

Kioko word list and notes

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ABSTRACT

Kioko is a small underdescribed language of 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 person markers.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Location and language situation; 2 Previous research and classification; 3 Sound system; 3.1 Inventory of consonants and vowels; 3.2 Notes on various phonemes; 4 Word list; 5 Person markers; 5.1 Independent pronouns; 5.2 Possessive markers; 5.3 Accusative markers; 5.4 Nominative markers; 6 Acknowledgements; Appendix: Elicite data; References.

VERSION HISTORY

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Kioko word list and notes¹

by
First Last

Kioko (Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Muna-Buton) is a small language spoken on the eastern coast of Buton Island in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. In this paper I present information concerning its sound system, word stock, and person markers.

For reasons discussed elsewhere, I remove Kambowa as a dialect of Kioko and report on it as a separate language (Mead 2020). In this paper I continue to treat Kioko (minus Kambowa) as a distinct language. However I also consider it likely that, once the final evidence is in, Kioko will be merged as a dialect of Pancana (Mead 2020:41–43).

1 Location and language situation

Kioko is primarily spoken in the town of Bonegunu (4° 51' 58" S, 123° 12' 26" E), which is the capital of the eponymous Bonegunu district on the eastern coast of Buton Island. Unofficially this town is widely known as Kioko. Kioko families have also settled in nearby villages, including Laanoipi, Ngapaea, Waodekalowo, and Bubu. The number of Kioko speakers in these other locations is unknown, but is not thought to be great.

In 2011, the population of Kioko was 2,986. Of this number, we estimate that 2,000 may be native speakers of Kioko or children of native speakers. Other languages spoken in Kioko, besides Indonesian, are primarily Kulisusu and Kambowa.

Reportedly all adults who live in Bonegunu learn to speak Kioko, even those whose mother tongue is Kulisusu or Kambowa. However, it was also reported that children speak primarily Indonesian, or at best Kioko highly mixed with Indonesian. This was also confirmed on several occasions on which I observed groups of adults speaking the local language while their children playing nearby used Indonesian. Whether these children will begin speaking Kioko as they enter into adulthood is unclear. On the other hand, I met several young men who spoke Kioko.

To the present day Kioko remains an oral language. There are no books in Kioko, nor do people write Kioko, not even when texting on cell phones. In the schools teachers occasionally switch to Kioko for humor or to upbraid students. There are also a few teachers who desire to promote Kioko in the schools. However their efforts are individual and limited, and there is no government support for producing Kioko materials or curriculum.

¹ This paper supersedes an earlier draft circulated circa 2012 under the title “Kioko person markers.”

2 Previous research and classification

Since Van den Berg (1991), the Pancanic subgroup is thought to comprise four closely related languages or dialects. From roughly northeast to southwest these are Kioko, Kambowa, Pancana (itself dialectally complex), and Liabuku.

Van den Berg collected a Kioko word list in 1986, which he later used in a lexico-statistical comparison (Van den Berg 1991:47). The three most relevant cells from this comparison are reproduced below (values represent percentages of shared vocabulary calculated pairwise; his matrix did not include comparisons with any Pancana lects):

Kambowa	
82	Kioko
71	75 Liabuku

From the single datum—that Kambowa and Kioko are 82% lexically similar—arose the notion still found repeated today (e.g. *The Ethnologue* 23rd edition) that Kambowa and Kioko are dialects of a single language.

In the nearly three decades following Van den Berg’s study, no new information concerning Kioko has come to light, except that recently two Kioko word lists have appeared in version 3 of the *LexiRumah* database (Kaipang, Ewards and Klammer 2019). One is Van den Berg’s original 1986 list, while the second is a portion of the word list that is presented in its complete form below in § 4.

Having looked at actual language data from Kioko, Kambowa and to a lesser extent Pancana, it seems likely to me that Kambowa should be elevated to separate language, while Kioko should be demoted to dialect of Pancana; I share further on this topic in Mead (2020:41–43). Nevertheless more study is needed. As the twenty-first century rolls on, the Pancanic area of central Buton Island remains perhaps the last area across all of Sulawesi where we lack a firm grasp of the basic language and dialect situation.

3 Sound system

3.1 Inventory of consonants and vowels

Kioko has twenty-one consonants and five vowels. Consonants enclosed in parentheses occur primarily in borrowed words.

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

implosive voiced stops: /b/, /d/

non-implosive voiced stops and affricates: (/b/), (/d/), (/dʒ/), /g/

voiceless fricatives: / ϕ /, /s/, / χ /, /h/

voiced fricative: / β /

nasals: /m/, /n/, / η /

resonants: (/r/), /l/

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

Kioko 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, affricate, or sibilant. The following consonant clusters are found in this corpus (the absence of /ndʒ/ may reflect limited data):

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

When not enclosed in phonemic or phonetic brackets, the affricates /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ are written *c* and *j* (as in standard Indonesian); the labial fricatives / ϕ / and / β / are written as *f* and *w*, and the voiceless uvular fricative / χ / is written as *x*. Other symbols are written as above.

3.2 Notes on various phonemes

Glottal stop is not symbolized word initially. Most words that are written as vowel initial however can be assumed to begin with a hard (glottal stop) onset, e.g. *unto* ‘brain’ [ʔunto], *eo* ‘charcoal’ [ʔeo].

For the most part /b/ and /ʋ/ 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’, *oboro* ‘torch’, *basa* ‘read’ (cf. Malay *bebek*, *obor*, *baca*).

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. *muda* ‘easy’, *dosa* ‘false, incorrect’, *durian* ‘durian’ (cf. Malay *mudah*, *dosa*, *durian*).

The phoneme /dʒ/ (written as *j*) occurs in borrowings such as Kioko *ajaxa* ‘horse’, *kajoli* ‘door’, *karajaa* ‘work’ (cf. Wolio *ajara* ‘horse’, *kajoli* ‘closing, shutting’, Malay *kerja* ‘work’). Notably, Kioko appears to be one of the few languages of Buton that does not have a voiced interdental stop /d̪/ as a contrastive phoneme. Instead /d̪/ in other languages appears as /dʒ/, note Kioko *baja* ‘body, chest’ and *ajo* ‘face’ next to Muna *badha* ‘body’, *adho* ‘form, shape’ (Muna orthographic *dh* = /d̪/). Nonetheless there are also instances of Kioko /dʒ/ that cannot immediately be explained from either source and require further investigation.

Historical *r shifted to a voiceless uvular fricative / χ / unconditionally in Kioko. However the phoneme /r/ has been reintroduced through borrowing, as in Kioko *goro-goro* ‘throat’,

kaporokaa ‘frog’, *rante* ‘necklace’, *rapo-rapo* ‘peanuts’, *durian* ‘durian’ (all forms are identical in Kambowa).

The voiceless uvular fricative /χ/ (written as *x*) is articulated with only a slight amount of friction, and during elicitation I often found it difficult to distinguish between /χ/ and /h/. In fact based on comparative evidence the following words were almost certainly mistranscribed: *tohuku* ‘hill’ (should be *toxuku*, cf. Kambowa *toruku*); *pipihoko* ‘shut the eyes’ (should be *pipixoko*, cf. Kambowa *pipikoro*). During the morning that I worked with Sising, a 30-year-old female, I became fairly convinced she did *not* distinguish these phonemes in her speech. Perhaps only older speakers maintain a contrast between /χ/ and /h/, and this contrast is in the process of being lost.

The palatal approximate /j/ (written as *y*) was recorded in only one word list response, *bayara* ‘pay’ (from Malay *bayar*).

4 Word list

Kioko lexemes were elicited using the 844-item Sulawesi Long List (SLL).²

Orthographic *c* and *j* symbolize the affricates /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ (as in standard Indonesian); *y* symbolizes approximate /j/, *w* and *f* symbolize labial fricatives /β/ and /ɸ/, while *x* symbolizes a voiceless uvular fricative /χ/. Other symbols have their expected values. See further § 3 regarding Kioko phonemes.

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 Kioko, during the elicitation process I was unwilling to throw out any response, even if it ended up not matching the target term. These ‘extra’ items are included in the annotations.

Hyphen is used in two ways, but technically it is superfluous (it could be omitted without loss or harm to the data). First, I use hyphen in cases of two-syllable reduplication in order to separate the reduplicated portion from the stem, e.g. *kado-kadola* ‘bird’, *dui-dui* ‘tailbone’. Second, verbs were frequently elicited with one or two person markers attached. I also use hyphen in these cases to make the stem more apparent, e.g. *no-baʔo* ‘wet’ (lit. ‘it is wet’), *ne-taʔi* ‘defecate’ (lit. ‘he defecates’), *no-winto-e* ‘sharpen’ (lit. ‘he sharpens it’). For the most part I have separated third person singular markers (*no-*, *ne-*, *-e*, *-ʔe*) (see § 5.3 and 5.4) from the stem without comment. For other affixation separated by hyphen, see the annotations.

² 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>.

