

Kaisabu word list and notes

by
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LANGUAGES

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DESCRIPTION

The speech variety of the small Kaisabu community of Buton Island, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia, has received scant attention in the previous literature, leaving open the question whether it should be considered a dialect of Cia-Cia or a separate language. In this paper I bring to light initial information concerning its sound system, word stock, person markers, and deictics. The heart of this paper is an annotated word list comprising over eight hundred items. I also present evidence for considering Kaisabu to be a distinct language.

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VERSION HISTORY

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1. Location and language environment

Kaisabu is spoken in the eastern portion of the village (*kelurahan*) of Kaisabu Baru.¹ Kaisabu speakers have occupied this location since 1969 after being resettled by government authorities from a more isolated location. This community exists in a multilingual environment, with Cia-Cia communities to the east, and Pancana- and Wolio-speaking communities to their west. Many Kaisabu speak some Cia-Cia and Wolio, but few outsiders bother to learn Kaisabu.

Unfortunately this language is endangered. It is only being learned by children in households where both parents speak Kaisabu, and even then not always. When only one parent speaks Kaisabu, then Indonesian, or less often Wolio, becomes the language used at home. As a result, only twenty to thirty percent of children are learning Kaisabu. On the positive side, many adults recognize that their language is under threat, and some adults have committed to speaking just Kaisabu with each other. The lack of intergenerational language transfer however remains a clear threat.

2. Previous research

A 100-item Kaisabu word list was collected by the Indonesian linguist B. H. Bhurhanuddin. In his resulting compilation, Kaisabu (in his spelling: KaEsabu) is presented as one of six Cia-Cia word lists (Bhurhanuddin 1979:34–36), but inexplicably is not treated in his discussion of Cia-Cia dialects or subdialects.

A partial Kaisabu word list was collected by SIL linguist David Andersen during visits in 1999 and 2005. In a locally produced guide to the languages of Southeast Sulawesi published the following year, Andersen (2006:6) listed (without discussion) Kaisabu as a separate language with 500 speakers. It appears Kaisabu was a ‘late’ addition, since it was not located on the accompanying map.

In the 18th edition of the *Ethnologue* (Lewis, Simons and Fennig 2015) Kaisabu is listed as a dialect of Cia-Cia.

¹ Pinpoint coordinates for this village can be given as 5° 28' 30.8" S and 122° 41' 12.2" E. The village (*kelurahan*) of Kaisabu Baru is located in the district (*kecamatan*) of Sorawolio in the city (*kota madya*) of Baubau in the province (*provinsi*) of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

3. Relationship to Cia-Cia

With this history in mind, during a recent survey of the languages of southern Buton (Mead and Truong In preparation) we paid particular attention to the relationship between Kaisabu and Cia-Cia.

From the viewpoint of lexicostatistics, Kaisabu shares its closest relationship (74% lexically similar) with Wasambua. Wasambua is an outlier dialect of Cia-Cia, which itself could potentially be considered a separate language (Mead 2017). In the remainder of the comparisons, Kaisabu averaged only 69% lexically similar with all other Cia-Cia word lists (range 72% to 66%). For those who accept a 70% cut-off value, below which lack of intelligibility can be assumed (Boone 2007), these similarity values alone would be sufficient to indicate that Kaisabu is a separate language, or at most only borderline intelligible with Cia-Cia.

What lexical similarity suggests, however, was also corroborated by reports we received from various Cia-Cia communities. In fact on a scale of easily understood to partially, slightly, or not at all understood, Kaisabu was consistently rated with the likes of Muna and Tukang Besi, *even in the communities geographically closest to Kaisabu*. See Figure 1 on the following page.

Finally it should be noted that at least two sound change isoglosses separate Kaisabu from the rest of Cia-Cia. First, the protophoneme *t shifted to /tʃ/ preceding high vowels /i/ and /u/ in Cia-Cia, but was retained as /t/ in Kaisabu. The following words are exemplary.

Kaisabu	Cia-Cia	
<i>tikolu</i>	<i>cikolu</i>	‘egg’
<i>titi</i>	<i>cici</i>	‘woman’s breast’
<i>hanti</i>	<i>hanci</i>	‘sweat’ (noun)
<i>tula</i>	<i>cula, cila</i>	‘mole, nevus’
<i>tutu</i>	<i>cucu</i>	‘louse’
<i>potu</i>	<i>pocu</i>	‘head’
<i>pitu</i>	<i>popicu</i>	‘seven’

Second, in Cia-Cia a glottal stop is regularly intercalated between a sequence of two like vowels, but no insertion occurs in Kaisabu.

Kaisabu	Cia-Cia	
<i>ηii</i>	<i>ηiʔi</i>	‘tooth’
<i>danee</i>	<i>daneʔe</i>	‘there is, there are’
<i>waa</i>	<i>waʔa</i>	‘flood’
<i>ηoo</i>	<i>ηoʔo</i>	‘nose’
<i>tuu</i>	<i>cuʔu</i>	‘knee’

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VII. DIALEKTOLOGI

17. Bahasa Cia-Cia ada beberapa dialeknya. Kampung mana saja yang bahasa dan logatnya *sama persis* dengan bahasa desa ini?

asal dari Gunung Sejuk { Karya Baru, Bugi, Banauwe, Labahawa, Kombeli, Laburuci } in Dasar Wajo.

18. Untuk tempat yang berikut, tolong menunjukkan kalau penduduknya pakai:

- (a) dialek yang *sedikit berbeda* tetapi masih bisa dimengerti dengan mudah
(b) dialek yang *agak beda* sehingga cuma mengerti separuh
(c) dialek yang *sangat berbeda* sehingga sulit sekali atau tidak dimengerti?

	sedikit berbeda / mudah dimengerti	agak beda / mengerti separuh	sangat berbeda / sulit dimengerti	tidak tahu
Batu Atas	✓ (bisa mengerti)			
Wali	✓			
Masiri	✓			
Bola	✓			
Bangun	✓			
Sampolawa	✓			
Gunung Sejuk	✓			
Gonda Baru				
Karya Baru	✓			
Kaisabu			✓ agak sulit	
Lapandewa	✓			
Burangasi	✓			
Wabula	✓			
Holimbobo	✓			
Takimpo	✓ (beda dialeknya)			
Pasar Wajo	✓			
Wolowa	✓			
Matanauwe	✓			
Kumbewaha	campuran -	✓ (agak susah)		
Lasalimu	campuran -	✓ bisa mengerti dan tidak		
Wanci			✓ hampir tidak mengerti.	
Kadatua			tidak mengerti	

Figure 1. Excerpt from sociolinguistic questionnaire taken in Gonda Baru village.
Note response (circled) when asked about Kaisabu.

4. Sound system

Kaisabu has the following consonants and vowels.

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

voiced stops and affricates: /b/, /d/, /dʒ/, /g/

fricatives: /β/, /s/, /x/, /h/

nasals: /m/, /n/, /ŋ/

resonants: /r/, /l/

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

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

A limited number of consonant clusters are allowed in Kaisabu, all of which consist of a nasal followed by a homorganic stop or affricate. Note that /ntʃ/ fills the position of /ns/, which does not occur.

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

The approximant *y* (/j/) has an even more tenuous status in the sound system. I recorded this sound in the third person plural independent pronoun *maŋaya* (from earlier *maŋa* + *ia*) and in *bayara* ‘to buy’ (from Malay *bayar*). I recorded the interrogative pronoun ‘who?’ as both *iyeno* and *i:eno*. The approximant /w/ does not occur.

4.1 Discussion of particular phonemes

The phoneme /tʃ/ is fairly common in the data when following a homorganic nasal, as in *lenci* ‘tail,’ *ŋuncu* ‘snout,’ *anca* ‘fish gills’ among others. Outside of this context I have only two examples of /tʃ/, both of which can be attributed to borrowing.

<i>kacangore</i>	‘peanuts’	cf. Malay <i>kacang goreng</i>
<i>cobe</i>	‘to crush spices’	cf. Malay <i>cobek</i>

The contrast between /β/ and /b/ is neutralized following /m/ as well as preceding the vowel /u/, where only /b/ occurs. Outside of these two contexts /β/ predominates, and /b/ occurs but rarely, where its presence can usually be attributed to borrowing.²

<i>baḍa</i>	‘body’	cf. Malay <i>badan</i>
<i>bayara</i>	‘to pay’	cf. Malay <i>bayar</i>
<i>bebe</i>	‘duck’	cf. Malay <i>bebek</i>
<i>cobe</i>	‘crush (spices in mortar)’	cf. Indonesian <i>cobek</i>

The phonemes /ɖ/ and /d/ are rare. /ɖ/ is known to occur in the following words, probably all borrowed, even though a loan source for *ḍuhia* ‘tailbone’ has not been identified.

<i>baḍa</i>	‘body’	cf. Malay <i>badan</i>
<i>ḍoi</i>	‘money’	cf. Malay <i>duit</i>
<i>ḍuhia</i>	‘tailbone’	
<i>kalaḍi</i>	‘taro’	cf. Malay <i>keladi</i>

The phoneme /d/ was recorded in the following words, all borrowed.³

<i>duda</i>	‘widower’	cf. Malay <i>duda</i>
<i>duria</i>	‘durian’	cf. Malay <i>durian</i>
<i>sahada</i>	‘index finger’	cf. Malay <i>syahadat</i> ‘testimony’ ⁴

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

<i>janda</i>	‘widow’	cf. Malay <i>janda</i>
<i>jepe</i>	‘cooked rice’	cf. Wolio <i>jepe</i> ‘rice porridge’
<i>jina</i>	‘kind of civet’	cf. Wolio <i>jina</i> ‘civet cat’
<i>juxu</i>	‘push’	
<i>kapajawa</i>	‘kapok’	cf. Malay <i>kapas</i> ‘cotton’ + <i>jawa</i> ‘Java’
<i>kaxajaa</i>	‘work’	cf. Malay <i>kerja</i>
<i>kajoli</i>	‘door leaf’	cf. Wolio <i>kajoli</i> ‘closing, shutting’
<i>lajaxa</i>	‘horse’	cf. Wolio <i>ajara</i> < Old Javanese <i>ajaran</i>
<i>moijo</i>	‘green’	cf. Wolio <i>maiyo</i> , Malay <i>hijau</i>
<i>uju</i>	‘cape, headland’	cf. Wolio <i>uju</i> ‘tongue of land’

² Note also in the corpus *moluba* ‘slack (of rope)’ and *tabaxo* ‘sago flour’ but I suspect these forms may have been mistranscribed.

