

Languages of Central Sulawesi



DR C SALOMBE
DONALD F BARR
SHARON G BARR

499.2242
Ba

Name	Date Due	Name	Date Due
Nakatoguchi <i>Ronald</i>	24 JAN 2007 2007		

499.2242 9/Ba

499.2242_9/Ba

5925 up

LANGUAGES OF CENTRAL SULAWESI
CHECKLIST, PRELIMINARY CLASSIFICATION,
LANGUAGE MAPS, WORDLISTS

by

DONALD F. BARR

SHARON G. BARR

Summer Institute of Linguistics

in cooperation with

DR. C. SALOMBE

Hasanuddin University

Ujung Pandang

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
FOREWORD.....	V
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	VII
INTRODUCTION.....	1
General.....	1
Language Names.....	2
Number of Speakers.....	2
Villages.....	2
Dialects.....	3
Language Boundaries.....	3
Language Classification.....	3
Wordlists.....	6
Language Complexity and Sociolinguistic Factors.....	6
Format.....	10
FINDER LIST OF LANGUAGES NAMES.....	12
LANGUAGE CLASSIFICATION.....	21
Explanatory Notes.....	21
Language Classification.....	22
Table I: Cognate Relationships.....	26
Table II: Tree Diagram of Language Relationships.....	27
Notes and Comments.....	28
CHECKLIST OF LANGUAGES.....	37
MAPS.....	63
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	73
APPENDIX A:.....	77
Comparative Wordlists.....	77
Table III: Information Concerning Wordlists.....	105
APPENDIX B: Sub-districts (Kecamatan) in Central Sulawesi..	107

FOREWORD

This publication is the first outcome of the cooperative attempts between the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) and the University of Hasanuddin (UNHAS) to study the languages of South and Central Sulawesi.

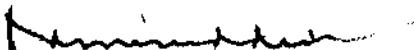
From this book it is apparent that there are many languages and dialects in Central Sulawesi. These languages and dialects reflect the diverse elements of Indonesian culture that need to be studied and preserved for the development of the Indonesian national culture. The development of 'BAHASA INDONESIA', both as a national language and as a scientific language, will gain greatly from the study of the languages and dialects of the entire Archipelago. There are indications that these languages and dialects will disappear from daily usage, owing to the inevitable rapid dissemination of the constitutionally prescribed national language. The documentation of these languages and dialects, therefore, is very important and needs instant action.

It can be said, in fact, that the study of the languages and dialects in this Archipelago cannot be separated from the implementation of the Three Main Functions of the Indonesian Universities (Tridharma Universitas) and the implementation of the Third Five-Year Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Lima Tahun III) which is presently being carried out by the Government of Indonesia. I hope, therefore, that the efforts to establish a mutual cooperation between SIL and UNHAS can be soon realized, so that the study and the documentation of these languages and dialects can be carried out as intensively and extensively as possible.

Further, the study of these languages and dialects will contribute to the development of linguistics and other social sciences.

And last but not least, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Summer Institute of Linguistics which has planned and financed the research for this book as well as its publication. May this be a stimulus for further studies.

Ujung Pandang, October 27, 1979.
Rector of Hasanuddin University,



(Prof. Dr. A. Amiruddin).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This volume is one of the first fruits of an agreement being negotiated between Hasanuddin University, Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi, and the Summer Institute of Linguistics to study the languages of Sulawesi. For making this research possible we extend our deepest appreciation to Prof. Dr. A. Amiruddin, Rektor of Hasanuddin University.

We further wish to acknowledge the encouragement and help given by Dr. Hardjoeno, Deputy Rektor, Dr. Mattulada, Director of Social Research Section, and Dr. Latanro, Dean of Social Sciences.

Tadulako University, branch campus of Hasanuddin University in Palu, Central Sulawesi, provided much help in organizing parts of the survey. We wish to thank Dr. Maddukallang Fattah, Coordinating Dean of Tadulako University; Drs. Max Rumampuk, Lecturer of Socio-Politics, who gave considerable amounts of time from his very busy schedule; Drs. Ali Bungasaw, Lecturer of Law and Chief of Research at Tadulako University; Drs. Ismail Kasim, Lecturer of Law; and Drs. Rusdy Toana, Dean of Socio-Politics. All of these men gave encouragement and insights into the cultural and linguistic situation in Central Sulawesi.

Various branches of the Provincial Government of Central Sulawesi gave valuable service and assistance in this research. We wish to thank in particular Drs. B. L. Sallata, Provincial Secretary (Sekretaris Wilayah Daerah Tingkat I), for authorization to undertake the survey, and his counterparts at the District (Kabupaten) level in Poso and Luwuk, for their assistance in making the survey go smoothly. Drs. S. Saroengoe, Head of the Directorate for Rural Development (Kepala Direktorat Pembangunan Desa Propinsi

Dati I), and his assistant, Drs. Lobo, provided detailed and comprehensive data on the villages and population figures for Central Sulawesi. Drs. Saroengoe also provided transportation and accommodations for one phase of the survey. Pak Yusak Tarro, Head of the KESRA Section of the Bupati's office, Donggala District, was most helpful in gathering information on where the languages of Donggala District are spoken.

One branch of the Government of Central Sulawesi which gave much specific information concerning the languages and people of the province was the Department of Education and Culture (Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan). We wish to acknowledge the important work done by the PDK in surveying several languages of Central Sulawesi, led in particular by Drs. Masyuddin and Drs. I.B. Wumbu. We have drawn from their research and initial surveys in Donggala and Buol-Tolitoli Districts. In Palu Ny. Syhrul gave help in noting where the languages of Donggala District are spoken. In Poso, Drs. A. Limpong, Head of the Education and Culture Office (Kepala Kantor Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan), gave much time and help in identifying where the languages of Poso District are spoken. Pak Zakarias Ponti, Head of the Culture Section of the Education and Culture Office, Banggai District (Kepala Bagian Kebudayaan, Kantor PDK), provided similar information on Banggai District, and Pak S. Patabuga, Head of the Culture Section of the Education and Culture Office, Tolitoli (Kepala Bagian Kebudayaan, Kantor PDK) provided the same information on Buol-Tolitoli District. We wish to thank these men for the time they gave to help us.

We also wish to express our appreciation to Dr. Kenneth Gregerson of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, Indonesia Branch, for his encouragement and considerable help in making cognate comparisons and on the classification section. He also gave

comments and suggestions on the initial draft of this work. We wish to thank Marit Kana of SIL too for her editorial help in preparing the final manuscript. Our thanks go as well to Mr. Yaka for his work typing the manuscript.

Palu, Central Sulawesi
May, 1979.

INTRODUCTION

General

Language Names

Villages

Dialects

Language Boundaries

Wordlists

Language Complexity and Sociolinguistic Factors

Format

General. Since 1973 several language checklists have been published by Pacific Linguistics in Series B. Among these are T. E. Dutton's checklist of languages and villages of central and southeast mainland Papua (PL, B. 24), D. C. Laycock's checklist and preliminary classification of Sepik languages (PL, B. 25), and C. L. Voorhoeve's checklist, preliminary classification, maps and wordlists of Irian Jaya (PL, B. 31). The purpose of these volumes was to give in a concise form a variety of facts about language names, dialects, number of speakers, language boundaries, villages where they are spoken and, in the case of Voorhoeve's work, comparative wordlists for each language.

The present volume is a similar compilation of information about the languages spoken in the Province of Central Sulawesi (Sulawesi Tengah), one of four provinces on the island of Sulawesi (Celebes), Indonesia. Hasanuddin University (UNHAS) in Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi, and the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) have recently made an agreement to undertake the study of the languages of Sulawesi. The present work is the first step in this study. This preliminary survey of the languages of Central Sulawesi is a starting point for further more detailed investigation of the languages of Sulawesi. The following paragraphs

summarize the scope of this work and its organization.

Language Names. The languages of Central Sulawesi have been listed under the names listed in Salzner (1960) with the exception of a few. In some cases this is based on more recent work done by the Department of Education and Culture (Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, PDK) in 1973, 1975 and 1976. In a few cases we have listed languages under the preferred local name when the one used in Salzner has particularly negative overtones for local speakers.

An alphabetical finder list of language names precedes the Checklist of languages. This finder list includes alternative names used for the languages of Central Sulawesi in various published works, comments indicating which names are dialects as opposed to separate languages. After the preferred name, under which the language is listed in the Checklist, there appears the map number on which the language boundaries are located.

Number of Speakers. The figures given in the Checklist are estimates. They were calculated by determining what languages are spoken in each village in Central Sulawesi and compiling census figures for these villages from the Department of Rural Development (Direktorat Pembangunan Desa, Sulawesi Tengah, PEMDA) from 1978. The figures do not take into account the number of speakers who now reside outside the language area, but the estimates can be regarded as reasonably accurate. In the case of Kaili we have subdivided the population figures by dialect as well.

Villages. The villages listed for each language were determined in the following way. For each Sub-district (Kecamatan) a list of villages was obtained from the PEMDA office in Palu, Central Sulawesi. Then local officials of the PDK in Central Sulawesi who were familiar with each area identified which languages are used in each village. In the case where more than one language is used in a village this is noted with an (M) after the name. In only

a few Sub-districts do we feel some lack of accurate detail. These are: Una-Una in Poso District, Dampelas Sojol, Ampibabo and Balaesang in Donggala District. Villages marked with an asterisk (*) are Sub-district capitals. (See Appendix B for a list of Districts and Sub-districts in Central Sulawesi).

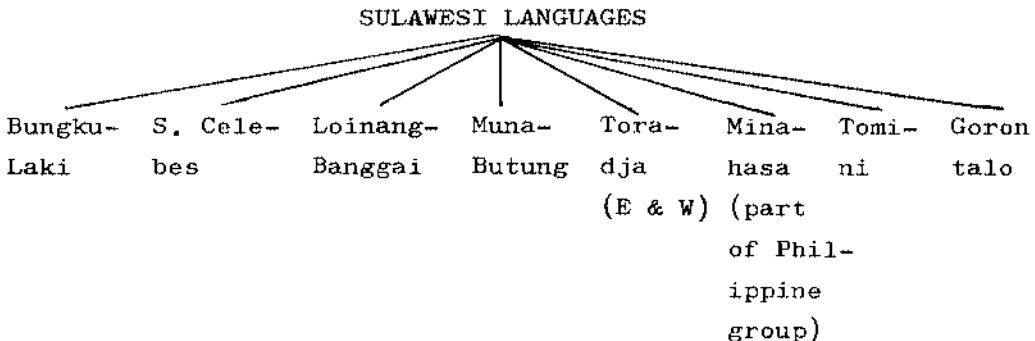
Dialects. Information on dialects is from two major sources; Salzner (1960) and the PDK, Central Sulawesi (1973, 1975). In the case of Pipikoro and Pamona (Bare'e) population figures by dialect were not possible at this stage, since these dialects have been studied less and are less clearly defined than those of Kaili.

Language Boundaries. Language boundaries have been determined as accurately as possible based on compilation of village names and the plotting of these on maps. In several cases boundaries indicated in this work have turned out significantly different from those delineated in Salzner (1960), as firsthand reports of where each language is spoken have been compiled. In particular, Balaesang, East and West Mori, Balantak and Bungku are located differently from Salzner's descriptions. Dondo is included by Salzner in Tolitoli although it is probably a separate language (See the section on Language Complexity for comments on Dondo and Tolitoli). Andio (Bobongko in Salzner) is in a much smaller area than indicated in Salzner. In most cases the language boundaries marked on maps V-VIII may be considered reasonably accurate. A few are yet to be more clearly defined (Ndau, Kasimbar and Tomini). Since Bajau is spoken in scattered settlements all around the coast of Sulawesi and not in any one concentrated area, no attempt has been made here to indicate such locations on the maps.

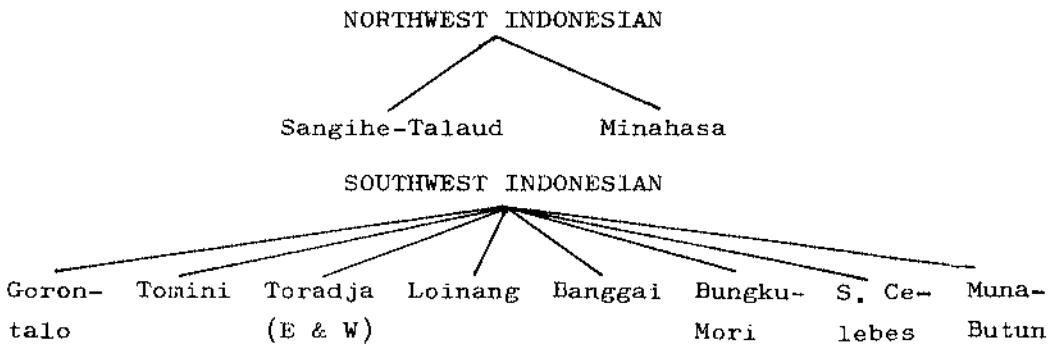
Language Classification. All the languages listed are Austronesian languages. Previous attempts at sub-grouping (Esser, 1938; Salzner, 1960) do not explicitly define the degree of relationship among groups of languages, but merely list sub-groups as more or

less coordinate.

Esser (1938) listed eight coordinate groups in Sulawesi as shown below:



Salzner (1960) divided the languages of Sulawesi into ten sub-groups under two larger groupings, Northwest Indonesian and Southwest Indonesian.



Salzner lists as dialects several of what Esser listed as languages, presumably on the basis of more recent information.

Dyen (1965) in his more comprehensive look at a broad spectrum of Malayopolynesian (Austronesian) languages sampled languages of Sulawesi from four of Esser's eight groups. These are: Philippine Group (Sangir and Tontemboan); Gorontalo (Gorontalo and Suwawa); Toradja (Bare'e and Kulawi); and South Celebes

(Makassar and Bugis). Dyen lists these languages under the Hesperonesian linkage (Dyen, 1965, pp. 26-27). However, since his sample included only a few languages from Sulawesi, a comprehensive sub-grouping of Sulawesi languages did not emerge. He did posit a Celebes Hesion with two sub-groups, Bareic (including Bare'e and Kulawi), and Bugic (including Bugis and Makassar). This agrees with Esser's grouping of Toradja and South Celebes as separate groups.

To this point no evidence has to our knowledge been brought forward to define the relationship of Bungku-Laki, Loinang-Banggai and Muna-Butung to the other groups above.

The Department of Education and Culture of Central Sulawesi has made surveys in Central Sulawesi in the area of Esser's Toradja and Tomini groups. More recently (1978) Hasanuddin University (UNHAS) and the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) have undertaken a survey of the languages of Central Sulawesi. The preliminary classification given in this volume is an attempt to update the work done by Esser and Salzner with new information obtained on the PDK and UNHAS-SIL surveys.

While our findings do not bear on Dyen's broader conclusions, it is hoped that the bases for that level of language grouping will be herein strengthened with regards to the languages of Sulawesi.

The tentative groupings included here are based on an inspection approach in lexicostatistic comparison of Swadesh 100 word-lists gathered by PDK and UNHAS-SIL. Clearly such classifications must be regarded as a preliminary step toward the ultimate goal of a classification based on thorough comparative research. We have followed Salzner (1960) in locating the position of Central Sulawesi languages in the larger context of Austronesian languages. We include only the languages in Central Sulawesi, not necessarily all the languages in each group. Tables displaying cognate

relationships among languages are also included (pp. 26,27).

Wordlists. The wordlists in the Appendix come from two main sources; the PDK, Central Sulawesi, (1973, 1976) and UNHAS-SIL survey wordlists from 1978. Some of the PDK lists were published locally in Central Sulawesi in mimeograph form (1973). Others are unpublished from a manuscript prepared by Drs. Indra B. Wumbu of the PDK, Central Sulawesi. The UNHAS-SIL wordlists are here presented for the first time. They are to be considered as survey wordlists and are liable to contain some errors, although for the most part their reliability is good. A chart of reliability factors is given following the wordlists. The wordlists themselves are presented roughly following geographic location, beginning in the Northeast of Central Sulawesi and going south and then east.

Language Complexity and Sociolinguistic Factors. In addition to the languages native to Central Sulawesi itself there are speakers of several other languages scattered throughout the province, adding a degree of linguistic complexity to the language situation. There are several Transmigration projects of Javanese and Balinese migrants located along the coasts of Central Sulawesi. There are also pockets of speakers of Rambi (Leboni), South Mori and Seko who have migrated from their homelands in South Sulawesi into Central Sulawesi. In the coastal areas there are large numbers of Bugis speakers, and around Tomini Bay there are scattered pockets of people from Gorontalo and the Minahasa languages of North Sulawesi.

Of increasing significance for the further study of the languages of Central Sulawesi are the sociolinguistic factors at work in the area. Some of the issues which will be relevant in future work on these languages include: language attitudes in the face of a strong push for one national language; social integration into a larger society and its effect on language; bilingualism; the strength of one's cultural identity and its effect on

language use; and the question of what constitutes a language versus a dialect.

The recent UNHAS-SIL survey sought to establish a tentative picture of some of these factors. The survey sought to check out previous listings of languages published several years ago against the present situation. As is noted in the section on Classification (p. 21), in several cases what Esser lists as languages in the Toradja Group appear to be dialects of Kaili. On the other hand, in the Tomini Group language names listed by Salzner as being the same language appear to be different languages. We feel such discrepancies in listing language versus dialect are in part explainable in sociolinguistic terms. The definition of a language is not purely linguistic. Social and political factors and one's cultural identity play a strong role too. This can be seen in several instances. Tolitoli and Dondo are quite closely related (80% by the present comparison). The extent of the influence of borrowing is not known at present. Local feeling is that these are two separate languages. Part of this feeling may stem from the fact that Dondo was a separate political kingdom from the Buol-Tolitoli kingdom. The old expression that "A language is a dialect with an army and a navy", may not be too far from the truth.

West Mori (Mori Atas) and East Mori (Mori Bawah) are a similar case. A cognate comparison shows 85% similarity between these two languages, yet informants consistently maintained that these are separate languages. Esser (1927, 1933) however after considerable study of the area calls these dialects rather than languages.

Language attitudes in the face of a strong national culture coming into contact with smaller groups is another vital issue relevant to Central Sulawesi. What impact do increased levels of bilingualism in the national language have on the use of local

languages? The recent UNHAS-SIL survey sampled such attitudes on a small scale by asking a series of questions of informants from various language groups. The intent was to determine in a rough, tentative way at least the extent to which Bahasa Indonesia is replacing the local languages as the language of daily communication in the villages and homes. In towns of mixed populations one would expect a higher use of an intermediary language. But what of the situation in the villages? The following questions were asked:

What is your father's native language?

What is your mother's native language?

What language do they speak with each other?

What language do they speak with their children?

What language do the children speak with their parents?

What language do the children speak with each other at play?

The informants interviewed all came from families from one language group. No mixed families were represented. In the vast majority of cases the answers to the questions were that the local language is used at all age levels in the villages, though Indonesian is becoming more widely known and used.

Several groups evidenced much pride in their local language and culture. For example, tiny Andio, with $\pm 1,600$ speakers surrounded by relatively large Saluan, with $\pm 74,000$ and Balantak, $\pm 22,000$, exhibited a remarkable tenacity in maintaining the local language. The informant emphasized that Andio speakers intermarry and use Andio all the time at home so their children will grow up speaking Andio, too.

In the same area as Andio, the Luwuk area, there are four main languages spoken; Saluan (Loinang), Balantak, Andio and Banggai. Banggai is spoken on several islands off the coast and is thus more cut off geographically from the others. Saluan, Balan-

tak and Andio are all quite close to each other geographically near the town of Luwuk. In many cases informants said that they speak the neighboring language if they speak with people from that group. For example, a Saluan speaker going to a Balantak area would use Balantak in communicating with the local people. Similarly the Balantak speakers would use Saluan when in a Saluan village. In this area it seems that bilingualism in the languages of one sub-group provides a means of communication between groups. From such observations we conclude tentatively that even with an increased use of Bahasa Indonesia it seems clear for the present that the local languages are still being used as the means of daily communication within the language groups.

In addition to bilingualism with other languages in a family, bilingualism with Bahasa Indonesia and its effect on local languages is another important question relating to the languages of Central Sulawesi. On the UNHAS-SIL survey a small test of bilingualism in Bahasa Indonesia was made in a few sample places in more remote areas. The purpose of this was to try and determine how much Bahasa Indonesia had penetrated to these areas. A short taped text in Bahasa Indonesia was played and comprehension questions asked of informants. Both older men and women and younger children of both sexes (school-age) were tested to see to what depth Bahasa Indonesia had penetrated. In most cases comprehension was quite high at all levels from young children to grandparents. The interesting thing was that in spite of this ability to understand and speak Bahasa Indonesia, the people used their local language among themselves and reserved Bahasa Indonesia for outsiders such as us. The local languages seemed intact and much in use in spite of a fairly high degree of bilingualism in Bahasa Indonesia.

Government efforts to resettle considerable numbers of Javanese and Balinese throughout Indonesia will certainly have an

impact on the language situation in Sulawesi. There are quite a few such projects along the coast of Central Sulawesi. There are also government resettlement projects attempting to settle people from remote interior areas in villages along the coast. The impact of these projects on the future linguistic picture of Central Sulawesi merits investigation. These questions, however, are beyond the scope of the present work. For future study of the languages of Central Sulawesi these types of questions will need to be answered in order to fully understand the linguistic situation in the area.

Format. The Checklist of the languages of Central Sulawesi is preceded by a Finder List of language names. The abbreviations used on this Finder List are given at the end of the list. Following this is a section discussing classification of languages, and then the Checklist itself. For each language the following information is given on the Checklist: name (with alternative names in parentheses), estimated number of speakers, dialects (if known), a list of villages in which the language is spoken listed by Sub-district. (See Appendix B for list of Districts and Sub-Districts.)

Following the Checklist are seven maps. Map I gives an overview of the area of Sulawesi covered by the other maps. Maps II-IV give the Provincial, District and Sub-district boundaries, and the names of the Sub-districts. Maps V-VII show the sub-group boundaries, language boundaries, as well as dialect boundaries if known. The languages are identified on the maps with the name under which they are listed in the Checklist. In the case of Kaili the dialect names are also included on the maps. The major towns of the province are identified by name, and the location of each Sub-district capital pinpointed on the maps.

The Bibliography lists works relevant to the languages of Central Sulawesi.

Appendix A contains 34 comparative wordlists of 100 words each. These represent 22 of the 24 languages listed in the Checklist for Central Sulawesi, plus one language, Rampi (Leboni) from South Sulawesi which is closely related to the Kaili-Pamona group of Central Sulawesi. No lists were obtained for Ndau and Lindu. In several cases more than one list is given per language, representing dialects of those languages.

Finally Appendix B contains a list of the Districts (Kabupaten) of Central Sulawesi and the Sub-districts (Kecamatan) in each, along with the capital town of each Sub-district.