SLL	English	Indonesian	Kioko	Annotations
001	body	<i>badan, tubuh</i>	baja	
002	head	<i>kepala</i>	focu	
003	skull	<i>tengkorak</i>	kologke	
004	fontanelle	<i>ubun-ubun</i>	inde	
005	brain	<i>otak</i>	unto	
006	hair (head, not body)	<i>rambut</i>	wuu	
007	hair whorl	<i>unyeng-unyeng</i>	sumaja	
008	hair bun	<i>sanggul</i>	kacumbu	
009	gray hair	<i>uban</i>	ua	
010	face	<i>muka, wajah</i>	ajo	
011	forehead	<i>dahi</i>	kunda?i	
012	eye	<i>mata</i>	mata	
013	eyeball	<i>bola mata</i>	ulumpeno mata	lit. ‘seed of the eye’, cf. 329, 008
014	pupil of the eye	<i>biji mata, manik mata</i>	—	
015	eyebrow	<i>kening, alis mata</i>	kixe	
016	eyelashes	<i>bulu mata</i>	wuluno mata	
017	tear (from crying)	<i>air mata</i>	luu	
018	temple	<i>pelipis</i>	kanimpi	
019	nose	<i>hidung</i>	nee	
020	nostril	<i>lubang hidung</i>	kalombano nee	lit. ‘hole of the nose’, cf. 368
021	mucus	<i>ingus</i>	toli	
022	cheek	<i>pipi</i>	bag	note also <i>ɲili-ɲili</i> ‘back of cheek’
023	cheekbone	<i>tulang pipi, pasu-pasu</i>	bukuno bag	
024	mouth	<i>mulut</i>	fofa	
025	lip	<i>bibir</i>	wiwi	
026	tongue	<i>lidah</i>	lela	
027	tooth	<i>gigi</i>	limpo	
028	molar tooth	<i>geraham</i>	wajka	
029	gums	<i>gusi</i>	guo	
030	palate	<i>langit-langit mulut</i>	ɲaxo	

031	saliva	<i>ludah, air liur</i>	kapexa / elu	<i>elu</i> is slobber, drool that comes out of the mouth
032	chin	<i>dagu</i>	ase	
033	ear	<i>telinga</i>	ciŋala	
034	earwax	<i>tahi telinga</i>	taʔino ciŋala	
035	neck	<i>leher</i>	wuʔu	
036	throat (esophagus)	<i>kerongkongan</i>	goro-goro	
037	nape (of neck)	<i>tengkuk, kuduk</i>	toto buʔu	
038	shoulder	<i>bahu</i>	owea	
039	armpit	<i>ketiak, kelek</i>	paa	
040	arm	<i>lengan</i>	owea	<i>owea</i> is one's upper arm; the lower arm plus hand is <i>lima</i> (cf. 042)
041	elbow	<i>siku</i>	siku	
042	hand, forearm	<i>tangan</i>	lima	includes the lower arm
043	palm of hand	<i>tapak tangan</i>	xandano lima	
044	span (eight inches)	<i>jengkal</i>	cuda	
045	fathom	<i>depa</i>	xofa	
046	finger	<i>jari</i>	wunano lima	literally 'inflorescence of the hand'
047	thumb	<i>ibu jari</i>	kampuno	
048	index finger	<i>(jari) telunjuk</i>	kansusu	
049	pinky, little finger	<i>jari kelingking</i>	kai:ŋsili	
050	fingernail	<i>kuku jari</i>	konisi	
051	back (person)	<i>punggung, belakang</i>	toxuku	
052	spine, backbone	<i>tulang punggung</i>	toxuku	
053	tailbone	<i>tulang tongkeng</i>	ɖui-ɖui	
054	chest	<i>dada</i>	baja	
055	breast	<i>susu, buah dada</i>	cici	
056	nipple, teat	<i>puting susu</i>	tampuno cici	
057	belly	<i>perut</i>	xanda	
058	navel	<i>pusat</i>	puʔe	
059	waist	<i>pinggang</i>	aa	

060	leg, foot	<i>kaki</i>	aʔe	
061	thigh	<i>paha</i>	faʔa	
062	shin	<i>tulang kering</i>	xaxi	<i>xaxi</i> is the shin, note also <i>felebɛci</i> 'lower leg'
063	calf of leg	<i>betis</i>	kawunci	
064	knee	<i>lutut</i>	felebɛci	
065	popliteal space	<i>(pe)lipatan lutut</i>	taŋkalada	
066	malleolus	<i>mata kaki</i>	ʃiku-ʃiku	
067	ankle	<i>pergelangan kaki</i>	losua	
068	sole of foot	<i>tapak kaki</i>	xandano aʔe	
069	heel	<i>tumit</i>	koxoncuno	
070	toe	<i>jari kaki</i>	wunano aʔe	
071	body hair	<i>bulu (badan)</i>	wulu moxuna	
072	skin (person)	<i>kulit</i>	kuli	
073	meat, flesh	<i>(jaringan) daging</i>	iʔi	
074	fat	<i>lemak</i>	xamo	
075	bone	<i>tulang</i>	buku	
076	rib	<i>tulang rusuk</i>	kaxa-kaxa	
077	heart	<i>jantung</i>	ʃake	
078	blood	<i>darah</i>	xea	
079	vein (blood)	<i>urat darah</i>	ie	
080	liver	<i>hati</i>	ate	
081	gall, bile	<i>empedu</i>	piu	
082	lungs	<i>paru-paru</i>	xau	
083	intestines	<i>usus</i>	ɖealiŋku	
084	kidney	<i>ginjal</i>	kumba	
085	buttocks	<i>pantat, bokong</i>	paŋkuali	
086	anus	<i>dubur, pelepasan</i>	koxo	
087	urine	<i>air kencing</i>	oxa	
088	excrement	<i>tahi</i>	taʔi	
089	penis	<i>kemaluan laki-laki</i>	leʔe	
090	testicle	<i>buah pelir</i>	ʃakuno kalulu	
091	vagina	<i>kemaluan perempuan</i>	biʔi / wusi	

092	clitoris	<i>kelentit</i>	kancuna	<i>ulumpe</i> ‘seed’ (329) can also refer to the clitoris
093	womb	<i>rahim, peranakan</i>	haebu	
094	afterbirth	<i>tembuni</i>	tewuni	
095	umbilical cord	<i>tali pusat</i>	lolai	
096	wound	<i>luka</i>	kabela	
097	scar	<i>bekas luka</i>	balamba	
098	callus	<i>risa, belulang</i>	balula	
099	boil	<i>bisul</i>	kabisu	
100	mole, nevus	<i>tahi lalat</i>	cila	
101	sweat (n)	<i>keringat</i>	anci	
102	person	<i>orang</i>	mie	
103	man, male	<i>laki-laki</i>	mo?ane	
104	woman, female	<i>perempuan</i>	xobine	
105	husband	<i>suami</i>	mo?aneno	
106	wife	<i>isteri</i>	xobineno	
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>	kaindai moxuna	also <i>la?ea</i> ‘baby boy’, <i>wa?ea</i> ‘baby girl’
113	first born child	<i>anak sulung</i>	cumpe	
114	last born child	<i>anak bungsu</i>	kaepu / ka?awi	
115	grandchild	<i>cucu</i>	ompu	
116	grandmother	<i>nenek perempuan</i>	wauwa xobine	
117	grandfather	<i>nenek laki-laki, kakek</i>	wauwa mo?ane	
118	ancestor	<i>nenek moyang</i>	ompu-?ompu	
119	offspring	<i>keturunan</i>	sampu?a	
120	sibling	<i>saudara</i>	pocinae	
121	older brother	<i>kakak laki-laki</i>	isa mo?ane	
122	older sister	<i>kakak perempuan</i>	isa xobine	

123	younger brother	<i>adik laki-laki</i>	andi mo?ane	
124	younger sister	<i>adik perempuan</i>	andi xobine	
125	twins	<i>anak kembar</i>	lopa	
126	mother's brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ibu</i>	fokoamau	
127	father's brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ayah</i>	fokoamau	
128	mother's sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ibu</i>	fokoinau	
129	father's sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ayah</i>	fokoinau	
130	niece, nephew	<i>kemenakan</i>	fokoanau	
131	cousin	<i>sepupu</i>	kakolo	
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>	dfawo	note also <i>posule ngkadea</i> , describing the situation where siblings marry siblings
136	spouse of sibling-in-law	<i>biras</i>	ngalapa	
137	stepfather	<i>ayah tiri</i>	ama wee	
138	stepmother	<i>ibu tiri</i>	ina wee	
139	stepchild	<i>anak tiri</i>	ana wee	
140	stepsibling	<i>saudara tiri</i>	pocinae wee	
141	co-wife	<i>madu</i>	samaxue	
142	slave	<i>hamba, budak</i>	facula	
143	widow	<i>janda</i>	kowalu	
144	widower	<i>duda</i>	kowalu mo?ane	
145	orphan	<i>anak yatim</i>	(kaindai) moelu	
146	adopted child	<i>anak angkat</i>	kaana-ana	
147	guest	<i>tamu</i>	bundono	
148	companion	<i>kawan, teman</i>	andea	
149	enemy	<i>musuh</i>	mbali	
150	midwife	<i>bidan</i>	fisa	
151	shaman	<i>dukun, balian</i>	fisa	

