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AMBRYM (LONWOLWOL) DICTIONARY

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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 island\(^2\), 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.

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\(^1\)The 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.

\(^2\)See 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
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.

Welcome encouragement and criticism came also from Dr C.M. Churchward, and especially from Dr A. Capell (of Sydney University); without his continued advice over the years, mainly by correspondence, the work could never have been satisfactorily accomplished. I am very grateful to my artist friends - Captain Brett Hilder, (master mariner, and Fellow of the Institute of Navigation), and Mr Harry Buckie, of Hobart, who most kindly drew the many designs from my original records and specimens, so that they could be artistically grouped together in section YY. I would also thank the Officers of the Social Development Section of the South Pacific Commission in Sydney from the encouragement which their promise to micro-film my work has been. For Mr Justice J.A. Ferguson's friendly help and encouragement I am also grateful.

W.F. Paton,
The Manse,
Swansea,
TASMANIA. 1964.
KEY TO PHONETIC SYMBOLS USED

Vowels

/ɪ/ high front unrounded vowel
/ɪ/ lower-high front unrounded vowel
/e/ higher, close, mid-front unrounded vowel
/ɛ/ open, mid-front, unrounded vowel
/ɑ/ low front unrounded vowel
/ɑ̉/ low back unrounded vowel
/ɔ/ lower mid-back rounded vowel
/ɔː/ lower high back rounded vowel
/ʌ/ higher mid-back rounded vowel
/ʊ/ lower high back rounded vowel
/ʊ/ high back rounded vowel
/ʌ/ lower-mid back unrounded vowel
/ʊ/ higher mid-central unrounded vowel
/ɑ/ mid-central unrounded vowel

Consonants

/b/ voiced unaspirated bilabial stop
/p/ voiceless aspirated bilabial stop
/b̪/ voiceless labialised bilabial stop
/bj/ voiced affricated bilabial stop
/d/ voiced unaspirated alveolar stop
/t/ voiceless aspirated alveolar stop
/r/ alveolar flap
/r̩/ alveolar trill
/rj/ 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
/sh/ voiceless pre-palatal grooved fricative
/l/ voiced alveolar lateral resonant
/w/ labio-velar semi-vowel
/j/ palatal semi-vowel
/ʔ/ glottal stop
/ˑ/ half-long (vowel)
/ː/ long (vowel)
ABBREVIATIONS

1. Grammatical Features

- affirm. = affirmative
- conj. = conjunction
- see
- exclus.
- imper.
- indef.
- lit.
- manusc.
- neg.
- par.
- pars.
- pl.
- poss.
- redupl.
- sing.
- subord.
- v.i.
- v.i.t.
- v.t.

- literally
- negative
- paragraph
- paragraphs
- plural
- possessive
- reduplication
- singular
- subordinate
- intransitive verb
- transitive/intransitive verb
- transitive verb

2. Language/Dialect Names

- Baiap
- Craig Cove
- Fanbang
2. Language/Dialect Names (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FW</td>
<td>Fonwor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Konkon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LON</td>
<td>Lonwolwol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MN</td>
<td>Melanesian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>North Ambrym, i.e. Magam and neighbourhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Paama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PV</td>
<td>Port Vato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>South-East Ambrym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ses.</td>
<td>Sesivi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.IO) and CUSTOMS OF AMBRYM (D.II)

In Tales of Ambrym (D.IO) 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.II) 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.
PART I

AMBRYM (LONWOLWOL) - ENGLISH
AMBRYM (LONWOLWOL) - ENGLISH

A

a and, (but). (Cp. ehː; 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. suffix 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-, bγ-, to-, ai-; see Gram. pars 5,10,42,141-46. e.g. ak mele h my food; ak barbar ɳe, my pigs; ak tan, my ground (but hak ɳe, my garden); am huwo, your age, lifetime; an lie bol-bol, His cross. Used also without a separate word denoting food, e.g. I.2 antaro, our (food); and D.15: b'lica o mer ne am, you will die because of your (food), i.e. lack of it.

abate moon, month. abate vī, new moon; abate ma-kolo, full moon. NL.103, abate me ru lono lē go, for 2 months now (lit: moon it is 2 now..). U.1, jafUnmto 

ðet-ːaŋ ðe-fe bant ol, an old chief looked-up spoke to the moon. PV. ambare; Ses. ēmbate; FB. abari; M. ol; NA. ol; CC. habate; B. ēmbate; Paama, avati. See also bʊŋ miaː.

abau- wing of -. (Suffix-taking noun). abaute its wing. M. bγ-

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...mamae ɳae buru ɳon maléŋ be able, the fire makes him stay in invisibility, he will be witchcraft-man. See also luon able. PV: ambae; 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. kūbu.
-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: veheń; e.g.
tin veheń, 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.
aheheul thorns. e.g. JTB, Mk
15,17. Cp. hini-.
ahohoh exclamatory 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-, ba-, ta-.
ai- frame of - . (Suffix-
ai- sound of - . (Suffix-
taking noun). e.g. aite, its sound. Cp. rill-.
aklüm fish-line, rope for
catching fish. Uses poss. a-,
e.g. ak akłüm, my fishing-line.

Original fish-lines were made
from bark. NA: (same);
PV: wUor.
ale there. (Cp. le). [ale,
perhaps dialectal for le] e.g.
gamro ale, you-2 there! or ru
ale, you stop there, just like
that. Cp. ali.
alelwevul a small shrub whose
bark makes a soapy lather, even
in salt water. (NA: same).
algoŋ, algoŋ a creeping thing
with white tail, not a lizard
though like one; See YY.3
(Tu: ne bulbul mana algoŋ).
algoŋ).
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.l. vantən go hu ma-ali im,
a man digs (i.e. builds) a
house. Cp. kli, fir, vsi.
PV: ili; Ses: ki; B: eili; CC:
hai; NA: gili; (FB:
jeri?).
alu- (construct noun) skin of -; bark of (tree), pod of -.
Cp. independent form, Ul.
The skin is regarded as seat of
some less desireable emotions,
as shame, fear. alu-bon, lip
(lit. skin of mouth), with
construct form alu-bon-,
e.g. alun-bonak, my lip (lit.
the skin of it my mouth. alu-
bež, my body-skin (lit. skin
of my body). aluk ma haña, I
am ashamed (lit. my skin is ashamed), Cp. Ul-haŋ-haŋa, shame. (NA: Ul-kərɨr).
alUk mə nək, I am afraid (lit. my skin is afraid), Cp.
Ul-nək-nək, fear. e.g. A.8, tamo nə gerUl alun te nək, the eldest of them was afraid.
Dialects: PV: wUlU-wo, wole-, and (?) wəli-. FB: liŋəri (no).
Ses: ulu-. 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 kərə. See kər.:1
Note: alU n 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, conventional design called amUn ta Oba, Beard of Oba men. e.g. amUn me wo, his beard is white.
-an1 suffix added to verbs, qualifying words, numerals, (Cp. -an2) and even phrases, to form abstract nouns or ideas, see Gram. 38(11), 59(1); comparable with English -ing or -ness; e.g. ralir-an, walking; wu-an, goodness; exx. passim. e.g. NL:82, suto rolo jafu an, preaching the Lord's word (lit. declare the word of the Lord -ing). PV, FB: -ən; NA: -an.
-an2 suffix added to cardinal numerals to form ordinals, see Gram. 48. e.g. wobU go 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. sir-an, that place; e.g. N.31, nəe mi klnə jen lihəc van gorobUl-an, she tracks steps of the lihəc to his village; e.g. II. (Bato ne Luan, 2,3), faŋ... jihkon-an mo hə:tə vənten, 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 go suffix phrase added to pers. poss. pronouns to give predicative or emphatic force, e.g. hak an go, mine; D.13, tolo-iwən ami melch an go, it is not like your own food.
a go. Short form of van.
e.g. H.4, rom van ran ver....
vanten me-an mere, they-2 go
onto the stone,...the man goes
up. NA: a, e.g. M.9. tero a,
they-2 went. FB: a.

to eat, devour (v. t.) Cp. en
(v. i.) to eat; qane, qane, qe,
to bite. Used also of fire,
e.g. II. (Bato ne luan^2) fan
ma-an e rihog bogon, the fire
consumes all the leaves. PV:
wane; NA: qene, qene; e.g.
barbar ma qene to, the pig
devours the fowl.

are^1 a kind of tree, possibly a
tabu tree, and possibly a
Malekula word, - e.g. li-are,
are-tree. So, Bato ne are,
see II.

are^2 to promise; perhaps a NA
form for here, to agree,
promise.

are^3 (to be) boss or proprietor;
e.g. (Warwor. 17.9.48: go ca
vanten bamae sise hu, me han an
go bur, nae me are ne, 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: anda, wind
from Malekula. NA: aro; FW:
aro, west wind. Some finer
distinctions are made in
direction, e.g. aro ne ton,
(li-ton ton being the mangrove
tree, on Malekula), seems to
be a west or north-west wind;
while, on North Ambrym aro
tO: it seemed to mean a south-
west wind roughly following
the coast direction from Dip
Point (see o: r, land). See
notes on Wind Magic, under 00
(1).

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

arobol-koko: net, fish-net (Cp.
koko:, to shut, cover). RL/Lk
5.2 shows ha ko, their nets.
PV: arowo; NA: arobol, afjol
(a kind of basket).
[It is suggested that the special
form of the poss. (to-) may
possibly be a relic of the IN.
word tagan, 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. eþhþþho). 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 nqor, they take away the tabu fence.

aruru a technical term for the
stick (sea) 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-vir-
an, 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. auturku).

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

att 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. hogo-).
e.g. atute, its seed; atu-lie, the
tree-seed. NA: kUtu-.

au' 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.

au-2 vine-rope of -. Cp. NA:
tlvi-. NA: auw-. e.g. A.19,
au-rem, Cp. YY.6, yam vine;
NA: auw-rem.

auhe to seek. JTB/Mk 1.37; but
see wewe.

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

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

aundo- neck of -; (construct noun).
i.e. back and sides of neck;
cp. mavjur, throat. e.g. DD.6,
fo katé (wÍnibal...) goro aundo
neti-bu, to bind (hibiscus
flowers...) around neck of small
pig. NA: awUndo-.

auner to come, go (when, for the
person addressed, the speaker's
going would be a coming; e.g. P.6, maro van goralul... na au ner... you-go to the village... I shall come. See also viner. NA: va, ba.

auturku to take out, pluck out, remove. See also uturku, atur, vauturku, (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, rareauturku and rarauturku. Also ujuja, vijuja, vjijua, and J. Gaom's MS, John 1.5, ma vija-vijau.

auulu- stem of - (of hanging fruit). Also aulu-, auulu-. cp. au-, vine of -; NA: awu-.

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

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

aja: 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- 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. ba-mae, ba-mae; be-an; bl-kelbar; bo-ro; bu-ru; bu-u; (NA: see Gram. 147, eb-).

ba1 shoulder of -; (bodily part; suffix-taking); e.g. I.12, bor- womdal muru ran ban, the killing-club is on his shoulder; J.26, muru ran bak uro, 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. rem ne beba-an, yam for planting; A.15, ba bogan, plant (it) all; and (said of Captain Cook tradition) womul; rar-aru atute rar-ba turu or Fona, orange... they took its
seed they planted it remained at Fona. NA: tonə, ton-ton; e.g. jem tonə rəm, we plant (a) yam. ton-ton is said to mean the gathering of ground in mounds in planting yams, and generally to plant; it usually implies use of both hands.


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

ba⁴ (n) a shell; (v.i.) to cast shells, thus: to gamble, cast lots etc. NA: ba.

ba mərər, small shell; ba nər-nər, 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.

ba⁵ penis-wraper, nambas. NA: see tUNu-ta(h).

ba⁶ pricks of; e.g. BB.19, ba-ulə, 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 faŋkən ceremonials, love-charm (see maŋe), and c. e.g. (heard): nam tonə bae ru, I put on head-feathers. The verb is often gisini. NA: mətaje.

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:-

bagahU-vera- finger of - (lit. digit-of-hand-of-), see Gram. 32(c). e.g. A.25, rəm mərə me bagahU- 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: go tənər, finger which is big, i.e. thumb; bagahu-va: go te-bre, or bago bre, finger which is tall, or finger-tall, i.e. index finger, or the middle finger;

bago-va: go te mir-mer finger that is short, i.e. 3rd finger; bago-va: go təlkike, the little finger. (bago
sometimes sounds like bako). NA: boko-, bokon-vera-; and bako-, bakon-; and in independent form, bako-var, boko-var. So also, bagahun-je-, toes of, claw of - (lit. digit-of-foot-of-) and independent form, bago-la: (bako-la:), bahu-la: bagahu-la:.

bagvi, bagəvi (to be) circumcised; also as n. circumcision. See BB. e.g. BB.1, bwlcə rə-e bagəvi, they will be (some) circumcised. In this example, bagəvi, after the verb to be, is adjectival. e.g. tə-məe bagvi(an) nə qae, he circumcised him, (lit. he made circumcision to him); təməe qae te bagvi, (lit.) he made him he-was circumcised; ram həl təsmət nə ram-e bagəvi, they they take-hold-of the children they-are circumcised. See also, həl-bagəvi(an), circumcision,(-ion). NA: maljəl.

bahə to bear (young), now used mainly of animals, but JG's Ms, Jnl. 13, ram(p)ahə nə, they bear them (of men). Cp. 11 ni; and həte: to be born. NA: behe.

bahəl (i) bird. e.g. E.4, tə-loqə bahəl gə hu, he heard a bird (calling). Dialects: PV: mbase; Ses: mbase; CC: basəl; NA: behəl and bəhəl; FB: basəl.

(ii) Also used to mean: penis, e.g. an bahəl, his penis, e.g. BB.7, han bahəl. So, aλun an bahəl, his foreskin (lit. skin of his bird). Cp. wa-.

(iii) to call out like a bird; but this use also shows a verb dam, dəram, ram, before bahəl, e.g. BB.8 ram dəam bahəl, they call out (like a bird). NA: em do (ram) bahəl, 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 nə 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, basən, etc; FB: bəlsi (nə no, of me); Ses: məsəi (nə nje); Baiap: bəsi, 3.s. bəsən vantən and basən vantən; CC: basu (nə ni) and basək; NA: (Ranon, Magam etc.) barhu (nə ni) and barhU-ŋ; FW and K: berhu (nə ni) and berhU-ŋ.

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

bahu² to lay an egg; e.g. bəkən me-bahu lən wə lən bəkəl-əl, mosquito lays eggs in water in coconut-shell. NA: bhū. e.g. M.1, Um tə-bhu te tolote te 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(h)-tebe to bear prematurely; NA: bühu-teve.

bahu(h)-tobh to have newly borne; NA: bühu-tobo. Cp. tinja babahu(h), womb.

bak banyan; e.g. P.4, ran li-bak, on the banyan-tree. NA: baŋ.

Village name, Fanbang presumably, under the banyan.

bak-Ul a palm. e.g. N.4, lon tū-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 baok, give baok 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 ba-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 qae 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: bek-bek; NA: baŋ-baŋ ne, e.g. II. (Bato ne Are, 5)e-baŋ-baŋ, he will pay a fine. CC: baŋ-baŋ. bak-bak goro, to pay out to shield (someone); e.g. jafu mlca Bon betae hal teban han duan hakébe; na bak-bak goro han duan, the chief says Bon should out the road for his bad conduct; (but) I shall redeem it by a fine.

bako, bako- see bagahU-, finger.
NA: bako-.

bal1 hibiscus, e.g. wuŋi-bal, hibiscus flower. Dialects:
PV: wuŋomba; FB: wuŋoba:1;
B: wuŋimba; CC: ṭuŋU-bal;
NA: wuŋi-bal. MN: varu; IN: warul.

bal1a 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 har9, 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:, bea:. NA: bal, mbal, see UU. Bu 5. rasembal, 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 ba-bal lon teh, perhaps the ship will come to harm in the sea. e.g. (of a pig) mø bal bur, it is killed. NA: bal. PV: ba:


bal wo-тех (lit. fight fruit-of-sea), to battle against seaspray, i.e. against a breaking sea; e.g. sum bal wo-тех me, we fight seaspray 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 na mi-jo-foh ne netin bwlca bo-bal kebu ne bu neti-bu go na tibjun 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 hiri: balseån, you shave his chin. NA: balse-, balse-.

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

bált-e(-e) to make too much noise, to mess round, to be all over the place; cp. bevelate.
NA: balte.

(ban-), ban-bañ to play, play about, amuse oneself, walk about. e.g. N.33, taro jo ban-bañ suimre, let us-2 amuse ourselves a bit; YY.10, rüm ban-bañ ne rom, they play at making rom. NA: (same). veen banban, a free, unmarried woman.

banao a wonderful thing, a miracle; e.g. 0.10, na-mae banao go hu mene gami, I shall make a miracle for you. Q.2, (Barkolkol) te-hubsí ne bago-nan, B. showed his (or, that) miracle. NA: bago.

báníh (? also ban), a bundle, a sheaf; e.g. baníh ne e; a bundle of firewood. NA: ban. e.g. ban-nan, its bundle.


bar¹ (to be) fast, stuck, tight (v.i. and qualifying word), e.g. (anchor) mø-bar ne ver, the
anchor is fast in the rock.  

bar² a smoking-bed (for copra), e.g. II(c). 1, ram kil-kilè  
bar they did-evect a smoking-bed (in Invisibility Magic,  
Batone Lu-an).

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

bari-, bari-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; barin-ten, 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;  
11q-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;  
barin-mak, the root of my  
tongue; etc.

PV: biri-; NA: bari-.

bari-ho-an, e.g. BB.8, of  
Circumcision procedure: etlنج-  
tiğan han ih qa bari-hoan,  
that drum (or, its sound) its  
name (is) beginning of catching-  
it or arrival or consumption.

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. wane, 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.

bataton a (NA) word meaning of  
one’s own set (wo:) in classif-  
icatory relationships, see WW,  
XX. Lonwo1 would normally  
use vanten bül, brother man;  
(Baaliap: vanten bi:) or perhaps  
bataan, 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): vant en te bataton rue e sul, men it was bataten they were 3. Heard in church, 29/8/48, when Putuna men were present: God mamere 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. bato-k, 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: bwe.

Dialects:- PV: buru-k, bai-e-m, bai-e-n; Ses: bweU-k, boto-m, bwele-n, etc. B: mBweU-k, mbato-m, mbate-n, etc. CC: bato-k, etc. NA: (M) bato-n, bato-m, bate-n, etc. FB: baro-k, bairo-m, bar-e-n, etc.

bateha reef. (? Derived from bate-). (Na, the northern district, where is a big reef). PV: sã; NA: bwe teha.

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

bati red mat (from Ra: Pentecost). Cp. hubetî. 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 fag-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.

bátutu (1) an image, a low image (without hands), e.g. E.10, ra gethe m, te bana, te batutu, they worked (and) cut an image (bana), 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 (1i 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 bol bol, double flute; see TT for description; e.g. (NA) emrou 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 nae, (and) bau-an, his bladder; bau-an mU-to:, his bladder leaks. NA: bau.

be? where? (interrogative); often na be? e.g. N.15, fon na be? NA: be?

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

bj- Used in many compound phrases to express physical conditions, e.g. bêk ma ken-ken, I feel sore (lit. my bodily-feeling is sore); bêk mo-lo-lo, I feel weak; bêk ma marid, I feel cold; bêk ma-mer-mir, I feel tired; bêk ma tahi, I feel tired, lazy; bêk ma tate:, I feel strong, courageous, energetic; bêk mi jah, I feel strong. Cp. ja-, ja,(2). NA: be-. Also: alu-bêk, my skin.

bj-2 thigh of- (suffix-taking noun). NA: bo-. fon bjên, front of thigh (independent form: fo: la:).

beba1 (re duplicated form of ba), to plant; cp. ru, ru ru. NA: ton-ton.

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

(which is probably dialectal).

M. baba.

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

bêh shark. NA: bê:.

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

behe1 behe ne to stick (in), stick up, stand up, elevate (especially of elevating a chief to office); e.g. ram bêhe ne elder ne, they put up the elders. E.g. metah ma bêhe ru lon tan, the spear sticks-up in the ground. E.g. P.17, Mija...ma bêhe (juju hu) ran veen mato, Mija sticks (or, strikes) a green coconut on the old woman. Cp. tu-bêhe ne. Cp. gsi ne. Cp. sale. NA: bse, bêse, bêse. behe-lulu ne, to turn upside down; e.g. metah ma-bêhe-lulu ne nai (hubon), the spear turns (itself) upside down (or, head-first).

behe2 (v.i.t.) to dazzle, glare into; e.g. jal ma-behe metak, the sun dazzles my eyes; jal mi-behe ma-vjuja:, the sun is dazzling bright. Cp. tuN ne. NA: rInu, rnu; e.g. jal ma-rnu metaj.

bel, belta lightning; (bel, light; ta, to cut, chop). e.g. bel ma-rêbel, the lightning flashes. Cp. koruru, thunder.
Dialects:— (IN. bila): PV: mbe; Ses: mbe, and mbeata; B: mbeata; CC: belta; NA: bel, belta, balta. (PV: also mbeata).

bela:¹, bwaela: a lie; (op. rhthan). e.g. vantên bela: a man (for) lying; e.g. sinca on nor kate, me bela: don’t you believe (it), it is a lie.

Bela: Bela² a man’s name.

belaḥ jaw; especially of pig(s) sacrificed for faŋ-kon graduation ceremonies; hence, too, the tabu marks on trees to mark them as belonging to chiefs of higher grades of faŋ-kon (tabu fires); the marks are roughly like pigs’ jaws, e.g. seen by the writer near Fantan village, 5/5/45; cp. ne-nan. e.g. belaḥ ne ni, my jaw; belaḥ-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 (hobweti, hubeti) was used. NA: ben; PV: emben.

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

benbenu a hoe. See root bwenu, to bend.

baŋaŋ (to be) open; e.g. buUn-fan ma-baŋaŋ, his mouth is open. NA: banga.

bœo- cheek of- (face of-); e.g. bœok, my cheek. (RL/LK 6.29, biun, your cheek). NA: (same). (Query: wœbo-, ankle; mebœo-, grandmother; are they possibly connected with this root?)

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

bœran, bœraŋ a small balok-palm image, often with face and hands; see photo, RL: "Saints and Savages", facing p.122, used in faŋ-kon and other ritual; see GG; also DD.20, (of Death ceremonies) ram kil-kil bœraŋ ŋe, they set up bœraŋ images; e.g. E.10, (of faŋ-kon ritual) bœraŋ te batutu, wicna na gele mene gamsul, a bœraŋ image, it was a batutu, I shall buy it from you-few. bœraŋ is also the name of a low grade of faŋ-kon; see GG. bœraŋ-ver, the name of a faŋ-kon grade; see GG. A bœraŋ stands near stones; the chief stands on the stones to kill pigs to become bœraŋ-ver. (These 2 low grades of faŋ-kon found also in the grades open to Mas’ wives).

bere- (also: bœere-), 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-, bœla-.
Berkolkol legendary primal Person, with some creative power, see R. Also B'erkolkol. (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: bwer. NA: berUm.

besa to paint flashily (as in Bato images, see II.(b), 29: NA: emalljo woulute mijen ge emabsa, they put its feathers like as they paint it (flashily), (in this way:–\downarrow ).

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, bweteltel. NA: (?) ulul.

betti a red mat (used in Kuan ceremony) see HH. NA: bati. Cp. hubeti, hobeti.

beja spider. (cp. baria).

bi: back part; e.g. bi: nē im, the back of the house; cp. feslmde, (wall).

bibi (v.i.t.) to win, conquer, remain on top, not go down; e.g. (heard): rom bal, Jokon mi bibi, they-2 fight, Jokon wins. NA: bibi. Found in many compounds, e.g. fwer bibi, to sleep on top of, e.g. veen ma fwer bibi man hu, the woman lies-heavily-on her breast.

ho: bibi, to press on, fall on, bruise, etc. e.g. launoh mo ho: bibi vanten, the launch falls on a man (and lies on him).

horohibi to overcome in talk, debate.

ver(h) bibi to stamp on with foot, walk on top of.

bibi1 (v.i.t.), to bind, bind up, tie up, fasten. Also the form fihi (q.v.). e.g. o aru awa me, na bihi bol-bol, you bring the rope, I'II bind up the canoe; e.g. E.2, mūsu bihi bol-bol-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 wo: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. bol 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: baje; bəjeː.

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 ko: lon bi-laŋ, he is
racing in the bi-laŋ; see K.

bɪl to stand, stand up; cp.
tauru, to get up.

bɪl du, remain standing; e.g.
I.24, mi bɪl du lon teh (bɪl du), mi njok, she remains
standing in the sea (finish).
e.g. CC.12; and DD.15, bɪlca
ru bɪldu goro temar ne Mal,
they-few will block (lit. stand
around) the dead spirit of Mal.
So: bɪl du goro or-ren-ren,
to stand in the light (of).
e.g. JTB/Mk 10.49, bɪl ron-ron
to stand quietly. Dialects:-
PV: mʊr (dʊ); Ses: mʊr (pʊr);
Baiap: tinjo: (and) mʊr(pʊr);
CC: bɪl (du); NA: far;
PB: sop.

bɪl-i-im door-of-house; and
commonly used for family 'line',
family; see WW; XX. Deacon
wrote bwelem. (For Baiap bʊlɪ-im)
Also used: bʊlu- im, though
bʊlu- is rather NA.; so:
bʊlu-bsa, gate of house; for
which NA: bʊlu-fatau. Also
balim. PV: bʊkerabɛn. NA:
e.g. II.(b), 30, bʊlu-fatau ne
ŋor, the gate of the tabu fence.

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

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

bɪo, bɪjo, (bɪo:) fence; e.g.
A.4, mʊsu linjɪ bɪo, you (5)
put up the fence; NL.100,
ram ku bɪo ne: ha: barbar ne,
they remove the fence(s) of
their pigs. e.g. all bɪo,
to dig a fence, (i.e. dig post
holes, or holes for the sapling
posts). PV: wop, e.g. wop san
bɛrbar, pig-pen; NA: jʊú
(in a NL). Jʊú-kɔn, a girl's
name (NA).

bɪoh mucus of nose. NA: bʊjo.

blri:1, (bri:) (to be) jealous.
NA: blirir, bliriri. blri:-goro,
to block (jealously); e.g.
veen ma-bri-goro veen sɛnɛ
ɡo ca sɛnɛ ne le ne man go le,
the woman (jealously) prevents
the other woman so that she
will not marry that man. (e.g.
JTB/Ral ta Lɔnmolwɔl, 1913, p.
17: ni jafu ham God nam ebliri
goro, I, the Lord your God am
jealous, (where the use with e,
am, seems close to adjectival).
blr i-, blrl- 2 mark of-, sign of-, saar of-, etc. (suffix-taking noun); e.g. blrl manok muru ne jek, the mark of the sore remains on my leg; blri-finghe-an, the mark of the whipping; NA: blri-, blri-.
blrl jen, his footprint; blrl veran, his handmark, handiwork, (mod.) handwriting; e.g. blrl veran vanten go te tae etin-tiln, muten, the handiwork of the man who cut the drum is very good. Cp. mili-.
blsi-1, blsi- heel of-; (suffix-taking); cp. also besU-, bvesU-, g.v. beginning of-. NA: kasi-, kasi-.
blsi2, bsi, bsi ne to show (v.t.); e.g. C.5, (rar) en bsi ne mene, they ate (it) to show (to) him; C.6, rar bsi ne fan mena, they showed the fire to him.
Pv: pshe ne, plshe ne; NA: bsi ne, bsi ne.
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 ne. NA: blsi kte.
blsininge (numeral) 8, an archaic form; see F.5; G.5. Prob. NA:.
blso- a navel of-; (suffix-taking); and in form:- bjuso-, e.g. AA.1, 4: rum je fele bjuson, they fast for his navel (i.e. till the child's navel is healed).... a sise bogon muru tene go ca bjuson be ma:, and everything waits till his navel is dried up. NA: beso-.
bitu- plant(s) of-; (suffix-taking); e.g. bitu ubwe', taro plants. NA: blti-.
blu, bju to heat, warm, scorch, dry (by holding over or near a flame); e.g. AA.9, ram bju ran fan, they dry (the baby by holding it) over a fire. Cp. bul(2), bulu, blu. See kili-biu.
bla to pull (of bow and arrow); e.g. T.7.
bli2, bli-bli ne to wag; e.g. (of a dog) ma bli-bli ne girite, it wags its tail.
blin to stay, to abide; (Da says
this is a very common word). NA: bļn.

blo (v.t.) to smoke, blacken; e.g. II.(c).4, jih-kon ma blo teln bur, the smoke blackens one side of him completely, (in Invisibility Magic). So, now, of copra on a 'bed' above a fire. Cp. blu.

bļ1 so stick fast to; see bļ1. bļu-blur, to stick fast.

bļ2 to scorch, to burn; see bļ2. Cp. blu; helə.

bo all, both; e.g. vandten bo, all men. Most commonly used in bo gon, every, all, (see Gram. 100) (where gon, only, seems to mean 'necessarily', i.e. only all, i.e. not just 'some'). Cp. həra2; tavi. e.g. A.16, rUr ba əae bəgon, they planted him all, i.e. the whole of him. e.g. əer bo gon, both of them. (lit. they-2 just-all). NA: bo əa.

bo-1, bon 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 bļ 也在 ru əon awa, they-3 come stand by the rope; e.g. I.24,(27): mi bļdu lon teh minjək bon wal-wal ə jən, she stands in the sea up to around her ankles (lit. it is finished around her ankles);

e.g. (seen on blackboard) kettle műru ran floor bon bucket, the kettle is on the floor near the bucket; bon wobuŋ go le, on that day, (about that day). bon-e, about it, e.g. mesum horo bone, we-ə 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 bo bur, its body is smelling (bad) already; and, reduplicated, e.g. D.8, sise-an mo bo-bo, his thing(s) stink(s). So, e.g. vih mi men bobo, the banana is ripe (and beginning to) smell. (Cp. jeh bobo). Cp. mbo: mdar. (noun): bo-, smell of - (suffix-taking); e.g. I.19, mo boŋe bon, she 'hears' (his) smell; e.g. A.23, rem wo go hu bon mo-ko muten, some yams its-smell is sweet and very good.

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

bobo wet; e.g. e: mo bobo, the firewood is wet; Cp. nir-nir. NA: bobo.

bobo- temple of - (bodily part); (suffix-taking). NA: əro-əro- (or ərə-ro-)

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 bo əon,
he walks behind him; N.8, 
I. bol-\textit{\textbf{\textasciicircum}} to walk overland, 
(i.e. not by the shore).

\textbf{bol\textsuperscript{2}}, bol-bol (to be) across, 
crosswise, crossed, etc. 
to be wide. e.g. \textit{\textbf{\textasciicircum}} bol-bol, to lie across, crossways; 
lie mu mur bol-bol goro hal, 
a tree falls across and blocks the road; li\_bol-bol, a 
crossed stick; the Cross; 
e.g. im ma \textit{\textbf{\textasciicircum}} ne '30 feet', 
mo bol-bol \textit{\textbf{\textasciicircum}} \textit{\textbf{\textasciicircum}} 20, the house is 
30 feet long, (and) it is 20 feet wide.

nam li\_bol-bol-\textit{\textbf{\textasciicircum}} lie goro 
bulu-\textit{\textbf{\textasciicircum}}, I put-across a 
stick around the gateway (i.e. 
a slip-rail gate).

\textit{\textbf{\textasciicircum}}-bol-bol, (q.v.) the cross- 
binding (of a fence). bau 
bolbol, a double flute; see 
TT; YY.14.

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

\textbf{boli ke}.

\textbf{bono\textsuperscript{-}}, bon mouth of-, (suffix- 
taking); Independent form, 
bon, mouth. A general term, 
meaning outside parts of mouth, 
lips etc. NA: (same). 
Cp. lon-fa--; bulUn-fa-. 
AA.7, bonoro; 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. wobun. \textbf{\textit{\textasciicircum}}-\textbf{\textit{\textasciicircum}}-bono-, beak 
of-.

\textbf{bono};, bno (to be) dumb; cp. bur\textsuperscript{2}. 
e.g. Timal ma bono:, nam wuhta 
\textit{\textbf{\textasciicircum}} qae, 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).

\textbf{bono:rne} evening, the time around 
sunset. (Cp. \textit{\textbf{\textasciicircum}}-\textbf{\textit{\textasciicircum}}, in the 
\textit{\textbf{\textasciicircum}}} morning). A fuller phrase: 
\textit{\textbf{\textasciicircum}}} du li-\textbf{\textit{\textasciicircum}} bono:rne, in the 
place of the sun, at evening. 
PV: \textbf{\textit{\textasciicircum}}} monok; Ses: paevev 
(?); CC: fanrebrid; NA: 
tarariu, entarariu; K: tar\textbf{\texti}}riu.

\textbf{bor\textsuperscript{1}} (to be) slow, steady.

\textbf{bor\textsuperscript{2}} a short stick (for throwing, 
e.g. at fruit on tree, or at 
animals, fowls, etc.). Also 
\textbf{\textit{\textasciicircum}}} (q.v.) (Modern: \textbf{\textit{\textasciicircum}}} 'cricket', a cricket bat). 
NA: ak\textbf{\texti}}m.

\textbf{bor womdal} a club; e.g. I.12,
Borombat village on East coast of Malekula, e.g. E.3.

boro: (to be) deaf. e.g. JTB/ Mtk 7.32. NA: boror, boror:

bosu- probably archaic form of bōesī-, bōesū-, beginning of-

(botembe PV. word, (to be) bald.)

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

bre-; (bre:) (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 go te bre: tuh-tuh, Goliath was a man who was exceptionally tall. NA: breo; (and) breo 119-119. (Cp. bol-bol, wide.).

bro-bro- cheek of-; (bodily part); (suffix-taking). NA: (same). (Cp. bəboro-).

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

bu¹ a song; e.g. 0.1, te-ja- kerir ne bu go hu, he was singing a song; J.36, Vju te kerir han bu, Turtle sang his song; NL.50, pu go nam tūhū.... puan mūru 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;

hūru 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);
labanban (high-grade male pig); tārer (hermaphrodyte 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 Buviaser; buwāl.
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-je-, knee of-; (lit. knot of leg of -).

E.g. I.27, bon bUn-jen, around her knee(s).

bu-lie, a knot of a tree; bu-o:r, (?) lump of a place, cp. lubu-o: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 (tobole) hanem pupu-wrege, the Condominium they-2 are working among our islands.

bu-gli, vertebra, vertebrae; (glii, backbone); NA: bu-gliu.

bu-la, knee (lit. knot of a leg); bUn-je-, knee of-. NA: (same).

bu-kuko, knoll, (? mountain), cp. bu-tantan; NA: bU-koko. (e.g. DL's Ms: ran pu coco Sinai, on Mt. Sinai.).

buleo (ne je-), ankle; see bVeleo. NA: bulao. (buléo)?

bu-tan, clod of earth; reduplicated. bu-tan-tan, slope, side of hill, cliff, little cliff; NA: bu-koko.

bu-va:, a fist, clenched hand, knuckle, elbow: (lit. knot of hand). E.g. CC.5, bu be ru mon, ran bu-va: go to o: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 ne 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 ne 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: ne faq. NA: bU-mriu.

bu", 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 horo 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 wUn, I am mistaken. Cp. fu²ne.

bù5, bùbù (to be) round, globular; e.g. womul mU-bùbù, the orange is globular; and (of turning):- mo-kone nàe mU-bùbù, he turns himself round. Cp. mU1; dleh. NA: (same).

(bu)⁶, bubu: the sound of the (holed) conch shell being blown, as a signal, especially in fan-kon 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 ko:ran ceremony. PV: "bu-wùp, wu-wùp(en).

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

bubù-o:r bush, scrub; e.g. YY. 10, veen navir rùm du lon bubù-o:r, 4 women are in the bush. Used also in plural: bubù-o:r ne, bush places. NA: bubù-o:r, basìl, basìlì, li-basìlì, lìlì-basìlì. PV: liŋ ŋt. bubù-o:r bòno, dense, uninhabited jungle. (bòno, to be dumb). Probably from root of bu³, lump of-.

bìgo, bìgo brackish water; water half-salt, half fresh; NA: bògor; e.g. Bògor, a village name; Ver ne bògor, a special Rook.

búho:, bùhó:ne to send out (word), send as messenger or as servant; take a message to. e.g. ma-búho: ne ni nam van 0lal, he sends me a message to 0lal; èbhùbho:, a messenger, helper. NA: bôho:, buho:r (ne); see farir.

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

bukol 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-koté) to break; found JTB/Mk. 8.19; see kibwir-koté.

bù1 bamboo. Cp: bêlebo. (Ray suggests the IN; bù1ù is not found in MN, but some of the Ambrym dialectal forms seem clear; see under bêlebo). e.g. 00(c).1, tu-bù1, 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 falli, hole
for cooking. NA: bUl fWlli,
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 mi-
like gon, that hole is only
small (of a hole pecked in a
tree); e.g. II.(b),2. (NA)
em jen kükUr Ion bUl- bUl  naï
hûna, 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, müs u biHi
bUl-bUl-ten, you 3 fasten up
a canoe;
bUl-bUl-ten, a native canoe;
and see YY.12, Tu: ne bUl-bUl
mana Algoon, the Drawing of
the Canoe of Algoon. Thus,
various parts of canoe:- heman
bUl-bUl, (or) ham ne bUl-bUl,
the outrigger of canoe; wallk
ne ham ne bUl-bUl, the crossed
sticks of the outrigger;
wa te ne bUl-bUl, the spare to
the outrigger;
var-var, the canoe deck.
bUlU-mar ne bUl-bUl, the hole
in the hull for the ropes (lit.
eye-hole of canoe); etc.
For bUl-bUl, canoe; NA: bUl-bUl;

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-manok' may
gain that rank by family inher-
itance (bUlUbsa-an, cp. bili-im).
Found JTB/Mk 11.4, for 'door'.
NA: bUlU-fatau.
bUlU-fañ, 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-fañ ma 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-mhû-mhû(an), ureter opening
(lit. opening of passing water).
bUlUn-deInja- , 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-fañ, mouth (hole) of-;
(suffix-taking).
bUlUn-gUhu- , nostril of (lit.
hole of nose of-);
bUlUn-se- , anus of - (lit.
opening-of-excreta of-).
bULU-o:r, gate (cp. bULU-bio, blli-im), e.g. A.17,
su koko goro bULU-o:r, let us shut the gate. NA: bULU-tau.
bULU-ral, 'hole of word', used of a braggart, an empty boaster, cp. tabi.
bULU-te, its opening. PV: bololen.
bULU-we, water-hole, well, tub, etc., e.g. F.1, water-hole.

bül 1. (noun) the glue juice of the breadfruit tree bark;
2. (verbal) to connect, join, join together.
3. (qualitative) related, akin, friendly.
Noun: breadfruit glue, and (mod.) glue generally, (IN: pulut): FB; bil, b1l; FW, K: b1l, (bül?); NA: bül;
PV: b1l-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; wanten me bül vane, vein, the man joins with the woman; wanten 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 bilsibe. 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-ron, lan 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-loi-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, (bül), usually reduplicated as blu-blur, to stick fast, may belong to same root; e.g. CC.3, (of Marriage procedure) taro blur hal goro 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).

Qualitative: related; e.g. marome wanten bül, you-2 are brothers; ćerome-veen bül, they-2 are sisters; jem-e wanten, bül, we are all brothers. Cp. ba'aton.

Very commonly reduplicated, bül-bül, bül-bulan, friend; e.g. L.10, han bül-bül si, some of his friends; NL.76, bülbulan bogon, all the friends. Cp. tae-ni.
Also used of things, e.g. o:r bül-bül, ground joined, i.e. adjacent sites, e.g. o:r Fararaksinkin a o:r Magam rom-e o:r bül-bül, Fararaksinkin and Magam are adjoining (villages). NA: bül, bataton.

bül (n.) a flame; bül-fañ, flame of fire; cp. hewu-. (v.) to burn a flame, burn a light, search by torchlight; 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 mol'o, they are looking 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, saorch; e.g. fañ ma bül verak, fire burns my hand; fañ me-en, løn ma bül re-ol, the flame blazes, yes, it burns the coconut leaves. NA: bülü, blu. Cp. helà(h).

bule-o: see bwele-o.

(bülü-o) to lie, tell a lie. RL/Lk. 6.26, rad-nebulobo, they were false. (?).

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

bümre(h) dust. NA: bümre:. e.g. Acts 13.51. Cp. bümri:

bümri: charcoal, coals; bümri: ne fañ, coals of fire. NA: bümriu.

bʊn (noun and qualifying): darkness, blackness; night; dark, black; black charcoal or ashes (especially for witchcraft purposes, see 00(d) etc.), unconsciousness). bʊn night; e.g. Hy.31 (1913 edition) lon bʊn go hu, in one night...; so, li-bʊn, night-time (lit. tree, or inside, of darkness); nelibʊn, by night, in darkness; cp. wobʊn, day. ((In: bʊn te sul lonle, the day before yesterday (lit. nights it was 3 today), bʊn probably means night, but could be a clipped form of wo-bʊn, day)).

bʊn-fifi, darkness (lit. dark cover..); bʊn ma fifi, it is dark; also in form: bʊn-fih-fih.

bʊn-mija: moonlight; also bʊn-ma-mja:, it is moonlight.
Da: suggests this may be short for būŋ mijaŋa, there is no darkness. NA: būŋ-mal;
PV: bēŋ mlaŋa.
All dialects show būŋ. (Cp. malek). Paama: poŋeŋ. (būŋ ma mja: lonle, it is moonlight now (i.e. of a new moon)). For būŋ me fifi, NA: būŋ ma-mlem-leŋ; (būŋ məlem-leŋ). būŋ-tu-ro:, a chink, small hole of light, (ro:, to be light), e.g. mūru goro būŋ-tu-ro:, he blocks the chink of light. NA: būŋ-turū.
būŋ, in witchcraft (able), see 00; it is sometimes the powder made from burnt bones of disinterred bodies of babies, used to reduce victim to unconsciousness. Cp. ləŋ. to būŋ, a black fowl.
būŋ-būŋ, (to be) dark, unconscious, forgetful; e.g. lōk mū būŋ-būŋ (ne), I forget, I am unconscious; (of a child) lōn mū būŋbūŋ kaheken, he hasn't got sense yet; (also): lōl-būŋbūŋ, (n.) forgetfulness, unconsciousness, (v.) to forget, be unconscious; we ne lōl-būŋ-būŋ, water of unconsciousness, (see 00.a), e.g. a drink given to the victim, in one form of witchcraft (able); said to be urine of old, now unmarried, woman.
Nam lōl-būŋ-būŋ ne nek, I forget you.

būŋhe, bēŋhe to look steadily at, stare at; e.g. JTB/Mk 8.25. NA: taŋ-bīŋ-hi.
būŋ-lef a place on Ra: (Pentecost), where the yam is said to have originated; see A.1.
būŋ-ru yesterday (lit. nights 2; or possibly, days 2; the inclusive count of both days; see nono, a common word for yesterday. būŋ-ru can also mean tomorrow; the context would clear the meaning. See faŋ-faŋ-ren.
būŋ-suʃ the day before yesterday; (lit. nights 3); see nɛŋu, a common word. (Cp. wu, day after tomorrow). NA: bin te suʃ; PV: būŋ sie.
būŋ-, būŋ- season of--; (suffix-taking); days of--; e.g. NL.84, mɛm du lōn būŋ meleŋ ram jo hiri ne lonle go, we are in the food-season (i.e. harvest time), they are reaping nowadays. būŋu-beba-an, season of planting; būŋu-melah, cold season; būŋu-melah, food-season, harvest; (and) būŋu-melah mato, season of ripe food, harvest; būŋu-te, its season; būŋu-wo, season of fruit; būŋu-womuŋ, orange season. e.g. I.17, Me f'ułuƙto būŋu- Tesigo, he counts the days of Tesigo. (Where bọŋo- is an alternative reading). PV: B: mbi-li- CC: būŋu-; NA: reŋe- (i.e. Magam, ranon etc.). Fonmur: rleon;
Olal: (?) rene) and buwu-; etc.

Buŋjam the sinister one of the two 'original' Beings of Ambrym tradition; see R. Really the local 'devil' (sonhal), (temar), associated with Fona village, Fona having primitive associations in Ambrym lore; see LL ('Koran'); e.g. Verne Buŋjam, a stone at Fona. Buŋjam is, in tradition, opposed to Berkolol, 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-mer, memer bur, he is dead, he is quite dead; NL. 76, ror kebu bur, they-2 returned already, (or: had returned). bur, after a verb, thus gives a "perfect" sense. Cp: taine; -njok; J.9, hebors: bur mc-tah... the Kingfisher sits...; e.g. II (c). 3, jih-kon-an...ma blo tehin bur münjok, its smoke smokes-black one-side-of-him completely. NA: bur. PV: buk.

bur2 (to be) dumb; cp: bona. e.g. C.3, a te vera: gon rar horo ne, tiwenet bur, and it was their hands only they spoke with, it was like (being) dumb. NA: bur, (? bou); (and DL wrote: 'po', i.e. bo/bu).

burnerne, budnedne, bur-dne-dne (to be) mad; see dne-dne (d engr); e.g. NL.79, te-je-e burnerne, he was becoming mad; NL.84, 88, me burnerne a temar ma-mla: ne nne, he is made, and a devil is spoiling him; NL.86, me burdnedne he is mad.

burau the wild cotton; see bulva. (?) burao).

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

burma eunuch; (used Acts 8.27).

Buviaser the local spirit (sonhal, temar) 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; ven buwal, a childless woman; lit. buwal means: bu, castrated pig; wal, fruitless, childless; NA: (same).

bwete- head of-, top of-, (e.g. of a tree); see bate-. NA: bweetc-, e.g. II(b). 23, emabe arobol be bwe tetem temar, they plait basket-work it will be the head-piece of a devil.
Also (NA) bwete-lie, (and) bwete-je, top of a tree.
Lon: batete ne c::r Vad9li, the 'point' at Vad9li. (Cp. hunu-). See also bwer.

bwe\(^1\) not yet, by and by; ..first; (adverbial, used after verbs); e.g. A.1h, sinca on-tiw ni bwe, don't you kill me yet; H.6, avol këbu bwe, call out again first; cp. habwe, mon-bwe. Usually, or often, in negative sentences: tolo me bwe, he hasn't come yet; tolo me bwe, he is not dead yet. ṣabwe (ṣa-bwe) sometimes means 'still', e.g. muru ṣabwe, he is here still. NA: (same).

bwe\(^2\) "no man's land", the place for fighting, in former days, between opposing tribes; found in many village names, e.g. Ranbwe, Lonbwe, Lolibwe; etc. especially around Ranon in the north of Ambrym. NA: bwe.

bwe\(^3\) thigh of- (suffix-taking); probably dialectal form of be-, bje-; NA: bo-. Cp. taula (?taola), (independent form of noun).

bwedna widow; e.g. bwedna ne ñae, his widow; NA: silna; PV: bodn§.

bwælanka the chirping cricket.
NA: blanka.

bwelâte (to be) all over the place, all about (to make too much noise), to mess about; also bâlte, (palte); e.g. ram-jo-ro: bwelate, they run all about; (NA: em-do-mku bwelate).

bwelau- head of (yam); e.g. bwelau-rem, head of yam. NA: balo ne rem.

bw ele, bw ele- hollow vessel, empty shell of-; etc. used of a container for liquid, or food, like a cup, coconut shell, etc. NA: (independent form) bwewe; (suffix-taking form) bwela-. Common in compounds: e.g. bw ele ne we, bw ele-we a vessel for water; bw elate, its empty shell; 0.5, (NA) bw ela-n, his cocoom; fan bw ele, a cave (lit. under an empty shell); NA: fan bwewe; and (short form) fa-bli.

bw elebo bamboo; shortened e.g. to li-blebo, e.g. 0.1.

jej: bw elebo (/-bo), a bamboo knife; see bUl. bw elebo tan- tan, a flute (cp. bau); dialects: PV: bw ele-j§; Ses: lebwebo; B: leywebo; CC: bw elebo; M: bw elabo; and tu-bul (lit. hollow of bamboo); e.g. 00.(c). l.

bw ele-bwe r skull (lit. shell of head); bw ele-baten, his skull. bw ele-bwer-bwer, thatch roof, roof; e.g. JTB/Mk 2.4. PV: vitilop; B: vitiop; CC: bw elabwerbwer (so: NA), FW, K, etc.
bwelele 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: bwelela-rje.
bwelelah a pot, cooking pot, etc. (JTB/Mk 10.28 for 'cup'); Jn 4.28, bwele-lah ver ne we, stone pot for water. NA: bwele-la:.
bwele-lal trochus shell. NA: bwele-malo ('fish shell'), bwele-maholo, fish-shell, (trochus and c). NA: bwele-mar, eyelid (lit. shell of eye); bwele-metan, his eyelid.
bwele-bono- beak of (bird); (lit. empty shell of mouth of-); e.g. N.12, of the kingfisher.
bwele-delnja- ear of - (i.e. outer ear of-); independent form: bwele-raleq.
bwele-sen his buttock; (lit. shell of excreta of-);
bwele-ol empty coconut shell; NA: bwele-ol.
bwele-rmo empty coconut shell with rat hole (tomo, rat; tomo shortened to rmo for euphony, lit. empty shell of rat).
bwele-ol is metaphorically applied to bodily parts, such as: bwele-ol ne je-, ankle bone of -; bwele-ol-e bune-je-, knee-cap of-; cp. wobeo.
bwele-o(l)-ne vera-, wrist of-.
bwele-bwe-neh ne ol the thick end of the coconut leaf (so named because it 'bites' (neh) etc. tree. cp. II.(b) 22. Also buleo; NA: bulao.
bwele-taviu the conch-shell; NA: bwele-ratioio.
bwele-ve hip, back (above buttocks); NA: bwele-rje.
bwele-ni nail(s) of-; (suffix-taking); also independent form; e.g. A.2, bwele-ni-veran, his finger-nails; (also possible, bwele-ni ne veran); NA: bwele-ni.
bwenu to bow, stoop, be bent, bend; e.g. veen ma-bwenu metene mal, the woman bows to avoid the Mal; nane ma bwenu ne ehu'lun, he is bent in his back; JTB/Mk 1.7, benu. Cp. ben-benu, a hoe. e.g. HH. Cp. sindu, NA: (?) bwenu (and) milim-lin. PV: tnowo.
bwer head; (this the independent form of noun; cp. bate-, bate-, etc. for suffix-taking form; Grammar 28. Bwer-kolkol, see Berkolkol. In J.33, "head itchiness". bwer-rum, a sore head, headache; (rum, to make a noise); bwer-wo, plaited coconut-leaf mat (e.g. P.19). bwer-jih-jah, head strong; NA: bwer.
bwere-oujol, wooden pillow, nowadays applied to pillows in general; (lit. head-to be on top of); see wujol; used JTB/Mk 4.38, pweroujol; also recorded: bweroujoul (?); and (mod) bweroujal (NA: wujal). NA: bwete-aujal.

bwer² (to be) blunt; e.g. ejl mal bwer, the knife is blunt. NA: bwer.

bwere- big one of -, adult of-, mature one of-; see berc;
beriale, bweriale 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. odd loñta-fañ, om kūtu berial nan, you don’t obey me, (so) you get the consequences of it; e.g. geñe or kéntse ge ebhakbe, te; okûtu berial nan, if you do a wrong thing, well, you will get (its) punishment. cp. jaja(an).

bwerwo mat of plaited coconut leaf; e.g. P.19, rom sl ne bwerwo, they-2 spread flat coconut-leaf mat.

bwe-si-, (bwe-si-), bwe-su-, (bwe-su-) beginning of growth of-, beginning of-; stump of- (tree); much the same as bari- (l). e.g. bwe-su-li-ol, the bole of a coconut tree.

e.g. bwe-su-ēfaloh, a ship’s bow; (? also 'stern', for which usually giši-ēfaloh); bwe-si-te, its beginning; (bosu-, said to be an old form); bwe-su-je-, heel of-. NA: basi-, bale-, kaisn-je-.

bwe-su a sharp thing; (probably same word as last word); e.g. nam fen-e bwe-su wu, I shoot with a sharp bone-head, (see wu (3)).

bwetel, bwetel-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.


bwi: to go down, be affected (for the worse); e.g. 00.(h)4, metan we-an ti-li:, metan ti-bwi:, metan tu-rol bur, his eye, its water ran out, his eye got-worse, his eye became quite blind.

bwld ne, bwir ne to block, prevent, forbid; e.g. NL.55, ram bwir ne teslimare ne meten ni teban 'school', they keep their children from me (i.e.) for school; NL. 104, Doctor ml birne ca bûru be tene go ca
be mau bu, Doctor forbids (his coming) that he may remain till he is properly well. NA: (same); PV: ton-tono. cp. ru-goro; horo-goro.

bwi-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.

bwl1, bwl to close eye(s); e.g. Acts 28.27, ram bwl1 ne meta: bur, they have closed their eyes. NA: (same).

bwl1-bwl1 to look with nearly shut eyes, (or) with darkened sight; e.g. nae me-te: bwl1-bwl1, he looks with nearly shut eyes. NA: (same).

bwl1-bwl1, (bwl-bwl)2 (to be) deserted, empty, uninhabited; used, of the sea, e.g. Ion teh bwl1-bwl (e.g. Hy.7), in the open sea, (i.e. desolate, lonely etc.), or of a place; or me-bwl1-du, the place is empty (i.e. nobody about); nam te: ne heligim bur ran efaloh, or me-bwl1-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, (Le:lan), nam ter or bwl1-ε mbwl1-ε:, I look the place is deserted... PV: mbimbie.

bwi (v.t.) to bend; e.g. o bwi veram, bend your arm.

See bīn, (short form). Also reduplicate.

bwi-bwi ne, bwi (Ul) to fold (cloth). NA: iuŋu, iuŋ-iuŋ ne.

bluso- see biso-, 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 nenton, the blood of Thy Son; and dia nento). 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).
daleŋ, raleŋ an ear (independent form); cp. delnja-.

NA: raleŋ. bwal-raleŋ, 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. vanteñ dam-dam, an unselfish person; lol dam-dam, unselfish (lit. man lend-lend; heart lend-lend, etc.). PV; NA; (same).
daŋ¹, daŋ-daŋ¹ a cocoon(?); personified in Tale 0, in reduplicate form Daŋ-Daŋ, (Raŋ-raŋ), e.g. 0.1, vantən 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. 0.14).

daŋ-daŋ² ne vera-, fore-arm of--; cp.wal-wal, wɔbɛo;
daŋ-daŋ ne je-, part of leg (above ankle) of--.

daŋ-daŋ³, raŋ-raŋ, evening star.
daŋe, raŋe to pour out (of solids), to capsise; cp. ho: ne. (and li: ne). NA: (reŋe), teŋe.
deha, (reha) 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 hon ma-1bøjoh; ma-mtUtU; jemar (mature woman). delar applies to a girl of marriageable age by native standards, e.g. I.1, Tesi mə le ne ween delar go hu, Tesi marries a young woman; NL.10, nam horo məne vəhen lelar, I speak to a young woman. NA: lelar (vivi); CC: lelar, e.g. 0.1.
delinja- ear of--; (suffix-taking); cp. dalaŋ, raləŋ (the independent form); also found: delinja-, relinja-, relina-, e.g. NL.58, relinnak, my ear.
bULUN-delnjak, the hole of my ear, my ear-hole;
bvełen-delnjak, the shell of my ear, my outside ear; (cp. bvełe-raleŋ, the independent form).
fan-delinja-, ear lobe of--; (independent form: fa-rəlen). Dialects: PV: dəlUŋo-k, dəl(l)ŋa-m, dəl(e)ŋa-n, and c; B: delinja-k, delinja-m, delinja-n; CC: delina-; Lon: delinja-; NA (Ranom, Magam etc.), dalne-; FW, K: dalnl-; FB: relino-k, relinə-m, relinə-n, etc. Ses: delinja-k, -am, -an.
dəm, rem yam; (hence) year, (cp. huwo:). See A,B,C.
kli rem, (and) sərku rem, to dig a yam. Many kinds of Yam, for some of which see A,B. Note also: dem tabaom (? of 'Paama', baom); dem tobolɛr, etc. Dialects: PV: dom; Ses: ndam; B: dom; CC: dem; NA: dem; djem; FB: rom; K: dam-ɗem.
dema (ne), rema to allow, let go, lend, allow the use of; to risk, to let go (in sense of betray); cp. dam (ne); mo: ne; e.g. te-rəma ne han mauan, he risked his life; e.g. N.4, o-rema ni na kiriŋ neti-ɬela ne, you let me go—with the little-swiets. NA: (same), rəma
(e.g. M.6, te rma, it agreed), tema. (Used with or without ne). PV: ndema.

dem, rem to think; very common word, and in compounds, or with ne. dem 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-lol-e, to desire; e.g. om deme-lol-e ha? what do you wish? e.g. N.3, ma reme-lol-e, it wishes... (cp. wohe, to need). PV: deme; NA: dìn-dìn (e); (and archaic sound said to be used by some old men at Nāvha: dūn-dūn; NA also uses deme).

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

dę-ne, dę-ne-dę-ne (to be mad); see dne-dne.

der, re (v.i.) to weep, cry, wail (of mourners, etc.). NA: dan. e.g. NL.66, teslmre ğerül rum dem tebak, the children cry beside me (or: for me).

der-he, re-he (v.t.) to cry for, bewail; e.g. nam de-he vanten hu memer, I bewail one man (who) is dead. NA: daghi.

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 ndai, my hand it comes blood (i.e. bleeds).

dlri, rlr to look aslant, bend head aslant, lean over to see, etc. e.g. mē-tak m'-rlri, my eye looks aslant; mē-te: rlri, he looks aslant. NA: (same).

dle-dleh to be vague, loose, crooked, (to fall) over; used of talk, metaphorically, e.g. radlo longa fan rolon jafu, a ram mae rolon 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; mUl). 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-rale. NA: dle, dleose; tele ol.

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

dne, dne-dne, rne, rne-rne, (rne) (to be) mad, silly, cranky, unbalanced; usually reduplicated;
see dene; Often used with bver, bate; e.g. baten ma-
dne-dne, his head is cranky, i.e. he is mad; NL.82, (næ) 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.
tûron. NA: rne-rne. e.g.
narhomte ne vanten hu, nardnedne-
e, I met a man. I didn't
know him.
do, ro (adv.) a little bit,
rather; used as suffix,
see Grammar 99; merin do bur,
rather a long time already;
merin do, lately (lit. long
go, little bit); me-van do,
it is past a little time;
(?) can be used thus for
'yesterday').
do-fan to sit down; e.g. I.3;
see ro-fan. cp. tah.
dow-frilfri a red berry, used
for dye, and for body-painting.
NA: doje-frilfri.
dol- word of--; see rolo-;
cp. dal, ral; PV: ndol-.
don, ron to sink, drown; see
ron. e.g. I.26, sinca on don,
don't you drown?
do-ran to be getting ready for;
(perhaps a NA word, possibly for
Lonwolwol du-ran, to stop on it?);
e.g. nam doran faloh-an lonle,
I prepare for canoeing today.
doror, doror landscape, view
of land below (as from hill),
plain. Cp. or 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 gon, 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
gon 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'ni- for
character). PV: du-en; NA:
du-, duan; (and) vehor-an.
djuboi, djuboi exclamation of
surprise, humorous incredulity,
etc. (also jiboi).
dun, run tale, story, legend; to
tell a tale; see Tales, For
a conventional beginning, see
L, dun mi-le na sa? the Tale
begins with what? (le, to
waken, open eyes). (sa? CC
for Lon: ha?, what?).
E

e, e: to be, to become; very common word, sometimes we,
e.g. ram we vant en go ram wu, they are good men; e.g. E.12,
tē na e wu-mēlēun, he at last became wu-mēlēun. NA: be, mbe. PV: e, ve (e. Hyl12, na ve).

e:2 firewood, dry wood. PV: cp; NA: jem.

e:3 exclamation like ah!; or sometimes, hallo!. e.g. N. 32, 33.

e:, e: no; (short form of ehe:). e.g. J.22.

ε1, -ε short or clipped form of ne, often at end of word; e.g. tobole genēm, among us;
(probably tobo l, middle; ne, the general preposition; genēm, us). Often at end of verb as short transitive
suffix, e.g. ha-gēl-gēl, to change (v.i.); ha-gēl-gēl, (v.t.). Grammar 65.

ε- the instrumental prefix to
form instrumental nouns from verb roots. Grammar 38.
NA: a-.

-ε, -ε3 suffix for forming
some "independent" nouns; see Grammar 30.

ε-baŋ-baŋ a toy, plaything;
(baŋ-baŋ, to play about). cp. koko. NA: a-baŋ-baŋ.
PV: embēŋbaŋ.

ebe harm, trouble, danger;
e.g. jer-van ran bulbulten,
eru ebe, we went on the
 canoe, we found trouble
danger). NA: ebe. See
kilo-ebe.

ε-bhubho messenger, servant,
(apor tle); see būho.
(Sometimes sound approaches
vúvhjo); e.g. Mal ma-hēgēnē
han ebēbho ca ba kēlwo rolo;
the Mal sends his messenger to
tell out his word. PV: epe-so;
NA: a-bhs-bhsr. e.g. nam
būho:r nē menēg abhōbhr.

ε-bol-bol the cross-rung (ε-bol-bol-ε bijo), or binding of a
fence, usually a vine cane.
NA: a-bol-bol.

ε-fah a stick planted for pigs
to be tied to it, a ceremonial
use; e.g. note on DD.21.

ε-faloh canoe, boat, ship;
(faloh, to paddle); e.g. E.3.

ε-faloh-ten, native canoe.
(Grammar 38, 96).

ε-faloh kaka, (mod.) flying
boat, aeroplane; NA: aflo:
gaga. (cp. Churchward,
Fijian Grammar, 26, 2(b), p.46).
PV: (wak-ten); Ses: apealo;
B: apalo:: CC: efalo(h);
NA: aflo:: FW: aflo; FB:
stlie-sel-sal, (and) bulbul.
ε-φλιθ, ε-φλιθι a whip. (cp. φλιθε, to whip). Sometimes without final h, e.g. I,38, εφλιθι-γανγα, a tabu whip.
NA: αφλιθ;

ε-φυφο a fastener; e.g. rope or (mod.) hoop-iron; used JTB/Mk 15.17, for 'crown' garland; NA: α-φυφο.

ε-γαλ-γαλ a swing.

ε (ε) black ant; (also jeh); (cp. jeh-bobo, blue-black, but this is probably a different word);

σιε an eh dish of black-ant, a technical term for a tabu σιε, used only by the higher chiefs. Magam: je:. See YY.5.

ε-χαλ-χαλ rope-handle; e.g. εχαλχαλ ne arobol, rope-handle of a basket; cp. tali-te.

ε-χε (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-χεχε-βερ a sling, (lit. for hurl-hurling rock). The sling is made of li-bulva bark-rope, etc., and is very effective as a sling for stones. NA: asese-βερ.

ε-χολ the long forked stick used for getting breadfruits etc. off high branches. NA: ahol.

ε-χυλυ- back of- (bodily part); (suffix-taking); the upper back towards the shoulders; cp. maru-1. E.g. εχυλυ-μυ-κυ, his back is humped.
NA: αχυλυ--; ταμε-βε- (and ?) fondon).

ει (exclamation), ah! hey!
e.g. D.10; J.22.

ε-κιν 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. (κιν, to nip off, v.t.) PV: and Ses: ekjen; B: ekjen; CC: hekjen;
Magam, Ranon etc. akin;
FW, K: ekin; FB: aken. (?IN: taked).

εκού, εκου a club, throwing-stick; cp. bορ. See HH, 'κου-αν'.
NA: ακουm; (which is also used as woman's name). The εκού may be used for throwing at fruit on high branches; in HH (κου-αν ceremony) it is a young pig (ντι-βο) that is thrown over the fence. See κου.

ελ see si-ελ, bate-si-ελ.

ελε- bunch of- (suffix-taking);
e.g. J.2, гαε με ται ελε-νιν αυ, he cuts a bunch of bananas;
El e-vih men, a bunch of ripe bananas; cp. irr. NA: ela-

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

En¹ (v.i.) to eat; to devour (as, fire, e.g. P.21, faŋ-me- en taine, the fire consumes (it) all; NL. 70, toloho(n) keلبere ca be-en bu, (the calf) couldn't eat well; en-en, (re-duplicated). e.g. P.16, nam en-en-e, I (have been) eating (it); For en NA: jen. (Cp. ane, v.t. to eat). en-ka, to taste (of solid food); (cp. mün-ka); (ka, to try). en-ka-

Meh, to eat without faŋ-kon tabu, i.e. to eat with those of no faŋ-kon grade, to eat with others, to "break fire", as faŋ-kon chiefs have to do if working on boats, plantations, etc. also used of faŋ-kon chiefs coming to Christianity, where no caste divisions exist. (See meh). NA: jen-ke-me:. (For en-ka, NA; jen-keva).

e.g. NL.97, ram jo enj faŋ-kon bur a ram jo enkameh, they are leaving the faŋ-kon already, and they are eating-with-others.

En-komo:r, to share in eating; (en ko: to eat one's fill, (?) NA: jen sum.)

En-kon, to eat within tabu fire (faŋ-kon). NA: jen-kon.

En-ku, to eat out, e.g. of an ulcer: mən sk me-enku, the sore eats out.

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

En² in, on, at, in it, there; (adverbial etc.). e.g. J.1, o:r go na jal ma horo: en, the place which the sun sets in-it; J.27, o:r-an na hu gon nam heha en, its place one only I sit on it; e.g. nam ọnọga faŋ muru en lie, I put a fire in the tree; en o:r bọ̀na (NA), everywhere.

En-du-li-jal half-day, afternoon; (lit. in part of tree of, or, inside of sun); en-du-li-jal faŋfaŋren, forenoon. (Cp. bono:rdne, evening). NA: (same). (cp. jal ca bùrú o:r goli gon, (the speaker pointing to the sky): lit: the sun if it stays just here).

Enma to yawn. NA: mama.

Ensine (v.t.) to dip (in liquid); e.g. nam ensine rem lon hu-OL, I dip the yam in coconut juice; ensine woh lon teh, to dip the oar in the sea; cp: tono.

NA: jensine; Fanhal and Konkon: insine; (but distinguish from Insine, to load, q.v.).

Ensפג we three, we few; (cardinal pron. inclusive, 1-2, trial
number). NA: kensU1. See Grammar 5,8,9,10, etc.

entaro two; cardinal pron. dual number, inclusive of speaker and person addressed; "you and I". NA: kentarɔ.

enwur to rise up (e.g. of an island in the sea); cp. fur, kolo fur; NA: je’nwur.

eole ladder, stair. Dialectal: joje, j’oje, etc. Joje, used as a boy’s name.

er1 we, wa (including speaker and persons addressed); the cardinal pron. 1st plural, inclusive. See Grammar 140, etc. PV: et; NA: ken; PW, K: kin., etc.

er2 (to be) tight, stuck, fast; e.g. like a closely fitting garment, etc. e.g. namer 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.

ɛr̃aba a broom, a scoop, (mod.) dustpan; e.g. 2 large fronds used to gather up rubbish, or the 2 hands; from rba, r̃ba, rja, to sweep; shovel up; NA: a-r̃abarə, a-r̃arbar; a-r̃arjar.

ɛriri, ɛriri a fan; usually the plaited fan made from coconut leaf. NA: a-ririyu.

ɛr̃oro: ha Ouan teban han ol, Lengkon is Ouan’s helper for his copra. NA: a-r̃orou.

(1b) ridge-pole (of house), used of the 3 bearers that carry the rafters, at top centre, and sides of house; see fu-. So: ɛr̃oro: go mûru kote im, the beam that lies across the house. NA: jeru, a-r̃orou.

ɛr̃oro2 a seat. (ro-fan, to sit down); cp. ɛ-tah-tah. NA: a-r̃oro, a-tata, a-r̃oro. (e.g. Canute tUKtu mênan aro-fan va la te; C. took his ‘throne’ to the sea.
(N: Atata, used as man’s name).


ɛsi- stalk of-; (suffix-taking); NA: asi-.

ɛsi-fan, the wood used to get fire by rubbing (lit. stalk of fire); cp. rehe fan. NA: asi-fan. ɛsi-te, its stalk.

ɛsi-ser-tan, digging instrument, spade; (lit. stalk of dig ground); NA: asi-sir-tan.

ɛ-tah-tah a seat. cp. ɛr̃oro2 sille. NA: a-tata:.

ɛte a post (of house); (cp. bwer.) ɛte go tobol, the centre post; ɛte kike, a small post. NA: (bwer).

ɛtel rope. (cp. têl3; tali-); cp. awa. NA: a-tel, tel, t jel.
Atel, man's name.

ε-τητ-τητ τρε a refrain, see Bu 5. (UU).

ε-τετα small (kneed) club
(of heavy wood, as she-oak),
for illing pigs, etc.
usually ceremonially; (for
fanqon, etc.) ornamented
in front with nena-an, (NA: atata). Cp. tete-ton. e.g.
CC.5, nam deme lole ... bu be ru
mon be eteta, I want 2 more
pigs like 'clubs', (i.e. tusked
like a curved club).

ε-τεταβελ-μελειh uvula (lit.? for-
kick-food; tVel, tVel, to
kick, lift up). NA uses
phrase: Barkolkol mU-tu-kote-
rU, Barkolkol cuts it off.

ε-τίτι reproduce a native drum, (hollowed
tree log); τίτι, to sound
(of a drum), or, the sound; e.g.
BB.8, ram tjue eti1ni, they
beat a drum; DD.8, eti1ni
bwicca be-τητ, the drum will cry
out. NA: a-titi1n; PV: bwe.
(Modern use: applied to beat of
an engine, chimes of clock, etc.).

ε-τοι 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-τοι: to the stick for beating
hollow drum. (toto); NA:
a-totou.

t-tutu a long spear, a fork;
e.g. DD.15. NA: a-tutur.

ε-τυμ-τυμ a shield (tUm-tUm1, to
push away...). PV: etUtU
(PV: ʔ etUt); NA: a-tUmtUm.

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-whel ladder; any helping
instrument for climbing;
(cp. felc, to climb) NA:
jeoje. (Ranon: auje); Jeoje,
and Ewele- kon, men's names.

ewewe: a garland. (see hera wniie,
to plait flowers). ewi-, vine
of-; Used also as woman's name,
especially. NA: Awewe :

ewi- vine of-; ewi-jil, vine of
yil (creeper); NA: awu-, cp.
JTB/Mk 14.25, (awu-amlesa),
wo-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 Wujoj, Wujal,
to be on top of; tehi-etaljal,
one of the pair of tongs sticks.
NA: a-jal-jal.
e-ji a cutting tool, knife; (general term); in B.4, e-ji-ten, the native knife, i.e. bamboo edge; also used: e-ji bwelebo. Cp. etol.

Cp. wo-eji, the bamboo pin (in thatch).
eiji-bre-bre, long knife, sword. e-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 eji is the essential tool for gardens. PV: jɔ; NA: a-ji.

F

fa-1, fan under, below, underneath, down, deep, deep down (in sea), far out at sea, etc; also, in Ambrym geography, north; (e.g. Iŋ 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 loloŋ 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-veńje-, armpit of-; NA: fan-wonjo-; cp. vǐje-.

fa-2 mouth of-; (suffix-taking); e.g. D.22, lon fan, in her mouth;

bǔlun-fa-, mouth hole of-;

Iŋta-fa-, to obey (verb. with object suffixed; prob. lit: to hear lift-up mouth of-);

hǐŋ-lulu-ŋe fa-, to disobey, confute the word of-; cp. bọọ-;

lun-bọọ-; ŋe-; luo-; NA: fa-.

fa-3 to open, to be open; NA: (same); especially fa: oł, to open a coconut; and: oł mọ fa, the coconut is open(ed); fa-fa: nẹ 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 ọẹ mə ọọn, I frighten him he jumps;
10\,\text{fa-go, (go?) a sudden wind squall that strikes one, or a boat.} (\text{?Cp. fao})\, (\text{NA: fo:kere?)}.

\text{fa}, \text{fa-hene to clean off, to clean around; usually in compound e.g. I.20, o-ki1 fa hene table, 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.} \text{NA: fa-sene.}

\text{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 mensk, e.g. HH. ml fah, he is flash (i.e. with tusks etc.)).} \text{NA: fa:}.