FINDER LIST OF LANGUAGE NAMES

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Adjio = Kasimbar	E,S		
Ado ₁ = Banggakoro	E,S		Dialect of Pipikoro
Ado ₂ = Pakoelisch	Es		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Sigi)
A'e'e = Salu Maoge	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Aikoa = Mori, W	E,S		
Aki = Banggai	S		
Ampibabo (La'udje)	S		Dialect of Tomini
Andio' (Bobongko, Masama, Imba'o')	S,SIL	VII	
Andje = Petapa	E,S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Parigi)
Are'e = Po'u Mboto	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Aria ₁ = Benahu	E,S		Dialect of Pipikoro
Aria ₂ = Rapangkaka	S		Dialect of Pamona
Aunde'e = Lala'eo	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Bada (Badak, Badasch, Ti'ara)	PDK	VI	
Badak = Bada	E		
Badasch = Bada	Es		
Badjaw = Bajau	E		
Badjo = Bajau	E,S		
Bajao = Bajau	E		
Badjosch = Bajau	Es		

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Bajau (Badjaw, Badjo, Badjosch, Bajao, Bayo, Dial'e, Gaj, Luaan, Lutaos, Lutayaos, Orang Laut, Sama, Turi je'ne)	E		
Balaesan (Balaesang, Balaisang, Pajo)	E,S	V	
Balaesang = Balaesan	PDK		
Balaisang = Balaesan	E,S		
Balantak (Balan- talsch, Kosian)	E,S	VII	
Balantalsch = Balan- tak	Es		
Banggai (Aki, Bang- gaisch)	E,S	VII	
Banggaisch = Banggai	Es		
Banggakoro (Ado ₁)	E,S		Dialect of Pipikoro
Bara = Napu	E,S		
Bare'e = Pamona	E,S		
Baria ₁ = Mbelala	S		Dialect of Pamona
Baria ₂ = Tawaelia	E,S		
Batui	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Bayo = Bajau	E		
Behoa (Besoa, Be- soasch, Ti'ara)	E,S		Dialect of Bada
Bela = Mbelala	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Belala = Mbelala	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Benahu (Aria ₁)	E,S		Dialect of Pipikoro
Besoa = Behoa	E,S		Dialect of Bada

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Besoasch = Behoa	Es		Dialect of Bada
Boano = Bolano	E,S		
Boeclsch = Buol	Es		
Bobongko = Andio'	E,S		
Bobongkosch = Andio'	Es		
Boku	E,S		Dialect of Pipikoro
Bolano (Boano, Bolanosch, Djidja)	E,S,PDK	V	
Bolanosch = Bolano	Es		
Bual = Buol	E		
Bungku (Bungkusch, Nahine)	E,S	VI	
Bungkusch = Bungku	Es		
Buol (Bual, Bwo'ol, Dia)	E,S	V	
Bwo'ol = Buol	E		
Da'a = Pekava	PDK		Dialect of Kaili
Daido = Sinohoan	S		Dialect of Pamona
Dampelas = Dampelasa	PDK		
Dampelasa (Dampelas, Dampelasasch, Dian)	E,S	V	
Dampelasasch = Damp- elasa	Es		
Dia = Buol	S		
Dial'e = Bajau	S		
Dian = Dampelasa	E,S		
Djidja = Bolano	E,S		
Dolage (Ta'a Doe)	S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Parigi)
Dompa ₁ = Tamungkolowi	E,S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Kulawi)

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Dompa ₂ = Tobaku	SIL		Dialect of Pipikoro
Dondo	E,S	V	
Gage = Tolitolii	E,S		
Gaj = Bajau	S		
Ganti (Gantisch, Ndepoeoe, Ndepu'u)	E,S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Banava)
Gantisch = Ganti	Es		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Banava)
Iba = Laiwonu	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Idja = Sigi	Es		Dialect of Kaili
Ido = Sinohoan	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Idore'e = Sinohoan	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Imbao'o = Andio'	S		
Kaili (ledo, Palu, Paloesch)	E,S,PDK	V,VI	Seven main dialects: Palu, Banava, Pekava, Kulawi, Sigi, Sindue- Tawaili, Parigi
Kantewu	E,S		Dialect of Pipikoro
Kasimbar (Adjio, Kasimbarsch, Tadjio, Ta'adjio)	E,S,PDK	V	
Kasimbarsch = Kasim- bar	Es		
Koelawisch = Kulawi	Es		Dialect of Kaili
Kosian = Balantak	E,S		
Kulawi (Koelawisch, Moma)	E,S,PDK		Dialect of Kaili
Laiwonu (Tba)	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Lala'eo (Aunde'e, Nde'e, Unde'e)	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Laoedje = Tinombo	Es		Dialect of Tomini

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
La'udje = Tinombo	E,S		Dialect of Tomini
ledo = Palu	S		Dialect of Kaili
Lindu (Linduan, Lindusch, Tado)	E,S	VI	
Linduan = Lindu	E		
Lindusch = Lindu	Es		
Loinang = Saluan	S		
Loinangscha = Saluan	Es		
Loindang = Saluan	S		
Loindangscha = Saluan	Es		
Lole ₁ (Lore, Lolesch, Oende, Unde)	E,S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Banava)
Lole ₂ = Petapa	E,S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Parigi)
Lolesch = Lole ₁	Es		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Banava)
Lore = Lole ₁	E		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Banava)
Luaan = Bajau	E		
Lutaos = Bajau	E		
Lutayaos = Bajau	E		
Madi = Saluan	S		
Masama = Andio'	SIL		
Mbelala (Baria ₁ , Bela, Belalā)	S		Dialect of Pamona
Moma = Kulawi	E,S		Dialect of Kaili
Mori, E (Nahina, Petasia)	E,S	VI	
Mori, W (Aikoa, Morisch)	E,S	VI	
Morisch = Mori, W	Es		

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Napu (Bara, Napoesch)	E,S,PDK	VI	
Napoesch = Napu	Es		
Nda'u (Ndaoe, Oema-lasasch, Umalasa)	E,S	V	
Ndaoe = Nda'u	Es		
Nde'e = Lala'eo	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Ndepoeoe = Ganti	Es		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Banava)
Ndepu'u = Ganti	E,S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Banava)
Oema = Pipikoro	Es		
Oemalasasch = Nda'u	Es		
Oende = Lole ₁	Es		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Banava)
Ompa = Tobaku	E,S		Dialect of Pipikoro
Orang Laut = Bajau	E		
Pajo = Balaesan	E,S		
Paloesch = Palu	Es		Dialect of Kaili
Palu (ledo, Paloesch)	E,S		Dialect of Kaili
Pakoelisch (Ado)	Es		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Sigi)
Pamona (Baree, Bare'e, Poso)	E,PDK	VI,VII	
Parigi (Parigisch, Tara)	E,S		Dialect of Kaili
Parigisch = Parigi	Es		Dialect of Kaili
Peana	E,S		Dialect of Pipikoro
Pekava (Da'a)	E,S,PDK		Dialect of Kaili
Petapa (Andje, Lole ₂ , Petapasch, Tadje)	E,S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Parigi)

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Petapasch = Petapa	Es		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Parigi)
Petasia = Mori, E	E,S		
Pipikoro (Oema, Pipikorosch, Uma)	E,S	VI	
Pipikorosch = Pipikoro	Es		
Poso = Pamona	E		
Po'u Mboto (Are'e)	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Raii = Tawaii	Es		Dialect of Kaili
Rapangkaka (Aria ₂)	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Saluan (Loinandang, Loinangs, Loindang, Loindangs, Madi)	S,SIL	VII	
Salu Maoge (A'e'e)	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Sama = Bajau	E		
Saoesoesch = Sausu	Es		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Parigi)
Sausu (Saoesoesch, Ta'a Dolo)	E,S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Parigi)
Sedoa (Baria, Tawaelia, Tawaeliaisch)	SIL	VI	
Sigi (Sigisch, Idja)	S,PDK		Dialect of Kaili
Sigisch = Sigi	Es		Dialect of Kaili
Sinohoan (Daido, Ido, Idore'e)	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Strand Bare'e = Tora'u Ba'u	S		Dialect of Pamona
Taa	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Ta'adjio = Kasimbar	E,S		

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Ta'a Doe = Dolage	E,S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Parigi)
Ta'a Dolo = Sausu	E,S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Parigi)
Tadje = Petapa	E,S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Parigi)
Tadjio = Kasimbar	E,S		
Tado = Lindu	E,S		
Tamungkolowi = Kulawi	E,S		Dialect of Kaili
Tananda	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Tara = Parigi	E,S		Dialect of Kaili
Tare'e	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Tawaelia = Sedoa	E,S		
Tawaeliaisch = Tawaelia	Es		
Tawaiili (Raii, Tawai- lisch)	E,S		Dialect of Kaili
Tawaiilisch = Tawaiili	Es		Dialect of Kaili
Tawualongi	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Tiadje = Tomini	E,S		
Tialo = Tomini	E,S		
Ti'ara = Bada	E,S		
Tinombo (Lacedje, La'udje, Tinom- bosch)	E,S		Dialect of Tomini
Tinombosch = Tinombo	Es		Dialect of Tomini
Toandjo'u = Togia	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Tobaku (Dompa ₂ , Ompa)	E,S		Dialect of Pipikoro
Togia (Toandjo'u, Una-una)	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Tole'e	E,S		Dialect of Pipikoro

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>MAP NO.</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Tolitololi (Gage, Tolito- tolisch, Tontoli, Tontolisch)	E,S	V	
Tolitolisch = Tolitololi	Es		
Tomini (Tiadje, Tialo, Tinombo, Tinombosch, Tominisch)	E,S	V	
Tominisch = Tomini	Es		
Tontoli = Tolitololi	E,S		
Tontolisch = Tolitololi	Es		
Tora'u Ba'u (Strand Bare'e)	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Uma = Pipikoro	E,S		
Umalasa = Nda'u	E,S		
Una-una = Togia	E		Dialect of Pamona
Unde = Lole ₁	E,S		Sub-dialect of Kaili (Banava)
Unde'e = Lala'eo	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Watu	E,S		Dialect of Pamona
Winatu-Gimpu	E,S		Dialect of Pipikoro

ABBREVIATIONS USED ON FINDER LIST

E	<u>Ethnologue</u>
Es	<u>Esser (1938)</u>
S	<u>Salzner (1960)</u>
PDK	<u>Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan</u> <u>(Department of Education and Culture)</u>
SIL	<u>Summer Institute of Linguistics</u>

LANGUAGE CLASSIFICATION

Explanatory Notes. Previous classifications of the languages of Central Sulawesi have made no attempt at sub-grouping the major entities, listing them rather as simply coordinate (e.g. Salzner, 1960). Our current preliminary lexicostatistic findings, however, suggest that there exists perhaps a more intricate pattern of relationships.

Thirty-four wordlists were compared and cognate relationships determined on the basis of this. We emphasize again that this was based on an "inspection" method of comparison, not on detailed comparative research. In spite of the limitations of using such a lexicostatistic method, we suggest that some general conclusions may be validly based on such data.

The Swadesh 100 wordlist was used for the comparison, with eight items being deleted as possibly confusing. This arises out of the use of Bahasa Indonesia as the medium of elicitation for the wordlists. These items are:

seed (<u>benih</u> , <u>biji</u>)	no adequate way to differentiate in the lists whether <u>benih</u> or <u>biji</u> was obtained
lie down (<u>berbaring</u>)	possible confusion between sleep (<u>tidur</u>) and lie down
tree (<u>pohon</u>)	confusion with wood (<u>kayu</u>)
hair (<u>rambut</u>)	confusion between hair (<u>rambut</u>) feather (<u>bulu</u>) and head (<u>kepala</u>)
man (<u>orang laki-laki</u>)	confusion between man (<u>orang laki-laki</u>) and male (<u>laki-laki</u>)
walk (<u>berjalan</u>)	confusion between walk (<u>berjalan</u>) and go (<u>pergi</u>)

say (<u>berkata</u>)	confusion between say (<u>berkata</u>) talk (<u>berbicara</u>) and tell a story (<u>bercerita</u>)
all (<u>semua</u>)	eliminated because of diverse and complex distribution of forms

In some of these cases actual semantic shifts may have occurred across certain languages, but since it is often difficult to distinguish these from miscommunications in the elicitation process, the above items have not been included in the present comparisons.

Swadesh originally set the critical percentages used in determining language relationships as:

100% - 81%	dialects of one language
80% - 36%	languages of the same family
35% - 12%	languages of the same stock
11% - 4%	languages of the same Microphylum
3% - 1%	languages of the same Mesophylum
less than 1%	languages of the same Macrophylum

Leaving aside questions of the validity of phylum level percentages, it is immediately apparent that all the languages listed in the Central Sulawesi Checklist fall within something like Swadesh's family level relationship with each other. The range of cognate relationships among the wordlists is from 35% (Buol and Banggai) to 94% (Kasimbar and Tajio). The vast majority of cognate relationships lie in the range of mid 40% to mid 60%, indicating a fairly high degree of interrelatedness among these languages. Only Buol, Bajau, and Banggai consistently stand outside this general level of relationship.

Language Classification. The following outline summarizes the tentative sub-groupings we have established for the languages of Central Sulawesi.

I. INDONESIAN

A. West Indonesian

1. Northwest Indonesian

a. BAJAU¹

2. Southwest Indonesian

a. Gorontalo Group

1) West Gorontalo

a) BUOL

b. Central Sulawesi Group

1) West Central

a) Tomini Sub-group²I) TOLITOLIII) DONDOIII) BOLANOIV) TOMINIV) KASIMBARVI) DAMPELASAVII) NDAUb) BALAESANc) Kaili-Pamona Sub-group (Toradja)³I) KAILI (7 dialects, many sub-dialects)

- Sindue-Tawaiili

- Parigi

- Palu

- Pekava
- Banava
- Sigi
- Kulawi

II) PIPIKORO (several dialects)

- Winatu-Gimpu
- Tole'e
- Kantewu
- Peana
- Boko
- Tobaku
- Banggakoro

III) LINDU

IV) SEDOA (TAWAEILIA)

V) PAMONA (BARE'E) (6 main dialects)⁴

- Pamona (Bare'e)
- Laiwonu
- Batui
- Sinohoan
- Mbelala
- Rapangkaka

VI) NAPU

VII) BADA (BEHOA) (2 dialects)⁵

- Bada
- Besoa (Behoa)

VIII) RAMPI (LEBONI) (mostly in South Sulawesi)

d) Bungku-Mori Sub-group

I) BUNGKU (2 dialects)

- Bungku

- Menui

II) MORI (3 dialects, locally
considered languages)⁶

- West Mori (Mori Atas)

- East Mori (Mori Bawah)

- South Mori (in South Sulawesi)

2) Eastern Group

a) Saluan Sub-group (Loinang)⁷I) SALUAN (LOINANG) (2 dialects)

- Saluan

- Loinang (in mountains)

II) ANDIO (HOBONGKO)III) BALANTAK

c. Banggai Group

1) BANGGAICognate Relationships/Tree Diagram of Relationships.

Table I lists cognate percentages among the 34 wordlists which were compared to determine the relationship among Central Sulawesi languages. These wordlists represent 22 of the 24 languages of Central Sulawesi as several lists are dialects of the same language. Following the Table of Cognate Relationships is a chart representing in tree form the relationships among the languages. Notes and Comments on the Tentative Classification, Cognate Table and Tree Diagram follow.

