

Sulawesi Sentence List

version 2.0 – September 18, 2021 – 435 sentences

Before eliciting this list, you must obtain your respondent's informed consent.

Date: _____ Respondent: _____
Language: _____ Sex: M F Age: _____
Kabupaten: _____ Occupation: _____
Kecamatan: _____ Birthplace: _____
Desa/Kelurahan: _____ Current residence: _____
Dusun/Lingkungan: _____ Other places lived: _____
Kampung: _____
Taken: In Out of language area Other languages spoken: _____
GPS: _____
Linguist: _____ Other biographical info: _____
Orthography: _____

Complete the following after you have finished eliciting the word list:

Quality: VG G F P	Does the respondent allow their name to be revealed as the source of data?	Yes No
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Other comments: _____

If you are making audio or video recordings other than for *strictly personal use*, you must obtain the respondent's release in order for such recordings to be disseminated.

Date release obtained: _____ Method obtained: written recorded

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Introduction

The purpose of this sentence list is to get a broad sampling of sentence types found in the minority languages of Sulawesi where either linguistic research is being conducted or where serious language learning is being undertaken. The hope is that such a sentence list will show syntactic patterns of interest to linguists doing research in such things as comparative analysis and linguistic universals.

Although this sentence list may be used on surveys or for salvage documentation, it is the intention of its developers that ideally it be filled out by persons having worked in the language in question for several years. It should be filled in by the linguist and/or language learner working together with native speakers to insure naturalness and accuracy.

For each section there are notes to aid the linguist in understanding what kind of sentences and patterns are being sought. With a certain standardization now achieved, the numbers assigned to each sentence will enable cross-referencing to lists filled out for other languages. Whether this is filled in as a computer file or printed out as hardcopy, please leave adequate space for writing in examples and comments. In the current version examples are numbered by section, A through U. Speaker exchanges are represented by a and b. Some paired sentences which differ in just one respect are marked /a and /b.

Do not feel compelled to use example sentence exactly as presented, if it is not appropriate to the local situation. What is important is how your language constructs certain types of sentences, not the vocabulary of any particular example. For instance, if the example talks about picking coffee but coffee is not found in your area, substitute a sentence about harvesting markisa or chopping tobacco, etc. Another example: in Indonesian the root *masuk* ‘enter’ can be either intransitive (*masuk di dalam rumah* ‘enter into the house’) or transitive (*memasuki rumah* ‘enter the house’) with the location as the direct object. If in the language under consideration the verb ‘to enter’ cannot be made transitive like this, but another verb (e.g. ‘to depart’) can, substitute example sentences using that verb (e.g. ‘depart from the place’ versus ‘depart the place’).

Avoid the tendency to translate sentences word for word. Strive to understand what kind of construction is being asked for. For example, a word-for-word translation of the Indonesian ‘*Kau pakai daun itu untuk apa?*’ or the English ‘What are you using those leaves for?’ may be possible, but the normal way to encode such a question may rather be something like ‘You cause-to-be-what those leaves?’ or ‘Those leaves are done-what-to by you?’

On the other hand, try to give sentences that are to the point and clearly illustrate the feature being sought. Don’t become so free and idiomatic that your data become difficult

to compare with data from other languages. If the purpose of the sentence ‘I (am the one who) killed your cow’ is to get an Actor-focus sentence, then give a sentence that will illustrate this. Don’t complicate the picture with a bunch of idiomatic clitics, e.g. ‘I in-fact did indeed kill your cow, poor thing [contrary to expectation].’ Such a sentence may be natural, but surely you can give us a natural sentence without all those extras.

You may have to distinguish between POSSIBLE constructions and NATURAL ones. For example, it may be possible to say, ‘I didn’t know that your cow had been slaughtered by you,’ with a sentential complement of the verb ‘to know’. But such constructions may be rare in natural texts; it may be more natural to express such a situation as, ‘You already slaughtered your cow, but I didn’t know it.’ In such a case, you will probably want to give both constructions, explaining that while both are grammatical, one is more natural or less formal.

Often supporting material (in parentheses) is added in Indonesian and English to set the stage. That parenthetical material need not be translated into the local language, but the response elicited must presume it as understood. If your language data does not fit with the English and Indonesian sentences given, please give English and Indonesian sentences that roughly translate your data.

Feel free to elicit your own sentences beyond what are contained in this list. You may add additional sentences at the end of any section, or in section U, which is dedicated to the user’s own data. In order to facilitate comparison between languages we ask that you not change numbering of sentences currently in the list.

Suggestions for improvement are welcome. Even in the current version there remain overlaps and doubtless numerous lacunae. In particular relative clauses are covered in both section E Relative Clauses and section Q Noun Phrase; combinations of negation and aspect (not yet, no longer, a.k.a. phasal polarity) are covered in both section I Temporal Modifications and section J Negation.

A. TRANSITIVITY AND DEFINITE/INDEFINITE OBJECTS

What difference does it make in syntax or morphology if the object in a clause is definite or indefinite, new information or previously mentioned? This section deals with transitivity, object-incorporation, and inevitably with focus.

This first set of sentences (A.1 through A.13) revolves around the same situation: one person is asking another what he is doing. His friend says he is eating (focus on activity, unspecified object). There are some questions about durians, then one person notices that his bananas that he had put there earlier were gone. His friend said he had eaten the (aforementioned, definite) bananas. Thus we have in context a statement of general activity (I'm eating), a statement with indefinite direct object (I'm eating bananas) and a statement with definite direct object (I ate it / your bananas). If for some reason the verb 'to eat' does not work well to illustrate how your language works, substitute another situation, e.g. 'What are you doing?' 'I'm winnowing.' 'What are you winnowing?' 'I'm winnowing dry-field rice.' 'Where is my wet-field rice I put here earlier?' 'I winnowed it earlier,' etc. If the syntax or morphology is affected by tense distinctions ('I ate it' versus 'I'll eat it'), illustrate that.

SSL A..01a

Apa yang kau kerjakan? / Kamu sedang mengapa?

What are you doing?

SSL A.02b

Aku makan.

I'm eating.

SSL A.03a

Kamu makan apa?

What are you eating?

SSL A.04b

Aku makan pisang.

I'm eating bananas.

SSL A.05a

Apakah ada orang yang makan durian di sini tadi?

Was someone eating durian here earlier?

SSL A.06b

Aku tidak makan durian, aku cuma makan pisang.

I wasn't eating durian, I was just eating bananas.

SSL A.07b

Adikmu yang makan durian tadi.

Your younger sibling was eating durian earlier.

SSL A.08a

Di mana pisangku yang di sini tadi?

Where are my bananas that were here earlier?

SSL A.09b

Aku (telah) makan. / Aku makan tadi.

I already ate.

SSL A.10b

Aku makan pisangmu itu.

I ate your bananas / those bananas of yours.

SSL A.11a

Bagaimana durianku? Aku taruh dalam keranjang itu.

How about my durian? I put them in that basket.

SSL A.12b

Aku tidak melihat (durianmu).

I didn't see them / your durian.

SSL A.13b

Mungkin adikmu yang memakannya tadi.

Maybe your younger sibling ate them.

In the following set of sentences (A.14 to A.17), one person says he fixed his hut (definite but not aforementioned). Told that he was supposed to fix his fence, he replies that he already fixed it (the aforementioned fence) or that he will fix it.

SSL A.14a

Kamu mengerjakan apa kemarin?

What did you do yesterday?

SSL A.15b

Aku memperbaiki pondokku.

I fixed / repaired my hut.

SSL A.16a

Tetapi kepala desa menyuruh kita memperbaiki pagar kita.

But the village chief ordered us (incl.) to fix our fences.

SSL A.17b/a

Itu sudah saya perbaiki kemarin dulu.

I fixed it two days ago.

SSL A.17b/b

Itu akan saya perbaiki besok.

I'll fix it tomorrow.

In the following set of sentences (A.18 through A.20), two people sit waiting for their friend. Person A says he sees someone (identity unknown) coming. Person B also sees the (aforementioned) person, but it is not the friend they are waiting for. Then Person A does see the just mentioned and awaited friend.

SSL A.18a

Aku melihat seseorang menuju / berjalan ke sini.

I see a person coming / walking this way.

SSL A.19b

Aku juga melihat dia, tetapi dia bukan teman kita.

I see him too, but it is not our (incl.) friend.

SSL A.20a

Itu dia. Dia datang sekarang.

There! He's coming now.