Reduplicated: \text{fa-fah, (NA: fa-fa), e.g. II.(b). 20, emalni wobU1 ne fa-fa(h)-an, em fa-fa(h) ne oldoro, they put the day for flash-flashiness, they make themselves bright with coconut-oil. fa-hene, to decorate, make flash, anoint with coconut oil; e.g. JTB/Mk 14.8; 16.1; (sic) fahene.} \text{NA: fa-sene. In D.8: fah ne, me fah ne tabelln bogon, he decorates all his body.}

\text{fahaver green edible plants or leaves, a general term for native 'cabbage'; shorter form, faver; NA: tabu. e.g. BB.11, radio ane fahaver, they don't eat greens.}

\text{fâhe1 (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. or ne, (or permanent avoidance); As noun, e.g. (heard): fahe hu ña, a custom (there).} \text{NA: fâše; ro. (n.).}

\text{fahel, fahel-e to miss, make mistake (in doing); auxiliary verb (Grammar 71); e.g. nam ho-fahel-e 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 fahel-e gare, I miss in shooting the flying-foz. Cp. helal.}

\text{fah-kO:-goro to shut; e.g. fah kO: goro buLu-o:r, to shut the gate. (Perhaps same root as fâhe).}

\text{faijah, (faijah) strong; short form: jah; NA: hel.}

\text{fâli (n.) pudding; e.g. P.20, lum ne fali, the leaf-covering of the pudding; NA: fWli; bul fali, bul-bul fali, the pudding hole (in ground) for cooking; NA: bul-fwli. (v.) to cook by putting food in ground oven on hot stones, e.g. J.21, na ña fali ne an mubu,}
I shall cook (in oven) his meat; DD.28, ram falò ne lok, they put the pudding (in stones oven); AA.15, etc., e.g. P.6, fli ne. NA: f'wìli ne, f'wali ne. fli:ne, e.g. II(b) 12. ver ne fali-an; (or) wli:rh, stones for cooking; falòh to paddle, row; to sail, to go on canoe trip, e.g. J.1, ma ræm ìole ca be faloh, he wishes to go on a canoe trip; e.g. E.2, su faloh van, we should paddle away; PV: velo(h); CC: falo; NA: folo, fìo (M.8). faloh ne, (v.t.) e.g. J.11, faloh ne entaro, paddle ue-2. e-faloh, a canoe, vessel, ship.

fan (see fa-¹): under, down. PV: pan.

fan-bwc:le, (fable) cave, see bwc:le. NA: fn(n) bwc:je:, fan-bwc:li, fabli:.

fanè to burn, heat, cook by roasting, (boil water) but not (to cook by boiling); see Hewu ne. e.g. AA.2, ram fanè sise bogon ran bò fanè, they roast all the things on their fires. A.6, mìsu van fanè or, you (few) go burn the place (i.e. clean it for garden); NL.46, nam fanè an mele, I roast his food. Also used: fanèn, (NA: fùnun). NA: fùnène (for fanè). Ses: peante. PV: plane.

fanè (n.) fire, light; flare; (v., qualitative): (to be) hot, cooked, boiled, ablaze, alight, shining etc. (n.) e.g. C.5, rar aru dem lìgi ran fanè, they took a yam (and) put it on a fire. hute fanè; tònne fanè; utùnne fanè; tinine fanè; to light a fire; fanè ne re-ol, a coconut-leaf flare; fanè-frì-frì, flame, a fire that is burning in flame; Dialects: PV: pìañ; Ses: apeañ; B: apañ; CC: hafañ; NA. and other dialects, fanè. fanè-kon, see below. fanè uses a special possessive, bò- (NA: bo-), Grammar 42(f); 144. (verbal, qualitative etc.), e.g. jal mè fanè, the sun is shining; C.5, bonego te fanè, rar guku, when it was cooked, they removed it; JTB/Mk 1.30, mehaver go te fanè, fever (lit. sickness that was hot); fanè ver-ver, very hot; (also fanè-fanè, fanè-fanè-ten); fanè-fanè, (reduplicated) rather warm, hot, very hot. Cp. Hewu-o: (for hot weather); cp. tel-fanè. (v.t.) fanè-he, e.g. jal mè fànhe nek? does the sun burn you? fanè ne, e.g. (JG's Ms. Jn. 1.24, mauan go ma fanè ne wanten.., the life that lights men...).
faŋ-kon 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 faŋkon, Mal. Chiefs of each grade cook and eat only at the fire of their own grade, and with chiefs of their own faŋkon rank. (kon, tabu).

See E, for origin of WumelêUn faŋkon. NL. 97, ram jo lîngi faŋkon bur, they are finally leaving their tabu fires.

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

faŋren, faŋren-bwe, faŋ-faŋ-ren 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 be faŋ, ɔr 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 qa ren. NA: uses faŋren, for 'goodbye', Lon: faŋren-bwe, faŋrenbe, e.g. NL. 76, 82, (faŋren be nêk, goodbye (to you); etc.

For in the morning faŋ-faŋ-ren is usual; faŋfanren merin, early in the morning; NA: tabûŋ-bûŋ, entabûŋbûŋ; tabûŋbûŋ bôŋa, every morning; NA: uses often qa faŋren for goodbye; cp. ɲagomare.

cp. nêng, wuh, wno.

faneri (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 faŋfanren, a va sîl an faneri, we-2 make school twice in the morning, and for a 3rd time in (late) afternoon. Cp. bonô:rdne.

NA: tarariu, entarariu.

Fantabje South-east Ambrym.

Konkon uses: Fantable.

fante-bate-, -e- 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 fa, 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 tesîmre, 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:) vanten
hu ma fao ne wanten goli,
miale mi jerabe, 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 na efalo(h)
te farfar teban, all the things
that the ship made-a-hurry about.
NA: kep-kep (but note: in CC.
kep-kep means 'to pass a motion').
(KkbKkb).
far-far ne, (v.t.) to hurry
(someone) ..go ca...

farir to talk with, confer,
discuss, arrange, dispute over;
e.g. JTB/Mk. 3.6, rar farir
ment qa.re, they 'took counsel'
against him; Mk. 8.11, began
to question with him; 9.33,
mim ye farir ne ha? what do
you dispute about? e.g. II(b).
22, awa farir, stick (or rope)
(of) talk-together (ceremonial).
farir ne nck, to talk it over
with you. NA: bghor: r, buhor: r,
e.g. nam buhor ne meneg
abhubhor: ba, do-bhor ne ta
Navha qe, I send my messenger
to go, he talks with the Navha
people.

fasi food shortness, famine;
(cp. makerker which may be a
stronger word); e.g. fasi
ne rem mUru ne er, there is a
scarcity of yame among us.
NA: (same).

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

favor greens, native cabbage,
etc. Cp. fahaver. Magam:
tabu.

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

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

fefa² to open up, pull or
prise apart, (as a partly
opened coconut, or (mod.) a
book. NA: fefa ne.

fefah to shiver. NA: fefa;
CC: fefap. Cp. glnlnco:r,
girlncor, nono (ne), rUru,
tuto:.

fefe, fefi ne to lift, lift up,
carry (in hands or arms); e.g.
A.14, fefi ne lon tan, carry
(and) put in the ground; nam
fefi ru, I am in the act of
carrying, (ru, to remain);
nck slnc a on fefi fan ral go
tolbe fiten, don't take up
(carry) a word that isn't true.
(Cp. lae, hol). NA: fafi ne;
(kutu); e.g. T.9, (NA) cr qa
fafi ne llta mole ba lon bati-nan,
they carried and put him back
in his mat.

fefe-kela, to lift up (of any
ordinary object); NA: gur-kela.
fefi-ku to lift out, uproot, e.g. (teva)...feci ku li-jih, (the wave) lift(ed) out the she-oak (by roots); JTB/Mk. 11.23.

fēh¹ 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:.

fēh², fēh ne to mock, deride, tease, make fun of, laugh at; e.g. NL. rom fēh ne er mon:or 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.

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

fēl¹, fēl to fast, to fast for, to avoid eating, abstain from, (often with idea of tabu prohibition); to avoid (generally). Cp. ten ne, in ne. e.g. AA.1, ram je fēl bjusön, they fast-for his navel, (i.e. until his navel heals, in Birth ceremonies); e.g. o fēl to būru be rem su, you abstain from (eating) fowl for one year; nam je fēl hak tesımre, I fast for my child (perhaps a short form for - nam je fēl barbar teban hak tesımre, I keep off (eating) pig because of my child; nam fēl teh, I keep away from the sea. fēl-fēl, fēl-fēle, redupl. form may indicate a beginning to fast, or a sharing in avoiding something. Used, Acts 20.29, since ran fēl sheep ne, they will not spare the sheep. fēl-fēl goro, to fast 'around' (something). Cp. 1īngkabri ne, to desist from, leave off...

NA: fēl; PV. bøŋ. e.g. D.7, te fēl wobuŋ te lim, he fasted for 5 days.

fēl² to gather : is fēl-kūru, to gather together, e.g. JTB/Mk 6.43. mavān fēl ne juju konkon ńaru..., she goes...gathers 2 sour coconuts...

fēle, fēle to climb (v.i.t.). usu. fle, fale. e.g. F.2, temar tefēle van mere, a 'devil' climbed and went aloft. Cp. gal, to climb with hands; 1ūk, to climb (of plants); NA: fje, e.g. G.2.

fēlak, fēlakte (to try), (to try for); see Gram. 72; used after verb, e.g. P.4, rom te: fēlakte, rolo ńka, they-2 try to look, they don't see. NA: fēlan, fēlan te. PV: belakte.
felak-e, felak-e, money, to ask for money.

horofelakte, to discuss, try to talk, (e.g. Jn, 11.53). e.g. nam je geh felakte 'engine' ca bu, I am trying-to-repair the engine (it will be) good. e.g. nam je tah felakteca bente, I am waiting-to-see if he comes; 1onta felakte, to try to hear.
tom felak, to try to touch, or reach;

felakwe, to be thirsty, try to find water; e.g. nam felak we ca na mnu vjohn su hu, I am thirsty to drink a coconut. P.15, nam jo felak we, I am thirsting for water. NA: felan we.

fellkte to peel (e.g. a nut, fruit); to pare (finger-nails); cp. kinte. Also (?) dial.) fellkte, fulakte. NA: fellhti. (Cp. te², te-ku).

fen fjên, fene to shoot (with bow and arrow); e.g. mi fene han te:, he shoots his arrow;
Dialects: PV: piēn; B: pien;
Ses: piēn; CC: fen; NA: (most dialects) fen; Olal: fjên.

fentan, target; the target of the game in which players shoot with bows and arrows at the butt of a coconut leaf 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.

fjen-FAHELE, to miss in shooting; e.g. nam fjên fahele gare, I shoot-miss the flying fox.

fesi, fesi ne near, close to, almost, (etc.), about, approximately); soon. e.g. NL.77, fesi ne Christmas, close to Christmas; NA: fasi: PV: bete(ne), pete. (Cp; beha tur, perhaps...; bo⁻¹, alongside of⁻).

feslmde, feslmre wall (of house); cp. bi:. NA: feslmde.

fe-ta-ha, ha the dialect of North Ambrym; fe, NA. to speak; vere ha, the north district.

fgo-fgo: (v.1.) to sound, make a noise; used e.g. of wind, sea, tree moving in wind, etc. e.g. teh mi-je-fgo-fgo:, the sea is making a noise. NA: fgo-fgo:r.

fifi¹ (usu. of darkness, buŋ), to cover, come on, overtake; e.g. P.6, bwica buŋ be-fifi, the darkness will overtake (you); JG's MS.Jn.1.5, buŋ vivi; see fihi, fih-fih. e.g. VV.4, ram van, loŋ, tabil buŋ fifi, they go, well, darkness covers. NA: mle:ml e:o.

fifi (ne)² to share, divide, distribute, take parts of, (espec. of ceremonial gifts,
food, pigs, etc.), e.g. DD.26, a Mal does not divide the pigs; mo-kon ne Mal, it is taboo for a Mal. e.g. NL.104, he nevaan...nam fifi ne tobo1(1)te teacher bogan, the present, I’ve divided (it) between all the teachers. e.g. CC.13. Cpn. 111111

fifjo, fifo (adj.) white; e.g. A.22, of yam. NA: fifjo;
older, fifjo. (Not usually used of the hair, for which use, see wo:.)

'fiihi, ('bihi) to bind up, fasten, (cover); (cp. fifi¹).

fiih-fiih, 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-wrappser, i.e. 'bushmen'. Also, used for darkness, e.g. D.17, bwlca bu1 bi-jo-fih-fih, the darkness will be binding (rar, on us; gorro er, around us).
fih-gogo ne bu1bu1-ten, to tie up a canoe, bind and repair it. fih-kate, to hold around, hold back (e.g. a man from fighting). (E.2).
fih-kate-kuku, to tie together. NA: fii-kete.

fillkte to peel, take the skin off...; see fellkte, fulakte. e.g. fillkte alu pumpkin, Take skin off a pumpkin. NA: fillnti.

flight to whip, hit (usu. with small twig, stick, or whip); e.g. Mk.10.34 (JT B). See e-fiih, a whip. Cp. tjue, tije. NA: flghi.

fir, fi:r to dig out; (cp. ali, visi). 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 bu bu1, to dig out a hole (for a pudding).

flten (to be) true, truly; e.g. NL.87, mer to no:r katete nae teban go tolo e jafu flten, we don’t believe him because he is not the true 'master' (or lord); etc. etc. PV: petem; FB: waten; NA: f6tln (fetln).

fijo, 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 tucker-pig, the Mal will be 'sacrificed to' (hallowed) with it. NA: fjo:r, fljor.

fi1¹, fj1 to cough; fj1uan, a cough; NA: vjur, vjur, (also vjüør).

fiu², fj1 to calm down (of the sea); NA: rau.
fie, fie to climb; (short form of fele, fele); fie ne ol, to climb a coconut (tree); e.g. H.4, barbar ma toweka ca ba fie, 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-fli-fli ne, P. denied; also used w. object, e.g. P: te-fli-fli ne lesu, P. denied Jesus; (or) te-fli-flik ne ca tolshon kelbore lesu, he denied (if) he didn't know Jesus; e.g. nae teroho hellork, a ma fli-fli goro, he stole my belonging, and he denies 'around (it)' (i.e. to hide it). NA: (same).

fli:² (short form of falli) 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; tabalin 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.

fo-, fon over (either touching, or 'hovering' over); prep. word taking suffixes, see Gram. illl. e.g. L.1, te fwer ru fon raJon, it slept on its eggs; PV: po-, pon; NA: fo-, fon. (PV: Hy.105, pon et, over us). tite: fo-, to look after, (lit. to look over), care for.

fo to bury, to cover; to be buried; (cp. tofo); e.g. A.2, tu-fo van lon tan, he buried (them) in the ground; NL.69, memer...mem fo mU(n) jok, he is dead. we've buried him; fo-goro, to cover around, e.g. to blindfold, fo goro metan vanten, to blindfold a man's eyes; See ta fofo, (ta¹). Dialects: CC: Lon: (and NA:? fo; PV: tevane; Ses: B: tevIn(n)i; PB: teane, tl ne. NA: fou. (foku) NA: fouku, to blindfold; e.g. UU.2, nam fouku metam, I bind-around your eye(s) (with dirt).

fo-kate, to cover, to bind, bind around; e.g. DD.6, fo kate goro aun don neti-bu, to bind (flowers and c.) around the neck of the little-tusker. Cp. blsi-kate, fih-kate. NA: fou-k te. (fou-kte).

fo-sune, to cover, bury with earth. Other exx. of fo:- DD.3, bwIca bo fo-an lon, he will be buried in it (i.e. a mat); (or perhaps) she will bury (him) in it; DD.16, o: go 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 kabür-lok, he opens the
leaf-covered pudding; but J.12, mu-foh kabūr-lok; 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 Lonwolol 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 hellini sise go mUru fan 'store' ::r-áan, we shall take (it) to Vila for buy(ing) things that are in the store(s) there.

fon² see fo-, on top of, over. Gram. 111. (fo:-la, front of thigh; ? derivation).

fon² where? (interrogative adverb); heard 24.5.46, "rice" fon? where is the rice? fon na be? where (is it)? NA: fon? In N.15, fon na be? fon could be interrog. or:-

fon³ indeed (!), to be sure; Gram. 120. Also in form hon, hon⁹. DD.28, man ne fon ram fall ne lok, the males, to be sure, they cook a pudding.

fung: to fish, look for fish (on reef, etc.). Cp. he (ne)⁶. PV: pung:; NA: foon.

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

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

fri, fri-fri, frlfrī red; inflamed, angry, flaming; (perhaps a NA word originally); NA: ra:; P.19, or me-me fri ru..., the place becomes red, or glowing; lok ma-fri:, I am angry, my 'heart' is red, inflamed; lol-frfrī, anger, quarrelling; fan-frfrī, flame; fan ma-frfrī, the fire is alight; A.22, rem wo go hu ma-frfrī; some yams are red; B.5, frfrī-kaka-v'i'o, reddish-brown (?lit. red little bit brown); NA: frfrī (as well as ra:); jan-jan; e.g. Ver ne long-jan-jan, the Stone of the red pudding (near Naotokon). PV: pipili.

frī tubúngbuŋ, dark red.

fu², fu- top of-, flat top of; (suffix-taking); e.g. fu-rrro:; thatch roof (lit. top of ridge pole, erro:ro:) NA: furrro. e.g. H.2, me fwe r mere ran furro:, it sleeps afoft on the roof. NA: (same). JTB/Mk 13.15. fu-ho:; cliff-face, steep place, precipice (lit. top of steep place); e.g. of the stony creek at Rannmuhu, jem du bon fuho:, we (all) are near a precipice; fuho: go me hele-we, a ravine (with water). NA: fuho:; and faho:; PV: ni ep.
fu² to roll, roll over, turn 
over; NA: fu; kūm; (toto:r). 
e.g. beta mu-fu van hetin, 
the breadfruit rolls far away. 
fū ne (v.t.), fune rem ran faŋ, 
turn the yam on the fire; and 
redupl. oru fesi ne faŋ o-je-
fūfu ne, you stay near the 
fire (and) keep turning it; 
fūfu (redupl.) v.t. efałôh 
mu-fūfu monọ: r, the ship rolls 
heavily; 
fū ne, metaphorically, e.g. 
fū ne gehan, to use wrongly, 
work wrongly. 'abuse'; 
fū-riri, to roll on (its) 
side, crooked, not straight up;
used of sun, e.g. li-jal go 
te fu riri, the time of sun 
that rolled over slanting, 
i.e. mid afternoon and onwards;
NA: kūm-riri. 
fū-ru, to fall over and lie, 
N.38, lihehe memer bur mū fū ru, 
the 'lihehe' is quite dead 
lies down; 
fū-ru bol-bol, to lie across; 
fū-ru goro hal, to lie blocking 
the road. NA: fū-ru, fū-ru. 
See: hu fu ne; kler fu ne; 
sa-fu ne, etc. (Cp. kuku¹). 
(JTB/Mk 9.18, mufun t an baru, 
he 'foameth', (lit: he rolls- 
over his 'foam';)?). 

fufo, fufo (v.t.) to fasten; 
NA: fofo. e.g. nam fufo ne 
awa műru ne jek, I fasten the 
rope onto my leg. See e fufo. 
fufo-ka te, to tie around; 
e.g. 00(a) 5, ram fufo ka te 
(tinjen) woon, they ligature 
the gut with coconut-husk-
string. (Possibly fufo may 
be reduplicated from fo, fo-
ka te, q.v.). 

fūfu-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)?, ram 
fuh ne we ne bol-bűŋbűŋ, they 
squeeze out the water of 
unconsciousness. NA: fu (ne), 
fūfu ne. (Cp. kinte, kīn³, 
to squeeze into shape). 

fulakte to peel; e.g. fulakte 
alu barbar, to skin a pig; 
cp. fillkte, fellkte. 
NA: fillŋi. 

fuluk¹ to count; fuluka, fulukteka 
to try to count; NA: fuluŋ 
kea; NA: bůŋŋi-kea; 
Certain leaves, with small side 
petals, are used to count off 
number of days, etc. 
fuluk-ːakakte, 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, bůŋŋi 
(e.g. G.2, te-ro-būŋi, he was 
counting); CC: kūlm-ka, 
kūlunte, (?kalunt).
fulu2, fuluk ne to despise;
e.g. ma fuluk ne wanten gole,
he despises that man. NA: fulun 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
tolo fur bwe, the moon doesn't
appear yet; mu-fur bur, it
has now 'come out'.
kolofur, to swell, rise up
e.g. of a new island rising):
buburt vivi te kolo fur lon
teh, a new island rose up in
the sea (as between Ep1 and
fwe (to be) full, full up; (ne
filled with); NA: fwer.
e.g. mL fwe lon, it is full
in it, J.16. e.g. na ten
tene ca leg beme fwe lon ben,
I shall wait till the wind
comes full in the sail.
fwel, 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,
(fa je).
fwel (to be) bald; (heard
26.10.44); e.g. jafu mato
(baten) ma fwel, the old man
('s head) is bald; NA: fwe1, fwe1. PV: try ambe.
fwe- , fwe- cover of-
covering skin of-; (suffix-
taking); e.g. J.13, lon
fwe-vih, in the banana skins;
NA: fwea-.
fwer1, fer to sleep, lie down;
e.g. L.1,2,5, te fwer ru fon
ralon, it slept on its eggs;
NL.92, nam jo fwer ran tunjok
nam jo nornor ne gamusi,
I am lying down (to) sleep on
my bed, I am thinking of
you-few. (i.e. every night);
H.1, barbar mica 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 sumbre, 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 mask.
fwer-tama(r), to be sound
asleep; NA: (same), fwer-tamar.
PV:, Ses:, B: fwer; all other
dialects, fwer, (FB: also
fjer?). (Form said to be used
on Pentecost and Malekula:
matur; cp. IN. MN. maturu).
fwere 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, wit.

G

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

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

gah to wet, to wash, to wring in water; to cleanse with water; (of clothes, rice, cooking vessels, etc.), AA.8, me gah-en bone-go 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-gah, to laugh at, (lit. to smile-wet with water); to make fun of; e.g. J.30. (hakwo, NA: e.g. te: to-koi: te hakwo jen, the sea came in and wet his feet, i.e. Canute's).

gal 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; dsi:.

see also bahu-gal, loq-loq, 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. feli, 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 nko 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 nero ne vjULUn, 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 ma gam-gamu Bon-lo a etUL go nero rom e neti Lenkon 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).

gamsul 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. 

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 leg; 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: li-, li-
a fankon 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(1)te loli, that God may help me.. perhaps He will change my feelings;
gel-hururu, 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-gelte, to replace (v.t.), to put in the place of;
ru-gelte, to replace, to take the place of;
ha-gel-gel, to change (v.i.t.)
N: har-jel-jel(e);
geg gel, used to indicate a change of weather, e.g. to a clear, cloudless sky. (N: ? same).
Dialects: PV: gelie/ngelie;
Ses: gelie; B: gillie;
CC: gelie; 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. tesi mr me-je-tuh gelagela ne 'book', the child is writing and disfiguring the book.
gelan1 (to be) unknown, strange (e.g. of a language); cp. on (same meaning); nae te horo ran ra 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 Bob 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).
geler, gelat the stringing-leaf bush; re-geler, the stringing-leaf; used JTB/Mk 4.7, for 'thorns'. AA.3, since run tae li-geler, they must not cut the gelar tree.
gemem another form of gemem, we (plural, exclusive), us. e.g. NL.71.
gemem we, us; (card. pron. 1st exclusive plural); see Gram. Table 1, 140. So: gemem-ro, we 2; (dual); gemem-su1, se 3, we few; (trial). NA: gem, etc.
gare1, (nare) flying fox; AA.1, since run ane gare, they must
not eat flying fox; (NA.)
Ver ne gere, the Flying-fox Rock. PV: gèle; NA: gere
(Da says the final vowel in NA. is between e and i); (and) gere.

gère², (gre), gère 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-gère (gère-gère), e.g. D.7, sise gre-gère wo go hu, some creeping things; cp. Acts 10.12. (gre-gère). NA: kéra:, gère, ṅere.

g'ha-g'han (to be) black, (used of one of the degrees of skin blackness, not jet black; cp. hül-hül, mer-mer, ton-mer, jeh-bobo). NA: gaha-gahan, kaka; e.g. II(b)15,16, wobų ne bato, be kaka-ru-an bur bemo, em kaka-ru műnọ, the day for bato, it will be blackened-ness, complete first, they black themselves completely, (using fire charcoal, etc.).

(gi), gili to bore (a hole);
gi-tare (or redupl.).
gili tare, to bore a hole through; originally sharpened pieces of hard coconut shell were used to bore a hole.

cp. girl-tare, tu-tare. NA: gilgir-tere; gili-turu.

gilli:, gili: backbone; see also bu-gilli:, bugli:. NA: (same).

glin local, this-district, here;
e.g. AA.15, ta glin ṅe, the local people; orig. ta glin ṅe would mean the Lomwo people; rtl ta glin, the language of this district; ne ο:r glin, of this district; NA: rln.

(glin), glin ne ο:r to shake, tremble, (lit. to shake the place); e.g. muh ma glinne: r mU tuto, an earthquake shakes the place (it moves);
glin ne, glin-glin ne, to shake strongly, (as, to shake a sleeping man to awake him, or liquid in a container); found, v.i. JTB/Mk 13.25. Cp. girl; nono; fefah; rUru; tuto (a gentler shaking). NA: (same).

giri¹ to bore; (cp. gi); NA:
giri. e.g. girl lie, to bore a (tree) piece of wood;
giri-giri II-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).

giri² to shake, tremble (as with fever, or fear); cp. glini;
nono; fefah; rUru; tuto.
giri-ne-o:r, to shake (lit. the place);
glinne:o:r-an, ague;
giri-giri: ne, to shake up,
cleanse by shaking up (as a modern bottle); cp. tiiri.
NA: (same).

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

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

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

(See Gram. 12, 13). As a Demonstrative:
go li, this (one); (lit. which here); im go li, this house;
go le, that (one); (lit. which here); Gram. 102, and in other numbers, e.g. im go ne le, those houses; etc.
go na, (conjn. of indirect speech, etc. Gram. 115 (a)); e.g. A.18, rur lnka go dem te rra bogan, they saw that all the yams sprang up; te kelbure go na jafu teme bur, he knew that the chief had already come; (cp. na1).
teban go, ne go, because; e.g. N.29, tolo heha me ne go ma helal bur, because he doesn't stretch out (hand) because he is lost already. (Gram. 127-130).
go ca, in order that, if; mevan go ca ba lnka, he goes so that he may see; Ranon: he ge; Magam: ge he; e.g. II(b), 10, gehe (fan) eb mar, if the fire dies...
go be? (go be?), where? or go be? what place? which (of two)?: PV: ke mbe? NA: ge be? (go be?). vanten go be? which man (of the 2 or few)? (go li, go le shows dialectal variations), e.g. NA: geli, gele; PV: keli, kcele; Ses: entak; CC: enta; Harimal: g elo; etc.
gogo: (ne) to prepare, clean, cleanse, fix up; e.g. NL.84, mem jo gogo: ne o:r Lonha, we are clearing up Lonha station; 11n gogo: ne, to put straight (of a road, etc.); gogo: fah heme hal, to clean up a road; See kel gogo: ne. NL.9, (of a diseased eye); (doctor) mo gogo: ne bur muten kebu, (the doctor) has quite fixed it up, it is very well again; PV: nogo ne; NA: gogo (ne). ol gogo; coconut oil; NA: (e.g. II.b.20), ol doro. In II(b) 35, (NL81), ol doro, prepared coconut as image.

goho together; NA: kukUr.
e.g. njo gogo bwlca ra van, they-2 together they-2 will go; (also of plural); cp. kuku.
(NA: e.g. njer boja efe kukUr va, they all will go together).

gol-gol to make an offering (ceremonial); to sacrifice (as pigs for faqon); (Acts 7.41, rar gol-gol teban mage golé, they sacrificed to that image;
gol-gol-an, a tabu sacrifice, offering; an image, image-face; e.g. (a native text): sinca yen ane melen ne golgolan duan ne o:r goroBul, we mustn't eat food of tabu image (in the) way of the (heathen) village.
Cp. nena, mage; PV: gongolen.
NA: golgol-an.
gom to swell up, be swollen, (as of belly); NA: gom.
goma today; PV: demma; Lon.
often: lonle (lonle); goma may be dialectal, CC(?);
found as coma passim in RL/Lk.
gon1 only, just; the same; and c; (Gram. 100); 'necessarily' (see bo); NL:76, nam du gon Magam, I am still just at Magam, (or: I remain only at Magam); often used with ru, du, to remain; e.g.
mu gon du, it is quite all right; nge gon, the same one, he only; me hu gon, only one; na hu gon, only one; NA: na; FB: na; PV: Ogon. e.g.
NA: lon buibul na hu na, in only one hole; be hu na, it is only one.
gon2 difficult, complicated, tangled, etc; see also on;
e.g. bubuo:r mo gon ten, the bush is hard-to-get-through; (i.e. full of ropes, vines, etc.); gon contrasts with mha, 10:10:. Used of complicated job, gahan mo gon, the work is difficult; or an object, as a watch; e.g. rolon vju mo gon-ten, the language of the white-man is very complicated.
NA: gon. (Lon: e.g. tulu: lie mo- gon ten, mUru gorO hal, the tree-branches are fast, (a network) blocking the road).

gor a stitch (in native rope);
a span between knots in a bamboo;
thus, a piece, section. e.g. go:r awa, a rope stitch; go:r bwelebo, a bamboo section; BB.12, ram jo qahe go:r su qa hu gon, they are chewing one section only (of sugar cane); lie ma mto: go:r qa ru, the stick is broken (into) 2 pieces. See 00(f): ba qahe go:r su hu gon, he will eat only one section (of sugar cane)... NA: go:r.

goro (prep.). around, between, (blocking); in the road (of); protecting; (often with sense of tabu or similar sanction surrounding a person or thing); NA: goro. (?goro).
fa goro, to blast around, to make one jump in fright; fo goro, to cover around; fogo ro metan wanten, to blind-fold a man's eyes; horo goro, to forbid (lit. to speak 'around'...); NL.95, mesum horo goro we konkon metene Christians ne, we forbid strong drink to (lit. from) the Christians;
ke goro, to tabu, 'call around'; blldu goro, to stand between, i.e. blocking (as, light); ru goro, to remain 'around', in the road of... e.g. DD.15, bwlca ru blldu goro temar ne Mal, they will stand in the road of the dead spirit of the Mal; e.g. N.5, ..won goro gami bagon, ..close fast around you all; I.2, o ru goro o:r, you remain 'around the place', i.e. at home. NA: besau. goro-bul, village, (lit. around the hole; is the origin the ground oven, bul, for cooking food? or mage lon bul, the tabu image in the hole, around which the settlement or village was perhaps grouped?). PV: golb. ru-goro often means to protect; rugoro-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 o:r vane jir, to be opposite the place over there (lit. to look across (to) the place going yonder). NA: gote, kote.

gere, (gre) to swear, use bad words; see kareh; CC: kre, (gre); cp. ahe.

gu nose; (? dial. ku);
guhu-, guhU-, nose of; (suffix-taking);
bulun-guhU-, nostril of-; (lit. hole of nose of-);
liber ne guhU-, cartilidge of nose of-;
bwar ne guhU-, asIn 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 remelole ca bu (gugu) gehan ha Jafu biwenc timjan, he wants to help in the Lord's work like
his father; Batik 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 fan rar guku... when
the yam was cooked, they took
it out (of the fire); NA:
gUl to rub; J.34, 55, gUl hera,
to rub (mess) all off; and:
gUlUgUlU, to keep rubbing;
thus, of massaging; and BB.7,
of leaf ointment soothing a
sore (in Circumcision rites),
tomtom go ma gUlU-gUlU mo
lolo: bur, the leaf ointment
which 'rubs' (soothes) it is
'soft' quite;
to: gUlU-gUlU, to wound.
gUl-gUl, (kUl-kUl) name of a
fanKon grade; see GG. (Diary
notes, 4.11.33, from notes of
JG and Alek); RL/S&S, p.121:
gUlUgUl; and my CC. notes
show gUlUgUl; but consonants
may not be absolutely distinct.
gUm to hold by a grip around.;
cp. hal;
gUm goro mavjur-an, to hold
round his throat, to choke..
gUm kate, to hold fast, capture,
etc.; e.g. BB.4, wUrU nu-mUgUm
cate tesimre, his mother's
kineman 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
tolk ek 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.

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

ha? what? (interrogative);
ha si? whose? (lit. of whom?).
PV: si se? si se?
ha na li? what's this? mWe mE
ha? what's he doing? (possibly
contraction for me mae ha?);
(NA: mam ha?). PV: sowe?
CC: sa? NA: ha?

ha? (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: qa li, I am come to stay here more or less permanently. NA: tam, (mt). ha 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\(^a\)); thus: fe ta ha, the north dialect (NA: fe, to speak).

ha crotan; li-ha, crotan bush; lon-ha, among the crotans' (the name of the site where the Presbyterian Mission house stands).

ha to sit, sit on; NA: ha. JTB/Mk 11.7, teh 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. (har\(n\) prob. from this root, to keep steady, to remain quiet).

ha to shift, shift slightly; to drift (of a boat); to turn, etc. e.g. efaloh me ha: ne(\(n\)ae), 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 hahakebu ne ni teban tutu-an, I draw myself back from fighting; hahakebu, to draw back, JTB/Mk 14.27. hahane, to abolish; e.g. jem hahane duan wo go hu, munjok bur, we have done away with some customs, they are quite obsolete (e.g. cannibalism). hahago, 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(e), to change, (see gel-gel); to exchange; (e.g. me ha: ne \(n\)ae metene school, he absents himself from school); ((?) ha-o:r (perhaps a different root), to appear, see p.51, (hao:r). NA: (ha), har; ha-har (ne). PV: sa.

ha: gelgel; e.g. H.2, me ha: gelgel rolon barbar, he changes the language of the pig; CC.15, ram je ha: gel-gel lok ne, they exchange (ceremonially) the puddings.

ha:helale, to lose; to lose by exchanging or changing; NA: har-jel-jel (e) for Lon. ha: gelgel (e).

ha: (haa) to dance (used of special ceremonial dances);
e.g. ha leŋ, to dance the Wind: the 'Wind Dance', e.g. seen at Navha; 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: rom, to dance the rom dance; the rom dance; (see rom); NA: hau, hau leŋ; hau ole; etc. (?haŋ). cp. wil, to dance (a more general word). leŋ; wنغh.

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

hafon yes! cp. hawen, łąŋ; See Gram. 117.

hahera (hahara) to explain, teach, interpret; JTB/Mk 1.21 etc. hahare; another form is vahara, vahera; hahera mene..., to explain to...; NA: haira, hahara. cp. ƙefene ne; huwu; hlini-, meaning of-; hahara-an could mean law.

hakebe, hakebe, (?ha'be) hakabe, hakbe bad, wicked, ill; (RL and JTB show hakabe); D.13, ƙ:ər go me hakbe ten, this place is very evil; (a NL also showed hakabe); e.g. me łąŋ ne me hakabe, he feels bad; NA: hakəbe, sakəbe, (saga); CC: saga; PV: saga.

hakoku, (ha'koku) to throw away, to take off (of clothes) e.g. JTB/Mk 15.20; 10.50. (? from root ha' - possible). NA: ko:r ku; PV: sa koko.

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

hal2 road for thinking about, the faculty of being able to forecast events, especially arrivals of absent ones, etc. cp. ƙgka, ƙgka; 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 nę hal, etc.

hal3 to gush out (of liquids); NA: gur; e.g. we mu gur me, the water gushes (this way); PV: kurg. (we go me hal, for river, common JTB/Mk, prob. from next root, hal5); Cp. ƙil2.

hal4 to float, spread, flow; drift, etc; (of water, or of objects floating on water); e.g. J.18, heman bulbul te hal
hubon metene wu-bulbul-an, the outrigger floated off from its (real part of) canoe; hok-hok me hal ran teh, the rubbish floats on the sea; hal toto, to spread widely, continuously; hal van or bogon, 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 hal\textsuperscript{1}, water which flows, or water which is a road.

hal\textsuperscript{5}, hal-du to hang; often with -du (to remain), e.g. arorol ma hal-du, the basket is hanging up... hal-hal, to be bready fruit is hanging on its tree; P.4, Mjá me halhaldu ran libak, M. is hanging on the banyan tree. NA: hal, rri, rri-rri. Cp. gal-gal.

hal\textsuperscript{6} to hold (by the hand); many compounds: e.g. hal-ɛ (for hal ne?), used Acts 12.3, for 'arrest'; hal duhu, to draw out, pull out; 00(a)5, in able practice. halen, to lead, drag; CC.4, taro halen neti-barbar suhu vane tutu, you and I must lead a young sow to 'grandfather'. hal fahele, to lose (hold of); NA: hal baje. hal funɛ, to upset, overthrow (see fu\textsuperscript{2}); JTB/Mk 11.15. hal goro, to arrest, hold around; used Acts 21.33. hal hohone, to pull out one by one; e.g. li-womul gole nam hal hoho: ne garote, that orange tree, I pull out its dry branches one by one. NA: hal ho-hun ne. 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. halku libi-bane, to pull out grass roots; N.12, na maе bibe na halku go nea? how shall I do to rescue these? NA: halku. PV: saku, (?sakə). hal-kuku, to take out; hal merere, to take a little bit; hal rirene, JTB/Mk 12.4, for handle shamefully; hal tabto:, 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. (榈 hal tererre). redupl. (tererre).

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 őː go li; e.g. (heard, 19.3.48) ta Ra, wo go hu ram du ham, some Pentecost men are here; see Gram. 102. NA: ham.

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

(han), han-han unworthy, common, ordinary, contemptuous, 'profane' as contrasted with kon, holy; e.g. taːr ne ram ca er go jem 'school', jem e han-han, the bush people say (that) we all belong to 'school' are 'unworthy'; e.g. O 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, poorness, unworthiness.

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

also: (lo-k mə haŋa, my inside is ashamed); NL.52, alUK məhaŋa ne nek, I am ashamed (as) in your presence; PV: saː; wULU-k mə-saː; NA: kriːr.

(haŋ), haŋ-kuku (v.1.) to assemble, gather together, be assembled; haŋ-kuku-an, meeting, assembly; PV: sakbiː; NA: haŋ-kUKUr. haŋ-kUrU-kUrU, (v.t.) to call together, summon, place together, assemble; to join (JTB/Mk 10.9). Cp. hol-, hŋ-, toː; (each with kUr); NA: (same).

haŋla(:) tabu, 'holy', to be avoided; cp. kon; thus, dangerous (of witchcraft apparatus), e.g. sise haŋla, a tabu thing (as su, q.v. 00. (e)); őː 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, efliŋ haŋla, a tabu whip; I.39, we haŋla, tabu water; lo-haŋla, poor, humble, lowly; NA: haŋlam, S.1, vanten haŋlam njer..., the poison men; Naim Haŋlam, a F:ona chief who is Yam Master.

haŋve ne to hang (on shoulder); me haŋve ne bor wondal 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 ma fan-ten, the air is very hot; hao ne jal mo no:r lonle, the heat of the sun is great today; hao ne bulunfak, the breath of my mouth; hao-an ma-jo:-si: me, its air is leaking out; ma horo lon hao go mon:-r, he talks in a big breath (i.e. arrogantly, etc.); cp. Acts 2.19; 9.1. NA: hao; horou; PV: sglo:p; 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. ho-wa o:r. e.g. II(b)33, NA: wanten gelé me hao:r ne, that man appears...; II(a), able hahao:r, an able apparition; NA: hao:r; PV: sa o:r. NA: e.g. em do bahel teban temar hahao:r, they cry out like birds because of a devil appearing.

harl, har the dancing place; ceremonial clearing in village, near the mel (club house), or near the fankon images; see GG; DD.27 etc. (Mal lon to: bal). DD.25, radlo rai barbar ne van ran har, they don't bring the bows on the tabu

clearing. NA: har; PV: milie mbaben. (A. Capell, Malekula Comp. Grammar, p.18: gives Vao: ne sar, dancing ground, from IN. sagap, sweep; clearly the same root for Ambryn; 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 very much. NA: far; see kekhı̂ 2.

hare to spear, to hit with a thrown weapon, to stick in; e.g. hare maholo, 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. he; türü (of piercing with weapon held in hand). BB.3, ram hare no:r, they stick up a tabu fence (by sticking coconut fronds into ground).

harl to come down; P.4, temar te harl me, the devil came down (ran tan, on to the ground); PV: siliŋ; NA: hiriŋ; hiri:. (Often with mra; NA: mra ri me).

ha-rong to keep steady, quiet; (prob. from ha); (roc, quiet); NL.45, nam je harong gon du, I am just remaining quiet; redupl: JTB/Mk 3.4, rar harong-roc gon du, they just remained quiet; cp. ru-rocroc.
NA: ru-r̃o; (and) won; e.g. (o)won!, be quiet! (to a child); and note: le won e won 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 long; NA: M: hafon; teha, etc.; ewe; Konkon: wi;

hawi yes, I told you so! M: awi; e.g. jem ba hakbe? Awi, nar fe hal son 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 tamata, watch and pray; NA: wowar.

hawu ne to cook by boiling; also used as: hewu ne; see also ho ne. Contrast with fane, to roast. NA: harbaruw ne.

-he¹ a transitive suffix, Gram. 65, (110), etc., e.g. reŋ, to cry; reŋ-he, to cry for, bewail; (cp. he⁰?)

he², (? 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 lion bate-si-e1, to go in the (village) bush area.

he³ to rush; e.g. N.25, lihehe me he me, 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 nae lon teh, rushes (himself) into the sea; (though this could be he⁴'); NA: (?) ser (as in ser va).

he⁴, hene to go after, chase, catch, take (out); do badly to (as with immoral meaning, with vœn, woman, as obj.); as in Commandment 7, RL (1898) hene 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 henne maholo si be tebak,
you catch some fish for me; (cp: aklum). NA: se-ne.
Note: this root could be 
the transitive particle 
perhaps, see Gram. 110. (cp. he¹).

Note: it is possible that there 
is some overlapping or con­
fusion between some of these 
divisions of he. WPP).

he⁵ ne to stretch out (usu. of 
one's hand); e.g. JG's 
Hymn (43), Tata, nam henne 
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 mero, they 
stretched out their hands high; 
(cp. tave ne). Used of stretch­ 
ing 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 manen, put 
out your hand to him.

he⁶ to spear (fish) etc., e.g. 
henne maholo; he-kebnu, to 
spear and kill; NA: ser-kebnu; (this root may be same as he³,
to rush, NA: ser); e.g. L.19, 
me hare va ho: gon, long, he­ 
kebnu, it spears him at one 
'go', yes, spears him dead; (cp. fana:r).

he⁷ to push in (of canoe into 
sea); e.g. E.3, rur henne 
afaloh, they-few pushed the 
canoe in (to the sea); L.15, 
me he-ka..., he tries to launch 
it; NA: (?) hiri 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 U1 go me vivi ne U1 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 
out off; may be he⁶).

heboro:, heboro: the kingfisher; 
(or, the mangrove kingfisher); 
heboro-ten, (?) the white­ 
collared kingfisher; see also 
tamuren. This bird is said 
to be deaf, but this does not 
agree with reference in N.11, 
Heboro: mo-longe ram-jo-reŋ...,
the kingfisher hears them crying... See Tale J, Heborö: a Tomö. (Deafness is attributed, as the bird can be caught by an unseen stalker).

PV: sembolo; NA: heborö.

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

hekor (to be) broken, broken off (as a rope, net etc.), to cease, break off (v.1.), e.g. len mø hekor, the wind has ceased; oh mø hekor, the rain has stopped; D.20, tuwon te hekor, his belt was broken (i.e. he was afraid);

NA: mør. Cp. mto (as a knife blade broken); mabu (as, glass); kebür (kote) (as bread...); tu, tuber (as a coconut). Unte.

e.g. awa mø hekor, the rope is broken; NA: awa mü mør.

hekête to throw, cast; NA: serri (ne);
hekête ne, to throw about, cast out; to throw down (JT/B/Mk, 9.22).
hekête-helale, to destroy, to cast away (to be lost), JTB/Mk 14.58. Cp. molo, mlo (ne), 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 teslrere gerül, a tae, a helak, a hak metehal ne...; my wife and children, and mother, and my brother(s) and sisters...; P.13, o van Inka helak, you go to see my co-wife. Cp. bataton, 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. metehal, jere-; minje-are);

Dialects: (MN: tasi; IN: ari): PV: taslo-k, tasla-m-a-n; Ses: B: sian (? 3.s.);
CC: selâ-; Ranon: tala-; tala-te (his brother); Magam: tala-; tall-n, my brother; tajè-;
FW,: K: taleŋ, tala-m, tala-n; FB: talo-k, tala-m, ta:la-n...

helah, helah (hela, prob. NA); to sooroh; e.g. jal ma hela(h) ni, the sun soorches me; often reduplicated:

helah-helah, to warm, to sooroh; e.g. fan 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 fan, you warm the pot on the fire. NA: hela;
la:la:; e.g. II(b)18, ēma la:la: ran faŋ, they heat it on the fire. Cp. tel-faŋ.

helal (to be) lost, absent; to disappear; K.5, mu ru: van fan, ma helal gon, mi ana gon, 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 helal ru). helal-du, to be, or remain, lost; to be absent, (same as tolo me ru, he doesn’t come (or) stay).

NL.67, bwica na helal metene or Fe:na, I shall disappear from Fona.

-helale, - to cause to be lost; used as suffix to other verbs, e.g. J.13, mün helale, to drink it all up (i.e. to drink it all gone); J.17, en helale sise bogon, to eat everything all-up; to: helale, to throw away, lose; JTB/Mk 13.5, 6, jahelale, (and) jah helale, to lead astray; no: h helale, 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 bokon ven; 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-rmo, the part of the forehead where the hair recedes, (lit. 'passage of, or for, rat', (tom, romi)); NA: hela- rmo.

hele-blsa-an, (helsbsa-an), colour; NA: helabsa-an. e.g. hele Olal, the Olal passage (in reef-), Olal anchorage.

hele-te, its passage, route, manner; e.g. nadlo kēlhēare hele-te, I don't know its process, meaning, (or) how it
is done. e.g. na ca helē gehan, I shall tell the way of the work. (cp. hlīni-).

helē¹, helē ne to scrape (as, the foot on ground), to scrape across, to draw or pass across; e.g. nam helē ne faq ra-lie, I rub (scrape) fire on stick; e.g. (mod.) helē ne match ran bēle-te, to scratch the match on its box; helē ne jen ran tan, to scrape his foot on the ground; e.g. N.36, 38, helē ne (etc.) kebu ran teban, passes the bamboo knife back on (across) his belly. NA: heje ne, se ne.

helē³ ne to lay out, spread out, put out; e.g. helē ne re-ol ba mah-mah, to put out the coconut-leaf to get dry; (mod.) of putting clothes to dry on line. NA: heje ne.

helē⁴ to rebuke, reprimand sharply, to order to be quiet; found JTB/Mk 1.25; cp. rēyrē; (cp. Mk.8.32, hora). NA: hele.

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

helîni- belongings of, possessions of-, bits of-, paraphernalia (or) equipment of-, materials of-, etc.

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

helîni- gehan, tools of work;
(cp. hugu-. cp. hogo-.)
NA: hîhîni, hîlîni; e.g. M.9, hîhîni-balani, the paraphernalia of fighting; PV: so-so-, so-so-.

helek worm; (a Konkô word, NA).

hém¹, hém ne 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 ne). e.g. DD.31, Mal su, bwlca bamer be hém ne Mal go temer bur, some Mal will die, he will 'replace' the Mal who formerly died (i.e. for Death ceremonies); e.g. nam aru barbar a Nagon, bwlca na hém ne (an barbar) ne ak barbar su hu, I take a pig of Nagon, I shall replace (his pig) with one of mine; e.g. har tũgũ ne rar to: kebnu bũlbulan hu, ji hém ne helar (mente tũgũ ŋe), our enemies killed one friend, we shall avenge our brother (on the enemies). NA: sem ne.

hêm², hênte, (hemte ne), (hênte) to join together; e.g. I.37, hênte-an, joining together;
D.19, bahu ne ŋe bogon mi-johênte kebu, the bones of them all it is joining together again; e.g. awa mə hekor, o hemte kebu ne, the rope is broken, you join it again; NA: sem te (ne).
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; tow-e-hene, to adjust, fix up; cp. he¹, he². Gram. 65, 110.

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

hene-bo, to give all; NA: se funu, sene bona;
hene hera, to give everything;
hene-hoho ne, to distribute one by one; e.g. nam hera hoho ne womUl mene gamsUl, I give out (one by one) the oranges to you few;
hene-mere ne, JTB/Mk 15.24, to divide up (into small parts);
hene-vak, to give as present;
hene-vak-an, present, NL. 85, 102; e.g. mesUm sipa mene God teban Han hera-vak-an mene er, we thank God of His gift to us.

PV: sene-vak. DD.7, ba hera ne raI van o:r bogon, he will send word to every place.

PV: sene; CC., FB., etc. sene. NA: sene; K: hene.

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

henur to be bent, (prob. same root as henu¹); e.g. nam henu van fan, I bend and look down; aundom ma henu, your neck is bent. NA: lmlIŋ.

héra¹ to plait; to fix; hera wige, to plait flowers;
(ewowe, a garland); cp. fe; vate. e.g. Mal ma hera bwele-
taviu mene 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 héra².

héra² quite, completely; finish; both; etc. e.g. I.23, en
here, to eat all up; geh here, (gehere), to complete a work; e.g. memer ta: here, he is dead, quite, completely. Used also with bur; ram van here bur, they have quite gone. 
mu here gon, they are both right, (heard in answer to a query as to which of two word forms was correct). NA: funu. (M.4.).

herally to hark, hearken, listen to, obey; e.g. (heard in a native's prayer, 17.11.46:
herally men genem, hearken to us; NA: harlen.

herane to pour out (usu. of solids, but possible too of liquids); to capsize; (cp. ranr, ho ne.); to sprinkle out (of a container); ..to fill;
NA: harne; harne; serne; serne.

here¹ (ne) to agree upon, to promise; to arrange; (to reserve for oneself); see are²; NA: harene. e.g. jafu ma hare ne netnaen 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 (remembered for some incident or association); 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:
(?Tou: hendian; CC: herian, 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 kon-kon, very far away; NA: hatln; PV: sœren, sœrln.

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

hewe (ewe) yes! may be (so)!; (no); cp. havem. e.g. J.4, nek ale, tomé? 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. lœ etc., Gram. 117.

hewu¹ heat of, steam of-; (flame of-); NA: horou.
hewu-fan, hewu ne fan, flame or heat of fire; NA: horou (ne) fan;
hewu-te, its heat;
hewu-ør, (lit. heat of the place), heat, sweat, summer heat; e.g. hewu-ør mo nso: n ni, I am sweating greatly, (lit. heat-of-place is-great on me); hewu-ør mo nso: r, it is very hot; NA: horou malam.

hewu² (ne) to cook by boiling; also: hawu ne, cp. ho ne; JTB/Mk 7.4, bulu-hewu, cooking vessels; NA: harawu ne.

hi: to scrape off, scratch off; cp. hlri¹, hi: kuku, to scrape off; e.g. hi: kuku tan metene la: , to scrape off ground from the coconut-shell pot, hi: kuku hok-hok 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: hia, 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. vantten hu ma hiba(h) han veen, a man puts away his wife; e.g. mürü hiba ni, he interferes with me (lit. he stops pushes-out me);
hiba rather of preventing by keeping someone away, cp. bwild ne, to prevent by refusing to give something. NA: heba; tûrmed, tûrûmu. (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 na ba hil va lan faballn vantten, the point only goes in the man's body.

him to ooze; NA: him. (Cp. mhûnhju. ?).

hlimi to taste; (to kiss); JTB/Mk, 14.44, hlimi bógon, (for) kiss, (lit. taste his mouth); this is a modern use, not native idiom or custom.
NA: hlimi.

hlimi-hlimi, to taste, lick up, suck up; NA: hlimi.

hlim-ka, to taste; (ka, to try); cp. enka, münkä, démka.
NA: him lehe.

hîlte a bird, (prob. the Pacific Swallow).
(hin), hin-lulu ne 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).

hin-, hin- 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,
hinln, his character; e.g. 00(h) 3, hini-womul, orange thorn; hini-we bogon, all kinds of water (or coloured liquid dyes); vanten gole hini muru, that man has a nasty character (lit. his point remains); N.37, hini-wae gon mi-jo-hohott nek, it is only the point of pandanus that is catching you; hinite mibe? what is its point (or) meaning? hini-ruan, the nature of the custom, the law, (or) behaviour; cp. hele-. NA: hiigi-. PV: sing-. (Lon; hinite; its point; PV: sing-ri, sineere). Cp. wu³.

hio (exclam.) yes! indeed! like that, indeed! See Gram. 120. e.g. I.10, jafu lon mera: monco:ten, .. hio! the chief is very cross (and says) Hio! (Indeed!). NA: hen!

hiri¹ (ne) to reap; e.g. A.24, rur hiri ne rem bogon, they reaped all the yame...; NL.84, mem du lon bunu-melch, ram-jo-hiri ne lonle, we are in the harvest season, they are reaping nowadays; (used Jn. 4.36); NA: hir¹u, hirivi, hllvl; e.g. hirivel rem, to reap the yame; em do hiriu, they are reaping.

hiri² ne to spend, saatter; JTB/Mk 5.26. (cp. JTB/Mk 4.4., herrine, of sowing seed; prob. same root).

hiri³ to scrape, (drag); e.g. len si si ma hiri bulbul van helal, a wind off the land scrapes the canoe to go to be lost; nam hiri-hiri mahalo, I scrape the fish; used (mod) for shaving, (as Acts 21.24), with vjulu-, hair of-;
NA: (same). cp. se.

hiri⁴ ne to push, stub, catch on; (possibly same root as last root, hiri³); hiri ne jen ran ver, to stub his foot on a stone; NA: (same).

hutu to have pain in passing water; see also llili we, and mjumhju.

hivi¹, 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 fan-kon; see FF, GG.; e.g. mage ne Hlvir, the image of hlvir-grade.

hivi² to dip out, bail out (of water); e.g. P.2, taro hivi 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 his-heo.);
cp. mo.; NA: jojou.

ho:¹ (cp. hu¹, one) once, once only, once for all, at one stroke; (adverbial word and 'multiplicativ')e.g. L.19,
me hare va ho: gon, lon, he kibnu, it speare it goes once only, yes, kills (it' dead, so also: N.38, ma hele ne etol va ho: gon, lon, 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: hehe:-hoho: ne, to give one by one, one each; ke-hoho:, to call one by one; (Hy. 64); lln-hoho: ne, to divide, put out separately; NA: lln-hohou ne; lln-hohou ne; ru-hoho:, to be apart, asunder, separate; hoho:-an, can mean 'departure'; te: hoho: ne, to look at individually (Hy. 7).

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

ho: to breathe; (cp. tim, 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: hohou.

ho: steep place, precipice; NA: fu-ho:. e.g. ho: muru to wel ne o: r Ranmuhu, there is a precipitous place at the creek at Ranmuhu.

ho: 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: bibi), to press on, bruise, lie heavily on, overcome; e.g. lie mo ho: bibi vaten, the tree (has fallen and) lies on top of a man;

ho: klrine, to find (lit. to arrive with); to come upon, e.g. C.1; D.23, nam ho: klrine hami vere bur, I have found your country; A.9; VW.3, ram teweka ca ra ho: hri kebul mon, they try to find (it) again; NA: (same, and : hom ne).

ho:-ho:te, (redupl.) to catch, to prick; N.37, hini wae gon mi-jo-hohote 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' someone); 'to be on one's back'; (but possibly hora may be a separate root; JTB/Mk 8.32). e.g. ma-je-horan han teslme qe, he scolds his children; ho:ran-an, scolding. cp. rmUrnu; hele.


ho: sal, ho: salen, to pass by, go beyond; I.24, nae mo ho:
she passes by the place of the village; NA: ho: tamen.
ho: sisate, to press upon, crush, push against; JTB/Mk 3.9; NA: ho:rmrmu. See sisate.
ho: tahlvi, to go beyond, surpass, excel, win, conquer, to be on top of; NL. 82, moho: tahlvi temo, it exceeds (what) was before; (cp. ru ra-n, to be on top of).
NA: ho: tavi.
ho: tare, ho: tare c:r, to go through; to float up (through the water); e.g. D.22; e.g. ho: tare c:r olal, to pass through olal (village or land); e.g. ho: tare c:r lon teh me mere, to float through the sea to come to the top; (NA: tol me mere); NA: for ho: tare, ho:tere, horre.
ho: te, to arrive at, reach, catch, strike; e.g. L.18, Bal me hare telel, tolo kelsec ce ba ho: te, Hawk spears the fantail, but cannot hit it; NL. 68, nor ho:te c:r Tanoka, I reached Tangoa; NL. 66, kenkenan mo ho:te ni mon, trouble catches me again (i.e. I am in trouble..); D.10, ho:te c:r an, reaches that place; found intransitively, e.g. DD.11, bu mo ho:te, ram tiut memer, a tusker arrives, they kill him dead; found also with ne: NL. 92, mehaver mo ho:te ne gae, illness catches him.
ho:te c:r, (in idiomatic use) to be mad, to be brave; and (redupl.) ho:te c:r.
NA: kutuktu c:r, take-take the place.
ho: te:, to be born, (lit. to arrive, to see; probably). NL. 101, tesimre wo: hu mon ram hote: mon, some more children are born also; NA: ho:ter, ho:tel; PV: sa c:r.
ho(): tUm-tUm, to resist, oppose, struggle against; e.g. ta America ne ton ta Japan ne raro-je-hotUmUm, the Americans and the Japanese were struggling together. NA: ho:rmrmu; ho:tUmUm.
ho: vene, ho:were, houre, to come or go outside, out of doors; NL. 74, ho:ure me vene, to come outside; used in conventional, obscene ending of some Tales, e.g. D.24, ho: vene ki lon sen tomo, come outside stretch out hand in rat's dirt.
ho: ra-, may also mean: to alight on...; a native suggestion for Acts 2.3: te ho: ra: bogon, alighted on them all.
howo:c:r, (possibly another root), see later, to appear suddenly.
hone* (v.t.) to boil (something); cp. hewu ne, hawu ne; (contrasted with fane, to roast).
NA: (same).
ho: 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 arobo1 van, nam ho:ne womul, I take a basket and fill it up with oranges; 00(b)1, ram ho:ne tan van lon bwelebo, they fill up ground into a bamboo (of witchcraft practice); NL.88, temar mo ho:ne lolon, a devil fills his heart (lit. his inside). cp. herang; ute (of liquids); cp. fwe, to be full. cp. insine, to load a vessel.

hob'eveti, hobeti a plaited mat; (also: hubeti, hub'eveti); 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: kukuUr).

hogo-2 seed of-, semen of-, male genitals of-; (suffix-taking); (cp. kane-, female genitals of-) cp. atu-, lo-, kolo--; NA: hogo; also use hilli, see helli--.

hoho-kake the insect that hisses (or calls) repeatedly before dark, (perhaps not the cricket, as hoho-, suggests a breathing sound?); N.25, bone go hoho: mi-jo-kike, when the cricket is calling...; used as idiom for sunset or evening, e.g. o me lon hoho: kake, come out in cricket-calling 'time'); hoho: te kake, it was evening, it was dusk; short form, lon hoho--; NA: lon hoho:r. Wuro: - soso-keke; NA: hoho:r-cece.

hok-hok rubbish; NA: hoñ-hoñ.

hol to carry; (to hold); usu. of carrying a load in a basket on a stick over shoulder; e.g. nam hol o1 ran bak, I carry copra on my shoulder; DD.9, ram hol hobeti me, they carry mats (here); L.9, hol hera, to take the lot; (hol 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 hol vanten du, a woman carries a man (it stops); i.e. she is 'carrying' the babe). Cp. fefi; tesu; etc.

hol-bagavi, (?) to hold or take (for making a child) circumcised, see bagavi.

hol-AN, a load, burden; (used Acts 15.28). e.g. teban hol-vi-an (NA:), for 'taking' bananas, i.e. for carrying them after
stealing them;
hol-ku, to take away, subtract
(in reckoning, or generally);
e.g. N .23, of reducing
bride-price amount: mesUm
noiku 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, (hal§).
(redupl.) hol-kuku (NA) e.g.
II(b) 32, em holkuku baten
temar, they take out the head-
gear of the devil (in Bato
ceremonies).
hol kuru-kuru, to gather to-
gether, to place together in a
heap; and hol by itself seems
able to be thus used, e.g.
te hol teslme ṅe, he gathered
(many) children together;
(cp. the use with bagedi
above).
hol meha ṅe, to separate (prob.
meha, meha, clear place...);
e.g. womul mevite muru lon
arobol, o hol meha ṅe wo si
be a jafu, there are many
oranges in the basket, you put
a few aside to be the chief's.
NA: hol mehar ṅe.
hol merere ṅe, to take (or get)
a small bit of.
holmu to bruise; e.g. 'hammer'
mo holmu 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.
(hom) to meet, to find; (a NA
word); used as hom ṅe and
hom teše, to meet; hom teše mu,
to greet kindly; (lit. to meet
it-is-well, (or): bu, it-will-
be-well); e.g. (heard) ram
hom ne genem ran 'wharf', they
met us on the wharf; NL.79,
.. ca mesu homtsene gae, so that
we may meet him; J.4. etc.
-hon-¹ the verbal negative infix
added for past tense; see
Gram. 79. tolo van, he does
not go; tolo hon van, he
did not go.
hon² where? (interrogative
which comes last in question),
e.g. Nagon hon? where is
Nagon? na be hon? where is
he? Gram. 104(c); NA: fon.
hon³, hone (also fon, fone),
indeed! to be sure! admittedly!
all right, but...! (though);
a qualifying particle; e.g.
om lŋka? nam lŋka hona...
do you see (it)? (yes) I see
(it), but only just, (or: but
not too well, etc.); P.10,
Mija hon me-ŋa-me, Mija, you
see!, at last comea; P.13,
ni hona ŋa, a na mato bur, yes,
I'm here, but I'll soon be old...;
e.g. (heard) nam lŋne fona mung,
Yes, I feel all right in-a-

ho-n, her breasts in phrase: hon ma-lobjoh, her breast(e) is (are) beginning to grow; a phrase used of a stage in female adolescence; cp: delar; mtu-tu; jemar. NA: ho-n do-lob(e)o.

hora to rebuke; JTB/Mk 8.32; (see under ho³, though it may be a separate root).

horelto 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).

horo¹, horo to go down, disappear, set (of sun, stars, etc.); e.g. J.1, van Inka o:r go nə jəl ma horo: en, to go to see the place that the sun sets in; I.15, Tesigo: memer ma horo: van lon bulu-rem-an, Tesigo dies, disappears down in that Yam-hole; e.g. sinca on van horo: lon bul, don't go and fall in the hole. Also (? dialectal): horo; and contracted to hro:. PV: solo; NA: ro:r; K: roro; (? hororo).

horo², horo to speak, talk; PV: sərgə; NA: sur, (suru); CC: kela. (cp. ca). horo-an, talk, discussion, a native court; horo bibi, to abash, to beat in talk; horo bu (ne), to talk mistakenly, (bu³); horo fa-n., to talk over (lit. to talk under); horo felakte, to talk about, discuss; horo ha-, to act as spokesman of-; (ha-, possession of-); e.g. nəe me horo-har, he is-our-spokesman; ma horo han bulbulan, he is-the-spokesman of his friend; cp. jem hegend nəe me rolər, we send him to speak for us (lit. we send him he is our word); horo haver, to talk with an impediment; (JTB/Mk 7.32); horo goro, to forbid (lit. to talk 'around', speak tabu around); e.g. NL.95, mesum horo goro we kon-kon metene Christians ne, we forbid alcohol (from the Christians; NL.56, ram horo goro ha: testimreŋ ne nane ni, they they forbid their children (and keep them) away from me; (Note both idioms: horo goro we sinca ran mün, to forbid water, they must not drink; and: horo goro ne sinca ran mün we, to forbid them they must not drink water). NA: sur goro. Reduplicated: hohoro, horo-horo, 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 jah, to persuade; to tempt; NA: sur lhmhl.
horo tarc, to announce; NA: sur tere, NL.22, na su(r) tere mene ngeh. I shall tell you;
horo wonon, 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 ¿r to appear suddenly;
(JTB/Mk 9.4 'h Rowur'); e.g. temar mo howa¿r me lon bubuo¿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 tesimre go hu, I, one of your children; wanten 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 multiplicative 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 kliili-kliili.

hu², 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-rmobU1, the juice of the rmobU1 tree, used for we ne lobU1bU1bU1, the water of unconsciousness (in witchcraft, see 00(a)7).
HU N meta-k, tear of my eye;
NL.10, hU1n tablin gon, of a child's body recovered from the sea.
hu-mubu, grease of meat, fat.

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 qerU1, he pressed them (i.e. tried to persuade them); 00(c)2, (of able, witchcraft, 'bamboo poison');
jafu-an M U hu ne ne wanten, its master points it at a man; thus too the reduplicated
hu-hu ne, e.g. nam huhu ne
efaloh hu qa jir, I point out
down 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
hu-bisi ne mene ensu1, the bird
showed to us-few; NL.72, om
hu-bisi ne hal, you show the way;
NA: (same), e.g. mu hu-bisi ne
men-an-ken duan hakbe, he shows
our fashion bad, i.e. our
bad custom(s). NA: hu-bisi
sene, to show properly, clearly;
hu-hu-bisi-ka, e.g. P.18, to
try to show..

hu-huri-huri ne, to stir up;
e.g. ...fa:n, the fire; (or)
to move things about; for
which hu-ro-ro is used; NA:
hu-ri ri ne; hu-ro-ro.

hu-hur-jah, to support, (as a
stick, or inanimate support);
lie me hu-hu-r-jah fu-rro: ne
im, the timber supports the
roof of the house; nam hu-hu-r-
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 tam:o:r ne, to push to go,
to compel; NA: hutam ne (to
push directly).

hu te, to push against, to be
fast against; e.g. sise hu
mo hutu sillie, an object is
fast against the bench.
(NA: same).

(hu"), see huhu1, hubetti, hubwetti
a mat; e.g. 0.10; DD.2,
baria han hubetti, she will
bring his mats, (of Death
ceremonies); also hobetti,
hobwetti. NA: hobati; e.g.
II(b)30; and in short form,
T.6, bati. PV: sumburg.

hubo, hubo- (reflexive pronoun)
self; (takes pronominal
suffixes, Gram. 14). Redupl.
hu-hubon, (3 sing) one by one,
individually; NA: hubo-;
e.g. n=a qa bon, himself;
PV: sumbug-.

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

hugu- component parts of-, small
parts of-; cp. tamsi-,
hejni-. Used, Acts 15.16, of
'ruins'. NA: hlivi-. e.g.
hugu-rerm, little pieces of yam;
hugu-rie, saw-dust (lit. small
parts of wood).

huh1, huhuh breast; and (verbal)
to such at breast; cp. susu;
live; welili. e.g. m=fan-huh,
nipple; metan mak huh, my
nipple (lit. eye of my breast);
also: meta-huh, edge of breast,
or a form of meta-, eye of-?).
NA: hu_; hu-hu_, (meta-hu:).
e.g. NA: Ver-huh(h), the name
of a Rock.

huh² to be full (of the tide, the

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

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: huuu.

hul¹ a bed; (a general word,
independent noun; cp. tunjo-
bed of-); e.g. hul hubeti me
tunjom, the bed mat is your bed;
(clipped form in: hu-re-ol.
coconut-leaf bed). Vv, hul koko:, mat bed; (ko:¹);
NA: hul; PV: njunj.

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

hul³ to be itchy, irritable;
aluk mu hul, my skin is itchy;
lon mu hul, he is irritable
(lit. his inside is...); cp.
hulu. NA: hul; cer; (and
cp. fri).

hulu¹ (to be) itchy, irritable;
to scratch, be irritable with
(or, against); to hold in a
fire, to scorched; (also as
noun): dermatitis, 'scorched';
e.g. nam hulu, I am itchy;
kol-kol 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 barber,
(and) ram hulu-hulu barbar,
they scorched the pigs' (hairs
off, by holding in flame);
hulu muru ne ni, scorched is on
me; (hulu is used of a kind
of skin irritation sometimes
caused by leaves of li-weleh
(hulu-hulu), the 'weleh' tree
(that irritates); NA: li-nj:;
NA: hulu. (Cp. fri; ra:).

hulu² a bird, (a kind of dove).

hulu³, hulu suckers of- (plant);
(suffix-taking); e.g. hulu-
vin, banana suckers, the little
plants growing around the
parent plant; etc. NA: (same).

-huluh¹ (to be) mistaken, mistaken-
ly; to make an error in;
(often used as suffix to other
verb, and often reduplicated);
huluh-luh, (and) huluh-huluh;
e.g. te: huluh-(hu)luh, to
make error in seeing;
hūluh₁ to make error in telling;
horo hũluh₁ to make error in speaking; NA: karũmu.
hũluh² to be not-ashamed, to have ability or prowess in (doing anything), to be brave at...; NA: hũlulu. e.g. vantem hũluh-hũluh ne horo-an, a man doughty in talk; ..ne balan, ..in fight; (and) nam hũluh-hũluh ne rolò 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.

hũnu- summit of-; point of-; (suffix-taking): hũnu-ɔ:r, a point (on the coast); hũnu-te, its summit (of a mountain, i.e. baten wou). NA: muwuhu, muuhu; e.g. Ran-muwuhu, village name, NA: (where Lonwilol people were).

hũnu¹ to limp, be lame; e.g. Mage-ÌlÌi me-je-hũnu ran lie go ru, Mage-ÌlÌi limps on two sticks; NA: honjon. cp. tenjil; tanò; NA: tanjil; tanou. Reduplicated, gives sense of limping along, hũnu-hũnu, e.g. jen ma hũnu-hũnu, his leg is lame; ma ralir hũnu-hũnu, he walks lamely; NA: sùn-sùn, e.g. ma jèl do sùn-sùn, he walks lamely.

hũnu² to crowd into, to go inside, to fill up a hollow, to push something in; NA: sùn. E.g. N.7, ne bogon ram hũnu van lon tute, they all crowd inside its hollow (i.e. the tree); 00(a)6, ram hũnu kebu ne tinjei me-kebu van lon tèban, they push the gut inside his belly again (of witchcraft practice); BB.13, hũnu-titi, to push in carefully, to push in and take care of (of food scraps, in Circumcision ceremonies); ram hũnu-titi lon arbol tene wobũ 10, they push it in to baskets to take care of it for 10 days.

(hũn), hũn-hũn ne to toss, push up; e.g. of waves, J.30, teva mi-jo-hũn-hũn ne entaro van mere, the wave is tossing us-two aloft. Thus:

hũnɔ, hũnɔ-hũnɔ, to be rough (of sea), teh ma hũnɔ-hũnɔ, the sea is rough. NA: (te)nɔnɔ.

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

hũru¹ further, beyond; often: hũru-ɔ:r, beyond the place, further on, e.g. I.30, mə ralir mon hũru (huru) ɔ:r van teh..., she walks still further into the sea... NL.9, (at end of letter); a since nan van huru-ɔ:r mon, and I shall not go any further... NA: (same).
gel-hūru, to put up the price, (lit. to buy further...).
ke-hūru, e.g. John go to
ke-hūru-an te Mark mon, John who was also called (he was) Mark.

hūru², hūru to fix, fit on, make fast; e.g. nam hūru 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).

hūru 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.

hūtu¹ to kindle, light (a fire);
 e.g. K.4, rom hūtu faq, to:
 ne alu Maret lon faq, they-2 light a fire, throw Eel's skin into the fire. NA: hute, hūrumi (faq).
 C p. tuŋ ne (N: tuŋu); utuŋ ne; kamar.

hūtu² the shanty call for pushing canoe, boat, into, or out of, the sea; (prob. from hū³);
thus: (Leader): hute, hūtu.. (All respond): ho!..
(Leader): hute, hūtu.. (All respond): ho!..
(Leader): hute-ε -ε..ja!
(All respond): ho: o: o:.. jah!
(or): hute: ε: jah!
NA: (same); C p. sōbe.

hūwu: a year, full year's time; age; life-time; etc. e.g. NL.96, nam du lon gehan ne teacher mon, fesi ca be hūwu: hu, I am in the work of teacher again, soon it will be one full year; NL.60, marom lāŋka hūwu: vivi, you-2 see the new year;
NL.86, wobūŋ tavi a hūwu: 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: hūwu. PV: sua, suwa (cp. sua a sua, for ever and ever); cp. dem, yam, year; būŋu-, season of-.

hūwu¹ to explain, teach; NA: (?) ruri; (cp. wuhu, to learn).
NL.64, nam je mae hūwu mene ńe rame 30, nam je hūwu mene ńe, I am making lessons (explaining, teaching) to them, they are 30, I am teaching them.

hūwu² orumb of-; (suffix-taking).

hūwu³ purse. (JTB/Mk 6.8).

hujom to cook; cp. hurom, NA: hurum. hujom-an, a feast; (a) cooking.

ia:, iale thus, in this (or that) way, in the same way; e.g. N.28, nlti maa me heha mia: gon, the little dove reaches out just like that; but P.6, te fullukto (e)ale.., he counted thus...; suggests that the word
may be nearer -ale, or jale; but the writer feels sure he has heard: ram ial e, they are thus. (o ru ale, (prob.) you stop there; possibly too, you stop just-like-that.) biale gon, it will be just like that. NA: jile; (je)...

PB: kola. (Cp. iwene; NA: jen, jene).

iña, jaña (to be) none of, to be absent, missing; not at all; absolutely not. e.g. K.5, má helal gon, m-iña gan, he is just lost, there is just nothing of him; NA: rana; PV: ncaña. NL.8; NL.45, ml-jaña, there is none.

-ibe? how? in what manner, way? (what?); NL.75, mérló kēlbere han mehaver mibe ru lonle go? we don't know (about) his illness, how is he now? NL.90, ca o kēlbere go mem du mibe, so that you may know how we are (getting on), (lit. know that we remain how); 0.6, mibe ńa om ca? how is it that you say..? N.8, bwica je bo! bibe? how shall we go? N.12, namebibe na halku go ńca? how shall I do (that) I shall rescue these? FB: ipe?; NA: jibe?

JG's MS: Jn 1.25, mibe ńa om baptize..? how is it you baptize..? (JTB/Mk 2.1, etc. (bonego) tibe, for when with past verb). Mk. 3.23, mēnaiibe..? how..? ih1 name; e.g. I.1, wanten han ih Tesi-veli-velo, a man his name T., i.e. a man whose name was T.; often the idiom is: han ih ńa.., his name.., e.g. NL. 102 (where wrongly spelled eh); han ih ńa 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, sań, my name. PV: ih.

ih2, ih-kon, (jih-kon) smoke; (kon2); e.g. ihkon ne fań ma konte ni, the smoke of the fire irritates me (makes my eyes smart); see also tań, of smoke rising. NA: jī:-kon.

ii- edge of-, corner of-;
(suffix-taking); e.g. ii-im, edge (or corner) of house; cp. sīrīri-; bu-3; (in-balse-, jaw angle of-; prob. same root). NA: (same).

ilhe, jilhe, jillhe (v.t.) to turn; (Hy.45, "o yilhe"..lōlok, (Thou) change my heart); (jill-jill, a back swirl in sea, prob. from this root); NA: kilhi:. guru mol ne; and e.g. 00(c)3, lakāli, equivalent to Lon: ilhe ńae, to turn himself.

