

# **Kumbewaha word list and notes**

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## LANGUAGES

Subject language : Kumbewaha  
Language of materials : English, Indonesian, Kumbewaha

## DESCRIPTION

Kumbewaha is a minor language of Buton Island in southeastern Sulawesi, Indonesia. In this paper I bring to light some information about its sociolinguistic context, sound system, word stock, person markers, and diectics. At 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

Kumbewaha is a minor language spoken on the southeastern coast of Buton Island in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. It is spoken in a single village, also named Kumbewaha,<sup>2</sup> by around 1200 people out of a total village population of over 2000. The Kumbewaha are the original inhabitants of this area. Other languages spoken in this village include Indonesian, Bajau, and Cia-Cia. Indeed apart from the Kumbewaha community, the entire district has been settled by speakers of other languages who have either immigrated locally (primarily Cia-Cia from various dialect areas, but also Bajau, *Tukang Besi* from Kaledupa Island, *Pancana* from Wasuamba, and *Wolio*) or who have been resettled here through government-sponsored transmigration (Javanese).

Despite the few number of speakers and multi-ethnic milieu, there are some encouraging signs for the continued use of the Kumbewaha language. Importantly, it was reported to me that children are learning and speaking the language—not just with adults, but with each other as well. Furthermore Kumbewaha continues to be used in a number of different domains besides the home, including traditional ceremonies, public announcements, and village meetings. On the other hand bilingualism in Indonesian appears to be having a negative effect on the Kumbewaha lexicon. This was evidenced during the word list elicitation session when people experienced difficulty recalling the *bona fide* Kumbewaha term (see further § 4).

I also have in hand two *Wolowa* word lists, collected in communities to the west of Kumbewaha. *Wolowa* and Kumbewaha share a close relationship, either as dialects or as closely related languages (Mead and Truong In preparation). Until further research settles this question, it seems best to approach the situation conservatively and consider *Wolowa* and Kumbewaha to be dialects of a single language—although even what that language should be named remains an open question.

In this paper I consider only the speech variety in Kumbewaha village. At some future time I hope to treat the *Wolowa* data separately.

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<sup>1</sup> I would like to acknowledge L. M. Kasim, the head of Kumbewaha village, Ishak S. V., village secretary, and La Hedu for the assistance they willingly offered me over two days in August, 2015, as we explored the wordstock and grammatical patterns of their language. Any shortcomings in the data or presentation are solely my responsibility.

<sup>2</sup> Pinpoint coordinates for this village can be given as 5° 24' 19.2" S and 123° 6' 0.8" E. The village (*desa*) of Kumbewaha is located in the district (*kecamatan*) of Siotapina in the regency (*kabupaten*) of Buton in the province (*provinsi*) of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

## 2. Previous research

In the early 1990s Mark Donohue collected a Kumbewaha word list, and it was on the basis of his historical-comparative paper (first circulated 1993, officially published 2004) that Kumbewaha was recognized as a separate language. The word list itself however was never published.

A 200-item Kumbewaha word list of dubious quality is included in Lauder et al. (2000). A small amount of Kumbewaha data can also be gleaned from Donohue's (2004) paper as well as Hanan's papers (2012, 2013) on sound changes in the Cia-Cia area (Hanan treats Kumbewaha as a dialect of Cia-Cia).

## 3. Sound system and transcription

Kumbewaha has the following consonants and vowels:

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

voiced stops and affricates: /b/, /b/, /d̪/, /d/, /dʃ/, /g/

fricatives: /β/, /s/, /x/, /h/

nasals: /m/, /n/, /ŋ/

resonants: /r/, /l/

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

When not enclosed in phonemic or phonetic brackets, orthographic *c* is used to symbolize the voiceless palatal affricate /tʃ/, *j* to symbolize the voiced palatal affricate /dʒ/, and *w* to symbolize the voiced bilabial fricative /β/. Orthographic *x* symbolizes a voiceless velar fricative, just as it does in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).

No approximants occur in the corpus, except that *y* ( /j/ ) appears in the borrowed word *bayara* 'to buy' (< Malay *bayar*). The interrogative pronoun 'who?' was transcribed as *yeʔeno*, but underlyingly should probably be regarded as *ieʔeno*.

The only allowable consonant combinations are a nasal followed by a homorganic consonant: /mp/, /nt/, /ntʃ/, /ŋk/, /mb/, /nd/, /ŋg/. The sequence /ndʒ/ has not been attested but this may reflect limited data.

A hyphen is used to set off two-syllable reduplication, e.g. *pili-pili* 'temple (of the head),' *kampio-mpio* 'firefly.'

Stress falls predictably on the penultimate syllable. Secondary stress can usually be heard on the fourth-from-the-last syllable. An exception occurs with two-syllable reduplication. Note the following contrasts:

<i>kampio-mpio</i>	[ka,mpio'mpio]	'firefly'
<i>kaʔalo-ʔalo</i>	[ka,ʔalo'ʔalo]	'ashamed'
<i>kampa-kampaŋa</i>	[,kampaka'mpaŋa]	'small branch'

The remainder of this section is devoted to discussions of particular phonemes.

### 3.1 Voiced bilabial stop /b/

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>baḍa</i>	'body'	cf. Malay <i>badan</i>
<i>banaa</i>	'string'	cf. Malay <i>benang</i>
<i>barani</i>	'brave'	cf. Malay <i>berani</i>
<i>barasii</i>	'clean'	cf. Malay <i>bersih</i>
<i>bayara</i>	'pay'	cf. Malay <i>bayar</i>
<i>bebe</i>	'duck'	cf. Malay <i>bebek</i>
<i>belo</i>	'turn'	cf. Malay <i>belok</i>
<i>bolajara</i>	'study'	cf. Malay <i>belajar</i>
<i>ḍalubi</i>	'roll of fat on the belly'	cf. Muna <i>dhalubi</i> <sup>3</sup>
<i>pilaba-laba</i>	'tell lies'	cf. Malay <i>laba</i> 'profit, gain' <sup>4</sup>

### 3.2 Voiced dental and alveolar stops /ḍ/ and /d/

The phonemes /ḍ/ and /d/ are rare. /ḍ/ is known to occur in the following words, probably all borrowed:

<i>baḍa</i>	'body'	cf. Malay <i>badan</i>
<i>ḍalubi</i>	'roll of fat on the belly'	cf. Muna <i>dhalubi</i>
<i>ḍoe</i>	'money'	cf. Malay <i>duit</i>
<i>ḍunia</i>	'world'	cf. Malay <i>dunia</i>
<i>kalaḍi</i>	'taro'	cf. Malay <i>keladi</i>

In the corpus, /d/ is known to occur in the following three words, all borrowed:

<sup>3</sup> Defined by Van den Berg (1996:91) as 'skin fold, dewlap, wattle (of animals, fat people).'

<sup>4</sup> The connection here is tenuous and assumes Kumbewaha *pilaba-laba* originally meant something like 'overcharge.'

<i>duda</i>	‘widower’	cf. Malay <i>duda</i>
<i>duria</i>	‘durian’	cf. Malay <i>durian</i>
<i>madu</i>	‘honey’	cf. Malay <i>madu</i>

### 3.3 Voiced alveopalatal affricate /dʒ/

The phoneme /dʒ/ was recorded in the following words. Probably all examples can be attributed to borrowing.

<i>ajaxa</i>	‘horse’	cf. Wolio <i>ajara</i> < Old Javanese <i>ajaran</i>
<i>bajiŋa</i>	‘good’	cf. Malay <i>bajingan</i> ‘rascal, scoundrel’ <sup>5</sup>
<i>bolajara</i>	‘study’	cf. Malay <i>belajar</i>
<i>janda</i>	‘widow’	cf. Malay <i>janda</i>
<i>jina</i>	‘civet’	cf. Wolio <i>jina</i>
<i>jujulai</i>	‘to push’	cf. Wolio <i>jujulaka</i> ‘push forward’
<i>kapajawa</i>	‘kapok’	Malay <i>kapas</i> ‘cotton’ + <i>jawa</i> ‘Java’
<i>kaxajaa</i>	‘work’	cf. Malay <i>kerja</i>
<i>moiŋo</i>	‘green’	cf. Wolio <i>maiŋo</i> , Malay <i>hijau</i>
<i>mojepe</i>	‘wet’	cf. Wolio <i>majepe</i> ‘mushy’
<i>pajexe</i>	‘to hunt (for game)’	cf. Wolio <i>pajere</i> ‘follow, pursue’
<i>uju</i>	‘cape, headland’	cf. Wolio <i>uju</i> ‘tongue of land’

### 3.4 Alveolar trill /r/

In pre-Kumbewaha, the proto-phoneme \*r shifted to a voiceless velar fricative /x/. Nonetheless /r/ has been reintroduced through borrowing. In the corpus, the following words contain /r/:

<i>barasii</i>	‘clean’	cf. Malay <i>bersih</i>
<i>duria</i>	‘durian’	cf. Malay <i>durian</i>
<i>pincara</i>	‘raft’	cf. Malay <i>pincara</i>
<i>raboo</i>	‘bamboo shoot’	cf. Malay <i>rebung</i>
<i>raki</i>	‘raft’	cf. Malay <i>rakit</i>
<i>rapo-rapo</i>	‘peanuts’	cf. Wolio, Muna <i>rapo-rapo</i>
<i>rari</i>	‘lower leg’	cf. Malay <i>lari</i>
<i>rata</i>	‘flat, level’	cf. Malay <i>rata</i>

### 3.5 Glottal stop and long vowels

In Kumbewaha a glottal stop is usually intercalated between two like vowels. Examples include the following:

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<sup>5</sup> The seamntic shift is unexplained. However we also recorded *bajiŋa* ‘good’ in the Lapandewa dialect of Cia-Cia.

<i>woliʔi</i>	‘grass’
<i>oxiʔi</i>	‘house post’
<i>keʔe</i>	‘head’
<i>leʔe</i>	‘urine’
<i>toŋkaʔa</i>	‘crow’
<i>popaʔa</i>	‘four’
<i>xoʔo</i>	‘leaf’
<i>isoʔo</i>	‘you (sg.)’
<i>cuʔu</i>	‘knee’
<i>kuʔu</i>	‘mushroom’

In the word list however there are exceptions where only a long vowel is heard. In at least four cases the long vowel can be attributed to recent borrowings where the source (Indonesian) word has schwa in the penultimate syllable:

<i>raboo</i>	[ra'bo:]	‘bamboo shoot’	cf. Malay <i>rebung</i>
<i>banaa</i>	[ba'na:]	‘string’	cf. Malay <i>benang</i>
<i>barasii</i>	[,bara'si:]	‘clean’	cf. Malay <i>bersih</i>
<i>kaxajaa</i>	[,kaxa'dʒa:]	‘to work’	cf. Malay <i>kerja</i>

The remaining three exceptions can perhaps also be explained by borrowing, although I have yet to identify a source for Kumbewaha *olompuu* ‘dammar.’

