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AMBRYM (LONWOLWOL) DICTIONARY

by

W.F. Paton



Department of Linguistics
Research School of Pacific Studies
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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The Secretary,
PACIFIC LINGUISTICS,
Department of Linguistics,
School of Pacific Studies,
The Australian National University,
Box 4, P.O.,
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INTRODUCTION

This *Ambrym (Lonwolwol) Dictionary* was originally Section 4 of Dr W.F. Paton's doctoral dissertation, *The Languages and Life of Ambrym, An Island in the New Hebrides*¹, submitted to the University of Melbourne in 1956. Dr Paton was about to revise his dissertation for publication shortly before his death in 1970. The revision was never achieved and the editors of *Pacific Linguistics* decided that it was best to publish the manuscript unaltered except for minor editing and the correction of a few obvious typing errors.

The present population of Ambrym is approximately 4,300. Five languages are currently spoken on the island², as follows:

1. North Ambrym (1,900 speakers)
2. Lonwolwol (400 speakers)
3. DaKaKa (Sesivi) (400 speakers)
4. Port Vato (500 speakers)
5. South-East Ambrym (1,000 speakers)

The first four languages on the list are very closely related, sharing in the vicinity of 70% common cognates on a basic vocabulary list. The language of South-East Ambrym is most clearly related to that of Paama, and rather different from the remaining Ambrymese languages.

¹The dissertation has been divided into four publications as follows:

1. AMBRYM (LONWOLWOL) GRAMMAR, *Pacific Linguistics*, B.19.
2. AMBRYM (LONWOLWOL) DICTIONARY, *Pacific Linguistics*, C.21.
3. TALES OF AMBRYM, *Pacific Linguistics*, D.10.
4. CUSTOMS OF AMBRYM, *Pacific Linguistics*, D.11.
(Texts, Songs, Games and Drawings).

²See Map.

The *Ambrym (Lonwolwol) Dictionary* presented here consists of two parts, Ambrym-English and English-Ambrym. In the first part, the main entries are all from Lonwolwol, spoken in the south-west of the island. Comparative forms are, however, also included for the North Ambrym language wherever possible, and occasionally examples from the other languages of Ambrym. In the second part, an English-Lonwolwol-North Ambrym comparative list is presented. Examples of usage are given in the Ambrym-English Section only.

Paton states in the general introduction to his dissertation that "it is not possible in this work to give a completely comparative vocabulary, or a description of the dialectal peculiarities of every district; but a large number of words in the *(Ambrym) Dictionary* (based on Ray's list of "the 70 commonest words" in Melanesian languages, will show fairly full dialectal variations, and give a good idea of the degrees both of similarity and of difference which are possible and even common". The *Ambrym (Lonwolwol) Dictionary* should indeed prove to be a valuable source of comparative materials.

W.F. Paton worked as a missionary on Ambrym from 1933 until 1948. During this period he was responsible for many translations of the Scriptures, hymnaries and Catechisms, at the same time taking a very active interest in the life and customs of the Ambrymese people. The volume presented here, plus the three other volumes into which his dissertation has been divided bear witness to the talents and industry of this celebrated New Hebridean missionary.

THE EDITORS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is my happy duty to offer my sincere thanks to those who have helped and encouraged me, not forgetting my friends on Ambrym itself. To all the people there who, over the years, gave me their friendship, accepted such service as we were able to offer them, and allowed me to become (at least in some way) one of themselves, here is my best thanks. Especially am I grateful to Da: and Ouan for the many patient hours of discussion and instruction. And to Mr J.L. Mitchell (of Ranon), and the Reverend Père L. Clénet (of Olal Roman Catholic Mission), I also offer my warm thanks.

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*W.F. Paton,
The Manse,
Swansea,
TASMANIA. 1954.*

KEY TO PHONETIC SYMBOLS USED

Vowels

/i/	high front unrounded vowel
/ɪ/	lower-high front unrounded vowel
/e/	higher, close, mid-front unrounded vowel
/ɛ/	open, mid-front, unrounded vowel
/a/	low front unrounded vowel
/a`/	low back unrounded vowel
/ɔ/	lower mid-back rounded vowel
/ɔ:/	lower high back rounded vowel
/o/	higher mid-back rounded vowel
/ʊ/	lower high back rounded vowel
/u/	high back rounded vowel
/ʌ/	lower-mid back unrounded vowel
/ø/	higher mid-central unrounded vowel
/ə/	mid-central unrounded vowel

Consonants

/b/	voiced unaspirated bilabial stop
/p/	voiceless aspirated bilabial stop
/bʷ/	voiced labialised bilabial stop
/bj/	voiced affricated bilabial stop
/d/	voiced unaspirated alveolar stop
/t/	voiceless aspirated alveolar stop
/r/	alveolar flap
/rr/	alveolar trill
/dj/	voiced affricated alveolar stop
/tj/	voiceless affricated alveolar stop
/k/	voiceless aspirated velar stop
/g/	voiced unaspirated velar stop

Consonants

/c/	palato-alveolar affricate (voiced and unvoiced)
/m/	voiced bilabial nasal
/n/	voiced alveolar nasal
/ŋ/	voiced velar nasal
/f/	voiceless labio-dental fricative
/v/	voiced labio-dental fricative
/s/	voiceless grooved alveolar fricative
/h/	voiceless glottal fricative
/ʃ/	voiceless pre-palatal grooved fricative
/l/	voiced alveolar lateral resonant
/w/	labio-velar semi-vowel
/j/	palatal semi-vowel
/ʔ/	glottal stop
/·/	half-long (vowel)
/:/	long (vowel)

ABBREVIATIONS

1. Grammatical Features

Affirm.	- affirmative
conj.	- conjunction
Cp.	- see
Dict.	- Paton, W.F., Ambrym (Lonwolwol) Dictionary, Series C.21.
excl.	- exclusive
gram.	- Ambrym (Lonwolwol) Grammar, Pacific Linguistics, Series B.19.
imper.	- imperative
indef.	- indefinite
lit.	- literally
MS	- manuscript
neg.	- negative
par.	- paragraph
pars.	- paragraphs
pl.	- plural
poss.	- possessive
redupl.	- reduplication
sing.	- singular
subord.	- subordinate
v.i.	- intransitive verb
v.i.t.	- transitive/intransitive verb
v.t.	- transitive verb

2. Language/Dialect Names

B	- Baiap
CC	- Craig Cove
FB	- Fanbang

2. Language/Dialect Names (cont.)

FW	- Fonwor
IN	- Indonesian
K	- Konkon
LON	- Lonwolwol
MN	- Melanesian
NA	- North Ambrym, i.e. Magam and neighbourhood
P	- Paama
PV	- Port Vato
SEA	- South-East Ambrym
Ses.	- Sesivi

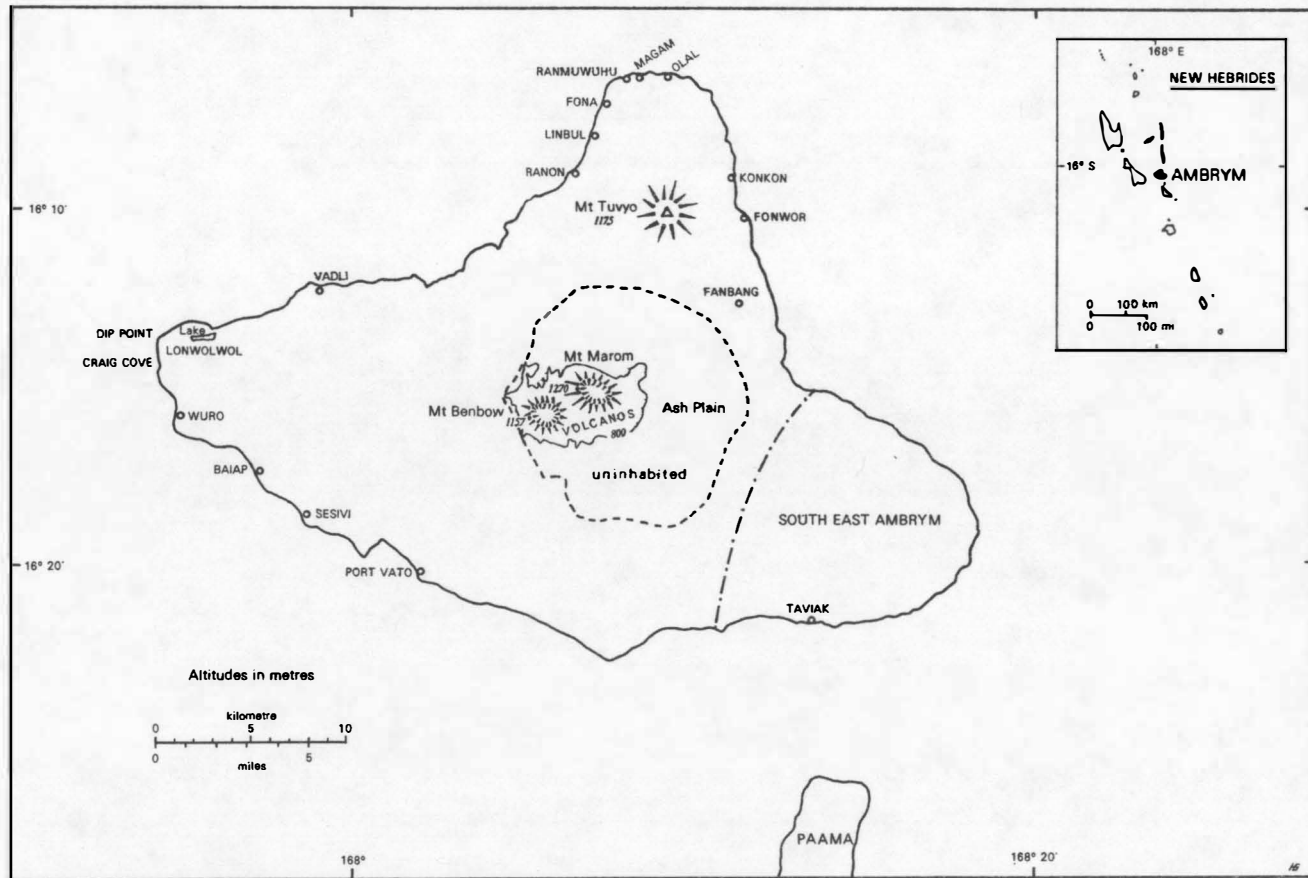
3. References to Bibliography

D/Marriage	- See Deacon 1927 Bibliography
Hy	- see Hymnary 1943 Bibliography
JG/SRM	- see Guiart 1951 Bibliography
Jn	- see Paton 1942 Bibliography
JTB/MK	- see Bowie 1908 and 1917 Bibliography
NL	- Native letter
NT	- Native Text/New Testament
RL/LK	- see Lamb 1899 Bibliography
RL/S&S	- see Lamb 1905 Bibliography

4. Key to Texts in TALES OF AMBRYM (D.10) and CUSTOMS OF AMBRYM (D.11)

In *Tales of Ambrym* (D.10) the texts are numbered consecutively A,B,C,D,E... etc. Each tale is divided into "verses" numbered 1,2... n. Thus, for example, C.26 equals Text C, "verse" 26.

In *Customs of Ambrym* (D.11) the texts are numbered consecutively AA,BB,CC,DD,EE... etc. Each tale is again divided into "verses", as above. Thus CC.27 equals section CC, "verse" 27.



MAP OF AMBRYM

PART I

AMBRYM (LONWOLWOL) - ENGLISH

AMBRYM (LONWOLWOL) - ENGLISH

A

- a *and, (but)*. (Cp. ehe:, te³). All dialects, FB also using o a *but*; e.g. P.13, a na(m) mato bur, *but I am old already*.
- a- *of*. Adds pers. pron. suffs. to form poss. pronouns. This form, a-, is used with nouns denoting solid food, domestic animals, ground, and a few other nouns; cp. ha-, ma-, bø-, to-, ai-; see Gram. pars 5,10,42,141-46. e.g. ak meleh *my food*; ak barbar ne, *my pigs*; ak tan, *my ground* (but hak tel, *my garden*); am huwo, *your age, lifetime*; an lie bøl-bøl, *His cross*. Used also without a separate word denoting food, e.g. I.2 antaro, *our (food)*; and D.15: b^wica o mer ne am, *you will die because of your (food), i.e. lack of it*.
- abate *moon, month*. abate vi, *new moon*; abate ma-kolo, *full moon*. NL.103, abate me ru lonle go, *for 2 months now* (lit: *moon it is 2 now..*). U.1, jafUmto

te-taŋ te-fe bane ol, *an old chief looked-up spoke to the moon*. PV. ambare; Ses. embeate; FB. abari; M. ol; NA. ol; CC. habate; B. embate; Paama, avati. See also buŋ mia:.

abau- *wing of -*. (Suffix-taking noun). abaute *its wing*. M. b^εø-.

able *witchcraft, poison; death-ceremonies*, DD.31; this being the general term covering many items, see 00. e.g. vanten ne able, *a poison man*. Also used of the person, e.g. II.4: faŋ...məmae ŋae buRu lon maleŋ be able, *the fire makes him stay in invisibility, he will be witchcraft-man*. See also luon able. PV: ambøle; NA: abjeo, abio; Olal: ableu; NL.22, apjeou.

abu *to pelt with sticks* (e.g. *to bring down fruit from a tree*). Cp. kae, *to pelt with stones*. NA. kUbu.

- aen *female, woman*. (cp. veen).
Used as suffix only with the word for *child*, netU-, neti-; e.g. netuk-aen, *my daughter*; netin-aen, *his daughter*. See Gram. par. 19. E.g. DD.2: netinaen. NA: vehen; e.g. tIn vehen, *his daughter*.
- a: *ah! exclamation*, e.g. J.23, but this may be an English borrowing. See Gram. pars. 116-122.
- ahe *to curse* (v.t.). Cp. kareh. CC: hase, e.g. ram hase genem, *they curse us*; NA: wane.
- ahehɛlU1 *thorns*. e.g. JTB, Mk 15,17. Cp. hini-.
- ahohœ *exclamation expressing laughter*, e.g. J.29.
- ai- *of*. Adds pers. pron. suffixes to form poss. pronouns, see Gram. 5,10,42. This form of possessive, ai-, used with nouns denoting a canoe or boat, e.g. BB.14, ai: efaloh, *their boat*; but ha- is also used with such nouns, e.g. NL.74,87, efaloh ha., *the (launch) of*. CCove, hai-.
Cp. a-, ha-, ma-, bø-, tɔ-.
- ai- *frame of* - . (Suffix-taking noun). Cp. bahu.
- ai- *sound of* - . (Suffix-taking noun). e.g. aite, *its sound*. Cp. rIII-.
- aklUm *fish-line, rope for catching fish*. Uses poss. a-, e.g. ak aklUm, *my fishing-line*.
- Original fish-lines were made from bark. NA: (same); PV: wUor.
- alɛ *there*. (Cp. lɛ). [alɛ, perhaps dialectal for lɛ] e.g. gamro alɛ, *you-2 there!* o ru alɛ, *you stop there, just like that*. Cp. ali.
- alɛŋlɛŋvül *a small shrub whose bark makes a soapy lather, even in salt water*. (NA: same).
- algooŋ, algooŋ *a creeping thing with white tail, not a lizard though like one*; See YY.3 (Tu: ne bUlbu1 mæna algooŋ). (algooŋ).
- ali *here*. (Cp. li).
- ali *to dig; to build* (this being an extended meaning, as the posts of a house are stood in the holes already dug), e.g. H.1. vanten go hu ma-ali im, *a man digs (i.e. builds) a house*. Cp. killi, fir, vlsi. PV: lli; Ses: ki; B: ɛli;; CC: hali; NA: glli; (FB: jeri?).
- alu- (construct noun) *skin of* -; *bark of* (tree), *pod of* - . Cp. independent form, U1. The skin is regarded as seat of some less desirable emotions, as shame, fear. alu-boŋ, *lip* (lit. *skin of mouth*), with construct form alu- boŋɔ-, e.g. alUn-boŋɔk, *my lip* (lit. *the skin of it my mouth*). alu-bæk, *my body-skin* (lit. *skin of my body*). alUk mæ haŋa, *I*

am ashamed (lit. *my skin is
shamed*), Cp. Ul-haŋ-haŋa,
shame. (NA: Ul-kərir).

alUk mə nek, *I am afraid* (lit.
my skin is afraid), Cp.

Ul-nek-nek, *fear*. e.g. A.8,
tamo ne ŋerUl alUn te nek,
the eldest of them was afraid.

Dialects: PV: ʷUlU-, wəɛ-,
and (?) wlii-. FB: ləŋəri
(no).

Ses: ulü-. B: ulu-. CC:
HalU-. NA: lU-, e.g. lu-bUlva,
bark of wild-cotton tree, (II.
26).

For: alUk mə haŋa; PV: wUlUk
mə sa; NA: lUŋ do krir. See
kri:¹

For: alUk mə nek; PV: wəɛk
mə nek; NA: lUŋ mü mür; (Cp.
Ul-mür-mür).

Note: alUn an bahel, *his fore-
skin* (lit. *skin of his thing*).

amlesa *a vine*. Often li-amlesa,
vine-tree, amlesa *tree*. NA:
awu-amlesa.

amu- amU- *Beard of -*. (Const.
noun). e.g. YY.11, convent-
ional design called amUn ta
Oba, *Beard of Oba men*. e.g.
amUn me wo, *his beard is white*.
Dialects: PV: amU- Ses:
amU- amu-; B: emU-k, amo-m,
amo-n; CC: hamU-; NA: mU-,
but Fə:nwə:r and Kən-kən use:
weil ne bəlsɪŋ, *hair of my jaw*,
and FB: weil ne belak.

-an¹ suffix added to verbs,
qualifying words, numerals,

(Cf. -an²) and even phrases, to
form abstract nouns or ideas,
see Gram. 38(ii), 59(1);

comparable with English -*ing*
or -*ness*; e.g. raliŋ-an,
walking; wu-an, *goodness*;
exx. passim. e.g. NL:82, suto
rəɔɔ jafu an, *preaching the
Lord's word* (lit. *declare the
word of the Lord -ing*). PV,
FB: -en; NA: -an.

-an² suffix added to cardinal
numerals to form ordinals, see
Gram. 48. e.g. wobUŋ gə me
sUl-an, *the 3rd day*; also with
mo, mo-an, *first*; NA: -nan,
e.g. M:3, vir-nan, *4th*.

-an³ a demonstrative or possessive
or purposive suffix, see Gram.
7, meaning of *him, of her, of
it, that one, the one under
consideration*, etc. e.g.
ɔ:r-an, *that place*; e.g. N.31,
ŋae mi kɪntɛ jɛn lihehe van
gorəbUl-an, *she tracks steps of
the lihehe to his village*;
e.g. II. (Bato ne Luan, 2,3),
faŋ... jihkən-an mo hɔ:te vantɛn,
*the fire.. its smoke catches the
man*; e.g. a man at Craig Cove,
when first seeing the ship *Koro*,
- *ship-an- hai BP?, that ship*,
of BP?. NA: -nan.

-an gə suffix phrase added to
pers. poss. pronouns to give
predicative or emphatic force,
e.g. hak an gə, *mine*; D.13,
tolə-iwene ami melɛh an gə,
it is not like your own food.

NA: an gɛ:

an *t* go. Short form of van.
e.g. H.4, rom van ran ver....
vantɛn me-an mɛɛ, *they-2 go
onto the stone,..the man goes
up*. NA: a, e.g. M.9. tɛrɔ a,
they-i went. FB: a.

anɛ *to eat, devour* (v.t.) Cp. ɛn
(v.i.) *to eat*; ɲaɲɛ, ɲanɛ, ɲɛɲ,
to bite. Used also of fire,
e.g. II. (Bato nɛ luan²) faŋ
ma-anɛ rɛhog bogɔn, *the fire
consumes all the leaves*. PV:
wanɛ; NA: ɲɛnɛ, ɲ^ənɛ; e.g.
barbar ma ɲɛnɛ tɔ, *the pig
devours the fowl*.

arɛ¹ *a kind of tree, possibly a
tabu tree, and possibly a
Malekula word, - e.g. li-arɛ,
arɛ-tree*. So, Bato nɛ arɛ,
see II.

arɛ² *to promise*; perhaps a NA
form for hɛɛ, *to agree,
promise*.

arɛ³ (*to be*) *boss or proprietor*;
e.g. (Wɔrwɔr. 17.9.48: gɔ ca
vantɛn bamaɛ sise hu, me han an
gɔ bur, ɲaɛ me arɛ nɛ, *if a man
makes something, it is his own
for keeps, he is boss of it*.)
NA: (same).

aro *westerly wind* (but at Craig
Cove, aro seems to mean a S-E.
wind). So, PV: andʔ, *wind
from Malekula*. NA: aro; FW:
aro, *west wind*. Some finer
distinctions are made in
direction, e.g. aro nɛ tɔŋ,

(li-tɔŋ-tɔŋ *being the mangrove
tree, on Malekula*), seems to
be a west or north-west wind;
while, on North Ambrym aro
tɔɔ:r seemed to mean a south-
west wind roughly following
the coast direction from Dip
Point (see ɔ:r, *land*). See
notes on Wind Magic, under 00
(1).

arobɔl *basket, container*; thus
also, *sack, bag, (suitcase)*.
This word uses the special form
of possessive tɔ-, see Gram.
42(d), 145. e.g. BB.14, ram
tia tɔrU l arobɔl, *they take
their baskets*. The root is
probably the same as tobɔl,
middle (presumably as a basket
holds things in its middle).
As object of verb *to take*, that
verb must be ria, tia; arobɔl
being felt to be a plural noun
because of the number of things
in it, see Gram. 78.

arobɔl-kokɔ: *net, fish-net* (Cp.
kokɔ:, *to shut, cover*). RL/Lk
5.2 shows ha ko, *their nets*.
PV: arowɔ; NA: arobɔl, afjɔl
(*a kind of basket*).

[It is suggested that the special
form of the poss. (tɔ-) may
possibly be a relic of the IN.
word taŋan, *holder*, (Cp. A.
Capell, Malekula Comp. Grammar,
p.11).]

aru *to get, take, take hold of*.
A very common word, but used
only with a singular object;

where object is plural, *ria*, (or *iia*) must be used. See Gram. 78. e.g. H.2, *aru nornoran*, to get a thought; *aru ral van*, to take word (but cp. *ebhübho*). PV: *Indi*; FB: *uri*; NA: *kUtu, ktu*; e.g. M.1, *teme ktu tolote go hu*, it came took one of its eggs. e.g. II.6, (Bato) 31, *amaktu nor*, they take away the tabu fence.

aruru a technical term for the stick (*ēea*) planted in line to take the second pig for the payments in marriage ceremony (lean, see CC). e.g. CC.9 *ram ru ε a go hu mon me aruru*, they stick-up one more stick it-is to-take-the-2nd (pig); see also, CC.14, *go me aru-viran*, which is to take the 4th. These examples suggest that the root is *aru*, to take, though the NA equivalent suggests another root. NA: *gUrru*. (cp. *aturku*).

asi- stem of -, handle of -. See YY.1.

ate to bite (especially of hunger's biting), e.g. J.9, *ma meate ni hunger bites me*, i.e. I am hungry. NA: *kte, kete*, M.1, *mar tekte...*, he was hungry; 00 (c)5, *mala makte...*, cold bites him, i.e. he feels sick and cold, shivery, (of the victim of *able*, witchcraft).

atu- seed of - (construct noun), usually of plants, but also of

animals and man (but cp. *hogō-*). e.g. *atute*, its seed; *atu-lie*, the tree-seed. NA: *kUtu-*.

au¹ the small sand crab that runs into sea at one's approach; e.g. (seen on blackboard) *nam van lon won, na kil au mUru lon won*, I go into the sand, I shall dig-for the crabs in the sand. NA: *au*.

au² vine-rope of -. Cp. NA: *tlvi-*. NA: *awu-*. e.g. A.19, *au-rem*, Cp. YY.6, *yam vine*; NA: *awu-rem*.

auhe to seek. JTB/Mk 1.37; but see *wche*.

aulol to yodel. See also *olol*, *wolbulol*, *vaulol* (perhaps dialectal variations). e.g. H.6 (where 2 forms occur): *barbar ma olol ne rolon vanten, vanten mica*, ..*aulol kebu bwe*, the pig calls out in the voice of a man, the man says, ...call out again first. NA: *i:*.

Aulua a village on east coast of Malekula, about 12 miles by sea from Dip Point, Ambrym; e.g. E.3.

aundō- neck of -; (construct noun). i.e. back and sides of neck; cp. *mavjur*, throat. e.g. DD.6, *fo kate (wlŋibal..)* *gorō aundon neti-bu*, to bind (hibiscus flowers..) around neck of small pig. NA: *awUndō-*.

auner to come, go (when, for the person addressed, the speaker's

going would be a coming; e.g. P.6, maro van gorobU1.... na auner., *you-2 go to the village ...I shall come*. See also vɛner. NA: va, ba.

aturku *to take out, pluck out, remove*. See also uturku, atur, vaturku, (dialectal forms). e.g. NL.66, ma uturku terir, *he takes away (my) wife*. NL. 103, and c. and, ma atur kebu ne buan, *he takes back that pig*. NA. gUrku.

aujuja *to shine*. See JTB/Mk 2.4, rareaturku and raraturku. Also ujuja, vijüja, vjüjüa, and J. Gaom's MS, John 1.5, ma vija-vijau.

auU1U- *stem of -* (of hanging fruit). Also aulu-, aulU-. cp. au-, *vine of -*; NA: awU-.

awa *rope, string, vine*; of native strings made from bark, hanging vines, and c. e.g. awa ne rɛm; awa-rɛm; (au-rɛm?), *yam-vine*. Cp. etel. NA: awa. e.g. awa ten, *very good vine, proper vine* (see Gram. 38(iv), and 96). PV: wø^a; Ses: awua; CC: hawa; etc.

awii *shower*; e.g. awii ne oh, *a shower of rain*; NA: awir, wanIn; e.g. wanIn ne o:.

a:ja: *swiftlet*, or small bird that never sits on its nest in daytime, but only about or after sunset; never alights on a branch or leaf, for (it

is said) if it did, it would stick fast (ker); these birds sleep in hollows, e.g. in rocks, or in banyan root hollows. NA: amam.

B

b- *future particle for 3rd singular, prefixed to verb root, see Gram. 53(iv)*. It usually adds a vowel, especially before an initial consonant in the verb root; the vowel may be almost any vowel by adaptation to that of first syllable of verb; e.g. bə-mae, ba-mae; be-an; bi-kelbərə; bɔ-ro; bU-ru; bu-u; (NA: see Gram. 147, ɛb-).

ba⁻¹ *shoulder of -*; (bodily part; suffix-taking); e.g. I.12, bɔr- wɔmdal mUru ran ban, *the killing-club is on his shoulder*; J.26, mUru ran bak nero, *it is on my 2 shoulders*. Also used:- ran ban go te mato, *on his right side* (of something lying to the right). Independent form of noun is also ba, e.g. ba-mto, *the right shoulder*. NA: (same).

ba² *to plant* (a general word); also reduplicated, beba, biba; e.g. rɛm ne beba-an, *yam for planting*; A.15, ba bogon, *plant (it) all*; and (said of Captain Cook tradition) womU1; ...rar-aru atute rar-ba tUru o:r Fɔna, *orange.. they took its*

seed they planted it remained at Fona. NA: tɔnɔ, tɔn-tɔn; e.g. jɛm tɔnɔ rɛm, *we plant (a) yam.* tɔn-tɔn is said to mean the gathering of ground in mounds in planting yams, and generally to plant; it usually implies use of both hands. CC: bah (a, rather æ). Cp. ru, rUru.

ba³ (v.i.) *to squint, peer sideways; used (only?) with meta-*, e.g. metan məba, *he squints*, (lit. *his eye peers sideways*). NA: rir; e.g. metan mərir.

ba⁴ (n) *a shell; (v.i.) to cast shells, thus: to gamble, cast lots etc.* NA: ba. ba mərɛrɛ, *small shell; ba ɲɔr-ɲɔr, big shell.* ba as a verb, is used of the game in which two sit opposite to each other, each putting a shell as a target for the other; they throw shells, and the one scoring most hits wins, and *takes many shells.* See NN.

ba:⁵ *penis-wrapper, nambas.* NA: see tUnu-ta(h).

ba-⁶ *pricks of; e.g. BB.19, ba-ulu, pricks of black-palm.*

baba (v.i.t.) *used of a baby, to ride (on its mother's back), or of the mother, to carry by slinging on her back.* NA: same.

bae n. *feathers bound together in a spray, for personal or*

ceremonial decoration, e.g. for faŋkɔn ceremonials, love-charm (see mahɛŋ), and c. e.g. (heard): nam tɔnɛ bae ru, I put on head-feathers. The verb is often glsi nɛ. NA: metaje.

bae used as boy's name.

baef for *pipe*, e.g. C.7, - (an interesting example of confusion of p,b,f).

bagahU- (suffix-taking noun), *digit of-*, used with:- vera- and jɛ-, thus:-

bagahUn-vera- *finger of* - (lit. *digit-of-hand-of-*), see Gram. 32(c). e.g. A.25, rɛm mərɛ me bagahUn vera-tlmiansUl, *the tiny yam is the finger of our father.* bagahU- seems to be a related root of bahu-, *bone* (q.v.), and sometimes the two forms seem to be interchangeable; thus the compound phrase, in its independent form, meaning *a finger*, may be: bahu-va:, bagahu-va:, or bago-va:. The various fingers are distinguished, e.g. bahu-va: ɔɔ tɔŋɔr, *finger which is big, i.e. thumb; bagahu-va: ɔɔ tɛ-brɛ, or bago brɛ, finger which is tall, or finger-tall, i.e. index finger, or the middle fingers;*

bago-va: ɔɔ te mir-mɛr *finger that is short, i.e. 3rd finger; bago-va: ɔɔ tɪkikɛ, the little finger.* (bago

sometimes sounds like bako).
 NA: bəkɔ-, bəkɔn-vera-; and
 bakɔ-, bakɔn-; and in independ-
 ent form, bako-var, bəkɔ-var.
 So also, bagahUn-jɛ-, *toes of,*
claw of - (lit. *digit-of-foot-*
of-) and independent form,
 bago-la: (bako-la:), bahu-la:
 bagahu-la:.

bagvi, bag^əvi (to be) *circumcised*;
 also as n. *circumcision*. See
 BB. e.g. BB.1, bwlca ra-e
 bag^əvi, *they will be (come)*
circumcised. In this example,
 bag^əvi, after the verb *to be*,
 is adjectival. e.g. tɛ-mae
 bagvi(an) nɛ ɲae, *he circum-*
cised him, (lit. *he made*
circumcision to him); tɛmae
 ɲae tɛ bagvi, (lit.) *he made*
him he-was circumcised; ram
 hɔl tɛslmre ɲe ram-e bag^əvi,
they they take-hold-of the
children they-are circumcised.
 See also, hɔl-bag^əvi(an),
circumcise, (-ion). NA: maljɛl.

bahe *to bear (young)*, now used
 mainly of animals, but JG's
 Ms, Jnl. 13, ram(p)ahɛ ɲe,
they bear them (of men). Cp.
 llɲi; and hɔtɛ:, *to be born*.
 NA: behe.

bahɛl (i) *bird*. e.g. E.4, tɛ-
 lɔŋnɛ bahɛl go hu, *he heard a*
bird (calling). Dialects:
 PV: ^mbase; Ses: ^mbase;
 CC: basɛl; NA: behɛl and
 b^wehɛl; FB: baɛl.
 (ii) Also used to mean: penis,

e.g. an bahɛl, *his penis*, e.g.
 BB.7, han bahɛl. So, alUn an
 bahɛl, *his foreskin* (lit. *skin*
of his bird). Cp. wa-.

(iii) *to call out like a bird*;
 but this use also shows a verb
 dam, d^ram, ram, before bahɛl,
 e.g. BB.8 ram d^ram bahɛl,
they call out (like a bird).
 NA: ɛm do (ram) bahɛl, *they*
are calling out like birds.

bahu, bahu⁻¹ *bone, bone of -*.
 e.g. A.25, bahUn, *his bone*;
 I.36, bahute, *his bones*. So
 also: bahu nɛ verak, *the bone*
of my hand; bahUn-verak, *my*
finger (cp. bagahU-); bahu-im,
a house-post; bahUn-im, *the*
(bone) post of a house, (Cp.
 ai-), or, *rafter*. Dialects:-
 PV: basi(k), basUm, basɔn,
 etc; FB: ba:lsi (nɛ no,
of me); Ses: mlɔsi (nɛ nje);
 Baiap: bɔ:si, 3.s. bɔ:sln
 vantɛn and ba:sɔn vantɛn;
 CC: basu (nɛ ni) and basɔk;
 NA: (Ranon, Magam etc.) barhu
 (nɛ ni) and barhU-ɲ; FW and K:
 berhu (nɛ ni) and berhU-ɲ.

bahu-gal *a black kind of lizard*.
 e.g. D.7. Lit. *bone of green-*
lizard. Cp. (D.7) gal, labe,
 lɔŋ-lɔŋ.

bahu² *to lay an egg*; e.g. banken
 me-bahu lɔn wɛ lɔn b^wɛlɛ-ol,
mosquito lays eggs in water in
coconut-shell. NA: bhü. e.g.
 M.1, Um tɛ-bhu tɛ tɔlɔtɛ tɛ lim,
the Um bird laid it-was its eggs

- it-was* 5. (Prob. *bhüte* is transitive form).
- bahu(h) *to bear, bring forth* (v.i.). This word possibly related to bahu, *to lay egg(s)*. bahu usually of animals. NA: bühu, 3.s. ma-bhu.
- bahu(h)-tebeh *to bear prematurely*; NA: bühu-teve.
- bahu(h)-toboh *to have newly borne*; NA: bühu-tobo. Cp. tlnja babahu(h), *womb*.
- bak *banyan*; e.g. P.4, ran li-bak, *on the banyan-tree*. NA: baṅ. Village name, Fanbaṅ presumably, *under the banyan*.
- bak-Ul *a palm*. e.g. N.4, lön tU-bak-Ul, *in the hollow fork of the palm*. li-bak-Ul, *the palm-tree*.
- bak-bak (v.i.), bak-bak ne (v.t.) *to pay back, give back as recompense or fine or redemption, to pay out, to square up, to settle debt or trouble, to pay penance*. Cp. sage. e.g. NL. 16, mu ne ca bæ-bak-bak gon, *good that he pay recompense only*. e.g. na-bak-bak ne neti-barbar su vane jafu, *I shall pay-as-fine a small-sow to the chief*. So, it is a suitable word in Christian usage, e.g. lesu te bakbak ne ḡae hubon tebar, *Jesus gave Himself on our behalf*; and Acts 7.35, jafu ne bakbakan, *Redeemer* (lit. *Lord of redemption*).
- CP. also hem ne, gelku.
- Dialects: PV: bæk-bek; NA: baṅ-baṅ ne, e.g. II. (Bato ne Aṛe, 5)e -baṅ-baṅ, *he will pay a fine*. CC: bag-bag. bak-bak goro, *to pay out to shield (someone)*; e.g. jafu mīca Bṅ betae hal teban han duan hakebe; na bak-bak goro han duan, *the chief says Bṅ should cut the road for his bad conduct; (but) I shall redeem it by a fine*.
- bako, bako- see bagahU-, *finger*. NA: boko-
- bal¹ *hibiscus*, e.g. wUṅi-bal, *hibiscus flower*. Dialects: PV: wUṅṅmba; FB: wUṅoba:l; B: vʷlṅlmba; CC: ḡUṅU-bal; NA: wlṅi-bal. MN: varu; IN: warul.
- bal^{1a} *hawk*; e.g. L.3; M.3; BB.19. A figure of a hawk, cut out of roots of li-uke, is hung up on a Mal's house, or in the har^e, or ceremonial enclosure, or on trees all around the ceremonial house, if he is a Mal of the 3rd degree; the roots naturally form shapes like head and wings. PV: ba:, b^ea:. NA: bal, mbal, see UU. Bu 5. rasebal, *mother of the hawk*.
- bal-bahel *a smaller kind of hawk*.
- bal-ten *a kind of swallow* (? white-breasted wood swallow).
- bal-jafu *a larger kind of hawk*.

bal² *to fight, to be damaged, to meet damage or trouble or even death.* e.g. L.18, o bal mene ni, *you fight against me;* e.g. NL.95, ram jo bal mene gehan ha God, *they are fighting against the work of God.* e.g. beha efaloh bæ-bal lon teh, *perhaps the ship will come to harm in the sea.* e.g. (of a pig) mə bal bur, *it is killed.* NA: bal. PV: ba:.

bal-dal *to quarrel (lit. to fight word), to protest, argue.* Cp. bli ne. PV: ba: nda: NA: bal-dal.

bal wə-teh (lit. *fight fruit-of-sea*), *to battle against sea-spray, i.e. against a breaking sea;* e.g. sUm bal wə-teh me, *we fight sea-spray to come, i.e. we come against a wet sea.*

bal³, bale a ritual word meaning *to give back*, used of giving back the deposit pig in bride-price ceremonies, so that the buyer can then make the full payment originally agreed upon; e.g. CC.11, (Le-an): jafu go ɲa mi-jo-foh ne netIn bwlca bo-bal kebu ne bu neti-bu go ɲa tɪbj^un te-blur hal ne tUru, *the chief who is selling his child will pay-back the male pig, the young male pig that his son-in-law glued the road with, it remained so.* Also, e.g. nam bale barbar, *I pay-*

back a pig. NA: (same).

balse- *chin of -*, (a suffix-taking noun); e.g. o hlri: balsen, *you shave his chin.* NA: balse-, balse-.

In-balse- *angle-of-jaw of-*, (prob. il-, l-, edge of, q.v.)

bálte(-ε) *to make too much noise, to mess round, to be all over the place;* cp. bʷelate. NA: balte.

(baŋ-), baŋ-baŋ *to play, play about, amuse oneself, walk about.* e.g. N.33, taro jo baŋ-baŋ sUmre, *let us-2 amuse ourselves a bit;* YY, 10., rUm baŋ-baŋ ne rɔm, *they play at making rɔm.* NA: (same). veen baŋbaŋ, *a free, unmarried woman.*

baŋao *a wonderful thing, a miracle;* e.g. O.10, na-mae baŋao go hu mene gami, *I shall make a miracle for you.* Q.2, (Barkɔlkɔl) te-hUbsi ne bago-nan, B. *showed his (or, that) miracle.* NA: bago.

baŋlh (? also baŋ), *a bundle, a sheaf;* e.g. baŋih ne e; *a bundle of firewood.* NA: baŋ. e.g. baŋ-nan, *its bundle.*

baŋken, baŋkjen *mosquito.* Dialects: PV: baŋkjen; B.&Ses. (same); CC: baŋken; FB: baŋken; NA: baŋcɛn; F.&K. baŋken.

bar¹ (to be) *fast, stuck, tight* (v.1. and qualifying word), e.g. (anchor) mə-bar ne ver, *the*

anchor is fast in the rock.

NA: bar. Cp. er, ker.

bar² *a smoking-bed* (for copra),
e.g. II(c). 1, ram kil-kile
bar *they did-erect a smoking-*
bed (in Invisibility Magic,
Bato ne Lu-an).

barbar *female pig, sow*, (and
somewhat loosely, *pig*). e.g.
O.13; and H. (passim). JTB/
Mk: showed *parpar*. Cp. loho,
bu. neti-barbar, *a small sow*.
See Gram. 33. e.g. CC.7,
barbar-ten, *real pig(s)*, i.e.
sows. PV: berb

bari-, barl-¹ (suffix-taking
noun) *beginning of-, sprout of-,*
place of beginning of growth
of-, origin of-, foundation of-.
e.g. bari-te, *its root, origin,*
beginning; bari-awa, *the sprout*
of the (vine) rope; bari-barne,
the sprout of grass; bari-im,
house-foundation (beginning of
its construction); bari-ver,
root of rock; bari-ral, *word-*
root; barite-ten, *its very*
beginning; barln-sen, *rectum*
(lit. origin of excreta).
bari- also sometimes has the
force of true, i.e. *original*,
e.g. N.22, haro bari-vanten,
their-2 true or original husband;
llŋ-barite, ten-barite, *to*
begin. Jn. 1.41, helan barite,
his own brother. Also: bari-
mavjur, *the back palate, or*
back part of internal throat;
barln-mak, *the root of my*

tongue; etc.

PV: biri-; NA: bari-.

bari-ho-an, e.g. BB.8, of
Circumcision procedure: etlŋ-
tlŋan han ih ŋa bari-hoan,
that drum (or, its sound) its
name (is) beginning of catching-
it or arrival or consummation.

bari² *soldier, fighting-man.*

So, Mk. 15.16 (JTB) pari. NA:
bariu.

baria *spider*. NA: (same).

barne *grass; hair* (a common
colloquial use). Often more
fully as re-barne, *leaf of grass*.
NA: barne, ra-barne; and also
(NA): barnje (e.g. D.L., Hy. 91).

baro: ne *to bring up* (of a child),
to train, care for, feed and
train; baro: is a "big word"
i.e. a general word, covering
all sides of bringing up a child.
Cp. vane, *to nourish, feed*.
M. bareo ne.

baru *foam of mouth, saliva*; found
JTB/Mk 9.18.

bata a special dance used in
connection with Circumcision
ceremonies, see UU (Bu.1), and
BB.

batatŋ a (NA) word meaning of
one's own set (wɔ:) in classif-
icatory relationships, see WW,
XX. Lonwolwol would normally
use vanten bül, *brother man*;
(Balap: vanten bi:) or perhaps
batataŋ, if derivation of word
is mainly ta tao-n, *belonging to*

behind-him, i.e. of same parents. Heard, of 3 step-brothers, (Frenchmen who had been on Ambrym): *vanten te bataton rur e sUl, men it was bataten they were 3*. Heard in church, 29/8/48, when Futuna men were present: *God memae er yem e bataton, God has made (lit. makes) us-all we are brothers*.

bate- head of-, (suffix-taking noun); *top part of -*. See Gram. 28. *batok*, *my head*; *batom*, *your head*; *baten*, *his head*; etc. So: *bate-li-ol*, *coconut-tree-top*; *baten ol*, (and) *baten bwele-ol*, *the small circular top of the coconut (shell), broken out (for drinking)*. Independent form: *bwer*.

Dialects:- PV: *burU-k*, *bare-m*, *bare-n*; Ses: *bwetU-k*, *botom*, *bwete-n*, etc. B: *mbwetU-k*, *mbatom*, *mbate-n*, etc. CC: *batok*, etc. NA:(M) *boton*, *botom*, *bete-n*, etc. FB: *barok*, *barom*, *bare-n*, etc.

bateha reef. (? Derived from *bate-*). (Ha, the northern district, where is a big reef). PV: *sø*; NA: *bweteha*.

bate-siel (*bate-siel*) the rubbish area around a village, used for (un)sanitary purposes. Cp. JTB/Mk 7.19, for *the draught*. e.g. *me-an lon siel, he goes into the bush*. NA: *bete-siel*, *basll*.

bati red mat (from Ra: Pentecost).

Cp. *hubeti*. Probably used originally mainly, or exclusively, in North Ambrym.

bati-bahel a bird, (perhaps) the cardinal honey-eater. (lit. *red-mat* (of) bird).

bato a cult, a secret society, grade of witchcraft practice and ceremony; see II; inside the *bato fence*, during the ceremonies, most of the *fan-kon* distinctions are set aside, so that chiefs of various grades eat together, etc. though not the Mals. See photo, R. Lamb, "Saints and Savages", facing p. 278. Ornate images in sitting posture, are set up in a row.

batutu (1) *an image, a low image* (without hands), e.g. E.10, *rar geh ne, tae berañ, te batutu, they worked (and) cut an image (berañ), it was (a) batutu*. Cp. photo, R. Lamb, "Saints and Savages", facing p. 122. Sometimes the *batutu* stood beside a *mage, image*.

(2) a device of crossed sticks tied together, e.g. *of wild cane* (li to:), put near a *mage* as a sign of it, e.g. when the real original *batutu* was worn out, or perished; thus, *batutu ne mage*, the *batutu* of a *mage image*; and used, e.g. *batutu ne ni, a sign of me*.

(3) used as a man's name, *Batutu*. NA: *batutu*.

bau¹ *flute*; bau bɔlbɔl, *double flute*; see TT for description; e.g. (NA) ɛmrou bau, *they blow the flute*. see YY.14 for illustrations.

bau² *bladder*; *lower abdomen, pubis*. (See Gram. 40). e.g. bau ne ni, *my bladder*; bau ne ɲae, (and) bau-an, *his bladder*; bau-an mU-to:, *his bladder leaks*. NA: bau.

be? *where?* (interrogative); often ɲa be? e.g. N.15, fɔn ɲa be? NA: be?

bɛ-¹ *bodily feelings of-*, (suffix-taking noun); *body of-*.

bje- Used in many compound phrases to express physical conditions, e.g. bɛk mə kɛn-kɛn, *I feel sore* (lit. *my bodily-feeling is sore*); bɛk mə-ɔ:ɔ:, *I feel weak*; bɛk mə marid, *I feel cold*; bɛk mə- mɛr-mir, *I feel tired*; bɛk mə tahi, *I feel tired, lazy*; bɛk mə tɛtɛ:, *I feel strong, courageous, energetic*; bɛk mi jah, *I feel strong*. Cp. ja-, ja,(2). NA: bɛ-. Also: alu-bɛk, *my skin*.

bje-² *thigh of-* (suff. - taking noun). NA: bɔ-. fɔn bjen, *front of thigh* (independent form: fɔ: la:).

beba¹ (reduplicated form of ba), *to plant*; cp. ru, rUru. NA: tɔn-tɔn.

beba² *a big grub* (found on leaves). Sometimes heard as boba;

(which is probably dialectal).

M. baba.

bebi *the* (native) *ground-cockroach*; the name is now used of the ordinary cockroach, not indigenous. NA: babi.

beh *shark*. NA: be:.

beha *perhaps, possibly*. See Gram. 100. Often used with tur. NA: beha ... (tur).

bɛhɛ¹ bɛhɛ ne *to stick* (in), *stick up, stand up, elevate* (especially of elevating a chief to office); e.g. ram bɛhɛ ne elder ɲɛ, *they put up the elders*. E.g. metah mə bɛhɛ ru lɔn tan, *the spear sticks-up in the ground*. E.g. P.17, Mija...mə bɛhɛ (juju hu) ran veen mato, *Mija sticks* (or, *strikes*) *a green coconut on the old woman*. Cp. tu-bɛhɛ ne. Cp. glsi ne. Cp. sale. NA: bse, bɛse, bɛse. bɛhɛ-lulu ne, *to turn upside down*; e.g. metah mə-bɛhɛ-lulu ne ɲae (hubɔn), *the spear turns* (itself) *upside down* (or, *head-first*).

bɛhɛ² (v.i.t.) *to dazzle, glare into*; e.g. jal mə-bɛhɛ metak, *the sun dazzles my eyes*; jal mi-bɛhɛ mə-vjüja:, *the sun is dazzling bright*. Cp. tUɲ ne. NA: r^ənu, rnu; e.g. jal mə-rnu metan.

bɛl, bɛlta *lightning*; (bɛl, *light*; ta, *to cut, chop*). e.g. bɛl mə-r^əbɛl, *the lightning flashes*. Cp. kɔruru, *thunder*.

Dialects:- (IN. bila): PV:
 mbe:; Ses: mbe:, and mbeata;
 B: mbata; CC: belta; NA:
 bel, belta, balta. (PV: also
 mbata).

bela:¹, b^wela: a lie; (cp. r^əha-
 an). e.g. vantaŋ bela:, a
 man (for) lying; e.g. sinca
 on nɔr kate, me bela:, don't
 you believe (it), it is a lie.

Bela:, Bela² a man's name.

belah jaw; especially of pig(s)
 sacrificed for faŋ-kɔn graduat-
 ion ceremonies; hence, too,
 the tabu marks on trees to mark
 them as belonging to chiefs
 of higher grades of faŋkɔn
 (tabu fires); the marks are
 roughly like pigs' jaws, e.g.
 seen by the writer near Fantan
 village, 5/5/45; cp. nena-an.
 e.g. belah ne ni, my jaw;
 belah-kolo, used for 'mumps',
 (lit. jaw swell up), - so
 heard in 1948. NA: bala.

ben¹(n.) sail (of canoe or boat);
 originally a plaited mat
 (hob^weti, hubeti) was used.
 NA: ben; PV: emben.

ben² beads; cp. wae, wae.
 NA: use waje.

benbenu a hoe. See root b^wenu,
 to bend.

bəŋaŋ (to be) open; e.g. buIUn-
 fan ma-bəŋaŋ, his mouth is
 open. NA: bŋaŋ.

b^ɛɔ- cheek of- (face of-); e.g.

bɛɔk, my cheek. (RL/LK 6.29,
 bium, your cheek). NA: (same).
 (Query: wɔb^ɛo-, ankle; meb^ɛɔ-,
 grandmother; are they possibly
 connected with this root)?

bəralmen wild kava, (whose leaves
 are used in exorcism, see EE.2).
 e.g. EE.2, ŋae ma kibite wahi
 li-bəralmen, he breaks off a
 branch of wild kava tree. (men,
 ripe).

bəraŋ, b^wəraŋ a small balck-palm
 image, often with face and
 hands; see photo, RL: "Saints
 and Savages", facing p.122,
 used in faŋkɔn and other ritual;
 see GG; also DD.20, (of Death
 ceremonies) ram kil-kile bəraŋ
 ŋɛ, they set up bəraŋ images;
 e.g. E.10, (of faŋkɔn ritual)
 bəraŋ te batutu, bwlca na geɛ
 mene gamsUl, a bəraŋ image,
 it was a batutu, I shall buy it
 from you-few. bəraŋ is also
 the name of a low grade of
 faŋkɔn; see GG. bəraŋ-ver,
 the name of a faŋ-kɔn grade;
 see GG. A bəraŋ stands near
 stones; the chief stands on
 the stones to kill pigs to become
 bəraŋ-ver. (These 2 low grades
 of faŋkɔn found also in the
 grades open to Mals' wives).

bere- (also: b^were-), adult of-,
 mature one of -; (suffix-taking
 noun), used of animals; e.g.
 bere-to, a (grown) fowl; bere-
 barbar, an adult sow. NA: bela-,
 b^wela-.

- Berkolkol legendary primal Person, with some creative power, see R. Also B^werkolkol. (lit. *head-itch-itch*). In R. Berkolkol is opposed to Bunjam. NA: Bar-kol-kol. In J.33, ber-kol-kol is used for *itchy head*.
- berUm *headache*. Cp: b^wer. NA: berUm.
- besa *to paint flashly* (as in Bato images, see II.(b), 29: NA: emallŋi woulute mijen ge emabsa, *they put its feathers like as they paint it* (flashly), (in this way: $\begin{matrix} \vee \\ \vee \\ \vee \end{matrix}$)).
- beta *breadfruit* (of which there are many kinds, distinguished by names, the species being a qualifying word after beta. libta, *breadfruit tree* (i.e. li-beta). beta an vju, *pawpaw* (lit. *breadfruit of white-man*). NA: beta. e.g. Ver ne beta, *Stone of breadfruit* (the name of a special Rock on the N.E. coast).
- beteltel *an old garden, the year-before's garden*. Also, heard: boteltel, b^weteltel. NA: (?) ulul.
- beti *a red mat* (used in Kuan ceremony) see HH. NA: bati. Cp. hubeti, hobeti.
- beja *spider*. (cp. baria).
- bi: *back part*; e.g. bi: ne im, *the back of the house*; cp. fesimde, (*wall*).
- bibi (v.i.t.) *to win, conquer, remain on top, not go down*; e.g. (heard): rom bal, Jokon ml bibi, *they-2 fight, Yokon wins*. NA: bibi. Found in many compounds, e.g. f^wer bibi, *to sleep on top of*, e.g. veen m^a f^wer bibi man hu, *the woman lies-heavily-on her breast*. h^o:bibi, *to press on, fall on, bruise, etc.* e.g. launch m^o h^o: bibi vanten, *the launch falls on a man* (and lies on him). h^oro bibi *to overcome in talk, debate*. verε(h) bibi *to stamp on with foot, walk on top of*.
- bⁱhi¹ (v.i.t.), *to bind, bind up, tie up, fasten*. Also the form fihi (q.v.). e.g. o aru awa me, na bihi buI-buI, *you bring the rope, I'll bind up the canoe*; e.g. E.2, mU^su bihi buI-buI-ten, *you (3) fasten up the canoe*; bihi menok, *to bandage a sore*. NA: bⁱhi, and: bihⁱ; e.g. II.(b), 26: ema bⁱhi jen raki w^o:r ge hu be fan, *they bind its feet, a few kinds of leaves will be underneath*. PV: bisi.
- bⁱhi² *a cave, hole in cliff* (as in the cliff face near Melvat); e.g. buI ne bihi, *a cave-like hole, a grave*; (the old Lonwolwol burial custom said to have been

to dig down, then in on one side, as: 15

NA: bəje:, bʷəje:.

bi-laŋ a dancing race or game; (whose description reminded the writer of some of the turns of a "potato race"); e.g. K.2, ma je kə: lən bi-laŋ, he is racing in the bi-laŋ; see K.

bll to stand, stand up; cp. taura, to get up. bll du, remain standing; e.g. I.24, mi bll du lən teh (bUl du), ml njək, she remains standing in the sea (finish). e.g. CC.12; and DD.15, bʷlca ru bUl du goro tamar ne Mal, they-few will block (lit. stand around) the dead spirit of Mal. So: bll du goro ɔr-ren-ren, to stand in the light (of). e.g. JTB/Mk 10.49, bll rəŋ-rəŋ to stand quietly. Dialects:- PV: mər (dü); Ses: mər (pʷer); Baiap: tlnjo: (and) mər(bʷer); CC: bʷll (du); NA: far; FB: sɔp.

blli-im door-of-house; and commonly used for family 'line', family; see WW; XX. Deacon wrote bwelem. (For Baiap bʷulim) Also used: bUlu- im, though bUlu- is rather NA.; so: bUlu-bsa, gate of house; for which NA: bUlu-fatau. Also bəlim. PV: bUkeraben. NA: e.g. II.(b), 30, bUlu-fatau ne ŋɔr, the gate of the tabu fence.

bll-si ne see bül, bül-sine; to join together; e.g. (of the two halves of a coconut that has been split) nam bll sine ŋero rom kuku, I put them (2) together, they are together. NA: bül si ne.

blŋ (to be) bent; e.g. of a board, ma blŋ, it is bent. Cp. bʷlŋi.

bio, bijo, (biə:) fence; e.g. A.4, mU su lŋi bio, you (5) put up the fence; NL.100, ram ku bio ne: ha: barbar ŋe, they remove the fence(s) of their pigs. e.g. ali bio, to dig a fence, (i.e. dig post holes, or holes for the sapling posts). PV: wɔp, e.g. wɔp san barbar, pig-pens; NA: jɔu (in a NL). Jɔu-kon, a girl's name (NA).

bioh mucus of nose. NA: büjo. bŋri:¹, (bri:) (to be) jealous. NA: bŋrir, bŋriri. bŋri:-goro, to block (jealously); e.g. veen ma-bri-goro veen senan go ca sinca ne le ne man go lɛ, the woman (jealously) prevents the other woman so that she will not marry that man. (e.g. JTB/Ral ta Lonwɔlwɔl, 1913, p. 17: ni jafu ham God nam ebiri goro, I, the Lord your God am jealous, (where the use with e, am, seems close to adjectival).

- blri-, blrl-² *mark of-, sign of-, scar of-, etc.* (suffix-taking noun); e.g. blrln mənək mUru ne jək, *the mark of the sore remains on my leg;* blri-flŋhe-an, *the mark of the whipping;* NA: blri-, blrl-
blrln jen, *his footprint;* blrln veran, *his handmark, handiwork, (mod.) handwriting;* e.g. blrln veran vantən gō tē tae etlŋ-tlŋ, muten, *the handiwork of the man who cut the drum is very good.* Cp. mlli-.
- blsi-¹, blsl- *heel of-;* (suffix-taking); cp. also besU-, bʷesU-, g.v. *beginning of-*. NA: kasi-, kasl-.
- blsi², bsi, blsi ne *to show (v.t.);* e.g. C.5, (rar) en blsi ne mēne, *they ate (it) to show (to) him;* C.6, rar blsi ne faŋ mēne, *they showed the fire to him.* PV: pshe nē, p^lshe nē; NA: blsi nē, bsi nē.
- blsi³ compounded as blsi kate, *to make fast, tie with knot, tie up,* (cp. bihi, luwo). (Not used for tying up canoe). Sometimes in short form, blsi nē. NA: blsi kte.
- blslnŋge (numeral) 8, an archaic form; see F.5; G.5. Prob. NA:.
- biso- *a navel of-;* (suffix-taking); and in form:- bjüso-, e.g. AA.1, 4: rUm je fele bjüson, *they fast for his navel* (i.e. till the child's navel is healed)...a sise bogon mUru tene go ca bjüson be ma:, *and everything waits till his navel is dried up.* NA: beso-.
- bitu- *plant(s) of-;* (suffix-taking); e.g. bitu ubʷer, *taro plants.* NA: bti-.
- biu, bju *to heat, warm, scorch, dry* (by holding over or near a flame); e.g. AA.9, ram biu ran faŋ, *they dry (the baby by holding it) over a fire.* Cp. bül(2), bülu, blu. See killi-biu.
- bla *to pull* (of bow and arrow); e.g. T.7.
- blar, -blat *dry-banana;* Usually: re-blat, *leaf of (dry) banana,* NA: blar, blat. Cp. KK.
- (bli nē) *to wallow;* found JTB/Mk 9.20.
- bli (nē), bli-bli nē,¹ *to disagree with, oppose, argue against;* e.g. nam bli nē rōlom, *I oppose your word;* also: nam bli-bli nē rōlom. Thus: e.g. jlm ca mu nē gō ca ji van, jafu ma bli-bli nē, ml ca yi ru gon, *we say good that we go, the chief disagrees, he says we should stay.* NA: bli nē. So, too: bli-bli ral, *to disagree.*
- bli², bli-bli nē *to wag;* e.g. (of a dog) ma bli-bli nē glrite, *it wags its tail.*
- bliŋ *to stay, to abide;* (Da says

this is a very common word).

NA: bliŋ.

blo (v.t.) to smoke, blacken;

e.g. II.(c).4, jih-kən ma blo
tehlɩn bur, *the smoke blackens
one side of him completely,*
(in Invisibility Magic). So,
now, of copra on a 'bed' above
a fire. Cp. blu.

blu¹ so stick fast to; see bü¹.

blu-blur, to stick fast.

blu² to scorch, to burn; see

bü². Cp. biu; hela.

bo all, both; e.g. vantən bo,

all men. Most commonly used
in bo gən, *every, all,* (see
Gram. 100) (where gən, only,
seems to mean 'necessarily',
i.e. only all, i.e. not just
'some'). Cp. hera²; tavi.
e.g. A.16, rUr ba ŋae bogən,
they planted him all, i.e.
the whole of him. e.g. ŋero
bo gən, *both of them.* (lit.
they-2 just-all). NA: bə ŋa.

bo⁻¹, bən alongside of - (suffix-

taking prepositional word),
usually, *alongside, near,*
beside, at, about, around;
(see Gram. III). Used both of
place and time; e.g. CC.12,
rUm me bil du ru bən awa,
they-3 come stand by the rope;
e.g. I,24,(27): mi bildu lən
teh mlɩŋək bən wal-wal ɛ jən,
*she stands in the sea up to
around her ankles (lit. it is
finished around her ankles);*

e.g. (seen on blackboard)

kettle mUru ran floor bən bucket,
*the kettle is on the floor near
the bucket; bən wobUŋ go le,
on that day, (about that day).*
bən-ɛ, *about it,* e.g. mesUm
həro bənɛ, *we-3 talk about it.*
Cp. fesi.

bo² smell (both as verb and noun);

NA: (same). (verb): *to smell,*
stink, be rotten; e.g. I.21,
tablite mi jo bə bur, *its body
is smelling (bad) already;* and,
reduplicated, e.g. D.8, sise-
an mo bə-bə, *his thing(s)
stink(s).* So, e.g. vih mi
men bəbə, *the banana is ripe
(and beginning to) smell.* (Cp.
jeh bəbə). Cp. mbə: mɔr.
(noun): bə-, *smell of -* (suffix-
taking); e.g. I.19, mo ləŋŋɛ
bən, *she 'hears' (his) smell;*
e.g. A.23, rəm wə go hu bən
mo-kə muten, *some yams its-smell
is sweet and very good.*

boalU1 a bird, probably the Red-
tailed Tropic Bird.

bobo wet; e.g. e: mo bobo,

the firewood is wet; Cp.
nir-nir. NA: bəbə.

bəbərə- temple of - (bodily part);

(suffix-taking). NA: brə-brə-
(or) bərə-bərə-.

boh (to be) hoarse; e.g. mavjur

ne ni mo-boh, *my throat is
hoarse.* NA: bo:.

bol¹ to walk, to go; cp. lae,

ralir. e.g. I.14, mo bol taən,

he walks behind him; N.8,
 bwlca ye bəl bibe? *How shall
 we go, (find the road)?* NA:
 le. bəl ɔ:r, *to walk overland,*
 (i.e. not by the shore).

bəl², bəl-bəl (to be) *across,*
crosswise, crossed, etc.
to be wide. e.g. fUru bəl-
 bəl, *to lie across, crossways;*
lie mu mur bəl-bəl goro hal,
a tree falls across and blocks
the road; lie bəl-bəl, a
crossed stick; the Cross;
 e.g. im ma bre: ne '30 feet',
 mo bəl-bəl ne 20, *the house is*
30 feet long, (and) it is 20
feet wide.
 nam lɪŋ-bəl-bəl-ε lie goro
 bUlu-ɔ:r, *I put-across a*
stick around the gateway (i.e.
a slip-rail gate).
 ε-bəl-bəl, (q.v.) *the cross-*
binding (of a fence). bau
 bəlbəl, *a double flute; see*
 TT; YY.14.

bəne *then.* e.g. I.3, bəne veen
 mi-jo-tah, *then the woman is*
waiting. Most commonly
 compounded with go, as:-
 bəne go, *when (relative):*
 bənegə te van, *when he went;*
 bəne, bənegə, *then; when*
 (relative); bənegə probably
 is go, relative, 'which' i.e.
 at (the time, point) which,
 i.e. when. bənegə-lε, *then;*
 bənegə ca, *when.. (of future*
possibility); bənegə be?
when? NA: bəne ge. PV:

bili ke.

bəŋɔ-, bəŋ *mouth of-*, (suffix-
 taking); Independent form,
 bəŋ, *mouth.* A general term,
 meaning outside parts of mouth,
 lips etc. NA: (same).
 Cp. lən-fa-; bUUn-fa-.
 AA.7, Bəŋɔro; name of a Feast
 as part of Birth ceremonies,
 may mean *their-2 mouths*, i.e.
 mother and babe; but Ouan said
 it rather means *their days*,
 cp. wobUŋ. bʷelen-bəŋɔ-, *beak*
of-.

bəno:, bno (to be) *dumb; cp. bur².*
 e.g. Timal ma b^ono:, nam wuhto
 ŋae, a ma bno:, *Timal is dumb,*
I ask him, but he doesn't-speak.
 NA: (same). sisebno:, *an*
animal, (lit. a dumb thing),
 usually of domestic animals;
 (cp. rubo:, *a wild animal*).

bəno:rne *evening, the time around*
sunset. (Cp. faŋren, *in the*
morning). A fuller phrase:
 en du li-jal bəno:rne, *in the*
place of the sun, at evening.
 PV: ɔ:r mənək; Ses: peaevev
 (?); CC: fanrebrib; NA:
 tarariu, entarariu; K: tarəriu.

bər¹ (to be) *slow, steady.*

bər² *a short stick (for throwing,*
e.g. at fruit on tree, or at
animals, fowls, etc.). Also
 eku, (q.v.) (Modern: bər ne
 'cricket', *a cricket bat*).
 NA: akUm.

bər wəmdal *a club; e.g. I.12,*

gae me hanve ne bɔ:r wɔmdal, mUru ran ban, *he hangs* -(on-shoulder) *the club, it rests on his shoulder*. wɔmdal is also used by itself; also bʷer-wɔmdal, (lit. *head of club*). PV: wɔmenda:. NA: bɔ:rwɔmdal. See YY.16.

Bɔrɔmbat village on East coast of Malekula, e.g. E.3.

bɔrɔ: (to be) *deaf*. e.g. JTB/Mk 7.32. NA: bɔrɔr, bɔrɔ:r.

bɔsu- probably archaic form of bʷesi-, bʷesu-, *beginning of-*.

(bɔtɔmbe PV. word, (to be) *bald*.)

bɔ- *of-*; possessive, taking personal suffixes, see Gram. 5, 10, 42(f), 144. This form, bɔ-, is used only with words denoting fire, light and associated things; e.g. AA.2, ram fanɛ sise bogon ran bɔ: fan, *they cook all the things on their fires*. NA: bɔ-; e.g. bɔŋ fan, *my fire*; bɔm jem, *your firewood*; bɔn ra-ol, *his coconut-leaf* (flare). CC: hafjɔ-.

bre:, (brɛ:) (to be) *long, tall, high*; (and of time) *long*. Reduplicated: bre-bre, e.g. eji bre-bre, *long knife, sword*; and e.g. JTB/Mk 12.38, ul prepre, *long robe(s)*. Used with tuh-tuh to indicate exceptional tallness, e.g. Goliath. te vanten gɔ te bre: tuh-tuh, *Goliath was a man who*

was exceptionally tall. NA: breo; (and) breo liŋ-liŋ. (Cp. bɔl-bɔl, *wide*.)

brɔ-brɔ- *cheek of-*; (bodily part); (suffix-taking). NA: (same). (Cp. bɔbɔrɔ-).

bru a *kind of tree*, e.g. L.15, mɛ tae li-bru, *it cuts a bru tree*. NA: (same).

bu¹ a *song*; e.g. 0.1, te-jɛ-kerir ne bu gɔ hu, *he was singing a song*; J.36, Vju te kerir han bu, *Turtle sang his song*; NL.50, pu gɔ nam tUhu... puan mUru ran *British language, a song that I've written*... *the song is in English*, (but bu-an is probably the noun *bu* with the demons. suffix -an, (Gram. 7)). See tUtu bu; hUru bu. cp. kerir. PV: ^mbwe:. Baiap: bwi:. NA: bu; e.g. se bu, *to sing a song*.

bu² a *full-grown male* (castrated) *pig*; see 0, in which Tale various grades of pigs, ceremonial and otherwise are mentioned; also C.4; CC.5, 6, 7. cp. barbar (sow); loho (boar); lɔbanban (high-grade male pig); terer (hermaphrodite pig), etc. NA: bu, bu-loho, *a boar* (uncastrated), e.g. E.12; bu-kolo, *a fat castrated pig*; e.g. CC.7; NA: tabli-bu. bu mato, *an old tusker* bu, e.g. L.21; reckoned in value up to ~~15~~ (Australian); e.g. CC.8. See also Buviaseɾ; buwal.

bu-³, bU- *knot of-; lump of-; joint of-; (suffix-taking);*
 e.g. bu-te, *its knot.*
 Common, in compounds, for the joints of the body.
 bu-awa, *knot of rope, rope knot.*
 bu-la, *a knee; bUn-jε-, knee of-; (lit. knot of leg of -).*
 e.g. I.27, bɔn bUn-jen, *around her knee(s).*
 bu-lie, *a knot of a tree;*
 bu-ɔ:r, (?) *lump of a place,*
 cp. bubuɔ:r.
 bu-bri-bri:, *hard clay, ground.*
 (bri:, bri: (?) cp. fri-fri, *red*). (Some such clay said to be near Vadli).
 bubu-rem, *the knobbly yam,*
 (lit. *lump-lump of yam*), e.g. A.25, bubu-rem me baten, *the knobbly yam is his head;* and B.6.
 bu-rem, e.g. B.6, *a bigger yam than bubu-rem, lumpy yam.*
 (In bubu-rem, the reduplication suggests the diminutive).
 bubu-re, *a small island,*
 (contraction, prob., of bubu-vere, *a little lump of a place;*
 e.g. NL.95, Condominium rom jo geh (tobɔle) hanem pupu-wre ne, *the Condominium they-2 are working among our islands.*
 bu-gli, *vertebra, vertebrae;*
 (gli, *backbone*); NA: bu-gliu.
 bu-la, *knee (lit. knot of a leg); bUn-jε-, knee of-. NA: (same).*

bu-kUko, *knoll, (? mountain),*
 cp. bu-tantan; NA: bU-kɔkɔ.
 (e.g. DL's Ms: ran pucoco Sinai, on Mt. Sinai).
 bUleo (nε jε-), *ankle; see b^wεleo.* NA: bulao. (bul^εo)?
 bu-tan, *clod of earth; reduplicated.* bu-tan-tan, *slope, side of hill, cliff, little cliff;* NA: bu-kɔkɔ.
 bu-va:, *a fist, clenched hand, knuckle, elbow: (lit. knot of hand).* e.g. CC.5, bu be ru mɔn, ran bu-va: go tɔŋɔ:r, *there will be 2 more pigs, "on the big knuckle" (i.e. the hand held with thumb at big knuckle of index finger to show size of tusk required).* e.g. nam tu nek nε bu-va:, *I hit you with the fist.* Usually:- bUn-vera-, (suffix-taking form), *elbow of, knuckle of-; bUn-verak, my elbow; and note: bUn veran gal, a corner, (lit. joint of arm of green-lizard, - which is about rectangular); so, bUn veran gal nε im, the corner part of the house.* NA: bu-var; bUn vera-.
 bU-mri:, bUmru, *fire-coals*
 (lit. *lump of going-down, - e.g. of fire*), bUmri: nε faŋ. NA: bU-mriu.
 bu⁴, bu-ne (to be) *upside down, wrong way round, incorrect(ly);*
 usually as suffix to another verb, e.g. mU-tUh bune, *he makes a writing mistake;*

nam hōro bune ral, *I speak an incorrect word*; but also bune by itself is used, e.g. yem bune efaloh-ten, *we turn the canoe upside down*. Cp. wUnu. Cp. lulu ne. NA: wUnu, e.g. nam be wUne, *I am mistaken*. Cp. fu²ne.

bu⁵, bUBU (to be) *round, globular*; e.g. wōmUl mU-bUBU, *the orange is globular*; and (of turning):- mō-kōne ŋae mU-bUBU, *he turns himself round*. Cp. mUl; dleh. NA: (same).

(bu)⁶, bubu: *the sound of the (holed) conch shell being blown, as a signal, especially in faŋ-kōn and other ceremonies, for the killing of pigs; etc. and in canoes, boats, launches, as they approach the shore; or to summon villagers, etc.* e.g. LL, in Kō:ran ceremony. PV: mbu-wUp, wu-wUp(en).

bubu⁷ *rheumatism, pain of yaws, and similar pain*. NA: burbur. (Possible root: bu, *lump of-, swelling of-*.)

bubu-ɔ:r *bush, scrub*; e.g. YY. 10, veen ŋavir rUm du lōn bubu-ɔ:r, *4 women are in the bush*. Used also in plural: bubu-ɔ:r ŋe, *bush places*. NA: bubu-ɔ:r, basll, basiel, li-basll, llli-basll. PV: lōn øt. bubu-ɔ:r bono, *dense, uninhabited jungle*. (bono, *to be dumb*). Probably

from root of bu³, *lump of-*.

bjøgɔ, bjɔgɔ *brackish water; water half-salt, half fresh*; NA: bōgɔr; e.g. Bōgɔr, a *village name*; Ver ne bōgɔr, a *special Rock*.

būho:, būho:ne *to send out (word), send as messenger or as servant; take a message to*. e.g. ma-būho: ne ni nam van Olal, *he sends me a message to Olal*; ebhūbho:, *a messenger, helper*. NA: b^əho:, buhɔ:r (ne); see farir.

buka, buka-ɔ:r *to try to clear (ground), a NA form for stricter Lon. Unka, (q.v.)*. e.g. A.1,3. mU^u van bu ka ɔ:r, *you few go and clear the ground*; mU^u van Un ka tɛl, *you few go and clear the garden*.

bukɔl *the flies that form swarms on side of fallen tree trunks, or on horizontal boughs, or on sides of boats, canoes in the sea; and which, when disturbed cling to the passer-by in an annoying cloud*.

(bu-kɔtɛ) *to break*; found JTB/Mk. 8.19; see kib^wir-kɔtɛ.

bUl¹ *bamboo*. Cp: b^welebo. (Ray suggests the IN; bUlUh is not found in MN, but some of the Ambrym dialectal forms seem clear; see under b^welebo). e.g. 00(c).1, tu-bUl, *hollow of bamboo*.

bUl² *hole, hollowed vessel, etc.*

Suffix-taking form: bUlU-
e.g. bUl ne bihi, *a hole for a cave* (see bihi), i.e. *a grave*. bUl ne foan, *a hole for burial*. bUl fali, *hole for cooking*. NA: bUl fʷili, e.g. II(b) 6. Very common in reduplicated form bUl-bUl:- bUl-bUl¹ *hole; hole in ground, etc. cooking oven.*

e.g. N.13, bUl-bUl-an ml-kike gon, *that hole is only small* (of a hole pecked in a tree); e.g. II.(b),2. (NA) em jen kUkUr lon bUlBUl ɲa hUɲa, *they eat together 'in' one only cooking-oven-hole.*

For bUl, *hole*, NA: bUl; PV: bu.

bUl-bUl² *canoe, boat, 'dug out', etc.*, e.g. E.3, mUsu bihi bUl-bUl-ten, *you 3 fasten up a canoe;*

bUl-bUl-ten, *a native canoe;* and see YY.12, Tu: ne bUlBUl mæna Algoon, *the Drawing of the Canoe of Algoon*. Thus, various parts of canoe:- heman bUlBUl, (or) ham ne bUl-bUl, *the outrigger of canoe;* walk ne ham ne bUlBUl, *the crossed sticks of the outrigger;* wate ne bUlBUl, *the spars to the outrigger;*

var-var, *the canoe deck.*

bUlU-mar ne bUlBUl, *the hole in the hull for the ropes* (lit. eye-hole of canoe); etc.

For bUlBUl, *canoe*; NA: bUlBUl;

PV: wak-ten (cp. IN. waŋka).

Paama: wakili.

bUlU- *hole of-*; (suffix-taking).

Many compounds, e.g. bUlU-bio, *a gate* (lit. hole of fence); bUlU-bsa, *a gate, door; family line*, e.g. HH., where a son of a deceased 'Tan-mənok' may gain that rank by family inheritance (bUlUbsa-an, cp. blii-im). Found JTB/Mk 11.4, for 'door'.

NA: bUlU-fatau.

bUlU-faŋ, *fire ashes, ashes*, (lit. door of fire), also used for powder generally. Also for tobacco even before it is burnt, as it will become ashes.

E.g. K.5, bUlU-faŋ mə ka van..., *the fire ash flies away...*;

(bUlU-hewu), *cooking pot*,

found JTB/Mk 7.4.

bUlU-mar, *eye-hole*, (e.g. as in a skeleton); bUlU-mar ne bUl-bUl, *the hole(s) in canoe hull for rope(s)*.

bUlU-mhü-mhü(an), *ureter opening* (lit. opening of passing water).

bUlUn-dəlnja-, *ear hole of-*; (suffix-taking);

bUlU-mar, *the volcano hole*, e.g. D.2, the crater.

bUlU-melau, *"twins door"*, i.e. a woman who always has twins, a term of abuse used by one woman to another (30.9.46).

bUlUn-fa-, *mouth (hole) of-*; (suffix-taking).

bUlUn-gUhu-, *nostril of* (lit. hole of nose of-);

bUlUn-se-, *anus of* - (lit.

opening-of-excreta of-).

bUlu-ɔ:r, *gate* (cp. bUlu-bio, billi-im), e.g. A.17, su koka gora bUlu-ɔ:r, *let us shut the gate*. NA: bUlu-tau. bUlu-ral, '*hole of word*', used of a braggart, an empty booster, cp. tabi.

bUlu-te, *its opening*. PV: bololen.

bUlu-we, *water-hole, well, tub, etc.*, e.g. P.1, *water-hole*.

- bül¹ 1. (noun) *the glue juice of the breadfruit tree bark*;
 2. (verbal) *to connect, join, join together*.
 3. (qualificative) *related, akin, friendly*.

Noun: breadfruit glue, and (mod.) glue generally, (IN: pulut): FB; bil, bil; FW, K: bil, (bül?); NA: bül; PV: bi:i; Ses: mbi; B: mbi:i; CC: bül.

Verb: *to join, connect*; (in good and bad senses); bül, e.g. awa me-bül mene efaloh, *the rope is connect with the vessel*; vanten me bül vane, veen, *the man joins with the woman*; vanten go me-bül mene vju ne, *that man joins (i.e. lives with) the white men*.

bül-si ne, (v.t.) *to join together*, see also billsine. bül, *of wet planks, as in a boat, joining up tightly*; comes to mean: *to swell*. bül-te, *to lean against, to*

rest against, (thus) to be opposite;

bülte, (also): *to come against*, e.g. I.32, veen te-rɔn, lɔŋ jIn van bülte ver hu, *the woman went under, yes, dived and went against a rock*. E.g.

(Da's) "blackboard" mU tu-an mU- bülte tehi-lɔli-im, *the blackboard is nailed-on (it is) against the side-of the inside-of the (school)*. In the sense of "opposite", JTB/Mk 12.41.

Used in good sense, of joining the cause, Acts 17, 34. Cp. ususa ne.

blu, (b^ulu), usually reduplicated as blu-blur, *to stick fast*, may belong to same root; e.g. CC.3, (of Marriage procedure) taro blur hal gora veen vivi, *we-2 must 'glue the road' around the young woman*; e.g. ma blu-blur kate veran, *it sticks fast around her hand*. NA: (same) e.g. T.3, o blur kote ne, *you fasten it across, (stick it fast)*.

Qualificative: *related*; e.g. marom e vanten bül, *you-2 are brothers*; nero rom-e veen bül, *they-2 are sisters*; jem-e vanten, bül, *we are all brothers*. Cp. ba'atɔn.

Very commonly reduplicated, bül-bül, bül-bülan, *friend*; e.g. L.10, han bül-bül si, *some of his friends*; NL.76, bülbülan bogɔn, *all the friends*. CP. tae-ni.

Also used of things, e.g.
 ɔ:r bülbül, *ground joined*,
 i.e. adjacent sites, e.g.
 ɔ:r Fararakinkin a ɔ:r Magam
 rom-e ɔ:r bülbül, *Fararakinkin*
and Magam are adjoining
 (villages). NA: bül,
 bafatɔn.

bül² (n.) a flame; bül-faŋ,
flame of fire; cp. hewu-
 (v.) to burn a flame,
 burn a light, search by torch-
 light; e.g. mem bül felak
 maholo, *we make a flame to*
try for fish; si me-je-bül
 ran bateha? *who is 'flaming'*
on the reef? (i.e. carrying
 a torch flare, looking for
 fish). NA: bül; e.g. (NA)
 em do bül malo, *they are look-*
ing for fish by torchlight;
 so: (Lon:) ram je bül maholo
 ran bateha, *they are looking*
by torchlight for fish on
the reef. A transitive form
 is found:-
 blu, (bülü), *to burn, scorch*;
 e.g. faŋ ma bülü verak, *fire*
burns my hand; faŋ me-en, lon
 ma bülü re-ol, *the flame blazes,*
yes, it burns the coconut
leaves. NA: bülü, blu.
 Cp. hela(h).

bul^o: see bwele-o.

(bUlu-obo) *to lie, tell a lie*.
 RL/Lk. 6.26, rad-nebulobo,
they were false. (?)

bUlva *wild cotton, 'burau' tree*;
 li-bUlva, *the bUlva tree*; its

young saplings are everywhere
 used for fences; its bark
 is used to tie the feet to-
 gether for climbing a coconut
 tree, etc. leaves wrapped
 around some foods in cooking.
 The village near Nebül is
 Lon-li-li-bUlva, *amid tree-*
tree-bUlva, among the bUlva
trees.

bUmre(h) *dust*. NA: bUmre:.
 e.g. Acts 13.51. Cp. bUmri:
 bUmri: *charcoal, coals*; bUmri:
 ne faŋ, *coals of fire*. NA:
 bUmriu.

bUŋ (noun and qualificative):
darkness, blackness; night;
dark, black; black charcoal
or ashes (especially for
 witchcraft purposes, see 00(d)
 etc.), unconscious(ness).
 bUŋ *night*; e.g. Hy.31 (1913
 edition) lon bUŋ go hu, *in*
one night..; so, li-bUŋ,
night-time (lit. tree, or
 inside, of darkness); nelibUŋ,
by night, in darkness; cp.
 wobUŋ, *day*. ((In: bUŋ te sU
 lonle, *the day before yesterday*
 (lit. *nights it-was 3 today*),
 bUŋ probably means night, but
 could be a clipped form of
 wo-bUŋ, *day*)).
 bUŋ-fifi, *darkness* (lit. *dark*
cover..); bUŋ me fifi, *it is*
dark; also in form: bUŋ-fih-
 fih.
 bUŋ-mija: *moonlight*; also
 bUŋ-ma-mija: *it is moonlight*.

Da: suggests this may be short for bUŋ mijana, *there is no darkness*. NA: bUŋ-mal; PV: b^eUŋ ml nja:.

All dialects show bUŋ. (Cp. malek). Paama: pŋnien. (bUŋ ma mja: lŋnle, *it is moonlight now* (i.e. of a new moon)). For bUŋ me fifi, NA: bUŋ ma-mlem-lɛŋ; (bUŋ m^əlem-lɛŋ). bUŋ-tU-ro:, *a chink, small hole of light*, (ro:, *to be light*), e.g. mUru gorŋ bUŋ-tUro:, *he blocks the chink of light*. NA: bUŋ-tUru.

bUŋ, in witchcraft (ablɛ), see 00; it is sometimes the powder made from burnt bones of disinterred bodies of babies, used to reduce victim to unconsciousness. Cp. llŋ. to bUŋ, *a black fowl*.

bUŋ-bUŋ, (to be) *dark, unconscious, forgetful*; e.g. lŋk mU bUŋ-bUŋ (nɛ), *I forget, I am unconscious*; (of a child) lŋn mU bUŋbUŋ kahɛrɛn, *he hasn't got sense yet*; (also): lŋl-bUŋbUŋ, (n.) *forgetfulness, unconsciousness*; (v.) *to forget, be unconscious*; we nɛ lŋl-bUŋ-bUŋ, *water of unconsciousness*, (see 00.a), e.g. a drink given to the victim, in one form of witchcraft (ablɛ); said to be urine of old, now unmarried, woman.

nam lŋl-bUŋ-bUŋ nɛ nɛk, *I forget you*.

bŋŋhɛ, b^ɛŋŋhɛ *to look steadily at, stare at*; e.g. JTB/Mk 8.25. NA: taŋ-blŋ-hi.

Buŋ-lef *a place on Ra: (Pentecost), where the yam is said to have originated*; see A.1.

bUŋ-ru *yesterday* (lit. *nights 2*; or possibly, *days 2*; the inclusive count of both days; see nonɔ, a common word for *yesterday*. bUŋ-ru can also mean *tomorrow*; the context would clear the meaning. See faŋ-faŋ-rɛn.

bUŋ-sUl *the day before yesterday*; (lit. *nights 3*); see nɛŋuh, a common word. (Cp. wuh, *day after tomorrow*). NA: bln te sUl; PV: bUŋ sie.

bUŋu-, bUŋU- *season of-*; (suffix-taking); *days of-*; e.g. NL.84, mɛm du lŋn bUŋu mɛlɛh ram jŋ hlri nɛ lŋnle go, *we are in the food-season* (i.e. harvest time), *they are reaping nowadays*. bUŋu-beba-an, *season of planting*; bUŋu-mɛlah, *cold season*; bUŋu-mɛlɛh, *food-season, harvest*; (and) bUŋu-mɛlɛh mato, *season of ripe food, harvest*; bUŋute, *its season*; bUŋu-wɔɛ, *season of fruit*; bUŋu-wɔmUl, *orange season*. e.g. I.17, Me fUlUkto bUŋu- Tesigɔ, *he counts the days of Tesigɔ*. (Where bŋŋɔ- is an alternative reading). PV:, B: ^mbilli- CC: bUŋu-; NA: rɛŋɛ- (i.e. Magam, ranon etc.). Fɔnmur: rŋŋɛ;

Olal: (? rene-) and BUŋu-;
etc.

BUŋjam the sinister one of the two 'original' Beings of Ambrym tradition; see R. Really the local 'devil' (sɔnhal), (tɛmar), associated with Fɔna village, Fɔna having primitive associations in Ambrym lore; see LL ('Kɔran'); e.g. Ver ne BUŋjam, *a stone at Fɔna*. BUŋjam is, in tradition, opposed to Berkɔkɔl, the 'good' Being. See also EE.

bur¹ *quite, already*, "for a start", e.g. II(b) 15, *completely, perfectly*; .. "finish". See Gram. 99. e.g. me-mɛr, mɛmɛr bur, *he is dead, he is quite dead*; NL. 76, rɔr kebu bur, *they-2 returned already*, (or: had returned). bur, after a verb, thus gives a "perfect" sense. Cp: taine; -njɔk; J.9, heborɔ: bur me-tah... *the Kingfisher sits...*; e.g. II (c). 3, jih-kɔn-an ...ma blɔ tehln bur mUnjɔk, *its smoke smokes-black one-side-of-him completely*. NA: bur. PV: buk.

bur² (to be) *dumb*; cp: bonɔ. e.g. C.3, a te vera: gɔn rar hɔrɔ ne, tiwene bur, *and it was their hands only they spoke with, it was like (being) dumb*. NA: bur, (? bɔu); (and DL wrote: 'po', i.e. bo/bɔ).

burnerne, budnedne, bur-dne-dne (to be) *mad*; see dne-dne (d^ene); e.g. NL.79, te-je-e burnerne, *he was becoming mad*; NL.84, 88, me burnerne a tɛmar ma-mlo: ne ŋae, *he is made, and a devil is spoiling him*; NL.86, me burdnedne *he is mad*.

burau *the wild cotton*; see buIva. (? burao).

bufih *sea-cow*. NA: bufi:; e.g. at Olal, 4.3.48; (heard): kler fu ne (buri:), *roll it over!*

burma *eunuch*; (used Acts 8.27).

Buviaser *the local spirit* (sɔnhal, tɛmar) associated with Olal village; see EE. (Meaning: ? *old pig*, but vi should mean *young*).

buwal *childless, sterile, deliberately sterile*; an uncomplimentary term, coarsely used of a childless married woman, often with the implication that the childlessness is due to contraceptive measures; e.g. we ne buwal, 'water' for sterility, a leaf infusion; veen buwal, *a childless woman*; lit. buwal means: bu, *castrated pig*; wal, *fruitless, childless*; NA: (same).

b^wate- *head of-, top of-*, (e.g. of a tree); see bate-. NA: b^wete-, e.g. II.(b). 23, emabte arobɔl be b^weten tɛmar, *they plait basket-work it will be the head-piece of a devil*.

Also (NA) b^wete-lie, (and)
b^wete-je, *top of a tree*.
Lon: batete ne ɔ:r Vad^əli,
the 'point' at Vad^əli. (Cp.
hUŋu-). See also b^wer.

b^we¹ *not yet, by and by; ..first;*
(adverbial, used after verbs);
e.g. A.14, sinca ɔn-tiue ni
b^we, *don't you kill me yet;*
H.6, aulɔl kebu b^we, *call out*
again first; cp. hab^we, mɔn-
b^we. Usually, or often, in
negative sentences: toɔ me
b^we, *he hasn't come yet;*
toɔ mer b^we, *he is not dead*
yet. ŋab^we (ŋa-b^we) some-
times means 'still', e.g.
mUru ŋab^we, *he is here still.*
NA: (same).

b^we² "no man's land", *the place*
for fighting, in former days,
between opposing tribes; found
in many village names, e.g.
Ranb^we, Lonb^we, Lolib^we; etc.
especially around Ranɔn in
the north of Ambrym. NA: b^we.

b^we³ *thigh of-* (suffix-taking);
probably dialectal form of
be-, bje-; NA: bɔ-. Cp.
taula (?taɔla), (independent
form of noun).

b^wedna *widow*; e.g. b^wedna ne
ŋae, *his widow*; NA: silna;
FV: bɔdnɔ.

b^welaŋka *the chirping cricket*.
NA: blaŋka.

b^weláte (to be) *all over the*
place, all about (to make too
much noise), *to mess about*;

also bálte, (palte); e.g.
ram-jo-ro: b^welate, *they run*
all about; (NA: ɛm-do-mku
b^welate).

b^welau- *head of (yam)*; e.g.
b^welau-rɛm, *head of yam*. NA:
balo ne rɛm.

b^we^{le}, b^we^{le}- *hollow vessel, empty*
shell of-; etc. used of a
container for liquid, or food,
like a cup, coconut shell, etc.

NA: (independent form)

b^weje; (suffix-taking form)

b^wela-. Common in compounds:

e.g. b^we^{le} ne wɛ, b^we^{le}-wɛ
a vessel for water; b^we^{le}te,
its empty shell; 0.5, (NA)
b^wela-n, *his cocoon*; fan b^we^{le},
a cave (lit. under an empty
shell); NA: fan b^weje:, and
(short form) fa-bli.

b^we^{le}bo *bamboo*; shortened e.g.
to li-blebo, e.g. 0.1.
eji: b^we^{le}bo (/bɔ), *a bamboo*
knife; see buI. b^we^{le}bo taŋ-
taŋ, *a flute* (cp. bau); dialects:
PV: b^we^{le}-jɔ; Ses: leb^webo;
B: lɛv^wevo; CC: b^we^{le}bo;
M: b^welabo; and tu-buI (lit.
hollow of bamboo); e.g. 00.(c).
1.

b^we^{le}-b^wer *skull* (lit. shell of
head); b^welen-baten, *his skull*.
b^we^{le}-b^wer-b^wer, *thatch roof,*
roof; e.g. JTB/Mk 2.4. PV:
vitelɔp; B: vlitɔp; CC:
b^welab^werb^wer (so: NA), FW, K,
etc.

bʷɛlɛdlɛ *clam shell* (lit. cup of axe, as the clam shell can sever a human foot; used for 'axe', JTB/Mk 4.21. e.g. HH. NA: bʷɛla-rje.

bʷɛle lah *a pot, cooking pot, etc.* (JTB/Mk 10.28 for 'cup'); Jn 4.28, bʷɛle-lah ver ne wɛ, *stone pot for water.* NA: bʷɛla-la:.

bʷɛle-lal *trochus shell.* NA: bʷɛla-malɔ ('fish shell'), bʷɛle-maholɔ, *fish-shell*, (trochus and c). NA: bʷɛla-ma:lɔ. bʷɛle-mar, *eyelid* (lit. shell of eye); bʷɛlen-metan, *his eyelid.*

bʷɛlen-bəŋɔ- *beak of (bird);* (lit. empty shell of mouth of-); e.g. N.12, of the kingfisher.

bʷɛlen-dɛlnja- *ear of -* (i.e. outer ear of-); independent form: bʷɛle-raleŋ.

bʷɛlen-sen *his buttock;* (lit. shell of excreta of-);

bʷɛle-ol *empty coconut shell;* NA: bʷɛla-ol.

bʷɛle-rmɔ *empty coconut shell with rat hole* (tomɔ, *rat;* tomɔ shortened to rmɔ for euphony, lit. *empty shell of rat*).

bʷɛle-ol is metaphorically applied to bodily parts, such as: bʷɛle-ol ʰɛ jɛ-, *ankle bone of -;* bʷɛle-ol-ɛ bUn-jɛ-, *knee-cap of-;* cp. wɔbɛo.

bʷɛle-o(1)-ne vera-, *wrist of-.*

bʷɛle-bʷə-ŋɛh ne ol *the thick end of the coconut leaf* (so named because it 'bites' (ŋɛh) etc. tree. cp. II.(b) 22. Also bUleo; NA: bUlao.

bʷɛle-taviu *the conch-shell;* NA: bʷɛla-rəvio.

bʷɛle-ve *hip, back* (above buttocks); NA: bʷɛla-rje.

bʷɛllŋi- *nail(s) of-;* (suffix-taking); also independent form; e.g. A.2, bʷɛllŋi-veran, *his finger-nails;* (also possible, bʷɛllŋi ne veran;). NA: bʷɛlaŋi.

bʷɛnu *to bow, stoop, be bent, bend;* e.g. veen ma-bʷɛnu metene mal, *the woman bows to avoid the Mal;* ŋae ma bʷɛnu ne ehUlUn, *he is bent in his back;* JTB/Mk 1.7, benu. Cp. ben-benu, *a hoe.* e.g. HH. Cp. slŋdu. NA: (? bʷɛnu) (and) mlIm-llŋ. PV: tɔnoo.

bʷɛr¹ *head;* (this the independent form of noun; cp. batɔ-, batɛ-, etc. for suffix-taking form; Grammar 28. Bʷɛr-kɔlkɔl, see Berkɔlkɔl. In J.33, "head itchiness". bʷɛr-rUm, *a sore head, headache;* (rUm, *to make a noise;* bʷɛr-wo, *plaited coconut-leaf mat* (e.g. P.19). bʷɛr-jih-jah, *head strong;* NA: bʷɛr.

- b^were-oujol, *wooden pillow*, nowadays applied to pillows in general; (lit. *head-to be on top of*); see wujol; used JTB/Mk 4.38, pwerouiol; also recorded: b^werouiolol (?); and (mod) b^weroujal (NA: wujal). NA: b^wete-aujal.
- b^wer² (to be) *blunt*; e.g. εjl ma b^wer, *the knife is blunt*. NA: b^wer.
- b^were- *big one of -, adult of-, mature one of-*; see bere;
- beriale, b^weriale *punishment, consequences; law, custom*; (said to be an old word); also: batiale, probably NA. cp. bak-bak-an; still significant in NA, (e.g. RC Mission use). E.g. odlo lon^hta-fa^h, om kUtu bariale-nan, *you don't obey me, (so) you get the consequences of it*; e.g. gehe or^əwene sese ge ebhak^əbe, te:, ok^Utu bariale-nan, *if you do a wrong thing, well, you will get (its) punishment*. cp. jaja(an).
- b^werwo *mat of plaited coconut leaf*; e.g. P.19, rom sl ne b^werwo, *they-2 spread flat coconut-leaf mat*.
- b^wesi-, (b^wesi-), b^wesu-, (b^wesu-) *beginning of growth of-, beginning of-; stump of- (tree)*; much the same as bari- (1). e.g. b^wesu-li-ol, *the bole of a coconut tree*.
- e.g. b^wesu-efaloh, *a ship's bow*; (? also 'stern', for which usually gri-efaloh); b^wesi-te, *its beginning*; (bosu-, said to be an old form); b^wesUn-je-, *heel of-*. NA: basi-, bale-, kasIn-je-.
- b^wesu *a sharp thing*; (probably same word as last word); e.g. nam fen-ε b^wesu wu, *I shoot with a sharp bone-head*, (see wu (3)).
- b^wetel, b^wetel-tel *an old garden, the 2nd-year garden* (with the 2nd-year plants left, e.g. bananas); may mean: the currently used garden once the yams are dug; cp. tel. NA: ulUl; e.g. ra-ulUl, *leaf of old garden*, i.e. banana, bUlva etc.
- b^wejan *phosphorus*. (jan, red). NA: b^werjan.
- bwi: *to go down, be affected* (for the worse); e.g. 00.(h)4, metan we-an tl-li:, metan tl-bwi:, metan tU-rol bur, *his eye, its water ran out, his eye got-worse, his eye became quite blind*.
- bwld ne, b^wir ne *to block, prevent, forbid*; e.g. NL.55, ram bwir ne teslm^əre ne meten ni teban 'school', *they keep their children from me* (i.e.) *for school*; NL. 104, Doctor ml birne ca bUru be tene go ca

bə mau bu, *Doctor forbids*
(his coming) *that he may*
remain till he is properly
well. NA: (same); PV: təŋ-
təŋo. cp. ru-goro; horo-goro.

bwl-ca, bwlca particle denoting
future, used before the future
tense; *will....*; e.g. bwlca
na van, *I shall go*; Grammar
53(iv). (NA: seems to have
no real equivalent; ? beha).
FB: ba.

bwll, bwll *to close eye(s)*;
e.g. Acts 28.27, ram bwll
ne meta: bur, *they have closed*
their eyes. NA: (same).

bwll-bwll¹ *to look with nearly*
shut eyes, (or) with darkened
sight; e.g. ŋae mə-te: bwll-
bwll, *he looks with nearly*
shut eyes. NA: (same).

bwll-bwll, (bll-bll)² (to be)
deserted, empty, uninhabited;
used, *of the sea*, e.g. lon
teh bwll-bwll (e.g. Hy.7), *in*
the open sea, (i.e. desolate,
lonely etc.), or of a place;
ɔ:r me-bwll-du, *the place is*
empty (i.e. nobody about);
nam te: ne heliŋlm bur ran
efaloh, ɔ:r me-bwll-ε, tolo me,
I have looked for your 'cargo'
on the ship, it isn't there,
it hasn't come. NA: (same);
e.g. Bu 3, (Lelan), nam ter
ɔ:r bwll-ε mbwll-ε:, *I look*
the place is deserted...
PV: mbimbie.

bwlŋi (v.t.) *to bend*; e.g.
o bwlŋi veram, *bend your arm.*
See blŋ, (short form). Also
reduplicate.

bwlŋ-bwlŋ ne, bwlŋi (Ul) *to*
fold (cloth). NA: lUŋu,
lUŋ-lUŋ ne.

bjūsɔ- see bisɔ-, *navel of-*.

D

da:, nda:, ra: *blood*; e.g.
da: ne ni, *my blood*; cp.
dia-, *blood of-* (suffix-taking
form); (Also heard, 13/6/46,
dia ne netUm, *the blood of*
Thy Son; and dia netUm).
PV: nda:. e.g. diak ma-mra:,
my blood flows, i.e. I bleed.

dal, ral *word*; cp. rolo-,
dʳolo-, (the suffix-taking
form). see H.8,9. PV: nda
(Paul's MS.Hy. 118).

dalen, ralen *an ear* (independent
form); cp. delnja-.
NA: rʰalen. bʷele-ralen,
outer ear, shell of ear.

dam, dam ne, ram, ram ne *to be*
willing, acquiesce, agree, allow,
lend; etc. cp. also: dema
(rema); mo: ne. e.g. vantən
dam-dam, *an unselfish person*;
loɔ dam-dam, *unselfish (lit.*
man lend-lend; heart lend-
lend, etc.). PV; NA; (same).

damle, ramle *spider-web*; (also: ?
spider; cp. barija). Ul
damle, *spider-web.* NA: dam-jɔ;
damlje.

daŋ¹, daŋ-daŋ¹ a cocoon(?); personified in Tale O, in reduplicate form Daŋ-Daŋ, (Raŋ-raŋ), e.g. O.1, vantaŋ go hu han ih ŋa Raŋ-raŋ, a certain man his name R.: (possibly connected with root raŋ, raŋɛ, to empty out (of solids), e.g. O.14).

daŋ-daŋ² nɛ vɛra-, fore-arm of-; cp. wal-wal, wɔbɛo; daŋ-daŋ nɛ jɛ-, part of leg (above ankle) of-.

daŋ-daŋ³, raŋ-raŋ, evening star.

daŋɛ, raŋɛ to pour out (of solids), to capsize; cp. hɔ: nɛ. (and li: nɛ). NA: (rɛŋɛ), tɛŋɛ.

dɛha, (rɛha) to tell a lie.

delar, delat young adult woman, adolescent girl (whose breasts are beginning to grow; stages of development are denoted by such terms as: delar; which is used of a further stage than hɔn ma-lɔbjoh; ma-mtUtU; jɛmar (mature woman). delar applies to a girl of marriageable age by native standards, e.g. I.1, Tesi mɛ le nɛ vɛn delar go hu, Tesi marries a young woman; NL.10, nam hɔro mɛnɛ vɛhɛn lɛlar, I speak to a young woman. NA: lalar (vivi); CC: lɛlar, e.g. O.1.

dɛlnja- ear of-; (suffix-taking); cp. dalɛŋ, ralɛŋ (the independent form); also found: dɛlnja-,

rɛlnja-, rɛlna-, e.g. NL.58, rɛlnak, my ear.

bUUn-dɛlnjak, the hole of my ear, my ear-hole;

bʷɛlɛn-dɛlnjak, the shell of my ear, my outside ear; (cp.

bʷɛlɛ-ralɛŋ, the independent form).

fan-dɛlnja-, ear lobe of-; (independent form: fa-rɔlɛŋ).

Dialects: PV: dɔlŋɔ-k, dɔl(l)ŋa-m, dɔl(ɛ)ŋa-n, and c;

B: dɛlnjɔ-k, dɛlnja-m, dɛlnja-n; CC: dɛlna-;

Lon: dɛlnja-; NA (Ranon, Magam etc.), dalɛjɛ-; FW,K:

dalŋl-; FB: rɛlnɔ-k, rɛlna-m, rɛlna-n, etc.

Ses: dɛlnjɔ-k, -am, -an.

dɛm, rɛm yam; (hence) year, (cp. huwɔ:). See A,B,C. killi rɛm, (and) serku rɛm, to dig a yam. Many kinds of Yam, for some of which see A,B. Note also: dɛm tabaɔm (? of 'Paama', baɔm); dɛm tobɔlɛr, etc. Dialects: PV: dɔm; Ses: ndam; B: dɔm; CC: dɛm; NA: dɛm; djɛm; FB: rom; K: dam dɛm.

dɛma (nɛ), rɛma to allow, let go, lend, allow the use of; to risk, to let go (in sense of betray); cp. dam (nɛ); mɔ: nɛ; e.g. tɛ-rɔma nɛ han mauan, he risked his life; e.g. N.4, o-rɛma ni na klirine neti-lɛla ŋɛ, you let me go-with the little-swifts. NA: (same), rɔma

(e.g. M.6, *te rma, it agreed*),
tema. (Used with or without
ne). PV: ndema.

deme, reme *to think*; very
common word, and in compounds,
or with ne. deme ne, *to*
think about; deme-lo-, with
personal suffixes, e.g. nam
deme-lok, *I think inside-me*,
i.e. *I desire, wish*; also:
deme-lole, *to desire*; e.g.
om deme-lol-e ha? *what do*
you wish? e.g. N.3, ma
remelole, *it wishes...* (cp.
wohe, *to need*). PV: deme;
NA: din-din (e); (and
archaic sound said to be used
by some old men at Nəvha:
dün-dün; NA also uses deme).

dem-ka, rem-ka *to taste* (of
liquids); NA: dem-lehe,
rem-lehe. Cp. also mün-ka;
himi, hlm-ka; en-ka. (ka,
to try).

d^ene, d^ene-d^ene (to be mad);
see dne-dne.

deŋ, reŋ (v.i.) *to weep, cry*,
wail (of mourners, etc.). NA:
daŋ. e.g. NL.66, teslmre ŋerU
rUm deŋ tebak, *the children cry*
beside me (or: *for me*).

deŋ-he, reŋ-he (v.t.) *to cry for*,
bewail; e.g. nam deŋhe vanten
hu memer, *I bewail one man (who)*
is dead. NA: daŋhi.

dia see tia, ria, *to take*;
e.g. VV.5.

dia-, (dja-) *blood of-* (suffix-
taking); e.g. A.15, diak,
my blood. See da:, ra:. PV:
nda: (e.g. velok me me nda:,
my hand it comes blood (i.e.
bleeds)).

diri, riri *to look aslant, bend*
head aslant, lean over to see,
etc. e.g. metak m'-riri,
my eye looks aslant; mə-te:
riri, *he looks aslant*. NA:
(same).

dle-dleh *to be vague, loose*,
crooked, (to fall) over; used
of talk, metaphorically, e.g.
radlo loŋta fan rolō jafu,
a ram mae rolōn ma dle-dle(h),
they do not obey the chief's
word, and they make his word
void, (crooked). NA: rjerje:

dleh (to be) *circular, round*,
complete; (cp. bu⁵; mU).
dleh-ka, (to be) *partly*
circular, incompletely round
(ka, *try*);
dleh ne, *to make round, bend*
right round, split round, e.g.
nam dleh ol, *I crack a coconut*
in half (i.e. *make it circular*).
cp. tu-ralē. NA: dle, dleose;
tele ol.

-dlō-, -tlō- ...not...; the
negative verbal particle, Grammar
54; fuller form is tolo-, tolo-,
q.v.

dne, dne-dne, rne, rne-rne, (tne)
(to be) *mad, silly, cranky*,
unbalanced; usually reduplicated;

see dene; Often used with
 b^wer, bate-; e.g. baten ma
 dne-dne, *his head is cranky,*
i.e. he is mad; NL.82, (ŋae)
 ma-rdene-dene, *he is mad;*
 NL.83, mi-jo-dne-dne lon baten,
he is going mad in his head;
 NL.79, terne, *he was mad;*
 NL.79, te-je-e burnerne, *he*
was becoming mad; (probably
 bur, *dumb;* rne, *mad*). cp.
 tUrɔŋ. NA: rne-rne. e.g.
 narhɔmtene vanten hu, nardnedne
 ne, *I met a man. I didn't*
know him.

dɔ, rɔ (adv.) *a little bit,*
rather; used as suffix,
 see Grammar 99; merIn dɔ bur,
rather a long time already;
 merIn dɔ, *lately* (lit. *long*
ago little bit); me-van dɔ,
it is past a little time;
 (? can be used thus for
 'yesterday').

dɔ-fan *to sit down;* e.g. I.3;
 see rɔ-fan. cp. tah.

do^we-frlfri *a red berry,* used
 for dye, and for body-painting.
 NA: doje-frlfri.

dolo- *word of-;* see rolo-;
 cp. dal, ral; PV: ndɔlɔ-.

dɔn, rɔn *to sink, drown;* see
 rɔn. e.g. I.26, sinca ɔn dɔn,
don't you drown!

dɔ-ran *to be getting ready for;*
 (perhaps a NA word, possibly for
 Lonwɔlwɔl du-ran, *to stop on it?*);
 e.g. nam doran faloh-an lonle,

I prepare for canoeing today.

dorɔr, dɔrɔr *landscape, view*
of land below (as from hill),
plain. Cp. ɔ:r mi:me:.
 NA: (same).

dram-bahel *to call out like a*
bird, e.g. BB.8, ram dram
 bahel.


du, ru *to remain, stop, be;*
 (nam du mu gɔn, *I am all right*);
 NA: du, (and) do, e.g. II.21,
 em do ne temar, *they stop*
(to make) a devil. du, ru, is
 one of the commonest words in
 Ambrym, and also in its noun
 form du-an. Reduplicated verb,
 du-du, e.g. J.22, mem du-du
 gɔn lon teh, *we-all stop-stop*
in the sea.

duan *way, fashion, custom,*
behaviour, method; character;
business, affair. (A very
 common word, examples in all
 texts). (Cp. h^lni-, for
character). PV: du-en; NA:
 du-, duan; (and) vehɔr-an.

djubɔ:i, djubɔ:i *exclamation of*
surprise, humorous incredulity,
etc. (also jlbɔ:i).

dUn, rUn *tale, story, legend; to*
tell a tale; see Tales, For
 a conventional beginning, see
 L, dUn mi-le ne sa? *the Tale*
begins with what? (le, *to*
waken, open eyes). (sa? CC
 for Lon: ha?, *what?*).

E

- e, e:¹ *to be, to become*; very common word, sometimes *we*, e.g. ram *we* vantaŋ go ram wu, *they are good men*; e.g. E.12, tɛ ŋa e wu-mɛlɛun, *he at last became wu-mɛlɛun*. NA: be, mbe. PV: e, ve (e. Hy.112, na ve).
- e:² *firewood, dry wood*. PV: ɔp; NA: jɛm.
- e:³ exclamation like *ah!*; or sometimes, *hallo!*. e.g. N. 32, 33.
- e:⁴, ɛ: *no*; (short form of ehe:). e.g. J.22.
- e¹, -ɛ short or clipped form of nɛ, often at end of word; e.g. tobɔle genɛm, *among us*, (probably tobɔl, *middle*; nɛ, the general preposition; genɛm, *us*). Often at end of verb as short transitive suffix, e.g. ha-gɛl-gɛl, *to change* (v.i.); ha-gɛl-gɛlɛ, (v.t.). Grammar 65.
- ɛ-² the instrumental prefix to form instrumental nouns from verb roots. Grammar 38. NA: a-.
- e, -ɛ³ suffix for forming some "independent" nouns; see Grammar 30.
- ɛ-baŋ-baŋ *a toy, plaything*; (baŋ-baŋ, *to play about*). cp. kəkɔ. NA: a-baŋ-baŋ. PV: ɛmbɛŋbaŋ.
- ebe *harm, trouble, danger*; e.g. jɛr-van ran buɪbuitɛn, jɛr aru ebe, *we went on the canoe, we found trouble (danger)*. NA: ebe. See kil-ɛbɛ.
- ɛ-bhübho *messenger, servant, (apostle)*; see bühö. (Sometimes sound approaches ɛvühjɔ); e.g. Mal ma-heŋɛne han ɛbhübho ca ba kɛlwo rolɔn, *the Mal sends his messenger to tell out his word*. PV: ɛpeso; NA: a-bhø-bhør. e.g. nam bühö:r nɛ menɛŋ abhøbhør.
- ɛ-bɔl-bɔl *the cross-rung* (ɛ-bɔl-bɔl-ɛ bijo), *or binding of a fence, usually a vine cane*. NA: a-bɔl-bɔl. 
- ɛ-fah *a stick planted for pigs to be tied to it, a ceremonial use*; e.g. note on DD.21. Cp. ewa. NA: afa:.
- ɛ-faloh *canoe, boat, ship*; (faloh, *to paddle*); e.g. E.3. ɛ-faloh-tɛn, *native canoe*. (Grammar 38, 96). ɛ-faloh kɛka, (mod.) *flying boat, aeroplane*; NA: aflo: gaga. (cp. Churchward, *Fijian Grammar*, 26, 2(b), p.46). PV: (wak-tɛn); Ses: apealo; B: apalo:; CC: ɛfalo(h); NA: aflo:; FW: ɛflo; FB: stlie-sɛl-sal, (and) buɪbui.

- ε-f^lŋih, ε-flŋhi a *whip*. (cp. flŋhe, *to whip*). Sometimes without final h, e.g. I,38, εflŋi-haŋla, a *tabu whip*.
NA: afəŋi:.
- ε-fufo a *fastener*; e.g. *rope* or (mod.) *hoop-iron*; used JTB/Mk 15.17, for 'crown' *garland*; NA: a-fofo.
- ε-gal-gal a *swing*.
- eh (εh) *black ant*; (also jeh); (cp. jeh-bobo, *blue-black*, but this is probably a different word);
- sie an eh *dish of black-ant*, a technical term for a *tabu sie*, used only by the higher chiefs. Magam: je: . See YY.5.
- ε-hal-hal *rope-handle*; e.g. ehalhal ne arobol, *rope-handle of a basket*; cp. tali-te.
NA: a-hal-hal. See hal, 5,6.
- εhe *no!* (interjection). Grammar 118. e.g. A.11; CC.1; etc.
but.. (as conjunction, almost means 'but', Grammar 114); In J.22., short form ε:; NA: (same).
- ε-hεhe-ver a *sling*, (lit. for *hurl-hurling rock*). The sling is made of li-buIva *bark-rope*, etc., and is very effective as a sling for stones. NA: asese-ver.
- ε-hol the long forked stick used for getting breadfruits etc. off high branches. NA: ahol.
- ε-hulu- *back of-* (bodily part); (suffix-taking); *the upper back towards the shoulders*; cp. maru³. E.g. εhUUn mU-ku, *his back is humped*.
NA: ahUlu-; tarebe- (and ?) fəndən).
- ei (exclamation), *ah! hey!*
e.g. D.10; J.22.
- ε-kin a *stake, sharp pointed stick*, especially used for husking coconuts, and for planting yams, taro etc. It is stuck in ground, point upmost, and the coconut is forced on to it in a downward thrust, then, by a sideways pulling action, the husk is torn off; this takes 3 or 4 or 5 such actions. (kin, *to nip off*, v.t.) PV: and Ses: ekjən; B: ekjən; CC: hekln; Magam, Ranon etc. akin; FW, K: ekln; FB: aken. (?IN: təkən).
- εku, εkU a *club, throwing-stick*; cp. bər. See HH, 'ku-an'.
NA: akUm; (which is also used as woman's name). The εkU may be used for throwing at fruit on high branches; in HH (ku-an ceremony) it is a young pig (neti-bu) that is thrown over the fence. See ku³.
- εl see si-εl, bate-si-εl.
- εle- *bunch of-* (suffix-taking); e.g. J.2, ŋae me tae εle-vih hu, *he cuts a bunch of bananas*;

εle-vih men, *a bunch of ripe bananas*; cp. irr. NA: εla-.

