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## **Ternate Malay : grammar and texts**

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## 2 Phonology

This chapter concerns the sound system of Ternate Malay. In § 2.1 the vowels are described and in § 2.2 the consonants, followed by a list of minimal and near-minimal pairs of the vowels and consonants in § 2.3 and § 2.4. The next paragraph, § 2.5, concerns the word stress while in § 2.6 the word structure, and in § 2.7 the syllable structure are discussed.

### 2.1 Vowels

The vowel system of Ternate Malay consists of five vowel phonemes and five diphthongs. The five vowels are:

	Front	Back
High	i	u
Mid	e	o
Low		a

The five diphthongs are /ai/, /ae/, /ao/, /oi/, and /ei/.

/a/ is realized as an open low back unrounded vowel [a] in open and closed syllables.

/abis/	['abis]	‘finished’
/ada/	['ada]	‘be present’
/ganton/	['gantɔŋ]	‘hang’
/ilan/	['ilan]	‘lost; disappear’

/e/ can be realized as [e], [ɛ] or [ɪ].

In word-final position /e/ is realized as a close high unrounded front vowel [ɪ].

/bale/	['balɪ]	‘turn around; reverse’
/bole/	['bolɪ]	‘may; be permitted’
/gate/	['gatɪ]	‘hook; cling to s.o./s.t.’
/gode/	['godɪ]	‘big (of a person); obese’
/kage/	['kagɪ]	‘startled’
/kore/	['korɪ]	‘scrape’
/pake/	['pakɪ]	‘use’
/pange/	['paŋgɪ]	‘call’
/pante/	['pantɪ]	‘beach’
/polote/	[po'lotɪ]	‘explode’

When [ɪ] occurs in final position vowel harmony takes place so that the preceding /e/ whether in closed or open syllables is also realized as [ɪ]. Some examples are the following.

/bebe/	['bɪbɪ]	‘duck’
/nene/	['nɪnɪ]	‘grandmother’
/pece/	['pɪcɪ]	‘mud; sludge’
/pende/	['pɪndɪ]	‘short’
/sebe/	['sɪbɪ]	‘father’

In closed syllables /e/ is realized as an open mid unrounded front vowel [ɛ], except when an [ɪ] occurs in the following syllable and vowel harmony takes place, for instance in /pende/ which is realized as ['pɪndɪ].

/benteŋ/	['bɛntɛŋ]	‘fortress’
/dokter/	['dɔkˈtɛr]	‘doctor; physician’
/kabel/	['kɛbɛl]	‘cable’
/mo'del/	[mo'dɛl]	‘same; similar to’
/obeŋ/	['ɔbɛŋ]	‘screwdriver’

Before the low variants [ɛ, ɔ] of the midvowels, the preceding /e/ in open syllables is also realized as [ɛ]. Examples are:

/nener/	['nɛnɛr]	‘small fish used as fish bait’
/beres/	['bɛrɛs]	‘in order’
/mesel/	['mɛsɛl]	‘(concrete) floor’
/rekeŋ/	['rɛkɛŋ]	‘count’
/leper/	['lɛpɛr]	‘spoon’
/ekor/	['ɛkɔr]	‘tail’
/peot/	['pɛɔtˈ; pɛjɔtˈ]	‘dented’

In other non-final open syllables /e/ is realized as a close mid unrounded front vowel [e]:

/hela/	['hɛlɛ]	‘pull; haul’
/kadera/	[ka'dɛrɛ]	‘chair’
/lebar/	['lɛbɛr]	‘broad; wide; extensive’
/lego/	['lɛgɛ]	‘throw down’
/mera/	['mɛrɛ]	‘red’

A non-phonemic transitional glide [j] may appear when /e/ is followed by a back vowel.

/bagea/	[ba'gea; ba'geja]	‘k.o. biscuit; cookie’
/bageaŋ/	[ba'geaŋ; ba'gejaŋ]	‘division’
/pakeaŋ/	[pa'keaŋ; pa'kejaŋ]	‘clothes’
/peot/	[pɛɔtˈ; pɛjɔtˈ]	‘dented’

/i/ is realized as a close high unrounded front vowel [i] in open and closed syllables:

/gigi/	[ˈgigi]	‘tooth; bite’
/gila/	[ˈgila]	‘crazy’
/tingi/	[ˈtingi]	‘high’
/singa/	[ˈsinga]	‘stop by; visit’
/sopir/	[ˈsopir]	‘chauffeur; driver’
/spit/	[ˈspit]	‘high speed motorboat’

A non-phonemic transitional glide [j] may appear when /i/ is followed by a back vowel:

/biar/	[ˈbiar; ˈbijar]	‘although’
/dia/	[ˈdia; ˈdija]	‘he; she; it’
/durian/	[duˈrian; duˈrijan]	‘durian’
/cion/	[ˈciɔŋ; ˈcijɔŋ]	‘kiss; sniff’
/kios/	[ˈkiɔs; ˈkijɔs]	‘kiosk; stand’
/serius/	[seriˈus; ˈseriˈjus]	‘serious’
/tiup/	[ˈtiup̃; ˈtijup̃]	‘blow’

/u/ is realized as a closed high rounded back vowel [u] in open and closed syllables:

/untu/	[ˈuntu]	‘profit’
/urus/	[ˈurus]	‘take care for’
/utu/	[ˈutu]	‘complete’
/buku/	[ˈbuku]	‘book’
/bulu/	[ˈbulu]	‘bamboo; feathers’
/gunu/	[ˈgunu]	‘mountain’
/hidup/	[ˈhidup̃]	‘live; life’
/busu/	[ˈbusu]	‘putrid; rotten; bad’
/sambu/	[ˈsambu]	‘connect’
/kunci/	[ˈkunci]	‘key; lock’

A non-phonemic transitional glide [w] may appear when /u/ is followed by the low back vowel /a/.

/kua/	[ˈkua; ˈkuwa]	‘sauce’
/sabua/	[saˈbua; saˈbuwa]	‘hut, temporary shelter’
/suar/	[ˈsuar; ˈsuwar]	‘sweat’
/jual/	[ˈjual; ˈjuwal]	‘sell’
/kuat/	[ˈkuat̃; ˈkuwat̃]	‘strong’
/luar/	[ˈluar; ˈluwar]	‘outside’

/o/ is realized as an open mid unrounded back vowel [o] in open syllables, except when it is followed by an [ɔ] in the following syllable.

/poloso/	[poˈloso]	‘squeeze’
/obat/	[ˈobat̃]	‘medicine’
/oben/	[ˈɔben]	‘screwdriver’
/oran/	[ˈoran]	‘person’

/oto/	[ˈoto]	‘car’
/lobaŋ/	[ˈlobaŋ]	‘hole’
/model/	[moˈdɛl]	‘shape; similar’
/ŋoni/	[ˈŋoni]	‘you (plural)’

When [ɔ] occurs in the final syllable vowel harmony takes place so that the preceding /o/ in open syllables is also realized as [ɔ].

/bokor/	[ˈbɔkɔr]	‘bowl’
/boˈlon/	[ˈbɔlon]	‘not yet’
/dolon/	[ˈdɔlon]	‘deep’
/poton/	[ˈpɔton]	‘cut (off); slice’
/tofor/	[ˈtɔfɔr]	‘shallow’
/jobot/	[ˈjɔbɔt]	‘swollen’

In closed syllables /o/ is realized as an open mid rounded back [ɔ]<sup>5</sup>:

/dokter/	[dɔktɛr]	‘doctor’
/ron/	[rɔn]	‘around’
/stop/	[stɔp]	‘stop; halt’
/ton/	[tɔn]	‘barrel’
/apcor/	[ˈapɔr]	‘shattered, destroyed’
/baŋon/	[ˈbaŋɔn]	‘wake up; get up’
/don/	[dɔn]	‘they’

A non-phonemic transitional glide [w] may appear when /o/ is followed by the back vowel /a/:

/goa/	[ˈgoa; ˈgowa]	‘cave’
/loas/	[ˈloas; ˈlowas]	‘spacious; wide’
/roas/	[ˈroas; ˈrowas]	‘segment’
/loa-loa/	[ˈloalɔa; ˈlowalɔa]	‘without accompaniments’

### 2.1.1 Diphthongs

/ai/ is in open as well as closed syllables realized as [a<sup>i</sup>].