B. FOCUS: SUBJECT vs. OBJECT (ACTOR vs. GOAL)

These sentences are part of the same context as the first set of sentences in the DEFINITE/INDEFINITE OBJECT section. Person A, who has just walked in, is trying to discover who ate his bananas. Sentences B.1 through B.4 should elicit Actor-focus constructions, sentences B.5 through B.7 Object-focus constructions. Again, if the verb 'to eat' is not a good illustrative verb, substitute another set of sentences, e.g. 'Who chopped down my banana tree?' 'I (am the one who) chopped down your tree.' 'Which tree did you chop down?' 'It was your banana tree I chopped down.' etc.

SSL B.01a

Siapa yang makan pisangku?

Who ate my bananas?

SSL B.02b

Bukan aku yang makan pisangmu, adikku yang memakannya.

It wasn't I who ate your bananas, it was my younger sibling who ate them.

SSL B.03a

Bukan kakakmu yang makan pisangku?

Did your older sibling eat my bananas?

SSL B.04b

Bukan kakakku yang makan pisangmu, melainkan adikku (yang memakannya).

It wasn't my older sibling who ate your bananas, rather it was my younger sibling (who ate them).

SSL B.05a

Pisang yang mana kau makan tadi?

Which bananas did you eat?

SSL B.06b/a

Aku makan pisangmu.

I ate your bananas.

SSL B.06b/b

Pisangmu yang aku makan.

It was your bananas that I ate.

SSL B.07b

Bukan durianmu yang aku makan, tetapi pisangmu (yang aku makan).

It wasn't your durian I ate, it was your bananas (I ate).

In sentences B.08 through B.10, an agent is overt but nontopical. Sentence B.11 expresses the same situation as B.10 but with the pigs as topical.

SSL B.08

Dia lari dari kampungnya, namun ditangkap (oleh) polisi di kota.

He fled his village, but was caught by the police in the city.

SSL B.09

Mudah-mudahan kalian tidak digigit (oleh) kutu busuk sebentar malam.

Hopefully you all won't get bitten by bedbugs tonight.

SSL B.10

Banyak tanaman rusak (karena) diserang (oleh) babi hutan tadi malam.

Many plants were ruined, attacked by wild pigs last night.

SSL B.11

Babi hutan turun dari gunung, menerobos pagar, dan menyerang tanaman.

Wild pigs came down from the mountain, broke through the fence, and attacked the crop.

In sentences B.12 through B.17, an agent is nonspecific and unmentioned.

SSL B.12

Gendang harus dipukul keras-keras supaya terdengar.

The drum has to be beaten hard so that it can be heard.

SSL B.13

Setiap pagi halaman rumah itu disapu.

Every morning that house yard is swept.

SSL B.14

Eh, kunci diambil. Bagaimana kita dapat / bisa masuk ke kamar?

Hey, someone took the key. How can we (incl.) get into the room?

SSL B.15

Mereka minta dijemput di lapangan pukul enam.

They asked to be picked up at the field at six o'clock.

SSL B.16

Anakmu suka digendong.

Your child likes to be carried.

SSL B.17

Kalau kau merasa tidak enak badan, dipijat / pergi pijat saja.

If you're not feeling well, just get a massage.

Sentences B18 through B24 express the same situations as the preceding sentences but in the active.

SSL B.18

Mereka memukul gendang dengan keras.

They beat the drum hard.

SSL B.19

Dia terkejut mendengar bunyi gendang.

He was surprised to hear the sound of drums.

SSL B.20

Kami menyuruh anak kami menyapu halaman rumah.

We (excl.) ordered our child to sweep the yard.

SSL B.21

Siapa yang mengambil kunci?

Who took the key?

SSL B.22

Saya akan menjemput mereka di lapangan.

I will pick them up at the field.

SSL B.23

Ibu memasak sambil menggendong anaknya.

Mother cooked while carrying her child.

SSL B.24

Dia mencari minyak untuk / supaya memijat kamu.

She's looking for oil to massage you.

SSL B.25

Minyak ini (digunakan) untuk memijat.

This oil is (used) for massaging.

C. LOCATION AND INSTRUMENT (INCLUDING LOCATIVE/INSTRUMENT FOCUS, IF ANY)

Sentences C.01 through C.03 are simply to illustrate the locative prepositions.

SSL C.01

Aku datang dari Masamba kemarin.

I came from Masamba yesterday.

SSL C.02

Aku tiba di Palu minggu lalu, kemudian pergi ke Poso.

I arrived in Palu last week and then went to Poso.

SSL C.03

Aku tidur / menginap di rumah adikku tadi malam.

I slept at my younger sibling's house last night.

Sentences C.04 through C.06 illustrate a transitive verb (probably derived) in which the object is a location. Indonesian uses the -i suffix for this (lewat + -i = lewati). If the verb 'I went-around it / Aku lewati(nya)' does not work well, try 'I went-in-circles-around it / Aku kelilingi(nya)' or 'I sat-on it / Aku duduki(nya).'

SSL C.04a

Di tengah jalan ada kuda mati. (atau: ada tanah longsor)

There was a dead horse on the path. (or: a landslide)

SSL C.05b

Waktu kamu melihat kuda itu, apa yang kamu lakukan?

When you saw the dead horse, what did you do?

SSL C.06a

Kulewatinya. / Kulewati saja kuda itu.

I went around it. / I went around the horse.

The purpose of sentences C.07 through C.10 is to illustrate intransitive versus transitive forms of location verbs, e.g. the Indonesian masuk dalam rumah (intransitive with prepositional phrase) versus memasuki rumah (transitive with location as object). Not all languages may have this feature. If 'to enter' is not a good illustrative verb, try 'to depart/leave', or 'to visit (at)'.

SSL C.07

Dia masuk ke dalam rumah adikku.

He entered my younger sibling's house.

SSL C.08

Dia memasuki rumah adikku.

He entered my younger sibling's house.

SSL C.09a

Rumah yang mana yang ia masuki tadi?

Which house did he enter?

SSL C.10b

Rumah adikku yang ia masuki.

It was my younger sibling's house that he entered.

The following sentences are attempts to conjure up other derived transitive verbs that take a location as their direct object: In sentence C.11 the patient in the direct object ('I plant corn' – object focus), in sentence C.12 the location is the direct object ('I plant my new garden with corn' - object focus), and in sentence C.13 the actor or general activity is in focus ('I planted corn, my wife planted yams'). Sentence C.14 should elicit an intransitive verb (tidur di sana), whereas sentence C.15 should elicit a transitive object-focus form of the same verb (ditiduri).

SSL C.11

Jagung ini dari Australia; aku akan menanamnya dalam kebunku yang baru.

This corn is from Australia; I will plant it in my new field.

SSL C.12

Kebunku yang baru akan aku tanami jagung yang dari Australia; kebunku yang lama aku tanami jagung biasa.

My new field I will plant in Australian corn; my old field I will plant in regular corn.

SSL C.13

Kemarin aku menanam jagung, (dan) isteriku menanam ubi.

Yesterday I planted corn, (and) my wife planted yams.

SSL C.14

Anakku tidur di sana.

My child is sleeping over there.

SSL C.15

Tikar yang ditidurinya itu kotor, karena dikencinginya. (atau: ... karena saya jemur kopi di atasnya).

The mat he's lying on is dirty, because he urinated on it (or: ... because I dried coffee on it).

In the following sentences (C.16 through C.25) we probe for morphology on the verb that indicates the presence of an instrument in the semantic frame of the predicate, or more specifically that attention has shifted to the instrument, e.g. it has moved into object position (a so-called applied object) or even become the focused constituent of the clause. Such forms are difficult to translate into Indonesian. In the following examples we use the affix -kan on the verb as an instrumental applicative suffix, even in places where it would ordinarily indicate a beneficiary, e.g. buatkan 'make using something' (our usage) versus 'make for someone' (normal interpretation). While some will doubtless find this of -kan to be uncomfortable or awkward, it is used this way with limited and specific purpose. Hopefully context will also help to make this clear.

SSL C.16

Tadi malam ada ayam masuk ke dapur.

Last night a chicken came into the kitchen.

SSL C.17

Aku mengusirnya dengan / memakai sapu.

I chased it away with a broom

If necessary, sentences C.18 and C.19 can be expressed using two verbs (e.g. yang kugunakan mengusir ayam, yang akan kugunakan mengusir ayam) but at least some Sulawesi languages will be able to express these meanings with just one verb and an instrumental applicative suffix.

SSL C.18

Inilah sapu yang aku usirkan ayam tadi.

Here's the broom with which I chased away the chicken. (past/realized)

SSL C.19

Inilah sapu yang akan aku usirkan ayam kalau datang lagi.

Here's the broom with which I will chase away the chicken if it comes again. (future/unrealized)

SSL C.20

Mereka membuat pagar kemarin.

They made a fence yesterday.

SSL C.21

Mereka mengambil bambu dan membuatnya / menjadikannya pagar.

They took bamboo and made a fence with it.

SSL C.22

Inilah bambu yang akan mereka buat / jadikan pagar besok.

