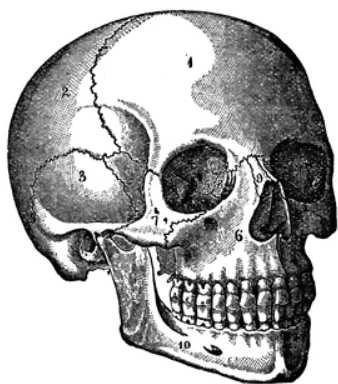


# Sulawesi Umbrella Wordlist Annotations

by Timothy Friberg June 1987; corrected December 1987; edited August 2004 by Janet Watkins; edited November 2004, September 2006, October 2009, January, February & June 2015, March, April & October 2016 and January 2017 by David Mead

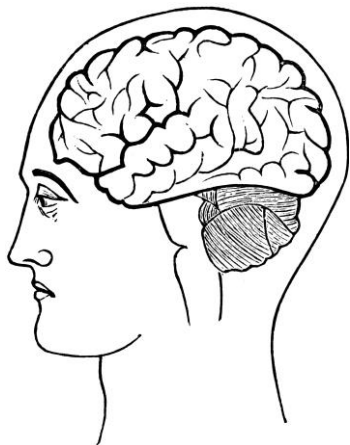
The following list expands on individual Sulawesi Umbrella Wordlist items. The annotations are not optional, rather their use should be regarded as part and parcel of eliciting the Sulawesi Umbrella Wordlist. Its separate status is only meant as a space/paper saver. Some annotations focus in on the exact meaning of the item in question; others give areas of expected difficulty; still others suggest useful contexts for eliciting an item.

**003 skull/tengkorak:** See picture of a skull below.



*The Teachers' and Pupils' Cyclopaedia* (1909). Public Domain.

**004 brain/otak:** *isi kepala yang lunak-lunak.*  
Not its extended meaning, intelligence, *kecerdasan*.  
See picture below.



From Tracy 1888 *Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene*. Public Domain.

**006 face/muka, wajah:** *sebelah depan kepala, bukan dahi saja.*

**009 pupil of the eye/pupil, manik mata:**  
*lubang bundar di tengah celaput pelangi.* It is the pupil which is intended here, not the entire eyeball (*bola mata, mata-bola*). Use the picture of an eye below to clarify the intended reference.



Public Domain (Pixabay).

**010 eyebrow/kening, alis mata:** refers to hair rather than bony ridge, if different. See picture above.

**017–018** we have had a history of confusion for these two items:

**bibir:** *tepi mulut, sebelah bawah dan atas;*

**mulut:** *rongga atau lubang tempat gigi dan lidah.*

**018 lip/bibir:** if the language distinguishes between upper and lower lips and there is no generic, record both, noting the difference. Some languages have a specific lexeme that refers to the 'labial circle,' an oval area surrounding the mouth externally, and the lips are literally the 'edge of the labial circle.'

**023–024**

**leher:** *bagian tubuh antara kepala dengan tubuh;*  
**kerongkongan:** *pembuluh (pada leher) jalan makanan masuk ke perut. (Kerongkongan may also be used for windpipe, trachea, though tenggorakan is more common. Tenggorakan is sometimes also used to mean esophagus.)*

**027 hand, forearm/tangan:** if forearm and hand are distinguished in this language, record both with proper identification. This is not arm, *lengan* (from wrist, *pergelangan*, to shoulder, *baha*). *Dari siku sampai ke ujung jari.*

**034 back (person)/punggung, belakang:** if the language has a generic for back, record that. If not, but only upper and lower back designations, record these.

**036 breast/susu, buah dada:** *bagian tubuh perempuan.*

**037 belly/perut:** visible outer part, not the internal organ. *Bagian tubuh di bawah dada; bukan yang dalam.*

**038** if the leg and foot are distinguished in this language, record both with proper identification (note that thigh is a separate item, 039). *Anggota badan yang dipakai untuk berjalan (dari pangkal paha ke bawah).*

**042 popliteal space/(pe)lipatan lutut:** area back of knee.

**043 ankle/pergelangan kaki:** we seek the term for the joint connecting leg and foot, which is the technical meaning of both ankle and *pergelangan kaki*, even though popularly ‘ankle’ refers to the bony knob only (= *mata kaki*, *buku kaki*). It may help to use the wrist as an analogy.

**047 body hair/bulu (badan):** *bulu tangan* is readily recognized.

**049–050** “under the skin there is *daging* that is red and *lemak* that is white (or yellow). What are the words for these in your language?”

**049 meat, flesh/(jaringan) daging:** flesh on the animal rather than meat on the plate. Some languages here make the difference. *Bagian tubuh di antara kulit dan tulang.*

**050 fat/lemak:** *di bawah kulit, warnanya putih (kuning), banyak terdapat pada babi.*

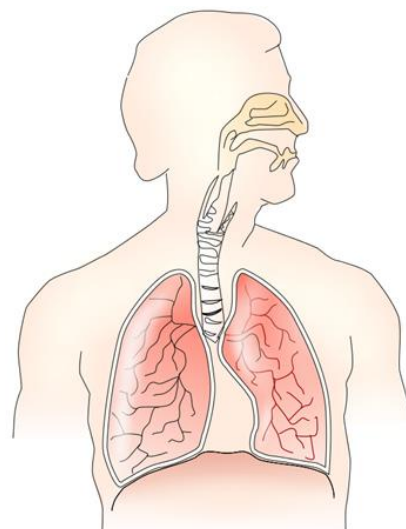
**053 heart/jantung:** *yang berdebar. Bagian tubuh dalam rongga dada yang selalu bergerak untuk memompa darah.*

**055 vein (blood)/urat darah:** also known as *pembuluh darah*. Note that *urat* alone means both vein and sinew.

**056 liver/hati:** *bagian dalam tubuh, tidak dimaksudkan pusat perasaan batin. Suatu bagian isi perut yang merah kehitam-hitaman warnanya. Hati binatang dipakai sebagai bahan makanan.*

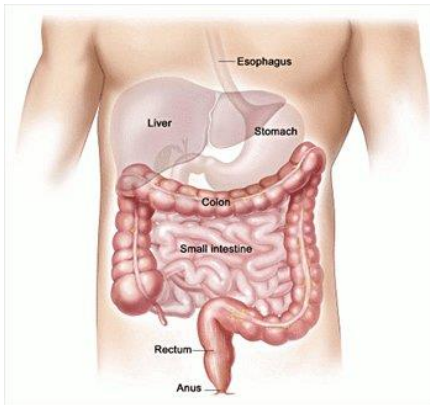
**057 gall, bile/empedu:** *barang cair yang kehitam-hitaman warnanya dan pahit rasanya (ada di dalam kandung kecil yang melekat di hati).*

**058 lungs/paru-paru:** . *organ tubuh yang terdapat dalam rongga dada, berfungsi sebagai alat pernapasan. See illustration below.*



Public Domain (WPClipart).