/tai/	[ta <sup>i</sup> ]	‘feces’
/mai/	[ma <sup>i</sup> ]	‘mother’
/rai/	[ra <sup>i</sup> ]	‘guess’
/pait/	[pa <sup>i</sup> t]	‘bitter’
/mulai/	[mula <sup>i</sup> ]	‘begin’

<sup>5</sup>In Dutch loanwords, however, /o/ in closed syllable may be realized as [o], for instance /om/ [om] ‘uncle’ (< Du. *oom* [om] ‘uncle’); /strom/ [strom] ‘electricity’ (< Du. *stroom* [stro:m] ‘electricity’, and /strop/ [strop] ‘syrup’ (< Du. *stroop* [stro:p] ‘syrup’). The realization of [o] in these cases may be considered an allophone of /o/, occurring in monosyllabic (loan)words.

/ae/ in open as well as closed syllables is realized as [a<sup>e</sup>]:

/bae/	[ba <sup>e</sup> ]	‘good’
/nae/	[na <sup>e</sup> ]	‘go up; ascend’
/maŋael/	[maŋa <sup>e</sup> l]	‘to fish’
/aer/	[a <sup>e</sup> r]	‘water; liquid’
/kaeŋ/	[ka <sup>e</sup> ŋ]	‘cloth; sarong’
/laeŋ/	[la <sup>e</sup> ŋ]	‘different’
/maeŋ/	[ma <sup>e</sup> ŋ]	‘play’

The /ao/ in open as well as closed syllables can be realized as [a<sup>o</sup>, a<sup>u</sup>, a<sup>w</sup>].

/ʃao/	[ʃa <sup>o</sup> ; ʃa <sup>u</sup> ; ʃa <sup>w</sup> ]	‘far’
/lao/	[la <sup>o</sup> ; la <sup>u</sup> ; la <sup>w</sup> ]	‘sea’
/mao/	[ma <sup>o</sup> ; ma <sup>u</sup> ; ma <sup>w</sup> ]	‘want’
/parao/	[pa <sup>o</sup> ra <sup>o</sup> ; pa <sup>u</sup> ra <sup>u</sup> ; pa <sup>w</sup> ra <sup>w</sup> ]	‘proa’
/pulaao/	[ <sup>l</sup> pula <sup>o</sup> ; <sup>l</sup> pula <sup>u</sup> ; <sup>l</sup> pula <sup>w</sup> ]	‘island’
/aos/	[a <sup>o</sup> s; a <sup>u</sup> s; a <sup>w</sup> s]	‘thirsty’
/taoŋ/	[ta <sup>o</sup> ŋ; ta <sup>u</sup> ŋ; ta <sup>w</sup> ŋ]	‘year’
/daoŋ/	[da <sup>o</sup> ŋ; da <sup>u</sup> ŋ; da <sup>w</sup> ŋ]	‘leaf’

/oi/ is realized as [o<sup>i</sup>].

/koi/	[ko <sup>i</sup> ]	‘bed’
/coi/	[co <sup>i</sup> ]	‘steamed’
/doi/	[do <sup>i</sup> ]	‘money’

/ei/ is realized as [e<sup>i</sup>] or [ey] and occurs mainly in words of non-Malay origin.

/sei/	[se <sup>i</sup> ]	‘side’	(< Du. <i>zij(de)</i> )
/frei/	[fre <sup>i</sup> ]	‘off’	(< Du. <i>vrij</i> )
/surfei/	[surfe <sup>i</sup> ]	‘survey’	(< Eng. <i>survey</i> )

## 2.2 Consonants

Ternate Malay has eighteen consonants and two semivowels.

Place of articulation	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Voiceless Stop	p	t	c	k	ʔ
Voiced Stop	b	d	ɟ	g	
Nasal	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Fricative	f	s			h
Lateral approximant		l			
Trill		r			
Semivowel	w		j		

In this chapter the palatals and the velar nasal are written with IPA symbols. In other chapters the palatal stop [j] is written as “j”, the palatal nasal [ɲ] as “ny”, the palatal semivowel [j] as “y”, while the velar nasal [ŋ] is written as “ng”.

## 2.2.1 Stops

### 2.2.1.1 Voiceless stops

The voiceless stops /p, t, k/ appear in word-initial and medial position. Examples of some voiceless stops in syllable-final position are discussed in § 2.2.1.2.

/p/ is realized as [p] in word-initial and medial position.

/palaka/	[pa'laka]	‘upside down’
/pigi/	[ˈpigi]	‘go’
/parao/	[pa'rao]	‘boat’
/lapar/	[ˈlapar]	‘hunger; hungry’
/apaŋ/	[ˈapaŋ]	‘k.o. cake’

/t/ is realized as a voiceless alveolar [t] in word-initial and medial position:

/tabako/	[ta'bako]	‘tobacco’
/tabal/	[ta'bal]	‘thick’
/tako/	[ˈtako]	‘afraid; frightened’
/mati/	[ˈmati]	‘die; dead’
/putar/	[ˈputar]	‘revolve, turn around’
/puti/	[ˈputi]	‘white’
/putus/	[ˈputus]	‘broken; loose’
/roti/	[ˈroti]	‘bread’

/c/ is realized as a voiceless palatal stop [c] and occurs only in initial and medial position. It does not occur word-finally.

/colo/	[ˈcolo]	‘dip’
/carita/	[ca'rita]	‘story; tell a story’
/pece/	[ˈpici]	‘mud; sludge’
/paŋciŋ/	[ˈpaŋciŋ]	‘fish; provoke’

/k/ is realized as a voiceless velar stop [k] in word-initial and medial position:

/kabel/	[ˈkabel]	‘cable’
/kacili/	[ka'cili]	‘small; little’
/kadera/	[ka'dera]	‘chair’
/ika/	[ˈika]	‘tie, bind’
/makaŋ/	[ˈmakaŋ]	‘eat’

### 2.2.1.2 Neutralization of voice

There is no voice opposition in stops in word-final position. All stops in this position are realized as voiceless unreleased stops and no examples have been found to show a /b/–/p/ distinction. Some words from Arabic origin may have a voiced stop origi-



nally, but in Malay these sounds are all realized as voiceless unreleased stops. Other words may have been created on the base of words with a voiced stop, but when the position changes, the realization also changes. In the compound *brigade mobil* ‘mobile brigade’, the /b/ in *mobil* is realized as a voiced bilabial stop [b]. When used in the acronym *brimob* ‘mobile brigade’, the word-final position of /b/ changes its realization into a voiceless unreleased bilabial stop [p̚].

/p/ and /b/ are realized as a unreleased voiceless bilabial stop [p̚]:

/garap/	[ga'rap̚]	‘funny’
/sadam/	[sa'dap̚]	‘tasty, delicious’
/tetap/	[te'tap̚]	‘permanent; fixed’
/lap/	[lap̚]	‘wipe; slap’
/brimob/	[brimɔp̚]	‘mobile brigade’
/wajib/	[wajip̚]	‘obligatory’

/t/ and /d/ in final position are realized as a unreleased voiceless alveolar stop [t̚]. In the word *abadi* ‘eternal’ the /d/ is realized as a voiced dental stop [d]. In the word *abad* ‘century’, which comes from the same root, /d/ occurs in word-final position and is realized as a voiceless unreleased stop [t̚].

/camat/	[ˈcamat̚]	‘subdistrict head’
/gawat/	[ˈgawat̚]	‘urgent; critical’
/hebat/	[ˈhebat̚]	‘tremendous, fantastic’
/ketat/	[keˈtat̚]	‘tight; strict; precise’
/abad/	[ˈabat̚]	‘century’

/k/ in syllable-final position is realized as a unreleased voiceless velar stop [k̚]. There are only a few words with word-final /g/, i.e. *caleg* ‘legislative candidate, an acronym for *calon legislative* ‘legislative candidate’. The final /g/ is realized as an unreleased voiceless velar stop [k̚].