<i>guu</i>	[ 'gu:]	‘horsetail pine’	cf. Muna, Kulisusu <i>guu</i>
<i>patii</i>	[pa'ti:]	‘turn, rotate’	cf. Wolio <i>patii</i> <sup>6</sup>
<i>olompuu</i>	[,olo'mpu:]	‘dammar’	

I leave open the question whether glottal stop contrasts with its absence word initially. The words *uju* ‘cape, headland’ and *ompo* ‘fishing weir’ left me with the impression that they had a soft onset (versus the hard onset of most vowel-initial words such as *isi* ‘flesh,’ *uato* ‘sago grub,’ *oani* ‘honey bee,’ *umela* ‘good,’ etc.). Note also the following words where the third person subject marker *no-* is attached without glottal stop:

<i>noidomo</i>	‘he is grown’ (stem <i>ido</i> ‘to grow’)
<i>nooda</i>	‘he asks’ (stem <i>oda</i> ‘to request’)
<i>noodu</i>	‘he belches’ (stem <i>odu</i> ‘to belch’)
<i>noada</i>	‘he borrows’ (stem <i>ada</i> ‘to borrow’)

#### 4. Word list

For eliciting Kumbewaha 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

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<sup>6</sup> Defined by Anceaux as ‘turn (a screw), wind (a clock)’ causative of the Wolio intransitive stem *tii* ‘turn, rotate, revolve, go’ (Anceaux 1987:130, 180).

published version comprises 844 items.<sup>7</sup> In the presentation of 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).

The lexical influence of Indonesian on Kumbewaha can be seen in the following responses, for which my respondents knew only the word adopted from Indonesian, and could not remember the original Kumbewaha term:

‘lungs’	<i>paru-paru</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>paru-paru</i>
‘kidney’	<i>ginjal</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>ginjal</i>
‘honey’	<i>madu</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>madu</i>
‘bamboo shoot’	<i>raboo</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>rebung</i>
‘beads’	<i>mani-mani</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>manik-manik</i>
‘rope’	<i>tali</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>tali</i>
‘string’	<i>banaa</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>benang</i>
‘level’	<i>rata</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>rata</i>
‘study’	<i>bolajara</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>belajar</i>
‘turn’	<i>belo</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>belok</i>

It can also be seen in the following items, for which I was *first* given the (phonemicized) Indonesian term, and only upon further reflection did my respondents recall the bone fide Kumbewaha term:

‘skull’	<i>tejkora / kawulouno keʔe</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>tengkorak</i>
‘face’	<i>muka / hula</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>muka</i>
‘intestines’	<i>usu / ŋkalu-ŋkalu</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>usus</i>
‘widow’	<i>janda / iaxo</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>janda</i>
‘widower’	<i>duda / iaxo</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>duda</i>
‘anoa’	<i>anoa / onua</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>anoa</i>
‘dammar’	<i>damar / olompuu</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>damar</i>
‘peak’	<i>punca / hocu</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>puncak</i>
‘valley’	<i>lemba / kolowu</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>lembah</i>
‘blanket’	<i>salimu / kagoloncu</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>selimut</i>
‘blowgun’	<i>sumpita / sopu</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>sumpitan</i>
‘clean’	<i>barasii / mongilo</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>bersih</i>
‘bronze’	<i>tambaga / xici</i>	cf. Indonesian <i>tembaga</i>

Given the dearth of information on Kumbewaha, 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.

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<sup>7</sup> 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).



SLL	English	Indonesian	Kumbewaha	Annotations
001	body	<i>badan, tubuh</i>	<b>baḡa</b>	
002	head	<i>kepala</i>	<b>keʔe</b>	people also use <i>pocu</i> from Cia-Cia influence
003	skull	<i>tengkorak</i>	<b>kawulouno keʔe</b>	literally ‘coconut shell of the head,’ cf. 276; initial response was <i>teḡkora</i> (from Indonesian <i>tengkorak</i> )
004	fontanelle	<i>ubun-ubun</i>	<b>wuwu</b>	
005	brain	<i>otak</i>	<b>ota</b>	
006	hair (head)	<i>rambut</i>	<b>pocu</b>	
007	hair whorl	<i>unyeng-unyeng</i>	<b>tonuana</b>	
008	hair bun	<i>sanggul</i>	<b>piḡkolu</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>wose</b>	
012	eye	<i>mata</i>	<b>mata</b>	
013	eyeball	<i>bola mata</i>	<b>wacuno mata</b>	
014	pupil of the eye	<i>biji mata, manik mata</i>	<b>kamia-mia mata</b>	
015	eyebrow	<i>kening, alis mata</i>	<b>kexe</b>	
016	eyelashes	<i>bulu mata</i>	<b>wulu mata</b>	
017	tear (from crying)	<i>air mata</i>	<b>luʔuno mata</b>	
018	temple	<i>pelipis</i>	<b>pili-pili</b>	
019	nose	<i>hidung</i>	<b>oḡo</b>	
020	nostril	<i>lubang hidung</i>	<b>lowano oḡo</b>	
021	mucus	<i>ingus</i>	<b>wixi</b>	
022	cheek	<i>pipi</i>	<b>ḡaga</b>	
023	cheekbone	<i>tulang pipi, pasu-pasu</i>	<b>ḡili-ḡili</b>	
024	mouth	<i>mulut</i>	<b>ḡoba / ḡuncu</b>	<i>ḡoba</i> refers to the mouth cavity; <i>ḡuncu</i> refers to the external mouth area as well as beaks (of birds) and snouts (of animals), cf. 176, 246
025	lip	<i>bibir</i>	<b>wiwi</b>	also meaning ‘edge,’ cf. 630
026	tongue	<i>lidah</i>	<b>ela</b>	
027	tooth	<i>gigi</i>	<b>leke</b>	

028	molar tooth	<i>geraham</i>	<b>waŋka</b>	
029	gums	<i>gusi</i>	<b>guo</b>	
030	palate	<i>langit-langit mulut</i>	<b>ŋaxo</b>	
031	saliva	<i>ludah, air liur</i>	<b>elu</b>	
032	chin	<i>dagu</i>	<b>ŋaxe</b>	
033	ear	<i>telinga</i>	<b>culi</b>	
034	earwax	<i>tahi telinga</i>	<b>takino culi</b>	
035	neck	<i>leher</i>	<b>wuku</b>	
036	throat (esophagus)	<i>kerongkongan</i>	<b>gonco</b>	
037	nape (of neck)	<i>tengkuk, kuduk</i>	<b>puntoŋo</b>	
038	shoulder	<i>bahu</i>	<b>ḃahu</b>	
039	armpit	<i>ketiak, kelek</i>	<b>koxopai</b>	
040	arm	<i>lengan</i>	<b>sae</b>	from shoulder to wrist
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>xandano lima</b>	note <i>xanda</i> in reference to the palm, but <i>pala</i> in reference to the sole (cf. 068)
044	span (eight inches)	<i>jengkal</i>	<b>kacuda</b>	
045	fathom	<i>depa</i>	<b>kaxopa</b>	
046	finger	<i>jari</i>	<b>wuŋano lima</b>	literally '(branching) inflorescence of the hand'
047	thumb	<i>ibu jari</i>	<b>ompuno wuŋano lima</b>	with stem <i>ompu</i> 'grandparent, elder' (cf. 116, 117)
048	index finger	<i>(jari) telunjuk</i>	<b>sahada</b>	cf. Malay <i>syahadat</i> 'testimony'; shift in meaning presumably is based on the use of the raised index finger as a silent agreement with the Islamic creed
049	pinky, little finger	<i>jari kelingking</i>	<b>kancili</b>	
050	fingernail	<i>kuku jari</i>	<b>konosu</b>	
051	back (person)	<i>punggung, belakang</i>	<b>taliku</b>	
052	spine, backbone	<i>tulang punggung</i>	<b>buku kaxambau</b>	
053	tailbone	<i>tulang tongkeng</i>	<b>kudū-kudū</b>	

054	chest	<i>dada</i>	<b>xanda</b>	
055	breast	<i>susu, buah dada</i>	<b>cici</b>	
056	nipple, teat	<i>puting susu</i>	<b>ḡuncuno cici</b>	cf. 024, 176, 246
057	belly	<i>perut</i>	<b>hawa</b>	
058	navel	<i>pusat</i>	<b>puʔe</b>	
059	waist	<i>pinggang</i>	<b>toḡa</b>	
060	leg, foot	<i>kaki</i>	<b>kake</b>	
061	thigh	<i>paha</i>	<b>paha</b>	
062	shin	<i>tulang kering</i>	<b>oḡono labici</b>	
063	calf of leg	<i>betis</i>	<b>rari</b>	
064	knee	<i>lutut</i>	<b>cuʔu</b>	
065	popliteal space	<i>(pe)lipatan lutut</i>	<b>kolopota</b>	
066	malleolus	<i>mata kaki</i>	<b>ḡiku-ḡiku</b>	
067	ankle	<i>pergelangan kaki</i>	<b>lolosuano keke</b>	literally ‘joint of the foot’; note also <i>ḡule-ḡule</i> ‘wrist’
068	sole of foot	<i>tapak kaki</i>	<b>palano kake</b>	note <i>xanda</i> in reference to the palm (cf. 043), but <i>pala</i> in reference to the sole
069	heel	<i>tumit</i>	<b>koxoncuḡo</b>	
070	toe	<i>jari kaki</i>	<b>wuḡano kake</b>	literally ‘(branching) inflorescence of the hand’
071	body hair	<i>bulu (badan)</i>	<b>wulu</b>	also meaning ‘feathers,’ cf. 179
072	skin (person)	<i>kulit</i>	<b>sili</b>	
073	meat, flesh	<i>(jaringan) daging</i>	<b>isi</b>	
074	fat	<i>lemak</i>	<b>taḡa</b>	note also <i>ḡalubi</i> ‘roll of fat on the belly’
075	bone	<i>tulang</i>	<b>buku</b>	
076	rib	<i>tulang rusuk</i>	<b>kaxa-kaxa</b>	
077	heart	<i>jantung</i>	<b>ḡake</b>	
078	blood	<i>darah</i>	<b>xea</b>	
079	vein (blood)	<i>urat darah</i>	<b>uweno xea</b>	
080	liver	<i>hati</i>	<b>hate</b>	
081	gall, bile	<i>empedu</i>	<b>hopiu</b>	
082	lungs	<i>paru-paru</i>	<b>paru-paru</b>	
083	intestines	<i>usus</i>	<b>ḡkalu-ḡkalu</b>	
084	kidney	<i>ginjal</i>	—	

