

Lasalimu word list and notes

by
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2018

**Sulang Language Data and Working Papers:
Word lists, no. 6**



Sulawesi Language Alliance
<http://sulang.org/>

LANGUAGES

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

DESCRIPTION

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

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VERSION HISTORY

Version 1 [17 August 2017] Drafted August 2015, revised for publication August 2017.

Version 2 [28 November 2018] Presentation of person markers updated based on information from Van den Berg (2003).

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1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Previous research and classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Sound system and transcription

Lasalimu has the following consonants and vowels:

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

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

fricatives: /β/, /s/

nasals: /m/, /n/, /ŋ/

resonants: /r/, /l/

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

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

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

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

3.1 Consonant distribution

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Vowels and stress

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

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

<i>culi</i>	[ˈʔuli]	‘ear’
<i>paa</i>	[ˈpaː]	‘thigh’

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

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

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

<i>kaancu</i>	[ka'anɕu]	'there'
<i>paraaso</i>	[.para'aso]	'to sell'

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

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

<i>kaʔoŋkowulu</i>	[ka,ʔoŋko'βulu]	'coconut shell'
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However, when a word contains two-syllable reduplication, secondary stress falls on the first syllable of the reduplicated portion, whether it be the fourth or fifth syllable from the end. Compare the following sets of examples:

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

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

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

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

4. Word list

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

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

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

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

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

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).

022	cheek	<i>pipi</i>	pili	
023	cheekbone	<i>tulang pipi, pasu-pasu</i>	bukuno pili	cf. 022, 075
024	mouth	<i>mulut</i>	fofa	cf. <i>ηunsu</i> ‘exterior mouth area’
025	lip	<i>bibir</i>	wiwi	
026	tongue	<i>lidah</i>	ela	
027	tooth	<i>gigi</i>	ηinsi	
028	molar tooth	<i>geraham</i>	fağa	cf. <i>lambaŋi</i> ‘canines (upper and lower)’
029	gums	<i>gusi</i>	guo	
030	palate	<i>langit-langit mulut</i>	ηaro	
031	saliva	<i>ludah, air liur</i>	elu	
032	chin	<i>dagu</i>	aŋe	
033	ear	<i>telinga</i>	culi	
034	earwax	<i>tahi telinga</i>	takino culi	
035	neck	<i>leher</i>	wuku	
036	throat (esophagus)	<i>kerongkongan</i>	goro-goro	cf. <i>ηare</i> ‘anterior triangle of the neck’
037	nape (of neck)	<i>tengkuk, kuduk</i>	pontogo	
038	shoulder	<i>bahu</i>	fau	
039	armpit	<i>ketiak, kelek</i>	keke	
040	arm	<i>lengan</i>	sae / ηule-ηule	<i>sae</i> refers to the upper arm, <i>ηule-ηule</i> to the forearm
041	elbow	<i>siku</i>	siku	
042	hand, forearm	<i>tangan</i>	lima	
043	palm of hand	<i>tapak tangan</i>	peleno lima	
044	span (eight inches)	<i>jengkal</i>	cudfa	
045	fathom	<i>depa</i>	ropa	
046	finger	<i>jari</i>	wugano lima	literally ‘(branching) inflorescence of the hand’; cf. 070
047	thumb	<i>ibu jari</i>	ompuno lima	
048	index finger	<i>(jari) telunjuk</i>	kancuŋu	note also <i>toŋa</i> ‘middle finger,’ <i>sumonso</i> ‘ring finger’
049	pinky, little finger	<i>jari kelingking</i>	kansili	
050	ingernail	<i>kuku jari</i>	konusu	cf. 248

051	back (person)	<i>punggung, belakang</i>	taliku / toruku	<i>taliku</i> refers to one's entire back, including the tailbone; <i>toruku</i> refers to one's upper back, it does not include the lower back which is part of one's <i>toŋa</i> 'waist'
052	spine, backbone	<i>tulang punggung</i>	bukuno losi	cf. <i>bukuno toŋa</i> 'lumbar region of the spine, just above the tailbone'
053	tailbone	<i>tulang tongkeng</i>	palasa	
054	chest	<i>dada</i>	kakara	
055	breast	<i>susu, buah dada</i>	cici	
056	nipple, teat	<i>puting susu</i>	ŋunsuno cici	
057	belly	<i>perut</i>	kompo	
058	navel	<i>pusat</i>	puʔe	
059	waist	<i>pinggang</i>	toŋa	
060	leg, foot	<i>kaki</i>	kake	
061	thigh	<i>paha</i>	paa	
062	shin	<i>tulang kering</i>	rari	
063	calf of leg	<i>betis</i>	laʔici	
064	knee	<i>lutut</i>	cuu	
065	popliteal space	<i>(pe)lipatan lutut</i>	pakuno cuu	
066	malleolus	<i>mata kaki</i>	ʔiku-ʔiku	
067	ankle	<i>pergelangan kaki</i>	losuano kake	<i>losua</i> is a general term for 'joint' (ankle, knuckle, elbow, etc.)
068	sole of foot	<i>tapak kaki</i>	peleno kake	
069	heel	<i>tumit</i>	koroncuno	
070	toe	<i>jari kaki</i>	wuŋano kake	literally '(branching) inflorescence of the foot'; cf. 046
071	body hair	<i>bulu (badan)</i>	wulu	also meaning 'feathers,' cf. 179
072	skin (person)	<i>kulit</i>	siwa	
073	meat, flesh	<i>(jaringan) daging</i>	neʔi	
074	fat	<i>lemak</i>	taʔa	note also <i>jalubi</i> 'roll of fat on the belly'
075	bone	<i>tulang</i>	buku	
076	rib	<i>tulang rusuk</i>	bukuno usu	
077	heart	<i>jantung</i>	ʔake	
078	blood	<i>darah</i>	rea	
079	vein (blood)	<i>urat darah</i>	uweno rea	
080	liver	<i>hati</i>	ate	no glottal stop onset

081	gall, bile	<i>empedu</i>	kampaki	
082	lungs	<i>paru-paru</i>	kumba	
083	intestines	<i>usus</i>	ŋkalu-ŋkalu	
084	kidney	<i>ginjal</i>	kawua-wua	
085	buttocks	<i>pantat, bokong</i>	paŋku	
086	anus	<i>dubur, pelepasan</i>	kokopuru	
087	urine	<i>air kencing</i>	uweno leʔe	with stem <i>uwe</i> ‘water,’ cf. 371
088	excrement	<i>tahi</i>	taki	
089	penis	<i>kemaluan laki-laki</i>	laeno tawu	<i>tawu</i> refers to the penis and scrotum; <i>laeno tawu</i> designates the penis specifically
090	testicle	<i>buah pelir</i>	ontoluno tawu	with stem <i>ontolu</i> ‘egg,’ cf. 177
091	vagina	<i>kemaluan perempuan</i>	cile	
092	clitoris	<i>kelentit</i>	wacuno cile	
093	womb	<i>rahim, peranakan</i>	kaɖuma	note also <i>bobano cile</i> ‘opening of the vagina’
094	afterbirth	<i>tembuni</i>	isa	literally ‘older brother,’ cf. 121, 122
095	umbilical cord	<i>tali pusat</i>	lolai	
096	wound	<i>luka</i>	kabela	
097	scar	<i>bekas luka</i>	ponte	
098	callus	<i>risa, belulang</i>	laɓa	
099	boil	<i>bisul</i>	kaɓisu	
100	mole, nevus	<i>tahi lalat</i>	ila	
101	sweat (n)	<i>keringat</i>	ɓara	
102	person	<i>orang</i>	mia	
103	man, male	<i>laki-laki</i>	moane	
104	woman, female	<i>perempuan</i>	wowine	
105	husband	<i>suami</i>	moane	
106	wife	<i>isteri</i>	wowine	
107	father	<i>bapak, ayah</i>	ama	
108	father (term of address)	<i>bapak (panggilan)</i>	ama	articulated with stress and length on the final syllable: [ʔaˈma:]
109	mother	<i>ibu</i>	ina	
110	mother (term of address)	<i>ibu (panggilan)</i>	ina	articulated with stress and length on the final syllable: [ʔiˈna:]