ε-lulu *a hiding instrument* (lu, *to hide*); e.g. BB.2, han ε-lulu, sise gō ram kōfo metan ne, *his hiding-instrument, a thing that they cover his eyes with*. NA: alulu.

εn¹ (v.1.) *to eat; to devour* (as, *fire*, e.g. P.21, faŋ-me-εn taine, *the fire consumes* (it) *all*; NL. 70, tōlōhō(n) kelbøre ca be-εn bu, (the calf) *couldn't eat well*; εn-εn, (reduplicated). e.g. P.16, nam εn-εn-ε, *I (have been) eating* (it); For εn NA: jen. (Cp. anε, v.t. *to eat*). εn-ka, *to taste* (of solid food); (cp. mün-ka); (ka, *to try*). εn-ka-meh, *to eat without* faŋ-kōn tabu, i.e. *to eat with those of no faŋkōn grade, to eat with others, to "break fire", as faŋkōn chiefs have to do if working on boats, plantations, etc.* also used of faŋkōn chiefs coming to Christianity, where no caste divisions exist. (See meh). NA: jen-ke-me:. (For εn-ka, NA; jen-keva). e.g. NL.97, ram jo liŋi faŋkōn bur a ram jo enkameh, *they are leaving the faŋkōn already, and they are eating-with-others*. εn-komō:r, *to share in eating*; (εn ko:, *to eat one's fill*, (?) NA: jen sUm.)

εn-kōn, *to eat within* tabu *fire* (faŋkōn). NA: jen-kōn.

εn-ku, *to eat out*, e.g. of an ulcer: mənək me-εnku, *the sore eats out*.

PV:, B: εn; CC: hen; NA: jen; FW:, K: ηen; FB: jen.

εn² *in, on, at, in it, there*; (adverbial etc.). e.g. J.1, ɔ:r gō ηa jal ma horō: εn, *the place which the sun sets in-it*; J.27, ɔ:r-an ηa hu gōn nam heha εn, *its place one only I sit on it*; e.g. nam liŋi faŋ mUru εn lie, *I put a fire in the tree*; εn ɔ:r bōηa (NA), *everywhere*.

εn-du-li-jal *half-day, afternoon*; (lit. *in part of tree of, or, inside of sun*); εn-du-li-jal faŋfaŋren, *forenoon*. (Cp. bōnō:rdne, *evening*). NA: (same). (cp. jal ca bUru ɔ:r gōli gōn, (the speaker pointing to the sky): lit: *the sun if it stays just here*).

εnma *to yawn*. NA: mama.

εnsine (v.t.) *to dip* (in liquid); e.g. nam εnsine rem lōn hu-ol, *I dip the yam in coconut juice*; εnsine woh lōn teh, *to dip the oar in the sea*; cp: tonō. NA: jensine; Fōnhal and Kōnkōn: insine; (but distinguish from ins'ine, *to load*, q.v.).

εnsU1 *we three, we few*; (cardinal pron. inclusive, 1-2, trial

- number). NA: kensU1. See Grammar 5,8,9,10, etc.
- entaro *we two*; cardinal pron. dual number, inclusive of speaker and person addressed; "you and I". NA: kenrəŋ.
- enwur *to rise up* (e.g. *of an island in the sea*); cp. fur, kolə fur; NA: jənwur.
- eole *ladder, stair*. Dialectal: joje, j^əoje, etc. Joje, used as a boy's name.
- er¹ *we, us* (including speaker and persons addressed); the cardinal pron. 1st plural, inclusive. See Grammar 140, etc. PV: et; NA: ken; FW, K: kln., etc. .
- er² (to be) *tight, stuck, fast*; e.g. *like a closely fitting garment, etc.* e.g. nam er fan lie, *I am caught fast under the tree*; N. 14, (reduplicated): er-er, me-er-er, *it is stuck fast*. cp. bar¹; ker¹. NA: jer.
- ε-r^əba *a broom, a scoop, (mod.) dustpan*; e.g. *2 large fronds used to gather up rubbish, or the 2 hands*; from rba, r^əba, rja, *to seep; shovel up*; NA: a-r^əbarə, a-r^əbar; a-r^əjar.
- ε-riri, eriri *a fan*; usually the plaited fan made from coconut leaf. NA: a-riri¹u.
- ε-rə:-rə:¹ *a helper*; (rə:nε, *to help*); e.g. Ləŋkon me
- ε-rə:rə: ha Ouan teban han ol, *Ləŋkon is Ouan's helper for his copra*. NA: a-rərou. (f) *ridge-pole* (of house), used of the 3 bearers that carry the rafters, at top centre, and sides of house; see fu-. So: ε-rə:rə: gə mUru kote im, *the beam that lies across the house*. NA: jərəu, a-rərou.
- ε-roro² *a seat*. (rə-fan, *to sit down*); cp. ε-tah-tah. NA: a-rərou, a-tata, a-rərə. (e.g. Canute tUktu mənən arərə-fan va lə te:, *C. took his 'throne' to the sea*. (N: Atata, used as man's name).
- ε-rja: *a broom*; (rja, rja:, *to sweep*). NA: a-rjar. Cp. ε-rəba.
- esi- *stalk of-*; (suffix-taking); NA: asi-.
esi-faŋ, *the wood used to get fire by rubbing* (lit. *stalk of fire*); cp. rehe faŋ. NA: asi-faŋ. esi-te, *its stalk*.
esi-ser-tan, *digging instrument, spade*; (lit. *stalk of dig ground*); NA: asi-sir-tan.
- ε-tah-tah *a seat*. cp. ε-roro² sillie. NA: a-tata:.
- éte *a post* (of house); (cp. b^wer.) éte gə tobəl, *the centre post*; éte kike, *a small post*. NA: (b^wer).
- etel *rope*. (cp. tel³; tall-); cp. awa. NA: a-tel, tel, tjel.

- Atel, man's name.
- ε-τεη-τεη-tre *a refrain*, see Bu 5. (UU).
- ε-teta *small (kneel) club (of heavy wood, as she-oak), for illing pigs, etc. usually ceremonially; (for fan̄kon, etc.) ornamented in front with nena-an, (NA: atata). Cp. tele-ten. e.g. CC.5, nam dεmε lεlε ...bu be ru mōn be eteta, I want 2 more pigs like 'clubs', (i.e. tusked like a curved club).*
- εtetabel-meleh *uvula (lit.? for-kick-food; tēbel, tōbel, to kick, lift up). NA uses phrase: Barkōlkōl mU-tu-kōte-ru, Barkōlkōl cuts it off.*
- ε-tl̄η-tl̄η *a native drum, (hollowed tree log); tl̄η-tl̄η, to sound (of a drum), or, the sound; e.g. BB.8, ram t̄jue etl̄ηtl̄η, they beat a drum; DD.8, etl̄ηtl̄η bwlca be-rēη, the drum will cry out. NA: a-tl̄ηtl̄η; PV: b̄we. (Modern use: applied to beat of an engine, chimes of clock, etc.).*
- ε-tol *bamboo knife, i.e. split-bamboo edge; (etol); e.g. N.36, rahe-ma: me aru etol hu, mother-dove takes a bamboo knife edge. NA: a-tol.*
- ε-t̄s̄:tc̄ *the stick for beating hollow drum. (t̄tc̄); NA: a-t̄tc̄u.*
- ε-tutu *a long spear, a fork; e.g. DD.15. NA: a-tutur.*
- ε-tUm-tUm *a shield (tUm-tUm¹, to push away..). PV: etUtU (PV: ? et̄t̄t̄); NA: a-tUm̄tUm.*
- ewa *sticks for tying rope on, (ceremonial), planted in line like a fence, e.g. for ceremonial exchange of pigs; e.g. CC (Le-an, Marriage), 8. cp. ε-fah. NA: awa. cp. II (b)22, awa farir, ceremonial-stick to-talk-together.*
- ewe *yes! (exclamation); see also hewe: (Dial. forms).*
- ε-wele *ladder; any helping instrument for climbing; (cp. fele, to climb) NA: jeoje. (Ranon: auje); Jeoje, and Ewele-kōn, men's names.*
- εw̄we: *a garland. (see hera w̄l̄jie, to plait flowers). ewi-, vine of-; Used also as woman's name, especially. NA: Aw̄we:.*
- ewi- *vine of-; ewi-jil, vine of yil (creeper); NA: awu-, cp. JTB/Mk 14.25, (awu-amlesa), w̄o-amlesa.*
- ε-jal-jal *the tongs instrument, usually 2 bamboo sticks (split pieces), used for handling fire, hot stones, etc. Mod. applied to scissors. See wujol, wujal, to be on top of; tehi-ejaljal, one of the pair of tongs sticks. NA: a-jal-jal.*

é-ji a cutting tool, knife;
 (general term); in B.4,
 ε-ji-tēn, the native knife,
 i.e. bamboo edge; also used:
 ε-ji b^wεlebo. Cp. etol.
 Cp. wo-εji, the bamboo pin
 (in thatch).
 εji-bre-bre, long knife, sword.
 ε-ji uses the form of the
 possessive which is specially
 for use with nouns denoting
 food, Grammar 10. 39, 42(b),
 142, presumably because the
 εji is the essential tool for
 gardens. PV: jø; NA: a-ji.

F

fa⁻¹, fan under, below, under-
 neath, down, deep, deep down
 (in sea), far out at sea, etc;
 also, in Ambrym geography, north;
 (e.g. leŋ fan, north wind,
 wind from down); (prepositional
 and adverbial word; Grammar
 111; it takes personal suffixes,
 e.g. fa-k, under me); common
 uses. e.g. fan im, in (lit.
 under) the house (e.g. H.1);
 D.5, fan wobUŋ go hu, one day
 (lit. under a certain day);
 NL.67, lonle lolok mə van fan
 ten, now my heart goes very
 low, i.e. I am very 'down',
 depressed; NA: fan; PV: pan,
 pjan; e.g. NL.28, pan mam im
 (written by a PV man using
 Lonwolwol), in your house,
 (PV: strictly em).
 fan-teh, Malekula (lit. under
 the sea); (cp. teli-teh);

fan-tabje:, South-east Ambrym;
 fan-teban-je-, sole of-,
 (see teba⁻²);
 fan-tebate-, back of skull of-
 (lit. ? under back of head of-);
 fan-vlnje-, armpit of-; NA:
 fan-wonjo-; cp. vlnε-.

fa⁻² mouth of-; (suffix-taking);
 e.g. D.22, lon fan, in her
 mouth;
 buUn-fa-, mouth hole of-;
 lonŋta-fa-, to obey (verb. with
 object suffixed; prob. lit:
 to hear lift-up mouth of-);
 hlŋ-lulu-ne fa-, to disobey,
 confute the word of-; cp. boŋo-;
 lUn-boŋo-; ηε-; lu^wo-; NA: fa-.

fa⁻³ to open, to be open; NA:
 (same); especially fa: ol, to
 open a coconut; and: ol mé fa,
 the coconut is open(ed); fa-fa:
 ne arobol, to open a basket,
 i.e. to fill it; fa:lá, to
 open the legs, e.g. BB.6,
 teslmre mo-ro fan ran ver mə fa:
 la, the boy sits on the stone,
 opens his legs (in Circumcision
 procedure); cp. temar fa:-la,
 cp. II (Bato), the Bato image
 with spread legs: e.g. drawing,
 II, p.24. (Customs).

fa⁻⁴ to make a sudden and alarming
 noise, to startle, jerk, to
 shock, cause shock, etc.
 NA: fo:;
 fa-goro, to blast around, to
 make (one) jump in fright;
 e.g. nam fa goro ŋae mU non,
 I frighten him he jumps;

leŋ fa-gɔ, (go?) a sudden wind squall that strikes one, or a boat. (?Cp. fao). (NA: fɔ:kere)?.

fa⁵, fa-hene to clean off, to clean around; usually in compound e.g. I.20, o-kil fa hene tablite, you clear (dirt) from around the body (lit. kil, dig; fa-hene, clean off); e.g. na van fa hene en barne, I shall go clean (it) off in the grass. NA: fa-sene.

fah (to be) bright, flash, brilliant, glorious; to shine; (used of persons, flowering trees, or other things, e.g. a ship; and e.g. of the candidate for Tan mənək, e.g. HH. ml fah, he is flash (i.e. with tusks etc.)). NA: fa:. Reduplicated: fa-fah, (NA: fa-fa), e.g. II.(b). 20, emalŋi wobUŋ ne fa-fa(h)-an, em fa-fa(h) ne oldoro, they put the day for flash-flashness, they make themselves bright with coconut-oil. fah-hene, to decorate, make flash, anoint with coconut oil; e.g. JTB/Mk 14.8; 16.1; (sic) fahene. NA: fa-sene. In D.8: fah ne, me fah ne tabelln bogɔn, he decorates all his body.

fahaver green edible plants or leaves, a general term for native 'cabbage'; shorter form, faver; NA: tabu. e.g. BB.11, radɔ anɛ fahaver, they don't eat greens.

fáhe¹ (n.) a tabu, custom, law, sanction; also: fahe-an; (v.) to tabu, put tabu around; used as: fahe ne, fahe goro; e.g. ram fahe ne ol, they put a tabu around the coconuts; fahe applies rather to a temporary tabu, e.g. coconut trees are blocked for use other than to make copra; cp. ɔ:r ne, (or permanent avoidance); As noun, e.g. (heard): fahe hu ŋa, a custom (there). NA: fáse; ro. (n.).

fahel, fahel-e to miss, make mistake (in doing); auxiliary verb (Grammar 71); e.g. nam hɔ-fahelɛ hal, I miss finding the road, I arrive at wrong road; nam ro: fahel, I run amiss, i.e. I make a mistake; nam fjen fahelɛ gere, I miss in shooting the flying-fox. Cp. helal.

fah-kɔ:-goro to shut; e.g. fah kɔ: goro bUlu-ɔ:r, to shut the gate. (Perhaps same root as fáhe).

faiah, (faijah) strong; short form: jah; NA: hel.

fáli (n.) pudding; e.g. P.20, lUm ne fali, the leaf-covering of the pudding; NA: fwlli; buI fali, buI-buI fali, the pudding hole (in ground) for cooking; NA: buI-fwlli. (v.) to cook by putting food in ground oven on hot stones, e.g. J.21, na ŋa fali ne an mubu,

I shall cook (in oven) his meat; DD.28, ram fali ne lok, they put the pudding (in stones oven); AA.15, etc., e.g. P.6, fli ne. NA: fʷili ne, fʷəli ne. fli:ne, e.g. II(b) 12. ver ne fali-an; (or) wlrih, stones for cooking;

faloḥ to paddle, row; to sail, to go on canoe trip, e.g. J.1, ma rəme ləle ca be faloh, he wishes to go on a canoe trip; e.g. E.2, su faloh van, we should paddle away; PV: vɛlo(h); CC: falo; NA: fəlo, flo (M.8). faloh ne, (v.t.) e.g. J.11, faloh ne entaro, paddle us-2. ɛ-faloh, a canoe, vessel, ship.

fan (see fa⁻¹): under, down. PV: pan.

fan-bʷele, (fable) cave, see bʷele. NA: fa(n) bʷeje:, fan-bʷeli, fabli:.

fane to burn, heat, cook by roasting, (boil water) but not (to cook by boiling); see hewu ne. e.g. AA.2, ram fane sise bogon ran bø faḥ, they roast all the things on their fires, A.6, mUṣu van fane ɔr, you (few) go burn the place (i.e. clean it for garden); NL.46, nam fane an meləḥ, I roast his food. Also used: fanen, (NA: fUnUn). NA: fʷene (for fane). Ses: peane. PV: piāne.

faḥ (n.) fire, light; flare; (v., qualificative): (to be) hot, cooked, boiled, ablaze, alight, shining etc. (n.) e.g. C.5, rar aru dem lliḥi ran faḥ, they took a yam (and) put it on a fire. hute faḥ; tUḥne faḥ; utUḥne faḥ; tliḥne faḥ; to light a fire; faḥ ne re-ol, a coconut-leaf flare; faḥ-fri-fri, flame, a fire that is burning in flame; Dialects: PV: piāḥ; Ses: apeaḥ; B: apaḥ; CC: hafāḥ; NA. and other dialects, faḥ. faḥ-kon, see below. faḥ uses a special possessive, bø- (NA: bɔ-), Grammar 42(f); 144. (verbal, qualificative etc.), e.g. jal mə faḥ, the sun is shining; C.5, bəneḡo te faḥ, rar guku, when it was cooked, they removed it; JTB/Mk 1.30, mehaver go te faḥ, fever (lit. sickness that was hot); faḥ ver-ver, very hot; (also faḥ-faḥ, faḥ-faḥ-tən); faḥ-faḥ, (reduplicated) rather warm, hot, very hot. Cp. hewu-ɔ:r (for hot weather); cp. tel-faḥ. (v.t.) faḥ-he, e.g. jal mə faḥhe nek? does the sun burn you? faḥ ne, e.g. (JG's Ms.Jn.1.24, mauan ḡo mə faḥ ne vantən..., the life that lights men...).

faŋ-kɔn *tabu fire, the sacred fire club, or grade*, (see GG for details), through about a dozen of which chiefs rise, by payment or sacrifice of pigs etc. to the highest faŋkɔn, Mal. Chiefs of each grade cook and eat only at the fire of their own grade, and with chiefs of their own faŋkɔn rank. (kɔn, tabu). See E, for origin of Wu-melɛUn faŋkɔn. NL. 97, ram jo lli faŋkɔn bur, *they are finally leaving their tabu fires*.

faŋ-tasu *a very low grade of faŋkɔn*; see GG. (NA: faŋ-tasum).

faŋren, faŋren-bʷe, faŋ-faŋren *in the morning; good-bye* (for today); *tomorrow*; and c. PV: palien; NA: fanren, faŋren. RL/"S&S, 197, gives a literal meaning: *fire in the sky again to you, i.e. another dawn, i.e. good morrow*; this seems approximate, and perhaps the phrase is clipped for: jal bə faŋ, ɔ:r be ren, *the sun will shine, the place will be light, i.e. tomorrow, another day!* But another opinion is that orig. it was: fan ren, *under the light* (i.e. of the morning); or: fan ɲa ren. NA: uses faŋren, for 'goodbye', Lon: faŋren-bʷe, faŋrenbe, e.g. NL. 76, 82, (faŋren be

nek, *goodbye* (to you); etc. For *in the morning* faŋ-faŋren is usual; faŋfaŋren merin, *early in the morning*; NA: tabUŋ-bUŋ, entabUŋbUŋ: tabUŋbUŋ bɔŋa, *every morning*; NA: uses often ɲa faŋren for *goodbye*; cp. ɲagomare. cp. neŋuh, wuh, nonɔ.

fanreri (adv.) *in the evening, late afternoon, about sunset*, (or from about 4p.m.); JTB/Mk 11.19; NL.103, merom mae school me va ro faŋfaŋren, a va sUl an fanreri, *we-2 make school twice in the morning, and for a 3rd time in (late) afternoon*. Cp. bɔnɔ:rdne. NA: tarariu, entarariu.

Fantabje South-east Ambrym.
Konkɔn uses: Fantable.

fante-bate-, -ɔ- *base of skull of-*; (suffix-taking); (lit. ? *under behind* (of) *head of-*).
NA: fantabte-.

fao, fao ne *to make sick, to make tired*; (see able, witchcraft); see 00(g); possible derivation is fa⁴, *to shock*; o, *the noise of groaning, or calling out as in pain or illness*, o o o.: e.g. notice posted at village, Sinca mln fao ne hak teslmrere, *don't cause shock of sickness to my little child*. e.g. (if you hear a man groaning in pain or illness, you might say:) vantən

hu mə fao nə vanten goli,
miale mi jərəbe, *some man is*
causing-sickness to this man,
thus he is groaning. NA: faom.

far, far-far *to hurry, hasten,*
be in a hurry about; e.g.
NL. 24, sise bogon go ɲa ɛfalo(h)
te farfar teban, *all the things*
that the ship made-a-hurry about.
NA: kɛp-kɛp (but note: in CC.
kɛp-kɛp means 'to pass a motion').
(KɛbKɛb).
far-far nə, (v.t.) *to hurry*
(someone) ..go ca...

farir *to talk with, confer,*
discuss, arrange, dispute over;
e.g. JTB/Mk. 3.6, rar farir
mene ɲae, *they 'took counsel'*
against him; Mk. 8.11, *began*
to question with him; 9.33,
mlm ye farir nə ha? *what do*
you dispute about? e.g. II(b).
22, awa farir, *stick (or rope)*
(of) talk-together (ceremonial).
farir nə nek, *to talk it over*
with you. NA: bɸhɔ:r, buhɔ:r,
e.g. nam bühɔ:r nə menɛɲ
abhühɔ:r ba, do-bhɔ:r nə ta
Nəvha ɲe, *I send my messenger*
to go, he talks with the Nəvha
people.

fasi *food shortness, famine;*
(cp. makerker which may be a
stronger word); e.g. fasi
nə rəm mUru nə ɛr, *there is a*
scarcity of yams among us.
NA: (same).

fatno (v.t.) *to sink, dip* (e.g.
Jn 13.26). NA: (same).

faver *greens, native cabbage,*
etc. Cp. fahaver. Magam:
tabu.

fɛ *to plait;* e.g. Lihehe mi-jo-
fɛ wae, *the lihehe is plaiting*
a pandanus (mat). NA: fɛ.
Cp. héra,¹ vate. fɛ-gogo nə,
to mend by plaiting, (JTB.Mk.
1.19).

fefa¹ *to carry a baby (or child)*
slung on the back; e.g. fefa
teslmre, *to carry a child on*
the back; also often heard as
baba; also: fɛfja, fifa, and
short form fja. NA: fafa.

fefa nə² *to open up, pull or*
prise apart, (as a partly
opened coconut, or (mod.) a
book. NA: fafa nə.

fefah *to shiver.* NA: fefa;
CC: fɛfap. Cp. glɪnɛɔ:r,
glɪrɪnɛɔ:r, nonɔ (nɛ), rUru,
tutɔ:.

fefi, fefi nə *to lift, lift up,*
carry (in hands or arms); e.g.
A.14, fefi nə lɔn tan, *carry*
(and) put in the ground; nam
fefi ru, *I am in the act of*
carrying, (ru, to remain);
nek sinca on fefi fan ral go
tolɔɛ fliten, *don't take up*
(carry) a word that isn't true.
(Cp. lae, hɔl). NA: fafi nə;
(kUtu); e.g. T.9, (NA) ɛr ɲa
fafi nə llɔ mələ ba lɔn bati-nan,
they carried and put him back
in his mat.

fefi-kela, *to lift up (of any*
ordinary object); NA: gur-kela.

fehi-ku to lift out, uproot,
e.g. (teva)..fehi ku li-jih,
(the wave) lift(ed) out the
she-oak (by roots); JTB/Mk.
11.23.

feh¹ a vegetable growing on
stalks, in clumps, with soft
green sheathing; its flesh
remotely like cauliflower
'flesh'; it is roasted in
fire in the sheath. NA: fe:.

feh², feh ne to mock, deride,
tease, make fun of, laugh at;
e.g. NL. rom feh ne er
mɔŋɔ:r ten, they-2 are making
great fun of us-all. NA: fe
fe:. Cp. man-gane.

febo ne, (fe(h)bo ne) to despise,
dislike. NA: fabo ne.

fehu, (fehu), fehu ne to suckle,
give suck, nourish, give food,
to care for, to make to live;
e.g. oh mi fehu ne lie bogɔn,
the rain nourishes, gives life
to the trees; veen mi fehu ne
han teslmre, the woman suckles
her child. NA: fahu ne.

fel¹, fele to fast, to fast for,
to avoid eating, abstain from,
(often with idea of tabu
prohibition); to avoid
(generally). Cp. ten ne,
ɔ:r ne. e.g. AA.1, ram je
fele bjũsɔn, they fast-for
his navel, (i.e. until his
navel heals, in Birth ceremon-
ies); e.g. o fele tɔ bUru be
rɛm su, you abstain from

(eating) fowl for one year;
nam je fele hak teslmre, I
fast for my child (perhaps a
short form for - nam je fele
barbar teban hak teslmre,
I keep off (eating) pig because
of my child; nam fele teh,
I keep away from the sea.
fel-fel, fel-fele, redupl. form
may indicate a beginning to fast,
or a sharing in avoiding some-
thing. Used, Acts 20.29,
sinca ran fele sheep ne, they
will not spare the sheep.
fel-fel gorɔ, to fast 'around'
(something). Cp. lɪŋkabri ne,
to desist from, leave off...
NA: fel; PV. bɔŋɔ. e.g. D.7,
te fel wobUŋ te lim, he fasted
for 5 days.

fel² to gather : is fel-kUru,
to gather together, e.g.
JTB/Mk 6.43. mavan fele ne
juju kɔnkɔn ŋaru..., she goes..
gathers 2 sour coconuts..

fele, fele to climb (v.i.t.).
usu. fle, fəle. e.g. F.2,
temar tefele van mɛrɛ, a 'devil'
climbed and went aloft. Cp.
gal, to climb with hands; lUk,
to climb (of plants); NA:
fje, e.g. G.2.

felak, felakte (to try), (to try
for); see Gram. 72; used after
verb, e.g. P.4, rom te: felakte,
rodɔ lŋka, they-2 try to look,
they don't see. NA: felan,
felan te. PV: belakte.

fɛlak-e, fɛlak-ɛ, *money, to ask for money.*

hɔro fɛlakte, *to discuss, try to talk, (e.g. Jn, 11.53).*

e.g. nam je geh fɛlakte 'engine' ca bu, *I am trying-to-repair the engine (it will be good. e.g. nam je tah*

fɛlakte ca bɛmɛ, *I am waiting-to-see if he comes; lɔŋta fɛlakte, to try to hear.*

tɔm fɛlak, *to try to touch, or reach;*

fɛlak wɛ, *to be thirsty, try to find water; e.g. nam fɛlak wɛ ca na mnu vjoh su hu, I am thirsty to drink a coconut. P.15, nam jo fɛlak wɛ, I am thirsting for water. NA: fɛlaŋ wɛ.*

fɛllɪkte *to peel (e.g. a nut, fruit); to pare (finger-nails);* cp. kɪntɛ. Also (? dial.) fɪllɪkte, fɪlakte. NA: fɛllɪŋti. (Cp. te², te-ku).

fɛn fjɛn, fɛnɛ *to shoot (with bow and arrow); e.g. mɪ fɛnɛ han tɛ:, he shoots his arrow; Dialects: PV: piɛn; B: piɛn; Ses: piɛn; CC: fɛn; NA: (most dialects) fɛn; Olal: fjɛn.*

fɛntan, *target; the target of the game in which players shoot with bows and arrows at the butt of a coconut leaft stem, set up-right in ground 20 or 30 yards away; after all have shot, each picks up his own arrow*

from where it has fallen, almost unerringly. Cp. NN. fjɛn-fahɛɛ, to miss in shooting; e.g. nam fjɛn fahɛɛ gɛrɛ, I shoot-miss the flying fox.

fɛsi, fɛsi nɛ *near, close to, almost, (etc.), about, approximate(ly); soon. e.g. NL.77, fɛsi nɛ Christmas, close to Christmas; NA: fasi: PV: bɛtɛ(nɛ), pɛtɛ. (Cp; beha tur, perhaps..; bɔ⁻¹, alongside of-).*

fɛslɪmde, fɛslɪmrɛ *wall (of house); cp. bi: . NA: fasiɪmde.*

fɛ-ta-ha, ha *the dialect of North Ambrym; fɛ, NA. to speak; verɛ ha, the north district.*

fɛgɔ-fɛgɔ: (v.i.) *to sound, make a noise; used e.g. of wind, sea, tree moving in wind, etc. e.g. tɛh mi-jɛ-fɛgɔ-fɛgɔ:, the sea is making a noise. NA: fɛgɔ-fɛgɔ:r.*

fɪfɪ¹ (usu. of darkness, bUŋ), *to cover, come on, overtake; e.g. P.6, bwica bUŋ bɛ-fɪfɪ, the darkness will overtake (you); JG's MS.Jn.1.5, bUŋ vivi; see fɪhɪ, fɪh-fɪh. e.g. VV.4, ram van, lɔŋ, tabɪlbUŋ fɪfɪ, they go, well, darkness covers. NA: mlɛmlɛŋ.*

fɪfɪ (nɛ)² *to share, divide, distribute, take parts of, (espec. of ceremonial gifts,*

- food, pigs, etc.), e.g. DD.26, *Mal tolo fifi ne barbar ne, a Mal does not divide the pigs; mo-kon ne Mal, it is tabu for a Mal.* e.g. NL.104, *hegevaan...nam fifi ne tobol(1)e teacher bogon, the present, I've divided (it) between all the teachers.* e.g. CC.13. Cp. 11q-hoho ne. NA: (same).
- fifjo, fifo (adj.) *white*; e.g. A.22, of yam. NA: fɔfjo; *older, fɔfɔ.* (Not usually used of the hair, for which use, see wo:).
- 'fih, ('bihi) *to bind up, fasten, (cover);* (cp. fifi¹).
- fih-fih, fi-fih redupl. used reflexively, e.g. *jafu ne go ram-fih-fih, the chiefs who 'tie themselves up', i.e. use the "nambas", penis-wrappers, i.e. 'bushmen'. Also, used for darkness, e.g. D.17, bwlca buq bi-jo-fih-fih, the darkness will be binding (rar, on us; gorɔ er, around us).* *fi-h-gogo ne bulbul-ten, to tie up a canoe, bind and repair it.* *fi-h-kate, to hold around, hold back (e.g. a man from fighting).* (E.2). *fi-h-kate-kuku, to tie together.* NA: fi-kete.
- fillkte *to peel, take the skin off..; see fellkte, fulakte.* e.g. *fillkte alu pumpkin, Take skin off a pumpkin.* NA: fillnti.
- fiqhe *to whip, hit* (usu. with small twig, stick, or whip); e.g. Mk.10.34 (JTB). See e-fiqih, *a whip.* Cp. tjue, tiue. NA: fiqhi.
- fir, fi:r *to dig out;* (cp. ali, vlsi). e.g. *fir fali, to dig out a pudding (from the ground oven);* e.g. D.5, *o van va fir kebu ne ham veen go memer bur, you go and dig out again your wife who is dead;* NA: rate, rara; e.g. rate bulbul, *to dig out a hole (for a pudding).*
- fiten (to be) *true, truly;* e.g. NL.87, *mer lo no:r kate qae teban go tolo e jafu fiten, we don't believe him because he is not the true 'master' (or lord); etc. etc.* PV: petem; FB: waten; NA: fetln (fetln).
- fjo, fio *to make a feast for, to sacrifice for, to make holy; a ceremonial word;* e.g. DD.13 (of Death ceremonies), *bu mato, bwlca Mal bi-fjo-ne-an ne, an old tusker-pig, the Mal will be 'sacrificed to' (hallowed) with it.* NA: fjo:r, fio:r.
- fiu¹, fju *to cough;* *fjuan, a cough;* NA: viur, vjur, (also vjür).
- fiu², fju *to calm down* (of the sea); NA: rau.

fle, fle to climb; (short form of fele, fele); fle ne ol, to climb a coconut (tree); e.g. H.4, barbar ma tōweka ca ba fle, the pig tries to climb.. NA: fje.

fli⁻¹, fli-fli (ne), fli-flik ne to deny (whether denial is true or false); e.g. Jn.18.37, Peter te-flifli ne, P. denied; also used w. object, e.g. P: teflifli ne lesu, P. denied Jesus; (or) te-fliflik ne ca tolohon kelbare lesu, he denied (if) he didn't know Jesus; e.g. ŋae teroho hellŋlk, a ma flifli gorō, he stole my belonging, and he denies 'around (it)' (i.e. to hide it). NA: (same).

fli² (short form of fali) to put (food) in oven to cook; e.g. P.6. (NA: same; e.g. II (b) 12, ma fli: ne, he cooks it (in hole oven).

flu to grow hair, to grow (of hair, other than of head, but of beard, whiskers, etc.), e.g. mUn ma flu, his beard grows; tabelln ma flu, his body has hair; also means: to be mouldy, to come white with mould; e.g. ubwer ma-flu, the taro is mouldy. NA: flu.

fō-, fōn over (either touching, or 'hovering' over); prep. word taking suffixes, see Gram. 111. e.g. L.1, te fwer ru fōn

ralon, it slept on its eggs; PV: pō-, pōn; NA: fō-, fōn. (PV: Hy.105, pōn et, over us). tite: fō-, to look after, (lit. to look over), care for.

fo to bury, to cover; to be buried; (cp. tofō); e.g. A.2, tu-fo van lon tan, he buried (them) in the ground; NL.69, memer..mem fo mU(n) jōk, he is dead..we've buried him; fo-gorō, to cover around, e.g. to blindfold, fo gorō metan vanten, to blindfold a man's eyes; See ta fofo, (ta¹). Dialects: CC: Lon: (and NA:?) fo; PV: tevane; Ses: B: tevln(n)i; FB: teane, tl ne. NA: fōu.

(foku) NA: fōuku, to blindfold; e.g. UU.2, nam fōuku metam, I bind-around your eye(s) (with dirt).

fo-kate, to cover, to bind, bind around; e.g. DD.6, fo kate gorō aundon neti-bu, to bind (flowers and c.) around the neck of the little-tusker.

Cp. blsi-kate, fih-kate. NA: fōu-k te. (fōu-kte).

fo-sune, to cover, bury with earth. Other exx. of fo:- DD.3, bwlca bo fo-an lon, he will be buried in it (i.e. a mat); (or perhaps) she will bury (him) in it; DD.16, ɔ:r gō mo-fo ru, the place where he rests buried.

fo(h), foh¹, foh-ka to open up, to try to open; e.g. J.10, me-fo-ka kabūr-lōk, he opens the

leaf-covered pudding; but J.12,
mu-foh kabür-lək; cp. wo,
to open.

foh² to sell, to spend; e.g.
CC.11, jafu...mi-jo-foh ne
netIn, the chief is selling
his daughter; NA: fo (ne);
e.g. NL.48, nam fo ne money,
I have spent the money; (in
a letter in Lonwəlwə written
by a NA man). Also used to
mean "buy", and in form foh-ku;
e.g. NL.77, mesu aru van Vila
teban foh hellŋi sise go mUru
fan 'store' ɔ:r-an, we shall
take (it) to Vila for buy(ing)
things that are in the store(s)
there.

fɔn¹ see fɔ-, on top of, over.
Gram. 111. (fɔ:-la, front
of thigh; ? derivation).

fɔn² where? (interrogative
adverb); heard 24.5.46,
"rice" fɔn? where is the rice?
fɔn ŋa be? where (is it)?
NA: fɔn? In N.15, fɔn ŋa be?
fɔn could be interrog. or:-

fɔn³ indeed (!), to be sure;
Gram. 120. Also in form hɔn,
hɔn^ə. DD.28, man ŋe fɔn ram
fali ne lək, the males, to be
sure, they cook a pudding.

fɔŋɔ:r to fish, look for fish
(on reef, etc.). Cp. he
(ne)⁶. PV: pɔŋɔ:r; NA:
fɔŋɔn.

frat ne to express surprise at;
e.g. (heard in a prayer):

ram frat ne Ham duan, they
wonder at Thy way. NA:
su ne.

fri, fri-fri, frɪfri red; inflam-
ed, angry, flaming; (perhaps
a NA word originally); NA:
ra:; P.19, ɔ:r mɛ-me fri ru...,
the place becomes red, or
glowing; lək ma-fri:, I am
angry, my 'heart' is red,
inflamed; lɔl-frɪfri, anger,
quarrelling; faŋ-frɪfri,
flame; faŋ ma-fri-fri, the
fire is alight; A.22, rɛm wɔ
go hu ma-frɪfri:, some yams
are red; B.5, frɪfri-kaka-vio,
reddish-brown (?lit. red little
bit brown); NA: frɪfri (as
well as ra:); jan-jan; e.g.
Ver ne lɔŋ-jan-jan, the Stone
of the red pudding (near
Naotəkɔn). PV: pɪpɪli.
fri tubUŋbUŋ, dark red.

fu⁻¹, fU- top of-, flat top of-;
(suffix-taking); e.g. fU-rrɔ:,
thatch roof (lit. top of ridge
pole, ɛrɔ:rɔ:) NA: fUrreo.
e.g. H.2, me fwer mere ran
fUrɔ:rɔ:, it sleeps aloft on the
roof. NA: (same). JTB/Mk
13.15. fu-hɔ:, cliff-face,
steep place, precipice (lit.
top of steep place); e.g.
of the stony creek at Ranmuhu,
jɛm du bɔn fuɔ:hɔ:, we (all) are
near a precipice; fuɔ:hɔ: go me
hele-wɛ, a ravine (with water).
NA: fuɔ:hɔ:r, and fahɔ:r;
PV: niɛp.

fu² to roll, roll over, turn over; NA: fu; kUm; (tɔtɔ:r). e.g. beta mU-fu van hetIn, *the breadfruit rolls far away.* fu ne (v.t.), fune rem ran faŋ, *turn the yam on the fire;* and redupl. oru fesi ne faŋ o-je-fufu ne, *you stay near the fire (and) keep turning it;* fufu (redupl.) v.i. efaIoh mu-fufu mɔŋɔ:r, *the ship rolls heavily;* fu ne, metaphorically, e.g. fu ne gehan, *to use wrongly, work wrongly. 'abuse';* fu-rlri, *to roll on (its) side, crooked, not straight up;* used of sun, e.g. li-jal go te fu rlri, *the time of sun that rolled over slanting,* i.e. mid afternoon and onwards; NA: kUm-rlri. fu-ru, *to fall over and lie,* N.38, lihehe memer bur mU fu ru, *the 'lihehe' is quite dead lies down;* fu-ru bɔl-bɔl, *to lie across;* fu-ru goro hal, *to lie blocking the road.* NA: fu-ru, fu-ru. See: hu fu ne; kler fu ne; sa-fu ne, etc. (Cp. kuku⁴). (JTB/Mk 9.18, mufune an baru, *he 'foameth', (lit: he rolls-over his 'foam';?)*).

fufu, fufo (v.i.t.) *to fasten;* NA: fofo. e.g. nam fufo ne awa mUru ne jek, *I fasten the rope onto my leg.* See efufo. fufo-kate, *to tie around;* e.g. 00(a) 5, ram fufo kate

(tinjen) weɔn, *they ligature the gut with coconut-husk-string.* (Possibly fufu may be reduplicated from fo, fo-kate, q.v.).

fufu-wano *a bird,* prob. the Golden Whistler.

fuh, fuh ne, fuh-fuh ne *to squeeze, wring out;* usually of squeezing the coconut milk out of the grated white flesh; also of wringing wet clothes in the hands; 00.(a)7, ram fuh ne we ne lɔl-bUŋbUŋ, *they squeeze out the water of unconsciousness.* NA: fu (ne), fufu ne. (Cp. kInte, kIn³, *to squeeze into shape*).

fUlakte *to peel;* e.g. fUlakte alu barbar, *to skin a pig;* cp. fIlIkte, feIlIkte. NA: fIlInŋti.

fUlUK¹ *to count;* fUlUKa, fUlUKteka *to try to count;* NA: fUlUŋ kea; NA: buLUŋi-kea; Certain leaves, with small side petals, are used to count off number of days, etc. fUluk-fəlakte, *to estimate* (Acts 20.24); fUlUKte, *to count;* DD.30, ram fUlUKte wobUŋ ngalim, *they count 5 days;* fUlUKto, *to count;* e.g. F.2, te fUlUKto ma:, *he counted the chestnuts.* NA: fUlUŋ, b^ULUŋi (e.g. G.2, te-ro-bUŋi, *he was counting*); CC: kUlUm-ka, kUlUmte, (?kaLUmte).

fUIUK², fUIUK ne *to despise*;
e.g. ma fUIUK ne vantən gole,
he despises that man. NA:
fUIUŋ ne.

fUlvi *to spread out* (e.g. a
sail); e.g. bahel mU fUlvi
abaun, *the bird spreads its
wing.* NA: (same).

fUnUn *to cook*; cp. hurom.

fur, fur-fur *to appear, come clear,
come 'out'*; e.g. (when a
cloud covers the moon) abate
tolō fur bwe, *the moon doesn't
appear yet*; mu-fur bur, *it
has now 'come out'*.
kolō-fur, *to swell, rise up*
(e.g. of a new island rising):
bubure vivi te kolō fur lōn
teh, *a new island rose up in
the sea* (as between Epi and
Tongoa). NA: (same). Cp.
ha-ɔ:r, enwur.

fwe (to be) *full, full up*; (ne
filled with); NA: fwer.
e.g. ml fwe lōn, *it is full
in it*, J.16. e.g. na tah
tene ca leŋ beme fwe lōn ben,
*I shall wait till the wind
comes full in the sail.*

fwele, fwele *to climb*; (another
form -? dial. - of fele).
Often shortened to fle, fle;
nam fle ol, *I climb a coconut
tree*; nam fwele ne ol go hu,
I climb for a coconut; (cp.
hiba(h)); NA: fweje, fweje,
(fəje).

fwel (to be) *bald*; (heard
26.10.44); e.g. jafu mato

(batən) ma fwel, *the old man
('s head) is bald*; NA: fwele,
fwel. PV: bətəmbe.

fwenge-, fwenge- *cover of-,
covering skin of-*; (suffix-
taking); e.g. J.13, lōn
fwenge-vih, *in the banana skins*;
NA: fwenga-.

fwer¹, fer *to sleep, lie down*;
e.g. L.1,2,5, te fwer ru fōn
ralōn, *it slept on its eggs*;
NL.92, nam jo fwer ran tUnjok
nam jo nɔ:r-nɔ:r ne gamsUl,
*I am lying down (to) sleep on
my bed, I am thinking of
you-few.* (i.e. every night);
H.1, barbar mlca bo fwer fan im,
*the pig says it will sleep in
the house*; and reduplicated:-
fwer-fwer, *to lean back, lie
down*; e.g. N.34, o fwer-fwer
toto nek sUm^əre, *you lie down
stretch yourself out for a
while*; L.5, na fwer-fwer ran
ralok, *I shall sleep on my
eggs*;
fwer-ka, *to dream* (lit. try
to sleep); NA: fwer-kea,
fwer-meja; Ses: pwer maek.
fwer-tama(r), *to be sound
asleep*; NA: (same), fwer-tamar.
PV:, Ses:, B: pwer; all other
dialects, fwer, (FB: also
fjer?). (Form said to be used
on Pentecost and Malekula:
matur; cp. IN. MN. maturu).

fwere² *to join sexually*; a vulgar
word, not used in ordinary
conversation; a 'swear' word,
but used by a rough person in

anger. Also in form: feka.
NA: wir, wi:t.

G

gaɛl to call out 'ho! ho! ho!'
in ceremonial dance, e.g. DD.
33. NA: (same).

gagaro dry, withered; redupl.
from garo¹; e.g. ren ma -
gagaro, the weather is very
dry. NA: goro-goro.

gahe to wet, to wash, to wring
in water; to cleanse with
water; (of clothes, rice,
cooking vessels, etc.), AA.8,
me gahe-an bonego mo hote:
(the baby) is washed when it
is born; NA: hakwo, (and)
NA: jlm-jlm ne, jUm-jUm ne,
to cleanse with water (not
this word for washing clothes);
PV: kase.
man-gahe, to laugh at, (lit.
to smile-wet with water);
to make fun of; e.g. J.30.
(hakwo, NA: e.g. te: to-ko:r
te hakwo jɛn, the sea came in
and wet his feet, i.e. Canute's).

gal¹ green lizard; commonly
found on coconut trees; its
'hands' (front legs) have a
right-angled bend; see D.7;
hence: bUn-veran gal, the
elbow of the green lizard, is
used for 'corner'; bUn veran
gal ne im, corner of house.
NA: gal; PV: wip; dɔlɔ;.
see also bahu-gal, loŋ-loŋ,
labe.

gal² to climb (with the hands);
e.g. nam gal ran awa, I
climb on a rope; (possibly,
gal, lizard, may be derived
from this root); (cp. fele,
to climb with feet and hands);
e.g. nar gal me fan ran wahi-
li-mango, I came down by my
hands on the branch of the
mango tree; NA: gal.
(cp. lUK, of plants climbing);
often reduplicated:
gal-gal, gal-gal-du, to hang
by the hands, to swing by
hands; e.g. na safu ne nek
o galgal, I shall push you
(to make) you swing; (modern
use of a child's swing).

(gal)³, gal-gal morning star.
NA: (same).

gale to dry (with towel, etc.);
NA: gele. e.g. te gale jen
ŋero ne vjülUn, she dried his
2 feet with her hair. cp.
hia.

gam-gamu to adopt a child and
bring it up; used of the
step-parent(s), but only when
the child is of the adoptive
father's 'straight' line; e.g.
Solip me gam-gamu Bɔŋ-lo a
ɛtUl go ŋero rom e neti Leŋkɔn
go temer, S. adopts B. and
E. who were both the sons of
L. who died, (S. and L. being
true brothers); word not used
of 'adoptions' outside the
ordinary 'line'. NA: gUmu-
gUmu, gmu-gmu; PV: gUmgUmu.

gami *you* (plural); the card.
2nd pl. pronoun, (Gram. 140).

gamro *you two* (dual); the card.
2nd dual pronoun, (Gram. 140).

gamsU1 *you three, you few*; the card. 2nd trial pronoun,
(Gram. 3; 140).

gam-tene *to devour, consume*;
found JTB/Mk 12,40.

gaom *the red and green parrot*;
(also gaum?); (gaom).
Used as man's name, e.g.
Gaom-kon. M: Behel-kon.

garo¹ *dry, withered*; ol garo,
a dry coconut (i.e. old one
with no 'water' in it); barne
me garo bur, *the grass is quite
withered up*. cp. mah-mah;
ton-ton. NA: goro, gro.,
lie gro-gro, *a dry tree*.

garo² *fork of-, branches of-,
(bodily) limbs of-*; (suffix-
taking); NA: goro.
garon veran, *his arms*; garon
jen, *his legs*; garon ne ma-mto:,
his limbs are broken; garo-lie,
little dry branches of tree.

gate, (kate) *upon, 'on top of',
tight around*; see kate; e.g.
I.3, do-fan gate mUru, *she sits
down upon it (and) stops*;
ru gate, ru kate, (to be) *on
top of, to set upon, attack*.
NA: kete, gete.

gege- *breadth of-, width of-*;
(suffix-taking); gegete,
its breadth; gege-hal, *the
width of road*; NA: ii-, iite

ma lam, *its width is great*.

geh (geh) *to work*; PV: geh;
NA: om, (e.g. U.1, em do om).
geh ne (v.t.) *to make, make
by working*; e.g. E.10, rar
geh ne tae beraŋ, *they worked
(and) cut a 'beraŋ' image*;
geh hene, *to repair, mend,
make good*; NA: om sene.
geh hera, (and shortened:
gehera), *to work and finish it
off*;
geh wontene, *to finish the
work, finish off*; e.g. su van
beba wontene rem, *let us go
and finish planting the yams*.
NA: om bon tene.

gel¹ *sponge*; gel ne teh, *sea
sponge*; (or) gel ta lon teh.
(Found JTB/Mk. 15.36).

gel² (? gela-), *rib*; Jn. 19.34,
gel-an, *his side*; also: gel
ne vanten, *a man's rib, side*;
(gel-e vanten).

(gel)³, gele, gel-gel *to change*;
to buy, pay for. (Common word,
both in simple root, redupl.,
and compounded); e.g. AA.12,
ba gele veen go na ram tite:fon,
*she will pay the women who look
after her*; 0.7, ...ca na gele
gamro, *so that I may buy you-2*;
0.8, na gele gamro mene ne,
I shall pay-for you-2 to them;
NL.95, 'launch' kike go mesUm
gele teba.., *a small launch
that we've bought from..*; E.10,
bwica na gele mene gamsU1, *I
shall pay to you-few*; (E.9, 10;
exx. of ceremonial 'paying' for

a fanƙon image). e.g. nam gele tan bur, *I have paid for the land already*; nam gele nek bur, *I have bought you, (or) I have paid you*; gel-gel emphasizes the idea of change: e.g. nam gel-gel rem bur, *I have bought (and taken over) the yams*; NL.52, ca God bo ro: ne ni beha gelgel(l)ε lɔlɔk, *that God may help me.. perhaps He will change my feelings*; gel-hUru, *to buy at higher price, put up price*; gel-ku, *to pay 'out', complete payment for, 'ransom'*; e.g. rar gelku rem nane ta Ra:, *they bought and paid for the yams from the Pentecost people*; (cp. foh ku; bak-bak ne); to-gele, *to replace (v.t.), to put in the place of*; ru-gele, *to replace, to take the place of*; ha-gel-gel, *to change (v.i.t.)* N: har-jel-jel(ε); gel-gel, used to indicate a change of weather, e.g. to a clear, cloudless sky. (N: ? same).
Dialects: PV: gele/ηgele; Ses: gelie; B: gllie; CC: gele; Ranon, Magam: geje, geje; Olal: g(l)lie; Barrereu: geije;; FW: K: gele; FB: kele, kele. (For gelku, NA: shows jelku.)

gela *to disfigure; scribble over*; e.g. tesimr mæ-je-tuh gela-gela ne 'book', *the child is writing and disfiguring the book*.
gelan¹ (to be) *unknown, strange* (e.g. of a language); cp. ɔn (same meaning); ηæ te hɔro ran ral go te gelan, *he talked in a language that was unknown*; also: (Gelan, used as girl's name and boy's name, e.g. Baba gelan, and Bɔŋ gelan. NA: M: gelan; The name may well be gelan²).
gelan², gelan (to be) *pretty, flash*; e.g. of a pattern on a flute (bau); bau go ma gelan, *that flute is flash*. M: (same).
gelar, gelat *the stringing-leaf bush*; re-gelar, *the stringing-leaf*; used JTB/Mk 4.7, for 'thorns'. AA.3, sinca rUn tae li-gelar, *they must not cut the gelar tree*.
genem another form of genem, *we* (plural, exclusive), *us*. e.g. NL.71.
genem *we, us*; (card. pron. 1st exclusive plural); see Gram. Table, 140. So: genem-ro, *we 2*; (dual); genem-sUl, *se 3, we few*; (trial). NA: gema, etc.
gæɾ¹, (ηæɾε) *flying fox*; AA.1, sinca rUn anε gæɾε, *they must*

not eat flying fox; (NA.)
 Ver ne gere, *the Flying-fox
 Rock*. PV: gele; NA: gere
 (Da says the final vowel in
 NA. is between e and i); (and)
 nere.

gere², (gre), gere *to crawl on
 knees, to creep*; J.15, *of a
 rat creeping*; used of women
 walking on knees in presence
 of a Mal (often seen); redupl:
 gre-gre (gəre-gəre), e.g. D.7,
 sise gre-gre wə go hu, *some
 creeping things*; cp. Acts
 10.12. (gre-gre). NA: kəra:
 gəre, ɲre.

g'ha-g'han (to be) *black*, (used
 of one of the degrees of skin
 blackness, not jet black;
 cp. hUl-hUl, mer-mer, tɔŋ-mer,
 jəh-bəbɔ). NA: gəha-gəhan,
 kaka; e.g. II(b)15,16, wobUŋ
 nɛ bato, be kaka-ru-an bur
 bemo, em kaka-ru mUnɔŋ, *the
 day for bato, it will be black-
 ened-ness, complete first, they
 black themselves completely,
 (using fire charcoal, etc.)*.

(gi), glgi *to bore* (a hole);
 gi-tare (or redupl.).
 glgi tare, *to bore a hole
 through*; originally sharpened
 pieces of hard coconut shell
 were used to bore a hole.
 cp. glri-tare, tu-tare. NA:
 glgir-tere; glgi-tUru.

glli:, gli: *backbone*; see also
 bU-glli:, bugli:.. NA: (same).

gln *local, this-district, here*;
 e.g. AA.15, ta gln ɲe, *the
 local people*; orig. ta gln
 ɲe would mean *the Lonwolwol
 people*; ral ta gln, *the
 language of this district*;
 nɛ ɔ:r gln, *of this district*;
 NA: rln.

(glni), glni nɛ ɔ:r *to shake,
 tremble*, (lit. to shake the
 place); e.g. muh ma glnineɔ:r
 mU tUɔ, *an earthquake shakes
 the place* (it moves);
 glni nɛ, glni-glni nɛ, *to shake
 strongly*, (as, to shake a
 sleeping man to awake him, or
 liquid in a container); found,
 v.1. JTB/Mk 13.25. Cp. glri;
 nonɔ; fefah; rUru; tUɔ (a
 gentler shaking). NA: (same).

glri¹ *to bore*; (cp. gi); NA:
 glri. e.g. glri lie, *to bore
 a (tree) piece of wood*;
 glri-glri li-to:, *to bore a
 wild cane, i.e. to make an
 arrow*; a sharpened piece of
 wood (? wild cane) was rotated
 by hand between the big toe
 and the next toe, to bore into
 the end of a cane to insert
 arrow-head, (wu³).

glri² *to shake, tremble* (as with
 fever, or fear); cp. glni;
 nonɔ: fefah; rUru; tUɔ.
 glri-nɛ-ɔ:r, *to shake* (lit.
 the place);
 glrineɔ:r-an, *ague*;
 glri-glri: nɛ, *to shake up*,

cleanse by shaking up (as a modern bottle); cp. tiri.
NA: (same).

glri-³, glri- *tail of-*; *stern of-*; (suffix-taking);
glriⁿ barbar, *a pig's tail*;
glri-efaloh, *ship's-stern*;
en glrite, *in the stern* (of it), *aft*; *behind*. (Cp. tao-).
glri-rēm, *yam-end*;
ma- bli-bli: nē glrite, (an animal) *wags its tail*.
PV: gllie; NA: gere-, (geren barbar).

glsi, glsi nē, (gsi) *to stick in, set up, plant; to be stuck in; to mark out, lay a plan; etc.* e.g. lie ma gsi ru lōn tan, *the stick is stuck in the ground* (ru, *to remain*);
nam glsi nē lie (van) lōn tan, *I stick the stick in the ground*;
nam glsi nē wŋi-bal ran vlUUK, *I stick the hibiscus flower in my hair*; cp. behe.
glsi lulu nē, *to stick in the wrong way, upside down, etc.*
glsl-glsi, e.g. glsi- (l)si la: ra-li-ol, *I climb foot by foot on coconut tree* (lit. stick-stick-foot...). cp. ri:¹.

glsim, (klsim) *to sneeze*. NA: hUn.
gō (general relative) *who, which, that*; (very common); e.g. jafu gō temer, *the chief who died*; PV: ke, NA: ge.
gō hu, *one, a certain*; e.g. vanten gō hu, *a certain man, a man*; PV: ke so; NA: ge hu.

(See Gram. 12, 13). As a Demonstrative:

gō li, *this* (one); (lit. which here); im gō li, *this house*;
gō lē, *that* (one); (lit. which here); Gram. 102, and in other numbers, e.g. im gō nē lē, *those houses*; etc.
gō ŋa, (conj. of indirect speech, etc. Gram. 115 (a)); e.g. A.18, rUr lŋka gō dēm te rra bogon, *they saw that all the yams sprang up*; tē kelbərə gō ŋa jafu temē bur, *he knew that the chief had already come*; (cp. ŋa³).
teban gō, nē gō, *because*; e.g. N.29, tolo heha mē nē gō ma helal bur, *because he doesn't stretch out (hand) because he is lost already*. (Gram. 127-130).
gō ca, *in order that, if*;
mēvan gō ca ba lŋka, *he goes so that he may see*; Ranon: hē ge; Magam: ge hē; e.g. II(b), 10, gēhe (fan) ēb mar, *if the fire dies...*
gō be? (gō bē?), *where?* ɔ:r
gō be? *what place? which* (of two)?; PV: ke mbe? NA: ge be? (gō bē?). vanten gō be? *which man* (of the 2 or few)? (gō li, gō lē shows dialectal variations), e.g. NA: gēli, gēlē; PV: kēli, kēlē; Sēs: entak; CC: enta; Harimal: gēlo; etc.

gogɔ: (nɛ) *to prepare, clean, cleanse, fix up*; e.g. NL.84, mem jo gogɔ:nɛ ɔ:r Lonha, *we are clearing up Lonha station*; 11ŋ gogɔ:nɛ, *to put straight* (of a road, etc.); gogɔ: fah heme hal, *to clean up a road*; See kɛl gogɔ:nɛ. NL.9, (of a diseased eye); (doctor) mo gogɔ: nɛ bur muten kebu, (the doctor) *has quite fixed it up, it is very well again*; PV: ŋɔŋɔ nɛ; NA: gogɔ (nɛ). ol gogɔ:, *coconut oil*; NA: (e.g. II.b.20), ol doro. In II(b) 35, (NL 81), ol doro, *prepared coconut as image*.

gohɔ *together*; NA: kUkUr.
e.g. ŋero gohɔ bwlca ra van, *they-2 together they-2 will go*; (also of plural); cp. kuku. (NA: e.g. njer bɔŋa efe kUkUr va, *they all will go together*).

gɔl-gɔl *to make an offering* (ceremonial); *to sacrifice* (as pigs for faŋkɔn); (Acts 7.41, rar gɔl-gɔle teban mage gɔle, *they sacrificed to that image*;
gɔl-gɔl-an, *a tabu sacrifice, offering; an image, image-face*; e.g. (a native text): sinca yen anɛ melɛh nɛ gɔlgɔlan duan nɛ ɔ:r gorɔbUl, *we mustn't eat food of tabu image* (in the way of the (heathen) village). Cp. nena, mage; PV: gɔŋgolen. NA: gɔlgɔl-an.

gɔm *to swell up, be swollen*, (as of belly); NA: gɔm.
goma *today*; PV: demma; Lon. often: lonle (lonlɛ); goma may be dialectal, CC(?); found as coma passim in RL/Lk.

gɔn¹ *only, just; the same*; and c; (Gram. 100); 'necessarily' (see bo); NL:76, nam du gɔn Magam, *I am still just at Magam*, (or: *I remain only at Magam*); often used with ru, du, *to remain*; e.g. mu gɔn du, *it is quite all right*; ŋae gɔn, *the same one, he only*; me hu gɔn, *only one*; ŋa hu gɔn, *only one*; NA: ŋa; FB: ŋa; PV: ŋgɔn. e.g. NA: lon buɩbuɩ ŋa hu ŋa, *in only one hole*; be hu ŋa, *it is only one*.

gɔn² *difficult, complicated, tangled, etc*; see also ɔn; e.g. bubuɔ:r mo gɔn tɛn, *the bush is hard-to-get-through*; (i.e. full of ropes, vines, etc.); gɔn contrasts with mha, lɔ:lɔ:. Used of complicated job, gehan mo gɔn, *the work is difficult*; or an object, as a watch; e.g. rolɔn vju mo gɔn-tɛn, *the language of the white-man is very complicated*. NA: gɔn. (Lon: e.g. tullŋi-lie mo- gɔn tɛn, mUru gorɔ hal, *the tree-branches are fast, (a network) blocking the road*).

gɔ:r *a stitch* (in native rope); *a span between knots in a bamboo*;

thus, a piece, section. e.g.
 gɔ:r awa, a rope stitch; gɔ:r
 bwelebo, a bamboo section;
 BB.12, ram jo ɲahe gɔ:r su ɲa
 hu gɔn, they are chewing one
 section only (of sugar cane);
 lie ma mto: gɔ:r ɲa ru, the
 stick is broken (into) 2
 pieces. See 00(f): ba ɲahe
 gɔ:r su hu gɔn, he will eat
 only one section (of sugar
 cane)... NA: gɔ:r.

gorɔ (prep.). around, between,
 (blocking); in the road (of);
 protecting; (often with sense
 of tabu or similar sanction
 surrounding a person or thing);
 NA: gorɔ. (?gorɔ).
 fa gorɔ, to blast around, to
 make one jump in fright;
 fo gorɔ, to cover around;
 fogorɔ metan vanten, to
 blind-fold a man's eyes;
 hɔro gorɔ, to forbid (lit. to
 speak 'around'..); NL.95,
 mesUm hɔro gorɔ we kɔnkɔn
 metene Christians ɲe, we forbid
 strong drink to (lit. from)
 the Christians;
 ke gorɔ, to tabu, 'call around';
 bilɔdu gorɔ, to stand between,
 i.e. blocking (as, light);
 ru gorɔ, to remain 'around',
 in the road of..; e.g. DD.15,
 bwlca ru buɔdu gorɔ temar ne
 Mal, they will stand in the
 road of the dead spirit of the
 Mal; e.g. N.5, ..wɔn gorɔ gami
 bogɔn, ..close fast around you
 all; I.2, o ru gorɔ ɔ:r, you

remain 'around the place',
 i.e. at home. NA: besau.
 gorɔ-buɔ, village, (lit. around
 the hole; is the origin the
 ground oven, buɔ, for cooking
 food? or mage lɔn buɔ, the
 tabu image in the hole, around
 which the settlement or village
 was perhaps grouped?). PV:
 golɔ. ru-gorɔ often means
 to protect; rugorɔ-an,
 protection, salvation.

gote, kote across (prep. adv.);
 e.g. lie tUmur gote hal, the
 tree fell across the track;
 te: gote, to look across, to
 be opposite to; e.g. te: gote
 ɔ:r vane jir, to be opposite the
 place over there (lit. to look
 across (to) the place going
 yonder). NA: gote, kote.

g^əre, (gre) to swear, use bad
 words; see kəreh; CC: kre,
 (gre); cp. ahe.

gu nose; (? dial. ku);
 guhu-, guhU-, nose of; (suffix-
 taking);
 buɔUn-guhU-, nostril of-;
 (lit. hole of nose of-);
 liber ne guhU-, cartilage of
 nose of -;
 bwer ne guhU-, asɔn guhU-, point
 of nose of-; NA: guhu-, kuhu-;
 also (?archaic) Bu.4, gUsUŋ-e..

guku to help in (work), to relieve
 (of work, etc.); NL.106,
 ma remelɔle ca bu (gugu) gehan
 ha Jafu biwene tɔmjan, he wants
 to help in the Lord's work like

his father; Batlk mu guku
gehan nane ni, *B. relieves me
of work*, (takes the work
from me); perhaps root meaning
is 'remove'; e.g. C.5, bonego
(rem) te faq rar guku..., *when
the yam was cooked, they took
it out* (of the fire); NA:
gur-ku. Cp. autUrku, utUrku.

gU1¹ *to rub*; J.34, 55, gU1 hera,
to rub (mess) *all off*; and:
gU1UgUlu, *to keep rubbing*;
thus, of massaging; and BB.7,
of leaf ointment soothing a
sore (in Circumcision rites),
toptom go ma gU1U-gU1u mo
lolo: bur, *the leaf ointment
which 'rubs' (soothes) it is
'soft' quite*;
to: gU1U-gU1u, *to wound*.

gU1-gU1, (kU1-kU1) name of a
faṅkɔn grade; see GG. (Diary
notes, 4.11.33, from notes of
JG and Alek); RL/S&S, p.121:
gU1gU1; and my CC. notes
show gU1gU1; but consonants
may not be absolutely distinct.

gUm *to hold by a grip around..*;
cp. hal;
gUm gorɔ mavjur-an, *to hold
round his throat, to choke..*
gUm kate, *to hold fast, capture,*
etc.; e.g. BB.4, wUrUn mu-gUm
kate teslmre, *his mother's
kinsman holds the boy fast*
(in Circumcision rites); NL.1,
gUm kate 'school', *to take on
'school work', teaching*; NA:
gUm kete.

gUm kere, *to drop*, (lit. to
hold amiss);
gUm titi, gUm titi, *to hold
and care for*; NL.71, lon
lɔlkeke ha God go mu gUm
titi er, *in the love of God*
(Who, which) *holds-care for
us all*. NA: gUm sene.

(gur), gur-gur (to be) *narrow*;
NA: ujujir. (Cp. er, er-er);
e.g. ca na van lon hele-hele
ne ver, mU gur-gur, sinca nan
van, *if I go into the cleft of
the rock, it is narrow, I
couldn't go*.

H

ha¹ *of*; (possessive; ha is the
form used with most common nouns
of ordinary significance, see
Gram. 10, 112, 141..). Takes
personal pronom. suffixes to
form personal possessives;
e.g. hak, *my, mine*; NA: mənə-,
mənə- (Gram. 141), M.8. (məna-,
məne-); FB: sa-; PV: se-, se-.

ha?² *what?* (interrogative);
ha si? *whose?* (lit. of whom?).
PV: si se? si se?
ha ɲa li? *what's this?* m^we mə
ha? *what's he doing?* (possibly
contraction for mə mae ha?);
(NA: mam ha?). PV: sowe?
CC: sa? NA: ha?

ha:³ (adv.) *more or less*
permanently; for ever; (almost
the same as bur sometimes);
e.g. mUru ha, *he stops and
stops...* (as, e.g. when

blocked from going home by rain); *efaloh mi je van ha:*, *the ship is going past*, (i.e. is quite leaving us); J.23, *nam me ru ha: na li*, *I am come to stay here more or less permanently*. NA: *tam*, (mtɔ).

ha⁴ *the northern district of Ambrym*, (as referred to by Dip Point people); e.g. *ta ha*, *the north folk*; *ral ta vere ha*, *the language of North Ambrym*; NA: *har*, (har^ə); thus: *fe ta ha*, *the north dialect* (NA: *fe*, *to speak*).

ha⁵ *croton*; *li-ha*, *croton bush*; *lon-ha*, *among the crotons'* (the name of the site where the Presbyterian Mission house stands).

ha⁶ *to sit, sit on*; NA: *ha*. JTB/Mk 11.7, *teha ran*, *He sat on it*; redupl: *haha*, (and) *heha*, *to sit, be seated*, e.g. J.26, 27, *o heha ran hevak?* *you'll sit on what part of me?* *ha-bur*, *ha-fur*, *to stoop, to squat*; e.g. F.4, *te hafud teban* (the devil) *squatted down by it*; Jn. 8.6. NA: *ha-bur*. (harɔn prob. from this root, *to keep steady, to remain quiet*).

ha:⁷ *to shift, shift slightly; to drift* (of a boat); *to turn*, etc. e.g. *efaloh me ha: ne(nae)*, *the boats drifts*, (lit. shifts - itself);

Acts 18, 7: *ha:van*, *to remove, depart from*.

haha:ne, *to make to go away, back; to push back*; e.g.

nam haha:kebu ne ni teban tutu-an, *I draw myself back from fighting*; *haha:kebu*, *to draw back*, JTB/Mk 14.27.

haha:ne, *to abolish*; e.g.

jem haha:ne duan wo go hu, mUnjok bur, *we have done away with some customs, they are quite obsolete* (e.g. cannibalism).

haha:gorɔ, *to block* (as, 2 persons fighting).

ha: koku, *to throw away, take off* (prob. this root);

ha: lulu ne, *to turn upside down*.

ha gel-gel(ε), *to change*, (see *gel-gel*); *to exchange*; (e.g.

mə ha: ne nae metene school, *he absents himself from school*);

((?) *ha-ɔ:r* (perhaps a different root), *to appear*, see p.51,

(*haɔ:r*). NA: (*ha*), *har*;

ha-har (ne). PV: *sa*.

ha: gelgele; e.g. H.2, *me ha:*

gelgele rolon barbar, *he changes the language of the pig*;

CC.15, *ram je ha: gel-gele lok*

ne, *they exchange* (ceremonially) *the puddings*.

ha:helale, *to lose; to lose by exchanging or changing*; NA:

har-jel-jel(ε) for Lon. *ha:*

gelgel(ε).

ha:⁸, (*haa*) *to dance* (used of special ceremonial dances);

e.g. *ha lɛŋ*, to dance the *Wind: the 'Wind Dance'*, e.g. seen at Nəvha; with a long feather worn on head, dance with imitation of feathers of bird; prob. also has to do with a (good) yam crop; 2 tall ones and 2 short ones appeared to dance together; *ha: rɔm*, to dance the *rɔm dance; the rɔm dance*; (see *rɔm*); NA: *hau; hau jɛŋ; hau ole*; etc. (?hao).
cp. *wil*, to dance (a more general word). *lɛŋ; wɪŋih*.

habwe/-ɛ not yet, by and by;
cp. *mɔn-bwe*; NA: *sabwe* (M.9). PV: *ŋambwe*.

hafɔn yes! cp. *hawen, lɔŋ*;
See Gram. 117.

hahera (hahara) to explain, teach, interpret; JTB/Mk 1.21 etc.
hahare; another form is *vahara, vahera*; *hahera mɛnɛ...*, to explain to...; NA: *ha:ra, hahara*. cp. *kɛfɛnɛ nɛ; huwu; hɪni-*, meaning of-; *hahara-an* could mean *law*.

hakebe, hakebe, (?ha'ɛbe) hakɛbe, hakbe bad, wicked, ill; (RL and JTB show *hakabe*); D.13, *ɔ:r gɔ me hakbe tɛn, this place is very evil*; (a NL also showed *hakabe*); e.g. *mɛ lɔŋ nɛ mɛ hakebe, he feels bad*; NA: *hak^əbe, sak^əbe, (saŋa)*; CC: *saŋa*; PV: *saŋa*.

hakoku, (ha:koku) to throw away, to take off (of clothes) e.g.

JTB/Mk 15.20; 10.50. (? from root *ha'* - possible). NA: *kɔ:r ku*; PV: *sa koko*.

hal¹ track, road; tɔ hal, on the road; e.g. *o ro tɔ ham hal, you run on your road*; DD.14, of the 'road' for a dead Mal's *tɛmar* (spirit) to return to his mother's tribal place; Dialects: (MN: *sala*; IN: *jalan*); PV: *sɪlɪl*; Ses: *Balap: seli::*; CC: *sal, selap*; NA: *hal*; FB: *sɪlɪl*; Paama: *sisi*.

hal² road for thinking about, the faculty of being able to forecast events, especially arrivals of absent ones, etc.
cp. *ɪŋka, iɪŋka*;
in old days, used to tell enemies' whereabouts; see 00(f). A mild *able* (witchcraft) practice; the ability is bought from noted *hal* users; an itchy nose is one sign of its operation. *hal* also comes almost to mean 'clever' or 'cleverness'; *vanten nɛ hal*, etc.

hal³ to gush out (of liquids);
NA: *gur*; e.g. *we mu gur me, the water gushes (this way)*;
PV: *k^uɔr*.
(*wɛ gɔ me hal*, for *river*, common JTB/Mk, prob. from next root, *hal⁴*); Cp. *ɔl²*.

hal⁴ to float, spread, flow; drift, etc; (of water, or of objects floating on water);
e.g. J.18, *heman bulbul te hal*

hubɔn metɛnɛ wu-bUlɔUl-an,
*the outrigger floated off
 from its (real part of) canoe;*
 hɔk-hɔk me hal ran teh, *the
 rubbish floats on the sea;*
 hal totɔ, *to spread widely,
 continuously;* hal van ɔ:r
 bogɔn, *to be adrift, (lit. to
 drift, float everywhere).*

NA: hal, (gur); M.7, *te hal,
 it floated;* PV: sa:.

hal-du, *to flow..*

we go me hal, *for river, may
 be from this root, or hal¹,
 water which flows, or water
 which is a road.*

hal⁵, hal-du *to hang;* often
 with -du (to remain), e.g.
 arobɔl mɛ hal-du, *the basket
 is hanging up...* hal-hal, *to
 be breadfruit is hanging on
 its tree;* P.4, Mijá me
 halhaldu ran libak, *M. is
 hanging on the banyan tree.*
 NA: hal, rri, rri-rri.
 Cp. gal-gal.

hal⁶ *to hold (by the hand);*
 many compounds: e.g. hal-e
 (for hal ne?), used Acts
 12.3, for 'arrest';
 hal duhu, *to draw out, pull
 out;* 00(a)5, in able practice.
 halɛn, *to lead, drag;* CC.4,
 taro halɛn neti-barbar suhu
 vane tutu, *you and I must lead
 a young sow to 'grandfather'.*
 hal fahɛɛ, *to lose (hold of);*
 NA: hal baje.
 hal funɛ, *to upset, overthrow*

(see fu²); JTB/Mk 11.15).

hal gorɔ, *to arrest, hold
 around;* used Acts 21.33.

hal hoho:nɛ, *to pull out one
 by one;* e.g. li-womUl goɛ
 nam hal hoho: ne garote, *that
 orange tree, I pull out its
 dry branches one by one.*

NA: hal hɔ-hɔu nɛ.

hal kata, *to hold fast, seize,
 (either as friend or foe);*
 JTB/Mk 1.31. cp. gUm kate.

NA: hal kete.

hal-ku, *to take out, pull out,
 rescue, lift up, save;* e.g.

hal-ku libi-barne, *to pull out
 grass roots;* N.12, na mae bibe
 na hal-ku go nea? *how shall I
 do to rescue these?* NA: hal-ku.
 PV: saku, (?sakø).

hal-kuku, *to take out;*

hal merere, *to take a little bit;*

hal rirɛnɛ, JTB/Mk 12.4, *for
 handle shamefully;*

hal tabtɔ:, *to heal, pick up,
 have pity on;* (like 'put
 someone on his feet'); to
 'raise up' for a duty, etc.

so used Acts 13.22. NA: (same).

hal tare, *to tear in pieces;*

JTB/Mk 1.26, 14.63, etc.

hal tatare, *to tear in pieces;*

NA: hal tere. (?hal tererre).
 redupl. (terrere).

halal (to be) *lost;* cp. helal.
 Mk. 16.6/JTB. halaldu.

hali *to walk to and fro, backwards
 and forwards;* NA: hali;
 redupl. hahali.

*ham¹ *here* (adv.); much the same as ɔ:r gɔ li; e.g. (heard, 19.3.48) ta Ra: wɔ gɔ hu ram du ham, *some Pentecost men are here*; see Gram. 102. NA: ham.

ham² *outrigger*; ham ne buɪbuɪ, *outrigger of canoe*; hema-, *outrigger of-*, the suffix-taking form; J.18, heman buɪbuɪ, *the outrigger of the canoe*; PV: sam; NA: ham.

(han), han-han *unworthy, common, ordinary, contemptuous, 'profane'* as contrasted with kɔn, *holy*; e.g. taɔ:r ne ram ca er gɔ jɛm 'school', jɛm e han-han, *the bush people say (that) we all belong to 'school' are 'unworthy'*; e.g. 0 Tata, nam e han-han fan Ham ih, *O Father, I am unworthy of (lit. under) Thy name. So, used JTB/Mk 13.27, for 'common' people; Acts 10.14, for 'common' food (i.e. food forbidden to a Jew); cp. meh. NA: han. hanhan-an, pooriness, unworthiness.*

haŋa, haŋ-haŋa (psychological word, indicating) *shame, pity, ashamedness*; the skin (Uɪ; aɪU-) is often the seat of the negative, undesirable emotions, such as fear, shame, (cp. Uɪ nek-nek, *fear*); so: aɪU-k mə haŋa, *I am ashamed*; Uɪ-haŋ-haŋa, *shame*;

also: (lɔ-k mə haŋa, *my inside is ashamed*); NL.52, aɪUk məhaŋa ne nek, *I am ashamed (as) in your presence*; PV: sa:; wUɪU-k mə-sa; NA: kri:r.

(haŋ), haŋ-kuku (v.1.) *to assemble, gather together, be assembled*; haŋ-kuku-an, *meeting, assemblage*; PV: sakbi:; NA: haŋ-kUkUr. haŋ-kUru-kUru, (v.t.) *to call together, summon, place together, assemble; to join* (JTB/Mk 10.9). Cp. hɔɪ-, lɪŋ-, to:-; (each with kUru); NA: (same).

hánla(:) *tabu, 'holy', to be avoided*; cp. kɔn; thus, dangerous (of witchcraft apparatus), e.g. sise haŋla, *a tabu thing* (as su, q.v. 00. (e)); ɔ:r haŋla, *a tabu place*; vanten haŋla mai-n mUru, *a tabu man ('poison man') his 'breath' (effluence) is with him*; ver haŋla, *a tabu stone*, see RL/S&S, face p. 214, photo of "A spirit stone"); I.38, eɪŋi haŋla, *a tabu whip*; I.39, wɛ haŋla, *tabu water*; lɔɪ-haŋla, *poor, humble, lowly*; NA: haŋlam, S.1, vanten haŋlam njer..., *the poison men*; Naim Haŋlam, *a Fɔ:na chief who is Yam Master.*

haŋve ne *to hang* (on shoulder); me haŋve ne bɔr wɔmdal mUru ran

*ham in hymn 87.2 seems to mean *yonder*; cp. jir.

ban, he hangs the club it
rests on his shoulder.

hanu cradle (?).

hao air, breath; steam, hot or
compressed air; e.g. hao mə
faŋ-ten, the air is very hot;
hao ne jal mə ŋɔ:r lonle, the
heat of the sun is great today;
hao ne buUnfak, the breath of
my mouth; hao-an mə-jo-si: mə,
its air is leaking out; ma
horo lon hao gɔ məŋɔ:r, he
talks in a big breath (i.e.
arrogantly, etc.); cp. Acts
2.19; 9.1. NA: hao; hɔɔu;
PV: sɔlɔp; Cp. mai-; meha.

hao:r to appear (suddenly), to
arrive, 'come out', to be
born; etc.; (Cp. fur);
to appear with a message for;
so, used of an able (witchcraft)
appearance or apparition; cp.
hɔ-wa ɔ:r. e.g. II(b)33, NA:
vanten gele mə hao:r ne, that
man appears...; II(a), able
hahao:r, an able apparition;
NA: hao:r; PV: sa ɔ:r. NA:
e.g. em do bahel teban temar
hahao:r, they cry out like
birds because of a devil
appearing.

har¹, har^ə the dancing place;
ceremonial clearing in village,
near the me¹ (club house), or
near the fanɔn images; see
GG; DD.27 etc. (Mal lon
tɔ: bal). DD.25, radlɔ rai
barbar ne van ran har^ə, they
don't bring the sows on the tabu

clearing. NA: har; PV:
mlie mbaben. (A. Capell,
Malekula Comp. Grammar, p.18:
gives Vao: ne sar, dancing
ground, from IN. sagəp, sweep;
clearly the same root for
Ambrym; Da and Ouan say the
har is a swept place, though
har is not connected with
'sweep' or 'broom'; but cp.
rja, to sweep).

har^{ə2} very much. NA: far^ə;
see kehkih².

hare to spear, to hit with a
thrown weapon, to stick in;
e.g. hare maholɔ, to spear a
fish; hare ne metah, to
spear with a spear; M.18,
Bal me hare telelel, Hawk
spears the fantail. NA: here.
Cp. he⁶; tUru (of piercing
with weapon held in hand).
BB.3, ram hare ŋɔ:r, they
stick up a tabu fence (by
sticking coconut fronds into
ground).

harlŋ to come down; F.4, temar
te harlŋ mə, the devil came
down (ran tan, on to the
ground); PV: sillŋ; NA:
hirlŋ; hiri:. (Often with
mra; NA: mra ri me).

ha-rɔŋ to keep steady, quiet;
(prob. from ha⁶); (rɔŋ,
quiet); NL.45, nam je harɔŋ gɔn
du, I am just remaining quiet;
redupl: JTB/Mk 3.4, rar
harɔŋ-rɔŋ gɔn du, they just
remained quiet; cp. ru-rɔŋrɔŋ.

- NA: ru-rɔŋrɔŋ; (and) wɔŋ;²
 e.g. (o)wɔŋ!, *be quiet!* (to a child); and note: le wɔŋ e wɔŋ tam, *silence!* (lit. tooth be quiet, eh, quiet altogether! though exact meaning may be dubious).
- hasi, hasi ne *to complete, finish off, complete work*; e.g. DD.33, (at end of story), "finis"; e.g. nam hasine hak gehan bur, *I have quite finished off my work.*
 NA: (same).
- haver *ill*; e.g. JTB/Mk 7.32, tehoro haver, *he spoke with impediment, stammered.* See mehaver, *illness.*
- hawen *yes!* Common, formerly see JTB/Mk, 7.28; RL/Lk 7.26; 11.51; 12.5; as hawan; more common nowadays is lɔŋ; NA: M: hafɔŋ; teha, etc.; ewe; Kɔŋkɔŋ: wi:.
- hawi *yes, I told you so!* M: awi; e.g. jem ba hakbe? Awi, nar fe hal sɔŋ bur. *Do we go wrong? ...Yes, I said the other road before.*
- hawo *to watch, keep guard over*; often with teba-; e.g. JTB/Mk 13.33, hawo a tamtama, *watch and pray*; NA: wɔwɔr.
- hawu ne *to cook by boiling*; also used as: hewu ne; see also hɔ ne. Contrast with fanɛ, *to roast.* NA: har^uwu ne.
- he¹ a transitive suffix, Gram. 65, (110), etc., e.g. reŋ, *to cry*; reŋ-he, *to cry for, bewail*; (cp. hene⁴?); NA: hi. (Cp. A. Capell, Atchin Grammar, par. 69, -si).
- he:², (? he:) *to pass a motion, to be loose (of bowels), to pass watery stools*; e.g. he ne we, *we pass water, i.e. to have diarrhoea*; he ne ra:, *to pass blood, i.e. to have dysentery*; he ne ra:-an, *dysentery*; (cp. lol han vju, (lit. inside of white man).
 NA: heo; ceceo; Wuro:, kep-kep. Euphemism: van lon bate-si-el, *to go in the (village) bush area.*
- he³ *to rush*; e.g. N.25, lihehe mɛ he mɛ, *the lihehe comes rushing* (lit. rushes comes); lihehe, the name of that 'being' in Tale N, perhaps lit. 'stick of rush-rush'; I.33, he ne ŋae lon teh, *rushes (himself) into the sea*; (though this could be he⁷); NA: (?) ser (as in ser va).
- he⁴, hene *to go after, chase, catch, take (out)*; *do badly to* (as with immoral meaning, with veen, *woman*, as obj.); as in Commandment 7, RL (1898) henne vein; JTB(1913) hene vein; NA:)RL/1898) senne vehin; thus prob. NA: se (ne) JTB/Mk 6.17, Herod...tehene John, *Herod arrested John.* Used also of catching fish (mod.) with line and hook, e.g.

(RL/Lk. 1.16, *henne*); e.g. o hene maholo si be tebak, *you catch some fish for me*; (cp. aklUm). NA: sene. Note: this root could be the transitive particle perhaps, see Gram. 110. (cp. he¹).

Note: it is possible that there is some overlapping or confusion between some of these divisions of he. WFP).

he⁵ ne *to stretch out* (usu. of one's hand); e.g. JG's Hymn (43), Tata, nam hene verak ne Nek, *Father, I stretch my hand to Thee*; often redup.: heha: ne, (heha:ne) heha: (ne), (v.i.t.) e.g. JTB/Mk 1.41, te heha ne veran, *he stretched out his hand*; e.g. N.19, heha: me lae am lok, *reach out and take your pudding*; J.34; DD.34, ram heha(:) van mere, *they stretch out their hands high*; cp. tave ne. Used of stretching out hand for a present, a smack, or (mod.) to shake hands, etc.; NA: ki (which is the common word nowadays); e.g. D.24; and e.g. said by another to a blind old Mal at Melvat... o ki na menen, *put out your hand to him*.

he⁶ *to spear* (fish) etc., e.g. hene maholo; he-kabnu, *to spear and kill*; NA: ser-kabnu; (this root may be same as he³,

*he¹¹ NA: tamtamne. Cp. he^{1 6 8}; see to:². See NN.

to rush, NA: ser); e.g. L.19, me hare va ho: gon, lon, he-kabnu, *it spears him at one 'go', yes, spears him dead*; (cp. fono:r).

he⁷ *to push in* (of canoe into sea); e.g. E.3, rUr hene efaloh, *they-few pushed the canoe in* (to the sea); L.15, me he-ka., *he tries to launch it*; NA: (?) hlri ne, e.g. M.7. JTB/Mk 2.4, he tare o:r, *to let down, 'push' through the place*, may be this root.

he⁸ (ne) *to throw, hurl*; (cp. ⁶); he ne metah, *to hurl a spear*; e-hehe ver, *a sling*, (lit. instrument for hurl stone); NA: asese ver.

he, (he)⁹ *to sew*; JTB/Mk, 2.21, hene Ul go me vivi ne Ul go me mato, *to sew new cloth onto old cloth*; Jn. 19.23, he kate, *to sew a seam*; to hene, *to sew up*.

he¹⁰ (exclam.) *look here! hey!* e.g. E.6.

* (he kera te, JTB/Mk, 14.47, *to cut off*; may be he⁶).

heboro:, heboro: *the kingfisher*; (or, the mangrove kingfisher); heboro-ten, (?) *the white-collared kingfisher*; see also tamureh. This bird is said to be deaf, but this does not agree with reference in N.11, Heboro: mo-lone ram-jo-reh...

the kingfisher hears them crying... See Tale J, Heborɔ: a Tomɔ. (Deafness is attributed, as the bird can be caught by an unseen stalker).

PV: səmbolo; NA: heborɔr.

heha *to sit*; (redupl. of ha⁶); e.g. J.26,27, o heha ran hevək..? *you will sit on what-part-of-me?*

hekɔr (to be) *broken, broken off* (as a rope, net etc.), *to cease, break off* (v.1.), e.g. lɛŋ mə hekɔr, *the wind has ceased*; oh mə hekɔr, *the rain has stopped*; D.20, tuwɔn te hekɔr, *his belt was broken* (i.e. he was afraid); NA: mɔr. Cp. mtɔ (as a knife blade broken); mabu (as, glass); keb^wir (kɔtɛ) (as bread..); tu, tU^bru (as a coconut). Untɛ. e.g. awa mə hekɔr, *the rope is broken*; NA: awa mü mɔr.

(hekɛ) *to throw, cast*; NA: serri (nɛ); hekɛ nɛ, *to throw about, cast out; to throw down* (JTB/Mk, 9.22). hek^atɛ-helalɛ, *to destroy, to cast away* (to be lost), JTB/Mk 14.58. Cp. molo, mlɔ (nɛ), *to spoil*.

hela-, hela- *brother of-*; (kinship term, see WW, XX). hela- property is: a brother of a brother; it is also able to be used for: sister of- (a

sister); and for co-wife; thus: generally, NL.75, ... hak terir a teslɛrere ŋerUɪ, a tae, a helak, a hak mɛtchal ŋe..., *my wife and children, and mother, and my brother(s) and sisters...*; P.13, o van lŋka helak, *you go to see my co-wife*. Cp. batatɔn, and Anthropological notes in WW, XX, etc. In classificatory relationship, hela- may mean: *grandfather, (or) grandson*, as alternate male generations are classed together. See rahe⁻². Cp. mɛtchal, jɛrɛ-; mɪnɛ-(are); Dialects: (MN: tasi; IN: ari): PV: tasɔlo-k, tasɔla-m-a-n; Ses: B: sian (? 3.s.); CC: sela-; Ranon: tala-; tala-te (*his brother*); Magam: tala-; tall-ŋ, *my brother*; taje-; FW:, K: talɛŋ, tala-m, tala-n; FB: ta:lɔ-k, ta:la-m, ta:la-n...

helah, helah (hela, prob. NA); *to scorch*; e.g. jal ma hela(h) ni, *the sun scorches me*; often reduplicated: helah-helah, *to warm, to scorch*; e.g. faŋ te helah-lah helah-lah, *the fire was warm*; e.g. nam loh-loh bur, nam maririr ten, jal ba helah-helah ni, *I have finished bathing, I am very cold, let the sun warm me*; o helah-helah la: ran faŋ, *you warm the pot on the fire*. NA: hela;

la:la:; e.g. II(b)18, *ema la:la: ran faŋ, they heat it on the fire.* Cp. *tɛl-faŋ.*

helal (to be) *lost, absent; to disappear;* K.5, *mu ru: van fan, ma helal gɔn, miŋa gɔn, he shrinks away down, he just disappears* (or: *is lost*), *there is none* (of him). I.9, *ma helal, it is lost;* (JTB/Mk 16.6, *ma halal ru*). *helal-du, to be, or remain, lost; to be absent,* (same as *tolɔ mɛ ru, he doesn't come* (or) *stay*). NL.67, *bwɩca na helal metene ɔ:r Fɔ:na, I shall disappear from Fɔna.*

-helalɛ, - to cause to be lost; used as suffix to other verbs, e.g. J.13, *mün helalɛ, to drink it all up* (i.e. *to drink it all gone*); J.17, *ɛn helalɛ sise bogɔn, to eat everything all-up;* *to: helalɛ, to throw away, lose;* JTB/Mk 13.5, 6, *jahelalɛ,* (and) *jahe helalɛ, to lead astray;* *nɔ:r helalɛ, to forget* (lit. *to think lose*); NA: *lal;* *helal. PV: sela:.* (Used Jn 17.2).

helah-helal, (redupl.) *to be scattered, to scatter in different directions;* *ro: helahelal, to run in different directions;* NA: *lalal.*

helar *pile of food,* (espec. ceremonial); e.g. AA.14, *ram to: ne harUl helar, they throw together their pile of*

food; (note the possessive: *harUl,* though in next phrase, *mubu* has the form *arUl;* see Gram. 10; 141-142..).

NA: (same).

hele¹, hele- *opening, passage, crevice, space, etc.,* (and in suffix-taking form): *opening of-, passage of-;* also (metaph.) *the process* (of), *the right way* (of doing a thing), *the meaning* (of something); NA: *heje; hela-.* *hele-hele* (redupl.) *a small space, crevice;* e.g. *hele-hele ne bagahUn-verak, the narrow space between my fingers,* (so also of toes); NA: *heje-heje ne bokɔn veran;* NA: also: *heje-je.*

hele-bUl-(bUl), a hole, a creek (usu. without water); cp.

hele-wel-(wel), a hole for water, stony creek bed with water; thus, *hele-we, a creek with water;*

hele-rmɔ, the part of the forehead where the hair recedes, (lit. 'passage of, or for, rat', (tomɔ, romɔ)); NA: *hela- rmɔ.*

hele-bisa-an, (helebsa-an), colour; NA: *helabsa-an.*

e.g. *hele Olal, the Olal passage* (in reef-), *Olal anchorage.*

hele-te, its passage, route, manner; e.g. *nadɩɔ kelbare helete, I don't know its process, meaning, (or) how it*

is done. e.g. na ca hɛɛ
gehan, *I shall tell the way of
the work.* (cp. hɪni-).

hɛɛ², hɛɛ nɛ *to scrape* (as,
the foot on ground), *to scrape
across, to draw or pass across*;
e.g. nam hɛɛ nɛ faŋ ra-lie,
I rub (scrape) fire on stick;
e.g. (mod.) hɛɛ nɛ match
ran bʷɛɛɛte, *to scratch the
match on its box*; hɛɛ nɛ jɛn
ran tan, *to scrape his foot
on the ground*; e.g. N.36, 38,
hɛɛ nɛ (ɛtɔɪ) kɛbu ran teban,
*passes the bamboo knife back on
(across) his belly.* NA: heje
nɛ, se nɛ.

hɛɛ³ nɛ *to lay out, spread out,
put out*; e.g. hɛɛ nɛ re-ol
bɛ mah-mah, *to put out the
coconut-leaf to get dry*; (mod.)
*of putting clothes to dry on
line.* NA: heje nɛ.

hɛɛ⁴ *to rebuke, reprimand
sharply, to order to be quiet*;
found JTB/Mk 1.25; cp. rŋUrŋu;
(cp. Mk.8.32, hora). NA: hele.

hɛɛn *wild taro.* e.g. I.34,
re-hɛɛn hu, *one wild-taro
leaf.*

hellŋi- *belongings of, possessions
of-, bits of-, paraphernalia
(or) equipment of-, materials
of-; etc.*

hellŋi sise ŋe, *all the
component items, (as, of
cargo);*

hellŋi-gehan, *tools of work*;
(cp. hugu-. cp. hogo-.)
NA: hɪllŋi, hɪllŋi; e.g. M.9,
hɪllŋi-balan, *the paraphernalia
of fighting*; PV: sɔŋɔ-,
sɔŋɔɔ-.

helir *worm*; (a Kɔnkɔn word, NA).

hɛm¹, hɛm nɛ *to pay back, to
repay, to replace, to defend,
to square up with*; used in
good or bad sense, i.e. *to
reward or avenge*; (cp. bak-
bak nɛ). e.g. DD.31, Mal
su, bwlca bɛmɛr be hɛm nɛ Mal
gɔ tɛmɛr bur, *some Mal will die,
he will 'replace' the Mal who
formerly died* (i.e. for Death
ceremonies); e.g. nam aru
barbar a Nagɔn, bwlca na hɛm
nɛ (an barbar) nɛ ak barbar su
hu, *I take a pig of Nagɔn, I
shall replace* (his pig) *with
one of mine*; e.g. har tUŋɔn
ŋe rar tɔ: kɛbnu bulbulan hu,
ji hɛm nɛ helar (mɛnɛ tUŋɔn ŋe),
*our enemies killed one friend,
we shall avenge our brother
(on the enemies).* NA: sɛm nɛ.

hɛm², hɛmɛ, (hɛmɛ nɛ), (hɛmɛ)
to join together; e.g. I.37,
hɛmɛ-an, *joining together*;
D.19, bahu nɛ ŋe bogɔn mi-jo-
hɛmɛ kɛbu, *the bones of them
all it is joining together again*;
e.g. awa mɛ hekɔr, o hɛmɛ
kɛbu nɛ, *the rope is broken,
you join it again*; NA: sɛm tɛ
(nɛ).

hendlan *I don't know!* (? Tou dialect); cp. herean, herian; CC: herean; NA: erian, (h)etia.

hema⁻¹ *dregs of-; remaining bits of-; (suffix-taking); e.g. hema-ol, the squeezed coconut refuse; also used (heard) of the charred scraps of coconut-leaf wrappings of a pudding; (mod.) hema-'tea', fused tea-leaves. NA: (Same).*

hema⁻² *outrigger of- (canoe); see ham²; ham, the independent form; hema-, the suffix-taking form; e.g. J.18, heman bulbul te hal hubon metene wu-bulbul-an, the outrigger of the canoe drifted itself away from the real-part of (its) canoe. NA: use ham.*

hene a transitive particle, or preposition, used with many verbs etc., often with the idea of putting straight, correcting, going straight on to; e.g. geh-hene, *to repair (geh, to work); no:r kate hene, to believe (strongly) in (lit.? to think hold-fast straight-on-to..); e.g. JTB/Mk 12.38, tite-hene, to beware of; towe-hene, to adjust, fix up; cp. he¹, he⁴. Gram. 65, 110.*

hege, hege ne *to give, to send; e.g. L.10, hege ne han bulbul si ra van..., to send some of its friends to go...*

hege-bo, *to give all; NA: se fUnu, sene boja; hege hera, to give everything; hege-hoho ne, to distribute one by one; e.g. nam hege hoho ne wcmUl mene gamsUl, I give out (one by one) the oranges to you few; hege-merere ne, JTB/Mk 15.24, to divide up (into small parts); hege-va:, to give as present; hege-va:-an, present, NL. 85, 102; e.g. mesUm sipa mene God teban Han hegeva-an mene er, we thank God of His gift to us. PV: sege-va. DD.7, ba hege ne ral van o:r bogon, he will send word to every place. PV: sege; CC., FB., etc. sege. NA: sene; K: hene.*

henur¹ *to greet, salute; JTB/Mk 9.15. (henur).*

henur *to be bent, (prob. same root as henur¹); e.g. nam henur van fan, I bend and look down; aundom me henur, your neck is bent. NA: llmlig.*

hera¹ *to plait; to fix; hera wlgie, to plait flowers; (ewowe, a garland); cp. fe; vate. e.g. Mal ma hera bwele-taviu mere ran man im, Mal fixes a conch-shell high on his house; (heard, 31.3.43); geh hera im, to repair thatch roof of house; NA: ha:ra. But see hera².*

hera² *quite, completely; finish; both; etc. e.g. I.23, en*

hera, *to eat all up*; geh
 hera, (gehera), *to complete
 a work*; e.g. memer ta: hera,
he is dead, quite, completely.
 Used also with bur; ram van
 hera bur, *they have quite gone.*
 mu hera gon, *they are both
 right*, (heard in answer to a
 query as to which of two word
 forms was correct). NA: fUnu.
 (M.4.).

herallŋ *to hark, hearken, listen
 to, obey*; e.g. (heard in a
 native's prayer, 17.11.46:
 herallŋ mene genem, *hearken to
 us*; NA: harlenŋ.

heraŋe *to pour out* (usu. of
 solids, but possible too of
 liquids); *to capsize*; (cp.
 raŋe, hō ne.); *to sprinkle out*
 (of a container); *..to fill*;
 NA: háraŋe; har^əŋe; serŋe;
 ser^əŋe.

héré¹ (ne) *to agree upon, to
 promise; to arrange; (to
 reserve for oneself)*; see aré²;
 NA: hárene. e.g. jafu ma
 hare ne netlnaen ca belene
 vanten goli, *the chief promises
 his daughter, that she will
 marry that man*; veen go ma
 here ne (-an) ru bwe, *a woman
 who is under promise (of marriage)
 still.*

here² ne *to reserve for oneself*;
 for which NA seems to use
 here ne (or: here ne), so that
 it appears to be a different
 root from here¹.

here³ *a particular spot* (remember-
 ed for some incident or associa-
 tion); e.g. Alek, of the side
 of a creek where he and I
 slipped in the wet: here ne
 entaro, *the spot for us-2.*

herean, herian *I don't know!*
 cp. hendian; dialectal:
 (?Tɔu: hendian; CC: herean,
 herian; NA: endian; etia;
 Magam: hetia.

(herri ne) JTB/Mk 4.3, prob. for
 hiri²; *to sow (seed).*

hetln *far away*. P.11, o van hetln,
you go far away. hetln metene...
far away from...; hetln kōn-kōn,
very far away; NA: hatln;
 PV: søren, sōrln.

heva-? *what (bodily) part of-*;
 suffix-taking interrogative;
 e.g. J.26, bwlca o heha ran
 hevak? *you will sit on what-
 part-of-me?* NA: (same) heva-ŋ,
 -m, -n; etc.

hewe (ewe) *yes! may be (so)!*;
 (no); cp. hawen. e.g. J.4,
 nek ale, tomɔ? hewe, ni li!
*is that you there, Rat? Yes,
 I here.* (Also short form, NA,
 he; (and) ewe; e.g. neŋ le?
 he!, *you there?, Yes!*). cp.
 loŋ etc., Gram. 117.

hewu⁻¹ *heat of, steam of-*, (flame
 of-); NA: horɔu.
 hewu-faŋ, hewu ne faŋ, *flame
 or heat of fire*; NA: horɔu
 (ne) faŋ;

- hewu-te, *its heat*;
 hewu-ɔ:r, (lit. heat of the place), *heat, sweat, summer heat*; e.g. hewu-ɔ:r mɔ ɲɔ:r nɛ ni, *I am sweating greatly*, (lit. heat-of-place is-great on me); hewu-ɔ:r mɔ ɲɔ:r, *it is very hot*; NA: horɔu məlam.
- hewu² (nɛ) *to cook by boiling*; also: hawu nɛ, cp. hɔ nɛ; JTB/Mk 7.4, bUlu-hewu, *cooking vessels*; NA: harawu nɛ.
- hi: *to scrape off, scratch off*; cp. hiri³, hi: kuku, *to scrape off*; e.g. hi: kuku tan metene la:, *to scrape off ground from the coconut-shell pot*, hi: kuku hɔk-hɔk metene lie, *to scrape off rubbish from the wood*; NA: hir; hir kuku.
- hia¹,hija *to wipe, to dry* (as with towel); (? also: heja); cp. gale. Jn. 11.2. NA: haia, haja, heja.
- hia² *to avoid* (usu. only of one's eyes); e.g. metak ma hia nek, *I cut you dead*, (lit. my eye avoids you). NA: haja; metan me haja neŋ.
- hiba(h) *to press, push, push away, cast out, interfere with*; (root ? hi, *to scrape off*); e.g. vanten hu ma hiba(h) han veen, *a man puts away his wife*; e.g. mUru hiba ni, *he interferes with me* (lit. he stops pushes-out me);
- hiba *rather of preventing by keeping someone away*, cp. bwld nɛ, *to prevent by refusing to give something*. NA: heba; tUrmu, tUr^Umu. (Possibly from hi; va, ba, *to scrape off*; *to go*.)
- hil (NA. word) *to pierce, go in* (as, a poisoned arrow), e.g. S.2, ... wu ɲa ba hil va lɔn fabəlln vanten, *the point only goes in the man's body*.
- him *to ooze*; NA: him. (Cp. mhlmhju. ?).
- hlmi *to taste*; (to kiss); JTB/Mk, 14.44, hlmi bɔŋɔn, (for) *kiss*, (lit. taste his mouth); this is a modern use, not native idiom or custom. NA: himi. hlmi-hlmi, *to taste, lick up, suck up*; NA: hlmlmi. hlmi-ka, *to taste*; (ka, *to try*); cp. enka, münka, demka. NA: him lehe.
- hlmte *a bird*, (prob. the Pacific Swallow).
- (hlŋ), hlŋ-lulu nɛ *to push backwards, to overrule in words, to confute*; often followed by ma-, *tongue of-*; (or) fa-, *mouth of-*; to indicate victory in words; cp. bal-dal. NA: (same).
- hlmi-, hlmi- *point of-*; *thorn of-*; *a projecting point of-*; *a (nasty)point of (character of)-*; *the meaning of-*; *a kind of-*; (suffix-taking); e.g. 00(h) l,

hlnln, *his character*; e.g. 00(h) 3, hlni-womU1, *orange thorn*; hlni-we bogon, *all kinds of water* (or coloured liquid dyes); vanten gole hlnln mUru, *that man has a nasty character* (lit. his point remains); N.37, hlni-wae gon mi-jo-hohote nek, *it is only the point of pandanus that is catching you*; hlnlte mibe? *what is its point* (or meaning? hlni-ruan, *the nature of the custom, the law, (or) behaviour*; cp. hele-. NA: hlni-; PV: slne-. (Lon; hlnlte; *its point*; PV: slne-ri, slnere). Cp. wu³.

hio (exclam.) *yes! indeed! like that, indeed!* See Gram. 120. e.g. I.10, jafu lon mæra: mɔŋɔ: rten, .. hio! *the chief is very cross* (and says) Hio! (indeed!). NA: hen!

hlri¹ (ne) *to reap*; e.g. A.24, rur hlri ne rem bogon, *they reaped all the yams...*; NL.84, mem du lon buŋu-meleh, ram-jo-hlri ne lonle, *we are in the harvest season, they are reaping nowadays*; (used Jn. 4.36); NA: hlri¹u, hlrlvi, hlrlvi; e.g. hlrlvi rem, *to reap the yams*; em do hlriu, *they are reaping*.

hlri² ne *to spend, scatter*; JTB/Mk 5.26. (cp. JTB/Mk 4.4., *herring, of sowing seed*; prob. same root).

hlri³ *to scrape, (drag)*; e.g. len slsi ma hlri bu1bu1 van helal, *a wind off the land scrapes the canoe to go to be lost*; nam hlri-hlri mahalɔ, *I scrape the fish*; used (mod) for shaving, (as Acts 21.24), with vjuU-, *hair of-*; NA: (same). cp. se.

hlri⁴ ne *to push, stub, catch on*; (possibly same root as last root, hlri³); hlri ne jen ran ver, *to stub his foot on a stone*; NA: (same).

h¹utu *to have pain in passing water*; see also lili we, and mhjümhu.

hlvi¹, hlvir, Hlvir(kon) *a bird* (prob. the Coconut Lory, or Parrot). NA: hlvir. (NA): perhaps the Red-beaked Whistler; also used as boy's name; and as the name of superior grade of the naim faŋ-kon; see FF, GG.; e.g. mage ne Hlvir, *the image of hlvir-grade*.

hlvi² *to dip out, bail out* (of water); e.g. P.2, taro hlvi we, *let us-2 bail out the water*. Cp. se-ku. NA: (same).

hiji-hlou, hio-hiou (to be) *very dim* (of sight); (dialectal shades include hie-heo.); cp. mɔ:; NA: jojou.

ho:¹ (cp. hu¹, one) *once, once only, once for all, at one stroke*; (adverbial word and 'multiplicative'); e.g. L.19,

me hare va ho: gɔn, lɔŋ, he
 kɛbnu, *it spears it goes once
 only, yes, kills (it) dead,*
 so also: N.38, ma hele ne
 etɔl va ho: gɔn, lɔŋ, se tare
 teban, *she draws the bamboo-
 knife across once-only, yes,
 slices through his belly.*

ho:-ho:, *one by one* (redupl.
 gives distributive sense);

thus: heŋe-hoho: ne, *to give
 one by one, one each;*

ke-hoho:, *to call one by one;*
 (Hy. 64);

lɪŋ-hoho: ne, *to divide, put
 out separately;* NA: lɪŋ-

hohɔu ne; lɪŋ-hɔhɔu ne;

ru-hoho:, *to be apart,
 asunder, separate;* hoho:-an,
 can mean 'departure';

te: hoho: ne, *to look at
 individually* (Hy. 7).

ho², ho ne *to root* (of a pig,
 with its snout); JTB/Mk 5.11.
to root up (with snout);
 NA: (same).

ho:¹ *to breathe;* (cp. tɪm, tim;
to breathe rapidly); so: ho-
 ho:, *to breathe rapidly, to
 have short wind,* used of
 consumptive shortness of
 breath, etc., e.g. NL.58,
 ho-ho:an mUru ne ni, *shortness
 of breath is on me;* NA: hɔhɔu.

ho:² *steep place, precipice;*
 NA: fu-ho:. e.g. ho: mUru
 tɔ wɛl ne ɔ:r Ranmuhu, *there
 is a precipitous place at
 the creek at Ranmuhu.*

ho:³ *to arrive, reach, arrive at,
 catch, alight at or on;* this
 root used in many compounds:
 e.g. (NA: ho: PV: sa.)

ho: bibi (or: ho: blbi), *to
 press on, bruise, lie heavily
 on, overcome;* e.g. lie mo

ho: bibi vanten, *the tree (has
 fallen and) lies on top of a
 man;*

ho: klɪrɪnɛ, *to find* (lit. to
 arrive with); *to come upon,*
 e.g. C.1; D.23, nam ho:

klɪrɪnɛ hami vere bur, *I have
 found your country;* A.9; VV.3,
 ram teweka ca ra ho: hri kebu
 mɔn, *they try to find (it)
 again;* NA: (same, and : hɔm ne).

ho:-ho:te, (redupl.) *to catch,
 to prick;* N.37, hɪni wae gɔn
 mi-jo-hɔhɔ:te nek, *the pandanus
 point only pricks you;*

ho: ra-, *to rebuke, scold,
 talk strong to* (lit. to arrive
 on... with object suffixed as
 pers. pronom. suffix etc.

cp. English 'to jump on' some-
 one); 'to be on one's back';
 (but possibly hɔra may be a
 separate root; JTB/Mk 8.32).
 e.g. mɛ-jɛ-hɔran han tesɪmre
 ŋe, *he scolds his children;*
 ho:ran-an, *scolding.* cp.
 rŋUrŋu; hele⁴.

ho:rmu-rmu, (ho: rɪmUrɪmu), *to
 resist, push against;* (cp.

ho: tUrɪmUrɪmu; ho: tUm-tUm;

ho: sisate). NA: (same).

ho: sal, ho: salɛn, *to pass by,
 go beyond;* I.24, ŋae mo ho:

salen ɔ:r gorɔbUl, *she passes by the place of the village;*

NA: hɔ: tamɛn.

hɔ: sisate, *to press upon, crush, push against;* JTB/Mk 3.9; NA: hɔ:rmurmu. See sisa:.

hɔ: tahlvi, *to go beyond, surpass, excel, win, conquer, to be on top of;* NL. 82,

mohɔ: tahlvi temo, *it exceeds (what) was before;* (cp.

ru ra-n, *to be on top of*).

NA: hɔ: tavi.

hɔ: tare, hɔ: tare ɔ:r, *to go through; to float up* (through the water); e.g. D.22; e.g.

hɔ: tare ɔ:r Olal, *to pass through Olal* (village or land);

e.g. hɔ: tare ɔ:r lɔn teh me mere, *to float through the sea to come to the top;* (NA: tɔl me mere); NA: for hɔ: tare, hɔ:tere, hɔ:re.

hɔ: te, *to arrive at, reach, catch, strike;* e.g. L.18,

Bal me hare telelel, tɔɔ

kɛlbɔre ca bɛ hɔ: te, *Hawk spears the fantail, but cannot hit it;* NL. 68, nar hɔ:te ɔ:r

Taŋoa, *I reached Tangoa;* NL. 66, kɛnkenan mo hɔ:te ni mɔn, *trouble catches me again* (i.e. I am in

trouble..); D.10, hɔ:te ɔ:r an, *reaches that place;* found intransitively, e.g. DD.11, bu

mo hɔ:te, ram tiue memer, *a tusker arrives, they kill him dead;* found also with ne: NL.

92, mehaver mo hɔ:te ne ŋae, *illness catches him.*

hɔ:te ɔ:r, (in idiomatic use)

to be mad, to be brave; and

(redupl.) hɔhɔ:te ɔ:r.

NA: kUtUktu ɔ:r, *take-take the place.*

hɔ: te:, *to be born,* (lit. to arrive, to see; probably).

NL. 101, tesimre wɔ: hu mɔn

ram hɔte: mɔn, *some more*

children are born also; NA:

hɔ:ter, hɔ:tel; PV: sa ɔ:r.

hɔ(:)tUm-tUm, *to resist, oppose, struggle against;* e.g. ta

America ŋe tɔn ta Japan ŋe rar-

je-hɔtUmtUm, *the Americans and*

the Japanese were struggling

together. NA: hɔ:rmurmu;

hɔ:tUmtUm.

hɔ: vere, hɔ:were, hɔ:ure, *to come or go outside, out of doors;*

NL. 74, hɔ:ure me vere, *to come outside;* used in conventional,

obscene ending of some Tales,

e.g. D.24, hɔ: vere ki lɔn

sen tomɔ, *come outside stretch out hand in rat's dirt.*

hɔ: ra-, may also mean: *to alight on...*; a native suggestion

for Acts 2.3: te hɔ: ra:

bogɔn, *alighted on them all.*

hɔwɔ:r, (possibly another root), *see later, to appear suddenly.*

hɔne⁴ (v.t.) *to boil* (something);

cp. hewu ne, hawu ne;

(contrasted with fanɛ, *to roast*).

NA: (same).

hɔ:⁵ ne *to fill up, to put in*

(used of powders or solids being

put into containers) (but JTB/Mk

15.36, used of filling a sponge

with liquid); e.g. nam tia arobol van, nam hɔ:ne wɔmU1, *I take a basket and fill it up with oranges*; 00(b)1, ram hɔ:ne tan van lon bwēlebo, *they fill up ground into a bamboo (of witchcraft practice)*; NL.88, temar mo hɔ:ne lolon, *a devil fills his heart (lit. his inside)*. cp. herang; ute (of liquids); cp. fwe, *to be full*. cp. Inslne, *to load a vessel*.

hob^weti, hobeti *a plaited mat*; (also: hubeti, hub^weti); BB.2, rUm tia han hobeti me, *they bring his mats*; ca be tUnjon, *a senan be han elulu, (one) to be his bed, another to be his thing-for-hiding*; NA: hobati.

hogo¹ *to come together, to be close together*; e.g. tah hogo, *to sit close together*; used of marriage, e.g. a NL (16.12.44) mu ne go ca maro hogo, *good that we-2 come together (of himself and intended wife*; CC: maro, *dual excl. for Lon. mero*); (cp. kuku, kUku; NA: kUkUr).

hogo⁻² *seed of-, semen of-, male genitals of-*; (suffix-taking); (cp. kane-, *female genitals of-*); cp. atu-, lo-, kolɔ-; NA: hogo; also use hlllqi, see hellqi-.

hɔhɔ-kəke *the insect that hisses (or calls) repeatedly before dark,*

(perhaps not the cricket, as hɔhɔ:, suggests a breathing sound?); N.25, bɔnegɔ hɔhɔ: mi-jo-kike, *when the cricket is calling...*; used as idiom for sunset or evening, e.g. o me lon hɔhɔ: kəke, *come out in cricket-calling ('time)*; hɔhɔ: te kəke, *it was evening, it was dusk*; short form, lon hɔhɔ:; NA: lon hɔhɔ:r. Wuro: - sūso-keke; NA: hɔhɔ:r-cece.

hɔk-hɔk *rubbish*; NA: hɔŋ-hɔŋ.

hɔl *to carry*; (to hold); usu. of carrying a load in a basket on a stick over shoulder; e.g. nam hɔl ol ran bak, *I carry copra on my shoulder*; DD.9, ram hɔl hobeti me, *they carry mats (here)*; L.9, hɔl hera, *to take the lot*; (hɔl said to be used only of plural objects, but in one special sense, at least, it is found with a singular obj. e.g. of a woman 'carrying' a baby in pregnancy, e.g. veen mo hɔl vanten du, *a woman carries a man (it stops)*; i.e. she is 'carrying' the babe). Cp. fefi; tesu; etc. hɔl-bag^{vi}, (?) *to hold or take (for making a child) circumcised*, see bag^{vi}. hɔl-an, *a load, burden*; (used Acts 15.28). e.g. teban hɔl-vi-an (NA:), for 'taking' bananas, i.e. for carrying them after

stealing them;

həl-ku, *to take away, subtract*
(in reckoning, or generally);

e.g. N .23, of reducing

bride-price amount: mesUm

nəlku me 24-5-0, a mesUm ca

me 50, *we have taken out*

24-5-0, *and we say* (the price)

is 50. Used, Jn. 2.8; of

'drawing out' wine from jar.

