i> | konau | |
| 288 | palm toddy | <i>nira</i> | uweno konau | with stem <i>uwe</i> 'water,' cf. 371 |
| 289 | ijuk fiber | <i>ijuk</i> | kanawo | |
| 290 | rattan | <i>rotan</i> | kue | |
| 291 | sugarcane | <i>tebu</i> | towu | |
| 292 | peanut | <i>kacang tanah</i> | rapo-rapo | |
| 293 | candlenut | <i>kemiri</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 294 | kapok | <i>kapok</i> | kapajawa | |
| 295 | eggplant | <i>terung</i> | pandola | |
| 296 | gourd | <i>labu kendi</i> | kela cina | young fruits are edible, the shell is not used |
| 297 | squash, pumpkin | <i>labu manis</i> | paracukala | |
| 298 | cucumber | <i>ketimun</i> | balonka manasisi | |
| 299 | watermelon | <i>semangka</i> | konduru | <i>konduru</i> confirmed to mean 'watermelon'; cf. <i>kela</i> 'winter melon' (Indonesian <i>kundur</i>) |
| 300 | papaya | <i>pepaya</i> | kapaea | |
| 301 | chili pepper | <i>cabe, lombok</i> | ginta | |
| 302 | garlic, onion | <i>bawang</i> | ɸawa | |
| 303 | tomato | <i>tomat</i> | ntamate | |
| 304 | citrus fruit | <i>jeruk</i> | lemo | |
| 305 | mango | <i>mangga</i> | taipa | |
| 306 | durian | <i>durian</i> | ɸuria | |
| 307 | breadfruit | <i>sukun</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 308 | ginger | <i>jahe</i> | lokia | |
| 309 | turmeric | <i>kunyit</i> | sunī | |
| 310 | cassava | <i>ubi kayu</i> | kuwikau | cf. 313 |
| 311 | sweet potato | <i>ubi jalar</i> | kadeido | |
| 312 | taro | <i>talas, keladi</i> | kalaɸi / tonea | <i>kalaɸi</i> and <i>tonea</i> are distinct varieties |

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|-----|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 313 | greater yam | <i>ubi</i> | kuwi | |
| 314 | lesser yam | <i>ubi kembili</i> | meabu | |
| 315 | bitter yam | <i>gadung, ubi arak</i> | kampai | |
| 316 | betel | <i>sirih</i> | komba / kandiŋa | <i>komba</i> refers to the plant and its leaves; the fruits are known as <i>kandiŋa</i> |
| 317 | areca nut | <i>pinang</i> | wenka | |
| 318 | banyan | <i>beringin</i> | pali | |
| 319 | dammar | <i>damar</i> | noli | |
| 320 | casuarina | <i>eru</i> | maŋka | |
| 321 | ti plant | <i>andong</i> | — | cf. <i>kapocu-pocu</i> , a plant used to treat cancer |
| 322 | derris (fish poison) | <i>tuba</i> | towole | |
| 323 | mushroom | <i>cendawan, jamur</i> | kuʔu / buŋantara / lempi | <i>kuʔu</i> is a kind of small toadstool; <i>buŋantara</i> is a kind of large toadstool; <i>lempi</i> grows on tree trunks |
| 324 | short grass | <i>rumpu</i> | woliʔi | |
| 325 | cogon grass | <i>alang-alang</i> | pinau | |
| 326 | pineapple | <i>nenas</i> | nanasi | |
| 327 | pandanus | <i>pandan</i> | kosu / ʰora | <i>kosu</i> has long, large leaves and red fruits; <i>ʰora</i> has small fine leaves |
| 328 | fragrant pandan | <i>pandan wangi</i> | ora mowondu | |
| 329 | seed | <i>biji</i> | wacu | |
| 330 | (rice) seedling | <i>bibit (padi)</i> | pembulo | |
| 331 | field rice | <i>padi</i> | fae | |
| 332 | rice (cut, unhulled) | <i>gabah</i> | lesoro | not yet milled |
| 333 | hull of rice | <i>sekam (gabah)</i> | kokeno fae | |
| 334 | straw | <i>jerami</i> | lanseami | |
| 335 | hulled rice | <i>beras</i> | fae | |
| 336 | cooked rice | <i>nasi</i> | kuri fae | cf. <i>kuri</i> ‘food’ |
| 337 | corn | <i>jagung</i> | kaitea | |
| 338 | millet | <i>jawawut, sekoi</i> | woto | <i>woto pulu</i> is a red glutinous variety |
| 339 | Job’s tears | <i>enjelai</i> | sole | there are edible and inedible varieties |
| 340 | sorghum | <i>jawaras, cantel</i> | batari | |
| 341 | sun | <i>matahari</i> | leo | |

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|-----|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 342 | moon | <i>bulan</i> | budo | |
| 343 | star | <i>bintang</i> | mpio-mpio | also means 'firefly,' cf. 206 |
| 344 | sky | <i>langit</i> | laiano | |
| 345 | cloud | <i>awan</i> | ruto | |
| 346 | raincloud | <i>awan hitam</i> | ruto mokilo | note also <i>galapu</i> 'very dark clouds but not yet raining' (cf. 470) |
| 347 | fog | <i>kabut</i> | gawu | |
| 348 | dew | <i>embun</i> | alo | |
| 349 | thunder | <i>guntur</i> | guncu | |
| 350 | lightning | <i>kilat</i> | berese / wewela | <i>berese</i> is lightning accompanied by thunder; <i>wewela</i> is distant lightning without thunder |
| 351 | rain | <i>hujan</i> | monda | note also <i>ηkunu-ηkunu</i> 'light rain,' <i>monda kadata</i> 'heavy rain day and night' |
| 352 | flood | <i>banjir</i> | wulu | |
| 353 | rainbow | <i>pelangi</i> | toro?uwe | |
| 354 | wind | <i>angin</i> | ribu | |
| 355 | sea, ocean | <i>laut</i> | tei | |
| 356 | wave | <i>ombak</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 357 | low tide | <i>air surut</i> | kamokele / tawo umenau | with stem <i>mokele</i> 'shallow,' cf. 567 |
| 358 | high tide | <i>air pasang</i> | eka tawo / tawo umeka | with stem <i>eka</i> 'ascend,' cf. 742 |
| 359 | island | <i>pulau</i> | pulo | |
| 360 | cape, headland | <i>tanjung</i> | uju | |
| 361 | bay | <i>teluk</i> | kolowa | |
| 362 | shore | <i>pantai</i> | wiwino tei | |
| 363 | sand | <i>pasir</i> | komea | |
| 364 | mud | <i>lumpur</i> | tomba / rompo | <i>rompo</i> is blackish (anoxic mud?) |
| 365 | earth, ground | <i>tanah</i> | wute | |
| 366 | earthquake | <i>gempa bumi</i> | lindu | |
| 367 | cave | <i>gua</i> | lia | |
| 368 | hole | <i>lubang</i> | lowa | |
| 369 | salt | <i>garam</i> | gara | |
| 370 | sugar | <i>gula</i> | gola | |

