

FIELDNOTES ON LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS IN  
THE KEBAR DISTRICT, BIRD'S HEAD, IRIAN JAYA

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1. INTRODUCTION

The present paper<sup>1</sup> will give information on languages, dialects and their distribution over villages in the Kebar district and its immediate surroundings. Within the scope of an anthropological research the main purpose of collecting data on languages was to get additional information on the ethnic composition of the Kebar plains population. Preliminary information on the languages and dialects have been obtained by means of a short wordlist. For comparative purposes we used the wordlist as presented by C.L. Voorhoeve (1975).

As our research was mainly focused on the Kebar-speaking group, another list of Kebar-words as well as a list of Kebar kinship terms has been added.

The Kebar district is situated in the regency of Manokwari just south of the eastern range of the Tamrau mountains on the north coast of the Bird's Head of Irian Jaya. Part of an east-west depression, the Kebar valley separates the Tamrau mountains from the limestone mountains further to the south. The area under investigation is enclosed by four large rivers: in the north by the river Apii, in the west by the river Ayfat (Kamundan), in the east by the river Kasi and in the south by the river Amnan (its upper reaches are called Arwawa by the Meax people, and its lower reaches are called Aimau by the Ayfat people (see Map 1). The name Kebar in the local language means 'bamboo marshland' (keb *bamboo*, (w)ar *water*).<sup>2</sup> However, the Doreri<sup>3</sup> people claim that the word kebar is of Biak-Numfor origin and is said to mean 'on the other side' (of the coastal mountains).

Administratively the district of Kebar is divided into three regions: West, Central and East Kebar. In West Kebar we find the villages of Asiti 'lama' (old), Asiti 'baru' (new), Senopi and Arapi. In Central Kebar there are three villages: Akmuri, Atay and Anjai, the latter being the residence of the district-officer. The villages Ibanari, Aniti, Jenderau, Akirin, Pubuan and Inam are situated in East Kebar. In 1979 double-villages were formed by Asiti old and new (hereafter Asiti I and II), Senopi and Arapi, and Aniti and Jenderau. In 1980 Inam was added to Aniti/Jenderau, and Pubuan and Akirin inhabitants were resettled under supervision of the local government in a new village near Aniti/Jenderau/Inam. All the villages are now located in the Kebar valley, some of them having recently moved from the surrounding mountains.

The Kebar district is about 501,500 hectares in area and the number of inhabitants of the plains area is about 2,100 (not included are small groups still living in the southern mountain area). Administratively three language groups are recognised: from west to east the Karon, Kebar and Meax, respectively about 30%, 60% and 10% of the plains population. Inter-marriage relations complicate this picture. The process of concentrating people in villages has been developed and intensified especially since the latter part of the 1940s, when the first Protestant evangelists — of Biak-Numfor origin — entered the area.

Because people from different origin relatively recently settled on the Kebar plain forming villages, the village boundaries still coincide more or less with ethnic and language boundaries.

The following distinctions can be made concerning languages, dialects and their distribution over villages in the Kebar district.

## 2. KEBAR AND SURROUNDING LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

### Kebar — Amberbaken and Arfu

Kebar is one of the three main dialects of the Amberbaken language, the other two are Amberbaken and Arfu. More or less by exclusion of other dialects and languages Kebar is spoken in the central region in the villages of Atay, Anjai and Ibeanari. Most of their inhabitants came from the Anari area: the chain of mountains in the south along the river Anari (see map). As far as Anjai and Ibeanari are concerned part of their inhabitants moved in from the northern mountain slopes, where they used to live in close contact with more northward living mountain people who in the course of time settled in the Amberbaken area along the north coast. Some of the inhabitants of Anjai are of mixed Kebar-Amberbaken origin. Between them and the other inhabitants of Anjai we noted differences in pronunciation as well as differences in the application of kinship terms.<sup>4</sup> In Anjai older people use the word Ekwari to indicate the locally spoken dialect but this word is unfamiliar to the younger people. Besides Kebar as the principal dialect, Arfu is spoken in the north-eastern village of Inam. The Kebar people describe their own dialect as 'higher' than Arfu, meaning that their pronunciation is marked by greater intonational differences but this distinction is denied in East Kebar where people have close marriage connections with the inhabitants of the Arfu area, east of Amberbaken at the north coast. The Kebar and Arfu dialect together are called Pur, whereas the Kebar people call the Amberbaken dialect by the name Kwambra.

Regarding dialect borders, the so-called Jambuani part of the village of Anjai can be regarded as the most southern peak of the Amberbaken dialect, whereas the most southern peak of the Arfu dialect is found in Inam.

### Kebar — Karon Pantai (Jembun) — Karon Dori

In the village of Arapi in West Kebar, some people speak a language locally called Jembun. The Jembun-speaking inhabitants of Arapi moved in from the north and the north-west. A comparison of Jembun words with the wordlists of Voorhoeve (1975) makes it clear that Jembun is closely related to the Karon Pantai (coast) language (which connection is confirmed by genealogical data). This means that the village of Arapi has to be regarded as the most eastern inland border of Karon Pantai. In the West Kebar villages of Senopi and Asiti II another Karon language is spoken, called Karon Dori. Locally, the Karon 'Atas' (high) are

distinguished from the Karon 'Bawah' (low). The former originate from the — northern and southern — slopes of the high Tokhiri mountains west of Senopi, whereas the latter come from the area between northern Ayawasi and West Ayfat (see also Schoorl 1979) to the south of the Tokhiri mountains.

Karon and Ayfat clans gradually moved from both areas to the Kebar plain, especially since the period of the 1950s when the Roman Catholic Mission started to work amongst the Karon Dori in the East Karon/West Kebar. The process of concentrating mountain people in villages is still going on with the building of Asiti II, since 1978, where new Karon Dori families and people from the area east of the Ayfat/Kamundan river recently settled. The villages of Senopi and Asiti II form the border of Karon mountain (and Ayfat) settlement to the west. (The neighbouring villages of Asiti I and Arapi I are mainly Kebar-speaking and Kebar-orientated; for instance, the so-called Siwa and Mafif stories of the Ayamaru area (see Elmberg 1968) are known by the Karon/Ayfat inhabitants of Senopi and Arapi II but not by the Kebar inhabitants of Arapi I and Asiti I. As indicated above, Senopi and Asiti II on the one hand and Arapi I and Asiti I on the other hand also mark the border between the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant Church. As far as language is concerned, this difference in church background is expressed in different baptismal names and loan words. In Protestant Kebar rather many words of Biak-Numfor origin are used, amongst others because the first evangelists were of Biak-Numfor origin, as stated above.)

#### Kebar — Meax, Etskebi, Miun and Anason

The Meax language is spoken in the eastern Kebar villages of Akrin and Pubuan. In earlier times the Meax people split off from the northern Moskona groups in the Central East Bird's Head, as we were informed by Meax informants, and part of them moved to the north until they reached East Kebar and the north coast (see also Pans 1960). Due to lack of information about the area south of the river Amnan (see map), East Kebar has been regarded as the western border of the Meax language area.

In 1980 we visited a group of 68 people who had recently settled on the banks of the Anari river, just opposite one of its southern tributaries, called Apii. They call themselves Akari, after a tributary of the river Amnan from where they had fled at the end of 1979. They themselves called their language Etskebi. From what we managed to note about their dialect — via two translators — it seems that we deal with a Meax dialect, to be located more inland and westward than the already known Meax border. The reason why these Akari people had fled northward is that they were persuaded by the so-called Anason people, who are to be located south of the river Amnan. In Akmuri we once happened to meet members of this Anason group.<sup>5</sup> A wordlist of the Anason language is also included.

