

Taaloki word list and notes

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ABSTRACT

Taaloki is a small, endangered language spoken on the western coast of Buton Island in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. In this paper I provide a small amount of documentation concerning its language environment and vitality, previous research, sound system, word stock, and pronoun sets.

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VERSION HISTORY

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Taaloki (Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Celebic, Bungku-Tolaki) is a small, endangered language spoken in two locations on the western coast of Buton Island in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. In this paper I provide a small amount of documentation concerning its language environment and vitality, previous research, sound system, word stock, and pronoun sets.

1 Name

The name Taaloki is preferred by members of the language community. Taloki and Talloki (where length is misheard on the consonant instead of the vowel) are variants of this name that have been used in the past. The name Taluki is used by outsiders, e.g. by Munanese living in Maligano village. According to my respondent, Drs. Lasamudi, the name Taaloki is compounded from *taa* ‘sword’ and *loki* ‘male’.

The Taaloki have an historical connection to the Koroni people, and sometimes have even been referred to as To Koroni (e.g. Sahidin 2017a). When used in a linguistic sense, however, the name Koroni should be reserved for the closely related Koroni language, whose speakers relocated to Unsongi village in Central Sulawesi from Buton Island several generations ago (Mead 1999:44-45).

2 Previous research

Van den Berg was the first linguist to recognize the existence of the Taaloki language, and classified it as a Bungku isolect.

All along the western coast of Buton (Kecamatan Wakorumba) there are Muna settlements ... They all speak standard Muna. ... However, there is one village on the Wakorumba coast, Maligano, northeast of Raha, where the original population speaks Taluki, a Bungku isolect which is 76% cognate with Kulisusu, the closest Bungku language.
(Van den Berg 1991:23–24)

Van den Berg’s lexical data was never published. Later a 226-item Taloki word list appeared in Mead (1999:103 ff.), who reported a close relationship with Kulisusu (77% lexically similar) and Koroni (74% similar). In his published survey results, he considered Taloki to be a separate language (Mead 1999:42) (see further § 7 below).

Recently some ethnographic material concerning the Taaloki has become available (Sahidin 2017a, 2017b, Hafid et al. 2018). Particularly this last resource could be gleaned for additional Taaloki lexical material. As far as I am aware, however, nothing further of a linguistic nature has been written about Taaloki over the previous two decades.

3 Language situation

The Taaloki are not a numerous people. In 1988 I estimated five hundred speakers, of whom four hundred lived in Maligano village¹ and another one hundred in Wakalambe village² in the Kapontori district of southern Buton (Mead 1999:42). Following a visit to Wakalambe village, Van den Berg revised the number of Taaloki there slightly upward to 150.

In 2010 Maligano had a population of 1,261 people, divided among 297 heads of households (Indonesian *kepala keluarga*, or KK). Hafid et al. (2018:11) break down this total as follows (no households are given as mixed):

Ethnicity	Households
Taaloki	134
Muna	82
Buton	40
Bajo	20
Tolaki	6
Bugis-Makasar	6
Jawa	6
Toraja	3
TOTAL	297

These values suggest an ethnic population of around 570 Taaloki people living Maligano village a decade ago, and if Wakalambe is brought into the picture maybe around 800 people today who would consider themselves ethnic Taaloki. The number of Taaloki speakers—indeed *fluent* Taaloki speakers—must lie somewhere below that total, perhaps half or less than a quarter, but is difficult to estimate.

There is no known dialectal variation of Taaloki within Maligano village. No dialectal variation between the Maligano and Wakalambe communities has been reported (but neither has it been investigated). Whilst some Taaloki have settled outside of Maligano and Wakalambe, these emigrants reportedly no longer use their language.

¹ 4° 43' 04" S 122° 50' 44" E

² 5° 15' 28" S 122° 44' 33" E

All Taaloki speakers in Maligano village also speak Indonesian, while a majority are fluent or somewhat fluent in Muna. Taaloki people are likely to encounter all three languages (Indonesian, Taaloki, and Muna) on a daily basis. Smaller portions of the community can speak Wolio and Kulisusu. For religious reasons some Taaloki people learn to read Arabic script.

Taaloki is used only in the home and with neighbors who also speak Taaloki. It is not learned by outsiders. It is not taught in school or used in school. There is no government support for the Taaloki language, nor has any segment of the language community organized itself with the aim of promoting their language. Indonesian is used exclusively for written communication, including texting, and is the predominant language in television and radio.

There are fluent Taaloki speakers among people currently in their fifties. Whether there are fluent speakers in the generation below this I do not know. Among the youth there is a clear preference for using Indonesian. The Taaloki language can be described as shifting, if in fact not already moribund.

4 Sound system

4.1 Phonemes

Taaloki has eighteen consonants (three of them minor, see § 4.3) and five vowels.

voiceless stops: /p/, /t/, /k/, /ʔ/

voiced stops: /b/, (/b/), (/d/), /d/, (/d/), /g/

fricatives: /β/, /s/, /h/

nasals: /m/, /n/, /ŋ/

resonants: /r/, /l/

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

Note the absence of palatal consonants. Affricates and approximants are also absent (except that *y* was recorded one response, *mobayara* ‘to pay’, from Malay *bayar*). Note also that the labial fricative is voiced, while the other two fricatives are voiceless. The labial fricative may be labio-dental, or vary between [β] and [v].³ However since my

³ The word lists previously collected by Van den Berg and Mead (see § 2) both indicate fluctuation, but inconsistently, compare (Van den Berg followed by Mead): *veʔu* / *veʔu* ‘neck’, *oβose* / *oβose* ‘big’, *βaho* / *vaho* ‘rain’, *vola* / *βola* ‘rat’, *avu* / *aβu* ‘ashes’, *sariβu* / *sarivu* ‘thousand’.

primary respondent had a harelip, it seemed polite not to pursue a rigorous phonetic analysis. This question is left open for future investigation.

4.2 Distribution

Taaloki is an open-syllable language. The only allowable syllable patterns are V, CV, and NCV. Consonant clusters (NC) are limited to a nasal followed by a homorganic stop or the sibilant /s/. Allowable sequences are:

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

Glottal stop contrasts with its absence word medially, as in *soʔu* ‘eel’ versus *rou* ‘face’, *paʔa* ‘thigh’ versus *opaa* ‘four’. Nearly all words in this corpus that are written as vowel initial can be regarded as having a hard (glottal stop) onset, e.g. *ihi* [ʔihi] ‘flesh’, *ua* [ʔua] ‘gray hair’, *aa* [ʔa:] ‘waist’.

Sequences of two and even three vowels occur. Phonetically long vowels are analyzed as underlying sequences of two like vowels. Compare:

<i>mopii</i>	[moʔpi:]	‘sick’
<i>nee</i>	[ʔne:]	‘name’
<i>dāaʔo</i>	[ʔdā:ʔo]	‘there is’
<i>poo</i>	[ʔpo:]	‘mango’
<i>luu</i>	[ʔlu:]	‘tear (from crying)’

4.3 Minor phonemes

In the entire corpus the approximant *y* (IPA /j/) occurs in only one word list response, Taaloki *mobayara* ‘to pay’ (from Malay *bayar*). The sound *f*⁴ was recorded in one response, *mefikiri* ‘to think’ (following its Arabic model *fikr*, compare Malay *pikir*).

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’, *oboro* ‘torch’, *belo* ‘turn’, and *moncobe* ‘crush (in a spice mortar)’ (cf. Malay *bebek*, *obor*, *belok* and *cobek*).

The distribution of /d/ and /dʔ/ is similar: /d/ primarily occurs only following /n/, but also occurs outside of this context in a few recent loans, e.g. *durian* ‘durian’, *doi* ‘money’, and *montudu* ‘accuse’ (cf. Malay *durian*, *duit*, *tuduh*).

The interdental voiced stop /ɖ/ occurs only in borrowings. In most instances it appears in loanwords where the source language has /dʒ/ (written as *j* in Malay and other languages). Compare:

⁴ It is unclear to me whether this should be regarded as bilabial or labio-dental.

<i>aḍara</i> ‘horse’	cf. Wolio <i>ajara</i> < Old Javanese <i>ajaran</i> ‘trained animal, horse’
<i>uḍu</i> ‘cape’	cf. Wolio <i>uju</i> , Malay <i>ujung</i>
<i>maiḍo</i> ‘green’	cf. Wolio <i>maiyo</i> , Malay <i>hijau</i>
<i>meḍa</i> ‘table’	cf. Wolio, Malay <i>meja</i> < Portuguese <i>mesa</i>
<i>karaḍaa</i> ‘work’	cf. Wolio <i>karajaa</i> < Malay <i>kerja</i> < Sanskrit <i>kārya</i>
<i>moḍuḍulako</i> ‘push’	cf. Wolio <i>jujulaka</i> , Kulisusu <i>mojujulako</i>
<i>ḍina</i> ‘civet’	cf. Wolio, Kulisusu <i>jina</i>
<i>mompeḍe</i> ‘climb’	(source unknown)

Here one must suspect influence from Muna, where /ḍʒ/ in loanwords is also regularly replaced by the voiced dental stop (Van den Berg 1989:38), compare Muna *aḍara*, *uḍu*, *iḍo*, *meḍa*, *karaḍaa*, and *ḍuḍulao*.⁵

One other word in the corpus bears mentioning: Taaloki *baḍa* ‘body’, ultimately from Arabic *badan*. In this lexeme the articulation with interdental ḍ appears to be general for Buton Island, compare among others Muna *baḍa*, *mbaḍa*, Kulisusu *baḍa*, Wolio *baḍa*, Cia-Cia *baḍa*.

5 Word list

Taaloki 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* (in its one instance) for IPA /j/, to avoid confusion with orthographic *j* (widely used in Indonesian and Indonesian languages to symbolize a voiced palatal affricate /dʒ/). *β* (occurs extensively) and *f* (one instance) should be regarded simply as labial fricatives; as noted above it is not entirely clear to me whether these have a bilabial or labio-dental articulation.

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 Taaloki, during the elicitation process I was unwilling to throw out any word, even if it ended up not matching the target term. These ‘extra’ items 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, to separate the reduplicated portion from the stem, e.g. *goro-goro* ‘throat’, *boo-booŋka*

⁵ In the established orthography for Muna, /ḍ/ is written with the digraph *dh* (thus *adhara*, *udhu*, etc.). For ‘civet’ Muna has unrelated *kilau*, *lao*. All Muna citations are from Van den Berg (1996).

