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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 (Library Research Transcription)

Data 1

Source of information:	
Date	1989
Publication Information	<i>English World-Wide</i> , 10(2), 185-225
Title	Urban British dialect grammar: the question of dialect levelling.
Author	Cheshire, J., Edwards, V. K., & Whittle, P
Source	Google Scholar, Taylor & Francis, Z.Library
Data	The Use of Plural Forms between British English (BrE) and American English (AmE): British English (BrE) : Governments, Committees, Teams American English (AmE) : Government, Committee, Team

Data 2

Source of information:	
Date	1985
Publication Information	<i>London and New York: Longman.</i>
Title	A comprehensive English grammar
Author	Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J.
Source	Google Scholar, Taylor & Francis, Z.Library
Data	The Use of Relative Order of Direct and Indirect Object Forms: Give it me, Give me it, Give it to me British English (BrE) : American English (AmE) :

Data 3

Source of information:	
Date	1998
Publication Information	<i>New Zealand English Grammar</i> , 1-228.
Title	New Zealand English Grammar: Fact or Fiction?
Author	Hundt, M.
Source	Google Scholar, Taylor & Francis, Z.Library
Data	The Use of Mandative Subjunctive Forms : Should and Should Cease British English (BrE) : Should American English (AmE) : Should Cease

Data 4

Source of information:	
Date	2017
Publication Information	<i>6th ed.-New York: Routledge</i>
Title	International English: A guide to varieties of English around the world
Author	Trudgill, P., & Hannah, J
Source	Google Scholar, Taylor & Francis, Z.Library, PDF Drive
Data	The Use of Auxiliary Verbs (Will, Shall, and Should) Forms: British English (BrE): I shall tell you later. Shall I go tonight? (More Formal One in British English) American English (AmE): I will tell you later. Should I go tonight? (Can be used both either in BrE or AmE) The Use of "Have" "Have to," and "Have Got" Forms: The use of variation with "Got" seems to be more

	common in New Zealand spoken English than in British spoken English. The Use “be at/in” and “go to” Forms: British English (BrE) : Be in/at hospital American English (AmE) : Go to hospital The Use of “At the” and “On the” Forms: British English (BrE) : at the weekend American English (AmE) : on the weekend
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Data 5

Source of information:	
Date	2016
Publication Information	Edinburgh University Press
Title	Introduction to International Varieties of English
Author	Bauer, L.
Source	Google Scholar, Taylor & Francis, Z.Library, Google Book, PDF Drive
Data	The Use of Complementation Forms: Fill in and Fill out British English (BrE) : Fill in American English (AmE) : Fill out Protested and Protested against British English (BrE) : Protested American English (AmE) : Protested against The Use of “Don’t” and “Usen’t” Forms: British English (BrE) : I usen’t to like Olives American English (AmE) : I don’t like Olives

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Data 6

Source of information:	
Date	1972
Publication Information	Collier-Macmillan
Title	British and American English.
Author	Stevens, P.
Source	Google Scholar, Z.Library, Google Book, PDF Drive
Data	The Use “be at/in” and “go to” Forms: British English (BrE) : Be in/at hospital American English (AmE) : Go to hospital The Use of “At the” and “On the” Forms: British English (BrE) : at the weekend American English (AmE) : on the weekend

Data 7

Source of information:	
Date	2009
Publication Information	Comparative Studies in Australian and New Zealand English, 13-30.
Title	Irregular verbs: Regularization and ongoing variability
Author	Peters, P.
Source	Google Scholar, Taylor & Francis, Z.Library, Google Book, PDF Drive
Data	The Use of Irregular Verbs Forms: Australian English (AusE) : Learnt, Burnt, Spelt New Zealand English (NZE) : Learned, Burned, Spelled

Data 8

Source of information:	
Date	2009
Publication Information	John Benjamins Publishing. (Vol. 39, p. 159).
Title	Non-numerical quantifiers
Author	Smith, A., Peters, P., & Smith, A. M.
Source	Google Scholar, Z.Library, Google Book, PDF Drive
Data	The Use of Non-numerical Quantifiers: a bunch of, a heaps of, a lot of The “a bunch of, heaps of” and “a lot of” are more found in New Zealand (NZE) and Australian (AusE) Englishes than in BrE or other English varieties.