111	child	<i>anak</i>	ana / gorau	<i>ana</i> refers to a child ‘old enough to play’; <i>gorau</i> is roughly a newborn through toddler
112	baby	<i>bayi</i>	gorau moruŋa	cf. 111, 485
113	first born child	<i>anak sulung</i>	cumpe	
114	last born child	<i>anak bungsu</i>	kakaʔopu	
115	grandchild	<i>cucu</i>	ompu-ʔompu	
116	grandmother	<i>nenek perempuan</i>	wauwa	
117	grandfather	<i>nenek laki-laki, kakek</i>	wauwa	
118	ancestor	<i>nenek moyang</i>	ompu nipianae	
119	offspring	<i>keturunan</i>	leʔasala	
120	sibling	<i>saudara</i>	rabocuʔolae	
121	older brother	<i>kakak laki-laki</i>	isa	
122	older sister	<i>kakak perempuan</i>	isa	
123	younger brother	<i>adik laki-laki</i>	ai	
124	younger sister	<i>adik perempuan</i>	ai	
125	twins	<i>anak kembar</i>	gorau lumopa	
126	mother’s brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ibu</i>	posoʔamaʔa	
127	father’s brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ayah</i>	posoʔamaʔa	
128	mother’s sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ibu</i>	posoʔinaʔa	
129	father’s sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ayah</i>	posoʔinaʔa	
130	niece, nephew	<i>kemenakan</i>	posoʔanaʔa	
131	cousin	<i>sepupu</i>	luli	
132	parent-in-law	<i>mertua</i>	mania	
133	child-in-law	<i>menantu</i>	ana mania	
134	co-parent-in-law	<i>besan</i>	samponi	
135	sibling-in-law	<i>ipar</i>	ɖawo	
136	spouse of sibling-in-law	<i>biras</i>	ŋgalapa	
137	stepfather	<i>ayah tiri</i>	ama beʔe	
138	stepmother	<i>ibu tiri</i>	ina beʔe	

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

171	lorikeet	<i>burung nuri</i>	wauri / kasituri	<i>wauri</i> is the native term, <i>kasituri</i> is also used but recognized as a borrowing
172	cockatoo	<i>burung kakatua</i>	kea-kea	
173	duck	<i>bebek</i>	bebe	
174	chicken	<i>ayam</i>	manu	
175	wing	<i>sayap</i>	pani	
176	beak	<i>paruh</i>	ḡunsu	
177	egg (chicken)	<i>telur (ayam)</i>	ontolu	
178	nest	<i>sarang</i>	kopea	
179	feather	<i>bulu (ayam)</i>	wulu	cf. 071
180	louse (chicken)	<i>kutu ayam</i>	kucuno manu	
181	louse (head)	<i>kutu (kepala)</i>	kucu	note also <i>kumoni</i> ‘young louse still whitish’
182	nit, louse egg	<i>lisa, telur kutu</i>	leʔuka	
183	louse (clothes)	<i>tuma (pakaian)</i>	cuma	
184	bedbug	<i>kutu busuk</i>	lua	
185	tick	<i>caplak</i>	supia	
186	flea	<i>pinjal</i>	supia moʔole	
187	bat	<i>kelelawar</i>	ponisi	
188	fruit bat, flying fox	<i>keluang, kalong</i>	waʔea	
189	caterpillar	<i>ulat</i>	kule ~ kule-kule	note also <i>kule cuda-cuda</i> ‘inchworm’ and <i>labatoko</i> ‘kind of caterpillar with eyespots on its body’
190	butterfly	<i>kupu-kupu</i>	kalelema	
191	sago grub	<i>lundi</i>	laʔuwato	
192	palm weevil	<i>kumbang sagu</i>	kaṅkii	
193	coconut rhinoceros beetle	<i>bangbung</i>	laggiruma	<i>laggiruma</i> refers to a kind of horned beetle, which may or may not be the coconut rhinoceros beetle
194	mosquito	<i>nyamuk</i>	nepi	
195	fly	<i>lalat</i>	lale	
196	honey bee	<i>lebah</i>	kaʔinua / oani	<i>kaʔinua</i> is small, probably <i>Apis nigrocincta</i> ; <i>oani</i> is large, <i>Apis dorsata</i>
197	honey	<i>madu</i>	golano kaʔinua / golano oani	cf. 196; with stem <i>gola</i> ‘sugar,’ cf. 370
198	beeswax	<i>lilin lebah</i>	taru	
199	wasp	<i>tabuhan, penyengat</i>	towua	

200	ant	<i>semut</i>	kalemeʔu	<i>kalemeʔu</i> is a general term; note also <i>kalimonsi</i> 'kind of large black ant with a painful bite'
201	termite	<i>anai-anai</i>	puʔoi	
202	cockroach	<i>lipas, kecoak</i>	lalepe / lalundi	<i>lalepe</i> is larger, <i>lalundi</i> is smaller
203	centipede	<i>lipan</i>	lipa	
204	luminous centipede	<i>kelema(n)yar</i>	lalonda	
205	millipede	<i>kaki seribu</i>	ulunai	
206	firefly	<i>kunang-kunang</i>	mpio-mpio	
207	scorpion	<i>kalajengking</i>	lihapaga	
208	cicada	<i>tonggeret</i>	ŋai-ŋai	
209	spider	<i>labah-labah</i>	kalaŋka	
210	leech	<i>lintah, pacet</i>	kalimanto	
211	earthworm	<i>cacing tanah</i>	ŋgala-ŋgala	
212	snake	<i>ular</i>	kule	note also <i>lampolulu</i> , a kind of poisonous snake about 30 cm long
213	python	<i>ular sawa</i>	kule , bola, bolasu 'laŋka	
214	fish	<i>ikan</i>	ise	
215	fish scales	<i>sisik</i>	ana	no glottal stop onset
216	fish gills	<i>insang</i>	ŋare	
217	eel	<i>ikan belut</i>	kambulecu / wolo	<i>kambulecu</i> is found in freshwater, <i>wolo</i> is a marine eel; both are edible
218	shark	<i>ikan hiu</i>	mogiwa	
219	stingray	<i>ikan pari</i>	wara-wara	
220	whale	<i>ikan paus</i>	bunsoso	
221	dolphin	<i>lumba-lumba</i>	lumba-lumba	
222	dugong	<i>duyung</i>	d̪iu	
223	squid	<i>cumi-cumi</i>	pinci-pinci	
224	octopus	<i>gurita</i>	kancuo	
225	shrimp	<i>udang</i>	kura	
226	lobster	<i>udang karang</i>	roru	
227	crab	<i>kepiting</i>	koniki / siŋkua	perhaps no general term (?); <i>siŋkua</i> refers specifically to the flower crab <i>Portunus pelagicus</i>

