THE LINGUISTIC SITUATION
IN THE ISLANDS OF YAPEN, KURUDU,
NAU AND MIOSNUM, NEW GUINEA

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Language Map at the end of the volume.
Indicated are the areas of the languages used for comparison.
1. INTRODUCTION

Relatively little is known about the languages spoken on and around the island of Yapen. The published sources contain little more than a few brief word-lists, although there is more material to be found in manuscript form. This includes, for example, the lexicographical and other notes on the Yava language (especially of the Mantembu dialect) by Dominee I. S. Kijne, and the studies of the Scrui-Laut language by Dominee F. Slump, as well as material in official reports, like the grammatical notes on the southern coastal dialects, by Meester J. J. de Zoete.

The relationships of the different languages of Yapen to those of neighbouring territories, have not been examined in any great detail either, although Dr. H. K. J. Cowan and Dr. G. J. Held made some relevant observations. Cowan, in his Voorlopige resultaten van een ambtelijk taalonderszoek in Nieuw-Guinea (The Hague, 1953), pp. 6—7, discussed the dividing line between the Austronesian and non-Austronesian languages of Yapen. He did not enter further into the actual problems of relationships, for the material at his disposal did not enable him to do so. The conclusions he was able to draw at that point, are, however, corroborated in the present monograph.

There is some more information on this subject in the second section of the introduction to Held's Grammatica van het Waropensch (Bandung, 1942). In his discussion of the relationship of Waropen to other Austronesian languages of Geelvink Bay, Held assumed, though with due reservations, the existence of a dividing line between a western Geelvink Bay group, comprising the Numfor-Biak and the Wandamen-Windesi languages, and an eastern Geelvink Bay group, in which he included the languages of Yapen, especially of the eastern and southern parts, and those of Kurudu and of Waropen. This line, according to Held, also divided the Indonesian from the Melanesian languages (p. 7). In a later study, Papoea's van Waropen (Leiden, 1947, Engl. transl. The Papuas of Waropen, The Hague, 1957), Held remarked (p. 2) that the linguistic situation in Yapen is rather complicated and that a special place must be reserved for a separate Yapen group, beside the Numfor-Biak, Wandamen and Waropen 'cultural provinces'. This

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observation did not really contribute to the analysis, which remained vague and provisional. In this monograph I shall investigate whether it is possible to arrive at more definite conclusions.

There do exist linguistic maps and accounts of the language distribution on Yapen, but they are only available in unpublished reports. The only published map is by Dr. K. W. Galis in his series of articles, “Talen en dialecten van Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea”, *Tijdschrift Nieuw-Guinea*, vol. 16 (1955—'56).

In the present study I have suggested certain frontier changes in his map, and by mutually comparing the languages in question, I have also attempted to bring out their differences and relationships and thus to clarify the demarcations on the map.

After an account of my source materials and an explanation of the map, I shall give part of the lexicographic material, consider what conclusions there are to be drawn from it and, finally, note certain grammatical and other characteristics.
2. THE SOURCES

Some of the word-lists I have used are standard ones that were circulated for completion. First there is the list of more than 360 words and short sentences sent round to officials in 1947 by the Resident. Cowan used the results in his studies of the dividing line between Austronesian and non-Austronesian languages (cf., in particular, his Voorlopige resultaten etc.). I refer to this list as Standard List.

Under the term 100 List I refer to a much shorter list, which was circulated in 1955 and contained 100 words, all belonging to the so-called basic vocabulary. ‘Own material’ is that which I collected personally, virtually all of it during a sojourn on the island of Yapen in May 1958.

The following is a list of the sources which I used for this study. For the languages of Yapen:

A  1. Woi:  Own material: short word-list and some grammatical notes.
2. Pom:  Own material: short word-list and grammatical notes.
3. Marau:  Own material: short word-list.
4. Ansus:  Own material: word-list and grammatical notes.
5. Papuma:  Own material: short word-list.
6. Munggu:  Two 100 Lists, one filled in by a mantri of the anti-malaria service, the other by the village schoolmaster.
7. Busami:  Own material: short word-list.
8. Serui-Laut:  Own material: word-lists and grammatical notes.
9. Ambai/Menawi:  Own material: word-lists and grammatical notes, three 100 Lists, filled in by policemen.
10. Wadapi-Laut:  100 List, filled in by a mantri of the anti-malaria service, and own material: short word-list.
12. Kurudu: Own material: short word-list and grammatical notes of the dialect of Kurudu village; for the Kaipuri dialect, a 100 List, filled in by a policeman, and own material: word-lists and grammatical notes.

13. Yava: Own material of various dialects, in addition to a 100 List of the Wadapi-Darat dialect, from a mantri of the anti-malaria service.

As for the other Geelvink Bay languages which I have included in the comparative part of this study, I had at my disposal the following sources:

a. Biak: Primarily the Noemfoorsch Woordenboek by J. L. and F. J. F. van Hasselt (Amsterdam, 1947), which also notes many words in dialects of Biak. My own material, mainly on the Sorido dialect, also contains grammatical notes and, of course, includes Biak material from Yapen (Kanaki village). Then there are seven Standard Lists, two from Bosnik, one each from Korido, Warsa, Wardo, Numfor, and one of the Beser language from the Raja Ampat. There are 18 completed 100 Lists for the dialects of Biak and Numfor, and four 100 Lists completed by a Patrol Officer for the dialects of the Raja Ampat.

b. Waropen: Six 100 Lists, a Standard List and own material. The main source of information on Waropen is, of course, Heid’s Woordenlijst van het Waropensch (Bandung, 1942).

c. Wandamen: For this language there are published sources available. In the first place the Windesi word-list by J. A. van Balen, a missionary, appended to his “Windesische Verhalen”, Bijdragen Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, vol. 70 (1915). Then there are quite a few Wandamen words to be found in van Hasselt’s Numfor dictionary. Cowan published some “Notes on Windesi Grammar”, Oceania, vol. 26 (1955), which he had extracted mainly from the texts published by van Balen. As early as 1891, a “Lijstje van telwoorden en eenige zelfstandige naamwoorden enz. van Wandammen” was published by G. L. Bink, a missionary (Tijdschrift Bataviaasch Genootschap, vol. 34). This is now out of date. Dr. K. W. Galis gave me a fairly copious, typewritten list, which was probably compiled by the missionary J. Eygendaal and the same one as that mentioned by Cowan in his “Notes”.
There are three Standard Lists: from Bintuni, Windesi and Wamesa, and four 100 Lists: from Bintuni, Windesi and Wasior.

Finally, I have also used my own material, which consisted mainly of lexical data from Windesi.

d. Irarutu: Apart from some of my own material, there are nine 100 Lists: of the Funiara, Aroba, Yaru, Tugrama, Tomage, Werafuta and Warmnu dialects, completed by a variety of people. There are also two Standard Lists: of Kaitero and of Arguni Bay.

e. Mor: I found data on the language of the Mor islands in a 100 List, completed most expertly by Mrs. Roesler, an incomplete Standard List, a fairly copious list compiled by a naval officer, and my own material, which consisted of a word-list.

I shall in a few instances also include Ron and Dusner words in my comparative study. These are taken mainly from van Hasselt’s dictionary, although an old, hand-written list (by a missionary?) also proved useful.

For Dusner there was also a 100 List, filled in by the village schoolmaster. Of the language of Meoswar, there were only a few words in van Hasselt’s dictionary. I could not, therefore, fruitfully include it in my comparisons. There are also very few data on the languages of the southern coast of Geelvink Bay, which are better left out of consideration here. If new material on these were to be collected, it could be dealt with in a separate study.
3. THE LANGUAGE MAP

I give here a list of the languages of Yapen, roughly from West to East, in order to clarify the map.

Since several of the languages do not have a name — a common phenomenon in New Guinea — I have used those of villages or islands in which they are spoken. In these notes I shall not, generally, enter into language relationships, for these will be discussed later.

A. Woi. Spoken in the villages of Woi and Woinap and in Yenyari settlement, Miosnum Island. The number of Woi speakers amounts to more than 1300. It is quite clear from the vocabulary, e.g. the personal pronouns and numerals, that it is an Austronesian language. A remarkable feature is the existence of separate forms of the personal pronoun, not only for the singular and plural, but also for the dual and trial.

B. Biak. The Biak speaking people of Yapen may be regarded as recent immigrants; they do not think of themselves as real natives of Yapen. The villages of Indi (on Indi island), Karawi, Kanaki and Sormasen, are wholly Biak speaking. The populations of Yobi and of Sambarawai consist partly of Biak speakers, and Biak speakers are found in most of the villages along the North coast of Yapen, where a knowledge of the Biak language is common among the non-Biak population. The villages on the island of Kurudu probably have close ties with Biak, for, as I was informed, virtually everybody there speaks Biak, in addition to his own language. It is difficult to give the exact number of native Biak speakers on Yapen, but they are estimated at 500.

C. Aibondeni. This village has a separate language which shows many similarities with that of Ansus, whence the inhabitants are said to have come. They number about 150.

D. Pom. One language is common to the villages of Pom and Serewen and the small settlement of Yetuairau (on the island of Miosnum). It shows many points of similarity with the language of
Woi, but there are also considerable differences. The pronouns, for instance, do not appear to have dual and trial forms, as they do in the language of Woi. The special system of indicating personal possession of the parts of the body, very common in languages of this type as we shall see later, does not appear to exist in this one. It does, however, have separate forms to go with kinship terms, which vary in accordance with the owner. The speakers of this language number more than 700.

E. Marau. I use this name for the language spoken in the villages of Marau, Makiroan, Ohar, Natabui and Warabori. It is not, however, a wholly homogeneous language, but shows certain differences of dialect. One dialect is spoken in Marau, Makiroan and Ohar, whereas Natabui and Warabori each have their own dialect. The Marau speakers number almost 1200.

F. Ansus. This is spoken mainly in the villages of Ansus, Kairawa and Yemprum on the island of Miosnum. Ansus speaking people are also found scattered in other places, like Serui, where a fairly large number of them live. It is impossible therefore to give their exact numbers, which must approach 3600.

G. Papuma. Although this language is spoken only in the village of Papuma, and not even in the whole of that, because it also houses a number of Ansus speakers, the Papuma speakers nevertheless number more than 700. Some of its grammatical details will be discussed later, but there is one feature that I wish to mention here: in Papuma word accent is distinctive, that is to say, there are words which may be distinguished by the place of the accent. For example:

\[ \text{wēa} — \text{you stand, as opposed to} \]
\[ \text{weā} — \text{root}. \]

H. Munggui. I use this name for the language spoken in the villages of Munggui, Windesi (to be distinguished from the village with the same name in the Wandamen area), Puramati and Morui. Two dialects can be distinguished in Munggui, one spoken in Windesi and Murui, the other in Munggui and Puramati. Munggui speakers number more than 650.
J. Busami. This is spoken in the villages of Mariarotu, Kamanap, Sasawa and Kaonda. Three dialects can be distinguished, of which that spoken in Kamanap and Mariarotu, and that of Sasawa, are more closely related than the third, spoken in Kaonda. Mariarotu and Kamanap have many contacts with Serui-Laut, and most of the villagers know the Serui-Laut language. In Mariarotu there live a number of native Serui-Laut speakers. It is to be regretted that only scant information could be collected about this language, for it seems to occupy a special position.

The total number of Busami speakers is about 350.

K. Serui-Laut. Spoken in the villages of Serui-Laut and Kanawa and Nau island, off the coast of Waropen. The populations of Mariarotu, Aromarea and Ariepi consist partly of native Serui-Laut speakers. Around the town of Serui, there are also settlements of people from Serui-Laut. This language is so similar to that of Ambai and Menawi, that one would be inclined to call them two dialects. Even though there are no general linguistic criteria for distinguishing dialects from languages, it is, nonetheless, preferable to call them languages, especially since the dividing line between them is very clear. The view that has been propounded, that there could be said to exist one 'southern coastal language', of which the idioms of Ansus etc. were but dialects, is not really tenable on account of their differences.

Without entering further into other grammatical details, I would mention here that in the language of Serui-Laut, the special system of indicating personal possession of the parts of the body and of kinship terms, is (or has become?) incomplete. As a result, the system of indicating ownership used with other nouns, is used in addition. The number of Serui-Laut speakers is estimated at more than 1000.

L. Yava. This language is also called Yapanani, or Mora. It is spoken in the northern coastal villages of Arijobu, Rosbori, Artena, Dore, Tindaret, Kiriow, Sambarawai and Yobi; in the interior in Ambaidiru and Mambon, and on, or near, the South coast in Ariepi, Tatu, Abukarei, Aromarea, Sarawandori, Mariadei, Mantembu, Tarau, Kampong Baru, Woru, Turu, Kabuaena, Yapanani-Borai, Konti-Unai, Kainui, Wadapi-Darat (Wadapi II) and Saweru.

As I mentioned before, Serui-Laut speakers are found in Aromarea and Ariepi, and Biak speakers in Sambarawai and Yobi. The town of Serui is a remarkable enclave in this area, for it has a most hetero-
geneous population which speaks mainly Dutch and Malay. The Yava
language is spoken on the outskirts, that is, in Tarau, Kampong-Baru
and Woru.

The Yava linguistic area, with more than 4500 speakers, is not
homogeneous, and can be divided into a number of dialects. These have
rather fluid dividing lines, a common feature in contiguous dialect
areas. The dialects of Ambaidiru and Mambon, Turu, Tarau, Ariepi,
Woru and Kampong-Baru, Mantembu, Mariadei, Kainui and Konti
Unai, Wadapi Darat, Saweru, were examined more closely than the
others. It was noted that a dialect which has much in common with
that of Ambaidiru, is spoken in the northern coastal villages, with the
exceptions of Yobi and Sambarawai, where another dialect is spoken,
and of Ariobu, whose dialect is different again from the other two.
Another distinctive dialect is spoken in Sarawandori, Yapanani-Borai
and Kabuaena.

Of the dialects to which special attention was paid, that of Saweru
(more than 350 speakers), is the most distinctive, so much so, that
there is a temptation to call it a separate language. But it appears
that the speakers of the Saweru dialect understand the other dialects
reasonably well and that on both sides there is the feeling that they
speak the same language. It is preferable, therefore, to call it a diver-
genent dialect. The causes of this divergence are probably the very
isolated position of Saweru, as the only Yava speaking village situated
on an island, and its close contacts with the Ambai speakers, whose
language has clearly influenced the Saweru dialect. If this is indeed
so, the Saweru dialect will in the future probably diverge so much
from the other Yava dialects, that it will no longer be possible to
deny it the status of a separate language.

The very distinctive character of the dialect spoken in a few Mora
villages in the interior, in Ambaidiru and Mambon, should also be
attributed to their isolation. The dialect of Wadapi-Darat and that of
Konti-Unai and Kainui are less distinct; although they show a large
number of distinctive characteristics, they have considerable features
in common. The dialect of Ariepi stands somewhat apart from the
others. The group of Mariadei, Kampong Baru, Mantembu, Tarau
and Turu dialects is fairly homogeneous; the dialects of Kampong-
Baru and Woru and that of Turu show most similarities, while that
of Mariadei is the most divergent of this group.

Yava is very different in its grammatical structure and its vocabu-
lary from the other languages spoken in Yapen. Unlike these, it does
not belong to the Austronesian, or Malayo-Polynesian, language family. The numerals and the pronouns, in particular, are entirely different, and the grammatical structure shows many non-Austronesian features. The presence of some Austronesian words in the Yava vocabulary is due to long periods of contact with the surrounding languages.

This places Yava in the category of non-Austronesian languages of New Guinea, which are usually called the Papuan languages. One would have to look for related languages on the mainland of New Guinea, which is almost exclusively a Papuan language area. From a superficial comparison of Yava with the languages of Vogelkop, I have the impression that related languages are spoken in this area, as had already been surmised by Cowan. It is impossible to take this assumption any further, because the Vogelkop languages have not yet been examined in sufficient detail. I have not, therefore, included Yava in my comparative study below, and subjected only the Austronesian languages to closer examination.

Yava is a typical language of the interior. This agrees with local tradition, which says that the Mora people are the original inhabitants of the island, whereas the speakers of Austronesian languages came from elsewhere. It is noteworthy, in this context, that the Mora villages which are now on the coast, are believed formerly to have been situated in the interior: some of them are known to have moved only recently.

I cannot give many grammatical details of Yava here, because I lacked time for a full investigation. The conjugation of the verb appears to be particularly complicated, a common phenomenon in Papuan languages. I also noted that there are a number of suffixes, added to the noun, which seem to have the value of a sort of article. They differ in form according to the gender and number of the noun to which they are suffixed: masculine, feminine or plural. E.g.

in Saweru:  

\[
\begin{align*}
paituanepie & \quad \text{— old man;} \\
a:nanemie & \quad \text{— old woman;} \\
kamenawie & \quad \text{— men;} \\
ruamenawie & \quad \text{— women.}
\end{align*}
\]

Words which have no inherent gender are treated like masculine words; e.g.

\[
sapedaepie \quad \text{— bicycle.}
\]

These suffixes vary in form from one dialect to another.
A distinction between masculine and feminine is also found in the personal pronouns and in the third person singular of the verb; e.g. Mantembu: \(ue\) — he; \(uem\) — she; \(de\) — he comes; \(more\) — she comes.

Compounds of two nouns are also a common feature. The determinant comes first, as in the English "bookcase". E.g.

Mantembu: \(no-kea\) — 'tree skin', i.e. bark;
Saweru: \(nawao-kea\) — 'mouth skin', i.e. lips;
Turu: \(ami-kami\) — bird’s egg;
Ariepi: \(mangore-kamige\) — hen’s egg.

It should also be noted here, that in the names of the parts of the body, the variable element which indicates the owner, is found at the beginning of the word, in contrast with the custom in the Austronesian languages of Yapen. Tarau, for instance:

\(nawa\) — my mouth
\(sawa\) — our mouths.

This feature is also found in most of the Vogelkop languages.

M. Ambai. By this name I indicate the language spoken in the villages of Ambai, Rondepi, Kawipi, Menawi, Randawaya (I and II) and Sumberbaba. These villages each have their own dialect, except for Kawipi and Rondepi, where the same dialect is spoken as at Ambai. The differences between the dialects are very small.

Ambai speakers number more than 6500.

N. Wadapi-Laut. The language of this village (also indicated as Wadapi I) is also known by most of the inhabitants of Wadapi-Darat. It closely resembles Ambai, but must nevertheless be regarded as a separate language. The relationship between Ambai and Wadapi-Laut is approximately the same as that between Serui-Laut and Ambai, which I discussed above. It is impossible to give the exact number of Wadapi-Laut speakers, but it probably does not amount to more than 150.

O. Wabo. This language is also called Nusari. It is spoken by more than 900 people in the villages of Kerenui, Woda, Wansma, Korombobi, Barawai, Paparu and Waindu. It has a few dialects. Korombobi
has its own dialect, which is most closely related to that of Kerenui,
Woda and Wansma. Paparu and Waindu have a common dialect,
while the hamlet of Barawai (21 inhabitants) has its own dialect.

P. Kurudu. This language is spoken in the island of the same name.
The villages of Kurudu and Kaipuri each have their own dialects,
which differ only a little. I have already mentioned Biak influence on
this language. The Kurudu speakers number nearly 1100.

It might be useful once more to enumerate the different languages,
this time in the sequence of the numbers of speakers, which will place
them in their order of importance. I have left out Biak, because
counting only the Biak speakers of Yapen, the importance of this
language would not be shown in its true light. An evaluation based on
the total number lies outside the scope of this study.

The list then looks as follows:

1. Ambai (6500)  6. Marau (1200)  11. Munggui (650)
5. Woi (1300)  10. Papuma (700)
4. THE COMPARATIVE WORD-LIST

We must now examine in greater detail some of the lexical material for these languages.

It would take us too far afield to give all the words from the lists which could be considered for comparative purposes, so I have curtailed the material by about half. The choice is somewhat arbitrary, preference having been given to words which occurred in the greatest number of lists. The Basic Vocabulary, i.e. the vocabulary for simple, everyday concepts, is relatively well represented in consequence. The collection of material was, in fact, based on this preference for words from the Basic Vocabulary, on the assumption that there would be the fewest cases of borrowing from other languages, the obscuring effects of mutual borrowings would thereby be eliminated as far as possible, and lexical similarities and dissimilarities would more clearly demonstrate the degree of relationship.

As we shall see, I have not attempted rigidly to eliminate the borrowed elements from the comparative lists, and indeed have included typical 'culture terms'. Whenever possible I have attempted to note loan words, but those which were too dubious have been omitted from the list.

I have also left out words which did not contain any new information and were therefore irrelevant for our purposes. In all the languages discussed here, the word for the bark of a tree, for example, appeared to be a compound of a word for wood and a word for skin; words for milk were either the same as that for a woman's breast, or a compound of this and the word for water. In many languages the word for river was the same as that for water, in others there were special words for river, but then, again, there were cognate words in other languages with the meaning of water. In some languages the word for woman was used for wife, others had a special word, and a third category had a word related to it, meaning woman. I have included all these words under the heading 'woman', and words for husband are under the heading 'man'.

As I mentioned before, all the languages included in the comparative part of this study, belong to the Austronesian, or Malayo-Polynesian, family of languages.
Although one might reasonably expect proof for this classification, I considered it better not to give this, because such proof would have to consist of material from other groups of languages of this family which lie far beyond the area to be discussed in the present study. It is not strictly necessary to do so either, for some of the words in the lexicographical section gave me occasion to record the Austronesian ur-form. In addition, anyone who is familiar with Austronesian linguistic comparison will continually find evidence for the Austronesian character of these languages. I shall therefore, in principle, occupy myself with mutual comparisons of these languages. I shall only occasionally mention further relationships of certain words, usually on the basis of what Dempwolff notes as 'Ur-Austronesisc' in his Vergleichende Lautlehre des Austronesischen Wortschatzes. For practical reasons I have drastically simplified his spelling.

I have also simplified, (of necessity), the spelling of words in the Geelvink Bay languages. Not much was lost thereby, for the finer nuances are not relevant in the determination of the identity of words in the different languages, particularly since it is not yet possible to describe them phonologically.

The main points about the orthography used here, are:

a for all low vowels;
e for all mid front vowels;
o for all mid back vowels;
u for all high back vowels;
ɔ for all mid central vowels;
f for both the voiceless bi-labial and the labio-dental fricatives;
v for the voiced bi-labial and the labio-dental fricatives;
ŋ for the voiced velar nasal;
g for the voiced velar plosive;
ʔ for the glottal stop (hamsa).

The remaining symbols require no elucidation, provided the reader remembers that they all cover a wide range of sounds. Stress-accent, vowel pitch and vowel length (part of the accentual system in many of these languages) are not indicated.

The system I have followed was to arrange words of the same, or almost the same, meaning, under one heading, in such a way that words which may be said to be identical, are placed together. The meaning of a word is mentioned separately only when it diverges from
that of the heading. If one language has several words, these are given separately, but if there are very many of them, the irrelevant ones are omitted. This procedure was followed in particular with words from languages for which copious material was available, like Biak. When different forms were found in different dialects, as often happens in Biak and Irrarutu, not only one dialect was followed, but the form which might be considered to be the most representative was given.

Agreement in form has been the criterion in the classification of directly related words, and not possible historical identity. Therefore, when there is a characteristic formal difference between two words which cannot be explained from a sound shift, they are given separately, as two groups, even if they appear originally to derive from one form. I have done this because in comparisons of related languages, differences are significant in the determination of mutual relationships.

As will be seen, the sequence of the words in the list below is arbitrary.

1. EYE

a. Ansus: rekami, reŋkami; Woi: rekami; Papuma: denkami; Marau: henunde kami; Munggui: renkami, erekami; Wadapi-Laut: ure; Serui-Laut: re, rure; Ambai: uren, uren; Pom: tandemo; Wandamen: re.

The common element is *re, which also occurs with the meanings of ‘forehead’, ‘face’, ‘front’. It may derive from Austronesian *dahay - forehead. We shall come across *kami again in nr. 128, STONE.

b. Kurudu: ndokmi, ndokme; Wabo: rokmin.

c. Biak: mga, mgamor; Dusner: mata, meta; Ron: maka; Irrarutu: matie; Mor: masina\*u.

Austronesian *mata is clearly recognisable in these words.

d. Waropen: ambeisi, kambeisi.

2. EAR

a. Kurudu: train; Wabo: taranden; Pom: taradyau; Wadapi-Laut: tarandau; Ansus: tarangkambirei; Ambai: tarahamirei; Serui-Laut: tara, tara-kamindei; Woi: tarakambirei; Papuma: tarangkambire; Munggui: tarakamre, tarakamdei; Wandamen: taradir, taradiau, tarakondi; Irrarutu: tgra; Waropen: darei, narorei; Mor: tna; Biak: kna, knaram, knamin; Ron: kna; Dusner: tna.

The common element *tana etc. is undoubtedly Austronesian *talina. The additional elements *-dau etc., in Pom, Wadapi-
Laut, Wandamen and Biak, mean ‘leaf’; together the words really mean ‘ear shell’. The suffixed elements *kmirei etc., in Ansus, Ambai, Serui-Laut, Woi, Papuma, Munggui and perhaps also in Waropen, mean ‘hole’; together the words mean ‘hearing hole’.

3. MOUTH
a. Munggui: sua; Biak: sba, sbadon; Ron: saba; Dusner: sv, saba.
b. Ansus: wore; Serui-Laut: ore, oren; Woi: nore; Papuma: wore; Wandamen: sore; Waropen: saronga; Mor: ture.
c. Kurudu: bondo; Ambai: boro, boron; Wadapi-Laut: boromo; Wabo: boip; Waropen: boro, woro, worodo; Mor: bot.
d. Pom: huapa.
e. Waropen: jio.
f. Irarutu: rinta, rimata.
g. Irarutu: gan.

4. NOSE
a. Ambai: ubo, ubon; Wadapi-Laut: ubomo; Serui-Laut: ompe; Papuma: wompe; Ansus: sopemi; Munggui: so; Wabo: sore; Kurudu: sore; Mor: horo; Wandamen: su; Biak: sno, snoni, snonikor; Ron: sono; Dusner: sno.
b. Woi: hokama; Pom: hokama.
c. Waropen: niha, niabo.
d. Irarutu: wegur.

5. TOOTH
a. Kurudu: ropan, rompan; Wabo: ropan; Dusner: rpe, repen; Irarutu: rfo, rforu, rf, rfuru.
b. Ansus: dere; Ambai: dore, doren; Serui-Laut: doren; Woi: tere; Papuma: dere; Pom: die; Wadapi-Laut: dere; Munggui: tesina (-sina = bone); Wandamen: dire, dere.
c. Biak: na, nakor; Ron: nia.
d. Mor: woto
e. Waropen: enasa, easa, kenasa, keasa.

6. TONGUE
a. Kurudu: topre; Ambai: tafer, taferen; Serui-Laut: tapare, taparen; Wadapi-Laut: tapere; Woi: tapare; Munggui: tapar;
Wabo: tapadei; Ansus: serepan, repa; Papuma: orempan; Wandamen: tapare; Dusner: taprer; Ron: kaperer; Biak: kaperer.

b. Pom: uatanden.
c. Irarutu: mamadye; Mor: nema, nemat.
d. Biak: ramar; Waropen: mero, mbero.

7. HEAD
a. Kurudu: du; Wabo: durere; Ansus: dukami, dunkami; Ambai: nunkamia; Serui-Laut: nunkami; Woi: riukami; Papuma: dunkami; Wadapi-Laut: numukamei; Marau: riukami; Pom: rehina; Munggui: dukampori; Wandamen: ru; Irarutu: ruguin, ruguin, runguin; Biak: ru, bru; Ron: robu; Dusner: rbu, robu; Mor: varo.

b. Biak: bu-kor.
c. Waropen: borai, worai.

8. NECK
a. Kurudu: roprai; Wabo: roporai; Ansus: raukanan; Ambai: rahana, rahanaŋ; Serui-Laut: raukanan; Wadapi-Laut: ramukanan; Papuma: rauŋkanan; Munggui: raukan; Pom: raukaroo; Woi: raukwo; Wandamen: rau, raubaba; Ron: rowa; Waropen: doa.

c. Biak: aoren; Mor: toro.
d. Irarutu: derbun.
e. Waropen: donga.
f. Dusner: srir; Meoswar: srindi.

9. HAIR (of the head)
a. Kurudu: duruan; Ansus: duandaun; Ambai: nurandaun; Wabo: durai; Serui-Laut: nandaun; Woi: riurandau; Pom: runandau; Wadapi-Laut: nu-randau; Munggui: runana; Mor: uranu; Wandamen: runandaun, runandau; Biak: buram; Dusner: rbundam; Meoswar: rburam.

b. Waropen: sina, woraisina.
c. Biak: pik.
d. Kurudu: dukoi.
e. Irarutu: dunguin-fru.

Verh. dl. XXXV
10. HAND
Kurudu: wekan; Ansus: wara; Ambai: wara; Wabo: wara;
Serui-Laut: wara, waran; Woi: wara; Papuma: wara; Pom:
bwara; Wadapi-Laut: wara; Marau: waran; Munggui: bara;
Dusner: bra; Biak: bra, rwa; Irarutu: fra; Wandamen: vara;
Waropen: waha, baha, wanga; Mor: varea.

11. SOLE (FOOT), PALM (HAND)
a. Ansus: -ban; Serui-Laut: -ba; Wandamen: -ba, -van; Biak:
   -bwam, -wam.
b. Waropen: -rasi.
   The hyphens indicate that the appropriate word for foot or
   hand normally precedes these words.

12. FOOT
a. Kurudu: were; Wabo: were; Biak: we; Ron: we; Dusner: we.
b. Ansus: ae; Ambai: ase; Serui-Laut: ae; Wadapi-Laut: ase;
   Marau: ae; Pom: ai; Papuma: ae; Woi: aie; Munggui: aye;
   Waropen: e; Wandamen: ae, ai.
c. Mor: nea, neat.
d. Irarutu: fa.

13. KNEE
a. Kurudu: bu, bun; Ansus: bu; Ambai: buka; Serui-Laut: bua;
   Woi: bu; Papuma: bu; Pom: bu; Wadapi-Laut: buka; Mung-
   gui: bu; Mor: bu; Waropen: embu, kembu; Wandamen: bu;
   Irarutu: wivu.
b. Wabo: bure; Biak: pur; Dusner: pur.

14. BUTTOCKS
a. Ansus: ama; Ambai: ama; Serui-Laut: amanda, amamon-koro-
    rori; Papuma: amakado, amankado; Pom: samokodori; Woi:
    hama; Wadapi-Laut: ama; Munggui: sama; Wandamen: sama;
    Mor: tomo.
c. Wabo: sakebu.
d. Biak: kodon, krodon, kro; Waropen: indo, kindo, iro, kiro;
   Dusner: kro.
e. Irarutu: fatari, ftari.
15. ABDOMEN
a. Kurudu: sine; Wabo: sine; Wadapi-Laut: ene; Ambai: ene; Serui-Laut: ane; Munggui: sane; Papuma: ane; Ansus: ane; Woi: hane; Pom: hane; Mor: sine; Wandamen: sane; Dusner: sne; Biak: sne; Ron: sena; Waropen: nina.
b. Irarutu: fta, fata.