TABLE I: Cognate Relationships

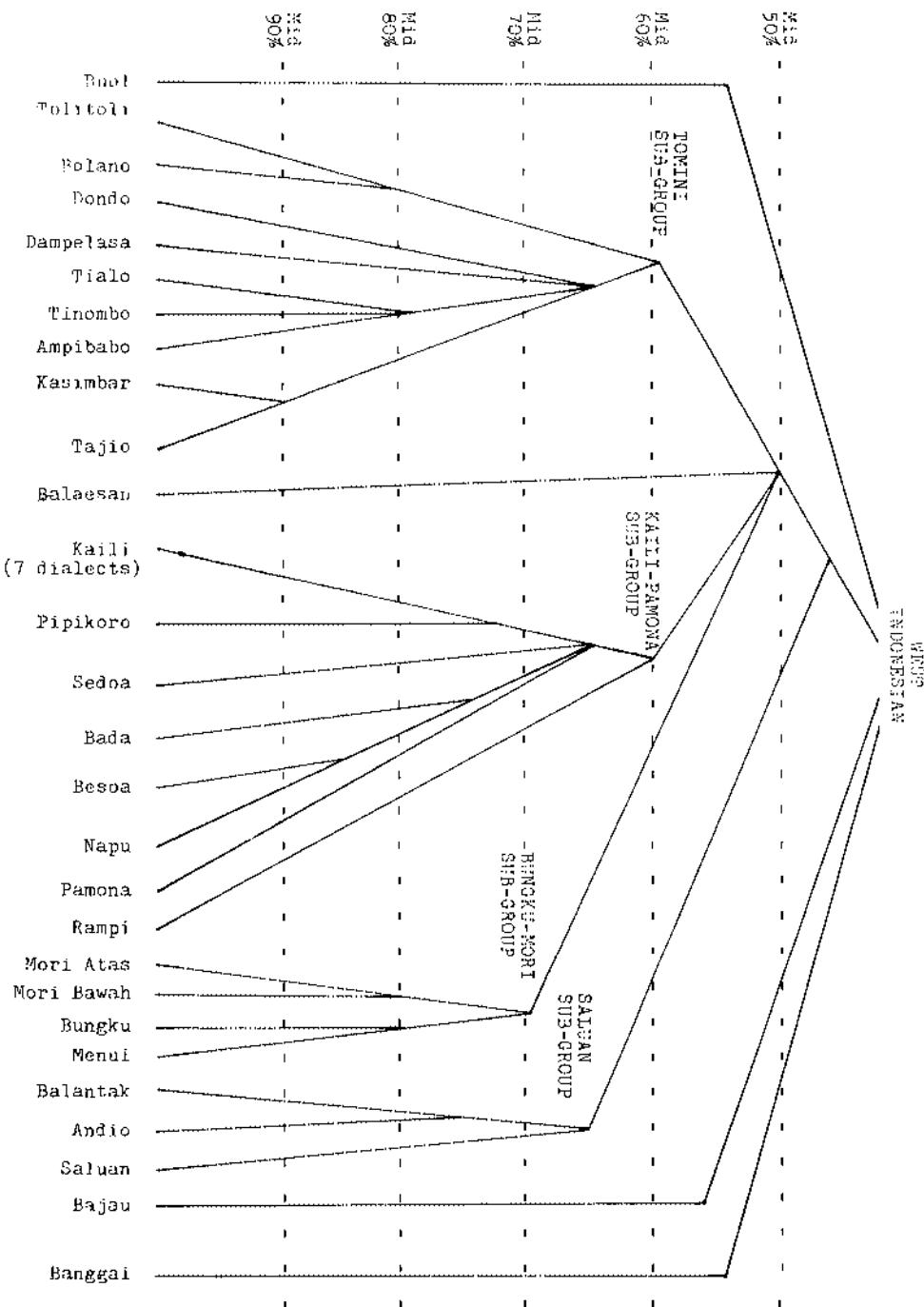
BUD

TOLI	61	<u>TOL</u>						
DON	54	<u>DO</u> <u>N</u>						
DAMP	47	<u>DAM</u>						
BALAE	38	<u>56</u> <u>57</u> <u>66</u> <u>BAL</u>						
BOL	54	<u>B1</u> <u>72</u> <u>59</u> <u>53</u> <u>BOL</u>						
TIAL	42	<u>66</u> <u>78</u> <u>73</u> <u>59</u> <u>66</u> <u>TIA</u>	TOMINI SUB-GROUP					
TIN	45	<u>64</u> <u>75</u> <u>72</u> <u>61</u> <u>65</u> <u>89</u> <u>TIN</u>						
KAS	43	<u>64</u> <u>69</u> <u>71</u> <u>59</u> <u>62</u> <u>70</u> <u>78</u> <u>KAS</u>						
TAJ	43	<u>62</u> <u>69</u> <u>71</u> <u>57</u> <u>62</u> <u>68</u> <u>68</u> <u>94</u> <u>TAJ</u>						
AMP	43	<u>62</u> <u>70</u> <u>71</u> <u>56</u> <u>59</u> <u>79</u> <u>82</u> <u>B1</u> <u>76</u> <u>AMP</u>						
SIND	43	<u>56</u> <u>56</u> <u>61</u> <u>64</u> <u>53</u> <u>52</u> <u>54</u> <u>69</u> <u>63</u> <u>64</u>	<u>SIN</u>					
PAR	42	<u>56</u> <u>55</u> <u>60</u> <u>62</u> <u>49</u> <u>52</u> <u>50</u> <u>59</u> <u>60</u> <u>59</u>	<u>PAR</u>					
PALU	43	<u>57</u> <u>58</u> <u>60</u> <u>65</u> <u>53</u> <u>54</u> <u>55</u> <u>65</u> <u>62</u> <u>60</u>	<u>91</u> <u>86</u> <u>PAL</u>					
PEK	42	<u>56</u> <u>57</u> <u>57</u> <u>64</u> <u>53</u> <u>49</u> <u>53</u> <u>62</u> <u>60</u> <u>57</u>	<u>87</u> <u>83</u> <u>90</u> <u>PEK</u>					
BAN	43	<u>57</u> <u>57</u> <u>60</u> <u>63</u> <u>51</u> <u>49</u> <u>53</u> <u>64</u> <u>58</u> <u>58</u>	<u>87</u> <u>80</u> <u>86</u> <u>88</u> <u>BAN</u>					
SIGI	42	<u>54</u> <u>55</u> <u>56</u> <u>65</u> <u>53</u> <u>49</u> <u>52</u> <u>61</u> <u>56</u> <u>56</u>	<u>87</u> <u>83</u> <u>90</u> <u>89</u> <u>86</u> <u>SIG</u>					
KUL	43	<u>54</u> <u>57</u> <u>62</u> <u>63</u> <u>52</u> <u>48</u> <u>53</u> <u>62</u> <u>60</u> <u>54</u>	<u>84</u> <u>82</u> <u>86</u> <u>85</u> <u>82</u> <u>87</u> <u>KUL</u>	KATILI-PAMONA				
PTP	43	<u>57</u> <u>56</u> <u>58</u> <u>64</u> <u>54</u> <u>51</u> <u>54</u> <u>61</u> <u>58</u> <u>53</u>	<u>76</u> <u>76</u> <u>78</u> <u>75</u> <u>71</u> <u>77</u> <u>86</u> <u>PIP</u>	SUB-GROUP				
BADA	43	<u>58</u> <u>57</u> <u>54</u> <u>58</u> <u>49</u> <u>52</u> <u>55</u> <u>57</u> <u>54</u> <u>56</u>	<u>66</u> <u>63</u> <u>65</u> <u>64</u> <u>62</u> <u>64</u> <u>64</u> <u>70</u> <u>BAD</u>					
BES	43	<u>57</u> <u>56</u> <u>54</u> <u>59</u> <u>51</u> <u>53</u> <u>54</u> <u>55</u> <u>54</u> <u>56</u>	<u>70</u> <u>72</u> <u>73</u> <u>68</u> <u>66</u> <u>69</u> <u>70</u> <u>74</u> <u>85</u> <u>BES</u>					
NAPU	45	<u>57</u> <u>56</u> <u>56</u> <u>58</u> <u>54</u> <u>53</u> <u>57</u> <u>55</u> <u>50</u> <u>56</u>	<u>68</u> <u>70</u> <u>71</u> <u>65</u> <u>65</u> <u>67</u> <u>69</u> <u>71</u> <u>80</u> <u>91</u> <u>NAP</u>					
SED	43	<u>57</u> <u>56</u> <u>57</u> <u>57</u> <u>53</u> <u>53</u> <u>55</u> <u>56</u> <u>55</u> <u>57</u>	<u>74</u> <u>76</u> <u>70</u> <u>68</u> <u>67</u> <u>67</u> <u>71</u> <u>75</u> <u>67</u> <u>73</u> <u>77</u> <u>SED</u>					
PAM	39	<u>54</u> <u>52</u> <u>54</u> <u>57</u> <u>53</u> <u>53</u> <u>54</u> <u>53</u> <u>54</u> <u>55</u>	<u>67</u> <u>71</u> <u>69</u> <u>67</u> <u>62</u> <u>69</u> <u>70</u> <u>77</u> <u>65</u> <u>66</u> <u>69</u> <u>73</u> <u>PAM</u>					
RAMP	43	<u>52</u> <u>51</u> <u>47</u> <u>52</u> <u>48</u> <u>46</u> <u>48</u> <u>49</u> <u>49</u> <u>51</u>	<u>64</u> <u>64</u> <u>67</u> <u>64</u> <u>64</u> <u>68</u> <u>66</u> <u>69</u> <u>62</u> <u>65</u> <u>67</u> <u>65</u> <u>69</u> <u>RAM</u>					
MO A.	42	<u>58</u> <u>53</u> <u>54</u> <u>49</u> <u>54</u> <u>53</u> <u>53</u> <u>51</u> <u>57</u> <u>57</u>	<u>59</u> <u>57</u> <u>58</u> <u>58</u> <u>60</u> <u>62</u> <u>62</u> <u>59</u> <u>59</u> <u>62</u> <u>65</u> <u>59</u>	<u>MO A.</u>				
MO B.	38	<u>56</u> <u>55</u> <u>55</u> <u>53</u> <u>50</u> <u>57</u> <u>56</u> <u>56</u> <u>51</u> <u>58</u>	<u>56</u> <u>55</u> <u>61</u> <u>58</u> <u>56</u> <u>56</u> <u>59</u> <u>62</u> <u>62</u> <u>61</u> <u>58</u> <u>58</u> <u>63</u> <u>59</u>	<u>86</u> <u>MO B.</u>	BUNGKU-MOHI			
BUNG	43	<u>58</u> <u>53</u> <u>51</u> <u>48</u> <u>55</u> <u>51</u> <u>51</u> <u>53</u> <u>49</u> <u>52</u>	<u>55</u> <u>51</u> <u>57</u> <u>55</u> <u>57</u> <u>56</u> <u>57</u> <u>56</u> <u>56</u> <u>51</u> <u>52</u> <u>50</u> <u>53</u> <u>52</u>	<u>66</u> <u>76</u> <u>BUN</u>	SUB-GROUP			
MEN	42	<u>58</u> <u>53</u> <u>53</u> <u>47</u> <u>53</u> <u>52</u> <u>55</u> <u>57</u> <u>52</u> <u>55</u> <u>56</u> <u>54</u> <u>57</u> <u>54</u> <u>55</u> <u>55</u> <u>56</u> <u>56</u> <u>57</u> <u>57</u> <u>49</u>	<u>57</u> <u>56</u> <u>56</u> <u>56</u> <u>56</u> <u>57</u> <u>55</u> <u>56</u> <u>57</u> <u>57</u> <u>57</u> <u>49</u>	<u>70</u> <u>72</u> <u>85</u> <u>MEN</u>				
SAL	40	<u>51</u> <u>45</u> <u>46</u> <u>47</u> <u>49</u> <u>46</u> <u>48</u> <u>45</u> <u>45</u> <u>49</u> <u>49</u> <u>48</u> <u>49</u> <u>47</u> <u>47</u> <u>49</u> <u>52</u> <u>52</u> <u>53</u> <u>54</u> <u>51</u> <u>47</u>	<u>55</u> <u>54</u> <u>52</u> <u>34</u>	<u>SAL</u>	SALUAN			
BALAN	39	<u>53</u> <u>49</u> <u>50</u> <u>47</u> <u>48</u> <u>48</u> <u>51</u> <u>53</u> <u>50</u> <u>52</u> <u>53</u> <u>53</u> <u>51</u> <u>51</u> <u>53</u> <u>49</u> <u>52</u> <u>52</u> <u>51</u> <u>52</u> <u>53</u> <u>56</u> <u>52</u> <u>58</u> <u>54</u> <u>57</u>	<u>66</u> <u>BAL</u>	SUB-				
AND	46	<u>60</u> <u>55</u> <u>56</u> <u>57</u> <u>53</u> <u>53</u> <u>56</u> <u>60</u> <u>56</u> <u>56</u> <u>59</u> <u>58</u> <u>55</u> <u>57</u> <u>56</u> <u>57</u> <u>57</u> <u>59</u> <u>57</u> <u>56</u> <u>57</u> <u>58</u> <u>55</u> <u>58</u> <u>61</u> <u>62</u> <u>67</u>	<u>74</u> <u>78</u> <u>AND</u>	GROUP				
BANG	35	<u>46</u> <u>40</u> <u>35</u> <u>36</u> <u>42</u> <u>36</u> <u>37</u> <u>40</u> <u>39</u> <u>38</u> <u>42</u> <u>40</u> <u>42</u> <u>41</u> <u>40</u> <u>40</u> <u>37</u> <u>37</u> <u>38</u> <u>37</u> <u>40</u> <u>35</u> <u>35</u> <u>41</u> <u>40</u> <u>45</u> <u>42</u> <u>51</u> <u>48</u> <u>BAN</u>						
BAJ	38	<u>56</u> <u>47</u> <u>48</u> <u>47</u> <u>51</u> <u>43</u> <u>45</u> <u>49</u> <u>46</u> <u>44</u> <u>57</u> <u>54</u> <u>56</u> <u>55</u> <u>58</u> <u>54</u> <u>53</u> <u>51</u> <u>51</u> <u>51</u> <u>48</u> <u>48</u> <u>51</u> <u>48</u> <u>52</u> <u>50</u> <u>54</u> <u>51</u> <u>48</u> <u>53</u> <u>59</u>	<u>42</u> <u>BAJ</u>					

ABBREVIATIONS:

BUD	Puo1	TAJ	Tajio	PIP	Pipikoro	BUNG	Bungku
TOLI	Telitoli	AMP	Ampibaboe	BADA	Bada	MEN	Menui
DON	Dendo	SIND	Sindue-Tawalli	BES	Besoa	SAL	Saluan
DAMP	Dampelasa	PAR	Parigi	NAPU	Napu	BALAN	Balantak
BALAE	Balesan	PALU	Palu	SEN	Sedoa	AND	Andio
BOL	Bolano	PEK	Pekava	PAM	Pamona	BANG	Banggai
TIAL	Tialo	BAN	Banava	RAMP	Rampi	BAJ	Bajau
TIN	Tinombo	STGJ	Sigi	MO A.	Mori Atas		
KAS	Kasimbar	KUL	Kulewi	MO B.	Mori Bawah		

TABLE II: Language Relationships 27



Notes and Comments.

1. Salzner (1960) includes Badjo (Bajau) in the Loimang (Saluan) Sub-group of Southwest Indonesian. Our comparison would not justify including Bajau in the same Sub-group with Saluan, Balautak and Andio. Vogelin and Vogelin (1977) group Bajau in Northwest Austronesian Group following Cense and Uhlenbeck (1958), who comment that Bajau is probably NOT one of the West Indonesian Borneo languages.

2. Salzner lists the following languages in the Tomini Sub-group:

- Tomini = Tiadje = Tialo = Dondo
- Bolano = Djidja
- Tolitoli = Tontoli = Gage
- Tinombo = Ampibabo = La'udje
- Umalasa = Nda'u
- Kasimbar = (T)(a')adjio
- Dampelasa = Dian
- Balaesa(n) = Balaisang = Pajo
- Petapa = Lole = Tadje = Andje

The recent surveys done in the area by the PDK (1973, 1975) and by UNHAS-SIL (1978) found a slightly altered arrangement of languages in this group. This is reflected in the section on classification above (p. 22). Some comments on this are as follows:

Dondo is a separate language from Tomini. It is probably separate from Tolitoli as well, although its cognate relationship is certainly on the border between classical lexicostatistic language and dialect (80%). Local opinion is that Dondo is a separate language from Tolitoli. This conviction likely stems in part from the fact that there used to be a separate Dondo Kingdom distinct from Buol-Tolitoli. Dondo and Tolitoli are close

geographically, however, and contact between the two groups may explain why the shared lexical percentage between these languages comes out high.

Within the Tomini Sub-group Dondo groups more closely to Tomini and Kasimbar than to Tolitoli and Bolano or Dampelasa. (See Table II, p. 27). This relationship is not apparent from a purely lexicostatistic check, as Dondo shares the same level of lexicostatistic percentage with Tolitoli and Bolano as with Tomini and Kasimbar. An examination of individual wordlists, however, quickly demonstrates Dondo's closer relationship with Tomini and Kasimbar. In most cases where Tolitoli and Bolano have a different item from Tomini and Kasimbar, Dondo shares the Tomini and Kasimbar form. In cases where all the languages have the same form with minor phonological variation, Dondo shares the feature of Tomini and Kasimbar. For example:

	TOLITOLI	DONDO	TOMINI
	BOLANO		KASIMBAR
long	marangat	arenta	alenta/alenda
small	madek	de?i	dede?i
all	sadako	deisa	deisa/mogoote/mabari
root	akat	lari	lali/rari
mouth	baba?	ŋanja	ŋanja
louse	kutu	?utu	?utu/utu
bone	buku	buu	bu?u/vu?u
know	kotoi	otoi	otoi
horn	tanduk	tandu	tandu?e tandu

Tolitoli and Buol share a relatively high cognate relationship (61%) when compared with the relationship of Buol with the other languages in the Tomini Sub-group (42% - 54%). Again as with Dondo and Tolitoli, it is likely that historical factors of contact probably help explain the present relationship. The unity of Buol and Tolitoli in one kingdom very probably influenced the linguistic situation. A hypothesis is that borrowing between Buol and Tolitoli while these groups were politically united accounts for their apparently high degree of relationship today.

Tomini (Tialo) and Tinombo (with Ampibabo) form one language according to the present data. Tialo-Tinombo are 89% cognate.

Bolano shares a dialect level relationship lexicostatistically with Tolitoli (83%) although with the other members of the Tomini group it scores consistently lower than the average intra-group relationship. A possible hypothesis is that Bolano represents an offshoot from Tolitoli that crossed the peninsula and settled on the shore of Tomini Bay. Clearly some contact has existed between Tolitoli and Bolano, though the exact nature of this remains to be determined.

Balaesan is listed by Esser (1938) and Salzner (1960) in the Tomini group. As shown in Table II, Balaesan is in fact related on a more distant level to the Tomini group languages. Hence we have tentatively posited Balaesan as a one member Sub-group separate from Tomini. This is based on several factors. The first is lexicostatistic evidence found on Table I. Balaesan consistently stands further apart from the Tomini group than the average intra-group level. For example:

Balaesan - Tolitoli	56%
Balaesan - Dondo	56%
Balaesan - Dampelasa	66%
Balaesan - Bolano	53%

Balaesan - Tialo	59%
Balaesan - Tinombo	61%
Balaesan - Ampibabo	56%
Balaesan - Kasimbar	59%
Balaesan - Tajio	57%

The higher relationship between Balaesan and Dampelasa (66%) again likely arises from the fact that Dampelasa lies immediately north of Balaesan along the coast.

An examination of distinctive vocabulary items reveals Balaesan often standing apart from the Tomini Sub-group. In some cases it shares the Kaili forms. In others it has a unique form different from all others in Central Sulawesi. For example:

	<u>TOMINI</u>	<u>BALAESAN</u>	<u>KAILI-PAMONA</u>
water	ogo	valu	ue
moon	buran	endak	bulane
fire	api	luton	api
red	melam	vondak	nalei
bird	manu	tonji-tonji	tonji
hand	lima	pale	pale
see	otoi	sani	sani
	(itai)		(njani)
yellow	melili	kuni	kuni
		luluge	

From such examples as well as the lexicostatistic evidence we tentatively suggest Balaesan is a separate Sub-group from the Tomini Sub-group. Further study will verify this hypothesis.

The name Umalasa is not used or recognized at all locally. Hence, Ndaу, the more common name, is listed.

Petapa is a village located within the geographic domain of the Parigi dialect of Kaili. Salzner lists Petapa as a member of the Tomini Sub-group, but does not locate it at all. No wordlist

was obtained from Petapa for the present comparison. We suspect Petapa may be a sub-dialect of Kaili (Parigi). This needs to be investigated further.

3. The PDK (1973) discusses the use of the term Toradja for the group of languages found in West and Central Sulawesi. Evidence is given showing that there is no cultural basis for this name. The term Toradja as used by present inhabitants of Sulawesi only refers to a language group of northern South Sulawesi Province and is to be considered a separate group culturally and linguistically. The PDK therefore suggests the name Kaili-Pamona for the Central Sulawesi Sub-group as more appropriate. This terminology utilizes the names of the two major languages of the Sub-group, Kaili and Pamona (Bare'e).

Esser (1938) lists 12 languages in what he called the West Toradja Group of Central Sulawesi. These are:

- * - Tawaiili
- * - Palu
- * - Lole (Unde)
- * - Ganti
- * - Sigi
- * - Pakuli
- Lindu
- * - Kulawi
- Pipikoro
- * - Parigi
- * - Sausu
- Tawaelia

The items marked with an asterisk (*) are those NOT listed as languages in the Checklist, but which are treated as dialects of Kaili, following the PDK (1973).

Salzner (1960) essentially built on Esser's work, adding a few more names under the West Toradja group, and rearranging some of the names Esser gives. His total comes to 14 languages in the West Toradja Group. These are:

- * - Tawailili (2 dialects)
- * - Lole (Unde)
- * - Ganti (Ndepu'u)
- Palu (4 dialects, one of them Kailili)
- Lindu
- * - Kulawi
- * - Pekawa
- * - Tamungkolowi
- * - Tobaku
- * - Banggakoro
- Tawaelia
- * - Sausu (2 dialects)
- * - Parigi
- Pipikoro (2 dialects)

Once again those names marked with an asterisk (*) are those considered dialects in the Checklist. Tawailili, Lole, Ganti, Kulawi, Pekawa, Sausu, and Parigi are classed as dialects, following PDK (1973). The present comparisons of wordlists confirms this. The PDK survey report combines Kulawi and Lindu as one dialect of Kai- li. Local people in the Kulawi area indicated that Kulawi is spoken around Lake Lindu, but that there was another separate language used around the lake as well, Lindu (Tado). No wordlist was obtained for Lindu, so this needs to be investigated further.

In comparing Kailili and the languages of the Tomini Sub-group, Kasimbar consistently shares a higher relationship with Kailili than the other Tomini Sub-group. There is one exception among the Kai- li dialects to this statement, Parigi, thought by some local

traditions to be the original area of Kaili. It is likely that the relationship of Parigi and Kasimbar (59%) is closer to the original level of relationship between Kaili and Kasimbar. The influence of Kaili as the local trade language has perhaps raised the percentage of relationship between the other Kaili dialects and Kasimbar, the nearest neighbor to Kaili on the north. This needs to be examined more closely.

Tamungkolowi is the name of a village which speaks the Kulawi dialect of Kaili. Tobaku and Banggakoro are dialects of Pipikoro according to local Pipikoro speakers. No wordlists have been obtained for these three villages, so for the present the decision to treat these as dialects is based on informant opinion. The dialects listed for Pipikoro are based on Salzner (1960) with the addition of Tobaku and Banggakoro.

The unusually high relationship of Pipikoro and the Kulawi dialect of Kaili (86%) is probably the result of much contact. These two groups border each other and the routes from the Pipikoro area to the coast pass through Kulawi. There is much intermixing between these two groups.

Tawaelia (Sedoa) is located by Esser as spoken in one village at the mouth of the Tambarana River just west of Poso. The language spoken there is called locally Sedoa, and originates from the mountains to the south of the coast. There is a village named Sedoa in the Lore Utara Sub-district, from which the Sedoa list was taken. It seems that Sedoa is Tawaelia.

The close relationship of Sedoa to Napu (77%) and Parigi (76%) as compared to the other languages of the Kaili-Pamona Sub-group (high 60% - low 70%) is probably due to contact. Sedoa is very near Napu, and there seems to be much travel from the Sedoa area to the coast near Parigi.

Napu and Besoa share a very high cognate relationship (91%) although Besoa is a dialect of Bada, a separate language from Napu. It is probable that the high relationship between Napu and Besoa is the result of much interaction. Geographically Besoa is more linked with Napu than with Bada. A mountain range separates Besoa and Bada, while lower hills and broad valleys lie between Besoa and Napu. Napu and Besoa are also in the same Sub-district (Lore Utara) while Bada is a separate Sub-district (Lore Selatan). We suggest these factors account for the unusually high cognate relationship between Napu and Besoa.

4. Local feeling is quite strong against using the name Bare'e for the Pamona language. The dialect situation for Pamona is quite complex. The present work did not encompass a detailed look at Pamona dialects. The reader is referred to Salzner (1960) for his description of the various sub-dialects of Pamona (Bare'e).

5. Salzner lists three dialects of Behoa (Bada): Besoa, Hanggira, and Bada. According to informants from the area the Hanggira dialect is no longer distinguished from Bada or Besoa.

Bada, Besoa and Napu are related in a chain of relationships from Bada to Besoa to Napu. Besoa and Bada are clearly related on the dialect level (85%). Besoa and Napu are similarly dialect level (91%). Bada and Napu are probably separate languages, although the cognate relationship is marginal between dialect and language (80%). It is clear that these languages are very closely related and the high cognate relationship partially the result of interaction between the groups.

6. There is a difference of opinion whether Mori is one language with 3 dialects or 3 closely related languages. Esser considered Mori to be one language with 3 dialects. Salzner lists 3 separate Mori languages (West, East and South Mori). The answer

likely involves sociolinguistic factors as well as linguistic similarity. Informants consistently indicated West Mori (Mori Atas) was a distinct language from East Mori (Mori Bawah). We have listed these as one language in the classification section based on the cognate relationship of 85% and Esser's evidence. He spent considerable time in the Mori area, investigating the Mori language.

7. Esser and Salzner use the name Loinang for the Saluan language and for the Sub-group of which Saluan is a member. Loinang has the meaning of "primitive people" in the Banggai language. We have chosen to use the name Saluan in place of Loinang as it has less negative connotations to the local people involved.

Similarly, Bobongko has somewhat derogatory overtones so we have chosen to use the name Andio in place of Bobongko. The preferred name by local speakers is Masama, which neither Esser nor Salzner mention.

CHECKLIST OF LANGUAGES

In the Checklist below the languages of Central Sulawesi are listed in alphabetical order under the preferred name. Alternative names used, population figures for each language, and village names are also included. Where known, dialects are listed, and in all cases villages are listed by Sub-district (Kecamatan, Kec.) Villages in which more than one language is spoken are indicated as mixed (M). Sub-district capitals are marked by asterisks (*).