³ Note also in the corpus *sodo* ‘hot, feverish’ and *pehado* ‘to hit’ but I suspect these forms may have been mistranscribed.

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

In the present corpus the sequence /ndʒ/ is known to occur only in *njinjixa* ‘cicada.’ This word is clearly onomatopoeic with the sound that cicadas make.

In the history of Kaisabu, the proto-phoneme *r shifted to a voiceless velar fricative /x/. However /r/ has been reintroduced through borrowing. In the corpus the following words contain /r/:

<i>duria</i>	‘durian’	cf. Malay <i>durian</i>
<i>kaberere</i>	‘toad’	
<i>kacangore</i>	‘peanuts’	cf. Malay <i>kacang goreng</i> ‘fried peanuts’
<i>koropunda</i>	‘octopus’	cf. Muna <i>koropunda</i> ‘giant squid’
<i>mantiri</i>	‘government midwife’	cf. Malay <i>menteri</i> ‘department (of government)’

I sometimes recorded the phoneme /t/ as fronted, primarily preceding the vowel /u/ but also in other contexts. Fronting is not indicated in the semi-orthographic transcription employed in the presentation of word list responses (§ 5).

<i>guntu</i>	[ˈɡuŋt̪u]	‘thunder’
<i>tulo</i>	[ˈt̪uɔ]	‘pitfall spike’
<i>tuwele</i>	[t̪uˈβele]	‘derris’
<i>motuka</i>	[moˈt̪uka]	‘hard, old’
<i>kotuhu</i>	[koˈt̪uhu]	‘correct, true’
<i>petunu</i>	[peˈt̪unu]	‘to burn (trans.)’
<i>petutu</i>	[peˈt̪ut̪u]	‘to pound (with pestle)’
<i>petutubi</i>	[peˈt̪ut̪ubi]	‘cover’
<i>betu</i>	[ˈβet̪u]	‘to give’
<i>tula-tula</i>	[ˌt̪ulaˈt̪ula]	‘story’
<i>mopute</i>	[moˈp̪ute]	‘white’
<i>simbiti</i>	[siˈmbiɽi]	‘brave’
<i>pita</i>	[ˈpiɽa]	‘to seek’
<i>toŋaata</i>	[toŋaˈaɽa]	‘yard (of house)’
<i>tataaŋke</i>	[t̪aˈt̪aːŋke]	‘riddle’

In three responses the phoneme /l/ was recorded as retroflexed. Retroflexion is not indicated in the semi-orthographic transcription employed in the presentation of word list responses (§ 5).

<i>tulo</i>	[ˈt̪uɔ]	‘pitfall spike’
<i>pegili</i>	[peˈgili]	‘to grind’
<i>polonai</i>	[poɔˈnai]	‘to vomit’

Most words that are transcribed as vowel initial can be assumed to begin with a glottal stop. However there were a few words which seemed to have a soft onset, including *ewo* ‘current’ and *uju* ‘cape, headland.’ I leave this as a matter for future investigation.

4.2 Long vowels and stress

Kaisabu allows for all combinations of vowel sequences. A sequence of two like vowels is articulated as a single, double-long vowel.

<i>ηii</i>	[' ηi:]	‘tooth’
<i>lelee</i>	[le 'le:]	‘urine’
<i>laa</i>	['la:]	‘(tree) trunk’
<i>xoo</i>	['xo:]	‘leaf’
<i>kuu</i>	['ku:]	‘mushroom’

Primary stress predictably falls on the penultimate syllable.

<i>mate</i>	['mate]	‘dead’
<i>pebaho</i>	[pe 'baho]	‘bathe’
<i>haebu</i>	[ha 'ebu]	‘womb’

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

<i>toxooxe</i>	[toxo 'oxe]	‘rainbow’
<i>kaana</i>	[ka 'ana]	‘house’
<i>agaano</i>	[aga 'ano]	‘other, different’

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

<i>paxatukala</i>	[pa ,xatu 'kala]	‘pumpkin’
<i>honolitonka</i>	[ho ,noli 'tonka]	‘dammar’

However, two different patterns emerge when two-syllable reduplication is involved. Namely, secondary stress always falls on the first syllable of the reduplicated portion, whether it be the fourth or fifth syllable from the end. Compare the following sets of examples:

<i>kaʔana-ʔana</i>	[ka ,ʔana 'ʔana]	‘baby’
<i>ηkaowi-owi</i>	[ηka ,oβi 'oβi]	‘sweet potato’
<i>ηkamia-mia</i>	[ηka ,mia 'mia]	‘shadow’
<i>moa-moapu</i>	[,moamo 'apu]	‘afternoon’
<i>mea-meate</i>	[,meame 'ate]	‘stay, reside, dwell’

In the presentation of word list responses, stress is indicated only when it differs from one of these patterns.

5. Word list

For eliciting Kaisabu data, I used an 814-item version of the Sulawesi Long List (SLL). Subsequent to this survey the Sulawesi Long List was expanded, and in its published version comprises 844 items.⁵ In the presentation of responses below I follow the ordering of the 844-item list, even though some responses are necessarily left blank.

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

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

SLL	English	Indonesian	Kaisabu	Annotations
001	body	<i>badan, tubuh</i>	baḡa	also meaning ‘chest (of body),’ cf. 054
002	head	<i>kepala</i>	potu	
003	skull	<i>tengkorak</i>	kahuano potu	
004	fontanelle	<i>ubun-ubun</i>	wuwu	
005	brain	<i>otak</i>	‘si:to	
006	hair (head)	<i>rambut</i>	wulumpotu	
007	hair whorl	<i>unyeng-unyeng</i>	sumaja	
008	hair bun	<i>sanggul</i>	kapeṅkolu	
009	gray hair	<i>uban</i>	kua	
010	face	<i>muka, wajah</i>	hula	
011	forehead	<i>dahi</i>	inde	
012	eye	<i>mata</i>	mata	
013	eyeball	<i>bola mata</i>	holompeno mata	with stem <i>holompe</i> ‘seed,’ cf. 329
014	pupil of the eye	<i>biji mata, manik mata</i>	kakitono mata	literally ‘black of the eye,’ cf. 552
015	eyebrow	<i>kening, alis mata</i>	kexe	
016	eyelashes	<i>bulu mata</i>	wulu mata	
017	tear (from crying)	<i>air mata</i>	eʔe mata	
018	temple	<i>pelipis</i>	ḡili-ḡili	

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

019	nose	<i>hidung</i>	ŋoo	
020	nostril	<i>lubang hidung</i>	holombano ŋoo	with stem <i>holomba</i> ‘hole,’ cf. 368
021	mucus	<i>ingus</i>	toli	
022	cheek	<i>pipi</i>	ɓaga	
023	cheekbone	<i>tulang pipi, pasu-pasu</i>	bukuno ɓaga	
024	mouth	<i>mulut</i>	muncu	also ‘beak (of bird),’ cf. 176
025	lip	<i>bibir</i>	wiwi	also ‘edge,’ cf. 630
026	tongue	<i>lidah</i>	ela	
027	tooth	<i>gigi</i>	ŋii	
028	molar tooth	<i>geraham</i>	waŋka	note also <i>timpa</i> ‘canines’
029	gums	<i>gusi</i>	guo	
030	palate	<i>langit-langit mulut</i>	ŋaxa	
031	saliva	<i>ludah, air liur</i>	ilu	
032	chin	<i>dagu</i>	hase	
033	ear	<i>telinga</i>	toliŋa	
034	earwax	<i>tahi telinga</i>	takino toliŋa	
035	neck	<i>leher</i>	la:wuku	
036	throat (esophagus)	<i>kerongkongan</i>	gonco	
037	nape (of neck)	<i>tengkuk, kuduk</i>	buhu	
038	shoulder	<i>bahu</i>	buhu	
039	armpit	<i>ketiak, kelek</i>	paa	cf. <i>wawampaa</i> ‘area below the armpit’
040	arm	<i>lengan</i>	sae	
041	elbow	<i>siku</i>	siku	
042	hand, forearm	<i>tangan</i>	lima	
043	palm of hand	<i>tapak tangan</i>	xanda lima	
044	span (eight inches)	<i>jengkal</i>	tuda	
045	fathom	<i>depa</i>	xopa	
046	finger	<i>jari</i>	sau lima	with root <i>sau</i> ‘wood,’ cf. 266
047	thumb	<i>ibu jari</i>	kaompuno	
048	index finger	<i>(jari) telunjuk</i>	sahada	
049	pinky, little finger	<i>jari kelingking</i>	kaincili	
050	ingernail	<i>kuku jari</i>	konisi	