In Akmuri and Asiti II in West Kebar another Meax dialect is spoken, called Miun. These Miun-speaking people originate from the southern mountains where the river Aimau splits upstream as the Amnan and northward as the Anari. The border between Miun and Anason is said to be a place called Mèlisi, somewhere between the Ayfat/Kamundan and the Aimau rivers to the south.

For comparative purposes a list of Moskona words, which were noted in Merdey (see below), has been added to the comparative wordlists.

A comparison of Meax, Etskebi, Miun and Anason with Moskona seems to give evidence that we are dealing with five dialects of the same language.<sup>6</sup> At this point it has to be mentioned that the 'kepala' (head) of the big Kebar-speaking Anari clan in the village of Anjai, traces its origin seven generations back,

the first known ancestor being a woman from 'Bintuni Atas' (upper-Bintuni, by which is meant the Moskona-speaking Merdey district), and the next three ancestors being Anason(!) men. Also the so-called Jubewi and Junon stories<sup>7</sup> of the Anari people in Kebar show some striking similarities with the Siwa and Mafif stories mentioned above. These two facts might indicate that the Anason, just like the Meax, split off directly from the Moskona, but, unlike the Meax, the Anason moved in a north-western direction (suggested by similarities in the above called stories), whereafter part of them via the Anari river and its northern tributaries reached the Kebar plain.<sup>8</sup> (A more detailed picture of the relations between Kebar-speaking and non-Kebar-speaking groups can only be given in a separate study on kinship and marriage.)

In addition to names mentioned above, the following are names by which Karon, Kebar and Meax people refer to their own (language) group and surrounding groups:

General name	Names used by local people to refer to themselves and surrounding (language) groups		
	Karon	Kebar	Meax
Kebar	Mira	Mayé	Murumir
Arfu	Jimbab	Pur	
Amberbaken	Nasasu	Déwot (Kwambra)	Mosmukwar
Meax	Aysaju	Andér (east) Anason (south)	Meyaxir
Moskona	---	Ajiwu	Moskonèr
Meybrat } Marě }	Laymaré	Meré	Meymoisin
Karon	Darfat (mountain) Jembun (coast)	Dumon (mountain) Abun (coast)	-

N.B. The Karon group refers to Kebar as 'Mira', etc.

## 3. COMPARATIVE WORDLISTS

	Kebar (Anjai)	Amberbaken (Saukorem)	Arfu (Mumbrani)	Meax (Mumbrani)
1. arm	an	iyom	èwom	mitma
2. ashes	sènar	enau	nikú	maywohka
3. bird	if	iuw	iw (ip)	mèm
4. black	nyèm	nèm	nyim	axta
5. blood	far	far	éfar	m(u)fora
6. bone	ip	ip	éip	(m)ogu(e)
7. come	anama	-ana	anama	bin
8. dog	pir	pèr	p(y)èr	mès
9. eat	barièt	-èrèt	èryèt	mi:t
10. egg	bua	bua	bua	afo(i) ofo(i)
11. eye	yam	yam	éyam	mitèt
12. fingernail	buak	binèt	buak	aw(e)xobru
13. fire	yèt	yit	yit	ma:x
14. give	ambuot	-bet	amb(u)ot	bita
15. good	mafun	mafun(a)	mafun	oufa
16. ground	nièk	nik	nyik	mèwi
17. hair	buambor	-bur	byambur	mi:fèsyi
18. head	èbuam	byam	èbuam	mi:fa
19. I	in	in	i:n	didif
20. leg	èipèt	witwur	pirik	ma:ki
21. louse	èyim	im	i:m	mè(i)t(s)
22. man	mamir	minip	dèmonip	mona
23. name	emuk	muk	muk	mufaka
24. night	dim	dim	dimba	mòtu
25. one	tu	tu	tu	èrgèns
26. pig	duaw	bua -mir (w.) -non (d.)	duao	mèk -ui(w.) -us(d.)
27. see	wuot	iyot	nuot	mi:k
28. sit	cab	dyab	acap	mikèr
29. skin	fièk	fak	(è)fièk	muos
30. sleep	kuon	kon	èkuon	ma:x(e)a
31. stone	bit	bit	bi:t	mami
32. sun	put	pun	put	mauwa
33. tail	muk	muk	mu:k	aura
34. tooth	bir	bir	èbir	mufon
35. tree	perau	ni	perahu	òkàwu(n)
36. two	dukir	dukir	dokir	èrgèk
37. water	war	war	war	mey
38. we	yik	yik	yèk	mimif
39. you (sg.)	nan	nan	ninmata	ètuts
40. you (pl.)	nièn	nin	nin	ètuxotsi

	Meax (Akrin)	Etskebi (Akari)	Miun ( 'Akmuri ')	Anason ( 'Akmuri ')
1. arm	mitma	titim	mès	mè:s
2. ashes	maywohka	m(e)raxfaf	hasmin	(e)xèmis
3. bird	mèm	mèm	mèm	mè:m
4. black	axta	-axt	axit	axtuk
5. blood	okguwu	-axof	aguf	agof
6. bone	acfora	afar	or	c(a)fon
7. come	èn	bi:n	binin	bin
8. dog	mès	mèt(y)	mèyt	mèt
9. eat	mit	mièt	mit	menèt
10. egg	òfeu	mémafu(i)	afe:	efi:
11. eye	eytèts	eytet(s)	mèntèt	mèteys
12. fingernail	otuwoxoru	metoaxor	foi	afox
13. fire	ma:x	merax	ma:x	merax
14. give	bitèn	bitam	bitkau	terax-ko
15. good	eufa	mèmoiskan	acemab	eufmaf
16. ground	mèwi	mow(f)	mo:b	moub (-p)
17. hair	mèwifesi	meyfreits	iwirèfes	iwirèreys
18. head	mèwifa	mèwèr	èwit	iwir
19. I	titif	te:f	adif	tif
20. leg	màki	meykak	ipèk	ikak
21. louse	mè:t	meys	mais	meys
22. man	dusnok	i:s	isok	isnok
23. name	dufòkah	bou(y)ok	ifap	iwuok
24. night	motu	mo:nta	mot	mò:t
25. one	èrgèns	èrgèns	afims	arfins
26. pig	mèk	mèk	mèk	mè:k
27. see	mik	m(i)ènk(a)	mik	mena(e)k
28. sit	mikèr	---	mèkèr	mikar
29. skin	a(o)wos	menkar	afuots	awuot(y)
30. sleep	maxja	memax	myix	memèx
31. stone	mamu	mox(w)om	mekom	maukom
32. sun	mowa	mauw	mouw	mauwa
33. tail	aura	oudège	arek	awirek
34. tooth	mufon	bufon(afon)	fon	mefon
35. tree	mèga	merga	apow	akow
36. two	ègeka	argak	afik	èrfik
37. water	mey	mi:	mey	miy
38. we	me:mif	mefrombrège	mèmef	mif
39. you (sg.)	me:mifumra	atkas	afo	puwi
40. you (pl.)	iwa	atkas(o)rombrège	yoì	yui(y)

