THE FAMILY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SABU, ROTE, TETUN AND LAMAHOLOT LANGUAGES

Lanny I.D. Koroh
Universitas PGRI NTT
lannykoroh@ymail.com

Abstract

This article contains a description of the results of research on the family relationship among Sabu Language (SL), Rote Language (RL), Tetun Language (TL), and Lamaholot language (LL). Based on the concept and glotocronology lexicostatistic, this study successfully reveals social relationships among those four languages, which are determined based on the computation of relative vocabulary and year split. This quantitative analysis presents the level of relationship closeness among SL, RL, TL, and LL, as follows: level relationship closeness between RL and TL of 24.5%; between SL and RL of 17.5%; between TL and LL of 17%; between SL and TL and between RL and LL, respectively 15%; and between SL and LL of 12.5%. Based on pedigree kinship *dwipilah* technique, it can be concluded that PSRTL (Proto Sabu-Rote-Tetun-Lamaholot) yields RL and LL. In the process of becoming RL, SL and TL emerge. Thus, the closeness of the relationship among the four languages can be sorted as follows (from the closest one): RL-TL, RL, SL, TL, LL, SL, TL / RL-LL, and SL-LL. This proportional relationship closeness sequence with detachable years; closer social ties, more youthful-year split, on the contrary, the more distant kinship relationships, grow older year split.

Keywords: language kinship, relationship closeness, genealogical kinship, year split.

A.   INTRODUCTION

Language is analogized as organisms that have ecological and may change due to the passage of time (bdk. Bolinger, (1974). In association with changes in language, linguistics research in diachronic also assume that the languages exist and live now is an inheritance of the language in the past. This signals that there is a dimension of the past, present, and changes characteristic that indicate the differences, similarities, and its change between languages in the present and in the past.

The study of historical aspects of these languages can be done by a host consideration, namely: proximity geographically, ethnicity relationship factors, historicity relationship factors of its speakers, and genetic factors of and its typology features. Those various considerations are always associated with a genetic link, which is the assumption with the highest level of truthfulness when viewed from the perspective of language study from a historical aspect.

Assumption sorting genetically related to the relationship/kinship relations is that languages belong to the same cluster have a firm/closer relationship when compared with the language of different cluster. If so, then Sabu language (SL), Rote language (RL), Tetun language (TL), and Lamaholot language (LL) which belong to the Austronesian family are supposed to have a close kinship.

Historical development of the kingdoms in the past can also be used as the basis to the policy used in this study. The people of Rote and Tetun have linkages with the Wehali Kingdom. Ancestors of these three ethnics have a statement of vow saying: *Sabu Mau, Belu Mau, Ti Mau*, prohibiting members of these three ethnics not to get involved in a conflict. While some regions of Lamaholot ethnic which have ever been districts authorized by King Wehali also become the history of relative closeness between Tetun and Lamaholot.

Linguistically, total lexicon also show similarities and resemblance between SL, RL, TL and LL. For example, gloos *father* has same form and meaning in SL, RL, TL and LL, i.e. *ama*. Similarly, *mothers*, which is in LL gloss called *ina*, *ina* in SL, *inan* in RL, and *inan* in TL are displaced.

The description above strengthens the assumption that SL, RL, TL and LL have a family relationship. An assumption certainly requires empirical evidence, logical, based on the work principles of Historical Comparative Linguistics (HCL). If so, then this is the research that is the path to proving it.

Based on the description in the background above, the research problems can be summarized as follow: (1) How much is the word percentage of family relationship closeness among SL, RL, TL and LL? (2) How is the family relationship among SL, RL, TL and LL based on the percentage of their family relationship? (3) When do SL, RL, TL and LL ancestors split from the language?

This study is aimed at carefully describing the kinship among SL, RL, TL and LL. Kinship ties are identified through: (1) Calculating *kognat* word percentage that indicates closeness to social relations between SL, RL, TL and LL. (2) Describing the lineage and reflect the kinship among SL, RL, TL and LL based on the percentage of their family relationship; (3) Calculating the year split among SL, RL, TL and LL from fathers of those four languages;

B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There are three specific goals being targeted in the study of Linguistic Historic Comparative. **First**, the reconstruction of the ancestor language (proto-language); **second**, genetics grouping (classification) (which is different from typological grouping); and **third**, the tracking of the origin (homeland) family of languages (Crowley,). This research is focused on the second goal; that is genetic classification. Genetic classification is an attempt to make a genealogical kinship of language.

Accordingly, there are four concepts that need to be clarified related to the study of kinship among SL, RL, TL and LL. Those four concepts are clarified in the following description.

1. Basic Vocabulary

Keraf (1991: 123) says that the basic vocabulary are words that are universal in all languages. The basic vocabulary consists of 100 words and 200 words proposed by Morris Swadesh.

At another time, (Keraf, 1991: 126) adds: "A good list is the list compiled by Morris Swadesh containing 200 words. The list is beneficial in conducting a study because it consists of words that are non-cultural, as well as retention of the root of words been tested in languages which have written scripts."

Basic vocabulary is important to check feeling and lexical differences. Lexical similarity acquired in language comparison describes the relationship closeness between one language and the others.

2. Lexicostatistic

Lexicostatistic is a technique in which language groupings tend to stress the observation of words (lexicon) statistically, to then strive to set the grouping based on the percentage of similarities and differences in a language with other languages (Keraf, 1991: 121). Lexicostatistic study focuses grouping the languages based on the percentage of the kinship, including the similar and resembling words.

3. Glotto chronology

Glotto chronology is a technique in historical linguistics that attempts to provide a classification which gives emphasis on time calculation or the age calculation of the language family (ibid.). In the context of this study, lotto chronology is utilized to calculate the year split of the languages under comparison.

The result of glotto chronology work with will give an overview about the family relationship. The closer to the time of the split, the deepening the family relationships. Conversely, the farther the split time, the more distant kinship relations among the languages under a comparison.

4. Genealogical kinship

Historical linguistic studies the language from the time dimension. The current language phenomena is used to trace back the language of the past. Language available today is the reflection of the ancestor language (proto-language).

The relationship between ancestor language/proto language and the language now can be described in genealogical kinship. The separation of languages from its prototype shows the kinship having the characteristic of *tripilah* and can also have the characteristic of *dwipilah* (Mbete, 2000, 2004).

In describing the genealogical kinship, proto language is named according to the languages being compared. For example: proto language/ancestor language of SL, RL, TL and LL is named Proto Sabu, Rote, Tetun (abbreviated PSRT), the lineage can be illustrated with *dwipilah* techniques, as follows:
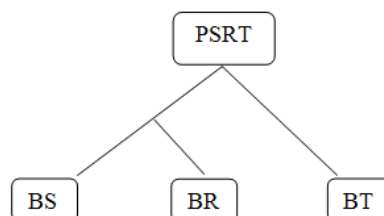
The chart above states that Proto-Rote-Tetum Sabu generates two languages, namely Sabu and Tetum. In the process of becoming Tetum, the Rote language was also born.

