

Preliminary report on Funai Helong

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I provide initial data and discussion of Funai Helong, a threatened dialect of Helong spoken in and around Kupang in western Timor. Funai Helong is phonologically and morphologically conservative compared with other Helong dialects. I provide an initial sketch of the phonology and select aspects of the morphology of Funai Helong along with a 646 item wordlist.

1. Introduction¹

In this article I provide initial data and discussion of Funai Helong, the variety of Helong spoken in and around Kupang city in western Timor. Funai Helong is phonotactically and morphologically conservative when compared with other varieties of Helong.

After a discussion of the language background in §2, I provide an overview of the phonology in §3. Funai Helong has thirteen consonants and five vowels and preserves a number of consonant clusters which have been lost or reduced in other varieties of Helong.

In §4 I provide an initial description of agreement morphology in Funai Helong, Funai Helong has three paradigms of subject agreement prefixes which occur with verbs, as well as two paradigms of possessive suffixes which occur on certain nouns. In §4.3 I provide an overview of synchronic metathesis in Funai Helong. In the appendix I provide the lexical data I have collected on Funai Helong.

2. Language background

Helong (ISO 639-3 [heg]) is an Austronesian language spoken in the south-western-most part of the island of Timor and the adjacent island of Semau. It has about 14,000 speakers (Grimes et al. 1997:42). Speakers recognise three dialects of the language: Semau Helong (a.k.a. Helong Pulau = ‘island Helong’), Bolok Helong, and Funai Helong (a.k.a. Helong Darat = ‘land Helong’).

Differences between these dialects are not insignificant and native speakers of the Semau dialect report that they do not understand the Funai dialect without previous exposure to it (Misriani Balle p.c. October 2017).

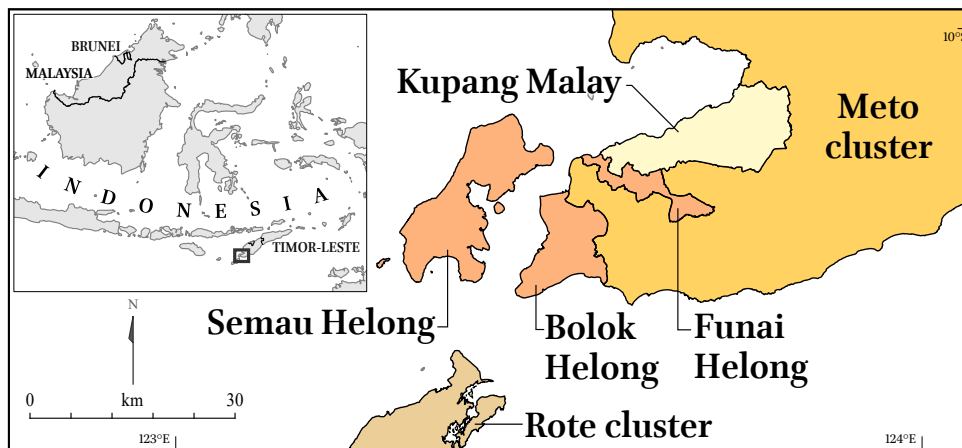
Semau Helong is spoken on the island of Semau, Bolok Helong is spoken on the Timor mainland around the port of Bolok and nearby villages, and Funai Helong is spoken in and around the area of the city of Kupang. A preliminary map showing the location of Helong, its dialects, and other languages of south-west Timor is given as Figure 1.

¹ I would like to thank the Language and Culture Unit (UBB) in Kupang with whose support the original data in this article were gathered, as well as the financial support of an Endeavour Australia Fellowship. I would also like to thank Misriani Balle and Stuart Cameron who provided me with their Semau Helong data, as well as Charles Grimes and two anonymous reviewers who provided comments on earlier drafts. Any errors or deficiencies remain my own.

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Aspects of Helong grammar have been described by Balle & Cameron (2012), Balle (2017a), and Balle (2017b), who all describe the Semau dialect, as well as Steinhauer (1996) who describes the Bolok dialect. I have not been able to locate any published material on the Funai dialect apart from occasional notes in Jonker (1908), a dictionary of the Termanu variety of the Rote language cluster which is spoken on the island immediately to the south-west of the Helong area.

Figure 1. Locations of Helong²



2.1 Sources of data

Most of my data comes from fieldwork conducted over two days in Oeletsala village (*desa*) at the south-eastern end of the Funai area. I stayed two nights in Oeletsala from the 14th of December 2017 with Ferdis Kristofer Tasae (Om Ferdi), a native speaker of Helong, and his family.

Om Ferdi was my main consultant, but I also interacted with and collected data from other Helong speakers. In particular, Nikolas Tasae, Hendrik Ranboki, and Yaret Batmalo all acted as consultants at various points. All these consultants are male, and all between about 25–50 years of age.

While in Oeletsala I compiled and recorded a 585 item wordlist, collected miscellaneous other lexical items, and elicited a number of morphological paradigms.

In addition, on the 11th of December 2017 I collected a 242-item Helong wordlist from Oebali hamlet in the village of Bone — the south-eastern extreme of the area marked ‘Bolok Helong’ in Figure 1. The Helong people in Oebali are reported to have come from Bismarak and the speech of some may be a variety of Funai Helong, though it appears to have Bolok influences.

All the primary Funai Helong data on which this report is based, are archived at Paradisec, accessible at: <http://catalog.paradisec.org.au/collections/OE7>

² The distribution of Helong in Figure 1 is based on information provided by Misriani Balle (p.c. October 2017) and my own fieldnotes. This map is provisional. A proper linguistic survey is needed to determine the exact extents of Bolok Helong and Funai Helong. Helong speakers are also reported to live in the villages of Nunkurus and Naibonat immediately north of the area labelled ‘Kupang Malay’ in Figure 1.

2.2 Language situation

My consultants reported that Funai Helong is spoken mainly in the villages of Besmarak, Oeletsala and Kolhua. Only two hamlets (*dusun*) in Oeletsala were reported as being non-Helong. All my consultants were multilingual. In addition to Helong, they also spoke both Meto and Indonesian/Kupang Malay.³

The traditional territory of Funai Helong includes the area of Kupang, the capital city of the Indonesian province of Nusa Tenggara Timur. During the colonial era, the Dutch set up a fort in Kupang in the mid seventeenth century at the request of the Helong king, Ama Pono, who was seeking protection against the Portuguese (Hägerdal 2008).

From this time onwards, the presence of the Dutch fort and colonial outpost made Kupang a locus for those fleeing conflict in other parts of western Timor, as well as merchants of diverse backgrounds who made a living off the trade in sandalwood, beeswax, honey, turtle-shell, and slaves (Hägerdal 2008:143).

Funai Helong has probably been giving way to Meto and Malay in Kupang since September 1658, when refugees from Sonba'i and Amabi — Meto speaking Atoni kingdoms — settled on and began to cultivate Helong land.

This history is reflected in Oeletsala village. Marriage with members of the Atoni ethnic group is frequent and even ethnically Helong people frequently use Meto with one another. It was not infrequent during my fieldwork that the Meto equivalent of a word was instantly known by my consultants while the Helong equivalent required discussion — often in Meto — before my consultants recalled it.⁴

Given the minority status of Funai Helong in the area, the history of acceding to outsiders, and modern marriage patterns, it is fair to say that Funai Helong is threatened.

Nonetheless, Funai Helong is not in immediate danger. The current situation appears to be one of stable multilingualism. Adults *do* frequently use Helong with one another and some younger people speak only limited Meto, while being fluent in Helong and Indonesian/Kupang Malay. This appears to be a case of Meto losing ground as a regional lingua franca due to pressure from Kupang Malay/Indonesian which is gaining ground as language of wider communication in western Timor.

3. Phonology

Funai Helong has thirteen consonants, given Table in 1. The voiceless coronal stop /t/ is dental [t̪] while the other coronal consonants are alveolar. The voiced bilabial obstruent /b/ is occasionally realised as a voiced bilabial fricative [β]. This is particularly the case after /k/. Two examples are *kbajo?* 'branch' → [k̪βɛŋɔ?]~[k̪βɛŋɔ?] and *kbak-baka?* 'monitor lizard' → [k̪βɛk'βɛkɔ?]. Voiceless plosives are unreleased phrase finally. No other significant allophonic variation is attested in my data, except for /d/ (discussed below.)

³ I do not have data on the different social domains and situation in which each language is used.

⁴ A number of different varieties of Meto can be identified, of which most have only one liquid, either /r/ or /l/. Amarasi, immediately to the south-east of Oeletsala has /r/ while other varieties of Meto surrounding Oeletsala have an /l/. The variety of Meto used in Oeletsala has /l/. Om Ferdi, at least, also speaks Amarasi. His wife, Antonia Batmaro, is from Nekmese' village in Amarasi.

Table 1. Funai Helong Consonants

	Labial	Dental	Alveolar	Dorsal	Glottal
Voiceless Plosives	p	t		k	ʔ
Voiced Obstruents	b		d		
Fricatives	f		s		h
Nasals	m		n	ŋ	
Lateral			l		

3.1 The alveolar obstruent /d/

The phoneme /d/ has two main realisations; plosive or rhotic. When realised as a plosive, /d/ is realised either as an apico-alveolar plosive [d] or an apico-post alveolar plosive [ɖ]. When realised as a rhotic, /d/ is realised either as an alveolar trill [r], alveolar tap [ɾ], or, rarely, as an alveolar approximant [ɹ]. /d/ is also optionally realised as a lateral [l] before an /l/ in the following syllable.

The environments in which the different realisations of /d/ occur in my data are given in (1) below. More data will probably lead to a refinement of these environments. In all cases in which there is variation, such variation occurs in the speech of individual speakers and I do not have sufficient data to state how/if this variation might be correlated with age, gender, or any other social factors.

- (1) Realisation of /d/:
- a. /d/ → [d] /#_
 - b. → [d]~[r] /k_
 - c. → [r] /b,p_
 - d. → [d]~[r] /V[+BACK]_V[-FRONT]
 - e. → [d]~[l] /#(C)_Vl
 - f. → [d] /elsewhere

Phrase initially the normal realisation of /d/ is as a voiced plosive. Examples include *dalen* ‘inside’ → [ˈdalen], *dukun* ‘thunder’ → [ˈdʊkʊn], and *dikis* ‘drizzle’ → [ˈdikis]. Rhotic allophones do not occur word initially in my data.

Secondly, after the consonant /k/, /d/ is realised as either [d] or [r] with neither realisation more common than the other. Phrase initial examples include *kduman* ‘night’ → [ˈkɖʊmən]~[ˈkrʊmən] and *kdehet* ‘language, word’ → [ˈkɖɛhɛt]~[ˈkrɛhɛt]. One example phrase medially is *buk dua* ‘twenty’ (lit. ‘two tens’) → [bʊkˈdʊɐ]~[bʊkˈrʊɐ].

Thirdly, after a bilabial plosive /b/ or /p/ the usual realisation of /d/ is as a rhotic, though plosive realisations also sometimes occur. Examples include, *bduun* ‘star’ → [ˈbrʊ:n], *bdoson* ‘smooth’ → [ˈbrʊsʊn], and *pdisan* ‘lightning’ → [ˈprisən].

Fourthly, after the back vowels /o/ and /u/ and before a non-front vowel /a/, /o/ or /u/, there is likewise variation between [d] and [r]. In this environment the plosive realisation is slightly more common. Examples include *sodo* ‘cast-net’ → [ˈsɔɖɔ]~[ˈsɔrɔ] and *kmudu* ‘fingernail, toenail’ → [ˈkmʊɖʊ]~[ˈkmʊrʊ].

Any phonetic motivation the rule /d/ → [d]~[r] /V[+BACK]_V[-FRONT] is not immediately clear. More data may lead to a revision of this rule to simply /d/ → [d]~[r] /V_V. However, based on my current data the conditioning environment must be specified according to the vowel qualities due to non-candidates such as *kode* ‘cough’ → [ˈkɔdɛ], *ktudi* ‘knife’ → [ˈkʰɔdi], and *kdeda* ‘chair’ → [ˈkdɛdɛ].

Fifthly, when a word contains a medial /l/, and /d/ occurs initially or as the second member of a cluster, /d/ is realised either as a plosive [d] or lateral [l]. Examples include *kdale* ‘earth’ → [ˈkdalɛ] ~ [ˈklalɛ], *kdilaʔ* ‘wing’ → [ˈkdilɔʔ] ~ [ˈklilɔʔ] and *dala* ‘blood’ → [ˈdɛlɛ] ~ [ˈlɛlɛ]. The only eligible candidates for this rule for which such variation has not been observed in my data are *dalen* ‘inside’ → [ˈdalɛn] and *daleʔ* [ˈdalɛʔ] ‘below.’

In the case of loanwords, the realisation of /d/ does not necessarily match the phonetics of the source. Thus, Portuguese *cadeira* ‘chair’ with medial [r] has been borrowed as *kdeda* which is so far only attested as [ˈkdɛdɛ] with medial [d] in my data. Similarly, Dutch *broek* ‘pants’ has been borrowed as *bduuk* for which my consultants judged the realisation [ˈbdʊ:k] as a completely acceptable alternate to [brʊ:k]. All this data indicates that there is no reason to posit /r/ as a separate phoneme for Funai Helong, with all instances of [r] analysable as allophonic variants of /d/.

Finally, there are a some words which have variants with either /d/ or /l/ word medially. The words I collected with such variation are as follows (the form used when the wordlist was recorded is given first): *bodos* ~ *bolos* ‘suck’, *komaliʔ* ~ *komadiʔ* ‘angry’, *madiʔ* ~ *maliʔ* ‘salty, bitter’, *ηeleʔ* ~ *ηedeʔ* ‘heavy’, *ηiduʔ* ~ *ηiluʔ* ‘sour’ and *ulat* ~ *udat* ‘vein’. Based on my limited data, I cannot say which form of these words is dominant.⁵

Om Ferdi, my main consultant, said of the variation between [d] and [r]: “In one house the wife might say [d] and the husband [r]. In the morning you might use [r] and the afternoon [d].” This statement implies that the realisations of /d/ is free variation, though given that true free variation is almost non-existent a proper sociolinguistic study is needed to examine social factors which might influence one variant over another.

Similarly, the variation in words with both [d] and [l] (i.e. *bodos* ~ *bolos* ‘suck’) was also described by Om Ferdi as free variation, with the variation being attributed to the influence of the speech of old people. The nature of this influence, or which forms might be associated with the speech of older people is unknown.

3.2 Vowels

Funai Helong has five vowels, /i e a o u/. These vowels are usually realised as lax [ɪ ɛ ɔ ʊ], though tense realisations also occasionally occur. The low mid vowel /a/ is realised as slightly front [a] when a front vowel occurs in the following syllable. Two examples are *slahin* ‘yesterday’ → [ˈsɫahɪn] and *base* ‘wash’ → [ˈbase].

Vowel initial words begin with a predictable glottal stop. Two examples phrase initially are *anjin* ‘wind’ → [ˈʔanjɪn] and *ijju* ‘village, island’ → [ˈʔijʊ]. Examples phrase medially are *diuʔ tana anaʔ* ‘bathe a child’ → [ˌdiʊ tɔnɛ ʔɛnɛʔ] and *ikan in tuluj atuli* ‘fish which helps

⁵ The variants with /d/ in such words usually also show variation in realisation as [d]~[r]. Thus, a word such as ‘vein’ has three realisations: [ˈʔɔlɛʔ], [ˈʔɔdɛʔ], and [ˈʔɔrɛʔ].

people’ (i.e. ‘dolphin’) → [,ʔikənʔɪŋ.tʊlɔŋʔe.tʊlɪ]. A predictable glottal stop also occurs at the beginning of the stem in reduplication; i.e. *ol-ola* → [ʔəlʔəla] ‘yesterday’.