	Moskona (Merdey)	Jembun (Arapi)	Karon (Senopi)	East-Ayfat (Senopi)
1. arm	mungomu	mesim		tatem
2. ashes	mojaxo	bot(e)gom		asiès
3. bird	mèm	da:m		eru:
4. black	axta	té:	gowon	genu
5. blood	oxwofi	dè		mès
6. bone	ofora	dinié:	tey	patay
7. come	bim	ma		nama
8. dog	mès	dar	(n)dax	mètax
9. eat	bitmar	mengi	téyt	tayt
10. egg	ofow	be:m		yayuf
11. eye	bitèts	da	tasu	takan
12. fingernail	(i)tuxòrè	mongro		tatem
13. fire	mèrax	bo:t	tafox	ka:n
14. give	bitoguo	nambi		tè
15. good	o:fa	do		mof
16. ground	mauw(o)	bur		tapam
17. hair	biwèrfesyé	usugo		mauwyan
18. head	biwèr	mesu		tana
19. I	didif	ta:t		tuo
20. leg	daki	mengwès		taow
21. louse	mèts	---		xatè
22. man	runa	ye:tu		raysmi:
23. name	buoka	tagum		tasom
24. night	motu	lu		ati:
25. one	èrgèns	dik	sow	saw
26. pig	mèk	nox (w.) yot (d.)		fani
27. see	wiyetsga	mòku	tatoi	nèxe
28. sit	-ukèn	mèkèm	xurèn	xoren
29. skin	muos	menda		tarak
30. sleep	mah(a)nya	mèsè:m		tìdi:in
31. stone	muosgoni	yok		fra
32. sun	mou	ka:m		ayom
33. tail	auwra	sauwyax		sawyax
34. tooth	mu(o)fuon	mesos	jasièm	jépat
35. tree	okow	key		ara
36. two	ergak	wè	ai	ayok
37. water	mey	sur		aya
38. we	mémif	mi:n		amu
39. you (sg.)	batmargubua	nan		nu(w)o
40. you (pl.)	toistèn	ni:n		anu

4. LIST OF KEBAR WORDS<sup>9</sup>

## a. 'New Basic List' (Holle List)

1. body nɔ'bum  
 2. head buɒm  
 5. skull ɒbuɒ'nɪt  
 6. hair ɛbuɒm'bur  
 7. bald pɒfe'nɪt  
 9. ear ɛkuɒ'ji:p  
 11. eye ɛ'jɒm  
 12. eyelid ɛjɒn'fɪk  
 15. eyebrow ɛjɒ fɛi'bur  
 17. tear(s) nɒn'djɒr  
 18. nose ɛmi'sɒn  
 22. mouth ɛ'buɒt  
 25. lips ɛ'mɛt  
 29. chin ɒjɒ'rik  
 31. tongue ɛbi'tɛra<sup>u</sup>  
 32. palate ɛjɒ'rik  
 33. tooth ɛ,birbe'nɪk, ɛ,birbe'djum  
 37. throat ɛjɒmbɔn'fjɪt  
 38. neck ɛjɒm'bɔn  
 43. breast ɛrmum'kɪt  
 50. rib ɒ'rɪr  
 51. lung ɒ'nɒ  
 52. heart ɛr'muɔɒm  
 53. stomach ɛsɛ'nɒp  
 54. belly ɛ'fu  
 55. intestines ɛne'i'mɒt  
 56. liver ɛ'ru:m  
 61. navel ɛ'rur, pɒbrɪ'sɒ  
 63. back gɒji  
 64. backbone, spine ɒɒnɪfe'jɪp  
 65. shoulder ɛ'wɒt  
 70. tailbone ɒkuɔmɪp  
 71. anus ɛkɒm'buɒn  
 77. penis ɛ'kuɔm  
 78. vagina ɛn'tɔnbɔru  
 79. testicle ɒ'djɒbeɔ  
 84. leg ɒ'pɛ:t  
 86. foot ɒpɛ'tɒ:k  
 88. ankle ɒpɛrɛ'tɪg  
 90. thigh ɒ<sup>u</sup>mɪp  
 91. knee ɒpɛ'djɒ<sup>u</sup>  
 94. shin ɒpɛ'<sup>ɪ</sup>p  
 98. upperarm ɛ'wum,bɛ  
 99. armpit ɛ'ki:t  
 100. elbow ɛwum'gɔr  
 101. wrist ɛ,wum'fɪt  
 102. palm of the hand ɛ,wum'tɒk  
 104. finger ɛ,wum'bi:k  
 106. toe ɒpɛ'bɪk  
 107. fingernail ɛ wumbi'buɒk  
 115. bone i:p  
 121. skin ɛ'fe'ɪk  
 124. sweat wun'dɪɒu  
 128. to eat<sup>10</sup>  
 a. djɪbɒr'ji:t c. ɛrɪtbɒ'rji:t  
 b. ɒndɪtbɒ'rji:t d. dɪrɪtbɒ'rɪt  
 eat! ɒn'dɛt  
 to eat together ɛrɛ'fɪm  
 130. to drink  
 a. kɔ'bit c. ɛkɔ'bit  
 b. ɒnkɔbit d. ɛkɔ'bit  
 drink! ɒɒu'rɛt  
 135. to bite (animals) ɔ'wɔk  
 to bite a. nɪɛm c. ɛjɛm  
 b. ɒnɪɛm d. deɪɛm  
 138. to sleep  
 a. kuɔn c. ɛ'kuɔn  
 b. ɒn'kuɔn d. ɛ'kuɔn  
 142. to wake up  
 a. fɔ c. ɛ'fɔɔ  
 b. ɒn'gɔn d. ɛ'fɔɔ  
 149. to sit ɔ'i'tjɒp



154. to take a bath ti'kuar
160. to shout  
a. dɪn c. ɛri'ɛn  
b. dɪn d. de'riɛn
170. to cough  
a. e'bit c. ɛ'bit  
b. bit d. ɛ'bit
183. to die  
a. wut c. ɛ'wut  
b. ʌ'nut d. ɛ'wut
185. dead u:t
192. to kill ʌŋdjik'ta
196. wound pɛtjat
199. ill wantik
201. to be in pain pʌ:m
202. healthy ɛpʌkʌ'im
204. to be feverish un'tiik
213. goitre ɛjʌmbu'keə
236. man, mankind mʌmiŋ
239. name em'ʊ
242. woman nʌ:pʌ:
243. male (human) ʌŋ'ʌmpʌ
244. male (animal) nʌ:p
246. female (animal) pɔ:r
247. youth (male) mɔnip mʌm'pu
248. virgin mən'sim mʌm'pu
250. boy, lad tɔn mɔ'nip
252. girl tɔn mən'sim
- 253/
254. old man, old woman wəŋ'ka:n
255. father 'nʌjʌ
256. mother ni'ɛn
257. oldest child nɔn'ʌru<sup>a</sup>
258. youngest child nɔn'duɔt
- 257/
258. child nɔ:n, ɛntawɔr
259. little child (male)  
nɔn mɔnip'duɔt
260. little child (female)  
nɔn sin'duɔt
- 259/ little child (unsp.) nɔn'duɔt
260. nɔnaru'ɔt, tɔn, tɔn'tʌt
261. son nɔn mɔ'nip
262. daughter nɔn'sin
263. grandfather 'djʌka<sup>e</sup>na
264. grandmother 'beakan
265. great-great grandparents  
də'puk
266. great-grandparents də'puk
267. ancestors də'puk
268. brother kuɔ (ms), bi'nɔn (ws)<sup>11</sup>
269. sister bi'nɔn (ms), kuɔ (ws)
270. older brother kuɔ'wʌ (ms)  
bi'nɔn (ws)
271. older sister bi'nɔn (ms)  
kuɔ'wʌ (ws)
272. younger brother kuɔ'nɔn (ms)  
bi'nɔn (ws)
273. younger sister bi'nɔn (ms)  
kuɔ'nɔn (ws)
274. grandchild də'tak (mʌ'tɔn)
275. uncle FB 'nʌjʌ
276. uncle MB 'mumʌ
277. uncle FBo nʌjʌ'wʌ ('nʌjʌ ʌ'ruʌ)
278. uncle FBy 'nʌjʌduɔt
279. uncle MBo 'mumʌ
280. uncle MBy 'mumʌ
281. aunt FZ ni'ɛn
282. aunt MZ ni'ɛn
283. aunt FZo ni'ɛn
284. aunt FZy ni'ɛn
285. aunt MZo ni'ɛn
286. aunt Mzy ni'ɛn
287. nephew BoS nɔn (ms), dʌ'nɔn (ws)
288. nephew Bys nɔn (ms), dʌ'nɔn (ws)
289. nephew ZoS dʌ'nɔn (ms), nɔn (ws)
290. nephew ZyS dʌ'nɔn (ms), nɔn (ws)
291. niece BoD nɔn (ms), dʌ'nɔn (ws)
292. niece ByD nɔn (ms), dʌ'nɔn (ws)