C.   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The focus of this study is to calculate the percentage of the relationship between BS, BR, BT and BL. It is conducted to determine whether BS, BR, BT, and BL have a close relationship or not. If so, the analysis of the data will use figures with the interpretation of the figures in question. Therefore, this study used a quantitative descriptive design. This study used three stages as proposed by Sudaryanto (in Mahsun, 2005), they are the stage of data collection, data processing, and presentation of analysis results. The data of this study is in form of basic Swadesh vocabulary, as many as 200 words. This vocabulary was collected by questionnaire and interview techniques. Questionnaire technique is applied in a manner providing Swadesh list with gloss in Indonesian, and respondents were asked to fill it with words matching the BS, BR, BT and BL. The interview is needed to check the validity of the data. For that reason, matching gloss in BS, BR, BT and BL needs to be rechecked. For example, with regard to the pronunciation of the words correctly (Swadesh list attached).

Steps of data processing for this study are arranged in chronological order as follows. (1) Calculating the relative words. Relatives words or cognate words (cognate sets) are words that are the same or similar in the compared languages. Bound morpheme or affixes are not taken into account. The determination of relatives words only applies to the basic words. The pair of similar words consist of words which are similar phonetically; the differences can be explained in phonological, and they have different pairs of phonemes (Keraf, 1991: 126-130). (2) Calculating the percentage of kinship with the formula (1) and split time with the formula (2)

$$\frac{\text{Number of similar words}}{200 \text{ (Swadesh Vocabulary)}} \times 100\%$$

...................................formula (1)

$$t = \frac{\text{Log.C}}{2 \log.r}$$

t: split time in thousands years
r: retention, or a constant percentage of the year in 1000 (index)
C: the percentage of the relative words

........formula (2)

The formula of split time/split year goes with some other formula in order to find the real split time (Ibrahim in Nurhadi, 1987: 29-30).

The data of this study is primary data obtained from the questionnaire and interview. The data referred to 200 Swadesh vocabulary, which validity has been tested through interviews with the respondent (who completed questionnaires), as well as a comparison with the informants. Sources of the data are the respondents and informants which are established by referring to Samarin (1988: 55-70) with some adjustments, as follows: a) native speakers of BS, BR, BT and BL; b) male or female who are over 30 years of age; c) educated, at least elementary school; d) having a good memory; e) having enough time and are willing to fill the equivalent gloss of Swadesh list, and willing to be interviewed.

The number of respondents (who fills Swadesh list) are 2 people for each of the languages being compared. Two respondents intended to be able to make comparisons between the results of the first respondent to the second respondent. The result of the comparison is still confirmed by the 2-3 informant.

D.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

These results are sorted into two parts, namely: (1) analysis lexicostatistics; and (2) analysis glottochronology. Analysis lexicostatistics contains the calculation of percentage which is equipped with a matrix of kinship percentage, while glottochronology analysis contains calculations and guesstimates of the split year between the BS, BR, BT and BL, as well as the matrix of the split year among the four languages.

Analysis lexicostatistics

Languages that are being compared to reveal the relation of kinship are BS, BR, BT and BL. Therefore, the analysis is done by comparing the similarity lexicostatistics lexicon of language pairs, namely: the BS-BR, BS-BT, BS-BL, BR-BT, BR-BL, and BT-BL.

Comparison of BS-BR

The identification device of cognate words between BS and BR shows that there are some of the same lexicon (including similar words) between the two languages as many as 35 words. The device of cognate

words consist of: 6 words which lexicon is identical, 14 words which phoneme can be differed and explained phonologically thus they are considered to be same, and 15 words which have one different phoneme.

Based on the formula lexicostatistics, kinship percentage is 17.5%, which is obtained from: the number of relative words (35 words) divided by 200 Swadesh words, then multiplied by 100%. This result will be the figure of relative kinship between BS and BR.

Comparison of BS-BT

The analysis of cognate words between BS and BT shows that there are some of the same lexicon (including similar words) between the two languages as many as 25 words. Cognate words device consist of: 2 words which are really the same (identical), 12 words which phoneme can be differed and explained phonologically thus they are considered to be same, and 11 words which have one different phoneme.

Based on the formula lexicostatistics, kinship percentage was 12.5%, which is obtained by: the number of relative words (25 words) divided by 200 Swadesh word, then multiplied by 100%. This result is a figure of relative kinship between BS and BT.

Comparison of BS-BL

The identification device of cognate between BS and BL shows that there are some of the same lexicon (including similar words) between the two languages as many as 28 words. Cognate words device consist of: 5 words which are really the same (identical), 14 words which phoneme can be differed and explained phonologically thus they are considered to be same, and 9 words which have one different phoneme.

Based on the formula lexicostatistics, kinship percentage is 14%, which is obtained from: the number of relative words (28 words) divided by 200 Swadesh words, then multiplied by 100%. This result will be the figure of relative kinship between BS and BL.

Comparison of BR-BT

The identification device of cognate between BR and BT shows that there are some of the same lexicon (including similar words) between the two languages as many as 49 words. Cognate words device consist of: 14 words which are really the same (identical), 36 words which phoneme can be differed and explained phonologically thus they are considered to be same, and 9 words which have one different phoneme.

Based on the formula lexicostatistics, kinship percentage is 24.5%, which is obtained from: the number of relative words (49 words) divided by 200 Swadesh words, then multiplied by 100%. This result will be the figure of relative kinship between BR and BT.

Comparison of BR-BL

The identification device of cognate between BR and BL shows that there are some of the same lexicon (including similar words) between the two languages as many as 30 words. Cognate words device consist of: 5 words which are really the same (identical), 16 words which phoneme can be differed and explained phonologically thus they are considered to be same, and 9 words which have one different phoneme.

Based on the formula lexicostatistics, kinship percentage is 15%, which is obtained from: the number of relative words (about 30 words) divided by 200 Swadesh words, then multiplied by 100%. This result will be the figure of relative kinship between BR and BL.

Comparison of BT-BL

The identification device of cognate between BT and BL shows that there are some of the same lexicon (including similar words) between the two languages as many as 34 words. Cognate words device consist of: 7 words which are really the same (identical), 21 words which phoneme can be differed and explained phonologically thus they are considered to be same, and 6 words which have one different phoneme.