ANDIO (Bobongko, Masama) pop. ±1,600

Kec. Lamala	Taugi	Tangeban (M)
-------------	-------	--------------

BADA (Behoa, Besoa, Besoasch, Ti'ara) pop. ±10,000

BESOA DIALECT

Kec. Lore Utara	Rompo	Lempe
	Torire	Doda
	Bariri	Datu
	Hanggira	

BADA DIALECT

Kec. Lore Selatan	*Gintu	Bomba
	Runde	Lelio
	Badangkaia	Kalori
	Bakekau	Lengkeka
	Bulili	Tonehipi
	Bewa	Kageroa
	Pada	Toware

Kec. Pamona Selatan	Taipa (M)	Salukaiya (M)
---------------------	-----------	---------------

Kec. Poso Pesisir	Tonipa (M)	Betania (M)
	Toini (M)	Pinedapa (M)
Kec. Parigi	Lemusa (M)	
BAJAU (Badjaw, Badjo, Bajao, Badjosch, Bayo, pop. ±25,000 Gaj, Luaan, Lutaos, Lutayaos, Sama, Orang Laut, Tirije'ne)		
Kec. Moutong	Bajo	
Kec. Poso Kota	Madale (M)	
Kec. Poso Pesisir	Tumora (M)	
Kec. Ampana Kota	Labuan (M)	
Kec. Una-Una	Pulau Anam	Kul ingkanari
Kec. Bungku Selatan	Padabaho	Kapale
	Pado--pado	Umbele
	Padabale	Polewali
	Busutobel	Saenoa
Kec. Menui Kepulauan	Tanona	Masadian (M)
	Malore	P. Samarengga (M)
	Pulau Tiga (M)	Padei Laut (M)
Kec. Utara Tolitoli	*Laulalang (M)	Kapas
	Santigi	Galumpang
	Lingadan	
Kec. Baolan	Labuan Lobo	Kabetan (M)
	Sambuyang	Pulias (M)
Kec. Banggai	Tinakin Mominit	
Kec. Liang	Bajo	
Kec. T. Tikom	Kalumbatan	Lopito (M)
Kec. Lamala	Lomba (M)	*Bonebobakal (M)

Kec. Tinangkung	*Salakan (M)
Kec. Pagimana	Bajo Poat
	Jaya Bakti

<u>BALAESAN</u> (Balaesang, Balaisang, Pajo)	pop. ±4,000
Kec. Balaesang	Malei
	Kamonji
	Ketong
	Ponolulu (M)

<u>BALANTAK</u> (Balantalsch, Kosian)	pop. ±22,000
---------------------------------------	--------------

Kec. Luwuk	*Luwuk (M)	Bungin (M)
Kec. Balantak	*Balantak (M)	Resarna
	Mamping	Dondo
	Padang	Sepe
	Tonatu	Booy
	Rau	Tintingon
	Kiloma	Tombos (M)
	Dolom	Luok
	Talima Atas	Kampangan
	Talima Bawah	Toku
	Tanggawas (M)	Ondoliang
	Giwang	Batusimpang (M)
	Tongke	Pangkalaseang (M)
	Poyang	Tinonda

Kec. Tinangkung	Bakalan (M)
-----------------	-------------

Kec. Lamala	Minangandala (M)	Pondan
	Eteng	Sobol
	Kotabaru	Binotik
	Baruga	Bombanen
	Labotan	Bolo

Lomba (M)	Sulubombong
*Bonebobakal (M)	Boras
Poroan	Lonas
Sirom	Tangeban (M)
Luhpalampana/ Kagitakan	Nipa

BANGGAI (Aki, Banggaisch) pop. ±86,000

Kec. Banggai	Lompio (M)	Lambako
	Tanobonunungan	Kokini/Pakasua
	Dodung	Lampa
	Potil Pololoba	Adean
	Bone Baru	Timbong Mominit
	Tolise Tobone	Gonggong
	Paisumosoni	Monsongan
	Popisi	Tolokibit
	Lokotoi	Matangan
	Kendek	
Kec. Liang	Alakasing	Mamulusan
	Apal	Tomboniki
	Balayon	Kindadal
	Boyomoute	Tolulos
	Basosol	Popisi
	*Liang (M)	Labibi
	Saleati	Luk
	Binuntuli	Tombos
	Tangkop	Patukuki
	Popidolon	Koyobunga
	Okumel	Kolak
	Balombong	

Kec. Bulagi	*Bulagi I (M)	Sosom
	Bulagi II	Montomisan
	Boloi	Lalandai
	Maselesek	Tolo
	Oluno	Unu
	Peling	Mangais
	Bangunemo	Palabatu I
	Koyobunga	Palabatu II
	Sabang	Lolantang I
	Ombuli	Lolantang II
	Lukpanenteng	Suit
	Bakalinga	Sabelak
	Bolubung	Balalon
	Montop	Pandaluk
	Paisuluno	Osan
	Komba-komba	Tatarandang
	Sumondong	Bonepuso
	Alul	
Kec. Buko	Kambani	Batangono
	*Tataba	Lelangan
	Buko	Peling Lalomo
	Palapat	Labasiano
	Lumbilumbia	Tataba (M)
	Labangun	Malanggong
	Seano	Lemeleme Bungin (M)
	Paisubatu	Lemeleme Darat (M)
Kec. Totikum	Palam	Sakay
	Kombutokan	Bolonan (M)
	Lopito (M)	Sebenan
	Sampaka	Kanali

	Salangano	Peley	
	Batang Bebasal	Tobungku (M)	
	Abason	Nulion	
	Tone	Tonuson	
	*Sambiut (M)		
Kec. Tinangkung	*Salakan (M)	Tobing	
	Baka	Paisumosoni	
	Bongganan	Tobungin	
	Tompudau	Mansamat Atas (M)	
	Bakalan (M)	Mansamat Bawah (M)	
	Bulungkobit	Kampung Baru	
	Bungin	Tinangkung	
	Kautu	Gansal	
	Ponding- ponding	Saiyong	
	Tatakalai	Ambelang	
	Luksagu	Manggalai	
Kec. Labobo	Bangkurung	*Mansalean	Togong Sagu
		Lalong	Nggasuang
		Lipulalongo	Kaukes
		Paisuluno	Mbuang-mbuang
		Alasan	Kalupapi
		Bone-bone	Sasabobok
		Lantibung (M)	Tabulang
		Mbeleang	Ndidibung
		Toropot	Panapat
		Kokudang	Timpaus
		Bungin	Kasuari
		Taduno	Sonit
		Kanari	

BOLANO (Boano, Bolanosch, Djidja) pop. ±1,600

Kec. Moutong Bolano

BUNGKU (Bungkusch, Nahine) pop. ±35,000

BUNGKU DIALECT

Kec. Bungku Utara	Buah-buah	Kolo Atas
	Pandauke	Kolo Bawah
	Tokonanaba	Boba
	Mumungi	Ueruru
	Momo	Silititi
	*Baturube	Matube
	Tirongan Atas	Tokala Atas
	Tirongan Bawah	Tokala Bawah
	Morowali	Kolombang
Kec. Bungku Tengah	*Bungku	Bahomoleo
	Salonsa	Bahomahoni
	Ungkaya	Bente
	Maohino	Ipi
	Emea	Bahoruru
	Umbele	Matansala
	Karanpa	Bungi
	Pebotoa	Lamberea
	Pebatae	Matano
	S. Taba	Tofoiso
	Bahombelu	Mendui
	Samarenda	Sakita
	Bahonsuai	Tofuti
	Wata	Bahotobungku
	Ambunu	Puungkoilu
	Tondo	Lahuafu
	Umpanga	Unsongi

	Larobenu	Nambu
	Wosu	Larone
	Bahoea Reko-	Ulurere
	reko	
	Geresa	Kalono
	Lanona	Bahowohahi
	Bahomante	Bahomotefe
Kec. Bungku Selatan	Siumbatu	Lafeu
	Bahodopi	Torete
	Keurea	Buleleng
	Fatufia	Laroenai
	Labata	Sambalagi
	Betebete	Lalampu
	Puungkeu	Lamontoli
	Tangofa	Lalemo
	Lemo	

MENUI DIALECT

Kec. Menui Kepulauan Matano (M)	Ngapaea
Matarape (M)	Torukuno
P. Samarengga	Morompaitonga
(M)	
Padei Laut (M)	Padalaa
Padei Darat	Kofalagadi
Terebino	*Uyunambo

BUOL (Bual, Bwo'ol, Dia) pop. ±63,000

Kec. Paleleh	*Paleleh	Tolano
	Umu	Latindu
	Malangato	Oyak
	Lilito	Timbilon
	Talaki	Lunguto

	Baturata	Bodi
	Kuala Besar	
Kec. Bunobogu		
	Bulagidun	Lonu
	Diapati	Batugolu
	Lokodoka	Taat
	Inalotan	Pinimpinang
	Matinan	Konamukan
	Lokodidi	Tamit
	Labuton	*Bunobogu
Kec. Bokat		
	*Bokat	Negeri Lama
	Nopu	Kodolagon
	Potongan	Katanan
	Ononi	Baolan
	Diat	Bongo
	Biau	Tayadun
	Bungkudu	Poongan
Kec. Momunu		
	Momunu	Guamoniai
	Bugis (M)	Panimbul
	Kulango	Tongon
	Pajeko	Potugu
	*Lamadong I	Pinamula
	Lamadong II	Toluan
	Pomayagon	Pujimulyo
Kec. Biau		
	Buol	Busak I
	*Kali	Busak II
	Leok I	Tuinan
	Leok II	Lakea I
	Kumaligon	Lakea II
	Mokupo	Lakuan Buol
Kec. Baolan		
	Panasakan (M)	

DAMPELASA (Dampelas, Dampelasasch, Dian) pop. ±9,500

Kec. Dampal Selatan	Kombo (M)
Kec. Dampelas Sojol	Kambayang
	Talaga
	Sabang
	Sioyong

DONDO pop. ±9,000

Kec. Galang	Lakatan (M)
Kec. Baolan	Salugan (M)
	Oyom (M)
Kec. Dondo	*Tinabogan (M)
	Kamalu (M)
	Bambapun (M)
	Buga
	Ogowele
	Ogogasang
	Melala
	Janja (M)
	Lampasio (M)
	Laís
	Muara Besar
	Batuilo
	Sibaluton
	Ogogili
	Luok Manipi (M)

KAILI (Palu, Paloesch) total ±290,000

PALU DIALECT pop. ±128,000

Kec. Palu	*Palu (M)	Kabonena
	Tanah Modindi	Donggala Kecil
	(M)	
	Talise (M)	Duyu
	Besusu	Pengawu
	Lolu	Palupi
	Birobuli	Tawanjuka
	Boyaoge	Nunu
	Tatura	Kamonji

	Tipo	Baru
	Silae	Ujuna
	Balaroa	Lere
Kec. Biromaru	*Biromaru	Sibalaya Utara
	Mpansu	Sibalaya Selatan
	Lolu	Lambara
	Petobo	Kalawara
	Loru	Pandere
	Pombewe	Pakuli
	Kalukubula	Sidondo I
	Ngata Baru	Sidondo II
Kec. Dolo	*Dolo	K. Pulu
	Balongga	K. Rindau
	Sambo	Karowana
	Bobo	Langaleso
	Rarampadende	Rogo
	Kalcke	Baluase
	Maku	Walatana
	Pewunu	Bangga
	Sibonu	Bulubete
	Tulo	Pulu
	Watubula	Pesaku (M)
	Soulowe	Balongga (M)
	Potoya	
Kec. Marawola	*Binangga	Bomba
	Sinju	Beka
	Tinggede	
Kec. Tawaiili	Kayu Malue Pajeko	
	Kayu Malue Ngapa	
	Pantoloan	
	Guntarano	

BANAVA DIALECT		pop. <u>±20,000</u>
Kec. Palu	Buluri Watusampu	
Kec. Banava	*Donggala Tanjung Batu (M) Gunung Bale Jono Oge Ganti Kabonga Besar Kabonga Kecil	Loli Oge Loli Tasiburi Limboro Bente/Kola-kola Lumbudolo Powelua Towale
PEKAVA DIALECT		pop. <u>±32,000</u>
Kec. Marawola	Porame Bolaroa Balane Wayu Lewara Palolobia Dombu Mabere Tamado Bambakanini Gimpubia Palintuma Padende Matantimali Sibedi Ongulara Wiapore Rondingo Wawugaga	Wawuja'i Soi Baluase Boyabaluase Uwemanje Doda Daenggune Kukuna Kalora Kulasi Lebanu Taipanggabe Anglore Panesibaja Danggaraa Bambakaenu Lumbulama Malino Kasiromu

Kec. Biromaru	Jono Oge	Bahagia
	Makmur	Sintuwu
	Tanah Harapan	Berdikari
	Ampera	Maranata
	Rezeki	Palolo
Kec. Dolo	Jono	Wisolo
	Baturalele	Lalundu
	Kalukuttinggu	Tinauka
	Balamoa	Pantolobete
	Malumpewa	Towi ora
	Mantikole	Bonemarawa
KULAWI DIALECT		pop. ±5,500
Kec. Kulawi	Baladongku	*Kulawi
	Tangkulowi	Watuwali
	Loone	Toro
	Ntokumanu	
Kec. Biromaru	Omua	
SIGI DIALECT		pop. ±7,500
Kec. Biromaru	Ranteleda	Sigimpu
	Petimbe	Bora
	Kapiro	Watunonju
	Bunga	Olobuju
	Bobo	Soulowe
	Bakubakulu	Karawana
TAWAELI-SINDUE DIALECT		pop. ±55,000
Kec. Palu	Talise (M)	
Kec. Tawaeli	*Tawaeli	
	Wombo	Lambara
	Nupabomba	Baiya

	Taipa	Panau
	Mamboro (M)	Wani K.
	Labuan	Bodi
Kec. Sindue	Dalaka	Tibo
	Lero	Saloya
	*Toaya	Kaliburu
	Sumari	Batusuya
	Taripa	Tamarenja
	Masaingi	Oti
	Marana	Alindau
	Enu	
Kec. Sirenja	Lende	Sipi
	Lompio	Jono Ogo
	Sibado	Dampal
	*Tompe	Ombo
	Balentuma	Tondo
	Tanjung Padang	
Kec. Parigi	Toboli (M)	Parigi (M)
Kec. Balaesang	Babean	Lombonga
PARIGI DIALECT		pop. ±43,000
Kec. Parigi	Toboli	Kayuboko
	*Parigi	Olaya
	Pelawa	Lemusa (M)
	Petapa (M)	Bayantongo
	Lebo	Dolago
	Bambalemo	Nambaru (M)
	Kampai	Tindaki
	Loji (M)	Tanalanto (M)
	Masigi	Torue (M)
	Mbalialara	Malakosa (M)

	Parijimpu	Sausu (M)
	Martasali (M)	Maliali (M)
	Pombolowo	Binangga
Kec. Tawaili	Lumbubaka	Tondo
	Bale	
Kec. Palu	Kawatuna	Tanah Modindi (M)
	Poboya	Talise (M)
	Lasoani	
Kec. Poso Pesisir	Tumora (M)	Tiwa'a (M)
	Tambarana (M)	Takurondo (M)
	Kalora (M)	Toini (M)
	Kilo (M)	Mapane (M)
Kec. Una-una	Tampabatu (M)	Tanjung Pude (M)
	Lembanya (M)	Una-una (M)
	Kololio (M)	Urundaka (M)
	Awo (M)	Urumbepo (M)
Kec. Poso Kota	Moengko (M)	

KASIMBAR (Adjio, Kasimbarsch, Tadjio, Tajio, Ta'adjio) ±7,000

Kec. Ampibabo	Toribulu	Kasimbar
	Sienjo	
Kec. Tinombo	Maninili	

LINDU (Linduan, Lindusch, Tado) pop. ±1,700

Kec. Kulawi	Anca	Langko
	Tomado	

MORI pop. ±18,000

WEST MORI DIALECT (Aikoa, Morisch)	pop.	±3,000
Kec. Mori Atas	Tamonjengi	Taende

	Gontara	Ensa
	Kasingoli	Kolaka
	*Tomata	Peonea
	Londi	
EAST MORI DIALECT (Nahina, Petasia)		pop. ±15,000
Kec. Petasia	Tambayoli (M)	Korololaki
	Tandayondo (M)	*Kolonodale
	Tamainusisi (M)	Koya
	Tontowea	Bahontula
	Tiu	Korololama
	Maralee	Keuno
	Mondowe	Ungkea
	Moleono	Mohoni
	Sampalowo	Tompira (M)
	Onepute	Bunta
	Koromatantu	
Kec. Lembo	Wawopada	Lemborona
	Waraa	Korowou
	Tingkeao	Ronta
	Mora	Petumbea
	Uluanso	Undoro
	*Beteleme	Lembobelala
	Tinompo	Poona
	Kumpi	Korosule
	Korompeeli	Lembobaru
	Korowalelo	
<u>NAPU</u> (Bara, Napoesch)		pop. ±4,000
Kec. Lore Utara	*Wuasa	Dohalo
	Watumaetu	Winowanga
	Kaduwa	Watutau

	Ali tupu	Wanga
	Tamadue	Talabosa
Kec. Poso Pesisir	Tambarana (M)	Pinedapa (M)
<u>NDAU</u> (Ndaoe, Oemalasasch, Umalasa)		pop. ±2,000
Kec. Balaesang	Sibayu (M)	Walandano
<u>PAMONA</u> (Bare'e, Baree, Poso)		pop. ±106,000
Kec. Poso Kota	Moengko (M)	*Poso Kota (M)
	Lembomawo	Lee
	Ranononcu	Mabonto
	Kawua	Bukit Bambu
	Madale	
Kec. Poso Pesisir	Tambarana (M)	Toini (M)
	Kawende (M)	Betania (M)
	Kalora (M)	*Kasiguncu (M)
	Kilo (M)	Ratolene (M)
	Tiwa'a (M)	Malitu
	Takurondo (M)	Patiwunga
	Masan.i	Betalemba (M)
	Pinedapa (M)	Tangkura (M)
	Satu	Dewua
	Petangolemba	Sangginora
	Tonipa (M)	
Kec. Parigi	Tanalanto (M)	Sausu (M)
	Malakosa (M)	Maliali (M)
Kec. Lage	*Tagolu	Silanca
	Maliwuko	Sepe
	Tambaro	Bategencu
	Watuawu	Toyado

	Pandiri	Tongko
	Tampemadoro	Malei
Kec. Pamona Utara	Kuku	Dulumai
	Sangira	Sawidago
	Batunoncu	Kelei
	Sulewana	Panjoka
	Saojo	Uelincu
	Tendeadongi	Ompo
	*Tentena	Petiro
	Sangele	Taripa
	Petirodongi	Tiu
	Buyumpondoli	Pongge'e
	Mayakeli (M)	Masewe
	Tonusu (M)	Olumekumbe
	Siuri/Toinasa	Kamba
	Peura	
Kec. Pamona Selatan	*Pendolo (M)	Tolambo
	Pandayora	Salukaiya (M)
	Mayoa	Taipa (M)
	Uelene	Bancea
	Wayura	Boe
	Ampariwo (M)	Singkona
	Korobono	Salindu
	Tokido	Barati
	Tindoli	
Kec. Tojo	Tojo	Malewa
	Podi	Tanamawau
	Pancuma	Malei Tojo
	Tongko	Matako
	Tombiano	Bambalo
	Tatari	Galuga

	Kabalo	Taliba
	Mowomba	Ujuntibu
	Lemoro	Nggawia
	*Uekuli	Sandada
	Tayawa	Buyuntaripa
	Betaua	Banano
	Uedele	Gandalari
	Korondoda	
Kec. Ulubongko	Pangkaraba	Uekambuno
	Cempampoa	Watusongu
	Ratokalenge	Mire/Uetuli
	Tampanombo	Tobamawu
	*Marowo	Paranonge
	Rompi	Kai
	Uematopa	Kalincu
	Uetangko	Yapi
	Uebone	
Kec. Ampana Kota	*Ampana (M)	Sansarino
	Dondo (M)	Bailo
	Sumali (M)	Malotong
	Uetanaga Atas	Labuan (M)
	(M)	
	Uetanaga Bawah	
	(M)	
Kec. Ampanatete	Pasungi	Borone
	*Tete Atas (M)	Balanggala
	Tete Bawah (M)	Sabo
	Uebone	Lanegge
	Mantangisi	Balingara
	Bantuga	Bula

Kec. Una-una	Tampabatu (M)	Tanjung Pude (M)
	Lambanya (M)	*Una-una (M)
	Kololio (M)	Urundaka (M)
	Awo (M)	Urumbepo (M)
Kec. Mori Atas	Mayumba	Lee
	Peleru	Saemba
	Era	
Kec. Petasia	Malino	Tandoyonda (M)
	Bau	Tambayoli (M)
Kec. Bungku Utara	Tambale	Tompatete
	Menyoe	Lemo
	Winangabino	Ueparigi
	Parangisi	Karawasa
	Salea	Sangkuyoe
	Dasar	Ratobae
	Uekauru	Taronggo
	Sea	Uebia
	Salubiro	Uemasni
	Opo	Uewaju
Kec. Bungku Tengah	Topogario	
<u>PIPIKORO</u> (Oema, Pipikorosch, Uma Aria)		pop. ±15,000
Kec. Kulawi	Kalamanta	Lonebasa
	Mainu	Hupa
	Masewo	Lawe
	Banasu	Biro
	Moa	Makudi
	Karangana	Oo
	Mapahi	Tomua
	Pili	Gimpu
	Palempia	Lempero

Peana	Makuyawa
Poluroa	Siwongi
Kantewu	Towulu
Onu	Rantewulu
Morui	Banggaiba
Keja	Winatu
Parelea	Lonca

SALUAN (Loinang, Loindang, Loinangsche,
Loindangsche, Madi) pop. ±74,000

Kec. Luwuk	Bubung Baya Hanga-hanga Tontouwan Lumpoknyo Kilongan Bumi Beringin Boyau Salodik Bunga Uwedikan Kayutanyo Biak	Nambo Padangs Nambo Lempek Simppong Koyoan Maahas *Luwuk (M) Baru (M) Soho Bungin (M) Kamuatu Pohi Hunduhon Bantayan
Kec. Balantak	Batusimpang (M)	Pangkalaseang (M)
Kec. Lamala	Minangandala (M)	Simpangan
Kec. Buko	*Tataba (M)	Lemeleme Bungin (M)
Kec. Totikum	*Sambiut (M)	

Kec. Kintom	Lontio	Uling
	Mendono	Buyangge
	Padungnyo	Manyula
	Solan	Padang
	Dimpalon	Mangkian
	Samadoya	Kalolos
	*Kintom	
Kec. Batui	Uso	Sinorang
	Honbola	Saluan
	Lamo (M)	Singkoyo
	*Batui (M)	Toili
	Balantang	Minahaki (M)
	Kayowa	Dongin (M)
	Nonong	Rata
Kec. Pagimana	*Pagimana (M)	Nuibulan
	Tikupon	Hohudongan
	Binsil K.	Bahingin/
	Pinapuan/	Lingketeng
	Bulakan	Sinampanyo
	Uwedaradaka	Tongkonunuk
	Huhak	Tintingan
	Gumuo	Asaan/Dongkalian
	Nain	Pakowa
	Sampaka	Toiba
	Bualemo (M)	Poh
	Salipi	Lambangan (M)
	Balaigondi	Toipan
	Tam ₁	Longkoga Barat
	Lano	(M)
	Mayayap	Binsil Padang
	Bungawon	Longkoga Timur
	Uwedaka	(M)

	Pisou	Lobu (M)
	Basabungan (M)	Boloubungkang Siuna
	Sepak	Malik
	Taloyon	Taima
	Uhauhangon	Bualemo/Nipa (M)
	Kadodi	Baloa/Doda (M)
Kec. Bunta	*Bunta I (M)	Dewiwi
	Bunta II (M)	Simpang I
	Bahutokon	Simpang II
	Bela	Doda Bunta
	Binohu	Gonohop
	Petak	Koninis
	Bolobungkang	Hion
	Pakowa Bunta (M)	Pongian (M) Tombongan Ulos
	Pibombo	Tuntung
	Nantan Atas	Nanga-nangaon
	Nantan Bawah	Toima
	Tomoan	Matabas
	Balaang	Huhak
	Bangketa	Lontio
	Dondo Soboli	Balean
	Tobelombang (M)	
<u>SEDOA</u> (Baria, Tawaelia, Tawaeliasch)		pop. ±600
Kec. Lore Utara	Sedoa	
Kec. Poso Pesisir	Tambarana (M)	Pinedapa (M)

TOLITOLI (Gage, Tolitolisch, Tontoli,
Tontolisch) pop. ±19,000

Kec. Utara Tolitolli	Lakuan (M)	Salumpaga (M)
	Binontoan	Kapas (M)
	Pinjan	Dongingis (M)
	Diule	
Kec. Galang	Bajugan (M)	Lantapan (M)
	*Latos (M)	Lakatan (M)
	Ginunggung	Sandana (M)
	Kalangkangan (M)	
Kec. Baolan	Toli-toli (M)	Salugan (M)
	Panasakan (M)	Oyom (M)
	Tuwelei (M)	Janja (M)
	Nalu	Lampasio (M)
	Tambun	Pulias (M)
	Dadakitan	
Kec. Dondo	Salumbia (M)	
Kec. Dampal Utara	Bambapula (M)	Tompoh (M)
	Malaubigu (M)	

TOMINI (Tiadje, Tialo, Tominisch) pop. ±68,000

TIALO DIALECT

Kec. Moutong	Moutong Timur	Tuladengi	Pantai
*Moutong	Palapi		
Tengah	Gio		
Moutong Barat	Taupa		
Boloung	Lambunu		
Toluoyan	Ongka		
Tuladengi	Sibatang		