**059 intestines/usus:** elicit the generic, if it exists. If there are only specific words for large and small intestines, record these, noting the difference. Indonesian differentiates large intestine, *usus besar*, from small intestine, *usus halus*. See illustration below.



Public Domain (Free Clip Art Now).

**061 anus/dubur, pelepasan:** *mulut poros usus*.

**064 penis/kemaluan laki-laki:** *bukan kandung, tetapi batangnya: zakar, batang pelir*. If the language has different terms for a boy's versus a man's penis, record both terms, noting the difference.

**069 person/orang:** *orang* as free form, not *to-* as in *toSeko*.

**072–073** not spouse generally, but specifically **husband, wife**.

**077 first born child/anak sulung:** *yang pertama*.

**078 last born child/anak bungsu:** *yang terakhir*.

**080 grandmother/nenek perempuan:** record here the term of reference (e.g. my grandmother, your grandmother, etc.), making note of the term of address (Oh, Grandmother!) if different.

**081 grandfather/nenek laki-laki, kakek:** record here the term of reference (e.g. my grandfather, your grandfather, etc.), making note of the term of address (Oh, Grandfather!) if different.

**082 ancestor/nenek moyang:** *orang-orang yang sudah lama mendahului kita, beberapa generasi dahulu yang tidak bisa dihitung*.

**083 offspring/keturunan:** *anak, cucu dan seterusnya*.

**085–088** these terms are important for determining and comparing languages that have cross versus parallel siblings. Elicit the term used in reference to, say, one's older brother, etc. Exercise care that the responses are not translations of the Indonesian.

**089–092** these terms may all be identical or may all be different. Elicit the term used in reference to, say, one's mother's brother, etc. Exercise care that the responses are not translations of the Indonesian.

**094 widow/janda:** there are two foci here: the person is a woman, and her husband has died. *Janda* also regionally refers to men and to separation due to divorce. If the language has separate terms for older vs. younger (viz. remarriageable) widows, record both, noting the difference.

**095 guest/tamu:** the focus here is on one who comes to visit, not a *pendatang*. The person may in fact eat a meal and/or spend the night, but these are not in focus. The person may have come from another area or from across the village, in some sense an outsider. If the language has no generic here, record the specifics, noting the difference.

**096 companion/kawan, teman:** the Indonesian terms *teman*, *kawan*, *sahabat* are each used to define the other two. The intent here is one who is with another; friendship may also exist, but it is subservient to the idea of being with someone.

**097–103 Kata Ganti:** we wish to elicit independent forms, not clitics. If the Indonesian forms alone aren't sufficient to elicit the correct responses, try:

a. *Siapa yang ...?*

b. *Bukan saya, tetapi ... yang ....*



**098 you (fam.)/engkau, kamu:** we wish the familiar rather than the honorific pronoun form.

**100 we (excl.)/kami:** *termasuk yang berbicara dan temannya, tetapi bukan yang dia tujukan.* Ask the respondent to translate a sentence such as *Kalian orang sini, kami bukan*, or *Kalian sudah makan, kami belum* because you'll have to end up with the correct pronoun somewhere in the response, whether they translate literally or translate according to the context.

**101 we (incl.)/kita:** *termasuk yang berbicara dan semua orang yang mendengarkannya. Bukan kata hormat yang berarti "Engkau". Siapa yang manusia?* Avoid we all or we two (or other number) unless that is this language's form.

**102 you (plural)/kalian:** *kalian* (point to several people) *adalah orang \_\_\_\_ (Seko, Konjo, etc.).* Familiar.

**103 they/mereka:** this is hard to elicit, for many Sulawesi languages lack this as a distinct morpheme. If that is the case in this language, try to elicit the functional equivalent, perhaps something like he-many, noting the constituent morphemes. *Di pesta itu banyak orang ikut. Mereka senang sekali.*

**104 water buffalo/kerbau:** see picture below.



© 2011 Owen Edwards. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**105 lowland anoa/anoa:** see picture of an adult female lowland anoa (BUBALUS DEPRESSICORNIS) below.



© Brent Huffman  
www.ultimateungulate.com  
© 1999 Brent Huffman, [www.ultimateungulate.com](http://www.ultimateungulate.com). Used with permission.

**109 crow/burung gagak:** see picture below of a slender-billed crow (CORVUS ENCA), common throughout Sulawesi.



© 2015 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**110 chicken/ayam:** see picture below.



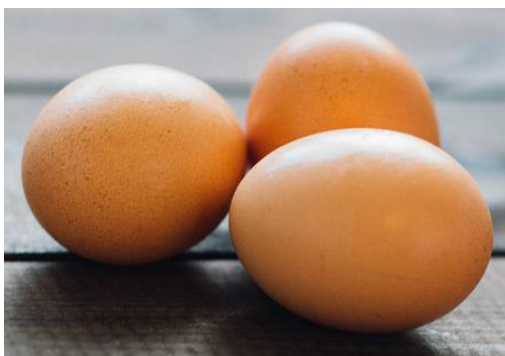
© 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**111 wing/sayap:** see picture below.



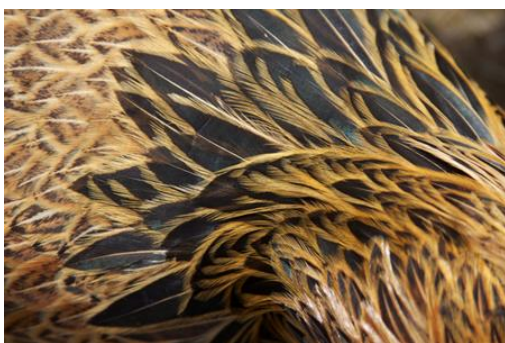
Public Domain (Pixabay).

**112 egg/telur:** see picture below.



Public Domain (Pixabay).

**113 feather/bulu (ayam):** see picture below.



© 2010 Gilles San Martin. CC BY-SA 2.0 Generic.

**115 louse (head)/kutu kepala:** a parasite (PEDICULUS HUMANUS CAPITIS) that lives its entire life on the human scalp. See close-up image of a human head louse below.



© 2010 Gilles San Martin. CC BY-SA 2.0 Generic.

**116 louse (clothes)/tuma (pakaian):** *tuma* can as well be replaced with *kutu* as long as *pakaian* is indicated. Clothes lice, also known as body lice (PEDICULUS HUMANUS CORPORIS), are related to head lice but lay their eggs on clothes rather than human hair and can live up to a week separated from a human host. See close-up image below.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Public Domain.