Data 9

Source of information:	
Date	2009
Publication Information	Comparative studies in Australian and New Zealand English: Grammar and beyond, 183.
Title	To chairperson Exploring the move from sexist usages.
Author	Holmes, J., Sigley, R., & Terraschke, A
Source	Google Scholar, Z.Library, Google Book, PDF Drive
Data	The use of From Chairman to Chairwoman to Chairperson Forms: 1. The use of gender-neutral expressions such as “Person, people, and chairperson”, it is Australian English (AusE) that is the vanguard of change. 2. The use of gender-visible expressions such as

	"Woman, Man, Female, and Male" is in New Zealand leading the changes.
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Data 10

Source of information:	
Date	2004
Publication Information	<i>World Englishes</i> , 23(4), 501-513.
Title	On the usage of have, dare, need, ought and used to in Australian English and Hong Kong English.
Author	Lee, J. F., & Collins, P.
Source	Google Scholar, Z.Library, Google Book, PDF Drive
Data	The Use of Auxiliary and Main of "Dare and Need" Verbs Forms : In Australian English (AusE); "Need" is used as a main verb, but while "Dare" is more often found with the do-verb. Then, the verb "Dare" is for New Zealand English (NZE), though some speakers accepted both auxiliary and the main verb construction for "Need".

Data 11

Source of information:	
Date	2015
Publication Information	Routledge
Title	Speaking Canadian English: An informal account of the English language in Canada.
Author	Orkin, M. M.
Source	Google Scholar, Z.Library, Google Book, PDF Drive
Data	The Use of Past Participle Forms: The word "Drank" as the past participle of the word

	“Drink” is the usual form in the Northern American speech area, as opposed to the Standard English “Drunk”. In Ontario, the participial form “Drank” occurred even among educated speakers. Another expression where usage was divided is “bath” more than a third of Ontario speakers offered the American alternative “bathe”. Moreover, “bath” was preferred by older and “bathe” by younger informants.
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Data 12

Source of information:	
Date	2004
Publication Information	Handbook of varieties of English, 2, 111-32.
Title	The grammar of urban African American vernacular English.
Author	Wolfram, W.
Source	Google Scholar, Z.Library, Google Book, PDF Drive
Data	The Use of Past Participle Forms: One of the newer features of AAVE is the narrative use of the auxiliary “had” with a past or perfect form of the verb to indicate a simple past tense action. “They had went outside and then they had messed up the yard” The Use of Irregular Verbs Forms I had went down there. They seen it. They run there yesterday. Everyday knowed him. The Use of Auxiliary Absence Forms

	“She nice” for “she’s nice” “They acting silly” for “They’re acting silly” The Use of Possessive Marking Forms “The dog-tail wagging” or “The man hat was old”. “I got 50 cent-“ and “It’s four mile from here” The absence of “-s” as possessive marking is one of the characteristics of AAVE The Use of Plural Forms: Three sheeps, Two corns Two firemens, two childrens The Use of Negation Forms: It wasn’t nothing They didn’t do nothing about nobody having no money or nothing like that. Don’t nobody like him means Nobody likes him. Ain’t nobody home for Nobody is home. The Use of Pronominal Forms: He washed hisself. She likes them apples. The Use of Question Formation Forms: “Where that is? Or “Why I can’t go?” “What it is?” Or “Who that is?” I asked her could I go with her. I asked him if I could go with him
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Data 13

Source of information:	
Date	2002
Publication Information	American Speech, 77(1), 3-31.
Title	She say, she go, she be like: Verbs of quotation over time in African American Vernacular English.
Author	Cukor-Avila, P.
Source	Google Scholar, Z.Library, Google Book, PDF Drive
Data	The Use of Past Participle Forms: One of the newer features of AAVE is the narrative use of the auxiliary “had” with a past or perfect form of the verb to indicate a simple past tense action. “They had went outside and then they had messed up the yard” The Use of Invariant Be Forms: Sometime they be playing games. She be there in a minute. The Use of Completive Done Forms: I done told you not to mess up. They done used all the good ones. They done go. The Use of Sequential Be Done Forms: My ice cream be done melted by the time we get there. If you love your enemy, they be done eat you alive in this society. The Use of Remote Been Forms: I been had it for about three years

	I been known him. The Use of Subject-Verb Agreement Forms: She walk” for “She walks” “She have money” for “She has money” The dogs barks a lot. The folks was there or Y’all was here.
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Data 14

Source of information:	
Date	2002
Publication Information	Language in Society, 31(5), 743-775.
Title	Dialect accommodation in a bi-ethnic mountain enclave community: More evidence on the development of African American English.
Author	Mallinson, C., & Wolfram, W
Source	Google Scholar, Z.Library, Google Book, PDF Drive
Data	The Use of Subject-Verb Agreement Forms: She walk” for “She walks” “She have money” for “She has money” The dogs barks a lot. The folks was there or Y’all was here.