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>.

‘butterfly’. Second, transitive verb stems were commonly elicited with the antipassive (or semi-transitive) prefix *moN-* (phonologically conditioned allomorphs *mom-*, *mon-*, *moŋ-*, *mo-*),⁷ while a number of stative and non-volitional stems were elicited with the third person singular suffix *-o*, *-ʔo* (see further § 6.1 regarding these allomorphs). In both cases I separate off the affix with hyphen in order to make the stem more apparent, e.g. *mom-penami* ‘taste’, *mo-ʔudo* ‘swallow’, *ntonia-ʔo*, response for ‘new’ (literally ‘it is new’), *olai-o*, response for ‘far’ (literally ‘it is far’). Other affixes occur in the data but are left joined to the stem.

When the time comes to move toward a practical orthography, I would recommend on first try (following Muna orthographic conventions) that /β/ be written as *w*, /b/ written using the digraph *bh*, /b/ written as *b*, /d͡/ written using the digraph *dh*, /d/ and /d/ both written as *d* (undersymbolization), /ŋ/ written using the digraph *ng*, and /ʔ/ represented by apostrophe (') or possibly left unsymbolized. These are also the Taaloki spelling conventions used in Hafid et al. (2017), with glottal stop left unwritten.

SLL	English	Indonesian	Taaloki	Annotations
001	body	<i>badan, tubuh</i>	baḡa	
002	head	<i>kepala</i>	rapa	
003	skull	<i>tengkorak</i>	soŋkorapa	
004	fontanelle	<i>ubun-ubun</i>	uβu-ʔuβu	also meaning ‘hair whorl’, cf. 007
005	brain	<i>otak</i>	unto	
006	hair (head, not body)	<i>rambut</i>	βuu	
007	hair whorl	<i>unyeng-unyeng</i>	uβu-ʔuβu	also meaning ‘fontanelle’, cf. 004
008	hair bun	<i>sanggul</i>	saŋkula	note also <i>konde</i> ‘false hair bun’
009	gray hair	<i>uban</i>	ua	
010	face	<i>muka, wajah</i>	rou	
011	forehead	<i>dahi</i>	raʔi	
012	eye	<i>mata</i>	mata	
013	eyeball	<i>bola mata</i>	olisono mata	lit. ‘seed of the eye’, cf. 329, 008
014	pupil of the eye	<i>biji mata, manik mata</i>	ŋkamia-miano mata	with stem <i>mia</i> ‘person’, cf. 102
015	eyebrow	<i>kening, alis mata</i>	kire	
016	eyelashes	<i>bulu mata</i>	βuluno mata	
017	tear (from crying)	<i>air mata</i>	luu	
018	temple	<i>pelipis</i>	ŋili-ŋili	
019	nose	<i>hidung</i>	eŋe	

⁷ In actuality a participle form of a prefix which is underlying *poN-*. This allomorphy is common to Bungku-Tolaki languages, see further Mead (1998:172 ff.).

020	nostril	<i>lubang hidung</i>	mbaano eje	lit. ‘hole of the nose’, cf. 368, 019
021	mucus	<i>ingus</i>	boro	
022	cheek	<i>pipi</i>	ɓaga	
023	cheekbone	<i>tulang pipi, pasu-pasu</i>	nao-nao	
024	mouth	<i>mulut</i>	ɣaɣa	
025	lip	<i>bibir</i>	βiβihuu	
026	tongue	<i>lidah</i>	elo	
027	tooth	<i>gigi</i>	ɣisi	
028	molar tooth	<i>geraham</i>	ɣisi ɓaga	
029	gums	<i>gusi</i>	ɣira	
030	palate	<i>langit-langit mulut</i>	ɣara-ɣara	
031	saliva	<i>ludah, air liur</i>	ili	
032	chin	<i>dagu</i>	aɗe	
033	ear	<i>telinga</i>	ɓiri	
034	earwax	<i>tahi telinga</i>	tuli	
035	neck	<i>leher</i>	βeʔu	
036	throat (esophagus)	<i>kerongkongan</i>	goro-goro	
037	nape (of neck)	<i>tengkuk, kuduk</i>	tundu mbeʔu	
038	shoulder	<i>bahu</i>	ɓahu	
039	armpit	<i>ketiak, kelek</i>	keke	
040	arm	<i>lengan</i>	loɣole / ɣule-ɣule	<i>loɣole</i> ‘upper arm’, <i>ɣule-ɣule</i> ‘lower arm’
041	elbow	<i>siku</i>	hiku	
042	hand, forearm	<i>tangan</i>	lima	
043	palm of hand	<i>tapak tangan</i>	pele lima	
044	span (eight inches)	<i>jengkal</i>	otuβe	
045	fathom	<i>depa</i>	ropa	
046	finger	<i>jari</i>	βuɣa lima	lit. ‘inflorescence of the hand’
047	thumb	<i>ibu jari</i>	tina lima	lit. ‘mother of the hand’, cf. 042, 109
048	index finger	<i>(jari) telunjuk</i>	tonisu	note also <i>toɣa lima</i> ‘middle finger’
049	pinky, little finger	<i>jari kelingking</i>	anaɣkanesi	note also <i>kansorano anaɣkanesi</i> ‘ring finger’
050	finger nail	<i>kuku jari</i>	konuku	
051	back (person)	<i>punggung, belakang</i>	buɣku	
052	spine, backbone	<i>tulang punggung</i>	βuku ntoruku	note also <i>wuku tundumbeʔu</i> ‘neck bones’
053	tailbone	<i>tulang tongkeng</i>	omui	
054	chest	<i>dada</i>	ɓaɗa	distinct from <i>baɗa</i> ‘body’, cf. 001

055	breast	<i>susu, buah dada</i>	susu	
056	nipple, teat	<i>puting susu</i>	lolo nsusu	
057	belly	<i>perut</i>	tia	
058	navel	<i>pusat</i>	puhe	
059	waist	<i>pinggang</i>	aa	
060	leg, foot	<i>kaki</i>	karu	
061	thigh	<i>paha</i>	paʔa	
062	shin	<i>tulang kering</i>	rari	
063	calf of leg	<i>betis</i>	βiti	
064	knee	<i>lutut</i>	tuu	
065	popliteal space	<i>(pe)lipatan lutut</i>	siŋkolodo	
066	malleolus	<i>mata kaki</i>	bukulali	
067	ankle	<i>pergelangan kaki</i>	losuano karu	note also <i>losuano lima</i> ‘wrist’
068	sole of foot	<i>tapak kaki</i>	pele ŋkaru	
069	heel	<i>tumit</i>	tundo	
070	toe	<i>jari kaki</i>	βuŋa ŋkaru	lit. ‘inflorescence of the foot’
071	body hair	<i>bulu (badan)</i>	βulu	
072	skin (person)	<i>kulit</i>	kuli	
073	meat, flesh	<i>(jaringan) daging</i>	ihi	
074	fat	<i>lemak</i>	taba	
075	bone	<i>tulang</i>	βuku	
076	rib	<i>tulang rusuk</i>	βukuno kara-kara	
077	heart	<i>jantung</i>	ḡake	
078	blood	<i>darah</i>	rea	
079	vein (blood)	<i>urat darah</i>	ia	
080	liver	<i>hati</i>	ate	
081	gall, bile	<i>empedu</i>	upei	
082	lungs	<i>paru-paru</i>	kalibi	
083	intestines	<i>usus</i>	kalukompo	
084	kidney	<i>ginjal</i>	ḡakeno aa	lit. ‘fruit of the waist’, cf. 267, 059
085	buttocks	<i>pantat, bokong</i>	puri	
086	anus	<i>dubur, pelepasan</i>	buli-buli	
087	urine	<i>air kencing</i>	eme	
088	excrement	<i>tahi</i>	taʔi	
089	penis	<i>kemaluan laki-laki</i>	lahu	
090	testicle	<i>buah pelir</i>	ḡio-ḡio ntaβu	cf. <i>ḡio</i> ‘egg’ 177
091	vagina	<i>kemaluan perempuan</i>	tile	

092	clitoris	<i>kelentit</i>	tutuno tile	cf. <i>tutu</i> ‘beak’ 176
093	womb	<i>rahim, peranakan</i>	poanaka	
094	afterbirth	<i>tembuni</i>	toβuni	
095	umbilical cord	<i>tali pusat</i>	uleno toβuni	lit. ‘snake of the afterbirth’
096	wound	<i>luka</i>	kabela	
097	scar	<i>bekas luka</i>	banda	
098	callus	<i>risa, belulang</i>	baluta	
099	boil	<i>bisul</i>	bisu	
100	mole, nevus	<i>tahi lalat</i>	ila	
101	sweat (n)	<i>keringat</i>	hondo	
102	person	<i>orang</i>	mia	
103	man, male	<i>laki-laki</i>	tama	
104	woman, female	<i>perempuan</i>	tina	
105	husband	<i>suami</i>	tamano anano / mia βalino / mia rahano	forms cited with third person singular – <i>no</i>
106	wife	<i>isteri</i>	anahako	
107	father	<i>bapak, ayah</i>	taman̄ku / βaʔaman̄ku	forms cited with first person singular – <i>ŋku</i>
108	father (term of address)	<i>bapak (panggilan)</i>	aʔma:	with stressed final syllable and lengthened vowel
109	mother	<i>ibu</i>	tinan̄ku / βaʔindon̄ku	forms cited with first person singular – <i>ŋku</i>
110	mother (term of address)	<i>ibu (panggilan)</i>	iʔndo:	with stressed final syllable and lengthened vowel
111	child	<i>anak</i>	βaʔana	
112	baby	<i>bayi</i>	anan̄kamea	
113	first born child	<i>anak sulung</i>	tumpe	
114	last born child	<i>anak bungsu</i>	kaepu	
115	grandchild	<i>cucu</i>	βauβa	
116	grandmother	<i>nenek perempuan</i>	βauβa ntina	
117	grandfather	<i>nenek laki-laki, kakek</i>	βauβa ntama	
118	ancestor	<i>nenek moyang</i>	βauβa alantapi- alantapi	
119	offspring	<i>keturunan</i>	siβulu	
120	sibling	<i>saudara</i>	tululae	
121	older brother	<i>kakak laki-laki</i>	kaaka ntama	
122	older sister	<i>kakak perempuan</i>	kaaka ntina	
123	younger brother	<i>adik laki-laki</i>	andi ntama	
124	younger sister	<i>adik perempuan</i>	andi ntina	