051	back (person)	<i>punggung, belakang</i>	taliku	also meaning ‘stern,’ cf. 411
052	spine, backbone	<i>tulang punggung</i>	bukuno taliku	
053	tailbone	<i>tulang tongkeng</i>	duhia	
054	chest	<i>dada</i>	baḡa	also means ‘body,’ cf. 001
055	breast	<i>susu, buah dada</i>	titi	
056	nipple, teat	<i>puting susu</i>	muncuno titi	
057	belly	<i>perut</i>	hawa	
058	navel	<i>pusat</i>	puhe	
059	waist	<i>pinggang</i>	toṇa	
060	leg, foot	<i>kaki</i>	kake	
061	thigh	<i>paha</i>	paha	
062	shin	<i>tulang kering</i>	tohe	
063	calf of leg	<i>betis</i>	hobiti	
064	knee	<i>lutut</i>	tuu	
065	popliteal space	<i>(pe)lipatan lutut</i>	kolopota	
066	malleolus	<i>mata kaki</i>	ḡiku-ḡiku	
067	ankle	<i>pergelangan kaki</i>	losuano kake	<i>losua</i> means ‘joint’ in general, cf. <i>losuano kaṇule-ṇule</i> ‘joint of the wrist’ next to <i>kaṇule-ṇule</i> ‘wrist’
068	sole of foot	<i>tapak kaki</i>	xandano kake	
069	heel	<i>tumit</i>	koxotuṇo	
070	toe	<i>jari kaki</i>	sauno kake	with root <i>sau</i> ‘wood,’ cf. 266
071	body hair	<i>bulu (badan)</i>	wulu	
072	skin (person)	<i>kulit</i>	kuli	
073	meat, flesh	<i>(jaringan) daging</i>	isi	
074	fat	<i>lemak</i>	taḡa	
075	bone	<i>tulang</i>	buku	
076	rib	<i>tulang rusuk</i>	kaxa-kaxa	
077	heart	<i>jantung</i>	ḡake	
078	blood	<i>darah</i>	xea	
079	vein (blood)	<i>urat darah</i>	uwa	note also <i>uwa-uwa</i> ‘sinew’
080	liver	<i>hati</i>	hate	
081	gall, bile	<i>empedu</i>	piu	
082	lungs	<i>paru-paru</i>	kumba	

083	intestines	<i>usus</i>	ŋkalu-ŋkalu	
084	kidney	<i>ginjal</i>	winto	
085	buttocks	<i>pantat, bokong</i>	huli-huli	
086	anus	<i>dubur, pelepasan</i>	kuni	<i>kuni</i> refers to the anal sphincter; the anus proper is <i>holombano kuni</i> , literally ‘hole of the anal sphincter’ (cf. 368)
087	urine	<i>air kencing</i>	lelee	
088	excrement	<i>tahi</i>	taki	
089	penis	<i>kemaluan laki-laki</i>	hobu	
090	testicle	<i>buah pelir</i>	holompe	also meaning ‘seed,’ cf. 329
091	vagina	<i>kemaluan perempuan</i>	kambewe	
092	clitoris	<i>kelentit</i>	—	
093	womb	<i>rahim, peranakan</i>	haebu	
094	afterbirth	<i>tembuni</i>	aka	
095	umbilical cord	<i>tali pusat</i>	kule	
096	wound	<i>luka</i>	kabela	
097	scar	<i>bekas luka</i>	ponte	
098	callus	<i>risa, belulang</i>	balula	
099	boil	<i>bisul</i>	kabisu	note also <i>kabisu ntomi</i> ‘a small boil,’ <i>kaweo</i> ‘a fierce, red, swollen boil’
100	mole, nevus	<i>tahi lalat</i>	tula	
101	sweat (n)	<i>keringat</i>	hanti	
102	person	<i>orang</i>	mia	
103	man, male	<i>laki-laki</i>	mohane	
104	woman, female	<i>perempuan</i>	mowine	
105	husband	<i>suami</i>	mohane	
106	wife	<i>isteri</i>	mowine	
107	father	<i>bapak, ayah</i>	ama	
108	father (term of address)	<i>bapak (panggilan)</i>	uma	
109	mother	<i>ibu</i>	ina	
110	mother (term of address)	<i>ibu (panggilan)</i>	ina	
111	child	<i>anak</i>	ana	
112	baby	<i>bayi</i>	ka?ana-?ana	

113	first born child	<i>anak sulung</i>	tumpe	
114	last born child	<i>anak bungsu</i>	kaipu	
115	grandchild	<i>cucu</i>	ompu	
116	grandmother	<i>nenek perempuan</i>	ompu	
117	grandfather	<i>nenek laki-laki, kakek</i>	ompu	
118	ancestor	<i>nenek moyang</i>	ompu hawi / ompu tuu / ompu biku-biku	<i>ompu hawi</i> ‘second ascending generation’; <i>ompu tuu</i> ‘third ascending generation’ (literally ‘grandparent of the knee,’ cf. 064); <i>ompu biku-biku</i> ‘fourth ascending generation’ (literally ‘grandparent of the malleoli,’ cf. 066)
119	offspring	<i>keturunan</i>	siwulu	also meaning ‘to flow,’ cf. 799
120	sibling	<i>saudara</i>	wutinai	
121	older brother	<i>kakak laki-laki</i>	aka	
122	older sister	<i>kakak perempuan</i>	aka	
123	younger brother	<i>adik laki-laki</i>	ai	
124	younger sister	<i>adik perempuan</i>	ai	
125	twins	<i>anak kembar</i>	(ana) xapi	
126	mother’s brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ibu</i>	posoamaa	
127	father’s brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ayah</i>	posoamaa	
128	mother’s sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ibu</i>	posoinaa	
129	father’s sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ayah</i>	posoinaa	
130	niece, nephew	<i>kemenakan</i>	posoanaa	
131	cousin	<i>sepupu</i>	tolida	
132	parent-in-law	<i>mertua</i>	mania	
133	child-in-law	<i>menantu</i>	ana mania	
134	co-parent-in-law	<i>besan</i>	hamponi	
135	sibling-in-law	<i>ipar</i>	ɗawo	male or female
136	spouse of sibling-in-law	<i>biras</i>	ngalapa	
137	stepfather	<i>ayah tiri</i>	ama wee	
138	stepmother	<i>ibu tiri</i>	ina wee	

139	stepchild	<i>anak tiri</i>	ana wee	
140	stepsibling	<i>saudara tiri</i>	wutinaí wee	
141	co-wife	<i>madu</i>	maxue	
142	slave	<i>hamba, budak</i>	batua	
143	widow	<i>janda</i>	janda	
144	widower	<i>duda</i>	duda	
145	orphan	<i>anak yatim</i>	ana moilu	
146	adopted child	<i>anak angkat</i>		this item not elicited
147	guest	<i>tamu</i>	ɖaga	
148	companion	<i>kawan, teman</i>	saɓaŋka	
149	enemy	<i>musuh</i>	ɓali	
150	midwife	<i>bidan</i>	ɓisa	<i>ɓisa</i> is a traditional midwife; note also <i>mantiri</i> 'midwife (from government)'
151	shaman	<i>dukun, balian</i>	ɓisa	
152	I	<i>aku, saya</i>	indaʔu	
153	you (fam.)	<i>engkau, kamu</i>	isoo	
154	he, she	<i>dia, ia</i>	oia	
155	we (excl.)	<i>kami</i>	isami	
156	we (incl.)	<i>kita</i>	iŋkita	
157	you (plural)	<i>kalian</i>	isomiu	
158	they	<i>mereka</i>	maŋaya	
159	animal	<i>binatang</i>	kaɖaɖi	
160	water buffalo	<i>kerbau</i>	kaxambau	
161	anoa depressicornis	<i>anoa</i>	honua	
162	cow	<i>sapi</i>	sapi	
163	horn	<i>tanduk</i>	tandu	
164	tail	<i>ekor</i>	lenci	
165	hide, skin (of animals)	<i>jangat, kulit binatang</i>	kuli	
166	leather	<i>belulang</i>	kuli	
167	bird	<i>burung</i>	manu-manu	
168	crow	<i>burung gagak</i>	toŋkaa	
169	owl	<i>burung hantu</i>	ɓoa	
170	megapode	<i>burung maleo</i>	mamua	

171	lorikeet	<i>burung nuri</i>	kululi	
172	cockatoo	<i>burung kakatua</i>	kea-kea	
173	duck	<i>bebek</i>	bebe	
174	chicken	<i>ayam</i>	manu	
175	wing	<i>sayap</i>	pani	
176	beak	<i>paruh</i>	muncu	also ‘mouth,’ cf. 024
177	egg (chicken)	<i>telur (ayam)</i>	tikolu	
178	nest	<i>sarang</i>	kaipo / kampupu	<i>kaipo</i> is a bird’s nest, <i>kampupu</i> is a chicken’s nest
179	feather	<i>bulu (ayam)</i>	wulu	
180	louse (chicken)	<i>kutu ayam</i>	tutuno manu	
181	louse (head)	<i>kutu (kepala)</i>	tutuno potu	
182	nit, louse egg	<i>lisa, telur kutu</i>	leuka	
183	louse (clothes)	<i>tuma (pakaian)</i>	tuma	
184	bedbug	<i>kutu busuk</i>	koloka	
185	tick	<i>caplak</i>	kopia	
186	flea	<i>pinjal</i>	—	
187	bat	<i>kelelawar</i>	ponisi	
188	fruit bat, flying fox	<i>keluang, kalong</i>	ponisi	
189	caterpillar	<i>ulat</i>	kule-kule	
190	butterfly	<i>kupu-kupu</i>	ɲkalelema	
191	sago grub	<i>lundu</i>	kebo	
192	palm weevil	<i>kumbang sagu</i>	kaɲka	
193	coconut rhinoceros beetle	<i>bangbung</i>	unguluma	
194	mosquito	<i>nyamuk</i>	boxoto	
195	fly	<i>lalat</i>	lale	
196	honey bee	<i>lebah</i>	ɲkainua / oani	<i>ɲkainua</i> is small, yellow, probably <i>Apis nigrocincta</i> ; <i>oani</i> is probably <i>Apis dorsata</i>
197	honey	<i>madu</i>	golano oani	with stem <i>gola</i> ‘sugar,’ cf. 370
198	beeswax	<i>lilin lebah</i>	taxu	note also <i>kaanano oani</i> ‘honeycomb’ (with stem <i>kaana</i> ‘house’)
199	wasp	<i>tabuhan, penyengat</i>	towua	
200	ant	<i>semut</i>	sea	