Data 15

Source of information:	
Date	2020
Publication Information	YouTube channel; Love English with Leila & Sabrah
Title	British vs American English Grammar Differences
Speaker	Leila and Sabrah
Source	YouTube Channel
Data	The Use of Present Perfect Forms:

	British English (BrE): • She's eaten too much chocolate. • They've already seen the new James Bond film. • He's just left. • I haven't read it yet. American English (AmE): • She ate too much chocolate. • They already saw the new James Bond film. • He just left. • I didn't read it yet The Use of Past Simple and Past Participle Forms British English (BrE): • Dream-Dreamt-Dreamt • Get-Got-Got • Burn-Burnt-Burnt • Learn-Learnt-Learnt American English (AmE): • Dream-Dreamed-Dreamed • Get-Got-Gotten • Burn-Burned-Burned • Learn-Learned-Learned The Use of Auxiliary Verbs (Might, Might do, needn't, haven't, shall and should) Forms: British English (BrE): • A: Are you coming with us? B: I might do • You needn't come to the meeting today; it's not going to be very important. American English (AmE): • A: Are you coming with us?
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B: I might.

- You don't need to come to the meeting today; it's not going to be very important.

The Use of "Have" and "Have Got" Forms:

British English (BrE):

- I have to buy food for my cat.
- I have a new car.
- I have to go to the shops.

American English (AmE):

- I have got to buy food for my cat.
- I have got a new car.
- I have got to go to the shops.

The Use of "Write" and "Write to" Forms

British English (BrE):

- She wrote to me
- I promised to write to her every day.

American English (AmE):

- She wrote me.
- I promised to write her every day.

The Use of "At" and "In" Forms:

British English (BrE):

- She studied mathematics at university.
- She studied science at school.

American English (AmE):

- She studied mathematics in university.
- She studied science in school.

	The Use of “From” and “Than” Forms: British English (BrE): • This place is different from anything I’ve seen before. American English (AmE): • This place is different from/than anything I’ve seen before The Use of Verb Agreement with Collective Nouns Forms: British English (BrE): • My family are coming to tonight. American English (AmE): • My family is coming tonight.
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APPENDIX 2 (Observation Data)

Data 1: Where are you going?

Lakoamiu (General)

Lakoam? (Western)

Lakoa? (Northern)

Lakoa? (Northeastern)

Lakoa? (Eastern)

Lakoam? (Southeastern)

Lakoam? (Southern)

Lakoam? (Central)

Data 2: Wearing sarong

Mesawu (Western)

Mesawu-sawu (Northern)

Mesawu-sawu. Pesawu (Northeastern)

Mesawu-sawu (Eastern)

Mesawu-sawu (Southeastern)

Mesawu (Southern)

Mesawu (Central)

Data 3: Have a feeling

Kopelaro (Western)

Pelarongku (Northern)

Mompelaro. Pompelaro (Northeastern)

Mompelaro (Eastern)

Mompelaro (Southeastern)

Pelarongku (Southern)

Kopelaro (Central)

Data 4: I am studying right now!

Buangku mepokonda'u ai (Western)

Ai buangkuopo mepokonda'u (Northern)

Ai buangkuopo mepokonda'u, Mepokonda'uopo buangku ai (Northeastern)

Mepokonda'uopo buangku ai (Eastern)

Mepokonda'uopo buangku ai (Southeastern)

Buangku mepokonda'u ai (Southern)

Buangku mepokonda'u ai (Central)

Data 5: I don't know that person!

Iko mia naku toorio (General)

Naku toorio maka iko mia (Western)

Kude naku toorio iko mia (Northern)

Kude naku toorio iko mia, Mia iko naku toorio (Northeastern)

Kude naku toorio iko mia (Eastern)

Kude naku toorio iko mia (Southeastern)

Naku toorio maka iko mia (Southern)

Naku toorio maka iko mia (Central)

Data 6: I can't sleep at night!

