

Kambowa word list and notes

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ABSTRACT

Kambowa is a small underdescribed language spoken on the east coast of Buton Island in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. In this paper I provide a small amount of documentation concerning its sound system, word stock, and pronoun sets. I also touch on dialects and the relationship of Kambowa to Kioko.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Location and language situation; 2 Previous research; 2.1 Word lists; 2.2 Classification; 3 Dialects; 4 Sound system; 4.1 Phonemes; 4.2 Syllable types; 4.3 Marginal phonemes; 5 Word list; 6 Person markers; 6.1 Independent pronouns; 6.2 Possessive markers; 6.3 Accusative markers; 6.4 Nominative markers; 6.4.1 On the possibility that the vowels of *te-*, *ne-* and *de-* are long; 6.4.2 On the absence of an *ao-* verb class in Kambowa; 6.5 Benefactive markers; Appendix A: Relationship of Kambowa to Kioko; Appendix B: Additional elicited material; References.

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Kambowa (Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Muna-Buton) is a small language spoken on the east coast of Buton Island in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

In this paper I document some things I have learned about the Kambowa language. This documentation is primarily in terms of its sound system, word stock, and pronoun sets. I also touch on speaker population, language vitality, and dialects.

When Kambowa first came to the attention of outside scholars more than three decades ago, it was classified as a dialect of Kioko. I believe this classification to be in error, and in an appendix I argue for a different relationship between Kambowa and Kioko.

All Kambowa data presented in this paper was gleaned during a two-day visit to the Kambowa area on September 9th and 10th, 2012, and a follow-up visit on November 11th, 2019. I would like to thank all of the Kambowa people who helped me, including Kasrudin, La Hawiu, Derwun, and La Hamura.

1 Location and language situation

Kambowa is spoken in ten geographically contiguous villages on the eastern coast of Buton Island, Sulawesi, Indonesia. From north to south these villages are Bubu Barat, Bubu Induk, Morindino, Kambowa, Baluara, Pongkowulu, Lagundi, Konde, Bente, and Mata.

These ten villages, along with Lahumoko, a transmigration area with settlers from Java, Lombok and other parts of Indonesia, lie within the boundaries of Kambowa District in North Buton Regency. In 2011 the total population of Kambowa District was 7,600, of which my sources estimated (very roughly) around 6,000 to be speakers of Kambowa. In addition, some 500 Kambowa speakers may live outside of this area, including in the village of Bonegunu (Kioko).

Reportedly Kambowa is used in the home when both parents are Kambowa speakers; conversely, Indonesian is said to predominate in households where only one parent speaks Kambowa.

Currently there is no organized effort within the community to promote Kambowa. The Kambowa language is not a subject in schools, neither is it used for teaching other

¹ This paper supersedes a draft version that was circulated circa 2012 under the title “Kambowa Person Markers.”

subjects. I was told there are many elementary school children who no longer use Kambowa: “Of 150 words, children don’t know fifty,” one respondent told me. Yet there are also concerns that children aren’t fluent in Indonesian either, because of frequent mixing with the local language. Because of limited interaction with the general populace during my visits, I was unable to observe language behavior among children firsthand.

2 Previous research

2.1 Word lists

The only previously published information on Kambowa are word lists. These include a 100-item list in Bhurhanuddin (1979:31–33), a 100-item list in Kaseng et al. (1983:152–154),² and a 200-item list in Lauder et al. (2000:75 ff.). This last is difficult to use because of the number of typographical errors.

Recently two additional sets of Kambowa lexical data were added to version 3 of the *LexiRumah* database (Kaipang, Ewards and Klamer 2019). One is based on a previously unpublished list that had been collected by René van den Berg in 1986 from a respondent from Lagundi village. The second is in fact a portion of the word list that is presented in its complete form below in § 4.

2.2 Classification

Since Van den Berg (1991a), the Pancanic subgroup is thought to comprise four closely related languages or dialects: Liabuku, Pancana (itself dialectally complex), Kambowa, and Kioko. Geographically Pancana stretches like a belt across central Buton Island. Liabuku lies to the southwest of this area and Kambowa to the northeast, with Kioko located immediately north of Kambowa. The studies reviewed below based their classification of Kambowa on lexicostatistics. However no single study included data from all four lects.

Bhurhanuddin (1979:50) treated Kambowa as a dialect of Pancana, but he does not give percentages of lexical similarity on which he based this conclusion. Kioko and Liabuku are unmentioned.

Kaseng et al. (1987:83) considered Kambowa to be a distinct language. However because of their strict criteria for determining lexical similarity, they also treated Lawele and Kakinauwe as separate languages,³ whereas other researchers generally regard these as dialects (of Pancana). Kioko and Liabuku are not considered.

² In the 1987 republication, this wordlist appears on pages 112–113.

³ Of the twenty word lists compared, Kambowa scored highest with Lawele (65.5% lexically similar) and second highest with Kakinauwe (60%). By contrast Lawele and Kakinauwe scored 75% lexically similar with each other.

Lauder et al. (2000) collected and analyzed word lists from twenty locations across Southeast Sulawesi, including one from Kambowa and one from Todanga (Pancana-speaking). They concluded that Kambowa and Todanga were 80% lexically similar and therefore were dialects of the same language (Lauder et al. 2000:42). Kioko and Liabuku were not included.

Van den Berg, in his assessment of Pancana and the closely related Liabuku, Kambowa and Kioko lects, adopted a cautious, wait-and-see approach:

For Liabuku, Kioko and Kambowa it seems premature to decide on their status as language or dialect. Both Anceaux and Bhurhanuddin have extra material on the Pancana group which can not be adequately compared lexicostatistically with my own material due to the different wordlists used. Moreover, a number of areas have not yet been covered adequately by linguists, such as the west coast of Buton between Liabuku and Kapontori (reportedly more than one isolect) and the area north of Kapontori. This group of languages I will tentatively call the Pancanic languages. Minimally there are three languages in this group. The exact boundaries still have to be determined. (Van den Berg 1991a:45)

Despite this statement—and despite that an accompanying lexicostatistical matrix compared Liabuku, Kioko and Kambowa only with each other and not with Pancana—nonetheless editors of the *Ethnologue* at the time *were* willing to draw boundaries. They granted language status to Kioko and subsumed Kambowa as one of its dialects.

I believe that that decision was made on insufficient grounds. As I explore in Appendix A, a much more likely scenario is that Kambowa should be granted language status and Kioko subsumed as a dialect of Pancana.

3 Dialects

According to information from my respondents, Kambowa comprises three dialects: (a) the Kambowa dialect spoken in the town of Kambowa; (b) the Pongkowulu dialect spoken in the village of Pongkowulu to the south of Kambowa (the name Pongkowulu is said to originate from *poo* ‘mango’ + *kowulu* ‘hairy, having hairs (*wulu*)’ from a kind of mango found in this area); and (c) the Mata dialect spoken in Mata, Bente, Konde, Lagundi, Morindino, and Bubu.⁴

What is said about the sound system (§ 4) applies to all dialects. The word list (§ 5) is specifically representative of the Kambowa dialect. To the extent that dialectal

⁴ Baluara is a new village that was split off from either Kambowa or Pongkowulu. Which dialect is spoken here is unknown to me.

differences are known between the person markers (§ 6), these differences are noted in the discussion.

4 Sound system

4.1 Phonemes

Kambowa has eighteen consonants and five vowels. Fourteen consonants are inherited, while four additional consonants have been introduced through borrowing (see further § 4.3):

voiceless stops: /p/, /t/, /k/

voiced stops and affricates: /b/, (/b/), (/d̪/), /d̪/, (/d/), (/d͡ʒ/), /g/

fricatives: /β/, /s/, /h/

nasals: /m/, /n/, /ŋ/

resonants: /r/, /l/

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

Note particularly the absence of glottal stop⁵ and approximants. Palatals are also absent except that the voiced palatal affricate /d͡ʒ/ occurs in a few, clearly borrowed items. Neither the corresponding voiceless affricate /t͡ʃ/ nor the palatal nasal /ɲ/ occur in this corpus.

4.2 Syllable types

Kambowa is an open-syllable language. The only allowable syllable types are V, CV, and NCV.

Consonant clusters (NC) are limited to a nasal followed by a homorganic stop or the sibilant /s/. The consonant clusters recorded in these data are:

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

All twenty-five (5 × 5) possible vowel sequences are attested in the data. A sequence of two like vowels is articulated as a single lengthened vowel, as in *rii* ['ri:] 'thorn', *nee* ['ne:] 'nose' and *diiu* ['di:] 'louse'. Sequences of three and four vowels also occur:

⁵ Unexplained in the current analysis is the glottal stop recorded in one item, *nopaʔele* 'to turn around' (728). Kioko also *noapaʔele*.

<i>kapa^aea</i>	[kapa'ea]	CV.CV.V.V	'papaya'
<i>buea</i>	[bu'ea]	CV.V.V	'crocodile'
<i>beau</i>	[be'au]	CV.V.V	'candlenut'
<i>koie</i>	[ko'ie]	CV.V.V	'don't' (prohibitive particle)
<i>ioe</i>	[i'oe]	V.V.V	'water'
<i>raeao</i>	[rae'ao]	CV.V.V.V	'to accuse'

4.3 Marginal phonemes

In the present corpus the voiced affricate /dʒ/ occurs in only three word list items: *dʒanda* 'widow', *dʒina* 'civet', and *kapa dʒaβa* 'kapok' (compare Malay *janda*, Wolio *jina*, *kapa jawa*).

The voiced interdental stop /ɖ/ occurs in only four corpus items, *baɖa* 'body', *ɖumaa* 'week', *baɖu* 'clothing' and *kaiɖo* 'green' (cf. Malay *badan*, *jumaat*, *baju*, *hijau*). Instances where Malay *j* (/dʒ/) has been replaced by *ɖ* are probably the result of influence from Muna (see Van den Berg 1989:38).

For the most part /b/ and /β/ are in complementary distribution: the former occurs following /m/ and/or preceding /u/, the latter elsewhere, but /b/ also occurs outside of this context in a few recent loans, e.g. *bebe* 'duck', *bisara* 'say, speak, utter' (cf. Malay *bebek*, *bicara*).

The distribution of /d/ and /dʲ/ is similar: /d/ primarily occurs only following /n/, but also occurs outside of this context in a few recent loans, e.g. *duda* 'widower', *bida* 'midwife', *durian* 'durian' (cf. Malay *duda*, *bidan*, *durian*).

5 Word list

Kambowa lexemes were elicited using the 844-item Sulawesi Long List (SLL).⁶

I employ a phonemic transcription for representing word list responses. Symbols have their expected IPA values, except that I use *y* for IPA /j/, to avoid confusion with orthographic *j* (widely used in Indonesian and Indonesian languages to symbolize a voiced palatal affricate /dʒ/).

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 concerning Kambowa, during the elicitation process I was unwilling to throw out any word, even if it ended up not matching the target term.

⁶ A copy of the Sulawesi Long List and accompanying annotations can be downloaded from the page "Survey Instruments" at <http://sulang.org/resources/survey-instruments>.

Some of these ‘extra’ items appear in the annotations; a few others have been appended at the end of the word list.

As happens during word list elicitation, some words were elicited with person markers attached. The most common markers found in these data are the third person singular realis nominative prefixes *no-* and *ne-*, the third person singular accusative suffix *-e*, and the third person possessive suffix *-no*. In these cases I use a hyphen to separate the affix from the stem in order to make the stem more apparent, for example *no-tolo-e* response for ‘swallow’ (literally ‘he swallows it’) (697) and *mohane-no* response for ‘husband’ (literally ‘her husband’) (105).

I also use a hyphen in cases of reduplication, in order to separate the reduplicated portion from the stem, e.g. *biku-biku* ‘malleolus’ (066), *kaβina-βina* ‘caterpillar’ (189).