/cek/	[cek̚]	‘check’
/cok/	[cɔk̚]	‘electrical plug’
/kontak/	[ˈkɔntak̚]	‘socket’
/waktu/	[ˈwak̚tu]	‘time’
/caleg/	[ˈcalɛk̚]	‘legislative candidate’

### 2.2.1.3 Glottal stop

The glottal stop [ʔ] has only a marginal function. When a base with an initial vowel is preceded by the prefixes, amongst others, /ba+/, /baku+/, and /ta+/, a glottal stop [ʔ] appears between the two vowels. The glottal stop also occurs in words consisting of a base ending in a final vowel and followed by a suffix that has an initial vowel. The two examples given here are words adopted from Indonesian: *perbedaan* ‘difference’ and *keadaan* ‘situation’. The word *perbedaan* consists of the base *beda* and the circumfix *per-* + *-an* and *keadaan* consists of the base *ada* and the circumfix *ke-* + *-an*. Note that between the prefix *ke-* and the base *ada* a glottal stop is realized.

/ba+uni/	[ba'ʔuni]	‘watch’
/ba+injaŋ/	[ba'ʔinjaŋ]	‘step on’
/baku+aŋka/	[baku'ʔaŋka]	‘lift up together’
/ta+ure/	[ta'ʔuri]	‘tousled (of hair)’
/per+beda+an/	[perbe'daʔan] <sup>6</sup>	‘difference’
/ke+ada+an/	[keʔa'daʔan]	‘situation’

A phonemic glottal stop appears occasionally between two identical vowels and between /o/ followed by /a/ and /a/ followed by /e/. It should be noted that these words have a non-Malay origin.

/saʔat/	[saʔatʰ]	‘moment’
/maʔaf/	[maʔaf]	‘pardon; forgive’
/doʔa/	[doʔa]	‘prayer’
/soʔal/	[soʔal]	‘problem; matter’
/daʔera/	[daʔera]	‘region; district’
/laʔef/	[laʔef]	‘demented; forgetful’

#### 2.2.1.4 Voiced stops

The voiced stops /b, d, ʝ, g/ occur only in initial and medial position. Voiced stops in word-final position are discussed in § 2.2.1.2.

/b/ is realized as a voiced bilabial stop [b]:

/baŋka/	[baŋka]	‘swollen’
/bodito/	[bo'dito]	‘accident; have an accident’
/mabo/	[mabo]	‘drunken’
/raba/	[raba]	‘grope; touch’

/d/ is realized as a voiced alveolar stop [d]:

/doloŋ/	[dɔlɔŋ]	‘deep’
/dusu/	[dusu]	‘chase’
/bodo/	[bodo]	‘stupid’
/tadi/	[tadi]	‘a while ago’

/ʝ/ is realized as a voiced palatal stop [ʝ]:

/ʝaŋ/	[ʝaŋ]	‘don’t’
/ʝuga/	[ʝuga]	‘also’
/ʝual/	[ʝual; ʝuwal]	‘sell’
/biʝi/	[biʝi]	‘seed; kernel’
/laʝu/	[laʝu]	‘fast’

<sup>6</sup> It seems that in this example the stress falls on the penultimate syllable, while generally affixation does not influence the stress pattern. This may be an indication that this word is not considered to be a multi-morphemic word. Affixation with *per-* + *-an* is not a productive process in Ternate Malay. Something similar is found in *keadaan* which consists of *ada* and the circumfix *ke-* + *-an*.

/g/ is realized as voiced velar stop [g], which occurs in initial and medial position:

/gode/	['godi]	'big (of a person); obese'
/guraka/	[gu'raka]	'ginger'
/lego/	['lego]	'throw down'
/bagus/	['bagus]	'nice; beautiful'

### 2.2.2 Fricatives

/f/ is realized as a labio-dental fricative [f], which occurs in initial, medial, and final position:

/fuma/	['fuma]	'stupid'
/foja/	['foja]	'lie'
/fufu/	['fufu]	'to smoke'
/ofu/	['ofu]	'(honey) bee'
/tofor/	['tɔfɔr]	'shallow'
/maʔaf/	[maʔaf]	'pardon; forgive'
/laʔef/	[laʔɛf]	'demented; forgetful'

/s/ is realized as a alveolar fricative [s], which occurs in initial, medial and final position:

/soma/	['soma]	'k.o. fishing net'
/sugili/	[su'gili]	'k.o. eel'
/sisa/	['sisa]	'remain'
/pasar/	['pasar]	'market'
/kar'as/	[ka'ras]	'hard; tough'
/lap'as/	[la'pas]	'loose'

/h/ is realized as a glottal fricative [h], which occurs in initial and medial position:

/hariŋaŋ/	[ha'riŋaŋ]	'light, not heavy'
/hoba/	['hoba]	'glimpse'
/haga/	['haga]	'stare at'
/pohon/	['pohon]	'tree'
/gohu/	['gohu]	'k.o. dish'

### 2.2.3 Nasals

/m/ is realized as a voiced bilabial nasal [m] and occurs in all positions.

/molo/	['molo]	'dive; swim under water'
/milu/	['milu]	'corn'
/simore/	[si'mori]	'happy; pleased; glad'
/sama/	['sama]	'same; similar'
/tanam/	['tanam]	'plant'
/siram/	['siram]	'pour'

/n/ is realized as a voiced alveolar nasal [n] and occurs in all positions.

/nener/	['nener]	'small fish used as fish bait'
/napas/	['napas]	'breath'
/nana/	['nana]	'pus'

/panada/	[pa'nada]	'rice croquette with fish'
/lawan/	[ˈlawan]	'opponent; oppose'
/tajan/	[ˈtajan]	'hand'

In many cases final /m/ or /n/ may be replaced by the velar nasal /ŋ/, resulting in doublets. Some examples in which /m/ and /n/ alternate with /ŋ/ are:

/anam/	[ˈanam]	~	[ˈanaŋ]	'six'
/itam/	[ˈitam]	~	[ˈitaŋ]	'black'
/kirim/	[ˈkirim]	~	[ˈkiriŋ]	'send s.o.'
/kolam/	[ˈkolam]	~	[ˈkolaŋ]	'(swimming) pool'
/macam/	[ˈmacam]	~	[ˈmacaŋ]	'variety; similar'
/malam/	[ˈmalam]	~	[ˈmalaŋ]	'night'
/minom/	[ˈminom]	~	[ˈminɔŋ]	'drink'
/harijan/	[haˈrijan]	~	[haˈrijaŋ]	'light, not heavy'
/janjan/	[ˈjanjan]	~	[ˈjaŋjaŋ]	'don't'
/nilon/	[ˈnilon]	~	[ˈnilɔŋ]	'nylon string for fishing'
/tahan/	[ˈtahan]	~	[ˈtahaŋ]	'resist; hold'
/turun/	[ˈturun]	~	[ˈturaŋ]	'go down'

However, non-Malay words such as words from Dutch and English origin do not have doublets.

/do'rom/	[dɔˈrɔm]	'(oil) drum'
/om/	[om]	'uncle'
/ka'ram/	[kaˈram]	'cramped'
/strom/	[strom]	'electricity'
/ron/	[rɔn]	'around'
/jeri'gen/	[jeriˈgen]	'jerry can'

In a few cases replacing final /m/ or /n/ with /ŋ/ results in a change in meaning. These words do not have doublets.

/jam/	[jam]	'hour', but	/jaŋ/	[jaŋ]	'don't'
/macan/	[ˈmacan]	'tiger', but	/macaŋ/	[ˈmacaŋ]	'variety; similar'
/sen/	[sen]	'cent', but	/seŋ/	[seŋ]	'zinc'

/ɲ/ is realized as a voiced palatal nasal [ɲ] and occurs in initial and medial position.

/ɲata/	[ˈɲata]	'clear; obvious; evident'
/ɲawa/	[ˈɲawa]	'life; soul'
/ɲopoke/	[ɲoˈpɔkɪ]	'grumble'
/boɲa/	[ˈboɲa]	'lump, swelling'

/ŋ/ is realized voiced velar nasal [ŋ], which occurs in all positions.