Based on the formula lexicostatistics, kinship percentage is 17%, which is obtained from: the number of relative words (about 30 words) divided by 200 Swadesh words, then multiplied by 100%. This result will be the figure of relative kinship between BT and BL.

Percentage of kinship above can be described in four languages kinship matrix percentages (BL, BS, BR and BT), as shown below.

BS			
17,5%	BR		
15%	24,5	BT	
12,5%	15%	17%	BL

2. Glottochronology Analysis

In keeping with lexicostatistics analysis, analysis glottokronologi calculate the separation of language pairs, namely: the BS-BR, BS-BT, BS-BL, BR-BT, BR-BL, and BT-BL, by using the formula (2).

Year of Separation Between BS-BR

Based on the percentage of kinship between the BS and BR as evidenced by the number of devices kognat word, can be determined in the clearance between the two languages. By using the formula glottokronologi as mentioned above, the results are as follows:

$$t = \frac{\log.0,175}{2.\log.80,5} = \frac{0,76}{0,141}$$

$$= 5.390$$

Year split between BS with BR is 5.390 x 1000 = 5390 years lalu.Angka is relative, and therefore, needs to be calculated with a standard error of 7/10 truth (Ibrahim in Nurhadi, 1987: 29). Error term is used to calculate the separation time t1 or II.

Calculation of the error term and the second split time (t1) still did not give exact figures for separation. In other words, the results nonetheless t1 is relative, as the nature of the ancestral language (proto) as a chimera. Therefore, the calculation of the error term and t1 are ignored in this study. Based on the results of the calculation of the separation (t), then the separation between the BS and BR is 2012-5390 = 3378 BC.

Year of Separation Between BS-BT

Based on the percentage of kinship between the BS and BT, as evidenced by the number of devices kognat word, can be determined in the clearance between the two languages. By using the formula glottochronology as mentioned above, by using formula (2) the results of t=6.383. Year split between BS with BT is 6.383 x 1000 = 6383 years ago. Based on the results of the calculation of the separation (t), then the separation between the BS and BR is 2012-6383 = 4371 BC.

Year of Separation Between BS-BL

Based on the percentage of kinship between BS and BL, as evidenced by the number of devices kognat word, can be determined in the clearance between the two languages. By using the formula glottokronologi as mentioned above, the results of t is 6.028. Year split between BS with BL is 6.028 x 1000 = 6028 years ago. Based on the results of the calculation of the separation (t), then the separation between the BS and BR is 2012-6028 = 4016 BC.

Year of Separation Between BR-BT

Based on the percentage of kinship between BR and BT as evidenced by the number of devices kognat word, can be determined in the clearance between the two languages. By using the formula glottokronologi as mentioned above, the results of t is 4.326. Year split between the BT BR is 4.326 x 1000 = 4326 years ago. Based on the results of the calculation of the separation (t), then the separation between the BS and BR is 2012-4326 = 2314 BC.

Year of Separation Between BR-BL

Based on the percentage of kinship between BR and BL, as evidenced by the number of devices kognat word, can be determined in the clearance between the two languages. By using the formula glottokronologi as mentioned above, the results of t is 5.815. Year split between BR with BL is 5.815 x 1000 = 5815 years ago. Based on the results of the calculation of the separation (t), then the separation between the BS and BR is 2012-5815 = 3803 BC.

Year of Separation Between BT-BL

Based on the percentage of kinship between BT and BL as evidenced by the number of devices kognat word, can be determined in the clearance between the two languages using the formula glottokronologi tersebut.Dengan as mentioned above, the results of t is 5.460. Year split between BR with BL is 5.460 x 1000 = 5460 years ago. Based on the results of the calculation of the separation (t), then the separation between the BS and BR is 2012-5460 = 3448 BC.

Matrix Year Separation comparable between the four languages (BS, BR, BT and BL, as follows:

BS			
3378 SM	BR		
4371 SM	2314 SM	BT	
4016 SM	3803 SM	3448 SM	BL

D.   DISCUSSION

The level of closeness Relationship: Overview of Quantitative

Quantitatively the level of the relationship between the four languages being compared (BL, BS, BR and BT) is evidenced by the percentage of kinship as stated in the said device kognat (cognate sets). Based on

the percentage of kinship meant, level of the relationship between BL, BS, BR and BT can be sorted (starting from the most closely), as follows:

    a. level of the relationship between BR and BT by 24.5%;
    b. level of the relationship between BS and BR of 17.5%;
    c. level of the relationship between BT and BL by 17%;
    d. level of the relationship between BS and BT; between BR and BL, respectively by 15%;
    e. level of the relationship between BS and BL of 12.5%.

Proving the level of the relationship is supported by the results of the calculation of the separation. The basic principle of proof of the relationship quantitatively across languages, namely: the higher the percentage of kinship, the more closely the relationship between the languages are compared, and the more closely kinship, the closer the distance separating the languages in question. If this principle is applied in the comparative analysis of BS, BR, BT, and BL, the most distant (old) year is split between BS and BT, and the smallest percentage of kinship (12.5%). Instead, the closest (younger) year is split between BR and BT, and the greatest percentage of kinship (24.5%).

Statement in this study is not explained at phonological level. This description is only intended to show sound correspondence that occurs in every language. In addition, qualitative analysis is certainly related to quantitative analysis. Nevertheless, qualitative descriptions are often not in line with the quantitative description.

This is because changes in the lexicon is often irregular and not linear. For example, the percentage of kinship between the BS and BT much as 15%, equal to the percentage of kinship between BR and BL. Even so, does not mean that the same lexicon (kognat) was comparable between language pairs.

The level of this relationship is not consistent with the general characteristics and changes in the lexicon of evidence / supporting evidence. Lexicon identical between the BS, BR, BT and BL, as follows:

    a. BS and BR as 6 words, that is gloss api (fire) 'ai', bakar (burn) 'tunu', ibu (mothers) 'ina', perempuan (women) 'ina', ayah (fathers) 'ama', and tiga (three) 'telu';
    b. BS and BT as much as 2 words, that is gloss ibu (mothers) 'ina' and ayah (fathers) 'ama';
    c. BS and BL as much as 5 words, the gloss anak (kids) 'ana', ayah (fathers) 'ama', ibu (mothers) 'ina', merah (red) 'mea', and tiga (three) 'telu';
    d. BR and BT is 14 words, that is gloss angin (wind)'anin', apa (what)'sa', ayah (father) 'ama', batu (rock)'fatu', benih (seed)'fini', berjalan (walk)'lao', dengan (with)'no', hujan (rain)'udan', ibu (mother)'ina', kuning (yellow)'modok', laut (sea)'tasi', mati (die)'mate', muntah (throw up) 'muta', dan tangan (hand)'liman';
    e. BR and BL as much as 5 words, that is gloss ibu (mothers) 'ina', ayah fathers 'ama', mati (die) 'mate', ular (snakes) 'ula', and tangan (hand) 'liman';
    f. BT and BL as 6 words, the gloss dua (two) 'rua', ibu (mothers) 'ina', ayah (fathers) 'ama', benar (right) 'wana', mati (die) 'mate', nama (name) 'naran', and telinga (ears) 'Tilun'.