-ili, ńili (to be) like this, thus; e.g. mi-ńili, (it is) thus; NA: jillį, jille, (-e).
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.l. fan im, in the house, inside; (lit. under the house, i.e. under the house shelter, roof, etc.); H.l. im ne rem, a yam house, a shelter for drying yams; e.g. A.24, rur hiri ne rem bogon... lina hene fan im, they reaped all the yams... put them straight under a shelter. im man veen ne, the women's house; Dialects: PV: eim; Ses.: B: eim; CC: him; Lon. and NA: im; but FB: em (eim). (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.

In, Inka to see. (Inka seems to be regular Lon. for NA: lehe, to see; though In is NA for Lon. wehe, to seek); e.g. D.9, temar ne bwica ra Inka vanten-an, the devils will see that man; and reduplicated: i-Inka, to 'see' with witchcraft power of divination, (see hal, and OO(f); used thus Acts 16.16); cp. te:, to look; PV: lehe/se, lese; FB: se; NA:(M,K, etc.). lehe, (lehe), le; e.g. M.2, te me lhe, he came (and) saw. e.g. oln 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 bulbuliten, 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 llgi ran bulbuliten, they were loading, their pigs, and everything, they put them on a canoe. (Cp. ho: ne³, 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.

(irne) found often JTB/Mk, e.g. 6.51, rarirme, they were wondering; probably it is clipped for rarji-rme, (rme, 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: irn1-, irnjl-; (3.s. irnjan).

irr hand (of bananas), bunch;
cp. ẹlẹ-. J.10, irr vih men go hu, a hand of ripe bananas. NA: ẹr, irr, it; and see ẹrr.

irube (see -ibe?) NA: jirube?
(ru, infixed, to remain);
nam irube? what's the matter with me? (lit. I remain how?)
om irube? how do you feel?
om lọngi mirube? 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 (ltit) a small bat (which flies in and out of a house...).

iwẹnẹ, (iwe) like, similar;
mwẹnẹ, (it is) like., corresponds largely to Eng. prep. 'like';
mwẹnẹ gon, (it is) just like (that); Cp. -iale, -illi.

Also found (dial.?) ime ne, q.v. PV: omane; K: fe-, fẹn, e.g. me fẹn ha? what's it like? NA: je, jẹn, ji..ẹn; e.g. (heard) Isobel metan tolo je Bob, Isobel's eyes are not like Bob('s);
nam je: nẹọ, I am like you;
mijen, it is like...; e.g. M.3, (two forms) tejinaẹn, it was just the same (where na seems infixed); and te jeen, it was like (that). e.g. vehen muwu mejen melẹn, woman is good just the same as man.

NA: commonly jile, (-ẹ), e.g. II(b) 4.

ca1 to say, to speak; with ru, to remain, ca, comes to mean to promise; e.g. nam ca mürü, (or: bürü), I promise (lit. I say it (will) abide..);
teća türü, he promised; ca fiten, to speak truly, to promise;
'ral ca go', the Lonwol wol dialect, (lit. or: word say that..; word say which);
Cp. Introduction, p.11.
NA: fe (e.g. M2); K: fe;
PV: ka, (kìlìe); Baiap: ka;
FB: (kìle).

ca2 if; 'say', suppose...;
(conj.) that..; (how to..); (Perhaps same root as ca1, in the sense of conditional 'say'...,

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 Rano: he go; Magam:
go he. PV: ka.
Very common; see all Native
Texts. See Gram. 115, 127-130,
132-139, etc. H.4, barbar
na toweka ca bafle, lôq,
tolokélbare 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 ñae blca, anything
he may say, (lit. thing which
if he says..); etc.
cive (see tjue), to strike, hit,
kill. NL.70...cive ("jive")
han ven fesi ca bèmer, ...
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: lëhe, lëhe); kekea. (këka, (?këka),
(redupl.), to try to look,
(but this may be rather the
redupl. of ka2)); no:ñoo:ñ
këka, to try to think, (prob.
a clear example of ka1 redupl.).
énka, to taste, (lit. to eat
try); NA: jen kea.
münka, to taste (of liquid),
(lit. to drink try); N:
mënlehe.
nûnka, to ask (and) try (for a
gift), to beg;
huka fan, to try to light a
fire;
kelka, to try to tell, to
answer;
toweka, to try to make (or,
do); NA: taweke ka.
wuhtoka, to ask (and) try, to
try to find out by asking.
NA: also këva, (keva, këva),
e.g. P. (altern. script).

-ka2 (to see); usually as a
suffixed auxiliary verb, e.g.
lîka, to see; NA: lehe.
hîmka, to taste (of liquid);
NA: him lehe. cp. ka1.

ka3 to fly; e.g. J.20, Hebors:
te ka van, the Kingfisher flew
away; K.5, bulu-fan maka van,
the fire-ashes fly away..;
(mod.) elfalo hëka, a flying
boat, aeroplane; NA: ga,
gaga.

ka4 to turn, turn over; e.g.
jal makane ñae, the sun turns
itself over, i.e. declines;
kafu, (v.i.) 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. tønjil).
këkafu, to roll about (as a ship,
or as a drunken man); NA:
kakafu.
ka: 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 me
Tain Mal, you say please to Tain Mal, i.e. ask him politely; NL.85, nam kabri
can ohenene... I ask -(you) - please to send...

kabri 2 (a word with sense of 'off', ceasing from; etc.; see 11 engaged ne; PV: 11 komble ne).

ka·bür leaf-covered (used of a pudding, lk); e.g. lk
ka·bür, a leaf-covered pudding; and J.6, J.10,
ka·bur-lk, leaf cover of pudding, i.e. leaf-covered pudding.
ka·bür ne lk, to cover a pudding with leaves.
NA: kubür; kubür ne lön; kauti (lön).

kae (v.t.) to pelt with stones (or similar missiles); NA: ke. Cp. abu, to pelt with sticks.

kahcren, (karen) still, yet;
D.12, ram jowver kahcren, kahcren rarloje bwe, they are still sleeping, they are not awake yet; NL.87; etc.; NL.103,
monok muru karen loni go, (her) sore(a) remain still (till) now. NA: (use):
ña 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:wirol me ten kamar-faŋ-an, the coconuts twigs are for fire-kindling. NA: (same).

kane- (female) genitals of-; (suffix-taking); NA: kene-; buelen-kanen, her vulva; bulun-kanen, her vagina; (NA: buelen kene). Cp. hogo-,
(male).

kar (to be) bad (of a smell); e.g. P.13, bok ma kar bur, my smell is bad already.
(Cp. JTB/Mk 15.29, rar aul kar kare ē, they called out 'railed' on him...?). (Is this same root?).

kárum, kárum (of rain) to come down, to pour heavily; e.g. oh makárum, the rain is pouring down. Cp. kinkin.
NA: rum, rúm; e.g. o: múrum, the rain is pouring.
PV: kúrúm; e.g. oh mukurÚm.

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;
no:r kate, to believe (lit. to think fast-around); ru kate (and) ta(h) kate, to hold fast by sitting, or being, on something; lön kate, to put fast around; etc.; NA: kete, (kete); PV: gare. See also gate.

kave (v.i.t.) to beckon with the hand; NA: kete. 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: k' e. kakave, to beckon, or keep beckoning; NA: kbekebe.

ke¹, (ke) to call; to call out; to mention; e.g. P.5, rom ke Mija, Mija o harin me fan, they-2 call Mija, Mija, you come down...; E.4, te longe bahel go hu te ke, te longe rillon rolon, he heard a bird call, he heard its voice'; D.5, ti 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 van ten 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 genemo 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): namee kean hune (‘vein’) veen hu bem bi 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-dhe, (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: tehare; (konkon ne).

ke goro, to call a tabu around... kefene ne, to warn, advise; (? to promise); (prob. from root ke, to call); kefenehene, warning; e.g. maa mo no:rno:r kebu ne kefenehene ha raken, 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 kụrikụru, to call together, to summon; Jn. 15.16. Redupl: P.20, veen senan mi kike ka, the other woman tries to keep calling; N.25; (and) II(a), 'keke ur', keke ur, to yodel (of Bato initiates), (? keke o:r); PV: kie, kje; FB: ke; NA: ce; e.g. II(b) 13, temar mice vanten boga, 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 tûnû-lok an, makes a mess in that pudding-container.

kәbar, (kebar) crooked, wrong; NL.55, ram ca makәbar, they speak wrongly; tae kebar, to cut, chop, crookedly; cp. klih¹.

kәbakәbar, (redupl.), very crooked, with many twists; NA: kәwәl; kәbükәbel, (and) kәbükәbükәbel; Pәnәmur: kәwәl; Mәlbәlbәl: kәwәkәwәl.

kebu back, again, back again; to be back again; to return; to go back, come back; backwards; (often with me, come; or van, go, expressed or understood, kebu me, to come back; kebu van, to go back; mae kebu (ne), to do, or make, again; lән kebu(ne), to put back; PV: kәli, backwards; lәli tәteh (mәn), again; and: lәli; NA: mol. NL.76, roә kebu bur, they two returned altogether. M.3, Bal te mol me, Hawk came back. A.20, rәr kebu ne gorәbәl, they few came back again to the village.

kәl kebu ne, to answer; PV: wat lәli ne.

(kәbәr kәtte) to break (as food); see kәbәr.

kәbnu to kill dead; usu. in compound verbs, e.g. L.19, he kәbnu, to spear dead; (and) to: kәbnu, to strike dead; kehikih kәbnu, to quench, (lit. to wash and kill); e.g. na kehikih kәbnu hak wәn ne we, I shall wash-kill my seeking-for-water with water. NA: kәbnu.

keh¹ to pass wind. NA: hir, hid, hit.

(keh)², kehikih¹, keki:, (?keki:) sweet; (the forms without final h are usual now); cp. e.g. lәkә ml keke hәne.

PV: kje; NA: ce, cece.

kehikih² to wash; e.g. nam kehikih Ul ne alәnәnәvәl, I wash the cloth with the-soapy-lather-of-a-tree-bark; kehikih fahәne, to wash (as, the body); NA: hakwo fasәne. kehikihva, to wash hands, e.g. DD.19, radio ke(h) ki(h) va bwe, they don't yet wash their hands... kehikih va hәra, to wash (it) cleaner; NA: kәki fara.

NA: kәki, kakii; hakwo. (hәr², very much).

kәkә¹ to fly; (redupl. of ka³); efaәoh kәka, aeroplane, (lit. vessel flying); NA: gaga, e.g. afәo gaga.
-kaka\(^2\) to try; (redupl. of ka\(^1\));
usu. as suffix to main verb;
e.g. te: kaka; no:nor:rkaka, to try to think; (to try to look); but cp. kaka\(^1\).
e.g. JTB/Mk 13.11. NA: keakea.

kaka\(^3\), (keka) (to be) loose, not fixed, not secure, "all about";
e.g. lie gole muru kaka, that piece of wood is loose; nē mātēk kaka gōn du, he is sitting insecurely; (prob. this word is redupl. of kā\(^1\), to turn over). NA: kaka. Found, JTB/Mk 3.5; 10.23, te:kaka.

kake, kike small, little; a little one, a baby; NA: kake.

kel to tell; (cp. horo); PV: wat; NA: sur;
keblisine, to explain, interpret (as e.g. by repeating what a speaker says, translating into another tongue); NA: sur bisine.

kēlgoo:nē, to announce clearly, indicate properly; NL.50, co o kēlgoo:nē... that you should let (me) know exactly; NA: sur sene; sur far\(^3\).

kel hō:te, to announce, prophesy, ('arrive at a position in announcing'); J.7, om kehō:te hāk no:nor:ran gōn, you announce exactly in accord with my own thought, (lit. you announce-catch my own thought only); JTB/Mk. 14.65, for 'prophesy'.

kel hene, to explain carefully; kelfelakte, try to announce.
kelka, to try to tell;
kelkelka, to guess, tell (which one, etc.); e.g. one may hold an orange in one hand, a stone in the other, and say: okelkelka, you guess; (cp. sawiu-); NA: susurke. Acts 1.26, of drawing lots.

kelkel, to witness; vant.en kelkel, a witness; NA: vant.en ge mātēter, (or) vant.en ge marorang; (i.e. 'hear-hear').
kel kebu ne, to announce; e.g. A.9. PV: wat lili ne; NA: sur mole.

(For vant.en kelkel, NA: may use vant.en fefe). fe, to say.
kel kirine, to announce; NL. 76, nam jo kel kirine mēne nēk, I am telling to you; ...miale nam jo kel tēre nēne nēk, so I am telling you; (both words seem to mean the same);
NA: sur kirine; kelkirinean, keltarēan, notice, advertisement, announcement. See NL 68, 95, etc. (For kel tēre, NA: sur tere).

kel mōlum, kel mālumulum ne, to tell softly, gently;
kelwo, to announce (wo, to open), to tell out; predict; (Cp. 00(f)). NL.92, nam demeloe nakelwo... I want to tell...; redupl.
kelwuwo, I.6, ok lwuwo mene ni, you tell out to me.
For kelwo, NA: fefe, (fje flee), (fefe?); PV: wat wuwo; and:
wsilli; kilie. (00(a), 3, kalwuwo). (kelbare, to know, q.v. ? root).

kala, (kla) to shift, lift up, raise, move; NA: (same).
e.g. okala veram, life up your arm; Acts 9.40, kala metan, ..lifted up his eyes;
e.g. (NA) heard, 19.11.47: o kia ne, 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
wow to.. (see Gram. 128, etc.);
PV: kilbare; NA, M: kea,
jeke; e.g. Q.5,6, Barkolkol
makea malamten, B. knows a
great deal, is very clever;
musum jeke, you few know;
tesudlan jeke, they did not
know; Q.7, jidlokea, we don't
know; Kon: leka, lekja;
Tawor, Nava: kawa; Ranon,

Fanereu: kia, kija; (?)
Nava: ljeka, leklja.

kelekele (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: keklela;
NA: kekeje, (kijeki).
e.g. menokwon maje kelekele,
the boil is going down; (Cp.
marid, to be cold, (or) of pain,
to go down).

kelerfu, (v.i.), kelerfune, (v.t.)
to turn over; (a short form
seems to be used: kelerfu(ne)).
Cp. to:fune. NA: (same);
e.g. 4.3.48, heard at Olal
beach, of the buri:,(sea-cow);
kelerfune! roll it over! and:
metan do kelerfu, his eyes close.

kemu, kemu to scratch (as with
finger nails); cp. koro.
NA: karmu, kermu.
kemu kuku, to scrape, or
scratch, off (as with nails or
a knife); e.g. me kemukuku
hokkok go muru ne veran, he
scrapes off the dirt that is on
his arm; cp. hi kuku; koro.
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:'); NA: cen.
ken often means 'sharp', as of
a point or edge of blade;
kenken, usually for the sense
of 'sore, sorry'; NL.92,
mem longe makenken, we feel
very sorry, sad;
be k makenken, 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.
kern₁, (kert) tight, fast, stiff;
(cp. ēr₂); e.g. awa maker
lon (ne) lie go hu, the rope
is fast in (on) a tree; or, stick.
e.g. 'yeast' maker kate veran,
the yeast sticks fast to her
hand; NA: ēr, cet.
(cp. bül¹; blul¹, blubur). Redupl: kerkér, (same meaning);
NA: cerceř.
kér, also used of a vessel fast
aground, on reef, etc.
(Thus Acts 27.41).
kern₂ to talk quietly (together),
to plot, plan (with a sinister
suggestion);
kér ne, to plot (something);
rom kér ne, they two are plot-
ting (about it); cp. wūn.
NA: kér. (céř)?
kérlela, to whisper, to conceal
by whispering about; (? cp.
lela, to ooron, wail); to
murmur; found JTB/Mk 4.22,
kérlela ne sise, to keep a
thing secret; JTB/Mk 13.3,
ne kérlelaan, privately;
NA: cerlala.
kermari ne, to murmur against,
JTB/Mk 14.5; to grumble,
criticise, complain; NA:
kintijeu nē.
kér₃ biting (as, cold); to bite;
NA: céř; e.g. melah maker,
the cold is biting; 'flea'
qe ram ja kér lon U1, the fleas
are biting in my calico; (cp.
melah ma ate ni, cold bites me;
and L.6, ma: ml kérku, hunger
bites;
kérka, kérkérka, to taste, try
the taste of; e.g. R.4,
ro: r kérkérka (lok), they tried
the taste of the puddings.
kervare, to tear off (with the
teeth), to bite off; (as,
coconut husk); e.g. tesimē
tekervare alu-mango, the child
bit off the skin of the mango,
i.e. peeled it with his teeth.
NA: cer bere.
kérbi, (kérabī) to eat (something)
with (something else); e.g.
fahaver maklirne beta, mubu
maklirne dem, jem je kérbi,
ocabbage is with breadfruit,
meat is with yam, we are eating
it together; NA: kérbi, karabī.
kérē, (kérē), (kérē) out of place,
amisse, mistakenly, away from,
absent (from); e.g. sise go
mūru kérē s:r, tolo ru ran
milite, that thing is out of
its place, it is not in its
place; 'qae mūru kérē ha kuku:n,
he is absent from the meeting;
NA: kérē, (kérē).
gum kérē, to drop, (lit. to hold
amiss);
ilq kere, to leave out, (lit. to put amiss);
hokeh, to miss the road (lit. to catch-amiss the road);
tom kere, to miss-hit (as, e.g. modern: to hit the wrong key of typewriter);
kereh, (kereh) to use bad language, to swear; CC: kere, (kre); NA: war. (JTB/Mk 14.71 "tecerh", i.e. "te gereh", he swore); (Alek, of Bato, kerehan is tabu, i.e. bad words). e.g. II. Cp. tin3, tin tin.
kere to sing; NA: se; K: he; PV: koliir.
kereiran, 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. heha); perhaps a NA word; e.g. D.24; I.40; in the conventional, though vulgar, ending of a Tale: a ho: vere ki ion sen tomo, a sowe:, and come outside, put out your hand in rat dirt, and 'finis'. (Perhaps often Ki:).

kibite (v.t.) to break, e.g.
EE.2, nae makibite wahi-li-beral-men, he breaks a branch of wild kava; Also kibute, etc., (so used Jn. 19.31), in to: kibute, (to:, to hit), of breaking the legs of the men on the crosses; NA: (same).

kibwir to miscarry, have a miscarriage; (cp. klblte, to break); JTB/Mk 14.22, 'kebirkote'; thus: kibwir kote, to break through (as bread);
kibwirmere ne, to break in small pieces; e.g. C.5, kibir merere ne; (JTB/Mk 6.41, 'tekebwirmerrere');
NA: (same); PV: tewe, tevet.

klke1, (koke:) small, little, few; to be small; a baby. PV: kekel; pipili; FB: kake; NA: kakare, (-e); e.g. D.3, mUru mlelke gon, he remains only a little while; etc. (a very common word). One form of the superlative is: klke lag (ten).

klke2 to pass motion; NA: kekeo, ceceo.

kiki to grate, scratoh; (perhaps a NA word); e.g. kiki ol, to grate cocoonut; cp. reht; PV: kukis; NA: kiki; (rahe).

kil1 a large repulsive-looking insect; used JTB/Mk 1.6, for 'locust'; kil-ebe, 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 ebe, danger). NA: (same).
kil\(^2\) to dig, dig for; cp. kil\(^1\);
e.g. I.11, na van kil antaro rem, I shall go to dig our yams (up); I.18, okil o: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 redup.
e.g. CC.9, kilkile awa (?ewa), to plant (sticks for) ropes, in Lean (Marriage) ceremonies of exchange of pigs; A.19, rur tae lie, rur kilkile fan au-rem, they cut sticks, they (dug dug) planted them under the yam vine; e.g. II(c)1, ram kilkile bar, they dig (build) a oopra-bed; (kilkile, may equally be from kil\(^1\)).
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 mikilhe qae, my head turns it(self) round, (of giddiness in illness); (cp. killih\(^1\)). NA: kilhi.

kil\(^1\)i, kil\(^1\)i ne (v.t.) to dig; to build; (cp. ali; fir);
e.g. kil\(^1\)i ne im, e.g. 0.4, su kil\(^1\)i ne im su be mansUL, let us-few build a house to be ours.
kil\(^1\)i kebu ne, to rebuild;
(the sense of 'dig' passes to 'build', from the digging of post holes etc. for the native house);
(MN: kili; IN: kalli): PV:
ili; B: eli; CC: ha·li;
Lon: ali, (lli); NA: gilli.
SULol: ali. e.g. (NA):
gilli bulbul, to dig a hole.

kil\(^2\)- 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 blu, 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: kili mubu.
kili-mar, the whole inside eye, (not eyelids or external parts);
NA: (same).
kilin-no-, forehead of-; facial appearance of-; (no-, face of-);
face of-; e.g. NL.92, ...na loka kili-nomsul kebu mon, I shall see your face(s) again;
NL.76, mën loka kilino jafu mivivi, we('ve) see(n) the photo of the new chief (missionary);
kili-ol, white meat of cocoanut;
kili-ol garo, inside of dry cocoanut;
kilite, his (or: its) grease;
e.g. A.25, his fat.
kili-va:, palm of the hand;
klii-veran, his palm;  
klii-veen, coward; (lit. inside part of woman).

klibbiu pride; proud; (cp. ? klii for possible derivation);  
a NA word; Olal: klibluki;  
vanten klibbiu, a proud man,  
a braggart, who: "mahoro ne boon, sina nea ne veran" (Ouan), i.e. talks with his mouth, (but) would not act with his hand; and: e.g. om do klibbiu mene ni, you are (too) proud towards me.

kliih\(^1\), (klih) (to be) twisted, turned; to turn; (of ankle, to be spraining, etc.); NA: klii; klii. e.g. bweloe ne jek maklih, my ankle is twisted; lie maklih, the stick turns over, (as e.g. during carpentry); e.g. In a Hymn, nam kliih ne Ham duan, I turn over to Thy way; e.g. 00(h)\(^3\), te bulu 'klii hi' ne Lui, he stood turned (his back) to Lui; kliih klibite, to break by twisting; NA: klii klibiti.  
(modern use, e.g. of 'stripping' an engine part).

kliih\(^2\) only; (usually of one only); e.g. (RL old Catechism, ? 1898: "(God) mehu klii-kili-con"; and in JTB/Mk Catechisms, 1913, 1916: "kili-kilihi-con"; God is one only; but the word could be used of more than one, e.g. vanten rume lim kliih-kliih gon, the men are only five (in number); NA: kema; kemakema; (na).

klimena a laugh, joke, source of mirth, funny thing; NA: kilmna.

(klm), klmkln ne to sneer at;  
to disbelieve, (as, e.g. by giving the clicks with tongue, to show scornful disbelief);  
NA: (same); cp. man gahe.  
(Used Acts 17.32).

(kln)\(^1\), klnkln to come down gently (of rain); NA: (same); cp. karum, to come down heavily.

kln\(^2\) to nip off, break off; e.g. nam van kln fahaver, I go to nip off cabbage leaves; cp. kl; ku.  
kln goro (maviuran), to throttle;  
(lit. to nip off around his throat);  
klnknt, to peel; to cut (finger nails); cp. fellikte.  
klnwa, to nip and split).  
NA: klnba. NA: kln.

(kln)\(^3\), klnknt to squeeze (into shape); perhaps a NA word, (though it could refer to kln\(^2\)), e.g. II(b)22, em klnknt (long) ran ul damlje, they squeeze (the pudding) into shape 'on' (i.e. like) a spider web (i.e. a big cloak). NA: kinti.

klnknt\(^4\) to track; to follow the tracks of; NA: kinti. e.g. N.31, nae miklnknt jen lihehe van gorobulan, she follows the
foot (tracks) of the lihehe
to his village.

kliri(ne), (kri) with; to be
with, in company with;
PV: mane; petene; FB: mane
(mane); NA: klinne; biri-,
biri-; basare-; (the latter
two words are suffix-taking,
with object denoted by pronom.
suffix); and sometimes klinne-
also can thus take suffix -n,
to indicate third sing. person
as object; e.g. 00(b)1, (in
Lonwo Lonwol): ram hone 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. WV.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).
kelkline, to announce, (to);
(often with mene, to).

klisim¹, (ksim) to sneeze; (cp.
kusum, a cold; to be stuffy-
nosed); NA: hun.

klisimte² to de-huk; (see kusumte;
prob. dialectal variations).

kitamo! the local sonhal or
temar, devil-devil or spirit
associated with Antara Village.
See EE notes.

klerfun to roll it over; NA:
(same). See kelerfu.

kmo to pluck; see komo; e.g.

ko:¹ to cover, be full, fill up;
used basically of natural
forces like sea, wind, sun,
and c; e.g. teh mo:ko: me
senor, the sea comes ashore,
i.e. the tide comes in;
NL.99 (describing a site after
trees had been cut down): len
('moco') mo: ko: mu, the wind
comes freely, blows freely;
len mo: ko: me or bogan, the
wind comes from everywhere;
jal mo: ko: me, to sun shines
(abroad); and metaphorically:
rolo God mo: ko: tain or,
the word of God is filling all the
place; so, Acts 10.37, ral
go teme toko: tare or bogan,
the word that came filling-up
through all places, (i.e.
'was published throughout...');
NA: koir, (kor); e.g. te:
toko: r tahakwo ten, the sea
'came in' and washed his feet,
(i.e. wet his feet);
teh ko:ko:, full tide;
koko:, (redupl. perhaps from
go:¹), to shut, to cover...
to be closed; e.g. NL.58,
relnak rom koko: ('kokoh") bur,
my two ears are quite blocked
up;
koko: goro, to shut; e.g. A.17,
su koko: goro bulu-or, let us
shut the gate, (lit. ...cover
around the gate);
arobo l koko:, a fish-net, (lit.
basket to shut?);
ral kokoː, ral kokoː an, the last word (of a discussion, or of a Tale) e.g. K.6, ral kokoː an ne dün bogon, the word-of-closing for every tale; also used for 'excuse'; and thus, kokoː ral, to make excuse, (lit. ? to shut-cover a word); (cp. won koː gorɔ...).

NA: kokoː r; kokoː r ral. (? hu1 kokoː, WV.3, mat-bed.)

(ko²), kofo to cover up, cover over, (e.g. so as to protect from rain, etc., to overwhelm; (fo, to bury); kofo ral, to excuse, (lit. to cover up word);
kofo-ral-an, an excuse; NL.55, ruan go mahakebe bwica bokofo ('fogo') ruan ha Jafu, the evil way will overwhelm the Lord's way;
BB.2, ram kofo metan..since ne1gka go na ram je sivi gae, they cover his eyes so the he will not see that they are cutting him, (of Circumcision ceremonies); NA: koufo.

koː³ to run; e.g. ram koː ne ram, they run about in the rom ceremonies; K.2, majekoː lon bilan, he is running in the 'bilan' (race); NA: kor, koːr.
koː (redupl.) to race, compete in running, etc. and kokoka, to try to race with, to compete with; e.g. okokoka nero, you try to race those two; NA: kokɔrkeação(njerο),

(kokɔːrkeação).

ralir kokoː, to walk fast, to have a walking race; e.g. tok Allili meroralir kokoː vanɛ oːr Magam, si bwica būru mo, Allili and I shall walk fast to Magam - who will be first?

ko⁴ to seduce, chase after, (commit adultery with);
ko veen, to seduce a woman, or: to chase a woman; heard (13.5.47) of noises of children chasing something in the scrub: ramjeko..., they are chasing...
NA: kor, koːr; PV: ke (waven).

ko⁵ to swell up, conceive, be pregnant (usu. of animals, but also of humans, for whom however hol is preferred, q.v. NA: kom, (?kom); (hol).

ko⁶ to be humped (of back);
ehULUN moko, his back is humped; prob. a NA word. Cp. ku⁷.

ko⁷ to be sweet (of smell);
A.23, bon mokoː muten, its smell is very sweet; (or: sweet and excellent). JTB/Mk 16.1. NA: kor (koːr).

(ko)⁸, (ko), kokу, to cast out; KTB/Mk. 16.9. (Cp. toː, to throw);
ko kURUKURU, (v.t.) to assemble together; JTB/Mk. 13.27.
hakoku, (haʔ), to throw away; (kokone, kokone), to wave; e.g. EE.2, mokokone goro baten tɛsɪmre veen, he waves (the wild-kava branch) around the small girl's head; NA: kor, (koːr); koːrku. See LL, koːran.
(Used; Acts 12.8, ko:ne ham Ul goro nek huboon, throw your clothes around yourself).

kohkoh¹ to kill oneself, commit suicide; (used Acts 16.27).

kohkoh² hill, slope; (same as butantan). NA: koko.

koko¹ a plaything; toy; as, e.g., a flower; (babies say toto sometimes for koko); cp. ebanbang. NA: koko.

koko² (prob. a form of gogo:; gogo:ne, to prepare; e.g. VV.3, hul koko, a mat bed, (lit. ? a prepared bed). (See also ko:¹ at foot of p.78). cp. ol gogo:, coco nut oil (lit. coconut prepared)?. See also ko: ne, (ko:⁹).

kol¹ (to be) rusty, to rust; NA: kol. (Note idiom for rust, a modern use: ten tele muru ne..., the mess of an axe is on...).

kolkol² itch, scratch, skin disease; (perhaps redupl. of kol, to be rusty); (? vowels may be: kolkol); cp. hulu, to be itchy; menok, a sore;

Bwerkolkol, (see R), the legendary Being, with some idea of Creator, may possibly be: itchy head?.
(Dial. also prob. kulkul).

kola ne to choose; also form kolalon found in RL/Lk 6.13; and JTB/Mk 13.20.

kolo¹ to be fat, to swell; fat. (Of moon, to be full); e.g. teslone makolo muten, the baby is nice and fat; NA: kolo; PV: kolô.

redupl. no-kolo-kolo, face-swelling, a swollen face;

kolo² semen of-; (suffix-taking); cp. atu-; hogo-; lo-.
NA: (same).

komo (v.t.) to pluck (of fruit); e.g. F.2; G.2; P.2, têjkomô ma: ñea, he was plucking chestnuts; (short form, kmo); NA: (same).

komor in common, sharing together;
NA: (same); (komo: r ne, to have in common, to share);
ën komor, to share in eating (as contrasted with en kon of the fançon grades);
môn komor, to share in same drink; (these words are very suitable for the idea of 'Communion').

e.g. Acts 4.32, sise bogon te ha: komor gon, all things were theirs just in common.

kon¹ to be holy, tabu; NA:, PV: etc.; (same).

fançon, tabu fire (grade), see GG;
ën kon, môn kon, to eat, to drink, in tabu fire grade; e.g. mokon fan mage, it is tabu 'under' a fançon image,
i.e. it is a tabu thing, dedicated or set apart for use with such image; e.g. BB.15, veen since ranıŋka, mokon, the women mustn't see, it is tabu; DD.26, mokon ne Mal, it is tabu for a Mal.

Used, Acts 10.28.

kon² (of smoke) to rise, to drift; cp. tan; e.g. ihkon ne faŋ mokon me, the fire smoke drifts here; NA: (same). konte, to smart (the eyes); e.g. ihkon ne faŋ makoŋte ni, the fire smoke smarts me (i.e. my eyes); (but this use may perhaps better be referred to kon³, though the roots are perhaps the same word).

(kon)³, konkon (to be) bitter, sour; in this sense, always redupl. e.g. I.34, ..juju konkon garu, two bitter young-coconuts;

womul konkon, a lime (fruit), (lit. sour orange, sour round fruit); we konkon, (mod.) alcohol, (lit. bitter water). konte, (v.t.) to smart, make sore; especially of eyes; e.g. ihkon ne faŋ makoŋte ni, the fire smoke smarts me, i.e. my eyes. (Cp. kon²).

e.g. teh makoŋte ni, salt water is bitter to me, i.e. makes me smart; lerliir makoŋte metak, an ant makes my eye sore.

(kon)⁴, konkon to tell a lie; (prob. a NA word; cp. reha, raha); NA: womarkon.

(kon)⁵, konkon very, superlative-(ly); a more emphatic superlative word than ten, used with a few special words, as hetıIn, merIn, - hetıIn konkon, far, far away; merIn konkon, very, very early in the morning; and 0.1, mere konkon, high up; etc. see Gram. 96, 106. NA:, PV: (same).

ko: ne, (ko:⁹) to heal; e.g. NL.92, méem jo tantama teban go God boko:ne nae, we are praying for him that God will heal him; NL.104, ...mehan temlo:ne lọŋ mkẹbu vẹner teban ko:nean, illness ruined (him) and he has gone back for healing; NA: kon; PV: kune; and (?) kon; (e.g. Hy. 105.2).

konon straight, right, correct; accurately; (with ne) opposite, straight over against; straight for, towards; etc. e.g. NL.70, merom mae makoŋon bur, we two have straightened (the matter) up completely, (lit. have made straight finish); NL.76, go ca okelbre bakonon, so that you will know correctly; Often in compounds, e.g. tom

*Refer p. 79.
konone, to hold (something) straight, or upright (as a boat, when launching it); PV: konøn; Baliap: mjür; NA: konon.

koo ne, (koonæ) to turn, (v.t.), turn around; (as, mod. shutting a door); much the same as kilhe, ilhe. NA: (same).
korøran, new-yam ritual; see LL. Used as male name.
korkør, (ko:koro:r), quickly; NA: belbel; PV: koro:r. e.g. JTB/Mk 6.25. CP: mga.
koro1 to scratch; e.g. nam koro ni, I scratch myself; krokro, (redupl.), (prob.) to keep on scratching; cp. hi kuku; ke:mu(kuku). NA: karmu, (karumu); NA: kakarmu (redupl.).
koro2 to put on (of clothes); to wear, to gird; e.g. nam koro hak ul goro ni, I put my clothes around myself; okorøgoro tabalim, clothe my body; lln koro, to put on (of clothes, etc.); NA: (same). Cp. goro, around.
koru:ru: thunder; e.g. JTB/Mk 3.17. PV: koruru, (koruru). Cp. bel, lightning.
kote across, through; see gote, (the two forms are prob. dialectal variants); e.g. J.18, ta kote wate, cuts through the boom; J.20, (redupl.) takokøte, (prob. of repeated action).

T.3, o blur kote ne, you stick-it-fast through (or, across), of attaching an arrowhead; NA: kote; PV: kørø.

kri:1 (to be) shy, ashamed; (cp. mømø); NA: krir; (kørir).
e.g. alun me jo kri:, he’s feeling shy.

(kri)2 khaki-coloured; NA: krikrir.

kro (see koro, koro).

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 to1 (the scratching instrument); cp. kUsUmtø (ol), to dehwek (coconut); NA: ki, kiki. (kiki).

ku2 to open, pull out, remove; (much same as talhe); so, to pay up (of a debt); NA: ku.

NL.100, ram ku bio në ha: barbar ñe, they remove the fences of their pigs; ku bærë, to pull out grass;
kuburør, to open (i.e. take out) a gate; NA: ku tøu, to open (take out) a door; te(h)
kualute, to take off its peel;
kubwer, to pull out taro;
and redupl:-

10 kuku, e.g. kuku barne, to pull out grass; nam kuku wlrk 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 na 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 monok. Cp. eku; (NA: akUm); NA: kUm ne. See eku. Cp. abu; (and: to: ne).

(ku)⁴, kuku to roll about (v.i.), to roll over; to overturn, kuku ne (v.t.); e.g. efalo h 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. sille mukuku, the 'table' shakes. e.g. YY.10, rom go mukuku qali, 'rom' 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: lon vanten, she charms (among) the men.

ku⁹, kuku together, (to be) together, to gather or come together; (as, for a feast; thus:), kuku-an, a feast, gathering, meeting; e.g. 0.9, kuku-an teban lean, a feast for a wedding; (lit. togetherness); NL.35, tene ca jekuku kēbu, until we-all meet again; kuku, also in the sense of tallying, agreeing (i.e. being together), e.g. WFP/Mk 14.56, rolo: tolokuku, their words do not tally (together); NA: kūkūr; e.g. 00(c)3, emkukūr ru, they are gathered together (and remain); PV: sakbi:, sakbi: ne. ći, 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).

kūUr-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 ? köfe).
kulkul name of a faqon grade;  
but see gulgul; see GG.
kuli a dog; properly a NA word,  
but used rather than sa:kørker,  
q.v. Uses possessive a-, i.e.  
the form of possessive usually  
kept for nouns denoting food.  
PV: kula.
kumala, (kumala) sweet potato.
kun (to be) many; prob. a NA  
word; cp. Lon: tal; la5.  
See Acts 6.1,7. e.g. van ten  
ramkun ramme, many men come;  
efaloh mukun, there are many  
ocanoes.
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  
redup: kurukuru, to be  
gathered together; and often  
suffixed to a major verb, (see  
Gram. 72,73..); e.g. haŋ  
kurukuru, (v.t.) to gather  
together;  
ke kurukuru, to all together,  
(v.t.);  
fe1 kurukuru, to collect  
together, e.g. Jn. 11.47;  
to: kurukuru, to collect in  
a heap, throw together;  
n1q kurru, to put together;  
NA: (same).  
kusu:, kusum1 stuffy-nosed  
(adjetival); 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 ie on  
me; kusum mananc ni, a cold  
devours me; NA: kusum.
(kusum)2, kusumte to dehusk,  
take the husk off, (v.t.);  
usu. with 01, coconut, as  
object; e.g. (heard): o  
kusumte mak 01, namun, you  
(de)husk my coconut, I'll drink.  
Cp. ku1. NA: kosome.

la-1 on; (suffix-taking preposit-  
tional 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; (laten, 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, mate: ḫdba la: hu mararalir..., he looks (and) sees one footprint (that) walks all about; e.g. BB.6, teslimre moro fan ran ver, ma 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 Batorites, temar fa: la, image with open legs;

bu-la:, knee; (cp. bUn-je-, knee of-);

mlili-la, (lit.) place of a leg, used Acts 16.24, for "stocks". E.g. nam glisglisl a ra-li-i-ol, I stick-stick foot on coconut-tree.

NA: (same).

la4 to take a step, pace; to go; (cp. lae). e.g. van ten go mabre nala ne '1 yard' be va ho gon, a tall man steps one yard at a time; NA: (same), e.g. NL.22, ena la mol mon mba Fanrereu, I shall go back again to Fanrereu. T.7, te ro la mol, he was going back. (la4 may be related to 3).

la5 to increase, multiply (v.i.). So, Acts 6.7; cp. kUn, tal. NA: kUn.

labe a black lizard; e.g. D.7. cp. gal, bahu-gal, lànlon, etc.

Labul a place on S.W. coast between Malver and Baiap; see E.1.

lae1 to walk, to go; lae teh, to walk (by) the sea, along the beach, as contrasted with lae ñ:r, bol ñ:r, to walk overland; or so, Jn. 4.4, belae hal ne ñ:r Samaria, ..he should take the road to Samaria. Cp. bol, ralir. NA: jél; Ranon: jél; Fonhal: jél. (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, ohsha me lae am 10k, stretch out (your claw), take-in-your-claw your pudding. Cp. aru. Cp. fefine, hol, etc. NA: kUtú.

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), lacer an itchy irritation of the feet, (felt especially after being in dirty water); NA: lacer.

la l troohus (shell); bwele-lal, troohus shell; NA: bwele-ma: lo.

la l (to be) slack. NA: mrom.

la:la: (adverbial) for a while, temporarily; JTB/Mk 13.34; e.g. (heard) of a temporary teacher for Kônkon, ...bûru la:la:, let him stay for a while; NA: la:la:o.

lan-to (see to, fowl), the front bone of a fowl; (the 'wish-bone'): (refer p.104, la-3; e.g. ma: ga lan mi:fo, the 'dove' whose wish-bone (breast) is white; see ma:" e.g. UU.4, a song (NA), gûsû: ambe lanto... e, my nose is (like) a fowl's wish-bone.

la n a fly; NA: (same). Note one special phrase, rahen la:n, what a lot of flies! (lit: mother of flies, (or) mother of a fly!).

lan 2 very; (a superlative particle, used with some words, e.g. klk e; e.g. miklk e: lan, it is very small.) Found, e.g. JTB/Mk 4.31.

la:lan a group, class, division, part, generation, layer, stratum, room or 'deck' of house or vessel; (used with or without ne); e.g. la:lan (ne) im, a deck of a house, (i.e. a storey); la:lan (ne) efaloh, a deck of a ship; la:lan vanen ne gol, that generation of men; e.g. JTB/Catechism, 1913: la:lanan go me ir, the fourth generation; (cp. si: ne vanten); la:lan ne vanten wogohu bur ta Likôn ramme, la:lan senan mon ramjëme, one group of the Likôn people have already come, another group also are coming.

cp. wo. PV: elînya. NA: la:lan.

lar a stake; e.g. lar ne rem, a yam stake. NA: (same).

1bjo h to begin to grow (of breasts, in female adolescence); e.g. hon mal1bjo h, her breast(s) are beginning to grow. NA: 1bjo e, 1bjo o.

1bwe (v.t.) to curve, to bend into a curve; also: labwe, (v.t.) to be curved; e.g. ol1bwe, you bend it; mal1bwe, it is curved; mal1bwean bur, it is curved already. NA: (same).

1e 1 there; o:r go 1e, that place, there; vanten gol, that man. NA: (same).

1e 2 to go, come, pass from, leave; (often with nane); e.g. te:le nane o:r go, he departed from that place;
cp. lae; tir. e.g. JTB/Mk 1.9, 29, etc.; NA: je1.

le³, (7le): a tusk; a tooth;
(le, the independent, unrelated form; cp. luo-, (luwo-), tusk of-, tooth of-); NA: leo.

le⁴ a small bird, sparrow-like, with a pleasant squeak; it eats the flowers of li-bulva, (wild cotton). See E, run ne le: on the starting of the wa-
me1fun fangkon; NA: otor.

le⁵ to marry, be married, (v.1.);
lene, (v.t.) to marry; used of either the man or woman;
e.g. I.1, malene veen delar go hu, he marries a young woman; e.g. romle bur, they two are already married;
e.g. (heard): marlohonle, I did not marry; NL.98,
'Mr Frater' telene genemro lon 1930, Mr Frater married us-two in 1930, (a modern use of idiom). PV: le(ne), (lene); NA: je (ne).

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. je³ (q.v.). See the conventional opening formula for Tales, e.g. J.1; L.1; M.1; dun mile ne ha?
mile ne... the Tale awakes (opens) with what? It opens with... NA: (same); see je³ for dialectal forms.

(1a) a prepositional word or particle, found in a few phrases; chiefly:-
le-tch, by the sea, on the beach, near the shore; e.g. BB.15, van le-tch, (go) to the sea (shore); H.3; etc.;
le-o-r, (o:r, place), could also mean 'ashore', by the shore; (not commonly heard);
le-hal, on or by the road;
(Cp. IN: lawed, sea;
Atchin: 1a, shore, (A. Capell));
(NA: same); e.g. M.8, la te:, by the sea. PV: la(reh).

lebanban a very high ceremonial grade of male pig, greatly prized; see 0.11,13... 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. re-
mare-lei, the leaf of the grass.

(lei), 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 mejelela fan han teslere ca bofwer, the woman sings-a-lullaby 'under' her child so he will sleep; (and):
ramjellela fan jafu go temer,
they chant a dirge 'under' the chief who died. NA: tili, tili; e.g. emdotili, they are singing a sad song.
(Note: NA: lel, to walk; cp. Lon: rallir).

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 (tiltir) lelene vantén ne, I go between the men, i.e. I part them, make my way between them; we tiltir lele, the water parted asunder;
NA: jeje, (jeje); e.g. nam tiltir jeje ne vantén njer.

lemar a chief woman, a Mal's wife; a fākon 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 tonor, 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 fākon);
len sor, 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 fa*). e.g. len mabal mεntεr, a headwind (lit. wind fights against us);
Dialects: PV: len; NA: jen; barliŋ.

E.g. N.33, len gobe mεranεnε me? ...len go fan... what wind brought you here? ...a north wind.
See haː, to dance; and see wnjih.

lenfά 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 batjuc bu, ramke nε Leŋfά (NA: jenfa), (1.e.)
jafu ne han veen ne, if a woman kills a male pig, they call her 'lenfa', (1.e.) chief of her (or: his) women.

len- scales of- (suffix-taking); e.g. len- maholo, fish-scales; e.g. K.2, lenete, its scales; also: len-telsil, fish-skin, or: scales.
len-vanten, human scaly skin (as in skin disease);
NA: lena-.
the son of the devil, associated with the old Magam and Farebu villages; see EE. (Cp. barren, NA: form for wind, said to mean "boss of wind" in reference to a "song").

lenun to look at oneself (as in a rock pool); now used of looking at oneself in a mirror; e.g. nam lenun lon 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 qa, qali, here! go li, this one, this, (demons.); (lit. which here); NA: li.

li2 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, (range, of solids, to pour out); si3 (of air leaking); NA: liu, (lju); sur; PV: lープ(ne).

li:ne, (v.t.) to pour out; e.g. 00(b)1, 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 tili:

the pupil of his eye is broken out, its water ran out; e.g. we mlili: 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; lili1u-we.

li-1, li- inside of-; (suffix-taking); palm of (hand); sole of (foot); etc.; e.g. li:te, its inside;

li-va:, palm of hand; lin-verak, the palm of my hand;
lin-fak, the inside of my mouth; lin-jen, the sole of his instep, (lit. inside of, or: hollow of, his foot);
li-bulbul, inside of canoe; bilge;
li-im, inside of house, i.e. a room;
Cp. kili- lo-li-teh, down in the sea, (lit. in the inside of sea);
E.g. (heard: 18.8.48): lin-fak makonkon, I have a bad taste in my mouth. NA: (same).

li-bun (see bun); 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. nelibun, by night; nelijal by day,
Libung tavi bone namjofwer,
every night when I am going
to sleep;  NA: (same).
Cp. endulijal.

JTB/Mk 5.5, wobung tavi, libung
a li-jal, every day (or all the
time) by night and by day;
etc.

11-* 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;
PB: FW, K: lie.

lie-bagbago, a walking-stick;
(lit. stick, walk-about);
lie-bolbol, a 'cross', crossed
sticks;
lie-mar, (?) an idol, image
(lit. stick, eye);
1111i (redupl.) to express
multiplicity of trees, i.e.
a forest, plantation, etc.,
e.g. Lon111libulva,: a village
name, NA: Lit. among the
bulva: trees, i.e. the wild-
cotton trees, 'burau';
on 1111-vih, among the banana
trees, plantation;
1111-iol, 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-bota, beta),
breadfruit tree;
li-banjiir, e.g. C.9; the
fresh-leaved tree, which
'shone' afar to give Captain
Cook a line to anchor off Fona;
(see note 6 on Tale C.);
li-biwolah, (CC: -wolem;
CC: -kombiwalap), 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-womul, orange tree;
li-lek, e.g. DD.6, a small-
leaved 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-homo); (? NA: li-tor);
li-manman, a mountain palm,
seen on Fanbang track, 9.12.44.
li-ri, (11ri), a tree with
slender green leaves;
li-romotu, e.g. 00(a)l, a tree
said to be used, i.e. its
leaves, to make we ne 10libu1bu1,
water of unconsciousness,
(Ablc);
li-ol, coconut tree; du-li-ol, part of coconut tree, e.g. of le ran dul ul 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: li-tor, 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:(je), 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), (lie), stick, etc. (as above); add example, H.5, vanten maru lie, matjuc barbar, the man takes a stick (and) strikes the pig. libe-, libi-, libi-, libi- root of; post of (house); (suffix-taking); (the final vowel of root seems to vary between e and i, i).
libile, 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: limbiere for Lon: libile(te); etep; NA: libi-, libi-.

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 toen lom hele-0lal, let his devil-devil take Ligogo, (and) throw her in Olal passage.
lihehe the temar, or local 'devil' associated with Bogoro, 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 he³, for possible analysis of name, lihehe, stick of rush-rush!). See EE. lihehe is thus perhaps a semi-Proper noun. In NA: - the word leseeo, (or: leseeo), also applies to a ceremonial mask, with hair attached, the wearer apparently impersonating the lihehe. (NA: also ? liesseo).

lim 5, five, (numeral); all dialects the same. See Gram. 43-50. liman, fifth.

Limase, a girl's name; an old woman mentioned in Tale P.1.

(lln), linline (v.t.) to wave.

llŋ¹ black ground, (clay ?), got from Pentecost, for blacking faces and bodies in ceremonial adornment; e.g. jafu tehoro goro sincar tara rahene ne llŋ, bati, lebanban mena ta gorobul ne or gin ŋe, the chief forbade that the Pentecost people should send llŋ, or red mate, or 'lebanban' pigs to the bush-village people of this district. NA: (same).

llŋ², llŋi 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. llŋi buifu, let it be, leave (it, him) alone; A.14, llŋi ni nahoro...., let me speak....;

NL.19, manlni ghan, he leaves (i.e. deserts) the work;

NL.11, orlollŋi ni lon ham tamtamaan, you do not leave me out (forget) in your prayers;

NL.20, Lisln maliŋi testmre hu, Lisln bears a child;

llŋi me fan, to put (something) down; and: llŋi van fan;

llŋi van mijen bamha, to acquit him, (lit. to let go his-place it-will-be-clear); (cp. llnhne ral);

llŋi muru, to keep (something), (lit. to put it remains);

llŋ bari(te), to begin, to put securely (as a beginning), e.g. namjelıŋbair ne im lonle, I am standing-up the posts of the house today; cp. tenbair(te).

llŋ gogone, to put straight, to prepare, to tidy up;

llŋ hene, to put straight, fix up; e.g. A.24, llŋ hene rem bogon..fan im, put all the yams out straight (tidily) under the shelter;

llnhne ral, to decide, to make judgment, 'put straight the word'; NL.83, nane mica me jafu ne lnhne-ral-an, he says he is the chief for judging;

jafu nê rarlınhne ral mene nê, the chief's made judgment against them;

llŋ ho:hone, to divide, separate,
distribute; (cp. fifine, holmeha ne); JTB/Mk 6.41; NA: 11η ho:ho:une.

11η gelgele, to change, replace; NA: 11η jeljele.

11η kabrine, to abandon, let go, leave off (doing); shuffle off (of scales), e.g. K.2, Maret milλη-kabrine legete, Eel-fish shuffles off his scales.

Used of heathen chief leaving his tabu fire, e.g. 11η kabrine fanke, to leave the tabu fire; PV: 11η komblene, 11η kombliene.

11η kate, to put 'fast', securely; 11η kebu ne, to put back again; 11η koro, to put around, put on (of clothes); 11η kere, to misplace; e.g. nam 11η kere jek, I put my foot in the wrong place;

11η kūrukuru, to put in a heap together; e.g. AA.16, a melen go ta gl̃ ne ram to:ne (11η kūrukuru), and that food, the local people throw in a heap;

11ηl, (1) to bear a child; e.g. AA.11, veen go miliληru, the woman who has borne (the baby); (11) tebeh, to bear prematurely; 11ηl taveh ne, to miscarry;

(NA: gur teve ne); cp. utur.

11ηl, (11) to keep putting, e.g. J.30, 11ηl kebu ne ..van fan, to keep letting go down again;

11η meha ne, to place apart, 'dedicate';

11η kuku, to add on, put together with; (mod. in arithmetic: to add);

11ηra-, to disobey (with 3.s. suff.-n as object, in apposition with perhaps another noun); e.g. Acts 26.19, nadjohn11ηran ralke 1ŋkaan, I didn't disobey the word of the vision; (is this comparable with English idiom "to put upon"?); NA: (same).

11η tene, to put for a purpose; NA: (same);

11η tere ne, to fill up; also, to leave completely (so as to forget, put out of mind); e.g. (1) (in prayer): o 11η tere ne Ham wuan bafwe lon lolo:, grant fully Thy goodness to be full in their hearts; and (11) qae teli11η tere ne han vere, he left his own country for good (i.e. he thought no more about it); NA: -tere ne.

11η mano, to take (let go) a breath;

11η ma·b˘̈̆gh, (11η ma·boh), to let go a sigh;

11η wote, to bear fruit; JTB/Mk 4.8.

11ηru, to take leave of, to say goodbye to, to let go (of persons).

11ηmrum a whale. (? analysis, see 11-).
lise, (lise) six, 6, (numeral); e.g. C.1, vanten te lise, there were 6 men (lit. men it-was 6); NA: liìuse.
PV: melepsie; CC: milipce. See Gram. 43 ff.

*liisi, to tap, to knock on, (e.g. to percuss medically); redupl. liisi, to keep knocking; e.g. liisi liisi billim, to knock (on) a house door. See -isi, p.96.

*liisul eight, 8, (numeral); (lit. 5,3); NA: liìusul; PV: melbsi:se; CC: milipcuI.

liuro seven, 7, (numeral); (lit. 5,2); PV: melbis; CC: milipro; NA: liuru.

liva (v.t.) to tie up, fasten, (in restraint); cp. liowo, 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. welliIi, lollwe.
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 teluIuIu nane lo-rahen, his feet were crippled from his mother's-womb; (cp. tinjabebehu);
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 mèren, he is clever (lit. his inside is bright); cp. lolo-, an independent form lol.

lo-, (also) semen of--; e.g. lon milii, his semen flows; lon, (prepositional) in, inside, within; (see Gram. lII; (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 in, inside the house; lon hak no:ro:n, in my thought; etc. NA: lon; PV: lón.

(See also: lól, 'the affections'; loll-, inside of; lolo-, inside of--; affections of--; 'heart' of--; etc.)

lól, loll-, lollo- (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-, lolo-, 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 lolo go tu, she was full of
good works and her 'heart'
was kind; lolo 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 possi-
ably: inside of turtle; cp.
he:). loli- inside of-; (lit. within
inside of-); (lo-li-) lolibụn, in the night, in the middle of
the night, e.g. N.21;
loliho:, down below, (lit. in
the inside of a steep place);
thus Magam people say: ta
lolihọ:r njere, the people of
(Ranon district), because
there are many creeks or deep
gullies there;
lolite, its inside; inside it;
lolibwe, (see bew'), within
no man's land, a district
near Ranon;
loli-im, house interior; etc.
lolo- heart of-; feelings of-;
e.g. lolok moken-ken, my
heart is sore; NL.12(b)
actually writes: lon lọk maren
(lon lok mereg), (lit.) within
my-inside it cries; but that
writer lived at Fanban, and
was rather 'out of touch';

lolo- is the usual redupl.
phrase. NA: lolo-;
Pv: lọlọ.
The following compounds are
arranged alphabetically as
to the root used with either
lo- or lol:-

loloụnbụ forgetful(ness),
unconscious(ness), (as in
able, witchcraft; see 00
(a,b, etc); e.g. we ne
loloụnbụ, water of unconscious-
ness;
loloụnbụne, (v.t.) to forget;
e.g. NL.76, merlo lol
bụnbụne gamsUl bogon, we-all
don't forget you few, all (of
you); cp. no: rheleale, lo:r-
meliune; NA: dUmjune, no:r
majune.
lo-k mubụnbụ (nc), I forget
(v.i.t.); NA: lon mubụnbụ.

loldamdam unselfish, (lit. 'heart'
allow-allow; or: lend-lend,
see dam(nc)); e.g. vanten
loldamdam, an unselfish man,
vanten mar, a selfish man;
NA: lọlọramram.

lolfanfań anger; to be angry;
(lit. 'heart' fire-fire);
verbally, usually: lọk mafan
(fań), my heart is aflame;
(with nc, can take object);
NA: (same).

lolfri fri(än) anger; lọk mafri
(fri), I am angry; my heart
is on fire; NA: (same).
lol-gojugojom, (lol-gojlojgom, -gjugojom) nausea, a feeling of being about to vomit; lok magjugojom, I feel sick; I feel like vomiting;
NA: lol-gojgojom; lôn magjogjom.

(lol-hâna) pity; lol-hânaan, (n.) pity;
lol-hânaen, to have pity for;
e.g. JTB/Mk 8.2, namlol-hânaen teban vio ne, I have pity for the multitude;
also, thus: lo-k mahâna (ne); lok mahânaen ne; lok mahânaet; lol-hânaen;
NA: (same); and lol-haan, (n.) shame.
(Cp. aÌ-k mahâna, I am ashamed;
and: Ulâhanâna; and contrast: lol-hâna).

lolhângla poor, weak, humble, pitiable, (though 'pitiable' is often expressed by vetu, e.g. lolhânglavetu, (or lolivetu). (See hanâa, tabu, to be avoided, dangerous);
e.g. JTB/Mk 6.48, rarelolhângla, they were 'distressed'...
name lolhângla, I am poor and needy;
JTBMk 12.44, lolhânglaan, poverty.
NA: lol-hânglam.

lol must have to reject, not to want; JTB/Mk 7.22, seems to mean, 'they don't want (another) man', i.e. they are proud.

lolhûhûl anger; (NA: (same)).
lôn mahûlu, I am angry with;
e.g. J.23, lôn mahûlu ni, he is cross with me; also: I hate, I am irritable (with);
JTBMk 14.4, lo: tûlûkêbune, they had indignation....
lolkeke love; (n.). Ray suggested as the derivation: lol, heart; keke, to continue calling; so too R. Lamb, "S&S", p.197, "the heart-callings"; this is an attractive and possible derivation; though the phrase may be: lol keke (lolkeke), heart sweet-sweet;
Thus: lûk mlkeke hene, (v.t.) I love; e.g. P.5, lônemro ml-kekehene nek, we-2 love you;
NL.76, lôn lûkeke ha God, in the love of God, ('lûkeke' for lolkeke ?);
Also heard: lûk mlkêkêhene...; lok mlê:ne...;
PV: lokihkeh; lôn mikhêne, he loves (Hy. 101); Balap: jûn mikes ne.. (Hy.94); FB:
lólîkeke; K: lôn makhêne, I love..; NA: (M), lolcece;
lôn mlcêne, lôn mlcêcêne.
(lûk tolôkêkehene... I do not love, (like, want..), cp. NA: either: lôn tolôcêne, or: lôn sa.).

lol makhênen I am sad, sorry;
NA: lôn docêcen. 
An idiomatic use: e.g. lômi
mijokenken te genomulu,
(lit. your hearts are feeling
sore towards us-few), can be
used to mean "on our honour",
"truly".

10l mahaan clearness of mind,
etc.

10l-mar (?) weak; (?) root mar,
raw).

10l malUmlUm quiet of heart,
placid, gentle; e.g.
10lmalUmlUm muru ne nge,
quietness of heart is on him;
or: vanten gote me 10lmalUmlUm,
that man is heart-is-gentle.
NA: 10l mülUmlUm.

lok mamlene I am very tired of;
NA: løng miłüne; and NA:
løng mamjene.

lor, (10lor):, 10l-orne to
avoid (of a bad, or tabu object;
or e.g. a bad-smelling thing,
mess, etc.), to be disgusted
with, to despise (mUsuhe nge
hubon mohotahlivi vanten senan,
he glorifies himself over other
men);
10lor:ran, disgust; JTB/Mk 10.30,
lororean, for persecutions.
See ørne (0:rne). Cp. mteno.

lor-ra, (lor:ra) anger; NA:
lølrifríi. PV: lølela:
(lølela:).

lok mera:, I am angry; NA: løng
mafrí: (ra::, to smart, be
sore).

10l-rohroh, lo-rohroh, (lorohroh)
desire for (in both good and
and bad senses); thus, envy,
covetousness, criticism,
attraction (for); jealousy;
etc. NA: lo-lala:.
lok moroho, I feel envy (of),
etc; (roho, to steal); e.g.
he llíni Mal mgoróten,
lorohrohan mgoróten ne er,
the Mal has many possessions,
great envy (is) on us-all.
e.g. nge me vanten ne lorohroh,
he is a man of covetousness;
lorohroh muru ne nge,
covetousness is 'on him'.
(For lok moroho, NA: løng dolahé).

lor-ren clear consciousness, clear
mindedness, cleverness; e.g.
I.39, we ne loren, water of
clear-consciousness; I.39,
..mamnu, løng løn maren, me
vanten kebu, ..he drinks, yes
and is conscious, (and) is a
man again. See ren.
lok maren, 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), løn maren bur, he is
now able to understand, he now
has sense; e.g. nek løn
maren, you (now) understand
things; etc.; NA: (same).
lok maren ne..., I consciously
think of..., (appreciate ?).

lok mutolne I am surprised at;
løk mutol ne ral gote, I am
surprised at that word.
NA: (same).
lo: to vomit; lo:an, vomiting; e.g. I.35, tumuh go hu go me ten lo:an, a certain leaf-bud which is for vomiting; lo:ne, (v.t.) to vomit; e.g. I.36, mulo:ne Tesigo, she vomits Tesigo; VV.1, tulo:ne 'moni', it vomited money. lo:he, to be sick on... e.g. fesi ca telo: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 milakere ca balohne ni van senor? 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, rahe sinca negacheen, nelohloh, his mother mustn't be washed (or) bathed. PV: lulo:lo; lulo:ji. NA: lo:

loho boar, uncastrated male pig; (loho). e.g. E.12, bu-loho, a boar, (an uncastrated tusker); neti-loho, a small boar. NA: (same); PV: lopo.

doh-2 testicles of-; (suffix-taking); NA: (same). (Perhaps same root as loho, 1loho).

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 banga, I shall make his pudding quickly; DD.4, teane lok hu mon, he has eaten one more pudding; NA: lono; PV: lok. lok-ka,bur, ka,bur-look, leaf-wrapped pudding, e.g. J.6; J.10; nam reke ka:bur-look, I grate leaf-covered pudding; foka ka:bur-look, opens up the leaf-covered pudding; lok-vih, banana pudding; lok-rem, yam pudding; etc. NA: lono. e.g. Ven ne lono janjan, Red Pudding Rook.

lokbaro a high grade of fa:nkon, 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: lokooro; (and, in notes from Olal: loko baro, and loko baro). Lokbarobar, (see UU, Bu*), said to have been a fine-looking man at Fona, with the admired long nose, whose skull was seen in the old word at Fona (18.3.48).

lo:lo: weak, soft, gentle, quiet, kind, slow; light (of load); to be weak, etc. e.g. AA.13, go ca veen bolo:lo:ten, jere'n 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: lolo; Baiap: lolo; PV: lolo.

lolo² (to be) too many; (said by natives to be from root molo ne, to spoil); e.g. (if a child were to bring too many tomatoes from a garden: om hol lolo ne 'tomatoes', you bring too many tomatoes; (i.e. ? you bring and spoil in the bringing)). NA: (same).

lolo³ liquid; (no textual confirmation of this word).

løn! 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(?). Løn, 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, łøn, tubakUI mowon ko goro ne bogon, they remain like that, well..., that hollow palm tree closes fast shut around them all; N.18, namee an łok bamga, łøn, 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, namee bibe łøn beheha 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: łøngeha, aløna, løgeha; łøge;
Ranon: he:; K: wi:; FB: ro;
NA: (also) teha, ewe, hafon, her; e.g. II(b)8, łøge, (łøge) as conjunction in adding phrase in a Tale...
łøn hahon, (NA: te hafon), never mind!

(łøn)², łønne to hear, to feel; (not only hearing, but general personal feeling, and the sense of smell, are expressed by łønne); e.g. łønne rilin rolon, to hear the sound of his voice; łønne mu, to feel well, (lit. to hear, feel, it-is-good); łønne hakebe, to feel bad, ill; to be sorry; łønne muan, joy, happiness; e.g. I.19, molołne bon, she 'hears' (smells) his smell;

Dialects: PV: łøna-ne;
Ses.: B: øane; CC: Łon: łøne; NA: rønne; FB: łønne. łønta, to listen to, listen carefully, overhear, attend (to), believe, obey; e.g. E.6, namłønne rilin dolon bahel hu.. mica sulontane, I hear a bird's 'voice', it says we should listen to it; e.g. P.7,
lopta fan, to obey; e.g. H.2, vanten lopta fan rolo barbar, the man obeys the word of the pig, (lit. 'hears, sits down under the word...'); or, 'hears, lifts the word...' (ta^h); or, (ta^7)); Da: suggests, may be the origin of the phrase, with reflexive pronoun nae understood, i.e. laot a ne (nae) (fan), (lit.) hears-inclines (himself) (under)...; laota hene, (NA: root a sene), to attend to, obey; loota henean, attention, obedience; lootakate, to obey; (NA: root akete); lootakelbare, to understand thoroughly (?); For loot a, NA: rooot a; For loot a, PV: loot a; For loot a fan, e.g. NL. 95, gove(r)ment loota fan vanten go mahoro mo mo gom, government believes (or obeys) the man who talks first.

lonta no the small white-tailed lizard (often found around houses); NA: alon~. e.g. D.7. Cp. gal, bahugal, bale.

lonle to day, now; e.g. I.8, ham wobun lonle, bwica na to kebnu nek, your day today, I shall kill you; I.8, oca mene ni bamga lonle ten, tell me quickly, this very moment; right now!
lonle go, just now, this moment; e.g. NL.6, a lonle go namjehene 'letter' mene nae, and just now I am sending a letter to him. PV: lonla, Nema; NA: lonle (a); K: lonel; FB: lonla.

lonwo wol 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.

lor mol juice (v.i.t.) to forget; (prob. CC form); for Lon: nor mujune, (NA: nor mujune and: dumjune); cp. loulbugun (go), norhelale. See nor p.152.

-lisi (contracted form of) lisi, to tap, knock on, 'percuss' (as medically); e.g. malsi, he taps; lisiliisi billim, to knock on house-door; e.g. namlisirillite mata-ta:, I knock, its sound is hollow; NA: (same).

lito, (a)lito) to count; e.g. A.17, rurjelto wobun te lim, they (few) were counting the days, it was 5; (a suggested alternative form is Yli, 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 majelulu nanē jafu, the man hides from the chief;
luru, to hide and remain so, i.e. remain in hiding; e.g. luru lon malek, to remain in the dark, (of invisibility magic, see 00(d), and II(c)4, ..loŋ, fang mablo tehīn mon, mamae ñae ñuru lon maleq,... yes, the fire smokes the other side of him too and makes him remain in invisibility); thus, Bato ne luan, see II. lu: teňe, luru teňe, 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 teňe R., they waited in ambush for R. e.g. F.3; G.3; tUluru, teluru, he hid and waited...;
PV: 1U (teňe); NA: 1u, (lu:).
(Cp. 1Uŋ- sune; tosun). luan, a secret society, "secretory"; 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, ñae mētae ele-vih hu,
loŋ luh, mUru teňe falohan, he cuts a bunch-of-bananas, yes and buries-it-to-ripen, it remains till the voyage.
M: lu.
luuk to grow, climb up (of yam-vines on sticks); e.g. A.19, au-rem, mējeluluk ran, the yam-vine(s) were climbing on them. (Cp. fwele, gal).
luifa: 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. bïldu lulu, bïldu lulu, to stand upside down; fwer lulu, to sleep with head where feet should be; e.g. jehune efaalo boro: lulu, let us push the canoe to run astern;
gisi 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.; efaalo mUlulu ñae, the canoe turns itself; mētahe mabehe lulune ñae hubon, the spear sticks itself in upside down, (i.e. turns itself in flight);
1Um1 the leaf covering of a pudding; e.g. P.20. NA: iru.1. Cp. tunu1.

(1Um)², 1um1um to give present, pay recompense, (usually for personal care or attention, as e.g. nursing, midwifery services, etc; but also for gardening help, etc).

1um1uman, the present, the gift the reward or recompense; the bribe (for 1um1um may also mean 'to bribe', e.g. to say something, or not to say...).

1um1umne, to bribe, to reward (with person as object); and: to give as reward, bribe, etc.

(lum1um with the gift as object); e.g. veen mullumumne l1 mence veen senan, the woman gives-as-reward l1 to the other woman; and: namimu1umne vanten gali teban ha: gehan ne or lon tel, I reward 5 men for their work in the garden; L.21, Um mgegalumumne bu-mato hu mene telelel, the Um (bird) at length gives-as-reward one old pig to Fantail; e.g. namimu1umne nes 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 teje1um1um teban, the house which he was-giving-something-in-return for it; NA: (same); cp. tatau1.

ljun, (lun), (lu:n) a faŋkɔm grade (in CC dialect); see GG.

1un a root meaning to wrap up, wrap around, cover, close, clench, etc., e.g. 1un, (v.t.) e.g. J.10, mejoen, mefoke ka-bur-lok, lon, ane wëhu go hu, lon, 1unkebun, he is eating, well, he opens up a leaf-covered pudding, yes and eats one piece, then covers (wraps) it up again;

1un1un, bent; crippled; e.g. bunjeck malu1un1un, my knee is bent; so, Jn. 5.3, je: telu1un1un, their feet were crippled; ('halt' AV); PV: milie, e.g. nie me milie..., he is crippled;

1un1unu1, to bend (used generally); so, Jn. 20.7, of the 'linen cloths' that were 'rolled up';

1ungono, 1ungoro, to wrap up, swathe; e.g. 1ungono vanten go memer lon hubeti, to wrap up the dead man in a mat; e.g. JTB/Mk 14.65, ra1ungoro non, they wrapped around his face (forehead), i.e. they blindfolded him; NA: (same) and: kogono (gono).

1ungsune, (v.t.) to hide; e.g. DD.5, ram reha ram 1ungsune, 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 clenched his hand (fist); cp. bu-va.
rarēluŋu vera: ca ratu nge ne, they clenched their fists to hit him with; (NA: same; e.g. etelŋu verar...).
Cp. bwŋi.

lu-\, luwɔ-1 tusk of-; tooth of-; (suffix-taking); (for independent form, see le\, a tusk, tooth); e.g. luwɔ\, mamha, his tooth is clear, (i.e. the space where it was); luwɔ-, commonly used; see HH and other notes, etc.
luwɔ\, able, (lit.) tooth of poison (witchcraft), i.e.
a bone, or small, flat, sharpened stick, used in the application of wc ne ləlbuŋbuŋ, water of unconsciousness for victim, see 00; also used in circumcision, see BB.7; (it is shaped like blade of pocket-knife).
luwɔ (luwɔ)² (v.t.) to bind around (as, a rope around a pig’s head or cow’s horns); to lasso, tether;
-lwɔ, (contracted form, as in 3.s. melwɔ, he tethers;

ljafør mine, 9; (dialectal for jafør).

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; me, he comes. (All dialects).
Thus, in 3rd sing. m- (sometimes simply so, before a vowel);
me-, me-, ma-, mo-, mo-, mu-, μu-, mü-, mi-, 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, -msUL, -mi, for 2nd dual, trial, and plural).

ma-1, (mə-) tongue of-; (suffix-taking); NA: (same);
man vantən, a man’s tongue;
barln mak, the root of my tongue.

ma, (ma-)² of, (possessive word) applied to liquids, e.g. wc ma jafu, the water of the chief (i.e. to drink); ma-k wc, 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 hane ni? ah, what are you doing to me? So too, J.4.

ma⁴, (mea) the processed bread-fruit, which has been stored in the ground, and has a strong flavour; NA: mar, ma:r. ma¹ hunger; (JTB/Mk shows both ma and maa; e.g. Mk 2.25, 'ma teate ngaer, (lit.) hunger bit him, i.e. he was hungry; Mk 11.12, maa...); e.g. L.6, ma(a) mikerkuk, hunger is biting; ma:kerker, famine (ker³); NA: marcercer; PV: maketker. For ma: NA: mar, e.g. Ml, mar tekte, hunger 'bit'; mar makte ni, I am hungry, (lit. hunger bites me).

ma² (to be) heavy; (also? mea); 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, maronge tubul mamao, he feels the bamboo is heavy. Redupl: sise ma:ma:, a heavy thing.

ma³ (to be) dried up, healed, finished (e.g. of a sore); e.g. AA.4, tene go ca bjüsson bama:, until his navel is healed. NA: bli.

ma⁴, (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"(?).

ma⁵ chestnut; li-ma:, chestnut tree; F.1, temar hu tejefele ma:, a devil was climbing a chestnut (tree), or: .. for a chestnut. CC: mab; Olal, Barrereu: mab; M: liu, liu, liu.

ma:bish, 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: (liji) mno.

mabu (to be) opened, broken; NA: mbur; JTB/Mk 1.10, naje telígka orgomore temabu, he saw the heavens opened (or: rent asunder); (could be used of glass broken); mabubu, (redupl.), NA: mbumbur; broken in pieces, e.g. bälol go nano:ne memabubu, the coconut shell that I threw (lit. throw) is broken in pieces; is crushed. (Cp. talhe). Cp. mtimti, 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: tāwente, rawente; see M.9, ra:we sene
hiligi balan, to make straight (prepare) the paraphernalia of fighting.