**117–118** there seems to be local confusion as to Indonesian terms.

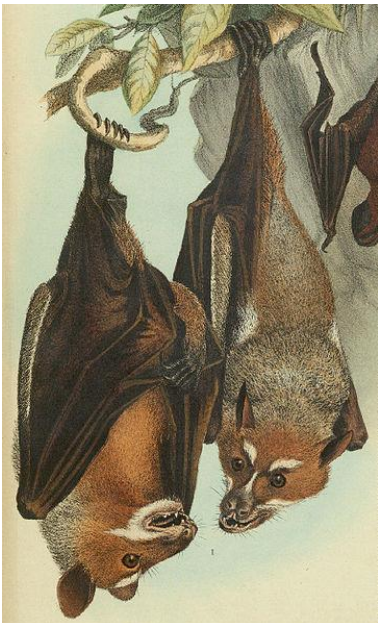


**117 kelelawar:** *sebangsa keluang kecil yang makan serangga*. See picture below of a lesser sheath-tailed bat (*EMBALLONURA MONTICOLA*), one of some forty species of insectivorous bats found on Sulawesi.



Image by Nick Baker, [www.ecologyasia.com](http://www.ecologyasia.com). Used with permission.

**118 keluang, kalong:** *kelelawar besar yang makan buah-buahan yang sudah masak*. See picture below of a striped-face fruit bat (*STYLOCTENIUM WALLACEI*), one of about two dozen species of fruit bat / flying fox found on Sulawesi.



From Meyer 1896–1899 *Säugethiere vom Celebes- und Philippinen-Archipel*. Public Domain.

**119 caterpillar/ulat:** *binatang kecil yang berkaki banyak yang bila sudah waktunya menjadi kepompong lalu menjadi kupu-kupu*.



© 2010 Jeevan Jose. CC BY-SA 4.0 International. / © 2011 Ian Wongkar. CC BY-NC-SA 2.0 Generic. / Public Domain (Pixabay).

**120 butterfly/kupu-kupu:** see picture below.



Public Domain (Public-Domain-Photos).

**121 mosquito/nyamuk:** see picture below.



© 2008 Dr. Relling. CC BY 2.0 Generic.

**122 fly/lalat:** see picture below.



© 2011 Owen Edwards. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**123 termite/anai-anai:** see picture below.



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**124 centipede/lipan:** *binatang banyak kakinya dan berbisa*. See picture below of SCOLOPENDRA SUBSPINIPES, a poisonous species found on Sulawesi.



U.S. National Museum of Natural History. Public Domain.

**125 luminous centipede/kelema(n)yar:** *binatang sebangsa lipan kecil yang mengeluarkan liur yang bercahaya*. This is a small, thread-like species (ORPHNAEUS BREVILABIATUS) of soil centipede, about 1 mm in diameter and 3 cm long. As it crawls or upon tactile stimulation it secretes a greenish bioluminescent slime. In the linguistic literature it has sometimes been misidentified as a millipede or glow worm. Some Sulawesi languages have a single term for all soil centipedes, including species that do not luminesce. See close-up picture of a luminous centipede below.



© 2009 Alan Cressler. Used with permission. Image URL: [https://www.flickr.com/photos/alan\\_cressler/4238311842/](https://www.flickr.com/photos/alan_cressler/4238311842/).

**126 firefly/kunang-kunang:** *binatang kecil serupa dengan lalat yang bersinar pada perutnya* (alias *kelip-kelip*, *api-api*). See picture below.



© 2010 Terry Priest. CC BY-SA 2.0 Generic.

**127 scorpion/kalajengking:** *binatang rupanya seperti labah-labah tetapi bersengat*. See picture below.



Public Domain.



**128 cicada/tonggeret:** our intent is cicada rather than cricket. Use picture to differentiate. *Jangkrik* is the term for cricket, but is often used to mean cicada as well. In local languages it is often called by its sound, roughly *nyenyeng*. See picture of a *DILOBOPYGA* species from Sulawesi below.



© 2004 Bernard Dupont. CC BY-NC-SA 2.0 Generic.

**129 spider/laba:** see pictures below.



© 2012 Owen Edwards. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).  
© 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**130 earthworm/cacing tanah:** see picture below.



© 2014 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**131 snake/ular:** try to elicit a generic for snake. Don't, for example, accept the local reflex of *ular sawa*, python. See picture below.



Public Domain (Public-Domain-Photos).

**132 fish/ikan:** see picture below.



© 2015 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**133 fish scales/sisik:** see picture below.



© 2015 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

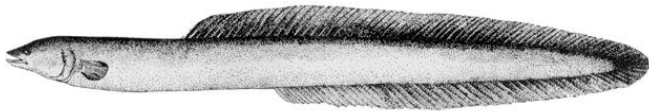


**134 fish gills/insang:** see exposed view of a fish's gills below.



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**135 eel/ikan belut:** *sebangsa ikan yang panjang seperti ular, kulitnya licin, biasa terdapat dalam lumpur*. If the language area is anywhere near the coast, see if it has unique forms for freshwater eel and saltwater eel, recording these if there is no generic. See picture below of the Celebes longfin eel (*ANGUILLA CELEBESENSIS*), a freshwater species.



From Kaup 1856 *Catalog of Apodal Fish*. Public Domain.

**136 frog/katak:** *kulitnya licin, badannya kurus, dan bisa meloncat jauh, bukan yang hidup di darat dan yang kasar kulitnya*. Many Sulawesi languages have several words for various frog species and no generic. If there is one word that comes to mind first or is a generic for a couple of the other terms, this is the term that should be recorded. Or just list all terms with their differences, e.g., Rampi: *toda* (big), *tongko* (small). See picture below.



Public Domain (Pixabay).

**137 turtle/kura-kura:** see picture of an Amboina box turtle (*CUORA AMBOINENSIS*) below. If the language area is near the coast, in addition to *kura-kura*, land/freshwater turtle, elicit *penyu*, sea turtle, as a separate note.



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**138 crocodile/buaya:** see picture below.



MorgueFile Free Photo.

**139 deer/rusa:** across Sulawesi there is only one kind of deer, the introduced Timor or Javan deer (*RUSA TIMORENSIS*), in Indonesian called *rusa*. Although the Indonesian terms *rusa* and *kijang* both get translated into English as ‘deer,’ technically the latter term refers to muntjacs (genus *MUNTIACUS*) as found on Kalimantan, Sumatra and elsewhere (but not on Sulawesi). See picture of a Javan deer below.



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**140 monkey/monyet:** the intent here is the macaque. While macaques are sometimes called apes (*kera*) because their tail is stubby or lacking altogether, nonetheless they are true monkeys (*monyet*). See pictures below of a crested macaque (*MACACA NIGRA*) from North Sulawesi and a booted macaque (*MACACA OCHREATA*) from Southeast Sulawesi.



Public Domain / © 2002 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**141 rat, mouse/tikus:** if the language has no generic, give specifics, perhaps analogous to rat and mouse. See picture below of a house rat, *RATTUS RATTUS*, one of about fifty species of rats found on Sulawesi.



© 2009 H. Zell. CC BY 3.0 Unported.



**142 pig/babi:** if the language distinguishes between wild pigs (*babi hutan*) and domestic pigs (*babi yang ditenakkan*), record both terms, noting the difference. For the record, Sulawesi is home to two species of wild pig, the endemic Sulawesi warty pig, *SUS CELEBENSIS* (males have three pairs of warts on the face and decidedly 'punk' hair on the forehead), and feral populations of the introduced Eurasian pig, *SUS SCROFA* (males without warts). Females of the two species are less distinctive. See picture of a young male Sulawesi warty pig below.