125	twins	<i>anak kembar</i>	rapi	
126	mother's brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ibu</i>	pinolitama	
127	father's brother	<i>saudara laki-laki dari ayah</i>	pinolitama	
128	mother's sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ibu</i>	pinolitina	
129	father's sister	<i>saudara perempuan dari ayah</i>	pinolitina	
130	niece, nephew	<i>kemenakan</i>	pinoli?ana	
131	cousin	<i>sepupu</i>	lapisa	note also <i>bandua</i> 'second cousin', <i>βantolu</i> 'third cousin'
132	parent-in-law	<i>mertua</i>	tama monia / tina monia	respectively father-in-law, mother-in-law
133	child-in-law	<i>menantu</i>	ana monia	
134	co-parent-in-law	<i>besan</i>	sampondake	
135	sibling-in-law	<i>ipar</i>	daβo	
136	spouse of sibling-in-law	<i>biras</i>	kamodu	
137	stepfather	<i>ayah tiri</i>	tama?aβo	
138	stepmother	<i>ibu tiri</i>	tina?aβo	
139	stepchild	<i>anak tiri</i>	ana?aβo	
140	stepsibling	<i>saudara tiri</i>	tululae?aβo	
141	co-wife	<i>madu</i>	amborue	
142	slave	<i>hamba, budak</i>	ata	
143	widow	<i>janda</i>	lako ntina	
144	widower	<i>duda</i>	lako ntama	
145	orphan	<i>anak yatim</i>	ana maelu	
146	adopted child	<i>anak angkat</i>	ka?ana-?ana	
147	guest	<i>tamu</i>	lemaŋku / miansaba	<i>lemaŋku</i> (cited with first person singular <i>-ŋku</i>) is a house guest; <i>miansaba</i> is someone who comes, e.g. to the village
148	companion	<i>kawan, teman</i>	sabaŋka	
149	enemy	<i>musuh</i>	kaβali	
150	midwife	<i>bidan</i>	βisa	
151	shaman	<i>dukun, balian</i>	βisa	
152	I	<i>aku, saya</i>	iŋkude	
153	you (fam.)	<i>engkau, kamu</i>	iŋko?o	
154	he, she	<i>dia, ia</i>	inade	
155	we (excl.)	<i>kami</i>	iŋkami	
156	we (incl.)	<i>kita</i>	iŋkita	

157	you (plural)	<i>kalian</i>	iŋkomiu	
158	they	<i>mereka</i>	iʔira	
159	animal	<i>binatang</i>	kadadi	
160	water buffalo	<i>kerbau</i>	karambau	
161	anoa <i>depressicornis</i>	<i>anoa</i>	kadue	
162	cow	<i>sapi</i>	sapi	
163	horn	<i>tanduk</i>	tandu	
164	tail	<i>ekor</i>	punda	
165	hide, skin (of animals)	<i>jangat, kulit binatang</i>	kuli	<i>kulino sapi</i> , etc.
166	leather	<i>belulang</i>	ʃalula	
167	bird	<i>burung</i>	manu-manu	reduplication of <i>manu</i> ‘chicken’, cf. 174
168	crow	<i>burung gagak</i>	toŋkaa	other bird species include <i>tandodo</i> ‘woodpecker’, <i>hoa</i> ‘hornbill’, <i>siko</i> ‘eagle’
169	owl	<i>burung hantu</i>	koa	
170	megapode	<i>burung maleo</i>	momua	
171	lorikeet	<i>burung nuri</i>	kururi	note also <i>kea</i> ‘parrot’
172	cockatoo	<i>burung kakatua</i>	oʃela	
173	duck	<i>bebek</i>	bebe	
174	chicken	<i>ayam</i>	manu	note also <i>manu raroŋkeu</i> ‘junglefowl’
175	wing	<i>sayap</i>	pandi	
176	beak	<i>paruh</i>	tutu	
177	egg (chicken)	<i>telur (ayam)</i>	ʃio	
178	nest	<i>sarang</i>	peteŋu	
179	feather	<i>bulu (ayam)</i>	ʃuluno manu	
180	louse (chicken)	<i>kutu ayam</i>	hama-hama	from Malay <i>hama</i> ‘pest’
181	louse (head)	<i>kutu (kepala)</i>	kutu	
182	nit, louse egg	<i>lisa, telur kutu</i>	lisa	
183	louse (clothes)	<i>tuma (pakaian)</i>	tuma	
184	bedbug	<i>kutu busuk</i>	koloka	
185	tick	<i>caplak</i>	kopia	
186	flea	<i>pinjal</i>	lakaʃa	<i>lakaʃa</i> also recorded as the response for ‘cockroach’ (202)
187	bat	<i>kelelawar</i>	—	<i>ponisi</i> is Munanese
188	fruit bat, flying fox	<i>keluang, kalong</i>	kalua	
189	caterpillar	<i>ulat</i>	koŋkoʃulu / tuʃuʔaa / lakuʃemba	different kinds of caterpillars
190	butterfly	<i>kupu-kupu</i>	ʃoo-ʃooŋka	

191	sago grub	<i>lundi</i>	uate	
192	palm weevil	<i>kumbang sagu</i>	deangka	
193	coconut rhinoceros beetle	<i>bangbung</i>	kosimbu	
194	mosquito	<i>nyamuk</i>	pepi	
195	fly	<i>lalat</i>	laleŋga	
196	honey bee	<i>lebah</i>	niua / roani	
197	honey	<i>madu</i>	golano roani	cf. <i>gola</i> ‘sugar’ 370
198	beeswax	<i>lilin lebah</i>	taru	
199	wasp	<i>tabuhan, penyengat</i>	roani	
200	ant	<i>semut</i>	tabu-tabu	<i>tabu-tabu</i> is a kind of large ant
201	termite	<i>anai-anai</i>	konde	
202	cockroach	<i>lipas, kecoak</i>	lakaba	
203	centipede	<i>lipan</i>	olipa	
204	luminous centipede	<i>kelema(n)yar</i>	—	
205	millipede	<i>kaki seribu</i>	mparagigi	
206	firefly	<i>kunang-kunang</i>	kotumba	
207	scorpion	<i>kalajengking</i>	asimpuri	compounded from <i>asi</i> ‘pincher’ and <i>puri</i> ‘butt’, cf. 228, 085
208	cicada	<i>tonggeret</i>	ŋie-ŋie	
209	spider	<i>labah-labah</i>	kalaŋamba	
210	leech	<i>lintah, pacet</i>	linta	
211	earthworm	<i>cacing tanah</i>	undelatu	
212	snake	<i>ular</i>	saa	
213	python	<i>ular sawa</i>	saa ntagalaea	
214	fish	<i>ikan</i>	ika	
215	fish scales	<i>sisik</i>	onda	
216	fish gills	<i>insang</i>	ansa	
217	eel	<i>ikan belut</i>	soʔu	
218	shark	<i>ikan hiu</i>	monjɔa	
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>	ɖiu	
223	squid	<i>cumi-cumi</i>	kondoɔua	
224	octopus	<i>gurita</i>	koropunda	
225	shrimp	<i>udang</i>	oŋkolone	

226	lobster	<i>udang karang</i>	kolo?ura	
227	crab	<i>kepiting</i>	buŋka	
228	pincher, claw (of crab)	<i>jepitan (kepiting)</i>	asi	
229	hermit crab	<i>umang-umang</i>	baŋko	
230	frog	<i>katak</i>	kabuti	
231	toad	<i>katak pura</i>	kadulapanda	
232	turtle	<i>kura-kura</i>	kolopua	
233	sea turtle	<i>penyu</i>	koila	
234	crocodile	<i>buaya</i>	buea	
235	monitor lizard	<i>biawak</i>	kimbohu	
236	tokay gecko	<i>tokek</i>	toke	
237	house gecko	<i>cicak</i>	sasa	
238	deer	<i>rusa</i>	rusa	
239	monkey	<i>monyet</i>	ndoke	note also <i>lakeba</i> ‘large monkey’
240	rat, mouse	<i>tikus</i>	βola	
241	shrew	<i>celurut</i>	kasituri	from Malay <i>kesturi</i>
242	pig	<i>babi</i>	βaβi	
243	babirusa	<i>babi rusa</i>	βaβi	
244	tusk	<i>taring</i>	timpa	
245	dog	<i>anjing</i>	ɗahu	
246	snout	<i>moncong</i>	humbe	
247	cat	<i>kucing</i>	meo	
248	claw	<i>cakar</i>	konuku	also meaning ‘nail’, cf. 050
249	goat	<i>kambing</i>	mbembe	
250	horse	<i>kuda</i>	aɗara	
251	civet	<i>musang</i>	ɗina	
252	squirrel	<i>tupai</i>	kolobinti	
253	bear cuscus	<i>kuskus beruang</i>	kuhe	
254	small cuscus	<i>kuskus kecil</i>	ɗoalo	
255	tarsier	<i>tangkasi, binatang hantu</i>	mia-mia	
256	male (of animals)	<i>jantan</i>	tama	e.g. <i>sapi ntama</i>
257	female (of animals)	<i>betina</i>	tina	e.g. <i>sapi ntina</i>
258	tree	<i>pohon</i>	pu?uno keu	
259	leaf	<i>daun</i>	leβe	note also <i>morompo</i> ‘leafy, shady’
260	branch	<i>cabang</i>	sampa	
261	trunk	<i>batang</i>	laano keu	note also <i>βata</i> ‘felled trunk’