SLL	English	Indonesian	Kambowa	Annotations
001	body	<i>badan, tubuh</i>	baḡa	
002	head	<i>kepala</i>	potu	
003	skull	<i>tengkorak</i>	bukuno potu	lit. ‘bone of the head’, cf. 075, 002
004	fontanelle	<i>ubun-ubun</i>	sumaḡa	
005	brain	<i>otak</i>	ito	
006	hair (head, not body)	<i>rambut</i>	βuu	
007	hair whorl	<i>unyeng-unyeng</i>	hinde	
008	hair bun	<i>sanggul</i>	konde	
009	gray hair	<i>uban</i>	hua	
010	face	<i>muka, wajah</i>	aḡo	
011	forehead	<i>dahi</i>	kundahi	
012	eye	<i>mata</i>	mata	
013	eyeball	<i>bola mata</i>	hulumpeno mata	lit. ‘seed of the eye’, cf. 329,008
014	pupil of the eye	<i>biji mata, manik mata</i>	kahitono mata	lit. ‘blackness of the eye’ cf. 310
015	eyebrow	<i>kening, alis mata</i>	kire	
016	eyelashes	<i>bulu mata</i>	βuuno mata	
017	tear (from crying)	<i>air mata</i>	iyoenno mata	
018	temple	<i>pelipis</i>	ḡili-ḡili	
019	nose	<i>hidung</i>	nee	
020	nostril	<i>lubang hidung</i>	kolombano nee	lit. ‘hole of the nose’, cf. 368
021	mucus	<i>ingus</i>	toli	

022	cheek	<i>pipi</i>	kanimpi	
023	cheekbone	<i>tulang pipi, pasu-pasu</i>	bukuno kanimpi	lit. 'bone of the cheek', cf. 075
024	mouth	<i>mulut</i>	ḥoba	
025	lip	<i>bibir</i>	βiβi	
026	tongue	<i>lidah</i>	lela	
027	tooth	<i>gigi</i>	limpo	
028	molar tooth	<i>geraham</i>	ḥaga	
029	gums	<i>gusi</i>	guo	
030	palate	<i>langit-langit mulut</i>	ḥaro	
031	saliva	<i>ludah, air liur</i>	oelu	
032	chin	<i>dagu</i>	hase	
033	ear	<i>telinga</i>	tiṅala	
034	earwax	<i>tahi telinga</i>	ḍeano tiṅala	
035	neck	<i>leher</i>	βuhu	
036	throat (esophagus)	<i>kerongkongan</i>	goro-goro	
037	nape (of neck)	<i>tengkuk, kuduk</i>	toto buhu	
038	shoulder	<i>bahu</i>	hoḥea	
039	armpit	<i>ketiak, kelek</i>	paa	
040	arm	<i>lengan</i>	βansai / ḡule-ḡule	<i>βansai</i> 'upper arm', <i>ḡule-ḡule</i> 'lower arm'
041	elbow	<i>siku</i>	siku	
042	hand, forearm	<i>tangan</i>	lima	
043	palm of hand	<i>tapak tangan</i>	randano lima	
044	span (eight inches)	<i>jengkal</i>	tuda	
045	fathom	<i>depa</i>	ropa	
046	finger	<i>jari</i>	βunano lima	
047	thumb	<i>ibu jari</i>	kaumpuno lima	
048	index finger	<i>(jari) telunjuk</i>	sahada	
049	pinky, little finger	<i>jari kelingking</i>	kaensili	
050	finger nail	<i>kuku jari</i>	konisi	
051	back (person)	<i>punggung, belakang</i>	toruku	

052	spine, backbone	<i>tulang punggung</i>	bukuno toruku	lit. ‘bone of the back’, cf. 075
053	tailbone	<i>tulang tongkeng</i>	ḍui-ḍui	
054	chest	<i>dada</i>	randa	
055	breast	<i>susu, buah dada</i>	titi	
056	nipple, teat	<i>puting susu</i>	tampuno titi	
057	belly	<i>perut</i>	tie	
058	navel	<i>pusat</i>	puhe	
059	waist	<i>pinggang</i>	aa	
060	leg, foot	<i>kaki</i>	hahe	
061	thigh	<i>paha</i>	paha	
062	shin	<i>tulang kering</i>	rari	
063	calf of leg	<i>betis</i>	kabunti	
064	knee	<i>lutut</i>	tuu	
065	popliteal space	<i>(pe)lipatan lutut</i>	taŋkalada	
066	malleolus	<i>mata kaki</i>	ḥiku-ḥiku	
067	ankle	<i>pergelangan kaki</i>	losuano hahe	
068	sole of foot	<i>tapak kaki</i>	randano hahe	
069	heel	<i>tumit</i>	—	<i>lambino hahe</i> ‘Achilles tendon’
070	toe	<i>jari kaki</i>	ḥunano hahe	
071	body hair	<i>bulu (badan)</i>	ḥulu	
072	skin (person)	<i>kulit</i>	kuli	
073	meat, flesh	<i>(jaringan) daging</i>	ohi	
074	fat	<i>lemak</i>	taḥa	
075	bone	<i>tulang</i>	buku	also meaning ‘node (of bamboo)’
076	rib	<i>tulang rusuk</i>	kara-kara	
077	heart	<i>jantung</i>	ḥake	
078	blood	<i>darah</i>	rea	
079	vein (blood)	<i>urat darah</i>	ie	
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>	ḍealiŋku	
084	kidney	<i>ginjal</i>	ḥinto	

085	buttocks	<i>pantat, bokong</i>	paŋkuali	
086	anus	<i>dubur, pelepasan</i>	koro	
087	urine	<i>air kencing</i>	hohora	
088	excrement	<i>tahi</i>	dɛa	
089	penis	<i>kemaluan laki-laki</i>	lehe	
090	testicle	<i>buah pelir</i>	ʔakuno lehe	
091	vagina	<i>kemaluan perempuan</i>	bii	unimploded voiced bilabial stop confirmed
092	clitoris	<i>kelentit</i>	kauka	
093	womb	<i>rahim, peranakan</i>	haebu	
094	afterbirth	<i>tembuni</i>	isa	
095	umbilical cord	<i>tali pusat</i>	lolai	
096	wound	<i>luka</i>	kabela	
097	scar	<i>bekas luka</i>	nahano kabela	
098	callus	<i>risa, belulang</i>	kamateno kuli	with stem <i>mate</i> ‘die, dead’, cf. 720
099	boil	<i>bisul</i>	kaʔisu	
100	mole, nevus	<i>tahi lalat</i>	tila	note also <i>sudî</i> ‘birthmark’
101	sweat (n)	<i>keringat</i>	hanti	
102	person	<i>orang</i>	mie	
103	man, male	<i>laki-laki</i>	mohane	
104	woman, female	<i>perempuan</i>	roʔine	
105	husband	<i>suami</i>	mohane-no	
106	wife	<i>isteri</i>	roʔine-no	
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>	kaɪndai motole	lit. ‘young child’, cf. 485
113	first born child	<i>anak sulung</i>	ananto ʔabano	with suffix <i>-nto</i> ‘our’
114	last born child	<i>anak bungsu</i>	ananto tɔrahiri	with suffix <i>-nto</i> ‘our’
115	grandchild	<i>cucu</i>	ʔaɔʔa	
116	grandmother	<i>nenek perempuan</i>	ʔaɔʔa roʔine	

117	grandfather	<i>nenek laki-laki, kakek</i>	βaoβa mohane	
118	ancestor	<i>nenek moyang</i>	omputo kodahia	with suffix <i>-to</i> ‘our’
119	offspring	<i>keturunan</i>	βaoβanto kodahia	with suffix <i>-nto</i> ‘our’
120	sibling	<i>saudara</i>	potinai	
121	older brother	<i>kakak laki-laki</i>	isa mohane	
122	older sister	<i>kakak perempuan</i>	isa robine	
123	younger brother	<i>adik laki-laki</i>	andi mohane	
124	younger sister	<i>adik perempuan</i>	andi robine	
125	twins	<i>anak kembar</i>	lopa	
126	mother’s brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ibu</i>	pokamaha	
127	father’s brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ayah</i>	pokamaha	
128	mother’s sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ibu</i>	pokoinaha	
129	father’s sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ayah</i>	pokoinaha	
130	niece, nephew	<i>kemenakan</i>	pokanaha	
131	cousin	<i>sepupu</i>	kakolo	
132	parent-in-law	<i>mertua</i>	mania	
133	child-in-law	<i>menantu</i>	mania	
134	co-parent-in-law	<i>besan</i>	samponi	
135	sibling-in-law	<i>ipar</i>	ɖaβo	
136	spouse of sibling-in-law	<i>biras</i>	ŋgalapa	
137	stepfather	<i>ayah tiri</i>	ama βee	
138	stepmother	<i>ibu tiri</i>	ina βee	
139	stepchild	<i>anak tiri</i>	ana βee	
140	stepsibling	<i>saudara tiri</i>	potinai βee	
141	co-wife	<i>madu</i>	marue	
142	slave	<i>hamba, budak</i>	batua	
143	widow	<i>janda</i>	dʒanda	
144	widower	<i>duda</i>	duda	
145	orphan	<i>anak yatim</i>	kaindai moelu	

146	adopted child	<i>anak angkat</i>	kaana-ana	
147	guest	<i>tamu</i>	tebundono	lit. 'one who arrives', cf. 816
148	companion	<i>kawan, teman</i>	rambaŋa	
149	enemy	<i>musuh</i>	mbali	
150	midwife	<i>bidan</i>	bida	
151	shaman	<i>dukun, balian</i>	bisa	
152	I	<i>aku, saya</i>	inoi	
153	you (fam.)	<i>engkau, kamu</i>	isuntu	
154	he, she	<i>dia, ia</i>	anoa	
155	we (excl.)	<i>kami</i>	insami	
156	we (incl.)	<i>kita</i>	isintu	
157	you (plural)	<i>kalian</i>	insimiu	
158	they	<i>mereka</i>	andoa	
159	animal	<i>binatang</i>	kaɖaɖi	
160	water buffalo	<i>kerbau</i>	karambau	
161	anoa depressicornis	<i>anoa</i>	karambau	
162	cow	<i>sapi</i>	sapi	
163	horn	<i>tanduk</i>	tandu	
164	tail	<i>ekor</i>	lensi	
165	hide, skin (of animals)	<i>jangat, kulit binatang</i>	kuli	
166	leather	<i>belulang</i>	ɬalula	
167	bird	<i>burung</i>	kaɖo-kaɖola	reduplication of <i>kaɖola</i> 'chicken', cf. 174
168	crow	<i>burung gagak</i>	toŋkaa	
169	owl	<i>burung hantu</i>	holo-holo	
170	megapode	<i>burung maleo</i>	mua-mua	
171	lorikeet	<i>burung nuri</i>	kululi	note also <i>kea</i> 'parrot'
172	cockatoo	<i>burung kakatua</i>	βela	
173	duck	<i>bebek</i>	bebe	
174	chicken	<i>ayam</i>	kaɖola	
175	wing	<i>sayap</i>	pani	
176	beak	<i>paruh</i>	nunsu	also meaning 'snout', cf. 276
177	egg (chicken)	<i>telur (ayam)</i>	huteli	

178	nest	<i>sarang</i>	kapumpu	
179	feather	<i>bulu (ayam)</i>	βulu	
180	louse (chicken)	<i>kutu ayam</i>	dfuuno kadola	
181	louse (head)	<i>kutu (kepala)</i>	dfuuno potu	
182	nit, louse egg	<i>lisa, telur kutu</i>	hutelino dfu	
183	louse (clothes)	<i>tuma (pakaian)</i>	otu	
184	bedbug	<i>kutu busuk</i>	koloka	
185	tick	<i>caplak</i>	kotilapu	
186	flea	<i>pinjal</i>	dfuu	
187	bat	<i>kelelawar</i>	ponisi	
188	fruit bat, flying fox	<i>keluang, kalong</i>	kalua	
189	caterpillar	<i>ulat</i>	kaβina-βina	with stem <i>βina</i> ‘snake’, cf. 213
190	butterfly	<i>kupu-kupu</i>	kalelema	
191	sago grub	<i>lundi</i>	kebo	
192	palm weevil	<i>kumbang sagu</i>	kebo	
193	coconut rhinoceros beetle	<i>bangbung</i>	marabansi	
194	mosquito	<i>nyamuk</i>	kotandu	
195	fly	<i>lalat</i>	furoto	
196	honey bee	<i>lebah</i>	kambonua / kainua / onka	<i>kambonua</i> is large, probably the giant honeybee, <i>kainua</i> is small, probably a honeybee, <i>onka</i> is small and black, probably a stingless bee
197	honey	<i>madu</i>	golano kambonua	
198	beeswax	<i>lilin lebah</i>	taru	
199	wasp	<i>tabuhan, penyengat</i>	toβua / kaninipu	<i>kaninipu</i> is yellowish
200	ant	<i>semut</i>	sea	
201	termite	<i>anai-anai</i>	polumpu	
202	cockroach	<i>lipas, kecoak</i>	lalepo	
203	centipede	<i>lipan</i>	kamela	
204	luminous centipede	<i>kelema(n)yar</i>	holu	
205	millipede	<i>kaki seribu</i>	totogalu	
206	firefly	<i>kunang-kunang</i>	kambea-mbea	