293. niece ZoD dΛ'nɔn (ms), nɔn (ws)  
 294. niece ZyD dΛ'nɔn (ms), nɔn (ws)  
 295. cousin FB/FZS kuɔ (ms)  
 MB/MZS bi'nɔn (ws)  
 296. cousin FB/FZD bi'nɔn (ms)  
 MB/MZD kuɔ (ws)  
 297. mother-in-law maŋ'gΛ<sup>en</sup>  
 father-in-law muŋ'gΛ<sup>en</sup>  
 299. son-in-law 'dΛnΛ (ms)  
 dΛ'nɔn (ws)  
 300. daughter-in-law 'dΛnsin (ms)  
 dΛ'nɔn (ws)  
 302. stepson dΛ'nɔn  
 303. stepdaughter dΛ'nɔn  
 305. adopted child nɔn  
 306. brother-in-law WB djΛmΛ  
 307. brother-in-law HB dumuΛ  
 308. brother-in-law WZH e. kuɔ'wΛ  
 y. kuɔ'nɔn  
 309. brother-in-law HZH bi'nɔn  
 310. brother-in-law djΛmΛ (ms)  
 dumuΛ (ws)  
 311. sister-in-law HZ djamɔn  
 312. sister-in-law WZ dymy'nɔn  
 313. sister-in-law HBW e. kuɔ'wΛ  
 y. kuɔ'nɔn  
 314. sister-in-law WBW bi'nɔn  
 317. husband 'nΛpΛ  
 318. wife njΛn  
 320/  
 321. comrade, friend, mate uɔr  
 324. guest, stranger ma'te'iŋ  
 325. village wikari  
 342. vampire (witch, were wolf)  
 ma'buΛk  
 344. soul, ghost kar'war  
 345. the supreme being wΛ'mit  
 349. god mΛnsə'reŋ  
 369/  
 370. forbidden, taboo bΛ'ti
391. happiness ɛfu'djΛ:r  
 beβΛ'rΛm  
 392. unhappiness fudjΛ'djΛn  
 beβΛrΛ'djΛn  
 407/ to marry c. ɛŋΛ'nιm  
 408. d. ɛŋΛ'nιm  
 407. to take a wife  
 a. Λ'ŋΛm c. ɛ'ŋΛm  
 b. Λ'ŋΛm d. ɛ'ŋΛm  
 408. to take a husband  
 a. nΛ:p c. ɛ'nΛ:p  
 b. Λ'nΛ:p d. ɛ'nΛ:p  
 413. to give birth to  
 a. serein'tɔn c. ɛserein'tɔn  
 b. ʌnserein'tɔn d. ɛserein'tɔn  
 428. to dance  
 a. sΛt̥ c. ɛ'sΛt̥  
 b. ʌn'sΛt̥ d. ɛ'sΛt̥  
 432. to play de'rɪn  
 437. house djΛ:n  
 444. roofing: bark of tree  
 (used in mountains) a:t ni'fiɔk  
 445. roofing: pandanus a:t pΛm'buΛ  
 leaves of aren palm a:t nΛ'buΛ  
 leaves of sago palm a:t bi'buΛ  
 449. door 'keruΛ  
 454. ladder 'ΛruΛr  
 457. floor ʌsen'ioɔk  
 459. wall: bamboo bit  
 460. midrib or palm frond am'pɛr  
 461. main post kitt  
 463. bed 'tewɪt  
 468. sleeping mat pΛ:n  
 474. fireplace wΛ'biŋ  
 475. fire jɪt̥  
 477. to make fire  
 a. sΛ'tɪt̥ c. ɛsΛ'tɪt̥  
 b. ʌnsΛ'tɪt̥ d. desΛ'tɪt̥  
 480. to blow on a fire ə'buΛ<sup>u</sup>  
 483. ashes su'buɔ  
 484. fire wood dɪɔɔ  
 494. pot (earthenware) u:k

505. knife djɬə'nɔn
506. chopper djɔt
509. axe bɬ:g
513. to fetch water newawar
530. to grill, to roast  
a. tɔm c. ɛtɔm  
b. tɔm d. ɛtɔm
537. vegetables bɬ'buɔ
541. fish ba'wɔr mwɔn
- 542/
543. rice plant pɔsu'pɔɔ
552. to pound simu'ɔ
573. comb uɔ
577. waist belt/band ba'jɬt
579. arm ring, bracelet fɔt
581. arm ring (upperarm) a:n
- 582/
583. earring, earclip sɔm
585. bead 'irɔ
588. loin cloth mɔ'tɛk
589. cotton fabric (red) kɔsu'ba
598. bark cloth mɔm'bruk  
bark for clothes ni:ɔ, ma'mɛn  
bark of *Antiaris Toxicaria*  
*Lesch* for clothes ma'tat
602. rope: fine djɔr  
for garden fence iranɔt  
for stringbag na  
to catch fish ier  
from Genemon tree pu'zɔɔ
- 605/
606. bag (made of bark) kuɔp
606. bag (of Genemon rope) tjan'dɔr,  
djen'dɔr  
small stringbag used by men  
tjan'dɔr ibi'am  
large stringbag used for garden  
produce djɛndɔr'si
611. pike, lance, javelin mar
613. bow wɔ'tjɔp
615. arrow tu:m
616. quiver arrowhead kɔpɔ'ret
627. enemy dɔromɔ'rɔm
653. garden bɬ'jin
- 662/
663. to sow  
a. kau c. ɛkau  
b. ɔnkau d. ɛkau
665. to plant  
a. bau c. ɛbau  
b. ɔmbau d. ɛbau
668. ripe (fruit) bi:n  
ripe (unsp.) uɔb
671. to reap dɔ'bun
673. to pick (vegetables) ɛmɔ  
to pick (fruit) bɔ:t bi:n
674. maize, corn kɔ'sɔm
677. beans: winged bean wɔ'mɔt  
long beans kɔ'prursɔ:k
679. cucumber ti:m
680. pumpkin kɔ'mɔn
681. tobacco su'kum
683. peanut kɔ'pɔr
687. sweet potato wɔti'bɔr
688. cassava wɔti'ni
689. taro gu'tɔbeɔ
- 691/
692. coconut tu
696. lontar tree pɔ:n
704. sago bɔ:
707. pandanus pɔm'buɔ
708. mango bi
712. *Eugenia* kuru'ɔk, 'arɔt
713. *Lansium domesticum* 'dikjɛm
716. banana (pisang ambon) vɔm'pɔ  
(pisang raja) vɔrɔ'djɔ
717. banana (wild) vɔ'djɔ  
(pisang merah, hijau, suangi)  
kɔbi'tjɔm  
(pisang kapok) vɔbɔn'gɔm
718. banana (unsp.) vɔ
719. species of citrus fruit 'djɔdi  
(jambu hutan) babuɔ, re'babi