Kec. Tomini	Ogotiono	Ambesia
	Mepanga I	Ogotumbu
	Mepanga II	Tomini
	Mensung	Tingkulang
	Tilung	

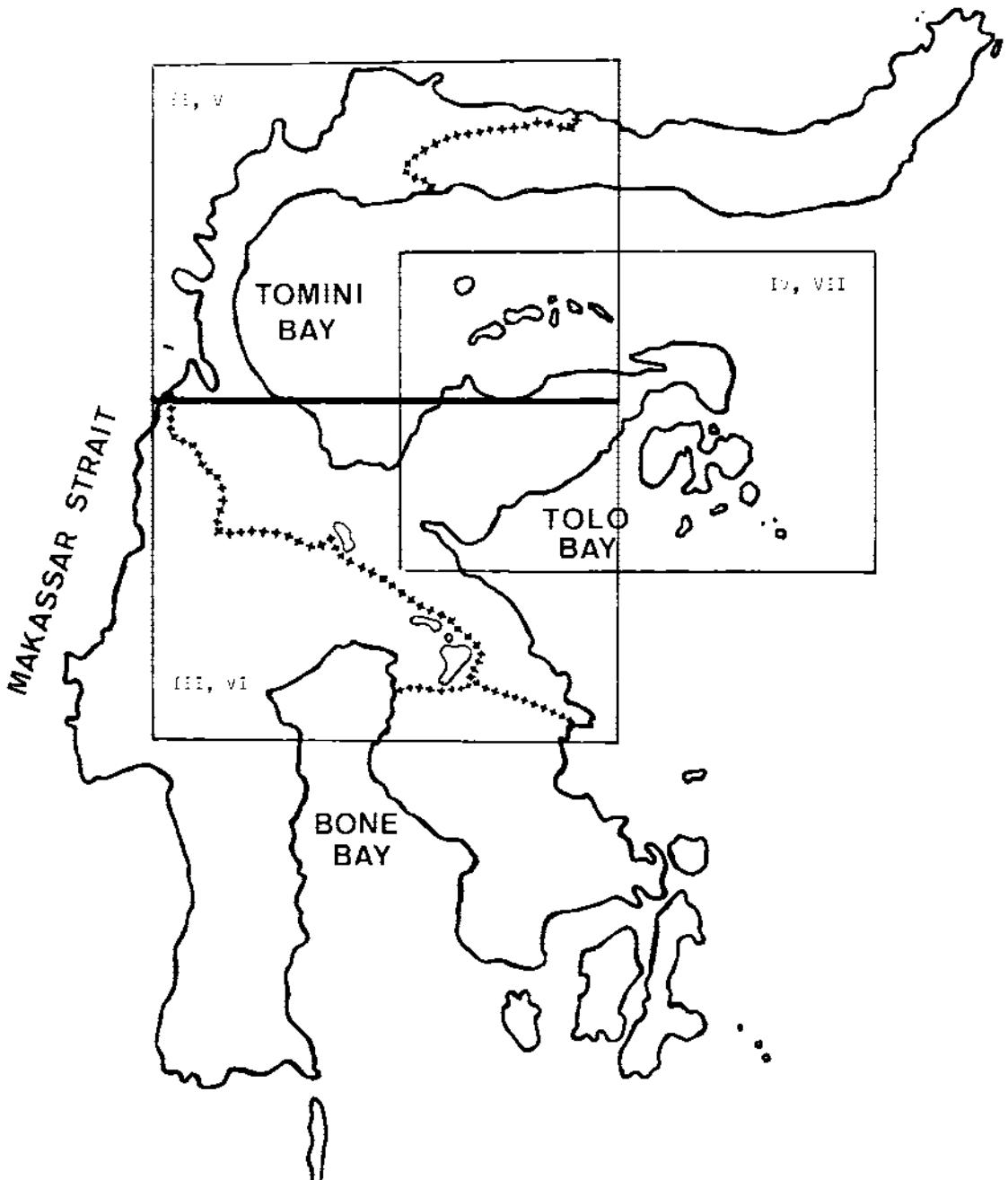
LAUJE DIALECT

Kec. Tomini	Lambori	Ulatan
	*Palasa	Eeya
	Beau	Babalo
	Siang	
Kec. Tinombo	Tada	Bainaa
	Siney (M)	Dongkas
	Sigenti (M)	*Tinombo
	Bondoyong	Dusunan
	(M)	Tibu
	Bolong (M)	Lombok
	Sidoan	Polumele
	Sija	

MAPS

LEGEND

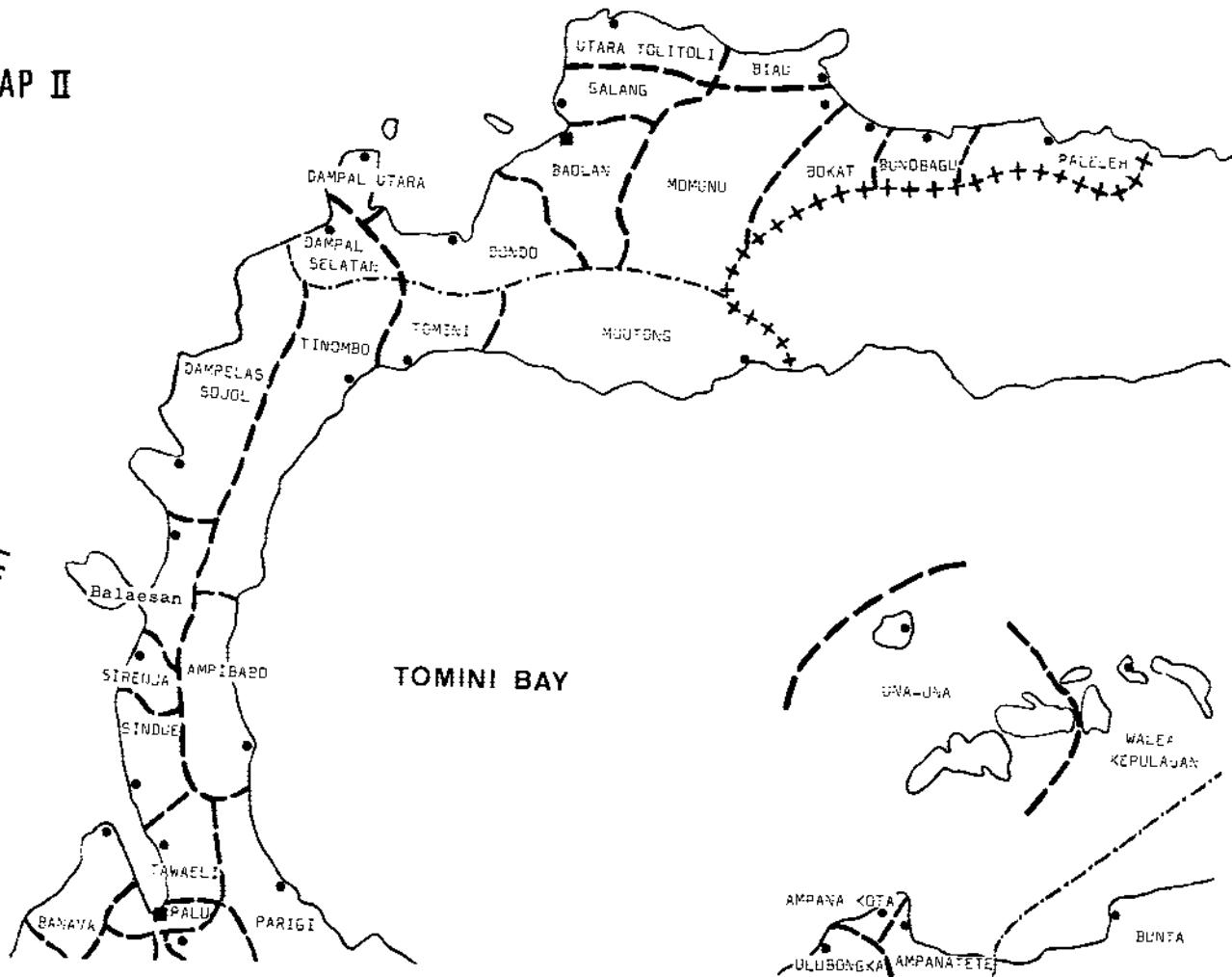
+++++	Provincial Boundary
-----	District (Kabupaten) Boundary
-----	Sub-district (Kecamatan) Boundary
-----	Sub-group Boundary
-----	Language Boundary
	Dialect Boundary
TOLITOLI	Names of Languages
Sindue-Tawaili	Names of Dialects
Lariang R.	Names of Rivers, Lakes
TOMINI BAY	Names of Bays, Seas
TINOMBLO	Names of Sub-districts (Kecamatan)
■	District (Kabupaten) Capitals
●	Sub-district (Kecamatan) Capitals