This is the bamboo they will make a fence with tomorrow.

SSL C.23

Tukang pijat memijat aku dengan minyak kelapa.

The masseuse/masseur massaged me with coconut oil.

If necessary, sentences C.24 and C.25 can be expressed using two verbs (e.g. yang ia gunakan (untuk) memijatku, yang akan ia gunakan memijatku) but at least some Sulawesi languages will be able to express these meanings with just one verb and an instrumental applicative affix.

SSL C.24

Inilah minyak yang ia pijatkanku tadi.

This is the oil he massaged me with a while ago.

SSL C.25

Inilah minyak yang akan ia pijatkanku sebentar.

This is the oil he will massage me with shortly.

For Sulawesi languages with a Philippine-type focus system, use one or both of the following sentences to illustrate basic voice inflections in both realized and unrealized aspect. This may require reporting up to eight different sentences (4 basic voice categories x 2 aspectual categories).

Note: Sentence C.26 is modeled on Sneddon's paradigm of Tondano voice categories (Tondano Phonology and Grammar, page 53), although he only reports four sentences, all in nonpast. We ask you to report both past (realized) and nonpast (unrealized) forms.

SSL C.26

Si sopir menarik gerobak di jalan dengan motor.

The driver pulls the cart on the road with a motorcycle.

In the following example feel free to substitute a specific kind of plant for the generic greenery / dedaunan.

SSL C.27

Si petani memotong dedaunan di pinggir jalan dengan parang untuk kambingnya.

The farmer cuts greenery by the roadside with a machete for his goat.

D. QUESTIONS

The first set of sentences (D.01 through D.17) are to elicit the basic question words 'who?' 'where?' 'from where?' 'when?' (past versus future if different), 'how many?' (with several common classifiers), and 'why?' Some languages have several kinds of 'why?', so the sample sentences ask for 'Why?' (request for information), 'Why?' (rhetorical, said to scold/rebuke), and 'Why / What for?' (for what purpose). If there are other distinctions in your language, illustrate and explain.

SSL D.01

Siapa nama adikmu?

What is your younger sibling's name?

SSL D.02

Di mana parangku?

Where is my machete?

SSL D.03

Kamu mau ke mana? / Kamu pergi ke mana?

Where are you going?

SSL D.04

Kamu (datang) dari mana?

Where are you coming from?

SSL D.05

Kapan kamu tiba di kampung ini?

When did you arrive in this village?

SSL D.06

Kapan kamu akan pergi ke pasar?

When will you go to the market?

SSL D.07

Berapa ekor sapi yang kau bunuh / sembeli / potong?

How many cows did you slaughter?

SSL D.08

Berapa ekor ikan yang kau tangkap?

How many fish did you catch?

SSL D.09

Berapa orang yang kau panggil / undang?

How many people did you invite?

SSL D.10

Berapa (buah) lesung yang kau buat?

How many mortars did you make?

SSL D.11

Berapa harganya baju itu?

How much did this shirt cost?

SSL D.12

Mengapa adikmu pergi ke sungai tadi?

Why did your sibling go to the river earlier?

SSL D.13

Kenapa kau pergi ke sungai tadi! (untuk menegur)

What did you go to the river for! (said to scold / rebuke)

SSL D.14a

Aku akan ke hutan.

I'm going to the jungle.

SSL D.15b

Kenapa? Kenapa kamu ke hutan?

Why? Why are you going to the jungle?

SSL D.16a

Aku mau meminjam / memakai parangmu.

I want to borrow / use your machete.

SSL D.17

Untuk (maksud) apa?

Why? / For what purpose?

In the following set of sentences (D.18 through D.20) the speaker proposes a question between two alternatives, either to request information from another ('Which one did you take?') or to deliberate with oneself ('Which one shall I take?').

SSL D.18

Yang mana yang kamu sukai? Daging ayam atau daging sapi?

Which do you like / prefer? Chicken or beef?

SSL D.19

Yang mana yang kau ambil? Yang baru atau yang lama?

Which one did you take? The old one or the new one?

SSL D.20

Aku mau / akan ambil yang mana? Yang lama atau yang baru?

Which one shall I take? The old one or the new one?

Sentences D.21 through D.23 are yes-no questions, Here too, there may be various kinds of yes/no questions. 'Are there pythons here?' (a simple request for information) versus 'Are there pythons here?' (said in suspicion, skepticism or scoffing); 'Are you sick?' (request for information) versus 'Are you sick!!?' (said in surprise, anger, etc.).

SSL D.21

Apakah kamu ada gula?

Do you have any sugar?

SSL D.22

Apakah kamu sakit?

Are you sick?

SSL D.23

Apakah ada ular sawah di sini?

Are there (any) pythons here?

The following examples probe for question words used as subordinators.

SSL D.24

Ia menoleh untuk melihat siapa yang baru masuk.

He turned his head to see who had just entered.

SSL D.25

Tidak benar apa yang mereka katakan tentang kami.

It's not correct what they say about us.

SSL D.26

Mereka tidak memberitahukanku / mengabariku ke mana mereka pergi.

They didn't tell me where they were going.

E. RELATIVE CLAUSES

These sentences have relative clauses of various focus and modify various parts of the sentence. Not all languages will be able to create all of these structures naturally. Some theoretical linguists will be interested in just what constructions cannot be made, so carefully note what can and cannot be done in your language.

modifying subject, actor-focus

SSL E.01

Orang yang membunuh sapimu sudah lari.

The person who killed your cow ran away.

modifying object, actor-focus

SSL E.02

Aku melihat orang yang membunuh sapimu itu.

I saw the person who killed your cow.

modifying indirect object, actor-focus

SSL E.03

Ambil surat ini, bawakan / berikan kepada orang yang membunuh sapiku.

Take this letter and carry / take it to the person who killed my cow.

modifying subject, object-focus

SSL E.04

Pohon kopi yang aku tanam tahun lalu belum besar.

The coffee trees I planted last year are not big yet.

modifying subject, object-focus

SSL E.05

Pisang yang kamu tanam tahun lalu sudah besar.

The bananas you planted last year are already big.

modifying object, object-focus

SSL E.06

Adikku menebang pohon kopi yang kutanam.

My younger sibling chopped down the coffee tree that I planted.

modifying object, object-focus

SSL E.07

Apakah kamu memakan pisang yang kutaruh di sini?

Did you eat the bananas I put here earlier?

modifying subject, object focus, with benefactive

SSL E.08

Baju yang kamu jahit untuk aku sudah robek.

The shirt that you sewed for me is torn.

modifying object, object-focus, with indirect object

SSL E.09

Aku mau / ingin melihat foto yang kamu perlihatkan kepadaku kemarin.

I want to see the picture you showed (to) me yesterday.

modifying subject, locative focus

SSL E.10

Tikar yang kau tiduri itu kotor.

The mat you are lying on is dirty.

modifying predicate nominative, locative focus

SSL E.11

Inilah ladang yang kutanami jagung.

This is the field I planted with corn.

modifying subject, object or instrument focus

SSL E.12

Parang yang digunakan membunuh sapiku tajam sekali.

The machete used to kill my cow is very sharp.

modifying subject, object (or locative) focus

SSL E.13

Orang yang hendak kukunjungi tidak berada di rumah.

The person I planned to visit is not at home.

F. VERBS OF SAYING AND KNOWING

How does your language encode the hearer of a verb like 'to say'? With a prepositional phrase (like Indonesian berkata kepadanya)? With a benefactive clitic (uli'-ki) or a special pronoun set? How does it encode the content of what is said? Is there a word like Indonesian bahwa that introduces the indirect quote? Or is the indirect quote nominalized or in some other way altered? The sentences in this section should elicit and illustrate such constructions.

Likewise for the verb 'to know'. How are complements of 'to know' encoded? We are primarily interested here in sentence-level syntax, not in discourse or information load. As one interested in learning to speak the vernacular naturally, you will certainly want to search natural texts to see if complex complements of the verb 'to know' ever occur. For instance, it may be grammatically possible to say 'He knew that X had happened and that Y had happened,' but more natural to say, 'X and Y had happened, and he knew it.' But for our purposes here, concentrate first on making well-formed sentences.

You may want to add a couple examples of more complex verbs of saying, e.g. 'The chief ordered us to clean the road.'

SSL F.01a

Apa yang dikatakannya kepadamu?

What did he say to you?

SSL F.02b

Dia mengatakan kepadaku bahwa sapiku sakit.

He said (to me) that my cow is sick.

SSL F.03b

Dia mengatakan (kepadaku) bahwa sapiku hampir mati.

He said (to me) that my cow is almost dead / is about to die.

SSL F.04a

Apa yang kau katakan kepadanya?

What did you say to him?