Kude wainto kio malo naku tekoturi (General)

Naku tekoturi kio malo kude wainto (Western)

Naku tekoturi kio malo kude wainto (Northern)

Kio malo kude wainto naku tekoturi (Northeastern)

Kio malo kude wainto naku tekoturi (Eastern)

Naku tekoturi kio malo kude wainto (Southern)

Naku tekoturi kio malo kude wainto (Central)

Data 7: Repetition Word Forms

Mesambu-sambure (Menyapu/Sweeping)

Moburi-buri (Menulis/Writing)

Mobasa-basa (Membaca/Reading)

Molingka-lingka (Berjalan/Walking)

Rumonto-ronto (Berlari/Running)

Data 8: Possessive Form

Bobono Putri (Bukunya Putri/Putri's book)

Data 9: Comparative Form

Pintaraosi Dina kai Mary (Lebih Pintar Dina daripada Mary/Dina is smarter than Mary)

Data 10: Plural Form

Da orua bobono Dina (Dina mempunyai dua buku/Dina has two books)

APPENDIX 3 (Interview Transcription)

Data 1 (Wawonii Barat)

Interviewer: Menurut ibu, apakah pernah merasa ada perbedaan penggunaan kata atau kalimat dalam bahasa Wawonii di beberapa tempat?

Informant A1: Menurut saya ada perbedaan penggunaan beberapa kata dan kalimat di beberapa tempat di Wawonii.

Interviewer: Seperti apa contohnya Bu yg pernah ibu dengarkan dari orang-orang pengguna Bahasa Wawonii?

Informant A1: Yang pernah saya dengar ketika saya bertemu dengan orang-orang dan sering diucapkan yakni kata “Lansiki” (Galak, dalam Bahasa Indonesia), kami sering menggunakan “Lansiki” sama dengan orang Batulu (Wawonii Tenggara), orang Bobolio (Wawonii Selatan) dan Lampeapi (Wawonii Tengah), tapi jika misalnya kita ke bagian Utara sekitaran desa Lansilowo, Palingi dan sekitarnya kita akan mendengar istilah “Mensiki”. Ungkapan ini juga digunakan di timur laut bagian Ladianta dan sekitarnya yakni “Mensiki” dan “Sasiki-siki”, dan saya juga pernah mendengar orang Munse dan Lebo menggunakan kata “Sasiki-siki”

Interviewer: Kalau misalnya ibu pergi di bagian suatu tempat di Wawonii, di Palingi misalnya, lalu ibu ditanya dari mana, bagaimana ibu menjawab dalam Bahasa Wawonii?

Informant A1: “Ai kude to Langara”

Data 2 (Wawonii Utara)

Interviewer: Menurut Bapak, apakah pernah merasa ada perbedaan penggunaan kata atau kalimat dalam bahasa Wawonii di beberapa tempat?

Informant A2: Ada! Tapi sebenarnya sama saja maknanya semua meskipun berbeda.

Interviewer: Seperti apa itu misalnya kalimat atau kata yang berbeda?

Informant A2: Saya sering mendengar orang Langara mereka menggunakan kalimat “Mainano iko lakoa?” untuk menanyakan “Mau kemana?”, juga orang-orang Ladianta dan Dimba mereka sering menggunakan “Mainano iko lakoa?” dan “Kolakom maina?” sedangkan kami di sini lebih nyaman dan sering menggunakan kalimat “Mainano iko lakoa?” saya juga pernah dengar teman saya di Lebo dia sering menggunakan kalimat “Kolakom Maina?” termasuk ketika saya ke bagian Tenggara mereka menggunakan kalimat tersebut.

Interviewer: Bagaimana dengan orang-orang di bagian Selatan di Bobolio atau di Tengah di Lampeapi?

Informant A2: Nah, kalau mereka itu sering menggunakan kalimat yang sama denga orang-orang di Ladiana yakni “Mainano iko lakoa?” itu saya tahu.

Interviewer: Kalau misalnya bapak pergi di bagian suatu tempat di Wawonii di Lebo misalnya, lalu bapak ditanya dari mana, bagaimana bapak menjawab dalam Bahasa Wawonii?

Informant A2: “Kude ai to Palingi” tapi ada juga beberapa orang mengatakan “To Palingi kude ai” tapi artinya sama saja.

Data 3 (Wawonii Timur Laut)

Interviewer: Menurut Ibu, apakah pernah merasa ada perbedaan penggunaan kata atau kalimat dalam bahasa Wawonii di beberapa tempat?