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|-----|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 371 | water | <i>air</i> | uwe | |
| 372 | waterfall | <i>air terjun</i> | uwe sumabu | note also <i>bumbulaa</i> ‘the rock over which a waterfall flows’ |
| 373 | spring | <i>mata air</i> | matano uwe | cf. 012, 371 |
| 374 | mountain | <i>gunung</i> | gunu | note also <i>toruku</i> ‘tall mountain without trees’ and <i>kaboko</i> ‘small, grassy rise’ |
| 375 | summit | <i>puncak</i> | cubu | |
| 376 | plain | <i>dataran</i> | reteno | |
| 377 | valley | <i>lembah</i> | kaŋkolo | |
| 378 | woods, forest | <i>hutan</i> | ponue | |
| 379 | river | <i>sungai</i> | minaŋa | |
| 380 | current (of stream, river) | <i>arus</i> | solo | |
| 381 | river mouth | <i>muara, kuala</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 382 | lake | <i>danau</i> | kalembo | |
| 383 | fire | <i>api</i> | api | |
| 384 | smoke (from fire) | <i>asap</i> | ka?u | |
| 385 | embers | <i>bara api</i> | weano api | |
| 386 | ashes | <i>abu</i> | ŋawu | |
| 387 | dust | <i>debu</i> | gawu | |
| 388 | stone | <i>batu</i> | tonduri | |
| 389 | lime | <i>kapur</i> | kepu | |
| 390 | gold | <i>emas</i> | bulawa | |
| 391 | silver | <i>perak</i> | pera | |
| 392 | bronze | <i>tembaga</i> | rici / tambaga | |
| 393 | iron | <i>besi</i> | ase | |
| 394 | earthen | <i>tembikar</i> | wute | |
| 395 | shadow | <i>bayang-bayang</i> | kaka?oluno | note also <i>kamia-mia</i> ‘reflection’ |
| 396 | house | <i>rumah</i> | sapo | |
| 397 | floor | <i>lantai</i> | elo | |
| 398 | ladder | <i>tangga</i> | ekata | |
| 399 | wall (of house) | <i>dinding</i> | dopi / batoo | <i>dopi</i> is a wall made of thatch, plaited bamboo or wood; <i>batoo</i> is a masonry wall |

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|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| 400 | door | <i>pintu</i> | kaunto / limba-limbaʔa | <i>kaunto</i> refers to the door opening, <i>limba-limbaʔa</i> to the door leaf |
| 401 | window | <i>jendela</i> | kakambofa | |
| 402 | roof | <i>atap</i> | kotowo | |
| 403 | ridge (of roof) | <i>bubungan</i> | kampobubu | |
| 404 | rafter | <i>kasau</i> | kasu | |
| 405 | storage shelf above hearth | <i>para</i> | wea-wea | |
| 406 | house post | <i>tiang rumah</i> | tadei | |
| 407 | space under house | <i>kolong</i> | kapeo | |
| 408 | fence | <i>pagar</i> | pagara / tondo / kiki / kawowosu | <i>pagara</i> ‘fence of upright stakes’; <i>tondo</i> ‘fence of logs laying flat’; <i>kiki</i> ‘fence of interwoven bamboo’; <i>kawowosu</i> ‘fence made of hoops’ |
| 409 | canoe, boat | <i>perahu</i> | koli-koli / sope-sope / londe | small, medium and large respectively |
| 410 | bow (of boat) | <i>haluan</i> | rope | |
| 411 | stern | <i>buritan</i> | wana | |
| 412 | rudder | <i>kemudi</i> | seko | |
| 413 | sail | <i>layar</i> | paŋawa | |
| 414 | canoe paddle | <i>dayung</i> | fose | |
| 415 | raft | <i>rakit</i> | raki | |
| 416 | charcoal | <i>arang</i> | ŋao | |
| 417 | three-stone fireplace | <i>tungku</i> | cuʔuki | |
| 418 | firewood | <i>kayu api</i> | kauno api | |
| 419 | tinder | <i>rabuk</i> | faru | note also <i>koki</i> ‘fire drill,’ <i>kacikia</i> ‘strike-a- light’ |
| 420 | torch | <i>obor</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 421 | cooking pot | <i>periuk, belanga</i> | tawe | |
| 422 | water jar | <i>tempayan</i> | gusi | |
| 423 | bamboo water container | <i>tempat air bambu</i> | falo | cf. 281 |
| 424 | ladle of coconut shell | <i>gayung</i> | kacimbu | |
| 425 | mortar | <i>lesung</i> | nosu | |

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|-----|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 426 | pestle (rice) | <i>penumbuk, alu</i> | alu | |
| 427 | winnowing basket | <i>nyiru</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 428 | dibble | <i>tugal</i> | kantasu | |
| 429 | rice harvest knife | <i>ani-ani</i> | kandapa | |
| 430 | knife | <i>pisau</i> | kapiso | |
| 431 | machete | <i>parang</i> | kabali | |
| 432 | sheath for machete | <i>sarung parang</i> | sele | |
| 433 | chopping block | <i>papan pemotong</i> | petando?a | |
| 434 | ax, hatchet | <i>kapak, kampak</i> | papato / kao-kaompa | <i>papato</i> is said to be borrowed |
| 435 | grub hoe | <i>pacul, cangkul</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 436 | blowgun | <i>sumpitan</i> | sopu | |
| 437 | pitfall spike | <i>ranjau</i> | ampa | |
| 438 | fish trap | <i>bubu</i> | katambunia | |
| 439 | top (toy) | <i>gasing</i> | gasi | |
| 440 | staff, walking stick | <i>tongkat</i> | cuba | |
| 441 | ring (for finger) | <i>cincin</i> | siŋkaru | |
| 442 | comb | <i>sisir</i> | siu | |
| 443 | necklace | <i>kalung</i> | totoŋko | note also <i>rante</i> 'necklace made of silver' |
| 444 | beads | <i>manik-manik</i> | wui-wui | <i>wui-wui</i> are small and shiny; note also <i>paramata</i> 'precious stone, as in a ring' |
| 445 | rope | <i>tali (besar, pintal)</i> | roŋo | |
| 446 | string | <i>benang, tali (kecil)</i> | kambari | |
| 447 | peg, nail | <i>paku</i> | paso | |
| 448 | needle | <i>jarum</i> | sorumba | |
| 449 | sarong | <i>sarung</i> | karambai | |
| 450 | trousers | <i>celana</i> | sala | |
| 451 | mat | <i>tikar</i> | sie | |
| 452 | blanket | <i>selimut</i> | kagoluncu | |
| 453 | pillow | <i>bantal</i> | kandaŋulu | |
| 454 | cradle | <i>ayunan</i> | | this item not elicited |