731. rattan, cane i'buam  
 732. bamboo bik  
 734. tree ni'pra<sub>u</sub>  
 735. wood: ironwood bi'tjam  
 to make a floor n<sub>i</sub>fik  
 to make a house t<sub>o</sub>rup  
 737. to climb  
 a. f<sub>o</sub>'su<sub>o</sub>r c. εf<sub>o</sub>  
 b. Λf<sub>o</sub> d. εf<sub>o</sub>  
 738. to cut down  
 a. mΛ'ni c. εmΛ'ni  
 b. ΛΛΛΛ'ni d. εmΛ'ni  
 746. leaf buΛ  
 768. mushroom ku<sub>o</sub>p  
 778. tail m<sub>u</sub>  
 788. to fly au  
 797. to grunt duΛriε  
 790. egg buw'Λ  
 794. domesticated pig kΛ'mεr  
 796. wild pig duΛ'mir  
 pig (unsp.) duΛ<sub>u</sub>  
 811. dog pi<sub>o</sub>  
 812. to bark kə'riə  
 813. cat na<sub>u</sub>  
 814. to miaow kuΛp  
 823. cassowary kΛm'pΛk<sub>o</sub>, mΛ'prək<sub>i</sub>o  
 824. pigeon mΛm'bruk  
 826- chicken (unsp.) k<sub>o</sub>'k<sub>o</sub>r  
 831. wild chicken jaw<sub>o</sub>ŋ  
 844. bird i<sub>u</sub>  
 851/  
 852. mouse, rat k<sub>o</sub>'miεr  
 855. to hunt  
 a. bisΛ'ba c. εmbiΛ'ba  
 b. ΛmbisΛ'ba d. debisΛ'ba  
 866. louse i:m  
 877. mosquito ku'biεu  
 886. snake kur  
 892. shrimp: small mo  
 big kuεm'pΛk  
 906. sun put  
 908. moon ma:n  
 909. one month ma:ntu  
 911. moon eclipse nifrΛbre'kr<sub>o</sub>  
 (lit: dunia balik-diri)  
 912. star t<sub>o</sub>εn  
 919. rain pΛ  
 heavy rainfall pΛ'wu<sub>o</sub>b  
 a little rain pΛpe'ti<sub>o</sub>  
 921. cloud pεkə'rΛm  
 922. fog, mist bum  
 924. thunder kuku'ru  
 926. (flash of) lightning fe'r<sub>i</sub>p  
 928. wind iəp  
 929. storm i'ta<sub>u</sub>  
 930. water wΛr  
 938. beach u<sub>o</sub>t  
 947. mountain su<sub>o</sub>r  
 mountain-top su<sub>o</sub>r'n<sub>i</sub>r  
 950. to go down, to descend  
 a. bu'ru c. εbu'ru  
 b. Λmbu'ru d. debu'ru  
 963. river wΛr  
 965/  
 966. stream wΛo'nΛr  
 968. flood wΛ'rΛ<sub>o</sub>  
 969. stone bi:t  
 1004. merchandise ΛntΛwΛr  
 1008. profit somΛ fl'ri  
 1017. borrow  
 a. buΛn c. εbuΛn  
 b. ΛmbuΛn d. debuΛn  
 1019. to exchange  
 a. kuΛ'kir c. ε'kuΛkir<sub>u</sub>m  
 b. ΛkuΛkir'an d. ε'kuΛkir<sub>u</sub>m  
 1061. great, big bΛ'pΛk, du<sub>o</sub>n  
 1062. small n<sub>o</sub>m'ba<sub>k</sub>, du<sub>o</sub>t  
 1068/  
 1069. thick duΛn'tip  
 1070. thin di'neu  
 1087. high se'r<sub>i</sub>o  
 1088. low du:t

1155. warm (things) untik  
1130-  
1135. beautiful, clean (white) mʌ'fun  
1131. bad wʌn'dɛk, uʌŋ'dɪk  
1144. angry dɔ'mɔr, mɔ'fɛr  
1150. old sɛ'nu, kʌndɔ  
1151. old, worn sɛ'nu  
1153. new bʌ:k  
1157. fast wʌsɛ'rjɛn  
1159. dumb ɛonɔsʌn'bʌr  
1160. clever ɛonɔt'bʌr  
1167. white tu'biə  
1168. black niɛm  
1169. red su:m  
1170. brown buɔ  
1171. yellow um'frum  
1172. blue bua'ɔb  
1173. green niɛm  
1176. to give ʌm'bɔtɔ  
1179. to take  
a. da:k c. e'rak  
b. ʌn'da:k d. de'rak  
1185. to grip, to hold, to seize  
ɛrkl'jɪm  
1187. to make, to do na  
a. ɛfu'rur c. ɛfu'rur  
b. ʌfu'rur d. defu'rur  
1194. to think  
a. ferɔm'bʌr c. ɛmferɔm'bʌr  
b. ʌmferɔm'bʌr d. deferɔm'bʌr  
1197. to have forgotten something  
nɔmun'tuʌ  
1202. to speak, to tell  
a. deto'bʌr c. ɛrto'bʌr  
b. deto'bʌr d. to'bʌr  
to speak  
a. bua'war c. ɛbua'war  
b. ʌmbua'war d. debua'war  
1212. to carry on the head  
a. dɔ'kuʌ c. ɛr'kuʌ  
b. ʌndɔ'kuʌ d. derɔ'kuʌ  
1218. to carry in a sarong  
a. mʌ:k c. ɛmʌ:k  
b. ʌmʌ:k d. ɛmʌ:k, de'kʌn  
1220. to carry on the back  
a. tim c. ɛtim  
b. tim d. ɛtim  
1227. to hear  
a. mɛ'ni c. ɛmɛ'ni  
b. ʌmɛ'ni d. ɛmɛ'ni  
1228. to see  
a. ɔt c. ɛ'wɔt  
b. ʌ'nɔt d. ɛ'wɔt  
1247. to cut off  
a. tɔn c. ɛtɔn  
b. tɔn d. detɔn  
1249. to string, to jump  
a. tiko'pɔ c. ɛtiko'pɔ  
b. tiko'pɔ d. tiko'pɔ  
1253. to break  
a. bʌ'kɔ c. ɛbʌ'kɔ  
b. ʌmbʌ'kɔ d. debʌ'kɔ  
1254. to break (a rope) ti  
1256-  
1258. broken/shattered ɛbʌkɔ  
1260/  
1261. to begin  
a. tɔ'rein c. tɔ'rein  
b. tɔ'rein d. tɔ'rein  
1263. to finish mʌ'pei  
1266. to hide  
a. tɛ'fɔm c. ɛtɛ'fɔm  
b. tɛ'fɔm d. detɛ'fɔm  
1267. to ask  
a. nu'nʌn c. ɛnu'nʌn  
b. ʌnu'nʌn d. deu'nʌn  
1269. to ask for  
a. 'ginin c. ɛkə'nin  
b. ʌngə'nin d. dekə'nin  
1270. to refuse ʌmbifɛ'na, aŋɔrosit  
1273. to steal  
a. um'buʌt c. ɛwum'buʌt  
b. ʌnum'buʌt d. dewum'buʌt  
1275. to throw  
a. fʌ c. ɛfʌ  
b. fʌ d. defʌ