262	root	<i>akar</i>	haka	
263	tree stump	<i>tunggul (pohon)</i>	katumpu	
264	bark (tree)	<i>kulit kayu</i>	kuli ŋkeu	
265	sap	<i>getah</i>	pulu	note also <i>hulu ŋkanari</i> ‘gum from <i>Canarium</i> tree’
266	wood	<i>kayu</i>	keu	
267	fruit	<i>buah</i>	ʃake	
268	flower	<i>bunga</i>	kamba	
269	stem	<i>tangkai</i>	toŋku	
270	thorn	<i>duri</i>	riu	
271	banana	<i>pisang</i>	punti	
272	banana blossom	<i>jantung pisang</i>	puhu	
273	coconut (ripe)	<i>kelapa tua</i>	niʔi motuʔa	
274	coconut (unripe)	<i>kelapa muda</i>	kalimbungo	
275	coconut husk	<i>sabut kelapa</i>	ʃenu	
276	coconut shell	<i>tempurung</i>	soŋkoʃulu	
277	coconut apple, haustorium	<i>tombong kelapa</i>	kantoʃeno niʔi	
278	copra	<i>kopra</i>	kulou	
279	coconut frond stipule	<i>tapas kelapa</i>	para	
280	oil	<i>minyak</i>	mina	
281	bamboo	<i>bambu</i>	1 patu / 2 paraʃata / 3 pate / 4 tula monipi / 5 ponto / 6 tari / 7 — / 8 paraʃata gadi	numbers correspond to types of bamboo referenced in the Sulawesi Long List annotations
282	internode (bamboo)	<i>ruas (bambu)</i>	laa	note also <i>ʃuku</i> ‘node (of bamboo)’
283	bamboo shoot	<i>rebung</i>	robu	
284	sago palm	<i>rumbia</i>	rumbia	
285	sago flour	<i>tepung sagu</i>	tabaro	
286	nipa palm	<i>nipah</i>	panasa	
287	sugar palm	<i>enau, aren</i>	koʃala	
288	palm toddy	<i>nira</i>	suka	
289	ijuk fiber	<i>ijuk</i>	kampuga	
290	rattan	<i>rotan</i>	ue	
291	sugarcane	<i>tebu</i>	toʃu	
292	peanut	<i>kacang tanah</i>	rapo-rapo	

293	candlenut	<i>kemiri</i>	beau	
294	kapok	<i>kapok</i>	kapadaβa	lit. ‘Java cotton’
295	eggplant	<i>terung</i>	palola	two different kinds are <i>palola βea</i> and <i>palola ηkolae</i>
296	gourd	<i>labu kendi</i>	—	note <i>laba</i> ‘edible bottle gourd’
297	squash, pumpkin	<i>labu manis</i>	kela	
298	cucumber	<i>ketimun</i>	balongka toʔu	viz. ‘true’ <i>balongka</i>
299	watermelon	<i>semangka</i>	balongka	
300	papaya	<i>pepaya</i>	kapaea	
301	chili pepper	<i>cabe, lombok</i>	saha	
302	garlic, onion	<i>bawang</i>	βaβa	with modification <i>βaβa bula</i> ‘garlic’, <i>βaβa βea</i> ‘shallot’
303	tomato	<i>tomat</i>	ntamate	
304	citrus fruit	<i>jeruk</i>	lemo	
305	mango	<i>mangga</i>	poo	
306	durian	<i>durian</i>	durian	
307	breadfruit	<i>sukun</i>	kula	
308	ginger	<i>jahe</i>	loʔia	
309	turmeric	<i>kunyit</i>	kundaro	
310	cassava	<i>ubi kayu</i>	uβiŋkeu	
311	sweet potato	<i>ubi jalar</i>	ηkauβi-uβi	
312	taro	<i>talas, keladi</i>	tonea	
313	greater yam	<i>ubi</i>	uβi	
314	lesser yam	<i>ubi kembili</i>	—	
315	bitter yam	<i>gadung, ubi arak</i>	ondo	
316	betel	<i>sirih</i>	gili	also <i>bakeno gili</i> ‘betel fruits’
317	areca nut	<i>pinang</i>	βua	
318	banyan	<i>beringin</i>	nunu	
319	dammar	<i>damar</i>	βiolo	
320	casuarina	<i>eru</i>	guu	
321	ti plant	<i>andong</i>	toβoʔa	
322	derris (fish poison)	<i>tuba</i>	tuβele	
323	mushroom	<i>cendawan, jamur</i>	kamuu	
324	short grass	<i>rumput</i>	eβo	
325	cogon grass	<i>alang-alang</i>	ɖana	
326	pineapple	<i>nenas</i>	parangi	
327	pandanus	<i>pandan</i>	tole	

328	fragrant pandan	<i>pandan wangi</i>	panda	
329	seed	<i>biji</i>	oliso	
330	(rice) seedling	<i>bibit (padi)</i>	pombulono pae	
331	field rice	<i>padi</i>	pae	
332	rice (cut, unhulled)	<i>gabah</i>	βuku pae	
333	hull of rice	<i>sekam (gabah)</i>	lapa mpae	
334	straw	<i>jerami</i>	lanseami	
335	hulled rice	<i>beras</i>	pae mopuro	
336	cooked rice	<i>nasi</i>	nikaa	with stem <i>kaa</i> ‘eat’, cf. 690
337	corn	<i>jagung</i>	gandu	
338	millet	<i>jawawut, sekoi</i>	βoto	
339	Job’s tears	<i>enjelai</i>	osole	
340	sorghum	<i>jawaras, cantel</i>	batari	
341	sun	<i>matahari</i>	oleo	also <i>matano oleo</i> ‘sun disk’
342	moon	<i>bulan</i>	βula	
343	star	<i>bintang</i>	kambea-mbea	
344	sky	<i>langit</i>	laŋi	
345	cloud	<i>awan</i>	kaʔolu	
346	raincloud	<i>awan hitam</i>	kaʔolu moʔito	lit. ‘black cloud’, cf. 552, 345
347	fog	<i>kabut</i>	gaβu	
348	dew	<i>embun</i>	ondu	
349	thunder	<i>guntur</i>	guntu	
350	lightning	<i>kilat</i>	βibito	note also <i>berese</i> ‘bolt of lightning and thunder’
351	rain	<i>hujan</i>	βaho	
352	flood	<i>banjir</i>	βaa / palemba	<i>βaa</i> is an ordinary flood, <i>palemba</i> a major flood
353	rainbow	<i>pelangi</i>	toroʔue	
354	wind	<i>angin</i>	ŋalu	
355	sea, ocean	<i>laut</i>	tahi	
356	wave	<i>ombak</i>	oeβo	
357	low tide	<i>air surut</i>	oti	
358	high tide	<i>air pasang</i>	buso	
359	island	<i>pulau</i>	pulo	
360	cape, headland	<i>tanjung</i>	uɖu	
361	bay	<i>teluk</i>	koloβa	
362	shore	<i>pantai</i>	tompano oti	
363	sand	<i>pasir</i>	bone	

364	mud	<i>lumpur</i>	βita molombu	
365	earth, ground	<i>tanah</i>	βita	
366	earthquake	<i>gempa bumi</i>	luali	
367	cave	<i>gua</i>	lia	
368	hole	<i>lubang</i>	mbaa	
369	salt	<i>garam</i>	gara	
370	sugar	<i>gula</i>	gola	
371	water	<i>air</i>	eʔe	
372	waterfall	<i>air terjun</i>	eʔe ntuuna	lit. ‘falling water’, cf. 371, 706
373	spring	<i>mata air</i>	matano eʔe	
374	mountain	<i>gunung</i>	gunu	note also <i>toruku</i> ‘hill’
375	summit	<i>puncak</i>	tubu	
376	plain	<i>dataran</i>	βita rata	
377	valley	<i>lembah</i>	βiβino laa	
378	woods, forest	<i>hutan</i>	rarontalu	
379	river	<i>sungai</i>	laa oβose / laa ea	
380	current (of stream, river)	<i>arus</i>	solo	note also <i>ɣkamahe-mahe</i> ‘eddy’
381	river mouth	<i>muara, kuala</i>	ɣaɣa laa	
382	lake	<i>danau</i>	eʔe nsai βaa	lit. ‘water that doesn’t flow’; note also <i>loβi</i> ‘natural pool (can be deep)’
383	fire	<i>api</i>	api	
384	smoke (from fire)	<i>asap</i>	ahu	
385	embers	<i>bara api</i>	βeano api	
386	ashes	<i>abu</i>	aβu	
387	dust	<i>debu</i>	ɣaβu	
388	stone	<i>batu</i>	βatu	
389	lime	<i>kapur</i>	ɣapi	
390	gold	<i>emas</i>	bulaβa	
391	silver	<i>perak</i>	pera	
392	bronze	<i>tembaga</i>	tambaga / riti	<i>riti</i> occurs in the compound <i>kuro riti</i> ‘bronze pot’
393	iron	<i>besi</i>	uti	
394	earthen	<i>tembikar</i>	βita	as in <i>kuro βita</i> ‘earthen pot’
395	shadow	<i>bayang-bayang</i>	nunua	
396	house	<i>rumah</i>	raha	
397	floor	<i>lantai</i>	horo	
398	ladder	<i>tangga</i>	esa	

399	wall (of house)	<i>dinding</i>	rindi	
400	door	<i>pintu</i>	ɓamba	
401	window	<i>jendela</i>	ɓalo-ɓalo	
402	roof	<i>atap</i>	ɓaʔo	
403	ridge (of roof)	<i>bubungan</i>	bumbuɗa	
404	rafter	<i>kasau</i>	kaho	
405	storage shelf above hearth	<i>para</i>	tapaa	
406	house post	<i>tiang rumah</i>	mantuno raha	
407	space under house	<i>kolong</i>	tonto	
408	fence	<i>pagar</i>	pagala	
409	canoe, boat	<i>perahu</i>	ɓaŋka	
410	bow (of boat)	<i>haluan</i>	rope	
411	stern	<i>buritan</i>	ɓana	
412	rudder	<i>kemudi</i>	uli	
413	sail	<i>layar</i>	paŋauɓa	
414	canoe paddle	<i>dayung</i>	ɓose	
415	raft	<i>rakit</i>	raki	
416	charcoal	<i>arang</i>	halo	
417	three-stone fireplace	<i>tungku</i>	polu	
418	firewood	<i>kayu api</i>	tumpu	
419	tinder	<i>rabuk</i>	ɓaru	note also <i>tomboro</i> ‘fire blower’
420	torch	<i>obor</i>	oboro	
421	cooking pot	<i>periuk, belanga</i>	kuro	
422	water jar	<i>tempayan</i>	gusi	
423	bamboo water container	<i>tempat air bambu</i>	siɓu	
424	ladle of coconut shell	<i>gayung</i>	siɓuno eʔe	
425	mortar	<i>lesung</i>	nohu	
426	pestle (rice)	<i>penumbuk, alu</i>	ana nohu	
427	winnowing basket	<i>nyiru</i>	katepi	
428	dibble	<i>tugal</i>	tasu	
429	rice harvest knife	<i>ani-ani</i>	pota	
430	knife	<i>pisau</i>	piso	
431	machete	<i>parang</i>	taaʔoɓu / tambali	
432	sheath for machete	<i>sarung parang</i>	posolo	