Also cp. towe, tewe, for which the NA is rewe, rawe, (rew). mage, (mage) the image of the fañkon, tabu fire grade(s), which is paid for by the candidate for initiation; see GG notes. E.11, ruRtae berañ go hu mon, te mage ne bu1, they (few) cut another 'beran' image, it was a 'mage in a hole'; also, mage lon bu1; For mage, E.9, su mae mage su be hak, let us make a mage, it will be mine. e.g. mokon fan mage, it (or, he) is 'holy' under an image, i.e. initiated, dedicated to a fañkon. PV: mance; NA: mage. (Note: is mage ne bu1 the origin of the phrase for 'village', gorobu1, (lit.) around the hole? But the NA equivalent is besau (baseu), which appears to be an independent root. The fañkon system is said to have come from Malekula to Ambrym via the western, Lonwolwol side).

mah dry (i.e. not wet); (cp. toton1; bobo, wet; garo, dry, withered; NA: ma. mahmah e.g. teh mōmahmah, the sea is 'dry', i.e. it is low tide; NA: te māma; and e.g. ren mima-maten, the weather is very dry; vantem mahmah, a middle-aged man (? "dry").

mahalo fish; see maholo;
NA: e.g. Q.1, maalo; malo, ma:lo. mahlo. CC: masalo.

mahe1 (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-maneñ, they put 'maheñ' leaf (in their belts). (v.t.) maheñne, e.g. C.7, raRca temaheñne veen, they said he put a love-charm on the women; NA: meheñ.

mahe2 a witchcraft item used for killing, etc. (Prob. the same root as mahe1, with sense clearly made by context).

maholo fish; e.g. J.21, tomo teron van tobol(l)ce maholo ne, the rat drowned (and) went in the midst of the fishes; e.g. AA.1, (Birth ceremonies): since ruunè maholo, they mustn't eat fishes...
Dialects: PV: maslo; Ses: mesio; B: masio; CC/Wuro: masalo, masolo; Ranon, M: malo, ma:lo; FB:, FW:, K, ma:lo, malo.

mai1 left hand; left-handed;
NA: mwir; (JTB/Mk 10.37, mae, but mai seems correct); e.g. ran verar go 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-mwir ne verañ,
my left hand, (lit.) left-bone of my hand.

mai² breath of-; effluence of-; magic power of-; (suffix-taking); perhaps usually with sinister meaning, e.g. of a 'poison man', vanten hâlgâ; e.g. mal main mëhakëbë bîlca bemae lën-mal bam⁰lô-ñe ër, 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 mëhalên qae me, 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. (ker³, to bite). NA: marcërcër, (fasi).

maku to come off, to come out of, (as, a handle of a tool), e.g. NL.37, telë temaku, the axe-head came off. NA: mku.

mal title of highest grade(s) of faŋkon chief(s); see GG notes; and E.1, where Toktok Mal, (te mal, he was a mal), is said to have founded the faŋkon Wu-Melëun; there are several grades of mal faŋkon, see GG. lën-mal, hurricane, (lit. mal wind); Vër Mal, Mal Rock; NA: (same).

mâlêk invisibility, darkness; NA: malên; e.g. II(c)⁴, fæq mablô tehnh mon, memae gae bûrû lon malên, the fire smokes the other side of him too, and makes him invisible (lit. remain in invisibility); PV: mâlêk; Ses.; B: mëck; cp. bûŋ. e.g. also II(b)¹⁷, etc.

malgêl young adult man, youth, adolescent, one at shaving age, (the beard used to be cut short with bamboo edge); e.g. vanten malgêl, a young man; name malgêl bur, I am now a young adult; (for feminine equivalent, see delar. Cp. bag⁰vi, circumcised). (Cp. Atchin, ma-lakël, see A. Capell, Atchin Grammar, par. 87, lakël, to become adult). (JT/B/Mk 14.51, "vanten malcel", i.e. malgêl). NA: maljêl.

malmal naked, to be naked; JTB/Mk 14.52, gae telîŋ-kabrine Ul te 'linçn' a toro: malmal, and he left the linen cloth, and fled...naked; cp. womalmal, 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 man, peace; quietness;
e.g. NL.23, navan hetln, ...

blica vanten bogon ramalumlum tür, I shall go far way, ...
(and) perhaps everybody will be at peace; NL.33, lon malumlum gon, just in peace;
NL.87, ņae me malumlum milike:, he is a little bit quiet;
PV: lumlum; NA: mülumlum, m²umlum.

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-
tions 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): teslrere hu mohoi:t:
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
miliqii ru... a bwic meman
batjue bu, the woman who has
given birth... and her man
(husband) will kill a tusker;
BB.1, (in Circumcision):
bogo teslmre man ne or gorobul
go hu ramnaknak..., when the

boy of a village are ready...;
e.g. DD.22, manan ne..., their menfolk, or: those men;
YY.10, man ne ramça-jomae lonle, the men (as constrained with women) make them nowadays,
(of from ceremonies); M: meleŋ, maleŋ; K: maleŋ. Cp. veen, -æn, 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, ņae
maman, mica Ahohoe, he laughs
(and) says, ha-ha-ha!
manzha, to laugh at; J.30,
omjomanzha ha? what are you
laughing at (or: smiling at..);
often redupl.
manman means 'to smile'; e.g.
non mimaman, (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 hohuanuru ne, meême me manini ten, that
man has 'short-wind', it makes
him very thin; NA: mniniu.

mar¹ (superlative particle, often also followed by ten), very;
e.g. mumar, mumarten, excellent,
e.g. NL.74, memsipa menê God
Han wuan mumarten, we thank God
His goodness is excellent: or perfect; mənɔrmər, (it is) very big; e.g. (a native text): since jensehe .tc ə ɾ ə qərmər, let us not boast ourselves as if we were very great. NA:, FB: mar.

mar² selfish; e.g. vantən mar, a selfish man; NA: wərbəɾər. (Contrast damdam, ləldamdam, generous).

mar³ eye (the independent form of noun, not related to a person; for related form, see məta-, eye of-);

bəwən-mar, an eyelid; (bəwən məta-, eyelid of-);

rumo-rumo-məta-, eyelash of-;

ramUn mətək, my eyelash;

(NA: indep. form: romo-mar); mərmərmər, eyeball; NA: (same);

kəlί-mar, the eye (including the white); NA: (same);

mərmər, mərmərə, (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: mətən, to watch;

mətən, eye; mətmətə, keep a look out). JTB/Mk 3.2, "rərəyərmərmərmərdne ngae", they were watching him; e.g. nammərmərmərə vantən hu mejevan Olal, I watch one man (he is) going to Olal;

(umarne, (q.v.) to spy, come stealthily); (? same root); mərmərənə, (n.) sign, mark;

mərnə:, heaviness of eyes, drowsiness, sleepiness; e.g. naməlnə mərnə:, I feel drowsiness; NA: mərnəu.

mar⁴ sea-snake, (with black and white stripes; found on rocks); also, a long intestinal worm;

(cp. təlo:ər, and see Acts 12.23. NA: (same); e.g. Ver nə mar, Sea-snake Rock.

mar⁵ raw, uncooked (of food); green (of wood); e.g. lie mərmər, green timber (contrasted with garo, dry); re-əl mərmər, green coconut-leaf, real garo;

e.g. reəm məmər, the yam is not-cooked;

məbəu məmər, the meat is underdone; (cp. tolo fən); NA: miər, (? məmərə?); also: mərmər.

marət eəl, eəlfish; see Tale K, Rʊn nə marət, Tale of the Eel; NA: merət.

marət-to, intestinal worm(s), (to⁹, to devour); NA: merəttə; (cp. mar⁴).

marlər, marid cool, cold, numb, (of bodily feeling, or of inanimate objects); easier (of pain); redupl: maririr, maririđ; NA: məlRemark, məlRemark; (cp. məla). e.g. AA.9, megən mənəjok nə we marid, it has been washed in cold water; e.g. kənkenən memarir, the pain is easier; e.g. (NA:)

məlRemark niəru, 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, marmor, (marmor); (Note: M: moro-; 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: maro; NA: speaking of going to "south" or west Ambrym, they may say: "(van) lon marom", among the volcano (area); also e.g. Ver ne Marom, Volcano Rock.

maru\(^1\) (adjectival) joyful, full of congratulations; e.g. (native translation of Lk. 10.20: mie maru têbango himi ih mûtühun an mûru or go mère, be joyful because your names are written in heaven); e.g. jeme maru mën Jafu, we are joyful towards the Lord; NA: jeme kôw ar bane Jafu. maruan têba jafu, joyfulness for the chief, because of the chief; (i.e. possibly congratulations, felicitations, etc. on his chieftainship); PV: marô; NA: kôw ar. (Imaru, to talk flash, could be associated with this root, but the writer has no examples to substantiate the use).

maru\(^2\), (mru) to subside, go down (of swellings, etc.), e.g. menokwon memaru, the boil subsides; menokwon mamru bur, the boil has gone down completely; teh memaru, the sea goes down, (or: has gone down); NA: mru, mêru.

maru\(^3\) lower back of--; (bodily part; suffix-taking); NA: tarêbe--; cp. êhûlu-.

masu (to be) heavy; NA: mao. (Cp. ma\(^2\)).

matîng to look sad, or to look 'rough'; to let the face fall; JTB/Mk 10.22, a non temmatîng, and his face fell. NA: mtemtêng.

matiti: (to be) broken in small pieces; also mtîmtî:, (q.v.); e.g. a biscuit broken in pieces, or sugar spilt on floor; NA: mtîmtîr.

mato\(^1\) old; (of fruit) ripe; (adverbially) always; J.36. mato mato, for ever, continually; NA: qamto; B.1, jafu mato, the old chief, the old man; P.12, vëtn 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 meno: rkaté buru mato, that we may remember for ever;
NL.70, buru mato mato, let it remain for ever;
PV: merē; (and) sa; sua a sua; FB: maro; NA: mato.
Jafu mato often shortened to jafUmt o, 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); tehIn
tabalin 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);
tehite go te mato, on the right side; NA: mto; bamto, e.g.
verar ge be bamto, my hand which is right; (? is ba from root
bahu, bone?).

matō3 adulterer (either man or woman); harlot, loose woman;
e.g. vantēn matō, an adulterous man; veen matō, a bad
woman; (PV: vaven ke mesaña); NA: mato, matō.

mau1 to rise up, to grow up;
e.g. sirem mēmāu, the cloud
rises up; (of a person) to recover from illness; (but
this use may better be referred to mau2). NA: mîur, mjûr.

mau2 to be alive, to be growing
(of plants, etc.), to be better (from a sickness);
mauān, life, (spirit); cp.
ninmauān, 'spirit', 'breeze
of life'; e.g. NL.68, nam
loŋe mu 1on hak mauān, I feel
happy in my life (i.e. at
Tangoa); NL.58, nadlo mau bwe,
I am not better yet (i.e. from
illness); Dialects: PV: miu, (miul, mjul), mjûlen; Ses: meu;
B: meu; CC: Lon: mau; NA:
mjûr, (but) FW:, K: müär,
(mûr); 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 lōn, inside.; in 3rd sing. may add
suffix -an; e.g. mavjurān, 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 nē, his...
; etc.; Cp. aundo-, neck of-; (back and sides of
neck); NA: mîur (ne)...; mjûr-nan, his throat; (or)
mjûr ne ne, his throat;
bari-mavjur, back palate, (lit.
root of throat, or beginning of
throat).
mbο: rotten; cp. mdar. NA: mbor, bor, mdar.

mbu to be broken; (short form of mabu); e.g. 'brick' mambu, the brick is broken. NA: mbur.

mda1&2 see mra1&2; 1to jump, hop; 2(of blood) to flow, bleed.

mdar rotten, (to be) rotten; cp. mbo:. NA: mdar, bor, mbor.

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 ge rariŋka teme te hubeti, all the people saw, it became a mat; JG's MS: Jn 1.12, "ja rame e niti God", i.e. ca rame e niti God, that they may become children of God. Very common in everyday use, e.g. ome li, come here!

me-2 the verbal pronominal prefix for 1st person plural, "exclusive"; we...; see Gram. 9, 147-151, Etc.
mem-, in present indicative; merr-, in past indicative; men-, in negative clauses, see Gram. 61.
E.g. NL.76, memsipaten... memloŋne muten,... we are very thankful... we are very happy...; memloŋka kilino jafu mivivi, 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.

mebeɔ- 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 'granddaughter'; e.g. mebeɔk veen, my granddaughter, (see Gram. 19). In N.32, 33, rahɛ-ma: (Mother Dove) calls lihehe (the 'devil') tutu, i.e. 'grandfather'; lihehe calls her mebeɔk, my granddaughter. tutu is the usual reciprocal relationship term, q.v. NA: mabjo-, mabeo-, mabju-.

(Also heard: mebiuɔ-; 7 mibjɔ-).

meh , (meh) (adj. and adv.) bare, plain, naked, without anything (else), to no purpose, for nothing, free, etc., (and, as contrasted with kon, tabu, holy; meh, free from tabu, e.g. enka meh, to eat outside fagkon, i.e. outside tabu fire grades, to 'break fire'); ormeh (lit. place bare, or empty), in vain, nothing, 'nothing in it'; won meh, bare sand (island); e.g. D.21, meme bahu meh gon, we are bare bones; tabalic meh, a naked (dead) body; namdu meh, 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, "rår-hegene tevan mehegon", they sent him away 'empty'; 'without anything; e.g. oane 'rice meh(e)n gö gon', you eat rice by itself, (where the e seems to be for euphony); cp. mahengo mehengo gon, he gives it just freely; NA: me, me: ne qa. Cp. malmal. For enkameh, e.g. NL.2, timian 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 fangkon tabu fires. cp. hanhan, 'common'. NA: me, me:; PV: meh, (meh).

meh, (meh)² fresh (of water), as contrasted with salt, or bitter; (kon, bitter). (Note: meh, in both senses 1 and 2, is contrasted with kon 1 and 3; i.e. meh, not-tabu; kon, tabu, holy. meh, fresh; kon, 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: mrln, mërln.

(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 wön, the wilderness (lit. clear-place that is sand); teh-rara mono:roten lon meha, there is a big tide-swirl out at sea; efaloh würu lon meha, the vessel is out at sea; L.17, nato: helale nek van lon meha, I shall throw you into 'space'. NA: mehau, (meha?); PV: mosp. hol mehan, (NA: hol mehar ne), to separate, carry apart; línmehané, to put apart, 'dedicate'; Adverbially: e.g. Acts 26.31, runvan meha, they three went aside, apart, 'privately'.

mehaver illness, disease; see haver; e.g. NL.100 (etc.), mehaver mijnä, there is no sickness... Cp. mhe, mëhe, (mhe). NA: mese:, mese...

meho, mëho, mihö, müho¹ a star; (variant forms prob. dialectal); (NA: Magam, müho; (meho); Olal: mëho; Ses: mbisio.) Vérr ne müho, Star Rock. (DL, in MS. of hymn, "moho"). PV: mëso¹; B: misio; CC: moso; Lon: müho, meho; FB: mëso, mëho. (RL/Lon wol wol book, p.19, "mihoge", stars; i.e. miho ne).
meho:, maho: 2 to hicough; NA: m₁shor, mhor; e.g. nam domhor, I am hicoughing.

me₁ men's club-house, in which are the faŋkon divisions; a tabu kitchen; e.g. BB.3, ramhare ḷor, iman ramca me me₁, they stick up a tabu fence, its house they call a me₁. Best example seen by writer was at Barrereu village; a long low thatch house, with partitions for various faŋkon 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 Me₁, Me₁ Rock.

me₂ 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 wome₁, ..that it may swallow me₁ fruit. (Cp. 0.8, limel, lima₁el, prob. same tree). NA: me₁.

(me₁)₃, mjel CC form of name for very lowest grade of faŋkon; melip, CC; name for 2nd lowest grade of faŋkon; also used as boy's name. See GG.

mela twin. E.g. mela ḷero, those (2) twins; NA: melau. bulu-mela; (lit. 'twin hole', 'twin door'), a term of abuse, heard in 1946 as used by one woman of another; ombe bulu-melau, you are a hole-of-twins; (twins being ill-omened).

me₁ah cold; ague; e.g. namlonge me₁ah, I feel cold; me₁ah maker, the cold is biting; me₁ah meate ni, the cold bites me; leŋ me me₁ah, the wind is cold; NA: mala:.

me₁dau a bird (? Polynesian Triller).

me₁ wild duck; e.g. BB.16.

me₁eh food; e.g. A.9; AA.16, a me₁eh go ta gin ḷe ramto:ne, limkUrukUru, ...and the local food, they throw it, pile it together... (ceremonial use); me₁eh uses the form of possessive a-, e.g. D.16, ak me₁eh, my food; me₁eh a si? whose food? (See Gram. 10, 42, 142, etc.). PV: me₁eh; (me₁eh); NA: meje:, me₁je;; K: me₁e.

me₁un, melun title of high grade of faŋkon, tabu fire; see GG; RL/S&S, p.121, "melun". See also wu-me₁un, Tale E.

me₁um, (me₁Um) a soft part of body; e.g. fan me₁um ne jek, (lit.) under the soft-part of my leg, i.e. behind my knee; NA: mülum. (Cp. malUm, malUmlUm, peaceful).
meme shy. (No examples).
memeja a bush vine; e.g. F.3, tUlUru fan re-memeja, he hid under the memeja-vine leaf. NA: mamaja; e.g. G.3.
men (to be) ripe, (of fruit, etc.), cp. mato'. 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; (? minmen).
ment (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, (bene- here takes the 3.s.suffix -n, as a kind of object). mene is very commonly used, e.g. A.1, tehoro mene netin neriUL, he said to his son; ca mene..., to say to...; etc. PV: mane, petene.
meno a deep breath, a sigh; IIn meno, to let go a sigh.
manok, menok (also monok, q.v.), a sore. Dialects: PV: manok; B: manok; CC, Lon: monok; NA: Ranon, Magam, etc. meno, (meno); FW, K: mano, mano; FB: manok. (MN: manig). monokwon, a boil.
mer to die; (to be) dead; numb, unconscious, apparently dead; mer bur, (or) mer munjok, 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, bwica nafwerfer gon ran ralok...va mermer raruUl, 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 ebga marhelal, the way of wickedness will perish. Dialects: PV, Ses; B:, CC; Lon: mer, met; NA: mar; FB: mier. (MN:, IN: mate).
mera, (mera), mara, mra to jump, to come; NA: mara; e.g. M.11, Bal temara, Hawk jumped (ashore); e.g. J.9, Heboro: mica, mera me ran efalohten..., Kingfisher says, Jump (come) onto the canoe... See mra.
merrandUUm 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 məraru, p. 115.

merɛ́1 up, above, high up; on high; loudly; (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, rørke Dandjan van mere ran liblebo, 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: mɪɪɛ́ (also: ?: pepə); B: mɪɪ, (mɪɪː); NA: mere; PB: mile. (Note: NA, for "south", when speaking of going to South or west of Ambrym, may use: lon marom, within the volcano-region).

merɛ́2 (adj. and adv.), small, a little (bit), young, thin (i.e. not thick); "down", gently, steadily, quietly, patiently; etc. Often in redupl. form, merɛ́re, (merɛ́re, merɛ́re); and merɛ́re, (merɛ́re); e.g. en mere, to eat slowly, not to rush one's food; tah mere, to sit quietly; suječɛ mere, let we keep working steadily; N.33, tarojobanban sumɛ́re, let we-2 play about a little, i.e. for a while; sumɛ́re mon, (just) a little bit more (as when bringing a boat into anchorage); N: (sumeři); (sumeře); tesɪmɛ́re, tesɪmɛ́re, a child, (see tesɪ, tesɪ2); e.g. JTB/Mk 10.13; NA: mere, mere; (mari, mři); mjɛ́mjɛ́n.

lerler wogohu rammrɛ́rɛ́tɛn, some kinds of sugar-ants are very small; A.22, rem mererɛ́, very small yam(s); sise go mamɛ́re, a thing that is very small; and in many compounds, e.g. se merɛ́re, (A.14) to slice in small pieces; C.5, klbi r merɛ́ne, to break in small pieces, (e.g. JTB/Mk 6.41); hɛ́ɛ-rɛ́mɛ́rɛ́nean, distribution, giving out in small bits; NA: se-mjɛ́mjɛ́nɛ́n; lɪ́r-merɛ́rɛ́nɛ́(an), to divide, (division); NA: lɪ́r-mjɛ́mjɛ́nɛ́n;

merɛ́to worms in intestines; dysentery.

meri-, meri- old mark of-, old place of-, long-standing mark of-; (suffix-taking); e.g.
merIn jen Barkolkol, the old mark of the feet of B.; (cp. Q.); i.e. the footmarks in the rocks near Lonha; merite, its old mark; meri-imqali, an old house-mark here!, i.e. a ruin of a house; NA: mari-, mari-; a very common use is merin, long ago, for a long time early in the morning; (lit. old mark of it, old time of it..); e.g. J.14, omen merin, you eat for a long time; ta merin, belonging to old times, the men of long ago; merindo, lately, rather long ago; JTB/Mk 16.2, fanfangren na merin, very early in the morning; E.4. merin konkon, very early in the morning; PV: merin; NA: marin; (also ? mirIn, mirin).

mermer black, fairly black (of skin); also, a general word for 'black'; JTB/Mk 9.7, has mirmir; Lon. may have used mirmer, (but cp. mirmer, short; mirmir, tired); cp. g'haq'han, hühül, tōmmer, buñg). NA: g'haq'han; mlemlen.

mirmir tired, lazy; e.g. J.14, veran mirmir, his hand is tired; be-k mirmir, I am tired, lazy; for which NA: beñ mamal; also: marmar, mlür; e.g. (NA) tabliñ domarmar, my body is tired; ...domjür...; cp. tahil. (There is possibly some confusion between mermer, mirmer; possibly dialectal).

mero-, (méro-) we two...; verbal pronominal prefix for 1st dual exclusive, see Gram. 9, 79, 147-151, for Tables, dialectal forms, etc. (cp. tano-, 1st dual inclusive form).

merwu- end of-, point of-, (?edge of-); (suffix-taking); e.g. merwu-metah makenteñ, the spear-point is very sharp; hewu-fañ mūru ne merwu- 'match', the fire-heat is at the match-end. N: marwu-.

mesu-, (mesu-) mesu-, mesU-, mesUm-, mesur-, mesUn- 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: mero-k, mara-m, mara-n, etc.; (? mero-); Ses.: B: metok, metan, meñan, and c; (? mete-); CC: Lon: meta-; M: Ranson: meta-; FW: K: mete-; PB: mero-. (Independent form mar, mar³). (MN. IN. mata).

bûn meta-; arch of eye of-; (? brow of-); wovjul ne bûnmeta-, eyebrow of-; (lit. hair of arch of eye of-); teslmar ne mete-k, the pupil (lit. child, little thing) of my eye;
me tan hu, a nipple (lit. the eye of a breast); also, me tan susu; e.g. me tan mak susu, my nipple, (lit. the eye of my breast); me te-huh, (unrelated form), a nipple, "breast eye". NA: meta-hu; me tan-hu;
me tan ja:, me tan 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, me tan jar might cover winds from SE to NE; a NNE wind might be:
me tan jar muru riri mikkikke, the me tanjar is turned a little; at Baiap me tan jar comes from NA; cp. aro, togola, etc.
me tah spear (n.); NA: meta, (meta:); PV: merah. e.g. me tah abhe ru lon tan, the spear sticks up in the ground.

me te: 1 feather, tail feather (of rooster); either on a live fowl, or as part of ceremonial hair-dressing; e.g. me te: ne to-man, the tail-feather of a rooster; DD.3, ram gli si ne wjiban, me te: lon wojul, they stick hibiscus flowers (and) feathers in their hair. NA: metaje; e.g. metaje ne to-mleq, tail-feather of a rooster.

me te-2, me te- edge of-, end of--; (cp. merwu-); N: meta-. me te-dle, used (mod.) for any iron or hard metal, (lit. edge of axe); used Acts 12.6, for 'chain'; thus too awa ne mete-dle, awa go te mete-dle, (awa, rope); NA: metarje; (tele in Lon: is teje in NA); CC: mete- tetele.

mete-eji maken, the edge of the knife is sharp;
mete-vuŋ, edge; mete vuŋ Un efaloh, the 'bow' of a ship;
e.g. fæŋ muru mete-matches! there is fire at match-end;
(used of a garment, means 'hem'). See vuŋ, vœŋ-.

me te-hal sister (of a brother), (lit. 'edge of road'); and used with literal meaning also; e.g. ham mete hal 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 me te hal qe, 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 qe, hak mete hal qe, my brothers, (and) my sisters; cp. minje-, a reciprocal term for 'brother' (of a sister); cp. jere-, hela-, etc. PV: sok merø-sili:, my sister; NA: metehal; jœŋje-. See WW, and NL 103.
mélo (a man's) sister's son; see WW; NA: métano. (Prob. mete-lo (?), cp. metehal).

metene away from, against;
(perhaps same root as metene, to refuse, decline; q.v.); e.g. J.18, heman bulbul tehul hubon metene wu-bulbulan, 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 tesimre ne 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 mafá, the stick is split; vere-tele mafá, the axe-handle is split.

g̓ma (to be) quick; quickly; e.g. N.18, nanae an 1ok bangga, I shall make his pudding (it will be) quick(ly); I.8, okelwwo mene ni bangga, you tell me quickly; b'amagaten! immediately! NA: belbel, (M., K., FB., etc.); also M: fafa. See also: korkor.

mgom to fall; e.g. vih gale magmag, that banana falls; (heard): han müho nelli bul tolemgom, your star does not fall in the night. NA: mgom.

mha, mha: (to be) clean, clear, free; mentally bright; e.g. mamha metene gehan, I am clear from work, (i.e. finished with it, released from it); NL.81, 87, r: bogon (Lonha) mamha s: ran, the whole place is clear (at Lonha) there; l' attractive mien bamha, to acquit him, (lit. to let his place, or: circumstances, go clear); ham nonoran mamhaten, 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, ṃḥar, mgal; e.g. om! he mamga! do you see clearly? (lit. ...is it clear?); Also: maha, maha:.

mhe (mhe, mhe:) (to be) sick; NL.76, bone go temhe, when he was sick...; NL.103, ṃhean temlo:ne, lon makebu, illness spoiled him, yes, he has returned; (written of Mr Hurse); ṃhean ne ra:, menstruation, (i.e. illness of blood); cp. mehaver, illness; NA: mse, mese, mase; PV: ṃese, ṃese.

mḥuṃhu, (ṃhṃḥhu), mḥuṃhju to pass water; (cp. lh1iwe); ṃhu-an, passing water; urine; bulu-mhuṃhu, urethra, (lit. hole of pass water); hi:tu; (to have) pain in pass water; NA: (same).
mi-, mi-¹ you, (plural, verbal pronom. prefix, 2nd person)
im- 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.); hamii, your...; (lit. of you); tebami, with you, for you, because of you; etc.
NA: (same).

mi:³ to absorb, suck up; (short for əmi ?); 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-faq, fire-place; e.g. (seen on village blackboard): (NA) "Nam tewene milifang mûru lon meng li-im", (nam tewene milifang mûru lon meng li-im), I make a fireplace in my room, or house; JTB/Mk 2.2, mili-tahan tiaga, place for sitting down there was none; mili-melih, place for food, (mod. "safe"); N: mili-mlje. mili-je-, footprint of-, (lit. place, or sign, of foot of-); NA: mili-.

mllihi (to be) orphaned, bereft of either or both parent(s);
NL. 103, (NA): mem iwenê mlli-tesi'mreê go tîmian memër,
mijä⁠¹ a large red fruit vine, not edible; it climbs on trees, etc.; see P.1, 4, 5, 6, ... Also: mejä, which may be NA dialectal; NA: also: mejä.
Mejä, used as girl's name.

mijä², mija: moonlight; (found only with bʊŋ); e.g. bʊŋ mijä:; (or) bʊŋ manja:, it is moonlight, (lit. dark moonlight (ed), or: dark is moonlighted); NA: bʊŋ mal.

mije-, mijē- place of-, room of-, seat of-, circumstance of-, etc; (suffix-taking); e.g. mijēn bɪo, the line of the fence; mijēk manja:, I am free, (lit. my place is clear); this phrase could mean: I escape; JTB/Mk 14.14, mijēk mʊru be...? where is my place, room...? Mk 12/38, 41, JTB: mijin... lloj van mijēn bamha:, acquit him, let him go free; ramdu en mijē:, mijiji, they remain in their place, it is equal, i.e. they remain in 'formation'; NL.32, vanten suhu temnih ba(a) ru mijēk, let another man take my place.
NA: meje-. Cp. to⁻³, mili⁻.

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).

mijä- mother's brother of-; (suffix-taking); see WW; used by a boy or man of his maternal uncle; who uses jēla-(k) as the reciprocal term, my nephew (my sister's son); (other forms, prob. dialectal: mʊsʊ-); and NA: mīsʊ⁻(ŋ), (m), (-n); mosjʊ⁻.

mijē, mirē short; e.g. vantēn
mirēr, a short man; NL. 62, navēnēr bilmirēr gon, I shall come only for a short while (lit. ...it will be only short); NA: tolōtōlo, tōlōlo, dlōlō, rlōlō, (? rlōlō); cp. mērmēr, black; mērmēr, tired; q.v.
((Some confusion may exist).

mirē coales, red fire-coales;
NA: miri⁻u. Used Jn. 21.9,
mirē ne fāq, coales of fire;
(cp. bʊmrɨ⁻u:, fāq miŋa ne, dead-coales, 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 jēla-(k) as the reciprocal term, my nephew (my sister's son); (other forms, prob. dialectal: mʊsʊ-); and NA: mīsʊ⁻(ŋ), (m), (-n); mosjʊ⁻.

mīrētəhulû, mīrētəhulû the small centipede; (lit. ? it catches fire (ri:), it scratched, because it is phosphorescent, and can irritate the skin); cp. ḉegevi. NA: meretelu.

mīrē short; e.g. vantēn
mīrēr, a short man; NL. 62, navēnēr bilmirēr gon, I shall come only for a short while (lit. ...it will be only short); NA: tolōtōlo, tōlōlo, dlōlō, rlōlō, (? rlōlō); cp. mērmēr, black; mērmēr, tired; q.v.
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NA: meje-. Cp. to⁻³, mili⁻.

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, (moka) (v.1.) to come off, peel off, be scraped off, (e.g. accidentally); e.g. alu-ile mamka, the tree-bark comes off; aluk mamka, my skin comes off (as e.g. from a burned part); NA: mkar; mlan; e.g. IUn mamkar, my skin peels off.

mlc (found only with lo-, lok mamle ne, I am very tired of); see lo-. NA: liu ne; mje ne.

mledlen (NA word), to be dizzy (?); e.g. no namledlen, my face is going round.

mleh, (mleh) (to be) smooth, level; CC: mle; NA: mje. (Paama: aete, level place).

mlolo (an old word for a colour between green and yellow, ?); e.g. A.22.

mlo (ne), mlo: ne to spoil. See mlo:ne.

mnomno to praise, glorify, give thanks to; cp. suhe. e.g. nam mnomno nek teban ham gehan, I commend you for your work; e.g. DL, dying, said: nammnomno verE ha God, I praise the realm, 'country', of God. JTB/Mk 15.15, for 'contenting, satisfying'. NA: (same). (Often used: heene verrenren mine..., 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 taine, to drink completely; but mnu bur, not mün taine); 00(a)3, we ne loliUn bUn vantenan mamnu, the water of unconsciousness, that man drinks (it); NA: (same).

mo1, mo ne in front, before, (in the presence of); first; e.g. qae mürü mo ne ni, he is in front of me, before me, etc., i.e. he wins from me, beats me..; ..go 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 ne er, our ancestors, (lit. those belonging to before us); ta mo ne woe, first-fruits; mo ne im, (the) front of the house; in front of...; A. 7, 8, ta mo ne gamsUl, the first-born of you-few; ta mo ne nErUl, the first-born of them (few); temo ne lëg mal, teva: tônorgor, before (lit. it was before) the hurricane, there were big waves; mo ne er, (may also mean) to the East, (lit. in front of us, i.e. facing sunrise); NA: etc.; (same).

mo2 (interjn.) right!, all right! very well then! e.g. mo:, jevan, all right!, let us go...; JTB/Mk 11.24, "mo namja mene gami", therefore I
say unto you. NA: (? mo:;
FB: mo. J.117, mo:, bw|ca
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 mow.
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 genen rute ran ane nek,
don't you yourself go lest some
of us might eat you; N.18, etc.
and: ..mo nan'emhe, ..in
case I should fall ill, (or:
lest); mo onhakete ne, take
care you don't come to harm
from it! (lit. lest you should
be bad from it);
mo: minhakete 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.
mo⁶ a mist; to be misty; e.g.
nam te: mo:, my sight is misty,
(lit. I see mistily); NA:
mou; mo:taqtaq, a mist passing
over; Acts 13.11, mo: teqe
ran, a mist 'fell' on him;
mo:taqtaq muru ne...a mist is
on...; Ranon: maw; (DL used
mao for snow); PV: mop
(taqtaq).
mo:, mo:ne⁷ to allow, agree, let
go, lend, etc; cp. dan(ne),
ramne, demane; Other dialects:
(same); o mo:ne ni nanjak ne
gahan, you let me finish work!
molmol shade, shadylplace; (v.1.)
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).
molone, (molone) to destroy,
spoil, ruin; e.g. A.8,
sinca nanemolone nek, I shall
not destroy you; NL. 95,
mehean gote molone, that sick-
ness ruined him, (destroyed
him ?); molonean, destruction,
ruin; NA: beene, molone;
PV: mbabne.
mon also, again, yet, (still);
e.g. A.10, ta taon mon a
Un tenek, the 2nd-born also was
afraid; ..kebu gon mon, ..again
also; kebu mon, back again,
again; (? mon, pronounced
quickly, also heard ?); PV;
NA: (same);
monbwe, not yet, by and by;
(also: habwe); NA: sabwe,
(sabwe); PV: (also) lili;
tateh. (JTB/Mk, e.g. 2.23,
munbwe), but: MK 3.1, mon).
monok, (monok) (q.v.) a sore,
ulcer; NL. 103, monok bubu
("pupu"), a round sore (?);
monok won, a boil; NL. 41, namhe ne "monog" hu mūru ne jek, I am ill with a boil on my leg; BB.19, bal...marhe aUndon teslimre ne baulu me mēnok (mānok), "hawk" grates the boys' neeks, it becomes a sore. Ses: manok; NA: māno, (mān). (? mānō).

mor, mjor: a very high grade of Mal faŋkon, see GG.

māra, mra, mera (mra:1)1 to jump, to hop; to jump (ashore from a boat); J.9, mera me ran efalohte... jump (come) on the canoe..; māra harlō me, to jump down; also (?), to roost; (no examples); N: māra; rōr.

mara:, (mra)2 to flow (of blood); e.g. Hymn 21, chorus, Hāndiyan temra: tebā, His blood flowed for us all.
māraru (to be) absent; e.g. jafu mamraru bur van Ranon, faŋfangān merin, the chief has gone down to Ranon early this morning; māraru, absence; N: borbor(an). See meraru, p. 108.

mēra, (marera) (to be) easy, light, (of weight, work, and c); JTB/Mk 2.9. NA: mēra. Cp. lō:lō:.

mēt to crack, to be cracked, (of timber or any similar thing that may crack); NA: mēt.

mri, (mēri), (mri:) (to be) many; e.g. womūl mamrī:, (there are) many oranges; cp. nōr. mri: seems sometimes to mean to bear, bear (fruit), beget, etc. e.g. vanten ńe ramrī: ne tesimre, (the) men have many children; NA: mērī; (also) hakbe, beje1; (e.g. womūl meba hakbe, the orange bears (fruit) plentifully.

-mro 2nd dual pronominal suffix; you-2; see Gram. 5, 8, 10, etc.

-msūl1 2nd trial pronominal suffix; you-3; see Gram. 5, 8, 10, etc.

msūl2 thick; e.g. alute mamsūl, its skin is thick (e.g. of an orange); NA: msūl.

mte, (mte) (to be) torn, rent; (JTB/Mk 15.38, used: Ul teheko, the veil...was rent; for which, in 1937 edition, this writer was advised by natives to use temte); redupl: mtemte. 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, ramemtene ravan teban go alu: tenek..., they didn't want to go because they were afraid; Hy. 2, nad borrowers, 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 ñae ñale, 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 mamlmti:, the coconut (flesh) is (scraped) in small pieces; cp. matlti:; cp. mabu, mabubu, (broken in biggish pieces); mjujo (broken, ground like powder); N: mtlmtir.

mto to be broken; e.g. 1le mamto gor ñaru, the wood (or tree) is broken in 2 pieces; cp. mabu; hekor; 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. hon malboh; delar; jemar; etc. N: (same).

mubu meat; e.g. AA.1, since runan maholo, gare, a sise go ñeli 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. womU1, orange, (lit. fruit spherical); N: (same); Cp. bubu, (bu³); dleh.

mømø (to be) shy, ashamed; mømøan, shyness, ashamedness; N: mømø, mømøo. Cp. kri:.

mømer.

mün to drink; e.g. N.2, mün we, to drink water; BB.12, (of circumcision rites): wobUñ nalim tesimre ne since ran mün., for 5 days the boys must not drink; NL.70, (of a calf): toloho(n) kelbere 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 tubak UIL, we went (and) were drinking the palm-tree-hollow; münkon, to drink within a fankon grade; münka, to taste (of a liquid);
münmünwe, a dragon-fly, (lit. drink-drink water, as the dragon-fly constantly hovers over water).

Dialects: (MN: inu; IN: inum); PV: mün, mün; Ses., B: mün; CC: Lon., Ranon, Magam: mün; F: K: FB: mün.

mur to fall; N.14, mumur kebu van lon bəbul, he falls back inside the hole; (of the sun), to go down, decline, set; cp. ri:3, ka ne".
mur ran, to fall on; (and: to fall off);
murmur, (redupl.) used of drunken staggering; to stagger; e.g. məralir murmur, he walks staggering (lit. fall-falling);

PV: mƏr . N: mur; e.g. Ver nɛ Mur, (?) Fall Rock, the name of the big rock on the reef just east of Olal; Fonmur, the village above the rock, (lit. over Fall).

mər, məjr straight, correct, right; (like konən);
(JTB/Mk 11.2: "corobul muru murmurunde camro", the village lies straight at (opposite) you; here JG had written: "modmodne"); N: konən.
(Do not confuse N: mər, for Lon: hekər, to be broken).

məsumsulan leprosy; (no examples; quote PC), (presumably NA).

müjü a small ceremonial bundle, representing the yam, used in the Koran, or Ripe Yam ceremony, see LL. It is: "marmaran nɛ rem", the sign for the yam.

mjujo (to be) crushed, or ground small, (like powder); e.g. bulufən mamjujo, the fire ashes are ground small (like powder); cp. mtımtı;: mabubu (mabu); to məjujone, (to:8, to hit), to break up small (like powder);

N: tuu məməjujo nɛ, -məjojo nɛ; -mjojo..

-n1 3rd person, singular, possessive suffix; see Gram. 5, 25, 31 ff., etc. e.g. ha, of; han, his, of him; han veən, his woman; veran, his hand; etc.

-n2 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 nɛmɛ, let him not come; (or) he will not come, etc.; n- uses various vowels for euphony and adaptation in 3rd sing. e.g. na-, ne-, ni-, no-, nʊ-, 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 faŋkɔn
grades, see GG.

naknak (to be) ready; J.3,
matæ lije hu...mamae bulbul
mənaknak mUN1ɔk, 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);
naknaknek, (v.t.) to make ready,
prepare; D.16, namnak-naknek
ak melegh ga mUru lɔn tuwɔk...
I’ve prepared my food (there),
it is in my belt; so, JTB/MK

naloe 2, two; (archaic numeral,
found in Tale of a Devil;
F.5; 0.5). Cp. ru².

namɛha, (namɑha), (namɛha:)
clearly, openly, open, uncovered;
(adjetival and adverbial
phrase or word); (cp. meha,
clear, clean; which may be of
same root); used Jn. 7.10,
toiʃɔn van namɛha..., he did
not go openly; ..ca beme
namɛha, .. so that it will become
clear; N: (same); e.g.
mUru ण नamɛha, there it is plain-
to-see. (Also used Acts 7.13).

nane out of, from; (adv; prep.);
very common; e.g. nane or
gôle, out of (from) that place;
namaru barbar nane nek, I take
a pig from you. N: tenɛ;
PV: nane. Cp. tene².

naorbisi 7, seven; (archaic
numeral, e.g. F.5; 0.5);
Cp. liuro.

naorŋene 6, six; (archaic
numeral, e.g. F.5; 0.5).
Cp. lise, (lise).

natolu 3, three; (archaic
numeral; e.g. F.5; 0.5);
Cp. su1; cp. etelu.

nɛ (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.
ɛ is perhaps the commonest
word in Ambyrn; e.g. ɛ ɔ:r...
at..., (lit. at place...);
tetæ lie ɛ tele, he cut the
wood with an axe; we ɛ mUran,
water for drinking; fesi ɛ im,
near to the house; fesi ɛ go
canavan, soon I shall go (lit.
close to that I shall go);
ɛ go..., because...; H.6,
barbar maolol ɛ rolɔm vantɛn,
the pig calls out in the voice
of a man; (or: with a man’s
voice); ta mo ɛ e, our
ancestors, (lit. (those) belonging to before us); A.8, tamo ne ɲeɭUl, the first-born of them (few); wo ɲoŋ ɲe ɲe, the big part of them, i.e. the majority; H.2, ɲeɭibʊŋ mevite, for many nights, (ne ɭibʊŋ, by night); ɲeɭiɭal, 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, bwilca bahorone, 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, alUm ṭeki, (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 nek, don't you be afraid!; N:, M: ɭUm edɭomnjør.

Ulnekek, (n.) fear, (lit. skin 'fear-fear'); PV: wunekek; B: unenkek; CC: hUlnekek; Ranon, M: Ulmjørmjør; F:, K: Ulmjørmjør; FB: olikken.

-nem, -nemro, -nemso (of) us (exclusive 1st personal pronominal suffixes), see Gram. 5, 8, 10, etc. -nemro, dual; -nemso, 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. golgoł(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. namliŋka vanten go me ne na ne ɔ:r Oba, I see a man who looks like an Oba, (lit. who is likeness of Oba). E.g. Hitler tereme nenaan vanten senan te ɔ:rmèh, 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, ɛmdont temar go, hu bur, mjen nana, they make a 'devil', it is like an image, (mijen non vanten, it is like the face of a man).
nena, tabu face, (a) as cut on coconut tree of a man; (b) as on etiŋtniŋ, e.g. at Panu.

nene¹ rainbow; PV: doanep; 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, (? nene)³ an idol, a bogey, a tabu thing; e.g. (to a child): lini buru, sise gale me nene, let it be (let it alone), that thing is a tabu-thing. PV: neng; N: nene. Cp. nena.

neŋeh ? (neŋeh ?) when? (interrogative); N: neŋe: ?

neŋUh the day before yesterday; (adverbial word); (also ? neŋuh); PV: bũŋsie? Olal, etc. naŋo?
(Also used: bũŋ te sũ longe; bũŋ tesũ 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 wuH, q.v. N: use bũŋ te sũ longe, (and) bũŋi terUgma, i.e. (?) bũŋi, day..) it was 2 today (teru goma, terUgma).

neti-, neti- little one of-, child of-, young of-, son of-; (suffix-taking); (also: nti-, nUte-, prob. dialectal); see Gram. 28, 32, 33, etc.

netIn vanten, a man's son; neti-vanten, a little-man, a baby; neti-bu, a little-tusker; N: ti-bu.

netUK, my son; (netUK go me vee:n, but usually netUKaen, my daughter; D.13, nUteUK, my son; NL.99, nUteUK nereU, my (few) children; netite, (of an animal), its young (one); PV: nere-, nur-, nili-; nari-n; N: ti-, ti-; tu-; see Gram. 28, for Lon. and NA forms.

neti-barbar, A.11, little sow(s); neti-loho, young boar; (N:) Tinbu, a man's name, (lit. son of a tusker).

neti-lala, 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.
there, that one, there it is! (demonstrative particle); Gram. 13 (note); e.g. P. 8,9, ni qa. ... - Nek si qa?, I here! ... Who are you there? H.6, tolce rolam qa, that is not your speech! (or: it is not your voice that-one-there)! qa, here; qa, there; e.g. vanten qa, a man... (or) a man there...; often used before numerals, e.g. vanten qa hu gon, only one man; vanten qaruu, 2 men; (cp. etc. saqavül, 10); see Gram. 43. See Gram. 17 as to qa regarded as an approach towards a definite article; Often with Interrog. as above: si qa? (cp. A. Capell, Atchin Grammar, for some uses of Atchin qa, par. 97). FB: qe; N: (qae), qa, i:i. e.g. fanfaqen qa merin, (very) early in the morning.

qa^2 a particle of 'time', often infixed between verbal pronom. pronoun and verb root; e.g. with future, to postpone action, maqavan, 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, loq, maqaru noronor qa, yes, (and) at length gets a thought (there); H.6, barbar maqaoole, the pig then (at length) calls out; H.9, teqavan mere, it at last went aloft. Often, with e, to be; thus, tenae, tumur, so at last he fell, (lit. it was at last, he fell); N: qa.

qa^3 a particle, or conjunction, used to introduce indirect speech; that...; often with go, -go qa; e.g. D.13, si mica qa ome or go? who says that you (should) come to this place? (heard, 14.7.49): nakelkirine go qa mesUmru..., I shall announce that we (few) remain. Gram. 115(a).

qae he, she, it; the cardinal pronoun for 3rd person singular; Gram. 8; and 140, for dialectal tables.

qagomare, (qag^mare, -e) NA word, goodbye (meantime), goodbye for now; (qa, demons. particle: goma, today; re, ? clipped ending of mere, mere; see mere^2; the idea prob. being that (goma) today remains yet unended; or: (?) mere, it is a little bit. But analysis of phrase seems uncertain). [Lon: might have used: lonle gom mon, (lit.) today just more...; or: or meroen qa ru, the place is light (remaining)]; qagomare is used in NA to take leave of someone whom it is possible, or likely, that you will see again the same day; cp. fagrenbwe, goodbye for today, (anyhow).

qake, (qa^) to bite with teeth, to chew; (cp. qeh; ta, tae);
e.g. BB.12, teşimre ne sinca ranmun, ramjo-ţahu gôn wobũŋ go hu, the boys mustn't drink, they are chewing only one span (knot) of (sugarcane) each day; 00(f) si magele Hal, ...sinca nemün, baţahe go r su hu gôn ne wobũŋ hu, who buys power-of-divination, must not drink, (but) will chew one knot (of sugarcane) each day.. (for 10 days); PV: ţase, (? and ńeh); N: ńhe, ńhe.

ţate, (ńa5), (ńe) to eat, devour, destroy, consume; to chew; N: ńene, e.g. II(b)22, emdone ran bwelet-ńene ńo1, they stop to make the thick end of the coconut leaf, (so called because it is said to bite the coconut tree (ńene-ńo1). e.g. faţ maşanţe im, the fire consumes the house. Cp. aţe.

ţaţa1 to rest, to take a spell; NL.88, 'school' te-ţaţa ran june 20, school went into recess on June 20; NL.103..; N: ńaţau; e.g. NL.22, enaţaţau, I shall take a spell.

ţaţa2 to plead, (to "cry", not weep); NL.37, nan ńaţa van mene nek, jafu, ero:ne ni..., I send-my-request to you, sir, help me.. (lit. I plead go to you...); N: ńaţar, ńaţar0. NL.15:(3) nan ńaţa ne mene nek, (3) I ask (or: plead) about it to you.

ńaţare to be suitable, convenient, adequate, enough for, good enough for, right (for); D.15, or go melehan tolo ńaţare nek, bwiça omer ne am or go, here the food is not right for (or: enough for) you, you will die for (want of) your (food); P.13, ..namato bur, tolo ńaţare ca ńome fesi ne ni..., I shall be old, it is not fitting that you should come close to me. L.17, orlo ńaţare ni, ...you are not (strong) enough for me...; e.g. Ul ńeşaţare ni, the clothes suit me; ca benaţare, ome, if it proves convenient, come. Cp. wehave; ije ne; N: ńeşere.

ńavulan, ńavul 10, ten, a lot of ten; (numeral); see şanavul; ńavulan, is rather a 'lot of 10', and used in multiplicative formulae, see Gram. 43, ff. ńavul (an) ńavir, 40, (lit. 4 tens); CC: ńavul; PV: şonavivi; N: wńil.

ńe1 they; (cardinal personal pronoun, 3rd plural); after a noun, it is the plural sign; see Gram. 8, 20, etc. See şero (dual); şerU1 (trials); Gram. 140. e.g. vanten şe, the men, men; vanten go şe li, these men (lit. men who they here); N: njer. See Gram. 140. M: (ʔ) şe.
ηε-2 gum of-; (bodily part; suffix-taking); N: ηε-.

ηεγεβιη the large centipede; (prob. ηεγεβιη, or ηεθ-ηεθ-νιθ, lit. bite-bite-banana); N: ηεγεβιη:

ηε to bite, (chew, for which, usually, redupl. form ηεθεθ, to bite, chew); e.g. κυλι ηεθεθ, a biting dog; PV: ηας; N: jnenje; (? ηες, but cp. gans). (PV: ηας may better represent ηαςει, q.v.).

ηερο ηε 2; (dual number cardinal pronoun, 3rd person); see Gram. 8, 20, 140, etc. (Tables for dialectal forms, Gram. 140). ηερο bogon, both of them (lit. they 2, all); N: ηερο (M); njero; (njero).

ηερουι 3; (cardinal pronoun for 3rd person, trial number); the trial may indicate 'a few', e.g. ΝΙL.80, hακ τεσιμερε ηερουι ρυμε lασε, I have 6 children, (lit. my children they-few they are 6); Α.1, τητεν ηερουι ρυμε lασε, hις 5 sons, (lit. his sons they-few they were 5);

ηερουι dute, ηερουι rute, (used for) kindred, relations, household, 'people'; (lit. they few some of it, or they few some of them); e.g. τα hακ ηερουιdute, my relations, (lit. belonging to my 'they-few some of them'). So, ου-κ ηερουι, my relations, (lit. part-of-me they-few); N: ηερουι dute; njesui dute. (and rυν ηεσουι). e.g. B.3, ηερουι dute..., his family... (i.e. sons).

ηιλ the soft edible kernel (of a tree); e.g. ηιλ ιε li-ol, the edible kernel at top of coconut stem, (known as "millionaire's salad"); ηιλ ηε libta, breadfruit-tree kernel; ηιλ ιε li-manman, palmtree kernel (the mountain palm, seen on road to Fanbαι, 9.12.44). N: ηιλ.

ηινηη (to be) wrinkled; e.g. bεκ maηηηη, my cheek is wrinkled. N: ηιληηηηηη.

ηιρη (see ιρη), hand, or cluster (of fruit); N: ιρη, ιτ, ιρ; cp. ελε-, bunch of-; (prob. dialectal, see ιρη).

ηινο to growl (like a dog); cp. roro; (and oλι, to call out); (oλι can also be used of a dog); N: ηινο, ηινο.

ηινο, (ον: ηινο)1 (to be) big, great, many, plentiful; (often also adverbially), greatly; e.g. Α.20, Ανσυι mελεη mouηοη bur, our food is already plentiful; ηινονη, we are many; ηινονη, very big (?) perhaps only of 2 more objects); often ηινο uses mar as a comparative suffix or particle, e.g. Μοηοηηηη, it is very big; and: Μοηοηηηηηηηη.
it is exceedingly big. See Gram. 83, 95(c), etc. e.g. im go toñor, the big house; (N: im gerlam, i.e. im ge tälam); cp. vite, (vite), to be many; NA: lam, e.g. II(b)6, faŋ go rlam mon, faŋ mokon, a fire that is greater still, it's a taboo fire; lam toto, very big; lam lam, very big; cp. jel, (to be) many; (cp. Atchin làp, see A. Capell); PV: mbò.

ŋor2 taboo fence (made of coconut leaf usually); e.g. BB.3, ram harte ngor, iman ramca me mel, they stick up a taboo-fence, its house they say is a mel. N: (same), e.g. II. 30, em ba kount en bülufat au ne ngor, they go and throw (it) inside the gate of the taboo fence.

ŋu ne to aim at, to point at; e.g. ŋu ne wanten, to aim, point at, a man; N: (? same).

ŋuŋo, ŋuŋo yellow; e.g. A.22, rem wogohu me fifjo, ... mafrifri, muŋuŋo, some yams are white, some red, some yellow; N: ŋuŋo, njonjo, etc.

ni I, me; (cardinal personal pronoun, 1st person; see Gram. 8, 140, etc.). (Dialectal Tables, 140).

nimbange five, 5; (archaic numeral, e.g. F.5; G.5). Cp. lim.

nin (n.) breeze, gentle wind; (v.i.) to be gentle (of wind, breeze); e.g. nin meme, the breeze comes; Iŋ minin, the wind is gentle; ninmauan, lit. breeze of life, used for 'spirit', e.g. Ninmauan go moku, the Holy Spirit;
Dialects: (IN: aŋin): PV: (merenin); B: ninin; F: K: wanin; (ləŋ); FB: wenin; (ləŋ); Magam: nin.

nine, (nine) green, blue; (e.g. of sky, blue); e.g. used of leaves; but cp. marmar, raw, green; N: nenfo. Cp. nene2.

ninin (n.) oil; (v.i.) to shine with oil; e.g. jafu manin in, the chief shines (ne ol, with coconut, i.e. with coconut oil); woulûn manininten, his hair is very shining; ninin 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. vjūja, jūja, aujūja, to shine. Cp. olgogo.

njø: to be heavy (of the eyes), to be drowsy; cp. no; prob. dialectal. N: nòu.

njok, (nîck, nîk) (to be) finished, complete; (also: nok); A.3, rununka tel tunjok, they
cleared the garden (ground) completely, (lit. ... it was finished); NL.51, nam horo monok, 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. namnjok ne duan gote, I am (or: have) finished with that custom; nammae münjok, I have finished doing (it), I have done it already; (cp. hekor, of wind finishing); NA: noŋ; NL.40, nam noŋ ne duan ne meran, I have finished with the 'way' of death.

nirnir wet, damp; (cp. bobo); M: bobo. E.g. sinca jlnbül têban go reol minirnir mognoten, we cannot use a flare because the coconut leaves are very damp.

nlti- young of-, child of-, son of-; see nlti-;

no:1, (njo:) (to be) heavy (of the eyes), to be sleepy, drowsy; e.g. metak majano:, my eyes are becoming heavy with sleep. (JB wrote: "metak minio"). N: nou.

no-2 face of-, (suffix-taking); nok, my face; kilinok, my forehead; N: no-; e.g. noŋ, my face. nokolokolo, swollen face, (kolo, to swell). Cp. onono, (ono:no).

non to shake oneself, to stir, to wake up, to be surprised; e.g. N.37, lihekan monon lon je, the 'devil' stirs, yes and awakes; (used Acts 12.11, for "to come to oneself"); N: (same). Prob. same root:- none (which may be non ne..), to meet with accident, to be shaken; e.g. nam none go lie moho:te ni, I meet with an accident (am shaken) because the stick hits me. Redupl.:- nonon, donon, e.g. nam donon melah, I shake with fever; e.g. D.18, jem bwica banonon, your foot will shake; cp. fefah; glininct, glininct, runu, riri, tuto:. (nono prob. not a form of this root, but see nuno).

nono1 yesterday; PV: ninjo (?)

N:, M: name; Harimal, nano; Falibør: nino.

nono-2 image of-, likeness of-; (suffix-taking); e.g. P.1, romte: Inka nonon mija, they-2 look and see the reflection (image) of a mija fruit...; cp. no-2, and onono, onono.

nor, nor: to think; to hope; usually either reduplicated: nornor, nornonet, to think, think about; or in one or other of many compounds; nornoran, thought; e.g. H.2, maqaaru nornoran na, he gets at length a thought there.

PV: nɔr, nɔt; FB: nɔr, nɔ:nɔ:; Magam: dln, dindin;
Ool: dündün, dünn; Barrereu: dün; K: dündün.

Note the following compounds:
norfân, to think about, to think over, (lit. think under);
norfelâkte, to try to think;
used JTB/Mk 11.23, to doubt;
MK 15.5, to marvel;
norhelâle, to forget, (lit. to think lose);
N.8, ram nor helâle hal, they forget (lose) their way;
 cp. lâbûnbyûnę, nor mıju, lor měliu, M: dinhelâle.
norho:te, to understand, believe;
NL.95, měn nor ho:te
musujo nor:ne genem, we know, believe, you few think about us (all);
namnorho:te ruan bogon ta gin, I understand all the customs of this district;
norkatę, to grasp, believe, trust, remember, etc. (lit. to think fast-around); also:
norkatęthec; e.g. (N: dinke:teséne); (PV: nstgare, nstgare);
NL.73, memnorkatę nek lon hanem tantam(m)aan, we remember you in our prayers;
NL.79, memnorkatę gamsulu
musumudeme genem, we (all) believe that you think of us-all.
norkelbëre, to think and know, to reckon, to believe;
e.g. JTB/Mk 11.32, "rarnorkelbëre Jon te profet", they all believed John to be a prophet;
nornor, to think, think over, ..(ne); NL.97, etc.; namjo-
nornorne gamsulu, I am remembering you (few); nornoran go mu, thought that is good, i.e. hope;
e.g. JTB/Mk 2.6;
6.20; nornorke, to reason, to reason deeply, be perplexed;
so, JTB/Mk 13.11, nornorkeka, to take anxious thought;
NL.98, onornorke ca tekono...
lon, oca, you think it over (to see) if it is right, ...
well, you say;
nornüjüne, to forget (CC. prob. lornüiune?); NL.103,
odlonormüjüne genem (i.e. genem), you don't forget us;
FB: jije.
nu-, nu- nest of-; (suffix-taking);
L.1, bahél go hu tevan mae nute, a certain bird went and made its nest;
nun bahél, the nest of a bird;
N: nu-; PV: wlni-.
(nun), nunhe, nunhe to ask (for), to beg; (wucto, to ask, is rather the interrogative asking); e.g. tenunhe ni ne meléh, he asked me for food; N:
nunghi, nú hi:.
nununun, to beg, keep asking.
PV:, N: etc. (same).
nunka, to try to ask (for a gift).
nun (ne), to move about, to shake; (cp. non); (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 rh nunu, to grind; e.g. nam nefint lie go tonor mununu ni me fan, I carry a big log, it weighs me down. N: nunu.

nUtU- son of, young of-; cp. neti-, niti-; (prob. dialectal forms); e.g. NL.99, mutuk nerul, my children.

njen(n) jer evi: centipede; (prob. dialectal form, cp. qenevih).

njirnjam(nte) to be stealthy, to do by stealth; see tnjam(ne), tinjam. (Jn. 11.28, "teke nyirnjam ne", she called her secretly).

o-1, (o-) 2nd singular verbal pronominal prefix; Gram. 8, 51-79, 147-151; in present, om-; in past, or-, (or-); in negatives, on-; N: o-, etc. see 147-151.

o2 a large crab, (without shell); cp. au; tanta; N: krakra.

o3 or (conjn.); e.g. NL.75, munjok o: habwe? is it finished, or not yet? J.26, ...be ran bak qero o: be ran sivlulh nent ni? ...will it be on my two shoulders or on the middle of my back? ...o: or gobe? or where? PV:, N: (same). Also, e.g. VV.9.

o4, (oo) white patches of skin, (? pityriasis), (sometimes loosely called 'leprosy'); N: ou.

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 fan, 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. viuh; 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. lin 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: (?) obaah). bwele-ol, coconut-shell.

ol2 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: gol.  
(Cp. hal1).

olboh, (olboh) pus; PV: si-møng; si-mønok, etc.; (PV: eye-pus, marndo); CC: holbo, (holbo); M: olbo; PB: olbo.  
(Baiap: eye-pus, mar giar).

olol, olol to call out, cry out, yodel; (?) to bark, of a dog); (also, NL.87, wulol; also, auolol, JTB/Mk, 1.24; 3.11; 5.7; 6.49; 9.26, etc.; and wolo1, e.g. H.6, where olol and auolol both occur; and H.7, wolo1 (e), H.6, barbar maolol ne rolon vanten, the pig calls out in a man's voice; NA: fir, fir (a); fifir, (fifirø); i:, ii. Cp. ḋono, to growl.

olvah, (olvah) brain, brains; e.g. olvah ne ni, my brain; olvahan, his brain, (also: olvah ne nae); M: olva:

ömbaru: 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. gon2 (of which on may be a dialectal form); cp. gëlæn1, gëlæn; N: gon; e.g. bubuor moontaen, the bush is very thick (difficult).

onon to be at a loss, not to know what to make of something; onone (i.e. onon ne); also: (ʔ dial.). wonon, wounon; eunon; (cp. tantane, détae); e.g. vanten golë miyo-onon, that man is mad (or: becoming mad); mijehoro wonon, he is talking 'cranky', (or: in his sleep); namonone efaloh go, I am not sure of that ship; namonone nek, I know you in-a-kind-of-way; (cp. next word, possibly of same root). N: onone, nonon; denedene, (tenetene); (Baiap: e.g. ḋalo se si? namantane; whose ship? I don't know).

onono- shadow of-, likeness of-, (mod.) photo of-; (wonono-); cp. nono-; N: (same); CC: honhon, honhon-e..; (Lon: also: onone.., likeness of..); e.g. ononote mëru muten, its likeness (shadow) is very good.

or, or1 place, the land, the shore, a garden, etc. (adv.) ashore, overland; e.g. A.l, mSUvan buka or, you (few) go and try to clear the garden site; (cp. tel, garden); jivan or, let us go ashore; jêlae or, let us walk overland, or: by the shore; oran, his place, that place; used of the bush as contrasted with the
coast, e.g. taɔr, a bushman, (lit. belonging to bushplace); or bogon, everywhere, (lit. all places); N: fon or. PV: or, ot, ɔt; B:, Ses: or, or; CC: hor; other dialects, or, ɔ:r; (cp. IN: ʊta, land); (IN: laut, shore). Often with ne, followed by place name, e.g. ne or Magam, at Magam; wanten ne or Magam, a man of Magam. Used in compounds: ɔrməh, nothing, a thing of no account, insignificant thing, etc. (lit. place bare, or: place, nothing in it); e.g. NL.18, me ɔrməh ɡon nane doctor, there is nothing (i.e. no word) from the doctor; ɔrməh: that's nothing! (or) it is nothing! namdemene nek ɔme ɔrməh, I look down on you, (lit. I think of you you are nothing); narvan teban ɔrməh, I went for nothing! N: ɔrmə:. ɔrmən, brightness, light, bright place, glory, etc. PV: ɔrloplọp; or me n, the place is light, i.e. it is day light, or it is bright weather; e.g. JTB/Mk 13.35. ɔrro:ro:, light, (e.g. of the moonlight, cp. bʊŋ mija); (ro:⁹, to be light); e.g. JTB/Mk 13.24, abate sinca nenten ɔrro:ro:, the moon will not give light; (NA uses ɔrmən); (ɔrbülübül, ? a place lighted by torches, see bül²).

(or, ɔ:r)², ɔrne to avoid (as being tabu, kon); to shrink from; to reverence, worship; to respect; (and, in bad sense), to shrink from, to be disgusted with; namor-ne raḥt hak terir, I avoid my wife's mother; (and respect seems to be a large part of the feeling); ven ɲe ɾamor-ne mal, all women reverence a mal; lolen, to avoid, be disgusted with, despise, (see under 10-, ləl); cp. hia². N: gor ne.

ou to blow; blow on bau, flute; to blow (on conch shell); cp. u:². N: (same).

olol to call out, yodel; see wololol, olol, etc.

R

-ɾ¹ (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, vere, our country; mar im, our house; ti'mar, our father(s); ra-r, on us.

-ɾ⁻², (-ɾ-) the sign of past tense, suffixed to verbal pronom. prefixes; see Gram. 51, 52, 53(111), etc.; 147-151; e.g. narvan, I went; rame, they came.

ra⁻¹ the verbal pronominal prefix for 3rd person plural; see Gram.
9, 51 ff; 79, 147-151; in present, ran; in past, rar; 
in neg. imp. etc. ran, e.g. 
since ranvan, they will not go; 
ra-dlo-van, they do not go.
ra-2, (ran) on; (prepositional particle, adv. etc.); Gram. 
il. 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 follow-
noun); 
mur ran, to fall 'off', (lit. 
to fall on); 
r u ran, to be on top of, thus: 
to win, beat; 
llg ran, to disobey (lit. to 
put upon, cp. English '1lom); 
(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 mafiri: fri: me 
rian, the red yam(s) are his 
blood.
ra:4 to be sore, to smart, (of 
sharp, 'raw' pain; cp. kënken, 
of aching pain, soreness, etc.), 
e.g. mënëk mëra:, the sore 
hurts; 1.6, lon mëra:, he is 
angry, (lit. his inside smarts); 
so: lorna-ra:, (lorara), anger; 
 cp. fri. N: fri; magam, also:
rar. 
Also (ra), to strike; see 
ratiri. 
Ra:5 Raga Island, or Pentecost 
Island; e.g. A.1, jafu... 
turu or Buqle, we're Ra:, a 
chief lived at Buqle, (in 
the) land of Ra:, and e.g. 
0.13. 
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:, q.v.); e.g. teh mëra 
manor, the sea has a big tide-
rip; N: ramram; e.g. (N) 
të: 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. 
rábono to snore; e.g. N.36, 
bongo lihehean mijorabolono, 
when lihehe is anoring; 
N: (same). (Cp. bono-, 
mouth of- ?). 
rahe- mother of-; (suffix-
taking); rahek mamhe, my 
mother is sick; rahe Bon, 
Bon'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 lasē-m, your mother; lasēn, his mother; and c; Ses.; B: nana; but easem, easeen; CC: tae; rahem, rahen, and c; Magam etc. seem not to use a special word, but: rahen, 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, timən magale 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.).

ral¹, (dal) word, speech, language, talk; ral is the independent form of noun; ralo- is the suffix-taking form; (and also rill-, rilli-); H.6, barbar maolol nt rolon vanten, the pig calls out in the voice of a man; word, speech, language, of a man, or of 'man'); H.7, rolom nale, your talk, speech, there! bwica woiol & dal gale, you will call out in that speech; also: d'olo-, (dolo-); ..ke ran ral kike, N.21, to call in a small voice; ran ral rumr, N.22, in (lit. on) a rough voice; so: 'Catechism ran ral ta Lonwo lwo l', Catechism in (lit: on) the language of Lonwo lwo l. The dialects are known by such names as: ral ca go, for Lonwo lwo l, (lit. word say that ?); CC: ral kalaen; etc.; ral ta gln, the language of this area; most dialects show ral, dal; PV: *nda:; B: da:; K: ral. hale ral, lit. road of word, i.e. communication.

(ral)², rale to make round, circular; e.g. bulbul merale qae, the round hole, (lit. the hole 'rounds' itself); cp. dleh, bubu. N: rle, e.g. bulbul marle ge. turale, to cut (and make) round; e.g. oturale mk vjoh, you cut my (green) coconut round (i.e. make a circular hole); N: tudle, (turle).

ralir to walk, to walk about; (N: jel); reduplicated: ralaralir, to walk all about, wander about, to be nomad, etc: e.g. I.6, mate: lanka la hu meralralir gorobulan, he looks and sees a foot(print) walking
all round that village. (N: jel); e.g. NL.58, (used of sight reeling in sickness)
namjiŋka sise bogon ramjaralir, I see everything going round, (lit. ...all things they are walking...); cp. bol¹, lae¹, le².

Dialects: (MN: lako; IN: lakau); PV: loko; Ses: eko; B: oko; CC: dalir, ralir; FB: tel; Magam, Ranon: jel; F: K: lel; Olal: liel; Harimal, Wilir: lel. e.g. Q.2, suel, let us go, walk.

ralo-, (dalo-) egg of-; (suffix-taking); e.g. AA.1, raloto, fowl's egg(s); L.1, Um tevan mateau, a tellini ralon telim, the Um (bird) went and made its nest, and laid its 5 eggs. M.1, tolote telim, (NA), its 5 eggs; PV: dili-; N: toler-. Also heard (dial.) dalu, dalU-; ralu- ralU-.

ram, (dam) to agree, acquiesce, acknowledge, allow, lend, grant, let, let go, (dismiss); cp. dema(nə), rema(nə); e.g. AA.6, ...long bwica rahen a timi'an rurumme menle helan qerul, well, his mother and father will grant (meat, fowls etc.) to his brothers, (in Circumcision rites); cp. mo:ne⁷.

ramu-, ramU- fringe of; (suffix-taking); e.g. ramU-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, raŋe to capsize, empty out (of solids), (cp. line, to pour, of liquids); cp. 0, 14, reŋe, reŋe, NA: reŋe, sete. e.g. ovan raŋe sise bogon nane arobol, you go capsize everything out of the basket.

(raŋ)³ see Daŋdari; a cocoan (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 hard-wood head is te:); (N: tem); cp. vjus-, bow of-. N: (same).

ratiri to hit (with the hand) and shake off, to knock off..., to hit. (Used Acts 23.2, to smite); tiri, to shake out; to:tiri, to hit (with stick) and shake off; (to:⁴).

ratiri may be used of knocking something out of another's hands; much like reba. N: ramtiri.

ratune to accuse; cp. tu ne, to accuse.
raUnte to tear; N: raUnti; e.g. JTB/Mk 9.20, temar teraUnte nge, the 'devil' tore him; see Unte, to stir up, etc. raUnte, may be used of multiple wounds, e.g. veen hue or Willir teraUnte veen walle ne ej, a woman of Willir 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 koran ceremony; see LL. The rhythm is said to represent the sound of the rainwater 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, Ion, rekebune nitin, ..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);
reclunet, to hold the wrong way, upside down, etc.; e.g. om re lulu ne vjusom, 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, rehrh, holku, Cp. (reh), rehrh.

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, veen an tolohon wu mene nge, 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: rabUlua.
revih, banana leaf; and also: revih means grass-skirt, even when made of pandanus leaf (rewae); M: ravi:
reol, coconut leaf; a cocounut-leaf flare; and c; mat, etc.

re-memej a:, (F.3) , memej a:
leaf, a bush vine; N: ramamaja (G.3). (For reol, M, NA: raol); N: rate, its leaf (YY.1); re-mahan, 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-wobwir²), 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, rawobir(a), a leaf used in bato 'temar' images; reblat, (reblar), dry banana leaf; (see Rebren-rebral). rajuñ, 'umbrella leaf', leaf of li-ujuñ, a tree or plant with large leaves that are used as umbrellas for shielding from rain; N: rajuñ. rejil, leaf of jil, a creeper that climbs up coconut trees; N: rejil.

Dialects: (MN: rau); PV: lɔ-, lɔ-; Ses.: B: je-; CC: Lon: re-, re-; NA: ra-; FB: lo-.
The independent form, (a leaf), seems to be rekho, N: rakí; PV: lɔsukɔ, lɔsukun; S: jesukuo; B: jesukup; CC: resogo; Lon: rekho, (?)re-goho, re-hogo; FW: K: rekii, (reki); FB: loko; e.g. II(c). 1, 2, where both regho, rehogo are recorded; [hogo, 1 to be together; ho-go, semen]; (exact analysis not clear to the writer; prob. hogo, 1 as it was suggested that the Ssivi form, je-sukuo, may mean "the leaves that are together"; but this seems rather dubious). Note: e.g. 00(a),1 we nɛ laibunbun nɛ able, jedlokelbɛre rehogoan, the water of unconsciousness, we we don't know its leaf, (i.e. the leaf from which it is made).

rbo, (rɔbo) 1 2 3 see rbo 1 2 and rūbo: 1.

raba', (rɔva) to smaok, strike (nɛ llin vera-, with palm of hand of-); so, JTB/Mk 14.65, "rarrepa nɛ llin vera", they struck (him) with the palms of their hands; and redupl.: raba, to pat (with hands), to clap (hands); e.g. HH, the kuan ceremony of becoming "tan mənok", when the initiates clap as water is poured over their hands. N: raba; and raba, a broom.

raba 2, (toba, tɛba) to sweep, scoop up; (v.t.) raba:; tɛba, (tɛba), a scoop, a broom; (some native brooms are just a bundle of twigs, others made from spines of palm-leaves tied together); N: tejə; and araba, a broom.

raba 3 to move, hurl; (is it possibly same root as 2 ?); used, Acts 17.5, rar eμe rebə nɛ mɛnɛ im..., they assaulted the house, (lit. moved themselves against...); (possibly, 'they scooped, swept, themselves... along);
raba( nɛ) to destroy, vanquish, consume; e.g. J.41, teva terɛbɛ nɛ tomo temer, the wave destroyed the rat (so that) it died.
rebë², (rebë) to call out with pain, or in sickness; to groan; cp. to rebë; fao. Used Jn. 11.33. NA: tou.

rebêl, rebel to flash (of lightning); NA: (same); used Acts 26.13. rebérêbel, to be bright, brilliant, etc. e.g. abate marberbel (me), the moon shines brightly, (lit. the moon flashes brightly, it comes).

rebêt, (rebër) the name of the first fankon grade open to women, i.e. to mals' wives; see GG.

rebtakële lung(s); (this name of a bodily part is an independent noun, see Gram. 40. N: ramtakeje. rebtakële ne ni, my lung(s); rebtakële ne ñæe, (or) rebtakelean, his lung(s).

(reh), rehreh to pull out, pluck, (of grass, etc.); NA: hijiji; (kuku). Cp. reh².

reha, rehana to tell a lie; to lie to, deceive, tempt, lead astray; often shortened to reha, -rha; NL. 52, temar marhaven ni, the devil tempted me...; and in same NL.52, namreha ne Jafu, I am-false-to the Lord, (or: tell a lie to...); N: konkôn; womarkôn; (? bënbëbèn); PV: misê ne (?), e.g. Hymn 120, 2. See tav'i goro. NA: also (? bënbëbèn.

rehe to rub, scrape, grate, grind, gnash (teeth); e.g. N.19, rahèn ma rehe lok, his mother grates the pudding (i.e. prepared the material by grating); J.6, nam rehe ka·bûr lok hu..., I grate a leaf-covered pudding...; JTB/Mk 9.18, "marhe luon", he gnashes his teeth; rehe eji, to grind a knife; rehe fañ, to kindle fire (by rubbing sticks); C.6, ..fañ go te rehe ne ne lie, fire which he rubbed (or: was rubbed) with a stick; (where rehe seemed to be a rolled, or double r - perhaps a redupl. form); cp. esi fañ; 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 (fañ), to kindle the smouldering wood dust into flame); NA: rehe fañ, e.g. II(b)10, êmdorähce fañ, they are rubbing fire. S.1, barhu nan, êmdorähce ñæ, do e wuten, their bones, they grind it to become a (native) sharp point (i.e. a poisoned arrow-head);
T.1, tējkea ra-wu-an, he
knew-how-to grind "wu", (i.e.
sharpen human bone), where ra
seems to be short form of rāhe;
BB.19, bal marehe aunon teslme,
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. urūt (lu-o-), to grind
teeth; hī:ku, to scrape off;
kiki, to scratch, grate;
redupl.: reherhe, to send
rushing along; N: rarahe; e.g.
lēn mal mar^herahe  naï me ne
efaloh a muufune, the hurricane
comes rushing along on to the
boat and rolls it over; thus,
Acts 2.2.
PV: lese; kuki₁ (kukj₁);
t₁. NA: rāhe, kiki.

rehor to be difficult, to be a
problem; N: (same); e.g.
barbar naï go ramjemọ�one tel,
rämjeremor, the pigs that are
spoiling the gardens, they are
a problem.

reme, (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 tēlsil,
snake yam ('yam snake'), B.6;
and batai rem, B.6, a strong
kind of yam. rem ta baom,
Paama yam.

reme, remant, (r^ema), (dema,...)
to allow, let, agree, agree to,
etc. cp. dem(ne); mone.
NA: (same). e.g. NL.77,
mesUmdemelole drum desilled su
mesugle man 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);
reme-, (with personal suffixes),
to think inside-, i.e. to
desire; and thus too, rermalole,
to desire; e.g. J.1, naï
marmelole ca befahoh..., 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 continuat-
ive infix, -je-, -ji-,... (see
Gram. 56); e.g. tejereme
tonor, he was thinking much,
he was surprised; in JTB/Mk
this appears, e.g. Mk 5.20,
"rarirme togorten", i.e. rar-
ir-i-r^eme tonorten, 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: lōp; tap; FB: lōp
(lōp); NA: ren, renren.