Used JTB/Mk 2.9, 11, for

'lifting up' bed (mat idea);

cp. halku, (hal⁶).

(redupl.) həl-kUku (NA) e.g.

II(b) 32, em həlkuku baten

temar, *they take out the head-*

gear of the devil (in Bato

ceremonies).

həl kUru-kUru, *to gather to-*

gether, to place together in a

heap; and həl by itself seems

able to be thus used, e.g.

te həl təslmre ɲe, *he gathered*

(many) *children together*;

(cp. the use with bag^{vi}

above).

həl meha ne, *to separate* (prob.

meha, meha, *clear place..*);

e.g. wəmUl mevite mUru lən

arobəl, o həl meha ne wə si

be a jafu, *there are many*

oranges in the basket, you put

a few aside to be the chief's.

NA: həl mehar ne.

həl merere ne, *to take* (or get)

a small bit of.

həlmu *to bruise*; e.g. 'hammer'

mo həlmu jek, *the hammer*

bruises my leg.

holo *to cut out* (of coconut

flesh); e.g. D.16, te holo

ol, *he had cut out coconut*

flesh.

(həm) *to meet, to find*; (a NA

word); used as həm ne and

həm tene, *to meet*; həm tene mu,

to greet kindly; (lit. to meet

it-is-well, (or): bu, *it-will-*

be-well); e.g. (heard) ram

həm ne genem ran 'wharf', *they*

met us on the wharf; NL.79,

..ca mesu həmtene ɲae, *so that*

we may meet him; J.4. etc.

-hən¹ the verbal negative infix

added for past tense; see

Gram. 79. tolo van, *he does*

not go; tolo hən van, *he*

did not go.

hən?² *where?* (interrogative

which comes last in question),

e.g. Nagən hən? *where is*

Nagən? ɲa be hən? *where is*

he? Gram. 104(c); NA: fən.

hən³, hənə (also fən, fənə),

indeed! to be sure! admittedly!

all right, but..! (though);

a qualifying particle; e.g.

om lɲka? nam lɲka hənə...,

do you see (it)? (yes) I see

(it), but only just, (or: but

not too well, etc.); P.10,

Mija hən me-ɲa-me, *Mija, you*

see!, at last comes; P.13,

ni hənə ɲa, a na mato bur, *yes,*

I'm here, but I'll soon be old..;

e.g. (heard) nam loɲne fənə mu

ɲən, *Yes, I feel all right in-a-*

way; cp. fən³. NA: fən(ə).

Cp. te, ləŋ.

hɔ-n⁴ *her breasts* in phrase:
hən ma-ləbjoŋ, *her breast(s) is (are) beginning to grow*; a phrase used of a stage in female adolescence; cp: dəlar; mtUtU; jemar. NA: hɔ-n do-ləb(e)o.

hɔra *to rebuke*; JTB/Mk 8.32; (see under hɔ³, though it may be a separate root).

hɔrelto *a witchcraft tabu placed on track, a 'leaf poison with fowl's egg'*; if a woman passes over it, it is thought that she may become sick, with fowl's egg in her 'belly'. (Heard as from Endu, S.E. Ambrym).

hɔrɔ:¹, hɔrɔ *to go down, disappear, set* (of sun, stars, etc.); e.g. J.1, van lŋka ɔ:r gə ŋa jal ma hɔrɔ: ɛn, *to go to see the place that the sun sets in*; I.15, Tesigo: memer ma h^orɔ: van lɔn bUlurɛm-an, *Tesigo dies, disappears down in that yam-hole*; e.g. slŋca on van hɔrɔ: lɔn bUl, *don't go and fall in the hole*. Also (? dialectal): hɔrɔ:; and contracted to hɔrɔ:. PV: sɔlo; NA: rɔ:r; K: rɔrɔ; (? hɔrɔrɔ).

hɔrɔ², hɔrɔ *to speak, talk*;
PV: sɔrɔ; NA: sur, (suru);
CC: kela. (cp. ca).
hɔro-an, *talk, discussion,*

a native court;

hɔro bibi, *to abash, to beat in talk*;

hɔro bu (nɛ), *to talk mistakenly, (bu⁴)*;

hɔro fa-n., *to talk over* (lit. to talk under);

hɔro felakte, *to talk about, discuss*;

hɔro ha-, *to act as spokesman of-*; (ha-, *possession of-*);

e.g. ŋae me hɔro-har, *he is-our-spokesman*; ma hɔro han

bülbülän, *he is-the-spokesman of his friend*; cp. jem

heŋene ŋae me rolo:r, *we send him to speak for us* (lit. we send him he is our word);

hɔro haver, *to talk with an impediment*; (JTB/Mk 7.32);

hɔro gorɔ, *to forbid* (lit. to talk 'around', speak tabu around); e.g. NL.95, mesUm

hɔro gorɔ we kɔn-kɔn metene Christians ŋe, *we forbid alcohol (from) the Christians*;

NL.56, ram hɔro gorɔ ha: teslɛrɛrɛ ŋe nane ni, *they they forbid their children*

(and keep them) away from me;

(Note both idioms: hɔro gorɔ we slŋca ran mün, *to forbid water, they must not drink*;

and: hɔro gorɔ ŋe slŋca ran mün we, *to forbid them they must not drink water*).

NA: sur gorɔ. Reduplicated:

hɔhɔro, hɔro-hɔro, *to keep talking*; (both forms found in I.10).

horo kebu, *to answer, reply*;
 horo kuku, *to talk together*;
 horo jah, *to talk 'strong',*
to abuse, rebuke;
 horo jahe, *to persuade; to*
tempt; NA: sur lilmhi.
 horo tare, *to announce*; NA:
 sur tere, NL.22, na su(r) tere
 mene neŋ, *I shall tell you*;
 horo ꞑonon, *to talk deliriously*
(as in illness);

houre *to come out*; (contracted
 from of ho: vere); NL.74,
 me tamtam(m)a mUnjok a houre
 me, *he finish(ed) praying*
and came outside. (ho:³).

howa ɔ:r *to appear suddenly*;
 (JTB/Mk 9.4 'howaur'); e.g.
 temar mo howaɔ:r me lon
 bubuɔ:r, *a devil comes-out-*
suddenly in the bush; NA:
 tamte. (possibly the ho is
 the same root as ho³, but the
 changed NA; equivalent suggests
 another root altogether).
 (Cp. tuwa ol). (wa, *to split*).

hu¹ *one*; (cardinal numeral,
 Gram. 43); PV: so; NA: hu.
 e.g. NL.76, ni, ham teslmre
 go hu, *I, one of your children*;
 vanten go hu, *one man, a certain*
man, (PV: ke so); NA: ge hu.
 CC: sup.
 hu-an, *first* (ordinal); (also
 cp. mo, mo-an); (For multi-
 plicative or distributive
 form, see ho:¹).
 Reduplicated: e.g. beta mUnjok,
 me hu-hu ten gon, *the bread-*

fruit are finished, there are
one-or-two just (left).

ŋa hu gon, *only one*; (NA:
 ŋa hu ŋa).

See also kilih-kilih.

hu⁻², hu- *juice of-, sap of-,*
oil of-; milk of-; (bodily)
discharge of-; grease of-;
 (suffix-taking); NA: (same);
 PV: dowe-; (dowe-re, *its*
juice);

hu-ol, *coconut juice or 'milk'*;
 hu-vjoh, *juice of coconut whose*
flesh is not yet strong;

hu-womU1, *orange juice*;

hu-li-rmobUŋ, *the juice of the*
rmobUŋ tree, used for we ne

lɔlbUŋbUŋ, *the water of*
unconsciousness (in witchcraft,
 see 00(a)7).

hUn meta-k, *tear of my eye*;

NL.10, hUn tablIn gon, *of a*
child's body recovered from the
sea.

hu-mubu, *grease of meat, fat.*

(NA: same). Cp. kili-mbu.

hu³, hu ne *to push, lift, point*
 (at), etc. *to launch* (a
 canoe); *to press; urge*; NA:
 hu (ne); PV: su ne, se ne.
 e.g. hu ne efaloh van lon teh,
to push a canoe into the sea;
 A.12, te hu ne ŋerU1, *he pressed*
them (i.e. tried to persuade
 them); 00(c)2, (of able,
 witchcraft, 'bamboo poison');
 jafu-an mU hu ne ne vanten,
its master points it at a man;
 thus too the reduplicated

hu-hu ne, e.g. nam huhu ne
 efaloh hu na jir, *I point out
 a ship yonder*;
 huhu ne, (also) *to incite,
 excite*; e.g. huhu ne no:r-
 no:r-an han vanten, *to excite
 (or incite) a man's thoughts*;
 so used, Acts 6.12; 13.50
 (hu-hu fa-, ? *push-push their
 mouths*);
 hu fu ne, *to push over*;
 (cp. sa fu ne; NA: sa ku);
 hu-bisi ne, *to show, point out*;
 e.g. I.18; E.9, bahel te
 hUbsi ne mene ensUl, *the bird
 showed to us-few*; NL.72, om
 hUbsi ne hal, *you show the way*;
 NA: (same), e.g. mU hUbsi ne
 menan-ken duan hakbe, *he shows
 our fashion bad, i.e. our
 bad custom(s)*. NA: hUbsi
 sene, *to show properly, clearly*;
 hu-hUbsi-ka, e.g. P.18, *to
 try to show..*
 hu-hlri-hlri ne, *to stir up*;
 e.g. ..faŋ, *the fire*; (or)
to move things about; for
 which hu-roro is used; NA:
 hu-riri ne; hu-roro.
 hu-hUr-jah, *to support, (as a
 stick, or inanimate support)*;
 lie me hu-hUr-jah fu-rro: ne
 im, *the timber supports the
 roof of the house*; nam hu-hUr-
 jah vanten ne lie sinca nu mur,
*I support the man with a stick
 so that he will not fall*;
 NA: (same); cp. tom-tia,
to hold up;
 hu kuku, *to thrust out, cast*

out, push away, expel;
 NA: (same); PV: so kuku;
 su-kuku.
 hu tamə:r ne, *to push to go,
 to compel*; NA: hutam ne (? *to
 go direct*).
 hu te, *to push against, to be
 fast against*; e.g. sise hu
 mo hute sllie, *an object is
 fast against the bench*.
 (NA: same).

(hu⁴), see huhu¹, hubeti, hub⁴eti
a mat; e.g. 0.10; DD.2,
 baria han hubeti, *she will
 bring his mats, (of Death
 ceremonies)*; also hobeti,
 hobweti. NA: hobati; e.g.
 II(b)30; and in short form,
 T.6, bati. PV: sUmbuŋ.

hubo, hubo- (reflexive pronoun)
self; (takes pronominal
 suffixes, Gram. 14). Redupl.
 huhubon, (3 sing) *one by one,
 individually*; NA: hobo-;
 e.g. ne na bon, *himself*;
 PV: sUmbuŋ-.

hue-hue *to call out, to yodel,*
 etc. NA: hue-hue.

hugu- *component parts of-, small
 parts of-*; cp. tamsi-,
 hellŋi-. Used, Acts 15.16, of
 'ruins'. NA: hivi-. e.g.
 hugu-rem, *little pieces of yam*;
 hugu-lie, *saw-dust* (lit. small
 parts of wood).

huh¹, huhuh *breast*; and (verbal)
to suck at breast; cp. susu;
 liwe; welili. e.g. metan-huh,

nipple; metan mak huh, *my nipple* (lit. eye of my breast); also: metε-huh, *edge of breast*, or a form of meta-, *eye of-?*.
NA: hu:; hu-hu:, (meta-hu:).
e.g. NA: Ver-hu(h), *the name of a Rock*.

huh² *to be full* (of the tide, the sea). NA: kɔ:r.

huhu¹ in phrases: (hu⁴), huka faŋ, *to try to light a fire*; huhu-faŋ, *to light a fire, to cook* (v.i.); -an, *cooking*; huhu-faŋ ne, (v.t.) *to cook by fire*; e.g. o huhu faŋne beta, *and cook the breadfruit*;
NA: hurmi-faŋ. (Cp. hute faŋ).

huhu² *a sharpened shell, with plane-like edge, for scraping off breadfruit skin, for cooking*; so used verbally: huhu ne beta, *to scrape off the breadfruit skin*; (not the black roasted skin process).
NA: hUhu.

hU1¹ *a bed*; (a general word, independent noun; cp. tUnjɔ-, *bed of-*); e.g. hU1 hubeti me tUnjɔm, *the bed mat is your bed*; (clipped form in: hu-re-ol. *coconut-leaf bed*). VV,3, hU1 kokɔ:, *mat bed*; (kɔ:¹);
NA: hU1; PV: njuŋ.

(hU1)², hU1-hU1 *dark brown* (used of skin colour); cp. mir-mer, tɔŋmer, etc. NA: (same).

hU1³ *to be itchy, irritable*;
alUk mu hU1, *my skin is itchy*;

lon mu hU1, *he is irritable* (lit. his inside is...); cp. hUlu. NA: hU1; cεr; (and cp. fri).

hUlu¹ (to be) *itchy, irritable; to scratch, be irritable with* (or, against); *to hold in a fire, to scorch*; (also as noun): *dermatitis, 'scratch'*;
e.g. nam hUlu, *I am itchy*; kɔl-kɔl ma hUlu ni, *skin-disease makes me itch*; J.23, lon ma hUlu ni, *he is cross with me* (lit. his inside is irritable-with me, or? scorches me); so, NL.65, etc. ram hUlu barbar, (and) ram hUlu-hUlu barbar, *they scorch the pigs'* (hairs off, by holding in flame); hUlu mUru ne ni, *scratch is on me*; (hUlu is used of a kind of skin irritation sometimes caused by leaves of li-wəleh (hUlu-hUlu), the 'wəleh' tree (that irritates); NA: li-ŋi;; NA: hUlu. (Cp. fri; ra:).

hulu² *a bird*, (a kind of dove).

hUlu-³, hulu *suckers of-* (plant); (suffix-taking); e.g. hUlu-vih, *banana suckers, the little plants growing around the parent plant*; etc. NA: (same).

-hU1Uh¹ (to be) *mistaken, mistakenly*; *to make an error in*; (often used as suffix to other verb, and often reduplicated); hU1Uh-lUh, (and) hU1Uh-hU1Uh; e.g. te: hU1Uh-(hu)lUh, *to make error in seeing*;

kel hUUh-lUh, *to make error in telling;*

horo hulUh-lUh, *to make error in speaking;* NA: kar^Umu.

hUUh² *to be not-ashamed, to have ability or prowess in (doing anything), to be brave at...;* NA: hUlulu. e.g. vantēn hUUh-hUUh ne hōro-an, *a man doughty in talk;* ..ne balan, *..in fight;* (and) nam hUUh-hUUh ne rolō Jafu, *I am not-ashamed of the word of the Lord, (i.e. 'brave' to speak it).*

humu (v.i.) *to suckle;* cp. huh, susu.

hUgu- *summit of-; point of-;* (suffix-taking): hUgu-ɔ:r, *a point (on the coast);* hUgute, *its summit (of a mountain, i.e. batēn wou).* NA: muwuhu, muuhu; e.g. Ran-mu^Uuhu, *village name, NA:* (where Lōnwōlwōl people were).

hUgUn¹ *to limp, be lame;* e.g. Mage-lili me-je-hUgUn ran lie gō ru, *Mage-lili limps on two sticks;* NA: honjon. cp. tēnjil; tanō; NA: tanjil; tanōu. Reduplicated, gives sense of limping along, hUgU-hUgUn, e.g. jēn mā hUgU-hUgUn, *his leg is lame;* mā ralir hUgu-hUgUn, *he walks lamely;* NA: sUn-sUn, e.g. mā jēl do sUn-sUn, *he walks lamely.*

hUgUn² *to crowd into, to go inside, to fill up a hollow, to push something in;* NA: sUn. E.g. N.7, ne bogōn ram hUgUn van lōn tUte, *they all crowd inside its hollow (i.e. the tree);* 00(a)6, ram hUgUn kebu ne tlnjen me-kebu van lōn teban, *they push the gut inside his belly again (of witchcraft practice);* BB.13, hUgUn-titi, *to push in carefully, to push in and take care of (of food scraps, in Circumcision ceremonies);* ram hUgUn-titi lōn arobōl tene wobUg 10, *they push it in to baskets to take care of it for 10 days.*

(hUn), hUn-hUn ne *to toss, push up;* e.g. of waves, J.30, tēva mi-jo-hUn-hUn ne ēntaro van mere, *the wave is tossing us-two aloft. Thus:* hUnō, hUnō-hUnō, *to be rough (of sea),* teh mā hUnō-hUnō, *the sea is rough.* NA: (te)nōnō.

hurom, hujom *to cook, to prepare food.* NA: hurum. (Cp. fUnUn?).

hUru¹ *further, beyond;* often: hUru-ɔ:r, *beyond the place, further on,* e.g. I.30, mā ralir mōn hUru (huru) ɔ:r van teh..., *she walks still further into the sea...* NL.9, (at end of letter); a sinca nan van huru-ɔ:r mōn, *and I shall not go any further...* NA: (same).

gel-hUru, *to put up the price,*
(lit. to buy further...).

ke-hUru, e.g. John go te
ke-hUru-an te Mark mən, *John*
who was also called (he was)
Mark.

huru², hUru *to fix, fit on,*
make fast; e.g. nam huru hak
b^wesu: ran lie hu me hak metah,
I make-fast my sharp-prong
(bamboo, or mod. wire) *on a*
stick, it is my spear; (cp.
tu kate, *to fasten by hitting,*
hammering, e.g. with nails).
NA: (same).

huru bu, *to make a song, to*
make words for a song, i.e.
(mod.) *to write poetry;*
(prob. the idea is to make
the words fast on to the music);
cp. tu bu, tutu bu.

hute¹ *to kindle, light* (a fire);
e.g. K.4, rom hute faŋ, to:
ne alu Maret lən faŋ, *they-2*
light a fire, throw Eel's
skin into the fire. NA: hute,
hUrmi (faŋ). Cp. tUŋ ne
(N: tUnu); utUŋ ne; kamar.

hute² *the shanty call for pushing*
canoe, boat, into, or out of,
the sea; (prob. from hu³);
thus: (Leader): hute, hute..
(All respond): ho!..
(Leader): hute, hute.. (All
respond): ho!..
(Leader): hu te -ε -ε..ja!
(All respond): hɔ: ɔ: ɔ:.. jah!
(or): hu te: ε: jah!
NA: (same); Cp. sobe.

huwɔ: *a year, full year's time;*
age; life-time; etc. e.g.
NL.96, nam du lən gehan ne
teacher mən, fesi ca be huwɔ:
hu, *I am in the work of teacher*
again, soon it will be one full
year; NL.60, marom lŋka huwɔ:
vivi, *you-2 see the new year;*
NL.86, wobUŋ tavi a huwɔ: bogon,
every day and all the years
(i.e. down the days and the
years); JTB/Mk 5.42; ..6.21,
used for 'birthday';
NA: huwo. PV: sua, suwa
(cp. sua a sua, *for ever and*
ever); cp. dem, yam, year;
bUŋu-, *season of-*.

huwu¹ *to explain, teach;* NA: (?)
ruri; (cp. wuhu, *to learn*).
NL.64, nam je mae huwuan mene
ŋe rame 30, nam je huwu mene ŋe,
I am making lessons (explaining,
teaching) *to them, they are 30,*
I am teaching them.

huwu² *crumb of-;* (suffix-taking).

huwu³ *purse.* (JTB/Mk 6.8).

hujom *to cook;* cp. hurom, NA:
hurum. hujom-an, *a feast;*
(a) *cooking.*

I

ia:, iale *thus, in this* (or that)
way, in the same way; e.g.
N.28, nlti maa me hcha mia: gon,
the little dove reaches out
just like that; but F.6, te
fUluKto t(e)ale.., *he counted*
thus..; suggests that the word

may be nearer -ale, or jale;
but the writer feels sure he
has heard: ram iale, *they are
thus*. (o ru ale, (prob.) *you
stop there*; possibly too, *you
stop just-like-that*.)
biale gɔn, *it will be just like
that*. NA: jille; (je)...
FB: kɔla. (Cp. iwene; NA:
jen, jene).

iaŋa, jaŋa (to be) *none of, to
be absent, missing; not at all;
absolutely not*. e.g. K.5, ma
helal gɔn, m-iaŋa gɔn, *he is
just lost, there is just
nothing of him*; NA: raŋa;
PV: ncaŋa. NL.8; NL.45,
ml-jaŋa, *there is none*.

-ibe? *how? in what manner, way?*
(what?); NL.75, mer lo kelbare
han mehaver mibe ru lonle go?
*we don't know (about) his
illness, how is he now?* NL.90,
ca o kelbare go mem du mibe,
*so that you may know how we
are (getting on), (lit. know
that we remain how)*; 0.6,
mibe ŋa om ca? *how is it that
you say..?* N.8, bwlca je bol
bibe? *how shall we go?* N.12,
namae bibe na halku go ŋca?
*how shall I do (that) I shall
rescue these?* FB: ipe?
NA: jibe?
JG's MS: Jn 1.25, mibe ŋa
om baptize..? *how is it you
baptize..?* (JTB/Mk 2.1, etc.
(bonego) tibe, for *when with
past verb*). Mk. 3.23, menaibe..?
how..?

ih¹ *name*; e.g. I.1, vanten han
ih Tesi-veli-velo, *a man his
name T.*, i.e. a man whose
name was T.; often the idiom
is: han ih ŋa.., *his name..*,
e.g. NL.102 (where wrongly
spelled eh);
han ih ŋa si? *what is his name?*
(lit. his name who?).
(RL/Lk, 21.12 etc. i; which
may be correct also).
NA: sa-, *name of-*; (suffix-
taking); e.g. NL.22, saŋ,
my name. PV: ih.

ih², ih-kɔn, (jih-kɔn) *smoke*;
(kɔn²); e.g. ihkɔn ne faŋ me
kɔnte ni, *the smoke of the fire
irritates me* (makes my eyes
smart); see also taŋ, *of
smoke rising*. NA: ji:-kɔn.

ii- *edge of-, corner of-*;
(suffix-taking); e.g. ii-im,
edge (or corner) of house;
cp. slrlri-; bu-³;
(ln-balse-, *jaw angle of-*;
prob. same root). NA: (same).

ilhe, jilhe, jllhe (v.t.) *to
turn*; (Hy.45, "o yilhe"..lolok,
(Thou) *change my heart*);
(jll-jll, *a back swirl in sea*,
prob. from this root);
NA: kilhi;; gUru mol ne; and
e.g. 00(c)3, lakeli, equivalent
to Lon: ilhe ŋae, *to turn
himself*.

-ili, lli (to be) *like this,*
thus; e.g. mi-lli, (it is)
thus; NA: jlli, jlle, (-ε).

im *house*; (see Gram. 10, 42, 143, for its use of the form of possessive *ma-*, usually kept for nouns denoting liquids; see also *bili-im, house-door*); e.g. *mak im, my house*; *ali im, to build a house* (lit. to dig a house) i.e. to dig the postholes.. e.g. H.1. *fan im, in the house, inside*; (lit. under the house, i.e. under the house shelter, roof, etc.); H.1. *im ne rem, a yam house, a shelter for drying yams*; e.g. A.24, *rUr hlri ne rem bogon... lIq hene fan im, they reaped all the yams... put them straight under a shelter*. *im man veen ne, the women's house*; Dialects: PV: ϵm ; Ses:, B: ϵm ; CC: *him*; Lon. and NA: *im*; but FB: *em* (ϵm). (Paama: *eim, temo..?*).

imene, (iwene) (to be) like, to resemble; NL.59, "ot lo mae bimene go nam demelole", *you do not do (like) as I wish*; H.9, *d'olon barbar timene rolon vanten gon, the talk of the pig was like the talk of a man just*; NA: *je(ne), je:.* See form: *iwene*.

lq, lqka to see. (*lqka* seems to be regular Lon. for NA: *lehe, to see*; though *lq* is NA for Lon. *whe, to seek*); e.g. D.9, *temar ne bwlca ra lqka vanten-an, the devils will see that man*;

and reduplicated:
i-lqka, to 'see' with witchcraft power of divination, (see *hal²*, and *00(f)*; used thus Acts 16.16); cp. *te: , to look*; PV: *lehe/se, lese*; FB: *se*; NA:(M,K, etc.). *lehe, (lehe), lhe*; e.g. M.2, *te me lhe, he came (and) saw*. e.g. *olq womUl me, seek and bring oranges*. (Lit. seek orange(s) come).

Insine to load (v.t.), (always originally of a canoe), *to carry, bring, take by canoe* (or any vessel, even now of a truck); e.g. *Insine bulbulten, to load a canoe*; and, *of loading passengers or cargo into a vessel*, e.g. 0.12, *rar je Insine a: barbar ne, a sise bogon, rar lIqi ran bulbulten, they were loading, their pigs, and everything, they put them on a canoe*. (Cp. *ho: ne⁵, to fill up, of packing things into a case*). (Note:) (*ensine, to dip*). PV: *wesene*; NA: *Insine*.

Inve to burst, stretch, strain; (JTB/Mk 2.22, *of wine-skins*).
ir yonder, over there; often *jir*, (q.v.). JTB/Mk 4.35.

(*irme*) found often JTB/Mk, e.g. 6.51, *rarirme, they were wondering*; probably it is clipped for *rarjir^{me}, (reme, to think*; -*ji-*, the continuative infix).

irnja- *father's sister of-*;
 see WW, notes and tables of
 relationship terms; the
 reciprocal term, used by FS
 towards her brother's son (BS)
 is 'Tata', *Father*, as he is class.
brother (hela-) of her father,
 i.e. his father's father;
 thus also seems to mean
 (classificatory) *daughter*.
 See WW. also: *mother's*
brother's wife of-; *wife's*
mother of-; NA: irnl-,
 irnjl-; (3.s. irnjan).

irr *hand (of bananas), bunch*;
 cp. ele-. J.10, irr vih men
 go hu, *a hand of ripe bananas*.
 NA: ir, irr, it; and see
 qirr.

irube (see -ibe?) NA: jirube?
 (ru, *infixes, to remain*);
 nam irube? *what's the matter*
with me? (lit. I remain how?)
 om irube? *how do you feel?*
 om lonne miirube? *how do you*
feel? (you feel how does it
 remain?); NL.75, ..han mehaver
 miberu lonle go? *..his sickness*
how does it stand now?
 mirube? *what's the matter?*

ltir (ltlt) *a small bat (which*
flies in and out of a house..).

iwene, (iwe) *like, similar*;
 miwene, (it is) *like..*, corresp-
 onds largely to Eng. prep.
 'like';
 miwene gon, (it is) *just like*
 (that); Cp. -iale, -illi.

Also found (dial.?) ime ne,
 q.v. PV: omane; K: fe-,
 fen, e.g. me fen ha? *what's*
it like? NA: je, jen,
 ji..en; e.g. (heard) Isobel
 metan tolo je Bob, *Isobel's*
eyes are not like Bob('s);
 nam je: neŋ, *I am like you*;
 mijen, *it is like..*; e.g. M.3,
 (two forms) tejlnaen, *it was*
just the same (where na seems
 infixes); and te jeen, *it was*
like (that). e.g. vehen muwu
 mejen melen, *woman is good just*
the same as man.

NA: commonly
 jile, (-e), e.g. II(b) 4.

c¹

ca¹ *to say, to speak*; with ru,
to remain, ca, comes to mean
to promise; e.g. nam ca mUru,
 (or: bUru), *I promise* (lit.
 I say it (will) abide..);
 teca tUru, *he promised*; ca
 flten, *to speak truly, to*
promise;
 'ral ca go', the Lonwolwol
 dialect, (lit. or: word say
 that..; word say which);
 Cp. Introduction, p.11.
 NA: fe (e.g. M2); K: fe;
 PV: ka, (killie); Balap: ka;
 FB: (kile).

ca² *if; 'say', suppose..*;
 (conjn.) *that..*; (how to..);
 (Perhaps same root as ca¹, in
 the sense of conditional 'say'...

^v^v
¹Phonetic value [c~j.]

i.e. *if*.. See Ray, p.341.
But NA: equivalents suggest
a different root from ca¹).

NA: he, he.

Often with go, thus: go ca,
if; in order that..; for
which Ranon: he ge; Magam:
ge he. PV: ka.

Very common; see all Native
Texts. See Gram. 115, 127-130,
132-139, etc. H.4, barbar
ma toweka ca bafle, loŋ,
tolokelbare ca bafle, *the pig
tries to climb, yes, it cannot
climb* (lit. doesn't know how-
to he may climb); Jn.2.5,
sise go ca ŋae blca, *anything
he may say*, (lit. thing which
if he says..); etc.

cive (see tje), *to strike, hit,
kill*. NL.70...cive ("jive")
han veen fesi ca bemer, *..strikes
his wife* (and) *she nearly died*.

K

-k *of me, my*; possessive suffix
for first singular, see Gram.
5, etc.

-ka¹ *to try*; usually as auxiliary
suffix verb, see Gram. 72, 73,
etc. NA: kea, (and: lehe,
lehe); keakea. (keka, (?keka),
(redupl.), *to try to look*,
(but this may be rather the
redupl. of ka²)); nɔ:rnɔ:r
kaka, *to try to think*, (prob.
a clear example of ka¹ redupl.).
enka, *to taste*, (lit. to eat
try); NA: jen kea.

münka, *to taste* (of liquid),
(lit. to drink try); N:
münlehe.

nŋka, *to ask* (and) *try* (for a
gift), *to beg*;

huka faŋ, *to try to light a
fire*;

kelka, *to try to tell, to
answer*;

toweka, *to try to make* (or,
do); NA: towekea.

wuhtoka, *to ask* (and) *try, to
try to find out by asking*.

NA: also kava, (keva, keva),
e.g. P. (altern. script).

-ka² (to see); usually as a
suffixed auxiliary verb, e.g.
lŋka, *to see*; NA: lehe.
hlmka, *to taste* (of liquid);
NA: hlm lehe. cp. ka¹.

ka³ *to fly*; e.g. J.20, Heborɔ:
te ka van, *the Kingfisher flew
away*; K.5, bUlu-faŋ maka van,
the fire-ashes fly away..;
(mod.) efaŋoh kaka, *a flying
boat, aeroplane*; NA: ga,
gaga.

ka⁴ *to turn, turn over*; e.g.
jal makane ŋae, *the sun turns
itself over*, i.e. declines;
kafu, (v.1.) *to roll over*,
fall over; kafune, (v.t.);
NA: (same); e.g. em do
kafune 'dinghy', *they are
rolling the dinghy over*;
see fu². (cp. tenjil).
kekafu, *to roll about* (as a ship,
or as a drunken man); NA:
kakafu.

ka:⁵ (to be) *blistered*; e.g. verak maka:, *my hand is blistered*. NA: kam.

kabri(a)¹ *please; to say please*; (perhaps kabria is NA for Lon. wahai). NL.39, o kabria mene Tain Mal, *you say please to Tain Mal*, i.e. ask him politely; NL.85, nam kabri ca ohehehe..., *I ask-(you)-please to send...*

kabri² (a word with sense of 'off', ceasing from; etc.; see lln kabri ne; PV: lln kumble ne).

ka·bür *leaf-covered* (used of a pudding, lək); e.g. lək ka·bür, *a leaf-covered pudding*; and J.6, J.10, ka·bur-lək, *leaf cover of pudding*, i.e. leaf-covered pudding. ka·bür ne lək, *to cover a pudding with leaves*. NA: kUbür; kUbür ne ləŋ; kauti (ləŋ).

kae (v.t.) *to pelt with stones* (or similar missiles); NA: ke. Cp. abu, *to pelt with sticks*.

kaheren, (karen) *still, yet*; D.12, ram jo fwer kah'ren, kaheren rarləje bwe, *they are still sleeping, they are not awake yet*; NL.87; etc.; NL.103, monək mUru karen lonle go, (her) *sore(s) remain still (till) now*. NA: (use): ŋa bwe.

kakave *to beckon* (with hand); see kave.

kamar *to kindle* (into flame); e.g. kamar faŋ; cp. hute. Used of the actual kindling of the rubbed wood dust into flame by putting it in prepared kindling, straight after the rubbing process. e.g. ε:wlrī ol me ten kamar-faŋ-an, *the coconut twigs are for fire-kindling*. NA: (same).

kanε- (female) *genitals of-*; (suffix-taking); NA: kene-; bʷelen-kanen, *her vulva*; buUn-kanen, *her vagina*; (NA: bʷelan kenen). Cp. hogo-, (male).

kar (to be) *bad* (of a smell); e.g. P.13, bək ma kar bur, *my smell is bad already*. (Cp. JTB/Mk 15.29, rar auləl kar kate ŋae, *they called out 'railed' on him...?*). (Is this same root?).

kárum, karUm (of rain) *to come down, to pour heavily*; e.g. oh makarUm, *the rain is pouring down*. Cp. kinkln. NA: rum, rUm; e.g. o: múrum, *the rain is pouring*. PV: kurUm; e.g. oh mukurUm.

kate *fast around, holding fast*, etc; (a verbal or prepositional word, often used as suffix to main verb, see Gram. 73(d); e.g. hal kate, *to hold fast*; gUm kate, *to hold fast*;

nɔ:r kate, *to believe* (lit. to think fast-around); ru kate (and) ta(h) kate, *to hold fast by sitting, or being, on something*;

liŋ kate, *to put fast around*; etc.; NA: kete, (kete); PV: gare. See also gate.

kave (v.1.t.) *to beckon with the hand*; NA: kebe. RL/Lk 5.7; used Acts 12.17. In beckoning, the hand is turned downwards, a more logical gesture than our gesture of beckoning, with finger and hand turned up, as the beckoned one must walk on ground. PV: k¹e. kakave, *to beckon, or keep beckoning*; NA: kebekebe.

ke¹, (ke) *to call; to call out; to mention*; e.g. P.5, rom ke Mija, Mija o harliŋ me fan, *they-2 call Mija, Mija, you come down..*; E.4, te loŋne bahel go hu te ke, te loŋne riliŋ rolon, *he heard a bird call, he heard its 'voice'*; D.5, tl ke ne han veen go memer mene.., *she called (mentioned, called to mind) his dead wife (to him)*; so ke ne, *to announce*, e.g. ram ke ne vanten hu go mi je mer, *they call out a man who is dying* (i.e. announce his name etc.); ram ke ne me .., *they call (the news)*, (lit. they call come); ke ne siba mene Jafu, *to declare*

thanks to the Lord; NL.73, ma ke genemro Bule ca maro van.., *he calls Bule and me* (lit. the two of us Bule) *that we two go..*; (Cp. CC, WW, XX).

NL.12(a): namae kean hu ne ('vein') veen hu beme bliri ni, *I'll make a 'calling' for a certain woman to come to be with me*, (perhaps a technical term for part of marriage procedure); keke-hene, *to call* (v.t.);

ke-deha, (ke-reha), *to call in jest, to tempt* (to wrong), (lit. to call to lie); *to deceive; to make a fool of in doing something*; NA: tehar ne; (konkon ne).

ke goro, *to call a tabu around..*; kefene ne, *to warn, advise*; (? to promise); (prob. from root ke, *to call*); kefenenean, *warning*; e.g. maa mo nɔ:rnɔ:r kebu ne kefenenean ha rahen, *the dove remembers again his mother's warning*; NA: ce fene ne; (ke kuku, JTB/Mk 5.35, for 'to trouble,' ? to call away); ke kUrukUru, *to call together, to summon*; Jn. 15.16.

Redupl: P.20, veen senan ml klike ka, *the other woman tries to keep calling*; N.25; (and) II(a), 'keke ur', keke ur, *to yodel* (of Bato initiates), (? keke ɔ:r); PV: kie, kje; FB: ke; NA: ce; e.g. II(b) 13, temar mice vanten bɔŋa, *the (shell, 'devil')calls all the men.*

(ke)² *sweet*; see keh, keh-kih;
keki.

ke³, kei, (kje) *to defecate, to make a mess*; M: ceo. e.g. J.12, kei lon tUnu-lök an, *makes a mess in that pudding-container.*

kəbar, (kəbar) *crooked, wrong*; NL.55, ram ca makəbar, *they speak wrongly*; tae kebar, *to cut, chop, crookedly*; cp. kilih¹.
kəbakəbar, (redupl.), *very crooked, with many twists*; NA: kəb^wel; kəbükəbel, (and) kəbük^əbük^əbel;
Fənmur: k^wek^wel; Məlbülbül: kəb^wekəb^wel.

kebu *back, again, back again; to be back again; to return; to go back, come back; back-wards*; (often with mə, *come*; or van, *go, expressed or understood*, kebu mə, *to come back*; kebu van, *to go back*; mae kebu (nə), *to do, or make, again*;

liŋ kebu(nə), *to put back*;
PV: kəli, *backwards*; lili tətəh (mən), *again*; and: lili; NA: məl. NL.76, ror kebu bur, *they two returned altogether*. M.3, Bal te məl me, *Hawk came back*. A.20, rur kebu ne gorəbUl, *they few came back again to the village*.

kel kebu ne, *to answer*;
PV: wat lili ne.

(kəb^wir kətə) *to break (as food)*;
see klib^wir.

kebnu *to kill dead*; usu. in compound verbs, e.g. L.19, hē kebnu, *to spear dead*; (and) tɔ: kebnu, *to strike dead*;

kehikih kebnu, *to quench*, (lit. *to wash and kill*); e.g. na kehkih kebnu hak weh-wəan ne wə, *I shall wash-kill my seeking-for-water with water*. NA: kabnu.

keh¹ *to pass wind*. NA: hir, hid, hit.

(keh)², kehkih¹, keki:, (?keki:) *sweet*; (the forms without final h are usual now); cp. e.g. lök ml keke hənə. PV: kje; NA: ce, cece.

kehkih² *to wash*; e.g. nam kehkih Ul ne aləŋləŋvül, *I wash the cloth with the-soapy-lather-of-a-tree-bark*; kehkih fahənə, *to wash (as, the body)*; NA: hakwo fasənə. kehkihva, *to wash hands*, e.g. DD.19, radlə ke(h) ki(h) va bwe, *they don't yet wash their hands..*; kehkih va hara, *to wash (it) cleaner*; NA: kaki fara. NA: kaki, kakii; hakwo. (har^{ə2}, *very much*).

kəka¹ *to fly*; (redupl. of ka³); əfaloh kəka, *aeroplane*, (lit. *vessel flying*); NA: gaga, e.g. aflo gaga.

-kəkə² *to try*; (redupl. of kə¹);
usu. as suffix to main verb;
e.g. te: kəkə; nɔ:rɔ:rkəkə,
to try to think; (to try to
look): but cp. kəkə³.
e.g. JTB/Mk 13.11. NA: kəkəə.

kəkə³, (kekə) (to be) *loose, not
fixed, not secure, "all about"*;
e.g. lie gələ mUru kəkə, *that
piece of wood is loose*; nē
mətəh kəkə gən du, *he is sitting
insecurely*; (prob. this word
is redupl. of kə⁴, *to turn
over*). NA: kəkə. Found,
JTB/Mk 3.5; 10.23, te:kəkə
ɔ:r, ('teyetekekəur'), *to look
'round about'*; (there may be
some confusion in such uses
between kəkə² and ³). (NA:
terkekəə, *to try to look*).
kekəfu, *to roll about* (as a
ship, or a drunken man); see
kə⁴. NA: kəkəfu. (Cp. ku⁴).

kəkə, kike *small, little; a
little one, a baby*; NA: kəkə.
kəkəre.

kəl *to tell*; (cp. hɔro); PV:
wət; NA: sur;
kelblsine, *to explain,
interpret* (as e.g. by repeat-
ing what a speaker says,
translating into another tongue);
NA: sur blsi ne.
kelgogɔ:ne, *to announce clearly,
indicate properly*; NL.50, cə
o kelgogɔ:ne..., *that you should
let (me) know exactly*; NA:
sur sene; sur fər^a.
kəl hɔ:te, *to announce,*

prophesy, ('arrive at a position
in announcing'); J.7, om
kelhɔ:te hək nɔ:rɔ:rən gən,
*you announce exactly in accord
with my own thought*, (lit.
you announce-catch my own
thought only); JTB/Mk. 14.65,
for 'prophesy'.

kəl hene, *to explain carefully*;
kelfeləkte, *try to announce*.
kəl kə, *to try to tell*;
kəl kəl kə, *to guess, tell*
(which one, etc.); e.g.
one may hold an orange in one
hand, a stone in the other,
and say: okəl kəl kə, *you guess*;
(cp. səviu-); NA: susurkəə.
Acts 1.26, of drawing lots.
kəl kəl, *to witness*; vanten
kəl kəl, *a witness*; NA: vanten
ge məteter, (or) vanten ge mə
rɔ:rɔ:ne; (i.e. 'hear-hear').
kəl kəbu ne, *to answer*; e.g.
A.9. PV: wət lili ne; NA:
sur məle.
(For vanten kəl kəl, NA: may
use vanten fefe). fe, *to say*.
kəl klirine, *to announce*; NL.
76, nəm jo kəl kliri ne mēne nek,
I am telling to you; ...miəle
nəm jo kəl tərē mēne nek,
so I am telling you; (both
words seem to mean the same);
NA: sur kliri ne; kəl klirineən,
keltərēən, *notice, advertisement,
announcement*. See NL 68, 95,
etc. (For kəl tərē, NA: sur
tərē).
kəl məlUm, kəl məlUmUm ne, *to
tell softly, gently*;

kelwo, to announce (wo, to open), to tell out; predict; (Cp. 00(f)). NL.92, nam demelole nakelwo., I want to tell.; redupl.

kelwuwo, I.6, ok lwuwo mene ni, you tell out to me.

For kelwo, NA: fefe, (fJefJe), (fefe?); PV: wat wuwø; and: wislli; kilie. (00(a), 3, kalwuwo). (kelbare, to know, q.v. ? root).

kəla, (kla) to shift, lift up, raise, move; NA: (same). e.g. okəla veram, life up your arm; Acts 9.40, kəla metan, ..lifted up his eyes; e.g. (NA) heard, 19.11.47: o kla neŋ, move yourself; (women, wishing to get over a garden stile, would not attempt to do so until I had moved from it;..the tabu against women walking past a sitting Mal, etc. ..they had to walk on knees).

kelbare, (kelbre, -e) to know, to be able, to know how (to); e.g. I.7; NL. (passim); kelbare go ca., to know now to.. (see Gram. 128, etc.); PV: kimbəle; NA:, M: kea, jekea; e.g. Q.5,6, Barkolkol makea melamten, B. knows a great deal, is very clever; mUsUm jekea, you few know; tesudlon jekea, they did not know; Q.7, jldlōkea, we don't know; Kən: lēka, lēkja; Tawər, Nəvha: kəʋa; Ranon,

Fanrereu: kia, kija; (?)

Nəvha: ljekea, lēklja.

kelēkele (v.i.) to go down, abate, (of a swelling, or inflated object, e.g. (mod.) a football bladder); also used of a big sea; CC: kekela; NA: kejekeje, (kijekije). e.g. menokwōn mēje kelēkele, the boil is going down; (Cp. marid, to be cold, (or) of pain, to go down).

kelerfu, (v.i.), kelerfunē, (v.t.) to turn over; (a short form seems to be used: klēfu(nē)). Cp. to:funē. NA: (same); e.g. 4.3.48, heard at Olal beach, of the buri:, (sea-cow); klerfunē! roll it over! and: metan do klerfu, his eyes close.

kemu, kemu to scratch (as with finger nails); cp. kōrō. NA: karmu, kermu. kemu kuku, to scrape, or scratch, off (as with nails or a knife); e.g. mē kemukuku hōkhōk go mUru ne veran, he scrapes off the dirt that is on his arm; cp. hi kuku; kōrō. NA: kurUm kuku.

ken sharp; sore, sorry, (tired); (of pain indicates rather a lasting pain or ache than a smarting sudden pain, for which, see ra:⁴); NA: cən. ken often means 'sharp', as of a point or edge of blade; kenken, usually for the sense

of 'sore, sorry'; NL.92,
 mem loŋne mækenken, *we feel
 very sorry, sad*;
 bek mækenken, *my body is sore*;
 NA: cencen;
 kenkenan, *pain, sorrow, trouble,
 punishment*; PV: kinkjen.
 va: ken, (lit. sore hand),
*an idle fellow, a good-for-
 nothing*.

ker¹, (ket) *tight, fast, stiff*;
 (cp. er²); e.g. awa mæker
 lon (ne) lie go hu, *the rope
 is fast in (on) a tree*; or, *stick*.
 e.g. 'yeast' mæker kate veran,
*the yeast sticks fast to her
 hand*; NA: cer, cet.
 (cp. bü¹; blu¹, blublu).
 Redupl: kerker, (same meaning);
 NA: cecer.
 ker, also used of a vessel fast
 aground, on reef, etc.
 (Thus Acts 27.41).

ker² *to talk quietly (together),
 to plot, plan (with a sinister
 suggestion)*;
 ker ne, *to plot (something)*;
 rom ker ne, *they two are plot-
 ting (about it)*; cp. wUn.
 NA: ker. (cer)?
 kerlela, *to whisper, to conceal
 by whispering about*; (? cp.
 lela, *to croon, wail*); *to
 murmur*; found JTB/Mk 4.22,
 kerlela ne sise, *to keep a
 thing secret*; JTB/Mk 13.3,
 ne kerlelaan, *privately*;
 NA: cerlala.
 kermari ne, *to murmur against*,

JTB/Mk 14.5; *to grumble,
 criticise, complain*; NA:
 kIntijeu ne.

ker³ *biting (as, cold)*; *to bite*;
 NA: cer; e.g. melah mæker,
the cold is biting; 'flea'
 ŋe ram jæ ker lon U1, *the fleas
 are biting in my calico*; (cp.
 melah ma ate ni, *cold bites me*;
 and L.6, ma: ml kerku, *hunger
 bites*;
 kerka, kerkerka, *to taste, try
 the taste of*; e.g. R.4,
 rɔ:r kerkerka (lok), *they tried
 the taste of the puddings*.
 kervare, *to tear off (with the
 teeth), to bite off*; (as,
 coconut husk); e.g. tesImre
 tekervare alu-mango, *the child
 bit off the skin of the mango*,
 i.e. *peeled it with his teeth*.
 NA: cer bere.

kerbi, (kerabi) *to eat (something)
 with (something else)*; e.g.
 fahaver maklrine beta, mubu
 maklrine dem, jem je kerbi,
*cabbage is with breadfruit,
 meat is with yam, we are eating
 it together*; NA: karbi, karabi.

kere, (kere), (kere) *out of place,
 amiss, mistakenly, away from,
 absent (from)*; e.g. sise go
 mUru kere ɔ:r, tolo ru ran
 mlIte, *that thing is out of
 its place, it is not in its
 place*; ŋae mUru kere ha kukuan,
he is absent from the meeting;
 NA: kere, (kere).
 gUm kere, *to drop, (lit. to hold*

- amiss);
 1lŋ kərə, *to leave out*, (lit. to put amiss);
 hɔ: kərə hal, *to miss the road* (lit. to catch-amiss the road);
 tɔm kərə, *to miss-hit* (as, e.g. modern: to hit the wrong key of typewriter);
- kerəh, (kərəh) *to use bad language, to swear*; CC: kre, (kre); NA: war. (JTB/Mk 14.71 "tecerəh", i.e. "tegerəh", *he swore*); (Alek, of Bato, *kərəhan is tabu*, i.e. bad words). e.g. II. Cp. tɪŋ³, tɪŋtɪŋ.
- kerir *to sing*; NA: se; K: he; PV: kəlir.
 keriran, *singing* (a song); but a song is rather bu¹. e.g. (NA:) se bu, *to sing a song*;
- ki *to hold out the hand*; (cp. hɛhɛ); perhaps a NA word; e.g. D.24; I.40; in the conventional, though vulgar, ending of a Tale: a hɔ: verɛ ki lɔn sen tɔmɔ, a suwe:, and *come outside, put out your hand in rat dirt, and 'finis'*. (Perhaps often Ki:).
- kɪblɪtɛ (v.t.) *to break*, e.g. EE.2, ŋae makɪblɪtɛ wahi-li-beral-men, *he breaks a branch of wild kava*; Also kɪbUte, etc., (so used Jn. 19.31), in tɔ: kɪbUte, (tɔ:, *to hit*), of *breaking the legs of the men on the crosses*; NA: (same).
- cp. kɪbʷir kɔtɛ, (kəbʷir kɔtɛ). Cp. kɪlɪh¹.
- kɪbʷir *to miscarry, have a miscarriage*; (cp. kɪblɪtɛ, *to break*); JTB/Mk 14.22, 'kebirkote'; thus:
 kɪbʷir kɔtɛ, *to break through* (as bread);
 kɪbʷirmererɛ nɛ, *to break in small pieces*; e.g. C.5, kɪbir mererɛ nɛ; (JTB/Mk 6.41, 'tekebwirmererɛ');
 NA: (same); PV: tɛwɛr, tɛwɛt.
- kɪkɛ¹, (kəkɛ:) *small, little, few; to be small; a baby*. PV: kəkɛli; pɪpɪli; FB: kəkɛ; NA: kakərə, (-ɛ); e.g. D.3, m^Uru mɪkɪkɛ ɔn, *he remains only a little while*; etc. (a very common word). One form of the superlative is: kɪkɛ laŋ (tɛn).
- kɪkɛ² *to pass motion*; NA: kekeo, ceceo.
- kɪki *to grate, scratch*; (perhaps a NA word); e.g. kɪki ol, *to grate coconut*; cp. rɛhɛ; PV: kukⁱ∅; NA: kɪki; (rahe).
- kɪl¹ *a large repulsive-looking insect*; used JTB/Mk 1.6, for 'locust';
 kɪl-ɛbɛ, *a smaller green variety*; it is thought that if it approaches a person, he may die; so he must kill it, pull it in pieces, and send the bits to different villages. (See ɛbɛ, *danger*). NA: (same).

kil² to dig, dig for; cp. kil¹;
 e.g. I.11, na van kil antaro
 rem, I shall go to dig our
 yams (up); I.18, okil ɔ:r go,
 you dig that place;
 na kil au mUru lon won, I'll dig
 for the crabs (that are) in the
 sand; (heard); for redupl.
 e.g. CC.9, kilkilē awa (?ɛwa),
 to plant (sticks for) ropes, in
 Lean (Marriage) ceremonies of
 exchange of pigs; A.19, rur
 tae lie, rur kilkilē fan au-rem,
 they cut sticks, they (dug dug)
 planted them under the yam vine;
 e.g. II(c)1, ram kilkilē bar,
 they dig (build) a copra-bed;
 (kilkilē, may equally be from
 kil¹).
 kilka, to try to dig up (of
 yams); e.g. A.21.
 kil fahene, to 'dig clear
 (around)', e.g. J.39, of waves
 washing out soil under roots of
 she-oak tree; NA: kil.
 kilhe, (ilhe) (v.t.) to turn,
 turn around; e.g. NL.58,
 batok mkilhe nae, my head
 turns it(self) round, (of
 giddiness in illness); (cp.
 kilih¹). NA: kilhi.
 kil¹, kil¹ ne (v.t.) to dig;
 to build; (cp. ali; fir);
 e.g. kil¹ ne im, e.g. O.4,
 su kil¹ ne im su bwe mansul,
 let us-few build a house to
 be ours.
 kil¹ kebu ne, to rebuild;
 (the sense of 'dig' passes to

'build', from the digging of
 post holes etc. for the native
 house);
 (MN: kil¹; IN: kali): PV:
 ili; B: eli:; CC: ha·li;
 Lon: ali, (illi); NA: glii.
 SULɔl: ali. e.g. (NA):
 glii bulbul, to dig a hole.

kil¹-² inside part of-; (suffix-
 taking); (the word has a good
 suggestion, i.e. the good
 inside part of-); also, grease
 of-; fat of-; thus:
 (kili-biu, proud; pride;
 ? from biu, to heat, scorch;
 i.e. 'inside of heat'; but
 this is doubtful derivation).
 kilimbu, (kili mubu), grease,
 animal fat, (Lit. inside part
 of meat); also kilikilimbu;
 cp. hu-mubu. NA: kil¹ mubu.
 kil¹-mar, the whole inside eye,
 (not eyelids or external parts);
 NA: (same).
 kil¹-no-, forehead of-; facial
 appearance of-; (no-, face of-);
 face of-; e.g. NL.92, ...na
 lɔka kil¹-no:msul kebu mon, I
 shall see your face(s) again;
 NL.76, mem iɔka kil¹no jafu
 mivivi, we('ve) see(n) the
 photo of the new chief (mission-
 ary);
 kil¹-ol, white meat of coconut;
 kil¹-ol garo, inside of dry
 coconut;
 kil¹ite, his (or: its) grease;
 e.g. A.25, his fat.
 kil¹-va:, palm of the hand;

- kili-veran, *his palm*;
 kili-veen, *coward*; (lit.
 inside part of woman).
- kilibiu *pride*; *proud*; (cp. ?
 kili² for possible derivation);
 a NA word; Olal: kili-bliü;
 vanten kilibiu, *a proud man,*
a braggart, who: "mahoro ne
 boḡon, sinca neme ne veran"
 (Ouan), i.e. *talks with his*
mouth, (but) *would not act*
with his hand; and: e.g.
 om do kilibiu mene ni, *you*
are (too) proud towards me.
- kilih¹, (kilih) (to be) *twisted,*
turned; *to turn*; (of ankle,
 to be spraining, etc.); NA:
 kili:, kli:. e.g. bwelco ne
 jek maklih, *my ankle is twisted*;
 lie maklih, *the stick turns*
over, (as e.g. during
 carpentry); e.g. In a Hymn,
 nam kilih ne Ham duan, *I turn*
over to Thy way; e.g. 00(h)³,
 te buldu 'kili hi' ne Lui, *he*
stood turned (his back) to Lui;
 kilih kibite, *to break by*
twisting; NA: kili kibiti.
 (modern use, e.g. of 'stripp-
 ing' an engine part).
- kilih² *only*; (usually of one
 only); e.g. (RL old
 Catechism, ? 1898: "(God)
 mehu kili-kili-con"; and in
 JTB/Mk Catechisms, 1913, 1916:
 "kilikilihicon"; God is one
 only; but the word could be
 used of more than one, e.g.
 vanten rUme lim kilih-kilih
- ḡon, *the men are only five*
 (in number); NA: kema;
 kemakema; (ḡa).
- killimena *a laugh, joke, source*
of mirth, funny thing; NA:
 killimna.
- (kɪm), kimkɪm ne *to sneer at*;
to disbelieve, (as, e.g. by
 giving the clicks with tongue,
 to show scornful disbelief);
 NA: (same); cp. man ḡaḡ.
 (Used Acts 17.32).
- (kɪn)¹, kɪnkɪn *to come down*
gently (of rain); NA: (same);
 cp. karum, *to come down heavily*.
- kɪn² *to nip off, break off*; e.g.
 nam van kɪn fahaver, *I go to*
nip off cabbage leaves; cp.
 ki; ku.
 kɪn ḡoro (maviuran), *to throttle*;
 (lit. *to nip off around his*
throat);
 kɪnte, *to peel*; *to cut* (finger
 nails); cp. felikte.
 kɪnwa, *to nip and split*.
 NA: kɪnba. NA: kɪn.
- (kɪn)³, kɪnte *to squeeze* (into
 shape); perhaps a NA word,
 (though it could refer to kɪn²),
 e.g. II(b)22, em kɪnte(lɔḡ)
 ran Ul damlje, *they squeeze*
(the pudding) into shape 'on'
(i.e. like) a spider web (i.e.
 a big cloak). NA: kɪnti.
- kɪnte⁴ *to track*; *to follow the*
tracks of; NA: kɪnti. e.g.
 N.31, ḡae mikɪnte jen liheḡe
 van ḡorɔbulan, *she follows the*

foot (tracks) of the lihehe
to his village.

klri(ne), (kri) with; to be
with, in company with;
PV: mane; petene; FB: mane
(mane); NA: klrine; biri-,
biri-; basare-; (the latter
two words are suffix-taking,
with object denoted by pronom.
suffix); and sometimes klrine-
also can thus take suffix -n,
to indicate third sing. person
as object; e.g. 00(b)1, (in
Lonwolwol): ram ho:ne tan van
lon bwelebo, ...a ram line we
maklrinen, they fill up ground
into the bamboo, ...and they
pour (in) water with it;
ho:klri, (ho:kri), ho:klrine,
to find; e.g. VV.3, ram
teweka ca ra ho:kri kebu mon,
they try to find (it) again;
(lit. ho:, to arrive; klrine,
with; or, to catch up with).
kelklrine, to announce, (to);
(often with mene, to).

klisim¹, (ksim) to sneeze; (cp.
kUsUm, a cold; to be stuffy-
nosed); NA: hUn.

klislmtē² to de-husk; (see kUsUmte;
prob. dialectal variations).

kitamol the local sɔnhal or
temar, devil-devil or spirit
associated with Antara Village.
See EE notes.

klerfune to roll it over; NA:
(same). See kelerfu.

kmo to pluck; see komo; e.g.

F.2; G.2; of plucking fruits.

ko:¹ to cover, be full, fill up;
used basically of natural
forces like sea, wind, sun,
and c; e.g. teh moko: me
seno:r, the sea comes ashore,
i.e. the tide comes in;
NL.99 (describing a site after
trees had been cut down): leŋ
(‘moco’) moko: mu, the wind
comes freely, blows freely;
leŋ moko: me ɔ:r bogon, the
wind comes from everywhere;
jal moko: me, to sun shines
(abroad); and metaphorically:
rolo Godmoko: taine ɔ:r, the
word of God is filling all the
place; so, Acts 10.37, ral
go teme toko: tare ɔ:r bogon,
the word that came filling-up
through all places, (i.e.
‘was published throughout...’);
NA: ko:r, (kor); e.g. te:
toko:r tahakwo jen, the sea
‘came in’ and washed his feet,
(i.e. wet his feet);
teh ko:ko:, full tide;
koko:, (redupl. perhaps from
ko:¹), to shut, to cover...
to be closed; e.g. NL.58,
rellnak rom koko: (“kokoh”) bur,
my two ears are quite blocked
up;
koko: gorɔ, to shut; e.g. A.17,
su koko: gorɔ buLu-ɔ:r, let us
shut the gate, (lit. ...cover
around the gate);
arobol koko:, a fish-net, (lit.
basket to shut?);

- ral kokɔ:, ral kokɔ: an, *the last word* (of a discussion, or of a Tale) e.g. K.6, ral kokɔ:an ne dUn bogɔn, *the word-of-closing for every tale*; also used for 'excuse'; and thus, kokɔ: ral, *to make excuse*, (lit. ? to shut-cover a word); (cp. wɔn kɔ: gorɔ..). NA: kɔkɔ:r; kɔkɔ:r ral. (? hUl kokɔ:, VV.3, mat-bed.)
- (kɔ²), kɔfo *to cover up, cover over*, (e.g. so as to protect from rain, etc., *to overwhelm*; (fo, *to bury*); kɔfo ral, *to excuse*, (lit. to cover up word); kɔfo-ral-an, *an excuse*; NL.55, ruan gɔ mɛhakebe bwlca bokɔfo ('fogo') ruan ha Jafu, *the evil way will overwhelm the Lord's way*; BB.2, ram kɔfo metan..sinca nelŋka gɔ ŋa ram jɛ sivi ŋae, *they cover his eyes so the he will not see that they are cutting him*, (of Circumcision ceremonies); NA: kɔufo.
- kɔ:³ *to run*; e.g. ram kɔ: nɛ rɔm, *they run about in the rɔm ceremonies*; K.2, majekɔ: lɔn bilɔŋ, *he is running in the 'bilɔŋ' (race)*; NA: kɔr, kɔ:r. kokɔ, (redupl.) *to race, compete in running, etc.* and kokɔka, *to try to race with, to compete with*; e.g. okokɔka ŋero, *you try to race those two*; NA: kɔkɔrkea(njero), (kɔkɔ:rkea).
- ralir kokɔ:, *to walk fast, to have a walking race*; e.g. tɔk Allii meroralir kokɔ: vane ɔ:r Magam, si bwlca bUru mo, *Allii and I shall walk fast to Magam - who will be first?*
- kɔ⁴ *to seduce, chase after*, (commit adultery with); kɔ veen, *to seduce a woman, or: to chase a woman*; heard (13.5.47) *of noises of children chasing something in the scrub*: ramjekɔ.., *they are chasing...* NA: kɔr, kɔ:r; PV: ke (vaven).
- kɔ:⁵ *to swell up, conceive, be pregnant* (usu. of animals, but also of humans, for whom however hɔl is preferred, q.v. NA: kɔm, (?kom); (hɔl).
- kɔ⁶ *to be humped* (of back); ehUlUn moko, *his back is humped*; prob. a NA word. Cp. ku⁷.
- kɔ:⁷ *to be sweet* (of smell); A.23, bɔn mokɔ: muten, *its smell is very sweet*; (or: sweet and excellent). JTB/Mk 16.1. NA: kɔr (kɔ:r).
- (kɔ)⁸, (kɔ), koku, *to cast out*; KTB/Mk. 16.9. (Cp. to:, *to throw*); ko kUrukUru, (v.t.) *to assemble together*; JTB/Mk. 13.27. hakoku, (ha:⁷), *to throw away*; (kokone, kokɔne), *to wave*; e.g. EE.2, mokokɔne gorɔ baten teslmre veen, *he waves* (the wild-kava branch) *around the small girl's head*; NA: kɔr, (kɔ:r); kɔ:rku. See LL, kɔ:ran.

- (Used; Acts 12.8, kɔ:ne ham
U1 gorɔ nek hubɔm, *throw your
clothes around yourself*).
- kohkoh¹ *to kill oneself, commit
suicide; (used Acts 16.27).*
- kohkoh² *hill, slope; (same as
butantan). NA: koko.*
- kɔkɔ¹ *a plaything; toy; as,
e.g., a flower; (babies say
tɔtɔ sometimes for kɔkɔ);
cp. ɛbaŋbaŋ. NA: koko.*
- kɔkɔ² (prob. a form of gogɔ:,
gogɔ:ne, *to prepare; e.g.
VV.3, hU1 kɔkɔ, a mat bed,
(lit. ? a prepared bed).
(See also kɔ:¹ at foot of
p.78). cp. ol gogɔ:,
coconut oil (lit. coconut
prepared)? See also kɔ:
ne, (kɔ:⁹).*
- kɔl¹ (to be) *rusty, to rust;
NA: kɔl. (Note idiom for
rust, a modern use: sen tele
mUru ne..., the mess of an
axe is on...).*
- kɔlkɔl² *itch, scratch, skin
disease; (perhaps redupl. of
kɔl, to be rusty); (? vowels
may be: kolkol);
cp. hUlu, to be itchy; menɔk,
a sore;
Bwɛrkɔlkɔl, (see R), the
legendary Being, with some
idea of Creator, may possibly
be: itchy head?
(Dial. also prob. kU1kU1).*
- kola ne *to choose; also form*
- kɔlɔɔn found in RL/Lk 6.13;
and JTB/Mk 13.20.
- kɔlɔ¹ *to be fat, to swell; fat.
(Of moon, to be full); e.g.
teslmre makɔlɔ muten, the baby
is nice and fat; NA: kolo;
PV: kolɔ.
redupl. nɔ-kɔlɔ-kɔlɔ, face-
swelling, a swollen face;*
- kɔlɔ² *semen of-; (suffix-taking);
cp. atu-; hogɔ-; lɔ-.
NA: (same).*
- komɔ (v.t.) *to pluck (of fruit);
e.g. F.2; G.2; F.2, tejek^omo
ma: ŋea, he was plucking
chestnuts; (short form, kmɔ);
NA: (same).*
- komɔ:r *in common, sharing together;
NA: (same); (komɔ:r ne, to
have in common, to share);
ɛn komɔ:r, to share in eating
(as contrasted with ɛn kɔn of
the faŋkɔn grades);
mün komɔ:r, to share in same
drink; (these words are very
suitable for the idea of
'Communion').
e.g. Acts 4.32, sise bogɔn te
ha: komɔ:r gɔn, all things were
theirs just in common.*
- kɔn¹ *to be holy, tabu; NA:, PV:
etc.; (same).
faŋkɔn, tabu fire (grade), see
GG;
ɛn kɔn, mün kɔn, to eat, to
drink, in tabu fire grade;
e.g. mokɔn fan mage, it is
tabu 'under' a faŋkɔn image,*

i.e. it is a tabu thing, dedicated or set apart for use with such image; e.g. BB.15, veen sinca ranlŋka, məkən, *the women mustn't see, it is tabu*; DD.26, məkən ne Mal, *it is tabu for a Mal*.
Used, Acts 10.28.

kən² (of smoke) *to rise, to drift*; cp. taŋ; e.g. ihkən ne faŋ mokən me, *the fire smoke drifts here*; NA: (same).
kənte, *to smart* (the eyes); e.g. ihkən ne faŋ məkənte ni, *the fire smoke smarts me* (i.e. my eyes);
(but this use may perhaps better be referred to kən³, though the roots are perhaps the same word).

(kən)³, kənkən (to be) *bitter, sour*; in this sense, always redupl. e.g. I.34, ..juju kənkən ŋaru, *two bitter young-coconuts*;
wəmUl kənkən, *a lime* (fruit), (lit. sour orange, sour round fruit); we kənkən, (mod.) *alcohol*, (lit. bitter water).
kənte, (v.t.) *to smart, make sore*; especially of eyes;
e.g. ihkən ne faŋ məkənte ni, *the fire smoke smarts me, i.e. my eyes*. (Cp. kən²).
e.g. teh məkənte ni, *salt water is bitter to me, i.e. makes me smart*;
lerlir məkənte metak, *an ant makes my eye sore*.

(kən)⁴, kənkən *to tell a lie*;
(prob. a NA word; cp. reha, rəha); NA: womarkən.

(kən)⁵, kənkən *very, superlative-ly*; a more emphatic superlative word than ten, used with a few special words, as hetIn, merIn, - hetIn kənkən, *far, far away*;
merIn kənkən, *very, very early in the morning*; and 0.1, mere kənkən, *high up*; etc.
see Gram. 96, 106. NA:, PV: (same).

kə: ne, (kə:⁹) *to heal*; e.g. NL.92, məm jo tamtama teban gə God bokə:ne ŋae, *we are praying for him that God will heal him*; NL.104, ...məhean temlə:ne loŋ mīkəbu vənər teban kə:nean, *illness ruined (him) and he has gone back for healing*; NA: kəne; PV: küne; and (?) kəne, (e.g. Hy. 105.2).

kənən *straight, right, correct; accurately*; (with ne) *opposite, straight over against; straight for, towards*; etc. e.g. NL.70, merom mae makənən bur, *we two have straightened (the matter) up completely*, (lit. have made straight finish); NL.76, gə ca okəlbre bakənən, *so that you will know correctly*;
Often in compounds, e.g. təm

*Refer p.79.

- konɔnɛ, *to hold* (something) *straight, or upright* (as a boat, when launching it);
 PV: konɔn; Baiap: mjür;
 NA: konɔn.
- koo nɛ, (koɔnɛ) *to turn, (v.t.), turn around;* (as, mod. shutting a door); much the same as kilɛ, ilɛ. NA: (same).
 kɔ:ran, *new-yam ritual;* see LL. Used as male name.
 kɔrkɔr, (kɔ:rkɔ:r), *quickly;*
 NA: bɛlbɛl; PV: kɔ:rkɔ:r.
 e.g. JTB/Mk 6.25. CP: mga.
- kɔrɔ¹ *to scratch;* e.g. nam kɔrɔ ni, *I scratch myself;*
 krɔkrɔ, (redupl.), (prob.) *to keep on scratching;*
 cp. hi kuku; ke:mu(kuku).
 NA: karmu, (karUmu); NA: kakarmu (redupl.).
- kɔrɔ² *to put on* (of clothes); *to wear, to gird;* e.g. nam kɔrɔ hak ul gorɔ ni, *I put my clothes around myself;*
 okorɔgorɔ tabelim, *clothe my body;*
 llɩ kɔrɔ, *to put on* (of clothes, etc.); NA: (same).
 Cp. gorɔ, *around.*
- kɔru:ru: *thunder;* e.g. JTB/Mk 3.17. PV: kɔruru, (koruru).
 Cp. bɛl, *lightning.*
- kɔtɛ *across, through;* see gɔtɛ, (the two forms are prob. dialectal variants); e.g. J.18, ta kɔtɛ wate, *cuts through the boom;* J.20, (redupl.) takɔkɔtɛ, (prob. of repeated action).
 T.3, o blur kɔtɛ nɛ, *you stick-it-fast through* (or, across), *of attaching an arrowhead;*
 NA: kɔtɛ; PV: kɔrɔ.
- kri:¹ (to be) *shy, ashamed;* (cp. mɔmɔ);
 NA: krir; (kərir).
 e.g. alUn me jo kri:, *he's feeling shy.*
- (kri)² *khaki-coloured;* NA: krikrir.
- krɔ (see kɔrɔ, korɔ).
- ku¹ *to scratch* (a coconut), *to scrape out* (the white flesh); e.g. nam ku bur, *I have finished scraping* (the coconut); also: nam ku ol bur, (with ol, *coconut*, as expressed object); see to³ (the scratching instrument); cp. kUsUmte (ol), *to dehusk* (coconut);
 NA: ki, kiki. (kiki).
- ku² *to open, pull out, remove;* (much same as talɛ);
 so, *to pay up* (of a debt);
 NA: ku.
 NL.100, ram ku bio nɛ ha: barbar ɲɛ, *they remove the fences of their pigs;* ku barne, *to pull out grass;*
 ku buluɔ:r, *to open* (i.e. take out) *a gate;* NA: ku tau, *to open* (take out) *a door;* tɛ(h) ku alute, *to take off its peel;*
 ku ubwer, *to pull out taro;*

and redupl:-

kuku, e.g. kuku barne, *to pull out grass*; nam kuku wirik bur, *I have paid up (removed) my debt completely*;

kuku (adverbially); *away, away from, off, apart, etc.*; e.g. takuku, *to cut off*; ta: kuku, *to rub off, rub out, to forgive*; hu kuku, *to push out, cast out, expel*; e.g. NL.79, mesU ŋa kuku van, *we (3 or 4) shall be off (and) go*; so also in other compounds.

ku(ne)³ *to throw* (as a stick, or a long object); special ceremonial use in Kuan ceremonies, where a netibu (*young tusker pig*) is thrown... see HH; Kuan, the ceremonial initiation to the honourable title of Tan mənək. Cp. eku; (NA: akUm); NA: kUm nε. See eku. Cp. abu; (and: to: nε).

(ku)⁴, kuku *to roll about* (v.i.), *to roll over; to overturn*, kuku nε (v.t.); e.g. efaloh mukuku, *the ship rolls about*; NA: kum, (kUm); e.g. aflo dokUmkUm; *the vessel rolls*; te: rokUmkUmne aflo, *the sea rolls the ship over*. Cp. keka fu, fu.

kuku⁵ *to shake* (v.i.); NA: toto. cp. tuto. e.g. silie mukuku, *the 'table' shakes*. e.g. YY.10, rəm go mukuku ŋali, *'rəm' that shakes here*.

ku⁶ *to unload, put ashore*; used Acts 21.3. (cp. ku² ?).

ku⁷ (to be) *humped* (of the back); ehulUn moku, *his back is humped*. NA: ko.

ku⁸ (to be) *charming*; e.g. I.1, muku: lən vanten, *she charms (among) the men*.

ku⁹, kuku *together*, (to be) *together, to gather or come together*; (as, for a feast; thus:), kukuan, *a feast, gathering, meeting*; e.g. 0.9, kukuan teban lean, *a feast for a wedding*; (lit. togetherness); NL.35, tene ca jekuku kebu, *until we-all meet again*; kuku, also in the sense of tallying, agreeing (i.e. being together), e.g. WFP/Mk 14.56, rolo: toləkuku, *their words do not tally (together)*; NA: kUkUr; e.g. 00(c)3, emkUkUr ru, *they are gathered together* (and remain); PV: sakbi:, sakbi: nε. lɪŋ kuku, *to put together, to add on*, e.g. (mod. arithmetic use).

ku¹⁰ *a nose*; (cp. gu, prob. dialectal forms of same); NA: ku. This the independent form of noun; see guhU-, *nose of-*, (suffix-taking).

kuBUr-raunu *a special symmetrical drawing*, see YY.4, YY.4(a).

kufe, kjufe *to spit, to spit on*;
e.g. JTB/Mk 10.34; also,
so Jn. 9.6; Lonol: kife;
Magam: kibe, kife; WIlir:
kubi, (kupi). (also ? küfe).

kUlkuUl *name of a fançon grade*;
but see guIguUl; see GG.

kUli *a dog*; properly a NA word,
but used rather than sa:kerker,
q.v. Uses possessive a-, i.e.
the form of possessive usually
kept for nouns denoting food.
PV: kulø.

kuma:la, (kuma:lə) *sweet potato*.

kUn (to be) *many*; prob. a NA
word; cp. Lon: tal; la⁵.
See Acts 6.1,7. e.g. vanten
ramkUn ramme, *many men come*;
efaloh mukUn, *there are many
canoes*.

kUnjoh *the small hole in the
hard shell at top of coconut*;
*easily pierced, it enables
the liquid to be sucked out*;
(modern use): *cork, plug,
stopper, tap*. NA: tUnjo:.

kUnuhune, (kunune) (v.t.) *to
smell*; e.g. nam kUnuhune bon,
I smell its smell. NA: .kUnu
ne. (Cp. ku, *nose*; guhu-
nose of-).

kUru *together; to be together*;
e.g. JTB/Mk 3.8, rarkUru,
they were together (?); often
redupl: kUrukUru, *to be
gathered together*; and often
suffixed to a major verb, (see
Gram. 72,73..); e.g. han

kUrukUru, (v.t.) *to gather
together*;
ke kUrukUru, *to call together*,
(v.t.);
fel kUrukUru, *to collect
together*, e.g. Jn. 11.47;
to: kUrukUru, *to collect in
a heap, throw together*;
liŋ kUru, *to put together*;
NA: (same).

kUsu:, kUsUm¹ *stuffy-nosed*
(adjectival); noun: *a stuffy
nose, a cold, catarrh*,
(influenza); e.g. nam e
kUsUm, *I am blocked in my nose*;
kUsUm mUru ne ni, *a cold is on
me*; kUsum manane ni, *a cold
devours me*; NA: kUsUm.

(kUsUm)², kUsUmte *to dehusk*,
take the husk off, (v.t.);
usu. with ol, *coconut*, as
object; e.g. (heard): o
kUsumte mak ol, namün, *you
(de)husk my coconut, I'll drink*.
Cp. ku¹. NA: ko:me.

L

la-¹ *on*; (suffix-taking prepositi-
onal word, see Gram. III);
la- is used especially with
lie, *tree*; e.g. J.32, la-li-
jih, *on the she-oak tree*; L.2,
la-li-mel, *on the mel tree*;
(see Gram. 33, p.15).

la:² *pot*; (la:ten, *native pot*);
la: tan, *earthen pot*; (the
craft survived at least till
recently on West coast of Santo,
and the writer has two good
examples of such pots).

- la:³, (la) *a leg, a foot, a footprint*; (la is the "independent" form of the word, i.e. denotes a leg, etc., as unrelated to any body or person); (je-, *leg of-*; is the suffix-taking form); e.g. I.6, mæte: lŋka la: hu mæraralir..., *he looks (and) sees one footprint (that) walks all about*; e.g. BB.6, teslmre moro fan ran ver, mæ fa: la, *the boy sits down on the stone, opens the leg (i.e. sits on edge of stone, prepares for circumcision)*; so, II(a), of Bato rites, temar fa: la, *image with open legs*; bu-la:, *knee*; (cp. bUn-je-, *knee of-*); mlli-la, (lit.) *place of a leg*, used Acts 16.24, for "stocks". E.g. nam glslglsi la ra-li-ol, *I stick-stick foot on coconut-tree*. NA: (same).
- la⁴ *to take a step, pace; to go*; (cp. lae). e.g. vanten go mabre mæla ne 'l yard' be va ho gon, *a tall man steps one yard at a time*; NA: (same), e.g. NL.22, ena la mɔl mɔn mba Fanrereu, *I shall go back again to Fanrereu*. T.7, te ro la mɔl, *he was going back*. (la⁴ may be related to ³).
- la⁵ *to increase, multiply* (v.1.). So, Acts 6.7; cp. kUn, tal. NA: kUn.

labe *a black lizard*; e.g. D.7. cp. gal, bahu-gal, lɔŋlɔŋ, etc.

LabUl *a place on S.W. coast between Malver and Baiap*; see E.1.

lae¹ *to walk, to go*; lae tɛh, *to walk (by) the sea, along the beach*, as contrasted with lae ɔ:r, bɔl ɔ:r, *to walk overland*; or so, Jn. 4.4, bəlae hal ne ɔ:r Samaria, *..he should take the road to Samaria*. Cp. bɔl, ralir. NA: jel; Ranɔn: ljel; Fɔnhal: lel. (le).

lae² *to hold* (as, e.g. in cupped hands, hollow of hands, or arms); *to take in one's hands*; so, JTB/Mk 9.36; 10.16, of Jesus, taking children in His arms; thus, to wrap, 'nurse', carry, a child; e.g. N.19, oheha mɛ lae am lɔk, *stretch out (your claw), take-in-your-claw your pudding*. Cp. aru. Cp. fefine, hɔl, etc. NA: kUtu.

lah, lah-ten *coconut-shell cooking pot*; lah may now be used for the non-native, imported pot; or, lah an vju, *cooking pot of white man*; lah-tan, *earthenware pot*, (as still made on west coast of Santo); NA: la:. Cp. bwele-lah.

(lahaker), laker *an itchy irritation of the feet*, (felt especially after being in dirty water); NA: lacer.

lal¹ *trochus* (shell); bʷɛlɛ-lal, *trochus shell*; NA: bʷɛla-ma: lɔ.

lal² (to be) *slack*. NA: mrɔm.

la:la: (adverbial) *for a while, temporarily*; JTB/Mk 13.34; e.g. (heard) of a temporary teacher for Kɔnkɔn, ...bUru la:la:, *let him stay for a while*; NA: la:lao.

lan-to (see to, fowl), *the front bone of a fowl*; (the 'wish-bone'): (refer p.104, la⁻³; e.g. maa go lan mififo, *the 'dove' whose wish-bone (breast) is white*; see ma:⁴. e.g. UU.4, a song (NA), gUsUŋ ambe lantɔ... e, *my nose is (like) a fowl's wish-bone*.

lan¹ *a fly*; NA: (same). Note one special phrase, rahan lan, *what a lot of flies!* (lit: mother of flies, (or) mother of a fly!).

-lan² *very*; (a superlative particle, used with some words, e.g. klike; e.g. mlklike: lan, *it is very small*.) Found, e.g. JTB/Mk 4.31.

lanlan *a group, class, division, part, generation, layer, stratum, room or 'deck' of house or vessel*; (used with or without

ne); e.g. lanlan (ne) im, *a deck of a house*, (i.e. a storey); lanlan (ne) ɛfaloh, *a deck of a ship*; lanlan vanten ne goɛ, *that generation of men*; e.g. JTB/Catechism, 1913: lanlanan go me vir, *the fourth generation*; (cp. sie ne vanten); lanlan ne vanten wɔgohu bur ta Likɔn ramme, lanlan senan mɔn ramjeme, *one group of the Likɔn people have already come, another group also are coming*.

cp. wɔ. PV: ɛllŋllŋ.
NA: lanlan.

lar *a stake*; e.g. lar ne rem, *a yam stake*. NA: (same).

l^əbjoh *to begin to grow* (of breasts, in female adolescence); e.g. hon mal^əbjoh, *her breast (s) are beginning to grow*.
NA: l^əbeo, l^əbeo.

lbwe (v.t.) *to curve, to bend into a curve*; also: ləbwe, (v.t.) *to be curved*; e.g. ol^əbwe, *you bend it*; mal^əbwe, *it is curved*; mal^əbwean bur, *it is curved already*. NA: (same).

lɛ¹ *there*; ɔ:r go lɛ, *that place, there*; vanten goɛ, *that man*. NA: (same).

lɛ² *to go, come, pass from, leave*; (often with nane); e.g. tele nane ɔ:r go, *he departed from that place*;

- cp. lae; tir. e.g. JTB/Mk 1.9, 29, etc.; NA: jɛl.
- le³, (?le:) a tusk; a tooth;
(le, the independent, unrelated form; cp. luɔ-, (luwɔ-), tusk of-, tooth of-); NA: leo.
le-tɔŋ, toothache; NA: leo-tɔŋ. FW:, K: leo. FB: lɛp.
- le:⁴ a small bird, sparrow-like, with a pleasant squeak; it eats the flowers of li-bUlva, (wild cotton). See E, rUn nɛ le:, on the starting of the wu-mɛl^ɛun faŋkɔn; NA: otor.
- le⁵ to marry, be married, (v.i.);
lene, (v.t.) to marry; used of either the man or woman; e.g. I.1, mɛlene veen delar ɔ hu, he marries a young woman; e.g. romle bur, they two are already married; e.g. (heard): narlohɔnlɛ, I did not marry; NL.98, 'Mr Frater' telene genemro lɔn 1930, Mr Frater married us- two in 1930, (a modern use of idiom). PV: le(nɛ), (lene); NA: jɛ (nɛ).
- le⁶, le to open eyes, awake; to begin, start (of a story);
lene, (v.t.) to awaken; to begin (a Tale); this form, le, may be Craig Cove dialect for Lon. jɛ³ (q.v.). See the conventional opening formula for Tales, e.g. J.1; L.1; M.1; dUn mille nɛ ha? mille nɛ... the Tale awakes
- (opens) with what? It opens with... NA: (same); see je³ for dialectal forms.
- (lɛ) a prepositional word or particle, found in a few phrases; chiefly:-
lɛtɛh, by the sea, on the beach, near the shore; e.g. BB.15, van lɛtɛh, (go) to the sea (shore); H.3; etc.;
lɛ-ɔ:r, (ɔ:r, place), could also mean 'ashore', by the shore; (not commonly heard);
lɛ-hal, on or by the road; (Cp. IN: lawɔd, sea; Atchin: la, shore, (A. Capell)); (NA: same); e.g. M.8, lɛ te:, by the sea. PV: lɛ(reh).
- lɛbanban a very high ceremonial grade of male pig, greatly prized; see O.11,13... This kind of pig said to belong to Malekula, but probably also original in Ambrym. It must be fed before its owner.
NA: (same).
- lei a kind of grass; e.g. rɛ-mar-lei, the leaf of the grass.
- (lel), lela to croon a lullaby; to chant a dirge;
lela:n, lelaan, a dirge; e.g. U.3; also (prob.) a lullaby.
e.g. veen mejɛlela fan han teslmre ca bɛfwer, the woman sings-a-lullaby 'under' her child so he will sleep; (and): ramjɛlela fan jafu ɔ tɛmer,

they chant a dirge 'under' the chief who died. NA: tlli, tli; e.g. emdotli, *they are singing a sad song.*

(Note: NA: lel, *to walk*; cp. Lon: ralir).

lelabao *a bird* (? yellow White-eye); cp. netilela, see Tale N, perhaps the Central Solomons White-eye (from photos compared).

lele (v.i.t.) *to part asunder*, (when used with tir);

lele perhaps means rather 'between', betwixt, parting; e.g. nam tir (tltir) lelene vanten ne, *I go between the men*, i.e. I part them, make my way between them; we tltir lele, *the water parted asunder*;

NA: jeje, (jeje); e.g. nam tltir jeje ne vanten njer.

lemar *a chief woman, a Mal's wife*; a fanxon grade for high-ranking women, as wives of Mal; see Notes in GG; (mod. translation for "queen"). NA: (same). cp. jemar.

len wind; (cp. nin, *gentle wind*, etc.); cp. aro, metanjar; len go togo:r, *a gale* (lit. wind that was big); PV: len mombo. len fan, *a north wind* (as from the north-west coast); (lit. wind down, or: wind deep);

len mal, *hurricane*; (mal, *the highest fanxon*);

len o:r, *a wind off the land*;

at PV, an east wind;

len fago (? fago), *a squall of wind that shakes a boat* (? cp. fa goro, *to startle*;

see fa⁴). e.g. len mebal mene er, *a headwind* (lit. wind fights against us);

Dialects: PV: len; NA: jen; barliq.

For len mal, (*hurricane*): PV: bo:rlongi. NA: jenmal.

E.g. N.33, len go be mearu nek me? ...len go fan... *what wind brought you here? ...a north wind.*

See ha:⁸, *to dance*; and see wliqh.

lenfa a term given to a woman who kills a boar; (as women are usually permitted to kill only sows); e.g. AA.12 (note): go ca veen su batjue bu, ramke nae lenfa (NA: jenfa), (i.e.) jafu ne han veen ne, *if a woman kills a male pig, they call her 'lenfa', (i.e.) chief of her* (or: his) women.

lene- *scales of-* (suffix-taking); e.g. lene-maholo, *fish-scales*; e.g. K.2, lenete, *its scales*; also: lene-telsil, *fish-skin*, or: *scales*.

lene-vanten, *human scaly skin* (as in skin disease);

NA: lena-.

lenəŋuləŋ *the sonhal, or local tamar, spirit 'devil', associated with the old Magam and Farebu villages;*

see EE. (Cp. barləŋ, NA: form for wind, said to mean "boss of wind" in reference to a "song").

lenun *to look at oneself* (ss in a rock pool); now used of looking at oneself in a mirror; e.g. nam lenun lən we, *I look-at-myself in the water*; we ne lenunan, *water for looking*; ('glass' ne lenunan); NA: (same).

lerlir *sugar-ant*; NA: tamtUn.

li¹ *here*; (very common word); often with ŋa, ŋali, *here!* go li, *this one, this*, (demons.); (lit. which here); NA: li.

li:² *to leak, leak out, run* (of liquids); *so, to be poured out; to be shed* (of blood); *to be spilled; to trickle*; etc.; E.g. JTB/Mk 14.24. Cp. ro:, him, liliwe, reŋ, (raŋe, *of solids, to pour out*); si:³ (of air leaking); NA: liu, (lju); gur; PV: lip(ne). li:ne, (v.t.) *to pour out*; e.g. 00(b)l, ram li:ne we makirinen, *they pour water with it*; li:nean, (washing) *ceremonial washing*, e.g. HH. Also: e.g. 00(h)4, tesimre ne metan mUto:, wean tlii:,

the pupil of his eye is broken out, its water ran out; e.g. we mli: ta:, *the water has leaked all out*, (lit. leaks out is done). lili-we, *to pass water* (lit. leak-leak-water); cp. mhümhjü. NA: lili:we; lili'u-we.

li-³, li- *inside of-*; (suffix-taking); *palm of* (hand); *sole of* (foot); etc.; e.g. lite, *its inside*; li-va:, *palm of hand*; lin-verak, *the palm of my hand*; llin-fak, *the inside of my mouth*; llin-jen, *the sole of his instep*, (lit. inside of, or: hollow of, his foot); li-bUlbuUl, *inside of canoe*; bilge; li-im, *inside of house*, i.e. a room; Cp. klli-. lo-li-teh, *down in the sea*, (lit. in the inside of sea); E.g. (heard: 18.8.48): llin-fak makənkəŋ, *I have a bad taste in my mouth*. NA: (same).

li-bUŋ (see bUŋ); *inside of darkness*; or: *tree of-*. li-jal, (see jal); *inside of sun*; or: *tree of sun*, i.e. night-time, and day-time. (The writer could not find a clear native analysis of the phrases). Possibly li- is li-³; possibly li-⁴; e.g. nelibUŋ, *by night*; nelijal *by day*,

(i.e. nelijal); NL. 92,
libUŋ tavi bəne namjofwer,
*every night when I am going
to sleep*; NA: (same).

Cp. endulijal.

JTB/Mk 5.5, wobUŋ tavi, libUŋ
a li-jal, *every day* (or all the
time) *by night and by day*;
etc.

li-⁴ tree (of)-; stick of-;
wood of-; etc. the common
prefix with kind of tree as
suffix; (the opposite use to
English idiom);
lie, (lie), a *stick, wood,
timber, tree*; Dialects: PV:
lie(e); Ses:, B: lee; lee (?);
CC: lihe; Ranon, Magam: lije;
FB:, FW:, K: lie.
lie-banban, a *walking-stick*;
(lit. stick, walk-about);
lie-bolbol, a *'cross', crossed
sticks*;
lie-mar, (?) *an idol, image*
(lit. stick, eye);
lili (redupl.) to express
multiplicity of trees, i.e.
a forest, plantation, etc.,
e.g. LonlilibUlvā:, a *village
name*, NA:, Lit. among the
bUlvā: trees, i.e. the wild-
cotton trees, 'burau';
lon lili-vih, among the *banana
trees, plantation*;
lili-ol, a *coconut plantation*;
Names of trees include:
li-amlesa, a *vine tree*; (used
JTB/Mk 14.25, wo amlesa);
li-bak, *banyan tree*, e.g. P.4.

li-bakU1, a *palm tree*, e.g.
N.4, ..(Jn. 2.13, li-bag-ul);
li-bta, (li-b^əta, beta),
breadfruit tree;
li-bəŋlir, e.g. C.9; *the
fresh-leaved tree, which
'shone' afar to give Captain
Cook a line to anchor off Fōna*;
(see note 6 on Tale C.);
li-biwələh, (CC: -wələm;
CC: -kombiwələp), a *hardwood
tree with little red seeds*;
li-bao, (NA:) e.g. NL.99.
li-ha, *croton tree*; e.g.
DD.6, used in Death ceremonies;
e.g. Lonha, *name of site of
Presbyterian Mission*, NA:,
'among the crotons';
li-bru, e.g. L.15; *li-mango*;
li-womU1, *orange tree*;
li-lek, e.g. DD.6, a *small-
leafed tree, used* (i.e. its
leaves) *in Mal's Death rites*;
li-wae, *pandanus tree*, e.g.
N.28; *li-uke, a hardwood tree*;
(CC: li-wikje); (NA: li-uce);
li-ⁿda:, a *tree with sweet
fruit*; (PV: -ra:; NA: -ra:);
li-umu, (?) *teak tree*; (CC:
li-homə); (? NA: li-tər);
li-manman, a *mountain palm*,
seen on Fanbang track, 9.12.44.
li-ri, (liri), a *tree with
slender green leaves*;
li-rməbUŋ, e.g. 00(a)1, a *tree
said to be used*, i.e. *its
leaves, to make we ne lolbUŋbUŋ,
water of unconsciousness*,
(Ablē);

li-ol, *coconut tree*; du-li-ol, *part of coconut tree*, e.g. ofle ran duliol gon, okebu, *you climb up part of the coconut tree only*, (and) *come back*;

li-ol-fah, *a tree whose leaf and skin smell sweet; the juice of skin and leaves used for hair-oil, mixed with coconut oil*, etc. NA: li-olfa. (? cp. fah, *to be flash*); li-to:, *wild cane; a 'reed*, JTB/Mk. 15.19. NA: litər, li-awu; II(b)18.

li-ulu, (NA): *a black-palm tree*; e.g. S.2, used for making part of poisoned arrow;

li-suh, *the stick used in Kuan*; e.g. HH; (NA: li-watitju);

li-je:(jɛ), *a soft tree used for canoes*, (as is breadfruit too); e.g. J.3; L.15.

li-jih, (li-ji:), *she-oke (she oak) tree*; e.g. J.30. Also: li-bal, *stern or bow of canoe, boat*; (cp. bwesu, etc.); (bal, *to fight* ?);

li-balbal, *a bull's horn*, (lit. *stick fight-fight*). (lie), (liɛ), *stick*, etc. (as above); add example, H.5, vanten maaru lie, matjue barbar, *the man takes a stick (and) strikes the pig*.

libɛ-, libi-, libi-, libl- *root of-*; *post of (house)*; (suffix-taking); (the final vowel of root seems to vary

between ɛ and i, l).

libilie, *tree roots*; libite, *its roots*; JTB/Mk 4.6.

liben im, *post(s) of a house*;

libi-li-jih, *she-oak roots*, (e.g. J.39);

liber, *a post (of house)*;

liber is the independent form of noun; e.g. liber ne im, *a house post*; JB (5.6.46) said two phrases:

liber man ne im, *a 'male' post of house*;

liber veen ne im, *a 'female' post of house*; (but the writer was not able to establish the difference);

liber ne furro, *post of ridge plate* (?); NA: ber ne furreo. PV: libbie(re) for Lon:

libl(te); etɛp; NA: libi-, libl-.

Ligogo *name of legendary old woman*, e.g. P.1; found in a conventional ending of a Tale, e.g. K.6, temaran bearu Ligogo to:ne lon hele-0lal, *let his devil-devil take Ligogo*, (and) *throw her in Olal passage*.

lihehe *the temar, or local 'devil' associated with Bogo:r, thus a 'mountain devil'*; NA form is Leseseo; see Tale N, in which lihehe figures; a being said to have a big head, small thin body and legs, a big gruff voice, hair like human hair, to be able to fly, and to swallow up people and things;

(see $h\epsilon^3$, for possible analysis of name, *lihehe*, *stick of rush-rush!*..). See EE. *lihehe* is thus perhaps a semi-Proper noun. In NA: - the word *leseseo*, (or: *lesiseo*), also applies to a ceremonial mask, with hair attached, the wearer apparently impersonating the *lihehe*. (NA: also ? *liseseo*).

lim 5, *five*, (numeral); all dialects the same. See Gram. 43-50. *liman*, *fifth*.

Limaseŋ a *girl's name*; an old woman mentioned in Tale P.1.

(*lin*), *linline* (v.t.) *to wave*.

*lin*¹ *black ground*, (clay ?), got from Pentecost, for blacking faces and bodies in ceremonial adornment; e.g. *jafu tehoro gorō sinca ta Ra: raheneŋe lin, bati, ləbanban mēne ta gorōbui ne ɔ:r glŋ ŋe, the chief forbade that the Pentecost people should send lin, or red mats, or 'ləbanban' pigs to the bush-village people of this district.*
NA: (same).

*lin*², *lini* *to put, place; let, allow; let go, let down; leave, miss; leave out; to forget;* (a very common word, used in many compounds also); also: *to bear* (a child), (used of the mother); *to beget*, (used of the father); e.g. *lini buru, let it be, leave* (it, him) *alone;*

A.14, *lini ni nahoro...., let me speak....;*

NL.19, *mallŋi geħan, he leaves* (i.e. deserts) *the work;*

NL.11, *orlɔlini ni lon ham tamtamaan, you do not leave me out* (forget) *in your prayers;*

NL.20, *LisIn mallŋi teslmre hu, LisIn bears a child;*

lini me fan, to put (something) *down; and: lin van fan;*

lin van mijen bamha, to acquit him, (lit. to let go his-place it-will-be-clear); (cp.

linhene ral);

lini mUru, to keep (something), (lit. to put it remains);

lin bari(te), to begin, to put securely (as a beginning),

e.g. *namjellinbari liber ne im lonle, I am standing-up*

the posts of the house today; cp. *tenbari(te).*

lin gogone, to put straight, to prepare, to tidy up;

lin hene, to put straight, fix up; e.g. A.24, *lin hene rem*

bogon..fan im, put all the yams out straight (tidily) *under the shelter;*

linhene ral, to decide, to make judgment, 'put straight

the word'; NL.83, *ŋae mlca me jafu ne linhene-ral-an, he says*

he is the chief for judging; *jafu ŋe rarlinhene ral mēne ŋe,*

the chiefs made judgment

against them; *lin ho:ho:ne, to divide, separate,*

distribute; (cp. *fifine*, *holmeha ne*); JTB/Mk 6.41;
 NA: *liŋ ho:ho:une*.
liŋ gelgele, to change, replace;
 NA: *liŋ jeljele*.
liŋ kabrine, to abandon, let go, leave off (doing); *shuffle off* (of scales), e.g. K.2, *Maret millŋ-kabrine leŋete*, *Eel-fish shuffles off his scales*.
 Used of heathen chief leaving his tabu fire, e.g. *liŋkabrine fanŋon*, to leave the tabu fire;
 PV: *liŋ komblene*, *liŋ kombliene*.
liŋ kate, to put 'fast', securely; *liŋ kebu ne*, to put back again; *liŋ korɔ*, to put around, put on (of clothes); *liŋ kere*, to misplace; e.g. *nam liŋ kere jek*, I put my foot in the wrong place;
liŋ kUrukUru, to put in a heap together; e.g. AA.16, a *melen go ta gln ne ram to:ne* (*liŋkUrukUru*), and that food, the local people throw in a heap;
liŋliŋ, (i) to bear a child; e.g. AA.11, *veen go mliŋliŋ ru*, the woman who has borne (the baby); (ii) *tebeh*, to bear prematurely; *liŋliŋ taveh ne*, to miscarry;
 (NA: *gur teve ne*); cp. *utUr*.
liŋliŋ, (ii) to keep putting, e.g. J.30, *liŋliŋ kebu ne ..van fan*, to keep letting go down again;

liŋ meha ne, to place apart, 'dedicate';
liŋ kuku, to add on, put together with; (mod. in arithmetic: to add);
liŋra-, to disobey (with 3.s. suff.-n as object, in apposition with perhaps another noun); e.g. Acts 26.19, *nadlɔhɔnliŋran rale liŋkaan*, I didn't disobey the word of the vision; (is this comparable with English idiom "to put upon"?); NA: (same).
liŋ tene, to put for a purpose;
 NA: (same);
liŋ tere ne, to fill up; also, to leave completely (so as to forget, put out of mind); e.g. (i) (in prayer): *o liŋ terene Ham wuan befwe lon lolo*, grant fully Thy goodness to be full in their hearts; and (ii) *ŋae telŋ terene han vere*, he left his own country for good (i.e. he thought no more about it); NA: *-tere ne*.
liŋ mənɔ, to take (let go) a breath;
liŋ ma·bʲəʃ, (*liŋ ma·boh*), to let go a sigh;
liŋ wote, to bear fruit;
 JTB/Mk 4.8.
sulliŋi, to take leave of, to say goodbye to, to let go (of persons).
liŋUmrUm a whale. (? analysis, see li-).

lise, (lise) *six, 6*, (numeral);
 e.g. C.1, *vanten te lise*,
there were 6 men (lit. men
 it-was 6); NA: liuse.
 PV: melepsie; CC: millpce.
 See Gram. 43 ff.

*lisi, *to tap, to knock on*, (e.g.
 to percuss medically); redupl.
 lislisi, *to keep knocking*; e.g.
 lislisi bliim, *to knock (on) a
 house door*. See -lisi, p.96.

*lisul *eight, 8*, (numeral);
 (lit. 5,3); NA: liusul;
 PV: melebsi:e; CC: millpcul.

liuro *seven, 7*, (numeral); (lit.
 5,2); PV: meleblø; CC:
 millipro; NA: liuru.

liva (v.t.) *to tie up, fasten*,
 (in restraint); cp. luwo,
 jaja; NA: liva. e.g. (Da):
 o liva jen to-man rokuku, *you
 tie-up feet of rooster two-to-
 be-together*.

liwe *bosom, breast, chest, front
 of body*; (an independent noun
 form); uses ne; e.g. liwe
 ne ni, *my bosom*; (liwe/liwe);
 cp. wellli, loluwe.
 NA: liuwe.

lo- (n.) *inside part of-*;
 (suffix-taking); thus: lo-
 rahen, D.22, *mother's inside,
 mother's belly*; so, Acts 14.8,
 jen telUŋlUŋ nane lo-rahén,
*his feet were crippled from his
 mother's-womb*; (cp. tinja-
 bebahu);
 lo-, also used for the seat of
 affections, and even of mind;
 e.g. lon mu, *he is kind*, (lit.

his inside is good); lon
 mæren, *he is clever* (lit.
 his inside is bright); cp.
 lolø-; an independent form lol.
 lo-, (also) *semen of-*; e.g.
 lon mli:, *his semen flows*;
 lon, (prepositional) *in,
 inside, within*; (see Gram.
 111; (lit. 'inside of it');
 the -n suffix. for 3rd. sing.
 being in a kind of apposition
 with following noun that
 expresses full object; e.g.
 lon im, *inside the house*;
 lon hak nɔ:rnɔ:rn, *in my
 thought*; etc. NA: lon;
 PV: løn.
 (See also: lol, 'the affections';
 lolli-, *inside of*; lolø-,
*inside of-; affections of-;
 'heart' of-; etc.*).

lol, lolli-, lolø- (prob. all
 connected with lo-);

lol *the seat of affections or
 feelings; the 'heart'*, (only
 in psychological use; for
 'heart' see wovjoh); (lit.
 probably 'the inside part'
 (of personality));
 lol is the independent form of
 the noun, as unrelated to
 anyone; cp. lo-, lolø-,
 the suffix-taking forms.
 lol, and lo-, are compounded
 with many words to form
 psychological verbs or phrases,

see Gram. 74; e.g. the examples hereunder. Note 2 uses: e.g. as in Acts 9.36, *tefwe ne gehan go mu bogon a lol go tu, she was full of good works and her 'heart' was kind; lol ten, very kind and good; (same meaning as lon muten, his 'heart' is good; good-hearted, whole-hearted; etc.).* NA: (same). *lol han vju, dysentery;* (lit. ? inside of white-man, or possibly: inside of turtle; cp. he:²).

lolli- inside of-; (lit. within inside of-); (*lo-li-*) *lollibUη*, in the night, in the middle of the night, e.g. N.21; *lolihō:*, down below, (lit. in the inside of a steep place); thus Magam people say: *ta lolihō:r njer, the people of (Ranon district), because there are many creeks or deep gullies there;* *lolite, its inside; inside it;* *lollbwe*, (see bew²), *within no man's land*, a district near Ranon; *lolli-im, house interior;* etc.

lolō- heart of-; feelings of-; e.g. *lolok mēken-ken, my heart is sore;* NL.12(b) actually writes: *lon lok mēren (lon lok mereg)*, (lit.) *within my-inside it cries;* but that writer lived at Fanban, and was rather 'out of touch';

lolō- is the usual redupl. phrase. NA: *lolō-*;
PV: *lølø*.

The following compounds are arranged alphabetically as to the root used with either *lo-* or *lol:-*

lolbUηbUη forgetful(ness), unconscious(ness), (as in *able, witchcraft;* see 00 (a,b, etc); e.g. *we ne lolbUηbUη, water of unconsciousness;*

lolbUηbUηne, (v.t.) *to forget;* e.g. NL.76, *mērlō lol*

bUηbUηne gamsUl bogon, we-all don't forget you few, all (of you); cp. *nō:rhelale, lo:r-məliune;* NA: *dUmjune, nō:r məjune*.

lo-k mubUηbUη (ne), *I forget (v.i.t.);* NA: *loη mubUηbUη*.

loldamdān unselfish, (lit. 'heart' allow-allow; or: lend-lend, see *dam(ne)*); e.g. *vantēn loldamdān, an unselfish man;* *vantēn mar, a selfish man;* NA: *lolramram*.

loľfanfan anger; to be angry; (lit. 'heart' fire-fire); verbally, usually: *lok mēfan (fan), my heart is aflame;* (with *ne*, can take object); NA: (same).

loľfrifri(an) angry; lok mafri (fri), I am angry; my heart is on fire; NA: (same).

lɔl-gojugojom, (lɔl-gojɔgojom,
-gjugjom) *nausea, a feeling
of being about to vomit;*
lɔk magjugjom, *I feel sick;*
I feel like vomiting;
NA: lɔl-gojogojom; lɔŋ
magjogjom.

(lɔl-haŋa) *pity; lɔl-haŋaan,*
(n.) *pity;*
lɔl-haŋaen, *to have pity for;*
e.g. JTB/Mk 8.2, namlɔl-
haŋaen teban vio ŋe, *I have
pity for the multitude;*
also, thus: lɔ-k mahaŋa (nɛ);
lɔk mahaŋaen nɛ; lɔk mahaŋaɛ;
lɔl-haŋaɛ;
NA: (same); and lɔl-haan,
(n.) *shame.*
(Cp. alU-k mahaŋa, *I am ashamed;*
and: Ulhaŋhaŋa; and contrast:
lɔl-haŋla).

lɔlhaŋla *poor, weak, humble,*
pitiabile, (though 'pitiabile'
is often expressed by vetu,
e.g. lɔlhaŋlavetu, (or)
lɔlvetu). (See haŋla, *tabu,*
to be avoided, dangerous;
e.g. JTB/Mk 6.48, rarelɔlhaŋla,
they were 'distressed'...;
name lɔlhaŋla, *I am poor and
needy;* JTB/Mk 12.44,
lɔlhaŋlaan, *poverty.*
NA: lɔl-haŋlam.

lɔl mə have *to reject, not to
want;* JTB/Mk 7.22, seems to
mean, 'they don't want (another)
man', i.e. they are proud.

lɔlhUlhU *anger; (NA: (same)).*
lɔk mahUlu, *I am angry with;*

e.g. J.23, lɔn mahUlu ni,
he is cross with me; also:
I hate, I am irritable (with);
JTB/Mk 14.4, lɔ: tehUlkebune,
they had indignation....

lɔlkeke *love; (n.).* Ray
suggested as the derivation:
lɔl, *heart; keke, to continue
calling;* so too R. Lamb,
"S&S", p.197, "the heart-
callings"; this is an attract-
ive and possible derivation;
though the phrase may be: lɔl
keke (lɔlkeke), *heart sweet-
sweet;*
(cp. Tanna (Whitesands): iak
olkeikei, *I love;* but teteŋien,
sweetness). See Gram. 38(v).
Thus: lɔk mlkeke hene, (v.t.)
I love; e.g. P.5, lɔnemro
ml-kekehene nek, *we-2 love you;*
NL.76, lɔn lɔkeke ha God, *in
the love of God, ('lokeke' for
lɔlkeke ?);*
Also heard: lɔk mlkikehene..;
lɔk mlke:nɛ..;
PV: lokihkeh; lɔn mikehne,
he loves (Hy. 101); Baiap: jUn
mlkes ne.. (Hy.94); FB:
lɔlkike; K: lɔŋ məkene, *I
love..;* NA: (M), lɔlcece;
lɔ-ŋ mlcene, lɔŋ mlcecene.
(lɔk tolɔkekehene.., *I do not
love, (like, want..)*, cp. NA:
either: lɔŋ tolɔcene, or:
lɔŋ sa.).

lɔk məkənken *I am sad, sorry;*
NA: lɔŋ docencen.

An idiomatic use: e.g. lɔmi

mijokenken te genemsUl,
(lit. your hearts are feeling
sore towards us-few), can be
used to mean "on our honour",
"truly".

lɔl mahaan *clearness of mind*,
etc.

lɔl-mar (?) *weak*; (? root mar,
raw).

lɔl malUmlUm *quiet of heart*,
placid, gentle; e.g.
lɔlmalUmlUm mUru ne gae,
quietness of heart is on him;
or: vanten gole me lɔlmalUmlUm,
that man is heart-is-gentle.
NA: lɔl mülUmlUm.

lɔk mamlene *I am very tired of*;
NA: lɔŋ miliune; and NA:
lɔŋ mamjene.

lɔlɔr, (lɔlɔ:r):, lɔl-ɔrne *to*
avoid (of a bad, or tabu object;
or e.g. a bad-smelling thing,
mess, etc.), *to be disgusted*
with, to despise (mUsuhe gae
hubɔn mohɔ:tahlvi vanten senan,
he glorifies himself over other
men);
lɔlɔ:ran, *disgust*; JTB/Mk 10.30,
lolorean, *for persecutions*.
See ɔrne (ɔ:rne). Cp. mtene.

lɔ-rara, (lɔra:ra) *anger*; NA:
lɔlfrifri. PV: lɔlela:
(lɔlela:).
lɔk mæra:, *I am angry*; NA: lɔŋ
mafri:. (ra:, *to smart, be*
sore).

lɔl-rohroh, lɔ-rohroh, (lɔrohroh)
desire for (in both good and

and bad senses); thus, *envy*,
covetousness, criticism,
attraction (for); jealousy;
etc. NA: lɔ-lala:.

lɔk mɔrohɔ, *I feel envy (of)*,
etc; (rohɔ, *to steal*); e.g.

hellŋi Mal mɔŋɔrten,
lɔlrohrohan mɔŋɔrten ne ɛr,
the Mal has many possessions,
great envy (is) on us-all.
e.g. gae me vanten ne lɔlrohroh,
he is a man of covetousness;
lɔlrohroh mUru ne gae,
covetousness is 'on him'.

(For lɔk mɔrohɔ, NA: lɔŋ dolahe).

lɔ-ren *clear consciousness, clear*
mindedness, cleverness; e.g.
I.39, we ne lɔren, *water of*
clear-consciousness; I.39,
..mamnu, lɔŋ lɔn mæren, me
vanten kebu, *..he drinks, yes*
and is conscious, (and) is a
man again. See ren.

lɔk mæren, *my inside is light*,
bright; is thus used of
'consciousness' contrasted
with unconsciousness; also,
of discretion, sense, under-
standing; e.g. (of a growing
child), lɔn mæren bur, *he is*
now able to understand, he now
has sense; e.g. nek lɔm
mæren, *you (now) understand*
things; etc.; NA: (same).
lɔk mæren ne..., *I consciously*
think of..., (appreciate ?).

lɔk mUtɔlne *I am surprised at*;
lɔk mUtɔl ne ral gole, *I am*
surprised at that word.
NA: (same).

- lo: to vomit; lo:an, vomiting;
 e.g. I.35, tUmuh gə hu gə me
 ten lo:an, a certain leaf-bud
 which is for vomiting;
 lo:ne, (v.t.) to vomit; e.g.
 I.36, mulo:ne Tesigə:, she
 vomits Tesigə; VV.1, tUlo:ne
 'moni', it vomited money.
 lo:he, to be sick on..., e.g.
 fesi ca tɛlo:he ni, he almost
 vomited on me. NA: (same).
- loh to swim; loh van, to swim
 (and) go., to swim away;
 e.g. H.3, ro(m) loh van ran
 ver, they-2 swim onto a rock;
 lohne, (v.t.), to propel by
 swimming, to swim and push.,
 (as, a canoe, boat); to take
 by swimming; e.g. J.21,
 gami su mikelbere ca bəlohne
 ni van senər? does any one of
 you know how to 'swim' me
 ashore? (i.e. take me ashore
 by swimming); so, BB.18.
 lohloh, (redupl.) to bathe;
 e.g. AA.8, rahen sinca
 negahean, nelohloh, his mother
 mustn't be washed (or) bathed..
 PV: lUnliɔŋ; lUnljUŋ.
 NA: lo:.
- loh¹ boar, uncastrated male pig;
 (? lohɔ). e.g. E.12, bu-lohɔ,
 a boar, (an uncastrated tusker);
 neti-lohɔ, a small boar.
 NA: (same); PV: lɔsɔ.
- loh² testicles of-; (suffix-
 taking); NA: (same).
 (Perhaps same root as lohɔ,
 loh¹).