The level of closeness Relations: Kinship Lineage
Overall comparison between BS, BR, BT and BL based lexicostatistics and glotto kronologi reflected also in the genealogy of kinship, as follows:
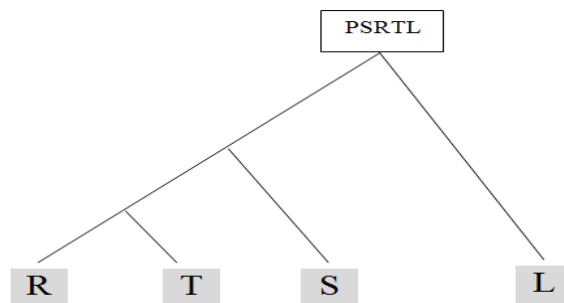
The diagram above shows the change of Proto-Rote-Tetum Sabu-Lamaholot (PSRTL) up to four languages in present, does not take place simultaneously. From PSRTL, a process of decline / inheritance to BR and BL are in the chart appears to be a bi-sorting technique. On the way to (be) BR, formed successively into BS and BT.

The chart indicates the BR and BR have the highest level of kinship than BR and BS. Nonetheless, BR, BT and BS are in same language group that can be called as Tetum-group Rote-Sabu (RTS) and BL in different language groups. This is reinforced with a phonemic correspondence in different RTS. This study does not intend to examine the proto from, therefore used the term that appeared symbolized by (>) to show the correspondence.

Beside the same lexicon, there is also a lexicon that is considered the same as reinforced phonological correspondence between the languages which are in same group. For example, semi-vowels labio-dental [w] corresponding to the labio-dental fricatives [f, v]. It is   rule as the # W-, # -w- BS> #f (v) -, # f (v) - BR, BT. In other words, the sound [w] corresponds to [f, v] in onset. the examples which can be shown as phonemic recurrence of correspondence is defined as follows.

Gloss	BS	BR	BT	BL
'benih'	*wini*	*fini*	*fini*	*mnea*
'(mem)beri'	*wie*	*fe*	*fo*	*nein*
'baru'	*wowiu*	*veu*	*foun*	*wuu*
'batu'	*wowadu fatu*	*fatu*	*wuto*	

The data above prove the kinship between BS-BR-BT apart from BL. However, the three allegedly BL and other languages derived from same proto so there are inheritance semi labio-dental vocals that are less than perfect correspondence with the three other languages.

The assumption is reinforced by the presence of inhibitory correspondence Apiko-alveolar consonant voiced [d] corresponding to the inhibitory Apiko-alveolar consonant voiceless [t]. Rules that can be shown is # d-, # -D- BS> # t, # -t- BR, BT, BL. The evidence is demonstrated through the following data.

Gloss	BS	BR	BT	BL
'tali'	*dari*	*tali*	*tali*	*tale*
'telur'	*delo*	*telu*	*tolun*	*telu*
'hati'	*ade*	*ate*	*aten*	*onek*
'kutu'	*udu*	*hutu*	*utu*	*kuto*
'mati'	*made*	*mate*	*mate*	*mate*
'putih'	*mudi*	*muti*	*muti*	*bura*

the evidences would show group membership. However, the language is show the highest closeness BR and BT so that both languages are in languages of its own subgroup. It has been shown through the calculation of the percentage of kinship is also evidence of the existence of identical phonemes phonemic correspondence which has been set

E. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the analysis and discussion of this study describe the whole process of language decline in fourth (BS, BR, BT, and BL) with the characteristics of each. can be summed up with the following points.
a. These four languages compared in this study fell from protons in different ways. BL descended linearly from protons, whereas BR, on the way to this BR, BS appears first, then BT. proved by evidence and common lexicon.
b. These four comparable language also split in different time after many years of separation traced. Differences separation proved by the differences in the common lexicon.
c. The percentage and map of separated according to lineage. BR and BT closer than the other, looks in the distance proximity in the map and come dati points (nodes) are the same. Unlike the case with the relationship between BR and BL; although derived from the same point, but in the distance farther than the map between BR and BT. Similarly, the relationship between BR and BS.

Diachronic comparisons study of language has broader scope than is done in this study. In relation with the proposed suggestions such as the following.
a. For subsequent researchers to explore the relationship between BS, BR, BT and BL by tracing the shape of the lexicon of proto proto phoneme based determination; things that have not been reached in this study.
b. Variety of characteristics in diachronic change across languages lexicon must be worked to enrich the knowledge about the various symptoms that may change.