152	I	<i>aku, saya</i>	inoi	
153	you (fam.)	<i>engkau, kamu</i>	incucu	
154	he, she	<i>dia, ia</i>	anoa	
155	we (excl.)	<i>kami</i>	insami	
156	we (incl.)	<i>kita</i>	intano	
157	you (plural)	<i>kalian</i>	insimiu	
158	they	<i>mereka</i>	andoa	
159	animal	<i>binatang</i>	kadafi	
160	water buffalo	<i>kerbau</i>	kaxambau liwu	
161	anoa depressicornis	<i>anoa</i>	kaxambau	
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>	balula	
167	bird	<i>burung</i>	kado-kadola	reduplication of <i>kadola</i> 'chicken', cf. 174
168	crow	<i>burung gagak</i>	tonkaa	
169	owl	<i>burung hantu</i>	koa	
170	megapode	<i>burung maleo</i>	mamua	
171	lorikeet	<i>burung nuri</i>	kululi	
172	cockatoo	<i>burung kakatua</i>	kakatua	
173	duck	<i>bebek</i>	bebe	
174	chicken	<i>ayam</i>	kadola	
175	wing	<i>sayap</i>	pani	
176	beak	<i>paruh</i>	nunsu	
177	egg (chicken)	<i>telur (ayam)</i>	uteli	
178	nest	<i>sarang</i>	kapumpu	
179	feather	<i>bulu (ayam)</i>	wulu	
180	louse (chicken)	<i>kutu ayam</i>	oocu	
181	louse (head)	<i>kutu (kepala)</i>	dfuu	
182	nit, louse egg	<i>lisa, telur kutu</i>	liko?i	
183	louse (clothes)	<i>tuma (pakaian)</i>	cuma	

184	bedbug	<i>kutu busuk</i>	koloka	
185	tick	<i>caplak</i>	kocilapu	
186	flea	<i>pinjal</i>	—	possibly <i>lamolo</i> , described as reddish in color, found on chickens, dogs, and people
187	bat	<i>kelelawar</i>	ponisi	
188	fruit bat, flying fox	<i>keluang, kalong</i>	kalua	
189	caterpillar	<i>ulat</i>	kaʔule-ʔule	
190	butterfly	<i>kupu-kupu</i>	kawale-wale	
191	sago grub	<i>lundi</i>	kebo	
192	palm weevil	<i>kumbang sagu</i>	kebo	
193	coconut rhinoceros beetle	<i>bangbung</i>	ɗolentaki	
194	mosquito	<i>nyamuk</i>	pæpi / kotandu	<i>peepi</i> is small, <i>kotandu</i> is large
195	fly	<i>lalat</i>	buxoto	
196	honey bee	<i>lebah</i>	kambonua / kaenua	<i>kambonua</i> is large and black, <i>kaenua</i> is small and yellow
197	honey	<i>madu</i>	golano kambonua	
198	beeswax	<i>lilin lebah</i>	taxu	
199	wasp	<i>tabuhan, penyengat</i>	cipu	
200	ant	<i>semut</i>	sea	
201	termite	<i>anai-anai</i>	faa	
202	cockroach	<i>lipas, kecoak</i>	lalepo	
203	centipede	<i>lipan</i>	kamelaa	
204	luminous centipede	<i>kelema(n)yar</i>	holu	
205	millipede	<i>kaki seribu</i>	totogalu	
206	firefly	<i>kunang-kunang</i>	kalipopo	
207	scorpion	<i>kalajengking</i>	kaʔacileʔe	
208	cicada	<i>tonggeret</i>	kanai-nai	
209	spider	<i>labah-labah</i>	kololaa	
210	leech	<i>lintah, pacet</i>	kalimanto	
211	earthworm	<i>cacing tanah</i>	undelecu	
212	snake	<i>ular</i>	ule	
213	python	<i>ular sawa</i>	ule	

214	fish	<i>ikan</i>	kenta	
215	fish scales	<i>sisik</i>	anano kenta	
216	fish gills	<i>insang</i>	ansa	
217	eel	<i>ikan belut</i>	wulelu	
218	shark	<i>ikan hiu</i>	mogiwa	
219	stingray	<i>ikan pari</i>	pagi	
220	whale	<i>ikan paus</i>	bunsoso	
221	dolphin	<i>lumba-lumba</i>	lumba-lumba	
222	dugong	<i>duyung</i>	dfiu	
223	squid	<i>cumi-cumi</i>	banjuta	
224	octopus	<i>gurita</i>	suda	
225	shrimp	<i>udang</i>	uxa	
226	lobster	<i>udang karang</i>	koxouxa	
227	crab	<i>kepiting</i>	koniki / sikua / kewa	different kinds of crabs; <i>koniki</i> is small, <i>sikua</i> is medium, <i>kewa</i> is large
228	pincher, claw (of crab)	<i>jepitan (kepiting)</i>	aci	
229	hermit crab	<i>umang-umang</i>	kalauma	
230	frog	<i>katak</i>	kaporokaa	
231	toad	<i>katak pura</i>	kaporokaa	
232	turtle	<i>kura-kura</i>	kapo-kapoluka	
233	sea turtle	<i>penyu</i>	ponu / koila	
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>	sasa	
238	deer	<i>rusa</i>	xusa	
239	monkey	<i>monyet</i>	ndoke	
240	rat, mouse	<i>tikus</i>	minsau	
241	shrew	<i>celurut</i>	minsau	
242	pig	<i>babi</i>	wewi	
243	babirusa	<i>babi rusa</i>	wewi	
244	tusk	<i>taring</i>	cimpa	
245	dog	<i>anjing</i>	mantoa	

246	snout	<i>moncong</i>	tomboro	
247	cat	<i>kucing</i>	ḡeka	
248	claw	<i>cakar</i>	kaŋkaxi	
249	goat	<i>kambing</i>	ḡembe	
250	horse	<i>kuda</i>	ajaxa	
251	civet	<i>musang</i>	jina	
252	squirrel	<i>tupai</i>	kaḡoleŋka	
253	bear cuscus	<i>kuskus beruang</i>	mante	
254	small cuscus	<i>kuskus kecil</i>	xuloko	
255	tarsier	<i>tangkasi, binatang hantu</i>	mie-mie	
256	male (of animals)	<i>jantan</i>	moʔane	
257	female (of animals)	<i>betina</i>	xobine	
258	tree	<i>pohon</i>	puʔu	
259	leaf	<i>daun</i>	xonono (sau)	
260	branch	<i>cabang</i>	kaxaʔa	
261	trunk	<i>batang</i>	laa	
262	root	<i>akar</i>	xamba	
263	tree stump	<i>tunggul (pohon)</i>	kacumpu	
264	bark (tree)	<i>kulit kayu</i>	kulino sau	
265	sap	<i>getah</i>	folo	
266	wood	<i>kayu</i>	sau	
267	fruit	<i>buah</i>	ḡake	
268	flower	<i>bunga</i>	kambea	
269	stem	<i>tangkai</i>	taŋkulea	
270	thorn	<i>duri</i>	xii	
271	banana	<i>pisang</i>	kalei	
272	banana blossom	<i>jantung pisang</i>	kopuʔu	
273	coconut (ripe)	<i>kelapa tua</i>	kaluku mocuʔa	
274	coconut (unripe)	<i>kelapa muda</i>	kalimbuno	
275	coconut husk	<i>sabut kelapa</i>	ḡenu	
276	coconut shell	<i>tempurung</i>	kaʔua	

277	coconut apple, haustorium	<i>tombong kelapa</i>	umba	
278	copra	<i>kopra</i>	kulou	
279	coconut frond stipule	<i>tapas kelapa</i>	kabe-kabetano kaluku	note also <i>ban̄sa</i> ‘spathe’, <i>kumbilia</i> ‘palm inflorescence’
280	oil	<i>minyak</i>	mina	
281	bamboo	<i>bambu</i>	lobu / soxabi / pacu / paxawata	different kinds of bamboo; <i>soxabi</i> is small, <i>pacu</i> is large
282	internode (bamboo)	<i>ruas (bambu)</i>	laa	as in <i>xua laa</i> ‘two internodes’
283	bamboo shoot	<i>rebung</i>	olombe	
284	sago palm	<i>rumbia</i>	xumbia	
285	sago flour	<i>tepung sago</i>	taḃaxo	
286	nipa palm	<i>nipah</i>	panasa	
287	sugar palm	<i>enau, aren</i>	konau	
288	palm toddy	<i>nira</i>	oʔeno konau	
289	ijuk fiber	<i>ijuk</i>	kampuga	
290	rattan	<i>rotan</i>	ue	
291	sugarcane	<i>tebu</i>	towu	
292	peanut	<i>kacang tanah</i>	rapo-rapo	
293	candlenut	<i>kemiri</i>	ḃeau	
294	kapok	<i>kapok</i>	kapa	
295	eggplant	<i>terung</i>	palola	
296	gourd	<i>labu kendi</i>	taku	from tree (<i>Crescentia cujete</i>)
297	squash, pumpkin	<i>labu manis</i>	kela	
298	cucumber	<i>ketimun</i>	ḃalɔŋka manansisi	
299	watermelon	<i>semangka</i>	ḃalɔŋka	
300	papaya	<i>pepaya</i>	kapaea	
301	chili pepper	<i>cabe, lombok</i>	saha	
302	garlic, onion	<i>bawang</i>	ḃawa	
303	tomato	<i>tomat</i>	ntamate	
304	citrus fruit	<i>jeruk</i>	munte	
305	mango	<i>mangga</i>	foo	
306	durian	<i>durian</i>	durian	
307	breadfruit	<i>sukun</i>	kula	