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|-----|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 455 | loincloth | <i>cawat, kain pinggang</i> | — | cf. <i>balu-balula</i> ‘belt,’ <i>kabonko toya</i> ‘band tied around waist, such as a karate belt’ |
| 456 | bark cloth | <i>jeluang</i> | pasele | |
| 457 | wine | <i>saguer</i> | konau | |
| 458 | medicine | <i>obat</i> | pakuli | |
| 459 | swidden, dry rice/corn field | <i>ladang</i> | pewutea | |
| 460 | trail, road | <i>jalanan</i> | loloʔo | |
| 461 | footbridge | <i>titi, titian</i> | leleʔa | |
| 462 | village | <i>kampung</i> | kampo | |
| 463 | market | <i>pasar</i> | ‘daoa | |
| 464 | big | <i>besar</i> | toʔowe | |
| 465 | small (object) | <i>kecil</i> | kikidi | |
| 466 | good | <i>baik</i> | umela | |
| 467 | bad, evil | <i>jahat</i> | mosega / kodaʔo | <i>mosega</i> ‘evil’; <i>kodaʔo</i> ‘bad, ruined’ |
| 468 | wet | <i>basah</i> | mobaʔo | |
| 469 | dry | <i>kering</i> | mokai | |
| 470 | dark | <i>gelap</i> | galapu | from Indonesian <i>gelap</i> |
| 471 | bright | <i>terang</i> | maʔinda | |
| 472 | wide | <i>lebar</i> | moware | |
| 473 | broad | <i>luas</i> | maʔewa | also means ‘long,’ cf. 502 |
| 474 | narrow | <i>sempit</i> | maseke | |
| 475 | strong | <i>kuat</i> | mokaa | |
| 476 | weak | <i>lemah</i> | molute | |
| 477 | brave | <i>berani</i> | barani | |
| 478 | tame (animal) | <i>jinak (binatang)</i> | monea | |
| 479 | wild (animal) | <i>liar (binatang)</i> | moʔila | |
| 480 | far | <i>jauh</i> | todoʔo | |
| 481 | near | <i>dekat</i> | motampi | |
| 482 | new (objects) | <i>baru</i> | wukou | |
| 483 | old (objects) | <i>lama</i> | molusa | note also <i>moleyo</i> ‘long (in time)’ |
| 484 | old (persons) | <i>tua</i> | mansuana | |
| 485 | young | <i>muda</i> | moruʔa | |
| 486 | thick (object) | <i>tebal</i> | mokobo | |

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|-----|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 487 | thin (object) | <i>tipis</i> | monipi | |
| 488 | skinny | <i>kurus</i> | morusu | |
| 489 | fat | <i>gemuk</i> | mokunto | note also <i>molumba</i> 'growing quickly, e.g. a plant' |
| 490 | hot (water) | <i>panas (air)</i> | mompana | |
| 491 | cold (water) | <i>dingin (air)</i> | mogari | |
| 492 | (luke)warm (water) | <i>hangat (air)</i> | mompanakuku | |
| 493 | clear (water) | <i>jernih (air)</i> | molino | note also <i>mokoro</i> 'turbid' |
| 494 | fresh (water) | <i>tawar (air)</i> | motembe | note also <i>moʔamba</i> 'brackish,' <i>mogara</i> 'salty' |
| 495 | dull (knife) | <i>tumpul</i> | mopapa | |
| 496 | sharp (knife) | <i>tajam</i> | montaro | |
| 497 | slack (rope) | <i>kendur (tali)</i> | moluba | |
| 498 | taut (rope) | <i>kencang, berentang (tali)</i> | moginta | |
| 499 | short (length) | <i>pendek</i> | makipu | |
| 500 | short (height) | <i>rendah</i> | kokombawa | |
| 501 | tall | <i>tinggi</i> | malaja | |
| 502 | long (object) | <i>panjang</i> | maʔewa | also means 'broad,' cf. 473 |
| 503 | ripe | <i>matang, masak (buah)</i> | motaʔa | |
| 504 | unripe | <i>mentah (buah)</i> | momata | |
| 505 | rotten (fruit) | <i>busuk</i> | mobuto | |
| 506 | withered | <i>layu</i> | moleleu | |
| 507 | sour | <i>masam, asam</i> | mondilu | |
| 508 | bitter | <i>pahit</i> | mopaki | |
| 509 | sweet | <i>manis</i> | momeko | |
| 510 | salty | <i>asin</i> | mogara | |
| 511 | spicy | <i>pedas</i> | molala | |
| 512 | tasty, delicious | <i>enak</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 513 | fragrant | <i>harum, wangi</i> | mowondu | |
| 514 | blind | <i>buta</i> | mowilo | |
| 515 | deaf | <i>tuli</i> | moponʔke | |

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|-----|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 516 | drunk, intoxicated | <i>mabuk</i> | mololaŋu | |
| 517 | healthy | <i>sehat</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 518 | pain, to be sick | <i>sakit</i> | molea | |
| 519 | feverish | <i>demam</i> | sodo | |
| 520 | lame | <i>pincang</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 521 | thirsty | <i>haus</i> | mocindo?u | |
| 522 | hungry | <i>lapar</i> | moaro | |
| 523 | full (satiated) | <i>kenyang</i> | mobunci | |
| 524 | other, different | <i>lain (orang lain)</i> | raga?ano | |
| 525 | all | <i>semua</i> | rajujunia?e | |
| 526 | many | <i>banyak</i> | ŋkoruo | |
| 527 | few, little (quantity) | <i>sedikit</i> | rakidi | |
| 528 | some | <i>beberapa</i> | popia | |
| 529 | enough, sufficient | <i>cukup</i> | mondo | probably also meaning 'complete' |
| 530 | heavy | <i>berat</i> | mobue | |
| 531 | light (in weight) | <i>ringan</i> | mosape | |
| 532 | hard (substance) | <i>keras</i> | mocika | note also <i>molui</i> 'somewhat yielding, e.g. a tire,' <i>moloe</i> 'soft, e.g. sago porridge' |
| 533 | dirty | <i>kotor</i> | morumbu | |
| 534 | clean | <i>bersih</i> | mokosa | |
| 535 | straight | <i>lurus</i> | mokate | cf. <i>kelu</i> 'crooked' |
| 536 | round (spherical) | <i>bulat (seperti bola)</i> | molimbu | note also <i>molae</i> 'oval,' <i>gopa</i> 'irregularly shaped' |
| 537 | flat | <i>rata</i> | rata | |
| 538 | lonely | <i>sunyi, sepi</i> | molino | |
| 539 | difficult | <i>sukar</i> | marasai | note also <i>narakaa</i> 'difficult to cross, e.g. river, ocean' |
| 540 | easy | <i>gampang, mudah</i> | mamuda | also meaning 'cheap,' cf. 542 |
| 541 | expensive | <i>mahal</i> | moali | |
| 542 | cheap | <i>murah</i> | mamuda | also meaning 'easy,' cf. 540 |
| 543 | smooth | <i>halus, licin</i> | alusu | |
| 544 | slippery | <i>licin</i> | | this item not elicited |