16. WOMAN’S BREAST
Kurudu: su; Wabo: su; Serui-Laut: su; Munggui: susi, huku, suho; Pom: huku; Woi: huku; Ansus: uu; Papuma: u; Wadapi-Laut: ui; Ambai: ui; Dusner: sus; Mor: tut, tuta; Waropen: susi; Wandamen: susu; Irarutu: sus; Biak: sus, tut.
All these forms derive from Austronesian *susu.

17. HEART
a. Kurudu: aybop; Serui-Laut: aibo; Wandamen: aibo; Biak: aibon; Ron: abon; Meoswar: aibo.
b. Biak: barmor.
c. Wandamen: kopi.
d. Waropen: wawo.
A few more words for heart are given under no. 18.

18. LIVER
a. Kurudu: ate; Ambai: anteni; Serui-Laut: anteni = heart; Dusner: ten; Biak: ken.
c. Serui-Laut: aneraron; Ambai: roron, which also means heart.

19. BACK
a. Ansus: karupuan; Ambai: kuru; Serui-Laut: kuru, karufui; Wandamen: kuru; Biak: kru; Waropen: ruai.
b. Kurudu: tokmapi.
c. Biak: dokor.
d. Irarutu: tarire.
e. Irarutu: jegie.
f. Mor: hareta.
g. Mor: tamorot.
20. SKIN
   a. Ansus: rerawa; Ambai: rerawa; Wabo: rerawe; Serui-Laut: rerawa; Woi: rerawa; Papuma: rerawa; Pom: rerawa; Wadapi-Laut: rerawa; Munggui: rerawa; Wandamen: rawa; Waropen: rai.
   c. Biak: rib; Irarutu: rit; Mor: hi'i.
   d. Biak: kef, kif.
   e. Waropen: ude.
   f. Dusner: iker.
   g. Wandamen: sor.

21. BODY HAIR, FEATHER
   a. Ansus: wuru; Ambai: vavoru; Serui-Laut: baboru; Wandamen: baburu; Waropen: wuro; Mor: buru; Irarutu: fru; Biak: bur; Dusner: bur.
   b. Ansus: netui; Papuma: netui; Munggui: netui; Wandamen: tu, tum; Biak: kum.
   d. Kurudu: rwan; Wabo: dirawa; Serui-Laut: rawa; Ansus: rawa; Pom: rawa; Woi: rawa.
      The words under a. represent Austronesian *bulu.

22. SWEAT
   a. Ansus: awian; Biak: sayan, sayayn.
   b. Ambai: amaya; Wandamen: samayar, samariari.
   d. Irarutu: regisa.
   e. Waropen: nano.
   f. Mor: mamani'a.

23. SALIVA
   c. Irarutu: taofidye.
   d. Irarutu: fani.
   e. Waropen: diwako.
   g. Mor: inuku'a.
24. BLOOD
   a. Ansus: ria; Serui-Laut: ria; Woi: ria; Papuma: ria; Wandamen: ria, riat.
   b. Ambai: rika; Wadapi-Laut: rika; Dusner: riket; Ron: rik; Biak: rik.
   c. Kurudu: mda, mnda, mra; Wabo: mara; Pom: maro.
   d. Munggui: ruman.
   e. Waropen: rara; Mor: rara.
   f. Irarutu: wames, wamas.

25. VEIN
   a. Ansus: urarua; Serui-Laut: oraru; Woi: arua; Papuma: worama;
      Pom: urarua; Munggui: orirua, uraruba; Biak: urek, kapurik
   b. Ambai: ae; Wadapi-Laut: aye; Wandamen: wair; Waropen: arino;
      Mor: woriesara.
   c. Kurudu: insen, nsien, nsen; Wabo: seseri; Irarutu: rir; Ron:
      siren.
   d. Irarutu: wonger.
   e. Dusner: pires.
   f. Dusner: wesum.
      The words under a. probably represent Austronesian *uRat.
      The original meaning of the words under b., is: rope.

26. FLESH
   a. Kurudu: tra; Wabo: tara; Wadapi-Laut: tarai; Serui-Laut:
      tarai; Ambai: tarai; Ansus: tarai; Woi: tarai; Papuma: tarai;
      Pom: tarai; Munggui: tarai; Wandamen: tarai; Waropen: dai;
      Mor: arait.
   b. Dusner: trap; Biak: kraf.
   c. Waropen: ado; Mor: tu, tui.
      The words under b. may well be cognate with those under a.
      The words under a. are characterised by the occurrence of a
      final i in most of them, and absent in the words of b. The absence
      of a final consonant in those under a., is less significant.

27. FAT (the fat)
   a. Kurudu: man; Wabo: man; Serui-Laut: main; Wadapi-Laut:
      mian; Ansus: mian; Munggui: main; Pom: nemain; Papuma:
      nemain; Woi: nemain; Wandamen: mai,mai,mian; Waropen:
mana; Mor: manana.
b. Biak: mafən; Dusner: mapen.
c. Biak: bob.
d. Irarutu: mtir.

28. BONE
a. Ansus: ina; Ambai: ina; Serui-Laut: ina; Wadapi-Laut: ina,
Papuma: ina; Pom: hina; Woi: hina; Munggui: sina, hina;
Wandamen: sina.
b. Kurudu: praı; Wabo: parai.
c. Biak: kor; Waropen: korı; Mor: 'oro; Dusner: tor; Irarutu:
rur.

d. Kurudu: rangin; Wabo: disoe; Wadapi-Laut: di; Ambai: di;
Serui-Laut: di; Ansus: di; Pom: di; Papuma: ti; Woi: ti;
Munggui: si, tyi; Wandamen: dir; Irarutu: tengerire.
b. Ron: par; Wandamen: par; Biak: par.
c. Biak: be, we.
d. Mor: buni.
e. Waropen: uja.

30. TO EAT
a. Kurudu: -ampi; Wabo: -ampi; Wadapi-Laut: -ampi; Ambai:
-ampi; Serui-Laut: an, -ampi; Busami: -ampi; Munggui: -ampi;
Ansus: -ampi; Pom: -ampi; Papuma: -ampi; Woi: -an; Wanda-
men: an, anpi, api; Waropen: anı; Mor: ani; Biak: an, kan;
Irarutu: ga, nga, gafe, ngafe.
b. Mor: andoa; Dusner: ando; Ron: ando.

The Wandamen word, and many of those of the Yapen lan-
guages, have -pi added to the end. This probably functions as
a sort of object: “to eat something”, when what is eaten is not
mentioned otherwise. The apparently superfluous element -fe in
Irarutu, may correspond to this element -pi.

As I know nothing about the nature of the elements -do in
Dusner and Ron words, and -doa in the Mor word, I have
classified these words separately.

Generally, it seems fairly certain that the element an in all
these words, derives from Austronesian *kan.
31. TO DRINK
   a. Wabo: unuñ; Ambai: unuñ; Wadapi-Laut: -unu; Serui-Laut: unu, unuñ; Munggui: -unu, -unun; Ansus: -unu, unuñ; Woi: unuñ; Papuma: unuñ; Pom: -unu; Wandamen: unu, unum; Waropen: una; Mor: anumi.
   b. Kurudu: urma, uruma.
   c. Biak: inem; Ron: inem; Dusner: inem; Irarutu: gin, ngin, gine, ngine.
   These forms apparently all go back to Austronesian *inum.

32. TO HEAR
   a. Kurudu: -daur, -daora; Wabo: wadaore; Wadapi-Laut: tarad-dawai; Ambai: taraoa; Serui-Laut: taroa; Ansus: tarawa; Munggui: taraho; Papuma: taraso; Pom: taraho; Woi: taraho; Wandamen: -diawa; Waropen: ria, riawara; Biak: rower.
   b. Biak: mnañ; Ron: manaf; Dusner: manap, mnap.
   c. Irarutu: bnogér, banogre, banongre.
   d. Waropen: -nasa, -nata.
   e. Mor: -orani.

33. TO SEE
   a. Woi: rehoa; Papuma: reso; Pom: -ndeho; Munggui: reso, rehoto; Busami: renso; Serui-Laut: waioa.
   c. Mor: arika; Ansus: ereukwa.
   d. Kurudu: umda, -umbra; Wabo: -ume; Mor: aruma.
   e. Waropen: anima.
   f. Waropen: siray; Wandamen: ser, sera.
   g. Wandamen: sayo, sayor; Ron: sayor.
   h. Biak: man; Dusner: man.
   j. Irarutu: bguen.
   k. Irarutu: maksi.

34. TO LIE
   Ambai: wata; Serui-Laut: vata; Wadapi-Laut: watai; Munggui: bata; Wandamen: bata; Biak: barok.

35. TO SLEEP
   Kurudu: -ena; Wabo: -ene; Ambai: ena; Serui-Laut: ena; Busami: -ena; Munggui: -ena; Ansus: -ena; Pom: -ena;
Papuma: *ena; Woi: *ena; Wandamen: *ena; Waropen: *enako; Mor: *iena; Irarutu: *gin, *ngine; Biak: *enəf; Dusner: *enep.

36. TO DIE
   b. Ansus: *keda; Woi: *karia; Papuma: *koria; Pom: *karia.
   d. Munggui: *ero, *doto; Waropen: *ero.
   e. Biak: *mar; Irarutu: *mat, *matə, *nmat; Mor: *ma³a; Ron: *mar.
   f. Wandamen: *boru.
   g. Busami: *pio.

   The words under e. clearly derive from Austronesian *matay.
   This may also apply to the words under c.

37. TO SIT
   c. Ansus: *moi; Serui-Laut: *moi; Munggui: *maho; Pom: *mahoi; Papuma: *moi; Woi: *mahoi; Wandamen: *masoi; Mor: *i²oi.
   d. Kurudu: *tur, *tura; Mor: *tu²o; Irarutu: *mto\.
   e. Biak: *kon, *kon; Ron: *kon; Dusner: *ton.

38. TO STAND
   a. Kurudu: *osra; Ansus: *oa; Ambai: *oa; Serui-Laut: *oa; Papuma: *oa; Pom: *oha; Wadapi-Laut: *o³a; Munggui: *ohar; Wandamen: *osa; Waropen: *osara, *otaro; Mor: *ta³oma; Biak: *orəs; Dusner: *ores.
   b. Wabo: *ese.
   c. Woi: *tera.
   d. Irarutu: *mrir.

   This last word is Austronesian *diRi.

39. TO FLY
   a. Ansus: *yepo; Ambai: *sifo; Wabo: *sifo; Serui-Laut: *safa; Woi: *hepo; Papuma: *sepo; Wadapi-Laut: *sipo; Wandamen: *sapop.
d. Mor: utum, utuma.
e. Waropen: era.
f. Waropen: kipai.
g. Irarutu: sur.
h. Irarutu: narine.

40. TO WEEP
   a. Kurudu: sais; Wabo: sae; Wadapi-Laut: ai; Ambai: sai; Serui-Laut: ai, sai; Ansus: ai; Woi: hai; Wandamen: sai, sais.
   b. Papuma: wori; Pom: ori; Munggui: ori, kori.
   c. Biak: kans, kanas; Dusner: an; Mor: anita; Waropen: anisa, aniko, kaniko; Irarutu: mtag, mtage, mtange.

   The words under a., as well as under c., must be related to Austronesian *tanis. The intervocalic nasal has apparently disappeared in the first group.

41. TO LAUGH
   a. Serui-Laut: mari; Ambai: imiri; Wandamen: mari; Mor: maria.
   b. Kurudu: uamdi.
   c. Waropen: aneno, aneka.

42. TO WALK
   a. Kurudu: ra; Wabo: ra; Wadapi-Laut: ro; Ambai: ra; Serui-Laut: ran; Ansus: ra; Munggui: da; Busami: ro; Pom: ra; Papuma: ra; Woi: ra; Wandamen: ra; Waropen: ra; Biak: ra; Dusner: ra.
   b. Irarutu: ban; Biak: mran, mbran, mbrain.
   c. Waropen: ede.
   d. Mor: sana*a.

43. TO RUN
   b. Biak: frar; Ron: farar; Dusner: parar.
   c. Waropen: amoko, amowo.

44. TO COME
   a. Kurudu: rama; Wabo: -rama; Wadapi-Laut:roma; Ambai: rama; Serui-Laut: rama; Ansus: rama; Munggui: rama, roma;
Pom: *ruma*; Papuma: *rama*; Woi: *rama*; Mor: *rama*; Waropen: *rama*; Wandamen: *rama*; Biak: *rama*; Dusner: *rama*; Ron: *rama*.

b. Biak: *ma*; Irarutu: *ma*.

c. Waropen: *ede*.

45. TO SWIM

a. Kurudu: *as, asa*; Dusner: *as*; Ron: *as*; Wandamen: *as*; Biak: *as*; Mor: *ata*.


c. Ambai: *eria*; Wadapi-Laut: *eriai*.

d. Pom: *toseu*.

e. Waropen: *embua*.

f. Irarutu: *mekeka, makaka*.

46. TO FOLLOW


b. Biak: *so*; Wandamen: *so*; Ron: *so*.

c. Serui-Laut: *konta*.

d. Biak: *yom*.

e. Biak: *yau*.

47. TO DANCE

a. Kurudu: *rioa*; Waropen: *owa, hoa*.

b. Ambai: *makai, mahai*.

c. Serui-Laut: *eara*.

d. Wandamen: *mayi*.

e. Biak: *mas*.

48. TO PLAY

a. Serui Laut: *mei*; Ambai: *mey*; Kurudu: *momeira*; Waropen: *amaina*; Wandamen: *mai, mei*.

b. Biak: *fnak*; Ron: *faniak*; Dusner: *panat*.

49. TO COOK

a. Ambai: *nunu*; Serui-Laut: *nunu, tunu*; Wandamen: *nunu, nunum*; Waropen: *una* = to fry; Mor: *una, uni*; Irarutu: *matun* = to fry; Biak: *kun* = to fry.
b. Serui-Laut: \textit{pra} = to fry; Busami: \textit{pare}; Biak: \textit{parom} = to roast.
c. Biak: \textit{rak\`en}, \textit{rar\`en} = to roast; Wandamen: \textit{ran}.
d. Biak: \textit{fnap}.
e. Waropen: \textit{seka}.
f. Kurudu: -\textit{ai}.

The words under a. represent Austronesian *\textit{tutun} = to burn, to light.

50. TO BURN (intransitive)
b. Kurudu: \textit{viri}, \textit{viria}.
c. Wabo: \textit{sapodui}.
d. Munggui: \textit{tyunta}.
e. Mor: \textit{abu}, \textit{avu}.
f. Waropen: \textit{poroma}.
g. Wandamen: \textit{bebiar}; Dusner: \textit{berieber}.
h. Biak: \textit{sber}; Irarutu: \textit{s\`fer}, \textit{s\`fer}, \textit{s\`ferere}.
j. Biak: \textit{sak}.

This last word might be related to Austronesian *\textit{s\`ogs\`og}.

51. TO MARRY
b. Busami: \textit{woti}; Biak: \textit{buk}; Biak: \textit{ok} = to cohabit; Waropen: \textit{o}, \textit{oko} = to cohabit; Wandamen: \textit{koit} = to cohabit.
c. Waropen: \textit{bipora}.
d. Wandamen: \textit{ririot}.

The Wandamen word under d. may be a variant of that under a.

52. TO FALL
b. Kurudu: \textit{anda}.
c. Serui-Laut: \textit{roro}.
d. Biak: \textit{msun}.
e. Biak: \textit{karsar}.
f. Waropen: \textit{mo}, \textit{moko}, \textit{amosa}.
g. Dusner: \textit{krip}; Ron: \textit{ripi}.
The words under d. and f. may be related, but this cannot be proved. Correspondence between c. and e. is less likely, but not altogether precluded.

53. TO WORK
   b. Ambai: dyohondomi; Serui-Laut: rufi; Kurudu: tuai; Mor: wendowa; Waropen: rua; Biak: fararur.
      The common elements are: *rur - *ru - *do - *tu.

54. TO PLANT
   b. Wandamen: kena; Biak: ker.
      The words under a. represent Austronesian tanɔm.

55. TO WASH
   b. Wandamen: roram; Waropen: ramako, ramasa.
   c. Biak: ban.
   d. Wandamen: rois.
   e. Mor: momati; Waropen: waru, watu, wanda.
      The words under e. may well derive from Austronesian *basuh.

56. TO WRITE
   b. Waropen: onda (originally: mark).
   c. Wandamen: bui (originally: to make wood carvings).
   d. Biak: fas.

57. TO GIVE
   a. Ansus: oni; Ambai: ona; Serui-Laut: oni; Woi: oni; Papuma: oni; Pom: oni; Wadapi-Laut: ohoneima; Munggui: onima, ona;
      Wandamen: one, oni, ona.
   b. Wabo: asi; Mor: hai.
   c. Kurudu: seri.
   d. Biak: be; Ron: be; Dusner: be; Waropen: we, bero.
   e. Biak: buk.
   f. Irarutu: mage.
58. TO FIND, TO GET
   b. Biak: sma; Wandamen: sanwa.
   c. Waropen: rumana.

59. TO SEEK
   b. Biak: fa, pamfai.
      The possibility of correspondence between the words under a.
      and the Wandamen words ser, sera (to see) and Waropen sira
      (to see) (no. 33) is not precluded.

60. TO REMEMBER
   b. Waropen: rowuara, rombara.

61. TO KNOW
   b. Serui-Laut: wai(-)oato.
   c. Dusner: mampiri; Biak: fir.
   d. Biak: fau.
   e. Wandamen: rina.

62. TO FLOW
   b. Biak: ki.
   c. Waropen: ru.
   d. Waropen: mo.
   e. Dusner: we; Ron: we.

63. MAN
   a. Kurudu: iman; Wabo: eman; Wadapi-Laut: ma; Ambai:
      uma, uman; Serui-Laut: man, man; Ansus: man, man; Pom:
      mawan; Munggui: mawan; Marau: mawa; Papuma: muan;
      Woi: man; Wandamen: mua, muan; Waropen: mano; Biak:
      man.
   b. Kurudu: meswami; meswam = husband; Serui-Laut: awani
      (idem); Dusner: swa (id.); Ron: swa (id.); Biak: swa (id.);
      Wandamen: sawa, sawani.
c. Irarutu: mran, bran; Mor: buran, burana.
d. Biak: snon; Ron: noman; Dusner: snonan.

The Ron and Dusner words under d. most probably contain the same element *man as is found in words under a. and could, therefore, also have been included in tis group.

The words under c. contain Austronesian *Rani (manly, brave), probably with a prefixed element, which makes them direct equivalents of Malay berani.

64. WOMAN
a. Kurudu: ivin; Wabo: ewen; Ambai: bine = wife; Serui-Laut: vine (id.); Waropen: bino; Wandamen: vinie (= wife); Biak: bin; Ron: nun.
b. Ansus: vavi, vaviny; Ambai: vivin; Serui-Laut: vaviny, vaviny; Woi: wawin; Papuma: vaviny; Pom: vaviny; Wadapi-Laut: wiviny; Marau: vaviny; Mor: vaviny, vavinya; Wandamen: babi, vavi, babin, vaviny; Irarutu: befine.
c. Dusner: riken.
d. Irarutu: sot, soto.

The words under a. represent Austronesian *binay (woman), while those under b. probably represent Austronesian *babi (female).

65. NAME
a. Kurudu: sino; Wabo: usino; Wadapi-Laut: wono; Ambai: onon; Serui-Laut: anon; Ansus: anon; Munggui: sano; Pom: sano; Papuma: ano; Woi: hano; Biak: snonsnon; Wandamen: sano; Irarutu: nu; Ron: nasonan; Dusner: snor.
b. Biak: nasan; Waropen: nasano; Mor: natan, natana; Ron: nasan, nasonan.
c. Dusner: was.
d. Dusner: nandia.

The Ron word nasonan, under a., forms a link between the words under a. and b.

66. WORD
b. Biak: wos; Ron: wos.
c. Dusner: bereu.
67. FATHER
   b. Kurudu: ita; Ambai: dai; Serui-Laut: dai; Ansus: dai, yai; Pom: yai; Papuma: intae-; Mor: ate; Waropen: daidai; Wandamen: yai, ayai; Irarutu: -die; Biak: dadi, yai.
   c. Biak: mam.
   The words under a. probably represent Austronesian *ama.
   The form tama is found everywhere in Melanesia.

68. MOTHER
   a. Serui-Laut: ina-; Ambai: ina-; Ansus: ina-; Kurudu: ina; Mor: ina; Waropen: inai; Irarutu: -dena; Biak: ina, inani, nani.
   b. Ansus: ay; Serui-Laut: ai; Ambai: ai; Wandamen: mai; Ron: oin.
   c. Dusner: meni; Waropen: mini; Wandamen: awini.
   d. Biak: sna; Wandamen: sinia, siniani; Ron: sana.
   The words under a. and d. are undoubtedly cognate and represent Austronesian *ina.

69. SISTER-IN-LAW, BROTHER-IN-LAW
   b. Serui-Laut: amoi = brother-in-law; Waropen: amai = used to address brother-in-law.
   c. Biak: reji, reji; Ron: rijio; Dusner: ripiori.

70. FRIEND
   a. Serui-Laut: manivovi; Waropen: manivowi; Biak: manibob; Wandamen: aibob.
   b. Wandamen: maneta; Irarutu: amatu.
   c. Waropen: no, nu.
   d. Biak: min.
   The Serui-Laut and Waropen words under a. may well be borrowed from Biak. The Biak and Wandamen words under a.
   are known to mean specifically "business friend".
   The correspondence of the words under b. is dubious.
71. WAR etc.
   a. Serui-Laut: rai, rait (war, enemy); Dusner: rat (war); Ron: rak (war); Waropen: da (war, enemy); Wandamen: rai, rait (war, enemy); Biak: rak (war, enemy); Irarutu: marao, marase (war, enemy).
   b. Ansus: amuna (enemy); Kurudu: simunsi (war); Mor: amuna (war); Waropen: muno (to fight); Wandamen: mun (to fight); Biak: mun (to fight).
   c. Ansus: umbe (war).
   d. Biak: mbrob (war, enemy).

72. BIRD
   a. Ansus: aya; Serui Laut: aya; Woi: aya; Wandamen: aya.
   b. Kurudu: diu, diupi; Wabo: dipin; Serui-Laut: dwepe.
   d. Dusner: man; Ron: man; Biak: man; Irarutu: mana, mane; Waropen: mani; Mor: manu.
   e. Munggui: andova; Marau: andova; Pom: andova; Papuma: andova.
      The words under d. represent Austronesian *manuk.

73. TAIL
   a. Ansus: amakapun; Munggui: kapu; Pom: kapu; Papuma: amakapun; Woi: kapun; Wandamen: kapupui; Dusner: kapu, kpu; Ron: kapu.
   b. Serui-Laut: amangi; Wandamen: (sama)-kai.
   c. Wadapi-Laut: amandau; Ambai: amandau; Wabo: sapadai; Kurudu: samdain, samrain.
   d. Mor: ha, hau.
   e. Irarutu: su.
   f. Biak: pura, purai; Waropen: jera.

74. EGG
   b. Wadapi-Laut: aibo; Ambai: ai-bon; Serui-Laut: (aya-)bon; Ansus: nebo, nebon; Pom: nebo; Papuma: nebon; Woi: nebuo; Munggui: nevo, nevon.
   c. Mor: baatu.
   d. Waropen: koibo, koibo.
   e. Irarutu: tru.
f. Biak: \( \text{p}n\text{or} \); Wandamen: \( \text{p}n\text{or}, \text{ponori} \); Dusner: \( \text{p}n\text{or} \).

There is correspondence between Austronesian \( *t\text{solur} \) and the words under e. and f., and a bare possibility of such correspondence with the words under a.

75. NEST
a. Ansus: \( \text{k}r\text{aini} \); Serui-Laut: \( \text{r}a\text{in} \); Wandamen: \( \text{k}r\text{ai}, \text{k}r\text{aini} \).
b. Ambai: \( \text{aysang}i, \text{aysangin} \); Irarutu: \( \text{isana} \).
c. Mor: \( \text{nibi}, \text{niwi} \); Waropen: \( \text{n}i \); Biak: \( \text{niw} \) (espec.: a pig’s lair).
d. Biak: \( \text{narem} \).
e. Biak: \( \text{nas} \).

The words under b. probably represent Austronesian \( *\text{salan} \).

76. CROWNED PIGEON (Goura spp.)
a. Ansus: \( \text{mambaru} \); Serui-Laut: \( \text{mambadu} \); Ambai: \( \text{mambriu} \); Wandamen: \( \text{mambri, mambru} \); Biak: \( \text{mambru} \); Mor: \( \text{wabu}^\text{su} \).
b. Irarutu: \( \text{titere} \).
c. Waropen: \( \text{suasura}, \text{isusiarawo}, \text{suraswo} \); Mor: \( \text{manu-dyanisura} \).

77. BIRD OF PARADISE
a. Serui-Laut: \( \text{botene} \); Ambai: \( \text{botena} \); Wandamen: \( \text{ayavata, ayavatan} \).
b. Ansus: \( \text{aeuva}wa \); Irarutu: \( \text{vovo} \).

There are also a number of words in Biak, Irarutu, Wandamen, Mor and Waropen in which no mutual correspondence is to be found and of which there are no cognates in the Yapen languages.

78. HORNBILL
a. Ansus: \( \text{wama} \); Serui-Laut: \( \text{wama} \); Ambai: \( \text{wama} \); Wandamen: \( \text{wamar} \); Waropen: \( \text{wama, ghama} \).
b. Biak: \( \text{wandau, wando} \).
c. Mor: \( \text{yari} \).

79. COCKATOO
a. Ansus: \( \text{kara} \); Serui-Laut: \( \text{kara} \); Ambai: \( \text{kara} \); Biak: \( \text{mangoras} \) (also \( \text{karasibido} \), in the special language of dirges).
b. Mor: \( \text{warar} \); Waropen: \( \text{towards} \); Biak: \( \text{manwaref} \).
c. Biak: \( \text{aweoko} \).

Verh. dl. XXXV
d. Waropen: dafa.
e. Waropen: mandara.
f. Ambai: ando.

80. LORY
a. Ambai: wioay; Ansus: wioi; Wandamen: wioi.
b. Biak: manyawri, manyowir; Mor: manya.
c. Waropen: gegeri.
d. Waropen: winduara.

81. CHICKEN
a. Ansus: mankue; Busami: məŋkue; Serui-Laut: mankue; Ambai: mankukei.
b. Irarutu: kok; Waropen: koko; Mor: koko; Dusner: koko, kokoer; Ron: koko, kokori; Wandamen: kokori; Biak: mankokoko.
   These words show strong signs of having been borrowed as, for instance, the element man- in words from languages which have an entirely different word for bird (cf. no. 72).

c. Ansus: korawai.
e. Serui-Laut: kaiba.

82. CASSOWARY
a. Ambai: mansari, maunsari; Meoswar: manswar; Biak: manswar; Wandamen: masuar, masua; Waropen: saro; Mor: tuar.
b. Ansus: korawai.
e. Irarutu: dyamu; Waropen: yimukua.
   The correspondence of the two words under e. is uncertain. There are probably instances of borrowing among the words under a.; cf. my remark under no. 81.

83. CAT
a. Ansus: nau; Dusner: nau; Ron: nau; Wandamen: nau; Biak: nau, mau; Waropen: neo.
c. Mor: katarum.

84. DOG
a. Serui-Laut: unap; Dusner: nap; Ron: nyaf; Biak: naf.
b. Ansus: wona; Serui-Laut: wona; Kurudu: una; Waropen: una; Mor: auna; Wandamen: wona; Irarutu: funa.
c. Biak: makei.
d. Ambai: fiavera.

The Serui-Laut word unap forms a clear link between the words of a. and those of b.

85. PIG
b. Ansus: tapuy; Serui-Laut: tafui.
c. Busami: una; Wandamen: pimuna.
d. Ambai: piay; Wandamen: pisai.
e. Serui-Laut: bem; Ron: wend; Biak: ben, beyen; Iraratu: fane.
f. Biak: roman, rumun; Dusner: rumun.
g. Biak: randip.
h. Waropen: jo, arojo.
j. Mor: kowij'a.

In the words under b. Austronesian *babuy can still be recognised.

86. CROCODILE
a. Ambai: wongori; Serui-Laut: wankori; Ron: wongor; Biak: wonkor; Waropen: angoro; Mor: wango.
b. Iraratu: sieri.
c. Periphrases are found in Dusner (imbebek), Ron (imbebew), Wandamen (diankariria — lit.: evil fish) and Ansus (tapui korai). These may have originated as the results of word tabooos.

87. HOUSE LIZARD
a. Ambai: kapetani; Serui-Laut: kafei; Ansus: kapagiwa; Wandamen: kapa, kapitia, kapatei; Biak: kampnar, kapananir.
b. Waropen: umesi; Mor: motin.

88. SNAKE
b. Kurudu: mor; Wabo: muore; Waropen: oro, woro; Mor: or; Wandamen: korow.
c. Ansus: piara.
d. Woi: pinamonai.
e. Papuma: araya.
f. Dusner: kariom.
g. Ron: $paf$.

h. Mor: $dyoroba$.

j. Irarutu: $sawat$.

k. Biak: $ikak$.

l. Irarutu: $yaka$.

89. FISH

a. Kurudu: $dian$, $din$; Wabo: $din$; Wadapi-Laut: $dia$; Ambai: $dian$, $dian$; Serui-Laut: $dian$, $dian$; Ansus: $dian$; Pom: $dian$; Papuma: $tian$; Woi: $tian$; Munggui: $tyian$; Wandamen: $dia$, $dian$; Mor: $ri$; Irarutu: $dye$ = flesh (cf. no. 26).

b. Biak: $in$; Ron: $in$; Dusner: $in$.

c. Waropen: $ado$.

d. Waropen: $anano$.

e. Irarutu: $sum$.

90. LOBSTER, CRAYFISH

a. Serui-Laut: $kawei$; Ansus: $kawei$; Wandamen: $kawei$; Biak: $kawen$.

b. Biak: $amos$.

c. Biak: $sapap$.

d. Waropen: $mero$.

e. Waropen: $soindui$.

91. WORM

a. Serui-Laut: $kauna$; Kurudu: $kauam$; Waropen: $aunano$ (= caterpillar); Wandamen: $kakuna$ (= caterpillar, larva).

b. Ambai: $kauboy$; Wandamen: $kasibui$.

c. Dusner: $sabi-sabi$.

d. Ron: $kaibaker$.

A number of words were recorded for Biak, for which no corresponding words were found in the other languages.

92. BUTTERFLY


b. Kurudu: $akomia$, $akomiai$; Wabo: $kongomiae$.

d. Ansus: masikanikonami.
e. Woi: rovirovi.
f. Irarutu: bavo.
g. Wandamen: manipi; Dusner: manipi; Meoswar: manpiop.
h. Waropen: wayakomu, wayakombu.
j. Mor: karinamou'a.