3.3 Phonotactics

3.3.1 Consonant clusters

The root initial consonant clusters attested in my data are given in Table 2 along with the number of attestations for each consonant as the first and second member of a cluster. Rows are not given for consonants which are not attested as the first member of a cluster in my data; /d/, /h/, /n/, /ŋ/ and /l/. Similarly the glottal stop /ʔ/ is not included as it only occurs word finally. More data on Funai Helong will almost certainly reveal more consonant clusters.

Table 2. Funai Helong Consonant Clusters

C1↓	p	t	k	b	d	f	s	h	m	n	ŋ	l	←C2
p					pd								2
t				tb				th		tn		tl	9
k	kp	kt		kb	kd		ks	kh	km	kn	kŋ	kl	62
b					bd		bs	bh				bl	16
f												fl	1
s	sp	st	sk						sm	sn	sŋ	sl	17
m										mn			4
tot.	4	9	4	9	15	0	2	12	8	16	4	28	111

Slightly over half of all roots with a cluster have /k/ as the first consonant. Most of these are nouns in which the initial /k/ appears to be a reflex of a prefix ****ka-**. Examples of Austronesian inheritances in which an initial /k/ is probably a reflex of a nominal prefix include ***ñikñik** > ****ka-niki-k** > *knikiʔ* ‘mosquito’, ***daRəq** > ****ka-dale** > *kdale* ‘earth’, and ***tumah** > ****ka-tuma-k** > *ktumaʔ* ‘clothes louse’.⁶

When a plosive occurs initially before a nasal, the initial plosive is usually unreleased. Examples include *kjila* ‘ear’ → [ˈk̚ŋilə], *kmudu* ‘fingernail’ → [ˈk̚mɔdu], and *tnikan* ‘staff’ → [ˈt̚nikən]. When /k/ occurs before another plosive, the two consonants are usually co-articulated. Examples include *kaaʔ* ‘axe’ → [k̚t̚a:ʔ] ‘axe’, *ktudi* ‘knife’ → [ˈk̚t̚ɔdi], *kpaabēas* ‘testicles’ → [ˈk̚pa:ˈbēas] and *kduman* ‘night’ → [ˈk̚dɔmən].⁷

3.3.2 Clusters in different dialects

The three dialects of Helong differ with regard to the permissibility of consonant clusters. Funai Helong allows a wider range of consonant clusters than are found in Semau or Bolok Helong, with Funai Helong clusters corresponding to a reduced range of clusters in these

⁶ Reconstructions with a single asterisk * are PMP and are taken from Blust & Trussel (ongoing). Reconstructions marked with a double asterisk ** are pre-Helong and are my own.

⁷ From an articulatory perspective co-articulation of a voiceless and voiced plosive should be anatomically impossible. The articulatory and acoustic properties of /kd/ deserve further investigation. Note, however, that the [d] in forms such as *kduman* ‘night’ → [ˈk̚dɔmən] remains fully voiced.

other dialects. Semau and Bolok Helong data in this section are extracted from published sources (see §2).

Semau Helong allows the following plosive-liquid clusters: /bl/, /kl/, /kr/, /pr/, and /br/.⁸ In most cases when a Funai word begins with /kl/ or /bl/ the Semau cognate also begins with the same cluster. Examples include Funai *klafa* ‘garden’, Semau *klapa*, Funai *kdabu* → [‘krəbʊ] ‘earring’, Semau *krabu*, and Funai/Semau *bhuan* ‘grass’.

The only other clusters in Semau Helong have /h/ as the first member: /hk/, /hm/, /hn/, /hŋ/, /hl/, /hb/ and /hd/.⁹ In general, a Funai obstruent-sonorant cluster (except /bl/ and /kl/), as well as the cluster /sk/, corresponds to a /hC/ cluster in Semau. Other Funai clusters correspond to single consonants in Semau, with the latter attesting only the second consonant of the Funai cluster. Examples of consonant clusters which are different in Funai and Semau Helong are given in Table 3.

Table 3. Consonant Clusters in Funai and Semau Helong

Obstruent+Sonorant/s+k			Obs.+Obs./Son.+Son.		
Funai	Semau	gloss	Funai	Semau	gloss
<i>kniit</i>	<i>hniit</i>	‘crab’	<i>kduman</i>	<i>duman</i>	‘night’
<i>kmukit</i>	<i>hmukit</i>	‘animal’	<i>kdale</i>	<i>dale</i>	‘earth’
<i>kŋila</i>	<i>hŋila</i>	‘ear’	<i>kbukas</i>	<i>bukas</i>	‘round’
<i>tnaŋa</i>	<i>hnaŋa</i>	‘finger’	<i>khadaŋ</i>	<i>hadaŋ</i>	‘bed, platform’
<i>tlikan</i>	<i>hlikan</i>	‘hearth’	<i>bdoson</i>	<i>doson</i>	‘smooth’
<i>slaen</i>	<i>hlaen</i>	‘sand’	<i>bseda?</i>	<i>sela?</i>	‘rough’
<i>smajin</i>	<i>hmaŋin</i>	‘forehead; soul’	<i>mniu?</i>	<i>niu?</i>	‘holy’
<i>skokon</i>	<i>hkokon</i>	‘broom’	<i>mnihis</i>	<i>nihis</i>	‘thin’

Steinhauer (1996) also reports less clusters in Bolok Helong than are attested in Funai Helong. Steinhauer reports only the clusters /bl/, /kl/, /sl/, /sn/ and /sm/ in his data, further stating that such clusters are only found in the speech of the older generation.¹⁰

Balle & Cameron (2012:6f) provide a small amount of Bolok data, and such data show that in most cases a Semau cluster of /h/ + sonorant corresponds to a Bolok cluster with initial /s/. Examples include Semau *hnaŋa*, Bolok *snaŋa* ‘finger’ (cf. Funai *tnaŋa*) and Semau *hlapat*, Bolok *slapat* ‘fast’.

3.3.3 Root codas

The productive process of final CV → VC metathesis in Helong (see §4.3) means that all consonants can occur word finally. However, there are restrictions on which consonants occur root finally.

⁸ The clusters /pr/ and /br/ occur only in loans in Semau Helong. Unlike Funai Helong, the rhotic /r/ has phonemic status in Semau Helong.

⁹ Clusters of /h/ and sonorant in Semau are realised as voiceless sonorants: /hm/ → [h̥m], /hn/ → [h̥n], /hŋ/ → [h̥ŋ] and /hl/ → [h̥l] and /hk/ is realised as a uvular fricative [χ] (Balle 2017a). The clusters /hd/ and /hb/ are realised as [hd] and [hb] and are treated differently to other clusters in reduplication (Balle 2017b:41f).

¹⁰ Balle & Cameron (2012:7) also give the Bolok word *tlala* (Semau *hlala*) ‘middle’ with initial /tl/.

Of the thirteen consonants, the following six have been attested root finally in more than one root in my data: /t ʔ b s m ŋ/. Of these, the glottal stop /ʔ/ only occurs root finally. In addition, the consonants /k f l/ have been attested finally in a single root each.¹¹ Other consonants are not attested root finally, though this could be due to lack of data.

The only coda clusters attested in my data are those consisting of a possessive suffix *-m*, *-n*, or *-ŋ* followed by the plural suffix *-s* (see §4.2).

4. Morphology

4.1 Verbal agreement

All verbs in my data agree with the subject in Funai Helong. Subject agreement is expressed by a prefix. At least some intransitive verbs also take the suffix *-ŋ* in the first person singular.

There are three verb classes in Funai Helong, each of which takes a different set of prefixes: verbs which take mono-consonantal prefixes, verbs which take syllabic CV prefixes, and vowel initial verb roots. Vowel initial verb roots and verbs which take syllabic CV- prefixes take a prefix in all cases while verbs which take mono-consonantal prefixes only take a prefix for the second person and first person singular.

The agreement paradigms I collected are given in Table 4 along with the form of the pronouns used before verbs. This includes two consonant initial verbs which take mono-consonantal prefixes: *lako* ‘go’ and *kaa* ‘eat’, two vowel initial verb roots; *-inu* ‘drink’ and *-aŋan* ‘think’, and one verb which takes syllabic prefixes; *-tehe* ‘speak’. The agreement paradigm of Semau Helong, from Balle (2017b:16) is also given for comparison.

Table 4. Verbal Agreement in Funai Helong

		C-C...		C-V...		CV-C...	Semau
Citation		<i>lako</i>	<i>kaa</i>	<i>n-inu</i>	<i>n-aŋan</i>	<i>na-tehe</i>	<i>lako</i>
1SG	<i>au</i>	<i>k-lako-ŋ</i>	<i>k-kaa</i> [†]	<i>k-inu</i>	<i>k-aŋan</i>	<i>ku-tehe</i>	<i>lako-ŋ</i> [‡]
2SG	<i>ku</i>	<i>b-lako</i>	<i>b-kaa</i>	<i>m-inu</i>	<i>m-aŋan</i>	<i>mu-tehe</i>	<i>lako</i>
3SG	<i>un</i>	<i>lako</i>	<i>kaa</i>	<i>n-inu</i>	<i>n-aŋan</i>	<i>na-tehe</i>	<i>lako</i>
1PL.INCL	<i>kit</i>	<i>laok</i> [#]	<i>kaa</i>	<i>t-inu</i>		<i>ta-tehe</i>	<i>lako-ŋ</i>
1PL.EXCL	<i>kaim</i>	<i>laok</i>	<i>kaa</i>	<i>m-inu</i>		<i>mi-tehe</i>	<i>lako-m/ŋ</i>
2PL	<i>mi</i>	<i>b-lako</i>	<i>b-kaa</i>	<i>m-inu</i>		<i>mi-tehe</i>	<i>lako-m</i>
3PL	<i>oen</i>	<i>lako</i>	<i>kaa</i>	<i>n-inu</i>		<i>na-tehe</i>	<i>lako-s</i>
Gloss		‘go’	‘eat’	‘drink’	‘think’	‘speak’	‘go’

[†] Phonetically *k-kaa* is realised with a geminate initial [k]. Thus, *au k-kaa* ‘I eat’ → [ʔau'k:a:].

[‡] In Semau Helong the 1SG pronoun is *auk* before verbs and nouns, thus *auk lako-ŋ* ‘I go’. The final /k/ in this pronoun is probably re-analysis of the 1SG agreement prefix attested in Funai.

[#] The variable metathesis of the verb *lako* ‘go’ is probably not agreement, but variable aspect. In Semau Helong metathesis marks imperfective aspect (Balle & Cameron 2012:11).

The second person consonantal agreement prefix *b-* in Table 4 is due to a change of *m

¹¹ These roots are *bduuk* ‘pants’, *stiif* ‘slingshot’, and *n-ol* ‘with’. Of these the first is a loan from Dutch *broek*, and the second may be a loan from Meto *stiif*.

> *b* before non-nasal consonants. Thus, Proto-Malayo-Polynesian (PMP) **madiŋdiŋ* > ***mliŋin* > *bliŋin* ‘cold’ can be contrasted with PMP **manipis* > *mnihis* ‘thin’.

This suggests that verbs which begin with a nasal consonant which take consonantal prefixes would take *m-* for the second person. However, I do not have data to either confirm or disprove this hypothesis.

In my Funai Helong data at least some intransitive verbs also take the suffix *-ŋ* when the subject is 1SG. In addition to *lako* ‘go’ (shown in Table 4), I have also attested this agreement suffix on the verbs *diu?* → *au k-diu-ŋ* ‘I bathe’ and *nahi?* → *au k-nahi-ŋ* ‘I fall’. I do not have enough data to determine with which kinds of intransitive verbs this suffix occurs or whether it is obligatory for these verbs.

Suffixes on intransitive verbs are the only kind of agreement in Semau Helong, with all persons except 2SG and 3SG taking a suffix. Balle (2017b) describes the verbs which occur with these suffixes as intentional intransitive verbs.

Semau Helong does not have productive agreement prefixes. However, a number of verbs in Semau Helong always begin with initial *n* or *na*. Two examples are *ninu* ‘drink’ and *nahdehe* ‘speak’. Such forms are probably relics of the third person prefixes found productively in Funai Helong. Thus, the presence of agreement prefixes in Funai Helong appears to be a conservative feature of this dialect.

4.2 Possessive suffixes

Body parts (loosely defined) and certain kinship terms usually occur with possessive suffixes which express the person and number of the possessor. The nouns for which I elicited possessive paradigms are given in Table 5 below. The possessive suffixes of Semau Helong, from Balle (2017b:17), are also given for comparison.

Table 5. Possessive Suffixes in Funai Helong

		Pattern 1		Pattern 2	Pattern 3	Semau
Citation		<i>ŋala?</i>	<i>mata</i>	<i>faten</i>	<i>kalas</i>	
1SG	<i>au</i>	<i>ŋala-ŋ</i>	<i>mata-ŋ</i>	<i>fate-ŋ</i>	<i>kalas</i>	<i>mata-ŋ</i> [†]
2SG	<i>ku</i>	<i>ŋala-m</i>	<i>mata-m</i>	<i>fate-m</i>	<i>kalas</i>	<i>mata-m</i>
3SG	<i>un</i>	<i>ŋala-?</i>	<i>mata-?</i>	<i>fate-n</i>	<i>kalas</i>	<i>mata</i>
1PL.INCL	<i>kit</i>	<i>ŋala-n/ŋ-s</i>	<i>mata-ŋ-s</i>	<i>fate-n-s</i>	<i>kalas</i>	<i>mata-n</i>
1PL.EXCL	<i>kaim</i>	<i>ŋala-n/ŋ-s</i>	<i>mata-ŋ-s</i>	<i>fate-n-s</i>	<i>kalas</i>	<i>mata-n</i>
2PL	<i>mi</i>	<i>ŋala-m-s</i>	<i>mata-m-s</i>	<i>fate-n-s</i>	<i>kalas</i>	<i>mata-n</i>
3PL	<i>oen</i>	<i>ŋala-n-s</i>	<i>mata-n/ŋ-s</i>	<i>fate-n-s</i>	<i>kalas</i>	<i>mata-n-s</i>
Gloss		‘name’	‘eye’	‘liver’	‘chest’	‘eye’

[†] In Semau Helong the 1SG pronoun is *auk* before nouns. Thus, Semau *auk mata-ŋ* ‘my eye’.

There appear to be at least three patterns for body parts in Funai Helong. Firstly, there are nouns which are cited with a final glottal stop, such as *ŋala?* ‘name’, or which are cited as vowel final, such as *mata* ‘eye’. Such nouns take *-ŋ* for 1SG possessors, *-m* for second person possessors, *-?* for 3SG possessors and either *-n* or *-ŋ* for other possessors (1PL.EXCL, 1PL.INCL, 3PL). Any difference in meaning or use between *-n/-ŋ* is unknown.

Secondly, there are nouns which are cited with a final /n/, such as *faten* ‘liver’. Such nouns have the suffix *-n* for all possessors except for 1SG possessors which trigger *-ŋ*, and 2SG possessors for which *-m* is used.¹² Nouns which take possessive suffixes also take the suffix *-s* when the possessor is plural.

Thirdly, there are nouns such as *kalas* ‘chest’ which are cited with a final consonant other than /n/ or /ʔ/. Such nouns do not take any possessive suffixes. While this might be the case for all consonant final nouns, I did not elicit paradigms for other body parts.¹³

4.3 Metathesis

Final CV → VC metathesis is a productive morphological process in Helong. At least one function of metathesis in Funai Helong is to mark the presence of a modifier in (at least some) phrases and/or compounds. Examples of Funai Helong phrases in which the first word has undergone metathesis are given in Table 6.