308	ginger	<i>jahe</i>	lo?ia	
309	turmeric	<i>kunyit</i>	sun	
310	cassava	<i>ubi kayu</i>	mafu sau	
311	sweet potato	<i>ubi jalar</i>	kasitela	
312	taro	<i>talas, keladi</i>	tonea	
313	greater yam	<i>ubi</i>	mafu	
314	lesser yam	<i>ubi kembili</i>	meabu	
315	bitter yam	<i>gadung, ubi arak</i>	kampa?i	
316	betel	<i>sirih</i>	xoono	
317	areca nut	<i>pinang</i>	wua	
318	banyan	<i>beringin</i>	wansau	
319	dammar	<i>damar</i>	onoli	
320	casuarina	<i>eru</i>	guu	
321	ti plant	<i>andong</i>	—	
322	derris (fish poison)	<i>tuba</i>	ciwele	
323	mushroom	<i>cendawan, jamur</i>	xawa	
324	short grass	<i>rumput</i>	wolii	
325	cogon grass	<i>alang-alang</i>	dfana	
326	pineapple	<i>nenas</i>	nanasi	
327	pandanus	<i>pandan</i>	ponda	
328	fragrant pandan	<i>pandan wangi</i>	panda	
329	seed	<i>biji</i>	ulumpe	
330	(rice) seedling	<i>bibit (padi)</i>	wine	
331	field rice	<i>padi</i>	bae	
332	rice (cut, unhulled)	<i>gabah</i>	bae	
333	hull of rice	<i>sekam (gabah)</i>	lapa	
334	straw	<i>jerami</i>	paꞑuno bae	
335	hulled rice	<i>beras</i>	bae	
336	cooked rice	<i>nasi</i>	niumaa	
337	corn	<i>jagung</i>	gandu	
338	millet	<i>jawawut, sekoi</i>	woto	
339	Job's tears	<i>enjelai</i>	sole	

340	sorghum	<i>jawaras, cantel</i>	katotowu	
341	sun	<i>matahari</i>	oleo	
342	moon	<i>bulan</i>	wula	
343	star	<i>bintang</i>	kambea-mbea	
344	sky	<i>langit</i>	laiano	
345	cloud	<i>awan</i>	olu	
346	raincloud	<i>awan hitam</i>	olu ka?ito	
347	fog	<i>kabut</i>	gawu	
348	dew	<i>embun</i>	oalo	
349	thunder	<i>guntur</i>	guncu	
350	lightning	<i>kilat</i>	ʔibito	
351	rain	<i>hujan</i>	ise	
352	flood	<i>banjir</i>	waa	
353	rainbow	<i>pelangi</i>	to?ue	
354	wind	<i>angin</i>	kawea	
355	sea, ocean	<i>laut</i>	te?i	
356	wave	<i>ombak</i>	ʔomba	
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>	lansu	
361	bay	<i>teluk</i>	kolowa	
362	shore	<i>pantai</i>	wiwino te?i	
363	sand	<i>pasir</i>	komea	
364	mud	<i>lumpur</i>	tembo	
365	earth, ground	<i>tanah</i>	wite	
366	earthquake	<i>gempa bumi</i>	luali	
367	cave	<i>gua</i>	goa / lia	
368	hole	<i>lubang</i>	kalomba	
369	salt	<i>garam</i>	gaxa	
370	sugar	<i>gula</i>	gola	
371	water	<i>air</i>	o:?e	
372	waterfall	<i>air terjun</i>	bumbula	
373	spring	<i>mata air</i>	matano o:?e	

374	mountain	<i>gunung</i>	gunu	note also <i>tohuku</i> ‘hill’ (mistranscribed, should be <i>toxuku</i> ?)
375	summit	<i>puncak</i>	tandaka	
376	plain	<i>dataran</i>	kafete	
377	valley	<i>lembah</i>	mboloŋa	
378	woods, forest	<i>hutan</i>	kaampo	
379	river	<i>sungai</i>	umele	
380	current (of stream, river)	<i>arus</i>	solo	
381	river mouth	<i>muara, kuala</i>	minaga	
382	lake	<i>danau</i>	'danau	from Malay
383	fire	<i>api</i>	wea	
384	smoke (from fire)	<i>asap</i>	umbo	
385	embers	<i>bara api</i>	kambalo	
386	ashes	<i>abu</i>	abu	
387	dust	<i>debu</i>	buxaŋasi	
388	stone	<i>batu</i>	wacu	
389	lime	<i>kapur</i>	ofi	
390	gold	<i>emas</i>	bulawa	
391	silver	<i>perak</i>	salaka / pera	
392	bronze	<i>tembaga</i>	xici / tambaga	
393	iron	<i>besi</i>	ase	
394	earthen	<i>tembikar</i>	—	note <i>bosu</i> , referring to a particular kind of earthen vessel
395	shadow	<i>bayang-bayang</i>	kaolu-olu	
396	house	<i>rumah</i>	lambu	
397	floor	<i>lantai</i>	xante	
398	ladder	<i>tangga</i>	polanŋku	
399	wall (of house)	<i>dinding</i>	kaxondomi	
400	door	<i>pintu</i>	kajoli / lawa	<i>kajoli</i> is the door leaf, <i>lawa</i> is the doorway
401	window	<i>jendela</i>	ɓalo-ɓalo	
402	roof	<i>atap</i>	ato	
403	ridge (of roof)	<i>bubungan</i>	bumbuga	
404	rafter	<i>kasau</i>	saʔo	

405	storage shelf above hearth	<i>para</i>	tomuna	
406	house post	<i>tiang rumah</i>	koxiʔi	
407	space under house	<i>kolong</i>	wawa	
408	fence	<i>pagar</i>	pagara / tondo	<i>tondo</i> is a garden fence, built to protect against pigs
409	canoe, boat	<i>perahu</i>	ḡaṅka	
410	bow (of boat)	<i>haluan</i>	xope	
411	stern	<i>buritan</i>	unea	
412	rudder	<i>kemudi</i>	ouli	
413	sail	<i>layar</i>	paṅaowa	
414	canoe paddle	<i>dayung</i>	ḡose	
415	raft	<i>rakit</i>	xaki	
416	charcoal	<i>arang</i>	eo	
417	three-stone fireplace	<i>tungku</i>	ḡalika	
418	firewood	<i>kayu api</i>	sau katompo	
419	tinder	<i>rabuk</i>	ḡaxu	
420	torch	<i>obor</i>	oboro	
421	cooking pot	<i>periuk, belanga</i>	poluka	
422	water jar	<i>tempayan</i>	gusi	
423	bamboo water container	<i>tempat air bambu</i>	lobu	
424	ladle of coconut shell	<i>gayung</i>	kantaḡu	
425	mortar	<i>lesung</i>	katombukia	
426	pestle (rice)	<i>penumbuk, alu</i>	anano katombukia	
427	winnowing basket	<i>nyiru</i>	katēpi	
428	dibble	<i>tugal</i>	kacika	
429	rice harvest knife	<i>ani-ani</i>	pota	
430	knife	<i>pisau</i>	kapiso	
431	machete	<i>parang</i>	kapulu	
432	sheath for machete	<i>sarung parang</i>	posolo	

433	chopping block	<i>papan pemotong</i>	kapetando?a / kacumpo?a	
434	ax, hatchet	<i>kapak, kampak</i>	kapanto	
435	grub hoe	<i>pacul, cangkul</i>	kasa?era	
436	blowgun	<i>sumpitan</i>	punto	
437	pitfall spike	<i>ranjau</i>	ampa	
438	fish trap	<i>bubu</i>	wuwu	
439	top (toy)	<i>gasing</i>	ban?ku	
440	staff, walking stick	<i>tongkat</i>	kacuko	
441	comb	<i>sisir</i>	suawi	
442	ring (for finger)	<i>cincin</i>	si?kaxo	
443	necklace	<i>kalung</i>	rante	
444	beads	<i>manik-manik</i>	kasamba	
445	rope	<i>tali (besar, pintal)</i>	xabuta	
446	string	<i>benang, tali (kecil)</i>	kaxaxa	
447	peg, nail	<i>paku</i>	paso	
448	needle	<i>jarum</i>	kasoxumba	
449	sarong	<i>sarung</i>	beta	note also <i>kampudeke</i> ‘man’s style of wearing a sarong’, <i>bo?keke</i> ‘woman’s style of wearing a sarong’
450	trousers	<i>celana</i>	sala	
451	mat	<i>tikar</i>	kiwalu	
452	blanket	<i>selimut</i>	kalungko	
453	pillow	<i>bantal</i>	polagu	
454	cradle	<i>ayunan</i>	kauwe	
455	loincloth	<i>cawat, kain pinggang</i>	—	note kinds of undergarments: <i>kampudeke</i> (men’s), <i>bo?keke</i> (women’s), <i>koteka</i> ‘underwear (<i>celana dalam</i>)’
456	bark cloth	<i>jeluang</i>	—	
457	wine	<i>saguer</i>	suka	
458	medicine	<i>obat</i>	lansau	
459	swidden, dry rice/corn field	<i>ladang</i>	katadua	
460	trail, road	<i>jalanan</i>	toni?a	
461	footbridge	<i>titi, titian</i>	kalele?a	