SSL F.05b

Aku berkata (kepadanya) bahwa sapi itu harus kita bunuh / sembelih / potong.

I said (to him) that we (incl.) must slaughter that cow.

SSL F.06

Aku tidak tahu di mana parangku.

I don't know where my machete is.

SSL F.07

Siapa orang itu di sana? Aku tidak tahu namanya.

Who is that person over there? I don't know his name.

SSL F.08

Aku tidak tahu apakah dia akan datang atau tidak.

I don't know if he is coming or not.

SSL F.09

Kapan kamu tiba? Aku tidak tahu bahwa kamu sudah tiba.

When did you arrive? I didn't know that you had arrived.

SSL F.10

Aku tahu bahwa kamu akan datang, tetapi aku tidak tahu bahwa kamu sudah tiba.

I knew you were coming, but I didn't know you had (already) arrived.

SSL F.11

Aku tidak tahu bahwa kamu membunuh / menyembelih / memotong sapimu.

I didn't know that you had slaughtered your cow.

SSL F.12

Aku tahu bahwa sapimu itu sakit, tetapi aku tidak tahu apakah kamu telah membunuhnya / menyembelihnya / memotongnya..

I knew your cow was sick, but I didn't know whether you had slaughtered it.

G. GIVING and other THREE-PLACE PREDICATES

The first sentences (G.01 through G.10) illustrate the various encodings of the subject (giver), the object (thing given), and the indirect object (recipient) of the verb 'to give'.

SSL G.01a

Di mana parang dan taliku?

Where are my machete and rope?

SSL G.02b

Parangmu aku berikan kepada adikmu, talimu aku berikan kepada anakku.

I gave your machete to your younger sibling, I gave your rope to my child. (focus on the object/patient)

SSL G.03a

Siapa yang kau beri parangku?

Who did you give my machete to?

SSL G.04b

Adikmulah yang kuberikan parangmu.

It was your younger sibling I gave your machete to.

SSL G.05a

Apa yang kau berikan kepada anakmu?

What did you give to your child?

SSL G.06b

Talimu yang aku berikan kepada anakku.

It was your rope I gave my child. (focus on object)

SSL G.07a

Siapa yang memberikan tali itu kepadamu? / Siapa yang memberikan kamu tali itu?

Who gave that rope to you? / Who gave you rope?

SSL G.08b

Ayahku yang memberikan tali ini kepadaku. / Ayahku yang memberi aku tali ini.

My father (is the one who) gave this rope to me. My father (is the one who) gave me this rope.

SSL G.09

Aku taruh bukuku di sini. Jangan diberikan (kepada siapa pun).

I'm putting my book here. Don't give it (to anyone).

SSL G.10

Aku meninggalkan anakku di sini. Jangan berikan apa-apa kepadanya.

I am leaving my child here. Don't give him anything!

The following set of sentences (G.11 through G.15) gives examples of some other potential 3-place verbs, i.e. 'to show / cause (someone) to see (something)', 'to sell (something to someone)', 'to buy (something from someone)', and 'to remind (someone of something)'.

SSL G.11

Dia memperlihatkan saya bukunya yang baru. / Dia memperlihatkan bukunya yang baru kepada saya.

He showed me his new book. / He showed his new book to me.

SSL G.12

Bukan buku yang lama, (melainkan) buku yang baru yang diperlihatkan kepadaku.

It wasn't his old book, it was his new one he showed (to) me.

SSL G.13

Dia menjual kopi kepada aku.

He sold me some coffee. / He sold some coffee to me.

SSL G.14

Aku membeli kopi dari / melalui dia.

I bought coffee from him.

SSL G.15

Aku ingat namamu. Isteriku mengingatkan aku mengenai namamu.

I remember your name. My wife reminded me of your name.

The following set of sentences (G.16 through G.19) illustrates the so-called outer benefactive, i.e. doing something for someone else. (This sometimes also includes the malefactive, i.e. doing it 'against' them; e.g. 'The soldiers took my child from me,' 'They stole my chickens from me.') We have not included any sentences that attempt to include both an inner and outer benefactive, e.g. 'He sold my coffee to the merchant for me.'

SSL G.16

Tolonglah bawakan aku buku-buku ini.

Please carry these books for me.

SSL G.17

Jagung itu terlalu berat bagiku, (jadi) adikku membawakannya (untukku).

The corn was too heavy for me, so my younger sibling carried it (for me).

SSL G.18

Anakku yang membacakan surat itu untuk saya.

My son read the letter for me.

SSL G.19

Tolong menengok anakku untuk saya. Dia sakit parah.

Look at my son for me. He is very sick.

H. AUXILIARIES (OR SERIAL VERBS): MUST, WANT, CAN, MAY

SSL H.01a

Inilah paku dan gula yang diminta / dipesan ayahmu. Bawalah pulang!

Here are the nails and sugar your father requested. Take them home!

SSL H.02b

Pakunya kubawa sekarang, tetapi gulanya tidak.

I'll take the nails now, but not the sugar.

SSL H.03a

Gulanya akan kubawa minggu depan.

I'll (just) take the sugar next week.

SSL H.04b

Paku itu bisa kubawa, tetapi gula tidak (bisa).

I can take the nails, but I cannot take the sugar.

SSL H.05b

Paku itu boleh kubawa, tetapi gula tidak (boleh).

I may take the nails, but I am not allowed to take the sugar.

SSL H.06b

Paku harus kubawa, tetapi gula tidak usah / perlu.

I must take the nails, but I don't have to take the sugar.

SSL H.07b

Paku-paku itu mau kubawa, tetapi gula tidak (mau).

I want to take the nails, but I don't want to take the sugar.

SSL H.08a

Kamu sedang apa?

What are you doing?

SSL H.09b

Aku berlari.

I'm running.

SSL H.10b

Aku harus berlari supaya tidak terlambat.

I must run so I won't be late.

SSL H.11a

Kamu tidak usah berlari.

You don't have to run.

SSL H.12b

Aku tidak bisa / sanggup berlari jauh.

I cannot / am not able to run far.

SSL H.13/a

Aku suka berlari.

I like to run.

SSL H.13/b

Aku tidak suka berlari.

I don't like to run.

SSL H.14/a

Aku mau (ber)lari.

I want to run.

SSL H.14/b

Aku tidak mau (ber)lari.

I don't want to run.

I. TEMPORAL MODIFICATIONS

like 'already', 'not yet', etc. and some adverbials like 'also', 'always', etc.

SSL I.01a/a

Apakah adikmu (ber)ada di rumah?

Is your sibling at home?

SSL I.01a/b

Apakah adikmu (ber)ada di sini?

Is your sibling here?

SSL I.02b

Ada. Dia ada di sini.

Yes. He is here.

SSL I.03b

Tidak ada. Dia tidak (ber)ada di sini.

No. He isn't here.

SSL I.04b

Dia masih berada di sini.

He's still here.

SSL I.05b

Dia tidak berada di sini lagi.

He isn't here any more.

SSL I.06b

Dia sudah berangkat.

He already left.

SSL I.07b

Dia baru berangkat.

He just left.

SSL I.08b

Dia baru mau berangkat.

He's just about to leave.

SSL I.09b

Dia belum berangkat.

He hasn't left yet.

SSL I.10b

Dia tidak tinggal di sini lagi.

He doesn't live here any more.

SSL I.11b

Dia tidak pernah datang ke sini.

He has never come here.

SSL I.12

Aku belum pernah masuk ke (dalam) rumah itu.

I have never (yet) entered that house.

SSL I.13a

Lihat anak itu. Dia sedang apa?

Look at the child. What is he doing?

SSL I.14b

Dia (sedang) bermain gasing.

He's playing tops.

SSL I.15b

Dia bermain gasing lagi.

He's playing tops again.

SSL I.16a

Temannya bermain gasing juga.

His friend is playing tops too / as well.

SSL I.17b

Dia masih bermain gasing.

He's still playing tops.

SSL I.18b

Dia selalu bermain gasing (terus-menerus / sepanjang hari).

He always plays tops (continually / all day long).

SSL I.19b

Aku melarangnya bermain gasing, tetapi dia tetap main.

I forbid him to play tops, but he plays anyway.

J. NEGATIVES

In this section we probe for how the language expresses three different kinds of negation: (1) standard negation (tidak); (2) existential negation (tidak ada), probably also extending to negation of location; (3) ascriptive negation (bukan), that is, negation of sentences with a nominal predicate ('he is John') or that predicate inclusion in a particular class ('he is a soldier'); it may extend to negation of stable or even transitory states ('he is tall,' 'he is sick'). We also probe how these negators combine with aspect to express 'not yet' and 'no longer' (in the linguistic literature referred to as phasal polarity).