93. MOSQUITO
a. Kurudu: snin, sinin; Wabo: seni; Munggui: sinira; Waropen: nini; Mor: tanina.
b. Ansus: aimanin; Papuma: aimanin; Munggui: aimanin.
e. Biak: rosarek, robearak.
g. Biak: mumas; Wandamen: kamumi, kamumis; Ron: numas; Dusner: mumas.
h. Irarutu: dader.
j. Waropen: nifeni.
k. Waropen: rewori.

94. FLY
a. Kurudu: ramat, raumat; Wabo: aramate; Mor: 'orima; Waropen: rama, ramai; Biak: ran, rangamak.
b. Wadapi-Laut: amumar; Ambai: amuma, amumer; Serui-Laut: amuman; Ansus: amoma; Pom: amuma; Papuma: amoma; Woi: amuma; Wandamen: amumar.
e. Munggui: kapinanoar.
f. Munggui: apokake.
g. Mor: anar.
h. Irarutu: jeg.
j. Dusner: nantuatt.

The word under h. represents Austronesian *pikst, horse fly.

95. ANT
a. Ansus: anana; Ambai: anana; Serui-Laut: anana; Wandamen: anana; Biak: mananak.
b. Biak: *anir.
c. Irarutu: *wasirə.
d. Wandamen: *asuat.
e. Mor: *riram.

96. LOUSE
a. Kurudu: *u; Wabo: *yə; Wadapi-Laut: *utu; Ambai: *utu; Serui-Laut: *it; Ansus: *utu; Munggui: *utu; Marau: *utu; Pom: *utu; Papuma: *utu; Woi: *utu; Mor: *ku²a, *u²a; Waropen: *wui; Wandamen: *utu, *rutu; Irarutu: *ut; Biak: *uk; Dusner: *ut; Ron: *ub.
b. Wandamen: *koir; Dusner: *koir; Ron: *koir.
The words under a. represent Austronesian *kutu.

96a. BLOODSUCKER, LEECH
b. Ansus: *dido; Wandamen: *ririo.
c. Biak: *aid; Waropen: *ya; Mor: *ya²a; Dusner: *ayaur; Ron: *ayau.
d. Biak: *wepoi.
e. Irarutu: *waisi.
f. Waropen: *ra.

97. TREE, WOOD
a. Kurudu: *ai; Wabo: *yay; Wadapi-Laut: *ai; Ansus: *ay; Munggui: *ai; Pom: *ai; Papuma: *ai; Woi: *ai; Dusner: *ai; Ron: *ai; Meoswar: *ai; Biak: *ai; Wandamen: *ai; Waropen: *a, *ai; Mor: *ae; Irarutu: *e.
c. Biak: *knam.
d. Mor: *ka²uat.
The words under b. and c. mean more specifically a tree. Those under a. correspond with Austronesian *kayu.

98. LEAF
a. Woi: *raun; Pom: *rau; Wandamen: *rau; Irarutu: *ro.
b. Kurudu: *koi, rangoi; Wabo: *rangokoi.
c. Wadapi-Laut: *rerawŋ; Ambai: reraw, rerawŋ; Serui-Laut: rerau;
   Ansus: *werawŋ; Papuma: *werawŋ; Munggui: reran.
e. Munggui: anani.
f. Mor: ranu; Waropen: rama; Dusner: ram; Ron: ram; Biak: ram.

Austronesian *daun, or *dawon, can be recognised in all the
words under a., c., d., and f.

99. FLOWER
   Biak por (= the young spadix of a palm tree) and kaboro
   (= pawpaw blossom) probably also belong to this group.
b. Serui-Laut: buŋa; Waropen: buŋga; Ron: buŋan.
c. Biak: pen, pampen.
d. Wandamen: ario.
e. Irarutu: kaka.
f. Dusner: weter.

The words under b. may well have been borrowed straight
from Malay, although the possibility of direct derivation from
Austronesian *buŋa should not be precluded.

100. THORN
a. Serui-Laut: sasinai; Ansus: sasinai; Wabo: sensina; Wandamen:
sasinai, sina.
b. Biak: borek; Waropen: woi; Mor: oro.
c. Irarutu: grirə.

101. FRUIT
   Kurudu: -bo; Ambai: boŋ; Serui-Laut: bo, bon; Ansus: bon;
   Mor: bo, boro; Waropen: -bo, -wo; Wandamen: buo; Biak:
   bon; Irarutu: fu.

Austronesian *buah is represented in all these words.

102. BRANCH
a. Ansus: arawəŋ; Serui-Laut: arawai; Ambai: arawa; Wandamen:
arawəŋ; Mor: oa.
c. Biak: rorek.
The words under a. probably represent Austronesian *dahan, while that under e. may well represent Austronesian *tanykay.

103. ROOT
a. Munggui: owar, wowar; Woi: war; Pom: wawari; Wabo: war; Kurudu: wai; Waropen: wai; Wandamen: war; Irarutu: war, ware, kwakare.

b. Wadapi-Laut: newa; Ambai: nerewa, newa; Serui-Laut: rewa, rewea.

c. Ansus: woa; Papuma: woa.

d. Biak: rares.

e. Mor: umo.

f. Dusner: pires.

The words under a. probably, and those under b. and c. possibly, correspond with Austronesian *wakal.

104. SEED
a. Kurudu: kmi; Wabo: kemei; Ambai: kamiai; Serui-Laut: kami; Ansus: kami; Munggui: kami; Papuma: kami; Woi: kami; Wandamen: kami.


c. Serui-Laut: owa; Waropen: bai, wai; Mor: ba^u.

d. Pom: mo; Wandamen: mor; Biak: mor; Dusner: romor.

e. Irarutu: rir.

f. Waropen: soa.

All the words under a., and the Waropen words under c., also mean: stone. Words representing Austronesian *batu, stone, are to be found under c.

105. COCONUT PALM

b. Biak: srai; Ron: sarai; Dusner: sarai.

c. Waropen: niworo, niwai; Mor: nei, ne.

d. Irarutu: umage.

e. Biak: aimani.

The words under c. may well derive from Austronesian *niyuR.
106. BANANA
   a. Ambai: rando; Serui-Laut: nando; Ansus: nando; Wandamen: ando, nando; Waropen: dorado.
   b. Biak: byef, imbyef, mnef; Ron: bief; Dusner: bief.
   c. Mor: hut, huta; Waropen: hui, ui; Irarutu: fude.
      The words under c. represent Austronesian *punti.

107. MATOA (Pometia spp.)
   Ambai: tawa; Ansus: tawan; Wandamen: tawa; Waropen: kawano.

108. PANDANUS
   b. Biak: jar.
   c. Biak: rek.
   d. Wandamen: utin.
   e. Waropen: sapa.
      The words under a. can probably be resolved into the constituent meanings of tree and leaf.

109. "NIBONG" PALM (Oncosperma filamentosa)
   b. Ambai: kafirohi.
   c. Ansus: tiniohi.
   d. Waropen: re; Wandamen: ai-rei.
   e. Wandamen: dui.
   f. Biak: ayam.

110. IRON-WOOD (-TREE)
    b. Biak: kaju.
    c. Waropen: osa.

111. THATCH PALM (Nipa fruticans)
    a. Serui-Laut: fare; Wandamen: pare, paren; Dusner: paren; Mor: harem.
    b. Waropen: somare; Irarutu: suniworo; Biak: some.
    c. Biak: atam.
d. Biak: sanenem.
e. Ron: suan.

112. BREADFRUIT (Artocarpus spp.)
   a. Ambai: anita; Serui-Laut: anita; Ansus: anita; Wandamen: anita, andita; Biak: andisa.
   b. Ambai: andau; Ansus: andawi; Biak: andaw; Irarutu: adauro.
   c. Meoswar: waper.
   d. Biak: ur; Waropen: ura.
   e. Biak: warem; Mor: uriŋ; Irarutu: waye.
   f. Irarutu: akanaka.
   g. Waropen: unaro.

   There are two different words in several of the languages, for
two different kinds of fruit are involved here (commonly called
sukun and gomo).
   The words under d. probably correspond with Austronesian
   *kulul.

113. PAWPAW (Carica papaya)
   a. Ambai: ensawai; Serui-Laut: ansowai; Ansus: ayawai; Biak: asawa; Ron: asawa.
   b. Dusner: serme.
   c. Biak: kapaya.
   d. Wandamen: seberani, seberiani.
   e. Waropen: seneneno.

114. GENEMON (Gnetum gnemon)
   a. Ansus: marapa; Wandamen: marapa; Biak: mbrab.
   b. Ambai: kekamboni.
   c. Waropen: mamboki.
   d. Waropen: nini.
   e. Waropen: rewi.

115. BETEL-VINE (Piper betle)
   b. Biak: nan; Waropen: nano.

116. SUGAR CANE
   a. Ambai: tobu; Serui-Laut: tovu; Ansus: tobu; Wandamen:
tobu; Waropen: kowu; Mor: oha, koh; Irarutu: tof; Biak: koh.
b. Biak: kaman.

The words under a. represent Austronesian *tobu.

117. MAIZE (Zea mays)
a. Ansus: kaitera; Serui-Laut: kaitero; Ron: kastera; Biak: katera, kastera; Waropen: kaseri.
b. Dusner: pasbuk; Wandamen: pasbuki; Waropen: katibu.
c. Ambai: kasambere.

118. GOURD
a. Ansus: airai; Ambai: airai; Serui-Laut: airai; Wandamen: ariei; Dusner: ariain.
b. Biak: bati, batin, bakdi.
c. Waropen: bira, biraiwo.

Van Hasselt also gives a Ron word, arfain (s.v. bati), in his Numfor dictionary. It looks like a mistake, which should read arjain or ariain. This would place it in the group of words under a.

119. KUNAI GRASS (Imperata spp.)
a. Ambai: ninoy.
b. Ansus: atodidowi.
d. Wandamen: rura; Biak: ruren.

In addition, there are number of Biak, Irarutu and Mor words which do not correspond with the words listed above, nor with each other.

120. TOBACCO
Ansus: awaku; Ambai: abahoy; Serui-Laut: awaku; Mor: saba’u, samba’u; Waropen: saba’u; Wandamen: sambako; Irarutu: tabaku; Biak: tabaku, sabako, sambako.

All these words have obviously been borrowed, although apparently not in recent times.

121. GHERKIN
c. Dusner: tinem; Waropen: imuri.
d. Ron: indojam.
e. Biak: insos.

122. SWEET POTATO
a. Ansus: parinke; Serui-Laut: paringe; Ambai: paringeni; Waropen: farekio, faregeno; Wandamen: farkiam; Biak: farkia.
c. Busami: kosera (loan word from Malay).
d. Mor: mamber; Wandamen: wamberi.
e. Wandamen: karipiani.
g. Irarutu: sirnyefatabre.

123. RICE
Serui-Laut: fa; Biak: fas; Wandamen: fas; Waropen: pako; Dusner: fas; Ron: fas.
Austronesian *bors is represented in all these words.

124. GRASS, WEEDS
b. Ambai: afuy; Serui-Laut: kampui.
c. Ambai: kunsumi.
d. Mor: munia.
e. Waropen: i, sia.
f. Irarutu: samwine; Wandamen: samuen.
g. Irarutu: sissine.
h. Wandamen: kabrisi; Biak: abris.
j. Meoswar: pamisof.

125. GARDEN
a. Ambai: romi; Serui-Laut: romi; Ansus: rom; Wandamen: romi; Biak: om; Dusner: omek, rumek.
b. Biak: yaf, dyaf; Mor: yabar; Dusner: ndiap = house.
c. Irarutu: dadanə.
d. Waropen: mino.
Austronesian *ladan is probably represented in the word under c., and Austronesian *Rumah = house, in the words under a.
126. FENCE, PALISADE
   a. Ambai: fawra; Serui-Laut: fara; Ansus: warun; Mor: ara’a; Wandamen: war; Biak: ayar; Dusner: ar; Ron: ar.
   b. Ron: isa-isa; Waropen: aisa.
   c. Irarutu: ruma.
      The words under a. probably represent Austronesian *pagel, while that under c. may derive from Austronesian *Rumah.

127. SOIL, GROUND
   a. Woi: kakopa; Papuma: takopa, kakopa; Pom: kakopa; Munggui: kakopa; Ansus: kakopa; Serui-Laut: kokoja; Ambai: kahofa; Wadapi-Laut: kahofa; Wabo: kopada; Marau: kakopa; Wandamen: kakopa.
   b. Kurudu: kosomu, kosomo.
   c. Mor: sara; Waropen: ana.
   d. Irarutu: misir.
   e. Irarutu: bine, mbine.
   f. Biak: saprop; Dusner: sop.
      The correspondence of the words under f. is not certain. Those under c. obviously represent Austronesian *tanah.

128. STONE
   a. Kurudu: arokmī; Wabo: aro-kemei; Wadapi-Laut: kamiei; Ambai: kamiai; Serui-Laut: kami; Ansus: kami; Marau: kami; Pom: kami; Papuma: kami; Woi: kami; Irarutu: kami.
   b. Kurudu: arokmī; Wabo: aro-kemei; Biak: karu, keru.
   c. Busami: worami; Munggui: barandin; Mor: va’a; Dusner: or; Ron: or; Waropen: wai.
   d. Waropen: rewano.
   e. Wandamen: rovuki.
      The same Kurudu and Wabo words are mentioned under a. and b., because they contain the characteristic elements of the a., as well as the b., group. Austronesian *batu can perhaps be detected in the words under c., but this seems very doubtful.

129. WATER
   a. Kurudu: marea; Wadapi-Laut: mereha; Ambai: mereha, merea; Serui-Laut: marea; Busami: maria; Ansus: maria; Pom: dia; Papuma: mare; Woi: maria; Marau: mare; Munggui: mare, marea; Wandamen: maria = drinkable water.
b. Kurudu: \textit{way} = river; Wabo: \textit{uai}; Ambai: \textit{ucya} = river; Serui-Laut: \textit{waya} = river; Mor: \textit{wayar} = river; Waropen: \textit{wai}; Biak: \textit{war}; Irarutu: \textit{wer, were}.

c. Ansus: \textit{karu} = juice; Ambai: \textit{kuru} = juice; Irarutu: \textit{rue} (used in \textit{sus-rue} = breast water, i.e. milk); Dusner: \textit{rur} = sauce; Ron: \textit{rur} = sauce; Biak: \textit{dur, rur} = juice, boiled water.

d. Kurudu: \textit{sroi}.

e. Wandamen: \textit{kambu}.


g. Waropen: \textit{masino}.

Austronesian \textit{*duruh}, fluid, juice, is represented in the words under c.; Austronesian \textit{*wayar} in those under b.

130. MUD

a. Ansus: \textit{panana}; Ambai: \textit{patata}.

b. Serui-Laut: \textit{maorai}.

In addition, a number of Meoswar, Wandamen, Waropen, Irarutu, Mor and Biak words were noted which do not correspond to each other, nor to the words listed above. Correspondence of the words under a. also seems doubtful.

131. LAND (as opposed to sea)

a. Serui-Laut: \textit{roirei}; Waropen: \textit{re} (but \textit{rere} = forest land); Wandamen: \textit{re}; Biak: \textit{rande, wande, wonde} = landward, inland.

b. Mor: \textit{sara}.

Biak has some more, unrelated words.

132. SEA


d. Biak: \textit{swan}; Waropen: \textit{tuni}.

e. Biak: \textit{masen}.

Austronesian \textit{*laud} may be represented in the words under b.

133. ISLAND

nu (only in compounds).

b. Biak: mios, meos; Dusner: mios; Ron: mios.
   The words under a. represent Austronesian *nusa; this possibly also applies to those under b.

134. WAY, PATH
   a. Kurudu: ran; Wabo: ran; Wadapi-Laut: ra; Ambai: ra, ran; Serui-Laut: ran; Busami: tia; Ansus: ran; Munggui: layan;
      Pom: rayan; Papuma: raem; Woi: ran; Dusner: rian; Ron: rian; Wandamen: ran; Waropen: rarado; Mor: rarin, rarina;
      Irarutu: radni, randni.
   b. Biak: nyan; Mor: nangare.
      The words under b. are no more than variants of those under a.
      Both derive from Austronesian *dalan, *dyalan.

135. MOUNTAIN
   b. Papuma: tabui; Pom: tabui; Munggui: tabui.
   d. Kurudu: abobo.
   e. Wabo: kutebo.
   f. Biak: bon; Dusner: wom; Ron: bwon.
   g. Irarutu: magire.
   h. Irarutu: tero.
   k. Waropen: boira.
   l. Mor: era.
   m. Dusner: mrep.

136. SAND
   b. Woi: nyapa; Wadapi-Laut: nafa; Munggui: nyapa; Mor: naha*a; Waropen: nafa.
   c. Ambai: ninuai; Serui-Laut: nununy.
   e. Kurudu: komde.
   f. Wabo: iein; Mor: ayn; Biak: yen, kayen, karyen; Ron: kayen.
   g. Irarutu: enenyevu.
   h. Dusner: riar.
j. Ron: betes.
k. Ron: kabun.

137. LAKE
   In addition, a number of Biak and Waropen words were noted
   which do not correspond with each other, nor with the words
   listed above.

138. BRIDGE
a. Serui-Laut: dodoku; Dusner: dodoku; Ron: dodoku; Wandamen:
   dedaku.
b. Biak: adoren, kadoren; Wandamen: dora; Waropen: rara.
   In addition, a number of words from Biak, Wandamen, Waro- 
   pen and Mor were noted which show no relationship with each
   other, nor with the words listed above.

139. SUN
a. Wadapi-Laut: wo; Ambai: wo; Seruit-Laut: wo; Ansus: wo;
   Pom: wo; Papuma: wo; Woi: wo; Munggui: wor; Marau: 
   wo; Mor: ora; Waropen: ora; Wandamen: wor; Biak: or.
b. Kurudu: epdai, repdai; Wabo: repadai.
c. Mor: oroa; Waropen: orawai.
d. Irarutu: re, rere.
e. Biak: yas, ryas.
g. Dusner: siar; Ron: siar.
   The words under a. may represent Austronesian *waRi, or
   Austronesian *adaw. Those under c. are probably related to
   Austronesian *adaw and under g. with Austronesian *siR.

140. MOON
a. Kurudu: embai; Wadapi-Laut: embai; Ambai: embai; Serui-
   Laut: embai; Ansus: yembai; Pom: hembai; Woi: hembai;
   Papuma: sembai; Munggui: sembai; Marau: hembai; Ron:
   sebai; Wandamen: sembai, sembyai; Irarutu: seba, semba,
   syemba.
c. Kurudu: avokai, aboai.
d. Mor: *vurin*, *vurina*.
e. Waropen: *inisau*.
f. Waropen: *wafa*.
g. Biak: *paik*.
h. Meoswar: *mak*; Dusner: *mat*.
   *mak* occurs in Biak, meaning star.
   Only Mor *vurin* (d) can be derived directly from Austronesian
   *bulan*.

141. STAR
   a. Munggui: *maki*; Biak: *mak*; Ron: *mak*; Dusner: *mat*; Meos-
      war: *mak*, also means: moon (cf. no. 140).
   b. Kurudu: *antum*, *antun*; Wabo: *tum*; Biak: *kum*; Mor: *um,
      *uma*; Waropen: *uma*; Irarutu: *tur*.
   c. Kurudu: *sorbo*; Woi: *hiviai*; Wandamen: *sibererei*, *siberere*;
      Waropen: *siwerere*.
   d. Ansus: *piori*; Papuma: *piori*; Pom: *piori*.
   e. Wadapi-Laut: *awaha*; Ambai: *ambaha*; Serui-Laut: *awa*.
   f. Biak: *atarua*.
      The words under b. might represent Austronesian *bituhan*.

142. MORNING STAR
   a. Serui-Laut: *ampari*; Wandamen: *sapari*; Waropen: *sapari*;
      Biak: *sampari*.
      Biak has a few more expressions, apparently compounds, con-
      taining either *mak* or *kum*, which both mean star. Van Hasselt
      gives *sasari* for Windesi, but this seems a mistake for *sapari*.

143. CLOUD
   a. Kurudu: *mandep*; Wabo: *mandepen*; Ansus: *mandpi*; Woi:
      *mandep*; Biak: *mandep*.
   b. Pom: *arepa*; Munggui: *arepa*; Waropen: *arepa*; Biak: *rep*.
   c. Ambai: *kafaje*; Wadapi-Laut: *kafaje*.
   e. Ambai: *rorapaisi*; Waropen: *dorawai*.
   f. Dusner: *maat*.
   g. Mor: *ahoa'sa*.
   h. Irarutu: *tadye*.
      The words under a. and b. are probably related, but they are
      nevertheless two separate types, as is borne out by their occurrence,
      side by side, in Biak, even in the same dialects.
144. RAIN
   b. Kurudu: *ram, ramu*; Wabo: *ramem*; Wandamen: *rama*.
   d. Pom: *niuna*; Wandamen: *muna*; Mor: *unuma*.
   e. Munggui: *tua*.
   f. Dusner: *womu*.
   g. Wandamen: *dyobara*.
   h. Iraratu: *siema*.
   j. Waropen: *dora*.
   k. Biak: *nanek*.

145. WIND
   a. Kurudu: *yowr*; Wabo: *yowe*.
   c. Mor: *tivu*.
   d. Waropen: *fua*.
   e. Iraratu: *nof*.
   
   Austronesian *anin* may be concealed in the words under b.; if so, there is the possibility of a variant form of it with an initial *w*, for this occurs in all these languages.

146. SKY
   a. Ambai: *rora*; Serui-Laut: *rora*; Ansus: *rora*; Wandamen: *rora*; Waropen: *dora* (also means: rain); Mor: *ara’a*.
   b. Kurudu: *ruayso run*.
   c. Waropen: *nanangi*; Biak: *nangi*; Dusner: *rante, ranet*; Ron: *nangi, ranek*; Iraratu: *raga*.
   
   Austronesian *lanit* is clearly recognisable in the words under c. It should be noted that two distinct variants within one and the same language occur in Dusner (*rante* and *ranet*) and Ron (*nangi* and *ranek*). While not so great in the case of Dusner, the difference between the two words in Ron is considerable. Biak has, however, the same word *nangi* and it is very likely that Ron borrowed it from Biak.
147. RAINBOW
   a. Ambai: ayevi; Ansus: yevi; Wandamen: syebi, syebis; Biak: saseb, sasebi; Waropen: sefa.
   b. Mor: buria.
   c. Irarutu: fæ.
   d. Ron: sen.
   e. Dusner: sisioru.

148. THUNDER
   b. Wandamen: kuruya; Mor: kururu*a; Waropen: doraruru (dora = sky).

   Austronesian *guluh and *kudug are probably represented in these words, which are also clearly sound-imitative.

149. LIGHTNING
   a. Ambai: kayeweva; Serui-Laut: kiabobari; Ansus: kaviyvvari, ewerewia; Wandamen: kabebar, kabyebar; Dusner: karbieber;
      Biak: arbeber; Ron: beyer.
   b. Biak: samar.
   c. Irarutu: dene.
   d. Irarutu: nawfe.
   e. Waropen: merewa.
   f. Mor: ararira.
   g. Mor: hahaya.

150. DEW
   a. Ansus: øvøva.
   c. Wandamen: sarepa.
   d. Biak: kowek.
   e. Biak: prim.

151. FOG, MIST
   a. Serui-Laut: nuaya; Ansus: ioa; Wandamen: voyow; Biak: yo.
   c. Ambai: kasape.
   d. Biak: dasas.
e. Biak: afio.
f. Waropen: asi.
g. Waropen: woaro.

152. EAST

Ambai: mura; Serui-Laut: muran; Ansus: muran; Wandamen: mura, muran; Biak: muram.

Waropen has raghama (Held, Woordenlijst), which can be resolved into the constituents *ra and *wama. The other Waropen dialects usually have w instead of gh in this word, in agreement with related languages.

It is possible that *ra evolved from mura, through elision of the beginning of the word, a common feature in Waropen.

It seems unlikely that these words are related to Austronesian *timuR (rain wind).

153. WEST

a. Ambai: (wana)mpui; Serui-Laut: (wana)mpui.
b. Ansus: (wana) marai; Waropen: iarahiio.
c. Waropen: wako (really means below).
d. Wandamen: matan.
e. Biak: barak; Ron: barik; Dusner: berowek.

The same word as those under e. occurs, for instance in Malay, as barat. The Dusner form seems strange because of its final k, where one would expect t.

154. NORTH

a. Ansus: mba; Serui-Laut: mba; Wandamen: ba.
b. Ambai: nsai.
c. Biak: mbrur, brur; Ron: borur; Dusner: berowe.

155. VILLAGE

a. Ansus: manu; Ambai: munu (also means house); Dusner: munuai; Ron: monu; Biak: mnu; Waropen: nu; Mor: manu = forest.
c. Mor: ramara.
d. Wandamen: aniose.

The words under a. represent Austronesian *banua, land, settlement.
156. FIRE
   b. Kurudu: arom, aron; Wabo: aro; Pom: arutan; Busami: anduta; Marau: aunan; Papuma: antan; Munggui: antan.
   c. Mor: mə'ana.
   d. Irarutu: fina.
   e. Waropen: sa; Biak: sak = flame.
   f. Biak: for; Dusner: por; Ron: for.
   g. Biak: apyam.
      In the word under g. probably Austronesian *apyi is represented.

157. SMOKE
   a. Ansus: wiyow; Papuma: wio; Woi: wio; Wandamen: woyow. wiyow; Dusner: yow.
   b. Wabo: duaasi; Waropen: awuasi.
   c. Kurudu: mau, haruman; Biak: pau.
   d. Ansus: soona; Papuma: sona; Pom: tiona; Munggui: tyona.
   e. Wadapi-Laut: rirau; Ambai: rirau, rirau; Serui-Laut: rirau, rirau.
   f. Wandamen: tup.
   g. Irarutu: bombo, obo, ob.
   h. Biak: orf.
   j. Biak:ipay.
   k. Biak: as; Waropen: asi, sasi.
      The words under k. probably represent Austronesian *asu, or hasap.

158. ASH
   a. Wabo: abu; Ambai: avo = dust; Serui-Laut: wawu; Ansus: wawu; Munggui: wawu; Papuma: wawu; Woi: wawu; Waropen: avu; Wandamen: wawu.
   b. Ambai: kangana, kangana; Wadapi-Laut: kankana; Mor: 'ana, *aha.
   d. Biak: pasen, fasan; Ron: pasen; Dusner: pasen.
   e. Irarutu: tugwan, tugwane.
      Austronesian *abu can be recognised in the words under a.
The Wabo word could very well have been borrowed from Malay.

159. HOUSE
b. Ambai: munu; Serui-Laut: manu; Ansus: manu; Pom: manu; Papuma: manu.
c. Wandamen: anio; Dusner: rio = a room.
d. Irarutu: sana; Ron: sar = a room.
e. Mor: wea.

Words representing Austronesian *Rumah are found under a., and words representing Austronesian *banua (cf. no. 155) are found under b.

160. HUT
a. Biak: yabə, yavar; Wandamen: yaba; Waropen: iawaro; Mor: yavar = garden; Dusner: ndiap = house.

c. Biak: awek.
d. Biak: ese.[

e. Irarutu: rona.

f. Waropen: epama.

161. STEPS
a. Ambai: keti; Mor: kare'a; Biak: kakar; Irarutu: gege.
b. Ansus: tei; Wandamen: ate; Biak: adir; Meoswar: adoren.
c. Biak: awek.
d. Biak: ese.[

e. Irarutu: rona.

f. Waropen: epama.

162. DOOR
b. Kurudu: kutrepi.
c. Ambai: rahulu.
d. Mor: repo.
e. Irarutu: frowo.
f. Biak: kanken (door, as opposed to doorway); Waropen: kakea.
g. Biak: kedwa, kerwa (doorway); Ron: sadwan; Dusner: sanan.

163. SAGO LEAF RIB (used for making walls)
a. Ambai: ampehi; Serui-Laut: ampi; Ansus: ampe; Wandamen: amper, ape; Biak: amper; Dusner: amper; Ron: aper; Meoswar:
amper; Waropen: awara.


c. Mor: hiaw.

164. ROOF, ROOF COVERING

a. Ambai: antarau; Serui-Laut: ratarau; Ansus: randan; Wadam-
men: nandau.


c. Waropen: sira.

d. Wadam: babua.

e. Waropen: aka; Mor: ra'a.

f. Irarutu: atiro.

g. Biak: os; Ron: os; Dusner: os.

A word for leaf occurs in the words under a. (cf. no. 99). The
words under e. represent Austronesian *atap.

165. WALL

a. Ambai: -taba; Serui-Laut: -taba; Wadam: itaban. (In Ambai
and Serui-Laut the form is preceded by the word for sago leaf
rib (cf. no. 163)).

b. Ansus: tanakawi.

A number of Biak, Irarutu, Wadam and Mor words were
noted which did not correspond either mutually or with those
listed here.

166. CHEST, BOX


b. Wadam: aiku; Waropen: aikuna.

The words under a. have been borrowed from Galela (Halma-
heira) (borua, clothes chest).

167. HOLE

a. Ambai: kamirei; Serui-Laut: kamindei; Wadam: kamberei;
Waropen: rei, rehi; Biak: do-re.

b. Irarutu: nebrana; Dusner: bron; Ron: boron; Mor: bo'ú.

Biak: swaf; Waropen: sa; Wadam: suep.

d. Biak: mgir, pangir; Ron: pangir.

e. Biak: mnun.

The words under b. probably derive from a metathesized form
of Austronesian *luban.
168. NAIL
   b. Wandamen: aisasu.
   c. Waropen: arewo; Wandamen: airebuo.
   d. Biak: pasrif = wooden nail of canoe.
   e. Biak: paku; Dusner: paku; Ron: paku.
      The words under e. have probably been borrowed from Malay (paku).

169. SLEEPING MAT
   Ambai: andau; Serui-Laut: andau; Ansus: andaun; Wandamen: andiau.
      In addition, there are a number of Biak, Irarutu, Waropen and Mor words which do not correspond to each other, nor to those listed here, which are identical with the words used for pandanus (leaf) (cf. no. 108).

170. BED, SLEEPING PLACE
   a. Ambai: fata; Waropen: pata; Wandamen: patar.
   b. Waropen: ida, ina.
   c. Mor: sesen.
   d. Biak: kambo.
   e. Biak: akeo.

171. PILLOW, NECK REST
   a. Serui-Laut: ariyan; Wandamen: airiwan; Ron: ariun; Dusner: aruken.
   b. Biak: afitak.
   c. Biak: nora; Wandamen: nora; Waropen: runa.

172. KNIFE
   a. Ansus: inyoy; Serui-Laut: noi; Ambai: noy; Wandamen: nioi;
      Biak: ino, inoi; Dusner: no; Ron: nioi; Waropen: nai, naima.
   b. Biak: pamaras.
   c. Biak: rorabi.
   d. Irarutu: warada.
   e. Mor: siwasa.

173. MACHETE
   a. Ambai: umbe; Serui-Laut: umbe; Ansus: umbe; Waropen:
sumbe, umbe; Wandamen: sumber; Biak: sumber; Dusner: sumber; Ron: suber.
b. Waropen: naiwiro.
c. Waropen: sasu.
d. Mor: tawa.

The first part of the Waropen word under b. is that for knife (cf. no. 172).
Held assumes that the Waropen words sumbe and umbe, under a., have been borrowed from Biak. Regarding umbe, the possibility of a purely Waropen development should be considered, or of borrowing from one of the Yapen languages, which is the most likely.