462	village	<i>kampung</i>	kampo	
463	market	<i>pasar</i>	ɗaɔa	
464	big	<i>besar</i>	no-oge	
465	small (object)	<i>kecil</i>	no-kakidɪ	
466	good	<i>baik</i>	mokesa	
467	bad, evil	<i>jahat</i>	kaʔije-ʔije	
468	wet	<i>basah</i>	no-ɓaʔo	
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-molewe	
473	broad	<i>luas</i>	lalesa	
474	narrow	<i>sempit</i>	no-mogimpi	
475	strong	<i>kuat</i>	no-moʔosa	
476	weak	<i>lemah</i>	no-molute / no-monale	
477	brave	<i>berani</i>	barani / mosega	
478	tame (animal)	<i>jinak (binatang)</i>	no-monea	
479	wild (animal)	<i>liar (binatang)</i>	no-moʔila	
480	far	<i>jauh</i>	no-kodoʔo	
481	near	<i>dekat</i>	no-kamaʔo	
482	new (objects)	<i>baru</i>	no-wuʔou	
483	old (objects)	<i>lama</i>	no-menene	
484	old (persons)	<i>tua</i>	no-mocuʔa	
485	young	<i>muda</i>	no-mohuguna	
486	thick (object)	<i>tebal</i>	no-mokapa	
487	thin (object)	<i>tipis</i>	monifi	
488	skinny	<i>kurus</i>	no-moxoɗaku	
489	fat	<i>gemuk</i>	no-moxumbu	
490	hot (water)	<i>panas (air)</i>	no-pana	
491	cold (water)	<i>dingin (air)</i>	no-moxindi	
492	(luke)warm (water)	<i>hangat (air)</i>	panaŋkuku	
493	clear (water)	<i>jernih (air)</i>	no-molonto	

494	fresh (water)	<i>tawar (air)</i>	no-motetembe	
495	dull (knife)	<i>tumpul</i>	no-mokudo	
496	sharp (knife)	<i>tajam</i>	no-moxoko	
497	slack (rope)	<i>kendur (tali)</i>	no-molun̄ka	
498	taut (rope)	<i>kencang, berentang (tali)</i>	no-mogogo	
499	short (length)	<i>pendek</i>	mokaʔompu	
500	short (height)	<i>rendah</i>	no-moxɛmpe	
501	tall	<i>tinggi</i>	melaŋa	
502	long (object)	<i>panjang</i>	no-melaŋke	
503	ripe	<i>matang, masak (buah)</i>	motaʔa	
504	unripe	<i>mentah (buah)</i>	mata-mata	
505	rotten (fruit)	<i>busuk</i>	no-buxu	
506	withered	<i>layu</i>	moleleu	
507	sour	<i>masam, asam</i>	no-mokolo	
508	bitter	<i>pahit</i>	no-paʔi	
509	sweet	<i>manis</i>	no-meko	
510	salty	<i>asin</i>	motada	
511	spicy	<i>pedas</i>	molala	
512	tasty, delicious	<i>enak</i>	no-mbaka	
513	fragrant	<i>harum, wangi</i>	no-wondu	
514	blind	<i>buta</i>	no-bunto	
515	deaf	<i>tuli</i>	no-pon̄ke	
516	drunk, intoxicated	<i>mabuk</i>	no-molaŋu	
517	healthy	<i>sehat</i>	waxaka	
518	pain, to be sick	<i>sakit</i>	no-molea	
519	feverish	<i>demam</i>	sodo	
520	lame	<i>pincang</i>	mokempa / mon̄kedo	
521	thirsty	<i>haus</i>	no-moʔikele	
522	hungry	<i>lapar</i>	no-moʔaxo	
523	full (satiated)	<i>kenyang</i>	no-kabeʔia	
524	other, different	<i>lain (orang lain)</i>	segaʔano	

525	all	<i>semua</i>	ḡaxi-ḡaxie	with third person singular suffix <i>-e</i>
526	many	<i>banyak</i>	no-ḡaxi	
527	few, little (quantity)	<i>sedikit</i>	sekidī	
528	some	<i>beberapa</i>	sefa-sefae	reduplication of <i>sefae</i> ‘how many?’, cf. 842
529	enough, sufficient	<i>cukup</i>	gana	
530	heavy	<i>berat</i>	no-ḡie	
531	light (in weight)	<i>ringan</i>	mosape	
532	hard (substance)	<i>keras</i>	no-moʔosa	
533	dirty	<i>kotor</i>	no-moxiŋka	
534	clean	<i>bersih</i>	molaji / moŋkilo	
535	straight	<i>lurus</i>	no-melaa	
536	round (spherical)	<i>bulat (seperti bola)</i>	no-molimbu	
537	flat	<i>rata</i>	rata	
538	lonely	<i>sunyi, sepi</i>	no-molino	
539	difficult	<i>sukar</i>	no-moʔali	
540	easy	<i>gampang, mudah</i>	no-muda	
541	expensive	<i>mahal</i>	moʔali	
542	cheap	<i>murah</i>	no-muda	
543	smooth	<i>halus, licin</i>	no-ʔalusu	
544	slippery	<i>licin</i>	no-mondeli	
545	fast	<i>lekas, cepat</i>	meʔada	
546	deep	<i>dalam (airnya)</i>	no-kundalo	
547	shallow	<i>dangkal</i>	no-mbuxi	
548	full (container)	<i>penuh</i>	no-pono	
549	true, correct	<i>benar</i>	no-kocuʔu	
550	false, incorrect	<i>salah</i>	no-dosa	
551	white	<i>putih</i>	no-pute	
552	black	<i>hitam</i>	no-moʔito	
553	yellow	<i>kuning</i>	no-mokuni	
554	red	<i>merah</i>	no-modea	
555	green	<i>hijau</i>	no-moijo	

556	blue	<i>biru</i>	—	
557	not	<i>tidak</i>	meena	
558	no longer	<i>tidak lagi</i>	paimeo ~ payemo	
559	there is, there are	<i>ada</i>	nando	
560	none	<i>tidak ada</i>	memeena	
561	no	<i>bukan</i>	misuano	
562	don't	<i>jangan</i>	koi?e	
563	if	<i>kalau, jika</i>	ane	
564	because	<i>karena</i>	xantaea	
565	whatever you call it	<i>anu</i>	axu	
566	now, already (perfective)	<i>sudah</i>	apu(mo)	
567	not yet	<i>belum</i>	mena?o	
568	and	<i>dan</i>	bae	
569	this	<i>ini</i>	oini	
570	that	<i>itu</i>	oicu	
571	that distant	<i>itu yang jauh</i>	so?aa	
572	here	<i>di sini</i>	nde?ini	
573	there	<i>di situ</i>	nde?icu	
574	way over there	<i>di sana</i>	soiso?aa	
575	one	<i>satu</i>	seise	
576	two	<i>dua</i>	xudua	
577	three	<i>tiga</i>	totolu	
578	four	<i>empat</i>	wopaa	
579	five	<i>lima</i>	lidima	
580	six	<i>enam</i>	nonoo	
581	seven	<i>tujuh</i>	wipicu	
582	eight	<i>delapan</i>	oalu	
583	nine	<i>sembilan</i>	sisiua	
584	ten	<i>sepuluh</i>	ompulu	
585	eleven	<i>sebelas</i>	ompulu seise	
586	twelve	<i>dua belas</i>	ompulu xudua	
587	thirteen	<i>tiga belas</i>	ompulu totolu	