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|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 545 | fast | <i>lekas, cepat</i> | medōka | cf. <i>mononoe</i> ‘slow’ |
| 546 | deep | <i>dalam (airnya)</i> | kondalo | |
| 547 | shallow | <i>dangkal</i> | mokele | |
| 548 | full (container) | <i>penuh</i> | buke | |
| 549 | true, correct | <i>benar</i> | banara | note also <i>toçu?u</i> ‘to correct’ (Indonesian <i>membenarkan</i>) |
| 550 | false, incorrect | <i>salah</i> | sala | |
| 551 | white | <i>putih</i> | mopute | |
| 552 | black | <i>hitam</i> | mokilo | |
| 553 | yellow | <i>kuning</i> | moriri | |
| 554 | red | <i>merah</i> | mondera | |
| 555 | green | <i>hijau</i> | moiyo | |
| 556 | blue | <i>biru</i> | kakanda | |
| 557 | not | <i>tidak</i> | isea | |
| 558 | no longer | <i>tidak lagi</i> | seamo | with completive marker <i>-mo</i> ; cf. 567 |
| 559 | there is, there are | <i>ada</i> | ane?e | |
| 560 | none | <i>tidak ada</i> | moggilo | |
| 561 | no | <i>bukan</i> | mensuano | |
| 562 | don’t | <i>jangan</i> | koi?e / kolie | <i>kolie</i> is acknowledged as not original, but currently in use |
| 563 | if | <i>kalau, jika</i> | ane | note also <i>anempuu</i> ‘if possible’ (used politely) |
| 564 | because | <i>karena</i> | sababuno | |
| 565 | whatever you call it | <i>anu</i> | — | |
| 566 | now, already (perfective) | <i>sudah</i> | tokamo | with completive marker <i>-mo</i> ; cf. 823 |
| 567 | not yet | <i>belum</i> | seapo | with incompletive marker <i>-po</i> ; cf. 558 |
| 568 | and | <i>dan</i> | we | |
| 569 | this | <i>ini</i> | naa | |
| 570 | that | <i>itu</i> | iancu | |
| 571 | that distant | <i>itu yang jauh</i> | lo?a | |
| 572 | here | <i>di sini</i> | kanaa | |
| 573 | there | <i>di situ</i> | kaancu | |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 574 | way over there | <i>di sana</i> | kalo?a | |
| 575 | one | <i>satu</i> | ra?anu | |
| 576 | two | <i>dua</i> | dforua | |
| 577 | three | <i>tiga</i> | totolu | |
| 578 | four | <i>empat</i> | popa?a | |
| 579 | five | <i>lima</i> | lolima | |
| 580 | six | <i>enam</i> | nono?o | |
| 581 | seven | <i>tujuh</i> | popicu | |
| 582 | eight | <i>delapan</i> | oalu | |
| 583 | nine | <i>sembilan</i> | sosia | |
| 584 | ten | <i>sepuluh</i> | ompulu | |
| 585 | eleven | <i>sebelas</i> | ompulu ra?anu | |
| 586 | twelve | <i>dua belas</i> | ompulu dforua | |
| 587 | thirteen | <i>tiga belas</i> | ompulu totolu | |
| 588 | fourteen | <i>empat belas</i> | ompulu popa?a | |
| 589 | fifteen | <i>lima belas</i> | ompulu lolima | |
| 590 | sixteen | <i>enam belas</i> | ompulu nono?o | |
| 591 | seventeen | <i>tujuh belas</i> | ompulu popicu | |
| 592 | eighteen | <i>delapan belas</i> | ompulu oalu | |
| 593 | nineteen | <i>sembilan belas</i> | ompulu sosia | |
| 594 | twenty | <i>dua puluh</i> | ruapulu | |
| 595 | twenty-one | <i>dua puluh satu</i> | ruapulu ra?anu | |
| 596 | twenty-two | <i>dua puluh dua</i> | ruapulu dforua | |
| 597 | twenty-three | <i>dua puluh tiga</i> | ruapulu totolu | |
| 598 | twenty-four | <i>dua puluh empat</i> | ruapulu popa?a | |
| 599 | twenty-five | <i>dua puluh lima</i> | ruapulu lolima | |
| 600 | twenty-six | <i>dua puluh enam</i> | ruapulu nono?o | |
| 601 | twenty-seven | <i>dua puluh tujuh</i> | ruapulu popicu | |
| 602 | twenty-eight | <i>dua puluh delapan</i> | ruapulu oalu | |
| 603 | twenty-nine | <i>dua puluh sembilan</i> | ruapulu sosia | |
| 604 | thirty | <i>tiga puluh</i> | tolupulu | |
| 605 | forty | <i>empat puluh</i> | patopulu | |
| 606 | fifty | <i>lima puluh</i> | limapulu | |

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|-----|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 607 | sixty | <i>enam puluh</i> | nomopulu | |
| 608 | seventy | <i>tujuh puluh</i> | picupulu | |
| 609 | eighty | <i>delapan puluh</i> | alupulu | |
| 610 | ninety | <i>sembilan puluh</i> | siopulu | |
| 611 | hundred | <i>seratus</i> | raacu | |
| 612 | two hundred | <i>dua ratus</i> | ruaacu | |
| 613 | thousand | <i>seribu</i> | rariwu | |
| 614 | two thousand | <i>dua ribu</i> | ruariwu | |
| 615 | at | <i>di</i> | i | |
| 616 | left (hand/side) | <i>kiri</i> | sombali | |
| 617 | right (hand/side) | <i>kanan</i> | soana | |
| 618 | west | <i>barat</i> | bara | |
| 619 | east | <i>timur</i> | cimu | |
| 620 | north | <i>utara</i> | napa | |
| 621 | south | <i>selatan</i> | salata | |
| 622 | toward the sea | <i>ke arah laut</i> | i totono tei | cf. <i>toto</i> ‘aligned, facing, directly opposite’ |
| 623 | toward the interior | <i>ke arah (pe)dalam(an)</i> | i wawono kampo | literally ‘above the village’ |
| 624 | under | <i>di bawah</i> | i wui | |
| 625 | on top of, above | <i>di atas</i> | i wawo | |
| 626 | behind | <i>di belakang</i> | i taliku | |
| 627 | in front | <i>di depan</i> | i aroa | |
| 628 | outside | <i>di luar</i> | i taliku | |
| 629 | inside | <i>di dalam</i> | i lalo | |
| 630 | edge | <i>pinggir</i> | saripi | |
| 631 | with | <i>dengan</i> | we | |
| 632 | day | <i>hari</i> | leo | but cf. <i>raoleo</i> ‘one day,’ <i>ruaoleo</i> ‘two days,’ <i>toluoleo</i> ‘three days’ etc. |
| 633 | night | <i>malam</i> | boŋi-boŋi | <i>ramboŋi</i> ‘one night,’ <i>ruamboŋi</i> ‘two nights’ etc. |
| 634 | morning | <i>pagi</i> | ciciromo | |
| 635 | midday | <i>siang</i> | leo-leo | note also <i>mentojamo aleo</i> ‘midday, noon’ |
| 636 | afternoon | <i>sore</i> | malu-malu | |