Table 6. Funai Helong Phrases with CV → VC Metathesis

gloss	Head	Modifier	gloss	Phrase	gloss
‘rice’	<i>ale</i>	+ <i>kpohot</i>	‘skin’	→ <i>ael kpohot</i>	‘unhusked rice’
‘rock’	<i>batu</i>	+ <i>tlokön</i>	‘coral’	→ <i>baut tlokön</i>	‘coral rock’
‘turtle’	<i>hini</i>	+ <i>tuuʔ</i>	‘dry’	→ <i>hiin tuuʔ</i>	‘tortoise’
‘eye’	<i>mata</i>	+ <i>ili</i>	‘sick’	→ <i>maat ili</i>	‘conjunctivitis’
‘village’	<i>iju</i>	+ <i>lamtuaʔ</i>	‘lord’	→ <i>iuŋ lamtuaʔ</i>	‘chief’
‘yesterday’	<i>slahin</i>	+ <i>kdedeŋ</i>	‘time’	→ <i>slaih kdedeŋ</i>	‘day before yesterday’
‘soil’	<i>ahu</i>	+ <i>tabaʔ</i>	?	→ <i>auh tabaʔ</i>	‘clay’

It is not obligatory for the first member of all phrases to undergo metathesis. Examples of phrases in which the first member does not undergo metathesis include *iluʔ* ‘nose’ + *boloʔ* ‘hole’ → *ilu boloʔ* ‘nostril’ and *safa* ‘spouse’ + *bihata* ‘woman’ *safa bihata* ‘wife’.¹⁴

In addition to phrases consisting of a head and bare modifier, metathesis can also affect heads modified by a relative clause. Examples include *inaʔ* ‘mother’ → *iin in hua* ‘mother RELATIVISER birth’ = ‘genetic mother’ and *batu* ‘stone, rock’ → *baut in huiʔ* ‘stone RELATIVISER worship’ = ‘mound of stones for ritual activities’.

Final /a/ undergoes assimilation after metathesis in Funai Helong.¹⁵ Examples include *uma* ‘house’ + *lulin* ‘taboo, sacred’ → *uum lulin* ‘traditional house’ (Indonesian *rumah*

¹² For nouns which take *-n* in for 3SG and plural persons it is ungrammatical for the suffix *-ŋ* to occur in the plural forms: **kaim fate-ŋ-s* ‘our livers’. Similarly, *-ʔ* cannot occur in the 3SG form: **un fate-ʔ* ‘his liver’.

¹³ At least one noun in my data was cited with both an /n/ final form and /ʔ/ final form: *bakiʔ* ~ *bakin* ‘mother’s brother’. The glottal stop final form *bakiʔ* was given for the recording of the wordlist.

¹⁴ In my current data, it appears that words which take possessive suffixes (§4.2) are the only words which do not undergo metathesis before a modifier, though this is not a rule as shown by phrases such as *mata* ‘eye’ + *ili* ‘sick’ → *maat ili* ‘conjunctivitis’. This may indicate a difference between possessive phrases and head + modifier phrases/compounds.

¹⁵ The only apparent exceptions in my data are the short forms (possibly clitic forms) of the 3SG and 1PL.INCL pronouns used before verbs. The forms of pronouns are: 1SG *au*, 2SG *kuu* → *ku*, 3SG *una* → *un*, 1PL.INCL *kita* → *kit*, 1PL.EXCL *kami* → *kaim*, 2PL *mia* → *mi*, and 3PL *one* → *oen*.

adat), *mesa* ‘one’ → *ɲatus mees* ‘one hundred’ and *ina-ʔ* ‘mother’ → *iin in hua* ‘genetic mother’. This is different to descriptions of both Semau Helong (Balle & Cameron 2012, Balle 2017a) and Bolok Helong (Steinhauer 1996), in which final /a/ is analysed as being deleted. Assimilation of final /a/ after metathesis occurs in most varieties of Meto.

Metathesis is also a marker of modification in Bolok Helong with every non-final member of certain phonotactic shapes undergoing final CV → VC metathesis (Steinhauer 1996:474–478). In Semau Helong, nouns undergo final CV → VC metathesis when specific (definite) and verbs undergo CV → VC metathesis to mark imperfective aspect (Balle 2017b:91ff, Balle & Cameron 2012:10ff).

5. Conclusion

In this report I provide some initial data on Funai Helong, a phonologically and morphologically conservative dialect of Helong. While preliminary, it is hoped that this report will prompt more work on Helong and the other Austronesian languages of Timor. For many of these languages and their dialects there is no published data available — not even of the preliminary kind in this report.

Abbreviations

1	first person	INCL	inclusive
2	second person	PL	plural
3	third person	PMP	Proto-Malayo-Polynesian
EXCL	exclusive	SG	singular

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Appendix A. Helong - English wordlist

In this appendix I present the Funai Helong lexical data I have collected. The lexical data presented here were all elicited in Indonesian/Kupang Malay. Headwords are followed by their English gloss. When a headword contains a /d/, the realisations of this phoneme attested in my data are given with a phonetic transcription.

Inheritances are indicated with *Etym:* preceding the reconstruction. All reconstructions are to PMP and are from Blust & Trussel (ongoing) unless otherwise indicated.

When a word in Helong and a neighbouring language are related and probably a result of borrowing between Helong and the neighbouring language, but the direction of borrowing cannot yet be confidently determined, this is indicated by *Contact:* preceding the related form. When the Funai Helong word can be identified as a borrowing on comparative grounds, this is indicated by *Borrowing:* before the source language and form

Where a Funai Helong word has a known cognate in another language of the region, but this form cannot be confidently identified as a result of recent borrowing and has not (yet) been reconstructed to PMP or a lower node, this is indicated by *Cognate:* preceding the cognate form(s). Such forms may be shared inheritances or early borrowings.

Data for Rote languages comes from Jonker (1908), Tetun data from Morris (1984), Ili'uun data from de Josselin de Jong (1947), and Meto data (including Amarasi) comes from my fieldnotes and Middelkoop (1972). Sources for other languages are indicated.

Where the Semau or Bolok equivalent of a Funai headword is known to be different this form is given. This Semau and Bolok data were provided by Misriani Balle and Stuart Cameron (p.c. May 2015).

A - a

- aa** *dem.* that. *Synonym:* **ua**.
- aalui** *n.* rice field. [*Note:* from earlier *ael ui ‘rice water’, cf. Ro’is Amarasi *aan?oek* historically also *aen oe ‘rice water’]
- aam in hua** *n.* genetic father.
- aat** *quant.* four. *Etym:* *əpat.
- adu?** [ʔadu?] *n.* shoulder.
- ael bulin** *n.* rice grainhead. *Etym:* *buliR.
- ael kpohot** *n.* unhusked rice.
- afa?** *n.* 1) body. 2) self, one-another. *Etym:* *hawak ‘waist’. [*Semau:* **apa**]
- afon** *n.* sky. *Usage:* poetic. *Synonym:* **lelo**. *Etym:* *away (irregular final *a > o). [*Semau:* **apan**]
- ahu** *n.* land, soil, ground, floor. *Etym:* *qabu.
- ai** *n.* fire. *Etym:* *hapuy.
- ai bulin** *n.* flame. *Literally:* ‘fire grainhead’.
- aken** *n.* palm pith.
- akin beas** *n.* kidneys. *Synonym:* **khajin beas**. *Variant:* **aik beas**. *Borrowing:* Meto *aki-f*, Semau Helong has **hajin** which, while cognate with the Meto form, is not a recent loan, though could be an early loan at the pre-Meto stage.
- alas** *n.* forest. *Etym:* *halas.
- ale** *n.* 1) rice plant. 1) grain (generic). *Etym:* *pajay.
- alu** *n.* pestle. *Etym:* *qahəlu.
- Ama Lamtua** *n.* Father God. *Variant:*
- Lamtua.**
- ama?** *n.* father. *Etym:* *ama.
- ana?** *n.* child ; same sex sibling’s child. *Etym:* *anak.
- an-ana?** *adj.* small. *Synonym:* **ba-baun**.
- ajin** *n.* wind. *Etym:* *hajin.
- ao** *n.* lime. *Borrowing:* Meto *ao*; ultimately from *qapuR, but irregular Helong final *uR > o (regular in Meto) attests borrowing.
- asa?** *n.* chin. *Etym:* *qazay (irregular *z > s, expect l) (irregular *ay > a, expect e).
- ase?** *adj.* empty.
- asu** *n.* cow. *Etym:* *asu ‘dog’.
- ata?** *n.* slave. *Etym:* *qaRta.
- atis** *n.* part of the loom which the weaver uses to roll up the woven cloth. [*Contact:* Meto *atis*]
- atuil kuli** *n.* human.
- atuil matsona** *n.* stranger. *Synonym:* **atuil teta**.
- atuil teta** *n.* stranger. *Synonym:* **atuil matsona**. [*Contact:* Meto *?teta?* ‘different’]
- atuli** *n.* person, man. *Synonym:* **baklobe**. *Borrowing:* pre-Meto *atoli > atoni?/atoni.
- au** *pro.* I, me; 1SG. *Etym:* *aku.
- auh nao** *n.* fireplace ash. *Borrowing:* *Calque:* Meto *auf nao*.
- auh taba?** *n.* clay.

B - b

- b-** *v.* prefix. second person subject agreement on certain consonant initial verbs.
- ba-bakun** *adj.* invulnerable.
- ba-baun** *adj.* small. *Synonym:* **an-ana?**. [*Contact:* Meto *baun*]
- bada** [bədə] *v.* hit. *Synonym:* **puaŋ, hiuŋ**.
- baen** *v.* pay. [*Contact:* Meto *na-baen*]
- baha?** *n.* mouth. *Etym:* *baqbaq.
- bahi** *n.* pig. *Etym:* *babuy.
- bakdadi** [bək'dadi] *n.* drum.
- baki?** *n.* mother’s brother. *Variant:* **bakin**. *Etym:* *baki ‘grandfather’.
- baklobe** *n.* man, male. *Synonym:* **atuli**.
- bakun** *adj.* thick. [*Cognate:* Meto *mafaun*, Dengka/Dela-Oenale *fau-?*]
- bakun** *quant.* how much, many? *Synonym:* **ila**. [*Cognate:* Meto *ba?uk/fi:fauk*, Termanu *ba?u*]
- balija** *Q.* when?
- balu?** *adj.* new. *Etym:* *baqəRu.
- banan** *adj.* good.
- base** *v.* wash. *Synonym:* **boe**. *Etym:* *basəq.
- bata?** *n.* sister of man.
- batiŋ** *v.* divide. [*Contact:* Meto *n-bati*]
- batu** *n.* stone. *Etym:* *batu.
- batun** *n.* freeze.
- baut in hui?** *phrase.* mound of stones for ritual activities.
- baut kdudus** [bəwtk'rudus], [k'dudus], [krurɔs] *n.* gravel.
- baut flokon** *n.* coral rock.
- bdaen** [b̄daen]~[bjaen] *adj.* short. [*Semau:* **daen**]
- bdoson** [brɔsɔn] *adj.* smooth. [*Semau:* **doson**]
- bduuk** [brɔk] *n.* trousers. *Borrowing:* Dutch *broek*. [*Semau:* **bluk**]
- bduun** [brɔ:n] *n.* star. *Variant:* **fdun** (a loan from Ro’is Amarasi *fruun*. The form **bduun** was identified as being used in Kolhua, but was the form selected (unprompted) for the recording. I also heard **bduun** being used in other situations.). *Etym:* *bituqən (irregular *t > d, perhaps via intermediate *nd). [*Semau:* **duun**]

- bduun tasi?** [brʉn'tasi?] *n.* starfish.
- beas** *n.* seed, husked rice. *Etym:* *bəRas (irregular *R > Ø, expect l).
- beel lamtua** *phrase.* sacrifice. *Literally:* 'give to God'.
- beel tetus** *phrase.* bless. *Literally:* 'give a blessing'. *Borrowing:* Meto *tetus*.
- bele** *v.* give. *Etym:* *bəRay.
- bele?** *v.* sing.
- benā?** *n.* vagina.
- bian** *v.* turn.
- bihata** *n.* woman. *See:* **bata?** 'sister of man' (with feminine honorific *bi*).
- bilahi** *n.* wife. *Usage:* polite. *Synonym:* **safa bihata**. *Etym:* *laki 'man, male' (with feminine honorific *bi*).
- bilat blai** *n.* pomegranate. *Literally:* 'foreign bilat'.
- bilat huin** *n.* wood apple. *Literally:* 'wild bilat'. *Aegle marmelos*.
- bilun** *adj.* blue. *Borrowing:* Malay *biru*.
- biḡin dua?** [biḡim'duə?] *n.* day after tomorrow. *Etym:* *bəRḡi 'night'.
- bisleon** *n.* centipede.
- bistiki** *v.* squat. [*Cognate:* Amarasi *n-bestii*]
- biun afa?** *phrase.* yawn. *Variant:* **binu**.
- blaān** *adj.* old, former. *Etym:* *ma-daqaan.
- blaho** *n.* rat. *Etym:* *balabaw.
- blai** *adj.* foreign. *Etym:* *məlayu. [*Cognate:* Tetun *malae* 'foreigner', Malay *melayu*]
- blalan** *adj.* old (people).
- blanen** *n.* brother of woman. *Etym:* *maRuqaanay.
- blatas** *adj.* long, tall.
- bliḡin** *adj.* cold of things or liquids. *Synonym:* **metes**. *Etym:* *madiḡin.
- blua tihī** *n.* grass for thatching.
- bluan** *n.* grass, brush.
- bluan sona?** *n.* field.
- bluaḡ** *adj.* wide.
- blulaḡ** *n.* skin. *Synonym:* **kluit**. [*Semau:* **bulanḡ**]
- bodos** [ˈbɔrɔs] *v.* suck. *Variant:* **bolos**. [*Semau:* **bolos**]
- boe** *v.* wash. *Synonym:* **base**. *Borrowing:* probably Meto *boe*; ultimately from *buRiq, but we would expect Helong *buli by regular inheritance).
- boka** *v.* open, i.e. the lid of a pot. *Etym:* *buka (irregular *u > o).
- boko?** *n.* hill.
- bolo?** *n.* hole. [*Contact:* Rote *bolo-?*/*bolo-k*]
- bone** *n.* sugar palm. *Borrowing:* Meto *bone?* (Rote lects have *bole*, attesting earlier *l).
- boon** *n.* head.
- boto?** *n.* foxtail millet. *Variant:* **ael boto?**. *Etym:* *bətəḡ (irregular *ə > o, suggests borrowing from an intermediate source).
- bseda?** [ˈbʉsɛdɛ?] *adj.* rough. [*Semau:* **sela?**]
- bua** *n.* banana. *Etym:* *buaq 'fruit'.
- bua klehen** *adj.* green. *Literally:* 'banana leaves'. *Synonym:* **kleeh taan**.
- bu-buit** *quant.* a few.
- budat** [ˈbʉrɛt] *n.* foam. *Etym:* *bujəq (irregular *j > d, expect l) (irregular *ə > a, expect e). [*Semau:* **bulat**]
- bui miḡis** *n.* decorative flower. *Literally:* 'aromatic smell'. [*Cognate:* Hawu *vuməḡi* (Grimes et al. 2008), Meto/Rote *meni*]
- buk** *quant.* tens. [*Contact:* Meto *bo?*]
- buk dua** [bʉk'duə]~[bʉk'rʉə] *quant.* twenty.
- buk dua m esa** *quant.* twenty one.
- buk dua m dua** *quant.* twenty two.
- buk tilu** *quant.* thirty.
- bukae** *v.* eat. *Usage:* polite. *Synonym:* **kaa**. *Borrowing:* Meto *bukae*.
- buku** *n.* knee. *Etym:* *buku 'node, joint'.
- bula** *n.* bean. [*Cognate:* possibly Tetun *fore*]
- bulan** *n.* moon. *Etym:* *bulan.
- bulu** *n.* body hair, fur, feather. *Etym:* *bulu.
- buḡa** *n.* flower. *Etym:* *buḡa.
- buḡa** *n.* thread. *Variant:* **buḡa lolo?**.
- butu** *v.* tie. *Etym:* *butu (PCEMP).