201	termite	<i>anai-anai</i>	ane	
202	cockroach	<i>lipas, kecoak</i>	kabamba	
203	centipede	<i>lipan</i>	molalano	literally 'the spicy one,' cf. <i>molala</i> 'spicy' (511)
204	luminous centipede	<i>kelema(n)yar</i>	honda	
205	millipede	<i>kaki seribu</i>	hulegalu	
206	firefly	<i>kunang-kunang</i>	mbea-mbea	
207	scorpion	<i>kalajengking</i>	nopu	
208	cicada	<i>tonggeret</i>	njinjixa	vowel <i>i</i> is possibly long
209	spider	<i>labah-labah</i>	lawa-lawa	
210	leech	<i>lintah, pacet</i>	waa	
211	earthworm	<i>cacing tanah</i>	hundeletu	
212	snake	<i>ular</i>	kule	
213	python	<i>ular sawa</i>	saa	
214	fish	<i>ikan</i>	kenta	
215	fish scales	<i>sisik</i>	heka	
216	fish gills	<i>insang</i>	anca	
217	eel	<i>ikan belut</i>	wulelu	found in streams
218	shark	<i>ikan hiu</i>	moniwa	
219	stingray	<i>ikan pari</i>	kentapagi	
220	whale	<i>ikan paus</i>	sumamba	
221	dolphin	<i>lumba-lumba</i>	lumba-lumba	
222	dugong	<i>duyung</i>	diu	
223	squid	<i>cumi-cumi</i>	kondowua	
224	octopus	<i>gurita</i>	koropunda	
225	shrimp	<i>udang</i>	melama	
226	lobster	<i>udang karang</i>	koxouxa	
227	crab	<i>kepiting</i>	buŋka	
228	pincher, claw (of crab)	<i>jepitan (kepiting)</i>	kanti	
229	hermit crab	<i>umang-umang</i>	kolo?uma	
230	frog	<i>katak</i>	ɓaxakaka	
231	toad	<i>katak pura</i>	kaferere	
232	turtle	<i>kura-kura</i>	kapoluka	

233	sea turtle	<i>penyu</i>	ponu / koila	my expectation is <i>ponu</i> refers to the green sea turtle, <i>koila</i> to the hawksbill sea turtle
234	crocodile	<i>buaya</i>	buea	
235	monitor lizard	<i>biawak</i>	simbou	
236	tokay gecko	<i>tokek</i>	toke	
237	house gecko	<i>cicak</i>	sasa	
238	deer	<i>rusa</i>	xusa	
239	monkey	<i>monyet</i>	ndoke	
240	rat, mouse	<i>tikus</i>	sibu	
241	shrew	<i>celurut</i>	sibu kaminci	
242	pig	<i>babi</i>	wawi	
243	babirusa	<i>babi rusa</i>	wawi	
244	tusk	<i>taring</i>	timpa	
245	dog	<i>anjing</i>	ɗahu	
246	snout	<i>moncong</i>	ɲuncu	
247	cat	<i>kucing</i>	feka	
248	claw	<i>cakar</i>	konisi	
249	goat	<i>kambing</i>	fembe	
250	horse	<i>kuda</i>	lajaxa	
251	civet	<i>musang</i>	kilau / jina	<i>kilau</i> is possibly the Malay civet; <i>jina</i> is said to be short (Indonesian <i>pendek</i>)
252	squirrel	<i>tupai</i>	katihi	
253	bear cuscus	<i>kuskus beruang</i>	mante	
254	small cuscus	<i>kuskus kecil</i>	toɲali	
255	tarsier	<i>tangkasi, binatang hantu</i>	mie-mie	
256	male (of animals)	<i>jantan</i>	mohane	
257	female (of animals)	<i>betina</i>	mowine	
258	tree	<i>pohon</i>	xapuno	e.g. <i>xapuno wuxaxa</i> ‘banyan tree’
259	leaf	<i>daun</i>	xoo	
260	branch	<i>cabang</i>	xaha	
261	trunk	<i>batang</i>	laa	
262	root	<i>akar</i>	kulese	
263	tree stump	<i>tunggul (pohon)</i>	katumpu	

264	bark (tree)	<i>kulit kayu</i>	kulino sau	
265	sap	<i>getah</i>		this item not elicited
266	wood	<i>kayu</i>	sau	
267	fruit	<i>buah</i>	ʃake	
268	flower	<i>bunga</i>	kamba	
269	stem	<i>tangkai</i>	taŋkulea	
270	thorn	<i>duri</i>	kaxii	
271	banana	<i>pisang</i>	ŋane	
272	banana blossom	<i>jantung pisang</i>	kopuhu	
273	coconut (ripe)	<i>kelapa tua</i>	kunde	final vowel is not long
274	coconut (unripe)	<i>kelapa muda</i>	kunde kalimbuŋo	
275	coconut husk	<i>sabut kelapa</i>	ʃenu	
276	coconut shell	<i>tempurung</i>	kahawulu	
277	coconut apple, haustorium	<i>tombong kelapa</i>	homba	
278	copra	<i>kopra</i>	kulou	
279	coconut frond stipule	<i>tapas kelapa</i>	komunto	
280	oil	<i>minyak</i>		this item not elicited
281	bamboo	<i>bambu</i>	paxawata / hoo / patu / tombula	no generic term; <i>paxawata</i> is said have few stems; <i>hoo</i> has many stems
282	internode (bamboo)	<i>ruas (bambu)</i>		this item not elicited
283	bamboo shoot	<i>rebung</i>	lobu	
284	sago palm	<i>rumbia</i>	xumbia	
285	sago flour	<i>tepung sago</i>	tabaxo	
286	nipa palm	<i>nipah</i>	panasa	
287	sugar palm	<i>enau, aren</i>	konau	
288	palm toddy	<i>nira</i>	konau	note also <i>sonta</i> ‘sugar palm fruits’
289	ijuk fiber	<i>ijuk</i>	kampuga	
290	rattan	<i>rotan</i>	xauxo	
291	sugarcane	<i>tebu</i>	katowu	
292	peanut	<i>kacang tanah</i>	kacangore	also <i>rapo-rapo</i> , but this form is recognized as Cia-Cia, not Kaisabu
293	candlenut	<i>kemiri</i>		this item not elicited

294	kapok	<i>kapok</i>	kapajawa	
295	eggplant	<i>terung</i>	palola	
296	gourd	<i>labu kendi</i>	—	none in this area
297	squash, pumpkin	<i>labu manis</i>	paxatukala	
298	cucumber	<i>ketimun</i>	kotimu	
299	watermelon	<i>semangka</i>	kotimu dawa	
300	papaya	<i>pepaya</i>	kapaea	
301	chili pepper	<i>cabe, lombok</i>	saha	
302	garlic, onion	<i>bawang</i>	bawa	cf. <i>bawa mopute</i> ‘garlic,’ <i>bawa modea</i> ‘shallots’
303	tomato	<i>tomat</i>	ntamate	
304	citrus fruit	<i>jeruk</i>	munte	
305	mango	<i>mangga</i>	taepa	
306	durian	<i>durian</i>	duria	
307	breadfruit	<i>sukun</i>		this item not elicited
308	ginger	<i>jahe</i>	lokia	
309	turmeric	<i>kunyit</i>	mantonju	
310	cassava	<i>ubi kayu</i>	kuwisau	cf. 266, 314
311	sweet potato	<i>ubi jalar</i>	ŋkaowi-owi	
312	taro	<i>talas, keladi</i>	kalaḍi	
313	greater yam	<i>ubi</i>	hopa	
314	lesser yam	<i>ubi kembili</i>	kuwi	
315	bitter yam	<i>gadung, ubi arak</i>	hondo	
316	betel	<i>sirih</i>	gili	note also <i>wewulu</i> ‘betel fruits’
317	areca nut	<i>pinang</i>	paṇana	
318	banyan	<i>beringin</i>	wuxaxa	
319	dammar	<i>damar</i>	honolitonka	
320	casuarina	<i>eru</i>	—	
321	ti plant	<i>andong</i>	—	
322	derris (fish poison)	<i>tuba</i>	tuwele	
323	mushroom	<i>cendawan, jamur</i>	kuu	
324	short grass	<i>rumpit</i>	kaxuku	
325	cogon grass	<i>alang-alang</i>	dfana	