- lok pudding, native 'laplap',
 (cooked in earth oven on hot
 stones, wrapped in green
 leaves, tied up together).
 e.g. N.18, namae an lok bamga,
 I shall make his pudding
 quickly; DD.4, teane lok hu
 mɔn, he has eaten one more
 pudding; NA: loŋ; PV: lok.
 lok-ka-bür, ka-bür-lok, leaf-
 wrapped pudding, e.g. J.6;
 J.10; nam rehe ka-bür-lok,
 I grate leaf-covered pudding;
 foka kabür-lok, opens up the
 leaf-covered pudding;
 lok-vih, banana pudding; lok-
 rem, yam pudding; etc.
 NA: loŋ. e.g. Ver ne loŋ
 janjan, Red Pudding Rock.
- lokbaro a high grade of fanɔn,
 junior only to that of mal;
 see GG. RL/S&S, p.121, gives
 "Lugubaru"; and the writer
 may have also heard lUkbaro
 (dialectal?); NA: loŋbaro;
 (and, in notes from Olal:
 lohɔ baro, and loŋ baro).
 Lokbarobaro, (see UU, Bu⁴),
 said to have been a fine-looking
 man at Fɔna, with the admired
 long nose, whose skull was seen
 in the old wɔrwɔr at Fɔna
 (18.3.48).
- lo:lo:¹ weak, soft, gentle, quiet,
 kind, slow; light (of load);
 to be weak, etc. e.g. AA.13,
 gə ca veen bolɔ:lo:ten, jeren
 beme tjue barbar ne, if the
 woman be very weak (i.e. after

childbirth), *her sister will come and kill the pigs*; A.25, *rem go mololo, ..the soft yam(s)...*

NA: lolou; Baiap: lolu;

PV: lolo.

lol² (to be) *too many*; (said by natives to be from root *molu ne, to spoil*); e.g. (if a child were to bring too many tomatoes from a garden: *om hol lolu ne 'tomatoes', you bring too many tomatoes*; (i.e. ? you bring and spoil in the bringing)). NA: (same).

lo:lo:³ *liquid*; (no textual confirmation of this word).

lon¹ *yes! yes, and...; and...; well!; 'right!'* etc; (used as exclamation, and also as a conjunction); but; (see Gram. 114, 115, 116, 117). Cp. *hawen, hewe, ewe, (hewe:), hafon*; (also heard: ? *hahon*, prob. dialectal); e.g. N.32, *nek ale(?)*. *Lon, ni li; you there (?)*. *Yes, I here!* As conjunction, especially in telling a Tale, very common, much the same as English ...*"well, and then..."*, e.g. N.8, *ramdu miale, lon, tubakul mowon ko goru ne bogon, they remain like that, well.., that hollow palm tree closes fast shut around them all*; N.18, *namae an lok bamga, lon, aru van, I shall make his pudding quickly, yes and take*

it to (him). Found almost as a conjunction of Purpose, e.g. N.27, *namae bibe lon behcha me? how shall I do, (yes, to make) him stretch out (his paw)?*

NA: te; (e.g. M.1,2.), as a conjunction; as the affirmative "yes!"; NA: *longeha, alona, longeha; longe*; Ranon: he;; K: wi;; FB: ro; NA: (also) *teha, ewe, hafon, her*; e.g. II(b)8, *longe*, (*longe*) as conjunction in adding phrase in a Tale... *lon hahon, (NA: te hafon), never mind!*

(lon)², *lonne to hear, to feel*; (not only hearing, but general personal feeling, and the sense of smell, are expressed by *lonne*); e.g. *lonne rilin rolon, to hear the sound of his voice; lonne mu, to feel well, (lit. to hear, feel, it-is-good); lonne hakebe, to feel bad, ill; to be sorry; lonnemuan, joy, happiness*; e.g. I.19, *molonne bon, she 'hears' (smells) his smell*; Dialects: PV: *lonane*; Ses:, B: *onane*; CC:, Lon: *lonne*; NA: *ronne*; FB: *lonne*. *lonta, to listen to, listen carefully, overhear, attend (to), believe, obey*; e.g. E.6, *namlonne dillin dolon bahel hu.. mica sulontane, I hear a bird's 'voice', it says we should listen to it*; e.g. P.7,

molɔŋtane Mijá mijehɔro mɛnɛ
 veen ŋaru, *he overhears Mija*
 (he is) *talking to the 2 women;*
 lɔŋtafan, *to obey;* e.g. H.2,
 vantɛn molɔŋtafan rolɔn barbar,
the man obeys the word of the
pig, (lit. 'hears, sits down
under the word..'; or, 'hears,
lifts the word..' (ta⁴); or,
 (ta⁷)); Da: suggests, may
 be the origin of the phrase,
 with reflexive pronoun ŋae
 understood, i.e. lɔŋ ta nɛ
 (ŋae) (fan), (lit.) *hears-*
inclines (himself) (under)...;
 lɔŋta hɛnɛ, (NA: rɔŋta sɛnɛ),
to attend to, obey;
 lɔŋtahɛnɛan, *attention,*
obedience;
 lɔŋtakatɛ, *to obey;* (NA:
 rɔŋtá ketɛ); lɔŋtakɛlbərə,
to understand thoroughly (?);
 For lɔŋta, NA: rɔŋta;
 For lɔŋtane, PV: lɔŋtɔnɛ;
 For lɔŋtafan, e.g. NL. 95,
 gove(r)ment molɔŋ tafan vantɛn
 gɔ mahɔro memo gɔn, *government*
believes (or obeys) the man
who talks first.

lɔŋlɔŋ *the small white-tailed*
lizard (often found around
houses); NA: alɔŋɔ. e.g.
 D.7. Cp. gal, bahugal, labe.

lɔnle *to day, now;* e.g. I.8,
 ham wobUŋ lɔnle, bwlca na
 tɔ·kɛbnɛ nek, *your day today,*
I shall kill you; I.8, oca
 mɛnɛ ni bamga lɔnle tɛn, *tell*
me quickly, this very moment;

right now!

lɔnle gɔ, *just now, this moment;*
 e.g. NL.6, a lɔnle gɔ
 namjehɛŋɛnɛ 'letter' mɛnɛ ŋae,
and just now I am sending a
letter to him. PV: lɔnla,
 ʔdɛma; NA: lɔnle (ɛ);
 K: lɔnɛl; FB: lɔnla.

lɔnwɔlwɔl *among the mangroves;*
 the name of the tribal area,
 and tribe near the northwestern
 'corner' of Ambrym, near Dip
 Point, - whose dialect this
 work seeks to record; the area
 was destroyed by volcanic
 eruption in December 1913.

lɔr mɛliunɛ (v.i.t.) *to forget;*
 (prob. CC form); for Lɔn:
 nɔr mujunɛ, (NA: nɔr mujunɛ
 and: dUmjunɛ); cp. lɔlbUŋbUŋ
 (nɛ), nɔrhɛlɛlɛ. See nɔr
 p.152.

-lsi (contracted form of) llsi,
to tap, knock on, 'percuss'
 (as medically); e.g. malsi,
he taps;
 llsllsi bliim, *to knock on*
house-door; e.g. namllsi
 rlllte mɛta·ta:, *I knock, its*
sound is hollow; NA: (same).

lto, (ʔlto) *to count;* e.g. A.17,
 rurjɛlto wobUŋ te lim, *they*
(few) were counting the days,
it was 5; (a suggested
 alternative form is Ulte,
 possibly dialectal).

lu: *to hide, to shelter, (v.i.);*
 reduplicated -

lulu(:), *to keep on hiding*;
 elulu, *a blindfold*. BB.2,
 i.e. an instrument for hiding
 (eyes); e.g. vanten məjelulu
 nane jafu, *the man hides from
 the chief*;
 luru, *to hide and remain so*,
 i.e. remain in hiding; e.g.
 luru lɔn malek, *to remain in
 the dark*, (of invisibility
 magic, see 00(d), and II(c)4,
 ..lɔŋ, faŋ mablɔ tehIn mɔn,
 məmæe ŋæe bUru lɔn malɛŋ,...
*yes, the fire smokes the other
 side of him too and makes him
 remain in invisibility*);
 thus, Bato ne luan, see II.
 lu: tene, luru tene, *to lie
 in wait for, to ambush*; a
 favourite method of murder
 having been to lure the
 victim to a quiet bush spot
 where an ambush awaited him,
 usually to throttle him; e.g.
 Rarau's murder in 1934; e.g.
 rar luru tene R., *they waited
 in ambush for R.* e.g. F.3;
 G.3; tUluru, teluru, *he hid
 and waited...*;
 PV: lU (tene); NA: lu, (lu:).
 (Cp. lUŋ- sune; tɔsune).
 luan, *a secret society*,
 "secrecy"; see JJ; II(b,c,);
 and YY.9.

luh *to bury so as to ripen*;
 (an old fashion with bananas,
 but nowadays most people hang
 bananas up to ripen; but the
 old custom is still seen).
 E.g. J.2, ŋæe metæe eɛ-vih hu,

lɔŋ luh, mUru tene falohan,
*he cuts a bunch-of-bananas,
 yes and buries-it-to-ripen,
 it remains till the voyage*.
 M: lu.

lUk *to grow, climb up* (of yam-
 vines on sticks); e.g. A.19,
 au-rɛm, tɛŋajɛlUk ran, *the
 yam-vine(s) were climbing on
 them*. (Cp. fwɛɛ, gal).

lUlfa: *a bird, prob. the
 "boobook owl"*.

lulu, lulune (adverbial and
 verbal): *backwards, back to
 front, wrong way round, upside
 down*, ("headlong" in Acts 1.18)
 'tumur lulu', *he fell 'headlong'*;
*to turn around, to turn the
 other way round* (v.t.);
 (often compounded with main
 verb), e.g. bildu lulu,
 buldu lulu, *to stand upside
 down*; fwer lulu, *to sleep
 with head where feet should be*;
 e.g. jehune efaloh boro: lulu,
*let us push the canoe to run
 astern*;
 glsi lulu ne, *to stick in the
 wrong way up*; and see:
 hiŋ lulu ne, *to push backwards*,
confute...;
 relulune, *to hold something the
 wrong way round*, etc.;
 efaloh mUlulu ŋæe, *the canoe
 turns itself*;
 metah mabehe lulune ŋæe hubɔn,
*the spear sticks itself in
 upside down*, (i.e. turns
 itself in flight);

lUm¹ *the leaf covering of a pudding; e.g. P.20. NA: irmUl. Cp. tUnu¹.*

(lUm)², lUmlUm *to give present, pay recompense, (usually for personal care or attention, as e.g. nursing, midwifery services, etc; but also for gardening help, etc).*
 lUmlUman, *the present, the gift the reward or recompense; the bribe* (for lUmlUm may also mean 'to bribe', e.g. to say something, or not to say...).
 lUmlUmne, *to bribe, to reward* (with person as object); and: *to give as reward, bribe, etc.*
 (with the gift as object); e.g. veen mUlUmlUmne *li* mene veen senan, *the woman gives-as-reward li to the other woman; and: namlUmlUmne vanten galim teban ha: gehan ne or lon tel, I reward 5 men for their work in the garden; L.21, Um megalUmlUmne bu-mato hu mene telelel, the Um (bird) at length gives-as-reward one old pig to Fantail; e.g. namlUmlUmne nek sinca onhoro ral su ne ni, I bribe you (quieten you) not to say one word about me; and thus, Acts 6.11; e.g. Acts 28.30 (used for renting a house); im go tejelUmlUm teban, the house which he-was-giving-something-in-return for it; NA: (same); cp. tatau¹.*

ljun, (lun), (lu:n) *a fanċon grade* (in CC dialect); see GG.

lUŋ a root meaning to *wrap up, wrap around, cover, close, clench, etc., e.g.*
 lUŋne, (v.t.) e.g. J.10, mejoen, mefoka ka-bür-lok, lon, ane wUhu go hu, lon, lUŋkebune, *he is eating, well, he opens up a leaf-covered pudding, yes and eats one piece, then covers (wraps) it up again;*
 lUŋlUŋ, *bent; crippled; e.g. bUnjek malUŋlUŋ, my knee is bent; so, Jn. 5.3, je: telUŋlUŋ, their feet were crippled; ('halt' AV); PV: millie, e.g. nie me millie..., he is crippled;*
 lUŋlUŋne, *to bend* (used generally); so, Jn. 20.7, of the 'linen cloths' that were 'rolled up';
 lUŋgono, lUŋgoro, *to wrap up, swathe; e.g. lUŋgono vanten go memer lon hubeti, to wrap up the dead man in a mat; e.g. JTB/Mk 14.65, rarlUŋgoro non, they wrapped around his face (forehead), i.e. they blindfolded him; NA: (same) and: kogono (gono).*
 lUŋsune, (v.t.) *to hide; e.g. DD.5, ram reha ram lUŋsune, they lie, they conceal it.; cp. to:sune, (NA: kousune); (cp. lu:, to hide (v.i.)). (e.g. F.3; G.3).*

lUŋu, *to close tight, to clench* (of fist, etc.).
 malUŋu veran, *he clenches his hand* (fist); cp. bu-va:.
 rar^ɛlUŋu vera: ca ratu ŋae ne, *they clenched their fists to hit him with*; (NA: same; e.g. etel^əŋu verar..).
 Cp. bwlŋi.

luɔ-, luwɔ-¹ *tusk of-; tooth of-*; (suffix-taking); (for independent form, see le³, a *tusk, tooth*); e.g. lu^wɔn mamha, *his tooth is clear*, (i.e. the space where it was);
 lu^wɔ-, commonly used; see HH and other notes, etc.
 luwɔn able, (lit.) *tooth of poison* (witchcraft), i.e. *a bone, or small, flat, sharpened stick*, used in the application of we ne ɔɔlbUŋbUŋ, *water of unconsciousness to victim*, see 00; also used in circumcision, see BB.7; (it is shaped like blade of pocket-knife).
 Dialects: PV: luwɔ-; Ses: luvuɔ-; B: luvU-k, luv^wɔm, luv^wuɔ-n; CC: luwɔ-; Ranɔn, Magam: lo^wɔ-; FB: lu^wɔ- (lu^wɔ-).

luwo (luwɔ)² (v.t.) *to bind around* (as, a rope around a pig's head or cow's horns); *to lasso, tether*;
 -lwo, (contracted form, as in 3.s. melwo, *he tethers*);
 NA: lowo. Cp. liva, jaja.

ljafer *nine, 9*; (dialectal for jafer).

M

m- the particle of present time, suffixed to the personal pronominal verbal prefixes, except for 3rd sing., where the particle m is used simply before the verb root, with an adaptable vowel for euphony, very often the indeterminate vowel; see Gram. 9, 52, 147-151. E.g. nam van, *I go*; ram me, *they come*; məvan, *he goes*; mɛmɛ, *he comes*. (All dialects).
 Thus, in 3rd sing. m- (sometimes simply so, before a vowel);
 me-, mɛ-, mə-, ma-, mo-, mɔ-, mu-, mU-, mü-, ml-, mi-, etc.

-m the personal possessive suffix for 2nd person singular; see Gram. 5, 10, 141-146; e.g. ham veen, *your wife*; (see also -mro, -msU, -mi, for 2nd dual, trial, and plural).

ma-¹, (mɛa-) *tongue of-*; (suffix-taking); NA: (same);
 man vanten, *a man's tongue*;
 barln mak, *the root of my tongue*.

ma, (ma-)² *of*, (possessive word) applied to liquids, e.g. we ma jafu, *the water of the chief* (i.e. to drink); ma-k we, *my water*; see Gram. 10, 143; also applied to im, *house*; e.g. mak im, *my house*. See also Gram. 39-42. Gram. 143 gives dialectal table.

- ma³ *to make, to do*; (a short, possibly clipped form of mae, q.v.) e.g. N.37, e, emjoma ha ne ni? *ah, what are you doing to me?* So too, J.4.
- ma⁴, (m^ea) *the processed bread-fruit, which has been stored in the ground, and has a strong flavour*; NA: mar, ma:r.
- ma:¹ *hunger*; (JTB/Mk shows both ma and maa; e.g. Mk 2.25, 'ma teate ngae', (lit.) *hunger bit him*, i.e. he was hungry; Mk 11.12, maa...); e.g. L.6, ma(a) mikerku, *hunger is biting*; ma:kerker, *famine* (ker³); NA: marcercer; PV: maketker. For ma:, NA: mar, e.g. M1, mar tekte, *hunger 'bit'*; mar makte ni, *I am hungry*, (lit. *hunger bites me*).
- ma:² (to be) *heavy*; (also? m^ea:); PV: mao; NA: mao. (Mk 14.40 JTB 'metarul tema', *their eyes were heavy* (with sleep), where ma is not lengthened to ma:.) e.g. 00(c)2, m^ear^one tUbu1 m^emao, *he feels the bamboo is heavy*. Redupl.: sise ma:ma:, *a heavy thing*.
- ma:³ (to be) *dried up, healed, finished* (e.g. of a sore); e.g. AA.4, tene go ca bju^oon b^ema:, *until his navel is healed*. NA: bli.
- ma:⁴, (maa) *the dove or pigeon*; see Tale N, 1 (and throughout N); PV: ma:; NA: mar. maa go lan mififo, *the dove whose 'wishbone' is white*, i.e. the "grey-throated Ground Dove"(?).
- ma:⁵ *chestnut*; li-ma:, *chestnut tree*; F.1, temar hu teje^ele ma:, *a devil was climbing a chestnut (tree), or: .. for a chestnut*. CC: mab; Olal, Barrereu: mab; M: liu, liu, lju.
- ma·bi^oh, ma·boh, mabjoh, ma·buh *a sigh, a long breath*; (the variations are prob. dialectal); JTB/Mk 7.34, 'telig maboh', *he sighed* (lit. *let go a sigh, breath*). NA: (liŋi) m^o.
- mabu (to be) *opened, broken*; NA: mbur; JTB/Mk 1.10, ŋae telŋka o^og^omere temabu, *he saw the heavens opened* (or: *rent asunder*); (could be used of glass broken); mabubu, (redupl.), NA: mbumbur; *broken in pieces*, e.g. b^we^oleol go namto:ne memabubu, *the coconut shell that I threw* (lit. *throw*) *is broken in pieces; is crushed*. (Cp. tal^o). Cp. mt^omti, mjujo.
- mae *to make, to do*; (RL/Lk e.g. 8.48, mai; but JTB/Mk, mae); (a very common word, often used as auxiliary verb); sometimes shortened to ma, q.v. See Gram. 62. NA: tawene, rawene; see M.9, rawe sene

hiliŋi balan, *to make straight*
(prepare) *the paraphernalia*
of fighting.

Also cp. tōwe, tewe, for which
the NA is rewe, rāwe, (rēwe).

mage, (mage) the image of the
faŋkōn, tabu fire grade(s),
which is paid for by the
candidate for initiation; see
GG notes. E.11, rUrtae beraŋ
gō hu mōn, te mage nē buI,
they (few) cut another 'beraŋ'
image, it was a 'mage in a
hole'; also, mage lōn buI;
For mage, E.9, su mae mage su
be hak, *let us make a mage,*
it will be mine. e.g. mōkōn
fan mage, *it (or, he) is 'holy'*
under an image, i.e. initiated,
dedicated to a faŋkōn. PV:
maŋge; NA: mage. (Note: is
mage nē buI the origin of the
phrase for 'village', gorōbuI,
(lit.) *around the hole?* But
the NA equivalent is besau
(bəsau), which appears to be
an independent root. The
faŋkōn system is said to have
come from Malekula to Ambrym
via the western, Lōnwōlwōl side).

mah *dry* (i.e. not wet); (cp.
tōŋtōŋ¹; bobo, *wet*; garo,
dry, withered; NA: ma:.
mahmah e.g. teh mēmahmah, *the*
sea is 'dry', i.e. it is low
tide; NA: te ma:ma:; and
e.g. rēn mima·ma:ten, *the*
weather is very dry;
vanten mahmah, *a middle-aged*
man (? "dry").

maholo *fish*; see maholo;
NA: e.g. Q.1, maalo; malo,
ma:lō. mahlo. CC: masalo.

mahēŋ¹ (n.) *a love-charm*; e.g.
a leaf potion, or sweet scent
(as liolfah), commonly used to
attract a woman's love; e.g.
DD.33, ramsune re-manēŋ, *they*
put 'mahēŋ' leaf (in their
belts). (v.t.) mahēŋne, e.g.
C.7, rarca temahēŋne veen,
they said he put a love-charm
on the women; NA: mehēŋ.

mahēŋ² *a witchcraft item used*
for killing, etc. (Prob.
the same root as mahēŋ¹, with
sense clearly made by context).

maholo *fish*; e.g. J.21, tomo
terōn van tobōl(i)ē maholo
ŋe, *the rat drowned (and)*
went in the midst of the
fishes; e.g. AA.1, (Birth
ceremonies): sinca rUnane
maholo, ..*they mustn't eat*
fishes...
Dialects: PV: masølpø; Ses:
mesio; B: masio; CC/Wuro:
masalo, masolo; Ranōn, M:
malo, ma:lō; FB:, FW:, K,
ma:lō, malo.

mai¹ *left hand*; *left-handed*;
NA: m^wir; (JTB/Mk 10.37,
mae, but mai seems correct);
e.g. ran verar gō te mai,
on our left hand, (lit. which
was left), i.e. idiomatically,
on the north, (as the speaker
would naturally face sunrise);
e.g. (NA): ba-m^wir nē veraŋ,

my left hand, (lit.) left-bone of my hand.

mai-² *breath of-*; *effluence of-*; *magic power of-*; (suffix-taking); perhaps usually with sinister meaning, e.g. of a 'poison man', *vanten haŋla*; e.g. *mal main mehakebe bwlca bemaε leŋ-mal bam^olɔ·ne εr*, *the Mal, his 'breath' (power) is evil, he will make a hurricane, it will spoil us*; but also with good meaning, and nowadays used, e.g. of God's 'Spirit', e.g. *mai God mehalen ŋae mε*, *the 'breath' of God draws him here*; NA: (same). e.g. *main ta Ra:*, *'influence' of Pentecost (men)*.

ma·kerker *famine, shortness of food, dearth*; cp. *ma:*¹; and *fasi*; *ma·kerker* may be a stronger word than *fasi*. (*ker*³, *to bite*). NA: *marcercεr*, (*fasi*).

maku *to come off, to come out of*, (as, a handle of a tool), e.g. NL.37, *tele temaku*, *the axe-head came off*. NA: *mku*.

mal *title of highest grade(s) of faŋkɔn chief(s)*; see GG notes; and E.1, where *Tɔktɔk Mal*, (*te mal, he was a mal*), is said to have founded the *faŋkɔn Wu-Mel^eun*; there are several grades of *mal faŋkɔn*, see GG. *leŋmal*, *hurricane*, (lit. *mal wind*); *Ver Mal*, *Mal Rock*;

NA: (same).

malek *invisibility, darkness*; NA: *malεŋ*; e.g. II(c)4, *faŋ mablɔ tehln mɔn, mɛmaε ŋae bUru lɔn malεŋ*, *the fire smokes the other side of him too, and makes him invisible* (lit. *remain in invisibility*); PV: *malek*; Ses:, B: *mæck*; cp. *bUŋ*. e.g. also II(b)17, etc.

malgɛl *young adult man, youth, adolescent, one at shaving age*, (the beard used to be cut short with bamboo edge); e.g. *vanten malgɛl*, *a young man*; name *malgɛl bur*, *I am now a young adult*; (for feminine equivalent, see *delar*. Cp. *bag^əvi*, *circumcised*). (Cp. *Atchin, ma-lakel*, see A. Capell, *Atchin Grammar*, par. 87, *lakel*, *to become adult*). (JTB/Mk 14.51, "*vanten malcel*", i.e. *malgɛl*). NA: *maljel*.

malmal *naked, to be naked*; JTB/Mk 14.52, *ŋae teliŋ-kabrine U1 te 'linen' a toro: malmal*, *and he left the linen cloth, and fled...naked*; cp. *wɔmalmal*, so used Acts 19.16; cp. *meh*. NA: (same).

malte- *saliva of-*; (suffix-taking); NA: (same).

(*malUm*), *malUmUm* (to be) *peaceful, quiet, soft* (like silk, etc.), *peace*; (cp. *melUm*); *malUmUm*, *peace; quietness*;

e.g. NL.23, navan hetin, ...
 bica vanten bogon ramalUmlUm
 tUr, *I shall go far wawy, ...*
 (and) *perhaps everybody will*
be at peace; NL.33, lon
 malUmlUm gon, *just in peace*;
 NL.87, nae me malUmlUm mlkikε:,
he is a little bit quiet;
 PV: lUmlUm; NA: mülUmlUm,
 m@lUmlUm.

mama 'mama', *mother!* (possibly
 from English use); e.g. CC.1,
 mama, used by father of young
 man, means a bride for his son;
 the older man calls his daughter-
 in-law 'mama', mother, as she
 will be the mother of his grand-
 son; and alternate male generat-
 ions are classified as brothers,
 so that she will be his 'brother's'
 mama, therefore his own mama
 too. Cp. tae, rahe-.
 PV: nana. See WW., pp. 58.62.

man¹ *male, boy, man* (as contrasted
 with woman); e.g. NL.74, (and
 passim): teslmrere hu moho:te:
 me man, *a baby is born, a boy*;
 e.g. D.1, jafu hu.. netin hu
 me man, *a certain chief has one*
son, (lit. his child one is
male); also used for 'husband',
 e.g. AA.11, 12, veen go
 millilil ru...a bwica manan
 batjue bu, *the woman who has*
given birth...and her man
(husband) will kill a tusker;
 BB.1, (in Circumcision):
 bonego teslmre man ne or gorobUl
 go hu ramnaknak..., *when the*

boys of a village are ready...;
 e.g. DD.22, manan ne...,
their menfolk, or: those men;
 YY.10, man ne ramna-jomae
 lonle, *the men (as contrasted*
with women) make them nowadays,
(of rom ceremonies); M: melen,
 melen; K: melen. Cp. veen,
 -aen, *female*.

(Note: vanten is the general
 term for 'mankind', incl. both
 sexes, but can also be used
 commonly for 'a man').

man² *to laugh*; e.g. J.29, nae
 maman, mica Ahohoe, *he laughs*
(and) says, ha-ha-ha!
 mangahe, *to laugh at*; J.30,
 omjomangahe ha? *what are you*
laughing at (or: smiling at..);
 often redupl.
 manman means 'to smile'; e.g.
 non mlmanman, (lit.) *his face*
is laugh-laughing, i.e. he
is smiling; PV: man (-sele,
 -sele); NA: man, manbi.
 (cp. kimkimne, *sneer at*;
 fehne, *to mock*).

manini *thin* (of person, or material);
 cp. wah, *thin* (of person);
 e.g. vanten gole hohcan mUru
 ne, memae me manini ten, *that*
man has 'short-wind', it makes
him very thin; NA: mnlniu.

mar¹ (superlative particle, often
 also followed by ten), *very*;
 e.g. mumar, mumarten, *excellent*,
 e.g. NL.74, memsipa mene God
 Han wuan mumarten, *we thank God*

His goodness is excellent: or: perfect; mənɔrmar, (it is) very big; e.g. (a native text):
 slnca jənsuhe er ca jər ɔrmar,
let us not boast ourselves as if we were very great. NA:
 FB: mar.

mar² *selfish; e.g. vantən mar, a selfish man; NA: wərbarɔ:r. (Contrast damdam, lɔldamdam, generous).*

mar³ *eye (the independent form of noun, not related to a person; for related form, see meta-, eye of-);*
 bwelɛ-mar, *an eyelid; (bwelən meta-, eyelid of-);*
 rumo-rumo-meta-, *eyelash of-;*
 ramUn metak, *my eyelash;*
 (NA: indep. form: romo-mar);
 marmirmer, *eyeball; NA: (same);*
 kili-mar, *the eye (including the white); NA: (same);*
 marmar, marmarne, (v.i.t.) *to take note (of), to watch, to notice, to mark, keep eyes on;*
 (cp. A. Capell, Malekula Comp. Grammar, p.4, IN: mata, *eye;*
 Atchin: mitänl, *to watch;*
 mätän, *eye; mätmäta, keep a look out).* JTB/Mk 3.2,
 "raryemarmardne ngae", *they were watching him; e.g.*
 nammarmarne vantən hu mejevan
 Olal, *I watch one man (he is) going to Olal;*
 (umarne, (q.v.) *to spy, come stealthily;* (? same root);
 marmaran, (n.) *sign, mark;*

marnɔ:, *heaviness of eyes, drowsiness, sleepiness; e.g.*
 namlɔŋne marnɔ:, *I feel drowsiness; NA: marnɔu.*

mar⁴ *sea-snake, (with black and white stripes; found on rocks); also, a long intestinal worm; cp. tehlo:r, and see Acts 12.23. NA: (same); e.g. Ver nɛ mar, Sea-snake Rock.*

mar⁵ *raw, uncooked (of food); green (of wood); e.g. lie marmar, green timber (contrasted with garo, dry); re-ol marmar, green coconut-leaf, reol gagaro; e.g. rəm memar, the yam is not-cooked;*
 mubu memar, *the meat is under-done; (cp. tolo fan);*
 NA: miür, (? mumüUr); also: marmar.

marɛt *eel, eelfish; see Tale K, RUN nɛ marɛt, Tale of the Eel;*
 NA: mɛrɛt.
 marɛt-tɔ, *intestinal worm(s), (tɔ⁹, to devour); NA: merɛttɔ; (cp. mar⁴).*

marlr, marid *cool, cold, numb, (of bodily feeling, or of inanimate objects); easier (of pain); redupl: maririr, maririd; NA: mdln, mdlmdln; (cp. melah). e.g. AA.9, megahean mUnjok nɛ wɛ marid, it has been washed in cold water; e.g. kenkenan memarir, the pain is easier; e.g. (NA:)*
 mamdlɪn'ɔaru, *it is cool...*

maro⁻¹ (2nd person dual pronominal verbal prefix) you two...; see Gram. 52; 147-151. (The verbal pronom. prefixes are not used independently of their verbs); in present tense, marom-; past, maror-, (maror-); (Note: M: m̄oro-; and NA: maro- is the verbal pronom. prefix for 1st person dual exclusive).

maro:² volcano; see Tale D, RUn ne Maro, the Tale of the volcano; on the Admiralty Chart of Ambrym Island, one of the volcanic crater mountains is marked as "Mt. Marum"; prob. marom, the North dialectal form, is Ambrym word for "volcano", and "MarUm" either a slight inaccuracy, or a dialectal form; PV: malo; NA: speaking of going to "south" or west Ambrym, they may say: "(van) l̄on marom", among the volcano (area); also e.g. Ver ne Marom, Volcano Rock.

maru¹ (adjectival) joyful, full of congratulations; e.g. (native translation of Lk. 10.20: mie maru tebangō himi ih mUtUhun an mUru or go mere, be joyful because your names are written in heaven); e.g. jeme maru mene Jafu, we are joyful towards the Lord; NA: jeme ko^war bane Jafu. maruan teba jafu, joyfulness for the chief, because of the chief;

(i.e. possibly congratulations, felicitations, etc. on his chieftainship); PV: marø; NA: ko^war. (?maru, to talk flash, could be associated with this root, but the writer has no examples to substantiate the use).

maru², (mru) to subside, go down (of swellings, etc.), e.g. menokwōn memaru, the boil subsides; menokwōn mamru bur, the boil has gone down completely; teh memaru, the sea goes down, (or: has gone down); NA: mru, m^əru.

maru³ lower back of-; (bodily part; suffix-taking); NA: tar^əbē-; cp. ehUlu-.

masu (to be) heavy; NA: mao. (Cp. ma:²).

matl̄ŋtl̄ŋ to look sad, or to look 'rough'; to let the face fall; JTB/Mk 10.22, a n̄on tematl̄ŋtl̄ŋ, and his face fell. NA: mt̄emteŋ.

matl̄ti: (to be) broken in small pieces; also mtl̄mti:, (q.v.); e.g. a biscuit broken in pieces, or sugar spilt on floor; NA: mtl̄mtir.

mato¹ old; (of fruit) ripe; (adverbially) always; J.36. mato mato, for ever, continually; NA: ŋamtō; B.1, jafu mato, the old chief, the old man; P.12, veen mato, an old woman; also used for a married woman, (matron) even if young; (for

jafu mato, cp. taba); e.g. rom mato, *they-2 are old*;
 Examples: (seen on blackboard):
 ca menɔ:rkate bUru mato, *that we may remember for ever*;
 NL.70, bUru mato mato, *let it remain for ever*;
 PV: merø; (and) sa; sua a sua; FB: maro; NA: mɔtɔ.
 jafu mato often shortened to jafUmto, and NA: jafUmto;
 A.21 shows ran, *ripe*, a Northern word.

mato² *right-hand; on the right side*; e.g. JTB/Mk 10.37, "ran veram go te mato", *on thy right hand*; e.g. ran verar go te mato, *on our right hand side*, i.e. south, (the speaker being thought of as facing the sunrise); tehln tabelln go te mato, *the right side of his body*; dUn verak go te mato, *my right hand*, (lit. the part of my hand that was right);
 tehltte go te mato, *on the right side*; NA: mto; bamto, e.g. veraŋ ge be bamto, *my hand which is right*; (? is ba from root bahu, *bone*?).

mató³ *adulterer* (either man or woman); *harlot, loose woman*; e.g. vantaŋ mató, *an adulterous man*; veen mató, *a bad woman*; (PV: vaven ke mesana); NA: mato, mató.

mau¹ *to rise up, to grow up*;
 e.g. siren memau, *the cloud*

rises up; (of a person) *to recover from illness*; (but this use may better be referred to mau²). NA: m'ür, mjür.

mau² *to be alive, to be growing* (of plants, etc.), *to be better* (from a sickness); mauan, *life, (spirit)*; cp. ninmauan, '*spirit*', '*breeze of life*'; e.g. NL.68, nam loŋne mu lon hak mauan, *I feel happy in my life* (i.e. at Tangoa); NL.58, nadlomau bwe, *I am not better yet* (i.e. from illness); Dialects: PV: miu, (miul, mjul), mjulen; Ses: meu; B: meu; CC:, Lon: mau; NA: mjür, (but) FW:, K: mür, (mür^u); FB: mül, mülen. (mau 1 and 2 are perhaps the same root).

mavjur *throat, the front of neck*, (either external or internal); if internal, may use lon, *inside..*; in 3rd sing. may add suffix -an; e.g. mavjuran, *his throat*; but the noun is an independent form, and uses ne to relate itself to a person, e.g. mavjur ne ni, *my throat* (lit. throat of, for, me); ..ne nek, *your...*; ...ne ŋae, *his...*; etc.; Cp. aundɔ-, *neck of-*; (back and sides of neck); NA: m'ür (ne)..; mjür-nan, *his throat*; (or) mjür ne ŋe, *his throat*; bari-mavjur, *back palate*, (lit. root of throat, or beginning of throat).

mbɔ: rotten; cp. mdar. NA:
mbɔr, bɔr, mdar.

mbu to be broken; (short form
of mabu); e.g. 'brick' mambu,
the brick is broken. NA: mbur.

mda^{1&2} see mra^{1&2}; ¹to jump, hop;
²(of blood) to flow, bleed.

mdar rotten, (to be) rotten;
cp. mbɔ:. NA: mdar, bɔr,
mbɔr.

me¹ to come; (sometimes followed
by e, to be, meaning 'to come');
all dialects same, though vowel
closer in North, me. e.g. 0.10,
vio ŋe rarɪŋka tɛmɛ te hubɛti,
all the people saw, it became
a mat; JG's MS: Jn 1.12, "ja
rame e nlti God", i.e. ca
rame e nlti God, that they may
become children of God. Very
common in everyday use, e.g.
omɛ li, come here!

me⁻² the verbal pronominal prefix
for 1st person plural, "exclus-
ive"; we...; see Gram. 9,
147-151, Etc.

mɛm-, in present indicative;

mɛr-, in past indic.;

mɛn-, in negative clauses,
see Gram. 61.

E.g. NL.76, mɛmsipaten...

mɛmlɔŋne mutɛn..., we are
very thankful... we are very
happy...; mɛmlɪŋka kilino jafu
mlivivi, we see the face of the
new 'chief', (i.e. Mr Hurse);
NA: ma-, but see Gram. for
Tables, 147...

(me) it is, he is; m-e, the
3.s. present indic. of e, to be.
NA: be.

mɛbɛɔ- grandchild of-; (suffix-
taking); see WW; used for
actual and for classificatory
relationship; man, male; or
veen, female; may be added to
indicate 'grandson' or 'grand-
daughter'; e.g. mɛbɛɔk veen,
my granddaughter, (see Gram.
19). In N.32, 33, rahe-ma:
(Mother Dove) calls lihɛhe
(the 'devil') tutu, i.e.
'grandfather'; lihɛhe calls
her mɛbɛɔk, my granddaughter.
tutu is the usual reciprocal
relationship term, q.v. NA:
mɛbjɔ-, mɛbɛɔ-, mɛbju-.
(Also heard: mɛbiɔ-; ? mɛbjɔ-).

mɛh, (meh) (adj. and adv.) bare,
plain, naked, without anything
(else), to no purpose, for
nothing, free, etc., (and,
as contrasted with kɔn, tabu,
holy; meh, free from tabu,
e.g. enka meh, to eat outside
faŋkɔn, i.e. outside tabu fire
grades, to 'break fire');
ɔrmɛh (lit. place bare, or
empty), in vain, nothing,
'nothing in it'; wɔn mɛh,
bare sand (island); e.g. D.21,
mɛmɛ bahu meh gɔn, we are bare
bones;
tabɛliɛ mɛh, a naked (dead) body;
namdu mɛh, I am naked; (and
this phrase could have other
shades of meaning, as e.g. cp.

namme meh, *I come 'for nothing', in vain; (or) I come without anything* (if meant to bring something), *'without it'*; e.g. JTB/Mk 12.3, "rar-hegene tevan mehegon", *they sent him away 'empty'; 'without anything'*; e.g. oane 'rice meh(ε)ne gon', *you eat rice by itself*, (where the ε seems to be for euphony); cp. mahεne mehεne gon, *he gives it just freely*; NA: me, me: ne ηa. Cp. malmal. For enkameh, e.g. NL.2, tmian me enkame ran March 29 Sunday, *his father 'breaks fire'* (lit. eats 'commonly', outside the tabu etc.) on Sunday, March 29. meh in this phrase means 'nothing' in the light of the faṅkɔn tabu fires. cp. hanhan, 'common'. NA: me, me:; PV: meh, (meh).

meh, (meh)² *fresh (of water), as contrasted with salt, or bitter; (kɔn, bitter)*. (Note: meh, in both senses 1 and 2, is contrasted with kɔn 1 and 3; i.e. meh, *not-tabu*; kɔn, *tabu, holy*. meh, *fresh*; kɔn, *bitter*; can there be some original culture connection? One suggestion was that the caste chiefs imply that their food is tabu, and tastes 'bitter'). NA: mɾln, m^ərln. (meh)³ *fruit, produce, harvest*; see womeh.

meha, (meha) *a clear place; sky, air, space, void or empty space, the open sea; (? same root as mha, clear, clean)*; e.g. meha go te won, *the wilderness* (lit. clear-place that is sand); teh-rara moṅo:rtɛn lɔn meha, *there is a big tide-swirl out at sea*; efaloh mUru lɔn meha, *the vessel is out at sea*; L.17, nato: helale nek van lɔn meha, *I shall throw you into 'space'*. NA: mehau, (meha?); PV: mɛsø. hɔl mehane, (NA: hɔl mehar ne), *to separate, carry apart*; lɪṅmehane, *to put apart, 'dedicate'*; Adverbially: e.g. Acts 26.31, rurvan meha, *they three went aside, apart, 'privately'*.

mehaver *illness, disease*; see haver; e.g. NL.100 (etc.), mehaver mijana, *there is no sickness...* Cp. mhe, m^əhe, (mhe). NA: mese:, mse...

mehɔ, mehɔ, miho, müho¹ *a star*; (variant forms prob. dialectal); (NA: Magam, müho; (mehɔ); Olal: møho; Ses: mbisio.) Ver ne müho, *Star Rock*. (DL, in MS. of hymn, "moho"). PV: m^wøsiø; B: misi^ou; CC: moso; Lɔn: müho, mehɔ; FB: møso, møho. (RL/Lɔnwɔlwɔl book, p.19, "mihoge", *stars*; i.e. miho ηe).

- mehɔ:, məhɔ:² *to hiccough*; NA: mⁱɸhɔr, mhɔr; e.g. nam domhɔr, *I am hiccoughing*.
- mɛl¹ *men's club-house, in which are the faŋkɔn divisions; a tabu kitchen*; e.g. BB.3, ramhare ŋɔr, iman ramca me mɛl, *they stick up a tabu fence, its house they call a mɛl*. Best example seen by writer was at Barrereu village; a long low thatch house, with partitions for various faŋkɔn grades marked by stones set in ground, the lower grades being near entrance; the Mal's (disused) fireplace at far end; above were hanging various paraphernalia, including a bato head. NA: (same); e.g. Ver Mɛl, Mɛl Rock.
- mɛl² *a large tree, whose yellow edible fruit resembles a hawthorn berry in shape and taste, about size of a marble, mostly stone; the roots above ground are high, flattened slabs which, in a large tree, may be used as a pig-pen, by further fencing at outside perimeter*. E.g. L.2, ..ca barlUm wɔmɛl, ..that it may swallow mɛl fruit. (Cp. 0.8, limɛl, limaɛl, prob. same tree). NA: mɛl.
- (mɛl)³, mjɛl CC form of name for very lowest grade of faŋkɔn; mɛlip, CC; name for 2nd lowest grade of faŋkɔn; also used as boy's name. See GG.

- mɛla *twins*. E.g. mɛla ŋɛro, *those (2) twins*; NA: mɛlau. bUlU-mɛla; (lit. 'twin hole', 'twin door'), a term of abuse, heard in 1946 as used by one woman of another; ombe bUlU-mɛlau, *you are a hole-of-twins*; (twins being ill-omened).
- mɛlah *cold; ague*; e.g. namlɔŋŋɛ mɛlah, *I feel cold*; mɛlah məkɛr, *the cold is biting*; mɛlah meate ni, *the cold bites me*; lɛŋ me mɛlah, *the wind is cold*; NA: mala:.
- mɛldau *a bird* (? Polynesian Triller).
- mɛlɛ *wild duck*; e.g. BB.16.
- mɛlɛh *food*; e.g. A.9; AA.16, a mɛlɛh ɔ ta ɔ ŋɛ ramto:ne, lɪŋkUrukUru, ...and the local food, they throw it, pile it together... (ceremonial use); mɛlɛh uses the form of possessive a-, e.g. D.16, ak mɛlɛh, *my food*; mɛlɛh a si? *whose food?* (See Gram. 10, 42, 142, etc.). PV: mɛlɛh; (mɛlɛh); NA: mɛje:, mɛlje:; K: mɛlɛ.
- mɛl^ɛun, mɛlun *title of high grade of faŋkɔn, tabu fire*; see GG; RL/S&S, p.121, "melun". See also wu-mɛl^ɛun, Tale E.
- mɛlUm, (mɛlUm) *a soft part of body*; e.g. fan mɛlUm ne jɛk, (lit.) *under the soft-part of my leg, i.e. behind my knee*; NA: mülUm. (Cp. malUm, malUmlUm, *peaceful*).

memer *shy*. (No examples).

memeja *a bush vine*; e.g. F.3,
tUURu fan re-memeja, *he hid*
under the memeja-vine leaf.
NA: mamaja; e.g. G.3.

men (to be) *ripe*, (of fruit, etc.),
cp. mato¹. NA: men.
vih men, *ripe banana(s)*;
e.g. I.17, ele-vih men, *a*
hand of ripe bananas; vih
mimen bobo, *the bananas are*
ripe (and) beginning to smell;
menmen, *the red rose-apple*;
(? mlnmen).

mene (prep.) *to, towards, against*,
(away from); (of direction or
disposition, etc.); (prob.
from root me, *to come*; ne,
to...); cp. vane, *to..*;
metene, *away from*; me mene ni,
come to me; hegene mene...,
to give to...; NL.95, ramjobal
mene gehan ha God, *they are*
fighting against the work of
God; see Gram. 108 (c).
NA: mene, bane, bane-;
e.g. M.9, tero a fe banen,
they 2 went (and) said to
him, (bane- here takes the
3.s.suffix -n, as a kind of
object). mene is very commonly
used, e.g. A.1, tehoro mene
netIn nerUl, he said to his
sons; ca mene..., *to say to...*;
etc. PV: mane, petene.

meno *a deep breath, a sigh*;
llq meno, *to let go a sigh*.

manok, menok (also manok, q.v.),
a sore. Dialects: PV: manok;
B: manok; CC:, Lon: manok;
NA:, Ranon, Magam, etc.
meno, (meno); FW, K: meno,
møno; FB: manok. (MN: manig).
manokwon, *a boil*.

mer *to die*; (to be) *dead*; *numb*,
unconscious, apparently dead;
mer bur, (or) mer mUnjak, *to*
be quite dead; meran, *death*;
NA: mar, mar-mar, maran.
mermer, *to be faint, to faint*,
to be half-dead; (cp. also
mermer, *black*); e.g. L.5,
bwlca nafwerfwer gon ran
ralok...va mermer rarUl, *I*
shall just sleep-sleep on my
eggs...to go to die-die on
them (i.e. till I become half-
conscious on them);
mer-helal, *to perish, to die*
and be lost; e.g. NA: hal
ne duan hakbe ebja marhelal,
the way of wickedness will
perish. Dialects: PV:, Ses:,
B:, CC:, Lon: mer, met;
NA: mar; FB: mier.
(MN:, IN: mate).

mera, (mera), mæra, mra *to jump*,
to come; NA: mara; e.g.
M.11, Bal temara, *Hawk jumped*
(ashore); e.g. J.9, Heboroc:
mlca, mera me ran efalohten...,
Kingfisher says, Jump (come)
onto the canoe... See mra.

merandUm name of a 'big' dance in
death ceremonies of a Mal;

e.g. DD.33; cp. walele.

meraru(an) (a term used in Bato ritual), *to be on the job early in the morning*; e.g. II(b)11, 12; emfe duan go hu be borboran (NA: for Lon: meraruan), *they call one custom "to be on the job early in the morning"*.
vanten go mobor..., *a man who is 'on the job early...'*.
See m^əraru, p. 115.

merε¹ *up, above, high up; on high; loud(ly)*; (in native geography, south); e.g. tehi-va: go mere, *the 'side-of-a hand' that is 'above'*, i.e. the direction that is south; cp. fan, *down*, (north); 0.1, mere konkon, *very high*; 0.4, rorke Dandan van mere ran libebo, *they-2 called D. going very high on the bamboo clump*, i.e. loudly, (so as to reach him with their voices).
cp. JTB/Mk 5.7, "a teyeaulol van mere konkon...", *and he cried out very loudly* (lit. to go very high); PV: millie, (also: ?: pepø); B: mlli, (mlli:); NA: mere; FB: mile. (Note: NA, for "south", when speaking of going to South or west of Ambrym, may use: lon marom, within the volcano-region).

merε² (adj. and adv.), *small, a little (bit), young, thin* (i.e. not thick); "down", *gently, steadily, quietly,*

patiently; etc. Often in redupl. form, merere, (m^əre^ə, mre^ə); and merre, (mer^əre); e.g. en mere, *to eat slowly, not to rush one's food*; tah mere, *to sit quietly*; sujegeh mere, *let us keep working steadily*; N.33, tarojobanban sUm^əre, *let us-2 play about a little*, i.e. for a while; sUm^əre mon, (just) a *little bit more* (as when bringing a boat into anchorage); N: (sUmri); (sUmre); teslmre, teslmrere, *a child*, (see tesi, tesi²); e.g. JTB/Mk 10.13; NA: mere, mre; (m^əri, mri); mjlmjln.
lerlir wogohu rammrere^əten, *some kinds of sugar-ants are very small*; A.22, rem merre, *very small yam(s)*; sise go mam^əre^ə, *a thing that is very small*; and in many compounds, e.g. se mer^əre, (A.14) *to slice in small pieces*; C.5, kibir mer^əre ne, *to break in small pieces*, (e.g. JTB/Mk 6.41); hege-mer^əre^ənean, *distribution, giving out in small bits*; NA: se-mjlmjlanean; llq-mer^əre^ə(an), *to divide*, (division); NA: llq-mjlmjlanean;
mereto *worms in intestines; dysentery*.
meri-, meri- *old mark of-, old place of-, long-standing mark of-*; (suffix-taking); e.g.

merln jen Barkolkol, *the old mark of the feet of B.*; (cp. Q.); i.e. the footmarks in the rocks near Lonha;
 merlts, *its old mark*; meri-im gali, *an old house-mark here!*, i.e. a ruin of a house;
 NA: mari-, marl-; a very common use is merln, *long ago, for a long time early in the morning*; (lit. old mark of it, old time of it.); e.g. J.14, omən merln, *you eat for a long time*; ta merln, *belonging to old times, the men of long ago*; merlndo, *lately, rather long ago*;
 JTB/Mk 16.2, faṅfaṅren ɲa merln, *very early in the morning*; E.4. merln kōnkōn, *very early in the morning*;
 PV: merln; NA: marln;
 (also ? mirln, mirln).

mermer *black, fairly black* (of skin); also, a general word for 'black'; JTB/Mk 9.7, has mirmir; Lon. may have used mirmir, (but cp. mirmir, *short*; mermir, *tired*); cp. g'hag'han, huɬhuɬ, tɔŋmɛr, buŋ).
 NA: g'hg'han; mlɛmlɛŋ.

mermir *tired, lazy*; e.g. J.14, veran mimermir, *his hand is tired*; be-k məmermir, *I am tired, lazy*; for which NA: beŋ məmal; also: marmar, mjür; e.g. (NA) tabliŋ domarmar, *my body is tired*; ...domjür.; cp. tahi.
 (There is possibly some confusion

between mermer, mirmir; possibly dialectal).

mero-, (mero-) *we two.*; verbal pronominal prefix for 1st dual exclusive, see Gram. 9, 79, 147-151, for Tables, dialectal forms, etc. (Cp. taro-, 1st dual inclusive form).

merwu- *end of-, point of-,* (?edge of-); (suffix-taking); e.g. merwu-metah məkəntən, *the spear-point is very sharp*; hewu-faŋ mUru ne merwu- 'match', *the fire-heat is at the match-end*. N: marwu-.

mesu-, (mesu-), mesU-, məsU-, məsUm-, məsur-, məsUn- *we-3*; verbal pronom. prefix for 1st. trial exclusive. Gram. 9, 79, 147-151.

meta- *eye of-*; (suffix-taking); (cp. mar³, *eye*, the independent form of the word);
 Dialects: PV: məro-k, məra-m, məra-n, etc.; (? mɔro-);
 Ses:, B: metək, metam, metan, and c; (? meto-); CC:, Lon: meta-; M:, Ranon: meta-; FW:, K: metɛ-; FB: mɔro-.
 (Independent form mar, mar^a). (MN. IN. mata).

bUn meta-, *arch of eye of-*, (? brow of-);

wɔvjUɬ ne bUnmeta-, *eyebrow of-*; (lit. hair of arch of eye of-);
 teslmre ne meta-k, *the pupil* (lit. child, little thing)
of my eye;

metan huh, a *nipple* (lit. the eye of a breast); also, metan susu; e.g. metan mak susu, *my nipple*, (lit. the eye of my breast); mete-huh, (unrelated form), a *nipple*, "breast eye". NA: meta-hu; metan-hu;

metan ja:, metan jar (prob. N), term for various shades of easterly wind, in various districts; (lit. prob: 'the eye of the sun', jal, sun); in North districts, metanjar might cover winds from SE to NE; a NNE wind might be: metanjar mUru riri mklke, the metanjar is turned a little; at Balap metanjar comes from NA; cp. aro, togola, etc.

metah spear (n.); NA: meta, (meta:); PV: merah. e.g. metah mab^ohe ru lon tan, *the spear sticks up in the ground*.

mete:¹ feather, tail feather (of rooster); either on a live fowl, or as part of ceremonial hair-dressing; e.g. mete: ne to-man, *the tail-feather of a rooster*; DD.3, ram glsi ne wlqibal, *mete: lon wovjUl, they stick hibiscus flowers (and) feathers in their hair*. NA: metaje; e.g. metaje ne to-mleq, *tail-feather of a rooster*.

mete-², mete- edge of-, end of-; (cp. merwu-); N: meta-. metedle, used (mod.) for any

iron or hard metal, (lit. edge of axe); used Acts 12.6, for 'chain'; thus too awa ne metedle, awa go te metedle, (awa, rope); NA: metarje; (tele in Lon: is teje in NA); CC: mete- tetele. mete-eji mæken, *the edge of the knife is sharp*; mete-vUq, *edge*; metevUqUn efaloh, *the 'bow' of a ship*; e.g. faq mUru mete-matches! *there is fire at match-end*; (used of a garment, means 'hem'). See vUq, vUqu-.

mete-hal sister (of a brother), (lit. 'edge of road'); and used with literal meaning also; e.g. ham metehal mUru .ne or Lonha, *your side-road (is) at Lonha*; the derived meaning of 'sister' is said to come from the custom of a man getting his needs from a sister and her husband, she living at 'the end of a road' for her brother); e.g. NL.73 (written by a man): hak metehal ne, *all my sisters*; it can be used as a general term for womenfolk; e.g. (heard as used by a man addressing a mixed gathering): helak ne, hak metehal ne, *my brothers, (and) my sisters*; cp. mlnje-, a reciprocal term for 'brother' (of a sister); cp. jere-, hela-, etc. PV: sok merø-slli:, *my sister*; NA: metahal; jUnje-. See WW, and NL 103.

metélo (a man's) *sister's son*;
see WW; NA: metáno. (Prob.
metε- lo (?), cp. metchal).

metene *away from, against*;
(perhaps same root as mtene,
to refuse, decline; q.v.);
e.g. J.18, heman buIbUI tehal
hubon metene wu-bUIbUIan, *the
outrigger of the canoe drifted
itself away from the real-part
of its canoe*; e.g. (Heard):
narlo njok metene hak gehan,
I am not finished with (lit.
away from) *my work*; NL.55,
mibwirne teslmre ηe metene ni,
*he keeps the children away
from me*; (and) oru hetIn
metene ni, *you stay far away
from me*; NL 95, etc. NA:
metene. (Cp. mene, to).

mfá *to be split open*; e.g. lie
mamfá, *the stick is split*;
verε-tele mamfá, *the axe-handle
is split*.

mga (to be) *quick*; *quickly*;
e.g. N.18, namae an lok
banga, *I shall make his
pudding (it will be) quick(ly)*;
I.8, okelwuwo mene ni banga,
you tell me quickly; bamagaten!
immediately! NA: belbel,
(M., K., FB., etc.); also M:
fanfan. See also: karkor.

mgom *to fall*; e.g. vih gole
mamgom, *that banana falls*;
(heard): ham müho nelibUη
tolomgom, *your star does not
fall in the night*. NA: mgom.

mha, mha: (to be) *clean, clear,*
free; mentally bright; e.g.
nammha metene gehan, *I am
clear from work*, (i.e. finished
with it, released from it);
NL.81, 87, ɔ:r bogon (Lonha)
mamha ɔ:ran, *the whole place
is clear (at Lonha) there*;
liηi van mijen bamha, *to
acquit him*, (lit. *to let his
place, or: circumstances, go
clear*); ham nororan mamhatên,
your thought is very clear;
vanten go (baten) mamhaten,
*that man (his head) is very
clever (clear)*; teca temha,
(Jn. 11.14), *he spoke clearly*,
(lit. *it was clear*); NA: mhar,
m^əhar, mgal; e.g. omlehe
mamgal? *do you see clearly?*
(lit. *...is it clear?*); Also:
maha, maha:.

mhe (mhe, mhe:) (to be) *sick*;
NL.76, bonego temhe, *when he
was sick...*; NL.103, m^εhean
temlo:ne, loη mækebu, *illness
spoiled him, yes, he has
returned*; (written of Mr
Hurse); m^əhean ne ra:,
menstruation, (i.e. illness
of blood); cp. mehaver,
illness; NA: mse, mese, mæse;
PV: m^εse, m^εse.

mhümhⁱu, (m^əhümhju), mhümhju *to
pass water*; (cp. llliwe);
mühu-an, *passing water*; *urine*;
bulu-mhümhü, *urethra*, (lit. hole
of pass water); hiütu:, (to
have) *pain in passing water*;
NA: (same).

mi-, mi⁻¹ *you*, (plural, verbal pronom. prefix, 2nd person) mIm- in present tense; mir- in past; mIn-, in negative dependent clause; see Gram. 9, 79, 147-151, 54.

-mi² *your, of you*; (2nd plural pronominal suffix, often possessive; Gram. 5, 8, 10, 14, etc.); gami, *you* (pl.); hami, *your...*; (lit. of you); tebami, *with you, for you, because of you*; etc.
NA: (same).

mi:³ *to absorb, suck up*; (short for hImi?); e.g. Ul ma·mi: we, *the cloth absorbs the water*.

(m-ia, m-iale) see ia:.

mIli- *place of-, sign of-, etc*; (suffix-taking); mIli-faŋ, *fire-place*; e.g. (seen on village blackboard): (NA) "nam tewene milifang mUru lon meng li-im", (nam tewene mIli-faŋ mUru lon meŋ li-im), *I make a fireplace in my room, or house*; JTB/Mk 2.2, mIli-tahan tiaŋa, *place for sitting down there was none*; mIli-mələh, *place for food*, (mod. "safe"); N: mIli-mIje. mIli-je-, *footprint of-*, (lit. place, or sign, of foot of-); NA: mIli-.

mIlih (to be) *orphaned, bereft of either or both parent(s)*; NL. 103, (NA): mem iwene mIli-tesImrere go tImian memər,

lon meje·mae han gehan hubon, *we are like orphan-child whose father is dead, yes, he is doing his work by himself only*; also, e.g. name mIlih ne tata, *I am bereft of my father*.

NA: mIli:.

mi:me *plain, level*; cp. doror, doror. RL/Lk 6.17, mime.
NA: me:me:.

mInih *another, other, the next..., different, of different kind*; often shortened to mni; e.g. D.13, ɔ:r go mehakəbe ten, mem du ɔ:r go, anem mələh mamnih, *this place is very bad, we (excl.) stay here, our food is of another kind*; duan go temnih, *a different custom*; YY.10, go hu məgehne mamnih, senan məgehne mamnih..., *one makes one (different) kind, another makes a different (kind)*, used of rom ceremony; cp. senan; NA: mni:, mni:, (DL: mInii); NL.10, vehen go temni:, *'another' woman*.

mInje- ari *brother of* (a woman); e.g. mInjekari, *my brother* (used by a woman); (suffix-taking); in numbers other than singular, ari seems not usually to be added, e.g. mInjemro, *you two* (woman's) *brother, the brother of you two* (women, sisters); CC14, (bu) be a mInjenari, *the tusker will be her brother's*, (in Marriage ceremony of distribution of pigs);

e.g. "uncle" me mInjenari tae, *an uncle is brother of mother*; cp. hela-m jere-; NA: mene-re; e.g. meneŋre, *my brother* (used by a sister). See WW notes.

mIritehUlu, mIri:tehUlu *the small centipede*; (lit. ? it catches fire (ri:), it scratched, because it is phosphorescent, and can irritate the skin); cp. ŋenevih. NA: meretelu.

mIrmēr *short*; e.g. vanten mIrmēr, *a short man*; NL. 62, navener blmIrmēr gōn, *I shall come only for a short while* (lit. ...it will be only short); NA: tolotlo, tlotlo, dlotlo, rlorlo, (? rlorlo); cp. mermer, *black*; mermir, *tired*; q.v. (? Some confusion may exist).

mIru *coals, red fire-coals*; NA: miri'u. Used Jn. 21.9, miru ne faŋ, *coals of fire*; (cp. bUmri'u:, faŋ miŋa ne, *dead-coals, there is no fire in them*).

mIsjō- *mother's brother of-*; (suffix-taking); see WW; used by a boy or man of his maternal uncle; who uses jela-(k) as the reciprocal term, my nephew (my sister's son); (other forms, prob. dialectal: mōsō-); and NA: miŋsō-(ŋ), (m), (-n); mōsju-.

mija¹ *a large red fruit vine, not edible*; it climbs on trees, etc.; see P.1, 4, 5, 6, ... Also: meja, which may be NA dialectal; NA: also: meŋja.

Meja, used as girl's name.

mija:², mja: *moonlight*; (found only with buŋ); e.g. buŋ mija:, (or) buŋ mamja:, *it is moonlight*, (lit. dark moonlight (ed), or: dark is moonlighted); NA: buŋ mal.

mije-, mije- *place of-, room of-, seat of-, circumstance of-, etc*; (suffix-taking); e.g. mijen bio, *the line of the fence*; mijek mamha:, *I am free*, (lit. my place is clear); this phrase could mean: I escape; JTB/Mk 14.14, mijek mUru be...? *where is my place, room...?* Mk 12/38, 41, JTB: mijIn... liŋi van mijen bamha:, *acquit him, let him go free*; ramdu en mije:, mijiji, *they remain in their place, it is equal*, i.e. they remain in 'formation'; NL.32, vanten suhu temnih ba(a) ru mijek, *let another man take my place*. NA: meje-. Cp. to⁻³, mli-.

miju, müju *the big eyed lizard*; e.g. D.7; NA: mijUm. (Everyone is afraid of miju; even grown men will jump and run if one comes near).

mka, (m^əka) (v.i.) *to come off, peel off, be scraped off*, (e.g. accidentally); e.g. alu-lie mamka, *the tree-bark comes off*; alUk mamka, *my skin comes off* (as e.g. from a burned part); NA: mkar; mlan; e.g. lUŋ mamkar, *my skin peels off*.

mle (found only with lɔ-, lɔk mamle nɛ, *I am very tired of*); see lɔ-. NA: liu nɛ; mje nɛ.

mlɛdlɛŋ (NA word), *to be dizzy* (?); e.g. nɔŋ mamledlɛŋ, *my face is going round*.

mleh, (mlɛh) (to be) *smooth, level*; CC: mle; NA: mje. (Paama: aete, *level place*).

mlɔlɔ (an old word for a colour between green and yellow, ?); e.g. A.22.

mlɔ (nɛ), mlɔ: nɛ *to spoil*. See m^olɔ.nɛ.

mnoɔmno *to praise, glorify, give thanks to*; cp. suhɛ. e.g. nam mnoɔmno nek tɛban ham gɛhan, *I commend you for your work*; e.g. DL, dying, said: namnoɔmno vere ha God, *I praise the realm, 'country', of God*. JTB/Mk 15.15, for 'contenting, satisfying'. NA: (same). (Often used: hɛŋɛnɛ ɔrɛnɛnɛ mɛnɛ..., *to give light to, i.e. glory to...*).

mnu *to drink*; JTB/Mk 10.38; e.g. I.36; NL. 70, mamnu

('wine'), *he drinks wine...*; cp. mün; (mün tainɛ, *to drink completely*; but mnu bur, not mün tainɛ); 00(a)3, we nɛ lɔlbUŋbUŋ vantɛnan mamnu, *the water of unconsciousness, that man drinks (it)*; NA: (same).

mo¹, mo nɛ *in front, before*, (in the presence of); *first*; e.g. ŋaɛ mUru mo nɛ ni, *he is in front of me, before me, etc.*, i.e. he wins from me, beats me..; ..gɔ me mo, *..which is in front, first, the first*; oru mo, *you go ahead, in front*, (lit. you remain in front); moan, 'firstness', precedence; ta mo nɛ ɛr, *our ancestors*, (lit. those belonging to before us); ta mo nɛ wɛɛ, *first-fruits*; mo nɛ im, (the) *front of the house*; *in front of...*; A. 7, 8, ta mo nɛ gamsUl, *the first born of you-few*; ta mo nɛ ŋerUl, *the first-born of them (few)*; temo nɛ lɛŋ mal, tɛva: tɔŋɔrŋɔr, *before* (lit. it was before) *the hurricane, there were big waves*; mo nɛ ɛr, (may also mean) *to the East*, (lit. in front of us, i.e. facing sunrise); NA: etc.; (same).

mo:² (interjn.) *right!, all right! very well then!* e.g. mo:, jɛvan, *all right!, let us go...*; JTB/Mk 11.24, "mo namja mɛnɛ gami", *therefore I*

- say unto you. NA: (?) mo;;
 FB: mo. J.117, mo:, bwlca
 okelb re sise, *all right, you
 will know something!* (a kind
 of threat);
- mo, mo:³ (interjn.) *look out!*
 (Perhaps another use of mo:²).
 ? also mou.
- mo⁴, mo: *lest...*, (take care lest);
 (perhaps another use of ² or ³);
 N.5, otefom buten mo tUbakUl
 nowon goro gami bogon, *you (s.)
 take care of yourself lest
 (in case) the palm-tree-hollow
 might not close fast around you
 all;* D.12, sinca onvan hubom
 mo genem rute ran ane nek,
*don't you yourself go lest some
 of us might eat you;* N.18, etc.
 and: ..mo nanemhe, *..in
 case I should fall ill, (or:
 lest); mo onhakebe ne, take
 care you don't come to harm
 from it!* (lit. lest you should
 be bad from it);
 mo: minhakebe ne, (plural),
*take care you don't come to
 harm;* (NA: ? mo).
- mo⁵ *borer, small grub or worm that
 eats books, wood, etc.*
 NA: mom, mom.
- mo:⁶ *a mist; to be misty;* e.g.
 nam te: mo:, *my sight is misty,*
 (lit. I see mistily); NA:
 mou; mo:tanqan, *a mist passing
 over;* Acts 13.11, mo: tetan
 ran, *a mist 'fell' on him;*
 mo:tanqan mUru ne..., *a mist is
 on..;* Ranon: mau; (DL used
 maou for snow); PV: mop
 (tanqan).
- mo:, mo:ne⁷ *to allow, agree, let
 go, lend, etc;* cp. dam(ne),
 ramne, demane; Other dialects:
 (same); o mo:ne ni nanjok ne
 gehan, *you let me finish work!*
- molmol *shade, shady place;* (v.i.)
*to find shade; to go in shady
 place;* o:r molmol, *a shady
 place;* ogeh fan o:r molmol
 go mu, *you work in a good shady
 spot.* NA: (same).
- molon-ne, (m^olon:ne) *to destroy,
 spoil, ruin;* e.g. A.8,
 sinca nanemlon-ne nek, *I shall
 not destroy you;* NL. 95,
 mehean gole temlon-ne, *that sick-
 ness ruined him, (destroyed
 him ?); m^olon:nean, destruction,
 ruin;* NA: bamne, m^olonne;
 PV: mbabne.
- mon *also, again, yet, (still);*
 e.g. A.10, ta taon mon alUn
 tenek, *the 2nd-born also was
 afraid;* ..kebu gon mon, *..again
 also;* kebu mon, *back again,
 again;* (? moUn, pronounced
 quickly, also heard ?); PV:,
 NA: (same);
 monbwe, *not yet, by and by;*
 (also: habwe); NA: sabwe,
 (sabwe); PV: (also) lili;
 teteh. (JTB/Mk, e.g. 2.23,
 munbwe), but: MK 3.1, mon).
- monok, (manok) (q.v.) *a sore,
 ulcer;* NL. 103, monok bubu
 ("pupu"), *a round sore (?);*

mənək wən, a *boil*; NL. 41, namhē nē "monog" hu mUru nē jək, *I am ill with a boil on my leg*; BB.19, bal...marehe aUndon teslmre nē baulu me mənək (mənək), "*hawk*" *grates the boys' necks, it becomes a sore*. Ses: manək; NA: mənə, (mno). (? mənəh).

mə:r, mjə:r a very high grade of Mal faŋkən, see GG.

məra, mra, mera (mra:)¹ *to jump, to hop; to jump* (ashore from a boat); J.9, mera mē ran əfaløhten., *jump* (come) *on the canoe.*; məra harlŋ mē, *to jump down*; also (?), *to roost*; (no examples); N: m^ara; rər.

məra:, (mra)² *to flow* (of blood); e.g. Hymn 21, chorus, Han dian temra: tebar, *His blood flowed for us all*.

m^araru (to be) *absent*; e.g. jafu mamraru bur van Ranən, faŋfaŋren merlŋ, *the chief has gone down to Ranən early this morning*; m^araruan, *absence*; N: bərbər(an). See meraru, p. 108.

mrera, (məra) (to be) *easy, light*, (of weight, work, and c); JTB/Mk 2.9. NA: mrara. Cp. lə:lə:.

mret *to crack, to be cracked*, (of timber or any similar thing that may crack); NA: mret.

mri, (m^ari), (mri:) (to be) *many*; e.g. wəmU1 mamri:, (there are) *many oranges*; cp. ŋər. mri: seems sometimes to mean to bear, bear (fruit), beget, etc. e.g. vanten ŋe rammri: nē teslmre, (the) *men have many children*; NA: mrlm; (also) hakbe, bejəl; (e.g. wəmU1 meba hakbe, *the orange bears* (fruit) *plentifully*).

-mro 2nd dual pronominal suffix; *you-2*; see Gram. 5, 8, 10, etc.

-msU1¹ 2nd trial pronominal suffix; *you-3*; see Gram. 5, 8, 10, etc.

msU1² *thick*; e.g. alute mamsU1, *its skin is thick* (e.g. of an orange); NA: msU1.

mte, (mte) (to be) *torn, rent*; (JTB/Mk 15.38, used: U1 tehekər, *the veil...was rent*; for which, in 1937 edition, this writer was advised by natives to use temte); redupl: mtēmtē. NA: mter.

mte may be used, e.g. of any cut of skin, a wound, etc.

mtene (v.i.t.) *to refuse, decline, not to want, to dislike, to shrink from, etc.*; (it is same root as metene, q.v. ?); e.g. L.11, rar^ēmtene ravan teban go alu: tenek..., *they didn't want to go because they were afraid*; Hy. 2, nadlōmtene mehaver, *I do not* (fear) *shrink-*

from illness; NA: mtene, in M.5, etemtene, *they did not want to*; and: mcene.

mteta ne (of the sky) *to be clearing, coming light, clear, bright*; (? is the root same as mte, *to be torn* ?); e.g. siroro mamteta ne, *the cloud is clearing*; or mejemteta ne nãe nãe, *the place is coming light (lightening itself) there*, i.e. it is breaking daylight; N: mtatau ne.

mtlmti: *to be broken* (or: lying) *in small pieces*; e.g. ol mamtlmti:, *the coconut (flesh) is (scraped) in small pieces*; cp. matlti::; cp. mabu, mabubu, (broken in biggish pieces); mjujo (broken, ground like powder); N: mtlmtir.

mtoto *to be broken*; e.g. lle mamto gor nãru, *the wood (or tree) is broken in 2 pieces*; cp. mabu; hekãr; mtlmti::; N: mtom. Redupl. mtoto; e.g. JTB/Mk 2.21, Ul mamtoto, ("mamtoto"), *the cloth is torn (badly)*.

mtoto² (to be) *dirty*; N: mtoto.

mtutu *with breasts filling out*; (used of a stage of female growth, when breasts are not quite mature, not yet 'fallen'); cp. hãn malbãh; delar; jemar; etc. N: (same).

mubu *meat*; e.g. AA.1, sinca rUnan maholo, gãre, a sise go neli me mubu bogon, *they must not eat fish, flying-fox, and these (kinds of) things, that is all meats*; also AA.16; (both exx. in ceremonies of Birth); NA: mubu; e.g. II(b) 12.

muh *earthquake*; JTB/Mk 13.8. PV: mu; Magam: rur. Cp. archaic word ru, e.g. UU, Bu¹.

mUlmUl *round, spherical*; e.g. wãmUl, *orange*, (lit. fruit spherical); N: (same); Cp. bubu, (bu⁵); dleh.

mømø (to be) *shy, ashamed*; mømøãn, *shyness, ashamedness*; N: mømø, mømøo. Cp. kri:: Cp. memer.

mün *to drink*; e.g. N.2, mün we, *to drink water*; BB.12, (of circumcision rites): wobUq galim tesimre ñe sinca ran mün..., *for 5 days the boys must not drink*; NL.70, (of a calf): tãlãhã(n) kãlbãre ca been bu, *tijimün gon, it was not able to eat well, it was only drinking*. münmün, *to drink, keep on drinking*; N.16, memvan jomün-mün tUbakUl, *we went (and) were drinking the palm-tree-hollow*; münkãn, *to drink within a fãnkãn grade*; münka, *to taste* (of a liquid);

cp. himi, demka, enka;

N: münlehe.

münmünwe, a dragon-fly, (lit. drink-drink water, as the dragon-fly constantly hovers over water).

Dialects: (MN: inu; IN: inum); PV: mln, mün; Ses., B: mln; CC: Lön., Ranon, Magam: mün; F:, K:, FB: mln.

mur to fall; N.14, mUmur kebu van lön buIbU, he falls back inside the hole; (of the sun), to go down, decline, set; cp. ri:³, ka ne⁴.
mur ran, to fall on; (and: to fall off);
murmur, (redupl.) used of drunken staggering; to stagger; e.g. meralir murmur, he walks staggering (lit. fall-falling); PV: mør^t. N: mur; e.g. Ver ne Mur, (?) Fall Rock, the name of the big rock on the reef just east of Olal; Fönmur, the village above the rock, (lit. over Fall).

mør, mjør straight, correct, right; (like konon); (JTB/Mk 11.2: "corobul muru murmurdne camro", the village lies straight at (opposite) you; here JG had written: "modmodne"); N: konon. (Do not confuse N: mør, for Lön: hekør, to be broken).

mUsUmsUlan leprosy; (no examples; quote PC), (presumably NA).

müjü a small ceremonial bundle, representing the yam, used in the Kōran, or Ripe Yam ceremony, see LL. It is: "marmaran ne rēm", the sign for the yam.

mjujo (to be) crushed, or ground small, (like powder); e.g. buIufaq mamjujo, the fire ashes are ground small (like powder); cp. mtlmti::; mabubu (mabu); to m^ujujonε, (to:^o, to hit), to break up small (like powder); N: tou m^am^ujujo ne, -m^ujojo ne; -mjojou..

N

-n¹ 3rd person, singular, possessive suffix; see Gram. 5, 25, 31 ff., etc. e.g. ha, of; han, his, of him; han veen, his woman; veran, his hand; etc.

n⁻² the negative verbal prefix, see Gram. 54, 61 etc.; Used in a strong negative sentence, a negative imperative, negative future statement, subordinate negative clause, etc.; e.g. sinca na-n van, I shall (must, etc.) not go; sinca onvan, don't go!; sinca neme, let him not come; (or) he will not come, etc.; n- uses various vowels for euphony and adaptation in 3rd sing. e.g. nε-, nε-, ni-, nō-, nU-, etc.

na- 1st personal verbal pronominal prefix, or verbal pronoun, (not used independently of verb root);

see Gram. 9, 51, 52... 147-151.

In present tense, nam; in past: nar; in future: na; e.g. namvan, *I go*; narvan, *I went*; navan, *I shall go*; etc. In negative, nan; e.g. (sInca) nanvan, *I shall not go*; NA: (same).

naim title of one of the fanxon grades, see GG.

naknak (to be) *ready*; J.3, 'metae lije hu...mamae buIbUI manaknak mUn¹ok, *he cuts a tree (and) makes the dug-out (canoe) completely ready, (lit. ..it-is-ready it-is-finished)*; naknak tene, *ready for..*; J.5, naknak tene faiohan, *ready for a canoe trip (lit. for paddling)*; naknakne, (v.t.) *to make ready, prepare*; D.16, namnak-nakne ak melih na mUru lon tuwak.., *I've prepared my food (there), it is in my belt*; so, JTB/Mk 14.16. NA: nan¹an (ne). PV: nek¹nak. Cp. lInggog¹:ne.

naloe 2, *two*; (archaic numeral, found in Tale of a Devil; F.5; G.5). Cp. ru².

nam^eha, (nam^aha), (nam^eha:) *clearly, openly, open, uncovered*; (adjectival and adverbial phrase or word); (cp. meha, *clear, clean*; which may be of same root); used Jn. 7.10, toiohon van nam^eha.., *he did not go openly*; ..ca beme

nam^eha, .. *so that it will become clear*; N: (same); e.g. mUru na namha, *there it is plain-to-see*. (Also used Acts 7.13).

nane *out of, from*; (adv; prep.); very common; e.g. nane or gole, *out of (from) that place*; namaru barbar nane nek, *I take a pig from you*. N: tenen; PV: nane. Cp. tene².

naorbisi 7, *seven*; (archaic numeral, e.g. F.5; G.5); Cp. liuro.

naor¹ene 6, *six*; (archaic numeral, e.g. F.5; G.5). Cp. lise, (lise).

natolu 3, *three*; (archaic numeral; e.g. F.5; G.5); Cp. sUI; cp. etelu.

ne (prepositional word of general reference): *for, of, to, about, concerning, at, by, in, with, to do with, etc.* See Gram. 102 (c,d,e); 107, 108, etc. ne is perhaps the commonest word in Ambrym; e.g. ne o:r.., *at..*, (lit. at place..); tetae lie ne tele, *he cut the wood with an axe*; we ne munan, *water for drinking*; fesi ne im, *near to the house*; fesi ne go ca navan, *soon I shall go (lit. close to that I shall go)*; ne go.., *because..*; H.6, barbar maolol ne rolon vanten, *the pig calls out in the voice of a man*; (or: with a man's voice); ta mo ne er, *our*

ancestors, (lit. (those) belonging-to before us); A.8, tamo ne ɲerUl, *the first-born of them (few)*; wə tɔŋɔr ne ɲe, *the big part of them, i.e. the majority*; H.2, nelibUŋ mevite, *for many nights, (ne libUŋ, by night)*; nel'jal, *by day*, (lit. in, or: by, the tree of the sun, or: the inside of the sun); and passim. All dialects. Often used at end of sentence, with backward reference, e.g. (Jn. 16.13, bwlca bahɔrone, *He will talk about-it*).

nek¹ *you* (singular); the cardinal 2nd personal pronoun, see Gram. 8, 140, etc. (Dialectal Table, Gram 140).

nek² (to be) *afraid*; see alu-; e.g. A.8, alUŋ tɛnek, (lit. his skin was afraid), *he was afraid*; (JTB/Mk: "nec", i.e. neg; but this writer thinks nek is nearer). Most dialects: nek; M: mjør; F:, K: mør.

E.g. alUm sinca nɛnek, *don't you be afraid!*; N:, M: lUm edlɔmɲjɔr.

Ulneknek, (n.) *fear*, (lit. skin 'fear-fear'); PV: wu- neknek; B: uneknek; CC: hUlneknek; Ranɔn, M: Ulmjørɲjɔr; F:, K: Ulmørɲjɔr; FB: olkinken.

-nem, -nemro, -nemsUl (of) *us* (exclusive 1st personal pronominal suffixes), see Gram. 5,

8, 10, etc. -nemro, *dual*; -nemsUl, *trial*; nem, *plural*.

nena, (nenna), (nena:) *facial likeness, image, etc.*; used for the face image, cut e.g. into coconut trunk, as a Mal's tabu mark to protect his trees; (one group of lines around the face for each degree of mal-ship); cp. gɔlgɔl(an), which (it was suggested) may be the Malekula word, as these customs came from there. A modern use is for 'photograph'; i.e. facial likeness; from sense of 'facial likeness', the word is used when classing a person as belonging to another island, or to another race, people, etc.; e.g. namlŋka vantɛn gɔ me nena ne ɔ:r Oba, *I see a man who looks like an Oban*, (lit. who is likeness of Oba). E.g. Hitler tereme nenaan vantɛn senan te ɔ:rmɛh, *Hitler thought the facial appearance of different men was of-no-account, i.e. he despised other 'races'*. N: nana; e.g. II(b) 21, emdone tɛmar gɔ hu bur, mijen nana, *they make a 'devil', it is like an image*, (mijen non vantɛn, *it is like the face of a man*).



(a)

(b)

nena, *tabu face*, (a) as cut on coconut tree of a mal; (b) as on etɪŋtɪŋ, e.g. at Fanu.

nene¹ *rainbow*; PV: doanɛp;
N: neneo.

nene² *green*; adjectival word with good, or pleasing, meaning; JTB/Mk 6.39, "ran rebadine co tenene", i.e. ran rebarne go tenene, *on the grass that was* (? nice and) *green*; Hy. 52, 2: contrasted with hakebe (bad). Cp. nina.

nene, (? nɛnɛ)³ *an idol, a bogey, a tabu thing*; e.g. (to a child): ɪŋi bUru, sise gole me nene, *let it be* (let it alone), *that thing is a tabu-thing*. PV: nɔnɔ; N: nene. Cp. nena.

nɛŋɛh ? (nɛŋɛh ?) *when?* (interrogative); N: nɛŋɛ: ?

nɛŋUɪh *the day before yesterday*; (adverbial word); (also ? nɛŋuh); PV: bUŋsie? Olal, etc. nɛŋo?
(Also used: bUŋ te sUl lɔnɛ; bUŋ tesUl goma, *it was dark(ness)*, (night) *three today*; but this

phrase also seems able to be used for 'the day after tomorrow', for which Lon: used wUɪh, q.v. N: use bUŋ te sUl lɔnɛ, (and) bʷɪŋi terUgma, i.e. (? bʷɪŋi, *day..*) *it was 2 today* (teru goma, terUgma).

neti-, netɪ- *little one of-, child of-, young of-, son of-*; (suffix-taking); (also: nɪti-, nUtU-, prob. dialectal); see Gram. 28, 32, 33, etc.

netɪn vantɛn, *a man's son*;
neti-vantɛn, *a little-man, a baby*; neti-bu, *a little-tusker*;
N: ti-bu.

netUk, *my son*; (netUk go me veɛn, but usually netUkaɛn, *my daughter*; D.13, nUtUk, *my son*; NL.99, nUtUk ŋerUl, *my* (few) *children*; netite, (of an animal), *its young* (one); PV: nɛrɛ-, nurɔ-; nɪri-; narɪ-n; N: ti-, tɪ-; tU-; see Gram. 28, for Lon. and NA forms.

neti-barbar, A.11, *little sow(s)*;
neti-lɔhɔ, *young boar*;
(N:) Tɪnbu, *a man's name*, (lit. son of a tusker).

neti-lɛɛɛ, *a small bird*; see N.2, ..prob. the small 'white-eye' (? Central Solomons White-eye); it is a small bird, of cream to grey colour, short-tailed; it flies in a group of its kind. N: ti-lala.

neti-ter, *puppy*.

ɲa¹ *there, that one, there it is!*
 (demonstrative particle); Gram.
 13 (note); e.g. P. 8,9, ni
 ɲa. ... - Nɛk si ɲa?, *I here!*
 ... *Who are you there?* H.6,
 tolɔe rolɔm ɲalɛ, *that is not*
your speech! (or: it is not
 your voice that-one-there!)
 ɲali, *here*; ɲalɛ, *there*;
 e.g. vantɛn ɲa, *a man..*, (or)
a man there...; often used
 before numerals, e.g. vantɛn
 ɲa hu ɔn, *only one man*;
 vantɛn ɲaru, *2 men*; (cp. etc.
 saɲavül, 10); see Gram. 43.
 See Gram. 17 as to ɲa regarded
 as an approach towards a
 definite article;
 Often with interrog. as above:
 si ɲa? (cp. A. Capell,
 Atchin Grammar, for some uses
 of Atchin ɲa, par. 97).
 FB: ɲe; N: (ɲae), ɲa, i:.
 e.g. faɲfaɲɛn ɲa merɪn,
 (very) *early in the morning*.

ɲa² a particle of 'time', often
 infixd between verbal pronom.
 pronoun and verb root; e.g.
with future, to postpone action,
 naɲavan, *I shall* (soon, or later
 on) *go*; Gram. 53 (iv); often
 with present, or past, to give
 force of "at last", "at length";
 e.g. H.2, lɔɲ, maɲaaru
 nɔrnɔran ɲa, *yes*, (and) *at*
length gets a thought (there);
 H.6, barbar maɲaolɔle, *the pig*
then (at length) *calls out*;
 H.9, teɲavan mere, *it at last*
went aloft. Often, with e,

to be; thus, teɲae, tUmur,
so at last he fell, (lit. it
 was at last, he fell); N: ɲa.

ɲa³ a particle, or conjunction,
 used to introduce indirect
 speech; that...; often with
 ɔɔ, -ɔɔ ɲa; e.g. D.13, si
 mlca ɲa omɛ ɔɔ ɔɔ? *who says*
that you (should) *come to this*
place? (heard, 14.7.49):
 nakelkline ɔɔ ɲa mesUmru...,
I shall announce that we (few)
remain. Gram. 115(a).

ɲae *he, she, it*; the cardinal
 pronoun for 3rd person singular;
 Gram. 8; and 140, for dialectal
 tables.

ɲagomare, (ɲag^əmare, -e) NA word,
goodbye (meantime), *goodbye for*
now; (ɲa, demons. particle;
 goma, *today*; re, ? clipped
 ending of m^əre, mere; see
 mɛrɛ²; the idea prob. being
 that (goma) today remains yet
 unended; or: (?) mlre, *it is*
a little bit. But analysis of
 phrase seems uncertain). [Lɔn:
 might have used: lɔnlɛ ɔn
 mɔn, (lit.) today just more..;
 or: ɔɔ mɛrɛn ɲa ru, *the place*
is light (remaining)];
 ɲagomare is used in NA to take
 leave of someone whom it is
 possible, or likely, that you
 will see again the same day;
 cp. faɲɛnbwe, *goodbye for*
today, (anyhow).

ɲaɦɛ, (ɲa⁴) *to bite with teeth*,
to chew; (cp. ɲeh; ta, tae);

e.g. BB.12, teslmre ɲe sɪnca
ranmun, ramjo-ɲahu gɔn wobUɲ
gɔ hu, *the boys mustn't drink,*
they are chewing only one span
(knot) of (sugarcane) each day;
00(f) si magele Hal, ...sɪnca
nemün, baɲahe gɔ:r su hu gɔn
ne wobUɲ hu, *who buys power-of-*
divination, must not drink,
(but) will chew one knot (of
sugar-cane) each day.. (for 10
days); PV: ɲase, (? and ɲeh);
N: ɲhe, ɲehe.

ɲane, (ɲa⁵), (ɲne) *to eat, devour,*
destroy, consume; to chew;
N: ɲene, e.g. II(b)22, emdone
ran b^welat-ɲene ol, *they stop to*
make the thick end of the coco-
nut leaf, (so called because it
is said to bite the coconut tree
(ɲene-ol). e.g. faɲ maɲane im,
the fire consumes the house.
Cp. anɛ.

ɲaɲa¹ *to rest, to take a spell;*
NL.88, 'school' te- ɲaɲa ran
june 20, *school went into*
recess on June 20; NL.103..;
N: ɲaɲau; e.g. NL.22,
enaɲaɲau, *I shall take a spell.*

ɲaɲa² *to plead, (to "cry", not*
weep); NL.37, nan ɲaɲa van
mene nek, jafu, ero:ne ni...,
I send-my-request to you, sir,
help me.. (lit. I plead go to
you...); N: ɲaɲar, ɲaɲar^ə.
NL.15:(3) ..nam ɲaɲa ne mene
nek, (3) .. *I ask (or: plead)*
about it to you.

ɲaɲare *to be suitable, convenient,*
adequate, enough for, good
enough for, right (for); D.15,
ɔr gɔ melehan tolo ɲaɲare nek,
bwlca omer ne am ɔr gɔ, *here*
the food is not right for (or:
enough for) you, you will die
for (want of) your (food);
P.13, ..namato bur, tolo ɲaɲare
ca ɔnme fesi ne ni.., *I shall*
be old, it is not fitting that
you should come close to me.
L.17, orlo ɲaɲare ni, ...*you*
are not (strong) enough for me..;
e.g. U1 meɲaɲare ni, *the*
clothes suit me; ca beɲaɲare,
ome, if it proves convenient,
come. Cp. wehave; ije ne;
N: ɲreɲre.

ɲavülan, ɲavül *10, ten, a lot of*
ten; (numeral); see saɲavül;
ɲavülan, *is rather a 'lot of 10',*
and used in multiplicative
formulae, see Gram. 43, ff.
ɲavül (an) ɲavir, 40, (lit. 4
tens); CC: ɲavül; PV: sɔɲavi;;
N: wlɲil.

ɲe¹ *they; (cardinal personal pro-*
noun, 3rd plural); after a
noun, it is the plural sign;
see Gram. 8, 20, etc. See ɲero
(dual); ɲerU1 (trial); Gram.
140. e.g. vantɛn ɲe, *the men,*
men; vantɛn gɔ ɲe li, these
men (lit. men who they here);
N: njer. See Gram. 140.
M: (?) ɲer.

ɣe-² *gum of-*; (bodily part; suffix-taking); N: ɣe-.
 ɣeɣevih *the large centipede*; (prob. ɣeɣevih, or ɣeh-ɣeh-vih, lit. bite-bite-banana); N: ɣeɣevi:.
 ɣeh *to bite*, (chew, for which, usually, redupl. form ɣehɣeh, *to bite, chew*); e.g. kuli ɣehɣeh, *a biting dog*; PV: ɣase; N: jnenje; (? ɣene, but cp. ɣane). (PV: ɣase may better represent ɣahe, q.v.).
 ɣero *they 2*; (dual number cardinal pronoun, 3rd person); see Gram. 8, 20, 140, etc. (Tables for dialectal forms, Gram. 140). ɣero bogon, *both of them* (lit. they 2, all); N: ɣero (M); njero; (njero).
 ɣerUl *they 3*; (cardinal pronoun for 3rd person, trial number); the trial may indicate 'a few', e.g. NL.80, hak tesImrere ɣerUl rUme lise, *I have 6 children*, (lit. my children they-few they are 6); A.1, netIn ɣerUl go rure lim, *his 5 sons*, (lit. his sons they-few they were 5);
 ɣerUl dute, ɣerUl rute, (used for) *kindred, relations, household, 'people'*; (lit. they few some of it, or they few some of them); e.g. ta hak ɣerUldute, *my relations*, (lit. belonging to my 'they-few some

of them'). So, rU-k ɣerUl, *my relations*, (lit. part-of-me they-few); N: ɣesUl dute; njesUl dute. (and rUɣ ɣesUl). e.g. B.3, ɣerUl dute., *his family...* (i.e. sons).
 ɣil *the soft edible kernel* (of a tree); e.g. ɣil ne li-ol, *the edible kernel at top of coconut stem*, (known as "millionaire's salad"); ɣil ne libta, *breadfruit-tree kernel*; ɣil ne li-manman, *palmtree kernel* (the mountain palm, seen on road to Fanbaɣ, 9.12.44). N: ɣul.
 ɣirɣir (to be) *wrinkled*; e.g. beɔk maɣirɣir, *my cheek is wrinkled*. N: mɣImɣir.
 ɣirr (see irr), *hand, or cluster* (of fruit); N: irr, it, ir; cp. ele-, *bunch of-*; (prob. dialectal, see irr).
 ɣoɣo *to growl* (like a dog); cp. roro; (and olol, *to call out*); (olol can also be used of a dog); N: ɣor, ɣor^a.
 ɣor, (ɣo:r)¹ (to be) *big, great, many, plentiful*; (often also adverbially), *greatly*; e.g. A.20, ansUl meleh moɣor bur, *our food is already plentiful*; jimɣor, *we are many*; ɣorɣor, *very big* (? perhaps only of 2 more objects); often ɣor uses mar as a comparative suffix or particle, e.g. moɣormar, *it is very big*; and: moɣormarten,

- it is exceedingly big.* See Gram. 83, 95(c), etc. e.g. im gɔ tɔŋɔr, *the big house*; (N: im gerlam, i.e. im ge tɔlam); cp. vite, (vite), *to be many*; NA: lam, e.g. II(b)6, faŋ gɔ rlam mɔn, faŋ mokɔn, *a fire that is greater still, it's a tabu fire*; lam tɔtɔ, *very big*; lamlam, *very big*; cp. jɛl, (to be) *many*; (cp. Atchin läp, see A. Capell); PV: mbo.
- ŋɔr² *tabu fence* (made of coconut leaf usually); e.g. BB.3, ram hare ŋɔr, iman ramca me mel, *they stick up a tabu-fence, its house they say is a mel.* N: (same), e.g. II.30, em ba kɔune en buɫufatau ne ŋɔr, *they go and throw (it) inside the gate of the tabu fence.*
- ŋu ne *to aim at, to point at*; e.g. ŋune vanten, *to aim, point at, a man*; N: (? same).
- ŋuŋɔ, ŋUŋɔ *yellow*; e.g. A.22, rem wɔgɔhu me flfjo, ... mafrlfri, mUŋUŋɔ, *some yams are white, some red, some yellow*; N: ŋɔɔɔ, njɔnɔ, etc.
- ni *I, me*; (cardinal personal pronoun, 1st person; see Gram. 8, 140, etc.). (Dialectal Tables, 140).
- nɪmbaŋeŋe *five, 5*; (archaic numeral, e.g. F.5; G.5). Cp. lim.
- nɪn (n.) *breeze, gentle wind*; (v.i.) *to be gentle* (of wind, breeze); e.g. nɪn mɛmɛ, *the breeze comes*; lɛŋ mɪnɪn, *the wind is gentle*; nɪnmauan, lit. breeze of life, used for 'spirit', e.g. Nɪnmauan gɔ mɔkɔn, *the Holy Spirit*; Dialects: (IN: aŋɪn): PV: (merenɪn); B: nɪnɪn; F:, K: wanɪn; (lɛŋ); FB: wenɪn; (lɛŋ); Magam: nɪn.
- nine, (nɪnɛ) *green, blue*; (e.g. of sky, blue); e.g. used of leaves; but cp. marmar, *raw, green*; N: nen^{eo}. Cp. nene².
- nɪnɪn (n.) *oil*; (v.i.) *to shine with oil*; e.g. jafu mɛnɪnɪn, *the chief shines* (nɛ ol, *with coconut*, i.e. with coconut oil); wɔulUn mɛnɪnɪnten, *his hair is very shining*; nɪnɪn can be used as n., for the scented preparation which they make by scratching the coconut flesh, squeezing it into coconut shell; they put some leaves in it for scent, boil it; then use it for rubbing the body, to give both a shine and a scent. cp. vjüja, jüja, aujüja, *to shine*. Cp. olgogɔ.
- njɔ: *to be heavy* (of the eyes), *to be drowsy*; cp. nɔ:, prob. dialectal. N: nɔu.
- njɔk, (nɪɔk, nɪ'ɔk) (to be) *finished, complete*; (also: nɔk); A.3, rurUnka tɛl tUnjɔk, *they*

cleared the garden (ground) completely, (lit. ...it was finished); NL.51, nam hōro mōnɔk, *that's all I have to say* (lit. I speak it is finished); (this is a common idiom, cp. Gram. 53(11), etc. e.g. namnjɔk nɛ duan gɔlɛ, *I am (or: have) finished with that custom*; nammae mUnjɔk, *I have finished doing (it), I have done it already*; (cp. hekɔr, *of wind finishing*); NA: nɔŋ; NL.40, nam nɔŋ nɛ duan nɛ meran, *I have finished with the 'way' of death.*

nirrir *wet, damp*; (cp. bobo); M: bobɔ. E.g. slnca jlnbül tɛban gɔ reol minirrir mɔŋɔrtɛn, *we cannot use a flare because the coconut leaves are very damp.*

nlti- *young of-, child of-, son of-*; see nɛti-;

nɔ:¹, (njɔ:) (to be) *heavy* (of the eyes), *to be sleepy, drowsy*; e.g. mɛtak mɛjəɔ:, *my eyes are becoming heavy with sleep.* (JB wrote: "mɛtak minio"). N: nɔu.

nɔ-² *face of-*; (suffix-taking); nɔk, *my face*; kllinɔk, *my forehead*; N: nɔ-; e.g. nɔŋ, *my face*. nɔkɔlɔkɔlɔ, *swollen face*, (kɔlɔ, *to swell*). Cp. ɔnɔnɔ, (ɔnɔnɔ).

nɔn *to shake oneself, to stir, to wake up, to be surprised*;

e.g. N.37, lihehean monɔn lɔŋ je, *the 'devil' stirs, yes and awakes*; (used Acts 12.11, for "to come to oneself"); N: (same). Prob. same root:-

nɔnɛ (which may be nɔn nɛ..), *to meet with accident, to be shaken*; e.g. nam nɔnɛ gɔ lie mɔhɔ:te ni, *I meet with an accident (am shaken) because the stick hits me.* Redupl.:- nɔnɔn, nɔnɔn, e.g. nam nɔnɔnɛ mɛlah, *I shake with fever*; e.g. D.18, jɛm bwlca banonɔn, *your foot will shake*; cp. fɛfah; glɪnɛɔr, glɪrɪnɛɔr, ruru, riri, tutɔ:. (nɔnɔ prob. not a form of this root, but see nuno).

nɔnɔ¹ *yesterday*; PV: ninjɔ (?); N:, M: nane; Harimal, nano; Falibɔr: nino.

nɔnɔ-² *image of-, likeness of-*; (suffix-taking); e.g. P.1, romte: lŋka nɔnɔn mija, *they-2 look and see the reflection (image) of a mija fruit...*; cp. nɔ-², and ɔnɔnɔ, ɔnɔnɔ.

nɔr, nɔ:r *to think; to hope*; usually either reduplicated: nɔrnɔr, nɔrnɔrnɛ, *to think, think about*; or in one or other of many compounds; nɔrnɔran, *thought*; e.g. H.2, maŋaaru nɔrnɔran ŋa, *he gets at length a thought there.* PV: nɔr, nɔt; FB: nɔ:r, nɔ:rnɔ:r; Magam: dlɪn, dlɪdlɪn;

Olal: dündün, dün; Barrereu: dUn; K: dendIn.
 Note the following compounds:
 nɔrfan, *to think about, to think over*, (lit. think under);
 nɔrfelakte, *to try to think..*;
 used JTB/Mk 11.23, *to doubt*;
 MK 15.5, *to marvel*;
 nɔrhelale, *to forget*, (lit. to think lose); N.8, ram nɔr helale hal, *they forget (lose) their way*; cp. lɔlbUŋbUŋne, nɔr müjune, lɔr meliune; M: dInhelale.
 nɔrhɔ:te, *to understand, believe*;
 NL.95, mem nɔ:r hɔ:te mUsUjonɔrnɔrne genem, *we know, believe, you few think about us (all)*; namnɔrhɔ:te ruan bogon ta gln, *I understand all the customs of this district*;
 nɔrkate, *to grasp, believe, trust, remember, etc.* (lit. to think fast-around); also: nɔrkatehene; e.g. (N: dInketesene); (PV: nɔtgare, nɔrgare); NL.73, memnɔ:rkate nek lɔn hanem tamtam(m)aan, *we remember you in our prayers*;
 NL.79, memnɔ:rkate gamsUl mUsUmdemene genem, *we (all) believe that you think of us-all*.
 nɔrkelbere, *to think and know, to reckon, to believe*; e.g. JTB/Mk 11.32, "rarnorkelbere Jon te profet", *they all believed John to be a prophet*;
 nɔrnɔr, *to think, think over, ..(ne)*; NL.97, etc.; namjo-nɔrnɔrne gamsUl, *I am remembering*

you (few); nɔrnɔran go mu, *thought that is good*, i.e. hope; e.g. JTB/Mk 2.6; 6.20; nɔrnɔrka, *to reason, to reason deeply, be perplexed*; so, JTB/Mk 13.11, nɔrnɔrkeka, *to take anxious thought*;
 NL.98, onɔrnɔrka ca tekonɔn... lɔŋ, oca, *you think it over (to see) if it is right, ... well, you say*;
 nɔrmüjune, *to forget* (CC. prob. lɔrmeliune?); NL. 103, odlɔnɔrmüjune ŋenem (i.e. genem), *you don't forget us*;
 FB: jije.

nu-, nU- *nest of-*; (suffix-taking); L.1, bahel go hu tevan mae nute, *a certain bird went and made its nest*;
 nUn bahel, *the nest of a bird*;
 N: nU-; PV: wlni-.
 (nUŋ), nUŋhe, nUŋhe *to ask (for), to beg*; (wuhto, *to ask*, is rather the interrogative asking); e.g. tenUŋhe ni ne melch, *he asked me for food*; N: nUŋhi, nU hi:.
 nUŋnUŋ, *to beg, keep asking*.
 PV:, N: etc. (same).
 nUŋka, *to try to ask (for a gift)*.
 nuno (ne), *to move about, to shake*; (cp. nɔn); (cp. tuto ne); used, e.g. of a tooth; or a sleeping man, to awaken him; N: nono ne, toto ne.

nunu *to press down*; see reh nuu, *to grind*; e.g. nam fefine lie go tɔŋɔr mUnunu ni me fan, *I carry a big log, it weights me down*. N: nuu.

nUtU- *son of, young of-*; cp. neti-, nlti-; (prob. dialectal forms); e.g. NL.99, nUtUk ŋerUl, *my children*.

njen(n) jerevi: *centipede*; (prob. dialectal form, cp. ŋenevih).

njirnjam(ŋe) *to be stealthy, to do by stealth*; see tnjam(ŋe), tlnjam. (Jn. 11.28, "teke nyirnyam ne", *she called her secretly*).

O ɔ

o⁻¹, (ɔ-) 2nd singular verbal pronominal prefix; Gram. 8, 51-79, 147-151; in present, om-; in past, or-, (ɔr-); in negatives, ɔn-; N: ɔ-, etc. see 147-151.

o² *a large crab*, (without shell); cp. au; taŋtaŋ; N: krakra.

o:³ *or* (conjn.); e.g. NL.75, mUnjɔk o: habwe? *is it finished, or not yet?* J.26, ...be ran bak ŋero o: be ran siviuh ne ni? *...will it be on my two shoulders or on the middle of my back?* ...o: ɔr gobe? *or where?* PV:, N: (same). Also, e.g. VV.9.

o:⁴, (oo) *white patches of skin*, (? pityriasis), (sometimes

loosely called 'leprosy'); N: ɔu.

oh¹ *rain*; N: o:, (oo); PV: oh; e.g. H.2, oh mohote, *the rain catches* (him). (Paama: ous?).

oh², (o) *oh!* (exclamation, perhaps the English word); e.g. I.28; L.9.

ol¹ *coconut*; ol faŋ, *copra*, (lit. coconut cooked); ol garo, *dry coconut*, i.e. a dried-up one, e.g. ol garo marra me va:, *the dry coconut sprouts and becomes a 'va:'*, (i.e. a spongy coconut); cp. vioh; va:³; li-ol, *coconut-tree*; reol, *coconut-leaf*; ol gogo, *coconut oil*, (lit. coconut prepared); N: ol doro, e.g. II(b)20. The juice of the flesh, which has been grated, is boiled; scented leaves added; etc.; e.g. line ol gogo ran, *to put, pour, coconut oil on*, i.e. to 'anoint'.. Note ol uses whichever of the possessive forms suits its meaning; see Gram. 42, etc.; e.g. hak ol, *my copra*; ak ol, *my coconut* (for eating); mak ol, *my coconut* (for drinking). N: etc. ol. (For ol gogo, PV: (?) obeah). bwele-ol, *coconut-shell*.

ɔl² *to gush out*, (though not usually of liquids); e.g. of entrails from an animal cut

open, or copra out of a split basket or bag; N: ɔl. (Cp. hal³).

olboh, (olbɔh) *pus*; PV: si-mønø; si-manək, etc.; (PV: *eye-pus*, marⁿdo); CC: holbo, (holbɔ); M: ɔlbo; FB: olbo. (Baiap: *eye-pus*, mar giar).

olɔl, ɔlɔl *to call out, cry out, yodel*; (? to bark, of a dog); (also, NL.87, wulɔl; also, aulɔl, JTB/Mk, 1.24; 3.11; 5.7; 6.49; 9.26, etc.; and wolɔl, e.g. H.6, where olɔl and aulɔl both occur; and H.7, wolɔl (ɛ), H.6, barbar maolɔl nɛ rolɔn vanten, *the pig calls out in a man's voice*; NA: fir, fir (ə); fifir, (fifir^ə); i:, ii. Cp. ɣɔɣɔ, *to growl*.

olvah, (ɔlvah) *brain, brains*; e.g. olvah nɛ ni, *my brain*; olvahan, *his brain*, (also: olvah nɛ ɲae); M: olva:.

ombua: a Baiap word for a wind from Malekula, i.e. westerly; cp. aro, metanja(r), etc.

on⁻¹ negative verbal pron. prefix for 2nd person singular; Gram. 9, 51, 52, ff; 79; 147-151.

on² *to be difficult, hard, complicated, etc.*; (of bush) *hard to make a way through; to be unknown*; cp. ɣɔn² (of which ɔn may be a dialectal form); cp. gelan¹, ɣelan; N: ɣɔn; e.g. bubuɔr moɔnten,

the bush is very thick (difficult).

onɔn *to be at a loss, not to know what to make of something*; onɔnɛ (i.e. onɔn nɛ); also: (? dial.). wonɔn, wounɔn; eunɔn; (cp. tantanɛ, dɛnɛ); e.g. vantɛn ɣolɛ mijo-onɔn, *that man is mad* (or: becoming mad); mijehɔro wonɔn, *he is talking 'cranky'*, (or: in his sleep); namonɔnɛ ɛfaloh ɣɔ, *I am not sure of that ship*; namonɔnɛ nek, *I know you in-a-kind-of-way*; (cp. next word, possibly of same root). N: onɔnɛ, nonɔn; denɛdenɛ, (tenetɛnɛ); (Baiap: e.g. ebalo se si? namtantanɛ; *whose ship? I don't know*).

onɔnɔ- *shadow of-, likeness of-*, (mod.) *photo of-*; (wonɔnɔ-); cp. nɔnɔ-; N: (same); CC: hɔnhɔn, hɔnhɔn-ɛ..; (Lɔn: also: onɔnɛ.., *likeness of..*); e.g. onɔnɔte mUru mutɛn, *its likeness (shadow) is very good*.

ɔr, ɔ:r¹ *place, the land, the shore, a garden, etc.* (adv.) *ashore, overland*; e.g. A.1, mUsuvan buka ɔr, *you (few) go and try to clear the garden site*; (cp. tel, garden); jlvan ɔr, *let us go ashore*; jelae ɔr, *let us walk overland*, or: by the shore; ɔran, *his place, that place*; used of the bush as contrasted with the

coast, e.g. *taor*, a bushman, (lit. belonging to bushplace);
or bogon, everywhere, (lit. all places); N: *fən or*. PV: *or*,
ot, *øt*; B:, Ses: *or*, *or*;
 CC: *hør*; other dialects, *or*,
or; (cp. IN: *uta*, land);
 (IN: *laut*, shore). Often with
ne, followed by place name, e.g.
ne or Magam, at Magam; *vanten*
ne or Magam, a man of Magam.
 Used in compounds: *ormeh*,
nothing, a thing of no account,
insignificant thing, etc.
 (lit. place bare, or: place,
 nothing in it); e.g. NL.18,
me ormeh gon nane doctor, there
 is nothing (i.e. no word) from
 the doctor;
ormeh! that's nothing! (or)
it is nothing!
namdemene nek ome ormeh, I look
 down on you, (lit. I think of
 you you are nothing); *narvan*
teban ormeh, I went for nothing!
 N: *orme*.
orrenren, brightness, light,
 bright place, glory, etc.
 PV: *orloplop*; *or me ren*, the
 place is light, i.e. it is
 day light, or it is bright
 weather; e.g. JTB/Mk 13.35.
orro:ro:, light, (e.g. of the
 moonlight, cp. *bUŋ mija*);
 (*ro*⁹, to be light); e.g.
 JTB/Mk 13.24, *abate sinca*
nehene orro:ro:, the moon will
 not give light; (NA uses
orrenren); (*orbülbü*, ? a place
 lighted by torches, see *bül*²).

(*or*, *or*)², *orne* to avoid (as
 being tabu, *kən*); to shrink
 from; to reverence, worship;
 to respect; (and, in bad
 sense), to shrink from, to be
 disgusted with; *namorne*
rahe hak terir, I avoid my
 wife's mother; (and respect
 seems to be a large part of
 the feeling); *veen ne ramorne*
mal, all women reverence a mal;
loborne, to avoid, be disgusted
 with, despise, (see under *lo-*,
lol); cp. *hia*². N: *gor ne*.
ou to blow; *blow on bau*, flute;
 to blow (on conch shell);
 cp. *u*². N: (same).
oulol to call out, yodel; see
woloulol, *olol*, etc.

R

*-r*¹ (*our*), (*of us*); the personal
 pronominal suffix for 1-2
 person plural, (i.e. 'inclusive'
 1st plural); see Gram. 5, 10,
 etc.; cp. *er*, we (all);
 N: *-ken*. e.g. *har*, *verε*,
our country; *mar im*, our
 house; *timⁱar*, our father(s);
ra-r, on us.
*-r*², (*-t-*) the sign of past tense,
 suffixed to verbal pronom.
 prefixes; see Gram. 51, 52,
 53(iii), etc.; 147-151; e.g.
narvan, I went; *rarme*, they
 came.
ra⁻¹ the verbal pronominal prefix
 for 3rd person plural; see Gram.

- 9, 51 ff; 79, 147-151; in present, ram; in past, rar; in neg. imp. etc. ran, e.g. sinca ranvan, *they will not go*; ra-dlo-van, *they do not go*.
- ra⁻², (ran) *on*; (prepositional particle, adv. etc.); Gram. III. e.g. rak, *on me*; ran, *on it, on him, etc.*; and ran thus comes to be the common 'preposition' for "on", e.g. ran tan, *on the earth*, (lit. on it-the earth, where -n is a kind of anticipatory object, in apposition with the following noun); mur ran, *to fall 'off'*, (lit. to fall on); ru ran, *to be on top of*, thus: to win, beat; lli ran, *to disobey* (lit. to put upon, cp. English idiom); (te: ran, *to lose the place*, -so heard-; lit. to look on it). PV: la-; FB: la-; NA: ra-.
- ra:³ *blood*; *blood of-*; see also da:; ria-, (dia-), *blood of-*; e.g. A.25, rem mafri fri: merian, *the red yam(s) are his blood*.
- ra:⁴ *to be sore, to smart*, (of sharp, 'raw' pain; cp. kenken, *of aching pain, soreness, etc.*), e.g. menok mēra:, *the sore hurts*; I.6, lon mēra:, *he is angry*, (lit. his inside smarts); so: lora:ra:, (lorara), *anger*; cp. fri. N: fri; magam, also:
- rar.
- Also (ra), *to strike*; see ratlri.
- Ra:⁵ *Raga Island, or Pentecost Island*; e.g. A.1, jafu... tUru or BUŋleŋ, vere Ra:, *a chief lived at BUŋleŋ*, (in the) *land of Ra:*; and e.g. O.13.
- ra⁶ (NA) *the white flying-fox*; e.g. Ver be Ra:, (? Ver ne Ra:), *White Flying-fox Rock*.
- (ra)⁷, rara *to be swirling back* (of the tide, surf, etc.); teh rara, *a swirling sea, a tide-rip*; (lo-rara, *anger*, may be from this root, but probably from ra:⁴, q.v.); e.g. teh mēra: mōŋor, *the sea has a big tide-rip*; N: ramram; e.g. (N) te: ramram, *a tide-rip*; cp. jlljll; cp. rajlljll.
- ra⁸, ra: *a kind of tree*; e.g. li-ra, (RL/S&S, p. 118, "the blood-tree"); Cp. ra:³.
- ráboŋó *to snore*; e.g. N.36, bōneŋo lihehean mijoraboŋo, .. *when lihehe is snoring*; N: (same). (Cp. bōŋo-, *mouth of-?*).
- rahe- *mother of-*; (suffix-taking); rahek mamhe, *my mother is sick*; rahe Bōŋ, *Bōŋ's mother*; (for rahek, *my mother*, cp. tae); most dialects seem to use such a special form for 1st person,

my mother; e.g. PV: nana;
but *lase-m, your mother*;
lasen, his mother; and c;
Ses:, B: nana; but *easem,*
easen; CC: *tae; rahem,*
rahen, and c; Magam etc.
seem not to use a special word,
but: *raheŋ, rahem, rahen,* etc.;

FB: *nina*; and: *lahak,*
laham, lahan, etc.; cp. (MN:
tina; IN: *ina*); see Song,
UU, Bu 5, for form: *rase-*
(? archaic or dialectal);
mama is also said to be a native
form prob. used in NA, and prob.
at Magam too.

For classificatory use, see WW,
XX; as the male generations
are classed together as 'brothers',
a man's daughter-in-law is also
his 'mother', as she is his
classificatory 'brother's'
mother; e.g. D.14, *Tata,*
namtene rahem, Father, I'm
looking for your 'mother';
actually the speaker means his
own wife, as context shows. D.1,
tlmⁱan magele han veen hu, me
rahen go me veen ha netin, his
father buys one woman, she is
'his mother' who is the woman
of his son. (Cp. *hela-, hela-,*
etc.).

*ral*¹, (*dal*) *word, speech, language,*
talk; *ral* is the independent
form of noun; *rolɔ-* is the
suffix-taking form; (and also
rlli-, rlll-); H.6, *barbar*
maolɔl ne rolɔn vantən, the pig
calls out in the voice of a man;

word, speech, language, of a
man, or of 'man'); H.7, *rolɔm*
ŋale, your talk, speech, there!
bwlca owolɔl ε dal gɔle, you
will call out in that speech;
also: *d^ɔolɔ-, (dolɔ-)*; ..*ke*
ran ral kike, N.21, to call in
a small voice; *ran ral rUmrU,*
N.22, *in (lit. on) a rough*
voice; so: '*Catechism ran ral*
ta Lonwolwol', *Catechism in*
(lit: on) *the language of*
Lonwolwol. The dialects are
known by such names as: *ral*
ca go, for Lonwolwol, (lit.
word say that ?); CC: *ral*
kalaen; etc.; *ral ta glɔ,*
the language of this area;
most dialects show *ral, dal*;
PV: ^ɔ*da*; B: *da*; K: *ral*.
hale ral, lit. road of word,
i.e. communication.