Image by Alastair Macdonald. Used with permission.

**143 dog/anjing:** see picture below.



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**144 tree/pohon:** *tumbuhan yang berbatang keras dan besar*. Also known as *pokok kayu* and *batang kayu*, though these also may mean trunk. *Bukan batangnya saja, segenap tumbuhan*. See picture below.



Public Domain (Pixabay).

**145 leaf/daun:** see picture below.



Public Domain (Pixabay).

**146 branch/cabang:** we seek the generic term for branches. If the language lacks this, give the specifics, noting the differences. *Cabang* is general; *dahan* are larger, *ranting* smaller. Refer to the pictures below if needed.



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**147 root/akar:** we seek the generic term for below-ground roots. (Some Sulawesi languages have specific terms for buttress roots, stilt roots, the fibrous root system of coconuts, etc.) See picture below.



© 2004 Scot Nelson. CC BY-SA 2.0 Generic.

**149 wood/kayu:** *bahan*; *kursi ini dibuat dari kayu*. Not the specifics of milled timber: plank, board, etc.

**150 fruit/buah:** *buah-buahan*.

**151 flower/bunga:** this is a decorative flower, not what will become fruit. Some Sulawesi languages show a difference. *Bunga sejenis hiasan halaman*.

**152 thorn/duri:** see pictures below.



Public Domain (Pixabay).



Public Domain (Pixabay).



**153 banana/pisang:** see picture below.



© 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**154 coconut (ripe)/kelapa tua:** see picture below.



© 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**155 coconut (unripe)/kelapa muda:** also known as *mumbang*. See picture below.



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**156 coconut shell/tempurung:** *kulit kelapa yang keras*. Not *gayung*, item 234. See picture below.



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**157 bamboo/bambu:** Elicit the generic if it exists; otherwise (or additionally) elicit as many specifics as there are. We are interested in specific roots, not specific varieties that are distinguished by delimiting adjectives. Thus we are interested in X, Y and Z, but not thorny X or striped X. Five roots are commonly found, here given for Coastal Konjo (related Indonesian words in parentheses): *parring* (*pering*), *bulo* (*buluh*), *timallang* (*telang*, *talang*), *pattong* (*betung*), *oro* (*aur*). Unlike Borneo, Java and Sumatra, Sulawesi is relatively impoverished when it comes to bamboo diversity, most areas having from only four to eight species. (continued on following pages)

**157 continued:** The photo below shows eight numbered varieties of bamboo. Numbers correspond to the following names in Coastal Konjo (related Indonesian words in parentheses).

1. *parring* (*pering*)
2. *parring gading*
3. *bulo* (*buluh*)
4. *timallang* (*telang, talang*)
5. *patlong* (*betung*)
6. *oro boda'* (*oro = aur*)
7. *oro kalung-kalung*
8. *oro gading*



Public Domain.

The photo below shows #1: *parring* (BI: *pering*).



Public Domain.

**157 continued:** The photo below shows #2: *parring gading*.



Public Domain.

The photo below shows #3: *bulo* (BI: *buluh*).



Public Domain.



**157 continued:** The two photos below show #4:  
*timallang* (BI: *telang*, *talang*).



Public Domain.



Public Domain.

**157 continued:** The two photos below show #5:  
*patotong* (BI: *betung*).



Public Domain.



Public Domain.



**157 continued:** The two photos below show #6: *oro boda'*.



Public Domain.



Public Domain.

**157 continued:** The photo below shows #7: *oro kalung-kalung*.



Public Domain.

The photo below shows #8: *oro gading*.



Public Domain.



**158 sago palm/rumbia:** *sebangsa pohon palem yang menghasilkan sagu, daunnya digunakan untuk membuat atap.* Compare item 220. See picture below.



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**159 nipa palm/nipah:** *sebangsa palem yang tumbuh di rawa-rawa, daunnya digunakan untuk membuat atap.* Compare item 220. See picture below.



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**160 rattan/rotan:** see pictures below.



Public Domain.



© 2015 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**161 sugarcane/tebu:** see picture below.



© 2012 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).



**162**    **peanut/kacang tanah:** see picture below.



© 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**163**    **kapok/kapok:** see pictures below.



Public Domain.



© 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**164**    **eggplant/terung:** see picture below.



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**165**    **ginger/jahe:** also known as *halia*. It is this specific spice we seek. Best to carry an example. See picture below.



© 2004 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).



**166 cassava/ubi kayu:** also informally manioc in English. See pictures below.



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© 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**167 sweet potato/ubi jalar:** see pictures below.



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**168 betel/sirih:** *tumbuhan, daunnya atau buahnya dikunyah orang tua.* Betel (PIPER BETLE) is one of three main ingredients of a betel nut quid, the other two being the endosperm of the areca nut and mineral lime (calcium carbonate). Whether the leaf or fruit is preferred varies between regions. See pictures below.



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Both images: © 2012 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**169 areca nut/pinang:** The endosperm of the areca nut (ARECA CATECHU) is one of three main ingredients of a betel nut quid, the other two being the leaf (or fruit) of the betel plant and mineral lime (calcium carbonate). See pictures of an areca palm and nuts below.



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**170 short grass/rumput:** *rumput* is also a generic akin to weeds or underbrush. See picture below.



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**171 cogon grass/alang-alang:** *alang-alang*, or cogon grass, is a specific variety (*IMPERATA CYLINDRICA*), about one meter high. *Semacam rumput kira-kira satu meter tingginya*. See pictures below.



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**172 pandanus/pandan:** *daunnya dipakai untuk menjalin tikar*. Bukan yang daunnya berbau harum (= fragrant pandan, *pandan wangi*), dan bukan yang berbuah (= pineapple, *nenas*). (The above-noted confusion exists because in many local languages of Sulawesi ‘pineapple’ is called *pandang*.) There may be two (or more) varieties, one coastal, the other interior, or one bushy, the other tree-like. We seek the generic, or if only specifics are known, then those. See pictures below.



Public Domain.



**172 continued:** more pictures of pandanus.



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**173 seed/biji:** suggest or illustrate pumpkin (*biji labu*) or tomato (*biji tomat*) seed to elicit generic. There are often special terms for rice seed, corn seed, even mango seed, etc.



Public Domain.

**174 (rice) seedling/bibit (padi):** see picture below.



Public Domain.



Public Domain.

**175 field rice/padi:** see picture below.



U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Public Domain.

**173–174** ‘seed’ is *biji* in Indonesian, ‘seedling’ is *bibit*. *Benih* can be either seed or seedling. Of course the important thing is what is referred to, regardless of local confusion/usage.



**176 rice (cut, unhulled)/gabah:** *butir padi yang sudah lepas dari tangkainya dan masih berkulit.*

The technical (commercial) term for *gabah* in English is 'rough rice.' See picture below.