E.g. E.3, rur...fwe r nelibūn,
or me ren rur ralir, 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. bonego
or meje ro:nē renan, when the
place is becoming light (? -an,
abstract ending, 'lightness');
or me ren na ru, could mean
twilight, (lit. the place is
bright there remaining); PV:
or molop; redupl.: or renren,
brightness, glory, (and so used
metaphorically, and often in
modern translation); ren,
bright, also used of personality,
e.g. Ion maren, he is clever,
(lit. his inside is bright,
light); PV: lōn mētap; NA:
e.g. Q.6, lomsul maren ne?
do you understand? This use
also describes the mental
development of a child, e.g.
Ion maren bur, he is old enough
to understand now, (lit. his
inside is bright already).

ren memermer, 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. faqren.

ren, reneden, renedne to be
mad, not to know; cp. dene,
dne, dnedne; e.g. narhomentene
vanten hu to hal, nar renednē
ne, I met a man on the road, I
didn't know (who he was).
NA: (same), tenetene, etc.

ren1, (deŋ) to cry, cry out,
sound out, call out, weep, wail;
e.g. N.11, heboro: molonγe
ramjeren Ion Tubakul, kingfisher
hears them crying inside the
palm-tree hollow; DD.8,
enetlo bǎca beraŋ, a jemleoŋne,
jemkelbīe mal memer lōlē,
the drum will sound out, and we
hear, we know (a) mal is dead
now; BB.8, ..ramjeren, ramtjue
enetlōn, they call out, (?
cry), they beat the drum;
renhe, (v.t.) to bewail, cry
for, mourn for, lament (for);
ramjorengeh mal, they mourn for

Most dialects: deŋ, ren; B:
deŋ; N: daŋ, raŋ. (MN:
tani; IN: tagis).

ren2, (deŋ) to drop down, fall
(of liquids, and also solids);
e.g. I.36, bahute ne miren,
his bones fall down (lit. his bones, it falls down; they are regarded as together in one mass); e.g. hun mētan mērēn, his tears fall (lit. the juice of his eye falls down); (mērēn¹ and × may possibly be originally same root).

Regrēn-ralbar a local sonhal, or temar, or spirit; see EE; this form, regrengralbar 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-o̞r, reo̞nte to wait, wait about; to disturb, to delay; N: reor; (or, prob. or, place); e.g. nae mēmē joreornte ni, mialā nadlome bamga naŋkak nek, he comes delaying me, so I don't come quickly to see you; e.g. nae mejereor meh gon gorobu⊥, he is waiting about for nothing in the village.

rernjar, rētnjar, (rētniar) 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. rernjar ne nae, (and) rernjan, his liver. see Gram. 40.

(rer), rer rer to be warm, grow warm, to simmer, etc.; e.g. līŋi we bererrrer ran faŋ, put the water to get hot on the fire.

N: rer rer.

rer rer heat, warmth (espec. of weather); e.g. rer rer mōno, it is very hot; cp. hewu-. N: rarerr. (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. glisglis!; NA: rim; e.g. Ver rim, 'Climb Rock', the name of a very high rock. E.g. nae 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 tirli: ne lie, the fire catches on the timber; mehen miri: (ru) ne ni, sickness strikes (remains on) me; N: rie; e.g. mesean marie e ni, sickness catches on me.

ri:³ to go down (of the sun); jal miri: the sun is going down (used thus of even mid afternoon); cp. mur, horo, kane nae.

ria, (tia) to take, get, carry; (Gram. 78); ria, (tia), used only with a plural object; cp. aru; e.g. 1.16, nae marja rema wo go hu, he takes some of those yams; (note rja, to sweep, q.v.); D.7; teria sise gēregē wo go hu, he took some creeping things; NL.95,
Maria van ten 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 ban e ne, I take 2 yams to him; 
or va ... ban e rahem, take to your mother...; also short form tea. cp. tija.

ribe- flesh of-, body of--; 
(suffix-taking); (cp. be-'). 
ribe- seems often much the same as tabali-. N: rebe-.

ririr1, ri ri octopus; (it is often eaten); Dialects: (MN: urita; 
IN: hurita); PV: willillie; 
Ses. B: ulili, ullli; FB: 
welille; other dialects: riri, riri; Magam also seems to show; r'iri.

ririr2, (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; matanja(r) mUru riri 
mlklke, 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;

ririr, (v.t.) to shift, move; e.g. oririrne lie, mUfuru goro hal, bean hetIn, move the tree, it is lying across the road, it must go far. (NA: same).

ril rir 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 carlar.. 
tirite a tolohon wa", and the 
(stinging-leaf bush (grew up), 
choked it, and it did not bear fruit; e.g. or Lonha libak 
mlrile libta tolo wa, at Lonha 
the banyan tree overgrows the 
breadfruit tree (and) it 
doesn't fruit. NA: use koufo.
rivi, (ravi, 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).

rilUm (v.i.t.) to swallow, swallow up; cp. rolie. E.g. L.2, 
maka van lalimÈl ca barlUm 
womÈl, it flies on to mel-tree 
to swallow mel fruit. N: rilUm, 
dlUm; rjurjUm; e.g. M.1, 
teva ro rjurjUm mel, it went 
(and) was swallowing mel 
(fruit).
\textit{r̄nu} 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 \textit{r̄nu}, \textit{r̄r̄nu}; and often the word may be \textit{r̄nu};) also heard: \textit{du} \textit{nu}. N: \textit{r̄nu} \textit{jü}. cp. \textit{hora}, \textit{h}:\textit{ra}-, see \textit{h}:\textit{1}.

(Used JTB, correctly, Mk 4.39; incorrectly, Mk 10.13).

\textit{ro}, \textit{ro} \textit{1} they-two; verbal pronom. prefix for 2nd person dual number; in present, \textit{rom}-, \textit{rom}-; in past, \textit{ror}-, \textit{ror}; in neg. imper. etc. \textit{ron}-, \textit{ron}-; see Gram. 9, 79, 147-151, 54, etc.; (N: \textit{moro}-, \textit{moro}-).

\textit{ro} \textit{2} the personal pronominal suffix for dual number, see Gram. 5; 140-146; etc. \textit{ơ̆ro}, (\textit{ơ̆ro}), \textit{they 2, them 2}; \textit{hоро}, \textit{their (2)}; \textit{gamro}, \textit{you two}; \textit{hamro}, of \textit{you two}; etc.

\textit{ro} \textit{3} twice; (often used with \textit{va}, to go); e.g. \textit{teva ro}, it went twice; this use is usual for expressing multiplication, Gram. 47). N: \textit{ro}.

\textit{ro} \textit{4} to run; (it is the common word for 'run', also used of liquids 'running', etc.); to go well, prosper; cp. \textit{k}:\textit{3}; \textit{li}; \textit{him}; e.g. J.32, \textit{tomoan moro}: \textit{van} \textit{f}:\textit{el} \textit{lalijih hu}, that rat runs (and) goes (and) climbs on a she-oak tree; NL 46, \textit{terovan}: \textit{r̄nu} \textit{m̄el}:\textit{nu} \textit{on}, he ran along to \textit{m̄el}:\textit{nu} \textit{on}; NL 95, (etc.); \textit{gehan} \textit{ha} \textit{God} \textit{mor} \textit{o}; \textit{muten}, the work of God prospers, (lit. runs well). NA: \textit{mku}, \textit{m}:\textit{uku}, \textit{m}:\textit{uku}; (? \textit{rou}); also (of liquids) \textit{gur}; \textit{roro}, (\textit{ro}: \textit{ro}:), to be running; e.g. AA.7, \textit{r̄nu} \textit{an} \textit{t} \textit{e} \textit{c} \textit{t} \textit{e} \textit{m} \textit{ro} \textit{ro}: \textit{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);

\textit{ro}:\textit{ro}: also means 'to have diarrhoea', to be running; also, e.g. C.9, \textit{ca \textit{nejero}:ro}:\textit{ro}:, \textit{n}em\textit{e}..., if he (Capt. Cook) might be running (in his ship at sea)..., he might come...; and in ceremonial use, e.g. DD.12, \textit{bu} \textit{mato \textit{bw}lca \textit{b}oro}:\textit{ro}: fan, the old tusker will run-run under him (i.e. ceremonially, for a dead Mal). E.g. NA: (on blackboard); \textit{mukuan}, running (n.). \textit{ro}:\textit{ro}:\textit{ka}, to try to run, to race (against); N: \textit{koko\textit{r}kea.} \textit{ro}:\textit{helal}, to run away, run away and be lost; YY.10, \textit{garu} \textit{romro}:\textit{helal} \textit{ten} \textit{bur}, two run quite away..., (far away); N: \textit{mku}\textit{la}l; and redupl: \textit{ro}:\textit{helahelal}, to run away (in all directions); to be scattered; N: \textit{mkulalal}.

\textit{ro} \textit{5} to be light, to shine; to break daylight; e.g. \textit{jal} \textit{ór}.
murone 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 moko: me); e.g. obenene fan or bureme 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 oroo", "sons of light";

oro: (lit.) let the place be light, thus: when it comes daylight, etc. or-ro:ro: light; (n.);


ro6, rooro (to be) quiet, still, silent, without noise; ororo, (or roro:), lit. the place let it be still, i.e. be quiet; e.g. ororo jimatama, be quiet, let us pray; miru ororo: you (all) be quiet, (lit. you remain, the place let it be still); ororomo: nae, ho:an miana, all is quiet about him, no breathing; (heard, a modern application, when I did not find a station on radio: ororo, the place is (all) quiet). N: (same). Distinguish: orororo, (ro5) let the place be light.

ro fan, to sit down (prob. from ro6); e.g. I.3, veen mearu te:... ion dofan gate

muru, the woman takes the arrow. yes and sit down upon it and remains...; BB.6, tesimre moro 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:6); R.3, Bunjam tewuhu anango (lok) ne ro:hta, Bunjam sprinkled his own (pudding) with breadfruit juice, (sap).

ro, (do8 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, marobo han menok ne tomtom, he squeezes on his sore with leaf-juice. Often shortened to -rbo; roborobo, (rborobo), (rborobo), e.g. namborobo vanten go makenken, I hold-my-hands-around the man who is sore. NA: (same).

robo, robobo2, (rob) (to be) different, new, a new kind; e.g. telene or Teliteh marorobo, an axe of Malekula is different, (a different kind, a new kind); NA: (same); e.g. toborobo.

robol the middle; see tobol.
rodne (NA), to glue, fasten; e.g. (of making a poisoned arrow):
T.3, tero tu rodne, he was hitting (and) fastening it, (i.e. fastening 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...;
lo-k maroho, I covet, (lit. my heart steals...);
lo-rohroh, lol-rohroh, envy, covetousness; (see lo-).

rol, do1 (to be) blind; e.g. vantem go turol, the man who was blind; metak murol, my eye is blind, i.e. I am blind.
Cp. bwlmbw1; (?) meba.
PV: mbaöl, (e.g. marok mmbao, my eye is blind); B: nda, (?) Hy.98.2; NA: rol, rol.

rolme, (rolme) to swallow, swallow up; NA: (same);
cp. rilm; e.g. N.18, ...mo lihehe neme rolme nae nelibùn, ...lest the lihehe should come and swallow him up in the night.

rolö- word of-; (suffix-taking); see dal, ral, a word; also: dolo-, d'olo-. Konkön: tolo-.

rom1 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 rom), with the rattle of nuts at its end (wongal).

rom 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.

veram rom, the long gauntlet; Magam also uses: veram ole; Barrereu: wele. (The writer gathered that rom 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 rom is the mask);
ha: rom, to dance the rom dance; or, the rom dance; NA: hau ole.

rom2, (ro) to bang, crack, explode (like a gun); (prob. rom is NA for original Lon. ro); e.g. II(b) 19, emaréréne li·awu, emalala: ran fang, emahé lije ne, morom bame, they work a wild-cane stick, they heat it on a fire, they hit the tree with it, it bangs loudly.

(rom)3, romrom childless; e.g. veen go me romrom, that woman is childless; cp. wal; buwa1. N: buwal.

rom-1 (see ro-, ro-1,); verbal pronom. prefix for neg. imper. etc. Gram. 52, 147-151.
ron² to sink, to drown, to be covered in water; ("to drink salt water"); I. 26, okebu me, sinca omdon, come back, don't you drown. N: (same).

ron:ne, (ror³) (see p. 169); to help; e.g. J. 25, omde-me - 10e ca nar:ne nek ne ha, tomo?, you want me to help you with what, Rat?; NL. 56, God mekelbare ron:ne er wobun tavi, God is able to help us-all every day; NL. 86, jimmone mu teban ron:ne na God, we are happy because of the help of God; NA: ron:ne; PV: k:ne.

ero:ro: a helper (see ero:ro:¹).

(ron), ron:ron: quiet, peaceful; e.g. D. 21, oru ron:ron, you stop quietly; NA: (same).

roro¹ to growl (of a dog); cp. ęno; N: ęor, (ęor⁰).

roro², (roro) in phrase roro fan, to pick up (something), (fan, underneath it); e.g. UU, Bu 1, em'doro fan mane ol men ni, they pick up (under it) my opora to me, i.e. they carry it to (or, for) me; M: roro.

rote to loosen, untie; cp. tanrotte; wo. E.g. rote veram, open your hand; awa morote nge, the rope comes undone, (lit. unties itself). N: romte. (? ro ¹⁰).

fra¹, (fra³) to spring up, to grow, (of plants, seeds, etc.); e.g. A. 2, tūfo van lon tan, a temarmarne tērra..., 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).

fra², (fra³) to boil, bubble up, simmer; e.g. we māra, (?ra):, the water boils; CC: we tēra, (tēra), the water boiled; (perhaps Lon: orig. ra, ra:; NA: rra); N: rra, (rra:).

PV: ndi:; e.g. we mindi:, water boils.

rra³, (rra:) to be open, (of gate, door, etc.); e.g. a notice seen at Farara:kInkIn gate, 1948: Tabu goro būluor go ca barra(:) gon 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: bńa); (rrar); e.g. būlu fatau mabńa, the house-door is open; būlu fan mabńa, his mouth is open; (a note found for 1 Peter 3. 12, būlu fan delnjā marā, His ear is open...).

rra, (rra) to crow (of rooster); JTB/Mk 13. 35, "go ja tokon barre...", if the (tabu) rooster crows; N: rrere (rrere).

(rra), rrriri:ne to shake out (a cloth, mat, etc.); cp. tiri. M: tirirrini ne. (Distinguish a NA word rrriri,
to hang by a rope; e.g. a rope is hanging on a tree; so, of an anchor, anchor-chain).

ru-, ru'- they-3; (verbal pronominal prefix for trial number, see Gram. 52; 147-151); ru-, in present tense; ru, ruUr, in past tense; ruUn-, in negative imperative, etc. Gram. 54, 61, etc.
u2 two, 2; numeral; Gram. 43 ff; most dialects, ru, but PV: 1sg. S.E. Ambrym Iu; Paama: eu.

ru, (du)3 to remain, rest, stop, stay, endure, last; to be, to continue (of process or action); e.g. II.b.14, mUrU tOnE 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.); bwe: FB: xo; e.g. maNho, he remains; (and, FB: tutu, redupl. for Lon: ruru, to keep on staying, e.g. J.32, tUrUrUr en, he kept staying in (it)); NA: ru, oru, ho; (tu, e.g. bUtU, and bUrU, let it stop); e.g. maNru, it remains; (in 3. sing. usually mUrU, bUrU, tUrU; but also, e.g. N.1, ma:ru van towoh, 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 ne, 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 ne, other men, the rest of men; ruE, part of it, the other part of it; e.g. JTB/Mk 4.4, "atute ruE tumar ran siriri hal", the seed some-of-it fell on the edge of the track; Mk. 6.23, "ruE ne hak vere", "half of my kingdom"; (both uses are confirmed as correct, by Da);

ru-, part of-; e.g. D.12, sinca onvan hubom, mo genem ruE ranant nek, don't you go yourself, lest some of us might eat you; P.16, nam enene, ru-rem hu na, 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 melch 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 to:n:s:r, the big house, the sleeping house; (N: ruru-im; im hu rurum). With the personal pronom. suffixes:
rU-, relations of-, kindred of-; e.g. rUk qerUl, my relations, my family, kindred; (lit. part-of-me they-few); e.g. NL.92, fanren be nek a rUm qerUl bogan, goodbye (to) you and all your family; AA.11, (in Birth ceremonies), rU n vien qe, the woman's kinsfolk; rUn qe go hu, one of his relations; NA: rU-. (PV: kllie-len ?);
rU-gelE, to take the place of, to replace (v.i.t.), see (gel), 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.
ru gor, to be around, remain around, i.e. to protect, or: to block, stand in the way of; etc. e.g. mUru gor ca bUguturo:, he is blocking the chink-of-light; N: (same); PV: b*er golg. rugorqan, rugroqan, protection, rescue, 'salvation'; ruho ho, ruho ho:, to be apart, to be separated, (to depart); ruho ho an, (Hy. 79.3) separation; e.g. tlm1antaro mUru ho:ho:, rome ru, their-2 fathers (is) are separate, they are 2; N: ruho hou.
rukete, to rest securely on; N: rukete, (-kete); e.g. benele-la: mUru kate bagahun-jek, the pot is firmly on my toe; ru-tao-, to follow, (with personal suffix to express personal object, e.g. rutaon, follow him, (lit. ? to remain at-the-back-of-him);
-ru, as auxiliary verb after a main verb, e.g. (Gram. 72); ro 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 erba ho Queensland, when they went (and) remained in Queensland; Hy. 83.2, emho: en, they remain there, (in it); PV: ter e bweer li, he is not here, (Lôn: toloru li).
ru:* to shrink; e.g. K.5, mUru: van fan, mahelal gon, miana gon, he shrinks (and) goes down, he is just lost (or disappears), there is just nothing.
ru, du* a moving, a shaking, an earthquake; cp. muh. ru, (du), may be an old, or poetical word, e.g. UU, Bu l, (NA:)
rur; em d'o ran ru(r) ne ni, they stop on a 'moving' for me
ru⁶ to plant, to stick in ground; and often redup.: ruru, cp. ba, beba (bebba); e.g. CC.8, (of marriage ceremonial, exchange of pigs: ramług wobun, ramru ewa... they appoint a day, they plant sticks (for tying ropes on for the pigs); namjerruru vih, I am planting bananas. (Perhaps ru, ruru, are NA) and Lon. rather ba.

rükate, tukate, to ram fast (e.g. of a post in the ground); (distinguish from rükate, to remain securely on); N: rükte, (rükte); rürükte. (Cp. kil, klikile).

(ru)?, ruru, rUruru to shiver; e.g. nam ruru ne melah, I shiver with cold. N: rUrUr. Cp. glnıneı̇r, glnıneı̇r, noneı̇r, fefah (CC: fefap).

rubos:¹, túbos: rbo: to shoot; cp. fen. (Distinguish robó, (robó), rbo, to put one's hands round); NA: tobo:, tobo, (some dialectal confusion); e.g. Q.2, narbo maalo ba senor, I shall shoot the fish (and drive them) to go ashore; II (b)29, emarbo behel, they shoot a bird.

rubos: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: tUlμbo.

rühu, (rohu) to draw, trace design (as, e.g. on sand or ground); (see the conventional designs in YY); (mod.) to write; often as tuh, tuh, tUhu; and tu:, tuu. N: (same); tuhan, tu:h, a design, (see YY); rührhuhu, (redupl.) to scribble; cp. tuh gelagela-ne, to scribble over, disfigure; (a native definition of "unspotted"; marUhurUhu, miña muru ne, he scrabbles (or: ? it is scribbled), there is none of it on (it)).

-rul they-3, they few, personal pronounal suffix for 3rd person of Trial number; see Gram. 5 etc. nerul, they-3, they-few; harUli, of them-3; cp. -sul. Gram. 140-146.

rüm¹ to make a noise, 'make ado'; JTB/Mk 5.38, "aryana-rum... a rareg van mere konkon", i.e. rarjerUm... a rarreg van mere 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.

rUm, r'Um, rmu to put off, defer, postpone; (see tUm, tUtUm); e.g. Acts 24.22, termu ḅe, 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: bün(en); N: rün, rīn.

rUn-2 see ru-, rU-1. Gram. 61, etc.

eja, teja, rja: to sweep; e.g. orja :r gole, you sweep that place; NA: tejar, rjar; erja:, a broom; N: arjar; arjar³.

S

(sa) to push;
sabolbibi, used JTB/Mk 12.1, for 'pressing grapes', (lit. push-walk-conquer); cp. vererbibi, 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' ...tesak 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. heneva:; used Acts 24.17, for "offerings"; NA: (same); e.g. nam sage nẹ nẹ sess geli, I recompense you with this thing; (NOT nam sage sess geli nẹ).

sa:kerker dog, puppy; JTB/Mk 7.27; NA: kuli, which is the commonly used word.
sakran one of the lower grades of faŋkon, tabu fires; see GG notes; it is also a grade of women's faŋkon open to Mals' wives. (See RL/"SS", p.121, ad ped).

sal¹ to slip, to slide, (to stumble, ?); NA: sal; far tiriri:; du rfi:; Cp. bildu tiririh, tiririh and: vereh tiririh.
sal² to stick out (v.i.); NA: (same), e.g. Ver Sal, the pointed, somewhat conical Rock, exposed at low tide, off Metawo: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 bwasu-wu, masale(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. hai*.
sali sa, UU, Bu 5, to float up (?)...  

salsal (Fanbāŋ 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: saŋaviv;
CC: saŋavul; M: saŋUl; and,
for multiples of 10, wŋil;
e.g. wŋil beru, 20.
Konkon: saŋil; and note
archaic form, F.5; O.5,
tanqolo.

sasa brown, reddish-brown, (not
properly red); N: sasar, e.g.
B.5, rem go te frifri, kaka vjo,
me sasar, the yam that was red-
slightly brown, it is reddish-
brown, (i.e. not very red).

savju, (savju) guess what!
(interj.); used by a person
with news to tell friends; he
says: oca (mica) 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 ofe 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) mērērē, to cut, slice,
in small pieces; e.g. A.14,
ca mUsutjue ni, mUsu semērērē
ne ni...., if you (few) kill me,
out 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. hlrI³),
(so: Acts 18.18);
sewoka, to try to split open
(of a young coconut), e.g.
I.35, misewoka juju konkonan,
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 sİrBa).

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, tarohivi we,
romseku we, let us (2) bail out
the water, they bail out the
water. N: sİuku we; cp.
hivi. (Is this word possibly
connected with se¹ ?).
se-⁴ excrèta of-; (suffix- taking); e.g. I.40, së
tomô, rat's dirt;
se tomô 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;
bwe la m sën va ten, a man's
buttockes, (lit. shell of a
man's excreta); N: (same).
bülün se-, anus of-.

se-, sên⁵ beside, near; (lit.
? side of, 'nearness of-');
e.g. lîhî bêta bûru sên faŋ,
put the breadfruit beside the
fire; N: (same). See Gram.
ll. sënor, (sënor), ashore;
(lit. beside the shore, land);
N: (same), e.g. Q.2, ba
sënor, to go ashore, towards
the shore.

(se-)⁶, sënana another, the other
(one); NA: sôn; (mêcar, mcar,
khor, hór, - ? dialectal
variations); PV: sênen,
(sënin).
sënâna...sënâna..., the one...
the other...; P.1, sën ana me
Ligo go, líma sën ana..., the
one is Ligo go, the other líma sën ana.
sën ana mon, another one still;
(sën ana seems to be used only
with a singular); cp. minih,
different; walli-; (e.g. NA:
tînjân gêmcar, his 'other'
father, i.e. his classificatory
father).

(se)¹, sêrwoka to split, divide
(into parts); N: siroba.
e.g. sêrwoka ne eji:, to
divide with a knife; sêwoka
rem, to cut, split, the yam
open; cp. se, se¹.

ser, set² to dig; in compounds,
e.g. A.15, bwaça múnsèrèhene
diak, you (few) will dig out
my blood; sêrku rem, to dig
out a yam, or: to dig the
yams out; NA: sîr, sîr ku;
e.g. II(b)34, emsîr ku bûlufaŋ
gële, they dig out those fire-
ashes.

si?¹ who? (interrogative); Gram.
11, etc. si ga? who's
that? who's there? ha si?
whose? Other dialects, same;
PV: si? si mon? 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,
heînîe bülül si, to send some
of its friends...; 
si mon, a little bit more;
N: teru mon; (Lon. suru mon);
Jn. 21.10, mîrja maholo si,
bring the fish; JTB/Mk 5.43,
"rahegone mele si mene", ..they
should give some food to her.
N: (also) têm ri mon (? mere
mon).

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 menè teh ca teva bisa: van lon bulbulten bogon, lon, boron, the hermaphrodite-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-heilen 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 nafter ran, I spread (my) mat to sleep on it. cp. bul sine, to join (by glue); N: süne; 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. fuzzy. 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 fangkon chiefs, as mel'fun, 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. sìe ne vanten, a generation of men; cp. laqlaq.
si el the bush area around a village, used for 'closet' purposes; cp. batesiel.

sili- level-surface of tree of-; (as of a fallen log); (hence 'table', 'case', 'board', bench, etc.).
silie, (sille), a surface, table, bench, etc.
sili-bak, a fallen banyan (surface); sili-ol mufuru to hal, a fallen coconut tree (that) lies on the road; (sille, e.g. JG, Hy. 9.4, of the Infant Jesus, "muru lon silie", 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-orr, si-orr outside; (or, place); e.g. mòrum sior,
it is outside; vanten si-o-r, an 'outsider', thus it could be used for "Greek" in Romans 10. 12. Acts 26.11, gorobul əŋər əŋ ən sior, .."strange cities i.e. foreign cities (RV).

si-ən, si-ro-ro cloud; (siroro, prob. NA); (lit. side of light, top of light); PV: məp.

siɿɿri- edge of-, corner of-, side of--; cp. əi- e.g. JTB/Mk 4.4, sɨɿɿri hal, edge of road; sɨɿɿri-we, river-bank; e.g. heard, 25.2.48, sɨɿɿri 'tin', for the inside side of an empty tin; e.g. efaloh senan bebültə sɨɿɿri-'Morinda', the other ship (i.e. Koro) to be alongside the Morinda.

si-taˈtan 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 sivjuh 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 horo lələke mene genem muten siba..., you speak love to us very well, thanks!
sibaten, thanks very much! splendid! NL.75, "y1m sipaten", we-all are very thankful...; NL.87, hak sipaən, my thanks; NL.5, mem kən sipa ment God, we say thanks to God. PV: Konkon, sipa.

siɿɿ 'bush' area, often of the area around a village used for (in)sanitary purposes; see si-8. cp. bətəsiɿɿ.

simok, sɿmoκ a sub-grade of the naim fənkən; see GG.

siɿda, (siɿru) to kneel, to bow down, (as on one knee with head bent forward); e.g. HH, (Kuan). N: siɿdər. PV: səndi:. Cp. bənən.

siɿɿɿɿjiɿɿ a musical instrument, see YY.15, cp. vjʊ٤həːrə. sɨnca, 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: fəlon... etc. PV: səkə. e.g. A.12, sɨnca sɿnəmələnə təmiansu1, don't let us destroy our father; sɿnca nənən, I shall not go; sɿnca onmae, don't do (it); ca sɿnca nəmə, if he doesn't come; etc.

siə: 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. hoːsiəːte.
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'; tolo 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 rubobo, wild animal (e.g. JTB/MK 1.13); (prob. from sise, thing; bono, dumb). PV: tlrmat. 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): sinca nelinka go qa ramjeslvi qae, he will not see that they are cutting him; N: rlvi. Redupl: slvislvi, to keep cutting; A.16, rurslvislvi: tlmarul, they-few sliced their father, (repeated action). N: tlvlrlvi.

so peace! (an entreating word used towards a temar (spirit) to cure sickness, e.g. of a baby); e.g. EE. 3, mlca "so" temar temar, teta jafumo one liga molle 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.

sonae I, one; (archaic numeral, found in Tale of Devil, P.5; G.5.). Cp. regular numeral hu.

sonhal (prob. NA), a local spirit, or 'devil', associated with a particular old village, or locality; see EE. There are said to be many such sonhal. (Meaning of word uncertain: hal, road; son, another; but this derivation is doubtful).

su 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, mesUdemelole (drum dieseline) su, we want a drum of dieseline; NL.81, su mon tolo qa mer, no one else is dead; (lit. one more is not dead); A.15, sinca 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: njor naro kimbile tlri te so, I don't know any thing.
su hu  some one, some person or thing; (suhu rather implies more definiteness); e.g. omdemlole sise suhu mom? do you want something more? (where the questioner may have some idea of what may be wanted); NL.75, ca tehegnen, log, barhu letter suhu bica wulu 'book'..., if he (sends) sent it, let him write a letter and tell the-price-of-the-book; cp. go hu, a certain one; Gram. 13.

su mere, sumere (adv.) a little bit (more); often followed by bwe, or: mon e.g. N.33, tarojobaŋbaŋ sumere, let us-2 play about for a while; J.14, navan en sumere, I shall go (and) eat a little; N: temere, temri.

su-, su-2 (verbal pronom. prefix, trial number), we-2; for I-2 person, i.e. trial 'inclusive' lst person; sum-, in present tense; sur-, sur-; in past; sun-, in negative imper. etc. Gram. 9, 79, 147-151.

su sugar-cane; e.g. ramahe su, they chew sugar-cane. Dialects: (MN: tovu; IN: tebu: PV: sielp; Ses., B: sip; FB: sielp, (sielp); CC: cip; Ranon and NA: suu, (su:).

su 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 remaŋ, they put on a love-charm-leaf; namsune rekho (teban mnomean, 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. fonsune, to cover, bury (with earth); lonsune, to hide; to: sune, to hide; but also by itself: ramsune ni, they hide me (to shield me).

(su)7 see suhe; su6, see sulli; sujahc).
sU1 3, three; (numeral; see Gram. 43-50). PV: sie;
other dialects, mainly: sU1;
N: (also sU1); CC: cUl, cUl.

(-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): since jensuHe er ca jernormar, don't let us vaunt ourselves as if we were very great;
rasmuHe mal teban han keriran, they 'praised' the mal for his singing; rasmuHe (ne) ni teban rem, they praise me for the yam;
rasmuHen rem go monor, 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: sIosI.
sulIi, (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): namjosulIi nek, I am taking leave of you, letting you go..., 'saying good-bye'; 0.12, Rayran tejesulIi vio ne, 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. men hu, my breast.
susu v. to suckle (of a babe at mother's breast); e.g. heHeHe 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.
lon ma suto mece vanten bogon, he returned to his village, yes, and addresses all the people. NL.106, S. maremelHe ca buSuto rolo Jafu, S. wishes to preach the word of the Lord.
PV: wesIle (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. sanIr, A. Capell, Malekula, p.9).
sujah\(e\), (su\(e\)) to lead away (in either good or bad sense), entice, tempt; NL.55, musujah\(e\) ne go ca s\(i\)ca ranvan fan 'school', he leads them astray so that they will not go to school. N: sullmhi, sullimhi. (cp. sul\(i\)ji, this root su\(e\) seems to have the idea of 'away', 'astray').

T

t-, (r-), (ta-, te-, ti-, ti-, to-, to-, tu-, te-, 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, ti\(k\)e\(n\), he called; tica, he said; D.6, te\(l\)\(o\)\(n\)\(e\), (te\(l\)\(o\)\(n\)\(e\)), tehak\(a\)\(b\)e, etc.

ta\(^1\), tae to cut, chop, hit; peak (of a bird); (to kick); to bite; to kill; etc.

to etab; ... e.g. tae e:, to cut firewood; NL. 88, lile bogon memtae, all the trees we cut (down); A.19, rurt\(a\)\(e\) lie, they cut sticks; NA: ta; tae, tau (?); de, nde;

bahe\(l\) matae atue, a bird peeks the seed;
barbar tetae ni, the pig bit me; and, e.g. in ceremonial killing of pigs: E, 12, te\(n\)atae bu-loho, at length he killed a tusker; and, of a fan\(k\)on chief: matae ver ne mel\(e\)\(n\) temo, (ma\(n\)a\(e\)te) matae bu-loho, he 'chops' stone of mel\(e\)\(n\) first, (then at length) he kills a tusker boar; cp. JTB/Mk 4.29, "bonoco wote mimen metae ne an eyi..." (sic), when its fruit is ripe, he cuts it with his knife... Reduplicated: tatae tan ne ben\(\mbox{\(e\)}\)\(n\), to hoe the ground with a hoe;
tata\(r\)e (i.e. ta, cut, chop; tare, through), e.g. jeta-
tare tu-lie bogon go ca wean blli: 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 te\(b\)\(w\)ia is often found; e.g. ranta 'football', they kick a football).
(cp. tetane, to cut off (as, a branch), which may be a reduplicated form). Compounds include:
ta fah\(h\)\(e\)\(n\)e, to clean up (by cutting, chopping, and ? even by sweeping); N: tafas\(e\)\(n\)e.
(Cp. ta:fah\(h\)\(e\)\(n\)e, ta\(^3\));
taku, takuh\(e\), to cut out, remove by cutting or chopping;
tafanhe, to cut strongly, (lit. to cut-hot-it); N: tabne.
tafofo, (tafofo), to bury;
tafoforal, to peak-bury word, i.e. to bury the other man's talking); e.g. used, Acts 17.18, ha na van ten ne ta-fofo-ral-an golli maremelolo ca blca? what does this 'babbler' want to say? N: tafofor.
tahë, to cut; e.g. of finger nails, e.g. A.2, tetëhe bewelini veran, he cut his finger nails. taran, tetaran, (teta ran), to cut off (as, branches); (ta, to chop; ran, on it). N: taran; tatante.
takote, to cut through; e.g. J.18, Heboró: tehe van takote wate ne bullbul, 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. tahë, (also) to sharpen (by cutting to a point, as e.g. a pencil); N: tehe, tehe, (tehe).
tahatkuku, to cross out, to cancel. N: (?) tavehkuku.
tawoka, to peak and open, (to aid in hatching its eggs), e.g. L.1, Um teremelolo ca batawoka ralon, the Um bird wanted to peak open its eggs. (Note: NA would use torba for this compound; see tor, to peak).
tewetahe, to repair. See tetante, 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 mili: ta:, the water has leaked out and all gone; jetatara tu-lic bogon go ca wean blli: ta: van bur, let us cut through every tree-hollow so that its water will dry up completely; and: 'flour' mata: lon 'cask', the flour is finished in the cask; also in transferred sense, e.g. menem 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 rubbing with hands; (cp. tafahhene, 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., van ten ne 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 loñta, loñtafan, ta may possibly be this root, though
this is uncertain; loŋta(fan), to obey, (lit. 'hear lift under'...).

\[\text{ta}^5\] 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 Nēharlin ne, the people of Nhēharlin. ra lta glm, the language of this district; omē ta r° be? where do you come from? (ta r°, perhaps ta or be? of place where?); ta-or, belonging to the bush, bushman;

\[\text{ta ha},\] belonging to North Ambrym; also used thus:

\[\text{ta hak } ne,\] my relations, (lit. those belonging to me);
\[\text{ta hak } ne\text{uldute,}\] my relations;
\[\text{ta ha 'pere' } ne,\] belonging to the Père's people; (cp. taha-, friend of-);

\[\text{tam o,}\] first-born, (lit. belonging to first, the front); also: 'forefather(s)', e.g. ta mo ne er, belonging to before us;
\[\text{ta taon,}\] the next (born), the one after; also ta te;
\[\text{ta tobol,}\] 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: te; NA: etc. (same).

\[\text{ta}:^6\] excrement; D.13, anem meleh mamnih... me ta:, our food is different, it is excrement.

(ta)', tane to incline (v.t.);
\[\text{tane } nae,\] to incline oneself. (It was suggested that this root may be part of loŋta(fan), to obey).

\[\text{ta}:^8\] see ta·ta:, hollow.

tāba 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 addressing an old man.

tabēli-, taball-, (tabeli-) body of-; middle of-; trunk of-; (suffix-taking); (? cp. tobol, middle); e.g. I.19, 20, of a corpse: mikil vaŋ fesi ne tablin vantēn, ahe diga (and) goes near the man's body...; okil fahēne tablite, ..you dig and clear around the body; (i.e. the buried corpse); so, tabałie, (tabalie), and tabali- lie meh, a dead body;

\[\text{tab}^9\text{li-ja1, tab}^9\text{li-ja1te},\] midday (lit. ? body of sun, or, middle body of sun, cp. tobol);

\[\text{tab}^9\text{li-buŋ,}\] midnight; (tab9libuŋten). NA: (same), e.g. II(b)25, temar go hu mon, be lirgor me tablite, one more 'image', it is thatch-palm wood for its body; (me prob. should be be).
PV: ta\textsuperscript{m}blijá; tallnb\textsuperscript{1}e-k, my body; (Hy. 103.3). Cp. ribe-, be-	extsuperscript{1}, ja\textsuperscript{2}.

tabi a liar, one who talks 'big', (a proud man), ('smart for talking'), (cp. klibiu); (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 northeast of Vadli, was a proud talker; but this is not a sure derivation). E.g. vanten golé me tabi, that man is a braggart. E.g. Bule Tabi, C.l. NA: (same).

tabu an edible green; (mod.) cabbage; cp. je:\textsuperscript{6}.

tabwé, (tabwé) to kick; (prob. NA word. cp. tebwia; e.g. nartabwé ver, I kicked a stone; cp. tebeba, (tebeba); (perhaps ta, de, to peck).

tae\textsuperscript{1} (see ta\textsuperscript{1}), to cut, chop, peck.

tae\textsuperscript{2} 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 natomae biwént go tae mlca...; if I had done as my mother says...; NL.37, namjellji or Ambrim a hak terir a tesimrere gerUlh 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: niao?, niao(?).
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. bülülun, terir. N: tae-ni, tae-nek, etc.

tafahhènta (see ta:\textsuperscript{3}), to clean off by rubbing; M: tau fasêne;

takuku (see ta:\textsuperscript{3}), to rub off, rub out, erase; hence to forgive; M: taku kuku. E.g. ota:kuku tuhan go omtu hu 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: togor; and litogor, which is used shortened e.g. II(b)25, to lìrgor.

tah to sit down, to wait, delay, dawdle; NA: ta, ta.:
tahka, to try to wait; tahînta, to wait for; e.g. I.3, bone veen mijotah..., then the woman is waiting...; NL.79, mesumjetah tene 'ae(s)embly meeting', we few are waiting for the assembly meeting...; PV: tan. cp. taku. cp. rofan (ro\textsuperscript{6}).
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.).

(tahe, tahkuku, see ta¹), p. 182.

tahi (to be) tired, weary, lazy; usually in phrase: be- matahi, e.g. NL.65, namjonjak ne gehan... teban go nadloghe bu, bek matahi moqarten..., I am finishing with the work because I do not work well, I am very tired...; NL.101, etc. Cp. memir; ja². NA:; M: mal, mür; e.g. ben domal, my bodily feeling is tired. Konkon: tahir.

tahlvi than, in comparison with; NL.99, mu tahlvi go tūru merln, it is good compared with what was before. JG's MS, Jn. 1.15, mu tahlvi ni, better than I. Seslvi: 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, ven...lon tüne im...lon fan 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 to: taine tan? have you quite prepared (beaten, hit, softened...) the ground? (see to:). (Noted, in HH, is a possible analysis, ta:², to be finished, dried up, etc. i ne, ? finished). N: funu, -noŋ(ten). Hy.88.1, "funor", funu o:r, (for which Lon: taine o: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. ele-vih men, namtakno ne revih ca bimen, a bunch of nearly ripe bananas, I cover with banana leaf to let it ripen; otakno arbol, you cover the basket (i.e. with leaf); jemtakno bulbulten ne reol, we cover the canoe with coconut leaf.

otakno metan, cover over his eyes. N: (same).

*ta:kon, "Father!" - a specially respectful form of address.

taku, to wait; NL.1, nam tuku tene nek, I wait for you. Cp. tah. (ta:, NA.).

tal to multiply (v.1.), become many; e.g. of seed; cp. kun, la⁵. E.g. dem go or heŋene, namba, lon, metal bur, the yam that you gave (me), I planted it, yes and it has

* - heard, 15.3.43.
already multiplied; e.g. mérln vantén teru gon, lonlé ramtal, long ago there were only two men, now they are very many.
NA: (same).

talalmau, a water spout; (lit. ? come big, come big, rise up).
N: (same); PV: tanta na ma'o.


talhe to open, open up; e.g. P.8, Mija...méme...log tutu man blliim, ...mlca, Ni qa, otalhe blliim, he comes, yes and knocke-at her house door,... says, It's only I, open the door; A.18, urvan talhe buluro... 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-, tali- rope handle of-; (suffix-taking);

talite, -e, its rope handle; its rope;
tali-arabol, basket-handle;
tali-bulbul, canoe rope;
tali-ben, a sail rope; (or, awa nè ben);
taln barbar, rope for (fastening) a pig;
taln bu, rope for a tusher, rope of a tusher;

For independent form of noun, see etél; N: atél.

For tali-, N: teke-, tele-.
Dialects: (MN., IN: tali);
PV: tili-, (e.g. tili-berbar);
Ses., B: atio.; CC: tali-;
Lon: prob. properly tale-;

talu 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 kliiol, spleen, (lit. belly inside-of-coconut); NA: tam; ar.

tam1 deeply, soundly, (of sleep), usu. with f'er, to sleep; so used, Acts 13.36; 20.9. (? same root as mer, to die, NA: mar ?). FB: (same).

tam2 (to count; profit); thus:
tam nè, v.t. to count; e.g. namtamerne vantén ca bevih?
I count the men (to see) how many?
tamaran, profit; NA: tamar nan, (lit. its counting?).

tamrah spirit of a dead man, ghost; JTB/Mk 6.49; Acts 12.15, tamraan, his 'angel', his spirit;
tamrah, much the same as temar; cp. wounou-.
N: tamra--; PV: viwowo.
tamsi-, tamsi- pieces of-; bite of-; small pieces of-; fragments of-; (suffix-taking); JTB/Mk 8.8, tamsi melih, fragments of food; cp. helnji-; hūgū-. 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, temtemap; tettemap; (see Hymns 103, 120, 110). FB: wusi; N: tamtama, (dial. ? tatamau). Note: JTB/Mk 14.12, rartamtamne Passover, they 'sacrificed' the Passover. NL. (passim), e.g. NL.76, løn hanem tamtamaan, in our prayers. NL. 81, (of the bato image) - ram sl̊ona ment n̊ae miwine (i.e. miwine) tamtama an gən, they bow down to it just like prayer.

tamtUn an ant.

tumureŋ a bird, (? Mangrove Kingfisher, cp. heborō:).

Tamwowlirh see Tanwowlirh. (Tamwowlirh may be truer Lonwolwol).

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).
tanjie, clay, mud; Jn. 9.6. la:tan, earthen pot.
Dialects: (MN: vana, banua; IN: uta, utan); all dialects: tan.

tant to turn (v.t.), turn over, turn round; stir up; etc.
e.g. namtanə rem bolɔ:lo:, I stir, turn, the yam (to make it) soft; namtanə wə ne rem, I stir the water of the yam; (cp. to:rahe); cp. kilhe. Used with personal pronoun as object, reflexively, to turn oneself, to look around or behind, etc. e.g. tetana n̊ae, he turned himself round; and note, Acts 12.18, bari n̊e r̊artetanə n̊e hubo topo:r, the soldiers stirred themselves... greatly. Redupl.: tatana, (N. same); Baiap: tattanə, also ? Lon: e.g. vante n̊etàntanə n̊ae, the man 'looked all round', (i.e. kept turning himself, perhaps). (Cp. onon, 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).
tañbija to turn the head round (to see or hear); to look upwards, gaze; JTB/Mk 9.8, a gerüI rurtanbija, and they looked round about; e.g. U.1, (NA) jafūmto tetanbija tefe bane ol, an old chief looked upwards (and) said to the moon...; cp. terqon, te fwele; NA: terkili, tanja, tanbja (tanbija).

tanfesi to approach, come close (to), to be about to... (used of person, or event, or season, etc.); e.g. namtanfesi ca naver, I am about to go (come)...

metanfesi ca bevan, he is about to go; N: tanfasi; PV: tanpete.

tantə to rise (of mist, smoke, etc.); (cp. kon²); e.g. ihkon ne faq metantə van, the smoke of the fire rises, drifts, away; (or, simply, ihkon ne faq metan); see mo-tnantə, (mo:⁴), mıtst; PV: teəntə; NA: (same), and: roro (ro:⁵) ?.

tantiti to protect, guard, watch over, (forgive), keep, take care of, care for; observe (as, a law); etc; e.g. NL. 81, memsipa mene God mon teban Han tantitian go metantitii err bo... we (excl.) thank God also for His care (with) which He cares for all of us.

namtæntiti qae metene ca bümur, I watch over him to keep him from falling; namtæntiti womù ruca be mato, I guard the orange(s)...till they are ripe.

PV: tæntete (-tete); NA: (same as Lon); e.g. II(b)7, etæntiti bûlufaŋ, they preserve the (tabu) ashes. (See titi, to take care of).

tankte to hold fast, grasp, hold down with hand; cp. tomkate; NA: tomkete;

tamran, tanţanran to keep touching, (e.g. J.33, v1u... tan tan ran berkolkol, turtle, keep touching on (or, patting) itchy-head; e.g. namtæntanran kuli ca be malûmûm, I pat the dog (to make him) quiet;

NA: tomımør. (ran, on).

tanhe to ascend, go up, come up; e.g. jah mænhe bur, the sun has already risen; hal mænhe, the road is steep, (rises);

namtæhe ne hal, I climb the road;

hal tanhe, a steep slope, track;

NA: bweete hal fûlni;
tanhæ me li, come up here!

NA: fûlni (ba); e.g. hal mafûlni, the road is steep;

K: fûlni; PV: bûngs.

tanro, tanrote to come loose; to untie, loosen; e.g. (heard, 21.2.48), ùl ne hak monok metanro bur, the rag on my sore has come off; JTB/Mk 1.7; "tagrote awa ne shus", i.e. tanrote awa ne 'shoes', untie the lace of his shoes.
NA: mrom; ronte; e.g. Ul ne jen mamrom, the rag for my leg has come loose. Also, mathematically, "to be multiplied by ten", see Gram. (Notes at end of par. 50.

See also tanţan, a crab.

tanţanae 9, nine; (archaic numeral, e.g. F.5, G.5); cp. jafir.
tanţololo 10, ten; (archaic numeral, e.g. F.5; G.5); cp. sańavül.
tanş CC name for (3rd) lowest grade of fańkop, tabu fire; see GG.
tanş a crab, shell-fish; (cp. o2, a large shell-less crab), N: krakra.
tanşli, coconut crab. NA: tanş.
tanşwaunte, tanşwoune (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, ēmtanşwaunte.

Tanşowlrih, (Tamşowlrih; Tanşowlrih) a supernatural Being, of legend, a kind of 'devil-devil', that is able to swallow up everything; e.g. even the cooking stones, (wlrih); see P.7...; NA: Tanşouri.: (Cp. sōnhal, see EE).
tanŞměnock, (tanŞměnock, ? tanŞměnock) see HH, a ceremonial title gained by the kuan ceremony, open only to chiefs of the higher fańkop grades, probably from naim upwards. NA: TanŞměnock.

(Derivation? - tan, earth, ground; njok, to be finished(?), měnock, a sore(?); seems uncertain).
tano to nod the head in drowsiness, to want to sleep; cp. ţejil.
tantant (see tant), prob. a Baiap form, but generally used; Lon. was probably more strictly: onon, 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, "rareytan­antu ne bate ge", they were nodding with their heads.
tao- back of-; (bodily part; suffix-taking); cp. te2; lower back of- (region around hips). taok, my back, (and, thus): behind me; e.g. mUrū taok, he is behind me. NL.72, mem je rutao Jesu, we are following Jesus; (lit. we are staying behind Jesus; rutao-, regularly used for 'to follow', with personal suffixes as obj., etc.). So also: e.g. A.10, tecka me ne taok na moan, he said to the one after the first one, i.e. to the 2nd-born son; taok makenken, my back is sore; taok mamba bu melene holan, 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: tø-; e.g. mUrU tøŋ, he is behind me; e.g. T.4 (NA) teter ba tøŋ..., he looked (went) behind him; e.g. tøŋ 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, q.v.); (This can also be written taor);
taor go hu, a bushman;
taor ne, the bushmen; or, ta taor ne, (lit. belonging to those belonging to the bush); (cp. ta lëtch, the salt-water people);

tare¹ to tear (v.t.); N: tere, (tere); redup: tatarë, to tear to pieces; N: tererre, (tererre), haltare, haltatare, (hal'ë), to hold and tear in pieces.

tare² through, beyond; (prepositional word, possibly same root as ¹ (? as "tearing" implies going through an object);
tares:r, to the other side, further on; e.g. D.22, Tëvan... a va ho: tare o:r..., he went... and reached the other side..., (went through...the place).

cp. hUrU o:r; tehite go jir; etc.

tare often compounded, as suffix; e.g. ho:tare (o:r), to go through, to the other side;
keltare, to announce (clearly);
horotare, (same);
glgitare, glritare, to bore (a hole) through;
tutare, to pierce, put a hole through by hitting;
tutare, to chop through;
tortare, to peek through, (e.g. N.12); NA: rre, tøre, 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, tara na kuku mon, we-2 (i.e. writer and reader) shall later meet again. Cp. merë-.

tata¹ my father; (often vocative, but by no means only so); cp. tim¹a-, father of-; Gram. 25, 26, 28. NL.46, (a woman's letter): namjoralir hubok me ca nanlëka tata hu Lorol, I am walking by myself, it is so that I may see a certain 'father' (of) Lorol, (i.e. one of her classificatory fathers). NL. 68, ... hak Tata temèr..., my father died; cp. ta:kan, p. 152. PV:, Ses., etc. tata;
FB: tita; NA: teta, (papa).

ta·ta:² (to be) hollow, (rotten);
NA: romrom; cp. fgofg:; lisi (-lisi); e.g. Lon: malsi rilite me- ta·ta; he strikes (it) its sound is hollow; NA: malsi tillte morromrom.

tatau¹ (NA word), to give something in return (for service rendered, etc.); cp. lUmU²; e.g. namtatau teban bulbul ha Tanou, I pay passage for T's canoe; (or: bulbul 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 golli? 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 qae, I accuse him;
NA: tuwuUrwu (ral bane); also kokou ral (NA), see to:¹.
PV: tutu (nda:).

taula: thigh, side of thigh;
(½ taola:; tao-, back of; la:; a leg); taula: ne je-, thigh of leg of; NA: (?)
bo(n). CP. bwe-³, (be-²), bje-².

tauta to rise, arise, get up, stand up, stand erect; e.g. Mal mako helan netIn gerul,
rumtau...; the Mal calls his brother's son, they get up...; e.g. LV.4, (in burial place, in "Jon FrÜm" story), ramZka vanten metaura..., they see a man he rises (i.e. from the grave). Thus, tauta kebu, to rise again;
taurakebuan, resurrection;
mra tauta bldu, to jump to one's feet, (lit. to jump rise stand);
NA: toto; e.g. (DLenkon: tehalku ge temar tetoto, he raised the dead); (lit. he saved or rescued, who died he rose up; PV: tavela (lili for Lon: kebu).
tauta also commonly used for 'getting up' after an illness.

tave¹ (v.i.) to be, or go, around (of canoe, vessel); cp. were, were; NA: were (were); e.g. aflo mawere, the vessel is aground.

tave², tavene to put...upon, (as of putting one's hand on another, cp. ta²); 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:; (ta²), to pass one's hands over (to take sickness away, in exorcism).
NA: werene.
tavēh, tavēhne, (tavēhₐne) to do in wrong way; e.g. especially used of wrongly joining or splicing 2 ropes together, ombisi tavēhₐ ne awa, you join-wrongly the ropes; (see bisi³). M: teve.
Cp. tēbēh, (possibly dialectal forms of same root); utūr tavēhₐne, liēh tavēhₐne, to miscarry (a child).

tavi¹ all, every; NL.68, (and passim): wobūŋ tavi, every day; cp. bo. PV: sela, (sellal); kāvenne, (kēvene); (NA: bo ŋa).

tavi² vine rope of-; (suffix-taking); N: tavi-, tlvi-; perhaps Lon: also tlvi-, tlvl-; see YY.6;

tavio, tavjo, taviu conch-shell, (often used, with hole, to make the bubu: (6) sound); fuller phrase: bweletaviio, shell of conch (shell); DD.10 (in Death ceremonies): ramjou: tavio, they are blowing the conchshell; (see TT); also, u:ne tavlo, to blow the conch-shell; PV: wu amandø. NA: tov₁o(?) tavjo; (On Admiralty Chart, in north of Ambryn, "Mt Tuiyo" may be rather Mt Tovjo or Tüvjo). tavjo (tavio) ne teslme, a "doll".

tav₁ugoro to tell a lie about a thing (with selfish intent); e.g. om tav₁ugoro 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 prophet be tavio bwija rataura", "false Christs and false prophets shall rise".
NA: lalau ne; e.g. nam lalau ne nęg ne gehe jeŋ rem tiranga, 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: tawen, 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-).

tabalite, its body; or: a body.

te² (to be) late, last, after-(wards), after, behind; etc. e.g. ŋae mūru te, he is late, (or) last; me te, it is the last; ro: te, to run late; tētaura tētean ne Han kénékan, He rose after His suffering, (lit. He rose it was after­ness to His pain); me ŋa e te an), (it is) after­wards; beŋaetean, (it will be)
afterwards; 
tenætean, (it was) afterwards; 
so: A.21, tenæ tean; C.6, 
a te tean rar blisne fan mene... 
and at last (lit. it was lastness) they showed fire to him; 
A.13, ta tean, the last (born); 
Tesivelivelolo (e.g. T.1) a 
helan han in ña Tesigo, me ta te ne ñae, Tesivelivelolo and his 
brother Tesigo, he is the last 
(born brother) for him...; 
JG's MS, Jn. 1.15, "Ngae menaru 
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 efalohten, he sits 
 at the back of the canoe; 
e.g. verak mai mûru fan te 
batok, my left hand is under the 
back of my head; also: verak 
mai mûru te ne batok; cp. taø-. 
PV: tø; 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 ñga mar 
helal", (NA), for the Lord 
knoweth the way of the good man, 
but the road wickendness will 
perish; Lon: 10q; a 10q; 
cp. hon³. NL.46, meromae 
mehak³be...te merom horo 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 
narloodemelo(t)e..., he goes 
inside the bato but I didn't 
want to.

te, (te)⁴ against (prep.¹ word); 
found JTB/Mk 9.34, "rartune 
te ge si te yafu co togor", 
i.e. rartune te ñe..., they 
disputed among themselves who 
was chief; Nk 12.12, "dun 
cole tekinkin te ge", i.e. 
dün cole tekınken te ñe, that 
parable was sore (or, sharp, 
pointed) against them. See 
also Gram. 65, p.33.

te:⁵, (tee), (te:) to look, to 
 see; (cp. ñnka); to look 
for; (thus, both te: and 
te:ne); e.g. (NA: ter): 
nate: maholo lateth, I shall 
look for fish by the sea; 
also: nate:ne maholo, I shall 
seek for fish; 
te: te:ne, to seek, look for; 
cp. weh, w³he; e.g. ñte: 
womUL me, seek (and) bring 
 oranges; 
te:bnìlbnìl, to look with 
 darkened eyes; 
te:fwle, te:fwle, (-ne), to 
look up, gaze up (at); (lit. 
to look climb); NA: tørfeje. 
te:fo- to over-see, to look after, 
to care for; (fo-, over; 
with pronom. suffixes to indicate 
object, the suffix itself often 
in apposition with further 
noun, e.g. te:fwon vanten go, 
look after (him) that man);
N.5, note: forn, look after yourself; Jn. 18.16, tetefon bllim, he looked after the door, i.e. was doorkeeper; NL. 81, lon tite:fonan ha God, on the providence, care, of God. tite:fo-, being a reduplication; or, tetefo-; NA: terfo-, teterfo-;
tefon hene, to beware of, (to take care 'against').
te:goro to (look), keep an eye around, (i.e. protectingly, solicitously); Hy. 63,5.
"ngae mitegoro nek", he keeps a friendly eye around you;
tehene, to look well at, straight at; to compare;
(N: ter see); e.g. 111kuku ne a tehene, put (them) together and look straight at (them), compare them.
te:huulu huh, 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: huulu huh efalohan, she made a mistake in thinking she saw that ship; e.g. tesimre mete:huulu huh faq go muru ran silie, the child can't find the matches that are on the table; NA: terkarumu (na), terkarmu.
te:lnka, e.g. I.5, mete: lnka la hu meraralir goro- bulan, he looks (and) sees a footprint (that had been) walking all round his village;
tekbu, to (turn and) look backwards; also: tectebu mon, to see again (i.e. after being blind), e.g. JTB/Mk 10.51, 52, .."lok mikekehene co ja nate kebun", I wish to see again.
So, of the simple root: tolote: 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, ...bwlca wobug belim, musu qa me te:ka hamsul tel, after 5 days, you (few) will then come and have a look at your garden; (i.e. to see how it goes...); NA: teterke.
Redupl: 
tete: to, keep looking, to peer (at); JTB/Mk 16.4, rUrjete:te:, they kept looking; also: tite:(ne), to watch (over); also, to expect.
tite:fo-, to watch over, to care for; see te:fo-.
teketeka, tekeka (prob. the reduplication is of ka, to try), to look around (at), cast eyes round (at); e.g. JTB/Mk 3.34, tejete:eka vanteen ne, he looked round about on them (i.e. those people); Mk.10.23, "a lesu teyetekekaur", i.e. (?) tejete:eka :r, he was looking around the place; and, e.g. ramjete:eka ne hubo:, they look round among (or, at)
themselves; NA: ter kejarkejar, (ke'jarkejar).
terqon, terqon, to gaze upwards;
NA: ter bamer; tanja: cp.
tef'ele; tenbija; te: van meré.
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 lone 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: terto.
Note a special use: (a kind of
'swear' word); e.g. radloi-te:to:
nek, omdu gon, (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. "uncircum-
cised" 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,
mife han te:, he shoots his
arrow; PV: kondu wö; 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: bon; e.g.
biome, the fence is completed;
NA: jeo mobon.
te, te8, (?) teh to peel; in
compound te(h)ku;
cp. felikte.
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 vant tae, I take
(them) to my mother. NA:
tea bant rahem, take (it) to
your mother.
teba-1 because of-; for-
with-; on account of-; etc;
(prepositional word, suffix-
taking, see Gram. llii); PV:
bie-, b|e-; FB: pe-; NA:
teba-;
teban ha? why? (lit. because
of what?);
teban go, because... (conjunc-
tion); (lit. because of it
that...); PV: b|en ke...;
FB: pen go; NA: teban go.
teba si? for whom?
NL. 75, melliq tebanem ne co:R
Ramon, she leaves (him) with
us at Ramon.
tebak, for me, with me, because
of me, etc. and thus with
other suffixes for other
persons; PV: b|e- does not
seem to take suffixes, unless
exx. in Hy. 122.3, and 120.2,
are incorrect: b'en nie, for
him; b'en niak, for you. PV:
b'en sow? why, for what?
E.g. mlgeh teban, work for him!
L.10, hol ke bune teba Bal,
...take baak (the eggs) from the
Hawk, (where teba- appears to
mean "from").
(For meaning "with", cp. klrine,
cp. NA: biri-, bi-ri, and NA:
besar-). (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, ...mahel ne
tebu 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 plant-
ing a yam); also, of course:
reba; NA: tebar, tebar;
(tebara2); tejar3, rejar3.
PV: tawele (tawele).
tebahe, (tebahe), v.t. to sweep.
teb-, tebe- bottom of-; (suffix-
taking); fan tebe-, under the
bottom of-; NA: r9ba-; r9bate,
its bottom.
tebba, (tebeba) to kick; to
stumble on, or: over;
cp. tabwe; tebwia; tebel;
NA: tebaba. e.g. namtebeba
ne ver, I kick (myself) on a
stone; stumble over a stone.
tebhe prematurely; (to be)
premature; cp. taveh.
e.g. moho:te: tebhe, he is
prematurely born;
mebahu tebhe, she bears prematu-
rely; miln tebhe ne, she
miscarries, bears prematurely.
NA: teve:
tebel to kick, to lift up; (?)
tabel); Jn. 13.18, te- tebel
tesi ne ni, he lifted up his
heel against me; (see tes12,
a small spiked shell, ?).
tebel konone, to lift up (and
make) straight...;
etetabelmeleb, uvula, (lit. ?
instrument for kicking food).
tebere3be, (reber3be) to wrestle
(with); with or without ne.
(cp. rebe1, to destroy; ?).
NA: kekeur (nt).

Tebi place name, see 0.1.
tebwia to kick, kick against,
stumble over; etc; cp. ta1;
tabwe; tebeba; tebel. e.g.
namtebwia ol, I kick a coconut;
namtebwia vanten, I kick a man;
(? to kick with heel); NA:
tabwe.
ralir tebwia, to spurn, ignore;
(lit. to walk kick); NA: je}
tabwe; e.g. moro rojel tabwe
ken, they-2 are spurning us all.
tegri to touch; see tekri; cp.
RL/Lk 6.19, "ra tegere", i.e.
tegere. Cp. to overwrite.
teh, teh sea, ocean; salt-water.
Dialects: (MN: tasi; IN:
tasik); (Paama: atas); PV:
teh; (te); Ses.; B: tes;
CC: te; NA: (Ranon, Magam,
FW.; K: te, (te:)); Ranon,
? ce); Barrereu: te; Olal:
tie, tje, (tje:).
latch, by the sea; e.g. H.3,
rovon latch, 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-, teh- side of-; side of
body of-; at the side of-;
(suffix-taking); e.g. (NA:
tahi, tahl-);
tehlite, its side; tehlite goli,
on this side; cp. gote.
tehlite goli, on that side;
NL. 103, im aru tehlite, naru
tehlite, houses 2 on one side,
2 on the other side; e.g.
tehi-loli-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, rame tehln teh,
they came to the other side of
the sea;
tehi-God go mato, at the right
hand of God;
tehln o:r, the other side of
(the place), over there, yonder;
II(c)3,4: jikhon...moho:te
vanten go mefer ru ran bar
mablo mablo tehln munjok,
the smoke catches the man who
is lying on the smoking-bed,
and 'smokes' one side of him
completely; ...lon fan mablo
tehln mon, 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-vjUn a family group, or 'set';
see WW; cp. wor. (Lit. side
of bunch of coconuts); NA:
tahi-vjUn; e.g. tehivjUn ne
vanten, a man's family set;
often, a man's father's 'set';
each biliim, family, has two
tehivjUn.
tehio:r an ordinary ground worm;
also used for internal worms;
cp. mar4; NA: alir.
tekri to touch, (cp. tegri, toνέ); J.34, vju mahéha ...loŋ tekri sen tomo... the turtle reaches out and touches the rat's dirt.

tel¹ garden; A.3, músvuñ Unka tel, you (few) go and try to clear a garden (site); NA: tel, o:r. PV: o:r, Øt, to:. Cp. betel tel, 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, (i11) (b), Note, etc.).

tel² the native bark belt; also, a woman's girdle; (tel is the independent form of the noun); cp. tuwo-, belt of- (suffix-taking form); PV: etoptop; and towo-; NA: tel, etc. See telwowa, (below).

tel³ rope; cp. etel; cp. tale-, tall-, rope of-; (NA: tel, atel, tjel); e.g. 0.6, viri tel si, plait some rope.

tele, teleten shell axe; teleten denotes the native shell-axe, (see Gram. 38(i11) etc.); NA: teje (ten). PV: tele, telé. sentele, rust, (lit. excreta of axe); telé 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.

telel, telel 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 m'bal. telel vene, (?) 'Spotted Fantail'.

teler leech, (found in the hills, e.g. the damp high parts on Mt Tuvjó, (Tʊvjó)). N: (same).

telfan (v.i.t.) to warm, get warm; found JTB/Mk 14.54, 67: tejetelfan hubon, 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 Telitch, we'll paddle to Other-side of -Sea, i.e. Malekula; cp. NL. 100, ramvan du lon 'prison' ne s:r tehliteh, they go and stay in prison on Malekula (lit. at the place the other side of the sea, though NL.100 spelling, "tehliteh" may suggest another possible derivation). Malekula is also called Fanteh.

telsil snake. PV: tit'e; 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, demem... long van bur lon bulu maro:, or go temar bogon bur ram van du bur or ran..., he dies...and goe '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 ton: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 nehe:nc bu su...., bw'ica wuru-mal ruaru etutu bw'ica rubuldu goro temar ne mal, mal sinca nevan ran vee ra 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 mie vanten bo:ga..., the 'spirit' calls all the men... (NA), (i.e. when a ben shell is blown through a length of bamboo). Cp. also a 'text' seen: sinca jen kirinc sis go moro: fun 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 yarred, a chief was said to have said that he and another and the writer (WFP) were temar qerUl teban barbar ne, 'devil-devils about the pigs', perhaps a colloquial analogy to the English usage. Other dialects: (same).

(tem)¹, temme to despise.

(tem)², temtem (to be) all right, wholesome, not-rotten; e.g. eji masli ni, loq, matemtem 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 mar'vi ni, te, matemtem na ru.

ten¹ very, most; (also, real, indigenous); (a superlative particle suffix, see Gram. 96; 38, (iii)); etc. A.19, o muten, oh! it is excellent,
very good! and examples are everywhere; e.g. A.24, rur lône 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 mëne ni bama lône ten, tell me quickly this very moment (lit. now very); Acts 10.10, ma: teate nàe ten, he was very hungry, (lit. hunger bit him very-much); e.g. mûru mûru 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 gon, 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. bûlûlûten, a native canoe, (bûlûlû can mean a white-man’s boat); teleten, a native stone-axe; efalohten, a canoe, (efalo can mean any ship).

**ten² fit for, for, calculated for; likely, possible, fitting; etc.**

(Prepositional word, etc., Gram. 109, 129); e.g. I.35, tümuh go hu go me ten lo:an, a leaf-bud which is (calculated) for vomiting; ...lon mamnu

**.minjok lon mulo:me Tesigo:,**

...yes, and she drinks it all up, and vomits Tesigo:. E.g. oaru woh be ten falohan, take a paddle to be for paddling...

NL.67, ome fiten...me nàe ten go nam kei kringe mente nek, you are true, it is fitting, right, that I am telling you. And, often with (go)ca...

(Gram. 129): also, after negative: tolo e ten ca..., it is not possible that..., it is not likely that..., e.g. tolo: ten ca bëm: lône, it is not likely, (possible), that he will come today; and sometimes this idiom gives the idea of “perhaps”, e.g. me ten ca onvan lon têl, perhaps you’ll go into your garden (?) ; (lit. it is possible that you won’t go... (Cp. NL. 50, tolo ca bakonon, perhaps it isn’t correct).

tenbari, tenbarite, (-e) to begin; tenbarite ne, (v.t.). PV: tem bliri; NA: tan: barite; cp. Lon: ten- barite; cp. bari-, foundation of-, beginning (of growth) of-; e.g. F.4, tetenbarite ne fulûktoan, he began (with) counting; NL.24, su tenbarite ne hansûl gehan mon, we shall start our work once more. WV, tenbarian ha Jon Frûm, the beginning of Jon Frûm. (Cp. Iînjbarite, to put as beginning..., to begin).
tene until, towards, from; from the time that..., since; e.g. AA.3, tene wobUn galim, until 5 days; NL.81, tene ca..bene, until he comes; often with tah, to wait, tah tene..., to wait until..., tah tene nae, to wait for him; sometimes in sense of "from": e.g. nam aru 'match' tene sillie, I take a match from the box (or, table, etc.). Cp. metene, away from; In the sense of "since" etc. toloaIone bu tene go tenamur, he is no longer happy since he fell.

PV: tene, tøne; NA: tene, tone, (tø:ne); e.g. (NA) II(b) 9, (in bato ceremonies): fan gele muru tone dem naru, nasUl, navir, edlonmar, that fire remains for (until, during) two, three, four years, it must not die. II(b) 14, tone ge dem beru, until it will be two years.

tenbarite 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. 11jbarite. (See bari-, beginning of-).

tenbijja: to look up and behind, to turn and look over one's shoulder; 0.3, bonego rotenbijja, rorlohonIka vanten su, when they-2 looked up, they could see no man; (of persons looking up into a bamboo clump); NA: tanja:, tanlja:. Cp. terønø.

tenne to avoid (as tabu); to keep off; to fear, reverence; (cp. orne). E.g. otene duan go mehakebe, keep away from wickedness; namtenne nek, slnc na n mole: ne nek, I avoid you, I will not harm you; jem- tenne to, slnc jenane, we avoid fowl, we must not eat it. Used acts 5.38, mitenze vanten gøneIi, refrain from these men (AV), (let them alone).

tenòri to touch; cp. tegri, tekri, (prob. dialectal variants); cp. tenye. Found JTB/Mk 5.27, teteòri 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, tenjil teban f'ëran, he sank down with sleep; cp. tano; (hUngU1); (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 bwcële, 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 blackboard) "o tere ne (relnjam)", for "incline Thine ear". See also 11ntere.
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. ebhūbo). PV: tālīr;  
FB: toler, toler; NA: tarir.

tesi¹, (tesi) (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 tesi gon,  
I am all right; N.10, ca natomae biale, nartesi gon ru  
lonle, if I had done like that,  
I would be (lit. was) all right now.

tesi², (tesi) 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 tesi into the ground  
in front of him; they take it in  
turns to throw another kind of  
shell, each trying to hit the  
tesi opposite. See NN.  
(teslmre prob. a different  
root, as NA equivalent is  
terere). Note: tetebel tesi  
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  
Tesivelvelo.

teslmre, teslmre child, young  
one; (prob. not same root as  
tesi², seeing that NA shows  
terere, (terere) here, and  
tasi there); cp. merere,  
(mere²), small; and teslmrere,  
a diminutive form, little child;  
also teslmreren; e.g. (in a  
list of births); haro teslmrere  
me man, their child is male.  
(Cp. neti-). PV: tilmaleh,  
tilmaleh; NA: terere, terere.  
teslmre ne mar, (..ne mata-),  
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  
NA: tasu.

Tesivelvelo, (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.
tate, (tte:, tate:) strong, bold, unafraid; Usually found with be-1, (bodily feeling(s) of-); ja-2, bodily feeling(s) of-; e.g. bek matete:, I feel strong; omgch jatette:, you work strongly; be:tette:, their bodily-feeling (was) strong; rarsuto be:tette:, they preached with boldness; cp. Acts 4.29; 31; etc. where ja tette: seems to be an adverbial phrase, 'boldly'. NA: mür, mjür. Cp. jah, faiah.

teva a wave, swell of sea; J.30, ..teva mijohUnhünne entaro van merr, the wave is pushing us-2 aloft; NL.10, teva maru gae van lon tth, a wave takes (i.e. took) him into the sea. PV: teva; NA: tevar.

tewe, (tewe) to make do, (dialectal: see tow). NA: tewar, (tejar').

teka, (teja) to sweep; see r'eja. NA: tejar, (tejar').

tija, tia, teja (VV.3), to take, get, carry; see ria. See Gram. 78: (This word is used only with plural object; cp. aru; e.g. A.24, rur tia (rem bogon) me, they brought all the yams...; and note that arobol, a basket, is counted as a plural noun, on the reasoning that it contains more than one item). NA: r'eva, tëva; (tea).

tili, tli, rli to sing a song, (as a lullaby, or a dirge); cp. lëla. NA: (same).

(cp. rilli-, sound of-).

tim, (tim) to breathe shortly, or rapidly; to have 'short wind'; (heard 15.11.45). NA: tim. (Cp. ho:1).

timia-, timja- father of-; (suffix-taking); (see Gram. 28, for variations of regular 'declension'; for 1st sing. see tata1; for 2nd sing. tumo-m; 2nd dual: tumomro; 2nd trial: tumomulu; for other persons and numbers, timia- is used. (Dialectal: ? tima-); PV: (tata); temam, teman; B: (tata), tumum, tim'an; ..tim'en'em, ('our..'); CC: (tata), tumom, timan; NA: (teta); tomom, teman; FW: K: ....temam, teman; FB: (tita), temam, teman...; (MN: tama; IN: ama). timia-tae, maternal grandfather, Mother's-father, E.l. tln, tln, tln....

tln tln titititi... tln... see E.5; the call of the bird le:.

(tin)1, tiné to light a fire; (? dialectal, cp. tûnë, utûnë. ? NA).

(tin)2 to sound out (of a drum, etinëtë); also used of the sound, the rhythmical beating of the etinë. (Modern use, of sound of engine, chimes of clock, etc.). NA: (same); atinëtë.
(tinj)\(^3\), tinj, tinj to use bad language, to curse, swear, make oath; also, (in good sense) to promise faithfully, swear; (the oath is often obscene); (cp. kereh).

tinj goro, to put a taboo, or curse, around...; e.g. jafu tetinjgoro ca sinca nean at bu, the chief swore that he would not eat pig (tusker); and, e.g. mal matinj, the man puts an oath, or curse; (if any one wishes to break the taboo, he must "pay out" so as to avoid the curse). Other exx: namatinj tebango namfilen, I swear (an oath) because I am true; jematinj goro ral golc bunjak, we swear, put an oath, that that talk must be done with; Acts 26.11, ca ratinj Christo, that they should blaspheme Christ. NA: (same).

tinj-, tinj- inside of-; (suffix-taking); remains of-; the place where something was before; NA: (same).

tinite, its inside;
tinite, the inside wood of a tree;
tinj-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: tinj-; cp. MN: uto, IN: utek, pith). (?). Also, prob. same as tinja-, tinje-, entrails of-, gut of-; etc. (MN: IN: tinai). tinja often seems to be used as independent noun also; i.e. entrails, gut, insides; tinjek, and tinja ne ni, my intestines; tinjem and tinja ne nek, your intestines; tinjan, (and tinjaan), his intestines; (Prob. strictly: tinja is the independent form of noun; and tinje-, the suffix-taking form; though there may be overlapping etc.); NA: tenja-. Dialects: PV: tinjek, tinjem, tinjen...; B: tinlk, tinjem, tinjen...; Ses: (same as Baiap); CC: FB: tinkek, (tinkek)...; and, for independent form of noun; PV: tinja; NA: tenja; FW:, K: tena, (tena).