/ɲana/	[ˈɲana]	'you (singular)'
/ɲoni/	[ˈɲoni]	'you'
/guraŋo/	[guˈraŋo]	'shark'
/toraŋ/	[ˈtoraŋ]	'we'

#### 2.2.4 Lateral approximant

/l/ is realized as a lateral approximant [l] and occurs in initial, medial, and final position.

/lego/	[ˈlego]	‘throw down’
/lalar/	[ˈlalar]	‘fly’
/gi'li/	[gi'li]	‘tickle’
/bantal/	[ˈbantal]	‘pillow’
/ta'bal/	[ta'bal]	‘thick’

#### 2.2.5 Trill

/r/ is realized as alveolar trill [r] and occurs in initial, medial, and final position.

/rambu/	[ˈrambu]	‘hair’
/reno/	[ˈreno]	‘gnaw; nibble’
/tarada/	[taˈrada]	‘not’
/biru/	[ˈbiru]	‘blue’
/leper/	[ˈleper]	‘spoon’
/basar/	[baˈsar]	‘large; big’

#### 2.2.6 Semivowels

The semivowel /w/ is realized as [w] and occurs in initial and medial position.

/woka/	[ˈwoka]	‘k.o. palm tree’
/sawanj/	[ˈsawanj]	‘hurry’

The semivowel /j/ is realized as [j] and occurs in initial and medial position.

/jakis/	[ˈjakis]	‘monkey’
/jobot/	[ˈjɔbɔt]	‘swollen’
/foja/	[ˈfoja]	‘lie’
/kaju/	[ˈkaju]	‘wood’
/mojanj/	[ˈmojanj]	‘great-grandparent’

### 2.3 Minimal and near minimal pairs of vowels

/i/ – /a/:	/ibu/ ‘mother’	/abu/ ‘dust; ash’
	/kita/ ‘1SG’	/kata/ ‘word’
	/milu/ ‘corn’	/malu/ ‘shy; ashamed’
	/kaki/ ‘foot, leg’	/kaka/ ‘older sibling’
/i/ – /e/:	/ba+kira/ ‘to leave’	/ba+kera/ ‘treatment after childbirth’
	/pili/ ‘sort’	/pele/ ‘separate’
	/bibi/ ‘form of address’	/bebe/ ‘duck’
	/panti/ ‘home; asylum’	/pante/ ‘beach’

/i/ – /u/:	/itu/ ‘that’	/utu/ ‘complete’
	/bisa/ ‘may; can; poison’	/busa/ ‘foam; spume’
	/lipa/ ‘fold; crease’	/lupa/ ‘forget’
	/sisal/ ‘remain’	/susal/ ‘trouble; bother’
	/tinju/ ‘to box; fight’	/tunju/ ‘show’
/i/ – /o/:	/kita/ ‘1SG’	/kota/ ‘town; city’
	/besi/ ‘iron’	/beso/ ‘tomorrow’
	/kali/ ‘time’	/kalo/ ‘if; when’
	/tari/ ‘(traditional) dance’	/taro/ ‘put’
/e/ – /a/:	/mera/ ‘red’	/mara/ ‘angry’
	/seka/ ‘rub; wipe’	/saka/ ‘put in’
	/cobe/ ‘mortar’	/coba/ ‘try’
	/pele/ ‘separate; divide off’	/pala/ ‘nutmeg’
	/leper/ ‘spoon’	/lapar/ ‘hunger; hungry’
/e/ – /o/:	/den/ ‘and; with’	/don/ ‘they’
	/feto/ ‘grumble’	/foto/ ‘photo’
	/seno/ ‘nervous’	/sono/ ‘sleep’
	/tela/ ‘brick’	/tola/ ‘push’
	/cek/ ‘check’	/cok/ ‘electrical plug’
	/renda/ ‘lace’	/ronda/ ‘make a tour/trip’
/e/ – /u/:	/seka/ ‘rub; wipe’	/suka/ ‘be fond of; enjoy’
	/tete/ ‘grandfather’	/tetu/ ‘peck’
	/sebe/ ‘father’	/subu/ ‘dawn; daybreak’
	/tetu/ ‘peck’	/tutu/ ‘shut; cover up/over’
/a/ – /u/:	/arus/ ‘stream’	/urus/ ‘take care for’
	/karu/ ‘sack’	/kuru/ ‘cage; imprison’
	/malu/ ‘shy; ashamed’	/mulu/ ‘mouth’
	/mara/ ‘angry’	/mura/ ‘cheap’
	/tasa/ ‘bald’	/tusa/ ‘cat’
	/kaka/ ‘older sibling’	/kuku/ ‘nail’
	/rampa–rampa/ ‘seasoning’	/rumpu–rumpu/ ‘litter’
/a/ – /o/:	/ara/ ‘coal’	/ora/ ‘person’
	/bakar/ ‘burn; bake’	/bokor/ ‘bowl; wash basin’
	/pas/ ‘exact; punctual’	/pos/ ‘post’
	/ta/ ‘catch’	/tonka/ ‘pole; support’
	/tano/ ‘glance; glimpse’	/tono/ ‘soak’
	/tana/ ‘land’	/tono/ ‘soak’

/u/ – /o/	/utu/ ‘complete’	/oto/ ‘car’
	/budo/ ‘albino’	/bodo/ ‘stupid’
	/tutu/ ‘shut; cover up/over’	/totu/ ‘great-grandparent’
	/mulu/ ‘mouth’	/molo/ ‘dive’
	/susu/ ‘milk; breast’	/soso/ ‘penetrate’

## 2.4 Minimal and near-minimal pairs of consonants

/p/ – /t/:	/pa'lan/ ‘slow’	/ta'lan/ ‘swallow’
	/pas/ ‘exact; punctual’	/tas/ ‘bag’
	/papa/ ‘father’	/pata/ ‘broken’
	/sapu/ ‘broom; sweep’	/satu/ ‘one’
	/ga'rap/ ‘funny’	/ba'rat/ ‘heavy’
	/te'tap/ ‘permanent’	/ke'tat/ ‘tight; strict’
/p/ – /k/:	/pa/ ‘to, for’	/ka/ ‘to’
	/pala/ ‘nutmeg’	/kala/ ‘defeated’
	/papa/ ‘father’	/paka/ ‘slap’
	/la'pas/ ‘free; loose’	/la'kas/ ‘fast’
	/lupa/ ‘forget’	/luka/ ‘wound’
/p/ – /b/:	/peda/ ‘machete’	/beda/ ‘difference’
	/pisa/ ‘separate’	/bisa/ ‘may; can; poison’
	/pulu/ ‘ten’	/bulu/ ‘bamboo; feathers’
	/apa/ ‘what’	/aba/ ‘father’
	/rupa/ ‘form; shape’	/ruba/ ‘change’
	/sompon/ ‘carry on shoulder’	/sombon/ ‘arrogant’
	/tampa/ ‘place’	/tamba/ ‘add’
/t/ – /k/:	/tali/ ‘rope’	/kali/ ‘river; time’
	/ton/ ‘barrel’	/kon/ ‘then’
	/tore/ ‘crispy’	/kore/ ‘scrape’
	/tua/ ‘old’	/kua/ ‘sauce’
	/buta/ ‘blind’	/buka/ ‘open’
	/kata/ ‘word’	/kaka/ ‘older sibling’
	/pata/ ‘broken’	/paka/ ‘slap’
	/puti/ ‘white’	/puki/ ‘vulva’
	/sate/ ‘satay’	/sake/ ‘ill’
	/cet/ ‘paint’	/cek/ ‘check’
	/spit/ ‘high-speed motorboat’	/spik/ ‘speak (foreign language)’
		/diri/ ‘self’
		/dola/ ‘chase’
/t/ – /d/:	/(ana) tiri/ ‘step(child)’	
	/tola/ ‘push’	
	/tusu/ ‘stab; sting’	/dusu/ ‘chase’