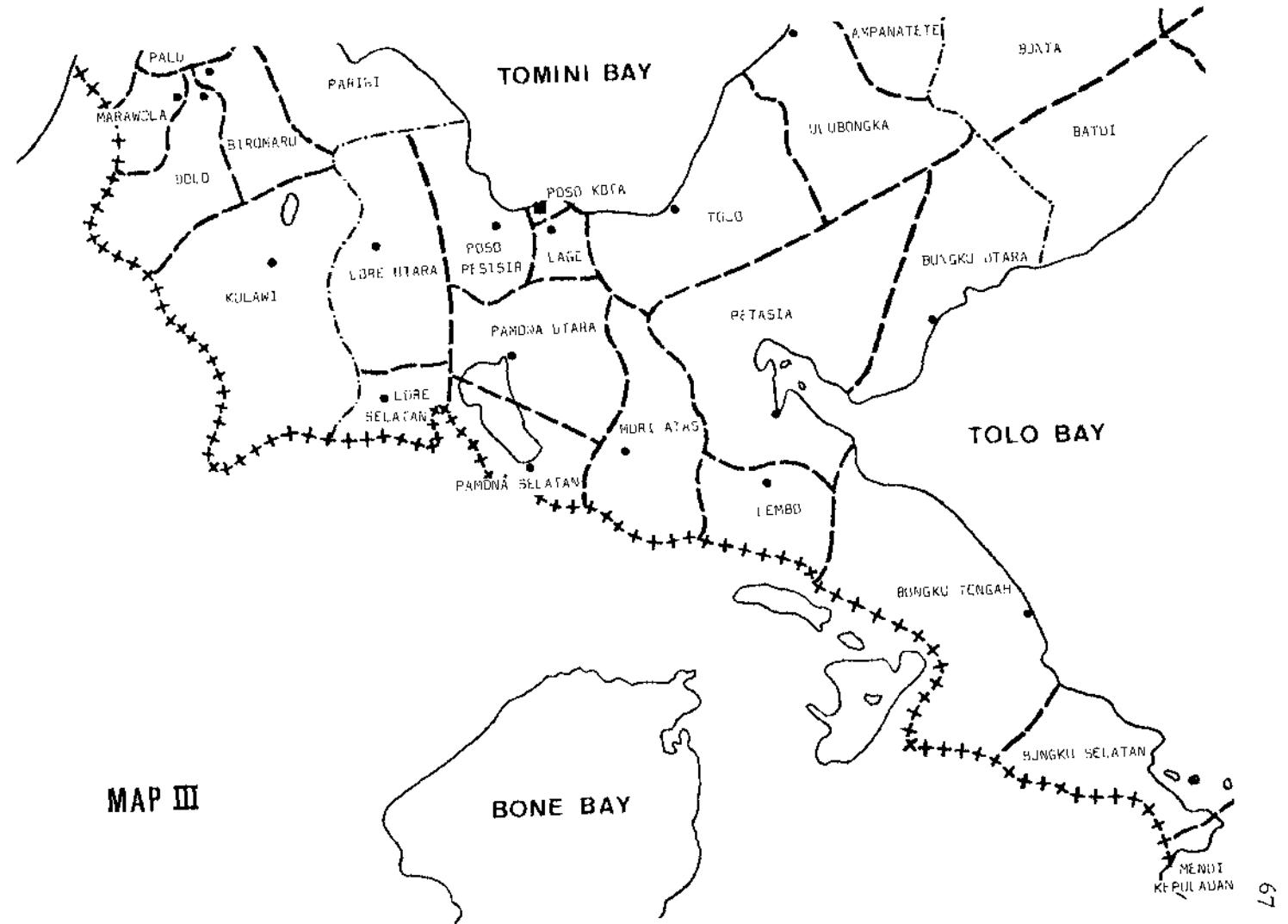


MAP I

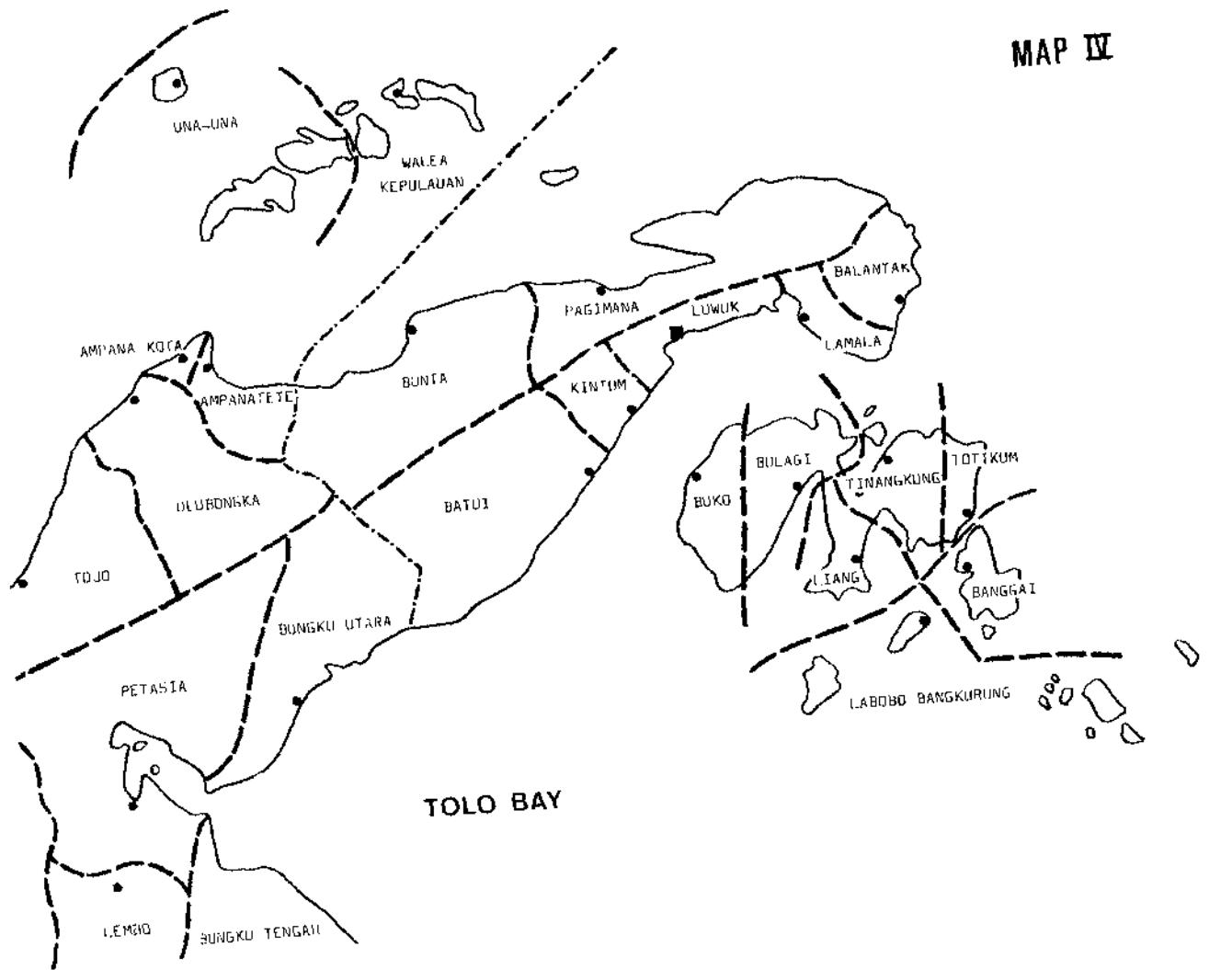
MAKASSAR STRAIT

MAP II

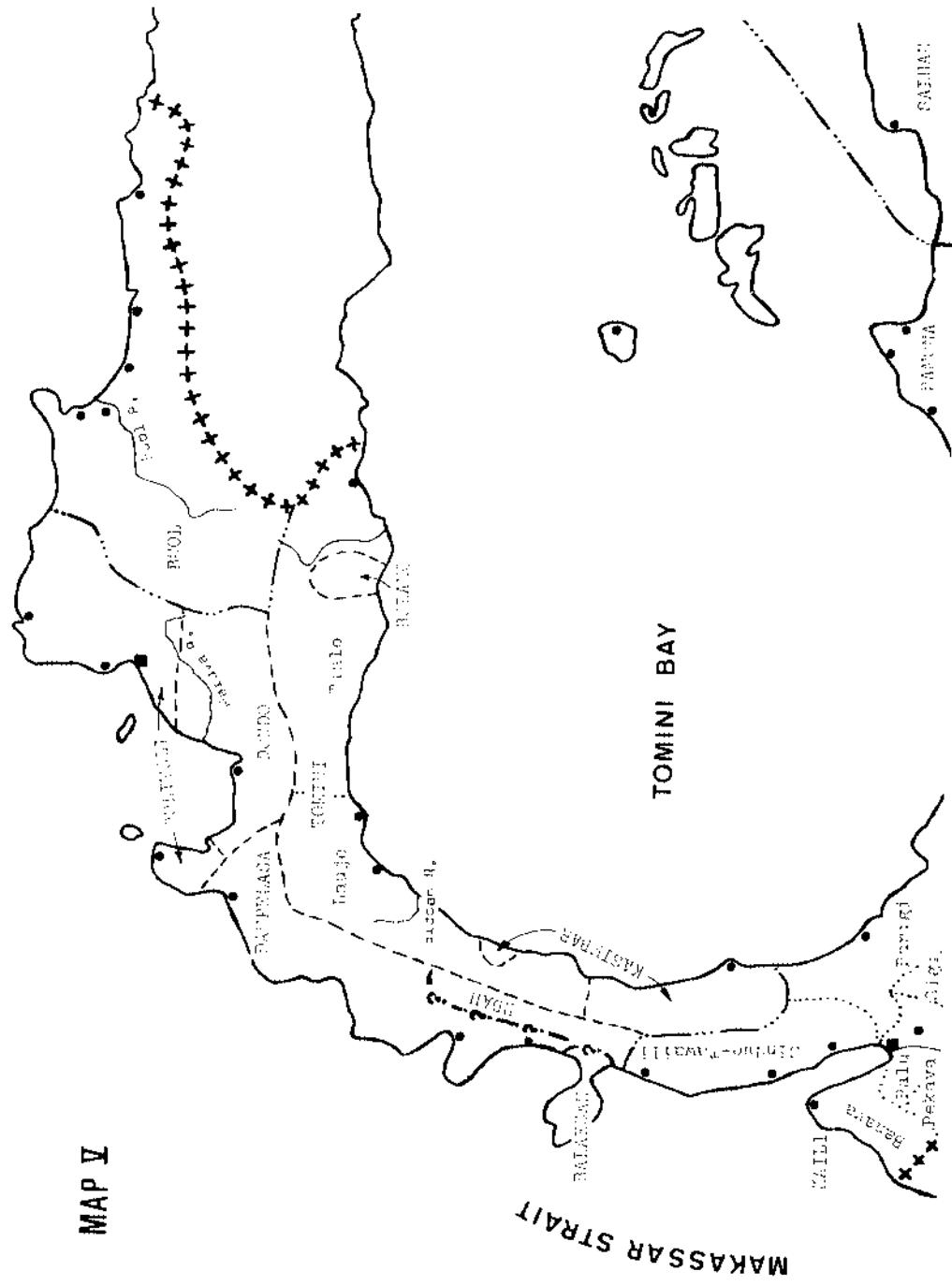


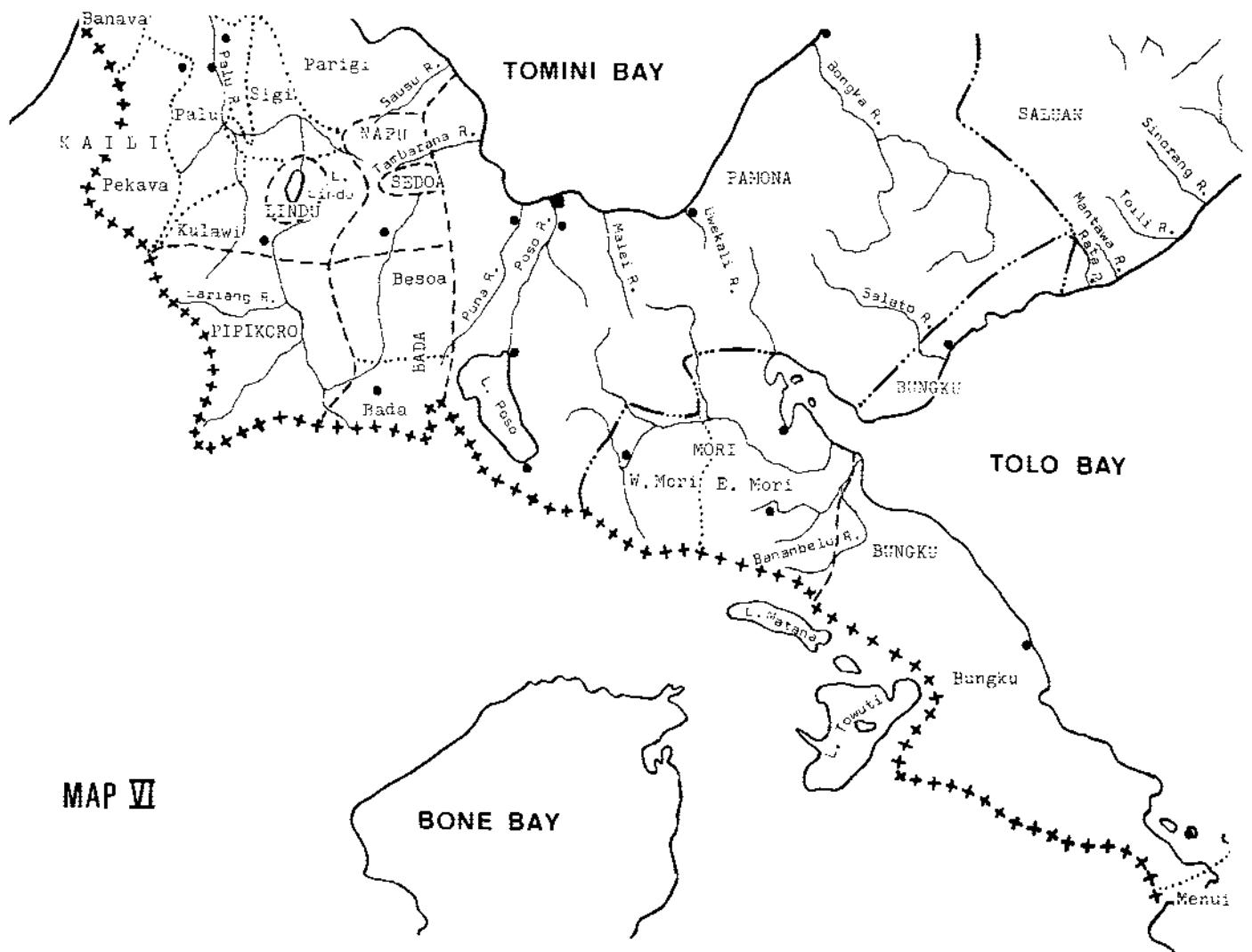


MAP IV

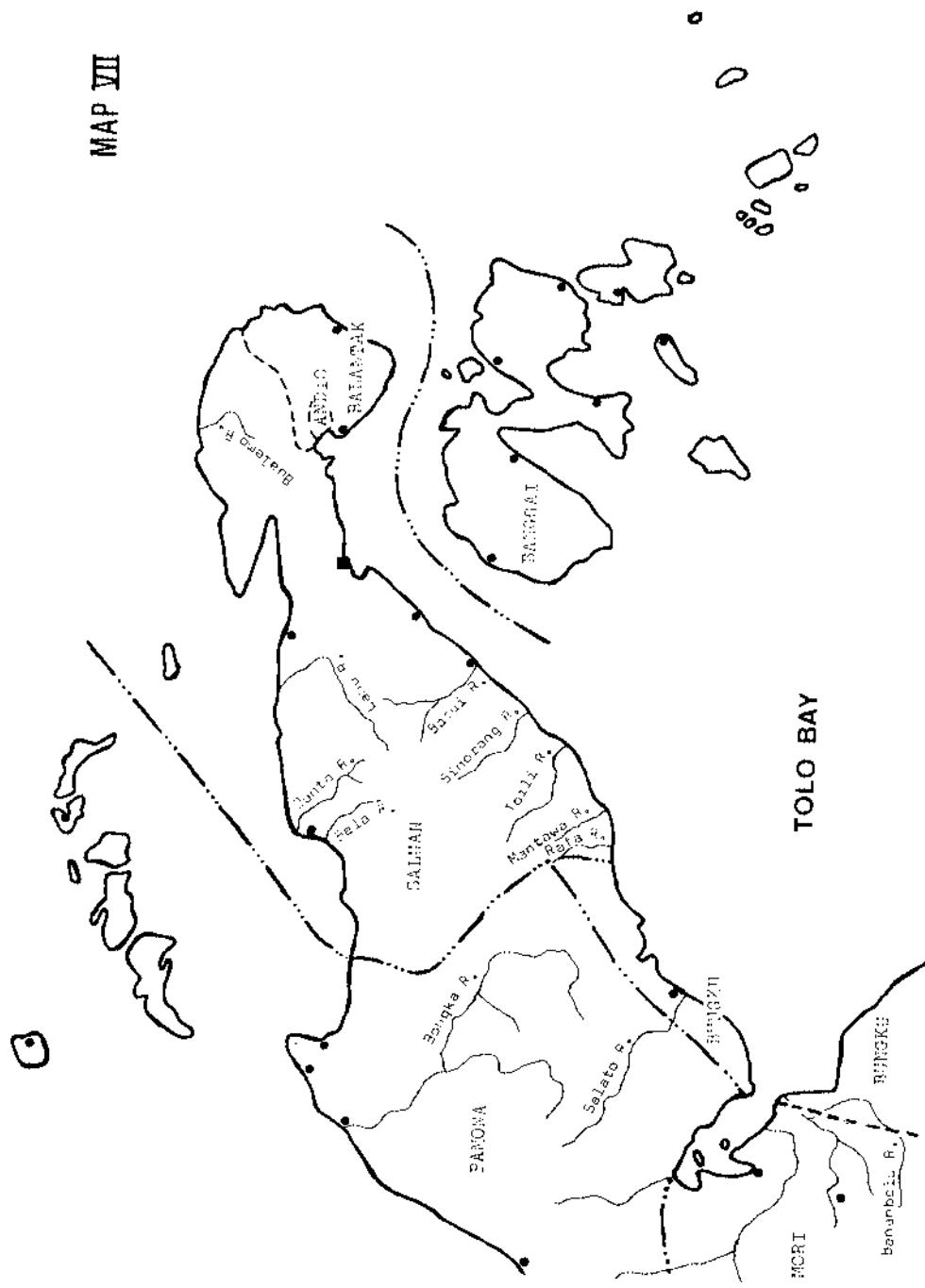


MAP V





MAP VII



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adriani, N., 1928. Bare'e-Nederlandsch woordenboek, Leiden, Brill.
- , 1932. Spraakkunst der Bare'e Taal, A.C. Nix & Co., Bandoeng.
- , 1932, 1933. Bare'e verhalen, 2 vols. The Hague.
- , and Alb. C. Kruyt, 1912. De Bare'e-sprekende Toradja's van Midden-Celebes, 1ste deel, Lands drukkerij, Batavia.
- , and S.J. Esser, 1939. Koelawische taalstudien, Bibliotheca Celebrica 1-3 vol., I, VII, vol. 2, vol. 3. Bandoeng.
- Cense, A.A., and E. M. Uhlenbeck, 1958. Critical Survey of Studies on the Languages of Borneo, Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, Bibliographic Series 2, The Hague.
- Dyen, Isidore, 1956. "Language distribution and migration theory", Language, Vol. 32, No. 4.
- , 1965. "A lexicostatistical classification of Austronesian languages", IJAL, Memoir 19, Vol. 31, No. 1.
- , 1975. Linguistic Subgrouping and Lexicostatistics, Mouton, The Hague.
- Esser, S. J., 1927-33. Klank- en Vormleer van het Morisch, 2 vols. VBG 67.3 and 67.4.
- , 1934. Handleiding voor de beoefening der Ledo-taal, VBG 72.2.
- , 1938. "Talen", in Atlas van Tropische Nederland, Sheet 9.9b, Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.
- , 1964. De Uma-taal (West Midden Celebes) spraakkundige schets en teksten, uitgegeven, en van een woordenlijst voorzien door Dr. J. Noorduyn, VKI, 43 XIV.

- Graaft, S. de, and D. G. Stibbe, (ed), 1918. Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch Indie, 2de deel (H-M), 2de druk, Martinus Nijhoff, s-Gravenhage.
- Grace, George W., 1955. "Subgroupings of Malayo-Polynesian: A Report of Tentative Findings", American Anthropology, 57:337-9.
- Grimes, Barbara, (ed), 1974. Ethnologue, 8th edition, Wycliffe Bible Translators, Huntington Beach, CA.
- Junus, Drs. Umar, 1969. Sedjarah dan perkembangan kearah bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Indonesia, Bhuratara, Djakarta.
- Kaudern, W., 1925. Migrations of the Toradja of Central Celebes, Goteborg.
- , 1925. Structures and Settlements in Central Celebes, Goteborg.
- Kon. Ned. Aardr. Genootschap, 1938. Atlas van Tropisch Nederland, Martinus Nijhoff, s-Gravenhage.
- Kruyt, Alb. C., 1920. "De To Rongkong in Midden Celebes", BKI, Deel 76.
- , 1920. "De To Seko in Midden Celebes", BKI, Deel 76.
- Lembaga Bahasa Nasional, 1972. Peta Bahasa-Bahasa Indonesia, Bahasa dan Kesusastraan, Seri Chusus, No. 10.
- Masjhuddin, M., 1971. Ichtisar Imbuhan Dalam Dialek Palu (ledo), PDK, Palu.
- , 1972. Bahasa Kaili-Pamona, PDK, Palu.
- Perw. Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 1973. Kekerabatan Bahasa-Bahasa di Sulawesi Tengah, PDK, Palu.
- , 1976. Folk-Lore Savirigading dan Dialek Bahasa Kaili, PDK, Palu.
- Riedel, J.G.F., 1886. "De Topantunuasu of oorspronkelijke Volksstammen van Centraal Celebes," BKI, 5de Volgreeks 1ste deel, 1ste afl.

- Salzner, Richard, 1960. Sprachenatlas des Indopazifischen Raumes, Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden.
- Stibbe, D. G., (ed), 1919. Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch Indie, 3de deel (N-Soema), 2de druk, Martinus Nijhoff, s-Gravenhage.
- , Mr. Dr. F.J.W.H. Sandbergen, and P.A. Tellings, 1939. Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch Indie, 8ste deel Supplement, Martinus Nijhoff, s-Gravenhage.
- Van der Bergh, J. D., 1953. Spraakkunst van het Banggais, The Hague.
- Van Wonder, F.A.E., 1941. "Mythen en maatschappij en Boeol", TBG 81.333-410.
- Vogelin, C.F. and F. M. Vogelin, 1977. Classification and Index of the World's Languages, Elsevier, NY.
- Woensdregt, Jac., 1929. "Rampi'sche Verhalen", TBG, Deel afl. 3 en 4.
- Wumbu, Drs. Indra B., 1975. Kelompok Bahasa Tomini-Tolitoli, ms.

ABBREVIATIONS

BKI	Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indie, uitgegeven door het Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indie, Martinus Nijhoff, s-Gravenhage.
PDK	Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Sulawesi Tengah.
TBG	Tijdschrift voor de Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, Batavia.
VBG	Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Bataviaas Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Bandung.
VKI	Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, The Hague.

APPENDIX A
COMPARATIVE WORDLISTS

The wordlists included come from two different sources. They have been unified here in a basic phonetic orthography for purposes of comparison. The symbols used are:

p	for all voiceless bilabial stops
b	for all voiced bilabial stops
t	for all voiceless alveolar stops
d	for all voiced alveolar stops
č	for all voiceless alveopalatal stops
ž	for all voiced alveopalatal stops
k	for all voiceless velar stops
g	for all voiced velar stops
?	for glottal stop
m	for bilabial nasals
n	for alveolar nasals
ŋ	for velar nasals
v	for voiced labiodental fricatives
ɸ	for voiceless bilabial fricatives
β	for voiced bilabial fricatives
h	for glottal fricatives
l	for laterals
r	for flaps and trills
ṛ	for voiced retroflexed flap
w	for non-syllabic u
y	for non-syllabic i
i	for all unrounded high-front vowels
e	for all unrounded mid-front vowels

- a for all unrounded low vowels
- o for all rounded mid-back vowels
- u for all rounded high-back vowels

Stress and pitch are not marked.

CORRELATION OF WORDLISTS AND LANGUAGE NAMES

<u>Wordlist</u>	<u>Language Name in Checklist</u>
Buol	Buol
Tolitoli	Tolitoli
Bolano	Bolano
Dondo	Dondo
Dampelasa	Dampelasa
Tialo	
Tinombo	
Ampibabo	
Kasimbar	
Tajio	
Balaesan	
Sindue-Tawaili	
Parigi	
Palu	
Pekava	
Banava	
Sigi	
Kulawi	
Pipikoro	Pipikoro
Sedoa	Sedoa
Bada	Bada
Besoa	
Napu	Napu
Pamona	Pamona
Rampi	Rampi
Mori Atas	Mori
Mori Bawah	
Bungku	Bungku
Menui	

<u>Wordlist</u>	<u>Language Name in Checklist</u>
Balantak	Balantak
Andio	Andio
Saluan	Saluan
Bajau	Bajau
Banggai	Banggai

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>INDONESIAN</u>	<u>BUOL</u>	<u>TOLITOLI</u>	<u>BOLANO</u>
1. I	aku	aku	yaku/aku	yahu
2. you (s)	engkau	iko	kau	joou
3. we (incl)	kita	kito	kita	kita
4. this	ini	boitia	yaya	ia
5. that	itu	boiti	itu	itu
6. who	siapa	itai	sei	isoi
7. what	apa	oyo?	sopa	ga?un
8. all	semua	tandanio	sasaakan	siddaana
9. many	banyak	moiyabun	sadako	bega
10. one	satu	te?etu	sabatu	too?u
11. two	dua	du?ia	doa	doua
12. big	besar	madoka	madako	dako
13. long	panjang	moi?angat	marangat	maanjkat
14. small	kecil	moididik	madek	dede
15. woman	perempuan	tabu?ai	taubine	tabbine
16. man	laki-laki	tamane	taumoane	taumuane
17. person	orang	tau	tau	tau
18. fish	ikan	boi?o	bau	ikan
19. bird	burung	manumanuk	mamanu	manuk
20. dog	anjing	di?uk	deuk	deu
21. louse	kutu	kutu	kutu	kutu
22. tree	pohon	go?o	puun	pu?un
23. seed	benih, biji	botu	beni	bani
24. leaf	daun	la?ijo	laenj	da?un
25. root	akar	wakat	akat	utaket
26. bark	kulit pohon	kuli togo- ño	bokopuun	ba?ka kayu
27. skin	kulit	kuli	boko	umpak
28. meat	daging	tapu	suan	suanj
29. blood	darah	gunju	laa	la?a
30. bone	tulang	mbuku	buku	vuku
31. fat	lemak	yamak/ lamak	lompo?	lompo
32. egg	telur	natu	ntoru	ontouge
33. horn	tanduk	tanuk	tanduk	tanduk
34. tail	ekor	uput	kui	kui

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>INDONESIAN</u>	<u>BUOL</u>	<u>TOLITOLO</u>	<u>BOLANO</u>
35.	feather	bulu	tomuyan	bubu	vuvu
36.	hair	rambut	mbu?ok	buok	vuok
37.	head	kepala	ungaka	baki	baki
38.	ear	telinga	bunjeyan	turik	tuik
39.	eye	mata	monjan	mata	mata
40.	nose	hidung	ilun	ŋgilun	su?bon
41.	mouth	mulut	tunggil	baba?	baba
42.	tooth	gigi	dunit	ŋisi	ŋisi
43.	tongue	lidah	dila	dile?	dila
44.	claw	cakar/kuku	kanuku	kanisin	konuku
45.	foot	kaki	tingodou	kuku	kuku
46.	knee	lutut	tuku	bakituku	baki tuku
47.	hand	tangan	lima	lima?	lima
48.	stomach, belly	perut	tian	tian	tian
49.	neck	leher	buyoko	tikoo	le?e
50.	breast	susu	mene	susu	binti
51.	heart	jantung	putu	pusu?	pusu
52.	liver	hati	ate	ate?	ate
53.	drink	minum	moninum	moninum	moninum
54.	eat	makan	monono	maŋaan	maŋa?an
55.	bite	gigit	dunjt	kikii	sisil
56.	see	linat	monondonj	itai?	itai
57.	hear	dengar	mokodunjog	tiŋi	ti?ŋi/longa
58.	know	tahu	no totau	kotoi	koto?oi
59.	sleep	tidur	mopoyor	maturu	motuu
60.	die	mati	mate	naate?	nate
61.	swim	berenang	monaji	numoron	monoɔn
62.	fly	terbang	moyumayug	norumean	monaya
63.	walk	berjalan	moyako	nallako	malakk
64.	come	datang	noitamo	nooma?	nokouma
65.	lie down	berbaring	mopolikid	manaduriŋ	lilingin
66.	sit	duduk	mopolitu	susugo?	susugo
67.	stand	berdiri	mopotiguyo	totodok	titindog
68.	give	memberi	manigi	beeni?	membeen

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>INDONESIAN</u>	<u>BUOL</u>	<u>TOLITOLI</u>	<u>BOLANO</u>
69. say	berkata	mogopadu	nokotinja?	nobisara
70. sun	matahari	matonoru	mataondo?	mataondo
71. moon	bulan	iyagu	buran	vuan
72. star	bintang	matiti	kikilo?	kilo
73. water	air	ungagu	ogo?	ogo
74. rain	hujan	uyano	udan	udan
75. stone	batu	botu	batu	batu
76. sand	pasir	bonggil	bungaion	angasan
77. ground	tanah	mbuta	buta	vuta
78. cloud	awan	-	taianin	lu?un
79. smoke	asap	poyoko	labun	oboo
80. fire	api	tuyu	api?	api
81. ashes	abu	-	abu?	avu
82. red	merah	mela	melam	meenda
83. green	hijau	moindu	moruno?	meido
84. yellow	kuning	moyaagu	moll i?	molli
85. white	putih	moputik	mputi?	putih
86. black	hitam	moitom	moitom	meitom
87. night	malam	guigui	boji	boji
88. hot	panas	moinito	moinit	moinit
89. cold	dingin	mo?ono	moondu?	makuom
90. full	penuh	mapulino	pupuriŋ	noponu
91. new	baru	kubogu	bobou	boou
92. good	baik	mapi?o	mpido?	mapido
93. round	bulat	malimbuŋo	lilimbu?	moimbuŋ
94. dry	kering	mogenju	motuu	motuu
95. no	tidak	dila	inga?	jiija
96. kill	bunuh	motomate	patei	pate
97. burn	bakar	monutuŋ	tutuŋ	tube
98. jalan	road	moi?ako	daran	dadaan
99. mountain	gunung	bukid	bukii	vukil
100. name	nama	taŋoiyo	ŋgaran	laŋan

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DONDO</u>	<u>DAMPELASA</u>	<u>TIALO</u>	<u>TINOMBO</u>
1.	I	au	hia?u	yahu	(li)yalo
2.	you (s)	yo	hio	emin(o)	(li)oe
3.	we (incl)	ita	ita	ito	ite
4.	this	ni	nani	nio	injeine
5.	that	na/mai	u?a	mai	injoo
6.	who	sigaone	se?u	sigao	oiga
7.	what	nugaone	sapa	nugao	onuga
8.	all	jojoo	sasa?ibi	joju	joojo
9.	many	deisa	madea	deisa	(mo)goote
10.	one	soonu	sambesan	soju	soune
11.	two	doluo	huambesan	loluo	doluo
12.	big	mbasage	moge	giombanje	nooge
13.	long	arenta	malai?a	alenta	alenda
14.	small	de?i	mede	dede?i	dedee?i
15.	woman	benkele	benkel	beine	benkele
16.	man	tolanjkai	laŋkai	logase	laŋkai
17.	person	to	uto?	to	too
18.	fish	bau	bau	i?ane	i?an
19.	bird	mamanu	mamanu	mamanue	maamanu
20.	dog	deu	deu	deu?e	deu
21.	louse	?utu	utu	?utu	utu
22.	tree	batane	aiyu	pune	puu
23.	seed	bibite	dampe	boa?e	wulas
24.	leaf	loon	laŋ	loŋe	loŋ
25.	root	lari	rari	lali	lali
26.	bark	bokobatanje	ili aiyu	unjku punu	unjkuayu
27.	skin	boko	ili	unjkule	unjkile
28.	meat	dagin	dagin	dagin	isi
29.	blood	lagaa	ha	laga	laa
30.	bone	buu	bu?u	bu?u	vu?u
31.	fat	lompo	patapi	lompo	lompo
32.	egg	intolug	intolu	ontoluke	golau
33.	horn	tandu	tandu	tandu?e	tandu
34.	tail	?ui	u?u	u?u	u?u

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DONDO</u>	<u>DAMPELASA</u>	<u>TIALO</u>	<u>TINOMBO</u>
35. feather	bubuu	bulu	buo?e	vuo?e
36. hair	buoo	bai	luba?e	luba
37. head	bai?	bai	ba?i	ba?i
38. ear	turi	taliŋa	tuli?e	tuli
39. eye	mata	mata	mata	mata
40. nose	nilunj	eŋe	toŋu	toŋu
41. mouth	ŋanya	ŋanya	ŋunju/ŋanya	ŋanya/ŋunju
42. tooth	ŋisi	ŋisi	ŋisi	ŋisi
43. tongue	dile	oyo	eyo	oyo
44. claw	onisij	anumbuŋ	umbuŋe/palujue	umbuŋ/palaju
45. foot	?uu	pa	bise	biis
46. knee	baituu	bentu	tu?u	tu?u
47. hand	lima	lima	lima	lima
48. stomach, belly	tian	omponj	ompoŋe	omponj
49. neck	tioo	tanumbu	tunubu	tonuvu
50. breast	susu	susu	susu/taade	taade
51. heart	-	pusu	pusu	sule
52. liver	hati	wate	ate	ate
53. drink	meninume?	manjiŋuŋ	ŋimune	meninurj
54. eat	mano	moŋumonj	umanu	uminaŋ
55. bite	menikie	enker	kikibi	kikibi/aŋkede
56. see	monitai	ha?itai	itai	itai
57. hear	merono	hepe	loŋo	loŋo
58. know	otoi	hotoi	otoi	mo?otoi
59. sleep	moturug	maturu	tuuge	mo?otulu
60. die	naate	mate	naate	maate
61. swim	momorон	maŋkanji	ŋambe	kakambo
62. fly	morumeane	ŋkaleap	meleabe	meleab
63. walk	melampa	malampa	molampa	melampa
64. come	gaati	maluaŋ	dua?e	modua
65. lie down	mpeŋkeru	podulinj	meŋkelunge	meŋkelunj
66. sit	padunko	potundo	dunko?e	modunko?e
67. stand	mentodoo	pororo	ponkologe	mopo?olo
68. give	mbeaa	bagia?o	beeni	mombee

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>DONDO</u>	<u>DAMPELASA</u>	<u>TIALO</u>	<u>TINOMBO</u>
69.	say	mpotai	madandi	notae	mogampul
70.	sun	mataoroyo	matase?at	oloyo	matanueleyo
71.	moon	burane	bulan̄	bulane	vulan̄
72.	star	bintan̄	betuan̄	bituone/mor̄i	bituon̄
73.	water	ogo?	ogo?	ogo	ogo
74.	rain	ujane	ujan̄	ujane	ujan̄
75.	stone	batu	polu	polu	polu
76.	sand	beas	damayas	bayase	bayas
77.	ground	buta	tano	petu	petu
78.	cloud	sanjareanjin	terā?anjin	labune	lavunj
79.	smoke	labune	obol	obole	obol
80.	fire	api	api	apie	apiye
81.	ashes	abu	wabu	abu	aban̄
82.	red	megan̄	mare?an̄	megan̄e	meegan̄
83.	green	moruno	magau	meido	monovulun̄
84.	yellow	mollug	mariri	luluge	melili
85.	white	puti	mame?as	mease	memeyas
86.	black	?itome	maiton̄	metome	meiton̄
87.	night	iben̄i	-	iben̄i	been̄
88.	hot	monda	monda	moonda?e	moonda
89.	cold	moondu	mojolo	mo.jolo	mojolo
90.	full	terepas	ponu	mōbu?e	nuvu?e
91.	new	baru	buou	bou	bou
92.	good	mpaila	mantau	paila?e	paila
93.	round	merimbu	malimbun̄	pokule	molonsin̄
94.	dry	napase?	tu	motuge	motuug
95.	no	tiaje	bo?on	tiaje	lauje
96.	kill	patei	papate	momate	patei
97.	burn	meduŋku?	tunu?i	Iampuni	Iampuni/tunui
98.	road	jaŋane	jalaŋ	jalane	jalaŋ
99.	mountain	buyur	bulur	buluye	bu?yul.
100.	name	tope	sajo	tope	tope