085	buttocks	<i>pantat, bokong</i>	<b>wenke</b>	
086	anus	<i>dubur, pelepasan</i>	<b>kuni</b>	note also <i>kapui</i> ‘back side of the body in the area of the butt’ (cf. 164)
087	urine	<i>air kencing</i>	<b>le?e</b>	
088	excrement	<i>tahi</i>	<b>taki</b>	
089	penis	<i>kemaluan laki-laki</i>	<b>cikolu</b>	also meaning ‘egg,’ cf. 177
090	testicle	<i>buah pelir</i>	<b>wacuno cikolu</b>	with stem <i>wacu</i> ‘seed, stone,’ cf. 329, 388
091	vagina	<i>kemaluan perempuan</i>	<b>buta</b>	
092	clitoris	<i>kelentit</i>	<b>kantui</b>	
093	womb	<i>rahim, peranakan</i>	<b>kakadu</b>	
094	afterbirth	<i>tembuni</i>	<b>aka</b>	
095	umbilical cord	<i>tali pusat</i>	<b>lolai</b>	
096	wound	<i>luka</i>	<b>kabela</b>	cf. <i>mobela</i> ‘wounded, having a wound’
097	scar	<i>bekas luka</i>	<b>ponte</b>	
098	callus	<i>risa, belulang</i>	<b>balula</b>	
099	boil	<i>bisul</i>	<b>kawincu</b>	
100	mole, nevus	<i>tahi lalat</i>	<b>kila</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>	
104	woman, female	<i>perempuan</i>	<b>mowine</b>	
105	husband	<i>suami</i>	<b>mohane</b>	
106	wife	<i>isteri</i>	<b>mowine</b>	
107	father	<i>bapak, ayah</i>	<b>ama</b>	
108	father (term of address)	<i>bapak (panggilan)</i>	<b>ama</b>	
109	mother	<i>ibu</i>	<b>ina</b>	
110	mother (term of address)	<i>ibu (panggilan)</i>	<b>ina</b>	
111	child	<i>anak</i>	<b>ana</b>	
112	baby	<i>bayi</i>	<b>ana moxuŋa</b>	
113	first born child	<i>anak sulung</i>	<b>cumpe</b>	
114	last born child	<i>anak bungsu</i>	<b>kaka?opu</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>	<b>ompu</b>	
119	offspring	<i>keturunan</i>	<b>sio</b>	
120	sibling	<i>saudara</i>	<b>luli</b>	
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>xapi</b>	
126	mother's brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ibu</i>	<b>posoama?a</b>	
127	father's brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ayah</i>	<b>posoama?a</b>	
128	mother's sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ibu</i>	<b>posoina?a</b>	
129	father's sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ayah</i>	<b>posoina?a</b>	
130	niece, nephew	<i>kemenakan</i>	<b>posoana?a</b>	
131	cousin	<i>sepupu</i>	<b>tolida</b>	note also <i>topendua</i> 'second cousin,' <i>topentolu</i> 'third cousin,' etc.
132	parent-in-law	<i>mertua</i>	<b>ko?ompu</b>	
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>dawo / ka?ewa</b>	<i>dawo</i> 'brother-in-law,' <i>ka?ewa</i> 'sister-in-law'
136	spouse of sibling-in-law	<i>biras</i>	<b>lago</b>	from Ambonese Malay (?)
137	stepfather	<i>ayah tiri</i>	<b>ama we?e</b>	
138	stepmother	<i>ibu tiri</i>	<b>ina we?e</b>	
139	stepchild	<i>anak tiri</i>	<b>ana we?e</b>	
140	stepsibling	<i>saudara tiri</i>	<b>aka we?e / ai we?e</b>	
141	co-wife	<i>madu</i>	<b>samaxue</b>	
142	slave	<i>hamba, budak</i>	<b>bacua</b>	

143	widow	<i>janda</i>	<b>iaxo</b>	also <i>janda</i> from Indonesian is in common use
144	widower	<i>duda</i>	<b>iaxo</b>	also <i>duda</i> from Indonesian is in common use
145	orphan	<i>anak yatim</i>	<b>anangkaelu</b>	
146	adopted child	<i>anak angkat</i>		this item not elicited
147	guest	<i>tamu</i>	<b>mia bundo</b>	literally ‘person who comes,’ cf. 102, 816
148	companion	<i>kawan, teman</i>	<b>wai</b>	
149	enemy	<i>musuh</i>	<b>ʔali</b>	
150	midwife	<i>bidan</i>	<b>ʔisa</b>	
151	shaman	<i>dukun, balian</i>	<b>ʔisa</b>	
152	I	<i>aku, saya</i>	<b>iaʔu</b>	
153	you (fam.)	<i>engkau, kamu</i>	<b>isoʔo</b>	
154	he, she	<i>dia, ia</i>	<b>ia</b>	
155	we (excl.)	<i>kami</i>	<b>isami</b>	
156	we (incl.)	<i>kita</i>	<b>ikita</b>	
157	you (plural)	<i>kalian</i>	<b>isimiu</b>	
158	they	<i>mereka</i>	<b>moʔia</b>	
159	animal	<i>binatang</i>	<b>kadadi</b>	
160	water buffalo	<i>kerbau</i>	<b>kaxambau</b>	
161	anoa depressicornis	<i>anoa</i>	<b>onua</b>	
162	cow	<i>sapi</i>	<b>sapi</b>	
163	horn	<i>tanduk</i>	<b>tandu</b>	
164	tail	<i>ekor</i>	<b>kapui</b>	
165	hide, skin (of animals)	<i>jangat, kulit binatang</i>	<b>sili</b>	
166	leather	<i>belulang</i>	<b>sili</b>	
167	bird	<i>burung</i>	<b>manu-manu</b>	
168	crow	<i>burung gagak</i>	<b>toŋkaʔa</b>	
169	owl	<i>burung hantu</i>	<b>koa</b>	
170	megapode	<i>burung maleo</i>	<b>monde</b>	
171	lorikeet	<i>burung nuri</i>	<b>kululi</b>	
172	cockatoo	<i>burung kakatua</i>	<b>kea-kea</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>ꞗuncu</b>	also meaning 'snout, external mouth area,' cf. 024, 246
177	egg (chicken)	<i>telur (ayam)</i>	<b>cikolu</b>	
178	nest	<i>sarang</i>	<b>kampupu</b>	
179	feather	<i>bulu (ayam)</i>	<b>wulu</b>	also meaning 'body hair,' cf. 071
180	louse (chicken)	<i>kutu ayam</i>	<b>kucuno manu</b>	
181	louse (head)	<i>kutu (kepala)</i>	<b>kucu</b>	
182	nit, louse egg	<i>lisa, telur kutu</i>	<b>humana</b>	
183	louse (clothes)	<i>tuma (pakaian)</i>	<b>cuma</b>	note also <i>kaꞗumalo</i> , larger than an ant, also bites but not painful, found in rotten wood and in clothing
184	bedbug	<i>kutu busuk</i>	<b>koloka</b>	
185	tick	<i>caplak</i>	<b>supia</b>	
186	flea	<i>pinjal</i>	—	
187	bat	<i>kelelawar</i>	<b>ponisi</b>	
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>ꞗkalelema</b>	
191	sago grub	<i>lundi</i>	<b>uato</b>	
192	palm weevil	<i>kumbang sagu</i>	—	note also <i>koko</i> 'antlion, doodlebug'
193	coconut rhinoceros beetle	<i>bangbung</i>	<b>kulewulu</b>	may refer to some other beetle or insect rather than the coconut rhinoceros beetle
194	mosquito	<i>nyamuk</i>	<b>buxoto</b>	
195	fly	<i>lalat</i>	<b>lale</b>	
196	honey bee	<i>lebah</i>	<b>ꞗkaꞗenua / oani</b>	<i>ꞗkaꞗenua</i> is yellowish (probably <i>Apis nigrocincta</i> ); <i>oani</i> is blackish ( <i>Apis dorsata</i> )
197	honey	<i>madu</i>	<b>madu</b>	
198	beeswax	<i>lilin lebah</i>	<b>taxu</b>	
199	wasp	<i>tabuhan, penyengat</i>	<b>towua</b>	
200	ant	<i>semut</i>	<b>kesu</b>	
201	termite	<i>anai-anai</i>	<b>ane</b>	
202	cockroach	<i>lipas, kecoak</i>	<b>lalepe</b>	

203	centipede	<i>lipan</i>	<b>holipa</b>	
204	luminous centipede	<i>kelema(n)yar</i>	<b>honda-honda</b>	
205	millipede	<i>kaki seribu</i>	<b>holonai</b>	
206	firefly	<i>kunang-kunang</i>	<b>kampio-mpio</b>	
207	scorpion	<i>kalajengking</i>	<b>supiganda</b>	
208	cicada	<i>tonggeret</i>	<b>gai-gai</b>	
209	spider	<i>labah-labah</i>	<b>gakalelema</b>	
210	leech	<i>lintah, pacet</i>	<b>kalimanto</b>	found in the forest
211	earthworm	<i>cacing tanah</i>	<b>hendeleci / kule-kule</b>	
212	snake	<i>ular</i>	<b>sawa</b>	note also <i>sawa moiyo</i> 'a kind of green snake'
213	python	<i>ular sawa</i>	<b>sawa</b>	
214	fish	<i>ikan</i>	<b>ise</b>	
215	fish scales	<i>sisik</i>	<b>hana</b>	
216	fish gills	<i>insang</i>	<b>anca</b>	
217	eel	<i>ikan belut</i>	<b>kambulecu / wolo</b>	<i>kambulecu</i> are found in freshwater, <i>wolo</i> in saltwater
218	shark	<i>ikan hiu</i>	<b>mojiwa</b>	
219	stingray	<i>ikan pari</i>	<b>waxa-waxa</b>	
220	whale	<i>ikan paus</i>	<b>sincoa-ncoa</b>	
221	dolphin	<i>lumba-lumba</i>	<b>lumba-lumba</b>	
222	dugong	<i>duyung</i>	<b>diu</b>	
223	squid	<i>cumi-cumi</i>	<b>cumi-cumi / kondowua</b>	<i>kondowua</i> is a kind of large squid
224	octopus	<i>gurita</i>	<b>kancuho</b>	
225	shrimp	<i>udang</i>	<b>lelemo</b>	
226	lobster	<i>udang karang</i>	<b>xoxu</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>kala?uma</b>	
230	frog	<i>katak</i>	<b>puxakaka</b>	
231	toad	<i>katak pura</i>	<b>puxakaka</b>	



232	turtle	<i>kura-kura</i>	<b>kakalapua</b>	
233	sea turtle	<i>penyu</i>	<b>koila / ponu</b>	presumably <i>koila</i> is the hawksbill sea turtle, <i>ponu</i> is the green sea turtle
234	crocodile	<i>buaya</i>	<b>buea</b>	
235	monitor lizard	<i>biawak</i>	<b>simbo?u</b>	
236	tokay gecko	<i>tokek</i>	<b>toke</b>	
237	house gecko	<i>cicak</i>	<b>siho</b>	
238	deer	<i>rusa</i>	<b>xusa</b>	
239	monkey	<i>monyet</i>	<b>ndoke</b>	
240	rat, mouse	<i>tikus</i>	<b>wolawo</b>	
241	shrew	<i>celurut</i>	<b>poginci</b>	
242	pig	<i>babi</i>	<b>kambolai</b>	note also <i>kambolai ηencu</i> ‘young pig with a sharp mouth/snout’
243	babirusa	<i>babi rusa</i>	—	
244	tusk	<i>taring</i>	<b>cimpa</b>	
245	dog	<i>anjing</i>	<b>kiau</b>	
246	snout	<i>moncong</i>	<b>ηuncu</b>	also meaning ‘external mouth area, beak (of birds),’ cf. 024, 176
247	cat	<i>kucing</i>	<b>βeka</b>	
248	claw	<i>cakar</i>	<b>konosu</b>	
249	goat	<i>kambing</i>	<b>βembe</b>	
250	horse	<i>kuda</i>	<b>ajaxa</b>	
251	civet	<i>musang</i>	<b>jina</b>	identified from pictures as the common palm civet
252	squirrel	<i>tupai</i>	<b>kacihu</b>	has dark brown coloring
253	bear cuscus	<i>kuskus beruang</i>	<b>su?e</b>	
254	small cuscus	<i>kuskus kecil</i>	<b>toηali</b>	
255	tarsier	<i>tangkasi, binatang hantu</i>	—	
256	male (of animals)	<i>jantan</i>	<b>mohane</b>	
257	female (of animals)	<i>betina</i>	<b>mowine</b>	
258	tree	<i>pohon</i>	<b>hobo</b>	
259	leaf	<i>daun</i>	<b>xo?o</b>	