433	chopping block	<i>papan pemotong</i>	popetandoa / nandoa	
434	ax, hatchet	<i>kapak, kampak</i>	ndamu	
435	grub hoe	<i>pacul, cangkul</i>	kasaera	
436	blowgun	<i>sumpitan</i>	puha	
437	pitfall spike	<i>ranjau</i>	ampa	
438	fish trap	<i>bubu</i>	βuβu	
439	top (toy)	<i>gasing</i>	gasi	
440	staff, walking stick	<i>tongkat</i>	katuko	
441	comb	<i>sisir</i>	hiu	
442	ring (for finger)	<i>cincin</i>	sinsi	
443	necklace	<i>kalung</i>	laβulu	
444	beads	<i>manik-manik</i>	mani-mani	
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>	seu	
449	sarong	<i>sarung</i>	saβu	
450	trousers	<i>celana</i>	sala	
451	mat	<i>tikar</i>	empe	
452	blanket	<i>selimut</i>	kaŋkumu	
453	pillow	<i>bantal</i>	kandaluŋu	
454	cradle	<i>ayunan</i>	kabue	
455	loincloth	<i>cawat, kain pinggang</i>	tembi	
456	bark cloth	<i>jeluang</i>	baɖu mpetetea	
457	wine	<i>saguer</i>	suka	
458	medicine	<i>obat</i>	kaʔago	
459	swidden, dry rice/corn field	<i>ladang</i>	βita	
460	trail, road	<i>jalanan</i>	sala	
461	footbridge	<i>titi, titian</i>	tumeteʔa	
462	village	<i>kampung</i>	kampo	
463	market	<i>pasar</i>	ɖaoa	
464	big	<i>besar</i>	oβose	
465	small (object)	<i>kecil</i>	ikidi	
466	good	<i>baik</i>	moiko-ʔo	
467	bad, evil	<i>jahat</i>	modakio patuɖuno	lit. 'his intentions are depraved (<i>rusak</i>)'

468	wet	<i>basah</i>	mobaŋo-ʔo	
469	dry	<i>kering</i>	motuʔi-o	
470	dark	<i>gelap</i>	ɖoloma-ʔo	
471	bright	<i>terang</i>	molija-ʔo	
472	wide	<i>lebar</i>	membare	
473	broad	<i>luas</i>	lalesa-ʔo	
474	narrow	<i>sempit</i>	maseke-ʔo	
475	strong	<i>kuat</i>	mokora-ʔo	
476	weak	<i>lemah</i>	molute-ʔo	
477	brave	<i>berani</i>	moseka-ʔo	
478	tame (animal)	<i>jinak (binatang)</i>	monea-ʔo	
479	wild (animal)	<i>liar (binatang)</i>	moʔila-o	
480	far	<i>jauh</i>	olai-o	
481	near	<i>dekat</i>	okudfa-ʔo	
482	new (objects)	<i>baru</i>	ntonia-ʔo	
483	old (objects)	<i>lama</i>	lembahi-o	
484	old (persons)	<i>tua</i>	mansuana	
485	young	<i>muda</i>	moŋura-ʔo	
486	thick (object)	<i>tebal</i>	mokapa-ʔo	
487	thin (object)	<i>tipis</i>	monipi-o	
488	skinny	<i>kurus</i>	morusu-o	
489	fat	<i>gemuk</i>	molompo-ʔo	
490	hot (water)	<i>panas (air)</i>	mokula-ʔo	note also <i>mosodo-ʔo</i> ‘warm’
491	cold (water)	<i>dingin (air)</i>	momapu-o	
492	(luke)warm (water)	<i>hangat (air)</i>	panenŋkuku	
493	clear (water)	<i>jernih (air)</i>	molino-ʔo	also meaning ‘lonely’, cf. 538
494	fresh (water)	<i>tawar (air)</i>	moteʔe	as in <i>eʔe moteʔe</i> ‘fresh water’
495	dull (knife)	<i>tumpul</i>	mokundu-ʔo	
496	sharp (knife)	<i>tajam</i>	mentaso-ʔo	
497	slack (rope)	<i>kendur (tali)</i>	malufa-ʔo	
498	taut (rope)	<i>kencang, berentang (tali)</i>	maŋkana-ʔo	
499	short (length)	<i>pendek</i>	okunda-ʔo	
500	short (height)	<i>rendah</i>	okunda-ʔo	
501	tall	<i>tinggi</i>	malaja-ʔo	
502	long (object)	<i>panjang</i>	ondau-ʔo	
503	ripe	<i>matang, masak (buah)</i>	motaha-ʔo-mo	with completive / perfective marker – <i>mo</i> , thus ‘it is already ripe’

504	unripe	<i>mentah (buah)</i>	momata	
505	rotten (fruit)	<i>busuk</i>	moβuto-ʔo	
506	withered	<i>layu</i>	moleu-ʔo	
507	sour	<i>masam, asam</i>	moʔolo-ʔo	
508	bitter	<i>pahit</i>	mopaʔi-o	
509	sweet	<i>manis</i>	misiu-o	
510	salty	<i>asin</i>	moʔahi-o	
511	spicy	<i>pedas</i>	molea-ʔo	
512	tasty, delicious	<i>enak</i>	meβalo-ʔo	
513	fragrant	<i>harum, wangi</i>	moβondu-o	
514	blind	<i>buta</i>	mopusu-o	
515	deaf	<i>tuli</i>	mobogo-ʔo	
516	drunk, intoxicated	<i>mabuk</i>	molaŋu-o	
517	healthy	<i>sehat</i>	βaraka-ʔo	
518	pain, to be sick	<i>sakit</i>	mopii-o	
519	feverish	<i>demam</i>	moreo-ʔo	
520	lame	<i>pincang</i>	mokempa-ʔo	
521	thirsty	<i>haus</i>	motuʔi-o βeʔuno	lit. ‘his throat is dry’, cf. 469, 035
522	hungry	<i>lapar</i>	burura-ʔo	
523	full (satiated)	<i>kenyang</i>	meβohi-o	
524	other, different	<i>lain (orang lain)</i>	suere	
525	all	<i>semua</i>	saluβuo	with <i>sa-</i> ‘one’ and third person singular <i>-o</i>
526	many	<i>banyak</i>	ompole-ʔo	
527	few, little (quantity)	<i>sedikit</i>	asa rubu	
528	some	<i>beberapa</i>	asa hapapo duka	
529	enough, sufficient	<i>cukup</i>	teleu-ʔo	
530	heavy	<i>berat</i>	moβea-ʔo	
531	light (in weight)	<i>ringan</i>	mobata-ʔo	
532	hard (substance)	<i>keras</i>	motuʔa-o	
533	dirty	<i>kotor</i>	morumbu-ʔo	
534	clean	<i>bersih</i>	monkilo-ʔo	
535	straight	<i>lurus</i>	monkote-ʔo	
536	round (spherical)	<i>bulat (seperti bola)</i>	malimbu-o	
537	flat	<i>rata</i>	rata-ʔo	
538	lonely	<i>sunyi, sepi</i>	molino-ʔo	also meaning ‘clear’, cf. 493

539	difficult	<i>sukar</i>	mohali-o	also meaning ‘expensive’, cf. 541
540	easy	<i>gampang, mudah</i>	momuda-ʔo	
541	expensive	<i>mahal</i>	mohali-o	also meaning ‘difficult’, cf. 539
542	cheap	<i>murah</i>	momuda-ʔo haragaano	lit. ‘its price is cheap / easy’
543	smooth	<i>halus, licin</i>	alusu-o	from Malay <i>halus</i>
544	slippery	<i>licin</i>	morore-o	
545	fast	<i>lekas, cepat</i>	mansimba	
546	deep	<i>dalam (airnya)</i>	uraro-ʔo eʔeno	lit. ‘its water is deep’
547	shallow	<i>dangkal</i>	umbaʔo-ʔo eʔeno	lit. ‘its water is shallow’
548	full (container)	<i>penuh</i>	buke-ʔo	
549	true, correct	<i>benar</i>	monona-ʔo	
550	false, incorrect	<i>salah</i>	hala-ʔo	
551	white	<i>putih</i>	mobula-ʔo	
552	black	<i>hitam</i>	moito-ʔo	
553	yellow	<i>kuning</i>	mokuni-o	
554	red	<i>merah</i>	moʔea-ʔo	
555	green	<i>hijau</i>	maido-ʔo	
556	blue	<i>biru</i>	ʔalao	from Malay <i>belau</i> < Dutch <i>blauw</i>
557	not	<i>tidak</i>	nahina	
558	no longer	<i>tidak lagi</i>	nahinamo	with completive / perfective <i>-mo</i>
559	there is, there are	<i>ada</i>	ɖaa-ʔo	
560	none	<i>tidak ada</i>	nai ɖaʔa	
561	no	<i>bukan</i>	hinaʔo	
562	don’t	<i>jangan</i>	intaʔo	
563	if	<i>kalau, jika</i>	ke	
564	because	<i>karena</i>	rampano	
565	whatever you call it	<i>anu</i>	anu	
566	now, already (perfective)	<i>sudah</i>	ariomo	with third person singular <i>-o</i> and completive / perfective marker <i>-mo</i> ; cf. 823
567	not yet	<i>belum</i>	hinapo	with incompletive marker <i>-po</i>
568	and	<i>dan</i>	tei	
569	this	<i>ini</i>	ai	
570	that	<i>itu</i>	ikoʔo	
571	that distant	<i>itu yang jauh</i>	araa / asoa / arua	distal terms, respectively upward, level, and downward
572	here	<i>di sini</i>	kanaʔino	
573	there	<i>di situ</i>	kanaʔiko	