U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Public Domain.

**177 hull of rice/sekam (gabah):** may be described as *kulit luar*. Not to be confused with bran, *dedak*, *kulit dalam*. See picture below.



Public Domain (Wikimedia).

**178 hulled rice/beras:** see picture below.



© 2015 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**179 cooked rice/nasi:** see picture below.



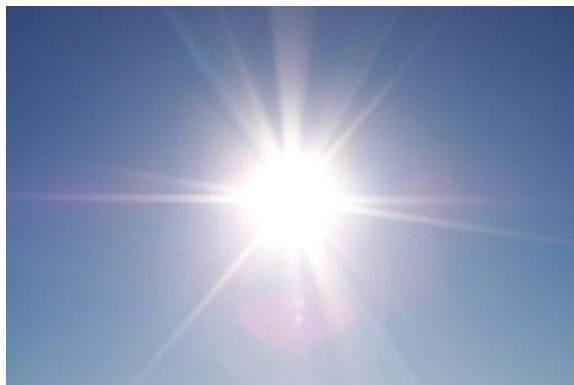
© 2014 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**180 corn/jagung:** see picture below.



© 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**181 sun/matahari:** see picture below.



MorgueFile Free Photo.

**182 moon/bulan:** *bercahaya di langit pada malam hari*. See picture below.



**183 stars/bintang:** see picture below.



National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Public Domain.

**184 sky/langit:** *yang tampak terbentang di atas bumi*. See picture below.



Public Domain (Pixabay).

**185 cloud/awan:** *yang berwarna putih di langit, bukan kabut*. Not a raincloud, though clearly it is a matter of continuum. Items 185, 186 & 187 should be cross validated.



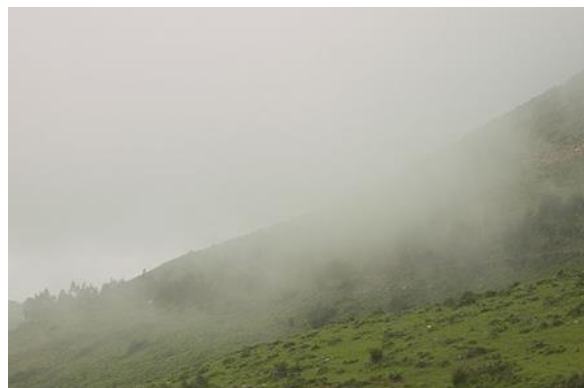
MorgueFile Free Photo..

**186 raincloud/awan hitam:** see picture below.



Public Domain.

**187 fog/kabut:** see picture below.



MorgueFile Free Photo..



**189 lightning/kilat:** see picture below.



Public Domain (Pixabay).

**190 rain/hujan:** see picture below.



MorgueFile Free Photo.

**191 rainbow/pelangi:** see picture below.



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**192 wind/angin:** there may be more than one word for wind. If so, breeze is to be preferred to strong wind. Note that *angin* also means air.

**193 sea, ocean/laut:** see picture below.



Public Domain (Pixabay).

**195 sand/pasir:** see picture below.



Public Domain (Pixabay).

**196 mud/lumpur:** see picture below.



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**197 earth, ground/tanah:** not the earth as a globe, not clay (*tanah liat*). See picture below.



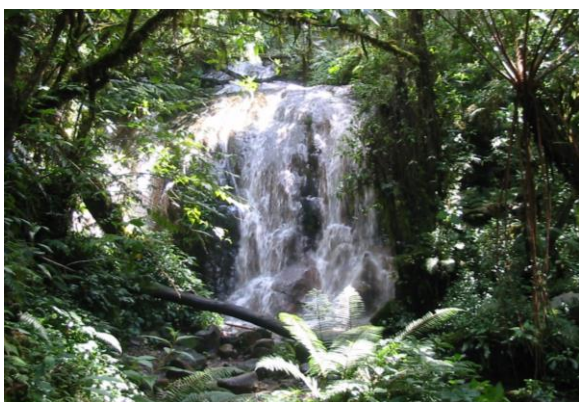
MorgueFile free photo.

**199 salt/garam:** see picture below.



© 2012 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**202 waterfall/air terjun:** see picture below.



© 2004 Janet Watkins. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**203 spring/mata air:** *tempat air membual sendiri dari tanah, bukan buatan manusia*. We want the generic; the language may only have two specifics, for example, out of rocks, out of earth. In such a case, record both, noting the difference. The actual bubbling forth, not the pond thus formed.

**204 mountain/gunung:** see picture below.



© 2011 Owen Edwards. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**206 woods, forest/hutan:** virgin forest is intended, not the 10 to 20 years of secondary or aftergrowth on abandoned or *bekas kebun*. See picture below.



© 2008 Sergiobaffoni. CC BY 3.0 Unported.



**207 river/sungai:** elicit the response for *sungai* even though two or more may be given. There are distinct words for larger and smaller, upland and coastal, free flowing and tidal (estuary) rivers in various languages. Of course if a generic isn't available, record and note differences among specifics. See pictures below.



© 2004 Janet Watkins. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).



© 2009 Wagino 20100516. CC BY-SA 3.0 Unported.

**208 lake/danau:** may be hard to elicit or nonexistent except for those languages adjacent to lakes. See picture below of Lake Tamblingan in Bali.



© 2012 Dave. CC BY 2.0 Generic.

**209 fire/api:** see picture below.



Public Domain (Pixabay).

**210 smoke/asap:** see picture below.



Public Domain (Pixabay).

**211 ashes/abu:** *sisa barang yang terbakar*. See picture below.



MorgueFile Free Photo.



**212 dust/debu:** *bila angin bertiup atau ada mobil lalu, debu beterbangan ke mana-mana. See picture below.*



© 2015 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**213 stone/batu:** see picture below.



© 2015 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**214 lime/kapur:** see picture below of a package of marketed mineral lime.



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**215 shadow/bayang-bayang:** also known as *bayangan*. The Indonesian terms also refer to reflections. Use the picture below to avoid ambiguity.



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**216 house/rumah:** *yang kuno or asli* is intended, not modern brick (or similar) structures, if the language supports a difference. See picture below (also use for eliciting parts of a house, e.g. door, roof).



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**219 door/pintu:** the swinging leaf rather than the opening itself.

**220 roof/atap:** compare 158 and 159. *Yang di atas rumah.*



**221 rafter/kasau:** *kayu (atau bambu) yang dipasang melintang seakan-akan merupakan tulang rusuk pada atap rumah.* These run from peak to lower edges, rather than parallel to the peak.