260	branch	<i>cabang</i>	<b>kampaŋa / kampa-kampaŋa</b>	<i>kampaŋa</i> is a main branch, <i>kampa-kampaŋa</i> is smaller
261	trunk	<i>batang</i>	<b>lawa</b>	
262	root	<i>akar</i>	<b>asa</b>	
263	tree stump	<i>tunggul (pohon)</i>	<b>kacumpu</b>	
264	bark (tree)	<i>kulit kayu</i>	<b>silinosau</b>	
265	sap	<i>getah</i>		this item not elicited
266	wood	<i>kayu</i>	<b>sau</b>	
267	fruit	<i>buah</i>	<b>ʃake</b>	
268	flower	<i>bunga</i>	<b>kamba</b>	
269	stem	<i>tangkai</i>	—	
270	thorn	<i>duri</i>	<b>xui</b>	
271	banana	<i>pisang</i>	<b>koxai</b>	
272	banana blossom	<i>jantung pisang</i>	<b>pepuʔu</b>	
273	coconut (ripe)	<i>kelapa tua</i>	<b>kaluku</b>	
274	coconut (unripe)	<i>kelapa muda</i>	<b>kalimbuŋo</b>	
275	coconut husk	<i>sabut kelapa</i>	<b>ʃenu</b>	
276	coconut shell	<i>tempurung</i>	<b>kawulou</b>	
277	coconut apple, haustorium	<i>tombong kelapa</i>	<b>homba</b>	
278	copra	<i>kopra</i>	<b>ʃakaki</b>	note also <i>kusea</i> ‘coconut pulp (leftover from making coconut milk)’
279	coconut frond stipule	<i>tapas kelapa</i>	<b>komunto</b>	
280	oil	<i>minyak</i>		this item not elicited
281	bamboo	<i>bambu</i>	<b>paxawata / ʃalo / hoʔo / wulu</b>	different kinds of bamboo (no generic term); <i>ʃalo</i> is used for cooking rice
282	internode (bamboo)	<i>ruas (bambu)</i>		this item not elicited
283	bamboo shoot	<i>rebung</i>	<b>raboo</b>	
284	sago palm	<i>rumbia</i>	<b>sagu</b>	
285	sago flour	<i>tepung sago</i>	<b>tabaxo</b>	
286	nipa palm	<i>nipah</i>	<b>panasa</b>	
287	sugar palm	<i>enau, aren</i>	<b>konau</b>	note also <i>sonta</i> ‘fruit of the sugar palm’

288	palm toddy	<i>nira</i>	<b>konau</b>	
289	ijuk fiber	<i>ijuk</i>	<b>kampuga</b>	
290	rattan	<i>rotan</i>	<b>kue</b>	
291	sugarcane	<i>tebu</i>	<b>towu</b>	
292	peanut	<i>kacang tanah</i>	<b>rapo-rapo</b>	
293	candlenut	<i>kemiri</i>		this item not elicited
294	kapok	<i>kapok</i>	<b>kapajawa</b>	
295	eggplant	<i>terung</i>	<b>pandola</b>	
296	gourd	<i>labu kendi</i>	—	
297	squash, pumpkin	<i>labu manis</i>	<b>hacukala</b>	
298	cucumber	<i>ketimun</i>	<b>ntimu</b>	
299	watermelon	<i>semangka</i>	<b>kadawa</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>bawa</b>	cf. <i>bawa mopute</i> ‘garlic,’ <i>bawa moxea</i> ‘shallots’
303	tomato	<i>tomat</i>	<b>ntamate</b>	
304	citrus fruit	<i>jeruk</i>	<b>munte</b>	
305	mango	<i>mangga</i>	<b>taipa</b>	
306	durian	<i>durian</i>	<b>duria</b>	not also <i>dunia</i> ‘world’ showing contrast between the two <i>d</i> sounds
307	breadfruit	<i>sukun</i>		this item not elicited
308	ginger	<i>jahe</i>	<b>lokia</b>	
309	turmeric	<i>kunyit</i>	<b>baꞗule</b>	
310	cassava	<i>ubi kayu</i>	<b>kuwisau</b>	cf. 313, 266
311	sweet potato	<i>ubi jalar</i>	<b>ꞗkawiowi</b>	
312	taro	<i>talas, keladi</i>	<b>kaladi</b>	
313	greater yam	<i>ubi</i>	<b>kuwi</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>gili</b>	
317	areca nut	<i>pinang</i>	<b>wenka</b>	
318	banyan	<i>beringin</i>	<b>hopali</b>	

319	dammar	<i>damar</i>	<b>olompuu</b>	
320	casuarina	<i>eru</i>	<b>guu</b>	
321	ti plant	<i>andong</i>	—	a specimen growing in the house yard was only known as <i>buja</i> (ornamental plant)
322	derris (fish poison)	<i>tuba</i>	<b>cu?asa</b>	<i>cu?asa</i> , poison comes from the roots; note also <i>cua</i> ‘kind of plant with poisonous fruits’
323	mushroom	<i>cendawan, jamur</i>	<b>ku?u / holempi</b>	
324	short grass	<i>rumpu</i>	<b>woli?i</b>	
325	cogon grass	<i>alang-alang</i>	<b>pa?a</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>panda</b>	the marketed leaves are called <i>xo?ono panda</i>
329	seed	<i>biji</i>	<b>wacu</b>	
330	(rice) seedling	<i>bibit (padi)</i>	<b>pembulo</b>	
331	field rice	<i>padi</i>	<b>bae</b>	
332	rice (cut, unhulled)	<i>gabah</i>	<b>bae</b>	
333	hull of rice	<i>sekam (gabah)</i>	<b>homea</b>	
334	straw	<i>jerami</i>	<b>lawano bae</b>	
335	hulled rice	<i>beras</i>	<b>bae</b>	
336	cooked rice	<i>nasi</i>	<b>nasi</b>	
337	corn	<i>jagung</i>	<b>katela</b>	
338	millet	<i>jawawut, seko</i>	<b>woto</b>	
339	Job’s tears	<i>enjelai</i>	<b>sole</b>	
340	sorghum	<i>jawaras, cantel</i>	<b>kamintowu</b>	
341	sun	<i>matahari</i>	<b>holeo</b>	
342	moon	<i>bulan</i>	<b>wula</b>	
343	star	<i>bintang</i>	<b>wiciko</b>	
344	sky	<i>langit</i>	<b>laia</b>	
345	cloud	<i>awan</i>	<b>olu</b>	
346	raincloud	<i>awan hitam</i>	<b>olu mokito</b>	cf. 345, 552
347	fog	<i>kabut</i>	<b>gawu</b>	
348	dew	<i>embun</i>	<b>kaminda?o</b>	

349	thunder	<i>guntur</i>	<b>boxuxu</b>	
350	lightning	<i>kilat</i>	<b>bibito</b>	
351	rain	<i>hujan</i>	<b>monda</b>	
352	flood	<i>banjir</i>	<b>winulu</b>	
353	rainbow	<i>pelangi</i>	<b>ntoxouwe</b>	
354	wind	<i>angin</i>	<b>xibu</b>	
355	sea, ocean	<i>laut</i>	<b>tei</b>	
356	wave	<i>ombak</i>		this item not elicited
357	low tide	<i>air surut</i>	<b>tei siwulu / moka?i tei</b>	with stem <i>moka?i</i> ‘dry,’ cf. 469
358	high tide	<i>air pasang</i>	<b>teino hende / hende buso</b>	with stem <i>hende</i> ‘ascend,’ cf. 742
359	island	<i>pulau</i>	<b>pulo</b>	
360	cape, headland	<i>tanjung</i>	<b>uju</b>	
361	bay	<i>teluk</i>	<b>kolowa</b>	
362	shore	<i>pantai</i>	<b>hone</b>	
363	sand	<i>pasir</i>	<b>hone</b>	
364	mud	<i>lumpur</i>	<b>tomba</b>	
365	earth, ground	<i>tanah</i>	<b>wute</b>	
366	earthquake	<i>gempa bumi</i>	<b>lendu</b>	
367	cave	<i>gua</i>	<b>lia</b>	
368	hole	<i>lubang</i>	<b>lowa</b>	
369	salt	<i>garam</i>	<b>gaxa</b>	
370	sugar	<i>gula</i>	<b>gola</b>	
371	water	<i>air</i>	<b>uwe</b>	
372	waterfall	<i>air terjun</i>	<b>uwe sumabu</b>	
373	spring	<i>mata air</i>	<b>matano uwe</b>	
374	mountain	<i>gunung</i>	<b>gunu</b>	note also <i>tombuku</i> ‘hill’
375	summit	<i>puncak</i>	<b>hocu</b>	e.g. <i>hocuno gunu</i> ‘peak of the mountain’
376	plain	<i>dataran</i>	<b>xete</b>	
377	valley	<i>lembah</i>	<b>kolowu</b>	<i>lemba</i> (from Indonesian <i>lembah</i> ) also used
378	woods, forest	<i>hutan</i>	<b>xompo</b>	
379	river	<i>sungai</i>	<b>kumele / kambaxa</b>	<i>kumele</i> is large, <i>kambaxa</i> is small

380	current (of stream, river)	<i>arus</i>	<b>solo</b>	
381	river mouth	<i>muara, kuala</i>		this item not elicited
382	lake	<i>danau</i>	—	
383	fire	<i>api</i>	<b>api</b>	
384	smoke (from fire)	<i>asap</i>	<b>kaʔu</b>	
385	embers	<i>bara api</i>	<b>wea</b>	
386	ashes	<i>abu</i>	<b>hawu</b>	
387	dust	<i>debu</i>	<b>gawu</b>	
388	stone	<i>batu</i>	<b>wacu</b>	
389	lime	<i>kapur</i>	<b>kepu</b>	
390	gold	<i>emas</i>	<b>bulawa</b>	
391	silver	<i>perak</i>	<b>pera</b>	
392	bronze	<i>tembaga</i>	<b>xici / tambaga</b>	as in <i>tabe xici</i> ‘bronze cook pot’; <i>tambaga</i> (from Indonesian <i>tembaga</i> ) is also used
393	iron	<i>besi</i>	<b>ase</b>	
394	earthen	<i>tembikar</i>	<b>wute</b>	as in <i>tawe wute</i> ‘earthen cook pot’
395	shadow	<i>bayang-bayang</i>	<b>ŋkamia-mia</b>	
396	house	<i>rumah</i>	<b>wonua</b>	
397	floor	<i>lantai</i>	<b>galaga</b>	floor, whether wood, bamboo or other material
398	ladder	<i>tangga</i>	<b>oxe</b>	
399	wall (of house)	<i>dinding</i>	<b>hompō</b>	
400	door	<i>pintu</i>	<b>hombono boba</b>	<i>hombono boba</i> is the door leaf; <i>boba</i> itself refers to the door opening, cf. 024
401	window	<i>jendela</i>	<b>kakamboba</b>	
402	roof	<i>atap</i>	<b>hato</b>	
403	ridge (of roof)	<i>bubungan</i>	<b>sampobubu</b>	
404	rafter	<i>kasau</i>	<b>kaso</b>	
405	storage shelf above hearth	<i>para</i>	<b>para-para</b>	
406	house post	<i>tiang rumah</i>	<b>oxiʔi</b>	
407	space under house	<i>kolong</i>	<b>wawa</b>	
408	fence	<i>pagar</i>	<b>pagala</b>	