326	pineapple	<i>nenas</i>	nanasi	
327	pandanus	<i>pandan</i>	kowa-kowa / ponda	<i>ponda</i> has small leaves
328	fragrant pandan	<i>pandan wangi</i>	panda	
329	seed	<i>biji</i>	holompe	also used for testicles, cf. 090
330	(rice) seedling	<i>bibit (padi)</i>	wine	
331	field rice	<i>padi</i>	fae	
332	rice (cut, unhulled)	<i>gabah</i>	fae kokuli	
333	hull of rice	<i>sekam (gabah)</i>	wunono fae	
334	straw	<i>jerami</i>	seami	
335	hulled rice	<i>beras</i>	fae	
336	cooked rice	<i>nasi</i>	jepe	
337	corn	<i>jagung</i>	kahitela	
338	millet	<i>jawawut, sekoi</i>	woto	
339	Job's tears	<i>enjelai</i>	sole / dale	<i>sole</i> is edible, <i>dale</i> is inedible
340	sorghum	<i>jawaras, cantel</i>	bataxi	
341	sun	<i>matahari</i>	matano holeo	
342	moon	<i>bulan</i>	wula	
343	star	<i>bintang</i>	kalipopo	
344	sky	<i>langit</i>	laiano	
345	cloud	<i>awan</i>	kaʔolu	
346	raincloud	<i>awan hitam</i>	kaʔolu mokito	
347	fog	<i>kabut</i>	gawu	
348	dew	<i>embun</i>	alo	
349	thunder	<i>guntur</i>	guntu	
350	lightning	<i>kilat</i>	bibito	
351	rain	<i>hujan</i>	hise	
352	flood	<i>banjir</i>	waa	
353	rainbow	<i>pelangi</i>	toxooxe	
354	wind	<i>angin</i>	kawea	
355	sea, ocean	<i>laut</i>	mokahi	
356	wave	<i>ombak</i>		this item not elicited
357	low tide	<i>air surut</i>	nohoti	
358	high tide	<i>air pasang</i>	nouhe	

359	island	<i>pulau</i>	pulo	
360	cape, headland	<i>tanjung</i>	uju	no glottal stop onset
361	bay	<i>teluk</i>	kolowa	
362	shore	<i>pantai</i>	wiwino hoti	with <i>wiwi</i> 'edge,' cf. 630
363	sand	<i>pasir</i>	hone	
364	mud	<i>lumpur</i>	tomba	
365	earth, ground	<i>tanah</i>	wuta	
366	earthquake	<i>gempa bumi</i>	lendu	
367	cave	<i>gua</i>	lia	
368	hole	<i>lubang</i>	holomba	
369	salt	<i>garam</i>	gaxa	
370	sugar	<i>gula</i>	gola	
371	water	<i>air</i>	eʔe	
372	waterfall	<i>air terjun</i>	sampahono	
373	spring	<i>mata air</i>	matano eʔe	
374	mountain	<i>gunung</i>	kabumbu	
375	summit	<i>puncak</i>	toxuku	
376	plain	<i>dataran</i>	ɗete	
377	valley	<i>lembah</i>	kaincoŋa	
378	woods, forest	<i>hutan</i>	ponue	
379	river	<i>sungai</i>	eʔe toowa	literally 'big water,' cf. 371, 464
380	current (of stream, river)	<i>arus</i>	ewo	e.g. sea current; this form without glottal stop onset
381	river mouth	<i>muara, kuala</i>		this item not elicited
382	lake	<i>danau</i>	lembo	
383	fire	<i>api</i>	api	
384	smoke (from fire)	<i>asap</i>	humbo	
385	embers	<i>bara api</i>	weano api	
386	ashes	<i>abu</i>	habu	
387	dust	<i>debu</i>	ŋawu	
388	stone	<i>batu</i>	watu	
389	lime	<i>kapur</i>	hapu	
390	gold	<i>emas</i>	bulawa	
391	silver	<i>perak</i>	salaka	

392	bronze	<i>tembaga</i>	tambaga / xiti	
393	iron	<i>besi</i>	ase	
394	earthen	<i>tembikar</i>	wuta	
395	shadow	<i>bayang-bayang</i>	ɲkamia-mia	
396	house	<i>rumah</i>	kaana	note also <i>tojaata</i> 'yard'
397	floor	<i>lantai</i>	popea	
398	ladder	<i>tangga</i>	polanɲku	
399	wall (of house)	<i>dinding</i>	kaxindi	
400	door	<i>pintu</i>	kajoli / ɓoba	<i>kajoli</i> refers to the door leaf, <i>ɓoba</i> to the doorway
401	window	<i>jendela</i>	ɓalo-ɓalo	
402	roof	<i>atap</i>	hato	
403	ridge (of roof)	<i>bubungan</i>	bumbuɲa	
404	rafter	<i>kasau</i>	kaso	
405	storage shelf above hearth	<i>para</i>	weapanɲka	
406	house post	<i>tiang rumah</i>	koxihi	
407	space under house	<i>kolong</i>	wawa	
408	fence	<i>pagar</i>	tondo	
409	canoe, boat	<i>perahu</i>	ɓanɲka	
410	bow (of boat)	<i>haluan</i>	xanda	cf. 627
411	stern	<i>buritan</i>	taliku	also meaning 'back,' cf. 051
412	rudder	<i>kemudi</i>	uli	
413	sail	<i>layar</i>	panɲawa	
414	canoe paddle	<i>dayung</i>	ɓose	
415	raft	<i>rakit</i>	xaki	
416	charcoal	<i>arang</i>	heo	
417	three-stone fireplace	<i>tungku</i>	ɗalika	
418	firewood	<i>kayu api</i>	sauno api	
419	tinder	<i>rabuk</i>	ɓaxu	
420	torch	<i>obor</i>		this item not elicited
421	cooking pot	<i>periuk, belanga</i>	tawe	
422	water jar	<i>tempayan</i>	gusi	

423	bamboo water container	<i>tempat air bambu</i>	tiŋko	
424	ladle of coconut shell	<i>gayung</i>	kasiwu	
425	mortar	<i>lesung</i>	nosu	
426	pestle (rice)	<i>penumbuk, alu</i>	anano nosu	
427	winnowing basket	<i>nyiru</i>		this item not elicited
428	dibble	<i>tugal</i>	katika	
429	rice harvest knife	<i>ani-ani</i>	kaponkotu	
430	knife	<i>pisau</i>	piso	
431	machete	<i>parang</i>	kapulu	
432	sheath for machete	<i>sarung parang</i>	kasele	
433	chopping block	<i>papan pemotong</i>	kapatandoa	
434	ax, hatchet	<i>kapak, kampak</i>	ndamu	
435	grub hoe	<i>pacul, cangkul</i>		this item not elicited
436	blowgun	<i>sumpitan</i>	sumpi	
437	pitfall spike	<i>ranjau</i>	tulo	
438	fish trap	<i>bubu</i>	bubu	
439	top (toy)	<i>gasing</i>	gasi	
440	staff, walking stick	<i>tongkat</i>	katuko	
441	ring (for finger)	<i>cincin</i>	siŋkaxu	
442	comb	<i>sisir</i>	suawi	
443	necklace	<i>kalung</i>	kalo	
444	beads	<i>manik-manik</i>	lawulu	
445	rope	<i>tali (besar, pintal)</i>	xabuta	
446	string	<i>benang, tali (kecil)</i>	kambaxi	
447	peg, nail	<i>paku</i>	paso	
448	needle	<i>jarum</i>	deu	
449	sarong	<i>sarung</i>	kaxambai	
450	trousers	<i>celana</i>	sala	
451	mat	<i>tikar</i>	kiwalu	
452	blanket	<i>selimut</i>	kaɗuŋko	

453	pillow	<i>bantal</i>	polagu	
454	cradle	<i>ayunan</i>		this item not elicited
455	loincloth	<i>cawat, kain pinggang</i>	kamanda	
456	bark cloth	<i>jeluang</i>	—	unknown in this area
457	wine	<i>saguer</i>	konau	
458	medicine	<i>obat</i>	lancau	
459	swidden, dry rice/corn field	<i>ladang</i>	kinamo	
460	trail, road	<i>jalanan</i>	lala	
461	footbridge	<i>titi, titian</i>	kalelea	
462	village	<i>kampung</i>	liwu	
463	market	<i>pasar</i>	ɖaɔa	
464	big	<i>besar</i>	toowa	
465	small (object)	<i>kecil</i>	makidi-kidi	
466	good	<i>baik</i>	mela	
467	bad, evil	<i>jahat</i>	modaki	
468	wet	<i>basah</i>	ɓaŋka	
469	dry	<i>kering</i>	mokele	
470	dark	<i>gelap</i>	mosiempo	
471	bright	<i>terang</i>	moinawa	
472	wide	<i>lebar</i>	molewa	
473	broad	<i>luas</i>	lalesa	
474	narrow	<i>sempit</i>	moseke	
475	strong	<i>kuat</i>	mohosa	
476	weak	<i>lemah</i>	molute	
477	brave	<i>berani</i>	simbiti	
478	tame (animal)	<i>jinak (binatang)</i>	monea	
479	wild (animal)	<i>liar (binatang)</i>	moŋila	
480	far	<i>jauh</i>	mbilai	
481	near	<i>dekat</i>	mosumpe	
482	new (objects)	<i>baru</i>	wukou	
483	old (objects)	<i>lama</i>	motuka	also meaning ‘hard,’ cf. 532; note also <i>moleŋo</i> ‘long (of time)’
484	old (persons)	<i>tua</i>	mancuana	