E.g. B.6, tinjent rem-telsil, his intestine was the snake-yam. tinja-bubu, stomach, the 'big gut' (in which food is); tinja klik, tinja merere, (takes suffix -an, his...), the small intestine; tinja gorigor, (-an), the large intestine; (For tinjabubu, NA: ar, stomach), (arnan, his stomach). tinja babahu(h), the womb; NA: tenja b\(^8\)hüb\(^8\)hü; ...ne qae, (or) ...-an, her womb; cp. bahuh, to bear.

tir to leave (a place), depart; (especially by sea, or of a
vessel leaving a place); NA: (same). Redup1: tltir, e.g. in tltir lele an, to go between and part asunder. (See lele).

tltir, tlrine to shake out (as, a mat, cloth, etc. when shaking out dirt, crumbs, etc. CP. ratltir, totltir.

Used Acts 13.57, ro:p tlrine BuMrp, they-2 shook off the dust...; also, redup1: rrlrrir ne. NA: tlrine, tlrirrlnre, (much same as Lon.).

tlrlrh to slip; or tlrlrh, a slippery place; vørch tlrlrh, to atumble, slip; NA: tlrlrh:. CP. sal.

(tite) to hop; (?/no examples gathered).

tite:nc 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: te:; for this root NA is noted as tetene; PV: tete, (ette); e.g. jemtite:n bulbulten ca beme, we look to see if the canoe comes.

tite:fo- (see te:5), to look after, care for, take care of; PV: tetepo-, FB: külkulo-; NA: terfo-, teterfo-;

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 titi, (titi:) which suggests another root; found in compounds: e.g. tanltiti, to protect, guard, ...forgive. (See tan).

hUnuntiti, BB.13, to push in carefully, (lit. push in, take care of...).

ttie, tjuc to hit, beat, 'kill', (and, by implication, to kill), (in English sense of 'killing dead'); (also: tjuc and NL. 37, jive, etc.). e.g. H.5.6, vanten..maaru lie, matjuc barbar, barbar maolol, the man takes a stick, strikes (beats) the pig, the pig calls out...; A.7, müsu tjuc ni, you few kill me, (in which context probably death is implied); so, A.16, tetjuc timrul temer, he killed their father dead, (lit. he killed their father he died); Dialects: PV: siv'e; Ses: tie (vini); tie; Balap, CC: tie; FB: sie; NA: (tou), wehe, (wehe), u*he; e.g. M.10, (NA) teme u*he tiejier, he came (to) strike the tiejier, or fantail. II(b)5, mau*he barbar, he kills a pig.

CP. tu; raba. Also, e.g. tjuc etltnio, beat the drum.

tiJa, (tia, *tia) to put up with, to 'suffer', to continue to care for; (not same as tia, to take); e.g. matija er muten, he cares for us very well.
tijer the fantail (?); a small bird; (see tel tel). UU. Bu 5.

tnjam, tinjam, ('dn'am) to do by stealth, to hunt, etc. e.g. I.3, Tesiveliveolo mio'ndnjam mifene han te:, T. is stealthy, (i.e. hunts..), shoots his arrow; so: namtnjam ne bahel ca narobo, 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, tek njirnjame, she called secretly. NA: tinjam, rnjam, njirnjame...; Jn. 7.10, ...ettnjam, 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, (towel), in the creek; rejil mafle toliol, the creeper climbs on-coconut-tree; to:th, along the beach, by the sea; (cp. le:th); to:rr, around the country, around the place; etc. NA: to, (to).

who is with me? NL. 96, namdu Megam tak Dame lip, I am at Magam with (me) Da...; i.e. Da and I... e.g. I.10, ...torn Tesigo fona maromjoho horo..., you and T. indeed you-2 are talk-talking... (lit. with you Tesigo...). N.1, maa ton han seen..., the dove and his wife... (lit. ...with him his female); AA.17, (Birth ceremonies): enan me ran wobung ne lohan han seen 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-1 circumstances of-, situation of-, surroundings of-; etc; (suffix-taking); e.g. tok mamha bur metene hak tUon, 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, toro:bol, their basket(s); cp. ha-, a-, ma-, ba-, ai-; Gram. 42. (Cp. A. Capell, Malekula Comparative Grammar, p.11, IN: ta:n, holder, Atchin: ta:n, basket; thus Ambrym possessive may be the relic of the IN. root); e.g. Lon: tak arobol, my basket; NA: ton arobol, my basket; and this root may have been developed with the addition of the ordinary personal suffixes).
-to-, to to a verbal infix, implying unrealized condition, see Gram. 61(c), 137, etc. E.g. Acts 25.11, go ca natoe vanten hakebe... if I were a bad man... (i.e. implying that the condition is not true).

to6 fowl; NL.71, sise bogon ne or 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: titi).
torre, rooster, (lit. fowl call out, see rre); PV: ts; NA: to;
NA: for toman, -tolen, 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 nor, they are killing boars (tuskers) and cows inside the tabu-fence; HH, omt: 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 haro, open area with images.

DD.27, (Death ceremonies): nellbun bogon temar-rener bener lon to: balbal, every night the yeling 'spirit' will call out in the tabu place; NA: (same) or toubalbal.
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 nerul ca ruto: kebnu gae, he said to them that they should kill him (dead); D.7, motokebnu sisean gae, he kills his 'things', (i.e. his lizards etc.); NA: toukabnu;
touhote, (NA), to hit directly, land a hit on...; e.g. M.10, teme uhe tijejer, te, tolon touhote, he came to strike the fantail, well, he didn't 'catch' him, (i.e. his blow didn't catch him); II(b)10, ghe eb-mar vanten etou barbar teban mon, if it dies, a man will kill another pig for him. (Another example of toukabnu; (NA): NL.10, teh motou-kabnu gae, the sea kills him; NL.10 was written by a father who had lost a child by drowning; actual spelling: "teh motoukabunu gae"

to: kibute, to break, (as, e.g. of the legs of the men on the
to:rahe, (NA tourahe), to stir up, mix up, (e.g. of a pudding, paint, etc.); e.g. to:rahe lok, stir up the pudding.
cp. Unte, tane, huhirihline, etc.
to:tare, to cut through; e.g. I.14, mobol taon, lon, to:tare baten ne borwomdal, he walks behind him, yes and cute through his head with the short-killing-club.
to:tene, (?) perhaps another root), to measure; e.g. JTB/ 
Mk 4.24, "mitotene bibe mene (n)ge, (n)ge bwi ja 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: "lesu mototene nge hubon", Jesus means himself. NA: toutene. Also, e.g. namtote nge im, go me mirmer, senan mabre; I measure the wood for the house, the short one(s) and the long one(s).
to:tehne, (to:tehne), to paint; e.g. Acts 23.3, omiwene fesimde go matotehne an ne weha, you are like a wall that is ' whitewashed', ' painted with coral-lime'.
(Is this use another root ?).
to:tilri, to hit (with a stick, and) shake off; cp. ra:tilri.
NA: toutilri.
toto, totone, to beat (the drum);
NA: totou (ne); e.g. namtoto (ne) etil influ, I beat the drum;
(with or without ne).

vjuh to:to, the small musical bow, see YY.15; (bow-strike-strike).

to9 to eat, (of worms eating);
M: to. E.g. Acts 12, 23, mar nge rarto lolon, worms ate his insides. Redup:
toto, to nibble, (e.g. of a rat); thus: tomo moto ol, and moto to ol, the rat (eats) nibbles the coconut;
NA: totor.

to10 tone to put on (as, feathers in one's hair); see bae;
cp. glisme, (which is prob. truer Lon.); (tone is prob. NA); but see JTB/Mk 1.6, tetotone alu sisebno fan teban, he girded himself with animals' skin;
tokatte, to tie (up), e.g. as of a lifebelt's binding;

to, (to:11 (?) to do...with hands; cp. towe; (is this a separate root, or perhaps underneath ...?).

(to)12 see too, to wriggle;
p. 214.
See also toto, 1, 1a, 2, 3.
p. 215.

(to:)1, to:ne to throw; to throw in payment, i.e. to give, to pay, to throw in a contribution to a collection; etc. NA: kou, koune;
e.g. HH, muto:ne bu, he gives (back) a tucker; 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 rOlam, 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); Redup1: toto:ne, (toto:ne), to keep on throwing; to let down...; e.g. toto:ne veran, to bekon (with) his hand, e.g. Acts 13.16; toto:ol, to throw down coconuts;
toto: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: mean me fan, and a thing...was being let down (i.e. from above); Cp. toto, 1a, p. 215, (and heard, 30.5.46): toto: ral, to tell a parable, to tell a story; (lit. throw throw word); Redup1: NA: kokou; e.g. G.2, terokokou me fan, terobulni, he was throwing (chestnuts) down, he was counting...; e.g. II(b) 34, emsirku bUlu-faQ gele, emkokou en or bana, 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 kofo, togoro; see fo, (fo), to bury; NA: koufo, korgoro;
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. kelerafu); 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', lOQ, namto:gele, I've spent the collection, yes (but) I've replaced it; NA: kougeje.
to:goro, to put a cover around, to surround with a protection, (e.g. a protecting wall); cp. kofo, tofo, tofo, e.g. jeto:goro bUluwe ne 'cement', we'll cover the well with cement; NA: kougoro, (korgoro).
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·kūru, to throw together (as, into a heap); F.4, te·me to·kūru ma:, he came and threw the chestnuts together (in a heap); so, to·kūru ol, to throw coconuts together; and to·kūrukūru, to gather together. NA: kou kūru.
to:sunē, to hide (v.t.); (sunē also used in same sense, e.g. ramsunē ni, they hide me); cp. 1uŋsunē. NA: kousunē, e.g. G.3, telUru ...tekousunē wotē... he remained hiding, and concealed the fruit.
toto:, (to·to:), to catch fish; NA: kokou; (a special use of the reduplication); e.g. mévanc̄a bitoto: maholo, he goes to catch fish; (said to be so used because of 'throw-throw'-ing the fishline).
to: wild cane; also, the wild-cane shaft of an arrow; lito:, wild-cane clump, ('tree'); wild-cane wood; NA: tɔr; 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 tamtamme tɔr, for Lon: he to:, suggesting another root)? See also te: 6, ɾanana.
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.

to'ə, toten 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. ku; kusumë; thus: to:n el, 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: (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. mEnokwɔn muto:, the boil is burst, discharges. E.g. 00(h)4, (in witchcraft practice): tesimrɛ 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:fahē, (to be) in two pieces, e.g. hal muto: fahē, the road is in two branches, i.e. forked; lie gole muto: fahē, that tree branches into a fork; (fahē²). NA: romfase, romfase. hal fase, a forked road.

tobōh newly, just now..., for the first time, recently; e.g. mohō:te: tobōh, he is newly born; e.g. jafu gole mume tobōh gon, that chief is newly come, or: that chief is come for the first time now; thus: wanten tobōh, a stranger; NA: tobo, (tobo:).

tobol middle, the middle; to be in the middle, etc. (? same root as arobl?, basket); also robol; e.g. osewoka beta lon tobol, you divide the breadfruit in the middle; A.11, teca mene ta robol mon, ...he said to the middle son too... (i.e. the son 'belonging to' the middle); NL.95, "tebolle", 'Condominium romjogeh 'tebolle' hanem 'pupuwre' ge', 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: tambul¹ (-or); NA: tobol. (cp. taboli-, 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 shortened 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. toloæ, (toloæ), it is not...; (e, to be); toloæ su, there is not one; toloæ ten ca..., it is not fitting, (possible, etc.) that...;
tolou, it is not good, it's bad; sise tolou, a bad thing. NA: tolo- in present; tolon in past; PV: see Tables, 151, etc. in Grammar.

tolunëmba 4, four; (archaic numeral, e.g. P.5, G.5); cp. vir. (? tolunëmba).

(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.
tomfelak wesu, to try to reach (touch) the rafter...;  
NA: tomfelan.

tomgoro, to cover up, put hands around, block...; e.g.

namtomgoro bvelebo ne teh ne verak, I block, (cover over) 
the bamboo-for-salt-water with my hand; Acts 7.57, rattomgoro 
bUUn delnya; they blocked 
their ears, (ear-holes); JTB/Mk 
8.25, (of the blind man putting 
his hands on, or over, his eyes); 
tomka, to try to touch, to try 
to touching, to feel...; e.g. 
Acts 17.27, 'to feel after (God)';
e.g. Lolo mejotomka hal, Lolo 
(blind man) is trying to feel 
the track, (i.e. with a stick, 
or his feet, etc.); NA: 
tomkea; tomfelante.

tomkate, to touch, hold, grasp, 
(prevent); to press together 
as, e.g. a patch on a football 
bladder, heard thus, 1.1.45); 
NA: tomkete, (-kete).
tomkere, to miss in covering or 
blocking; to miscover; e.g. 
namtomkere lan, maka bur, I 
mis the fly (i.e. with my 
hand, or finger), it flies 
away clear;
tomkere 'letter' ne 'typewriter', 
to hit a wrong letter on type- 
writer, to mishit a letter; 
tomkonone, to hold (a thing) 
straight, upright; e.g. as 
when hauling a boat or launch 
ashore; often so heard: 
tomkonone! hold it upright!

tomtia, to hold up (something, 
e.g. if it is falling).

(tom)², tomtom juice of leaves 
used to anoint the wound in 
circumcision, e.g. BB.7, 
..mar⁰bo han menok ne tomtom, 
he squeezes-on his sore with 
leaf-juice.

tomo rat; e.g. D.7; J, (passim), 
RUN ne heboro: a tomo, the 
Tale of the Kingfisher and 
the Rat; NA: tomo.

PV: "batomo.
tomo an vju, cat, (lit. rat 
of white-man).

(ton)¹, tonâton dry, (i.e. not 
(pro) wet); e.g. go ca bvele-ol 
bocon botonâton, lon, befan, 
if all the coconut shells 
are dry, right, let them burn; 
(heard, 15.2.48, ?). cp. 
mah, bobo, garo... 

(ton)², tonâton the sky, the vault 
of the sky; PV: tonâton; 
cp. meha; (all dialects 
some; cp. IN: lanit). 
NA: e.g. Q.6, Barkalkol 
mUru lon tonâton, B. is in the 
sky.

ton³ mangrove; e.g. aro ne 
ton, north-west wind, or a 
westerly wind; li-tonâton, 
mangrove tree, probably 
suggesting the Malekula coasts. 

ton⁴ sore(sense), ache(ing); 
e.g. le-ton, toothache; 
see le³, tooth. (NA: leton)
(ton)\(^3\), ton\(\text{mer}\) very black,
\(\text{(especially of a negro's skin colour); cp. mer\(\text{mer}\), hu\(\text{hul}\), g'ha\(\text{g}^{'},\)han.}

tone to touch; NA: tone.

tono\(^1\), (tono) to plant; (NA, for ba, q.v.); the example in I.35 seems a little doubtful as to exact meaning; cp. tono, (tono). See ton\(\text{ton}^1,\)^2.

tono, tono\(^2\) to dip into; (N: tono); e.g. tono woh van lon teh, to dip the oar into the sea.

ton\(\text{ton}^1\), (ton\(\text{ton}^1\))\(^1\) 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.

ton\(\text{ton}^2\) (tono\(^1\), or another root tono ?); to pay out;

tono\(^3\), (reno, 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 (temar) cannot find its way back to that area. E.g. ramtono temar, they 'pay out' the dead man's spirit; e.g. DD.1, jafu go hu mamer, bwica netin barno vane w\(\text{u}^{'},\)n \(\eta^1\)\(\text{er}^1\), a certain chief is dead, his son will 'pay out' to his (father's) mother's kin; see DD.13, 22. (Cp. ramton\(\text{ton}^1\) van mene mis\(\text{j}^1\)\(\text{un}^1\) / tub\(\text{j}^1\)un / w\(\text{u}^{'},\)r\(\text{u}^{'},\)n...). NA: (same).

too (see to\(^1\)\(^2\)), to wriggle about, move in curves, e.g. of worms moving along; M: too. Redup: toto, (toto\(^1\)), e.g. mejototo-ne nae, he wriggles along.

tor to peck, bite; J.13, motor tatate v\(\text{j}^1\)ohan ne bogon, he pecks and cuts through all those coconuts; N.12, motor tare libakulan, he pecks through that palm-tree; NA: tor.

torkote, to peck through;
torku, to peck through.

to:sa, to:sane to 'doubt', waver, hesitate; to be very uncertain about...; to question the
soundness of...; NA: tōusa; e.g. jafu mīca gehan go hu mere būlbūlan ge, genem sinca menmae, memto:sanc, 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.

toto\(^1\) to stretch out (v.i.t.); N.34, ofwertwer toto nek sum're, you lie down (and) stretch yourself out for a while; NA: toto.

toto\(^1\)a to let down (from above); (perhaps a separate root from \(^1\)); (said not to be of same root as to;\(^1\)). e.g. otoone arobol me fan, you let the basket down; cp. Acts 10.11. cp. 111i. 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 tūwm, tighten your belt; (lit. ? tighten so as to hold...); NA: totou; totou (kete, gete).

toto\(^3\) for ever, continually; very, very much; (all round..., JTB/Mk 11.11); halitoto, (v.i.) to extend, spread (continually); rutoto, to stay permanently; (as, e.g. a native in his own country); mere ne rutotoan, "a continuing city"; a native translation of Heb. 13.14. NA: toto; and this seems also to be used as a comparative particle; e.g. melam toto, it is very big. E.g. II(b)6, bu1 f'wili 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. emtotorokam, they beat (and prepare) the pudding. (Is this word connected with to:\(^4\), 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: tovian, tovjan; via-. Also (?) meneh majiu, as NA equivalent for hak tovjan.

towe to make, to do, to work, to try, etc.; also teowe. DD.2, mejete wē ca bemer, he is trying to die, i.e. he is dying...; e.g. jetowene gehan su, let us (try to) do some work; teowe sise, to be
busy (at a) thing; toweka, to try to make, to try; H.4, vanten mean mere ran ver, barbar matoweka ca bafle... the man goes aloft on(to) the rock, the pig tries to climb up.; NL.9, memjoteweka, we are trying...; NL.98, mejotoweka..., he keeps on trying; (redupl.); NA: tewe, teweke; (rewe, rewekea); (tewe, rewe). (The root may be to; to\textsuperscript{11}, to do with one's hands).
towehe\textsubscript{e}ne, to fix up, fix, adjust, correct; e.g. towehe\textsubscript{e}ne bakonon, to make straight, to adjust correctly; NA: tewesene (bakonon); e.g. M.9, (NA) (Magam dialect); nam m\textsuperscript{a}ro r\textsuperscript{w}esene h\ll\nu\bl\di, I remain making-straight the paraphernalia of fighting, i.e. preparing it; towekebune, to re-form, remake; (kebu, again); towe\textsubscript{et}ene, to intend so; to do deliberately..., to do on purpose...; (?) e.g. okok\textsuperscript{a}goro b\\textsuperscript{ul}uor...ehe, namtowetene ca Gaom beme b\\textsuperscript{we}, you shut the gate! No, I am doing (this), (i.e. keeping it open)... so that Gaom may come first. Cp. lig\textsubscript{i}tene. NA: tewetene; r\textsuperscript{w}etene.
towe\textsubscript{e}van, to keep on doing, (lit. to do..to go..); e.g. L.9, matowe van miale gon, he keeps on doing thus.
toweja\textsubscript{e}he, to amuse (v.t.), to try to lead; e.g. nam towe\textsubscript{e}jahe tesim\textsubscript{r}e, I amuse the child; (cp. "educo, education"). NA: tew\textsubscript{ei}l\textsubscript{m}hi.
tow\textsubscript{h} to grow up, to grow big, to mature; towoh bur, to be quite adult; matow\textsubscript{h}, he grows up; N.1, tesim\textsubscript{r}e ma: hu, ma:ru van towoh, one little dove continues to grow up; NA: tow\\textsuperscript{a}, rowo, r\\textsuperscript{\texto{w}o}. (towo:).
tu\textsuperscript{1} to strike, hit, hammer, etc. NA: tu; (also): to break by hitting; to fight; e.g. (seen on village blackboard, 3.2.48): "blackboard mu tu an mu bulte teh\\textsubscript{i} 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, meme... lo\\textsubscript{\texti}n tutu man bili\textsubscript{i}m, 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. \textsuperscript{h\textsuperscript{u}ru bu, (h\textsuperscript{u}ru\textsuperscript{2}). Cp. Acts 17.28. tu\textsuperscript{\texto{b}\textsuperscript{he}}, tu\textsuperscript{\texto{b}\textsuperscript{he}}, (see b\textsuperscript{he}\textsuperscript{1}), (tu\textsuperscript{\texto{b}\textsuperscript{he}}, to strike (something) against...; I.37, mutub\textsubscript{h}\textsuperscript{e}nte jujuan ran bahu
Tesigo, she strikes her young coconuts on Tesigo's bones; 
P.17, ...mabəhe (juju hu) ran veen mato, he strikes one green-coconut on the old woman; i.e. against her; (NA: tubəsene). 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. turenŋene, to hit and capsize, to throw around and capsize, e.g. 0.14, (also: dialectal, turaŋraŋe); cp. heraŋe; used in O. of waves throwing a canoe around and capsizing its contents, tu suggesting the 'fighting' or buffeting of the canoe by the waves. NA: turəŋeŋe. tutare, to pierce, to put a hole through by hitting; e.g. tutare bweleol, to put a hole in a coconut-shell; I.33,...tutare baten,...knocks through his head; 
tuvaræ, 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, (ra1²); e.g. turale vjoh, to hit and cut green-coconut around (i.e. to cut a round open hole in it for drinking); tuburu, (tubəru), to break; NA: tu; tutere, (tutere); turere; tururu; e.g. T.3, teroturome, 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 tukakul, ...the water that lies in the palm-tree-hollow; (and many examples in Tale N); N.7, ram hunun 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:n to make a plan; cp. glsi, (e.g. Hy. 8.3.). (tu) see tune, to accuse; p. tüḅü- 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) tüṿü-.
See tutu. Also (dialect ?).
tib'ü-, e.g. CC.11, (in marriage ceremonies): jafu go mijofohne netIn bwica bobal kébu ne bu, netibu go na tibjun 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 tibjü-n, (though just possibly it could refer to the young man's father, who helped the son blur hal, "seal the road").

tubUNbUN sky-blue, blue; e.g. ren mu tubUNbUN, the sky (light, weather) is sky-blue; or, it is blue-sky weather; used of fruit, overripe: e.g. mafri fri van tubUNbUN, it is red and going blue-black, ... NA: (same). Used, JTB/Mk 15.17, for "purple"; "ul co tutubugbug", i.e. Ul go tuTubUNbUN, clothes that were dark-coloured, purple.

tUBURBUN black, dark, lowering (of sky), covered with clouds; e.g. ren matuburban, the weather is black all round; e.g. JTB/Mk 9.7, a siren teme a ren (mirrir) mernern rentuburban, and there was a cloud that overshadowed them. NA: tUBURBUN, r9urbUN.

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: nc ni, you rob me. Cp. roho.

tUfdlandal(e) to quarrel, to talk strongly; tUfdlandan, a quarrel, discussion, controversy, difference; cp. baldal, baldalan, re3. NA: (same). (tu1, to hit, fight...).

tuh, tUH1, (TUHU), (rUHU) to draw, write, copy; to trace a conventional design, (see YY); this is probably the root meaning of tuh, 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 (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, meminka ham tuhan, ...we see your writing, (i.e. your letter); tUHgela ne, to disfigure by drawing or writing, to scribble over; (gela, to disfigure).
tuhkate, 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. to:sa; e.g. jemtuh ne
vanten go mamhe, beha bemer,
we don't know (what to do)
about the sick man, perhaps he
will die; jem tuh ne bülbülan
ŋe go ramdu ne or Santo, mibe,
cu rakbu me bu, we don't know
(what to do) about our friends
on Santo, whether they will come
back all right. NA: tu ne.
(tu:ne).

(tuh)³, tuhtuh a superlative
particle used with at least
one word, bre:; tall, long.

tulŋi- all the branches of-;
(suffix-taking); or: the
leaves and branches of-; NA:
tulŋi-; e.g. tulŋi lie
mogonten, műru goro hal, the
branches of the tree are fast,
(struck), it is lying across
the road.

(tUm)¹, tUmu to cast out, expel;
NA: tUrμu, tUr²mu; cp. hiba(h);
e.g. (NA): namtUr²mu neŋ, I
cast you out;
tUmtUm, tUmtUmu, tUmtUmne, to
push away, to defy; etUmtUm,
a shield, an instrument for
keeping arrows off; NA: at¹UmUmtUm.
The original instrument is a
coconut branch stem; see
hotUmtUm, resist, oppose,
struggle against; PV: (Hy.
106.2) eʃta.
E.g. (heard): tUtUmUmtUm han
veen, he pushed away, (or:
he put away) his wife.

(tUm)², tUmtUm rough, hoarse,
gruff, loud, (esp. of the
voice); see rUm¹, rUrUmtUm.

(tUmo-), tUmom your father;
tUmo- is the form of the
suffix-taking word for 'father
of' used for 2nd person; cp.
tim¹-; see Gram. 28.
(Perhaps also tUmo-). Cp.
JTB/Mk 7.9, "tumumige", i.e.
"tumuminge". NA: tomo;
Ses: tumum, your father
(singular).

tUmu the leaf-sprout; tUmu(h)
te, its leaf-sprout; NA:
tUmu-. I.35, tUmu go hu go
me ten lo:an, one leaf-bud
which is calculated for
vomiting.

tune, (tu⁵) to accuse; to
question, discuss; e.g.
found JTB/Mk 9.14, for "quest-
ioning with" (them); JTB/Mk
3.2, "bwija ratune be (n)gae",
...that they might accuse him;
cp. tufeldal; cp. e.g.
namtune neŋ, (lit.) I
accuse it is you; and, namtune
neŋ teban fane-im-an, I accuse
you of the burning of the
house; cp. ratune (?).
NA: (same).
tūnē to light, set fire to; also-utūnē, and cp. tīnē, (tīnē, tīnē); e.g. P.21, ...lōn, tūnē im go (ŋae) mūru fan, lōn fan 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: tūnē (paŋ); Ses: tūnē, (tūnē); B: tūnē, (tā);
NA: tūnu; FB: Untīnē, Intīnē.
Cp. fanē. (NA: tūnu fanē, to light a fire).

tūnēn enemy; NA: tonjo

tūnu- hollow of--; bilge of--; (suffix-taking); e.g. J.14, emjoma ha lōn
tūnu-bulbul? what are you doing in the bilge of the canoe?
NA: (same).

tūnhe to put down, demote, abase;
NA: tūnhe, (-ē); (also, ?
dialectal: tūnhe); e.g. mal mutūnhe mal senan teban mage, go sinca neglige mage nōgor, one mal puts-down another mal as to a tabu-image, so that he cannot (will not) buy a high mage (image), (i.e. fankon promotion). (Cp. e.g. Acts 8.33, for "in His humiliation", lōn tūnhe-ŋae-an).

tūnu¹ to light, set fire to; see tūnē. (tūnu, NA).

tūnjo- bed of--; (suffix-taking); cp. tu1, the independent form of the noun; NL.92, namjofwer ran tūnjok, I am going to sleep on my bed;
(the bed usually being a mat or mats); BB.2, wūrūn qerūl rūmtia han hobeti me, ca be tūnjon, ...his mother's kin bring his mat(s) to be his bed. (PV: njūn; e.g. mok njūn, my bed); NA: tonjo-, tonjo-.

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).
turoro, turoro to be drunk; (clearly a possible adaptation of the English word itself).

turu, (ruru) to pierce, to prick;
NA: ruru, turu, truru, druuru;
(?? turu);
turukate, to stitch, to sew,
(lit. to pierce and hold-fast);
cp. gor, gor: 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 ηa ba hilva lon tabelIn vanten, and the point goes, pierces inside the man's body.

tuto, tutone, (tuto:) to shake, to be loose; to loosen; to move; to bubble up, to boil (of water); NA: toto(ne);
luck mututo:, my tooth is loose; used, Acts 17.28,
jemtuto:, "...we move...(and have our being"); e.g. otuto: ne luom, shake, move, your tooth; and so used of shaking a sleeper to awaken him; cp. nonon. Jn. 5.3, tene go ca we bututo:, till the water should bubble up, be stirred up.

tutu grandfather, grandmother, (both actual and classificatory); 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 application; 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 grandparents; 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 lehehe.
NA: tutu, (tutu); PV: tutu;
NA also, in suffix-taking form: tuição-, (tubiju-).

tütür, (tütur) (v.i.) to hang;
0.3, Raŋran gon ṅa tütür run libelebo, Raŋran only,
or: only a cocoon hung on the bamboo clump; cp. Hy.11.2, tettür, He hung... Cp. halhal(du); cp. sal².
(NA: same).

tuwo- belt of-; (suffix-taking);
girdle of- (a woman), e.g.
I.30, meralir...van teh minjok
bon tuwón..., she walks into the
sea finishing about her girdle.;
used Jn. 18.11, of a knife's
sheath; lini eji-brebre: van
lon tuwón, put the sword into
its sheath; (belt, ...?); D.16,
..ak melch na müru lon tuwok,
(nae teholo ol tUrù lon tuwón),
my food is there in my belt,
(he had cut out the coconut-flesh,
it was inside his bark belt);
PV: towo-; NA: tuwo-.

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 gon,
it's all right; muten, it is
very good; and mumarten, it is
elegant; (mumarten is fittingly
used with Ninmauan, for Holy
Spirit: Ninmauan go mokon, or:
mumarten.
tolou, it is not good, it is
bad; NA: tolouru;
tolouen, it is very bad;
NA: u, bu, mbu; buten, very
good.

u: uu² to blow, blow on...; e.g.
len muu fune efaloh, the wind
blows the boat over; ou ne
tavi, you blow (on) the conch-
shell (or bubu!); e.g. DD.10,
ramjou tavio tene ga be or
beren, they are blowing the
conch-shell till it is day-
light, (i.e. in Death ceremon-
ies). PV:, NA: (same); and
PV: wu.

ubwer taro; e.g. ku ubwer,
to pull out taro; NA: obwer,
obwer; e.g. NL.80, mem
jeghe ne "oper" a maniok a
copra..., we are working at
taro and maniok and copra....

uhe, uhe to seek; see wehe,
(wehe); (cp. NA: wehe, to
strike; L: tjue); e.g.
I.4, mâuhe 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 müru goro
tesimre, its 'skin' covers
the baby; or: Ulan müru
goro wean na ru, its skin
covers its-water (that stays).
(see we).

U1 also used for "generation",
e.g. U1 vantən, a generation
(of men); e.g. Isobel me U1-
Lilonto, Isobel is (of)
Lilonto's generation, age-
group.
Dialects: (MN: uli; IN: kulit); PV: uluk, wolo, wolo...; Ses: Ul, etc.
B: uluk, (Uluk), 2. om menek, 3. on menek (?); CC: hUl; haluk, etc; NA: Ul; IU-
PB: (see la-n'e, scales) legeri no. (?).
Ulhaqa, Ulhaqaan, Ulhaqhaqa, shame, ashamedness; cp.
aluk mahaqa, I am ashamed;
(my skin is...). NA: Ulk'arir (a);
and, e.g. 1ung 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 menek, I am afraid;
Ses: Ulneknek; NA: Ulmørmør,
Ulm'ørmjr.
Ulте, (Ulте) see lto, (lto), to
count; (this form is noted in
margin of text of Tale A.17,
where -lto is used in the text.
ulu, ululu black palm; e.g. BB.19,
ba-ulu, pricks of black palm;
see RL/S&S, photo
of black-palm images (børaŋ
gne), with note that I found
them to be called: li-waluulu,
blackpalm tree(s).

Um a big black bird, (? Pacific
Pigeon); see Tales L, M.

umarné (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
tejoumarne..., and one man
was watching stealthily;
NA: (same): e.g. G.1, a
vanten hu teroumarne..., (same meaning); e.g. namumarné
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 bafrifrir..., 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-tor.

(Un), Unka to try to clear
(land, ...cp. buka,
which is prob. NA for Lon:
Unka; e.g. A.1, 3,...musuvan
buka ø:r, ...musu van Unka tel,
...you (few) go and clear a
site, ...you go and clear a
garden...;
Unte, to clear; (e.g. Unte
ø:r, to clear a place); and
to stir up, mix up; as, e.g.
a pudding, bread, etc.
e.g. namUnte lök, I mix up
the pudding, (cp. to:'),
to:rahe, ræhe. NA: Unti,
(Unte ?).}

ur1 (v.t.) to fill (water, into
a vessel); cp. ute.
ur we van lon..., 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 wuahu⁻¹, a piece of (food).

urute, (urute), to gnash, scrape; etc. e.g. Acts 7.54, rururute luo: me ne qae, they gnashed their teeth at him; cp. rehe; hi:.

usuana to lean on; cp. bülte.

ute¹ to pour, to fill up (liquid...) etc.; e.g. bwica 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 bwele we rafo qae 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 protrudes his eyes; he glares (with) his eyes; i.e. (colloquially) he is, (or: looks), cross; NA: biti (meta-); uti.

utuŋne to light, set fire to; cp. tũŋne, tũnu², tĩŋ¹; e.g. utuŋne reol, light the coconut-leaf; (also: wutũŋne).

NA: tũnu, (tũŋne), fans, (? fans), tĩŋ.

utur to bear a child; NA: gur. (Utur); (utũr, utũr);

uturku, to remove, take out, take away; see auturku, guku, vauturku; (prob. dialectal). (JTB/Mk 2.4 shows both auturku and eauturku). (NA: gurku).

utũr taveh ne, to miscarry (of a woman); cp. laŋtaveh ne; M: gur te ve ne.

ujol see wujol; to be on top of, etc.

ujũũ umbrella-tree; see reũũ.

ujũja, ujũja: to shine; see vijavijau, vijũja:. Jn. 1.5, a orrenren maũjũja lon bũŋfifi, and the light shines in the darkness.

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, raṃrha le mėva 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.
vaː² the hand, the arm; NA: var.
(vaː is the independent form of the noun); cp. vera-, vera-, hand of-; (suffix-taking form).
du-vaː, part of hand, or, part of arm; i.e. an arm;
du-vaː: go ten aru-sise-an, arm-part that (is) for taking a thing, i.e. the hand itself;
li-vaː, ("inside of hand" ?), modern: for "glove", (Inveran America, an American glove);
vaː: go mūlūguan (bur), a clenched fist, (lit. a hand that is (quite) clenched);
vaː:kēn, a lazy good-for-nothing; (lit. sore hand); i.e. a non-worker;
ta vaː, 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 ēne, mūsu jēl metēnē terērē gea, (NA), spirits, go away from that child! NA: (for ta vaː), tar var.
NA: var; also (?) (pa), ba;
e.g. bamoto te ēran, my right hand; (pa), ba mwiir te ēran, my left hand.
vaː³, (vēa) the spongy kernel of a mature coconut, (which is rich in oil, and nourishing); NA: var; si-vaː, the oily juice that surrounds the vaː, at its top; (si-⁶, top of-).

vahara, (vahara) to teach, explain, make plain;
vahara, (cp. hahara); NL. 106, tolo kelba read-an ca bōnōr, a su vahara ral(l)an Ion bible, he does not know how to read much, and let us explain those words in the Bible. CC: vasēra;
NA: vahara, va-ra.
kel vahara, to explain clearly.

vahe to tread on; e.g. BB.19, (in Circumcision rites):
a bal bwicca bevahe ēne, ...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'āl", i.e. (?) vēal.

vale people, nation; used Jn. 18.35, Ham vale ēne, 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. l.9, van bur, to go right away, to be gone;
wobūŋ ēlam bevan b'ē, ...5 days yet..., (lit. 5 days let it go yet...); e.g. N.1,
tesimbē maa hu ma'ru

towsh, 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?
vanē, to go to, to; this is
used commonly as a prepositional
word, and is listed separately,
as the next word. See also
vanha:; vēner; me.
van, adverbially, away, e.g.
L.15, ...faloh van, ...sailed
away.
vanē1 to; (prepositional phrase,
van (n)e, to go to); e.g.
navan vanē nae, I shall go to
him. PV: vanē. NA: bane.
Cp. mēne. NL.76, mesuraru
vanē or Tisman, we took (him)
to Tisman.
(The NA form, bane, is also
suffix-taking for 3rd sing.,
e.g. toloru fasi bane, he is
not close to him; and, M.9,
fe bane, ...said to him).
va'ne to feed, nourish; cp.
barone, to bring up; PV:
tella; lowe; (tēla); NA:
bane.
vanha: to pass beyond, to go all
the way, to pass on; see ha:1;
NA: ho:tam (va).
vanēn 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, malgel, veen.
Dialects: (MN: ta; IN: tau);
(Paama: metān); PV: vēnten;
other dialects, vanēn; except
FB: ēnten.
varē to pluck; (of corn, fruit,
etc.); JTB/Mk 2.23,
rarjevarē feh, they were plucking
feh, (a kind of vegetable,
q.v.).
varvar the canoe-deck. N: (same).
vate to weave, to plait; (cp.
fe, hēra1); to see; N.28,
mikebu van du gorobūlan, tia
han wae, lōn jovate, he returns
and remains in his village,
brings his pandanus-leaves,
yes and is plaiting (them);
used Jn.19.23. Dialects:
PV: veve, vāve; Sēs: veate;
B: vateh; CC: Lon: vate;
M: bʷete, -bte, (e.g. II(b)
23, emabe 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 aaulol, ool, etc.
vaunturku 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. vein 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 bajban, an unmarried woman, a free woman;
veen delar, (delat), a young woman of marriageable age; e.g. I.1, Tesivelivelo melene 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; Ses: 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, 1, velele, its inside, (tu: ne beta), (the drawing of the breadfruit).

vene 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 na omca go ca naveve

bamgaten? ...why then do you say that I should come very quickly? NL.28, nam heene vene, 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): miekbu vene teban ko:nean, he has returned (to your land) for healing; same as ane, (dialectal).

NA: va, ba.

ver stone, rock; I.32, veen teron lon jin van bulte ver hu tonor ru..., the woman went-under, yea and dived (and) went against a great rock...;
ver hagna, a tabu stone; see hagna; see RL/S&S, photo of a "spirit stone", ver hagna;

Ver sal, the name of the Rock off Metanwor Point, North Ambrym, visible at low water; also a local temar (spirit) of the LonlIlibUiva:/Wilir areas, in the hinterland of that area.

Dialects: (MN: vatu; IN: batu); PV: vør, vükør; Ses: vør, üør; B: vorr; CC:, Lon: ver; NA: ver; FB: vükør.

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: velok, velam, velan, . . .
or: vəlɔk, vəlam, vəlan, . . .
etc. (? vela-); Ses.: B:
veok, veam, vean, . . .; CC:
Lon.: NA: vera-, vera-;
FW: K: vereŋ, veram, veran, . . .
FB: vəlɔk, velam, velan;
Also see rom; veran rom,
gauntlet of rom; see KK; YY,10, 13.

vere1, vere- handle of-; NA:
vera-, vera-;
 vere-ẹji, knife-handle;
 vere-woh, paddle-handle;
 vere-tele, axe-handle; cp. tali-,
 rope-handle of;
 vere-te, (vere-te), its handle;
 and this phrase is used in special sense in describing
 family relationships, see WW;
 where wo-, group, set; tehi-vjʊŋ, side of 'bunch of coconuts',
i.e. side of family; and
 vere-te, (NA: veraffle), its
 'handle'; all seem to be about
 the same in meaning; each
 biliim, family, (lit. door of
 house), has 2 tehi-vjʊŋ, or 2
 vere-te, 'handles'; (prob. the
 male and female lines), i.e.
 moiety, moieties.

vere2 place, country, island,
district, native land; dwelling
place; NA: vere; PV: velɛ,
vellɛ; e.g. D.23, (of the spirits'
abode in the volcano):
...namh-o:kirine hamι vere bur,
tolou, I have found your
'country' now, it is bad;
NL.33, . . .ran har vere, in our
country . . .;
bubure, (bubu ṣare), small
island, (lit. knot knot of
land, lump lump of country);
C.9, (in Captain Cook tradition):
rarca efaloh 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 ha*); Note: vere in
adverbial sense of "outside"
is perhaps the same root, but
is listed separately: see
vere3.
Note example in 0.2, bonėgo
rorjeme lon tobole vere ọe,
lon, rorjewuhto wanten ọe . . .,
when they-2 came into the
middle of the villages, (or,
inhabited districts).

vere3 outside (adverbial use);
(cp. vere2); e.g. N.14,
maa matoweka ca boho: vere
lon bulbulan, lon, meerer,
tolokelbarė 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,
..tolokelbarė ca neho:vere
(vere) ne go teban monorten,
he cannot get outside because
his belly is huge. NL.74,
..bonėgo metamtam(m)a münick 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 bubuur", he got up and went out into the bush..., i.e. "into a solitary place" (AV).

vere, (vereh, -eh), vere 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 kate;
verehtlrlrih, to slip, to stumble.

verver a superlative, used with
fan, hot; i.e. fan verver, very hot; NA: fanten. See Gram. 96(c).

vetu pity; piteous, pitiable;
poor, needy; miserable;
vetune! alas! me vetuten, it is a great pity;
lolvetu, pitiable; lolhaqlavetu, poor and needy and pitiable;
name vetu, I am very poor;
PV: (e.g. Hy. 100, 5: lese sat javstuen, ...looks upon our misery, i.e. javstu-en, misery). Probably PV: (vetu, vetu); NA: vetu.

via-, (vja-) wife's brother of-;
(suffix-taking; and cp. tovjan, 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; teslme vivi, a baby, (lit. a new child); NL.73, 95, hanem 'missionary' vivi..., our new missionary; NL.76, mem Inka klino jafu mivivi, we see (i.e. we have seen) the likeness (photograph) of our new chief (i.e. missionary);
PV: vivle, (-e); 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);
ili-lish, a banana plantation, (lit. tree-tree-banana);
Dialects: (MN: vudi; IN: punti); PV: vih; Ses., B: vis; CC: vi; L: vih;
NA: generally, incl. PW., 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? ηavih?
how many? Dialects: (MN: visa; IN: pira); PV: veh?
(veh); Ses.: B: ves? NA: vi:?
FB: me ve?

vige-, vigne- (?). bosom of--; found in JG's MS, Jn. 1.18, ...'go gaturu fan vige timan...', Who abode 'in the bosom of the Father'; ga is clearly for ηa; though elsewhere in the MS ngae is written for ηae; this writer thinks vige- is prob. the correct form; (cp. (?) next word: vinj -, possibly only a dialectal variation).

vinje- armpit of--; (suffix-taking); usu. in phrase fan vinje-, arm-pit of--; (cp. last word).

vio:, vijo: people, the people, a crowd of people; a people, tribe, country; "everyone"; e.g. 0.9, ηae teke vio: ηe me fesi, he called all the people to come close...; NL.72, ...a vio rar ηo:rtεn bonegole..., ...and there were many people on that occasion...; vio: ta Malekula ηe, the Malekula people; so Hy. 1.1; vijo tavi ran tan go fan, all people that on earth (do dwell); thus originally in Dr Lamb's editions of Hymnaries 1898: "vio tave tan co fan". NA: vjo; (and: wor vantεn, cp. wo:, wor).

(vioh), vjoh, voh a drinking coconut, (i.e. a coconut in the various stages before the white flesh is too strong); e.g. J.8, rom va ria vjoh me, they-2 go and bring drinking-coconuts; AA.9, 10, ...(in Birth ceremonies): wobuŋ ηavir munjok, lοŋ, rahen a testsmrcbwica rolohlοh ne vioh ..a ramae εnan, after four days, well, his mother and the baby will bathe with green-coconut (water); bwele-vjoh-an ηe, those empty green-coconut shells; M: vjo:; Olal: ûjο.

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), a stage further;
4. vjoh kili-ol ja(h) ja(h), (N: ol kili-ol helhel), when the flesh is becoming fairly strong;
5. ol garo, (N: ol gorο), a dry coconut;
6. va:, (N: var), the sprouting stage. Cp. juju.

vir 4, four; (numeral), see Gram. 43-50, etc. PV: vier, (vier); CC: vir; NA: vir, vit.

viri to plait (rope, etc.);
0.6, maroviri tel si, be taken barbar ηe, you-two plait some
rope, to be pigs' rope. NA: bwiri, bri.

virim, (virim) a bird, (?) the Midget.

visi¹ to dig up, to dig out; e.g. as, a hole for cooking - visi bulbul; and of digging out food stored in the ground, or ready cooked in a ground oven; e.g. J.8, ...mevan visi 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, kili, fir.

visi² flesh; D.21, ...visi mianä 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-läka barbar teviteten, they saw very many sows; (lit. they saw sows, it was very many); H.2, nelißun mevite, ...for many nights, (lit. nights, it is many);
rame vitemarten, they are exceedingly numerous;
beva vite, many times..., (thus, in the formula for arithmetical multiplication, see Gram. 47., and to express frequency of any action). Cp. -mri:; ñor;
PV: bih, pih; mbo; e.g. ttitše mëbiïten, there are many kinds, (Lon: wo: mevitetenen).
NA: jel, (be jel, beba jel); and mrim; e.g. Q.2, maalo bejel ten, (molamten), there are very many fishes.

vi¹ viu¹, (vjü), vjü) turtle; e.g. J.22; and: vi¹ viu¹, turtle, (this said to be a truer original Lonwolwol form); NA: vi¹, vju, vjü.

vi¹ vju², (vju...) white man;
one reason given for this word's use being that a turtle has a white neck); NA: vi¹, vju, vjü. E.g. VV.9, (in Jonfrum story): ...ver mica ment njae, ca vanten go hu tekelwo ni men se vü su o: vanten su go rarlo- krine gami, blca na takote baten gon, 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 len vju, is possibly "on the foot(steps) of the white man", or perhaps: "minor spirit", see RL/S&S, "vyu".

vju³, vjuh, (vjuh), (vjuh) a bow; (modern use: a gun); NL.91, "treka ne whu", i.e. 'trigger' ne vjuh, the trigger of the gun; NA: vju; e.g. T.1, vju li-ten wuten te mato ten, bow tree-mango a real-sharpened-human-bone-point it was very old. See vi¹ vusø-; vjuh toto.

vi¹ vusø- bow of--; (suffix-taking); cp. vi¹ Uh, vi¹ Uhtoto. cp.
ragan, an arrow.

v}'usu vju, (vjü), a gun, (lit. bow of white-man); (perhaps this word may be vjühso-).

PV: vih; NA: vjusu-, vjUsu-.

v}'u to: to the small musical bow instrument, 'gun'; (cp. to:®); (siŋsiŋjaI, perhaps the tune played); PV: vih; NA: v}'u to. See sesuso. See YY.15.

v}'ulu-, v}'ulu, (vulu, vulu-...) (v}'Ulu-, e.g. Acts 18.18); hair of-; feathers of-; (suffix-taking); (cp. wov}'ul, wov}'ul, the independent form of the word); found e.g. JTB/Mk 1.6, "Jon tekoro viulun kamel...", John was clothed with camel's hair;

v}'ulu-to, a fowl's feathers;

v}'ulute, its hair, (or) its feathers; e.g. v}'ulu k miaña, I have no hair, (i.e. I am bald); for which PV: name bot'me.

Dialects: (MN: ulu; IN: bulu); PV: v}'ulu k, velom,
velön; Scs: vsok (?) -ok; (v)šom, (-om); (v)šon.

Baiap: v}'šok, v}'šom, (-om);
CC: vuluk, ... etc.; Ranon, Magam, etc.; woulu-;
FW: K: wolu-; FB: viulu-;
(Independent form, NA: wov}'ul).

(v}'u), vjü, a bunch of coconuts; side of family;

vjü ne ol, a bunch of coconuts; tehi-vjü, a side of the family line; moiety; See WW.

v}'uro, vjuor: the termite, the white-ant;

(ro:, prob. ro:, to run);

(vju, white...?).

NA: v}'uhur, (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:

(vij)'uja, aujuja, ujuja, vjüjüja, etc. e.g. jal mibehe majüja, the sun dazzles-shines, i.e. the sun shines and dazzles. (The final a may often be lengthened, e.g. aujuja:). PV: tøŋ, (tũŋ). Cp. nínñin.

(v}'u), v}'unu, v}'unu- point of-; (suffix-taking); also back part of (?) e.g. mëte-v}'unu ne Ul, the edge, or hem, of cloth;

mëte-v}'unu-lie moh:te ni, the point of a stick catches me, (i.e. hits me); (v}'u seems usually, or even always, to be used after mëte-); cp. grí-3, tail of-; NA: mëta-, (grí-).

W

wa1 to bear fruit; found, e.g. RL/Lk 8.8; JTB/Mk, e.g. Mk 4.7, tolohon wa, it did not bear fruit;

wae, fruit; cp. wo2 (but cp. wae, pandanus);
wa-e, (modern) beads, (lit. ? fruitage); NA: waże. For wa NA: ba. (Cp. ? ben...).

wa\(^2\) 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...

bu\(^1\)Un wa-, hole of penis of-; cp. bu\(^1\)U-m h'uan;

bu wa-, ring of penis of-.

wa\(^4\) to split; often in compounds, e.g. (ho:wa or, (q.v.) may be from another root, but possibly: ho:\(^3\), to arrive; wa, to split; or, place);

kinwa, to nip in two, (lit. to nip - split); NA: kinba.

tuwa ol, to hit (and) split a coconut. NA: ba.

wae, (wae) 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-wraper);

NA: wou, wou.

re-wae, re-wae, pandanus leaf;

N.28, lihehe mikebu van du goro-
bulan, tia han wae, løn, jove'e,

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 menë nek, I say please to you, i.e. please...

NA: kabri, kabra; (q.v.).

wahi-, wahi- branch(es) of-; (suffix-taking); 0.10, wahi-
limeq, (limeq), branches of the mel tree; EE.2, qae makibite wahi-li-baralmen,

he breaks off a branch of wild kava tree. Cp. garo\(^2\).

NA: goro, goro. PV: b\(w\)es\(a\)i (lie).

waiji smoke; (prob. a NA word, cp. ihkon); waiji nt fañ, fire smoke.

wai\(^1\),\(^2\) 1, (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 bêta; bêta 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: efalo h gole mewaldu, the ship is very big, (bulging...);
NA: (same); cp. also: romrom, (rom1).

wali-, wall- the one (or other) of (a pair); the mate of-; the pair of-; cp. tehi-
waliite, the next (one), its mate, its pair; e.g. nato:ne lie-an go buru teba wali-lie-an na, I shall throw this post, it will stay beside its mate-post; e.g. Da tehoro bur a Ouan teme tekeiu wali-ralan, tiwene gon, Da spoke already, and Ouan came and told just the same word.
NA: use: son, ge son; (cp. Lon: senan).

wallk (ne ham ne bulbul) the crossed stakes (of the outrigger of a canoe); (ham2, outrigger); NA: walli;
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, mibldu 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. dan dan2, wobo, bwele-o1 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 belikabrine Barabas...", i.e. rarwano vio ge go ca nae belikabrine Barabass, ... they moved, stirred up, the multitude, people, that he should release Barabass. ? (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, heboro: tehe van takote wate ne bulbul, lon lon, heman bulbul tehul hubon metene wu-bulbulan, the kingfisher rushed and went and out through the spar 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: (Paa: oai); PV: we, we; and so, other dialects, except, Baiap: wie, (wie); CC: wo.
we go me we mono, (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 hanga, we ne lo-ren, tabu water, water of clear-consciousness;
we-loh, a flood; (loh, to swim);
e.g. welsh mūru 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 we, to be thirsty, (lit. to seek water); NA: ter we. (Cp. felak we). weh wean, thirst.

weh, wehe, (wehe) 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-uh he, 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); 1n (ne); e.g. oter womul me, and: oln womul me, you seek and bring oranges. wehwehka, to keep on trying to find, to keep on seeking;

e.g. I.5, mewchwehka 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, waha2 to stab; NA: b'waha.

wehave (to be) enough (for), to be adequate (for); to be sufficient; (cp. nangare, (ije ne), ije ne, iwene). N.13, bulbulan mlikke: gon, me wehave netilela ne gon, the hole (it made) is only small, it is only (large) enough for little white-eyes.

NA: ngre:; mimi; ji ne.

wel1 creek, ravine, water-hole; hel-e-we, a creek with water; hel-e-wel(wel), a water-hole, a stony creek with water; hel-e-bulbul, a hole, creek, (usually without water); towel, in the creek, in the hollow, in the low part of the village, etc.; (Pama: for wel, boal). NA: wel; helawe; helawel, helabulbul, etc.

wel2 to fall all about; D.19, ...bahu: tewelho-ko: 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:
(wel) to steer; found as:
wele, (ne), to steer (with large steering paddle);
woh-wele, a steering-paddle;
see UU, Bu; NA: weje (ne).
wele ne 'church', welean ne 'church', (modern), to govern
the church, the government of
the church; or: guide, guidance.

(wel)" welwel, welwelin, (welwel
ne) to choose; appoint;
welwelgan, choice. NA: (same);
(IN: pilih). Dialects:
PV: wewel; Ses: siektubane
(?); other dialects: welwelin,
PB:, FW:, K: welwelne.
(Is this word the same root as
wel, to steer; ?).
(Probably not so, as NA:
equivalents are different).

wole, wole the common edible
nut, (often used, the NA: form,
ne:).
li-wole, li-wole, (-eh), the
ne: nut-tree; and li-wowele.
E.g. (NA) a large canoe was
named lini:, because made from
a nut-tree, lini:.

waléle, (walele:) the name of a
big dance; e.g. DD.27, 33,
(in Death ceremonies): rawil
wolele; ... they will dance the
wolele dance ... or ca beren,
until daylight; ('walele" 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.

(welili), welili bosom, chest;
welilian, (and) welili ne
ne, his, or her, chest,
bosom; NA: walili.
wololu see ululu, the black-palm.

weon, weon, (weon) the string
of coconut-husk; e.g. in
witchcraft practice, 00(a)5,
ram fufokate ne weon, they
ligature (the gut) with coco-
nut-husk-string.

wer dew; e.g. N.7, bonego ram
münn münn wer van..., when they
drink the dew (as they) go,
(or: when they drink the dew
away...). PV: weh; NA: warru.

wer, (were) to distribute
(ceremonial) presents to; to
present; e.g. DD.21, (in
Death ceremonies): mal senan
bwlca bawere waru-mal ne ne,
another mal will present the
mal's-mother's-kin with (the
pigs). NA: were.

were, were to go aground (of
a canoe, or any vessel); to
be fast on (a reef, or sand,
etc.); NA: were. E.g.
mawere! it's aground!

(were)3, werewerebta 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: gili; B: mibwivo, PB: wise.

wesuso, wesuso ne recol the small spine of the coconut-leaf; cp. wewa; NA: wasosor.

wewa, wowa the hessian-like webbing part of the coconut tree that surrounds new shoots; NA: wawa.

wi: exclamation, see wiri:.

wil, to dance; DD.27, rawil welele, they'll dance the welele (dance); DD.10, ramden munjok, ramjowil, they finish crying, they dance... (in Death ceremonies); NL.67, rojema duan hu lon wil(l) an hu, they-2 were making one affair during (or, in) the dancing; PV: wie; NA: wil; e.g. II(b)31, emdogwil, they are dancing; (in Bato ceremonies).

wilj-, wuji- flower of-; (suffix-taking); perhaps NA for w伶ie, a flower; wuqite, its flower; (and wuqie, wuqite, etc.). NA: wuqie.

E.g. DD.6, (of a Mal's death): ramitia wuqibal, they bring hibiscus flowers; II(b)3, NA: emkoune wuqibal lon tobole meje: they throw hibiscus-flowers into the midst of the food.

JTB/Mk 4.28 ..."wugute", i.e. wuqute, its ear (of corn's growth). SEs: wuqba.

wlinh the small coconut spikes used to make the special ceremonial hair-dress, used e.g. in the len dance, see ha:⁷. NA: wlinj, wlinj:.

wiri- debt of-; account of-; (suffix-taking); wirlk, my debt, i.e. what I owe; namkuku wirlk, I pay off (out) my debt; len-wiri-, to incur debt; thus: sinca mlinl wirlmi mene vanten su; wirlmi be goli gon, go ca lomi bkekene senan a senan, owe no man anything......, (a translation of Romans 13.8). NA: (same).

wirlr dh cooking stones (for ground oven); cp. fali; in Tale P, Tanwori field is a being, or person, who is said (in verse 20) to have swallowed cooking-stones, etc. morolme wirlrh a lumn fali, a lok a size bogan, he swallows the cooking-stones and the pudding's leaf-covering, and the pudding, and everything. NA: wirlr:; PV: pwilli.

wiri: (wiri'ri?): an exclamation, a surprise, or pleasure, etc.
Gram. 120. NA: wiri! Cp. wi:

wisi- the stem-tip (of a bunch)
of-; (suffix-taking); e.g. wisi-vih, the stem tip of a banana (bunch); NA: M: bónsi-

wo: 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: wor, (ur); (also: a pile, heap; etc.). PV: tstå; e.g. tstå mëbihten, there are many kinds; wo hu, a part, a fraction, a piece; wohu ŋasÚl, three parts; NA: wor, (ur); wo go hu, some; (lit. part which (is) one); e.g. I.16, ñae marja reman wo go hu..., he takes some yams; vanten wo go hu, some men; wo: vanten, a 'generation' (of) men; a 'nation', cp. laŋlaŋ; e.g. wo: vanten ñe ta Malekula, the people of Malekula; wo: rubu ñe, a herd (of) wild animals; wo:beta mevite, (there are) many kinds of breadfruit; tesiimr ñe <data missing>; wo: gøre, the children of that family; wo: go tænr ñe ñe, most of them, (lit. the part that was big concerning them, of them); the majority; NA: wor gerlam ne njer. Sesiivi: and CC: vuo; for

LON: wo: go hu, Ses: vuo soa; CC: vuo sup.

wo-² fruit of-; (suffix-taking); fruit; found, e.g. JTB/Mk 4.28, "wote", its fruit; "woe", fruit; i.e. wote, (-e), woe, (woe); P.3; G.3, wote, its fruit; (cp. wa¹, RL/Lk 8.8, wate); li-woe, (-e), a fruit-tree; NA: li-waje.

wome₁, mel fruit, e.g. L.2; wo-oh, rain-drop, (lit. fruit of rain); NA: wao:, woō:.

womUl, orange, (lit. fruit-round); N: (same); C.8. wotéh, (used for) "salt"; e.g. JTB/Mk 9.50; (lit. fruit of sea); also "spray"; womeh, (womeh), season for fruit; (analysis not sure); NA: womé:. Cp. bŋu-.

womUl kókó, the lime (fruit), (lit. bitter orange); See Tale C; where womUl, orange, is said to have been introduced to Ambrym by Captain Cook's visit. For womUl; PV: womo. (MN: vua; IN: buwah).

Dialects: PV: we-, (wo-); ware, its fruit; Ses: we-, (we+), wetie; Balaŋ: vwe; CC: w (he); NA: (M, etc.); wo-, wa-, fruit of-; wote, its fruit; woe, a fruit; FW: K: wa-e, a fruit; weti, (weti), its fruit; womUl, orange; FB: wo-, fruit of-;
weje, a fruit; weri, its fruit; wōmual, orange.

wō to open; (cp. fo(h)1); (cp. talhẹ, ku...); e.g. owo 1ọk, you open-up the pudding;
tuwo 'bụk', he opened the book;
prob. in kẹlwo, 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, unalenk your hand; for which
NA: romte veram; otherwise, NA seems to use bọ, e.g. subọ lọ, let us open-up the pudding...; See wobụŋ.

wọ⁴, wọ:wo: whitish, gray, (of hair, beard, etc.); e.g.
amụn muwo: his beard is grey...; name wo:, I am white-haired.
NA: vişrvişr, (vjọrvjọr).

wobẹọ, wobẹo nẹ jẹ- ankle of-;
(suffix-taking); (cp. bweleol...);
(one analysis is that wobẹọ is a small, good, fruit, something like an ankle bone in shape);
lıwobẹọ, or: libau, the tree;
NA: wobẹọr (nẹ jẹ-);...li(wo)-bẹọr.

wọ-eji the bamboo pin, which fastens
the thatch folds of tago leaf
together around the wild-cane
rod. NA: wo-aẹji; e.g. woẹji
matụrụ tagọan nẹ, the bamboo pin
pierces its thatch (with it).

wobụŋ day; (MN: rani; IN: rahina); Dialects: (Paama:
apọ); PV: wọmɓiŋ, (wọmɓịŋ);

wọmbụ ; Sẹs: and other dialects: wobụ ; (B: lija:, see jal);
FB: ubọŋ. (NA: also uses a
suffix-taking form: bọŋ-,
day(e) of-); e.g. (NA) 00(c)
5, bọŋon be sùl ọna, te memar,
his days will be three, yes,
he dies.
Examples are common of wobụŋ,
day. (Analysis may be, wo, to open; bụŋ, darkness).

wọ paddle (for canoe); wọnten;
i.e. the native article;
modern use for "oar";
wọh-wele, 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: boseh); PV: wọ;
Ses: vọos; B: vwọs;
CC: wo; NA: wo; FB: wo,
wo (?) . For wohwele, PV:
blrwọh; NA: wọ:weje.

wọhe to need; to require;
(cp. demẹẹle, to desire);
NA: ọẹre, (-ẹ); e.g.
manọre 'medicine', he needs, requires, medicine.

wohwowoowo ho a yodelling call.

wohubọr buttock; wohubọran,
his buttock; (and...nẹ ọnae);
NA: wohọr. Cp. bweleẹnẹ-

wọlọlọ 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 
olol, olol, q.v., or wolol; 
sulol; etc. 
Variants would be natural in 
such an onomatopoetic word; 
see JTB/Mk, 6.49, "raraulol"...

etc. NA: (fir; fifir, 
fifir). NL.87, (?) mawulol, 
he calls out.

wolver, (wo:ver) lava; (wo: 
a kind...; ver, stone); 
NA: worver.

wom(h), womar kidney; ..-an, 
his kidney; or, ..ne qae; 
NA: womam.

womal mal naked; cp. malmal. 
(Used Acts 19.16).

wombal the hard nut-shells on the 
end of the long gauntlet, 
veran rom, see rom 1. 
NA: wombal.

womdal a club; cp. bo:r womdal; 
NA: (same); e.g. NL.37, 
"tejivene womdal", i.e. teceive 
ne womdal, (cp. tejue ne 
womdal), he hit him with a club. 
See YY.16.

womra the light volcanic pumice 
which floats on the sea; 
(used for grinding knives, 
etc.); NA: waumra, waomra (?).

won 1 sand; won lateth, the beach, 
the sand by the sea-shore; 
won meh, a sand island (in sea). J.34, vju...mijn van lon 
won, the turtle...dives (and) 
goed into the sand. Dialects: 
(MN: one; IN: hani);

PV: womela, wemela; Ses: 
mbewọn; B: beewu'ọn; CC:, 
Lon., etc. won; NA: ọn, 
e.g. Ranon, ran ọn, on the 
sand); FB: bọọẹn.

won 2 to be fast (shut), to be 
closed, (to be tight); e.g. 
N.5, mo túbakúl nowon goro gami 
bogon, (take care) lest the 
palm-tree fork should close 
tight around you all; N.8, 
mowon ko goro ọne bogon, it 
closes fast shut around them 
all.

wōnwon, intensifies the meaning; 
wōn! (used to noisy children):
shut up! NA: wōn; CC: saron.

wōnan the name given to the yam 
with one point, as eaten by 
the initiates in the bagvi, 
Circumcision rites; see BB.10; 
YY.6; BB.10, testimre ọje go 
rame bagvi ramjoane rem, 
hinite ọ hu gon, han ih ọ 
wōnan, the boys who are become 
circumcised, are eating a yam 
with only one point, its name 
being "wōnan". YY.6 is a 
design of this rem wōnan bu, 
i.e. (prob.) NA for Lon, rem 
wōnan mu, the wōnan yam, good 
one.

wōnbal (NA: cp. Lon: wōmbal); 
the rattle seeds, or nut shells, 
used on the gauntlet of the 
rem ceremony; they are the 
seeds of the wombal, (NA: 
wōnbal) tree, liwomball; they 
are "cooked" in the process of
hardening, to be made into the rattles. See also KK.

wonon to be at a loss; see onon, onon; (wonon).

wonouno- (s) shadow of-; (suffix-taking); likeness of-; (hence, modern use: photograph of-); also: ghost of-, spirit of-; cp. onono-.

wonounok, my shadow; wonounon vantent, a man's shadow, likeness; wonounote, its shadow...; So used, Acts 5.15, wonounon, 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 wonounon, 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, ...ohene wonounonom sul su mene ni..., send a photograph-of you -few to me...; (heard, 27.7.48): owuhtoka jafu ne wonounoro suhu, ask the missionary (jafu, chief) for one of their-two likeness(es), i.e. for a photo of him and his wife.

wontene to finish off (something, i.e. a work, etc.).
geh-wontene, to work and finish it off...; cp. bur, hera, taine... etc.

woo vein; woo nê nae, his vein(s); NA: wao, (wac) ? e.g. B.5, a woo-an ne te rem go te frifri kaka vjo, me sasar, and his veins were the yam that is rather brown, it is reddish-brown....

wōr1 a 'set' of classificatory relationship; see WW. Cp. batatoni; wror may be the NA for wo: a group; As a verb: see WW: nar wonen, I was in the group (in it). Cp. vantent bül.

wōr2 the killing stone for pigs, especially as used in the sacrifice of pigs by initiates when joining higher grades of fankon, tabu fire; NA: wo: also: a heap of stones; (wo: is verkon, tabu stone); wōr flee, a high sacred (tabu) stone, built for a mal.

NA: wōr feje. Reduplicated: wōr wōr, the stone fence of a mal's dwelling; when he dies, he is buried inside this fence; e.g. DD.5, ramfo (Mal) lon han wōr wōr, they have already buried (the mal) inside his tabu fence. NA: wōr wōr.

wora, (wora) the calf (of leg); e.g. wora nê jek, the calf of my leg; (cp. danjan, etc.); NA: waram nê jek-.

worar, (worar) the groin; NA: wourar, (wourar); -an, (or) ...ne nae, his groin; etc.

worli, (worli) small coral; cp. weha, big stones of coral. NA: wali:.
wor'1, (wor'2), (wor'o) to chase, chase off...; NA: goro; e.g. BB.15, ram tu ne rUL van, ram wO rO neUl, they hit them (and make them) go, or: they hit them (as they) go...; they chase them.

wor'2 mountain; (in JTB/Mk 13.14: wuro; ? cp. village name at Craig Cove, Wuro; Wuro: ?). Cpl. wou, (prob. dialectal).
wosal'sal olitoris; NA: (same); also, as: wosal'sal ne kane-, the 'olitoris' of the genitals of--; NA: (same).
wou, (wou) mountain; NA: wau, [(? bugogo); see buko ko, NA: buko kO]. PV: wu. Cpl. woro; butantan; etc. (Paama: patima u).

wou1u-, (woulu-) hair of--; (suffix-taking); (cp. v'ulu-); also: feathers of; (woulu- is prob. the NA dialectal form for v'ulu-). (See wov'ul1, wov'ul1u-); e.g. (NA) II(b)24, wou1u1, hair; II(b)29, woulute, its feathers.

wou ne 01 a thread, coarse thread, e.g. a hair, or a thread of coconut fibre, wou ne ol; NA: wou1u, e.g. II(b)24, emarewene wau1 ne ol1tor, they make a coarse thread (with, of) wild-cane tree. (?).

wov'oh, wovjoh the heart, (i.e. the actual heart, not the seat of affections, for which see lo-, lo1, lo10-); (wov'oh); e.g. B.6, wovjoh, his heart; or: wovjoh ne nae; NA: wov'0, wovjo; PV: wovioh, wovjoh, wovjsh; (cp. Hymns 106, 3; 119,2,3).

wov'ul1, wovjul1 hair, (independent form of word): wov'uluk, my hair; cp. v'ulu-, hair of--; (cp. woulu- (NA)); NA: (same), i.e. wov'ul1.
E.g. wov'ul1un ha nali? hair of what here? i.e. of what is this the hair? E.g. DD.33, ram gisine wingibal, mete:; lon wov'ul1... they stick hibiscus flowers, feathers, in the(ir) hair.

wU'1 good; cp. u'. (u is used in 3rd sing. after simple m-pronom. prefix). NA: bu, bU, 'bu, bUtEn; PV: wO.
E.g. tolou, it is not good; mu, (and also mewu), it is good, he is good; D.4, veenan tolohon wu mene nae, that woman was not good to him; NL.76, hamsUl wuan, your (few) goodness.

wu'2 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 tehah hubon metene wu-bulbul-an, the outrigger of the canoe floated off by itself away from the real-part of that canoe; e.g. 'picture'
ne jafu ŋali, lon, wute vantēnan ŋa jir, here is the picture of the leader, yes, (but) its real-part, (original, reality) is yonder; (wute vantēnan, its reality, that man); e.g. (NA): of the skull in the old war at Foma, one old man said: narte the wute Foma, I saw its-reality indeed, (or: its original), i.e. the man himself. Cp. wu-šelun (?)

wu³, wuten sharpened human bone arrow head; hence, a sharp thing; the pointed fin of a fish or shark; cp. hini-, bwešu, bweši;
bwešu wu, a sharp pointed object, an arrow, a bone-head; e.g. namfene bwešu 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, vantē haŋlam njer emdomar, emdora va barhu-nan, emdorah ọg do-e wuten, 'poison' men die, they take their bones, and grind them to become a sharp-bone-point. T.1, vju litoŋ wuten te matoten..., a bow (of) mangrove-wood, the sharp bone-point was very old...

wu² 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 łemae wu-man -im ne to wo: go hulu, 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).

wu⁴ the day after tomorrow;
NA: buŋru; PV: wieh;
but cp. buŋru; (there seems some confusion). (Cp. buŋ te sụl goma, which seems able to mean 'the day after tomorrow', and also 'the day before yesterday', cp. neŋu).

(wu⁴wu⁴)⁴, wuhtō, wuto, (wuhtu): ? to ask, ask about; (i.e. to question); e.g. C.2, raruwu, omme be? they asked, where do you come (from)?

NL.77, mesu wuto nek ca owuto Mr Hurse..., we ask you to ask Mr Hurse...; DD.4, (in death ceremonies for a man): go ca vantē su buwuhtō mal..., if anybody asks about the man... wuhtoka, to try to ask, to ask for, to try to find out by asking questions; etc.
e.g. (heard): owuhtoka jafu ne wonu nọro suhu, you try to ask the leader for one photo-of-them-two (i.e. of the missionary and his wife).
wuhtoan a kelkebunē, question and answer; i.e. perhaps, "catechism". NA: wu⁴;
e.g. M.5, Um...tewu behel bọna, a etemtene, the Um (bird) asked all the birds, but they
declined. NA: also wuto;
PV: wisi. Tōu: wuh(ka).
wuhu3, wuhu-, wuhu3 a piece of
(pudding, food...); (both
suffix-taking and independent);
e.g. heboro: ...mijoen..loŋ
ane wuhu go hu...; the king-
fisher...is eating, ...yes and
eats one piece;
wuhu-lök, a piece of pudding,
a pudding-piece; R.6, an ur-
lok, his piece of pudding,
(ur-loŋ, prob. a confusion with
ur-loŋ, NA: for wuhu-loŋ);
(wuhute is not used); cp. tamsi-
wuhu to squeeze (coconut) on
top of food, to sprinkle;
R.3, B'erkolkol tewu hu an lok
ne ol, B'erkolkol squeezed
(sprinkled) his pudding with
coconut (juice).
wulol, ulol to call out, yodel,
etc. see woluol, aulol,
wohol, ohol, 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-ghan, work-wages;
(wulu-ghan, the price of the
work, the wages of the work);
cp. 1um1uman, (1um²).
wumeļun, (wumeļun) a faŋkon
grade whose beginning is told
in Tale E; (perhaps wu² is
the meaning of the prefix,
i.e. the real meļun.
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. sümjewünde jafu,
bwla ca jltjue, we few are plott-
ing against the chief, we shall
strike him. NA: un, Un.
wuni- flower of-; (suffix-taking;
wuni- is prob. truer Lon. for
now commonly used wīni-, q.v.
used JTB/Mk 4.28, "wugute",
i.e. wugute, its 'ear' (of corn);
Ses: wunba. See wni-.
wunibal, hibiscus-flower.

wun-1 wife's mother of-; (suffix-taking); see WW; NA: wunjo-; in WW notes, wun- 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, wun- perhaps covers a classificatory sense of granddaughter. (See also wunjo-).

In WW notes, a man calls his wife's mother: wunok, for which the NA is: wunu un vehen; so that prob. the Lon. term could have been wunok vehen, my-wife's female (parent); this suggests that wun- 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 wun- in Jn. 18.13, (Annas) te wu Caiaphas..., Annas was father-in-law of Caiaphas, i.e. his wife's father.

wun-2 in phrase: fan wun-, 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 go omhoro me wunu, the word that you speak is incorrect; name wunu, I am mistaken; NA: mutu: wunu ne..., he errs in writing..., makes a writing mistake; nambe wunu, I am mistaken.

wunjo- mother's mother's people of-; (a relationship term, see WW; NA: wonjo-, wonjo-); the people of this classificatory set are not bataton, and marriage is therefore allowed to a man within his mother's mother's bllim, family; a man would quite naturally marry his mother's mother's brother's daughter; see WW. (These terms: wun-, NA: wunjo-; and wunjo-, NA: wonjo-; seem clearly liable to confusion, with dialectal overlapping, etc.

wurwur1 a moderate grade of fan kor, tabu fire; CC: wurwur; mentioned in bato notes, see II(b)2. (RL/S&S, p.121, footnote: gives Ngurur); names found of men are: WuruUr naim; Wurwur mel'un; etc.