For prohibitions (don't), see section K. For negative indefiniteness (nobody, nothing), see section S.

standard negation

SSL J.01/a

Dia mandi (tadi).

He bathed.

SSL J.01/b

Dia tidak mandi (tadi).

He didn't bathe.

SSL J.02/a

Aku pergi ke kebun.

I am going to the garden.

SSL J.02/b

Aku tidak pergi ke kebun.

I am not going to the garden.

SSL J.03/a

Aku melihat kamu.

I see you.

SSL J.03/b

Aku tidak melihat kamu.

I don't see you.

SSL J.04/a

Aku tahu berbahasa Bugis.

I know how to speak Bugis.

SSL J.04/b

Aku tidak tahu berbahasa Bugis.

I don't know how to speak Bugis.

SSL J.05/a

Dia tahu di mana rumahku.

He knows where my house is.

SSL J.05/b

Dia tidak tahu di mana rumahku.

He doesn't know where my house is.

SSL J.06

Aku sedang mandi.

I am (in the process of) bathing.

SSL J.07

Aku tidak mandi.

I am not bathing.

SSL J.08/a

Aku belum mandi.

I have not yet bathed.

SSL J.08/b

Aku masih belum mandi.

I have still not bathed.

SSL J.09

Aku tidak mandi lagi.

I am not bathing any more.

negation of states

SSL J.10/a

Rumahku besar.

My house is big.

SSL J.10/b

Rumahku tidak besar.

My house is not big.

SSL J.11

Sabarlah, lukamu (masih) belum sembuh.

Be patient, your wound is (still) not yet healed.

SSL J.12

Dia sudah tua. Badannya tidak kuat lagi.

He is old. His body is no longer strong.

existential negation

SSL J.13

Kami mencari kepiting, tetapi seekor pun tidak ada.

We looked for crabs, but there wasn't even one.

SSL J.14

(Masih) belum ada kabar sampai sekarang.

Until now there has (still) not yet been news.

SSL J.15

Kasih, sudah tidak ada lagi pisang goreng.

Pity, there aren't any more banana fritters.

ascriptive negation

SSL J.16/a

Itu rumahku.

That is my house.

SSL J.16/b

Itu bukan rumahku.

That is not my house.

SSL J.17/a

Aku orang Amerika.

I am an American.

SSL J.17/b

Aku bukan orang Amerika.

I am not an American.

SSL J.18

Kita belum juga orang kaya semua.

We (incl.) are not yet all rich people.

SSL J.19

Menurutku, rencananya masih bukan rencana yang bagus.

In my opinion his plan still isn't a good one.

SSL J.20

Sudah dua tahun dia bukan lagi kepala desa.

He hasn't been the village head for two years now.

K. IMPERATIVES

The first sentences (K.1 to K.12) are all second person imperatives. If imperatives in your language distinguish between 2nd singular and 2nd plural, or familiar and polite, illustrate that with a few of the earlier examples.

SSL K.01

Mari (ke) sini! / Datang ke sini!

Come here!

SSL K.02

Jangan datang ke sini!

Don't come here!

SSL K.03

Janganlah takut.

Don't be afraid.

SSL K.04

Pergilah ke rumah adikku!

Go to my younger sibling's house!

SSL K.05

Lihat(lah), sapiku di sana. Tangkaplah, ikat baik-baik dan bunuh / sembelihlah!

Look, my cow is over there. Catch it, tie it up well and slaughter it!

SSL K.06

Inilah pisauku. Berikanlah kepada adikku.

Here is my knife. Give it to my younger sibling.

SSL K.07

Pergilah, berikan (pisau ini) kepadanya.

Go give it (this knife) to him.

SSL K.08

Itu pisangku. Jangan dimakan!

Those are my bananas. Don't eat them!

SSL K.09

Tolonglah saya!

Please help me!

SSL K.10

Angkat saya! Gendong saya!

Pick me up! Carry me!

SSL K.11

Bawakan surat ini dan berikanlah kepada guru.

Take / carry this letter (for me) and give it to the teacher.

SSL K.12/a

Bunuhlah dia!

Kill him!

SSL K.12/b

Janganlah bunuh dia!

Don't kill him!

The following set of sentences (K.13 to K.17) are examples of 1st person cohortatives.

SSL K.13

Mari kita ke rumah adikku!

Let's go to my younger sibling's house!

SSL K.14a

Mari kita makan!

Let's eat!

SSL K.15b

Jangan dulu kita makan. Kita tunggu teman dulu.

Let's not eat right now. Let's wait for our friend.

SSL K.16a

Ini kue. Ayo kita makan!

Here are some cookies. Let's eat them!

SSL K.17b

Jangan dulu kita makan (kue itu). (Mungkin beracun.)

Let's not eat them (the cookies). (They may be poisoned.)

If your language has kasihan / poor me/him particles, e.g. 'Don't kill me, kasihan,' this is a place you can illustrate them.

SSL K.18/a

Jangan bunuh dia / mereka, kasihan.

Don't kill him / them, poor thing(s).

SSL K.18/b

Berikanlah dia / mereka makanan, kasihan.

Give him / them some food, poor thing(s).

SSL K.19/a

Jangan bunuh kami, kasihan.

Don't kill us (excl.), poor us.

SSL K.19/b

Berikanlah kami makanan, kasihan.

Give us (excl.) food, poor us.

SSL K.20/a

Jangan kamu takut, kasihan.

Don't you be afraid, you poor thing(s).

SSL K.20/b

Mari duduk di sini, kasihan.

Come sit down here, you poor thing(s).

permissive imperatives (also called imperatives of toleration)

SSL K.21

Biar dia ambil kue itu. Masih ada lagi di dapur.

Let him take that (piece of) cake. There's still more in the kitchen.

SSL K.22

Biar kulihat.

Let me see it.

L. TOPIC-COMMENT, STATES

In sentence L01, a person tells about his life.

SSL L.01

Saya lahir di Masamba. Ibuku masih hidup, (tetapi) ayahku sudah meninggal. Isteriku dari Manado. Kami punya lima anak. Dua laki-laki, tiga perempuan.

I was born in Masamba. My mother is still living, but my father is dead. My wife is from Manado. We have five children. Two are boys, three are girls.

SSL L.02

Adikku perempuan.

My younger sibling is a girl.

SSL L.03

Suaminya guru di Masamba.

Her husband is a teacher in Masamba.

In sentence L.04, a person describes what his younger sibling looks like.

SSL L.04

Adikku tinggi. Bajunya kuning. Rambutnya panjang sekali.

My younger sister is tall. Her dress is yellow. Her hair is very long.

SSL L.05

Adikku belum berangkat karena (sedang) hujan.

My younger sister hasn't left yet because it is raining.

SSL L.06/a

Adikku pintar.

My younger sister is smart.

SSL L.06/b

Adikku tidak pintar.

My younger sister is not smart.

SSL L.07a

Bangunlah, hari sudah terang!

Get up, it's already light!

SSL L.08b

Tidak, masih gelap.

No, it's still dark.

M. ERGATIVITY

In some Sulawesi languages the pronominal subject of an intransitive verb patterns the same as the pronominal object of a transitive verb. This is what these examples are meant to test. Compare for example Uma turu-a (lie-I) 'I am lying down' and nu-weba'-a (you-hit-I) 'You hit me.' Note that -a 'I/me' is the subject of the first verb and object of the second. Sentences pairs such as 'He's no longer bathing. I don't see him any more.' also test ergativity. An ergative language will probably have a construction in which the 'he/him' are parallel in both clauses, e.g. 'No-longer-he bathing. No-longer-he I-see.'

Make sure you give simple examples of how conjunctions, adverbs, negatives, and the such affect pronoun placement in clauses.

SSL M.01/a

Aku berbaring.

I am lying down.

SSL M.01/b

Dia berbaring.

He is lying down.

SSL M.01/c

Kamu berbaring.

You are lying down.

SSL M.02/a

Aku memukul kamu.

I hit you.

SSL M.02/b

Kamu memukul aku.

You hit me.

SSL M.03/a

Aku memukul dia.

I hit him.

SSL M.03/b

Dia memukul aku.

He hit me.

SSL M.04a

Di mana adikmu?

Where is your younger sibling?

SSL M.05b

Dia mandi.

He's bathing.

SSL M.06

Dia tidak mandi lagi.

He is no longer bathing.

SSL M.07

Aku tidak lihat dia lagi.

I don't see him any more.

SSL M.08

Dia belum tiba.

He hasn't arrived yet.

SSL M.09

Aku belum menemuinya.

I haven't met him yet.