485	young	<i>muda</i>	moxaŋku	
486	thick (object)	<i>tebal</i>	mokapa	
487	thin (object)	<i>tipis</i>	monipi	
488	skinny	<i>kurus</i>	modaŋka	
489	fat	<i>gemuk</i>	mokubu	
490	hot (water)	<i>panas (air)</i>	mompana	
491	cold (water)	<i>dingin (air)</i>	modindi	
492	(luke)warm (water)	<i>hangat (air)</i>	modindin̄kuku	
493	clear (water)	<i>jernih (air)</i>	molino	
494	fresh (water)	<i>tawar (air)</i>	motembe	
495	dull (knife)	<i>tumpul</i>	mokudfo	
496	sharp (knife)	<i>tajam</i>	moxoko	
497	slack (rope)	<i>kendur (tali)</i>	moluba	
498	taut (rope)	<i>kencang, berentang (tali)</i>	moŋkana	
499	short (length)	<i>pendek</i>	molimbu	
500	short (height)	<i>rendah</i>	molimbu	
501	tall	<i>tinggi</i>	metinggi	
502	long (object)	<i>panjang</i>	koata	
503	ripe	<i>matang, masak (buah)</i>	motaa	
504	unripe	<i>mentah (buah)</i>	mata	note also <i>pelawulu</i> ‘just turning yellow (of bananas)’
505	rotten (fruit)	<i>busuk</i>	mobaŋko	
506	withered	<i>layu</i>	moleu	
507	sour	<i>masam, asam</i>	mokolo	
508	bitter	<i>pahit</i>	mopaki	
509	sweet	<i>manis</i>	momeko	
510	salty	<i>asin</i>	mokaxa	
511	spicy	<i>pedas</i>	molala	
512	tasty, delicious	<i>enak</i>		this item not elicited
513	fragrant	<i>harum, wangi</i>	mowondu	
514	blind	<i>buta</i>	moxawu	
515	deaf	<i>tuli</i>	mopon̄ke	

516	drunk, intoxicated	<i>mabuk</i>	molaḡu	
517	healthy	<i>sehat</i>		this item not elicited
518	pain, to be sick	<i>sakit</i>	molea	as in <i>molea potu</i> ‘have a headache’
519	feverish	<i>demam</i>	sodo	note also <i>biḡi</i> ‘have the chills, shivering’
520	lame	<i>pincang</i>		this item not elicited
521	thirsty	<i>haus</i>	mokele	
522	hungry	<i>lapar</i>	mohaxo	
523	full (satiated)	<i>kenyang</i>	mobunti	
524	other, different	<i>lain (orang lain)</i>	agaano	
525	all	<i>semua</i>	totoaxue	
526	many	<i>banyak</i>	toaxu	
527	few, little (quantity)	<i>sedikit</i>	akide	
528	some	<i>beberapa</i>	nigaaḡo	
529	enough, sufficient	<i>cukup</i>	mondo	probably also meaning ‘complete’
530	heavy	<i>berat</i>	mobua	
531	light (in weight)	<i>ringan</i>	mosape	
532	hard (substance)	<i>keras</i>	motuka	also meaning ‘old,’ cf. 483
533	dirty	<i>kotor</i>	mobuxusi	
534	clean	<i>bersih</i>	monggilo	
535	straight	<i>lurus</i>	moxonto	
536	round (spherical)	<i>bulat (seperti bola)</i>	molimbu	
537	flat	<i>rata</i>	modete	
538	lonely	<i>sunyi, sepi</i>	molino	
539	difficult	<i>sukar</i>	naxakaa	
540	easy	<i>gampang, mudah</i>	momuda	
541	expensive	<i>mahal</i>	mohali	
542	cheap	<i>murah</i>	momuda	
543	smooth	<i>halus, licin</i>	alusu	
544	slippery	<i>licin</i>		this item not elicited
545	fast	<i>lekas, cepat</i>	maximba	

546	deep	<i>dalam (airnya)</i>	kundalo	
547	shallow	<i>dangkal</i>	mohoti	
548	full (container)	<i>penuh</i>	mompono	
549	true, correct	<i>benar</i>	kotuhu	
550	false, incorrect	<i>salah</i>		this item not elicited
551	white	<i>putih</i>	mopute	
552	black	<i>hitam</i>	mokito	
553	yellow	<i>kuning</i>	mogkuni	
554	red	<i>merah</i>	modēa	
555	green	<i>hijau</i>	moijo	
556	blue	<i>biru</i>	moxanda	
557	not	<i>tidak</i>	ta'ina ~ 'taina	
558	no longer	<i>tidak lagi</i>	tainamo	
559	there is, there are	<i>ada</i>	dfanee	cf. <i>danee?o</i> 'there still is, there still are'
560	none	<i>tidak ada</i>	tadumancee	with stem <i>danee</i> , cf. 559
561	no	<i>bukan</i>	mincuano	
562	don't	<i>jangan</i>	kolie ~ koli?e	
563	if	<i>kalau, jika</i>	ane	
564	because	<i>karena</i>	holanomo	
565	whatever you call it	<i>anu</i>	—	
566	now, already (perfective)	<i>sudah</i>	padamo	
567	not yet	<i>belum</i>	taina?o	
568	and	<i>dan</i>	beemo	
569	this	<i>ini</i>	iina	
570	that	<i>itu</i>	iintu	
571	that distant	<i>itu yang jauh</i>	iintu mbilaino	this response is a literal translation of the Indonesian
572	here	<i>di sini</i>	ke?ana	
573	there	<i>di situ</i>	ke?antu	
574	way over there	<i>di sana</i>	ke?omai	
575	one	<i>satu</i>	aanu	
576	two	<i>dua</i>	xoanu	
577	three	<i>tiga</i>	toluanu	

578	four	<i>empat</i>	patoanu	
579	five	<i>lima</i>	limaanu	
580	six	<i>enam</i>	nomoanu	
581	seven	<i>tujuh</i>	pituanu	
582	eight	<i>delapan</i>	aluanu	
583	nine	<i>sembilan</i>	siuanu	
584	ten	<i>sepuluh</i>	ompuluanu	
585	eleven	<i>sebelas</i>	ompulu aanu	
586	twelve	<i>dua belas</i>	ompulu xoanu	
587	thirteen	<i>tiga belas</i>	ompulu toluanu	
588	fourteen	<i>empat belas</i>	ompulu patoanu	
589	fifteen	<i>lima belas</i>	ompulu limaanu	
590	sixteen	<i>enam belas</i>	ompulu nomoanu	
591	seventeen	<i>tujuh belas</i>	ompulu pituanu	
592	eighteen	<i>delapan belas</i>	ompulu aluanu	
593	nineteen	<i>sembilan belas</i>	ompulu siuanu	
594	twenty	<i>dua puluh</i>	xoapuluanu	
595	twenty-one	<i>dua puluh satu</i>	xoapulu aanu	
596	twenty-two	<i>dua puluh dua</i>	xoapulu xoanu	
597	twenty-three	<i>dua puluh tiga</i>	xoapulu toluanu	
598	twenty-four	<i>dua puluh empat</i>	xoapulu patoanu	
599	twenty-five	<i>dua puluh lima</i>	xoapulu limaanu	
600	twenty-six	<i>dua puluh enam</i>	xoapulu nomoanu	
601	twenty-seven	<i>dua puluh tujuh</i>	xoapulu pituanu	
602	twenty-eight	<i>dua puluh delapan</i>	xoapulu aluanu	
603	twenty-nine	<i>dua puluh sembilan</i>	xoapulu siuanu	
604	thirty	<i>tiga puluh</i>	tolopuluanu	
605	forty	<i>empat puluh</i>	patopuluanu	
606	fifty	<i>lima puluh</i>	limapuluanu	
607	sixty	<i>enam puluh</i>	nomopuluanu	
608	seventy	<i>tujuh puluh</i>	pitupuluanu	
609	eighty	<i>delapan puluh</i>	alupuluanu	
610	ninety	<i>sembilan puluh</i>	siupuluanu	
611	hundred	<i>seratus</i>	ahatuanu	

612	two hundred	<i>dua ratus</i>	xoahatuanu	
613	thousand	<i>seribu</i>	axiwuanu	
614	two thousand	<i>dua ribu</i>	xoaxiwuanu	
615	at	<i>di</i>	i	e.g. <i>i kaana</i> ‘at home’
616	left (hand/side)	<i>kiri</i>	sombali	
617	right (hand/side)	<i>kanan</i>	soana	
618	west	<i>barat</i>	we baxa	
619	east	<i>timur</i>	te timbu	
620	north	<i>utara</i>	le utara	
621	south	<i>selatan</i>	le salata	
622	toward the sea	<i>ke arah laut</i>	foha we mokahi	
623	toward the interior	<i>ke arah (pe)dalam(an)</i>	foha we lalo	
624	under	<i>di bawah</i>	we woxu	
625	on top of, above	<i>di atas</i>	te wawo	
626	behind	<i>di belakang</i>	le taliku	cf. 051, 411
627	in front	<i>di depan</i>	le xanda	cf. 410
628	outside	<i>di luar</i>	i ambali	
629	inside	<i>di dalam</i>	i lalo	
630	edge	<i>pinggir</i>	wiwi	also meaning ‘lips,’ cf. 025
631	with	<i>dengan</i>	fe	as in <i>ambu fe ieno?</i> ‘(you) came with who?’
632	day	<i>hari</i>	hoholeo	
633	night	<i>malam</i>	kohondoxa	
634	morning	<i>pagi</i>	xaigkowina	
635	midday	<i>siang</i>	kindoto holeo	
636	afternoon	<i>sore</i>	moa-moapu	
637	yesterday	<i>kemarin</i>	,haino' wia	
638	day before yesterday	<i>kemarin dulu</i>	nipuamo	
639	three days ago	<i>tiga hari yang lalu</i>	nitolumo	cf. <i>nipatomo</i> ‘four days ago’
640	today	<i>hari ini</i>	aloantu	
641	tomorrow	<i>besok</i>	naile	
642	day after tomorrow	<i>lusa</i>	naipua	