1276. to burn iərit  
 a. tɔm c. ɛtɔm  
 b. tɔm d. ɛtɔm
1279. to go  
 a. nun c. ɛ'wun  
 b. ʌ'nun d. deɛ'wun
- 1283-  
 1285. to come  
 a. ʌ:pʌ c. ɛnʌ:pʌ  
 b. ʌnʌ:pʌ d. denʌ:pʌ
1285. to be coming  
 a. nʌ:'ma c. ɛnʌ'ma  
 b. ʌnʌ'ma d. denʌ'ma
1291. to hit (to beat, to slap, etc.)  
 a. bʌt c. ɛbut  
 b. bʌt d. bʌt
1293. one tu
1294. two dɔ'kiŋ
1295. three de'nur
1296. four buʌt
1297. five miɛ
1298. six mʌmbɛ'tu
1299. seven mʌmbiɔ'kiŋ
1300. eight mʌmbire'nur
1301. nine mʌmbi'kuʌt
1302. ten a\_uŋ'gir
1303. eleven a\_uŋgir'tu
1304. twelve a\_uŋgirdɔ'kiŋ
1305. thirteen a\_uŋgirdɔ'nur
1306. fourteen a\_uŋgir'buʌt
1307. fifteen a\_uŋgir'miɛ
1308. sixteen a\_uŋgirmʌmbɛ'tu
1309. seventeen a\_uŋgirmʌmbiɔ'kiŋ
1310. eighteen a\_uŋgirmʌmbire'nur
1311. nineteen a\_uŋgirmʌmbi'kuʌt
1312. twenty a\_uŋgirdɔ'kiŋ
1313. twenty-one a\_uŋgirdɔkiŋtuʌsɪn
1314. twenty-two a\_uŋgirdɔkiŋʌ'sɪn
1315. twenty-five a\_uŋgirdɔkiŋmiɛʌsɪn
1316. thirty a\_uŋgirde'nur
1317. forty a\_uŋgir'buʌt
1318. fifty a\_uŋgir'mi
1319. sixty a\_uŋgirmʌmbɛ'tu
1320. seventy a\_uŋgirmʌmbiɔ'kiŋ
1321. eighty a\_uŋgirmʌmbire'nur
1322. ninety a\_uŋgirmʌmbi'kuʌt
1323. hundred un'tintu
1324. thousand ribu'tu
1325. ten thousand ribua\_uŋ'gir
1326. a half kuɔm'mutɔ
1327. a quarter kuɔmbɛrʌm'buʌt
1330. first sʌ'dʒi
1332. second dɔ'kiŋ
1339. many, much fɔnfʌm'bɪr, fɔn
1340. few, a little nɔʌ'bʌk
1342. there are deku'bʌk
1347. more fʌ'riə
1348. most 'kʌku
1357. I in
1358. I myself in du'fu
- 1359/  
 1360. you (unsp.) nʌ:n, nʌ:n nʌ:n
1363. he nʌ:n
1364. she nʌ:n
1365. we (incl.) in
- 1365/  
 1366. we (unsp.) iŋk
- 1367/  
 1368. they (unsp.) diŋ
1370. my (prefix) in
1371. our (incl. prefix) in
1372. our (excl. prefix) ɛ
- 1373/  
 1374. your (prefix) ʌn
- 1375-  
 1378. your (prefix) de
1379. who? amumʌ'kʌ
1380. what? bʌwʌŋ'kʌ
1383. this (suffix) ə'gi
1384. that (suffix) guʌ

1388. here ku'ki, 'kumʌŋgi  
 1389. there (near hearer) kumʌn'ka  
 1390. there kumʌnʌ'miək  
 1391. which, who, that mən'gi, mənʌ'ga  
 1394. day put  
 1397. daylight put  
 1402. night dim  
 1403. dark di:m  
 1412. before (unsp.) də'mi  
 1414. formerly bʌrisʌ'bun  
 1415. later put mənʌ  
 1418. yesterday ʌ'tən  
 1420. today punʌŋ'gi  
 1421. morning krim'bor  
 1422. tomorrow miŋ'ai  
 1423. the day after tomorrow tə'kiŋ  
 1425. evening tʌt
1428. already verb + pʌ  
 1429. not yet dʌntiŋ, dʌn'tə  
irunʌŋ'dʌn, mau  
 1437. up, upper, above bə'dʒul  
 1440. under bə'nik  
 1446. from bʌ'ri  
 1448. at, in bəu  
 1450. in bəu?, ə'wɔŋ, ku  
 1452. nearby də'mʌŋ  
 1453. far bʌ'miŋ  
 1463. like this ʌromʌn'di  
 1464. like that ʌromʌŋʌ  
 1470. with bə'rau  
 1471. no tʃʌnɛ:  
 1472. yes jɛ::  
 1474. not, no dʒʌ:n

## b. Other Kebar words

1. afterwards məni'pʌ  
 2. again bə'ke  
 3. arrow (four pointed) sobuat  
 4. arrow (for killing pigs) tundʌʌ  
 5. arrowhead: (unsp.) bʌ'nən  
metal mʌkʌŋ'məm  
 6. back (on/to the back) gʌŋ  
 7. bamboo (for bows) wau  
 8. bamboo (to make a fire) nʌ:n,  
bis'kuʌt  
 9. banana (roasted) tum'pʌ  
 10. bark (brought home with a new  
 born child, to get many 'kain  
 timur' fɛtjət  
 11. bark (of *innamomum xanthoneuram*)  
tə:m  
 12. become  
 a. bi'kan c. ɛbi'kan  
 b. ʌmbi'kan d. debi'kan
13. bind  
 a. bir c. ɛbir  
 b. ʌmbir d. ɛbir  
 14. bird ('burung tahun') ʌʌn'dɔŋ  
 15. bird ('burung suangi') bʌkə'nik,  
bʌsikʌ  
 16. bird of paradise əŋiət  
 17. bird ('burung abu-abu') i'brut  
 18. bladder ɛ'ruk  
 19. bleed  
 a. fʌŋ c. ɛ'fʌŋ  
 b. fʌŋ d. ɛ'fʌŋ  
 20. blow  
 a. fɔk c. ɛ'fɔk  
 b. fɔk d. ɛ'fɔk  
 21. breed, raise, rear  
 a. mi:n c. ɛ'mi:n  
 b. mi:n d. de'mɪn  
 22. bring (with you)  
 a. də'kuʌ c. əŋ'kuʌ  
 b. də'kuʌ d. əŋ'kuʌ

23. buzz kuʌp
24. by, through ta'ba:r
25. cackle kuʌp
26. cholera 'a tʃʌrʌ
27. choose  
a. dʌ'ji c. ɛrʌ'ji  
b. dʌ'ji d. ʌji
28. clothes sʌ'suʌ
29. coconut (ball of coconut leaves)  
tu'buʌ
30. cost  
a. bi:k c. ɛbi:k  
b. bi:k d. debi:k
31. creep  
a. di'tji c. ɛri'tji  
b. di'tji d. deri'tji
32. to cross (a river)  
a. sʌnti'wʌr c. ɛsʌnti'wʌr  
b. ʌsʌnti'wʌr d. dɛsʌnti'wʌr
33. dance pre'bi
34. dangerous baɔ
35. daring bima'u
36. dark di:m
37. difficult bika'ku
38. divide, share  
a. tɛiɛ'dir  
b. ʌntɛi'dir
39. down ʌ'nɪk
40. dye (to get violet) ni:m
41. dye (-fruit to get red)  
kʌsu'ba
42. dye (-fruit to get black)  
ka'vrɪm
43. dye (-fruit to get blue)  
su'kɔr
44. each (each day) putu putu
45. ear (cavit of the ear)  
e\_kuʌi'buʌn
46. ear lobe fen'iɔrʌ
47. easy wʌnsə'rit
48. eventually, possibly  
nʌnɔmʌn nʌntʃʌnɔmʌn
49. everybody mʌmiŋ fiti fi'ti
50. except mʌŋkʌ'pʌ
51. fall  
a. gʌm c. ɛ'gʌ:m  
b. ʌn'gʌ:m d. ɛ'gʌ:m
52. family 'nɔnɪk
53. family (own) e'ɪɔk
53. family (other) dɔr
54. feather (cassowary) bur
55. feather (pen of cassowary  
feather put in nose hole) sʌiʌp
56. feather (bird of paradise)  
aŋi'e
57. fight  
a. bʌtʌn c. ɛbʌtʌn  
b. ʌmbʌtɪn d. ɛbʌtʌn
58. fish (small, species of)  
miən, ar'uat, mə'nʌp,  
wʌtsən, mʌm'baʌ, mʌm'sɔp
59. fish (big, species of)  
mʌm'buʌr, mʌm'iaɪ,
60. fluff (of banana tree and aren  
palm to make fire with) naŋ'im
61. follow  
a. bʌ'ke c. ɛbʌ'ke  
b. ʌmbʌ'ke d. debʌ'ke
62. forbid  
a. dʃʌn c. ɛdʃʌn  
b. dʃʌn d. de'dʃʌn
63. fold  
a. ukudʃʌn, grup c. ɛ'grup  
b. grup d. ɛ'grup
64. fruit (red, oval) a:k
65. fruit kastenopsis bua:n
66. goods ʌntʌ'wʌr
67. gum sukuʌ
68. harmless, not dangerous  
mʌfʌmʌ'sɪk
69. hip bone ʌdʃu'mɛtɪp
70. hither, this way fena
71. hole (in nose bone) imsam'buʌŋ
72. home (go home) ejaʌwerein