N. BASIC CATEGORIES OF DERIVED VERBS

This category is really more in the realm of morphology than syntax. The sentences here hopefully will cover some of the Sulawesi-wide verb derivation patterns. But you will almost certainly have to add more. It is not possible to give standard example sentences that will fit every language, since derivational affixes and what roots they go with are language-specific. Try to give examples of the affixes, categories and patterns that may be of interest to others. Does the language you are researching have a special prefix that means to sort of do something? Does it have one affix for reciprocal action between two people and another affix for reciprocal or joint action by three or more people? Give some examples. But keep it simple. Maybe you can make an 18-syllable verb form that is purposive, pretensive, attemptive, reflexive and locative-focus ('I used it as a place to pretend to attempt to dangle myself from'). But other linguists will find it more useful if you give separate examples of each of those affixes.

Remember that in each category, we are looking for derived verbs. How do you derive verbs from nouns? If your language has the construction in question, you will know what we are looking for. For example if your language uses the word 'dog' as the base for the verb 'to hunt', the example will be

clear to you. If few or none of the examples in a given section make any sense to you, your language probably does not morphologically derive that kind of verb.

verbs derived from nouns

SSL N.01

kayu – mencari kayu

wood – to fetch / look for wood

SSL N.02

anak – beranak – mempunyai anak

child – to give birth – to have children

SSL N.03

sepatu – bersepatu

shoes – to have / wear shoes

SSL N.04

kuda – menunggang kuda

horse – to ride a horse

SSL N.05

suami – bersuami

husband – to be married

SSL N.06

lumpur – berlumpur

mud – to be muddy

SSL N.07

semut – ada semut – bersemut

ant – there are ants – to be anty

reciprocal

SSL N.08/a

Mereka saling menuduh.

They are accusing each other.

SSL N.08/b

Mereka pukul-memukul.

They are hitting each other.

SSL N.09

Mari kita saling mencari kutu.

Let's pick lice off each other.

reflexive

SSL N.10

Dia membunuh diri.

He killed himself.

SSL N.11

Dia tukang sihir. Dia dapat menjadikan diri kucing. (atau: Dia dapat menjelma menjadi kucing.)

He is a sorcerer. He can turn himself into a cat.

SSL N.12

Aku menikam diriku (sendiri). / Kutikam diriku.

I stabbed myself.

requestive

SSL N.13

Aku datang untuk meminta tolong kepadamu.

I have come to request help of you.

SSL N.14

Mengapa anakmu menangis? O, dia hanya minta digendong.

Why is your child crying? Oh, he just wants to be carried.

SSL N.15/a

Aku minta disuntik.

I request an injection.

SSL N.15/b

Aku minta diobati.

I request to be treated (with medicine).

causative

SSL N.16a

Aduh! Pisaumu jatuh ke dalam sumur.

Oops! Your knife dropped into the well.

SSL N.17b

Kamu menjatuhkan pisauku ke dalam sumur.

You (deliberately) dropped [caused to fall] my knife in the well.

SSL N.18

Adikku sakit. Apa yang membuatnya menjadi sakit?

My younger sibling is sick. What made him sick?

SSL N.19a**Aku takut.**

I am afraid.

SSL N.20b**Kau takut akan / dengan apa?**

What are you afraid of?

SSL N.21a**Aku takut akan / dengan ular.**

I am afraid of snakes.

SSL N.22b**Apa yang kau takutkan?**

What frightened you?

SSL N.23a**Laki-laki itu menakuti saya.**

That man frightened me.

SSL N.24**Lapangan tidak begitu lebar. Harus diperlebar.**

The field is not very wide. It must be widened.

SSL N.25**Aku belum lihat buku itu. Tolong perlihatkan kepada saya.**

I haven't seen that book yet. Please show it to me.

SSL N.26**Tadi aku tidak ingat, tetapi isteriku mengingatkan saya.**

I did not remember a while ago, but my wife reminded me.

pretense

SSL N.27/a**Dia batuk.**

He's coughing.

SSL N.27/b**Dia pura-pura batuk.**

He's pretending to cough.

SSL N.27/c**Dia batuk dengan sengaja. / Dia sengaja berbatuk.**

He's coughing on purpose.

SSL N.28

Dia tidak betul-betul sakit. Dia cuma pura-pura sakit.

He's not really sick. He's playing sick.

Besides the above examples, choose a few productive verbs and show the basic various forms that can be derived them, for example: I sleep - I cause my child to sleep - I sleep-on a mat - This is my sleeping place - When it is cold my sleeping is not good. Or for example: I eat - I ate it - I fed (cause-to-eat) my dogs - I fed (cause-to-be-eaten) medicine to my dogs - food (noun) - plate / eating place - I tried-to-eat - I deliberately-ate it - they are eating each other.

Other possible verbs: to put, to arrive, to hear, to take, to live/grow.

Give clear examples of any other significant verbal affix, e.g. realis / irrealis (marked by prefixes in Kaili, marked by different pronoun sets in Muna-Buton), accusatory ('He called-me-a-liar'), purposive ('You will do-what with those leaves?') 'I will use-as-medicine.')

O. COMPARATIVE & RELATED CONSTRUCTIONS

comparative (or superior) degree - There may be more than one construction used for comparatives, e.g. 'The bigness of my house exceeds the bigness of your house,' 'My house is big from your house.'

SSL O.01

Rumahku lebih besar daripada rumahmu.

My house is bigger than your house.

SSL O.02

Aku lebih suka kopi daripada teh.

I like coffee more than tea.

SSL O.03

Rusa berlari lebih cepat daripada anjing.

Deer run faster than dogs.

inferior degree - Comparisons expressing inferiority ('less than') are infelicitous in many Sulawesi languages, but here are two sentences to try with.

SSL O.04

Pohon pisang kurang tinggi dibandingkan pohon kelapa.

Banana trees are less tall than coconut trees.

SSL O.05

Hasil kebun kami kurang bagus dibandingkan tahun yang lalu.

Our garden produced less well than it did last year.

superlative degree

SSL O.06

Rumah bapakku yang terbesar / paling besar di kampung itu.

My father's house is the biggest in the village.

SSL O.07

Fitri terpandai / paling pandai di antara semua temannya.

Fitri is the cleverest amongst all her friends.

equative degree

SSL O.08

Fitri setinggi kakaknya.

Fitri is as tall as her older sibling.

SSL O.09

Ketujuh anak raja itu sama cantiknya, kecuali yang bungsu.

The ruler's seven daughters were equal in beauty except for the youngest.

SSL O.10

Ada satu buah semangka yang terberat / paling berat, yang lainnya sama beratnya.

One watermelon is heaviest, the others weigh the same.

similarity

SSL O.11

Hidungnya mirip hidung ibunya tetapi bibirnya mirip bibir ayahnya.

Her nose is like her mother's but her lips are like her father's.

SSL O.12

Perempuan itu berteriak seperti orang gila.

The woman yelled like a crazy person.

intensive degree (sangat, sekali)

SSL O.13

Adikku sangat lapar / lapar sekali.

My younger sibling is very hungry.

SSL O.14

Meskipun sangat gelap / gelap sekali, senterku terang sekali / sangat terang.

Even if it's very dark, my flashlight is very bright.

exclamatives - Sulawesi languages may use a nominal construction here, e.g. 'how hungry I am!' is literally 'my hunger' spoken with special intonation.

SSL O.15

Wah, (betapa) laparnya saya!

Boy, how hungry I am!

SSL O.16

Ah, betapa gembiranya anak itu melihat ibunya!

Oh, how happy the child was to see her mother!

excessive degree (terlalu)

SSL O.17

Minyak itu sudah terlalu panas, kecilkan apinya. (saat memasak)

That oil is too hot, lower the flame. (said to someone cooking)

SSL O.18

Punggungnya sakit karena (ia) mengangkat beban yang terlalu berat.

His lower back hurts from lifting too heavy a load.

attenuated degree (agak) - In Sulawesi languages attenuated degree may be expressed through reduplication.

SSL O.19

Badannya agak pendek dan agak gemuk.

His body is rather short and rather fat.

SSL O.20

Bapaknya agak marah karena dia terlambat mengerjakannya.

His father was a bit mad because he was late doing the work.

correlative constructions - The Indonesian can also be expressed using lebih, e.g. lebih dalam lebih gelap.

SSL O.21

Penduduk wilayah itu makin lama makin bertambah banyak.

The more time that passed the more the inhabitants of that region increased.

SSL O.22

Makin dalam kami masuk, makin gelap. (misalnya gua)

The further in we (excl.) went, the darker it became. (e.g. a cave)

P. CONJUNCTIONS

Try to comment on normal clause order with some of the examples. For instance, which is the normal order: 'He didn't go because it rained' or 'Because it rained, he didn't go'? Both may be possible, but

one may be more natural, especially if the clauses get very long. You will want to examine 'because', 'if' and 'although' clauses in natural texts.