228	pincher, claw (of crab)	<i>jepitan (kepiting)</i>	ḡaṅku	
229	hermit crab	<i>umang-umang</i>	kalaʔuma	
230	frog	<i>katak</i>	ṅkaa	
231	toad	<i>katak pura</i>	purakaka	
232	turtle	<i>kura-kura</i>	kakalapua	
233	sea turtle	<i>penyu</i>	koila / ponu	<i>ponu</i> is larger (based on surrounding languages I suspect <i>koila</i> is the hawksbill sea turtle and <i>ponu</i> is the green sea turtle)
234	crocodile	<i>buaya</i>	buea	
235	monitor lizard	<i>biawak</i>	cimposu	
236	tokay gecko	<i>tokek</i>	toke	
237	house gecko	<i>cicak</i>	siro	note also <i>cunʔka-cunʔkaʔiwole</i> ‘flying dragon’ (<i>Draco</i> sp.)
238	deer	<i>rusa</i>	rusa	
239	monkey	<i>monyet</i>	ndoke	
240	rat, mouse	<i>tikus</i>	wolawo	
241	shrew	<i>celurut</i>	wolawono wute	
242	pig	<i>babi</i>	wawi	
243	babirusa	<i>babi rusa</i>	—	none in this area
244	tusk	<i>taring</i>	cimpa	
245	dog	<i>anjing</i>	kiʔau	
246	snout	<i>moncong</i>	cucuru	
247	cat	<i>kucing</i>	ḡeka	
248	claw	<i>cakar</i>	konusu	cf. 050
249	goat	<i>kambing</i>	ḡembe	
250	horse	<i>kuda</i>	ajara	
251	civet	<i>musang</i>	jina / asolaku	of the two types, <i>jina</i> is said to walk with its body level, like a cat; <i>asolaku</i> is small but long and walks with its rear elevated
252	squirrel	<i>tupai</i>	simbu	
253	bear cuscus	<i>kuskus beruang</i>	suʔe	
254	small cuscus	<i>kuskus kecil</i>	toṅali	
255	tarsier	<i>tangkasi, binatang hantu</i>	miemie	
256	male (of animals)	<i>jantan</i>	moane	

257	female (of animals)	<i>betina</i>	wowine	
258	tree	<i>pohon</i>	kau	
259	leaf	<i>daun</i>	ro?o	
260	branch	<i>cabang</i>	kampaŋa / raa	<i>kampaŋa</i> is a main branch, <i>raa</i> is smaller
261	trunk	<i>batang</i>	lae	
262	root	<i>akar</i>	uwaka	
263	tree stump	<i>tunggul (pohon)</i>	cuko	
264	bark (tree)	<i>kulit kayu</i>	siwano kau	
265	sap	<i>getah</i>		this item not elicited
266	wood	<i>kayu</i>	kau	
267	fruit	<i>buah</i>	ʃake	
268	flower	<i>bunga</i>	wuŋa	
269	stem	<i>tangkai</i>	topo	
270	thorn	<i>duri</i>	rui	
271	banana	<i>pisang</i>	ŋane	
272	banana blossom	<i>jantung pisang</i>	karusa-rusa	
273	coconut (ripe)	<i>kelapa tua</i>	kaluku	
274	coconut (unripe)	<i>kelapa muda</i>	kalimbunjo	
275	coconut husk	<i>sabut kelapa</i>	ʃenu	
276	coconut shell	<i>tempurung</i>	kaʔoŋkowulu	
277	coconut apple, haustorium	<i>tombong kelapa</i>	omba	
278	copra	<i>kopra</i>	ʃakaki	
279	coconut frond stipule	<i>tapas kelapa</i>	komunto	
280	oil	<i>minyak</i>		this item not elicited
281	bamboo	<i>bambu</i>	ʃalo / parawata / pacu / kauro / laleba	no generic; distinguished as follows: <i>ʃalo</i> (thin); <i>parawata</i> (thicker); <i>pacu</i> (thickest); <i>kauro</i> (small)
282	internode (bamboo)	<i>ruas (bambu)</i>		this item not elicited
283	bamboo shoot	<i>rebung</i>	robu	
284	sago palm	<i>rumbia</i>	rumbia	
285	sago flour	<i>tepung sago</i>	taʃaro	

286	nipa palm	<i>nipah</i>	panasa	
287	sugar palm	<i>enau, aren</i>	konau	
288	palm toddy	<i>nira</i>	uweno konau	with stem <i>uwe</i> ‘water,’ cf. 371
289	ijuk fiber	<i>ijuk</i>	kanawo	
290	rattan	<i>rotan</i>	kue	
291	sugarcane	<i>tebu</i>	towu	
292	peanut	<i>kacang tanah</i>	rapo-rapo	
293	candlenut	<i>kemiri</i>		this item not elicited
294	kapok	<i>kapok</i>	kapajawa	
295	eggplant	<i>terung</i>	pandola	
296	gourd	<i>labu kendi</i>	kela cina	young fruits are edible, the shell is not used
297	squash, pumpkin	<i>labu manis</i>	paracukala	
298	cucumber	<i>ketimun</i>	balonka manasisi	
299	watermelon	<i>semangka</i>	konduru	<i>konduru</i> confirmed to mean ‘watermelon’; cf. <i>kela</i> ‘winter melon’ (Indonesian <i>kundur</i>)
300	papaya	<i>pepaya</i>	kapaea	
301	chili pepper	<i>cabe, lombok</i>	ginta	
302	garlic, onion	<i>bawang</i>	fawa	
303	tomato	<i>tomat</i>	ntamate	
304	citrus fruit	<i>jeruk</i>	lemo	
305	mango	<i>mangga</i>	taipa	
306	durian	<i>durian</i>	duria	
307	breadfruit	<i>sukun</i>		this item not elicited
308	ginger	<i>jahe</i>	lokoa	
309	turmeric	<i>kunyit</i>	sunu	
310	cassava	<i>ubi kayu</i>	kuwikau	cf. 313
311	sweet potato	<i>ubi jalar</i>	kadeido	
312	taro	<i>talas, keladi</i>	kalaḍi / tonea	<i>kalaḍi</i> and <i>tonea</i> are distinct varieties
313	greater yam	<i>ubi</i>	kuwi	
314	lesser yam	<i>ubi kembili</i>	meabu	
315	bitter yam	<i>gadung, ubi arak</i>	kampai	
316	betel	<i>sirih</i>	komba / kandiḡa	<i>komba</i> refers to the plant and its leaves; the fruits are known as <i>kandiḡa</i>
317	areca nut	<i>pinang</i>	wenka	

318	banyan	<i>beringin</i>	pali	
319	dammar	<i>damar</i>	noli	
320	casuarina	<i>eru</i>	man̄ka	
321	ti plant	<i>andong</i>	—	cf. <i>kapocu-pocu</i> , a plant used to treat cancer
322	derris (fish poison)	<i>tuba</i>	towole	
323	mushroom	<i>cendawan, jamur</i>	kuʔu / buŋantara / lempi	<i>kuʔu</i> is a kind of small toadstool; <i>buŋantara</i> is a kind of large toadstool; <i>lempi</i> grows on tree trunks
324	short grass	<i>rumput</i>	woliʔi	
325	cogon grass	<i>alang-alang</i>	pinau	
326	pineapple	<i>nenas</i>	nanasi	
327	pandanus	<i>pandan</i>	kosu / ʰora	<i>kosu</i> has long, large leaves and red fruits; <i>ʰora</i> has small fine leaves
328	fragrant pandan	<i>pandan wangi</i>	ora mowondu	
329	seed	<i>biji</i>	wacu	
330	(rice) seedling	<i>bibit (padi)</i>	pembulo	
331	field rice	<i>padi</i>	ʔae	
332	rice (cut, unhulled)	<i>gabah</i>	lesoro	not yet milled
333	hull of rice	<i>sekam (gabah)</i>	kokeno ʔae	
334	straw	<i>jerami</i>	lanseami	
335	hulled rice	<i>beras</i>	ʔae	
336	cooked rice	<i>nasi</i>	kuri ʔae	cf. <i>kuri</i> ‘food’
337	corn	<i>jagung</i>	kaitea	
338	millet	<i>jawawut, sekoi</i>	woto	<i>woto pulu</i> is a red glutinous variety
339	Job’s tears	<i>enjelai</i>	sole	there are edible and inedible varieties
340	sorghum	<i>jawaras, cantel</i>	ʔatari	
341	sun	<i>matahari</i>	leo	
342	moon	<i>bulan</i>	budo	
343	star	<i>bintang</i>	mpio-mpio	also means ‘firefly,’ cf. 206
344	sky	<i>langit</i>	laiano	
345	cloud	<i>awan</i>	ruto	
346	raincloud	<i>awan hitam</i>	ruto mokilo	note also <i>galapu</i> ‘very dark clouds but not yet raining’ (cf. 470)
347	fog	<i>kabut</i>	gawu	