588	fourteen	<i>empat belas</i>	ompulu wopaa	
589	fifteen	<i>lima belas</i>	ompulu lidima	
590	sixteen	<i>enam belas</i>	ompulu nonoo	
591	seventeen	<i>tujuh belas</i>	ompulu wipicu	
592	eighteen	<i>delapan belas</i>	ompulu oalu	
593	nineteen	<i>sembilan belas</i>	ompulu sisiua	
594	twenty	<i>dua puluh</i>	xua fulu	
595	twenty-one	<i>dua puluh satu</i>	xua fulu seise	
596	twenty-two	<i>dua puluh dua</i>	xua fulu xudua	
597	twenty-three	<i>dua puluh tiga</i>	xua fulu totolu	
598	twenty-four	<i>dua puluh empat</i>	xua fulu wopaa	
599	twenty-five	<i>dua puluh lima</i>	xua fulu lidima	
600	twenty-six	<i>dua puluh enam</i>	xua fulu nonoo	
601	twenty-seven	<i>dua puluh tujuh</i>	xua fulu wipicu	
602	twenty-eight	<i>dua puluh delapan</i>	xua fulu oalu	
603	twenty-nine	<i>dua puluh sembilan</i>	xua fulu sisiua	
604	thirty	<i>tiga puluh</i>	tolu fulu	
605	forty	<i>empat puluh</i>	fato fulu	
606	fifty	<i>lima puluh</i>	lima fulu	
607	sixty	<i>enam puluh</i>	nomo fulu	
608	seventy	<i>tujuh puluh</i>	ficu fulu	
609	eighty	<i>delapan puluh</i>	alu fulu	
610	ninety	<i>sembilan puluh</i>	siuma fulu	
611	hundred	<i>seratus</i>	moʔono	
612	two hundred	<i>dua ratus</i>	xua moʔono	
613	thousand	<i>seribu</i>	sexiwu	
614	two thousand	<i>dua ribu</i>	xua xiwu	
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>	ɓaxa	
619	east	<i>timur</i>	cimbu	
620	north	<i>utara</i>	napa	

621	south	<i>selatan</i>	salata	
622	toward the sea	<i>ke arah laut</i>	xope waete?i	
623	toward the interior	<i>ke arah (pe)dalam(an)</i>	wae kundaloano	
624	under	<i>di bawah</i>	wae panda	
625	on top of, above	<i>di atas</i>	nde wawo	
626	behind	<i>di belakang</i>	nde kundo	
627	in front	<i>di depan</i>	tae xanda	
628	outside	<i>di luar</i>	nde: kundo	
629	inside	<i>di dalam</i>	nde: lalo	
630	edge	<i>pinggir</i>	wiwi / lepe	
631	with	<i>dengan</i>	bae	
632	day	<i>hari</i>	oleo	
633	night	<i>malam</i>	xondo	
634	morning	<i>pagi</i>	xaneo / modondo	
635	midday	<i>siang</i>	ole?oleo	
636	afternoon	<i>sore</i>	ma?onoleo	
637	yesterday	<i>kemarin</i>	ndewini	
638	day before yesterday	<i>kemarin dulu</i>	nifuamo	
639	three days ago	<i>tiga hari yang lalu</i>	nitolumo	
640	today	<i>hari ini</i>	oleo ini	
641	tomorrow	<i>besok</i>	naile	
642	day after tomorrow	<i>lusa</i>	naifua	
643	three days hence	<i>tiga hari di depan</i>	naitolu	
644	year	<i>tahun</i>	ta?u	
645	ashamed, shy	<i>malu</i>	no-maea	
646	angry	<i>marah</i>	no-?amaxa	
647	to fear, be afraid of	<i>takut (kepada)</i>	no-mote?i	
648	to count	<i>menghitung</i>	ne-?ise	
649	to learn	<i>belajar</i>	ne-kampeadaxi	note also <i>ne-basa</i> 'read', <i>ne-buxi</i> 'write'
650	to think	<i>berpikir</i>	no-pekixi	

651	to know (a thing)	<i>tahu (sesuatu)</i>	no-pande?ane	
652	to know a person	<i>kenal (orang)</i>	no-popande?ao	
653	to forget	<i>lupa</i>	no-molina-e	
654	to remember	<i>mengingat</i>	totaŋana-e	with first person plural prefix <i>to-</i> (?)
655	to lie (untruth)	<i>berbohong, mendusta</i>	no-kajia-jiamu	
656	to choose	<i>memilih</i>	ne-pembili	
657	to beckon with the hand	<i>memanggil (dengan tangan)</i>	ne-lo?oi	
658	to tell	<i>memberitahu, kasi tahu</i>	no-polele	
659	to say, speak, utter	<i>berkata</i>	no-pulu / no-pogau	
660	to order, command	<i>menyuruh</i>	cumpu-e	
661	to repeat	<i>mengulangi</i>	no-fendua	
662	to request	<i>meminta</i>	a-pinsalo	with first person singular <i>a-</i>
663	to invite	<i>mengundang</i>	ae-kemba	with first person singular <i>ae-</i> ; note also <i>a?undaŋida</i> ‘I invite them’ with stem <i>undaŋi</i> (< Malay <i>undang</i>)
664	to ask, inquire	<i>bertanya</i>	a-feena	with first person singular <i>a-</i>
665	to answer	<i>menjawab</i>	no-balo	
666	to accuse	<i>menuduh</i>	a-tudu-e	with first person singular <i>a-</i>
667	to deny	<i>menyangkal</i>	no-gaga	
668	to sing	<i>menyanyi</i>	no-lagu	
669	to cry	<i>menangis</i>	no-?o?ae	
670	to laugh	<i>tertawa</i>	no-fotaa	
671	to shout	<i>berteriak</i>	pekei	also <i>nokakei-kei</i> ‘shout repeatedly’
672	to hear	<i>mendengar</i>	no-xɛfene	
673	to see	<i>melihat</i>	no-?ondo	
674	look up	<i>melihat ke atas</i>	totoŋaxa	
675	look down	<i>melihat ke bawah</i>	cucuŋku	
676	to smell, sniff	<i>mencium</i>	no-fewono / ne-bobo	<i>fewono</i> is to sense without volition, <i>bobo</i> is to sniff, smell with volition
677	to fell (tree)	<i>menebang</i>	no-cu?o-e	

678	to cut (wood, across grain)	<i>memotong (kayu)</i>	ne-cumpo	
679	to split (wood)	<i>membelah (kayu)</i>	ne-weta	
680	to slice	<i>mengiris</i>	die-ʔe	also <i>irisi-e</i> (from Malay <i>iris</i>)
681	to grate	<i>memarut</i>	no-kiki-e	
682	to sharpen	<i>mengasah</i>	no-winto-e	
683	to fold	<i>melipat</i>	ne-loko	
684	to roll up	<i>menggulung</i>	lului-ʔe	also <i>no-gulu-e</i> (from Malay <i>gulung</i>)
685	to cook	<i>memasak</i>	ne-naʔu	
686	to (be) boil(ing) (of water)	<i>mendidih</i>	no-deke	
687	to open, uncover	<i>membuka</i>	ne-boka / ne-boŋka	
688	to cover	<i>menutup</i>	no-ʔampo-e	
689	to fry	<i>menggoreng</i>	ne-hole	
690	to eat	<i>makan</i>	no-maa	
691	to drink	<i>minum</i>	no-foxoʔu	
692	to bite	<i>menggigit</i>	ne-kukuci	
693	to taste (food)	<i>mencicipi</i>	mefenami	
694	to lick	<i>menjilat</i>	ne-selaʔi / no-selaʔi-e	respectively indefinite and definite object
695	to chew (not to swallow)	<i>mengunyah</i>	ne-najku	
696	to chew betelnut	<i>makan pinang</i>	ne-mpana	
697	to swallow	<i>menelan</i>	ne-tolo	
698	to suck (not nurse)	<i>mengisap</i>	ne-gomi	
699	to blow (on fire)	<i>meniup</i>	ne-ʔucu	note also <i>nepuxoxo</i> ‘blow (dust away)’
700	to flame, blaze	<i>menyala</i>	no-sia	
701	to point	<i>menunjuk</i>	mesusu	
702	to hold	<i>memegang</i>	ne-keni	
703	to use	<i>memakai</i>	mepake	
704	to squeeze (in hand)	<i>memeras</i>	ne-feo	

705	to throw away	<i>membuang</i>	ne-wisa-o	
706	to fall, drop (as fruit)	<i>jatuh</i>	no-mundawu	
707	to drop	<i>menjatuhkan</i>	no-fandawu-e	
708	to play	<i>bermain</i>	no-pokalalambu	
709	to work	<i>bekerja</i>	no-karajaa	
710	to rest	<i>beristirahat</i>	no-fewule	
711	to burn (field)	<i>membakar (kebun)</i>	ne-cunu	
712	to plant	<i>menanam</i>	ne-tadu	
713	to grow	<i>tumbuh</i>	no-cumbu	
714	to winnow	<i>menampi</i>	ne-tepi	
715	to pound (rice)	<i>menumbuk (padi)</i>	ne-tombuki	
716	to mill	<i>menggiling</i>	ne-gili	
717	to crush spices (in mortar)	<i>mengulek</i>	tombuki	
718	to crush	<i>melumatkan</i>	puxoki-e	
719	to live, be alive	<i>hidup</i>	no-mo?oxi	
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-tano-e / no-kobuxu-e	<i>tano</i> as in burying animals; <i>kobuxu</i> (< Malay <i>kubur</i>) means to bury people
723	to push	<i>mendorong</i>	no-jumbunane	
724	to pull	<i>menarik (sesuatu)</i>	ne-hela-e ~ no-hela-e	possibly mistranscribed, expected: <i>nehela</i> , <i>nohelae</i>
725	to lift	<i>mengangkat</i>	no-sanke-e	
726	to tie (tether animal)	<i>mengikat, menambatkan</i>	ne-foke	
727	to turn (right/left)	<i>berbelok</i>	no-bali	
728	to turn around	<i>berputar</i>	no-pa?ele	
729	to stick to	<i>melekat, berlekat</i>	no-pika	
730	to wipe	<i>mengelap</i>	no-pagisi-e	
731	to wash clothes	<i>mencuci pakaian</i>	ne-tofa	
732	to dry (clothes) in sun	<i>menjemur (pakaian)</i>	ne-?oleo	
733	to wash hands	<i>mencuci tangan</i>	ne-wu?i	