207	scorpion	<i>kalajengking</i>	kololambulu	
208	cicada	<i>tonggeret</i>	ŋai-ŋai	
209	spider	<i>labah-labah</i>	kolola	
210	leech	<i>lintah, pacet</i>	kalimanto	
211	earthworm	<i>cacing tanah</i>	hindeletu	
212	snake	<i>ular</i>	βina	also dialectally <i>ule</i>
213	python	<i>ular sawa</i>	saa	
214	fish	<i>ikan</i>	kenta	
215	fish scales	<i>sisik</i>	hana	
216	fish gills	<i>insang</i>	ansa	
217	eel	<i>ikan belut</i>	βulelu	
218	shark	<i>ikan hiu</i>	moniβa	
219	stingray	<i>ikan pari</i>	pagi / βara-βara	
220	whale	<i>ikan paus</i>	bunsoso	
221	dolphin	<i>lumba-lumba</i>	(o)hiu	
222	dugong	<i>duyung</i>	d̥iu	
223	squid	<i>cumi-cumi</i>	βaŋkuta	
224	octopus	<i>gurita</i>	suda	
225	shrimp	<i>udang</i>	(o)hura	
226	lobster	<i>udang karang</i>	hurano kundalo	
227	crab	<i>kepiting</i>	koniki / siŋkua / keβa	
228	pincher, claw (of crab)	<i>jepitan (kepiting)</i>	hati	
229	hermit crab	<i>umang-umang</i>	kalauma	
230	frog	<i>katak</i>	kaporokaa	
231	toad	<i>katak pura</i>	kabuti	
232	turtle	<i>kura-kura</i>	kapoluka	
233	sea turtle	<i>penyu</i>	ponu	
234	crocodile	<i>buaya</i>	buea	
235	monitor lizard	<i>biawak</i>	timposu	
236	tokay gecko	<i>tokek</i>	toke	
237	house gecko	<i>cicak</i>	sasa	note also <i>kaboleŋka</i> ‘flying dragon’ (Draco sp.)
238	deer	<i>rusa</i>	rusa	

239	monkey	<i>monyet</i>	ndoke	
240	rat, mouse	<i>tikus</i>	minsau	
241	shrew	<i>celurut</i>	—	
242	pig	<i>babi</i>	baβu	
243	babirusa	<i>babi rusa</i>	—	
244	tusk	<i>taring</i>	timpa	
245	dog	<i>anjing</i>	mantoa	
246	snout	<i>moncong</i>	nunsu	also meaning ‘beak’, cf. 176
247	cat	<i>kucing</i>	βeka	
248	claw	<i>cakar</i>	konisi	
249	goat	<i>kambing</i>	βembe	
250	horse	<i>kuda</i>	aɖara	
251	civet	<i>musang</i>	ɖgina	
252	squirrel	<i>tupai</i>	huloko	
253	bear cuscus	<i>kuskus beruang</i>	mante	
254	small cuscus	<i>kuskus kecil</i>	tonali	
255	tarsier	<i>tangkasi, binatang hantu</i>	mie-mie	
256	male (of animals)	<i>jantan</i>	mohane	
257	female (of animals)	<i>betina</i>	robine	
258	tree	<i>pohon</i>	rapu	as in <i>rapuno poo</i> ‘mango tree’
259	leaf	<i>daun</i>	roo	
260	branch	<i>cabang</i>	karaha	also includes twigs in its reference
261	trunk	<i>batang</i>	laa	as in <i>laano poo</i> ‘trunk of a mango tree’
262	root	<i>akar</i>	ramba	
263	tree stump	<i>tunggul (pohon)</i>	katumpu	
264	bark (tree)	<i>kulit kayu</i>	kulino kau	literally ‘skin of wood’, cf. 072, 266
265	sap	<i>getah</i>	pulu	
266	wood	<i>kayu</i>	kau	
267	fruit	<i>buah</i>	βake	
268	flower	<i>bunga</i>	kambea	

269	stem	<i>tangkai</i>	polopa	specifically a petiole (leaf stem), as in <i>polopano kulou</i> ‘stem of coconut frond’, <i>polopano kurai</i> ‘stem of banana leaf’, <i>polopano munte</i> ‘petiole of citrus leaf’
270	thorn	<i>duri</i>	rii	
271	banana	<i>pisang</i>	kurai	
272	banana blossom	<i>jantung pisang</i>	kopuhu	
273	coconut (ripe)	<i>kelapa tua</i>	kulou motuha	
274	coconut (unripe)	<i>kelapa muda</i>	kalimbungo	
275	coconut husk	<i>sabut kelapa</i>	ʃenu	
276	coconut shell	<i>tempurung</i>	kahonʒkobulu	
277	coconut apple, haustorium	<i>tombong kelapa</i>	humba	
278	copra	<i>kopra</i>	ʃakaki	
279	coconut frond stipule	<i>tapas kelapa</i>	komuntono kulou	
280	oil	<i>minyak</i>	mina	
281	bamboo	<i>bambu</i>	surabi / paraʒata / lobu	
282	internode (bamboo)	<i>ruas (bambu)</i>	laa	
283	bamboo shoot	<i>rebung</i>	robu	
284	sago palm	<i>rumbia</i>	rumbia	
285	sago flour	<i>tepung sago</i>	taʒaro	
286	nipa palm	<i>nipah</i>	panasa	
287	sugar palm	<i>enau, aren</i>	konau	
288	palm toddy	<i>nira</i>	ioeno konau	
289	ijuk fiber	<i>ijuk</i>	kampuga	
290	rattan	<i>rotan</i>	hue	
291	sugarcane	<i>tebu</i>	toʒu	
292	peanut	<i>kacang tanah</i>	rapo-rapo	
293	candlenut	<i>kemiri</i>	ʃeau	
294	kapok	<i>kapok</i>	kapa dʒaʒa	
295	eggplant	<i>terung</i>	palola	
296	gourd	<i>labu kendi</i>	ʃeɪŋge	

297	squash, pumpkin	<i>labu manis</i>	kela	
298	cucumber	<i>ketimun</i>	balonka ßina	
299	watermelon	<i>semangka</i>	balonka	
300	papaya	<i>pepaya</i>	kapaea	
301	chili pepper	<i>cabe, lombok</i>	saha	
302	garlic, onion	<i>bawang</i>	baßa	
303	tomato	<i>tomat</i>	ntamate	
304	citrus fruit	<i>jeruk</i>	munte	
305	mango	<i>mangga</i>	poo	
306	durian	<i>durian</i>	durian	
307	breadfruit	<i>sukun</i>	kula	
308	ginger	<i>jahe</i>	lohia	
309	turmeric	<i>kunyit</i>	kundaro	
310	cassava	<i>ubi kayu</i>	mapukau	
311	sweet potato	<i>ubi jalar</i>	kaufi-ußi	
312	taro	<i>talas, keladi</i>	tonea	
313	greater yam	<i>ubi</i>	mapu	
314	lesser yam	<i>ubi kembili</i>	meabu	
315	bitter yam	<i>gadung, ubi arak</i>	kampahi	
316	betel	<i>sirih</i>	komba	
317	areca nut	<i>pinang</i>	hompure	
318	banyan	<i>beringin</i>	ßansau	
319	dammar	<i>damar</i>	honoli	
320	casuarina	<i>eru</i>	guu	
321	ti plant	<i>andong</i>	neke	
322	derris (fish poison)	<i>tuba</i>	tißele	
323	mushroom	<i>cendawan, jamur</i>	raßa	
324	short grass	<i>rumput</i>	ßolii	
325	cogon grass	<i>alang-alang</i>	ßana	
326	pineapple	<i>nenas</i>	nanasi	
327	pandanus	<i>pandan</i>	ponda	
328	fragrant pandan	<i>pandan wangi</i>	pandan	

329	seed	<i>biji</i>	hulumpe	
330	(rice) seedling	<i>bibit (padi)</i>	βine	
331	field rice	<i>padi</i>	bae	
332	rice (cut, unhulled)	<i>gabah</i>	bae	
333	hull of rice	<i>sekam (gabah)</i>	lapano bae	
334	straw	<i>jerami</i>	paŋu	
335	hulled rice	<i>beras</i>	bae	
336	cooked rice	<i>nasi</i>	kampomaa	with stem <i>pomaa</i> ‘eat’, cf. 690
337	corn	<i>jagung</i>	gandu	
338	millet	<i>jawawut, sekoi</i>	βoto	
339	Job’s tears	<i>enjelai</i>	sole	
340	sorghum	<i>jawaras, cantel</i>	batari	
341	sun	<i>matahari</i>	matano holeo	
342	moon	<i>bulan</i>	βula	
343	star	<i>bintang</i>	kambea-mbea	
344	sky	<i>langit</i>	lai^yano	
345	cloud	<i>awan</i>	olu	
346	raincloud	<i>awan hitam</i>	olu kahito	
347	fog	<i>kabut</i>	gaβu	
348	dew	<i>embun</i>	oalo	
349	thunder	<i>guntur</i>	βereβeka	
350	lightning	<i>kilat</i>	kila	
351	rain	<i>hujan</i>	hise	
352	flood	<i>banjir</i>	mokoro / lemba	<i>lemba</i> is a major flood
353	rainbow	<i>pelangi</i>	totohue	
354	wind	<i>angin</i>	kaβea	
355	sea, ocean	<i>laut</i>	kundalo	
356	wave	<i>ombak</i>	βomba	
357	low tide	<i>air surut</i>	kamokele	with stem <i>mokele</i> ‘dry’, cf. 469
358	high tide	<i>air pasang</i>	buso	
359	island	<i>pulau</i>	pulo	
360	cape, headland	<i>tanjung</i>	ololo	
361	bay	<i>teluk</i>	hou	

362	shore	<i>pantai</i>	ŋapa	
363	sand	<i>pasir</i>	komea	
364	mud	<i>lumpur</i>	gode	
365	earth, ground	<i>tanah</i>	kabere	
366	earthquake	<i>gempa bumi</i>	luali	
367	cave	<i>gua</i>	lia	
368	hole	<i>lubang</i>	kalomba	
369	salt	<i>garam</i>	gara	
370	sugar	<i>gula</i>	gola	
371	water	<i>air</i>	ioe	
372	waterfall	<i>air terjun</i>	bumbula	
373	spring	<i>mata air</i>	matano ioe	
374	mountain	<i>gunung</i>	gunu	
375	summit	<i>puncak</i>	toruku	
376	plain	<i>dataran</i>	norata	probably <i>no-rata</i> ‘it is level’
377	valley	<i>lembah</i>	lonsoŋa	
378	woods, forest	<i>hutan</i>	karuku	
379	river	<i>sungai</i>	minaŋa	
380	current (of stream, river)	<i>arus</i>	solo	
381	river mouth	<i>muara, kuala</i>	haheno minaŋa	lit. ‘foot of the river’, cf. 060, 379
382	lake	<i>danau</i>	—	
383	fire	<i>api</i>	βea	
384	smoke (from fire)	<i>asap</i>	humbo	
385	embers	<i>bara api</i>	kambalono βea	
386	ashes	<i>abu</i>	habu	
387	dust	<i>debu</i>	gaβu	
388	stone	<i>batu</i>	tonduri	
389	lime	<i>kapur</i>	hopi	
390	gold	<i>emas</i>	bulaβa	
391	silver	<i>perak</i>	pera	
392	bronze	<i>tembaga</i>	tambaga	
393	iron	<i>besi</i>	ase	

394	earthen	<i>tembikar</i>	—	cf. <i>bosu</i> , a specific kind of earthenware vessel
395	shadow	<i>bayang-bayang</i>	kaolu-olu	
396	house	<i>rumah</i>	lambu	
397	floor	<i>lantai</i>	rante	
398	ladder	<i>tangga</i>	kapolanꞑku	
399	wall (of house)	<i>dinding</i>	karondomi	
400	door	<i>pintu</i>	kadoli	
401	window	<i>jendela</i>	ḡalo-ḡalo	
402	roof	<i>atap</i>	hato	
403	ridge (of roof)	<i>bubungan</i>	bumbuꞑa	
404	rafter	<i>kasau</i>	saho	
405	storage shelf above hearth	<i>para</i>	para-para	
406	house post	<i>tiang rumah</i>	korih	
407	space under house	<i>kolong</i>	kapeo	
408	fence	<i>pagar</i>	pagara	
409	canoe, boat	<i>perahu</i>	londe	
410	bow (of boat)	<i>haluan</i>	rope	
411	stern	<i>buritan</i>	ḡana	
412	rudder	<i>kemudi</i>	ouli	
413	sail	<i>layar</i>	paꞑaḡḡa	
414	canoe paddle	<i>dayung</i>	ḡose	
415	raft	<i>rakit</i>	raki	
416	charcoal	<i>arang</i>	heo	
417	three-stone fireplace	<i>tungku</i>	ḡalika	
418	firewood	<i>kayu api</i>	kauno ḡea	
419	tinder	<i>rabuk</i>	ḡaru	
420	torch	<i>obor</i>	oboro	cf. <i>kakopu-kopu</i> without flame, gives off smoke only (e.g. used to smoke bees)
421	cooking pot	<i>periuk, belanga</i>	poluka / panumbo	
422	water jar	<i>tempayan</i>	katoa	
423	bamboo water container	<i>tempat air bambu</i>	lobu	