/t/ – /c/:	/tamat/ ‘graduate’	/camat/ ‘subdistrict head’
	/tamu/ ‘guest’	/camu/ ‘chew’
	/kata/ ‘word’	/kaca/ ‘glass; mirror’
	/matan/ ‘cooked’	/macan/ ‘like; similar’
	/pete/ ‘pick’	/pece/ ‘mud; sludge’
/k/ – /g/:	/kawat/ ‘wire’	/gawat/ ‘urgent; critical’
	/kaja/ ‘rich, similar’	/gaja/ ‘style’
	/kaka/ ‘older sibling’	/gaga/ ‘strong; beautiful’
	/ban/ka/ ‘swollen’	/ban/ga/ ‘proud’
	/tan/ka/ ‘catch’	/tan/ga/ ‘ladder; staircase’
/b/ – /d/:	/bapa/ ‘father; mister’	/dapa/ ‘get’
	/bara/ ‘coal; ember’	/dara/ ‘blood; land’
	/beso/ ‘tomorrow’	/deso/ ‘snare; trap’
	/buka/ ‘open’	/duka/ ‘sorrow’
	/buku/ ‘book’	/duku/ ‘k.o. fruit’
	/bulu/ ‘bamboo; body hair’	/dulu/ ‘before; past’
	/busu/ ‘putrid; rotten; bad’	/dusu/ ‘chase’
	/sa’bab/ ‘because’	/sa’dap/ ‘tasty, delicious’
	/suba/ ‘greet respectfully’	/suda/ ‘already’
/b/ – /g/:	/baran/ ‘thing, material’	/garan/ ‘salt’
	/baru/ ‘new’	/garu/ ‘scratch’
	/bibi/ ‘form of address’	/gigi/ ‘tooth; bite’
	/gaba/ ‘midrib of sago leaf’	/gaga/ ‘stylish; strong’
/m/ – /n/:	/mana/ ‘where’	/nana/ ‘pus’
	/masi/ ‘still; yet’	/nasi/ ‘cooked rice’
	/sama/ ‘same; similar’	/sana/ ‘there’
/m/ – /ŋ/:	/mana/ ‘where’	/ŋana/ ‘you (singular)’
	/jam/ ‘hour’	/jan/ ‘don’t’
/m/ – /p/:	/mata/ ‘eye’	/pata/ ‘clear; obvious’
/n/ – /ŋ/:	/nana/ ‘pus’	/ŋana/ ‘you (singular)’
	/macan/ ‘tiger’	/macan/ ‘variety; similar’
	/sen/ ‘cent’	/seŋ/ ‘zinc’
/n/ – /p/:	/tana/ ‘land’	/tapa/ ‘ask’
/ŋ/ – /p/:	/teŋa/ ‘middle’	/tapa/ ‘ask’



## 2.5 Word stress

Stress in Ternate Malay generally falls on the penultimate syllable, but there are a number of polysyllabic words where the stress falls on the final syllable.

/bisa/	[ˈbisa]	‘may; can; poison’
/gonofu/	[goˈnofu]	‘coir, dried coconut fibres’
/gunuŋ/	[ˈɡunuŋ]	‘mountain’
/kita/	[ˈkita]	‘1SG’
/tarada/	[taˈrada]	‘not’
/totofore/	[totoˈfori]	‘shiver’

In a number of cases stress is placed on the final syllable.<sup>7</sup> Some examples are given here.

/baˈnaŋ/	[baˈnaŋ]	‘thread’
/boˈloŋ/	[boˈloŋ]	‘not yet’
/caˈpat/	[caˈpat]	‘fast’
/giˈli/	[giˈli]	‘tickle’
/kaˈras/	[kaˈras]	‘hard; tough’
/keˈtat/	[keˈtat]	‘tight; strict; precise’
/laˈkas/	[laˈkas]	‘fast’
/laˈla/	[laˈla]	‘tired’
/paˈlaŋ/	[paˈlaŋ]	‘slow’
/saˈdap/	[saˈdap]	‘tasty; delicious’
/taˈbal/	[taˈbal]	‘thick’
/tamˈbus/	[tamˈbus]	‘get through’

In some cases the position of stress is meaning distinguishing:

/aŋka/	[ˈʔaŋka] ‘lift up’	/aŋˈka/	[ʔaŋˈka] ‘k.o. cake’
/baˈgara/	[baˈgara] ‘tease s.o.’	/baˈgaˈra/	[baˈgaˈra] ‘move’
/ˈbarat/	[ˈbarat] ‘west’	/baˈrat/	[baˈrat] ‘heavy’
/ˈkiriŋ/	[ˈkiriŋ] ‘send’	/kiˈriŋ/	[kiˈriŋ] ‘dry’
/paˈsaŋ/	[paˈsaŋ] ‘turn on’	/paˈsaŋ/	[paˈsaŋ] ‘order’
/ˈbolon/	[ˈbɔlon] ‘hole’	/boˈlon/	[bɔˈlon] ‘not yet’

<sup>7</sup> This could historically be explained by the fact that these words are related to words in other Malay varieties which have a schwa in the penultimate syllable. In these words, stress falls on the following (final) syllable, and Ternate Malay, which does not have a schwa, seems to have adopted this stress pattern. However, there are exceptions, all but one with a closed penultimate syllable ending nasal, where in Ternate Malay the words have penultimate stress for instance /manta/ ‘raw, unripe’; /tampa/ ‘place’; /lombo/ ‘soft, weak’; /konto/ ‘fart’; /ban̩ka/ [ˈban̩ka] ‘swollen’; /anam/ [ˈanam] ‘six’; /ampa/ [ˈampa] ‘four’. In words from Arabic (which also occur in other Malay varieties) and Dutch origin, stress may also fall on the final syllable, for instance /duˈpa/ [duˈpa] ‘world’ (ML. *dunia*); iˈblis [iˈblis] ‘devil’ (ML. *iblis*); /doˈʔa/ [doˈʔa] ‘prayer’ (ML. *doa*); /maˈʔaf/ [maˈʔaf] ‘pardon; forgive’ (ML. *maaf*); /laˈʔef/ [laˈʔef] ‘demented; forgetful’ (ML. *laif* ‘weak’); /gaˈrap/ [gaˈrap] ‘funny’ (< Du. *grap* ‘joke’); /kaˈram/ [kaˈram] ‘cramped’ (< Du. *kramp* ‘cramp’); /moˈdel/ [moˈdɛl] ‘same; similar’ (< Du. *model* ‘type’).

In multi-morphemic words containing a prefix word stress remains on the stressed syllable of the base. When the base *cet* ‘paint’ is prefixed with *ba-*, the stress remains on the last syllable. A similar phenomenon happens when *gara* ‘move’ which has final stress is prefixed with *ba-*. Prefixation with *pang-* and *ba-* are productive morphological processes in Ternate Malay.

/ba-cet/	[ba'cet̃]	‘paint’
/ba-ron/	[ba'rɔn]	‘go around’
/paŋ-ga'rap/	[paŋga'rap̃]	‘clown; funny person’
/ba-ga'ra/	[baga'ra]	‘move’

Stress will only be indicated when it does not fall on the penultimate syllable.

## 2.6 Syllable structure

The syllable structure of Ternate Malay is (C)(C)(C)V(C)(C)(C).

Syllables with an empty onset may occur in all positions of the word. Mono-syllabic words without an onset are *es* ‘ice’ and *om* ‘uncle’. The first syllable of *ini* ‘this’, *uru* ‘massage’, and *ofu* ‘(honey) bee’ are syllables with an empty onset. Syllables with an empty onset are also found in the last syllable of *goa* ‘cave’, *kuat* ‘strong’, and *hiu* ‘shark’.