174. AXE
Ambai: tama, tamang; Serui-Laut: tama, tamang; Ansus: tamang; Wandamen: tama; Biak: mgan; Waropen: mano, mongamusa.

175. CHAIR
a. Ambai: kadera; Serui-Laut: kadera; Mor: kadera; Waropen: kadera; Biak: kadera.
b. Ambai: kursi; Waropen: kursi.
c. Biak: kara pesa.
d. Mor: sesen.

The words under a. and b. are loan-words from Malay; that under c. from Tidorese.

176. LAMP
Ambai, Serui-Laut, Biak, Wandamen, Waropen, Ron and Dusner all use the Molucca word padamara; Waropen also has pada.

177. TORCH, FIRE WOOD
a. Ambai: aimasa = fire wood; Wandamen: aymasa, aimyasa = fire wood; mas = torch; Waropen: ema = fire wood; Biak: amias = torch, fire wood.
c. Serui-Laut: aimo = fire wood; Biak: aimun, kaimun = fire wood; Meoswar: aimun = fire wood.
d. Mor: ina = torch.
e. Waropen: nara = torch.
f. Irarutu: uro = torch.
g. Irarutu: *utama = torch.
h. Biak: *ambar = torch.

Austronesian *sinaR is probably represented in the word under
d., and *lulug or *suluh = torch, in that under f.

178. OIL

a. Ansus: mani; Serui-Laut: mani; Ambai: mani; Dusner: mani;
    Ron: mani; Biak: mani.
b. Waropen: masa.

Although all the words under a. are probably of the same
origin as the words for fat (cf. no. 27), they are never identical
with it, which is remarkable considering the persistence of their
form. One would be inclined to regard this form as a recent
loan word.

179. DRUM


These are probably both periphrases, meaning a thing that
sounds, as does the following Biak word.
b. Biak: roberok.
c. Biak: sirp, sadip; Wandamen: sadip.
d. Biak: nyebi.
e. Irarutu: rumo.
f. Waropen: siwa; Mor: tiwa.

180. CHALK

b. Wandamen: kiru.
c. Biak: afør; Ron: afer; Dusner: aper.

The words under c. represent Austronesian *apur.

181. COMB

a. Ambai: u; Serui-Laut: u, wu; Wandamen: su, sur; Waropen:
sura; Biak: asur.
c. Serui-Laut: isi; Biak: asis.

182. PLANK

b. Biak: ambafən; Waropen: fama.
   Austronesian *papan is concealed in the words under b.

183. CARRYING BAG
   a. Ambai: rotan; Serui-Laut: rotan; Ansus: rotan; Wandamen: rotan; Biak: nokən.
   b. Biak: katomi; Waropen: kamoni.
   c. Waropen: wusa; Mor: aramuta.
   d. Waropen: finado.
   e. Wandamen: deni.
   f. Irarutu: kedyire.
   g. Irarutu: doba.

184. IRON
   a. Serui-Laut: ikkaromi; Biak: mangarmom; Ron: mangormom.
   b. Ambai: besi; Serui-Laut: besi; Mor: besi.
   c. Waropen: nai (also knife, cf. no. 172).
   d. Wandamen: pitarai; Dusner: rotarap.
      The words under b. have obviously been borrowed from Malay, and those under a. are probably also loan words. The words under d. are periphrases: the Wandamen word means literally thing-body, while the Dusner word probably has a corresponding meaning.

185. GOLD
   a. Serui-Laut: barawan; Wandamen: brawen, barawan; Biak: brawən; Dusner: barawa; Ron: barawen.
   b. Waropen: masi.
      The word under b. has obviously been borrowed from Malay.

186. SILVER
   a. Serui-Laut: seraka; Wandamen: sarak; Biak: sarak; Waropen: sarako; Ron: sarak.
   b. Serui-Laut: kua.
   c. Dusner: robemeren.

187. GOODS, POSSESSIONS
   b. Ambai: pibitoya.
c. Biak: papus; Ron: papus.
d. Biak: robena; Ron: robena.
e. Wandamen: pigangena.
f. Waropen: asaserapi.
g. Dusner: robebar.

188. THING
b. Waropen: a, ha.
c. Biak: bar.
d. Biak: ro; Ron: ro; Dusner: ro.
   The Biak word under c. may be regarded as representing
   Austronesian *balan.

189. BOW
a. Ambai: afay; Serui-Laut: afai; Meoswar: apai; Wandamen:
   apai; Irarutu: fae.
b. Ansus: kenkon.
c. Biak: marya.
d. Biak: sarən.
e. Waropen: nana, kana.
f. Mor: arira.
g. Mor: baha.
   Austronesian *panah is probably concealed in the words
   under e.

190. GUN
a. Serui-Laut: pandaya; Wandamen: pandaya; Biak: pada, panda;
   Waropen: panda; Dusner: panda; Ron: pada.
b. Ambai: sinapən.
   These are all loan words.

191. CANOE
a. Ansus: wa; Serui-Laut: wa; Ambai: wa; Wandamen: wa;
   Biak: wa, wai; Ron: wa; Dusner: wak; Waropen: wa, gha;
   Mor: wa⁸a.
b. Irarutu: dyu.
   Austronesian *ban'ka can be recognised in the words under a.
   Austronesian *dyukun may be concealed in that under b.
192. CANOE OUTRIGGER
   b. Biak: adi; Meoswar: adi.
   c. Biak: mandyaw.

192a. PIN (by which the float is fastened to the outrigger-boom)
   a. Ambai: andereni; Serui-Laut: anderen; Ansus: ienderen; Wandamen: sendere; Waropen: raidere, ghaidere.
   b. Biak: fakok.

193. RUDDER
   b. Biak: rembet.
   d. Wandamen: aiduaru.
   e. Waropen: ghapsuri (lit. stern of canoe).

194. MAST
   a. Serui-Laut: nandowai; Ansus: nandogwai; Wandamen: nando-
   b. Waropen: raraibo.
   c. Biak: padaren.

195. PADDLE
   a. Ambai: bo; Serui-Laut: bo; Ansus: bo; Wandamen: bo, vo; Waropen: wo = to paddle; Mor: bor; Biak: boros, kaboros.
   c. Biak: dawm.
   d. Waropen: nama.

196. NET
   a. Serui-Laut: era, eran; Ambai: eran; Ansus: eran; Wandamen: sera, seran; Waropen: tara; Mor: ira²a; Biak: arsan.
   b. Biak: pam; Ron: pam; Dusner: pam.
   c. Irrarutu: fukre.
   d. Waropen: faiane.

Austronesian *pukat can be recognised in the word under c.
The words under a. might derive from Austronesian *dyala.
197. GOOD
   a. Serui-Laut: ben; Ansus: be, ben, byen; Woi: vibern; Biak: bye; Ron: bye; Dusner: bye.
   c. Kurudu: sewi, sevi.
   d. Ambai: mahikay.
   e. Wabo: miangun.
   f. Papuma: wora.
   g. Pom: hanay.
   h. Busami: wesenj.
   j. Munggui: byora.
   k. Dusner: tatu; Ron: kaku; Biak: kaku = real, true.
   l. Mor: kaum, kauma.
   m. Waropen: ro, roo.
   n. Wandamen: aten.
   o. Biak: pyum.

   The diversity of these words is remarkably great. It is a common feature in New Guinea languages to have different words for good and beautiful in otherwise clearly related languages. This can perhaps be explained from the affectively loaded character of these words and the quick devaluation this brings about. Under k. there is a clear example of semantic shift.

198. BAD (of inferior quality)

   Then there are also a number of words in Biak, Irarutu, and Waropen which show no correspondence, either to each other or to the words listed here.
   See also no. 199.

199. BAD (evil)
   a. Busami: worowa (of inferior quality); Ron: warwer; Biak: babor, barbor.
   c. Wandamen: tatar; Dusner: tatur.
   d. Biak: syawo.
   e. Irarutu: jite.
   f. Mor: tohaham.
Regarding the great diversity of the words under nos. 198 and 199, compare my remark under no. 197.

200. LARGE, BIG
   a. Kurudu: ba, kaba; Wadapi-Laut: fabai; Ambai: fyabai; Serui-Laut: baba; Ansus: baba; Woi: beba; Papuma: beba; Pom: veava; Munggui: baba; Dusner: vevua; Ron: bva; Waropen: ba, bawa; Wandamen: baba; Biak: ba; Mor: maba.
   b. Wabo: batu; Irarutu: nabad, nabade.
   c. Mor: ema.
   d. Mor: me'epai.

201. SMALL
   a. Wadapi-Laut: ketui; Ambai: ketui, katui; Serui-Laut: kaitui; Wandamen: katu; Biak: kasun.
   b. Kurudu: pokri.
   c. Ansus: kumai; Waropen: kumara.
   d. Ansus: meia; Papuma: meia.
   e. Wabo: intiukeri.
   f. Woi: mioma.
   g. Pom: vehaho.
   h. Busami: nane.
   j. Munggui: byaba; Dusner: vevuava; Biak: baba.
      (Literally, these words all mean: not big).
   k. Dusner: ki.
   l. Ron: moku.
   m. Waropen: boma.
   n. Irarutu: kokon.
   o. Irarutu: kosi; Mor: *uti.
      See my remark concerning great diversity, under no. 197.

202. LONG
   b. Kurudu: kirwayna, kruain; Wabo: kiway.
   c. Ansus: tenimbay; Papuma: tenimbai; Munggui: tyanbai.
   d. Dusner: sma.
   e. Mor: manai.
f. Waropen: kapo.
g. Waropen: karabo.
h. Biak: kaki.
j. Biak: kwan; Ron: kwam.

203. MUCH, MANY
a. Papuma: purai; Munggui: purai; Wandamen: borei; Mor: bare'a; Ron: war; Dusner: bwor; Biak: bor; Waropen: fabo.
b. Wadapi-Laut: fau; Ambai: fau; Serui-Laut: fau; Busami: pau; Ansus: pau; Woi: pau; Wandamen: pau.
c. Kurudu: sabu, sabutui; Wabo: sabu; Wandamen: tabui; Biak: sbok, kbos = abundant.
d. Serui-Laut: fitau; Ansus: pitau; Pom: pitau; Wadapi-Laut: bitoya.
e. Irarutu: fusere.
f. Irarutu: mungo; Waropen: mono.
g. Irarutu: masu.
h. Wandamen: bea; Waropen: beba.
i. Waropen: mua.
j. Waropen: wosa.
k. Mor: anwi.

Again, a large diversity of words, and the same remark as under no. 197 is applicable.

204. FAST
b. Ambai: ahera; Wandamen: saira.
d. Biak: samberen.
e. Irarutu: sasieta.
f. Waropen: dura, dudura.
g. Mor: hebu.

205. CLEAN
b. Biak: sren; Dusner: sren; Ron: sren.
c. Waropen: popono.
d. Mor: amatiti.
206. DIRTY
a. Serui-Laut: kararia; Wandamen: rarai; Mor: werir'a; Dusner: ris.
b. Kurudu: pisasa; Irarutu: fise.
c. Biak: mamas; Ron: mamas.
    Biak has an additional number of words, which do not correspond. Several of the words listed here also mean ugly, bad; cf. nos. 198 and 199.

207. BLUNT
a. Ambai: re-hahu; Wandamen: kabur; Waropen: kafuko; Biak: kober.
c. Biak: pup.
d. Biak: kbas.
e. Biak: fev; Kurudu: pui.
    I am not wholly certain about the Kurudu word pui, under e., and am also doubtful whether it is a cognate of Biak fev.

208. NEW
a. Kurudu: woru, wiwori; Wabo: wiwore; Wadapi-Laut: we- woru; Ambai: vevoru; Serui-Laut: vavoru; Ansus: vevoru; Pom: vivoru; Papuma: vevoru; Woi: vevoru; Munggui: baboru; Wandamen: baboru; Dusner: vagou, vacwou; Ron: babio; Biak: babo; Waropen: boa, wo; Mor: beha u.
b. Irarutu: bunate.
c. Mor: ahudo.
    The words under a. represent Austronesian *baRu, *boRu, *bahaRu.

209. HOT
a. Pom: mas; Wandamen: mas; Ron: sam; Biak: sam.
b. Serui-Laut: doraro; Wabo: marare; Kurudu: mcer, mndar; Biak: dares.
c. Wadapi-Laut: maninkapoi; Ambai: maninkaponi, maninkapoi; Serui-Laut: mankakopi; Ansus: menkakopi; Munggui: mankakopi; Papuma: mankakopi.
d. Woi: man.
e. Munggui: worpesio.
f. Dusner: msor.
Verh. dl. XXXV
g. Mor: nanati.
h. Waropen: ora (espec. of the sun).
j. Waropen: siko.
k. Waropen: wokako.
l. Wandamen: ryata (espec. of the sun); Biak: ryas (id.).
m. Irarutu: win, wine.

210. COLD
a. Woi: periman; Pom: pirima; Ron: perin; Biak: prim.
c. Wadapi-Laut: denunana; Ambai: denunan, denunana; Munggu: yananan; Wandamen: anuanu, anuana.
d. Ambai: kararutu; Serui-Laut: kararutu; Mor: acaro.
e. Kurudu: tetei; Wabo: tettei.
f. Biak: pnunek.
g. Biak: bruk.
h. Irarutu: ridon, rindon, ridon.
j. Wandamen: rewas.
k. Wandamen: patiti.
l. Waropen: fefe.
m. Mor: venina.

211. DRY
b. Serui-Laut: senaya, senayan; Ansus: enaya; Woi: henaya; Papuma: senaya; Pom: hinaya; Wandamen: sinaya.
c. Kurudu: sresre; Wabo: sere; Wadapi-Laut: sirahia; Ambai: sirahaya, sirahiya.
d. Kurudu: udadoa.
e. Ambai: memata.
f. Munggui: kiare.
g. Munggui: piandai; Wandamen: parar.
h. Biak: syor; Ron: syor.

211. DRY
b. Serui-Laut: senaya, senayan; Ansus: enaya; Woi: henaya; Papuma: senaya; Pom: hinaya; Wandamen: sinaya.
c. Kurudu: sresre; Wabo: sere; Wadapi-Laut: sirahia; Ambai: sirahaya, sirahiya.
d. Kurudu: udadoa.
e. Ambai: memata.
f. Munggui: kiare.
g. Munggui: piandai; Wandamen: parar.
h. Biak: syor; Ron: syor.

211. DRY
b. Serui-Laut: senaya, senayan; Ansus: enaya; Woi: henaya; Papuma: senaya; Pom: hinaya; Wandamen: sinaya.
c. Kurudu: sresre; Wabo: sere; Wadapi-Laut: sirahia; Ambai: sirahaya, sirahiya.
d. Kurudu: udadoa.
e. Ambai: memata.
f. Munggui: kiare.
g. Munggui: piandai; Wandamen: parar.
h. Biak: syor; Ron: syor.

j. Waropen: dako.
k. Waropen: fono.
l. Mor: maruati.
m. Dusner: rimrak.
n. Dusner: yakem.
o. Ron: mias; Biak: mais; Wandamen: miasa.
The words under g. possibly represent Austronesian (*keRinš), and that under f. Austronesian (*kese).

212. SATIATED
a. Wadapi-Laut: momosi; Ambai: mamo, mamose; Serui-Laut: mamo; Ansus: emo; Papuma: mo; Woi: mwohi; Munggui: mohi, mosir; Wandamen: mosi, mosir.
   b. Kurudu: windi; Waropen: ndia, nidia.
   c. Kurudu: vevri.
   d. Wabo: watodo.
   e. Pom: horare.
   f. Mor: sinehitanis.
   g. Irarutu: ftage, aftag, aftange.
   h. Biak: pok; Meoswar: ipok; Dusner: pios.

213. BLACK
a. Kurudu: mor, mometa; Wadapi-Laut: nyumeta; Ambai: numetan; Serui-Laut: numeta, numetan, imeta; Ansus: nietan; Munggui: metan; Pom: mata; Papuma: nietan; Woi: nietan; Wandamen: meta, metan; Ron: mekem.
   b. Wabo: mentempoisi.
   c. Biak: paisom.
   d. Irarutu: grmutn.
   e. Wandamen: kumar.
   f. Waropen: meno.
   g. Mor: bauti.
   h. Dusner: ropor.

   In the words under a., Austronesian (*itom, fused together with a prefixed element (ma-), is to be found. One would like to derive Biak paisom from this word, but there is the difficulty that the same t has become a k in Ron and an s in the Numfor-Biak dialects.

214. WHITE
a. Wadapi-Laut: buwa; Ambai: bua; Serui-Laut: bza; Ansus: bza; Papuma: bza; Pom: baha; Munggui: buha; Mor: behuta; Wandamen: busa; Irarutu: b̪ovulə.
   b. Kurudu: kinaupopra; Wabo: kanapop; Ron: piope; Biak: pyopə.
The Kurudu and Wabo words should be regarded as compounds, the first elements of which recurs in the words under c.

c. Kurudu: knau, kinau; Wabo: kanaopen; Serui-Laut: kinau.
d. Woi: wekaduy.
e. Dusner: mankap.
f. Waropen: fako, fasi.
g. Wandamen: mamara.

215. RED

a. Munggui: marai; Papuma: merai; Ansus: merai; Serui-Laut: marai; Wandamen: mirai; Mor: marari; Ron: berau.
b. Kurudu: knon, kinuna; Wabo: konun.
c. Ambai: berika (rika = blood); Wadapi-Laut: berika (rika = blood); Woi: ria (also means blood); Biak: rik (also blood), fanandik.
d. Pom: mirou.
e. Iraratu: wamose, wames (also blood).
f. Wandamen: besiangona.
g. Wandamen: urar; Waropen: revaro; Dusner: marpro.

The words under a. can all be regarded as having evolved from an older form ma-rari, the stem of which derives from Austronesian *daRah. The use of the word for blood, with or without an affix, for red, is a common characteristic of New Guinea languages; see also the words under c. and e.

We suspect that the words under g. may also contain Austronesian *daRah, but they have apparently developed along a different course.

216. YELLOW

a. Serui-Laut: kau; Ansus: kerawi; Munggui: kyarawi; Pom: kirawi; Papuma: kerau.
c. Kurudu: vevr, vevra.
d. Ambai: byowan.
e. Wabo: minisuareni.
f. Woi: viovotai.
g. Dusner: manines.
h. Ron: rofun.
j. Mor: verereu.
k. Wandamen: nekwai; Dusner: ninguai (also curcuma); Waropen:
niko, niniko.

1. Wandamen: nangunai; Mor: beranguna; Ron: anguni (also curcuma).

m. Irarutu: taf, tafa.

n. Biak: naniar.

Words representing Austronesian *kuniŋ are probably to be found both under k. and under l.

217. GREEN

a. Kurudu: kikesa; Wabo: kiekese; Wadapi-Laut: kehe; Ambai: kehe; Serui-Laut: kiay; Ansus: mekae; Munggui: myakai; Papuma: mekai; Pom: mikai; Woi: keke; Wandamen: kake; Waropen: kakesio.

b. Biak: rumek; Ron: rumek; Dusner: rumet.

c. Wandamen: papiat.

d. Irarutu: nfo, ngfo.

e. Irarutu: mamato; Waropen: makako; Mor: maŋamaŋi.

Austronesian *matah (also *mendah), unripe, can be recognised in the words under e.

218. ENOUGH

a. Ansus: maito; Serui-Laut: mai(-)to, maisato; Wandamen: masis.

b. Biak: mnis; Waropen: momoni.

c. Irarutu: bargene.

d. Mor: surebo.

e. Ambai: kawuruto.

219. NIGHT

a. Papuma: rovi; Pom: rovi; Munggui: robi; Biak: rob; Ron: rob; Dusner: rob; Wandamen (ravi).

The Wandamen word does not occur by itself, but only in expressions, such as ratini - yesterday, and ravinena - afternoon.


c. Irarutu: gisie.

d. Irarutu: gənite.

e. Waropen: rana, yana.

f. Mor: baraŋa.

g. Kurudu: rorm, romra; Wabo: roren.

In the words under a. Austronesian *Rabi can be recognised;
those under e. probably represent Austronesian *ulom, *malom, and the words under g. can probably be derived from Austronesian *lomilom - dark.

220. TOMORROW
a. Kurudu: samaoma; Serui-Laut: ama; Ambai: hamamini; Pom: hambiri; Busami: ambawiri.
c. Papuma: rea ka.
d. Dusner: meskina.
e. Waropen: saieka.
f. Wandamen: kausapa.
g. Irarutu: rora, rore; Ron: torek.
h. Biak: meser (also day); Wandamen: sar, sasar (also day).
j. Mor: mera.

The common element sama of the words under a. could be a metathesized variant of masar, or meser, found under h., but it is impossible to establish this. Nor is it possible to establish whether the Mor word under j. has anything to do with the Biak word under h.

221. DAY AFTER TOMORROW
a. Serui-Laut: afiea; Biak: snefias, meserfias (meser = day, tomorrow).
b. Wandamen: serea; Waropen: saiwea, saighe.
c. Wandamen: kausapaja.
d. Biak: meserwendi (wendi, wer = once more).

222. YEAR
c. Waropen: ghea.
d. Waropen: iamosi.
e. Biak: taun.

The Biak word has obviously been borrowed from Malay.

223. PRESENTLY
b. Biak: nari, neri, ineri, inari; Ron: inari.

In addition, a number of Biak, Wandamen, Waropen and
Dusner words were noted which showed no correspondence either to each other or to the words listed here.

224. A MOMENT AGO
   c. Biak: knikirine, knikuri.
   d. Wandamen: katuen, tokatu.
   e. Waropen: nemani.

225. ALREADY
   a. Serui-Laut: to; Wandamen: to.
   b. Biak: kvar (also means old, especially of objects); Wandamen:
      tawa, tavar = old; Serui-Laut: tava = old; Ambai: teva =
      old; Irarutu: tuena = old; Waropen: garo = old.

226. AND
   a. Serui-Laut: ma; Wandamen: ma; Biak: ma; Ron: ma; Dusner: ma.
   b. Waropen: wea, iwa.
   c. Irarutu: ner, nere.

227. ALSO
   c. Biak: kako.

228. IN, ON, AT
   b. Wandamen: be = to, bera; Waropen: we.
   c. Wandamen: raro; Biak: raro = to.
   d. Biak: ro (also means from); Dusner: ro (= from); Ron: ro
      (= from).

229. TOWARDS
   a. Serui-Laut: to; Biak: raro; Ron: raro.
   b. Wandamen: sosa.
   c. Wandamen: maso; Waropen: maha, ma.
      Cf. also the words under no. 228.
230. TO, FOR
   a. Serui-Laut: bu; Wandamen: be; Waropen: we; Ron: be;
      Dusner: be; Biak: be.
   b. Wandamen: maso.
   c. Biak: snar.
   d. Biak: faro, maro; Dusner: paro; Ron: fa.
   e. Dusner: rine.
      It is not at all certain whether the Serui-Laut word corresponds to the other words under a.

231. FIRST
   b. Serui-Laut: vejafon; Wandamen: papon, bepapon; Biak: bepon,
      pon; Ron: pon.

232. ONE
   a. Ambai: bo-iri, bo-siri; Serui-Laut: bo-iri, bo-siri; Papuma:
      bo-iri; Wadapi-Laut: bo-siri; Busami: bo-siri; Munggu: bo-
      hiri, bo-iri; Ansus: ko-iri; Woi: ko-risi; Pom: ko-risi; Marau:
      ko-siri; Wandamen: siri; Waropen: wosi.
   c. Irarutu: eso; Biak: sai (only in counting); Mor: tata.
   d. Biak: oser; Ron: yoser; Dusner: yoser.
      When grouping these words, I took siri etc. as the essential element of the words under a., for the preceding elements bo- and ko- also occur in other numerals (see below), and bo occurs in the words under b. Moreover, the two parts of these words appear to be not inseparable; compare, for instance, man-iri, man-siri in Serui-Laut, for persons (cf. nati in Waropen for living beings).
      One would be inclined to resolve Biak oser (under d.) into the constituents o and ser; o then represents wo, or, more probably, ko. But in that case the initial sound of the Ron, and Dusner, word yoser remains inexplicable. For this reason it is advisable for the time being to keep these words separate from those listed under a.
      The words under c. clearly represent Austronesian *sa, *esa.

233. TWO
   a. Kurudu, Wabo, Wadapi-Laut, Ambai, Serui-Laut, Papuma,
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b. Iraratu: rifo.
c. Biak: suru; Dusner: suru.
d. Mor: ruru; Dusner: nuru; Ron: nuru.

For the elements bo- and ko-, see under no. 232. It should also be noted that the Waropen word woru is used only for inanimate objects, ndu being the numeral for living beings; that Serui-Laut has mandu, beside boru. The elements du and ru in the words under a., c. and d. represent Austronesian *duwa.

234. THREE
Kurudu, Wadapi-Laut, Ambai, Serui-Laut, Papuma, Busami and Munggui all have bo-toru; Wabo: bo-to; Ansus, Woi, Pom, Marau and Wandamen: toru; Dusner: tori, toru; Iraratu: tor, toru, tur, turu; Ron: kor; Biak: kior; Waropen: oro; Mor: oro.

It should be noted again that Waropen has a separate form for living beings: nangoro, and that in Serui-Laut the form man-toru was recorded for persons.

A remarkable feature is that the languages which have the element bo- in their words for one and two, also have it in three and the subsequent numerals, whereas those languages which have ko- in the words for one and two, do not have it in the subsequent numerals.

Austronesian *tulu forms the basis of all the words listed here.

235. FOUR
a. Kurudu: bo-ati; Wabo: bo-ate; Wadapi-Laut: bo-a; Ambai: bo-a; Serui-Laut: bo-a, man-a; Busami: bo-a; Ansus: man-wa; Woi: muan-a; Papuma: bo-a; Munggui: bo-ati; Marau: ati; Pom: at; Wandamen: at, ate; Dusner: ati, pati; Ron: pak, fiak; Biak: fiak; Waropen: ako; Mor: *a*o.

b. Iraratu: gegete, gegete.

The words under a. represent Austronesian *(em)pat.

236. FIVE
a. Kurudu: bo-ve-rim; Wabo: uerin; Wadapi-Laut: rin, re; Ambai: ri, rin; Serui-Laut: ri, rin; Busami: rin; Munggui: bo-rin, bo-rin; Marau: ri, rin; Ansus: ri, rin; Pom: rin; Papuma:
bo-rin; Woi: din; Dusner: rim-bi; Ron: rim; Biak: rim; Wandamen: rim; Waropen: rimo; Mor: rimo.

b. Irarutu: refide.

Austronesian *lima can be recognised clearly in the words under a. Whether this also applies to Irarutu refide, is impossible to say without further analysis. As it is, this word diverges sufficiently from the others to place it in a separate group.

237. SIX

Ansus: wona, wona; Ambai: wona; Wabo: we-one; Woi: wona; Papuma: bo-ona; Pom: wona; Wadapi-Laut: wona; Marau: wona, wonan; Munggui: wonan, bo-wonan; Ron: onem, wonem; Biak: onem, wonem; Waropen: wono, ghono.

Austronesian *onem is concealed in all these words. In Wandamen, Mor, Kurudu, Serui-Laut, Busami, Dusner and Irarutu combinations of the words for five and one are used, and in Waropen such a combination, as well as the separate word listed here, are used.

238. SEVEN

Ansus, Ambai, Woi, Pom, Wadapi-Laut and Marau: itu; Wabo: w-itu; Papuma: bo-itu; Munggui: bo-itu, itu; Waropen: iko; Biak: fik; Ron: fik.

These words all represent Austronesian *pitu.

Kurudu, Serui-Laut, Busami, Dusner, Wandamen, Irarutu and Mor use compounds, meaning five plus two.

Such a compound is also used in Waropen, in addition to the word listed here.

239. EIGHT

Wabo: we-wa; Woi: waru; Pom: waru; Marau: waru; Munggui: bo-waru, waru; Ron: war; Biak: war; Waropen: waro, gharo.

Austronesian *walu can be found in all these words.

Wandamen, Irarutu, Mor, Kurudu, Ansus, Ambai, Serui-Laut, Papuma, Wadapi-Laut, Busami and Dusner use compounds, meaning five plus three. Waropen again has such a compound as well as the simple numeral, listed here. Of the languages which use compounds for eight and nine, Ansus, Ambai, Papuma and Wadapi-Laut show the remarkable feature of having separate words for six and seven.
240. NINE
Wabo: we-si; Woi: siu; Pom: siu; Marau: siw; Munggui: siu, bo-hiun; Ron: siu; Biak: siw; Waropen: siwi, sigh.
These words all represent Austronesian *siwa.
Kurudu, Wandamen, Ansus, Ambai, Serui-Laut, Papuma, Wadapi-Laut, Busami, Dusner, Irarutu, Mor and Waropen have compounds, meaning five plus four; Waropen again has such a compound as well as the simple numeral, listed here.

241. TEN
a. Kurudu: sur; Wabo: sure; Wadapi-Laut: sura; Ambai: sura; Serui-Laut: sura; Busami: sura; Ansus: ura, hura; Woi: hura; Papuma: bo-ura; Pom: haura; Marau: haura; Munggui: saura, bo-haura; Wandamen: sura; Mor: taura; Waropen: saguro, sanguro, sauro; Dusner: sampur; Ron: safur; Biak: samfur.
b. Irarutu: fradaru.
The words under a. all contain Austronesian *puluh, ten, with the prefix sa-, meaning one.
The Irarutu word in fact means two hands, i.e. two times five, in keeping with its quinary system.

242. TWENTY
b. Kurudu: pasinomansande; Wabo: piasino.
c. Dusner: ars; Ron: ares; Waropen: asatio (asa = a score).
d. Biak: samfur-di-suru = ten times two.
e. Irarutu, Wandamen, Mor and Waropen have expressions, meaning one person, for twenty. Waropen has such an expression (mungu - natio) in addition to a ‘real’ numeral, listed here under c.
Biak is the only language which does not have a separate word or special expression for twenty, but consistently follows its decimal system.

243. A HUNDRED
Biak, Wandamen, Ron and Dusner: utin; Ansus: otin.
Biak is probably the language to which this word really belongs and from which the other languages have borrowed it. Its origin probably lies in Austronesian *Ratus, with a suffixed element *-en.
Kurudu, Wabo, Ambai, Serui-Laut, Woi, Mor, Waropen and Irarutu employ expressions meaning 5 times twenty (or 5 people). In Wandamen and Ansus such expressions are found besides the words listed above.

244. A THOUSAND
Periphrases were recorded for Waropen: mungu sauro be-rimo (person ten times five), and Serui-Laut: pia-sura-be-rin (score-ten times five).

245. I
Kurudu: aya; Wabo: ayae; Wadapi-Laut: dyau; Ambai: dyau, yau; Serui-Laut: yau; Ansus: yau; Munggui: yau; Marau: iau; Pom: iau; Papuma: iau; Woi: yau; Wandamen: yau; Dusner: ya; Ron: ya; Waropen: ya, ra; Irarutu: ya, dyu; Biak: aya; Mor: iwa, igwa.