(*ral*)², *rale to make round,*
circular; e.g. *bUlBUl merale*
ŋae, the round hole, (lit.
the hole 'rounds' itself); cp.
dleh, bubu. N: *rle, e.g.*
bUlBUl marle ŋe.
turale, to cut (and make) round;
e.g. *oturale mak vjoh, you*
cut my (green) coconut round
(i.e. make a circular hole);
N: *tudle, (turtle).*

ralir to walk, to walk about;
(N: *jɛl*); reduplicated:
ralarir, to walk all about,
wander about, to be nomad, etc.
e.g. I.6, *mete: lŋka la hu*
meralarir gorɔbUlan, he looks
and sees a foot(print) walking

all round that village. (N: jɛjɛl); e.g. NL.58, (used of sight reeling in sickness) namɪŋka sise bogɔn ramjoralir, *I see everything going round*, (lit. ..all things they are walking..); cp. bɔl¹, lae¹, le².

Dialects: (MN: lako; IN: lakau); PV: loko; Ses: eko; B: oko; CC: dalir, ralir; FB: tele; Magam, Ranon: jel; F:, K: lɛl; Olal: liɛl; Harimal, Wilir: lɛl. e.g. Q.2, sujɛl, *let us go, walk.*

ralɔ-, (dalɔ-) *egg of-*; (suffix-taking); e.g. AA.1, ralɔtɔ, *fowl's egg(s)*; L.1, Um tevan mae nute, a tellŋi ralɔn telim, *the Um (bird) went and made its nest, and laid its 5 eggs.* M.1, tɔltɛ telim, (NA), *its 5 eggs*; PV: dilli-; N: tɔlɔ-. Also heard (dial.) dalu, dalU-; ralu- ralU-.

ram, (dam) *to agree, acquiesce, acknowledge, allow, lend, grant, let, let go, (dismiss)*; cp. dema(ne), rema(ne); e.g. AA.6, ...lɔŋ bwlca rahen a tɪmian ruramne mɛne helan ŋerUl, *well, his mother and father will grant (meat, fowls etc.) to his brothers, (in Circumcision rites)*; cp. mɔ:ne⁷.

ramu-, ramU- *fringe of*; (suffix-taking); e.g. ramUn-meta-, *fringe-of eye-of.., i.e. eyelash of*; and romo mar, *an eyelash*

(romo, unrelated form of noun); also used with hubeti, mat; for the mat's fringe; N: rumo, romo (?).

raŋ¹ (to be) *ripe*; e.g. A.21, dem meran, *the yam(s) is/are ripe.* (Prob. raŋ is NA word, Lon: mato¹).

(raŋ)², raŋɛ *to capsize, empty out (of solids), (cp. line, to pour, of liquids)*; cp. O, l⁴, reŋreŋɛ, NA: reŋɛ, setŋɛ. e.g. ova raŋɛ sise bogɔn nane arobɔl, *you go capsize everything out of the basket.*

(raŋ)³ see Dandɔŋ; a cocoon (personified in Tale 0).

(raŋ)⁴ *evening star, raŋraŋ.*

raŋan *an arrow (complete arrow, shaft and head)*; e.g. hak raŋan, *my arrow*; (the wild-cane shaft is to:²; the hardwood head is te:); (N: tem); cp. vjUɔɔ-, *bow of-*. N: (same).

ratlri *to hit (with the hand) and shake off, to knock off.., to hit.* (Used Acts 23.2, *to smite*); tlri, *to shake out*; tɔ:tlri, *to hit (with stick) and shake off*; (tɔ:⁸).

ratlri may be used of knocking something out of another's hands; much like rɛba. N: ramtlri.

ratune *to accuse*; cp. tu ne, *to accuse.*

raUnte to tear; N: raUnti; e.g. JTB/Mk 9.20, temar teraUnte ñae, the 'devil' tore him; see Unte, to stir up, etc. raUnte, may be used of multiple wounds, e.g. veen hu ne or Wilir teraUnte veen walite ne eji, a woman of Wilir tore her 'opposite' woman about with a knife; (a true incident).

rajlljll the name of the rhythm beaten on the drum(s) at the climax of the kōran ceremony; see LL. The rhythm is said to represent the sound of the rain-water running down from the folds of the leaf; (or is it from rara, jlljll, the swirling of waves and water?).

re, (re)¹ to hold, take, pull, etc. N: reo; e.g. N.38, loŋ, rekebune nitln, ..and takes out again her child; (where re seems much like aru); cp. halen. e.g. (N) II(b) 24, mareokUruKuru, it pulls them together. re konone, (v.t.) to hold straight, right(ly); relulune, to hold the wrong way, upside down, etc.; e.g. om re lulu ne vjūsom, you are holding your bow the wrong way; NA: here often uses gur; reku, (re:ku), to pull out, remove, subtract, (and thus in arithmetical sense); see ku²; (? also reh ku); e.g. J.8, romva reku lok me, they two go (and) take out the pudding

(i.e. from its oven); L.6, Bal mireku go viran.., the Hawk removes the 4th (egg); so also of removing a tooth (luon vanten, tooth of a man), grass (barne); etc. Cp. auturku, rehreh, hōku, Cp. (reh), rehreh.

re² to split; e.g. tu va re (juju), to strike (go) split (a young coconut); N: ba, (e.g. mod: of opening a book).

re³, (re) to quarrel; e.g. D.4, veenan tolchon wu mene ñae, rorjore wobUŋ bogon, his wife was not good to him, they two were quarrelling every day; cp. baldal, tufeldal.

re⁴, (re-) leaf of-; (suffix-taking); rete, its leaf; rebUlva, burau leaf, (i.e. wild cotton); M: rabUlva. revih, banana leaf; and also: revih means grass-skirt, even when made of pandanus leaf (rewae); M: ravi:. reol, coconut leaf; a coconut-leaf flare; and c; mat, etc. re-memeja:, (F.3), memeja: leaf, a bush vine; N: ra-mamaja (G.3). (For reol, M, NA: raol); N: rate, its leaf (YY.1); re-mahen, see mahen, DD.33. rebarne, grass, (lit. leaf of grass); N: rabarne; (and barne is used by itself, too); re-babwe: bakbak, (N: rawobwere banban), (re-wobwirə), the leaf

with many small side-petals, by which numbers, days, etc., are counted and marked off; (cp. Strehlow, Oceania, XIII, 2, p. 190..); and see II(b) 27, rawob^wir(ə), a leaf used in bato 'temar' images; reblat, (reblar), dry banana leaf; (see Reŋreŋ-rablar). reujUŋ, 'umbrella leaf', leaf of li-ujUŋ, a tree or plant with large leaves that are used as umbrellas for shielding from rain; N: raujUŋ. rejil, leaf of jil, a creeper that climbs up coconut trees; N: rajil. Dialects: (MN: rau); PV: lo-, lɔ-; Ses:, B: je-; CC:, Lon: re-, re-; NA: ra-; FB: lo-. The independent form, (a leaf), seems to be rekhɔ, N: raki; PV: lɔsukɔ, lɔsuk^u; S: jesukuo; B: jesukuo; CC: resogɔ; Lon: rekhɔ, (?)re-gohɔ, re-hogɔ; FW:, K: reki, (reki); FB: lokɔ; e.g. II(c). 1, 2, where both regohɔ, rehogɔ are recorded; [hogɔ,¹ to be together; hogɔ-, semen]; (exact analysis not clear to the writer; prob. hogɔ,¹ as it was suggested that the Sesivi form, je-sukuo, may mean "the leaves that are together"; but this seems rather dubious). Note: e.g. 00(a)1, we ne lo**l**obUŋbUŋ ne able, jedlokelbare rehogoan, the water of unconsciousness, we

we don't know its leaf, (i.e. the leaf from which it is made).

robɔ, (r^aobɔ)^{1 2 3} see robɔ^{1 2} and rUobɔ:¹.

rəb^a1, (r^aəv^a) to smack, strike (ne lin vera-, with palm of hand of-); so, JTB/Mk 14.65, "rarrepa ne lin vera", they struck (him) with the palms of their hands; and redupl.: rəbarəba, to pat (with hands), to clap (hands); e.g. HH, the kuan ceremony of becoming "tan mənɔk", when the initiates clap as water is poured over their hands. N: r^aəb^a; and rəbarəba.

r^aəb^a2, (təba, teba) to sweep, scoop up; (v.t.) rəbahe; erba, (erba:), a scoop, a broom; (some native brooms are just a bundle of twigs, others made from spines of palm-leaves tied together); N: tejar; and arəbar, a broom.

rəb^a3 to move, hurl; (is it possibly same root as 2?); used, Acts 17.5, rar^ereba ne mene im., they assaulted the house, (lit. moved themselves against...); (possibly, 'they scooped, swept, themselves.. along);

rebe¹(ne) to destroy, vanquish, consume; e.g. J.41, teva terebe ne tomo temer, the wave destroyed the rat (so that) it died.

rebe², (rəbe) *to call out with pain, or in sickness; to groan; cp. to:⁷; fao. Used Jn. 11.33. NA: tɔu.*

rəbəl, rbel *to flash (of lightning); NA: (same); used Acts 26.13. rəber^əbəl, to be bright, brilliant, etc. e.g. abate marberbəl (mɛ), the moon shines brightly, (lit. the moon flashes brightly, it comes).*

rebət, (rəbər) *the name of the first faŋkɔn grade open to women, i.e. to mals' wives; see GG.*

rebtakele *lung(s); (this name of a bodily part is an independent noun, see Gram. 40. N: ramtakeje. rebtakele nɛ ni, my lung(s); rebtakele nɛ ɲae, (or) rebtakelean, his lung(s).*

(rɛh), rehreh *to pull out, pluck, (of grass, etc.); NA: hijiji; (kuku). Cp. re¹.*

reha, rehane *to tell a lie; to lie to, deceive, tempt, lead astray; often shortened to rəha, -rha; NL. 52, temar marehane ni, the devil tempted me...; and in same NL.52, namreha nɛ Jafu, I am-false-to the Lord, (or: tell a lie to..); N: kɔnkɔn; womarkɔn; (? benben); PV: mise nɛ (?), e.g. Hymn 120, 2. See tav¹u gorɔ. NA: also (?) benben.*

rehe *to rub, scrape, grate, grind, gnash (teeth); e.g. N.19, rahen ma rehe lɔk, his mother*

grates the pudding (i.e. prepared the material by grating); J.6, nam rehe ka·bür lɔk hu., I grate a leaf-covered pudding..; JTB/Mk 9.18, "marhe luon", he gnashes his teeth; rehe eji, to grind a knife; rehe faŋ, to kindle fire (by rubbing sticks); C.6, ..faŋ ɔɔ te rrehe nɛ nɛ lie, fire which he rubbed (or: was rubbed) with a stick; (where rrehe seemed to be a rolled, or double r - perhaps a redupl. form); cp. esi faŋ; cp. hute¹. (The method is to hold a pointed stick of softer wood tightly in the two hands which are clasped in a close way; then with heavy downward pressure, to rub it swiftly back and forward along a stick lying on the ground, forming a groove in which wood dust forms and soon begins to smoulder in a small heap at end of the groove; the smouldering wood dust is carefully gathered, placed in prepared soft kindling material, and blown till flame appears. See kamar (faŋ), to kindle the smouldering wood dust into flame); NA: rahe faŋ, e.g. II(b)10, emdorahe faŋ, they are rubbing fire. S.1, barhu nan, emdorahe ɲe, do e wuten, their bones, they grind it to become a (native) sharp point (i.e. a poisoned arrow-head);

T.1, tejekea ra-wu-an, *he knew-how-to grind "wu", (i.e. sharpen human bone), where ra seems to be short form of rahe; BB.19, bal marhe aundon teslmre., the 'hawk' scrapes the necks of the boys;*

reh nunu, *to grind by pressing down, as e.g. sharpening a tool on a grindstone; (e.g. 5.2.43, I took thread off brass bolt by screwing it into too small hole on a metal rudder; Nagon used rehnunu. N: ranunu. Cp. urute (luc-), to grind teeth; hi:ku, to scrape off; kiki, to scratch, grate; redupl: reherhe, to send rushing along; N: rarahe; e.g. leŋ mal mar^aher^ahe ŋae me ne efaloh a muufune, the hurricane comes rushing along on to the boat and rolls it over; thus, Acts 2.2. PV: lese; kukⁱø, (kukjø); tø. NA: rahe, kiki.*

rehor *to be difficult, to be a problem; N: (same); e.g. barbar ŋe go ramjem^olo:ne tel, ramjerehor, the pigs that are spoiling the gardens, they are a problem.*

rem, (dem) *yam; (year); for various kinds and descriptions, see Tales of Yam, A and B. See also C, ..4, 5.. where am dem, (or: am rem; or: NA: ama rem, our yam) is suggested as the origin of*

the name "Ambrym", see Note on C. (am rem, *your yam*). For dialects, see dem, where also some kinds of yams are noted; note also: rem telsil, *snake yam ('yam snake')*, B.6; and betae rem, B.6, *a strong kind of yam. rem ta baom, Paama yam.*

rema, remane, (r^ama), (dema,..) *to allow, let, agree, agree to, etc. cp. dam(ne); mo:ne. NA: (same). e.g. NL.77, mesUmdemelole drum desillen su mesugele nane mission a borema mission launch..., we want one drum of dieseline, we'll buy it from the mission, and that he (it) will lend the mission launch...*

reme *to think; (see deme); remelo-, (with personal suffixes), to think inside-, i.e. to desire; and thus too, remelole, to desire; e.g. J.1, ŋae marmelole ca befaloh., he wishes to go-on-a-canoe-trip; N: (deme, reme; dindin). The intensive meaning of 'to think much', i.e. 'to be surprised', is often expressed by this verb with the continuative infix, -je-, -ji-,... (see Gram. 56); e.g. tejereme toŋor, he was thinking much, he was surprised; in JTB/Mk this appears, e.g. Mk 5. 20, "rarirme togorten", i.e. rar-i-r^ame toŋorten, they were*

thinking much; (where the infix is clipped for euphony).

ren (to be) *light*, (of sky, weather, etc.); and as noun: *weather, light, daylight*, etc.

PV: lɔp; tap; FB: lɔp (lɔp); NA: ren, renren.

E.g. E.3, rur...fʷer nelibʉ, or me ren rur ralur, *they slept for the night, at daylight* (lit. the place is light) *they walked* (on..); DD.10, tene go ca or be ren, *until* (the place will be) *daylight*; (JTB/Mk 6.48, "bonoco ormeyerune renan", i.e. bɔnego or meje ro:ne renan, *when the place is becoming light* (? -an, abstract ending, 'lightness'); or me ren ɲa ru, could mean *twilight*, (lit. the place is bright there remaining); PV: or molɔp; redupl.: or renren, *brightness, glory*, (and so used metaphorically, and often in modern translation); ren, *bright*, also used of personality, e.g. lon maren, *he is clever*, (lit. his inside is bright, light); PV: lɔn mɔtap; NA: e.g. Q.6, lɔmsʉl maren ne? *do you understand?* This use also describes the mental development of a child, e.g. lon maren bur, *he is old enough to understand now*, (lit. his inside is bright already). ren mamermer, *the weather is black and lowering*; cp. JTB/Mk 9.7, "A siren teme a renmirmir rentuburbon", *and a*

cloud came, and weather was dark, weather (light) dark and threatening; (AV: "and there was a cloud that overshadowed them");

ren mu, *it is good weather, it is a lovely day*;

Cp. fanren.

rene, reneɔne, reneɔne *to be mad, not to know*; cp. dene, dne, dneɔne; e.g. narɔmtene vanten hu to hal, nar reneɔne ne, *I met a man on the road, I didn't know* (who he was).

NA: (same), tenetene, etc.

ren¹, (deɲ) *to cry, cry out, sound out, call out, weep, wail*; e.g. N.11, heborɔ: molɔɲe ramjereɲ lon tʉbakul, *kingfisher hears them crying inside the palm-tree hollow*; DD.8, etɪɲtɪɲ bwlca bereɲ, a jemlɔɲe, jemkelbare mal memer lonɪe, *the drum will sound out, and we hear, we know* (a) *mal is dead now*; BB.8, ..ramjoreɲ, ramtjue etɪɲtɪɲ, *they call out, (? cry), they beat the drum*; reɲhe, (v.t.) *to bewail, cry for, mourn for, lament* (for); ramjoreɲhe mal, *they mourn for the mal*. N: ranhi. Ses: deɲse.

Most dialects: deɲ, reɲ; B: deɲ; N: daɲ, ran. (MN: tani; IN: tanɪs).

ren², (deɲ) *to drop down, fall* (of liquids, and also solids); e.g. I.36, bahute ɲe mireɲ,

his bones fall down (lit. his bones, it falls down; they are regarded as together in one mass); e.g. hUn metan mæreŋ, *his tears fall* (lit. the juice of his eye falls down); (reŋ¹ and ² may possibly be originally same root).

Reŋreŋ-rablar a local sɔnhal, or tɛmar, or spirit; see EE; this form, reŋreŋrablar is prob. NA form; reblar (Lon.), *dry banana leaf*; thus the name may mean, *call out, call out, dry banana leaf*. (It was suggested that the sound thought of is like a rushing wind).

re-ɔr, reɔrne to wait, wait about; to disturb, to delay; N: reo ɔr; (ɔr, prob. ɔr, place); e.g. ŋae mɛmɛ joreɔrne ni, miale nadlɔme banga nalŋka nek, *he comes delaying me, so I don't come quickly to see you*; e.g. ŋae mejereɔr meh gɔn gorɔbUl, *he is waiting about for nothing in the village*.

rɛrnjar, retnjar, (retniar) liver, (bodily part); NA: rarnjar; (the word is an independent noun, and uses ne, or suffix - an, to relate it to a person); e.g. rɛrnjar ne ŋae, (and) rɛrnjan, *his liver*. see Gram. 40.

(rer), rerrer to be warm, grow warm, to simmer, etc.; e.g. llŋi we bererrer ran faŋ, *put the water to get hot on the fire*.

N: rerrɛr.

rerrir heat, warmth (spec. of weather); e.g. rerrir mɔŋɔr, *it is very hot*; cp. hewu-

N: rarrir. (Possibly of same root as previous word).

ri:¹ to climb (coconut tree) with the 2 feet tied together, (usually with binding of li-bulva bark, i.e. wild cotton tree bark); cp. glslglsl; NA: rim; e.g. Ver rim, 'Climb Rock', the name of a very high rock. E.g. ŋae miri: raliol, *he climbs* (with tied feet) *on the coconut tree*.

ri:² to catch on to, to get hold of (of fire, or sickness); e.g. faŋ tlri: ne lie, *the fire catches on the timber*; mehean mlri: (ru) ne ni, *sickness strikes* (remains on) *me*; N: rie; e.g. mesean marie ɛ ni, *sickness catches on me*.

ri:³ to go down (of the sun); jal mlri:, *the sun is going down* (used thus of even mid afternoon); cp. mur, horɔ, kane ŋae.

ria, (tia) to take, get, carry; (Gram. 78); ria, (tia), used only with a plural object; cp. aru; e.g. l.16, ŋae marja reman wɔ go hu, *he takes some of those yams*; (note rja, to sweep, q.v.); D.7; teria sise gæregære wɔ go hu, *he took some creeping things*; NL.95,

maria vanten mevite ram van lon kalabus, *he takes many men to prison; ..ca berja ne van lon 'jail', that he will take them to gaol.* PV: tela; N: ria, rava. (Usual forms are: namtia, omtia, maria,... etc.).
 NA: e.g. namteva rem beru bane ne, *I take 2 yams to him;* or^ava ...bane rahem, *take to your mother...*; also short form tea. cp. tija.

ribe- *flesh of-, body of-;* (suffix-taking); (cp. be⁻¹).
 ribe- seems often much the same as tabeli-. N: rebe-.

riri¹, riri *octopus;* (it is often eaten); Dialects: (MN: urita; IN: hurita); PV: wililie; Ses. B: ulili, ulli; FB: welile; other dialects: riri, riri; Magam also seems to show; r^rir^ri.

riri², (riri) (to be) *shifted a little, 'crookedly on', leaning over, aslant;* often used with ru, (to remain, to rest), and similar verbs of position; e.g. omtah riri, *you are sitting crookedly;* te: riri, *to look aslant;* metanja(r) mUru riri mklke, *the east wind has changed direction slightly;* lie mUru riri, *the timber (or, tree) is lying not-straight;* jal mufu riri, *the sun rolls over (and is) crookedly-on,* i.e. it is mid-afternoon, cp. Acts 10.30;

ririne, (v.t.) *to shift, move;* e.g. oririne lie, mUfUru goro hal, *bean hetln, move the tree, it is lying across the road, it must go far.* (NA: same).

rlrir *to be cool, cold;* (N: same). Cp. marir.

rite *to spoil* (usu. e.g. of a tree growing so as to spoil another one, or similar use); e.g. JTB/Mk 4.7, "a celar.. tirite a tolohon wa", *and the stinging-leaf bush (grew up), choked it, and it did not bear fruit;* e.g. or Lonha libak mlrite libta tolo wa, *at Lonha the banyan tree overgrows the breadfruit tree (and) it doesn't fruit.* NA: use k^ouf^o.

rivi, (r^avi, rvi) *to pull along, tow, haul;* e.g. jerivi efalohten beme or, *we shall haul the canoe ashore;* and, e.g. 'cart' go 'horse' torvi, *the cart which the horse pulled.* N: (same). (JTB/Mk 5.40, used for 'taking' persons to another room).

rlUm (v.i.t.) *to swallow, swallow up;* cp. rolme. E.g. L.2, maka van lalime^l ca barlUm w^omel, *it flies on to mel-tree to swallow mel fruit.* N: rlUm, dlUm; rj^urjUm; e.g. M.1, teva ro rj^urjUm mel, *it went (and) was swallowing mel (fruit).*

rŋUrŋɔ to *quieten, order to be quiet, to signal with the hand for quietness, to reprove, rebuke, etc. to charge to secrecy, to order not to tell*, (e.g. Acts 23.22); (also ? rŋUrŋu, rŋurŋu; and often the word may be rəŋUrəŋɔ); also heard: duŋUrŋu. N: rŋjürnjü. cp. hɔra, hɔ:ra-, see hɔ:³. (Used JTB, correctly, Mk 4.39; incorrectly, Mk 10.13).

ro, ro¹ *they-two*; verbal pronom. prefix for 2nd person dual number; in present, rom-, rɔm-; in past, ror-, rɔr-; in neg. imper. etc. rɔn-, ron-; see Gram. 9, 79, 147-151, 54, etc.; (N: moro-, mɔro-).

-ro² the personal pronominal suffix for dual number, see Gram. 5; 140-146; etc. ŋero, (ŋɛro), *they 2, them 2*; haro, *their (2)*; gamro, *you two*; hamro, *of you two*; etc.

ro³ *twice*; (often used with va, *to go*); e.g. teva ro, *it went twice*; this use is usual for expressing multiplication, Gram. 47). N: ro.

ro:⁴ *to run*; (it is the common word for 'run', also used of liquids 'running', etc.); *to go well, prosper*; cp. kɔ:³; li; him; e.g. J.32, tomɔan moro: van fʷele lalijih hu, *that rat runs (and) goes (and) climbs on a she-oak tree*; NL 46, terovane ɔ:r MeltUŋɔn, *he*

ran along to MeltUŋɔn; NL 95, (etc.); gɛhan ha God moro: muten, *the work of God prospers*, (lit. runs well). NA: mku, mUku, mʷku; (? rɔu); also (of liquids) gur; roro, (ro:ro:), *to be running*; e.g.

AA.7, rahen a tlmian teslmre sinca rUnane tene gɔ ca teslmre beme ro:ro: bwe, *the boy's mother(s) and father(s) must not eat (it) until the child comes (to be) running about*; (i.e. grows to the running stage);

ro:ro: also means 'to have diarrhoea', to be running; also, e.g. C.9, ...ca nejero:ro:, neme..., *if he (Capt. Cook) might be running (in his ship at sea)..., he might come...*; and in ceremonial use, e.g. DD.12, bu mato bwica boro:ro: fan, *the old tusker will run-run under him (i.e. ceremonially, for a dead Mal)*. E.g. NA: (on blackboard); mukuan, *running (n.)*.

ro:ro:ka, *to try to run, to race (against)*; N: kokɔrkea. ro:helal, *to run away, run away and be lost*; YY.10, ŋaru romro:helal ten bur, *two run quite away...*, (far away); N: mkulal; and redupl: ro:helahelal, *to run away (in all directions)*; *to be scattered*; N: mkulalal.

ro:⁵ *to be light, to shine; to break daylight*; e.g. jal ɔ:r

muro:ne me, *the sun is shining*,
 (lit. the sun, the place comes
 light by it); (cp. jal moko:
 me, prob. lit. - the sun runs
 comes; N: jal mokor me); e.g.
 obehene fan or buro:ne me tebak,
*stick up the flare-light (for)
 the place to become light for me*;
 JTB/Mk 8.25, "or turone", *clearly,
 of the blind man seeing clearly*;
 Hy. 55, "neti orro:", "sons of
 light";

o:r boro:, (lit.) let the place
 be light, thus: when it comes
 daylight, etc. o:r-ro:ro:,
light; (n.).

buŋ turo:, *a chink of light*,
 (lit. darkness shone..);

N: ro:, (? ru).

ro⁵, roro (to be) *quiet, still,
 silent, without noise*;
 o:r boro, (o:r boro:), lit.
the place let it be still,
 i.e. be quiet; e.g. o:r
 boro, jitamama, *be quiet, let
 us pray*; miru o:r boro:, *you
 (all) be quiet*, (lit. you remain,
 the place let it be still);
 o:r mero:ne ŋae, ho:an miana,
*all is quiet about him, no
 breathing*; (heard, a modern
 application, when I did not
 find a station on radio: o:r
 mero:, *the place is (all) quiet*).
 N: (same). Distinguish: o:r
 boro:, (ro:⁵) *let the place be
 light*.

ro fan, *to sit down* (prob.
 from ro⁶); e.g. I.3, veen
 mearu te:...loŋ dofan gate

mUru, *the woman takes the arrow..
 yes and sits down upon it and
 remains...*; BB.6, teslmre
 mero fan ran ver, *the boy sits
 down on a stone*; JTB/Mk 5.15,
 "torofanru", *he was sitting
 down*, (quiet); (Possibly ro
 in rofan may be a distinct
 root from ⁶). N: (same).

ro-⁷ sap of-; rote, *its sap*;
 (possibly from ro:⁴); R.3,
 BUŋjam tewUhu anango (lok) ne
 ro:bta, *BUŋjam sprinkled his
 own (pudding) with breadfruit
 juice*, (sap).

ro, (do)⁸ *a little bit, rather..*;
 see do; Gram. 99; e.g.
 merindo, *rather a long time
 (ago)*. N: (same).

See also rote; ro:ne; roro¹ & ².

robo¹ *to put one's hands around*,
 (as in holding a compress
 around a part of the body);
to squeeze; e.g. BB.7, mar^obo
 han menok ne tomtom, *he squeezes
 on his sore with leaf-juice*.
 Often shortened to -rbo;
 ro^obor^obo, (rborbo), (r^abor^abo),
 e.g. namtoborbo vanten go
 mekenken, *I hold-my-hands-around
 the man who is sore*. NA: (same).

robo, robo², (rbo) (to be)
different, new, a new kind; e.g.
 tele ne o:r Teliteh marborbo,
an axe of Malekula is different,
 (a different kind, a new kind);
 NA: (same); e.g. toborbo.

robol *the middle*; see tobol.

rɔdne (NA), *to glue, fasten*; e.g. (of making a poisoned arrow):
T.3, *tero tu rɔdne, he was hitting*
(and) *fastening it*, (i.e. fast-
ening by hitting it).

roho *to steal, rob*; NA: lahe,
(lahe); cp. tUdlahane. e.g.
(NA): UU, Bu 1, mi la: ne ni...,
(?) *you rob me.*;
lɔ-k maroho, *I covet*, (lit. my
heart steals...);
lɔ-rohroh, lɔl-rohroh, *envy,*
covetousness; (see lɔ-).

rɔl, dɔl (to be) *blind*; e.g.
vanten gɔ turɔl, *the man who*
was blind; metak murɔl, *my*
eye is blind, i.e. I am blind.
Cp. bwllbwll¹; (?) meba.
PV: ^mbaŋ, (e.g. mərək membaŋ,
my eye is blind); B: ⁿda,
(? Hy.98.2); NA: rɔl, rɔl.

rɔlme, (rɔlme) *to swallow,*
swallow up; NA: (same);
cp. rɔlUm; e.g. N.18, ...mə
lihehe neme rɔlme ɲae nelibUŋ,
...*lest the lihehe should come*
and swallow him up in the night.

rɔlɔ- *word of-*; (suffix-taking);
see dal, ral, *a word*; also:
dɔlɔ-, d^rɔlɔ-. Kɔnkɔn: tɔlɔ-.

rɔm¹ *a very picturesque ceremony,*
in which the celebrants wear the
elaborate dress of banana-leaf
strips, and the tall, ornate
mask and hat, crowned with
feathers, and the long conically-
tapered gauntlets (veran rɔm),
with the rattle of nuts at its
end (wɔŋbal).

rɔm is sometimes applied to a
part of this paraphernalia,
e.g. the mask-face; see KK;
YY.10; and YY.13; etc.
also, RL, "S&S", p. 126, where
Lamb says... "*the dancers* (and
the festival too) *are called*
"rom"." NA: ole.

veran rɔm, *the long gauntlet*;
Magam also uses: veran ole;
Barrereu: wele. (The writer
gathered that rɔm was rather
the Dip Point term, for which
ole is the NA equivalent,
though both are used; but see
J. Guiart, "Société, Rituels
et Mythes du Nord-Ambrym",
p. 68, where he says that ole
is the covering term for the
dance, and that rɔm is the
mask);

ha: rɔm, *to dance the rɔm dance*;
or, *the rɔm dance*; NA: hau ole.

rɔm², (rɔ) *to bang, crack, explode*
(like a gun); (prob. rɔm is
NA for original Lɔn. rɔ); e.g.
II(b) 19, emarewene li-awu,
emala·la: ran faŋ, emauhe
lije nɛ, morɔm bamre, *they work*
a wild-cane stick, they heat it
on a fire, they hit the tree
with it, it bangs loudly.

(rɔm)³, rɔmrɔm *childless*; e.g.
veen gɔ me rɔmrɔm, *that woman*
is childless; cp. wal; buwal.
N: buwal.

rɔn⁻¹ (see rɔ-, rɔ⁻¹); verbal
pronom. prefix for neg. imper.
etc. Gram. 52, 147-151.

rɔn² *to sink, to drown, to be covered in water*; ("to drink salt water"); I.26, okebu me, sinca ɔndɔn, *come back, don't you drown*. N: (same).

rɔ:ne, (rɔ:⁹) (see p.169); *to help*; e.g. J.25, omdeme - lole ca narɔ:ne nek ne ha, tomɔ?, *you want me to help you with what, Rat?*; NL.56, God mekelbare rɔ:ne er wobUŋ tavi, *God is able to help us-all every day*; NL.86, jlmɔŋne mu teban rɔ:nean ha God, *we are happy because of the help of God*; NA: rɔune; PV: kɔne.
erɔ:rɔ:, *a helper* (see erɔ:rɔ:¹).

(rɔŋ), rɔŋrɔŋ *quiet, peaceful*; e.g. D.21, oru rɔŋrɔŋ, *you stop quiet(ly)*; NA: (same).

rɔrɔ¹ *to growl* (of a dog); cp. ŋɔŋɔ; N: ŋɔr, (ŋɔr^ə).

rɔrɔ², (rɔrɔ) *in phrase rɔrɔ fan, to pick up* (something), (fan, *underneath it*); e.g. UU, Bu 1, em^drɔrɔ fan mənɛŋ ol mənɛ ni, *they pick up* (under it) *my copra to me*, i.e. they carry it to (or, for) me; M: rɔrɔ.

rote *to loosen, untie*; cp. taŋrote; wo. E.g. rote veram, *open your hand*; awa morote ŋae, *the rope comes undone*, (lit. unties itself). N: rɔmte. (? rɔ¹⁰).

íra¹, (r^əra) *to spring up, to grow*, (of plants, seeds, etc.); e.g. A.2, tUfo van lɔn tan, a

temarmarne térra..., *he buried* (them) *in the ground, and he watched..it sprang* (grew) *up*; JTB/Mk 4.5, "atute..terra temga", *the seed sprang up quickly*; NA: M: riu, (rju).

íra², (r^əra) *to boil, bubble up, simmer*; e.g. we márra, (?rra:), *the water boils*; CC: we téra, (téra), *the water boiled*; (perhaps Lɔn: orig. ra, ra:; NA: rra); N: rra, (rra:). PV: ⁿdi:; e.g. we mIndi:, *water boils*.

rrá³, (r^ərá:) (to be) *open*, (of gate, door, etc.); e.g. a notice seen at Farara:kInkIn gate, 1948: Tabu gorɔ bUluɔ:r go ca barra(:) gɔn du, *it is forbidden that the gate should remain open*, (lit. tabu around the gate that it should be open (and) remain (so), just (so)). N: bŋaŋ; (rrar); e.g. bUluɔfatau mabŋaŋ, *the house-door is open*; bUluUn fan mabŋaŋ, *his mouth is open*; (a note found for 1 Peter 3.12, bUluUn dɛlnjan marrá, *His ear is open...*).

rre, (rre) *to crow* (of rooster); JTB/Mk 13.35, "go ja tokon barre...", *if the* (tabu) *rooster crows*; N: rrere (rrere).

(rri), rriirine *to shake out* (a cloth, mat, etc.); cp. tIri. M: tirirri ne. (Distinguish a NA word rriirri,

to hang by a rope; e.g. awa marrirri ru ran lie hu, a rope is hanging on a tree; so, of an anchor, anchor-chain).

ru-, rU⁻¹ they-3; (verbal pronominal prefix for trial number, see Gram. 52; 147-151); rUm-, in present tense; rur, rUr, in past tense; rUn-, in negative imperative, etc. Gram. 54, 61, etc.

ru² two, 2; numeral; Gram. 43 ff; most dialects, ru, but PV: 1ø. S.E. Ambrym lu; Paama: elu.

ru, (du)³ to remain, rest, stop, stay, endure, last; to be, to continue (of process or action); e.g. II.b.14, mUru tɔne ge rem be ru mijlle, it goes-on until 2 years like-this. to exist; etc. (One of the commonest words); to keep on; PV: (etc.); b^wer; FB: ŋho; e.g. maŋho, he remains; (and, FB: tutu, redupl. for Lon: ruru, to keep on staying, e.g. J.32, tUruru en, he kept staying in (it)); NA: ru, ŋru, ho; (tu, e.g. bUtu, and bUru, let it stop); e.g. maŋru, it remains; (in 3. sing. usually mUru, bUru, tUru; but also, e.g. N.1, ma:ru van towɔh, he keeps on growing up); ruan, duan, custom, manner, way, affair, business, tradition; behaviour, character; e.g.

han duan miale, his customary behaviour is like that; duan han ta mo ŋe, the custom of former men; ham duan gon, (it is) your business only; e.g. it is as you wish or decide; or, your responsibility;....

ru-, a part of-; (suffix-taking); a piece of-; the rest of-, remainder of-; the half of-; e.g. DD.3, ru-vanten ŋe, other men, the rest of men; rute, part of it, the other part of it; e.g. JTB/Mk 4.4, "atute rute tumar ran siriri hal", the seed some-of-it fell on the edge of the track; Mk. 6.23, "rute ne hak vere", "half of my kingdom"; (both uses are confirmed as correct, by Da);

ru-, part of-; e.g. D.12, sinca onvan hubɔm, mo genem rute ranane nek, don't you go yourself, lest some of us might eat you; P.16, nam enene, ru-rem hu ŋa, I (have been) eating, one bit-of-yam there... For Lon: rute, PV: diri. Redupl.: ruru, duru, half, part-only, remnant pieces, etc. e.g. BB.13, arUl duru mɛleɔ sinca vanten su neane, their half-of-food let no man eat, (i.e. their left-over pieces of food); ruru-awa, half the rope; (or, the half-rope); jafu gole me

ruru-'school', *that chief is only 'half-school'*;
 ruru-im, *the low-doored 'stunted' house*, i.e. perhaps a native kitchen, cook-house, contrasted with im go tɔŋɔ:r, *the big house, the sleeping house*; (N: ruru-im; im hu rulum). With the personal pronom. suffixes:
 rU-, *relations of-, kindred of-*; e.g. rUk ɲerU1, *my relations, my family, kindred*; (lit. part-of-me they-few); e.g. NL.92, faŋren be nek a rUm ɲerU1 bogon, *goodbye (to) you and all your family*; AA.11, (in Birth ceremonies), rUn veen ɲe, *the woman's kinsfolk*; rUn ɲe go hu, *one of his relations*; NA: rU-. (PV: killie-len ?);
 ru-gele, *to take the place of, to replace (v.i.t.)*, see (ge1), gele, *to change, buy, etc.*
 NA: rugeje; e.g. NL.22, ..rUgje ni li, *he will replace me here*, i.e. he will take my place.
 rugorɔ, *to be around, remain around*, i.e. to protect, or: to block, stand in the way of; etc. e.g. mUru gorɔ buŋturo:, *he is blocking the chink-of-light*; N: (same); PV: bʷer golɔ. rugorɔan, rugroan, *protection, rescue, 'salvation'*;
 ruhoho, ruhoho:, *to be apart, to be separated, (to depart)*;
 ruhohoan, (Hy. 79.3) *separation*;
 e.g. timⁱantaro mUru ho:ho:, rome ru, *their-2 fathers (is)*

are separate, they are 2;
 N: ruhɔhɔu.
 rukate, *to rest securely on*;
 N: rukete, (-kete); e.g. bʷele-la: mUru kate bagahUn-jek, *the pot is firmly on my toe*;
 ru-taɔ-, *to follow*, (with personal suffix to express personal object, e.g. rutaɔn, *follow him*, (lit. ? to remain at-the-back-of-him);
 -ru, as auxiliary verb after a main verb, e.g. (Gram. 72);
 rɔ fan ru, *to remain sitting down*;
 ru-ten, *to remain for ever*, e.g. mUru mUru ten, *he remains for ever*.
 Other exx. include: NA: bonege ɛrba hɔ Queensland, *when they went (and) remained in Queensland*; Hy. 83.2, ɛmhɔ: ɛn, *they remain there*, (in it); PV: tere bʷer li, *he is not here*, (Lɔn: tolɔru li).

ru:⁴ *to shrink*; e.g. K.5, muru: van fan, mahelal gon, mianga gon, *he shrinks (and) goes down, he is just lost (or disappears), there is just nothing*.

ru, du⁵ *a moving, a shaking, an earthquake*; cp. muh. ru, (du), may be an old, or poetical word, e.g. UU, Bu 1, (NA:) rur; ɛm d^ro ran ru(r) ne ni, *they stop on a 'moving' for me*

(?). (? Cp. kɔruru, *thunder*;
cp (?) ruru, *to shiver*).

ru⁶ *to plant, to stick in ground*;
and often redupl: rUru, cp.
ba, beba (bɛba); e.g. CC.8,
(of marriage ceremonial, exchange
of pigs: ramlŋi wobUŋ, ramru
ewa..., *they appoint a day, they
plant sticks* (for tying ropes
on for the pigs); namjerUru
vih, *I am planting bananas*.
(Perhaps ru, rUru, are NA) and
Lɔn. rather ba).
rukate, tukate, *to ram fast*
(e.g. of a post in the ground);
(distinguish from rukate, *to
remain securely on*); N: rUkte,
(rukete); rURUkte. (Cp. kil,
kilkile).

(ru)⁷, ruru, rUru *to shiver*; e.g.
nam ruru nɛ melah, *I shiver
with cold*. N: rUrUr. Cp.
glɪnɛɔr, glɪrɛɔr, nonɔnɛ,
fefah (CC: fefap).

rUbo:¹, tUbo:, rbo: *to shoot*;
cp. fen. (Distinguish robo,
(rɔbo), rbo, *to put one's
hands round*); NA: tɔbo:,
tɔbo, (some dialectal confusion);
e.g. Q.2, narbo maalo ba sɛnɔr,
I shall shoot the fish (and
drive them) *to go ashore*; II
(b)29, emarbo behɛl, *they shoot
a bird*.

rubo:² *wild, savage*, (of animals
i.e. bush animals as contrasted
with domesticated ones, dogs,
pigs, etc.); cp. sisebno;

also used of 'savages', i.e.
men; JTB/Mk 1.13, "rubo
nge" ("ruboge"), *wild beasts*;
NA: rubo:r; PV: lUmbo.

rUhu, (r^ahu) *to draw, trace
design* (as, e.g. on sand or
ground); (see the conventional
designs in YY); (mod.) to
write; often as tuh, tUh,
t^Uhu; and tu:, tuu. N: (same);
tuhan, tu(h), *a design*, (see
YY);
r^UhUrhu, (redupl.) *to scribble*;
cp. tuh gelagela.nɛ, *to
scribble over, disfigure*;
(a native definition of
"unspotted"; marUhurUhu,
miana mUru nɛ, *he scribbles*
(or: ? it is scribbled), *there
is none of it on* (it);).

-rU1 *they-3, they few*, personal
pronominal suffix for 3rd
person of Trial number; see
Gram. 5 etc. ɲerU1, *they-3*,
they-few; harU1, *of them-3*;
cp. -sU1. Gram. 140-146.

rUm¹ *to make a noise, 'make ado'*;
JTB/Mk 5.38, "rarye-rum...a
rareg van mere konkon", i.e.
rarjerUm...a rarreŋ van mɛrɛ
konkon, (*they made a tumult..
and wept loudly*); cp. wano.
rUmrUm, tUmtUm, *rough, gruff*,
hoarse, noisy (of voice, etc.),
e.g. N.22, ran ral
rUmrUm; ran ral tUmtUm, N.25;
in a gruff voice; N: (same).
(Cp. rUmu).

- rUm-² see ru-¹; verbal pron. prefix, 3rd person, trial number, present tense.
- rUmu, r^Umu, rmu to put off, defer, postpone; (see tUmu, tUmtUm); e.g. Acts 24.22, termu ne, he 'deferred' them.
- rUn¹, dUn to tell a tale, legend; a tale; a parable; rUnan, the telling of a tale; e.g. JTB/Mk 3.23, "turun mene (n)ge", he said to them 'in parables'. PV: bUn(en); N: rUn, rln.
- rUn-² see ru-, rU-¹. Gram. 61, etc.
- r^eja, teja, rja: to sweep; e.g. orja ɔ:r goɛ, you sweep that place; NA: tejar, rjar; erja:, a broom; N: arjar; arjar^ə.

S

- (sa) to push; sabɔlbibi, used JTB/Mk 12.1, for 'pressing grapes', (lit. push-walk-conquer); cp. verebibi, verehbibi; safune, to push away, push, remove; (cp. saku); e.g. JTB/Mk 15.46, of pushing the stone to the grave; JTB/Mk 9.18, "mesafune gae mumur ran tan", it pushes him over he falls on the ground; e.g. nasafune nek ogalgal, I'll push you (to make) you swing; N: samfune. saku, to push away, roll away, remove; Hy. 16.5, 'angel' ...tesaku ver nane, an angel removed the stone; (also heard used by a NA native); sage to give, to offer, recompense; RL/Lk, passim and to mean 'sacrifice'; cp. heŋeva:; used Acts 24.17, for "offerings"; NA: (same); e.g. nam sage neŋ ne sese geli, I recompense you with this thing; (NOT nam sage sese geli neŋ).
- sa:kerker dog, puppy; JTB/Mk 7.27; NA: kuli, which is the commonly used word.
- sakran one of the lower grades of faŋkɔn, tabu fires; see GG notes; it is also a grade of women's faŋkɔn open to Mals' wives. (See RL/"SS", p.121, ad ped).
- sal¹ to slip, to slide, (to stumble, ?); NA: sal; far tlriri:; du rfi:. Cp. bildu tlririh, tiririh and: verɛh tlririh.
- sal² to stick out (v.i.); NA: (same), e.g. Ver Sal, the pointed, somewhat conical Rock, exposed at low tide, off Metanwɔ:r Point, NA: near Nebül. sale, to stick on to, to stick into; e.g. 0.14, in a Song, of a cocoon sticking on to a branch; and e.g. nam fene b^wesu-wu, mesale(n) lie, I

- shoot with sharp-thing (arrow), it sticks into a tree.* N: (same).
- sali *to float*; (? archaic, poetic, e.g. UU.Bu 5); cp. hal⁴.
sali sa, UU, Bu 5, *to float up* (?)...
- salsal (Fanbaŋ dialect ?), *a boat*; ai salsal, *their boat*.
- saŋavül 10, *ten*, (numeral); Gram. 43 ff; saŋavül a hu, 11; (lit. ten and one); and so on; ŋavulan, *a ten, a lot*; or *group of 10*; so: ŋavulan ŋaru, *twenty*, (lit. tens two); also, ŋavül ŋaru; and: ŋavül meva ro, (lit. 10 it goes twice); ŋavulan beva saŋavül, 100, (lit. a ten let it go 10); PV: sŋavi:: CC: saŋavul; M: saŋul; and, for multiples of 10, wŋil; e.g. wŋil beru, 20.
Kŋkŋn: saŋil; and note archaic form, F.5; G.5, taŋŋolo.
- sasa *brown, reddish-brown*, (not properly red); N: sasar, e.g. B.5, rem go te frlfri, kaka vjo, me sasar, *the yam that was red-slightly brown, it is reddish-brown*, (i.e. not very red).
- savju, (savⁱu) *guess what!* (interjn.); used by a person with news to tell friends; he says: oca (mlca) savju, you (sing. or plural) say 'savju'! The response is Savju! and he tells the news. NA uses the same word, but one use is by a questioner asking "what kind of a thing something is"; he says of savju; the informant replies, Savju, and tells him; it almost seems to approximate.. "truly".
- se, se¹ *to cut open*, e.g. P.17, of young coconut; *slice open*; (dig); (N: teo, teo);
se (se) merære, *to cut, slice, in small pieces*; e.g. A.14, ca mUsutjue ni, mUsu semerære ne ni..., *if you (few) kill me, cut me in small pieces*; N.36, 38, se (se) tare teban (lihehe), *to slice through the belly* (of the lihehe); N: teo tere, (tere);
se taine vjUlUn, *to shave his hair quite off*; (cp. hiri³), (so: Acts 18.18);
sewoka, *to try to split open* (of a young cocount), e.g. I.35, misewoka juju kŋkŋnan, *she splits her sour young coconut*. (Cp. ser, serwoka, which does not appear to be same root, since its NA equivalent is said to be sir^əba).
- se, se² *to dig* (ground); e.g. namse tan, *I dig the ground*. (N: nam si tan, *I dig the ground*); esisertan, *a spade*.
- se, se³ *to bail out* (of water); e.g. P.2, tarohlvi we, romseku we, *let us (2) bail out the water, they bail out the water*. N: sⁱuku we; cp. hlvi. (Is this word possibly connected with se¹ ?).

se⁻⁴ *excreta of-*; (suffix-taking); e.g. I.40, sen tomo, *rat's dirt*; sentomo be:be:, *the string game, "cat's cradle"*, in which the one holding the string at the end is said to have rat's dirt on him; b^welen sen vanten, *a man's buttocks*, (lit. shell of a man's excreta); N: (same). buUn se-, *anus of-*.

se-, sen⁵ *beside, near*; (lit. ? side of, 'nearness of-'); e.g. Iŋi beta buRu sen faŋ, *put the breadfruit beside the fire*; N: (same). See Gram. III. senɔ:r, (senɔr), *ashore*; (lit. beside the shore, land); N: (same), e.g. Q.2, ba senɔr, *to go ashore, towards the shore*.

(se-)⁶, senan *another, the other (one)*; NA: sɔn; (^mcɔr, ^mcar, khɔr, hɔr, - ? dialectal variations); PV: senen, (senIn). senan...senan..., *the one..., the other...*; P.1, senan me Ligogo, Limasen senan., *the one is Ligogo, the other Limasen*. senan mɔn, *another one still*; (senan seems to be used only with a singular); cp. mlnih, *different*; wali-. (e.g. NA: tlmjan ge^mcar, *his 'other' father*, i.e. his classificatory father).

(ser)¹, serwoka *to split, divide*

(into parts); N: sir^aba. e.g. serwoka ne eji:, *to divide with a knife*; sewoka rem, *to cut, split, the yam open*; cp. se, se¹.

ser, set² *to dig*; in compounds, e.g. A.15, bwlca mUuserhene diak, *you (few) will dig out my blood*; serku rem, *to dig out a yam*, or: *to dig the yams out*; NA: sir, sirku; e.g. II(b)34, emsirku buLufan gele, *they dig out those fire-ashes*.

si?¹ *who?* (interrogative); Gram. 11, etc. si ŋa? *who's that? who's there?* ha si? *whose?* Other dialects, same; PV: si^e? si mɔn? *who else?*

si² *some, some (of), a little bit (of)*; Gram. 15. e.g. naria si, *I shall take some*, (in a context of items having been referred to); L.10, hegene bülbül si, *to send some of its friends...*; si mɔn, *a little bit more*; N: teru mɔn; (Lɔn. suru mɔn); Jn. 21.10, mlrja maholo si, *bring the fish*; JTB/Mk 5.43, "rahegone mele si mene", *..they should give some food to her*. N: (also) temri mɔn (? mere mɔn).

si:³ *to leak (of air), hiss out*; N: (same); cp. li (of liquids); ro:, *him*.

si:⁴ (of waves, etc.), *to break over, to swamp, fill*; e.g.

0.12, *terer tehoro mene teh ca teva blisi: van lon buIbUIten bogon, lon, boron, the hermaphrodyte-pig said to the sea that a wave should break over and go into the canoes, all of them, yes and to sink, (boron, singular, though canoes plural, see Gram. 68); JTB/Mk 4.37, "teva tisi van lon efalo", i.e. teva tisi: van lon efaloh, a wave broke over and went inside the boat; also: si: me lon efaloh, to break and come into a boat; NA: siu, si'u.*

si ne⁵ (v.t.) to lay, spread out; I.35, misine re-helen ran tan, she spreads wild taro leaf on the ground; JTB/Mk 11.8, "rarsine ul to hal", they spread clothes along the road; cp. Hy.9.4; and: namsine hobeti ca naf'er ran, I spread (my) mat to sleep on it. cp. buI sine, to join (by glue); N: sü ne; e.g. P (alternate text): veen senan musüne tUnjon, the other woman spreads her bed.

si-⁶ top of-, level top of-, outside of-, etc.; (suffix-taking); outside of-; cp. fu-¹. sie, sie, the flat wooden dish (for beating breadfruit, etc.); see YY.5 (diagram); i.e. 'a level instrument'; JTB/Mk 6.25. sie-ten, an ordinary large wooden dish, (such as the

writer has an example of); see YY.18.

sie-kon, the tabu wooden-dish, used only by higher fanKon chiefs, as mel^εun, lokbaro, mal; they keep the siekon hanging near doorpost of house; sie(sie) an eh, 'wooden dish of black ant', see YY.5; another name for the sie kon. N: sije an je:, sie, also for "generation" of men; e.g. sie ne vanten, a generation of men; cp. laqlaq.

sieI the bush area around a village, used for 'closet' purposes; cp. batesieI.

silli- level-surface of tree of-; (as of a fallen log); (hence 'table', 'case', 'board', bench, etc.).

sillie, (sillie), a surface, table, bench, etc.

silli-bak, a fallen banyan (surface); silli-ol mUfUru to hal, a fallen coconut tree (that) lies on the road; (sillie, e.g. JG, Hy. 9.4, of the Infant Jesus, "muru lon sillie", he rests in the 'manger', 'trough'); Used Acts 17.23, for 'alter', "siliekon". N: (same).

si-lok-vih the outside (top) of the banana pudding.

si-or, si-or: outside; (or, place); e.g. mUru sior,

- it is outside*; vanten si-ɔ:r, an 'outsider', thus it could be used for "Greek" in Romans 10. 12. Acts 26.11, gorɔbUl ɔrɔrɔr ɔe ɔe en siɔr, .."strange cities i.e. foreign cities (RV).
- si-ren, si-roro *cloud*; (siroro, prob. NA); (lit. side of light, top of light); PV: mɔp.
- sirlri- *edge of-, corner of-, side of-*; cp. ii-. e.g. JTB/Mk 4.4, sirlri hal, *edge of road*; sirlri-we, *river-bank*; e.g. heard, 25.2.48, sirlri 'tin', *for the inside side of an empty tin*; e.g. ɛfaloh senan bebülte sirlri-'Mɔrlnda', *the other ship (i.e. Koro) to be alongside the Morinda*.
- si-tantan *a slope, hillside, bank*; (lit. side of, or: top of ground-ground); JTB/Mk 5.11, "sitantan ne wou gole", *"on the mountain side"*.
- site, (site) *its top*.
- si-vⁱuh, (sivjuh) *the middle of back, (bodily part)*; e.g. J.26, ran sivⁱuh ne ni, *on the mid-back of me*.
- siba, (? sipa) *thanks!, to give thanks, say thanks, to be grateful, to be delighted*; e.g. NL.99, om hɔro lolkeke mene genem muten siba..., *you speak love to us very well, thanks!*
sibatən, *thanks very much!*
splendid! NL.75, "ylm sipatən", *we-all are very thankful...*; NL.87, hak sipaan, *my thanks*; NL.5, mem kene sipa mene God, *we say thanks to God*. PV: Kɔnkɔn, sipa.
- sieɪ 'bush' area, often of the area around a village used for (in)sanitary purposes; see si-⁶. cp. batesieɪ.
- simok, sⁱmok a sub-grade of the naim faŋkɔn; see GG.
- sɪŋdu, (sɪŋru) *to kneel, to bow down, (as on one knee with head bent forward)*; e.g. HH, (Kuan). N: sɪŋdur. PV: seŋdi:. Cp. b^wenu.
- sɪŋsɪŋjal a musical instrument, see YY.15, cp. vjuhtɔ:ɔɔ. sɪnca, *don't..'*; a negative particle used before verb for negative imperative, or to indicate impossibility of action, etc. and in neg. conditions; see Gram. 61, 127-139. N: fotlɔn... etc. PV: seka. e.g. A.12, sɪnca sUn^ɛm^olɔne tɪmiansUl, *don't let us destroy our father*; sɪnca nanvan, *I shall not go*; sɪnca onmae, *don't do (it)*; ca sɪnca neme, *if he doesn't come*; etc.
- siśa: *to push, reject, put out or away*; (as, e.g. if a man wanted to go on a launch, but were denied a passage); Magam: cp. turmu. Cp. hɔ:sisɑ:te.

sise, sise *a thing, an object, a matter, a possession; e.g. han sise bogon, all his things, possessions; BB.7, sise, penis, e.g. han sise, his 'thing'; tolbe sise su, it is nothing! (i.e. it is not important, it is nothing to worry about; lit. it is not a thing). PV: tlrⁱ. M: sese.*

sisebno *animal, domesticated animal; contrasted with rubo:, wild animal (e.g. JTB/MK 1.13); (prob. from sise, thing; bono:, dumb). PV: tlrⁱmat. N: sesebno.*

slvi *to slice, to cut by slicing or sawing motion; NL.52, naslvi ni, I shall cut myself (i.e. perhaps commit suicide); BB.2, (Circumcision): slnca nelnka go na ramjeslvi nae, he will not see that they are cutting him; N: rlvⁱ. Redupl: slvislvi, to keep cutting; A.16, rurslvislvi: tlmⁱarU1, they-few sliced their father, (repeated action). N: tlvlrⁱvi.*

so *peace! (an entreating word used towards a temar (spirit) to cure sickness, e.g. of a baby); e.g. EE. 3, mica "so" temar temar, teta jafUmt^o ome lln malle terere vehen geli teba rahen, he says, Peace, peace, Spirit, Spirit, Father, Old Chief, you come and put that little girl back (to be) with her mother.*

sobe, sobe *a rhythmical call,*

used in hauling a canoe, or boat, ashore or into the water, when the craft is being carried along in a continuous run, rather than by interrupted pulls; (cp. hute²); sobe, said to be of Malekula origin, but the word's meaning seems not to be known.

soŋae *I, one; (archaic numeral, found in Tale of Devil, F.5; G.5.). Cp. regular numeral hu.*

soŋhal (prob. NA), *a local spirit, or 'devil', associated with a particular old village, or locality; see EE. There are said to be many such soŋhal. (Meaning of word uncertain: hal, road; soŋ, another; but this derivation is doubtful).*

su¹ *any, anyone, some, someone, one; (indefinite pronominal word, see Gram. 15, 91, etc.) with a negative su means: none; e.g. su beme, let someone come; ca vanten su beme, ...if any man comes; NL.77, mesUmdemelole (drum dieseline) su, we want a drum of dieseline; NL.81, su mon tolo na mer, no one else is dead; (lit. one more is not dead); A.15, slnca diak su nUru, let not any of my blood remain; NA: su; te hu (esp. in neg. sentences); PV: so; te so, (te so); e.g. Hy. 109, 3: njø naro klmb^ole tlrⁱ te so, I don't know any thing.*

su hu *some one, some person or thing*; (suhu rather implies more definiteness); e.g. omdemələlə sise suhu mən? *do you want something more?* (where the questioner may have some idea of what may be wanted); NL.75, ca teheḡeḡe, ləḡ, barhu letter suhu bica wUlu 'book'..., *if he (sends) sent it, let him write a letter and tell the-price-of-the-book*; cp. ḡə hu, a *certain one*; Gram. 13.

su mere, sUm^əre (adv.) *a little bit (more)*; often followed by bwe, or: mən e.g. N.33, tarojobaḡbaḡ sUm^əre, *let us-2 play about for a while*; J.14, navan en sUmre, *I shall go (and) eat a little*; N: tem^əre, temri.

su-, sU-² (verbal pronom. prefix, trial number), *we-3*; for I-2 person, i.e. trial 'inclusive' 1st person; sUm-, in present tense; sur-, sUr-, in past; sUn-, in negative imper. etc. Gram. 9, 79, 147-151.

su³ *sugar-cane*; e.g. ramḡaḡe su, *they chew sugar-cane*.
Dialects: (MN: tovu; IN: tebu; PV: si^əp; Ses., B: sip; FB: siep, (siep); CC: cip; Ranən and NA: suu, (su:).

su⁴ *a witchcraft item*, see 00 (d,e) etc. one of the most feared objects of the

witchcraft (able) paraphernalia; in appearance rather like a cocoon, with several layers of covering, and perhaps some dirty material inside; its possessor is thought to become invisible if necessary, to be able to open closed doors, to be able to harm an enemy while remaining unharmed himself; but whoever else touches the su would be harmed, e.g. hand or arm would swell, and he might even sicken and die. See notes, 00; (seen by writer at Harimal, 6.3.40, 7.3.40.).
N: su; (sur).

(su)⁵, sune *to put on, to wear in belt at back*; (used of scented leaves worn by chiefs, etc.); these are often rather nauseating to non-natives; e.g. DD.33, (in Death ceremonies): ramsune remaḡeḡ, *they put on a love-charm-leaf*; namsune rekḡə (teban mənənən, a teban wilan), *I put on a leaf (for 'glory', and for dancing)*.

(su)⁶, sune *to hide, to conceal*; (often in compounds), e.g. fosune, *to cover, bury* (with earth); lUḡsune, *to hide*; to:sune, *to hide*; but also by itself: ramsune ni, *they hide me* (to shield me).

(su)⁷ see suḡe; su⁸, see sullḡi; sujaḡe).

sU1¹ 3, *three*; (numeral; see Gram. 43-50). PV: sie; other dialects, mainly: sU1; N: (also sül); CC: cU1, cU1.

(-sU1)² trial pronom. suffix, found in 1st and 2nd persons, Gram. 5, etc. e.g. genem sU1, *we 3 (excl.)*; ensU1, *we 3 (incl.)*; hamsU1, *of you-3*; etc.

suhe, suhe ne, sune⁷ *to praise*; (it suggests primarily, perhaps, the putting of a (tabu) flower in a chief's belt, as a sign of praise, or of his own glorying); (e.g. a hibiscus flower); e.g. (a native text): sinca jensuhe er ca jernormar, *don't let us vaunt ourselves as if we were very great*; rarsuhe mal teban han keriran, *they 'praised' the mal for his singing*; ramsuhe (ne) ni teban rem, *they praise me for the yam*; ramsuhene rem go mənər, *they praise the big yam*. suhean, *boasting, pride*; (praise). Intrans. e.g. JG. Hy. 49.1, lolok mUsuhe, namhakebe, *my heart is proud, I am bad*. N: surhi; su ne; PV: s¹osi.

sullŋi, (su⁸) *to take leave of, to leave (on the road), to 'say goodbye to'*; (Often used of going a short way on the track with a departing friend or visitor); e.g. NL.76, (at end of letter): namjosullŋi nek, *I am taking leave of you,*

letting you go..., '*saying good-bye*'; O.12, Raŋraŋ tejesullŋi vio ŋe, *R. was taking leave of them*. N: (same).

susu n. *breast*; (nipple, teat); (the possessive used is ma-, i.e. as for liquid, even for a man's breast); man susu, *her breast*; *his breast*; metan susu, (her or his) *nipple*, (lit. the eye of breast); metan mak susu, *my nipple*, (lit. the eye of my breast); independent form: mete-susu, *a nipple*. N: hu, (huhu); e.g. meŋ hu, *my breast*.

susu v. *to suckle* (of a babe at mother's breast); e.g. heŋene bususu, *give...let him suck*; N: hu; dohu:, *he is sucking*.

suto *to 'speak' publicly, give an address, to preach, to exhort*; e.g. D.24, tekebu me gorobulan.. loŋ məsuto mēne vanten bogon, *he returned to his village, yes, and addresses all the people*. NL.106, S. maremelole ca bUsuto rolo Jafu, *S. wishes to preach the word of the Lord*. PV: wlsile (hy. 104.3); N: suto.

suwe:, (suwe:) *finis*; often found at end of rUn (Tale). e.g. N.38, ...a suwe:, ...and "*that's the end*" (of the Tale); D.24, etc. (Cp. saŋir, A. Capell, Malekula, p.9).

sujahe, (su⁸) *to lead away* (in either good or bad sense), *entice, tempt*; NL.55, mUsujahe ne go ca sinca ranvan fan 'school', *he leads them astray so that they will not go to school*. N: sullmhi, surllmhi. (cp. sullŋi, this root su⁸ seems to have the idea of 'away', 'astray').

T

t-, (r-), (tə-, te-, ti-, tl-, to-, tɔ-, tu-, tɛ-, etc.); the sign of the past tense, see Gram. 53 (iii), 79, 147-151; actually t-, occurs just in 3rd sing. past; (r- is usual for the other parts of the verb); the t-, r-, is followed by a vowel which is adapted by an elastic euphony to the vowel of the verb root which follows; this writer cannot see any clear or rigid principle of adaptation. See S.H. Ray, p.339, ad ped; etc.

E.g. D.5, tikenɛ, *he called*; tɪca, *he said*; D.6, telɔŋɛ, (telɔŋɛ), *tehakabe*, etc.

ta¹, *tae to cut, chop, hit; peck* (of a bird); (to kick); *to bite; to kill*; etc. *to stab*; ... e.g. tae e:, *to cut firewood*; NL. 88, lle bogon memtae, *all the trees we cut* (down); A.19, rurtae lie, *they cut sticks*; NA: ta; taɔ, tau (?); de, n̄de;

bahel mətæe atue, *a bird pecks the seed*;
barbar tətæe ni, *the pig bit me*; and, e.g. in ceremonial killing of pigs: E, 12, tɛŋatae bu-loho, *at length he killed a tusker*; and, of a fanŋon chief: mətæe ver ne mɛlɛun temo, (mɛŋaete) mətæe bu-loho, *he 'chops' stone of mɛlɛun first, (then at length) he kills a tusker boar*; cp. JTB/Mk 4.29, "bonoco wote mimen mətæe ne an eyi..." (sic), *when its fruit is ripe, he cuts it with his knife...* Reduplicated: tatae tan ne benbenu, *to hoe the ground with a hoe*;
tatare (i.e. ta, *cut, chop*; tare, *through*), e.g. jeta-tare tu-lie bogon go ca wean blii: ta: bur, *let us chop-through all the tree-fork-hollows, so that the water will leak out and all dry up*;
(For sense of 'kick', ta may be another root, for which the longer form teb^wia is often found; e.g. ramta 'football', *they kick a football*).
(cp. tetanɛ, *to cut off* (as, a branch), which may be a reduplicated form). Compounds include:
ta fah hene, *to clean up* (by cutting, chopping, and ? even by sweeping); N: tafasɛɛ.
(Cp. ta:fahhene, ta³); taku, takuku, *to cut out, remove by cutting or chopping*;

tafanhe, *to cut strongly*, (lit. to cut-hot-it); N: tabne.
 ta fofo, (tafofo), *to bury*;
 tafofɔ ral, *to peck-bury word*,
 i.e. to bury the other man's
 talking); e.g. used, Acts 17.18,
 ha ɲa vanten ne ta-fofo-ral-an
 goli maremelɔle ca blca? *what
 does this 'babbler' want to
 say?* N: tafofɔr.
 tahe, *to cut*; e.g. of finger
 nails, e.g. A.2, tetahe bʷelliŋi
 veran, *he cut his finger nails*.
 taran, tetaran, (teta ran), *to
 cut off* (as, branches); (ta,
to chop; ran, *on it*). N: ta
 ran; tatane.
 ta kote, *to cut through*; e.g.
 J.18, Heborɔ: tehe van takote
 wate ne bulbul, H. (Kingfisher)
*rushed along and cut through
 the boom of the canoe*; e.g.
 VV.9, blca natakote baten gon,
I shall cut through his head.
 tahe, (also) *to sharpen* (by
 cutting to a point, as e.g.
 a pencil); N: tehe, tehe,
 (tehe).
 tahekuku, *to cross out, to
 cancel*. N: (?) tavehekuku.
 tawoka, *to peck and open*,
 (to aid in hatching its eggs),
 e.g. L.1, Um teremelɔle ca
 batakoka ralon, *the Um bird
 wanted to peck open its eggs*.
 (Note: NA would use torba
 for this compound; see tor,
to peck).
 towetahe, *to repair*. See
 tetane, p. 203.

ta:, (taa)² (to be) *dried up,
 evaporated, wasted away,
 finished, gone, etc.*
 (usually of liquids, but also
 of other things); N: tam.
 e.g. we mlli: ta:, *the water
 has leaked out and all gone*;
 jetatare tu-lie bogon go ca
 wean blii: ta: van bur, *let us
 cut through every tree-hollow
 so that its water will dry up
 completely*; and: 'flour' meta:
 lon 'cask', *the flour is finish-
 ed in the cask*; also in trans-
 ferred sense, e.g. memer ta:
 hera, *he is dead quite and
 completely*.

ta:³ *to rub*; found in tá:kuku,
to rub out, erase; hence, *to
 forgive*, e.g. JTB/Mk 2.7, 10;
 Mk 11.25, etc.
 tá fahhene, *to clean up by rub-
 bing with hands*; (cp. tafah-
 hene, *to clean up by chopping,
 cutting*).

ta⁴ *to lift, wave* (of hands); e.g.
 ta va:, *to lift the hand, as
 in exorcism of sickness*, see
 EE, 1-3; ramvan ke Batutu
 betata va:..., *they go to call
 Batutu to lift up the hand* (to
 heal the baby)... Cp. Acts,
 19.13., vanten ɲe ne ta-vaan,
 'exorcists', (lit. men for
 lifting the hand..); cp. tavene,
to put one's hand(s) upon.
 N: tar; tar var, tatar var.
 (in lonɲa, lonɲafan, ta may
 possibly be this root, though

this is uncertain; lɔŋta(fan),
to obey, (lit. 'hear lift
under'...).

ta⁵ belonging to, (prepositional;
cp. A. Capell, Atchin, p. 14,
where he calls ta a "noun
formative", e.g. "ta-Ba, the
people of Oba"); PV: te;
NA: ta. E.g. (usually of a
person and his birthplace, or
present place of living): NL.
64, ta Nəharlɪŋ ɲe, the people
of Nəharlɪŋ. ral ta glɪn, the
language of this district;
omɛ ta r^a be? where do you
come from? (ta r^a, perhaps
ta ɔr be? of place where?);
ta-ɔr, belonging to the bush,
bushman;
ta ha, belonging to North Ambrym;
also used thus:
ta hak ɲe, my relations, (lit.
those belonging to me);
ta hak ɲerUldute, my relations;
ta ha 'père' ɲe, belonging to
the Père's people; (cp. taha-,
friend of-);
tamo, first-born, (lit. belong-
ing to first, the front); also:
'forefather(s)', e.g. ta mo ne
er, belonging to before us;
ta taon, the next (born), the
one after; also ta te;
ta tobɔl, the one in the middle;
also with a general reference,
e.g. CC.8, ramru ewa, ramru ta
mo, they stick up the ceremonial
sticks, they stick up the first
one; PV:, N: etc. (same).

ta:⁶ excrement; D.13, anem melɛh
mamnih...me ta:, our food is
different, it is excrement.

(ta)⁷, tane to incline (v.t.);
tane ɲae, to incline oneself.
(It was suggested that this
root may be part of lɔŋta(fan),
to obey).

ta:⁸ see ta-ta:, hollow.

tába n. old man, also: ancestor,
e.g. RR. (cp. jafu mato);
(perhaps a NA word or even a
Pentecost word?). Especially
used as a vocative, in address-
ing an old man.

tabɛli-, tabɛll-, (tabɛli-) body
of-; middle of-; trunk of-;
(suffix-taking); (? cp. tobɔl,
middle); e.g. I.19, 20, of
a corpse: mikil van fesi ne
tablin vanten, she digs (and)
goes near the man's body...;
okil fahene tablite, ..you dig
and clear around the body;
(i.e. the buried corpse); so,
tabɛlie, (tabɛliɛ), and tabɛli-
liɛ meh, a dead body;
tab^ali-jal, tab^ali-jalten,
midday (lit. ? body of sun,
or, middle body of sun, cp.
tobɔl);
tab^ali-bUŋ, midnight;
(tab^alibUŋten). NA: (same),
e.g. II(b)25, tɛmar go hu
mɔn, be limgɔr me tablite, one
more 'image', it is thatch-
palm wood for its body; (me
prob. should be be).

PV: ta^mbiljá:; tallnbⁱε-k,
my body; (Hy. 103.3). Cp.
ribe-, be⁻¹, ja².

tabi a liar, one who talks 'big',
(a proud man), ('smart for
talking'), (cp. kilibiu);
(cp. buLu-ral); (Ouan says
it is a modern word; its
derivation seems uncertain;
it is said, e.g. that a man
of Tebi, an old place north-
east of Vadli, was a proud
talker; but this is not a sure
derivation). E.g. vanten gole
me tabi, that man is a braggart.
E.g. Bule Tabi, C.1. NA:
(same).

tabu an edible green; (mod.)
cabbage; cp. je⁶.

tab^wε, (tab^wε) to kick; (prob.
NA word. cp. teb^wia; e.g.
nartab^wε ver, I kicked a stone;
cp. tebeba, (tebeba);
(perhaps ta, de, to peck).

tae¹ (see ta¹), to cut, chop,
peck.

tae² my mother, 'mother'; (cp.
rahe-, rahek); e.g. N.4,
nae mewuto rahen, mlca, tae...,
he asks his mother, he says,
Mother...; N.10, ca natōmae
biwene go tae mlca..., if I
had done as my mother says...;
NL.37, namjellŋi or Ambrim a
hak terir a teslmrere ŋerUl a
tae a helak..., I am leaving
Ambrym and my wife and children
and my mother and my brother.

PV:, B: nana; CC:, Lon:, M:
tae; FB: ninɔ?, ninə(?).

tae, also: (a man's) son's
wife, - by class; relationship;
see CC.2; WW.pp.58, 62, etc.
tae-ni, a friend of mine;
tae-nek, a friend of yours;
and c. cp. bülbülan, terir.
N: tae-ni, tae-neŋ, etc.

ta:fahne (see ta:³), to clean
off by rubbing; M: tau
fasene;

ta:kuku (see ta:³), to rub off,
rub out, erase; hence to
forgive; M: taukuku. E.g.
ota:kuku tuhan go omtuhu ran
tan, rub out the writing you
made on the ground.

tago: thatch leaf (palm); retago:,
thatch palm leaf; litago:,
palm leaf tree (thatch palm);
e.g. NL.71, nam 'order' tago:,
I've ordered some thatch-leaf;
PV: tango:; B: tako:;
CC: tago:; NA: tɔgɔr;
and litɔgɔr, which is used
shortened e.g. II(b)25, to
lirgɔr.

tah to sit down, to wait, delay,
dawdle; NA: ta, ta:.
tahka, to try to wait; tahtene,
to wait for; e.g. I.3,
bone veen mijotah..., then the
woman is waiting...; NL.79,
mesUmjetah tene 'as(s)embly
meeting', we few are waiting
for the assembly meeting...;
PV: tan. cp. taku. cp.
rofan (ro⁶).

taha- *friend of-*; (suffix-taking);
 e.g. tahak, *my friend*; used
 Acts 12.20, in sense of 'friend
 at court'; NA: (same);
 (Perhaps derivation is: ta⁵,
belonging to; ha-, *of-*; i.e.
 'belonging to mine', etc.).

(tahaε, tahεkuku, see ta¹), p. 182.

tahi (to be) *tired, weary, lazy*;
 usually in phrase: be- mətahi,
 e.g. NL.65, namjonjok ne gehan..
 teban gə nadlogəh bu, bək
 mətahi mənɔrten..., *I am finish-*
ing with the work because I do
not work well, I am very tired..;
 NL.101, etc. Cp. mermir; ja².
 NA:, M: mal, m¹ür; e.g. beη
 domal, *my bodily feeling is tired*.
 Kənkən: tahir.

tahlvi *than, in comparison with*;
 NL.99, mu tahlvi gə tUru merln,
it is good compared with what
was before. JG's MS, Jn. 1.15,
 mu tahlvi ni, *better than I*.
 SəsIvi: save; M: tavi;
 Olal: savi.

taine *completely, altogether,*
quite; cp. bur¹, hera², tam,
 -njok; e.g. JTB/Mk 1.45,
 "tekelwo taine", *he published it*
much, he announced it altogether;
 P.21, veen...lɔŋ tUŋne im...lɔŋ
 faŋ meen taine, *the woman..*
lights the house, ...yes and the
fire consumes (it) completely.
 E.g. ramen taine, *they have*
eaten everything. E.g. HH,
 om tɔ: taine tan? *have you*

quite prepared (beaten, hit,
 softened..) *the ground?*
 (see tɔ:⁸). (Noted, in HH, is
 a possible analysis, ta:²,
to be finished, dried up, etc.
 i ne, ? *finished*). N:
 fUnu, -nɔŋ(ten). Hy.88.1,
 "funor", fUn^u ɔ:r, (for which
 Lɔn: taine ɔ:r, *everywhere*).

takno *to cover over* (e.g. so as
 to protect something from rain,
 etc.); (cp. JTB/Mk 2.21,
 "ja tolohontacno..", ? *if it*
didn't cover (the cloth)...).
 E.g. εle-vih men, namtakno ne
 revih ca bimen, *a bunch of*
nearly ripe bananas, I cover
with banana leaf to let it
ripen; otakno arobɔl, *you*
cover the basket (i.e. with
 leaf); jemtakno buIbUIten ne
 reɔl, *we cover the canoe with*
coconut leaf.

otakno metan, *cover over his*
eyes. N: (same).
 *ta:kɔn, "Father!" - a specially
 respectful form of address.
 taku, *to wait*; NL.1, nam taku
 tene nek, *I wait for you*.
 Cp. tah. (ta:, NA.).

tal *to multiply* (v.i.), *become*
many; e.g. of seed; cp.
 kUn, la⁵. E.g. dɛm gə or
 heŋeŋe, namba, lɔŋ, mətal bur,
the yam that you gave (me), I
plant(ed) it, yes and it has

* - heard, 15.3.43.

already multiplied; e.g. merin vanten teru gon, lonle ramtal, long ago there were only two men, now they are very many.

NA: (same).

taltalmau, *a water spout; (lit. ? come big, come big, rise up).*

N: (same); PV: tantanmao.

tale-, tall- *rope of-; (suffix-taking);* N: tele-; Ses: atio. Independent form of noun: tel³.

talhe *to open, open up; e.g. P.8, Mija...meme...lon tutu man bliim, ...mlca, Ni na, otalhe bliim, he comes, yes and knocks-at her house door,... says, It's only I, open the door; A.18, rurvan talhe buluo:r..., they (few) went and opened the gate...; N: ku tau; (tau, door). (Cp. ku ol, to open a coconut); talhe also used of 'opening up' an old thatched house, i.e. dismantling it, pulling it down, for which talhe kuku is fuller.*

tali-, tall- *rope handle of-; (suffix-taking);*
talite, -e, *its rope handle; its rope;*
tali-arobol, *basket-handle;*
tali-bUlbuU, *canoe rope;*
tali-ben, *a sail rope; (or, awa ne ben);*
talln barbar, *rope for (fastening) a pig;*
talln bu, *rope for a tusker, rope of a tusker;*

For independent form of noun, see etel; N: atel.

For tali-, N: teke-, tele-.

Dialects: (MN., IN: tali);

PV: tili-, (e.g. tili-berbar);

Ses., B: atio;; CC: tall-;

Lon: prob. properly tale-;

Ranon, M: tele-; FW., K: tele-,

tele-; FB: tili¹e-(n fwerfar).

cp. tel³; awa.

talua *the big bean.* N: (same).

tam¹ *completely, quite, altogether;*
cp. bur¹, taine, hera², -njok.

tam² n. *belly; (the independent form of the noun); e.g. tam kiliol, spleen, (lit. belly inside-of-coconut);* NA: tam; ar.

tamar¹ *deeply, soundly, (of sleep), usu. with fwer, to sleep; so used, Acts 13.36; 20.9. (? same root as mer, to die, NA: mar ?). FB: (same).*

tamar² (to count; profit); thus: tamar ne, v.t. *to count; e.g. namtamarne vanten ca bevih? I count the men (to see) how many?*
tamaran, *profit; NA: tamar nan, (lit. its counting ?).*

tamra(h) *spirit of a dead man, ghost; JTB/Mk 6.49; Acts 12.15, tamraan, his 'angel', his spirit;*

tamra(h), much the same as

temar; cp. wonsuno-.

N: tamra;; PV: viwowo.

tamsi-, tamsi- *pieces of-; bits of-; small pieces of-; fragments of-; (suffix-taking);* JTB/Mk 8.8, tamsi meleh, *fragments of food*; cp. hellŋi-; hUgu-.
NA: (same).

tamtama *to 'pray', to invoke a temar, spirit of dead; to approach such a spirit, temar, 'devil-devil', with words;* see Notes in RR. (RL, in "Dolon ta Lonwolwol", 1896, p.26: tetama, as noun, *prayer*). Cp. RL, S&S, pp.218, 219, etc. PV: tetamop, tēmtēmap; tētēamap; (see Hymns 103, 120, 110). FB: *usi;
N: tamtama, (dial. ? tatamau).
Note: JTB/Mk 14.12, rartamtamne *Passover, they 'sacrificed' the Passover.* NL. (passim), e.g. NL.76, lōn hanem tamtamaan, *in our prayers.* NL. 81, (of the bato image) - ram slŋru mēne ŋae miwine (i.e. miwene) *tamtama an gōn, they bow down to it just like prayer.*

tamtUn *an ant.*

tamureŋ *a bird, (? Mangrove Kingfisher, cp. heborō:).*

TamwōwIrih see TanwōwIrih. (TamwōwIrih may be truer Lōnwōlwōl).

tan *ground, earth, dirt, land, piece of land; the world; etc.* The possessive used is usually a-, (see Gram. 42), as for nouns denoting food,

presumably because a man's food grows in the ground; but ha- is also sometimes used.

(Contrast hak tel, *my garden*).
tanjije, *clay, mud*; Jn. 9.6.
la:tan, *earthen pot.*

Dialects: (MN: vanua, banua; IN: uta, utan); all dialects: tan.

tane *to turn (v.t.), turn over, turn round; stir up; etc.*
e.g. namtane rem bolō:lō:, *I stir, turn, the yam (to make it) soft*; namtane we ne rem, *I stir the water of the yam*; (cp. tō:rahe); cp. kilhe.
Used with personal pronoun as object, reflexively, to turn oneself, to look around or behind, etc. e.g. tetane ŋae, *he turned himself round*; and note, Acts 12.18, bari ŋe rarjetane ŋe hubo tōŋō:r, *the soldiers stirred themselves... greatly.* Redupl.: tatane, (N. same); Baiap: tantane, also ? Lōn: e.g. vanten tetantane ŋae, *the man 'looked all round', (i.e. kept turning himself, perhaps).* (Cp. onōn, *not to know...*).

tan *a root, or roots, appearing in several compounds, whose dialectal variations suggest that the root is not necessarily one only; but the root, or roots, seem to cover ideas like: to move; to touch, hold, keep, etc.* The following groupings are somewhat tentative).

taŋbija *to turn the head round*
(to see or hear); *to look up-*
wards, gaze; JTB/Mk 9.8, a
ŋerUl rurtanbia, *and they looked*
round about; e.g. U.1, (NA)
jafUmto tetanbija tefe bane ol,
an old chief looked upwards
(and) *said to the moon...*; cp.
terŋŋ, te fwele; NA: terklli,
tanja, tanbia (tanbija).

taŋfesi *to approach, come close*
(to), *to be about to..*, (used
of person, or event, or season,
etc.); e.g. namtaŋfesi ca
navener, *I am about to go*
(come)..; mētaŋfesi ca bevan, *he is about*
to go; N: taŋfasi; PV:
taŋpete.

taŋtaŋ *to rise* (of mist, smoke,
etc.); (cp. kōn²); e.g.
ihkōn ne faŋ mētaŋtaŋ van,
the smoke of the fire rises,
drifts, away; (or, simply,
ihkōn ne faŋ mētaŋ); see
mō:taŋtaŋ, (mō:⁶), *mist*;
PV: teŋtaŋ; NA: (same),
and: roro (ro:⁵ ?).

taŋtiti *to protect, guard, watch*
over, (forgive), *keep, take*
care of, care for; *observe*
(as, a law); etc; e.g. NL.
81, memsipa mene God mōn
teban Han taŋtitian go mētaŋtiti
er bo.., *we (excl.) thank God*
also for His care (with) which
He cares for all of us.
namtaŋtiti ŋae metene ca bUmur,
I watch over him to keep him

from falling; namtaŋtiti womUl
mUru ca be mato, *I guard the*
orange(s)...till they are ripe.
PV: taŋtete (-tete); NA:
(same as Lōn); e.g. II(b)7,
emtaŋtiti bUlufan, *they preserve*
the (tabu) ashes. (See titi,
to take care of).

taŋkate *to hold fast, grasp,*
hold down with hand; cp.
tōmkate; NA: tōmkete;

taŋran, taŋtaŋran *to keep touch-*
ing, (e.g. J.33, vⁱu... taŋ
taŋ ran berkolkol, *turtle, keep*
touching on (or, patting)
itchy-head; e.g. namtaŋtaŋran
kuli ca be malUmlUm, *I pat the*
dog (to make him) *quiet*;
NA: tōmtōmran. (ran, on).

taŋhe *to ascend, go up, come up*;
e.g. jal mētaŋhe bur, *the sun*
has already risen; hal mētaŋhe,
the road is steep, (rises);
namtaŋhe ne hal, *I climb the*
road;
hal taŋhe, *a steep slope, track*;
NA: bwele hal fwlŋi;
taŋhe mē li, *come up here!*
NA: fwlŋi (ba); e.g. hal
mafwlŋi, *the road is steep*;
K: flŋi; PV: buŋø.

taŋro, taŋrote *to come loose; to*
untie, loosen; e.g. (heard,
21.2.48), Ul ne hak mēnōk
mētaŋro bur, *the rag on my sore*
has come off; JTB/Mk 1.7;
"tagrote awa ne shus", i.e.
taŋrote awa ne 'shoes', *untie*
the lace of his shoes.

NA: mɾɔm; ɾɔmɛ; e.g. U1 ne
jeŋ mamɾɔm, *the rag for my leg
has come loose*. Also, mathemat-
ically, "to be multiplied by
ten", see Gram. notes at
end of par. 50.

See also taŋtaŋ, *a crab*.

taŋaŋae 9, *nine*; (archaic numeral,
e.g. F.5, G.5); cp. jafer.

taŋoŋolo 10, *ten*; (archaic numeral,
e.g. F.5; G.5); cp. saŋavül.

taŋɔp CC name for (3rd) lowest
grade of faŋkɔn, *tabu fire*;
see GG.

taŋtaŋ *a crab, shell-fish*; (cp.
o², *a large shell-less crab*),
N: krakra.

taŋtaŋli, *coconut crab*. NA:
taŋtaŋ.

taŋwaune, taŋwɔune (NA), *to cover
the head with spider's web*;
e.g. UU, Bu 2, in witchcraft
killing, the assailants cover
the victim's head with spider's
web, emtaŋwaune.

Taŋwɔwɾih, (Tamwɔwɾih; Taŋwɔwɾih)
*a supernatural Being, of legend,
a kind of 'devil-devil', that is
able to swallow up everything*;
e.g. even the cooking stones,
(wɾih); see P.7...; NA:
Taŋwɔuri:. (Cp. sɔnhal, see EE).

tanmənɔk, (tanmənɔk, ? tanmɔnɔk)
see HH, a ceremonial title gained
by the kuan ceremony, open only
to chiefs of the higher faŋkɔn
grades, probably from naim

upwards. NA: Tanmenɔŋ.
(Derivation? - tan, *earth,
ground*; njɔk, *to be finished(?)*,
mənɔk, *a sore (?)*; seems
uncertain).

tano *to nod the head in drowsiness,
to want to sleep*; cp. teŋjil.

M: tano. Cp. tantanu.

tantane (see tane), prob. a Baiap
form, but generally used;
Lon. was probably more strictly:
onɔn, q.v.

tantanu *to nod the head* (as, up
and down, in affirmative gesture,
'yes'); (prob. redupl. of tano,
to nod in drowsiness); NA:
tantanu, tatanu. Found, e.g.
JTB/Mk 12.38, tantanuan,
salutations; 15.29, "raryetant-
anu ne bate ge", *they were nodd-
ing with their heads*.

tao- *back of-*; (bodily part;
suffix-taking); cp. te²;
lower back of- (region around
hips). taɔk, *my back*, (and,
thus): *behind me*; e.g. mUru
taɔk, *he is behind me*. NL.72,
mem je rutaɔ Jesu, *we are
following Jesus*; (lit. we are
staying behind Jesus; rutaɔ-,
regularly used for 'to follow',
with personal suffixes as obj.,
etc.). So also: e.g. A.10,
teca mene ta taɔn ta moan, *he
said to the one after the first
one*, i.e. to the 2nd-born son;
taɔk məkənken, *my back is sore*;
taɔk mamha bur metene hɔlan, *my
back is free from the burden*.

tao-r, taor, *back of us-all, behind us*, i.e. West, the speakers usually assuming that they face east, the sunrise, as the natural basis for orientation. (Do not confuse with taor, tao:r, *bushman*, q.v.).

PV: tø-; NA: tō-; e.g. mUru tɔŋ, *he is behind me*; e.g.

T.4 (NA) teter ba tɔn..., *he looked (went) behind him*; e.g. tɔŋ mamhar, *my back is clear* (from the load...); cp. glri-. (For taor, cp. mo ne er, *in front of us-all*, i.e. east).

tao:r a *bushman*, (lit. belonging to inland, ɔ:r, q.v.); (This can also be written taor); taor go hu, *a bushman*; taor ɲe, *the bushmen*; or, ta taor ɲe, (lit. belonging to those belonging to the bush); (cp. ta ləteh, *the salt-water people*);

tare¹ *to tear* (v.t.); N: tere, (tere); redup: tatare, *to tear to pieces*; N: tererre, (tererre); haltare, haltatare, (hal⁶), *to hold and tear in pieces*.

tare² *through, beyond*; (prepositional word, possibly same root as ¹ (?) as "tearing" implies going through an object); tareɔ:r, *to the other side, further on*; e.g. D.22, Tevan... a va ho: tare ɔ:r..., *he went... and reached the other side...* (went through..the place).

cp. hUru ɔ:r; tehle go jir; etc.

tare often compounded, as suffix; e.g. ho:tare (ɔ:r), *to go through, to the other side*;

keltare, *to announce* (clearly); hɔrotare, (same);

glgitare, glritare, *to bore* (a hole) *through*;

tutare, *to pierce, put a hole through by hitting*;

tatare, *to chop through*;

tortare, *to peck through*, (e.g. N.12); NA: rre, t^are, tre, tere.

taro-, taro- *we-2* (1st-2nd person inclusive, dual, pronominal verbal prefix; see Gram. 9, 79, 147-151).

tarom, in present; taror, in past; taron, in neg. imper. etc. e.g. NL.82, taro ɲa kuku mon, *we-2* (i.e. writer and reader) *shall later meet again*. Cp. mero-.

tata¹ *my father*; (often vocative, but by no means only so); cp. tlmⁱa-, *father of-*; Gram. 25, 26, 28. NL.46, (a woman's letter): namjoralir hubok me ca nanlɲka tata hu Lonol, *I am walking by myself, it is so that I may see a certain 'father' (of) Lonol*, (i.e. one of her classificatory fathers). NL. 68,... hak Tata temer..., *my father died*; cp. ta:kən, p. 152. PV:, Sēs., . etc. tata;

FB: tita; NA: teta, (papa).

ta·ta:² (to be) *hollow*, (rotten);
NA: rōmrom; cp. fgōfgō:, lisi
(-lisi); e.g. Lon: malsi rillite
me- ta·ta:, *he strikes (it) its
sound is hollow*; NA: malsi
tillite morōmrom.

tatau¹ (NA word), *to give something
in return* (for service rendered,
etc.); cp. lUmlUm²; e.g.
namtatau teban buIbUI ha Tanou,
I pay passage for T's canoe;
(or: buIbUI ai Tanou).

tatau² (prob. redupl. of tau):
taune., *to speak a lying word*,
to lie; *to accuse.*; e.g. Jn.
18.29, mlmtaune ral ha mene vanten
goli? *you speak accusingly by
what word against this man?*
(Found, JTB/Mk 7.6, "mimyetaune",
for "hypocrites"). NA: tuwu
ne, ruwu ne, (rUwu, tUwu).
Redupl: tatau ne, tatau ral
mene, *to accuse, blame*; *to
make excuse*; namtatau ral mene
gae, *I accuse him*;
NA: tuwUruw (ral bane); also
kōkōu ral (NA), see to:¹.
PV: tutu (ⁿda:).

taula: *thigh, side of thigh*;
(? taola:, tao-, *back of-*;
la:, *a leg*); taula: ne je-,
thigh of leg of-; NA: (?)
bō(n). Cp. bwe⁻³, (be⁻²),
bje⁻².

taura *to rise, arise, get up*,
stand up, stand erect; e.g.
Mal mōke helan netIn ŋerUI,

rUmtaura..., *the Mal calls his
brother's sons, they get up.*;
e.g. VV.4, (in burial place,
in "Jon FrUm" story), ramŋka
vanten metaura., *they see a
man he rises* (i.e. from the
grave). Thus, taura kebu,
to rise again;

taurakebuan, *resurrection*;
mra taura bildu, *to jump to
one's feet*, (lit. to jump
rise stand);

NA: tōtōr; e.g. (DLenkon:
tehalku ge temar tetōtōr, *he
raised the dead*); (lit. he
saved or rescued, who died
he rose up; PV: tavela
(lili for Lon: kebu).

taura also commonly used for
'getting up' after an illness.

tave¹ (v.i.) *to be, or go, around*
(of canoe, vessel); cp. wēre,
wāre; NA: were (wēre); e.g.
aflo mawāre, *the vessel is
aground*.

tave², tavene *to put...upon*, (as
of putting one's hand on
another, cp. ta⁴); *to stretch
out* (the hand); e.g. JTB/Mk
5.23, ..."nek ome tavene veram
buru ran tesimrere", ...*you
come (and) lay your hands on
the child*; so, Jn. 20.27.
Cp. ta va:, (ta⁴), *to pass
one's hands over* (to take sick-
ness away, in exorcism).

NA: wērene.

taveh, tavehne, (taveh^əne) *to*
 (do) *in wrong way*; e.g.
 especially used of wrongly
 joining or splicing 2 ropes
 together, ombisi taveh^ə ne awa,
you join-wrongly the ropes;
 (see blisi³). M: teve.
 Cp. tebeh, (possibly dialectal
 forms of same root);
 utUr taveh^əne, lIn taveh^əne,
to miscarry (a child).

tavi¹ *all, every*; NL.68, (and
 passim): wobUη tavi, *every day*;
 cp. bo. PV: sela, (sella);
 kavenne, (kevene); (NA: bə
 ŋa).

tavi² *vine rope of-*; (suffix-
 taking); N: tavi-, tIvi-;
 perhaps Lon: also tIvi-,
 tIvi-; see YY.6;

tavio, tavjo, taviu *conch-shell*,
 (often used, with hole, to make
 the bubu: (6) sound); fuller
 phrase: b^weletavio, *shell of*
conch (shell); DD.10 (in Death
 ceremonies): ramjou: tavio,
they are blowing the conchshell;
 (see TT); also, u:ne tavio,
to blow the conch-shell; PV:
 wu amandø. NA: tɔvⁱɔ(?) tɔvjo;
 (On Admiralty Chart, in north
 of Ambrym, "Mt Tuiyo" may be
 rather Mt Tɔvjo or Tüvjɔ).
 tavjo (tavⁱɔ) ne tesImre, a
 "doll".

taviⁱugoro *to tell a lie about a*
thing (with selfish intent);
 e.g. omtavⁱu goro am rem,

you lie about your yam, i.e.
you say you have none when you
have some, so as to keep it,
or them, for yourself; cp.
 JTB/Mk 13.22, "Kristo be tavio
 a profet be tavio bwija rataura",
 "false Christs and false
 prophets shall rise".
 NA: lalau ne; e.g. nam
 lalau ne neη ne gehe jeη rem
 tiraŋa, *I deceive you that I*
have no yam(s). Cp. reha,
 (deha).

tavoro *a fruit*; see YY.2.

tawen *pancreas*; (bodily part,
 noun of independent form,
 Gram. 40 etc.); tawen ne ni,
my pancreas; tawen ne ŋae,
 or: tawenan, *his pancreas*.

-te¹, (-te)¹ (a possessive suffix),
its; see Gram. 5, 6, etc. .
 PV: -ri, re; NA: -te. See
 also Gram. 27, 29. E.g.
 talite, *its rope handle*, (tali-,
rope handle of-).
 tabelite, *its body*; or: a body.

te² (to be) *late, last, after-*
(wards), after, behind; etc.
 e.g. ŋae mUru te, *he is late,*
 (or) *last*;
 me te, *it is the last*; ro: te,
to run late;
 tetaura tetean ne Han kenkenan,
He rose after His suffering,
 (lit. He rose it was after-ness
 to His pain); meŋaetean, (i.e.
 me ŋa e te an), (it is) *after-*
wards; beŋaetean, (it will be)

afterwards;
 teŋaeteŋ, (it was) afterwards;
 so: A.21, teŋae teŋ; C.6,
 a te teŋ rar blsiŋe faŋ meŋe...,
 and at last (lit. it was last-
 ness) they showed fire to him;
 A.13, ta teŋ, the last (born);
 Tesivɛlivelɔ (e.g. I.1) a
 helan han ih ŋa Tesigɔ, me ta te
 ne ŋae, Tesivɛlivelɔ and his
 brother Tesigɔ, he is the last
 (born brother) for him...;
 JG's MS, Jn. 1.15, "Ŋgae meŋaru
 te ne ni me", He (that) cometh
 after me...

Te seems almost at times to be
 like a noun, "the back"; or,
 "at the back of"; e.g. J.9,
 metah te ne ɛfalohtɛn, he sits
 at the back of the canoe;
 e.g. verak mai mUru fan te
 batɔk, my left hand is under the
 back of my head; also: verak
 mai mUru te ne batɔk; cp. taɸ-.
 PV: tɸ; NA: te.

te³ but; (NA word, conjunction);
 often: a te, e.g. (seen on
 blackboard): "teban Yafu ma
 keya hal ne vanten ge bu, a te
 hal ne duan hakbe eb ŋga mar
 helal", (NA), for the Lord
 knoweth the way of the good man,
 but the road wickedness will
 perish; Lon: lɔŋ; a lɔŋ;
 cp. hɔn³. NL.46, meromae
 mehak^əbɛ...te merom hɔro mene
 genemro, we-2 do evil, but (or:
 yes, and...; or: well) we-2
 talk to us-2, (i.e. to ourselves);

NL.46, mean lon bato te ni
 narlɔdemɛlɔl(ɪ)ɛ..., he goes
 inside the bato but I didn't
 want to.

te, (tɛ)⁴ against (prep.¹ word);
 found JTB/Mk 9.34, "rartune
 te ge si te yafu co togor",
 i.e. rartune te ŋe..., they
 disputed among themselves who
 was chief; Nk 12.12, "dun
 cole tekinkin te ge", i.e.
 dUn gole tekenken te ŋe, that
 parable was sore (or, sharp,
 pointed) against them. See
 also Gram. 65, p.33.

te:⁵, (tee), (tɛ:) to look, to
 see; (cp. lŋka); to look
 for; (thus, both te: and
 te:nɛ); e.g. (NA: tɛr):
 nate: maholɔ lətɛh, I shall
 look for fish by the sea;
 also: nate:nɛ maholɔ, I shall
 seek for fish;
 te:, te:nɛ, to seek, look for;
 cp. weh, w^əhɛ; e.g. ote:
 wɔmUɪ me, seek (and) bring
 oranges;
 te:b^wɪlb^wɪl, to look with
 darkened eyes;
 te:f^wɛɛ, te:fɛɛ, (-nɛ), to
 look up, gaze up (at); (lit.
 to look climb); NA: tɛrfeje.
 te:fɔ- to over-see, to look after,
 to care for; (fɔ-, over;
 with pronom. suffixes to indicate
 object, the suffix itself often
 in apposition with further
 noun, e.g. te:fɔn vanten go,
 look after (him) that man);

N.5, ote:fɔm, *look after yourself*; Jn. 18.16, tetefɔn bɪliim, *he looked after the door*, i.e. was doorkeeper; NL. 81, lɔn tite:fɔnan ha Gɔd, *on the providence, care, of God*. tite:fɔ-, being a reduplication; or, tetefɔ-; NA: terfɔ-, tɛterfɔ-; te:fɔn hɛnɛ, *to beware of*, (to take care 'against').

te:gorɔ *to (look), keep an eye around*, (i.e. protectingly, solicitously); Hy. 63,5. "ngae mitegoro nek", *he keeps a friendly eye around you*; te:hɛnɛ, *to look well at, straight at; to compare*; (N: ter sɛnɛ); e.g. lɪŋkuku nɛ a te:hɛnɛ, *put (them) together and look straight at (them), compare them*. te:hUUhUUh, *to see mistakenly, not to see correctly, to think (in error) that one sees..; not to be able to see, or find, something*; e.g. (heard): tate: hUUhUUh ɛfalohan, *she made a mistake in thinking she saw that ship*; e.g. teslmre mete:hUUhUUh faŋ gɔ mUru ran sɪlie, *the child can't find the matches that are on the table*; NA: terkarUmu (ŋa), terkarmu. te:lŋka, e.g. I.5, mɛte: lŋka la hu meraralir gorɔ- bUlan, *he looks (and) sees a footprint (that had been) walking all round his village*;

te:kebu, *to (turn and) look backwards*; also: te:kebu mɔn, *to see again* (i.e. after being blind), e.g. JTB/Mk 10.51, 52, .."lok mikekehene cɔ ja nate kebumɔn", *I wish to see again*. So, of the simple root: tolte: ja bu, *he doesn't see well*. (lit. he doesn't see that it may be (good) well). te:ka, (and: redupl: tete:ka), *to watch, have a look at, to inspect; try to see*; e.g. A.14, ...bʷɪca wobUŋ belim, mUsu ŋa mɛ te:ka hamsUɪ tɛɪ, *after 5 days, you (few) will then come and have a look at your garden*; (i.e. to see how it goes..); NA: teterkea. Redupl: te:te:, *to keep looking, to peer (at)*; JTB/Mk 16.4, rUrjete:te:, *they kept looking*; also: tite:(nɛ), *to watch (over)*; also, *to expect*. tite:fɔ-, *to watch over, to care for*; see te:fɔ-. te:keka, te:kɛka (prob. the reduplication is of ka, *to try*), *to look around (at), cast eyes round (at)*; e.g. JTB/Mk 3.34, tejete:keka vantenan ŋɛ, *he looked round about on them* (i.e. those people); Mk.10.23, "a lesu teyetekekaur", i.e. (?) tejete:kɛka ɔ:r, *he was looking around the place*; and, e.g. ramjete:keka ŋɛ hubo:, *they look round among (or, at)*

- themselves*; NA: ter kejarkejar, (ke^jarke^jar).
 te: rŋŋ, terŋŋ, *to gaze upwards*;
 NA: ter bamre; tanja: . cp.
 te: f^wele; tenbija:; te: van
 mere.
- te: to: *to see to, to attend to, to see* (if someone or something needs attention), *to care for*; e.g. (native 'text' on black-board): "a lonle omhengene meleh a teto an", *and now Thou givest food and care*; e.g. ote: to: ham teslmre buten, *take care of your child very well*.
 NA: tertō.
 Note a special use: (a kind of 'swear' word); e.g. radlote: to: nek, omdu gŋ, (lit.) *then don't care for you properly, you remain just* (as you were), i.e. (by implication, in colloquial use): *they didn't circumcise you properly!* cp. "uncircumcised" as a derogatory epithet.
- te: found as a noun, e.g. BB.18, bwlca rute: lon te:, *they will look in the mirror-(pool)*, (cp. ? our English: 'looking-glass').
- te: ⁶, (tee) *the hardwood head of an arrow; an arrow*; e.g. I.3, mlfene han te:, *he shoots his arrow*; PV: kondu wø; NA: tem, cp. temtem. cp. to:, ranan.
 te: sal, (modern use for) *nails, screws, wire* (as for fence), etc. lit. arrow-head to stick-in (it); cp. b^wesu (wu).
- te⁷ (to be) *finished, completed* (as, making a fence for a garden); NA: bŋn; e.g. bio mete, *the fence is completed*;
 NA: jeo mŋbŋn.
- te, te⁸, (?) tēh *to peel*; in compound te(h)ku;
 cp. fellkte.
- tea, teja (v.t.) *to take* (when the object is plural; see tia, ria; tea may be NA dialectal form; cp. aru (used with singular object); e.g. namtea vane tae, *I take (them) to my mother*. NA: tea bane rahem, *take (it) to your mother*.
- teba-¹ *because of-; for-; with-; on account of-; etc.*; (prepositional word, suffix-taking, see Gram. 111); PV: biε-, b^jε-; FB: pe-; NA: teba-;
 teban ha? *why?* (lit. because of what?);
 teban go, *because...* (conjunction); (lit. because of it that...); PV: bⁱen ke...; FB: pen go; NA: teban go..
 teba si? *for whom?*
 NL. 75, melŋi tebanem ne ɔ:r Ranŋ, *she leaves (him) with us at Ranŋ*.
 tebak, *for me, with me, because of me, etc.* and thus with other suffixes for other persons; PV: bⁱε- does not seem to take suffixes, unless exx. in Hy. 122.3, and 120.2,

are incorrect: bⁱen nie, for him; bien niak, for you. PV: bⁱen sowē? why, for what? E.g. mlgeh teban, work for him! L.10, hōl ke bune teba Bal, ...take back (the eggs) from the Hawk, (where teba- appears to mean "from").

(For meaning "with", cp. klrine, cp. NA: blri-, bi·ri, and NA: besare-). (Possibly teba-).

teba⁻² belly of-; (suffix-taking); a general word, for bodily part, either external or internal; the independent form of noun is tam², q.v.. E.g. N.36, ...mahele ne kebu ran teban lihehe ca bise tare teban, ...she scrapes (it) back again on the belly of the lihehe so as to slice through his belly;

(in phrases like: fan teban je-, sole of foot of-, the literal analysis may be: under the middle foot of-; or: fan, under; te, back; ban, (of) shoulder of; je-, foot of-; cp. fantebate-, back of skull of-); (Possibly teba- also).

teba³ to sweep; to scrape together (as, a mound of earth, in planting a yam); also, of course: reba; NA: tebar, tebar; (tebar^a); tejar^a, rejar^a. PV: tawele (tawele).

tebahe, (rebahe), v.t. to sweep.

təbe-, təbe- bottom of-; (suffix-taking); fan təbe-, under the bottom of-; NA: r^aba-; r^abate,

its bottom.

tebeba, (tebeba) to kick; to stumble on, or: over; cp. tabwē; teb^wia; tebel; NA: tebaba. e.g. namtebeba ne ver, I kick (myself) on a stone; stumble over a stone.

tebeh prematurely; (to be) premature; cp. taveh. e.g. mohō:te: tebeh, he is prematurely born; mebahu tebeh, she bears prematurely; milliq tebeh ne, she miscarries, bears prematurely. NA: teve:.

tebel to kick, to lift up; (? tabel); Jn. 13.18, te- tabel tesi ne ni, he lifted up his heel against me; (see tesi², a small spiked shell, ?). tebel konōne, to lift up (and make) straight...; etetəbelmeleh, uvula, (lit. ? instrument for kicking food).

teber^abe, (reber^abe) to wrestle (with); with or without ne. (cp. rebe¹, to destroy; ?). NA: kekeur (ne).

Tebi place name, see 0.1.

tebwia to kick, kick against, stumble over; etc; cp. ta¹; tabwē; tebeba; tebel. e.g. namtebwia ol, I kick a coconut; namtebwia vantēn, I kick a man; (? to kick with heel); NA: tabwē.

ralir tebwia, to spurn, ignore; (lit. to walk kick); NA: jel

tab^we; e.g. moro rojəl tab^we
ken, *they-2 are spurning us all.*

tegrī to touch; see tekri; cp.
RL/Lk 6.19, "ra tegere", i.e.
tegere. Cp. tōŋve.

teh, teh sea, ocean; salt-water.

Dialects: (MN: tasi; IN:
tasik); (Paama: atas); PV:
teh; (te); Ses:, B: tes;
CC: te; NA: (Ranōn, Magam,
FW:, K: te, (te:)); Ranōn,
? ce); Barrereu: te; Olal:
tie, tje, (tje:).

lāteh, *by the sea*; e.g. H.3,
rovan lāteh, *they-2 should go to
the sea*; or: *to the shore*;

teh ne ra, (lit. sea of ra-
tree, or, ra-flower), i.e.

the season when the sea is 'very
dry' at midday, - when the li-ra
has its flowers on it; (li-,
tree-);

teh live:ve:, teh ne mlnive:ve:,
*a full-tide sea at season of full
growth, when time of planting is
past*; (analysis of phrase not
known, but ve:ve: may be a kind
of grass-tree not fruit-bearing);
mak teh, *my salt-water*. See Gram.
10; 42(c).

tehi-, tehl- *side of-; side of
body of-; at the side of-;*
(suffix-taking); e.g. (NA:
tahi, tahl-);
tehlte, *its side*; tehlte gōli,
on this side; cp. gōte.
tehlte gōle, *on that side*;
NL. 103, im aru tehlte, ŋaru
tehlte, *houses 2 on one side,
2 on the other side*; e.g.

tehi-lōli-im, (lit.) *the side
of the inside of (the) house,*
i.e. the inside house-wall;

tehi-abate, *quarter-moon,*
(lit. side of moon); NA:
tahi-ol;

tehlⁿ teh, *across the sea, (at)
the side of the sea, e.g.*

JTB/Mk 5.1, rarme tehlⁿ teh,
*they came to the other side of
the sea*;

tehi-God go mato, *at the right
hand of God*;

tehlⁿ ɔ:r, *the other side of
(the place), over there, yonder*;

II(c)3,4: jihkōn...mohō:te
vanten go mef^wer ru ran bar
mablō mablō tehlⁿ bur mUnjōk,
*the smoke catches the man who
is lying on the smoking-bed,
and 'smokes' one side of him
completely*; ...lōŋ faŋ mablō

tehlⁿ mōn, *and then the fire
smokes his other side too.*

tehlⁿ jek, *the side of my foot.*

tehlⁿa *a headache over one eye,*
(prob. from this root).

tehi-vjUŋ *a family group, or 'set';*
see WW; cp. wōr. (Lit. side
of bunch of coconuts); NA:
tahi-vjUŋ; e.g. tehivjUŋ ne
vanten, *a man's family set*;
often, a man's father's 'set';
each biliim, family, has two
tehivjUŋ.

tehiō:r *an ordinary ground worm;*
also used for internal worms;
cp. mar^h; NA: alir.

tekri *to touch*, (cp. tegri, tɔŋvɛ);
J.34, vju maheha ...lɔŋ tekri
sen tomɔ..., *the turtle reaches
out and touches the rat's dirt.*

tel¹ *garden*; A.3, mUsuvan Unka tel,
*you (few) go and try to clear a
garden (site)*; NA: tel, ɔ:r.
PV: ɔ:r, øt, tɔ:. Cp. beteltel,
old garden. (tel, *garden*,
prefers possessive ha-, that used
for ordinary objects, rather
than a-, which is used for nouns
denoting food; though tan,
ground, prefers a-; see Gram.
42, (iii) (b), Note, etc.).

tel² *the native bark belt*; also,
a woman's girdle; (tel is the
independent form of the noun);
cp. tuwɔ-, *belt of-* (suffix-
taking form); PV: etoptop;
and towɔ-; NA: tel, etc.
See telwowa, (below).

tel³ *rope*; cp. etel; cp. tale-,
tall-, *rope of-*; (NA: tel,
atel, tjel); e.g. 0.6, vlrɪ
tel si, *plait some rope.*

tele, teleten *shell axe*; teleten
denotes the native shell-axe,
(see Gram. 38(iii) etc.); NA:
teje (ten). PV: tele, tele.
sentele, *rust*, (lit. excreta of
axe); tele is used of the white-
man's metal axe-head.

telefufu *the giant clam*; the
native axe is usually made
from the smaller clam-shell;
the giant clam is unable to
hold on to reef, so is telefufu,

the rolling (fu) shell.

NA: tejefufu. See YY. fig. 17.

telelel, telelel *a small black
bird with long feathers*, (?)
the (Rufous-fronted) Fantail;
it usually flies singly, rather
than in flocks. E.g. L.14;
NA: tijejer, e.g. M.6. Said
in Tales to be rahe-bal, *hawk's
mother*; see UU, Bu 5 (NA)
tijejeran ne rase^mbal.
telelel veen, (?) '*Spotted
Fantail*'.

teler *leech*, (found in the hills,
e.g. the damp high parts on
Mt Tüvjɔ, (Tɔvjɔ)). N: (same).

telfaŋ (v.i.t.) *to warm, get
warm*; found JTB/Mk 14.54, 67:
tejetelfaŋ hubɔn, *he was warming
himself*; used Jn. 18.18.

teli-, tell- *side of-, other side
of-*; (much same as tehi-);
NA: tali-, e.g. tallŋken,
on the other side of us;
e.g. E.2, sufaloh van Teliteh,
*we'll paddle to Other-side of
-Sea*, i.e. Malekula; cp. NL.
100, ramvan du lɔn 'prison' ne
ɔ:r tehliteh, *they go and stay
in prison on Malekula* (lit.
at the place the other side of
the sea, though NL.100 spell-
ing, "tehliteh" may suggest
another possible derivation).
Malekula is also called Fanteh.

telsil *snake*. PV: titⁱe;
NA: talsil.

telwowa, telwewa *the belt of coconut cloth, used only by an old man; (the needle used to 'sew' the belt was the bone of a flying-fox; this is still done).* NA: telwawa.

temar *a spirit, a 'devil-devil', a dead man's spirit, a 'devil';* e.g. F & G, fUn ne temar, (passim); cp. tamra(h), which is same as temar. D.2, ..memer.. loŋ van bur lon bUlu maro:, ɔ:r go temar bogon bur ram van du bur ɔ:ran..., *he dies...and goes 'finish' inside the volcano-hole, the place where all 'spirits' go and remain once and for all; i.e. the departed dead.* E.g. K.6, temaran bearu Ligogo to:ne van lon hele Olal, *his 'devil-devil' will take Ligogo and throw her into Olal passage, (a conventional 'finis' for a rUn, tale).* DD.15, (in Death ceremonies): ...go ca sinca nehegene bu su...., bWlca wUru-mal ruaru etutu bwlca rubUldu goro temar ne mal, mal sinca nevan ran vere ha rahen..., *if he doesn't give one tusker, the mal's mother's kin will take a long-spear, and stand in the road of the mal's spirit, so that the mal cannot go to the place of his mother...* E.g. in Bato ceremonies, (see II), an image is made, called: temar fa:la:, *spirit(-image) open-legs, or temar ne bato,*

the 'spirit' or devil-devil of bato.