409	canoe, boat	<i>perahu</i>	<b>londe / koli-koli / sope-sope</b>	<i>koli-koli</i> is small; <i>sope-sope</i> as in elicitation picture
410	bow (of boat)	<i>haluan</i>	<b>xope</b>	
411	stern	<i>buritan</i>	<b>wana</b>	
412	rudder	<i>kemudi</i>	<b>uli</b>	
413	sail	<i>layar</i>	<b>pagawa</b>	
414	canoe paddle	<i>dayung</i>	<b>bose</b>	
415	raft	<i>rakit</i>	<b>raki / gusepa / pincara</b>	<i>gusepa</i> described as ‘bamboo tied together’
416	charcoal	<i>arang</i>	<b>gaeo</b>	
417	three-stone fireplace	<i>tungku</i>	<b>cu?uki</b>	
418	firewood	<i>kayu api</i>	<b>sauno api</b>	
419	tinder	<i>rabuk</i>	<b>faxu</b>	
420	torch	<i>obor</i>		this item not elicited
421	cooking pot	<i>periuk, belanga</i>	<b>tawe</b>	
422	water jar	<i>tempayan</i>	<b>fosu</b>	
423	bamboo water container	<i>tempat air bambu</i>	<b>ballo</b>	cf. 281
424	ladle of coconut shell	<i>gayung</i>	<b>kasiwu</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>		this item not elicited
428	dibble	<i>tugal</i>	<b>kantasu</b>	
429	rice harvest knife	<i>ani-ani</i>	<b>pojokocu</b>	
430	knife	<i>pisau</i>	<b>kapiso</b>	
431	machete	<i>parang</i>	<b>kabali</b>	
432	sheath for machete	<i>sarung parang</i>	<b>kasele</b>	
433	chopping block	<i>papan pemotong</i>	<b>kapitandoa</b>	
434	ax, hatchet	<i>kapak, kampak</i>	<b>baliau</b>	
435	grub hoe	<i>pacul, cangkul</i>		this item not elicited
436	blowgun	<i>sumpitan</i>	<b>sopu</b>	<i>sumpita</i> (from Indonesian <i>sumpitan</i> ) is also used

437	pitfall spike	<i>ranjau</i>	<b>simbu</b>	
438	fish trap	<i>bubu</i>	<b>katambuni</b>	note also <i>ompo</i> ‘fish weir’
439	top (toy)	<i>gasing</i>	<b>gasi</b>	
440	staff, walking stick	<i>tongkat</i>	<b>cuba</b>	
441	ring (for finger)	<i>cincin</i>	<b>siḡkaxu</b>	
442	comb	<i>sisir</i>	<b>kasuxu</b>	
443	necklace	<i>kalung</i>	<b>xante / wui-wui</b>	<i>xante</i> is a store-bought necklace; <i>wui-wui</i> is a necklace made of job’s tears
444	beads	<i>manik-manik</i>	<b>mani-mani</b>	
445	rope	<i>tali (besar, pintal)</i>	<b>tali</b>	note also <i>xoŋo</i> ‘head strap’
446	string	<i>benang, tali (kecil)</i>	<b>banaa</b>	
447	peg, nail	<i>paku</i>	<b>paso</b>	
448	needle	<i>jarum</i>	<b>ḡeu</b>	
449	sarong	<i>sarung</i>	<b>xambai</b>	
450	trousers	<i>celana</i>	<b>sala</b>	
451	mat	<i>tikar</i>	<b>sie / kawalea</b>	
452	blanket	<i>selimut</i>	<b>kagoloncu</b>	people also use <i>salimu</i> (from Indonesian <i>selimut</i> )
453	pillow	<i>bantal</i>	<b>polaju</b>	
454	cradle	<i>ayunan</i>		this item not elicited
455	loincloth	<i>cawat, kain pinggang</i>	<b>isala cidaku</b>	
456	bark cloth	<i>jeluang</i>	—	
457	wine	<i>saguer</i>	<b>konau</b>	
458	medicine	<i>obat</i>	<b>pakuli</b>	
459	swidden, dry rice/corn field	<i>ladang</i>	<b>pewutea</b>	note also <i>hamoa</i> ‘garden’
460	trail, road	<i>jalanan</i>	<b>lala</b>	
461	footbridge	<i>titi, titian</i>	<b>lelea</b>	
462	village	<i>kampung</i>	<b>kampo</b>	
463	market	<i>pasar</i>	<b>ḡaoa</b>	
464	big	<i>besar</i>	<b>toʔowe</b>	
465	small (object)	<i>kecil</i>	<b>kikici</b>	<i>kikidi</i> (from Cia-Cia) is also used



466	good	<i>baik</i>	<b>umela / bajiņa</b>	
467	bad, evil	<i>jahat</i>	<b>kodaŋo</b>	
468	wet	<i>basah</i>	<b>mojepe / motopa</b>	note Wolio <i>majepe</i> ‘mushy’
469	dry	<i>kering</i>	<b>mokaŋi</b>	
470	dark	<i>gelap</i>	<b>galapu</b>	
471	bright	<i>terang</i>	<b>montalea</b>	
472	wide	<i>lebar</i>	<b>mowaxe</b>	
473	broad	<i>luas</i>	<b>lalesa</b>	
474	narrow	<i>sempit</i>	<b>mogimpi</b>	
475	strong	<i>kuat</i>	<b>mokaha</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>mokila</b>	
480	far	<i>jauh</i>	<b>todoŋo</b>	
481	near	<i>dekat</i>	<b>motampi</b>	
482	new (objects)	<i>baru</i>	<b>wukou</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>moxuņa</b>	
486	thick (object)	<i>tebal</i>	<b>mokoŋo</b>	
487	thin (object)	<i>tipis</i>	<b>monipi</b>	
488	skinny	<i>kurus</i>	<b>mokuku</b>	
489	fat	<i>gemuk</i>	<b>mokunto / toŋowe bukuno</b>	<i>toŋowe bukuno</i> literally means ‘large-boned,’ cf. 464, 075
490	hot (water)	<i>panas (air)</i>	<b>mompana</b>	
491	cold (water)	<i>dingin (air)</i>	<b>mogaxi</b>	
492	(luke)warm (water)	<i>hangat (air)</i>	<b>mompanakuku</b>	
493	clear (water)	<i>jernih (air)</i>	<b>molino</b>	
494	fresh (water)	<i>tawar (air)</i>	<b>motembe</b>	
495	dull (knife)	<i>tumpul</i>	<b>mokaba</b>	
496	sharp (knife)	<i>tajam</i>	<b>montaxo</b>	
497	slack (rope)	<i>kendur (tali)</i>	<b>moluŋa</b>	

498	taut (rope)	<i>kencang, berentang (tali)</i>	<b>nobinta</b>	
499	short (length)	<i>pendek</i>	<b>kumbawa</b>	
500	short (height)	<i>rendah</i>	<b>kumbawa</b>	
501	tall	<i>tinggi</i>	<b>ko?ata</b>	
502	long (object)	<i>panjang</i>	<b>ko?ata</b>	
503	ripe	<i>matang, masak (buah)</i>	<b>mota?a</b>	note also <i>pepona?u</i> ‘nearly ready, e.g. cooked rice,’ <i>momangka</i> ‘not yet truly ripe, e.g. mango’
504	unripe	<i>mentah (buah)</i>	<b>momata</b>	note also <i>pelawulu</i> ‘between unripe and ripe, said of bananas’
505	rotten (fruit)	<i>busuk</i>	<b>mobosi / molau</b>	<i>mobosi</i> is a general term; <i>molau</i> is said specifically of fish
506	withered	<i>layu</i>	<b>moleleu</b>	
507	sour	<i>masam, asam</i>	<b>moholo</b>	
508	bitter	<i>pahit</i>	<b>mopaki</b>	
509	sweet	<i>manis</i>	<b>momeko</b>	
510	salty	<i>asin</i>	<b>mogaxa</b>	
511	spicy	<i>pedas</i>	<b>mopolala</b>	
512	tasty, delicious	<i>enak</i>		this term not elicited
513	fragrant	<i>harum, wangi</i>	<b>mowondu</b>	
514	blind	<i>buta</i>	<b>mowilo</b>	
515	deaf	<i>tuli</i>	<b>mopon?ke</b>	
516	drunk, intoxicated	<i>mabuk</i>	<b>mola?u</b>	
517	healthy	<i>sehat</i>		this term not elicited
518	pain, to be sick	<i>sakit</i>	<b>posopanaki / molea</b>	<i>posopanaki</i> means sick, <i>molea</i> refers to pain e.g. of being hit or pinched
519	feverish	<i>demam</i>	<b>sosoga / sofo</b>	
520	lame	<i>pincang</i>		this item not elicited
521	thirsty	<i>haus</i>	<b>mo?asa</b>	
522	hungry	<i>lapar</i>	<b>mohaxo</b>	
523	full (satiated)	<i>kenyang</i>	<b>mobunci</b>	
524	other, different	<i>lain (orang lain)</i>	<b>xaga?ano</b>	
525	all	<i>semua</i>	<b>hawute?e</b>	
526	many	<i>banyak</i>	<b>moife</b>	

527	few, little (quantity)	<i>sedikit</i>	<b>hakici</b>	
528	some	<i>beberapa</i>	<b>pia-pia</b>	as in <i>dane?emo mia pia-pia mia</i> 'there are some people'; note also <i>moide giu</i> 'many kinds'
529	enough, sufficient	<i>cukup</i>	<b>humbu</b>	
530	heavy	<i>berat</i>	<b>mobue</b>	
531	light (in weight)	<i>ringan</i>	<b>mosape</b>	
532	hard (substance)	<i>keras</i>	<b>mokaha</b>	
533	dirty	<i>kotor</i>	<b>moxumbu</b>	
534	clean	<i>bersih</i>	<b>mogilo</b>	<i>barasii</i> (from Indonesian <i>bersih</i> ) is also used
535	straight	<i>lurus</i>	<b>molobu</b>	
536	round (spherical)	<i>bulat (seperti bola)</i>	<b>molimbu</b>	
537	flat	<i>rata</i>	<b>rata</b>	
538	lonely	<i>sunyi, sepi</i>	<b>molino</b>	
539	difficult	<i>sukar</i>	<b>mohali</b>	
540	easy	<i>gampang, mudah</i>	<b>mamuda</b>	
541	expensive	<i>mahal</i>	<b>mohali</b>	
542	cheap	<i>murah</i>	<b>mamuda</b>	
543	smooth	<i>halus, licin</i>	<b>alusu</b>	
544	slippery	<i>licin</i>		this item not elicited
545	fast	<i>lekas, cepat</i>	<b>agoxi</b>	
546	deep	<i>dalam (airnya)</i>	<b>kondalo</b>	
547	shallow	<i>dangkal</i>	<b>mokaka</b>	
548	full (container)	<i>penuh</i>	<b>buke</b>	
549	true, correct	<i>benar</i>	<b>toçu?u</b>	
550	false, incorrect	<i>salah</i>		this item not elicited
551	white	<i>putih</i>	<b>mopute</b>	
552	black	<i>hitam</i>	<b>mokito</b>	
553	yellow	<i>kuning</i>	<b>moxixi</b>	
554	red	<i>merah</i>	<b>moxea</b>	