2 wurwur also seems to be used of an elevated dancing platform; just like the photograph in RL/S&S, facing p.126; this writer saw such a wurwur at Fararabubol, 23.8.48. (These "things" are said to come originally from Malekula).

wur- 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, bwlca netln batono vane wUrUn nderUl, a chief is dead, his son will pay-out (ceremonially, etc.) to his mother's-people.
NA: wUrU-.
wuto to ask; (see wuhu1, wuhto, wUhtUto...).

wuwu cooked and kneaded breadfruit; (the cooked breadfruit is rolled or kneaded flat, on the siten, 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 siten. Cp. totoro.
wujol to be on top of; e.g. as, the head on a pillow; NA: wujal; wejal; ujol kate, to hold fast on top of...; e.g. lie sEnan ma[wujol]kate lie sEnan, one piece of wood lies fast on top of another.

ejaljal, tongs; q.v. Also see bwele-oujol, pillow; (bwele), (see jalje).

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, Tanwow1irih meme ja ne veen vivi bur, lon, tu tu man bllim, TanwowIrigh 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 tate, (ja tate:), strongly, courageously, boldly; (lit. ? feelings strong, bold, etc.).

ja: tahi, lazy; also: ja: mermir, lazy; e.g. omloone ja: ne mehen mibe? how do you feel in your illness? (lit. you feel the feeling of the illness how?); omgeh ja:tate, you work strongly.

ja: ne mehen mUru ne ni, I feel ill, (lit. a feeling of illness is on me); rarsuto lon ja:tate:, they preached in boldness;

hak ja: mean fan, my body is 'going down', growing weak, thin; Acts 18,5, telone ja:an ne Ra1 lon lolon, he felt the feeling of the Word in his 'heart'; (AV: he "was pressed in the spirit"); cp. be-1.
NA: jau.

jafer, (Ijafer) 9, nine; (numeral; see Gram. 43...).
PV: melabar, (melaper);
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 ne, 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 ne, the chief women; see GG, for women's fa'kon grades, and cp. RL/S&S p.128, footnote.
PV: jabâ; NA: jafu; FB: falfu, ialfu. E.g. I.7, veen mica, hak jafu, ...the wife says, 'my master', i.e. husband...

jah\(^1\) strong; (cp. faiah, faijah); difficult; etc.
gehan mijah, the work is difficult, hard;
horo jah, to rebuke, abuse; (lit. to talk strongly);
PV: jah; B: jas; NA: hel;

jah\(^2\) 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. vante ne mohol jah ne helan go memer bur, that man puts on ashes for his dead brother; (NA: hol ja:).

jah\(^1\) to lead, guide; (i.e. by going ahead, to show the way); (cp. hale, to drag, i.e. to lead by force); PV: (lasa, telâ, ?); NA: limbi;
jahe me, to lead here, (lit. to lead to come); i.e. to attract;
towe jahe, to amuse, (lit. to do something, to lead); NA: tewe limhi;
sujahe, to lead astray, to tempt; (to persuade);
ja titi, to lead carefully;
NA: limhi sene;
jah\(^1\) helale, to lead astray (so as to be lost); so JTB/Mk 13.5, 6.

jal sun; J.1, heboro: mar\(^{e}melole ...
...van lnga or go jal mahoro: 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 sultan, three o'clock; or rather, the third 'hour'; e.g. JTB/Mk 4.27, neliol, i.e. ne lijal, by day; so, Jn. 11.9, lon jal; jal mefaq, the sun shines,
the sun is hot;
Dialects: (MN: alo; IN: arau);
(Paama: meteiljal; PV: B; SES: ja; other dialects, jal; but FB: ja:1.)
jalte to grasp between... (as, in tongs); (or in scissors-like grip); e.g. jalte fao, to hold fire in 'tongs'; see ejaljal;
1 ojalte v'uluk, you cut my hair, (sivi may, or may not, be understood, to slice);
2 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 lon janjan, Red Pudding Rock.
jaŋa (to be) nothing (of), (to be) none of, none at all; see iana; 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.bewriale. cp. luwo, liva; e.g. jafu tejaja vanten ne van ran efaloh, the (government Agent) arrested the men to go on the boat.
je-1, je-, ji-, ji- 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, jen-, etc. and in negative imperative, and c; jen-, etc. (Note: FB: ra-).

-je-2, -je-, -jo-, -jo-, -ji-, -ji- 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 persons. E.g. D.14, rojore, they-two were quarrelling;
in JTB/Mk 7.17, (etc.) we find: "rarirme togorten", i.e. rarirme toqorten, i.e. rar-(j)i-reme toqorten, they marvelled, (lit. they were thinking greatly...).
Gram. 56, 57 etc.

je, (je3, (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);
jenie, to awaken (v.t.); jenie vanten go mefwer, to awaken a man who is asleep;
jenie (ral ne) bela:, to awaken (a word of) a lie, i.e. to start a lying story;
Dialects: PV:, SES:, B: lie;
je⁴ leg of--; foot of--; footprint of--; (suffix-taking); NA: je⁴, lj e⁴; cp. la:³, a leg; je si? whose footprint? and e.g. I.6, mate: lŋka la hu meraralir gorobulan...mica... si na jen nali? 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): ...jëm bwinca banonon, your foot will shake, (tremble). Modern: jen sliie, leg of table. NA: e.g. Q: ran ljên 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, mate: li-je hu, me efa:o:hten, he cuts a je-tree, it becomes a canoe...; NA: o:jou; e.g. M.7.

je⁶ an edible green.

(je)⁷, jeh, jeh the (biting) black ant. NA: je; je; (see YY.5). Cp. th.

jeh-bobo (to be) black, blue-black; bruised (of fruit, etc.); bruised and beginning to smell bad, (bo³, boba, smelling, rotten); also used of dark human skin colour, e.g. wanten jehbobo, a very black man; cp. g'hag'han. NA: je:bobo; cp. gʰagʰan.

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- ween, sister's-daughter of--; niece of--; (The reciprocal term is misjo-). NA: jala-, (jele).

jemar adult woman, mature woman; wife; (cp. English "Mrs", Madam); e.g. me jemar bur, she is a quite mature woman; vene jemar, a mature woman; han jemar, his wife; cp. lemarr. NA: jamar. jemarkon, a tabu woman, a woman graduate in the tan manok rites, see HH.

(jen) (NA), alike; see iwene, (ijene). E.g. YY.10, rumlŋka mi(j)en gon, they see it is the same, (just the same).

jere- sister of (a sister); AA.13, jeren, her sister; NA: taje-, tala-; PV: təsə:lok, -am, -an. (cp. metehal, the sister (of a brother); minje-, 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: aror.
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: romku (lolfanfan).

(jih)³, jihkon smoke; see ihkon; (ih?); NA: jikkon; e.g. II(c) 3, (fan)...jihkonan, the fire... its smoke....

jil 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, jilljil a swirl (of water), a back-swirl, a back-wash; as, the swirl behind a boat, especially a square-steredn 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 efaloh monor, 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 teron, lonj, jln..., the woman went under, yes, she dived...; J.34, vju mijin van lon won, the turtle dives (and) goes into the sand, i.e. dives into the sand. NA: ln; PV: IUIUH.

jir yonder, far away; JTB/Mk 4.35, ir. DD.12, ...muru lon im go jir, he is in that house which (is) yonder; tehite go jir, the farther side; tehln batom 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: nali, 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 methal, (NA: metahal) is the independent-form equivalent; thus, (NA) junje, 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, slnca menjuwa ne sise, ...go lesu lon mamten, let us not take pleasure in a thing that Lesu rejects.

jüja to shine; see vijavijau, (vi)jüja, aujüja, ujuja, vjüjüja, etc., (dialectal variations).
juju a young coconut for drinking;
NA: ljulju. I.34, juju konkon, 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. vioh, vjoh;
Cp. (NA): ol jUmjUm.
PART II

ENGLISH - AMBRYM
Ambrym words are given in two columns showing dialectal equivalents for Lonwolwol and Magam (NA).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lonwo Lwol</th>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abandon</td>
<td>1li, (1li²); 1li buru; 1liŋakabrine.</td>
<td>....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abase</td>
<td>1liŋi...fan, (1li²); tũüh.</td>
<td>....tũüh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abate</td>
<td>kelekele; njok; (of sea) f₁u²; (of wind) hekor.</td>
<td>kejekeje; non; rau; m̥r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdomen</td>
<td>tam²; teba⁻².</td>
<td>tam, ar; teba⁻.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Able, ability</td>
<td>k b r.</td>
<td>kea, (etc).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abolish</td>
<td>mae (bu)njok; hahaha:ne (ha:⁷); (and see Spoil).</td>
<td>rawene ebnon; haharne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About</td>
<td>ne; fesi ne; bo⁻².</td>
<td>ne; fasi ne; bo⁻.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above</td>
<td>mere; fо⁻; fon¹.</td>
<td>mere; fо⁻; fon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absent</td>
<td>helal, helaldu; (məraru); (and neg. of ru li, tol ru li).</td>
<td>helal(du); borb or; toloru li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absorb, suck up</td>
<td>mi³; himihimi.</td>
<td>himi mi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstain</td>
<td>fɛ¹¹, fɛe; (see Avoid).</td>
<td>fɛ, fɛe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abundant</td>
<td>(see Many).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abyss</td>
<td>(see Precipice).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>(see Take).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident, to meet with</td>
<td>non, none; sise moho: te (ni).</td>
<td>non, none......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>According to</td>
<td>iwenen go ŋa...</td>
<td>ijenec ge ŋa...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account, of no</td>
<td>ormeh.</td>
<td>ormeh:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acusee</td>
<td>taun, tatau²...</td>
<td>tuwũuru (ral); kokou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ache</td>
<td>kenken, toŋ⁴.</td>
<td>cencen, toŋ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledge, acquiesce, agree.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Wolof Word</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquit</td>
<td>linya ...van mijë(n)</td>
<td>North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Across</td>
<td>kote, (gote); bol²; bolbol; tehi-</td>
<td>linya kukur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act, do</td>
<td>mae</td>
<td>rawene, tawene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add</td>
<td>linya² kuku, (kum).</td>
<td>linya kukur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhere to</td>
<td>blu¹; bu³; bulte.</td>
<td>rawesene; omsene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjust</td>
<td>towehene; gehhene.</td>
<td>maljel; lalar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent</td>
<td>maljel; delar.</td>
<td>gümugumu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopt</td>
<td>gamgamu.</td>
<td>fa sene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adorn</td>
<td>fah hene.</td>
<td>ba ru mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance</td>
<td>van ru mo.</td>
<td>tamarnan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advantage, profit</td>
<td>tamaran, (tamar², to count).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advise</td>
<td>kefenene, (ke¹); hahara.</td>
<td>cefene; ha:ra, hahara.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult, (adolescent)</td>
<td>maljel (m.); delar(f.), be³er-, bere-.</td>
<td>maljel; lalar; be³la-, be³ila-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adultery, commit</td>
<td>ka⁴, veen.</td>
<td>kor vehen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adulterer</td>
<td>ma³³o.</td>
<td>ma³o, ma³o.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afraid</td>
<td>alu³, man³k.</td>
<td>lu³- mümür.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aft</td>
<td>(see Stern).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After</td>
<td>te²; tean; ...naete(an); te... ta³.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aim at</td>
<td>qune; (see hu³).</td>
<td>(qune); (hu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>hao; meha.</td>
<td>hao; horou; mehau.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>we koon³, (kon³).</td>
<td>we koon³.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alight, be</td>
<td>fa³; fr³fri.</td>
<td>fa³; fr³fri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alight, to</td>
<td>ho³; ran...</td>
<td>ho: ran...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alive</td>
<td>mau².</td>
<td>mjür.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Wolof</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All</strong></td>
<td>( \text{ne}, (\text{ne}) \text{ bogon}, (\text{bo}^1); \text{tavi}^1 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All over the place</strong></td>
<td>( \text{b\text{w\text{e\text{l\text{e\text{t\text{e\text{e\text{t\text{a\text{t\text{e\text{e\text{t}}}}}}}}}}}}; \text{balte} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All right, it's</strong></td>
<td>( \text{mu\text{gon}} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All right, to be</strong></td>
<td>( \text{temtem}, (\text{tem}^2); \text{tesi}^1 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allow</strong></td>
<td>( \text{dam(ne)}), \text{ram(ne)}; \text{rema(ne)}), \text{mo:(ne)}^7 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Almost</strong></td>
<td>( \text{fesi} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Along</strong></td>
<td>( \text{to}^1 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alongside</strong></td>
<td>( \text{bo}^2; \text{fesi}; \text{tehi-})</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Already</strong></td>
<td>( \text{bur}^1; \text{njok} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Also</strong></td>
<td>( \text{mon} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Always</strong></td>
<td>( \text{wob\text{U\text{bogon}}, wob\text{U\text{g}}} \text{tavi} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amuse</strong></td>
<td>( \text{ka\text{bar}}, \text{kere}, \text{lulu}; \text{w\text{U\text{nu}}, fu, ne}; \text{teve(ne)} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Among</strong></td>
<td>( \text{lon\text{ tobole}}... )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amuse (v.t.)</strong></td>
<td>( \text{towojahe} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ancestor(s)</strong></td>
<td>( \text{ta}^5, \text{mo}^1\text{ne (er...)} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ancient</strong></td>
<td>( \text{merin}; \text{merin} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>And</strong></td>
<td>( \text{a}^1, \text{lon}^1 )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anger, angry</strong></td>
<td>( \text{lora:ra;} \text{lo}\text{lUlhUlU}; \text{lofrifri}; \text{lo}\text{lUlhUlU}; \text{lofanfan}; \text{lofrifri} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Animal: wild, domesticated</strong></td>
<td>( \text{rubo}^2, (\text{o},\text{o}); \text{sis\text{e\text{b\text{e\text{n\text{c\text{o}}}}}}) )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ankle

bul6... bweleol (ne je-); wob6 (ne je-);
walwal(e) je-; danđana2;

Announce

ek; kelgogo:ne; kelha;
ekela; kelkulirin;
kelwo; horo (tare), and
c... ke1 ne...

Anoint

fah hen.

Another

senan, (se-6); wal-;
(tehi-; minih.

Answer

kel; kelkebu(ne); kelka.
sur; sur mole; surkea.

Ant

erlerir; (tamtUn); eh;
je7, jeh.

Anus

bu6Un se-.

Any, anyone

(someone)
su1.

Apart

hoho:, (ho:1); kuku,
(ku2).

Appear

fur; enwur; ha:or,
(ha:7); howa o:r.

Appoint

l1gi, (l1g2); welwele,
(wel4).

Approach

me fesi; taŋ fesi.

Arm, (n.)

va:2; vera-, vera-;

Arm-pit

du-va:, (va:2); (fan)
vlanje-; fan wuno-.

Around, (to

hold around)
goro; (gate); kato;
gümkate, halkate,
... and c; robo1.

Arrange

l1g2, gogo:ne; here1 ne;

 Arrest, (see

Bind)

hal6 goro; jaja.

Arrive

me1, bur; ho:3, ho:te,
me bur; ho:, ho:te..
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lonwolwal</th>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrow,</td>
<td>raŋan; to:²; te:⁶</td>
<td>raŋan; to, awu; tem, wu(tem).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrow-head</td>
<td>wu³, wuten.</td>
<td>fwiŋi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascend</td>
<td>taghe.</td>
<td>kri:r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashamed</td>
<td>haŋa; kri:¹</td>
<td>ja:, (jaa); bulufan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashes</td>
<td>būlufan; jah²</td>
<td>senor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashore</td>
<td>senor.</td>
<td>wułu, wuto, ...wutokea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask, (question)</td>
<td>wułu¹, wuhto, wuhtoka.</td>
<td>see Beg, Desire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assemble</td>
<td>hankuku, (ku³), kuku, kuru.</td>
<td>hankuku, kukur, kuru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v.1.)</td>
<td>kuru.</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v.t.)</td>
<td>ha kuru kuru; lin-², hol-, to:-¹</td>
<td>kou kuru kuru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astray</td>
<td>helal, helale.</td>
<td>la1, helal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asunder, part:</td>
<td>lele(ne), tir lele(ne).</td>
<td>jejene, tir jejene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At</td>
<td>ne, ne or, en².</td>
<td>ne, ne or, en.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority</td>
<td>jahan, (Power).</td>
<td>helan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avenge</td>
<td>hem¹, ne.</td>
<td>semne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid</td>
<td>fele, (fel¹), hia², or:ne (or²), tenne.</td>
<td>fele, haja, gorne; (tenne).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awake(n)</td>
<td>le, le⁶; je, je³; (-ne).</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Away</td>
<td>(see) metene; kuku, (ku²); metene, kuku; ba...</td>
<td>van, (go).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axe</td>
<td>tele(ten), metedle.</td>
<td>teje (ten).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babble</td>
<td>ta¹ fofo ral.</td>
<td>tafofor ral...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babe</td>
<td>kike¹, tesimre, neti-vanten:</td>
<td>kake:, terere; ti-vanten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baek (n.)</td>
<td>hulu-, bi:, maru³, taq-, te², bele-ve.</td>
<td>ahulu-, ... tarabe-, to-, te. (? fondon).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backbone</td>
<td>gliː:, (gliː), bügliː.</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baek (adv.)</td>
<td>kebu, lulu(ne).</td>
<td>moli, lulu(ne).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>hakabe, tolou, (tol u).</td>
<td>hakabe, sakabe, sana, tolou ru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Lonwolol</td>
<td>North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bail (water)</td>
<td>hi’ve, si’uku (we).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bake</td>
<td>(see Cook, Roast). fan’e.</td>
<td>fwe ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald</td>
<td>fwe1.</td>
<td>fwe1, f’we1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>bu1, bwelebo.</td>
<td>bu1, bwelebo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana (dry)</td>
<td>vih1, blar, blat.</td>
<td>vi:. blar, blat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bang</td>
<td>rom2.</td>
<td>rom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banyan</td>
<td>bak.</td>
<td>ban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bare</td>
<td>meh1.</td>
<td>me:.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basket</td>
<td>arobol.</td>
<td>arobol, afjol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat, (n.)</td>
<td>itir, itit.</td>
<td>itir, itit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathe</td>
<td>lo’lo’o.</td>
<td>lo’lo*:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be</td>
<td>e1, e:.</td>
<td>be, mbe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beach</td>
<td>or ne won1, lateh.</td>
<td>or ne on, late:.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beads</td>
<td>wae, (wa1).</td>
<td>waje.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beak</td>
<td>bwelebo, bwele bo-.</td>
<td>bwejebao, bwelebana-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean</td>
<td>talua.</td>
<td>talua.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear (young)</td>
<td>li’ni, (li’ni2), li’ni1, bahe, utur, bahu(h).</td>
<td>li’ni, li’ni1, behe, gur, buhu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear fruit</td>
<td>wa1, mri:.</td>
<td>ba, mrlm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>amo-, amu-.</td>
<td>mu-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beat, strike</td>
<td>‘u:te, to:8, toto(ne).</td>
<td>wehe, tou, totou(ne).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beat, conquer</td>
<td>ru mo1 ne; bibi.</td>
<td>ru mo ne; bibi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Because,</td>
<td>teban go...; ne go ..., teba-1.</td>
<td>teban go...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Because of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beckon</td>
<td>kave, kakave.</td>
<td>kebe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Become</td>
<td>e1, me1, me...e.</td>
<td>be, mbe; me, me...mbe...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed</td>
<td>hul1, tonjo-.</td>
<td>hul; tonjo-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before</td>
<td>mo1 (ne); mo1.</td>
<td>mo (ne), mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beget</td>
<td>li’ni, ...(li’ni2).</td>
<td>li’ni.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Begin
tenbarite, tenbarite, litnbarite.

Behaviour
duan; hl public (ruan), hele-1.

Behind
te2; tao-.

Believe
nor, norkate (hene), norkelbare.

Belly	tam2, teba-2.

Belonging to:
ta5. (See Of).

Below
fa-, fan.

Belt
Tel2, tuwo-, telwowa, tlewawa.

Bench
sliie, (si-6).

Bend (v.1.)
bwenu, slndu, (slgru);
bln, (to be bent);

(v.t.)
bwnji, (lwnj), lwnu...
lbwe, (labwe).

Bereft
mlih.

Beseech
(wuhi1), wuhllli ne.

Beside
fesi (ne), bo-2, se-n5.

Betray
(use) foh2(ne), remane, hene, reha.

Better than
mu tahltvi...

Between
(lon) tobole..., goro.

Beware
tite:fo-, (te:5);
tefon hene, mo4.

Beyond
tehi-, teh1n or, tare.

Big
nor1.

Big one
bveere-.

Bilge
bulbul, (bul2); twnu-.

Bind
bihi , fihi, (fih), fo-2, fokate, luwo-2.

North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
tenbarite, litnbarite.
duan, hl public (ruan), heje-.
te; tao-.
dln, dlkete(sene).
tam, ar; teba-.
ta.
fa-, fan.
tel, tuwo-, telwawa.
sliie.
(same), slndur.

fasi (ne), bo-, se- (n).
fo(ne), remane, sene...

mbu tavi...
tobole, goro.

(terfon sene), teterfo-, mo.
tahi-, tah1n or, tere, (tare, re).
lam.
bveela-.
bulbul, twnu-.
bihi, bihi, fi... foukete, foukete; lowo.
Bird bahel.
Bite ate; ker³, kerku;
kervare; .nama, (na");
geh; ta¹, tae. tor.
Bitter konkon, (kon³).
Black mermer, büŋ, g'ha:g'han,
see liŋ¹; hulhul, (hul²); tonmer.
Black-palm ulu(lu).
Blaspheme tiŋ³; tiŋi. (cp. ahe,
ko:reh); horo hakebe.. (mene).
Bleed dia-, mamra:, (mra²,
mara:).
Blind rol, (dol); (būlbul¹).
Blindfold fogoro (meta-); (fo²);
koso (ko²).
Blistered ka:⁵.
Block, būlde:; horo goro;
(prevent) hahagoro, (ha?):; koko: hahargoro; koko:rgoro.
Blood da:, ra³; dia-.
Blow u²; ko¹.
Blue, blue-black nine; je:hbobo;
(see Black).
Blunt bwe². bwe.
Boar lóho¹; bu², buloh.
Boat būlbul, (bul²); efalo:. būlbul; aflo:. Body tabali-, ribe-.
Bodily feeling be-¹; ja², ja:. be-; jau.
Bogey nene³.
Boil (n.) mōnokwon, mōnokwon.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lonwolwol</th>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boil, to: (v.i.)</td>
<td>nő^2; nörn^2; tuto;</td>
<td>nő; nörn^2; tuto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(v.t.) hewu^2 ne; hone^4;</td>
<td>har^8 wu ne; hone; f^wene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bold</td>
<td>tate, (tate); (jah,</td>
<td>mür, mjür; (hel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>faiah).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>bahu.</td>
<td>barhu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bore, to:</td>
<td>gi, gli, glitare,</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gri.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borer (grub)</td>
<td>mo^5.</td>
<td>mom, mom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosom</td>
<td>liwe, wellli, vi:ne-.</td>
<td>liwe; wallli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boss</td>
<td>are^3, jafu.</td>
<td>are, jafu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>njeru bagon, (bo^1).</td>
<td>njero boga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom</td>
<td>fan, (fa^-1); tate-.</td>
<td>fan; r^9 ba-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow, (weapon):</td>
<td>vjuh, viuso-.</td>
<td>vju; viuso-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow (of vessel):</td>
<td>libal, (li^-4); see Stern.</td>
<td>libal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>metevUn efaloh, (mete^2).</td>
<td>metavUn aflo:.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow, to:</td>
<td>bwenu, benu; (cp. si:ndu);</td>
<td>(bwenu), m1m1m1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(benbenu, a ho).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>teslirae man.</td>
<td>terere melen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackish</td>
<td>bjog^2, bjo^2.</td>
<td>bgor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brag, braggart</td>
<td>bu:lu-ral; tabi; ta fofo-</td>
<td>bulu-ral, tafofor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ral:, kilii-biu.</td>
<td>ral:, kilibiu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain</td>
<td>olvah.</td>
<td>olva:.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch</td>
<td>wahl^-; garo^2; tulini^-.-</td>
<td>goro-, goro-; tulni-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brave</td>
<td>huluH^2; tate; jah,</td>
<td>huluulu; mür, mjür; hel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>faiah-.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadfruit,</td>
<td>beta; ma^4, ma^6a.</td>
<td>beta. mar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preserved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pudding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breadth</td>
<td>gege^-; (see bolbol^2).</td>
<td>li^-; (bolbol).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Break, (v.t.): klĩtĩ, klũtũ; klũwir... (same).
Break in small pieces: klũwirmererent ne; klĩ2.
Break (v.t.): tu1, tubũru, (Unte), to8. tu... (Unti), tũ.
Breast: huh1, susu; liwe; ho-4, huh; huhu; liwe; ho-, wellli.
Breathe, (breath): ho1, hoho; tim, (tim); mai-2.
Breeze: nin.
Bribe, to: (1UM)2, 1UMUm.
Bright: fah.
Brightness: fahen; errenren.
Brilliant: see rebel.
Bring: aru; ria, tia; hol; (with me, to come).
Bring up (child): baro: ne, vane.
Broken: mabu, mabubu; mto, mtotó; mbur, mbumbur; mtom; mtlmli; mjūjo; matlii; mört; mjört; rom, (mtom).
Broom: eraba, rja.; araba, ar açar.
Brother: hela-, (b's b); talia-, tall-; taje-;
munj-ari; (s's b); menere; bürl; bataton.
Brother-in-law, (wife's brother): via-; tavjan.
Brown: sasa; hũ2hũl; see Black. sasar, hũhũl.
Bruise: holmu.
Bubble up, boil: rrã2, tuto, rerrer. rra, toto, rerrer.
Bug: ur2 an vju. ur manan vju.
Build: kilil1 ne; ali. gili (ne).
Lonwoλwol

Bulging wal².
Burden holan.
Bush bubuor, bubuor; batesiel. bubuor, betesiel, basi1.
Bushman taor, taor.
Burn, to: (v.1.) fan; (v.t.) fanε; fañ; fwenε.
Burn, to: fañhe, fanhe, see
Burn, to: Kindle, Light.
Burst inve; to: ".
Bury, fo²;
Bury fruit luh.
Business duan.
Busy, to be: tewe sise; (geh, Geh). tewe sese; (om).
But a¹, te³, a te; ehe:
Buttock bwe1en se-; wohubor.
Buy (ge1), gele, gelku;
By teba⁻¹, le, to⁻¹. (same).
By and by habwe, monbwe.
'Cabbage' fahaver, je:⁶, tabu, feh.
Calculated for: ten².
Calico Ul.
Calf of leg wora, wora, (ne je⁻); woram (ne je⁻); danząŋ.
Call, call out ke¹, (ke); aulol, olol, ce, (ce); iː;
Call out with pain rebe², op. to⁻¹, fao. huehue, raŋ.
Calm down (of sea): flu, fju². rau.
Canoe bUlbUten, (bU²); bUlbUten, aflo:ten.
Canoedock varvar.

Capsize (see Pour): li^2 ne;
range, (r^2).

Capture gumkate, (aru, ria).

care for (te:5), te:fo-, tite:fo-;
teto: , titi , tangiti ,
gumtiti , etc.

Carry aru, ria, refine, hol,
tesu(ne), fefa, baba , etc.

Cast out (see Throw): hu^3 kuku,
ha:koku (ha:7, ko^8, ku^2).
hiba(h), tumu, (tum^1).

Cat tomo an vju.

Catarrh kusu:^1.

Catch, (hit) hote, (ho:^3); ri:^2.

Catch fish fanbowele; bihi^2.

Cave miritehulu; negevih.

Certain, a: ...go hu.

Change (gel)^3; ha:gelgele,
(ha: ); lli^2 gelgele;
(cp. llihe, to turn).

Character duan; hini-(ruan).

Charming bumri:, jah^2.

Charming, be: ku , (and see Love-charm).

Chase woro^1; he^h ne; ko^h.

Chatter ta^1 fofo (ral).

Cheek bo^5-, brobro-.

Chest, breast liwe, loliwe, wellli.

Chestnut ma:^5.

Lonwawol North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)

varvar.

liune;
range, setge, (serge).

gumkete, (kutu, ria, rava).
tefo-, tetefo-, terto-;
titi, tili, gum sen.

kutu; ria, rava; fafi(ne),
tasu(ne), fafa, baba.

hukuku;
ko:rk. 
heba; tumu, tur^a mu.

tomo manan vju.

kusum.

hote; rie.
fonon; ser.

fan bweje:, fabli:, bweje:;
meretelu; njenjer evi.

...ge hu.

harjeljele.

lingelgele.

duan; hini-(ruan).

bumriu, ja:.

goro; sen; ker.

tafotar (ral).

(same).

liuwe, loliuwe, wallli.

liu, lju.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Lonwolwol</strong></th>
<th><strong>North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chew</strong></td>
<td>ɲane, ɲahe, (ŋa̝h, 5); ɲehe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chicken</strong></td>
<td>neti-to, (to̝).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chief, chief woman</strong></td>
<td>jafu; (and see GO).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child</strong></td>
<td>teslmre; neti-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Childless</strong></td>
<td>wal; buwal; rom̃ rom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chin</strong></td>
<td>balse-; Inbalse-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chink of light</strong></td>
<td>bʊŋturu:, (ro:5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Choke</strong></td>
<td>gʊm goro; kɪn² goro;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Choose</strong></td>
<td>kolane; (kolaHon);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chop, peck</strong></td>
<td>taı̝, tae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Circular, circular, to make...</strong></td>
<td>dleh̃²; bu̝ bu; mUlμUl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>see round</strong></td>
<td>welwele.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Circumcise</strong></td>
<td>bagvi, bag³vi; hol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Circumstances</strong></td>
<td>mije-, to̝-³.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clam-shell,</strong></td>
<td>bveledele;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clam giant</strong></td>
<td>telefufu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class</strong></td>
<td>wo:¹, (wor), (see Set).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clay</strong></td>
<td>bu³, bubribri; tan jije;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clear (to be):</strong></td>
<td>mha:, m³ha:.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clean, to:</strong></td>
<td>fa⁵, fa hene; gogo: ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clear, be</strong></td>
<td>mha:, m³ha:; (see Clean).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clear (in mind)</strong></td>
<td>see lɔ-ren; lɔl-m³ha(an):. (same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clear place:</strong></td>
<td>m³ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mehau; (meha ?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Lonwalwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear, to:</td>
<td>mteta(ne); ren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(of sky)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear, to</td>
<td>buka (o:r), Unka, Unte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v.t.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearly,</td>
<td>namgha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frankly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clench</td>
<td>l군, 락</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clever</td>
<td>hal^2, lo-ren.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climb</td>
<td>f𝚎, fi; gal^2;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gls; ri: .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(of yam vines, and c:].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clitoris</td>
<td>wosalsal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clod</td>
<td>bu^3 tan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close, to:</td>
<td>(ko:1), kok:; kokoro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close eyes:</td>
<td>bul^1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closet</td>
<td>(see batesiel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth,</td>
<td>Ul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clothes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud</td>
<td>sirен, (si^6); sироро.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloudy</td>
<td>(see) tuるlるbon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Club</td>
<td>bo:r^2, etетa, w amdal;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eku, (lie).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clubhouse</td>
<td>mel^1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>(see Bunch).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coals, fire</td>
<td>bУmri:, bУmru, (bУ^3);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>miru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td>wаl^2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockroach</td>
<td>bebi, oveгe:;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(oveгe^4, oveгe).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>ol, vjo:, jУmjУm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coconut flesh  kōliOl.
  " fibre  weon.
  " Kernel  va:3, (v' a:).
  " "  (its oily juice), siva:.
  " leaf  rēol.
  " leaf  wēsusO.

spine

coconut spikes  wēnjih.
  " webbing  wēwa, wowa.
  " shell  bēlēol.
  " tree  liol.

Coconut-crab  tāngāli.

Cocoon  dāŋ1 dāŋ, (rāŋrāŋ).

Cold  mēlah, mārir, mārir; rīrī.

Cold, a:  kūsu:, kūsūm1.

Collapse  (see) tēnjil.

Collection  (see tō:nē1), tō:nean.

Colour  hēlēblsaan, hēlēbsaan.

Come,  me1, le2, vēner.
  " back  kēbu me.
  " down  hārīng me.
  " off (as a handle):  maku.
  " off (as peel, and c):  mka, māka.
  " outside  hō:3 vēre me, hōure me; hā:rr.

Common (not tabu)  hanhan, mēk1, kōmō:rr.

Compare  tō:tēne, (tō:6), tē: hēne, (tē:5).

Compared with  tahlvi.

Compel  mae, hu3 tamo:r nē.

Lonwolwol

North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)

kōliOl.
... var.
siwar.
raol.
wasosor.
wēnjih.
wawa.
bēlēol.
liol.
tāngā.
dāŋdaŋ, raŋraŋ.
malā:, mālīn, mālīmdīn, rīrī.
kūsūm.
tēnjil.
kōunēan.
hēlēbsaan.
me, le, (lē), va, ba.
mōl me.
hīrīŋ, hīri:, me.
mku.
rmkā, rmīnā.
hō:vere me...
hō:rr.
hanhan, me:.
kōmō:rr.
tōtēne,
tērsēne.
tahlvi.
rawēne, hūtamēnē.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completely</th>
<th>bur⁰, hera², njok, tam¹, taine.</th>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)</th>
<th>bur, fùnu, tòg, …fùnu.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complicated</td>
<td>òn², gòn², gelan¹.</td>
<td>gòn, g lan.</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compose (song)</td>
<td>tu¹ (bu), hûru² (bu).</td>
<td></td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conceal</td>
<td>su⁶ ne, lûnsûne, fo²su³ne.</td>
<td></td>
<td>lûnsûne, fousûne, kousûne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerning</td>
<td>ne, teba⁻¹, teban.</td>
<td>ne, teba⁻, teban.</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conch-shell, (and sound)</td>
<td>bubu, tavio, (taviu), bweletavju.</td>
<td>bubu, tavio, tavi, (b)wele tavju.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condemn, (judge)</td>
<td>lîn hene ral mene, hene kekenan mene.</td>
<td></td>
<td>fefe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confess</td>
<td>kel, kelwo, kelkïrine.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confute, over-rule in talk</td>
<td>hîn lulu ne, baldal.</td>
<td>hîn lulu ne, baldal.</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conquer</td>
<td>bibi, ru mo¹ ne.</td>
<td>(same).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consume</td>
<td>ane, gamtene, ñane.</td>
<td>ñane.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>(see) ho¹, ho:h:an, tim.</td>
<td>hou, hou:an.., tim.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Container (leaf)</td>
<td>tûnu⁻¹, lûm¹.</td>
<td>tûnu-.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>lûn² ne mu (gûn).</td>
<td>rûnê mû na ru.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continually</td>
<td>(ru)³ wobûn tavî¹, matî¹, toto³.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convert</td>
<td>(see Turn).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, to:</td>
<td>fâ:ñ.</td>
<td>fâ:ñ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, in oven:</td>
<td>fá:li ne, flí² ne.</td>
<td>flíli ne, (f:ñalîn ).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>see Boil, Roast.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooked</td>
<td>fâ:ñ.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking-pot</td>
<td>bûlu-hewu, (bwelelah).</td>
<td></td>
<td>bwelelala:.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking-stones</td>
<td>wîrîh.</td>
<td>wîrî:.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool</td>
<td>marir, maririr, ritir.</td>
<td>mdîn, mdîmdîn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Copra, ol.
copra-bed bar 2.
Copulate were 2, feka.
Coral, big, weha 1.
coral, small wali.
Cork, stopper künjoh (hole in coconut).
Corner (bu-3), bű veran gal 1;
       ii-, l-, siriri, (si-6).
Cotton, wild: bülva (:), (būrau).
Cough, to: fju 1.
Count, to: fuluk 1 to; lto, (8ito);
         tamar 2, Ule.
Country vere 2.
Cover (n.) fwege-, lũm 1, tũnu- 1.
Cover, to: fo 2, fokate, fosune, etc.
         kɔ: 1, kokɔ:,...
         kɔ 1, kofo.
         lũn, lũne, etc.
         takne.
         tofo (to: 1), to-goro, ...
         tom 1.
Coward kılı-veen.
Co-wife hela-,(hela-).
Crab au; o 2; tantaq;
      tantaqlı.
Crack(ed) mreṭ.
Cranky dne, dnedne; turoğ.
Crawl gore, gøre 2, grège-
Creek hèle, hèle- 1.
Creep see Crawl.
Creep (see) amlesa, jil 1.
Cricket bwalanka.

Lonwolwol North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)

ol.
bar.
wir, wi:t.
wahaul.
wali.
tunjoh:.
(same).
(same).
(same).

vjür, vjür.
füln̄; bũlũni, bũlũni;
tamar, (ulte).

vere.
fwege-, (lũm), tũnu-.

fou; fıkute, fıkute, ...
kɔ: 1, ko:ir; ...koko:ir...
kɔ 1, kofo.
lũne, ...
takne.
koufo..., kougoro...
tom.

kılı-vehen.
tala-.
au, krakra, tantaq.
mreṭ.

(same).
kuра:, g̡re, g̡re, (g̡re).
 Hulu-.

...jil.
blanka.
Crippled  lungen.
Crooked  kabar, diele, lulu, riri².
Cross(ed),  (bol²), bolbol; lie bolbol;.
" binding of fence,
Cross, see
Angry
Croton  ha⁴.
Crowd,  vjo; ...(jel, mrim).
" together,
(v.)
Crow, to:  reI) , (del).
Crumb, (of)  huwu².
Cry, to:  (v.i.) reŋ, (deŋ).
" for, (v.t.) reŋhe.
(see Call)
Cure  köne (ko⁹).
Curse, to:  ahe, korech.
Curve (v.i.t.)  lãbwe, lbwe, (-e).
Custom  duan, ruan, (du, ru).
Cut,  ta¹, tae; tahe; (tol).
" out,
through
" off,
" out (coconut holo.
Flesh)
" through  to:⁸ tare.
(see slice)
Dance,  wil, ha⁸. See MM.
Dancing-place  har, (har⁹).
(and see leŋ, wəle:le:, merandUm, and c.).

Lonwo1wo1 North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)
lungen.
kabwel, rjerje, lulu, riri.
...(lije) bolbol.
hungun², han kuku.
sUn, han kuku.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.

... (lije) bolbol.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Wolof</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Danger</td>
<td>ebe</td>
<td>North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark, darkness, &quot; (of sky)</td>
<td>búŋ; búŋ fifi; túburbón.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter, &quot; my</td>
<td>teslmře vëen; neti -ææn, hak teslmře vëen, netUKaæn. (see Gram. 28). tÚŋ vëen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter-in-law, see tae², rah-; (WW, XX). Daughter's husband</td>
<td>tubju-, see tutu.</td>
<td>tubju-, tutju-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dazzle, (see Shine)</td>
<td>bthë² (meta-).</td>
<td>rænu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead; to die</td>
<td>mer, mer (bur).</td>
<td>mar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaf</td>
<td>boro:.</td>
<td>boror, borɔ:r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>meran.</td>
<td>maran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt (of)</td>
<td>wli-.</td>
<td>wli-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decide</td>
<td>dehane, rehane.</td>
<td>kοnkon, womarkon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decide</td>
<td>lìghæne ral, (lìŋ²).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deck (of ship)</td>
<td>laŋlaŋ.., varvar.</td>
<td>laŋlaŋ, varvar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decline, refuse</td>
<td>mçëne, (mçëne).</td>
<td>mçëne, (mçëne).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorate</td>
<td>fah hene, fahne.</td>
<td>fæne, fane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dedicate</td>
<td>(see) lìŋ² meha ne.</td>
<td>lìŋmæhæne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep</td>
<td>fan.</td>
<td>fan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defecate</td>
<td>ke³, ke¹.</td>
<td>cœo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defy</td>
<td>tÚm¹tÚm.</td>
<td>tÚrmu, tÚmtÚm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehuk</td>
<td>kùsUm(te)², (kœ¹).</td>
<td>kœme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delirious</td>
<td>horo² wonon.</td>
<td>sur onon...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demote</td>
<td>tÚnhe, (tÚŋhe), lìŋi² fan.</td>
<td>tÚnhe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deny, (say no)</td>
<td>mçëne; fli¹, fli²fli. mçëne; fli, fli²fli.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depart, Departure</td>
<td>van, lë², lae, tir, vanan, and c; and see hɔ:¹, hoho:an. va, an, ...; jel; tir.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dermatitis  

hulu¹, kolkol², laker, and c.

Descend  

hirîŋ (me), hiri:.

Deserted  

(by hitting)

Desolate, (uninhabited)

demelo:le, remelo:le;
demelo:-.

Despise  

febo ne, febo ne,
lo:lo:ne,
fulûkne, (fulûk²).

Destroy,  

(see)

hékte helale,
rebe¹ ne, molo:ne,
tu¹ kote, tu kuku.

Devil  

(see) temar, (sonhal,
lihehe, lenanulon,
and c.) EE.

Devour  

ane, ñane, gamtene.

Dew  

wër.

Diarrhoea  

(see ro:ro:, ro:⁴).

Die, be dead  

mer.

Different, (be)  

robo²; mini:.

se:nan, (se:n, se-⁶).

wall:-.

Difficult  

gon², on², jah, (gelan).

gon, ...hel, (gelan).

Dig  

(klli¹, ali, fir, vlsi ;
(klli², se² (se); ser².

glli, (klli), rate,
rara:; (ser); sir.

Dim-sighted  

hijihio:u, (hiohiou).

mö:⁶.

Dip  

ensîne, fatno(-o), tono.

jensîne, fatno, tono.

Direct, (to go)  

(? hu³ tamo:r ne).

hutamne.

Diurge  

le:lan, (le:l), le:laan.

le:laan.

Dirt  

tan.

tan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Wolof</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dirty</td>
<td>mtoto²</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree, and</td>
<td>bli¹ ne, blibline;</td>
<td>lal, helal, (va bur).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see Deny</td>
<td>(..ral), mtene.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disappear</td>
<td>helal, (van bur).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbelieve</td>
<td>kilmilmne, (and neg. nor kate).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disciple</td>
<td>use: terir.</td>
<td>tarir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discuss</td>
<td>horo² felakte, farir,</td>
<td>sur(u)felante, bōhir,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>horo fa⁻; horo kuku;</td>
<td>buhoir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tu⁵ ne, (glisi)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disfigure</td>
<td>gela ne; tuh gelagelane;</td>
<td>gela; tu:gelagelane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(? gela:ne).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disgust</td>
<td>see lol o:rne, loloran.</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dish, (wooden)</td>
<td>sije, (sije), (si⁻⁶);</td>
<td>sije.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>see YY.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disintegrate</td>
<td>wel².</td>
<td>go:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disobey</td>
<td>hnlulunke (fa⁻); lln² ra⁻.</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribute</td>
<td>fifi² ne, were, (ware),</td>
<td>fifine, ware, (-e).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(see Give, hene).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>vere².</td>
<td>vere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disturb, disturbance</td>
<td>wano², (wano).</td>
<td>wanoan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ketaktaan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dive</td>
<td>jin.</td>
<td>In.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divide</td>
<td>fifi² ne; lln² ho¹ho:ne.</td>
<td>fifine; llnhoauné.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dizzy</td>
<td>(mledlen).</td>
<td>mledlen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do, (make)</td>
<td>mae, tewe, tewe.</td>
<td>tewe, tewe, rawe ne...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't...</td>
<td>sinca... (Gram. 61, and c).</td>
<td>(fotlın..).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>kulí, sa:kerker.</td>
<td>kulí...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doll</td>
<td>(see) tavjo ne teslmre.</td>
<td>tavjo ne terere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door, (see Gate)</td>
<td>(bul¹²); bulu-im, blliim, bülufatau.</td>
<td>bULUBsa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doubt, to</td>
<td>to:sa (ne); tuh²ne.</td>
<td>mar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dove</td>
<td>maː⁴.</td>
<td>fan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down(wards)</td>
<td>fan, (fa⁻¹).</td>
<td>hirñ, hirñ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down, down</td>
<td>hirñ (me fan).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see Subside</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drag</td>
<td>halen, hirñ⁴ ne.</td>
<td>halen, hirine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon-fly</td>
<td>münmünwe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw, write</td>
<td>rühü, tuh(u)¹.</td>
<td>(rühü), tuː, tuu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draw back</td>
<td>hahar (ne), këbu; (ha:?).</td>
<td>har h₃, (ne, -e).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dream</td>
<td>fwrka(an).</td>
<td>fwrke, fwrmeja(an).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried up</td>
<td>ta:²; ma:³ (of a sore).</td>
<td>tam, bli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drink</td>
<td>mün, mnu.</td>
<td>mün, mnu, (m³nu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drift (v.i.)</td>
<td>ha:?, (ne); hal⁴ (van);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(of smoke)</td>
<td>kon²; tàngtàng.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drip, drop</td>
<td>reŋ;² tu².</td>
<td>(? reŋ, raŋ), tur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive</td>
<td>woro.</td>
<td>goro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop, (v.t.)</td>
<td>güm këre, ...këre.</td>
<td>güm këre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drown, sink</td>
<td>don, ron².</td>
<td>don, ron.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drum</td>
<td>etliŋtŋ.</td>
<td>atliŋtŋ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drum-stick</td>
<td>et-sa:to.</td>
<td>at-sa:ou.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowsy</td>
<td>no:¹, mar³:noː, tæŋjil.</td>
<td>nɔː, marnɔː; tæŋjil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunk</td>
<td>turaŋ.</td>
<td>turaŋ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry, to be</td>
<td>goro, gogaro;</td>
<td>goro, gorogoro;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(withered)</td>
<td>(not wet) mah, mahmah;</td>
<td>maː, maːmaː; tɔŋtɔŋ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry, to be (v.t.),</td>
<td>gele; hia¹.</td>
<td>gele; hia, haja, hejao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and see Scorch)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duak, wild:</td>
<td>mele.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumb, dumb animal</td>
<td>bonoː, bnoː, (bno);</td>
<td>bono, (bno), bur...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bur².</td>
<td>sesebno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust</td>
<td>bÜmre:he.</td>
<td>bÜmreː.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwell</td>
<td>du, ru³.</td>
<td>du, ru.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lonwolwol

Dwelling-place

vere².

Dysentery

he:² ne ra:(an); mereto.

Each

(see) go hu, ..senan⁶ a senan.

Ear,

" (- hole) daleŋ, raŋ. daleŋ, raŋ.

" outer delnja-, buLundelinja-. delnja-, buLundelinja-.

bwele-raleŋ; bwelendelinja. bwelelandelinja-.

(Also: delnja-, relinja-).

" lobe fandelinja-. fandelinja-.

Earl y

fanfangren na merln, merln, ..marln; merln konkon.

Early, to be (on job) (see) meraru, meraru. (?) børbor.

Earth tan. tan.


Earthquake ru⁵, muh. rur.

East (see: mo¹ne er). (see: mo¹ne er).

East wind metan ja:. metanjar.

Easy (mrera), mrera:lo:lo:¹. mrara; lo:lo.

Eat, " (something (of worms.) jen, gene, to, (? tor).

with) (something kerbi, ker⁹bi. karbi, kar⁹bi.

else) " outside tabu enkameh, en komo:r. jenkeme:, jen komo:r.

fire eat inside tabu enko:n. jenkon.

fire eat out, (as jen ku.

ulcer)
Lonwolwol

Eaves

see: val.

Edge

ii-, (l-); mète^2,
metevUng, metevUngu;
siriri-,
"of axe"
motedle, (metetete).

Eel

maret.

Egg

raطب-, dalo-.

Eight

liusUl, (bislínológica).

Elbow

(bo^3-va^2), bUnvera-.

Embryo

(see) we, (water).

Empty, to:

li:2 ne; raŋe, (raŋ^2).

Empty container,

(tUnu^-1, (lUm^1).

(And see Shell)

End of

mèrwu-, (mète^-2).

Enemy

tUgon.

Enough

wehave, nàŋare, iwène,
ijéne.

Enquire

wuhu, wuhto, wuhtoka.

Enter

(see ja^1).

Entrails

tInja-, tInje-.

Envy

lo-lo-robhoh; lo-lo-robhoh.

Equal

iwène, ijéne.

Error

(see hU1Uh^1, and see
Miss, Mis^-).

Escape

(see) ro^4 nane,
(see mije- bamha).

Fumuch

burma.

Evaporated

ta^2.

Evening

boso:rdne; fanreri.

Evening star

daŋdaŋ^3, raŋraŋ.

Ever, for:

mato^1, mato mato;
(...ten); toto^3.
Lonwolwol

Every, Everyone, Everywhere Excite, (see Stir).

Excreta Excuse, to:

Exercise, exorcist Expect Expel, (see Cast out, Throw)

Fill, to: Family relations "group,

Famine Fan

North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)

bō ɳa, bōŋa.
vanten bōŋa; vijo: njer.
or bōŋa; ran vere bōŋa.
huhune.
sē-4, (sēn...); ta:6. koufo ral...
tuwUrwu ral..., kokou ral.
tar var; vanten ne tar-var-an.
?(te:ter ne)... hukuku;
tÜrmu, tÜr³mu.
ha:ra, háhara; vaira, & c. ruri; sur...
rom2, (rɔ). rom.
mar3; meta-. mar; meta-.
mar mirmer.
(wame).
(kromoro meta-);
... romo mar.
bvela-mar; bvelen meta-.
terere ne mar; ...
no-2; (kili-ŋa-). no-.
mərmar, (mer, to die). marmar.
mur, mgəm, wel².
mur, mgəm, go::.
ru- , ru- ŋe (ru1); ..... wər, vjuŋ;
tehi-vjuŋ.
fāsi, ma'kerker. fāsi, marcercer.
eriri, erliri. arir1u, arir1u.
Lonwolwal

North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)

tijejêr.

hatîn, hûru.
fel.
kete, kete.

fofo; hûru; tûkte, (kete).

afufo.

kolo, (kolo); wal.

humubu, klimubu,...

teta, (papa), tema-, tomô-.

(Ulmurmur), Ulmjørmjør.

kûkûrân, jênan.
fjôr, fîôr.

woultô-, wovîUl.

metaje.

bâne.

roône.

be-, jau, (1U-).

vheen.

jou, (bio).

(mesean ge mbë fañ).

bal; un, Un.

bwe.

hone;

insîne; utî; (liquids)

ur;

herâne; cp. fwe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Wolof</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fin</td>
<td>wu³.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find</td>
<td>ho:kirine, (ho:³); (homtene, hom ne).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger</td>
<td>bagahU-, bago-va:, bagahūn vera-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finish, to: (v.t.)</td>
<td>geh bur¹, ...hera²; geh wontene; wontene; mae bunjok, (njok); hasi(ne).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished</td>
<td>bur¹, hera², tain, njok, tam¹, te⁷.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finish!</td>
<td>swue:, (swue:).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire, fire-ashes, fire-ceremonial (see Kindle)</td>
<td>faŋ, jah², faŋkon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firewood, fire-coals</td>
<td>e², miru,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First, first-born</td>
<td>huan, moan, (hu¹, mo¹); ta mo, (ta⁵, mo¹).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>maholo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish, to look for: fish-line</td>
<td>faŋon; kokou; aklum,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fist</td>
<td>bu³-va², bun vera(n); va: go mūlundjān bur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fit, for</td>
<td>(see) ten².</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>lim, (nimbağene);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fix up, repair; etc.</td>
<td>geh hera¹; hūru², geh ne, geh hene; towehene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame</td>
<td>bül², (blu²); faŋ, faŋfrifri, hewu-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash, to (v.i.)</td>
<td>rābel, r⁸bel; fa⁴.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)</th>
<th>..(same).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Find</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finger</td>
<td>hom...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finish, to: (v.t.)</td>
<td>bako-, bako-; bako-var, bako vera-. bako-var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finished</td>
<td>bur, fūnu, nō, (tam); bōn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire, fire-ashes, fire-ceremonial</td>
<td>fāŋ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>firewood, fire-coals</td>
<td>faŋ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First, first-born</td>
<td>huan, moan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>ma:i:lo, maːlo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish, to look for: fish-line</td>
<td>fəŋɔŋ; kɔkɔu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fist</td>
<td>buː-vaː, bʊn vera(n); vaː go mʊlʊŋjan bur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fit, for</td>
<td>ten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>ñɛŋɛ; mimi; jiːjɛ ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fix up, repair; etc.</td>
<td>lim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame</td>
<td>om həːra, hũːru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash, to (v.i.)</td>
<td>ñəŋfərliːfri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hɔːru.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(same); .... foː.
Flash, pretty,  
---
gelan², fah;

Flesh  
---
be⁻¹, ribe⁻, vlsi⁻².

Float, to:  
---
hol⁵, sali,

Flood  
---
weloh, (we, water);

Flow, to:  
---
hal⁴,⁴:  
(of blood), mara, mra:².

Flower  
---
wuni⁻, wni⁻; wuniie, wniie.

Flute  
---
bau¹; bwelebo-taтан;  
(See:  u, ou, to blow..).

Fly, (n.)  
---
lan¹, bukol.

Fly, to:  
---
ka³, koka,

Flying-boat,  
---
Bfeloh koka,  
aeroplane

Flying-fox  
---
gore¹ (ra⁶).

Follow  
---
ru³tao⁻; (te²);

Food,  
---
melech,

Prepare food  
---
hurom, hujom,

Foot, footprint,  
---
la:³, je⁻⁴,  
footstep,  
---
la:³,⁴.  
(n.&v.)

For, on account  
---
ne, teba⁻¹, teban;  
of  
---
ten²; (ne sometimes -e).

Forbid  
---
horo² goro, kegoro¹,  
\text{bùldne}.

Forearm  
---
dançaŋ²(ne va:, ne vera⁻).  
walwal e va:.

(Forefoot) 1.e.  
---
dançaŋ² dansaŋ ne je⁻;  
leg above ankle  
---
(ne la:.

Forehead  
---
killi-no⁻, (killi², no⁻²);  

Forest,  
---
plantation  
---
lili⁻.  
(see)  li⁻⁴, (tree), lili⁻;  
lili⁻, lili⁻.  

Lonwolwol  

North Ambrym (Magam, etc.)  
---
gelan; fa.  
---
be⁻, rebe⁻, ..  
---
hal, gur, (sali).  
---
welo, (welo).  
---
hal, gur;  
---
....  
---
wni⁻  
---
bau, bwelebo taтан.
---
lan, bukol.  
---
ga, gag-.  
---
aflo gag-.  
---
gere, gare; ra.
---
du to⁻, ru to⁻; te.
---
m lje, m je:.  
---
hurum.
---
la:, je-, lje-.  
---
la:.
---
ne, teba⁻, teban;  
---
ten.
---
surgoro; cegoro.
---
\text{bùldne}.
---
dançaŋ nevar vera⁻.  
---
walwal e var.  
---
(same).  

kl in⁻.  
---
I iIi⁻, I I I i⁻.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forget, fullness</td>
<td>(bụ bụgh), lo- mụbụ bụgh; lọlụbụ bụgh; lo:r mali:ne no:rhelale;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forgive</td>
<td>ta:kuku, (ta:³); taňtiti. (same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forked,</td>
<td>(to:³), to:fahe²; garo-²; romfahe; fase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forked stick</td>
<td>ehol;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>bari-, barl-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>vir, (tolunemba);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowl,</td>
<td>to⁶;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hen,</td>
<td>to veen;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rooster</td>
<td>to man; torre;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment</td>
<td>see Piece(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>ai⁻².</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>(see) mha; (mije- bamha:); me:.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh,</td>
<td>(of water): meh²; mrl₁, mrl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(and see New)</td>
<td>(contrast kon³).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend</td>
<td>terir, bülbülan, taha-; tae-ni, ... tae-nek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frighten</td>
<td>(fa⁴) fa goro; foː.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe</td>
<td>ramu-, ramu⁻; rumo-, romo-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fro, to and..</td>
<td>hali, hahali; hali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(to walk)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front, in</td>
<td>mo¹, mo ne.. mo, mo ne..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>wo⁻¹, wo, (wo); womeh; wo⁻; woje; wome:. ba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruitless</td>
<td>wal¹.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fry</td>
<td>fane,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full</td>
<td>fwe; (of tide) huh²; fwe; ...kɔ:r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Further, (adv.)</td>
<td>huru¹ ɔ:r, huru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lọlụbụ bụgh; no:r- maju:n; dümjune.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lonwolwol

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

tel, o:r; (ulul).

Garden

tel¹; (beteltel);
beteltel.

Garland
eaw:we:, eaw:we:;

Gate
bu:lu-o:r, (bli-im);
bUlubio, bu:lu:bsa,

Gather, (v.t.)
fe:1², fe:kUru; hi:ri³ne;
ha kUrukUru; hol; ...

Gather, (v.i.)
han:kuku, (kuku³).

Gaze, (up, etc.)
ta:nbija,
ter:non; te:fwel:e;

Generation
la:nlan vanten;
sie, .. (si⁶); Ul vanten;
w:0¹ (vanten);

Genitale
(male): ho:go-², lo:ho-²;
(female): kane-;

Gentle
lo:lo-¹.
(of wind) nin;
(of rain) kin kin;

Get, take, ...
aru, ria, (tia);

Get up, rise
taura, bli:du, mau¹;

Ghost
tamra(h), temar,
won:unu-;

Girdle, belt, "tighten
tel², tuwo-;
(see) toto², (toto);

Girl
teslmre veen;

Give
he:gene, he:neva:, ...;
sage, to:¹ne;

Glare, see
Stare, etc.

Dazzle

Glorify
mn:omno, su:ne, suhe(ne);
he:gene or:renren mene...

Glorious
fah, .. (or:renren)...

Glove, (mod.)
(see) va:², li-va:.
Glue, Juice,
" (v.)
Gnash
Go,
" out, come out
" under doorway
God
Good
Goodbye
Govern
Grandchild
Grandparent
Grasp between
Grass
Grate
Grater
Grease
Great
Green, (colour): (see) nine, je:bo:bo;
Greens
Grind,
(see ground)
North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

Grip

Griem...6,
gUm, hal...

Groan

jerebe, (?), rebe;

Groin

worar,
mjujo; (mt1mt1),

Ground small

Ground, earth

" black

tan,

" (of hair)

towoh,

" (as dog)

Group

wo:1, loslan, war1,

Grow,

" (of hair)

Grub

beba2, jar,

Gruff

rUmrUmt1, tUmtUmt1,

Grumble

ker2, marine,

Guess

kel, kelka, kelkelka;

Guide

wel3, wele; jahe;

Gums

Gussh out

" (same)

Gut

Hair

viulu, (-u-); woviul;

Half

ru3, ruru; teh-; wali-

Hallow

fjo ne; (see kon1).

Hammer, strike

Hand, (and

see Bunch,

Cluster).

Handle, (rope):

Handle, (rope):

" (solid):

tu1; tlu1; (tju)

va2, vera-

tomi-, tlinje-; tlinja.

vailu, (-u-); woviul.

barne; woun.

(wame); thah-; (son).

fjo:r ne.

tu; (tou), wehe, ...

var, vera-.
Hang, (v.i.),
gal₂gal; hal³, halhal(du);
tūtūr, (sal²);
(v.t.)
haŋve ne, (haŋvene).
Harm, danger
ebe,
Harvest, (season)
(buŋu-), buŋu-melē;
buŋuwoe;
Haul, tow
rivi, ravi, rvi; (halen⁶).
Hawk
bal(m)
He
nae,
Head,
" bwer¹, bate-, batō-;
" of yam,
bwelau rem;
" -ache,
berum, tehina,
" -strong
bwērjihjah.
Heal, to:
ko:ne, (ko:⁹);
Healed
ma:³(dried up of sore);
tesi¹, mau²;
Heap
(see wor²);
Hear,
(loŋ²), loŋne; loŋta,
" hearken:
loŋtahene;
Heart,
" affections:
see lo-, loł, lołø-;
Heat, (n.)
hewu-¹; hewu:r,
rerrir,
(& see Boil, Cook, Roast, etc.).
Heavy
ma:², masu;
Heel
bisi⁻¹(n)-je⁻;
Help, helper
(ro:⁹), ro:ne; guku;
Hem
mēte⁻², vuŋ, mētvũŋ⁻;
Hen
to⁵veen;
Here
li¹, ali, ham¹, gln;
Hermaphrodite, (pig)
terēr;

Lonwo Lonwo
North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
galgal; hal, ..rrri,
rrrirri.
tūtūr, (sal).
ebe.
reŋe-meje;
reŋe-woje.
(bal, mbal.
ne.
bwēr; botōŋ, botōm, beten..

Lonwo Lonwo
North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
galgal; hal, ..rrri,
rrrirri.
tūtūr, (sal).
ebe.
reŋe-meje;
reŋe-woje.

Lonwo Lonwo
North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
galgal; hal, ..rrri,
rrrirri.
tūtūr, (sal).
ebe.
Lonwolwol

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

Hesitate

He si tate

to:sa, tugh²ne,
tousa, tune, (tu:ne).

Hibiscus

Hi bisc us

bal¹, (wuŋibal, wiŋibal);
bal, (wiŋibal).

Hiocup

Hi ocup

mēho²;
mīghor.

Hide (v.i.)

Hide (v.t.)

lu:,
lu:,

luŋ, luŋe, luŋsun;
-1uŋ, luŋe, luŋsun;
to¹, sune,

kousune.

Hiding

 instrument, alulu, (:),
as, blindfold).

High

merē¹,
merē.

Hill

wau, (wau); kōhkô²,
wau, koko;
si²tātan; bu²tātan;
(? same), bukōkō.

Himself

(ŋae) hubon, see self.
(ŋe ŋa bon).

Hip

(see) bvele-ve;
bvelearje.

Hiss

si:³, (ro:⁴, him);
si:.

Hit

ta¹, tae; to:⁸, tue, tjue;
tu¹, reba¹,
(he:³te);
ta, taŋ, tau; tou; wehe,
tu, reba, wehe,
" (with stones):
" (with sticks)
kae,
ke;
abu,
kūbu.

Hoarse

boh, rūm¹rūm, (tūm²tūm),
bo:, rūmrūm, tūmtūm.

Hoe, (n.)

benbenu,
...

Hoe, to
ta²tae,
...

Hold, to
gūm, aru, haI⁶, halkate, ...
gūm, kūtu, hal, ...
læ², tōm¹, re¹, (ta );
(kūtu), tōm, ... reo, taŋ.
(hol).

" up,
tōmtia,
... fikete; būldne;
" back,
fih kate, (fihi); būldne,
rugoro,
" out hand,
(ki:),
ki, kī.

Hole

bul², bulbul; hele⁻¹;
būbul; hela⁻.
būlu⁻.

Holed, to be
to:³;
rom, mtom.

Hollow, (to be)
(ta:⁸), ta:ta:²;
romrom.
Hollow vessel: bwa-l-
Hollow of: tu-, tu-³, tu-gu-
Holy: kon¹; (ha-ala);
Home: (see) gorobul;
Hop: (tite); (cp. mara, mara);
Horn, (bull's): li-a-bal-bal, (ba)-².
Hot, "very": faŋ; (hewu⁻¹),
       faŋfaŋ, faŋverver, faŋten.
       (cp. telfaŋ).
House: im,
         (see)
How?: ibe ?
How many?: vih ? (mevih ?),
Human being: vanten,
Humble: ləlhaŋla(vetu); (lə;lo:¹).
Humped: (ko⁶), ku⁷;
Hunger, Hungry: ma:¹;
       ma: meatè ...(ate);
Hunt: (see) tlnja, tnjam;
(Hurl)
(see Throw): he⁶ne; reba³;
Hurrah!: jowa, juwa.
Hurricane: lεŋ mal;
Hurry: farfar,
Hurt, (see: ġana).
(Hurt, (see Spoil)
Husband: vanten, jafu.
Hundred: nəvul saŋavul,
         nəvulan saŋavul;
Husk, to: kUsum²te, (kḷılmte);
I: ni.
I don't know! herean, herian, ...
Idle
(see: va:\textsuperscript{2}ken),

Idol
temar, mage, nene\textsuperscript{3},
(see Image)
(golgolan), lie mar; (li-\textsuperscript{9}).

If
c\textsuperscript{a}, go ca,

Ignore
(see) teb\textsuperscript{w}ia; ralir teb\textsuperscript{w}ia.

Illness,
mehaver, me\textsuperscript{he}an;

Ill
haver, mhe, (me\textsuperscript{he}, me\textsuperscript{he});

Image,
(see Idol)
mage, golgolan, nena,
batutu\textsuperscript{1}, b\textsuperscript{a}ra\textsuperscript{a}; etc.

Immediately
-mag,

Impediment
(see hor\textsuperscript{2}haver).

Impossible
(see) tol\textsuperscript{o}e ten\textsuperscript{2} ca\textsuperscript{2}...
(Gram. 129).
and: tol\textsuperscript{o} k\textsuperscript{e}l\textsuperscript{b}er\textsuperscript{e} ...

In
lo-, lon; (e-), en;

Incline,
(see Aug.)

Increase
k\textsuperscript{un}, tal, l\textsuperscript{a}5;

Indeed
fon\textsuperscript{3}, hon\textsuperscript{3}, hio;

Indigenous
-ten\textsuperscript{1}; (Gram. 38, 111, etc.)

Inflate,
(see Blow)
u:\textsuperscript{2}; (uu);

Inject
t\textsuperscript{U}ru, (r\textsuperscript{U}ru);

Inside
lo-, lon, loli-, k\textsuperscript{li}-\textsuperscript{2},
li-\textsuperscript{3}, tlni-, ve\textsuperscript{e}-\textsuperscript{3}.

Intend
(see: to\textsuperscript{w}etene); (nor, nornor);

tewetene, (tewetene);
din, dindin, ...

Interpret
kel b\textsuperscript{I}lsine,
surb\textsuperscript{I}lsine.

Intestine
tlnja, tlnja-, tlnje-;
tenja, tenja-.

Invisibility
(see) male\textsuperscript{2}, b\textsuperscript{u}\textsuperscript{2};

Invite, Call,
ke\textsuperscript{1},

Island, (small)
bubure, (bu-\textsuperscript{3}), (ver\textsuperscript{e}2);

It
\textsuperscript{\eta}ae.

Lonwolwol

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
(var ken).

temar, mage, nene,
(golgolan), lije mar.
ge\textsuperscript{he}, (Ran\textsuperscript{on}, he\textsuperscript{ge})...
...jel tab\textsuperscript{w}e.
m\textsuperscript{se}:an.
m\textsuperscript{se}, m\textsuperscript{se} ...
mage, golgolan, nana,
batutu, b\textsuperscript{a}ra\textsuperscript{a}.
belbel, fa\textsuperscript{u}fa\textsuperscript{u}, k\textsuperscript{or}\textsuperscript{\kappa}.
l\textsuperscript{o}, en ...
k\textsuperscript{un}, tal.
f\textsuperscript{on}, f\textsuperscript{on}\textsuperscript{\theta}, h\textsuperscript{en}, (etc.)
-t\textsuperscript{en}.
u:\textsuperscript{2}, uu.
(r\textsuperscript{U}ru, t\textsuperscript{U}ru, tr\textsuperscript{U}ru, etc.
(t\textsuperscript{U}tur) ...)
(same).
" ...
tewetene, (tewetene);
din, dindin, ...
surb\textsuperscript{I}lsine.
tenja, tenja-.
male\textsuperscript{2}; b\textsuperscript{u}\textsuperscript{2}.
ce.
bubure.
ge, (ge).
Lonwolwol

Its -te¹, (-te), (Gram. 6).

Itching hul³, hulu;

Jaw belah bala, (bala:).

Jealous, bliri¹, lo-k morohó; blirir; lo-ŋ dolahé ...

Jealousy lorohroh, lorohroh; lo-lala:, (lolala:).

Join bül¹, bülšine, bilšine; (same).

Joke, a: klimena; klimna.

Joyful maru¹; lön² ne mu; kowar; roŋne mbu, ...

Judge, to: lön² hene ral ...; lönšené ral ...

Juice, " coconut- hu-²; tom tom, (tom²); huol; (and see Tear).

Jump mra, mera¹, ...

Jungle bubuor, bubuor, (-o:r), (same).

Just, only -gon¹; ṅa.

Kava, wild boralmen,

Keep (lön²), (lönji ru³), (same).

Keep on... (see) tewe van...; (tewe va..); .. (& reduplication; Gram. 75).

Kernel il, li-³; loli-; va³. nul; li-, loli-; var.

Khaki-coloured kri². (kri), krikrir.

Kick tebel, tebwia, tebeba; (tebel), tabwe; tebaba. (tebwel); (ta¹, tae); ta...

Kidney womah, woma, womar, womam.

Kill kebnu, to:⁸ kebnu, kabnu, to ku kabnu.

Kin ngerul dute, (..rute), njesul dute, ru-³, rük ngerul, ...

Kind, gentle lo:lo¹, lol ten, ... lolou; lol ten.

Kind, (n.) wo¹, hlini-. wör; hlini-. 

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
Kindle

Kindling, (n.)

Kingdom

Kingfisher

Kiss, to

Knee

Knife

Knock

Knoll

Knot

Know, to:

" how to..."

" I don't,"

" not to:"

Knuckle

Ladder

Lake, (use):

Landscape

Language

Laplap, pudding

Last

Last, at

Lonwolwal

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

hute', tū'ne, tī'ne,

utū'ne, tūnu, (fanē);

rēhe faŋ; kamar faŋ;

esi-faŋ;

(see) ve're,

heborɔ;

hlim (bɔnɔ-),

bu3 -la:3, būn je-;

śinḍu, śinru,

etol; ejí;

līsi, -līsi, tu'tu;

bu3-kūko, bukūko; (-ɔ ?).

bu-3; bu-awa;

kelbɛre;

kelbɛre;

herean, herian;

(see Doubtful).

bu-'va:, būn vera-;

ekə, keja; jekēa.

we go mefwe mōnɔr;

duŋun1, 1uŋ1uŋ;

raghi.

tan, or1, (ɔ:r);

dorɔr; (miːme);

dorɔr; me:me:.

dal, ral1; rolo-, dolo-;

to use: tīŋ1, tīni, tīŋtīŋ;

1ok;

te2, (tao-);

(see) ɣa2; (Gram. 55; 53, 1v). ɣa.

te2; menjae tean, ...

hute, (-e), hūmī, tūnu,

fanē... etc.

rahe ɣaŋ; kamar ɣaŋ;

asi-ɣaŋ.

vere.

heborɔr.

(same).

(same).

śinḍur.

atol; aji.

(same).

būkɔkɔ.

bu-awa.

jėjẹ;

jėjẹ;

jėjẹ;

...
Lonwolwol

Late  
Laugh,  
Laugh at  
Launch, to:  
Lava  
Law  
Lay, put,  
Lay hand on,  
Lay egg  
Lazy  
Lazy fellow  
Lead, to:  
Lead astray  
Leader  
Leaf  
" coconut:  
" -container,  
" -covered pudding  
Leak, to:  
Lean, thin  
Lean, to  
Learn,  
Learning  
Leave, to  
" off, to:  
(see Depart)  
Leave, take...  