Cp. EE. Also, e.g. in Bato, II(b)13, temar mice vanten boŋa., *the 'spirit' calls all the men..* (NA), (i.e. when a beŋ shell is blown through a length of bamboo). Cp. also a 'text' seen: sinca jen klirine sise go moro: fan temar ne, *don't let us be with something that 'runs under'* (i.e. is consecrated to) *the devil-devils.* Also, e.g. a colloquial use, heard 19.8.48: (over our efforts to have pigs yarded, a chief was said to have said that he and another and the writer (WFP) were temar nerUl teban barbar ne, *'devil-devils about the pigs'*, perhaps a colloquial analogy to the English usage. Other dialects: (same).

(tem)¹, temne *to despise.*

(tem)², temtem (to be) *all right, wholesome, not-rotten;* e.g. eji maslvi ni, loŋ, mətemtem gon du, *the knife has cut me, but it is quite all right,* (i.e. it has not swollen or become septic); NA: (same): aji mar¹vi ni, te, mətemtem ŋa ru.

ten¹ *very, most;* (also, real, indigenous); (a superlative particle suffix, see Gram. 96; 38, (iii)); etc. A.19, 0 muten, *oh! it is excellent,*

very good! and examples are everywhere; e.g. A.24, *ruŋ lɔŋne tuten, they were very happy* (lit. they felt, it was very good). Sometimes, -mar- is infixed, e.g. *mumarten, it is very excellent*. *ten* can also be suffixed to a phrase, an adverbial word, etc. e.g. I.8, *oca mene ni bamga lonle ten, tell me quickly this very moment* (lit. now very); Acts 10.10, *ma: teate ɲae ten, he was very hungry*, (lit. hunger bit him very-much); e.g. *mUru mUru ten, it abides, remains, for ever*;

ten can also be suffixed even to nouns, (as said above), see Gram. 38.(iii), (iv), to indicate originality of origin, or reality etc. thus: *jafuten, a great chief*, (where *ten* is frankly superlative); *vantenten ɣɔn, a real man only*, i.e. a mere man, (e.g. II(b) 32); *bariteten*, (heard 12.5.48), *its real, very, beginning*. E.g. *bulbuluten, a native canoe*, (*bulbul* can mean a white-man's boat); *teleten, a native stone-axe*; *ɛfalohten, a canoe*, (*ɛfalo* can mean any ship).

*ten*² *fit for, for, calculated for; likely, possible, fitting; etc.* (Prepositional word, etc., Gram. 109, 129); e.g. I.35, *tUmuh ɣɔ hu ɣɔ me ten lo:an, a leaf-bud which is (calculated) for vomiting; ...lon mamnu*

..mlɲɔk lon mula-me Tesigo:, ...yes, and she drinks it all up, and vomits Tesigo:. E.g. *oaru wɔh be ten falohan, take a paddle to be for paddling...* NL.67, *ome fliten..me ɲa e ten ɣɔ nam kel klrine mene nek, you are true, it is fitting, right, that I am telling you.* And, often with (*ɣɔ*)ca.. (Gram. 129): also, after negative: *tolɔ e ten ca.., it is not possible that..., it is not likely that..., e.g. tolɔe ten ca beme lonle, it is not likely, (possible), that he will come today*; and sometimes this idiom gives the idea of "perhaps", e.g. *me ten ca ɔnvan lon tel, perhaps you'll go into your garden (?)*; (lit. it is possible that you won't go... (Cp. NL. 50, *tolɔ ca bakonɔn, perhaps it isn't correct*).

tenbari, tenbarite, (-e) to begin; tenbarite ne, (v.t.). PV: *tem bliriri*; NA: *taŋ barite*; cp. *Lon: teŋ-barite*; cp. *bari-, foundation of-; beginning (of growth) of-*; e.g. F.4, *tetenbarite ne fuUkɔan, he began (with) counting*; NL.24, *su tenbarite ne hansul gehan mon, we shall start our work once more.* VV, *tenbarian ha Jon FrUm, the beginning of Jon FrUm.* (Cp. *lɲbarite, to put as beginning.., to begin*).

tene *until, towards, from; from the time that..., since; e.g. AA.3, tene wobUŋ ʔalim, until 5 days; NL.81, tene ca..beme, until he comes; often with tah, to wait, tah tene..., to wait until.., tah tene ʔae, to wait for him; sometimes in sense of "from": e.g. nam aru 'match' tene sllie, I take a match from the box (or, table, etc.). Cp. metene, away from; In the sense of "since" etc. tolonʔalʔone bu tene go tenamur, he is no longer happy since he fell.*

PV: tene, tʔne; NA: tene, tʔne, (tʔ:ne); e.g. (NA) II(b) 9, (in bato ceremonies): faŋ gele mUru tʔne dem ʔaru, ʔasUl, ʔavir, edlonmar, *that fire remains for (until, during) two, three, four years, it must not die. II(b) 14, tʔne ge dem beru, until it will be two years.*

ten barite *to begin; also see tenbarite; e.g. JG's MS Jn. 1.1, "ne tengbarite an", in the beginning; NL.66, romten bari duan goli, they start this business, affair. NA: tanbarite. Cp. llnbarite. (See bari-, beginning of-).*

tenbija: *to look up and behind, to turn and look over one's shoulder; 0.3, bonego rʔortenbija, rʔorlʔonlŋka vanten su, when they-2 looked up, they could see no man; (of persons looking up into a bamboo clump); NA:*

tanja:, tanlja:. Cp. ternʔn.

tenne *to avoid (as tabu); to keep off; to fear, reverence; (cp. ʔrne). E.g. otenne duan go mehakebe, keep away from wickedness; namtenne nek, sinca nan molʔ: ne nek, I avoid you, I will not harm you; jem- tenne tʔ, sinca jenane, we avoid fowl, we must not eat it. Used acts 5.38, mltenne vanten ʔʔeli, refrain from these men (AV), (let them alone).*

tenri *to touch; cp. tegri, tekri, (prob. dialectal variants); cp. tʔnve. Found JTB/Mk 5.27, tetenri han Ul, she touched his clothes. Also Mk 14.58.*

tenjil *to sink down bodily (as in sleep, say, from a sitting posture), to collapse, 'capsize', in sleep; NA: tanjil; Used Acts 20.9, tetenjil teban fʔeran, he sank down with sleep; cp. tancʔ; (hUŋUn¹); (cp. also jiljil, back swirl of water).*

tere, terene *to put in place, put ready, (direct, guide); to fill up; etc. e.g. oterene we van lon bʔele, put (direct) the water in(to) the bucket; oterene mak we, fill up my water.. (i.e. in a vessel); e.g. (native text on black-board) "o tere ne (relnjam)", for "incline Thine ear". See also llntere.*

terér, terér *hermaphrodite pig*;
see 0.11, 13, and notes; (One
was said to have been seen on
Tutuba Island, with 3 tusks).
NA: terér.

terir, (terir) *friend; wife*;
servant; stranger; messenger;
NL.66, 73, etc. in sense of
"wife": mauturku go na me
terir go me hak, *he takes away*
(one) who is wife, who is mine.
JTB/Mk 1.2, for "messenger",
(cp. ebbühho). PV: tølir;
FB: tølir, tølir; NA: tarir.

tes¹, (tes¹) (to be) *healed*,
cured, better from illness; to
be well, strong, in good health;
(NA: seem to use -wu mol, *well*
again); NL.91, nam tes¹ gon,
I am all right; N.10, ca na-
tōmae biāle, nartesi gon ru
lōnlē, *if I had done like that,*
I would be (lit. was) all right
now.

tes², (tes²) *a small spiked shell*;
(thus) *a small 'something'*;
M; tasi; a game is played by
2 persons sitting opposite each
other at a small distance, each
sticking a tes² into the ground
in front of him; they take it in
turns to throw another kind of
shell, each trying to hit the
tes² opposite. See NN.
(teslmre prob. a different
root, as NA equivalent is
terere). Note: tētebel tes²
ne ni, Jn 13.18, for: "he hath
lifted up his heel against me",

lit. "he kicked a small shell
at me", or a small something.

Tesigo, (Tesigo) *one of the two*
brothers in Tale I. See also
Tesivelivelo.

teslmre, teslmre *child, young*
one; (prob. not same root as
tes², seeing that NA shows
terere, (terere) *here*, and
tasi *there*); cp. merere,
(mere²), *small*; and teslmrere,
a diminutive form, *little child*;
also teslmreten; e.g. (in a
list of births); haro teslmrere
me man, *their child is male*.
(Cp. neti-). PV: tlmaleh,
tlmaleh; NA: terere, terere.
teslmre ne mar, (.ne meta-),
pupil of eye (of-); e.g. 00.
(b) 4.

tesu, tesu, tesune, tesune *to*
carry (as in a sling over the
shoulders; used especially of
women carrying bundles of
firewood). Cp. hol, fefine.
NA: tasu.

Tesivelivelo, (Tesi..) *one of*
the two brothers in Tale I.
See also Tesigo, Tesigo.

tetane *to cut off* (e.g. a
branch); (prob. redupl. of
ta¹, *to cut, chop*); (though
NA equivalent may suggest
another root); NA: tabwene;
e.g. (NA) tabwene lije, *to*
cut off a tree; e.g. tetane
li-womul, *to cut off an*
orang-branch.

(tɪŋ)³, tɪŋi, tɪŋtɪŋ *to use bad language, to curse, swear, make oath; also, (in good sense) to promise faithfully, swear; (the oath is often obscene); (cp. kerɛh).*

tɪŋtɪŋ goro, *to put a tabu, or curse, around...*; e.g. jafu tetɪŋgoro ca sɪnca neane bu, *the chief swore that he would not eat pig (tusker); and, e.g. mal matɪŋtɪŋ, the mal puts an oath, or curse; (if any one wishes to break the tabu, he must "pay out" so as to avoid the curse). Other exx: namtɪŋtɪŋ tebangɔ namfɪten, I swear (an oath) because I am true; jemtɪŋtɪŋ goro ral gɔɛ bUnjɔk, we swear, put an oath, that that talk must be done with; Acts 26.11, ..ca ratɪŋi Christo, that they should blaspheme Christ. NA: (same).*

tɪni-, tɪni- *inside of-; (suffix-taking); remains of-; the place where something was before; NA: (same).*

tɪnite, *its inside;*

tɪni-lie, *the inside wood of a tree;*

tɪni-im, *house-inside, (used for the ruins of a house, because now its inside is open to public gaze, or: the place where the house was before...).*

(Dialects: same, except FB:

tɪne-; cp. MN: uto, IN: utek, pith). (?). Also, prob. same as

tɪnja-, tɪnje-, *entrails of-, gut of-; etc. (MN: IN: tinai). tɪnja often seems to be used as independent noun also; i.e. entrails, gut, insides; tɪnjek, and tɪnja ne ni, my intestines; tɪnjem and tɪnja ne nek, your intestines; tɪnjan, (and tɪnjaan), his intestines;*

(Prob. strictly: tɪnja is the independent form of noun; and tɪnje-, the suffix-taking form; though there may be overlapping etc.); NA: tenja-. Dialects: PV: tɪnjek, tɪnjem, tɪnjen...; B: tɪnik, tɪnjem, tɪnjen...; Ses: (same as Balap); CC: FB: tɪnek, (tɪnek)...; and, for independent form of noun; PV: tɪnja; NA: tenja; FW:, K: tena, (tena).

E.g. B.6, tɪnjen te rem-tɛsil, *his intestine was the snake-yam.*

tɪnja-bubu, *stomach, the 'big gut' (in which food is);*

tɪnja kɪke, tɪnja merere, (takes suffix -an, *his...*), the small intestine;

tɪnja ɲɔɲɔɲ, (-an), *the large intestine;*

(For tɪnjabubu, NA: ar, *stomach*), (arnan, *his stomach*).

tɪnja babahu(h), *the womb; NA: tenja b^əhüb^əhü; ...ne ɲae, (or) ...-an, her womb; cp. bahu, to bear.*

tir *to leave (a place), depart; (especially by sea, or of a*

vessel leaving a place); NA: (same). Redupl: tltir, e.g. in tltir lelene, *to go between and part asunder*. (See lele).

tlri, tlrine *to shake out* (as, a mat, cloth, etc. when shaking out dirt, crumbs, etc. cp. ratlri, totlri. Used Acts 13.57, rɔ:r tlrine bUmre, *they-2 shook off the dust...*; also, redupl: rrrirri ne. NA: tlrine, tlrirrine, (much same as Lon.).

tlrlrih *to slip*; ɔ:r tlrlrih, *a slippery place*; vərɛh tlrlrih, *to stumble, slip*; NA: tlrlri:. Cp. sal. (tite) *to hop*; (?/no examples gathered).

tite:ne *to look for, expect*; (see te:⁵, *to look, to see*); though this may be another root, as NA equivalents seem to differ; te:⁵, NA: ter; for this root NA is noted as tetene; PV: tete, (tete); e.g. jɛmtite:n buɪbuɪten ca beme, *we look to see if the canoe comes*.

tite:fɔ- (see te:⁵), *to look after, care for, take care of*; PV: tetepɔ-; FB: kuɪkuɪɔ-; NA: terfɔ-, teterfɔ-; tite:ka, *to try to look after...*; NA: teterkea. (Sometimes used of adopting a child, caring for him).

titi *to care for, take care of*; (perhaps a dialectal variant or

confusion of tite:, but here again NA seems to use tlti, (tlti:), which suggests another root; found in compounds: e.g. taŋtiti, *to protect, guard, ...forgive*. (See taŋ). hUŋUntiti, BB.13, *to push in carefully*, (lit. push in, take care of...).

tⁱue, tjue *to hit, beat, 'kill'*, (and, by implication, to kill), (in English sense of 'killing dead'); (also: tjue and NL. 37, jive, etc.); e.g. H.5.6, vantɛn..maaru lie, matjue barbar, barbar maolɔɪ, *the man takes a stick, strikes (beats) the pig, the pig calls out...*; A.7, mUsu tjue ni, *you few kill me*, (in which context probably death is implied); so, A.16, tetjue timⁱarUɪ temer, *he killed their father dead*, (lit. he killed their father he died); Dialects: PV: slvⁱe; Sɛs: tio (vini); tie; Balap, CC: tie; FB: sie; NA: (tɔu), wehe, (wehe), u^əhe; e.g. M.10, (NA) ..tɛme u^əhe tijejer, *he came (to) strike the tijejer, or fantail*. II(b)5, mau^əhe barbar, *he kills a pig*. Cp. tu; rɛba. Also, e.g. tjue etɪŋtɪŋ, *beat the drum*.

tíja, (tía, tí·ə) *to put up with, to 'suffer', to continue to care for*; (not same as tia, to take); e.g. matija ɛr mutɛn, *he cares for us very well*

(i.e. perhaps in spite of our deserts); NA: ria.

tijejer *the fantail (?)*; a small bird; (see telelel). UU. Bu 5.

tnjam, tlnjam, (ⁿdnⁱam) *to do by stealth, to hunt, etc.* e.g. I.3, Tesivelivelo mijoⁿdnjam mlfene han te:, *T. is stealthy, (i.e. hunts..), shoots his arrow; so: namtlnjam ne bahel ca nar^obo, I stalk the bird so as to shoot it; e.g. namtnjam nammae..., I do secretly, (lit. I am stealthy I do...); cp. JTB/Mk. 14.1, ..."te tinyaman", *it was by stealth; used Jn. 11.28, teke njirnjamne, she called secretly. NA: tlnjam, rnjam, njirnjamne...; Jn. 7.10, ..tetnjam, he kept it secret.. or: he (did it) secretly.**

to¹ *on, in, along, by, (of place); e.g. to hal, on the road, e.g. J.4; ...e.g. P.1, to:wel, (to:wel), in the creek; rejil mafle toliol, the creeper climbs on-coconut-tree; toteh, along the beach, by the sea; (cp. letch); to ɔ:r, around the country, around the place; etc. NA: to, (to).*

to⁻² *with; (prepositional word, suffix-taking, i.e. the object is suffixed..., Gram. 111); (even if to² should prove to be of same root as to¹, its uses appear to warrant separate treatment); e.g. tok si?,*

who is with me? NL. 96, namdu Megam tok Damelip, *I am at Magam with (me) Da...; i.e. Da and I... e.g. I.10, ...tom Tesigo fona maromjoho horo.., you and T. indeed you-2 are talk-talking... (lit. with you Tesigo..). N.1, maa ton han veen.., the dove and his wife... (lit. ..with him his female); AA.17, (Birth ceremonies): enan me ran wobUŋ ne lohan han veen ton teslmre..., *the feasting is on the day of the washing of the woman and (her) child, (lit. with her the child); NA: (same).**

to⁻³ *circumstances of-, situation of-, surroundings of-; etc; (suffix-taking); e.g. tok mamha bur metene hak tUŋon, I am free from my enemy, (lit. my 'circumstances' situation, affair(s), is free from...). Cp. mije-.*

to⁻⁴ *of; (the possessive used with one noun arobol, basket); see Gram. 42(d); e.g. BB.14, to:U1 arobol, their basket(s); cp. ha-, a-, ma-, bø-, ai-; Gram. 42. (Cp. A. Capell, Malekula Comparative Grammar, p.11, IN: taŋan, holder, Atchin: tãŋ, basket; thus Ambrym possessive may be the relic of the IN. root); e.g. Lon: tok arobol, my basket; NA: toŋ arobol, my basket; and this root may have been developed with the addition of the ordinary personal suffixes).*

-to-, to⁵ a verbal infix, implying unrealized condition, see Gram. 61(c), 137, etc. E.g. Acts 25.11, go ca natœ vanten hakebe.., *if I were a bad man..* (i.e. implying that the condition is not true).

to⁶ fowl; NL.71, sise bogon ne o:r Lonha mugon, 'cow' bogon, a to bogon..., *all things at Lonha are all right, all the cows, and all the fowls...*; and 0.10.
toman, rooster (lit. fowl male); to veen, hen; raloto, fowl's egg; netl-to, chicken, (Gram. 33). (NA: titō).
torre, rooster, (lit. fowl call out, see rre); PV: tø; NA: to; NA: for toman, -tomleŋ, and torre, (torre); NA: for to veen, -to vehen.

to:⁷ to call out with pain; NA: tou; cp. rebe²; fao.

to:⁸ to hit; NA: tou; e.g. BB.9, ramjeto: bu a barbar lon ŋor, *they are killing boars (tuskers) and sows inside the tabu-fence*; HH, omtō: taine tan? *have you finished preparing the ground?* (lit. do you 'hit', (i.e. pound etc.); the ground completely?); to:bal, to:balbal, *a special tabu-place of a high grade of mal*, see GG: (to:, to hit; bal, to fight); (if uninitiated goes on to the tabu-area, something will strike, hit, fight, him...); thus, GG, mal lon

to:bal, *a mal in the to:bal, a mal whose distinguishing place is the har^a, open area with images.*

DD.27, (Death ceremonies): nellbUŋ bogon temar-reŋreŋ bereŋ lon to:balbal, *every night the yelling 'spirit' will call out in the tabu place*; NA: (same) or to:balbal. to:gUlugUlu, (to:gUlugUlu), *to wound*; (lit. hit rub rub) used Acts 19.16.

to:kebnu, *to kill dead*, (kebnu, *to make dead*); B.2, teca mene ŋerUl ca ruto:kebnu ŋae, *he said to them that they should kill him (dead)*; D.7,

motokabnu sisean ŋe, *he kills his 'things'*, (i.e. his lizards etc.); NA: to:kabnu;

to:uho:te, (NA), *to hit directly, land a hit on...*; e.g. M.10,

teme u^ahe tijejer, te, tolon to:uho:te, *he came to strike the fantail, well, he didn't 'catch' him*, (i.e. his blow didn't catch him); II(b)10, gehe

eb-mar vanten ebtou barbar teban mōn, *if it dies, a man will kill another pig for him.*

(Another example of to:kabnu; (NA): NL.10, teh motou-kabnu ŋae, *the sea kills him*; NL.10 was written by a father who had lost a child by drowning; actual spelling: "teh motoukabunu ŋae"...

to:kibute, *to break*, (as, e.g. of the legs of the men on the

crosses, Jn. 1931). See kibite.

tɔ:rahe, (NA tɔurahe), *to stir up, mix up*, (e.g. of a pudding, paint, etc.); e.g. tɔ:rahe lɔk, *stir up the pudding*;
cp. Unte, tane, huhlrihrine, etc.

tɔ:tare, *to cut through*; e.g. I.14, mobɔl taɔn, lɔŋ, tɔ:tare baten ne bɔrwɔmdal, *he walks behind him, yes and cuts through his head with the short-killing-club*.

tɔ:tene, (? perhaps another root), *to measure*; e.g. JTB/Mk 4.24, "mitotene bibe mene (n)ge, (n)ge bwija ratotene bibe mene gami", ...*how you measure to them, they will measure to you*; thus, *to compare*; *to mean*; (tene, *towards, directed to...?* etc.); heard: "Iesu mototene ŋae hubɔn", *Jesus means himself*.
NA: tɔutene. Also, e.g.

namtɔtene lie ne im, go me mirmɛr, senan mabre:, *I measure the wood for the house, the short one(s) and the long one(s)*.

tɔ:tehne, (tɔ:tɛhne), *to paint*;
e.g. Acts 23.3, ɔmiwene feslɛde go mɛtotɛhne an ne weha, *you are like a wall that is 'whitewashed', 'painted with coral-lime'*.

(Is this use another root?).

tɔ:tlri, *to hit* (with a stick, and) *shake off*; cp. ra:tlri.
NA: tɔutlri.

tɔtɔ, tɔtɔne, *to beat* (the drum);
NA: tɔtɔu (ne); e.g. namtɔtɔ (ne) etlŋtlŋ, *I beat the drum*;

(with or without ne).

vjuh tɔ:tɔ, *the small musical bow*, see YY.15; (bow-strike-strike).

tɔ⁹ *to eat*, (of worms eating);
M: tɔ. E.g. Acts 12, 23, mar ŋe rartɔ lɔlɔn, *worms ate his insides*. Redupl: tɔtɔ, *to nibble*, (e.g. of a rat); thus: tomɔ mɔtɔ ol, and mɔtɔtɔ ol, *the rat (eats) nibbles the coconut*;
NA: tɔtɔr.

tɔ¹⁰ tɔne *to put on* (as, feathers in one's hair); see bae;
cp. gɔsine, (which is prob. truer Lon.); (tɔne is prob. NA); but see JTB/Mk 1.6, tetɔtɔne alu sisebno fan tɛban, *he girded himself with animals' skin*;
tɔkate, *to tie* (up), e.g. as of a lifebelt's binding;

tɔ, (tɔ:)¹¹ (?) *to do...with hands*; cp. tɔwe; (is this a separate root, or perhaps underneath⁸...?).

(tɔ)¹² see tɔɔ, *to wriggle*;
p. 214.
See also tɔtɔ, 1, la, 2, 3.
p. 215.

(tɔ:)¹, tɔ:ne *to throw*; *to throw in payment*, i.e. *to give, to pay, to throw in a contribution to a collection*; etc. NA: kɔu, kɔune;
e.g. HH, mUto:ne bu, *he gives (back) a tusker*; AA.14,

ramto:ne harUl helar, *they throw together their pile of food*; cp. to:kUru; HH, used of throwing the pig over the fence in kuan ceremonies, (to:ne);

to:ne ral, *to throw (speak) a word*; also, to throw a word back at speaker, i.e. reject his word; e.g. NL.82, temo mesurto:ne rolom, *at first we 'threw' your word*, (i.e. cast it away, cast it back at you ?) *rejected your word*; (it is said that to:ne is preferred for use with nouns denoting round objects, while abu, kune, are oftener used for other nouns, but of this the writer is not sure);

redupl: toto:ne, (toto:ne), *to keep on throwing; to let down...*; e.g. toto:ne veran, *to beckon (with) his hand*, e.g. Acts 13.16; toto:ol, *to throw down coconuts*;

tetoto:ka o:ran ne awa me fan mibe? *he kept trying that place (by throwing) with a rope, how deep is it?* i.e. he was sounding for depth; so, e.g. Acts 27.28. toto:ne can mean 'to let down from a height'; e.g. Acts 10.11, a sise hu...tejototo: nean me fan, *and a thing...was being let down* (i.e. from above); Cp. toto, la, p. 215, (and heard, 30.5.46): toto: ral, *to tell a parable, to tell a story*; (lit. throw throw word); Redupl: NA: kakou;

e.g. G.2, terokakou me fan, terobUlŋi, *he was throwing (chestnuts) down, he was counting...*; e.g. II(b) 34, emsirku bUlu-faŋ gele, emkakou en or boŋa, *they dig out those fire ashes, they throw them everywhere*; also e.g. toto:ne awa, *to let down a rope*; and see to:to:ne below.

tofo, *to cover up*, (as, e.g. to keep rain off something); see also kofa, togora; see fo, (fo), *to bury*; NA: koufo, korgora;

tofo ral, *to make an excuse*, (lit. to throw and cover up word); toforalan, *an excuse*; so, Jn. 15.22.

to:fune, *to turn over, to throw and roll over*; (see fu); (cp. kelerfu); NA: koufune, (kofune);

to:gele, *to replace (something), to put it back*; JTB/Mk 11.15, of 'changing'money; and, e.g. nam fohne 'collection', loŋ, namto:gele, *I've spent the collection, yes (but) I've replaced it*; NA: kougeje.

to:gora, *to put a cover around, to surround with a protection*, (e.g. a protecting wall); cp. kofo, tofo,... e.g. jeto:gora bUluwe ne 'cement', *we'll cover the well with cement*; NA: kougora, (korgora).

to:helale, *to throw away, to destroy and throw away, to*

lose; L.17, *bwica nato·helale nek van lon meha, I shall throw you away into space.*

to·kUru, to throw together (as, into a heap); F.4, te- me to·kUru ma:, he came and threw the chestnuts together (in a heap); so, to·kUru ol, to throw coconuts together; and to·kUrukUru, to gather together.
NA: *kou kUru.*

to:sune, to hide (v.t.); (sune also used in same sense, e.g. ramsune ni, they hide me); cp. lUngsune. NA: kousune, e.g. G.3, telUru ...tekousune wote., he remained hiding, and concealed the fruit.

toto:, (to·to:), to catch fish; NA: kəkou; (a special use of the reduplication); e.g. mevan ca bitoto: maholo, he goes to catch fish; (said to be so used because of 'throw-throw'-ing the fishline).

to:² wild cane; also, the wild-cane shaft of an arrow; lito:, wild-cane clump, ('tree'); wild-cane wood; NA: tor; awu; e.g. ramhe to:, they hurl the cane, (i.e. in the throwing game, skidding it off the near ground); (cp. NN); cp. he^{1, 6, 8}; though NA seems to use tamtamne tor, for Lon: he to:, suggesting another root)? See also te:⁶, ranan.

NA: e.g. II(b) 17, *li-awu, wild cane stick; II(b)24, litor, wild cane ('tree');* the

two trees said to be the same.

tó³, tóten the small (fish) shell, (used for scratching the white coconut flesh into flakes, for cooking purposes, feeding fowls, etc. the flakes, for cooking, are squeezed out with water added, to make the rich white coconut juice). Cp. ku¹; kUsUmte; thus: to:ne ol, shell for coconut.

to an vju, (lit. to of white-man), the grater made by fixing a metal piece at end of flat board on which the grater sits, to 'scratch' the coconut (which he holds in his hands). NA: to.

to:⁴ (to be) broken, holed; (used of any vessel, container), etc., e.g.NA: rom, (mtom); JTB/Mk 2.22, "alute bwija buto", the skin (i.e. 'wineskin') will be broken, holed; NL.17, han dinghy muto:, his dinghy has a hole in it; used of a sore, or boil, or swelling, bursting; e.g. menckwon muto:, the boil is burst, discharges. E.g. 00(h)4, (in witchcraft practice): tesimre ne metan tuto:, the pupil of his eye burst out, (broke out, was broken out); e.g. II(b) 19, (in bato ceremonies): ..morom bamre, it 'explodes' loudly, (i.e. bursts out...);

to:fahe, (to be) *in two pieces*,
 e.g. hal muto: fahe, *the road*
is in two branches, i.e. forked;
 lie gole mUto:fahe, *that tree*
branches into a fork; (fahe²).
 NA: romfase, romfase.
 hal fase, *a forked road*.

toboh *newly, just now.., for the*
first time, recently; e.g.
 mohote: toboh, *he is newly*
born; e.g. jafu gole meme
 toboh gon, *that chief is newly*
come, or: *that chief is come*
for the first time now; thus:
 vanten toboh, *a stranger*;
 NA: tobo, (tobo:).

tobol *middle, the middle; to be*
in the middle, etc. (? same
 root as arobol ?, *basket*); also
 robol; e.g. oserwoka beta lon
 tobol, *you divide the breadfruit*
in the middle; A.11, teca mene
 ta r^obol mon, *...he said to the*
middle son too... (i.e. the
 son 'belonging to' the middle);
 NL.95, "tebolle", 'Condominium
 romjogeh 'tebolle' hanem
 'pupuwre' ne', *the Condominium*
(two) work in the midst of our
islands; (see bubu, bu³); NA:
 e.g. lije ge hu motobol kote
 ge son, *one stick is across*
another, ('amid', thus, across);
 PV: tambulⁱ (-or); NA: tobol.
 (cp. tabeli-, *body of*-).

togola (said to be a Vao Malekula,
 word for a wind leaving there for
 Ambrym, i.e. a NW wind, as
 Ambrym lies roughly to the S.E.

of Vao.

(tol) *to cut* (?); no example,
 but see etol, *bamboo-knife*.

tolo, (tlo, rlo, dlo) *not, it*
is not..., *it does not...*;
 (the negative verbal particle,
 used in present tense; see
 Gram. 54. In 1st and 2nd
 persons of verb, it is short-
 ened to dlo, (tlo); e.g.
 nadlovan, *I do not go*;
 odlovan, *you do not go*;
 tolovan, *he does not go*;
 etc. In past tense, hon
 is added to tolo, dlo, and c;
 e.g. nadlohonvan, *I did not*
go; tolohonvan, *he did not go*;
 etc. tolce, (tolce), *it is*
not...; (e, *to be*);
 tolce su, *there is not one*;
 tolce ten ca..., *it is not*
fitting, (possible, etc.)
that...;
 tolo, *it is not good, it's*
bad; sise tolo, *a bad*
thing. NA: tolo- in present;
 tolon in past; PV: see
 Tables, 151, etc. in
 Grammar.

tolunemba 4, *four*; (archaic
 numeral, e.g. F.5, G.5);
 cp. vir. (? tolunemba).

(tom)¹ *to hold, cover with*
hand, touch, put hand on; etc.
 in a number of compounds,
 NA: tom; e.g. (to feel,
 etc.); tomfelak, *to try to*
touch, try to reach; e.g.

tɔmfɛlak wɛsu, *to try to reach*
(touch) *the rafter...*;
NA: tɔmfɛlan.
tɔmgorɔ, *to cover up, put hands*
around, block...; e.g.
namtɔmgorɔ bʷɛlɛbo nɛ tɛh nɛ
verak, *I block, (cover over)*
the bamboo-for-salt-water with
my hand; Acts 7.57, rartɔmgorɔ
bʷlʷn dɛlnja:, *they blocked*
their ears, (ear-holes); JTB/Mk
8.25, (of the blind man putting
his hands on, or over, his eyes);
tɔmka, *to try to touch, to try*
to touching, to feel...; e.g.
Acts 17.27, 'to feel after (God)';
e.g. lɔlɔ mɛjɔtɔmka hal, lɔlɔ
(blind man) *is trying to feel*
the track, (i.e. with a stick,
or his feet, etc.); NA:
tɔmkea; tɔmfɛlanɛ.
tɔmkatɛ, *to touch, hold, grasp,*
(prevent); to press together
(as, e.g. a patch on a football
bladder, heard thus, 1.1.45);
NA: tɔmkɛtɛ, (-kɛtɛ).
tɔmkɛrɛ, *to miss in covering or*
blocking; to miscover; e.g.
namtɔmkɛrɛ lan, mɛka bur, *I*
miss the fly (i.e. with my
hand, or finger), it flies
away clear;
tɔmkɛrɛ 'lɛtɛr' nɛ 'tɛpɛwɛɪtɛr',
to hit a wrong letter on type-
writer, to mishit a letter;
tɔmknɔnɛ, *to hold (a thing)*
straight, upright; e.g. as
when hauling a boat or launch
ashore; often so heard:
tɔmknɔnɛ! *hold it upright!*

tɔmtia, *to hold up* (something,
e.g. if it is falling).
(tɔm)², tɔmtɔm *juice of leaves*
used to anoint the wound in
circumcision, e.g. BB.7,
..mar^obɔ han mɛnɔk nɛ tɔmtɔm,
he squeezes-on his sore with
leaf-juice.
tɔmɔ rat; e.g. D.7; J, (passim),
Rʷn nɛ hɛborɔ: a tɔmɔ, *the*
Tale of the Kingfisher and
the Rat; NA: tɔmɔ.
PV: ^mbatɔmɔ.
tɔmɔ an vju, *cat, (lit. rat*
of white-man).
(tɔŋ)¹, tɔŋtɔŋ *dry, (i.e. not*
wet); e.g. gɔ ca bʷɛlɛ-ol
bogɔn botɔŋtɔŋ, lɔŋ, bɛfan,
if all the coconut shells
are dry, right, let them burn;
(heard, 15.2.48, ?). cp.
mah, bobɔ, garɔ;...
(tɔŋ)², tɔŋtɔŋ *the sky, the vault*
of the sky; PV: tɔŋtɔŋ;
cp. mɛha; (all dialects
some; cp. IN: lanit).
NA: e.g. Q.6, Barkɔlkɔl
m^uru lɔn tɔŋtɔŋ, *B. is in the*
sky.
tɔŋ³ *mangrove*; e.g. aro nɛ
tɔŋ, *north-west wind, or a*
westerly wind; li-tɔŋtɔŋ,
mangrove tree, probably
suggesting the Malekula coasts.
tɔŋ⁴ *sore(ness), ache(ing)*;
e.g. lɛ:tɔŋ, *toothache*;
see lɛ³, *tooth.* (NA: lɛotɔŋ).

(tɔŋ)⁵, tɔŋmer *very black*,
(especially of a negro's skin
colour); cp. mərmər, hUlhUl,
g'hag'han.

tɔŋve *to touch*; NA: tɔŋve.

tɔŋ¹, (tɔŋ) *to plant*; (NA, for
ba, q.v.); the example in
I.35 seems a little doubtful as
to exact meaning; cp. tɔŋɔ,
(tɔŋ) . See tɔŋtɔŋ^{1,2}.

tɔŋɔ, tɔŋɔ² *to dip into*; (N:
tɔŋɔ); e.g. tɔŋɔ wɔh van
lɔŋ tɛh, *to dip the oar into
the sea*.

tɔŋtɔŋ, (tɔŋtɔŋe)¹ *to perform a
magic for the ending of the
seath-east wind, and the causing
of a westerly, so as, e.g., to
help canoes home from Malekula;
the rite is to take some leaves
of a special kind, (the kind
known only to those who have
paid for the initiation into
the knowledge), and to 'plant'
them under heavy stones in the
sea, according to the tide's
direction when they do it;
examples of this noticed by the
writer in June, and September
1945, and of the September
occasion, I have recorded: "a
lovely quiet week". The custom
said to be from Malekula in
origin.*

tɔŋtɔŋ² (tɔŋ¹, or another root
tɔŋɔ ?); *to pay out*;
tɔŋɔ³, (rɔŋɔ, e.g. DD.1).
(? to 'redeem', though its

sense in death ceremonies,
see DD, is far removed from
the Christian sense); see DD.

Pigs are paid to the people
of the village or tribe from
which the dead man's mother
came; unless this is done,
it is believed that the dead
man's spirit (tɛmar) cannot
find its way back to that area.

E.g. ramtɔŋɔ tɛmar, *they
'pay out' the dead man's spirit*;
e.g. DD.1, jafu gɔ hu məmər,
bwlca nɛtɪn barnɔ vane wUrUn
ŋerUl, *a certain chief is
dead, his son will 'pay out'
to his (father's) mother's
kin*; see DD.13, 22. (Cp.
ramtɔŋtɔŋ van mɛnɛ mɪs^jUn
/ tub^jUn / wUrUn..).

NA: (same).

tɔɔ (see tɔ^{1,2}), *to wriggle about,
move in curves, e.g. of
worms moving along*; M: tɔɔ.
Redupl: tɔtɔ, (tɔtɔ:), e.g.
mejɔtɔtɔ:ne ŋae, *he wriggles
along*.

tɔr *to peck, bite*; J.13, motɔr
tatate v^johan ŋe bogɔŋ, *he
pecks and cuts through all
those coconuts*; N.12, motɔr
tare libakulan, *he pecks
through that palm-tree*;

NA: tɔr.

tɔrkɔtɛ, *to peck through*;
tɔrku, *to peck through*.

tɔ:sa, tɔ:sane *to 'doubt', waver,
hesitate; to be very uncertain
about...; to question the*

soundness of.; NA: tɔusa;
 e.g. jafu mlca gehan go hu
 mene bülbülan ne, genem slnca
 menmae, memto:sane, *the chief
 tells one job to all the friends,*
*(but) we shall not do (it), we
 are not sure about it;* cp. Acts
 10.20; cp. tuhne, *not to know
 what to do about...*, etc.

toto¹ *to stretch out (v.i.t.);*
 N.34, ofwɛrfwɛr toto nek
 sum^εre, *you lie down (and)
 stretch yourself out for a
 while;* NA: toto.

toto^{1a} *to let down (from above);*
 (perhaps a separate root from
¹); (said not to be of same
 root as to:¹). e.g. ototone
 arobol me fan, *you let the
 basket down;* cp. Acts 10.11.
 cp. llni. NA: toto (ne).

toto, (toto)² *to tighten, to
 tighten one's belt;* cp. D.18,
 ototo bija (? bijah)...,
*tighten-your-belt thus (or:
 strongly)...*;
 totokate tUwom, *tighten your
 belt;* (lit. ? tighten so as
 to hold...); NA: totou;
 totou (kete, gete).

toto³ *for ever, continually;*
very, very much; (all round...
 JTB/Mk 11.11);
 haltoto, (v.i.) *to extend,
 spread (continually);*
 rutoto, *to stay permanently;*
 (as, e.g. a native in his own
 country); vere ne rutotoan,

"a continuing city"; a native
 translation of Heb. 13.14.

NA: toto; and this seems
 also to be used as a comparat-
 ive particle; e.g. melam
 toto, *it is very big.* E.g.
 II(b)6, buI fʷilli gerlam
 toto, *a very big cooking-oven.*

totoro *the breadfruit pudding,
 made by roasting the breadfruit
 in fire, peeling the charred
 skin, and beating the pulp
 for some time with, usually,
 a piece of split bamboo; then
 coconut 'cream' is squeezed
 over it, and it is sliced into
 pieces.* NA: totokma; and
 e.g. emtotokam, *they beat
 (and prepare) the pudding.*
 (Is this word connected with
 to:⁸, *to hit, to beat* ?).
 Cp. wuwu.

tovian, tovjan *wife's brother;*
 hak tovjan, *my brother-in-law,
 my wife's brother;* for which
 an alternative expression is
 the suffix-taking via-, e.g.
 viak, *my wife's-brother;* see
 WW.

NA: tobian, tovjan; via-.
 Also (?) menen majiu, as NA
 equivalent for hak tovjan.

(towe), towe *to make, to do,
 to work, to try, etc.;* also
 tewɛ. DD.2, mejetewe ca bɛmer,
*he is trying to die, i.e. he
 is dying...*; e.g. jetowene
 gehan su, *let us (try to) do
 some work;* towe sise, *to be*

busy (at a) thing;

tōweka, to try to make, to try;

H.4, vanten mean mere ran ver,
barbar matōweka ca bafle.., the
man goes aloft on(to) the rock,
the pig tries to climb up..;

NL.9, memjotēweka, we are trying..;

NL.98, mejotōtōweka... , he keeps
on trying; (redupl.);

NA: tewe, tewekea; (rewe,
rewekea); (tewe, rewe).

(The root may be tō:, tō¹¹, to
do with one's hands).

tōwehene, to fix up, fix, adjust,
correct; e.g. tōwehene bakōnōn,
to make straight, to adjust

correctly; NA: tewesene

(bakōnōn); e.g. M.9, (NA)

(Magam dialect); nam maḡro

r^əwesene hīḡi balan, I remain
making-straight the paraphernalia
of fighting, i.e. preparing it;

tōwekebune, to re-form, remake;

(kebu, again);

tōwetene, to intend so; to do

deliberately.., to do on purpose..;

(?) e.g. okokōgoro bUluor...ehe,

namtōwetene ca Gaom beme bwe,

you shut the gate! No, I am
doing (this), (i.e. keeping it
open)... so that Gaom may come
first. Cp. līḡtene.

NA: tewetene; r^əwetene.

tōwevan, to keep on doing, (lit.

to do..to go..); e.g. L.9,

matōwe van miale ḡōn, he keeps

on doing thus.

tōwejahe, to amuse (v.t.), to

try to lead; e.g. nam

tōwejahe teslmre, I amuse the

child; (cp. "educō, educat-
ion"). NA: twewllmhi.

tōwōh to grow up, to grow big,
to mature;

tōwōh bur, to be quite adult;

matōwōh, he grows up; N.1,

teslmre ma: hu, ma:ru van

tōwōh, one little dove

continues to grow up; NA:

tōwō, rōwō, r^əwō. (tōwō:).

tu¹ to strike, hit, hammer, etc.

NA: tu; (also): to

break by hitting; to fight;

e.g. (seen on village black-

board, 3.2.48): "blackboard

mu tu an mu bulte tehi loli

im", the blackboard is nailed

(hammered) on, it leans on

the inside-of-inside of house,

i.e. the inside wall of the

school; redupl:-

tutu, to knock at, i.e. keep

hitting; e.g. P.8, mēme...

lōḡ tutu man bīliim, he comes...

yes, and knocks-at her house-

door; and, (simple root),

e.g. AA.3, sinca rUntu ol,

they must not hit-and-break

coconut...

tu bu, tutu bu, to 'beat' a

song, i.e. to compose a song,

or, to fit words to a rhythm

or tune, i.e. 'to be a poet';

cp. hUru bu, (hUru²).

Cp. Acts 17.28.

tub^əhe, tubehe, (see behe¹),

(tUb^əhe), to strike (some-

thing) against...; I.37,

mutUbhene jujuan ran bahu

Tesigo, *she strikes her young coconuts on Tesigo's bones*;
 P.17, ..mab^ahe (juju hu) ran veen mato, *he strikes one green-coconut on the old woman*; i.e. against her; (NA: tU^asene).
 tukate, (rukate), *to hit and make fast*; NA: tukete, ...
 tUkte, tUkte; thus, *to ram, to knock in...*; etc.
 "namtukote bate Jon", i.e. I have beheaded John; i.e. knocked off his head;
 tukuku, *to destroy; knock apart*; e.g. used of destroying a house, temple, Jn. 2.19.
 tureŋreŋe, *to hit and capsize, to throw around and capsize*, e.g. 0.14, (also: dialectal, turanraŋe); cp. heranŋe; used in 0. of waves throwing a canoe around and capsizing its contents, tu suggesting the 'fighting' or buffeting of the canoe by the waves. NA: tur^aer^ane.
 tutare, *to pierce, to put a hole through by hitting*; e.g. tutare b^weleol, *to put a hole in a coconut-shell*; I.33, ...tutare baten, ...*knocks through his head*;
 tuvare, *to strike and split*;
 P.17, tuvare (juju) ran baten veen, (he) *strikes and splits (green coconut) on the woman's head*; NA: tuba (?), cuvere (?), cuvere, e.g. P. (alternate text).
 tuwa, *to split open*; e.g. tuwa ol, *to split the coconut open*;
 tu rale, *to split round, (ral²)*;

e.g. turale vjoh, *to hit and cut green-coconut around* (i.e. to cut a round open hole in it for drinking);
 tub^uru, (tub^aru), *to break*;
 NA: tu; tutere, (tutere);
 turrere; tururu; e.g. T.3, terotur^odne, *he was fixing it by hitting, (hitting and gluing it)*.

tu² *to drop, to drip*; NA: tur.
 tu⁻³, tU- *hollow of-; hole of-; (suffix-taking)*;
 tulie, *fork-hollow in tree, (found at union of branch with trunk, etc.)*; e.g. N.4, ..we go mUru lon tUbakul, ..*the water that lies in the palm-tree-hollow*; (and many examples in Tale N); N.7, ram hUŋUn van lon tUte, *they crowd into its hollow*; NA: (same); e.g. 00(c) l, mUru lon tubUl, ablean, ... *it is inside bamboo-hollow, its 'poison'...*

tu:⁴, tu:ne *to make a plan*;
 cp. glsi, (e.g. Hy. 8.3.).

(tu) see tune, *to accuse*; p.
 t^ub^jü- *daughter's husband of-; (suffix-taking)*; see WW; i.e. son-in-law, in the example of WW list, the term is used by mother of the wife of the husband; the old woman could also call the daughter's husband, tutu ('grandfather');
 NA: (same, and) t^uv^jü-.

See tutu. Also (dial. ?).

tib^jü-, e.g. CC.11, (in Marriage ceremonies): jafu go mijofohne netIn bwlca bobal kebu ne bu, netibu go na tlbjun teblur hal ne tUru, *the chief who is selling his daughter will pay back a tusker, the young tusker with which his 'son-in-law' sealed the road*, (i.e. reserved his daughter for marriage). In this case, the bride's father appears to call his daughter's husband tlbjü-n, (though just possibly it could refer to the young man's father, who helped the son blur hal, "seal the road).

tubUᅇbUᅇ sky-blue, blue; e.g. ren mUtubUᅇbUᅇ, *the sky (light, weather) is sky-blue*; or, it is blue-sky weather; used of fruit, overripe: e.g. mafrifri van tubUᅇbUᅇ, *it is red and going blue-black*, ... NA: (same). Used, JTB/Mk 15.17, for "purple"; "ul co tutubugbug", i.e. U1 go tUtubUᅇbUᅇ, *clothes that were dark-coloured, purple*.

tUburbon black, dark, lowering (of sky), *covered with clouds*; e.g. ren matuburbon, *the weather is black all round*; e.g. JTB/Mk 9.7, a siren teme a ren (mirrir) mermer rentuburbon, *and there was a cloud that overshadowed them*. NA: tUburbUᅇ, r^əburbUᅇ.

tUdlahane to steal; RL/Lk 18.20,

"tud-lahani"; (1899); JTB/Mk 7.22, "ramdeme ja rautudlaheme sise co", *they think that they may 'steal' that thing...*

cp. NA: in bata song, see UU.Bu 1, mi la: ne ni, *you rob me*. Cp. roho.

tufeldal(ε) to quarrel, to talk strongly; tufeldalan, *a quarrel, discussion, controversy, difference*; cp. baldal, baldalan, re³. NA: (same). ((tu)¹, *to hit, fight...*).

tuh, tU^h, (tUhu), (rUhu) to draw, write, copy; to trace a conventional design, (see YY); this is probably the root meaning of tU^h, *to draw a design on the sand, or village ground*; tuhan, tUhan, *a drawing*; see YY; (modern use: writing); also: tUhuan; NA: tu:, (tuu). e.g. NL. (passim): 68, namjotuh mene nek, *I am writing to you*; NL.86, ...namtU^h (tuh) mene nek, *I write to you*; NL.97, 'letter' go ortUhu, *the letter that you wrote*; NL.100, otu kebune hak 'letter', *you write back (to answer) my letter*; NL. 76, memlᅇka ham tuhan, *..we see your writing, (i.e. your letter)*; tuhgelagela ne, *to disfigure by drawing or writing, to scribble over*; (gela, *to disfigure*);

tuhkæ, *to write, draw*;
 tuhku, (?) *to copy*; (lit. *to draw-remove*); N: *tuku*.

(tuh)² *to be doubtful about, not to know what to do about...*;
 cp. tɔ:sɑ; e.g. jɛmtuh nɛ
 vantɛn gɔ mamhɛ, beha bɛmɛr,
we don't know (what to do)
about the sick man, perhaps he
will die; jɛm tuh nɛ bũlbũlan
 nɛ gɔ ramdu nɛ ɔr Santo, mibe,
 ca rakebu mɛ bu, *we don't know*
what (to do) about our friends
on Santo, whether they will come
back all right. NA: *tu nɛ*.
 (tu:nɛ).

(tuh)³, *tuhtuh* a superlative
 particle used with at least
 one word, *bre:*, *tall, long*.

tullŋi- *all the branches of-*;
 (suffix-taking); or: the
 leaves and branches of-; NA:
 tUlŋi-; e.g. tullŋi lie
 mɔgɔntɛn, mUru gɔrɔ hal, *the*
branches of the tree are fast,
(struck), it is lying across
the road.

(tUm)¹, tUmu *to cast out, expel*;
 NA: tUr^omu, tUr^omu; cp. hiba(h);
 e.g. (NA): namtUr^omu nɛŋ, *I*
cast you out;
 tUmtUm, tUmtUmu, tUmtUmɛ, *to*
push away, to defy; ɛtUmtUm,
a shield, an instrument for
keeping arrows off; NA: at^UmtUm.
 The original instrument is a
 coconut branch stem; see
 hɔtUmtUm, *resist, oppose*,

struggle against; PV: (Hy.
 106.2) ɛtɔtɔ.

E.g. (heard): tUtUmtUm han
 veɛn, *he pushed away, (or:*
he put away) his wife.

(tUm)², tUmtUm *rough, hoarse,*
gruff, loud, (esp. of the
voice); see rUm¹, rUmrUm.

(tUmɔ-), tUmɔm *your father*;
 tUmɔ- is the form of the
 suffix-taking word for 'father
 of' used for 2nd person; cp.
 tlmⁱa-; see Gram. 28.
 (Perhaps also tUmɔ-). Cp.
 JTB/Mk 7.9, "tumumige", i.e.
 "tumumi nɛ". NA: *tomɔ*;
 Ses: *tumuum, your father*
 (singular).

tUmuh *the leaf-sprout*; tUmu(h)
 te, *its leaf-sprout*; NA:
 tUmu-. I.35, tUmuh gɔ hu gɔ
 mɛ tɛn lo:an, *one leaf-bud*
which is calculated for
vomiting.

tunɛ, (tu⁵) *to accuse; to*
question, discuss; e.g.
 found JTB/Mk 9.14, for "quest-
 ioning with" (them); JTB/Mk
 3.2, "bwija ratunɛ bɛ (n)gæ",
 ...*that they might accuse him*;
 cp. tufɛldal; cp. e.g.
 namtunɛ mɛ nek, (lit.) *I*
accuse it is you; and, namtunɛ
 nek tɛban fanɛ-im-an, *I accuse*
you of the burning of the
house; cp. ratunɛ (?).
 NA: (same).

tUηne *to light, set fire to*; also-
utUηne, and cp. tIη¹, (tIηIne,
tIηne); e.g. P.21, ...Iηη,
tUηne im gə (ηae) mUrū fan,
Iηη faη meen taine..., *yes and
sets fire to the house in which
(he) is, yes and the fire entirely
consumes it*; cp. Jn. 1.9; cp.
hute¹;

Dialects: (IN: tunu, *to burn*);
PV: tUηne (paη); Ses: tUηane,
(tUηane); B: tuηane, (-ε);
NA: tUnu; FB: Untine, IntIne.
Cp. fane. (NA: tUnu faη, *to
light a fire*).

tUηon *enemy*; NA: tɔnɔn.

tUηu- *hollow of-*; *bilge of-*;
(suffix-taking); M: (same);
e.g. J.14, emjoma ha Iηη
tUηu-bUlbU¹? *what are you doing
in the bilge of the canoe?*
NA: (same).

tUnhe *to put down, demote, abase*;
NA: tUnhe, (-ε); (also, ?
dialectal: tUηhe); e.g. mal
mutUnhe mal senan teban mage,
gə sinca negele mage nɔɔɔr, *one
mal puts-down another mal as to
a tabu-image, so that he cannot
(will not) buy a high mage
(image), (i.e. faηkɔn promot-
ion). (Cp. e.g. Acts 8.33,
for "in His humiliation", Iηη
tUnhe-ηae-an).*

tUnu⁻¹, tUnU- *leaf-container of-*
(pudding); *empty container of-*;
empty space of-, (i.e. where a
thing has been); etc; (cp.
IUm¹, *the leaf-covering of a*

pudding); e.g. J.12, ...Iηη
kei Iηη tUnu-Iηk-an, ...*yes
and makes a mess in that
empty-pudding-container, or:
wrapping*; M: tUnu-.

Two compounds are found,
indicating the penis-wrapper;
-tUnu-ba:, (? tUnu-bah), see
ba:³; and tUnu-tah, where
tah, by perhaps vulgar use,
seems to mean 'mess'; NA:
also uses tUnUn sen, *cover
of excreta, a vulgar usage*;
and (also tUnUn behan, of
which phrase this writer is
not sure as to exact analysis;
? han, *unworthy, contemptuous*).

tUnu² *to light, set fire to*;
see tUηne. (tUnu, NA).

tUnjɔ- *bed of-*; (suffix-taking);
cp. hU¹, the independent
form of the noun; NL.92,
namjof⁴er ran tUnjɔk, *I am
going to sleep on my bed*;
(the bed usually being a mat
or mats); BB.2, wUrUn ηerU¹
rUmtia han hobeti me, ca be
tUnjɔn, ...*his mother's kin
bring his mat(s) to be his
bed. (PV: njUη; e.g. mɔk
njUη, my bed)*; NA: tonjɔ-,
tɔnjɔ-.

tur *perhaps*; often: beha...tur,
behatur; Gram. 100. e.g.
nek ome jafu tur? *perhaps you
are the chief?* e.g. mevan
bur tur, *perhaps he has gone
already*; e.g. beha navan tur,
(or) behatur navan, *perhaps I
shall go. NA: (same).*

turɔŋ, tUrɔŋ *to be drunk*; (clearly a possible adaptation of the English word itself).

tUru, (rUru) *to pierce, to prick*;
 NA: rUru, tUru, trUru, drUru;
 (? tUtur);
 tUrukate, *to stitch, to sew*,
 (lit. *to pierce and hold-fast*);
 cp. gɔr, gɔ:r, *a stitch*; cp.
 hare; NA: turkete; tUru,
to pierce, Jn. 19.34.
 tUru now used of 'giving an
 injection', i.e. *to inject*;
to pierce the skin, etc.
 e.g. NL.27, ram remmelole ca
 o ruru ne..., *they want you to
 inject them*, (or, "stick"
 them); also, e.g. jal
 mat(U)ru metak ten, *the sun
 'pierces' my eye very much*;
 cp. (NA) S.2, a wu ɲa ba
 hilva lon tabeln vantɛn, *and
 the point goes, pierces inside
 the man's body*.

tuto, tutɔne, (tuto:) *to shake,
 to be loose; to loosen; to
 move; to bubble up, to boil
 (of water)*; NA: toto(ne);
 luɔk mututo:, *my tooth is
 loose*; used, Acts 17.28,
 jemtuto:, "...we move... (and
 have our being)"; e.g. otuto:
 ne luɔm, *shake, move, your
 tooth*; and so used of shaking
 a sleeper to awaken him; cp.
 nonɔn. Jn. 5.3, tene gɔ ca we
 bututo:, *till the water should
 bubble up, be stirred up*.

tutu *grandfather, grandmother*,
 (both actual and classificat-
 ory); see WW; a native
 definition: "we must call
 tutu always on that person who
 bear our father, or on woman
 who bear our mother"; but
 tutu clearly has wider applicat-
 ion; see WW lists, and e.g.
 CC.2.4, where a man uses tutu
 of the father of his son's
 prospective wife, i.e. a
 man's son's wife's father;
 clearly, because his son's
 wife is his classificatory
 mother, therefore her parents
 are his classificatory grand-
 parents; also a woman calls
 her daughter's husband, tutu;
 etc. Also, probably used in
 a general way, in addressing
 an elderly person, cp. e.g.
 N.32, where the mother-dove
 thus addresses the lihehe.
 NA: tUtU, (tutu); PV: tutu;
 NA also, in suffix-taking
 form: tŭvjŭ-, (tŭbjŭ-).

tUtUr, (tUtur) (v.i.) *to hang*;
 0.3, Raŋraŋ gɔn ɲa tUtUtUr
 ran libebo, *Raŋraŋ only*,
 or: *only a cocoon hung on
 the bamboo clump*; cp. Hy.11.2,
 tetUtur, *He hung...* Cp.
 halhal(du); cp. sal².
 (NA: same).

tuwɔ- *belt of-*; (suffix-taking);
girdle of- (a woman), e.g.
 I.30, meralir...van teh minjɔk

bɔn tuwɔn..., *she walks into the sea finishing about her girdle..;*
 used Jn. 18.11, of a knife's sheath; lɪŋi eji-brebre: van lɔn tuwɔn, *put the sword into its sheath; (belt,...?);* D.16, ..ak meleh ŋa mUru lɔn tuwɔk, (ŋae teholɔ ol tUru lɔn tuwɔn), *my food is there in my belt,* (he had cut out the coconut-flesh, it was inside his bark belt);
 PV: towɔ-; NA: tuwɔ-.

U

u¹ *good; (also see wu¹); -u is used in 3rd singular, -wu in the other persons; e.g. namwu, I am good; mu, he is good, it is good, it's all right; mu ɔn, it's all right; muten, it is very good; and mumarten, it is excellent; (mumarten is fittingly used with Ninmauan, for Holy Spirit: Ninmauan ɔ ɔ moKɔn, or: ..mumarten.*
 tolɔu, *it is not good, it is bad; NA: tolɔuru;*
 tolɔuten, *it is very bad;*
 NA: u, bu, ^mbu; bUten, *very good.*

u:, uu² *to blow, blow on..; e.g. lɛŋ muu fune efaloh, the wind blows the boat over; ou ne taviɔ, you blow (on) the conch-shell (or bubu!); e.g. DD.10, ramjou taviɔ tene ɔ ɔ ca be ɔ r beren, they are blowing the conch-shell till it is daylight, (i.e. in Death ceremon-*

ies). PV:, NA: (same); and PV: wu.

ubwɛr *taro; e.g. ku ubwɛr, to pull out taro; NA: obwɛr, obwɛr; e.g. NL.80, mɛm jɛgɛh ne "opɛr" a maniok a copra..., we are working at taro and maniok and copra....*

uhɛ, u^əhɛ *to seek; see wehɛ, (wehɛ); (cp. NA: wehɛ, to strike; L: tjuɛ); e.g. I.4, mauhɛ han te:, he seeks his arrow.*

U1, *skin; (of trees, of body, etc.); U1 is the independent form of the noun; cp. alu-, alU-, skin of-;*
 li-U1, *the 'skin' tree; a tree, to whose bark the white-man's imported "calico" was in some way similar, so that "calico" is called U1; thus, U1, (skin), clothes, (a modern use); also, U1, the skin, or bag which surrounds an embryo in its mother's womb; e.g. Ulan mUru ɔ ɔ teslmre, its 'skin' covers the baby; or: Ulan mUru ɔ ɔ wean ŋa ru, its skin covers its-water (that stays). (see we).*

U1 also used for "generation", e.g. U1 vantɛn, *a generation (of men); e.g. Isobel me U1-Lilɔnto, Isobel is (of) Lilɔnto's generation, age-group.*

Dialects: (MN: uli; IN: kulit); PV: uluk, wəɫɔm, wəɫɔn...; Ses: Ul, etc.
 B: uluk, (Uluk), 2. om menek, 3. on menek (?); CC: hUl; haluk, etc; NA: Ul; lU-; FB: (see leŋe-, scales) leŋeri no. (?).
 Ulhaŋa, Ulhaŋaan, Ulhaŋhaŋa, *shame, ashamedness*; cp. alU-k məhaŋa, *I am ashamed*; (my skin is...). NA: Ulk^arir^(ə); and, e.g. lUŋ dokrir, (my skin is..), i.e. I am ashamed. (The skin is clearly thought of as the seat of some emotions, including the rather negative ones like shame, fear; but also of better ones): e.g. UlmalUmlUm, *peace*; e.g. name UlmalUmlUm, *I am at peace, quiet*;
 Ulneknek, *fear; afraid*;
 alUk mənek, *I am afraid*;
 Ses: Ulneknek; NA: Ulm^jɔrm^jɔr.
 Ulte, (Ulte) see lts, (^alts), *to count*; (this form is noted in margin of text of Tale A.17, where -lts is used in the text.
 ulu, ululu *black palm*; e.g. BB.19, ba-ulu, *pricks of blackpalm*; see RL/S&S, photo of black-palm images (b^wəraŋ ne), with note that I found them to be called: li-wəluəlu, *blackpalm tree(s)*.
 Um *a big black bird, (? Pacific Pigeon)*; see Tales L, M.

umarne (v.i.t.) *to spy, watch stealthily, come quietly, to stalk*; cp. tnjam; (mar, eye); cp. marmar(ne); e.g. F.1, ...a vanten hu tejourmarne..., *and one man was watching stealthily*;
 NA: (same): e.g. G.1, a vanten hu teroumarne..., (same meaning); e.g. namumarne bahel ca narbo ne te:, *I stalk the bird so as to shoot it with an arrow*. E.g. (in witchcraft, able): rarumarne Lui ca bemae faŋ bafirfri., *they watched Lui (Louis) (to see) if he should make the fire blaze up.....*

umu *teak*; li-umu, *the teak-tree*; CC: li-humo; li-homo; NA: (?) li-tɔr.

(Un), Unka *to try to clear* (land, cp. buka, which is prob. NA for Lɔn: Unka; e.g. A.1, 3, ...mUsuvan buka ɔ:r, ...mUsu van Unka tel, ...you (few) go and clear a site, ...you go and clear a garden...;
 Unte, *to clear*; (e.g. Unte ɔ:r, *to clear a place*); and to stir up, mix up; as, e.g. a pudding, bread, etc. e.g. namUnte lɔk, *I mix up the pudding*, (cp. tɔ:^a, tɔ:rahe, rehe. NA: Unti, (Unte ?).

ur¹ (v.t.) *to fill* (water, into a vessel); cp. ute.
 ur we van lɔn..., *to fill*

water into... N: (same).

ur² louse; ur an vju, bug, (lit. louse of white-man).
Dialects: (MN, IN: kutu);
all dialects ur, except CC:
hur.

ur³ (NA), see wuhu-³, a piece of (food).
urute, (vurute), to gnash, scrape; etc. e.g. Acts 7.54, rarvurute luo: mene gae, they gnashed their teeth at him; cp. rehe; hi:.

ususa ne to lean on; cp. bülte.

ute¹ to pour, to fill up (liquid..) etc.; e.g. bwlca baute we lon bwele..., he will fill the water into the vessel, i.e. he will fill the vessel with water; Jn. 2.7, miute bwelewe ne rafwe ne we, fill up the water-vessels to be full of water; cp. ur¹, apparently a shorter form. Cp. ho:ne, (ho:⁵). NA: uti.

ute², (ute meta-) to open wide (the eyes); to stare or glare (perhaps angrily); e.g. muute metan, he opens his eyes wide, or: he protudes his eyes; he glares (with) his eyes; i.e. (colloquially) he is, (or: looks), cross; NA: biti (meta-); uti.

utUgne to light, set fire to; cp. tUgne, tUnu², tIq¹; e.g. utUgne reol, light the coconut-leaf; (also: wutUgne).

NA: tUnu, (tUgne), fane, (? fane), tIq.

utur to bear a child; NA: gur. (Utur); (utUr, UtUr);
uturku, to remove, take out, take away; see auturku, guku, vaturku; (prob. dialectal). (JTB/Mk 2.4 shows both auturku and eaturku). (NA; gurku).
utUr taveh ne, to miscarry (of a woman); cp. lIqtaveh ne; M: gur teve ne.

ujol see vujol; to be on top of, etc.

ujUq umbrella-tree; see reujUq.

ujüja, ujüja: to shine; see vijavijau, vijüja: Jn. 1.5, a orrenren maujüja lon buqfifi, and the light shines in the darkness.

V

va¹ to go; (short form of van, q.v.); D.5, ovan va fir, you go, go (and) dig out...; and often in the multiplicative formula, e.g. (see Gram. 47..).
..beva ho: gon, once only, (lit. let it go once only); NL.37, rarhalen meva vir, they dragged (him) four times, (lit. it goes four);
beva ho: gon, often means "once and for all", at one stroke, in one "go";
M: ba, a, ^va, ^ba.

va:² *the hand, the arm*; NA: var.
 (va: is the independent form of
 the noun); cp. vera-, vera-,
hand of-; (suffix-taking form).
 du-va:, *part of hand, or, part
 of arm*; i.e. *an arm*;
 du-va: go ten aru-sise-an, *arm-
 part that (is) for taking a
 thing, i.e. the hand itself*;
 li-va:, ("inside of hand" ?),
 modern: for "glove", (Inveran
 America, *an American glove*);
 va: go mUUnuan (bur), *a clenched
 fist, (lit. a hand that is
 (quite) clenched)*;
 va:ken, *a lazy good-for-nothing*;
 (lit. sore hand); i.e. a non-
 worker;
 ta va:, *to lift, or stretch, the
 hand (over someone, in exorcism
 of illness etc.)*; see EE, 1-3;
 the exorcist takes wild-kava
 leaf, and waves it round above
 the sick one, and calls: temar
 ne, mUusu jEl metenen terere gea,
 (NA), spirits, go away from that
 child! NA: (for ta va:), tar
 var.
 Cp. Acts 19.13, vanten ne ne ta-
 va:-an, *exorcists, (lit. men
 for lifting up the hand)*.
 NA: var; also (?) (pa), ba;
 e.g. bamto ne veraŋ, *my right
 hand*; (pa), ba mWir ne veraŋ,
my left hand.
 va:³, (v^εa) *the spongy kernel of
 a mature coconut, (which is rich
 in oil, and nourishing)*; NA:
 var; si-va:, *the oily juice
 that surrounds the va:, at its*

top; (si-⁶, top of-).

vahera, (vahəra) *to teach,
 explain, make plain*;
 vahara, (cp. hahera); NL.
 106, tolo kelbere read-an ca
 boŋor, a su vahara ral(l)an
 lon bible, *he does not know
 how to read much, and let us
 explain those words in the
 Bible*. CC: vasera;
 NA: vahara, va-ra.
 kel vahera, *to explain clearly*.
 vahe *to tread on*; e.g. BB.19,
 (in Circumcision rites):
 a bal bwica bevahe ne, ...and
 the hawk(-man) will tread on
 them...; NA: barhe.
 val *the overhanging eaves of
 thatch, the porch (of a house),
 the porch-roof, the eaved
 space*; NA: val.
 val ne im, *the porch of a
 house*; used Jn. 5.2, "v'al",
 i.e. (?) v^εal.
 vale *people, nation*; used Jn.
 18.35, Ham vale ne, *thine own
 nation*; (no other examples
 gathered).
 van *to go, to pass, (and so
 also of time)*; also as:
 va, an, q.v. (NA: ba, va, a;
 K: va; PV: van; FB: van);
to continue (to do...); e.g.
 1.9, van bur, *to go right
 away, to be gone*;
 wobUŋ ŋalim bevan b^wε, ...5
 days yet..., (lit. 5 days
 let it go yet...); e.g. N.1,

teslmre maa hu ma·ru van
 towch, *one little dove continues
 to grow up*, (lit. ...continues
 to go to grow...); often:
 mean, tean, bean, *he goes, he
 went, he will go*; va, *to go*,
 usually is the form used in the
 multiplicative formula, e.g.
 ..veva vir, ...*let it go 4*,
 i.e. 4 times...; see Gram. 47.
 Common NA example: fo a be?
where (will) you go? i.e.
 where are you going?
 vane, *to go to, to*; this is
 used commonly as a prepositional
 word, and is listed separately,
 as the next word. See also
 vanha;; vener; me.
 van, adverbially, *away*, e.g.
 L.15, ...faloh van, ...*sailed
 away*.

vane¹ *to*; (prepositional phrase,
 van (n)ε, *to go to*); e.g.
 navan vane ηae, *I shall go to
 him*. PV: vane. NA: bane.
 Cp. mene. NL.76, mesUraru
 vane or Tisman, *we took (him)
 to Tisman*.
 (The NA form, bane, is also
 suffix-taking for 3rd sing.,
 e.g. toluru fasi banen, *he is
 not close to him*; and, M.9,
 fe banen, ...*said to him*).

va·ne *to feed, nourish*; cp.
 baro:ne, *to bring up*; PV:
 tella; lowe; (tela); NA:
 bane.

vanha: *to pass beyond, to go all
 the way, to pass on*; see ha:³;

NA: ho:tam (va).

vanten *man, human being, mankind;
 a man* (as distinct from a
 woman, cp. veen, *woman*);
*adult youth who has reached
 manhood; a husband* (e.g.
 P.9). cp. man¹, malgeI, veen.
 Dialects: (MN: ta; IN: tau);
 (Paama: meatIn); PV: vanten;
 other dialects, vanten; except
 FB: enten.

vare *to pluck*; (of corn, fruit,
 etc.); JTB/Mk 2.23,
 rarjevare feh, *they were pluck-
 ing feh*, (a kind of vegetable,
 q.v.).

varvar *the canoe-deck*. N: (same).

vate *to weave, to plait*; (cp.
 fe, héra¹); *to sew*; N.28,
 mikebu van du gorobUlan, tia
 han wae, lon jovate, *he returns
 and remains in his village,
 brings his pandanus-leaves,
 yes and is plaiting (them)*;
 used Jn.19.23. Dialects:
 PV: veve, vove; Ses: veate;
 B: vateh; CC: Lon: vate;
 M: bwete, -bte, (e.g. II(b)
 23, emabte arobol, *they plait
 a basket*); FB: fare, (fare);
 FW:, K: bote.

vaulol *to cry out*; thus, JG's
 MS of JN 1.15, "tevaulol",
he cried out..; but also in
 same MS, Jn 1.23, "maulol";
 see aulol, olol, etc.

vaturku *to remove*; see auturku,
 uturku, etc. (Dialectal).

veen a female, woman, wife; (JTB/Mk shows: "vein" passim; also vein in D's MS of Tale N; NL.8, shows ven; hak ven..., my wife); prob. veen is right for Lon; though RL/Lk (1899) shows vein, e.g. Lk7.39.. all these forms are thus noted: ven, ve:n, vein, veen.

veen baŋbaŋ, an unmarried woman, a free woman;

veen delar, (delat), a young woman of marriageable age;

e.g. I.1, Tesivelivelo mälene veen delar go hu..., T. marries a certain young woman...;

veen-ru, a Woman fairy, spirit, or 'devil'; see EE; NA: vehen-ru. Said to be come across when by oneself, in a creek, or a house, etc. the veen-ru can help to return lost things, etc.

See EE. Dialects: (MN: vine; IN: bini); (Paama: atoule); PV: B: vaven; Sēs: veaven; CC:, Lon: veen; NA: vehen; FB: ven, (ve:n). veen mato, old, or married, woman.

vele- inside part of- (breadfruit); (? NA): e.g. YY, l, velete, its inside, (tu: ne beta), (the drawing of the breadfruit).

vener to go, to come; (much the same as van, but it rather means "to go", when, for the person addressed, the movement covered by the verb would be a "coming"); e.g. in a native letter to me: mibe ŋa omca go ca navener

bamgaten? ...why then do you say that I should come very quickly? NL.28, nam heŋene venger, I send them to (go)..., i.e. ..to you (who read this letter); NL.104, (of a sick missionary returned to Australia, to which country the letter was being sent, to me): mibebu venger teban ko:nean, he has returned (to your land) for healing; same as auner, (dialectal). NA: va, ba.

ver stone, rock; I.32, veen teron lon jln van bülte ver hu toŋor ru..., the woman went- under, yes and dived (and) went against a great rock...; ver haŋla, a tabu stone; see haŋla; see RL/S&S,

photo of a "spirit stone", ver haŋla;

Ver sal, the name of the Rock off Metanwor Point, North Ambrym, visible at low water; also a local temar (spirit) of the LonlilibUlva:/WIlir areas, in the hinterland of that area. Dialects: (MN: vatu; IN: batu); PV: vør, vⁱør; Sēs: vør, üør; B: vør; CC:, Lon: ver; NA: ver; FB: vⁱør.

vera-, vera- hand of-, arm of-; (suffix-taking); cp. va:, a hand (independent form); du-verak go te mato, my right arm, or, my right hand; see

also: bagahU-n vera-, *finger*
 (of hand) *of-*;
 bU-n vera-, *elbow of-*; (lit.
 knot of arm *of-*); Dialects:
 PV: vələk, vələm, vələn...;
 or: vølək, vøləm, vølən...;
 etc. (? vələ-); Ses:, B:
 veək, veam, vean...; CC:,
 Løn:, NA: vera-, vera-;
 FW:, K: verəŋ, veram, veran...;
 FB: vølək, vələm, vələn;
 Also see rəm; veran rəm,
 gauntlet of rəm; see KK; YY,10,
 13.

verə¹, verə- *handle of-*; NA:
 vera-, vera-;
 verə-eji, *knife-handle*;
 verə-wəh, *paddle-handle*;
 verə-tele, *axe-handle*; cp. tali-,
rope-handle of;
 verete, (verete), *its handle*;
 and this phrase is used in
 special sense in describing
 family relationships, see WW;
 where wə:, *group, set*; tehi-
 vjUŋ, *side of 'bunch of coconuts'*,
 i.e. side of family; and
 verete, (NA: verat^je), *its*
'handle'; all seem to be about
 the same in meaning; each
 billim, *family*, (lit. door of
 house), has 2 tehi-vjUŋ, or 2
 verete, *'handles'*; (prob. the
 male and female lines), i.e.
 moiety, moieties.

verə² *place, country, island,*
district, native land; dwelling
place; NA: vere; PV: vələ,
 velle; e.g. D.23, (of the spirits'

abode in the volcano):
 ...namhə:kline hami vere bur,
 toləu, *I have found your*
'country' now, it is bad;
 NL.33, ...ran har vere, *in our*
country...;
 bubure, (bubu^{və}re), *small*
island, (lit. knot knot of
 land, lump lump of country);
 C.9, (in Captain Cook tradition):
 rarcə əfaloh te vere halhal,
they said that the ship was a
floating land; hak vere, *my*
country, native land, etc.
 vere-ha, *north Ambrym district*,
 (see ha⁴); Note: vere in
 adverbial sense of "outside"
 is perhaps the same root, but
 is listed separately: see
 vere³.

Note example in 0.2, bənegə
 rərjeme lən tobələ vere ŋe,
 ləŋ, rərjəwUhtə vanten ŋe...,
when they-2 came into the
middle of the villages, (or,
 inhabited districts).

verə³ *outside* (adverbial use);
 (cp. verə²); e.g. N.14,
 maa matəweka ca bohə: vere
 lən buibulan, ləŋ, meerer,
 toləkelbəre ca beme vere,
the dove tries to come outside
(from) inside that hole, yes
but it is stuck tight, and
cannot come outside. P.20,
 ..toləkəlbəre ca nəhə:were
 (vere) ŋe gə teban mənqorten,
he cannot get outside because
his belly is huge. NL.74,
 ..bənegə metamtam(m)a mUnio k a

houre me vere..., *when we finished praying and came outside...*

(houre is almost surely: ho: vere, *to arrive outside*; often found JTB/Mk, e.g. Mk. 1.35, "tetaura a houre lon bubuor", *he got up and went out into the bush...*, i.e. "into a solitary place" (AV).

vereh, (vəreh, -eh), vere^h *to put foot on, tread on*; also: NA: far; vere(h)bibi, *to stamp on with foot, tread on*; (bibi, *to win, be on top...*); NA: farbibi. overebibi, *cockroach*; cp. bebi; vereh kate, *to put the foot securely on*; e.g. vereh-kate lie, *to put the foot securely on a tree, or stick*; NA: far kete; verehtlrlrih, *to slip, to stumble*.

verver a superlative, used with faŋ, *hot*; i.e. faŋ verver, *very hot*; NA: faŋten. See Gram. 96(c).

vetu *pity; piteous, pitiable; poor, needy; miserable*; vetune! *alas! me vetuten, it is a great pity*; lolvetu, *pitiable*; lolhaŋlavetu, *poor and needy and pitiable*; name vetu, *I am very poor*; PV: (e.g. Hy. 100, 5: lese sat jəvøtuen, ...*looks upon our misery*, i.e. jəvøtu-en, *misery*). Probably PV: (vetu, vetu); NA: vetu.

via-, (vja-) *wife's brother of-*; (suffix-taking; and cp. tɔvjan, *wife's-brother*, the independent form of the word). NA: (same).

vi, vivi (to be) *young, new*; (usually in redup. form), e.g. abate vi, *new moon*; rem vi, *new yam*, (i.e. "new year" in native sense); namvivi, *I am young*; vanten vivi, *a young man*; teslmre vivi, *a baby*, (lit. a new child); NL.73, 95, hanem 'missionary' vivi..., *our new missionary*; NL.76, mem lŋka k^llino jafu mivivi, *we see* (i.e. we have seen) *the likeness* (photograph) *of our new chief* (i.e. missionary); PV: vivle, (-ε); vieh; e.g. Hymn 100.2, duan vivie; NA: vi, vivi.

vih¹ *banana*; vih men, *ripe banana(s)*; so e.g. I.17; vih 'sene', *"Sydney banana(s)"* (a clear adaptation); lili-vih, *a banana plantation*, (lit. tree-tree-banana); Dialects: (MN: vudi; IN: punti); PV: vih; Ses., B: vis; CC: vi::; Lon: vih; NA: generally, incl. FW., K., FB: vi::.

vih² *how many?* e.g. teva vih? (lit. it went how many?), i.e. how many times did it..?, or how many (was it)? vanten

mevih? *how many men?* ḡavih?
how many? Dialects: (MN:
 visa; IN: pira); PV: veh?
 (veh); Ses:, B: ves? NA: vi:?
 FB: me ve?

vige-, viḡe- (?) *bosom of-*; found
 in JG's MS, Jn. 1.18, ...'go ga
 turu fan vige timan...', *Who*
abode 'in the bosom of the
Father'; ga is clearly for ḡa;
 though elsewhere in the MS
 ḡgae is written for ḡae; this
 writer thinks viḡe- is prob. the
 correct form; (cp. (?) next
 word: vlnj -, possibly only a
 dialectal variation).

vlnje- *armpit of-*; (suffix-taking);
 usu. in phrase fan vlnje-, *arm-*
pit of-; (cp. last word).

vio:, vijo: *people, the people, a*
crowd of people; a people, tribe,
country; "everyone"; e.g.
 0.9, ḡae teke vio: ḡe me fesi,
he called all the people to come
close...; NL.72, ...a vio rar
ḡo:rtēn bōḡegole..., ...and there
were many people on that occasion..;
 vio: ta Malekula ḡe, *the Malekula*
people; so Hy. 1.1; vijo tavi
 ran tan ḡo fan, *all people that on*
earth (do dwell); thus originally
 in Dr Lamb's editions of Hymnaries
 1898: "viyo tave ran tan co fan".
 NA: vjo; (and: wōr vanten, cp.
 wō:, wōr).

(vioh), vjoh, voh *a drinking coco-*
nut, (i.e. a coconut in the
 various stages before the white

flesh is too strong); e.g.
 J.8, rom va ria v^joh me,
they-2 go and bring drinking-
coconuts; AA.9, 10, ... (in
 Birth ceremonies): wobUḡ
 ḡavir mUnjōk, lōḡ, rahen a
 teslmre bwlca rolōhloh ḡe
 vioh ..a ramae enan, *after*
four days, well, his mother
and the baby will bathe with
green-coconut (water);
 b^wele-vjoh-an ḡe, *those*
empty green-coconut shells;
 M: vjo:; Olal: üḡo.

Stages of growth of young
 coconuts include these:

1. vjoh juju, (N: ol jUmjUm),
young and green, with no flesh
yet;
2. vjoh blnsiklo (N: ol
 blnsiklo), *when the flesh is*
still soft;
3. vjoh ten, (N: ten), *s*
stage further;
4. vjoh killi-ol ja(h) ja(h),
 (N: ol killi-ol helhel), *when*
the flesh is becoming fairly
strong;
5. ol garo, (N: ol ḡoro),
a dry coconut;
6. va:, (N: var), *the sprout-*
ing stage. Cp. juju.

vir 4, *four;* (numeral), see
 Gram. 43-50, etc. PV:
 vier, (vier); CC: vir;
 NA: vir, vit.

vlri *to plait (rope, etc.);*
 0.6, marovlri tel si, *be talen*
barbar ḡe, you-two plait some

rope, to be pigs' rope. NA:
bʷlri, bri.

virim, (vlrim) a bird, (?) the
Midget.

vlsi¹ to dig up, to dig out; e.g.
as, a hole for cooking - vlsi
bulbul; and of digging out
food stored in the ground, or
ready cooked in a ground oven;
e.g. J.8, ...mevan vlsi wih men
me, he goes, digs up the ripe
bananas and brings them, (lit.
he goes digs up ripe-bananas
to come); (i.e. they had
been buried for ripening).
NA: rate, (rate).
Cp. ali, klli, fir.

vlsi² flesh; D.21, ...vlsi miana
ne genem. there is no flesh on
us, (of the departed spirits,
now in the maro:, volcano region).

vite, vite many, numerous; many
times; 0.10, rar-lŋka barbar
teviteten, they saw very many
sows; (lit. they saw sows,
it was very many); H.2,
nelibUŋ mevite, ...for many nights,
(lit. nights, it is many);
rame vitemarten, they are exceed-
ingly numerous;
beva vite, many times..., (thus,
in the formula for arithmetical
multiplication, see Gram. 47.,
and to express frequency of any
action). Cp. -mri:: ŋor;
PV: bih, pih; ^mbo; e.g.
tøtø məbihten, there are many
kinds, (Lŋn: wə: meviteten).
NA: jəl, (be jəl, beba jəl);

and mrim; e.g. Q.2, maalo
be^ljəl ten, (məlamten), there
are very many fishes.

vⁱu, vu¹, (vjü), vju) turtle;
e.g. J.22; and: vⁱuvⁱø,
turtle, (this said to be a
truer original Lŋnwŋwŋl form);
NA: vⁱu, vju, vjü.

vⁱu vu², (vju...) white man;
(one reason given for this
word's use being that a turtle
has a white neck); NA: vⁱu,
vju, vjü. E.g. VV.9, (in
JŋnfrUm story): ...ver mlca
mene ŋae, ca vanten gə hu
tekəlwo ni mene vu su o: vanten
su gə rarlŋ-krine gami, blca
na takote baten gŋn, the stone
says to him, if one man should
tell-about me to any white-man,
or to any men who were not with
you, I shall cut through his
head.

Note: Tale Q, ran ljen vju,
is possibly "on the foot(steps)
of the white man", or perhaps:
"minor spirit", see RL/S&S,
"vyu".

vju³, vjuh, (vjUh), (viUh) a bow;
(modern use: a gun); NL.91,
"treka ne vhu", i.e. 'trigger'
ne vjuh, the trigger of the
gun; NA: vju; e.g. T.1,
vju li-tŋ wuten te mato ten,
bow tree-mango a real-sharpened-
human-bone-point it was very
old. See vⁱUso-; vⁱUh tŋtŋ.
vⁱUso- bow of-; (suffix-taking);
cp. vⁱUh, vⁱUhtŋtŋ. cp.

raṅan, *an arrow*.

v^jUṣon vju, (vjü), *a gun*, (lit. bow of white-man); (perhaps this word may be vjUhsɔ-).

PV: vih; NA: vjusɔ-, vjUṣɔ-.

vⁱUh tɔ:tɔ *the small musical bow instrument, 'gun'*; (cp. tɔ:ʰ); (sɪŋsɪŋjal, perhaps the tune played); PV: vih; NA: v^jUtɔtɔ. See sesuso. See YY.15.

vⁱulu-, vⁱUlu, (vulu, vulu-..)
(vⁱülu-, e.g. Acts 18.18);
hair of-; feathers of-;
(suffix-taking); (cp. wovⁱul, wɔv^jUl, the independent form of the word); found e.g. JTB/Mk 1.6, "Jon tekoro viulun kamel..", *John was clothed with camel's hair*;
vⁱUlu-tɔ, *a fowl's feathers*;
vⁱulute, *its hair*, (or) *its feathers*; e.g. vⁱUluK miana, *I have no hair*, (i.e. I am bald); for which PV: name bɔt^mbe.

Dialects: (MN: ulu; IN: bulu); PV: vⁱUluK, vɛlɔm, vɛlɔn; Ses: vɔuk (? -ɔk); (v)ɔɔm, (-om); (v)ɔɔn.

Balap: vⁱɔɔk, vⁱɔɔm, (-om);

CC: vulUk, ... etc.; Ranon, Magam, etc.; wɔulu-;

FW:, K: wɔlu-; FB: viulu-; (Independent form, NA: wovⁱul).

(vⁱUŋ), vjUŋ *bunch of coconuts; side of family*;
vjUŋ ne ol, *a bunch of coconuts*;
tehi-vjUŋ, *a side of the family line; moiety*; See WW.

vⁱuro:, vjuor: *the termite, the white-ant*;

(ro:, prob. ro:, *to run*);

(vju, *white...?*).

NA: vⁱuhur), (i.e. vju, *white(man)? hur, louse*).

vijavijau *to shine, to be shining*;
thus, JG's MS, Jn. 1.5, "a fag go maviyaviyau lon bugvivi", i.e. light (that light) shines in the darkness...;

dialectal forms include also:

(vi)jⁱüja, aujüja, ujuja,

vjüjüja, etc. e.g. jal

mibehe majⁱüja, *the sun dazzles-shines*, i.e. the sun shines

and dazzles. (The final a may

often be lengthened, e.g.

aujuja:). PV: tɔŋ, (tUŋ).

Cp. nɪnɪn.

(vUŋ), vUŋu-, vUŋU- *point of-*;

(suffix-taking); also back

part of (?); e.g. mɛtɛ-vUŋ

nɛ Ul, *the edge, or hem, of*

cloth;

mɛtɛ-vUŋu-lie mohɔ:te ni, *the*

point of a stick catches me,

(i.e. hits me); (vUŋ seems

usually, or even always, to be

used after mɛtɛ-); cp. glri-³,

tail of-; NA: meta-, (glri-).

W

wa¹ *to bear fruit*; found, e.g.

RL/Lk 8.8; JTB/Mk, e.g. Mk.

4.7, tolɔhɔn wa, *it did not*

bear fruit;

wae, *fruit*; cp. wɔ² (but cp.

wae, *pandanus*);

- wa-e, (modern) *beads*, (lit. ? fruitage); NA: waje. For wa NA: ba. (Cp. ? ben...).
- wa² *out-of-tune singer; out of tune*; e.g. ni name wa, *I am out-of-tune in singing*; NA: wao.
- wa-³ *penis of-*; (usually of animals; to use it of a man would be a kind of swear word, or insult); it is tabu, therefore, to say: wam, *your penis*; but, e.g. wan toman, *a rooster's organ*; wan 'bull', *a bull's penis*; cp. bahel, sise... bUUn wa-, *hole of penis of-*; cp. bUlu-m hⁱuan; bUn wa-, *ring of penis of-*.
- wa⁴ *to split*; often in compounds, e.g. (hɔ:wa ɔr, (q.v.) may be from another root, but possibly: hɔ:³, *to arrive*; wa, *to split*; ɔ:r, *place*); kinwa, *to nip in two*, (lit. to nip - split); NA: kinba. tuwa ol, *to hit (and) split a coconut*. NA: ba.
- wae, (wæ) *pandanus*, (also, probably, of pandanus-like shrub); the broad leaves are used on Ambrym by the women to make their grass-skirts; it is said that the leaf is used on Malekula for making the men's nambas, (penis-wrapper); NA: wou, wɔu. re-wae, rɛ-wae, *pandanus leaf*; N.28, lihehe mikebu van du gorɔ-bulan, tia han wae, lɔŋ, jovate., *the lihehe returns to his village, takes his (mat-) leaves, yes and goes on plaiting...*
- wah (to be) *thin*, (used of persons or animals); to be in poor condition, thin and weak, etc. JTB/Mk 9.18, ...mowah, ...he 'pineth away' (AV); NA: wa, wa:. Cp. manini.
- wahai *please!* (to) *say please..*; e.g. namwahai mene nek, *I say please to you, i.e. please..* NA: kabri, kabria; (q.v.).
- wahi-, wahl- *branch(es) of-*; (suffix-taking); 0.10, wahi-limael, (limel), *branches of the mel tree*; EE.2, ŋae maklbite wahi-li-bəralmen, *he breaks off a branch of wild kava tree*. Cp. garo². NA: goro, gɔro. PV: bwesani (lie).
- waiji *smoke*; (prob. a NA word, cp. ihkɔn); waiji ne faŋ, *fire smoke*.
- wal^{1,2} l, (to be) *fruitless, childless, sterile*; (cp. buwal); e.g. lie wal, *a tree without fruit*; libta an vju wal, *the pawpaw tree that has flowers but no fruit*, (see beta; beta an vju, pawpaw, lit. breadfruit of white-man); (sometimes the idea of fatness is added, so): 2. (to be) *fat, gross*, (coarse); e.g. as applied to

- a big steamer: *efaloh gole mewaldu, the ship is very big, (bulging...);*
 NA: (same); cp. also: *rəmɾəm, (rəm³).*
- wali-, wall- *the one (or other) of (a pair); the mate of-; the pair of-; cp. tehi-;*
walite, the next (one), its mate, its pair; e.g. nato:ne lie-an go bUru teban wali-lie-an ŋa, I shall throw this post, it will stay beside its mate-post; e.g. Da tehoro bur a Ouan teme tekewo wali-ralan, tiwene gon, Da spoke already, and Ouan came and told just the same word.
 NA: use: *son, ge son; (cp. Lon: senan).*
- walik (ne ham ne buIbUI) *the crossed stakes (of the outrigger of a canoe); (ham², outrigger); NA: waliŋ;*
 PV: *ewewa. (Cp. wate, the spar to the outrigger).*
- walwal, walwale jen... *the ankle(s), or the part of leg just above ankle; e.g. I.24, miblidu lon teh minjok bon walwale jen..., she stands in the sea right up to around her ankles; also: walwale va:, the wrist, the part of arm above wrist knuckle bone; (of animals), the paw. Cp. dandan², wob^o, b^wele-ol ne... (je-), etc. NA: (same).*
- wano¹, (wano) *to make a noise, disturbance, ado, etc.*
 Magam: *geta (ne); JTB/Mk 15.11,*
- "*rarwano ne vioge co ja gae beligkabrine Barabas...*",
 i.e. *rarwanone vio ne go ca ŋae bellŋkabrine Barabbas, ...they moved, stirred up, the multitude, people, that he should release Barabbas.*
 ? (M: *ketakta-an, disturbance).*
- wano² *wild, self-grown food; (prob. a NA word); Ver ne Wano, Wild-food Rock, a rock on the coast.*
- wate, wate *the spar from canoe to outrigger; NA: ote.*
 J.18, *heborɔ: tehe van takote wate ne buIbUI, loŋ loŋ, heman buIbUI tehal hubon metene wu-buIbUIan, the kingfisher rushed and went and cut through the spars of the canoe, yes and the outrigger of the canoe floated off by itself away from the real-part of its canoe.*
- we, we:, (weh) *water; (MN: vai; IN: wai); Dialects: (Paama: oai); PV: we, we; and so, other dialects, except, Baiap: wie, (wie); CC: wo.*
we go mefwe monɔr, (lit.) water that is full (and) big, i.e. a lake; we go me hal, (JTB/Mk 1.9, etc.); a river, lit. water that flows; or: water that is a road); I.39, we haŋla, we ne lo-ren, tabu water, water of clear-consciousness;
we-loh, a flood; (loh, to swim);

e.g. weloh mUru gorobUle er,
there is a flood at our village.

PV: welo:.

we is also used for: *embryo in womb, unborn foetus*; e.g.

wean na ru, *its water remaining there (?)*; a French plantation employer was said to have said that Ambrym men could not work as well as an unborn embryo:

teslmre go me we na ru, *a child that is still only water.*

weh^c we, *to be thirsty*, (lit.

to seek water); NA: ter we.

(Cp. felak we). weh^awean,
thirst.

weh, wehe, (u^ahe) *to seek*; e.g.

I.2, navan lon or va weh antaro,
I shall go into the garden to go and look for our-two (food);

D.11, namjowehe Tata a hak veen,
I am seeking my father and my wife; An old (?) form: auhe;

e.g. JTB/Mk 3.32, "ramyo-auhe nek", *they are seeking you*;
but JTB/Mk 1.37 reads: "vanten tavi remauhe nek", *a probable misprint for ramauhe*); in I.4,

...ma uhe han te:, *he seeks his arrow*; the verb could be ma-u^ahe, or m-auhe; one example noted seems to show an intransitive use: rar wehe teban enan gon, *they looked for food only*. Cp. te:⁵.

NA: ter (ne); In (ne); e.g. oter womUl me, and: oIn womUl me, *you seek and bring oranges*. wehwehka, *to keep on trying to find, to keep on seeking*;

e.g. I.5, mewehwehka han te:, *he goes on looking for his arrow*.

wehwe, *to be thirsty*, (lit. to look for water).

weha¹, (weha) *big stones of coral*, (though young); (good for burning for lime and white-wash); used Acts 23.3. Cp. worli. NA: woha.

weha, weha² *to stab*; NA: b^weha.

wehave (to be) *enough (for), to be adequate (for); to be sufficient*; (cp. nanare, (ije ne), ije ne, iwene). N.13, bulbulan mikike: gon, me wehave netilela ne gon, *the hole (it made) is only small, it is only (large) enough for little white-eyes*.

NA: nrengre; mimi; jiji ne.

wel¹ *creek, ravine, water-hole*; hele-we, *a creek with water*; hele-wel(wel), *a water-hole, a stony creek with water*; hele-bulbul, *a hole, creek*, (usually without water); towel, *in the creek, in the hollow, in the low part of the village, etc.*; (Paama: for wel, boal). NA: wel; helawe; helawel, helabulbul, etc.

wel² *to fall all about*; D.19, ...bahu: tewelho:ho: ru..., *their bones fell apart (and) remained (so)*; wo-ol garo mewel or bogon, *the nuts of dry coconut are fallen all about*. NA: go:.

(wɛl)³ *to steer*; found as:
 wɛlɛ, (nɛ), *to steer* (with
 large steering paddle);
 wɔh-wɛlɛ, *a steering-paddle*;
 see UU, Bu³; NA: weje (nɛ).
 wɛlɛ nɛ 'church', wɛlɛn nɛ
 'church', (modern), *to govern
 the church, the government of
 the church; or: guide,
 guidance.*

(wɛl)⁴, wɛlwɛl, wɛlwɛlɛ, (wɛlwɛl
 nɛ) *to choose; appoint*;
 wɛlwɛlan, *choice*. NA: (same);
 (IN: pilih). Dialects:
 PV: wɛwɛlɛ; Sɛs: sɛktubuane
 (?); other dialects: wɛlwɛlɛ,
 FB:, FW:, K: wɛlwɛlnɛ.
 (Is this word the same root as
 wɛl³, *to steer*; ?).
 (Probably not so, as NA:
 equivalents are different).

wɔleh, wɔleh *the common edible
 nut*, (often used, the NA: form,
 ɲi:).
 li-wɔleh, li-wɔleh, (-ɛh), the
 ɲi: *nut-tree*; and li-wɔwɔleh.
 E.g. (NA) a large canoe was
 named liɲi:, because made from
 a nut-tree, liɲi:.

wɔlɛlɛ, (wɔlɛ:lɛ:) *the name of a
 big dance*; e.g. DD.27, 33,
 (in Death ceremonies): rawil
 wɔlɛlɛ; ...*they will dance the
 wɔlɛlɛ dance ...or ca berɛn,
 until daylight*; ("wɔlɛlɛ" is an
 often-repeated call during the
 dancing). The writer saw this
 dance at Halhal village; it is
 not tabu for women to see,

in contrast with bata.
 Cp. merandUm.

(wɛllɪ), wɛllɪ *bosom, chest*;
 wɛllɪan, (and) wɛllɪ nɛ
 ɲae, *his, or her, chest*,
bosom; NA: wɛllɪ.

wɛluɛlu see ululu, *the black-
 palm*.

wɛɔn, wɛɔn, (wɛɔn) *the string
 of coconut-husk*; e.g. in
 witchcraft practice, 00(a)5,
 ram fUfokate nɛ wɛɔn, *they
 ligature (the gut) with coco-
 nut-husk-string*.

wɛr *dew*; e.g. N.7, bɔnɛɔ ram
 mɛnmɛn wɛr van..., *when they
 drink the dew (as they) go*,
 (or: when they drink the dew
 away...). PV: wɛh; NA: warru.

w^ɔɛ¹, (wɛɛ) *to distribute
 (ceremonial) presents to; to
 present*; e.g. DD.21, (in
 Death ceremonies): mal sɛnan
 bwlca baw^ɔɛ wUru-mal ɲɛ nɛ,
*another mal will present the
 mal's-mother's-kin with (the
 pigs)*. NA: w^ɔɛ.

wɛɛ², wɛɛ *to go aground (of
 a canoe, or any vessel); to
 be fast on (a reef, or sand,
 etc.)*; NA: wɛɛ. E.g.
 mawɛɛ! *it's aground!*

(wɛɛ)³, wɛɛwɛɛbta *a small
 bird, with a somewhat red
 breast, believed (in a Tale)
 to be the "mother of the bread-
 fruit"*; when it is heard
chirping at night, the listener

*calls to it to put breadfruit
on his tree.* NA: (same).

wesu, wesu *rafter; tomfelak wesu,
to try to reach the (big)
rafter(s).* Dialects: (MN:
gaso; IN: kasaw); PV: glii;
B: ^mb^wi:vo, FB: wise.

wesuso, wesuso ne reol *the small
spine of the coconut-leaf;
cp. wewa; NA: wasɔsɔr.
cp. vjUhtɔ:ɔ, the small bow
instrument, played often with
a piece of coconut-leaf spine.*

wewa, wowa *the hessian-like webbing
part of the coconut tree that
surrounds new shoots;
NA: wawa.*

wi: *exclamation, see wlrri:.*
wil, *to dance; DD.27, rawil
wəlele, they'll dance the
wəlele (dance); DD.10,
ramdeŋ mUnjɔk, ramjowil, they
finish crying, they dance...*
(in Death ceremonies); NL.67,
rɔrjemae duan hu lɔn wil(1) an
hu, *they-2 were making one
affair during (or, in) the
dancing; PV: wie; NA: wil;
e.g. II(b)31, emdowil, they
are dancing; (in Bato ceremonies).*

wlŋi-, wUŋi- *flower of-; (suffix-
taking); perhaps NA for
wlŋie, a flower; wlŋite, its
flower; (and wUŋie, wUŋite,
etc.); NA: wlŋije.
E.g. DD.6, (of a Mal's death):
ramtia wlŋibal, they bring
hibiscus flowers; II(b)3, NA:*

emkəune wlŋibal lɔn tɔbɔle
meje:, *they throw hibiscus-
flowers into the midst of the
food.*

JTB/Mk 4.28 ..."wugute", i.e.
wUŋute, *its ear (of corn's
growth).* Ses: vUŋba.

wlŋih *the small coconut spikes
used to make the special
ceremonial hair-dress, used
e.g. in the lɛŋ dance, see
ha:^ə. NA: wlŋi, wlŋi:.
See ha:^ə; lɛŋ.*

wlri- *debt of-; account of-;
(suffix-taking); wlrlk, my
debt, i.e. what I owe;
namkuku wlrlk, I pay off (out)
my debt;
llŋ-wlri-, to incur debt;
thus: sinca mlŋllŋ wlrlmi
menc vanten su; wlrlmi be
goli gɔn, go ca lɔmi bkekehene
senan a senan, owe no man
anything....., (a translation
of Romans 13.8). NA: (same).*

wlrih *cooking stones (for ground
oven); cp. fáli; in Tale
P, Tanwow^lrih is a being, or
person, who is said (in verse
20) to have swallowed cooking-
stones, etc. morɔlme wlrih
a lUm ne falɪ, a lɔk a sise
bogɔn, he swallows the cooking-
stones and the pudding's leaf-
covering, and the pudding,
and everything. NA: wlri:;
PV: p^wili.*

wlrri:, (wlr^əri:): *an exclamation,
a surprise; or pleasure, etc.*

Gram. 120. NA: wiri! Cp. wi:.

wlsi- *the stem-tip* (of a bunch) of-; (suffix-taking); e.g. wlsi-vih, *the stem tip of a banana* (bunch); NA:, M: bónsi-.

wó:¹ *a part, fraction; a number, company, party; moiety; a 'set',* (see WW); *a kind, class, species; unit; a generation* (of kind or time); *family;* etc. NA: wór, (ur); (also: a pile, heap; etc.); . PV: tótø; e.g. tótø məbihtən, *there are very many kinds;* wó hu, *a part, a fraction, a piece;* wóhu ɲasUl, *three parts;* NA: wór, (ur); wó go hu, *some;* (lit. part which (is) one); e.g. I.16, ɲae marja reman wó go hu..., *he takes some yams;* vanten wó go hu, *some men;* wó: vanten, *a 'generation' (of) men;* *a 'nation',* cp. laŋlaŋ; e.g. wó: vanten ɲe ta Malekula, *the people of Malekula;* wó: rubo ɲe, *a herd (of) wild animals;* wó:beta mevite, (there are) *many kinds of breadfruit;* teslmre ɲerUl ne wó: gole, *the children of that family;* wó: go təŋor ne ɲe, *most of them,* (lit. the part that was big concerning them, of them); the majority; NA: wór gerlam ne njer. Sesivi: and CC: vuo; for

Lon: wó: go hu, Ses: vuo soa; CC: vuo sup.

wó-² *fruit of-;* (suffix-taking); *fruit;* found, e.g. JTB/Mk 4.28, "wote", *its fruit;* "woe", *fruit;* i.e. wote, (-e), woe, (wóe); F.3; G.3, wote, *its fruit;* (cp. wa¹, RL/Lk 8.8, wate); li-woe, (-e), *a fruit-tree;* NA: li-waje; wómel, mel *fruit,* e.g. L.2; wó-oh, *rain-drop,* (lit. fruit of rain); NA: wao:, wóo:. wómUl, *orange,* (lit. fruit - round); N: (same); C.8. woteh, (used for) "salt"; e.g. JTB/Mk 9.50; (lit. fruit of sea); also "spray"; wómeh, (wómeh), *season for fruit;* (analysis not sure); NA: wóme:. Cp. buŋu-. wómUl kónkón, *the lime* (fruit), (lit. bitter orange); See Tale C; where wómUl, *orange,* is said to have been introduced to Ambrym by Captain Cook's visit. For wómUl; PV: wómø. (MN: vua; IN: buwah); Dialects: PV: wé-, (wó-); were, *its fruit;* Ses: wé-, (wé+), wetie; Balap: vwee; CC: w (he); NA: (M, etc.); wó-, wa-, *fruit of-;* wote, *its fruit;* wóje, *a fruit;* FW:, K: wa-e, *a fruit;* weti, (weti), *its fruit;* wómUl, *orange;* FB: wó-, *fruit of-;*

weje, a fruit; weri, its fruit;
womuol, orange.

wo³ to open; (cp. fo(h)¹); (cp. talhe, ku...); e.g. owo lok, you open-up the pudding; tuwo 'bUK', he opened the book; prob. in kelwo, to announce, (prob. lit. to tell - open up); and e.g. often heard during the giving of an injection: wo veram, open out your hand, unclench your hand; for which NA: romte veram; otherwise, NA seems to use bo, e.g. subo lon, let us open-up the pudding...; See wobUη.

wo:⁴, wo:wo: whitish, gray, (of hair, beard, etc.); e.g. amUn muwo:, his beard is grey..; name wo:, I am white-haired. NA: viørvjø, (vjørvjø).

wob^εo, wob^εo ne jε- ankle of-; (suffix-taking); (cp. b^weleol..); (one analysis is that wob^εo is a small, good, fruit, something like an ankle bone in shape); liwob^εo, or: libau, the tree; NA: wob^εor (ne jε-);...(li(wo)-b^εor.

wo-εji the bamboo pin, which fastens the thatch folds of tago leaf together around the wild-cane rod. NA: wo-aji; e.g. woεji matUru tagoan ne, the bamboo pin pierces its thatch (with it).

wobUη day; (MN: rani; IN: rahina); Dialects: (Paama: apɔŋ); PV: wɔ^mbⁱuη, (wɔ^mbⁱøŋ);

wɔmbU ; Ses: and other dialects: wobU ; (B: lija:, see jal); FB: ubɔŋ. (NA: also uses a suffix-taking form: bɔŋɔ-, day(s) of-); e.g. (NA) 00(c) 5, bɔŋɔn be sUl ŋa, te memar, his days will be three, yes, he dies. Examples are common of wobUη, day. (Analysis may be, wo, to open; bUη, darkness).

wɔh paddle (for canoe); wɔhten; i.e. the native article; modern use for "oar"; wɔh-welɛ, the steering-oar; hence, rudder; e.g. JTB/Mk 4.38, "fesi ne wohwele", lit. near the steering-oar, (AV: "in the hinder part of the ship"). Dialects: (MN: vose; IN: bōseh); PV: wɔh; Ses: vuɔs; B: v^wuɔs; CC: wɔ; NA: wɔ:; FB: wo, wɔ (?). For wohwele, PV: bliwɔh; NA: wɔ:weje.

wɔhe to need; to require; (cp. demelɔle, to desire); NA: ŋɛŋɛ, (-e); e.g. maŋɛŋɛ 'medicine', he needs, requires, medicine.

wɔhɔwɔhɔwɔhɔ a yodelling call.

wɔhubɔr buttock; wɔhubɔran, his buttock; (and ..ne ŋae); NA: wobɔr. Cp. b^welense-.

wɔlɔulɔl to yell, to call out, to scream, to cry out (as, e.g. in pain); to yodel (as often in canoes); this form

of word is a reduplication of
olɔl, ɔlɔl, q.v., or wolɔl;
ɔulɔl; etc.

Variants would be natural in
such an onomatopoetic word;
see JTB/Mk, 6.49, "raraulol"...
etc. NA: (fir; fifir,
fifir). NL.87, (?) mawulɔl,
he calls out.

wɔlver, (wɔ:ver) *lava*; (wɔ:,
a kind...; ver, stone);
NA: wɔrver.

wɔma(h), wɔmar *kidney*; ..-an,
his kidney; or, ..ne ɲae;
NA: wɔmam.

wɔmalmal *naked*; cp. malmal.
(Used Acts 19.16).

wɔmbal *the hard nut-shells on the
end of the long gauntlet,
veran rɔm, see rɔm¹.*
NA: wɔɲbal.

wɔmdal *a club*; cp. bɔ:rwɔmdal;
NA: (same); e.g. NL.37,
"tejivene wɔmdal", i.e. tɛcive
ne wɔmdal, (cp. tetjue ne
wɔmdal), *he hit him with a club.*
See YY.16.

wɔmra *the light volcanic pumice
which floats on the sea;*
(used for grinding knives,
etc.); NA: waumra, waɔmra (?).

wɔn¹ *sand*; wɔn latch, *the beach,
the sand by the sea-shore;*
wɔn meh, *a sand island (in
sea).* J.34, vju...mijln van lɔn
wɔn, *the turtle...dives (and)
goes into the sand.* Dialects:
(MN: one; IN: hani);

PV: wɔmela, wemela; Sɛs:
mbewɔn; B: beɛwU^on; CC:
Lɔn., etc. wɔn; NA: ɔn,
e.g. Ranɔn, ran ɔn, *on the
sand*); FB: bɔlɔɛn.

wɔn² *to be fast (shut), to be
closed, (to be tight); e.g.*
N.5, mɔ tUbakUl nowɔn gorɔ gami
bogɔn, *(take care) lest the
palm-tree fork should close
tight around you all*; N.8,
mowɔn kɔ gorɔ ɲe bogɔn, *it
closes fast shut around them
all.*

wɔnwɔn, *intensifies the meaning*;
wɔn! (used to noisy children):
shut up! NA: wɔn; CC: sarɔɲ.

wɔɲan *the name given to the yam
with one point, as eaten by
the initiates in the bag^avi,
Circumcision rites; see BB.10;*
YY.6; BB.10, tɛslmre ɲe go
rame bag^avi ramjoane rɛm,
hɪnlte ɲa hu gɔn, han ih ɲa
wɔɲan, *the boys who are become
circumcised, are eating a yam
with only one point, its name
being "wɔɲan".* YY.6 is a
design of this rɛm wɔɲan bu,
i.e. (prob.) NA for Lɔn, rɛm
wɔɲan mu, *the wɔɲan yam, good
one.*

wɔɲbal (NA: cp. Lɔn: wɔmbal);
*the rattle seeds, or nut shells,
used on the gauntlet of the
rɔm ceremony; they are the
seeds of the wɔmbal, (NA:
wɔɲbal) tree, liwɔmbal; they
are "cooked" in the process of*

hardening, to be made into the rattles. See also KK.

wɔnɔn *to be at a loss*; see onɔn, ɔnɔn; (wɔnɔn).

wɔnɔnɔ-, (ɔ) *shadow of-*; (suffix-taking); *likeness of-*; (hence, modern use: *photograph of-*); also: *ghost of-*, *spirit of-*; cp. onɔnɔ-.

wɔnɔnɔk, *my shadow*;

wɔnɔnɔn vantɛn, *a man's shadow, likeness*; wɔnɔnɔtɛ, *its shadow...*; So used, Acts 5.15,

wɔnɔnɔn, *his shadow...*;

In sense of "ghost", "spirit":

cp. RL/Lk 8.55, (1899): "a wononon te-me kibu", (kebu), *and her spirit came again*, i.e.

she revived; and wɔnɔnɔn, *his likeness, his ghost*; i.e.

a form of temar, *devil-devil*;

see EE. Cp. tamrah; temar.

Other examples of the word,

generally: NO.99, ..ohɛnɛnɛ

wɔnɔnɔnɔm sUl su mɛnɛ ni...

send a photograph-of you -few

to me...; (heard, 27.7.48):

owuhtɔkɔ jafu nɛ wɔnɔnɔrɔ

suhu, *ask the missionary*

(jafu, *chief*) *for one of their-*

two likeness(es), i.e. for a

photo of him and his wife.

wɔntɛnɛ *to finish off* (something, i.e. a work, etc.).

geh-wɔntɛnɛ, *to work and finish it off...*; cp. bur, hera,

taine... etc.

wɔo *vein*; wɔo nɛ nɛ, *his vein(s)*;

NA: wao, (wao) ? e.g. B.5,

a wɔo-an nɛ tɛ rɛm gɔ tɛ frifri kaka vjo, me sasar, *and his veins were the yam that is rather brown, it is reddish-brown...*

wɔr¹ a 'set' of classificatory relationship; see WW. Cp.

batátɔn; wɔr may be the NA for wɔ:, a group;

As a verb: see WW: nar wɔr

ɛn, *I was in the group* (in it).

Cp. vantɛn bül.

wɔr² *the killing stone for pigs, specially as used in the*

sacrifice of pigs by initiates

when joining higher grades of

fɔnɔn, *tabu fire*; NA: wɔr.

also: a heap of stones;

(wɔr is verkɔn, *tabu stone*);

wɔr fele, a high sacred (tabu)

stone, built for a mal.

NA: wɔr feje. Reduplicated:

wɔrwɔr, *the stone fence of a*

mal's dwelling; when he dies,

he is buried inside this fence;

e.g. DD.5, ramfo (Mal) lɔn

han wɔrwɔr, *they have already*

buried (the mal) *inside his*

tabu fence. NA: wɔrwɔr.

wɔra, (wɔra) *the calf* (of leg);

e.g. wɔra nɛ jɛk, *the calf of*

my leg; (cp. dandan, etc.);

NA: wɔram nɛ jɛ-.

wɔrar, (wɔrar) *the groin*; NA:

wɔurar, (wourar); -an, (or)

...nɛ nɛ, *his groin*; etc.

wɔrli, (wɔr^oli) *small coral*;

cp. weha, *big stones of coral*.