D - d

- daat** [dɛ:t] *adj.* bad. *Etym:* *zaqat.
- dada** [ˈdɛdɛ] *v.* live, stay, sit. *Synonym:* **na-tua**.
- dafa?** [ˈdɛfɛ?] *loc.* above. *Variant:* **nuut dafa?**. [*Semau:* **dapa**]
- dake** [ˈdɛkɛ] *v.* work. *Variant:* **daek osa**.
- dakin** [ˈdɛkɪn] *adj.* dirty, said of the body or of clothes. *Synonym:* **kmomos**. *Etym:* *daki.
- dala** [ˈdɛlə] *n.* blood. *Variant:* **lala**. *Etym:* *daRaqa.
- dale?** [ˈdɛlə?] *loc.* below. *Variant:* **nuut dale?**. *Etym:* *daRəq 'soil, clay'.
- dalen** [ˈdɛlən] *n.* inside. *Etym:* *daləm.
- dani?** [ˈdɛni?] *adj.* near. *Variant:* **dadani?**.
- dati** [ˈdɛtɪ] *v.* cut. *Synonym:* **lihu**. [*Contact:* Rote *tati*]
- deka** [ˈdɛkɛ] *v.* coagulate.
- deken** [ˈdɛkɛn] *neg.* don't.
- dikis** [ˈdɛkɪs] *n.* drizzle. *Variant:* **ulan dikis**.
- diku** [ˈdɛkʉ] *v.* beat (drum). **diuk bakdadi** beat a drum [*Cognate:* Amarasi *n-reku*, Tetun *deku*]
- dili** [ˈdɛlɪ] *v.* stand. *Variant:* **lili**. *Etym:* *diRi.
- diu?** [ˈdɛrʉ?] *v.* bathe (tr. and intr.). **diu? tana ana?** *Etym:* *diRus (irregular *R > Ø,

expect *l*).
doha [ˈdohə] *v.* guard.
doos afa? [ˈdɔːsʔɛfəʔ] *phrase.* lie down.

dua [ˈdua] *quant.* two. *Etym:* *duha.
duit [ˈduiʔ] *n.* money. *Borrowing:* Dutch *duit*.
dukun [ˈdʊkʊn] *n.* thunder.

E - e

elola *Q.* what, why, how.
eneŋ *quant.* six. *Etym:* *ənəm.

ete? *v.* be silent.
eto? *n.* father's sister.

F - f

falin *n.* younger sibling. *Etym:* *huaji > **waji.
 [Semau: **palin**]
falin atuli *n.* younger brother.
falin bihata *n.* woman's younger sister.
falu *quant.* eight. *Etym:* *walu. [Semau: **palu**]
falun *n.* river, stream. [Semau: **palun**]
faten *n.* liver. *Etym:* *qatay (irregular initial *f*,

perhaps from earlier *w, but still irregular).
 [Semau: **paten**]
fela *v.* pull. [Cognate: Amarasi **n-hera**, Rote
hela] [Semau: **pela**]
fun *conj.* and. [Contact: Meto *fun* 'because',
 Amarasi *fin* 'because']

H - h

hadut [ˈhədʊʔ] *n.* lamp. *Borrowing:* Ultimately
 cognate with Malay *panjut*, but not directly
 borrowed from Malay. Helong **hadut**
 indicates earlier *bandut. Many languages
 of the region have cognates of this form,
 and nearly all have irregularities, suggesting
 widespread borrowing.

hai *v.* pound. *Etym:* *bayu.

hai? *n.* plant seed.

hain *v.* stab, skewer.

halan afa? mees nol mees *phrase.* treaty.

halas ia *adv.* now. *Synonym:* **itin ia**.

hale *v.* swell. *Etym:* *baRəq.

haju *v.* wake up. *Etym:* *baŋun.

hajun atuli *phrase.* wake someone up.

heda? [ˈhɛdɛʔ] *v.* fever. *Etym:* *hapəjəs
 (irregular *p > h, expect Ø) (irregular *j > d,
 expect *l*) (cf. regular **ili**).

hee? *v.* sell.

hepan *v.* close (door).

hidi [ˈhɪdɪ] *adv.* finished.

hihidi? [hɪˈhɪdɪʔ] *quant.* all.

hii *v.* hear. *Synonym:* **miŋ**.

hiin tuu? *n.* tortoise.

hini *n.* turtle. *Etym:* *pəñu (irregular *p > h,
 expect Ø) (final *u > i perhaps due to *ñ).

hiuŋ *v.* hit someone with something like a stick.
Synonym: **bada, puaŋ**.

hodo? [ˈhɔdɔʔ] *v.* smell (tr). *Variant:* **hodo buin**.

hola *v.* rub. *Synonym:* **kose**. *Variant:* **holas**.

homa? *n.* mud. *Borrowing:* Meto *ʔhoma?*.

hone *v.* invite.

hoŋa *v.* fly.

hosa *n.* cook.

hosu? *adj.* rotten. *Etym:* *busuk (irregular *u >
 o).

hote *n.* burn. *Variant:* **hoet ai**. [Cognate: Meto
n-otu]

hote *v.* shoot.

hui? *v.* dry in sun. *Borrowing:* Meto *n-hoi*
 (ultimately from *pa-waRi).

hulu? *v.* whisper.

huni? *v.* hide. *Variant:* **buni?**. *Etym:* *buni.

hutun *v.* push.

huu? *v.* blow. *Etym:* *buu (PCEMP).

I - i

ia *dem.* this. *Etym:* *ia.

iha? *n.* woman's female cross-cousin. *Etym:*
 *hipaR (irregular *p > h, expect Ø).

iin *n.* leg, foot. *Etym:* ?*qaqay (The Helong
 form points to earlier *ei, also attested by

Rote *ei-k/ei-?*. This *ei could be connected
 irregularly with *qaqay).

iin dalen [iːnˈdalen] *n.* sole of foot. *Literally:*
 'inside foot'.

iin in hua *n.* genetic mother.

iin kmudu [ʔrɪnkʰmudu] *n.* claw. *Literally:* ‘foot talon/nail’.
iin tnikan *n.* heel of foot.
ikan *n.* fish. *Etym:* *hikan.
ikan in tuluj atuli *n.* dolphin. *Literally:* ‘fish which helps people’.
ikan iu *n.* shark. *Etym:* *qihu.
ikan paus *n.* whale. *Borrowing:* Malay *paus*.
ikun *n.* tail. *Etym:* *ikuR.
ila *quant.* how much, many? *Synonym:* **bakun**. *Etym:* *pija.
ili *v.* sick, painful. *Etym:* *hapəjis.
ilu bolo? *n.* nostril. *Literally:* ‘nose hole’.
ilu? *n.* nose. *Etym:* *ijjuŋ.
ima *n.* arm, hand. *Etym:* *lima (irregular *l > Ø).
in *rel.* relativiser; who, which, that.
in baan *v.* promise. *Synonym:* **situ**.
in hoet afa? *phrase.* war.
in keo? afa? *phrase.* murder.
in makake *phrase.* adultery. *Borrowing:* Meto *n-makeke*. [Semau: **noŋa**]
in muki *adj.* rich.

in nodo [ʔrɪn:ɔdɔ] *phrase.* sorcerer, witch. *Synonym:* **momodo**.
in nutus dasi mo kdehet [ʔrɪn:uʔus dasi mo ʰkreheʔ] *phrase.* judge. *Literally:* ‘the one who organises matters and affairs’.
in otiŋ *phrase.* look for (money).
in sala *phrase.* guilty.
ina? *n.* mother. *Etym:* *ina.
inu *adj.* full. *Etym:* *pənuq.
igu *n.* village, island. [*Cognate:* Dengka, Dela-Oenale, Tii *ijgu*, Rikou *iku*, other Rote *igu* ‘country, place’]. In Rote, reflexes of *nusa mean ‘island; land, landscape, state; city’ - the same semantics as Helong **igu**]
isin *n.* fruit. *Etym:* *isi? ‘flesh’.
isuŋ *n.* mortar. *Etym:* *ləsuŋ (irregular *l > Ø).
itin *n.* hour.
itin ia *adv.* now. *Synonym:* **halas ia**.
itu *quant.* seven. *Etym:* *pitu.
iuŋ lamtua? *n.* chieftain. *Literally:* ‘lord of the village/island’.

K - k

k- *v.* prefix. first person singular subject agreement on vowel initial verbs and certain consonant initial verbs.
kaa *v.* eat. *Synonym:* **bukae**. *Etym:* *kaən.
kado [ʰkədɔ] *n.* shirt.
kahan *adj.* light (not heavy). *Variant:* **bkahan**. [*Cognate:* Amarasi *maʔkafa?*, Termanu *ŋgafa-k*]
kahi *quant.* count. [*Cognate:* Termanu *kaʔi*]
kai *n.* wood. *Etym:* *kahiw.
kai in suni? *n.* firewood.
kai ina *n.* tree.
kaka atuli *n.* older brother.
kaka bihata *n.* older sister.
kakahan *adj.* easy. *Morph:* **ka~kahan**.
kaka? *n.* older sibling. *Etym:* *kaka.
kakat *v.* chew.
kalas *n.* chest. [*Cognate:* Tii *kara-k*, Tetun *karas*]
kali? *v.* look for.
kalo *v.* scratch. *Etym:* *kaRus (irregular *u > o).
kalu *conj.* if. *Borrowing:* Malay *kalau*.
kami *pro.* we, us; first person plural exclusive. *Variant:* **kaim** (pre-verbal, pre-nominal). *Etym:* *kami.
kanan *n.* right. *Etym:* *kawanan (irregular *w > Ø, probably via intermediate *kwanan).
kapu? *n.* fat. *Etym:* *kambu ‘lower stomach, bladder’.
kaskadu [kəsʰkədu] *n.* ringworm. *Borrowing:* Malay *kaskadu*.
kataŋ *adj.* far. *Variant:* **kakataŋ**.

katen *v.* itchy. *Etym:* *gatəl.
kaut *n.* papaya. [*Contact:* Amarasi *kaut*]
kbakat *n.* root. *Etym:* *wakaR. [*Phon:* irregular *w > b, expect f] [Semau: **klaput**] [*Contact:* Meto *ʔbaʔat*]
kbak-baka? *n.* monitor lizard. [*Contact:* Kotos Amarasi *ʔbak-bakan*, Ro’is Amarasi *ʔbaka?*]
kbaŋo? *n.* branch. [Semau: **baŋo**]
kbiŋan *n.* base on which the spindle spins.
kbui *n.* wild thorny tuber. *Etym:* *qubi (irregular VC > CV metathesis).
kbukas *adj.* round. [*Cognate:* perhaps Dela-Oenale *bo~boŋgo-?*, Termanu *bo~boŋo-k*, Tetun *boku*] [Semau: **bukas**]
kbulmani *n.* leech.
kdabu [ʰkrəbʊ] *n.* earring. [Semau: **krabu**]
kdale [ʰkdələ] *n.* earth. *Variant:* **klale**. *Etym:* *daRəq ‘soil, clay’. [Semau: **dale**]
kdedza [ʰkrəʒə] *n.* church. *Synonym:* **uum mniu?**. *Borrowing:* ultimately Portuguese *igreja* [igreʒa].
kdeda [ʰkdədə] *n.* chair. *Borrowing:* Portuguese *cadeira*. [Semau: **dela**]
kdehet [ʰkdeheʔ]~[ʰkreheʔ] *n.* language, word. [*Cognate:* Termanu *deʔa*, Tetun *dehan*] [Semau: **dehet**]
kdila? [ʰkdiləʔ] *n.* wing. *Variant:* **klila?**. [*Cognate:* Termanu *lida-k/lide-k*, Rikou *dila-?*, Meto *nine?*, Kemak *dilapaan/lilepaa*] [Semau: **dila?**]
kduman [ʰkdumən]~[ʰkrumən] *n.* night.

- [Semau: **duman**]
- kees** v. squeeze.
- keket** v. ask.
- kela?** n. man's male cross-cousin. [Cognate: Dela-Oenale *kera*, Termanu *kela*, Welaun *kela*]
- kelan** n. eucalyptus.
- keo?** v. kill.
- khadaŋ** [ˈkhədəŋ] n. raised platform, rack. [Semau: **hadaŋ**] [Contact: Amarasi *harak*]
- khadaŋ in ini** n. bed. Literally: 'sleeping platform'. Synonym: **maan in ini, koi**.
- khala** n. voice, sound. Variant: **bhala**. [Semau: **fala**, Bolok: **hala**] [Contact: Meto *hala > hana-f 'sound voice']
- khajin beas** n. kidneys. Usage: obsolete. Synonym: **akin beas**. Variant: **aik beas**. [Cognate: Ro'is Amarasi *kairi-f*, Kotos Amarasi *aki-f*] [Semau: **hajin**]
- khau** n. bat. [Cognate: Rote *bau-k/bau-?*, Kopas (Meto) *kba?u*, Amarasi *bka?u*] [Semau: **fau**, Bolok: **hau**]
- khau bahi** n. kind of big bat. Literally: 'pig bat'.
- khau bulan** n. kind of small bat. Literally: 'moon bat, cf. Amarasi *bkau? funan*'.
- khau paan bisi** n. bat, horseshoe. Literally: 'bat with a stretched nose'. *Rhinolophidae spp.* Borrowing: Amarasi *bkau? pan?isi* (as indicated by medial **paan** from Meto **pana-f** 'nose').
- kheen afa?** phrase. argue. [Semau: **kaen_apa**]
- khela?** n. machete. Etym: *belas (PCMP). [Cognate: Ro'is Amarasi *fenes/fenas*, other Meto *benas*, Termanu *felas*] [Semau: **hela?**]
- khepaŋ** n. rainbow. [Semau: **depan**]
- khulaŋ** [ˈkhuɫəŋ] n. scorpion. [Cognate: Tii *kura-k*, Tetun *sakunar*, Hawu *kəru*] [Semau: **hkulaŋ**]
- khupu** n. lungs. [Semau: **hupu?**]
- kias** n. scabies.
- kifa?** n. ant. [Semau: **kipa**] [Contact: Meto *kiba?*]
- kikin** n. facial hair. [Contact: Meto (Timaus) *kiki-f* 'sideburns']
- kila** v. hold. [Cognate: Tii *kira*, Termanu *kila*]
- kinfao** n. cricket. Borrowing: Meto *kinfao*. [Semau: **matklenenŋ**]
- kita** pro. we, us; first person plura inclusive. Variant: **kit** (pre-verbal, pre-nominal). Etym: *kita.
- kitu** n. clothing, cloth. Synonym: **kitu in pake**.
- kitu in pake** n. clothing.
- kiu?** v. deaf.
- klaam-buu?** n. head hair. Etym: *buhək (for second element **buu?**). [Cognate: Meto *ʔnaka-f*, Dela-Oenale *langa-k*, Rikou *laka-?*, all 'head'] [Semau: **klaŋa**]
- klafa** n. garden. [Semau: **klapa**]
- klamat** n. grasshopper. [Contact: Meto *knamat*, Dela-Oenale *lamat*]
- klatkee?** n. frog. [Semau: **klete**]
- klaut** n. bow, arrow. Borrowing: Meto *klaut*. [Semau: **hmeno**]
- kleeh taan** adj. green. Literally: 'ripe leaves'. Synonym: **buu klehen**.
- klehen** n. leaf. [Semau: **klehen**]
- kliu?** n. left.
- kluit** n. skin. Synonym: **blulaŋ**. Etym: *kult (irregular VC > CV metathesis).
- klupu?** n. back.
- kluti?** n. gewang palm. Etym: *tulaq (irregular consonant metathesis) (irregular *a > i, possibly influence from Amarasi *tuni*).
- kmaeŋ** n. bedbug. [Cognate: Termanu *mae-k*, Landu *timae-?*] [Semau: **hmaeŋ** (Jonker 1908:340)]
- kmela?** n. flea. Etym: *qatiməla. [Semau: **hmela** (Jonker 1908:614)]
- kmomos** adj. dirty. Synonym: **dakin**. [Semau: **hmomos**]
- kmudu** [ˈkmʊdʊ]~[ˈkmʊrʊ] n. fingernail, toenail. [Semau: **hɟulu**]
- kmukit** n. animal. [Semau: **hmukit**] [Contact: Meto *mu?it* 'animal']
- knab-naba?** n. spider. Synonym: **lilaun**. [Contact: Amarasi **knaba?**, Meto **?nab-naba?**]
- knapan** n. butterfly. Borrowing: Meto *knapan*. [Semau: **fufulu**]
- knehe?** n. mat. [Cognate: Amarasi *ʔnahek*, Termanu *ne?a-k*] [Semau: **nehe**]
- kniit** n. crab. [Cognate: Meto *kniit*, Rote *nii-k/nii-?*, Tetun *nihis*] [Semau: **hniit**]
- kniit** n. cicada. [Semau: **hniit_ulan**]
- kniki?** n. mosquito. Etym: *ñikñik. [Semau: **hmiki**]
- knobe** n. rice ear bug. *Leptocorisa oratoria*. [Contact: Meto *knobe*]
- knjila?** n. ear. Etym: *taŋjila. [Semau: **hɟila**]
- kobaŋ** v. close, i.e. put the lid on a glass.
- kode** [ˈkɔde] v. cough.
- koi** n. bed. Synonym: **khadaŋ in ini, maan in ini**. Borrowing: Dutch *kooi*.
- kokon** v. sweep. Noun: **skokon** 'broom'.
- komali?** v. angry. Variant: **komadi?** [kɔ'madi?], [kɔ'mari?]. [Semau: **komali**]
- konat** n. mud. Usage: Oebali. [Contact: Ro'is Amarasi *konot*]
- koom lo?** v. refuse. Literally: 'not appreciate'. Synonym: **sium lo?**.
- kopo?** n. waist.
- kose** v. rub. Synonym: **hola**. [Cognate: Ili'uun *ko~kose* 'whet, sharpen', Termanu *ko~kose*]