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|-----|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 637 | yesterday | <i>kemarin</i> | iwianai | |
| 638 | day before yesterday | <i>kemarin dulu</i> | iruamboji | |
| 639 | three days ago | <i>tiga hari yang lalu</i> | itolumboji | also <i>ipatomboji</i> , etc. |
| 640 | today | <i>hari ini</i> | leowa?a | literally ‘the day down there’ |
| 641 | tomorrow | <i>besok</i> | moinda | |
| 642 | day after tomorrow | <i>lusa</i> | ruamboji | |
| 643 | three days hence | <i>tiga hari di depan</i> | tolumboji | <i>patomboji</i> , etc. |
| 644 | year | <i>tahun</i> | taku | note <i>taku naa</i> ‘this year’ |
| 645 | ashamed, shy | <i>malu</i> | maea | |
| 646 | angry | <i>marah</i> | amara | |
| 647 | to fear, be afraid of | <i>takut (kepada)</i> | mosesu | |
| 648 | to count | <i>menghitung</i> | era | |
| 649 | to learn | <i>belajar</i> | peŋka:ɗari | |
| 650 | to think | <i>berpikir</i> | pikiri | |
| 651 | to know (a thing) | <i>tahu (sesuatu)</i> | pesene | |
| 652 | to know a person | <i>kenal (orang)</i> | pesene | |
| 653 | to forget | <i>lupa</i> | moliliŋa | |
| 654 | to remember | <i>mengingat</i> | ufani | |
| 655 | to lie (untruth) | <i>berbohong, mendusta</i> | gau-gau | |
| 656 | to choose | <i>memilih</i> | pili | |
| 657 | to beckon with the hand | <i>memanggil (dengan tangan)</i> | kawe?e | cf. <i>kamisi</i> ‘beckon by touching, e.g. on the upper arm’ |
| 658 | to tell | <i>memberitahu, kasi tahu</i> | pula?ase | |
| 659 | to say, speak, utter | <i>berkata</i> | pogau | |
| 660 | to order, command | <i>menyuruh</i> | cumpu | |
| 661 | to repeat | <i>mengulangi</i> | penduaŋi | |
| 662 | to request | <i>meminta</i> | oda | |

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 663 | to invite | <i>mengundang</i> | popoe | |
| 664 | to ask, inquire | <i>bertanya</i> | pe?ena | |
| 665 | to answer | <i>menjawab</i> | bobalo | |
| 666 | to accuse | <i>menuduh</i> | tudu | |
| 667 | to deny | <i>menyangkal</i> | pesapu | note also <i>sea namaŋaku</i> 'he does not admit' |
| 668 | to sing | <i>menyanyi</i> | lagu | |
| 669 | to cry | <i>menangis</i> | taŋi | |
| 670 | to laugh | <i>tertawa</i> | pemboi | |
| 671 | to shout | <i>berteriak</i> | pekei | |
| 672 | to hear | <i>mendengar</i> | pendoŋo | |
| 673 | to see | <i>melihat</i> | ita | |
| 674 | look up | <i>melihat ke atas</i> | peŋara-ŋara | with reduplication probably means to stare upward |
| 675 | look down | <i>melihat ke bawah</i> | penciro | |
| 676 | to smell, sniff | <i>mencium</i> | pewono | |
| 677 | to fell (tree) | <i>menebang</i> | pelukani | |
| 678 | to cut (wood, across grain) | <i>memotong (kayu)</i> | wolo-wolo / kokolo | <i>wolo-wolo</i> is the original term, <i>kokolo</i> is borrowed |
| 679 | to split (wood) | <i>membelah (kayu)</i> | wewenka | |
| 680 | to slice | <i>mengiris</i> | seba ~ seseba / dɔdori | (<i>se</i>) <i>seba</i> 'slice something soft,' <i>dɔdori</i> 'slice something somewhat hard' |
| 681 | to grate | <i>memarut</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 682 | to sharpen | <i>mengasah</i> | pewinto | |
| 683 | to fold | <i>melipat</i> | lopo | |
| 684 | to roll up | <i>menggulung</i> | lulu | |
| 685 | to cook | <i>memasak</i> | pepona?u | |
| 686 | to (be) boil(ing) (of water) | <i>mendidih</i> | rede | |
| 687 | to open, uncover | <i>membuka</i> | buŋkale | |
| 688 | to cover | <i>menutup</i> | fanto | |
| 689 | to fry | <i>menggoreng</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 690 | to eat | <i>makan</i> | m̄ta ~ munta | <i>m̄ta</i> is correct, <i>munta</i> is easier for outsiders to understand (<i>munta</i> also plays on Indonesian <i>muntah</i> 'to vomit') |

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|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 691 | to drink | <i>minum</i> | sumpu | |
| 692 | to bite | <i>menggigit</i> | kurapa | |
| 693 | to taste (food) | <i>mencicipi</i> | penami | |
| 694 | to lick | <i>menjilat</i> | elai | |
| 695 | to chew (not to swallow) | <i>mengunyah</i> | naŋku | |
| 696 | to chew betelnut | <i>makan pinang</i> | pepaŋa | |
| 697 | to swallow | <i>menelan</i> | tolo | |
| 698 | to suck (not nurse) | <i>mengisap</i> | gomi | |
| 699 | to blow (on fire) | <i>meniup</i> | piri | |
| 700 | to flame, blaze | <i>menyala</i> | ruru | |
| 701 | to point | <i>menunjuk</i> | cui | |
| 702 | to hold | <i>memegang</i> | onta | |
| 703 | to use | <i>memakai</i> | pake | |
| 704 | to squeeze (in hand) | <i>memeras</i> | pio | |
| 705 | to throw away | <i>membuang</i> | kafi | |
| 706 | to fall, drop (as fruit) | <i>jatuh</i> | monanta | <i>monanta</i> ‘fall, drop (as coconut)’; note also <i>mandawu</i> ‘slip and fall down’ |
| 707 | to drop | <i>menjatuhkan</i> | nanta | |
| 708 | to play | <i>bermain</i> | peka?ina-?ina | |
| 709 | to work | <i>bekerja</i> | karajaa | |
| 710 | to rest | <i>beristirahat</i> | penta?a | |
| 711 | to burn (field) | <i>membakar (kebun)</i> | sule | note also <i>rampu</i> ‘to grill, e.g. fish’ |
| 712 | to plant | <i>menanam</i> | pembula / tadu | <i>pembula</i> ‘to plant something living, e.g. cassava stem’; <i>tadu</i> ‘to plant seed with dibble, e.g. corn, rice’ |
| 713 | to grow | <i>tumbuh</i> | cumbu | |
| 714 | to winnow | <i>menampi</i> | pikosa | |
| 715 | to pound (rice) | <i>menumbuk (padi)</i> | cucu | |
| 716 | to mill | <i>menggiling</i> | pikagili | |
| 717 | to crush spices (in mortar) | <i>mengulek</i> | ɖole / cobe | <i>ɖole</i> is original, <i>cobe</i> is borrowed |
| 718 | to crush | <i>melumatkan</i> | puroki / pa?alusu | |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 719 | to live, be alive | <i>hidup</i> | cumbu | |
| 720 | to die, dead | <i>mati</i> | mate | |
| 721 | to dig (hole) | <i>menggali</i> | peŋaro | |
| 722 | to bury, inter | <i>menguburkan</i> | koburu | |
| 723 | to push | <i>mendorong</i> | soro | |
| 724 | to pull | <i>menarik (sesuatu)</i> | hela | |
| 725 | to lift | <i>mengangkat</i> | laŋke | |
| 726 | to tie (tether animal) | <i>mengikat, menambatkan</i> | boŋko | |
| 727 | to turn (right/left) | <i>berbelok</i> | bulili / belo | <i>belo</i> is borrowed (from Indonesian <i>belok</i>) |
| 728 | to turn around | <i>berputar</i> | putara | from Indonesian <i>putar</i> |
| 729 | to stick to | <i>melekat, berlekat</i> | pika | |
| 730 | to wipe | <i>mengelap</i> | gigisi | cf. 796 |
| 731 | to wash clothes | <i>mencuci pakaian</i> | petopasi | |
| 732 | to dry (clothes) in sun | <i>menjemur (pakaian)</i> | peoleo | |
| 733 | to wash hands | <i>mencuci tangan</i> | wukiki | |
| 734 | to bathe | <i>mandi</i> | petambusi | |
| 735 | to give someone a bath | <i>memandikan</i> | petambusi (gorau) | |
| 736 | to swim | <i>berenang</i> | leŋu | |
| 737 | to dive, submerge | <i>menyelam</i> | leo | |
| 738 | to float | <i>mengapung</i> | lanto | |
| 739 | to sink | <i>tenggelam</i> | tondu | |
| 740 | to climb (tree) | <i>memanjat (pohon)</i> | ekaci | |
| 741 | to climb (mountain) | <i>mendaki (gunung)</i> | pandake | |
| 742 | to ascend | <i>naik</i> | eka | |
| 743 | to descend | <i>turun</i> | kiŋkulu | |
| 744 | to hide | <i>bersembunyi</i> | peka?oko | |
| 745 | to hunt (for game) | <i>berburu</i> | pajere | |
| 746 | to set (traps) | <i>memasang (jerat)</i> | ta?o | cf. <i>ka?ila</i> 'trap, snare' (noun) |
| 747 | to catch | <i>menangkap</i> | raso | |