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>AMPIBABO</u>	<u>KASIMBAR</u>	<u>TAJIO</u>	<u>BALAESAN</u>
1. I	(si)ya?u	(si)ya?u	sia?u	sa?u
2. you (s)	{si}oi	{si}o	si?o	miu
3. we (incl)	{si}ito	{si}ita	-	ita
4. this	nio	eini	eni	nani
5. that	mai	eitu	etu	tautu
6. who	sisei	sisee	sise	hena
7. what	sapo	sapa	tesapa	njapa
8. all	joojo	joojo	dijo	heivi
9. many	nogoot	nabari	nabari	sadako
10. one	soun	sobua	sibua	memesan
11. two	doluo	rorua	robua	dorua
12. big	meindi	nooge	noge	mooge
13. long	melenda	melenda	nalengat	layayak
14. small	nede?i	nede?i	nadei	meidek
15. woman	bebine	bengel	tebengel	bevine
16. man	logas	langai	telangai	bovane
17. person	to	too	tonya	too
18. fish	bau	(te)bau	bau	bau
19. bird	manu-manu	manumanu	-	tonji-tonji
20. dog	nuasu	(te)asu	teasu	deuk
21. louse	utu	(te)utu	te?otu	kutu
22. tree	puunyo	puu	kayu	boto
23. seed	savua	(te)vane	-	pemulii
24. leaf	long	(te)roon	teron	roon
25. root	lali	rari	-	rari
26. bark	alis ayu	(te)ulinuayu	teoli	kuli sekat nyaiyu
27. skin	ulih	{te}uli	teoli	kuli
28. meat	daging	{te}isi	dagin	isi
29. blood	laa	{te}raa	tera	ra?a
30. bone	bu?unyo	{te}vu?u	tevu?u	buku
31. fat	lomu	{te}lomu	telonju	lorju
32. egg	golau	-	tetolu	ntolu
33. horn	tandu	tandu	tetandu	tanduk
34. tail	lelo	(te)uku	tete?u	iku

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>AMPIBABO</u>	<u>KASIMBAR</u>	<u>TAJIO</u>	<u>BALAESAN</u>
35.	feather	vulu aiae	(te)vulu	warna	bulu
36.	hair	luba	vuvut	tevuvu	njiabaki
37.	head	ba?i	(te)vai	teva?i	baki
38.	ear	tuli	(te)taliŋa	tetaliŋa	taliŋa
39.	eye	mata	mata	temata	mata
40.	nose	eŋe	eŋe	tenj	eŋe
41.	mouth	ŋunju	(te)ŋana	teŋana	ŋana
42.	tooth	ŋisi	(te)ŋisi	teŋisi	ŋisi
43.	tongue	to oyo	(te)oyo	ti?oyo	oyo
44.	claw	araput/ umbunj	(te)umbunj	temumbunj	konuku
45.	foot	paa	(te)paa	tепа	bisit
46.	knee	tu?u	(te)tu?u	tetu?u	bakituku
47.	hand	lima	(te)lima	telima	pale
48.	stomach, belly	ompon	(te)ompon	te?ompon	kompon
49.	neck	botobu?u	(te)vu?u	tevu	boroko
50.	breast	taade	(te)taad	susu	binti/susu
51.	heart	sule	(te)sule	-	sule/pusu
52.	liver	ate	(te)ate	-	ate
53.	drink	meninuŋ	meninum	meninu	meninuŋ
54.	eat	meninanŋ	meninanŋ	meninanŋ	menumanŋ
55.	bite	menkiki	kiki	-	bangir
56.	see	metio	itai	menjintai	kitei
57.	hear	loŋo	epe	menjepē	epe
58.	know	moŋoutoi	nitoi	meŋjatoi	sani
59.	sleep	mo?otulu	turu	maturu	meturu
60.	die	naate	maate	nate	nate/mate
61.	swim	melolong/ melavat	nekambe	melolonŋ	mangulolom
62.	fly	meleab	nelumain	malomainŋ	mentumayab
63.	walk	melampa	nelampa	malapa	melampa
64.	come	nedua	najao	naja?o	mesubul
65.	lie down	mogulela	mongaleranŋ	nonga- leranŋ	medudulinŋ
66.	sit	moŋodunŋ	moŋodunŋ	noŋgodunŋ	meŋodunŋ
67.	stand	me?olo	neoro	ne?oro	maŋintido
68.	give	membe	mbéena?e	novena	mambagi

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>AMPIBABO</u>	<u>KASIMBAR</u>	<u>TAJIO</u>	<u>BALAESAN</u>
69. say	mojarita	mejarita	nojular	meilu
70. sun	eleyo	{te}leo	tele?o	mata sekat
71. moon	bulan	{te}vulan	tevula	endak
72. star	betuon	{te}bituon	tevetu?an	betuon
73. water	ogo	{te}ogo	te?ogo	valu
74. rain	wujan	{te}ujan	teujan	udan
75. stone	polu	{te}vatu	tevatu	polu/batu
76. sand	bayas	{te}bayas	tebai?as	bayah
77. ground	petu	tana	tana	lu?ur
78. cloud	lu?un	run	run	taipoiri
79. smoke	wobol	{te}unun	te?ununj	obol
80. fire	wapi	{te}yapi	api	lutoŋ
81. ashes	abu	{te}avu	avu	abu
82. red	medoda	nedoda	nedoda	vondak
83. green	nakodara	nokudara	namanta	kudara
84. yellow	molili	melili	nelili	kukuni
85. white	memeyas	memeyas	neme?as	mamanjen
86. black	neiton	novurin	novarin	burin
87. night	noolom	-	nondon	benji?on
88. hot	noonda	moonda	nonda	mapanah
89. cold	nojolo	nojolo	nonom	moluom
90. full	nobu?e	noponu	nopanu	mosu?e
91. new	nobou	novou	novou	bu?ou/nabaru
92. good	nombosi	mombosi	mombosi	nantao
93. round	nololi	nololi	nololi	lilimbuŋ
94. dry	no?ogol	nogal	nogal	motogu
95. no	lauje	ajio	ajio	dian
96. kill	patean	patei	patei	papate
97. burn	tunui	rampuni	rampun	tunu
98. road	jalaŋ	{te}jalaŋ	tejalaŋ	dalaŋ
99. mountain	buyul	{te}buut	tebut	bulur
100. name	tope	tope	tetope	saŋo

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>SINDUE-TAWAILI</u>	<u>PARIGI</u>	<u>PALU</u>	<u>PEKAVA</u>
1.	I	aku	yaku	aku	aku
2.	you (s)	iko	iko	iko	iko
3.	we (incl)	kita	kita	kita	kita
4.	this	sei	we?i	hie	ei
5.	that	etu	nja?o	etu	etu
6.	who	sema	isema	sema	sema
7.	what	njapa	njapa	nuapa	nuapa
8.	all	poroporo	lokoloko	purapura	purapura
9.	many	nadea	nade?a	nadea	nadea
10.	one	saonju	sonju	saonju	saonju
11.	two	ruonju	rodua	randua	ronju
12.	big	nabose	nabose	nambaso	nabete
13.	long	nandate	narate	nandate	nandate
14.	small	nakodi	nakodi	nakodi	nangedi
15.	woman	mobine	bolubine	mombine	besi
16.	man	langai	langai	langai	langai
17.	person	tau	tau	tona	tau
18.	fish	bau	bau	bau	bau
19.	bird	tonji	tonji	tonji	tonji
20.	dog	asu	asu	asu	asu
21.	louse	kutu	kutu	kutu	kutu
22.	tree	pu?u ngayu	pu?u	puna nukayu	puna
23.	seed	savua	oju	savua	bibi/savua
24.	leaf	ira	ira	tava	tava
25.	root	kale	kale	kale	kale
26.	bark	kulingayu	kulim- pu?u	kuli nukayu	kulingayu
27.	skin	kuli	kuli	kuli/ kulimba	kulimba/ kuli
28.	meat	isi	dagi	isi/dagi	isi
29.	blood	ra?a	ra	ra?a	lei
30.	bone	vuku	vuku	buku	vuku
31.	fat	lomu	lomu	lomu	lomu
32.	egg	ntolu	tolu	ntalu	tolu
33.	horn	tondu	tandu	tandu	tandu
34.	tail	lelo	lelo	lelo	lelo

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>SINDUE-TAWAILI</u>	<u>PARIGI</u>	<u>PALU</u>	<u>PEKAVA</u>
35. feather	vulu	vulu	bulu	vulu
36. hair	vo?o	vulua	bulua	voo
37. head	balenga	vo?o	balenga	balenga
38. ear	talina	talina	talina	talina
39. eye	mata	mata	mata	mata
40. nose	one	one	one	one
41. mouth	njaja/nuju	njuju	njaja/sumba	sumba
42. tooth	nisi	nisi	nisi	nisi
43. tongue	jila	jila	dila	jila
44. claw	kanuku	kalupa	kanduku/ karapu	kare/karu
45. foot	pa?a	pa?a	kada	kada
46. knee	vukotu	vukotu	tapatu	vukotu
47. hand	pale	pale	pale	pale
48. stomach, belly	tai	ta?i	tai	taitina
49. neck	tambolo	tambolo	tambolo	tambolo
50. breast	taji	susuna	taji	vinti
51. heart	sule	-	sule	sule
52. liver	ate	ate	ate	ate
53. drink	inu	manjelu	inu	inu
54. eat	koni	mangonii	kande	koni
55. bite	kiki	kiki	kiki/ kimbari	kiki
56. see	kanasi/inta	pono?o	kita	kita
57. hear	epe	epe	epe	epe
58. know	ninjani	njani	(ni)sani	njani
59. sleep	turu	turu	turu	turu
60. die	mate	namati	mate	mate
61. swim	naju	nonjanu	norabu/ nonjanu	norabu
62. fly	nevoro/ nekarambuia	nevoro	(ne)voro	nembua
63. walk	nolumako	nolumako	nolipa/ nolumako	nolumako
64. come	narata/nasonda	narata	(na)kava/ narata	narata
65. lie down	nokagole	-	nekagole	nogole/duli
66. sit	nokubusu	nokabusu	(no)nturo	(no)katoko
67. stand	neoko	na?oko	neanga	nengore
68. give	bagiaka	vaika	nodekei	mombavai

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>SINDUE-TAWAILI</u>	<u>PARIGI</u>	<u>PALU</u>	<u>PEKAVA</u>
69.	say	nojarita	natoko	naŋuli/ nojarita	notesa
70.	sun	eo	e?eo	eo	eo
71.	moon	vula	vula	bula	vula
72.	star	mbetua	betu?e	betue	betue
73.	water	ue	u?e	uve	ue
74.	rain	uja	u?uja	uda	uja
75.	stone	vatu	vatu	vatu	vatu
76.	sand	bone	bone	bone	bone
77.	ground	tana	tana	tana/tampo	tana
78.	cloud	rou	kolimu	kulimu	kulimu
79.	smoke	unu	unu	unu	sumoa
80.	fire	apu	apu	apu	apu
81.	ashes	avu	avu	avu	sovu
82.	red	nalei	navaga	(na)lei	lei
83.	green	nakodara	navanta	nakodara	ramata
84.	yellow	nakuni	nakuni	nakuni	ŋguni
85.	white	nabula/naputi	nabula	napula/ naputi	puti/bula
86.	black	navuri	navuri	navuri	vuri
87.	night	naji?i	naji	boŋi	veni
88.	hot	napane	napane	napane	pane
89.	cold	naranindi	naranindi	naranindi	naleni
90.	full	naponu	nabuke	naponu	naponu
91.	new	navou/nabaru	nabaru	baru	nabou
92.	good	lompe	nalombe	nabelo	nabelo
93.	round	nalionju	nalionju	napoku/ limpoku	lionju
94.	dry	nabai/naŋau	naba?i	nabai/ naŋau	ŋau
95.	no	rai	tara	ledo	da?a
96.	kill	patei	patesi	patesi	patesi
97.	burn	tunu	tunu	tunu	tunju
98.	road	jala	jala	dala	jala
99.	mountain	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu
100.	name	saja	saja	saja	saja

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>BANAVA</u>	<u>SIGI</u>	<u>KULAWI</u>	<u>PIPIKORO</u>
1. I	aku	yaku	yaku	aku
2. you (s)	iko	iko	iko	iko
3. we (incl)	kita	kita	kita	kita
4. this	boi	ei	ei	oi
5. that	boa	etu	etu	etu
6. who	sema	hema	hema	hema
7. what	nuapa	napa	napa	apa
8. all	seivi?ivi	purapura	humave	havua
9. many	nadea	nadea	nadea	vori
10. one	sonju	horju	hampanu/honju	hameha
11. two	huonju	ronju	ruampanu/ ronju	romeha bohe
12. big	nabete	nabohe	nabohe	melanja
13. long	nandate	nalaŋa/ nandate	nalaŋa	
14. small	nakodi	nakodi	nakodi	kedi
15. woman	besi	monbine	baŋkele	tobine
16. man	langai	langai	balailo	tomeae
17. person	tau	tomata/tau	tauna	tauna
18. fish	bau	bau	bau	bau
19. bird	tonjitonji	tonji	tonji	danči
20. dog	asu	ahu	dike	dike
21. louse	kutu	kutu	kutu	kutu
22. tree	kayu	votongai/ kai	kau	kaju
23. seed	savua	pohavu	bauva	tivu
24. leaf	tava	tava	tave	rau
25. root	kale	kale	rali	rali
26. bark	kulinggayu	kulivo- tongai	kulikau	kulinakaju
27. skin	kuli	kuli	kuli	kulina
28. meat	isi	ihi	ihi	bau/ihi
29. blood	lei	raa	raa	ra?a
30. bone	vuku	vuku	voku	vuku
31. fat	lomu	lomu	taba	taba/dudu
32. egg	ntolu	ntolu	ntolu	ntolu
33. horn	tandu	tondu	tonu	tonu
34. tail	lelo	lelo	lelo	iku

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>BANAVA</u>	<u>SIGI</u>	<u>KULAWI</u>	<u>PIPIKORO</u>
35.	feather	vulu	vulu	vulu	vulu
36.	hair	vo?o	vulua	vulua	vuluvoo
37.	head	tanana	balenga	vo?o	vo?o
38.	ear	taliŋa	taliŋa	taliŋa	taliŋa
39.	eye	mata	mata	mata	mata
40.	nose	oŋe	oŋe	oŋe	oŋe
41.	mouth	sumba	humba	ŋanja/humba	ŋanja
42.	tooth	ŋisi	ŋihi	ŋihi	ŋihi
43.	tongue	jila	jila	dila	jila
44.	claw	kanduku	karapu/ kanuku	kanupa/ kanduku	kanupa
45.	foot	pa?a	kada	pa?a	viti
46.	knee	vukudali	vukotu	kotu	kotu
47.	hand	pale	pale	pale	pale
48.	stomach/ belly	tai	tai	tai	tai
49.	neck	tambolo	tambolo	tambolo	vuroko
50.	breast	taji	vinti	vinti	vinči
51.	heart	sule	hule	hule	hule
52.	liver	ate	rara/ate	ate	ate/noho
53.	drink	mominu	ŋinu	inu	ŋinu
54.	eat	nangoni	mbai	mankoni	ŋkoni
55.	bite	kiki	kiki	kiki	benči
56.	see	inta	ole	hili	hilo
57.	hear	epe	epe	epe	epe
58.	know	ŋjani	ŋjani	ncani	inča
59.	sleep	natuhu	naturu	naturu	turu
60.	die	mate	mate	mate	mate
61.	swim	nonaŋo	nonanju	monaŋo	mananju
62.	fly	nekahambua	nekavoro	nevoro	melimako
63.	walk	nolumako	nolumako	nomako	memako
64.	come	nahata	neona/ narata	narata	rata
65.	lie down	nogole	nekagole	nekaduli	tuturua
66.	sit	nokatoko	nekatoko	nončuna	mehura
67.	stand	nokaloa	neanja	neonjko	mehore
68.	give	mbagi	nembavai	veika	mevai

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>BANAVA</u>	<u>SIGI</u>	<u>KULAWI</u>	<u>PIPIKORO</u>
69. say	nobisaha	nojarita	nololita	mololita
70. sun	eo	eo	eo	eo
71. moon	vula	vula	vula	vula
72. star	mbetue	betue	betue	betue
73. water	ue	ue	ue	ue
74. rain	uja	uja	uda	uda
75. stone	vatu	vatu	vatu	vatu
76. sand	bone	bone	talabone	voone
77. ground	tana	tana	tana	tana
78. cloud	tailangi	kulimu	gavu/kulimu	limu
79. smoke	jumu	rañahu	rañahu	rañahu/unu
80. fire	apu	apu	apu	apu
81. ashes	avu	avu	avu	avu
82. red	nalei	lei	nalei	melei
83. green	nakodara	kodara	naramata	melevue
84. yellow	nakuni	kuni	nakuni	mekuni
85. white	puti	puti/bula	naputi	bula
86. black	navuri	vuri	navuri	meeta
87. night	naveñi	kavonji	bonji	mebenji
88. hot	napane	pane	narani	merani
89. cold	naleñi	nebele	naleñi	meleñi
90. full	naponu	ponu	ponu	ponu
91. new	baru	bou	bou	bou
92. good	nabelo	nabelo	belo	lompe
93. round	naliono	naleonju	nobuloli	mobuloli
94. dry	nabai	nabai	nabañi	bañi
95. no	undepu?u/ unde	inja	moma	uma
96. kill	patesi	patehi	patehi	patehi
97. burn	tunu	tunju	tunu	tunu
98. road	jala	jala	dala	oheya
99. mountain	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu
100. name	saña	haña	haña	haña

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>SEDOA</u>	<u>BADA</u>	<u>BESOA</u>	<u>NAPU</u>	<u>PAMONA</u>
1.	I	aku	kodo	kodo	iko	yaku
2.	you (s)	iko?	iyo	i?o	oyo-	siko
3.	we (incl)	kita	kita	kita	ikita	kita
4.	this	ei	de?e	de?e	ide	si?i/sei
5.	that	etu	do?o	do?o	iti	sinjau/setu
6.	who	ima	hema	he?ana	hema	inčema
7.	what	apa	apa	apa?	apa	nja?
8.	all	ope?ope	upu?u-	upu?upu/ puna	ope?ope	purapura
9.	many	maisi/ maburi	handa	handa	ŋkaya	maria
10.	one	sadua/ sambua?	isa?	isa?	isa/ hambua	samba?a
11.	two	rodua/ rombua?	rodua	dua	dua	radua
12.	big	mabose?	mahile	mahile?	mahile	bajke
13.	long	marate?	kararu	kararu	ŋkalaja	marate
14.	small	kokoi?	kekede	koikoi	koikoi	kudi
15.	woman	točabine	tabine	tabina	točabine	be?a
16.	man	tomuane	tomoane	toba-	tobalilo	tuama
				lailo		
17.	person	tau?	tauna	tauna	tauna	tau
18.	fish	bau?	bou?	bou?	bau/ ikane	bau
19.	bird	tosi?	manumanu	tadahi	tadasi	tonči
20.	dog	dike?	ahu	ahu	dike	asu
21.	louse	kutu	kutu	kutu?	tuku	tuku
22.	tree	kau	kau/toa	kau/toa	haŋkau	kaju/pu?u
23.	seed	sinabu	tibu	hinavu	hinabu/ tinuda	buku/inili
24.	leaf	tabe?	tabe	tabe	tabe	ira
25.	root	rari	ušaka	kalanda	uaka	kale
26.	bark	kolimba	kolikau	kolikau	kolinjau	pelanjaku
		kau				
27.	skin	kolimba	koli	koli	koli	pela
28.	meat	bau?	bau	bau?	onto/bau	saja
29.	blood	raa	bahe	bahe	bahe	da?a
30.	bone	wuku	bu?u	bu?u	buu	buku
31.	fat	boko?	lompo?	lompo	rombu	malente/ lori
32.	egg	teme	tulu	tulu	tulu	toyu
33.	horn	tondu?	tandu	tandu	tandu	tondu
34.	tail	iku	iku	iku	iku	iku

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>SEDOA</u>	<u>BADA</u>	<u>BESOA</u>	<u>NAPU</u>	<u>PAMONA</u>
35.	feather	bula	bulu	bulu/ tala	bula	buyu
36.	hair	bulua?	belua	belua?	belua	bayuwa
37.	head	boo	bo?a	bu?u?	baa	bo?o
38.	ear	talina	taina	talina	talina	talina
39.	eye	mata	mata	mata	mata	mata
40.	nose	orje?	ilo	ilo	orje	eju
41.	mouth	ηjudu	hume/ŋaja	ŋaja/ hume	hume	ηuju
42.	tooth	ηisi	ŋihi	ŋihi	ŋihi	ŋisi
43.	tongue	dila?	lila?	lila?	dila	jila
44.	claw	kanuku	kalupa	kaŋka	kanu	kayupa
45.	foot	paa	biti	biti	biti	biti
46.	knee	buŋkotu	kuntu	kuntu	kuntu	buŋkotu
47.	hand	pale	te?e	taiye	taiye	pale
48.	stomach/ belly	tai?	bonte	tai	tai	kompo
49.	neck	tambolo	buroko	tambolo	tambolo	le?e
50.	breast	susu	umi?	huhu/ visi	tomia	susu/ vanče
51.	heart	sule	hule	hule?	hule	sule
52.	liver	ate	ate	ate	ate	ate
53.	drink	maŋinu	ma?inu	ma?inu	maenu	maŋinu
54.	eat	maŋkomi	ma?ande	mande	maande	maŋkoni
55.	bite	mekiki?	keki	keki	keki	mama/ kimbari
56.	see	peita?	peita	peita	naita/ metotoki	peole
57.	hear	mempetingai	hadi	pehadinji	mehadi	pedoŋe
58.	know	insani	(ku)isa	isa	moisa	kunčani
59.	sleep	maturu	maturu	leta	leta	yore
60.	die	mate	mate	mate	mate	mate
61.	swim	monaŋu	melu?u	melu?u/ monaŋu	monaŋu	monaŋu
62.	fly	meŋoko?	metumeo	meborø	membaro	meyoko
63.	walk	molumako	molumao	molumau	molumao	melinja
64.	come	doŋka?	butu	habø	habø	jeia
65.	lie down	meŋkanduli	motubala	maturu	maturu	moturu
66.	sit	momeso	mchuda	mehoda	mohuda	motunda
67.	stand	meoŋko	mekatede	me?anŋka	meanŋka	meyoko/ mekakore mabai
68.	give	mokiraka	mepa?ambe?i	mebei	mebei	