734	to bathe	<i>mandi</i>	ne-baʔo	
735	to give someone a bath	<i>memandikan</i>	no-baʔo-e	
736	to swim	<i>berenang</i>	no-leŋi	
737	to dive, submerge	<i>menyelam</i>	ne-leo	
738	to float	<i>mengapung</i>	no-lanto	
739	to sink	<i>tenggelam</i>	no-tondu	note also <i>nomololomo</i> ‘drown (of humans, animals)’
740	to climb (tree)	<i>memanjat (pohon)</i>	ne-foniʔi	
741	to climb (mountain)	<i>mendaki (gunung)</i>	no-taga	
742	to ascend	<i>naik</i>	no-foni	
743	to descend	<i>turun</i>	sampu	
744	to hide	<i>bersembunyi</i>	no-ʔiko	
745	to hunt (for game)	<i>berburu</i>	no-poasu	
746	to set (traps)	<i>memasang (jerat)</i>	ne-tando	
747	to catch	<i>menangkap</i>	ne-xako / no-xako-e	respectively indefinite and definite object
748	to fly	<i>terbang</i>	no-ʔoxo	
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-tofoki	
753	to kill	<i>membunuh (orang)</i>	ne-fekamate	
754	to headhunt	<i>mengayau</i>	—	
755	to throw	<i>melemparkan</i>	ne-cumbe	
756	to hit (with a stick, club)	<i>memukul (dengan sesuatu)</i>	ne-bebe / ne-lolei	
757	to kick (ball)	<i>menendang (bola)</i>	ne-sepa	
758	to fight	<i>berkelahi</i>	no-pogixa / no-pobusu	
759	to steal	<i>mencuri</i>	no-mbolaku	
760	to make	<i>membuat</i>	ne-xebua	
761	to sew	<i>menjahit</i>	ne-soxumba	

762	to sew roofing thatch	<i>menjahit atap</i>	paoxa	
763	to weave cloth	<i>menenun</i>	no-moʔoxu	
764	to plait (mat, basket)	<i>menganyam (tikar, bakul)</i>	ne-wasa	
765	to sweep	<i>menyapu</i>	ne-sapui	
766	to buy	<i>membeli</i>	ne-ʔoli	
767	to sell	<i>menjual</i>	ne-ʔaso	
768	to pay	<i>membayar</i>	ne-bayara	
769	to borrow	<i>meminjam</i>	ne-aʔa	
770	to take	<i>mengambil</i>	ne-ala	
771	to seek	<i>mencari</i>	ne-ʔondoli	
772	to get, obtain	<i>mendapat</i>	ne-humpa	
773	to store	<i>menyimpan</i>	no-teʔe	mistranscribed, should be <i>no-tee-ʔe</i> (?)
774	to replace	<i>mengganti</i>	no-bolosi-e	
775	to send	<i>mengirim</i>	no-lamboko-e	
776	to give	<i>memberi</i>	ne-waʔao	
777	to bring, carry	<i>membawa</i>	meowa	
778	to carry on the head	<i>menjunjung</i>	medufu	
779	to carry on the shoulder	<i>memikul</i>	no-soda-e	
780	to load, take on cargo	<i>memuat barang</i>	no-polea	
781	to lose something, lost	<i>hilang, kehilangan</i>	no-ʔila	
782	to shut (eyes)	<i>memejamkan (mata)</i>	no-pipihoko	mistranscribed, should be <i>pipixoko</i> (?)
783	to smile	<i>tersenyum</i>	kamboi	
784	to breathe	<i>bernafas</i>	no-feinei	note also <i>netaye</i> ‘to smoke (cigarettes)’
785	to cough	<i>batuk</i>	no-koʔese	
786	to sneeze	<i>bersin</i>	no-mociʔo	
787	to belch	<i>beserdawa</i>	untea	
788	to hiccup	<i>cegukan</i>	no-moŋkoʔu	
789	to spit	<i>berludah, meludah</i>	nekapexa	
790	to vomit (not to spit out)	<i>muntah</i>	notolua	

791	to fart	<i>berkentut</i>	ocu	
792	to defecate	<i>membuang air besar, berak</i>	ne-taʔi	
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>	ne-meneʔao	
796	to rub (massage)	<i>menggosok (badan)</i>	ne-kitai	
797	to pull out, extract	<i>mencabut</i>	ne-ubuci	
798	to swell (as an abcess)	<i>bergembung, membengkak</i>	no-sudu	
799	to flow	<i>mengalir</i>	no-sii / no-waa	
800	to go	<i>pergi</i>	lao	
801	to enter	<i>masuk</i>	no-pesua	
802	to exit	<i>keluar</i>	no-limba	also <i>no-kalua</i> (from Malay <i>keluar</i>)
803	to follow	<i>mengikut</i>	ne-angka	
804	to run	<i>berlari</i>	no-bunculi	
805	to walk	<i>berjalan</i>	no-ndala	
806	to stand	<i>berdiri</i>	no-taʔe	
807	to sit	<i>duduk</i>	ne-ŋkoxa	
808	to squat	<i>berjongkot</i>	kapeŋke	
809	to lie down	<i>berbaring</i>	no-fondole	
810	to nod, be sleepy	<i>mengantuk</i>	no-mocucuxu	
811	to yawn	<i>menguap</i>	no-wambai	
812	to sleep	<i>tidur</i>	no-moʔodo	
813	to dream	<i>(ber)mimpi</i>	no-menifi	
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	
817	to depart	<i>berangkat</i>	a-mambu-mo	with first person singular <i>a-</i> and completive / perfective <i>-mo</i> , literally 'I already left'
818	to return home	<i>pulang</i>	no-ʔawo	

819	to live, dwell	<i>tinggal</i>	no-felate	
820	to wait	<i>menunggu</i>	no-ʔoʔolu-e	
821	to help	<i>menolong</i>	meʔamba	
822	to begin	<i>mulai</i>	tambula-e-mo	with completive / perfective marker <i>-mo</i>
823	to finish	<i>selesai</i>	no-ʔapu-mo	with completive / perfective marker <i>-mo</i>
824	to be pregnant	<i>mengandung, hamil</i>	no-owa-owa	
825	to rise (of sun)	<i>terbit (matahari)</i>	no-bete	<i>nobetemo oleo</i> ‘the sun has risen’
826	to set (of sun)	<i>terbenam (matahari)</i>	no-soo	<i>nosoomo oleo</i> ‘the sun has set’
827	name	<i>nama</i>	kona	
828	story	<i>cerita</i>	cula-cula	
829	word	<i>kata</i>	pulu	
830	language	<i>bahasa</i>	pogau	
831	riddle	<i>teka-teki</i>	potaatangi	
832	money	<i>uang</i>	doi / kupa	
833	debt	<i>utang</i>	ɗosa	
834	breakfast	<i>sarapan pagi</i>	kasanda	
835	bride price	<i>mas kawin</i>	saxa	
836	what?	<i>apa?</i>	fae	
837	who?	<i>siapa?</i>	lafae	
838	where?	<i>di mana?</i>	ndeʔamai	
839	whither?	<i>ke mana?</i>	ndeʔamai lumao	
840	whence?	<i>dari mana?</i>	ndeʔumai minaʔao	
841	when?	<i>kapan?</i>	naifie	
842	how many?	<i>berapa?</i>	sefae	
843	how?	<i>bagaimana?</i>	naingkefae	
844	why?	<i>mengapa?, kenapa?</i>	meʔafa	

5 Person markers

See the elicited data in the appendix for examples of person markers in context. The following presentation is preliminary and may need revision. In addition to the person markers listed below, I expect Kioko has a set of benefactive (or indirect object) markers, but I have no information to present at this time.

5.1 *Independent pronouns*

The following are the independent pronouns of Kioko. Across all pronoun sets second person plural forms are used to politely address a respected second person singular. It was reported to us that first person plural inclusive forms can also be used for this purpose, in order to indicate extreme deference. Whether Kioko also has dual forms is currently unknown and requires further investigation.

1SG	inoi
1PL.INCL	intano
1PL.EXCL	insami
2SG	incucu
2PL	insimiu
3SG	anoa
3PL	andoa

5.2 *Possessive markers*

The following are the possessive markers of Kioko. Possessive markers precipitate stress movement and are probably to be regarded as suffixes.

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

5.3 *Accusative markers*

The following are the accusative markers in Kioko. Accusative markers are used to index transitive objects.