73. ill wʌntikʌ'sʌk
74. iris ɛjʌnniʌm
75. language - own pur  
- other wʌsimʌ'teim
76. lead  
a. kə'nɔt c. ɛkə'nɔt  
b. ʌkə'nɔt d. ɛkə'nɔt
77. leaf -  
used as cigarette paper pam'buʌ  
of 'white' wood to rub tɔfɛ  
to rub woman during delivery 'umiam  
to rub away headache siɛt  
to make sleeping mat pɑ:  
*endo sperromon molucanam O.u.m.*  
wpa:k
78. liquid (from a liana) amɛrɒuʌ
79. long - as long as to
80. magic - black magic Karon te'rʌm
81. make, improve  
a. fʌ'sɔt c. ɛfʌ'sɔt  
b. ʌfʌ'sɔt d. ɛfʌ'sɔt
82. mat (used as umbrella) pɑ:n'pʌ
83. men skilled in black magic  
bʌfnjɛt'kɔk
84. nail (of toe) ʌpɛɪ'tɒuʌk
85. orange (colour) sə'rɪk
86. orchid (-dye for yellow) sə'rʌm
87. origin (place of origin, 'dusun'  
ʌtju, jʌ
88. other fiti
89. ovary ɛn'tɔntʌrɒʌ'sʌp
90. own  
a. tʌ c. ɛtʌ  
b. ʌtʌ d. tʌr
91. pawpaw bɛn'kaɛn
92. pineapple a'kɔt
93. pipe (made of *alocaria*) ku'rʌm
94. plant (used to get infertile)  
uʌuf  
(used to get fertile 'rumput  
Keban' bʌnɔn'diʌ  
eggplant fɔfɔ'gi
95. poison (of 'akar tuba') su'mʌt
96. prophet (false) kɛntip
97. pull  
a. de'tʌk c. ɛr'tʌk  
b. ʌnde'tʌk d. ɛrə'tʌk
98. pupil (eye) ɛjʌm'ku:t
99. push  
a. kɔrɔ'sit c. ɛkɔrɔ'sit  
b. ʌnkɔrɔ'sit d. ɛkɔrɔ'sit
100. run  
a. dɔfrir c. ɛr'ɔfrir  
b. dɔfrir d. dɛrɔ'frir
101. shadow buʌm
102. side (other side) sɒbʌ'rʌm
103. sin wʌndiɛ'kraʌ, wʌndiɛk
104. sing (of bird) kuʌp
105. sleep ə'kwɔn
106. slope suɔr'mu:k
107. snake  
(species of python?) ku'buʌk  
red snake 'sebuʌ  
green snake ku'ɔb  
yellow snake kubim  
white snake ku'bik
108. soap (made of 78.) ir
109. stone (river stone) bi:t  
'egg' used with black magic  
bʌfnjɛt
110. string 'ikrin
111. sweeping brush 'namʌt
112. tobacco mixed with to:m leaves  
ni'fjɔk
113. tattoo bʌ'fʌ
114. temple bone ɛ'jʌm te,nip
115. themselves dɪrutu
116. there kʌmʌ'nʌm
117. think nufurɔm
118. to (addressed to) ambuʌrɒʌʌ,  
hʌdir  
direction si
119. tonsils ɛjʌrik fit
120. tribe iʌktʌrʌk
121. tulip (*Genemon*) pu'ɛrʌpʌ
122. unconscious bauntin

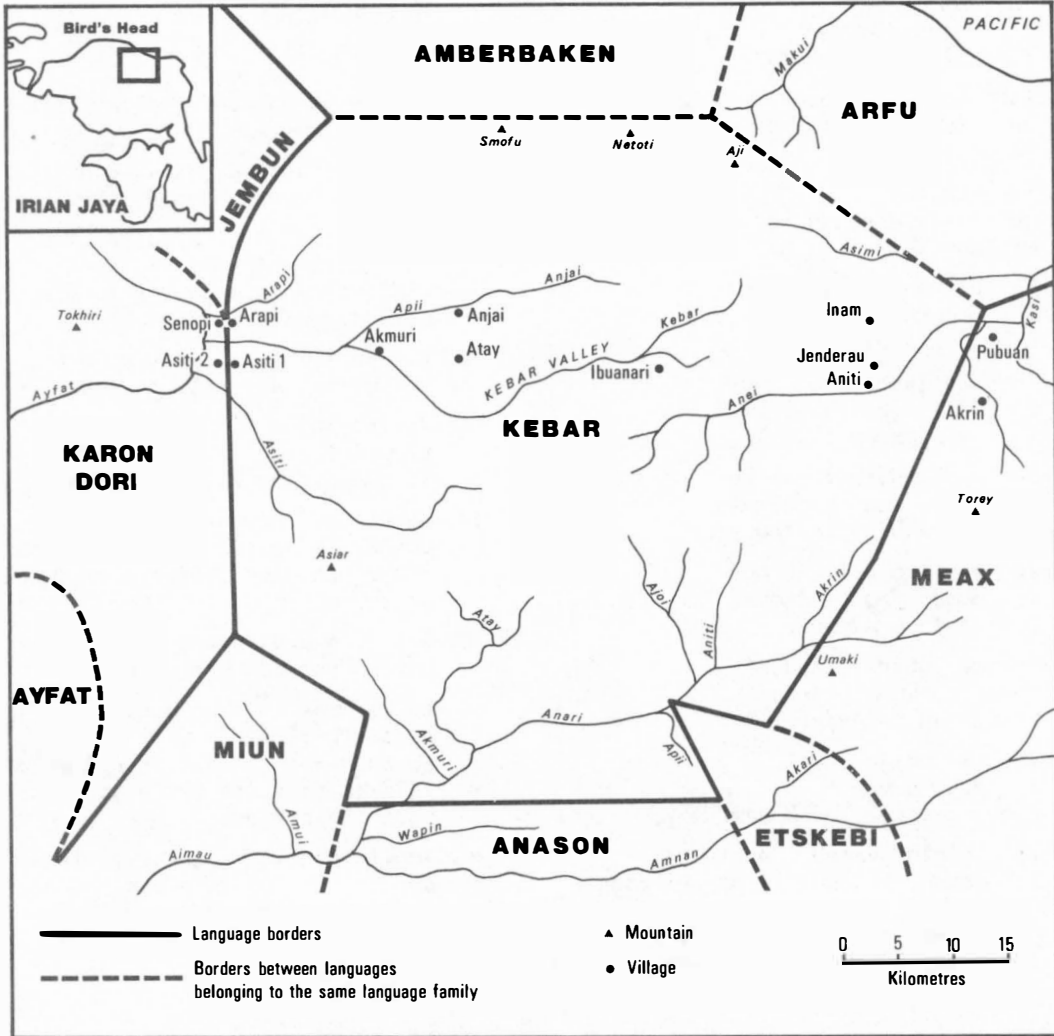
123. understand  
 a. in'ɔt c. ɛo'nɔt  
 b. ʌʌ'nɔt d. do'nɔt
124. until tɔ:p
125. up ʌ'djun
126. uterus ɛn,tɔn'buʌk
127. uvula ɛjʌm,bɔn'buʌn
128. vegetable  
 'sayur liling' buʌ'ŋɪ  
 'bayam' mʌn'grɛk
129. violet səkɔr'bim