SSL P.01a

Apakah dia pergi memetik kopi?

Did he go pick coffee?

SSL P.02b

Ya dia pergi.

Yes, he did.

SSL P.03b

Ia tidak pergi karena hujan.

He didn't go because it rained.

SSL P.04

Karena dia tidak pergi memetikanya, banyak kopi sudah jatuh ke tanah.

Because he didn't go pick coffee, much of it has already fallen to the ground.

SSL P.05

Dia mau pergi, tetapi tidak jadi karena hujan.

He wanted to go but it didn't happen because it rained.

SSL P.06

Ia tidak pergi karena tidak mau bekerja.

He didn't want to go because he doesn't want to work.

SSL P.07

Walaupun hujan, dia masih pergi.

He went even though it was raining.

SSL P.08

Walaupun ayahnya (telah) menyuruh pergi, dia tetap tidak pergi.

Even though his father ordered him to go, he didn't go.

SSL P.09

Ia pergi memetik kopi, tetapi kopinya belum matang.

He went to pick coffee but it wasn't ripe yet.

SSL P.10

Sudah siang / kesiangan baru ia pergi memetik kopi.

It was already the hot part of the day before he went to pick coffee.

SSL P.11

Sesudah tiga kali ayahnya menyuruh dia pergi memetik kopi, baru dia pergi.

Three times his father ordered him to go pick coffee before he finally went.

SSL P.12

Aku berkata kepadanya agar jangan pergi, tetapi dia tetap pergi.

I told him not to go, but he went anyway.

SSL P.13

Kalau besok tidak hujan, dia akan pergi memetik kopi.

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, he will go pick coffee.

SSL P.14

Kalau dia tidak sakit, dia akan pergi memetik kopi.

If he isn't sick, he will go pick coffee.

SSL P.15

Seandainya dia tidak sakit, pasti dia pergi memetik kopi.

If he were not sick, he would have gone to pick coffee.

SSL P.16

Karena tidak hujan, dia akan pergi memetik kopi.

Since it is not raining, he will go pick coffee.

SSL P.17

Aku memberikan selimut ini kepadamu, supaya kamu tidak kedinginan lagi.

I'll give you this blanket so that you will not be cold anymore.

SSL P.18

Aku tidur di bawah kelambu supaya aku tidak digigit nyamuk.

I sleep under a mosquito net so that I won't be bitten by mosquitoes.

SSL P.19

Aku tidur di lantai, sehingga punggungku sakit.

I slept on the floor, with the result that my back is sore.

SSL P.20

Dia meninggalkan desa untuk bekerja di kota.

He left the village to work in the city.

SSL P.21

Setelah dia berbicara dengan kepala desa, dia meninggalkan desa.

After he spoke with the village head, he left the village.

SSL P.22

Sebelum dia meninggalkan desa, dia berbicara dengan kepala desa.

Before he left the village, he spoke with the village head.

SSL P.23

Kami mendukung kalian, asalkan belajar dengan giat.

We (excl.) will support you (pl.), provided that you study in earnest.

SSL P.24

Sudah beberapa kali dia mencoba, namun gagal terus.

He tried several times yet always failed.

Q. NOUN PHRASES

Show how noun phrases are expanded by the following types of modifiers. When a noun phrase has been placed within the context of a sentence for easier elicitation, the noun phrase being sought has been enclosed within square brackets [].

quantifiers - Please indicate with a few choice examples below if the order quantifier-head can be reversed

SSL Q.01

seikat kayu bakar

a bundle of firewood

SSL Q.02

dua lembar tikar

two mats

SSL Q.03

tiga tongkol jagung

three ears of corn

SSL Q.04

empat biji jagung

four kernels of corn

SSL Q.05

lima keranjang ubi

five baskets of yams

SSL Q.06

enam botol minyak kelapa

six bottles of coconut oil

partitives

SSL Q.07

semua kambing itu

all of the goats

SSL Q.08

sebagian kambing itu

some of the goats

SSL Q.09

hanya beberapa kambing

only a few goats

SSL Q.10

Aku punya tujuh ekor kambing. [Yang tiga ekor] sakit.

I have seven goats. [Three of them] are sick.

SSL Q.11

[Ketiga ekor kambing itu] sudah mau mati.

[Those three goats] are about to die.

SSL Q.12

Aku mencarikan [makanan secukupnya untuk kambing kita masing-masing].

I'm looking for [enough food for each of our (incl.) goats].

material composition

SSL Q.13

cincin emas

gold ring

SSL Q.14

periuk tembaga

bronze pot

SSL Q.15

dinding papan

plank wall

SSL Q.16

dinding gedek (dinding anyaman bambu)

wall of flattened, plaited bamboo

classification

SSL Q.17

anak perempuan

female child

SSL Q.18

anak laki-laki

male child

SSL Q.19

pohon kelapa

coconut tree

SSL Q.20

daun singkong / ubi kayu

cassava leaves

part-whole

SSL Q.21

puncak gunung

mountaintop

SSL Q.22

puting susu

nipple, teat

SSL Q.23

daging leher kambing

goat's neck meat

qualitative versus possessive attribution (see further Waruno Mahdi's article 'Inconsistent Distinction of Possessive and Qualitative Nominal Attribution in Indonesian' in Pacific Linguistics 529)

SSL Q.24

kulit telur – kulitnya telur

eggshell – the egg's shell

SSL Q.25

akar pohon – akarnya pohon

tree root – the tree's roots

SSL Q.26

kamar guru – kamarnya guruku

teachers' room – my teacher's room

possession, including body part and kinship

SSL Q.27

kebun ibu itu

that woman's garden

SSL Q.28

rumahnya nenek Sinongi

Sinongi's grandmother's house

SSL Q.29

jari tangan kalian

your (plural) fingers

SSL Q.30

leher kambing si raja
the ruler's goat's neck

modification by prepositional phrase

SSL Q.31

mataku sebelah kiri / mata kiriku
my left eye

SSL Q.32

jalan yang di belakang kampung
the road in back of the village

SSL Q.33

Saya mencari obat untuk [kerbau yang kurus yang di dalam kandang itu].
I'm looking for medicine for [that thin water buffalo in the corral].

modification by adjective

SSL Q.34

kucing hitam itu
that black cat

SSL Q.35

anak-anak yang sangat nakal
very naughty children

SSL Q.36

[Kambing kami yang sakit itu] mesti / harus diobati.
[That sick goat of ours (excl.)] needs to be medicated.

SSL Q.37

[Anjing yang besar dan putih di sana] kepunyaanku juga.
[The big white dog over there] is also mine.

relative clauses - possessor of subject is relativized

SSL Q.38

[Anak yang orang tuanya bercerai] mungkin merasa berputus asa.
[Children whose parents are divorced] may feel discouraged.

SSL Q.39

Pilihlah [pohon yang buahnya manis dan banyak].
Choose [a tree with sweet and abundant fruits].

relative clauses - subject of intransitive is relativized

SSL Q.40

Jangan dibangunkan [anak mereka yang tertidur nyenyak itu].

Don't wake [that child of theirs who is sleeping soundly].

SSL Q.41

Kemudian [kedua anak yang tadinya bersembunyi dalam gua itu] muncul lagi.

Then [the two children who had hidden in the cave] came out again.

SSL Q.42

[Pohon yang tidak berbunga dan berbuah] mungkin disebabkan / diakibatkan tanah yang tidak subur.

[A tree that doesn't flower or set fruits] might be caused by soil infertility.

relative clauses - transitive object is relativized

SSL Q.43

Kami lewat [banyak sawah yang siap dipanen].

We passed [many rice paddies that are ready to be harvested].

SSL Q.44

[Padi yang sudah dipanen] harus segera dijemur.

[Rice that has been harvested] must be dried straightaway.

SSL Q.45

Di mana [daun pandan kering yang akan dianyam oleh ibu itu]?

Where are the [dried pandanus leaves that the woman will plait]?

SSL Q.46

[Tikar yang dianyam (oleh) ibu itu] sangat bagus.

[The mat that the woman plaited] is very good.

relative clauses - transitive subject is relativized

SSL Q.47

[Orang yang memanen padi itu] menggunakan sabit atau apa?

[Those people who are harvesting rice] are they using sickles or what?

SSL Q.48

[Ibu tua itu yang sedang menganyam tikar] bekerja terus.

That old woman who is plaiting a mat works continuously.

How many modifiers can occur in a single noun phrase?

SSL Q.49

Ada apa dengan [anjing yang putih dan kecil itu yang di bawah kolong rumah]?

What is wrong with [that little white dog under the house]?

SSL Q.50

Dia menyuruh aku mengambil [dua tong besar di sebelah rumahnya yang tidak ada isinya itu].
 He ordered me to fetch [those two large barrels beside his house that don't have contents].