424	ladle of coconut shell	<i>gayung</i>	katambu	
425	mortar	<i>lesung</i>	nosu	
426	pestle (rice)	<i>penumbuk, alu</i>	anano nosu	
427	winnowing basket	<i>nyiru</i>	katepi	
428	dibble	<i>tugal</i>	kantasu / katika	
429	rice harvest knife	<i>ani-ani</i>	pota	
430	knife	<i>pisau</i>	piso	
431	machete	<i>parang</i>	kapulu	
432	sheath for machete	<i>sarung parang</i>	posolo	
433	chopping block	<i>papan pemotong</i>	kapetandoha	
434	ax, hatchet	<i>kapak, kampak</i>	kapanto	
435	grub hoe	<i>pacul, cangkul</i>	kasaera	
436	blowgun	<i>sumpitan</i>	punto	
437	pitfall spike	<i>ranjau</i>	ampa	
438	fish trap	<i>bubu</i>	βuβu	note also <i>raha</i> 'fishing basket'
439	top (toy)	<i>gasing</i>	βaŋku	
440	staff, walking stick	<i>tongkat</i>	katuko	
441	comb	<i>sisir</i>	suaβi	
442	ring (for finger)	<i>cincin</i>	siŋkaro	
443	necklace	<i>kalung</i>	liŋko / rante	
444	beads	<i>manik-manik</i>	kamba	
445	rope	<i>tali (besar, pintal)</i>	rabuta	
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>	βeta	
450	trousers	<i>celana</i>	sala	
451	mat	<i>tikar</i>	kalempeti	
452	blanket	<i>selimut</i>	kaluŋko	
453	pillow	<i>bantal</i>	polagu	
454	cradle	<i>ayunan</i>	kaufē	

455	loincloth	<i>cawat, kain pinggang</i>	rosu	
456	bark cloth	<i>jeluang</i>	tiŋke	an object made from bark cloth
457	wine	<i>saguer</i>	konau	
458	medicine	<i>obat</i>	lansao	
459	swidden, dry rice/corn field	<i>ladang</i>	kaɓereha	
460	trail, road	<i>jalanan</i>	toniha	
461	footbridge	<i>titi, titian</i>	kaleleha	
462	village	<i>kampung</i>	kampo	
463	market	<i>pasar</i>	ɗaɔa	
464	big	<i>besar</i>	noge	perhaps mistranscribed, should be <i>no-oge</i> (?)
465	small (object)	<i>kecil</i>	kakidi	
466	good	<i>baik</i>	metaa	
467	bad, evil	<i>jahat</i>	kaede-eɗe	
468	wet	<i>basah</i>	no-ɓaho	
469	dry	<i>kering</i>	no-mokele	
470	dark	<i>gelap</i>	mokosiompo	
471	bright	<i>terang</i>	maluanta	
472	wide	<i>lebar</i>	no-moleɓe	
473	broad	<i>luas</i>	lalesa	
474	narrow	<i>sempit</i>	no-mogimpi	
475	strong	<i>kuat</i>	no-mohosa	
476	weak	<i>lemah</i>	no-molute	
477	brave	<i>berani</i>	no-mokaɗo	
478	tame (animal)	<i>jinak (binatang)</i>	monea	
479	wild (animal)	<i>liar (binatang)</i>	mohila	
480	far	<i>jauh</i>	no-kodɔho	
481	near	<i>dekat</i>	no-kamaho	
482	new (objects)	<i>baru</i>	no-buhou	
483	old (objects)	<i>lama</i>	no-menene	
484	old (persons)	<i>tua</i>	kamokula	
485	young	<i>muda</i>	motole	
486	thick (object)	<i>tebal</i>	no-mokapa	

487	thin (object)	<i>tipis</i>	no-monipi	
488	skinny	<i>kurus</i>	no-morodaku	
489	fat	<i>gemuk</i>	no-morumbu	
490	hot (water)	<i>panas (air)</i>	no-pana	
491	cold (water)	<i>dingin (air)</i>	no-moririndi	
492	(luke)warm (water)	<i>hangat (air)</i>	no-pana- panangkuku	
493	clear (water)	<i>jernih (air)</i>	molonto	
494	fresh (water)	<i>tawar (air)</i>	motembe	
495	dull (knife)	<i>tumpul</i>	no-mokudo	
496	sharp (knife)	<i>tajam</i>	no-moroko	
497	slack (rope)	<i>kendur (tali)</i>	kalubasa	
498	taut (rope)	<i>kencang, berentang (tali)</i>	mogindo / mankana / mogogo	<i>mogindo</i> ‘taut’ (of rope), <i>mankana</i> ‘straight’ (of rope), <i>mogogo</i> ‘tied around s.th. tightly, tightly bound’
499	short (length)	<i>pendek</i>	no-moompu	
500	short (height)	<i>rendah</i>	no-morempe	
501	tall	<i>tinggi</i>	no-melaja	
502	long (object)	<i>panjang</i>	no-melajke	
503	ripe	<i>matang, masak (buah)</i>	no-motaha	
504	unripe	<i>mentah (buah)</i>	nkalamata	
505	rotten (fruit)	<i>busuk</i>	no-buru	
506	withered	<i>layu</i>	no-moleleu	
507	sour	<i>masam, asam</i>	no-mokolo	
508	bitter	<i>pahit</i>	no-pahi	
509	sweet	<i>manis</i>	no-meko	
510	salty	<i>asin</i>	motada	
511	spicy	<i>pedas</i>	moporo	
512	tasty, delicious	<i>enak</i>	no-mbaka	also <i>kano nombaka-mbakamo</i> ‘very delicious’
513	fragrant	<i>harum, wangi</i>	no-βondu	
514	blind	<i>buta</i>	no-bunto	
515	deaf	<i>tuli</i>	no-pojke	
516	drunk, intoxicated	<i>mabuk</i>	mololanu	

517	healthy	<i>sehat</i>	no-βaraka	
518	pain, to be sick	<i>sakit</i>	no-molea	
519	feverish	<i>demam</i>	sodo	
520	lame	<i>pincang</i>	mokempa	
521	thirsty	<i>haus</i>	no-mokekele	
522	hungry	<i>lapar</i>	no-moharo	
523	full (satiated)	<i>kenyang</i>	no-βehi	
524	other, different	<i>lain (orang lain)</i>	segahano	
525	all	<i>semua</i>	kobari-βarie	with third person singular suffix -e
526	many	<i>banyak</i>	no-βari	
527	few, little (quantity)	<i>sedikit</i>	sekidi	
528	some	<i>beberapa</i>	sehae-sehae	reduplication of <i>sehae</i> ‘how many?’, cf. 842
529	enough, sufficient	<i>cukup</i>	gana	
530	heavy	<i>berat</i>	no-βie	
531	light (in weight)	<i>ringan</i>	mosape	
532	hard (substance)	<i>keras</i>	no-motuha	
533	dirty	<i>kotor</i>	no-morika	
534	clean	<i>bersih</i>	mogkilo	
535	straight	<i>lurus</i>	no-melaa	
536	round (spherical)	<i>bulat (seperti bola)</i>	no-molimbu	
537	flat	<i>rata</i>	no-rata	
538	lonely	<i>sunyi, sepi</i>	no-molino	
539	difficult	<i>sukar</i>	no-mohali / no-marasai	
540	easy	<i>gampang, mudah</i>	mena namarasai	lit. ‘it is not difficult’, cf. 557, 539
541	expensive	<i>mahal</i>	no-mohali	
542	cheap	<i>murah</i>	no-muda	
543	smooth	<i>halus, licin</i>	no-molaŋi	
544	slippery	<i>licin</i>	mondeli	
545	fast	<i>lekas, cepat</i>	no-mehada	
546	deep	<i>dalam (airnya)</i>	no-kundalo	

547	shallow	<i>dangkal</i>	no-mburi	
548	full (container)	<i>penuh</i>	no-pono	
549	true, correct	<i>benar</i>	anoamo	lit. 'that's it' (<i>anoa</i> 3sg + <i>mo</i> completive)
550	false, incorrect	<i>salah</i>	no-dosa	
551	white	<i>putih</i>	no-pute	
552	black	<i>hitam</i>	no-mohito	
553	yellow	<i>kuning</i>	no-mokuni	
554	red	<i>merah</i>	kaɖea	
555	green	<i>hijau</i>	kaɖo	
556	blue	<i>biru</i>	kaɖo	
557	not	<i>tidak</i>	meena	
558	no longer	<i>tidak lagi</i>	menamo	with completive suffix <i>-mo</i>
559	there is, there are	<i>ada</i>	ndaindo	
560	none	<i>tidak ada</i>	mena ɖumaindo	
561	no	<i>bukan</i>	minsuano	
562	don't	<i>jangan</i>	koie	
563	if	<i>kalau, jika</i>	anekotuhu	
564	because	<i>karena</i>	roonomo	with completive suffix <i>-mo</i>
565	whatever you call it	<i>anu</i>	anu	
566	now, already (perfective)	<i>sudah</i>	hampumo	with completive suffix <i>-mo</i> ; cf. 823
567	not yet	<i>belum</i>	menaho	with incomplete suffix <i>-ho</i>
568	and	<i>dan</i>	ane	
569	this	<i>ini</i>	moini	
570	that	<i>itu</i>	moitu	
571	that distant	<i>itu yang jauh</i>	sohaa	
572	here	<i>di sini</i>	moini	
573	there	<i>di situ</i>	moitue	
574	way over there	<i>di sana</i>	sohaa	
575	one	<i>satu</i>	seise	
576	two	<i>dua</i>	rudua	
577	three	<i>tiga</i>	totolu	
578	four	<i>empat</i>	popaa	

579	five	<i>lima</i>	lidima	
580	six	<i>enam</i>	nonoo	
581	seven	<i>tujuh</i>	pipitu	
582	eight	<i>delapan</i>	oalu	
583	nine	<i>sembilan</i>	sisiaua	
584	ten	<i>sepuluh</i>	ompulu	
585	eleven	<i>sebelas</i>	ompulu seise	
586	twelve	<i>dua belas</i>	ompulu rudua	
587	thirteen	<i>tiga belas</i>	ompulu totolu	
588	fourteen	<i>empat belas</i>	ompulu popaa	
589	fifteen	<i>lima belas</i>	ompulu lidima	
590	sixteen	<i>enam belas</i>	ompulu nonoo	
591	seventeen	<i>tujuh belas</i>	ompulu pipitu	
592	eighteen	<i>delapan belas</i>	ompulu oalu	
593	nineteen	<i>sembilan belas</i>	ompulu sisiaua	
594	twenty	<i>dua puluh</i>	rua pulu	
595	twenty-one	<i>dua puluh satu</i>	rua pulu seise	
596	twenty-two	<i>dua puluh dua</i>	rua pulu rudua	
597	twenty-three	<i>dua puluh tiga</i>	rua pulu totolu	
598	twenty-four	<i>dua puluh empat</i>	rua pulu popaa	
599	twenty-five	<i>dua puluh lima</i>	rua pulu lidima	
600	twenty-six	<i>dua puluh enam</i>	rua pulu nonoo	
601	twenty-seven	<i>dua puluh tujuh</i>	rua pulu pipitu	
602	twenty-eight	<i>dua puluh delapan</i>	rua pulu oalu	
603	twenty-nine	<i>dua puluh sembilan</i>	rua pulu sisiaua	
604	thirty	<i>tiga puluh</i>	tolu pulu	
605	forty	<i>empat puluh</i>	pato pulu	
606	fifty	<i>lima puluh</i>	lim apulu	
607	sixty	<i>enam puluh</i>	nomo pulu	
608	seventy	<i>tujuh puluh</i>	pitu pulu	
609	eighty	<i>delapan puluh</i>	alu pulu	
610	ninety	<i>sembilan puluh</i>	siaua pulu	
611	hundred	<i>seratus</i>	mohono	
612	two hundred	<i>dua ratus</i>	rua mohono	