Although these words are obviously mutually related, they cannot, as such, be reduced to (Dempwolff’s) Austronesian *aku; one would rather be inclined to assume a basic pattern *ia(-ku). In passing we may note that words for I with an initial i also occur elsewhere in the Austronesian language area.

246. YOU (singular)
Woi, Pom, Papuma, Marau, Munggui, Dusner, Ron, Wandamen and Biak: au; Kurudu: aua, awawa; Wabo: auaui; Wadapi-Laut: wau; Ambai: wau; Serui-Laut: awawa, waui; Ansus: au, wau; Waropen: auo; Mor: awa, agwa; Irarutu: o.

Although mutual relationships between these words can be assumed, they cannot all be derived as such from an Austronesian word *kaw.

247. HE
Kurudu, Wabo, Ambai, Serui-Laut, Ansus, Woi, Papuma, Pom, Marau, Munggui, Dusner, Wandamen, Waropen, Mor, Biak and Irarutu: i.

In Ron tia was recorded, but it is not at all certain whether this is correct.
Austronesian *iya can be recognised in i.
248. **WE** (inclusive)
   b. Kurudu: *net, neta*; Wabo: *nente*.
   c. Papuma: *tantoru*; Pom: *tatoru*.
   d. Irarutu: *it*; Mor: *i’a*.
   e. Biak: *ko*; Waropen: *iko*.

   Ultimately, these forms probably all derive from Austronesian
   *kita*, although this correspondence is not too clear in the words
   under b.

   The words under c. can be regarded as originally trial forms
   (i.e. we three).

249. **WE** (exclusive)
   a. Kurudu: *nami, name*; Wadapi-Laut: *mea*; Ambai: *amea*; Serui-
      Laut: *ama*; Ansus: *ama*; Woi: *ama*; Wandamen: *amat*; Mor: *ama*;
      Waropen: *ami, amo*; Irarutu: *ami*.
   b. Biak: *ngo, ingo*.
   c. Munggui, Marau, Pom and Papuma: *antoru*.

   Austronesian *kami* can be recognised most easily in the words
   under a., and less clearly in those under b.

   The words under c. were originally trial forms (cf. no. 248 c.).

250. **YOU** (plural)
   a. Kurudu: *ame, amia*; Wabo: *amiti*; Wadapi-Laut: *amea*; Ambai:
      *mea*; Serui-Laut: *ma*; Ansus: *mia*; Woi: *mia*; Wandamen:
      *miat*.
   b. Papuma: *mintoru*; Pom: *mintoru*; Marau: *mintoru*; Munggui:
      *mintori*.
   c. Waropen: *mu*; Mor: *amu*.
   d. Biak: *mko*; Ron: *mokon*; Dusner: *moto*.
   e. Irarutu: *ee*.

   Austronesian *kamu* can be recognised clearly only in the
   words under c.

   The words under b. can only be explained as having been
   originally trial forms.

251. **THEM**
   a. Kurudu: *isi, isia*; Wabo: *isi*; Wadapi-Laut: *miesiri*; Ambai:
      *ea*; Serui-Laut: *sa*; Ansus: *ia*; Woi: *hia*; Wandamen: *si* (and
      *siat*, especially for living beings); Waropen: *ki*; Mor: *ti*; Biak:
si (but na for inanimate objects); Ron: si; Dusner: sii; Irarutu: ire.

b. Papuma: soru; Pom: tioru; Marau: hioru.
   Austronesian *siđa can be recognised in all these words.
   Under b. we again find forms which must originally have been trials.

252. WE TWO (inclusive)
   a. Kurudu: itru; Serui-Laut: taru; Ambai: turu; Ansus: toru;
      Waropen: tanu, tando, nanu, nando; Mor: aru; Irarutu: iterivu,
      iytru.
   b. Biak: ku; Ron: kun.
   c. Waropen: didi, didiko.
   d. Waropen: si.

   It is possible to distinguish in the words under a. a pronominal element and an element *du or *ru, representing the numeral two.

253. WE TWO (exclusive)
   a. Kurudu: numdu; Ambai: auru; Serui-Laut: andu; Ansus: auru;
      Woi: aru; Mor: aru, maru; Wandamen: amu, amun;
      Irarutu: amru, amrivu.
   b. Biak: nu; Ron: nun.
   c. Waropen: asi.

   The situation here is exactly analogous to that in no. 252.

254. YOU TWO
   a. Kurudu: numdu; Ansus: muru; Ambai: muru; Serui-Laut: maru;
      Woi: maru; Mor: muru; Wandamen: manu, mandu;
      Irarutu: eru, erivu.
   b. Biak: mu; Ron: mun.
   c. Waropen: misi, minisi.

   Cf. my remark under no. 252.

255. THE TWO OF THEM
   a. Kurudu: isru; Serui-Laut: saru; Woi: haru; Ambai: uru;
      Ansus: uru; Mor: turu, tiru; Wandamen: sanu, sandu; Dusner:
      susuru; Irarutu: iraru, irerivu.
   b. Biak: su; Ron: sun.
   c. Waropen: kisi, kinisi.

   Cf. my remark under no. no. 252.
256. **WE THREE** (inclusive)
   b. Waropen: *koiso*.
      The element *toru*, meaning three, forms part of the words under a. We have already come across several pronouns which must originally have been trial forms, under nos. 252 to 255.

257. **WE THREE** (exclusive)
   b. Waropen: *angoiso*.
      Cf. my remark under no. 256.

258. **YOU THREE**
   b. Waropen: *mingoiso*.
      Cf. my remark under no. 256.

259. **THE THREE OF THEM**
   b. Biak: *sko*.
   c. Waropen: *kikoiso*.
      Cf. my remark under no. 256.

Biak *sko* forms an isolated case, for the trial form has no other place in the Biak linguistic system. There are in fact Biak dialects in which *sko* is not used exclusively for the trial, but also for the plural. In this context it should also be noted that for Dusner, trial and dual forms were recorded only for the third person. But since, in this respect, nothing else is known about this language, it is impossible to say with any certainty whether these are isolated cases, not only of the trial, but also of the dual.
5. THE QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

In the enumeration of instances of correspondence and disagreement, given below, no absolute value should be ascribed to the results. I do not intend to apply lexico-statistics, in the manner used in order to obtain precise historical information. I have used numbers merely to elicit degrees of synchronous mutual relationship. These results have only relative value and no more than this can justifiably be extracted from the material — indeed, nothing more is possible.

I have enumerated the instances of correspondence and disagreement separately. When a word in one language corresponds to a word in another language, and the latter has an additional word for the same concept, the case is noted as an instance of correspondence, and the disagreement in the second word is not taken into account. For, in principle, I have sought to find the number of instances of correspondence out of the total number of words available for comparison. Similarly, when two languages each have two different words which agree, two by two, these are reckoned as two instances of correspondence.

I have not included in the enumerations words which had certainly, or most probably, been borrowed, either from outside or mutually. This concerns numbers 81, 166, 173, 175, 176, 184 and 190 of the comparative word-list. No. 56 (to write) has been omitted, for writing appears to be a new concept, and various words, already in existence in these languages, were given this meaning and then used in a different way. I have omitted no. 69 from the calculations, for in these words (brother-in-law, sister-in-law), differences in meaning may be very significant and it is impossible to state which of the words are in fact comparable, without previous, intensive research into kinship structure. The Ron word under no. 247 has not been included because its correctness is not beyond dispute.

Here follows the list of instances of mutual correspondence and disagreement and their totals, to document my calculations. In order to avoid having to give the actual words in extenso again, they are referred to by the numbers and letters under which they are mentioned in the word-list.
THE LINGUISTIC SITUATION IN YAPEN

1. WOI - POM. Instances of correspondence:
   1a, 2, 4b, 5b, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21d, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 35, 36b, 37c, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 73a, 74b, 89a, 94b, 96a, 97a, 98a, 103a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 200a, 202a, 208a, 210a, 211b, 213a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 70 instances.
   Instances of disagreement:
   3, 6, 24, 38, 39, 40, 45, 72, 88, 92, 93, 135, 136, 141, 143, 144, 156, 157, 197, 201, 203, 209, 212, 214, 215, 216, 219, 249, 250, 251. Total: 30 instances.

2. WOI - MARAU. Instances of correspondence:
   1a, 7a, 10, 12b, 63a, 64b, 96a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 139a, 140a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 26 instances.
   Instances of disagreement:
   72, 156, 249, 250, 251. Total: 5 instances.

3. WOI - ANSUS. Instances of correspondence:
   1a, 2, 3b, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21d, 24a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 36b, 37c, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 72a, 73a, 74a, 89a, 94b, 96a, 97a, 104a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 135a, 139a, 140a, 143a, 144c, 145b, 156a, 157a, 158a, 197a, 200a, 203b, 208a, 211b, 212a, 213a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 253a, 254a, 255a, 257a, 258a, 259a. Total: 88 instances.
   Instances of disagreement:

4. WOI - PAPUMA. Instances of correspondence:
   1a, 2, 3b, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 24a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 35, 36b, 37c, 39a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 73a, 74b, 89a, 94b, 96a, 97a, 104a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 144c, 145b, 157a, 158a, 200a, 208a, 211b, 212a, 213a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 71 instances.
   Instances of disagreement:
   4, 21, 38, 40, 72, 88, 92, 93, 98, 103, 135, 136, 141, 156, 197, Verh. dl. XXXV

5. WOI - MUNGGUI. Instances of correspondence:
   1a, 2, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 35, 37c, 42a, 44a, 45b, 57a, 63a, 65a, 73a, 74b, 89a, 96a, 97a, 103a, 104a, 127a, 129a, 134a, 136b, 139a, 140a, 145b, 158a, 200a, 208a, 212a, 231a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 65 instances.
   Instances of disagreement:
   3, 4, 21, 24, 36, 38, 39, 40, 50, 72, 88, 92, 93, 94, 98, 128, 135, 141, 143, 144, 156, 157, 197, 201, 202, 203, 209, 210, 211, 214, 215, 216, 219, 249, 250. Total: 35 instances.

6. WOI - BUSAMI. Instances of correspondence:
   30a, 33a, 35, 42a, 129a, 134a, 203b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a. Total: 14 instances.
   Instances of disagreement:
   36, 128, 156, 197, 201, 237, 238, 239, 240. Total: 9 instances.

7. WOI - SERUI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
   1a, 2, 3b, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21d, 24a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 35, 37c, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 72a, 74b, 89a, 93d, 94b, 96a, 104a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 135a, 139a, 140a, 144c, 145b, 156a, 158a, 197a, 200a, 202a, 203b, 208a, 211b, 212a, 213a, 217a, 219b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 250a, 251a, 253a, 254a, 255a, 257a, 258a, 259a. Total: 85 instances.
   Instances of disagreement:

8. WOI - AMBAI. Instances of correspondence:
   1a, 2, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 74b, 89a, 93d, 94b, 96a, 104a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 156a, 158a, 200a, 202a, 203b, 208a, 212a, 213a, 215c, 217a, 219b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a,
The Linguistic Situation in Yapen

242a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 250a, 251a, 253a, 254a, 255a, 257a, 258a, 259a. Total: 75 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
4, 21, 24, 25, 33, 36, 37, 38, 45, 72, 73, 88, 92, 98, 103, 135, 136, 141, 143, 144, 157, 197, 201, 209, 210, 211, 214, 216, 239, 240. Total: 30 instances.

9. WOI - WADAPI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 74b, 89a, 93d, 94b, 96a, 97a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 136b, 139a, 140a, 145b, 156a, 158a, 200a, 202a, 203b, 208a, 212a, 215c, 217a, 219b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 249a, 250a, 251a. Total: 67 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
3, 4, 21, 24, 25, 33, 36, 37, 38, 45, 72, 73, 88, 92, 98, 103, 104, 135, 141, 143, 144, 157, 197, 201, 209, 210, 211, 214, 216, 239, 240. Total: 31 instances.

10. WOI - WABO. Instances of correspondence:
2, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 20a, 21d, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 63a, 65a, 89a, 96a, 97a, 103a, 104a, 127a, 128a, 134a, 143a, 158a, 208a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 250a, 251a. Total: 49 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

11. WOI - KURUDU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 13a, 15a, 16, 21d, 26a, 27a, 28, 29a, 30a, 32a, 35, 40a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 89a, 96a, 97a, 103a, 104a, 128a, 134a, 140a, 141c, 143a, 156a, 200a, 208a, 213a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 250a, 251a, 253a, 254a, 255. Total: 52 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 12, 14, 20, 24, 25, 31, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 50, 57, 64, 72, 73, 74, 88, 92, 93, 94, 98, 127, 129, 135, 136, 139, 144,

12. WOI - WANDAMEN. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 3b, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 24a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 37c, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 57a, 63a, 64a, 65a, 72a, 73a, 89a, 94b, 96a, 97a, 98a, 103a, 104a, 127a, 129a, 134a, 135a, 139a, 140a, 141c, 145b, 156a, 157a, 158a, 200a, 202a, 203b, 208a, 211b, 212a, 213a, 217a, 219b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 250a, 251a, 253a, 254a, 255a, 257a, 258a, 259a. Total: 81 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

13. WOI - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence:
2, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 35, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 73a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 144c, 145b, 157a, 197a, 200a, 208a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a, 255a, 259a. Total: 32 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

14. WOI - RON. Instances of correspondence:
2, 6a, 7a, 8a, 15a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 73a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 140a, 145b, 197a, 200a, 208a, 210a, 213a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 251a. Total: 30 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

15. WOI - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
9a, 97a. Total: 2 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 92, 140, 141, 212. Total: 5 instances.
16. WOI - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
2, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 25a, 30a, 32a, 35, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 96a, 97a, 139a, 143a, 145b, 197a, 200a, 208a, 210a, 215c, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a.
Total: 38 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

17. WOI - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 42a, 44a, 45b, 50a, 63a, 96a, 97a, 103a, 134a, 136b, 139a, 141c, 145b, 158a, 200a, 202a, 208a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a. Total: 47 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 57, 64, 65, 72, 73, 74, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 98, 104, 127, 128, 129, 135, 140, 143, 144, 156, 157, 197, 201, 203, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 219, 242, 250, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259. Total: 61 instances.

18. WOI - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3a, 7a, 9a, 10, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 35, 37c, 44a, 64b, 89a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 136b, 139a, 200a, 208a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 37 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

19. WOI - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 10, 13a, 16, 29a, 30a, 35, 64b, 65a, 89a, 96a, 97a, 98a, 103a,
128a, 134a, 140a, 202a, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247, 249a. 251a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 29 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

20. POM - MARAU. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 7a, 10, 12b, 63a, 64b, 72e, 96a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 139a, 140a, 156b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247, 250b, 251b. Total: 30 instances.
Instances of disagreement: not found.

21. POM - ANSUS. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 5b, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21d, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 36b, 37c, 38a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 67b, 73a, 74b, 89a, 92a, 94b, 96a, 97a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 136a, 139a, 140a, 141d, 145b, 157d, 159b, 200a, 203d, 208a, 211b, 213a, 214a, 216a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 73 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

22. POM - PAPUMA. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 5b, 7a, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 35, 36b, 37c, 38a, 40b, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 67b, 72a, 73a, 74b, 89a, 92a, 94b, 96a, 97a, 103, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 135b, 136a, 139a, 140a, 141d, 145b, 156b, 157d, 159b, 200a, 208a, 211b, 213a, 214a, 216a, 217a, 219a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247, 248c, 249c, 250b, 251b. Total: 81 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
23. POM - MUNGGUI. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 5b, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a 35, 37c, 38a, 39b, 40b, 42a, 44a, 57a, 63a, 65a, 72e, 73a, 74b, 88a, 89a, 92a, 96a, 97a, 103a, 127a, 129a, 134a, 135b, 139a, 140a, 143b, 145b, 156b, 157d, 200a, 208a, 213a, 214a, 216a, 217a, 219a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247, 249c, 250b. Total: 74 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

24. POM - BUSAMI. Instances of correspondence:
30a, 33a, 35, 42a, 129a, 134a, 156b, 220a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a. Total: 15 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
36, 128, 197, 201, 203, 237, 238, 239, 240. Total: 9 instances.

25. POM - SERUI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 5b, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21d, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 35, 37c, 38a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 67b, 74b, 88a, 89a, 94b, 96a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 144a, 145b, 159b, 200a, 202a, 203d, 208a, 211b, 213a, 214a, 216a, 217a, 220a, 232a, 233a, 234a, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 69 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
3, 4, 6, 24, 36, 39, 40, 45, 72, 73, 92, 93, 97, 98, 103, 104, 135, 136, 141, 143, 156, 157, 197, 201, 209, 210, 212, 215, 219, 237, 238, 239, 240, 248, 249, 250, 251. Total: 37 instances.

26. POM - AMBAI. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 5b, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 37c, 38a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 74b, 88a, 89a, 94b, 96a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 144a, 145b, 159b, 200a, 202a, 208a, 213a, 214a, 217a, 220a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 61 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
27. POM - WADAPI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 5b, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 38a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 74b, 88a, 89a, 96a, 97a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 136a, 139a, 140a, 144a, 145b, 200a, 202a, 203d, 208a, 213a, 214a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246. Total: 58 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
3, 4, 6, 21, 24, 25, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 45, 72, 73, 92, 93, 103, 104, 135, 141, 143, 156, 157, 197, 201, 209, 210, 211, 212, 215, 216, 219, 239, 240, 248, 249, 250, 251. Total: 38 instances.

28. POM - WABO. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 20a, 21d, 24c, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 39a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 89a, 96a, 97a, 103a, 127a, 128a, 134a, 156b, 208a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 44 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 25, 28, 33, 36, 37, 38, 40, 45, 50, 57, 64, 72, 74, 88, 92, 93, 94, 98, 104, 129, 135, 136, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 157, 197, 200, 201, 202, 203, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 219, 232, 242, 248, 250, 251. Total: 56 instances.

29. POM - KURUDU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 13a, 15a, 16, 21d, 24c, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 32a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 67b, 89a, 96a, 97a, 103a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 140a, 156b, 200a, 208a, 213a, 217a, 220a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 44 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

30. POM - WANDAMEN. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 5b, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 37c, 38a, 42a, 44a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 67b, 73a, 88a, 89a, 92a, 94b, 96a, 97a, 98a, 103a, 104d, 127a, 129a, 134a, 136a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 200a, 202a, 208a, 209a, 211b, 213a, 214a, 217a, 219a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 66 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

31. POM - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 35, 38a, 39b, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 67a, 73a, 96a, 97a, 104d, 134a, 145b, 200a, 208a, 219a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 30 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40, 45, 50, 57, 64, 72, 74, 88, 89, 92, 94, 98, 103, 127, 128, 129, 135, 136, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 156, 157, 159, 197, 201, 202, 203, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 232, 233, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 250, 251. Total: 70 instances.

32. POM - RON. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 8a, 15a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 67a, 73a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 140a, 144a, 145b, 200a, 208a, 209a, 210a, 213a, 219a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246. Total: 31 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 45, 57, 64, 72, 88, 89, 98, 128, 129, 135, 136, 139, 141, 156, 159, 197, 201, 202, 203, 211, 214, 215, 216, 217, 220, 232, 233, 242, 250, 251. Total: 45 instances.

33. POM - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
9a, 97a. Total: 2 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 92, 140, 141, 212. Total: 5 instances.

34. POM - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 25a, 30a, 32a, 35, 38a, 39b, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 67a, 67b, 92a, 96a, 97a, 104d, 139a, 143b, 144a, 145b, 200a, 208a, 209a, 210a, 219a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 43 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 36, 37, 40, 45, 50, 57, 64, 72, 73, 74, 88, 89, 93, 94, 98, 103, 127, 128, 129, 134, 135, 136, 140, 141, 156, 157, 159, 197, 201, 202, 203,

35. POM - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 38a, 39b, 42a, 44a, 50a, 63a, 67b, 96a, 97a, 103a, 134a, 139a, 143b, 145b, 200a, 202a, 208a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 45 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 33, 36, 37, 40, 45, 57, 64, 65, 72, 73, 74, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 98, 104, 127, 128, 129, 135, 136, 140, 141, 144, 156, 157, 159, 197, 201, 203, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 219, 220, 242, 248, 249, 250, 251. Total: 60 instances.

36. POM - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 9a, 10, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 26a, 27a, 29, 30a, 31a, 35, 37c, 38a, 44a, 64b, 67b, 89a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 139a, 144d, 200a, 208a, 214a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 35 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

37. POM - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 10, 13a, 16, 29a, 30a, 35, 64b, 65a, 67b, 89a, 92a, 93c, 96a, 97a, 98a, 103a, 128a, 134a, 140a, 202a, 214a, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247. Total: 28 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

38. MARAU - ANSUS. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 7a, 10, 12b, 63a, 64b, 96a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 139a, 140a, 232,
233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 24 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
72, 156, 239, 240, 249, 250, 251. Total: 7 instances.

39. MARAU - PAPUMA. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 7a, 10, 12b, 63a, 64b, 72e, 96a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 139a, 140a,
156b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245,
246, 247, 249c, 250b, 251b. Total: 29 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
239, 240. Total: 2 instances.

40. MARAU - MUNGGUI. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 7a, 10, 12b, 63a, 72e, 96a, 127a, 129a, 139a, 140a, 156b, 232a,
233a, 234a, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 242a, 245, 246,
247, 249c, 250b. Total: 28 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
128. Total: 1 instance.

41. MARAU - BUSAMI. Instances of correspondence:
129a, 156b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a. Total: 9 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
128, 237, 238, 239, 240. Total: 5 instances.

42. MARAU - SERUI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 7a, 10, 12b, 63a, 64b, 96a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 139a, 140a,
232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 22 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
72, 156, 237, 238, 239, 240, 249, 250, 251. Total: 9 instances.

43. MARAU - AMBAI. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 7a, 10, 12b, 63a, 64b, 96a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 139a, 140a, 232a,
233a, 234a, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 24 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
72, 156, 239, 240, 249, 250, 251. Total: 7 instances.

44. MARAU - WADAPI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 7a, 10, 12b, 63a, 64b, 96a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 139a, 140a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246. Total 22 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
72, 156, 239, 240, 249, 250, 251. Total: 7 instances.

45. MARAU - WABO. Instances of correspondence:
7a, 10, 63a, 96a, 127a, 128a, 156b, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 19 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 12, 64, 72, 129, 139, 140, 232, 242, 250, 251. Total: 11 instances.

46. MARAU - KURUDU. Instances of correspondence:
7a, 10, 63a, 96a, 128a, 129a, 140a, 156b, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 16 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 12, 64, 72, 127, 139, 232, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 249, 250, 251. Total: 15 instances.

47. MARAU - WANDAMEN. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 7a, 10a, 12b, 63a, 64b, 96a, 127a, 129a, 139a, 140a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 20 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
72, 128, 156, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 249, 250, 251. Total: 11 instances.

48. MARAU - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence:
7a, 10, 63a, 96a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 11 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 12, 64, 72, 127, 128, 129, 139, 156, 232, 233, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 250, 251. Total: 18 instances.

49. MARAU - RON. Instances of correspondence:
7a, 63a, 96a, 140a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246. Total: 14 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 12, 64, 72, 128, 129, 139, 156, 232, 233, 242, 250, 251. Total: 13 instances.
50. MARAU - MEOSWAR. One instance of disagreement: 140.

51. MARAU - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
7a, 10, 63a, 96a, 139a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 17 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 12, 64, 72, 127, 128, 129, 140, 156, 232, 242, 249, 250, 251. Total: 14 instances.

52. MARAU - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
10, 12b, 63a, 96a, 139a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 18 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 7, 64, 72, 127, 128, 129, 140, 156, 242, 249, 250, 251. Total: 13 instances.

53. MARAU - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
7a, 10, 64b, 96a, 139a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247.
Total: 12 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

54. MARAU - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
7a, 10, 64b, 96a, 128a, 140a, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247. Total: 11 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

55. ANSUS - PAPUMA. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 3b, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21b, 24a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 36b, 37c, 38a, 39a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 73a, 74b, 89a, 92a, 93b, 94b, 96a, 97a, 98c, 103c, 104a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 136a, 139a, 140a, 141d, 144c, 145b, 157a, 157d, 158a, 159b, 200a, 201d, 202c, 208a, 209c, 210b, 211b, 212a, 213a, 214a, 215a, 216a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 89 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
33, 40, 72, 88, 135, 156, 197, 203, 219, 248, 249, 250, 251. Total: 13 instances.

56. ANSUS - MUNGGUI. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21b, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 37c, 38a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 57a, 63a, 65a, 73a, 74b, 89a, 92a, 93b, 96a, 97a, 98c, 104a, 127a, 129a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 157d, 158a, 200a, 202a, 208a, 209c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 215a, 216a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 72 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

57. ANSUS - BUSAMI. Instances of correspondence:
30a, 35, 42a, 129a, 134a, 203b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a. Total: 13 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
33, 36, 85, 122, 128, 132, 156, 197, 201, 237, 238. Total: 11 instances.

58. ANSUS - SERUI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 3b, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 11a, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 19a, 20a, 21a, 23a, 24a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 37c, 38a, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 67b, 68a, 68b, 72a, 74b, 75a, 76a, 78a, 79a, 84b, 85b, 87a, 89a, 90a, 94b, 95a, 96a, 98c, 99a, 100a, 101, 102a, 104a, 105a, 106a, 110a, 112a, 113a, 116a, 117a, 118a, 120, 122a, 124a, 125a, 126a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 132b, 133a, 134a, 135a, 139a, 140a, 144c, 145b, 146a, 148a, 149a, 151a, 152, 154a, 156a, 158a, 159b, 162a, 163a, 164a, 169, 172a, 174, 178a, 183a, 191a, 192a, 192Aa, 194a, 195a, 196a, 197a, 200a, 203b, 203d, 208a, 209c, 210b, 211b, 212a, 213a, 214a, 215a, 216a, 217a, 218a, 219b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249a, 250a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a, 256a, 257a, 258a, 259a. Total: 151 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
33, 36, 71, 73, 77, 82, 83, 86, 88, 92, 93, 96a, 97, 103, 119, 130, 136, 141, 143, 153, 155, 157, 165, 184, 201, 202, 237, 238. Total: 28 instances.
59. ANSUS - AMBAI. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 19a, 20a, 21a, 23a, 26a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 38a, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 67b, 68a, 68b, 74a, 76a, 78a, 79a, 80a, 87a, 89a, 94b, 95a, 96a, 98c, 99a, 101, 102a, 104a, 105a, 106a, 107, 108, 110a, 112a, 112b, 113a, 116a, 118a, 120, 122a, 125a, 126a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 129c, 130a, 132b, 133a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 146a, 147a, 148a, 149a, 152, 155a, 156a, 158a, 159b, 163a, 164a, 169, 172a, 174, 178a, 183a, 191a, 192a, 192a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 203b, 208a, 209c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 217a, 219b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247, 248a, 249a, 250a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a, 256a, 257a, 258a, 259a. Total: 133 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

60. ANSUS - WADAPI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 38a, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 74b, 89a, 94b, 96a, 97a, 98c, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 136a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 156a, 200a, 203b, 203d, 208a, 209c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 217a, 219b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 248a, 249a, 250a, 251a. Total: 71 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
3, 21, 24, 25, 33, 36, 37, 45, 72, 73, 88, 92, 93, 103, 104, 135, 141, 143, 144, 157, 158, 197, 201, 202, 210, 211, 215, 216. Total: 28 instances.

61. ANSUS - WABO. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 63a, 65a, 89a, 96a, 97a, 100a, 104a, 127a, 128a, 134a, 143a, 158a, 208a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 250a, 251a. Total: 48 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 12, 13, 14, 21, 24, 25, 28, 33, 36, 37, 38, 50, 57, 64, 72, 73, 74, 88, 92, 93, 94, 98, 103, 129, 135, 136, 139, 140, 141, 144,

62. ANSUS - KURUDU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 13a, 15a, 16, 23a, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 32a, 35, 38a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 67b, 68a, 71b, 84b, 89a, 96a, 97a, 99a, 101, 104a, 124a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 140a, 143a, 156a, 200a, 208a, 213a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 250a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 59 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

63. ANSUS - WANDAMEN. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 3b, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 11a, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21a, 21b, 23a, 24a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 37c, 38a, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 67b, 68a, 71b, 72a, 73a, 75a, 76a, 78a, 80a, 83a, 84b, 87a, 89a, 90a, 92, 94b, 95a, 96a, 96b, 97a, 100a, 101, 102a, 104a, 105a, 106a, 107, 110a, 112a, 114a, 116a, 118a, 120, 122a, 125a, 126a, 127a, 129a, 132b, 133a, 134a, 135a, 136a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 146a, 147a, 149a, 151a, 152, 154a, 156a, 157a, 158a, 161b, 162a, 163a, 174a, 169, 172a, 174, 183a, 191a, 192a, 192a, 194a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 203b, 208a, 209, 210b, 211b, 212a, 213a, 214a, 215a, 217a, 218a, 219b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 243, 245, 246, 247, 248a, 249a, 250a, 251a, 253a, 254a, 255a, 256a, 257a, 258a, 259a. Total: 144 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

64. ANSUS - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 21a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 63a, (63d), 65a, 67a, 73a, 83a, 96a, 97a, 118a, 125a, 126a, 129e, 132b, 134a, 144c, 145b, 149a, 154, 155a, 157a, 163a, 172a, 178a, 191a, 197a,
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200a, 208a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 243, 245, 246, 247, 251a, 255a, 259a. Total: 50 instances.
instances of disagreement:

65. ANSUS - RON. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 15a, 44a, 63a(-d), 65a, 67a, 68b, 73a, 83a, 96a, 97a, 113a, 117a, 118a, 126a, 129c, 134a, 140a, 145b, 149a, 155a, 163a, 172a, 178a, 191a, 197a, 200a, 208a, 213a, 215a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 243, 245, 246, 251a. Total: 44 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

66. ANSUS - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
9a, 97a, 161b, 163a. Total: 4 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 82, 92, 112, 124, 140, 141, 189, 192, 212. Total: 10 instances.

67. ANSUS - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 11a, 15a, 16, 19a, 21a, 21b, 25a, 30a, 32a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 67a, 67b, 68a, 71b, 76a, 79a, 83a, 87a, 90a, 92a, 95a, 96a, 97a, 99a, 101, 110a, 112a, 113a, 114a, 116a, 117a, 120, 122a, 125a, 126a, 129c, 133a, 139a, 143a, 145b, 147a, 148a, 149a, 151a, 152, 155a, 161b, 163a, 172a, 174, 178a, 183a, 191a, 195a, 196a, 197a, 200a, 208a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 243, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 81 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 45, 50, 57, 64, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 80, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 93, 94, 96a, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 118, 119, 124, 127, 128, 130, 132, 134, 135, 136, 140, 141, 144.