R. DEIXIS

Given the diversity of Sulawesi deictic systems, it would be impossible to construct a set of sentences that would elicit all deictic forms. We suggest that you separately prepare a table that includes demonstratives (this, that, etc.), locative adverbs (here, there, etc.) and any other sets that are related to them (that make use of the same deictic roots), for example, manner demonstratives (like this, like that, etc.) deictic verbs that predicate location (be here, be there, etc.) deictic verbs that predicate arrival (arrive here, arrive there, etc.). Include as many columns in this table as needed. A second table may be necessary to list directional terms (to over there, from up there to here, from down there to here, etc.). The following sentences are designed to probe which set is most appropriately used in the specified context.

demonstratives modifying a head noun

SSL R.01

Cincin ini sangat indah.

This ring is very beautiful. (holding a ring in one's hand or wearing it on one's own finger)

SSL R.02

Cincin itu sangat indah.

That ring is very beautiful. (admiring a ring worn by the addressee)

SSL R.03

Kenapa kambing itu mengembek terus?

Why is that goat constantly bleating? (distant from both speaker and addressee, may or may not be visible)

SSL R.04

Turun dan ambillah sendok yang jatuh itu.

Go down and fetch that spoon that dropped. (location below speaker and addressee, may or may not be visible)

SSL R.05

Buah mangga itu akan masak.

Those mangos are going to be ripe. (location above speaker and addressee, visible)

demonstratives in argument positions of verbs without an accompanying head noun

SSL R.06

Kalau tidak cocok (yang) itu, mungkin kau suka (yang) ini?

If that one's not agreeable, maybe you'd like this one?

SSL R.07

(Yang) ini kurang enak.

This (one) doesn't taste good.

SSL R.08

Sudah mulai berbau busuk (yang) itu.

That one has started to smell rotten.

demonstratives used in copular clauses that predicate identification

SSL R.09a

Apa itu? / Itu apa?

What is that?

SSL R.10b

Itu laba-laba.

It's a spider.

SSL R.11c

Bukan, itu bukan laba-laba.

No, it's not a spider.

SSL R.12a

Apakah ini rumahnya pak Hardin?

Is this Mr. Hardin's house? (speaking to someone in the yard or who answers the door)

SSL R.13b

Bukan. (Yang) itu.

No, it's that one. (indicating a nearby house)

SSL R.14a

Apa itu yang di sana? (sesuatu agak jauh)

What's that over there? (indicating something distant, may or may not be visible)

SSL R.15b

Mungkin itu monyet.

Perhaps it's a monkey.

locative adverbs as clause-level modifiers

SSL R.16

Aku senang tinggal di sini.

I'm happy living here.

SSL R.17

Potonglah rotan itu di sini.

Cut the rattan cane here. (speaker indicates a place on the rattan cane)

SSL R.18

Eh, jangan duduk di situ, banyak debunya / sangat kotor.

Hey, don't sit there, it's very dusty / dirty. (said to someone as she is about to sit down)

SSL R.19

Simpanlah barang-barangmu di situ saja.

Just put your things over there. (speaker indicates a location somewhat distant from addressee)

SSL R.20

Kami biasanya menginap di sana ketika ke kota.

We usually stay there when we go to town.

locative adverbs used to predicate location. (Note that these sentences have been constructed to avoid also predicating existence, as in D.23 Apakah ada ular sawah di sini?) Use a copula (ada, berada) only if it is truly a pattern of the language you are investigating.

SSL R.21

Bapak tidak (ada) di sini, dia sudah ke kebun.

Father's not here, he already went to the garden.

SSL R.22

Barang-barangmu (ada) di situ di belakang pintu.

Your things are over there behind the door.

SSL R.23

Ketika kami melihat ke bawah, buaya itu masih (berada) di sana.

When we looked down, the crocodile was still there.

The following sentence (R.24) is based on the fact that giant honey bees are migratory.

SSL R.24

Kawanan lebah madu itu tidak (berada) di sana lagi. Cuma bekas sarangnya (yang) (masih) (berada) di sana.

That swarm of honey bees isn't up there any more. Only the remnant of their nest is (still) up there. (location above speaker and hearer)

deictic presentatives - an object's location is known to the speaker, and presented to the addressee

SSL R.25

Di sini / ini (ada) sendok, bawa(lah) ke dapur!

Here's a spoon. Take it to the kitchen.

SSL R.26

Di situ / itu (adalah) tasku, yang di tengah.

There's my bag, the one in the middle.

deitic discoveratives - an object's location is discovered by the speaker

SSL R.27

Inilah (di sinilah) kalung nenekku! Sudah lama aku mencarinya!

Here's my grandmother's necklace! How long I've been looking for it!

SSL R.28

Di mana Fitri? Oh, itulah (di sanalah) dia, di samping pintu.

Where is Fitri? (looking around) Oh, there she is, beside the door.

manner demonstratives

SSL R.29

Itu gampang saja. Beginilah caranya.

That's easy. It's done like this.

SSL R.30

Jangan lagi berbicara begitu!

Don't speak like that anymore!

SSL R.31

Kalau begitu, lebih baik kalian berangkat saja sekarang.

If it's like that, it's best you all just leave now.

deictic directionals. For the following two sentences, assume the same level but also note if different terms are used when there are changes in elevation.

SSL R.32

Setelah rapat, aku ke sini.

After the meeting I came here.

SSL R.33

Setelah rapat, dia ke sana.

After the meeting, he went there.

For the following two examples assume sitting together on a bench or couch, and need to make room for someone else. In other contexts there may be differences depending on whether the addressee has his face or back toward the speaker.

SSL R.34

Geser-geser ke sini.

Scoot this way.

SSL R.35

Geser-geser ke sana.

Scoot that way.

OPTIONAL: Give as many different answers to the following two questions as your respondents can come up with, noting the situations where each would be felicitously used, for example, one answer may imply that an object is near speaker and addressee but not visible while another answer may imply that an object is next to the addressee and visible. Probe for distinctions in distance (proximal near speaker, proximal near addressee, mid-distant, distant), in height, and whether in front, to the side or behind.

SSL R.36

Di mana (tersimpan) rokok yang di sini tadi?

Where are the cigarettes that were just here?

SSL R.37

Di mana orang yang di sini tadi?

Where is that person who was just here?

S. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

The purpose of the following set of sentences is to elicit the equivalents of English ‘somebody’, ‘nobody’ and ‘anybody’ in various contexts. In the entire Sulawesi Sentence List these are some of the most difficult sentences to elicit. We suggest you independently consult more than one source and compare responses.

specific, unknown to speaker

SSL S.01

Tadi malam seseorang datang memanggil aku, tetapi aku tidak berada di rumah. Isteriku tidak tahu siapa itu.

Last night someone came to call me, but I wasn't home. My wife didn't know who it was.

specific, known to speaker

SSL S.02

Tadi malam seseorang datang memanggil aku. Sebenarnya dia temanku dari kota.

Last night someone called me. In fact it was my friend from the city.

nonspecific, irrealis

SSL S.03

Itu berat. Lebih baik kau memanggil orang / seseorang untuk membantu kau.

That's heavy. It would be better if you called someone to help you.

direct negation, indefinite object

SSL S.04

Biar berat, aku tidak memanggil seorang pun / siapa pun untuk membantu aku.

Even though it was heavy, I didn't call anyone to help me.

protasis of conditional

SSL S.05

Aku mau mandi. Tolong beritahukan aku kalau ada seseorang yang memanggil aku.

I'm going to take a bath. Please tell me if somebody / anybody calls me.

direct negation, indefinite subject

SSL S.06

Tidak seorang pun / siapa pun memanggil kau. / Tidak ada yang memanggil kau.

Not a single person called you. / Nobody called you.

indirect negation

SSL S.07

Belum jelas bahwa ada orang / seseorang memanggil kau.

It's not clear that somebody / anybody called you.

SSL S.08

Belum jelas bahwa ada orang / seseorang yang dia panggil.

It's not clear that he called somebody / anybody.

polarity question

SSL S.09

Adakah orang / seseorang yang sudah memberitahukan kau?

Has anybody told you?

SSL S.10

Apakah kau sudah memberitahukan seseorang?

Have you told anybody?

standard of comparison

SSL S.11

Dia lebih pintar daripada aku.

She is smarter than I / me.

SSL S.12

Dia lebih pintar daripada siapa pun.

She is smarter than anybody.

free choice

SSL S.13

Siapa saja dipersilahkan mengambil satu.

Anybody is invited to take one.

T. TABLES

Include here a table of the pronominal forms of the language. Include additional tables for deictic forms, insofar as they are known to you, along with any other information that is suitable to present in table form.

U. SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

This section is a place where you can record additional material according to your own categories.