555	green	<i>hijau</i>	<b>moijo</b>	
556	blue	<i>biru</i>	<b>kakanda</b>	
557	not	<i>tidak</i>	<b>da?e</b>	
558	no longer	<i>tidak lagi</i>	<b>da?emo</b>	
559	there is, there are	<i>ada</i>	<b>da?e</b>	
560	none	<i>tidak ada</i>	<b>mongilo</b>	‘finished up,’ also meaning ‘clean,’ cf. 534
561	no	<i>bukan</i>	<b>mincuano</b>	
562	don’t	<i>jangan</i>	<b>koli?e</b>	
563	if	<i>kalau, jika</i>	<b>ane</b>	
564	because	<i>karena</i>	<b>hulanomo</b>	
565	whatever you call it	<i>anu</i>	<b>anu</b>	
566	now, already (perfective)	<i>sudah</i>	<b>pusamo</b>	cf. 823
567	not yet	<i>belum</i>	<b>daepo</b>	
568	and	<i>dan</i>	<b>me</b>	
569	this	<i>ini</i>	<b>nadia</b>	
570	that	<i>itu</i>	<b>lodia</b>	
571	that distant	<i>itu yang jauh</i>	<b>mbelo?aje</b>	
572	here	<i>di sini</i>	<b>niana</b>	
573	there	<i>di situ</i>	<b>niancu</b>	
574	way over there	<i>di sana</i>	<b>mbelo?a</b>	
575	one	<i>satu</i>	<b>hame?a / ise</b>	<i>ise</i> is used in straight counting; note also prefix <i>ha-</i> as in <i>hatonde</i> ‘one glass,’ <i>hapixi</i> ‘one plate’
576	two	<i>dua</i>	<b>doxua / xua</b>	<i>xua</i> in straight counting ( <i>ise, xua, tolu, etc.</i> )
577	three	<i>tiga</i>	<b>totolu / tolu</b>	<i>tolu</i> is used in straight counting
578	four	<i>empat</i>	<b>popa?a / pa?a</b>	<i>pa?a</i> is used in straight counting
579	five	<i>lima</i>	<b>lolima / lima</b>	<i>lima</i> is used in straight counting
580	six	<i>enam</i>	<b>nono?o / no?o</b>	<i>no?o</i> is used in straight counting
581	seven	<i>tujuh</i>	<b>popicu / picu</b>	<i>picu</i> is used in straight counting
582	eight	<i>delapan</i>	<b>oalu</b>	<i>oalu</i> is used in straight counting
583	nine	<i>sembilan</i>	<b>siaa</b>	<i>siaa</i> is used in straight counting
584	ten	<i>sepuluh</i>	<b>ompulu</b>	

585	eleven	<i>sebelas</i>	<b>ompulu hame?a</b>	
586	twelve	<i>dua belas</i>	<b>ompulu doxua</b>	
587	thirteen	<i>tiga belas</i>	<b>ompulu totolu</b>	
588	fourteen	<i>empat belas</i>	<b>ompulu popa?a</b>	
589	fifteen	<i>lima belas</i>	<b>ompulu lolima</b>	
590	sixteen	<i>enam belas</i>	<b>ompulu nono?o</b>	
591	seventeen	<i>tujuh belas</i>	<b>ompulupopicu</b>	
592	eighteen	<i>delapan belas</i>	<b>ompulu oalu</b>	
593	nineteen	<i>sembilan belas</i>	<b>ompulu siau</b>	
594	twenty	<i>dua puluh</i>	<b>xuapulu</b>	
595	twenty-one	<i>dua puluh satu</i>	<b>xuapulu hame?a</b>	
596	twenty-two	<i>dua puluh dua</i>	<b>xuapulu doxua</b>	
597	twenty-three	<i>dua puluh tiga</i>	<b>xuapulu totolu</b>	
598	twenty-four	<i>dua puluh empat</i>	<b>xuapulu popa?a</b>	
599	twenty-five	<i>dua puluh lima</i>	<b>xuapulu lolima</b>	
600	twenty-six	<i>dua puluh enam</i>	<b>xuapulu nono?o</b>	
601	twenty-seven	<i>dua puluh tujuh</i>	<b>xuapulu popicu</b>	
602	twenty-eight	<i>dua puluh delapan</i>	<b>xuapulu oalu</b>	
603	twenty-nine	<i>dua puluh sembilan</i>	<b>xuapulu siau</b>	
604	thirty	<i>tiga puluh</i>	<b>tolupulu</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>walupulu</b>	
610	ninety	<i>sembilan puluh</i>	<b>siopulu</b>	
611	hundred	<i>seratus</i>	<b>hahacu</b>	
612	two hundred	<i>dua ratus</i>	<b>xuahacu</b>	
613	thousand	<i>seribu</i>	<b>xaxiwu</b>	
614	two thousand	<i>dua ribu</i>	<b>xuaxiwu</b>	
615	at	<i>di</i>	<b>i</b>	
616	left (hand/side)	<i>kiri</i>	<b>sombali</b>	
617	right (hand/side)	<i>kanan</i>	<b>soana</b>	

618	west	<i>barat</i>	<b>ḃaxa</b>	
619	east	<i>timur</i>	<b>cimu</b>	
620	north	<i>utara</i>	<b>napa</b>	
621	south	<i>selatan</i>	<b>salata</b>	
622	toward the sea	<i>ke arah laut</i>	<b>ḃata i tei</b>	
623	toward the interior	<i>ke arah (pe)dalam(an)</i>	<b>ḃata i gunu</b>	
624	under	<i>di bawah</i>	<b>i wui</b>	
625	on top of, above	<i>di atas</i>	<b>i wawo</b>	
626	behind	<i>di belakang</i>	<b>i taliku</b>	
627	in front	<i>di depan</i>	<b>i xaxo</b>	
628	outside	<i>di luar</i>	<b>i luara / i taliku</b>	
629	inside	<i>di dalam</i>	<b>i lalo</b>	
630	edge	<i>pinggir</i>	<b>wiwi</b>	also meaning ‘lips,’ cf. 025
631	with	<i>dengan</i>	<b>me</b>	
632	day	<i>hari</i>	<b>holeo</b>	
633	night	<i>malam</i>	<b>xondo-xondo</b>	note also <i>moki?i</i> ‘dark, as when electricity goes out’
634	morning	<i>pagi</i>	<b>cihomo</b>	
635	midday	<i>siang</i>	<b>kondocua</b>	
636	afternoon	<i>sore</i>	<b>malu-malu</b>	
637	yesterday	<i>kemarin</i>	<b>sadowia</b>	
638	day before yesterday	<i>kemarin dulu</i>	<b>ipuamo</b>	
639	three days ago	<i>tiga hari yang lalu</i>	<b>itolumo</b>	note also <i>ipatomo</i> ‘four days ago,’ etc.
640	today	<i>hari ini</i>	<b>holeo na?a</b>	
641	tomorrow	<i>besok</i>	<b>na?ile</b>	note also <i>mompe?ela</i> ‘tomorrow morning (after sleeping)’
642	day after tomorrow	<i>lusa</i>	<b>na?ipua</b>	
643	three days hence	<i>tiga hari di depan</i>	<b>na?itolu</b>	note also <i>na?ipato</i> ‘four days from now,’ <i>na?ilima</i> , <i>na?inomo</i> , <i>na?ipicu</i> , <i>na?ialu</i> , etc.
644	year	<i>tahun</i>	<b>waha</b>	note also <i>waha hawahano</i> ‘next year,’ <i>waha diana?a</i> ‘this year’
645	ashamed, shy	<i>malu</i>	<b>ka?alo-?alo</b>	as in <i>koli ka?alo-?alo</i> ‘don’t be shy’

646	angry	<i>marah</i>	<b>penanau</b>	
647	to fear, be afraid of	<i>takut (kepada)</i>	<b>mosesu</b>	
648	to count	<i>menghitung</i>	<b>pegagaxi</b>	
649	to learn	<i>belajar</i>	<b>bolajara</b>	e.g. at school
650	to think	<i>berpikir</i>	<b>posopikixi</b>	
651	to know (a thing)	<i>tahu (sesuatu)</i>	<b>pisene?e</b>	distinct from <i>pisine?e</i> 'to breathe' (784)
652	to know a person	<i>kenal (orang)</i>	<b>pisene?e</b>	
653	to forget	<i>lupa</i>	<b>moliŋa / moliŋu</b>	<i>moliŋa</i> is transitive: <i>moliŋa?e</i> 'forget something'; <i>moliŋu</i> is adjectival form (?)
654	to remember	<i>mengingat</i>	<b>udaŋi</b>	
655	to lie (untruth)	<i>berbohong, mendusta</i>	<b>pigau-gau / pilaba-laba</b>	
656	to choose	<i>memilih</i>	<b>pili</b>	
657	to beckon with the hand	<i>memanggil (dengan tangan)</i>	<b>bexo</b>	<i>bexo</i> means to beckon with the hand; note also <i>ka?onci</i> 'beckon (using one's voice)'
658	to tell	<i>memberitahu, kasi tahu</i>	<b>pokombo</b>	
659	to say, speak, utter	<i>berkata</i>	<b>pogau</b>	
660	to order, command	<i>menyuruh</i>	<b>cuđu</b>	
661	to repeat	<i>mengulangi</i>	<b>pendua</b>	
662	to request	<i>meminta</i>	<b>ođa</b>	
663	to invite	<i>mengundang</i>	<b>ompasi / undaŋa</b>	<i>ompasi</i> means to dispatch someone to invite orally; <i>undaŋa</i> (from Indonesian <i>undang</i> ) means to send a formal invitation
664	to ask, inquire	<i>bertanya</i>	<b>pe?ena</b>	
665	to answer	<i>menjawab</i>	<b>balo</b>	
666	to accuse	<i>menuduh</i>	<b>xae?aso</b>	
667	to deny	<i>menyangkal</i>	<b>gaga</b>	
668	to sing	<i>menyanyi</i>	<b>lagu</b>	<i>pikabanci</i> is to sing <i>pantun</i> (quatrain verse)
669	to cry	<i>menangis</i>	<b>taŋi</b>	
670	to laugh	<i>tertawa</i>	<b>pomboi</b>	
671	to shout	<i>berteriak</i>	<b>pekei</b>	

672	to hear	<i>mendengar</i>	<b>pindoŋo</b>	
673	to see	<i>melihat</i>	<b>ita</b>	
674	look up	<i>melihat ke atas</i>	<b>toxaŋa</b>	also <i>ita i wawo</i> (literal translation)
675	look down	<i>melihat ke bawah</i>	<b>pincixo</b>	also <i>ita i wui</i> (literal translation)
676	to smell, sniff	<i>mencium</i>	<b>piwono</b>	
677	to fell (tree)	<i>menebang</i>	<b>lokani</b>	
678	to cut (wood, across grain)	<i>memotong (kayu)</i>	<b>kolo</b>	
679	to split (wood)	<i>membelah (kayu)</i>	<b>wola</b>	
680	to slice	<i>mengiris</i>	<b>keo / dofo</b>	
681	to grate	<i>memarut</i>		this item not elicited
682	to sharpen	<i>mengasah</i>	<b>pekanci</b>	
683	to fold	<i>melipat</i>	<b>pilopo</b>	
684	to roll up	<i>menggulung</i>	<b>lulu</b>	
685	to cook	<i>memasak</i>	<b>pipona?u</b>	
686	to (be) boil(ing) (of water)	<i>mendidih</i>	<b>xede</b>	
687	to open, uncover	<i>membuka</i>	<b>buŋkale</b>	
688	to cover	<i>menutup</i>	<b>ciŋkobi / banto</b>	
689	to fry	<i>menggoreng</i>		this item not elicited
690	to eat	<i>makan</i>	<b>ma?a</b>	
691	to drink	<i>minum</i>	<b>sumpu</b>	
692	to bite	<i>menggigit</i>	<b>kukuci</b>	
693	to taste (food)	<i>mencicipi</i>	<b>penami</b>	
694	to lick	<i>menjilat</i>	<b>elaki</b>	
695	to chew (not to swallow)	<i>mengunyah</i>	<b>pinanŋku</b>	
696	to chew betelnut	<i>makan pinang</i>	<b>wenŋka</b>	
697	to swallow	<i>menelan</i>	<b>tolo</b>	
698	to suck (not nurse)	<i>mengisap</i>	<b>gomi</b>	
699	to blow (on fire)	<i>meniup</i>	<b>pixi</b>	