348	dew	<i>embun</i>	alo	
349	thunder	<i>guntur</i>	guncu	
350	lightning	<i>kilat</i>	berese / wewela	<i>berese</i> is lightning accompanied by thunder; <i>wewela</i> is distant lightning without thunder
351	rain	<i>hujan</i>	monda	note also <i>ɲkunu-ɲkunu</i> ‘light rain,’ <i>monda kadata</i> ‘heavy rain day and night’
352	flood	<i>banjir</i>	wulu	
353	rainbow	<i>pelangi</i>	toro?uwe	
354	wind	<i>angin</i>	ribu	
355	sea, ocean	<i>laut</i>	tei	
356	wave	<i>ombak</i>		this item not elicited
357	low tide	<i>air surut</i>	kamokele / tawo umenau	with stem <i>mokele</i> ‘shallow,’ cf. 567
358	high tide	<i>air pasang</i>	eka tawo / tawo umeka	with stem <i>eka</i> ‘ascend,’ cf. 742
359	island	<i>pulau</i>	pulo	
360	cape, headland	<i>tanjung</i>	uju	
361	bay	<i>teluk</i>	kolowa	
362	shore	<i>pantai</i>	wiwino tei	
363	sand	<i>pasir</i>	komea	
364	mud	<i>lumpur</i>	tomba / rompo	<i>rompo</i> is blackish (anoxic mud?)
365	earth, ground	<i>tanah</i>	wute	
366	earthquake	<i>gempa bumi</i>	lindu	
367	cave	<i>gua</i>	lia	
368	hole	<i>lubang</i>	lowa	
369	salt	<i>garam</i>	gara	
370	sugar	<i>gula</i>	gola	
371	water	<i>air</i>	uwe	
372	waterfall	<i>air terjun</i>	uwe sumabu	note also <i>bumbulaa</i> ‘the rock over which a waterfall flows’
373	spring	<i>mata air</i>	matano uwe	cf. 012, 371
374	mountain	<i>gunung</i>	gunu	note also <i>toruku</i> ‘tall mountain without trees’ and <i>kaboko</i> ‘small, grassy rise’
375	summit	<i>puncak</i>	cubu	
376	plain	<i>dataran</i>	reteno	
377	valley	<i>lembah</i>	kaɲkolo	

378	woods, forest	<i>hutan</i>	ponue	
379	river	<i>sungai</i>	minaga	
380	current (of stream, river)	<i>arus</i>	solo	
381	river mouth	<i>muara, kuala</i>		this item not elicited
382	lake	<i>danau</i>	kalembo	
383	fire	<i>api</i>	api	
384	smoke (from fire)	<i>asap</i>	ka?u	
385	embers	<i>bara api</i>	weano api	
386	ashes	<i>abu</i>	gawu	
387	dust	<i>debu</i>	gawu	
388	stone	<i>batu</i>	tonduri	
389	lime	<i>kapur</i>	kepu	
390	gold	<i>emas</i>	bulawa	
391	silver	<i>perak</i>	pera	
392	bronze	<i>tembaga</i>	rici / tambaga	
393	iron	<i>besi</i>	ase	
394	earthen	<i>tembikar</i>	wute	
395	shadow	<i>bayang-bayang</i>	kaka?oluno	note also <i>kamia-mia</i> 'reflection'
396	house	<i>rumah</i>	sapo	
397	floor	<i>lantai</i>	elo	
398	ladder	<i>tangga</i>	ekata	
399	wall (of house)	<i>dinding</i>	dopi / batoo	<i>dopi</i> is a wall made of thatch, plaited bamboo or wood; <i>batoo</i> is a masonry wall
400	door	<i>pintu</i>	kaunto / limba-limba?a	<i>kaunto</i> refers to the door opening, <i>limba-limba?a</i> to the door leaf
401	window	<i>jendela</i>	kakambofa	
402	roof	<i>atap</i>	kotowo	
403	ridge (of roof)	<i>bubungan</i>	kampobubu	
404	rafter	<i>kasau</i>	kasu	
405	storage shelf above hearth	<i>para</i>	wea-wea	
406	house post	<i>tiang rumah</i>	tadei	
407	space under house	<i>kolong</i>	kapeo	

408	fence	<i>pagar</i>	pagara / tondo / kiki / kawowosu	<i>pagara</i> ‘fence of upright stakes’; <i>tondo</i> ‘fence of logs laying flat’; <i>kiki</i> ‘fence of interwoven bamboo’; <i>kawowosu</i> ‘fence made of hoops’
409	canoe, boat	<i>perahu</i>	koli-koli / sope-sope / londe	small, medium and large respectively
410	bow (of boat)	<i>haluan</i>	rope	
411	stern	<i>buritan</i>	wana	
412	rudder	<i>kemudi</i>	seko	
413	sail	<i>layar</i>	paŋawa	
414	canoe paddle	<i>dayung</i>	bose	
415	raft	<i>rakit</i>	raki	
416	charcoal	<i>arang</i>	ŋao	
417	three-stone fireplace	<i>tungku</i>	cuʔuki	
418	firewood	<i>kayu api</i>	kauno api	
419	tinder	<i>rabuk</i>	baru	note also <i>koki</i> ‘fire drill,’ <i>kacikia</i> ‘strike-a-light’
420	torch	<i>obor</i>		this item not elicited
421	cooking pot	<i>periuk, belanga</i>	tawe	
422	water jar	<i>tempayan</i>	gusi	
423	bamboo water container	<i>tempat air bambu</i>	balo	cf. 281
424	ladle of coconut shell	<i>gayung</i>	kacimbu	
425	mortar	<i>lesung</i>	nosu	
426	pestle (rice)	<i>penumbuk, alu</i>	alu	
427	winnowing basket	<i>nyiru</i>		this item not elicited
428	dibble	<i>tugal</i>	kantasu	
429	rice harvest knife	<i>ani-ani</i>	kandapa	
430	knife	<i>pisau</i>	kapiso	
431	machete	<i>parang</i>	kabali	
432	sheath for machete	<i>sarung parang</i>	sele	
433	chopping block	<i>papan pemotong</i>	petandoʔa	
434	ax, hatchet	<i>kapak, kampak</i>	papato / kao-kaompa	<i>papato</i> is said to be borrowed

435	grub hoe	<i>pacul, cangkul</i>		this item not elicited
436	blowgun	<i>sumpitan</i>	sopu	
437	pitfall spike	<i>ranjau</i>	ampa	
438	fish trap	<i>bubu</i>	katambunia	
439	top (toy)	<i>gasing</i>	gasi	
440	staff, walking stick	<i>tongkat</i>	cuba	
441	ring (for finger)	<i>cincin</i>	sigkaru	
442	comb	<i>sisir</i>	siu	
443	necklace	<i>kalung</i>	totoŋko	note also <i>rante</i> ‘necklace made of silver’
444	beads	<i>manik-manik</i>	wui-wui	<i>wui-wui</i> are small and shiny; note also <i>paramata</i> ‘precious stone, as in a ring’
445	rope	<i>tali (besar, pintal)</i>	roŋo	
446	string	<i>benang, tali (kecil)</i>	kambari	
447	peg, nail	<i>paku</i>	paso	
448	needle	<i>jarum</i>	sorumba	
449	sarong	<i>sarung</i>	karambai	
450	trousers	<i>celana</i>	sala	
451	mat	<i>tikar</i>	sie	
452	blanket	<i>selimut</i>	kagoluncu	
453	pillow	<i>bantal</i>	kandaŋulu	
454	cradle	<i>ayunan</i>		this item not elicited
455	loincloth	<i>cawat, kain pinggang</i>	—	cf. <i>balu-balula</i> ‘belt,’ <i>kaḥoŋko toŋa</i> ‘band tied around waist, such as a karate belt’
456	bark cloth	<i>jeluang</i>	pasele	
457	wine	<i>saguer</i>	konau	
458	medicine	<i>obat</i>	pakuli	
459	swidden, dry rice/corn field	<i>ladang</i>	pewutea	
460	trail, road	<i>jalanan</i>	lolo?o	
461	footbridge	<i>titi, titian</i>	lele?a	
462	village	<i>kampung</i>	kampo	
463	market	<i>pasar</i>	’dāoa	
464	big	<i>besar</i>	to?owe	
465	small (object)	<i>kecil</i>	kikidi	
466	good	<i>baik</i>	umela	