574	way over there	<i>di sana</i>	kana?araa / kana?asoa / kana?arua	distal terms, respectively upward, level, and downward
575	one	<i>satu</i>	asade	
576	two	<i>dua</i>	orua	
577	three	<i>tiga</i>	otolu	
578	four	<i>empat</i>	opaa	
579	five	<i>lima</i>	olima	
580	six	<i>enam</i>	onoo	
581	seven	<i>tujuh</i>	opitu	
582	eight	<i>delapan</i>	hoalu	
583	nine	<i>sembilan</i>	osio	
584	ten	<i>sepuluh</i>	hopulu	
585	eleven	<i>sebelas</i>	hopulu ka asade	
586	twelve	<i>dua belas</i>	hopulu ka orua	
587	thirteen	<i>tiga belas</i>	hopulu ka otolu	
588	fourteen	<i>empat belas</i>	hopulu ka opaa	
589	fifteen	<i>lima belas</i>	hopulu ka olima	
590	sixteen	<i>enam belas</i>	hopulu ka onoo	
591	seventeen	<i>tujuh belas</i>	hopulu ka opitu	
592	eighteen	<i>delapan belas</i>	hopulu ka hoalu	
593	nineteen	<i>sembilan belas</i>	hopulu ka osio	
594	twenty	<i>dua puluh</i>	rua pulu	
595	twenty-one	<i>dua puluh satu</i>	rua pulu ka asade	
596	twenty-two	<i>dua puluh dua</i>	rua pulu ka orua	
597	twenty-three	<i>dua puluh tiga</i>	rua pulu ka otolu	
598	twenty-four	<i>dua puluh empat</i>	rua pulu ka opaa	
599	twenty-five	<i>dua puluh lima</i>	rua pulu ka olima	
600	twenty-six	<i>dua puluh enam</i>	rua pulu ka onoo	
601	twenty-seven	<i>dua puluh tujuh</i>	rua pulu ka opitu	
602	twenty-eight	<i>dua puluh delapan</i>	rua pulu ka hoalu	
603	twenty-nine	<i>dua puluh sembilan</i>	rua pulu ka osio	
604	thirty	<i>tiga puluh</i>	tolu pulu	
605	forty	<i>empat puluh</i>	pato pulu	
606	fifty	<i>lima puluh</i>	lima pulu	
607	sixty	<i>enam puluh</i>	nomo pulu	
608	seventy	<i>tujuh puluh</i>	pitu pulu	
609	eighty	<i>delapan puluh</i>	halu pulu	

610	ninety	<i>sembilan puluh</i>	sio pulu	
611	hundred	<i>seratus</i>	sa?etu	
612	two hundred	<i>dua ratus</i>	rua etu	
613	thousand	<i>seribu</i>	sariβu	
614	two thousand	<i>dua ribu</i>	rua riβu	
615	at	<i>di</i>	i	as in <i>i raha</i> 'at home'
616	left (hand/side)	<i>kiri</i>	moiri	
617	right (hand/side)	<i>kanan</i>	moana	
618	west	<i>barat</i>	bara	
619	east	<i>timur</i>	timbu	
620	north	<i>utara</i>	gapa	
621	south	<i>selatan</i>	salata	
622	toward the sea	<i>ke arah laut</i>	i bataba?ano tahi	
623	toward the interior	<i>ke arah (pe)dalam(an)</i>	i bataba?ano lipu molino	
624	under	<i>di bawah</i>	i pada	
625	on top of, above	<i>di atas</i>	i βαβo	
626	behind	<i>di belakang</i>	i bunku	
627	in front	<i>di depan</i>	i aroa	
628	outside	<i>di luar</i>	i moa	
629	inside	<i>di dalam</i>	i raro	
630	edge	<i>pinggir</i>	i βiβi	
631	with	<i>dengan</i>	tei	
632	day	<i>hari</i>	oleo	
633	night	<i>malam</i>	malo	
634	morning	<i>pagi</i>	malo-malo	
635	midday	<i>siang</i>	toja?oleo	
636	afternoon	<i>sore</i>	kiniβia	
637	yesterday	<i>kemarin</i>	nindua	
638	day before yesterday	<i>kemarin dulu</i>	nipua	
639	three days ago	<i>tiga hari yang lalu</i>	tolu?alo?ano	
640	today	<i>hari ini</i>	oleo?ai	
641	tomorrow	<i>besok</i>	meanta	
642	day after tomorrow	<i>lusa</i>	ipua	
643	three days hence	<i>tiga hari di depan</i>	tolu?alono	
644	year	<i>tahun</i>	ta?u	

645	ashamed, shy	<i>malu</i>	maea	
646	angry	<i>marah</i>	amara	
647	to fear, be afraid of	<i>takut (kepada)</i>	momee	
648	to count	<i>menghitung</i>	medoa	
649	to learn	<i>belajar</i>	meguru	
650	to think	<i>berpikir</i>	mefikiri	
651	to know (a thing)	<i>tahu (sesuatu)</i>	mon-to?ori	
652	to know a person	<i>kenal (orang)</i>	ari to?ori-o	lit. 'he already knows him'
653	to forget	<i>lupa</i>	tekolumpe	
654	to remember	<i>mengingat</i>	peha?aki	
655	to lie (untruth)	<i>berbohong, mendusta</i>	mon-tumbu	
656	to choose	<i>memilih</i>	mom-pili	
657	to beckon with the hand	<i>memanggil (dengan tangan)</i>	moŋ-kambe	
658	to tell	<i>memberitahu, kasi tahu</i>	moŋ-kuani	
659	to say, speak, utter	<i>berkata</i>	mogau	
660	to order, command	<i>menyuruh</i>	mon-tena	
661	to repeat	<i>mengulangi</i>	mom-penduangi	
662	to request	<i>meminta</i>	mo-moni	
663	to invite	<i>mengundang</i>	mon-sale	
664	to ask, inquire	<i>bertanya</i>	meaba	
665	to answer	<i>menjawab</i>	mo-la?ani	
666	to accuse	<i>menuduh</i>	mo-rai	also <i>montudu</i> < Malay <i>menuduh</i>
667	to deny	<i>menyangkal</i>	mentaga	
668	to sing	<i>menyanyi</i>	kolagu-lagu	
669	to cry	<i>menangis</i>	paŋka	
670	to laugh	<i>tertawa</i>	heke	
671	to shout	<i>berteriak</i>	ko?aro-?aro	
672	to hear	<i>mendengar</i>	mo-roŋe	
673	to see	<i>melihat</i>	mo-?onto	
674	look up	<i>melihat ke atas</i>	megara	
675	look down	<i>melihat ke bawah</i>	mentiro	
676	to smell, sniff	<i>mencium</i>	mo-?oo	
677	to fell (tree)	<i>menebang</i>	mom-pod?o	

678	to cut (wood, across grain)	<i>memotong (kayu)</i>	moŋ-kolo	
679	to split (wood)	<i>membelah (kayu)</i>	mo-βoʔa	
680	to slice	<i>mengiris</i>	mo-hea	
681	to grate	<i>memarut</i>	mom-pagi	
682	to sharpen	<i>mengasah</i>	mo-βinto	
683	to fold	<i>melipat</i>	mo-lupi	
684	to roll up	<i>menggulung</i>	mo-lulu	
685	to cook	<i>memasak</i>	mekukuro	
686	to (be) boil(ing) (of water)	<i>mendidih</i>	rende-ʔo	
687	to open, uncover	<i>membuka</i>	mo-βuŋkahi	
688	to cover	<i>menutup</i>	mo-βonso	
689	to fry	<i>menggoreng</i>	mo-hole	
690	to eat	<i>makan</i>	moŋ-kaa	
691	to drink	<i>minum</i>	mo-ndoʔu	
692	to bite	<i>menggigit</i>	moŋ-kikii	
693	to taste (food)	<i>mencicipi</i>	mom-penami	
694	to lick	<i>menjilat</i>	mon-silepi	
695	to chew (not to swallow)	<i>mengunyah</i>	mo-ŋunta	
696	to chew betelnut	<i>makan pinang</i>	mom-paŋa	
697	to swallow	<i>menelan</i>	mo-ʔudo	
698	to suck (not nurse)	<i>mengisap</i>	mo-gomi	
699	to blow (on fire)	<i>meniup</i>	mom-puroro	
700	to flame, blaze	<i>menyala</i>	mbuu-o	
701	to point	<i>menunjuk</i>	mon-sisu	
702	to hold	<i>memegang</i>	moŋ-keni	
703	to use	<i>memakai</i>	mom-pake	
704	to squeeze (in hand)	<i>memeras</i>	mom-pio	
705	to throw away	<i>membuang</i>	mo-βaβuru	
706	to fall, drop (as fruit)	<i>jatuh</i>	tuuna-ʔo	
707	to drop	<i>menjatuhkan</i>	mon-tunani-o	here third person singular -o marks the antipassive subject, 'he drops'
708	to play	<i>bermain</i>	mekaʔaso-ʔaso	
709	to work	<i>bekerja</i>	karaḡaa	

710	to rest	<i>beristirahat</i>	meloo	
711	to burn (field)	<i>membakar (kebun)</i>	mon-tunu	as in <i>montunu rarontalo</i> ‘burn forest’, <i>montunu beta</i> ‘burn field’
712	to plant	<i>menanam</i>	mombula	
713	to grow	<i>tumbuh</i>	tumbu	
714	to winnow	<i>menampi</i>	mon-tapisako	
715	to pound (rice)	<i>menumbuk (padi)</i>	membeu	
716	to mill	<i>menggiling</i>	mo-gili	
717	to crush spices (in mortar)	<i>mengulek</i>	mon-cobe	
718	to crush	<i>melumatkan</i>	mom-pundole	
719	to live, be alive	<i>hidup</i>	tora	
720	to die, dead	<i>mati</i>	mate	
721	to dig (hole)	<i>menggali</i>	moŋ-keke	
722	to bury, inter	<i>menguburkan</i>	mo-lamo	
723	to push	<i>mendorong</i>	mo-ḡuḡulako	
724	to pull	<i>menarik (sesuatu)</i>	mo-hela	
725	to lift	<i>mengangkat</i>	mo-ʔeŋka	
726	to tie (tether animal)	<i>mengikat, menambatkan</i>	mo-foke	
727	to turn (right/left)	<i>berbelok</i>	meʔalili / belo	from Malay <i>belok</i>
728	to turn around	<i>berputar</i>	mebulili	
729	to stick to	<i>melekat, berlekat</i>	pika-ʔo	
730	to wipe	<i>mengelap</i>	mo-lapu	from Malay, Dutch <i>lap</i>
731	to wash clothes	<i>mencuci pakaian</i>	metotapi	
732	to dry (clothes) in sun	<i>menjemur (pakaian)</i>	mom-puʔai	
733	to wash hands	<i>mencuci tangan</i>	meʔoʔohi lima	
734	to bathe	<i>mandi</i>	meʔaho	
735	to give someone a bath	<i>memandikan</i>	mo-ʔaho	
736	to swim	<i>berenang</i>	nonaŋi	
737	to dive, submerge	<i>menyelam</i>	meleo	
738	to float	<i>mengapung</i>	lonto / kolonto-lonto	
739	to sink	<i>tenggelam</i>	tondu-ʔo	
740	to climb (tree)	<i>memanjat (pohon)</i>	mom-peḡe	
741	to climb (mountain)	<i>mendaki (gunung)</i>	tumaga	
742	to ascend	<i>naik</i>	mondake	e.g. <i>mondake i raha</i> ‘come up to the house’