613	thousand	<i>seribu</i>	seriβu	
614	two thousand	<i>dua ribu</i>	rua riβu	
615	at	<i>di</i>	nde	
616	left (hand/side)	<i>kiri</i>	kema	
617	right (hand/side)	<i>kanan</i>	suana	
618	west	<i>barat</i>	(o)bara	
619	east	<i>timur</i>	(o)timbu	
620	north	<i>utara</i>	(o)napa	
621	south	<i>selatan</i>	salata	
622	toward the sea	<i>ke arah laut</i>	βeta kundalo	
623	toward the interior	<i>ke arah (pe)dalam(an)</i>	βeta ndehate	
624	under	<i>di bawah</i>	βae panda	<i>panda</i> ‘space under a house’, in the Mata dialect <i>βae tuβoβa</i>
625	on top of, above	<i>di atas</i>	tae βaβo	
626	behind	<i>di belakang</i>	βae kundo	
627	in front	<i>di depan</i>	βae randa	
628	outside	<i>di luar</i>	βae luara	
629	inside	<i>di dalam</i>	βae hate	
630	edge	<i>pinggir</i>	βae lepe	
631	with	<i>dengan</i>	te	e.g. <i>teanoa</i> ‘with him/her/it’
632	day	<i>hari</i>	holeo	
633	night	<i>malam</i>	noboŋi	
634	morning	<i>pagi</i>	raneo	
635	midday	<i>siang</i>	no-melanta	
636	afternoon	<i>sore</i>	moluholeo	
637	yesterday	<i>kemarin</i>	ndeβini	
638	day before yesterday	<i>kemarin dulu</i>	rua boŋimo	
639	three days ago	<i>tiga hari yang lalu</i>	tolu holeomo / tolu boŋimo	
640	today	<i>hari ini</i>	holeo ini	
641	tomorrow	<i>besok</i>	naile	

642	day after tomorrow	<i>lusa</i>	narua boŋi	
643	three days hence	<i>tiga hari di depan</i>	natolu boŋi	
644	year	<i>tahun</i>	tahu	
645	ashamed, shy	<i>malu</i>	no-maea	
646	angry	<i>marah</i>	no-moŋali	
647	to fear, be afraid of	<i>takut (kepada)</i>	no-motehi	
648	to count	<i>menghitung</i>	ne-ise	
649	to learn	<i>belajar</i>	ne-kampeadŋari	
650	to think	<i>berpikir</i>	no-pikiri	
651	to know (a thing)	<i>tahu (sesuatu)</i>	no-pandeane	
652	to know a person	<i>kenal (orang)</i>	no-popandeaŋo	
653	to forget	<i>lupa</i>	no-molina-e	
654	to remember	<i>mengingat</i>	taŋana	
655	to lie (untruth)	<i>berbohong, mendusta</i>	no-kohoda	
656	to choose	<i>memilih</i>	ne-pili	
657	to beckon with the hand	<i>memanggil (dengan tangan)</i>	ne-holoi	
658	to tell	<i>memberitahu, kasi tahu</i>	no-poleleane	
659	to say, speak, utter	<i>berkata</i>	no-bisara	
660	to order, command	<i>menyuruh</i>	ne-tumpu	
661	to repeat	<i>mengulangi</i>	no-penduahi	
662	to request	<i>meminta</i>	ne-pinsalo	
663	to invite	<i>mengundang</i>	ne-sale	
664	to ask, inquire	<i>bertanya</i>	no-peena	
665	to answer	<i>menjawab</i>	no-bobalo	
666	to accuse	<i>menuduh</i>	ne-raeao	
667	to deny	<i>menyangkal</i>	no-pealai / no-gaga	
668	to sing	<i>menyanyi</i>	no-lagu	

669	to cry	<i>menangis</i>	no-gora	
670	to laugh	<i>tertawa</i>	no-potaa	
671	to shout	<i>berteriak</i>	peao	
672	to hear	<i>mendengar</i>	no-redene	
673	to see	<i>melihat</i>	no-hondo-e	
674	look up	<i>melihat ke atas</i>	no-hondo-e tae βaβo	
675	look down	<i>melihat ke bawah</i>	no-hondo-e βae panda	
676	to smell, sniff	<i>mencium</i>	no-boβo-e	
677	to fell (tree)	<i>menebang</i>	ne-tuho	as in <i>netuho kau</i> ‘fell a tree’, also <i>netuhori</i> ‘fell (more than one tree)’
678	to cut (wood, across grain)	<i>memotong (kayu)</i>	ne-tumpo	
679	to split (wood)	<i>membelah (kayu)</i>	ne-βeta	
680	to slice	<i>mengiris</i>	ne-die	
681	to grate	<i>memarut</i>	ne-kiki / ne-kuru	<i>kiki</i> ‘grate (using a flat grater)’, <i>kuru</i> ‘grate coconut from the half-shell’
682	to sharpen	<i>mengasah</i>	ne-βinto	
683	to fold	<i>melipat</i>	ne-lopo / ne-lupi	<i>lopo</i> ‘fold (as cloth)’, <i>lupi</i> ‘fold (as paper)’
684	to roll up	<i>menggulung</i>	ne-lulu	
685	to cook	<i>memasak</i>	ne-nahu	
686	to (be) boil(ing) (of water)	<i>mendidih</i>	no-deke	
687	to open, uncover	<i>membuka</i>	no-boka-e	
688	to cover	<i>menutup</i>	ne-tutubi	
689	to fry	<i>menggoreng</i>	ne-hole	
690	to eat	<i>makan</i>	no-pomaa	
691	to drink	<i>minum</i>	no-porohu	
692	to bite	<i>menggigit</i>	no-kuti-e	
693	to taste (food)	<i>mencicipi</i>	no-penami-e	
694	to lick	<i>menjilat</i>	ne-selahi	
695	to chew (not to swallow)	<i>mengunyah</i>	no-nagku-e	

696	to chew betelnut	<i>makan pinang</i>	no-pomaa humpure	
697	to swallow	<i>menelan</i>	no-tolo-e	
698	to suck (not nurse)	<i>mengisap</i>	no-gomi-e	
699	to blow (on fire)	<i>meniup</i>	no-hutu-e	
700	to flame, blaze	<i>menyala</i>	no-sia	
701	to point	<i>menunjuk</i>	no-susu-e	
702	to hold	<i>memegang</i>	no-keni-e	
703	to use	<i>memakai</i>	no-pake	
704	to squeeze (in hand)	<i>memeras</i>	no-pio-he	
705	to throw away	<i>membuang</i>	no-mbuu-e	
706	to fall, drop (as fruit)	<i>jatuh</i>	no-mondaβu	
707	to drop	<i>menjatuhkan</i>	no-pondaβu-e	
708	to play	<i>bermain</i>	no-pokalalambu	
709	to work	<i>bekerja</i>	no-karadaa	from Malay <i>kerja</i>
710	to rest	<i>beristirahat</i>	no-peβule	
711	to burn (field)	<i>membakar (kebun)</i>	no-tonu-e	
712	to plant	<i>menanam</i>	ne-tadu	
713	to grow	<i>tumbuh</i>	no-tumbu	
714	to winnow	<i>menampi</i>	no-tepi-e	
715	to pound (rice)	<i>menumbuk (padi)</i>	ne-tombuki	as in <i>netombuki bae</i> 'pound rice'
716	to mill	<i>menggiling</i>	ne-gili	
717	to crush spices (in mortar)	<i>mengulek</i>	no-pureki-e	
718	to crush	<i>melumatkan</i>	no-pekamalu-e	
719	to live, be alive	<i>hidup</i>	no-mohuri	
720	to die, dead	<i>mati</i>	no-mate	
721	to dig (hole)	<i>menggali</i>	ne-seli	
722	to bury, inter	<i>menguburkan</i>	no-koburu-e	
723	to push	<i>mendorong</i>	no-dumpunaane	
724	to pull	<i>menarik (sesuatu)</i>	no-hela-e	
725	to lift	<i>mengangkat</i>	ne-saŋke	

726	to tie (tether animal)	<i>mengikat, menambatkan</i>	no-foke-e	
727	to turn (right/left)	<i>berbelok</i>	no-pali	
728	to turn around	<i>berputar</i>	no-paʔele	
729	to stick to	<i>melekat, berlekat</i>	no-pika	
730	to wipe	<i>mengelap</i>	ne-lapu	
731	to wash clothes	<i>mencuci pakaian</i>	ne-topa	
732	to dry (clothes) in sun	<i>menjemur (pakaian)</i>	ne-holeo	as in <i>neholeo baɖu</i> ‘dry clothes in the sun’
733	to wash hands	<i>mencuci tangan</i>	ne-βanoi	as in <i>newanoi lima</i> ‘wash one’s hands’
734	to bathe	<i>mandi</i>	ne-baho	
735	to give someone a bath	<i>memandikan</i>	no-baho-e	
736	to swim	<i>berenang</i>	no-leni	
737	to dive, submerge	<i>menyelam</i>	no-leoo	
738	to float	<i>mengapung</i>	no-lanto	
739	to sink	<i>tenggelam</i>	no-tondu	note also <i>mololomo</i> ‘to drown’
740	to climb (tree)	<i>memanjat (pohon)</i>	ne-ponihi	
741	to climb (mountain)	<i>mendaki (gunung)</i>	no-tagā	
742	to ascend	<i>naik</i>	poni	
743	to descend	<i>turun</i>	sampu	
744	to hide	<i>bersembunyi</i>	no-hoko	
745	to hunt (for game)	<i>berburu</i>	no-poasu	
746	to set (traps)	<i>memasang (jerat)</i>	ne-taho	note also <i>katapu</i> ‘noose trap that encircles the neck’, <i>tando</i> ‘spring trap for catching by the foot’
747	to catch	<i>menangkap</i>	ne-rako	
748	to fly	<i>terbang</i>	no-horo	
749	to brood	<i>mengeram</i>	ne-onkobi	
750	to hatch	<i>menetes</i>	ne-teo	
751	to shoot an arrow	<i>memanah</i>	ne-pidi	
752	to stab	<i>menikam</i>	ne-tobo	

753	to kill	<i>membunuh (orang)</i>	ne-pomate	
754	to headhunt	<i>mengayau</i>	—	<i>ne-sumbele</i> ‘to decapitate’
755	to throw	<i>melemparkan</i>	ne-tuda	
756	to hit (with a stick, club)	<i>memukul (dengan sesuatu)</i>	ne-bebe	
757	to kick (ball)	<i>menendang (bola)</i>	ne-sepa	as in <i>nesepa bola</i> ‘kick a ball’
758	to fight	<i>berkelahi</i>	no-porako	
759	to steal	<i>mencuri</i>	no-mbolaku	
760	to make	<i>membuat</i>	ne-perebua	as in <i>neperebua beta</i> ‘make cloth’, <i>neperebua ohato</i> ‘make roofing thatch’
761	to sew	<i>menjahit</i>	ne-sorumba	
762	to sew roofing thatch	<i>menjahit atap</i>	ne-paura	
763	to weave cloth	<i>menenun</i>	no-mooru	
764	to plait (mat, basket)	<i>menganyam (tikar, bakul)</i>	ne-βasa	
765	to sweep	<i>menyapu</i>	ne-sambure	note also <i>kasambure</i> ‘broom’
766	to buy	<i>membeli</i>	ne-holi	
767	to sell	<i>menjual</i>	no-paraaso	
768	to pay	<i>membayar</i>	no-pomeha-e	
769	to borrow	<i>meminjam</i>	ne-ada	
770	to take	<i>mengambil</i>	ne-ala	
771	to seek	<i>mencari</i>	ne-halupi	
772	to get, obtain	<i>mendapat</i>	ne-βora	
773	to store	<i>menyimpan</i>	ne-tei	
774	to replace	<i>mengganti</i>	ne-bolosi	
775	to send	<i>mengirim</i>	ne-lamboko	
776	to give	<i>memberi</i>	ne-βahao	
777	to bring, carry	<i>membawa</i>	no-βaa-e	
778	to carry on the head	<i>menjunjung</i>	no-dudu-e	
779	to carry on the shoulder	<i>memikul</i>	ne-soda	
780	to load, take on cargo	<i>memuat barang</i>	ne-ulea / no-poulea	
781	to lose something, lost	<i>hilang, kehilangan</i>	no-kailaŋa	

782	to shut (eyes)	<i>memejamkan (mata)</i>	no-pipikoro	
783	to smile	<i>tersenyum</i>	ne-kamboi	
784	to breathe	<i>bernafas</i>	no-peinei	
785	to cough	<i>batuk</i>	no-koese	
786	to sneeze	<i>bersin</i>	no-motiho	
787	to belch	<i>beserdawa</i>	ne-βambai	
788	to hiccup	<i>cegukan</i>	mongkodū	
789	to spit	<i>berludah, meludah</i>	mekapera	
790	to vomit (not to spit out)	<i>muntah</i>	no-tolua	note also <i>huntea</i> ‘feel nauseous (?)’
791	to fart	<i>berkentut</i>	ne-hotu	
792	to defecate	<i>membuang air besar, berak</i>	ne-dea	
793	to itch, be itchy	<i>gatal</i>	no-mokoito	
794	to scratch (an itch)	<i>bergaruk</i>	ne-kumpai	
795	to delouse	<i>menghilangkan kutu</i>	mepebuni dūu	
796	to rub (massage)	<i>menggosok (badan)</i>	ne-kita-e	
797	to pull out, extract	<i>mencabut</i>	ne-fabuti / ne-hobuti	also <i>ne-hobuti</i> ‘to pull weeds’
798	to swell (as an abcess)	<i>bergembung, membengkak</i>	no-sudū	
799	to flow	<i>mengalir</i>	no-sii	
800	to go	<i>pergi</i>	no-lao	
801	to enter	<i>masuk</i>	pesua	
802	to exit	<i>keluar</i>	limba	
803	to follow	<i>mengikut</i>	no-ose	
804	to run	<i>berlari</i>	no-buntuli	
805	to walk	<i>berjalan</i>	no-ndala	
806	to stand	<i>berdiri</i>	no-tade	
807	to sit	<i>duduk</i>	ne-ŋkora	
808	to squat	<i>berjongkot</i>	ne-kapeŋke	
809	to lie down	<i>berbaring</i>	no-pondole	
810	to nod, be sleepy	<i>mengantuk</i>	no-motuturu	