467	bad, evil	<i>jahat</i>	mosega / kodaʔo	<i>mosega</i> ‘evil’; <i>kodaʔo</i> ‘bad, ruined’
468	wet	<i>basah</i>	mobaʔo	
469	dry	<i>kering</i>	mokai	
470	dark	<i>gelap</i>	galapu	from Indonesian <i>gelap</i>
471	bright	<i>terang</i>	maginda	
472	wide	<i>lebar</i>	moware	
473	broad	<i>luas</i>	maʔewa	also means ‘long,’ cf. 502
474	narrow	<i>sempit</i>	maseke	
475	strong	<i>kuat</i>	mokaa	
476	weak	<i>lemah</i>	molute	
477	brave	<i>berani</i>	barani	
478	tame (animal)	<i>jinak (binatang)</i>	monea	
479	wild (animal)	<i>liar (binatang)</i>	moʔila	
480	far	<i>jauh</i>	todoʔo	
481	near	<i>dekat</i>	motampi	
482	new (objects)	<i>baru</i>	wukou	
483	old (objects)	<i>lama</i>	molusa	note also <i>molejo</i> ‘long (in time)’
484	old (persons)	<i>tua</i>	mansuana	
485	young	<i>muda</i>	moruŋa	
486	thick (object)	<i>tebal</i>	mokofo	
487	thin (object)	<i>tipis</i>	monipi	
488	skinny	<i>kurus</i>	morusu	
489	fat	<i>gemuk</i>	mokunto	note also <i>molumba</i> ‘growing quickly, e.g. a plant’
490	hot (water)	<i>panas (air)</i>	mompana	
491	cold (water)	<i>dingin (air)</i>	mogari	
492	(luke)warm (water)	<i>hangat (air)</i>	mompanakuku	
493	clear (water)	<i>jernih (air)</i>	molino	note also <i>mokoro</i> ‘turbid’
494	fresh (water)	<i>tawar (air)</i>	motembe	note also <i>moʔamba</i> ‘brackish,’ <i>mogara</i> ‘salty’
495	dull (knife)	<i>tumpul</i>	mopapa	
496	sharp (knife)	<i>tajam</i>	montaro	
497	slack (rope)	<i>kendur (tali)</i>	molufa	
498	taut (rope)	<i>kencang, berentang (tali)</i>	moginta	

499	short (length)	<i>pendek</i>	makipu	
500	short (height)	<i>rendah</i>	kokombawa	
501	tall	<i>tinggi</i>	malaja	
502	long (object)	<i>panjang</i>	ma?ewa	also means 'broad,' cf. 473
503	ripe	<i>matang, masak (buah)</i>	mota?a	
504	unripe	<i>mentah (buah)</i>	momata	
505	rotten (fruit)	<i>busuk</i>	mobuto	
506	withered	<i>layu</i>	moleleu	
507	sour	<i>masam, asam</i>	mondilu	
508	bitter	<i>pahit</i>	mopaki	
509	sweet	<i>manis</i>	momeko	
510	salty	<i>asin</i>	mogara	
511	spicy	<i>pedas</i>	molala	
512	tasty, delicious	<i>enak</i>		this item not elicited
513	fragrant	<i>harum, wangi</i>	mowondu	
514	blind	<i>buta</i>	mowilo	
515	deaf	<i>tuli</i>	moponjke	
516	drunk, intoxicated	<i>mabuk</i>	mololaju	
517	healthy	<i>sehat</i>		this item not elicited
518	pain, to be sick	<i>sakit</i>	molea	
519	feverish	<i>demam</i>	sodo	
520	lame	<i>pincang</i>		this item not elicited
521	thirsty	<i>haus</i>	mocindo?u	
522	hungry	<i>lapar</i>	moaro	
523	full (satiated)	<i>kenyang</i>	mobunci	
524	other, different	<i>lain (orang lain)</i>	raga?ano	
525	all	<i>semua</i>	rajujunia?e	
526	many	<i>banyak</i>	ηkoruo	
527	few, little (quantity)	<i>sedikit</i>	rakidi	
528	some	<i>beberapa</i>	popia	
529	enough, sufficient	<i>cukup</i>	mondo	probably also meaning 'complete'
530	heavy	<i>berat</i>	mobue	

531	light (in weight)	<i>ringan</i>	mosape	
532	hard (substance)	<i>keras</i>	mocika	note also <i>molui</i> ‘somewhat yielding, e.g. a tire,’ <i>moloe</i> ‘soft, e.g. sago porridge’
533	dirty	<i>kotor</i>	morumbu	
534	clean	<i>bersih</i>	mokosa	
535	straight	<i>lurus</i>	mokate	cf. <i>kelu</i> ‘crooked’
536	round (spherical)	<i>bulat (seperti bola)</i>	molimbu	note also <i>molae</i> ‘oval,’ <i>gopa</i> ‘irregularly shaped’
537	flat	<i>rata</i>	rata	
538	lonely	<i>sunyi, sepi</i>	molino	
539	difficult	<i>sukar</i>	marasai	note also <i>narakaa</i> ‘difficult to cross, e.g. river, ocean’
540	easy	<i>gampang, mudah</i>	mamuda	also meaning ‘cheap,’ cf. 542
541	expensive	<i>mahal</i>	moali	
542	cheap	<i>murah</i>	mamuda	also meaning ‘easy,’ cf. 540
543	smooth	<i>halus, licin</i>	alusu	
544	slippery	<i>licin</i>		this item not elicited
545	fast	<i>lekas, cepat</i>	medfoka	cf. <i>mononoe</i> ‘slow’
546	deep	<i>dalam (airnya)</i>	kondalo	
547	shallow	<i>dangkal</i>	mokele	
548	full (container)	<i>penuh</i>	buke	
549	true, correct	<i>benar</i>	banara	note also <i>toçu?u</i> ‘to correct’ (Indonesian <i>membenarkan</i>)
550	false, incorrect	<i>salah</i>	sala	
551	white	<i>putih</i>	mopute	
552	black	<i>hitam</i>	mokilo	
553	yellow	<i>kuning</i>	moriri	
554	red	<i>merah</i>	mondera	
555	green	<i>hijau</i>	moijo	
556	blue	<i>biru</i>	kakanda	
557	not	<i>tidak</i>	isea	
558	no longer	<i>tidak lagi</i>	seamo	with completive marker <i>-mo</i> ; cf. 567
559	there is, there are	<i>ada</i>	ane?e	
560	none	<i>tidak ada</i>	mongilo	