/es/	‘ice’
/om/	‘uncle’
/a-sam/	‘sour’
/i-ni/	‘this’
/u-ru/	‘massage’
/o-fu/	‘(honey) bee’
/go-a/	‘cave’
/ku-at/	‘strong’
/hi-u/	‘shark’

All consonants occur in the onset of a syllable. Examples are the onset of the first syllable of each word.

p	/pa-ku/	‘nail’
t	/ta-ŋan	‘hand’
c	/ca-lon/	‘candidate’
k	/ku-da/	‘horse’
b	/bu-ta/	‘blind’
d	/da-ŋing/	‘meat’
ʃ	/ʃi-wa/	‘soul’
g	/ga-ris/	‘line’
m	/mu-ka/	‘face, front’
n	/ne-ne/	‘grandmother’
ŋ	/ŋa-na/	‘2 SG’
ɲ	/ɲa-mu/	‘mosquito’

f	/fu-ma/	‘stupid’
s	/sapu/	‘broom’
h	/har-ga/	‘price’
r	/ra-jin/	‘diligent’
l	/la-gu/	‘song’
w	/wa-ruŋ/	‘stall’
j	/ja-kis/	‘monkey’

A consonant sequence at the onset is limited to not more than three consonants. The third consonant can only be either a lateral approximant /l/ or a trill /r/. Consonant sequences at the beginning of words may be the result of a process in which the number of syllables in words containing two or more syllables is reduced (see below). Only consonant clusters consisting of voiced obstruents followed by a lateral approximant /l/ or a trill /r/ may occur in the onset. No examples of consonant sequences consisting of nasals together with another consonant in the onset of a syllable have been found. Consonant clusters in the onset of a syllable in Ternate Malay consist of an obstruent [– sonorant] followed by a sound which is [+ sonorant]. Plosives cannot be followed by a nasal.

pl	/pla-fon/	‘ceiling’
	/plaŋ-plaŋ/	‘slowly’
pr	/pren-ta/	‘command’
pj	/pja-ra/	‘bring up’
tr	/traŋ/	‘bright’
tl	/tla-lu/	‘very’
cl	/cla-na/	‘trousers’
cr	/cri-ta/	‘story’
kr	/kri-bo/	‘curly hair’
bl	/bla-ŋaŋ/	‘wok’
br	/bra-pa/	‘how much’
bj	/bja-sa/	‘common’
bw	/bwa-ja/	‘crocodile’
gl	/glap/	‘dark’
gr	/gropa/	‘grouper’
fl	/fluŋ-ku/	‘fist’
sr	/sri-ka-ja/	‘k.o. fruit’
sl	/slalu/	‘always’
sm	/smu-a/	‘all’
sw	/swa-ra/	‘voice’

The fricative /s/ does not only occur in sequences with sonorants, but may also occur in sequences with voiceless plosives.

st	/ste-ŋa/	[steŋa]	‘half’
sp	/spaŋ-gal/	[spaŋgal]	‘part’
sk	/ska-kar/	[skakar]	‘stingy’

In words of Dutch origin, the a consonant sequence of the three consonants /str/ may occur in the onset, like in *strom* ‘electricity’ (< Du. *stroom*). Three other examples are:

str	/strep/	[strep̃]	‘stripe’	(< Du. <i>streep</i> )
	/stri-ka/	[strika]	‘(flat) iron’	(< Du. <i>strijken</i> )
	/strop/	[strop̃]	‘syrup’	(< Du. <i>stroop</i> )

All the voiceless consonants (sonorants and voiceless obstruents) may occur in the coda of a syllable. The /c/, /ɟ/, and /h/ do not occur in the coda of a syllable. The [h] only incidentally occurs in the coda of a syllable in words such as *ahtret* [ahtret̃] ‘move backwards’ and *ahli* [ah’li] ‘expert’, which are both non-Malay words originated from Dutch and Arabic respectively. The following consonants may occur in the coda.

/p/	/sa-dap/	‘delicious’
/t/	/de-kat/	‘close’
/k/	/tem-bak/	‘shoot’
/m/	/a-yam/	‘chicken’
/n/	/a-man/	‘secure’
/ŋ/	/o-raŋ/	‘person’
/ɲ/	/kiɲ-ciɲ/	‘urinate’
/f/	/ma-af/	‘pardon; forgive’
/s/	/ba-gus/	‘beautiful’
/r/	/ba-sar/	‘big’
/l/	/ma-hal/	‘expensive’

Consonant sequences in the coda do not occur, except for a few examples with two consonants in the coda, and a single example of a word with three consonants in the coda. The examples contain /ks/ and /rps/ in the coda and have a non-Malay origin.

/ks/	/teks/	‘text’	(< Du. <i>tekst</i> )
	/kom-pleks/	‘(housing) complex’	(< Du. <i>complex</i> )
/rps/	/korps/	‘corps’	(< Du. <i>corps</i> )

Consonant sequences in medial position consist generally of a plosive preceded by a homorganic nasal: /mp/, /mb/, /nt/, /nd/, /ɲc/, /ɲɟ/, /ŋk/, /ŋg/. No examples have been found of consonant sequences with nasals /NC/ in the onset; the syllable boundary in these words falls between the two consonants. Some examples are:

/mp/	/tam-pa/	‘place’
/mb/	/gam-bar/	‘picture’
/nt/	/kin-tal/	‘lot’
/nd/	/din-ding/	‘wall’
/ɲc/	/kuɲ-ci/	‘lock’
/ɲɟ/	/jaɲ-ɟi/	‘promise’
/ŋk/	/liŋ-kar/	‘circle’
/ŋg/	/piŋ-gir/	‘side’

Other consonant sequences in medial position are less common and restricted to words of non-Malay origin, for example from Arabic (Ar.), Chinese (Chin.), Sanskrit (Skt.), Portuguese (Port.) or Dutch (Du.). Some examples are:

/ps/	/nap-su/ [nap̄su]	‘desire’ (Ar.)
/ts/	/fet-sin/ [fetsin]	‘MSG, monosodium glutamate’ (Chin.)
/tr/	/pu-tri/ [putri]	‘princess’ (Skt.)
/kt/	/wak-tu/ [wak̄tu]	‘time’ (Ar.)
/ks/	/sik-sa/ [sik̄sa]	‘torture’ (Skt.)
/bt/	/sab-tu/ [sap̄tu]	‘Saturday’ (Ar.)
/gr/	/ma-grib/ [ma'grip̄]	‘sunset’ (Ar.)
/lt/	/sul-tan/ [sultan]	‘sultan’ (Ar.)
/ld/	/sol-da-do/ [sɔldado]	‘soldier’ (Port.)
/rp/	/kar-pus/ [kar'pus]	‘hood’ (Port./Du.)
/rt/	/kar-tas/ [kar'tas]	‘paper’ (Ar.)
/rs/	/per-sen/ [per'sen]	‘percentage’ (Du.)
/rl/	/per-lu/ [per'lu]	‘necessary’ (Ar.)
/sj/	/mis-jid/ [mis'jit̄]	‘mosque’ (Ar.)

The prefix *kas-* adds a causative meaning aspect to the verb it is attached to. When the base begins with a vowel, a glottal stop [ʔ] precedes the base and result in a /sʔ/ sequence.

/u/	kas– uru ‘massage’	[kasʔuru]
/i/	kas– iŋa ‘remember’	[kasʔiŋa]
/o/	kas– ofor ‘pass to’	[kasʔɔfɔr]
/a/	kas– aŋka ‘lift’	[kasʔaŋka]
/e/	kas– erat ‘tight’	[kasʔerat̄]

When the base begins with a consonant, the prefixation with *kas-* results in the following consonant sequences.

/sp/	kas– pulan̄ ‘go home’	[kaspulan̄]
/sb/	kas– bafoya ‘lie’	[kasbafoya]
/st/	kas– tun̄jun̄ ‘point at’	[kastun̄jun̄]
/sd/	kas– deŋar ‘hear’	[kasdeŋar]
/sk/	kas– kaluar ‘go out’	[kaskaluwar]
/sg/	kas– gara ‘tease’	[kasgara]
/sc/	kas– cebo ‘clean oneself’	[kascebo]
/sj/	kas– jaton̄ ‘fall’	[kasjaton̄]
/sf/	kas– fufu ‘to smoke’	[kasfufu]
/ss/	kas– suru ‘order’	[kasuru]
/sl/	kas– lari ‘run’	[kaslari]
/sr/	kas– rubu ‘collapse’	[kasrubu]
/sm/	kas– mason̄ ‘enter’	[kasmason̄]
/sn/	kas– nae ‘go up’	[kasnae]

Some other lexical items that contain a consonant sequence are those with a fossilized prefix *bar-*. This process of prefixation is not productive in Ternate Malay. Two examples are given here:

/rm/	bar- + maen 'play'	[bar <b>ma</b> en]
/rd/	bar- + dosa 'sin'	[bar <b>d</b> osa]

Only a few examples are found with consonant sequences with three consonants in word-medial position. These words have a non-Malay origin. The word *kontrak* 'contract' is originally from Dutch, while *mantri* 'medical assistant' and *istri* 'wife' have their origins in Sanskrit.