Informant A3: Sepertinya iya, karena Bahasa Wawonii banyak sekali ungkapan-ungkapan yang berbeda tapi artinya sama.

Interviewer: Seperti apa itu contohnya bu, seperti kalimat atau kata yang pernah kita dengar ketika orang-orang berbicara?

Informant A3: Saya pernah bahkan sering dengar orang-orang Langara mengatakan “Lako aku iwangi rahamu” (Saya ke rumahmu kemarin) sama dengan orang-orang Batulu, Bobolio dan Lampeapi. Sedangkan kami disini (Ladiana) menggunakan “Iwangi lako aku rahamu” sama dengan orang-orang Palingi, Lebo, dan Munse. Nah, kalimat-kalimat ini sudah sangat melekat pada diri mereka dan sangat bisa diidentifikasi. Ini bukan berarti kami tidak paham apa yang mereka katakan, kami sangat mengerti maksudnya tapi kami lebih nyaman menggunakan ‘Iwangi lako aku rahamu’. Nah, ada juga yang umum digunakan seperti “Lako aku rahamu iwangi” ini agak sedikit formal.

Interviewer: Kalau misalnya bapak pergi di bagian suatu tempat di Wawonii di Lebo misalnya, lalu bapak ditanya dari mana, bagaimana bapak menjawab dalam Bahasa Wawonii?

Informant A3: “Kude ai to Ladiana” atau biasa juga ada orang-orang dari sini menggunakan “To Ladiana kude ai”

Data 4 (Wawonii Timur)

Interviewer: Menurut Bapak, apakah pernah merasa ada perbedaan penggunaan kata atau kalimat dalam bahasa Wawonii di beberapa tempat?

Informant A4: Iya, saya merasa seperti itu, hanya memang kadang kita tidak sadar. Tapi, meskipun berbeda makna dan tujuannya sama.

Interviewer: Seperti apa contohnya yang pernah bapak dengar dari orang-orang?

Informant A4: Yang saya tau itu dan sering saya dapatkan di masyarakat di beberapa tempat jika saya bepergian yakni kata “Menyapu” kalau kami disini kami menggunakan dua kata yang sering yaitu “Pesamburepo” dan “Mesambu-

sambure” masyarakat disini sering memakai kata-kata tersebut. Kata-kata ini sama dengan orang-orang Palingi dan Ladiana yang sering juga menggunakan kata-kata ini.

Interviewer: Kalau di tempat lain misalnya di Batulu atau di tempat lain, sama tidak penggunaan kata tersebut dengan disini?

Informant A4: Kalau di Batulu mungkin sama saja, tapi saya pernah kesana dan mereka menggunakan kata yang sama yakni “Mesambu-sambure”, kecuali di bagian Bobolio (Selatan) mereka menggunakan kata yang berbeda tapi mirip yakni “Monsambure” dan “Pesamburepo”. Sedangkan saya pernah denga orang-orang Langara (Wawonii Barat) dan orang Lampeapi (Wawonii Selatan) menggunakan kata “Mesambure” ini yang sangat umum digunakan karena memang di Langara sering menggunakan kata-kata Bahasa Wawonii yang sifatnya umum, karena sudah banyak campuran disana.

Interviewer: Kalau misalnya bapak pergi di bagian suatu tempat di Wawonii di Batulu misalnya, lalu bapak ditanya dari mana, bagaimana bapak menjawab dalam Bahasa Wawonii?

Informant A4: “Kude ai To Lebo” itu yang sering saya gunakan dan orang-orang sering juga menggunakan itu.

Data 5 (Wawonii Tenggara)

Interviewer: Menurut Bapak, apakah pernah merasa ada perbedaan penggunaan kata atau kalimat dalam bahasa Wawonii di beberapa tempat?

Informant A5: Terdapat banyak sebenarnya, hanya saya kurang memperhatikan kadang ketika orang-orang berbicara.

Interviewer: Yang pernah dan sering bapak dengar perbedaan-perbedaannya seperti apa misalnya?

Informant A5: Misalnya ketika kita bertanya “Dari mana?” nah itu ada tiga bentuk yang pernah saya dengar yakni “Bintaham maina iko?” “Maina iko bintah?” dan “Maina iko bintaham?”

Interviewer: Kalau disini sering gunakan yang mana? Dan yang kedua itu dimana bapak pernah dan sering dengar?