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lonwolwol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Late</td>
<td>te²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laugh,</td>
<td>man²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laugh at</td>
<td>man gahe, feh²ne. (op. kilimena);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launch, to:</td>
<td>he⁷ne;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lava</td>
<td>wolver, wöwer,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>fāhe; duan; (b'erialé); haharaan;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay, put,</td>
<td>llọji, (llọ);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay hand on,</td>
<td>tave²ne;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay egg</td>
<td>bahu²,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazy</td>
<td>tahi, be- matahi, memrir; (see ja², ja tahi).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazy fellow</td>
<td>va²ken;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead, to:</td>
<td>jahe,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead astray</td>
<td>jahe helale, susahe (su⁸).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leader</td>
<td>jafu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf</td>
<td>re⁴; rekho;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; coconut:</td>
<td>reol;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; -container,</td>
<td>tūnlù, luM;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; -covered pudding</td>
<td>(lọk) kà-bùr;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leak, to:</td>
<td>him; lii²; ro⁴; (of air), si³;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lean, thin</td>
<td>wah;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lean, to</td>
<td>bülte, (bül); ususa (ne); (fu'erfwer, fu'er¹).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn,</td>
<td>wuhu²ne;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning</td>
<td>wuhuan;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave, to</td>
<td>(llọ²), llọji,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; off, to:</td>
<td>llọ kabri ne; (kabri²);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(see Depart)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave, take...</td>
<td>sullọji;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)  

de  
man;  
..., fe ne, (fe:). (kílimna).  
(?) hirine.  
wörver.  
fása; duan; (bátié). haharaan, ha:raan.  
llọji.  
werêne;  
bhu.  
mal, müir.  
var ken.  
llmhi.  
llmhi helale; sullmhi, (and) sulllmhi.  
jafu.  
ra-; raki.  
raol.  
tūnlù; (luM).  
(lọn) kúbür.  
him; liu, lju; mku, muku.  
si:.  
wa, wa:.  
(same).  
(same).  
wUHUrne, (wuhur).  
wuhúran, wùhúran.  
llọji;  
...  
sullọji.
Leech: teler;
Left hand(ed): mai;
Leg, "lower part": la; je-
Legend: dün, rün;
Lemon: wɔmuli kɔnɔkɔn; (kɔn);
Lend, (allow), (agree): damne, ramne; mɔnemann;
Leprosy: (mUsUmsUlan); o, (oo);
Left: mɔ, mɔ;
Let, (and see Allow): lliŋi, (lliŋi);
Let down: lliŋi; (hɛtɛrɛ ɔ:r, hɛʔ̂). (to), totone;
Level: mi:me; (iwenɛ�on);
Liar: tabi,
Lie, a: bɛla; bɛlal; rɛhaan;
Lie, to tell a: daha, rɛha, (rɛha);
Lift, (live) mauan; (Spirit, Nin-mauan);
Lift: fefi ne; (of hands, ta); (hal, hɔl, lae), aru,
Light, (n.): faŋ, rrenren, orro:ro;
Light, to: hute; huuহu fa (ne);
tɨŋne, tɨŋne, uɨŋne, tɨnua, rehe (faŋ),
kamar faŋ,
Light, to break daylight: ro;
Light, (not heavy): lɔ:lɔ;
| **Lightning** | bel, belta; |
| **Like** | iwe ne, ime ne, |
| **Likeness** | won owu-, on owu-, on owu-²; nena: |
| **Likewise** | ia:, iale, ili (ili), |
| **Limb, branch** | (see) garo², (wahi-); |
| **Line, place (of)** | mij e-, |
| **Lineage,** | billi im, bal im, |
| see Family | wo¹, w or¹, vjun, tehi-vj u n, ru-³, |
| **Liquid** | (10:10:³)? |
| **Listen** | (10²), lon e, lon tafan, hera l i n, |
| **Little** | kike¹, kake; mere², mere; |
| **Little bit, a** | (adv.), su'mere, su'mere, |
| **Little one** | neti-, kake, ... |
| **Liver** | re njar, (retnjar); |
| **Lizard** | gal¹, bahu-gal, labe, lon l o n, mij u, |
| **Load, to** | Ins l e, |
| **Load, a** | hol-an, |
| **Local** | gl i n, |
| "Locust" | kil¹; |
| **Long,** | bre:, |
| " **time** | mer i n, (mer lun), |
| **look,** | l gka, te:⁵, |
| **look for, seek** | te:ne, |
| **look up (gaze)** | te:fu l e, (ta g b i j a:), teru n, |
| **look at oneself** | lenun, |
| **look sad,** | maiti ng, |
| **look out!** | mo:, mo,³; |
| **look after,** | te:fo-, te:fon, |
| care... | tite:fo-, |

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

<p>| bel, belta, balta. |
| ijen, ijene. |
| (..same)..&lt; nana. |
| jile, (jilli). |
| goro, (goro). |
| meje-. |
| bülufatau. |
| wor, vjüŋ, tahi-vjüŋ, ru-, etc. |
| røŋne, røntafan, harlen. |
| kakare, kake, mere, mæri, mri; mjlmjln. |
| sümre, sümri, ... |
| ti-, ti-. |
| rarnjar. |
| gal, bahugal, (labe), algon, mijum. |
| Inslæ. |
| holan. |
| rln, ... |
| kil. |
| breo; |
| marln. |
| lehe, (lehe), tør, (tørne)? |
| terfeje, (ta ja:), ter bamre, ... |
| lenun. |
| mte mte n. |
| (same). |
| terfo-, terfon, teterfo- ... |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loose, to be</td>
<td>kaka³, (ka⁴), dledleh, (lulu);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; to come</td>
<td>tanro,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loosen, to:</td>
<td>(see) tanrote, rote;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord</td>
<td>Jafu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lose, &quot;hold of&quot;</td>
<td>helale; ha⁷, ha:helale;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost, to be</td>
<td>helal, helal du, halal;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lots, cast:</td>
<td>ba⁴,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loud, loudly</td>
<td>mere³¹;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louse</td>
<td>ur²,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love, (n.) see:</td>
<td>la-, 1ol; lolkete;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; to:</td>
<td>la- mikeke hene, la- mike:ne, (also ? 1ol kekke).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love-charm</td>
<td>mahen;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowering,</td>
<td>tuburbon;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(of sky)</td>
<td>tili(an), tili(an).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lullaby</td>
<td>lelaan, (lela, lel);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lungs</td>
<td>rebtakete,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mad</td>
<td>dnedne, (dene); burnerne;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(see: ho³, ho:te or;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magic</td>
<td>see Witchcraft; and 00.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>see: tonton¹, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majority</td>
<td>wo¹ go tonor ne...;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(lit: the big part of...)</td>
<td>wor ge 'tlam ne...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make (see Do)</td>
<td>mae, ma³, tewe, towe;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>man, (vanten);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangrove</td>
<td>ton³,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man,</td>
<td>vanten, vanten man;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mankind</td>
<td>vanten, .. vanten bogon;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manner</td>
<td>Lonwolwol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many</td>
<td>duan; hele-1; hlini-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark, sign, soar</td>
<td>bliri-, bliri-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marry</td>
<td>le, lene;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>jafu;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mat</td>
<td>hobeti, hubeti, (-bw-), beti; batit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mate, see Pair.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mature, to:</td>
<td>towoh;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>bere-, (bwerer-); malgel;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Me</td>
<td>ni;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>hele-1, hlini-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure, to:</td>
<td>tou; tene;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>mubu;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet, to:</td>
<td>(hom), homne, homtene;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>kukuan, (ku9); hakukuan;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mend, (see ... fegogone; (by plaiting), Fix up, Repair).</td>
<td>fegogone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menstruate, see mhe, (p. III).</td>
<td>balte; balte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message, send</td>
<td>būho:(ne),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messenger</td>
<td>ebhubho, terir, (terir); abhābhr, tarir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midday</td>
<td>tablijal, (tabali-); (jala, sun); (same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>tobol, tobol ε..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midnight</td>
<td>tablibuŋ, nelibuŋ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle of back</td>
<td>si-viuh, (si-ε);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mind, Never!</td>
<td>(see: mu gon; ormeh; etc.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lonwolwol

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

Miracle

başao;

Mirror (poo)

see: teş.

Miscarry

kibui; liŋ̣ taveŋ̣ ne;

tur taveŋ̣ ne,

Miss, to:

fahe, fahele; kere;

Miss-hit

tomkere;

Miss the road, "in shooting"

den fahele hal;

ehen fahele, (fjen),

Mistaken, be:

huluh;

wunu, fu ne;

Mist

mo; mo:tago;

Mook, (and see Sneer)

feh ne; manage;

Moon, "Quarter, Every"

abate, (-e),

tehi-abate;

Moonlight

buŋ-mija, (buŋ mamja:).

Morning,

fanfanren;

fanfanren; bogon;

Mosquito

banken, bankjen;

Most, (superlative): (Gram. 96, etc.).

(ten1; mar1;

and see Very).

Mother, people,

tae, rahe; mama.

Mother's mother's brother

wunjo, (see WW).

Mother's brother

misjo; (see WW).

Mother's kin

wuR-

Motion, pass

kie; he; (?he:).

Mountain

woɔ, wou, (w u);

bu'kuko.

Mourn

den, ren1; renhe, (denhe).

Mouth

bog, bogo; bu'lun fa-

fa2-

Move, to

(see: non); nuno (ne);

tutu(ne); (tag ...).

bago.

kibui; liŋ teve ne;

gur teve ne.

kere, kere; (fahe(ε)).

tomkere.

... ...

kar'mu;

wunu, fune.

mou; motaŋtaŋ.

man, fe ne; manbi.

ol;

tahi-ol.

buŋ-mal.

(eng)tabunbuŋ;

(eng)tabunbun;

bančen.

ten, ...

rahe; (mama).

wonjo, wonjo-

m iso-, mosj-

wuR-

ceceo, (kekeo); heo.

wau; buko; ...

dag, raq; raghi, ...

(same).

(kame).

nono (ne);

toto (ne); (tag) ...
Lonwolwol

Moving, a
(du), ru².

Mucous
bloh;

Mud
jije, tanjije;

Multiply,
(see Gram. 47), ...beva...;
(see Increase, la⁵; kUn; tal, (ŋor)¹;
Many, ...)
mri;

Murder
to;⁶ kebnu; ....

Murmur
ker², kermarime;

(Music)
see: viuh to:to; wesuso; etc. vjutoto; wasosor.

Musket
vIUsó n vu;

My
-k, (Gram. 5, etc.); hak,
mak, ak, bรก, tok, aik;
(Gram. 39-42; 141-145).

Nail,
(bodily) bwellgi- (vera-),

Nails, (modern) see te:⁶, te:sal.

Naked
malmal, wommalmal,
meh¹;

Nambas
ba:⁵, tUnu-ta(h),

tUnu-ta:.

Name
ih¹;

Narrow
er², erer; gurgru;

Nation
vale.

Native
see: ten¹ (Gram. 38, 111).

Native-land
vere²,

Nausea,
(land see Vomit)
lol-gojögojom,
l 1gojögojom.

Navel
biso-, bjüso-;

Near
fasi (ne), bülte, (bül¹);
bo⁻¹; bon.

Neck
maviur, mavjur; aundo-;

Need, to
demelo-, demelole,
wohe,

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
rur, (?dur).

bůjo, (bůjo:).

...;

kUn, tal, (lam),
mrlm;

...;

toukabnu.

ker; kintijeu ne.

viuh to:to; wesuso; etc. vjutoto; wasosor.

(same).

-; mënog;

mën, jëno, bôn, toq, -

bwellgi, (bwellgi-).

(same).

me:.

tUnu-ta:.

sa-.

jer, (? cer); uujir.

vere.

vere.

l 1gojogojom.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lonwolwol</th>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needy, poor</td>
<td>vētu, (lolo haŋla vētu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nest</td>
<td>nu-, nu-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net</td>
<td>arobokoko; (koko:).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>vi, vivi; robok; tobo;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next, Next-born</td>
<td>wali-, (tehi-); (see) ta⁵, ta taon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nibble</td>
<td>toto, (toto⁹);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niece, (a man's)</td>
<td>jela- vene;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night</td>
<td>bung; libung; neLibung;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine (9)</td>
<td>jafer, ljafer; (taŋaŋae).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nip, to; (cut):</td>
<td>kln², kln wa⁴,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;in two&quot;</td>
<td>kln wa⁴,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nipple</td>
<td>(susu); metan huh¹, metan susu, metan ... susu; mete-susu; mete-huh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>ech:, ec:,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;No man's Land&quot;</td>
<td>bwe².</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nod</td>
<td>tano, tantanu, teŋil;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise (n.)</td>
<td>wanoan, (wanoan);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise, make a:</td>
<td>wano; rUmf¹; (of wind) fgo fgogó;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No one, None</td>
<td>..su¹ (with negative); jaŋa;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North (from Dip Pt);</td>
<td>&quot;ta ha&quot;;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North (usually):</td>
<td>fan, (fa-¹).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North wind</td>
<td>fan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nose,</td>
<td>gu, guhu-; ku¹⁰.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nostril</td>
<td>bULUnguhU-,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not</td>
<td>tolo, (tolo); tlo, dlo; ... (in past tense), tolohon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tolo- etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lonwo: Lonwo

Note, to: marmar, (mar\(^3\)); marmarne;
North: jəna;
Nourish: varne\(^2\); (bara: ne);
(hegene meleh mene..);
Now: lonle,
Numb, cold: marir,
Number, group: (see) wo:\(^1\);
Nut, a common (edible): woleh;

Oath, take: (tlɔ\(^3\)), tlo, tlo goro;
Obey: long\(^2\) ta hene; longata-;
longatake...; heraln;
Observe, keep: təntiti; ....
Ocean: teh, teh;
Octopus: riri\(^1\);
Of: ha\(^1\), a\(^2\), ma\(^2\), bø, to\(^n\), ai\(^1\),
Off, take: (ha:\(^7\)), ha:koku.
Oil; coconut oil, (ointment): nlnin; (olgogo);

Old, mato\(^1\),
Of old, merln, merl-,(merln),
Old mark of-, merl-, merl-;
Old man (taba);
On ra-\(^2\), ran; la-\(^1\), lan;
to-\(^1\), ton;
Once, once only ho:\(^1\), ...va\(^1\) ho: gon\(^1\);
One, (1) hu\(^1\), go hu; (sонае).
One by one ho:ho: (ne);
Only gon\(^1\), kilih\(^2\),
Ooze him,
Open, be: mabu; ...fa:;
rra, (rəra); bənən;

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

(same).
raŋa.
banə; bareo ne.
lonle, lonle.
mdin....
wor.
i:.

Lonwolwol

Open, to: (v.t.) tāhe; ku²;
foh, (fo¹); wo³;
fa:³, fefa² ne;

Open,
be split open
mfā, ....

Opening,
bULU-, bUL²; ...
(& see Chink). hele, hele-;

Open, frankly namēha, namēha, (-a:),

Opposite tehi-, wali-;
see: (bUL¹), bülε;

Or o:³.

Orange wōmUL; (wo-²);

Order, go ca ... 

In order that...

Original (see) wu-²;
(see) ten¹;

Orphan(ed), mliili;
bereft, (even
of one parent)

Other, sēnan, (sē-⁶);
(see Different) wali-, tehi-;

Out of nane; metene;

Outrigger ham²; hema-²

Outside,
" go/come hō:³ vere, houre;
si-ør, (si-⁶)......

Over, (on top of), fo-, fon;

Overcome, to: hō:³ tahlvi; hō:blibi;
bibi; ru mo¹ne...

Overland or, or¹;

Oversee te:⁵ fo-; te:fon;
tite:fo-n;

Overtake, (as of fifi¹;
darkness...) mlemlem.
Overwhelm  
(ko²), kofo; bibi, etc.
Own, one's  
an go;
Pace, to:  
la⁴, lae;
Paddle, (n.)  
woh,  " steering-", woh wle;  " to, (v.1.)  
Faloh,
Pain  
kenkenan, (ken),
Paint, to:  
to⁶ tehe; Paint flashily  
besa, (bsa),
Pair  
tehi-, wali-, se nan, (Se⁵).  
Palate, (back)  
bari-mavjur;
Palm,  " black  
ulu(lu), w lu³lu,
Palm of hand  
klli-vava,² li-³va;  (kl)lín-vera-
Pancreas  
tawen,
Pandanus  
wae, (wae);
Part, (n.)  
ru³; wo³;
Parts of...  
hugu-, hema-¹, helñi-, tamsi-,
Part, to (v.t.)  
ll² hoho: ne; lele ne; lele ne;  (tir), titir lele (ne);
Part, to (v.i.)  
tir, van (bur), ...
Parrot  
gao; Partial spot  
here³;
Party, group  
wo³; wo: go hu;
Pass, to:  
ho³ sal, ho:salen;
Pass water  
mhümhiu, mhlmhju, lili we, (li²).
Pass water  
..... hiutu;
Pass wind  
keh¹,

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
(koufo, ?koufo); bibi..  
an ge.
la; jel.
wo;  wo: weje.  
oflo, flo; (flo:).

cencenan.
toutehe.
(same).

(tahi-, so, ...  
bari-m'ür ...

(klli-var, li-var;
(same)...
(? same).

wou, wou.
ru; war;

hivi-, hema-, hllñi-,
(hllñi), tamsi-.

llñhñou ne; (ho:ho:me).  
jeje ne; ...
titir jeje ne.
tir, va bur ...

behel kon.
(here, here).
war, war ge hu.
ho: tamen.
(same).

(same).
hir.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passage</th>
<th>Lonwolwol</th>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pat, to:</em></td>
<td>hele¹, hele⁻</td>
<td>heje; hel⁻.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paw</td>
<td>(raba¹), rabar⁹ba;</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawpaw</td>
<td>wala⁻je⁻, walwa⁻va;</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pay,</em></td>
<td>beta an vju;</td>
<td>beta an vju.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pay back</em></td>
<td>gele, (gel⁵),</td>
<td>geje, (geje:);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(see) bakbak(ne);</td>
<td>baŋbaŋ ne; sem ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace, &quot;-ful&quot;</td>
<td>mulmuluman,</td>
<td>mulmulum(an);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace!</td>
<td>Ul mulmulum,</td>
<td>Ul mulmulum, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peck</td>
<td>ta¹, tae; tor;</td>
<td>ta, taö, tau; tor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peel, to:*</td>
<td>fUlakte; felijkte;</td>
<td>fIlinte; fIlinte; ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kln²te; te, te⁸te;</td>
<td>(klni); (klnit)?.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer, to:*</td>
<td>te:⁵, te:te:.</td>
<td>ter, (teter).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelt, to:*</td>
<td>(with sticks): abu,</td>
<td>kUbu;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(with stones): kae,</td>
<td>ke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Penis,</em> &quot;wrapper&quot;</td>
<td>bahel, sise, wa⁻³,</td>
<td>behel; bëhel; sese; wa⁻.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ba:⁵; tUnu¹ta(h);</td>
<td>tUnu-ta:.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tUnu-ba:.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>vale, vio:, (vio:);</td>
<td>(vale), vio, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wo¹ vanten; vanten ge;</td>
<td>war vanten; vanten njer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Perfect</em></td>
<td>(u¹), m⁻u mar⁴ ten¹</td>
<td>(same); (wumarten).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(njok, bur);</td>
<td>(nong; bur).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Perhaps</em></td>
<td>beha, tur, beha...tur;</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perish</td>
<td>mer helal (bur)¹,</td>
<td>mar helal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanently, (or more or less so):</td>
<td>ha:³; bur¹; tam;</td>
<td>tam; bur,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mato¹; ru³ toto³;</td>
<td>mto, mto; toto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persuade</td>
<td>horo jahé;</td>
<td>sur lîmhi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
<td>b'wejan;</td>
<td>b'werjan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photograph, Picture</td>
<td>see Likeness, Image, Shadow...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick up</td>
<td>roro²,</td>
<td>roro.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lonwolvol

Piece(s) of-

hugu-, hema-^1, heli^2i-,
tamsi-, wο:\^1,

Piece of food

wu\nu, wu\nu\^-3.

Pierce

t\u\nu, (hil), tu^1 tare;

Pig

barbar, bu^2, l\o\banban,
terer.

Pile of food

ehelar,

Pillow

bewereoujol, (bewer); etc.

Pin, (thatch-)

wo-eji,

Pitiable

lo\l ha\nla vetu; vetu;
lo\l vetu;

Pity, to:

lo\l-ha\nla-en, lo- m\o\h\a\nha ne;
(see ha\nha)...

Place

vere^2, milli-; or, o:\r;
mije^-;

Place, to:

(lli^2); lli.

Plain, (level)

doror; mi:me;

Plait

fe; vate; he\n\nra^1;
v\rri,

Plan, to make a

tu:\n ne; gli\s;

Plant, to:

ba^2; (ru^6; (r\u\nu)); tono^1;
ton\o^2; (beba).

Plants of-

bitu^-;

Plantation

(li^1, a tree of-); lili^-;

Plate, vessel

bewele, bewele^-;

Play, to

ba\nb\a\n; (& see Toy).

Play (walk about)

Plead

\o\\n\a^2; whh(lili)ne;
(w\u\nu^1).

Please!

kabri(a)^1, wahai;

Plenty

vite, (\n\o^1);

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

h\li^-i, hema-, (h\ll\l\i^-i,-
tamsi-, wο:\r. {h\ll\l\i}.

r\u\nu, t\u\nu, tr\u\nu, etc.
hil, (tu tere).

(same.), terer.

helar.

(b\u\nuete-aujol).

wo-aji.

lo\lha\n\lam vetu;

....

(lo\l-ha\n\la-en, lo- m\o\h\a\nha ne;
(see ha\nha)...)

vere; milli-; or, o:\r;
meje^-.

lli^-.

doror; me:me:-.

fe; bewete; ha:ra;
b\r\r\i, bri.

pl.

ru, r\u\nu; etc.

bl\l\l^-.

lili^-.

bewele; bewela.

ba\b\a\n.

\o\\n\a\n, (\o\\n\a\n\^t);

(g\o\\n\a\n, (g\o\\n\a\n\^t);

(wuh\l\l\line).

kabri(a).

jel, (be jel); (lam).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Wolof</th>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plot, (see Plan)</td>
<td>ker², wUn, ...</td>
<td>cer, (ker); un, Un.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pluck, (fruit)</td>
<td>komo, (kmo); varɛ; hiri¹ ne;</td>
<td>hiri¹, hiri², hiri³; ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pod</td>
<td>alu-, (Ul);</td>
<td>1U-; (Ul)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetry (see)</td>
<td>kerir; bu¹, hUru² bu; tu¹ bu;</td>
<td>(se); bu, hUru bu, tu bu,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tuto bu;</td>
<td>tuto bu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point, to:</td>
<td>hu³, hub¹sin; (bi³i²); hubnɛ; etc.</td>
<td>(same); (same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point (n.)</td>
<td>hini-, hini⁻; hUŋu⁻; mɛṛwu⁻; vUŋ, vUŋu⁻;</td>
<td>hni⁻; muwuhu, muwu;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mɛtavUŋ(u⁻).</td>
<td>mɛtavUŋ(u⁻).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison</td>
<td>able,</td>
<td>abjeo;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(see Witchcraft,</td>
<td></td>
<td>(same), ...ha lam, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>lɔl-haŋla (vetu), vetu;</td>
<td>val.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch</td>
<td>val;</td>
<td>hlini⁻, hlini⁻; sise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessions</td>
<td>he illnesses, (ise,</td>
<td>...tɛn...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible</td>
<td>(see) tɛn²...;</td>
<td>(bwer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post, (of house)</td>
<td>tɛt, (bwer¹); libɛ⁻, liber;</td>
<td>llib⁻, llib⁻; bwer, ber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postpone</td>
<td>rUmu, rmu;</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot</td>
<td>la:², (lah)?; (bwele, ...)</td>
<td>la:. (wele:; bwele⁻).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;earthen&quot;</td>
<td>la:-tan,</td>
<td>la:tan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato, sweet</td>
<td>kuma:la, (kuma:la).</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour, (v.t.),</td>
<td>li²ne; ur¹; utε¹;</td>
<td>liu(ne), gur...; ur, uti;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(see capsize)</td>
<td>dæṇe, ræṇe; heræṇe; ho:³ne.</td>
<td>rɛṇe, tɛṇe; hɛræṇe, sɛræṇe;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour, (of rain)</td>
<td>kárUm; (karum);</td>
<td>rum, rUm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>(see) bUlu-faŋ.</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>jahan,</td>
<td>helan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praise, to:</td>
<td>su²he, sune, suhëe; mno̱mno;</td>
<td>sune, surhi; ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pray</td>
<td>tamtama;</td>
<td>tamtama.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lonwolwol

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
suto.

Preach, speak in suto;  
public
Precipice       fu¹ho:²,
Pregnant       ko:⁵, ho:,
Premature(ly)  te:be:,  
Prepare,       gogo:ne, lln² gogo:ne;
Prepare food    humom, hujom;
Present, a:     he:nevaan, sagean;
(& Recompense)
Press, to:      hiba(h),
"crush," ho:³sisate, ho:bi:bi,
"together"      tomkate,
"down"          nu:nu,
Pretty          galan²,
Prevent         bwl:dn:e, horo gorö,
tom¹gorö, tomkate, (hiba(h));
Price           wulu-, wulu- (cp. lUm²);  
                (cp. tatau¹).
Prick           ba-⁶; hlni-;
Prick, to:      Turu, ho:³ho:te,
                (same)...
Pride           klili²biu;
Priese apart   fefa²ne,
Problem, to be a rehor,
Process         duan, hel=-¹;
Profit          tamar²an,
Promise, to:    (are²), hBre¹ne;
                ca¹ b:uru, (ru³);
                tlö³.
Prophesy        kel ho:te, (ho:³); hal²;
Protect         ru³gorö, t:ntiti,
to:gorö, (to:¹);
Proud           klili:biu, (klili²);
                 lolo-(k) mijah,
LonwoLwoL

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

Prowess, have, huluh^2,
Prowess jahan, (kelborean);
Pudding, lok, fáli, (lum^1);
" breadfruit totoro,
" leaf-wrapped lok ka'bür, ka'bür-lok.
Pull, to; tow, rivi, (ravi, -rivi);
" out halku, (hal^6, ku^2),

Pumice wâmra,
Punishment b'werial, jajaan,
Puppy neti-ter;
Purple, sky-blue, etc. tubOfbUg,
Purpose, to no: or'meh^1;
Purse huwu^3;
Pus olboh, olboh,
Push, to: hu^3; hune, hute;
(same) safunje, saku, sabolbibi; samfune; saku; ...
h:rmurmu,
ho:sisate, ho:tUmtUmt, etc.
Push away (tum^1), tumu, tUmtUmt;
Push in hUngUn^2; hUngUntiti;
Put, put in (lon^2), lini, (ho:ne);
Put down, demote tünhe,
Put in place ready terene; ñongogo:ne,
Put on (clothes) korö^2,
Quarrel bal^2dal, re^3; tu^1feldal;
Quick, quickly mga, korko;
Quiet rögöön, ha rög,
re^6, rolo; lol(ma)lum1um,
mere^2, lo:lo:1;
hululu;
he:lan, ...
lon, fülli, (lum).
totokma.
lon kubür, kubür-lof.
(same).
halku,
(reo), ...
hijiji.
waumra, waomra.
b'werial, jajauan.
cencenan.
(titer).
tubOfbUg.
orme:.
huwu^3;
olbo.
hu^3; hune, hute;
(same) safunje, saku, sabolbibi; samfune; saku; ...
h:rmurmu,
ho:sisate, ho:tUmtUmt, etc.
tUmu, tUmtUmt;
hUngUn^2; hUngUntiti;
člU, tünhe,
Ñongogo:ne;
(same).
(same).
(same).
(same).
(same).
(same, ? re).
belbel; korko,
fanfan.
(same).
(same), -müUmUm.
mere, møyri, mri;
mjlmijn; lœlu.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quiet</td>
<td>r0Ur0o, (w0n2)</td>
<td>North Ambrym</td>
<td>rnjurjnu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quite</td>
<td>bur1, njok, tam1, taine, h0ra2</td>
<td>(tam), f0n u</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race, (n.)</td>
<td>(ro:4), ro:an</td>
<td>m0kuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race, to</td>
<td>koko1, (ko:3); ro:ro:ka</td>
<td>kokor, kokorkea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafter</td>
<td>w0su, w0su</td>
<td>wasu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain, (n.)</td>
<td>oh</td>
<td>o:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;drop&quot;</td>
<td>w0-2oh</td>
<td>wao:, w0:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-bow&quot;</td>
<td>(nine, ?), nene</td>
<td>neneo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raise, to</td>
<td>hal6ku; kala, kla</td>
<td>(same)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram, to</td>
<td>ru6kat1, tu1kat1</td>
<td>rukte, rUrükte; tükte, tukete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>tomo</td>
<td>tomo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rather</td>
<td>-do, -ro; si2</td>
<td>w0mbal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattle, (n.)</td>
<td>(see) w0mbal, rom1</td>
<td>wel, h0lawel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravine</td>
<td>wel1, h0lawel</td>
<td>m1ür</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raw</td>
<td>(mar5, (marmar)); tolo faŋ;</td>
<td>(same)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reach, (v.i.)</td>
<td>see Arrive.</td>
<td>nagnan, (doran)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready,</td>
<td>naknak, (doran). ....</td>
<td>l1ngogo:ne; (l1n2); wu-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;make&quot;</td>
<td>(see) l1ngogo:ne</td>
<td>(same)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real part (of)</td>
<td>wu-2,</td>
<td>h1r1:ne;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reap</td>
<td>h1r1:ne;</td>
<td>h1r1, h1r1vi, h1l1vi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason, to:</td>
<td>nor, (n0:r); n0nr0r(kat); ...</td>
<td>(d1nd1nkea)?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebuke, to:</td>
<td>r0Ur0g0; h0:3 ra-, ʔh0, hele:4, horo jah.</td>
<td>...r0njrunjü, hele; sur.. hel, ..</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Recently</td>
<td>(see) toboh;</td>
<td>tobo:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recompense, to:</td>
<td>(l1Um2), l1Um1Um(ne), sage, a: l1Um1Um, sagean, wu-4;</td>
<td>(same)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;a:&quot;</td>
<td>(same).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recover, to:</td>
<td>tes1, taura, mau1,2;</td>
<td>(wu m0l); toto; mjür.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>(fri), fr1fr1; jan, janjan; ra:, fr1fr1; jan(jan).</td>
<td>sasar.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddish-brown</td>
<td>sasa,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Redeem (see) bakbak(ne); tonto³; tonton²;

Reef batēha,

Reform, remake tewe kebu ne;

Refuse, to: mtene, (? metene);

Reject, to: lol mahave; sisa:, (tUm)¹, tUmu;
to:nē ral..., (to¹).

Rejoice (loña²), loñne mu; juwa;
(jowa).

Related (see) būl¹, vanten būl,
batāton, bulbulan.
(& see Family relations, Group).
ru⁻³, ru- gerUl; gerUl dute.

tae-ni; etc. (see ta⁵).

Relieve rō⁻⁹ ne; guku (gehan nane...); rōnec; gurku...

Remain, stop, stay ru³, du;
du, do.

Remember nor, nornor, norkate,
nornor kebu ne;

Remit (see) ta:³ kuku.

Remove guku, uturku, (auturku),
holku; ku²; (enku, etc. en¹).

Repair, to: gēh hene, towēhene;
11ğ² hene.

Repeat kebu ne;

Repent (use) ilhe, jilhe(reflexively);
kiilhi.

Reply horo kebu (ne), kel kebu(ne);
sur mol (ne), surmole.

Replace, (v.i.) ru³gele;
" (v.t.) to¹ gele; hem¹ (ne);

Request, to: ńana², wuullline;

Rescue, to: hali⁶ ku,
Lonwolwol

Reserve for oneself

here² ne;

Resist

bal² mene., ho:³ tUmtUm, ho:rmrmu,

Respect, to:

(or²ne, hia²;

Respect, to: (avoid)

Rest, remain

qaga¹; ru³;

Resurrection

(see) taura kebu an;

Return, to (v.t.)

kebu me, kebu va;

Return, to (v.t.)

hege kebu ne;

(bal³), bale,

bal kebu ne;

(tatau¹), lUmlUm(ne),

Reveal

blsi² ne; -bsine;

Reverence, avoid, respect

(momnno; tetne;

Reward

hegëva(an), lUmlUm(an),

hem¹ne(an), bakbak(an),

Rheumatism, yaws pains etc.

bubu⁷;

Rib

gel²;

Riches, belongings

hellni-,

Ridge-pole

er :ro:(¹b)

Right, correct

konon;

Right-hand(ed)

mato²;

Right! (excl.)

mod²;

Rip, to:

tare;

Ripe

mato¹; men; (rag¹);

Rise, to:

taura; tanhe; mau¹;

" (of smoke),

kon²; tanth;

" (as, e.g., an enwur,

island in sea): kolo fur; (ha:⁷ or);
Lonwolwol

River
we go me hal;

Risk, to:
deman, remane, damne,
ramne, etc. See Allow.

Road
hal;

Roast
fane; (fanen);
huhu¹ fane;

Rob
roho; tudlahane;

Rock
ver,

Rod
(see) lie, lie, (li-¹);

Roll, to:
fu²(ne), ka⁴fune, safune;
kelerfune); (klerfune).

Roof
b韦elb韦rb韦r;

Room, (see House)
im,

Roost
(? mera.

Rooster
to⁶ man, torre;

Root, (n.)
libe-, libi-; bari-;

Root, to
(of pigs)
ho²(ne);

Rope
awa; tel³; etel; tali-,
tale-;

Vine-ropew
au-,

Rose-apple
menmen;

Rotten
mbo:, mdar, (ta·ta:);²

Rough
huno, (hunoUnu),
(& see Gruff, Hoarse).

Round, circular
bu⁵, (bUBU); mUL(mUL);
dleh², ral ;

Rub
gUl;¹ gULUgULU; ta:³;

"Rub out", erase
ta:³ kuku, (ku²).

Rubbish
hokhok; (cp. bate-siel).

Rudder
wohwele;

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
we gemahal.
(same).

hal.

fu; kUm; samfune;
to: r.
(same).

lije.

fu; kUm; samfune;
to: r.
(same).

lije.

fu; kUm; samfune;
to: r.
(same).

lije.

fu; kUm; samfune;
to: r.
(same).

lije.
Run, "away, "off (as in anger, etc.)

Rush, to:

Rust, (n.)

Sacred, tabu

Sacrifice

Sad

Sad, to look...

Sail, (n.)

Saliva

Salt-water, sea, teh, (teh),

Salt

Same

Sand

Sap

Savage

Sawdust

Say

Scale, (of fish) etc.

Scatter, to: (see): helale;

Scatter, to: helah helal,

Scent

Scissors

Scooch, to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lonwolwol</th>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Run, &quot;away, &quot;off (as in anger, etc.)</td>
<td>mku, (mũku), ku; kɔr; mũku lai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rush, to:</td>
<td>ser; (rarahɛ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rust, (n.)</td>
<td>sen teje.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusty</td>
<td>kol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacred, tabu</td>
<td>kon; haŋla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacrifice</td>
<td>golgol(an); fjo(an).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sad</td>
<td>lo- makenken; long2ne hakebe;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sad, to look...</td>
<td>matlɛntɛng;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sail, (n.)</td>
<td>ben1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saliva</td>
<td>baru; malte-;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt-water, sea, teh, (teh),</td>
<td>te:, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>wot-eh; (wo-2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same</td>
<td>iwene, (imene, ijene);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>won1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sap</td>
<td>hu-2, ho-7;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savage</td>
<td>rube:2;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawdust</td>
<td>hugu-lie;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Say</td>
<td>horo2; ca1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale, (of fish) etc.</td>
<td>leŋɛ-;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scatter, to: (v.t.)</td>
<td>(see): helale;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scatter, to: (v.i.)</td>
<td>helah helal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scent</td>
<td>(see) ol gogo:;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scissors</td>
<td>(see) (jalte, jaljal);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scooch, to:</td>
<td>biu, (blu2), bül , helah, helah; hulu1, faŋhe, faŋhe;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ol doro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(jalte; ajaljal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(biu), bulu, blu, hela:, la:la:.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scraper, hele^2 ne; rehe;
scraper off hi:, hi:kuku, ku^2, hiri, hhuu^2 ne; urute;
Scratch, to: koru^1, krokro; kemu, (kemu), h.ul^3, hulu^1;
"Scratch", skin-laker; hulu^1, kolkol^2;
Disease gela, gelagela(ne); tuh^1 gelagela(ne);
Sea, teh, teh;
"by the" lateh;
Sea-cow burih;
Seasnake mar^4;
Season bu:nu-, huwo; womeh;
Seat, chair mlli-tahan; ero:ro^2, etahtah;
Secretly, tnjam(ne), tinjam(ne); (njirnjamne);
(to do) (see) go:r,
Section, (see) go:r,
Seduce he^ne; ko^4;
See, linka; (ka^2); te:^5; te: kebu;
"again," te: hulu hulu, (hulu^1);
"mistakenly" te: hulu hulu;
Seed atu-; hogo^2-
Seek te:^5 ne; weh, wehe; (u:he)...
Semen, hogo^2; kolo^2; atu-;
(seed) lo-;
Seize helo:-

Lonwolwol

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

hejene, sene; rahe, kik hir, hirkuku; ki, kiki hiri; kurumu kuku; hulu;
karumu, karmu, kakarmu, karmu, kermu; hul, cer; hulu...
lacer;
hulu; kolkol.
gela;
tu:gelagela(ne).
te:, tje:.
late:
buri:.
mar.
rege-, rege-; huwo; womi:
mlitaan; aroro; ata.
mlitaan; aroro; ata.
mlitaan; aroro; ata.
mlitaan; aroro; ata.
tinjam(ne), rnjam(ne); njirnjam(ne).
go:r.
sene; kor, kor;
lehe, (lehe); ter;
ter mor;
ter karumu.
kutu-; hogo-.
ter(ne); le(ne).
hogo-; kolo-; (kolo-);
kutu; lo-;
hihagi-....
halkete.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English (Sense)</th>
<th>Loywolwol (see)</th>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self</td>
<td>(see) hubo-, hubo-; Gram. 14; hobo-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selfish</td>
<td>mar²;</td>
<td>wɔ̃ barɔ:r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sell</td>
<td>foh²ne;</td>
<td>fone. (foh²ne).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send</td>
<td>(hẹne); hẹne van;</td>
<td>sene, sene ba ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate</td>
<td>hol mehane, (hol moha ne); hol meharne;</td>
<td>līŋ²ho:ho:ne; līŋ ho:ho:ne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated</td>
<td>ru³ hoho:;</td>
<td>ruAMILY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servant</td>
<td>terir, (terir); ebhübho;</td>
<td>tarir; abh ámbhór.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set (of sun)</td>
<td>horo¹, ri³, mur; kane(ŋae); (ka⁴); ro:r; ...</td>
<td>mur; ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set, (n.), relationship</td>
<td>wo¹, wɔ²; batátoun; (vanten bül);</td>
<td>wɔ̃; batátoun; vẹrẹ-; (vanten bül).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class</td>
<td>&amp; see) vẹrẹ-¹; (vanten bül).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sew</td>
<td>he² (ne); fe; hẹra¹; vate; tUrù kate;</td>
<td>...; hara; bẹte, tUrùkete; ... (bte).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade</td>
<td>ọmolọ;</td>
<td>ọmolọ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadow</td>
<td>wonọnuo;- onọnuo-; (same).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(likeness)</td>
<td>(glní), glílné, glílnẹ:r, (same).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shake, to:</td>
<td>glílgnu(ŋe);</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glír³, glígír³(ŋe); (same).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>glílnɛ: r;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kuku⁵; non, none, nonon; toto; non, ...;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nuno(ŋe), [(nono(ŋe))?]; nono(ŋe);</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(rri), rriri(ŋe); tiri(ŋe); ...tiriiri(ŋe); tiriŋe; (ru²), ruru;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ṭu : (n ); toto(n ); ...</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ratiri; rUrUr;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shake off</td>
<td>ru⁵, du; muh;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaking, a:</td>
<td>rur; (dur); ...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shame, &quot; feel:</td>
<td>haga; haŋhaŋa; Ulhaŋhaŋa; kiri; łu- dokiri.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share, to:</td>
<td>fifi²ne;</td>
<td>fifine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; food</td>
<td>komɔ:r; komɔ:rne;</td>
<td>komɔ:r.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shark</td>
<td>beh;</td>
<td>be, be:.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp</td>
<td>ken;</td>
<td>cen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharp thing</td>
<td>bẹsu; (wu³); (hlni-); (same).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lonwolwol

Shave  se¹, (se); se (vjuulu-);
She  njae;
Sheaf, bundle  bao, bañih;
Sheath  tuwo-; tel²;
Shell, "empty  ba³; hulu²; tesî²;
Shell-fish  tan tan;
Sheoke, (sheoak) jih¹, ji:.
Shield, (n.) etUmtUm; (tUms¹).
Shift, (v.i.) ha⁷;
" (v.t.) kôla, (kla),
Shine  ninln; ujuja:, ...
vijavijau, (etc.),
ro⁵; (behe²);
Shiver  fefa; girîneór; (ru⁷),
uru; nonon, tutu;
girîneór;
Shook, to:  fa* goro;
Shoot  fen(e), (fjen);
rubo:¹; tubo:, robó;
Shore  or¹, or; (la teh);
Short  mirmer;
Shoulder  ba¹; ba;
Show, to:  bisi² ne; hu³bilsne;
Shower (or rain) awii, awi:;
Shrink, to:  ru⁴;
(i.e. grow small).
Shrink from, to  or²ne;
Shut, to be:  won ; (see Fast, Tight);
Shut up!  won!
Shut, to (v.t.) (ko: ), koko: (goro);
fah ko: goro;
Shy  memer; mömö; kri¹; (haña);

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
teo, teo.
še.
bañ.
tuwo-; tel.
ba; hUHu; tasi.
bweje:; bwele-.
tan tan; krakra.
aro.
atUmtUm.
(ha:), har.
kôla, kla.
ninln; ...(same).
ro; rënu.
fefa; girîneór;
rûrûr; nono; toto;
girîneór; ...
fo: goro.
fen;
to:bo:; to:bo:, (robó:).
or, or; la te:.
tolató, tolató; ...
ba-; ba.
awir, wanln.

315
Sick, "to make:
Sickness
Side,
Side of family
Sigh, (n.) 
" to:
Sign (n.)
Simmer
Since
Sing
Sink, (v.t.), " dip, (v.t.)
Sir
Sister, ... (see WW), " (of sister), jere-; hela-;
" (of brother), metehal; jUnje-;
Sister's brother; minje- ari;
Sister's son
Sit, sit down
Six, (6) lise, (lise), (naoreng).
Skin
Skull
Sky
Sky-blue
Slack
Sleep, to: 
" , soundly, 
Sleepy, be....

Lonwolwol

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

mhe, mhe, mhé:; haver;
faon (ne);
mheaver; mhean;
tehi-, tehi-; telei, tell-;
siri; ii-; (si-);
tehi-vjú (vjú);
mabjó; meno; (ma-bjóh).
11n² mabjóh ...,
marmaran; (mar³);
blri; mili-;
rerrr, rra²; (toto:);
tene go...; bone go ...;
kerir, (kerir);
tilli, tili, rli; (lela);
don, ron²;
fatno;

jafu;
tala-, taje-;
metahal, jUnje-.
mene- re.
metáno, jala-, (jela-).
rofan; ta(:); ha.
liuse.
U1; alu-, alu-; alu-be-;
bwélabwér;
(cp. fan tebate-).
meha, (meha); tonton;
(tont³).
túbúngún;
l1l²,
fwer¹;
(tont);
tanou.
mse, mese, mese(:).
faom (ne).
mesean, (mesean).
tahi-, ..tali-...
(tame).
tahi-vjú .
meno;
11n meno, ...
(same).
(same).
(same).
rerrr, rra(:), toto.
tene ge.; to:ne ge...
bone go ...
se;
(same); tili, tli.
don, ron;
fatno.
jafu.
tala-, taje-;
metahal, jUnje-.
mene- re.
metáno, jala-, (jela-).
rofan; ta(:); ha.
liuse.
U1; lu-, lu-; ...
bwélabwér.
mehau; tonton.
túbúngún.
mrom.
fwer, fwer.
fwer, tamar.
tanou.
Lonwo wol

Slice, to: alvi; se¹; (se²);
Slide, to: sal¹; tlrlih;
Slope, hillside bu³tantan; bukoko;
si⁶tantan.
Slow bor¹; lołio; mere²;

Smack rabá¹; reva;
Smart, to (v.i.), ra¹;
" to make to: konte, (kon²,³).
Smell, (n.), bo³;
" to (v.i.), bo³; kar;
" to (v.t.) kūnunhun, kunun;
Smile, to: manman, (man²);
Sling, a: ehehe-verb;
Smoke, (n.) jihkon; (jih³); ih²kön;
waïji;
Smoke, to (v.t.) blo;
(cp. kon², tan, of smoke rising).
Smooth mleh, (mleh); mje:.
Snake, telsil;
" sea- mar¹;
Snap off, (v.t.) kínt²te;
Sneeze kísm¹;
Sneer kímkím(nce);
Snore ráboŋš;
Soldier bari(:);
Sole of foot fan teban je⁻; li¹⁻;
Soft (bodily), meľum, měľum.
Some some (body) si²; wo¹ go hu;
... wər ge hu...
Some some (body) su¹; su hu; (Gram. 15). su; tehu;

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
rlvi; teo.
sal.
bukoko;
(same).
...lolou; ...mere,
mari, mre, mri,
mjimjln.
róba.
rar.
(same).
(same).
kūnun.
manman.
asese-verb.
ji:kon;
waiji.
blu;
(7 kinti).
hUn.
kímkím(ne).
rabonš.
bariu.
(same).
měľum.
... war ge hu...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lonwolwol</th>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Son</td>
<td>tesimere na; netunci; neti;...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song, &quot;to compose&quot;</td>
<td>bu1; keriran; hurun2 bu; tu bu;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soon</td>
<td>fesi (go ca ...); tan fesi..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore, (adj.),</td>
<td>ken, kenken; ra:k; toq;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore, (n.),</td>
<td>monok, monok, monok; kolokol;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small sorea,</td>
<td>kenkenan; longenekenenan;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorrow</td>
<td>ai3; rilli-; tlin2, tlinlin;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound, (n.),</td>
<td>Sound, to ring out, call out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soundly (asleep)</td>
<td>tamar1; (used with fver).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sour</td>
<td>kon3kon;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>mere1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sow, (n.)</td>
<td>barbar;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sow, to:</td>
<td>(herri ne); hiri2ne;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spade</td>
<td>esiser-tan;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spar (from canoe to outrigger)</td>
<td>water,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space</td>
<td>(see) hele-1; helehele;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak, &quot;publicly&quot;</td>
<td>horo2; cal1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spear, long spear, fork,</td>
<td>metah,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spear, to:</td>
<td>etutu;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>hare; he6; (furu);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>wo1;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Lonwolwol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Lonwolwol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spend</td>
<td>foh₂; fohnɛ; hliᵋ²ne;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>mʊlmʊl; (bu⁵bu); (cp. dleh); mʊlmʊl; bʊbʊ...; (dle). bʊbʊ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spider,</td>
<td>beja; baria;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;-web</td>
<td>(Ul) damle, (Ul) ramle;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spill, to:</td>
<td>liː² (ne);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirit</td>
<td>nln mauan; (mau²);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spleen</td>
<td>kufe, kjufe;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spit</td>
<td>tamkiliol;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spilt, to: (v.t.)</td>
<td>waⁿ; re²; sewoka, serwoka;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;by striking</td>
<td>tu¹vare;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Split</td>
<td>molone; (rite);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spokesman</td>
<td>(see) horo² ha...;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponge</td>
<td>gel¹ (ne teh); gel ta lon teh; (same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splendid</td>
<td>(mu martɛn; (mu kenkenɛ)?.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprain</td>
<td>klih¹;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray</td>
<td>wot²teh;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread, (v.i.)</td>
<td>hal⁴ (of water);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread, (v.t.)</td>
<td>fulvi; si⁵ne; hele³ne;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring up, grow,</td>
<td>fra¹;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(of plants)</td>
<td>riu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprout, (n.)</td>
<td>tumuḥ-;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spy, to:</td>
<td>mar³ marne; umarne; tnjamne; marmarne; umarne;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squall, (n.)</td>
<td>leg fago⁴.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squat, to:</td>
<td>ha⁶ bur, hafur;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squeeze, to:</td>
<td>fuh(ne); kin³te; robo¹;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squint, to:</td>
<td>ba³;</td>
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**North Ambrym (Magam etc.)**

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<td>&quot;-web</td>
<td>(Ul) damjo, damlje.</td>
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<td>Spirit</td>
<td>nln mjūran.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spleen</td>
<td>kibe, kife, (etc.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Split</td>
<td>tamkiliol.</td>
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<td>Spilt, to: (v.t.)</td>
<td>ba; siraba.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spoil</td>
<td>molone, bamne; ...</td>
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<td>(same)</td>
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<td>rir.</td>
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</table>
Lonwolwol

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

Stab
weha, wah\.b

Stair
see Ladder.

Stake,
akin; lar.

Stakes (crossed in wallk;
canoe-outrigger),

Stalk, to:
esi-;

Stammer
horo\textsuperscript{2} haver;

Stand
bildu, buldu; taura;

Star,
maho\textsuperscript{1}, maho, mih\o, maho;
"morning-,
galgal, (gal\textsuperscript{3});
"evening-,
da\textdagger\textdagger; dan\textdagger\textdagger;

Stare
bunhe; ute meta-

Start
tenbarite; tenbarite;

(1\textsuperscript{1}n\textsuperscript{1} barite);

Startle
fa\textsuperscript{1};

Stay, to:
ru\textsuperscript{3}; bll\o; (tah);
du;

Steady, be:
haron; rurong;

Steal
(roh), roho; (tudlahane);

Stealth, to do
tnjam(ne), tlnjam(ne);

by: (& see
Stalk; Spy).

Steam
hewu\textsuperscript{1};

Steep place
ho\textsuperscript{2}; fuho\textsuperscript{2};

Steer, to:
(we\textsuperscript{3}), wele;

Steering oar
woh-wele;

Stem (of plant)
esi-, asi-; wisi-;

(aw\textsuperscript{4}U-); aw\textsuperscript{4}U-;

Sterile,
wall\textsuperscript{1}; buwal;

childless

Stern (of ship)
giri\textsuperscript{3}; li-bal; b\textsuperscript{1}wesu-;

(bosu-); fesi ne wohwele;

(gere-; basi-, bale-, ...
Stick, a: li⁴'e, li⁴; bor²; ekin;
 efah; ewa;

Stick fast to blu¹; blublur; bul¹;
sal²e.

Stick out sal²;

Stick in behe¹ (ne); glsi(ne);
 (gsine);

Still, yet kaheren, (karen); bwe;

Stir, to (v.t.) non;
 Stir, to, (v.t.) hu³hirihirine; tane;
 (to⁸); to:rahe; wano (ne);

Stitch, a: gor;
 Stitch, to: tUrûkate; ...

"Stocks" mlli-la³:.

Stomach tlnja-bubu; tlnj - bubu;

Stone, ver;
 "killing-: wor²;
 "s, heap of: wor²;
 "s of coral, weha¹;
 "fence of mal worwor;

Stone, to: (i.e. kae (ne ver);
pelt with stones)

Stoop benu, bwenu; ha⁶bur,
 (sljdu); hafur;

Storey, deck lanlan;

Story, tale,
 ", to tell a run, dûn;

Straight konon; mór;

Strange, gelan¹, on²;
 robo²; (? cp. toboh);

Stranger vanten toboh; terir;
 vanten ta hetin;
 vanten ta vere senan;

Strangle kln²goro;

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

lije; akUm; akln; ...
afa; awa.
....bul;
sal .
sal.
bse, bse, bse;

ηabwe.
non.
huririne; tane.
 (geta ne). turahe.
gor.
tUrukete, (kete); ...

stenja, ar, tenja-, bubu.
ver.
wor;
wor.
woha;
worwor.
(kae), ke.

(? bwenu), mllmlín.
(slÎndur).
laÎlan.
rûn, dûn.
rûn, dûn.
konon; (konon).
gelan; gon;
robo.
vanten toboh(:); tarir;
vanten ta hetin.
vanten ta vere sòn.
(same).
**Lonwolwol**

**Strength**

jahan (jah);

**Stretch**

heⁿe; hehane;
taveⁿe, (tave²); toto¹;

**Strike, to:**

tjue; raba¹; tu¹;
tiue; to⁸; totonoe;

**String**

awa.

**Strong,**

faiah; jah¹;

" , to feel, ja² tate; be⁻¹, ..tate:

**Strongly**

ja² tate: ...

**Stub, catch on**

hlri⁴ ne;

**Stuffy-nosed**

kusu:, kUsUm;

**Stumble**

vereh tiirih;

**Stuck, to be**

er²; bar¹; ker¹;

**Subside**

maru²; kelekele;

**Subtract**

auturku; holku;

**Suck up,**

see Absorb.

**Sucker**

hulu⁻³;

**Suckle, (v.i.)**

huh¹; huhuh; humu; susu;

" (v.t.)

fehu(h) ne;

**Sudden(ly)**

see Quick(ly).

**Sugar-ant**

lerlir;

**Sugar-cane**

su³;

**Suicide, (v.1.)**

kohkoh; ....

**Suit, to:**

naŋare; wehavę;

(iwene; ijene).

**Summit**

hunu⁻;

**Summon together**

haŋ kUrukUru; ke¹ kUr⁰;

**Sun**

jal;

(Superlative)

(use) mar¹; ten¹; ....

**Support, to:**

hu³ hurjah;

**Surface**

(sli⁻⁶); slli⁻, sllie;

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

he'l'an.

ki;

werene; toto ...

tou; wehe, wehe; tu;

totoune.

awa.

hcl;

(jau mür), (be⁻ ..mür).

hlrine.

kUsUm.

jcr; bar; cer, cet.

mOrU, mru; kejekeje.

gurku; holku.

hulu⁻.

hu:, huhu; ... hu:.

fahu ne.

tamtUn.

su:, suu.

ŋreŋre; mimi; jiji ne.

muwuhu. muuhu.

(same); ce kUrukUru.

(jal).

(same).

(same).

(same).

sllije, ....
Surpass, to:  ho⁶tha'iv; ru⁵mo¹ne;  
ru ra⁻²;  
Surprised, to:  lo⁻ mu⁻tol ne; nan;  
be: at,  
deme (bo)nor..;  
Surprise, express  fratne;  
Swallow, to:  rlu₃m; rolme;  
Swamp, break  siː⁴,  
over, (of waves)  
Swear  ahe; kereh, (kereh);  
tli³, tlni; (kereh);  
Sweep, to: (v.t.)raba², taba, teba³;  
tebahe;  
reja, teja, rja:;  
Sweet  kehkih, keki:, (keh²);  
(ke²).  
Swell, to:  kolo¹; gom; ko⁵;  
(& see bul¹), (of planks).  
Swiftlet  a:ja:, netilela;  
Swim  lōh;  
Swing, to:  gal²gal;  
Swirl  (ra⁷), rara; jil²jil;  
(Sword) (use) eji brebre; (bre:);  
Tabu, forbidden  haŋla; kon¹;  
Tabu fire,  faŋkon;  
Tabu, sanction,  fahe(an);  
Tabu, to put a:  ke gorō; etc.  
Tail  giri⁻³;  
Take  aur, (used w. sing. obj.),  
ria, tia, tea, teja, (used.  
w. plural obj.),  
re, re¹;  
Take out,  auturku, ...  
Take care of  tite:fo⁻, (te:⁵);  
Northern Ambrym (Magam etc.)  
ho: tav; ru mo ne;  
ru ra⁻.  
(same).  
(deme eb-lam..).  
sune.  
rlum, dlum; rolme;  
rjürjum.  
siu.  
wane; war;  
tlni.  
(tejar);  
rejar, tejar, rjar.  
ce, cece.  
Tabu fire,  faŋkon.  
fase; ro.  
Tabu, sanction,  fahe(an);  
Tabu, to put a:  ke gorō; etc.  
Tail  giri⁻³;  
Take  aur, (used w. sing. obj.),  
ria, tia, tea, teja, (used.  
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Take care of  tite:fo⁻, (te:⁵);  
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ho: tav; ru mo ne;  
ru ra⁻.  
(same).  
(deme eb-lam..).  
sune.  
rlum, dlum; rolme;  
rjürjum.  
siu.  
wane; war;  
tlni.  
(tejar);  
rejar, tejar, rjar.  
ce, cece.  
Tabu fire,  faŋkon.  
fase; ro.  
Tabu, sanction,  fahe(an);  
Tabu, to put a:  ke gorō; etc.  
Tail  giri⁻³;  
Take  aur, (used w. sing. obj.),  
ria, tia, tea, teja, (used.  
w. plural obj.),  
re, re¹;  
Take out,  auturku, ...  
Take care of  tite:fo⁻, (te:⁵);
Lonwolewol

Tale, story, "to tell a tale, story, 
" to tell a tale, story, 
Talk, to: horo^2; ca^1; farir; 
Talk, to: horo^2; ca^1; farir; 
Tall brei, (bre); 
Target fentan; 
"Tap, a" (see: künjoh), 
"Tap, a" (see: künjoh), 
Target fentan; 
Taro, ubwer; 
Taro, wild- helen. 
Taste, to: demka, remka; 
Taste, to: demka, remka; 
himi; himka; enka; 
himi; himka; enka; 
münkka; kerka^3; 
münkka; kerka^3; 
Teach hahara, hahera, vahara; 
Teach hahara, hahera, vahara; 
hwu^1; wuhr^2; 
hwu^1; wuhr^2; 
Teak, umu; (? tor); 
Teak, umu; (? tor); 
Tear, a: hün meta-, (hu^-2); 
Tear, a: hün meta-, (hu^-2); 
Tear, to: tare^1; hal^6tare; 
Tear, to: tare^1; hal^6tare; 
raünte; 
raünte; 
Tease, to: feh^2ne; 
Tease, to: feh^2ne; 
Tell, to: kel; kelwo, kelkłrine; 
Tell, to: kel; kelwo, kelkłrine; 
Temple (of head) boboro--; (cp. "Cheek"). 
Temple (of head) boboro--; (cp. "Cheek"). 
Temporarily la:la:, 
Temporarily la:la:, 
Tempt sujahé, (su^8); kel^1 deha ne; 
Tempt sujahé, (su^8); kel^1 deha ne; 
sanavül, navül, (-an); 
sanavül, navül, (-an); 
(Tanogolo). 
(Tanogolo). 
Termite viuro; vjuro; 
Termite viuro; vjuro; 
Testicle, (-a) lōho^-2; 
Testicle, (-a) lōho^-2; 
Testimony blisi^2nean; 
Testimony blisi^2nean; 
Than tahlvl, 
Than tahlvl, 

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)
dün, rün; (din), rin. 
dün, rün; (din), rin. 
kōkōu ral... 
sur; fe; bəho:r. 
sur; fe; bəho:r. 
brēo. 
ltre; ltsi. 
ltre; ltsi. 
(träunjoh). 
(träunjoh). 
(obwer, obwer. 
(obwer, obwer. 
demlehe, remlehe; 
demlehe, remlehe; 
hṁlehe, (hmḻlehe); jen- 
hṁlehe, (hmḻlehe); jen- 
keva; münlehe. 
ha:ra, hahara, etc... 
ha:ra, hahara, etc... 
ruri; wuhur, (wuhur). 
ruri; wuhur, (wuhur). 
tor. 
tor. 
(tsame). 
(tsame). 
tere, (tere); haltere. 
tere, (tere); haltere. 
rauntil. 
rauntil. 
fene. (fene). 
fene. (fene). 
sur; fefe; surkłrine; 
sur; fefe; surkłrine; 
etc. 
etc. 
brohoro. 
brohoro. 
la:la. 
la:la. 
suilmhi; cetehearna. 
suilmhi; cetehearna. 
wługil. 
wługil. 
vluhur. 
vluhur. 
lōho- 
lōho- 
(same). 
(same). 
tavi. 
tavi.
North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

Lonwolwol

Thank, to: siba (mene); (suhe; mnomno);

Thanks! siba(ten); (? sipaten).

That (one) go le; gale;

That, (conj.) ca²; go; go ca; ... na³.

Thatch, tago; (op. bwelewbwerwer);

Thatch-pin wo-ají;

Then bonegale, bone.

There ale, le¹; jir; en²; na¹.

They ne¹; ñero, ñeUl, ....

Thick -msUl²;

Thigh bje²; bwe³; taula: (7 taola).

Thin wah; manini;

Thing sise, (sise);

Think deme, reme; nor, norno:r;

Thirst, to: weh we; felak we;

This go li, goli;

Thorn (hini-), hlni-; ahehelUl;

gelar;

(Thou) nek¹;

Thought nornoran;

Thread woun;

Three, (3) sU¹; (natolu);

Throat mavjur; awundo-;

Throttle, to: kIn² goro(mavjur-an);

gUm goro, ....

Through tar² or; kote;
(húru¹ or; tehite go jir);

njer; njero, ñesUl, ..

msUl.

bo⁻;

wa:; mlniu.

sese.

deme, reme; dln, dlnln;

(teme);

(ter we); felan we.

geli.

hini⁻.

gelar.

neq.

dlnlnan.

waun.

sU/, sül.

mlür; awundo⁻.

kIn² goro (mjür-nan);

(same).

(tere or), kote;

húru or; tahite ge i:.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Throw, &quot;stick, &quot;-ing stick, &quot;away, &quot;together</td>
<td>to:³(ne); he⁸(ne); hekte; tu³ne; eku, bor; ha:⁷koku; to:helale; to:kUru;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunder</td>
<td>hu³; hukuku; kōru:ru:;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thus</td>
<td>ia:(le); iwene (gon). -ili ....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tie, to: (Bind)</td>
<td>bihi¹; fihi, fihkate; fo²kate; blsi³kate; luw³; liva; jaja;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tight</td>
<td>er²; bar¹; ker¹; bul¹, blu¹; kerker; won²; (ware)².</td>
</tr>
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<td>Tighten (belt)</td>
<td>toto², toto;</td>
</tr>
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<td>Till, (prep.)</td>
<td>tene; tene go...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip, stem-tip</td>
<td>wlsi-;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tired</td>
<td>tahi;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tired of, (see)</td>
<td>lo- ma-mle ne...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td>mene, vane¹;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today</td>
<td>lonle; goma;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Together, &quot;to gather</td>
<td>ku⁹ku; hogo¹; goho; kUru; han kU MukU (v.t.), hol- han kuku (v.1.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomorrow, &quot;the day after:</td>
<td>faŋren, faŋfaŋren; wU; (bUŋ te sUL goma);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue</td>
<td>ejaljal; (cp. jalte);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue</td>
<td>ma⁻¹, (m⁶a⁻);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool</td>
<td>heliŋi-gehan;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too many</td>
<td>lolo²; (vite mar ten);</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

koune; (se ne); serrine. kUmn. akUmn. kōrkU; kouhelale; kōkUru. (same). (same). jille; jen (ŋa).

bihi; fi .... foukete; bslkte; lowo; liva; jajau. jer; bar; cer, cet. bül, blu; (cercer); won. ware.
totou, totou. tene; tone; tone go... bonsi-. mal; miür. lo- mi-liu ne.. lo- ma-mjene... mene; bane.

lonle. kUkU. (same). haŋkUkU. faŋren. bUŋru; (bUŋ te sUL goma).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lonwolwol</th>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tooth, le³; lu⁰-;</td>
<td>Toothache: le təŋ⁴;</td>
<td>leο; lο⁰-;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top, fu⁻¹; si⁻⁶; mʳ; On top of ra⁻²; (cp. ujo1, wujol, ...).</td>
<td>Torn mte; mte;</td>
<td>mte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toss, (of waves) hunhun ne; (cp. huno);</td>
<td>Toss, (of waves) hunhun ne; (cp. huno);</td>
<td>(cp. nono).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touch, to: tan ra-(n); tom ; tanqra(n); tegri, (tekri), tegri, ..</td>
<td>Touch, to: tan ra-(n); tom ; tanqra(n); tegri, (tekri), tegri, ..</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tow, haul rivi; rav; -rvi; ... halen;</td>
<td>Tow, haul rivi; rav; -rvi; ... halen;</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towards mene; vane;¹ tene;</td>
<td>towards mene; vane;¹ tene;</td>
<td>mene; bane; tene, tone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy ebanban; koko;¹ (toto);</td>
<td>Toy ebanban; koko;¹ (toto);</td>
<td>abanban; koko.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track, a: hal¹;</td>
<td>Track, a: hal¹;</td>
<td>hal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track, to: (klnʰ): kinte;</td>
<td>Track, to: (klnʰ): kinte;</td>
<td>kinti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradition (see) duan (&quot;custom&quot; etc.).</td>
<td>Tradition (see) duan (&quot;custom&quot; etc.).</td>
<td>duan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tread on vahe; vereh (vereʰ); vere(h) bibi;</td>
<td>Tread on vahe; vereh (vereʰ); vere(h) bibi;</td>
<td>barhe; fan(bibi);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree liʰe, (lie); li⁻;</td>
<td>Tree liʰe, (lie); li⁻;</td>
<td>lije; li⁻.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tremble glni, glnine&lt;r; glri², glri ne o&lt;r; (same).</td>
<td>Tremble glni, glnine&lt;r; glri², glri ne o&lt;r; (same).</td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trickle, to: li⁻²;</td>
<td>Trickle, to: li⁻²;</td>
<td>liu, lju; gur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trochus, -shell bwele-lal; (lal¹); bwele-maholo;</td>
<td>Trochus, -shell bwele-lal; (lal¹); bwele-maholo;</td>
<td>bwele-maio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trouble, danger ebe;</td>
<td>Trouble, danger ebe;</td>
<td>ebe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True fiten;</td>
<td>True fiten;</td>
<td>fiten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust, to: nor kate(hene);</td>
<td>Trust, to: nor kate(hene);</td>
<td>din kete(sene).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try, to -ka¹; (kaka²); təweka; felak(te);</td>
<td>Try, to -ka¹; (kaka²); təweka; felak(te);</td>
<td>-kea; -lehe; keakea; təwekeka. felante.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tub, a: ...........bulu-we;</td>
<td>Tub, a: ...........bulu-we;</td>
<td>buluwe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tune, out of: wa²;</td>
<td>Tune, out of: wa²;</td>
<td>wao.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lonwolwol

**Turn, to:**
- *ilhe, (jilhe)*; *ka*;
- *tane; (fu²)*, *fune, kelerfune*;
- *koone, koone*;
- *(v. i.)* *tañbija*;

**Turtle**
- *viu¹; vu, (vjü)*;

**Tusker-pig**
- *bu²*;

**Tusk, tooth,**
- *le³; lu°-*, *luwo-¹*;

**Twenty (20)**
- *nuvul(an) naru;*

**Twice**
- *ro³;*

**Twins**
- *melaj; (cp. bulu-mela;).*

**Twisted**
- *klih¹;*

**Two (2)***ru²; (naloe).*

**Ulcer**
- *mønok, (mønok, mønok);*

**"Umbrella"**
- *reujü;* (leaf)

**Unashamed,**
- *(brave), (in good sense)*

**Unconscious**
- *buŋbŋ, lo₁(buŋbŋ)*;
  *(mer;)*

**Uncle, i.e.**
- *mısjo;* (cp. jela-);
  *(jela-, reciprocal term).*

**mother's brother**

**Under,**
- *(underneath)*

**Understand**
- *kebøre; lo²(ta- kebøre; norhote; (ho;³);*

**Unknown, difficult**
- *gelan¹; on;*

**Unload**
- *ku⁶; ...

**Unselfish**
- *lo1-damdam;* (lo1ramram).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Eastern Ambrym (Magam et c.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Untie, to</td>
<td>tanrote;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Until</td>
<td>tene; tene go ca....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unworthy</td>
<td>hanhan;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uproot</td>
<td>fefi ku, (ku²);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upset, to</td>
<td>hal⁹fu²ne;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upside down, &quot;turn&quot;</td>
<td>lulu(ne); bu⁹(ne); wunu; ha:⁷ lulu(ne).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ureter</td>
<td>bulu-mhumhuan; buluun-wa-⁴ (wa-⁴);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uvula</td>
<td>etetabel-meleh;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vagina</td>
<td>buluun kane--;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vague</td>
<td>didleh¹;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vein</td>
<td>woo;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Verandah&quot;, porch</td>
<td>val, (v⁶al);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertebra(e)</td>
<td>bul⁵gli;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very</td>
<td>ten¹; konkon⁵; la²; tot°³; mar¹; tuh⁵tuh; vervev; (Gram. 96, 106)...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View, landscape</td>
<td>doror, (doror);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>gorobul; vere²;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vine</td>
<td>(see): (li-)amlesa; jil; memeja; ewi--;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vine-rope</td>
<td>au²; tavi²;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice</td>
<td>rolo-, rilli-; (dal, ral);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano</td>
<td>maro²;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomit</td>
<td>lo:;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulva</td>
<td>bvelen-kane--;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Eastern Ambrym (Magam et c.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mrom; romte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tene, tone; tone ge he..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hanhan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fafiku, (gurku ??).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>halfune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lulu(ne), wunu; wunu; harlulu(ne).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(&quot;Barkolkol mutuboteru&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(buluun kne-, ? bvelan-kene-).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rjerje:.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>val, ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bugliu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ten; konkon; (lan):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>toto; mar;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>... (? same); fangen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(same).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>besau; vere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amlesa; jil;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mamaja; awu-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>awu-, awu-; tavi-, tli-.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(same), tili--; ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>marom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lo:.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bvelen-kene-.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lonwolwol

Wag

bli²; bliblinę; (tantanu);

Wait
tah; re-ər; taku;

Wake, waken
le, le⁶; lene;
(v.i.t.)
je(:), je(:), jene, jene;

Walk
ralir; bol¹; (le²); lae¹;

"Walk about", etc.
baŋbaŋ;

Wall
(see) feslmde, feslmre;

"Wallow" (bli ne) - JTB.Mk 9.20.

Warm,
faq; telfaq; rerrer;

Warmth
rerrire; hewu-

Warn
ekлене ne;

Wash,
" hands
gahé; kekhike²;

Wash out, (as waves at tree-roots)
kil², fahe (fa⁵);

Wasting, see
(see) fahe, fahe;

Thin
marmare, (mar¹); unarne;
(te)te:ka, (te:⁵); tite:ne;
(? howo);

Watch, to:
marne, (mar³); unarne;
(te)te:ka, (te:⁵); tite:ne;
(? howo);

Watch over
tite:fo-; taŋtiti;

Water,
we; (we:);

Water-hole,
buluwe;

Water-course,
helewé; helawel; (we³);

Water-spout,
taltalmau; (tall);

Water, to pass:
lili we; mühmjhu;
(-ü);

Water, to have
hiütu;

pain in passing:

Wave, to:
linlinę;
" " , hands:
ta⁴va:, kokone, (ko⁸);

Wave, a:
teva;

North Ambrym (Magam etc.)

... (?, same).
ta(:); reo-ər.

je, (je:).

baŋbaŋ.

faslmde, ...

faq, ... rerrer;

hela(:), la:la:..

rerrerir; horou, (horou).

hakwo; kaki.

kaki var.

kil fasëne.

(and: e.g. van fan..).

(mame); (same);
teterkeka; (tetene).
wowor.

teterfo-; terfo-; taŋtiti.

we, (we:).

buluwe.

helawe, helawel.
taltalmau.

lili:we, liliu we;
mühmjhu, (-ü).

hiütu.

tar var; (kor) kokor-ne.
tevar.
Way
hal; duan, ruan;

We
gemem, gemem; er, etc.
(Gram. 8; 140).

Weak
lo:lo:1; (tahi);

Wear, put on
koro2; su5ne; to10 (tone);
(glsine);

Weather
(see): ren;

Weave
vate; fe; heRa1;

Web, spider's
ramle, damle;

Weep
ren1; den;

Weigh down, press down
(see: nunu);

Well, a:
bulu-we; hele-wel; ...

West,
(see): ta0; taor; ...; (same);

West wind
(see): aro;

Wet, (to be)
bobo; nirnir;

Wet, to (v.t.)
ghc;

Whale
lirUmrUm;

What?
ha2?

What is it?
ha ηa? ...

What for?
teban ηa? (teba-1);

What part of--?
teva-?

When,
bone ge...

When?
nαŋeh?

Where..., where?
or ge be? be?

Which..
go;

Which?
go be?

Whip, to:
fiñhe; (cp. tiue).

Whip, a:
efiñhi, efñih;

Whirl, see
Swirl:

Whirlwind
taltalmau;
Whisper, to: ker lela(ne);
White, (generally) fifo, fifjo;
" (of hair) wo:b\**, wo:wo:\**;
White-ant, viuro:\**;
White man, viu\**, vju;
White skin patches (? pityrias). o:\**;

Who, ... go...;
Who? si:\**?
Whose? ha si?
Who, ... all right tem\**tem;

Why? teban ha? (teba\*-1);
m-ibe? mibe?

Width bol\**2; (cp. bre:, (bre:)); bolbol;

Width of- gege-;
Widow b\**edna;

Wife, vee\**n; terir; j\**mar;
Wife’s mother, w\**uno-;
Wife’s brother tovjan, (tovian); via-; (same).

Wild (animal), rubo: ;
Wild, self-sown, (wano\**2);
Wild cane, to\**:2;
Wild cotton, burau, b\**ulva;
Wild kava baralmen;

Willing, to be demelole, remelole;

Wind, (n.) len;
Wind west, aro;
Wind east, metanja(h),
Wind-equall len fago;

Wing abau-;
Winter b\**unu-melah;
Wipe gale; hai\**, hija;
Wish, to: demelole, remelole;
Wish-bone lanto; la-
Witchcraft able; (also see: bUng; horecito; fao: iloka; hal^2; l worm able; mahen^2; mai^2; su^4; (tawana); we ne lolbUngUng; etc.). See 00. we hafla.
With kline; to^2; teba^1, bline-, basare-
Withered garo^1; gararo; goro; grogro.
Witness, to: (kel), kelkel; (? fefe).
Witness, a: vanten kelkel; (vanten ge meteter; "" marongore).
Woman, veen; veheh;
" young, (veen) delar, delat; (veh n); lalar; " unmarried, veen bangbang; veheh bangbang.
" adult, jemat; jamar.
" chief, lemar; lemar.
Woman Fairy veen-ru; (see EE). veheh-ru.
Womb tenja babahu; lo-rahe-
Wonder, to: (use): deme, (reme), with sgor; (e.g. nam deme mgor).
Wood, li^e, lie; lije.
" Fire-e; jem.
Word dal, ral^2; dolo-, rolo-; (same).
Work, to: geh, (geh); om.
Worm tehio:r; mar^4; (mereto); alir; mar; (mereto).
Worse, to grow bwi.
Wound, to: to^9 gULUGULU; (tou gULUGULU).
Wrap, to: (see lae^2).
Wrestle teber^o be (ne); reber^o be; kekeur (ne).
**Lonwolwal**

- **Wriggle**: tooa; (toto);
- **Wring**: fuh(ne);
- **Wrinkled**: niŋir;
- **Wrist**: walwale va; daŋdaŋ²; (cp. wobeo...).
- **Write, draw**: ruhu, tuh¹, tUh;
- **Wrong(ly), do**: lulu(ne); kere; (wunu);
  (& see Miss, Mis-, Mistake..)
- **Yam (cp. year)**: dem, rem;
- **Yawn**: enma;
- **Yaws**: (see: bubu?)...
  (see: monok, menok, ...).
- **Year (cp. yam)**: dem, rem; huwo;
- **Yell, (I see)**: aulo; olo; woluolo;
  Yodel)
- **Yellow**: ngendo;
- **Yes**: loq; aloŋa; hawen;
  hewe; hafon;
- **Yes, (I told you so!)**: hawi!
- **Yesterday, , day before** neŋUh; buŋsul;
- **Yet, , not** - bwe, bwe;
  habwe, monbwe;
- **Yodel** aulo; aulo; woluolo;
  olo, etc.
  huehue;
  (& see: wohwohwoh..).
- **Yonder** jir, ir;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lonwo Lonwo</th>
<th>North Ambrym (Magam etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>nek¹; gamro, gamsul, gami; ....</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Gram. 3; 140)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young,</td>
<td>vi, vivi;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young one</td>
<td>neti-; tesimre;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>malgel; (delar, delat);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(see: bagewed), etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi, vivi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ti-, tl-; terere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>malgel; lalar; (malgel).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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