700	to flame, blaze	<i>menyala</i>	<b>se?e</b>	
701	to point	<i>menunjuk</i>	<b>cui</b>	
702	to hold	<i>memegang</i>	<b>unta</b>	
703	to use	<i>memakai</i>	<b>pake</b>	
704	to squeeze (in hand)	<i>memeras</i>	<b>pio</b>	
705	to throw away	<i>membuang</i>	<b>kabi</b>	
706	to fall, drop (as fruit)	<i>jatuh</i>	<b>sikabi</b>	
707	to drop	<i>menjatuhkan</i>	<b>tabuxa?asene</b>	
708	to play	<i>bermain</i>	<b>mohaŋa / kadafaxia</b>	
709	to work	<i>bekerja</i>	<b>kaxajaa</b>	
710	to rest	<i>beristirahat</i>	<b>pimale</b>	
711	to burn (field)	<i>membakar (kebun)</i>	<b>sule</b>	note also <i>pecinawu</i> ‘gather unburnt pieces of wood to burn again’
712	to plant	<i>menanam</i>	<b>tadu / pimbula</b>	<i>tadu</i> specifically means to plant using a dibble
713	to grow	<i>tumbuh</i>	<b>ido</b>	
714	to winnow	<i>menampi</i>	<b>pitepi</b>	
715	to pound (rice)	<i>menumbuk (padi)</i>	<b>cucu</b>	
716	to mill	<i>menggiling</i>	<b>pikagili</b>	
717	to crush spices (in mortar)	<i>mengulek</i>	<b>fole</b>	
718	to crush	<i>melumatkan</i>	<b>puxo</b>	
719	to live, be alive	<i>hidup</i>	<b>ɗaɗi / mokuhi</b>	
720	to die, dead	<i>mati</i>	<b>mate</b>	
721	to dig (hole)	<i>menggali</i>	<b>sali</b>	
722	to bury, inter	<i>menguburkan</i>	<b>kobuxu</b>	note also <i>tano</i> ‘bury (thing, not corpse)’
723	to push	<i>mendorong</i>	<b>jujulai</b>	
724	to pull	<i>menarik (sesuatu)</i>	<b>hela</b>	
725	to lift	<i>mengangkat</i>	<b>lanke</b>	
726	to tie (tether animal)	<i>mengikat, menambatkan</i>	<b>boŋko</b>	
727	to turn (right/left)	<i>berbelok</i>	<b>belo</b>	

728	to turn around	<i>berputar</i>	<b>pokou / patii</b>	<i>patii</i> is transitive, e.g. <i>patii?e mesin</i>
729	to stick to	<i>melekat, berlekat</i>	<b>pika</b>	
730	to wipe	<i>mengelap</i>	<b>gigisi</b>	
731	to wash clothes	<i>mencuci pakaian</i>	<b>petopa</b>	
732	to dry (clothes) in sun	<i>menjemur (pakaian)</i>	<b>piholeo</b>	
733	to wash hands	<i>mencuci tangan</i>	<b>pewuki lima</b>	
734	to bathe	<i>mandi</i>	<b>petambusi</b>	
735	to give someone a bath	<i>memandikan</i>	<b>petambusi</b>	
736	to swim	<i>berenang</i>	<b>leju</b>	
737	to dive, submerge	<i>menyelam</i>	<b>lejuwi</b>	<i>lejuwi</i> means to dive down to get something, e.g. sea cucumber; compare <i>mentoga nolejuwi</i> ‘able to submerge for a long time,’ with stem <i>mentoga</i> ‘endure’
738	to float	<i>mengapung</i>	<b>lanto</b>	
739	to sink	<i>tenggelam</i>	<b>tondu</b>	
740	to climb (tree)	<i>memanjat (pohon)</i>	<b>hendeci</b>	
741	to climb (mountain)	<i>mendaki (gunung)</i>	<b>cumbuhi</b>	
742	to ascend	<i>naik</i>	<b>hende</b>	
743	to descend	<i>turun</i>	<b>sampu</b>	
744	to hide	<i>bersembunyi</i>	<b>pika?oko</b>	
745	to hunt (for game)	<i>berburu</i>	<b>pajexe</b>	
746	to set (traps)	<i>memasang (jerat)</i>	<b>ta?o</b>	note also <i>ka?inda</i> ‘trap’
747	to catch	<i>menangkap</i>	<b>xaso</b>	
748	to fly	<i>terbang</i>	<b>lola</b>	
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>	<b>pana</b>	
752	to stab	<i>menikam</i>	<b>tofoki</b>	
753	to kill	<i>membunuh (orang)</i>	<b>kumate</b>	
754	to headhunt	<i>mengayau</i>		this item not elicited
755	to throw	<i>melemparkan</i>	<b>pikacika?asene</b>	with third person indirect object marker <i>-?asene</i>

756	to hit (with a stick, club)	<i>memukul (dengan sesuatu)</i>	<b>bebe</b>	
757	to kick (ball)	<i>menendang (bola)</i>	<b>sepa</b>	
758	to fight	<i>berkelahi</i>	<b>pogixa / pobusu</b>	<i>pogixa</i> means to quarrel; <i>pobusu</i> refers to physical fighting
759	to steal	<i>mencuri</i>	<b>mbolaku</b>	
760	to make	<i>membuat</i>	<b>piwau</b>	
761	to sew	<i>menjahit</i>	<b>pidedeu</b>	
762	to sew roofing thatch	<i>menjahit atap</i>	<b>pecu?u</b>	also recorded as <i>pidedeu hato</i> (literal translation)
763	to weave cloth	<i>menenun</i>	<b>pimo?oxu</b>	
764	to plait (mat, basket)	<i>menganyam (tikar, bakul)</i>	<b>wasa</b>	
765	to sweep	<i>menyapu</i>	<b>sambuxe</b>	
766	to buy	<i>membeli</i>	<b>holi</b>	
767	to sell	<i>menjual</i>	<b>aso</b>	
768	to pay	<i>membayar</i>	<b>bayara</b>	
769	to borrow	<i>meminjam</i>	<b>ada</b>	
770	to take	<i>mengambil</i>	<b>ala</b>	
771	to seek	<i>mencari</i>	<b>pilaha</b>	
772	to get, obtain	<i>mendapat</i>	<b>pitabu</b>	
773	to store	<i>menyimpan</i>	<b>poso</b>	as in <i>poso?umela?e</i> 'store it well'
774	to replace	<i>mengganti</i>		this item not elicited
775	to send	<i>mengirim</i>	<b>lamboko</b>	
776	to give	<i>memberi</i>	<b>becu</b>	
777	to bring, carry	<i>membawa</i>	<b>unta-?unta / ato</b>	
778	to carry on the head	<i>menjunjung</i>	<b>su?u</b>	
779	to carry on the shoulder	<i>memikul</i>	<b>kowea</b>	
780	to load, take on cargo	<i>memuat barang</i>	<b>pi?ulea</b>	
781	to lose something, lost	<i>hilang, kehilangan</i>	<b>sikabi</b>	
782	to shut (eyes)	<i>memejamkan (mata)</i>	<b>pimpixo</b>	
783	to smile	<i>tersenyum</i>		this item not elicited

784	to breathe	<i>bernafas</i>	<b>pisine?e</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>ofu</b>	
788	to hiccup	<i>cegukan</i>		this item not elicited
789	to spit	<i>berludah, meludah</i>	<b>pe?elu</b>	
790	to vomit (not to spit out)	<i>muntah</i>	<b>po?uwe</b>	
791	to fart	<i>berkentut</i>	<b>pikokocu</b>	
792	to defecate	<i>membuang air besar, berak</i>	<b>pakabi</b>	
793	to itch, be itchy	<i>gatal</i>	<b>moka?ito</b>	
794	to scratch (an itch)	<i>bergaruk</i>	<b>kusai</b>	
795	to delouse	<i>menghilangkan kutu</i>	<b>pikucui</b>	with stem <i>kucu</i> 'louse,' cf. 181
796	to rub (massage)	<i>menggosok (badan)</i>	<b>pi?icu</b>	
797	to pull out, extract	<i>mencabut</i>	—	note <i>piwoli?i</i> 'pull out grass' (stem <i>woli?i</i> 'grass,' cf. 324) and <i>piwului</i> 'pull out feathers' (stem <i>wulu</i> 'feathers,' cf. 170)
798	to swell (as an abcess)	<i>bergembung, membengkak</i>	<b>ʃoko-ʃoko</b>	
799	to flow	<i>mengalir</i>	<b>winulu</b>	
800	to go	<i>pergi</i>	<b>ompa</b>	
801	to enter	<i>masuk</i>	<b>usu</b>	
802	to exit	<i>keluar</i>	<b>limba</b>	
803	to follow	<i>mengikuti</i>	<b>ʃala</b>	
804	to run	<i>berlari</i>	<b>tode</b>	
805	to walk	<i>berjalan</i>	<b>lampa</b>	
806	to stand	<i>berdiri</i>	<b>tade</b>	
807	to sit	<i>duduk</i>	<b>pupunda</b>	
808	to squat	<i>berjongkot</i>		this item not elicited
809	to lie down	<i>berbaring</i>	<b>keŋkele</b>	
810	to nod, be sleepy	<i>mengantuk</i>	<b>mocucuxu</b>	
811	to yawn	<i>menguap</i>	<b>muŋawa</b>	

812	to sleep	<i>tidur</i>	<b>mocuxu</b>	
813	to dream	<i>(ber)mimpi</i>	<b>poinipi</b>	
814	to wake up	<i>bangun</i>	<b>ɓaju</b>	
815	to awaken s.o.	<i>membangunkan</i>	<b>ɓaju / iŋku</b>	
816	to come, arrive	<i>datang, tiba</i>	<b>bundo</b>	
817	to depart	<i>berangkat</i>	<b>lampa</b>	
818	to return home	<i>pulang</i>	<b>ɓancule</b>	
819	to live, dwell	<i>tinggal</i>	<b>popunda</b>	note also <i>bucu</i> ‘stop by’
820	to wait	<i>menunggu</i>	<b>taʔisi</b>	
821	to help	<i>menolong</i>	<b>culuŋi</b>	
822	to begin	<i>mulai</i>	<b>pipuku</b>	
823	to finish	<i>selesai</i>	<b>pusa(mo)</b>	cf. 566
824	to be pregnant	<i>mengandung, hamil</i>	<b>ɓabawa</b>	
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>	<b>ŋea</b>	
828	story	<i>cerita</i>	<b>cucula</b>	
829	word	<i>kata</i>	<b>pogau</b>	
830	language	<i>bahasa</i>	<b>pogau</b>	
831	riddle	<i>teka-teki</i>	<b>tataŋkiu</b>	
832	money	<i>uang</i>	<b>ɗoe</b>	
833	debt	<i>utang</i>	<b>ɗosa</b>	
834	breakfast	<i>sarapan pagi</i>	<b>maʔapo cihomo</b>	literally ‘eat in the morning,’ cf. 634, 690
835	bride price	<i>mas kawin</i>	<b>popolo</b>	
836	what?	<i>apa?</i>	<b>paxaʔe</b>	
837	who?	<i>siapa?</i>	<b>yeʔeno</b>	
838	where?	<i>di mana?</i>	<b>ɗipaʔe</b>	
839	whither?	<i>ke mana?</i>	<b>pasimompa</b>	from <i>paʔe simompa</i> ‘where are you going?’
840	whence?	<i>dari mana?</i>	<b>paʔe 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>mompaxaʔe</b>	
844	why?	<i>mengapa?, kenapa?</i>	<b>moʔapaʔia</b>	

## 5. Person markers

The following table lays out the Kumbewaha person markers as far as they are known to me.