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 748 | to fly | <i>terbang</i> | lola | |
| 749 | to brood | <i>mengeram</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 750 | to hatch | <i>menetes</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 751 | to shoot an arrow | <i>memanah</i> | pana | |
| 752 | to stab | <i>menikam</i> | toboki / cumbusi | <i>toboki</i> is to thrust forward, <i>cumbusi</i> is to plunge downward |
| 753 | to kill | <i>membunuh (orang)</i> | pokomate | |
| 754 | to headhunt | <i>mengayau</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 755 | to throw | <i>melemparkan</i> | pekacika | |
| 756 | to hit (with a stick, club) | <i>memukul (dengan sesuatu)</i> | palu | |
| 757 | to kick (ball) | <i>menendang (bola)</i> | sepa | |
| 758 | to fight | <i>berkelahi</i> | pogira | |
| 759 | to steal | <i>mencuri</i> | polaku | |
| 760 | to make | <i>membuat</i> | pewau | |
| 761 | to sew | <i>menjahit</i> | pesorumba | |
| 762 | to sew roofing thatch | <i>menjahit atap</i> | pecu?u | |
| 763 | to weave cloth | <i>menenun</i> | pomo?orui | |
| 764 | to plait (mat, basket) | <i>menganyam (tikar, bakul)</i> | piwasa | |
| 765 | to sweep | <i>menyapu</i> | peka?isi | |
| 766 | to buy | <i>membeli</i> | balu | |
| 767 | to sell | <i>menjual</i> | paraaso | |
| 768 | to pay | <i>membayar</i> | bayara | |
| 769 | to borrow | <i>meminjam</i> | ada | |
| 770 | to take | <i>mengambil</i> | ala | |
| 771 | to seek | <i>mencari</i> | pemata | |
| 772 | to get, obtain | <i>mendapat</i> | umpu | |
| 773 | to store | <i>menyimpan</i> | una | |
| 774 | to replace | <i>mengganti</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 775 | to send | <i>mengirim</i> | pokacu | |
| 776 | to give | <i>memberi</i> | dfawu | |
| 777 | to bring, carry | <i>membawa</i> | fawa | |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 778 | to carry on the head | <i>menjunjung</i> | suu | |
| 779 | to carry on the shoulder | <i>memikul</i> | toŋkui | |
| 780 | to load, take on cargo | <i>memuat barang</i> | ulea | |
| 781 | to lose something, lost | <i>hilang, kehilangan</i> | sikabi | |
| 782 | to shut (eyes) | <i>memejamkan (mata)</i> | pempiro | |
| 783 | to smile | <i>tersenyum</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 784 | to breathe | <i>bernafas</i> | pesine?e | |
| 785 | to cough | <i>batuk</i> | pomeke | |
| 786 | to sneeze | <i>bersin</i> | aciho | |
| 787 | to belch | <i>beserdawa</i> | ontea | |
| 788 | to hiccup | <i>cegukan</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 789 | to spit | <i>berludah, meludah</i> | pe?elu | |
| 790 | to vomit (not to spit out) | <i>muntah</i> | tolua | |
| 791 | to fart | <i>berkentut</i> | kokocu | |
| 792 | to defecate | <i>membuang air besar, berak</i> | fanaka | |
| 793 | to itch, be itchy | <i>gatal</i> | moka?ito | |
| 794 | to scratch (an itch) | <i>bergaruk</i> | peŋkao | |
| 795 | to delouse | <i>menghilangkan kutu</i> | pemata kucu | literally 'to seek lice,' cf. 771, 181 |
| 796 | to rub (massage) | <i>menggosok (badan)</i> | gigisi / pisi-pisi | <i>gigisi</i> 'to rub, wipe,' cf. 730; <i>pisi-pisi</i> 'to massage' |
| 797 | to pull out, extract | <i>mencabut</i> | hebu | |
| 798 | to swell (as an abcess) | <i>bergembung, membengkak</i> | foko | |
| 799 | to flow | <i>mengalir</i> | wulu | |
| 800 | to go | <i>pergi</i> | ompa | |
| 801 | to enter | <i>masuk</i> | pesua / maso | <i>maso</i> is borrowed from Indonesian <i>masuk</i> |
| 802 | to exit | <i>keluar</i> | limba / kaluara | <i>kaluara</i> is borrowed from Indonesian <i>keluar</i> |
| 803 | to follow | <i>mengikut</i> | ɗoɗa?a | |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 804 | to run | <i>berlari</i> | bunculi | |
| 805 | to walk | <i>berjalan</i> | lampa | |
| 806 | to stand | <i>berdiri</i> | tade | |
| 807 | to sit | <i>duduk</i> | popunda | |
| 808 | to squat | <i>berjongkot</i> | | |
| 809 | to lie down | <i>berbaring</i> | keŋkele ~ peŋkele-ŋkele | |
| 810 | to nod, be sleepy | <i>mengantuk</i> | mocucuru | |
| 811 | to yawn | <i>menguap</i> | momaa | |
| 812 | to sleep | <i>tidur</i> | mocuru | |
| 813 | to dream | <i>(ber)mimpi</i> | poʔinipi | |
| 814 | to wake up | <i>bangun</i> | baŋu | |
| 815 | to awaken someone | <i>membangunkan</i> | baʔaŋu | |
| 816 | to come, arrive | <i>datang, tiba</i> | bua | |
| 817 | to depart | <i>berangkat</i> | lampa | |
| 818 | to return home | <i>pulang</i> | fansule | |
| 819 | to live, dwell | <i>tinggal</i> | pepunda-punda | |
| 820 | to wait | <i>menunggu</i> | antagi | |
| 821 | to help | <i>menolong</i> | culuji | |
| 822 | to begin | <i>mulai</i> | pepuku | |
| 823 | to finish | <i>selesai</i> | toka(mo) | with completive marker <i>-mo</i> ; cf. 566 |
| 824 | to be pregnant | <i>mengandung, hamil</i> | baʔa-baʔa | |
| 825 | to rise (of sun) | <i>terbit (matahari)</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 826 | to set (of sun) | <i>terbenam (matahari)</i> | | this item not elicited |
| 827 | name | <i>nama</i> | ŋea | |
| 828 | story | <i>cerita</i> | cula-cula | |
| 829 | word | <i>kata</i> | pogau | |
| 830 | language | <i>bahasa</i> | pogau | |
| 831 | riddle | <i>teka-teki</i> | taŋkiu | |
| 832 | money | <i>uang</i> | doi / kupa | <i>kupa</i> is the original term |
| 833 | debt | <i>utang</i> | doʔa | |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 834 | breakfast | <i>sarapan pagi</i> | kamokado / peka?epe | <i>peka?epie</i> is the original term |
| 835 | bride price | <i>mas kawin</i> | popolo | |
| 836 | what? | <i>apa?</i> | para?e | |
| 837 | who? | <i>siapa?</i> | i'e?eno | |
| 838 | where? | <i>di mana?</i> | ipa?e | |
| 839 | whither? | <i>ke mana?</i> | ipa?e si?umompa | literally 'where are you going?' |
| 840 | whence? | <i>dari mana?</i> | minaipa?e | |
| 841 | when? | <i>kapan?</i> | pa?apa ~ apa-?apa | |
| 842 | how many? | <i>berapa?</i> | ra?apa | |
| 843 | how? | <i>bagaimana?</i> | mbepara?e | |
| 844 | why? | <i>mengapa?, kenapa?</i> | mo?apa / pe?apa | |