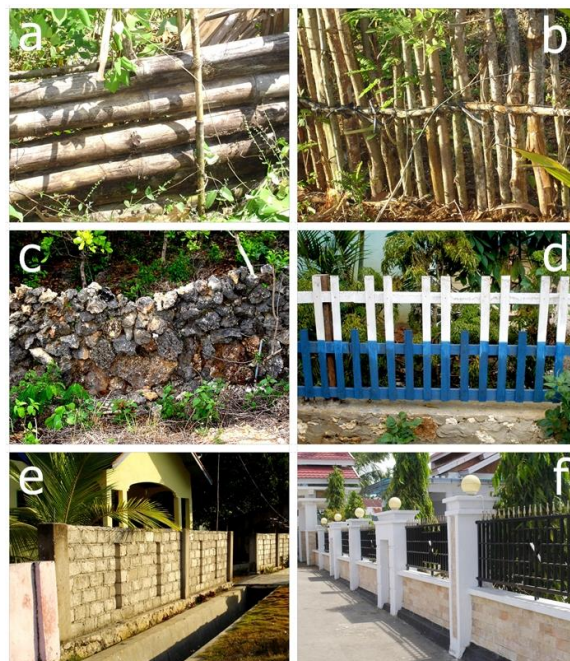
© 2012 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**222 storage shelf above hearth/para:** *tempat (sebuah rak, dsb) di atas tungku untuk menaruh perkakas dapur, mengeringkan kayu api dsb.* See picture below.



Public Domain.

**225 fence/pagar:** if there is no generic, record specifics, noting differences. See picture below illustrating some common fence types in the Indonesian context: (a) roundpole fence; (b) stake fence; (c) dry stone wall; (d) picket fence; (e) masonry fence; (f) masonry column fence.



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**226 canoe, boat/perahu:** if no generic, list specifics, noting the differences. *Perahu* usually is without *geladak*, deck. See picture below.



Public Domain.



**227 canoe paddle/dayung:** see picture below.



Public Domain.

**228 raft/rakit:** see pictures below of a maritime raft (*rakit di laut*) and a river raft (*rakit penyemberrangan*), which have distinct names in some Sulawesi languages.



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**229 charcoal/arang:** Charcoal is frequently made of *bakau*, mangrove wood. Of course many groups don't know or use charcoal. *Yang dipakai dalam seterika* will usually elicit the cultural equivalent, even though *tempurung* is the item burned. See picture of charcoal made from coconut shells.



© 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**230 three-stone fireplace/tungku:** see picture below.



© 2013 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**231 cooking pot/periuk, belanga:** see picture below.



Public Domain.



**232 water jar/tempayan:** see picture below.



Public Domain.

**233 bamboo water container/tempat air bambu:** see picture below.



Public Domain.

**234 ladle of coconut shell/gayung:** *tempurung dsb yang diberi bertangkai untuk menimba air.* See picture below.



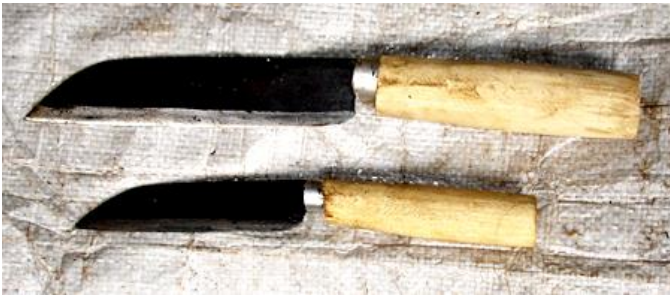
Public Domain.

**235, 236 mortar & pestle/lesung & alu:** see picture below.



Public Domain.

**237 knife/pisau:** of several kinds and sizes, we probably cannot be more specific than *yang dipakai di dapur*. See picture below.



© 2012 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**239 sheath for machete/sarung parang:** see picture below.



© 2015 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**240 comb/sisir:** see picture below.



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**241 ring/cincin:** see picture below.



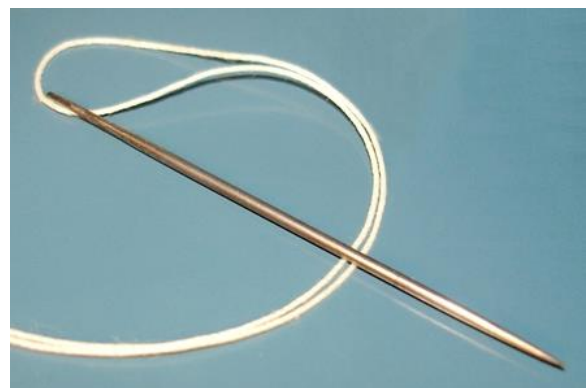
Public Domain (Pixabay).

**242 rope/tali (besar, pintal):** *macam yang biasa dipakai untuk mengikat kuda, bebannya atau kepalanya.*



Public Domain.

**244 needle/jarum:** see picture below.



© 2014 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).



**245 sarong/sarung:** see picture below.



© 2015 David Mead. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**247 mat/tikar:** see picture below.



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**250 loincloth/cawat, kain pungung:** This is loincloth and not undershorts. see picture of men wearing loincloths below.



From Sarasin & Sarasin 1905 *Reisen in Celebes*. Public Domain.

**251 bark cloth/jeluang:** pardoning your frustration, it is known in parts of Sulawesi. If this language doesn't have it, skip it. *Kain dibuat dari kulit kayu, yang telah dipakai pada waktu perang Jepang.* See picture below of a Kulawi girl (circa 1916) wearing bark cloth skirt, jacket and headdress.



From Raven 1932 Bark-cloth Making in Central Celebes. Public Domain.

**252 wine/saguer:** An alcoholic drink made from the sap (toddy) of certain palms such as sugar, coconut or lontar palms. We seek the term for palm wine which is the result of natural fermentation processes and has not been further distilled (distilled palm wine is properly called arrak, Indonesian *arak*). Rice wine may have a unique designation.

**254 swidden, dry rice or corn field/ladang:** *ladang* encompasses both slash-and-burn-and-abandon fields and retained fields. The stress here is on dryland agriculture as opposed to wetland agriculture. If this language doesn't have a generic for the former, record the specifics, noting the differences. It may help to add *kebun*.

**255 trail, road/jalanan:** Try using *jalanan* for elicitation because *jalan* is often heard as *berjalan*. There may indeed be multiple local varieties. The generic rather than a certain size is indicated. Lacking a generic, record the specifics, noting the difference.

**256–313 Kata Sifat:** take care with all the adjectives that an item modified, for example, big river, does not itself elicit its own unique term.

**256 big/besar:** *batu besar*. We are looking for a big object.

**258 good/baik:** *orang yang baik*.

**261 dry/kering:** for example, dry (laundry), (*cucian*) *kering*. Dry *sawah* may well elicit a unique term.

**262 wide/lebar:** watch for confusion with vast, *luas*. Try *jalan yang lebar*, making sure you don't elicit a unique word for wide road.

**264 strong/kuat:** if there is no generic word for strong, but only words meaning 'strong (of living things)' and 'strong (of materials),' then record both, noting the difference in meaning.

**265 weak/lemah:** if there is no generic word for weak, but only words meaning 'weak (of living things)' and 'weak (of materials),' then record both, noting the difference in meaning.