1SG	-ʔao
1PL.INCL	-ntaʔa
1PL.EXCL	-insami, -insamia
2SG	-ngko
2PL	-ngkomiu
3SG	-e
3PL	-ndaʔa

The usual marker of the third person singular is *-e*. However it appears that a glottal stop is inserted to avoid an accumulation of three vowels in a row. Compare the following limited data (with no counterexamples):

d̥ie-ʔe ‘cut it’
lului-ʔe ‘roll it up’

The difference between *-insami* and *-insamia* is unknown.

When eliciting word list responses, I also recorded *aʔundaŋida* ‘I invite them’ (Sising, 30 years old) with third person plural *-da* (Muna identical) rather than *-ndaʔa*.

5.4 Nominative markers

Nominative markers are used to index transitive and intransitive subjects. In Kioko, there are two pairs (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 <i>a-</i>		class <i>ae-</i>	
	realis	irrealis	realis	irrealis
1SG	a-	a-	ae-	ae-
1PL.INCL	to-	ta-	te-	tae-
1PL.EXCL	to-	ta-	tae-	tae-
2SG	Ø-	u-	me-	ume-
2PL	Ø- -komiu	u- -komiu	me- -komiu	ume- -komiu
3SG	no-	na-	ne-	nae-
3PL	d̥o-	d̥a-	d̥e-	d̥ae-

Present but limited data suggests that Kioko has the same definiteness shift found in Muna, that is to say, transitive verbs that are class *ae-* when the object is indefinite shift to class *a-* when the object is definite (Van den Berg 1989:59 ff.). This is illustrated by the following pair from Muna.

<i>ne-rabu</i>	<i>nuhua</i>	‘she is making a pitcher’
3SG.REAL-make	pitcher	
<i>no-rabu-e</i>		‘she is making it’
3SG.REAL-make-3SG		

Compare Kioko:

<i>ne-xako</i>	‘he catches’	(class <i>ae-</i> , as indicated by 3SG.REAL <i>ne-</i>)
<i>no-xako-e</i>	‘he catches it’	(class <i>a-</i> , as indicated by 3SG.REAL <i>no-</i>)
<i>ne-selaʔi</i>	‘he licks’	(class <i>ae-</i> , as indicated by 3SG.REAL <i>ne-</i>)
<i>no-selaʔi-e</i>	‘he licks it’	(class <i>a-</i> , as indicated by 3SG.REAL <i>no-</i>)

The related Muna language has been described as having three verb classes: *a-*, *ae-*, and *ao-* (Van den Berg 1989:52 ff.). Present but limited data suggests that Kioko only has two verb classes, *a-* and *ae-*. In Muna class *ao-* verbs are primarily stative intransitives (Van den Berg 1989:56). In Kioko by contrast, here we find class *a-* markers attached to verbs with the stative prefix *mo-*. The following paradigm illustrates class *a-* person markers with the Kioko stative verb *moteʔi* ‘afraid’; in Muna the cognate stem *tehi* is a stative class *ao-* verb.

	realis	irrealis
1SG	<i>a-moteʔi</i>	<i>a-moteʔi</i>
1PL	<i>to-moteʔi</i>	<i>ta-moteʔi</i>
2SG	<i>Ø-moteʔi</i>	<i>u-moteʔi</i>
2PL	<i>Ø-moteʔi-koium</i>	<i>u-moteʔi-komiu</i>
3SG	<i>no-moteʔi</i>	<i>na-moteʔi</i>
3PL	<i>do-moteʔi</i>	<i>da-moteʔi</i>

The Kioko data in fact suggests that Muna class *ao-* person markers originated historically from fusion of class *a-* markers with the stative prefix *mo-* (compare Muna *ao-tehi* next to Kioko *a-moteʔi* ‘I am afraid’), but the proof of this is left for a future study.

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Barahama (2012)



Sising (2019)

Appendix: Elicited data

Barahama and others, Bonegunu village, Bonegunu District, North Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. Transcribed by David Mead.

minsuario inoi	‘not me’
minsuario incucu	‘not you (sg)’
minsuario insimiu	‘not you (sg+resp), not you all’
minsuario anoa	‘not him’
minsuario andoa	‘not them’
minsuario intano	‘not us (incl)’
minsuario insami	‘not us (excl)’
lambuku	‘my house’
lambumu	‘your (sg) house’
lambuno	‘his house’
lambudo	‘their house’
lambumami	‘our (excl) house’
lambuto	‘our (incl) house’
lambumiu	‘your (pl) house, your (sg+resp) house’
Lafae tao umowa?ao?	‘Who will escort (mengantar) me?’
Lafae tao umowangko?	‘Who will escort you (sg)?’
Lafae tao umowaea?	‘Who will escort him?’
Lafae tao umowanda?a?	‘Who will escort them?’
Lafae tao umowanta?a?	‘Who will escort us (incl)?’
Lafae tao umowainsami / umowainsamia?	‘Who will escort us (excl)?’
Lafae tao umowangkomiu?	‘Who will escort you (pl) / you (sg+resp)?’
Mekasa?era.	‘Hoe!’ (command)
nekasa?era	‘he hoes’
aekasa?era	‘I hoe’
mekasa?era	‘you hoe’
dekasa?era	‘they hoe’
tekasa?era	‘we (incl) hoe’
taekasa?era	‘we (excl) hoe’
mekasa?erakomiu	‘you all hoe’
ampumo nekasa?era	‘he hoed already’
ampumo dekasa?era	‘they hoed already’
ampumo aekasa?era	‘I already hoed’
nando?o aekasa?era	‘sementara saya mencangkul’

naekasa?eramo
 ðaekasa?eramo
 aekasa?eramo
 umekasa?era

'he will hoe'
 'they will hoe'
 'I will hoe'
 'you (sg) will hoe'

meena aekasa?era
 meena taekasa?era
 meena umekasa?era?
 meena umekasa?erakomiu?
 meena naekasa?era?
 meena ðaekasa?era?
 meena ðae kasa?era
 meena ðae mekasa?erano

'I didn't hoe'
 'we (incl/excl) didn't hoe'
 'you (sg) didn't hoe?'
 'you all didn't hoe?'
 'he didn't hoe?'
 'they didn't hoe?'
 'there is no hoe'
 'there is no one hoeing'

realis:

amoleamo
 apumo molea?
 nomoleamo
 andoa apumo ðomolea.
 intano apumo tomolea
 insami apumo tomolea
 insimiu apumo moleakomiu

'I am (already) sick'
 'are you (sg) sick?'
 'he is sick'
 'they are sick'
 'we (incl) are sick'
 'we (excl) are sick'
 'you all are sick'

irrealis:

inoi meena amolea
 incucu meena umolea
 anoa meena namolea
 andoa meena ðamolea
 intano meena tamolea
 insami meena tamolea
 insimiu meena umoleakomiu

'I am not sick'
 'you are not sick'
 'he is not sick'
 'they are not sick'
 'we (incl) are not sick'
 'we (excl) are not sick'
 'you all are not sick'

realis:

inoi amote?i moondoni
 intano tomote?i moondoni
 insami tomote?i moondoni
 incucu mote?i moondoni
 insimiu mote?ikomiu moondoni
 anoa nomote?i moondoni
 andoa ðomote?i moondoni

'I was afraid last night'
 'we (incl.) were afraid last night'
 'we (excl.) were afraid last night'
 'you (sg.) were afraid last night'
 'you all were afraid last night'
 'he was afraid last night'
 'they were afraid last night'

irrealis:

inoi meena amote?i
 intamo meena tamote?i
 insami meena tamote?i
 incucu meena umote?i?

'I am not afraid'
 'we (incl.) are not afraid'
 'we (excl.) are not afraid'
 'are you (sg.) not afraid?'

insimiu meena umoteʔikomiu?
 anoa meena namoteʔi?
 anoa meena dāmotēʔi?

realis:

afoni kapooni
 tofoni kapooni
 foni kapooni
 fonikomiu kapooni
 nofoni kapooni
 dofoni kapooni

irrealis:

inoi afoni sekakadoi
 intamo tafoni sekakadoi
 insami tafoni sekakadoi
 incucu ufoni sekakadoi
 insimiu ufonikomiu sekakadoi
 anoa nafoni sekakadoi
 andoa dafoni sekakadoi

Inoi amoodō.
 Inoi amoteʔi.

Amosangamo.

‘are you all not afraid?’
 ‘is he not afraid?’
 ‘are they not afraid?’

‘I wet up a bit ago’
 ‘we went up a bit ago’
 ‘you (sg.) went up a bit ago’
 ‘you all went up a bit ago’
 ‘he went up a bit ago’
 ‘they went up a bit ago’

‘I will go up in a bit’
 ‘we (incl.) will go up in a bit’
 ‘we (excl.) will go up in a bit’
 ‘you (sg.) will go up in a bit’
 ‘you all will go up in a bit’
 ‘he will go up in a bit’
 ‘they will go up in a bit’

‘I want to sleep’
 ‘I am afraid’

‘I’m leaving’ (asking permission)

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