643	three days hence	<i>tiga hari di depan</i>	naitolu	and continuing: <i>naipato, nailima, nainomo, naipitu, naialu, sioʔalono</i>
644	year	<i>tahun</i>	taku	
645	ashamed, shy	<i>malu</i>	ambaju	
646	angry	<i>marah</i>	amaxa	
647	to fear, be afraid of	<i>takut (kepada)</i>	mosasu	
648	to count	<i>menghitung</i>	peise	
649	to learn	<i>belajar</i>	pekampeadaxi	
650	to think	<i>berpikir</i>	pikixi	
651	to know (a thing)	<i>tahu (sesuatu)</i>	koni	
652	to know a person	<i>kenal (orang)</i>	koni	
653	to forget	<i>lupa</i>	molimpu	
654	to remember	<i>mengingat</i>	poandai	
655	to lie (untruth)	<i>berbohong, mendusta</i>	pegau-gau	
656	to choose	<i>memilih</i>	pili	
657	to beckon with the hand	<i>memanggil (dengan tangan)</i>	ʃexo	
658	to tell	<i>memberitahu, kasi tahu</i>	poʔombai	
659	to say, speak, utter	<i>berkata</i>	pogau	
660	to order, command	<i>menyuruh</i>	tumpu	
661	to repeat	<i>mengulangi</i>	penduaji	
662	to request	<i>meminta</i>	peʔada	
663	to invite	<i>mengundang</i>	poʔuŋku	
664	to ask, inquire	<i>bertanya</i>	aba	
665	to answer	<i>menjawab</i>	lawani	
666	to accuse	<i>menuduh</i>	haeʔasie	probably to be parsed as stem <i>hae</i> with third person indirect object suffix <i>-ʔasie</i> , thus ‘accuse him, her, them (of something)’
667	to deny	<i>menyangkal</i>	pesapu	
668	to sing	<i>menyanyi</i>	lagu	
669	to cry	<i>menangis</i>	kee	

670	to laugh	<i>tertawa</i>	sedeli	
671	to shout	<i>berteriak</i>	uŋku	
672	to hear	<i>mendengar</i>	pendongo	
673	to see	<i>melihat</i>	ita	
674	look up	<i>melihat ke atas</i>	toxaga	
675	look down	<i>melihat ke bawah</i>	pintiho	
676	to smell, sniff	<i>mencium</i>	pewono	
677	to fell (tree)	<i>menebang</i>	petuho	
678	to cut (wood, across grain)	<i>memotong (kayu)</i>	petumpo	
679	to split (wood)	<i>membelah (kayu)</i>	peboha	
680	to slice	<i>mengiris</i>	pedie	
681	to grate	<i>memarut</i>		this item not elicited
682	to sharpen	<i>mengasah</i>	peʔahi	
683	to fold	<i>melipat</i>	pelupi	
684	to roll up	<i>menggulung</i>	pekalu	
685	to cook	<i>memasak</i>	pepokotaa	
686	to (be) boil(ing) (of water)	<i>mendidih</i>	xende	
687	to open, uncover	<i>membuka</i>	pelenka	
688	to cover	<i>menutup</i>	petutubi	
689	to fry	<i>menggoreng</i>		this item not elicited
690	to eat	<i>makan</i>	maa	
691	to drink	<i>minum</i>	poxoku	
692	to bite	<i>menggigit</i>	papaki	
693	to taste (food)	<i>mencicipi</i>	penami	
694	to lick	<i>menjilat</i>	elaki	
695	to chew (not to swallow)	<i>mengunyah</i>	nan̄ku	
696	to chew betelnut	<i>makan pinang</i>	petiju	
697	to swallow	<i>menelan</i>	d̄oku	
698	to suck (not nurse)	<i>mengisap</i>	gomi	

699	to blow (on fire)	<i>meniup</i>	pii	
700	to flame, blaze	<i>menyala</i>	fombo	
701	to point	<i>menunjuk</i>	susu	
702	to hold	<i>memegang</i>	unta	
703	to use	<i>memakai</i>	pake	
704	to squeeze (in hand)	<i>memeras</i>	pio	
705	to throw away	<i>membuang</i>	kabi	
706	to fall, drop (as fruit)	<i>jatuh</i>	mondawu	
707	to drop	<i>menjatuhkan</i>	pokondawu	
708	to play	<i>bermain</i>	mogasia	
709	to work	<i>bekerja</i>	kaxajaa	
710	to rest	<i>beristirahat</i>	onto	
711	to burn (field)	<i>membakar (kebun)</i>	petunu	
712	to plant	<i>menanam</i>	pembula / tika	<i>tika</i> means to plant with a dibble
713	to grow	<i>tumbuh</i>	tumbu	
714	to winnow	<i>menampi</i>	petapi	
715	to pound (rice)	<i>menumbuk (padi)</i>	petutu	
716	to mill	<i>menggiling</i>	pegili	
717	to crush spices (in mortar)	<i>mengulek</i>	cobe	
718	to crush	<i>melumatkan</i>	po?alusu	
719	to live, be alive	<i>hidup</i>	mokuxi	
720	to die, dead	<i>mati</i>	mate	
721	to dig (hole)	<i>menggali</i>	peseli	
722	to bury, inter	<i>menguburkan</i>	tambuni	
723	to push	<i>mendorong</i>	juxu	
724	to pull	<i>menarik (sesuatu)</i>	hela	
725	to lift	<i>mengangkat</i>	anjke	
726	to tie (tether animal)	<i>mengikat, menambatkan</i>	tapu	
727	to turn (right/left)	<i>berbelok</i>	felo	
728	to turn around	<i>berputar</i>	tii / patii	<i>tii</i> is intransitive, <i>patii</i> is transitive

729	to stick to	<i>melekat, berlekat</i>	pika	
730	to wipe	<i>mengelap</i>	pegigisi	
731	to wash clothes	<i>mencuci pakaian</i>	petopa	
732	to dry (clothes) in sun	<i>menjemur (pakaian)</i>	peholeo	
733	to wash hands	<i>mencuci tangan</i>	pewanu lima	note also <i>pewanui pixi</i> ‘wash dishes’
734	to bathe	<i>mandi</i>	pebaho	
735	to give someone a bath	<i>memandikan</i>	baho	
736	to swim	<i>berenang</i>	poꞑano	
737	to dive, submerge	<i>menyelam</i>	homu	final <i>u</i> is nearly silent
738	to float	<i>mengapung</i>	lanto	
739	to sink	<i>tenggelam</i>	tondu	
740	to climb (tree)	<i>memanjat (pohon)</i>	hende	
741	to climb (mountain)	<i>mendaki (gunung)</i>	taga	
742	to ascend	<i>naik</i>	hende	
743	to descend	<i>turun</i>	sampu	
744	to hide	<i>bersembunyi</i>	pehoko	
745	to hunt (for game)	<i>berburu</i>	pekahokolo	with stem <i>hokolo</i> ‘follow,’ cf. 803
746	to set (traps)	<i>memasang (jerat)</i>	petaho	
747	to catch	<i>menangkap</i>	pexako	
748	to fly	<i>terbang</i>	lola	
749	to brood	<i>mengeram</i>		this item not elicited
750	to hatch	<i>menetes</i>		this item not elicited
751	to shoot an arrow	<i>memanah</i>	pepana	
752	to stab	<i>menikam</i>	petobo	
753	to kill	<i>membunuh (orang)</i>	pepoꞑko	
754	to headhunt	<i>mengayau</i>		this item not elicited
755	to throw	<i>melemparkan</i>	pebambexi	
756	to hit (with a stick, club)	<i>memukul (dengan sesuatu)</i>	pehado	
757	to kick (ball)	<i>menendang (bola)</i>	pesepa	

758	to fight	<i>berkelahi</i>	pogexa / pobusu / potopa	<i>pogexa</i> means to quarrel; <i>pobusu</i> refers to fighting with fists; <i>potopa</i> means to slap
759	to steal	<i>mencuri</i>	mbolaku	
760	to make	<i>membuat</i>	pekaxajaa	
761	to sew	<i>menjahit</i>	medeu	
762	to sew roofing thatch	<i>menjahit atap</i>	petuu	
763	to weave cloth	<i>menenun</i>	tanu	
764	to plait (mat, basket)	<i>menganyam (tikar, bakul)</i>	pewasa	
765	to sweep	<i>menyapu</i>	pesambuxe	
766	to buy	<i>membeli</i>	holi	
767	to sell	<i>menjual</i>	aso	
768	to pay	<i>membayar</i>	bayara	
769	to borrow	<i>meminjam</i>	ada	
770	to take	<i>mengambil</i>	ala	
771	to seek	<i>mencari</i>	pita	
772	to get, obtain	<i>mendapat</i>	poita	
773	to store	<i>menyimpan</i>	poko?elai	
774	to replace	<i>mengganti</i>		this item not elicited
775	to send	<i>mengirim</i>	lamboko	
776	to give	<i>memberi</i>	fetu	
777	to bring, carry	<i>membawa</i>	ato	
778	to carry on the head	<i>menjunjung</i>	suu	
779	to carry on the shoulder	<i>memikul</i>	soda	
780	to load, take on cargo	<i>memuat barang</i>	pe?ulea	
781	to lose something, lost	<i>hilang, kehilangan</i>	tika?i	
782	to shut (eyes)	<i>memejamkan (mata)</i>	pipixo	
783	to smile	<i>tersenyum</i>	pemboi	
784	to breathe	<i>bernafas</i>	pesinaa	
785	to cough	<i>batuk</i>	pe?ese	
786	to sneeze	<i>bersin</i>	atiho	
787	to belch	<i>beserdawa</i>	pembuhu-mbuhu	