- ‘rub’, Tetun kose ‘scrape, rub, wipe, polish’]
- kpaas beas** [kpa:beəs] *n.* testicles. [Semau: paa_beas]
- kpenun** [kpenun] *n.* heart. [Contact: Meto (Kopas) penu-f]
- kpohot** *n.* bark, shell, husk. [Semau: pohot] [Contact: Amarasi ?poho-f]
- ksuan** *n.* digging stick. Etym: *suaR. [Semau: suan]
- ktaa?** [kʔa:ʔ] *n.* axe. [Semau: taa?]
- ktedo?** [kʔedəʔ] *v.* blind. [Semau: tedo]
- ktoen** [kʔəen] *n.* mucus. [Semau: toen]
- ktoke?** [kʔokəʔ] *n.* calling gecko. Etym: *təktək (irregular *ə > o). [Semau: toke?]
- ktudi** [kʔudi] *n.* knife. [Semau: tudi]
- ktulu?** [kʔuluʔ] *n.* village head in the era before desas. [Semau: tulu]
- ktuma?** *n.* clothes louse. Etym: *tumah.
- ku-** *v.* prefix. first person singular subject agreement on certain consonant initial verbs.
- kudu** [kudu]~[kuru] *n.* comb.
- kula lo?** *adj.* innocent.
- kula?** *adj.* wrong.
- kulu naunu?** *n.* breadfruit. Borrowing: Meto naunu?
- kulu?** *n.* jackfruit. Etym: *kuluR ‘breadfruit’.
- kumin bulu** *n.* moustache. Etym: *kumis.
- kumis** *adj.* sweet.
- kunis** *adj.* yellow. Etym: *kunj ‘turmeric’.
- kuput** *n.* fog. Synonym: nipun. [Contact: Ro’is Amarasi kupu, Kotos Amarasi pupu]
- kuti?** *v.* play a guitar or play on a mobile phone.
- kuu** *n.* head louse. Variant: kuut atuli. Etym: *kutu.
- kuu** *pro.* 2SG, you. Variant: ku (pre-verbal, pre-nominal). Etym: *kahu (irregular *ahu > *au > u, expect o).
- kuut ina** *n.* mother louse.
- kuut tilun** *n.* louse eggs.

? - ?

- ? *n.* suffix. first person possessive agreement used on certain inalienably possessed nouns.

L - l

- lahi** *n.* king, ruler. Etym: *laki ‘male, man’.
- lahi klobe** *n.* husband. Usage: polite. Synonym: safa baklobe.
- lako** *v.* go. Variant: laok. Etym: *lakaw.
- lalan** *n.* road, path, way. Etym: *zalan.
- lales** *n.* fly. Etym: *laləj.
- lali** *v.* run. Etym: *laRiw.
- Lamtua** *n.* God. Variant: Ama Lamtua. Etym: *qatuan ‘lord, master’ (second element tua). [Contact: Rote lamatua/ramatua ‘lord, master, word of address for princes and officials’]
- laja?** *v.* bright, shine.
- laok iin** *phrase.* walk. Literally: ‘go (by) foot’.
- lati?** *n.* sweat.
- latu?** *adj.* ripe. [Contact: Rote latu-?/latu-k, Meto mnatu?]
- lauk kase?** *n.* sweet potato. Borrowing: Amarasi rauk kase (kase = foreign in Meto, no meaning in Helong).
- lauk kdenen** [ləw’k’:denen] *n.* cassava. [Semau: ejan]
- lauj** *n.* needle. Etym: *zaRum (irregular *R > Ø, expect l, likely from an intermediate source).
- lea?** *v.* fall over.
- lelo** *n.* sky, sun. Synonym: afon. Etym: *qaləjaw.
- lelon** *n.* day. Etym: *qaləjaw.
- lena** *v.* play.
- leo?** *n.* neck. [Contact: Meto *leo > neo-f]
- lepa** *v.* carry. Etym: *lempa (PCMP).
- lepa** *n.* burden stick. Etym: *lempa (PCMP).
- lesa** *v.* spit.
- leten** *n.* mountain. Etym: *letay ‘above’.
- lihu** *quant.* thousand. Etym: *Ribu.
- lihu qatus mesa** *quant.* one hundred thousand.
- lihu** *v.* cut. Synonym: dati.
- lii** *v.* scared.
- lila asu** *n.* bride price. Literally: ‘gold/silver (and) cows’.
- lilaun** *n.* spider. Synonym: knab-naba?. Etym: *lawaq (irregular *wa > u, expect fa).
- lilin** *n.* candle. Etym: *lilin.
- lilu?** *v.* cry.
- lima** *quant.* five. Etym: *lima.
- limit** *v.* fold.
- lo?** *neg.* no, not.
- lole** *n.* taro. [Contact: Rote/Meto lole]

lole *conj.* because.

lolo? *adj.* straight, correct, holy. [*Cognate:* Amarasi *mnono?*, Termanu *lo~lodo-k*, Hawu *kelolo* (Grimes et al. 2008)]

lono? *v.* hunt. *Synonym:* **seko**.

lote? *v.* curse.

lubu? *v.* hungry.

lui *n.* canoe. [*Cognate:* Wetan *loi* ‘canoe, sail’

(de Josselin de Jong 1987), Kisar *loi/loiye* ‘sailboat’ (John Christensen p.c.)]

lui ai *n.* ship.

lui poo? *n.* sampan.

lusa *n.* deer. *Borrowing:* Malay *rusa*.

luu *n.* casuarina tree. [*Cognate:* Dadu’a *luu* (Penn 2006:98)]

luul beka *n.* earthquake.

M - m

m- *v prefix.* second person and first person plural exclusive subject agreement on vowel initial verbs.

-m *n suffix.* second person possessive agreement. Used for 2SG for all inalienably possessed nouns and 2PL for certain inalienably possessed nouns.

maa *v.* come. *Etym:* *ma(R)i (irregular *i > a).

maan in ini *n.* bed. *Literally:* ‘place for sleeping’. *Synonym:* **koi**, **khadaŋ in ini**. [*Cognate:* Termanu *ma~mana-k* ‘place’]

maan in nakbua? *phrase.* ground for public meetings. *Literally:* ‘place to gather’.

maat ili *phrase.* conjunctivitis. *Literally:* ‘sick eyes’. *Variant:* **ili mata**; **matans ili**.

maat mitaŋ *n.* civet cat. *Literally:* ‘black eye’. [*Contact:* Meto *metan* ‘black, civet cat’]

maat uin *n.* tear. *Literally:* ‘eye water’.

madi [ˈmadi] *v.* wipe.

mae *n.* shy, ashamed. *Etym:* *ma-həyaq.

mae-tuu? *v.* thirsty.

makas *n.* mango. *Borrowing:* probably Rikou (east Rote) *makas*, also with unexplained final /s/ (ultimately from Tamil *ma:ŋga*).

makmukit *adj.* poor. [*Semau:* **mahmukit**] [*Contact:* Meto *ma?mu?it*]

maknao *adj.* skinny. [*Contact:* Meto *maknao*]

mali *v.* laugh. *Etym:* *malip (PCEMP).

mali? *adj.* bitter, salty. *Variant:* **madi?** [ˈmadi?]. [*Semau:* **mali?**]

mali? sila *adj.* salty.

malus *n.* betel vine. [*Cognate:* Meto *manus*, Termanu *malus* (poetic)]

mama *n.* chew betel. *Etym:* *mamaq.

mamo *quant.* many.

manhiu *n.* opposite sex sibling’s son, son-in-law. *Etym:* *maRuqanay + *baqəRu ‘man + new’ (irregular *R > Ø, probably an intermediate borrowing, cf. regular **blanen** and **balu**). [*Contact:* Amarasi *moen feɖu*, Termanu *mane feu-k*, Tetun *mane foun*]

manu kai tula? *n.* bird. *Literally:* ‘chicken/bird in the top of the trees’.

manu? *n.* chicken, fowl. *Etym:* *manuk.

maŋet *adj.* narrow, i.e. of a road. *Variant:* **mamaŋet**.

masa? *n.* market. [*Contact:* Meto *?masa?*]

mata *n.* eye. *Etym:* *mata.

mateŋ *v.* die. *Variant:* **mate?**. *Etym:* *matay.

mauka *n.* cuscus. *Synonym:* **muti**. *Borrowing:* Meto *?mauka?*.

mea? *adj.* red. *Etym:* *maiRaŋ.

meen *n.* tongue. *Etym:* *maya (PCEMP).

memas *n.* dark.

mesa *quant.* one. *Etym:* *maəsa.

metes *adj.* cold of people or animals. *Synonym:* **bliŋin**.

mi- *v prefix.* second person plural and first person plural exclusive subject agreement on certain consonant initial verbs.

mia *pro.* 2PL, you. *Variant:* **mi** (pre-verbal, pre-nominal). *Etym:* *kamuyu.

miŋ *v.* hear. *Synonym:* **hi**.

mitaŋ *adj.* black. *Etym:* *maqitəm.

mnakan *adj.* sharp. [*Semau:* **nakan**]

mnakan lo? *adj.* blunt.

nnelan *adj.* flat. *Variant:* **nnela?**. [*Semau:* **bleha**] [*Contact:* Amarasi *mnera?*]

nnihis *adj.* thin (materials). *Variant:* **nninihis**. *Etym:* *manipis. [*Semau:* **nihis**]

nniu? *adj.* holy. [*Semau:* **niu?**]

mo *conj.* and. *Etym:* *mah (irregular *a > o).

momodo [mɔˈmɔdɔ] *n.* sorcerer, witch. *Synonym:* **in nodo**.

mu- *v prefix.* second person singular subject agreement on certain consonant initial verbs.

muda? [ˈmudə?] *adj.* young. *Etym:* *muda.

muhuŋ *n.* ridgepole.

muki *v.* own. [*Contact:* Meto *n-mu?i*]

mula *n.* plant seedling.

musu *n.* enemy. *Etym:* *musuq.

muta? *v.* vomit. *Etym:* *um-utaq.

muti *n.* cuscus. *Synonym:* **mauka**.

muti? *adj.* white. *Etym:* *maputiŋ. [*Contact:* Meto *muti?*]

N - n

- n-** *v prefix.* third person subject agreement on vowel initial verbs.
- n** *n suffix.* first person plural and third person plural possessive agreement used on certain inalienably possessed nouns. *Variant: -ŋ.*
- n** *n suffix.* third person singular and generic plural possessive suffix used on inalienably possessed nouns cited with final /n/.
- na-** *v prefix.* third person subject agreement on certain vowel initial verbs.
- nafletu** *v.* flick (marbles). *Morph: na-fletu.* [Contact: Amarasi *na-fretu*]
- nahan** *v.* call out.
- nahi?** *v.* fall. **au knahiq** I fall
- nahu?** *v.* drop. *Etym: *nabuq.*
- nakmoab** *v.* tell lie. *Synonym: nole?.* *Morph: na-kmoab.*
- nako** *v.* steal. *Etym: *nakaw.*
- nakuub** *v.* accuse. *Morph: na-kuub.*
- nalén** *n.* opposite sex sibling's daughter ; daughter-in-law. [Contact: Meto *nale > nane-f]
- naleta?** *v.* preach. *Morph: na-leta?.* [Contact: Amarasi *na-reta?* 'tell a story']
- nami** *v.* choose.
- naŋan** *v.* think. *Morph: n-aŋan.*
- naŋen** *v.* swim. *Morph: n-aŋen.* *Etym: *naŋuy* (irregular *uy > e, expect i).
- napdenta** [nəp'rentə] *v.* rule, govern. *Morph: na-pdenta.* *Borrowing: Malay perintah,* ultimately Sanskrit. [Semau: **prenta**]
- nasŋasa** *v.* breathe. *Morph: na-sŋasa.* *Variant: nakŋasa.* [Cognate: Meto *snasa-f*] [Semau: **hŋasa**]
- nastiif** *v.* fire slingshot. *Morph: na-stiif.* [Semau: **istip**] [Contact: Meto (Kopas) *stiif*]
- nataŋ** *v.* wait. *Synonym: tahaŋ.*
- natboe** *v.* float. *Morph: na-tboe.* [Semau: **boe**]
- nateeh kdehet** [nate:hk'dehet]~[nate:hk'rehet] *phrase.* tell a story. *Morph: na-teeh kdehet.*
- natehe** *v.* speak. *Morph: na-tehe.* [Semau: **nahdehe**]
- natloa** *v.* dream. *Morph: na-tloa.*
- natua** *v.* live, stay. *Synonym: dada.* *Morph: na-tua.* [Contact: Meto *na-tua*]
- ne** *loc.* at, in. *Synonym: nuut.*
- ne ola** *Q.* where?
- nian** *n.* coconut. *Etym: *niuR* (irregular *u > a).
- nikit** *v.* pick up.
- nikit ima** *phrase.* surrender. *Literally: 'raise arms'.*
- nini?** *v.* sleep.
- ninu** *v.* drink. *Morph: n-inu.* *Etym: *inum.*
- nipun** *n.* fog. *Synonym: nipun.* [Contact: Meto *nipu?*]
- noan** *v.* say.
- nodan** ['nɔdɔn] *v.* ask for.
- nodan tuluj** [nɔdɔn'tuluj] *v.* borrow. *Literally: 'ask for help'.*
- nokneha sain** *n.* twilight, dawn. *Literally: 'nearly daylight'.*
- nol** *conj.* with. [Cognate: Rote *n-oo*, Meto *n-ok*, Ili'uun *oro*, Kisar *n-oro* (John Christensen p.c.)]
- nole?** *v.* tell lie. *Synonym: nakmoab.*
- nonos** *adj.* lazy.
- nopen** *n.* cloud. [Semau: **hnopen, nopen**] [Contact: Meto *nope*]
- nua** *v.* throw (spear). *Noun: snuat* 'spear'. [Contact: Meto *n-nua*]
- nuhu** *v.* snatch.
- nuka** *v.* cut down.
- nuli?** *v.* alive, grow. *Etym: *qudip.*
- nulut** *v.* chase, follow. *Morph: n-ulut.*
- nutiq** *v.* dig. *Morph: n-utiq.*
- nuus** *n.* smoke.
- nuut** *loc.* at, in. *Synonym: ne.*
- nuut ia** *loc.* here. *Variant: se ia.*
- nuut ua** *loc.* there. *Variant: ne ua.*

ŋ - ŋ

- ŋ** *v suffix.* first person singular subject agreement on certain intransitive verbs. **Au klakoŋ.** I go. **Au kdiuŋ.** I bathe. **Au knahiq.** I fall.
- ŋ** *n suffix.* first person possessive agreement.
- ŋaat** *v.* see.
- ŋae** *n.* corn, maize.
- ŋae ale** *n.* cooked rice. *Literally: 'corn rice'.*
- ŋae ktéma?** *n.* cooked corn.
- ŋaiŋ** *n.* fishing hook.
- ŋala?** *n.* name. *Etym: *ŋajan.* [Contact: from which Meto *kana-f* is an earlier loan, as indicated by irregular initial /k/]
- ŋasin** *v.* have a cold.
- ŋatus** *quant.* hundred. *Etym: *sa-ŋa-Ratus.*
- ŋatus mees** *quant.* one hundred.
- ŋatus mees buk dua m tilu** [ŋəʔus ɿmes buk ɿrue m 'tɿlu] *quant.* one hundred and twenty three.
- ŋatus dua** [ŋəʔus'due] *quant.* two hundred.