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Appendix

COMPARATIVE DATA
SABU LANGUAGE, ROTE LANGUAGE, TETUN LANGUAGE AND LAMAHOLOT
BASED ON SWADESH LIST

No	Daftar Kata Swadesh	B. SABU		B. ROTE		B. TETUN		B. Lamaholot	
		Fonetik	*Fonemik*	*Fonetik*	*Fonemik*	*Fonetik*	*Fonemik*	*Fonetik*	*Fonemik*
1	Abu	[awu]	/awu/	[afu]	/afu/	[ahukdesan]	/ahukdesan/	[keawuk]	/keawuk/
2	Air	[ei]	/ei/	[oe]	/oe/	[we]	/we/	[wai]	/wai/
3	Akar	[amo]	/amo/	[oka?]	/oka'/	[abut]	/abut/	[ramut]	/ramut/
4	Alir (me)	[mili]	/mili/	[fa]	/fa/	[suli]	/suli/	[ba'ane]	/baane/
5	Anak	[ana]	/ana/	[anaka]	/anaka/	[oan]	/oan/	[an'a]	/ana/
6	Angin	[ŋe?lu]	/ngelu/	[anIn]	/anin/	[anin]	/anin/	[aŋi]	/angi/
7	Anjing	[ŋa?ka]	/ngaka/	[busa]	/busa/	[aʃu]	/asu/	[aho]	/aho/
8	Apa	[neŋa]	/nenga/	[sa]	/sa/	[sa]	/sa/	[aku]	/aku/
9	Api	[ai]	/ai/	[aI]	/ai/	[ahi]	/ahi/	[ape]	/ape/
10	Apung (me)	[le?bu]	/lebbu/	[bo?ʌ]	/bo'a/	[lele]	/lele/	[bao]	/bao/
11	Asap	[ha?bu]	/habbu/	[masu]	/masu/	[dubun]	/dubun/	[nu'hu]	/nuhu/
12	Awan	[mere?mu]	/meremmu/	[ŋg3olalaI]	/nggeolalai/	[aibabu]	/aibabu/	[koma]	/koma/
13	Ayah	[ama]	/ama/	[aman]	/aman/	[aman]	/aman/	[ama]	/ama/
14	Bagaimana	[minami]	/minami/	[onob3]	/onobe/	[nusa]	/nusa/	[neŋaku]	/nenggaku/
15	Baik	[ie]	/ie/	[malol3]	/malole/	[diak]	/diak/	[mela]	/mela/
16	Bakar	[tunu]	/tunu/	[tunu]	/tunu/	[sunu]	/sunu/	[seru]	/seru/
17	Balik	[hegure]	/hegure/	[bal3]	/bale/	[salu]	/salu/	[tuen]	/tuen/
18	Banyak	[ae]	/ae/	[na3]	/nae/	[wa'in]	/wain/	[ara]	/ara/
19	Baring	[be?ji]	/beji/	[lolI]	/loli/	[tobanakbiuk]	/tobanakbiuk/	[ewa]	/ewa/
20	Baru	[wowiu]	/wowiu/	[veu]	/veu/	[foon]	/foun/	[wu'u]	/wuu/
21	Basah	[bo?bo]	/bobbo/	[maado3]	/maadoe/	[te'in]	/tein/	[neme]	/neme/
22	Batu	[wowadu]	/wowadu/	[fatu]	/fatu/	[fatu]	/fatu/	[wuto]	/wuto/
23	Beberapa	[heŋa ne ae]	/henga ne ae/	[sudIʌbaub3]	/sudiabaube/	[hira]	/hira/	[ainpira]	/ainpira/
24	Belah (me)	[be?ka]	/bekka/	[fa?a]	/fa'a/	[fera]	/fera/	[leka]	/leka/
25	Benar	[petu]	/pettu/	[ndʌ]	/nda/	[kona]	/kona/	[namu're]	/namure/
26	Bengkak	[bha?i]	/bha'i/	[mba3]	/mbae/	[bubʊ]	/bubu/	[ba'a]	/baa/
27	Benih	[wini]	/wini/	[fini]	/fini/	[fini]	/fini/	[mene'a]	/menea/
28	Berat	[meje?ni]	/mejenni/	[nama3la]	/namabela/	[podan]	/podan/	[ba'at]	/baat/
29	Berenang	[naŋngi]	/nangi/	[nan3]	/nane/	[nani]	/nani/	[naŋe]	/nange/
30	Beri	[wie]	/wie/	[fe]	/fe/	[fo]	/fo/	[nein]	/nein/
31	Berjalan	[kako]	/kako/	[lʌo]	/lao/	[la'o]	/lao/	[pana]	/pana/
32	Besar	[worena]	/worena/	[mana3]	/manae/	[bot]	/bot/	[bele]	/bele/
33	Bilamana	[per?i]	/perr'i/	[faIdesi]	/faidesi/	[wehira]	/wehira/		
34	Binatang	[ba?da]	/badda/	[bʌndʌ]	/banda/	[osa]	/osa/	[ew'wa]	/ewwa/
35	Bintang	[moto]	/motto/	[ndu]	/ndu/	[fitun]	/fitun/	[tone]	/tone/
36	Buah	[wue]	/wue/	[boʌ]	/boa/	[osan]	/osan/	[wuan]	/wuan/
37	Bulan	[we?ru]	/werru/	[fula]	/fula/	[fʊlan]	/fulan/	[wulan]	/wulan/
38	Bulu	[rou]	/row/	[fulu]	/fulu/	[rahun]	/rahun/	[raw'u]	/rawu/
39	Bunga	[wila]	/wila/	[buna]	/buna/	[aifunan]	/aifunan/	[puŋa]	/punga/
40	Bunuh	[pemade]	/pemade/	[dodo]	/dodo/	[ho'o]	/ho'o/	[huwak]	/huwak/
41	Buru (ber)	[perage]	/perage/	[us3]	/use/	[hohaen]	/hahaen/	[batin]	/batin/
42	Buruk	[woapa]	/woapa/	[deulaka]	/deulaka/	[at]	/at/	[medo]	/medo/
43	Burung	[dolila]	/dolila/	[mboI]	/mboi/	[manufai]	/manufui/	[koloŋ]	/kolong/
44	Busuk	[med?je]	/medje/	[mbulu]	/mbulu/	[dois]	/dois/	[kemahu]	/kemahu/
45	Cacing	[kelate]	/kelate	[lalati]	/lalati/	[latik]	/latik/	[kebeŋe], [kauwala]	/kebenge/, /kauwala/
46	Cium (wanita dan bau)	[heŋa?do]	/hengaddo/	[Idu]	/idu/	[horan]	/horan/	[sio]	/sio/
47	Cuci	[lonye]	/lonye/	[sʌf3]	/safe/	[fasi]	/fasi/	[pu'u]	/puu/
48	Daging	[hedai]	/hedai/	[sIsI]	/sisi/	[na'an]	/naan/	[ihike]	/ihike/