788	to hiccup	<i>cegukan</i>	mohomba	
789	to spit	<i>berludah, meludah</i>	pekatupe	
790	to vomit (not to spit out)	<i>muntah</i>	polonai	
791	to fart	<i>berkentut</i>	pebuu	
792	to defecate	<i>membuang air besar, berak</i>	pebanaka	
793	to itch, be itchy	<i>gatal</i>	mokaito	
794	to scratch (an itch)	<i>bergaruk</i>	pekusai	
795	to delouse	<i>menghilangkan kutu</i>	popita	
796	to rub (massage)	<i>menggosok (badan)</i>	pepisi	
797	to pull out, extract	<i>mencabut</i>	pehobuti	
798	to swell (as an abcess)	<i>bergembung, membengkak</i>	tente	
799	to flow	<i>mengalir</i>	siwulu	also meaning 'offspring,' cf. 119
800	to go	<i>pergi</i>	inte	
801	to enter	<i>masuk</i>	pesua	
802	to exit	<i>keluar</i>	limba	
803	to follow	<i>mengikut</i>	hokolo	
804	to run	<i>berlari</i>	tende	
805	to walk	<i>berjalan</i>	linjka	
806	to stand	<i>berdiri</i>	tade	
807	to sit	<i>duduk</i>	ponkoxa	
808	to squat	<i>berjongkot</i>		this item not elicited
809	to lie down	<i>berbaring</i>	ndole	
810	to nod, be sleepy	<i>mengantuk</i>	mompau	
811	to yawn	<i>menguap</i>	monjawa	
812	to sleep	<i>tidur</i>	monoko	
813	to dream	<i>(ber)mimpi</i>	poinipi	
814	to wake up	<i>bangun</i>	fanju	
815	to awaken someone	<i>membangunkan</i>	fanju	
816	to come, arrive	<i>datang, tiba</i>	ambu / xato	

817	to depart	<i>berangkat</i>	linjka	
818	to return home	<i>pulang</i>	mbule	note also <i>sowo</i> ‘to back up’ (Indonesian <i>mundur</i>)
819	to live, dwell	<i>tinggal</i>	mea-meate	as in <i>mea-meate i kaana</i> ‘stay at home,’ <i>mea-meate i kinamo</i> ‘stay in (one’s) garden’
820	to wait	<i>menunggu</i>	hulu-hulu	
821	to help	<i>menolong</i>	tuluji / pehamba	
822	to begin	<i>mulai</i>	pepuku	
823	to finish	<i>selesai</i>	poli	
824	to be pregnant	<i>mengandung, hamil</i>	kohawa	
825	to rise (of sun)	<i>terbit (matahari)</i>	kombenamo holeo	literally ‘the sun has already risen’
826	to set (of sun)	<i>terbenam (matahari)</i>	so'om holeo	literally ‘the sun has already set’
827	name	<i>nama</i>	kona	
828	story	<i>cerita</i>	tula-tula	
829	word	<i>kata</i>	pogau	
830	language	<i>bahasa</i>	pogau	
831	riddle	<i>teka-teki</i>	ta'ta:ŋke	
832	money	<i>uang</i>	doi	
833	debt	<i>utang</i>	dosa	
834	breakfast	<i>sarapan pagi</i>	pekampe' naho xaiŋko' wina	
835	bride price	<i>mas kawin</i>	popolo	<i>tauraka</i> is recognized as a borrowing from Wolio
836	what?	<i>apa?</i>	paxae	
837	who?	<i>siapa?</i>	iyeno ~ i:eno	
838	where?	<i>di mana?</i>	impae	
839	whither?	<i>ke mana?</i>	impae minte	
840	whence?	<i>dari mana?</i>	impae mina	
841	when?	<i>kapan?</i>	nipiamo / naipia	<i>nipiamo</i> is used for asking about the past; <i>naipua</i> is used for asking about the future
842	how many?	<i>berapa?</i>	apaxae	
843	how?	<i>bagaimana?</i>	to:mpae	
844	why?	<i>mengapa?, kenapa?</i>	moapa	

6. Person markers

Insofar as they are known to me, Kaisabu pronominal forms occur in six sets.⁶ See the following table.

	Independent	Subject (realis)	Subject (irrealis)	Direct Object	Indirect Object	Possessive
1s	inda'u	a-		-a'u	soinda'u	-'u
1pn	ingkita	to-	ta-	-kita	soingkita	-nto
1px	isami	ta-		-sami	soisami	-mami
2s	isoo	so-		-so	soisoo	-mu
2p	isomiu	ka-		-somiu	soisomiu	-miu
3s	oia	no-	na-	-e	so'oia	-no
3p	mangaya				somangaya	-no (mangaya)

The third person plural independent pronoun *mangaya* is constructed from plural marker *manga* plus third person pronoun *ia*.

The distinction between third person singular and plural is neutralized in the subject and object markers, and is optional in the possessive.

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

A formal distinction between realis and irrealis subject markers is only made in the third person (*no-* versus *na-*) and in the first person plural inclusive (*to-* versus *ta-*). However the irrealis subject markers are often (but not always) accompanied by the infix *-um-* (or one of its allomorphs) on the verb.

A-xato hanowia. 'I arrived yesterday.'

A-l[um]ingka naile. 'I will leave tomorrow.'

First person plural inclusive forms are used to refer politely to a second person singular:

⁶ The word list response *haeʔasie* 'accuse him/her/them' suggests there is also a set of indirect object suffixes, of which the third person form is *-ʔasie*. Compare *-ʔisie* in the Lapandewa dialect of Cia-Cia (Van den Berg 1991:313).

To-mbule-mo. ‘You’re headed home.’ (polite greeting to someone on their way home from their garden, literally ‘we (incl.) are headed home’).

Impe ta-[m]inte? ‘Where are you going?’ (lit. ‘where are we (incl.) going?’)

Indirect object forms are straightforward constructions of *so* (aphetic form of *–aso*, corresponding to Muna *–ghoo* and Indonesian *–kan*) and the corresponding independent pronoun. Indirect object pronouns appear to be independent forms as well, not suffixes or enclitics.

No-peundana. ‘He is cooking’
No-peundana soinda ’u. ‘He is cooking for me.’

They occur even when the verb itself is suffixed with *–aso*.

Holi-e. ‘Buy it.’
Holi-aso soinda ’u. ‘Buy it for me.’
Holi-aso soisami. ‘Buy it for us.’

7. Deictics

My knowledge of Kaisabu deictics is extremely shallow. Nonetheless Kaisabu appears to have five series of deictics, all of which have a three-way distinction between near speaker, near hearer, and distant from both speaker or hearer.

	Adnominal	Nominal	Adverbial	Directional	Presentative
Near S	iana	ina	keʔana	nakeeno	noʔoya
Near H	iantu	intu	keʔantu	ntukeeno	ntuʔuya
Distant	iomai	io	keʔomai	lokeeno lekeomai	loʔoya

The near-speaker terms appear to all be derived from a root *na*, while the near-hearer terms appear to be derived from a root *ntu*. The distant terms do not have a consistent root or derivation, and may represent a conflation of what were distinct sets at an earlier stage of the language.

Adnominal demonstratives are used to modify nouns:

munte iana ‘this orange’
kaana iomai ‘that house’

However, adnominal demonstratives may also be used independently (without a head noun being present):

Iyana ka iomai? ‘This one or that one?’

Nominal demonstratives take the place of a noun or NP. Their use has been documented so far primarily in equative clauses.

Paxae ina? ‘What is this?’
Paxae io? ‘What is that over there?’
Intu munte. ‘That (near you) is an orange.’

Ina can be used to indicate oneself.

A-[m]okoxa impae ina? ‘Me here (lit. this one), where should I sit?’

In the corpus I also have *iina* and *iintu*, but no examples of their use in context. Presumably *iina* is a variant of either *iana* or *ina*, and mutatis mutandis for *iintu*. Without examples of their use in context I cannot say anything further about them.

Deictic adverbials correspond to English ‘here’ and ‘there.’ In addition to the forms listed in Table 2, I also recorded forms with *ki-* rather than *ke-* : *ki?ana*, *ki?antu* and *kiomai*.

Mai ki?ana. ‘Come over here.’

Directionals are used adverbially in a clause. The distant term *lokeeno* was explained to me as ‘over there (ahead)’ while the distant term *lekeomai* was explained as ‘over there (behind).’ It is possible that they mean ‘toward there’ and ‘from there.’

Impo minte? ‘Where are you going?’
Lokeeno. ‘Up there ahead.’

Impo mina? ‘Where did you come from?’
Lekeomai. ‘Back there.’

Deictic presentatives are used to make the hearer aware of an object’s location.

No?oya kuncimu. ‘Here are your keys.’
Ntu?uya kuncimu. ‘There are your keys (right beside you).’

8. Aspectual clitics

Kaisabu has two aspectual markers, *-mo* and *-?o*. Both markers precipitate stress movement when added to a stem. Their functions can roughly be captured by the labels ‘perfective/completive’ and ‘imperfective/incompletive.’ Compare for example when combined with the negator *taina*:

<i>tainamo</i>	‘no longer, not any more’
<i>tainaʔo</i>	‘not yet’

Elsewhere in the Cia-Cia area these markers have the forms *-mo* and *-po*, except in Wasambua where the forms are *-mo* and *-ho* (Mead 2017:42-43). The shift of *-po* to *-ʔo* is a distinguishing feature of Kaisabu.

<i>daneeʔo</i>	‘there still is, there still are’
<i>koniemo</i>	‘it’s already known’
<i>kombenamo holeo</i>	‘the sun has (already) risen’
<i>so 'om holeo</i>	‘the sun has (already) set’

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Given the preliminary nature of this report, it doubtless must contain numerous errors, all of which must be laid at my feet. May this paper serve as a call to action to others who will continue to document, advocate for and celebrate their beautiful language.



Left: La Udu (Parabhela Kaisabu and farmer) with the author.
Right: Muslimin (Pak Lurah Kaisabu Baru).