743	to descend	<i>turun</i>	minaʔi	
744	to hide	<i>bersembunyi</i>	membuni	
745	to hunt (for game)	<i>berburu</i>	mekause	
746	to set (traps)	<i>memasang (jerat)</i>	mebeŋkaro	
747	to catch	<i>menangkap</i>	mo-rako	
748	to fly	<i>terbang</i>	lumaa	
749	to brood	<i>mengeram</i>	mo-ʔokoβi	
750	to hatch	<i>menetes</i>	mo-βutui	
751	to shoot an arrow	<i>memanah</i>	mom-pana	
752	to stab	<i>menikam</i>	mon-tofo	
753	to kill	<i>membunuh (orang)</i>	mom-pepate	
754	to headhunt	<i>mengayau</i>	—	
755	to throw	<i>melemparkan</i>	mon-tudapako	
756	to hit (with a stick, club)	<i>memukul (dengan sesuatu)</i>	mo-bebe	note also <i>monsambi</i> ‘whip’, <i>montapa</i> ‘slap’, <i>mobusu</i> ‘hit with fist’
757	to kick (ball)	<i>menendang (bola)</i>	mon-sepa	
758	to fight	<i>berkelahi</i>	mebusu	note also <i>mesaku</i> ‘argue’, <i>melelo</i> ‘wrestle’
759	to steal	<i>mencuri</i>	monako	
760	to make	<i>membuat</i>	mo-βeβeu	
761	to sew	<i>menjahit</i>	mon-seu	
762	to sew roofing thatch	<i>menjahit atap</i>	mon-tuu baʔo	
763	to weave cloth	<i>menenun</i>	mo-horu	
764	to plait (mat, basket)	<i>menganyam (tikar, bakul)</i>	mo-ʔena	
765	to sweep	<i>menyapu</i>	mesambure	
766	to buy	<i>membeli</i>	mo-ʔoli	
767	to sell	<i>menjual</i>	mo-ʔaso	
768	to pay	<i>membayar</i>	mo-bayara	
769	to borrow	<i>meminjam</i>	mo-ʔada	
770	to take	<i>mengambil</i>	mo-ʔala	
771	to seek	<i>mencari</i>	mehalu	
772	to get, obtain	<i>mendapat</i>	mo-ʔaβa	
773	to store	<i>menyimpan</i>	mo-naa	
774	to replace	<i>mengganti</i>	mo-βolohi	
775	to send	<i>mengirim</i>	mom-peβaβa	
776	to give	<i>memberi</i>	mo-βee	
777	to bring, carry	<i>membawa</i>	mo-βaβa	

778	to carry on the head	<i>menjunjung</i>	mon-suʔu	
779	to carry on the shoulder	<i>memikul</i>	mo-lemba	
780	to load, take on cargo	<i>memuat barang</i>	mo-ʔulea	
781	to lose something, lost	<i>hilang, kehilangan</i>	tebaʔuru	
782	to shut (eyes)	<i>memejamkan (mata)</i>	mepusulako	
783	to smile	<i>tersenyum</i>	meŋoi	
784	to breathe	<i>bernafas</i>	menaa	
785	to cough	<i>batuk</i>	memeke	
786	to sneeze	<i>bersin</i>	atiho	
787	to belch	<i>beserdawa</i>	teboʔoo	
788	to hiccup	<i>cegukan</i>	hohodu	
789	to spit	<i>berludah, meludah</i>	meʔilii	
790	to vomit (not to spit out)	<i>muntah</i>	memelu	
791	to fart	<i>berkentut</i>	umotu	
792	to defecate	<i>membuang air besar, berak</i>	misaa	
793	to itch, be itchy	<i>gatal</i>	mokato	
794	to scratch (an itch)	<i>bergaruk</i>	mekaberu	
795	to delouse	<i>menghilangkan kutu</i>	meʔuŋkei	
796	to rub (massage)	<i>menggosok (badan)</i>	mepunahi	
797	to pull out, extract	<i>mencabut</i>	mo-bitu	
798	to swell (as an abcess)	<i>bergembung, membengkak</i>	kamba-ʔo	note also <i>gendeʔo</i> ‘swell (of the belly)’
799	to flow	<i>mengalir</i>	ʔaa-ʔo	
800	to go	<i>pergi</i>	liŋka	
801	to enter	<i>masuk</i>	mesua	
802	to exit	<i>keluar</i>	limba	
803	to follow	<i>mengikut</i>	mo-nunuti	
804	to run	<i>berlari</i>	tumende / kotende-tende	
805	to walk	<i>berjalan</i>	liŋka	
806	to stand	<i>berdiri</i>	mentade	
807	to sit	<i>duduk</i>	totoro	
808	to squat	<i>berjongkot</i>	mekapeŋke	

809	to lie down	<i>berbaring</i>	kodofole	
810	to nod, be sleepy	<i>mengantuk</i>	mokotundu	
811	to yawn	<i>menguap</i>	memaa	
812	to sleep	<i>tidur</i>	moturi	
813	to dream	<i>(ber)mimpi</i>	mo?ipi	
814	to wake up	<i>bangun</i>	podea / βaŋu	<i>podea</i> ‘regain consciousness’, <i>βaŋu</i> ‘arise’
815	to awaken someone	<i>membangunkan</i>	mom-paβaŋu / mo-βaŋusako	
816	to come, arrive	<i>datang, tiba</i>	teleu-o / saba-?o	
817	to depart	<i>berangkat</i>	liŋka	
818	to return home	<i>pulang</i>	βeβe	
819	to live, dwell	<i>tinggal</i>	mo?ia	
820	to wait	<i>menunggu</i>	mo-ntaa-ntaa	
821	to help	<i>menolong</i>	mon-tuluŋi	
822	to begin	<i>mulai</i>	mo-tampu?u	
823	to finish	<i>selesai</i>	ariomo	with third person singular –o and completive / perfective marker –mo; cf. 566
824	to be pregnant	<i>mengandung, hamil</i>	moβaβa-βaβa	
825	to rise (of sun)	<i>terbit (matahari)</i>	βete-?o	
826	to set (of sun)	<i>terbenam (matahari)</i>	sumoo-?o	
827	name	<i>nama</i>	nee	
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>	naantuho	
832	money	<i>uang</i>	doi / kupa	
833	debt	<i>utang</i>	dosa	
834	breakfast	<i>sarapan pagi</i>	mekan?ado	
835	bride price	<i>mas kawin</i>	sara-sara	
836	what?	<i>apa?</i>	hapa?ira	
837	who?	<i>siapa?</i>	naikita	
838	where?	<i>di mana?</i>	mainano	
839	whither?	<i>ke mana?</i>	maina taulako	literally ‘where are you going?’
840	whence?	<i>dari mana?</i>	minau maina	‘where are you from?’
841	when?	<i>kapan?</i>	nimpia	
842	how many?	<i>berapa?</i>	opia	
843	how?	<i>bagaimana?</i>	ŋkaniampe	
844	why?	<i>mengapa?, kenapa?</i>	hapaio	

6 Person markers

Taaloki has five sets of person markers. They are listed in the following table.

	independent	genitive	nominative	absolutive	benefactive
1SG	ɪŋkudɛ	-ŋku	ku-	-ʔaku	-kaʔaku
1PL.INCL	ɪŋkita	-nto	to-	-kita	-kita
1PL.EXCL	ɪŋkami, ɪŋkai	-mami, -mai		-kami, -kai	-ʔakakami, -ʔakakai
2SG	ɪŋkoʔo	-u	u-	-ko	-ʔakoko
2PL	ɪŋkomiu	-miu	mi-, miN-	-komiu	-ʔakokomiu
3SG	inadɛ	-no	i-	-o, -ʔo	-ʔakono
3PL	iʔira	-ndo	ndo-	-ʔira	-ʔakoʔira

In the first person plural exclusive, there are pairs of forms, one of which retains *m* in the final syllable and one which omits *m*. The environments where one versus the other form is used is not understood.

6.1 Allomorphs of the third person singular post-verbal marker

The post-verbal (absolutive) third person singular marker has two allomorphs, *-o* and *-ʔo*. The former occurs following *i* and *u*, while the latter occurs following the other vowels *e*, *a*, and *o*. The following forms are exemplary, more could be cited.

following *i*: *lembahi-o* ‘it is old’
 modaki-o ‘it is bad’
 mokuni-o ‘it is yellow’
 monipi-o ‘it is thin’
 olai-o ‘it is far’

following *u*: *malimbu-o* ‘it is round’
 moβondu-o ‘it is fragrant’
 molaŋu-o ‘he is drunk’⁸
 misiu-o ‘it is sweet’
 teleu-o ‘he arrives’

⁸ Taaloki pronouns are unmarked for gender. Wherever one finds an example translated with ‘he’, ‘him’, one could alternatively use ‘she’, ‘her’.

following *e*: *bete-ʔo* 'it rises' (of the sun)
buke-ʔo 'it is full'
molute-ʔo 'he is weak'
maseke-ʔo 'it is narrow'
rende-ʔo 'it is boiling'

following *a*: *doloma-ʔo* 'it is dark'
lalesa-ʔo 'it is broad'
mokapa-ʔo 'it is thick'
moliŋaa-ʔo 'it is bright'
monea-ʔo 'it is tame'

following *o*: *mentaso-ʔo* 'it is sharp'
moiko-ʔo 'it is good'
molompo-ʔo 'he is fat'
moʔolo-ʔo 'it is sour'
sumoo-ʔo 'it sets' (of the sun)

That much said, I recorded nine forms that violate this pattern. The following require further investigation: *moʔila-o* 'it is wild', *morore-o* 'it is slippery', *motuʔa-o* 'it is hard'; *mokundu-ʔo* 'it is dull', *moleu-ʔo* 'it is withered', *morumbu-ʔo* 'it is dirty', *ondau-ʔo* 'it is long', *teleu-ʔo* 'it is sufficient', and *tondu-ʔo* 'it sinks'.