68. ANSUS - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3b, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 15a, 16, 19a, 20a, 21a, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 50a, 63a, 67b, 68a, 71b, 78a, 83a, 84b, 96a, 97a, 101, 106a, 107, 116a, 117a, 120, 122a, 132b, 133a, 134a, 139a, 145b, 146a, 147a, 152, 153b, 155a, 158a, 163a, 172a, 174, 191a, 192a, 192\textsuperscript{a}, 195a, 196a, 200a, 201c, 208a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 252a. Total: 75 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

69. ANSUS - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3b, 4a, 7a, 9a, 10, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 21a, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 33c, 35, 37c, 38a, 44a, 64b, 67a, 68a, 71b, 76a, 84b, 89a, 96a, 97a, 101, 102a, 116a, 120, 126a, 132b, 133a, 134a, 139a, 146a, 155a, 191a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 208a, 214a, 215a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 60 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

70. ANSUS - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
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2, 7a, 10, 13a, 16, 21a, 29a, 30a, 35, 64b, 65a, 67b, 68a, 77b, 84b, 89a, 92a, 96a, 97a, 101, 112b, 116a, 120, 128a, 129c, 133a, 134a, 140a, 148a, 214a, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 41 instances.

Instances of disagreement:

71. PAPUMA - MUNGGUI. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21b, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 35, 37c, 38a, 40b, 42a, 44a, 45b, 57a, 63a, 65a, 72c, 73a, 74b, 89a, 92a, 93b, 96a, 97a, 98c, 104a, 127a, 129a, 134a, 135b, 139a, 140a, 145b, 156b, 157d, 158a, 200a, 202c, 203a, 208a, 209c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 215a, 216a, 217a, 219a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247, 249c, 250b. Total: 80 instances.

Instances of disagreement:
3, 24, 36, 39, 50, 88, 94, 103, 128, 136, 141, 144, 197, 201, 210, 211, 239, 240. Total: 18 instances.

72. PAPUMA - BUSAMI. Instances of correspondence:
30a, 33a, 35, 42a, 129a, 134a, 156b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a. Total: 14 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
36, 128, 197, 201, 203, 220, 237, 238. Total: 8 instances.

73. PAPUMA - SERUI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 3b, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 24a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 35, 37c, 38a, 39a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 67b, 74b, 89a, 94b, 98c, 104a, 104b, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 144c, 145b, 158a, 159b, 200a, 208a, 209c, 210b, 211b, 212a, 213a, 214a, 215a,
216a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 76 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
21, 36, 40, 72, 73, 88, 92, 93, 103, 135, 136, 141, 156, 157, 197, 201, 202, 203, 219, 220, 237, 238, 248, 249, 250, 251. Total: 26 instances.

74. PAPUMA - AMBAI. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 38a, 39a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 67b, 74b, 89a, 94b, 96a, 98c, 104a, 104b, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 158a, 159b, 200a, 208a, 209c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 67 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
3, 21, 24, 25, 33, 36, 37, 40, 45, 72, 73, 88, 92, 93, 103, 135, 136, 141, 144, 156, 157, 197, 201, 202, 203, 210, 211, 215, 216, 219, 220, 248, 249, 250, 251. Total: 35 instances.

75. PAPUMA - WADAPI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 38a, 39a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 74b, 89a, 94a, 96a, 97a, 97b, 98c, 104b, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 136a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 200a, 208a, 209c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 217a, 219, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246. Total: 64 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
3, 21, 24, 25, 33, 36, 37, 40, 45, 72, 73, 88, 92, 93, 103, 135, 141, 144, 156, 157, 158, 197, 201, 202, 203, 210, 211, 215, 216, 248, 249, 250, 251. Total: 33 instances.

76. PAPUMA - WABO. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 10, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 39a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 63a, 65a, 89a, 96a, 97a, 104a, 127a, 128a, 134a, 156b, 158a, 208a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 43 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 12, 13, 14, 21, 24, 25, 28, 33, 36, 37, 38, 40, 50, 57, 64, 72, 73, 74, 88, 92, 93, 94, 98, 103, 129, 135, 136, 139, 140, 141, 144, 145, 157, 197, 200, 201, 202, 203, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214,

77. PAPUMA - KURUDU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 10, 13a, 15a, 16, 26a, 27, 29a, 30a, 32a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 67b, 89a, 96a, 97a, 97b, 104a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 140a, 156b, 200a, 208a, 213a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 43 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

78. PAPUMA - WANDAMEN. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 3b, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21b, 24a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 37c, 38a, 39a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 67b, 73a, 89a, 92a, 94b, 96a, 97a, 97b, 104a, 127a, 129a, 134a, 136a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 157a, 158a, 200a, 203a, 208a, 210b, 211b, 212a, 213a, 214a, 215a, 217a, 219a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 74 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

79. PAPUMA - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 10, 15a, 16, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 63 (a-d), 65a, 67a, 73a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 144c, 145b, 157a, 200a, 203a, 208a, 219a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 32 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

80. PAPUMA - RON. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 15a, 44a, 63 (a-d), 65a, 67a, 73a, 96a, 97a, 134a,
140a, 145b, 200a, 203a, 208a, 213a, 215a, 219a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246. Total: 30 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

81. PAPUMA - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
97a. Total: 1 instance.
Instances of disagreement:
92, 140, 141, 212. Total: 4 instances.

82. PAPUMA - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 10, 15a, 16, 21b, 25a, 30a, 32a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 67a, 67b, 92a, 96a, 97a, 145b, 200a, 203a, 208a, 219a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 37 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

83. PAPUMA - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3b, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 50a, 63a, 67b, 96a, 97a, 97b, 134a, 139a, 145b, 158a, 200a, 203a, 208a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 44 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

84. PAPUMA - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3b, 4a, 7a, 10, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 35, 37c, 38a, 44a, 46b, 67b, 89a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 139a, 200a, 203a, 208a, 214a,
85. PAPUMA - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 10, 13a, 16, 29a, 30a, 35, 64b, 65a, 67b, 89a, 92a, 96a, 97a, 97b, 128a, 134a, 140a, 214a, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247. Total: 64 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

86. MUNGGUI - BUSAMI. Instances of correspondence:
30a, 33a, 35, 42a, 128c, 129a, 134a, 156b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a. Total: 15 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
36, 85, 201, 203, 237, 238, 239, 240. Total: 8 instances.

87. MUNGGUI - SERUI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 34, 35, 37c, 38a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 57a, 63a, 65a, 74b, 88a, 89a, 96a, 98c, 104a, 127a, 129a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 158a, 200a, 208a, 209c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 215a, 216a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 66 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
3, 21, 24, 36, 39, 40, 50, 72, 73, 85, 92, 93, 94, 97, 103, 128, 135, 136, 141, 143, 144, 156, 157, 201, 202, 203, 210, 211, 219, 237, 238, 239, 240, 249, 250. Total: 35 instances.

88. MUNGGUI - AMBAI. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a,
28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 34, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 57a, 63a, 65a, 74b, 88a, 89a, 96a, 98c, 104a, 127a, 129a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 158a, 200a, 208a, 209c, 210c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 62 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

89. MUNGGUI - WADAPI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 34, 38a, 42a, 44a, 57a, 63a, 65a, 74b, 88a, 89a, 96a, 97a, 98c, 127a, 129a, 134a, 136b, 139a, 140a, 145b, 200a, 208a, 209c, 210c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246. Total: 60 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
3, 21, 24, 25, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 45, 50, 72, 73, 92, 93, 94, 103, 104, 128, 135, 141, 143, 144, 156, 157, 158, 201, 202, 203, 211, 215, 216, 219, 239, 240, 249, 250. Total: 37 instances.

90. MUNGGUI - WABO. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 42a, 44a, 45b, 63a, 65a, 89a, 93a, 96a, 97a, 103a, 104a, 127a, 134a, 156b, 158a, 208a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 46 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

91. MUNGGUI - KURUDU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 13a, 15a, 16, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 32a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 89a, 93a, 96a, 97a, 103a, 104a, 129a, 134a, 140a, 156b, 200a, 208a, 213a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247a. Total: 42 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 12, 14, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 31, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 45, 50, 57, 72, 73, 74, 88, 92, 94, 98, 127, 128, 135, 136, 139, 141, 143,

92. MUNGGUI - WANDAMEN. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21b, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 34, 35, 37c, 38a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 57a, 63a, 65a, 73a, 88a, 89a, 92a, 96a, 97a, 103a, 104a, 127a, 129a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 158a, 200a, 203a, 208a, 210c, 211g, 212a, 213a, 214a, 215a, 217a, 219a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 68 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

93. MUNGGUI - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3a, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 35, 38a, 39b, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 73a, 96a, 97a, 128c, 134a, 141a, 145b, 200a, 201j, 203a, 208a, 219a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 35 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

94. MUNGGUI - RON. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3a, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 15a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 73a, 96a, 97a, 128c, 134a, 140a, 141a, 145b, 200a, 203a, 208a, 213a, 215a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246. Total: 34 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 5, 12, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 45, 57, 72, 85, 88, 89, 98, 129, 135, 136, 139, 144, 156, 158, 201, 202, 210, 211, 214, 216, 217, 232, 233, 242, 250. Total: 36 instances.

95. MUNGGUI - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
9a, 97a, 141a. Total: 3 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 92, 140, 212. Total: 4 instances.
96. MUNGGUI - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3a, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 21b, 30a, 32a, 34, 35, 38a, 39b, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 92a, 97a, 139a, 141a, 143b, 145b, 200a, 201j, 203a, 208a, 219a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 43 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

97. MUNGGUI - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21b, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35a, 36d, 38a, 39b, 42a, 44a, 45b, 63a, 93a, 96a, 97a, 103a, 128c, 134a, 136b, 139a, 143b, 145b, 158a, 200a, 203a, 208a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246. Total: 49 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 24, 25, 28, 29, 33, 37, 40, 50, 57, 65, 72, 73, 74, 85, 88, 89, 92, 94, 98, 104, 127, 129, 135, 140, 141, 144, 156, 157, 201, 202, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 219, 242, 249, 250. Total: 50 instances.

98. MUNGGUI - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 7a, 9a, 10, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 35, 37c, 38a, 44a, 89a, 93a, 96a, 97a, 128c, 134a, 136b, 139a, 200a, 208a, 214a, 215a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247. Total: 36 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

99. MUNGGUI - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 10, 13a, 16, 29a, 30a, 35, 65a, 89a, 92a, 95a, 97a, 103a, 134a, 140a, 214a, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247. Total: 22 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

100. BUSAMI - SERUI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
30a, 33a, 35, 42a, 49b, 129a, 134a, 203b, 204a, 220a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a. Total: 17 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
36, 51, 85, 122, 128, 132, 156, 197, 199, 201, 224. Total: 11 instances.

101. BUSAMI - AMBAI. Instances of correspondence:
30a, 35, 42a, 129a, 132c, 134a, 203b, 220a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a. Total: 15 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
33, 36, 49, 51, 85, 122, 128, 156, 197, 199, 201, 204, 237, 238. Total: 14 instances.

102. BUSAMI - WADAPI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
30a, 42a, 129a, 134a, 203b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a. Total: 11 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
33, 36, 128, 156, 197, 201, 237, 238. Total: 8 instances.

103. BUSAMI - WABO. Instances of correspondence:
30a, 35, 42a, 134a, 156b, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a. Total: 10 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

104. BUSAMI - KURUDU. Instances of correspondence:
30a, 35, 42a, 129a, 134a, 156b, 220a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a. Total: 12 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
105. BUSAMI - WANDAMEN. Instances of correspondence: 
30a, 35, 42, 51b, 60a, 85c, 129a, 134a, 203b, 204a, 224, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a. Total: 17 instances. 
Instances of disagreement: 

106. BUSAMI - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence: 
35, 42a, 128c, 134a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a. Total: 8 instances. 
Instances of disagreement: 

107. BUSAMI - RON. Instances of correspondence: 
128c, 134a, 199a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a. Total: 7 instances. 
Instances of disagreement: 

108. BUSAMI - MEOSWAR. 
No comparable words are found in the sources.

109. BUSAMI - BIAK. Instances of correspondence: 
30a, 35, 42a, 49b, 51b, 60a, 199a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a. Total: 12 instances. 
Instances of disagreement: 

110. BUSAMI - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence: 
30a, 35, 42a, 51b, 128c, 134a, 204a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a. Total: 13 instances. 
Instances of disagreement: 

111. BUSAMI - MOR. Instances of correspondence: 
30a, 35, 128c, 134a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a. Total: 8 instances. 
Instances of disagreement: 
112. BUSAMI - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
30a, 35, 134a, 204a, 233a, 234. Total: 6 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

113. SERUI-LAUT - AMBAI. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6b, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 18a, 18c, 19a, 20a, 21a, 23a, 26a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 34, 35, 36c, 38a, 39a, 40a, 41a, 42a, 44a, 48a, 49a, 50a, 51a, 52a, 53a, 53b, 57a, 63a, 64a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 67b, 68a, 68b, 74b, 76a, 77a, 78a, 79a, 83b, 80a, 87a, 88a, 89a, 92c, 93d, 94b, 95a, 96a, 96c, 98c, 99a, 101, 102a, 103b, 104a, 104b, 105a, 106a, 110a, 112a, 113a, 115a, 116a, 118a, 120, 122a, 124b, 125a, 126a, 127a, 128a, 129a, 129b, 132b, 133a, 134a, 136c, 137, 139a, 140a, 141e, 143d, 144a, 145b, 146a, 148a, 149a, 152, 153a, 156a, 157e, 158a, 159b, 163a, 164a, 165a, 167a, 169, 172a, 174, 177b, 178a, 180a, 181a, 183a, 188a, 189a, 191a, 192a, 192a, 195a, 196a, 198a, 199b, 200a, 201a, 202a, 203b, 208a, 209c, 210d, 212a, 213a, 214a, 216b, 217a, 219b, 220a, 222a, 225b, 228a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242a, 245, 246, 247, 248a, 249a, 250a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a, 256a, 257a, 258a, 259a. Total: 171 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
3, 24, 25, 33, 37, 45, 47, 72, 73, 75, 82, 84, 85, 91, 109, 117, 119, 130, 135, 151, 154, 155, 162, 187, 197, 204, 211, 215, 218, 237, 238. Total: 31 instances.

114. SERUI-LAUT - WADAPI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 34, 36c, 38a, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 74b, 88a, 89a, 92c, 93d, 94b, 96a, 97b, 98c, 103b, 104b, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 139a, 140a, 141e, 143d, 144a, 145b, 156a, 157e, 200a, 201a, 202a, 203b, 203d, 208a, 209c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 216b, 217a, 219b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 248a, 249a, 250a, 251a. Total: 82 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
3, 21, 24, 25, 33, 37, 45, 72, 73, 135, 136, 158, 197, 210, 211, 215, 237, 238. Total: 18 instances.

115. SERUI-LAUT - WABO. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 20a, 21d, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a,
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30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 63a, 64a, 65a, 72b, 89a, 96a, 100a, 104a, 127a, 128a, 129b, 134a, 140b, 158a, 208a, 209b, 214c, 217a, 233a, 234a, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 250a, 251a. Total: 52 instances.

Instances of disagreement:

116. SERUI-LAUT - KURUDU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 13a, 15a, 16, 17a, 18a, 21d, 23a, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 32a, 35, 38a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 48a, 53b, 63a, 63b, 64a, 65a, 67b, 68a, 72b, 84b, 89a, 96a, 97b, 99a, 101, 104a, 124a, 128a, 129a, 129b, 134a, 136d, 140a, 140b, 156a, 200a, 208a, 209b, 213a, 214c, 217a, 220a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 250a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 71 instances.

Instances of disagreement:

117. SERUI-LAUT - WANDAMEN. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 3b, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 11a, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 17a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 23a, 24a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 34, 35, 37c, 38a, 39a, 40a, 41a, 42a, 43a, 44a, 45b, 46a, 48a, 49a, 51a, 52a, 53a, 54a, 57a, 59a, 63a, 63b, 64a, 64b, 65a, 66a, 67a, 67b, 68b, 70a, 71a, 72a, 73b, 75a, 76a, 77a, 78a, 84b, 87a, 88a, 89a, 90a, 91a, 94b, 95a, 96a, 97b, 100a, 101, 102a, 104a, 105a, 106a, 110a, 111a, 112a, 115a, 116a, 118a, 120, 121a, 122a, 123, 125a, 126a, 127a, 129a, 131a, 132b, 133a, 134a, 135a, 137, 138a, 139a, 140a, 142a, 145b, 146a, 149a, 151a, 151b, 152, 154a, 156a, 156b, 158a, 162a, 163a, 164a, 165a, 167a, 169, 171a, 172a, 174, 179a, 181a, 181b, 182a, 183a, 185a, 186a, 187a, 188a, 189a, 191a, 192a, 192a, 193a, 194a, 195a, 196a, 198a, 200a, 201a, 202a, 203b, 204a, 206a, 208a, 210b, 211b, 212a, 213a, 214a, 215a, 217a, 218a, 219b, 223a, 225a, 225b, 226a, 227a, 228a, 230a, 231a, 231b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 248a, 249a, 250a, 251a,
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253a, 254a, 255a, 256a, 257a, 258a, 259a. Total: 187 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
25, 33, 36, 47, 50, 55, 58, 61, 74, 82, 83, 85, 86, 96a, 98, 99,
103, 109, 113, 117, 119, 124, 128, 130, 136, 141, 144, 148, 153,
155, 157, 159, 160, 168, 177, 180, 197, 199, 209, 216, 220, 221,
224, 229, 242, 244. Total: 46 instances.

118. SERUI-LAUT - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 18a, 21a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 46a,
63a, 63b, 65a, 67a, 71a, 84a, 96a, 111a, 118a, 123, 125a, 126a,
132b, 134a, 138a, 144c, 145b, 149a, 163a, 171a, 172a, 178a, 185a,
191a, 197a, 200a, 206a, 208a, 226a, 230a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a,
245, 246, 247, 251a, 255a, 259a. Total: 55 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36,
37, 39, 40, 43, 45, 48, 50, 52, 57, 61, 64, 66, 68, 72, 73, 74, 83,
85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 92, 94, 96a, 97, 98, 99, 103, 104, 105, 106,
113, 117, 121, 127, 128, 129, 133, 135, 136, 139, 140, 141, 143,
146, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 164, 167, 168,
180, 186, 187, 188, 196, 199, 201, 202, 203, 205, 209, 210, 211,
Total: 102 instances.

119. SERUI-LAUT - RON. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 15a, 17a, 44a, 61a, 63a, 63b, 64a, 65a, 67a, 68b,
71a, 84a, 85e, 86a, 96a, 99b, 113a, 117a, 118a, 123, 126a, 134a,
138a, 140a, 144a, 145b, 149a, 163a, 171a, 172a, 178a, 185a, 186a,
191a, 197a, 200a, 208a, 213a, 215a, 226a, 229a, 230a, 231b, 234,
235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 251a. Total: 55 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 12, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 43, 45, 46, 48, 52,
57, 66, 72, 73, 83, 88, 89, 91, 96a, 97, 98, 105, 106, 111, 121,
128, 129, 132, 133, 135, 136, 139, 141, 146, 153, 154, 155, 156,
158, 159, 162, 164, 167, 168, 180, 187, 188, 196, 199, 201, 202, 203,
205, 206, 209, 210, 211, 214, 216, 217, 219, 220, 223, 228, 232,
237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255. Total:
84 instances.

120. SERUI-LAUT - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
17a, 163a, 177c, 189a. Total: 4 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 82, 92, 112, 124, 130, 140, 141, 192, 212. Total: 10 instances.

121. SERUI-LAUT - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 11a, 15a, 16, 17a, 18a, 19a, 21a, 25a, 30a, 32a, 34, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 46a, 49a, 49b, 53b, 58a, 59a, 63a, 63b, 64a, 65a, 67a, 67b, 68a, 70a, 71a, 76a, 79a, 84a, 85e, 86a, 87a, 90a, 95a, 96a, 99a, 101, 109a, 110a, 112a, 113a, 116a, 117a, 120, 122a, 123, 125a, 126a, 129b, 131a, 133a, 139a, 142a, 144a, 145b, 148a, 149a, 151a, 152, 163a, 167a, 172a, 174, 177c, 78a, 181a, 182a, 183a, 185a, 186a, 191a, 195a, 196a, 197a, 200a, 201a, 208a, 209b, 221a, 225b, 226a, 229a, 230a, 231b, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 103 instances.

Instances of disagreement:

122. SERUI-LAUT - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3b, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 15a, 16, 19a, 20a, 21a, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 46a, 48a, 49a, 50a, 53b, 54a, 58a, 59a, 63a, 67b, 68a, 70a, 71a, 78a, 84b, 86a, 91a, 96a, 97b, 99b, 101, 104c, 106a, 116a, 117a, 120, 121a, 122a, 123, 129b, 131a, 132b, 133a, 134a, 139a, 142a, 145b, 146a, 152, 158a, 163a, 167a, 172a, 174, 180a, 181a, 186a, 191a, 192a, 192a, 195a, 196a, 198b, 200a, 202a, 204a, 208a, 217a, 225b, 228a, 230a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 252a. Total: 94 instances.

Instances of disagreement:
1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 47, 51, 52, 55, 57, 65, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 96a, 98, 100, 103, 105, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 118, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 135,
136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 143, 144, 148, 149, 151, 153, 155, 156, 
157, 159, 160, 162, 164, 168, 169, 171, 177, 178, 179, 182, 183, 
185, 187, 188, 189, 193, 194, 197, 201, 203, 205, 209, 210, 211, 
212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224, 226, 229, 
242, 244, 248, 250, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259. Total: 
127 instances.

123. SERUI-LAUT - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3b, 4a, 7a, 9a, 10, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 21a, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 
35, 37c, 38a, 41a, 44a, 49a, 53b, 64b, 67b, 68a, 76a, 84b, 86a, 
89a, 96a, 101, 102a, 104c, 111a, 116a, 120, 126a, 129b, 132b, 
133a, 134a, 139a, 146a, 191a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 206a, 208a, 210d, 
214a, 215a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 
252a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 65 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 5, 6, 8, 12, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 39, 40, 42, 
45, 50, 55, 57, 63, 65, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, 85, 
87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96a, 97, 98, 100, 103, 105, 106, 112, 122, 
124, 125, 127, 128, 130, 131, 135, 136, 138, 140, 141, 143, 144, 
145, 148, 149, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 
169, 172, 177, 179, 189, 197, 199, 202, 203, 204, 205, 209, 211, 
212, 213, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 232, 233, 242, 248, 250. Total: 
101 instances.

124. SERUI-LAUT - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 10, 13a, 16, 21a, 29a, 30a, 35, 49a, 64b, 65a, 67b, 68a, 71a, 
84b, 85e, 89a, 96a, 97b, 101, 116a, 120, 128a, 129b, 133a, 134a, 
140a, 148a, 189a, 202a, 204a, 211a, 214a, 225b, 233a, 234, 245, 
246, 247, 249a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 46 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 50, 57, 63, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 
76, 77, 82, 86, 88, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96a, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 
105, 106, 111, 112, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 130, 135, 136, 139, 
141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 149, 156, 157, 158, 159, 162, 163, 164, 
165, 167, 169, 172, 177, 179, 183, 191, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 
200, 201, 203, 206, 208, 209, 210, 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 218, 

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125. AMBAI - WADAPI-LAUT. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 3c, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 21c, 24b, 25b, 26a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33b, 34, 36c, 37a, 38a, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 45c, 50a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 72c, 73c, 74b, 88a, 89a, 92c, 93d, 94b, 96a, 98c, 103b, 104b, 127a, 128a, 129a, 134a, 135c, 139a, 140a, 141e, 143c, 143d, 144a, 145b, 156a, 157e, 158b, 197b, 200a, 201a, 202a, 203b, 208a, 209c, 210c, 211c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 215c, 216b, 217a, 219b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 248a, 249a, 250a, 251a. Total: 97 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
136. Total: 1 instance.

126. AMBAI - WABO. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3c, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 64a, 65a, 89a, 96a, 104a, 127a, 128a, 129b, 134a, 158a, 208a, 211c, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 250a, 251a. Total: 47 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

127. AMBAI - KURUDU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3c, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 13a, 15a, 16, 18a, 23a, 26a, 29a, 30a, 32a, 35, 38a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 48a, 53b, 62a, 63a, 64a, 65a, 67b, 68a, 73c, 89a, 96a, 99a, 101, 104a, 128a, 129a, 129b, 134a, 140a, 156a, 200a, 208a, 211c, 213a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 250a, 251a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 61 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

128. AMBAI - WANDAMEN. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 19a, 20a,
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21a, 22b, 23a, 25b, 26a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 34, 35, 38a, 39a, 40a, 41a, 42a, 44a, 48a, 49a, 51a, 52a, 53a, 57a, 62a, 63a, 64a, 64b, 65a, 67a, 67b, 68b, 76a, 77a, 78a, 80a, 82a, 85d, 87a, 88a, 89a, 91b, 94b, 95a, 96a, 101, 102a, 104a, 105a, 106a, 107, 110a, 112a, 115a, 116a, 118a, 120, 122a, 125a, 126a, 127a, 129a, 132b, 133a, 134a, 137, 139a, 140a, 145b, 146a, 147a, 149a, 152, 156a, 158a, 163a, 164a, 165a, 167a, 169, 170a, 172a, 174, 177a, 181a, 183a, 188a, 189a, 191a, 192a, 192a, 195a, 196a, 198a, 200a, 201a, 202a, 203b, 204b, 207a, 208a, 210c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 217a, 219b, 228a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 248a, 249a, 250a, 251a, 253a, 254a, 255a, 256a, 257a, 258a, 259a. Total: 144 instances.

Instances of disagreement:

129. AMBAI - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 18a, 21a, 24b, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 67a, 96a, 118a, 125a, 126a, 132b, 134a, 145b, 149a, 155a, 163a, 172a, 178a, 191a, 200a, 208a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a, 255a, 259a. Total: 43 instances.

Instances of disagreement:

130. AMBAI - RON. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 15a, 24b, 44a, 63a, 64a, 65a, 67a, 68b, 86a, 96a, 113a, 118a, 126a, 134a, 140a, 144a, 145b, 149a, 155a, 163a, 172a, 178a, 191a, 200a, 208a, 213a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 251a. Total: 40 instances.

Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 12, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 45, 48, 52, 57, 62, 72,
73, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 91, 96, 98, 99, 105, 106, 117, 128, 129, 
132, 133, 135, 136, 139, 141, 146, 147, 153, 154, 156, 158, 159, 
162, 164, 167, 180, 187, 188, 196, 197, 199, 201, 202, 203, 209, 
210, 211, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 228, 232, 233, 239, 240, 

131. AMBAI - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
9a, 82a, 163a, 189a. Total: 4 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 92, 112, 124, 130, 140, 141, 161, 177, 192, 212. Total: 11 instances.

132. AMBAI - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 18a, 19a, 21a, 24b, 30a, 32a, 34, 
35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 49a, 53b, 63a, 64a, 65a, 67a, 67b, 68a, 76a, 
79a, 82a, 86a, 87a, 95a, 96a, 99a, 101, 110a, 112a, 112b, 113a, 
116a, 120, 122a, 125a, 126a, 129b, 129c, 133a, 139a, 144a, 145b, 
147a, 148a, 149a, 152, 155a, 161a, 163a, 167a, 172a, 174, 177a, 
178a, 181a, 183a, 191a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 201a, 207a, 208a, 215c, 
233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 84 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 36, 
37, 39, 40, 41, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 57, 62, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 
78, 80, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 96a, 98, 102, 103, 104, 105, 
134, 135, 136, 137, 140, 141, 143, 146, 151, 153, 154, 156, 157, 
158, 159, 162, 164, 165, 169, 170, 180, 187, 188, 189, 192, 192a, 
197, 198, 199, 202, 203, 204, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 216, 
217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 228, 232, 239, 240, 242, 243, 248, 249, 
250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 259. Total: 122 instances.

133. AMBAI - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3c, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 15a, 16, 19a, 20a, 21a, 25b, 26a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 
35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 48a, 49a, 50a, 53b, 63a, 64a, 67b, 68a, 78a, 82a, 86a, 96a, 101, 106a, 107, 116a, 120, 122a, 129b, 132b, 133a, 134a, 139a, 143e, 145b, 146a, 147a, 152, 155a, 158a, 163a, 167a, 170a, 172a, 174, 177a, 180a, 181a, 191a, 192a, 192a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 202a, 207a, 208a, 217a, 228a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a,
236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 252a. Total: 83 instances.

Instances of disagreement:

134. AMBAI - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3c, 4a, 7a, 9a, 10, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 21a, 25b, 26a, 30a, 31a, 35, 38a, 41a, 44a, 49a, 53b, 64b, 67b, 68a, 76a, 82a, 86a, 89a, 96a, 101, 102a, 116a, 120, 126a, 129b, 132b, 133a, 134a, 139a, 146a, 155a, 158b, 161a, 191a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 208a, 210d, 214a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 63 instances.

Instances of disagreement:

135. AMBAI - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 10, 13a, 16, 21a, 29a, 35, 49a, 64b, 65a, 67b, 68a, 75b, 89a, 96a, 101, 112b, 116a, 120, 128a, 129b, 129c, 133a, 134a, 140a, 148a, 161a, 189a, 197b, 202a, 214a, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 43 instances.

Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 50, 57, 63, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96a, 98, 99, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 130, 135, 136, 139, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 156, 157, 158, 159, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 169, 172, 177, 183, 191, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201,

136. WADAPI-LAUT - WABO. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3c, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 89a, 96a, 97a, 127a, 128a, 134a, 208a, 211a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 250a, 251a. Total: 44 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 5, 12, 13, 14, 21, 24, 25, 28, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 50, 57, 57, 72.

137. WADAPI-LAUT - KURUDU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3c, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 13a, 15a, 16, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 32a, 38a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 73a, 89a, 96a, 97a, 97b, 128a, 129a, 134a, 140a, 156a, 200a, 208a, 211c, 213a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 250a, 251a. Total: 48 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

138. WADAPI-LAUT - WANDAMEN. Instances of correspondence:
1a, 2, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12b, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 20a, 25b, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 34, 38a, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 57a, 63a, 64b, 65a, 88a, 89a, 94b, 96a, 97a, 97b, 127a, 129a, 134a, 136a, 139a, 140a, 145b, 156a, 200a, 201a, 202a, 203b, 208b, 210c, 212a, 213a, 214a, 217a, 219b, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 248a, 249a, 250a, 251a. Total: 71 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
3, 21, 24, 33, 36, 37, 45, 50, 72, 73, 74, 92, 98, 103, 104, 128, 135, 141, 144, 157, 158, 197, 209, 211, 215, 216, 237, 238. Total: 28 instances.

139. WADAPI-LAUT - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 24b, 38a, 42a, 44a, 63a-d, 65a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 145b, 200a, 208a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 28 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 45, 50, 57, 64, 72, 73, 74, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 98, 103, 104, 127, 128, 129, 135, 136, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 156, 157, 158, 197, 201, 202, 203, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 232, 237, 238, 250. Total: 67 instances.

140. WADAPI-LAUT - RON. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 15a, 24b, 44a, 63a-d, 65a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 140a, 144a, 145b, 200a, 208a, 213a, 234, 235a 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 251a. Total: 28 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

141. WADAPI-LAUT - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
9a, 97a. Total: 2 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
92, 140, 141, 212. Total: 4 instances.