NA: walí:.

worɔ¹, (worɔ:), (wɔro) *to chase, chase off...*; NA: goro;
e.g. BB.15, ramtⁱue ɲerUl van,
ram worɔ ɲerUl, *they hit them*
(and make them) *go*, or: *they*
hit them (as they) *go...*, *they*
chase them.

worɔ² *mountain*; (in JTB/Mk 13.14:
wuro; ? cp. village name at
Craig Cove, Wuro:, Wuro: ?).
Cp. wou, (prob. dialectal).

wosalsal *clitoris*; NA: (same);
also, as: wosalsal ne kane-,
the 'clitoris' of the genitals
of-; NA: (same).

wou, (wɔu) *mountain*; NA: wau,
[(? bugɔɔɔ); see bukoko, NA:
bukoko]. PV: wu. Cp. worɔ;
butantan; etc. (Paama:
patimau).

wɔulu-, (wɔulu-) *hair of-*;
(suffix-taking); (cp. vⁱulu-);
also: *feathers of-*; (wɔulu-
is prob. the NA dialectal form
for vⁱulu-). (See wɔvⁱUl,
wɔvⁱUlu-); e.g. (NA) II(b)24,
wɔlUl, *hair*; II(b)29, wɔlute,
its feathers.

wɔun *a thread, coarse thread*,
e.g. *a hair, or a thread of*
coconut fibre, wɔun ne ol;
NA: waun, e.g. II(b)24,
emarewene waun ne litɔr, *they*
make a coarse thread (with, of)
wild-cane tree. (?).

wovⁱoh, wovjoh *the heart*, (i.e.
the actual heart, not the seat
of affections, for which see

lɔ-, lɔl, lɔlɔ-); (wɔvjoh);
e.g. B.6, wovjohan, *his*
heart; or: wovjoh ne ɲae;
NA: wovⁱo, wovjo; PV: weviah,
wevjoh; wevjøh;
(cp. Hymns 106, 3; 119,2,3).

wovⁱUl, wɔvjUl *hair*, (independent
form of word);
wɔvⁱulUk, *my hair*; cp. vⁱulu-,
hair of-; (cp. wɔulu- (NA));
NA: (same), i.e. wovⁱUl.
E.g. wovⁱulUn ha ɲali? *hair*
of what here? i.e. *of what*
is this the hair? E.g. DD.33,
ram glsine wlɲibal, mete:,
lɔn wovⁱUl..., *they stick*
hibiscus flowers, feathers,
in the(ir) hair.

wuⁱ *good*; cp. u¹. (u is used
in 3rd sing. after simple m-
pronom. prefix). NA: bu, bu,
^mbu, buTen; PV: wø.
E.g. tolɔu, *it is not good*;
mu, (and also mewu), *it is good,*
he is good; D.4, veenan
tolɔhɔn wu mene ɲae, *that*
woman was not good to him;
NL.76, hamsUl wuan, *your (few)*
goodness.

wu² *the real part of-, the*
main part of-, the big part of-;
(the 'original' of-); e.g.
wu-im, *the big part of the*
house; e.g. J.18, ...heman
bulbul tehal hubɔn metene
wu-bulbul-an, *the outrigger of*
the canoe floated off by it-
self away from the real-part
of that canoe; e.g. 'picture'

ne jafu nali, lon, wute vantenan
 na jir, *here is the picture of the
 leader, yes, (but) its real-part,
 (original, reality) is yonder;
 (wute vantenan, its reality,
 that man); e.g. (NA): of
 the skull in the old wor at
 Fona:; one old man said:
 nartelhe wute fona, I saw its-
 reality indeed, (or: its
 original), i.e. the man himself.
 Cp. wu-mel^eun (?).*

wu³, wuten *sharpened human bone
 arrow head; hence, a sharp
 thing; the pointed fin of a
 fish or shark; cp. hlni-,
 bwesu, bwesi;
 bwesu wu, a sharp pointed object,
 an arrow, a bone-head; e.g.
 namfene bwesu wu, I shoot with
 a.... wu ne beh, (or) han beh,
 the pointed fin of a shark,
 (or) its pointed fin; e.g. S.1,
 vanten hanlam njer emdomar,
 emdor^ava barhu-nan, emdora
 ne do-e wuten, 'poison' men
 die, they take their bones,
 and grind them to become a
 sharp-bone-point. T.1, vju
 liton wuten te matoten...,
 a bow (of) mangrove-wood, the
 sharp bone-point was very old..*

wu⁴ *a present in return for some
 gift, or service; i.e. a
 present-in-return; not
 regarded as a payment; (suffix-
 taking); e.g. jafu temae wu-man
 -im ne to wo: go hu, the chief
 gave a retrun-present of some*

*fowls for (the help with) his
 house; (lit. the chief made
 a present-in-return (of) his
 house, with some fowls);
 wute, its present-in-return;
 its recompense; NA: (same).*

wUh *the day after tomorrow;*
 NA: buŋru; PV: wieh;
 but cp. buŋru; (there seems
 some confusion). (Cp. buŋ
 te sUl goma, which seems able
 to mean 'the day after to-
 morrow', and also 'the day
 before yesterday', cp. neŋuh).

(wuhu)¹, wuhtɔ, wutɔ, (wuhutɔ): ?
*to ask, ask about; (i.e. to
 question); e.g. C.2, rarwutɔ,
 omme be? they asked, where do
 you come (from)?*

NL.77, mesu wutɔ nek ca owutɔ
 Mr Hurse..., *we ask you to ask
 Mr Hurse...; DD.4, (in death
 ceremonies for a mal): go
 ca vanten su buwUhtɔ mal...,
 if anybody asks about the mal..
 wuhtɔka, to try to ask, to ask
 for, to try to find out by
 asking questions; etc.*

e.g. (heard): owuhtɔka jafu
 ne wonɔunɔro suhu, *you try to
 ask the leader for one photo-
 of-them-two (i.e. of the
 missionary and his wife).*
 wuhtɔan a kelkebunean, *question
 and answer; i.e. perhaps,
 "catechism". NA: wuhu;*
 e.g. M.5, Um...te^wuhu behel
 bɔŋa, a etemtene, *the Um (bird)
 asked all the birds, but they*

declined. NA: also wuto;

PV: wlsi. Tɔu: wuh(ka).

wUh lili ne, *to ask earnestly*
(for); PV: (? same).

wuhu², (wUhu) *to learn; to teach;*
(? to be learned); e.g. NL.93,
namdu Taŋoa lɔn wUhuan, *I am at*
Taŋoa in training, or: in
learning, in study; so used
Jn. 7.15; NL.35, ...mae hammem
'glass' (i.e. class) ne wUhuan,
...(she) *makes our class for*
learning, study...; or: *lessons;*
NL.99, ...mejewuhu mene teslmre
ne, *he is teaching* (making
lessons) *to the children;* also,
'teacher' mejewuhune 'lesson';
mene teslmre ne, *the teacher*
teaches the lesson to the
children; and: teslmre
mejewUhune 'lesson', *the child*
is learning the lesson. Also:
nam du wuhune...., *I am explain-*
ing, telling a story about...;
cp. huwu¹. NA: wuhur, (wUhUr).
CC: wusu(ne).

wuhu³, wuhu-, wUhu³ *a piece of*
(pudding, food...); (both
suffix-taking and independent);
e.g. heborɔ: ..mijoɛn..lɔŋ
ane wUhu go hu..., *the king-*
fisher...is eating, ...yes and
eats one piece;
wUhu-lɔk, *a piece of pudding,*
a pudding-piece; R.6, an ur-
lɔk, *his piece of pudding,*
(ur-lɔk, prob. a confusion with
ur-lɔŋ, NA: for wuhu-lɔk);
(wuhute is not used); cp. tamsi-

wUhu⁴ *to squeeze* (coconut) *on*
top of food, to sprinkle;
R.3, B^wɛkɔlkɔl tewUhu an lɔk
ne ol, B^wɛkɔlkɔl *squeezed*
(sprinkled) *his pudding with*
coconut (juice).

wUɔl, ulɔl *to call out, yodel,*
etc. see wolɔulɔl, aulɔl,
wolɔl, olɔl, ɔlɔl, etc.

wUlu-, wUlu- *price of-*; (suffix-
taking);
wUlu-veen, *bride-price;* e.g.
NL.75, wUlu-'book', *the-price-*
of-book(s), the book-price;
wUlu-gehan, *work-wages;*
(wUluUn gehan, *the price of the*
work, the wages of the work;
cp. lUmɩuman, (lUm²).

wu-mel^εun, (wu-melεUn) a fanɔn
grade whose beginning is told
in Tale E; (perhaps wu² is
the meaning of the prefix,
i.e. the real mel^εun.
See also GG.

wUn *to come, (to fight), to*
prepare for fighting, to
approach aggressively, to
plot (probable violence);
(cp. ker²); used Acts 14.5;
20.3. E.g. sUmjewUne jafu,
bwlca jltjue, *we few are plott-*
ing against the chief, we shall
strike him. NA: un, Un.

wUŋi- *flower of-*; (suffix-taking);
wUŋi- is prob. truer Lɔn. for
now commonly used wŋi-, q.v.
used JTB/Mk 4.28, "wugute",
i.e. wUŋute, *its 'ear'* (of corn);

Ses: vUŋba. See wŋi-.
wUŋibal, *hibiscus-flower*.

wUɔŋ¹ *wife's mother of-*;
(suffix-taking); see WW;
NA: wUnjɔ-; in WW notes,
wUŋɔ- is also used by a
small boy of his mother's
brother's daughter, who also
happens to be his father's
sister's daughter; and as the
reciprocal term seems to be
tutu, *grandfather*, wUŋɔ-
perhaps covers a classificatory
sense of *granddaughter*.
(See also wUnjɔ-).

In WW notes, a man calls his
wife's mother: wUŋɔk, for
which the NA is: wUnⁱɔŋ vehen;
so that prob. the Lon. term
could have been wUŋɔk veen,
my-wife's female (parent); this
suggests that wUŋɔ- may also
mean wife's (male) parent, i.e.
wife's father; and in this
sense, this writer was advised
by Ambrym men to use wUŋɔ- in
Jn. 18.13, (Annas) te wU
Caiaphas..., *Annas was father-
in-law of Caiaphas*, i.e. his
wife's father.

wUŋɔ² in phrase: fan wUŋɔ-, *arm-
pit of-*; (suffix-taking).

wUnu (to be) *wrong, the wrong way,
turned the wrong way, incorrect,
upside down*, etc.; (cp. bu⁴,
for which wUnu is prob. the NA
equivalent); e.g. ral ɔɔ
omhoro me wUnu, *the word that
you speak is incorrect*; name

wUnu, *I am mistaken*; NA:
mUtu: wUnune..., *he errs in
writing...*, *makes a writing
mistake*; nambe wUnu, *I am
mistaken*.

wUnjɔ- *mother's mother's people
of-*; (a relationship term,
see WW; NA: wɔnjɔ-, wɛnjɔ-);
the people of this classificat-
ory set are not batatɔn, and
marriage is therefore allowed
to a man within his mother's
mother's biliim, *family*; a
man would quite naturally
marry his mother's mother's
brother's daughter; see WW.
(These terms: wUŋɔ-, NA:
wUnjɔ-; and wUnjɔ-, NA:
wɔnjɔ-; seem clearly liable
to confusion, with dialectal
overlapping, etc.

wUrwUr¹ a moderate grade of
fanɔn, *tabu fire*; CC: wUrUr;
mentioned in bato notes, see
II(b)2. (RL/S&S, p.121, foot-
note: gives Ngurur); names
found of men are: WUruUr naim;
WUrwUr me^lun; etc.

² wUrwUr also seems to be used
of an elevated dancing plat-
form; just like the photograph
in RL/S&S, facing p.126; this
writer saw such a wUrwUr at
Fararabubɔl, 23.8.48. (These
"things" are said to come
originally from Malekula).

wUrU- *mother's kin of-*; (suffix-
taking); e.g. BB.2,4, (in
Circumcision ceremonies); DD.1,

13, (in Death ceremonies); WW.
E.g. DD.1, jafu go hu memer,
bwlcā netln batonō vane wUrUn
ŋerUl, *a chief is dead, his son
will pay-out (ceremonially, etc.)
to his mother's-people.*

NA: wUrU-.

wutō *to ask*; (see wuhu¹, wuhtō,
wUhUtō...).

wuwu *cooked and kneaded breadfruit*;
(the cooked breadfruit is rolled
or kneaded flat, on the sieten,
the flat wooden rolling 'dish'
or board, with a green coconut;
thick coconut milk is then
squeezed over it, and it is cut
into slices, and eaten hot
straight from the sieten.
Cp. totorō.

wujōl *to be on top of*; e.g.
as, the head on a pillow;
NA: wujal; wejal;
ujōl kate, *to hold fast on top
of...*; e.g. lie senan
maWujōlkate lie senan, *one piece
of wood lies fast on top of
another.*
ejaljal, *tongs*; q.v. Also see
bWere-ujōl, *pillow*; (bWer¹),
(see jalte).

J*

ja¹ *to go under, to go in*, (of
entering a house); i.e. in
entering a house, one crouches
under the top of the doorway
to enter; NA: hil.

* Phonetic Value = [y]

P.8, Tanwow¹rih meme ja ne
veen vivi bur, lōŋ, tutu man
blliim, *TanwowIrih comes to go
in to the young woman already,
yes, he knocks at her house-
door*;

DD.22, used, Acts 8.3, in
reduplicated form "ya-ya".

ja² *bodily feeling(s)*; *body*;

(? face): (ja:);

ja tēte, (ja tēte:), *strongly,
courageously, boldly*; (lit.
? feelings strong, bold,
etc.).

ja: tahi, *lazy*; also: ja:

mēmir, *lazy*; e.g. omloŋne

ja: ne mēhean mibe? *how do
you feel in your illness?*

(lit. you feel the feeling of
the illness how?); omgeh

ja:tēte, *you work strongly.*

ja: ne mēhean mUru ne ni, *I*

feel ill, (lit. a feeling of

illness is on me); rarsutō lōn

ja:tēte:, *they preached in
boldness*;

hak ja: mean fan, *my body is*

'going down', growing weak,

thin; Acts 18,5, telōŋne

ja:an ne Ral lōn lōlōn, *he felt*

the feeling of the Word in his

'heart'; (AV: he "was pressed

in the spirit"); cp. be⁻¹.

NA: jau.

jafer, (ljafer) 9, *nine*;

(numeral; see Gram. 43...).

PV: melaber, (melaper);

CC: milafer. Cp. tanŋae,

F.5; G.6.

jafu *chief, leader, master; husband; "sir";* (a very common word; e.g. NL passim; and in everyday speech); NL.76, jafu mi vivi, (our) *new leader*, (i.e. missionary); jafu mato ŋe, *the old men, the old chiefs*; as a form of address to any chief, and to white men, very commonly used: jafu! *sir!*
 Modern use: Jafu, *Lord*.
 Even found with veen, e.g. veen jafu, *the chief woman*; veen jafu ŋe, *the chief women*; see GG, for women's fanċon grades, and cp. RL/S&S p.128, footnote.
 PV: jabø; NA: jafu; FB: falŋu, 'alfu. E.g. I.7, veen mlca, hak jafu, ...*the wife says, 'my master', i.e. husband...*

jah¹ *strong; (cp. faiah, faijah); difficult; etc.*
 gehan mijah, *the work is difficult, hard*;
 hōro jah, *to rebuke, abuse*;
 (lit. to talk strongly);
 PV: jah; B: jas; NA: hel;
 jahan, *strength, power, authority; prowess*; J.36, ham jahan, *your prowess, strength*; PV: jahan;
 NA: helan; a modern use: "jahan", the name of an 'advent', secret, post-war cult on Ambrym, .."Power"; especially found on south coast, from CC to PV.
 See VV.

jah² *charcoal, fire-ashes*; NA: ja:, (jaa); e.g. (heard, 12.3.48):

maria jah ne netin, *he gets ashes* (of mourning, on his body) *for his* (dead) *son*;
 and, e.g. vanten gole mēhōl jah ne helan go mēmer bur, *that man puts on ashes for his dead brother*; (NA: hōl ja:).
 jahe *to lead, guide*; (i.e. by going ahead, to show the way); (cp. halen, *to drag*, i.e. to lead by force); PV: (lase, tēla, ?); NA: llimbi;
 jahe mē, *to lead here*, (lit. to lead to come); i.e. to attract;
 tōwe jahe, *to amuse*, (lit. to do something, to lead); NA: tewe llimhi;
 sujahe, *to lead astray, to tempt*; (to persuade);
 ja titi, *to lead carefully*;
 NA: llimhi sene;
 jahe helale, *to lead astray* (so as to be lost); so JTB/Mk 13.5, 6.
 jal *sun*; J.1, heborō: mar^emēlōle ...van lŋka ɔ:r go jal mahorō: en, *the kingfisher wishes ...to go to see the place in which the sun sets*; jal can mean "daylight", "sunlight"; so too: li-jal, *daylight, daytime, by day*; (lit. ? inside of sun; ? tree of sun?); e.g. (modern): lijal go te sulan, *three o'clock*; or rather, the third 'hour'; e.g. JTB/Mk 4.27, nelial, i.e. ne lijal, *by day*; so, Jn. 11.9, lōn jal; jal mēfan, *the sun shines*,

the sun is hot;

Dialects: (MN: alo; IN: arau);
(Paama: metejai? PV:, B:,
Ses: ja:; other dialects, jal;
but FB: ja:l.

jalte *to grasp between...* (as, in
tongs); (or in scissors-like
grip); e.g. jalte fan, *to hold
fire in 'tongs'*; see ejaljal;
ojalte vⁱuluk, *you cut my hair,*
(slvi may, or may not, be under-
stood, to slice);
ejaljal, *tongs*, (usually 2 pieces
of split bamboo, held so as to
grasp fire between them, or to
take food out of fire, e.g.
breadfruit; NA: ajaljal.
NA: jalte. cp. wujol.

jan, janjan *red*; see bwejan,
phosphorus. NA: jan, janjan;
e.g. Ver ne loŋ janjan, *Red
Pudding Rock*.

jaŋa (to be) *nothing (of), (to be)
none of, none at all*; see iaŋa;
NA: raŋa;

jar *a big edible grub*, (found in
wood of trees); NA: var.

jaja *to bind, tie up, arrest*;
NA:, M: jajau;
jajaan, *punishment*; cp. b^werialc.
cp. luwo, liva; e.g. jafu
tejaja vanten ŋe van ran efaloh,
*the (government Agent) arrested
the men to go on the boat*.

je⁻¹, je-, ji-, jl- *we...*; (verbal
pronominal prefix for 1st-2nd
persons, inclusive, plural forms;
see Gram. 52, 79, 147-151); in

present tense, jem-, etc.;
in past tense: jer-, etc.
and in negative imperative,
and c; jen-, etc. (Note:
FB: ra-).

-je⁻², -je-, -jo-, -jo-, -ji-,
-jl- verbal infix, denoting
continuative action; vowel
adaptation occurs, of which no
fixed rules have been observed;
NA: uses do, do; ro, ro;
as prefix in 3rd sing; and
ro, ro, as infix in other per-
sons. E.g. D.14, rorjore,
they-two were quarrelling;
in JTB/Mk 7.17, (etc.) we
find: "rarirme togorten",
i.e. rarirme toŋorten, i.e.
rar-(j)i-rɛme toŋorten, *they
 marvelled*, (lit. they were
thinking greatly...).
Gram. 56, 57 etc.

je, (je)³, (je:, je:) *to awake,*
to open the eyes; (v.i.);
also in form: le, le⁶; *to
begin*; e.g. (at beginning
of Tale: see L,J,M; dUn mile..
the Tale begins..., *awakes...*);
D.12, rarloje bwe, *they were
not awake yet*; Acts 9.8,
..metan teje bur, ...*his eyes
were opened* (quite);
jene, *to awaken* (v.t.); jene
vanten go mefwer, *to awaken
a man who is asleep*;
jene (ral ne) bela:, *to awaken
(a word of) a lie*, i.e. to
start a lying story;
Dialects: PV:, Ses:, B: lie;

(lje); CC: le; Lon:, Ranon,
M: je; FW:, K:, FB: le.
(MN: vanona; IN: banun).

je⁴ *leg of-; foot of-; foot-
mark of-; (suffix-taking);*
NA: je-, lje-; cp. la:³,
a leg;
je si? *whose footprint?* and
e.g. I.6, mæte: lŋka la hu
meraralir gorobulan....mica...
si ŋa jen ŋali? *he looks and sees
one footprint (that) walks around
in his village, ...says, Whose
footprint is this here?*
D.18, (in the volcano scene of
departed spirits): ...jem
b^wica banonon, *your foot will
shake, (tremble). Modern:*
jen sllie, *leg of table.*
NA: e.g. Q: ran ljen vju,
*on the footprints of (the)
white-man, or: of the spirit.*

je⁵ *a softwood tree (suitable for
making a canoe);* L.15; J.3,
mætae li-je hu, me efałohten,
*he cuts a je-tree, it becomes
a canoe...;* NA: ɔju; e.g.
M.7.

je:⁶ *an edible green.*

(je)⁷, jeh, jeh *the (biting)
black ant.* NA: je; je;
(see YY.5). Cp. eh.

jeh-bɔbɔ (to be) *black, blue-
black; bruised (of fruit,
etc.); bruised and beginning
to smell bad, (bɔ³, bɔbɔ,
smelling, rotten); also used
of dark human skin colour, e.g.*

vanten jehbɔbɔ, *a very black
man;* cp. g'hag'han.
NA: je:bɔbɔ; cp. g^ahag^ahan.

jela- *sister's son (used by a
man), (i.e. a man's nephew,
in that sense);* cp. metélo;
also, see WW, wife's father;
jela- veen, *sister's-daughter
of-; niece of-;* (The reciprocal
term is mlsjɔ-). NA: jala-,
(jələ).

jemar *adult woman, mature woman;
wife;* (cp. English "Mrs",
Madam); e.g. me jemar bur,
she is a quite mature woman;
veen jemar, *a mature woman;*
han jemar, *his wife;* cp.
lemar. NA: jamar. jemarkon,
*a tabu woman, a woman graduate
in the tan mənok rites, see HH.*

(jen) (NA), *alike;* see iwene,
(ijene). E.g. YY.10,
rUmŋka mi(j)en gon, *they see
it is the same, (just the same).*

jere- *sister of (a sister);*
AA.13, jeren, *her sister;*
NA: tajɛ-, tala-; PV:
tasɔlək, -am, -an.
(cp. mətəhal, *the sister (of
a brother); mlnje-, brother
of (a sister)).*

(jerebe) *to groan;* (?) (Jn. 11,
33, 38: tejerebe, *he groaned;*
is the word rebe, with je as
infix? or is it jerebe? No
other examples gathered).

jih¹, ji: *sheoke, (she-oak);*
J. 32, lalijih, *on sheoke(tree);*
NA: arɔr.

- jih², jihijih *to run away in anger or offence*; JTB/Mk 4.17, "ramro yihiyih", *they run off in offence*, (AV: they are offended). NA: rōmku (lɔlfaŋfaŋ).
- (jih)³, jihkōn *smoke*; see ihkōn; (ih²); NA: ji:kōn; e.g. II(c) 3, (faŋ)...jihkōnan, *the fire.... its smoke....*
- jil¹ *a creeper*; jil-awa, *rope-creeper*; see YY.7, tu: ne jil-awa, *the drawing of the rope-creeper*. NA: jil; e.g. II(b)28, rajil, *leaf of creeper*.
- (jil)², jiljil, jiljil *a swirl (of water), a back-swirl, a back-wash*; as, the swirl behind a boat, especially a square-sterned boat; or the back-swirl of the surf, or tide, behind rocks; or, a wave curling backwards, around...; (cp. ra⁷, rara). (Cp. ilhe, *to turn*). E.g. jiljil ne efałoh mōŋɔr, beha befatno 'dinghy', *the swirl of the launch is big, perhaps it will sink the dinghy*. See rajiljil, p. 160.
- jln *to dive*; e.g. I.32, veen terōn, lōŋ, jln..., *the woman went under, yes, she dived...*; J.34, vju mijln van lōn wōn, *the turtle dives (and) goes into the sand, i.e. dives into the sand*. NA: ln; PV: lUluh.
- jir *yonder, far away*; JTB/Mk 4.35, ir. DD.12, ...mUru lōn im go jir,

he is in that house which (is) yonder; tehite go jir, *the farther side*; tehln batōm van jir, *the far side of your head*, (lit. the side of your head go yonder); cp. ham¹; NA: i:; e.g. ge i:, *that one!* (lit. which yonder); or, that (one) yonder; ral ta i:, *the language belonging to yonder district, i.e. (from North Ambrym), perhaps the Lonwolwol dialect*. Also gei:, is used like Lon: ŋali, *here it is!*, as when giving something into another's hands. Cp. Ses: artak; eniok.

jije see tan jije, *mud, clay*.

jowa *hurrah!* (same as juwa!).

jUnje- *sister of (a brother)*; prob. a NA word, being the suffix-taking form, to which metehal, (NA: metahal) is the independent-form equivalent; thus, (NA) jUnjeŋ, *my sister* (as used by her brother).

juwa *to rejoice*; "hooray"!

Found RL/Lk 6.23, (1899)

... "mim-yuwa", *you rejoice*;

some examples in Hymnary;

e.g. Hy. 33, sinca menjuwa ne sise, ..go lesu lōn mamtene, *let us not take pleasure in a thing that Iesu rejects*.

jüja *to shine*; see vijavijau, (vi)jⁱüja, aujüja, ujuja, vjüjüja, etc., (dialectal variations).

juju a young coconut for drinking;

NA: 1julju. I.34, juju kōnkōn,
sour young coconut(s). (See
alternate script of Tale P).

These young coconuts are said
to be commonly used for potions,
'medicines', etc.

hu-juju, *juice of green young
coconut.*

Cp. vloh, vjoh;

Cp. (NA): ol jUmjUm.

PART II

ENGLISH - AMBRYM

ENGLISH - AMBRYM

Ambrym words are given in two columns showing
dialectal equivalents for Lonwolwol and Magam (NA).

	Lənwəlwəl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Abandon</i>	lŋi, (lŋ ²); lŋi bUru; lŋkabrine.	....
<i>Abase</i>	lŋi..fan, (lŋ ²); tUnhe.	....tUnhe.
<i>Abate</i>	kelekele; njok; (of sea) f ⁱ u ² ; (of wind) hekər.	kejekeje; nɔŋ; rau; mɔr.
<i>Abdomen</i>	tam ² ; teba- ² .	tam, ar; teba-.
<i>Able, ability</i>	k l b r .	kea, (etc).
<i>Abolish</i>	mæ (bU)njok; haha:nɛ (ha: ⁷); (and see Spoil).	rəwɛnɛ ɛbnɔŋ; haharne.
<i>About</i>	nɛ; fesi nɛ; bɔ- ² .	nɛ; fasi nɛ; bɔ-.
<i>Above</i>	mɛrɛ; fɔ-, fɔn ¹ .	mere; fɔ-, fɔn.
<i>Absent</i>	helal, helaldu; (m ^ə raru); (and neg. of ru li, tol ru li).	helal(du); bərbər; tolɔru li.
<i>Absorb, suck up</i>	mi: ³ ; hlmihlmi.	hlmi.
<i>Abstain</i>	fɛl ¹ , fɛlɛ; (see Avoid).	fɛl, fɛlɛ.
<i>Abundant</i>	(see Many).	
<i>Abys</i>	(see Precipice).	
<i>Accept</i>	(see Take).	
<i>Accident, to meet with</i>	nɔn, nɔnɛ; sise mohɔ: tɛ (ni).	nɔn, nɔnɛ.....
<i>According to</i>	iwɛnɛ gɔ ŋa...	ijɛnɛ gɛ ŋa..
<i>Account, of no</i>	ɔrɛh.	ɔrɛ:
<i>Accuse</i>	taun , tatau ² ... tune (tu ⁵); ratune.	tuwUrwu (ral); kəkɔu. tune...
<i>Ache</i>	kenken, tɔŋ ⁴ .	cɛncɛn, tɔŋ.
<i>Acknowledge, acquiesce, agree.</i>	(see Allow). " "	

	Lönwölwöl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Acquit</i>	llŋi ...van mijε(n) bamha, (see mha).	... (meje-)... (mhar).
<i>Across</i>	kɔtε, (gɔtε); bɔl ² ; bɔlbɔl; tehi-.	kɔtε, (gɔtε); bɔlbɔl. tahi-.
<i>Act, do</i>	mae	rəwεnε, təwεnε.
<i>Add</i>	llŋ ² kuku, (ku ⁹).	llŋ kUkUr.
<i>Adhere to</i>	blu ¹ ; bü ¹ ; bülte.	...bü ¹ ; bülte.
<i>Adjust</i>	təwεhεnε; gehhεnε.	rəwεsεnε; omsεnε.
<i>Adolescent</i>	malgɛl; delar.	maljɛl; lalar.
<i>Adopt</i>	gamgamu.	gUmugUmu.
<i>Adorn</i>	fah hεnε.	fa sεnε.
<i>Advance</i>	van ru mo.	ba ru mo.
<i>Advantage, profit</i>	tamaran, (tamar ² , to count).	tamarnan.
<i>Advise</i>	kεfεnεnε, (kε ¹); hahara.	cefεnεnε; ha:ra, hahara.
<i>Adult, (adolescent)</i>	malgɛl (m.); delar(f.), b ^w er -, bere-.	maljɛl; lalar; bela-, b ^w ela-.
<i>Adultery, commit</i>	kɔ ⁴ , veεn.	kɔr vehen.
<i>Adulterer</i>	ma ^t ɔ ³ .	ma ^t o, ma ^t o.
<i>Afraid</i>	alU-, mənεk.	lU- mümür.
<i>Aft</i>	(see Stern).	
<i>After</i>	te ² ; tean; ..ŋaete(an); taɔ-.	te... tɔ-.
<i>Aim at</i>	ŋunε; (see hu ³).	(ŋunε); (hu).
<i>Air</i>	hao; meha.	hao; hɔrɔu; mehau.
<i>Alcohol</i>	wε kɔnkɔn, (kɔn ³).	wε kɔnkɔn.
<i>Alight, be:</i>	faŋ; frlfrlri.	faŋ; frlfrlri.
<i>Alight, to:</i>	hɔ: ³ , ran...	hɔ: ran...
<i>Alive</i>	mau ² .	mjür.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>All</i>	ŋe, (ŋe) bogɔn, (bo ¹); tavi ¹ .	njer, bɔŋa.
<i>All over the place</i>	bʷelate, balte.	bʷelate, balte.
<i>All right, it's:</i>	mu gɔn.	bu ŋa ru.
<i>All right, to be:</i>	tɛmtɛm, (tɛm ²); tesi ¹ .	tɛmtɛm; (wu mɔl).
<i>Allow</i>	dam(ŋe), ram(ŋe); dema(ŋe), rɛma(ŋe); mɔ:(ŋe) ⁷ .	dam(ŋe), ram(ŋe), dema(ŋe), rɛma(ŋe); mɔ:(ŋe).
<i>Almost</i>	fesi.	fasi.
<i>Along</i>	tɔ ¹ .	to.
<i>Alongside</i>	bɔ ⁻² ; fesi; tehi-.	bɔ-; fasi; tahi-.
<i>Already</i>	bur ¹ ; njɔk.	bur; nɔŋ.
<i>Also</i>	mɔn.	mɔn.
<i>Always</i>	wobUŋ bogɔn, wobUŋ tavi.	wobUŋ bɔŋa.
<i>Amiss</i>	kəbar; kɛrɛ; lulu; wUnu; fu, ŋe; taveh(ŋe); and see Miss, Wrong.	kəbʷel; kere; lulu; wUnu; fu(ŋe); teve(ŋe).
<i>Among</i>	lɔn tobɔle...	lɔn tobɔle...
<i>Amuse (v.t.)</i>	tɔwɛjahe.	tewellmhi.
<i>Ancestor(s)</i>	ta ⁵ , mo ¹ ŋe (ɛr..).	ta mo ŋe (kɛn).
<i>Ancient</i>	mɛrlɩn; mɛrlɩn.	mɛrlɩn.
<i>And</i>	a ¹ , lɔŋ ¹ .	a; lɔŋ...
<i>Anger, angry</i>	lɔra:ra:; lɔlhUlhUl; lɔlfanfan; lɔlfrifri (an); lɔ- mərə:, lɔ- mahUlu...	lɔlfrifri; lɔlhUlhUl; lɔlfanfan; and c. lɔ- dofri....
<i>Animal: wild, domesticated</i>	rubɔ: ² , (o,ɔ); sisebno.	rubɔ:r. sesebno.

	Lɔnɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Ankle</i>	bul ^ɛ o...; bʷɛleol (ne jɛ-); wob ^ɛ o (ne jɛ-); walwal(ɛ) jɛ-; daŋdaŋ ² ;	bUlao; bʷɛlaol (ne jɛ-). wob ^ɛ ɔr... walwal(ɛ)...; daŋdaŋ..
<i>Announce</i>	kel; kelgogo:ne; kelho:te; kelka; kelklrine; kelwo; hɔro (tare), and c... ke ¹ ne...	sur; sursene, sur far ^ɔ ; surkea; surklrine; fefe. sur tere... cene...
<i>Anoint</i>	fah hene.	fa sene.
<i>Another</i>	senan, (se- ⁶); wali-; tehi-; mlnih.	sɔn; ge sɔn; tahi-; mini:, mni:.
<i>Answer</i>	kel; kelkebu(ne); kelka.	sur; sur mɔle; surkea.
<i>Ant</i>	lɛrlir; (tamtUn); eh; je ⁷ , jeh.	tamtUn; je:.
<i>Anus</i>	bUlUn se-.	bUlUn se-.
<i>Any, anyone (someone)</i>	su ¹ .	su; te hu.
<i>Apart</i>	hoho:, (ho: ¹); kuku, (ku ²).	hohɔu; kuku.
<i>Appear</i>	fur; enwur; ha:ɔr, (ha: ⁷); hɔwa ɔ:r.	fur; jenwur; har (ɔr ?); tamte.
<i>Appoint</i>	llŋi, (llŋ ²); welwele, (wel ⁴).	llŋi; welwele.
<i>Approach</i>	me fesi; taŋ fesi.	me fasi; taŋ fasi.
<i>Arm, (n.) Arm-pit</i>	va: ² ; vera-, vera-; du-va:, (va: ²); (fan) vlnjɛ-; fan wUŋɔ-.	var; vera-. du-var... fan wonjɔ-.
<i>Around, (to hold around)</i>	gorɔ; (gate); kato; gUmKate, halkate, ..and c; robɔ ¹ .	gɔro; gete, (ɛ), ketɛ, (e). gUmkete; halkete.. robɔ.
<i>Arrange</i>	llŋ ² , gogo:ne; here ¹ ne;	llŋgogone; har ne.
<i>Arrest, (see Bind)</i>	hal ⁶ gorɔ; jaja.	halgɔrɔ; jajau.
<i>Arrive</i>	me ¹ , bur; hɔ: ³ , hɔ:te,	me bur; hɔ:, hɔ:te..

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Arrow,</i> <i>Arrow-head</i>	raŋan; to: ² ; te: ⁶ ; wu ³ , wuten.	raŋan; tɔr, awu; tɛm, wu(tɛn).
<i>Ascend</i>	taŋhe.	fʷlŋi.
<i>Ashamed</i>	haŋa; kri: ¹ .	kri:r.
<i>Ashes</i>	bʊlufan; jah ² ;	ja:, (jaa); bʊlufan.
<i>Ashore</i>	sɛnɔr.	sɛnɔr.
<i>Ask, (question)</i> see Beg, <i>Desire</i>	wuhu ¹ , wuhtɔ, wuhtɔka.	wuhu, wutɔ, ...wutɔkea.
<i>Assemble</i> (v.i.) (v.t.)	haŋkuku, (ku ⁹), kuku, kUru. ha kUrukUru; lɪŋ ⁻² , hɔl-, to:- ¹ .	haŋkʊkʊr, kʊkʊr, kUru. (same). kɔu kUrukUru.
<i>Astray</i>	helal, helale.	lal, helal.
<i>Asunder, part:</i>	lele(nɛ), tir lele(nɛ).	jejenɛ, tir jejenɛ.
<i>At</i>	nɛ, nɛ ɔr, ɛn ² .	nɛ, nɛ ɔr, ɛn.
<i>Authority</i>	jahan, (Power).	helan.
<i>Avenge</i>	hem ¹ , nɛ.	sɛmnɛ.
<i>Avoid</i>	fɛlɛ, (fɛl ¹), hia ² , ɔ:rne (ɔr ²), tɛŋnɛ.	fɛlɛ, haja, gɔrne; (tɛŋnɛ).
<i>Awake(n)</i>	le, le ⁶ ; je, jɛ ³ ; (-nɛ).	(same).
<i>Away</i>	(see) mɛtɛnɛ; kuku, (ku ²); mɛtɛnɛ, kuku; ba... van, (go).	
<i>Axe</i>	tɛlɛ(tɛn), mɛtɛdle.	tɛje (tɛn).
<i>Babble</i>	ta ¹ fofo ral.	tafofɔr ral...
<i>Babe</i>	kɪkɛ ¹ , tɛslmɛ, neti- vanten:.	kɛkɛ:, tɛrɛrɛ; ti-vanten.
<i>Back (n.)</i>	hʊlu-, bi:, maru ³ , taɔ-, te ² , bwɛlɛ-ve.	ahʊlu-, ..., tar ^ə bɛ-, tɔ-, te. (? fɔndɔn).
<i>Backbone</i>	gɪli:, (gli:), bʊgli:.	(same).
<i>Back (adv.)</i>	kɛbu, lulu(nɛ).	mɔl, lulu(nɛ).
<i>Bad</i>	hakebe, toɔu, (tol u).	hak ^ə be, sak ^ə be, saŋa, toɔu ru.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Bail</i> (water)	hɪvi ² (we), se ³ .	hɪvi, s ⁱ uku (we).
<i>Bake</i>	(see Cook, Roast). fanɛ.	fʷɛnɛ.
<i>Bald</i>	fʷɛl.	fʷɛl, f ^u ɛl.
<i>Bamboo</i>	bʊl ¹ , bʷɛlebo.	bʊl, bʷɛlabo.
<i>Banana</i> (dry)	vih ¹ , blar, biat.	vi:. blar, blat.
<i>Bang</i>	rɔm ² .	rɔm.
<i>Banyan</i>	bak.	baŋ.
<i>Bare</i>	mɛh ¹ .	me:.
<i>Basket</i>	arobɔl.	arobɔl, afjɔl.
<i>Bat</i> , (n.)	ɪtir, ɪtit.	ɪtir, ɪtit.
<i>Bathe</i>	lɔhɪɔh.	lɔɪɔ:.
<i>Be</i>	e ¹ , e:.	be, ^m be.
<i>Beach</i>	ɔr nɛ wɔn ¹ , lətɛh.	ɔr nɛ ɔn, lətɛ:.
<i>Beads</i>	bɛn ² ; wae, (wa ¹).	waje.
<i>Beak</i>	bʷɛleɛbɔŋ, bʷɛleɛn bɔŋɔ-.	bʷɛjeɛbɔŋ, bʷɛleɛnɔŋɔ-.
<i>Bean</i>	talua.	talua.
<i>Bear</i> (young)	ɪŋi, (ɪŋ ²), ɪŋɪɪŋ, baɦɛ, utur, bahu(h).	ɪŋi, ɪŋɪɪŋ, beɦɛ, gur, bũhu.
<i>Bear fruit</i>	wa ¹ , mri:.	ba, mɪɪm.
<i>Bread</i>	amu-, amU-.	mU-.
<i>Beat</i> , strike	t ⁱ uɛ, tɔ:⁸, tɔtɔ(nɛ).	wɛɦɛ, tɔu, tɔtɔu(nɛ).
<i>Beat</i> , conquer	ru mo ¹ nɛ; bibi.	ru mo nɛ; bibi.
<i>Because</i> , <i>Because of</i>	tɛban ɡɔ..., nɛ ɡɔ ..., tɛba ⁻¹ .	tɛban ɡɔ...
<i>Beckon</i>	kavɛ, kakavɛ.	kɛbɛ.
<i>Become</i>	e ¹ , mɛ ¹ , mɛ...e.	be, ^m be; me, me... ^m be...
<i>Bed</i>	hʊl ¹ , tʊnjɔ-.	hʊl; tɔnjɔ-.
<i>Before</i>	mo ¹ (nɛ); mo ¹ .	mo (nɛ), mo.
<i>Beg</i>	(nʊŋ), nʊŋɦɛ, nʊŋnʊŋ,	nʊŋhi:, nʊŋnʊŋ.
<i>Beget</i>	ɪŋi, ... (ɪŋ ²).	ɪŋi.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Begin</i>	tenbarite, tenbarite, lɪŋbarite.	taŋbarite, lɪŋbarite.
<i>Behaviour</i>	duan; hɪni (ruan), heɪɛ ⁻¹ .	duan, hɪŋi (ruan), heje-.
<i>Behind</i>	te ² ; taɔ-.	te; tɔ-.
<i>Believe</i>	nɔr, nɔrkate (hene), nɔrkɛɪbɔre.	dɪn, dɪnkete (sene).
<i>Belly</i>	tam ² , teba ⁻² .	tam, ar; teba-.
<i>Belonging to:</i>	ta ⁵ . (See Of).	ta.
<i>Below</i>	fa-, fan.	fa-, fan.
<i>Belt</i>	Teɪ ² , tuwɔ-, telwowa, telwewa.	teɪ, tuwɔ-, telwawa.
<i>Bench</i>	sɪlie, (si- ⁶).	sɪlie.
<i>Bend</i> (v.1.)	bʷenu, sɪŋdu, (sɪŋru); bɪŋ, (to be bent);	(same), sɪŋdur. "
(v.t.)	bʷɪŋi, (ɪUŋ), ɪUŋu... ɪbwe, (ɪəbwe).	ɪUŋu, ... ɪbwe, ɪəbwe.
<i>Bereft</i>	mɪliɪh.	mɪli, mɪli:.
<i>Beseech</i>	(wuhu ¹), wuhlɪli ne.	...(same).
<i>Beside</i>	fesi (ne), bɔ ⁻² , se-n ⁵ .	fasi (ne), bɔ-, se- (n).
<i>Betray</i>	(use) foɪ ² (ne), remane, heŋene, reha.	fo(ne), remane, sene...
<i>Better than</i>	mu tahlvi...	^m bu tavi...
<i>Between</i>	(ɪɔn) tɔbɔɪe..., goro.	tɔbɔɪe, goro.
<i>Beware</i>	tite:fo-, (te: ⁵); te:fɔn hene, mɔ ⁴ .	(terfɔn sene)..teterfo-, mo.
<i>Beyond</i>	tehi-, teɪɪn ɔr, tare .	tahi-, tahlɪn ɔr, tere, (tare, rre).
<i>Big</i>	ŋɔr ¹ .	lam.
<i>Big one</i>	bʷere-.	bʷela-.
<i>Bilge</i>	bɪɪbɪɪ, (bɪɪ ²); tUŋu-.	bɪɪbɪɪ, tUŋu-.
<i>Bind</i>	bɪhi, fɪhi, (fih), fo ² , fokate, luwɔ ² .	bɪhi, bɪhi, fi.. fɔukete, fɔukete; lowo.

	ԼճՆՃԼՃԼ	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Bird</i>	bahel.	behel, (b ^w ehel).
<i>Bite</i>	ate; ker ³ , kerku; kervare; րաhe, (րա ⁴); րհ; ta ¹ , tae. tər.	k ^ε te, kte; cər.; cərbere. րհhe, րհ; (nje); ta, ta, tao, tau. tər.
<i>Bitter</i>	kənkən, (kən ³).	kənkən.
<i>Black</i>	mermer, buŋ, g'hag'han, see րղ ¹ ; huIhuI, (huI ²); təŋmer.	mermer, (mermer); buŋ, gəhagəhan, (g'hag'han); րղ, huIhuI, (təŋmer); m ^ə lemləŋ.
<i>Black-palm</i>	ulu(lu).	...(same).
<i>Blaspheme</i>	tlŋ ³ , tlŋi. (cp. ahe, kəreh): hərə hakəbe.. (məne).	tlŋ, tlŋi; (wane); (war). sur hakəbe məne.
<i>Bleed</i>	dia-, mamra:, (mra: ² , məra:).	...
<i>Blind</i>	rəl, (dəl); (b ^w ilb ^w il ¹).	rəl, ...(b ^w ilb ^w il).
<i>Blindfold</i>	fogoro (meta-); (fo ²); kəfo (kə ²).	fəu goro; kəufo.
<i>Blistered</i>	ka: ⁵ .	kam.
<i>Block,</i> <i>(prevent)</i>	b ^w idne; hərə goro; haha:goro, (ha: ⁷); kokə: goro.	b ^w idne; sur goro; hahargoro; kəkə:rgoro.
<i>Blood</i>	da:, ra: ³ ; dia-.	(same).
<i>Blow</i>	u: ² , kə: ¹ .	u:, kə:r.
<i>Blue, blue-</i> <i>black</i>	nine; jehbəbə; (see Black).	nen ^ə ; je:bəbə.
<i>Blunt</i>	b ^w er ² .	b ^w er.
<i>Boar</i>	ləhə ¹ ; bu ² , buləhə.	ləhə; bu, buləhə.
<i>Boat</i>	bulbuI, (buI ²); efaloh.	bulbuI; aflo:.
<i>Body</i>	tabəli-, ribe-.	tabəli-, rebe-.
<i>Bodily feeling</i>	bə- ¹ ; ja ² , ja:.	bə-; jau.
<i>Bogey</i>	nene ³.	...(same).
<i>Boil (n.)</i>	mənəkəwən, mənəkəwən.	...

	Lönwölwöl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Boil, to:</i> (v.i.)	rrá ² ; rerrer; tuto;	rra; rerrer; toto.
	(v.t.) hewu ² ne; hōne ⁴ ; (fane).	har ^ə wu ne; hōne; f ^w ene.
<i>Bold</i>	təte, (tete); (jah, faiah).	mür, mjür; (hel).
<i>Bone</i>	bahu.	barhu.
<i>Bore, to:</i>	gi, glgi, glgitare, glri.	(same).
<i>Borer (grub)</i>	mo ⁵ .	mom, móm.
<i>Born, be,</i>	hō:te:, (hō:³, te:⁵).	hō:ter, hō:təl.
<i>Bosom</i>	liwe, wellli, viŋe-.	liuwe; wallli.
<i>Boss</i>	are ³ , jafu.	are, jafu.
<i>Both</i>	ŋero bogōn, (bo ¹).	njero bōŋa.
<i>Bottom</i>	fan, (fa ⁻¹); tābe-.	fan; r ^ə ba-.
<i>Bow, (weapon):</i>	vjuh, viuso-.	vju; v ⁱ uso-.
<i>Bow (of vessel):</i>	libal, (li ⁻⁴); see Stern. metevUŋUn efaloh, (mete ²).	libal. metavUŋUn aflo:.
<i>Bow, to:</i>	b ^w enu, benu; (cp. siŋdu); (benbenu, a hoe).	(b ^w enu), mlmlŋ.
<i>Boy</i>	teslmre man.	terere melēŋ.
<i>Brackish</i>	bjøggø, bjøggø.	bøggø.
<i>Brag, braggart</i>	bUlu-ral; tabi; ta fofō- ral:, kili-biu.	bUlu-ral, tafofō- ral..., kilibiu.
<i>Brain</i>	olvah.	olva:.
<i>Branch</i>	wahi-; garo ² ; tullŋi-.	goro-, goro-; tullŋi-.
<i>Brave</i>	hUluh ² ; təte; jah, faiah:.	hUlulu; mür, mjür; hel.
<i>Breadfruit, preserved</i>	beta; ma ⁴ , m ^e a.	beta. mar.
<i>Breadfruit pudding</i>	totorō, wuwu.	tōtōkma, wuwu.
<i>Breadth</i>	gege-; (see bōlbōl ²).	ii-; (bōlbōl).

	Lənwəlwəl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Break</i> , (v.t.):	kibite, kibute; kibwir..;	(same).
<i>Break in small pieces</i> :	kibwirmerere ne; kin ² . tu ¹ , tub ^u ru, (unte), to: ⁸ .	" tu..., (unti), tou.
<i>Break</i> (v.i.):	see Broken.	
<i>Breast</i>	huh ¹ , susu; liwe; ho ⁻⁴ , wellli.	hu:, huhu: liuwe; ho-, wallli.
<i>Breathe</i> , (<i>breath</i>)	ho: ¹ , hōho:, tim, (tim); mai ⁻² .	ho:, hōho; tim. mai-.
<i>Breeze</i>	nln.	nln.
<i>Bribe, to</i> :	(lUm) ² , lUmlUm.	tatau, (lUmlUm).
<i>Bright</i>	fah.	fa.
<i>Brightness</i>	fahen; ɔrrenren.	faan; ɔrrenren.
<i>Brilliant</i>	see rabel.	rabel.
<i>Bring</i>	aru; ria, tia; hōl; (with me, to come).	kUtū; ria, rēva; hōl.
<i>Bring up</i> (<i>child</i>)	baro: ne, vane.	bar ^o ne, bane.
<i>Broken</i>	mabu, mabubu; mtō, mtōtō; mtlmti:, mjujo; matlti:; hekōr; to: ³ .	mbur, mbumbur; mtōm; mtlmtir; m ^u jujo, m ^u jojo. mtlmtir; mør, mjør; rōm, (mtōm).
<i>Broom</i>	er ^a ba, rja:.	ar ^a bar, ar ^a jar.
<i>Brother</i>	hela-, (b's b); mlnje- ari; (s's b); bül ¹ ; batatōn.	tala-, tall-; taje-; mene- re; bül; batatōn.
<i>Brother-in-law</i> , (<i>wife's brother</i>)	via-; tōvjan.	via-; tōvjan.
<i>Brown</i>	sasa; hu ¹² hu ¹ ; see Black.	sasar, hu ¹ hu ¹ .
<i>Bruise</i>	hōlmu.	
<i>Bubble up</i> , <i>boil</i>	rrā ² , tuto, rerrēr.	rra, toto, rerrēr.
<i>Bug</i>	ur ² an vju.	ur mēnan vju.
<i>Build</i>	kili ¹ ne; ali.	gili (ne).

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Bulging</i>	wal ² .	wal.
<i>Burden</i>	holan.	holan.
<i>Bush</i>	bubuɔ:r, bubuɔr; batesiel.	bubuɔ:r, betesiel, basll.
<i>Bushman</i>	taɔr, taɔ:r.	taɔr, taɔ:r.
<i>Bunch</i>	irr, eɛ-; vjUŋ; baŋih).	(irr), ɛla-, vjUŋ; baŋ.
<i>Burn, to:</i>	(v.i.) faŋ; (v.t.) fane; faŋhe, faŋe, see Kindle, Light.	faŋ; fwene.
<i>Burst</i>	lnve; to: ⁴.	...; rɔm, mtɔm.
<i>Bury,</i> <i>bury fruit</i>	fo ² ; luh.	fɔu. lu.
<i>Business</i>	duan.	duan, vehɔran.
<i>Busy, to be:</i>	tɔwe sise; (geh, geh).	tewe sese; (om).
<i>But</i>	a ¹ , te ³ , a te; ehe:; lɔŋ, a lɔŋ, (hɔn) .	a, te, a te, ehe:; lɔŋ; a lɔŋ.
<i>Buttock</i>	bʷelen se-; wohubɔr.	bʷelan se-; wɔbɔr.
<i>Buy</i>	(geɪ) , geɛ, gelku; also foh ku, (foh ²).	geje.
<i>By</i>	tɛba ⁻¹ , lə, tɔ ⁻¹ .	(same).
<i>By and by</i>	habwe, mɔnbʷe.	sabwe.
<i>'Cabbage'</i>	fahaver, jɛ: ⁶ , tabu, feh.	faver, je:, tabu, fe:.
<i>Calculated for:</i>	ten ² .	ten.
<i>Calico</i>	ul.	ul.
<i>Calf of leg</i>	wora, wɔra, (ne jɛ-); cp. danɔŋ ² .	woram (ne jɛ-); danɔŋ.
<i>Call,</i> <i>call out</i>	ke ¹ , (ke); aulɔɪ, olɔɪ, and c. huehue, reŋ ¹ .	ce, (ce); i:; huehue, raŋ.
<i>Call out with</i> <i>pain</i>	rebe ² , cp. tɔ: ⁷ , fao.	tɔu, (faom).
<i>Calm down</i>	(of sea): fiu, fju ² .	rau.
<i>Canoe</i>	bUlbuUten, (bUl ²); falohten.	bUlbuUten, aflo:ten.

	Lənwəlwəl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Canoe-deck</i>	varvar.	varvar.
<i>Capsize</i>	(see Pour): li ² nε; raŋε, (raŋ ²).	liune; reŋε, sεtŋε, (sεrŋε).
<i>Capture</i>	gUM kate, (aru, ria).	gUMkete, (kUtU, ria, rəva).
<i>Care for</i>	(te: ⁵), te:fə-, tite:fə-; te:tə:, titi, taŋtiti, gUMtiti, etc.	tεrfə-, tεtεrfə-, tεrtə: titi, tlti, gUM sεnε.
<i>Carry</i>	aru, ria, fεfine, həl, tesu(nε), fεfa, baba, etc.	kUtU; ria, rəva; fafi(nε), tasu(nε), fafa, baba.
<i>Cast out</i>	(see Throw): hu ³ kuku, ha:koku (ha: ⁷ , ko ⁸ , ku ²). hiba(h), tUMu, (tUm ¹).	hukuku; kə:rku. heba; tURmu, tUr ^ə mu.
<i>Cat</i>	tomə an vju.	tomə manan vju.
<i>Catarrh</i>	kUsu: ¹ .	kUsUm.
<i>Catch, (hit)</i>	hə:tε, (hə: ³); ri: ² .	hə:tε; rie.
<i>Catch fish</i>	fəŋə:r, he ⁶ .	fəŋən; sεr.
<i>Cave</i>	fanbwele; bihi ² .	fan bweje:, fabli:, bweje:;
<i>Centipede</i>	mri:tεhUlu; ŋεŋevih.	meretelu; njenjerevi.
<i>Certain, a:</i>	..gə hu.	..ge hu.
<i>Change</i>	(gεl) ³ ; ha:gεlgele, (ha:); lŋ ² gεlgele; (cp. ilhe, to turn).	harjeljele. lŋgεlgele.
<i>Character</i>	duan; hlni-(ruan).	duan; hlŋi-(ruan).
<i>Charcoal</i>	bUmri:, jah ² .	bUmriu, ja:.
<i>Charming, be:</i>	ku, (and see Love-charm).	...
<i>Chase</i>	worə ¹ ; he ⁴ nε; kə ⁴ ;	goro; sεnε; kər.
<i>Chatter</i>	ta ¹ fofə (ral).	tafofər (ral).
<i>Cheek</i>	b ^ε ə-, brəbrə-.	(same).
<i>Chest, breast</i>	liwe, loluwe, wellli.	liuwe, loluwe, wallli.
<i>Chestnut</i>	ma: ⁵ .	liu, lju.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Chew</i>	ŋaŋɛ, ŋaŋʰɛ, (ŋa ⁴ , ⁵); ŋɛh.	ŋɛnɛ; ŋhɛ, ŋɛhɛ; (ŋjɛ).
<i>Chicken</i>	neti-to, (to ⁶).	titɔ.
<i>Chief, chief woman</i>	jafu; (and see GG). lemar.	jafu. lemar.
<i>Child</i>	teslmre; neti-.	terere; ti-, ti-.
<i>Childless</i>	wal; buwal; rɔm ³ rɔm.	wal, buwal.
<i>Chin</i>	balse-; lnbalse-.	balse-.
<i>Chink of light</i>	bUŋturo:, (ro: ⁵).	bUŋtUru.
<i>Choke</i>	gUm gorɔ; klin ² gorɔ; ..(maviuran).	gUmgorɔ; klingoro.
<i>Choose</i>	kolane; (kolalɔn); welwele, (wel ⁴).	welwele.
<i>Chop, peck</i>	ta ¹ , tae.	ta, nde, (de, tao, tau..).
<i>Circular, circular, to make... see round</i>	dleh ² ; bu ⁵ bu; mUlmUl. (tu) rale, (ral ²).	dle:, dleose; bUbU; mUlmUl, rle, (tUdle).
<i>Circumcise</i>	bagvi, bag ^a vi; hɔl bagvi.	(hɔl) maljel.
<i>Circumstances</i>	mije-, to ⁻³ .	meje-; to-.
<i>Clam-shell, Clam giant</i>	bweledele; telefufu.	bweelarje. tejefufu.
<i>Class</i>	wɔ: ¹ , (wɔr), (see Set).	wɔr.
<i>Clay</i>	bu ³ , bubribri; tan jije; see Black ground, liŋ ¹.	...( ? same).
<i>Clean (to be):</i>	mha:, m ^a ha:.	mhar, m ^a har, mgal.
<i>Clean, to:</i>	fa ⁵ , fa hɛnɛ; gogɔ: nɛ.	fa sɛnɛ; gogɔ(:)nɛ.
<i>Clear, be</i>	mha:, m ^a ha:; (see Clean).	mhar, m ^a har.
<i>Clear (in mind)</i>	see lɔ-ren; lɔl-m ^a ha(an):.	(same).
<i>Clear place:</i>	m ^e ha.	mehau; (meha ?).

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Clear, to:</i> (of sky)	mteta(ne); ren.	mtatau(ne); ren.
<i>Clear, to</i> (v.t.)	buka (ɔ:r), Unka, Unte.	buka..; Unka, Unti.
<i>Clearly,</i> <i>frankly</i>	nam ^ɛ ha.	nam ^ɛ ha.
<i>Clench</i>	lUŋu, bʷlŋi.	lUŋu.
<i>Clever</i>	hal ² , lɔ-ren.	(same).
<i>Climb</i>	fɛɛ, fʷɛɛ; gal ² ; glslglsi; ri: . (of yam vines, and c:). lUk.	fje, fʷɛje:, gal.; rim.
<i>Cling</i>	(see Hold, hal kate..).	
<i>Clitoris</i>	wosalsal.	wosalsal.
<i>Clod</i>	bu ³ tan.	bukəkɔ, (bu tan ?).
<i>Close, to:</i>	(kɔ: ¹), kəkɔ:, kəkɔ:goro.	kəkɔrɔgoro.
<i>Close eyes:</i>	bʷll ¹ .	bʷll.
<i>Closet</i>	(see batesiel).	
<i>Cloth,</i> <i>clothes</i>	Ul.	Ul.
<i>Cloud</i>	siren, (si ⁶); siroro.	(siren), siroro.
<i>Cloudy</i>	(see) tUburbon.	tUburbUŋ.
<i>Club</i>	bɔ:r ² , etéta, wɔmdal; eku, (lie).	akUm, atata, wɔmdal. (lije).
<i>Clubhouse</i>	mel ¹ .	mel.
<i>Cluster</i>	(see Bunch).	
<i>Coals, fire</i>	bUmri:, bUmru, (bU ⁻³); miru.	bUmr ⁱ u; mir ⁱ u.
<i>Coarse</i>	wal ² .	wal.
<i>Cockroach</i>	bebi, overebibi; (verɛ ^h , verɛh).	babi.
<i>Coconut</i>	ol, vjoh, juju.	ol, vjo:, jUmjUm.

	Lənwəlwəl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Coconut flesh</i>	kliiol.	kliiol.
" <i>fibre</i>	wəɔn.	....
" <i>kernel</i>	va: ³ , (v ^ε a:).	var.
" "	(its oily juice), siva:.	sivar.
" <i>leaf</i>	rəol.	raol.
" <i>leaf</i>	wesuso.	wasəsɔr.
<i>spine</i>		
<i>coconut spikes</i>	wlŋih.	wlŋi:.
" <i>webbing</i>	wewa, wowa.	wawa.
" <i>shell</i>	b ^w ɛlɛol.	b ^w ɛlaol.
" <i>tree</i>	liol.	liol.
<i>Coconut-crab</i>	taŋtaŋli.	taŋtaŋ.
<i>Cocoon</i>	daŋ ¹ daŋ, (raŋraŋ).	daŋdaŋ, raŋraŋ.
<i>Cold</i>	mɛlah, marir, maririr; ririr.	mala:, mdlɛn, mdlɛmdlɛn, ririr.
<i>Cold, a:</i>	kUsu:, kUsUm ¹ .	kUsUm.
<i>Collapse</i>	(see) tɛŋjil.	taŋjil.
<i>Collection</i>	(see to:ne ¹), to:nean.	kəunean.
<i>Colour</i>	hele ¹ bisaan, helebsaan.	helabsaan.
<i>Come,</i>	mɛ ¹ , lɛ ² , vɛnɛr.	mɛ, lɛ, (lɛ), va, ba.
" <i>back</i>	kɛbu mɛ.	mɔl mɛ.
" <i>down</i>	harlŋ mɛ.	hirlŋ, hiri:, mɛ.
" <i>off</i> (as a handle):	maku.	mku.
" <i>off</i> (as peel, and c):	mka, məka.	mkar, mlaŋ.
" <i>outside</i>	hɔ: ³ vɛrɛ mɛ, hɔurɛ mɛ; hɔ:r.	hɔ:vɛrɛ mɛ... hɔ:r.
<i>Common</i> (not tabu)	hanhan, mek ¹ , komɔ:r.	hanhan, mɛ:. komɔ:r.
<i>Compare</i>	tɔ:tɛnɛ, (tɔ: ⁸), tɛ: hɛnɛ, (tɛ: ⁵).	tɔutɛnɛ, tɛrsɛnɛ.
<i>Compared with</i>	tahlvi.	tavi.
<i>Comparel</i>	mɛ, hu ³ tamɔ:r nɛ.	rəwɛnɛ, hutamɛ.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Completely</i>	bur ¹ , hera ² , njok, tam ¹ , taine.	bur, fUnu, nɔŋ, ...fUnu.
<i>Complicated</i>	ɔn ² , gɔn ² , gɛlan ¹ .	gɔn, g lan.
<i>Compose (song)</i>	tu ¹ (bu), hUru ² (bu).	(same).
<i>Conceal</i>	su ⁶ nɛ, lUŋsune, fo ² sune. to: ¹ sune.	...lUŋsune, fɔusune, kɔusune.
<i>Concerning</i>	nɛ, teba- ¹ , teban.	nɛ, teba-, teban.
<i>Conch-shell, (and sound)</i>	bubu, taviɔ, (taviu), bʷɛlɛtavju.	bubu, tɔviɔ, tɔvju,
<i>Condemn, (judge)</i>	lɪŋ hene ral mɛnɛ, hɛŋɛnɛ kenkenan mɛnɛ.	
<i>Confess</i>	kɛl, kɛlwo, kɛlklirɛ.	fefe.
<i>Confute, over- rule in talk</i>	hɪŋ lulu nɛ, baldal.	(same).
<i>Conquer</i>	bibi, ru mo ¹ nɛ.	(same).
<i>Consume</i>	anɛ, gamtɛnɛ, ŋanɛ.	ŋɛnɛ.
<i>Consumption</i>	(see) hɔ: ¹ , hɔhɔ:an, tim.	hɔu, hɔhɔuan..., tim.
<i>Container (leaf)</i>	tUnu- ¹ , lUm ¹ .	tUnu-.
<i>Content</i>	lɔŋ ² nɛ mu (gɔn).	rɔŋnɛ ^m bU ŋa ru.
<i>Continually</i>	(ru) ³ wobUŋ tavi ¹ , mato ¹ , toto ³ .	..wobUŋ bɔŋa, mɔtɔ, tɔtɔ.
<i>Continue</i>	ru ³ , (du).	ru, du; (ŋru, ? hɔ).
<i>Convenient</i>	ŋaŋarɛ, (wehave, ije nɛ).	ŋrɛŋrɛ, mimi, jiji nɛ.
<i>Convert</i>	(see Turn).	
<i>Cook, to:</i>	faŋ.	faŋ.
<i>cook, in oven:</i>	fáli nɛ, fli ² nɛ.	fʷlli nɛ, (fʷɛlin).
<i>cook</i>	see Boil, Roast.	
<i>cooked</i>	faŋ.	faŋ.
<i>cooking-pot</i>	bUlu-hewu, (bʷɛlɛlah).	..., bʷɛlɛlala:.
<i>cooking-stones</i>	wlrih.	wlri:.
<i>Cool</i>	marir, maririr, ririr.	mdlɪn, mdlɪmdlɪn.

	Lənwəlwəl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Copra,</i>	ol.	ol.
<i>copra-bed</i>	bar ² .	bar.
<i>Copulate</i>	fʷere ² , feka.	wir, wi:t.
<i>Coral, big,</i>	wəha ¹ .	wəha.
<i>coral, small</i>	wərli.	wali:.
<i>Cork, stopper</i>	kUnjoh, (hole in coconut).	tUnjo:.
<i>Corner</i>	(bu- ³), bUn veran gal ¹ ; ii-, l-; slrlri, (si- ⁶).	(same). (same).
<i>Cotton, wild:</i>	bUlva(:), (bUrau).	(same).
<i>Cough, to:</i>	fju ¹ .	vjür, v ^j ür.
<i>Count, to:</i>	fUluk ¹ tɔ; lɔ, (ʰlɔ); tamar ² , Ulte.	fÜlUŋ; bÜlUŋi, b ^U lUŋi; tamar, (Ulte).
<i>Country</i>	vere ² .	vere.
<i>Cover (n.)</i>	fʷeŋe-, lUm ¹ , tUnu- ¹ .	fʷeŋa-, (lUm), tUnu-.
<i>Cover, to:</i>	fɔ ² , fokate, fosune, etc. kɔ: ¹ , kɔkɔ:, ... kɔ ² , kɔfo. lUŋ, lUŋe, etc. taknɔ. tofo (to: ¹), to·gorɔ, ... tɔm ¹ .	fɔ; fɔukete, fɔukte, ... kɔr, kɔ:r; ...kɔkɔ:r... kɔu, kɔufo, ... lUŋe, ... taknɔ. kɔufo..., kɔugɔrɔ... tɔm.
<i>Coward</i>	kili-veen.	kili-vehen.
<i>Co-wife</i>	hela-, (hela-).	tala-.
<i>Crab</i>	au; o ² ; taŋtaŋ; taŋtaŋli.	au, krakra, taŋtaŋ.
<i>Crack(ed)</i>	mret.	mret.
<i>Cranky</i>	dnɛ, dnɛdnɛ; tUrɔŋ.	(same).
<i>Crawl</i>	gəre, gəre ² , grɛgrɛ.	kəra:, g ^a re, ɣre, (ɣre).
<i>Creek</i>	hɛle, hɛle- ¹ .	hɛla-.
<i>Creep</i>	see Crawl.	
<i>Creeper</i>	(see) amlesa, jil ¹.	...jil.
<i>Cricket</i> (insect)	bʷɛlaŋka.	blaŋka.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Crippled</i>	lUŋlUŋ.	lUŋlUŋ.
<i>Crooked</i>	kəbar, dlədleh, lulu, riri ² .	kəbwəl, rjerjə, lulu, riri.
<i>Cross(ed),</i>	(bɔl ²), bɔlbɔl; lie bɔlbɔl:.	...(lije) bɔlbɔl.
<i>" binding of</i>	ebɔlbɔl.	
<i>fence,</i>		
<i>Cross, see</i>		
<i>Angry</i>		
<i>Croton</i>	ha ⁴ .	ha.
<i>Crowd,</i>	vio: (ŋe, bogɔn); (vite).	vjo; ...(jel, mrim).
<i>" together,</i>	hUŋUn ² , haŋ kuku.	sUn, haŋ kUkUr.
<i>(v.)</i>		
<i>Crow, to:</i>	rre.	rrere, (rrere).
<i>Crumb, (of)</i>	huwu ⁻².	....
<i>Cry, to: (v.i.)</i>	reŋ, (dɛŋ).	daŋ, raŋ.
<i>" for, (v.t.)</i>	reŋhe.	..raŋhi.
<i>(see Call)</i>		
<i>Cure</i>	kɔ:ne (kɔ: ⁹).	kɔne.
<i>Curse, to:</i>	ahe, kəɛh.	wanɛ, war.
<i>Curve (v.i.t.)</i>	ləbwe, lbwe, (-ɛ).	(same).
<i>Custom</i>	duan, ruan, (du, ru).	(same).
<i>Cut,</i>	ta ¹ , tae; tahe; (tɔl).	ta, taɔ, tau,
<i>" out,</i>	takuku, takɔte, and c.	
<i>through</i>		
<i>" off,</i>		
<i>" out (coconut</i>	holɔ.	
<i>flesh)</i>		
<i>" through</i>	tɔ: ⁸ tare.	tɔu tere.
<i>(see slice)</i>		
<i>Dance,</i>	wil, ha: ⁸ . See MM.	wil, hau.
<i>Dancing-place</i>	har, (har ⁹). (and see leŋ, wəle:lɛ:, merandUm, and c..).	har, (har ⁹).

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Danger</i>	eβe.	eβe.
<i>Dark, darkness,</i> " (of sky)	bUŋ; bUŋ fifi; tUburβɔn.	bUŋ; bUŋ (ma)mlemlɛŋ. tUburβUŋ.
<i>Daughter,</i> " <i>my</i>	teslmre veen; neti -aen, hak teslmre veen, netUkaen. (see Gram. 28).	terere vehen, tɪ- vehen menɛŋ terere vehen, tUŋ vehen.
<i>Daughter-in-law,</i> <i>Daughter's</i> <i>husband</i>	see tae ² , rahe-; (WW, XX). tubju-, see tutu.	tubju-, tuvju-.
<i>Day,</i> " <i>time, -light</i>	wobUŋ. lijal, nɛljal, lɔn jal.	wobUŋ. (same). (jal, sun).
<i>Dazzle,</i> (see Shine)	behe ² (meta-).	r ^a nu.
<i>Dead; to die</i>	mɛr, mɛr (bur).	mar.
<i>Deaf</i>	borɔ:.	bɔrɔr, bɔrɔ:r.
<i>Death</i>	mɛran.	maran.
<i>Debt (of)</i>	wlri-.	wlri-.
<i>Deceive</i>	dehane, rehane.	kɔnkɔn, womarkɔn.
<i>Decide</i>	liŋhene ral, (liŋ ²).	
<i>Deck (of ship)</i>	laŋlaŋ., varvar.	laŋlaŋ, varvar.
<i>Decline, refuse</i>	mtene, (metene).	mcene, (mɛcene).
<i>Decorate</i>	fah hene, fahne.	fasene, fane.
<i>Dedicate</i>	(see) liŋ ² meha ne.	liŋmehaune.
<i>Deep</i>	fan.	fan.
<i>Defecate</i>	ke ³ , kei.	ceo.
<i>Defy</i>	tUm ¹ tUm.	tUrmu, tUmtUm.
<i>Dehusk</i>	kUsUm(tɛ) ² , (ku ¹).	kɔ:me.
<i>Delirious</i>	hɔrɔ ² wɔnɔn.	sur ɔnɔn...
<i>Demote</i>	tUnhe, (tUŋhe), liŋi ² fan.	tUnhe.
<i>Deny, (say no)</i>	m ^ɛ tene; fli ¹ , flifli.	mcene; fli, flifli.
<i>Depart,</i> <i>Departure</i>	van, lɛ ² , lae, tir, vanan, and c; and see hɔ: ¹ , hoho:an.	va, an, ...; jel; tir.

	Լօնալալ	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Dermatitis</i>	hulu ¹ , kolkol ² , laker, and c.	hulu, kolkol, lacer.
<i>Descend</i>	harlŋ me.	hirŋ (me), hiri:.
<i>Deserted</i> (uninhabited)	bvil ² bvil, (bilbil).	(same).
<i>Desire</i>	demelole, remelole; demelo-.	temelole.
<i>Despise</i>	febo ne, fehbo ne, lol-orne, fulukne, (fuluk ²).	fabo ne, (same).
<i>Destroy,</i> " " (by hitting)	hekte helale, rebe ¹ ne, molone, tu ¹ kote, tu kuku.	serri helale... ..., bamne, molone. (same).
<i>Devil</i>	(see) temar, (sonhal, lihehe, leŋnaŋulŋ, and c.) EE.	....
<i>Devour</i>	ane, ŋane, gamtene.	ŋene, and c.
<i>Dew</i>	wer.	warru.
<i>Diarrhoea</i>	(see ro:ro:, ro: ⁴).	....
<i>Die, be dead</i>	mer.	mar.
<i>Different, (be)</i>	rob ² ; mlnih. senan, (sen, se- ⁶). wali-.	rob; mlni:. son. son, ge son.
<i>Difficult</i>	gon ² , on ² , jah, (gelan).	gon, ...hel, (gelan).
<i>Dig</i>	(klli ¹ , ali, fir, vlsi; (kil ² , se ² (se); ser ²).	glli, (klli), rate, rara:; (ser); sir.
<i>Dim-sighted</i>	hijhiou, (hiohiou). mo: ⁶ .	jojou. mo:.
<i>Dip</i>	ensine, fatno(-o), tonc. ³	jensine, fatno, tonc.
<i>Direct, (to go)</i>	(? hu ³ tamc:r ne).	hutamne.
<i>Dirge</i>	lelan, (lel), lelaan.	lelaan.
<i>Dirt</i>	tan.	tan.

	Lonwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Dirty</i>	mtɔtɔ ² .	mtɔtɔ.
<i>Disagree</i> , and see <i>Deny</i>	bli ¹ nɛ, blipline; (..ral), mtene.	(same). mcene.
<i>Disappear</i>	helal, (van bur).	lal, helal, (va bur).
<i>Disbelieve</i>	klmklmne, (and neg. nɔr kate).	klmklmne.
<i>Disciple</i>	use: terir.	tarir.
<i>Discuss</i>	hɔrɔ ² fɛlakte, farir, hɔrɔ fa-; hɔrɔ kuku; tu ⁵ nɛ, (glsi).	sur ^(u) fɛlangte, bɔhɔ:r, buhɔ:r.
<i>Disfigure</i>	gela nɛ; tuh gelagelane; (? gela:nɛ).	gela; tu:gelagelane.
<i>Disgust</i>	see lɔl ɔ:rne, lɔlɔ:ran.	(same).
<i>Dish</i> , (wooden):	sie, (sie), (si- ⁶); see YY.	sije.
<i>Disintegrate</i>	wel ² .	gɔ:.
<i>Disobey</i>	hɪŋlulune (fa-); ɪɪŋ ² ra-.	(same).
<i>Distribute</i>	fifi ² nɛ, wɛrɛ , (wɛrɛ), (see Give, hɛnɛnɛ).	fifine, wɛrɛ, (-ɛ).
<i>District</i>	vere ² .	vere.
<i>Disturb</i> , <i>disturbance</i>	wano ² , (wano). wanoan.	... ketaktaan.
<i>Dive</i>	ɟɪn.	ɪn.
<i>Divide</i>	fifi ² nɛ; ɪɪŋ ² ho: ¹ ho:nɛ.	fifine; ɪɪŋhɔhɔnɛ.
<i>Dizzy</i>	(mledlɛŋ).	mledlɛŋ.
<i>Do</i> , (make)	mae, tɔwɛ, tɔwɛ.	tɔwɛ, tɔwɛ, rɔwɛ nɛ...
<i>Don't...</i>	sɪnca... (Gram. ɔl, and c).	(fɔtlɔn..).
<i>Dog</i>	kuli, sa:kɛrker.	kuli...
<i>Doll</i>	(see) tavjɔ nɛ teslmrɛ. tavisɔ.	tɔvjɔ nɛ tɛrɛrɛ.
<i>Door</i> , (see <i>Gate</i>)	(buɪ ²); buɪu-im, biliim, buɪUbsa.	buɪufatau.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Doubt, to</i>	tɔ:sa (nɛ); tuh ² ne.	tɔusa (nɛ); tune, (tu:nɛ).
<i>Dove</i>	ma: ⁴ .	mar.
<i>Down(wards)</i>	fan, (fa- ¹).	fan.
<i>Down, come</i> see <i>Subside</i>	harlɔ (mɛ fan).	hirɔ, hiri:.
<i>Drag</i>	halen, hiri ³ ne.	halen, hirine.
<i>Dragon-fly</i>	münmünwe.	münmünwe.
<i>Draw, write</i>	rühü, tUh(u) ¹ .	(rühü), tu:, tuu.
<i>Draw back</i>	haha:(nɛ), kɛbu; (ha: ⁷).	hahar mɔl (nɛ, -ɛ).
<i>Dream</i>	fʷɛrka(an).	fʷɛrkea, fʷɛrmeja(an).
<i>Dried up</i>	ta: ² ; ma: ³ (of a sore).	tam; bli.
<i>Drink</i>	mün, mnu.	mün, mnu, (m ^ə nu).
<i>Drift (v.i.),</i> (of smoke)	ha: ⁷ , (nɛ); hal ⁴ (van); kɔn ² ; tanɔŋ.	
<i>Drip, drop</i>	rɛŋ; ² tu ² .	(? rɛŋ, raŋ), tur.
<i>Drive</i>	worɔ.	goro.
<i>Drop, (v.t.)</i>	gUm kɛrɛ, ...kɛrɛ.	gUm kere.
<i>Drown, sink</i>	dɔn, rɔn ² .	dɔn, rɔn.
<i>Drum,</i> <i>drum-stick</i>	ɛtlɔtlɔ. ɛtɔ:tɔ.	atɔtlɔ. atɔtɔu.
<i>Drowsy</i>	nɔ: ¹ , mar ³ nɔ:, tɛŋjil.	nɔu, marnɔu; tanjil.
<i>Drunk</i>	turɔŋ.	turɔŋ.
<i>Dry, to be</i>	(withered) garo, gagaro; (not wet) mah, mahmah; tɔŋtɔŋ.	goro, gorogoro; ma:, ma:ma:; tɔŋtɔŋ.
<i>Dry, to (v.t.),</i> (and see <i>Scorch</i>)	gale; hia ¹ .	gele; haia, haja, hejaɔ.
<i>Duck, wild:</i>	mɛlɛ.	
<i>Dumb,</i> <i>dumb animal</i>	bonɔ:, bnɔ:, (bnɔ); bur ² . sisebnɔ..	bonɔ, (bnɔ), bur... sesebnɔ.
<i>Dust</i>	bUmreh.	bUmre:.
<i>Dwell</i>	du, ru ³ .	du, ru.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Dwelling-place</i>	vere ² .	vere.
<i>Dysentery</i>	he: ² nɛ ra:(an); merɛtɔ.	heo nɛ ra:(an); (merɛtɔ).
<i>Each</i>	(see) gɔ hu, ..sɛnan ⁶ a sɛnan.	gɔ hu, sɔn.
<i>Ear,</i>	dalɛŋ, ralɛŋ.	dəlɛŋ, r ^ə lɛŋ.
" (- hole)	dɛlnja-, buUndɛlnja-.	dalnje-, buUndalnje-.
" outer	bʷɛlɛ-ralɛŋ; bʷɛlɛn- dɛlnja-.	bʷɛlar ^ə lɛŋ.
	(Also: dɛllnja-, rɛllnja-).	bʷɛlandalnje-.
" lobe	fandɛlnja-.	fandɛlnja-.
<i>Early</i>	faŋfaŋrɛn ŋa merln, merln, merln kɔnkɔn.	...marln; marln kɔnkɔn.
<i>Early, to be</i> (on job)	(see) meraru, meraru. (?)	bɔrbɔr.
<i>Earth</i>	tan.	tan.
<i>Earthenware pot</i>	la: tan, (lah tan).	la: tan.
<i>Earthquake</i>	ru ⁵ , muh.	rur.
<i>East</i>	(see: mo ¹ nɛ ɛr).	
<i>East wind</i>	mɛtan ja:.	mɛtanjar.
<i>Easy</i>	(m ^ə rɛra), mɛrɛra:lɔ:lɔ: ¹ .	mɛrɛra; lɔlɔu.
<i>Eat,</i>	ɛn ¹ , ɛnɛ, ŋanɛ, tɔ ⁹ .	jɛn, ŋɛnɛ, tɔ, (? tɔr).
" (something with)	(of worms.)	
" (something else)	kerbi, kɛr ^ə bi.	karbi, kar ^ə bi.
" outside tabu fire	ɛnkamɛh, ɛn kɔmɔ:r.	jɛnkɛmɛ:, jɛn kɔmɔ:r.
" eat inside tabu fire	ɛnkɔn.	jɛnkɔn.
" eat out, (as ulcer)	ɛn ku.	jɛn ku.

	Lonwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Eaves</i>	see: val.	val.
<i>Edge</i>	ii-, (i-); metɛ- ² , metɛvUŋ, metɛvUŋu-; sɪrlri-,	ii-, meta-, metavUŋ, (same),
" of axe	metɛdle, (metɛtele).	
<i>Eel</i>	marɛt.	mɛrɛt.
<i>Egg</i>	ralɔ-, dalɔ-.	tɔlɔ-.
<i>Eight</i>	lisUl, (bɪslɪŋge).	liusUl.
<i>Elbow</i>	(bu ³ -va: ²), bUŋvera-.	bu-var; bUŋvera-.
<i>Embryo</i>	(see) wɛ, (water).	
<i>Empty, to:</i>	li: ² nɛ; ranɛ, (ran ²).	l ⁱ une; rɛnɛ, sɛtɛ.
<i>Empty container,</i> (and see Shell)	tUnu- ¹ , (lUm ¹).	tUnu-, lUm.
<i>End of</i>	merwu-, (metɛ- ²).	marwu-, (meta-).
<i>Enemy</i>	tUŋɔŋ.	tɔŋɔŋ.
<i>Enough</i>	wɛhave, ŋaŋarɛ, iwɛnɛ, ijɛnɛ.	ŋrɛŋrɛ, mimi, jijinɛ.
<i>Enquire</i>	wuhu, wuhtɔ, wuhtɔka.	wuhu, wuhtɔ.
<i>Enter</i>	(see ja ¹).	(hil).
<i>Entrails</i>	tɪŋja-, tɪŋjɛ-.	tɛŋja-.
<i>Envy</i>	lɔl-rohroh; lɔ-rohroh.	lɔ-lala:, (lɔ-lala:).
<i>Equal</i>	iwɛnɛ, ijɛnɛ.	jiji nɛ.
<i>Error</i>	(see hUlUh ¹ , and see Miss, Mis-).	karUmn.
<i>Escape</i>	(see) ro: ⁴ nanɛ, (see mijɛ- bamha).	mku tɛnɛ, ...
<i>Eunuch</i>	burma.	
<i>Evaporated</i>	ta: ² .	tam.
<i>Evening</i>	bɔŋɔ:r(d)nɛ; fanreri.	tarariu, entarariu.
<i>Evening star</i>	danɔdan ³ , ranɔran.	(same).
<i>Ever, for:</i>	mato ¹ , mato mato; (...tɛn); toto ³ .	mɔtɔ; ... tɔtɔ.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Every,</i>	bogɔn ¹ , bo ¹ ; tavi ¹ .	bɔ ɲa, bɔɲa.
<i>Everyone,</i>	vantɛn bogɔn; vio: ɲe.	vantɛn bɔɲa; vijo: nɲeɾ.
<i>Everywhere</i>	ɔɾ bogɔn; ran vere bogɔn.	ɔɾ bɔɲa; ran vere bɔɲa.
<i>Excite,</i>	hu ³ hune.	huhune.
(see Stir).		
<i>Excreta</i>	sɛ- ⁴ , (sɛn...); ta: ⁶ .	sɛ-.
<i>Excuse, to:</i>	kɔfo ral, (kɔ ² ; fo ²); tatau ² ral.	kɔufo ral... tuwUrwu ral..., kɔkɔu ral.
<i>Exercise,</i>	ta ⁴ va: ² ;	tar var;
<i>exorcist</i>	vantɛn nɛ ta-va: -an.	vantɛn nɛ tar-var-an.
<i>Expect</i>	(te: ⁵); tite:nɛ.	?(tɛtɛɾ nɛ)...
<i>Expel, (see</i>	hu ³ kuku, (ku ²);	hukuku;
<i>Cast out,</i>	tUm ¹ , tUmtUm.	tUrmu, tUr ^a mu.
<i>Throw)</i>		
<i>Explain</i>	hahera, vahera, vahara, huw ¹ ; kɛl.....	ha:ra, hahara; va:ra, & c. ruri; sur...
<i>Explode</i>	rɔm ² , (rɔ).	rɔm.
<i>Eye,</i>	mar ³ ; mɛta-;	mar; mɛta-.
<i>Eyeball,</i>	mar mirmer;	mar mirmer.
<i>Eyebrow,</i>	wovjuɩ nɛ bUn mɛta-;	(same).
<i>Eyelash,</i>	rumoromo mɛta-;	(romoromo mɛta-);
	ramUn mɛta-; rumo-mar;	.... romo mar.
<i>Eyelid,</i>	bʷɛlɛ-mar; bʷɛlɛn mɛta-;	bʷɛla-mar; bʷɛlan-mɛta-.
<i>Eye-pupil,</i>	teslmre nɛ mar, ..(mɛtao):	tɛrɛrɛ nɛ mar; ...
(and see Drowsy).		
<i>Face</i>	nɔ- ² ; (kɩli-nɔ-).	nɔ-.
<i>Faint, to:</i>	mɛrmɛɾ, (mɛɾ, to die).	marmar.
<i>Fall, to:</i>	mur, mgɔm, wɛl ² .	mur, mgɔm, gɔ:.
<i>Family relations</i>	ru- , ru- ɲe (rUɩ);	....
" group,	wɔ: ³ , wɔɾ , vju ,	wɔɾ, vjuɲ,
(see WW).	tehi-vjuɲ.	tahi-vjuɲ.
<i>Famine</i>	fási, ma'kerker.	fási, marcercɛɾ.
<i>Fan</i>	eriri, erɩri.	arir ⁱ u, arɩr ⁱ u.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Fantail</i>	telelel.	tijejer.
<i>Far, far away</i>	hetIn, hUru ¹ ; hUru ɔ:r.	hatIn, hUru.
<i>Fast, to:</i>	fel ¹ .	fel.
<i>Fast around</i>	kate.	kete, kete.
<i>Fast, to be:</i>	(see Tight).	
<i>Fasten</i>	fufu; hUru ¹ ; tu kate; (ɔdne).	fofo; hUru; tUkte, (kete). ɔdne.
<i>Fastener</i>	ɛfufu, (rope, hoopiron, etc.).	afofo.
<i>Fat, to be:</i>	kolo ¹ , wal ² .	kolo, (kolo); wal.
<i>Fat, grease, (n)</i>	hu ² mubu, kilimbu.	humubu, kilimubu, ...
<i>Father</i>	tata ¹ , tIm ⁱ a-n tumɔ-m, ... (See Gram. 28).	teta, (papa), tema-, tomɔ-.
<i>Father's sister</i>	irnja-, (see WW).	irnl-.
<i>Fear, (n.),</i> (see Afraid)	Ulneknek, (nek ²).	(Ulmurmur), Ulmjørmjør.
<i>Feast, to</i> <i>feast for:</i>	kukuan, (ku ⁹); enan ¹ ; (see) (fjo) (f ⁱ o).	kUkUran, jenan. fjo:r, f ⁱ ɔ:r.
<i>Feather</i>	viulU-, wov ⁱ Ul; bae, mete: .	waultu-, wov ⁱ Ul. metaje.
<i>Feed, to (v.t.)</i>	va·ne.	bane.
<i>Feel</i>	lɔŋne, (lɔŋ ²).	rɔŋne.
<i>Feelings,</i> (bodily):	be ⁻¹ ; ja ² ; (alU-).	be-, jau, (lU-).
<i>Female</i>	-aen, veen.	vheen.
<i>Fence,</i> " (tabu fence)	bio, bijo. ŋɔr ² ;	jou, (bio). ŋɔr.
<i>Fever</i>	(mehaver ɔɔ me faŋ).	(mesean ɔɔ mbe faŋ).
<i>Fight,</i> <i>Fighting area</i>	bal ² ; (see) wUn. bwe ² ; bwe.	bal; un, Un. bwe.
<i>Fill, to:</i>	hɔ ⁵ ne, (of solids); InsIne; ute , (liquids) ur ¹ ; heraŋɛ; cp. fwe.	hɔne; InsIne; uti; e ur; (& cp. fwer), harəŋe; serəŋe.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Fin</i>	wu ³ .	..(same).
<i>Find</i>	hɔ:klrɪnɛ, (hɔ: ³); (hɔmtɛnɛ, hɔm nɛ).	(same). hɔm...
<i>Finger</i>	bagahU-, bago-va:, bagahUn vera-.	bɔkɔ-, bakɔ-; bako-var, bakɔn vera-. bɔkɔ-var.
<i>Finish, to:</i> (v.t.)	geh bur ¹ , ...hera ² ; .. geh wɔntɛnɛ; wɔntɛnɛ; mae bUnjɔk, (njɔk); hasi(nɛ).	om bur, ..fUnu; ... om bɔntɛnɛ; rɔwɛnɛ ɛbnɔŋ; hasi(nɛ).
<i>Finished</i>	bur ¹ , hera ² , tainɛ, njɔk, tam ¹ , te ⁷ .	bur, fUnu, nɔŋ, (tam); bɔn.
<i>Finis!</i>	swue:, (swue:).	suwe:.
<i>Fire,</i> <i>fire-ashes,</i> <i>fire-ceremonial</i> (see Kindle).	fəŋ, jah ² , fəŋkɔn,	fəŋ. ja:, (jaa). fəŋkɔn..
<i>firewood,</i> <i>fire-coals</i>	e: ² , miru,	jɛm. mir ⁱ u.
<i>First,</i> <i>first-born</i>	huan, moan, (hu ¹ , mo ¹) ta mo, (ta ⁵ , mo ¹).	huan, moan. ta mo.
<i>Fish</i>	mahɔɔ,	ma:lɔ, malɔ.
<i>Fish, to look</i> <i>for:</i> <i>fish-line</i>	fɔŋɔ:r; toto:, (to: ¹); aklUm,	fɔŋɔn; kɔkɔu. aklUm.
<i>Fist</i>	bu ³ -va: ² , bUn vera(n); va: gɔ mUlUŋuan bur.	bu-var; ... (var gɔ mUlUŋuan bur).
<i>Fit, for</i>	(see) tɛn ² . ŋəŋərə, wɛhəvɛ;	tɛn. ŋrɛŋrɛ; mimi; jiji nɛ.
<i>Five</i>	lim, (nɪmbəŋɛŋɛ);	lim.
<i>Fix up, repair;</i> <i>etc.</i>	geh hera ¹ ; hUru ² , geh nɛ, geh hɛnɛ; tɔwɛhɛnɛ.	om ha:ra, hUru. om nɛ; om sɛnɛ. tewɛs nɛ. ...
<i>Flame</i>	bül ² , (blu ²); fəŋ, fəŋfrɪfri, hewu-.	bül, ...fəŋ. fəŋfrɪfri. hɔrɔu.
<i>Flash, to (v.i.)</i>	rəbɛl, r ^ə bɛl; fa ⁴ .	(same); fɔ:.

	Lonwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Flash, pretty,</i>	gɛlan ² , fah;	gɛlan; fa.
<i>Flesh</i>	bɛ ⁻¹ , ribɛ-, vɪsi ⁻² .	bɛ-, rebɛ-, ..
<i>Float, to:</i>	hal ⁴ , sali,	hal, gur, (sali).
<i>Flood</i>	wɛlɔh, (wɛ, water);	wɛlɔ, (wɛlɔ).
<i>Flow, to:</i>	hal ^{3,4} ; (of blood), mɛra, mra: ² .	hal, gur;
<i>Flower</i>	wŋi-, wŋi-; wŋie, wŋie.	wŋi- ...
<i>Flute</i>	bau ¹ ; bʷɛlɛbo-taŋtaŋ; (See: u, ou, to blow..).	bau, bʷɛlɛbo taŋtaŋ.
<i>Fly, (n.)</i>	laŋ ¹ , bukwɔl.	laŋ, bukwɔl.
<i>Fly, to:</i>	ka ³ , kɛka,	ga, gaga.
<i>Flying-boat, aeroplane</i>	ɛfaloh kɛka,	aflo gaga.
<i>Flying-fox</i>	gɛrɛ ¹ (ra ⁶).	gere, gɛrɛ; ra.
<i>Follow</i>	ru ³ taɔ-; (tɛ ²);	du tɔ-, ru tɔ-; tɛ.
<i>Food,</i>	mɛlɛh,	m lje, m jɛ:.
<i>Prepare food</i>	hurom, hujom,	hurum.
<i>Foot, footprint, footstep, (n.&v.)</i>	la: ³ , jɛ ⁻⁴ , la: ^{3,4} .	la:, jɛ-, lje-. la:.
<i>For, on account of</i>	nɛ, tɛba ⁻¹ , tɛban; tɛn ² ; (nɛ sometimes -ɛ).	nɛ, tɛba-, tɛban; tɛn.
<i>Forbid</i>	hɔrɔ ² gorɔ, kɛgorɔ ¹ , bʷɪdɛ.	surgɔrɔ; cɛgɔrɔ. bʷɪdɛ.
<i>Forearm</i>	daŋdaŋ ² (nɛ va:, nɛ vera-). walwal ɛ va:.	daŋdaŋ nɛvar vera-. walwal ɛ var.
<i>(Forefoot) i.e. leg above ankle</i>	daŋdaŋ ² daŋdaŋ nɛ jɛ-; ..nɛ la:.	(same).
<i>Forehead</i>	kɪli-nɔ-, (kɪli ² , nɔ ⁻²);	kɪlinɔ-.
<i>Forest, plantation</i>	(see) li ⁻⁴ , (tree), lili-; lɪli-.	lɪli-, lɪli-.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
<i>Forget, fulness</i>	(bUŋbUŋ), lɔ- mUɔbUŋbUŋne; lɔlbUŋbUŋne; lɔ:r məliune nɔ:rhelale;	(same); lɔlbUɔbUŋne; nɔ:r- məjune; dUmjune. (same).
<i>Forgive</i>	ta:kuku, (ta: ³); taŋtiti.	(same).
<i>Forked, Forked stick</i>	(to: ³), to:fahe ² ; garo ⁻² ; ehɔl;	rɔmfase; fase. ahɔl.
<i>Foundation</i>	bari-, barl-;	bari-, barl-.
<i>Four</i>	vir, (tolunemba);	vir.
<i>Fowl, hen, rooster</i>	tɔ ^b ; tɔ veen; tɔ man; tɔrre;	tɔ. tɔ vehen. tɔ mlen; tɔrre, (-ɛ).
<i>Fragment</i>	see Piece(s).	
<i>Frame</i>	ai ⁻² .	
<i>Free</i>	(see) mha; (mije- bamha:); (see) meh ¹.	...m ^ə har. me:.
<i>Fresh, (and see New)</i>	(of water): meh ² ; (contrast kɔn ³).	mrln, m ^ə rln.
<i>Friend</i>	terir, bülbülän, taha-; tae-ni, ... tae-nek ..	tarir, bülbülän, taha-; tae-ni, tae-neŋ ...
<i>Frighten</i>	(fa ⁴) fa gorɔ;	fɔ:.
<i>Fringe</i>	ramu-, ramU-;	rumo-, romo-.
<i>Fro, to and.. (to walk)</i>	hali, hahali;	hali.
<i>Front, in</i>	mo ¹ , mo ne..	mo, mo ne..
<i>Fruit</i>	wɔ ⁻¹ , wɔe, (wɔɛ); wɔmeh; wa ² ;	wɔ-; wɔje; wɔme:. ba.
<i>Fruitless</i>	wal ¹ .	wal.
<i>Fry</i>	fane,	f ^w ene.
<i>Full</i>	f ^w e; (of tide) huh ² ;	f ^w er; ...kɔ:r.
<i>Further, (adv.)</i>	hUru ¹ ɔ:r, hUru.	hUruɔ:r, hUru.

	Lənwəlwəl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Garden</i>	tɛl ¹ ; (betɛltɛl); bɔtɛltɛl.	tɛl, ɔ:r; (ulul).
<i>Garland</i>	ɛwəwɛ:, ɛwøwɛ:;	awəwɛ:.
<i>Gate</i>	bUlU-ɔ:r, (billi-im); bUlubio, bUlUbsa,	bUlutau; (bUlUim); bUlufatau.
<i>Gather, (v.t.)</i>	fɛl ² , fɛlkUru; hiri ¹ nɛ; ha kUrukUru; hɔl; ...	(fɛl); ..hiri ¹ u, hirivi, hilvi: haŋkUrukUru. hɔl, ...
<i>Gather, (v.i.)</i>	haŋkuku, (kuku ⁹).	haŋkUkUr.
<i>Gaze, (up, etc.)</i>	taŋbifa, tɛrŋɔŋ; tɛ:f ^w ɛɛɛ;	tɛrklli, taŋbija, taŋja: tɛr bamre; tɛr feje.
<i>Generation</i>	laŋlaŋ vanten; sie, .. (si- ⁶); Ul vanten; wɔ: ¹ (vanten);	laŋlaŋ vanten; (sije nɛ vanten); wɔr vanten.
<i>Genitals</i>	(male): hogɔ- ² , lɔhɔ- ² ; (female): kanɛ-;	hɔgɔ-, lɔhɔ- ² . kanɛ-.
<i>Gentle</i>	lɔ:lɔ: ¹ . (of wind) nln; (of rain) kln kln;	lɔlɔu; nln; klnkln.
<i>Get, take, ...</i>	aru, ria, (tia);	kUtu, -ktu.
<i>Get up, rise</i>	taura, bildu, mau ¹ ;	tɔtɔr, far, m ^f ur.
<i>Ghost</i>	tamra(h), tɛmar, wonɔunɔ-;	tamra:, tɛmar, (? same).
<i>Girdle, belt, " tighten</i>	tɛl ² , tuwɔ-; (see) toto ² , (toto);	tɛl, tuwɔ-. totou.
<i>Girl</i>	tɛslmrɛ vɛɛn;	tɛrɛrɛ vɛɛn.
<i>Give</i>	hɛŋɛnɛ, hɛŋɛva:, ... sagɛ, to: ¹ nɛ;	sɛnɛ, sɛŋɛva(:), (sɛnɛva:) sagɛ; kɔunɛ.
<i>Glare, see Dazzle</i>	Stare, etc.	
<i>Glorify</i>	mɔmɔmɔ, su ⁷ nɛ, suhɛ(nɛ); hɛŋɛnɛ ɔrɛnɛnɛn mɛnɛ...;	mɔmɔmɔ, sunɛ, surhi. sɛnɛ ɔrɛnɛnɛn mɛnɛ, (banɛ).
<i>Glorious</i>	fah, ... (ɔrɛnɛnɛn)...	fa; (ɔrɛnɛnɛn).
<i>Glove, (mod.)</i>	(see) va: ² , li-va:.	li-var.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Glue, Juice,</i>	bül ¹ ;	bül;
" (v.)	bül ¹ ; (rɔdnɛ).	bül, rɔdnɛ.
<i>Gnash</i>	rɛhɛ luɔ(n), urute..;	rähɛ, kiki.
<i>Go,</i>	van, va ¹ , an, vɛnɛr,	a, ba, va,
	la ⁴ , lae ¹ , lɛ ² , tir;	la, jɛl, (lɛ), tir.
" out, come out	hɔ: ³ vɛrɛ, (hɔurɛ).	hɔ:vɛrɛ, ...
" under doorway (i.e. enter),	ja ¹ ,	hil.
<i>God</i>	(see Bwɛrkɔlkɔl).	
<i>Good</i>	u ¹ , wu ¹ ;	u, wu, bu, mbu, (bUten).
<i>Goodbye</i>	ŋagomare, faŋrenwɛ,	ŋak ^ə mari(?), faŋren,
	(cp. sullŋi).	ŋafaŋren.
		(sullŋi).
<i>Govern</i>	wɛl ³ , wɛlɛ (to steer).	wɛjɛ.
<i>Grandchild</i>	mɛbɛɔ-,	mabjɔ-.
	(wUŋɔ-), see WW.	(wUŋjɔ-).
<i>Grandparent</i>	tutu, (and see túbjü-);	tUtU, (túbjü-, túbjü-).
<i>Grasp between ..</i>	(wujɔl), jalte,	(wujal, wejal), jalte.
(cut by	jalte, ...	
grasping):		
<i>Grass</i>	barne, (rebarne) ⁴	barne, barnje, rabarne ..
<i>Grate</i>	(kiki), rehe, ku ¹ ,	kiki, rahe,
	kUsUm ² tɛ,	kɔ:me.
<i>Grater</i>	tɔ ³ , totɛn,	tɔ, tɔtɛn.
<i>Grease</i>	hu ² mubu, (kll ² imubu),	humubu, kllimubu.
	kllimbu.	
<i>Great</i>	ŋɔr, ŋɔ:r,	lam.
<i>Green, (colour):</i>	(see) nine, jɛhbɔbɔ;	nɛn ^ɛ o, jɛ:bɔbɔ;
" 'nice & green' (as grass),	nene ² ;	(nene ?);
" (of wood, i.e. mar ⁵ mar;		míür.
not dry; raw);		
<i>Greens</i>	fahavɛr, favɛr, jɛ: ⁶ ,	tabu, (jɛ:) ...
<i>Grind,</i>	rehe,	rahe.
(see ground)		

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Grip</i>	gUm, hal... ⁶ ,	gUm hal, ...
<i>Groan</i>	jerebe, (?), rebe;	
<i>Groin</i>	worar,	wourar.
<i>Ground small</i>	mjujo; (mtlmti),	m ^u jojo, mjojou, (?-ou). (mtlmtir).
<i>Ground, earth</i>	tan,	tan.
" <i>black</i>	llŋ ¹ ;	llŋ.
<i>Group</i>	wə: ¹ , lanlan, wər ¹ ,	wər, lanlan.
<i>Grow,</i>	towoh,	towə:;
" (of hair)	flu,	flu.
<i>Growl, (as dog)</i>	ŋoŋo, roɾ ¹ ,	ŋɔɾ, ŋɔɾ ^ə .
<i>Grub</i>	beba ² , jar,	baba, var.
<i>Gruff</i>	rUm ¹ rUm ¹ , tUm ² tUm,	(same).
<i>Grumble</i>	ker ² , marine,	kIntijeune.
<i>Guess</i>	kel, kelka, kelkelka; (see) savju.	sur, surkea, susurkea.
<i>Guide</i>	wel ³ , wele; jahe; ru ³ mo ¹ ne-; ...	weje; limhi. ru mo ne...
<i>Gums</i>	ŋe- ² ,	ŋe.
<i>Gush out</i>	hal ³ , ɔl ² ,	gur, gol.
<i>Gut</i>	tlinja-, tinje-; tinja.	tenja-, tenja.
<i>Hair</i>	viulu-, (-U-); woviul; barne; woun.	woulu-; woviul. barne; woun.
<i>Half</i>	ru- ³ , ruru; tehi-; wali-.	(same); tahi-; (son).
<i>Hallow</i>	fjo ne; (see kən ¹).	fjə:r ne.
<i>Hammer, strike</i>	tu ¹ ; tiue, (tjue);	tu; (təu), wehe, ...
<i>Hand, (and see Bunch, Cluster).</i>	va: ² , vera-;	var, vera-.
<i>Handle, (rope):</i>	tali- ¹ , tall-; tale-; etel; ehalhal;	tele-. atel; ahalhal.
" <i>(solid):</i>	vere- ¹ , vere-; verete;	vera-, veratje.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Hang</i> , (v.i.),	gal ² gal; hal ⁵ , halhal(du);	galgal; hal, ..rri,
	tUtUr, (sal ²);	rrirri.
(v.t.)	haŋve ne, (haŋveŋe).	tUtUr, (sal).
<i>Harm, danger</i>	ebe,	ebe.
<i>Harvest</i> ,	(bUŋu-), bUŋu-meleh;	reŋe-meje;
(season)	bUŋuwɔe;	reŋe-wɔje.
<i>Haul, tow</i>	rivi, r ^a vi, rvi; (halen ⁶).	(same).
<i>Hawk</i>	bal ¹ (a)	bal, mbal.
<i>He</i>	ŋae,	ŋe.
<i>Head</i> ,	b ^w er ¹ , bate-, bato-;	b ^w er; bɔtɔŋ, bɔtɔm, beten..
"	(b ^w ...)	
" of yam,	b ^w elau rem;	balo ne rem.
" -ache,	berUm, tehlna,	b ^w errUm, ...
" -strong	b ^w erjihjah.	
<i>Heal, to:</i>	kɔ:ne, (kɔ: ⁹);	kɔne.
<i>Healed</i>	ma: ³ (dried up of sore);	bli;
	tes ¹ , mau ² ;	wu mɔl; mjür.
<i>Heap</i>	(see wɔr ²);	(same).
<i>Hear</i> ,	(lɔŋ ²), lɔŋne; lɔŋta,	rɔŋne, rɔŋta.
" <i>hearken:</i>	lɔŋtahene;	rɔŋtasene.
<i>Heart</i> ,	wovioh,	wovjo, (wovio), (-o:).
" <i>affections:</i>	see lɔ-, lɔl, lɔlɔ-;	(same).
<i>Heat</i> , (n.)	hewu- ¹ ; hewuɔ:r,	hɔrɔu, ...
	rerrir,	rarrir.
	(& see Boil, Cook, Roast, etc.).	
<i>Heavy</i>	ma: ² , masu;	mao; ..
<i>Heel</i>	bisi- ¹ (n)-je-;	kasi-, kasl- (je-); (basi-).
<i>Help</i> ,	(rɔ: ⁹), rɔ:ne; guku;	rɔune; gurku;
<i>helper</i>	erɔ:rɔ: ¹ .	arɔrɔu.
<i>Hem</i>	metɛ- ² , vUŋ, metɛvUŋu-;	meta-vUŋ, ...
<i>Hen</i>	tɔ ⁶ veen;	tɔ vehen.
<i>Here</i>	li ¹ , ali, ham ¹ , gln;	li, ... ham, rln.
<i>Hermaphrodite</i> ,	terér;	terer.
(pig)		

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Hesitate</i>	tɔ:sa, tuh ² ne,	tɔusa, tune, (tu:ne).
<i>Hibiscus</i>	bal ¹ , (wUŋibal, wŋibal);	bal, (wŋibal).
<i>Hiccup</i>	mehɔ: ² ,	m ⁱ ϕhɔr.
<i>Hide</i> (v.i.)	lu:,	lu:,
(v.t.)	lUŋ, lUŋne, lUŋsune;	-lUŋ, lUŋne, lUŋsune;
	tɔ: ¹ , sunɛ,	kɔusune.
<i>Hiding</i>	ɛlulu, (:),	alulu (:).
<i>instrument,</i> (as, blindfold).		
<i>High</i>	mere ¹ ,	mere.
<i>Hill</i>	wou, (wɔu); kɔhkɔh ² , si ⁶ tantan; bu ² tantan;	wau, koko, (? same), bukɔkɔ.
<i>Himself</i>	(ŋae) hubɔn, see self.	(ŋɛ ŋa bɔn).
<i>Hip</i>	(see) b ^w ɛɛ-ve;	b ^w ɛlarje.
<i>Hiss</i>	si: ³ , (ro: ⁴ , him);	si:.
<i>Hit</i>	ta ¹ , tae; tɔ: ⁸ , tiue, tjue; tu ¹ , rɔba ¹ , (hɔ: ³ tɛ);	ta, taɔ, tau; tɔu; wehe, tu, reba, wehe, u ^ə he.
" (with stones):	kae,	ke;
" (with sticks)	abu,	kUbu.
<i>Hoarse</i>	boh, rUm ¹ rUm, (tUm ² tUm),	bo:, rUmrUm, tUmtUm.
<i>Hoe, (n.)</i>	benbenu,	...
<i>Hoe, to</i>	ta ¹ tae,	...
<i>Hold, to</i>	gUm, aru, hal ⁶ , halkate, ... lae ² , tɔm ¹ , re ¹ , (ta); (hɔl).	gUm, kUtu, hal, ... (kUtu), tɔm, ...reo, taŋ. (hɔl).
" up,	tɔmtia,	...
" back,	f ⁱ h kate, (fihi); b ^w ɛɛdne, rugorɔ,	fikete; b ^w ɛɛdne; ru gorɔ..
" out hand,	(ki:),	ki, ki:.
<i>Hole</i>	bUl ² , bUlbuU; heɛ- ¹ ; bUlu-;	bUlbuU; heɛ-. bUlu-.
<i>Holed, to be</i>	tɔ: ³ ;	rɔm, mtɔm.
<i>Hollow, (to be)</i>	(ta: ⁸), ta·ta: ² ,	rɔmrɔm.

	Lənwəlwəl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Hollow vessel</i>	b ^w εlε-;	b ^w εje:, b ^w εla-.
<i>Hollow of-</i>	tu-, tU ⁻³ , tUŋu-;	(same).
<i>Holy</i>	kən ¹ ; (haŋla);	kən, haŋla, ..
<i>Home</i>	(see) gorəbUl;	bəsau, bəsau.
<i>Hop</i>	(tite); (cp. məra, mra);	
<i>Horn, (bull's)</i>	li ⁴ balbal, (bal ²).	
<i>Hot,</i>	faŋ; (hewu ⁻¹),	faŋ.
<i>" very</i>	faŋfaŋ, faŋverver, faŋten. (cp. telfaŋ).	faŋten.
<i>House</i>	im,	im, (jim).
<i>How ?</i>	ibe ?	jibe ?
<i>How many ?</i>	vih ? (mevih ?),	vi: ?, (ŋavi: ?, bevi: ?).
<i>Human being</i>	vanten,	vanten.
<i>Humble</i>	lɔlhaŋla(vetu); (lɔ:lɔ: ¹).	lɔlhaŋlam; (lɔlɔ).
<i>Humped</i>	(ko ⁶), ku ⁷ ;	ko.
<i>Hunger,</i>	ma: ¹ ;	mar.
<i>Hungry</i>	ma: meate ... (ate);	(mar makte...), (k ^ε te, kte).
<i>Hunt</i>	(see) tlnja, tnjam;	tlnjam, rnjam, njirnjam ne ...
<i>Hurl</i>	hε ⁸ ne; rəba ³ ;	(se); ...
(see Throw)		
<i>Hurrah !</i>	jowa, juwa.	(same).
<i>Hurricane</i>	lεŋ mal;	jεŋ mal.
<i>Hurry</i>	farfar,	kepkep, (kebkeb).
<i>Hurt,</i>	(see: ŋane).	
(see Spoil)		
<i>Husband</i>	vanten, jafu.	vanten, jafu.
<i>Hundred</i>	ŋavül saŋavül, ŋavülan saŋavül;	wlŋil be saŋul.
<i>Husk, to:</i>	kUsUm ² te, (kišlmtε);	ko:me.
<i>I</i>	ni.	ni.
<i>I don't know!</i>	herean, herian, ...	hetia, (εtia, endian) ...

	Lõnwõlwõl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Idle</i>	(see: va: ² ken),	(var ken).
<i>Idol</i> (see Image)	tɛmar, mage, nene ³ , (gɔlgɔlan), lie mar; (li- ⁴).	tɛmar, mage, nene, (gɔlgɔlan), lije mar.
<i>If</i>	ca ² , gɔ ca,	gɛhɛ, (Ranɔn, hɛgɛ) ...
<i>Ignore</i>	(see) tɛb ^w ia; ralir tɛb ^w ia.	..jɛl tab ^w e.
<i>Illness,</i> <i>Ill</i>	mehaver, m ^ɛ he(an); haver, mhe, (m ^ɛ he, m ^ɛ hɛ);	mɛsɛ:an. mse, mese ...
<i>Image,</i> (see Idol)	mage, gɔlgɔlan, nena, batutu ¹ , bəraŋ; etc.	mage, gɔlgɔlan, nana, batutu, bəraŋ.
<i>Immediately</i>	-mag,	bɛlbɛl, faŋfaŋ, kɔrkɔr.
<i>Impediment</i>	(see hɔrɔ ² haver).	
<i>Impossible</i>	(see) tolɔɛ tɛn ² ca ² .. (Gram. 129). and: tolɔ kelbərə ...	
<i>In</i>	lɔ-, lɔn; (ɛ-), ɛn;	lɔn, ɛn ...
<i>Incline, (v.t.)</i>	tə ⁷ nɛ.	
<i>Increase</i>	kUn, tal, la ⁵ ;	kUn, tal.
<i>Indeed</i>	fɔn ³ , hɔn ³ , hio;	fɔn, fɔnə, hɛn, (etc.)
<i>Indigenous</i>	-tɛn ¹ ; (Gram. 38, iii, etc.)	-tɛn.
<i>Inflate,</i> (see Blow)	u: ² ; (uu);	u:, uu.
<i>Inject</i>	tUru, (rUru);	rUru, tUru, trUru, etc. (tUtur) ...
<i>Inside</i>	lɔ-, lɔn, lɔli-, killi- ² , li- ³ , tlni-, vele- .	(same). " ...
<i>Intend</i>	(see: tɔwɛtɛnɛ); (nɔr, nɔrnɔr);	tɛwɛtɛnɛ, (tɛwɛtɛnɛ); dln, dlnln, ...
<i>Interpret</i>	kel blsine,	surblsine.
<i>Intestine</i>	tlnja, tlnja-, tlnjɛ-;	tɛnja, tɛnja-.
<i>Invisibility</i>	(see) malek, bUŋ;	malɛŋ; bUŋ.
<i>Invite, Call,</i>	ke ¹ ,	ce.
<i>Island, (small)</i>	bubure, (bu- ³), (vɛrɛ ²);	bubure.
<i>It</i>	ŋae.	ŋe, (ŋɛ).

	Lonwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Its</i>	-te ¹ , (-tɛ), (Gram. 6).	-te, (tɛ).
<i>Itching</i>	hU1 ³ , hUlu;	bU1, hUlu, cer; ...
<i>Jaw</i>	bɛlah	bala, (bala:).
<i>Jealous,</i> <i>Jealousy</i>	bliri: ¹ , lɔ-k morohɔ; lɔlrohroh, lorohroh;	blirir; lɔ-ŋ dolahɛ ... lo-lala:, (lɔlala:).
<i>Join</i>	bül ¹ , bülsine, bilisine;	(same).
<i>Joke, a:</i>	killimena;	killimna.
<i>Joyful</i>	maru ¹ ; lɔŋ ² nɛ mu;	kowar; rɔŋnɛ m̄bu, ...
<i>Judge, to:</i>	liŋ ² hene ral ...;	liŋsɛnɛ ral ...
<i>Juice,</i> <i>" coconut-</i> <i>(and see Tear).</i>	hu- ² ; tɔmtɔm, (tɔm ²); huol;	hu-; (same ?). huol.
<i>Jump</i>	mra, mɛra ¹ , ...	m ^a ra, rɔr.
<i>Jungle</i>	bubuɔr, bubuɔr, (-ɔ:r), bubuɔ:r bonɔ; (basll, etc.).	(same).
<i>Just, only</i>	-gɔn ¹ ;	ŋa.
<i>Kava, wild</i>	bɛralmen,	....
<i>Keep</i>	(liŋ ²), (liŋi ru ³), liŋi bUru; taŋ titi;	(same).
<i>Keep on...</i>	(see) towe van...; (& reduplication; Gram. 75).	(tewe va..); ..
<i>Kernel</i>	il, li- ³ ; lɔli-; va: ³ .	ŋul; li-, lɔli-; var.
<i>Khaki-coloured</i>	kri ² .	(kri), krikrir.
<i>Kick</i>	tɛbɛl, tɛb ^w ia, tebeba; (tɛb ^w ɛl); (ta ¹ , tae);	(tɛbɛl), tab ^w e; tebaba. ta...
<i>Kidney</i>	wɔmah, wɔma, wɔmar,	wɔmam.
<i>Kill</i>	kɛbnu, tɔ: ⁸ kɛbnu,	kabnu, tɔu kabnu.
<i>Kin</i>	ŋerU1 dute, (..rute), ru- ³ , rUk ŋerU1, ...	njesU1 dute, ru-ŋ njesU1.
<i>Kind, gentle</i>	lɔ:lɔ: ¹ , lɔl tɛn,	lɔlɔu; lɔl tɛn.
<i>Kind, (n.)</i>	wɔ: ¹ , hlni-.	wɔr; hlni-.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Kindle</i>	hute ¹ , tUŋɛ, tɪŋ ¹ ɛ, utUŋɛ, tUnu, (fanɛ); reɛ faŋ; kamar faŋ;	hute, (-ɛ), hUrmi, tUnu, fanɛ... etc. rahe faŋ; kamar faŋ;
<i>Kindling, (n.)</i>	ɛsi-faŋ;	asi-faŋ.
<i>Kingdom</i>	(see) vere,	vere.
<i>Kingfisher</i>	heborɔː,	heborɔːr.
<i>Kiss, to</i>	hɪmi (bɔŋɔ-),	(same).
<i>Knee</i>	bu ³ -laː ³ , bUn jɛ-;	(same).
<i>Kneel</i>	sɪŋdu, sɪŋru,	sɪŋdur.
<i>Knife</i>	ɛtɔl; ɛji;	atɔl; aji.
<i>Knock</i>	ɪlsi, -ɪsi, tu ¹ tu;	(same).
<i>Knoll</i>	bU ³ -kUko, bukUko; (-ɔ ?). (butantan);	bUkɔkɔ.
<i>Knot</i>	bu- ³ ; bu-awa;	bu-awa.
<i>Know, to:</i>	kelbære;	kea, keja; jekea.
" <i>how to...</i>	kelbere;	
" <i>I don't,</i>	herean, herian;	hetia, etia, ...
" <i>not to:</i>	(see Doubtful).	
<i>Knuckle</i>	bu- ³ vaː, bUn vera-;	bu-var; bUn vera-.
<i>Ladder</i>	ɛole, (joje, jɛoje), ɛweɛ;	jeoje; ...
<i>Lake, (use):</i>	wɛ gɔ mɛfwe mɔŋɔr;	wɛ gɛ m ^ɔ fweɾ mɛlam...
<i>Lame</i>	hUŋUn ¹ , ɪUŋɪUŋ;	hɔŋɔŋ; ɪUŋɪUŋ.
<i>Lament, weep for</i>	reŋ ¹ he,	raŋhi.
<i>Land</i>	tan, ɔr ¹ , (ɔ:r);	(same).
<i>Landscape</i>	dɔrɔr; (mi:me);	dɔrɔr; me:me:.
<i>Language</i>	dal, ral ¹ ; rolɔ-, dolɔ-;	(same).
" <i>bad:</i> ,	to use: tɪŋ ³ , tɪŋi, tɪŋtɪŋ;	(same).
<i>Laplap, pudding</i>	ɪɔk;	ɪɔŋ.
<i>Last</i>	te ² , (taɔ-);	te; tɔ-.
<i>Last, at</i>	(see) ŋa ² ; (Gram. 55; 53, iv). te ² ; menae tean, ...	ŋa.

	Lənwəlwəl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Late</i>	te ² ,	te.
<i>Laugh,</i>	man ² ,	man;
<i>Laugh at</i>	man gahε, feh ² nε. (cp. killimena);	..., fe nε, (fe:). (killimna).
<i>Launch, to:</i>	hε ⁷ nε;	(?) hlrine.
<i>Lava</i>	wəlver, wə:vεr,	wərver.
<i>Law</i>	fáhe; duan; (b ^w erialε); haharaan;	fáse; duan; (batiale). haharaan, ha:raan.
<i>Lay, put,</i>	llŋi, (llŋ);	llŋi.
<i>Lay hand on,</i>	tave ² nε;	wεrenε;
<i>Lay egg</i>	bahu ² ,	bhu.
<i>Lazy</i>	tahi, bε- mətahi, mermir; (see ja ² , ja tahi).	mal, miür.
<i>Lazy fellow</i>	va: ² ken;	var ken.
<i>Lead, to:</i>	jahe,	llmhi.
<i>Lead astray</i>	jahe helale, sujahe (su ⁸).	llmhi helale; sullmhi, (and) surllmhi.
<i>Leader</i>	jafu.	jafu.
<i>Leaf</i>	rε- ⁴ ; rekho;	ra-; raki.
<i>" coconut:</i>	reol;	raol.
<i>" -container,</i>	tUnu- , lUm ;	tUnu-; (lUm).
<i>" -covered</i>	(lok) ka·bür;	(lŋ) kUbür.
<i>pudding</i>		
<i>Leak, to:</i>	him; li: ² ; ro: ⁴ ; (of air), si: ³ ;	him; liu, lju; mku, m ⁴ ku. si:.
<i>Lean, thin</i>	wah;	wa, wa:.
<i>Lean, to</i>	bülte, (bül); ususa (nε); (f ^w erf ^w er, f ^w er ¹).	(same). (same).
<i>Learn,</i>	wuhu ² nε;	wUhUrne, (wuhur).
<i>Learning</i>	wuhuan;	wuhúran, wUhUran.
<i>Leave, to</i>	(llŋ ²), llŋi,	llŋi;
<i>" off, to:</i>	llŋ kabri nε; (kabri ²);	...
<i>(see Depart)</i>		
<i>Leave, take...</i>	sullŋi;	sullŋi.

	lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Leech</i>	tɛlɛr;	tɛlɛr.
<i>Left hand(ed)</i>	mai ¹ ,	m ^w ir.
<i>Leg,</i> <i>" lower part</i>	la: ³ , jɛ- ⁴ ; (see) daŋdaŋ ² .	la:; jɛ-, ljɛ-.
<i>Legend</i>	dUn, rUn ¹ ,	rUn, rIn, ...
<i>Lemon</i>	wɔmUl kɔnkɔn; (kɔn ³);	(same).
<i>Lend, (allow),</i> <i>(agree)</i>	damnɛ, ramnɛ; mɔ:nɛ ⁷ ; dɛmanɛ, rɛmanɛ;	(same).
<i>Leprosy</i>	(mUsUmsUlan); o: ⁴ , (oo);	mUsUmsUlan; ɔu.
<i>Lest</i>	mɔ, mɔ: ⁴ ,	(mo), mɔ, mɔ:.
<i>Let, (and see</i> <i>Allow)</i>	lɪŋi, (lɪŋ ²);	lɪŋi, ...
<i>Let down</i>	lɪŋi; (hɛtare ɔ:r, hɛ ⁷ ?). (to: ¹), toto:nɛ; toto(ɪa)nɛ,	(kɔu, kɔkɔu) .. tɔtɔnɛ.
<i>Level</i>	mi:mɛ; (iwɛnɛ ɡɔn);	mɛ:mɛ:, (ijɛn ŋa).
<i>Liar,</i>	tabi,	tabi.
<i>Lie, a:</i>	bɛla:, b ^w ɛla:; r ^ə haan;	bala, (bala:), ...
<i>Lie, to tell a</i>	daha, raha, (reha); (bUluobo); tatau ² ral..., tavɪugorɔ,	kɔnkɔn, (kɔn ⁴); womarkɔn.; tuwUruw ral ... lalau nɛ, ...
<i>Lie, down, to</i>	f ^w ɛrf ^w ɛr, (f ^w ɛr ¹);	(same).
<i>Life, (live)</i>	mauan; (Spirit, Nin-mauan);	müran, mjüran.
<i>Lift</i>	fɛfi nɛ; (of hands, ta ⁴); (hal , hɔl, lae ²), aru,	fafi nɛ; (tar..). (hal, hɔl, kUtu).
<i>Light, (n.)</i>	faŋ, rɛnɛn, ɔrro:ro:,	faŋ, ɔrɛnɛn.
<i>Light, to:</i>	hute ¹ , huhu ¹ fa (nɛ); tɪŋlɛnɛ, tUŋnɛ, utUŋnɛ, tUnu ² , rɛhɛ (faŋ), kamar faŋ,	hute, hUrmɪ, hUrmɪ faŋ... tUnu, rahe faŋ, ... kamar fa , ...
<i>Light, to break</i> <i>daylight</i>	ro: ⁵ ,	kɔr.
<i>Light,</i> <i>(not heavy)</i>	lɔ:lɔ: ¹ ,	lɔlɔu.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Lightning</i>	bɛl, bɛlta;	bɛl, bɛlta, balta.
<i>Like</i>	iwɛnɛ, imɛnɛ,	ijɛn, ijɛnɛ.
<i>Likeness</i>	wɔnɔwɔ-, ɔnɔnɔ-, nɔnɔ- ² ; nɛna:	(..same).. nana.
<i>Likewise</i>	ia:, iale, ili (ili),	jille, (jilli).
<i>Limb, branch</i>	(see) garo ² , (wahi-);	gɔro, (goro).
<i>Line, place (of)</i>	mije-,	mɛjɛ-.
<i>Lineage,</i> <i>see Family</i>	biliim, bɛlim, wɔ: ¹ , wɔr ¹ , vjUŋ, tehi-vjUŋ, ru- ³ ,	bUluɔfatau. wɔr, vjUŋ, tahi-vjUŋ, ru-, etc.
<i>Liquid</i>	(lo:lo: ³)?	
<i>Listen</i>	(lɔŋ ²), lɔŋɛ, lɔŋtafan, herallŋ,	rɔŋɛ, rɔŋtafan, harlɛŋ.
<i>Little</i>	klike ¹ , kɛkɛ; mɛrɛ ² , mɛrɛrɛ;	kakɛrɛ, kɛkɛ, mɛrɛ, mɛri, mri; mjlmjln.
<i>Little bit, a</i>	(adv.), su ¹ mɛrɛ, sUm ⁰ rɛ,	sUmre, sUmri, ...
<i>Little one</i>	nɛti-, kɛkɛ, ...	ti-, tl-.
<i>Liver</i>	rɛrnjar, (rɛtnjar);	rarnjar.
<i>Lizard</i>	gal ¹ , bahu-gal, labe, lɔŋlɔŋ, miju,	gal, bahugal, (labe), alŋɔŋ, mijUm.
<i>Load, to</i>	lɛslɛ,	lɛslɛ.
<i>Load, a</i>	hɔl-an,	hɔlan.
<i>Local</i>	gln,	rln, ...
<i>"Locust"</i>	kil ¹ ;	kil.
<i>Long,</i> <i>" time</i>	brɛ:, mɛrlɛn, (mɛrlɛn),	brɛo; mɛrlɛn.
<i>look,</i> <i>look for, seek</i> <i>look up (gaze)</i>	lŋka, tɛ: ⁵ , tɛ:nɛ, tɛ:fɛlɛ, (taŋ bija:), tɛrŋɔŋ,	lɛhɛ, (lɛhɛ), tɛr, (tɛrɛ)? tɛrfɛjɛ, (ta ja:), tɛr bamrɛ, ...
<i>look at oneself</i>	lɛnɛn,	lɛnɛn.
<i>look sad,</i> <i>look out!</i>	matlŋtlŋ, mɔ: ³ , mɔ, ³ ;	mɛtmɛtɛŋ. (same).
<i>look after,</i> <i>care...</i>	tɛ:fɔ-, tɛ:fɔn, tɛtɛrfɔ-,	tɛrfɔ-, tɛrfɔn, tɛtɛrfɔ- ...

	Lənwəlwəl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Loose, to be:</i>	kəka ³ , (ka ⁴), dlədleh, (lulu);	kaka, (lulu), rjerje:.
" <i>to come,</i>	taŋro,	mrom,
<i>Loosen, to:</i>	(see) taŋrote, rote;	rōmte, (?mromte),
	wo ³ ,	rōmte.
<i>Lord</i>	Jafu.	Jafu.
<i>Lose,</i>	helale; ha: ⁷ , ha:helale;	lal, helale,
"	(see: fahel, fahēle);	
" <i>hold of,</i>	hal ⁶ fahēle;	....
<i>Lost, to be:</i>	helal, helal du, halal;	helal, lal, helal du, ...
<i>Lots, cast:</i>	ba ⁴ ,	ba.
<i>Loud, loudly</i>	mɛrɛ ¹ ;	mere.
<i>Louse</i>	ur ² ,	ur.
<i>Love, (n.) see:</i>	lɔ-, lɔl; lɔlkete;	lɔ-, lɔl, lɔlcece, (l lcece)
" , <i>to:</i>	lɔ- mlkeke hene,	lɔ- mlcene, lɔ-mlcecene..
	lɔ- mlke:ne,	
	(also ? lɔl kehkeh).	
<i>Love-charm</i>	mahɛŋ;	mehɛŋ.
<i>Lowering,</i> (of sky)	tUurbɔn;	tUurbUŋ, rəburbUŋ.
<i>Lullaby</i>	lɛlaan, (lɛla, lɛl);	tlli(an), tli(an).
<i>Lungs</i>	rɛbtakele,	ramtakeje.
<i>Mad</i>	dnedne, (dɛne); burnerne; (see: hɔ: ³ , hɔ:te ɔr;	(same, and: tnetne); (same); kUtUktu r); -colloquial.
<i>Magic</i>	see Witchcraft; and 00. see: tɔntɔn ¹ , etc.	
<i>Majority</i>	wɔ: ¹ gɔ tɔŋɔr nɛ...; (lit: the big part of..).	wɔr ge ʀtlam nɛ...
<i>Make (see Do)</i>	mae, ma ³ , tɛwɛ, tɔwɛ;	rewene; rəwɛ nɛ.
<i>Male</i>	man, (vanten);	mɛlɛŋ; (vanten).
<i>Mangrove</i>	tɔŋ ³ ,	(tɔŋ).
<i>Man,</i>	vanten, vanten man;	vanten, .. mɛlɛŋ;
<i>Mankind</i>	vanten, ... vanten bogɔn;	vanten bɔŋa.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Manner</i>	duan; hele ⁻¹ ; hlni-;	duan; heje, hela-; hlji-.
<i>Many</i>	vite, ɲɔr ¹ , (kUn), tal, la ⁵ ; mri, m ^ə ri; (& see How many?).	jel, lam, (hakbe), kUn, tal, kUn, mrlm.
<i>Mark, sign, scar</i>	blri-, blri- ,	(same).
<i>Marry</i>	le ⁵ , lenɛ;	je(nɛ).
<i>Master</i>	jafu;	jafu.
<i>Mat</i>	hobeti, hubeti, (-bʷ-), beti; bati; (& see: bʷerwo).	hobati; bati;
<i>Mate, see Pair.</i>		
<i>Mature, to:</i>	towɔh;	tɔwɔ; rɔwɔ; r ^ə wɔ.
" <i>one</i>	berɛ-, (bʷerɛ-); maljel;	bela-, bʷela-; maljel.
<i>Me</i>	ni;	ni.
<i>Meaning</i>	hele ⁻¹ , hlni-;	heje; hela-.
<i>Measure, to:</i>	tɔ: ⁸ , tene;	tɔu tene.
<i>Meat</i>	mubu;	mubu.
<i>Meet, to:</i>	(hɔm), hɔmne, hɔmtene;	(same).
<i>Meeting</i>	kukuan, (ku ⁹); haŋkukuan;	kUkUran; haŋkUkUran.
<i>Mend, (see ... (by plaiting), Fix up, Repair).</i>	fegogɔ nɛ;	fegogoneɛ.
<i>Menstruate, see mhe, (p. 111).</i>		
<i>Mess round, make noise</i>	balte;	balte.
<i>Message, send</i>	büho:(nɛ),	bühɔr.
<i>Messenger</i>	ɛbhübho, terir, (terir);	abhɔbhɔr, tarir.
<i>Midday</i>	tablijal, (tabɛli-); (jal, sun);	(same).
<i>Middle</i>	tobɔl, tobɔl ɛ..;	tɔbɔl, tɔbɔle..
<i>Midnight</i>	tablibUŋ, nelibUŋ;	(same).
<i>Middle of back</i>	si-viuh, (si ⁻⁶);	....
<i>Mind, Never!</i>	(see: mu gɔn; ɔrmeh; etc.).	

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Miracle</i>	baŋao;	bago.
<i>Mirror</i> (poo)	see: te: ⁵ .	
<i>Miscarry</i>	kɪbʷir; ɪɪŋ ² taveh əne; utur taveh ne,	kɪbʷir; ɪɪŋ teve ne; gur teve ne.
<i>Miss, to:</i>	fahel, fahele; kere;	kere, kere; (fahel(ɛ)).
<i>Miss-hit</i>	tɔmkere;	tɔmkere.
<i>Miss the road,</i> <i>" in shooting</i>	hɔ:fahele hal ¹ ; hɔ:kere hal; fen fahele, (fjen),	...
<i>Mistaken, be:</i>	hUɪU ^h ¹ ; wU ^u nu, fu ² ne;	kar ^U mu; wU ^u nu, fune.
<i>Mist</i>	mɔ: ⁶ , mɔ:taŋtaŋ;	mɔu; mɔutaŋtaŋ.
<i>Mock, (and see</i> <i>Sneer)</i>	feh ² ne; mangahɛ ² ;	man, fe ne; manbi.
<i>Moon,</i> <i>" Quarter,</i> <i>Moonlight</i>	abate , (-ɛ), tehi-abate; bUŋ-mija: ² , (bUŋ mamja:).	ol; tahi-ol. bUŋ-mal.
<i>Morning,</i> <i>" Every</i>	faŋfaŋren; faŋfaŋren; bogɔn;	(ɛn)tabUŋbUŋ; (ɛn)tabUŋbUŋ;
<i>Mosquito</i>	baŋken, baŋkjen;	baŋcɛn.
<i>Most,</i> <i>(superlative):</i> <i>(and see Very).</i>	see: tɛn ¹ ; mar ¹ ; (Gram. 96, etc.).	tɛn, ...
<i>Mother,</i> <i>Mother's mother's</i> <i>people,</i> <i>Mother's brother</i> <i>Mother's kin</i>	tae ² , rahɛ-; mama. wUnjɔ-, (see WW). mɪsɔ-; (see WW). wUrU-,	rahɛ-; (mama). wɔnjɔ-, wɛnjɔ-; mɪsɔ-, mɔsɔ-; wUrU-.
<i>Motion, pass</i>	kɪke ² ; he: ² ; (?he:).	ceceo, (kekeo); heo.
<i>Mountain</i>	worɔ ² , wou, (w u); bu ³ kUko.	wau; bukɔkɔ; ...
<i>Mourn</i>	dɛŋ, rɛŋ ¹ ; rɛŋhe, (dɛŋhe).	dɛŋ, rɛŋ; rɛŋhi, ...
<i>Mouth</i>	bɔŋ, bɔŋɔ-; bUɪUn fa- ² ; fa ² -.	(same).
<i>Move, to</i>	(see: nɔn); nunɔ (nɛ); tutɔ(nɛ); (taŋ ...).	nono (nɛ); toto (nɛ); (taŋ) ...

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Moving, a</i>	(du), ru ⁵ .	rur, (?dur).
<i>Mucus</i>	bioh;	büjo, (büjo:).
<i>Mud</i>	jije, tanjije;	...
<i>Multiply,</i> (see Increase, Many, ...)	(see Gram. 47), ...beva...; la ⁵ ; kUn; tal, (ɲɔr) ¹ , mri;	.... kUn, tal, (lam), mrlm;
<i>Murder</i>	tɔ; ⁸ kebnu;	tɔukabnu.
<i>Murmur</i>	kɛr ² , kɛrmarine;	kɛr; kɪntijeu nɛ.
(<i>Music</i>)	see: v ⁱ uh tɔ:tɔ; wesuso; etc.	vjɔtɔtɔ; wasɔsɔr.
<i>Musket</i>	v ⁱ Uɔn vju;	(same).
<i>My</i>	-k, (Gram. 5, etc.); hak, mak, ak, bɔk, tɔk, aik; (Gram. 39-42; 141-145).	- ; mɛnɛɲ; mɛɲ, jɛɲ, bɔɲ, tɔɲ, -.
<i>Nail,</i> (bodily)	bʷɛllɪɲi- (vera-), bʷɛllɪɲi nɛ (va: ²)...	bʷɛlaɲi, (bʷɛlaɲi-).
<i>Nails, (modern)</i>	see te: ⁶ , te:sal.	
<i>Naked</i>	malmal, wɔmalmal, mɛh ¹ ;	(same). mɛ:.
<i>Nambas</i>	ba: ⁵ , tUnu-ta(h),	tUnu-ta:.
<i>Name</i>	ih ¹ ;	sa-.
<i>Narrow</i>	ɛr ² , ɛrɛr; gurgru;	jɛr, (? cɛr); ujujir.
<i>Nation</i>	vale.	
<i>Native</i>	see: tɛn ¹ (Gram. 38, iii).	tɛn.
<i>Native-land</i>	vere ² ,	vere.
<i>Nausea,</i> (and see Vomit)	lɔl-gojügojom,	l lgojogojom.
<i>Navel</i>	bisɔ-, bjüsɔ-;	besɔ-.
<i>Near</i>	fesi (nɛ), bülte, (bül ¹); bɔ- ¹ ; bɔn.	fasi (nɛ); bülte ..; bɔ-, bɔn.
<i>Neck</i>	maviur, mavjur; aundɔ-;	awUndɔ-; miür, mjür.
<i>Need, to</i>	dɛmɛlɔ-, dɛmɛlɔle, wɔhe,	(same, ? tɛmɛlɔ- ...). ɲrɛɲrɛ.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Needy, poor</i>	vetu, (lɔl haŋla vetu).	vetu.
<i>Nest</i>	nu-, nU-.	(same).
<i>Net</i>	arobɔl kokɔ:, (kɔ:¹).	arobɔl kɔkɔ (?).
<i>New</i>	vi, vivi; robɔ²; tobɔh;	vi, vivi; tobo:.
<i>Next,</i>	wali-, (tehi-);	sɔn; gɛ sɔn.
<i>Next-born</i>	(see) ta⁵, ta taɔn.	..ta tɔn.
<i>Nibble</i>	tɔtɔ, (tɔ³);	tɔtɔr.
<i>Niece,</i> (a man's)	jɛla- veen;	jala- vehɛn.
<i>Night</i>	bUŋ; libUŋ; nelibUŋ;	(same).
<i>Nine (9)</i>	jafer, ljafer; (taŋaŋae).	jafer, lafer, ljafer.
<i>Nip, to; (cut):</i>	kin²,	kin.
<i>" in two</i>	kin wa⁴,	kinba.
<i>Nipple</i>	(susu); metan huh¹, metan susu, metan ...susu; metɛ-susu; metɛ-huh.	(hu:, huhu:), metan... metan...huhu:.
<i>No</i>	ɛhɛ:, ɛ:,	(same).
<i>"No man's Land"</i>	bwe².	bwe.
<i>Nod</i>	tanɔ, tantanu, tɛŋjil;	tanɔu; tantanu, tatanu; taŋjil.
<i>Noise (n.)</i>	wanoan, (wanoan);	ketaktaan.
<i>Noise, make a:</i>	wano; rUm¹; (of wind) fgɔfgɔ:;	(? ketakta); rUm; fgɔfgɔ:r.
<i>No one,</i>	..su¹ (with negative);	..su; te hu.
<i>None</i>	jaŋa;	raŋa.
<i>North (from Dip Pt);</i>	"ta ha";	-
<i>North (usually):</i>	fan, (fa-¹).	fan.
<i>North wind</i>		lɛŋ fan.
<i>Nose,</i>	gu, guhu-; ku¹⁰.	(same, & -?- kuhu-), ku.
<i>Nostril</i>	bUlUnguhU-,	(same).
<i>Not</i>	tɔɔ, (tɔɔ); tɔɔ, dɔɔ; ... (in past tense), tɔɔhɔn..	tɔɔ- etc. tɔɔn -.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Note, to:</i>	marmar, (mar ³); marmarne;	(same).
<i>Nothing</i>	jaŋa;	raŋa.
<i>Nourish</i>	va·ne ² ; (baro: ne); (heŋene melɛh mɛne..);	baŋe; bareo ne.
<i>Now</i>	lonle,	lonle, lonle.
<i>Numb, cold:</i>	marir,	mdln....
<i>Number, group:</i>	(see) wɔ:1;	wɔr.
<i>Nut, a common (edible)</i>	wɔleh;	i:.
<i>Oath, take:</i>	(tɪŋ ³), tɪŋi, tɪŋ gorɔ;	(same).
<i>Obey</i>	lon ² ta hene; lonɔtafa-; lonɔtakate..; herallŋ;	rɔŋtasene; rɔŋtafa-; rɔŋtakete; harlɛŋ.
<i>Observe, keep;</i>	taŋtiti;	(same).
<i>Ocean</i>	teh, tɛh;	te:, tje:.
<i>Octopus</i>	riri ¹ ;	rrirri.
<i>Of</i>	ha ¹ , a ² , ma ² , bɔ, tɔ ⁴ , ai ¹ ,	(Gram. 39-42, 141-145).
<i>Off, take:</i>	(ha:7), ha:koku.	
<i>Oil; coconut oil, (ointment)</i>	nlnln; (olɔgɔɔ);	nlnln, (ol gɔgɔ...).
<i>Old,</i>	mato ¹ ,	mɔtɔ.
<i>Of old,</i>	merln, merl-, (mɛrln),	marln.
<i>Old mark of -,</i>	merl-, mɛrl-;	marl-.
<i>Old man</i>	(taba);	taba.
<i>On</i>	ra- ² , ran; la- ¹ , lan; tɔ- ¹ , tɔn;	ra-, ran; (la-, lan)? tɔ-, tɔn.
<i>Once, once only</i>	ho:1, ..va ¹ ho: gɔn ¹ ;	ho:, ..ba hoŋa, (ba hɔ ŋa)..
<i>One, (1)</i>	hu ¹ , gɔ hu; (sɔŋae).	hu, ge hu.
<i>One by one</i>	ho:ho: (ne);	..hɔhɔu (ne).
<i>Only</i>	gɔn ¹ , kilih ² ,	ŋa; kɛma, (kɛmakɛma).
<i>Ooze</i>	him,	him, ...
<i>Open, be:</i>	mabu; .. fa: ; rra, (rɔra) ; bɛŋaŋ;	mbur; .. fa:. rrar, bŋaŋ;

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Open, to:</i> (v.t.)	talɛ; ku ² ; foh, (fo ¹); wo ³ ; fa: ³ , fefa ² nɛ;	kutau; ku; rɔmte, rɔmte; fafa nɛ;
<i>Open,</i> <i>be split open</i>	mfá,	
<i>Opening,</i> (& see Chink).	bULU-, bUL ² ; ... hɛle, hɛlɛ-;	bULU-; bUL; heje, hɛla-.
<i>Open, frankly</i>	namɛha, naməha, (-a:),	(same).
<i>Opposite</i>	tehi-, wali-; see: (bül ¹), bülte;	tahi-, sɔn, .. (same).
<i>Or</i>	o: ³ .	o:.
<i>Orange</i>	wɔmUL; (wɔ- ²);	wɔmUL.
<i>Order,</i> In order that..	gɔ ca ...	
<i>Original</i>	(see) wu- ² ; (see) ten ¹ ;	wu-. tɛn...
<i>Orphan(ed),</i> <i>bereft, (even</i> <i>of one parent)</i>	mliih;	mlii:.
<i>Other,</i> (see Different)	sɛnan, (sɛ- ⁶); wali-, tehi-;	sɔn, etc. .....tahi-.
<i>Out of</i>	nanɛ; mɛtɛnɛ;	tɛnɛn; mɛtɛnɛ.
<i>Outrigger</i>	ham ² ; hɛma- ²	ham.
<i>Outside,</i> " go/come	vɛrɛ ³ ; hɔ: ³ vɛrɛ, hɔurɛ; si-ɔr, (si- ⁶).....	vɛrɛ. (same).
<i>Over, (on top of),</i>	fɔ-, fɔn;	fɔ-, fɔn.
<i>Overcome, to:</i>	hɔ: ³ tahlvi; hɔ:bibi; bibi; ru mo ¹ nɛ...	hɔ: tavi; hɔ:bibi; bibi, ru mo nɛ..
<i>Overland</i>	ɔr, ɔ:r ¹ ;	(same).
<i>Oversee</i>	tɛ: ⁵ fɔ-; tɛ:fɔn; tite:fɔ-n;	tɛrfɔ-; tɛrfɔn; tɛtɛrfɔ-n.
<i>Overtake, (as of</i> <i>darkness..)</i>	fifi ¹ ;	mɛmɛlɛŋ.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Overwhelm</i>	(kɔ ²), kɔfo; bibi, etc.	(kɔufo, ?kɔufɔu); bibi..
<i>Own, one's</i>	an gɔ;	an gɛ.
<i>Pace, to:</i>	la ⁴ , lae;	la; jɛl.
<i>Paddle, (n.)</i>	wɔh,	wɔ;
" <i>steering-</i> ,	wɔh weɛ;	wɔ: weje.
" <i>to, (v.i.)</i>	faloh,	fɔlo, flo; (flo:).
<i>Pain</i>	kɛnkɛnan, (kɛn),	cɛncɛnan.
<i>Paint, to:</i>	tɔ: ⁸ tehne;	tɔutehne.
<i>Paint flashly</i>	besa, (bsa),	(same).
<i>Pair</i>	tehi-, wali-, sɛnan, (sɛ- ⁶).	tahi-, sɔn, ...
<i>Palate, (back)</i>	bari-mavjur;	bari-miür ...
<i>Palm,</i>	bakul,	baŋul;
" <i>black</i>	ulu(lu), w lu ⁹ lu,	(same).
<i>Palm of hand</i>	kili-va: ² , li- ³ va:, (k)lln-vera-;	kili-var, li-var; (same)...
<i>Pancreas</i>	tawen,	(? same).
<i>Pandanus</i>	wae, (wae);	wou, wɔu.
<i>Part, (n.)</i>	ru- ³ ; wɔ: ¹ ;	ru-; wɔr;
<i>Parts of...</i>	hugu-, hema- ¹ , hellŋi-, tamsi-,	hivi-, hema-, hllŋi-, (hllŋi), tamsi-.
<i>Part, to (v.t.)</i>	llŋ ² hoho: nɛ, lele nɛ; lele nɛ; (tir), tltir lele (nɛ);	llŋhɔhɔu nɛ; (hɔ:hɔ:une). jeje nɛ; ... tltir jeje nɛ.
<i>Part, to (v.i.)</i>	tir, van (bur), ...	tir, va bur ...
<i>Parrot</i>	gaɔm;	behɛl kɔn.
<i>Particular spot</i>	here ³ ,	(here, here).
<i>Party, group</i>	wɔ: ¹ ; wɔ: gɔ hu;	wɔr, wɔr gɛ hu.
<i>Pass, to:</i>	hɔ: ³ sal, hɔ:salen;	hɔ: tamen.
<i>Pass water</i>	mhümhiu, mhlmhju, lili wɛ, (li ²).	(same).
<i>Pass water with pain</i>	..... hiutu;	(same).
<i>Pass wind</i>	keh ¹ ,	hir.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Passage</i>	hele ¹ , hele-;	heje; hela-.
<i>Pat, to:</i>	(rəba ¹), rəbar ^ə ba;	(same).
<i>Paw</i>	walwale je-, walwale va,;	(same).
<i>Pawpaw</i>	beta an vju;	beta an vju.
<i>Pay,</i>	gele, (gele ³),	geje, (geje:);
<i>Pay back</i>	(see) bakbak(ne); hem ¹ ne;	banban ne; sem ne.
<i>Peace,</i>	malUmlUman,	mülUmlUm(an);
" -ful	Ul malUmlUm,	Ul mülUmlUm, ...
<i>Peace!</i>	so.	
<i>Peck</i>	ta ¹ , tae; tər;	ta, tao, tau; tər.
<i>Peel, to:</i>	fUlakte; fəllkte, fillkte; kln ² te; te, te ^ə , teku; (teku)?.	fillŋti, fellŋte; ... (kInti); (kInte)?.
<i>Peer, to:</i>	te: ⁵ , te:te:.	tər, (tətər).
<i>Pelt, to:</i>	(with sticks): abu, (with stones): kae,	kUbu; ke.
<i>Penis,</i>	bahel, sise, wa- ³ ,	behel; b ^w ehel; sese; wa-.
" wrapper	ba: ⁵ ; tUnu ¹ ta(h); tUnu-ba:.	tUnu-ta:.
<i>People</i>	vale, vio:, (vijo:); wɔ: ¹ vanten; vanten ne;	(vale), vjo, ... wɔr vanten; vanten njer.
<i>Perfect</i>	(u ¹), m-u mar ¹ ten ¹ (njɔk, bur);	(same); (wumarten). (nɔŋ; bur).
<i>Perhaps</i>	beha, tur, beha...tur;	(same).
<i>Perish</i>	mer helal (bur) ¹ ,	mar helal.
<i>Permanently,</i> (or more or less so):	ha: ³ ; bur ¹ ; tam; mato ¹ ; ru ³ tɔtɔ; ³	tam; bur, mto, mtɔ; tɔtɔ.
<i>Persuade</i>	horo jahε;	sur llmhi.
<i>Phosphorus</i>	b ^w ejan;	b ^w erjan.
<i>Photograph,</i> <i>Picture</i>	see Likeness, Image, Shadow...	
<i>Pick up</i>	rorɔ ² ,	rorɔ.

	Lonwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Piece(s) of-</i> ,	hugu-, hema ¹ , hellŋi-, tamsi-, wɔ: ¹ ,	hlvi-, hema-, (hllŋi-, tamsi-, wɔr. {hllŋi.
<i>Piece of food</i>	wuhu, wuhu ³ .	(?).
<i>Pierce</i>	tUru, (hil), tu ¹ tare;	rUru, tUru, trUru, etc. hil, (tu tere).
<i>Pig</i>	barbar, bu ² , ləbanban, terer.	(same..), terer.
<i>Pile of food</i>	helar,	helar.
<i>Pillow</i>	bʷerɛoujɔl, (bʷer); etc.	(bʷete-aujal).
<i>Pin, (thatch-)</i>	wɔ-ɛji,	wɔ-aji.
<i>Pitiable</i>	lɔl haŋla vetu; vetu; lɔl vetu;	lɔlhaŋlam vetu;
<i>Pity, to:</i>	lɔl-haŋa-en, lɔ- məhaŋa nɛ; (see haŋa)...	(same).
<i>Place</i>	verɛ ² , mlli-; ɔr, ɔ:r; mijɛ-;	vere; mlli-; ɔr, ɔ:r; mejɛ-.
<i>Place, to:</i>	(llŋ ²); ll i.	llŋi.
<i>Plain, (level)</i>	dɔrɔr; mi:me;	dɔrɔr; me:me:.
<i>Plait</i>	fɛ; vatɛ; hera ¹ ; vlri,	fɛ; bʷete; ha:ra; bʷlri, bri.
<i>Plan, to make a</i>	tu: ⁴ nɛ; glsi;	....
<i>Plant, to:</i>	ba ² ; (ru ⁶ ; (rUru)); tonɔ; ¹ tɔntɔn ² ; (beba).	tɔnɔ, tɔntɔn; ru, rUru; etc.
<i>Plants of-</i> ,	bitu-;	blti-.
<i>Plantation</i>	(li ⁴ , a tree of-); lili-; lili-.	lili-.
<i>Plate, vessel</i>	bʷele, bʷele-;	bʷeje:; bʷela.
<i>Play, to</i> (walk about)	baŋbaŋ; (& see Toy).	baŋbaŋ.
<i>Plead</i>	ŋaŋa ² ; whh(lili)nɛ; (wuhu ¹).	ŋaŋar, (ŋaŋar ⁰); (wuhlline).
<i>Please! ...</i>	kabri(a) ¹ , wahai;	kabri(a).
<i>Plenty</i>	vite, (ŋɔr ¹);	jɛl, (be jɛl); (lam).

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Plot</i> , (see Plan)	ker ² , wUn, ...	cer, (ker); un, Un.
<i>Pluck</i> , (fruit)	komɔ, (kmɔ); vare; hlri ¹ ne;	(same). hlri ^u , hlrlvi, hlvi; ...
<i>Pod</i>	alu-, (U1);	lU-; (U1).
<i>Poetry</i> (see)	kerir; bu ¹ , hUru ² bu; tu ¹ bu; tutu bu;	(se); bu, hUru bu, tu bu, tutu bu.
<i>Point</i> , to:	hu ³ , hublsin ; (blsi ²); hubune; etc.	(same); (same).
<i>Point</i> (n.)	hlri-, hlri-; hUru-; merwu-; vUŋ, vUŋu-; metɛ-vUŋ(u-),	hlŋi-; muwuhu, muuhu; marwu-; vUŋ, vUŋu-; metavUŋ(u-).
<i>Poison</i> (see Witchcraft, see 00).	able,	abjeo;
<i>Poor</i>	lɔl-haŋla (vetu), vetu;	(same), ...ha lam, ...
<i>Porch</i>	val;	val.
<i>Possessions</i>	hellŋi-, sise,	hillŋi-, hlŋi-; sese..
<i>Possible</i>	(see) ten ² ...;	...ten...
<i>Post</i> , (of house)	éte, (bwer ¹); libɛ-, liber;	(bwer). libi-, libi-; bwer, ber.
<i>Postpone</i>	rUmu, rmu;	...
<i>Pot</i> ,	la: ² , (lah)?. (bwele, ...)	la:. (weje:, bwele-).
", earthen	la:-tan,	la:tan.
<i>Potato</i> , sweet	kuma:la, (kuma:lə).	(same).
<i>Pour</i> , (v.t.), (see capsized).	li ² ne; ur ¹ ; ute ¹ ; daŋɛ, raŋɛ; heraŋɛ; ho: ⁵ ne.	liu(ne), gur..; ur, uti; reŋɛ, teŋɛ; harəŋɛ, serəŋɛ;
<i>Pour</i> , (of rain)	kárUm; (karum);	rum, rUm.
<i>Powder</i>	(see) bUlu-faŋ.	(same).
<i>Power</i>	jahan,	helan.
<i>Praise</i> , to:	su ⁷ he, sune, suhene; mɔnmɔ;	sune, surhi; ... mɔnmɔ.
<i>Pray</i>	tamtama;	tamtama.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Preach, speak in public</i>	suto;	suto.
<i>Precipice</i>	fu ¹ hɔ: ² ,	fuhɔ:r.
<i>Pregnant</i>	ko: ⁵ , hɔl,	kɔm, (kom); hɔl.
<i>Premature(ly)</i>	tɛbɛh,	tɛvɛ:.
<i>Prepare,</i>	gogɔ:ne, lɪŋ ² gogɔ:ne;	gɔgɔne, lɪŋgɔgɔ:ne.
<i>Prepare food</i>	humom, hujom;	hurum.
<i>Present, a:</i> (& Recompense)	heŋɛvaan, sagean;	sɛnɛvaan, sagean.
<i>Press, to:</i>	hiba(h),	heba; tUrmu,
" <i>crush,</i>	hɔ: ³ sisatɛ, hɔ:bibi,	hɔ:rmurmu; hɔ:bibi;
" <i>together</i>	tɔmkatɛ,	tɔmketɛ.
" <i>down</i>	nunu,	nunu.
<i>Pretty</i>	gəlan ² ,	gəlan.
<i>Prevent</i>	bʷɪdnɛ, hɔro gorɔ, tɔm ¹ gorɔ, tɔmkatɛ, (hiba(h));	bʷɪdnɛ, sur gorɔ; tɔm gorɔ; tɔmketɛ; heba, tUrmu, ..
<i>Price</i>	wUlu-, wUlu- (cp. lUm ²); (cp. tatau ¹).	(same).
<i>Prick</i>	ba- ⁶ ; hɪni-;	(ba-), hɪni-.
<i>Prick, to:</i>	tUru, hɔ: ³ hɔ:te,	(same) ...
<i>Pride</i>	kɪli ² biu;	kɪlibiu.
<i>Prise apart</i>	fefa ² nɛ,	fafa nɛ.
<i>Problem, to be a</i>	reħɔr,	reħɔr.
<i>Process</i>	duan, heɛɛ- ¹ ;	duan, heɛa-, (heje).
<i>Profit</i>	tamar ² an,	tamar nan.
<i>Promise, to:</i>	(are ²), hɛrɛ ¹ nɛ; ca ¹ bUru, (ru ³); tɪŋ ³ i.	hɛrɛnɛ. fɛ (ɛbru) ... tɪŋi.
<i>Prophecy</i>	kɛl hɔ:te, (hɔ: ³); hal ² ;	hal surhɔ:te).
<i>Protect</i>	ru ³ gorɔ, taŋtiti, to·gorɔ, (to: ¹);	ru gorɔ, taŋtiti, kɔugorɔ, (gorɔ)...
<i>Proud</i>	kɪlibiu, (kɪli ²); ɪɔɪɔ-(k) mijah,	kɪlibiu, ɪɔɪɔ-(ŋ) meh ɪ.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Prowess, have,</i>	hUluh ² ,	hUluLu;
<i>Prowess</i>	jahan, (kelbɛɛan);	helan, ...
<i>Pudding,</i>	lɔk, fáli, (lUm ¹);	lɔŋ, fʷili, (lUm).
<i>" breadfruit</i>	totorɔ,	tɔtɔkma.
<i>" leaf-wrapped</i>	lɔk ka·bür, ka·bür-lɔk.	lɔŋ kUbür, kUbür-lɔŋ.
<i>Pull, to:, tow,</i>	rivi, (rəvi, -rvi),	(same).
<i>" out</i>	halku, (hal ⁶ , ku ²),	halku,
	reku, (re),	(reo), ...
	rehreh,	hijiji.
<i>Pumice</i>	wɔmra,	waumra, waɔmra.
<i>Punishment</i>	bʷeriale, jajaan,	bʷeriale, jajauan.
	kenkenan;	cencenan.
<i>Puppy</i>	neti-ter;	(titer).
<i>Purple, sky- blue, etc.</i>	tubUŋbUŋ,	tubUŋbUŋ.
<i>Purpose, to no:</i>	ɔr ¹ meh ¹ ;	ɔrme:.
<i>Purse</i>	huwu ³ ;	
<i>Pus</i>	ɔlboh, ɔlboh,	ɔlbɔ.
<i>Push, to:</i>	hu ³ ; hune, hute;	
	(sa), safune, saku, sabɔlbibi;	samfunɛ; saku; ...
	(fu ²); hɔ: ³ rmurmu,	(same).
	hɔ:sisate, hɔ:tUmtUm, etc.	hɔ:rmurmu, hɔ:tUmtUm
<i>Push away</i>	(tUm ¹), tUmu, tUmtUm;	tUr ^ə mu, turmu...
<i>Push in</i>	hUŋUn ² ; hUŋUntiti;	sUn; sUntiti.
<i>Put, put in</i>	(lɪŋ ²), lɪŋi, (hɔ: ⁵ ne),	lɪŋi,
<i>Put down, demote</i>	tUnhe,	tUnhe, ..
<i>Put in place ready</i>	terene; lɪŋgogɔ:ne,	(? same); lɪŋgogɔ:ne
<i>Put on (clothes)</i>	korɔ ² ,	(same).
<i>Quarrel</i>	bal ² dal, re ³ ; tu ¹ fɛldal;	(same, ? re).
<i>Quick, quickly</i>	mga, kɔrkɔr,	bɛlbɛl; kɔrkɔr, fanfan.
<i>Quiet</i>	rɔŋrɔŋ, ha rɔŋ,	(same).
	rɔ ⁶ , rɔrɔ; lɔl(ma)lUmlUm,	(same), -mülUmlUm.
	mɛrɛ ² , lɔ:lɔ: ¹ ;	mɛrɛ, m ^ə ri, mri; mjlmjln; lɔlɔ.

	Lonwəlwəl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Quieten</i>	rŋŪrŋo, (wɔn ²),	rŋjurnju.
<i>Quite</i>	bur ¹ , njɔk, tam ¹ , tainɛ, hɛra ² ,	bur, nɔŋ, (tam), fUnu fUnu.
<i>Race, (n.)</i>	(ro: ⁴), ro:an,	mʉkuan;
<i>Race, to</i>	kokɔ:, (kɔ: ³); ro:ro:ka,	kɔkɔr, kɔkɔrkea;
<i>Rafter</i>	wesu, wɛsu,	wasu.
<i>Rain, (n.)</i>	oh,	o:.
" <i>drop</i>	wɔ- ² oh,	wao:, w o:.
" <i>-bow</i>	(nine, ?), nene,	neneo.
<i>Raise, to</i>	hal ⁶ ku; kəla, kla;	(same).
<i>Ram, to</i> (as a post)	ru ⁶ kate, tu ¹ kate,	rUkte, rUrUkte; tUkte, tukete.
<i>Rat</i>	tomɔ,	tomɔ.
<i>Rather</i>	-dɔ, -rɔ; si ² ;	
<i>Rattle, (n.)</i>	(see) wɔmbal, rɔm ¹ .	wɔŋbal.
<i>Ravine</i>	wel ¹ , hɛlɛwɛl;	wɛl, hɛlawɛl.
<i>Raw</i>	(mar ⁵ , (marmar)); tolɔ faŋ;	m ¹ ür. (same).
<i>Reach, (v.i.)</i>	see Arrive.	
<i>Ready,</i> " <i>make</i>	naknak, (doran). lɪŋgogɔ:ne; (lɪŋ ²);	naŋnaŋ, (doran). lɪŋgogɔ:ne.
<i>Real part (of)</i>	wu- ² ,	wu-.
<i>Reap</i>	hɪri ¹ ne;	hɪri ¹ u, hɪrɪvi, hɪlvi.
<i>Reason, to:</i>	nɔr, (nɔ:r), nɔrnɔr(ka), ...	(dɪndɪnkea)?
<i>Rebuke, to:</i>	rŋŪrŋɔ; hɔ: ³ ra-, ?hɔra, hɛɛ ⁴ , hɔro jah.	...rŋjürnjü, hɛɛ; sur..hɛl, ..
<i>Recently</i>	(see) tobɔh;	tobo:.
<i>Recompense, to:</i> " <i>a:</i>	(lUm ²), lUmlUm(ne), sage, lUmlUman, sagean, wu- ⁴ ;	(same). (same).
<i>Recover, to:</i>	tes ¹ , taura, mau ^{1,2} ;	(wu mɔl); totɔr; mjür.
<i>Red</i>	(fri), frɪfri; jan, janjan;	ra:, frɪfri; jan(jan).
<i>Reddish-brown</i>	sasa,	sasar.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Redeem</i>	(see) bakbak (nɛ); tonɔ ³ , tɔntɔn ² ;	baŋbaŋ(nɛ); tonɔ, etc. tɔntɔn.
<i>Reef</i>	batɛha,	bweteha.
<i>Reform, remake</i>	tɔwɛ kɛbu nɛ;	(tɛwɛ mɔl nɛ).
<i>Refuse, to:</i>	mtɛnɛ, (? metɛnɛ);	mcɛnɛ, (mɛcɛnɛ).
<i>Reject, to:</i>	lɔl mɛhave; sisa:, (tUm) ¹ , tUmu; to:nɛ ral..., (to: ¹).	(tUrmu...). (tUrmu...). kɔunɛ ral...
<i>Rejoice</i>	(lɔŋ ²), lɔŋnɛ mu; juwa; (jowa).	rɔŋnɛ bu; juwa, (jowa).
<i>Related</i>	(see) bül ¹ , vantɛn bül, batátɔn, bulbulan. (& see Family relations, Group). ru- ³ , ru-ŋerUl; ŋerUl dute. tae-ni; etc. (see ta ⁵).	(same). (same).
<i>Relieve</i>	rɔ: ⁹ nɛ; guku (gɛhan nanɛ..);	rɔunɛ; gurku...
<i>Remain, stop, stay</i>	ru ³ , du;	du, do.
<i>Remember</i>	nɔr, nɔrnɔr, nɔrkate, nɔrnɔr kɛbu nɛ;	dɪn, dɪndɪn, dɪnkete. dɪndɪn mɔlɛ...
<i>Remit</i>	(see) ta: ³ kuku.	
<i>Remove</i>	guku, uturku, (auturku), hɔlku; ku ² ; (ɛnku, etc. ɛn ¹).	gurku, hɔlku, ... ku, (jɛnku, ..).
<i>Repair, to:</i>	gɛh hɛnɛ, tɔwɛhɛnɛ; lɪŋ ² hɛnɛ.	om sɛnɛ; tewesɛnɛ. lɪŋhɛnɛ; rɔwɛsɛnɛ.
<i>Repeat</i>	kɛbu nɛ;	mɔl (n)ɛ.
<i>Repent</i>	(use) ilhɛ, jilhɛ (reflexively);	kilhi.
<i>Reply</i>	hɔro kɛbu (nɛ), kɛl kɛbu(nɛ);	sur mɔl (nɛ), surmɔlɛ.
<i>Replace, (v.i.)</i>	ru ³ gɛlɛ;	rugeje;
" (v.t.)	to: ¹ gɛlɛ; hɛm ¹ (nɛ);	kɔugeje; sɛmnɛ.
<i>Request, to:</i>	ŋaŋa ² , wuhliline;	ŋaŋau; (wuhliline).
<i>Rescue, to:</i>	hal ⁶ ku,	halku.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Reserve for oneself</i>	hɛrɛ ² nɛ;	herɛɛ, herɛnɛ.
<i>Resist</i>	bal ² mɛnɛ., hɔ: ³ tUmtUm, h:rmurmu,	bal banɛ, bal mɛnɛ; hɔ:tUmtUm, hɔ:rmurmu.
<i>Respect, to:</i> (avoid)	ɔr ² nɛ, hia ² ;	gɔrnɛ, haja.
<i>Rest, remain</i>	ŋaŋa ¹ ; ru ³ ;	ŋaŋau; ru.
<i>Resurrection</i>	(see) taura kebu an;	(tɔtɔr mɔl an).
<i>Return, to (v.i.)</i>	kebu mɛ, kebu van;	mɔl mɛ, mɔl va.
<i>Return, to (v.t.)</i>	hɛŋɛ kebu nɛ; (bal ³), balɛ, bal kebu nɛ; (tatau ¹), lUm ² lUm(nɛ),	mɔl mɛ, mɔl va. sɛnɛ mɔl(n)ɛ; (same); " bal mɔl(n)ɛ. tatau, lUmlUm(nɛ).
<i>Reveal</i>	bisi ² nɛ; -bsinɛ;	(same).
<i>Reverence,</i> <i>avoid, respect</i>	ɔr ² nɛ; mɔmɔɔ; tɛŋnɛ;	gɔrnɛ; ...
<i>Reward</i>	hɛŋɛva(an), lUm ² lUm(an), hɛm ¹ nɛ(an), bakbak(an),	sɛnɛba(an), sɛnɛva(an); lUmlum(an); sɛmnɛ(an), baŋbaŋ(an), ...
<i>Rheumatism,</i> <i>yaws pains etc.</i>	bubu ⁷ ;	bubu.
<i>Rib</i>	gɛl ² ;	... (? same).
<i>Riches,</i> <i>belongings</i>	hellŋi-,	hillŋi-, hillŋi-.
<i>Ridge-pole</i>	ɛr :rɔ:(¹ b)	arɔrɔu; jɛrɔu.
<i>Right,</i> <i>correct</i>	konɔn;	konɔn, ...
<i>Right-hand(ed)</i>	mato ² ;	mto; bamto.
<i>Right! (excl.)</i>	mɔ: ² ;	mɔ; (mɔ).
<i>Rip, to:</i>	tare,	tere, tɛrɛ, tɛrɛ...
<i>Ripe</i>	mato ¹ ; mɛn; (raŋ ¹);	mɔtɔ, mto; mɛn; raŋ.
<i>Rise, to:</i> " (of smoke), " (as, e.g., an island in sea):	taura; taŋhɛ; mau ¹ ; kɔn ² ; taŋtaŋ; ɛnwur, kolɔ fur; (ha: ⁷ ɔr);	tɔtɔr; fʷlŋi...; (mjür); (same). jɛnwur; kolɔ fur; ... haɔr..

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>River</i>	wɛ ɡɔ me hal;	wɛ ɡɛmɔhal.
<i>Risk, to:</i>	dɛmanɛ, rɛmanɛ, damnɛ, ranɛ, etc. See Allow.	(same).
<i>Road</i>	hal;	hal.
<i>Roast</i>	fɛnɛ; (fanɛn); huhu ¹ fɛgnɛ;	fʷɛnɛ; (fUnUn). hUrmi-faŋ (nɛ).
<i>Rob</i>	rohɔ; tUdlahanɛ;	lahɛ, (lahɛ); (la:nɛ)...
<i>Rock</i>	vɛr,	vɛr.
<i>Rod</i>	(see) liɛ, liɛ, (li- ⁴);	lije.
<i>Roll, to:</i>	fu ² (nɛ), ka ⁴ funɛ, safunɛ; kɛlɛrfunɛ); (kɛlɛrfunɛ).	fu; kUm; samfunɛ; tɔtɔ:r. (same).
<i>Roof</i>	bʷɛlɛbʷɛrɔbʷɛr;	bʷɛlɛlabʷɛrɔbʷɛr.
<i>Room, (see House)</i>	im,	im.
<i>Roost</i>	(?) mɛra.	
<i>Rooster</i>	tɔ ⁶ man, tɔrrɛ;	tɔ mɔlɛŋ; tɔrrɛ.
<i>Root, (n.)</i>	libɛ-, libɪ-; bari-;	libi-; bari-.
<i>Root, to</i> (of pigs)	ho ² (nɛ);	ho(nɛ).
<i>Rope</i>	awa; tɛl ³ ; ɛtɛl; tali-, talɛ-;	awa, tʃɛl, tɛl, atɛl, tɛlɛ-.
<i>Vine-rope</i>	au-,	awu-.
<i>Rose-apple</i>	mɛnmɛn;	mɛnmɛn.
<i>Rotten</i>	mɔɔ:, mɔar, (ta·ta:) ² ,	mɔɔr, bɔr, mɔar; rɔmrɔm.
<i>Rough</i>	hUnɔ, (hUnɔhUnɔ), (& see Gruff, Hoarse).	nɔnɔ.
<i>Round, circular</i>	bu ⁵ , (bUbu); mUɪ(mUɪ); dlɛh ² , ral ;	bu, bUbu; mUɪmUɪ; dlɛ:; rɛlɛ.
<i>Rub</i>	ɡUɪ; ¹ ɡUɪUɡUɪu; ta: ³ ;	(same).
<i>"Rub out", erase</i>	ta: ³ kuku, (ku ²).	(same).
<i>Rubbish</i>	hɔkhɔk; (cp. batɛ-siel).	hɔŋhɔŋ.
<i>Rudder</i>	wɔhwɛɛ;	wɔ:weje; (see Paddle, Steer).

	Lonwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Run,</i>	ro: ⁴ ; ko: ³ ;	mku, (mUku), ku; kɔr;
" <i>away,</i>	ro: helal,	mUku lal.
" <i>off</i> (as in anger, etc.)	jih ² , jihijih;	rɔmku (lɔlfanfan).
<i>Rush, to:</i>	hɛ; ³ (reherɛhɛ...);	sɛr; (rarahe).
<i>Rust, (n.)</i>	sɛn ⁴ teɛ;	sɛn teje.
<i>Rusty</i>	kɔl ;	kɔl.
<i>Sacred, tabu</i>	kɔn ¹ ; (haŋla).	kɔn; haŋlam.
<i>Sacrifice</i>	gɔlgɔl(an), fjo(an);	gɔlgɔl(an); fjo:r(an).
<i>Sad</i>	lɔ- məkɛnɛn; lɔŋ ² nɛ hakebɛ;	lɔ- do cɛncɛn; rɔŋnɛ sakɔbɛ.
<i>Sad, to look..</i>	matlŋtlŋ;	mteɛmteŋ.
<i>Sail, (n.)</i>	bɛn ¹ ;	bɛn.
<i>Saliva</i>	baru; malte-;	-; malte-.
<i>Salt-water, sea,</i>	teɛh, (teh),	te:, ...
<i>Salt</i>	wɔ-teɛh; (wɔ- ²).	wɔ-te.
<i>Same</i>	iweɛnɛ, (imɛnɛ, ijɛnɛ);	je, jɛn, (jɛnɛ...).
<i>Sand</i>	wɔn ¹ ;	ɔn.
<i>Sap</i>	hu- ² , hɔ- ⁷ ;	(same).
<i>Savage</i>	rubo: ² ,	rubo:r.
<i>Sawdust</i>	hugu-lie;	(hlivi-lije).
<i>Say</i>	hɔrɔ ² ; ca ¹ ;	sur; fe.
<i>Scale, (of fish) etc.</i>	lɛŋɛ-;	lɛŋa-.
<i>Scatter, to:</i> (v.t.)	(see): helalɛ;	(lal, helalɛ)..
<i>Scatter, to:</i> (v.i.)	helah helal,	lalal.
<i>Scent</i>	(see) ol gɔgɔ;	ol doro.
<i>Scissors</i>	(see) (jalte, jaljal);	(jalte; ajaljal).
<i>Scorch, to:</i>	biu, (blu ²), bül , helah, helah; hulu ¹ , fanhe, fanɛ;	(biu), bülü, blu, hela:, la:la:. (same).

	Lonwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Scrape,</i> <i>scrape off</i>	hɛɛ ² nɛ; rɛhɛ; hi:, hi:kuku, ku ² , hɪri , huhu ² nɛ; urute;	hejene, senɛ; rahe, kik hir, hirkuku; ki, kiki hɪri; kUrUm kuku; hUhUne;
<i>Scratch, to:</i>	kɔɔ ¹ , krɔkrɔ; kemu, (kɛmu), hUl ³ , hUlu ¹ ;	karUmu, karmu, kakarmu, karmu, kɛrmu; hUl, cɛr; hUlu...
<i>"Scratch", skin-</i> <i>disease</i>	laker; hUlu ¹ ; kɔlkɔl ² ;	lacer; hUlu; kɔlkɔl.
<i>Scribble</i>	gela, gelagela(nɛ); tuh ¹ gelagela(nɛ);	gela; tu:gelagela(nɛ).
<i>Sea,</i> <i>" by the</i>	teh, teh; lɔteh;	te:, tje:. lɔte:.
<i>Sea-cow</i>	burih;	huri:.
<i>Seasnake</i>	mar ⁴ ;	mar.
<i>Season</i>	bUŋu-; huwɔ:; wɔmɛh;	rɛŋɛ-, rɛŋɛ-; huwo; wɔme:.
<i>Seat, chair</i>	mɪli-tahan; ɛrɔɔ ² , ɛtahtah;	mɪli-taan; arɔɔ; ata.
<i>Secretly,</i> <i>(to do)</i>	tnjam(nɛ), tɪnjam(nɛ); (njirnjamne);	tɪnjam(nɛ), rnjam(nɛ); njirnjam(nɛ).
<i>Section,</i>	(see) gɔ:r,	gɔ:r.
<i>Seduce</i>	hɛ ⁴ nɛ; kɔ ⁴ ;	sene; kɔr, kɔ:r;
<i>See,</i> <i>" again,</i> <i>" mistakenly</i>	ɪŋka; (ka ²); te: ⁵ ; te: kɛbu; te: hUlUhUlUh, (hUlUh ¹);	ɪɛhe, (ɪɛhɛ); ter; ter mɔl; ter karUmu.
<i>Seed</i>	atu-; hogɔ- ² ;	kUtU-; hogɔ-.
<i>Seek</i>	te: ⁵ nɛ; weh, wehɛ; (uɛhɛ)...	ter(nɛ); ɪŋ(nɛ).
<i>Semen,</i> <i>(seed)</i>	hogɔ- ² ; kolɔ- ² ; atu-; ɪɔ-; hellŋi-;	hogɔ-; kolo-, (kɔl -); kUtU; ɪɔ-; hɪllŋi-....
<i>Seize</i>	hal ⁶ kate;	halkete.

	Lõnwõlwõl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Self</i>	(see) hubõ-, hubo-; Gram. 14;	hobõ-.
<i>Selfish</i>	mar ² ;	wõr barõ:r.
<i>Sell</i>	foh ² ne;	fone. (fo:ne).
<i>Send</i>	(heḡene); heḡene van;	seḡe, seḡe ba ...
<i>Separate</i>	hõl mehanē, (hõl mēha nē); līḡ ² ho:ho:ne;	hõl mehanē; līḡ hõhõu nē.
<i>Separated</i>	ru ³ hoho:;	ruhõhõu.
<i>Servant</i>	terir, (terir); ebbühho;	tarir; abhõbhõr.
<i>Set (of sun)</i>	horõ: ¹ , ri: ³ , mur; kanē(ḡae); (ka ⁴);	rõ:r; ... mur; ...
<i>Set, (n.), relationship class</i>	wõ: ¹ , wõr ¹ ; batátõn; (& see) verē- ¹ ; (vanten bül);	wõr; batátõn; vera-; (vanten bül).
<i>Sew</i>	he ⁹ (ne); fe; hera ¹ ; vate; tUru kate;	....; ha:ra; bwete, tUrukete; ... (bte).
<i>Shade</i>	mõlmõl;	mõlmõl.
<i>Shadow (likeness)</i>	wonõunõ-; onõõnõ-;	(same).
<i>Shake, to:</i>	(glni), glnlne, glnlneõ:r, glnlglni(ne); glni ² , glnlglni(ne), glnlneõ:r; kuku ⁵ ; nõn, nõne, nõnõn; nunõ(ne), [(nonõ(ne))?]; (rri), rriirri(ne); tlni(ne); (ru ⁷), ruru; tu:(n); ratlni;	(same). (same). toto; nõn,; nonõ(ne); ...tirirri(ne); tlrine; rUrUr; toto(n); ... ramtlni.
<i>Shake off</i>		
<i>Shaking, a:</i>	ru ⁵ , du; muh;	rur; (dur);
<i>Shame, " , feel:</i>	haḡa; haḡhaḡa; Ulhaḡhaḡa; alU- mēhaḡa;	krir; lU- dokrir.
<i>Share, to: " food</i>	fifi ² ne; komõ:r; komõ:rne;	fifine. komõ:r.
<i>Shark</i>	bēh;	be, be:.
<i>Sharp</i>	kēn;	cēn.
<i>Sharp thing</i>	bwesu; (wu ³); (hlni-);	(same).

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Shave</i>	se ¹ , (sɛ); se (vjUlu-);	teo, teo.
<i>She</i>	ŋae;	ŋe.
<i>Sheaf, bundle</i>	baŋ, baŋih;	baŋ.
<i>Sheath</i>	tuwɔ-; tel ² ;	tuwɔ-; tel.
<i>Shell,</i>	ba ⁴ ; huhu ² ; tesi ² ;	ba; hUhu; tasi.
" <i>empty</i>	bʷele, bʷelɛ-;	bʷeje:; bʷela-.
<i>Shell-fish</i>	taŋtaŋ;	taŋtaŋ; krakra.
<i>Sheoke, (sheoak)</i>	jih ¹ , ji:.	arɔr.
<i>Shield, (n.)</i>	etUmtUm; (tUm ¹).	atUmtUm.
<i>Shift, (v.1.)</i>	ha: ⁷ ;	(ha:), har.
" (v.t.)	kəla, (kla),	kəla, kla.
<i>Shine</i>	nlnln; ujüja:, vijavijau, (etc.), ro: ⁵ ; (behe ²);	nlnln; ... (same). ro:; rənu.
<i>Shiver</i>	fefah; glrlneɔ:r; (ru ⁷), ruru; nonɔn, tutɔ; glnlneɔ:r;	fefa; glrlneɔ:r; rUrUr; nono; toto; glnlneɔ:r;
<i>Shock, to:</i>	fa ⁴ gorɔ;	fɔ: gorɔ.
<i>Shoot</i>	fɛn(ɛ), (fjɛn); rUbɔ: ¹ ; tUbɔ:, rbɔ:;	fɛn; tɔbɔ:; tɔbɔ:, (rbɔ:).
<i>Shore</i>	ɔ:r ¹ , ɔr; (lə tɛh);	ɔ:r, ɔr; lə tɛ:.
<i>Short</i>	mirmɛr;	tolɔtɔ, tɔtɔ;
<i>Shoulder</i>	ba ⁻¹ ; ba;	ba-; ba.
<i>Show, to:</i>	blsi ² nɛ; hu ³ blsine;	(same).
<i>Shower (or rain)</i>	awii, awi:;	awir, wanln.
<i>Shrink, to:</i>	ru ⁴ ;	
(i.e. grow small).		
<i>Shrink from, to</i>	ɔr ² nɛ;	gɔr nɛ.
<i>Shut, to be:</i>	wɔn; (see Fast, Tight);	wɔn;
<i>Shut up!</i>	wɔn!	wɔn!
<i>Shut, to (v.t.)</i>	(kɔ:), kokɔ: (gorɔ); fah kɔ: gorɔ;	kɔkɔ:r gorɔ; ...
<i>Shy</i>	mɛmɛr; mɔmɔ; kri: ¹ ; (həŋa);	....; mɔmɔ, mɔmɔo; krir, (kərir).

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Sick,</i>	mhe, mhɛ, mhɛ:; havɛr;	mse, mese, mɛse(:).
" <i>to make:</i>	fao(nɛ);	faom (nɛ).
<i>Sickness</i>	mehavɛr; m ^ə hean;	mesean, (mɛsean).
<i>Side,</i>	tehi-, tehl-; teli-, tell-;	tahi-, ..tali-...
	slrlri-; ii-; (si- ⁶);	(same).
<i>Side of family</i>	tehi-vjUŋ; (vjUŋ);	tahi-vjU .
<i>Sigh, (n.)</i>	mabjɔh; mɛnɔ; (ma·bjoh)..	mno;
" , <i>to:</i>	llŋ ² ma·bjɔh ...,	llŋ m ^ə nɔ, ...
<i>Sign (n.)</i>	marmaran; (mar ³);	(same).
	blri- ; mlli-;	(same).
<i>Simmer</i>	rerrɛr, rra ² ; (tuto:);	rerrɛr, rra(:), toto.
<i>Since</i>	tene ɔɔ...; bɔnɛ ɔɔ ...;	tene ɛɛ...; tɔ:nɛ ɛɛ... bɔnɛ ɔɔ...
<i>Sing</i>	kerir, (kɛrir);	se;
	tlli, tli, rli; (lɛla);	(same); tlli, tli.
<i>Sink, (v.1.),</i>	dɔn, rɔn ² ;	dɔn, ron;
" , <i>dip, (v.t.)</i>	fatno;	fatno.
<i>Sir</i>	jafu;	jafu.
<i>Sister, ...</i>	(see WW),	
" <i>(of sister),</i>	jere-; hela-;	tala-, taje-;
" <i>(of brother),</i>	metchal; jUnje-;	metahal, jUnje-.
<i>Sister's brother,</i>	mInje- ari;	mɛnɛ- re.
<i>Sister's son</i>	metelo, jɛla-;	metáno, jala-, (jɛlɛ-).
<i>Sit, sit down</i>	rɔ ⁶ fan; tah; ha ⁶ ;	rɔfan; ta(:); ha.
<i>Six, (6)</i>	lise, (lise), (naorŋɛ).	liuse.
<i>Skin</i>	Ul; alu-, alU-; alu-be-;	Ul; lu-, lU-; ...
<i>Skull</i>	bwelebweɛr; (cp. fan tebate-).	bwelebweɛr.
<i>Sky</i>	meha, (mɛha); tɔŋtɔŋ; (tɔŋ ²).	mehau; tɔŋtɔŋ.
<i>Sky-blue</i>	tUbUŋbUŋ;	tUbUŋbUŋ.
<i>Slack</i>	lal ² ,	mrɔm.
<i>Sleep, to:</i>	fweɛr ¹ ;	fweɛr, fweɛr.
" , <i>soundly,</i>	fweɛr tama(r) ;	fweɛr, tamar.
<i>Sleepy, be....</i>	tano;	tano.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Slice, to:</i>	alvi; se ¹ ; (se);	rlvi; teo.
<i>Slide, to:</i>	sal; ¹ tlririh;	sal.
<i>Slope, hillside</i>	bu ³ tantan; bukUko; si ⁶ tantan.	bukɔkɔ; (same).
<i>Slow</i>	bɔr ¹ ; lɔ:lɔ;; mere; ²	...lɔlɔu; ...mere, məri, mre, mri, mjlmjln.
<i>Smack</i>	rɛbá ¹ ; rɛva;	rɛba.
<i>Smart, to (v.i.),</i>	ra ⁴ ;	rar.
" , to make to:	kɔntɛ, (kɔn ² , ³).	
<i>Smell, (n.),</i>	bɔ- ³ ;	(same).
" , to (v.i.),	bɔ ³ ; kar;	(same).
" , to (v.t.)	kUnuhune, kunune;	kUnun .
<i>Smile, to:</i>	manman, (man ²);	manman.
<i>Sling, a:</i>	ɛhɛhɛ-ver;	asese-ver.
<i>Smoke, (n.)</i>	jihkɔn; (jih ³); ih ² kɔn; waiji;	ji:kɔn; waiji.
<i>Smoke, to (v.t.)</i>	blɔ; (cp. kɔn ² , taŋ, of smoke rising).	blu;
<i>Smooth</i>	mleh, (mleh);	mje:.
<i>Snake,</i>	tɛsil;	talsil;
" , sea-	mar ⁴ ;	mar.
<i>Snap off, (v.t.)</i>	klɔn ² tɛ;	(? klinti).
<i>Sneeze</i>	kɛsim ¹ ;	hUn.
<i>Sneer</i>	k ¹ mkɛm(nɛ);	kɛmkɛm(nɛ).
<i>Snore</i>	rábɔŋɔ́;	rabɔŋɔ́.
<i>Soldier</i>	bari(:);	bariu.
<i>Sole of foot</i>	fan teban jɛ-; li ³ -;	(same).
<i>Soft (bodily),</i>	mɛlUm,	mülUm.
" part		
<i>Some</i>	si ² ; wɔ: ¹ gɔ hu;	.... wɔr gɛ hu...
<i>Some (body)</i>	su ¹ ; su hu; (Gram. 15).	su; tehu;

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Son</i>	teslmre na; netU-, neti-; ...	terere melen; tU-, tI-.
<i>Song,</i> <i>" to compose</i>	bu ¹ ; keriran; hUru ² bu; tu bu;	bu; sean. (same).
<i>Soon</i>	fesi (go ca ...); taŋ fesi..	fasi ...
<i>Sore, (adj.),</i>	ken, kenken; ra: ⁴ ; təŋ ⁴ ;	cen, cencen; rar, (fri). təŋ.
<i>Sore, (n.),</i> <i>Small sores,</i>	mənək, menək, mənək; kəlkəl;	menə. kəlkəl.
<i>Sorrow</i>	kenkenan; ləŋnekenkenan;	cencenan; rəŋnecencenan.
<i>Sound, (n.),</i> <i>Sound, to ring</i> <i>out, call out</i>	ai- ³ ; rili-; tIŋ ² , tIŋtIŋ;	... tili-. tIŋ, tIŋtIŋ.
<i>Sound for depth,</i> <i>to:</i>	(see) to: ¹ , toto:ka;	kəkoukea.
<i>Soundly (asleep)</i>	tamar ¹ ; (used with f ^w er).	tamar.
<i>Sour</i>	kən ³ kən;	kənkon.
<i>South</i>	mere ¹ ;	mere.
<i>Sow, (n.)</i>	barbar;	barbar.
<i>Sow, to:</i>	(herri ne); hiri ² ne;	
<i>Spade</i>	esiser-tan;	asisir-tan.
<i>Spar (from canoe</i> <i>to outrigger)</i>	wate,	ote.
<i>Space</i>	(see) hele- ¹ ; helehele;	heje; hela-.
<i>Speak,</i> <i>" publicly</i>	horo ² ; ca ¹ ; suto;	sur; fe. suto.
<i>Spear,</i> <i>long spear,</i> <i>fork,</i>	metah, etutu;	meta:. atatur.
<i>Spear, to:</i>	hare; he ⁶ ; (tUru);	here; ser; (rUru, tUru, trUru, etc.).
<i>Species</i>	wə: ¹ ;	wər.
<i>Speech</i>	dal, ral ¹ ; rolə-.	dal, ra;; rolə-.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Spend</i>	foh ² ; fohnɛ; hlri ² nɛ;	fɔnɛ, (fo:nɛ); ...
<i>Special</i>	mUlmU1; (bu ⁵ bu); (cp. dleh); bUBU.	mUlmU1; bUBU...; (dle:). bUBU.
<i>Spider,</i>	beja; baria;	baria.
" -web	(U1) damlɛ, (U1) ramlɛ;	(U1) damjɔ, damlje.
<i>Spill, to:</i>	li: ² (nɛ);	liu(nɛ).
<i>Spirit</i>	nln mauan; (mau ²); cp. tɛmar, sɔnhal, tamra(h); wɔɔɔɔɔɔ-;	nln mjüran. tɛmar, sɔnhal, tamra:. (same).
<i>Spit</i>	kufe, kjufe;	kibe, kife, (etc.).
<i>Spleen</i>	tam ² klli ² ol;	tamklliol.
<i>Spit, to: (v.t.)</i>	wa ⁴ ; re ² ; sewoka, serwoka;	ba; sirɔba.
" by striking	tu ¹ vare;	tuba.
<i>Spoil</i>	molɔ:nɛ; (rite);	molɔ:nɛ, bamnɛ; ...
<i>Spokesman</i>	(see) hɔro ² ha...;	
<i>Sponge</i>	gɛl ¹ (nɛ teh); gɛl ta lɔn teh; (same).	
<i>Splendid</i>	(m)u martɛn; (mu kenkentɛn)?.	
<i>Sprain</i>	kllih ¹ ;	klli:.
<i>Spray</i>	wɔ ² teh;	wɔte:.
<i>Spread, (v.i.)</i>	hal ⁴ (of water);	hal; (gur).
<i>Spread, (v.t.)</i>	fU1vi; si ⁵ nɛ; hele ³ nɛ;	fU1vi; sÜnɛ; hejenɛ.
<i>Spring up, grow,</i> (of plants)	fra ¹ ;	riu.
<i>Sprout, (n.)</i>	tUmuh-;	tUmuh-.
<i>Spy, to:</i>	mar ³ marnɛ; umarnɛ; tnjamnɛ;	marmarnɛ; umarnɛ; tlnjam(nɛ), rnjam(nɛ), njirnjamnɛ.
<i>Squall, (n.)</i>	lɛŋ fago ⁴ .	
<i>Squat, to:</i>	ha ⁶ bur, hafur;	(same).
<i>Squeeze, to:</i>	fuh(nɛ); klin ³ tɛ; robɔ ¹ ; wuhu ⁴ ;	fu(nɛ); klinti; robɔ;
<i>Squint, to:</i>	ba ³ ;	rir.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Stab</i>	wəha , wəha;	bwəha.
<i>Stair</i>	see Ladder.	
<i>Stake,</i>	əkln; lar.	əkln; lar.
<i>Stakes</i> (crossed in canoe-outrigger),	wallk;	wallŋ.
<i>Stalk, to:</i>	esi-;	asi-.
<i>Stammer</i>	horo ² haver;	
<i>Stand</i>	bildu, buldu; taura;	far; tətər.
<i>Star,</i>	məh ¹ , məh ² , mih ² , müh ² ;	müh ² ,
" morning-,	galgal, (gal ³);	galgal.
" evening-	dandəŋ ³ ,	dandəŋ.
<i>Stare</i>	būŋhe; ute meta-;	taŋbŋhi; uti meta-; biti meta-.
<i>Start</i>	tenbarite; teŋbarite; (liŋ ² barite);	taŋbarite; liŋbarite, (-e).
<i>Startle</i>	fa ⁴ ;	fə:.
<i>Stay, to:</i>	ru ³ ; bliŋ; (tah); du.	du, ru; bliŋ; ta(:).
<i>Steady, be:</i>	harəŋ; rurəŋrəŋ;	rurəŋrəŋ.
<i>Steal</i>	(roh), roh ² ; (tUdlahane);	lahe; (la:nε).
<i>Stealth, to do</i> <i>by: (& see</i> <i>Stalk; Spy).</i>	tnjam(nε), tinjam(nε);	(same).
<i>Steam</i>	hewu- ¹ ;	hərou.
<i>Steep place</i>	hə: ² ; fu ¹ hə:;	hə:r, fuhə:r.
<i>Steer, to:</i>	(wel ³), wele;	weje;
<i>Steering oar</i>	wəh-wele;	wə:weje.
<i>Stem</i> (of plant)	esi-, asi-; wlsi-; aUlu-; avUlu-;	asi-; awU-.
<i>Sterile,</i> <i>childless</i>	wal ¹ ; buwal;	(same).
<i>Stern</i> (of ship)	glri- ³ ; li-bal; bwesu-, (bosu-); fesi ne wəhwele;	gere-; basl-, bale-, ... fasi ne wə:weje.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Stick, a:</i>	li ⁴ e, li ; bɔ:r ² ; ɛkɪn; ɛfah; ɛwa;	lije; akUm; akɪn; ... afa; awa.
<i>Stick fast to</i>	blu ¹ ; blublur; bül ¹ ; sal ² e.	...bül; sal .
<i>Stick out</i>	sal ² ;	sal.
<i>Stick in</i>	behe ¹ (nɛ); gɪsi(nɛ); (gsine);	bse, b ^ə se, bsɛ;
<i>Still, yet</i>	kaheren, (karen); b ^w ɛ;	ŋabwe.
<i>Stir, to (v.i.)</i>	nɔn;	nɔn.
<i>Stir, to, (v.t.)</i>	hu ³ hrihrine; tane; (tɔ: ^ə); tɔ:rahe; wano (nɛ);	huririne; tane. (geta nɛ). tɔurahe.
<i>Stitch, a:</i>	gɔ:r;	gɔ:r.
<i>Stitch, to:</i>	tUru kate; ...	tUrukete, (kete); ...
<i>"Stocks"</i>	mɪli-la: ³ .	
<i>Stomach</i>	tɪnja-bubu; tɪnj - bubu;	tenja, ar, tenja-, bubu.
<i>Stone,</i>	ver;	ver.
<i>" killing-:</i>	wɔr ² ;	wɔr;
<i>" s, heap of:</i>	wɔr ² ;	wɔr.
<i>" s of coral,</i>	weha ¹ ;	wɔha;
<i>" fence of mal</i>	wɔrwɔr;	wɔrwɔr.
<i>Stone, to: (i.e. kae (nɛ ver); pelt with stones)</i>		(kae), ke.
<i>Stoop</i>	benu, b ^w enu; ha ⁶ bur, (sɪŋdu); hafur;	(? b ^w enu), mɪmɪŋ. (sɪŋdur).
<i>Storey, deck</i>	laŋlaŋ;	laŋlaŋ.
<i>Story, tale,</i>	rUn, dUn;	rUn, dUn.
<i>" , to tell a</i>	rUn, dUn;	rUn, dUn.
<i>Straight</i>	konɔn; mɔr;	kɔnɔn; (konɔn).
<i>Strange,</i>	gɛlan ¹ ; ɔn ² ; robo ² ; (? cp. tobɔh);	gɛlan; gɔn; robo.
<i>Stranger</i>	vanten tobɔh; terir; vanten ta hetɪn; vanten ta vere senan;	vanten tobo(:); tarir; vanten ta hatɪn. vanten ta vere sɔn.
<i>Strangle</i>	kɪn ² gorɔ;	(same).

	Lonwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Strength</i>	jahan (jah) ;	hɛlan.
<i>Stretch</i>	hɛ ⁵ nɛ; heha:nɛ; taveŋɛ , (tave ²); toto ¹ ;	ki; werɛnɛ; tɔtɔ ...
<i>Strike, to:</i>	tjuɛ; rəba ¹ ; tu ¹ ; tiuɛ; tɔ: ⁸ ; tɔtɔnɛ;	tɔu; wehe, wehe; tu; tɔtɔunɛ.
<i>String</i>	awa.	awa.
<i>Strong,</i> " , <i>to feel,</i> <i>Strongly</i>	faiah; jah ¹ ; ja ² tətɛ:; bɛ ⁻¹ , ..tətɛ: ja ² tətɛ: ...	hɛl; (jau mür), (bɛ- ..mür).
<i>Stub, catch on</i>	hiri ⁴ nɛ;	hirine.
<i>Stuffy-nosed</i>	kusu:, kUsUm;	kUsUm.
<i>Stumble</i>	verɛh tɪrlɪrɪh;	
<i>Stuck, to be</i>	ɛr ² ; bar ¹ ; ker ¹ ;	jɛr; bar; ɛɛr, ɛɛt.
<i>Subside</i>	maru ² ; kekekele;	m ^ə ru, mru; kejekeje.
<i>Subtract</i>	aturku; hɔlku;	gurku; hɔlku.
<i>Suck up,</i>	see Absorb.	
<i>Sucker</i>	hUlu ⁻³ ;	hUlu-.
<i>Suckle, (v.i.)</i> " (v.t.)	huh ¹ ; huhuh; humu; susu; fɛhu(h) nɛ;	hu:, huhu:; ... hu:. fahu nɛ.
<i>Sudden(ly)</i>	see Quick(ly).	
<i>Sugar-ant</i>	lɛrlir;	tamtUn.
<i>Sugar-cane</i>	su ³ ;	su:, suu.
<i>Suicide, (v.i.)</i>	kohkoh;	
<i>Suit, to:</i>	ŋaŋare; wehave; (iwɛnɛ; ijɛnɛ).	ŋɛŋɛ; mimi; jiji nɛ.
<i>Summit</i>	hUgu-;	muwuhu. muuhu.
<i>Summon together</i>	haŋ kUrukUru; ke ¹ kUru-; kUru;	(same); ɛɛ kUrukUru.
<i>Sun</i>	jal;	jal.
<i>(Superlative)</i>	(use) mar ¹ ; ten ¹ ;	(same).
<i>Support, to:</i>	hu ³ hurjah;	(same).
<i>Surface</i>	(si ⁻⁶); sɪli-, sɪllie;	sɪllije,

	Lonwólwól	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Surpass, to:</i>	hɔ: ³ tahlvi; ru ³ mo ¹ ne; ru ra- ² ;	hɔ: tavl; ru mo ne; ru ra-.
<i>Surprised, to</i>	:lɔ- mU-tɔl ne; nɔn;	(same).
<i>be: at,</i>	dɛmɛ (bɔ)ŋɔr..;	(dɛmɛ eb-lam..).
<i>Surprise, express</i>	fratne;	sune.
<i>Swallow, to:</i>	rIUm; rɔlme;	rIUm, dIUm; rɔlme; rjürjUm.
<i>Swamp, break</i>	si: ⁴ ,	siu.
<i>over, (of waves)</i>		
<i>Swear</i>	ahe; kɛreh, (kɛreh); tIŋ ³ , tIŋi; (kɛreh);	wane; war; tIŋi.
<i>Sweep, to: (v.t.)</i>	rɛba ² , tɛba, tɛba ³ ; tɛbahe; r ^e ja, teja, rja;;	(tejar); rejar, tejar, rjar.
<i>Sweet</i>	kehkih, keki:, (keh ²); (ke ²).	ce, cece.
<i>Swell, to:</i>	kɔlɔ ¹ ; gɔm; kɔ: ⁵ ; (& see bül ¹), (of planks).	kolo; gɔm; kɔm; (bül).
<i>Swiftlet</i>	a:ja:, netilela;	amam; (tilala).
<i>Swim</i>	lɔh;	lɔ, (lɔ:).
<i>Swing, to:</i>	gal ² gal;	galgal.
<i>Swirl</i>	(ra ⁷), rara; jil ² jil;	ramram; (same). jiljil.
<i>(Sword)</i>	(use) eji brebre; (bre:);	aji brebreo.
<i>Tabu, forbidden</i>	haŋla; kɔn ¹ ;	haŋlam; kɔn.
<i>Tabu fire,</i>	faŋkɔn;	faŋkɔn.
<i>Tabu, sanction,</i>	fáhe(an);	fáse; ro.
<i>Tabu, to put a:</i>	ke goro; etc.	ce goro.
<i>Tail</i>	glri- ³ ;	gere-.
<i>Take</i>	aur, (used w. sing. obj.), ria, tia, tea, teja, (used w. plural obj.), re, rɛ ¹ ;	kUtu, -ktu; ria, rɛva, teva, etc. reo;
<i>Take out,</i>	auturku, ...	gUrku....
<i>Take care of</i>	tite:fɔ-, (te: ⁵);	teterfɔ-.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Tale, story,</i>	dUn, rUn ¹ ;	dUn, rUn, (dIn), rIn.
", to tell a	dUn, rUn; toto: ral;	dUn, rUn, (dIn), rIn.
	(to: ¹).	kəkɔu ral...
<i>Talk, to:</i>	hɔrɔ ² ; ca ¹ ; farir;	sur; fe; bɔhɔ:r.
<i>Tall</i>	bre:, (brɛ);	breo.
<i>Tap, to:</i>	lIsi, -lSi;	lIsi, -lSi.
"Tap, a"	(see: kUnjoh),	(tUnjo:).
<i>Target</i>	fentan;	(same).
<i>Taro,</i>	ubwɛr;	obwer, obwɛr.
<i>Taro, wild-</i>	helen.	
<i>Taste, to:</i>	demka, rɛmka;	dɛmlɛhɛ, rɛmlɛhɛ;
	hImi; hImka; ɛnka;	hImlehe, (hImlehe); jɛn-
	münka; kɛrka ³ ;	keva; münlehe.
<i>Teach</i>	hahara, hahera, vahara;	ha:ra, hahara, etc...
	huwu ¹ ; wuhu ² ;	ruri; wuhur, (wUhUr).
<i>Teak,</i>	umu; (? tɔr);	tɔr.
<i>Tear, a:</i>	hUn mɛta-, (hu- ²);	(same).
<i>Tear, to:</i>	tare ¹ ; hal ⁶ tare;	tere, (tɛrɛ); haltɛrɛ.
	raUntɛ;	raUnti.
<i>Tease, to:</i>	fɛh ² nɛ;	fɛnɛ. (fɛ:nɛ).
<i>Tell, to:</i>	kɛl; kɛlwo, kɛlklɛrɛ;	sur; fɛfɛ; surklɛrɛ;
		etc.
<i>Temple (of head)</i>	bɔbɔrɔ-; (cp. "Cheek").	brɔbrɔ-.
<i>Temporarily</i>	la:lɔ:,	la:lɔ.
<i>Tempt</i>	sujahɛ, (su ⁸); kɛ ¹ dɛha nɛ;	surllmhi; cɛtɛharɛ.
<i>Ten (10)</i>	sajavül, ɲavül, (-an);	wlɟil.
	(taŋɔŋolo).	
<i>Termite</i>	v ⁱ uro:, vjuro:;	v ⁱ uhúr.
<i>Testicle, (-s)</i>	lɔhɔ- ² ;	lɔhɔ-.
<i>Testimony</i>	bIsi ² nɛan;	(same).
<i>Than</i>	tahlvl,	tavi.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Thank, to:</i>	siba (mɛnɛ); (suhɛ; mnɔmnɔ);	siba; surhi; mnɔmnɔ.
<i>Thanks!</i>	siba(tɛn); (? sipatɛn).	siba(tɛn).
<i>That (one)</i>	gɔ lɛ; gɔlɛ;	gɛ lɛ; gɛlɛ;
<i>That, (conj.)</i>	ca ² ; gɔ; gɔ ca; ɲa ³ .	gɛ, gɛ hɛ... ɲa.
<i>Thatch,</i>	tago:; (cp. bʷɛlɛbwerbʷɛr);	tɔgɔr.
<i>Thatch-pin</i>	wo-ɛji;	wo-aji.
<i>Then</i>	bɔnɛgɔlɛ, bɔnɛ.	bɔnɛgɛlɛ; bɔnɛ.
<i>There</i>	alɛ, lɛ ¹ ; jir; ɛn ² ; ɲa ¹ . ɔr-an.	alɛ, lɛ, i:, ɛn, ɲa. ɔr-an.
<i>They</i>	ɲɛ ¹ ; ɲɛrɔ, ɲɛrUl,	ɲɛr; ɲɛrɔ, ɲɛsUl, ..
<i>Thick</i>	-msUl ² ;	msUl.
<i>Thigh</i>	bjɛ- ² ; bʷɛ- ³ ; taula: (? taɔla).	bɔ-;
<i>Thin</i>	wah; manini;	wa:; mɪniu.
<i>Thing</i>	sise, (sise);	sese.
<i>Think</i>	dɛmɛ, rɛmɛ; nɔr, nɔrnɔ:r;	dɛmɛ, rɛmɛ; dɪn, dɪndɪn; (tɛmɛ);
<i>Thirst, to:</i>	wɛh wɛ; fɛlak wɛ;	(tɛr wɛ); fɛlan wɛ.
<i>This</i>	gɔ li, gɔli;	gɛli.
<i>Thorn</i>	(hɪɲi-), hɪni-; ahɛhɛUl; gɛlar;	hɪɲi-. gɛlar.
<i>(Thou)</i>	nɛk ¹ ;	nɛɲ.
<i>Thought</i>	nɔrnɔran;	dɪndɪnan.
<i>Thread</i>	wɔun;	waun.
<i>Three, (3)</i>	sUl ¹ ; (natolu);	sUl, sül.
<i>Throat</i>	mavjur; aundɔ-;	mɪür; awUndɔ-.
<i>Throttle, to:</i>	klɪn ² gorɔ(mavjur-an); gUm gorɔ,	klɪngoro (mjür-nan); (same).
<i>Through</i>	tar ² ɔr; kɔtɛ; (hUru ¹ ɔr; tehite gɔ jir);	(tere ɔr), kɔtɛ; hUru ɔr; tahite gɛ i:.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Throw,</i>	to: ¹ ne; he ⁸ (ne); hekte;	kɔune; (se ne); serrine.
" <i>stick,</i>	tu ³ ne;	kUmne.
" <i>-ing stick,</i>	eku, bɔr;	akUm.
" <i>away,</i>	ha: ⁷ koku; to:helale;	kɔ:rkU; kɔuhelale;
" <i>together</i>	to:kUru;	kɔukUru.
<i>Thrust</i>	hu ³ ; hukuku;	(same).
<i>Thunder</i>	kɔru:ru:;	(same).
<i>Thus</i>	ia:(le); iwene (gɔn). -ili	jille; jen (ɲa).
<i>Tie, to: (& see Bind)</i>	bíhi ¹ ; fíhi, fihkate; fo ² kate; blsi ³ kate; luwɔ ² ; liva; jaja;	bíhi; fi fɔukete; blsikte; lowo; liva; jajau.
<i>Tight</i>	er ² ; bar ¹ ; ker ¹ ; bul ¹ , blu ¹ ; kerker; wɔn ² ; (were) ² .	jɛr; bar; cɛr, cɛt. bül, blu; (cercer); wɔn. wære.
<i>Tighten (belt)</i>	toto ² , totɔ;	totou, totɔu.
<i>Till, (prep.)</i>	tene; tene gɔ...	tene; tɔne; tɔne gɛ...
<i>Tip, stem-tip</i>	wlsi-;	bɔnsi-.
<i>Tired,</i>	tahi;	mal; miür.
<i>Tired of, (see)</i>	lɔ- ma-mle ne...	lɔ- mi-liu ne.. lɔ- ma-mjene...
<i>To</i>	mene, vane ¹ ;	mene; banɛ.
<i>Today</i>	lonle; goma;	lonle.
<i>Together,</i>	ku ⁹ ku; hogo ¹ ; gohɔ; kUru;	kUkUr;
" <i>to gather</i>	haŋ kUrukUru (v.t.), hɔl- haŋ kuku (v.i.).	(same). (same). haŋkUkUr.
<i>Tomorrow,</i>	faŋren, faŋfaŋren;	faŋren.
" <i>the day after:</i>	wUh; (bUŋ te sUl goma);	bUŋru; (bUŋ te sUl goma).
<i>Tongs</i>	ɛjaljal; (cp. jalte);	ajaljal.
<i>Tongue</i>	ma- ¹ , (mɛa-);	ma-, mɛa-.
<i>Tool</i>	hellŋi-gehan;	hllŋi-oman.
<i>Too many</i>	lɔlɔ ² ; (vite mar ten);	lɔlɔ; (jɛl ten)...

	Lonwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Tooth,</i>	le ³ ; luɔ-;	leo; lo ^{wɔ} -.
<i>Toothache</i>	le tɔŋ ⁴ ;	leo tɔŋ.
<i>Top,</i>	fu ⁻¹ ; si ⁻⁶ ; m r ;	fu-; si-; mere.
<i>On top of</i>	ra ⁻² ; (& cp. uɟɔl, wɟɔl, ...).	ra-; (wɟɟal, weɟal)..
<i>Torn</i>	mte, mte;	mter.
<i>Toss, (of waves)</i>	hUnhUn ne; (cp. hUnɔ);	(cp. nɔnɔ).
<i>Touch, to:</i>	tɔŋve; taŋ ra-(n); tɔm; taŋtaŋra(n); teŋri, (teŋri), teŋri, ..	tɔŋve; tɔmtɔmra(n);
<i>Tow, haul</i>	rivi; r ^ə vi, -rvi; ... halen;	(same).
<i>towards</i>	mene; vane; ¹ tene;	mene; bane; tene, tone.
<i>Toy</i>	ebaŋbaŋ; kɔkɔ; ¹ (tɔtɔ);	abaŋbaŋ; koko.
<i>Track, a:</i>	hal ¹ ;	hal.
<i>Track, to:</i>	(kln ⁴): kInte;	kInti.
<i>Tradition</i>	(see) duan ("custom" etc.).	duan.
<i>Tread on</i>	vahe; verɛh (vere ⁴); vere(h) bibi;	barhe; fan(bibi);
<i>Tree</i>	li ⁴ e, (lie); li-;	lije; li-.
<i>Tremble</i>	glni, glnIneɔ:r; glri ² , glri ne ɔ:r;	(same). (same).
<i>Trickle, to:</i>	li: ² ;	liu, lju; gur.
<i>Trochus, -shell</i>	bwele-lal; (lal ¹); bwele-maholɔ;	bwele-ma:lɔ.
<i>Trouble, danger</i>	ebe;	ebe.
<i>True</i>	flten;	fetIn.
<i>Trust, to:</i>	nɔr kate(hene);	dIn ketɛ(sene).
<i>Try, to</i>	-ka ¹ ; (keka ²); tɔweka; felak(te);	-kea; -lehe; keakea; tɔweka. felante.
<i>Tub, a:</i>	.....bulu-we;	buluwe.
<i>Tune, out of:</i>	wa ² ;	wao.

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Turn, to:</i>	ilhɛ, (jilhɛ); ka ⁴ ; tanɛ; (fu ²), funɛ, kɛlɛrfunɛ; koonɛ, koɔnɛ; (v.1.) taŋbiʃa;	kilhi:; ka; tanɛ; funɛ; (same); (same). taŋja:; taŋbia; tɛrklii.
<i>Turtle</i>	vi ¹ u; vu, (vjü);	(same).
<i>Tusker-pig</i>	bu ² ;	bu.
<i>Tusk, tooth,</i>	le ³ ; luɔ-, luwɔ- ¹ ;	leo; lo ^{wɔ} -.
<i>Twenty (20)</i>	ŋavül(an) ŋaru;	wlŋil ŋaru.
<i>Twice</i>	ro ³ ;	ro.
<i>Twins</i>	mela:; (cp. bUlu-mela:).	melau.
<i>Twisted</i>	kilih ¹ ;	kili:, kli:.
<i>Two (2)</i>	ru ² ; (naloe).	ru
<i>Ulcer</i>	mɔnɔk, (mɛnɔk, mənɔk);	mɛnɔ, mɛnɔ.
<i>"Umbrella"</i> (leaf)	rɛujU ;	raujU .
<i>Unashamed,</i> (brave), (in good sense)	hUluh ² ,	hUluu.
<i>Unconscious</i>	bUŋbUŋ, lɔ(1) bUŋbUŋ; (mɛr);	bUŋbUŋ, lɔ(1)bUŋbUŋ; mar.
<i>Uncle, i.e.</i> mother's brother	mlsɔ-; (cp. jɛla-); (jɛla-, reciprocal term).	mlɔsɔ-, mɔsɔjU-; ... (cp. jala-).
<i>Under,</i> <i>underneath</i>	fa- ¹ , fan;	fa-, fan.
<i>Understand</i>	kɛlbərə; lɔŋ ² ta- kɛlbərə; nɔrhɔ:te; (hɔ: ³);	kea, jɛkea; rɔŋtakea; (dinhɔ:te).
<i>Unknown,</i> <i>difficult</i>	gɛlan ¹ ; ɔn;	gɛlan; gɔn.
<i>Unload</i>	ku ⁶ ; ...	
<i>Unselfish</i>	lɔl-damdam;	(lɔlramram).

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Untie, to:</i>	taŋrote;	mɾom; ɾomte.
<i>Until</i>	tene; tene ɡə ca....	tene, tone; tone ɡe he..
<i>Unworthy</i>	hanhan;	hanhan.
<i>Uproot</i>	fefi ku, (ku ²);	fafiku, (gurku ?).
<i>Upset, to:</i>	hal ⁶ fu ² ne;	halfune.
<i>Upside down,</i>	lulu(ne); bu ⁴ (ne);	lulu(ne), wUnu;
" " turn	wUnu;	wUnu;
	ha: ⁷ lulu(ne).	harlulu(ne).
<i>Ureter</i>	bUlU-mhümhüan;	(same).
	bUlUn-wa- (wa- ³);	(same).
<i>Uvula</i>	etetabel-meleh;	("Barkolkol mUtuböteru").
<i>Vagina</i>	bUlUn kane-;	(bUlUn kene-, ? bwe lan- kene-).
<i>Vague</i>	dledleh ¹ ;	rjerje:.
<i>Vein</i>	wao;	wao.
<i>"Verandah", porch</i>	val, (v ⁶ al);	val, ...
<i>Vertebra(e)</i>	bu ³ gli;	bugliu.
<i>Very</i>	ten ¹ ; kōnkōn ⁵ ; la ² ; totō ³ ; mar ¹ ; tuh ³ tuh; verver; (Gram. 96, 106)...	ten; kōnkōn; (laŋ); totō; mar; ... (? same); fanŋten.
<i>View, landscape</i>	dōrōr, (dorōr);	(same).
<i>Village</i>	ɡorōbUl; vere ² ;	bəsau; vere.
<i>Vine</i>	(see): (li-)amlesa; jil; memeja; ewi-;	amlesa; jil; mamaja; awu-.
<i>Vine-rope</i>	au- ² ; tavi- ² ;	awu-, awU-; tavi-, tIvi-.
<i>Voice</i>	rolō-, rilli-; (dal, ral);	(same), tlli-; ...
<i>Volcano</i>	maro ² ;	marom.
<i>Vomit</i>	lo:;	lo:.
<i>Vulva</i>	bwe len-kane-.	bwe lan-kene-.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Wag</i>	bli ² ; blipline; (tantanu);	... (? same).
<i>Wait</i>	tah; re-or; taku;	ta(:); reo-or.
<i>Wake, waken</i> (v.i.t.)	le, le ⁶ ; lenε; je(:), jε(:), jene, jene;	je, (je:).
<i>Walk</i>	ralir; bol ¹ ; (le ²); lae ¹ ;	jel; le; ...
"Walk about", etc.	baŋbaŋ;	baŋbaŋ.
<i>Wall</i>	(see) feŋlme, feŋlmre;	faŋlme, ...
"Wallow"	(bli ne)- JTB.Mk 9.20.	
<i>Warm,</i>	faŋ; telfaŋ; rerrεr;	faŋ, ... rerrεr;
	helah, (həlah);	hela(:), la:la:.
<i>Warmth</i>	rerrir; hewu-;	rarrir; horɔu, (hɔrɔu).
<i>Warn</i>	ke ¹ feŋε ne;	cefeŋεne.
<i>Wash,</i> " hands	gahe; kehkih ² ; kehkih va:;	hakwo; kaki. kaki var.
<i>Wash out,</i> (as waves at tree- roots)	kil ² , fahéne (fa ⁵);	kil faŋéne.
<i>Wasting,</i> see Thin	(and: e.g. van fan..).	
<i>Watch, to:</i>	marmarε, (mar ³); unarε; (te)te:ka, (te: ⁵); tite:ne; (? howɔ);	(same); teterkea; (tetεne). wɔwɔr.
<i>Watch over</i>	tite:fɔ-; taŋtiti;	teterfɔ-; terfɔ-; taŋtiti.
<i>Water,</i>	we; (we:);	we, (we:).
<i>Water-hole,</i>	buluwe;	buluwe.
<i>Water-course,</i>	helawe; helawel; (wel ¹);	helawe, helawel.
<i>Water-spout,</i>	taltalmau; (tal);	taltalmau.
<i>Water, to pass:</i>	lili we; mhümhju; (-ü);	lili:we, liliu we; mhümhju, (-ü).
<i>Water, to have</i> <i>pain in passing:</i>	hiütu;	hiütu.
<i>Wave, to:</i>	lɪnlɪne;	
" " , hands:	ta ⁴ va:, kokone, (ko ⁸);	tar var; (kɔr) kɔkɔr-ne.
<i>Wave, a:</i>	teva;	tevar.

	Lonwolwol	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Way</i>	hal; duan, ruan;	hal; duan, ruan.
<i>We</i>	genem, gemem; er, etc. (Gram. 8; 140).	gema; ken; etc.
<i>Weak</i>	lɔ:lɔ: ¹ ; (tahi);	lɔlɔu; (mal, miür).
<i>Wear, put on</i>	korɔ ² ; su ⁵ ne; tɔ ¹ (tɔne); (glsi ne);	(same); tɔne.
<i>Weather</i>	(see): ren;	ren.
<i>Weave</i>	vate; fe; héra ¹ ;	fe; há:ra; b ^w ete, -bte.
<i>Web, spider's</i>	ramle, damle;	damjɔ, damlje.
<i>Weep</i>	ren ¹ ; deŋ;	daŋ, raŋ.
<i>Weigh down, press down</i>	(see: nunu);	nunu.
<i>Well, a:</i>	bulu-we; hele-wel; ...	bulu-we; helaw l, ...
<i>West,</i>	(see): tao-; taor;	tɔ-, tɔnken...
<i>West wind</i>	(see): aro;	aro...
<i>Wet, (to be)</i>	bobo; nirnir;	bɔbɔ.
<i>Wet, to (v.t.)</i>	gahe;	hakwo.
<i>Whale</i>	lirUmrUm;	(same).
<i>What?</i>	ha ² ?	ha?
<i>What is it?</i>	ha ŋa? ...	ha ŋa? ...
<i>What for?</i>	teban ha? (teba ⁻¹);	teban ha?
<i>What part of-?</i>	teva-?	heva-?
<i>When,</i>	bɔne gɔ...	bɔne ge....
<i>When?</i>	neŋeh?	nage:?
<i>Where..., where?</i>	ɔr gɔ be? be? ɔr gɔ.... fɔn ² ? hɔn ² ?	(same). ɔr ge.... fɔn?
<i>Which..</i>	gɔ;	ge.
<i>Which?</i>	gɔ be?	ge be?
<i>Whip, to:</i>	flŋhe; (cp. tiue).	flŋhi.
<i>Whip, a:</i>	ɛflŋhi, ɛfŋih;	afŋji:.
<i>Whirl, see Swirl:</i>		
<i>Whirlwind</i>	taltalmau;	taltalmau.

	Lənwəlwəl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Whisper, to:</i>	kɛr lɛla(nɛ);	ɕɛrlala(nɛ).
<i>White, (generally)</i>	fifo, fifjo;	fɔfjo, (fɔfɔ).
" (of hair)	wo: ⁴ , wo:wo;	viɔrvjɔr, vjɔrvjɔr.
<i>White-ant,</i>	viuro;	v ¹ uhur.
<i>White man,</i>	viu ² , vju;	v ¹ u, vju.
<i>White skin</i>	o: ⁴ ;	u.
<i>patches</i>		
(? pityriasis).		
<i>Who, ...</i>	gɔ...;	gɛ...
<i>Who?</i>	si ¹ ?	si?
<i>Whose?</i>	ha si?	mɔna si?
<i>Wholesome,</i>	tɛm ² tɛm;	tɛmtɛm.
<i>all right</i>		
<i>Why?</i>	teban ha? (tɛba ⁻¹); m-ibe? mibe?	teban ha? (mi)jibe?
<i>Wide</i>	bɔl ² ; (cp. bre:, (brɛ:)); bɔlbɔl;	bɔl, bɔlbɔl.
<i>Width of-</i>	gegɛ-;	ii-.
<i>Widow</i>	b ^w ɛdna;	silla.
<i>Wife,</i>	veɛn; terir; jɛmar;	vehɛn; tarir; jamar.
<i>Wife's mother,</i>	wUŋɔ-;	wUŋɔ-.
<i>Wife's brother</i>	tovjan, (tov ¹ ian); via-;	(same).
<i>Wild (animal),</i>	rubo: ;	rubɔ:r.
<i>Wild, self-sown,</i>	(wano ²);	wano.
<i>Wild cane,</i>	to: ² ;	tɔr.
<i>Wild cotton,</i>	burau, bu ¹ va;	(same).
<i>Wild kava</i>	bɛralmen;	(same).
<i>Willing, to be</i>	dɛmɛlɔle, rɛmɛlɔle;	(same).. tɛmɛlɔle...
<i>Wind, (n.)</i>	lɛŋ;	jɛŋ; barliŋ.
<i>Wind west,</i>	aro;	aro.
<i>Wind east,</i>	metanja(h),	metanjar.
<i>Wind-squall</i>	lɛŋ fago;	
<i>Wing</i>	abau-;	bɛɔ-.
<i>Winter</i>	bUŋu-melah;	bUŋu-mala:.
<i>Wipe</i>	gale; hai ¹ , hija;	gele; heja, haia, haja.

	Lonwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Wish, to:</i>	dɛmɛlɔlɛ, rɛmɛlɔlɛ;	(same; ..tɛmɛlɔlɛ).
<i>Wish-bone</i>	lantɔ; la ⁻⁶ ;	lantɔ.
<i>Witchcraft</i>	ablɛ; (also see: bUŋ; hɔrɛltɔ; fao: ilŋka; hal ² ; luwɔn ablɛ; mahɛŋ ² ; mai ⁻² ; su ⁴ ; (taŋwaunɛ); wɛ nɛ lɔlbUŋbUŋ; etc.). See 00. wɛ haŋla.	abjeo, abio; (bUŋ; (hɔrɛltɔ), faom, ... hal, lo ^{wɔn} abjeo; mehɛŋ, mai-; su, sur. taŋwaunɛ, taŋwɔunɛ; wɛ nɛ lɔlbUŋbUŋ)...
<i>With</i>	klirine; tɔ ⁻² ; teba ⁻¹ ,	klirine; tɔ-; teba-. bliri-, bɛsare-.
<i>Withered</i>	garo ¹ ; gagaro;	goro; grogro.
<i>Witness, to:</i> (to tell..):	(kɛl), kɛkɛl;	(? fefe).
<i>Witness, a:</i>	vantɛn kɛkɛl;	(vantɛn gɛ mɛtɛtɛr; " " mɛrɔŋrɔŋnɛ).
<i>Woman,</i>	veen;	vehɛn;
" , <i>young,</i>	(veen) delar, delat;	(veh n); lalar;
" , <i>unmarried,</i>	veen baŋbaŋ;	vehɛn baŋbaŋ.
" , <i>adult,</i>	jɛmar;	jamar.
" , <i>chief,</i>	lɛmar;	lɛmar.
<i>Woman Fairy</i>	veen-ru; (see EE).	vehɛn-ru.
<i>Womb</i>	tɪnja babahu; lɔ-rahɛ-.	tɛnja bɛhɪbɛhɪ. lɔ-rahɛ-.
<i>Wonder, to:</i>	(use): demɛ, (rɛmɛ), with ɔŋr; (e.g. nam demɛ mɔŋr).	
<i>Wood,</i>	li ⁴ ɛ, liɛ;	lije.
" , <i>Fire-</i>	e: ;	jɛm.
<i>Word</i>	dal, ral ² ; dolɔ-, rolɔ-;	(same).
<i>Work, to:</i>	geh, (geh);	om.
<i>Worm</i>	tɛhio:r; mar ⁴ ; (mɛrɛtɔ);	alir; mar; (mɛrɛtɔ).
<i>Worse, to grow</i>	bwi:.	
<i>Wound, to:</i>	tɔ: ⁸ guUgUlu;	(tɔu guUgUlu).
<i>Wrap, to:</i>	(see lae ²).	
<i>Wrestle</i>	teber ^ə bɛ (nɛ); rɛber ^ə bɛ;	kekeur (nɛ).

	Lɔnwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>Wriggle</i>	tɔɔ; (tɔtɔ);	tɔɔ.
<i>Wring</i>	fuh(nɛ);	fu(nɛ). (fu:nɛ).
<i>Wrinkled</i>	ŋirŋir;	ŋɪlmŋir.
<i>Wrist</i>	walwalɛ va:; dandɔŋ ² ; (cp. wob ^ɛ o...).	walwalɛ var; ...(dandɔŋ.).
<i>Write, draw</i>	rUhu, tuh ¹ , tUh;	rUhu, ..tu:, tuu.
<i>Wrong(ly), do:</i> (& see Miss, Mis-, Mistake..)	lulu(nɛ); kɛrɛ; (wUnu); kəbar; tavɛh(nɛ); (tɛbɛh);	lulu(nɛ); kɛrɛ; wUnu; kəbʷɛl; teve(nɛ); tɛve:.
<i>Yam</i> (cp. year)	dɛm, rɛm;	dɛm, rɛm, djɛm.
<i>Yawn</i>	ɛnma;	mama.
<i>Yaws</i>	(see: bubu ⁷)... (see: mɔnɔk, mɛnɔk, ...).	
<i>Year</i> (cp. yam)	dɛm, rɛm; huwɔ:;	dɛm, rɛm; huwo.
<i>Yell, (& see Yodel)</i>	aulɔl, olɔl, wolɔulɔl;	fir, firɛ?, fifir.
<i>Yellow</i>	ŋuŋɔ;	ŋɔŋɔ.
<i>Yes</i>	lɔŋ; a'ɔŋa; hawɛn; hɛwɛ; hafɔn;	teha; lɔŋgeha; lɔgeha; aɔŋa; hafɔn; ewe; etc.
<i>Yes, (I told you so!)</i>	hawi!	awi!
<i>Yesterday,</i> " , <i>day before</i>	nɔnɔ; (nɔnɔ); bUŋru; nɛŋUh; bUŋsUl;	nane. (bUŋ te sUl lɔnlɛ); bʷlŋi terugma; bln te sUl. (?)
<i>Yet,</i> " , <i>not</i>	- bʷɛ, bʷɛ; habʷɛ, mɔnbʷɛ;	bʷɛ; sabwɛ; ...
<i>Yodel</i>	aulɔl, ɔulɔl, wolɔulɔl; olɔl, etc. huehue; (& see: wohɔwohɔwohɔ..).	fir, fifir; huehue.
<i>Yonder</i>	jir, ir;	i:, (gɛ)i:.

	Lonwɔlwɔl	North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
<i>You</i>	nek ¹ ; gamro, gamsUl, gami; (Gram. 3; 140).	neŋ; gomɔro; gomɔsUl, glmi;
<i>Young,</i>	vi, vivi;	vi, vivi.
<i>Young one</i>	neti-; teslmre;	ti-, tl-; terere.
<i>Youth</i>	maljel; (delar, delat); (see: bag ^o vi), etc.	maljel; lalar; (maljel).

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