ŋele? <i>adj.</i> heavy. <i>Variant:</i> ŋede? . [<i>Semau:</i> ŋele]	eating' something sour'. [<i>Semau:</i> ŋilu]
ŋidu? [<i>ŋidu?</i>] <i>adj.</i> sour. <i>Variant:</i> ŋilu? . <i>Etym:</i> *ŋilu 'painful sensation in teeth, as from	ŋoe? <i>adj.</i> wet.
	ŋoot <i>n.</i> dog.

O - o

okin <i>n.</i> wave. <i>Borrowing:</i> Meto <i>okin</i> . [<i>Semau:</i> leen]	osa? <i>n.</i> price, expensive. [<i>Cognate:</i> Meto <i>osa-f</i> 'price', Tetun <i>osan</i> 'money', Ili'uun <i>osa</i> 'goods, property, cloth']
ola bii <i>n.</i> tomorrow.	osa? lo? <i>adj.</i> cheap.
olet <i>n.</i> friend.	otot <i>adj.</i> hot. [<i>Cognate:</i> Meto <i>maputu?</i> , Rote <i>putu</i> 'burning', Buru <i>poto</i> (Charles E. Grimes p.c.)]
ol-ola <i>n.</i> morning.	
one <i>pro.</i> 3PL, they, them. <i>Variant:</i> oen (pre-verbal, pre-nominal).	
onen <i>v.</i> pray. [<i>Contact:</i> Meto <i>n-?onen</i>]	

P - p

paha <i>n.</i> fence. <i>Borrowing:</i> ultimately Sanskrit <i>prākāra</i> .	ponata <i>n.</i> storage space in the kitchen above the hearth. <i>Variant:</i> panata .
pandita? [<i>pə'ndiṭə?</i>] <i>n.</i> protestant minister. <i>Borrowing:</i> ultimately Sanskrit <i>paṇḍita</i> .	poon <i>v.</i> split.
pansoe <i>n.</i> earthworm. <i>Borrowing:</i> Amarasi <i>pansoe</i> . [<i>Semau:</i> blati?]	pua <i>n.</i> betel nut, areca. <i>Etym:</i> *buaq (irr. *b > p (possible intermediate borrowing from Meto <i>puah</i>)).
papa <i>n.</i> wound. [<i>Contact:</i> Meto <i>papa?</i>]	puan <i>v.</i> bury.
papas <i>v.</i> slap. [<i>Cognate:</i> Meto <i>n-pasa</i> , Oenale <i>mbasa</i> , Tetun <i>basa</i> , Ili'uun <i>paas</i> , Kisar <i>pahar</i> (John Christensen p.c.)]	puan <i>v.</i> hit. <i>Synonym:</i> bada, hiuŋ .
pasan <i>v.</i> throw.	puan afa? <i>phrase.</i> fight. <i>Literally:</i> 'hit one another'. <i>Synonym:</i> tuuk afa? .
pdisan [<i>'prisən</i>] <i>n.</i> lightning. [<i>Semau:</i> bisain]	puat <i>n.</i> round wood on which the weft thread is rolled. [<i>Contact:</i> Meto <i>puat</i>]
pipiin <i>n.</i> cheek.	pukat <i>v.</i> drag-net. <i>Borrowing:</i> Malay <i>pukat</i> .
pisi <i>v.</i> defend.	pules <i>v.</i> praise. [<i>Contact:</i> Meto <i>n-pules</i>]
poemuti <i>n.</i> tine. [<i>Cognate:</i> Ba'a <i>mutifoe-k</i>]	

S - s

-s <i>n.</i> suffix. PL.	<i>bnapa-f</i> , of which <i>bnapa-f</i> is probably a loan from Helong before Meto *l > n. The cluster /bl/ is common in Helong while /bn/ is rare in Meto.]
saa <i>Q.</i> what? [<i>Cognate:</i> Dela-Oenale <i>saa</i> , Amarasi <i>saa?</i> , Tetun <i>saa</i>]	seen klupu? <i>n.</i> spine.
saaf afa? <i>phrase.</i> marriage.	seko <i>v.</i> hunt. <i>Synonym:</i> lono? . [<i>Contact:</i> Meto <i>n-seko</i>]
saaf palun <i>n.</i> marriageable cross-cousin.	seman <i>n.</i> sarong.
safa <i>n.</i> spouse. <i>Etym:</i> *qasawa. [<i>Semau:</i> sapan]	sia <i>n.</i> split bamboo slat used in weaving. [<i>Contact:</i> Amarasi <i>siah</i> , Meto (Molo) <i>sia-l</i>]
safa baklobe <i>n.</i> husband. <i>Literally:</i> 'male spouse'. <i>Synonym:</i> laih baklobe .	sida [<i>'sɪdɛ</i>] <i>v.</i> dance.
safa bihata <i>n.</i> wife. <i>Literally:</i> 'female spouse'. <i>Synonym:</i> bilahi .	sii <i>Q.</i> who? <i>Etym:</i> *sai (irregular *ai > ii, expect <i>ee</i>).
sai <i>n.</i> flow. [<i>Contact:</i> Meto <i>na-sai</i>]	siin <i>n.</i> teeth. <i>Etym:</i> *ŋis(ŋ)is (irregular *ŋi > Ø).
sai? <i>v.</i> open, i.e. a door or a path.	sika <i>v.</i> chase out. siik ŋoot shoo a dog out
sake <i>v.</i> go up. <i>Etym:</i> *sakay.	silā <i>n.</i> salt. <i>Etym:</i> *qasiRa.
sao? <i>v.</i> let go.	silu <i>n.</i> weaving sword. [<i>Cognate:</i> Amarasi <i>senu</i> , Dela-Oenale <i>se~seru</i> , Termanu <i>selu</i> , Tetun
sau <i>v.</i> bite. [<i>Contact:</i> Meto <i>n-sau</i>]	
seda [<i>'sedɛ</i>] <i>v.</i> replace.	
seen <i>n.</i> bone.	
seen blapas <i>n.</i> rib. [<i>Contact:</i> Meto <i>has nui</i>	

- soru*, Lamholot *surit*]
- simu** *v.* receive. [Cognate: Meto *n-simo*, Tetun *simu*, Hawu *həmi* (Grimes et al. 2008)]
- sipa** *quant.* nine. *Etym:* *siwa (irregular *w > p (expect *f*). In Semau Helong *w > p is regular).
- sisi** *n.* flesh, meat. *Etym:* *həsi (irregular initial *s*, also in Meto *sisi*).
- situ** *v.* promise. *Synonym:* **in baan**.
- sium lo?** *v.* refuse. *Literally:* ‘not receive’. *Synonym:* **koom lo?**.
- skalung** *n.* necklace. *Borrowing:* Malay *kalung*.
- skokon** *n.* broom. *Verb:* **nua**. [Semau: **hkokon**]
- skokon kdeo** [skokɔnkʰrɛɔ] *n.* broom made of sticks.
- skuku?** *n.* dust. *Borrowing:* Meto *skuku?*. [Semau: **puhu**, **dale huhun**]
- slaen** *n.* sand. *Borrowing:* earlier Meto *slaen > *snaen*. [Semau: **hlaen**]
- slahin** *n.* yesterday. *Etym:* *Rabiqi. [Semau: **lahin**, **Bolok: klahin**]
- slaih kdedeŋ** [slajhkʰdɛdɛŋ], [slajhkʰrɛdɛŋ] *n.* day before yesterday.
- slupit** *n.* wall. [Contact: Amarasi *krupit*, *rupit*]
- smaŋin** *n.* forehead, soul, spirit. *Etym:* *suməŋəd. [Semau: **hmaŋin**]
- smulu** *quant.* ten. *Etym:* *sa-ŋa-puluq. [Semau: **hŋulu**, **Bolok: sŋulu**]
- smuul esa** *quant.* eleven.
- smuul dua** *quant.* twelve.
- smuul tilu** *quant.* thirteen.
- smuul aat** *quant.* fourteen.
- smuul lima** *quant.* fifteen.
- smuul eneŋ** *quant.* sixteen.
- smuul itu** *quant.* seventeen.
- smuul falu** *quant.* eighteen.
- smuul sipa** *quant.* nineteen.
- snika?** *adv.* same. [Semau: **silə_el**]
- snita ana** *n.* window.
- snita?** *n.* door. [Semau: **hnita**]
- snuat** *n.* spear. *Verb:* **nua**. [Semau: **hnuat**]
- sodo** [sɔdɔ]~[sɔrɔ] *v.* cast-net.
- soo** *v.* sew. [Cognate: Meto *n-soo*, Termanu *soo*, Kisar *hour*]
- soon** *n.* opposite sex sibling’s child. *Borrowing:* possibly Dutch *zoon*.
- sosa** *v.* buy. [Contact: Meto *n-sosa*]
- sosa mo hee?** *phrase.* trade, barter. *Literally:* ‘buying and selling’.
- spaja?** *n.* forked branch. [Semau: **faŋa**]
- suhu** *n.* bark (dog).
- suku** *n.* clan. *Borrowing:* Malay *suku*.
- sulu?** *n.* horn. [Cognate: Tii *su-sura-k*, Termanu *su-sula-k*, Meto *sunə-f*. Blust and Trussel (ongoing) reconstruct PCMP *sula but medial *l cannot account for the Rote reflexes]
- sunə** *n.* spindle.
- susa** *adj.* difficult. *Borrowing:* Malay *susa*.
- susu** *n.* breast, milk. *Etym:* *susu.

T - t

- t-** *v.* prefix. first person inclusive subject agreement on vowel initial verbs.
- ta-** *v.* prefix. first person inclusive subject agreement on certain consonant initial verbs.
- taa?** *adj.* unripe, raw. *Etym:* *ma-hataq.
- tadu?** [tadu?] *v.* command, order, send.
- tahaŋ** *v.* wait. *Synonym:* **nataŋ**. *Borrowing:* Malay *tahan*.
- tai** *n.* excrement. *Etym:* *taqi.
- taif dalen** [təjfdalɛn] *n.* guts. *Borrowing:* Meto *taif* (with suffix fossilized in Helong).
- tain** *n.* belly. *Etym:* *taqi ‘faeces, excrement’.
- tala** *v.* answer. *Etym:* *taRa.
- tali** *n.* rope. *Etym:* *talih.
- tana** *v.* know.
- tasi?** *n.* sea. *Etym:* *tasik.
- taun** *n.* year. *Etym:* *taqun.
- tele?** *v.* turn off.
- tene?** *adj.* big.
- thula?** *n.* lips. *Etym:* *tubuRa ‘spit (vb.)’ (Central Maluku, Charles E. Grimes p.c.). [Semau: **sula**, **Bolok: hula**]
- thunin** *n.* navel.
- tih** *n.* roof.
- tihu** *n.* sugarcane. *Etym:* *təbuh.
- tilu** *quant.* three. *Etym:* *təlu.
- tilun** *n.* egg. *Etym:* *qatəluR.
- tinu** *v.* weave. *Etym:* *tənun.
- tipas** *n.* beads.
- tleha?** *n.* palm of hand.
- tlikan** *n.* hearth. [Semau: **hlikan**]
- tlokon** *n.* coral.
- tnaŋa** *n.* finger. [Semau: **hnaŋa**, **Bolok: snaŋa**]
- tnikan** *n.* staff. [Semau: **hnikan**, **Bolok: snikan**]
- toma** *adj.* correct. [Contact: Meto (Molo) *n-toma* ‘strike, hit’]
- tua?** *n.* lontar palm. *Etym:* *tuak.
- tubu?** *n.* lake.
- tui?** *v.* learn, teach. [Contact: Meto *n-tui* ‘write’]
- tukun** *v.* punch.
- tuluŋ** *v.* help. *Borrowing:* Malay *tolong*.
- tuuk afa?** *phrase.* fight. *Literally:* ‘punch one another’. *Synonym:* **puŋ afa?**.
- tuu?** *adj.* dry. *Etym:* *tuquR.