Informant A5: kalau disini kami menggunakan dua yakni “Maina iko bintah?” karena ini umum digunakan oleh seluruh orang Wawonii menurut saya, dan kalimat “Bintaham maina iko?” sama dengan orang-orang di Selatan seperti Bobolio dan Lawei, juga orang-orang Munse (Timur) dan Ladiana (Timur Laut) saya sering dengar. Sedangkan kalimat “Maina iko bintaham?” biasa digunakan oleh orang-orang Lampeapi, Batumea (Tengah), Langara (Barat), dan Ladiana (Timur Laut) juga.

Interviewer: Kalau misalnya bapak pergi di bagian suatu tempat di Wawonii di Lampeapi misalnya, lalu bapak ditanya dari mana, bagaimana ibu menjawab dalam Bahasa Wawonii?

Informant A5: “Kude ai to Batulu” atau biasa langsung disingkat “To Batulu”

Data 6 (Wawonii Selatan)

Interviewer: Menurut Bapak, apakah pernah merasa ada perbedaan penggunaan kata atau kalimat dalam bahasa Wawonii di beberapa tempat?

Informant A6: Ada perbedaan, yang saya perhatikan, perbedaan paling mendasar adalah dialek. Jadi misalnya, orang Ladiana sama orang Bobolio sangat berbeda dan bisa diidentifikasi ketika mereka berbahasa.

Interviewer: Kalau dari sisi kata dan kalimat ada kira-kira yang pernah atau sering digunakan yang berbeda tetapi sama saja maknanya?

Informant A6: Kalau kalimat itu seperti “Sudah makan?” disini kami gunakan “Umarikom mongka?” sedangkan kalau orang Ladiana saya sering dengar mereka menggunakan dua “Arikom mongka?” dan “Mongka kom?” nah itu yang menurut saya agak sedikit berbeda, tetapi makananya sama saja. Kalau “Arikom mongka?” juga sering saya dengar ketika orang-orang Lebo (Timur), Munse (Timur), dan Batulu (Tenggara) menggunakan kalimat itu.

Interviewer: Ada tidak orang-orang yang menggunakan “Umarikom mongka?” selain disini?

Informant A6: Saya pernah juga dengar di bagian Langara (Barat) ada orang-orang yang pernah saya dengar mereka menggunakan kalimat “Umarikom mongka?” termasuk di bagian Palingi (Utara) dan Lampeapi (Tengah).

Interviewer: Kalau misalnya bapak pergi di bagian suatu tempat di Wawonii di Bobolio misalnya, lalu bapak ditanya dari mana, bagaimana bapak menjawab dalam Bahasa Wawonii?

Informant A6: “Ai kude to Bobolio” atau langsung “To Bobolio”

Data 7 (Wawonii Tengah)

Interviewer: Menurut Bapak, apakah pernah merasa ada perbedaan penggunaan kata atau kalimat dalam bahasa Wawonii di beberapa tempat?

Informant A7: Menurut saya perbedaan yang mendasar adalah dialek, dan itu sangat terlihat sekali perbedaannya.

Interviewer: Bagaimana dengan kalimat atau kata, apakah pernah atau sering mendapatkan sesuatu yang berbeda?

Informant A7: Saya pernah di suatu kegiatan di Ladiana mereka menggunakan kalimat “Kantoro lakoangku ai” dan “Kolakongku kantoro” dalam mengungkapkan “I am going to the office” sedangkan kami disini di Batumea/Lampeapi lebih nyaman menggunakan “Kolakongku kantoro”. Ada juga itu orang-orang di Langara teman-teman saya sering menggunakan kalimat “Daku lako kantoro” sama dengan orang-orang di Bobolio. Di bagian Palingi, Lansilowo, Munse, dan Batulu ada beberapa saya punya keluarga disana yang sudah tinggal lama

sering dan lebih nyaman menggunakan “Kantoro lakoangku ai”. Padahal, kami berbicara Bahasa yang sama yakni Bahasa Wawonii, tapi yang mengherankan kenapa bisa berbeda, meskipun harus diakui maknanya sama.

Interviewer: Kalau misalnya bapak pergi di bagian suatu tempat di Wawonii, ke Ladianta misalnya lalu bapak ditanya dari mana, bagaimana ibu menjawab dalam Bahasa Wawonii?

Informant A7: “Ai kude to Batumea” atau langsung menyebut nama tempat “Batumea” mereka sudah tau itu, tapi lengkapnya itu tadi yang pertama “Ai kude to Batumea”.