561	no	<i>bukan</i>	mensuano	
562	don't	<i>jangan</i>	koi?e / kolie	<i>kolie</i> is acknowledged as not original, but currently in use
563	if	<i>kalau, jika</i>	ane	note also <i>anempuu</i> 'if possible' (used politely)
564	because	<i>karena</i>	sababuno	
565	whatever you call it	<i>anu</i>	—	
566	now, already (perfective)	<i>sudah</i>	tokamo	with completive marker <i>-mo</i> ; cf. 823
567	not yet	<i>belum</i>	seapo	with incompletive marker <i>-po</i> ; cf. 558
568	and	<i>dan</i>	we	
569	this	<i>ini</i>	naa	
570	that	<i>itu</i>	iancu	
571	that distant	<i>itu yang jauh</i>	lo?a	
572	here	<i>di sini</i>	kanaa	
573	there	<i>di situ</i>	kaancu	
574	way over there	<i>di sana</i>	kalo?a	
575	one	<i>satu</i>	ra?anu	
576	two	<i>dua</i>	dorua	
577	three	<i>tiga</i>	totolu	
578	four	<i>empat</i>	popa?a	
579	five	<i>lima</i>	lolima	
580	six	<i>enam</i>	nono?o	
581	seven	<i>tujuh</i>	popicu	
582	eight	<i>delapan</i>	oalu	
583	nine	<i>sembilan</i>	sosia	
584	ten	<i>sepuluh</i>	ompulu	
585	eleven	<i>sebelas</i>	ompulu ra?anu	
586	twelve	<i>dua belas</i>	ompulu dorua	
587	thirteen	<i>tiga belas</i>	ompulu totolu	
588	fourteen	<i>empat belas</i>	ompulu popa?a	
589	fifteen	<i>lima belas</i>	ompulu lolima	
590	sixteen	<i>enam belas</i>	ompulu nono?o	
591	seventeen	<i>tujuh belas</i>	ompulu popicu	
592	eighteen	<i>delapan belas</i>	ompulu oalu	

593	nineteen	<i>sembilan belas</i>	ompulu sosia	
594	twenty	<i>dua puluh</i>	ruapulu	
595	twenty-one	<i>dua puluh satu</i>	ruapulu raʔanu	
596	twenty-two	<i>dua puluh dua</i>	ruapulu ɖorua	
597	twenty-three	<i>dua puluh tiga</i>	ruapulu totolu	
598	twenty-four	<i>dua puluh empat</i>	ruapulu popaʔa	
599	twenty-five	<i>dua puluh lima</i>	ruapulu lolima	
600	twenty-six	<i>dua puluh enam</i>	ruapulu nonoʔo	
601	twenty-seven	<i>dua puluh tujuh</i>	ruapulu popicu	
602	twenty-eight	<i>dua puluh delapan</i>	ruapulu oalu	
603	twenty-nine	<i>dua puluh sembilan</i>	ruapulu sosia	
604	thirty	<i>tiga puluh</i>	tolupulu	
605	forty	<i>empat puluh</i>	patopulu	
606	fifty	<i>lima puluh</i>	limapulu	
607	sixty	<i>enam puluh</i>	nomopulu	
608	seventy	<i>tujuh puluh</i>	picupulu	
609	eighty	<i>delapan puluh</i>	alupulu	
610	ninety	<i>sembilan puluh</i>	siopulu	
611	hundred	<i>seratus</i>	raacu	
612	two hundred	<i>dua ratus</i>	ruaacu	
613	thousand	<i>seribu</i>	rariwu	
614	two thousand	<i>dua ribu</i>	ruariwu	
615	at	<i>di</i>	i	
616	left (hand/side)	<i>kiri</i>	sombali	
617	right (hand/side)	<i>kanan</i>	soana	
618	west	<i>barat</i>	ɓara	
619	east	<i>timur</i>	cimu	
620	north	<i>utara</i>	napa	
621	south	<i>selatan</i>	salata	
622	toward the sea	<i>ke arah laut</i>	i totono tei	cf. <i>toto</i> ‘aligned, facing, directly opposite’
623	toward the interior	<i>ke arah (pe)dalam(an)</i>	i wawono kampo	literally ‘above the village’
624	under	<i>di bawah</i>	i wui	

625	on top of, above	<i>di atas</i>	i wawo	
626	behind	<i>di belakang</i>	i taliku	
627	in front	<i>di depan</i>	i aroa	
628	outside	<i>di luar</i>	i taliku	
629	inside	<i>di dalam</i>	i lalo	
630	edge	<i>pinggir</i>	saripi	
631	with	<i>dengan</i>	we	
632	day	<i>hari</i>	leo	but cf. <i>raoleo</i> ‘one day,’ <i>rualeo</i> ‘two days,’ <i>toluoleo</i> ‘three days’ etc.
633	night	<i>malam</i>	boŋi-boŋi	<i>ramboŋi</i> ‘one night,’ <i>ruamboŋi</i> ‘two nights’ etc.
634	morning	<i>pagi</i>	ciciromo	
635	midday	<i>siang</i>	leo-leo	note also <i>mentojamo aleo</i> ‘midday, noon’
636	afternoon	<i>sore</i>	malu-malu	
637	yesterday	<i>kemarin</i>	iwianai	
638	day before yesterday	<i>kemarin dulu</i>	iruamboŋi	
639	three days ago	<i>tiga hari yang lalu</i>	itolumboŋi	also <i>ipatomboŋi</i> , etc.
640	today	<i>hari ini</i>	leowaʔa	literally ‘the day down there’
641	tomorrow	<i>besok</i>	moinda	
642	day after tomorrow	<i>lusa</i>	ruamboŋi	
643	three days hence	<i>tiga hari di depan</i>	tolumboŋi	<i>patomboŋi</i> , etc.
644	year	<i>tahun</i>	taku	note <i>taku naa</i> ‘this year’
645	ashamed, shy	<i>malu</i>	maea	
646	angry	<i>marah</i>	amara	
647	to fear, be afraid of	<i>takut (kepada)</i>	mosesu	
648	to count	<i>menghitung</i>	era	
649	to learn	<i>belajar</i>	penka:ɖari	
650	to think	<i>berpikir</i>	pikiri	
651	to know (a thing)	<i>tahu (sesuatu)</i>	pesene	
652	to know a person	<i>kenal (orang)</i>	pesene	

653	to forget	<i>lupa</i>	moliliŋa	
654	to remember	<i>mengingat</i>	uɖani	
655	to lie (untruth)	<i>berbohong, mendusta</i>	gau-gau	
656	to choose	<i>memilih</i>	pili	
657	to beckon with the hand	<i>memanggil (dengan tangan)</i>	kawe?e	cf. <i>kamisi</i> ‘beckon by touching, e.g. on the upper arm’
658	to tell	<i>memberitahu, kasi tahu</i>	pula?ase	
659	to say, speak, utter	<i>berkata</i>	pogau	
660	to order, command	<i>menyuruh</i>	cumpu	
661	to repeat	<i>mengulangi</i>	penduani	
662	to request	<i>meminta</i>	oda	
663	to invite	<i>mengundang</i>	popoe	
664	to ask, inquire	<i>bertanya</i>	pe?ena	
665	to answer	<i>menjawab</i>	ɓobalo	
666	to accuse	<i>menuduh</i>	tudu	
667	to deny	<i>menyangkal</i>	pesapu	note also <i>sea namaŋaku</i> ‘he does not admit’
668	to sing	<i>menyanyi</i>	lagu	
669	to cry	<i>menangis</i>	taŋi	
670	to laugh	<i>tertawa</i>	pemboi	
671	to shout	<i>berteriak</i>	pekei	
672	to hear	<i>mendengar</i>	pendoŋo	
673	to see	<i>melihat</i>	ita	
674	look up	<i>melihat ke atas</i>	peŋara-ŋara	with reduplication probably means to stare upward
675	look down	<i>melihat ke bawah</i>	penciro	
676	to smell, sniff	<i>mencium</i>	pewono	
677	to fell (tree)	<i>menebang</i>	pelukani	
678	to cut (wood, across grain)	<i>memotong (kayu)</i>	wolo-wolo / kokolo	<i>wolo-wolo</i> is the original term, <i>kokolo</i> is borrowed
679	to split (wood)	<i>membelah (kayu)</i>	wewenka	
680	to slice	<i>mengiris</i>	seba ~ seseba / dɔdɔri	(<i>se</i>) <i>seba</i> ‘slice something soft,’ <i>dɔdɔri</i> ‘slice something somewhat hard’
681	to grate	<i>memarut</i>		this item not elicited