/ntr/	/kontrak/	'contract' (Du.)
	/mantri/	'medical assistant' (Skt.)
/str/	/istri/	'wife' (Skt.)

## 2.7 Word structure

The smallest structure of a content word found in Ternate Malay is a monosyllabic word with a VC structure. These are *es* 'ice' and *om* 'uncle', two words originally from Dutch and adopted into the language (and other Malay varieties in the region). These words could thus be ignored and one could state that the smallest structure of a native content word of Ternate Malay is: CVCV. The words have most commonly a trochaic metrical foot.

/ma-ta/	'eye'
/ki-ta/	'1SG'
/to-re/	'crispy'
/bu-lu/	'bamboo'

There are a number of words that only consists of one syllable, CV(C). These words are mainly function words and consist of, amongst others, prepositions (/di/, /pa/, /ka/), conjunctions (/la/, /deŋ/, /koŋ/), shortened pronouns (/de/, /doŋ/, /toŋ/) and epithets (/ci/, /ya/). These and some other examples are the following:

/ci/	epithet for female person
/de/	'3SG' (short form of <i>dia</i> '3SG')
/deŋ/	'with, and'
/di/	'in, at'
/doŋ/	'3PL' (short form of third person <i>dorang</i> 'they')
/ka/	'to'
/koŋ/	'and then'
/la/	'and then'
/mu/	'want' (short form of <i>mau</i> 'want')
/ni/	'this' (short form of <i>ini</i> 'this')
/pa/	'to'
/pi/	'go' (short form of <i>pigi</i> 'go')
/su/	'COMP' (short form of <i>sudah</i> 'COMP')

/toŋ/	‘1PL’ (short form of first person <i>torang</i> ‘we’)
/tu/	‘that’ (short form of <i>itu</i> ‘that’)
/ja/	epithet for older woman (short for <i>yaya</i> ‘mother’)

Other monosyllabic words may have the following shapes:

VVC	/aos/	[ʔa°s]	‘thirsty’
	/aer/	[ʔa°r]	‘water’
CVV	/bae/	[ba°]	‘good’
	/tao/	[ta°]	‘know’
	/lao/	[la°]	‘sea’
CVC	/kos/	[kos]	‘T-shirt’
	/cap/	[cap̣]	‘seal’
	/cet/	[ceṭ]	‘paint’
CVCC	/teks/	[teks]	‘text’
CCCVC	/strep/	[strep̣]	‘stripe’
	/strom/	[strom]	‘electricity’
	/strop/	[strop̣]	‘syrup’

Words of two syllables occur in various shapes:

V-CV	/ana/	[ʔana]	‘child’
	/itu/	[ʔitu]	‘that’
	/oto/	[ʔoto]	‘car’
V-CVC	/ular/	[ʔular]	‘snake’
	/umur/	[ʔumur]	‘age’
	/ikaŋ/	[ʔikaŋ]	‘fish’
VC-CV	/aŋka/	[ʔaŋka]	‘lift up’
	/ampa/	[ʔampa]	‘four’
VC-CVC	/untuŋ/	[ʔuntuŋ]	‘profit’
	/apcor/	[ʔapcor]	‘destroyed’
	/ember/	[ʔember]	‘bucket’
CV-V	/tua/	[tuwa]	‘old’
	/goa/	[gowa]	‘cave’
	/hiu/	[hiju]	‘shark’
CV-VC	/kuat/	[kuwaṭ]	‘strong’
	/niat/	[nijaṭ]	‘intention’
	/loas/	[lowas]	‘wide’

CV-CV	/kata/	[kata]	‘word’
	/tiga/	[tiga]	‘three’
	/muka/	[muka]	‘face; front’
CV-CVC	/bokor/	[bɔkɔr]	‘bowl’
	/taŋaŋ/	[taŋaŋ]	‘hand, arm’
	/putus/	[putus]	‘break’
CV-CCV	/putri/	[putri]	‘princess’
CCCV-CV	/strika/	[strika]	‘(flat) iron’
CVC-CV	/baŋka/	[baŋka]	‘swollen’
	/pintu/	[pintu]	‘door’
	/lombo/	[lɔmbɔ]	‘soft’
CVC-CVC	/boŋkar/	[boŋkar]	‘take apart’
	/buŋkus/	[buŋkus]	‘pack’
	/dindiŋ/	[dindiŋ]	‘wall’
	/guntiŋ/	[guntiŋ]	‘scissors’
CVC-CCV	/mantri/	[mantri]	‘medical assistant’
Words of three syllables also occur in various shapes:			
V-CCV-CV	/istana/	[ʔistana]	‘palace’
	/istila/	[ʔistila]	‘term’
	/astaga/	[ʔastaga]	‘gosh’
V-CV-CVC	/alamat/	[ʔalamat̚]	‘address’
VC-CV-CV	/antara/	[ʔantara]	‘between’
	/antero/	[ʔantero]	‘entire’
	/umpama/	[ʔumpama]	‘example’
CV-CV-CV	/sadiki/	[sadiki]	‘a little’
	/guraka/	[guraka]	‘ginger’
	/bagini/	[bagini]	‘like this’
	/bicara/	[bicara]	‘talk’
CV-CV-VC	/durian/	[durijaŋ]	‘k.o. fruit’
	/tabuaŋ/	[tabuwaŋ]	‘thrown away’
	/pakeaŋ/	[pakejaŋ]	‘clothes’
CV-CV-CVC	/balakaŋ/	[balakaŋ]	‘back, behind’
	/hawatir/	[hawatir]	‘worry’



	/jerigen/	[jerigen]	‘jerry can’
	/kerikil/	[kerikil]	‘gravel’
CV-V-CV	/kiapa/	[kijapa]	‘why’
	/buaya/	[buwaja]	‘crocodile’
	/piara/	[pijara]	‘bring up’
	/puasa/	[puwasa]	‘fasting’
CV-V-CVC	/kiamat/	[kijamat̚]	‘disaster’
CV-VC-CV	/suaŋgi/	[suwaŋgi]	‘nocturnal spirit’
	/taʔaŋka/	[taʔaŋka]	‘lifted up’
CV-CVC-CV	/parenta/	[parenta]	‘command’
	/petiŋʃu/	[petiŋʃu]	‘boxer’
	/talupʃu/	[talupʃu]	‘index finger’
CVC-CV-CV	/cemburu/	[cemburu]	‘jealous’
	/gargaʃi/	[gargaʃi]	‘saw’
	/ʃandela/	[ʃandela]	‘window’
	/sambiki/	[sambiki]	‘pumpkin’
A few examples of quadrisyllabic words are:			
V-CV-CV-CV	/apalagi/	[ʔapalagi]	‘moreover’
	/ekonomi/	[ʔekonomi]	‘economy’
CV-CV-CV-CV	/halifuru/	[halifuru]	‘unsophisticated’
	/bagimana/	[bagimana]	‘how’
	/parabola/	[parabola]	‘dish antenna’
CV- CV-VC-CV	/keluarga/	[keluwarga]	‘family’

### 2.7.1 Vowel deletion

It is not uncommon for words of more than two syllables to be reduced and become two syllabic words. Only when the onset of the second syllable has a liquid, may the vowel of the first syllable be omitted, resulting in a consonant sequence in the onset of the first syllable of the word. This only occurs with an unstressed syllable, otherwise the vowel cannot be deleted. The word *bólong* ‘perforate’ cannot become *\*blong* or *gáris* ‘line’ cannot become *\*gris*. The resulting consonant sequences can only consist of a stop or a fricative followed by a lateral /l/ or /r/. No examples have been found of consonant sequences of a voiced alveolar stop /d/ and a voiced palatal stop /j/ followed by a liquid. Some examples are:

bl	balákaŋ	>	blakaŋ	‘back, behind’
	bolónʃ	>	bloŋʃ	‘not yet’
tl	talapás	>	tlapas	‘loose’

tr	turús	>	trus	‘continue’
kl	kalúar	>	kluar	‘go out’
gr	gorópa	>	gropa	‘grouper’

As is described above, when /u/ is followed by /a/, a transitional glide [w] may occur between the two vowels (see § 2.1). When in three-syllabic words /u/ is followed by a stressed vowel the glide may occur while the /u/ is omitted (the only examples found are with a stressed /a/):

/suaŋgi/	[su'waŋgi]	>	['suaŋgi]	‘nocturnal spirit’
/suara/	[su'wara]	>	['swara]	‘voice’
/buaya/	[bu'waja]	>	['bwaja]	‘crocodile’

A similar process is noted when /i/ is followed by an /a/. When in three-syllabic words /u/ is followed by a stressed vowel the glide occurs while the /i/ is omitted (the only examples found are with a stressed /a/).