U - u

- ua** *dem.* that. *Synonym:* **aa**.
- ui** *n.* water. *Etym:* *wahiR (irregular *wa > u).
- uin kai** *n.* honey. *Literally:* ‘tree/wood water’.
- ulan** *n.* rain. *Etym:* *quzan.
- ulan sen-sene?** *n.* hail. [*Contact:* Meto *sen-sene?*]
- ulas** *n.* snake. *Etym:* *quləj ‘maggot, caterpillar’ (irregular *ə > a, expect e > i. Perhaps due to pressure from *hulaR). [*Semau:* **ula**]
- ulat** *n.* vein. *Variant:* **udat** [ʔudət], [ʔuret]. *Etym:* *uRat. [*Semau:* **ulat**]
- ulatu** *n.* rattan.
- uma** *n.* house. *Etym:* *Rumaq.
- una** *pro.* 3SG, he, she, it, him, her. *Variant:* **un** (pre-verbal, pre-nominal).
- upu** *n.* grandchild, grandparent. *Etym:* *umpu.
- upu baklobe** *n.* grandfather.
- upu bihata** *n.* grandmother.
- upu lahi?** *n.* crocodile. *Literally:* ‘grandfather king’. *Synonym:* **upu lebisi**.
- upu lebisi** *n.* crocodile. *Synonym:* **upu lahi?**. *Borrowing:* Meto *lai?besi > nai?besi.
- utin** *n.* penis. *Etym:* *quti.
- uum in hosa?** *n.* kitchen.
- uum leu?** *n.* traditional house, Indonesian *rumah adat*. *Borrowing:* Meto *uem le?u*.
- uum lulin** *n.* traditional house, *rumah adat*. [*Cognate:* Rote *luli-k/luli-?* ‘forbidden, holy’, Meto *nuni* ‘taboo’, Kisar *luli* ‘taboo’ (John Chirstensen p.c.)]
- uun** *n.* bamboo. *Etym:* *puqun ‘tree trunk ; source’.
- uut hau foo?** *n.* moringa leaves. *Borrowing:* Ro’is Amarasi *uut hau ?fo?o*. [*Semau:* **ut-poo**]

Appendix A.1 English - Funai Helong finderlist

a few	<i>quant.</i> bu-buit .	barter	<i>phrase.</i> sosa mo hee? .	blow	<i>v.</i> huu? .
above	<i>loc.</i> dafa? .			blue	<i>adj.</i> bilun .
accuse	<i>v.</i> nakuub .	bat	<i>n.</i> khau .	blunt	<i>adj.</i> mnakan lo? .
adultery	<i>phrase. in</i> makake .	bat, horseshoe	<i>n.</i> khau paan	body	<i>n.</i> afa? (1).
			bisi .	body hair	<i>n.</i> bulu .
alive	<i>v.</i> nuli? .	bat, kind	<i>n.</i> khau bahi ;	bone	<i>n.</i> seen .
all	<i>quant.</i> hihidi? .		<i>n.</i> khau bulan .	borrow	<i>v.</i> nodan tuluj .
and	<i>conj.</i> fun ;	bathe	<i>v.</i> diu? .	bow	<i>n.</i> klaut .
	<i>conj.</i> mo .	bathe a child	<i>v.</i> diu? .	branch	<i>n.</i> kbaŋo? ;
angry	<i>v.</i> komali? .	be silent	<i>v.</i> ete? .		<i>n.</i> spaŋa? .
animal	<i>n.</i> kmukit .	beads	<i>n.</i> tipas .	breadfruit	<i>n.</i> kulu naunu? .
answer	<i>v.</i> tala .	bean	<i>n.</i> bula .	breast	<i>n.</i> susu .
ant	<i>n.</i> kifa? .	beat (drum)	<i>v.</i> diku .	breathe	<i>v.</i> nasŋasa .
areca	<i>n.</i> pua .	because	<i>conj.</i> lole .	bride price	<i>n.</i> lila asu .
argue	<i>phrase.</i> kheeq afa? .	bed	<i>n.</i> khadaŋ in ini ;	bright	<i>v.</i> laŋa? .
			<i>n.</i> koi ;	broom	<i>n.</i> skokon .
arm	<i>n.</i> ima .		<i>n.</i> maan in ini .	broom made of sticks	<i>n.</i>
arrow	<i>n.</i> klaut .	bedbug	<i>n.</i> kmaeŋ .		skokon kdeo .
ash	<i>n.</i> auh nao .	belly	<i>n.</i> tain .	brother of woman	<i>n.</i> blanen .
ashamed	<i>n.</i> mae .	below	<i>loc.</i> dale? .	brush	<i>n.</i> bluan .
ask	<i>v.</i> keket .	betel nut	<i>n.</i> pua .	burden stick	<i>n.</i> lepa .
ask for	<i>v.</i> nodan .	betel vine	<i>n.</i> malus .	burn	<i>n.</i> hote .
at	<i>loc.</i> ne ;	big	<i>adj.</i> tene? .	bury	<i>v.</i> puan .
	<i>loc.</i> nuut .	bird	<i>n.</i> manu kai	butterfly	<i>n.</i> knapan .
axe	<i>n.</i> ktaa? .		tula? .	buy	<i>v.</i> sosa .
back	<i>n.</i> klupu? .	bite	<i>v.</i> sau .	call out	<i>v.</i> nahan .
bad	<i>adj.</i> daat .	bitter	<i>adj.</i> mali? .	calling gecko	<i>n.</i> ktoke? .
bamboo	<i>n.</i> uun .	black	<i>adj.</i> mitaŋ .	candle	<i>n.</i> lilin .
banana	<i>n.</i> bua .	bless	<i>phrase.</i> beel	canoe	<i>n.</i> lui .
bark	<i>n.</i> kpohot .		tetus .	carry	<i>v.</i> lepa .
bark (dog)	<i>n.</i> suhu .	blind	<i>v.</i> ktedo? .	cassava	<i>n.</i> lauk kdejen .
		blood	<i>n.</i> dala .	cast-net	<i>v.</i> sodo .

casuarina tree	<i>n.</i> luu.			eye	<i>n.</i> mata.
centipede	<i>n.</i> bisleon.	cut down	<i>v.</i> nuka.	facial hair	<i>n.</i> kikin.
chair	<i>n.</i> kdeda.	dance	<i>v.</i> sida.	fall	<i>v.</i> nahi?
chase	<i>v.</i> nulut.	dark	<i>n.</i> memas.	fall over	<i>v.</i> lea?
chase out	<i>v.</i> sika.	daughter-in-law	<i>n.</i> nalen.	far	<i>adj.</i> kataŋ.
cheap	<i>adj.</i> osa? lo?	dawn	<i>n.</i> nokneha sain.	fat	<i>n.</i> kapu?
cheek	<i>n.</i> pipiin.	day	<i>n.</i> lelon.	father	<i>n.</i> ama?
chest	<i>n.</i> kalas.	day after tomorrow	<i>n.</i> biŋin dua?	Father God	<i>n.</i> Ama Lamtua.
chew	<i>v.</i> kakat.	day before yesterday	<i>n.</i> slaih kdedeŋ.	father's sister	<i>n.</i> eto?
chew betel	<i>n.</i> mama.	deaf	<i>v.</i> kiu?	feather	<i>n.</i> bulu.
chicken	<i>n.</i> manu?	decorative flower	<i>n.</i> mijis.	fence	<i>n.</i> paha.
chieftain	<i>n.</i> iuŋ lamtua?	deer	<i>n.</i> lusa.	fever	<i>v.</i> heda?
child	<i>n.</i> ana?	defend	<i>v.</i> piŋi.	field	<i>n.</i> bluan sona?
chin	<i>n.</i> asa?	die	<i>v.</i> mateŋ.	fifteen	<i>quant.</i> smuul lima, see: smulu.
choose	<i>v.</i> nami.	difficult	<i>adj.</i> susa.	fight	<i>phrase.</i> puang afa?; <i>phrase.</i> tuuk afa?
church	<i>n.</i> kdedza.	dig	<i>v.</i> nutiŋ.	finger	<i>n.</i> tnaŋa.
cicada	<i>n.</i> kniit.	digging stick	<i>n.</i> ksuan.	finger nail	<i>n.</i> kmudu.
civet cat	<i>n.</i> maat mitaŋ.	dirty	<i>adj.</i> dakin; <i>adj.</i> kmomos.	finished	<i>adv.</i> hidi.
clan	<i>n.</i> suku.	divide	<i>v.</i> batiŋ.	fire	<i>n.</i> ai.
claw	<i>n.</i> iin kmudu.	dog	<i>n.</i> ŋoot.	fire slingshot	<i>v.</i> nastiif.
clay	<i>n.</i> auh taba?	dolphin	<i>n.</i> ikan in tulug atuli.	firewood	<i>n.</i> kai in suni?
close	<i>v.</i> kobaŋ.	don't	<i>neg.</i> deken.	fish	<i>n.</i> ikan.
close (door)	<i>v.</i> hepan.	door	<i>n.</i> snita?	fishing hook	<i>n.</i> ŋaiŋ.
cloth	<i>n.</i> kitu.	drag-net	<i>v.</i> pukat.	five	<i>quant.</i> lima.
clothes louse	<i>n.</i> ktuma?	dream	<i>v.</i> natloa.	flame	<i>n.</i> ai bulin.
clothing	<i>n.</i> kitu; <i>n.</i> kitu in pake.	drink	<i>v.</i> ninu.	flat	<i>adj.</i> mnelan.
cloud	<i>n.</i> nopen.	drizzle	<i>n.</i> dikis.	flea	<i>n.</i> kmela?
coagulate	<i>v.</i> deka.	drop	<i>v.</i> nahu?	flesh	<i>n.</i> sis.
coconut	<i>n.</i> nian.	drum	<i>n.</i> bakdadi.	flick (marbles)	<i>v.</i> nafletu.
cold	<i>adj.</i> bliŋin; <i>adj.</i> metes.	dry	<i>adj.</i> tuu?	float	<i>v.</i> natboe.
comb	<i>n.</i> kudu.	dry in sun	<i>v.</i> hui?	floor	<i>n.</i> ahu.
come	<i>v.</i> maa.	dust	<i>n.</i> skuku?	flow	<i>n.</i> sai.
command	<i>v.</i> tadu?	ear	<i>n.</i> knjila?	flower	<i>n.</i> buŋa.
conjunctivitis	<i>phrase.</i> maat ili.	earring	<i>n.</i> kdabu.	fly	<i>n.</i> lales; <i>v.</i> hoŋa.
cook	<i>n.</i> hosa.	earth	<i>n.</i> kdale.	foam	<i>n.</i> budat.
cooked corn	<i>n.</i> ŋae ktema?	earthquake	<i>n.</i> luul beka.	fog	<i>n.</i> kuput; <i>n.</i> nipun.
cooked rice	<i>n.</i> ŋae ale.	earthworm	<i>n.</i> pansoe.	fold	<i>v.</i> limit.
coral	<i>n.</i> tlokon.	easy	<i>adj.</i> kakahan.	follow	<i>v.</i> nulut.
coral rock	<i>n.</i> baut tlokon.	eat	<i>v.</i> bukae; <i>v.</i> kaa.	foot	<i>n.</i> iin.
corn	<i>n.</i> ŋae.	egg	<i>n.</i> tilun.	forehead	<i>n.</i> smaŋin.
correct	<i>adj.</i> lolo?; <i>adj.</i> toma.	eight	<i>quant.</i> falu.	foreign	<i>adj.</i> blai.
cough	<i>v.</i> kode.	eighteen	<i>quant.</i> smuul falu, see: smulu.	forest	<i>n.</i> alas.
count	<i>quant.</i> kahi.	eleven	<i>quant.</i> smuul esa, see: smulu.	former	<i>adj.</i> blaan.
cow	<i>n.</i> asu.	empty	<i>adj.</i> ase?	four	<i>quant.</i> aat.
crab	<i>n.</i> kniit.	enemy	<i>n.</i> musu.	fourteen	<i>quant.</i> smuul aat, see: smulu.
cricket	<i>n.</i> kinfao.	English gloss	<i>part of speech.</i> .	fowl	<i>n.</i> manu?
crocodile	<i>n.</i> upu lahi?; <i>n.</i> upu lebisi.	eucalyptus	<i>n.</i> kelaŋ.	foxtail millet	<i>n.</i> boto?
cry	<i>v.</i> lilu?	excrement	<i>n.</i> tai.	freeze	<i>n.</i> batun.
curse	<i>v.</i> lote?	expensive	<i>n.</i> osa?	friend	<i>n.</i> olet.
cuscus	<i>n.</i> mauka; <i>n.</i> muti.			frog	<i>n.</i> klatkee?
cut	<i>v.</i> dati;			fruit	<i>n.</i> isin.

full	<i>adj.</i> inu.	honey	<i>adj.</i> mniu?	lips	<i>n.</i> thula?
fur	<i>n.</i> bulu.	horn	<i>n.</i> uin kai.	live	<i>v.</i> dada;
garden	<i>n.</i> klafa.	hot	<i>adj.</i> otot.		<i>v.</i> natua.
genetic father	<i>n.</i> aam in hua.	hour	<i>n.</i> itin.	liver	<i>n.</i> faten.
genetic mother	<i>n.</i> iin in hua.	house	<i>n.</i> uma.	long	<i>adj.</i> blatas.
gewang palm	<i>n.</i> kluti?	how	<i>Q.</i> elola.	lontar palm	<i>n.</i> tua?
give	<i>v.</i> bele.	how much	<i>quant.</i> bakun;	look for	<i>v.</i> kali?
go	<i>v.</i> lako.		<i>quant.</i> ila.	look for (money)	<i>phrase.</i> in otij.
go up	<i>v.</i> sake.	human	<i>n.</i> atuil kuli.	loom part	<i>n.</i> atis;
God	<i>n.</i> Lamtua.	hundred	<i>quant.</i> ɲatus.		<i>n.</i> kbijan;
good	<i>adj.</i> banan.	hungry	<i>v.</i> lubu?		<i>n.</i> puat;
govern	<i>v.</i> napdenta.	hunt	<i>v.</i> lono?;		<i>n.</i> sia.
grain (generic)	<i>n.</i> ale (1).		<i>v.</i> seko.	louse	<i>n.</i> kutu.
grandchild	<i>n.</i> upu.	husband	<i>n.</i> laih klobe;	louse eggs	<i>n.</i> kuut tilun.
grandfather	<i>n.</i> upu baklobe.		<i>n.</i> safa baklobe.	lungs	<i>n.</i> khupu.
grandmother	<i>n.</i> upu bihata.	husk	<i>n.</i> kpohot.	machete	<i>n.</i> khela?
grandparent	<i>n.</i> upu.	husked rice	<i>n.</i> beas.	maize	<i>n.</i> ɲae.
grass	<i>n.</i> blua tihi;	I	<i>pro.</i> au.	male	<i>n.</i> baklobe.
	<i>n.</i> bluan.	if	<i>conj.</i> kalu.	man	<i>n.</i> atuli;
grasshopper	<i>n.</i> klamat.	in	<i>loc.</i> ne;		<i>n.</i> baklobe.
gravel	<i>n.</i> baut kdudus.		<i>loc.</i> nuut.	mango	<i>n.</i> makas.
green	<i>adj.</i> bua klehen;	innocent	<i>adj.</i> kula lo?	man's male cross-cousin	<i>n.</i> kela?
	<i>adj.</i> kleeh taan.	inside	<i>n.</i> dalen.	many?	<i>quant.</i> bakun;
ground	<i>n.</i> ahu.	invite	<i>v.</i> hone.		<i>quant.</i> ila.
ground for public meetings	<i>phrase.</i> maan in nakbua?	invulnerable	<i>adj.</i> ba-bakun.	many	<i>quant.</i> mamo.
		island	<i>n.</i> iju.	market	<i>n.</i> masa?
grow	<i>v.</i> nuli?	it	<i>pro.</i> una.	marriage	<i>phrase.</i> saaf afa?
guard	<i>v.</i> doha.	itchy	<i>v.</i> katen.	marriageable cross-cousin	<i>n.</i> saaf palun.
guilty	<i>phrase.</i> in sala.	jackfruit	<i>n.</i> kulu?	mat	<i>n.</i> knehe?
guts	<i>n.</i> taif dalen.	judge	<i>phrase.</i> in nutus dasi mo kdehet.	me	<i>pro.</i> au.
hail	<i>n.</i> ulan sen-sene?	kidneys	<i>n.</i> akin beas;	meat	<i>n.</i> sisi.
			<i>n.</i> khajin beas.	milk	<i>n.</i> susu.
hair, head	<i>n.</i> klaam-buu?	kill	<i>v.</i> keo?	minister	<i>n.</i> pandita?
hand	<i>n.</i> ima.	king	<i>n.</i> lahi.	money	<i>n.</i> duit.
have a cold	<i>v.</i> ɲasin.	kitchen	<i>n.</i> uum in hosa?	monitor lizard	<i>n.</i> kbak-baka?
he	<i>pro.</i> una.	knee	<i>n.</i> buku.		
head	<i>n.</i> boon.	knife	<i>n.</i> ktudi.	moon	<i>n.</i> bulan.
hear	<i>v.</i> hii;	know	<i>v.</i> tana.	moringa leaves	<i>n.</i> uut hau foo?
	<i>v.</i> miiɲ.	lake	<i>n.</i> tubu?		
heart	<i>n.</i> kpenun.	lamp	<i>n.</i> hadut.	morning	<i>n.</i> ol-ola.
hearth	<i>n.</i> tlikan.	land	<i>n.</i> ahu.	mortar	<i>n.</i> isuɲ.
heavy	<i>adj.</i> ɲele?	language	<i>n.</i> kdehet.	mosquito	<i>n.</i> kniki?
heel of foot	<i>n.</i> iin tnikan.	laugh	<i>v.</i> mali.	mother	<i>n.</i> ina?
help	<i>v.</i> tuluɲ.	lazy	<i>adj.</i> nonos.	mother louse	<i>n.</i> kuut ina.
her	<i>pro.</i> una.	leaf	<i>n.</i> klehen.	mother's brother	<i>n.</i> baki?
here	<i>loc.</i> nuut ia.	learn	<i>v.</i> tui?	mountain	<i>n.</i> leten.
hide	<i>v.</i> huni?	leech	<i>n.</i> kbulmani.	moustache	<i>n.</i> kumin bulu.
hill	<i>n.</i> boko?	left	<i>n.</i> kliu?	mouth	<i>n.</i> baha?
him	<i>pro.</i> una.	leg	<i>n.</i> iin.	mucus	<i>n.</i> ktoen.
hit	<i>v.</i> bada;	let go	<i>v.</i> sao?	mud	<i>n.</i> homa?;
	<i>v.</i> hiuɲ;	lie down	<i>phrase.</i> doos afa?		<i>n.</i> konat.
	<i>v.</i> puaɲ.			murder	<i>phrase.</i> in keo? afa?
hold	<i>v.</i> kila.	light	<i>adj.</i> kahan.		
hole	<i>n.</i> bolo?	lightning	<i>n.</i> pdisan.	name	<i>n.</i> ɲala?
holy	<i>adj.</i> lolo?;	lime	<i>n.</i> ao.	narrow	<i>adj.</i> maɲet.