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>SEDOA</u>	<u>BADA</u>	<u>BESOA</u>	<u>NAPU</u>	<u>PAMONA</u>
69.	say	mololita	molaluta	mola-luita	mololita	mompau
70.	sun	eo	alo	alo	alo	eo
71.	moon	buла	була	була	була	buya
72.	star	betue	betu?e	betu?e	be?ue	betue
73.	water	ue	ubə?i	ubai	obai	ue
74.	rain	uda	baba	uda	uda	uja
75.	stone	batu	batu	batu	batu	batu
76.	sand	buни	buни	buни	buни	rani?i
77.	ground	tana	tampo	tampo	tampo	tana
78.	cloud	gabu	ngabu	gabu	gabu	limu
79.	smoke	rambu	ranahu	rambu/ ranahu	rambu	rajasu
80.	fire	apu	api	api	api	apu
81.	ashes	abu	abu	abu	abu	abu
82.	red	ma?ba?a?	malei	malei	malei	ma?baa
83.	green	malebau	malebau	malebau	malebau	mayabuyu
84.	yellow	makuni?	mabada	mabada	mabada	makuni
85.	white	bula?	bula	bula	bula	mabuya
86.	black	maeta?	ma?iti	maiti	maeta	maeta
87.	night	madedi?	inandenji	kaindi	kaindi	ma?benji
88.	hot	makula?	ma?amu	ma?amu?	maamu	marameda
89.	cold	ma?enji	melinti	mele?enji	makuli/ malahae	maranindi
90.	full	buke?	pose	buke?	buke	buke
91.	new	bou	bo?u	bo?u	bou	dabo?u
92.	good	malompe?	maro?a	maroa	maroa	madago
93.	round	moleogu	lomu	malebu	moleogu	maliogu
94.	dry	mabanji	banji	banji	barji	manao
95.	no	baria	tiara	tiara	bara	be?e
96.	kill	mepapate	papate	papate	papete	pepeate
97.	burn	mosube	hunu	tunu	tunu/hube	tunju
98.	road	dala	rara	puruka/ rara	rara	jaya
99.	mountain	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu	buyu
100.	name	sanya	ha?ja	ha?ja?	ha?ja	to?o

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>RAMPI</u>	<u>MORI ATAS</u>	<u>MORI BAWAH</u>	<u>BUNGKU</u>	<u>MENUI</u>
1. I	eaku	yaku	oŋkue	kude	inkude
2. you (s)	einko	iko	omue	munde	ikomi
3. we (incl)	einki	iki to	omame	tade	kita
4. this	heise	nuo	tua i/ ndiomø	ai	ia
5. that	teise	su?o	su?umo	so?u	soe
6. who	hiemo	isia	isema	inai	raio
7. what	hapo	pio	apa	hapa	apa
8. all	lokilo- kina	mempihono	lu <u>b</u> uno	salu <u>p</u> uno	tete <u>h</u> o
9. many	bori	hadio	hadio	mendadi	mehina
10. one	haduo	aso	asa	asa	asade
11. two	roduo	oruo	orua	orua	orua
12. big	kode	lanjkai	lanjkai	o <u>p</u> ose	obose
13. long	korau	menta	ondau	o <u>r</u> ota	prota
14. small	kokidu	kodei	kodei	odidi	okidi
15. woman	to <u>b</u> obe?e	iro <u>b</u> ai	beine	tina	tina
16. man	toma?ane	tuama	tama	tama	tama
17. person	toa	mia	mia	mia	mia
18. fish	bou	bou	bou	ika	ikan
19. bird	tinti	manumanu	manumanu	manumanu	manumanu
20. dog	ahu	dahu	dahuu	dahu	dahu
21. louse	tuku	kusu	kutu	kutu	kutu
22. tree	loti	ŋkau	keu	pu?u/keu	keu
23. seed	bua	popahoa	wuampahoa	pae	buku
24. leaf	tabe	lebe	lebe	lebe	lebe
25. root	kale	haka	haka	haka	haka
26. bark	koli?- toli	kulin <u>k<td>kulinokeu</td><td>kulin<u>o</u>- keu</td><td>kuli<u>ke</u>u</td></u>	kulinokeu	kulin <u>o</u> - keu	kuli <u>ke</u> u
27. skin	koli?	kuli	kuli	kuli	kuli
28. meat	bau	bau	bau	ihi	ihi
29. blood	ra?a	rea	rea	rea	rea
30. bone	buku	buku	buku	puku	buku
31. fat	lompo	taba	me <u>b</u> alo/ taba	taba	lunte
32. egg	tolu	su?ului	su?ului	bio	bio
33. horn	tandu	tandu	tandu	tandu	tandu
34. tail	lelo	okui	iki	iki	iki

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>RAMPI</u>	<u>MORI ATAS</u>	<u>MORI BAWAH</u>	<u>BUNGKU</u>	<u>MENUI</u>
35.	feather	bulolu	bulu	bulu	pulu	bulu
36.	hair	bulolu	bu?u	bu	pulu	bu?u
					na?ulu	
37.	head	tutu	ulu	ulu	ulu	ulu
38.	ear	tolina	toline	biri	biri	biri
39.	eye	mata	mata	mata	mata	mata
40.	nose	oni	eñe	eñe	eñe	eñe
41.	mouth	humí	pindu	ŋana	hu	ŋana
42.	tooth	nihi	ŋisi	ŋisi	ŋisi	ŋisi
43.	tongue	lila?	elo	elo	elo	elo
44.	claw	kulupa?	kuku	kuku	kuku	kuku
45.	foot	biti?	kare	karu	karu	karo
46.	knee	kotu?	oluntu	olontu	olontuu	tu?u
47.	hand	korabe	kae	kae	lima	lima
48.	stomach/ belly	hina?i	kompo	kompo	tia	tia
49.	neck	buuroko?	be?u	be?u	boronko	be?u
50.	breast	omi?	susu/u?o	susu	susu	susu
51.	heart	hule?	hule	hule	hule	hule
52.	liver	ate?	arao	ate	ate	ate
53.	drink	maino	mo?inu	mo?inu	mondo?u	mondo?u
54.	eat	ma?anjka	monga?a	monka	monkaa	monka?a
55.	bite	konai	karasio	monkiki	monkiki	monkiki
56.	see	pe?ele	penjiteo	kitao	monkita	mo?onto
57.	hear	perumua	rojo?i?o	roneo	mompodea	mompodea
58.	know	baha?	to?orio	uto?orio	monto?ori	moto?ori
59.	sleep	lole?e	moturi	moturi	moturi	moturi
60.	die	mahi	mate	mate	mate	mate
61.	swim	mojanu	monajoi	sumobe	numaŋi	numaŋe
62.	fly	meloka	mene?e	meme	lumaa	dumapa
63.	walk	molako	molempa	molempa	motalela	molinka
64.	come	donka?	maito	aiba	lumeu	le?u
65.	lie down	mehubo- bula?	mepombole	moturi/ mepombole	moturi	koledo- ledo
66.	sit	mahura	petunda	mentoro	tumanda	tumatoro
67.	stand	metoti?i	petade	mentade	tumade	mentadi
68.	give	peboi	mompobei	beakono/ mompobee	mompom- bee	mompom- behi

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>RAMPI</u>	<u>MORI ATAS</u>	<u>MORI BAWAH</u>	<u>BUNGKU</u>	<u>MENUI</u>
69.	say	mo bi haro	mepau	mepao	bitara	motai
70.	sun	eando	mata?oleo	mataeleo	mata- holeo	mata?- oleo
71.	moon	bula	bula	bula	pula	bula
72.	star	betue	tonkimo	binta/ buntala	anambula	bitu?
73.	water	ubwai	ubci	uboi	baho	baho
74.	rain	ura	use	usa	usa	usa
75.	stone	batu	basu	batu	patu	batu
76.	sand	bone	one	batubatu/ one	buranja	buranja
77.	ground	boi	bute	bita	pita	bita
78.	cloud	kini	gabu	seru	seru	ŋapu/ ho?a
79.	smoke	oro?	ahu	ahu	ahu	ahu
80.	fire	api	apui	api	api	api
81.	ashes	a bu	a bu	a bu	a pu	a bu
82.	red	momea	motaha	motaha	momea	momea
83.	green	malebau	molobulu	molobulu	ijo	ma?uso
84.	yellow	kuni	monguni	monkuni	mokohoni	makuni
85.	white	popuhi	mopute	mompute	mopute	mabula
86.	black	moiti	mo?eto	mo?ito	mohalo	mohalo
87.	night	bini	boni	boni	maio	malo
88.	hot	molaho	mokula	mokulaa	mokula	mokula
89.	cold	motahe?	moriŋe	morini	momapu	momapu
90.	full	buha?	buke	buke	pono	buke
91.	new	bobola?	bo?u	bo?chu	baru	sarai
92.	good	mandoba?	me?ambo	momoiko	moiko	mo?ika
93.	round	malioeno	bobotoli	bongoli	bobotoli	boboto
94.	dry	mobani	mosu?i	motu?i	motu?i	motu?i
95.	no	neo?	ai?o	naahi	nahina	nahina
96.	kill	popahi	pepateo	mepateo	mompopa- tee	mompopa- te
97.	burn	tunu	soruo	tunuo	montunu	montunu
98.	road	ja	batatana/ sala	sala	sala	sala
99.	mountain	bulu	torukuno	torukuno	torukuno	pa bo no
100.	name	kona?	ŋemo	nee	ŋee	ŋe?e

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>BALANTAK</u>	<u>ANDIO</u>	<u>SALUAN</u>	<u>BAJAU</u>	<u>BANGGAI</u>
1.	I	yaku?	aku	aku	aku	yaku
2.	you (s)	koo	oko	oko	kau	ikoo
3.	we (incl)	kai	kita	kita	kita	kita
4.	this	ni?i	aiya	aiya	kayya	niya
5.	that	tu?u	aido	aijo	iru	ndoiya
6.	who	imee	indee	ihee	sai	ilee
7.	what	upaa	apaa	apaa	ai	oila
8.	all	iwi?iwi	bibino/ mananj	inkoinkot	mememorj	saisai- bino
9.	many	biai?	biayi	manjoo	para	badaan
10.	one	saanju?	sa?anju?	sa?anju?	dakau	menj
11.	two	rua?	orua?	ohua	dua	luwa
12.	big	balaki?	ba?an	daka?	basar	babasal
13.	long	alayo?	malayo?	mantan	taha	bulusan
14.	small	itiut	ite?	ise?	didikki	poipoisik
15.	woman	wiwine	bobine	boune	dinda	boine
16.	man	moro?one	ma?ane	mo?ane	lilla	malane
17.	person	mian	mian	mian	manusia	miyan
18.	fish	susum	du?onj	ikan	dayah	susum
19.	bird	manumanuk	manumanuk	manumanuk	mamanok	tomusi
20.	dog	aute?	asuh	deden	asu	asu
21.	louse	kutu	kutu	kutu	kutu	kutu
22.	tree	pu?unakau	pu?u	pu?unnu- kau	po?onj	kau/wuno
23.	seed	wine?	bine?	bine?	bigi	-
24.	leaf	roon	roon	boon	daon	loon
25.	root	wakat	bakat	bakat	uragak	angol
26.	bark	kulit- nakau	kilitukau	kilit- nukau	kulik-	kaukulito
27.	skin	kulit	kilit	kilit	kulik	kulit
28.	meat	antok	isi	antok	isi	sail
29.	blood	rara?	baso?/ra?	baso?	laba	sau
30.	bone	wuku	buku	buku	bakas	buku
31.	fat	lompo	lompo?	lompo?	lumma	inak
32.	egg	opuu	otolu	ngalau?	antillo	ngalau
32.	horn	tanduk	tanduk	tanduk	tandok	tanduk
34.	tail	wolo?	kukudi?	ikuu	enko	puuso

<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>BALANTAK</u>	<u>ANDIO</u>	<u>SALUAN</u>	<u>BAJAU</u>	<u>BANGGAI</u>
35. feather	wulu	bulu	bulu	bulu	bulu
36. hair	wuk	ulu	ubak	buluti- kolo?	buk
37. head	takala?	kelembaŋ	popoke?	tikolo?	uluno
38. ear	tiliŋa	birin	bihin	talina	tolinaino
39. eye	mata	mata	mata	mata	mata
40. nose	ŋoor	ŋo	suŋ	uroh	saŋano
41. mouth	nana?	nana?	nana?	boa?	suuŋo
42. tooth	wese?	bese?	bese?	gigi	ŋolino
43. tongue	sila?	dila?	jila?	della	alepo
44. claw	ŋurun	konuku	kenuku	kukku	oluŋimo
45. foot	sarat	teŋker	teŋkeh	nai	aino
46. knee	tuur	utur	tubanjan	tuhuk	tuulo
47. hand	lima	lima	lima	tanjan	limano
48. stomach/ belly	kompon	kompon	kompon	bittah	tiyano
49. neck	gogoron/ toure?	boroko?	gogohon	kuŋloh	buluŋo
50. breast	susu	susu	susu	susu	susuno
51. heart	suloo	sisilo	sule	puddu	nowano
52. liver	ate	ate	ate	atai	ateno
53. drink	moninum	moninum	moninum	ŋinuŋ	inum
54. eat	kumaan	monkaan	monkaan	ŋinta	kaan
55. bite	marjakakat	kekет	monkabek	kekek	kakate
56. see	momiile?	pe?a/toa?	montoa?	ŋita	kitayo
57. hear	momoronoŋ	roŋo	moŋoŋoo	takale	ndorjoliyo
58. know	moninti?i	monoto?i	monsumbu?	takatonan	toiyο
59. sleep	tokol/ royot	moturu/ royok	hoyot	tidor	moolo
60. die	pate	mate	mate	matai	mate
61. swim	lumanju	lumanju	kumayok	rumanī	kayok
62. fly	lumayan	lumayan/ tumopar	lumahap	lumeah	leyal
63. walk	tumumpaŋ	lumempaŋ	lumajaŋ	dumalaŋ	ampakon
64. come	taka	toka	toka	tikka	lubat
65. lie down	motokol	lumingin/ mimbavat	male?	paleak	ŋgololŋ- ŋgololŋ
66. sit	umuruanj	dunjkok/ simpo?	sumuhaj	ninkolo	onsulanj
67. stand	kumekerer	kumokoro	tuminjo	ninge	kokondon
68. give	mantarai	mombei	mombe?i	munanj	beena

	<u>ENGLISH</u>	<u>BALANTAK</u>	<u>ANDIO</u>	<u>SALUAN</u>	<u>BAJAU</u>	<u>BANGGAI</u>
69.	say	morobu	bisara	bisala/ motatai	baon	mo.insale
70.	sun	ilio	batusina	batu nusinaa	matallau	olo yo
71.	moon	bitu?on	bitu?on	bitu?on	bulan	bituwon
72.	star	mandala?	mandala/ anaku-	mandala?	mamau	mandala
			bitu?on			
73.	water	weer	uve	uee	boe	paisu
74.	rain	usan	udan	ujan	uranj	udan
75.	stone	watu	batu	batu	batu	batu
76.	sand	bone	baas	bone	gusoh	bone
77.	ground	tano?	tano?	tano?	tana?	tano
78.	cloud	antonj	kunom	kundom	taisanjai	bunom
79.	smoke	tibuk	tibuk	tibuk	umbu	tibolun
80.	fire	apu	apu	apuu	api	pobilat
81.	ashes	awu	awu	abu?	abu	abu
82.	red	memea?	momea?	momea?	mira	memela
83.	green	malalas	malalo?	mobili?	nyuloh	ijo
84.	yellow	mosonji?	mokini	mokini	kuneh	mosoni
85.	white	bubulak	mobulak	mopute?	pote	moute
86.	black	moitom	moitom	moitom	lo?onj	mopook
87.	night	malom	malom	pihii	saijanj	poopook
88.	hot	panas	marani	mapanas	panas	moonas
89.	cold	memel	lotok/ memel	loop	jarinni	memel
90.	full	buke?	buke?	mobuke?	punno?	moono
91.	new	u?uru	bu?o	bu?ou	babau	soodo
92.	good	ma?amat/ pore	poreh/ ma?ima	ma?ima	ala?	monondok
93.	round	malimbunj	malimbunj	timpodol	buntar	makuloloy
94.	dry	motu?or	motu?u?	motu?u	teho?	motuul
95.	no	sian	baala	madi?	ngai	aaki
96.	kill	papatei	papatei	patei	mapatai	akateyo
97.	burn	tunu/ suap	tunui/ papui	papui	tunu	suwayo
98.	road	salan	dalan	jalan	lalan	loloan
99.	mountain	buu?na	babono	buŋkutnyo	bulu?	burkuko
100.	name	ŋaan	ŋaan	saŋgo	aranj	sambuno

TABLE III
INFORMATION CONCERNING WORDLISTS

<u>WORDLIST²</u>	<u>AREA SPOKEN (DISTRICT)</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ELICITED (I)n OR (O)ut OF AREA-</u>	<u>INFORMANT'S VILLAGE</u>	<u>LINGUIST</u>	<u>QUALITY OF IN- FORMANT³</u>
BUOL	NW Buol-Tolitoli	Nov 78	O-Buol	S. Barr	Good	
TOLITOLI	Buol-Tolitoli	Dec 78	O-Binontoan	D. Barr	Good	
DONDO	SW Buol-Tolitoli	Dec 78	O-Lais	D. Barr	Fair	
DAMPELASA	N Donggala	Nov 78	O-Sabang	S. Barr	Fair	
BALAESAN	N Donggala	1975	I	PDK ¹		
TIALO	N Donggala	Nov 78	O-Moutong	D. Barr	Good	
BOLANO	N Donggala	1975	I	PDK ¹		
TINOMBO	N Donggala	1975	I	PDK ¹		
KASIMBAR	N Donggala	1975	I	PDK ¹		
TAJTO	N Donggala	Dec 78	O-Toribulu	S. Barr	Fair	
AMPIBABO	N Donggala	1975	I	PDK ¹		
SINDUE- TAWAILI	Central Donggala	1973	I	PDK ¹		
PARIGI	Central Donggala	Nov 78	O-Parigi	S. Barr	Good	
PALU	Central Donggala	1973	I	PDK ¹		
PEKAVA	Central Donggala	1973	I	PDK ¹		
BANAVA	Central Donggala	1973	I	PDK ¹		
SIGI	Central Donggala	1973	I	PDK ¹		
KULAWI	Central Donggala	1973	I	PDK ¹		
PIPIKORO	South Donggala	1973	I	PDK ¹		
BADA	W Poso	Nov 78	I-Bewa	S. Barr	Good	
BESOA	W Poso	Dec 78	I-Wuasa	S. Barr	Good	
RAMPI	NE Masamba	Nov 78	O-Onondowa	D. Barr	Good	
NAPU	W Poso	Dec 78	I-Wuasa	D. Barr	Good	
SEDOA	W Poso	Dec 78	I-Sedoa	Salombe	Good	

<u>WORDLIST</u>	<u>AREA SPOKEN (DISTRICT)</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ELICITED (I)n OR (O)ut OF AREA-</u>	<u>QUALITY OF IN- FORMANT</u>	
				<u>INFORMANT'S VILLAGE</u>	<u>LINGUIST</u>
					<u>OF IN- FORMANT</u>
PAMONA	Central Poso	Nov 78	O-Peura	D. Barr	Good
MORI ATAS	Central Poso	Dec 78	O-Peonea	S. Barr	Fair
MORI BAWAH	Central Poso	Nov 78	O-Beteleme	D. Barr	Fair
BUNGKU	SE Poso	Dec 78	O-Bungku	D. Barr	Good
MENUI	SE Poso	Dec 78	O-Padala	S. Barr	Good
SALUAN	Banggai	Dec 78	I-Soho	D. Barr	Good
BALANTAK	Banggai	Dec 78	I	D. Barr	Good
ANDIO	Banggai	Dec 78	I-Tangeban	D. Barr	Good
BANGGAI	Banggai	Dec 78	I	S. Barr	Good
BAJAU	Scattered on Sulawesi and other islands	Dec 78	I-Luwuk	D. Barr	Good

NOTES

¹ Lists gathered by local officials of the Department of Education and Culture in local areas

² All wordlists are from average survey situations with good bilingual informants

³ Informant Quality:

-GOOD Confident, little or no hesitation, strong control of language

-FAIR Some hesitation due to a period of time spent out of language area

-POOR Much hesitation, no longer good control of language. Many years spent outside language area

APPENDIX B

SUB-DISTRICTS (KECAMATAN) IN CENTRAL SULAWESI

In order to facilitate the use of the maps in locating key villages and towns, a list of Districts and Sub-districts is included here. Sub-district capitals are indicated on Maps II-IV by a small dot (•). They are also indicated in the Checklist of languages by asterisks (*).

<u>TOLITOLI DISTRICT (KABUPATEN)</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>
Paleleh	Paleleh
Bunobagu	Bunobagu
Bokat	Bokat
Biau	Kali
Momunu	Lamadong
Utara Tolitoli	Laulalang
Galang	Lalos
Baolan	Tolitoli
Dondo	Tinabogan
Dampal Utara	Ogotua
Dampal Selatan	Bangkir

DONGGALA DISTRICT

Moutong	Moutong
Tomini	Palasa
Tinombo	Tinombo
Dampelas Sojol	Sabang
Balaesang	Tambu
Sirenja	Tompe
Ampibabo	Ampibabo

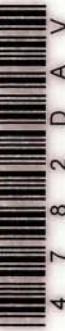
<u>DONGGALA DISTRICT (cont.)</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>
Sindue	Toaya
Tawaeli	Tawaeli
Palu	Palu
Banawa	Donggala
Marawola	Binangga
Dolo	Dolo
Biromaru	Biromaru
Parigi	Parigi
Kulawi	Kulawi

POSO DISTRICT

Poso Pesisir	Kasiguncu
Lore Utara	Wuasa
Lore Selatan	Gintu
Pamona Utara	Tentena
Pamona Selatan	Pendolo
Lage	Tagolu
Poso Kota	Poso
Tojo	Uwekuli
Mori Atas	Tomata
Lembo	Beteleme
Petasia	Kolonodale
Ulubongka	Marowo
Ampanatete	Tete A
Ampana Kota	Ampana
Una-una	Una-una
Walea Kepulauan	Dolong
Bungku Utara	Baturebe
Bungku Tengah	Bungku
Bungku Selatan	Kaleroang
Menui Kepulauan	Ulunambo

<u>BANGGAI DISTRICT</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>
Bunta	Bunta
Batui	Batui
Kintom	Kintom
Luwuk	Luwuk
Pagimana	Pagimana
Lamala	Bonebobakal
Balantak	Balantak
Bulagi	Bulagi
Buko	Tataba
Liang	Liang
Tinangkung	Salakan
Totikum	Sambiut
Banggai	Banggai
Labobo Bangkurung	Mansalean

SIL Library Davao



4 7 8 2 D A V

499.2242/Ba Languages of Central Sulawesi