	Independent	Subject	Direct Object	Indirect Object	Possessive
1s	iaʔu	a-	-aʔu	-asinaʔu	-ʔu
1pn	ikita	to-	-kita	-kita	-nto
1px	isami		-sami	-asami	-mami
2s	isoʔo	Ø-	-so	-asoso	-mu
2p	isimiu	i-	-simiu	-asimiu	-miu
3s	oʔia, ia	no-	-ʔe	-asene	-no
3p	moʔia		moʔia		-no moʔia

### 5.1 Subject markers

In my brief investigations, I found no evidence that Kumbewaha distinguishes realis and irrealis subject markers. The following paradigms indicate that the markers used in regular indicative sentences are also used in negative contexts. Both paradigms are based on the stem *mokei* ‘tired.’

<i>Iaʔu mokeimo.</i> / <b>A</b> <i>mokeimo.</i>	‘I’m tired’
<i>Ikita tomokeimo.</i>	‘We (incl.) are tired.’
<i>Isami tomokeimo.</i>	‘We (excl.) are tired.’
<i>Isoʔo mokeimo ka?</i>	‘Are you (sg.) tired?’
<i>Isimiu imokeimo.</i>	‘You (pl.) are tired.’
<i>Ia mokeimo.</i> / <b>N</b> <i>mokeimo.</i>	‘He/she is tired.’
<i>Moʔia nomokeimo.</i>	‘They are tired.’
<i>Iaʔu daʔe amokei.</i>	‘I’m not tired.’
<i>Ikita daʔe tomokei.</i>	‘We (incl.) are not tired.’
<i>Isami daʔe tomokei.</i>	‘We (excl.) are not tired.’
<i>Isoʔo daʔe mokei.</i>	‘You (sg.) are not tired.’
<i>Isimiu dai mokei.</i>	‘You (pl.) are not tired.’
<i>Ia daʔe nomokei.</i>	‘He/she is not tired.’
<i>Moʔia daʔe nomokei.</i>	‘They are not tired.’

## 5.2 Object markers

The following paradigm based on the stem *ita* ‘see’ illustrates the object markers.

<i>Oʔia noʔitaaʔu.</i>	‘He sees me.’
<i>Oʔia noʔitakita.</i>	‘He sees us (incl.).’
<i>Oʔia noʔitasami.</i>	‘He sees us (excl.).’
<i>Oʔia noʔitaso.</i>	‘He sees you (sg.).’
<i>Oʔia noʔitasimiu.</i>	‘He sees you (pl.).’
<i>Oʔia noʔitaʔe.</i>	‘He sees him.’
<i>Oʔia noʔita moʔia.</i>	‘He sees them.’ <sup>8</sup>

The third person singular object marker is always joined to the preceding stem with glottal stop, regardless of the quality of the final stem vowel.

<i>kanciʔe</i>	‘sharpen it’
<i>gomiʔe</i>	‘suck it’
<i>pixiʔe</i>	‘blow on it’
<i>elakiʔe</i>	‘lick it’
<i>suleʔe</i>	‘burn it’
<i>lanʔkeʔe</i>	‘pick it up’
<i>pakeʔe</i>	‘use it’
<i>bunʔkaleʔe</i>	‘open it’
<i>wolaʔe</i>	‘split it’
<i>untaʔe</i>	‘hold it’
<i>helaʔe</i>	‘pull it’
<i>pimbulaʔe</i>	‘plant it’
<i>koloʔe</i>	‘cut it’
<i>lopoʔe</i>	‘fold it’
<i>bantoʔe</i>	‘close it’
<i>holeoʔe</i>	‘dry it in the sun’
<i>sumpuʔe</i>	‘drink it’
<i>luluʔe</i>	‘roll it’
<i>cucuʔe</i>	‘pound it’
<i>pipukuʔe</i>	‘begin it’

I recorded the suffixed form of the stem *ponaʔu* ‘to cook’ as *ponauʔe*, and the suffixed form of *suʔu* ‘carry on the head’ as *suuʔe*. With limited data, it is unclear whether the loss of glottal stop in this context is regular, or simply an artifact of fast speech.

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<sup>8</sup> According to my respondent, one cannot say \**Oʔia noʔitaʔe moʔia*.

### 5.3 Indirect object markers

Indirect object markers are illustrated by the following paradigm based on the intransitive stem *peponaʔu* ‘to cook.’ In this context a glottal stop occurs between the stem and the initial vowel /a/ of the marker.

<i>Peponaʔuʔasinaʔu.</i>	‘Cook for me.’
<i>Peponaʔukita.</i>	‘Cook for us (incl.).’
<i>Peponaʔuʔasami.</i>	‘Cook for us (excl.).’
<i>Apeponaʔuʔasoso.</i>	‘I’m cooking for you (sg.).’
<i>Apeponaʔuʔasimiu.</i>	‘I’m cooking for you (pl.).’
<i>Peponaʔuʔasene.</i>	‘Cook for him.’

Following the stem *ala* ‘take, get, fetch,’ the initial vowel /a/ of the suffix elides. I do not have examples of indirect object markers following other verbs.

<i>Alasinaʔupo polañu.</i>	‘Get me a pillow.’
<i>Alakita polañu.</i>	‘Get us (incl.) a pillow.’
<i>Alasami polangu.</i>	‘Get us (excl.) a pillow.’
<i>Amalasoso polañu.</i>	‘I will get you a pillow.’
<i>Amalasiswa polañu.</i>	‘I will get you (pl.) a pillow.’
<i>Alasene polañu.</i>	‘Get him a pillow.’
<i>Alasene polañu moʔia.</i>	‘Get them a pillow.’

It is also possible for a beneficiary to be encoded as an independent pronoun following the preposition *aso*. Compare:

<i>Ala-kita</i>	<i>polañu.</i>	
get-1PN.IO	pillow	
‘Get us a pillow.’		
<i>Ala-ʔe</i>	<i>aso</i>	<i>ikita.</i>
get-3.OBJ	for	1PN.INDEP
‘Get get it for us.’		

The full paradigm of *aso* followed by an independent pronoun is as follows:

<i>aso iaʔu</i>	‘for me’
<i>aso ikita</i>	‘for us (incl.)’
<i>aso isami</i>	‘for us (incl.)’
<i>aso isoʔo</i>	‘for you (sg.)’
<i>aso isimiu</i>	‘for you (pl.)’
<i>aso ia</i>	‘for him/her’
<i>aso moʔia</i>	‘for them’



## 5.4 Possessive markers

The following paradigm illustrates the possessive markers. The third person marker *-no* can be made explicitly plural with the addition of *moʔia*.

<i>wonua</i>	‘house’
<i>wonuaʔu</i>	‘my house’
<i>wonuanto</i>	‘our (incl.) house’
<i>wonuamami</i>	‘our (excl.) house’
<i>wunuamu</i>	‘your (sg.) house’
<i>womuamiu</i>	‘your (pl.) house’
<i>wonuano</i>	‘his/her house’
<i>wonuano moʔia</i>	‘their house’

## 6. Deictics

Deictics in Kumbewaha are not well understood. They occur in possibly five different sets.

	1	2	3	4	5
Proximal	naʔa	dianaʔa	nadia	niana	naana
Medial	incu	dianaʔancu	??	niancu	naancu
Distal Level	loʔa	dialoʔa dialoʔaŋe	lodia	mbeloʔa mbeloʔaŋe	enoloʔa enoloʔana
Distal Higher	??	diataʔa diataʔana	??	mbetaʔa mbetaʔana	enotaʔa enotaʔana
Distal Lower	??	diawaʔa diawaʔana	??	mbewaʔa mbewaʔana	enowaʔa enowaʔana

The suffix *-na* seen with some of the distal terms indicates that the referent has a known, specific location. Without *-na* the referent has only a general location.<sup>9</sup> The meaning of the suffix *-ŋe* (in *dialoʔaŋe* and *mbeloʔaŋe*) is unknown.

The forms *naʔa*, *incu* and *loʔa* were reported on other word lists (Donohue c1992; Lauder et al. 2000:168, 170).

All the forms of the second set can be used to modify nouns: *tonde dianaʔa* ‘this glass,’ *tonde dianaʔancu* ‘that glass,’ etc.

<sup>9</sup> As described by my respondent, *mbetaʔa* means ‘di atas, masih luas tempatnya’ while *mbetaʔana* means ‘di atas, sudah jelas sekali itu tempatnya.’ Similarly *enoloʔa* was described as ‘belum terlalu fokus’ versus *enoloʔana* ‘sudah fokus.’

The forms *nadia* and *lodia* (set 3) were given as word list responses for ‘this’ and ‘that.’ One could predict the other forms in this series, but they do not occur in the present corpus.

The form *niana*, *niancu* and *mbeloʔa* (set 4) were given as the word list responses for ‘here,’ ‘there,’ and ‘over there.’ These are possibly adverbial demonstratives.

All of the forms of the fifth set were elicited in the context ‘What is ...?’

<i>Paxaʔe naana ?</i>	‘What is this?’
<i>Paxaʔe naancu ?</i>	‘What is that?’
<i>Paxaʔe enoloʔa ?</i>	‘What is that over there?’
<i>Paxaʔe enoloʔana ?</i>	‘What is that over there?’
<i>Paxaʔe enotaʔa ?</i>	‘What is that up there?’
<i>Paxaʔe entaʔana ?</i>	‘What is that up there?’
<i>Paxaʔe enowaʔa ?</i>	‘What is that down there?’
<i>Paxaʔe enowaʔana ?</i>	‘What is that down there?’

## 7. Aspectual clitics

Kumbewaha has two aspectual markers, *-mo* and *-po*. 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 *daʔe* ‘no, not’:

<i>deʔemo</i>	‘no longer’
<i>daepo</i>	‘not yet’

Both aspectual markers are compatible with imperative contexts, where *-po* encodes a polite request (action can be delayed) and *-mo* encodes a stronger command (immediate action requested).

<i>Ala-sinaʔu-po</i>	<i>polaju.</i>
get-1S.IO-IPFV	pillow
‘Please fetch me a pillow.’ (polite request)	

<i>Ala-sinaʔu-mo</i>	<i>polaju.</i>
get-1S.IO-PFV	pillow
‘Fetch me a pillow.’ (strong command)	

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