/biasa/	[bi'jasa]	>	['bjasa]	‘common; accustomed’
/kiamat/	[ki'jamat̃]	>	['kjamat̃]	‘disaster; misfortune’
/kiapa/	[ki'japa]	>	['kjapa]	‘why; what’s the matter’
/piara/	[pi'jara]	>	['pjara]	‘bring up; raise; look after’

### 2.7.2 Assimilation

Consonant sequences in medial position may consist of a nasal followed by a plosive consonant. The nasal in these sequences are homorganic to the following plosive. A few examples of words containing such consonant sequences are:

/mp/	/lempeŋ/	[lɛmpɛŋ]	‘slab’
/mb/	/pombo/	[pɔmbo]	‘pigeon’
/nt/	/panta/	[panta]	‘buttocks’
/nd/	/tanda/	[tanda]	‘sign’
/nc/	/ancor/	[ʔapɛɔr]	‘destroyed’
/ŋj/	/panjang/	[paŋjaŋ]	‘long’
/ŋk/	/baŋka/	[baŋka]	‘swollen’
/ŋg/	/maŋga/	[maŋga]	‘mango’

A process of assimilation occurs when new words are formed by the prefixation of /paŋ/ to a base. When the base begins with an initial plosive /b/, /p/, /d/, /t/, /ʃ/, /c/, /g/ or /k/ the nasal of the prefix /paŋ/ assimilates to the following stop and becomes a nasal homorganic to the following consonant.

With bases beginning with /b/ or /p/ the prefix is realized as [pam]. With bases beginning with /d/ or /t/, the prefix is realized as [pan], while the prefix is realized as [pap] when the base begins with /c/ or /ʃ/. Finally, when a base starts with /g/ or /k/ the prefix is realized as [paŋ].

/b/, /p/	/paŋ-/ → [pam-]
/d/, /t/	/paŋ-/ → [pan-]
/ʃ/, /c/	/paŋ-/ → [pap-]
/g/, /k/	/paŋ-/ → [paŋ-]

A few examples of this process are the following. The result of prefixation of the word *pele* ‘screen off’ with *paŋ-* is *pampele* [pampele] ‘screen’. When *bodo* ‘foolish’ is prefixed with *paŋ-*, it becomes *pambodo* [pambodo] ‘fool’, while a word beginning with /d/ such as *diam* ‘quiet’ results in *pandiam* [pandiam] ‘silent person’ when it is prefixed with *paŋ-*. Note that this word could also be realized as [pandian], because in some words the final /m/ or /n/ may become a velar nasal /ŋ/.

When the base starts with /c/ or /j/ the prefix *paN-* is realized as [paŋ]. Examples are *pancuri* [paŋcuri] ‘thief’ of which the base is *curi* ‘steal’ and *panjaga* [paŋjaga] ‘guard’ of which the base is *jaga* ‘guard’. The velar nasal /ŋ/ of the prefix *paŋ-* does not undergo any changes when it is prefixed to a base beginning with /k/ or /g/, because it is already homorganic to these two consonants. When *kotor* ‘dirty’ is prefixed with *paŋ-* the result is *pangkotor* [paŋkɔtɔr] ‘dirty person’ and when *garap* ‘funny’ is prefixed with *paŋ-*, the result is *panggarap* [paŋga'rap] ‘comic’.

/pele/	‘screen off’	/paŋpele/	[pampele]	‘screen’
/bodo/	‘stupid’	/paŋbodo/	[pambodo]	‘fool’
/terek/	‘tease’	/paŋterek/	[panterek]	‘teaser’
/diam/	‘quiet’	/paŋdiam/	[pandiam]	‘silent person’
/kotor/	‘dirty’	/paŋkotor/	[paŋkɔtɔr]	‘dirty person’
/garap/	‘funny’	/paŋga'rap/	[paŋgarap]	‘comic’
/curi/	‘steal’	/paŋcuri/	[paŋcuri]	‘thief’
/jaga/	‘guard’	/paŋjaga/	[paŋjaga]	‘guard’

When prefix *paŋ-* is attached to a base that begins with a nasal, the nasal of the prefix is dropped, while only the nasal of the base remains. No suitable example with /ŋ/ could be found, but the assumption is that it behaves similarly to the other bases that start with a nasal.

/m/	paŋ- madai	/pamadai/	[pamada <sup>i</sup> ]	‘flirter’
/n/	paŋ- napsu	/panapsu/	[panapsu]	‘person with strong desire’
/ŋ/	paŋ- paŋɔpɔke	/paŋɔpɔke/	[paŋɔpɔkɪ]	‘grumbler’

When the base starts with a fricative /f/, /s/, or /h/, a liquid /l/ or /r/ and when the base starts with a semivowel /w/ or /j/, the prefix *paŋ-* is attached to the base without any phonological change.

/f/	paŋ- foya	/paŋfoja/	[paŋfoja]
/s/	paŋ- sabar	/paŋsabar/	[paŋsabar]
/h/	paŋ- hoba	/paŋhoba/	[paŋhoba]
/l/	paŋ- lupa	/paŋlupa/	[paŋlupa]
/r/	paŋ- rasa	/paŋrasa/	[paŋrasa]
/w/	paŋ- waras	/paŋwaras/	[paŋwaras]
/j/	paŋ- jakin	/paŋjakin/	[paŋjakin]

A word beginning with a vowel can be prefixed with *paŋ-* without resulting in any phonological change. A few examples are given here.

/a/	paŋ- alas	[paŋalas]
/u/	paŋ- urus	[paŋurus]

/i/	paŋ- isap	[paŋisap]
/o/	paŋ- oŋo	[paŋoŋo]
/e/	paŋ- eja	[paŋeja]

Note that some words such as *pamalas* ‘lazy’, *panako* ‘afraid’, and *panyake* ‘illness’ are not the result of prefixation with *pang-* because this process would result in *\*pangmalas*, *\*pantako*, and *\*pangsake* respectively. These words *pamalas*, *panako*, and *panyake* are considered to be monomorphemic words in Ternate Malay.

Assimilation may occur with larger segments such as compounds. Two examples are given here: *sarung bantal* ‘(lit.) cover pillow’ and *sarung tangan* ‘(lit.) cover hand’. In the first example, the velar nasal [ŋ] is realized as a labial nasal [m] following a labial consonant [b]. In the second example, the velar nasal [ŋ] of *sarung* is realized as [n] under the influence of the coronal [t] of the following segment. In *ikang paus* ‘whale’, the velar nasal [ŋ] is realized as [m] following the labial nasal [p].

/sarunŋ bantal/	[sarum'bantal]	‘pillowcase’
/sarunŋ tangan/	[sarun'taŋan], [sarun'taŋaŋ]	‘glove’
/ikaŋ paus/	[ikam'pa"s]	‘whale’

The same assimilation may occur between words. In the following two sentences the velar nasal [ŋ] of the first word assimilates with the initial consonant of the following word. In the first sentence the /ŋ/ is realized as a labial nasal [m] under the influence of the following labial consonant /b/, while in the second sentence the velar nasal [ŋ] is realized as a coronal nasal /n/ under the influence of the /d/.

/doŋ pukul/	[dɔm pukul]	‘they hit (him)’
/koŋ dia talucur/	[kɔn diya talucur]	‘and it’s slipping down’