49	Dan	[ŋa]	/nga/	[ma]	/ma/	[rʊɑ]	/rua/	[no'o]	/noo/
50	Danau	[ei lobo]	/ei lobo/	[dano]	/dano/	[dəbu]	/debu/	[waipliwuke]	/waipliwuke/
51	Darah	[ra]	/ra/	[la]	/la/	[rɑn]	/ran/	[mei]	/mei/
52	Datang	[deʔka]	/dekka/	[uma]	/uma/	[mɑi]	/mai/	[hau]	/hau/
53	Daun	[ru]	/ru/	[lo]	/lo/	[pɑhan]	/pahan/	[lolon]	/lolon/
54	Debu	[awu]	/awu/	[afu]	/afu/	[rɑiɑhun]	/raiahun/	[emut]	/emut/
55	Dekat	[umu]	/umu/	[ŋgaʔdos]	/ngga'dos/	[re'is]	/reis/	[dahe]	/dahe/
56	Dengan	[ŋa]	/nga/	[no]	/no/	[no]	/no/	[mo'o]	/moo/
57	Dengar	[reŋi]	/rengi/	[l3na]	/lena/	[rona]	/rona/	[keweŋe]	/kewenge/
58	Di dalam	[padaʔra]	/pa-dara/	[sealala]	/sea lala/	[ihɑlɑran]	/ihalaran/	[si one]	/si one/
59	Di mana	[pami]	/pami/	[seab3]	/sea be/	[beinabe]	/beinabe/	[takunai]	/takunai/
60	Di sini	[paʔde]	/padde/	[seaia]	/sea ia/	[ne'e]	/nee/	[piani]	/piani/
61	Di situ	[panapuʔne]	/panapune/	[seana]	/sea na/	[ihɑniɑ]	/ihania/	[pe'ne]	/pene/
62	Pada	[pa]	/pa/	[ma]	/ma/	[bɑ]	/ba/	[tuku]	/tuku/
63	Dingin	[meriŋi]	/meringi/	[maʔalini]	/ma'alini/	[mɑlatin]	/malatin/	[gelete]	/gelete/
64	Diri (ber)	[titu]	/titu/	[mumbuli]	/mumbuli/	[harik]	/harik/	[de'i]	/dei/
65	Dorong	[nyeʔke]	/nyek'e/	[tumbu]	/tumbu/	[dʊdʊ]	/dudu/	[oson]	/osong/
66	Dua	[duʔe]	/due/	[lua]	/lua/	[rʊɑ]	/rua/	[rua]	/rua/
67	Duduk	[mejeʔdi]	/mejeddi/	[tende]	/tende/	[tʊr]	/tur/	[tobo]	/tobo/
68	Ekor	[rulai]	/rulai/	[Iko]	/iko/	[ikʊn]	/ikun/	[I'ku]	/Iku/
69	Empat	[eʔpa]	/eppa/	[ha]	/ha/	[hɑt]	/hat/	[pat]	/pat/
70	Engkau	[eu]	/eu/	[ho]	/ho/	[o]	/o/	[moe]	/moe/
71	Gali	[keʔi]	/ke'i/	[ali]	/ali/	[ke'e]	/kee/	[ba'e]	/bae/
72	Garam	[muʔŋehi]	/mungehi/	[masi]	/masi/	[mɑsin]	/masin/	[si'a]	/Sia/
73	Garuk	[karu]	/karu/	[ŋgao]	/nggao/	[ko'i]	/koi/	[ragu]	/ragu/
74	Gemuk, lemak	[meʔnyi]	/menyi/	[luna]	/luna/	[bokʊr]	/bokur/	[bele']	/bele/
75	Gigi	[ŋutu]	/ngutu/	[nisi]	/nisi/	[ne'ɑn]	/nean/	[ipe]	/ipe/
76	Gigit	[hiʔbe]	/hibb'e/	[iʔi]	/i'i/	[hɑni'si]	/hanisi/	[gike]	/gike/
77	Gosok	[roho]	/roho/	[ndondo]	/ndondo/	[dʊdʊ]	/dudu/	[doruk]	/doruk/
78	Gunung	[boʔjo]	/bojo /	[le't3]	/le'te/	[ren]	/ren/	[ile]	/ile/
79	Hantam	[daʔbe]	/dabb'e/	[balu]	/balu/	[tʊkʊ]	/tuku/	[tipa]	/tipa/
80	Hapus	[rohe]	/rohe/	[os3]	/ose/	[kose]	/kose/	[bohok]	/bohok/
81	Hati	[ade]	/ade/	[ate]	/ate/	[ɑten]	/aten/	[onek]	/onek/
82	Hidung	[hewoŋa]	/hewonga/	[mbaʔna]	/mba'na/	[inʊr]	/inur/	[irun]	/irun/
83	Hidup	[muri]	/muri/	[holis]	/holis/	[moris]	/moris/	[mo'ri]	/mori/
84	Hijau	[meŋeʔru]	/mengeru/	[modo]	/modo/	[mɑtak]	/matak/	[bet'e]	/bete/
85	Hisap	[hemuhi]	/hemuhi/	[musi]	/musi/	[sʊmɑ]	/suma/	[demu]	/demu/
86	Hitam	[meʔdi]	/meddi/	[ŋeo]	/nggeo/	[metɑn]	/metan/	[mite]	/mite/
87	Hitung	[reke]	/reke/	[leke]	/leke/	[sʊrɑ]	/sura/	[gasi]	/gasi/
88	Hujan	[eʔdyi]	/edji/	[udan]	/udan/	[ʊdɑn]	/udan/	[uran]	/uran/
89	Hutan	[dyaʔmi]	/djami/	[lasi]	/lasi/	[ɑlas]	/alas/	[ruka]	/ruka/
90	Ia	[no]	/no/	[ia]	/ia/	[iɑ]	/ia/	[oe]	/oe/
91	Ibu	[ina]	/ina/	[Ina]	/ina/	[inɑ]	/ina/	[ina]	/ina/
92	Ikan	[naduʔu]	/nadu'u/	[ia]	/ia/	[ikɑn]	/ikan/	[ika]	/ika/
93	Ikat	[eʔki]	/ekki/	[paʔa]	/pa'a/	[kesi]	/kesi/	[puin]	/puin/
94	Ini	[naʔde]	/nadde/	[ia]	/ia/	[ne'e]	/nee/	[ni]	/ni/
95	Isteri	[ihieʔmu]	/ihiemmu/	[sΛon]	/saon/	[fen]	/fen/	[ham]	/ham/
96	Itu	[naniʔde]	/nanidd'e/	[na]	/na/	[niɑ]	/nia/	[pene]	/pene/
97	Jahit	[ʔjau]	/jau/	[so]	/so/	[litɑ]	/lita/	[hau]	/hau/
98	Jalan (ber)	[kako]	/kako/	[lao]	/lao/	[la'o]	/lao/	[pana]	/pana/
99	Jantung	[uhu]	/uhu/	[fan]	/fan/	[fʊɑn]	/fuan/	[puho wuake]	/puho wuake/
100	Jatuh	[bui]	/bui/	[tuda]	/tuda/	[monʊ]	/monu/	[goka]	/goka/
101	Jauh	[dʔjou]	/djou/	[do]	/do/	[dok]	/dok/	[do'a]	/doa/
102	Kabut	[buru]	/buru/	[mamasu]	/mamasu/	[ɑibɑbʊmetin]	/aibabu metin/	[kowa gebek eka]	/kowa gebek eka/
103	Kaki	[kae]	/kae/	[3i]	/ei/	[ɑin]	/ain/	[lei]	/lei/
104	Kalau	[mi]	/mi/	[onona]	/onona/	[kɑlo]	/kalo/	[hele maini]	/hele maini/
105	Kami, kita	[dyʔi]	/dji/	[hai]	/hai/	[ɑmi]	/ami/	[kame]	/kame/
106	Kamu	[eu]	/eu/	[hei]	/hei/	[emi]	/emi/	[mi'o]	/mio/
107	Kanan	[keʔdaŋa]	/kedanga/	[ona]	/ona/	[wɑnɑ]	/wana/	[wanna]	/wanna/
108	Karena	[riʔdho]	/ridho/	[huna]	/huna/	[tɑn]	/tan/	[turumai]	/turumai/