**268 new (objects)/baru:** perhaps *rumah baru*. Of objects; not *saya baru datang*.

**269–270 lama (old, of objects) and tua (old, of people)** do not always remain distinct to all speakers of Indonesian, but the intent here is clearly to contrast them. Notice that *lama* also means long (of time).

**270 old (persons)/tua:** *sudah lama umurnya*.

**274 fat/gemuk:** cross-validate with item 050 *lemak*.



**277 (luke)warm (water)/hangat (air):** standardize the elicitation with example of lukewarm water. *Tidak panas, tidak dingin, di antaranya.*

**279 sharp (knife)/tajam:** some Sulawesi languages have distinct terms for sharp of a blade (*tajam mata pisau, parang, dsb*) versus sharp of a point (*tajam/runcing pensil, ranjau, mata tombak, dsb*). It is the former that we seek.

**281 short (height)/rendah:** Of a table, tree or mountain.

**290 pain, to be sick/sakit:** if this language has no single term for *sakit*, record specifics, noting nuances.

**299 dirty/kotor:** if there is any question about what is meant by *kotor*, focus on dirty clothing. There may be special words for a dirty face (especially if dried-on snot is involved), and some languages have a special term for body-dirt (BI: *daki*). And you might get ‘muddy’ with sandals, and ‘messy’ with houses.

**302 lonely/sunyi, sepi:** both *sepi* and *sunyi* are defined in terms of each other. The intent is lonely, not quiet, though there is some overlap. We do not mean homesick. The effect is more a condition devoid of people/noises, rather than the resulting emotion.

**303 difficult/sukar:** *sukar* is the most emotion free of the three-some *sukar, sulit, susah*.

**304 smooth/halus, licin:** smooth is intended, not fine or slippery. Both *halus* and *licin* define smooth in their proper domains. Use example of a smooth river stone as opposed to rough *kasar* granite. Beware of a slippery river stone! *Batu kali yang halus, tidak kasar.* or *Dia sudah sembuh, kulitnya halus lagi.*

**305 fast/lekas, cepat:** *lari cepat, berjalan cepat.* As opposed to doing something quickly/hurriedly, or arriving at a place early, both of which can also be called ‘*cepat*’ in everyday BI.

**308 true, correct/benar:** *lawan kata salah.*

**313 green/hijau:** *warna daun-daun pohon.* (*hijau* may or may not be a borrowed term from Indonesian.)

**314** *apakah dia merokok?* **Tidak.**

**315** *berapa uang di tangan Anda?* **Tidak ada.**

**316** *apakah Anda orang Jawa?* **Bukan.**

**317 if/kalau, jika:** for this and other items we seek free forms. If such do not exist, give bound forms. In context: *Kalau dia pulang, saya mau ikut. Dia akan pergi kalau tidak hujan.*

**319 now, already (perfective)/sudah:** for this and other items we seek free forms. If such do not exist, give bound forms. *Apakah dia sudah pulang? Sudah.*

**320 and/dan:** *Kata penyambung.*

**321–323** *kursi ini*, this chair, proximate to the speaker; *kursi itu*, that chair, of intermediate separation from the speaker (possibly proximate to the hearer); *kursi jauh itu*, that chair yonder, of distant separation from the speaker (and hearer). Many Sulawesi languages show this three-part distinction. If this language has more than three, record this in a special note.

**324–326** **here**, in this place (near speaker); **there**, in that place (possibly near hearer); **over yonder** in that far place. Many Sulawesi languages show this three-part locational distinction. If this language has more than three, record this in a special note. We want to avoid equivalents of the English:

“Here! Take it!”

“Here it is!” / “There it is!”

“Here. Go this way!”

“Where’s Yusup?” “He’s over there!”

(while pointing).

**327–339 Nomor-Nomor:** some languages change the form of the number when followed by a classifier, as with Indonesian *satu:se-*. Our intention here is the independent counting series, one, two, three....

**343 west/barat:** this is a cardinal direction, where the sun sets. *Arah tempat matahari terbenam*. Note also the reflex for westerly monsoon, recording it in a note.

**344 east/timur:** this is a cardinal direction, where the sun rises. *Arah tempat matahari terbit*. Note also the reflex for easterly monsoon and/or non-westerly winds, recording it in a note.

**345–346** this basic Austronesian pair should be recorded with an indication of the cardinal direction thus pointed out. This latter may be of interest especially in interior areas where it may give some hint of migration directions. On the other hand, these perhaps do not exist in interior areas, in itself significant. Upstream and downstream are probably not equivalents, but then again may be since water flows seaward. On some smaller islands, these words may have been borrowed from a mainland language and be fixed as to direction. It is the “**toward the sea/ toward the interior**” pair we seek.

**347 under/di bawah:** *di bawah meja* rather than *di bawah rumah*, which may be a unique morpheme.

**349–350 behind/in front of** an object, say, the house, to avoid the confusion of getting reflexes relating one person to another on a pathway.

**353 edge/pinggir:** *pinggir meja* rather than *pinggir sungai*, which may be unique. Not *di samping*.

**355 night/malam:** if there is a distinction in the language, we intend time of night rather than condition of darkness.

**356–358** we are looking for how people emically divide the day into periods. If their categories do not match Indonesian (*pagi, siang, sore*), include an explanation. You may encounter phrases which make reference to the sun, such as ‘the sun is high,’ ‘the sun is slanting,’ ‘the sun is short.’

**357 midday/siang:** intended is the period of time between morning (*pagi*) and afternoon (*sore*), midday encompassing noon. It is proper to leave this blank rather than elicit the other Indonesian meaning, daytime/daylight as opposed to night.

**365 to fear, be afraid of/takut (kepada):** whether grammatically verb or adjective, the concept of anxiety or agitation in the face of (real or imagined) danger is intended.

**369 to know (a thing)/tahu (sesuatu):** *saya tahu sesuatu*.

**376 to say, speak, utter/berkata:** it is probably best to elicit multiple synonyms here, because it is next to impossible to find agreement on equivalences across languages, even within languages, for the various verbs of saying. Do not include tell, item 375.

**377 to repeat/mengulangi:** transitive. *Dia mengulangi pertanyaannya*.

**383 to see/melihat:** not watch, *menonton*.

**384 to smell, sniff/mencium:** not the kissing sniff, if that is different.



**385 to cut (wood, across grain)/memotong (kayu):** we are not looking here for butcher, slice or other specific words, but for cutting wood across the grain (not felling a tree), itself quite specific. It is a hacking motion, not sawing. The more specific Indonesian words, *menetak*, *memakuk*, *memarang*, don't elicit uniform responses. See photo below.



Public Domain.

**386 to split (wood)/membelah (kayu):** transitive. In some languages to split wood is different from to split bamboo, for example. We seek only the former here. If this language differentiates splitting with an axe from splitting with a machete, record the specifics in lieu of the missing generic. See picture below.



Public Domain.