142. WADAPI-LAUT - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 24b, 30a, 32a, 34, 38e, 39a, 42a, 44a, 63a, 65a, 96a, 97a, 139a, 144a, 145b, 200a, 201a, 208a, 215c, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 38 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

143. WADAPI-LAUT - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3c, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 15a, 16, 20a, 25b, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 38a, 39a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 63a, 96a, 97a, 97b, 134a, 136b, 139a,
145b, 200a, 202a, 208a, 217a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237
238, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a. Total: 45 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 21, 24, 28, 29, 33, 36, 37, 40, 45, 57, 64, 65,
72, 73, 74, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 98, 103, 104, 127, 128, 129, 135,
140, 141, 143, 144, 156, 157, 158, 197, 201, 203, 209, 210, 211,

144. WADAPI-LAUT - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3c, 4a, 7a, 9a, 10, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 25b, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a,
38a, 44a, 64b, 89a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 136b, 139a, 158b, 200a, 208a,
214a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a. Total:
37 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 5, 6, 8, 12, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 45,
50, 57, 63, 65, 72, 73, 74, 88, 92, 93, 94, 98, 103, 104, 127, 128,
129, 135, 140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 156, 197, 202, 203, 209, 210,
Total: 60 instances.

145. WADAPI-LAUT - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 10, 13a, 16, 29a, 30a, 64b, 65a, 89a, 96a, 97a, 97b, 128a,
134a, 140a, 197b, 202a, 214a, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247, 249a.
251a. Total: 26 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33,
36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 50, 57, 63, 72, 73, 74, 88, 92, 93,
94, 98, 103, 104, 127, 129, 135, 136, 139, 141, 143, 144, 145,
156, 157, 158, 200, 201, 203, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 215,
216, 217, 219, 232, 235, 236, 237, 238, 241, 248, 250. Total:
73 instances.

146. WABO - KURUDU. Instances of correspondence:
1b, 2, 3c, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 12a, 15a, 16, 21d, 24c, 25c,
26a, 27a, 28b, 29a, 30a, 32a, 33d, 35, 36a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 63a,
64a, 65a, 72b, 74a, 88b, 89a, 92b, 93a, 94a, 96a, 97a, 98b, 103a,
104a, 128a, 129b, 134a, 139b, 140b, 141b, 143a, 144b, 145a, 156b,
202b, 203c, 208a, 209b, 210e, 211c, 214b, 215b, 217a, 232b, 233a,
234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242b, 245, 246, 247, 248b, 250a, 251a.
Total: 75 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

147. WABO - WANDAMEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 39a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 63a, 64a, 65a, 88b, 89a, 96a, 97a, 100a, 103a, 104a, 127a, 134a, 144b, 158a, 203c, 208a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 250a, 251a. Total: 49 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

148. WABO - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 12a, 13b, 15a, 16, 35, 36a, 42a, 44a, 63a-d, 65a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 208a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 29 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

149. WABO - RON. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 12a, 15a, 25c, 44a, 63a-d, 64a, 65a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 136f, 208a, 214b, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 251a. Total: 29 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

150. WABO - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
9a, 97a. Total: 2 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 92, 140, 141, 212. Total: 5 instances.
151. WABO - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10a, 12a, 13b, 15a, 16, 30a, 32a, 35, 42a, 44a, 63a, 64a, 65a, 94a, 96a, 97a, 128b, 129b, 136f, 141b, 143a, 203c, 208a, 209b, 214b, 233a, 234, 235a, 264a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 43 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 8, 14, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 45, 50, 57, 72, 74, 88, 89, 92, 93, 98, 100, 103, 104, 127, 134, 135, 139, 140, 144, 145, 156, 157, 158, 197, 200, 201, 202, 210, 211, 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 232, 242, 243, 248, 250. Total: 59 instances.

152. WABO - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3c, 8a, 10, 15a, 16, 20a, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 35, 37b, 42a, 44a, 45b, 63a, 64a, 88b, 93a, 94a, 96a, 97a, 103c, 129b, 134a, 141b, 157b, 158a, 208a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 45 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 50, 57, 65, 72, 74, 89, 92, 98, 100, 104, 127, 128, 135, 136, 139, 140, 143, 144, 145, 156, 197, 200, 201, 202, 203, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 232, 242, 248, 250. Total: 56 instances.

153. WABO - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3a, 4a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 33d, 35, 44a, 57b, 88b, 89a, 93a, 94a, 96a, 97a, 129b, 134a, 136f, 141b, 208a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 35 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45, 50, 63, 64, 65, 72, 74, 92, 98, 100, 103, 104, 127, 128, 135, 139, 140, 143, 144, 145, 156, 158, 197, 200, 202, 203, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 232, 233, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 248, 250. Total: 64 instances.

154. WABO - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 5a, 7a, 10, 16, 25c, 29a, 30a, 35, 65a, 89a, 96a, 97a, 103a, 128a, 129b, 134a, 141b, 200b, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 25 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 36,
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155. KURUDU - WANDAMEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10, 13a, 15a, 16, 17a, 23a, 26a, 27a, 29a, 30a, 32a, 35, 38a, 40a, 42a, 44a, 45a, 48a, 55a, 62a, 63a, 63b, 64a, 65a, 67b, 71b, 84b, 88b, 89a, 91a, 95a, 97a, 97b, 103a, 104a, 129a, 134a, 140a, 141c, 144b, 156a, 200a, 203c, 208a, 213a, 217a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 250a, 251a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 66 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

156. KURUDU - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 12a, 15a, 16, 18a, 20a, 35, 36a, 38a, 42a, 44a, 45a, 63a-d, 63b, 65a, 65b, 65a, 96a, 97a, 134a, 200a, 208a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a, 255a. Total: 35 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

157. KURUDU - RON. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 12a, 15a, 17a, 25c, 44a, 45a, 63a-d, 63b, 64a, 65a, 65b, 65a, 65a, 97a, 132a, 134a, 140a, 200a, 208a, 213a, 214b, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 251a. Total: 31 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 48, 52, 57, 62, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 84, 88, 89, 91, 98, 99, 128, 129, 135, 136, 139, 141, 144, 145, 146, 156, 158, 159, 162, 163, 164, 197, 201, 202, 203, 206,

158. KURUDU - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
9a, 17a, 97a. Total: 3 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 92, 124, 140, 141, 163, 212. Total: 7 instances.

159. KURUDU - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 12a, 15a, 16, 17a, 18a, 30a, 32a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 45a, 53b, 55a, 63a, 63b, 64a, 65a, 67b, 68a, 71b, 94a, 96a, 97a, 99a, 128b, 129b, 132a, 141b, 143a, 157c, 159a, 200a, 203c, 207e, 208a, 209b, 214b, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 53 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

160. KURUDU - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3c, 8a, 10, 13a, 15a, 16, 26a, 27a, 30a, 32a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 47a, 48a, 53b, 55a, 63a, 64a, 67b, 68a, 71b, 84b, 88b, 91a, 93a, 94a, 96a, 97a, 97b, 103a, 129b, 134a, 141b, 141c, 159a, 163b, 200a, 208a, 212b, 217a, 233a, 234a, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 252a. Total: 54 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

161. KURUDU - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3c, 4a, 7a, 9a, 10, 13a, 15a, 16, 26a, 27a, 30a, 33d, 35, 37, 38a, 44a, 45a, 53b, 67b, 68a, 71b, 84b, 88b, 89a, 93a, 94a, 96a, 97a, 129b, 132a, 134a, 141b, 200a, 208a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a,
245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 48 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

162. KURUDU - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 5a, 7a, 10, 13a, 16, 25c, 29a, 30a, 35, 37d, 65a, 67b, 68a, 84b, 89a, 96a, 97a, 97b, 103a, 128a, 129b, 134a, 140a, 141b, 159a, 163b, 206b, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 39 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

163. WANDAMEN - DUSNER. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 21a, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 45a, 46a, 63a-d, 63b, 65a, 67a, 68c, 71a, 73a, 74f, 83a, 92g, 96a, 96b, 97a, 104d, 111a, 117b, 118a, 123, 125a, 126a, 132b, 134a, 138a, 145b, 149a, 157a, 159c, 160a, 163a, 171a, 172a, 185a, 191a, 199c, 200a, 203a, 206a, 208a, 215g, 216k, 219a, 226a, 230a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 243, 245, 246, 247, 251a, 255a, 259a. Total: 69 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

164. WANDAMEN - RON. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 15a, 17a, 29b, 33g, 44a, 45a, 46b, 63a-d, 63b,
64a, 65a, 67a, 68b, 68d, 71a, 73a, 83a, 96a, 96b, 97a, 118a, 123, 
126a, 134a, 138a, 140a, 145b, 149a, 163a, 171a, 172a, 185a, 186, 
191a, 200a, 203a, 208a, 209a, 210a, 213a, 215a, 215b, 219a, 226a, 
230a, 231b, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 243, 245, 246, 251a. Total: 
59 instances.

Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 12, 24, 25, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 43, 48, 52, 57, 61, 62, 66, 
72, 74, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 96a, 98, 99, 105, 106, 111, 113, 117, 
121, 128, 129, 132, 133, 135, 136, 139, 141, 144, 146, 147, 153, 
154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 162, 164, 167, 168, 180, 187, 188, 196, 
197, 199, 201, 202, 206, 210, 214, 217, 220, 223, 228, 229, 232, 
233, 237, 238, 239, 240, 242, 250, 253, 254, 255. Total: 82 
instances.

165. WANDAMEN - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
9a, 17a, 82a, 92g, 97a, 161b, 163a, 189a. Total: 8 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 112, 124, 130, 140, 141, 177, 192, 212. Total: 9 instances.

166. WANDAMEN - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
2, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 11a, 15a, 16, 17a, 19a, 21a, 21b, 29b, 30a, 
32a, 34, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 45a, 46a, 46b, 49a, 49c, 51b, 54b, 55a, 
58b, 59a, 60a, 63a, 63b, 64a, 65a, 67a, 67b, 68d, 70a, 71a, 71b, 
74f, 76a, 82a, 83a, 87a, 90a, 92a, 95a, 96a, 97a, 101, 104d, 110a, 
112a, 114a, 116a, 119d, 120, 122a, 123, 124h, 125a, 126a, 131a, 
133a, 138b, 139a, 142a, 145b, 147a, 149a, 151a, 152, 160a, 161b, 
163a, 167a, 167c, 172a, 174, 177a, 179c, 181a, 182a, 183a, 185a, 
186a, 191a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 201a, 203a, 203c, 207a, 208a, 209a, 
209l, 211o, 219a, 220h, 225b, 226a, 228c, 230a, 231b, 233a, 234, 
235a, 236a, 241a, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 119 
instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 14, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 36, 
37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 57, 61, 62, 66, 72, 73, 75, 
77, 78, 80, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 94, 96a, 98, 99, 100, 102, 105, 106, 
108, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 118, 121, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 
134, 135, 136, 137, 140, 141, 144, 146, 148, 150, 153, 154, 155, 
156, 157, 158, 159, 162, 164, 165, 168, 169, 170, 171, 180, 187, 
188, 189, 192, 192a, 193, 194, 197, 198, 199, 202, 204, 206, 210, 
212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 221, 223, 224, 227, 229, 232,

167. WANDAMEN - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3b, 8a, 10, 12b, 13a, 15a, 16, 19a, 20a, 21a, 25b, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33f, 35, 38a, 42a, 44a, 45b, 46a, 48a, 49a, 51b, 54a, 55a, 55b, 59a, 63a, 64a, 67b, 68c, 70a, 71a, 71b, 78a, 82a, 83a, 84b, 88b, 91a, 96a, 97a, 97b, 101, 103a, 106a, 107, 109d, 116a, 117b, 120, 121a, 122a, 123, 129f, 131a, 132b, 133a, 134a, 138b, 139a, 141c, 142a, 145b, 146a, 147a, 148b, 152, 158a, 160a, 163a, 167a, 167c, 168c, 170a, 172a, 174, 177a, 181a, 186a, 191a, 192a, 192a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 202a, 203h, 204a, 207a, 208a, 215g, 216k, 217a, 221b, 222b, 228a, 228b, 229c, 230a, 232a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a. Total: 115 instances. Instances of disagreement:

168. WANDAMEN - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3b, 4a, 7a, 9a, 10, 13a, 14a, 15a, 16, 21a, 25b, 26a, 27a, 30a, 31a, 35, 37c, 38a, 41a, 44a, 45a, 49a, 64b, 67b, 71b, 76a, 82a, 84b, 88b, 96a, 97a, 101, 102a, 111a, 116a, 120, 122d, 126a, 129f, 132b, 133a, 134a, 139a, 144d, 146a, 148b, 160a, 191a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 206a, 208a, 214a, 215a, 216l, 234, 255a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 70 instances. Instances of disagreement:
169. WANDAMEN - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 7a, 10, 13a, 16, 21a, 29a, 30a, 35, 49a, 64b, 65a, 67b, 70b, 71a, 84b, 89a, 92a, 96a, 97a, 97b, 98a, 101, 116a, 120, 124f, 133a, 134a, 140a, 189a, 202a, 204a, 214a, 225b, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 44 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

170. DUSNER - RON. Instances of correspondence:
1c, 2, 3a, 4a, 6a, 7a, 12a, 15a, 24b, 30b, 31c, 32b, 37e, 43b, 44a, 45a, 48b, 52g, 57d, 62e, 63b, 63d, 65a, 67a, 71a, 72d, 73a, 83a, 84a, 89b, 96a, 96c, 97a, 98f, 105b, 106b, 118a, 123, 126a, 128c, 129c, 133b, 134a, 135f, 138a, 139, 141a, 145b, 146c, 149a, 153e, 154c, 155a, 156f, 158d, 162g, 163a, 164g, 167b, 168e, 171a, 172a, 178a, 180c, 185a, 188d, 191a, 196b, 197a, 197k, 200a, 203a, 205b, 208a, 217b, 219a, 226a, 228d, 230a, 230d, 232d, 233d, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242c, 243, 245, 246, 250d, 251a. Total: 93 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

171. DUSNER - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
8f, 9a, 92g, 97a, 140h, 141a, 163a, 212h. Total: 8 instances.
No instances of disagreement.

172. DUSNER - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
1c, 2, 3a, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10, 12a, 13b, 14d, 15a, 16, 18a, 21a, 24b, 26b, 27b, 28c, 31c, 32b, 33h, 35, 37e, 38a, 39b, 40c, 42a, 43b, 44a, 45a, 46a, 48b, 57d, 61c, 63a-d, 63b, 65a, 67a, 71a, 72d,
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74f, 83a, 84a, 85f, 89b, 96a, 96c, 97a, 98f, 104d, 105b, 106b, 123, 125a, 125b, 126a, 127f, 129c, 133b, 135f, 141a, 145b, 146c, 149a, 153e, 154c, 155a, 156f, 158d, 160a, 162g, 163a, 164g, 168e, 172a, 178a, 180c, 185a, 188d, 191a, 196b, 197a, 197k, 200a, 201j, 203a, 205b, 208a, 212h, 217b, 219a, 226a, 228d, 230a, 230d, 232d, 233c, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 243, 245, 246, 247, 250d, 251a,
Total: 108 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
5, 8, 20, 25, 30, 36, 50, 52, 62, 64, 66, 68, 73, 86, 88, 92, 94, 99,
103, 111, 113, 117, 118, 121, 128, 132, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140,
143, 144, 147, 157, 159, 167, 171, 186, 187, 199, 202, 206, 209,
Total: 57 instances.

173. DUSNER - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 10, 14d, 15a, 16, 21a, 28c, 35, 38a, 39b, 40c, 42a, 44a, 46a,
57d, 63a-d, 68c, 71a, 72d, 83a, 96a, 96c, 97a, 98f, 117b, 121c,
123, 128c, 132b, 134a, 145b, 146c, 155a, 160a, 163a, 172a, 191a,
200a, 203a, 208a, 215g, 216k, 230a, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 242c,
245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 52 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32,
33, 36, 37, 43, 45, 48, 50, 52, 62, 64, 65, 67, 73, 74, 84, 85, 86,
88, 89, 91, 92, 94, 99, 103, 104, 105, 106, 111, 113, 118, 125,
126, 127, 129, 133, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 149,
153, 156, 157, 158, 159, 162, 164, 167, 168, 171, 178, 180, 185,
186, 187, 188, 196, 197, 201, 202, 205, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213,

174. DUSNER - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
1c, 2, 4a, 7a, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 21a, 28c, 30b, 35, 38a, 40c, 44a, 45a,
72d, 96a, 96c, 97a, 98f, 111a, 125b, 126a, 128c, 132b, 134a,
155a, 160a, 167b, 191a, 200a, 203a, 206a, 208a, 233d, 234, 235a,
236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a, 255a. Total: 45 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39,
42, 50, 57, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 71, 73, 74, 83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89,
92, 93, 94, 103, 104, 105, 106, 127, 129, 133, 135, 136, 138, 139,
140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 156, 158, 159, 162, 163,

175. DUSNER - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
1c, 2, 5a, 7a, 10, 16, 21a, 28c, 31c, 35, 40c, 65a, 71a, 72d, 96a, 97a, 129c, 134a, 146c, 167b, 234, 245, 246, 247, 251a, 255a. Total: 26 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

176. RON - MEOSWAR. Instances of correspondence:
17a, 97a, 141a, 163a. Total: 4 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 140. Total: 2 instances.

177. RON - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
1c, 2, 3a, 4a, 5c, 6a, 7a, 12a, 15a, 17a, 24b, 29b, 31c, 32b, 36c, 37e, 43b, 44a, 45a, 46b, 48b, 57d, 63b, 63d, 64a, 65a, 65b, 66b, 67a, 68d, 71a, 72d, 83a, 84a, 85e, 86a, 89b, 93d, 96a, 96c, 97a, 98f, 105b, 106b, 113a, 117a, 123, 126a, 129c, 132a, 133b, 135f, 136f. 141a, 144a, 145b, 146c, 149a, 153e, 154c, 155a, 156f, 158d, 162g, 163a, 164g, 167d, 168e, 172a, 178a, 180c, 185a, 186a, 187c, 187d, 188d, 191a, 196b, 197a, 197k, 199a, 200a, 202j, 203a, 205b, 206c, 208a, 209a, 210a, 211h, 211o, 214b, 217b, 219a, 223b, 226a, 228d, 229a, 230a, 230d, 231b, 232c, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 243, 245, 246, 250d, 251a, 252b, 253b, 254b, 255b. Total: 119 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

178. RON - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 8a, 15a, 44a, 57d, 63a-d, 64a, 65b, 71a, 72d, 83a, 86a, 96a,
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96c, 97a, 98f, 99b, 117a, 123, 126b, 128c, 134a, 145b, 146c, 155a, 163a, 172a, 186a, 191a, 200a, 203a, 208a, 230a, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 242c, 245, 246, 251a. Total: 45 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

179. RON - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
1c, 2, 4a, 7a, 15a, 30b, 36c, 44a, 45a, 65b, 72d, 86a, 96a, 96c, 97a, 98f, 126a, 128c, 132a, 134a, 136f, 155a, 167b, 191a, 200a, 203a, 208a, 215a, 216l, 233d, 234, 235, 236, 241a, 245, 246, 251a. Total: 37 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

180. RON - IRARUTU. Instance of correspondence:
1c, 2, 7a, 25c, 31c, 36e, 56a, 71a, 72d, 85e, 96a, 97a, 129c, 134a, 140a, 146c, 159d, 167b, 220g, 234, 245, 246, 251a. Total: 23 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

181. MEOSWAR - BIAK. Instances of correspondence:
9a, 17a, 82a, 97a, 141a, 161b, 163a, 177c, 192b, 212h. Total:
10 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 92, 112, 124, 130, 140, 189. Total: 7 instances.

182. MEOSWAR - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
82a, 97a, 163a. Total: 3 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 9, 17, 92, 112, 124, 130, 140, 141, 161, 177, 189, 192, 212.
Total: 14 instances.

183. MEOSWAR - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
9a, 82a, 97a. Total: 3 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 92, 112, 124, 130, 140, 141, 161, 163, 177, 189, 212. Total:
12 instances.

184. MEOSWAR - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
97a, 189a. Total: 2 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
8, 9, 82, 92, 112, 124, 130, 140, 141, 161, 163, 177, 212. Total:
13 instances.

185. BIAK - WAROPEN. Instances of correspondence:
2, 6d, 10, 14d, 15a, 16, 19a, 21a, 28c, 30a, 32a, 35, 37f, 38a, 39b,
40c, 42a, 44a, 46a, 49a, 51b, 53b, 55a, 57d, 58a, 59a, 63a, 64a,
65b, 67b, 68a, 70a, 71a, 71b, 72d, 73f, 75c, 79b, 82a, 83a, 86a,
94a, 96a, 96b, 97a, 98f, 100b, 101, 111b, 112d, 113b, 115a, 117a,
120, 122a, 123, 129b, 131a, 132d, 133a, 138b, 139a, 141b,
142a, 143b, 145b, 146c, 147a, 150b, 152, 155a, 156e, 157k, 159a,
160a, 162f, 163a, 167a, 167c, 171c, 172a, 174, 177a, 181a, 182b,
183b, 186a, 191a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 203a, 207a, 208a, 218b, 225b,
230a, 233a, 234, 235a, 236a, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241a, 245, 246,
247, 248e, 251a. Total: 111 instances.
Instances of disagreement:
1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,
29, 31, 33, 36, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 52, 54, 60, 62, 74, 76, 77,
78, 80, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 99, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108,
109, 110, 113, 114, 118, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 134,
135, 136, 137, 140, 144, 148, 149, 151, 153, 158, 161, 164, 168,
169, 170, 178, 179, 180, 185, 187, 188, 189, 192, 192a, 193, 194,
THE LINGUISTIC SITUATION IN YAPEN 133


186. BIAK - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
1c, 2, 4a, 7a, 8c, 9a, 10, 15a, 16, 20c, 21a, 28c, 30a, 35, 36e, 38a, 40c, 44a, 45a, 49a, 53b, 65b, 67b, 68a, 71b, 72d, 75c, 76a, 79b, 80b, 82a, 86a, 94a, 96a, 96c, 97a, 98f, 100b, 101, 112e, 116a, 120, 125b, 129b, 132a, 133a, 134b, 136f, 139a, 141b, 155a, 160a, 161a, 191a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 203a, 208a, 232c, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 68 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

187. BIAK - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
1c, 2, 7a, 10, 16, 20c, 21a, 28c, 30a, 31a, 35, 36e, 40c, 41d, 42b, 44b, 49a, 50h, 65a, 67b, 68a, 71a, 72d, 85e, 92a, 96a, 97a, 101, 111b, 112b, 112e, 116a, 120, 129b, 129c, 133a, 141b, 146c, 148a, 159a, 161a, 195b, 232c, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247, 251a. Total: 49 instances.
Instances of disagreement:

188. WAROPEN - MOR. Instances of correspondence:
2, 3b, 5c, 10, 13a, 15a, 16, 21a, 24e, 25b, 26a, 26c, 27a, 28c, 30a, 31a, 35, 38a, 40c, 44a, 49a, 53b, 55e, 65b, 67b, 68a, 71b, 72d,
75c, 76c, 79b, 82a, 84b, 86a, 87b, 88b, 93a, 94a, 96a, c, 97a, 98f, 100b, 101, 104c, 105c, 106c, 116a, 120, 127c, 128c, 129b, 129f, 132b, 133a, 134a, 136b, 139a, 139c, 141b, 146a, 148b, 155a, 160a, 164e, 179g, 183c, 191a, 195a, 196a, 200a, 203a, 208a, 217e, 234, 235a, 236a, 241a, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 250c, 251e, 252a. Total: 83 instances.

Instances of disagreement:
1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 19, 20, 22, 23, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 45, 50, 57, 63, 64, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 83, 85, 89, 92, 103, 111, 112, 122, 124, 125, 126, 130, 131, 135, 138, 140, 143, 144, 145, 147, 149, 156, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 167, 169, 170, 172, 177, 189, 197, 201, 202, 204, 205, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, 232, 233, 248, 253, 254, 255. Total: 86 instances.

189. WAROPEN - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
2, 10, 13a, 16, 21a, 28c, 30a, 35, 40c, 49a, 67b, 68a, 71a, 72d, 82e, 84b, 96a, 97a, 97b, 101, 103a, 106c, 111b, 120, 129b, 133a, 134a, 141b, 159a, 163b, 202a, 203f, 204a, 217e, 225b, 233a, 234, 245, 246, 247, 249a, 251a, 252a. Total: 43 instances.

Instances of disagreement:

190. MOR - IRARUTU. Instances of correspondence:
1c, 2, 6c, 7a, 10, 13a, 16, 20c, 21a, 28c, 30a, 35, 36e, 37d, 40c, 49a, 63c, 67b, 68a, 72d, 84b, 89a, 96a, 97a, 101, 106c, 112e, 120, 129b, 133a, 134a, 141b, 161a, 167b, 214a, 217e, 232c, 234, 245, 246, 247, 248d, 249a, 251a, 252a, 253a, 254a, 255a. Total: 48 instances.

Instances of disagreement:
3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 50, 57, 64, 65, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 82,
As a result of the calculations, I shall give the total numbers of instances of correspondence. I have translated these totals into percentages expressing what proportion of the instances available for comparison show correspondence. It is necessary, however, to assess the validity of these percentages, i.e. not only their relative (not absolute) value, which I mentioned above, but also their statistical value, for, the greater the number of available instances, the more closely the percentages represent the true situation.

In this list I shall first record the totals as such, then as translated into percentages, and, thirdly, give a rough evaluation of the percentages, expressed by the letters A, B, C and D in brackets after the percentages.

A for a total of more than 120 instances available for comparison; B " " from 71 to 120 " " " " ; C " " 31 " 70 " " " ; D " " 1 " 30 " " .

The scale from A to D thus represents a descending order of relative validity.

Percentages above ½ have been rounded off to the next whole number, while those below ½ have been reduced to the whole number below. Percentages of exactly ½ have been rounded off to the nearest even number (e.g. 6½ = 6, but 7½ = 8).

Correspondence of WOI to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Total Instances</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pom</td>
<td>70/100</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marau</td>
<td>26/31</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansus</td>
<td>88/108</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papuma</td>
<td>71/100</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munggui</td>
<td>65/100</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
<td>14/23</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serui-Laut</td>
<td>85/108</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Instances</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambai</td>
<td>75/105</td>
<td>71 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadapi-Laut</td>
<td>67/98</td>
<td>68 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabo</td>
<td>49/100</td>
<td>49 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurudu</td>
<td>52/105</td>
<td>50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandamen</td>
<td>81/106</td>
<td>76 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusner</td>
<td>32/102</td>
<td>31 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
<td>30/78</td>
<td>38 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meoswar</td>
<td>2/7</td>
<td>29 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biak</td>
<td>38/107</td>
<td>36 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waropen</td>
<td>47/108</td>
<td>44 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mor</td>
<td>37/103</td>
<td>36 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irarutu</td>
<td>29/104</td>
<td>28 %</td>
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Correspondence of POM to:

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<th>Instances</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woi</td>
<td>70/100</td>
<td>70 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marau</td>
<td>30/30</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansus</td>
<td>73/104</td>
<td>70 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papuma</td>
<td>81/104</td>
<td>78 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munggu</td>
<td>74/99</td>
<td>75 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
<td>15/24</td>
<td>62 %</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serui-Laut</td>
<td>69/106</td>
<td>65 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambai</td>
<td>61/103</td>
<td>59 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadapi-Laut</td>
<td>58/96</td>
<td>60 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabo</td>
<td>44/100</td>
<td>44 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurudu</td>
<td>44/105</td>
<td>42 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandamen</td>
<td>66/104</td>
<td>63 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusner</td>
<td>30/100</td>
<td>30 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
<td>31/76</td>
<td>41 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meoswar</td>
<td>2/7</td>
<td>29 %</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biak</td>
<td>43/106</td>
<td>41 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waropen</td>
<td>45/105</td>
<td>43 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mor</td>
<td>35/103</td>
<td>34 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irarutu</td>
<td>28/104</td>
<td>27 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
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Correspondence of MARAU to:

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<th>Instances</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woi</td>
<td>26/31</td>
<td>84 %</td>
<td>(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pom</td>
<td>30/30</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansus</td>
<td>24/31</td>
<td>77 %</td>
<td>(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papuma</td>
<td>29/31</td>
<td>94 %</td>
<td>(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munggu</td>
<td>28/29</td>
<td>96 %</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Instances</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
<td>9/14</td>
<td>instances:</td>
<td>64 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serui-Laut</td>
<td>22/31</td>
<td></td>
<td>71 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambai</td>
<td>24/31</td>
<td></td>
<td>77 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadapi-Laut</td>
<td>22/29</td>
<td></td>
<td>76 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabo</td>
<td>19/30</td>
<td></td>
<td>63 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurudu</td>
<td>16/31</td>
<td></td>
<td>52 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandamen</td>
<td>20/31</td>
<td></td>
<td>65 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusner</td>
<td>11/29</td>
<td></td>
<td>38 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
<td>14/27</td>
<td></td>
<td>52 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meoswar</td>
<td>0/1</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
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<td>Biak</td>
<td>17/31</td>
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<td>55 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waropen</td>
<td>18/31</td>
<td></td>
<td>58 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mor</td>
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<td>39 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irarutu</td>
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<td>35 %</td>
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**Correspondence of ANSUS to:**

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Instances</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woi</td>
<td>88/108</td>
<td>instances:</td>
<td>81 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pom</td>
<td>73/104</td>
<td></td>
<td>70 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marau</td>
<td>24/31</td>
<td></td>
<td>77 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papuma</td>
<td>89/102</td>
<td></td>
<td>87 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mungguie</td>
<td>72/101</td>
<td></td>
<td>71 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
<td>13/24</td>
<td></td>
<td>54 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serui-Laut</td>
<td>151/179</td>
<td></td>
<td>84 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambai</td>
<td>133/180</td>
<td></td>
<td>74 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadapi-Laut</td>
<td>71/99</td>
<td></td>
<td>72 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabo</td>
<td>48/102</td>
<td></td>
<td>47 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurudu</td>
<td>59/120</td>
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<td>49 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandamen</td>
<td>144/181</td>
<td></td>
<td>80 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusner</td>
<td>50/132</td>
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<td>38 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
<td>44/110</td>
<td></td>
<td>40 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meoswar</td>
<td>4/14</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biak</td>
<td>81/185</td>
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<td>44 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waropen</td>
<td>75/181</td>
<td></td>
<td>41 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mor</td>
<td>60/155</td>
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<td>39 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irarutu</td>
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**Correspondence of PAPUMA to:**

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Instances</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woi</td>
<td>71/100</td>
<td>instances:</td>
<td>71 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pom</td>
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<td></td>
<td>78 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marau</td>
<td>29/31</td>
<td></td>
<td>94 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### THE LINGUISTIC SITUATION IN YAPEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Instances</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ansus</td>
<td>89/102</td>
<td>87 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munggui</td>
<td>80/98</td>
<td>82 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
<td>14/22</td>
<td>64 %</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serui-Laut</td>
<td>76/102</td>
<td>75 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambai</td>
<td>67/102</td>
<td>66 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadapi-Laut</td>
<td>64/97</td>
<td>66 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabo</td>
<td>43/100</td>
<td>43 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurudu</td>
<td>43/103</td>
<td>42 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandamen</td>
<td>74/103</td>
<td>72 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusner</td>
<td>32/97</td>
<td>33 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
<td>30/77</td>
<td>39 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meoswar</td>
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<td>20 %</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biak</td>
<td>37/105</td>
<td>35 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waropen</td>
<td>44/103</td>
<td>43 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mor</td>
<td>36/100</td>
<td>36 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irarutu</td>
<td>25/102</td>
<td>25 %</td>
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**Correspondence of MUNGGUI to:**