109	Kata (ber)	[pedai]	/pedai/	[oʔola]	/o'ola/	[dɑle]	/dale/	[marin]	/marin/
110	Kecil	[naiki]	/naiki/	[anaka]	/anaka/	[ki'ik]	/kiik/	[buse]	/buse/
111	Kelahi (ber)	[peʔdaba]	/pedabba/	[latofa]	/latofa/	[Hɑ'kɑt]	/hakat/	[ma'awekik]	/maawekik/
112	Kepada	[tu]	/tu/	[feneu]	/feneu/	[solok]	/solok/		
113	Kering	[kemaŋu]	/kemangngu/	[m3to]	/meto/	[mɑrɑn]	/maran/	[mar'a]	/mara/
114	Kiri	[keriu]	/keriu/	[di]	/di/	[karʊk]	/karuk/	[neki]	/neki/
115	Kotor	[raʔi]	/ra'i/	[ŋameus]	/nggameus/	[kɑ'dor]	/kador/	[mila]	/mila/
116	Kuku	[kuʔu]	/ku'u/	[limaofa]	/limaofa/	['nanutak]	/nanutak/	[kemuku]	/kemuku/
117	Kulit	[kuri]	/kuri/	[lou]	/lou/	[kɑkʊn]	/kakun/	[kam'a]	/kama/
118	Kuning	[kelara]	/kelara/	[modok]	/modok/	[modok]	/modok/	[kumha]	/kumha/
119	Kutu	[udu]	/udu/	[hutu]	/hutu/	[ʊtʊ]	/utu/	[kuto]	/kuto/
120	Lain	[wala]	/wala/	[feʌ]	/fea/	[felʊk]	/feluk/	[geha],[ikene]	/geha/,/ikene/
121	Langit	[liru]	/liru/	[lalai]	/lalai/	[lale'an]	/lalean/	[kelen]	/kelen/
122	Laut	[ei dahi]	/ei dahi/	[tasi]	/tasi/	[tɑsi]	/tasi/	[tahik]	/tahik/
123	Lebar	[keʔbela]	/kebbella/	[loa]	/loa/	[lʊɑn]	/luan/	[beleblaha]	/beleblaha/
124	Leher	[lakoko]	/lakoko/	[boto]	/boto/	[kɑkorok]	/kakorok/	[wuli]	/wuli/
125	Lelaki	[mumone]	/mumone/	[tou]	/tou/	[mɑne]	/mane/	[amalake]	/amalake/
126	Lempar	[keʔyi]	/kedji/	[honda]	/honda/	[tʊdɑ]	/tuda/	[gahak]	/gahak/
127	Licin	[meleʔŋi]	/melengngi/	[malimoi]	/malimoi/	[kronɑk]	/kronak/	[kemelut], [doro]	/kemelut/, /doro/
128	Lidah	[weʔo]	/we'o/	[ma]	/ma/	[nɑnɑn]	/nanan/	[wewen]	/wewen/
129	Lihat	[heleo]	/heleo/	[m3t3]	/mete/	[harè]	/hare/	[hule]	/hule/
130	Lima	[leʔmi]	/lemmi/	[liman]	/liman/	[limɑ]	/lima/	[lema]	/lema/
131	Ludah	[ei liu]	/ei liu/	[mili]	/milu/	[kaban]	/kaban/	[prino]	/prino/
132	Lurus	[mola]	/mola/	[t3tu]	/tetu/	[los]	/los/	[kloho]	/kloho/
133	Lutut	[wotu]	/wotu/	[luŋgulaŋga]	/lunggulangga/	[ɑintur]	/aintur/	[lotor]	/lotor/
134	Main	[pemaŋa]	/pemanga/	[neʔemina]	/neemina/	[hɑkdiʊk]	/hakdiuk/	[giana]	/giana/
135	Makan	[ŋaʔa]	/nga'a/	[mua]	/mua/	[hɑ]	/ha/	[bu'a]	/bua/
136	Malam	[meʔda]	/medda/	[tetemba]	/tetemba/	[kɑlɑn]	/kalan/	[rema]	/rema/
137	Mata	[namada]	/namada/	[mata]	/mata/	[mɑtɑn]	/matan/	[mata]	/mata/
138	Matahari	[mada loʔdo]	/mada loddo/	[lelo]	/lelo/	[loromɑtɑn]	/loromatan/	[lera]	/lera/
139	Mati	[made]	/made/	[mat3]	/mate/	[mɑte]	/mate/	[mate]	/mate/
140	Merah	[mea]	/mea/	[mbilas]	/mbilas/	[mean]	/mean/	[me'a]	/mea/
141	Mereka	[no hari hari]	/no hari-hari/	[sila]	/sila/	[itɑ]	/ita/	[mio]	/mio/
142	Minum	[ŋinu]	/nginu/	[minu]	/minu/	[hemʊ]	/hemu/	[menu]	/menu/
143	Mulut	[uʔba]	/ubba/	[bafan]	/bafan/	[nonʊn]	/nunun /honori: / ibun/	[wewa]	/wewa/
144	Muntah	[ruʔe]	/ru'e/	[mutaʔ]	/muta'/	[mʊtɑ]	/muta/	[mutak]	/mutak/
145	Nama	[ŋara]	/ngara/	[nala]	/nala/	[nɑrɑn]	/naran/	[naran]	/naran/
146	Napas	[heŋa]	/henga/	[hahaen]	/hahaen/	[nɑwɑn]	/nawan/	[nai]	/nai/
147	Nyanyi	[dyuʔka loʔdo]	/djuka loddo/	[naʔame]	/na'ame/	[hananʊ]	/hananu/	[kantar], [dedaŋ]	/kantar/, /dedang/
148	Orang	[doʔu]	/dou/	[hataholi]	/hataholi/	[emɑ]	/Ema JM emasia/	[atadike]	/atadike/
149	Panas	[pana]	/pana/	[matobI]	/matobi/	[mɑnɑs]	/manas/	[plate]	/plate/
150	Panjang	[medera]	/medera/	[nalu]	/nalu/	[nɑrʊk]	/naruk/	[blaha]	/blaha/
151	Pasir	[wolahalae]	/wolahalae/	[salaae]	/sala ae/	[rɑihenek]	/raihenek/	[wera]	/wera/
152	Pegang	[peʔru]	/perru/	[toʔu]	/to'u/	[kɑer]	/kaer/	[pehe]	/pehe/
153	Pendek	[baʔba]	/babba/	[eeku]	/eeku/	[bɑdɑk]	/badak/	[ker'u]	/keru/
154	Peras	[peʔnye]	/penye/	[3]	/e/	[hʊlis]	/hulis/	[pi'uk]	/piuk/
155	Perempuan	[muʔbeʔni]	/mubeni/	[ina]	/ina/	[feto]	/feto/	[inawae]	/inawae/
156	Perut	[deʔlu]	/dellu/	[ambu]	/ambu/	[kabʊn]	/kabun/	[tai]	/tai/
157	Pikir	[peŋe]	/penge/	[duduʔa]	/dudu'a/	[hanoin]	/hanoin/	[peten]	/peten/
158	Pohon	[kepue]	/kepue/	[hu]	/hu/	[aihʊn]	/aihun/	[karo]	/karo/
159	Potong	[aʔte]	/atte/	[tati]	/tati/	[tɑ]	/ta/	[belo]	/belo/
160	Punggung	[rai deʔni]	/rai denni/	[mbenaina]	/mbena ina/	[lʊsin]	/lusin/	[uhuk]	/uhuk/
161	Pusar	[mada eʔhu]	/mada ahhu/	[usan]	/usan/	[ʊsar]	/usar/	[kepuhun]	/kepuhun/
162	Putih	[pudi]	/pudi/	[muti]	/muti/	[mʊtin]	/mutin/	[bura]	/bura/