6.2 Fluid subject indexing

As demonstrated by the following examples, Taaloki retains a fluid S system (versus the nominative-accusative system common to other languages of Buton, including the closely related Kulisusu language). Transitive subjects (A) are indexed by the preverbal (nominative) set, transitive objects (O) are indexed by the postverbal (absolutive) set, while intransitive subjects, depending on context, can be indexed with either set.

A	O	
<i>ku-tena-ʔo</i>		'I order him'
1SG.NOM-order-3SG.ABS		

A	O	
<i>i-tena-ʔaku</i>		'he orders me'
3SG.NOM-order-1SG.ABS		

S _o		
<i>Ari-ʔaku-mo</i>	<i>me-baho.</i>	'I've already bathed.'
finish-1SG.ABS-COMPL	PTCP:INTR-bathe	

S _o		
<i>Ari-o-mo</i>	<i>me-baho.</i>	'He's already bathed.'
finish-3SG.ABS-COMPL	PTCP:INTR-bathe	

	S_a	
<i>Hina-po</i>	<i>ku-pe-baho.</i>	‘I haven’t bathed.’
NEG-INCOMPL	1SG.NOM-INTR-bathe	

	S_a	
<i>Hina-po</i>	<i>i-pe-baho.</i>	‘He hasn’t bathed.’
NEG-INCOMPL	3SG.NOM-INTR-bathe	

As seen in the last two examples, the negator *hina* conditions $S = A$ indexing on the intransitive verb. Further investigation is required to fully determine the contexts which condition $S = A$ (S_a) indexing versus $S = O$ (S_o) indexing. As an initial hypothesis we might assume it follows along the same lines as in other Bungku-Tolaki languages (Mead 1998:312 ff.).

When the antipassive (or semi-transitive) prefix is present, the object cannot be indexed pronominally on the verb. In this case an absolutive suffix can index only the subject:

S_o	
<i>mo-roŋe-ʔo</i>	‘he hears’
PTCP:ANTIP-hear-3SG.ABS	

S_o	
<i>mon-tunani-o</i>	‘he drops’
PTCP:ANTIP-drop-3SG.ABS	

When the antipassive marker is absent, the absolutive marker indexes the transitive object.

O	
<i>roŋe-ʔo</i>	‘hear it’
hear-3SG.ABS	

O	
<i>tunani-o</i>	‘drop it’
drop-3SG.ABS	

O	
<i>βaŋusako-ʔo</i>	‘wake him up’
awaken-3SG.ABS	

O	
<i>puʔai-o</i>	‘dry it in the sun’
dry_in_sun-3SG.ABS	

6.3 Illustrative paradigms

Here follow simple paradigms illustrating each set of person markers in context.

genitive set:

<i>rahangku</i>	‘my house’
<i>rahanto</i>	‘our (incl.) house’
<i>rahamai, rahamami</i>	‘our (excl.) house’
<i>rahau</i>	‘your (sg.) house’
<i>rahamiu</i>	‘your (pl.) house’
<i>rahano</i>	‘his house’
<i>rahando</i>	‘their house’

independent and nominative sets:

<i>Inkude, hinapo kupebaho.</i>	‘Me, I haven’t bathed yet.’
<i>Inkita, hinapo topebaho.</i>	‘Us (incl.), we haven’t bathed yet.’
<i>Inkami / inkai, hinapo topebaho.</i>	‘Us (excl.), we haven’t bathed yet.’
<i>Inkoŋo, hinapo upebaho?</i>	‘You, have you (sg.) not bathed yet?’
<i>Inkomiu, hinapo mipebaho?</i>	‘You all, have you not bathed yet?’
<i>Inade, hinapo ipebaho.</i>	‘Him, he hasn’t bathed yet.’
<i>Iŋira, hinapo ndopebaho.</i>	‘Them, they haven’t bathed yet.’

absolute set (indexing S):

<i>mopiiŋaku</i>	‘I am sick’
<i>mopiikita</i>	‘we (incl.) are sick’
<i>mopiikami</i>	‘we (excl.) are sick’
<i>mopiiko</i>	‘you (sg.) are sick’
<i>mopiikomiu</i>	‘you all are sick’
<i>mopiio</i>	‘he is sick’
<i>mopiiŋira</i>	‘they are sick’
<i>Ariŋakumo mebaho.</i>	‘I’ve already bathed.’
<i>Arikitamo mebaho.</i>	‘We (incl.) have already bathed.’
<i>Arikaimo mebaho.</i>	‘We (excl.) have already bathed.’
<i>Arikomo mebaho?</i>	‘Have you (sg.) bathed already?’
<i>Arikomiumo mebaho?</i>	‘Have you all bathed already?’
<i>Ariomo mebaho.</i>	‘He’s already bathed.’
<i>Ariŋiramo mebaho.</i>	‘They’ve already bathed.’

absolute set (indexing O):

<i>Ari tenaʔaku moʔoli ika.</i> ⁹	‘He ordered me to buy fish.’
<i>Ari tenakita moʔoli ika.</i>	‘He ordered us (incl.) to buy fish.’
<i>Ari tenakami moʔoli ika.</i>	‘He ordered us (excl.) to buy fish.’
<i>Ari tenako moʔoli ika.</i>	‘He ordered you (sg.) to buy fish.’
<i>Ari tenakomiu moʔoli ika.</i>	‘He ordered you all to buy fish.’
<i>Ari kutenaʔo moʔoli ika.</i>	‘I ordered him to buy fish.’
<i>Ari tenaʔira moʔoli ika.</i>	‘He ordered them to buy fish.’

benefactive set:

<i>Ari ʔolikaʔaku ika.</i>	‘He bought fish for me.’
<i>Ari kuʔolikita ika.</i>	‘I bought fish for us (incl.)’
<i>Ari kuʔoliʔakakai ika.</i>	‘I bought fish for us (excl.)’
<i>Ari kuʔoliʔakakami ika.</i>	" " " " " "
<i>Ari kuʔoliʔakoko ika.</i>	‘I bought fish for you (sg.).’
<i>Ari kuʔoliʔakokomiu ika.</i>	‘I bought fish for you all.’
<i>Ari kuʔoliʔakono ika.</i>	‘I bought fish for him.’
<i>Ari kuʔoliʔakoʔira ika.</i>	‘I bought fish for them.’

7 Differences with Kulisusu

The language most closely related to Taaloki is Kulisusu. A survey conducted in the late 1980s calculated Taaloki and Kulisusu to be 77% lexically similar (Mead 1999:41), meaning they fall in the gray area of whether or not Taaloki should be considered a dialect of Kulisusu. The conclusion at that time was to regard Taaloki as separate language, a decision I regard as essentially correct. In this section I list three other ways, in addition to lexical differences, that Taaloki distinguishes itself from Kulisusu.

First, Taaloki has /ɖ/ where Kulisusu has /dʒ/ (orthographic *j*). Compare the following data, repeated from § 4.3.

Taaloki	Kulisusu	
<i>aɖara</i>	<i>ajara</i>	‘horse’
<i>maiɖo</i>	<i>moijo</i>	‘green’
<i>meɖa</i>	<i>meja</i>	‘table’
<i>karaɖaa</i>	<i>karajaa</i>	‘work’
<i>moɖuɖulako</i>	<i>mojujulako</i>	‘push’
<i>ɖina</i>	<i>jina</i>	‘civet’

⁹ Presumably with vowel coalescence, *ari* ‘finish, after’ + *i* 3SG.NOM → *ari*, or perhaps I missed hearing the lengthened vowel. My experience with other Bungku-Tolaki languages suggests that the third person preverbal (nominative) marker *i-* is articulated without an initial glottal stop.

Second, Taaloki retains /t/ where this sound shifted to /tʃ/ (orthographic *c*) preceding high vowels in Kulisusu. The following are exemplary:

Taaloki	Kulisusu	
<i>tina</i>	<i>cina</i>	‘female’
<i>tia</i>	<i>cia</i>	‘belly’
<i>tile</i>	<i>cile</i>	‘vagina’
<i>kolobinti</i>	<i>kolobinci</i>	‘squirrel’
<i>oti</i>	<i>oci</i>	‘low tide’
<i>punti</i>	<i>punci</i>	‘banana’
<i>tuli</i>	<i>culi</i>	‘earwax’
<i>tuuna</i>	<i>cuuna</i>	‘drop, fall’
<i>tula-tula</i>	<i>cula-cula</i>	‘story’
<i>moturi</i>	<i>mocuri</i>	‘sleep’
<i>montunu</i>	<i>moncunu</i>	‘burn’
<i>etu</i>	<i>ecu</i>	‘hundred’

Third, while person markers are remarkably similar between the two languages, Taaloki has a fluid S system of pronominal indexing, whereas Kulisusu has a nominative-accusative system. This difference can be seen clearly in that Taaloki allows intransitive subjects to be indexed with post-verbal person markers (suffixes), whereas in Kulisusu they can be indexed only with preverbal person markers (preclitics). Compare the following examples, illustrated here with third person singular subject.

Taaloki	Kulisusu	
<i>motuʔi-o</i>	<i>i=mocuʔi</i>	‘it is dry’
<i>mopii-o</i>	<i>i=mopii</i>	‘he is sick’
<i>momapu-o</i>	<i>i=momapu</i>	‘it is cold’
<i>monkote-ʔo</i>	<i>i=monkote</i>	‘it is straight’
<i>moseka-ʔo</i>	<i>i=mosega</i>	‘he is brave’
<i>okuda-ʔo</i>	<i>i=ʔokuda</i>	‘it is near’
<i>rende-ʔo</i>	<i>i=rede</i>	‘it is boiling’

Along with this it could be mentioned that the Taaloki third person singular post-verbal (absolutive) marker has two phonologically conditioned allomorphs, *-o* and *-ʔo* (see § 6.1), whereas the corresponding (in this case accusative) marker in Kulisusu has three lexically conditioned allomorphs, *-o*, *-ʔo*, and *-ho* (in most cases one has to memorize which allomorph occurs with each verb) (see Mead 1998:76 ff.).

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La Adu, June 2003



Drs. Lasamudi, November 2019

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