130. to weed  
 a. sɪ'mɪr c. ɛsɪ'mɪr  
 b. ʌnsɪ'mɪr d. desɪ'mɪr
131. where: from where? ʌmbʌri'tiə  
 where to? ʌnusi'tiə
132. without ir, irun
133. woman with child nɔnɾʌ
134. womb, uterus ɛn,tɔn'buʌk
135. wood: for making arrows tu:m  
 soft wood dɔm
136. write ebi'ɛr

c. Some sentences

1. ʌʌ'ma wʌsɛrjɛn  
*come quickly*  
*Come quickly!*
2. in nun si bʌ'jin  
*I go to garden*  
*I go to the garden.*
3. nʌ:n ʌnun si bʌjin'ɛ  
*you go to garden?*  
*Do you go to the garden?*
4. in nun si dʒʌn  
*I go to house*  
*I go home.*
5. in tʃʌnɔmun si bʌ'jin  
*I not go to garden*  
*I don't go to the garden.*
6. in tʃʌnɔmun nuntʃʌnɔmun  
*I not go go not go*  
 si bʌ'jin  
*to garden*  
*Maybe I'll go to the garden.*
7. krimbor mʌfun nʌnje  
*morning good you yes*  
*Good morning to you.*
8. put mʌ'fun  
*day good*  
*Good day.*
9. tɔt mʌfun nʌn nʌn  
*afternoon/evening good you you*  
*Good afternoon (evening) to you.*
10. ɛwɔten'fir  
*Till we meet again.*
11. mipai  
*tomorrow*  
*See you! (when people part)*
12. ʌntia'pɛ  
*you stay!*  
*Welcome! (when people enter the house)*
13. tobuat  
*four*  
*See you after four days. (when a person leaves for four days)*
14. in tim bij:  
*I carry sago leaves*  
*I carry sago leaves (on my head).*
15. in dɔ'kuʌ bi'tʃʌm  
*I carry ironwood*  
*I carry ironwood (on my shoulder).*
16. in fu'rur dʒʌn  
*I make house*  
*I build a house.*
17. in fu'rur bʌ'jin  
*I make garden*  
*I make a garden.*
18. in fu'rur kuɔp  
*I make bag*  
*I make a bag.*
19. in fu'rur tu:m  
*I make arrow*  
*I make an arrow.*
20. in dɪt vʌm'pɔ  
*I eat banana*  
*I eat (a) banana (pisang ambon).*





Map 1: Kebar and neighbouring languages and dialects, Bird's Head Peninsula, Irian Jaya (New Guinea)

## 5. KEBAR KINSHIP TERMS

term		structural position
ms	ws	
kuo'wa		= older siblings, parallel and cross cousins of the same sex = W.o'Z'.H. ('Z' including parallel and cross cousins of the same sex of W.Z.) = H.o'B'.W. ('B' including parallel and cross cousins of the same sex of H.B.)
kuo'non		= younger siblings, parallel and cross cousins of the same sex = W.y'Z'.H. = H.y'B'.W.
binon		= siblings, parallel and cross cousins of opposite sex = W.'B'.W. = H.'Z'.B.
jama	jamon	= H/W of siblings, parallel and cross cousins of the opposite sex (H/W: H if ws; W if ms) = H/W's siblings, parallel and cross cousins of the opposite sex
dumunon	dumua	= H/W of siblings, parallel and cross cousins of the same sex = H/W's siblings, parallel and cross cousins of the same sex
naya		= F., F.B.
muma		= M.B.
nyin		= M., F.Z., M.Z.
cakan		= F.F., M.F., W/H.F.F., W/H.M.F.
bekan		= F.M., M.M., W/H.F.M., W/H.M.M.
mangkan		= F.B.W., M.B.W. = H/W's: M., F.B.W., M.B.W., F.Z., M.Z.
mungkan		= F.Z.H., M.Z.H. = H/W's: F., F.B., F.Z.H., M.Z.H., M.B.
nyan	napa	= H/W
non		= own children = children of siblings, parallel and cross cousins of the same sex

Cont...

term		structural position
ms	ws	
danon		= children of siblings, parallel and cross cousins of the opposite sex
dansim dana		= daughter-in-law = son-in-law
detak (maton)		= grandchild
depuk(èrpuk)		= great-grandchild

Besides the above mentioned – common – use and meaning of kinship terms in Kebar, some terms can be used in another way:

mangkan	=	(also) F.Z. (ms)
mungkan	=	M.B. (ws)
jama	=	F.Z.S. or M.B.S. (ms)
jamon	=	F.Z.D. or M.B.D. (ws)

This extended meaning of the above mentioned terms is only used by those Kebar people, who have close marriage relations with Amberbaken (see also note 4.).

## NOTES

1. Part of the paper has been published – in Dutch – in Miedema 1984 (see bibliography). As the text of the present paper was submitted to *Pacific Linguistics* as early as 1981, it does not contain any reference to the 1984 publication.
2. As far as the text of this paper is concerned, words in the local language are in heavy typeface and Indonesian words are in single quotes. Language and dialect names are indicated by capitals on the map. Language and dialect names as well as the words mentioned in the comparative wordlists (3) and the list of Kebar kinship terms (5) have been spelled according to Indonesian orthography; x stands for voiceless and voiced velar fricatives, e: indicates a long vowel. (See also note 9.)
3. People of Biak-Numfor originate from the Doré Bay at Manokwari. (Part of these people migrated westward and settled along the north coast of the Bird's Head, from where they had early contacts with tribes in the interior.)
4. The latter due to differences in marriage rules between Amberbaken and Kebar people. For instance, a Kebar man calls his full parallel and cross cousin – of the opposite sex – just like his sister binon, whereas an Amberbaken man calls his full cross cousin – of the opposite sex – binak (an abbreviation of binon akèm; akèm is translated in Indonesian by 'cabang' = *branch*): unlike a Kebar man, an Amberbaken man can marry his full cross cousin.
5. Apparently these Anason are the same as the 'Masoon' mentioned by Eibrink-Jansen 1953.

6. Unlike Barr and Barr (1978, p.23), who regard Miun (Meon) as a Karon Dori dialect, we regard Miun as a Meax/Moskona dialect.
7. See Miedema 1984, Chapter IV, 1.5.
8. Besides language similarities, a supposed common origin of Meax. Etskebi, Anason and Moskona-speaking groups is suggested by the similarity in the name of a god called respectively: Mèrèn (Meax and Etskebi), Merin and Merindu (mèrèn means 'telaga' = lake, pool).
9. In the field words have been gathered rather arbitrary, except those words gathered on specific topics of interest within the frame of our (non-linguistic) research.

The words we gathered were partly regrouped (4a) according to the 'New Basic List' (NBL, see Stokhof 1980), whereas remaining words have been added in a separate list (4b). During our research in 1979 and 1980, the old Holle List as well as the NBL were not at our disposal.

All words are presented in phonetic spelling, following the *Introduction to practical phonetics* (Chapman 1971). Subscript lines show pitch contours.

10. a. = 1st person singular  
b. = 2nd person singular/plural, 3rd person singular  
c. = 1st person plural  
d. = 3rd person plural
11. ms = man speaking  
ws = woman speaking

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