811	to yawn	<i>menguap</i>	no-βaβa	
812	to sleep	<i>tidur</i>	ne-tiri	
813	to dream	<i>(ber)mimpi</i>	no-kopohondo	
814	to wake up	<i>bangun</i>	no-banu	
815	to awaken someone	<i>membangunkan</i>	no-banu-e	
816	to come, arrive	<i>datang, tiba</i>	no-bundo / rato	
817	to depart	<i>berangkat</i>	no-ndala	note also <i>no-mokana</i> ‘get ready to go’
818	to return home	<i>pulang</i>	no-haβo	
819	to live, dwell	<i>tinggal</i>	no-pelate	
820	to wait	<i>menunggu</i>	no-antagi-e	
821	to help	<i>menolong</i>	ne-hamba / ne-tulugi	
822	to begin	<i>mulai</i>	pepuu	
823	to finish	<i>selesai</i>	hampumo	with completive suffix <i>-mo</i> ; cf. 566
824	to be pregnant	<i>mengandung, hamil</i>	no-βaoβa	
825	to rise (of sun)	<i>terbit (matahari)</i>	no-bete	
826	to set (of sun)	<i>terbenam (matahari)</i>	no-soo	
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>	kataa-taangke	
832	money	<i>uang</i>	doi	
833	debt	<i>utang</i>	odfosa	
834	breakfast	<i>sarapan pagi</i>	kasanda raneo	
835	bride price	<i>mas kawin</i>	sara	
836	what?	<i>apa?</i>	ohae	
837	who?	<i>siapa?</i>	lahae	
838	where?	<i>di mana?</i>	nde hamai	
839	whither?	<i>ke mana?</i>	hamai	as in <i>hamai lumao?</i> ‘going where?’
840	whence?	<i>dari mana?</i>	hamai minahao	
841	when?	<i>kapan?</i>	nipie [past] / naipie [future]	as in <i>nipie bundo?</i> ‘when did you arrive?’ <i>naipie ndumala?</i> ‘when do you leave?’

842	how many?	<i>berapa?</i>	sehae	
843	how?	<i>bagaimana?</i>	naɪŋkehae	
844	why?	<i>mengapa?, kenapa?</i>	nomohae	as in <i>nomohae ka nogora?</i> ‘why is he crying?’
	soon, in the near future	<i>nanti</i>	natonda	
	just then, in the near past	<i>tadi</i>	βanini	
	former	<i>mantan</i>	iaro	
	week	<i>minggu</i>	ɟumaa	from Malay <i>jumaat</i> ‘Friday’
	to peel	<i>mengupas</i>	ne-hurui	
	noisy	<i>ribut</i>	morobo	
	tobacco, cigarette	<i>tembakau, rokok</i>	tabako	
	fez-like cap worn by Muslims	<i>songkok, kopiah</i>	soŋko	
	pencil	<i>pensil</i>	potolo	
	drinking glass	<i>gelas</i>	tonde	
	car, automobile	<i>mobil</i>	oto	
	fishhook	<i>mata kail</i>	kokaβi	
	garden hut	<i>pondok-pondok di kebun</i>	katimba-timbara	
	village head	<i>kepala desa</i>	βonto	
	jackfruit	<i>nangka</i>	tiβada	
	flying fish	<i>ikan terbang</i>	kambala	

6 Person markers

See the elicited data in Appendix B for examples of person markers in context. In this section and in the appendices, I use orthographic *w* for /β/ and the digraph *ng* for /ŋ/.

6.1 Independent pronouns

The following are the independent pronouns in the three dialects. Across all pronoun sets second person plural forms are used to politely address a respected second person singular.

	Kambowa	Pongkowulu	Mata
1SG	inoi	in ^y oi	inoi
1PL.INCL	isintu	int ^y ano	intano
1L.EXCL	insami	insami	insami
2SG	isuntu	intutu, indutu	intutu, indutu
2PL	insimiu	insimiu	insimiu
3SG	anoa	anoa	anoa
3PL	andoa	andoa	andoa

While the Kambowa dialect uses second person singular form *isuntu*, the distribution of *intutu* / *indutu* forms requires further investigation. These forms were reported to me to be characteristic of the Pongkowulu dialect. But some speakers of the Mata dialect whom I interacted with preferred to use *intutu*, while others preferred *indutu*.

6.2 Possessive markers

Possessive markers are identical in the Kambowa and Mata dialects (information about possessive markers in Pongkowulu is not available at this time).

1SG	-ku
1PL.INCL	-to
1L.EXCL	-mami
2SG	-mu
2PL	-miu
3SG	-no
3PL	-do

6.3 Accusative markers

Accusative markers are used to index transitive objects. Accusative markers are identical in the Kambowa and Mata dialects (information about accusative markers in Pongkowulu is not available at this time).

1SG	-hao
1PL.INCL	-inta
1L.EXCL	-insami
2SG	-ngko
2PL	-ngkomiu
3SG	-e
3PL	-inda

6.4 Nominative markers

Nominative markers are used to index transitive and intransitive subjects. In the Mata dialect, there are at least four sets of nominative pronouns. The set which is used depends on whether the verb is a ‘class a’ or a ‘class ae’ stem, and whether the mood is realis or irrealis.

	class a		class ae	
	realis	irrealis	realis	irrealis
1SG	a-	a-	ae-	ae-
1PL.INCL	to-	ta-	te-	tae-
1L.EXCL	to-	ta-	tae-	tae-
2SG	Ø-	Ø-	me-	me-
2PL	Ø- -komiu	Ø- -komiu	me- -komiu	me- -komiu
3SG	no-	na-	ne-	nae-
3PL	dō-	dā-	dē-	dāe-

The use of *tae-* for first person plural exclusive realis was confirmed by three different respondents. It is further confirmed in that the same form is also found in the Kambowa dialect as well as in the Kioko language.

Nominative markers in the Kambowa dialect are identical to those used in the Mata dialect, except that (a) in the second person plural, the suffix *-komiu* can optionally be shortened to *-komu*, and (b) in the third person there is a loss of the singular/plural distinction. (Information about nominative markers in the Pongkowulu dialect is not available at this time.)

	class a		class ae	
	realis	irrealis	realis	irrealis
1SG	a-	a-	ae-	ae-
1PL.INCL	to-	ta-	te-	tae-
1L.EXCL	to-	ta-	tae-	tae-
2SG	Ø-	Ø-	me-	me-
2PL	Ø- -komiu, Ø- -komu	Ø- -komiu, Ø- -komu	me- -komiu, me- -komu	me- -komiu, me- -komu
3	no-	na-	ne-	nae-

6.4.1 On the possibility that the vowels of *te-*, *ne-* and *dē-* are long

Having said that much, I must mention the possibility that the forms of three of the nominative markers have been reported in error. Specifically, on the final day of field work, it came to my attention that three of the class *ae* realis markers that I had been transcribing with short vowels, namely *te-* (first person plural inclusive), *ne-* (third person singular) and *dē-* (third person plural), in actuality had long (geminate) vowels, and that these forms should be transcribed respectively as *tee-*, *nee-* and *dee-*. Compare the following paradigm based on the stem *hole* ‘to fry’; the three prefix forms under consideration are bolded. This data set is from the Mata dialect, with La Hamura serving as respondent.

<i>Inoi ae-hole waniini.</i>	‘I fried a while ago.’
<i>Intano tee-hole waniini.</i>	‘We (inclusive) fried a while ago.’
<i>Insami tae-hole waniini.</i>	‘We (exclusive) fried a while ago.’
<i>Intutu / indutu me-hole waniini.</i>	‘You (singular) fried a while ago.’
<i>Insimiu me-hole-komiu waniini.</i>	‘You (plural) fried a while ago.’
<i>Anoa nee-hole waniini.</i>	‘He/she fried a while ago.’
<i>Andoa dee-hole waniini.</i>	‘They fried a while ago.’

I canvassed a number of verb forms with La Hamura, and confirmed that the following verbs all take ‘long’ forms. I cite them here with the third person singular prefix.

<i>nee-sale</i>	‘he invited’
<i>nee-raeao</i>	‘he accused’
<i>nee-tuho</i>	‘he felled a tree’
<i>nee-die</i>	‘he cut’
<i>nee-kuru</i>	‘he grated’ (using a coconut grater)
<i>nee-kiki</i>	‘he grated’
<i>nee-winto</i>	‘he sharpened’
<i>nee-lopo</i>	‘he folded (cloth)’
<i>nee-lupi</i>	‘he folded (paper)’

<i>nee-lulu</i>	‘he rolled up’
<i>nee-tutuḃi</i>	‘he covered’
<i>nee-hole</i>	‘he fried’
<i>nee-selahi</i>	‘he licked’
<i>nee-sangke</i>	‘he lifted’
<i>nee-rako</i>	‘he caught’
<i>nee-teo</i>	‘it hatched’
<i>nee-sumbele</i>	‘he slaughtered’
<i>nee-perebua</i>	‘he made’
<i>nee-sambure</i>	‘he swept’
<i>nee-aḃa</i>	‘he borrowed’
<i>nee-ala</i>	‘he took’
<i>nee-halupi</i>	‘he sought’
<i>nee-wora</i>	‘he got, he obtained’
<i>nee-tei</i>	‘he stored, he put away’
<i>nee-bolosi</i>	‘he changed’
<i>nee-lamboko</i>	‘he sent’
<i>nee-soda</i>	‘he carried on the shoulder’
<i>nee-kamboi</i>	‘he smiled’
<i>nee-wambai</i>	‘he belched’
<i>nee-hotu</i>	‘he farted’
<i>nee-ḃabuti</i>	‘he pulled out, he extracted’
<i>nee-kapengke</i>	‘he squated’
<i>nee-hamba</i>	‘he helped’
<i>nee-tulungi</i>	‘he helped’

On the other hand, also according to La Hamura, the following four verbs take short forms:

<i>ne-pinsalo</i>	‘he requested’
<i>ne-holoi</i>	‘he called’
<i>ne-ongkobi</i>	‘it brooded’
<i>ne-ulea</i>	‘he loaded’

Due to limited opportunity, I was unable to confirm whether these three markers also have long vowels in the Kambowa dialect. For consistency, in the word list data in § 6 (which is intended to represent the Kambowa dialect), I consistently use *ne-* wherever it occurs, with the understanding that upon further research, in most of its instances it may need to be amended to *nee-*. In the elicited data in section 8 I report forms as I transcribed them, again with the understanding that upon further research *te-*, *ne-* and *ḃe-* may need to be amended to *tee-*, *nee-* and *ḃee-* in most if not all instances.

6.4.2 On the absence of an *ao-* verb class in Kambowa

Despite the preliminary nature of this investigation, I feel confident in reporting that Kambowa only has two verb classes, *a-* and *ae-*, and does not have a third class of *ao-*

verbs as has been described for Muna (Van den Berg 1989:52 ff.). In Muna class *ao*-verbs are primarily stative intransitives (Van den Berg 1989:56). By contrast, in this context in Kambowa we find class *a*- markers attached to verbs with the stative prefix *mo*-. The following paradigm in the Kambowa dialect illustrates class *a*- person markers with the stative verb *molea* ‘sick, hurting, in pain’; in Muna the cognate stem *lea* is a stative class *ao*- verb.

	realis	irrealis
1SG	<i>a-molea</i>	<i>a-molea</i>
1PL	<i>to-molea</i>	<i>ta-molea</i>
2SG	<i>Ø-molea</i>	<i>Ø-molea</i>
2PL	<i>Ø-molea-komiu</i>	<i>Ø--molea-komiu</i>
3	<i>no-molea</i>	<i>na-molea</i>

The Kambowa data in fact strongly suggests that Muna class *ao*- person markers originated historically from fusion of class *a*- markers with the stative prefix *mo*- (compare Muna ***ao-lea*** next to Kambowa ***a-molea*** ‘I am sick’). The proof of this is left for a future comparative study.