163	Rambut	[rukeʔtu]	/rukett'u/	[fulu]	/fulu/	[fʊk]	/fuk/	[rata]	/rata/
164	Rumput	[dyuʔu]	/dju'u/	[ulu]	/ulu/	[hɑe]	/hae/	[kedeku]	/kedeku/
165	Satu	[eʔhi]	/ehhi/	[esɑ]	/esa/	[idɑ]	/ida/	[tou]	/tou/
166	Saya	[ya]	/ya/	[au]	/au/	[hɑ'ʊ]	/hau/	[goe]	/goe/
167	Sayap	[rueʔla]	/ruell'a/	[liʔda]	/li'da/	[lirɑs]	/liras/	[kep'i]	/kepi/
168	Sedikit	[hudi]	/hudi/	[mbeI]	/mbei/	[oɑn'idɑ]	/oanida/	[esi]	/esi/
169	Sempit	[koʔbo]	/ko'bbo/	[makabia]	/makabia/	[lot]	/lot/	[keteke/hipet]	/keteke/hipet/
170	Semua	[hari eʔle]	/hari alle/	[basase]	/basase/	[hotuhotu]	/hotuhotu/	[wahaŋkae]	/wahangkae/
171	Siang	[eʔni loʔdho]	/anni lodho/	[lelelo]	/lelelo/	[loron]	/loron/	[rero]	/rero/
172	Siapa	[nadu]	/nadu/	[s3]	/se/	[se'idɑ]	/seida/	[heku]	/heku/
173	Suami	[dopa aʔmu]	/dopa ammu/	[saon]	/saon/	[lɑ'en]	/laen/	[ham]	/ham/
174	Sungai	[loko]	/loko/	[loe]	/loe/	[motɑ]	/mota/	[waiblaha]	/waiblaha/
175	Tahu	[toi]	/toi/	[mahine]	/mahine/	[hɑpene]	/hapene/	[moi]	/moi/
176	Tahun	[tou]	/tou/	[to]	/to/	[pinɑn]	/pinan/	[tun]	/tun/
177	Tajam	[naʔa]	/na'a/	[tande]	/tande/	[ro'ɑt]	/roat	[re'e]	/ree/
178	Takut	[medaʔu]	/meda'u/	[namtau]	/namtau/	[hɑta'ok]	hatauk	[so'ok]	/sook/
179	Tali	[dari]	/dari/	[tali]	/tali/	[tɑli]	/tali/	[tale]	/tale/
180	Tanah	[worai]	/worai/	[la3]	/lae/	[rɑi]	/rai/	[tana]	/tana/
181	Tangan	[ruwai]	/ruwai/	[liman]	/liman/	[limɑn]	/liman/	[limam]	/limam/
182	Tarik	[nuni]	/nuni/	l3a	/lea/	[dɑdɑ]	/dada/	[geha],[ikene]	/geha/,/ikene/
183	Tebal	[meʔa]	/me'a/	[fau]	/fau/	[mɑʔar]	/maar/	[tebal]	/tebal/
184	Telinga	[wodilu]	/wodilu/	[ndikido]	/ndikido/	[tilʊn]	/tilun/	[tilun]	/tilun/
185	Telur	[deʔlu]	/de'lu/	[telo]	/telo/	[mɑnʊtolʊn]	/manutolun/	[tel'u]	/telu/
186	Terbang	[lila]	/lila/	[lambu]	/lambu/	[semo]	/semo/	[beka]	/beka/
187	Tertawa	[mari]	/mari/	[mali]	/mali/	[hanasɑ]	/hanasa/	[geka]	/geka/
188	Tetek	[huhu]	/huhu/	[susu]	/susu/	[hasʊsʊ]	/hasusu/	[tuho]	/tuho/
189	Tidak	[aʔdho]	/adho/	[hoko]	/hoko/	[lɑe]	/lae/	[take]	/take/
190	Tidur	[beʔdyi]	/bedji/	[suŋgu]	/sunggu/	[tobɑ]	/toba/	[turuk]	/turuk/
191	Tiga	[teʔlu]	/te'lu/	[telu]	/telu/	[tolʊ]	/tolu/	[telu]	/telu/
192	Tikam (me)	[teʔbu]	/tebbu/	[mbau]	/mbau/	[sonɑ]	/sona/	[segat]	/segat/
193	Tipis	[meni]	/meni/	[niʔis]	/ni'is/	[miʔis]	/miis/	[menipi]	/menipi/
194	Tiup	[petiʔo]	/peti'o/	[fu]	/fu/	[hʊ]	/hu/	[puit]	/puit/
195	Tongkat	[keʔdyi]	/kedji/	[teteas]	/teteas/	[tokɑ]	/toka/	[nodok]	/nodok/
196	Tua	[weka]	/weka/	[lΛsi]	/lasi/	[ketʊɑs][ferik]	/Ketuas/(gen;ferik)	[belek]	/belek/
197	Tulang	[rui]	/rui/	[lui]	/lui/	[ruin]	/ruin/	[ri'u]	/riu/
198	Tumpul	[wada]	/do wada/	[mbaʔka]	/mba'ka/	[lɑro'ɑt]	/laroat/	[kebusu]	/kebusu/
199	Ular	[doboʔho]	/dobo'ho/	[ula]	/ula/	[semeɑ]	/semea/	[ula]	/ula/
200	Usus	[teneʔi]	/tene'i/	[tein]	/tein/	[ten]	/ten/	[koyen]	/koyen/