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Instances</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>65/100</td>
<td>65 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pom</td>
<td>74/99</td>
<td>75 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marau</td>
<td>28/29</td>
<td>96 %</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansus</td>
<td>72/101</td>
<td>71 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papuma</td>
<td>80/98</td>
<td>82 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
<td>15/23</td>
<td>65 %</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serui-Laut</td>
<td>66/101</td>
<td>65 %</td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Ambai</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(D)</td>
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**Correspondence of BUSAMI to:**

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<tr>
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<td>64%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ansus</td>
<td>13/24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papuma</td>
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Correspondence of SERUI-LAUT to:

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<td>22/31</td>
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<td>66/101</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
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<td>61%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ambai</td>
<td>171/202</td>
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<td>51%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>54%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
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Correspondence of AMBAI to:
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<td>Munggui</td>
<td>62/99</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
<td>15/29</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>(D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wabo</td>
<td>47/99</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<td>Kurudu</td>
<td>61/127</td>
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Correspondence of WADAPI-LAUT to:

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<td>72%</td>
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<td>Munggui</td>
<td>60/97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Waropen</td>
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<td>Mor</td>
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<tr>
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Correspondence of WABO to:

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<td>47%</td>
<td>(B)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
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<td>75%</td>
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Correspondence of KURUDU to:

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**Correspondence of WANDAMEN to:**

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<td>(C)</td>
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<td>(D)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(A)</td>
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<td>72%</td>
<td>(B)</td>
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<tr>
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**Correspondence of DUSNER to:**

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<th>Percentage</th>
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<td>38%</td>
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<td>Ansus</td>
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<td>38%</td>
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</tr>
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<td>(B)</td>
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<td>Busami</td>
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<td>35%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serui-Laut</td>
<td>55/157</td>
<td>35%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ambai</td>
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<td>31%</td>
<td>(A)</td>
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<td>Wadapi-Laut</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>35/116</td>
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<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandamen</td>
<td>69/155</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
<td>93/134</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meoswar</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Percentage</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biak</td>
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<td>65%</td>
<td>(A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waropen</td>
<td>52/152</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mor</td>
<td>45/129</td>
<td>35%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irarutu</td>
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<td>(A)</td>
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Correspondence of RON to:

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</tr>
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<td>14/27</td>
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<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansus</td>
<td>44/110</td>
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<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papuma</td>
<td>30/77</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munggui</td>
<td>34/70</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
<td>7/25</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>55/139</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambai</td>
<td>40/119</td>
<td>34%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wabo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kurudu</td>
<td>31/98</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandamen</td>
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<td>(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusner</td>
<td>93/134</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>(A)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meoswar</td>
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<td>67%</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biak</td>
<td>119/147</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waropen</td>
<td>45/135</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mor</td>
<td>37/110</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irarutu</td>
<td>23/108</td>
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<td>(B)</td>
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Correspondence of MEOSWAR to:

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<td>(D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pom</td>
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<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marau</td>
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<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansus</td>
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<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papuma</td>
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<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munggui</td>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serui-Laut</td>
<td>4/14</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambai</td>
<td>4/15</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadapi-Laut</td>
<td>2/6</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabo</td>
<td>2/7</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurudu</td>
<td>3/10</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandamen</td>
<td>8/17</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusner</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Location</td>
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<td>Percentage</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
<td>4/6</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biak</td>
<td>10/17</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waropen</td>
<td>3/17</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mor</td>
<td>3/15</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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**Correspondence of BIAK to:**

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</thead>
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<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pom</td>
<td>43/106</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marau</td>
<td>17/31</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansus</td>
<td>81/185</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papuma</td>
<td>37/105</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munggui</td>
<td>43/100</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
<td>12/33</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serui-Laut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ambai</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabo</td>
<td>43/102</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurudu</td>
<td>53/136</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandamen</td>
<td>119/247</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusner</td>
<td>108/165</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
<td>119/147</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meoswar</td>
<td>10/17</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waropen</td>
<td>111/236</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mor</td>
<td>68/174</td>
<td>39%</td>
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**Correspondence of WAROPEN to:**

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<td>Marau</td>
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<tr>
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<td>75/181</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papuma</td>
<td>44/103</td>
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<td>Munggui</td>
<td>49/99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
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<td>41%</td>
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<td>Ambai</td>
<td>83/195</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Wabo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kurudu</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-----------</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
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<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meoswar</td>
<td>3/17</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biak</td>
<td>111/236</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mor</td>
<td>83/169</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irarutu</td>
<td>43/159</td>
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Correspondence of MOR to:

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<tr>
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<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marau</td>
<td>12/31</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>60/155</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papuma</td>
<td>36/100</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munggu</td>
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<td>8/25</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serui-Laut</td>
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<td>39%</td>
</tr>
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<td>Ambai</td>
<td>63/161</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadapi-Laut</td>
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<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabo</td>
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<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurudu</td>
<td>48/120</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandamen</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusner</td>
<td>45/129</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
<td>37/110</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meoswar</td>
<td>3/15</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biak</td>
<td>68/174</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waropen</td>
<td>83/169</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irarutu</td>
<td>48/152</td>
<td>32%</td>
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Correspondence of IRARUTU to:

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<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marau</td>
<td>11/31</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ansus</td>
<td>41/151</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papuma</td>
<td>25/102</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munggu</td>
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<td>22%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Busami</td>
<td>6/25</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serui-Laut</td>
<td>46/160</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambai</td>
<td>43/157</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wadapi-Laut</td>
<td>26/99</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Verh. dl. XXXV
I shall first examine the numerical results of the lexical comparisons of the languages outside Yapen (Wandamen, Dusner, Ron, Meoswar, Biak, Waropen, Mor and Irarutu), and then try to determine the position of the Yapen languages relative to them.

It appears that the correspondence of Irarutu to other languages varies from 32% (A) with Mor, to 21% (A) with Dusner and 21% (B) with Ron. The low percentage of correspondence of Irarutu to Meoswar, 13% (D), can probably be attributed to the small number of instances available for comparison (15). The comparison of Irarutu with the Yapen languages also produces a somewhat monotonous picture of little correspondence, varying between 35% and 22%, with a mean of only 25%. The only conclusions which can be drawn from these figures, are that Irarutu does not show close relationship with any of the Geelvink Bay languages under discussion, and that this language belongs to another sub-group, of which it is the sole representative here. These conclusions agree with the geographical position of the Irarutu language area. The position of Irarutu in the Austronesian language family can be determined more precisely only after comparison with other languages than those examined here.

Ron is most closely related to Biak (81% (A)), and these two, together with Dusner, may be said to form a group, although Dusner is slightly less closely related to Ron (69% (A)) and Biak (65% (A)) than these two are to each other. I propose to call this the Biak group.

Meoswar undoubtedly belongs to this group also, but I prefer to leave it out of consideration, because the data for it are too scant to permit of any definitive evaluation. There are not more than 30 instances available for comparison with any of the other languages.

It is not so easy to fit Wandamen, Waropen and Mor into closer groupings. They should be regarded as separate groups of which, roughly speaking, Waropen occupies a central position between

<table>
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<th>Percentage</th>
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<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurudu</td>
<td>39/120</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandamen</td>
<td>44/160</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusner</td>
<td>26/123</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ron</td>
<td>23/108</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meoswar</td>
<td>2/15</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biak</td>
<td>49/171</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waropen</td>
<td>43/159</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mor</td>
<td>48/152</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wandamen and the Biak group, and Mor is about half-way between Wandamen and Waropen.

Of the Yapen languages, only the relative positions of Wabo and Kurudu are distinctive. They show a relatively high degree of mutual correspondence (75 % (B)), and lesser degrees of correspondence, with only slight variations, to the other Yapen languages (an average of 48 %; anomalies should be ascribed to lack of comparative material, as, for instance, in the case of the correspondence of Wabo to Marau of 63 % (D), which is based on but 30 available instances). Correspondence of Wabo and Kurudu to languages outside Yapen is even less (an average of 35 %). Only to Wandamen does Wabo, as well as Kurudu, show higher percentages of correspondence: 49 % (B) and 51 % (A) respectively. On the other hand, correspondence of Wabo and of Kurudu to Wandamen is noticeably less than that of the other Yapen languages to Wandamen, which average more than 70 %. Wabo and Kurudu can therefore be said to form a distinctive group which occupies a separate position, being more closely related to Wandamen than to the other groups. I propose to call it the East-Yapen group.

As for the other Yapen languages, these appear to show a considerable amount of mutual correspondence, which only in a few, less reliable cases, drops below 55 %. Secondly, they do not show any clear subdivisions. These facts are also borne out by the comparisons of these languages with Wandamen.

It clearly emerges, then, that except for Wabo and Kurudu, the Austronesian languages of Yapen form a closely interrelated group, to which Wandamen-Windesi also belongs. One is reminded of the tradition, alive among many of the people of this group, which derives their origin from the Wandamen region. It would be so easy to assert that the speakers of all these languages must therefore have come from Wandamen, but this explanation, by itself, is too simple in the light of the linguistic data. For the Yapen group shows a varied picture of mutual disagreements, in contrast with the relatively high degree of homogeneity in the region of Wandamen.

The question arises: how did the dialects of the migrants, since the time when they crossed over to Yapen, happen to diverge so much more than those of Wandamen, the 'mother country', in which, moreover, natural conditions do not favour constant or frequent contact? It is possible to suggest several hypotheses to explain these facts:
1. The tradition is not true. The people of the Yapen group came from elsewhere, or the Wandamen people came from Yapen.

2. The Wandamen speaking people have only very recently, or at any rate, long after the departure of the last emigrants, occupied the present Wandamen language area.

3. Differentiation had already begun in Wandamen, before the emigration, and only one homogenous group stayed behind.
(Nos. 2 and 3 may well be combined.)

4. The languages of the Yapen group developed turbulently, and that of Wandamen in tranquillity.

5. Wandamen is not such a homogeneous language as has hitherto been assumed, but its dialects show differences which are no less significant than those between the languages of this group in Yapen.

Only further field work would enable us to decide which of these hypotheses is correct. Research into the first four lies mainly in other than linguistic fields.
6. PHONOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS

I have not yet mentioned sound shifts between the different languages. I do not intend to enter into his subject here, for the sound systems of the individual languages are as yet unknown and it is very difficult therefore to say anything positive about them. There are a few exceptions, like Waropen, whose phonology is described in Held's grammar (in the chapter "Klankleer"). For this very reason, it would be superfluous to discuss the phonological rules etc. of Waropen here. Biak has also been examined from the comparative linguistic point of view, by H. Kern, in his "Over de verhouding van het Nufoorsch tot de Maleisch-Polynesische Talen" (Actes du 6e Congrès International des Orientalistes (Leiden, 1885)). I refer therefore to the existing literature.

Nothing would be more useful as regards the other languages than to examine the words themselves in the comparative list above. The only conclusions of any degree of validity to be drawn from this material are so obvious, that any one can draw them. To give a few examples:

Some of the Yapen languages, like Ambai and Serui-Laut, have an h, a glottal stop or zero, in places where the other languages have an s. Others of the Yapen group do not, or only do so in certain cases. Wandamen has an s in all such cases.

Mor often has a glottal stop where other languages have a consonant, which is usually, though not always, a plosive (e.g. 20a, 20c, 28c, 128c).

In Mor we often find a t, for an s in other languages (14a, 16, 40c, 45a, 65b, etc.), and, most remarkably, the reverse is also found, namely an s for a t in related languages (1c, 12c, 127c).

Kern had already noted the occurrence of k (g) in Biak, for t in other languages (1c, 6a, 28c, 40c, 49a, etc.). Ron shows the same feature, but Dusner does not. In this respect Waropen stands closer to Biak.

It appears that similarities in phonological development do not always agree with the classifications based on lexical material. This does not detract much from these classifications, for it has repeatedly been demonstrated that the spread of sound shifts does not always follow the lines of the frontiers between dialect or language groups.
7. VERBAL FORMS

Special attention should, however, be paid to the morphology, for it would be worth finding out whether there is morphological evidence of further correspondences or disagreements. More important is, that the words in the comparative lists often contain prefixes and suffixes. These must be examined in order to determine the basic morphemes. It is well known that informants usually give verbal forms and not their stems. These observations also apply to the words for parts of the body and kinship terms in the languages examined here.

A notable feature of the verbal forms is the high degree of correspondence, both in the general occurrence, and in the form, of the prefixes.

From Waropen I give only a few examples for comparison. For further information I refer to Held.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ano (to eat)</th>
<th>ra (to go)</th>
<th>wo (to row)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>rano, yano</td>
<td>rara, yara</td>
<td>rawo, yawo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>aghano, auano</td>
<td>ara</td>
<td>awo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>iano, iyano</td>
<td>ra, ira</td>
<td>wo, iwo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (inc.)</td>
<td>kano, ikano</td>
<td>da, ida</td>
<td>bo, ibo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exc.)</td>
<td>angano</td>
<td>anda</td>
<td>ambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>mano, mingano</td>
<td>minda</td>
<td>mimbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>kikano</td>
<td>kira</td>
<td>kiwo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (inc.)</td>
<td>sikano</td>
<td>sida</td>
<td>sibo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exc.)</td>
<td>asiangano</td>
<td>asianda</td>
<td>asiambo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>misimingano</td>
<td>misiminda</td>
<td>misimimbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>kisikikano</td>
<td>kisikira</td>
<td>kisikiwo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (inc.)</td>
<td>koisokano</td>
<td>koisoda</td>
<td>koisobo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. (exc.) angoisoangano angoisoanda angoisoambo
2. mingoisom(ing)ano mingoisominda mingoisomimbo
3. koisokikano koisokira koisokiko

Mor does not, apparently, have special dual forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to go</th>
<th>to eat</th>
<th>to drink</th>
<th>to sleep</th>
<th>to come</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ivera</td>
<td>iwandoa</td>
<td>ignanumí</td>
<td>ignena</td>
<td>idyam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>avera</td>
<td>anumí</td>
<td>avera</td>
<td>avera</td>
<td>avera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>dyaver</td>
<td>dyandoa</td>
<td>dyanumí</td>
<td>dyena</td>
<td>dyana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|          |        |        |          |          |         |
| plural   |        |        |          |          |         |
| 1. (inc.)| vera   | nandoa | nanumí   | nena     | ram, rama|
| (exc.)   | vera   | nandoa | nanumí   | nena     | ram, rama|
| 2.       | vera   | nandoa | nanumí   | nena     | ram, rama|
| 3.       | vera   | nandoa | nanumí   | nena     | ram, rama|

For Kurudu I shall give data from the Kaipuri dialect, in which there is a dual form again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to walk</th>
<th>to swim</th>
<th>to give</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ayra</td>
<td>ayasa</td>
<td>aysera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>rua</td>
<td>basa</td>
<td>suera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dasa</td>
<td>siera</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|          |         |         |         |
| plural   |         |         |         |
| 1. (inc.)| tra     | tasa    | sesera  |
| (exc.)   | nanda   | namasa  | nansera |
| 2.       | minda   | miasa   | minsera |
| 3.       | sira    | siasa   | siser  |

|          |         |         |         |
| dual     |         |         |         |
| 1. (inc.)| tura    | tuasa   | tusera  |
| (exc.)   | nunda   | nuasa   | nusera  |
| 2.       | munda   | muasa   | munsera |
| 3.       | sufa    | suasa   | susera  |

The forms of the verb “to come” which I noted, lack a dual:
singular
1. irama
2. ruama
3. riama

plural
1. (inc.) trama
   (exc.) ndama
2. mindama
3. sirama

I was able to record only the singular of certain verbs, including these:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to eat</th>
<th>to hear</th>
<th>to see</th>
<th>to die</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ayampi</td>
<td>ayadaora</td>
<td>ayumda</td>
<td>ayakomara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>bampi</td>
<td>wadaora</td>
<td>bumda</td>
<td>wakomara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>dampi</td>
<td>idaora</td>
<td>dumda</td>
<td>kimara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Ambai a trial is found in addition to a dual. The following forms are from Menawi. In the conjugation of the verb "to walk", I have noted the divergent Ambai forms in brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to walk</th>
<th>to come</th>
<th>to sleep</th>
<th>to eat</th>
<th>to drink</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ira</td>
<td>irama</td>
<td>iena</td>
<td>iampi</td>
<td>iunu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ira (ro)</td>
<td>roma</td>
<td>bena</td>
<td>bampi</td>
<td>bunu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>roma</td>
<td>dyena</td>
<td>dampi</td>
<td>dunu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

plural
1. (inc.) tara  
   (exc.) ameram
2. mera  
3. ara  

dual
1. (inc.) tura  
   (exc.) aura
2. mura  murama  murena  murampi  murunu
3. ura  urama  urena  urampi  urunu

trial
1. (inc.)  tora  torama  torena  torampi  torunu
   (exc.)  antora  antorama  antorena  antorampi  antorunu
2. mɔntora  mɔntorama  mɔntorena  mɔnto-  mɔntorunu
   (muntora)  rampi
3. itora  itorama  itorena  itorampi  itorunu

No trial form is found in Serui-Laut. I recorded the following forms:

   to go               to come

singualar
1. iaraua            iaramantu
2. ruan            ruama
3. rian            iama

plural
1. (inc.)  taraua  taraua
   (exc.)  amera  amerama
2.  meraua  meraua
3. yerawampa  erama

It should, of course be noted that not only do irregularities occur among these forms, but that they quite probably contain mistakes as well.

For Papuma I give the verb “to come”:

singualar
1. erama
2. ruama
3. riama

plural
1. (inc.)  tandemara
   (exc.)  antanda
2.  mintandama
3.  endama
In Pom, again, only the singular and plural forms are found:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to come</th>
<th>to go</th>
<th>to weep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>itara</td>
<td>ira</td>
<td>ivori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>tuara</td>
<td>rua</td>
<td>vuori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>tiara</td>
<td>ria</td>
<td>viori</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>tantara</th>
<th>tanda</th>
<th>tambori</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(inc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exc.)</td>
<td>antantara</td>
<td>antanda</td>
<td>antambori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>mintantara</td>
<td>mintanda</td>
<td>mintambori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>tintara</td>
<td>tinda</td>
<td>timbori</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Woi I noted only one form for the first person plural in the verb “to come”. The most likely explanation is that this is an exclusive form; an inclusive form could not be got out of the informants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>rama</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ruama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>riama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

plural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>mandama</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>mendama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>hendama</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I shall give a few examples from the Windesi dialect of Wandamen, based on van Balen’s “Windesische Verhalen”. Here we find a complete dual again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to stand</th>
<th>to row</th>
<th>to go</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>yosa</td>
<td>ibo</td>
<td>ira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>buosa</td>
<td>buo</td>
<td>rua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>diosa</td>
<td>bio</td>
<td>ria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cowan, in his “Notes on Windesi grammar”, remarked very rightly that in the third person plural of the verb, a distinction is made between inanimate and animate subjects, a distinction which is also found in the pronouns. Kijne had also observed and described this feature in his Spraakkunst, which has not yet been published. Thus there is the form senda, as noted above, for “they go”, referring to living beings, while sira is used for inanimate objects.

For the purpose of comparison with other languages, I shall give here the verb “to eat”, as recorded by Cowan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Dual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>yan</td>
<td>tu(n)ran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>buan</td>
<td>amu(n)ran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>dian</td>
<td>sian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (inc.)</td>
<td>la(n)tan</td>
<td>tu(n)ran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exc.)</td>
<td>ama(n)tan</td>
<td>amu(n)ran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>me(n)tan</td>
<td>mu(n)ran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. (living)</td>
<td>se(n)tan</td>
<td>su(n)ran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(inanimate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For Irarutu one example, the verb "to walk", will suffice. These forms again demonstrate the separateness of this language.

**singular**
1. *afa*
2. *oba*
3. *ifa*

**plural**
1. (inc.) *tfa*
   (exc.) *amfa*
2. *ba*
3. *nfa*

The Biak group, however, is more important for comparative purposes. The only available data are from Biak itself. Here follow a few examples from the Sorido dialect. It should be noted that the different Biak-Numfor dialects are very similar in their verbal forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>to eat</th>
<th>to drink</th>
<th>to sleep</th>
<th>to come</th>
<th>to go away</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>yanam</td>
<td>yinem</td>
<td>yenef</td>
<td>yarama</td>
<td>yabar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>wanan</td>
<td>zinim</td>
<td>wenef</td>
<td>rwama</td>
<td>wabar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>danan</td>
<td>dinem</td>
<td>denef</td>
<td>irama</td>
<td>ibur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (inc.)</td>
<td>kanan</td>
<td>kinem</td>
<td>kenef</td>
<td>korama</td>
<td>kobur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exc.)</td>
<td>nganan</td>
<td>nginem</td>
<td>ngenef</td>
<td>ngorama</td>
<td>ngobur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>mganan</td>
<td>mginem</td>
<td>mgenef</td>
<td>mgorama</td>
<td>ngobur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>sanan</td>
<td>sinem</td>
<td>senef</td>
<td>surama</td>
<td>sibur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>dual</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (inc.)</td>
<td>kuyanan</td>
<td>kuyinem</td>
<td>kuyenef</td>
<td>kurama</td>
<td>kubur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exc.)</td>
<td>nuyanan</td>
<td>nuyinem</td>
<td>nuyenef</td>
<td>nurama</td>
<td>nubur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>muyanan</td>
<td>muyinem</td>
<td>muyenef</td>
<td>murama</td>
<td>mubur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>suyanan</td>
<td>suyinem</td>
<td>suyenef</td>
<td>surama</td>
<td>subur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. ELEMENTS FOR INDICATING PERSONAL POSSESSION
OF THE PARTS OF THE BODY

Many of the languages under discussion have systems, which are
usually obligatory, for indicating the owner of parts of the body, which
are different from the systems used to indicate possession of other
objects, as, for instance, a house. That is to say that one never, or
virtually never, speaks about eyes, but always about his eyes, my
eyes, etc. The criterion seems to be the alienability of the object, for
there also exist special systems, usually of a third type, with regard
to certain kinship terms. A number of Melanesian languages have far
more extensive systems for classifying nouns on the basis of indications
of possession. In the Geelvink Bay languages these systems are much
less extensive and often even defective, which conveys the impression
that they either never fully developed, or are in a state of decline and
are mere survivals.

In these systems suffixes, prefixes, and even combinations of prefixes
and suffixes, are found, sometimes in a wonderful confusion, within
one language.

For Waropen I shall give only one example and refer to Held's
Grammatica for further information. In Waropen prefixes are used
which correspond to those of the verbal forms. These examples are
from the Waropen-Kai dialect, with divergent forms from the Napan
dialect in brackets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>engea</th>
<th>(enga), leg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>rengea</td>
<td>(yenga)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>aengea</td>
<td>(awenga)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>iengea</td>
<td>(iyenga)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (inc.)</td>
<td>kengea</td>
<td>(ikenga)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exc.)</td>
<td>angengea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>mingenga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>kikengea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dual
1. (inc.) sikengea
   (exc.) asiangengea
   etc.

For the Biak group I shall give a few examples from Numfor, based on van Hasselt's data. The system appears to be rather defective in the Biak dialects. In contrast with Waropen we find suffixes here.

your abdomen snembri your nose snombri
his abdomen sneri his nose snori
our abdomens ko snesna our noses ko snosna
your abdomens mgo snemba your noses mgo nosnna
their abdomens si snesna their noses si snosna

For Mor I give the forms I recorded for the word for hand. It should be noted that the same forms are used for the dual as for the plural. The system here seems to be based exclusively on suffixes.

singular
1. vare'a
2. varcamu
3. varea, varearo

plural
1. (inc.) vareata
   (exc.) varcamna
2. varcamu
3. vareati

Kurudu has a system based on prefixes. I shall give here the word for hand in the Kaipuri dialect. The suffixed element -pe seems to denote definiteness.

singular
1. aywekampe
2. mewekampe
3. newekampe
plural
1. (inc.) tawekampe
   (exc.) namekampe
2. niwekampe
3. siwekampe

dual
1. (inc.) tuwekampe
   (exc.) numbekampe
2. muwekampe
3. suwekampe

In Pom, a combination of prefixes and suffixes is found. I give the word for hand again.

singular
1. warani
2. waramu
3. waranani

plural
1. (inc.) tambarami
   (exc.) waran
2. mindambarami
3. timbarami

I recorded the following, curious collection of forms for “hand” in Ansus:

singular
1. varau
2. varampi
3. nevarampai

plural
1. (inc.) tambaraminekuira
   (exc.) amavaramine
2. membaramipakuira
3. embaramiwanekuira

Serui-Laut has separate terms for denoting possession, in addition
to a (defective) series suffixes. I give the word for hand and a compound, which contains this word, meaning finger-nail.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>hand</th>
<th>finger-nail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>nou waranŋ</td>
<td>waranŋ-kea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>waram, waramu</td>
<td>waram-kea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ne wara</td>
<td>waranŋ-kea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plural</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. (inc.)</td>
<td>tane waranŋ</td>
<td>waram-kea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exc.)</td>
<td>amene wara</td>
<td>waram-kea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>mene wara</td>
<td>waram-kea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ene waranŋ</td>
<td>waranŋ-kea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Papuma has a system with both prefixes and suffixes. Only the singular was recorded for the word for hand.

- my hand    | waran
- your hand  | waramu
- his (her) hand | waranempae

foot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>aeu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>aemu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>aempae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plural</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. (inc.)</td>
<td>tasaemu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exc.)</td>
<td>antasaemu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>mintasaemu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>esaemu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Ambai both prefixes and suffixes are found. The forms for the word for hand are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>warahu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE LINGUISTIC SITUATION IN YAPEN

2. waramu
3. wara, warampi

plural
1. (inc.) towarami
   (exc.) amewarami
2. mewarami
3. emarami

dual
1. (inc.) tuwarami
   (exc.) auwarami
2. muwarami
3. uwarami

trial
1. (inc.) towarami
   (exc.) antowarami
2. mantowarami
3. itowarami

In Wandamen the following forms of vara, hand, are found:

singular
1. (ine)vara
2. (nemuv)vara
3. nievara

plural
1. (inc.) tambarami
   (exc.) amambarami
2. membarami
3. sembarami

dual
1. (inc.) tumbarami
   (exc.) amumbarami
2. mumbarami
3. sumbarami

Verh. dl. XXXV
Irarutu has no separate dual forms. We find the following forms for the word for hand, *fra*:

**singular**
1. *yafrage*
2. *oframe*
3. *ifra*

**plural**
1. (inc.) *itfrage*
   (exc.) *amfrage*
2. *eframe*
3. *irfra*

In addition to prefixes, the first and second persons have suffixes which are identical in the singular and plural.
9. ELEMENTS TO INDICATE POSSESSION WITH REGARD TO KINSHIP TERMS

An explanation of the systems with relation to kinship terms would be superfluous after my observations on those regarding the parts of the body.

I shall only give paradigms of the forms of words for father and mother, which are also the most irregular ones in many of the languages. Often with the first person a word is used that is altogether different from the word used with the other persons. That is why quite a few pairs of words were recorded in the comparative word-list (nos. 67 and 68).

For Biak I have grouped words from different dialects in one paradigm. These forms apply only to owners in the singular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>father</th>
<th>mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. k(a)mami, mami</td>
<td>wawi, awini, inani, neni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. k(a)mami</td>
<td>snami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. kmari</td>
<td>snari</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following Ambai forms also apply only to owners in the singular:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>father</th>
<th>mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. day</td>
<td>ay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. tamamuay</td>
<td>inamuay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. tamana</td>
<td>inana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Serui-Laut, forms were recorded applying to owners in the singular as well as in the plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>father</th>
<th>mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>singular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. nou dai</td>
<td>nou ai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. nemu dai nemu ai
3. nedai (tamani) ne ai (inani)

plural
1. (inc.) tane dai (babafu) tane ai
    (exc.) amene dai (tamani) amene ai
2. menedai (babafu) mene ai (inamui)
3. enedai (babafu) ene ai (inai)

For Papuma and Pom, forms were recorded for "father", applying to owners in the singular as well as in the plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Papuma</th>
<th>Pom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. intae</td>
<td>iai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. tamamui</td>
<td>tamamui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. tamani</td>
<td>tamani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (inc.) tantamam</td>
<td>tantamani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exc.) entamam</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mintentamam</td>
<td>minantamam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. entamama</td>
<td>tintamami</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Wandamen I have taken forms from different lists, and thus also from different dialects, as I did for Biak, in order to give a systematic view of the different forms. By this method I was able to complete the list of the words for father more fully than that of the words for mother.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>father</th>
<th>mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. ayai</td>
<td>mai, awini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. tamamui</td>
<td>sinyamui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. tamani</td>
<td>sinyani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. (inc.) to(n)tamami</td>
<td>tasinyami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exc.) amantamami</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mentamami</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sentamami</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dual
1. (inc.) tuntamami
   (exc.) amuntamami
2. muntamami
3. suntamami

For Irarutu I can only give the forms applying to owners in the singular.

father                   mother
1. adie                adena
2. odie                odena
3. idie                idena

In Waropen, as we learn from Held, the system for indicating personal possession of parts of the body is the same as that applying to kinship terms. In the paradigms below, I list different forms for the words for father and mother, because they are irregular. The main list is from the Kai dialect, with the Napan dialect variants in brackets.

father                   mother

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. daidai</td>
<td>minai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. aghai (awai)</td>
<td>aghinai (awinaı)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. imai</td>
<td>inai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plural</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. (inc.) mami (imami)</td>
<td>nami (inami)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(exc.) amami</td>
<td>anami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mimami</td>
<td>minami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. kimami</td>
<td>kinami</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

dual
1. (inc.) sinami
   (exc.) asiatamami
2. misimimami
3. kisikimami

The only possible conclusion emerging from a comparative study
of these grammatical details, is that the instances of disagreement are more significant than those of correspondence, in spite of the frequent recurrence of identical forms. This is true even in those languages which we were able to signify as being closely related on the grounds of their high percentages of instances of correspondence in their vocabularies. These disagreements are found in the very forms of the morphological elements as well as in the systems to which they belong.

In any case, the results of the morphological comparisons give no cause to doubt those of the analysis of the vocabulary.

These results cannot but corroborate the view that languages tend to show greater conservatism in their vocabularies than in their morphological systems and forms. This view is not new; examples can be found in the so much better known Indo-European languages as, for instance, in the Germanic and Romance languages. In New Guinea a similar situation can apparently also be found.
LANGUAGE MAP
of Yapen, Kurudu, Nau and Miosnum

Key (see also chapter 3, pp. 5-13):

A - Woi
B - Biak
C - Abonden
D - Pom
E - Marau
F - Ansus
G - Papume
H - Mungui
J - Busami
K - Sarui-Laut
L - Yara
M - Ambai
N - Wadepi-Laut
O - Webo
P - Kurude

--- Language boundary
--- Dialect boundary

Scale: 1 : 375,000