5. Person markers

Insofar as they are known to me, person markers in Lasalimu occur in five sets. See the following table.

A distinction between third person singular and third person plural is only made in the independent pronouns.

The distinction between first person inclusive and exclusive is neutralized in the subject prefixes.

A distinction between second person singular and second person plural is neutralized in the realis subject prefixes, but maintained in the irrealis.

| | Independent | Subject (realis) | Subject (irrealis) | Object | Possessive |
|-----|-------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|------------|
| 1s | ia?u | a- | | -a?u | -?u |
| 1pn | ikita | to- | ta- | -kita | -nto |
| 1px | isami | | | -sami | -mami |
| 2s | iso?o | Ø- | si- | -so | -mu |
| 2p | isimiu | | i- | -simiu | -miu |
| 3s | i?ia | no- | na- | -?e | -no |
| 3p | mo?ia | | | | |

Across all pronoun sets, second person plural forms can be used to refer politely to a second person singular.

Ipa?e i-mina ancu? ‘Where did you (lit. you all) come from?’

Across all pronouns sets, first person plural inclusive forms can be used to refer politely to a highly respected second person singular.

Ipa?e to-mina ancu? ‘Where did you (lit. we) come from?’

5.1 Subject markers

Subject markers occur in two sets, realis and irrealis (although the contrast between realis and irrealis is neutralized in the first person singular). The following paradigm, based on the stative stem *moke?i* ‘tired,’ illustrates the realis markers.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Ia?u a-moke?i-mo.</i> | ‘I’m already tired.’ |
| <i>Ikita to-moke?i-mo.</i> | ‘We (incl.) are already tired.’ |
| <i>Isami to-moke?i-mo.</i> | ‘We (excl.) are already tired.’ |
| <i>Iso?o moke?i-mo.</i> | ‘You (sing.) are already tired.’ |
| <i>Isimiu moke?i-mo.</i> | ‘You all are already tired.’ |
| <i>I?ia no-moke?i-mo.</i> | ‘He/she is already tired.’ |
| <i>Mo?ia no-moke?i-mo.</i> | ‘They are already tired.’ |

The following paradigm, based on the intransitive stem *petambusi* ‘bathe,’ illustrates the irrealis markers.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Ia?u seapo a-[m]etambusi.</i> | ‘I haven’t bathed yet.’ |
| <i>Ikita seapo ta-[m]etambusi.</i> | ‘We (incl.) haven’t bathed yet.’ |
| <i>Isami seapo ta-[m]etambusi.</i> | ‘We (excl.) haven’t bathed yet.’ |
| <i>Iso?o seapo si-[m]etambusi.</i> | ‘You (sing.) haven’t bathed yet.’ |
| <i>Isimiu seapo i-[m]etambusi.</i> | ‘You all haven’t bathed yet.’ |
| <i>I?ia seapo na-[m]etambusi.</i> | ‘He/she hasn’t bathed yet.’ |
| <i>Mo?ia seapo na-[m]etambusi.</i> | ‘They haven’t bathed yet.’ |

The range of contexts in which irrealis markers are appropriately used has yet to be investigated. Besides negation, illustrated above, another context is the protasis of a conditional sentence.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Iso?o</i> | <i>si-moke?i-mo,</i> | <i>penta?a-po.</i> |
| 2SG.INDEP | 2SG.IRR-tired-COMP | rest-INCOMP |
| ‘If you are tired, take a rest.’ | | |

5.2 Object markers

Object person markers are illustrated in the following paradigm.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Iʔia noʔita-aʔu.</i> | ‘He sees me.’ |
| <i>Iʔia noʔita-kita.</i> | ‘He sees us (incl.)’ |
| <i>Iʔia noʔita-sami.</i> | ‘He sees us (excl.)’ |
| <i>Iʔia noʔita-so.</i> | ‘He sees you (sing.)’ |
| <i>Iʔia noʔita-simiu.</i> | ‘He sees you all.’ |
| <i>Iʔia noʔita-ʔe.</i> | ‘He sees him/her/it/them.’ |

The first person singular object marker *-aʔu* is always joined to the preceding stem without glottal stop. The third person object marker *-ʔe* is always joined to the preceding stem with glottal stop, regardless of the final vowel of the stem.⁶