6.5 Benefactive markers

In the Mata dialect, a beneficiary can be expressed periphrastically using the preposition *tao* ‘for’ (optional short form *to*) followed by one of the independent pronouns. This is possible in all persons and numbers.

1s	tao inoi
1pn	tao intano
1px	tao insami
2s	tao indutu
2p	tao insimiu
3s	tao anoa
3p	tao andoa

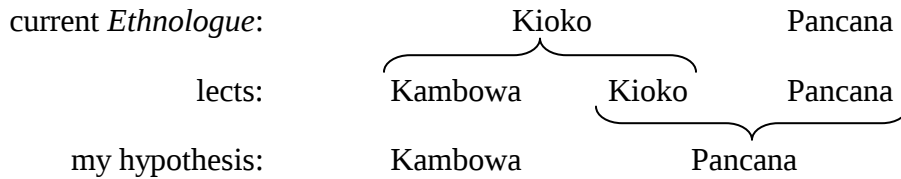
In first and third person a beneficiary can also be expressed using a pronominal suffix. Whether there are also suffixal forms for second person requires further study. In my preliminary investigation I was able to elicit only forms consisting of the suffix *-hao* (cognate with Muna *-ghoo*) followed by the periphrastic constructions *tao indutu* and *tao insimiu*. Compare the following table.

1s	-kanau
1pn	-kainta
1px	-kainsami
2s	-hao tao indutu
2p	-hao tao insimiu
3s	-ahane
3p	-kainda

Information about the expression of beneficiaries in the Kambowa and Pongkowulu dialects is not available at this time.

Appendix A: Relationship of Kambowa to Kioko

In the current edition of the *Ethnologue* (Eberhard, Simons and Dennig 2020), Pancana and Kioko are listed as separate languages (ISO 639-3 codes respectively pnp and ues), while Kambowa is subsumed as a dialect of Kioko. Having elicited a significant amount of data in Kioko and Kambowa, and a smaller amount of data from Pancana, I suggest a more likely scenario is that Kambowa should be elevated to a separate language while Kioko should be subsumed as a dialect of Pancana. To wit:



Geographically Kambowa occupies the middle position: Kioko lies to its north, while the broader (and dialectally complex) Pancana area lies to its south and west. While this is not the place to discuss Pancana dialects, I have selected data from one Pancana-speaking village, Waoleona, to present below. Waoleona village is located immediately to the south of the Kambowa language area. In each of four cases presented below, Kioko follows Waoleona, while Kambowa stands apart.

First, Kamboawa retains /p/, whereas this sound shifted to /ɸ/ and /β/ (written orthographically as *f* and *w*) in Kioko and Waoleona. A parallel shift to fricative is also found in Muna; the conditioning environment for this change is difficult to specify (see Van den Berg 1991b:8–10).

Kambowa	Kioko	Waoleona	
<i>pokamaha</i>	<i>fokoamau</i>	<i>fokamau</i>	‘uncle’
<i>pokoinaha</i>	<i>fokoinau</i>	<i>fokoinau</i>	‘aunt’
<i>pokanaha</i>	<i>fokoanau</i>	<i>fokanau</i>	‘niece, nephew’
<i>peena</i>	<i>feena</i>	—	‘ask’
<i>potu</i>	<i>focu</i>	—	‘head’
<i>paha</i>	<i>faʔa</i>	—	‘thigh’
<i>poni</i>	<i>fon</i>	—	‘climb’
<i>patopulu</i>	<i>fatofulu</i>	<i>fatofulu</i>	‘forty’
<i>nopanamie</i>	<i>fenamie</i>	<i>mefenami</i>	‘taste’
<i>naipie</i>	<i>naifie</i>	—	‘when’
—	<i>naifua</i>	<i>naefua</i>	‘two days from now’
—	<i>nifuamo</i>	<i>nifuamo</i>	‘two days ago’
<i>ropa</i>	<i>hofa</i>	<i>hofa</i>	‘fathom’
<i>popaa</i>	<i>wopaa</i>	<i>wopaa</i>	‘four’
<i>pipitu</i>	<i>wipicu</i>	<i>wipicu</i>	‘seven’

Second, in inherited as well as borrowed vocabulary, Kambowa has /r/ corresponding to /x/ (voiceless uvular fricative, written below as *x*) in Waoleona and Kioko.

Kambowa	Kioko	Waoleona	
<i>rawa</i>	<i>xawa</i>	<i>xawa</i>	‘mushroom’
<i>ropa</i>	<i>xofa</i>	<i>xofa</i>	‘fathom’
<i>rudúa</i>	<i>xudúa</i>	<i>xodúa</i>	‘two’
<i>roñine</i>	<i>xoñine</i>	<i>xxoñine</i>	‘female’
<i>ruariwu</i>	<i>xuaxiwu</i>	<i>xaxiwu</i>	‘two thousand’
<i>ngaro</i>	<i>ngaxo</i>	<i>ngaxo</i>	‘palate (of mouth)’
<i>taru</i>	<i>taxu</i>	<i>taxu</i>	‘beeswax’
<i>hura</i>	<i>uxa</i>	<i>uxa</i>	‘shrimp’
<i>ñaru</i>	<i>ñaxu</i>	<i>ñaxu</i>	‘tinder’
<i>gara</i>	<i>gaxa</i>	<i>gaxa</i>	‘salt’
<i>karambau</i>	<i>kaxambau</i>	<i>kaxambau</i>	‘kerbau’
<i>toruku</i>	<i>toxuku</i>	<i>toxuku</i>	‘hill’
<i>paora</i>	<i>paoxa</i>	<i>paoxa</i>	‘sew roofing thatch’
<i>kambari</i>	<i>kambaxi</i>	<i>kambaxi</i>	‘thread’

Third, Kamboawa retains /t/, whereas this sound shifted to /tʃ/ (written orthographically as *c*) in Kioko and Waoleona preceding /i/ and /u/.

Kambowa	Kioko	Waoleona	
<i>timpa</i>	<i>cimpa</i>	<i>cimpa</i>	‘tusk’
<i>tiwele</i>	<i>cuwa</i>	<i>ciwele</i>	‘derris root’ ⁷
<i>tila</i>	<i>cula</i>	<i>cila</i>	‘mole, nevus’
<i>timposu</i>	<i>cimposu</i>	<i>cimposu</i>	‘monitor lizard’
<i>potinai</i>	<i>pocinae</i>	<i>pocinae</i>	‘sibling’
<i>kotilapu</i>	<i>kocilapu</i>	<i>kacilapu</i>	‘tick’ (arachnid)
<i>pipitu</i>	<i>wipicu</i>	<i>wipicu</i>	‘seven’
<i>intutu</i>	<i>incucu</i>	<i>incucu</i>	‘you (singular)’
<i>motuha</i>	<i>mocuʔa</i>	<i>mocuʔa</i>	‘hard’

⁷ The forms *cuwa* and *tiwele/ciwele* are not cognate, but both refer to the same plant and, by coincidence, both illustrate the shift of *t > /tʃ/. Kioko *cuwa* is ultimately from PMP *tuba ‘derris’, *tiwele/ciwele* from PMP *tub(e)liq.

Fourth there are a number of forms where /h/ in Kambowa corresponds to glottal stop in Kioko and Waoleona.⁸ In the following data set I symbolize the glottal stop that is usually not written word initially.

Kambowa	Kioko	Waoleona	
<i>hura</i>	<i>ʔuxa</i>	<i>ʔuxa</i>	‘shrimp’
<i>huteli</i>	<i>ʔuteli</i>	<i>ʔuteli</i>	‘egg’
<i>hua</i>	<i>ʔua</i>	<i>ʔua</i>	‘gray hair’
<i>hato</i>	<i>ʔato</i>	<i>ʔato</i>	‘roof’
<i>holeo</i>	<i>ʔoleo</i>	<i>ʔoleo</i>	‘day’
<i>hate</i>	<i>ʔate</i>	<i>ʔate</i>	‘liver’
<i>howea</i>	<i>ʔowea</i>	<i>ʔowea</i>	‘shoulder’
<i>hampumo</i>	<i>ʔapumo</i>	—	‘already’
<i>hahe</i>	<i>ʔaʔe</i>	<i>ʔaʔe</i>	‘foot, leg’
<i>neholi</i>	<i>meʔoli</i>	<i>meʔoli</i>	‘buy’
<i>netaho</i>	<i>taʔo</i>	<i>metaʔo</i>	‘set (a trap)’
<i>nenahu</i>	<i>nenaʔu</i>	—	‘cook’
<i>nebaho</i>	<i>nebaʔo</i>	—	‘bathe’
<i>mohane</i>	<i>moʔane</i>	<i>moʔane</i>	‘man, male’
<i>mohono</i>	<i>moʔono</i>	<i>moʔono</i>	‘one hundred’
<i>motuha</i>	<i>mocuʔa</i>	<i>mocuʔa</i>	‘hard’
<i>puhe</i>	<i>puʔe</i>	<i>puʔe</i>	‘navel’
<i>tahu</i>	<i>taʔu</i>	<i>taʔu</i>	‘year’
<i>wuhu</i>	<i>wuʔu</i>	<i>wuʔu</i>	‘neck’
<i>kampahi</i>	<i>kampaʔi</i>	—	‘bitter yam’

If Waoleona is a dialect of Pancana, then it seems reasonable to suspect Kioko is as well. Conversely, given the above data, it would be difficult to argue that Kioko shares a closer relationship with Kambowa than it does with Waoleona *cum suis*.

Nonetheless, I am willing to hold changes to the classification of Kambowa in abeyance until a study can be completed that looks at the total picture: Kambowa, Kioko, Pancana dialects, and Liabuku, preferably along with Muna and its principal dialects. Hopefully such a study will consider both lexical similarity and historical sound change.

⁸ In most cases this correspondence can be traced back to PMP *q, cf. PMP *qudaŋ ‘shrimp’, *qiteluR ‘egg’, *quban ‘gray hair’, *qatep ‘roof, thatch’, *qalejaw ‘sun’, *qatay ‘liver’, *qabaRa ‘shoulder’, *qaqay ‘leg’, Proto Celebic *qəli ‘buy’, *taqen ‘set a trap’, *ma-Ruaqanay ‘male’, *tuqah ‘old’, *taqun ‘year’. However in the words for ‘cook’ ‘bathe’ and ‘navel’ the correspondence reflects *s, cf. PMP *nasuk ‘cook by boiling’, *baseq ‘wet’, *pusej ‘navel’.

Appendix B: Additional elicited material

w = /β/, ng = /ŋ/

Kambowa dialect

Kasrudin, Kepala Desa Kambowa, Septmeber 10, 2012

lambuku	‘my house’
lambumu	‘your (sg) house’
lambuno anoa	‘his house’
lambudo andoa	‘their house’
lambudo	‘their house’
lambuto	‘our (incl) house’
lambumami	‘our (excl) house’
lambumiu	‘your (pl) house, your (sg+resp) house’
Lahae mowahao?	‘Who will escort (mengantar) me?’
Lahae mowangko?	‘Who will escort you (sg.)?’
Lahae mowae?	‘Who will escort him?’
Lahae mowainda?	‘Who will escort them?’
Lahae mowangkomiu?	‘Who will escort you all / you (sg. +resp.)?’
Lahae mowainta?	‘Who will escort us (incl.)?’
Lahae mowainsami?	‘Who will escort us (excl.)?’
Lahae mowahao wanini?	‘Who took me just then?’
Lahae mowahao ndewini?	‘Who took me yesterday?’
Inoi hampumo amolea.	‘I’m sick.’ (hampumo = sudah)
Isintu hampumo molea?	‘Are you sick?’
Anoa hampumo nomolea.	‘He is sick.’
Andoa hampumo nomolea.	‘They are sick.’
Insami hampumo tomolea.	‘We (excl) are sick.’
Isintu hampumo tomolea.	‘We (incl) are sick.’
Insimiu hampumo moleakomiu / moleakomu.	‘You all are sick.’
Inoi meena amolea.	‘I’m not sick.’
Isintu meena molea.	‘You’re not sick.’
Anoa meena namelea.	‘He’s not sick.’
Andoa meena namolea.	‘They’re not sick.’
Insami meena tamolea.	‘We (excl) aren’t sick.’
Isintu meena tamolea.	‘We (incl) aren’t sick.’
Insimiu meena moleakomiu / moleakomu.	‘You all are not sick.’
Inoi hampumo aefaho.	‘I’ve already bathed.’
Isuntu hampumo mefaho.	‘You’ve already bathed.’
Anoa hampumo nefaho.	‘He’s already bathed.’

Andoa hampumo neʔaho.
 Insimiu hampumo meʔahokomu.
 Isintu hampumo teʔaho.
 Insami hampumo taeʔaho.