**387 to cook/memasak:** we seek the most general word for cook. *Memasak* is general, *menanak* specific for cooking rice. If there is no general word in the language, but specific words for cooking vegetables and cooking rice, etc., record these, noting the difference.

**388 to (be) boil(ing) (of water)/mendidih:** intransitive.

**389 to open, uncover/membuka:** where multiple specifics may exist and no generic, use that for uncovering a pan: *membuka panci*.

**393 to chew (not swallow)/mengunyah:** in context: *Dia sakit gigi, susah dia mengunyah*.

**394 to chew betelnut/makan pinang:** beware of translation here. The 'eating' of the entire quid is intended, betel leaf, areca nut, lime.

**396 to suck (not nurse)/mengisap:** *memasukkan (menarik ke dalam) dengan kekuatan hawa (seperti dengan hidung atau mulut)*.

**397 to blow (on fire)/meniup:** in context: *Beberapa kali dia meniup, lalu api menyala lagi*.

**399 to squeeze (in hand)/memeras:** the idea is to squeeze X out of Y rather than merely to hold very tightly. Compare item 398.

**401 to fall, drop (as fruit)/jatuh:** intransitive, noncausative. *Buah jatuh semalam*. Of an object dropping, not of a person stumbling and falling.

**402 to drop/menjatuhkan:** *sebelum dia turun dari atap, dengan sengaja dia menjatuhkan palunya ke bawah*.

**405 to burn/membakar:** some Sulawesi languages lack a generic word for 'burn,' thus the following collocations may elicit different verb forms: *membakar kebun*, *membakar rumah*, *membakar sampah*, *membakar jagung*, *membakar ikan*. The intent here is a transitive process whereby someone subjects material to be consumed by fire, not merely cooks it.

**406 to plant/menanam:** we are seeking the most general word. Beware of specialized words for corn and/or rice planting, or with special instruments such as a dibble stick. If no generic exists, record the specifics noting the differences.

**408 to winnow/menampi:** *membersihkan beras dng nyiru digerak-gerakkan turun naik*. We seek the verb that collocates with cleaning rice that has just been pounded to remove the husks. Some languages have separate terms for cleaning threshed (but not yet pounded) rice, and for a final cleaning of stored rice just before cooking. See the article “Vocabulary Associated with Maize and Rice” by Michael Martens (Sulang Language Data and Working Papers: Topics in Lexicography no. 10) for further discussion.

**409 to pound (rice)/menumbuk (padi):** in most languages of Sulawesi, the same term is used both for pounding so as to remove husks (*menumbuk gabah menjadi beras*) as well as for pounding grain, turmeric root, etc. into flour (*menumbuk halus, menumbuk menjadi tepung*). If your language is different, record both terms, noting the difference in meaning. See picture of people pounding rice below.



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**416 to tie (tether animal)/mengikat, menambatkan:** if there is a distinction in the language between tying an animal by the neck and tying the foot, record the former. *Menambatkan* is more specific in Indonesian, but probably less widely known.

**417 turn (right/left)/berbelok:** *Saat berbelok, tiba-tiba motornya selip sendiri dan terjatuh.*

**418 to turn around/berputar:** intransitive. In context: *Jarum panjang berputar lebih cepat daripada jarum pendek. / Roda mulai berputar.*

**419 to stick to/melekat, berlekat:** intransitive. *Menempel benar-benar (hingga tidak mudah lepas). Kotoran ini sudah melekat benar, sukar dibersihkan.*

**425 to give someone a bath/memandikan:** *ibu itu memandikan bayinya.*

**426 to swim/berenang:** not drift, *berhanyut* or float, *terapung*.

**429 to hide/bersembunyi:** intransitive. To lie or be out of sight or concealed.

**432 to shoot an arrow/memanah:** not to use a slingshot, if that is different.

**434 to kill/membunuh (orang):** to kill someone; the most neutral term for it, no extended meanings intended.

**435 to throw/melemparkan:** not ‘pelt’ = Indonesian *melempar(i)*. The object should be the thing thrown, not the thing thrown at. In context: *Anak itu melemparkan buah mangga ke temannya. / Dia melemparkan batu ke arah anjing liar itu.*



**441 to weave cloth/menenun:** see picture below.



© 2009 Michael Martens. Released to the Public Domain (CC0).

**442 to plait (mat, basket)/menganyam (tikar, bakul):** we seek the verb that collocates with the plaiting of mats and baskets as shown in the pictures below. Although this process is colloquially referred to in English as weaving, 'to plait' is the precise term.



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Public Domain.

**447 lost (of things)/hilang:** focus should be on the missing thing (such as a lost comb or lost book), not the state of the person who has lost something. Note also that English 'lost' is ambiguous: one can say both 'My keys are lost' (*hilang*) and 'I am lost' (*kesasar*) whereas these are distinguished in Indonesian and most Sulawesi languages. We want the former.

**453 to itch, be itchy/gatal:** whether grammatically verb or adjective, the concept is that of dermal irritation.

**455 to delouse/menghilangkan kutu:** see picture below.



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**461 to stand/berdiri:** to be standing; not to rise from a seated position.

**462 to sit/duduk:** we are not seeking squat; sit, whether sitting in a chair or on a rock.

**463 to lie down/berbaring:** *terletak merata, tidak duduk, tidak berdiri, tidak berarti tidur.*

**466 to sleep/tidur:** this does not mean to recline, *berbaring*, be in bed, try to sleep or rest. The state of being asleep is intended. *Anak itu sudah tidur nyenyak. Tidur* is prerequisite to *bermimpi*.

**468 to wake up/bangun:** clearly distinguish between awaking from a state of sleep and getting up from a prone position. We intend the former. *Jaga* may help as a gloss, as it also can mean 'awake.' *Biar ada banyak orang yang ribut, sama sekali dia tidak bangun.*

**469 to awaken someone/membangunkan:** *saya membangunkan adik saya tadi pagi.* Clearly distinguish between wake someone and get someone up. Indonesian *bangun* supports both meanings (see item 468). Not to lift someone up.

**481 bride price/mas kawin:** *uang dari pihak pengantin laki-laki yang diberikan kepada pengantin perempuan.* If this language group does not observe this culturally and they don't talk about its observance in other groups, please avoid a translation response only. There is a difference in some languages between the traditional practice of transferring wealth (often figured in *rial* or *ringgit*) and the current practice of raising money. If the language and culture distinguish these, record both.

**482 what?/apa?:** *apa ini?*

**483 who?/siapa?:** *orang itu, siapa?*

**485 when?/kapan?:** if the language distinguishes between asking about when in the past (*kala lampau*) versus when in the future (*kala mendatang*), record both forms noting the difference.

**486 how many?/berapa?:** as with numerals, the form of this interrogative may vary depending on whether it is used independently or is followed by a classifier/quantifier. The independent form is intended.

**487 how?/bagaimana?:** we seek method, manner, *apa caranya?*, rather than characteristic, *bagaimana kabar/rupanya?*

**488 why?/mengapa?, kenapa?:** *apa sebabnya?*