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>kabiʔe</i> | ‘throw it away’ |
| <i>pisipisiʔe</i> | ‘massage it’ |
| <i>langkeʔe</i> | ‘lift it’ |
| <i>pakeʔe</i> | ‘use it’ |
| <i>nantaʔe</i> | ‘drop it’ |
| <i>helaʔe</i> | ‘pull it’ |
| <i>lopoʔe</i> | ‘fold it’ |
| <i>pioʔe</i> | ‘squeeze it’ |
| <i>dawuʔe</i> | ‘give it’ |
| <i>luluʔe</i> | ‘roll it up’ |

Whether a third person object is singular or plural can be made explicit by using the independent pronoun along with the verbal suffix. In this case the form of the third person plural pronoun is *amoʔia*, not *moʔia* as in other contexts.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Iaʔu aitaʔe iʔia.</i> | ‘I see him/her/it.’ |
| <i>Iaʔu aitaʔe amoʔia.</i> | ‘I see them.’ |
| <i>Iaʔu apiseneʔe iʔia.</i> | ‘I know him/her.’ |
| <i>Iaʔu apiseneʔe amoʔia.</i> | ‘I know them.’ |

5.3 Indirect object markers

In my preliminary investigations I could find no evidence of indirect objects marked on the verb. When eliciting a beneficiary, a periphrastic construction headed by the preposition *nggaso* was always used, for example:

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Alaʔemo ancu nggaso iaʔu.</i> | ‘Fetch that for me.’ |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|

The preposition *nggaso* can be used with any independent pronoun.

⁶ In this respect Lasalimu contrasts with Cia-Cia, where the third person object marker has allomorphs *-e* following high vowels (i and u), and *-ʔe* following all other vowels (e, a, and o) (Van den Berg 1991:309).

| | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| <i>nggaso iaʔu</i> | ‘for me’ |
| <i>nggaso ikita</i> | ‘for us (incl.)’ |
| <i>nggaso ikami</i> | ‘for us (excl.)’ |
| <i>nggaso isoʔo</i> | ‘for you (sg.)’ |
| <i>nggaso isimiu</i> | ‘for you (pl.)’ |
| <i>nggaso iʔia</i> | ‘for him/her/it’ |
| <i>nggaso moʔia</i> | ‘for them’ |

5.4 Possessive markers

The possessive pronouns are illustrated by the following paradigm.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>sapoʔu</i> | ‘my house’ |
| <i>saponto</i> | ‘our (incl.) house’ (also ‘your (sg.) house,’ hyperpolitely) |
| <i>sapomami</i> | ‘our (excl.) house’ |
| <i>sapomu</i> | ‘your (sg.) house’ |
| <i>sapomiu</i> | ‘your (pl.) house’ (also ‘your (sg.) house,’ politely) |
| <i>sapono</i> | ‘his/her/their house’ |

A distinction between third person singular and plural can be made explicit by using one of the corresponding free pronouns.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| <i>sapono iʔia</i> | ‘his/her house’ |
| <i>sapono moʔia</i> | ‘their house’ |

6. Deictics

Lasalimu has at least four series of deictics (see table below). Given what is known about nearby languages, we might expect Lasalimu to also have a set of deictic presentatives (‘here it is,’ ‘there it is,’ etc.) but such forms have not yet been attested. The labels given to the columns are tentative. That is to say, while the forms belonging to each set have been verified, the functions of the different sets requires further investigation.

In its deictic system, Lasalimu distinguishes three degrees of distance: proximal, medial, and distal. While I use the terms ‘proximal’ and ‘medial’ in this presentation, upon further investigation ‘near speaker’ and ‘near hearer’ may prove to be more accurate labels.

Distal terms further distinguish three degrees of elevation, level, higher and lower. The roots *ta* (up) and *wa* (down) are recognizable from other Muna-Buton and even Bungku-Tolaki languages (Van den Berg 2003:103; Mead 2003:124), and must therefore be of some antiquity. Use of an unmarked distal term implies that the referent is visible. Adding the suffix *-nge* implies that the referent is not visible, and (by implication) possibly further away.

| | Adnominal | Nominal | Adverbial | Directional |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Proximal | naa | ianaa | kanaa | ingaa ⁷ |
| Medial | ancu | iancu | kaancu | ingancu |
| Distal Level | loʔa loʔange | ialoʔa ialoʔange | kaloʔa kaloʔange | imbeloʔa imbeloʔange |
| Distal Higher | taʔa tange | iataʔa iatange | kataʔa katange | imbetaʔa inbetange |
| Distal Lower | waʔa wange | iawaʔa iawange | kawaʔa kawange | imbewaʔa imbewange |

Adnominal demonstratives are used to modify a head noun.

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>taku naa</i> | ‘this year’ |
| <i>boku loʔa</i> | ‘that book over there’ |
| <i>sapo waʔa</i> | ‘that house down there’ |

However, they may also be used independently.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Paraʔe naa?</i> | ‘What is this?’ |
| <i>Alaʔemo ancū nggaso iaʔu.</i> | ‘Fetch that for me.’ |

In particular, the deictic *ancu* is sometimes used to refer to a second person in the same way that an independent pronoun might be used.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Impaʔe</i> | <i>i-mina</i> | <i>ancu?</i> | ‘Where did you come from?’ |
| where | 2PL.IRR-be.from | MEDIAL | |

So-called nominal demonstratives are derived from the basic demonstratives by adding the prefix *ia*. The relationship between *naa* and *ianaa*, for example, is the same as that between *ini* and *yang ini* in Indonesian. Note that when *ia* and *ancu* are combined, the two *a*’s coalesce into a single vowel.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Paraʔe iancu?</i> | ‘What is that?’ |
|----------------------|-----------------|

Adverbial forms mean ‘here,’ ‘there,’ ‘over there,’ etc. They are formed by adding the prefix *ka-* to the basic demonstrative. Note that the vowels of *ka-* and *ancu* do not coalesce.

Directionals are used to indicate movement or direction. Compare the following examples:

⁷ Possibly also *ingana* (?). I have come across the form *ingana* in my notes, but glossed as *di situ* ‘there (nearby).’

Mompa ipaʔe? ‘Where are you going?’
ANS: *Mompa imbewange.* ‘(I’m) going down there.’

Ipaʔe imina? ‘Where did you come from?’
ANS: *Mina imbeloʔange.* ‘From over there.’

Ala-ʔe *boku* *loʔa* *bawa-ʔe* *ingaa.*
take-3.OBJ book DIST.level carry-3.OBJ toward.PROX
‘Take that book over there and bring it here.’

Ala-ʔe *boku* *naa* *bawa-ʔe* *imbeloʔa.*
take-3.OBJ book PROX carry-3.OBJ toward.DIST.level
‘Take this book and carry it over there.’

The distal directionals are derived using the prefix *imbe-*, while the proximal and medial directionals appeared to be derived with a prefix *ing-*. The prefix *imbe-* can also be added to the proximal and medial basic demonstratives creating the forms *imbenaa* and *imbeancu*, but rather than indicating direction these forms mean ‘like this’ and ‘like that.’

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