‘They’ve already bathed.’
 ‘You all have already bathed.’
 ‘We (incl) have already bathed.’
 ‘We (excl) have already bathed.’

Inoi menaho aeʔaho.
 Isuntu menaho meʔaho?
 Anoa menaho naeʔaho.
 Andoa menaho naeʔaho.
 Insimiu menaho meʔahokomu / meʔahokomiu.
 Isintu menaho taeʔaho.
 Insami menaho taeʔaho.

‘I haven’t yet bathed.’
 ‘Have you not yet bathed?’
 ‘He hasn’t bathed yet.’
 ‘They haven’t bathed yet.’
 ‘You all haven’t bathed yet.’
 ‘We (incl) haven’t bathed yet.’
 ‘We (excl) haven’t bathed yet.’

Mata dialect

La Hawiu, Morindino village, 10 September 2012

lambuku
 lambumu
 lambuno
 lambudo andoa
 lambuto
 lambumami
 lambumiu

‘my house’
 ‘your (sg) house’
 ‘his house’
 ‘their house’
 ‘our (incl) house’
 ‘our (excl) house’
 ‘your (pl) house, your (sg+resp) house’

Lahae tao mowahao?
 Lahae tao mowangko?
 Lahae tao mowainda andoa somaa?
 Lahae tao mowainsami?
 Lahae tao mowainta?
 Lahae tao mowangkomiui?
 Lahae tao mowae?

‘Who will take/escort me?’ (*tao* = *mau*)
 ‘Who will escort you?’
 ‘Who will take them?’
 ‘Who will take us (excl)?’
 ‘Who will take us (incl)?’
 ‘Who will take you all?’
 ‘Who will take him?’

Oinoi hampumo aeʔaho.
 Ointutu hampumo meʔaho?
 Anoa hampumo neʔaho.
 Andoa hampumo deʔaho.
 Insami hampumo taeʔaho.
 Insimiu hampumo meʔaho.
 Intano tohampumo teʔaho.

‘I’ve already bathed.’
 ‘Have you (sg) already bathed?’
 ‘He’s already bathed.’
 ‘They’ve already bathed.’
 ‘We (excl) have already bathed.’
 ‘You have already bathed.’
 ‘We (incl) have already bathed.’

Oinoi menaho aeʔaho.
 Ointutu menaho meʔaho.
 Anoa menaho naeʔaho.
 Andoa menaho deʔaho.
 Insami menaho taeʔaho.

‘I have not yet bathed.’
 ‘You (sg) haven’t bathed yet.’
 ‘He hasn’t bathed yet.’
 ‘They haven’t bathed yet.’
 ‘We (excl) haven’t bathed yet.’

Insimiu menaho mebahokomiu.
Ointano menaho taebaho.

Oinoi andumalamo.
Ointutu ndumalamo.
Anoa nandumalamo.
Insami tandumalamo.
Ointano tandumalamo.
Insimiu ndumalamokomiu.
Andoa dandumalamo.

Oinoi pae andumala.
Ointutu pae ndumala.
Anoa pae namdumala.
Insami pae tandumala.
Intano pae tandumala.
Insimiu pae ndumalakomiu.
Andoa pae/meena dandumala.

Inoi amolea.
Anoa nomolea.
Intutu molea.
Insami tomolea.
Insimiu moleakomiu.
Intano tomolea.
Andoa domolea.

Anoa noimolea sequmaa kano waraka.
Anoa nomolea pitu holeo kano waraka.
Aeho anoa nomolea.
Anoa meena namolea.

Anoa nenahu.
Anoa nenahu toinoi.
Anoa nenahu toanoa.
Anoa nenahu tointutu.
Anoa nenahu toinsami.
Anoa nenahu tointano.
Anoa nenahu toinsimiu.
Anoa nenahu toandoa.

Noŋongimo.
Nobanaramo.
Nomoririndimo.

‘You all haven’t bathed yet.’
‘We (incl) haven’t bathed yet.’

‘I’m going/leaving.’
‘You’re leaving.’
‘He’s leaving.’
‘We (excl) are leaving.’
‘We (incl) are leaving.’
‘You all are leaving.’
‘They are leaving.’

‘I didn’t go/leave.’
‘You (sg) didn’t go.’
‘He didn’t go.’
‘We (excl) didn’t go.’
‘We (excl) didn’t go.’
‘You all didn’t go.’
‘They didn’t go.’

‘I’m sick.’
‘He’s sick.’
‘You are sick.’
‘We (excl) are sick.’
‘You all are sick.’
‘We (incl) are sick.’
‘They’re sick.’

‘He was sick a week before getting well.’
‘He was sick seven days before getting well.’
‘Perhaps he is sick.’
‘He’s not sick.’

‘She is cooking.’
‘She’s cooking for me.’
‘She’s cooking for them.’
‘She’s cooking for them.’
‘She’s cooking for us (excl).’
‘She’s cooking for us (incl).’
‘She’s cooking for you all.’
‘She’s cooking for them.’

‘Already night / Sudah malam.’
‘That’s correct / Sudah benar.’
‘It’s already cool / Sudah dingin.’
(said of water that used to be hot)

Pesua.
 Pone ndelambuini.
 Porohu kainta.
 Pomaa.
 Mai topomaahao.
 Mai topomaahao komiu.
 Kae gora.
 Kae morofo komiu.

deini
 deitu
 seisomaa
 seisohaa

Nombaka sanggara^yini.
 sanggara^yini
 sanggaraitu
 sanggarasomaa
 sanggarasohaa

laaru
 laaru somaa
 waaru

holeoini
 ndewini
 nirua**o**ngimo
 naile
 narua**o**ngi

raneo
 hindotu holeo
 morempe holeo

natonda bongi
 natonda raneo
 natonda hindotu holeo
 tonda raneo

Nipiemo rato?
 Wanini raneo.
 Wanini hindotu holeo.

‘Masuk.’
 ‘Silahkan naik ke rumah ini.’
 ‘Silahkan kita minum.’
 ‘Makan.’
 ‘Mari kita makan (hanya dua orang)’
 ‘Mari kita makan (lebih dari dua orang)’
 ‘Jangan menangis (satu orang)’
 ‘Jangan ribut (banyak orang)’

‘di sini’
 ‘di sana’
 ‘di sana’ (mid-distant)
 ‘di sana’ (jauh)

‘These fried bananas are delicious.’
 ‘these fried bananas’
 ‘those fried bananas’
 ‘those fried bananas’ (dekat)
 ‘those fried bananas’ (jauh)

‘you (coarse way of addressing someone)’
 ‘dia (agak dekat)’
 ‘dia (perempuan)’

‘today’
 ‘yesterday’
 ‘day before yesterday’
 ‘tomorrow’
 ‘day after tomorrow’

‘morning (pagi / subuh)’
 ‘middle of the day’
 ‘evening’

‘tonight / nanti malam’
 ‘tomorrow morning / nanti pagi’
 ‘this afternoon / nanti siang’
 ‘this morning / tadi pagi’

‘When did you arrive?’
 ‘This morning. / Tadi pagi.’
 ‘This afternoon. / Tadi siang.’

Mata dialect

Derwun, November 11, 2019

Inoi amoni sekakadahi.	'I will come up in a bit.'
Intano tamoni sekakadahi.	'We (incl) will come up in a bit.'
Insami tamoni sekakadahi.	'We (excl) will come up in a bit.'
Indutu moni sekakadahi.	'You will come up in a bit.'
Insimiu moni komiu sekakadahi.	'You all will come up in a bit.'
Anoa namoni sekakadahi.	'He/she will come up in a bit.'
Andoa damoni sekakadahi.	'They will come up in a bit.'
Inoi aponi waniini.	'I came up a while ago.'
Intano toponi waniini.	'We (incl) came up a while ago.'
Insami toponi waniini.	'We (excl) came up a while ago.'
Indutu poni waniini.	'You came up a while ago.'
Insimiu poni komiu waniini.	'You all came up a while ago.'
Anoa noponi waniini.	'He/she came up a while ago.'
Andoa dōponi waniini.	'They came up a while ago.'
Pomaa.	'Eat.'
Pomaa tiwada.	'Eat jackfruit.'
Pomaa kurai.	'Eat bananas.'
Nedie	'he cut.'
Nodiehe.	'He cut it.'
Netumpu.	'He ordered.'
Notumpue.	'He ordered him.'
Notumpuao.	'He ordered me.'
Daindo nenahu / nedambai tao intano.	'He is cooking for us (incl).'
Daindo nenahu tao inoi.	'He is cooking for me.'
Daindo nenahu tao insami.	'He is cooking for us (excl)'
Daindo nenahu tao insimiu.	'He is cooking for you all'
Daindo nenahu tao anoa.	'He is cooking for him.'
Daindo nenahu tao andoa.	'He is cooking for them'
Inoi aenahu tao indutu / isuntu / intuitu.	'I am cooking for you (singular)'

For this last, *tau indutu* is characteristic of Lagundi and Bubu. In Kambowa proper people say *tao isuntu*, in Mata village they say *tao intuitu*.

Mata dialect

La Hamura, Morindino village Dusun 1 (Latembe), November 11, 2019

suntu	'you' (Kambowa)
ndutu	'you' (Latembe, Morindino)
insami	'we' (exclusive)

isintu
intano

‘you all’
‘we’ (inclusive)

morindi
morindino

‘cold’ (of water, weather, etc.)
‘the one that is cold’ (*yang dingin*)

Inoi aetuhu waniini.
Intano teetuhu waniini.
Insami taetuhu waniini.
Intutu / indutu metuhu waniini.
Insimiu metuhokomiu waniini.
Anoa neetuhu waniini.
Andoa deetuhu waniini.

‘I felled a tree a while ago.’
‘We (incl.) felled a tree a while ago.’
‘We (excl.) felled a tree a while ago.’
‘You (sg.) felled a tree a while ago.’
‘You all felled a tree a while ago.’
‘He felled a tree a while ago.’
‘They felled a tree a while ago.’

Inoi aetuhu sekakadahi.
Intano taetuhu sekakadahi.
Insami taetuhu sekakadahi.
Intutu / indutu metuhu sekakadahi.
Insimiu metuhokomiu sekakadahi.
Anoa naetuhu sekakadahi.
Andoa daetuhu sekakadahi.

‘I will fell a tree in a bit.’
‘We (incl.) will fell a tree in a bit.’
‘We (excl.) will fell a tree in a bit.’
‘You (sg.) will fell a tree in a bit.’
‘You all will fell a tree in a bit.’
‘He will fell a tree in a bit.’
‘They will fell a tree in a bit.’

Inoi aehole waniini.
Intano teehele waniini.
Insami taehole waniini.
Intutu / indutu mehole waniini.
Insimiu mehokomiu waniini.
Anoa neehole waniini.
Andoa deehole waniini.

‘I fried a while ago.’
‘We (incl.) fried a while ago.’
‘We (excl.) fried a while ago.’
‘You (sg.) fried a while ago.’
‘You all fried a while ago.’
‘He fried a while ago.’
‘They fried a while ago.’

Inoi aehole sekakadahi.
Intano taehole sekakadahi.
Insami taehole sekakadahi.
Intutu / indutu mehole sekakadahi.
Insimiu mehokomiu sekakadahi.
Anoa naehole sekakadahi.
Andoa daehole sekakadahi.

‘I will fry in a bit.’
‘We (incl.) will fry in a bit.’
‘We (excl.) will fry in a bit.’
‘You (sg.) will fry in a bit.’
‘You all will fry in a bit.’
‘He will fry in a bit.’
‘They will fry in a bit.’

Alakainta ioe.
Alakanau ioe.
Alakainda ioe.
Alaahane ioe.
Alakainsami ioe.
Alahao tao insimiu ioe.
Alahao tao indutu ioe.

‘Fetch water for us (incl.).’
‘Fetch water for me.’
‘Fetch water for them.’
‘Fetch water for him.’
‘Fetch water for us (excl.).’
‘Fetch water for yourselves.’
‘Fetch water for yourself.’

In the Kambowa dialect this last sentence would be expressed as:

Alahao tao isuntu ioe.

‘Fetch water for yourself.’

Amoni.

‘I will come up.’

Aeponihi.

‘I will climb.’

Ponihie kalimbungo.

‘Climb (to get) young coconuts.’

Ponihikainta kalimbungo.

‘Climb (to get) young coconuts for us (incl.).’

Ponihikanau kalimbungo.

‘Climb (to get) young coconuts for me.’

Haumai inahao?

‘where did you come from?’

Haumai inahaokomiu?

‘where did you all come from?’

Maimokomiu, toponiao.

‘Come, let’s go up (into the house).’

Porohu ioe mpana.

‘Have something hot to drink.’

Tohampumo topomaa.

‘We’ve already eaten.’

Amambo tae Baubau naile.

‘I go to Baubau tomorrow.’

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