682	to sharpen	<i>mengasah</i>	pewinto	
683	to fold	<i>melipat</i>	lopo	
684	to roll up	<i>menggulung</i>	lulu	
685	to cook	<i>memasak</i>	pepona?u	
686	to (be) boil(ing) (of water)	<i>mendidih</i>	rede	
687	to open, uncover	<i>membuka</i>	bun?kale	
688	to cover	<i>menutup</i>	?anto	
689	to fry	<i>menggoreng</i>		this item not elicited
690	to eat	<i>makan</i>	m?nta ~ munta	<i>m?nta</i> is correct, <i>munta</i> is easier for outsiders to understand (<i>munta</i> also plays on Indonesian <i>muntah</i> ‘to vomit’)
691	to drink	<i>minum</i>	sumpu	
692	to bite	<i>menggigit</i>	kurapa	
693	to taste (food)	<i>mencicipi</i>	penami	
694	to lick	<i>menjilat</i>	elai	
695	to chew (not to swallow)	<i>mengunyah</i>	nan?ku	
696	to chew betelnut	<i>makan pinang</i>	pepa?a	
697	to swallow	<i>menelan</i>	tolo	
698	to suck (not nurse)	<i>mengisap</i>	gomi	
699	to blow (on fire)	<i>meniup</i>	piri	
700	to flame, blaze	<i>menyala</i>	ruru	
701	to point	<i>menunjuk</i>	cui	
702	to hold	<i>memegang</i>	onta	
703	to use	<i>memakai</i>	pake	
704	to squeeze (in hand)	<i>memeras</i>	pio	
705	to throw away	<i>membuang</i>	kabi	
706	to fall, drop (as fruit)	<i>jatuh</i>	monanta	<i>monanta</i> ‘fall, drop (as coconut)’; note also <i>mandawu</i> ‘slip and fall down’
707	to drop	<i>menjatuhkan</i>	nanta	
708	to play	<i>bermain</i>	peka?ina-?ina	

709	to work	<i>bekerja</i>	karajaa	
710	to rest	<i>beristirahat</i>	pentaʔa	
711	to burn (field)	<i>membakar (kebun)</i>	sule	note also <i>rampu</i> 'to grill, e.g. fish'
712	to plant	<i>menanam</i>	pembula / tadu	<i>pembula</i> 'to plant something living, e.g. cassava stem'; <i>tadu</i> 'to plant seed with dibble, e.g. corn, rice'
713	to grow	<i>tumbuh</i>	cumbu	
714	to winnow	<i>menampi</i>	pikosa	
715	to pound (rice)	<i>menumbuk (padi)</i>	cucu	
716	to mill	<i>menggiling</i>	pikagili	
717	to crush spices (in mortar)	<i>mengulek</i>	dole / cobe	<i>dole</i> is original, <i>cobe</i> is borrowed
718	to crush	<i>melumatkan</i>	puroki / paʔalusu	
719	to live, be alive	<i>hidup</i>	cumbu	
720	to die, dead	<i>mati</i>	mate	
721	to dig (hole)	<i>menggali</i>	pejaro	
722	to bury, inter	<i>menguburkan</i>	koburu	
723	to push	<i>mendorong</i>	soro	
724	to pull	<i>menarik (sesuatu)</i>	hela	
725	to lift	<i>mengangkat</i>	lanke	
726	to tie (tether animal)	<i>mengikat, menambatkan</i>	foŋko	
727	to turn (right/left)	<i>berbelok</i>	bulili / belo	<i>belo</i> is borrowed (from Indonesian <i>belok</i>)
728	to turn around	<i>berputar</i>	putara	from Indonesian <i>putar</i>
729	to stick to	<i>melekat, berlekat</i>	pika	
730	to wipe	<i>mengelap</i>	gigisi	cf. 796
731	to wash clothes	<i>mencuci pakaian</i>	petopasi	
732	to dry (clothes) in sun	<i>menjemur (pakaian)</i>	peoleo	
733	to wash hands	<i>mencuci tangan</i>	wukiki	
734	to bathe	<i>mandi</i>	petambusi	
735	to give someone a bath	<i>memandikan</i>	petambusi (gorau)	
736	to swim	<i>berenang</i>	leŋu	
737	to dive, submerge	<i>menyelam</i>	leo	

738	to float	<i>mengapung</i>	lanto	
739	to sink	<i>tenggelam</i>	tondu	
740	to climb (tree)	<i>memanjat (pohon)</i>	ekaci	
741	to climb (mountain)	<i>mendaki (gunung)</i>	pandake	
742	to ascend	<i>naik</i>	eka	
743	to descend	<i>turun</i>	kingkulu	
744	to hide	<i>bersembunyi</i>	peka?oko	
745	to hunt (for game)	<i>berburu</i>	pajere	
746	to set (traps)	<i>memasang (jerat)</i>	ta?o	cf. <i>ka?ila</i> 'trap, snare' (noun)
747	to catch	<i>menangkap</i>	raso	
748	to fly	<i>terbang</i>	lola	
749	to brood	<i>mengeram</i>		this item not elicited
750	to hatch	<i>menetes</i>		this item not elicited
751	to shoot an arrow	<i>memanah</i>	pana	
752	to stab	<i>menikam</i>	toboki / cumbusi	<i>toboki</i> is to thrust forward, <i>cumbusi</i> is to plunge downward
753	to kill	<i>membunuh (orang)</i>	pokomate	
754	to headhunt	<i>mengayau</i>		this item not elicited
755	to throw	<i>melemparkan</i>	pekacika	
756	to hit (with a stick, club)	<i>memukul (dengan sesuatu)</i>	palu	
757	to kick (ball)	<i>menendang (bola)</i>	sepa	
758	to fight	<i>berkelahi</i>	pogira	
759	to steal	<i>mencuri</i>	polaku	
760	to make	<i>membuat</i>	pewau	
761	to sew	<i>menjahit</i>	pesorumba	
762	to sew roofing thatch	<i>menjahit atap</i>	pecu?u	
763	to weave cloth	<i>menenun</i>	pomo?orui	
764	to plait (mat, basket)	<i>menganyam (tikar, bakul)</i>	piwasa	
765	to sweep	<i>menyapu</i>	peka?isi	
766	to buy	<i>membeli</i>	balu	
767	to sell	<i>menjual</i>	paraaso	

768	to pay	<i>membayar</i>	bayara	
769	to borrow	<i>meminjam</i>	ada	
770	to take	<i>mengambil</i>	ala	
771	to seek	<i>mencari</i>	pemata	
772	to get, obtain	<i>mendapat</i>	umpu	
773	to store	<i>menyimpan</i>	una	
774	to replace	<i>mengganti</i>		this item not elicited
775	to send	<i>mengirim</i>	pokacu	
776	to give	<i>memberi</i>	ɗawu	
777	to bring, carry	<i>membawa</i>	ɓawa	
778	to carry on the head	<i>menjunjung</i>	suu	
779	to carry on the shoulder	<i>memikul</i>	tonkui	
780	to load, take on cargo	<i>memuat barang</i>	ulea	
781	to lose something, lost	<i>hilang, kehilangan</i>	sikabi	
782	to shut (eyes)	<i>memejamkan (mata)</i>	pempiro	
783	to smile	<i>tersenyum</i>		this item not elicited
784	to breathe	<i>bernafas</i>	pesine?e	
785	to cough	<i>batuk</i>	pomeke	
786	to sneeze	<i>bersin</i>	aciho	
787	to belch	<i>beserdawa</i>	ontea	
788	to hiccup	<i>cegukan</i>		this item not elicited
789	to spit	<i>berludah, meludah</i>	pe?elu	
790	to vomit (not to spit out)	<i>muntah</i>	tolua	
791	to fart	<i>berkentut</i>	kokocu	
792	to defecate	<i>membuang air besar, berak</i>	ɓanaka	
793	to itch, be itchy	<i>gatal</i>	moka?ito	
794	to scratch (an itch)	<i>bergaruk</i>	penkao	
795	to delouse	<i>menghilangkan kutu</i>	pemata kucu	literally ‘to seek lice,’ cf. 771, 181
796	to rub (massage)	<i>menggosok (badan)</i>	gigisi / pisi-pisi	<i>gigisi</i> ‘to rub, wipe,’ cf. 730; <i>pisi-pisi</i> ‘to massage’