navel	<i>n.</i> thunin.	preach	<i>v.</i> naleta?	sea	<i>n.</i> tasi?
near	<i>adj.</i> dani?	price	<i>n.</i> osa?	see	<i>v.</i> ꞗaat.
neck	<i>n.</i> leo?	priest	<i>n.</i> pandita?	seed	<i>n.</i> beas.
necklace	<i>n.</i> skalunꞗ.	promise	<i>v.</i> in baan;	self	<i>n.</i> afa? (2).
needle	<i>n.</i> lauꞗ.		<i>v.</i> situ.	sell	<i>v.</i> hee?
new	<i>adj.</i> balu?	pull	<i>v.</i> fela.	send	<i>v.</i> tadu?
night	<i>n.</i> kduman.	punch	<i>v.</i> tukun.	seven	<i>quant.</i> itu.
nine	<i>quant.</i> sipa.	push	<i>v.</i> hutun.	seventeen	<i>quant.</i> smuul itu,
nineteen	<i>quant.</i> smuul sipa, see: smulu.	rack	<i>n.</i> khadaꞗ.		<i>see: smulu.</i>
no	<i>neg.</i> lo?	rain	<i>n.</i> ulan.	sew	<i>v.</i> soo.
nose	<i>n.</i> ilu?	rainbow	<i>n.</i> khepaꞗ.	shark	<i>n.</i> ikan iu.
nostril	<i>n.</i> ilu bolo?	raised platform	<i>n.</i> khadaꞗ.	sharp	<i>adj.</i> mnakan.
not	<i>neg.</i> lo?	rat	<i>n.</i> blaho.	she	<i>pro.</i> una.
now	<i>adv.</i> halas ia;	rattan	<i>n.</i> ulatu.	shell	<i>n.</i> kpohot.
	<i>adv.</i> itin ia.	raw	<i>adj.</i> taa?	shine	<i>v.</i> laꞗa?
old	<i>adj.</i> blaan.	receive	<i>v.</i> simu.	ship	<i>n.</i> lui ai.
old (people)	<i>adj.</i> blalan.	red	<i>adj.</i> mea?	shirt	<i>n.</i> kado.
older brother	<i>n.</i> kaka atuli.	refuse	<i>v.</i> koom lo?;	shoot	<i>v.</i> hote.
older sibling	<i>n.</i> kaka?		<i>v.</i> sium lo?.	short	<i>adj.</i> bdaen.
older sister	<i>n.</i> kaka bihata.	relativiser	<i>rel.</i> in.	shoulder	<i>n.</i> adu?
one	<i>quant.</i> mesa.	replace	<i>v.</i> seda.	shy	<i>n.</i> mae.
one hundred	<i>quant.</i> ꞗatus mees, see: ꞗatus.	rib	<i>n.</i> seen blapas.	sick	<i>v.</i> ili.
one-another	<i>n.</i> afa? (2).	rice ear bug	<i>n.</i> knobe.	sing	<i>v.</i> bele?
open	<i>v.</i> boka;	rice field	<i>n.</i> aalui.	sister of man	<i>n.</i> bata?
	<i>v.</i> sai?	rice grainhead	<i>n.</i> ael bulin.	sit	<i>v.</i> dada.
opposite sex sibling's child	<i>n.</i> soon.	rice plant	<i>n.</i> ale (1).	six	<i>quant.</i> eneꞗ.
opposite sex sibling's daughter	<i>n.</i> nalén.	rich	<i>adj.</i> in muki.	sixteen	<i>quant.</i> smuul eneꞗ, see: smulu.
opposite sex sibling's son	<i>n.</i> manhiu.	ridgeline	<i>n.</i> muhunꞗ.	skewer	<i>v.</i> hain.
order	<i>v.</i> tadu?	right	<i>n.</i> kanan.	skin	<i>n.</i> blulaꞗ;
own	<i>v.</i> muki.	ringworm	<i>n.</i> kaskadu.		<i>n.</i> kluit.
painful	<i>v.</i> ili.	ripe	<i>adj.</i> latu?	skinny	<i>adj.</i> maknao.
palm of hand	<i>n.</i> tleha?	river	<i>n.</i> falun.	sky	<i>n.</i> afon;
palm pith	<i>n.</i> aken.	road	<i>n.</i> lalan.		<i>n.</i> lelo.
papaya	<i>n.</i> kaut.	roof	<i>n.</i> tihí.	slap	<i>v.</i> papas.
path	<i>n.</i> lalan.	root	<i>n.</i> kbakat.	slave	<i>n.</i> ata?
pay	<i>v.</i> baen.	rope	<i>n.</i> tali.	sleep	<i>v.</i> nini?
penis	<i>n.</i> utin.	rotten	<i>adj.</i> hoso?	small	<i>adj.</i> an-ana?;
person	<i>n.</i> atuli.	rough	<i>adj.</i> bseda?		<i>adj.</i> ba-baun.
pestle	<i>n.</i> alu.	round	<i>adj.</i> kbukas.	smell (tr.)	<i>v.</i> hodo?
pick up	<i>v.</i> nikit.	rub	<i>v.</i> hola;	smoke	<i>n.</i> nuus.
pig	<i>n.</i> bahi.		<i>v.</i> kose.	smooth	<i>adj.</i> bdoson.
PL	<i>n</i> <i>suffix.</i> -s.	rule	<i>v.</i> napdenta.	snake	<i>n.</i> ulas.
plant seed	<i>n.</i> hai?	ruler	<i>n.</i> lahi.	snatch	<i>v.</i> nuhu.
plant seedling	<i>n.</i> mula.	run	<i>v.</i> lali.	soil	<i>n.</i> ahu.
play	<i>v.</i> kuti?;	sacrifice	<i>phrase.</i> beel lamtua.	sole of foot	<i>n.</i> iin dalen.
	<i>v.</i> lena.	salt	<i>n.</i> silá.	son-in-law	<i>n.</i> manhiu.
PL.GEN	<i>n</i> <i>suffix.</i> -n.	salty	<i>adj.</i> mali?;	sorcerer	<i>n.</i> momodo;
pomegranate	<i>n.</i> bilat blai.		<i>adj.</i> mali? sila.		<i>phrase.</i> in nodo.
poor	<i>adj.</i> makmukit.	same	<i>adv.</i> snika?	soul	<i>n.</i> smáꞗin.
pound	<i>v.</i> hai.	sampan	<i>n.</i> lui poo?	sound	<i>n.</i> khala.
praise	<i>v.</i> pules.	sand	<i>n.</i> slaen.	sour	<i>adj.</i> ꞗidu?
pray	<i>v.</i> onen.	sarong	<i>n.</i> seman.	speak	<i>v.</i> natehe.
		say	<i>v.</i> noan.	spear	<i>n.</i> snuat.
		scabies	<i>n.</i> kias.	spider	<i>n.</i> knab-naba?;
		scared	<i>v.</i> lii.		<i>n.</i> lilaun.
		scorpion	<i>n.</i> khulaꞗ.	spindle	<i>n.</i> suná.
		scratch	<i>v.</i> kalo.	spine	<i>n.</i> seen klupu?

spirit	<i>n.</i> smanjin.	thirty	<i>quant.</i> buk tilu, <i>see:</i> buk.	water	<i>n.</i> ui.
spit	<i>v.</i> lesa.	this	<i>dem.</i> ia.	wave	<i>n.</i> okin.
split	<i>v.</i> poon.	thousand	<i>quant.</i> lihu.	way	<i>n.</i> lalan.
spouse	<i>n.</i> safa.	thread	<i>n.</i> buṅa.	we	<i>pro.</i> kami; <i>pro.</i> kita.
squat	<i>v.</i> bistiki.	three	<i>quant.</i> tilu.	weave	<i>v.</i> tinu.
squeeze	<i>v.</i> kees.	throw	<i>v.</i> pasaj.	weaving sword	<i>n.</i> silu.
stab	<i>v.</i> hain.	throw (spear)	<i>v.</i> nua.	wet	<i>adj.</i> ḡoe?
staff	<i>n.</i> tnikan.	thunder	<i>n.</i> dukun.	whale	<i>n.</i> ikan paus.
stand	<i>v.</i> dili.	tie	<i>v.</i> butu.	what	<i>Q.</i> elola.
star	<i>n.</i> bduun.	tinea	<i>n.</i> poemuti.	what?	<i>Q.</i> saa.
starfish	<i>n.</i> bduun tasi?	toenail	<i>n.</i> kmudu.	when?	<i>Q.</i> balija.
stay	<i>v.</i> dada; <i>v.</i> natua.	tomorrow	<i>n.</i> ola bii.	where?	<i>Q.</i> ne ola.
steal	<i>v.</i> nako.	tongue	<i>n.</i> meen.	whisper	<i>v.</i> hulu?
stone	<i>n.</i> batu.	tortoise	<i>n.</i> hiin tuu?	white	<i>adj.</i> muti?
stone mound	<i>phrase.</i> baut in hui?	trade	<i>phrase.</i> sosa mo hee?	who?	<i>Q.</i> sii.
storage area	<i>n.</i> ponata.	traditional house	<i>n.</i> uum leu?; <i>n.</i> uum lulin.	why	<i>Q.</i> elola.
straight	<i>adj.</i> lolo?	treaty	<i>phrase.</i> halan afa? mees nol mees.	wide	<i>adj.</i> bluang.
stranger	<i>n.</i> atuil matsona; <i>n.</i> atuil teta.	tree	<i>n.</i> kai ina.	wife	<i>n.</i> bilahi; <i>n.</i> safa bihata.
stream	<i>n.</i> falun.	tree	<i>n.</i> kai ina.	wind	<i>n.</i> aḡin.
suck	<i>v.</i> bodos.	trousers	<i>n.</i> bduuk.	window	<i>n.</i> snita ana.
sugar palm	<i>n.</i> bone.	tuber	<i>n.</i> kbui.	wing	<i>n.</i> kdila?
sugarcane	<i>n.</i> tihu.	turn	<i>v.</i> bian.	wipe	<i>v.</i> madi.
sun	<i>n.</i> lelo.	turn off	<i>v.</i> tele?	witch	<i>n.</i> momodo; <i>phrase.</i> in nodo.
surrender	<i>phrase.</i> nikit ima.	turtle	<i>n.</i> hini.	with	<i>conj.</i> nol.
sweat	<i>n.</i> latiq.	twelve	<i>quant.</i> smuul dua, see: smulu.	woman	<i>n.</i> bihata.
sweep	<i>v.</i> kokon.	twenty	<i>quant.</i> buk dua, <i>see:</i> buk.	woman's female cross-cousin	<i>n.</i> iha?
sweet	<i>adj.</i> kumis.	twenty	<i>quant.</i> buk dua, <i>see:</i> buk.	woman's younger sister	<i>n.</i> falin bihata.
sweet potato	<i>n.</i> lauk kase?	twilight	<i>n.</i> nokneha sain.	wood	<i>n.</i> kai.
swell	<i>v.</i> hale.	two	<i>quant.</i> dua.	wood apple	<i>n.</i> bilat huin.
swim	<i>v.</i> nanjen.	two hundred	<i>quant.</i> ḡatus dua, see: ḡatus.	word	<i>n.</i> kdehet.
tail	<i>n.</i> ikun.	unhusked rice	<i>n.</i> ael kpohot.	work	<i>v.</i> dake.
tall	<i>adj.</i> blatas.	unripe	<i>adj.</i> taa?	wound	<i>n.</i> papa.
taro	<i>n.</i> lole.	us	<i>pro.</i> kami; <i>pro.</i> kita.	wrong	<i>adj.</i> kula?
teach	<i>v.</i> tui?	vagina	<i>n.</i> bena?	yawn	<i>phrase.</i> biun afa?
tear	<i>n.</i> maat uin.	vein	<i>n.</i> ulat.	year	<i>n.</i> taun.
teeth	<i>n.</i> siin.	village	<i>n.</i> iqū.	yellow	<i>adj.</i> kunis.
tell a story	<i>phrase.</i> nateeh kdehet.	village head	<i>n.</i> ktulu?	yesterday	<i>n.</i> slahin.
tell lie	<i>v.</i> nakmoab; <i>v.</i> nole?	voice	<i>n.</i> khala.	you	<i>pro.</i> kuu; <i>pro.</i> mia.
ten	<i>quant.</i> smulu.	vomit	<i>v.</i> muta?	young	<i>adj.</i> muda?
tens	<i>quant.</i> buk.	waist	<i>n.</i> kopo?	younger brother	<i>n.</i> falin atuli.
testicles	<i>n.</i> kpaas beas.	wait	<i>v.</i> nataj; <i>v.</i> tahaj.	younger sibling	<i>n.</i> falin.
that	<i>dem.</i> aa; <i>dem.</i> ua.	wake up	<i>v.</i> haḡu.	1PL.EXCL	<i>pro.</i> kami.
them	<i>pro.</i> one.	wake up (tr.)	<i>phrase.</i> haḡun atuli.	1PL.INCL	<i>pro.</i> kita;
there	<i>loc.</i> nuut ua.	walk	<i>phrase.</i> laok iin.	1SG	<i>pro.</i> au;
they	<i>pro.</i> one.	wall	<i>n.</i> slupit.	2PL	<i>pro.</i> mia.
thick	<i>adj.</i> bakun.	war	<i>phrase.</i> in hoet afa?	2SG	<i>pro.</i> kuu.
thin (materials)	<i>adj.</i> mmihis.	wash	<i>v.</i> base;	3PL	<i>pro.</i> one.
think	<i>v.</i> nanjan.			3SG	<i>pro.</i> una.
thirsty	<i>v.</i> mae-tuu?				
thirteen	<i>quant.</i> smuul tilu, see: smulu.				