797	to pull out, extract	<i>mencabut</i>	hebu	
798	to swell (as an abcess)	<i>bergembung, membengkak</i>	foke	
799	to flow	<i>mengalir</i>	wulu	
800	to go	<i>pergi</i>	ompa	
801	to enter	<i>masuk</i>	pesua / maso	<i>maso</i> is borrowed from Indonesian <i>masuk</i>
802	to exit	<i>keluar</i>	limba / kaluara	<i>kaluara</i> is borrowed from Indonesian <i>keluar</i>
803	to follow	<i>mengikut</i>	fofa?a	
804	to run	<i>berlari</i>	bunculi	
805	to walk	<i>berjalan</i>	lampa	
806	to stand	<i>berdiri</i>	tade	
807	to sit	<i>duduk</i>	popunda	
808	to squat	<i>berjongkot</i>		
809	to lie down	<i>berbaring</i>	keŋkele ~ peŋkele-ŋkele	
810	to nod, be sleepy	<i>mengantuk</i>	mocucuru	
811	to yawn	<i>menguap</i>	momaa	
812	to sleep	<i>tidur</i>	mocuru	
813	to dream	<i>(ber)mimpi</i>	po?inipi	
814	to wake up	<i>bangun</i>	faŋu	
815	to awaken someone	<i>membangunkan</i>	fafaŋu	
816	to come, arrive	<i>datang, tiba</i>	bua	
817	to depart	<i>berangkat</i>	lampa	
818	to return home	<i>pulang</i>	fansule	
819	to live, dwell	<i>tinggal</i>	pepunda-punda	
820	to wait	<i>menunggu</i>	antagi	
821	to help	<i>menolong</i>	culuji	
822	to begin	<i>mulai</i>	pepuku	
823	to finish	<i>selesai</i>	toka(mo)	with completive marker – <i>mo</i> ; cf. 566
824	to be pregnant	<i>mengandung, hamil</i>	faa-faawa	
825	to rise (of sun)	<i>terbit (matahari)</i>		this item not elicited
826	to set (of sun)	<i>terbenam (matahari)</i>		this item not elicited

827	name	<i>nama</i>	ŋea	
828	story	<i>cerita</i>	cula-cula	
829	word	<i>kata</i>	pogau	
830	language	<i>bahasa</i>	pogau	
831	riddle	<i>teka-teki</i>	taŋkiu	
832	money	<i>uang</i>	doi / kupa	<i>kupa</i> is the original term
833	debt	<i>utang</i>	ɗosa	
834	breakfast	<i>sarapan pagi</i>	kamokado / peka?epi	<i>peka?epi</i> is the original term
835	bride price	<i>mas kawin</i>	popolo	
836	what?	<i>apa?</i>	para?e	
837	who?	<i>siapa?</i>	i?eno	
838	where?	<i>di mana?</i>	ipa?e	
839	whither?	<i>ke mana?</i>	ipa?e si?umompa	literally ‘where are you going?’
840	whence?	<i>dari mana?</i>	minaipa?e	
841	when?	<i> kapan?</i>	pa?apa ~ apa-?apa	
842	how many?	<i>berapa?</i>	ra?apa	
843	how?	<i>bagaimana?</i>	mbepara?e	
844	why?	<i>mengapa?, kenapa?</i>	mo?apa / pe?apa	

5. Person markers

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

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

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

According to Van den Berg (2003:100) the form of the second person singular subject marker in realis mood is *u-*. This form did not occur in my limited corpus, but was likely an oversight.

Van den Berg (2003:100) also recorded a set of indirect object markers as shown in the table. Indirect object markers did not occur in my limited corpus, but were likely an oversight.

Apart from these differences, the forms elicited independently by Van den Berg and myself are in agreement.

	Independent	Subject (realis)	Subject (irrealis)	Object	Possessive	Indirect Object
1s	iaʔu	a-		-aʔu	-ʔu	-ʔasunaʔu
1pn	ikita	to-	ta-	-kita	-nto	-ʔasokita
1px	isami			-sami	-mami	-ʔasosami
2s	isoʔo	u-	si-	-so	-mu	-ʔasoso
2p	isimiu	i-		-simiu	-miu	-ʔasosimiu
3s	iʔia	no-	na-	-ʔe	-no	-ʔaseʔe
3p	moʔia					-ʔaso moʔia

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

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

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

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

5.1 Subject markers

Subject markers occur in two sets, realis and irrealis (although the contrast between realis and irrealis is neutralized in the first person singular). The following paradigm, based on the stative stem *mokeʔi* ‘tired,’ illustrates the realis markers. Second person markers are optional (or excluded) when the independent pronoun is used.

<i>Iaʔu a-mokeʔi-mo.</i>	‘I’m already tired.’
<i>Ikita to-mokeʔi-mo.</i>	‘We (incl.) are already tired.’
<i>Isami to-mokeʔi-mo.</i>	‘We (excl.) are already tired.’
<i>Isoʔo mokeʔi-mo.</i>	‘You (sing.) are already tired.’
<i>Isimiu mokeʔi-mo.</i>	‘You all are already tired.’
<i>Iʔia no-mokeʔi-mo.</i>	‘He/she is already tired.’
<i>Moʔia no-mokeʔi-mo.</i>	‘They are already tired.’

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

<i>Iaʔu seapo a-[m]etambusi.</i>	‘I haven’t bathed yet.’
<i>Ikita seapo ta-[m]etambusi.</i>	‘We (incl.) haven’t bathed yet.’

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

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

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

5.2 Object markers

Object person markers are illustrated in the following paradigm.

<i>I?ia no?ita-a?u.</i>	‘He sees me.’
<i>I?ia no?ita-kita.</i>	‘He sees us (incl.)’
<i>I?ia no?ita-sami.</i>	‘He sees us (excl.)’
<i>I?ia no?ita-so.</i>	‘He sees you (sing.)’
<i>I?ia no?ita-simiu.</i>	‘He sees you all.’
<i>I?ia no?ita-?e.</i>	‘He sees him/her/it/them.’

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

<i>kabi?e</i>	‘throw it away’
<i>pisipisi?e</i>	‘massage it’
<i>langke?e</i>	‘lift it’
<i>pake?e</i>	‘use it’
<i>nanta?e</i>	‘drop it’
<i>hela?e</i>	‘pull it’
<i>lopo?e</i>	‘fold it’
<i>pio?e</i>	‘squeeze it’
<i>dawu?e</i>	‘give it’
<i>lulu?e</i>	‘roll it up’

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

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

Iaʔu aitaʔe iʔia. ‘I see him/her/it.’
Iaʔu aitaʔe amoʔia. ‘I see them.’

Iaʔu apiseneʔe iʔia. ‘I know him/her.’
Iaʔu apiseneʔe amoʔia. ‘I know them.’

5.3 Indirect object markers

Indirect object markers did not occur in my limited corpus. When eliciting a beneficiary, a periphrastic construction headed by the preposition *nggaso* was always used, for example:

Alaʔemo ancu nggaso iaʔu. ‘Fetch that for me.’

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

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

5.4 Possessive markers

The possessive pronouns are illustrated by the following paradigm.

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

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

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

6. Deictics

Lasalimu has at least four series of deictics (see table below). Given what is known about nearby languages, we might expect Lasalimu to also have a set of deictic presentatives (‘here it is,’ ‘there it is,’ etc.) but such forms have not yet been attested. The labels given

to the columns are tentative. That is to say, while the forms belonging to each set have been verified, the functions of the different sets requires further investigation.

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

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

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

Adnominal demonstratives are used to modify a head noun.

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

However, they may also be used independently.

<i>Paraʔe naaʔ</i>	‘What is this?’
<i>Alaʔemo ancu nggaso iaʔu.</i>	‘Fetch that for me.’

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

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

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

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